Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain Sunday and probably Monday; warmer, strong south winds.
For full weather report see Page 2.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,331. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1919. 120 PAGES, in Nine Parts. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York; Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

TREATY READY SOON, LEAGUE PLAN TO BE IN IT, SAYS WILSON; "NO COMPROMISE, NO SURRENDER," IS HIS ATTITUDE NOW; GERMANS ACCEPT FOOD OFFER; 9 SHIPS WILL COME TO US

INCOME TAX RUSH AT THE LAST HOUR SWAMPS OFFICES

One-Sixth of the Nation's Total Expected to be Collected in One District Here.

TOO EARLY FOR FIGURES

Collector's Clerks Faced Long Lines Yesterday, While Mail Bags Piled Up Around Them.

MAY REACH $1,500,000,000

Washington Hears of Heavy Payments—Few Take Advantage of Installment Clause.

With a final rush that nearly swamped the three collectors' offices, most New Yorkers completed at last midnight the filing of their income tax returns and the payment of the first quarter of the most drastic and far-reaching Government levy yet known.

The Revenue act was designed to produce $6,000,000,000 toward wiping out the nation's war bills, and of this amount New York is expected to contribute well above $1,000,000,000, the Second District alone with its office in the Custom House anticipating that the yield from Manhattan below Fourteenth Street, including all the financial district, would be a billion dollars or thereabout.

It will be some time before all the returns are tabulated. Even after the total returns are computed, the final yield will be an uncertain quantity until it has been determined what part of the total reppesents a one-quarter payment and in how many cases the full amount was turned in. In many cases collectors said last night, individuals who had to pay comparatively small taxes handed over the whole amount at once, so that it would not be possible to compute the final yield by multiplying that of the initial period by four.

Find Long Lines Waiting.

Despite persistent urging on the part of the Treasury and its subordinate officials here, that taxpayers make their returns early, and that all who could do so use the mails, the First District office in Brooklyn, the Second in the Custom House in Manhattan, and the Third at 1,150 Broadway, Manhattan, were thonged from the hour of opening yesterday morning. In fact, weary clerks in the offices, who had toiled until midnight Friday, came to work yesterday morning to find long lines of taxpayers waiting for admission. The crowds were, for the most part, good-natured and patient.

Because of these delayed final returns and the disputes which have arisen concerning various phases of the law, it was anticipated last night that a long time would pass before all tangles were straightened out and the whole business of collecting the tax got out of the way.

Late last night there were hundreds of sacks of mail bulging with returns and checks awaiting to be tabulated in the office of every collector. William H. Edwards, Collector for the Second District, believed that the returns to his office would net $1,000,000,000 and that about one-fourth of it had been paid by midnight.

If his figures prove to be correct this one office in Manhattan—one out of forty-six for the entire country—will have taken in one-sixth of the estimated yield for the whole nation. It is there that the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., and dozens of others of the hugest business, banking, and industrial concerns in the country pay their taxes.

Pay in Treasury Certificates.

Despite the immense amount paid there, the office did not take in as great an amount of cash as might be supposed, since most of the Government's very large debtors paid in Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

This office yielded about $500,000,000 for the whole of last year's tax, while the First District in Brooklyn took in about $75,000,000 and the third, which collects from most residents of the city and from the majority of small business houses, took in $123,000,000. While it was estimated that the receipts in the Second District would be doubled, because of the radically sharper levies at the top this year, it was not expected that the receipts in the other two offices would double because rates have not been raised as severely on persons or businesses with smaller incomes.

The vast work of handling the collection of the tax was accomplished by the three collectors and their augmented staffs with little friction or confusion. Elaborate plans had been made in advance and practically all the office staffs aided in the work. In addition, banks, trust companies, and individuals familiar with the workings of the law

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Hotel Seville, 8th Av. and 29th St.—Rooms with private bath, $2.50; suites at moderate rates. Restaurant and grill.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

American World War Veterans Begin Organization in France

PARIS, March 15, (Associated Press.)—Five hundred officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Force have taken the first action here toward the formation of an association of veterans of the world war similar to the G. A. R. A caucus was called to design the machinery for a national convention in America next year and the election of delegates to the convention from the forces now in France. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt is arranging for a caucus in the United States on April 12.

The proceedings at the meeting here were opened by Major Eric Wood, who said that the organization would eventually include all men who served either at home or abroad. Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark, was elected Temporary Chairman. It is understood that the American organization will be affiliated with similar British and French bodies.

BIGGEST AIRSHIP FLIES IN ENGLAND

The R-34 Can Carry Fuel to Travel to America and Back Without Landing.

TRANSATLANTIC RACE SOON

Col. Porte Tuning Up His Airplanes—Gen. Seely Tells of a Wonderful New Machine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—Possibly with his mind's eye on some statements attributed to Secretary Daniels, General Seely was very reserved yesterday in reference to a transatlantic flight. But official reticence does not alter the fact that a race between Great Britain and America for the blue ribbon of the air is decidedly on the program.

Another great British airship made a trial flight today. She is the R-34, and four feet longer than her sister ship, R-33, her length being 665 feet and diameter 80 feet. Five engines give her a total of 1,250 horse power, and she is expected to make eighty miles an hour with a load of 29 tons. The R-34 can carry enough petrol to fly to America and back without landing, and when once she is tuned up she is expected to be able to negotiate the Atlantic flight practically regardless of weather conditions.

British preparations for a transatlantic contest are not confined to airships. Several heavier-than-air machines are made or in the making, the best known among them being the Handley Page products. There is, however, another plane, or father set of planes, of which little has been said, but which are being fitted out and tuned up for the special requirements of a transatlantic flight. This squadron is under the command of Lt. Col. Porte, whose name is familiar in American aviation circles. Its squadron of flying boats is called the "Felixstowe Furies," from the seaside resort which is their headquarters. During the later stages of the war Porte's Furies did great work against the German submarines, and now their commanders are out for fresh laurels.

General Seely's claim that Great Britain is further advanced than any other country in preparations for civil flying was not immediately concerned with transatlantic ventures, but it is recognized that unless this country does win the Atlantic Blue Ribbon there will be a disposition to regard the claim as one of the boasts which General Seely deprecated.

General Seely referred to a mystery plane "conceived by a brilliant brain and entirely novel in type" now under construction.

This machine, General Seely said, might attain speeds hitherto undreamed of, and possesses qualities of a kind different from anything yet seen. It is known as the Tarrant. It will be driven by six engines developing 3,000 horse power. It is on entirely novel lines, which are expected to insure greater control and stability than the most perfect types previously devised.

U-BOAT SUNK ESCAPING.

Had Been Interned in Spain Without Propellers—Crew Saved.

PARIS, March 15.—The German submarine U-48, while attempting to escape from Ferrol, Spain, last night, was chased by a destroyer and sunk, according to a Havas dispatch from Madrid.

The U-48 took refuge at Ferrol in March, 1918, and was interned.

The attempted flight of the U-boat was observed and the torpedo boat destroyer Antalo pursued her. The German boat was sunk outride the Ferrol Roads. The crew was saved.

When the German submarine U-48 sought refuge at Ferrol, her propellers were unshipped by the authorities and her guns and munitions were taken out, according to dispatches from that port. In 1917 the U-48 was reported off Bermuda.

Pall Mall Cigarettes
On Your Library Table.
Plain Ends.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

3,500,000 TONS GIVEN UP

Bulk of German Shipping to be for American and British Use.

FOOD CREDITS ARRANGED

Germany to Pay in Securities, Exports, Gold, and Credits in Neutral Countries.

370,000 TONS PER MONTH

Deliveries to Continue Till Harvest—Hoover Convinced of Desperate German Need.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 15.—In the opinion of officials connected with the American Peace Mission, the danger of the overthrow of the German Government and consequent anarchy have been stayed by the complete agreement reached between the allied and German representatives at the Brussels Conference.

On their return to Paris today, Messrs. Hoover, Lamont, and Robinson—the last named representing the United States Shipping Board—announced the details of the agreement. The far-reaching importance of this compact in insuring the stability of the world cannot be too strongly emphasized. Under it Germany is to get food in exchange for potash, coal, and other products and the turning over of her merchant ships, some of which will be used in transporting American troops home, and all of them employed in carrying food to Germany and other parts of Europe where suffering prevails.

Conditions in Germany are so desperate that even the French have recognized the necessity of getting food there immediately and so have abandoned opposition to letting the gold now in Germany and the German credits in neutral countries be used as security for the payment for the food with which Germany is to be supplied. Mr. Hoover brought out the absolute necessity for the Allies to furnish food to Germany when he said today that the impression gained by the allied investigators was that Germany had begun to crack with the first Berlin riots, and that the Brussels agreement was the salvation of the situation.

"The most searching investigation all over Germany by our own agents," said Mr. Hoover, "left no question as to the extreme jeopardy of the people generally on account of the lack of food, and that there was extreme suffering in some sections. The German representatives at Brussels asked that condensed milk be included among the fats to be furnished, as otherwise the child mortality would be trebled in three months. We were glad to grant this request, as, when all is said and done, we are not fighting women and children."

Mr. Hoover added that starvation in Germany did not mean that people were falling down and dying in the streets, but consisted mainly in malnutrition which produced inability to resist disease and thereby caused heavy mortality.

Through the agreement at Brussels the blockade against Germany has been lifted in a large degree. The German ships in Central and South America and the Dutch East Indies are included in the agreement. These are to be manned by German crews and permitted to sail for Germany. All other German ships are to be manned by non-German crews.

Eight big passenger vessels will depart from German ports next week for England, where American naval crews will be placed aboard and the ships will sail for the United States with American soldiers. Early in April the Imperator will be turned over to the United States Navy and sent to America with American troops.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—Allied conditions for the taking over of the German merchant fleet and the provisioning of Germany were definitely accepted today by the German delegates to the Conference which has been in session here.

A Board of Control for German exports will be established under the terms of the agreement. This board will probably have its headquarters at Rotterdam.

The Germans will be permitted to buy

Continued on Page Two.

NEW YORK SYNCOPATED ORCHESTRA
Paul Marion, Cond. Cendr. One Week Only Beginning TOMORROW NIGHT. New Bayes Theatre, 46th W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.—Advt.

TEA DANCES CLUB DE VINGT. 44 East 55th St. SUPPER DANCES
Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evenings, 10:30. Open to Public as well as Club Members. Tea Dansants Every Afternoon, 4 to 7.—Advt.

Bolsheviki Are Routed on the Baltic Coast

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—Lettish troops captured Frauenburg, northeast of Libau, from the Bolsheviki on Monday and took a great quantity of war material, a large number of machine guns, and many prisoners, a dispatch from Libau said. The Bolsheviki retired in the direction of Mitau.

The Letts also advanced west of Frauenburg and drove the Bolsheviki from the region of the Baltic port of Windau.

NOTED MEN TO FIGHT DRY AMENDMENT

New Body Formed Here Aims to Make Prohibition Inoperative.

SEE TOBACCO BAN NEXT

Root, as Counsel for Everard, Helps Prepare Test Case for Brewers.

An organization which will number among its officials many prominent men and the purpose of which will be to use every legal means to "make forever inoperative" the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which is the prohibition amendment, will be incorporated at Albany next Wednesday or Thursday. The corporation will be known as The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, and among the incorporators will be Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company; Joseph W. Harriman, President of the Harriman National Bank; Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co.; Laurence McGuire, President of the U. S. Realty and Improvement Company; Arthur Coppell of the banking firm of Maitland, Coppell & Co., and Cornelius J. Sullivan of the law firm of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller. Other incorporators will be announced, it was stated last night, tomorrow or Tuesday.

The purposes and aims of the association, as set forth in the certificate of incorporation, are fourfold, namely, to collect, distribute, and disseminate information regarding the political, social, and economic effect of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, to promote temperance in the use of alcoholic beverages, and to oppose any movement which seeks to limit or discontinue the use of tobacco. In the third place the aims are by letters, circulars, advertisements, literature, and in other proper and legal ways to discuss the civil rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The fourth aim is by "all proper and lawful ways to influence public opinion to the end that the standards of personal liberty, thought and conduct, which were established by the founders of the Republic shall be maintained and safeguarded."

It is stated in the certificate of incorporation that the territory on which the corporation will operate is "each State, Territory, and dependency" of the United States.

The association, it was announced, has already arranged for the organization of branches in twenty-nine Eastern, Middle Western, Northwestern, and Far Western States. Furthermore, it is stated that no one officially connected with the corporation has "any direct or indirect interest in the liquor business" and that no one connected with any State branch organization is directly or indirectly interested in the liquor trade.

The number of applications already received for membership in the organization is given as nearly 800,000, coming from American citizens in every part of the world, as well as from great numbers of soldiers in the American Expeditionary Force in France. The membership fee has been fixed at $1 and the annual dues in the same amount. No money will be accepted, however, until the association is incorporated. Two of the organization's plans for the near future have been approved, one of them calling for meetings and parades in forty-three of the principal cities on April 19, the anniversary of the firing of the first gun of the American revolution. The other is the holding in June of the first national convention of the organization.

In explanation of the work which the association has undertaken the following statement was issued last night:

"The Association Opposed to National Prohibition has been organized to carry out the aims and purposes which its name implies. Its prime object will be, by every legal, honorable, and reputable means, to make forever inoperative the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, or any other similar amendment which attempts to abridge or obliterate the rights of freemen in a free republic. The association will incorporate under the laws of the State of New York, whose corporation laws are the most stringent of any State of the Union, in order that it may have full legal and

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WILSON'S STAND UNCHANGED

Remains Convinced That No Changes in League Draft Are Necessary.

DANGER IN AMENDMENTS

Whole Scheme Might Be Imperiled by Reopening Discussion of Details.

AT WORK ON PHRASEOLOGY

Col. House and Lord Robert Cecil Studying Question of Making Verbal Changes.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 14.—President Wilson has returned to France in an uncompromising mood with regard to the League of Nations covenant. He has not changed in any degree his stand against changing the League's fundamental law in any important particular, or, for that matter, in any way whatsoever.

To the suggestions made by those friendly to the covenant provisions that the phraseology may be amended without modifying the principles and rules laid down, he may consent. But beyond that he will not go, unless, of course, there should be a radical revision of the present state of his mind.

When the President boarded the George Washington at New York after his Metropolitan Opera House speech he was resentful of the attitude of Republican Senators and those who sought to show that the covenant was an imperfect document, which, moreover, failed to provide protection for American special interests embodied in the Monroe Doctrine, and in other ways neglected to safeguard the United States from the perils arising out of the alleged abandonment of the policy of isolation.

Consideration given to the position of his critics did not change his views during the voyage across the Atlantic. On his arrival here today he soon made it plain that those in America who did not like the League Constitution in its present form would have to accept or reject it as a whole, with the possible exception of slight verbal revisions for all the aid they would get from him in their demands that important amendments be conceded.

So it is obvious that the President has his square jaw set with greater firmness in his attitude toward the Republican Senators. Whatever opinion there may be in America that failure to include in the covenant special recognition of the Monroe Doctrine will cause the rejection of the document by the Senate appears not to have influenced the President in the slightest degree.

He holds that there will not be any such special recognition made. He is opposed as well to changing that section dealing with the responsibilities of individual nations when the League's governing body calls for the disciplining of a Government which refuses to abide by a mandate of the League.

In short, he rejects all the suggestions made by the Republican Senators and other critics and evidently intends to press for the approval of the covenant by the Inter-Allied Peace Conference.

From what the President has told his confidentes since his arrival in France on Thursday night, he is satisfied that American sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the covenant as drafted by the commission of which he was President.

It is contended by members of the American Peace Mission—and the President is clearly in accord with their view—that the covenant was drawn after every possible objection had been considered, every chance given to discuss the particular points arising out of the sensibilities of certain nations, and every seeming impasse bridged over by the necessary compromises. In view of this, it is held, it will be impossible to make material changes in the document without imperiling the entire League scheme.

The President's platform is: "No compromise, no surrender," and those with whom he has talked on the subject since his return to France are impressed with the belief that what he has called his "single-track mind" will not have any spurs as far as the League covenants are concerned.

In his desire to speed up the work of the Conference so as to bring world peace soon the President is not overlooking his anxiety to have the Peace Conference at an early plenary session pass upon the covenant, which now occupies the parliamentary position of lying on the table, awaiting the pleasure of the Conference as a whole.

Nothing toward that end is likely to be done, however, for another fort-

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

IMPERIAL GRANUM with milk makes a completely balanced food for Infants, growing Children and Invalids.—Advt.

Final Peace Treaty May Be Signed in Ten Days; Talk of Calling Senate Immediately Afterward

PARIS, March 15, (Associated Press.)—It was stated at American Headquarters today that the peace treaty now being framed would be the definite treaty, covering all the main subjects, and would not be a preliminary treaty. It is the treaty, which will be submitted to the Senate for ratification, and after its conclusion the remaining details will be largely formalities.

If President Wilson insists that the League of Nations be incorporated in the preliminary peace treaty, if one is signed, the British, it is understood, will concede the point, although they still believe that a preliminary agreement is not the proper place for the inauguration of the League, which they say, should be included in the final peace agreements.

This attitude was indicated today after the announcement that the American delegation strongly desired the inclusion of the League in the preliminary treaty, if decided on, as well as in the final agreement.

The British, it is made known, do not wish to delay the League program in any way, but express the keenest desire for the immediate signing of a preliminary peace treaty, so as to alleviate the unsatisfactory conditions resulting from the continuation of the armistice.

The American delegates are considering bridging over the period between the signature of the peace treaty and the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate by a modus vivendi declaring hostilities ended as of date of the signature, so as not to delay the termination of certain war legislation and to enable the resumption immediately of normal trade, while affording the Senate the necessary time for consideration.

The matter of calling a special session of the Senate immediately after the signing of the treaty, which may be within ten days, has also been under consideration.

Leon Bourgeois, French delegate on the League of Nations Commission, will hold a conference with Colonel House tomorrow concerning two proposed amendments to the covenant. These deal with investigations by the League of the military status of all member countries.

No decision has yet been made concerning the seat of the League, but the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs has written offering one of the palaces of Brussels as the home of the League, if Brussels is chosen. Prevailing American sentiment continues to favor Geneva.

FIVE NEUTRALS REPLY ON LEAGUE

Statements Received in Paris Thus Far Are from European Powers Only.

ARGENTINA TAKES ACTION

Approves League Principle, but Will Ask for Some Changes in the Covenant.

PARIS, March 14.—The invitation sent by the Peace Conference to neutral States to participate in a discussion of the League of Nations has brought responses from Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

These countries have forwarded statements on their views to the secretary of the conference.

AMSTERDAM, March 14.—The Dutch Government has not yet begun discussions with other small nations in reference to the League of Nations, the Minister of the Interior stated in a speech Thursday in the Upper Chamber of the Dutch Parliament at The Hague. The Minister added that the Government thought it should observe a waiting attitude regarding the League. Only in the case of extreme necessity, he said, should there be a separate grouping of nations against the League.

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.—The Foreign Minister held a long conference with ministers of neutral powers this afternoon.

The neutral ministers were informed that Argentina would answer the invitation from Paris to join the League of Nations, which, Foreign Minister Puyrredon said, was accepted in principle by this country. He said, however, that some changes would be suggested. Señor Alvear, Argentine Minister at Paris, has been instructed to pound the delegates to the Conference, and especially neutral observers, regarding these changes. No details of the suggestions will be made known until Señor Alvear acts. After the conference the Foreign Minister cabled instructions to Señor Alvear.

It is understood that the object of the conference was to seek the support of other South American neutrals for Argentina's proposals.

Latin Americans Complain.

BUENOS AIRES, March 15.—A dispatch to La Prensa from Paris today says that the Latin-American delegates to the Peace Conference are resentful over the small representation given them on the financial and economic commissions. These delegates, the dispatch states, make the charge that the small nations of Europe have been favored at their expense.

RIO JANEIRO, March 14.—Epitacio Pessoa, head of the Brazilian delegation at the Peace Conference, advised the Government today that this country is represented on four sub-committees of the conference, those of navigation, patent rights, claims, and treaties. Belgium is the only other small power represented on more sub-committees than Brazil.

TERRACE GARDEN Dance Palace.
Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12.
Saturdays and Sundays, 3 to 12.—Advt.

COUNCIL DEFERS ACTION ON TERMS

President Needs More Time to Study Proposals and Does Not Attend Session.

GETS DRAFT IN AFTERNOON

And Spends the Evening Going Over It with Bliss and Benson.

PARIS, March 15, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme War Council resumed its sessions this afternoon with a distinguished array of military and civilian chiefs, expecting that President Wilson would be present for the final consideration of the military, naval, and aerial terms of the German disarmament.

The President did not attend, however, as the draft of the terms in treaty form had not been completed in time to permit of his study before the meeting. The President received the full draft late this afternoon and went over it tonight article by article with General Bliss and Admiral Benson at his residence.

Colonel House attended the council session in place of the President.

With the President absent, the council deferred consideration of the military and naval terms until Monday.

The Polish frontiers of Germany was the next subject on the program, but the British Prime Minister was not prepared to proceed, so this also was deferred.

Mr. Lloyd George left the council room soon after learning that President Wilson would not attend, and proceeded to the "White House" for a conference on the situation.

The official statement regarding the meeting says:

The Supreme War Council was to have received the final draft of the naval, military, and air terms today, but in the absence of President Wilson, who was unable to complete his examination of the proposals, the meeting was adjourned until Monday.

President Wilson's conference with Premier Lloyd George yesterday lasted an hour, while after luncheon the President went to Colonel E. M. House's quarters and for two and a half hours was in conference with Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, Colonel House, Captain André Tardieu, and Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction. This conference brought together all the main directing forces of the Conference with the exception of Premier Orlando of Italy.

When the discussion ended, at 5:30 o'clock, the President left for the Elysée to call upon President Poincaré.

It was stated after the conference of the President with the Premiers and other Ministers that the entire discussion had been a general one for the purpose of familiarizing the American Executive with conditions as they had developed during his absence. The pres-

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STEARNS CARS HAVE MOVED
Now at 12 Central Park West
They Merit Your Inspection.—Advt.

LEAGUE PROCEDURE STANDS

President Says Plan to Link Covenant With Treaty Still Holds.

ALSO CABLES TUMULTY

Washington Opponents of the League Are Aroused by the Announcement.

NEW McCORMICK ATTACK

Senator Assails "British Draft"—Wants Wilson's Pastor to Preach on Humility.

PARIS, March 15.—President Wilson authorizes the statement that there has been no change in the original plan for linking together the League of Nations and the peace treaty.

President Wilson said that the decision made at the Peace Conference at its plenary session of Jan. 25, 1919, to the effect that the establishment of a League of Nations should be made an integral part of the treaty of peace was of final force and that there was no basis for the reports that a change in this decision is contemplated.

The resolution of the League of Nations, adopted at that time by the conference, was as follows:

First—It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement, which the associated nations are now met to establish, that a league of nations be created to promote international co-operation, to insure the fulfillment of accepted international obligations, and to provide safeguards against war.

Second—This League should be treated as an integral part of the general Treaty of Peace and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied upon to promote its objects.

Third—The members of the League should periodically meet in international conference and should have a permanent organization and secretariat to carry on the business of the League in the intervals between the conferences.

The Message to Tumulty.

Joseph P. Tumulty announced in this city yesterday that he had word from the President that the League of Nations was to be part of the peace treaty. He issued this statement dealing with the recent reports to the contrary:

"I cabled direct to the President at Paris, asking him if there was any truth in these reports, and I am this morning in receipt of a cable from the President, stating that the Plenary Council has positively decided that the League of Nations is to be part of the peace treaty; that there is absolutely no truth in any report to the contrary."

Mr. Tumulty declined to give out the text of his message of inquiry to the President, stating that it was simply a summarization of the rumors current that the League was not to be included in the treaty. He said that his statement gave the President's reply almost verbatim.

Opponents Miffed by Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Tumulty's announcement in New York that President Wilson had informed him by cable that the plan to incorporate the League plan in the peace treaty had not been changed comes as no surprise to those in close touch with Administration leaders.

Senators who have been opposing the present League covenant professed to be much relieved a few days ago when Paris dispatches indicated that the covenant might not be in the preliminary peace treaty with Germany. Others were not misled by the dispatches and felt certain that, even if the League covenant was not a part of the preliminary treaty, it would be included with the final treaty when the conference adopted it.

Secretary Tumulty's announcement of what should have been plainly understood regarding the plan of action has stirred up some Senators opposing the present form of the covenant. Senator-elect McCormick of Illinois issued a statement today on the subject.

"Europe," said Mr. McCormick, "must come to understand that Mr. Wilson is attempting a coup d'etat in defiance of the decision of the common people of America, uttered at the last election. * * * Europe, perhaps, does not understand, as Mr. Wilson appears not to have understood, that his leadership was definitely repudiated by the American people in the last election.

"Sixty Senators out of a total of ninety-six, Democrats as well as Republicans among them, share the opinion expressed by the thirty-nine signatories to the Knox-Lodge resolution. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Bryan, and even Mr. Taft say that the constitution, as proposed, requires amendment. We know nothing, absolutely nothing, from Mr. Wilson of the reason for any part of the ill-written draft of the constitution.

During his hurried visit to America he uttered nothing but elegant nebulosities and contemptuous threats.

McCormick Attacks "British Draft."

"A few weeks ago it seemed impossible that the new cordiality and friendly candor between allied Europe and America might be broken by a growing suspicion and sudden animosity which, we must frankly say, is chiefly directed against Great Britain.

"That suspicion and animosity will grow apace if Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson continue in their present course. The gentlemen in Paris ought to make peace with Germany. Then, the President ought to put aside his pride to invite Senator Lodge and Senator Knox, Republicans, and Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, to the Peace Conference, there to draft a convention to prevent war, more effective by far than the British draft and one which the American people and their Senate can approve.

"It would be well if the President's pastor in Paris would preach Sunday on Matthew XXIII., 12, and if he would read from the Fourteenth Chapter of Luke and from the Eighteenth Chapter of Matthew.

"The American people," the statement continued, "who did not elect Mr. Wilson by a majority either in 1912 or 1916, by a great and decisive majority defeated his candidates for Congress last November and gave the Republicans control of both the House and Senate. As Colonel Roosevelt said not long before he died, ten days before the election Mr. Wilson issued an appeal to the American people. The Americans refused to sustain Mr. Wilson. * * *

"In no other free country in the world today would Mr. Wilson be in office. Now it appears that Mr. Lloyd George, who achieved a political triumph shortly after Mr. Wilson met his humiliating defeat, has joined with the President to force upon the American people the constitution of an international confederacy by linking that constitution article by article and clause by clause to the treaty of peace, so that one may be inextricably bound to the other."

The verse of the Bible (Matthew xxiii., 12,) from which Senator Medill McCormick urges the President's pastor to preach, reads:

"And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

The fourteenth chapter of Luke and the eighteenth chapter of Matthew contain similar injunctions to humility.

First Treaty a Final Armistice.

WASHINGTON, March 15, (Associated Press.)—Although the League of Nations will be included in the final treaty of peace, it may not be in the preliminary treaty, it was said today in official circles here after Secretary Tumulty had announced in New York that he had been informed by President Wilson by cable that the plenary council's decision still stood.

Officials here explained that the preliminary treaty would be between the victorious associated powers and Germany only, that it might be characterized as the "final armistice" and, as such, need not be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

They said that the preliminary document in every particular would be incorporated in the final treaty which would present the terms which must be agreed to by all the warring nations.

Among other details which will be incorporated in the final treaty and which some officials do not think will be in the preliminary draft will be those of boundaries.

LLOYD GEORGE URGING SPEED.

Swift Settlement with Teutons Is His First Aim.

PARIS, March 14, (Associated Press.)—Speedy completion of the preliminary peace treaty is understood to be the main endeavor of Premier Lloyd George, who is said to be firm in the conviction that the finishing and signing of a preliminary pact should be the first consideration of the conference.

While not so optimistic as some who had been looking for completion of the preliminary treaty by March 20, British conference circles incline to the belief that the document will be ready for signatures within about three weeks.

This preliminary compact would not include any proposition for a League of Nations, which would be left for consideration with the final treaty.

The British program at the Peace Conference is understood to contemplate the signing of separate preliminary treaties with the Central Allies as soon as possible after Germany is disposed of. Next would come consideration of any amendments to the present constitution of the League of Nations and then the League would be whipped into permanent shape. The final peace treaty would follow and would include the League of Nations plan.

The leading thought among the British at the present moment seems to be to strip the preliminary peace terms of all unnecessary incumbrance and obtain the signature of that document so that the world can begin to settle back to normal.

The British attitude is that the matter of first importance is to remove the cause of quarrels between the belligerents and let the detailed settlement follow. For instance, all that it is necessary to specify in the preliminary compact regarding the German Colonies, it is held, is that Germany shall not get them back. There is a disposition not to let such questions encumber the initial compact, but come under the League of Nations covenants, and the final treaty.

The opinion was ventured today that the problems, remaining before the conference, should move rapidly to solution. It was pointed out that the conference would be two months old tomorrow and that the amount of work already accomplished furnished a basis for considerable optimism.

REPORTS MADE ON WAR GUILT.

Two Suggest Framing Special Machinery for Punishemnt.

PARIS, March 14.—A sub-commission of the Commission on Responsibility for the War reported today that, strictly and technically, criminal prosecutions of those who brought about the struggle were "anomalous and unnecessary," according to an official communiqué issued this evening. The report added, however, that the Peace Conference "might adopt special measures and even create special machinery to deal with those who planned the war."

The sub-commission received evidence which analyzes the facts of the origin of the conflict, it was stated.

Another sub-commission, which has dealt with violations of the laws and customs of war, also submitted its report, and proposed that the powers should establish a high tribunal which should not, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, be blocked by considerations of rank.

The commission is considering these reports.

WILSON'S STAND UNCHANGED

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

night at least, as the neutral Governments have been asked to submit their views, with March 25 named as the tentative date for a conference with them on the subject.

But in the meantime Colonel House, representing the President, and Lord Robert Cecil, representing the British Government, will go over the covenant with a view to determining whether any changes in phraseology should be made. In this work they will be restricted by an agreement that no modifications are possible in the principles enunciated in the document, nor is it permissible to write any important new feature into it.

REVIEW AT COBLENZ DELIGHTS PERSHING

He Praises the Fine Showing of the Headquarters Troop of the Third Army.

LETS THE DOUGHBOYS SING

Reports in American Circles Put German Army Now at 170,000—Royalists Oppose Separation.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 15.—General Pershing reviewed the headquarters troops of the Third American Army this morning in the Schloss Flats, on the magnificent grounds in front of the erstwhile Kaiser's Rhine residence. In the bright sunshine of a perfect day the Americans put up an excellent appearance—an appearance which their commander said made him happier than he had been since the Germans surrendered.

The review was marked by a thrilling incident. Two battalions were marching past Pershing with the band playing that popular army tune which has a chorus beginning "And then, by God, we'll all go to Germany." As the line swung past a hundred or so doughboys standing as spectators caught up the refrain. A Captain turned to rebuke them, when the commander turned with a broad smile and waved his hand. And then these lads repeated the chorus, only this was how it went: "And so, by God, we're right here in Germany."

General Pershing will review other troops of the Third Army tomorrow and the next day.

Few Germans saw the ceremony today because of the issuance of military police orders yesterday that they must keep away from the part of the city where the review took place. I heard some high officers express the opinion that it would have been a good thing for all the Germans that possibly could to have seen the snappy doughboy exhibition.

At the time when the veteran troops of the American Army in tiptop shape were being shown to their commander, there was interest in the statement from the Army of Occupation headquarters this morning saying:

"Information from a source fully informed and believed to be reliable fixes the gross number of active German troops on the eastern front at the present time at 190,000 and the forces in interior Germany at 40,000. The figure for the eastern front includes volunteers, who are in much larger proportion, and men of the old regiments who are being held in active service in six corps districts on that front. The figure for interior Germany includes all active volunteer units, such as Guard, Cavalry, Schützen Division, Gerntanberg Division, Landeschützen Corps, but excludes a large number of soldiers who are in the depots of the old army regiments, simply awaiting demobilization. From the same source it is learned further that when the old army is completely disbanded in the near future there will be retained in service a certain number of officers who will then be available for assignment in the new army."

In other words, our Rhine Army which General Pershing is now reviewing is about twice as large as all Germany's military forces and, man for man, vastly superior.

There has been considerable interest created not only at Third Army headquarters, but among German civilians at Coblenz by the discovery of Spartacide intrigues among the German troops composed of men from this district. Part of a pioneer battalion of the Seventh Corps has been disarmed and arrested because of Spartacide plotting. These men come from Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, just across the river.

Our interest in this development lies in the fact that these men will soon be demobilized and then will enter our territory. The first men to start any Bolshevist work hereabouts would be dealt with summarily by American military authorities on the ground of provoking disorder.

Nationalist Party leaders at Coblenz, out and out royalists, are greatly agitated over the effort of the Centrum leaders in circulating petitions for a popular vote in the Rhineland on the question of a West German republic. The motive of the Centrum or Catholic leaders is to have an independent State where they can preserve the present coalition of Church and State, which is opposed by the majority of the rest of Prussia. The Catholic Church sees a separation from the Government as coming throughout Prussia and its representatives wish a separate Government in a district where they can control. The royalists argue against such a step, saying it would weaken Germany, but they are really wishing to keep Prussia as the dominating State of Germany, always looking forward to the day when the monarchy will be restored.

A statement published by the royalists concludes by saying: "We are Germans and we wish to remain Germans and to maintain our State connection with our Prussian brothers."

3,500,000 TONS GIVEN UP

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

fish from Norway and resume their own fishing in the North Sea.

The German representatives asked for a modification of the blockade, and, although no promises were given them in this connection, steps in that direction have already been taken.

A monthly ration for Germany of 370,000 tons of foodstuffs was fixed yesterday by the allied commission. The Germans observed that this ration was smaller than they had requested, and were pessimistic as to the arrangement of satisfactory financial terms.

After Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss of Great Britain, Chairman of the allied delegation, had presented the conditions decided upon by the Entente, the Germans asked to be allowed to withdraw for consultation. They then formed three sub-committees to deal with questions of finance, food supply, and mercantile marine. Last evening at 6 o'clock, another plenary session was held, Admiral Wemyss saying at its close that satisfactory progress was being made.

In the evening the Germans asked permission to use a telegraph line to Weimar.

No Amenities at the Conference.

At yesterday's sessions the German representatives sat on one side of a long table, while on the other side were an equal number of allied representatives. There were no greetings, salutations, or amenities of any sort. The proceedings were marked by impersonal rigidity. The chairman of the German delegation stared at a spot on the table and addressed his remarks to no one in particular.

Admiral Wemyss began by reading a statement prepared for him by the civilian members, calling on the Germans to say categorically whether they abided by the terms of the armistice. Herr von Braun, the head of the German delegation, replied curtly: "Yes."

Admiral Wemyss then read one page of typewritten memorandum giving in crisp sentences the terms of the Allies for granting food to Germany—the German merchant fleet to be handed over at once, financial provisions to be made at once, food to be delivered at once, and deliveries to be continued until the next harvest as long as Germany should abide by the terms of the agreement.

As the statement was read it was translated into German and French, the German replies receiving the same treatment. The air of impersonality was preserved throughout. It was then settled that the details of the ration of 370,000 tons of food monthly with the shipping and financial plans should be elaborated in sub-committees, and the first plenary session adjourned, having lasted only a few minutes.

The sub-committee on food was under the Chairmanship of Herbert C. Hoover, Director General of the Inter-Allied Relief Organization; Thomas W. Lamont represented the United States on the Sub-Committee on Finance, and J. R. Robinson of the United States Shipping Board on the Sub-Committee on Shipping.

In this meeting there were no appeals or references to humanity and civilization, or to women and children, the only statement in this connection being that infant mortality in Germany had doubled in the last three months, and this was simply mentioned as a cold declaration of fact in connection with the request of the Germans for more condensed milk.

The German delegates were anxious to enlarge the proposed monthly imports of certain commodities, only to be met with the statement: "I regret that the world's shipping does not make this possible."

Reference on some points was reserved by the Germans for discussion with the Berlin Government.

3,500,000 Tons to be Turned Over.

LONDON, March 15.—The Associated Press learns that the total tonnage of German shipping to be surrendered cannot be accurately ascertained, but, including ships in neutral ports, roughly estimated, it will be 3,500,000 tons.

As Italy is already in possession of the Austrian shipping, the management of a very small proportion of the German shipping will be entrusted to that country, France will receive big ocean-going steamers to the extent of 75,000 to 100,000 tons. The balance of the tonnage will be divided equally between the United States and Great Britain. America is not interested in cargo tonnage, of which Great Britain will probably manage three-fourths and France the balance.

The German ships will be delivered at various ports, those at present in neutral harbors being handed over there. There will be nothing in the shape of a formal surrender. The ships, according to information here, will be manned almost exclusively by British, French, and American crews—exclusively so when they are used for the transport of troops.

An allied economic commission is being established at Hamburg to deal with the matter of freight and cognate subjects. Freight will be charged mainly in accordance with the British Blue Book rates.

British and German committees have opened negotiations in Rotterdam, a German Government wireless message received here says, concerning the exportation from Germany of potash, timber, dyes, and other products.

Nine German Ships for Our Use.

PARIS, March 14.—Under the agreement which the Germans made at Brussels, the United States will receive eight German ships which will be ready to go to sea within four days. The vessels are:

The Zeppelin, 15,200 tons.
The Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, 17,000 tons.
The Graf Waldersee, 13,000 tons.
The Patricia, 14,466 tons.
The Cap Finisterre, 14,500 tons.
The Pretoria, 13,200 tons.
The Cleveland, 16,900 tons.
The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 25,000 tons.

The giant Imperator, of 52,000 tons, will also go to the United States. At the present time the Imperator is stuck in the mud, but it is believed she can be floated in a few days.

The vessels going to the United States are passenger ships, on account of the American desire to use them for the transport of troops. Those going to France and England immediately are cargo vessels now in neutral ports in South and Central America and the Dutch East Indies. They will be permitted to sail with cargoes for Germany, with German crews, but under allied flags. When ships put out from German ports to be handed over they will be manned by Germans, but on arrival in allied ports the crews will be replaced by allied crews and the Germans returned.

There are available in England for immediate movement to Germany approximately 30,000 tons of pork products, 5,000 tons of beans, 5,000 tons of rice, and 15,000 tons of cereals. The United States has in Rotterdam and on the way there approximately 75,000 tons of breadstuffs.

A summary of the agreement shows that payment by Germany will be made in part by freight hire accruing to the Germans for the use of the shipping; in part from credits that Germany may continue to establish and maintain in neutral countries; in part from German exports; in part from the sale of German-owned foreign securities, and in part by the use of German gold. The Germans agreed to place a deposit of gold in the National Bank of Belgium at Brussels for use as collateral.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 15.—Crews of the interned German vessels in Chilean harbors, which are to be turned over to the United States, have been ordered by the Minister of War to lower the German flag on the ships. The German Minister here protested to the Chilean Foreign Minister against the order, but was informed that it could not be revoked because the vessels were to be ready for delivery to the United States on demand.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 120 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News Section.
II. News Section, Financial, Business, Sports.
III. Editorial Section.
IV. Drama, Music, Fashions, Special Articles.
V. Rotogravure Picture Section, First Part.
VI. Rotogravure Picture Section, Second Part.
VII. Rotogravure Magazine Section.
VIII. Review of Books Section.
IX. Real Estate and Want Section.

COUNCIL DEFERS ACTION ON TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ence of André Tardieu and Minister Loucheur with Premier Clemenceau had led to the belief that French frontier questions and the subject of reparation were expected to receive special attention. It was said, however, that these subjects had been set aside until the President had studied the situation more fully.

While the League of Nations was referred to during the discussion, no action was taken regarding it, and it was said that no indications were given concerning any amendments or other course of further action on the League project.

The belief was expressed as a result of the conference today that the peace treaty would be ready by the end of next week. Certainly by March 25.

One of the first questions to be considered by the Supreme Council, with President Wilson participating in the discussion, will be the boundary between Poland and Germany. The Polish Boundary Commission, as well as the General Territorial Commission, has virtually agreed on this boundary.

While no official announcement has been made, it is known that Danzig is included in Poland and that the commissions have agreed upon a boundary which would give Poland strategic points that should make her an effective barrier between Bolshevism and Western Europe.

The ethical point of view largely influenced the decisions of the commission concerning the boundaries. This view did not govern exclusively, however, as some sections where Poles predominate have been excluded from Polish jurisdiction, while sections where Germans are more numerous have been included within it, because of an effort to preserve historical boundaries and afford better defensive positions.

Economic considerations and the establishment of possible lines of communication also had weight in the decisions of the commission.

NEW SLAV-ITALIAN CLASH.

Spalato in Dalmatia Reported Scene of Disturbance.

PARIS, March 15, (Associated Press.)—The Jugoslav Committee in Paris has issued a statement which says that it learns that grave disturbances have occurred at Spalato, Dalmatia, where, according to information reaching the committee, Italian sailors fought the inhabitants with knives, killing or wounding several persons. Eventually the sailors were driven back aboard their vessels, the statement adds.

The Jugoslav authorities have asked that the Interallied Commission open an inquiry into the matter.

It is announced from Belgrade that Italy has recalled its newly appointed Minister from that city, but it is stated that this has no connection with the Spalato disturbances.

NOT DUE TO THE BLOCKADE.

British Denial That Starvation Results from Its Operations.

LONDON, March 15.—The following statement regarding the working of the blockade and the question of feeding enemy and other countries has been received from an authoritative source by Reuter's Limited.

"There are certain misconceptions to the effect that the blockade is responsible for keeping food out of enemy countries. This is not the case. The blockade was undoubtedly the most important factor in bringing about the collapse of the enemy, and the retention of its machinery until the conclusion of peace is regarded by the highest Allied naval and military opinion as absolutely indispensable; but it is not the desire of the Allies to use it for the purpose of preventing food from reaching starving populations.

"As to the machinery of relief, the Supreme Economic Council in Paris is the authority charged with this work in enemy and other countries, and on this council the Blockade Ministers of the great Powers are represented. It is for this Supreme Council to decide what measures of relief shall be adopted, and there has been no obstruction on the part of the Blockade Ministers to any proposals for the provision of food that have been made by the council.

"The difficulties are, however, formidable and form some of the greatest problems that any statesmen have had to deal with. In the case of Germany the main difficulty has been the refusal of that country to give up her merchant ships, which would be used largely in the relief of Germany herself and other countries.

"It must not be forgotten that the situation in the late Austro-Hungarian Empire is at least as critical as that in Germany, and Mr. Hoover's statement of what has been accomplished already is, incidentally, a reminder that there are other countries — some of them friends and allies—that are also suffering from the prevailing acute shortage. If the shipping situation is also difficult, the German attitude in regard to their own shipping and their policy of indiscriminate piracy during the war are largely responsible.

"So far as food relief is concerned, the Allies are sincerely anxious to do all that is possible for the feeding of the starving populations of Germany and Austria, but in the case of Germany, at any rate, the degree to which such relief can be given depends to the largest extent on Germany herself. A difficulty of great magnitude is the question of finance, while the disorganized and defective state of transport facilities in enemy countries does not make the task of the Allies any easier."

SENT TO TAKE OVER SHIPS.

Several Hundred American Officers and Men Have Sailed for France.

Several hundred American officers and seamen attached to the cruiser and transport forces have already been sent to French ports to take over the German ships as they are delivered. They are to be supplemented with men from naval forces stationed abroad. The first of the German ships is expected to arrive here soon after April 1.

HURLEY DENIES A RUMOR.

His Board Has Had No Negotiations to Hire German Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board tonight denied that any proposal had passed between the United States and the German Governments regarding the hire of German vessels, and repeated his statement that the board was working through the Allied Maritime Transport Council and the committees at Paris.

The denial followed the receipt of this cablegram from London by Mr. Hurley:

"The question has been asked in Parliament about a rumor current in press and American broker circles that the Shipping Board is prepared to offer an equitable rate of freight to German shipowners for employment of their vessels. Associated Governments in Paris propose to credit hire for German ships to German Government."

Mr. Hurley's denial follows:

"There are no grounds for such a rumor. The United States Shipping Board is working through the Allied Maritime Transport Council and the respective committees of the associated Governments in Paris. No proposal of any kind has been received or forwarded between the United States Shipping Board and the German Government as regards a proposal to give credit for the hire of German vessels."

DRUG MAKER ARRESTED IN ASPIRIN CASE

Analysis Shows Talcum Powder Chief Ingredient of Tablets of Which $94,000 Were Seized

Blank Diplomas for Dentists Discovered in Brooklyn Raid—J. M. G. Kukay Held in $1,000 Bail

More than $94,000 worth of alleged aspirin tablets were seized yesterday in Brooklyn. The manufacturer was arrested. He gave his name as Joseph M. G. Kukay. He said he was head of the Verandah Chemical Company, No. 91 Verandah place, Brooklyn.

The arrest followed the analysis of the tablets. They were found to be devoid of aspirin. Talcum powder was the principal ingredient of the tablets. It was found to consist of seventy per cent "innate material." Sugar water and salicylic acid were also used.

Health Commissioner Copeland said that thousands attacked by influenza or pneumonia had recourse to aspirin tablets. He said:

"There is no doubt but that many thousands of persons rushed to aspirin as soon as they had a little cold. It certainly did not help those people if they happened to get talcum powder into their systems, and it appears that many thousands of these tablets were sold throughout the country."

Inspector W F Cunniffe, of the Brooklyn Food and Drug Division, with his chief, Walter B. Drennan, made the raid on the Verandah Chemical Company.

Chief Drennan said:

"We seized 394,000 tablets, on the strength of the diagnosis made, and believe the whole lot consists of talcum powder. The manufacturer seems to have done a great out-of-town business, and I estimate his monthly shipments were no less than 500,000 tablets. He declares he is a Spaniard and has been doing business for several months in Verandah place. Just how many millions of these tablets he has sold as aspirin tablets I cannot state."

An interesting phase of the seizure of the drug was the discovery of a printing press and blank diplomas for dentists. Dr. Copeland intimated there would be an investigation of this also.

Kukay was held in $1,000 bail, charged with violating the Health laws.

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PROCEEDINGS OF PEACE CONGRESS, 20,000 words, with full report of speeches on League of Nations and copy of the constitution, March CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, the monthly published by The New York Times Company. News stands, 25 cents.—Advt.

ISHII'S PLEA STIRS WESTERN SENATORS

They Quickly Reject the Proposal of No Racial Discrimination as a League Rule.

POINDEXTER SEES CLASH

Assumes Japan Will Disrupt the League—Not an International Question, Says Chamberlain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Great significance and far-reaching importance are attached in Senatorial and diplomatic circles in Washington to the plea made by Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, before the Japan Society in New York, for the incorporation in the League of Nations covenant of a new article prohibiting international discrimination on account of racial differences.

Not only the remarks of the Ambassador but also the earnestness with which he uttered his plea developed immediate interest among statesmen and diplomats. Senators from the Pacific Coast States were quick to detect in the speech of Viscount Ishii grounds for regarding the latest Japanese suggestion with the deepest concern. Senatore Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon, who was Chairman of the Senate Military Committee in the Sixty-fifth Congress; Jones and Poindexter, Republicans, both of Washington, and King, Democrat, of Utah, issued statements here today in which they promptly joined issue with the appeal of the Japanese Ambassador for the incorporation in the League of Nations covenant of any such idea as that advanced by him.

Senator Chamberlain declared his belief that the inclusion of the Ishii idea would greatly imperil the chances any proposed League of Nations might have for success and at the same time "imperil the peace and safety of the United States as a whole." Senator Poindexter declared that the question of immigration was as vitally important to the United States as to Japan and that since "Japan has expressly declared that she will not ratify the League unless such a provision is embodied in the constitution, it is obvious that no such constitution can be agreed upon."

Senators King and Jones were equally frank in their comment on Viscount Ishii's speech.

"If," declared Senator King, who has supported the Administration in many matters before the Senate, "Japan insists upon equality for her citizens in immigration, that simply means that either Japan or the United States will not be a signatory to the League of Nations compact."

Says Labor Will Not Yield.

Both he and Senator Jones expressed their belief that American labor would never submit to the indiscriminate admission of Oriental labor into this country. Senator Jones insisted that the United States would never enter a League of Nations without a very clear understanding in advance of what the compact really means.

Both Senator Chamberlain and Senator Poindexter recalled that a few years ago Count Okuma had taken the same ground as Viscount Ishii, the former pointing out that the Peace Conference had given Japan the opportunity again to insist on the abandonment of racial discrimination. Refusal to recognize the Okuma-Ishii doctrine, said Senator Chamberlain, would open the door "to dangerous possibilities between Germany, Russia, and Japan" in opposition to a League of Nations from the covenant of which the Ishii idea might be eliminated. It was accepted that the speech was not made without the foreknowledge and approval of the Tokio Government, and that it is clearly and truly reflective of the attitude of the Japanese Government itself.

Senator Poindexter said in his statement that "Japan has expressly declared that she will not ratify the League unless such a provision is embodied in the Constitution," and he goes on to the assumption that a league of all the powers, to which he has been strongly opposed, is therefore impossible. But no such statement is contained in Ambassador Ishii's address as reported this morning. Unofficial dispatches from Paris have contained references to the possibility of Japan's making a definite stand on the race discrimination issue.

In some well-informed quarters it was argued that Japan was not wholly consistent in taking the position outlined by Viscount Ishii. It was asserted that it had been Japan's policy to exclude Chinese labor from Japan, and to prohibit foreigners from acquiring title to land in Japan. The Japanese position regarding ownership of Japanese land has been that no discrimination exists, all foreigners alike being excluded from this privilege, while in California, for example, the legislation known as the Webb law was passed to prevent Japanese particularly from purchasing land.

"I have read with interest the speech of Viscount Ishii at the Japan Society meeting in New York on the evening of the 13th inst.," said Senator Chamberlain's statement. "It is quite significant, in view of the fact that it comes from a man of undoubted learning and ability who is now serving his country as Japanese Ambassador to the United States and who participated in the negotiations with Secretary Lansing which led to what is known as the Ishii-Lansing Agreement in reference to the so-called Monroe Doctrine of the Orient, which recognized that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous."

Like Okuma's Demand.

"The speech of Viscount Ishii is but a repetition of the insistence made by Count Okuma in an article prepared by him for The New York Sun about three years ago. That article with great force argued for the abandonment of racial discrimination. A copy of that article was printed in the Congressional Record and aroused a good deal of discussion in the United States, and particularly on the Pacific Coast, where Oriental immigration and questions akin to it have for a half century or more been extremely acute, and not only in the United States but in the Western Provinces of Canada.

"The Peace Conference and the proposed League of Nations have given Japan the first opportunity she has had to insist on the abandonment of racial discrimination, and it was expected that that opportunity would not be lost sight of. The refusal to recognize the insistence of Count Okuma and Viscount Ishii opens the door to dangerous possibilities of combinations between Germany, Russia, and Japan, and possibly the Republic of China, while, on the other hand, the inclusion in the League of Nations of a clause such as that insisted upon by Japan and her statesmen opens up the question of unrest in the United States and of complications between the United States and the Executive Council proposed by the League of Nations which it is impossible to forecast. That Japan will remain firm in her insistence goes without saying, and she cannot be blamed, proud and sentient nation as she is, upon remaining insistent.

"So far as the West is concerned, speaking as one who is familiar with the situation in that section of the country, I believe the inclusion of the provision insisted upon by Japan would greatly imperil the chances of success of any proposed League of Nations and, at the same time, imperil the peace and safety of the United States as a whole. Personally, I feel that the question of immigration of aliens to America is purely a domestic question and ought not to be included in the League of Nations. The question has been treated by Japan herself as a domestic question and the very things with reference to Oriental immigration which Japan has seen fit to apply against the immigration of aliens has been resisted by her when America has sought to apply the same restriction upon the immigration of aliens. The question ought to be treated, as it now seems to be treated by the majority of the delegates to the Peace Conference, as one purely domestic, and unless it continues to be so treated, there is no telling to what unfortunate results the whole negotiations may lead."

Poindexter's Statement.

Senator Poindexter issued the following statement:

"The statement in the morning paper of Viscount Ishii, the Ambassador of Japan, is in harmony with other statements on the same subject from Baron Okuma and other authoritative Japanese sources. It is undoubtedly correct in its interpretations of powers vested in the League under the proposed constitution.

"Senator Hitchcock, the President, and others have stated that the League, under the constitution, would have no power to deal with immigration. Evidently the Japanese authorities take a different view and very sensibly decline to become a member of the League unless there is an express prohibition of national or racial discrimination in immigration matters. Senator Hitchcock contended on the floor of the Senate that immigration was purely domestic and not a foreign question. In view of the fact that the very word 'immigration' implies the inhabitants of one country entering another, and that this act necessarily affects both nations and gives rise to possible controversies between them, it is difficult to see how a Senator can claim it is not an international question. At any rate, we have had disputes between this nation and other nations over this question, and certainly a dispute between one nation and another nation is an international dispute. If a man says that A and B are not the first letters of the alphabet, or that two and two do not make four, there is no answer to him. That ends the argument. There are some matters so elementary that you cannot argue them.

"This statement of Viscount Ishii shows that the intelligent Japanese people are not willing to transfer from the Japanese people and Government to a League, dominated by foreigners, the decision and control of their most vital interests. This is a most intelligent and statesman-like attitude to assume. It also indicates an intelligent appreciation of the consequences of the proposed constitution for a world Government, notwithstanding the interpretation placed upon its plain language by some of its authors. It is a well-known rule of construction that instruments of government must be given the effect which their terms plainly indicate, whatever may be the mental reservations or verbal explanations of their authors.

"This question of immigration is of as vital importance to the United States as to Japan. It is only one, however, of a large number of questions of most vital importance to our people, and the same statesmanship on the part of the United States Administration as that indicated by the Japanese representatives will compel them to insist that our interests be likewise safeguarded by express reservations in the League constitution. It is manifestly impossible, however, that either nation will be induced to surrender its ultimate sovereign control over this matter, and since Japan has expressly declared that she will not ratify the League unless such a provision is embodied in the constitution, it is obvious that no such constitution can be agreed upon; and not being agreed upon by Japan and the United States, cannot be given effect, as without the agreement of these two nations the League would be worse than useless.

"There is already in existence a powerful, enlightened and righteous entente of nations of which Japan is one of the leading members and to which she has given honorable support. The United States has been welcomed to that entente, but for some reason which has never been given into the confidence of the American people, whose destinies are concerned, the present administration has declined to join it. It is still available, however, and able to preserve peace and order in the world."

Senators King and Jones.

Declaring at the outset that "if Japan insists upon equality for her citizens in immigration, that simply means that either Japan or the United States will not be a signatory to the League of Nations compact," Senator King's statement continued:

"In my opinion American labor will never submit to the entrance of Orientals, Hindoos, Chinese and Japanese into this country indiscriminately. With labor conditions as they are now in this country, no one can take exceptions to the attitude of American workers on such a vital question.

"On the other hand, Japan cannot be blamed for her insistence, because this question closely touches her honor. The whole situation clearly exemplifies the urgent necessity of concluding a peace treaty immediately and leaving until later the formation of an international body of some sort, not necessarily a League of Nations as we have come to understand the term, but a tribunal of arbitrament which will consider and decide questions likely to lead to war.

"I was a pioneer in organizing clubs looking to universal peace ten years ago and toured my State. At that time the people of my State were strongly in favor of it. Then as now everybody said that if there is a panacea for war we want it. But with this concrete proposal before us, when we come to analyze its contents, we find much in it which must be modified. I have reached the point where unless the League plan is amended I shall vote against it."

The statement by Senator Jones follows:

"As I read the remarks of the Ambassador the demand of Japan is that in the very constitution of the League of Nations there be inserted a provision which will obliterate our laws restrictive upon immigration from the Far East.

"The opponents of the League of Nations it seems were very wise when they demanded that the proposed League of Nations compact be scrutinized closely so that it should be revealed just what it means. They predicted that this question of immigration from the Asiatic nations would arise. The supporters of the League constitution, however, insisted that the immigration laws of the United States were purely a domestic matter and would not come within the scope of the League of Nations. It seems that the supporters of the League were entirely wrong in their estimate of the situation as shown by the Japanese Ambassador.

"Should the League be formed without Japan and China, Russia, and Germany, there would be merely another great division of the powers of the world with war threatening.

"All of which emphasizes the point made by many Senators, that the League of Nations should not be entered by the United States without a very clear understanding of what the compact really means and what the United States will have to agree to.

"I do not think that Mr. Cummings, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would have been so quick with his statement declaring that the League of Nations does not concern our immigration laws if he had known what the Japanese Ambassador was going to say last night in New York."

In view of Ambassador Ishii's utterances, a resolution adopted in Japan by the Seiyukai Party and addressed to Marquis Saionji, head of the Japanese peace delegation, assumes greater importance. This document, received through diplomatic channels, says:

"It is our sincere desire that you make full use of this opportunity to assert the rights of the Japanese nation from the international viewpoint, and cause the other powers to remove all the restrictions imposed upon the Japanese for no stronger reasons than racial prejudice, so that Japan may be placed upon strictly equal footing with the rest of the world and the foundations of the future development of Japanese may be firmly laid down."

BOYS TOOK PART IN LICHTENBERG FIGHT

Spartacides, Defeated by Government Troops, Withdraw from Berlin Suburb.

DISLODGED FROM A BRIDGE

Barricade on Frankforter Allee Demolished by Shells and Defenders Killed.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 13.—The battle of Lichtenberg, an eastern suburb of Berlin, to which the Spartacides withdrew after their defeat in the city proper, was resumed last night, when Government troops took the offensive in the early hours of the evening.

There was a preliminary bombardment with 15-centimetre howitzers, after which a few batteries of small guns and a company of infantry were pushed forward to the Warsaw Bridge, which the "enemy," held under fire. Later they effected a crossing with slight losses and were then met with a heavy fire from machine guns, which the Spartacides had mounted behind barricades and on the balconies and roofs of houses.

The most serious opposition came from behind the barricades on the Frankfurter Allée, but a few shells quickly demolished these obstacles, and most of the defenders were killed. Although continually retreating, the revolutionaries put up an obstinate defense. A few of them, more desperate when slightly wounded, would not allow the Red Cross wagons to take them away, and after being bandaged they gripped their rifles again. Schoolboys brought them supplies of ammunition and even reloaded the rifles of wounded men who had already lost the use of one arm.

When darkness fell rockets gave the signal to the Government forces to break off hostilities, but the Spartacides continued to fire throughout the night. The struggle was resumed this morning, when the attackers entered the suburbs. A description of this phase of the battle, telephoned by the correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant, says:

"The streets through which the troops entered were wholly deserted. Nowhere was there a man, woman, or child to be seen, not even behind a window pane. Lichtenberg gave the impression of a dead town. This, however, was only in the outer area. As the troops advanced they again met with artillery and machine-gun fire, and the fighting increased in bitterness. At the moment of sending this message the advancing troops are in close touch with the Spartacides, who are defending themselves resolutely behind barricades and in hidden machine-gun posts. Continually one hears the explosion of mines."

A new Spartacide plot has been discovered at Breslau, Silesia, but fortunately it was prevented from coming to fruition. A few Berlin Bolshevist leaders were seen to be in town, and this led to the discovery in the nick of time of a detailed plan which it was intended to put into operation today for gaining possession of Breslau. The authorities got their blow in first, and this morning all the public buildings were occupied by Silesian troops. This incident has afforded fresh proof of the intent and thorough character of the Bolshevist organization with its headquarters at Berlin.

UNREST IN WESTPHALIA.

Necessity of Further British Occupation Is Suggested.

LONDON, March 15.—"Acute unrest prevails in the whole Westphalian industrial region and it will probably be necessary to enlarge the British bridgehead in that direction," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from its correspondent with the British Army.

The German province of Westphalia is one of the most important industrial districts in Europe. It has one of the richest coal fields in the worl dand the iron industry there has been developed on a vast scale. The British bridgehead east of the Rhine is semi-circular in shape, centering about Cologne, the radius of the circle being approximately eighteen miles. It does not reach the line between the Rhine province and Westphalia at present.

OPPOSES RHINE REPUBLIC.

Coblenz Branch of People's Party Denounces Agitation for It.

COBLENZ, March 14. (Associated Press.)—Three columns of editorials and protests against petitions which urge the formation of a West German republic were printed in today's issue of the Coblenz Gazette. The Coblenz branch of the German People's Party resents efforts being made here and at Mainz and Wiesbaden to establish the republic. The local branch considers these efforts injurious to Germany and believes that they will lead the the destruction of the German characteristics of the country bordering on the Rhine. A recent meeting, held in Cologne, in favor of the republic was accepted by the people as a signal for a plebiscite.

IRRELIGION IN GERMANY.

Vain Protest at Weimar Against Anti-Christian State Propaganda.

WEIMAR, March 15. (Associated Press.)—Some of the delegates of the Right and Centre, in the course of the debate on the interpellation regarding the attempt by various States to prevent religious instruction in schools, sharply criticised this and demanded Government action to prevent a recurrence of it.

A Clerical delegate, Herr Mumm, said: "The Revolutionary Government at Hamburg has retained the brothels and abolished religious instruction. In Brunswick the People's Commissioners assembled 1,500 school children in the cathedral for anti-Christian exercises."

Herr Heilmann, Majority Socialist, explaining his party's attitude, said:

"The Church, like all social institutions, is subject to steady changes and will eventually disappear."

Herr Bell, Colonial Minister, answering the interpellation for the Government, said that the Government was not yet able to interfere in such matters as against the various States. The subject, he added, would finally be adjusted in the Constitution.

AUSTRIA TO JOIN GERMANY?

Vienna Reports the Enactment of a Law to That Effect.

BASLE, March 15.—A Vienna dispatch says that a law has been enacted declaring German Austria to be part of the German republic. The realization of the union, the dispatch adds, remains subject to negotiation, and, in the last instance, to a plebiscite.

PARIS, March 14.—Unofficial discussion of the possible neutralization of Austria is continuing here. The plan apparently has strong support among the Austrian conservative forces, especially the Church and the Christian Socialists.

The movement for the ntuaralization of the Austrian Tyrol is a more definite one than that for the remainder of Austria, because of the protection such neutralization would afford Italy. It is also suggested that the Austrian canton of Vorariberg be annexed to Switzerland.

The Swiss are uneasy over the possibility of a union between Germany and German Austria, and unofficially have advised the peace delegates of the Swiss view that the virtual envelopment of Switzerland by the Germans under such a plan would threaten the republic's future.

RELIEF FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.

England Preparing to Ship 100,000 Tons of Potatoes to Rotterdam.

LONDON, March 15.—Herbert C. Hoover, Director General of the Inter-allied Relief Organization, on his return today from Paris announced that England was arranging to send 100,000 tons of potatoes to Rotterdam under the supervision of military officers for distribution in Central Europe.

"I am deeply impressed," said Mr. Hoover, "by the effort the United States is making towards solving the great problem of relieving in time these famished peoples."

MAY VOID OLD CONTRACTS.

Increased Cost of Materials a Factor in Possible Decisions.

PARIS, March 15.—The important question of what disposition shall be made of pre-war business contracts between Germanic and Entente interests is being threshed out by a conference commission.

The point at issue is whether all such contracts should not be considered null and void in view of the great increase in the cost of materials since the war, which would necessarily cause heavy losses to many firms, were they compelled to furnish goods on the old basis.

Poles in Many Battles.

WARSAW, March 13.—Fighting continues on three Polish fronts, with varying success to the contending forces, according to an official statement issued by the Polish General Staff today. The statement reads:

"Bolshevik troops have again attacked Slonim, in the Grodno district, and succeeded in entering the town, but were eventually driven out at the point of the bayonet. Our troops have repulsed all attacks by Ukrainians against Lemberg, Grodek, and Jagielnica, inflicting serious losses upon the enemy. The fighting continues and our troops have occupied Jaksmanice Sledeiskaland Bydhow. German attacks on the Posen front have been repulsed near Mocberg. The Germans fired on peasants who were working in the fields."

LEINERT IS PRESIDENT OF PRUSSIAN ASSEMBLY

A Majority Socialist and ex-Chairman of Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress.

BASLE, March 16.—Herr Leinert, Majority Socialist, has been elected President of the Prussian Assembly, which is meeting in Berlin, a dispatch from the German capital says. Herr Porsch, also a Majority Socialist, and Herr Frensel, a Democrat, were elected Vice Presidents.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—The German National Assembly, on Thursday, according to advices from Weimar, adopted a bill concerning the socialisation of factories. It also passed a measure regulating the coal industry.

The watchword of Germany must be "Work," said Premier Hirsch in opening the Prussian Assembly in Berlin on Thursday. The delegates to the Assembly were elected by universal equal franchise.

The Premier referred to the pernicious effect of strikes on industry. He declared that Prussia was ready to be incorporated into a united German State, but it would be a mistake to split Prussia into republics which were not capable of existing by themselves.

BERLIN, March 11. (Associated Press.)—The Ministry of Finance, it is understood, will recommend to the German National Assembly the immediate enactment of a law barring the Russian ruble from circulation in Germany and prohibiting any traffic in it.

The influx of Russian currency, which began in an astonishing manner with the advent of Adolph Joffe, the Bolshevist Ambassador to Germany, in Berlin last Summer, has been a constant source of annoyance in circles keenly alive to the Bolshevist menace. While the big banks were for a time apparently indifferent to the presence of the ruble, their suspicions were finally aroused when the Spartacides suddenly displayed unexpected prosperity which enabled them to establish a daily newspaper and carry on a political campaign which had ramifications in all sections of Germany. In the meantime rubles have continued to flow in, being shipped in potato sacks and soap boxes, and such quantities as did not reach Independent Socialist leaders were deposited with Dr. Karl Liebknecht and his communistic followers. Even long after M. Joffe and his staff of Bolshevist agents were expelled from Germany, Russian paper money continued to reach Berlin across the frontier. It was spent for ammunition provided for the Spartacides, the Red Guards, and other agencies in propagating Bolshevism in Berlin. In other parts of Germany the Spartacides were able to carry on their campaigns by means of unlimited Russian funds.

PARIS, March 13.—Dr. Grandnauer, a former Socialist member of the Reichstag and an ex-Minister, has been elected Premier of Saxony, according to a Havas dispatch from Basle.

Herr Leinert, who has been chosen President of the Prussian Assembly, was formerly a member of the Prussian Diet and was chairman of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress held in Berlin last December.

BAVARIA TO NAME A PREMIER.

Diet Summoned to Choose Eisner's Successor Tomorrow.

BASLE, March 15.—The Bavarian Diet will convene on Monday, March 17, and will be asked to elect a new Premier to take the place of Kurt Eisner, who was assassinated last month.

The Bavarian Central Council has issued a statement declaring its desire for complete Socialization, according to advices from Munich. A Socialist central economic office will be created, it is said, the control of which will be exercised by a council which will include workmen, intellectuals and peasants.

As the Saxon Chamber has passed a resolution asking for the Socialization of Saxony, it has been decided by the Bavarian Central Council to get into communication with the Saxon Government and propose that experts on social questions be sent to Plauen, Saxony, for a conference.

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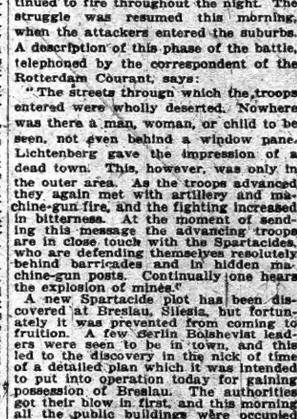

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FAVOR INCLUDING GERMANY IN LEAGUE

Speakers at Free Nations Association Luncheon Only Differ as to How Soon.

SEE PERIL IN EXCLUSION

Immigration Commissioner Howe Says Stability of Teutons Depends on Prompt Peace.

Although assenting to the proposal that Germany must be admitted to the League of Nations, the speakers at the luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association at the Hotel Commodore yesterday differed as to how much time must elapse before Germany is admitted to membership in the League. The speakers were Major George Haven Putnam, Professor Robert Morss Lovett, formerly of the University of Chicago; Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University at Washington, and Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. James G. MacDonald was Chairman.

Major Putnam recounted the looting of France and Belgium and declared that one or two generations of Germans must toil to make reparation for these wrongs. Dr. Ryan said that Germany should have a place in the League as soon as it shows that it intends to and is able to maintain democratic institutions. He suggested that a reasonable time might be two years.

Mr. Howe and Professor Lovett wanted Germany taken into the League immediately, being of the opinion that outside the League Germany would be a greater danger than within it. Dr. Ryan, Dr. Howe, and Professor Lovett concurred in the belief that Germany must have a place on the Executive Council. Dr. Ryan called this the "acid test" of allied policy.

Dr. Ryan, after reviewing his war record saying that he might be suspected of a predilection for Germany, declared that if Germany is not admitted to the League in a reasonable time there will be great danger of an opposition league, made up of Germany, Russia, and all the powers that may become dissatisfied with the League that is now forming. A League without Germany, he said, will be considered by those allies, as a combination of the Allies alone, and will inevitably be maintained on the basis of force and will lead to distrust among its members.

Skeptical of Allies.

"I have not much faith in the holiness and sweet reasonableness of the allied nations," he continued. "The naive faith that the Allies will always have 'but one heart and soul' is one of the curious emotional by-products of the war. It is not justified by a long view of history, nor even by the attitude of the allied nations toward one another since the beginning of the war. The secret treaties are the clearest kind of proof that the allied nations did not trust one another. They did not want to wait until the war was over and the spoils won. They insisted on having everything nailed down. The discussions at Paris are confirming that view. It has been pointed out that the nations there still have in their blood the virus of imperialism that was present at the Congress of Vienna.

"Moreover, the exclusion of Germany from the League will give an immense impetus to Bolshevism, not only in that country but in every other country of Europe, for it will be a notice to the masses of the people that Toryism and capitalism are still directing the affairs of the nations for selfish ends. The only hope for the League is in the people rather than the politicians. They are going to have a good deal more to say in the future about their welfare than they have in the past. The diplomatists' idea of their welfare is an extension of power. That is not the people's idea. What they are interested in is the opportunity to live decent lives and to satisfy their intellectual wants. They have a different conception from the diplomats, and it is on their conception that we must place our hopes, rather than on the diplomats' League of Nations."

Wants Peace Signed at Once.

Mr. Howe, who recently returned from a visit to Germany, said that the peace now being framed is much more likely to be an economic peace than the one contemplated three months ago. "Peace ought to be signed at once, so that Europe can get to work again," he declared. "Paradoxically, I think the signing of the peace treaty ought to be put off until we find that it is the proper peace."

Reviewing the labor troubles in England, Mr. Howe told of the mills in that country which are idle because certain products supplied formerly by Germany were not available, and he pointed out the idleness in Germany because of the lack of import of manufactured goods from England. He referred to the economic independence of the world, saying that a nation cannot sell goods until it buys other goods. At present Germany has but iron, coal, and timber, he added, and in order to get back to life and not Bolshevism she needs raw materials and ships to carry them.

"Dr. Ryan said that Germany should be admitted to the League as soon as she has a stable Government and a proper attitude to the Allies," he continued. "She cannot establish a stable Government until peace is declared and her indemnity fixed. There can be no stability until Germany knows that her status to the outside world has been fixed. The present Government is sitting tight for this reason, although the allied representative at Paris who visited Germany says she is unrepentant. I spent ten days in Germany and I don't know if she is repentant. She is crushed. The impression I got was that for four years the people had been fed on the German ruling class point of view and it will take a long time to disillusion them."

Taking up the question of atrocities uniting Germany for membership in the League, Professor Lovett, admitting that the world could never forget the German atrocities, asked whether she could not more easily be brought to a condition of repentance within the League than without. He thought that Germany would not establish a Bolshevist Government, but a radical form of Socialism "where labor will have a larger responsibility for production and greater fruits of production." In any an event, he asserted that Germany would attract the admiration of labor all over the world, and that membership in the League "would be a powerful force to carry the class war into every country of the world."

Says Many Starve.

"The severity of the armistice and the blockade," he said, "has extended and increased the hardships of war conditions among the civil population of Germany until it appears that one reason why Lloyd George urges the sending of food is that his army will no longer endure the sight of women and children dying of starvation.

"We are told that we cannot take food supplies into Germany because another power has first claim on her money. Can there be anything more Machiavellian and more diabolical than that? Since the blockade Germany has not been able to send fishing boats on the Baltic to feed her population in that area. There are things that we will not look back on with pleasure any more than the German people will regard with pleasure the sinking of the Lusitania.

"I do not go so far as Bernard Shaw and say that Germany and Russia are necessary as pacifist powers to balance the power of militarism among the Allies, but I say that a League of Nations without Germany is the surest way to militarism. The effect of excluding Germany from the League will be to encourage militarism in every country. Many of the utterances that have come from Germany recently there has as yet been no recognition on the part of Germany that she has committed crimes against humanity," declared that "Jack the Ripper" could not have a place on the Special Seations bench to pass on his own crimes. Asserting that there can be no world league without Germany, Major Putnam added:

"I am prepared to agree that there can be no final League of Nations that does not include all the States which have a responsible Government, but the decision as to the time of admission must rest upon the behavior and the status of each nation. The war will have been fought in vain unless it has brought about a recognition throughout the whole world of international justice and international decency. A nation must give evidence that it is sufficiently civilized to recognize what justice and decency stand for before it is to be permitted to take part in the governing of the world. The League of Nations as now planned, and as it will, we all pray, shortly be constituted, is not only to protect the world against any recrudescence of militarism, but is to do what is essential to save the world from the equally serious or the still more serious peril of anarchy through Bolshevism."

GIBBS LECTURES TONIGHT.

War Correspondent to Speak on League of Nations.

Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, whose dispatches from the front to THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Daily Chronicle were read eagerly, will lecture on the "League of Nations" this evening at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. He has been speaking to large audiences since his arrival on "The Soul of the War," which is also the title of one of his books on the war. Mr. Gibbs says that in his lecture he will deal with the problems from a psychological rather than a political viewpoint, and reveal the mind of the soldier and the noncombatant in countries which have experienced the horrors of war.

Mr. Gibbs on this occasion will also reveal the psychology of the German people as he was able to study it during his stay with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, and by a mass of information gained from German prisoners and German letters before the armistice.

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ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF

ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS

The exhibit of original Paris models has been augmented—thus adding interest and eclat to this unusual assemblage which was selected by our special representatives at the

SPRINGTIME FASHION EXHIBITS OF NOTED PARISIAN ARTISTS

PARIS MODEL GOWNS

For formal or informal wear, from—

RENEE LANVIN AGNES DRECOLL JENNY PREMET PAQUIN BEER DOEUILLET GEORGETTE SUZANNE JEANNE MERCIER DEDDY ALINE

PARIS MODEL SUITS

Three-piece costume suits and tailormades, from—

LANVIN BERNARD DEDDY DOUCET HARRIS PREMET DRECOLL SUZANNE

PARIS MODEL WRAPS

Including capes, wrap-coats and topcoats, from—

BERNARD LANVIN BEER BULLOZ JOSEPH DRECOLL PREMET JENNY GEORGETTE PAULETTE DOEUILLET

Velveteen Reversible Capes

For Women—From Liberty & Co., London and Paris

An importation of silk velveteen capes from Liberty & Co. Original color and fabric combinations in capes for afternoon or evening wear.

NINETY-EIGHT DOLLARS

ASK TUG CAPTAINS TO STRIKE PARLEY

Boat Owners' Invitation for To-day Looked Upon as Attempt to Split the Union.

U. S. MEDIATOR LEFT OUT

Harbor Strikers Unhappy After Two Government Attempts to Settle Difficulty Fail.

After declining proposals by the Government for a third arbitration of the harbor strike, the private boat owners made an unexpected move yesterday by sending invitations to all the striking boat captains as individuals to meet their former employers as individuals at the Maritime Exchange, 80 Broad Street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Some of the striking boat captains, on receiving requests by telegraph to attend this conference, immediately reported the move to the headquarters of the Marine Workers Affiliation at 26 Park Place, where steps were taken at once to block what was looked upon as a trap set for the destruction of the combination of harbor organizations making up the affiliation.

Some of the Captains stated last night that they would not attend the conference, regarding such attendance in itself as an indication of willingness to desert the strikers' organizations. One plan which was considered was that of sending members of the Strike Committee, representing all the organizations, to the conference and demanding that they should be admitted to the discussions.

Private boat owners, however, believed that many of the striking Captains would attend the conference and that plans might be made with their co-operation to end the strike by compromise terms which would be satisfactory to the strikers.

Federal Mediator Chagrined.

Conciliator James L. Hughes of the Department of Labor did not attempt to conceal his chagrin yesterday afternoon when he learned that the boat owners, though refusing his request for a conference of a committee of boat owners and of strike leaders, had sent requests to striking Captains to attend the conference.

"I asked Mr. Bonynge to arrange for a conference tonight, or tomorrow at the latest," he said. "I believed that by thrashing the matter out between two committees an amicable adjustment could be reached, so that the public should not be inconvenienced any longer. Mr. Bonynge called me up later and told me that the boat owners had declared a moratorium for Sunday and were so scattered that they could not be brought together for a conference.

"I asked him how they could hold the conference with the boat captains under these conditions, and he told me that this was a matter which concerned the boat owners as individuals."

In declining to avail themselves of the offered intervention of the Government, the boat owners pointed out that the Government had already brought about two agreements which had not worked, one of which was the Macy award, which the men objected to and was promptly withdrawn in favor of the Railroad Administration's adjustment, which suited the men but not the employers.

It was declared flatly that the boat owners were thoroughly determined to have no further intervention from the outside, and that the only settlement in sight was one to be made directly between the strikers and the boat owners. Regarding the statement of Conciliator Hughes, Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, said:

"No offers of any kind have been made by Mr. Hughes and no intimation has been given as to the suggestions to be advanced at the proposed conference. I have sat in a good many similar conferences in this matter during the past three months and do not share Mr. Hughes's optimism as to the outcome of another one, even if held on the Sabbath day."

The news that the private boat owners had selected the striking captains, the most skilled and the highest paid class of the men striking, for a conference caused considerable excitement at strike headquarters but did not shake the confidence of the strike leaders, who were confident that the move would not be effective.

The Captains are the keystone of the harbor boat business and the keystone of the strike. They are the only class of labor which cannot be replaced, because their knowledge of the navigation problems built on years of experience in the harbor is essential to the safe or legal operation of the boats. But, if these men once agree to return, the boat owners believe, according to the strikers, that they can build crews of non-union men around them and start operations again.

Other Workers Hired.

Many men competent to take the places of other classes of strikers have already been hired and held in readiness to go to work tomorrow. It is believed by the boat owners, however, that if the Captains accept attractive proposals which will be tendered to them, the strike will automatically fail and the power of the strike leaders will be broken.

If the plans of the boat owners are carried out, the men who go back to work will receive an increase in pay of 10 or 15 per cent., and in some cases more. Some of the boat-owning firms will offer a ten-hour basis of employment for men who have been working a twelve-hour day. A joint committee of employers and employes, formed on models in use in England, will be offered.

The striking Captains who are invited to the conference today will be requested to constitute themselves arbitrators between the boat owners and other classes of employes, and to find a moderate basis of agreement between the first Government award, which was denounced by the strikers as intolerable, and the second Government award described by the boat owners as confiscatory.

Mr. Bonynge called yesterday on the port authorities of the army and navy to reach an adjustment under which the boat owners will agree to furnish such harbor craft as is necessary for Government purposes. The New York Boat Owners' Association sent this telegram to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy:

"We are informed today that your department desires to charter certain marine harbor equipment in this port for Government purposes. The purpose of this telegram is to advise you that this organization and the various members thereof are prepared to furnish whatever equipment may be required for the movement of naval vessels or stores or other lawful governmental purposes. We are further informed that it is the intention of your department to commandeer the equipment of our members for the purpose of compelling the private boat owners in this port to adopt an arbitrary and confiscatory wage scale and to put into effect impracticable working conditions for their employes. The fact that much equipment under charter to the Government is now lying idle here lends color to the latter suggestion. In order that the situation here may be clarified we invite your telegraphic denial at our expense of any intention on the part of your department to commandeer equipment for the purpose of compelling compliance by the boat owners with the demands of their striking employes. A clear declaration from you that the seizure of equipment for this purpose would be outside of the legitimate functions of the Government would go far to allay misapprehension now prevailing."

Statement of Labor Men.

Thomas L. Delahunty, President, and William A. Maher, Vice President, of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, issued a statement in which they said:

"In justice to ourselves, to President Wilson, and to the War and Navy Departments, Mr. Bonynge's slurs on the President and the Federal Government should be answered. He says that the private boat owners rest on the President's promise to make effective the findings of the War Labor Board. Here are the facts:

"There are no findings of the War Labor Board which apply to Mr. Bonynge's clients. The private boat owners were not before the War Labor Board in the case which resulted in the Macy award. That case was a joint submission by the Railroad Administration on the one hand and the Marine Workers' Affiliation on the other. The Railroad Administration saw the justice of giving us more than the Macy award provided. The Army and Navy and the Shipping Board followed suit, and so did a number of important private boat owners.

"As for the owners represented by Mr. Bonynge, they at all times refused to submit their case to the War Labor Board or any other Government tribunal. They issued a formal statement saying that the War Labor Board might as well stay in Washington and save its valuable time. They refused to obey Mr. Taft's order to reconstitute the local harbor wage commission, which had been set up by a joint agreement to which they were parties, and they announced at the outset that they would be bound by any decision or finding that the War Labor Board might make.

"The rules of the War Labor Board provide that the board cannot hand down an award where only one party to the controversy submits to its jurisdiction. The controversy between us and the private boat owners was such an instance, and for that reason it had to be handled as a conference. This never been so handled. There has been no finding or recommendation from the board that applies to the private boat owners, with the exception of one company, the Red Star Towing and Navigation Company.

"The board would have taken up our case after the Railroad Administration case was disposed of, but when the Macy award was handed down we telegraphed to the board withdrawing our complaint against the private boat owners, and the case was dismissed without having been even discussed by the board.

"Now the private boat owners attack the Federal Government for not enforcing an award to which they were not parties, and in a case where they had asserted again and again that they would not recognize the board's authority or be bound by its decisions. There is no award or finding or recommendation of the War Labor Board in existence applying to the private boat owners which the President could enforce if he wanted to.

"Mr. Bonynge is an adroit and facetious gentleman; but he would be more convincing if he kept his facts on straight. We wonder how long his clients will continue to sacrifice their business and the interests of the public in order to give him an opportunity to make faces at the Federal Government."

APPEALS TO CHAUFFEURS.

Black and White President Suggests New Union with Insurance Plan.

The striking drivers of the Black and White and Town Taxicab Companies will not meet again to discuss a settlement of their differences with the concern controlling these companies until Wednesday, when the strike will have been on three weeks, it was announced last night by James Clancy, Chairman of the Black and White Chauffeurs' Association.

The company has refused to recognise this organization. The strike was called by the association officers when Frank Howe, a member of the committee, was discharged for alleged abusive language to one of the company officers.

W. Bundy Cole, President of the company, said yesterday that the men disbanded after their meeting on Thursday to ponder individually over a letter which he sent to each man suggesting a new plan of organization among the men, which, in addition to granting them an increase in wages, includes a $1,000 life insurance policy for each man, a $250 death benefit during the first year's service with the company—for death resulting from any cause—and a $500 death benefit after the first year's service.

In his letter to the men Mr. Cole said the company wished to establish a "welfare league" on the ashes of the association, which he hopes will dissolve, a league comprising not only the drivers, but every other employe. He told the men that the drivers who were dismissed would not be reinstated.

UNION CUTS SHORT STRIKE CONFERENCE

War Labor Board Fails to Settle New Jersey Trolley Situation.

COMPANY PLAN THE CAUSE

Co-operative Project Not Withdrawn and Men Quit Discussions—Two Riots.

The first move by the War Labor Board to settle the trolley strike on the Public Service Railway Company's lines in northern New Jersey was made yesterday when Arthur Sturgess, examiner; William Harvey, chief investigator of the board, and Charlton Ogburn, street railway conciliator of the board, conferred with the striking employes and the officials of the company. Up until 7 o'clock it seemed as if some settlement would be reached, but at that time it was learned that the co-operative plan of the company, which was supposed to have been withdrawn from the discussion, was still a matter of conference. The union men then announced that negotiations were at an end.

As a result not a wheel will turn on the trolley lines of the Public Service Corporation north of Trenton today. All cars were called in last night and after 7 o'clock the entire service had ceased. The company announced, however, that service would be resumed on Monday. A few cars were operated during the day. Two riots occurred at Bloomfield Avenue and Twelfth Street, Newark, during the afternoon, and although windows were smashed and the crews forced off the cars, no arrests were made.

The War Labor Board representatives and the Public Service officials were in conference all day, and had settled many points, when it was learned by the union men that the co-operative plan of the company, one of the things over which the strike was called, and which was supposed to have been withdrawn by the company, had in reality not been withdrawn. They refused to negotiate further, and William Wegner, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the union, issued a formal statement announcing that no settlement had been reached.

He supplemented this with the explanation that "the co-operative plan of the company is merely an attempt to throttle the union. We unnderstood that it had been withdrawn, and when we found it had not been, but was still being held up as a point to be arbitrated by the War Labor Board, we felt we could not confer longer and withdrew. The situation is now a deadlock and there is no chance of a break on our part." Neither the representatives of the War Labor Board or of the company would make a statement.

During the day thirty-three surface cars were operated on the trolley lines in Jersey, whereas the normal number is 160. In addition ten cars on the Summit Avenue Line and ten on the Union Hill Line were passing through the city. Traffic conditions as a whole were not as good as on any of the other days since the strike was called on Wednesday. The weather kept many of the Jitneys off the highways, while other chauffeurs declined to take out their vehicles.

On the request of A. H. Danforth, Vice President and General Manager of the Public Service Railway Company, who wrote that the company was not getting the proper protection for its property and the non-striking crews who are manning the cars now being sent over the lines, Sheriff John R. Flavell had sworn in 100 deputies by noon and expected to add fifty more to the staff. The deputies, the sheriff stated, were taken from an emergency list of citizens. They are to be armed with nightsticks, revolvers, and blackjacks. In answer to a question by Will J. Brennan, Director of Public Safety, the sheriff assured him that the men would not be used as strikebreakers, but only to guard.

The railway company served a notice on Mayor Gillen and Sheriff Flavell yesterday stating that the city would be held responsible for injury to the company's property through acts of lawlessness.

BUENOS AIRES STRIKE MOVE.

British Minister Offers to Mediate in the Port Dispute.

BUENOS AIRES, March 15.—Sir Reginald T. Tower, the British Minister, will act as mediator in the port strike. The Minister's offer was made and accepted after a long conference with President Irigoyen today.

sidering Sir Reginald's proposal.

Nearly a thousand telephone girls participated in a demonstration here today, leading a parade of striking telephone employes. The girls are asking that their wages be doubled.

A general strike has been declared at Mendoza, affecting thirty-six unions, including food purveyors. The situation is reported to be grave.

TAILORED

CLOTH FROCKS OF CUSTOM EXECUTION ARE PRESENTED BY AVEDON IN A DEPARTMENT OF THEIR OWN. THE MODELS ARE FEW AND CHOICE AND ENJOY THE TREATMENT AND CHARACTER ORDINARILY FOUND IN INDIVIDUALLY TAILORED WORK, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE READY FOR WEAR. NAVY TRICOTINE IS RECEIVING MARKED FAVOR, AND AS IT INVARIABLY SUGGESTS GOOD TASTE IT HAS BEEN USED TO SOME EXTENT

$35.00 and upward

AVEDON

448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

A Pleasant Place to Know About

FRANÇOIS INC.

589 FIFTH AVENUE
at 48th Street New York

PRESENT

A Choice Selection of

Spring and Summer Styles

directly imported from Paris

Hats, Coats and Dresses

Adaptable for Dress Occasions,
Motoring or Sport Wear

A NEW SHOW ROOM
devoted exclusively to
Dresses, Gowns, Wraps, Coats
Very Attractive Prices

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Long Slenderized Vamps
HANDSEWN PUMPS
For Women & Misses
10.00 to 12.00

These pumps are characterized by the finesse and supple flexibility of custom bootmanship and by high graceful arches, slender Louis heels and hand turned soles. In patent or dull leather, dark tan or mahogany brown Russian calfskin, dark brown or black suede.

New and Distinctive Designs
SILK UNDERGARMENTS
of Chiffon & Georgette Crepe
6.95 to 37.50

Unusual themes that are quite typical of this shop's undergarment originations. The designs have been conceived and executed in the Bonwit Teller & Co. workrooms in exquisitely dainty Georgette crepes and chiffons, with delicately effective combinings of lace.

Most Distinctive Fashion-Expressions and Finest Custom Tailoring Distinguish These Women's
TAILORMADE SUITS
Thirty-Five to Two Hundred and Sixty-Five Dollars

The perfection of fit, the precision of detail achieved in Bonwit Teller & Co. tailormades mark them with definite individuality. Gracefully contoured and modeled shoulders and sleeves, feminine elegancies, niceties of treatment, are revealed in the various straightline, box, blouse and mannish type silhouettes.

The Vogue of the
CHIC FUR SCARF
In Russian Sable
Hudson Bay Sable
Fisher and Stone Marten

Spring fur fashions prescribe a scarf of from one to six skins. The superb collection of rare pelts assembled by this shop is marked by an incomparable quality and distinctive novelty of design.

Stone Marten	(one skin)	*29.50 upwards*
Fox	(animal effect)	*45.00 upwards*
Stone Marten	(two skin)	*59.50 upwards*
Stone Marten	(three skin)	*95.00 upwards*
Fisher	(large animal effect)	*75.00 upwards*
Natural Blue Fox		*95.00 upwards*

Further Introductions of Paris Fashions and Bonwit Teller & Co. Originations of Women's
DAYTIME *and* EVENING GOWNS
Thirty-Nine-Fifty to Two Hundred and Sixty-Five Dollars

Original models, which include a number expressly created for this shop by Premet, Drecoll, Douiellet, Doucet, Lanvin, Rolande, Renee and others of equal note. Trig tailormade frocks of serge, tricotine and Poiret twill, handsomely embroidered types, satin frocks, printed chiffons, exquisitely beaded or embroidered Georgette crepe. And sumptuous evening and dinner gowns of lace, metallic tissues, sequins, jet, pailletts and vari-colored crystal.

The Simplicity of Youth in
MISSES' FASHIONS

Tailormade suits, frocks, gowns, capes and dolmans in individualized types, interpreted in terms that instantly convey the debonnaire chic and youthful spirit of the "jeune fille" from 14 to 20.

Paris & Bonwit Teller & Co.
MILLINERY

Paris has evoked style-influences and motifs that bespeak the supremacy of French millinery fashions. Together with the original Paris models are shown faithful replicas done in the Bonwit Teller & Co. workrooms. Also an additional collection in the unusual order of this shop's originations featuring trotteur tailored and sports hats.

In Terms of Elegance and Simplicity Bonwit Teller & Co. Interpret the New Fashions in
CAPES, WRAPS, COATS
Thirty-Seven-Fifty to Three Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars

Many variants of the mode are presented in this assemblage of individualized capes, wraps and coats—originations and replicas of the great successes shown at the formal fashion openings of the Haute Couture of Paris—a collection that is distinctively typical of this shop.

Specially Designed Misses'
TAILORMADE SUITS
29.50 to 150.00

Numerous style-themes and silhouettes are presented emphasizing the straightline, box and blouse contours, with gilets, round collars, narrow string belts, tuckings, cord pipings, spangle button, and other unique and original treatments.

Individualized Types in
COUNTRY CLOTHES
SPORTS & RIDING TOGS

The pre-eminence of Bonwit Teller & Co. country clothes is established by the fact that they are studiously regarded in every detail for their harmonious relation to country life. Featured are capes and coats of Worumbo natural color camel's hair, tweed coats, handwoven homespun and tweed suits, leather fashions, wool knit capes and coats, novelties. And riding togs that are designed in accord with the accepted English standards.

Misses' Youthful & Cavalier
CAPES *and* COATS
29.75 to 165.00

The fascination of these fashions lies in their decidedly chic character. An infinite array of style-diversions is presented in all the fashionable fabrics, revealing treatments original with this shop.

Misses' Daytime and Evening
FROCKS *and* GOWNS
25.00 to 250.00

Featured are models that express all the variations of youthful fashions—straightline, bouffant, pannier and gracefully draped types are developed in serge, Poiret twill, tricotine, tricolette, satin, moire, printed chiffons, Georgette, paillette, jet, crystal and metal encrusted brocades.

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Exceptional Values Monday in
WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Superior Quality Pure Silk Hose — *2.25*
All silk hose in black, white, beige, gray, navy, russet and cordovan. *Three pairs 6.65*

Fine Gauged Silk Hose — *3.50*
Very sheer silk hose in black, white, cordovan, smoke and navy. *Three pairs 10.35*

Plain and Novelty Clox Silk Hose — *2.50 to 6.50*
Including hand embroidered clox in black, white, cordovan and navy, with contrasting color clox.

Washable Cape Gloves — *1.75*
One clasp and slip-on gloves, with strap at wrist. In putty shades. *Regularly 2.50*

Milanese Silk Gloves — *.65*
Two clasp gloves, with Paris point stitched backs, double tipped fingers.

Monday—Exceptional Sale of
SILK PETTICOATS
Regularly 14.75
9.75

of excellent quality soiree silk; hemstitched and fine tucks. In plain street shades.

SPRING SPORT PETTICOATS—in straight line types of satin, crepe de chine, wash silk and Jersey, featuring hemstitched, tucked, scalloped and fringed models,
3.95 to 12.75

AIR BATTLES TO AID VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

Three Flying Circuses, Including Captured Fokkers, to Cover Country.

TO BEGIN TOUR APRIL 10

American, British, and French Fliers to Compete in Aerial Stunts and Take Photographs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Three flying "circuses" of aviators will tour the United States giving sham battles in the air and performing acrobats over the principal cities as a feature of the Victory Loan campaign, which opens on April 21.

This announcement was authorized tonight by the Treasury Department. The tour is intended to present the "greatest flying program" ever offered in the United States. The three "circuses" will be composed of American, French and British aviators. They will fly American planes and captured German Fokkers. Frank R. Wilson, Director of Publicity for the loan, will have charge of the aerial tours. The actual flights will be under the direction of the Military Aeronautic Branch of the War Department, with Captain Leon Richardson in charge.

Fourteen German Fokker planes, captured by General Pershing's men, were landed today at Newport News, and will be shipped at once to Washington and turned over to the Treasury Department for the loan campaign. All are in flying condition, and will be used in all of the loan demonstrations. The best types of American planes developed during the war will be used to show what has been achieved in American aircraft development.

The country has been divided into three sections for the Victory Loan flights, Eastern Middle-Western, and Western. A squadron made up of American, French, and British flyers will tour each of these three districts, beginning April 10. The Eastern tour will begin at Minneola, L. I. The Middle-Western tour will begin at New Orleans, and the far Western tour at San Diego. Each squadron will be carried in a special train of eleven cars, traveling at night. Nine end-door baggage cars will be required to carry the seventeen airplanes in each squadron. Each train will be preceded by an officer, who will select landing fields and make arrangements with local Liberty Loan committees for the entertainment of the fliers.

The names of the six British fliers are not known. However, the Government has been informed by Great Britain that six of the best British fliers will be here in time for the tours. Eight French fliers have already left France for the United States. One of the French fliers has a record of forty-three victories over German adversaries. Another made 170 bombing trips over German lines.

Photographers of the Signal Corps will accompany each squadron. They will take photographs of each of the American cities visited, the plates will be dropped from airplanes by parachute, and hurried reproductions made for the benefit of the residents of all cities visited.

The general program to be followed in each city visited will be as follows: Two American scout planes will rise to drop Victory Loan literature over the city. Four of the captured German planes will then attack these two American planes. Four American planes will drive off the German planes and the flyers will give demonstrations of aerial acrobatics. Parades will precede the flights. Citizens will be able to see the planes unloaded and set up in the morning and knocked down again for shipment after the flights.

The schedule follows:

Eastern Squadron—New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Boston.

Mid-Western Squadron—New Orleans, Jackson, Memphis, Little Rock; St. Louis, Peoria, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul; Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City, Witchita, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Dallas.

Western Squadron — Los Angeles, Fresno, San Francisco, Sacramento, Reno, Salt Lake City, Boise, Walla Walla, Portland, Seattle, Yakima, Spokane, Missoula, Butte, Sheridan, Denver, El Paso, Phoenix.

If weather conditions permit and the train reaches Denver on scheduled time, the cities mentioned below may be visited: Pueblo Trinidad, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque, N. M.

SAVINGS STAMP SALES.

Vermont Leads in Per Capita Rate for January—New York Behind.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—War Savings Stamps were sold in January at the rate of 45 cents for every person in the United States, with total sales of $40,309,000, according to reports from headquarters today. Vermont led in per capita sales, with $1.20, or a total of $438 000. New York State, outside of New York City, was lowest, with only 15 cents per capita. In addition to Vermont, leading States were:

	January Sales.	Per Capita.
Montana	$710,000	$1.05
Utah	432,000	.94
North Carolina	2,045,000	.82
Idaho	381,000	.81
South Dakota	556,000	.75
Oregon	647,000	.72
Colorado	750,000	.71
Maine	554,000	.71
Ohio	3,728,000	.70

GAVE INSIGNIA TO HIMSELF.

Negro Soldier Explains Overseas Stripe at Bigamy Trial.

A negro soldier, Peter Connegleter, a British subject from the West Indies, who was held in the Tombs yesterday for sentence on conviction of bigamy by a jury in Judge Malone's part of General Sessions, had raised the curiosity of Assistant District Attorney A. I. Rorke by persisting in wearing an army overcoat throughout the proceedings in the warm courtroom, which apparently caused him great discomfort and kept him busy dabbing at beads of perspiration on his face. When Connegleter began to testify for himself Mr. Rorke noticed that the left sleeve of the soldier's coat bore the gold braid symbol of foreign service, and the attorney asked:

"Were you in the fighting abroad?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you go to France?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, what does the gold stripe on your coat mean?"

"That's overseas service, Sir. You see, boss, I went part of the way across with the troops. We went out on a ship from Hoboken, and after sailing four or five days we just naturally came back again."

"But who gave you the gold stripes?"

"I awarded 'em to myself, boss. I bought the braid and sewed it on."

Mr. Rorke said Connegleter had worn the stripe to impress the jury. Connegleter denied he had married Edith Bryant, his first wife, when she produced a certificate showing the marriage had been performed six months after he came here in February, 1917, at the Municipal Building, by Deputy City Clerk F. J. Goodwin.

The jury convicted him in two minutes after Violet G. Williams, his second wife, had produced a marriage certificate dated June 24, 1918, showing that she and Connegleter had been wedded at the Church of St. Benedict the Moor in West Fifty-third Street. Connegleter was inducted in the service when the International draft agreement affecting alien residents went into effect.

Stanley & MacGibbons

5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

Second Floor—Take Elevator

Occasionally we entertain a skeptical visitor who "Just Dropped In" to see what $35 clothes looked like.

And not infrequently they step to the phone and cancel an order they had left in some other store.

To be able to purchase the kind of apparel we offer for $35 is a revelation to many women.

Suits Dresses Coats

One Price only $35, no more or less

Exclusive Tailleur Suits

At Our Only Price of **$35.**

Values Out of All Proportion

Tricotine *Poiret Twill* *Silvertone*

Superbly tailored models that will retain their charmingly graceful contour. Developed in the new silhouettes and shown in strictly tailored, embroidered or braided effects.

Charming New Afternoon Frocks

At Our Only Price of **$35.**

Values Out of All Proportion

Beaded Georgette *Embroidered Tricotine* *Beaded and Embroidered Satin*

Exclusive models, many only one of a kind. The designs are exquisite and the beading and embroidery are lavish to prodigality.

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

WILL CLOSE OUT

Tomorrow, Monday, About

1000 Afternoon and Street Frocks

At 10.95 15.00 18.50

The greatest reductions we ever made. The finest materials, All Wool Tricotine, Men's Wear Serge, Georgette Crepe, Chiffon Taffeta, Foulard, Crepe de Chine, Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Fine Satins; they are the newest Spring fashions, tucked, draped, beaded, braided, embroidered, some strictly tailored. Long, slim lines. Colors, Black, Navy, Taupe, Henna, Brown, Tan, Pekin. All sizes, from 14 to 46.

Not a dress worth less than $25.00 and values up to $45.00

Renard

Extraordinary Advance Offering

SMART TAILOR-MADE SUITS

At 25.00 35.00 45.00

The Smartest Styles of the Season

Featuring new developments of the vogue sponsored by Paris in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Serge, Oxford, all sizes, Checks and Mixtures. In strictly tailleur models (always smart), as well as the new Silhouettes in straightline, Box Coats and Blouses with Vestees, Tucked, Piped, self folds, and draped and Button effects.—A large collection, very diverse and varied.—All shades and sizes.

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Special and Unusual Values Monday

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

50.00

Smartness of line distinguishes the new Tailor-Mades, and our comprehensive stocks of the Season's new mode offer a most inviting selection to seekers of the individual.

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Models

Serge Suits in several distinctive plain tailored, braid trimmed and box pleated models, superior make.

29.75 and 35.00

Tailored Suits featuring the new silhouette in Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Gabardine; semi-fitted, straight-line, braid-trimmed and braid-bound models. *Special* **50.00**

Exclusive Suits of superior Tricotine and Poiret Twill, handsomely embroidered and braid trimmed; slashed, semi-fitted and belted, also custom tailored models. *Special* **68.00**

92.50

Other Smart Suits to 135.00

Present a Comprehensive Assortment of

Women's and Misses' Capes and Wrap Coats

This Season's Smartest Outergarments

Developed in soft, clinging fabrics that lend themselves to the graceful lines of the new Cape-Mode; Charmeuse, Poulette, Tricolette, Evora, Bolivia Cloth, Tricotine and Serge.

37.50 45.00 58.00 75.00 and up

Special Values Monday

Women's Smart Capes

Capes of superior Men's Wear Serge and Gabardine in Navy and Black, smart new throw scarf model.

Special **37.50**

Women's Wrap Coats

Exclusive Wrap Coat of Bolivia Cloth, in Henna, Reindeer, Navy, Taupe, and Black. Silk lined throughout.

Special **55.00**

Women's Georgette Dresses

Smart Afternoon Frocks of superior quality Georgette Crepe, hand-embroidered or heavily beaded.

Special **29.75**

Women's Silk Dresses

An exclusive collection of models of Georgette, Chiffon Taffeta, Satin and combinations.

Special **39.75**

Misses' Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 Years, Suitable for Small Women, to 36 Bust

An assemblage of smart youthful models, each in itself deserving of special recognition, bearing the Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s "Touch of Distinction."

Misses' Tailored Suits	25.00	29.75	45.00	50.00	68.00
Misses' Dressy Suits	37.50	50.00	55.00	68.00	85.00
Misses' Capes	25.00	35.00	47.50	59.75	75.00
Misses' Wrap Coats	29.75	37.50	48.00	55.00	78.00
Misses' Cloth Dresses	18.00	25.00	39.75	48.00	59.75
Misses' Silk Dresses	25.00	29.75	35.00	45.00	58.00

Girls' Spring Capes, Coats and Dresses

The "Little Daughter" is well provided for here in garments delightfully girlish in design and possessing every essential of attractiveness.

Girls' Spring Dresses

Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Gingham, Chambray, Linen and Serge for general wear; and lovely Silk Dresses for afternoon wear.

2.95 to 29.75

Girls' Capes and Coats

Sizes 6 to 16 years.

The new graceful Cape or belted Coat of Serge, Gabardine, Velour, Poiret Twill and smart Checks.

12.75 to 35.00

MORE OF 27TH BACK WITH MANY MEDALS

102d Field Signal Battalion, Mostly New York Men, Arrive on Hollandia.

HAD TWENTY MEN KILLED

Suffered Heavy Casualties, but Kept Communications Open at All Times.

The Dutch steamship Hollandia arrived yesterday afternoon from Brest with 1,025 American troops, which included 11 officers and 477 enlisted men of the 102d Field Battalion of the U. S. A. Signal Corps, belonging to the 27th Division. Several of the officers and men had decorations given by the British Government for carrying on communications in the front line trenches under heavy fire from shrapnel and mustard gas shells.

The troops on the Hollandia were under the command of Major Arthur L. Howe, a lawyer of 315 East 175th Street, who was a member of the 1st Regiment, New York National Guard, and has had eighteen years' service. He said that the battalion had done its duty at the front, and had been with the 27th Division in every engagement from July to the time the armistice was signed on Nov. 11.

"Communication was maintained," Major Howe continued, "under all conditions, whether the battalion was being bombarded with high explosives, shrapnel or mustard gas. Our casualties were 35 to 40 per cent. and includes twenty killed. From the time the battalion left last May there was very little sickness among the men until after the armistice was signed, when we had a few cases of influenza. There were not many replacements because a big percentage of the casualties came back to us after they had been in hospitals. The signal battalion was made up at Spartanburg of the old 1st New York and 2d Brooklyn Signal Corps, and later augmented by 200 men selected from other organizations.

"Communications were kept open by means of telephones, dogs, pigeons, runners, and buzzer phones. The latter are operated on the Morse system so that the messages can be sent in code which cannot be ciphered by listener-in telephones operated by the enemy. In the front lines the carrying of important messages was generally intrusted to runners."

Major Howe also expressed his belief that the battalion had the highest percentage for decoration in the 27th Division.

After training with the British in Flanders the 102d moved up toward Kemmel and had its first casualty in July when Corporal Raymond L. Wordeman, a New York City soldier, working in an advanced area with the British repairing a buried cable, was instantly killed by a high explosive shell.

During its period of active service the battalion was commanded by Lieut. Col. William L. Hallahan, a New York broker, who received the D. S. O. from the British.

Worked Though Twice Wounded.

First Class Sergeant John H. Nealis got the British Military Medal for carrying on communications at his post after he had been twice wounded. He was detailed with the 108th Infantry with seven men when a high explosive shell burst right beside the little group, killing four of them and severely wounding three others. Sergeant Nealis was hit in the shoulder by the shrapnel, and continued to work alone for nine hours until relief came, during which he was wounded again by shrapnel, and nearly fainted from loss of blood. For doing his duty "reckless of his own life," as the citation read, the gallant Sergeant was given the D. S. C. by General Pershing. The incident occurred at Borg, on the Hindenburg line, on Sept. 29.

Another D. S. C. was won by Private Frank Thomas of Company C, 570 West 191st Street, on Sept. 27, during the preliminary fight before the big drive started on Sept. 29. He was detailed with a company of the 108th Infantry when a call came for someone to carry a message back to regimental headquarters. Thomas got it and started out under heavy machine and field gun fire, and was held up 500 yards away by two German scouts. He shot them both down with his revolver and took cover in a deep shell hole that was half filled with water. After waiting twenty minutes he ran out and made for another hole further on, which he reached in safety, although the ground on each side of his flying feet was ploughed up with shells. After a few minutes to get his breath Private Thomas started out again and managed to get through safely. He also received the military medal from the British.

Private William R. Shugg, Company C, of 79 Home Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., who was formerly a freight clerk of the Erie Railroad Company, also had the D. S. C. and the Military Medal for his bravery under fire on Sept. 27, when as signal man with the 106th Regiment two Lieutenants were killed and First Sergeant Hamilton was also killed, and many others wounded, and he had to were alone to keep communications open. Lieutenant Stanton, one of the wounded officers, called out to Shugg to take charge and go over the top with the men, and he did, retaining his position for twenty-four hours with great courage and coolness, and never received a scratch. For this Shugg was recommended for a commission, in addition to receiving decorations from the American and British Governments. When the order was made fast at West Thirty-first Street the British Vice Consul went on board and gave the men tickets to their home towns in various parts of the United States.

The British soldiers said they were dissatisfied with their treatment before sailing for home. They said that they were sent to Winchester, where they had to give up their uniforms and were given "hand-me-downs" to come back in. "While the war was on," declared one disgruntled ex-warrior, "we were called heroes, and had the best in the land, but directly it was over they called us riff-raff and handed us the 'gypsy' with three twists."

WOUNDED TO SEE PARADE.

Owners Along Fifth Avenue Respond to Call for Windows.

All the wounded in the army hospitals in this city will be enabled to see the parade of the 27th Division comfortably under the plans being formed by the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to the Homecoming Troops in co-operation with the Red Cross. A canvass of all the hospitals will be made to find out how many hundreds of the men will be able to leave their wards to see the National Guardsmen march.

The Mayor's Committee announced yesterday that several owners of buildings along Fifth Avenue had responded already to the appeal for seats in the stands and decks for the wounded men on the day of the parade, March 25. Before the end of the week it is expected that the response will have been so general that every man will be able to watch the parade comfortably from some select spots. The Red Cross is completing its plans to carry wounded men from the hospitals to the parade, in the motor busses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and trucks to be furnished by the Army Quartermaster Department.

While elaborate police arrangements are being made to guarantee that the relatives of the men in the 27th Division will be able to reach their seats in the grandstand and to prevent congestion in Fifth Avenue north of Sixtieth Street, no effort is to be made to restrict any section of the thoroughfare to persons who hold tickets issued by the Mayor's Committee. It had been suggested that officers of the New York State Guard that Fifth Avenue, from Sixtieth Street to 110th Street, be set aside for the use of veterans of the National Guard and the new state guard, and that members of these veterans' associations be admitted to the restricted area by standee tickets to be issued by the Mayor's Committee. The number of persons to be favored was about 30,000.

Protests were made against the issue of these standee tickets for any part of the public thoroughfare. Members of the committee thought also it would be impossible to issue tickets to the authorized number in the few days elapsing before the parade, and the project was not considered seriously. All other parts of the avenue, except the seats reserved in the grandstand, will be open for the use of the public. It is probable that persons who wish to stand along the east side of Fifth Avenue, from Sixtieth to 110th Street, and opposite the grandstand, will not be permitted to pass through the police lines without holding tickets for the stand have reached their seats. Then the lines will be opened gradually and the crowds will be allowed to pass through slowly.

A letter was received yesterday by THE TIMES pointing out that several 27th Division soldiers who were left behind at Camp Wadsworth when their old units sailed would be unable to see the parade of their former comrades unless the process of mustering at their camp were hastened. These men were left behind when the division sailed because they had been transferred, against their wishes, to non-combatant branches. Their letter said:

We have heard daily of the welcoming home of the 27th Division and the preparations that are being made for the same. We are all part of the famous division, and have been in this camp since the division arrived two years ago. We had the misfortune of not going overseas with them, and were kept in this camp. Some of us were sent to the camp Quartermaster's and the rest to the base hospital. Where we are still trying to do the duty that is expected of us. Now that the division is home we would like to know if anything could be done that would enable us to take part in the celebration, or, if nothing else, if we could only see the parade.

We are all New York boys, and it is unexplainable to state the feeling we have to know of this event and not be able to attend or see it. We are not doing anything worth while for music. That would be the reason we believe that a furlough of five or six days would not affect our duties. We realize it is an awful lot to ask, but would appreciate anything that would be done for us in this matter.

Officers of the advance party of the division said last night at the headquarters in the Biltmore that General O'Ryan was anxious that all the men who had served with the division in this country should see the units march or take part, and that the plea of the soldiers left in Spartanburg undoubtedly would be considered by him.

Grover A. Whalen, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee, telegraphed an invitation to the West Point Cadets last night to come to this city for the parade and to act as guard of honor near the official reviewing stand. It was announced that intimation already had been given that the invitation would be accepted.

More than thirty bands stationed along Fifth Avenue will furnish marching music for the units of the division. There will be the eight bands of the division, all the New York Guard bands, and several from the army and navy posts near the city. Music at the reviewing stand in front of the Metropolitan Museum will be furnished by the 22d Infantry Band, from Governors Island, and the Sailors' Band, from Pelham Bay. It is hoped that the West Point Cadets will bring their music. The Major Tristram Tupper, Adjutant, and manager of the show to be given by the division, announced yesterday that a four weeks run of the original musical comedy "Let's Beat It," would begin in the Century Theatre on March 24, the night before the parade. The lyrics were written by Lieutenant William A. Halloran, Jr., who is director of the production, and the music was written by Burton Hamilton, William Wiltman, Sidney Marion, and Eric Krebs, all members of the company.

Most of the sixty men in the company were detailed in France to organize entertainments to keep the men in good spirits, but they were required to fight when the units were advancing. Each of the twelve soldiers in the ballet wears a wound stripe. Some of the original members of the company that produced "You Know Me, Al," just before the division sailed for France, were killed in action while they were serving as stretcher bearers.

A letter praising the 27th Division for only American decorated its fighting in France and Belgium was received yesterday from Lieutenant General Herbert Watt, commanding the 19th Corps in the British Army. Copies were sent to all units. General Watt said that "apart from the fine military bearing and physique I was struck by the tremendous keenness of all ranks to learn as much as possible as quickly as possible and to waste no time before getting to real business."

GERMANY'S AIR RAID LOSS

Estimated at $5,875,000 by Statisticians in Berlin.

BASLE, March 15.—According to official Berlin statistics, the damage done in Germany by air raids during the war period amounted to 23,500,000 marks.

King Decorates U. S. Soldier.

LONDON, March 15.—Captain Frank MacGregor, United States Medical Corps, received the Military Cross at an investiture held by the King in Buckingham Palace today. He was the only American decorated.

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Est. 1879

SAILOR SUITS
for boys up to 10 years
Made in our own shops

CRITICALLY dressed New York boys wear either a sailor suit or a junior norfolk.

There are more different kinds of sailor suits for you to see here than anywhere else in America. You can buy a *custom suit* without the trouble of fittings.

64 styles—different materials—correct English, French or American sailor models.

4.25
10.50 13.50
16.50

Monday Specials

Wash Suits

3.95 *Wash Suits for boys 2 to 10 years,* including regular stock and broken sizes.
2.95 6 for **17.00**

5.50 *to* 7.50 *Wash Suits for boys 2 to 10 years,* including regular stock and broken sizes.
4.25 6 for **23.75**

Wool Suits

of mixed cheviots and homespuns. They are fine style, belted, the same fabrics as go into our 17.50, 19.50 and 22.50 suits. **15.50**

They are all knicker suits—not every size in every material but all sizes from 7 to 18 in the offering.

Official Agents for Boy Scouts.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Leonard's
24 West 39th St.
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

Maternity Apparel

Expressing simplicity, fashioned on graceful and fashionable lines, and presenting exclusive models.

Dresses, Gowns, Skirts, Blouses, Negligees, Corsets, Brassieres.

The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.

New Spring Models
At Very Special Prices

Simple Dresses of Serge or Satin. *From* **29.50**
Afternoon Dresses of Georgettes, Beaded or Flowered, soft Satin or Crepe de Chine. *From* **32.50**
Separate Skirts New novelty materials. **10.50**

Mme. Leonard in personal attendance
Fashionable Models for All Occasions
Ready-to-Wear or Made to Order

From Factory **CIGARS** To You
100 LARGE PERFECTOS $7.00
Value $12.00
FREE SAMPLE of 5 with FIRST ORDER.
GUARANTEED MILD HAVANA.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
LOPEZ, 383 E. 78th St., New York City.
Est. 1884. Telephone 7170 Lenox.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

We will devote the window space on Fifth Avenue of our 26th Street Store on March 25th, the day of the Parade, to as many crippled or disabled soldiers and sailors as the seating capacity permits, with comfort to the occupants.

We will issue tickets to the limit of our capacity to the proper authorities.

PARK & TILFORD

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Greeley
1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

The Supremacy of our Spring Fashions has never been more Pronounced than Now

FLOWERS ARE BACK
On Women's Hats

LARGE hats and small turbans share first place when adorned with flowers. Especially in the expensive hats is this note most pronounced, but Best & Co.'s 15.00 hats—originations of Our Own Workrooms and copies of French models—give all women the opportunity of keeping up to the mode.

A large selection of individual models - 15.00

GILETS THIS SPRING
Make the Suit

IT is the gorgeous embroidery, the intricate tucking of the French gilet—or the fresh dash of color from a smart vest that adds distinction to the newest Tuxedo tailleurs. It is undoubtedly true that the open front tailleurs—suits and frocks—are here for a long stay. Hence the popularity of gilets.

Best's neckwear department carries an unusual assortment of really wearable neckwear—that women of fashion and discrimination choose as the best. Gilets *from* 2.50 *to* 17.50

CUSTOM CORSETS
Women of Fashion

realize how vitally important is the corset to the new lines. The latest developments from Paris call for slimmer, longer lines below the waist, absolute freedom above and a larger waistline.

Our corset fitter keeps in close touch with the modes of the day and changes the lines of Besco corsets constantly. There is an especially good service for large women.

Besco Custom Corsets
12.00 to 75.00

Easter Fashions *for Women*

BEST & CO. style leadership in the case of womens' apparel is acknowledged.

In Gowns—printed voiles, crepe georgette, tricollette, gaberdine, tricotine, poiret twill, Moire silk, satin, Paulette and silk duvetyn, feminine, youthful in almost infinite variety fringed and embroidered.

Tomorrow we feature beaded georgette gowns—Special at 37.50

In Suits—"The new Tuxedo," the low waist-line blouses, the box, but with a difference, all developed in fabrics liked for their newness, their luxury and their adaptability to fine tailoring.

Tomorrow and Tuesday we feature new tailor-mades of tricotine—Special at 48.50

In Wraps—Dolmans of combination fabrics, long and short straight-line capes of luxuriously soft woolen and silk fabrics.

Tomorrow and Tuesday we feature Spring model Utility Coats of all wool Bolivia. 55.00

Colors most liked: navy, terra-cotta, walnut, sand, horizon and checks.
(Third Floor)

Plain Tailored Suits
for Misses

bid fair to outdo the blouse style. Right along, the inclination for tailored suits, is becoming more pronounced. The Box Suit will be seen in a new form with straighter lines.

The latest rather English tailleurs, the French straight lines and the blouse are well represented in Best's suits for misses.

A special straight-line suit of serge with a natural pongee vest is only 29.50

Tighter, Clinging Wraps
for Misses

WHILE the luxurious, full dolmans of late Winter and early Spring are yet to be seen, it is the clinging, tight-at-the-bottom wraps which command attention for the present season.

An exclusive misses' cape of navy blue serge with a vest displays the short circular lines. Monday Special 25.00
A new coat of navy blue or black tricotine in misses' size is Monday Special 39.50

(Second floor)

THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE
Appears in Shirtwaists

which with peplems extend about ten inches below the waistline. The advance models have gone out very quickly. Many of them are developed in Georgette crepe embroidered with chenille.

Round necks continue in favor, especially in Georgette blouses that button in back.

Tailored blouses will be very good—providing that they are of silk.

Best & Co.'s waists are chosen with great care, and every waist is tried on and examined before being put into the department.

There is an interesting collection of pongee blouses—Beginning at - - 5.95

THE DECORATIVE BEADED BAG
Is Best for Spring

RIGHT from France, the beaded bag tops the pinnacle of the bag world. Bags beaded all over and some finished with fringe, display flowers and conventional designs in French color combinations. These are especially nice when carried with the clinging tight-at-the-bottom wraps.

Bead Bags made in our own country are improving and show some pretty patterns and good bead work.

Our bag department now has a good collection of both imported and domestic bags in various sizes and shapes 14.50 to 175.00

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Established 1879

For Little Children One to Three Years Old

LITTLE FROCKS
Are More Elaborate

This Spring, the better frocks for girls of 1 to 3 years favor empire style and silk materials. Georgette crepe, crepe de chine and net are entering the children's world, and doing it charmingly when designed by Best's.

Perhaps it is because Daddy is coming home that the little girl must have such exquisite frocks!

The NEWEST COATS
Are Plain Red

They will do for either boys or girls.

Preparing for Easter, silk sets are flowering out in all their daintiness. Pastel shades of crepe de chine, satin and taffeta form Spring-like coats, with hats to match. Capes are lovely for little girls; little boys are wearing checked coats and clothes more like "big brother."

The POKE SHAPE
Is In

and it looks as if it will stay. Little poke bonnets of Leghorn and darker pokes of Milan enhance the sweetness of already sweet small girls. Silk and straw combined are a close second and more of them are to be seen this Spring than last. Plain turned-down Milan hats are correct for wee boys and bespeak Best & Co. in every inch of straw and ribbon.

WHITE SHOES,
Already

Earlier than for some seasons, white shoes are wanted. Both button and lace shoes for boys and girls are made of imported white buckskin in the excellent Best & Co. way—not a wrinkle inside to hurt tender little feet. Of course there is a wealth of black and tan shoes which are orthopedic as well as smart in appearance.

You Never Pay More at Best's

INQUIRY IS ORDERED INTO COLD STORAGE

State Council of Farms and Markets Directs Investigation of Plants in City.

TO BE STARTED AT ONCE

State Commissioner Porter Will Submit Report on Food There and How Long Held.

The State Council of Farms and Markets has ordered an exhaustive investigation into cold storage plants in New York City and in other cities of the State for the purpose of determining what food is being held in these plants, the quantity and the time it has been in storage. While the investigation will concern all foodstuffs, meats will come in for special consideration.

This announcement was made yesterday by the Council of Farms and Markets. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, will have the assistance of Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day and May B. Van Arsdale of New York in making the investigation. Resolutions adopted by the council call for a thorough inquiry and direct that it be started at once. A report is to be made by Commissioner Porter to the council just as soon as possible. The resources of the entire department are to be thrown into the work, it is said.

The Council of Farms and Markets points out that there are some twenty large cold storage plants in New York City with capacity for storing meat and other foodstuffs estimated at nearly 25,000,000 cubic feet. The law provides that foodstuffs may not be kept in storage for a longer period than twelve months. Another section of the law requires all persons or corporations engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen to submit a report to the Commissioner of Foods and Markets stating the quantity of each and every foodstuff in storage or in their control. This report must be filed every month. Transfer of any food from one storehouse to another for the purpose of evading the time limitation is prohibited.

Announcement was made yesterday by the United States Department of Agriculture that representatives who have recently returned from an extensive trip through the sugar-beet areas of the United States find the prospects for 1919 are excellent. The growers are contracting their 1919 crop for delivery at $10 a ton, which is from $3.50 to $5 a ton higher than pre-war figures. An acreage increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. over the plantings of last year is indicated.

Soil conditions are described as better than usual at this time of year in all parts of the sugar belt. However, there is not as much snow in the mountains as usual at this season, and unless more snow falls there is some danger of mountain water shortage for irrigation purposes in certain parts of the area. The United States consumes about 4,000,000 tons of sugar a year under normal conditions, and of this amount approximately 1,000,000 tons, consisting of both beet and cane sugar, are of domestic production. Approximately 75 per cent. of the home-raised sugar is made from beet roots and about 25 per cent. from cane.

YEAR'S AID TO IMMIGRANTS.

Hebrew Sheltering Society Reports Large Activities for 1918.

The annual report of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society shows that in the ten years of its existence 482,742 Jewish immigrants entered the United States. The society's bureau at Ellis Island interceded in 28,844 cases of Jews held for special inquiry and secured admission for 22,700. More than 82,023 persons were assisted to reach their destinations, 32,622 were sheltered in the home of the organization, and 1,176,000 meals given to those needing them. The Employment Bureau found work for 21,145 applicants.

The report points out that the Jewish immigrant has won distinction in the war. The society was active in the Red Cross drive, and gave assistance in Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp, and United War Work activities. Help was extended last year to refugees coming from the Far East, and an office was opened at Chicago for the guidance of immigrants going east from ports on the Pacific Coast. A branch was also established in Vancouver, B. C.

In 1918 1,582 persons were sheltered and served with 114,890 meals and 462 baskets of food. The home was open to all men in uniform on leave of absence and who had become stranded. Nearly 90 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants last year were women and children, practically all war refugees. The total expenditures amounted to $233,803, against income of $286,503. The office of the society is at 229 East Broadway. The President is John L. Bernstein, the Treasurer Harry Fischel, and Jacob Massel is Honorary Secretary.

CULVER LINE OPEN TODAY.

Time of First Train on Elevated Set for 3 A. M.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday afternoon that final arrangements had been completed for the opening of the new Culver elevated line betwen Ninth Avenue at Thirty-eighth Street and Kings Highway, Brooklyn, and that the first train would be run over the new extension at 3 o'clock this morning. The service on the line will be on a seven and a half minute headway during the morning rush hours and on a five-minute headway in the evening rush hours. At other times the headway will be ten minutes.

Public Service Commissioner Kracke said yesterday that according to information given to the commission by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which will operate the line, the new service will shorten by about ten minutes the running time between Park Row, in Manhattan, and Kings Highway in Brooklyn. The trip, it was said, could now be made between the two points in about thirty-six minutes.

The remainder of the Culver line, from Kings Highway to Coney Island, will be opened before the end of the year with service, during the intervening period, extended to Avenue X. When the line reaches Coney Island the fare to the latter point will be 5 cents. The line was begun in 1915, and when completed, will have cost in the neighborhood of $3,300,000.

Lee-Morris Co.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Smart Fashions at Popular Prices

Tricotine Dress, 35.00 *Velour Cape, 45.00* *Serge Suit, 39.50*

The Vogue of Tailored Suits

Our suits are tailored to rival finest custom work, and delightfully accentuate style notes which impart an air of individuality to the wearer. Shown in Fashion's favored fabrics.

35.00 45.00 57.50

Our Dress Salon Presents

a large and complete collection of highly fashionable models—specially designed for street, afternoon and function wear—printed Georgette—satin—foulard—tricotine and Poiret.

22.50 35.00 47.50

Many Elegant Cape Modes

The smart, swagger lines of capes have found expression in such a diversity of ideas that only a viewing of our admirable selections can convey their charming verve and elegance.

25.00 35.00 50.00

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Many patrons will find the Madison Avenue entrance most convenient.

Spring-time Visitors to New York

—whether drawn hither by the lure of pre-Easter shopping, eagerness to greet the home-coming heroes, or just the urge of the vernal travel-impulse—will add much to the vitalizing influence of their sojourn by a visit—or, better still, a series of visits—to B. Altman & Co.'s great Store.

For this Store is Madame la Mode's favored rendezvous. Day after day the new things come pouring in---clothes of the latest style and material, clothes that are the ultimate word in fashion for women, misses and the younger set, as well as for men and boys; nothing is lacking that is really new and smart.

And, besides clothes, there are hosts of lovely and desirable things that everyone should see---and, seeing, will be sure to want. But that is "another story."

The New Modes in Dolmans, Capes and Coat Wraps

are of paramount interest in these Spring-like days that herald Spring's actual coming; for unquestionably the cape is the favored mode of the moment. Its variations are many; but all of them are graceful, becoming, and undeniably smart.

The selection displayed in the Department for Women's Outergarments includes the newest and most attractive models, fashioned of the soft, pliant materials that will be in vogue during the ensuing months. The prices, in stock, range from

$45.00 to 675.00

(Third Floor)

The Great Vogue of Handsome Ribbons

which has received a new impetus from the introduction of colorful vestees and girdles as a distinctive fashion note for Spring, is responsible for the unique display now being featured on the First Floor.

Never have the looms of the ribbon-weavers produced more artistic results than these. Among the more striking novelties are the scroll and quadrille effects, the quaint reproductions of old-fashioned chintz patterns, and the archaic designs in gold and silver; but these represent a mere fraction of the great variety of new ideas in the collection.

There are also many beautiful conceits in ribbon flowers and foliage, made in the establishment.

SPECIAL VALUES

will be offered, commencing Monday, in

Women's Spring Tailor-mades

(new, characterful models)

smartly developed in the desired all-wool materials---Poiret twill, tricotine, serge and the modish checks; well tailored,

and very exceptionally priced

at $48.00 & $58.00

(Women's Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Specially Priced for Monday

Girls' Capes

of all-wool navy serge (sizes 6 to 14 years)

at $13.50

These Capes are fashioned in a simple circular model that takes graceful, becoming lines and effectually combines smartness with utility. The new fold-collar with slip-over tie of silk makes an interesting feature.

(Second Floor)

A Quantity of Fine White Nainsooks

(American-made)

will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday) at these exceptionally low prices:

36-inch Nainsook
per piece of 10 yards . . . . . $2.65, 3.50 & 4.25

38-inch Nainsook
per piece of 10 yards . . . . . $3.75 & 5.00

40-inch Nainsook
per piece of 10 yards $2.95

These prices represent very unusual values. The materials are particularly suitable for lingerie purposes and for children's frocks.

(First Floor)

Fashionable Capes for Misses and the Younger Set

Not only the demoiselle, but the small woman of girlish figure will be interested in the display on the Second Floor, which includes every conceivable variety of smart cape and cape-coat, simple as well as elaborate.

Narrow shoulders with high or scarf collars prevail and add to the youthful effect. Materials include evora, bolivia, silvertone, duvetyn, tricotine, Poiret twill and serge, in the newest, most sought for colors. The silk linings are, in themselves, an attractive feature.

The prices, in stock:

$29.50 to 185.00

The Department for Cotton and Linen Frocks

(Third Floor)

Many attractive and eminently becoming novelties have been assembled in readiness for the approaching warm-weather season. Among them are some particularly dainty frocks fashioned of

Imported Dotted Swisses

in navy, Copenhagen and black, with pin dots of white; and a great variety of charming models in gingham, dimity, French batiste, linen, and plain and figured voiles. More elaborate are the hand-embroidered frocks of marquisette, organdy and voile, in addition to which must be mentioned some especially lovely ones of fine French batiste, exquisitely adorned with unusually fine hand-wrought needlework.

PHYSICIAN RETELLS STORY OF MURDER

Dr. Wilkins Explains Details of Wife's Death to District Attorney and Detectives.

MAY SEEK ANOTHER WILL

Investigators Refuse to Make Statements Except That Case Is Being Developed.

Before District Attorney Weeks of Nassau County William J. Burns and other detectives in the office of the District Attorney in Mineola Dr. Walter K. Wilkins yesterday repeated the story of the assault on himself and the killing of his wife outside their home in Olive Street, Long Beach, on Feb. 27. He went into details and under questioning narrated again every circumstance of the assault and robbery.

Kneeling upon the floor, Dr. Wilkins illustrated how he bent over his wife after she had been struck down, examined her wounds, and tried to help her. He picked up the telephone book and used it to show how he had lifted his wife's head and how it had rested upon his arm.

Dr. Wilkins accompanied by Lewis G. Friess, his lawyer, came to Mr. Weeks's office shortly before noon. He came out again at 2 o'clock, took a seat in the outer office and remained there until he was called in again at 2:30. This time he remained half an hour.

The doctor was perfectly calm through the ordeal and afterward when he sat outside. Mr. Weeks's office he showed no nervousness and seemed to find great interest in a newspaper. "I have nothing to say. See the District Attorney," was his reply to questions.

No statement was given out regarding the questioning of Dr. Wilkins. It is known, however, that the doctor was questioned about the finding of his wife's will, which was made before her marriage to Dr. Wilkins and in which he is not a beneficiary. He was questioned about her jewelry. Just what significance was attached to these things by the investigators was not revealed.

It is said that another search of the Wilkins home will be made today to find a second will reported to have been made by Mrs. Wilkins in which Dr. Wilkins shares. The house is continually under guard.

Another point on which the doctor is said to have been questioned was the finding of green paint on the hammer with which Mrs. Wilkins was struck down and the finding of spots of the same shade of paint on a screw driver that was in the house. Dr. Wilkins admitted the ownership of the screw driver but not of the hammer.

In the District Attorney's office while Dr. Wilkins was being questioned were, besides Mr. Weeks and Mr. Burns, Sheriff Phineas Seaman, Charles I. Wood, First Assistant District Attorney; Allen Meyers, a Burns operative; County Detective Plant, Attorney Friess and Justice of the Peace Edward T. Nea of Lynbrook.

After the questioning District Attorney Weeks said in reply to a volley of questions: "All I can say is that we are making progress in unraveling the mystery. We are still plugging away at it." Mr. Weeks said that the doctor denied ownership of the hammer and admitted the screw driver was his property.

"How do you explain the blood stains on the under side of his hat brim?" he was asked.

"That's just the point," he said, and would say no more.

Charles W. Hansen, county finger-print expert, was asked whether he had taken Dr. Wilkins' finger prints. "I refuse to affirm or deny the report," he said. "This office will maintain a reticent attitude until the proper time for publicity arrives. The researches of this office are entirely secret."

Justice Neu will begin on Tuesday at 10 A. M. a Coroner's inquest, and it was learned yesterday that he has summoned six witnesses to be present in his office on that day. He did not give out the names of these witnesses, but it is believed they are neighbors of the Wilkins family, and they will be asked to tell of all happenings out of the ordinary they witnessed on the night of the murder.

SUPPORT TUNNEL PROJECT.

Yorkville Residents Favor Tube to Long Island City.

Taxpayers and business men of the Yorkville district in Manhattan have joined with the manufacturers in the Astoria district of Long Island City in a movement to get a tunnel connecting the two parts of the city. They are said to be supporting a bill which was introduced late Friday in the Legislature by Assemblyman Peter A. Leininger of the Long Island City district, which provides for an appropriation of $50,000 for making maps and surveys for the proposed tunnel, and also appropriates $500,000 for the expenses of a commission to build the tunnel.

This is a new move on the part of the business men and manufacturers since the closing of the ferry between Astoria and Ninety-second Street, Manhattan. This ferry was closed two months ago by the management of the New York and East River Ferry Company, which has the franchise for operating the ferry, when the declaration was made that the company was losing too much money to continue operation. Experts of the city who examined into the finances of the company reported that the claims of the company were well founded. Court actions brought by Corporation Counsel Burr to compel the company to operate under its franchise have failed.

The proposed tunnel will be for both passenger and vehicular traffic. Between 10,000 and 15,000 residents of the upper east side in Manhattan go to Long Island City every day to work.

WINS $1,000 ART PRIZE.

E. W. Redfield's "Old Mill" Leads National Academy Awards.

In the announcement yesterday of the award of prizes in the ninety-fourth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, the Altman Prize of $1,000 for a landscape painted by an American-born citizen went to E. W. Redfield for "The Old Mill," and the Altman Prize of $500 for a landscape painted by an American-born citizen to Gardner Symons for "Shimmering Tree Shadows." The Thomas B. Clarke Prize of $300 for the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen, without limitation of age, went to Jerome Myers for his painting, "Evening." The Julius Hallgarten Prizes of $300, $200, and $100 for three pictures in oil painted in the United States by American citizens under 35 years of age were awarded as follows:

First—Robert Strong Woodward for "Between Setting Sun and Rising Moon."

Second—To Ercole Carrotto for a "Portrait of Miss Marion Ryder."

Third—To Dines Carlsen for a still life, "The Jade Bowl."

The Isaac N. Maynard Prize of $100 for the best portrait in the exhibition went to Irving R. Wiles for a portrait, "The Little Green Hat."

The Saltus Medal for Merit, presented by J. Sanford Saltus to be awarded for a work of art, either in painting or sculpture, eligibility for the award not to be affected by the nationality, age, or sex of the artist, membership in any art society, or any other condition other than the merit of the work of art, was awarded to Malcolm Parcell for "Louise."

Howard-Sussdorff Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Howard of New Orleans announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Flores Howard, to Louis Sussdorff, Jr., of Elmhurst, L. I. and Washington, D. C., where he is in the State Department. Mr. Sussdorff was graduated from Harvard in 1910, and has been abroad with the American Embassy in Paris and also in Rio Janiero, Brazil. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

HAS NO FEAR FOR THE HOME.

Mt. Holyoke Head Says Woman's Duty Also Lies in World Affairs.

President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College in a luncheon given yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin by the New York Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, made an address on "The College Woman as a World Citizen." She told her audience that having spoken once before on the same theme she had received a letter signed "Poor Tired Man," which said she had talked of preparing girls for being wife and mothers.

"Far be it from me to ignore the home," said Miss Woolley. "Knowing college girls and remembering the pile of wedding invitations that come to me every year, I have taken for granted the lure of the home. I still believe, however, that the educated woman must give serious thought to big world problems. There is one supreme problem before us today, for the American woman as well as the American man. Will the college woman stand on the platform of America for America or America for the world; on the platform of 'Every nation for itself,' or the platform America, a nation born into the world with the purpose of serving the rest of the world as much as it serves itself."

Arrangements were made at the business meeting, which preceded the luncheon, for a campaign to raise a million and a half dollars within the next year and a half. One million will be for an endowment fund for the college, $300,000 for salaries, and $200,000 for a biological and other needed buildings.

BRITAIN TO TAX FOOD.

Will Give Preferences on Articles Imported from British Possessions.

LONDON, March 15.—The British Government has decided to tax food. The Nation asserts, and it proposes, the journal declares, to give preferences on articles which now pay customs duties, provided they are either produced or manufactured in British possessions.

This implies, says The Nation, that the Government means to tax foreign sugar, coffee, cocoa, raisins, and dried fruits.

A. E. F. MAIL SERVICE RECORD

Handled 139,000,000 Pieces in December—2,000,000 Xmas Boxes.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—More more than 139,000,000 pieces of mail were handled by the Expeditionary Force Postal Express Service in December, when the mail operations were at their peak, is described in a report made public tonight by the War Department.

"The handling of this great volume of mail from and to the States, and between the army Post Offices," said the report, "presented a difficult problem with two million men in the field scattered over a wide area, separated into numerous units, in midwinter, and within sixty days after unusual military operations which made it especially hard to locate thousands of casual and replacement troops. While certain delays and misdirecting were unavoidable the bulk of the mail fortunately bore the correct address and was promptly delivered.

"More than forty million letters and cards were sent to the United States by the soldiers during the month, and, in addition, there were many thousands of parcels and war trophies. The mail to the A. E. F. included more than two million Christmas boxes and about forty-six million letters and cards.

"Some of the Christmas mail arrived even after Christmas Day and many additional parcels landed too late to permit delivery on time. One car was burned in France, but the records show no other mishaps to Christmas mail.

"Had the original date for final acceptance of parcels in the United States not been altered," the report said, "there is no doubt but that Christmas morning would have found every Christmas parcel at the destination shown on its address."

As an example of difficulties encountered in mail delivery, the report cited the fact that fifty nine million pieces of letter mail had to be readdressed in December.

Telephone Greeley 2400

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5th Ave., at 37th St.

Have Arranged for Tomorrow

An exceptional sale of

Undergarments

Very Specially Priced

Satin & Crepe de Chine Camisoles, 1.00

Plain tailored models; also lace and ribbon trimmed models. Shown in Flesh color and White.

Satin Nightgowns, 3.95

Smart sleeveless models, daintily trimmed.

Envelope Chemises, 2.95

Satin or Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, tailored and lace trimmed effect. Obtainable in Flesh color only.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, 5.00

A bevy of distinctive models, some tailored, others adorned with Filet Mesh lace, Calais lace and ribbons.

"Junior Billie Burkes," 5.00

Made of superior quality satin and trimmed with Georgette, ribbon and Calais lace. Flesh color and white.

Hand Embroidered Camisoles, 2.00

Developed in Georgette Crepe, with ribbon shoulder straps. Exquisitely hand embroidered in delicate colors.

Satin Petticoats, 3.95

Also of fine quality Crepe de Chine. Shadowproof back and front. Scalloped embroidered bottom. Flesh and White.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, 9.75

Made of superior quality Crepe de Chine, enhanced with pin tucks and fancy lace. Shown in Flesh color only.

Georgette Crepe Chemises, 8.75

Georgette Crepe Chemises, prettily trimmed with lace and medallions. Ribbon shoulder straps. Flesh color only.

Satin or Crepe de Chine Bloomers 2.95

Five distinct models, in smart hemstitched and lace trimmed effect. Satin in Flesh color and White; Crepe de Chine in Flesh color only.

Telephone Greeley 2400

5th Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

are now showing, with Initiative, Smart and

Unique Springtime Modes

of distinctive charm and rare beauty, revealing a host of new feminine style graces and deft treatments in ornamentation.

FEATURES

Of Unusual Importance

Emb'd Georgette Dress 39.50

An exquisite pointed tunic model, showing the new tablier bodice and sash in back ending in silk ornaments. Smart square collar and loose sleeves. Embellished with silk embroidery in handsome new design. To be had in all the new Spring shades.

Brocaded Evening Gown 119.50

Gorgeous new evening gown of exquisite beauty, lending itself admirably to the smart lines of the new silhouette. The oddly draped skirt is of self brocaded Satin, and solid sequins are used to complete the bodice and front panel. Angel sleeves are of Silk Net. Dress is ornamented at side with handsome Ostrich feather. Shown in Black and White.

Poiret Twill Frock 49.50

A distinctive silhouette model of engaging simplicity, in loose belted effect. Modest round neck shows collar of Val. lace and cuffs to match. Smart curved inset pockets. Two narrow bands of self material in back and front, in vertical effect, and silk embroidered arrow heads make this a frock of unusual smartness.

Beaded Georgette Gown 79.50

A new gown of unusual charm and irresistible beauty. Developed in diaphanous Georgette Crepe, in delightful tunic effect, displaying unique girdle and sash of braided Georgette Crepe. Demure oval-shaped neck and lovely butterfly sleeves. Adorned with glass and bronze bugle beads.

AN infinite diversity of chic, individualized, new apparel.

Exact copies and modified reproduction of the latest and most exquisite Paris creations exhibited in the Ateliers of the most distinguished modistes. Also original conceptions by renowned American artists.

Richness of fabrics mark these newer modes, exemplifying tailoring of an exceptionally high character.

Suits, 29.50 to 149.50
Dress, 19.75 to 198.50
Capes, 25.00 to 149.50

FEATURES

Of Unusual Importance

Tailleur Tricotine Suit 39.50

Simple, yet unusually graceful, is this new suit of Wool Tricotine in much desired reefer front effect. Narrow sash, trim sleeves and slashed sides are other interesting details. Coat is richly silk lined.

Newer Box Coat Suit 49.50

Clever new Box Coat Suit, describing new round collar in front pointed effect, and smart string tie. Exquisite details are patch pockets, slashed sides and snug-fitting sleeves. The smart lines of the coat are accentuated with wide silk braid. Suit is executed in fine Serge.

Smartly Tailored Suit 59.50

Luxurious new model with one button jacket, displaying tuxedo-effect collar, and white Tricolette panel vest. The belt is unusually narrow and sides of coat are slashed. Trimmings of narrow bands of self material in back and front, in lengthwise effect, add a note of distinction. Suit developed in superior Serge.

Tricotine Blouse Suit 69.50

One of fashion's cleverest conceits for Spring—New suit of Wool Tricotine, in blouse back and reefer front effect. Clever innovations are the wide leather belt and slashed panels neatly pleated. Smart multiple button-through pockets are shown on the side panels.

New Braid Trimmed Cape 33.00

Charming new Cape in unique coat front effect. Beautifully fashioned of fine Serge, enhanced with small buttons and wide braid in crosswise effect. The smart throw scarf is also trimmed with braid and ends in handsome silk tassels.

Embroidered Duvetyn Cape 98.50

Silk Duvetyn Cape of refined, simple elegance, in smart two-button front effect, portraying large pointed collar and slashed sides. Luxuriously silk embroidered and further adorned with self buttons and simulated buttonholes. A copy of a late Paris import.

Frlé Heller

Paris Personified

EACH new shipment received from France gives additional charm to the many hundreds of models here displayed

2 East 46th Street a step from the Avenue

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, cor. 81st St.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION

Smart Spring Fashions

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Dresses—Coats—Wraps—Blouses

THE creations assembled by this exclusive establishment have always been characterized for their individuality of style, distinguished by smartness and at all times most reasonably priced. This has made Hagedorn's one of the most talked of specialty shops in this city.

THE woman who seeks individuality in dress and wishes to make her selection from the largest stock to be found in the city will find every wish gratified.

Exclusive Day-Time Frocks

At Special Prices

Beaded Georgette Frocks

Two distinct models, tastefully beaded in circular designs and horizontal stripes! One model with overlapping straight line girdle, falling in soft folds to bottom of the skirt. New style sleeves are a feature. In all shades. Special 39.50

Serge Box-Coat Dress

With box pleated vest effect. Coat embellished with Chinese embroidery in self tone. "The coat dress now the vogue." Special 59.75

Serge Blouse Dress

Something radically new and smart. Beautifully tailored with soutache braid; vestee of silver cloth in beige and purple combinations. Straight line skirt with 22 rows of silk soutache. Special 59.75

Exclusive Day-Time Coats

At Special Prices

Velour Cape Coat

With deep shawl collar; attractively finished with buttons and loops. Lined with Pussy Willow Silk. Special 37.50

Dolman Cape Coat

Made of Bolivia in all shades. The sleeves coming from the loose cape back forming a tight-fitting deep cuff, lend an attraction to this model. Special 57.50

MICHAEL

Tailleur pour Dames

Presents

a complete collection of exclusive Models with his very latest productions created for Spring and Summer.

"TAILLEVR COSTVMES"

They are on view now at his elegant Salon

734 FIFTH AVENVE AT 57TH ST.

New York

Special Offering of RUSSIAN SABLE NECK PIECES

Modelled on natural lines in the latest vogue for Spring and Summer wear

Rare Value at

$75 to $350 the Skin

Wimmer FURS

5 EAST 56th STREET, NEW YORK

Just Off The Avenue

ARMY DISCHARGES TOTAL 1,419,386

Number of Men Being Demobilized Is Lessening Each Week.

DECREASE SINCE DECEMBER

Orders for Freeing of Nearly 1,700,000 Men Issued Since Signing of Armistice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—From the signing of the armistice last November to date the War Department has ordered a total of 1,678,500 officers and men demobilized. The total number actually discharged from the Army in the same period has been 1,419,386.

The men ordered demobilized include 373,500 officers and 1,305,000 men. The men actually discharged include 33,774 officers and 1,385,612 men, of which 1,247,654 were discharged up to March 1, 53,927 during the week ending March 8 and 34,031 during the week which ended today. The largest number of men discharged in any one camp was discharged at Camp Grant, where 79,493 enlisted men have been discharged since the signing of the armistice. In the same period a total of 43,380 have been discharged at Camp Upton, of which 3,299 were discharged last week.

The number of men being demobilized each week is now decreasing. The peak was reached last December and the decline has, with several exceptions, been gradual each week since. The detailed showing of discharges of enlisted men by weeks has been as follows:

Nov. 23, 1918	6,061
Nov. 30, 1918	37,362
Dec. 7, 1918	96,706
Dec. 14, 1918	194,957
Dec. 21, 1918	182,736
Dec. 28, 1918	74,307
Jan. 4, 1919	63,686
Jan. 11, 1919	78,819
Jan. 18, 1919	77,200
Jan. 25, 1919	90,338
Feb. 1, 1919	85,971
Feb. 8, 1919	79,753
Feb. 15, 1919	71,046
Feb. 22, 1919	54,113
March 1, 1919	52,540
March 8, 1919	53,927
*March 15, 1919	34,031
Total	1,335,612

*Early returns.

The distribution of the men so far ordered to be demobilized is as follows:

Troops in the United States.

Depot Brigades, Development, Battalions, replacements and casuals	421,000
Industrial furloughs	8,000
Divisional Troops	199,000
Corps and Army Troops	53,000
Coast Artillery	94,000
Engineers	49,000
Medical Corps	15,000
Ordnance	21,000
Quartermaster Corps	35,000
U. S. Guards	26,000
Military Aeronautics	41,500
Spruce Production	30,000
Tank Corps	8,000
Chemical Warfare Service	14,000
Anthracite Coal Miners	6,000
Special Service Units	14,000
S. A. T. C.	100,000
C. O. T. S.	35,000
Attached Local Draft Boards	7,500
Porto Rico Troops	13,500
Hawaiian Troops	4,500
Bakery Companies	4,500
Construction and Labor Companies	18,000
Aircraft Production	5,500
Signal Corps	7,500
Training Centre	10,000
Conscientious Objectors	1,500
Motor Transport Corps	5,000
Total	1,305,000

Overseas Troops Returned to the United States.

Casuals	73,000
Divisional and Organizations	300,500
Total	*373,500
Grand total	1,678,500

*Does not include 21,000 commissioned officers. Includes 70,500 enlisted men classed as "sick and wounded," but released for discharge when physically eligible therefor.

TO BUILD BIG PARADE STAND

Todd Shipyard's 7,000 Men Volunteer Free Services to Brooklyn.

The employes of the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation, who, during the war, repeatedly showed that they were Americans of the "100 per cent." stamp, are again patriotically to the front. Yesterday, through a committee, seven thousand of the workers in the company's yards volunteered their services free of charge to build a big reviewing stand for the welcome home parade of Brooklyn soldiers on March 24.

The offer of the workers was accepted by Borough President Riegelmann. Not only will the Todd shipwrights build the stand, but the lumber needed in its construction will be donated by William H. Todd, President of the corporation. The stand is to be erected on Prospect Park West, and will extend from Union Street to Third Street.

DENIES PLEA TO WILSON.

Ecuador Announces She Didn't Ask Him to Act as Arbitrator.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 15.—It was officially announced today that the report that Ecuador had asked President Wilson to act as arbitrator in her boundary dispute with Peru was entirely without foundation. It is explained that such a step might be considered as seriously compromising the Government's position with the Ecuadorean Congress before it had had a chance to pass upon the League of Nations project.

A Paris dispatch on March 10 reported that the Foreign Minister of Ecuador had requested President Wilson to arbitrate the Peruvian-Ecuadorean boundary dispute. The expectation in Paris, however, it was said, was that President Wilson would prefer to submit the question to the League of Nations.

O'RYAN TO QUIT ARMY ON MARCH 31

Commander of 27th Division Honorably Discharged with Wingate and Debevoise.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The honorable discharge of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Brig. Gens. Charles I. Debevoise and George A. Wingate was announced today by the War Department.

All three officers will be relieved on March 31 to retire to private life. They entered the Federal service as New York National Guardsmen. General O'Ryan, commanding the 27th, New York Guard Division, being the only Major General of the Guard to serve in that rank throughout the war. The officers will parade with their division in New York on March 25. The division is at Camp Upton for demobilization.

The Judge Advocate General of the army having held that the drafting of the National Guard into Federal service separated both men and officers from State jurisdiction, the discharge of the Generals means that they return to a strictly civilian status unless and until they are recommissioned by New York State. It is expected here that new commissions in the recently organized State forces will be issued shortly.

It was announced at 27th Division headquarters in New York yesterday that notification had been received from the War Department that the general officers of the division would be discharged from service March 31. The demobilization of the other officers and enlisted men, it was explained, would begin March 27 and it was expected it would be completed not later than April 5.

TO PUSH NEAR EAST DRIVE.

Mrs. Harriman Calls for More Volunteers for Final Week.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the American Committee for Relief of the Near East, issued an appeal yesterday for more volunteer workers to aid in the last week of the committee's campaign for $6,000,000. The three-million mark, one-half the quota for this city, has already been passed, the American committee announced yesterday. Volunteer workers are needed to deliver pledge cards and collect funds, said Mrs. Harriman.

"It is the moral duty of every woman to aid in this work," she added, "as it is our sex that has the tender heart and the visualization of the indescribable conditions which the 400,000 orphans and the millions of other sufferers are forced to endure as a result of the barbarous treatment inflicted upon them by the Turks. All that is necessary to make one assist in the campaign is to draw a picture in one's mind of thousands of orphans without food, clothes, or homes, thrown upon the mercy of New York. The people could not bear the sight of such a condition here; then why should such a condition exist elsewhere?"

Mrs. Harriman said the Women's Committee had laid plans to comb the city thoroughly for the Near East fund during the coming week. Harry C. Hoak, director of the local campaign, was busy yesterday with plans for rallies in the more thickly populated districts. Staten Island was still in the local campaign, he said, having collected more than half its quota.

TRAINED 80,000 OFFICERS.

Adjutant General to Issue Report on Army Schools.

The Adjutant General's Department of the Army will shortly issue a detailed report which will show that more than 80,000 officers of the Army, of every rank from Second Lieutenant to Colonel, were trained for war service in the Officers' Training Camps of the United States. The report will contain complete statistics of the training camp activities and will also include a very complete history of the camps themselves.

There were four series of training camps. The first series opened May 15, 1917, and resulted in the commissioning of 27,341 officers, of whom 238 were commissioned in field grades and the rest as Captains and Lieutenants. The second camps which opened Aug. 27, 1917, added 23,629 officers to the Army, while the graduates of the third series of camps totaled 11,572, and those of the fourth series 2,286.

In addition to these camp graduates more than 60,000 officers received instruction at the field artilery and other special schools of instructions which during the war were established in all parts of the country.

Of the officers trained and commissioned at the regulation officers' training camps 48,968 were commissioned in the Infantry, 20,291 in the field artillery, 3,067 in the Quartermaster Corps, 2,063 in the Coast Artillery, 2,032 in the Cavalry, 1,966 in the Engineers, 1,262 in the Signal Corps, and 767 in the Ordnance Corps.

BELIEVES CZAR LIVES.

Russian Prince Thinks Royal Family Is Hidden in Northern Russia.

ROME, March 14.—According to an interview with Stefania Turr, a daughter of a noted Hungarian General, printed today in the Giornale d'Italia, the belief still exists that Emperor Nicholas and his wife, as well as some of the Russian Grand Dukes, were not put to death by the Bolsheviki.

The interview quotes a conversation betwen Miss Turr and Prince Obolensky, former Captain of the Russian Imperial Guard, in which the Prince expressed his firm belief that the Russian royal family is still alive. He is reported to have refused to give any details as to the basis for his belief, except that the former Emperor and Empress were, perhaps, hidden in northern Russia.

MANY JOB BUREAUS TO BE KEPT OPEN

Private Agencies Come to Assistance of United States Employment Service.

WILL TIDE OVER CRISIS

Until Congress Can Act on Appropriation—Necessity of Work for Returning Soldiers Recognized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Through the co-operation of individuals and organizations not directly connected with the Federal Government, the United States Employment Service believes it will be possible to keep open many of the offices throughout the country, which it had been announced would be closed on March 22, because of the refusal of Congress to supply an appropriation for the continuance of the work.

It had been planned to maintain offices in fifty-six municipalities, including two in New York City, and to abandon about 700 offices. As a result of the private contributions made, and aid given by State Legislatures, at least ten offices are to be kept open in New York State, and there will be increases also in many other States.

"The Federal Directors of the Employment Service in the States," said an announcement today, "are notifying Director General Densmore that State and municipal authorities, welfare and civic organizations, commercial, labor and other bodies in their States, are arranging to see that the national work of assisting returning soldiers and civilian war workers to jobs is continued under the general supervision of the Employment Service."

"The letters and telegrams which we are receiving," said Mr. Densmore today, "are striking evidence of the recognition by the whole country of its duty to the returning soldiers and the necessity for getting together and continuing the machinery that is the first safeguard against widespread unemployment and the resultant possibility of social unrest and disturbance."

Organization by the Council of National Defense of the Emergency Committee of Employment to assist the United States Employment Service and enlist community support for the offices of the Employment Service which must temporarily be abandoned is expected by the officials of the Employment Service to be of great aid in meeting the same unrest caused by the lack of funds. Through it the influence of other Government departments directly interested in the reconstruction problem will be placed behind the existing organization of the Employment Service. Colonel Arthur Woods of the War Department is Chairman.

A number of State Legislatures now in session are considering appropriating funds to carry on the United States Employment Service organization and work in their States until Congress appropriates the necessary money. Several State Employment Services already have arranged to carry Federal Employment Service offices over the emergency.

Many of the State heads of the United States Employment Service have volunteered to continue at a nominal salary, while members of their staffs, who will have to be dropped on March 22, are offering to do necessary clerical and other work during their spare hours.

Welfare organizations, which have been co-operating with the United States Employment Service in the maintenance of the 3,000 emergency bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors, are increasing their efforts. Representatives of these organizations will meet this week with the national officers of the employment service to consider further means of co-operation with the service.

Following are fifty-six cities in which the Federal Employment Service has arranged to continue offices: Alabama, Birmingham and Mobile; Arizona, Phoenix; Arkansas, Little Rock; California, San Francisco and Los Angeles; Colorado, Denver; Connecticut, Bridgeport and New Haven; Delaware, Wilmington; Washington, D. C.; Florida, Jacksonville; Georgia, Savannah and Atlanta; Idaho, Boise; Illinois, Chicago, two offices; Indiana, Indianapolis; Iowa, Des Moines; Kansas, Wichita; Kentucky, Louisville; Louisiana, New Orleans; Maine, Portland; Maryland, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Boston; Michigan, Detroit and Grand Rapids; Minnesota, Minneapolis and Duluth; Mississippi, Meridian; Missouri, Kansas City and St. Louis; Montana, Butte; Nebraska, Omaha; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Manchester; New Jersey, Newark and Paterson; New Mexico, Albuquerque; New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, and New York City (two offices); North Carolina, Raleigh; Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; Oregon, Portland; Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Braddock, and Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Providence; South Carolina, Columbia; South Dakota, Pierre; Tennessee, Nashville and Memphis; Texas, San Antonio and Houston; Utah, Salt Lake City; Vermont, Montpelier; Virginia, Richmond, and Norfolk; Washington, Seattle; West Virginia, Charleston; Wyoming, Cheyenne.

Farmers to Get Nitrates.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Release of 150,000 tons of nitrate of soda by the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use as fertilizer was announced today. The chemical was purchased for use in making high explosive shells. The Bureau of Markets announced that an effort would be made to distribute 100,000 tons this month from eighteen cities where the nitrate is stored, many urgent orders having been received because of the mild weather.

7,000 MORE ON THEIR WAY.

Three Transports Leave France with Homeward-Bound Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Departure from France of three transports with about 7,000 officers and men was announced today by the War Department. They are due at New York and Newport News on March 23.

The Neordam carries for New York a detachment of the 27th Division, Headquarters Company, for Camp Sherman, the headquarters, ordnance, and medical detachments and machine gun company of the 148th Infantry, 37th Division, also for Camp Sherman, and casual companies for Ohio, New York, Texas, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, (two,) Colorado, Idaho, and South Carolina.

The transport Koningin der Nederlanden, bound for Newport News, has aboard the 115th Field Artillery, less Battery A, 30th Division, two-thirds of which goes to Camp Lee, and Companies A, B, C, and D and detachments of the 105th Ammunition Train, 30th Division, the bulk of which also goes to Camp Lee.

The transport Matsonia, sailing for New York, carries the 160th Infantry practically complete, but showing only about half of its full strength, and with detachments of the 159th Infantry, both regiments being of the 40th Division. Most of the men of the 160th Infantry go to Camp Kearney, Cal., while the 40th Engineers of the 159th go to Camp Upton and Grant. The ship carries also detachments of the 20th Engineer Regiment, a majority of the men being scheduled for Camp Kearney, two casual companies for New York, and a number of sick, wounded, and other casuals.

Units announced today by the War Department as assigned to early convoy included the 18th Regiment of Engineers; base hospital Nos. 14, 44, 45, 50, 72, 94, and 116; army ambulance service sections Nos. 617, 623, 639, 651, 658, 592, 593, 628, 630, and 641; 40th Telegraph Battalion; convalescents camps Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Aero Squadrons 95, 102, 490, 497, and 1,105; 14th Field Signal Battalion; bakery companies Nos. 305, 327, and 304, and field hospital No. 42.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 15.—The battleship New Jersey arrived here today from Brest with 1,074 officers and men, including the 413th Telegraph Battalion, Missourians, complete, and casual companies from Illinois, Virginia, Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Nebraska. Among the casual officers was Lieutenant Stewart McDowell, aviator, of Philadelphia, who was captured by the Germans while bombing behind the German lines.

Hog Island's 18th Ship Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Schenectady, a 7,500-ton cargo carrier, the eighteenth ship built at Hog Island, was launched today. The vessel was sponsored by Miss Miriam Rohler of Schenectady, and among those in the launching party were Mayor Charles A. Simon of Schenectady, E. W. Rice, Jr., President of the General Electric Company, and other officers of that corporation.

1878 A. Jaeckel & Co 1919
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th and 36th Sts
NEW YORK
FURS OF DISTINCTION
For
SPRING WEAR
Telephone 2011 Greeley

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF A
Children's Haircutting Shop
IN CHARGE OF AN EXPERT WHO KNOWS HOW TO CUT CHILDREN'S HAIR, WHO CAN BE CONSULTED AS TO HOW IT SHOULD BE CUT, AND WHO CAN BE DEPENDED UPON TO SEE THAT IT IS CUT THE WAY YOU WANT IT CUT.

TOMORROW we open a new haircutting shop for children, with eight wonderful tall chairs made especially for you, and beautiful mirrors all around so you can see all that's going on, and everything.

Best of all, it's a very private shop, all closed in, where Mother can come and wait while you are in the chair, or if you are big enough to be left alone, Mother can shop for a while and come back for you a little later on.

AND YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE BARBERS!

They're not really-truly Barbers, because Barbers use razors, whereas ours only use combs and scissors—all they do is cut and shampoo children's hair, and they are just great at it.

And listen! they never get hair in your eyes, nor soap in your eyes when they give a shampoo. Now you know there aren't many barbers in the world that can do that. We got all we could find and we made them all promise never, never, never to get hair nor soap in your eyes. No! this is not a shop where you have to keep your head awfully still—you can move it just a little now and then!

This is for Mother to read

The shop is easily accessible, but strictly private. It is for children only and for nobody else. A freshly sterilized comb and brush used for every child. All linen washed by our laundry. Special envelopes provided for the first curl. And the child's hair will be cut according to the child's age, sex and contour of face; and the way you want it.

CHILDREN'S HAIRCUTTING SHOP
Fifth Floor

Florette
REGISTERED
Millinery Importer
537 Fifth Avenue
Between 44th and 45th Streets
ON EXHIBITION
New Spring Hats
Featuring the
Directoire Feather Hat
Petit Sailor Hat
The New Tulle and Lace Dinner Hat
Also Showing
New Street Wraps
Summer Furs and Sport Capes

ROBINSON'S
25-27 West 42d Street N.Y.
A Veritable Carnival of
Correct Fashions
for Smart Women
An assemblage of wearables for every occasion, styled to please every fancy, and interpreting the spring mode of Paris as well as America. Such a phenomenal variety of fascinating conceptions inexpensively presented afford an attractive opportunity to women who will visit our greatly enlarged Salon tomorrow and the rest of this week.

A Particular Feature of
Distinctive Suit Models
For Women and Misses
Whether one's fancy runs to the straight line, the Blouse or the severely tailored suit "SHE" will find a wealth of all of these from which to select her spring outfit. Youthful models fashioned in the season's prevailing shades.
25.00 to 75.00

39.75 39.75 39.75

Adorable Conceptions in
Capes and Dolmans
For Women and Misses
Yes, Milady, that delightfully different cape or Dolman which you've so admired in that Fashion Magazine or window is here as you've seen it, or pleasingly modified, if there was room for improvement, for Robinson's is the source of supply for all smart fashions, and we wish it known that our efforts are always to meet the demand of every woman. Here one will find wonderful creations in Serge, Velour, Tricotine, Evora, Crystal Silvertone, and combinations.
19.75 to 45.00

45 65 59.50

Women's and Misses'
Individual Frocks
for All Occasions
Youthful are the styles, and correct to the very last detail. Models which are "the thing" for street, semi-dress, dress or business wear. A showing resplendent with loveliness—fashioned in soft satins, crisp Taffetas, Georgettes, Poiret Twills, Tricottnes and Tricolettes. Values extraordinary—
25.00 to 65.00

ROBINSON'S
25-27 West 42d Street N.Y.

SAYS CATTLE CARS MOVED SOLDIERS

Returned American Troops Transported West in That Manner, Chamberlain Charges.

WON'T GIVE ANY DETAILS

Proposes to Investigate Circumstances Further, Senator Tells Gathering at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Charges that American soldiers from Western States were moved from an Atlantic port of debarkation to their homes in cattle cars were made by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the military Committee in the late Senate, in an address here tonight before the Mississippi Society.

"I will not tell you where these gallant boys debarked," said Senator Chamberlain, "because I propose to investigate the case further with a view to definitely fixing responsibility. But the story told me today was that these boys, overjoyed at getting back to American shores, were placed in cars used for carrying livestock. They had no light, except that which could be given by lanterns, and nothing to eat except canned goods.

"In this way they traveled for four days. Do you think that as they proceeded on their journey they cultivated additional love for the country for which they had fought and suffered? They were in constant danger of getting into a spirit of disregard for the institutions of their country. What kind of a spirit do you think treatment of this character will inspire in the victims?

"Of course I know the head of a great department can't be in constant touch with the details of his office. But the man immediately in charge should be held responsible, and Americans will demand a reckoning at his hands. The problem of taking care of the soldiers is one of the most severe that we will have to face. But it should be faced with candor, with open honesty, and with unflinching courage. Nothing can be gained by concealing the truth."

LEAGUE COVENANT 'DOOMED'

But Substance Will Not Be Abandoned, Says Colonel Harvey.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Colonel George Harvey, editor of The North American Review, in an address before a gathering of bankers tonight, declared that the League of Nations covenant as drawn "is doomed to failure," but that "the substance of the plan has not been and will not be abandoned."

Colonel Harvey declared that "America is only a cat's paw," and that no foreign Power cared for the welfare of the United States or was giving a thought to it, except to gain advantage and to obtain control of America's vast resources. He said the people were asked "to divest our nation of its full independence and its most cherished tradition, and to sacrifice in part at least our sovereignty."

The speaker declared that, "Great Britain, of course, will yield nothing," but that France and Italy would readily cancel "manufactured claims" to territories they never really wanted, "and in return for these extraordinary concessions, we are to give them control of the United States."

He offered as a "perfect parallel" the suppositious case that a great, successful bank has been built up, that burglars threaten some similar institutions, and the big bank goes to the rescue "in the nick of time" to help beat off the burglars. "It afterward finds it has incurred heavy liabilities, but with increasing business, while the other banks are near bankruptcy. Then the proposal is made that the banks combine, "the assets being yours, of course, and the liabilities theirs, and there will be nine Directors, of which you shall be one and President. They are to have the control, but you are to have the honor, and "then you go back to your stockholders and report what you have done in the name of humanity, for the common good, and demand ratification of your superb performance. Suppose all that should happen. Where do you think you would get off?"

FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Benefit in Hippodrome for Those of 104th Artillery Today.

A vaudeville performance for the benefit of the general fund for the welfare of the families of soldiers who served in the 104th Field Artillery will be given in the Hippodrome this afternoon under the auspices of the First Field Artillery of the State Guard: Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, and Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate, commanding the 52d Artillery Brigade, with members of their staffs and other officers who served in the National Guard units overseas, have been invited to attend.

Music for the entertainment will be furnished by the Police Band and Marie Dressler has made up a program of volunteer actors and artists. Among those who have promised to appear are Orville Harrold, Jefferson de Angelis, Ralph Herz, William Carlton, Jr., Blanche Duffield, Audrey Maple, John Phillips, Julia Arthur, Adelaide and Hughes, Dorothy Dickson, Carl Hyson, Clifton Webb, and others.

BARNARD VICTOR IN DEBATE.

Defeats Smith on Subject of International Free Trade.

The intercollegiate debate between Barnard and Smith Colleges was held last evening in the Brinkerhoff Theatre, at Barnard College. The question debated was: "Resolved that the principle of international free trade be upheld by the League of Nations." Barnard took the affirmative side of the question and Smith the negative and the former won by unanimous decision of the judges.

The Misses Frances Mariatt of the class of '21, Bertha Wallerstein, '20, and Silvia Kotalo, '20, represented Barnard and the Smith College team was made up of the Misses Annie Coburn, '21; Constance McLaughlin, '19, and Laura Ley, '20. The judges were the Misses Mabel Newcomer of Vassar, Ruth Rafferty, Mount Holyoke, and Judith Williams of Wellesly College. Dr. Clara Iams of Wellesley College. Dr. Clara the presiding officer. There was a dance after the debate.

LUTHERANS PLAN CAMPAIGN

To Raise Liberty Bond Fund for Aged Ministers.

The lay members of the Lutheran Church, connected with the Missouri Synod, the largest Lutheran body in this country, have undertaken a nation-wide campaign to raise at least $3,000,000 in Liberty bonds, the income of which is to be used for the support of aged ministers, teachers, professors, and their dependents. This announcement was made yesterday by the Lutheran Laymen's League, of which T. H. Lamprecht of New York is President, and which is conducting the campaign.

A feature of the coming campaign is that it is based upon the Liberty Loan holdings of the members of the Synod. The official statistician of the Synod places these holdings at $50,000,000, and as reports are not all in, it is estimated that the total amount will be about $65,000,000. The aim of the campaign is to get the members of the Synod to donate 10 per cent. of their bonds to be deposited in an endowment fund, the proceeds to be used only for relief purposes.

The preliminary campaign has already been begun and each of the 3,000 congregations throughout the country are receiving literature. The campaign will reach its intensive form in the two weeks beginning March 30, when 50,000 workers will visit every member of the church body to receive the Liberty bonds.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

Remarkable Offering
FEATHER NECKWEAR
Ostrich and Marabout Capes,—with or without tails; silk lined.
5.75
regularly 8.75

Specially Priced
MISSES' SUITS
39.50
Twenty-five exclusive models; developed in Navy Blue Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill or Tricotine.

"McCREERY SILKS"
Famous Over Half a Century

Evening and day shades in Satins and Taffetas, Plain and Printed Georgette Crepes.

New and Attractive style features in Easter and Summer Silks just received.

Sport Silks and Satins,—Plain and fancy in large variety.

White Silks and Black Silks in dependable makes.

Double Width Crepe de Chine; full range of colors, also White or Black. yard **1.50** to **3.00**

Double Width Georgette Crepe; all the new and scarce shades, also White or Black. yard **1.75** to **3.00**

Double Width Crepe Meteor in Evening and street shades; also White or Black. yard **2.00** to **4.00**

Washable Satin; White or Flesh Color; 36 inches wide..... yard **1.35**

Double Width White heavy Crepe for underwear and blouses regularly 2.50, yard **1.75**

IN ADDITION:
15,000 Yards—Superior Quality
FIGURED FOULARD DRESS SILK
In Navy Blue and White or Black and White; large variety of styles. regularly 2.50
yard **1.65**

5,000 Yards of Brilliant
BLACK SATIN CHARMEUSE
40 inches wide.....yard **2.65**.....regularly 3.50

Exceptional Values
WOOLEN DRESS FABRICS

Gabardine Suiting,—superior grade; new Spring colors; 54 inches wide. yard **3.95**

Black Broadcloth; brilliant satin face; soft Chiffon finish; sponged and shrunk. yard **2.50**

Navy Blue All Wool Dress Serge; Spring weight; strong durable quality; French twill. yard **1.75**

Unusual Offerings
COTTON DRESS GOODS

10,000 Yards handsome printed Dress Voiles; superior grades; new and unusual designs and pretty color combinations on light, medium and dark grounds; 38 to 40 inches wide. yard **45c**

New Dress Ginghams in a choice variety of latest styles in Checks and Plaids. yard **55c**

White English Nainsook; sheer soft quality; 10 yards in a length. length **2.65**

LININGS AND FLANNELS

White Novelty Mixed Printed Linings in a great variety of handsome designs and desirable colorings; strong durable quality suitable for Draperies, Kimonos and Linings; 36 inches wide. regularly 1.25, yard **95c**

Plain Satin Cotton—Back Lining in new Spring colors, guaranteed for two seasons' wear. yard **1.10**

An Important Sale
500 CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES
4.50
A large and attractive assortment of high-grade Crepe de Chine Blouses in White, Flesh Color and Bisque; embroidered and tailored effects combined with fine tucking and hemstitching. (Fourth Floor)

MARCH SALE
100,000 Pairs
WOMEN'S SPRING HOSIERY

These Prices Will Prevail for This Sale Only
And are the lowest that High-grade Hosiery has been sold for this season

The hosiery offered is new and taken from regular stock.

NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

Thread Silk Hosiery
with lisle tops; Black, White, Gray and Bronze.
pr. **69c**
regularly 95c

Thread Silk Hosiery
superior quality; Black, White and Colors.
pr. **1.60**
regularly 1.95

Thread Silk Hosiery
Full fashioned; with lisle tops and soles; Black or White.
pr. **1.10**
regularly 1.50

Thread Silk Hosiery
Fine gauge; Black or White.
pr. **1.90**
regularly 2.50

Thread Silk Hosiery
Full fashioned; Black, White, Bronze and Gray.
pr. **1.35**
regularly 1.65

Allover Lace Hosiery
Black, White, Bronze and Navy Blue.
pr. **3.90**
regularly 5.00

Full-Fashioned Cotton Hosiery in Black or White.....regularly 50c
pr. **40c**

Beautiful Spring Models
WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS
At Very Moderate Prices

An attractive collection of exclusive models—Wraps, Capes and Dolmans representing the latest Parisian ideas of the season; developed in finest Fabrics including Silk Duvetyn, Evora, Satin, Tricolette, Poulette, Tinsel Brocade Fabric and many other of the more practical Fabrics—suitable for daytime or evening wear.

Presenting Unusual Savings
WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE WRAPS
42.00
regularly 59.50

Beautiful models in Semi-Evening, Dressy, Street and Motor Wraps; developed in the most dependable Fabrics—every detail cleverly expressed.

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR
Very Low Prices

Lisle Ribbed Union Suits,—low neck; sleeveless; knee lengths; regular and extra sizes. **95c**

Lisle Bloomers,—Pink or White; regular and extra sizes. **95c**

Lisle Vests,—sleeveless model; also bodice style. **50c**

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Below Regular Prices

FOR MEN:

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with narrow hems; tape border. regularly 12.00, doz. **9.00**

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—soft finish. regularly 7.20, doz. **5.00**

Union Linen Handkerchiefs with initial. regularly 6.00, doz. **4.00**

Cambric Handkerchiefs with wide band. doz. **1.75** regularly 3.00

FOR WOMEN:

Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with dainty embroidered initial. regularly 4.00, doz. **3.00**

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs,—medium weight. regularly 6.00, doz. **4.00**

Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs,—hand-embroidered. regularly 38c and 85c, each **25c** and **50c**

GRAY HAIR SWITCHES

High-grade Naturally Wavy Gray Hair Switches and Transformations.

Switches.....**5.00** and **9.00**
Transformations.....**6.00**

Specially Prepared Sale
WOMEN'S PORCH DRESSES
5.95

These fashionable Morning and Porch Dresses feature the smartest high-grade styles in Voile; most wanted colorings; sizes 36 to 42.

1. Colored Voile Porch Dress,—collarless model; yoke of tucked white organdie; Pink, Blue or Green.

2. White Voile Porch Dress with hemstitched collar and cuffs; crochet buttons.

3. Black and White Pin Dotted Voile Porch Dress—trimmed with white organdie.

4. White Voile Porch Dress,—tucked waist, skirt and collar; hemstitched sash.

5. Colored Voile Porch Dress,—collar and cuffs of white organdie; Pink, Green and Blue mixed with Black. (THIRD FLOOR)

Advance Models
HIGH-GRADE FURS
Suitable for Early Spring Wear

Fur Neckpieces in the newest and most desirable designs; made of the most fashionable pelts, including Fisher, Mink, Mole, Hudson Bay or Russian Sable, Stone Marten, Squirrel, Natural Blue, Silver or Dyed Fox, at very moderate prices.

EXTRA SPECIAL
Mink Neckpieces
38.50
Made of two Natural Dark Animal Skins; finished with heads and tails.

Exceptional Offerings
NOTION DEPARTMENT

Naiad Garment Shield Holders.....each **85c** and **1.35**
Naiad Bolero Dress Shields.....pair **65c** and **85c**
Naiad Dress Shields, regular and full dress.....pair **30c**, dozen **3.45**
"Reliable" Dress Shields, flesh color.....pair **30c**, dozen **3.45**
"Reliable," White Nainsook covered.....pair **20c**, dozen **2.25**
"Special", White Nainsook covered.....pair **15c**, dozen **1.65**
Dress Belting, 10 yard piece.....**85c**
Taffeta Seam Binding.....pc. **15c**, doz. **1.65**
Dress Fasteners.....gross **45c**
Dress Fasteners, extra quality.....gross **75c**
Dressmaker's Pins.....¼-lb. box, **28c**, doz. **3.00**
Dressmaker's Silk, large spool.....each **75c**, doz. **8.25**
Holdtight Hair Nets, cap or fringe.....2 for **15c**, doz. **85c**
2 for **25c**, doz. **1.25**
Fringe Hair Nets, large size.....each **15c**, doz. **1.65**
Vienette Hair Nets, cap or fringe.....doz. **55c**
Vienette Hair Nets, cap or fringe, White and Gray.....each **18c**, doz. **2.00**
Holdtight Hair Waves.....3 pkgs. **25c**
Bone and Celluloid Hair Pins.....box **22c**

Smart and Distinctive Models
WOMEN'S SPRING DRESSES
28.00

Fashionable new models developed in the most attractive Spring Fabrics, including Taffeta, Foulard and Georgette Crepe combination; suitable for all types of figures; beautiful colorings; all sizes.

1. Figured Foulard Dress,—smart model; surplice effect; attractive designs and beautiful colorings.

2. Taffeta Dress,—waist beaded; Georgette Crepe vest; handkerchief tunic and crushed girdle.

3. Taffeta Dress,—embroidery on waist; tunic, collar and sleeves with plaited band; deep girdle and tie ends.

4. Georgette Crepe Dress,—over Taffeta embroidered in bloomer effect; straight tunic.

SAYS MACHINE GUNS FACED TEUTON OPERA

Secretary of Soldiers' League Declares Two Were Mounted Ready for Action.

ASSAILS HEARST AND HYLAN

Asserts He Held Back Mob of Sailors and Soldiers on Way to Theatre with Grenades.

"Mayor Hylan would not have stopped the proposed performance of German opera at the Lexington Theatre on the night of March 10 if he had not known that we would. Little did the police know that there were two machine guns mounted on roofs adjoining the opera house on that night, nor were they aware that on that night I stopped a member of the Intelligence Bureau, who was leading a mob of soldiers, sailors, and marines, armed with whisky and hand grenades, from appearing in front of the theatre and causing trouble."

These were the remarks that stood out in an address delivered last night before approximately 300 wounded fighters at the Sunshine Rest, at 4 East Forty-fourth Street, by William G. McRae, Secretary of the "For America League," which he stated is being formed in behalf of men discharged from Government service, and which will be nation-wide in its scope.

Before making the statement as to the means it had been the intention of the fighters to employ in preventing the performance of the German opera at the Lexington Theatre, McRae, whose home is at Rock Mart, Ga., and who was formerly a wireless operator on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, had branded William Randolph Hearst as "the biggest pro-German in the United States," and had stated that "Mayor Hylan did not make a move that was not in line with Mr. Hearst's suggestion."

In opening his address last night Mr. McRae said: "I was talking to a labor representative the other day, and he told me that at the present time fully 75 per cent. of the labor organizations in this country are filled with Bolshevist ideas and German propaganda, and that it would not take much to start a revolution in this country similar to those on the other side.

"It is the intention of the 'For America League' to wipe this stuff out entirely, and to take care of every soldier, sailor, and marine after his discharge from the service of the Government."

"This organization is nonpolitical, nonreligious, and nonpersonal, and is exactly what its name implies."

There was applause when McRae denounced Mr. Hearst as pro-German, and said:

"The municipal government of the City of New York could not operate without Hearst's suggestions, and Mayor Hylan would not have stopped the performance at the Lexington Theatre on the night of March 10 if he had not known that we would."

He then told of the machine guns and hand grenades, which, he said, were ready for use on the night of the scheduled performance. He said that the "For America League" has the backing of some of the most prominent people in New York, and mentioned the names of well-known men and women, who, he said, had given the work of the organization their indorsement, and whom he described as the "best and biggest Americans in America."

He then read a list of names which included Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Jay, Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Dr. William T. Manning, Dr. J. D. Thomas, and Miss Everitt Little.

"Now let's all get together," he added, "and make America for Americans."

At the close of the meeting committees were formed which will visit every debarkation hospital, Salvation Army hut, and War Camp Community Service station for the purpose of increasing the membership of the league, and, as men are mustered out of the service and leave for their homes they will be commissioned to do all they can for the work in their home communities by making public addresses, circulating literature, and gaining the support of prominent people.

It was also stated that a committee had been designated to visit the weekly entertainment at the Manhattan Opera House this afternoon, for the purpose of making addresses in behalf of the League and obtaining the membership of the 5,000 fighting men who are usually present.

U. S. TRANSPORT HITS MINE; NINE PERISH

35 Survivors of Yselhaven Landed at Hartlepool—Left Baltimore on Feb. 18.

LONDON, March 15.—Nine sailors are reported drowned in the sinking of the American naval transport Yselhaven, which struck a mine at 1:35 o'clock Friday morning, according to a report to Lloyds. The Yselhaven was bound from Baltimore to Copenhagen. Thirty-five survivors have been landed at Hartlepool by a British steamer.

The sinking of the Yselhaven probably occurred in the North Sea, as Hartlepool, where the survivors were taken, is a port on the eastern coast of England.

The Yselhaven measured 3,558 tons and was built in Rotterdam in 1916. She was taken over by the United States Shipping Board after the United States entered the war. She left Baltimore on February 18 for Copenhagen.

WANT WAR PAY CONTINUED.

English Railway Labor Problem Reaches a Serious Stage.

LONDON, March 15.—A serious situation has arisen with regard to the differences between the railway men and the companies as to pay and working conditions, said J. H. Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, last night, after the adjournment of a meeting of the organization. Mr. Thomas said, however, that he was still working to reach a settlement. A decision was reached at the meeting, Mr. Thomas announced, that the Triple Alliance representatives be called together next Friday for final decision as to the co-operation of the miners, transport workers, and railway men.

The national program of the railway men, as set forth in demands made, include the making permanent of all increases in wages granted during the war, fixed hours for employment, a forty-eight hour holiday annually, with pay, and equal representation of the union in the management of all the railroads.

The proposals made by the railway companies have not been divulged, but the roads are understood to recognise the necessity of an increase of pay to meet the higher cost of living, and a scheme is suggested under which the men would receive a permanent advance, varying from 30 to 50 per cent. above the pre-war rates, the scheme being largely based upon the idea that prices will fall in two years to a level equivalent to 20 per cent. above pre-war prices.

The Daily Telegraph characterizes the action of the men as an ultimatum to the Government, and the outlook is generally regarded with much concern.

Trouble is also brewing in another important industrial quarter, the Agricultural Laborers' Union being in conflict with the employers regarding wages and hours. The men have asked an increase of £1 per week over the existing minimum wage. The employers offered 5 shillings advance. The union offered to compromise on 10 shillings, but this was refused. Now the union has summoned a national conference to formulate a final program.

FORTY "COMA" CASES HERE.

Second Death from Encephalitis Reported by Health Bureau.

The second death from encephalitis, or what the health authorities called epidemic coma, was reported yesterday. The victim was Harry Carp, ten months old, who died in Beth Israel Hospital on March 9. The disease is rare and when it appears, the doctors say, it is apt to follow influenza. Whether the Carp baby had influenza is not made known. Its parents had that disease.

In making known the second death from the disease within a week Health Commissioner Copeland said his department was giving the matter serious consideration and he urged the same precautions as were urged for influenza in its earlier stages.

"Investigation in the last few days," said Dr. Copeland, "shows that there are about forty cases of this disease in this community, and these may be divided about equally into post-influenza complication and true epidemic coma. To the best of our knowledge there have been but two deaths here from one or the other of these similar conditions. There need be no anxiety on the part of the public."

MOVE TO PREVENT HOLDUPS

Police in Harlem Will Guard Messengers with Valuables.

Steps were taken yesterday by the police in Harlem to stop holdups. Captain Patrick Gargan of the West 125th Street Station, and Detective Sergeant George Thompson, held a meeting to this end in the West 125th Street Station at which representatives of the banks, branch Post Offices, and business men were present and plans were discussed.

"There have been too many holdups in the district to make anything like a fair average," said Detective Thompson. "Hereafter when a messenger is about to leave with a lot of valuables—this applies to any business house—you are asked to telephone the Police Station; the little green light above the police box on the corner will be flashed and a patrolman or plainclothes man will protect the man carrying the money or papers. Orders to this effect were issued today."

SHOE MASTER Shoe Builders CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK
Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

Becomingness

SHOECRAFT SHOES are designed on lines that make them appear dainty and trim. This is an important advantage, for narrow skirts tend to increase the apparent size of the feet. You can be comfortably fitted in ShoeCraft Shoes considerably larger than you usually wear, yet your feet will look actually smaller.

NARCISSUS—This charming Oxford can be readily forgiven if it falls in love with its own reflection, as did Narcissus of old. Patent leather with 2¼-inch heels. Price.....$10

Post prepaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-16 and Measurement Chart.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Exhibition and Exceptional Sale, Monday,

SUPERIOR BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS

Reliable qualities in approved weaves for Spring and Summer, at special prices

Printed Chiffon Voiles, 40 inches wide; light and dark grounds, $1.55

Georgette Crepes, 40 ins.; street and evening colors; also black, $1.35

Dress Satins, 40 ins. wide; street colors and black; yarn dyed, $1.85

Crepe de Chine, 40 ins.; in street, evening colors and black, $1.35

Washable Satin, 30 ins. wide; flesh, pink and white; good quality, $1.15

Imported Shantung Pongee, 33 inches wide; good quality and weight, excellent value; . . . . . per yard 75c

FRENCH DRESS SILKS

Black Dress Taffeta, 40 ins. wide; fine quality and good weight $2.25

Black Dress Satin, 40 ins. fine quality; firmly woven face, at $2.35

Silk and Wool Poplin, 40 ins. wide; color and black 2.00, 2.35

Black Dress Satin, 35 and 36 ins. wide; yarn dye, at 1.15, 1.45

Black Satin Charmeuse 40 ins.; closely woven face, 1.55, 1.85

Black Dress Satin, 36 ins. wide; nearly pure dye, at 1.85, 2.50

Black Dress Taffeta, 35 ins. wide; good quality and weight; yard $1.35

MISSES' SPRING SUITS

A Very Unusual Offering

Blouse and box coat models, featuring narrow shoulders and snug fitting sleeves; fashioned in tricotine, velour checks, snowflake Poiret twills and serges; many with waistcoats of rich materials in combinations of colors,

Specially priced at

$55.00

Women's Silk Stockings

In black only, regularly $1.95 pr,

at $1.39

Pure thread silk of superior quality, with lisle tops and soles.

Main Floor Tables

WOMEN'S CAPES

In Fashionable Waistcoat Model

Developed in navy blue serges and Poiret twill; full sweep cape, elaborately trimmed with many rows of black silk braid; handsomely lined throughout with fancy figured silk; in navy or black,

Specially priced at

$52.50

TRIMMINGS

For Dresses, in black and colors

Beaded, Spangled and Embroidered Trimmings, Flouncings, Allovers, Ornaments, Tassels, Girdles, etc.,

50c to 25.75 yd.

Oriental Silk Bands, 2 to 7 inches wide, suitable for Dress Trimmings, Vestees and Art Work,

25c to $3.25 yd.

The Vogue for Spring in Women's FROCKS & TAILORED SUITS

Is charmingly depicted in our Ready-to-Wear Sections on the Third Floor.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING MONDAY:

Women's Tailored Suits

Special **$49.50**

One of this season's smartest models, fashioned of Poiret Twill, in a new vest effect; cleverly braid trimmed; sizes 34 to 46.

SWEATERS

A Special Purchase Sale on the Main Floor

Values up to $25.00

at $7.95

These are hand-made wool models—some imported—in smart colorings for Spring and Summer wear.

COSTUME BLOUSES

The very latest types of the new season's vogue

At Special Price Inducements.

SLIP-ON BLOUSES of Georgette Crepe, tucked and hemstitched; new round collar; in orchid, flesh, French blue or white, at $4.85

SLIP-ON BLOUSES of Georgette Crepe, hand-emb'd and button trimmed; new collar and cuffs; in white, flesh or bisque, at $6.75

HAND-MADE BLOUSES—One of French Voile with a pleated body; cuffs and collar with bands of colored voile; cherry, copen and all white; another model of Batiste trimmed with fine Irish lace; new organdie rever collar and pointed cuffs, finished with Irish lace edging.....at 22.50

French & American Handmade Blouses

In Voile, handkerchief linen or batiste, in white, rose, copen, cherry or corn color,

at $8.50 to 16.50

MILLINERY

IN order to better serve our patrons and facilitate the handling of a greatly increased business, this section has been installed in new and very spacious quarters

On the Third Floor

Here will be found charming types of both

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for the new season, together with garlands of Flowers, Wings, Feathers and many imported novelties for trimmings.

Simple, Dressy and Sport Hats for Misses in piquant, youthful styles,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

COATS & DRESSES FOR CHILDREN

Sizes from two to five years; At Remarkably Low Prices.

New Model Coats

CHILDREN'S COATS made of all wool serge in navy blue; smart flare model; remarkable value.....at $9.75

CHILDREN'S COATS made of all wool velour checks, also silvertone in prevailing colors.....at 15.95

Pretty Washable Dresses

CHILDREN'S DRESSES made of Colored Chambray with hand-smocked pockets; in pink, blue and green.....at $2.50

CHILDREN'S DRESSES of fine Dotted Swiss; hand-smocked Empire model with organdie collar and cuffs.....at $4.50

COL. BOLLES WINS CROSS FOR COURAGE

Leader of 39th Infantry Showed Heroism in Rallying His Men Under Fire.

OTHER NEW YORKERS CITED

Several Officers, Though Wounded, Refused to Retire—Privates Rescue Comrades.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Col. Frank C. Bolles, 39th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Septmarged, France, Sept. 28, and near Bois-de Faye, France, Sept. 29, 1918. On Sept. 28 Col. Bolles personally directed the assaulting battalion of his regiment when the line was temporarily held up by hostile fire, leading the attacking troops forward to their objective. After reaching the objective, terrific hostile fire caused many casualties, and the line was beginning to waver when Col. Bolles assisted in the reorganization of the line, and by his personal example of courage and fearlessness encouraged his men to hold in the face of the withering machine gun and artillery fire until the flank division had advanced abreast. On Sept. 29 he rallied his men under the sweeping fire of machine guns, minnenwerfer, and artillery, and, although painfully wounded, personally assisted in the reorganization of the position. Home address, Mrs. Frank C. Bolles, 179 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

First Lieut. Marvin L. Atkins, 105th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Soupplet, France, Oct. 18, 1918. Continuing in action after being gassed, Lieut. Atkins displayed exceptional personal bravery when the advance of his platoon was checked by heavy machine gun fire in seizing the gun of a wounded soldier and attacking a machine gun, which he silenced and captured. Under the inspiration of this fearless act his company overcame several other machine gun emplacements and reached the objective. Home address, Mrs. Marvin L. Atkins, wife, 114 Argyle Place, Arlington, N. J.

First Lieut. Daniel J. Birmingham, 28th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, and near Exermont, France, Oct. 4, 1918. Although twice wounded, Lieut. Birmingham refused to be evacuated until the objective had been gained and the position consolidated. Again in the attack on Exermont, Oct. 4 he continued in command of his battalion, after suffering a dangerous wound on the hip, until all the objectives had been taken and the positions consolidated. Home address, W. J. Birmingham, father, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

First Lieut. Charles Ridgely, 26th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Berzy le Sec, France, July 21, 1918. During the final attack on Soissons Lieutenant Ridgely, advancing in front of his assault waves, alone charged a machine-gun position which was delivering a punishing fire on our troops. He killed both gunners and captured the gun. Home address, Mrs. S. W. Murkland, sister, 160 East Seventeenth Street, New York City.

Sergt. Harry P. Merritt, Co. I, 312th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1752148.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre-France, Nov. 1, 1918. After having established an observation post without aid in broad daylight and under perilous shell fire of the enemy, Sergeant Merritt volunteered and carried rations to the post under cover of darkness. Though knocked down by shell concussion, he reached every man who was unable to leave his post, and his entire exploit was carried out under most harassing machine-gun and artillery fire. Home address, Harry Merritt, father, 76 Midland Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Sergt. Wactaw Darkoski, Co. K, 26th Infantry. (A. S. No. 54604.) For extraordinary heroism in action in the Argonne Forest, France, Oct. 8, 1918. During the fighting in the Argonne, Oct. 4-13, Sergeant Darkoski displayed extraordinary heroism and ability in leading his platoon against strong points under the most severe shell and machine-gun fire. On Oct. 9, in a hand-to-hand fight he alone captured two enemy guns. Home address, Frank Hase, uncle, 96 Gavin Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Corporal Charles A. McCoy, Co. I, 26th Infantry. (A. S. No. 203088.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, Oct. 8, 1918. Even though he himself was suffering from wounds, Corporal McCoy refused evacuation, but after all superiors of his company had become casualties, he assumed command, reorganizing the forces, and consolidating the position, working in the face of murderous machine gun fire. Home address, Mrs. Charles A. McCoy, wife, 461 Carey Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Corporal James J. Murphy, Co. K, 307th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1706971.) For extraordinary heroism in action in the Forest of Argonne, France, Oct. 4, 1918. On Oct. 4, while his company with two battalions of the 308th Infantry were surrounded by the enemy in the Forest of Argonne, Corporal Murphy rushed through a severe machine gun and shell fire for a distance of seventy-five yards and carried a severely wounded comrade to a place of safety. Home address, William Murphy, brother, 58 Hull Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporal Abel J. Levine, Co. H, 107th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1211232.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Bony, France, Sept. 29, 1918. After his platoon had suffered heavy casualties and all the Sergeants had been wounded, Corporal Levine collected the remaining effectives in his own and other units, formed a platoon, and continued the advance. When his rifle was rendered useless he killed several of the enemy with his pistol. He was wounded shortly afterward, but he refused assistance until his men had been cared for and evacuated. Home address, Mrs. Jennie Levine, mother, 168 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Private (First Class) George H. Edwards, (deceased), Battery C, 105th Field Artillery. (A. S. No. 1218659.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Forges, France, Sept. 26, 1918. In the face of heavy machine gun fire, at great personal risk, Private Edwards crawled out from a position of safety and rescued a wounded soldier who was lying exposed to the enemy fire. Private Edwards was killed later in the advance while charging a machine gun nest. Next of kin, Mrs. H. G. Edwards, mother, 606 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private (First Class) Sam Bloomberg, Co. B, 312th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2407217.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, Oct. 18-23, 1918. During the period of five days that his company was occupying an advanced and and isolated position Private Bloomberg volunteered and carried messages to his company headquarters after seeing two other runners wounded in the attempt to cross through the sweeping barrage. He was at all times under constant fire and observation of enemy machine gunner, but he succeeded in establishing liaison during the entire operations. Home address, Human Bloomberg, father, 102 Barclay Street, Newark, N. J.

Private Isaac Goldstein, Co. D, 312th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2406728.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Talma Farm, France, Oct. 19, 1918. Disregarding the warning that to leave shelter meant almost certain death, Private Goldstein went to the aid of a wounded comrade through an open field exposed to murderous artillery and machine-gun fire. Bringing his comrade back to safety, he took a message from the wounded man's pocket and delivered it to its destination. Under cover of darkness he carried his comrade to a first-aid station. Home address, Max Goldstein, 345 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J.

Private Carl F. Joerger, Co. M, 312th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1737681.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, Oct. 24, 1918. Leaving his dugout, Private Joerger voluntarily crawled across a machine gun swept area to the aid of two wounded comrades. While performing this heroic task he was seriously wounded. Home address, Mrs. Freda Joerger, Leonardo, N. J.

Private Frank Mangiracina, Co. F, 9th Infantry. (A. S. No. 89439.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Beaumont, France, Nov. 1-5, 1918. On duty as a company runner, Private Mangiracina repeatedly carried messages through heavy enemy machine-gun and shell fire with utter disregard for personal safety. Home address, Mary Mangiracina, 149 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other awards are:

Major Robert M. Vail, 108th Machine-Gun Battalion, Scranton, Penn.; Capt. Alfred D. Barksdale, 120th Infantry, Houston, Va.; Capt. Ward M. Ackley, 308th Infantry, North Portland, Ore.; Capt. Charley Duncock, Co. F, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Anderson, Ind.; Capt. Vesce Merahon, 26th Infantry, Buckner, Mo.; Passed Asst. Surg. Lester L. Pratt, U. S. N., Bellefontaine, Ohio; Passed Asst. Surg. Orlando H. Petty, U. S. N., Philadelphia, Penn; First Lieut. Walter S. Burk, 356th Infantry, Philadelphia, Penn.; First Lieut. Wesley Frami, (deceased,) 26th Infantry, San Antonio, Texas; First Lieut. James J. Roos, (deceased,) 108th Infantry, Dover, Ga.; First Lieut. Dayton S. Hackett, 26th Infantry, Greenfield, Tenn.; Second Lieut. Walter Sweet, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Cambridge, Mass.; Second Lieut. Claranbe G. Elmer, 9th Infantry, Shannon, Ill.; Second Lieut. Samuel F. Addleson, 39th Infantry, Los Angeles, Cal.; Second Lieut. George F. Cather, (deceased,) 26th Infantry, Bladen, Neb.; Second Lieut. Fred Thomas, M. C. R., Co. J, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Concord, W. Va.; Regt. Sergt. Maj. Lee M. Ray, 28th Infantry, Philadelphia, Penn.; Supply Sergt. Arthur T. Fuller, Co. C, 60th Infantry, Baltimore, Md.; First Sergt. Walter C. L. Peterson, Co. H, 126th Infantry, Racine, Wis.; Sergt. Henry West, (deceased,) Co. M, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Ware, Mass.; Sergt. Carol Walker, Co. K, 26th Infantry, Healdsburg, Cal.; Sergt. William H. Neuree, Co. C, 108th Infantry, Hyde Park, Mass.; Sergt. Walter T. Christenson, Machine Gun Co., 28th Infantry, Bridgman, Mich.; Corporal George D. Hughes, Co. K, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Salt Lake City, Utah; Corporal Boyd E. Waters, (deceased,) Hidgre, Co. D, 9th Infantry, Susquehanna, Penn.; Corporal Marian Kohn, Co. B, 5th Machine Gun Battalion, Philadelphia, Penn.; Corporal Andrew Deus, Co. E, 16th Infantry, Albany, N. Y.

Corporal James A. Greene, Co. F, 26th Infantry, Providence, R. I.; Private (First Class) George B. Stratham, (deceased,) Machine Gun Battalion, 9th Infantry, Cordele, Ga.; Private (First Class) Collister Bell, Co. L, 168th Infantry, Dayton, Minn.; Private (First Class) Louis Massoni, Machine Gun Co., 23d Infantry, Honeoye, N. Y.; Private (First Class) Leo H. Blume, Co. C, 312th Infantry, Troy, N. Y.; Private Chester Ray Huff, Med. Det., 310th Infantry, Augusta, Ga.; Private Silas E. Bowman, Co. F, 117th Infantry, Erwin, Tenn.; Private Walter Detrow, Co. E, 47th Infantry, Washingtonville, Ohio; Private Jesse L. Cline, Co. A, 61st Infantry, War Eagle, W. Va.; Private Charles Schults, (deceased,) Co. I, 125th Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Private Henry P. Garside, Co. F, 9th Infantry, Fall River, Mass.; Private Gustav Gjerstad, Co. D, 9th Infantry, Gary, Ind.; Private Paul J. Pappas, Co. M, 39th Infantry, Niles, Ohio; Private Carl J. Broberg, 75th Co., 6th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Ancell, N. D.; Private Dean F. Smiley, (deceased,) 73th Co., 8th Regt., U. S. M. C., Goshen, Ind.; Private Clarence Siebert, 23d Infantry, Tono, Wash.; Private Axel Jermaison, Co. K, 28th Infantry, Alexander, N. D.; Private Eddie J. Parent, Co. G, 26th Infantry, Brunswick, Me.; Private Herbert K. Lennox, Co. K, 26th Infantry, Pottsville, Penn., and Private Harry Kennedy, Co. C, 26th Infantry, Fairmont, Ill.

MAYS REITERATES CLARK DID SAY IT

Wires ex-Speaker on League of Nations Slur and Demands to Know His Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative James H. Mays of Utah, who is directing the fight of the Democratic reorganizers against ex-Speaker Clark for Democratic floor leader of the next House, today reiterated his statement that Mr. Clark had said that "the League of Nations has as much chance of being ratified as you have of being Pope of Rome." Mr. Clark had denounced the remark attributed to him as a "malicious lie."

Mr. Mays sent Mr. Clark a telegram at New Orleans, reasserting that the quoted remark had been made in the presence of several members of the House. He further called upon Mr. Clark to state his views upon the League of Nations, and asked him whether he intended to act with the majority view on the League or attempt to force the majority to follow his views.

The telegram sent to Mr. Clark by Mr. Mays reads:

"Your statement at Atlanta denying that you said in my presence 'the League of Nations has as much chance of being ratified as you have of being Pope of Rome' is misleading and unfair to the American people. You know you made the statement in my hearing and in the hearing of others the day Senator Reed of Missouri made his speech against the League of Nations, and on that day you remarked in the presence of others that the speech of Senator Reed was unanswerable.

"Your memory is faulty as to what you have said about present day issues. The round robin of thirty-nine Senators was signed eight days after you made this remark. In your interview you hide behind the thirty-nine Senators. Don't join the enemies of Woodrow Wilson and secretly connive with them to bring about his downfall. How do you stand? Are you for the constitution of the League of Nations as advocated by Woodrow Wilson and the true Democrats of the House and Senate or have you joined the Republican Senators who have done all in their power to tear down and destroy Woodrow Wilson's influence? Have you joined the reactionary Democratic Senators who have always fought the President? Will you only support an amended League of Nations as set forth in the round robin of thirty-nine Senators, or are you for a League of Nations according to a plan to be drafted by yourself?

"Your friends here attribute your Atlanta speech to faulty memory of modern happenings. However, calling your colleague a malicious liar is no answer. All other prominent public men have announced their position on this vital public question, even Bryan from a sick-bed declaring the covenant of peace to be the greatest forward step in a thousand years, suggesting minor amendments. May we respectfully ask what are your suggestions? We desire you to come out in the open like other public men assuming to lead in official position. We remember that you did not vote for the war resolution, and that you spoke and voted against the selective draft urged by the President. We remember your attitude throughout the period of the war as being out of sympathy with the Administration and the majority of your Democratic colleagues.

"Do you now propose to act in harmony with the majority view or to compel the majority to act in accordance with your views? Are you with Lodge, Penrose, Borah, and Reed, or are you with the President and for the League of Nations?"

The Democratic reorganizers are conducting a vigorous fight against Mr. Clark. It was announced today that Representative Lever of North Carolina had joined the forces and would issue an appeal to his colleagues to join the movement against the ex-Speaker. So far as can be learned from conservative Democrats, the move has not made much headway, and the opinion was expressed today that the fight against Clark would not become successful unless pressure should be exerted by the President.

BELGIUM HONORS BECK.

Order of the Crown for New Yorker Who Showed Sympathy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Belgian Legation today announced that the Belgian Government had awarded to James M. Beck of New York the decoration of Commandeur de L'Ordree la Corne, (Commander of the Order of the Crown,) in "token of gratitude for the sympathy manifested by him from the beginning of the war for the cause of Belgium."

"Mr. Beck's book, 'The Evidence in the Case,' elaborated from articles written by him in the Autumn of 1914," says the announcement, "and dedicated to King Albert, was a potent factor in enlightening American public opinion as to the responsibilities and issues involved in the world war."

PAROLES SOME I. W. W.

Secretary Wilson Acts Favorably on 12 of the 84 Cases Here.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Paroles were granted by Secretary of Labor Wilson today to twelve aliens of the group of fifty-four sent to New York from the West recently under orders of deportation. In nineteen cases the deportation order was affirmed. In the remaining twenty-three cases no applications for reopening of hearings were pending.

Most of the aliens ordered paroled had received offers of paroles on the basis of their original hearings and before they were removed from the State of Washington, but refused to accept them. Those whose cases were not reconsidered either had been unable to interest attorneys of the I. W. W. in their cases or were willing to accept deportation.

All the names were withheld by the Department of Labor.

Three I. W. W. Sentenced.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 15.—Three Russians who were arrested in a police raid upon a gathering of alleged Industrial Workers of the World last Sunday were sentenced to six months in jail each in court today under a statute which makes unlawful assembly a misdemeanor. Three others had similar sentences suspended. Counsel for the men in pleading for leniency said that examples to Russians and others are set by prominent men in the country, citing them by name, in their criticisms of the President. There were 187 taken in the raid but only six were held for trial.

Largest Jewelry Establishment Uptown

JULIUS JORGENSON & SON
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AT 83rd ST.

Annual Sale of Watches

March 17th to 22d, inclusive.

10% to 30% reductions on all models

Gold, platinum, silver and filled; in wrist, pocket and pendant styles.

Priced from $5.00 to $750.00

All our watches are tested *before* being placed in stock and are fully guaranteed.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Misses' Serge Capes
$29.50 and $35.00

The season's accepted vogue, graceful, swinging Capes of fine blue Serge, lined throughout with plain or novelty silks. Sizes to 20 years. Unusual values at these prices.

Third Floor

Girls' "Victory" Capes
$25.00

A particularly pretty model for girls of 10 to 14 years. In navy blue Serge with Victory red or "peace" blue satin lining and over-collar; featured at a very low price tomorrow.

Third Floor

Batik Negligees
of Brilliant Beauty

Unusual Values at $28.50

The jewel-like colorings subtly blended, the classic grace of the draperies, that rare artistic quality termed "charm," characterize these very effective Negligees. In gorgeous emerald, amethyst, ruby, hyacinth, topaz, gold and jade shadings.

Crepe de Chine Sacques, $5.95

Two dainty models, with Valenciennes lace edges and insertions. Exceptional at this price.

Dressing Sacques in a most interesting assortment, in every wanted fabric and color, and at a wide range of prices.....$3.95 to $29.50

Second Floor

Taffeta Petticoats
$3.95 and $4.95

Plain and changeable Taffetas of excellent qualities; straight line models with tailored and fancy flounces.

Striped Silk Jersey Petticoats, $5.95

Effective sport stripes in smart color combinations; a model with deep flounce.

Second Floor

Mme. Irene Corsets
For the Fashionable Silhouette

Spring models of this famous make assure the slender, youthful lines that are the foundation of the new Mode. Lord & Taylor have arranged a display of the new models, notably fine as to fabrics, finishing details and figure lines; many feature elastic gores.

Mme. Irene Corsets

Coutil	$6.50 to $13.75
Batiste, plain and fancy	$6.95 to $16.75
Broche and Brocaded Satin	$9.75 to $35.00
Elastic and Satin Hip Confiner	$18.00
Striped Suede and Tricot	$10.75 to $22.50
Taffeta Silk	$16.75

Elente Corsets

A highly specialized Corset made exclusively for Lord & Taylor, and in models for all figure types.

Fancy Batiste	$8.75
Broche	$8.50 to $13.50

Second Floor

Percale House Dresses
Unusual Values
$1.95, $2.75, $3.95

Novelty striped Percale, in neat and pretty models, with white collars and cuffs; smart pockets, belts and finishing details add to their interest.

Second Floor

Presenting the Latest Phases of Fashion in

Tailored Suits for Women

DAILY the Tailormade achieves new distinction, asserts its dominance of the Mode. In the Lord & Taylor collection, individuality has been the definite aim, as the assortment assembled from every worth while source demonstrates. The newest triumphs of the designer reveal brilliantly original ideas and are faultlessly tailored in every detail.

The Types

Blouse Suits
Russian Suits
Belted Suits
Mannish Suits
Waistcoat Suits
Demi-Tailored Suits
Many elaborate with braiding and embroidery; others with bright vestees.

The Fabrics

Men's Wear Serges
Tricolettes
Poiret Twills
Coverts Tweeds
Duvetyns
Rich New Silks
In the accepted colors, lined with plain or novelty silks.

A Comprehensive Assortment at $35.00 to $285.00

A Specialized Collection of Suits - $45.00
Modish Types in Serges, Tricotine, Oxford, Silvertone, Hairline Stripes and Imported Tweeds.

Bolivia Dolmans
$57.50, $60, $65 and $75

Graceful wraps on the newest lines of Fashion, draped, voluminous, inexpressibly smart. In richly textured Bolivia Cloth, lined with plain or novelty silks.

The New Capes
$29.50, $35.00, $39.50

Serges, mainly in the fashionable navy blue; loose swinging models with novel scarf and muffler collars. Lined throughout with fancy or plain silks.

Third Floor

Millinery
As Proclaimed by Paris

New themes, enchanting in their picturesqueness, prove anew the versatility of Paris designers.

Youthfulness, buoyant, joyous, is expressed in the wealth of bright flowers, the spirited lines, the very colors of these latest Millinery creations.

Very large Hats appear, dashing in style, and with sweeping wings that emphasize their grace.

Chic Street Hats that add the final touch of smartness to Spring Tailleurs. Fine Italian Milans, Lisere, Horsehair and supple new braids in every accepted color are the medium for the Mode's expression.

In the French Salons

Imported Paris models and the exclusive originations of our own French designers, form a choice collection, priced $16.50 to $85.00.

Fourth Floor

Women's Dresses
At Notably Interesting Prices

Three models, the latest expressions of the Spring Mode, refreshing in their newness, are featured as examples of Lord & Taylor value-giving, tomorrow.

Serge Street Dresses
$25.00

Extremely smart, this copy of a higher priced model, in navy serge with broad black braid accentuating the grace of spiral tunic and bodice. The little vestee is embroidered in gay silks and gold thread.

Satin Afternoon Gowns
$49.50

Soft, rich black Satin Meteor in a distinguished model, the long tunic box-pleated and banded with Georgette Crepe folds. An open waistcoat of white is cleverly introduced to give the new lines.

Dinner and Dancing Frocks
$75.00

Pastel toned Satins, lustrous and lovely, combined with silver Lame lace in a model of charming simplicity; quite as appropriate for restaurant or theatre as for Dancing. These are Gowns of marked elegance.

Third Floor

Glove Silk Underwear
Priced With Extreme Economy

Dainty pink silk garments of the best makes, purchased especially for this sale and offered at much below their actual values. An opportunity that will appeal to many women who prefer this luxurious but serviceable Underwear.

Glove Silk Vests, $2.75

Extra length Vests, in bodice and shoulder strap styles; plain or embroidered models.

Glove Silk Camisoles, $1.35

Pretty lace and net trimmed bodices in a great variety of new and effective styles.

Glove Silk Bloomers, $2.95

Heavy superior quality, well reinforced. In Pink only.

Glove Silk Bloomers

Fashionable Street Shades, $2.95

Finely textured, durable Glove Silk Bloomers, well reinforced. Taupe, Navy, Brown, Russian Green and Copenhagen Blue. Essential to the new Silhouette's lines.

Gauze Weight Union Suits, 85c

Band top bodice or shoulder strap styles, tight or loose at knee, regular or extra sizes.

Silk Top Union Suits, $1.95

Glove Silk Tops and ingrain lisle, lower parts well reinforced. Pink or white, all sizes.

Ground Floor

TOMORROW--THE LAST DAY
Of the Introductory Sale of
Women's New Low Shoes For Spring, 1919
23 New Styles in Pumps and Oxfords

All of which will be marked at regular prices when the sale closes

Nine Styles at	Six Styles at	Eight Styles at
$8.25	$6.90	$10.75

Second Floor

The Wanted Silk Fabrics
Fine Values at These Prices

7,500 yards
Fancy Georgette
$2.75 yard
Beautiful patterns and colorings in a large assortment.

3,500 yards
Wash Satins
$1.58 yard
White, flesh pink, light blue, etc.; 36 inches wide.

2,500 yards
Black Satins
$2.50 yard
Dress Satins, a quality that usually sells for a much higher price.

Ground Floor

Chiffon Broadcloths

A lustrous spring weight quality, sponged and shrunk; navy blue and black; 54 inches wide; yard.....$2.85

Costume Serges

Closing out 1,800 yards in dark blue, olive, sand, plum, brown, Burgundy, rookie, navy blue and reindeer; 54 inches wide, yard.....$1.85

Silk Fibre Madras

Colored striped effects on white grounds, suitable for women's suits, men's shirts, pajamas, etc. Extra value, yard, 68c

Imported Organdies

Colored Cotton Dress Organdie, in a full color range and white; 40 inches wide. Unusual at, yard.....$1.10

Second Floor

REPUBLICANS SEEK POLICY FOR STATE

Executive Committee, Meeting Here Tuesday, Will Outline a Legislative Program.

AIM TO RESTORE HARMONY

Fate of Three Per Cent. Beer Bill Will Be Decided — Views of Women on Convention Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—The fate of the Three Per Cent. Beer bill, introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, President pro tem and Republican leader of the upper house, will be decided at the meeting to be held here on Tuesday by the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. Action may also be taken to determine whether the Walton-Fearon bill, providing for a return to the convention method of nominating candidates for State and judiciary offices shall be pressed to passage at the present session, or, as was done last year, shall be permitted to perish in its pigeon hole in the Judiciary Committee.

The Executive Committee will also consider the proposed tax legislation, especially the proposal to establish a 1 per cent. State income tax, which has met with serious opposition among the Republican farmers up-State. The Fowler Municipal Ownership bill, which applies to all cities in the State and has the indorsement of all the Mayors, with the exception of Mayor Hylan of New York City; the Carson-Martin bill, which would permit the Public Service Commission to increase the rates charged by public utilities corporations even where these are the subject of contractual agreement embodied in the franchise, which would affect not only New York City but all the other municipalities in the State; the Health Insurance bill, the Minimum Wage bill, and other measures for the protection of industrial workers, especially women and minors, will also be discussed at the meeting and an attempt made to define the party attitude toward them.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES Albany dispatches of a week ago reference was made to the lack of what may be aptly termed outside leadership to guide the conduct of the Republican majority that controls both branches of the Legislature; how, with this lacking, drifting had taken the place of a fixed party policy with regard to legislation, and how, in the absence of a definite program, legislative activity where measures of importance were concerned in many instances had virtually come to a standstill.

Party Harmony Lacking.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee was called largely for the purpose of taking up this situation, of establishing party responsibility and supplying, if possible, a stabilizing and even a harmonizing force, for now it appears that there is need of both. This is true with regard to the Republican majority in the Legislature and also with regard to the Republican State organization, which for lack of leadership is drifting rudderless. It is generally recognized that the Presidential and Gubernatorial election next year will bring on political storms of almost unprecedented severity.

Tuesday's conference may be regarded as a prelude to next year's Presidential election only in the sense and to the extent that it proves helpful toward harmonizing and strengthening the Republican Party in this State for the national contest, when the electoral vote of this State will be essential to Republican success. Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has been invited to address the meeting and very likely will be on hand to do so, undoubtedly will stress this feature in any remarks he may make. But the immediate objects of the meeting are limited in scope to the situation in this State. They may be summed up as follows:

1. To determine upon and define the Republican program for the present legislative session.
2. To aid in evolving responsible leadership in the Republican State organization and compose factional differences in localities where they exist.
3. To obtain the views of the Republican women, who lack representation on the Republican State Committee but are represented on the Executive Committee, on pending questions.

The views of the Republican women are sought and undoubtedly will weigh heavily with regard to the question of enforcing the Federal Prohibition amendment, whether to repeal the provisions of the Direct Primary law in relation to candidates for State and judiciary office, and in regard to the "humanitarian" measures, mostly of Democratic origin, devised for the protection of women and minors in the industries.

The Prohibition Issue.

The "bone dry" Prohibition Enforcement bill introduced under the auspices of the New York Anti-Saloon League is regarded as so dead that even a solid vote of the six women on the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee will not prove sufficient to resurrect it. On the question of Prohibition enforcement, therefore, the issue before Tuesday's meeting will be between enactment of the Walters Three Per Cent. Beer bill, which was presented in deference to a persistent demand by organized labor, or no legislation at all, pending action by Congress to interpret and enforce the Amendment.

Should the women members of the Executive Committee give word that enactment of the Walton-Fearon State Convention bill would not prove displeasing to the women voters, there is no doubt that this measure will be pressed to final passage and "put up" to Governor Smith for vote or approval. Every Republican county organization in the State, except one, has adopted resolutions urging that the State convention be restored, largely on the ground that the direct primaries are too costly to the counties. It is generally recognized, too, among voters, irrespective of party, that the direct primary law has fallen short of what its advocates claimed for it when urging its enactment—that it would deprive the political boss of his power and put him out of business.

Even ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Broome, who assumed responsibility for the Direct Primary bill that was advocated by Charles E. Hughes when Governor, is outspoken in opposition to the direct primary law that subsequently was placed on the statute books by a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor. Ex-Senator Hinman said one day this week that the plan had been so bedeviled and muddled before it finally was permitted to become a law as to do away with party responsibility altogether, while at the same time it fastened the grip of the political boss on the party machinery. Mr. Hinman is in favor of a convention that will designate candidates for nomination for State offices, leaving the primaries as a check and an avenue through which independents within a party may name their own candidates, in the event that the designations of the party, selected by the convention as the party's vehicle, should not prove satisfactory.

It is not at all unlikely that a measure following in general these lines would meet with the approval of the Democratic minority in the Legislature, and even that of Governor Smith, because it would give official sanction to precisely the method which led to his own nomination and election as Governor. It would restore the convention and yet leave the direct primaries as the independents' "gun behind the door." It is doubtful, however, whether it would go far enough to please the promoters of the Walton-Fearon bill.

The Quiet at the Capitol.

The necessity for "harmonizing" the Republican majority in the Legislature may be less apparent to the casual observer than the necessity for providing a stabilizing force to keep it from wabbling. But the quiet that has prevailed at the Capitol is ascribed by those who have had a close-up view to the fact that as yet not a single measure of sufficient importance to provoke real controversy has come up for debate in the open. There have been conferences of Republican Senators on pending legislation behind closed doors, and these have been anything but peaceful. Recently there have been no Republican Senate conferences, and now there is complaint among some members of the Republican majority in the Senate that they are not consulted by the President pro tem.

Senator Walters is not regarded as the strongest man in the Republican majority. He has no personal following among the Senators of his own political faith. He is not impressive in debate. His views on legislation have never been illuminating or profound. Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida, of erstwhile Progressive prominence as the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in 1914, is regarded as the ablest man in the Senate both in committee work and in debate on the floor. Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, while not so well qualified, perhaps, in mapping out policies and giving form to legislative measures, is a ready debater, and would be both inclined and fit a position to second strongly any effort to straighten up trouble. Both differ radically with Senator Walters's position on prohibition, both are opposed to the enactment of the State convention bill.

Both Senator Davenport and Senator Thompson are said to strongly disapprove any compromise with the Democratic Governor and the Democratic minority in the Legislature and to resent the recent pledges made to Governor Smith by Senator Walters. Senator Elwert Wilbur, after consultation, said some of the legislation the Governor has recommended would be enacted with Republican votes. Senator Thompson is absolutely opposed to the plan of establishing two single-headed commissions in New York City to take the place of the present Public Service Commission in the First District, which was one of the measures with regard to which the Governor was promised support by the Speaker of the Assembly and the President pro tem of the Senate. Senator Thompson favors a single Public Service Commission to have charge of all the regulatory work throughout the State, as well as the supervision of subway construction in New York City.

For these reasons it is generally believed at the Capitol that unless the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee shall find some way of removing causes for dissension, the banner of revolt will be raised in the Senate at least when an attempt is made to fulfill the pledges to Governor Smith. With the Republican working majority in the Senate limited to four votes an insurgent movement, no matter how insignificant the number of those who rallied to it, would spell disaster to Republican control of the upper house.

Factional Differences.

The fact that the present year is a political off-year alone is responsible for a semblance of peace within the Republican State organization. From one end of the State to the other the Republican organization is torn by factional differences, so far local in character, which are only awaiting the Spring primaries to come to a head, and which, under manipulation may grow into a rift within the State organization itself.

In practically every one of the larger local organizations the Governing Committees meet to deliberate under a flag of truce. That is true in the five county organizations in New York City, especially in New York, where the lines are being drawn for a fight on Samuel Koenig, the present County Chairman, and in Kings, where the Livingston-Kracke feud has lost none of its bitterness. In Westchester County an effort was made last Fall to unseat William L. Ward as leader of the Republican organization, and the discontent that found an outlet in that effort will, it is predicted, grow worse before peace is restored.

In Central New York there are serious factional fights brewing in Oneida County, while in Onondaga the affairs of the Republican organization, following the eclipse of Francis Hendricks, the veteran Republican chieftain, is in the hands of a receivership in which at least three factions are represented. In the Southern tier the Hill-Hinman row is bound to flare up again at the Spring primaries, while the renewed candidacy next year of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth for his present place is expected to bring about factional strife in Western New York. In Northern New York, Jefferson County and the old Emerson stronghold, composed of the counties along the Lake Champlain shore, are centres of a coming storm.

With many aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination next year, to wit, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, State Controller Eugene M. Travis, Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly; Senators George F. Thompson of Niagara and Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida, Colonel William Boles Thompson of Westchester and—surprising as it may seem—Charles S. Whitman, who is credited with the intention to seek vindication by running on a bone-dry platform next year, the Republican State organization, it is generally admitted, will require strong leadership if trouble is to be averted.

George A. Glynn, the present State Chairman, is well enough thought of among Republicans throughout the State, but the fact that he was placed in his present position solely through the influence of a Republican Governor who since has gone down to defeat in all probability will lead to the substitution at the primaries next Spring of some Republican better in position to wield the strong hand that will be necessary to keep the factions from flying at one another's throats.

The meeting has been called for 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. In addition to the members of the Executive Committee the legislative leaders of the party in all probability will be invited to attend.

Congressman Bertrand H. Snell of St. Lawrence is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The other members are Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Samuel H. Ehenig, and Mrs. John Francis Vawter of New York; F. H. Kracke and Mrs. William C. Beecher of Kings, Alba M. Ide of Rensselaer, Thomas R. Proctor of Oneida, Mrs. Luther W. Mott of Cayuga, George F. Johnson of Broome, George W. Aldridge of Monroe, Congressman Norman J. Gould of Seneca, John G. Wickser of Erie, William L. Ward and Mrs. Arthur H. Livermore of Westchester, Chairman Glynn, Secretary Lafayette B. Gleason, and Harrison K. Bird, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, are ex-officio members.

STATE FIGHTS GAS SUIT.

Bronx $1 Rate Reasonable, Attorney General Newton Contends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Attorney General Charles D. Newton, answering a complaint brought by a stockholder of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company in the United States District Court in New York City for the purpose of restraining the New York State authorities from enforcing the legal $1 rate on gas furnished by that concern, declared that the law was constitutional and stated that the rate fixed by statute afforded the company a fair and reasonable return on its investment and that the returns for 1917 and 1918, on which the complaint is based, are not a fair criterion. War conditions, which caused an increase in the cost of production, the Attorney General stated in his answer, will shortly adjust themselves, thus enabling the company to operate at the pre-war margin of profit.

The suit was brought and petition for an injunction made by Jay Cooke of Chestnut Hill, Penn., who declared that his 671 shares of the company's stock, originally worth $87,100, had shrunk in value about $10,000, owing to the "company's failure to charge an adequate rate," that the revenue of the company had diminished so as to bring it to the verge of bankruptcy and that consequently the enforcement of the rate constituted confiscation. The action was directed against the Attorney General, the District Attorney of Bronx, the Public Service Commission, and the Directors of the company.

Actions to nullify the rates fixed by statute in Manhattan and Brooklyn are pending and will be fought by the Attorney General.

Continuation of

An Interesting Story

(More About the Man Back of This Forced Removal Sale)

And a Personal Invitation to the Man from the Battle Front.

Because of his experience MILTON WEBER is recognized as one of the leading authorities on Men's Attire in America. Starting in 1901 with a few thousand dollars saved from boyhood earnings, he rendered his first public service when, with a partner, he organized the WEBER & HEILBRONER chain of Men's Attire Shops. Dissolving that co-partnership, he again served the public by organizing the WEBER & DAVID corporation with JOHN DAVID at Broadway & 32nd Street.

Another opportunity came in a large National way through his connection with BROWNING, KING & CO., at the highest salary paid to a Men's Furnishings Buyer.

Now, in the midst of a successful business, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who became the owners of the property through a foreclosure sale, refused to renew his lease and rented the store to the Lincoln Trust Company, which forces Mr. Weber to vacate May 1st, necessitating a *Quick Disposal of Stock.*

The response to his REMOVAL SALE (which is now in progress) has been so liberal that he takes this opportunity to publicly thank his patrons for their very generous co-operation. The VALUES offered are such that when the new location is announced later MR. WEBER feels confident that not only will his present patrons follow him cheerfully, but many new ones will come likewise. **Until then he is conducting a**

Forced Removal Sale

Shirts,—Clothing,—Underwear,—Cravats,
"Florsheim" Shoes,—Gloves,—Hats,—Hosiery,—Etc.

$35.00 SMART SPRING SUITS	$26.50	$35.00 SPRING OVERCOATS	$26.50
$45.00 " " "	$32.50	$45.00 " "	$32.50
$3.00 & 2.50	"METRIC" SHIRTS	$1.65	$2.00 & 1.50 Athletic UNION SUITS	$1.15
4.00 & 3.50	"METRIC" SHIRTS	2.85	3.00 & 2.50 Fine Quality UNION SUITS	1.85
6.00	Silk MIXED SHIRTS	4.85	1.50 Balbrig'n & Lisle SHIRTS & DRAWERS	1.15
12.50 & 10.00	PURE SILK SHIRTS	7.85	3.00 Stuttgart SHIRTS & DRAWERS	2.25
2.00 & 1.50	New Spring NECKWEAR	85c	3.00 SILTEX PAJAMAS	2.35
3.00 & 2.50	New Silk & Knit NECKWEAR	1.65	4.50 MADRAS PAJAMAS	3.35
50c	Lisle HOSIERY	29c	7.50 SILK MIXED PAJAMAS	5.65
75c	Lisle Drop Stitch HOSIERY	48c		
$1.00	Pure Silk HOSIERY	65c		
2.00	Pure Silk HOSIERY (all colors)	1.15		
3.00	TAN CAPE GLOVES	2.25		
3.50	GREY MOCHA GLOVES	2.65		
1.25	SILK GLOVES	95c		

Removal Sale Price of High Grade

"Florsheim" Shoes

All High & Low Black & Tan are.... $8.65
Regular $10.00 and $12.00 Values

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Acknowledged by experts to be the best Vacuum Cleaner made for home use. Weighs but 11 pounds. **Sold only thru dealers.** Arrangements can be made for

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and easy payments with dealer nearest you. Send postal for dealer's name and free booklet.

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Hair and its Preservation—3rd reprint
Loss of Hair and the Quartz-lamp Treatment (translation)
Baldness, its causes, its prevention and its treatment—Second reprint
$2.00 each (postage extra) All booksellers
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

For Other Gimbel News See Page 22.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Hotels, Office Buildings, Churches, Theatres, Steamships, Apartment Houses, Institutions

and all who require new carpets will be interested in this—

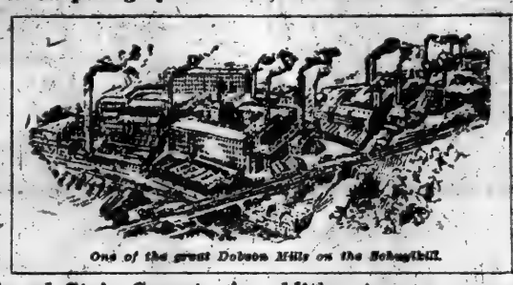
John and James Dobson Mills

GREAT CARPET SALE

$100,000 Worth for $65,000

of Carpeting by the Yard, as Fine as Is Produced

The John and James Dobson Mills are too well known to need description, but it is not too much to add that their output is the greatest in Philadelphia, and that Philadelphia makes half of the Carpets used in America.



One of the great Dobson Mills on the Schuylkill.

This great Gimbel Purchase is the Dobson clearaway so that they may get back to peace-time conditions and begin on their new output.

Hall and Stair Carpets, in addition to room carpeting, are included in this splendid offering totaling 30,000 yards.

A large part of these goods are in plain colors (now so much in demand) in all of the most wanted shades such as Blues, Greens, Taupes, Browns, Rose.

Also two-tones and Persian "all-over" designs. In some colors, as much as 1,500 yards.

Savings Average A Third

Dobson's Plain Wilton Velvet Carpets, Now $2.50 and $3.50 Yard
Dobson's Plain Velvet Carpets, Now $2.00 Yard
Dobson's Figured Majestic Velvet Carpets, Now $1.55 Yard

To the Dobson Great Offering Is Added

Art-Loom Seamless Wilton Rugs

Discontinued patterns at practically 30% less than regular prices. Here are a few items:

Alameda Figured Rugs

Size	Sale Price
27 in. x 54 in.,	$6.75
6 ft. x 9 ft.,	38.25
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	57.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	59.50

Alexandria Figured Rugs

Size	Sale Price
27 in. x 54 in.,	$8.50
36 in. x 63 in.,	12.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	67.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	69.50

Roubaix Plain Rugs

Size.	Sale Price.	Size.	Sale Price.	Size.	Sale Price.
27 in. x 54 in.,	$8.50	4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	31.25	8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	67.50
36 in. x 63 in.,	12.50	6 ft. x 9 ft.,	50.00	9 ft. x 12 ft.,	69.50

GIMBELS RUG SECTION—Sixth Floor

"OVERSTUFFED" FURNITURE

Adapted from the Best English Models

Made in Gimbels Own Workroom

At the Lowest Prices Obtainable, So Far as We Have Been Able to Ascertain

A collection of luxuriously comfortable pieces,

Sofas, Arm Chairs, Wing Chairs, Accessory Chairs, Chaises Longues

Only a few pieces illustrated

GIMBEL BROTHERS Furniture & Decorations GIMBEL UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

The Carlton, $88.50

The No-Charge Upholstery Service

Furniture purchased in the Gimbel Upholstery Store will be Upholstered Without Charge for labor if at the time of selection material for the work is purchased here.

All the styles illustrated above may be seen in the Upholstery Department, Sixth Floor, and are all priced in "the muslin."

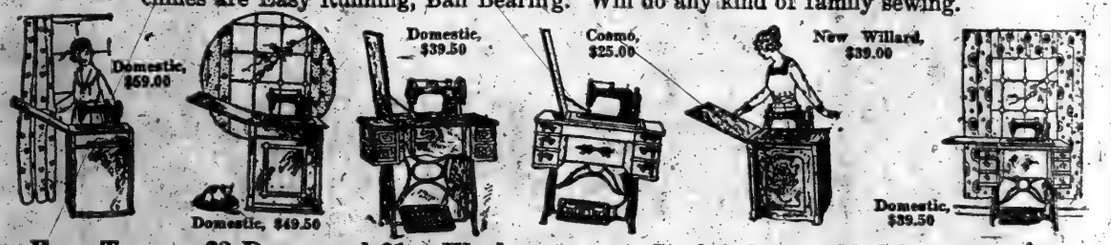
Fabrics for covering include Tapestry, $1.50 to $5.00 yd.; Damask, $2.35 to $7.50 yd.; Velour, $2.90 to $9.50; and other serviceable materials.

GIMBELS—UPHOLSTERY SECTION—Sixth Floor

A Great Carload Sale of The World Famous, Thoroughly Dependable

New 1919 Models **Domestic Sewing Machines**

A Quantity Purchase—A Carload—results in this unprecedented offer and just because Spring and Summer Sewing is on the way. Domestic Sewing Machines are Easy Running, Ball Bearing. Will do any kind of family sewing.



Easy Terms—$2 Down and $1 a Week

Not only the best prices on these machines, but the most favorable terms. No Extra charges of any kind.

Free instruction at your home, if you live within city limits.

$10 to $15 Allowance for Your Old Machine

regardless of its age, make or condition, if you purchase the Domestic Electric Boudoir Cabinet.

Gimbel Correct Models

Dress Forms, $2.95

A correct Gimbel model. They are invaluable to women who sew their own dresses at home, as well as for the dressmakers.

Modeled according to the dictates of fashion and absolutely accurate in proportions. Sizes 32 to 44 bust.

Acme Adjustable Dress Forms, at $7.95. Easily adjusted to any size.

$2.95

GIMBELS—SEWING MACHINE SECTION—Fifth Floor

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"Any INDESTRUCTO REPAIRED OR REPLACED FREE FOR FIVE YEARS"
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This Week's Specials

Leather Bags
Regular $11.00. Special $7.50
Genuine leather covered. Sewn corners. New flat snap catches and "inside" lock, as illustrated.

Brief Cases
Regular $7.00. Special $4.45
Black, Brown and Russet GENUINE COWHIDE "Two-Strap" Brief Case, with excellent quality Snap Lock, 15x10 inches.

Regular $42.50 Special $27.50
Combination Ladies' and Men's Model, contains every feature of the highest priced models and many not found in any other make. Ten hangers complete with laundry bag, shoe pockets, removable hat box, &c., cretonne lined.

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Featuring Character and Distinction
Suits to Individual Order from $85.00 up
Pictured above a charming model of Poiret Twill, handsomely embroidered.

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FASHIONABLE
SPRING FURS
Made of selected skins in Popular Animal Scarfs in Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Fisher, Silver, Blue, Cross and all other Foxes.
Special Mon. & Tues.
Taupe, Poiret and a few Pointed Fox Scarfs, $30, $35, $40, $50.
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Hudson Seal Stoles, $45.
Visit us if interested in furs. You will be pleased.
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MANY SERVICES IN DR. WISE'S MEMORY

Leaders of Judaism Honor the Noted Rabbi and His Work at Centenary Celebration.

TO CARRY ON HIS IDEALS

Nation-Wide Campaign Launched for $300,000 for Jewish Institutions He Founded.

Leaders of Judaism in New York paid tribute yesterday to the memory of Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, whose centenary is being celebrated by a country-wide effort to spread the ideals of the Jewish faith and by a movement to raise a fund of $300,000 for the support of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which he founded. From the pulpit of many synagogues Dr. Wise was eulogized, and the practical lessons of his life and the beauty of his spiritual character were described.

In taking for his text "Quit yourselves like men," from Chapter 6, Verse 9, of the Second Book of Samuel, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, speaking in Temple Emanu-El, pointed out that manliness is not confined to acts of patriotism on the battlefield, but finds expression in every walk of life and in times of peace. He touched upon manliness in religion.

"Religion is sometimes connected in the minds of people with superstition, ignorance, and spiritual weakness, whereas the prophets connected religion with the doing of justice, spiritual strength, and manliness," said Dr. Silverman, and he illustrated from historic characters that in religion was to be found true manliness. He spoke of Abraham, of Moses, of the Maccabees, Esther, and Mordecai, and passing to the modern he mentioned Moses Mendelssohn, Geiger, Max Lilienthal, Gustav Gotthelf, and Isaac M. Wise.

"In mentioning Dr. Isaac M. Wise, whose centenary we are celebrating this month, it is fitting to emphasize that the text, 'Quit yourselves like men,' was a principle in his life," continued Dr. Silverman. "He very early exhibited traits of independence of character, and broke many a lance for Reform Judaism. In honor of his memory a campaign for a $300,000 fund will be carried on in the coming week. It is hoped that every Jew in New York and throughout the country will subscribe to this fund.

"Dr. Wise and other leaders in Israel stood for Judaism as an expression of the spiritual life of Israel and were in no way committed to a Jewish Nationalism. Reform Judaism, as Dr. Wise preached it, is opposed to the establishment of a Jewish State, and all reform preachers do well in this day who are followers of Dr. Wise to emphasize this fact.

Oppose Jewish Nationality.

"We favor equal rights for Jews and all others in Palestine and in other countries, but we stand as Reform Jews averse to the creation of a Jewish nationality. We believe in the separation of Church and State and have always preached that principle, and therefore we cannot advocate the creation of a separate Jewish nation without surrendering a cherished ideal—that of the separation of political from religious issues."

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris said yesterday in speaking at the morning service in Temple Israel of Harlem that the best way to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Wise was by perpetuating the institutions he had founded. He continued:

"Isaac M. Wise deserves to be called the father of American Reformed Judaism, and, to assure its perpetuation, he established the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, thus organizing all the progressive synagogues throughout the broad land that they might disseminate Israel's message, establishing its centres in outlying isolated localities, and defending everywhere the cause of Israel assailed. He founded, secondly, the Hebrew Union College, a theological institution for the training of an American Jewish ministry, and most of the pulpits in this great country are now filled by the graduates of that institution.

"In frankness, I must acknowledge I find the modern Jew less eager to donate to a non-religious than to a philanthropic cause. With royal bounty American Israel came forward during all the terrible years of the terrible war, pouring out millions toward the maintenance of starving Israel in the Eastern zone of conflict, giving in the aggregate nearly $35,000,000. With great liberality and non-partisan spirit, they responded to the call for the United War Work Campaign. Even now we are appealing to them for the orphans of France and for the suffering Armenians in the Near East, and I know we will not appeal in vain."

Says Gifts to Cause Are Less.

"Yet this large-hearted generosity, ever ready to meet calls upon it, when appealed to on behalf of the cause of Judaism is unresponsive and cold. They will, for example, munificently remember, say, Mount Sinai Hospital, yet they give scant consideration to Mount Sinai in its emblematic sense, as the centre whence went forth the law.

"Isaac M. Wise gave his best to the furthering of Reformed Judaism, yet that seems the weakest link in Israel's chain, for our Orthodox brethren, comprising to a great extent those of smaller means, are ever ready to contribute to the cause of Jewish education. They take religion more seriously than do we of the liberal wing.

"Yet Reformed Judaism is that expression of faith that should make its best appeal to the modern man in this modern day. It is most rational in its doctrines of God, atonement, and immortality, basing its faith on reason. It no longer teaches the supernatural or the miraculous. It no longer fears or opposes the conclusion of science, but readily reinterprets its fundamentals in the light of humanity's ripest knowledge. While recognizing the emotional value of ceremonial, it has ever subordinated the letter to the spirit, laying its emphasis on the ethical injunctions of our faith, dropping Orientalism in worship in consonance with our Occidental environment. Not preaching simply an exclusive message for Israel, but realizing the universal import of our mission and our responsibility to the spiritual welfare of mankind.

"The devastating war has wiped out many European theological seminaries that trained rabbis in the past and from which issued many of the elder teachers in American Israel. Wiped out not only the institutions, but, alas, many of their supporters. So they are turning now to America for the building up of seminaries for the training of the Jewish ministry, as Europe just now has turned to America for so many of its material needs. Yes, all eyes are on our country now asking us, in different respects, to save the world.

Calls Religious Law-Abiding.

"Many of our young people, touched with skepticism, have emerged from their universities with agnostic leanings, and are therefore holding aloof from the synagogue. I would remind them who are witnessing the havoc in Eastern Europe, and the brutality run riot, creating horrors worse than war, that part of the abortive program of these fantastic extremists is the abolition of religion; they are making, in fact, denial of the Deity and of the ancient sanctities in articles of their political and social program. Further, you will note that the faithful followers of the established religions are those today who are standing for law and order and for the maintenance of the institutions of society.

"So I am appealing to you today for something more than money; though through your readiness to contribute money and make this material sacrifice, you may demonstrate to some degree what liberal Judaism means for you. So your contributions may become a token of your wish to transmit an legacy to your children, so that they, too, will be loyal Jews and Jewesses. Your response will tell us whether you care enough to be concerned in Judaism's future."

"The Purim story of Esther tells us of a brave woman and a brave man who were willing to jeopardize their lives to save their people. That is miniature is, to an extent, the story of all Israel in the past—men and women ready to suffer for their convictions, ready to be martyrs that our hallowed cause might prevail. Let that not die out in days of light which had been preserved in days of darkness. Let us, with the Jewish characteristic of liberality, come forward for the maintenance of these institutions that will perpetuate that religion that gave to the world the decalogue of morality, the Bible that has spiritually nurtured millions of generations, and gave to the world the prophets, those valiant teachers of social justice, the primal need in the world this day."

Emphasizes Practical Work.

The practical side of Dr. Wise's work was emphasized by Dr. Edward Lissman, founder and pastor of the Hebrew Tabernacle, 216 West 130th Street. He referred to the fact that Dr. Wise founded Union College and was a practical man in the ministry. He was not led by congregations nor was he satisfied to hold to theories, but was a builder, Dr. Lissman said. Side by side with promoting the spiritual zeal of the people he created institutions and carried on a constructive work.

"If his entire life," he continued, "Dr. Wise developed and elaborated the spiritual attitude of Judaism. He made it possible for non-Jews to understand the beauty of the Hebrew faith. By his ability he promoted good will among all denominations. His was a practical work and all should come forward and help Union College."

Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, speaking in the West Side Synagogue, 158 West Eighty-second Street, spoke of the necessity of a modification of orthodox Judaism to meet the ideas of Jews born in America. Dr. Wise, he said, found the same necessity and he set to work, first by traveling the length and breadth of the country forming congregations and then binding them together in mutual interest in a Union of American Hebrew Congregations and finally by establishing in Cincinnati a college for the preparation of ministers to teach a modified, modernized Judaism.

Before a congregation in Central Synagogue, Lexington Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street, Dr. Nathan Krass told yesterday morning the story of Dr. Wise's coming here from Europe to seek greater freedom and opportunity for himself and his co-religionists. He found, the speaker said, a spirit of orthodoxy prevailing that was not compatible with broader American institutions and he came to a realization that under conditions as they then prevailed those orthodox Jews would become lax, or altogether lose their religion.

"So, Dr. Wise set about formulating a plan of worship suitable to the established order here," Dr. Krass went on. "He went about this by changing some of the prayers from the original Hebrew into English and condensing them so the younger generation did not simply translate, but understood them. He eliminated repetitions and made prayers of simpler form and created thereby a new class of Jewish worship known as Minhag American."

Made Prayers Understandable.

Dr. Wise, he said, Americanized the Jewish form of prayers while keeping the ethical spirit and the beauty of them. He made them understandable and those who prayed were not simply translators.

The testimony of a friend was that given by Dr. David Davidson, who preached in Temple Beth Israel, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

"He was a stanch Jew," said Dr. Davidson. "He possessed the deepest human sympathies. We do not wish to enter into any dispute regarding reformed orthodoxy. There is something we like better than either—that is Judaism. Judaism is God's idea that sheds its light on all the world, dispelling darkness, ignorance, superstition, prejudice, and hatred. When I saw Dr. Wise begin his work here there was chaos, the absence of that very element which is providentially ordained to be Israel's strength in order to accomplish its mission—there was wanting unity.

"Dr. Wise's life was a light. He showed the way to unity. He made the beginning for a union. We must continue the work. To me it is a source of duty to dwell on a few of his features. I saw him and then I knew him and I loved him as Wise the man, Wise the colleague, and Wise the friend. Who did not love him as such?

"By his modesty, simplicity, and genuinity we were almost forced to forget he was the President of the Faculty, the eminent influential leader; nay, more, in discussing some intricate text we almost forgot the disparity in our ages, so youthful was his manner, so animated and spirited his conversation. The man, so powerful on platform and in pulpit and in association with mental fighters, had a simplicity and naturalness of a child. He was considered aggressive, inspiring and at times even intolerant. From personal experience I know that he not only tolerated opposition, but he gave respectful consideration to opposite views if set forth logically and in a spirit of candor and love for truth. But he did not tolerate malice and still less arrogant ignorance, especially when it appeared under a mask of piety."

In his address in Temple Beth-El yesterday morning Dr. Samuel Schulman spoke on the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. He referred to Dr. Wise as "its great founder, the man who best understood the possibilities of America for our religion and therefore laid the foundation of American Judaism."

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE RIFT.

Four North Dakota State Officers Condemn Certain League Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., March 15.—Four State officers indorsed and elected by the Nonpartisan League today threw down the gauntlet to the leaders of that movement when they declared themselves opposed to certain important league laws enacted by the State Legislature which recently adjourned and at which time the program of State-owned industries was worked out. It is the first material break during the league's four-year period of ascendancy in North Dakota.

Attorney General William Langer urges the repeal of the Education bill, centring control of all educational facilities in a board appointed by the Governor and condemns the Printing bills, by which every class of official and legal printing would be centred in newspapers picked by an administration board, the latter measure involving hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of business annually which would be taken from independent newspapers and concentrated in those papers the administration favors.

State Treasurer Obert Olson condemns the same measures, as does Secretary of State Thomas Hall. State Auditor Carl Kositzky attacks not only those bills, but also the Judicial Redistricting bill, providing for three new State Judges, and the Industrial program laws as they relate to the expenditure of public moneys without an audit by State officers who are charged with financial responsibility in all other State matters.

The officers urge repeal of the laws they condemn in the forthcoming referendum election for which the people are petitioning under the referendum section of the State Constitution.

3 DIE IN CROSSING MISHAP.

Pennsylvania Train Strikes Auto Party at Little Silver, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 15.—Three men were killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a southbound Pennsylvania passenger train at the Prospect Avenue crossing on the New York & Long Branch Railroad at Little Silver last night. The men, who all suffered fractured skulls, died at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch. They were: Isaac T. Straus, 40 years old, leather merchant, of West Long Branch, with a place of business at 14 Chapel Street, Newark; John Witzenbocker, his chauffeur, and Watson Glenger, Principal of the Sea Bright (N. J.) school.

Straus was Boy Scout Commissioner of Monmouth County, and the party were returning from a meeting of the Scouts at Little Silver. Straus leaves a wife, who is now in a sanitarium in Philadelphia. Witzenbocker leaves a wife, and Glenger a wife and child.

INCOME TAX RUSH SWAMPS OFFICES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

turned in and helped the officials in helping the public.

Approximately 700 persons were employed officially in collecting the tax—300 in the Second District and about 200 each in the First and Third Districts. In addition there were agents in many banks to advise clients.

At the office of the Collector of the Third New York District it was estimated that up to 6 o'clock last night 50,000 registered letters and 75,000 unregistered letters had been received. About 30,000 individuals, it was said, visited the office yesterday. One letter containing a check for $1,218,000 was received.

Collector Edwards's Statement.

This explanation of just how tax collecting is carried on by the Government was made last night by Mr. Edwards:

"The Collector's office ordinarily consists of eight departments, namely, income tax, finance, regular lists and accounts, miscellany, division deputy, denatured alcohol and nonbeverage, bonded accounts and tobacco accounts. But at the present time the entire Revenue Agent's force had been turned over to the Collector in order to facilitate the accommodation of the taxpayer, especially he who pays income tax. The force at the present time consists of about 200 persons.

"While returns in either permanent or tentative form had to be filed last night, nevertheless the work of the office did not cease, particularly on account of the fact that the quarterly payments permitted under the Revenue act of 1918 has increased four-fold in this regard, to say nothing of the great increase in the number of income tax returns filed this year as compared with years past.

"On account of the deferred or quarterly payments, a new system of bookkeeping has been established by the Government in all Collectors' offices. This means a complete reorganization of the office.

"As to the method of billing the public for future installments, no information can be given at the present time until the system for the future is made known by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is possible that no bills may be sent to the taxpayers for the reason that the taxpayers know the quarterly payments fall due March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15, under the new act.

"All taxable returns, that is, returns where the tax is determined to be due or that the person involved is not taxable under the Revenue act, should have been filed by March 15. Of course this filing date does not apply to information returns or such as a partnership, employes, and the like, the time for which has been extended to May 15.

"The regulations for the Internal Revenue Department require that every penny collected by check, cash or otherwise, must be deposited daily. This accounts for the difficulty to oblige certain taxpayers who call during the day to correct certain errors, as it takes days before these forms can be checked up and found.

"Under the new Revenue act checks for income and other additional taxes do not have to be certified.

"Deposits are made daily in the Federal Reserve Bank. The cashier at this office gets a certificate of deposit of the sum deposited daily. A certificate of deposit also is sent by the Federal Reserve Bank to Washington. Certificates of deposit are handled by the Federal Reserve Bank. Each taxpayer is furnished with a receipt when he makes either a check or a cash payment.

"At the end of the day each return which accompanies the check, cash, or certificate of indebtedness is sent across the hall to the Income Tax Division, where the return starts through the 'mill.'

"This 'mill' is a most complicated one, every step in the devious process of recording and accounting being provided for by the Treasury Department in a set of exhaustive printed regulations which the collectors are required to follow minutely.

HEAVY PAYMENTS REPORTED.

Bureau Officials Estimate Receipts at Possibly $1,500,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Reports received late tonight by the Internal Revenue Bureau from most of the districts of the nation, indicated that there had been the hoped for response on the part of corporations and individuals in getting their first income returns "under the wire." The time limit expires at midnight. Published reports that an extension of time might be granted were denied officially at the Treasury Department today.

Estimates of the total paid into the Government coffers under the income and excess and war profits provisions of the new revenue law ran anywhere from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 and over. One expert quoted the latter figure, basing his belief on messages received from the various districts concerning the rush during the last hours and stating that apparently a majority of the taxpayers whose taxes were $150 or under for the year were paying the entire amount in a single payment and not taking advantage of the privilege of making quarterly payments.

There was no official estimate by the Internal Revenue Bureau, however. An official who was asked for such an estimate said he could give "nothing but the wildest guess." He added that the reports which had been received indicated that the results would be satisfactory. It was possible, he said, that a sufficient number of districts would have sent in tabulated reports by Monday to warrant a statement by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

An interesting feature brought out tonight was that many of the big and little corporations which had Government war contracts were making their tax payments with certificates of indebtedness issued to them by the Government when the work for which they held contracts was performed. There are in all $800,000,000 of these certificates of indebtedness which matured today, and revenues collected up to midnight were depended upon to make good these Government obligations and still leave a satisfactory balance in the Treasury.

Many of the corporations and individuals paying large taxes have sent in preliminary reports which will be subject to revision later, as provided for under an Internal Revenue Bureau ruling, which granted an extension of forty-five days, without interest charge, if a check for the estimated amount of taxes for the first quarter accompanied the preliminary return.

It had been estimated by the House Ways and Means Committee that $4,707,000,000 would be raised under income and excess and war profits taxes, payable in 1919, as follows:

Individual	$1,432,000,000
Corporation, (normal tax)	775,000,000
Excess profits and war profits	2,500,000,000
Total	$4,707,000,000

If this estimate proves to be a correct one, first quarterly payments by all concerned would total $1,176,750,000. In that event the payment of the full tax at this time by any considerable number of individuals and corporations might well bring the total to $1,500,000,000 or more.

The point is recalled, however, that Senators Smoot, Penrose, and others have expressed the belief that the revenues actually collected will fall short of the estimates made. Senator Smoot, who is considered a financial expert, has stated that the shortage, after corporations and individuals had taken advantage of the many relief provisions in the revenue law, would amount to $700,000,000, or more in the entire amount of taxes collectible in 1919 and that the most serious drop from the estimate would come under the headings of corporation and excess and war profits taxes.

When the final returns are in, therefore, it probably will be possible to determine from the payments made for the first quarter whether the Ways and Means Committee estimate or the estimate of the Senators is correct.

Bombs of '74 Found in Brazil.

BUENOS AIRES, March 15.—During the making of an excavation for a building in Bahia, Brazil, today, a zinc box containing four dynamite bombs was unearthed, says a dispatch to the Razon from Bahia. The bombs apparently had been buried nearly a half century, as they were wrapped in a copy of The New York Weekly Bulletin of the year 1874.

AITCHISON MADE CHAIRMAN.

Interstate Commerce Commission Honors Member from Oregon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Clyde B. Aitchison, of Oregon, was today elected Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission in place of Winthrop M. Daniels. The commission chooses a new Chairman annually from among its membership. Commissioner Aitchison's work on the commission attracted rather wide attention some weeks ago when an opinion written by him was handed down by the commission in the Pacific lumber cases, in which he asserted with great positiveness the commission's authority to review rate rulings of the United States Railroad Administration. Having been born in Iowa in 1875, he takes charge of the Chairmanship at the age of 44, and is therefore one of the youngest Chairmen the commission has ever had.

Mr. Aitchison's first experience in railroad law came while securing the right of way for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad's second track from Council Bluffs to Missouri Valley. He is the author of "Annotations of Iowa Decisions."

He went to Oregon in 1903 and engaged in the practice of law at Portland. In the latter part of 1906 he was employed by the general mercantile and lumber interests of Oregon to assist in drafting a railroad commission law. When the Legislature of Oregon enacted the bill prepared by him, he was made one of the original Commissioners. He was elected a member of the Oregon Commission in 1906 and re-elected in 1908. After serving for more than eight years as a member of the Oregon Commission, a part of the time as Chairman, he resigned in June, 1916, to become general counsel for the Valuation Committee of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, and served in that capacity in Washington, D. C., until appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Wilson in September, 1917.

OMINOUS FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Newbould's Election Is Remarked Upon as the "Turning of the Tide."

LONDON, March 15.—Politicians look upon the result of the Parliamentary election in the West Leyton division today as a sharp reminder to the Lloyd George Government of popular discontent. The division returned A. E. Newbould, an Independent Liberal, who was defeated in December, by a majority of 2,000 over K. F. Mason, a Coalition Unionist. In the general election in December the Coalition Unionist, Colonel Wrightson, whose death made today's election necessary, polled 11,000 votes to Newbold's 5,000.

This result, coupled with the fact that Rear Admiral Sir W. R. Hall, Coalition Unionist, was returned for the West Derby division of Liverpool recently by a greatly decreased majority, is taken to show that the political tide is turning.

Politicians credit this change in sentiment to the Government's financial policy, which C. F. G. Masterman, a former member of the Cabinet, calls "the road to ruin."

Appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year, which the Government has introduced in the House of Commons in the last few days, included £449,000,000 for the army, which is more than ten times the scale before the war; £160,000,000 for the navy, which is roughly five times the rate before the war; £65,000,000 for the service budget, and £495,000,000 for the civil service, the appropriation asked for the civil service being nearly two and one-half times the Government's annual expenses before the war.

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SECRETARY DANIELS SAILS ON LEVIATHAN

Intends to Spend Six Weeks Studying Naval and Aviation Problems in Europe.

RECEIVES NAVAL HONORS

Warships in Port Fire Salute and Seaplanes Escort Big Transport Out to Sea.

Secretary Daniels sailed yesterday afternoon with a party of naval experts on the United States naval transport Leviathan for Brest to study naval and aviation problems in France, England, and Italy, and expects to be away about six weeks. The Secretary was accompanied by Mrs. Daniels and will occupy one of the suites on the upper promenade deck of the transport, which has had her accommodation below decks increased by 5,000 bunks, so that she will bring back 15,000 troops on her return voyage from Brest.

When Secretary Daniels arrived at Pier 4, Hoboken, he was received by a guard of honor composed of soldiers and a military band. Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, representing the navy; Brig. Gen. George McManus, representing the army, and Admiral Grout of the French Navy. A guard of honor from the navy, with a band, were lined up at the gangway as the Secretary went aboard, and his flag was broken at the same time from the mainmast of the Leviathan. When straightened out in the Hudson River at 9:40 o'clock, the transport fired a salute of nineteen guns and then started to steam out toward Sandy Hook.

The big ship was escorted down the bay by two destroyers and two submarine patrols, while above her hovering under the heavy clouds from which the snow was falling in light flakes were four seaplanes and a naval observation balloon. The big Army Cruzat airplane went up after the Leviathan had passed Governor's Island and took a turn down to Sandy Hook and back. Off Tompkinsville the Secretary of the Navy was saluted by nineteen guns from the U. S. battleship Delaware.

To Study Ships and Aviation.

Just before sailing Secretary Daniels said: "We are going to Europe to study naval and aviation problems, which have been brought about or made possible by the war. We are going to pay particular attention to types of capital ships and aviation. You know we are going to fly across the ocean some of these days, but I am not giving the date. No doubt Congress will be asked for money to develop the aviation ambition of the United States."

As the Leviathan was starting to move after her warps had been cast off a young seaman stepped out of one of the big open ports on the lower deck and slid down a rope hand over hand to the wooden beams jutting out from the stone work of the pier. After the transport got away the sailor showed an order signed by Secretary Daniels assigning him to an officers' training school. His application had been previously disapproved of by the Bureau of Navigation, and he had taken his case to the Secretary and narrowly escaped making another trip to Brest on the transport.

Accompanying the Secretary of the Navy were Admirals Earl, Taylor and Griffin, and Commander Foote.

Another passenger was Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, who is going to Paris to assist Henry P. Davison in arranging for the International Red Cross conference to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, thirty days after the signing of the Peace Treaty. He was appointed by President Wilson as one of the twenty-four members of the Finance Committee of the American Red Cross.

There was also a Congressional party of fourteen on board, which included Senators Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Charles B. Henderson of Nevada, and Representatives William R. Greeh, C. W. Ramseyer, Ladislas Lazaro, John E. Raker, Walter M. Chandler, Matton W. Summers, William A. Ashbrook, W. W. Hastings, Thomas Cassidy, James G. Flynn, Addison Smith, and Burton French.

EXPECT NAVAL AGREEMENTS

Washington Thinks Daniels Is to Discuss Armaments in Europe.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Important conclusions, which probably will be reflected later at Paris in the discussion of limitation of naval armaments, are expected here to grow out of the forthcoming conferences between Secretary Daniels and his aids and European Admiralty officials.

While the main object of the trip, it is said, is to gather information upon which the Navy Department can base a report to Congress relative to the proposal to substitute gigantic composite cruiser-battleships for present-day capital war vessels, the fact that such a program would render all existing fleets obsolete, and that its cost would be enormous, figure, in the view of many officials here, that the matter will be taken up at the Peace Conference.

In the view here, even the American proposal to use battleships of 43,500 tons displacement, mounting eight 18-inch guns, an armor belt of 12 to 14 inches, a displacement of about 35,000 tons and cost $40,000,000. It would carry the same offensive and defensive power as the super-dreadnaught and would make six knots an hour greater speed. No such vessels have been built or projected by any other power so far as known.

BRITISH TO WELCOME DANIELS

Fleet and Yards Open to Him—New Devices for His Inspection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—Secretary Daniels is expected by the Admiralty to arrive here about the middle of April and will receive a hearty welcome. He will be shown, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed today, whatever he wishes to inspect in the British Fleet and dockyards, and will be fully informed of the latest developments and devices.

It is expected that he will be specially interested in H. M. S. Hood, England's new giant battle cruiser. She is still constructing and naval experts are embodying in her a number of new features, such as "blisters," the latest device to foil submarines. The war has taught naval constructors many lessons and they are trying to show they have learned them in the Hood's design.

NOTED MEN TO FIGHT DRY AMENDMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

financial standing under the law, and that it may transact its business in the open before the eyes of all men.

"The association is not interested in any Federal or State law providing for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, because it intends, by every legal and reputable force that it possesses or can create, to make the enforcement of the amendment impossible. There can be no compromise with a principle. Therefore the issue is clean cut and clearly defined between the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions and an unincorporated organization known as the Anti-Saloon League. The Association Opposed to National Prohibitions will meet any pertinent prohibition issue that may be raised.

"The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, therefore, is as strongly opposed to any bill introduced in the Congress of the United States or in the Legislatures of the several States providing for the sale of light wine and beer and excluding the sale of all other alleged intoxicating beverages as it is opposed to any bill providing for the sale of whisky and other so-called 'hard' liquors and excluding the sale of light wines and beers. It is as strongly opposed to prohibition, by constitutional amendment, of the manufacture and sale of cigarettes or chewing gum or cough drops as it is opposed to prohibition, by constitutional amendment, of the manufacture and sale of so-called intoxicating beverages.

"The Association Opposed to National Prohibition insists that the personal rights and liberties hitherto insured and safeguarded by the Constitution of the United States must and shall be preserved. The association has no quarrel with the people of any State in the Union or any territory or dependency of the United States who have the opportunity, by popular vote, at any election legally called for the purpose, to decide for themselves whether their State, Territory, or dependency shall be bone dry, and who by a majority vote so declare. The question of national prohibition has never been put up to a vote of the people of this Union, and until it is, not even the omnipotent wisdom of the Anti-Saloon League can say what the will of the people of this nation is on this question.

"As a matter of fact, the people of this country have only recently realized the menace which threatens their constitutional rights in the principle involved in so-called constitutional prohibition. This attempt to take away one of the rights hitherto guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, to take away one of the liberties that are inherent in the citizenship of a free republic, is only a matter of history repeating itself. That which brought about the American Revolution, the establishment of this Republic, and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, was the encroachment, little by little, by Great Britain upon the rights enjoyed by the American colonists. One after another the British Government promulgated the Stamp act, the Writs of Assistance, and the tax on tea. Finally the colonists, realizing that there was no limit to the length to which the British Crown might go in curtailing the rights of free men, said to George III. and his Government: 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.'

"Then the red wrath of revolution flamed from Plymouth Rock to the Carolinas, and the embattled farmers of Lexington fired the shot that was heard round the world. So the Association Opposed to National Prohibition believes that, if a handful of persons, in a population of 100,000,000, thoroughly organized, skillfully managed, and most liberally supported, can so amend the Constitution of the United States as to take away the natural and inherent right of free men to determine what they shall drink, there is nothing to prevent some other handful of persons, by similar methods, bringing about an amendment to the Constitution to take away the natural and inherent right of free men to determine what they shall smoke or what they shall wear.

"If this seems far-fetched reasoning, it is only necessary to remind any one who questions it that, if some one twenty-five years ago had asserted that, by constitutional amendment, the manufacture and sale, the importation to, and the exportation from, the United States of so-called intoxicating liquors would be prohibited, that person would have been written down as a harmless ass. Yet that very thing has happened since the birth of the Anti-Saloon League. If some one were to say today that, within twenty-five years, manufacture and sale of cigarettes would be prohibited by constitutional amendment in this country, the statement would be regarded as equally absurd. Yet, the Legislatures of three States there are pending bills prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes within the limits of those States, and in the Legislature of another State there has been introduced a bill providing for the levying of a prohibitive tax on cigarette tobacco and the paper in which cigarettes are rolled. It is no more absurd to imagine that the use of cigarettes might be prohibited by constitutional amendment than to have said twenty-five years ago that a constitutional amendment would have been enacted, within a quarter of a century, making impossible the use of any so-called intoxicating liquors anywhere in the United States or in any of its Territories or dependencies.

"The Association Opposed to National Prohibition purposes to see to it that the rights and liberties won by the founders of this Republic shall be preserved to their posterity. It does not purpose to browbeat or intimidate, for the purpose of influencing his vote, any member of the national Congress, or any member of any State Legislature, and it intends to see to it that neither the Anti-Saloon League nor any other prohibition organization browbeats or intimidates any law-maker anywhere in this Union."

The association has opened national headquarters in the Berkeley Building, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

ELIHU ROOT RETAINED IN PROHIBITION TEST

Everard Files Injunction Petition to Determine Constitutionality of War Act.

A suit was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday by counsel for Joseph E. Everard and other stockholders of the James Everard's Breweries to test the constitutionality of the War Prohibition act by seeking an injunction restraining the Directors of the company from discontinuing the manufacture of malt liquors after May 1, and the sale of them after July 1. The complaint was prepared by Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie, and William L. Marbury, counsel for the complainant. The firm of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen are the complainant's solicitors.

The court may be asked to construe that part of the act referring to intoxicating liquors and to differentiate between intoxicating and non-intoxicating beverages. The President in his proclamation of Dec. 8, 1917, restricted the amount of alcohol in all malt liquors except ale and porter to 2¾ per cent., and the complaint in the action states that the defendant corporation since Aug. 10, 1917, has manufactured no beer which contained alcohol in excess of this amount by weight, "which is equivalent to 3.3 per cent. in volume."

Attention is called to the fact that the date of the act, Nov. 21, 1918, was ten days after the armistice with Germany was signed, and that the President, in addressing Congress, had announced that "the war thus comes to an end," that steps were taken to demobilize the army, that danger no longer threatened the United States and, therefore, the emergency which resulted in the enactment of the law has passed.

The complainant contends that the decision and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, regarding the production and manufacture of malt liquors are arbitrary, unauthorized, and unconstitutional, for the reason that it is sought to limit and restrict the sale and manufacture for beverages purposes of malt liquors to those only which contain but one-half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume.

At a meeting of the Directors of the defendant company on Thursday a letter addressed to W. M. K. Olcott, a member of the board, by Mr. Guthrie, was read. Accompanying the letter was an opinion by Mr. Root and other counsel for the complainant, and was in effect a request that the business of the defendant company be continued, and promised:

"Should the board comply with our request, in our opinion a suit could be brought by the corporation on the first of May to restrain the Internal Revenue officers from interfering with the conduct of the business under the doctrine of the leading case of Philadelphia Company vs. Stimson 223 U. S. 605, and we shall in that event be glad to cooperate with you so as to secure the continuance of operation of the breweries."

The law with its severe penalties, was explained by Mr. Olcott, and thereupon the Directors declined the request to continue the business.

It is explained in the complaint that the James Everard's Breweries has a capital stock of $500,000, of which the complainant owns 42 6-7 shares, that Olga Julia Hilliard, a Director, and daughter of the late founder of the corporation, owns 3,200 1-7 shares and that the other interested persons, who are also named as defendants, are the other Directors Robert Hilliard, George S. Mittendorf, William M. K. Olcott, and Irving L. Ernst, none of whom are stockholders.

The complaint says that the business of the company has amounted to over $1,500,000 a year and that its good-will was of large and growing value. The company also owns large parcels of real estate in the city of, which the assessed valuation is said to be $384,000.

It is alleged that large losses have already fallen upon the corporation because of the President's proclamations and the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and that:

"By reason of restriction and curtailment of the business of the defendant corporation it has lost, and will continue to lose, many of its customers, and its good-will and the value of its property as a going concern have been thereby and will hereafter be increasingly impaired and ultimately totally destroyed, to the great and irreparable injury of the corporation."

It is also alleged that an indefinite cessation of the business would cause injury and damage that could not be repaired, that the company's business and staff would be disorganized, and the value of its plant and physical assets be at once depreciated to its junk or salvage value only, to the great and irreparable injury and damage of the defendant corporation and its stockholders.

Referring to the refusal of the Directors to continue the business at the request of the complainant, the complaint says that one of those who voted in favor of the action to discontinue the business was the defendant, Olga Julia Hilliard, who owns more than a majority of the total outstanding capital stock. It would, therefore, be futile and useless for the complainant to seek relief in the premises at a meeting of the stockholders." The next annual meeting of the Directors will be held the first Monday in January, 1920.

The complaint asks that a temporary restraining order be issued against the defendants, preventing them from discontinuing the business, and that they be directed to appear in court and answer the complaint. The complainant is the brother of James Everard, the founder of the company, who died May 31, 1912, leaving an estate of more than $1,000,000.

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$25

Group 2—Wool Velours, Broadcloth and Cut-Velours. Some fur trimmed. All lined and interlined. All high-cost coats, suitable for dress or utility wear.
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Princeton, Feb. 21, 1919.

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Please send your Book of New Spring Styles.

Yours truly.

Name of writer furnished on request.

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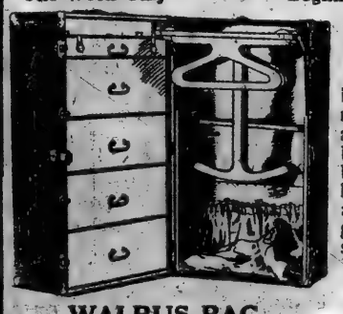

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Steamer trunks, regular price	Now	23.50 to	115.00
	Now	20.00 to	35.00
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	Now	26.00 to	50.00
Leather traveling bags, regular price	Now	18.75 to	37.50
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Leather suit cases	Now	7.50 to	37.50
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TO SEEK REFORMS IN COURTS-MARTIAL

Representative Johnson Will Continue Ansell Fight at Next Session.

AGAIN CHALLENGES BAKER

Insists War Secretary Is Wrong in Holding There Is No Basis for Complaints.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, who left the House to enter the army, said today he would, in the next House, make his chief fight for reform of court-martial procedures, the alleged injustices of which were exposed by former Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell and around which has centred the controversy among Judge Advocate General Crowder, Secretary Baker, and General Ansell. Indications are that there will be a strong movement in the next House for such reforms and that Representative Julius Kahn, who will be Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, will lead the fight for a revision of the rules governing courts-martial.

Mr. Johnson today issued a statement recalling his controversy with Secretary Baker and the failure of the latter to reply to his questions regarding the demotion of General Ansell and the injustices of the court-martial system now prevailing.

"I saw recently that the Secretary of War states that, with his own acquaintance with the facts, he is convinced that the conditions implied by the recent complaints do not exist and have not existed, but that it was essential that the families of all these young men who had a place in our magnificent army should be reassured," says the Representative's statement.

"It will always be a matter of regret to me that the Secretary of War possesses such little information about the army of which he is in charge, because those of us who have lived in it know that there is injustice, that the conditions implied and definitely charged in recent complaints do exist and that the enlisted man has absolutely no opportunity for a fair trial if those in charge do not desire him to receive a fair trial.

"When the Secretary of War defends this he has done himself an injustice as he is defending a statute under whose workings men have been, are being, and will be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for forty years for non-time. If his statement is correct, that the charges are not substantiated, why is it that he has brought into being a clemency board, which has reduced these sentences in many cases by twenty-five years? When his own board states that a sentence is excessive by twenty-five years, it must also acknowledge that the system upon which it is based is wrong.

"General Crowder has stated that the real issues and the only ones were the differences in opinion as to whether the board should review and overturn executed verdicts of general courts-martial, and whether that power should be exercised by the Judge Advocate General or the President. That is not the issue at all.

"The two issues are, first, whether or not the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General are still intending to continue in the statement that the courts-martial law is wise and beneficent, that no injustice has ever been perpetrated under it, and that it should not be amended; second, whether or not they will continue the injustice to General Ansell in his demotion from the rank of Brigadier General to Lieutenant Colonel for testifying before a Senate committee.

"It is useless to argue with me that his demotion was not largely the result of the giving of this testimony, and like thousands of other citizens of the United States, I shall continue to fight until justice is done. I know the courts-martial system, and I know that it took nerve, pluck, and a strong sense of justice for any man to give the testimony, when subpoenaed, that General Ansell gave.

"I am waiting patiently for the return of the Secretary of War, so that he may answer the questions which I asked him in my letter of March 8, and feel that if he does not answer them fully and frankly, he forfeits the case which apparently the department is attempting to present to the people of the country. It is not necessary to present it to any man who ever served in the army as an enlisted man, because each of them knows the injustice."

The statement then reiterates the questions Representative Johnson asked Secretary Baker recently in a letter published in THE TIMES relating to the reasons for the demotion of General Ansell and the elevation of General Kreger in his place, in which the Congressman practically asked the War Secretary if General Ansell's retirement was not due to the fact that he had criticised the existing court-martial system and advocated reforms in testimony before a Congressional committee. Secretary Baker has not replied to this letter.

GIVE ORDER OF IRISH PARADE

Ex-Justice Goff to Head March Up Fifth Avenue Tomorrow.

Complete arrangements for the St. Patrick's Day parade, starting at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Friends of Irish Freedom, and other Irish societies, were made last evening. Former Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff will be Grand Marshal, and his aids are Charles W. Sheeran, John J. Regan, Thomas Kelly, and John C. O'Reilly.

In order to have the wounded men of the 69th and other regiments in the parade, a committee was appointed to procure conveyances for them. These will be at the 69th Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, at 1 o'clock.

The route of the parade is up Fifth Avenue to 120th Street, around Mount Morris Park to 124th Street, east on 124th Street to Sulzer's Harlem Casino, where the Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold their ball at night. The order of the parade is as follows:

John W. Goff, Grand Marshal, followed by 125 mounted aids; police escort, 69th Regiment, Colonel John J. Phelan commanding; Veteran Corps of the old 69th, all Hallow Boys, Classon Point Cadets, Our Lady of the Angels Cadets; New York Catholic Protectory Cadets; St. Jean the Baptist Cadets, St. John's University, Fordham; Boys of St. Francis de Sales Church, De la Salle Institute, Tyrone Young Men's Association, Friends of Irish Freedom, Irish Counties' Clubs, Cowboy Cavalry of Idaho, Irish-American Athletic Club, Chaplain Duffy Club, Irish-American Automobile Club of America, Irish Forresters, St. Francis Xavier Boys, Color Guard, Knights of Columbus; Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Shamrock Club, Geraldine Club; County Tyrone Association, Queens County A. O. H., New York County A. O. H., Catholic Boys of St. Joseph, St. James Academy; Brooklyn Celtic Club, Irish Women's Council, Irish Progressive League, Wantagh Club, Queens Borough Friends of Irish Freedom, Bronx Division Clubs, and Clubs of the Gaelic League.

The parade will be reviewed by the Grand Marshal and his aids at Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, where many of the marchers will be dismissed.

Independent Artists Exhibit Mar. 28

It was announced yesterday by the committee in charge that the opening of the third annual exhibition of Independent Artists at the Waldorf-Astoria Roof has been postponed from March 23 to March 28.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN WORLD OF SPORTS

HOME RUN BAKER DECIDES TO PLAY

Yankees' Noted Slugger Yields to Blandishments of Huston and Huggins.

SECOND BASE CHIEF WORRY

Herzog or Fewster May Cover Halfway Bag if Derrill Pratt Proves Recalcitrant.

There was much rejoicing at the headquarters of the Yankees yesterday, for Home Run Baker has finally consented to play ball again. Colonel T. L. Huston and Manager Miller Huggins visited the third baseman at his home in Trappe, Md., on Friday and after a long conference the player was won over and will again be at the third corner at the Polo Grounds.

Baker may not be able to arrange his business affairs in time to do much training at Jacksonville, where the Yankees will train, but he will join the club as soon as possible and will probably take part in the exhibition games which the club will play with the Dodgers on the trip north.

With Baker back in the fold the chances of the Yankees are much brighter, for he is the most substantial batsman in the Huggins outfit. With Baker and Peckinpaugh in line the only gap in the infield is at second base. Pratt has not yet signed, but Huggins has Bill Fewster in mind for the place, and it is not improbable that if the second baseman fails to come to terms the Yanks may talk business with Charley Herzog, although no direct overtures have yet been made to that player.

Colonel Huston said yesterday that Baker showed a fine sense of sportsmanship in deciding to come back to the game. The Yankee Vice President said that Baker made the following statement to him:

"If I return to the game," said Baker, "it will be because of my deep sense of duty to the owners, who have expended a great deal of money for my release from the Athletics, and yet they have not received due return from the investment because of tough luck in the matter of injuries both to myself and other players and the bad conditions surrounding baseball in 1917-18. The consideration of money has never entered into my calculations.

"Because of the world war the business of professional baseball has not been normal since I joined the Yankees, and last year was particularly trying to the promoters.

"I feel I owe the game of baseball a great deal, for it has done me a great deal of good physically, morally and financially. It is because of my sense of duty and devotion to the game that I feel it almost obligatory on my part to return because old-time stars would help effect the comeback of the game. In helping to bring back baseball to its old-time popularity I feel I am likewise doing my duty to my country, because that will have a strong tendency toward normalizing conditions."

Ray Fisher, who has been a member of the Yankee pitching staff for several seasons, has been waived out of the American League and has joined the Cincinnati Reds. Fisher is a dependable boxman and will be a strong addition to Manager Moran's pitching staff. Manager Huggins is strong in pitchers and is cutting down his supply of players before going South this week.

C. C. N. Y. NINE TO BE BUSY.

Nine Games Are Arranged for Baseball Season.

Manager Taft of the baseball team of the College of the City of New York yesterday announced the schedule for the coming diamond season. Practice has already begun in the stadium. Of the nine games that have already been arranged, five will be played at home. Rutgers will be played at New Brunswick, Stevens at Hoboken, Hamilton at Clinton, and Seton Hall at South Orange. The annual contests with Tufts and Columbia have been discontinued. Games are still pending with Fordham, Middlebury College, Rensselaer, and St. Johns.

The schedule follows:

April 5, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; April 12, Stevens, at Hoboken; April 19, Brooklyn Law School, at home; April 23, Manhattan College, at home; April 26, Cooper Union, at home; May 1, Cathedral College, at home; May 7, New York University, at home; May 10, Hamilton, at Clinton; May 17, Seton Hall, at South Orange.

DURANT WINS AUTO RACE.

One Driver Killed on Santa Monica Course.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., March 15.—Cliff Durant won the Santa Monica road race over the Santa Monica course of 250 miles in 3 hours 4 minutes 45 seconds, or an average of 81.6 miles an hour. Hearne finished second. Time—3 hours 11 minutes 60 seconds. The winner received $4,000 and the second-place man $2,500. Louis Lecocq finished third, in 3 hours 15 minutes 28 seconds, winning $1,500. Eddie Pullen came in fourth. Time—3 hours 20 minutes 40 seconds. He received $1,000.

Walter Melcher, who at the last minute was substituted for Driver A. E. Christenson, in Car 17, died during the race as the result of injuries suffered when his machine overturned. Melcher lived at San Francisco.

Durant and Hearne started in first and second places and stayed there throughout. Hearne ran a nonstop race. Durant stopped twice for tire changes, losing 26 seconds each time. Of the fourteen cars that started only three besides the prize winners remained to be flagged down. They were: Brown, who had fifth place in his thirty-second lap; Omar Toft, who held sixth place in his thirty-second lap, and Edward Kaster, who was in seventh position in his thirty-first lap.

The crowd was the largest ever assembled at the course, according to race officials, who estimated it at more than 150,000 persons.

STRANAHAN VICTOR ON LINKS

Defeats C. R. Reed in Annual Golf Tourney at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 15.—R. A. Stranahan, Inverness, defeated C. R. Reed, Thornyiee, in the championship match of the annual Palm Beach Golf Tournament today.

Better golf was played by the finalists in the second division than those in the championship match, as each was out in 37, John Shepard, Jr., of Providence, who won the contest 3 up and 2 to play, having his opponent, George W. Shaw of Chicago, 1 down at the turn. The third flight produced an even closer match in which Wilmot H. Smith, Oakland, beat R. P. Winsor, Providence, 1 up, both going out in 41 and the winner coming back in 46, which was one stroke more than the losers' card.

The summary:

First Division—R. A. Stranahan, Inverness, defeated C. R. Reed Thornyiee, 3—4. Second Division—John Shepard, Jr., Rhode Island, defeated G. W. Shaw, Toledo, 3—2. Third Division—Wilmot Smith, Oakland, defeated R. P. Winsor, Providence, —up. Fourth Division—T. H. Kennedy, Marine and Field Club, defeated J. J. Dolese, Marine and Field Club, 6—5.

WORCESTER GETS REGATTA.

Rowing Championship Will Be Decided Aug. 1 and 2.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which decides the championship, will be held on the historic mile-and-a-quarter straightaway course on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 1 and 2.

This was decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association held last night at the New York A. C., at which the veteran President, James Pilkington, presided.

There were two big fights at the conference—one over the location of the regatta, which was won by Worcester by a single vote, and the other over the question of whether the races should be straightaway or with a turn. The New England contingent wanted the turn, but New York and Philadelphia prevailed and the decision was for the straightaway.

Lake Quinsigamond is an inland lake and there is absolutely no current. Worcester has had the National four times previously—in 1890, 1902, 1903 and 1906.

The races will finish at the new bridge on the lake, where there will be vantage points for thousands of spectators. The formal dedication of the new structure will take place in connection with the National Regatta, at which will be the Governor, members of the legislature and Mayors of Worcester and adjacent cities.

The Executive Committee decided to go back to the pre-war basis of not waiving any class divisions; that is, there will be distinct classes for juniors, intermediates, and seniors for both sculers and sweep men.

The Worcester committee, headed by John H. Meagher, assured the committee that the new million-dollar hotel of his town could accommodate all visitors.

The members of the Executive Committee present were James Pilkington, President of the association; Fred R. Fortmeyer, Secretary, both of New York; John A. Allen of Brooklyn, John F. Fox and Dr. George E. McGrath of Boston, John P. Coogan of Springfield, and C. W. Freisendanz, Harry Penn Burke, and J. E. Newton of Philadelphia.

NAVY WINS AT GYMNASTICS.

Middies Take All Matches in Meet with Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15.—Ending a season in which they have won all of their matches, the Midshipmen defeated Princeton at gymnastics this afternoon 36½ points to 7½. Princeton's team was small and not up to the standard of former years.

The summary:

Club Swinging.—First, Strang, Naval Academy, and Townley, Princeton, tied; third, Pew, Naval Academy, and Thorington, Princeton, tied.

Horizontal Bar.—First, Fletcher, Naval Academy; second, Mercer, Naval Academy; third, Chapin, Naval Academy.

Side Horse.—First, Strang, Naval Academy; second, Thorington, Princeton; third, Crist, Naval Academy, and Barrett, Naval Academy, tied.

Parallel Bars.—First, Ten Eyck, Naval Academy; second, Daniels, Naval Academy, and Silberman, Naval Academy, tied.

Flying Rings.—First, Hales, Naval Academy; second, Nold, Naval Academy; third, Pew, Naval Academy.

Tumbling.—First, Edwards, Naval Academy; second, Comp, Naval Academy; third, Harrison, Naval Academy.

ST. BENEDICTS WIN TITLE.

Defeat Blair Academy for Prep School Basket Ball Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 15.—Four baskets heaped in the last two minutes of the game here today gave St. Benedict's of Newark the preparatory school basket ball championship of New Jersey. Blair Academy was completely baffled in the first half, the Saints having them at a 16-8 disadvantage at half time. In the second half the heavy Blair team came back with a rush and played the speedy St. Benedicts five to a standstill, and with only six minutes of the second half gone Blair was in the lead 17-16. Blair continued to hold the lead, though never by more than three points, till there was only one minute and a half to go. Gilligan and Donohue tossed in one apiece from mid-floor and won the victory for St. Benedict's.

The lineup:

St. Benedict's.	Position.	Blair.
Freis	F.	Rose
Carroll	F.	Hendershot
Risley	C.	Barrett
Gilligan	G.	Windsor
Donohue	G.	J. Windsor

Field goals—Carroll, (2,) K. Rose, (5,) Hendershot, (3,) Freis, (2,) Barrett, (2,) G. Windsor, (2,) Donohue, (2,) Gilligan. Foul goals—Donohue, 9 out of 16; Rose, 5 out of 7. Referee—Mr. Cartwright. Umpire—Mr. Reed.

PENN BEATS TIGER FIVE.

Wins Last Game of League Season by 32 to 15 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 15.—Penn defeated Princeton here tonight, 32-15, in the last game of the Intercollegiate League season. Penn's victory forces the Tiger five to last place in the league standing. Princeton surprised the Penn passers with a very much stiffened defense in the first half and held the Quakers to a two-point lead at the end of the first period. However, at the start of the second half Penn forged into the lead, and after the first few minutes the final result was never in doubt.

Stannard was the individual star of the game, and aside from scoring six baskets bore the brunt of the Penn team play and was in almost every play. The Quakers showed a smoother passing and more finished game than did their Tiger rivals.

The summary:

Princeton.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Wood	R. F.	Sweeny
Opple	L. F.	Stannard
Gray	C.	Davis
Margells	R. G.	Peck
Davis	L. G.	McNichol

Field goals—Stannard, (6,) Davis, (3,) Opple, (2,) Gray, (2,) Sweeney, McNichol, Peck. Foul goals—Sweeney, 2 out of 10; Wood, 6 out of 7; Opple, 1 out of 4; Zabriskie, none out of 1. Referee—Mr. Dearing. Umpire—T. Thorpe. Time of halves—20 minutes. Substitutions—Schmidt for Davis, Zabriskie for Schmidt, Bauhan for Wood, Dimmitt for Gray, Gray for Zabriskie, Zabriskie for Bauhan, Zucker for McNichol.

TITLE FOR SYRACUSE FIVE.

Wins State Championship by Defeating Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15.—Syracuse University defeated Colgate tonight by the score of 22 to 17, and won the title of the New York State Intercollegiate Basket Ball League.

The line-up:

Syracuse. (22.)	Position.	Colgate. (17.)
Leonard	L. F.	Dwyer
Dolley	R. F.	Anderson
Marcus	C.	Cottrell
Martin	L. G.	Steffen
Barsha	R. G.	Linnehan

Goals from field—Marcus, (2,) Barsha, (2,) Dolley, (8,) Martin, (Greenman, Linnehan, (3,) Anderson, (2,) Dwyer, Cottrell. Goals from foul—Cottrell, 3 out of 9; Barsha, 4 out of 7.

GREENLEAF EASY WINNER.

Defeats Weston, 1,200 to 617, in Pocket Billiard Match.

Ralph Greenleaf easily defeated Charles Weston in their six-day pocket billiard tournament at Daly's Academy by the score of 1,200 to 617. The victor won every block of the series.

The scores yesterday were, 169 to 4 and 100 to 31. Greenleaf made an unfinished one of 73 in the afternoon, while in the evening his high was 86. Weston's best effort was 44.

LEWIS BEST SHOT AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Young Nimrod Takes Shootoff at Travers Island, Beating A. L. Burns.

"Tracy H. Lewis and A. L. Burns tied on the high scratch prize in the weekly shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. Each had the excellent total of 95 out of a possible 100 targets. On the shoot-off, Mr. Lewis was the winner. The high handicap prize went to C. L. King, who also won only after a shoot-off. Mr. King also was the winner of the special handicap prize, while the special scratch prize was taken by F. J. Ham, Jr.

For the first time since the "shoot" trophies have been offered, all four were broken yesterday. The Nimrods who turned the tricks were E. E. Eldred, G. F. Hutchings, W. G. Allen, and W. H. Buchanan. E. R. De Wolfe was the winner of the Travers Island Cup, the take-home trophy of the day.

Although snow fell throughout the afternoon, practically all of the gunners made high scores. As a result, there were an unusually large number of legs scored on the Haslin, the Club, and the Accumulation Cups. The conditions state that all Nimrods with full tallies score legs on these cups.

In the shoot for the Haslin Cup, no less than sixteen gunners had full scores of twenty-five targets. The Club Cup saw eight Nimrods with full scores. In the Accumulation Cup, seven gunners were awarded legs. In the aggregate, fifty-eight shooters were on the firing line.

Their scores follow:

	T.I. Has.	Club Cup.	Acc. Sc.	Acc. Cup.	Hop.	Cup.	Cups.
E. M. Lewis	25	23	25	23	25	21	25
J. Paillo	25	23	25	19	25	23	25
R. R. Debacher	25	23	25	23	25	22	25
T. A. Davis	25	20	25	22	25	19	24
T. H. Lawrence	25	24	25	22	25	21	25
N. W. Pearse	25	23	25	24	25	23	25
R. S. Smith	25	23	25	24	25	18	25
C. A. Brown	25	23	25	24	25	24	23
J. J. Brandenberg	25	24	25	23	25	24	25
E. R. DeWolfe	25	23	25	24	25	23	25
L. S. Wing	25	19	25	23	25	20	25
T. Gallagher	25	19	25	24	25	15	25
W. S. Donnaugh	25	23	25	25	25	19	25
F. E. Siebert	25	25	25	23	25	23	25
J. H. Vandervoer	25	25	25	25	25	22	25
C. H. Martin	25	23	25	25	25	22	25
F. J. Ham	25	24	25	25	25	24	25
W. Peabody	25	22	25	22	25	24	25
F. B. Stephenson	25	25	25	21	25	21	25
J. G. Bauer	25	22	25	23	25	21	25
S. Melinn	25	23	25	23	25	19	25
H. Sullivan	25	22	25	23	25	23	25
B. E. Eldred	25	23	25	24	25	23	25
R. L. Spotts	25	22	25	21	25	20	25
H. Silvernail	25	19	25	24	25	22	25
G. H. McCutcheon	25	25	25	20	25	23	25
T. H. Lewis	25	24	25	25	25	24	25
F. W. Finch	25	18	25	24	25	20	25
C. T. Rammerson	25	21	25	18	25	19	25
W. Green	25	21	25	24	25	22	25
E. P. Palmer	25	25	25	23	25	25	25
H. C. Vogel	25	24	25	24	25	22	25
Wm. Wilson	25	19	25	24	25	23	25
E. M. Anderson	25	25	25	23	25	24	25
G. H. Hutchings	25	22	25	23	25	23	25
C. L. King	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
C. C. Frost	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
N. Webb	25	22	25	24	25	21	25
A. P. Bennett	25	24	25	23	25	18	25
W. G. Allen	25	25	25	23	25	25	25
F. W. King	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
A. L. King	25	25	25	25	25	23	25
W. H. Defehanty	25	20	25	21	25	23	25
D. C. Seebass	25	24	25	24	25	23	25
F. J. Case	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
H. Finn	25	19	25	22	25	19	25
H. J. Finch	25	21	25	20	25	21	25
J. Kliatis	25	24	25	20	25	21	25
E. E. Reed	25	23	25	24	25	23	25
J. L. D. Bristo	25	22	25	25	25	21	25
J. W. Hessiard	25	25	25	25	25	24	25
F. E. Williamson	25	24	25	23	25	25	24
J. C. Taylor	25	25	25	25	25	24	25
W. H. Buchanan	25	22	25	22	25	21	25
E. Case	25	19	25	14	25	22	25
A. Rowland	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
C. L. King	25	17	25	17	25	21	25

	Cups.	Cups.	Cups.	Cups.	Cups.	Cups.	Cups.
E. M. Lewis	23	23	23	23	21	23	25
J. Paillo	24	23	19	20	23	23	25
R. R. Debacher	23	25	25	23	25	25	25
T. A. Davis	20	20	22	20	22	19	24
T. H. Lawrence	24	24	25	24	25	23	25
N. W. Pearse	25	24	24	24	24	23	25
R. S. Smith	23	25	24	20	18	25	23
C. A. Brown	25	25	23	24	24	23	23
J. J. Brandenberg	24	24	23	23	24	22	25
E. R. DeWolfe	25	23	24	23	25	24	25
L. S. Wing	19	20	23	23	25	20	21
T. Gallagher	19	19	24	21	25	20	19
W. S. Donnaugh	25	25	25	24	25	24	25
F. E. Siebert	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
J. H. Vandervoer	25	25	25	23	23	23	25
C. H. Martin	23	24	25	25	22	23	25
F. J. Ham	25	25	25	24	25	24	25
W. Peabody	25	22	22	23	24	24	25
F. B. Stephenson	25	25	25	21	25	25	25
J. G. Bauer	22	23	23	25	25	21	25
S. Melinn	25	23	25	23	25	23	25
H. Sullivan	22	23	23	25	23	22	25
B. E. Eldred	23	23	24	25	23	23	25
R. L. Spotts	22	25	21	20	23	22	25
H. Silvernail	19	23	24	23	23	23	25
G. H. McCutcheon	25	25	20	23	23	22	25
T. H. Lewis	24	25	24	25	25	25	25
F. W. Finch	18	18	24	23	23	22	25
C. T. Rammerson	21	18	24	23	22	23	25
W. Green	21	23	24	23	22	23	25
E. P. Palmer	25	25	23	25	25	25	25
H. C. Vogel	24	23	24	22	24	24	25
Wm. Wilson	19	23	24	24	24	23	25
E. M. Anderson	25	24	23	24	25	25	25
G. H. Hutchings	22	22	23	23	23	23	25
C. L. King	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
C. C. Frost	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
N. Webb	22	24	24	23	21	24	25
A. P. Bennett	24	22	23	24	23	23	25
W. G. Allen	25	24	23	22	25	25	25
F. W. King	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
A. L. King	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
W. H. Defehanty	20	24	23	23	23	23	25
D. C. Seebass	24	24	24	23	24	24	25
F. J. Case	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
H. Finn	19	22	23	19	23	23	25
H. J. Finch	21	20	20	21	23	24	25
J. Kliatis	24	20	20	21	23	23	25
E. E. Reed	23	23	24	24	24	24	25
J. L. D. Bristo	22	23	25	23	24	23	25
J. W. Hessiard	25	25	25	25	25	24	25
F. E. Williamson	24	23	23	25	24	24	25
J. C. Taylor	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
W. H. Buchanan	22	22	24	21	23	23	25
E. Case	19	19	14	23	21	17	25
A. Rowland	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
C. L. King	17	17	17	21	23	22	25

WINNERS.

High Scratch Gunner—Tracy H. Lewis.
High Handicap Gunner—C. L. King.
Special Handicap Prize—C. L. King.
Special Scratch Prize—F. J. Ham, Jr.
Ghost Trophies—B. E. Eldred, G. F. Hutchings, W. G. Allen, and W. H. Buchanan.
Haslin Cup, Club Cup, and Accumulation Cups—Legs scored by all gunners with full scores of 25 targets.

TILT TAKES CLOSE MATCH.

Shongood Defeated in Pocket Billiard Tourney, 125 to 119.

Before the largest crowd that has attended the competition William Tilt of the Calumet Club, former champion, defeated Charles Shongood, Jr., last night in the national amateur pocket billiards championship tournament at the New York A. C. The score was 125 to 119 in nineteen frames. The contest furnished another keen finish in which the outcome was in doubt right up to the time that Tilt registered his winning point.

With victory within their grasp, both players were under a strain. Tilt, who had showed the way from the start, went to pieces after passing the 110-point mark, and Shongood, improving with his rival's reversal, crept up on the former champion. After coming almost to even terms with his opponent, Shongood too became rattled. Both players missed frequently on comparatively easy shots. Tilt was first to recover his stroke and completed his score with an unfinished run of six points.

The crowd which watched the contest as it progressed and saw Shongood's unusually clever cue work, was greater than could be conveniently accommodated at such a match. The spectators stood as many as eight deep, so that there was considerable stretching of necks.

J. Howard Shoemaker, title-holder, gave his first demonstration of his best form in the afternoon. Shoemaker, in defeating Albert C. Crowe by 125 to 93, recorded a new high run mark for the tournament of 25 points. The champion was in excellent stroke and, compiling a comfortable margin early in the contest, led throughout. He completed his string in fourteen frames. Shoemaker made his record run in the second and third frames, clicking off the 25 points with remarkable skill and a display of ability that has been unequalled in the present title play.

Cecil Munoz was victorious in the other game of the double bill. He defeated Henry S. Osborne by the convincing margin of 125 to 93 in seventeen frames. Munoz went to an early lead in this contest and maintained it without danger right up to the finish. The victor had high runs of 19, 18, and 13, while Osborne's best efforts netted him a top cluster of 10.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

J. Howard Shoemaker—13 14 11 11 5 6 1 14 8 11 12 10 14 1—125. Scratches, 2. High runs, 25, 19, and 18.

Albert C. Crowe—3 0 3 3 0 8 12 0 9 3 2 3 4 0—54. Scratches, 2. High runs, 13 and 9.

Cecil Munoz—14 14 5 7 13 14 7 2 1 5 3 10 3 5 1 6 6—125. Scratches, 5. High runs, 19 and 18.

Henry S. Osborne—0 0 6 7 1 0 7 6 12 6 12 4 11 6 13 6—93. Scratches, 7. High runs, 10, 10, and 9.

EVENING GAME.

William Tilt—9 10 7 11 0 13 0 5 14 6 8 13 5 13 5 1 5 1 5—125. Scratches, 5. High runs, 15, 14, and 13.

Charles Shongood, Jr.—6 4 7 8 14 1 14 11 0 8 3 1 0 1 9 13 6 13—119. Scratches, 3. High runs, 18, 16, and 15.

Zbyszko Meets Lewis Friday.

The conditions of the wrestling match between Wladek Zbyszko and Ed (Strangler) Lewis, which will be held at Madison Square Garden Friday night, are expected to spur the grapplers to their best efforts. It has been decided that unless a fall is accomplished by one of the wrestlers the match will be declared no-contest and the spectators will have their money refunded. The wrestlers have agreed to work on a winner-take-all basis.

Ice Skating Championships.

The Metropolitan indoor ice skating championships have been awarded to the 181st Street Ice-Skating Palace by the Eastern Skating Association and will be held on March 21 and April 7. The events to be contested are the half-mile and one-mile championships.

Other News of Sports on Page Two, Section Two.

MANY ENTRIES FOR DERBY.

Seventy-five Nominations for Kentucky Turf Classic.

The forty-fifth renewal of the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs, May 10, promises to be a bigger and better event than in any other year in the history of this famous turf classic. Seventy-five nominations, five more than last year, have been made for this year, it was announced last night by the Kentucky Jockey Club. The list includes most all of the stars of last season.

In addition to the increased list of nominations the purse will also be the biggest ever contested for in this race. From $16,000, which was the greatest amount in any previous year, the value of the race has been increased to $22,500, and by the time it is run will likely be worth about $25,000 to the winner, making it the richest purse to be contested for on the American turf this year.

The race will have an international flavor this year as ten imported horses have been nominated to start. They will vie with the best of the American bred horses for the honors in the Derby. So far, only one imported horse has ever captured the Kentucky Derby. That was Omar Khayyam, son of Marco Lisma, which won for Billings and Johnson in 1917.

The list made public last night includes the names of such well-known performers as Billy Kelly, the Dick Welles-Glenn gelding owned by Commander J. K. L. Ross, which was the real sensation of the last racing season in the East, and which won fourteen out of seventeen races as a two-year-old; Eternal, owned by J. W. McClelland, which defeated Billy Kelly; Dunboyne, the Celt-Workmaid colt owned by P. J. Clark, winner of the Futurity and Great American stakes; Mormon, Be Frank, and War Pennant. The list includes fifty colts, twenty-one geldings, and four fillies.

Among the imported horses named for the event this year are Truant, Under Fire, Sans Peur II., Pastoreau, Constantine, Pharero, Plumcot, Bridesmaid, and War Marvel.

Willis Sharpe Kilmer, who won the Derby last year with Exterminator, which he purchased only a short time before the event, has two entries this year, Mormon and Vancouver. Commander J. K. L. Ross, George J. Long, B. J. Brannon head the list with four entries each. Harry Payne Whitney, whose filly Regret won the race in 1915, has two entries, Blue Laddie and Windsor. J. Livingston is represented by three. Other widely-known turfmen named as owners of entries are Gallaher Brothers, E. C. Hildreth, George W. Loft, Middleton & Jones, Otto Rogers, and J. W. Parrish.

ISSUE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

Flushing H. S. Eleven Will Open Season Oct. 4.

Flushing High School's football eleven will begin its season Oct. 4, according to the schedule announced yesterday. No game has been booked for this date, but negotiations are now progressing, and it is likely one of the local schools will be selected to open the Long Island eleven's season.

The school officials have not yet arranged the team's Thanksgiving Day game, which will be against either Bingham, Buffalo, or Harrisburg, and will be held at Flushing.

The remainder of the schedule follows: Oct. 11, Morris H. S., at Flushing; 18, New York University Freshmen, at Flushing; 25, Manual Training H. S., at Flushing; Nov. 1, Marquand School, at Flushing; 8, H. S. of Commerce, at Flushing; 15, Flushing, at St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I.; 22, Flushing, at Brooklyn Prep.

Harvard to Play Tufts Again.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDFORD, Mass., March 15.—The Tufts College football management today secured a game with Harvard for Nov. 15, the date between the Crimson's Princeton and Yale games. In 1916 Tufts beat the Cambridge Varsity, 7 to 3.

Fordham Prep Five Wins.

Fordham Prep defeated the Rutgers Prep five this afternoon at Fordham, 53 to 28. The game was fast throughout, notwithstanding the score. Kinnier and Casey started for Fordham, and Dittmars was the best man on the Rutgers side.

BASSFORD WINNER IN COURT BATT

GEN. O'RYAN CITES 483 FOR GALLANTRY

Deeds of Officers and Men of 27th Division Recounted in Special Orders.

MANY MENTIONED TWICE

Major Murray Taylor Lauded for Distinguished Service—Some Killed in Their Exploits.

Orders citing 483 officers and men of the 27th Division for courage and devotion to duty while the old New York National Guard units were fighting as part of the British armies in France and Belgium were given out yesterday by Major Tristram Tupper, division adjutant. The orders were promulgated by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan after the armistice was signed and after the recommendations of regimental commanders had been considered.

Many of the citations tell of gallantry and courage in the attack upon the Hindenburg line in September, and some of the soldiers whose names are mentioned for conspicuous service perished in that battle. Many of the soldiers are cited twice for separate instances of valor on the field and won their promotions by their service. One of these officers was Capt. Murray Taylor, of the 106th Infantry, who was mentioned for his skill as an instructor and for distinguished service in all the engagements of the regiment. He is now a Major. The citations are distributed as follows:

Division Headquarters	6
54th Brigade Headquarters	4
105th Infantry	41
106th Infantry	178
107th Infantry	107
108th Infantry	110
104th Machine Gun Battalion	12
105th Machine Gun Battalion	22
102d Machine Gun Battalion	24
102d Engineers	1
102d Field Signal Battalion	1
102d Military Police	1
102th Field Hospital	2
102d Sanitary Train	22
102th Ambulance Company	21
102th Mobile Veterinary Section	1
Total	483

Officers pointed out that this was not a complete list of the divisional citations. About 300 separate citations already have been given out and about 200 more probably will follow. Those published in the last six orders follow:

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

Colonel William Taylor, Commanding Motor Transport. For organizing and commanding the Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., January-April, 1918. The high ideals and standards of this school, its rigid discipline, and the thoroughness of instruction which characterized the training have marked the graduates of the school in their later careers as officers.

Captain Augustus B. Peasley, O.R.C. For exceptionally efficient and meritorious service as Intelligence Officer of the division during periods of operations in Belgium and in France. The work of this officer was frequently performed under heavy fire in the highest degree, and was of great value by officers of our own and British Armies.

First Lieutenant Herbert C. French. For coolness and courage exhibited on the morning of Sept. 27, 1918, during the preliminary attack on the Hindenburg line, in going forward and examining under fire in large numbers of prisoners in this officer, with little or no rest, continued this work throughout the period of Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1918.

Sergeant Major Albert A. Brassig. For exceptionally meritorious service as secretary and stenographer to the division commander throughout the period of the active operations of the division in Belgium and France. At all times the services of this soldier were characterized by intelligence, loyalty and devotion that was outstanding in the performances of his duties, to continue which he gave up the opportunity to become a commissioned officer through attendance at the officers' training camp.

Sergeant Thomas S. Johnston. For devotion to duty and courage under shellfire frequently demonstrated while driving the division commander's car during the battles and engagements of this division in Belgium and in France.

54TH BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Captain Davis T. Dunbar, For efficient and meritorious service during operations in Belgium and in the vicinity of St. Quentin and the Le Selle River while acting as Adjutant of the 54d Infantry Brigade. The services rendered were of such a worthy character that they merited his promotion, which was recommended, but not received, due to orders from the War Department prohibiting the promotion among the forces abroad after Nov. 11, 1918.

First Lieutenant Frank H. Hill. For faithful and efficient services rendered during the campaigns in Belgium and in the vicinity of St. Quentin and the Le Selle River, while acting as aid to the commanding officer, 54th Infantry Brigade. Arduous duties, often under dangerous enemy fire, were always performed cheerfully and efficiently.

Sergeant Major Harry Pollack. While acting as stenographer and clerk at Brigade Headquarters, he performed his duties most efficiently under most unusual circumstances. During the battle of Ronssoy, the shelter he was working in was partially destroyed, and it was only after several hours' work that he was released. Even under these circumstances he maintained his cheerfulness, coolness, and ability to perform his duties efficiently.

Sergeant George De Haven, For unfailing devotion to duty under all circumstances while acting as chauffeur to the commanding General, 54th Infantry Brigade. He continually displayed exceptional coolness under artillery fire.

105TH INFANTRY.

Major Ransom H. Gillet, For courage and aggressive determination while in command of a battalion of his regiment in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918. A soldier mentioned have charactertized the entire active service of this officer.

Captain Hoomer B. Trumble. For devotion to duty and energetic action in issuing rations and forage to the units of his regiment under heavy enemy fire and adverse road conditions during the several engagements in which the regiment participated.

Captain George W. Pape, Jr. For devotion to duty, courage, and resourcefulness in carrying food and evacuating the wounded of his regiment during the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated.

Captain Stephen H. Efrield. For devotion to duty and thoroughness in the execution of orders during the period of active operations of his regiment in Belgium and France.

Captain John W. Frost. For exceptional energy and zeal in the performance of his duties during active operations, and for courage in battle. Although suffering from gas poisoning, this officer remained on duty with his command throughout the battle of the Le Selle River, France, and the engagements subsequent thereto, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Captain Lewis H. Gilbert. For devotion to duty and courage of active operations of his regiment and for courage and determination, although suffering from gas during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, and the engagements subsequent thereto, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Captain Wesley D. Parker, Company F. For courageous devotion to duty in procuring rations for his company and bringing them to the front line, where he was killed by hostile artillery fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29-30, 1918.

Sergeant George Jones, Company F. For courage and qualities of leadership demonstrated in the battle of the Le Selle River and engagements subsequent thereto, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Sergeant Frank Ryan, Company F. For courage and qualities of leadership during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918. This Sergeant, when his platoon was held up by enemy fire, led a detachment and cleared the enemy post opposing them.

Sergeant Thomas J. O'Brien, Company F. For resourceful leadership in commanding a platoon of his company until wounded, this in the battle of the Le Selle River, Oct. 17, 1918.

Corporal George A. Kalasalli, Company F. For devotion to duty in supplying rations to his company during the battles and engagements in which his unit participated in Belgium and in France.

Corporal Arthur B. Fox, Company F. For courage and determination in leading a patrol which destroyed an enemy machine-gun nest near a railroad embankment near St. Souplet. This in the battle of the Le Selle River, Oct. 17, 1918.

Corporal Wallace J. Woodward, Company F. For courage and determination in the evacuation of wounded until exhausted. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal Owen G. Rice, Company F. For courageous devotion to duty in assisting in the transportation of rations to the extreme front line, resulting in his being severely wounded. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal Charles Gast, Company F. For courage and efficiency displayed in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918. Repeating a countermattack, he personally turned defeat into victory, and placed in action against the enemy a German machine gun. This during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal Charles McGovern, Company F. For courage and skill during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918. When his company was stopped by an enemy machine gun nest, this soldier crawled about and with hand grenades destroyed the nest, killing two of the enemy and capturing the remainder, thus enabling his company to advance.

Corporal Edward J. Murphy, Company F. For courage and devotion to duty frequently demonstrated in battle. Though suffering from a gunshot wound in the shoulder received during the battle of Sons De Mer Ridge, Oct. 18, 1918, remained in charge of his squad until ordered to the rear to have his wound dressed.

Corporal Joseph L. Brady, Company F. For courage and determination while serving as a bugler of his company in carrying important messages under heavy fire in the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated.

Corporal Thomas Connell, Company F. For courage and initiative demonstrated while in command of a detachment of his section, holding its left flank at Arbre Guernes. This in the battle of the Le Selle River, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Private (First Class) John W. Altmann, Company F. For courage and qualities of leadership displayed while a noncommissioned officer during the period of the battle of Sons De Mer Ridge, and engagements subsequent thereto. This soldier was promoted to be Sergeant, but at his own request was reduced to the ranks as the latter would not mislead him to hold his grade.

Private (First Class) Guiseppe Constantino, Company F. For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated, during which he served as a stretcher bearer.

Giuseppe Debiasso, Company F. For courage and devotion to duty while acting as stretcher bearer under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29-30, 1918, and during the battle of the Selle River, Oct. 17-18, 1918.

Private (First Class) Joseph Mogill, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) Second Gerli, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) John Ward, Company F. For courage and initiative in holding an important position in the attic of a house at Arbre Guernes, France, thereby preventing the occupation of an enemy machine-gun post. This during the battle of Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Glenford Tetsell, Company G. For courage and determination as a company runner to advance messages under fire. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

John F. Cullen, Company G. For gallantry and determination in the evacuation of wounded under fire. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

Private Thomas J. Byrne, Company D. (Citation same as preceding.)

John G. Flanagan, Company I. For gallantry and determination in the removal of a wounded soldier under heavy enemy fire to the rear. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

Osmond G. Glean, Company L. (Citation same as preceding.)

George Wimmer, Company K. For gallantry and zeal when, although wounded himself, he helped three other wounded men to the rear under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Aug. 31, 1918.

105TH INFANTRY.

Colonel Franklin W. Ward. For courage, determination, and thoroughness in personally supervising the ordered dispositions of his regiment under heavy enemy fire and in thick fog in the early morning of Oct. 17, 1918, in the battle of the Selle River.

Lieut. Col. John M. Tree. For courage, cheerfulness, and untiring energy exhibited during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, and in the engagements in which his regiment participated subsequent thereto.

Captain Murray Taylor. For fearlessness, energy, good judgment, and determination manifested during all battles and engagements of his regiment. On the morning of Oct. 17, 1918, the 105th Infantry, having become detached from the regiment in a heavy fog and smoke barrage, this officer succeeded in locating and piecing in their proper position the companies, all of which was done under extremely heavy shell fire and machine-gun fire.

Captain Murray Taylor. For cool and skillful as an instructor during the training period in the United States and in Belgium and France. The excellence and forcefulness of this officer's work, particularly as a bayonet instructor, contributed materially to the aggressive spirit and skilled confidence with the bayonet of the many noncommissioned officers who came under his instruction.

Captain Robert H. Trask. For courage and qualities of leadership displayed while commanding a battalion of his regiment near Arbre Guernes, France, Oct. 18-20, 1918.

Captain James T. Brown. For gallantry, determination and qualities of leadership in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918. After being painfully wounded in the face by a shell fragment, this officer continued in action and later, being gassed, he refused to be evacuated, remaining with his battalion until his regiment was withdrawn from the line on Oct. 20, 1918.

Captain Winslow B. Watson. For courage and determination in the performance of reconnoissance under heavy enemy fire. This near the St. Maurice River, Oct. 20, 1918.

Captain Gerald Lindsay. For courage, gallantry and marked qualities of leadership while a First Lieutenant commanding a company of his regiment in the battle of the Selle River, France, and in the engagements subsequent thereto, until wounded in action Oct. 19, 1918.

Captain William B. Blaisdell. For highly efficient discharge of responsibility, determination and thoroughness of supervision in battle. This officer commanded with skill a battalion of his regiment in the attack on The Knoll, France, Sept. 27, 1918, and on later occasions, killed during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France.

Captain Matthew A. Wilson. For exceptionally meritorious service while in command of Company D, 106th Infantry, during the period July 26-Aug. 6, 1918. This in the Scherpenberg-Dickebusch Lake sector near Mont Kemmel, Belgium.

Captain Leamon C. Brannan. For determined qualities of leadership and courage while a First Lieutenant, effectively leading a combat patrol against the enemy in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Sept. 2, 1918, and for courage and determination displayed in the battle of The Knoll-Guillemont Farm-Quinnemont Farm, France, Sept. 27, 1918.

First Lieutenant Ardmon M. Brandt. For courage, skill and determination repeatedly exhibited in battle while commanding Stokes mortar platoon of his regiment, and for making personal reconnaissance to the extreme front during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918. His effort during this battle was highly successful, noticeably.

First Lieutenant Lee A. Hadley. For courageous attention to the wounded of his detachment during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

First Lieutenant Frank L. Richardson. For fearlessness and unremitting attention to the wounded of his regiment during the battle of the Selle River, France, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Second Lieutenant James L. Maloy, (Deceased.) For gallantry and determination qualities of leadership in continuing in command of his platoon after being wounded. After reaching his objective, it was found that this officer had been wounded five times and died from the effects of same. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Edward M. Ryan. For skilled leadership and courage in leading patrols into the enemy's lines in the vicinity of Mont Kemmel, Belgium, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Kennedy. For gallantry and determination during the battles of The Knoll, Guillemont Farm, Quinnemont Farm, and the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-29, 1918. This officer was a patient and immediately rejoined his command, participating with courage throughout both battles. During the battle of the Selle River, France, Oct. 17-20, 1918, he commanded a company with courage and distinction.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Cleary. For inspiring example and marked qualities of leadership during the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 1918.

Second Lieutenant James Lawrence Gus Connor. For exceptional gallantry while serving as a gas officer. When the front-line trench of his company had come under heavy fire and suffered many casualties and gas shells had set fire to the dugouts in the rear and advanced over the open to supervise the evacuation of the wounded and to reorganize the trench, remaining throughout the barrage and until the advance of the enemy was completely repulsed. This in the front of the Knoll, Guillemont Farm, Quinnemont Farm, France, Sept. 27-29, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Schmidt. For exceptional gallantry and determination in continuing in command of his platoon and reorganizing it after it had suffered many casualties, including wounded, and later, when again wounded, he lay in a shell hole firing his pistol and inspiring his men until struck a third time, when he was carried to the rear. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Sergeant Joseph J. Tracey, Company C. On Sept. 27, 1918, during the battle of the Hindenburg line, he volunteered to be the company runner to an enemy machine-gun nest then engaged in firing on his company. Single-handed and alone, Sergeant Tracey took the two men composing the enemy detachment in a position of disadvantage, bayoneting one and then the other, enabling the prompt advance of his company.

Sergeant Carl J. Peterson, Company C. For courage and qualities of leadership displayed while commanding a platoon in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31, 1918, in which battle he was wounded.

Sergeant Walter Wallace, Company C. For gallantry and qualities of leadership displayed while in command of a platoon of his company during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Sergeant George Albrich, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Sergeant William Mogath, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Sergeant Joseph Koenig, Company F. For exceptional courage and qualities of leadership displayed in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918. On two occasions when his company was stopped by machine-gun fire, he went forward and bombed the enemy machine-gun nests, enabling his company to resume its advance.

Sergeant Clarence R. Blake Lobb, Company F. For exceptional courage, determination and qualities of leadership displayed both in the battle of Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918, and in the battle of the Selle River, Oct. 17, 1918, continuing in the latter engagement after being gassed.

Sergeant Harry Lee Cooper, Company F. For gallantry and devotion to duty in continuing in the attack of his company after being gassed. This in the battle of the Selle River, Oct. 18, 1918.

Sergeant Harry Bath, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Sergeant Dudley D. Causey, Company F. For great gallantry and skilled leadership during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918. His company having been stopped by machine-gun fire in their immediate front, Sergeant Causey crawled forward and, reaching the flank of the machine-gun nest, attacked and killed the two enemy soldiers who were operating the machine gun, making it possible for his company to again advance.

Sergeant Francis L. Larkin, Company L. For great gallantry and qualities of leadership in the attack of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 1918, particularly in going forward alone with a Lewis gun and silencing an enemy machine-gun nest which was holding up the advance of his platoon.

Sergeant Jean A. Griffiths, Company L. For gallantry and determination in rendering first aid to the wounded under heavy shell fire. This in the East Peperinghe line, near Remringhelst, Belgium, July 31, 1918.

Sergeant Edward De Gidzo, Company L. For carrying an important message under enemy observation and fire, although badly burned at the time by mustard gas. This in the Scherpenberg-Mont Kemmel sector, Belgium, Aug. 25, 1918.

Sergeant Lyman Ooely, Company L. After all officers of his company had become casualties, this noncommissioned officer reorganized the platoon and successfully shattered an enemy counterattack. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Sergeant Harry Liddell, Headquarters Company. For courage and skill in handling his thirty-seven-millimeter gun while in action at Dunoid Post, east of Ronssoy, Sept. 2, 1918, and in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

First Sergeant William J. Doherty, Company L. For courage and qualities of leadership while commanding a platoon of his company in the Dickebusch sector near Mont Kemmel, July 28, 1918.

Mess Sergeant John Wilpreadt, Company L. For courage and skill in operation of a Lewis machine gun against a low-flying enemy airplane. This in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31, 1918.

Sergeant Warren Singer, Company G. For courage and skill in making a reconnaissance in advance of his company under heavy machine-gun fire during the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31, 1918.

Sergeant Thomas Maloney, Company G. For courage and qualities of leadership in assuming command of his company and leading it forward after all officers were killed or wounded and until he himself was seriously wounded. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Sergeant Walter H. Crager, Company G. For courage and initiative in successfully leading a combat patrol in the destruction of an enemy machine-gun nest. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Sergeant King T. Hutchinson, Company G. For courage and qualities of leadership displayed under heavy fire even after he himself was wounded. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

Sergeant Lewis H. Neal, Company H. For courage and determination and qualities of leadership displayed during periods of heavy shell fire and gas bombardment. This during the battles of the Selle River and Sons de Mer Ridge, France, Oct. 17-18, 1918.

First Lieutenant Alfred J. Heck. For gallantry and determination in taping the start line of his battalion under heavy enemy fire during the morning of Sept. 27, 1918, in preparation for the attack on The Knoll, Guillemont Farm, Quinnemont Farm, France. This officer was killed later the same morning.

First Lieutenant Gilbert Radkin, (deceased.) For gallantry and determination during attack on the outer defenses of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918, and particularly during a counter attack on position in the attic of a house at Arbre Guernes, France, thereby preventing the occupation of an enemy machine-gun post. This during the battle of Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Glenford Tetsell, Company G. For courage and determination as a company runner to advance messages under fire. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

John F. Cullen, Company G. For gallantry and determination in the evacuation of wounded under fire. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

Private Thomas J. Byrne, Company D. (Citation same as preceding.)

John G. Flanagan, Company I. For gallantry and determination in the removal of a wounded soldier under heavy enemy fire to the rear. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

Osmond G. Glean, Company L. (Citation same as preceding.)

George Wimmer, Company K. For gallantry and zeal when, although wounded himself, he helped three other wounded men to the rear under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Aug. 31, 1918.

First Lieutenant Erdman M. Brandt. For courage and skilled leadership while commanding the one-pounder platoon of his regiment during the battle of The Knoll-Guillemont Farm-Quinnemont Farm, Sept. 27-29, 1918, and during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29-30, 1918. This officer succeeded in silencing important enemy machine-gun posts in both battles and continued in action until wounded, Sept. 30, 1918.

First Lieutenant Erdman M. Brandt. For courage and skilled leadership while commanding the one-pounder platoon of his regiment during the battle of The Knoll-Guillemont Farm-Quinnemont Farm, Sept. 27-29, 1918, and in the engagements in which his regiment participated subsequent thereto.

Captain Murray Taylor. For cool and skillful as an instructor during the training period in the United States and in Belgium and France. The excellence and forcefulness of this officer's work, particularly as a bayonet instructor, contributed materially to the aggressive spirit and skilled confidence with the bayonet of the many noncommissioned officers who came under his instruction.

Captain Robert H. Trask. For courage and qualities of leadership displayed while commanding a battalion of his regiment near Arbre Guernes, France, Oct. 18-20, 1918.

Captain James T. Brown. For gallantry, determination and qualities of leadership in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918. After being painfully wounded in the face by a shell fragment, this officer continued in action and later, being gassed, he refused to be evacuated, remaining with his battalion until his regiment was withdrawn from the line on Oct. 20, 1918.

Captain Winslow B. Watson. For courage and determination in the performance of reconnoissance under heavy enemy fire. This near the St. Maurice River, Oct. 20, 1918.

Captain Gerald Lindsay. For courage, gallantry and marked qualities of leadership while a First Lieutenant commanding a company of his regiment in the battle of the Selle River, France, and in the engagements subsequent thereto, until wounded in action Oct. 19, 1918.

Captain William B. Blaisdell. For highly efficient discharge of responsibility, determination and thoroughness of supervision in battle. This officer commanded with skill a battalion of his regiment in the attack on The Knoll, France, Sept. 27, 1918, and on later occasions, killed during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France.

Captain Matthew A. Wilson. For exceptionally meritorious service while in command of Company D, 106th Infantry, during the period July 26-Aug. 6, 1918. This in the Scherpenberg-Dickebusch Lake sector near Mont Kemmel, Belgium.

Captain Leamon C. Brannan. For determined qualities of leadership and courage while a First Lieutenant, effectively leading a combat patrol against the enemy in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Sept. 2, 1918, and for courage and determination displayed in the battle of The Knoll-Guillemont Farm-Quinnemont Farm, France, Sept. 27, 1918.

First Lieutenant Erdman M. Brandt. For courage, determination and thoroughness in personally supervising the ordered dispositions of his regiment under heavy enemy fire and in thick fog in the early morning of Oct. 17, 1918, in the battle of the Selle River.

First Lieutenant John M. Tree. For courage, cheerfulness, and untiring energy exhibited during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, and in the engagements in which his regiment participated subsequent thereto.

Captain Augustus B. Peasley, O.R.C. For exceptionally efficient and meritorious service as Intelligence Officer of the division during periods of operations in Belgium and in France. The work of this officer was frequently performed under heavy fire in the highest degree, and was of great value by officers of our own and British Armies.

First Lieutenant Herbert C. French. For coolness and courage exhibited on the morning of Sept. 27, 1918, during the preliminary attack on the Hindenburg line, in going forward and examining under fire in large numbers of prisoners in this officer, with little or no rest, continued this work throughout the period of Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1918.

Sergeant Major Albert A. Brassig. For exceptionally meritorious service as secretary and stenographer to the division commander throughout the period of the active operations of the division in Belgium and France. At all times the services of this soldier were characterized by intelligence, loyalty and devotion that was outstanding in the performances of his duties, to continue which he gave up the opportunity to become a commissioned officer through attendance at the officers' training camp.

Sergeant Thomas S. Johnston. For devotion to duty and courage under shellfire frequently demonstrated while driving the division commander's car during the battles and engagements of this division in Belgium and in France.

54TH BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Captain Davis T. Dunbar, For efficient and meritorious service during operations in Belgium and in the vicinity of St. Quentin and the Le Selle River while acting as Adjutant of the 54d Infantry Brigade. The services rendered were of such a worthy character that they merited his promotion, which was recommended, but not received, due to orders from the War Department prohibiting the promotion among the forces abroad after Nov. 11, 1918.

First Lieutenant Frank H. Hill. For faithful and efficient services rendered during the campaigns in Belgium and in the vicinity of St. Quentin and the Le Selle River, while acting as aid to the commanding officer, 54th Infantry Brigade. Arduous duties, often under dangerous enemy fire, were always performed cheerfully and efficiently.

Sergeant Major Harry Pollack. While acting as stenographer and clerk at Brigade Headquarters, he performed his duties most efficiently under most unusual circumstances. During the battle of Ronssoy, the shelter he was working in was partially destroyed, and it was only after several hours' work that he was released. Even under these circumstances he maintained his cheerfulness, coolness, and ability to perform his duties efficiently.

Sergeant George De Haven, For unfailing devotion to duty under all circumstances while acting as chauffeur to the commanding General, 54th Infantry Brigade. He continually displayed exceptional coolness under artillery fire.

105TH INFANTRY.

Major Ransom H. Gillet, For courage and aggressive determination while in command of a battalion of his regiment in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918. A soldier mentioned have charactertized the entire active service of this officer.

Captain Hoomer B. Trumble. For devotion to duty and energetic action in issuing rations and forage to the units of his regiment under heavy enemy fire and adverse road conditions during the several engagements in which the regiment participated.

Captain George W. Pape, Jr. For devotion to duty, courage, and resourcefulness in carrying food and evacuating the wounded of his regiment during the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated.

Captain Stephen H. Efrield. For devotion to duty and thoroughness in the execution of orders during the period of active operations of his regiment in Belgium and France.

Captain John W. Frost. For exceptional energy and zeal in the performance of his duties during active operations, and for courage in battle. Although suffering from gas poisoning, this officer remained on duty with his command throughout the battle of the Le Selle River, France, and the engagements subsequent thereto, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Captain Lewis H. Gilbert. For devotion to duty and courage of active operations of his regiment and for courage and determination, although suffering from gas during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, and the engagements subsequent thereto, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Captain Wesley D. Parker, Company F. For courageous devotion to duty in procuring rations for his company and bringing them to the front line, where he was killed by hostile artillery fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29-30, 1918.

Sergeant George Jones, Company F. For courage and qualities of leadership demonstrated in the battle of the Le Selle River and engagements subsequent thereto, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Sergeant Frank Ryan, Company F. For courage and qualities of leadership during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918. This Sergeant, when his platoon was held up by enemy fire, led a detachment and cleared the enemy post opposing them.

Sergeant Thomas J. O'Brien, Company F. For resourceful leadership in commanding a platoon of his company until wounded, this in the battle of the Le Selle River, Oct. 17, 1918.

Corporal George A. Kalasalli, Company F. For devotion to duty in supplying rations to his company during the battles and engagements in which his unit participated in Belgium and in France.

Corporal Arthur B. Fox, Company F. For courage and determination in leading a patrol which destroyed an enemy machine-gun nest near a railroad embankment near St. Souplet. This in the battle of the Le Selle River, Oct. 17, 1918.

Corporal Wallace J. Woodward, Company F. For courage and determination in the evacuation of wounded until exhausted. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal Owen G. Rice, Company F. For courageous devotion to duty in assisting in the transportation of rations to the extreme front line, resulting in his being severely wounded. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal Charles Gast, Company F. For courage and efficiency displayed in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918. Repeating a countermattack, he personally turned defeat into victory, and placed in action against the enemy a German machine gun. This during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal Charles McGovern, Company F. For courage and skill during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918. When his company was stopped by an enemy machine gun nest, this soldier crawled about and with hand grenades destroyed the nest, killing two of the enemy and capturing the remainder, thus enabling his company to advance.

Corporal Edward J. Murphy, Company F. For courage and devotion to duty frequently demonstrated in battle. Though suffering from a gunshot wound in the shoulder received during the battle of Sons De Mer Ridge, Oct. 18, 1918, remained in charge of his squad until ordered to the rear to have his wound dressed.

Corporal Joseph L. Brady, Company F. For courage and determination while serving as a bugler of his company in carrying important messages under heavy fire in the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated.

Corporal Thomas Connell, Company F. For courage and initiative demonstrated while in command of a detachment of his section, holding its left flank at Arbre Guernes. This in the battle of the Le Selle River, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Private (First Class) John W. Altmann, Company F. For courage and qualities of leadership displayed while a noncommissioned officer during the period of the battle of Sons De Mer Ridge, and engagements subsequent thereto. This soldier was promoted to be Sergeant, but at his own request was reduced to the ranks as the latter would not mislead him to hold his grade.

Private (First Class) Guiseppe Constantino, Company F. For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated, during which he served as a stretcher bearer.

Giuseppe Debiasso, Company F. For courage and devotion to duty while acting as stretcher bearer under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29-30, 1918, and during the battle of the Selle River, Oct. 17-18, 1918.

Private (First Class) Joseph Mogill, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) Second Gerli, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) John Ward, Company F. For courage and initiative in holding an important position in the attic of a house at Arbre Guernes, France, thereby preventing the occupation of an enemy machine-gun post. This during the battle of Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Glenford Tetsell, Company G. For courage and determination as a company runner to advance messages under fire. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

John F. Cullen, Company G. For gallantry and determination in the evacuation of wounded under fire. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

Private Thomas J. Byrne, Company D. (Citation same as preceding.)

John G. Flanagan, Company I. For gallantry and determination in the removal of a wounded soldier under heavy enemy fire to the rear. This near Mont Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

Osmond G. Glean, Company L. (Citation same as preceding.)

George Wimmer, Company K. For gallantry and zeal when, although wounded himself, he helped three other wounded men to the rear under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Aug. 31, 1918.

First Lieutenant Erdman M. Brandt. For courage and skilled leadership while commanding the one-pounder platoon of his regiment during the battle of The Knoll-Guillemont Farm-Quinnemont Farm, Sept. 27-29, 1918, and in the engagements in which his regiment participated subsequent thereto.

First Lieutenant Leo A. Hadley. For courageous attention to the wounded of his detachment during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

First Lieutenant Frank L. Richardson. For fearlessness and unremitting attention to the wounded of his regiment during the battle of the Selle River, France, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Second Lieutenant James L. Maloy, (Deceased.) For gallantry and determination qualities of leadership in continuing in command of his platoon after being wounded. After reaching his objective, it was found that this officer had been wounded five times and died from the effects of same. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Edward M. Ryan. For skilled leadership and courage in leading patrols into the enemy's lines in the vicinity of Mont Kemmel, Belgium, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Kennedy. For gallantry and determination during the battles of The Knoll, Guillemont Farm, Quinnemont Farm, and the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-29, 1918. This officer was a patient and immediately rejoined his command, participating with courage throughout both battles. During the battle of the Selle River, France, Oct. 17-20, 1918, he commanded a company with courage and distinction.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Cleary. For inspiring example and marked qualities of leadership during the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 1918.

Second Lieutenant James Lawrence Gus Connor. For exceptional gallantry while serving as a gas officer. When the front-line trench of his company had come under heavy fire and suffered many casualties and gas shells had set fire to the dugouts in the rear and advanced over the open to supervise the evacuation of the wounded and to reorganize the trench, remaining throughout the barrage and until the advance of the enemy was completely repulsed. This in the trench system near Mont Kemmel, July 31, 1918.

Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Schmidt. For exceptional gallantry and determination in continuing in command of his platoon and reorganizing it after it had suffered many casualties, including wounded, and later, when again wounded, he lay in a shell hole firing his pistol and inspiring his men until struck a third time, when he was carried to the rear. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Sergeant Joseph J. Tracey, Company C. On Sept. 27, 1918, during the battle of the Hindenburg line, he volunteered to be the company runner to an enemy machine-gun nest then engaged in firing on his company. Single-handed and alone, Sergeant Tracey took the two men composing the enemy detachment in a position of disadvantage, bayoneting one and then the other, enabling the prompt advance of his company.

Sergeant Carl J. Peterson, Company C. For courage and qualities of leadership displayed while commanding a platoon in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31, 1918, in which battle he was wounded.

Sergeant Walter Wallace, Company C. For gallantry and qualities of leadership displayed while in command of a platoon of his company until killed. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Sergeant George Albrich, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Sergeant William Mogath, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Sergeant Joseph Koenig, Company F. For exceptional courage and qualities of leadership displayed in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918. On two occasions when his company was stopped by machine-gun fire, he went forward and bombed the enemy machine-gun nests, enabling his company to resume its advance.

Sergeant Clarence R. Blake Lobb, Company F. For exceptional courage, determination and qualities of leadership displayed both in the battle of Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918, and in the battle of the Selle River, Oct. 17, 1918, continuing in the latter engagement after being gassed.

Sergeant Harry Bath, Company F. (Citation same as preceding.)

Sergeant Dudley D. Causey, Company F. For great gallantry and skilled leadership during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918. His company having been stopped by machine-gun fire in their immediate front, Sergeant Causey crawled forward and, reaching the flank of the machine-gun nest, attacked and killed the two enemy soldiers who were operating the machine gun, making it possible for his company to again advance.

Sergeant Francis L. Larkin, Company L. For great gallantry and qualities of leadership in the attack of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 1918, particularly in going forward alone with a Lewis gun and silencing an enemy machine-gun nest which was holding up the advance of his platoon.

Sergeant Jean A. Griffiths, Company L. For gallantry and determination in rendering first aid to the wounded under heavy shell fire. This in the East Peperinghe line, near Remringhelst, Belgium, July 31, 1918.

Sergeant Edward De Gidzo, Company L. For carrying an important message under enemy observation and fire, although badly burned at the time by mustard gas. This in the Scherpenberg-Mont Kemmel sector, Belgium, Aug. 25, 1918.

Sergeant Lyman Ooely, Company L. After all officers of his company had become casualties, this noncommissioned officer reorganized the platoon and successfully shattered an enemy counterattack. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Sergeant Harry Liddell, Headquarters Company. For courage and skill in handling his thirty-seven-millimeter gun while in action

CASUALTIES REPORTED TOTAL 278,116

Latest Lists Contain the Names of 7 Killed in Action, 7 Dead of Wounds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Four army casualty lists, containing 230 names, were issued by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 272,261, including 4,504 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 5,856. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 278,116.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 7 killed in action, 7 died of wounds, 10 died of accident, 72 died of disease, 69 wounded slightly, 45 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 20 wounded severely.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 15.	Total.
Killed in action	31,440	7	31,447
Lost at sea	192		192
Died of wounds	13,320	7	13,327
Died of accident	3,314	10	3,324
Died of disease	21,139	72	21,211
Total	69,545	96	69,641
Wounded	191,586	134	191,720
Missing	6,096	..	6,096
Total	267,227	230	267,757

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Musc. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

AARENSON, H., 21 Jefferson Av., Bkln.(WL)
ADAMS, H. G., 283 E. 3d St., Bklyn..(WL)
ALBANESE, J., 77 Market St., J.....(WL)
BENNETT, J. A., 240 W. 64th St.—Sgt.(WL)
BRADY, F. J., 829 E. 39th St.—Corp..(WL)
DOUGHERTY, C. I., 748 E. 178th St..(DA)
FREDERICK, S., 9 Avenue B.....(WU)
LEDER, M.M., 114 South St., Jamaica..(WU)
MAHLUCK, M. E., 251 W. 93d St.—Sgt.(WL)
MODES, F., 88 Funtine St., Jamaica—
Capt.....(DD)
SCHWAM, M. I., 2,023 86th St., Bklyn.(DD)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

BAILEY, JOSEPH L., Addison—Corp...(WL)
BOWERS, EARL G., Rome—Cook.....(WL)
BRIGGS, ALVIN, South Edwards.....(WU)
CRISCI, VINCENZO, New Windsor.....(WL)
DANIELS, OLIVER, Canton.....(WU)
FULLER, CLARENCE, Solvay.....(WU)
HEIDT, JOHN B., Glendale.....(WU)
HUNT, ROMER, Syracuse.....(WS)
JOHNSON, CHARLES, Castleton—Sgt..(WS)
OTTO, CLARENCE J., Oneonta.....(WS)
RISS, EMIL, CHARLES, Saugerties.....(DD)
SAZINUS, EDWARD, Solvay.....(WU)
SCHINDLER, LEROY J., New Bremen..(WS)
WACKFORD, C. VAN B., Oxford—Corp..(DD)
WALL, HARRY M., Auburn.....(DD)
WHITNEY, HAROLD C., Malone.....(DD)

ALABAMA.

RHODES, R.L., Greensboro—Master Eng.(DD)
SAWYER, JOHN C., Roy.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

BARD, ROBERT, Grannis.....(DD)
KEYS, CLYDE, Bruno.....(DW)
SAWYER, D. W., Bluntwood.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

CRAWFORD, CHARLIE, Hanford.....(DA)
OBERG, NYE G., Riverside—Sgt.....(DD)

COLORADO.

SULLIVAN, ELMER M., Pueblo.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

ACKERMAN, W. H., New Haven.....(WL)
BERLIN, GEORGE H., Hartford—Sgt...(WL)
CRAGNOLI, STANLEY, Derby.....(WU)
McCORMICK, JOHN G., Hartford—Sgt.(WL)
SULLIVAN, J. R., New Haven.....(DW)

DELAWARE.

HADJIMICHEL, P., Wilmington—Wagn.(DD)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RODGERS, W. M., Washington—Sgt....(DD)
WILLINGHAM, R.L., Washington—Mch.(DA)

GEORGIA.

SMITH, T. A., Rochelle—Wagn.....(DD)
STEPHENS, W. T., Sandersonville....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

ANDREEN, M. L., Woodhull—Corp.....(DD)
CRILAND, A., Cornland—Corp.....(DD)
DINNO, FRANK, Chicago.....(DW)
KUHL, WALTER B., Galena.....(KA)
THOMPSON, EDWARD, Joliet.....(DD)

INDIANA.

DEMAREE, EMMETT, Madison—Corp..(DD)
WILLMS, EMIL R., Indianapolis.....(DD)

IOWA.

BUMP, ORVILLE E., Iowa Falls—Corp.(DD)
CHOFEK, R. L. W., Iowa City—Sgt..(DD)
HERNEY, CARL J., Fort Dodge.....(DD)
VANHOY, T., Marshalltown—Corp.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

BIRCH, ED, Hosston.....(DD)
SANO, JOSEPH, Brickway.....(DD)
WHITMEYER, SIDNEY, Lafayette—
Master Eng.....(DD)

MAINE.

DENNISON, KILBY S., Portland—Sgt..(DD)
HALL, JAMES P., Topsham—Wagn.....(DD)
HODSON, CECIL H., West Eden—Sgt..(DD)

MARYLAND.

GILDART, R. C., Annapolis—Lt. Col...(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

ASHE, ANTHONY D., Fleeting Hills....(DD)
FLYNN, GEORGE M., Brockton.....(KA)
HARTSHORN, C. G., Reading—Sgt.....(DD)
NONNAN, T. E., Lynn—Chauffeur.....(DD)
ROSS, H. E., Mattapan—Chauffeur.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

ADAMS, JOHN F., Detroit.....(DD)
LINDSAY, BERT A., Monroe.....(KA)
PAWLAK, JOSEPH, Detroit.....(KA)
RAYMOND, FRANK E., Wallaceville..(DD)
RUTH, FRANK J., Detroit.....(KA)
SAXE, C. E., Hermonsville—Sgt.....(DD)
SMITH, HARRY E., Quincy—Wagn.....(DD)
STARR, LEE T., Three Oaks.....(DD)
WORDEN, AREA C., Munger.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, Annandale...(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

WARD, BEN, Terry.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

ARNUSKY, R. M., Kansas City.....(DA)
CRAFMAN, EARL, Adrian—Sgt.....(DD)
REYD, RUPERT C., Kahoka.....(DD)

NEVADA.

McCALL, GEORGE L., Fallon—Sgt.....(DD)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SUPERNOR, F.A., East Andover—Corp.(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

ADAMS, A. F., Kearny—Corp.....(WL)
BAGGER, ALAN, Perth Amboy—Sgt..(WL)
DE LECCE, FRANK G., Camden.....(DD)
HOLDEN, GEORGE W., Hoboken.....(WU)
HOUSTON, S. C., Haworth—Corp.....(KA)
SMALL, ARTHUR L., Trenton.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

WEEKS, LEWIS D., Jud.....(DA)

OHIO.

SEVELHEIMER, FRANKLIN, Malinta..(DD)
OATIS, WILLIAM C., Smyrna—Capt..(DD)
HARRIS, LEROY, Hubbard.....(DA)
RICHARDSON, A. S., Cuyahoga Falls..(DD)
ROBINSON, C. C., Cincinnati—Sgt.....(DD)
SMITH, CARL W., Mingo Junction—Lt..(DD)
TRUDE, ALFRED W., Cleveland.....(DA)

OREGON.

ANDERSON, L.E., Ranier—Master Eng.(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLSHOUSE, C. P., Brookville.....(DD)
CALLAHAN, JAMES M., Philadelphia..(DW)
COLEMAN, FRED D., Falls Creek.....(DA)
FLANAGAN, P. J., Pittsburgh—Wagn..(DD)
KASPARAITI, ANTHONY, Philadelphia..(DW)
QUINN, J. D., Greensburg—Corp.....(DD)
WALTHOUR, RAYMOND, Vandergrift..(DD)
WANANAKER, M. A., Emerald—Wagn..(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BRYANT, JAMES L., Columbia—Maj..(DD)
HOLLOWELL, J. W., Columbia—Corp..(DD)

TENNESSEE.

BOWLING, EDWARD W., Clinton.....(DA)

TEXAS.

ARCHER, PRESTON, Timpson.....(DD)
CUNNINGHAM, R. L., Denton—Sgt.....(DD)

UTAH.

AUSTIN, ROY L., Salt Lake City.....(DW)
PARKER, L. E., Richfield—Mech.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

LAWSON, ENOCH, Bristol—Sgt.....(DW)
WYATT, WALTER H., Mount Airy.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

HEMPHILL, C. J., Auburn—Lt.....(DD)

WISCONSIN.

ABICHT, GEORGE, La Crosse.....(KA)
SEVERSON, HARRY G., Patsan.....(DD)
SOUTHWELL, JAMES, Racine.....(DD)

IRELAND.

COGHLAN, W. J., Westmeath—Lt.....(DA)

ITALY.

RECINA, ORANTO, Ortucchio, Province
Abruzzo .....(DD)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ROBERTSON, VERNON, Buting.....(DD)

PORTO RICO.

EDWARDS, A. B., San Juan—Sgt.....(DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now	Prev. Rptd.
BRADY, G. F., Van Sicklen Station, Coney Island	(RD)	(MA)
EARL, W. C., 1,103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
HUGHES, J., 464 W. 50th St.	(WU)	(DW)
LANDON, J. H. G., 407 E. 56th St., Brooklyn—Corp.	(DW)	(WU)
LONGO, M., 4 Hamilton Pl.	(WU)	(MA)
MORAN, J. J., 439 W. 54th St.	(KA)	(MA)
RANDAZZO, A., 56 Morrell St., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
ROZANO, A., 81 Myrtle Av., Corona	(WU)	(MA)

ANOTHER PART OF NEW YORK STATE.

PHILLIPS, MILES P., Amsterdam—Lt. .....(RD) (DW)

OTHER STATES.

ANDERSON, ADOLPH, Olson, Minn.—Corp. .....(RD) (DD)
BRUCE, J. F., Everett, Wash. .....(RD) (KA)
CAGNE, O., Berlin, N. H.—Corp. .....(RD) (DD)
CARLSON, T., Tacoma, Wash. .....(KA) (D)
CLARK, F. C., Philadelphia, Penn. .....(WL) (DW)
DAVEY, HARRY, Akron, Iowa .....(KA) (D)
DUNN, T. J., Paterson, N. J. .....(DD) (MA)
GROSS, C. L., Ada, Okla. .....(WS) (MA)
JOHNSON, H., Sunnsboinn, Pittsburg, Sweden—Corp. .....(KA) (D)
KNOBE, W. E., Fall City, Neb.—Corp. .....(D) (MA)
LUBIT, M. R., Baldwin, Iowa .....(RD) (DD)
McPHILLIPS, E., Derryea, Penn.—Corp. .....(KA) (D)
MALONE, C. W., Sallis, Miss. .....(WU) (MA)
MILLER, M. A., Wyloff, Minn.—Lt. .....(WU) (KA)
MONTOYA, J. C., Santa Fe, N. M. .....(KA) (MA)
MURTHA, J., Camden, N. J. .....(KA) (D)
NEAL, A., Lindale, Ga. .....(WU) (MA)
NOLTE, C. H., Quincy, Ill. .....(KA) (WU)
NOVOTNY, W., Jackson, Wis. .....(KA) (MA)
OBREMSKI, W. F., Cleveland, O. .....(WU) (DW)
ROSA, J., Artesia, N. M. .....(KA) (MA)
VIE, OLIVER, St. Louis, Mo. .....(KA) (MA)
WEIGENT, F., La Crosse, Wis. .....(RD) (DW)

Red Cross Dead Letter List.

The American Red Cross Casualty Bureau, 20 East Thirty-eighth Street, issues the following list of undelivered soldier letters:

Adronja, Mark G., General Delivery, New York City—Mrs. Dmuica Zruovia, at Belenika, Dalmatia, Gulf of Cattaro.
Cappal, Mrs. Gertrude, Post Office Box 77, Hoboken, N. J.—Private Joseph Trese, 311th Engineers, Co. D.
Gordon, Miss Stella, 21 East 36th St., New York City—Alfonso Naddeo.
Gray, Mrs. Mabel, 501 West 180th St., New York City—Corporal Carl Gray, Co. K, 365th Infantry.
Hynes, Mrs. Katherine, 105 West 104th St., New York City—Michael Boney.
Katalas, Tassos, 542 West 29th St., New York City—Private George Katalas, Co. L, 23d Infantry.
Kinnes, Alexander, New York City—William Kinnes, Co. F, 109th Infantry.
Kryny, Mrs. Helen, care Volinets, 95 Madison St., New York City—Michael Kryny, Reserve Hospital No. 16, K. K. Besteeks (District) 12, Vienna.
Lesbier, Mrs. Lillie, 531 East 48th St., New York City—Joseph Lesbier.
Margolies, Mrs. Lavina, 632 East 80th St., New York City—Rex P. Rice.
Mufson, Mr. Martin, 556 West 46th St., New York City—John P. Collins.
Sellekson, Mrs. Rebecca, 161 East 180th St., New York City—Private Samuel Sellekson, 1st or 2d Co., 161st Depot Brigade.
Sellers, Mr. Bennie, 68 East 130th St., New York City—Max Seller.
Sherity, Mr. Edward W., 13-21 Park Row, New York City—Private Charles Hoffman.
Stamper, Miss Lee, 1,190 Avenue A, New York City—Private Joseph Scherino.
Voyse, Mr. John—Private John Riccardi.
Wagner, Mrs. Katie, 1,322 Simpson St., New York City—Private Leland Wagner, Battery D, 76th Field Artillery.
Wallach, Mrs. Samuel, 2 Park St., New York City—Private Samuel Shultz.
Wright, Mr. Frank J., 167 Chester St., New York City—Private Fred J. Wright, 306th Div. Am. Train.
Wyse, Dr. Alfred G., 806 West 177th St., or American Bureau of Foreign Trade, 417 Lexington Av., New York City.

The above should call at the Casualty Bureau of the American Red Cross, New York County Chapter, 20 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, giving their present addresses, so that these may be forwarded to Washington.

Letters From Enemy Countries.

Letters from enemy countries for the following persons are being held by the Bronx County Chapter, American Red Cross, and may be had by applying at that office, 161st Street and Third Avenue, The Bronx:

Fritz Fisher, 920 St. John's Avenue.
Miss Elsa Korber, 1,150 Feller Avenue.
Frederich Teuschern, 485 East 158th Street.
Oscar Frankl, 984 Longwood Avenue.
Michael Pfeiffer, 806 Trimood Avenue.
Miss Elly Bauchen, 164 West 147th Street.
William Feldmann, 290 St. Ann's Avenue.
Josef Fischer, 515 Sauer Boulevard.
Miss Gertrude Matthias, 416 East 150th Street.
Friedrich Buss, 986 Faem Street.
Isidor Roth, 650 Prospect Avenue.
Heiman Laster, 1,985 Brook Avenue.
George Andras, 1,523 Brook Avenue.
Isidor Kaufmann, 939 Jackson Avenue.
Armin Berger, 970 Simpson Street.
Margarete Bohneke, 953 Walton Avenue.
Benjamin Greenblatt, 643 East 139th Street.
A. E. Stern, 1,345 Washington Avenue.
Hugo Weber, 1,027 Tiffany Street.
Miss Anna Bagossy, care Alexander Kirsg, 747 Southern Boulevard.
M. Goodman, 998 Longwood Avenue.
Robert Green, 1,012 Simpson Street.
Louis Gross, 1,979 Simpson Street.
Robert R. Wachs, 237 Willis Avenue.
Ernst Bauer, care Mrs. Grieve, 1,347 Intervale Avenue.
Hellmuth Bonnenburg, 536 East 163d Street.
Malvin Steiner, 837 Jackson Street.
Abraham Chorap, 214 Simpson Street.
Messrs. Walter and Johannes Felix Sacksa, 1,230 Brook Avenue.
Max Borner, 671 Courtland Avenue.
Miss Elisabeth Ermau, 1,220 Brook Avenue.

FRENCH REFUGEES CLAD IN TATTERS

Red Cross Report Shows Natives of Devastated Area Need Clothing Most.

WILL LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

Drive to be Made Beginning March 24, to Get 10,000 Tons for War Victims.

Walter Jennings, Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, made public yesterday an extract from an official report of Red Cross investigators abroad, stating that the need for clothing among hundreds of thousands of refugees in France is even more imperative than food. The report was prepared by fifty investigators working among 260,000 refugees gathered in, and about Paris. The report says:

"Most of the refugee families manage to nourish themselves on the Government allowance and their small wages, but they are by no means able to clothe themselves. As the present prices of clothing in France are prohibitive, the need for this kind of assistance is obvious. Accordingly, we decided to give food only when special nourishment was ordered by a physician, but to continue to look after the clothing need as imperative.

"It is estimated that the German invasion of France and Belgium made wanderers of 1,260,000 formerly happy country people of these countries.

"Now that the conflict is over and the occupied territories of France and Belgium have been liberated, these refugees are hastening back to their former homes in large numbers. They have no thought of the ruins, the cold weather, or their condition as regards sufficient clothing, only the longing to get back to their homes occupies their minds.

"In passing their ruined villages and towns, they can be seen standing in the doorways of houses which have for their roofs nothing but a sheet of canvas which sags under the weight of the snow. Smoke curls up from a hole in the ground, and investigation of its source discloses a family of four huddled about a fire in the cellar of a completely wrecked home. The children wear old blankets, and the parents work and sleep in a ragged patchwork of costumes."

To supply the people of France as well as other liberated allied countries with clothing, New York County Chapter will open a campaign on March 24 and continue it throughout that week. All other chapters in the United States will conduct a drive at the same time, the total quantity sought for the country being 10,000 tons.

Collection stations will be opened in all parts of the city to receive donations of cast-off apparel.

The following gifts of $300 or more were acknowledged last week by these committees:

FATHERLESS OF FRANCE.

Volunteer Committee, City Club	$7,127
Miscellaneous gifts	2,962
Sixty renewals	2,100
Anonymous	1,000
Boys' High School, Brooklyn	533
Class Committee	521
Schools	520
J. E. Barker and Co., Jamaica	500
Clubs and other organizations	370
Red Cross, U. S. S. Connecticut	350
U. S. Service	320
Mrs. C. O. Kline and Miss Whittemore	319
Allegro Worsted Co. and Mrs. Mac Neill	310
Mrs. W. Fenley and Friends, Asheville	114
Mrs. E. V. Haley and Mrs. A. Chase	300
Commercial High School, Brooklyn, and R. Thomas	300
Mrs. Bayard Cutting and W. Bayard	300
J. S. Van Wagel, Jr., and Another	300
Hewelyn Park Knitting Unit	300
Business firms and office employes	300
Mrs. Alison Phelps Stokes and A. B. C.	300
Dr. Henry van Dyke and S. H. Lescombe	300

N. Y. COUNTY RED CROSS.

College of City N. Y.	$1,700
Barnard School for Girls	1,000
Various gifts	370

DUNYEA WAR RELIEF.

Mrs. S. C. Millett	$2,300
Miscellaneous gifts	400

RECORDS NATIONAL FUND.

Mrs. James McLean	$1,000
Various gifts	225

FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED.

The Donation Shop	$1,941
Chicago Committee	870
New England Committee	535
Wilmington Committee	300
Mrs. Charles M. Chapin	300
Clifton Springs War Chest	300
Mrs. W. A. White	250
Miscellaneous gifts	1,971

FREE MILK FOR FRANCE.

The Veltin School	$1,000
Headquarters gift	500
Various gifts	499

COMMITTEE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Cincinnati War Chest	$6,106
Albany, N. Y., War Chest	3,000
Cincinnati Committee	3,250
Various gifts	1,220
Portland, Ore., Committee	329
Dover, Ohio, War Chest	300
Butterick Publishing Co.	279
John Wiley	250
New York Committee	200

SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Motherhood Club, Hartford, Conn.	$515
A friend	300
Various gifts	273

FOOD FOR FRANCE FUND.

Waterbury, Conn., Committee	$400
Various gifts	313

SERBIAN AID FUND.

Refugees Relief Fund	$2,000
Clothing Committee	1,200
Mrs. Barrett Browning	418
McKeesport, Penn., War Chest	375
Dayton, Ohio War Chest	300
R. F. Schwarzenbach	300
Oglesby, Ill., Patriotic League	300
Mrs. Emma Poole	260
Art Alliance and others	244
Frederick Strauss and others	245

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF.

Utica War Chest Association	$10,000
Ashtabula War Council	250
Cincinnati War Chest	500
Clifton Springs War Chest	300

POLISH VICTIMS' RELIEF FUND.

Aurora Patriots' Committee	$400
J. S. Towne	300
Various Gifts	845

Appeal for Italian Orphans.

A special appeal for the war orphans of Italy is made by the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America, the reports of distress among the Italian children being confirmed in successive letters received from Rome. The need of food is particularly urgent, and, especially in the rural districts, influenza has made great ravages. Signor Giolitti of Genoa, son of the former Prime Minister of Italy, recently stated that seven-tenths of the cattle of the country were slaughtered for food during the war, thus reducing the milk supply to an alarming extent. During February the New York Committee shipped $10,000 worth of dry milk for use in the devastated districts, and it is hoped to continue this policy as funds are available. About $30,000 has been cabled to Rome since the 25th of February. The committee began its work on the 1st of June, 1918, and its resources have reached a total of $79,628.33, with $6,000 more promised.

Many war chests throughout the country have responded to the appeal of the committee, and more is expected from these sources. The Utica War Chest Association last week sent $10,000, and [illegible] have been accepted for the fund, and still the needs in Italy are so great that the committee has determined to make another appeal. It is estimated that there are 200,000 children who have been left without parents, or with but one, by reason of the great losses suffered by Italy in killed, wounded, and prisoners; for in many cases the returned prisoners are virtually wounded for life because of cruel treatment while in the hands of the Austrians.

As the committee's resources include a Sustaining Fund, the general contributions go to Italy without deduction. Contributions should be made in check drawn to the order of S. Reading Bertron, Treasurer, and sent to Robert Underwood Johnson, President of the New York committee, Italian War Relief Fund of America, Room 2611, 347 Madison Avenue.

Helping French Orphans.

Miss Luisita Leland, Chairman of the New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, which fund is caring for thousands of French war orphans, has received the following letter from a French woman who is investigating the orphan situation for the committee:

Paris, Feb. 1, 1919.

Dear Miss Leland: It is always a very great pleasure to hear from you, and to do any work that you may desire me to carry out for you. * * * I am just back from seeing your godchild and her mother, of whom you wrote me; I found Mme. Dutrant in far less good surroundings than when I last saw the poor woman; since the signing of the armistice the factory in which she worked on soldiers' equipment has been shut down, thus cutting off entirely the little extra which she was able to make; she has had to give up her nice little home and is living in a tiny room, so small that she can only put in a single bed, in which she and little Jeanne sleep; the room is too small to allow of a cooking stove, so they have to get their meals where they can, outside, which is discouraging and expensive. Jeanne is at school all day, and her mother gets odd jobs at scrubbing, and says that if it were not for what you send her she and her child would starve. She is so intensely grateful to you, and I do not hesitate to assure you that she is a most worthy object for your interest. This is typical of all I find in my investigations. The fate of the women and children seems to grow worse every day. We are doing all we can, but it is not easy to work in a country so demoralized physically by war. Those outside our country do not understand the various complications that hamper us. The irregular train service makes the work of investigating cases and reporting them to the Paris office difficult and slow. And all the poor people of the devastated regions—the four almost annihilated departments of the Somme, Aisne, Meuse, and Nord—who have been moved hither and yon, and are now drifting back to find their homes a dust heap and their fields destroyed, the soil poisoned by gas and death, the wells polluted, and not a tool with which to work, even when they are permitted by the military to do so—all the risk from unexploded bombs and mines is fearful. * * * Alas, no, it cannot yet be said that hunger is not a pressing enemy to hundreds of thousands of the little children of France, whose sufferings can be fairly guessed by the answer of a little girl, when urged to eat: "Thank you, madame, you are very kind, but I ate yesterday morning." Believe me, dear Miss Leland, the need is terrible and instant, and I beg that you will tell this to all our friends that they do not relax their efforts for the orphans. I, who am in the midst of it, know of what I speak. * * * Very sincerely yours,

* * * * * * *

Committee of Investigation.

"The writer of the letter," said Miss Leland, "is a well-known Frenchwoman, who lost both of her own sons in the war. She is now devoting her life to the care of and the investigation of the condition of the orphans of French soldiers."

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions—Last Week.	Total to Date.
American Committee for Devastated France	16 East 39th St.	Dr. A. C. Humphreys	$14,034	$388,907
Am. Fund for French Wounded, Inc.	6 East 61st St.	Mrs. W. P. Bliss	5,268	444,727
American Com. for Training French Maimed	Biltmore Hotel	Mrs. E. L. Baylies	586	440,945
American Women's Hospitals	637 Madison Av.	Sue Radcliff, M. D.	3,842	314,561
American Students' Committee	107 East 37th St.	H. R. Sedgwick	275	132,484
Christian Relief in France and Belgium	105 East 22d St.	Alfred E. Kimball	200	159,157
Duryea War Relief	9 East 30th St.	Charles E. Warren	1,665	227,364
Fatherless Children of France	140 Broadway		15,084	798,118
Food for France	10 East 58th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	713	153,428
Free Milk for France	675 Fifth Av.	Henry E. Cooper	2,448	114,948
Italian War Relief Fund	347 Madison Av.	S. R. Bertron	11,042	79,628
Lafayette Fund	Vanderbilt Hotel	Francis Roche	1,000	367,630
Polish Children's Relief Fund	27 East 39th St.	Mrs. E. L. Satterlee	1,789	"54,427
Polish Victims' Relief Fund	33 West 42d St.	F. A. Vanderlip	1,245	1,173,122
Secour National Committee	16 East 47th St.	Mrs. Whitney Warren	1,628	593,650
Serbian Aid Fund	1 Madison Av.	O. T. Bannard	10,033	195,422
Serbian Relief Committee	70 Fifth Av.	M. H. Cogeshall	1,087	490,701
Stage Women's War Relief	366 Fifth Av.	Mrs. Shelley Hull	222	194,653
War Babies' Cradle	42 Broadway	Mrs. J. S. Bache	113	24,737

GEN. O'RYAN CITES 483 FOR GALLANTRY

Continued from Preceding Page.

tack on an enemy machine gun post, during which he was killed; this in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Smith D. Sanders, Co. F. For courage and inspiring example in continuing in the attack of his company after being twice wounded; this in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Arthur E. Petson, Co. B. For courage and determination in holding his Lewis gun post in the advanced line after other members of his detachment had been passed, this near St. Souplet, France, Oct. 14, 1918.

Adolphus Bennett, Co. M. For great gallantry and determination in evacuating wounded, continuing after being himself wounded; in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, Sept. 29 and 30, 1918.

Phillipo Angelioti, Co. M. For exceptional courage and determination in assaulting enemy machine gun nests and capturing or killing their occupants; this in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Raymond L. Halle, Co. M. For making a personal reconnoissance to the enemy lines under heavy fire in the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

John J. McGrath, Co. F. For courage and determination in aiding in the destruction of an enemy machine gun nest; this in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France, Sept. 29 and 30, 1918.

Wilson F. Kilmer, (First Class,) Co. E. For courage and determination in evacuating wounded under heavy enemy shell and machine-gun fire; this in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918. The following day this soldier suffered the loss of his right leg.

William Knight, (First Class,) Co. M. For courage and determination in attacking an enemy machine gun nest, using a Lewis gun as an automatic rifle; this in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

George A. Cole, (First Class,) Co. H. For holding as important advanced post with his Lewis gun for a period of twenty-four hours; this under heavy fire in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30, 1918.

Allen L. Eggleston, (First Class,) Co. H, (deceased.) For great gallantry and inspiring example frequently demonstrated until killed in action; this in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Charles E. Erskine, (First Class,) Co. H. For courageous example and devotion to duty in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Dyaco, Sept. 29-30, 1918, and at St. Souplet, France, Oct. 14, 1918.

104TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

First Lieut. Clarence E. Hancock. For conspicuous qualities of leadership and courage in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, Oct. 18, 1918, in making personal reconnoissance, successfully placing his machine guns and establishing and maintaining liaison with adjoining units under heavy enemy fire.

Sergt. Edward J. Haas, Co. B. For qualities of leadership and courage while commanding a platoon of his company in the battle of Jonc de Mer Ridge, France, Oct. 18, 1918.

Corporal Whitman E. Allen, Co. B. For courage and determination in successfully conducting a ration party at night through heavy enemy fire to the forward position of his company, this on the night of Aug. 16, 1918, in the vicinity of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium.

Corporal Grant McDonald, Co. H. For conspicuous courage and determination in successfully maintaining machine gun position for a period of six days in the extreme front line under heavy fire; this in front of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, August, 1918.

Corporal Kenneth E. Robb, Co. A. For courage and determination exhibited when an enemy shell dismounted his machine gun. Corporal Robb promptly repaired and remounted the gun under heavy enemy fire; this on the night of Aug. 18, 1918, in the vicinity of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium.

Richard E. Funk, Co. A. For gallantry on the night of Aug. 14, 1918, in the vicinity of Mt. Kemmel, Belgium. After being severely wounded, this soldier refused attention until other wounded about him had been cared for.

Robert M. Leveridge, Co. A. (deceased.) For gallantry in returning under heavy shell fire to locate two men of his section who had become separated therefrom during the relief. Having returned with the men, Private Leveridge was shortly thereafter fatally wounded; but protested against receiving attention until other wounded had received first aid.

Sergt. Bert Hartman, Co. B. For repeated demonstrations of conspicuous zeal and courage under heavy enemy fire in making reconnoissance and carrying messages during operations east of Arbre Guernon, France, Oct. 18, 1918.

Anthony Orlick, Co. B. For qualities of leadership, zeal, and courage in effectively reorganizing a Lewis gun party and conducting it forward to the command after it had come under enemy artillery fire. This on the night of Aug. 16, 1918, in the vicinity of Mount Kemmel, Belgium.

Raymond S. Gullifeyle, Co. B. For zeal and determination after being knocked down and slightly gassed by shell fire in continuing to man his machine gun during a repulse of an enemy raid. This in the vicinity of Mount Kemmel, Belgium, Aug. 16, 1918.

Frank Thomas, Co. A. (deceased.) For courage and determination in rescuing wounded under heavy enemy fire. This in the vicinity of the Scherpenberg, Belgium, Aug. 17, 1918.

Arthur V. Ward, Co. A. For zeal and courage and determination in promptly resuming and continuing on duty at his machine-gun post after the explosion of an enemy shell had destroyed the tripod of the gun and rendered him temporarily unconscious. This in the vicinity of Mount Kemmel, Belgium, Aug. 18, 1918.

105TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Captain Stanton Whitney. For courage and determination under fire and for qualities of skilled leadership frequently demonstrated in battles and engagements in which his battalion participated in Belgium and in France.

Captain Knowlton Durham. For courage and devotion to duty while a First Lieutenant of his company in maintaining communications during the battles in Belgium and in France.

Captain Stanton Durham. While First Lieutenant and Battalion Intelligence and Signal Officer for displaying exceptional courage and determination under fire in the maintenance of lines of communication during the battle of the Hindenburg Line, Sept. 27-30, 1918, and later for similar service during the battle of the Le Selle River, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Captain Lucius H. Bigelow. For exceptional courage and efficiency in leadership while in command of a company of his battalion in maintaining barrage fire during which time many of his men were killed or wounded.

Captain Louis H. Pickett. For aggressive leadership and courage in pushing the machine guns of his company forward during the battle of the Le Selle River and the subsequent engagements east of Arbre Guernon, France, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

First Lieut. Robert H. Allen, Co. B. For courage and qualities of leadership demonstrated while in command of his company at a time when the company had sustained heavy casualties from enemy shell fire. This in the battle of the Le Selle River, Oct. 17, 1918.

First Lieut. Alwyn Ball, M. For determined courage and qualities of skilled leadership frequently demonstrated under fire in the battles and engagements in which his battalion took part, and more particularly in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, France.

Second Lieut. Hugh Dey Stillman. For aggressive courage and determination frequently demonstrated under heavy enemy shell fire and gas concentration during the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31-Sept. 3, 1918.

Second Lieut. Bert B. Anderson. For courage under fire and qualities of leadership displayed in the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Hance. For coolness, courage and qualities of leadership demonstrated under fire when casualties were being inflicted. This in the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Sergt. Joseph W. Davis. For great courage and determination while a private in his company in carrying important messages under extremely heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Sergt. Joseph W. Davis, Co. D. For courage and determination in messages under heavy gas concentration. This in the Dickebusch Lake sector near Mt. Kemmel, Belgium, Aug. 30, 1918.

Sergt. Victor Brinkmann, Co. D. For courage and devotion to duty on night of Oct. 16, 1918, in locating under heavy shell and gas concentration the units of his battalion for the purpose of delivering important message in connection with the attack for the following morning.

Corporal James H. Fitzgerald, Co. D. For courage and determination under heavy enemy shell fire during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Corporal Richard M. Selzer, Headquarters Detention. For courage and determination in delivering messages under heavy fire. This during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 27, 1918.

Corporal Richard M. Selzer, Headquarters Detention. For exceptional efficiency and courageous service as signalman of his battalion during operations in Belgium, Aug. 22-Sept. 3, 1918.

Private (First Class) Harry M. Fisher, Jr., Co. B,

COMMODORE BOURNE LEFT $25,000,000

About $250,000 Given to Charity in Will of Head of Singer Sewing Machine Company.

STIPULATIONS ABOUT STOCK

Bequests to Relatives, Friends, and Servants from $25,000 Down to $500.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 15.—The will of Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, for years head of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was filed for probate in the Suffolk County Surrogate's Court here today. It disposes of an estate estimated at $25,000,000, and contains many bequests to churches and charitable institutions.

In a codicil, executed on March 8, the day before his death at Oakdale, Commodore Bourne bequeathed $100,000 to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, toward the building of the Cathedral nave. The will was dated March 4.

In all, it was estimated that about $250,000 was left to charitable institutions and churches, and in addition to the bequests contained in the codicil a further gift of all the shares Commodore Bourne owned in the Provident Loan Society of Manhattan is made to the Cathedral for the use of the Cathedral School, to be added to the Bourne Fund, already established.

"This gift is to be considered as a Lenten offering," says the testator. Of the $100,000 donation to the Cathedral, he says: "This gift I wish to be considered as an Easter offering."

In the petition for probate the value of the personal estate is fixed as "over $100,000," with a similar statement as to the real property. The country estate at Oakdale, known as Indian Neck Hall, farmhouses, boats, automobiles, and other personal property, including the Bourne residence known as Ludlow Home, is bequeathed to the testator's children and the issue to any child who may have died before the Commodore.

The children also receive the furnishings and all the property on Dark and Corn Islands of the Thousand Islands group, owned by the testator. The children are Arthur K. Bourne, Alfred S. Bourne of Oakdale; Mrs. Mary Miller Strasburger of Gwynedd Valley, Penn.; Mrs. Harmon and Margery Bourne of Oakdale; Mrs. Florence Hard of West Sayville, and George S. Bourne of Glen Cove.

The personal property includes all the yachts, motor boats, automobiles, sailboats, and also the silver plate and all personal property in the houses in the Thousand Islands. The testator places his entire interest in the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the hands of the executors in trust for the purpose of dividing the principal into as many portions as there are children surviving or the issue of children who had died and pay them the income for life, and on the death of any legatee to pay the principal to their issue.

Commodore Bourne asked that the stock in the Singer Sewing Machine Company be held as an investment, but that, should it become necessary to dispose of it, the trustees are authorized to sell the stock. The residuary estate is to be divided among the children and any issue of any deceased child.

The executors are Arthur Keeler Bourne, son, and George P. Vail of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Application is made for the appointment of their successors. In making his bequests the testator said:

"My hope is that my children will continue the subscriptions to charity which have been made by me through my office, as shown by my books, but this wish is not binding upon them."

Bequests to relatives and friends are as follows:

Clara Bourne Whitman, sister, $25,000; Mary Bourne Miller, sister, the wife of Charles A. Miller, $25,000; Clara M. Prankard, wife of William S. Prankard, niece, $5,000; Katherine Carlisle Vail, wife of Charles N. Vail, $5,000; Charles C. Miller, nephew, $5,000; Harold B. Miller, nephew, $5,000; Madeline Miller Flammer, niece, $5,000; May Miller Goss, niece, wife of William M. Goss, $5,000; Grace Grueby, cousin, $5,000; George P. Vail, $10,000; Clayton Mayor, $10,000; Frederick Fillmore Harrison, $2,000; Rev. John H. Prescott, Sayville, $1,000; the Rev. W. N. Webber, Great River, $1,000.

To each of his grandchildren Commodore Bourne bequeathes $10,000. They are Arthur Keeler Bourne, Jr., Alfred S. Bourne, Jr., Kenneth Bourne, Barbara L. Bourne, Frederick B. Hard, George W. Hard, Helen W. Bourne, and Peter Strasburger. Each of his employes who had been in his service for ten years or more receives a bonus of $50 for each year above the ten.

To the following charities, each is given $10,000 in cash in addition to a number of shares in the City and Suburban Homes Company:

Children's Aid Society of New York, 1,000 shares; Sheltering Arms, New York, 1,000 shares; St. John's Guild, New York, 1,000 shares; Samuel Colgate Episcopal Church, Great River, 1,000 shares; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 1,000 shares; Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital, 6,400 shares; St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Sayville, 1,000 shares. The gift to this church is to be for the Kenneth Bourne Memorial Fund, in memory of the Commodore's deceased son. To the New York Juvenile Asylum, Dobb's Ferry, 1,000 shares; Hope Farm, Hillbrook, N. Y., 3,000 shares; Salvation Army, 1,000 shares; Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, Manhattan, 1,000 shares; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 1,000 shares; Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn., 3,700 shares—the bequest to this school to go to the endowment fund; Tuberculosis Preventorium of Farmingdale, N. Jr., 1,000 shares, and the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, 1,000 shares.

Commodore Bourne stipulated in his will that these institutions retain the stock in the City and Suburban Homes Company and use the income only.

Reception for Miss Fay Lewisohn.

Mrs. Philip Lewisohn and her daughter, Miss Fay Lewisohn, were at home yesterday afternoon at their residence, 923 Fifth Avenue, to their relatives and friends, the reception being in honor of Miss Lewisohn's engagement to William Burton, a son of Mrs. Frederick Housman of this city, which was recently announced. Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer assisted in receiving. There were about 300 at the reception, which was followed by dancing. Miss Lewisohn is a granddaughter of the late Randolph Guggenheimer.

Miss Janet Elliott Wed in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott of 755 Park Avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Janet Elliott, to Lieutenant Frederick Roelker Wulsin, which took place in Paris on March 12. Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Delano, a lifelong friend of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, gave the bride in marriage. Others at the ceremony were Mrs. Lucien Wulsin of Cincinnati, mother of the bridegroom, and Lucien Wulsin, his brother; also Henry White of the American Peace Commission.

Miss Gatling Weds R. S. Payne.

Only relatives witnessed the marriage ceremony of Miss Mate Marceline Gatling and Robert Spotswood Payne of Coalwood, West Va., which was performed yesterday at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd. A breakfast followed at the Plaza. The bride is a sister of Norborne P. Gatling of this city. Mr. Payne is prominently identified with the coal mining interests of West Virginia.

ART NOTES.

Federation of Arts Convention—Late C. A. Smith Collection.

The American Federation of Arts puts its hand down at Washington and stretches out its fingers to reach over all parts of the United States. Its activities have been many during the ten years or more of its existence, and probably the most important of these has been the sending out of traveling exhibitions into small towns and remote cities where pictures and sculpture are practically unknown. It is an effort of real value on the part of the federation to link the various parts of our splendidly unwieldy country with the other parts and establish a working relation in the matter of art. All the writing one has white paper for will not convey to a little public in a Southwestern or Northeastern town as clear an idea of what New York and Chicago and Philadelphia are seeing during the exhibition season as can be conveyed by a well selected group of paintings from one of the more important metropolitan exhibitions. During the Winter of 1917-18 the federation, in spite of the great difficulties of transportation on account of the war, had no less than thirty exhibitions of this kind in circulation.

The tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Arts will be held in New York City this year at the Metropolitan Museum, on May 15, 16, and 17. There will be a reception given by the Trustees of the Museum on the evening of the 14th to the delegates and a limited number of other persons. During the sessions of the convention subjects of timely interest and importance will be discussed, and the delegates have been offered an opportunity to visit the collections of ex-Senator William A. Clark and Henry C. Frick.

Exhibition of Modern Art.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association announces an exhibition of modern art in the mediums of oil, pastel, water color, and photography by the artists Kramer, Dow, Hartley, Marin, Mo, Seeley, Of, O'Keefe, Stieglitz, Strand, Walkowitz, and Wright. The exhibition is arranged in the library of the association building, and the work exhibited by Alfred Stieglitz, and work exhibited in his own studio previously, has not for the most part been shown before.

The Wild Flowers of California.

The collection of water colors of the wild flowers of California by Ida A. Johnson and the landscapes showing the flowers in masses by J. M. Culbertson, recently on exhibition under the auspices of the Architectural League, has been taken to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. It has attracted much attention from botanists and flower lovers and probably will be exhibited in Brooklyn in May with additional material.

Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts.

The Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts announces its ninth annual exhibition, to be held in the Annex of the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, Conn., from April 14 to April 27, inclusive. All work sent to the exhibition from out of town should be delivered to L. A. Wiley & Sons, agents, 732 Main Street, before Saturday, April 5. The Charles Noel Flagg Prize of $100 will be awarded for work shown that has been completed within two years previous to the opening of the exhibition. The Dunham prize of $25 goes to the best portrait by a man under 35 years of age, and the Hudson Prize of $25 to the best work of art by a woman.

Late Chas. S. Smith Collection Sale.

The American Art Association announces an unrestricted public sale by direction of his heirs of notable art property from the collection of the late Charles Stewart Smith, who died in 1905.

Among the valuable paintings to be sold is Rembrandt's "Sain John the Baptist," which is recorded in Dr. Bode's monumental work on Rembrandt No. 134, Duthit No. 46, Michel No. 561. This work was exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, 1876, and in The Hudson-Fulton Loan Exhibition, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1909. It was also in the collection of Lord Palmerston, and that of Lord Mount Temple, Broadlands. Other fine paintings are Constable's "Landscape," Delacroix's "Death of Pollonnia," Dias's "Reading the Decameron," Dupre's "Marine," Guardi's "Venice," Jacque's "Ducks," Meissonier's "Trumpeter of Louis Troyon's "Sheep, Tenier's "A Jolly Toper," Bargue's "Arab at Prayer," Jules Breton's "The Gleaner," Cazin's "Twilight," Clays "Marine," De Neuville's "Reconnoissance of General Ducrot," Detaille's "Calling Roll of Prisoners," Domingo's "Ancien Noblesse," Munkacsy's "The Pharisee," Schreyer's "The Lonely Road," Vibert's "Monk," Van March's "Cows in Pool," and Landscape and Cattle, and important works by modern European and American artists.

In addition to the valuable paintings there were collected by Mr. Smith, and will be included in the sale, antique Chinese porcelains of exceptional quality, including an important Lang Yao sang de boeuf vase, famous for its brilliant glaze and its color; perfect single color specimens include turquoise blue, coral red, and apple green. The collection of antique Chinese porcelains is further enriched by specimens of famille verte, Yung Cheng and Chien Lung decorated specimens, blue and white, celadon, and Soo Chow ch'eine.

Mr. Smith's Japanese art treasures which were mostly obtained for him by the late Captain Brinkley, for many years editor of the Japan Mail, and an expert of wide knowledge regarding objects of art, comprise an extraordinary collection of Netsukes, sword guards, knife handles and other metal work, and fine old Japanese lacquers.

Specimens of Greek pottery, Rhodian faience, carved jade, European and Oriental bronzes, and two grand royal Sevres vases from the same collection are also included.

The public sale of the paintings will be held in the grand ballroom of the Plaza during the latter part of April, preceded by the dispersal of the Oriental porcelains and other objects which will be sold at the American Art Galleries, where the entire collection will be on view previous to date of sale.

DR. J. B. MURPHY TO WED.

Pathologist at Rockefeller Institute Engaged to Miss Ray Slater.

Mrs. H. N. Slater of Boston and this city announces the engagement of her younger daughter, Miss Ray Slater, to Dr. James B. Murphy, pathologist, of this city, and now in charge of a research department at the Rockefeller Institute. Miss Slater to do her part in the war took a course in a business college in Washington and then went into the West Division of the State Department. It was there she met, some two years ago, Dr. Murphy, who was under General Gorgas, and while in the service upon which the rank of Major in the United States Army. After the armistice Mrs. Slater took an apartment at 270 Park Avenue and Miss Slater joined her here. Her sister, Miss Esther Slater, married Mr. Wadsworth of New York and they are in Buenos Aires, he being with the American Embassy.

Dr. Murphy was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1905 and from Johns Hopkins, where he received the medical degree, in 1909. He is a member of the American Society for Experimental Pathology, the Society of American Bacteriologists, and others, and is the author of many articles in medical and scientific journals.

Dr. Brock McG. Dear Marries.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Pohle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Pohle, and Dr. Brock McGeorge Dear of Bronxville took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Graham Court, 116th Street and Seventh Avenue, the Rev. Edwin Tilton officiating.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Irving Weed, Mrs. Charles Wright and Miss Helene Beckerman. Dr. Frank R. Dear was best man and the ushers were Dr. E. W. Scott and Robert M. Pohle, Jr.

Dr. Dear is a graduate of the University of Virginia and a member of the faculty of Fordham College; also on the attending staff of Lincoln and Lawrence Hospitals.

Marquette Club Will Celebrate.

The Marquette Club is to celebrate St. Patrick's Day at the Hotel Plaza with a dance. Major Thomas T. Reilley, commander of the 3d Battalion, 165th Infantry, is to be the guest of honor. Ambrose O'Connell is President of the organization.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker.

A Brilliant Piano Recital.

If Arthur Rubinstein had but played at his first piano recital several weeks ago as he played yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, there would have been a different tale to tell the next morning instead of the apologetic one we were compelled to use. The young man's art is essentially impressionistic, and most exact criticism of the impressionistic sort; after all, a critic can only record his fleeting impressions, and yesterday they were perfect of the pleasantest order. Imprimis: Pan Arthur is not a Beethoven interpreter by the grace of God"; he proved that when he rushed at lightning speed through the Weldstein Sonata at his first concert, and yesterday when he played the E flat Sonata, opus 31, No. 3, especially the opening movement. Those interpretative measures in the principal theme went for naught, and they are profoundly significant. Mr. Rubinstein thought otherwise. The A flat Scherso taken at reduced speed was a miracle of clarity and sparkling staccato. With modern pianists velocity and vanity are too often a vexation of the spirit. The newcomer plays too fast, abusing his naturally fleet fingers.

But the second and succeeding parts of the program brought to us another Rubinstein. In Debussy, Ravel, and Albeneo he is equally fascinating. We regret that we have not heard George Copeland, the Debussyian par excellence, therefore we must content ourselves with Rubinstein, and wonderful he is in this music from which he disengages another and more virile essence. Colleague Max Smith puts the case roundly: Debussy also possessed linear qualities; he, too, had arch technic as well as that famous "atmosphere," and rhythmic genius. Arthur Rubinstein sees, rather hears, the whole man, and thus it is that his Debussy is robust or evanescent when required; sometimes both at the same time.

The Spanish music was positively electrifying, despite the fact that too much of it is like the Spanish cuisine—a little excessive because of its chromatic flavors. The diabolic verve, color scheme, and dash would alone make the reputation of a less musical artist. Perhaps the mystic and fiery "Flamme" of Scriabine was the best of the group. The Chopin Barcarolle was broad, sonorous and forthright rather than Venetian, nocturnal, or Chopinesque. In that last page, most magical of codas, the left hand emphasized the lyric theme in the left hand and the filagree in the right was a mere whisper. Not Anton Rubinstein's way, yet effective. A massive performance of the "Drum" Polonaise in A flat by Chopin closed the program, though it was followed by Debussy's "West Wind," the Chopin Cradle Song, and heaven knows how many encores.

The musical Maenads were storming the bastions of the stage when we left. That fact alone ought to settle the popular status of the engaging Pole, though it must be admitted that his third appearance this season—for he played the second Brahms concerto with the Symphony Orchestra—was a brilliant success. Best of all, he found his triceps muscles, with the result that his tone was deeper, larger, and more varied. Let us add that Arthur Rubinstein had as an accomplice in his music making an instrument orchestral in tonal beauty. Only the absurd convention that allows us to speak of an Amati, a Guarnerius when a violinist plays, yet forbids the name of even an American instrumentmaker, estops us, though we say all when we say that it was a piano-forte Stradivarius.

MUSIC FOR THE MASSES.

Thousands Attend Mannes Orchestral Concerts in Art Museum.

At the Metropolitan Museum of Art last evening was given the second of a series of four orchestral concerts, with David Mannes leading, concerts which are unique in this city. The museum was incorporated with a broad definition of the word art and when at its big receptions in the past the musical program which has been always a feature, seemed to give unusual pleasure to the guests and was heard to great advantage in the large halls with their massive walls, the Directors felt that if in this line as well as in the others known more generally as "art," they could open their doors to the general public they would be reaching into a new field in which there were great opportunities.

A friend of the museum made this possible and a first series of the concerts was given and received with a great success, as has been the case with the individual concerts that have followed. From an audience of a few hundred at the first concert before they had become known, the number grew to 7,000-odd at the last of the series of six, and the finest classical music was the most appreciated.

Encouraged with this great success, feeling that it was meeting a real need of the people, the museum, through its President, Robert W. de Forest, made an appeal for funds to continue the work. It came in $2,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for two concerts; Michael Friedsam gave the money for a third concert and an unnamed friend contributed the funds for a fourth. There are still two more of the concerts to be given on the coming Saturday evenings, March 22 and 29.

At the beginning of the second series of concerts there were nearly 4,000 persons in attendance. It is a gathering of interestingly different people. Music teachers come and bring their pupils; there are people of moderate means who cannot afford to pay to hear other than the best music, and there are the very poor people who can only hear it when it is given in some public place. It is a delight to watch an Italian woman who comes and brings her children. While the music is going on she lets motion less, a rapt expressing on her face, and she only comes back to consciousness of her surrounding when the last note is sounded, when she exchanges a look of joyful comprehension with her daughter, who has enjoyed it almost as much. There is one woman well over 70, who lives by herself, self-supporting, but who has known better days—and musical days. She is so "hungry" for good music, sometimes, she says. She comes from far up in the Bronx on the east side and she has told the neighbors in the big house in which she lives, people of many nationalities, music lovers all of them, all of them poor, and they are added to the audience.

There are few seats in the museum, many people stand, but to make it more comfortable for a great number the museum has provided many straw mats upon which those fortunate enough to obtain them are delighted to sit upon the floor. The museum asked the people to come to fill its halls to the fullest capacity and it asks the people who have money to hear good music themselves at all times to be generous and make it possible for these others to have their share.

It costs $1,000 for a single concert, and it is hoped that there will not only be contributions for these individual concerts, but that a fund may be raised to make it possible to make them a permanent feature of the museum work. The museum will also gladly accept sums of money of any amount to use for this greatly appreciated innovation in its work for the public. The concerts are at 8 o'clock, and on the Saturdays on which they are given the museum has its doors open consecutively from 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. that the people may come early to the concert and have a chance to see good art in its collections before they hear it in the music.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mrs. Robert Barron and the American Committee of La Protection du Reforma No. 2 are arranging a concert on Easter Sunday night, April 20, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in aid of disabled soldiers of France.

Yvonne Gall, the French soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, is to give her first concert in New York, on March 23, at Aeolian Hall, as a benefit for the Speedwell Society for Convalescent Children.

Mabel Garrison of the Metropolitan, will sing today in a recently established series of star recitals at the Broad Street Theatre in Newark.

The Jewish Welfare Entertainment Committee is assisting in a free matinee today at the Educational Alliance by the Junior Workers' Guild for the Jewish Blind.

$10,000 LIFE INSURANCE $157.80. Age 40. Send date of birth for specimen policy. DEFAN, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.—Adv.

MABEL GARRISON AS GILDA.

Warmly Greeted in "Rigoletto" at Matinee—"Butterfly" at Night.

Gilda Gildas are rare as are great Operas, of which the world has few, and Mabel Garrison was warmly greeted when she sang the soprano rôle in "Rigoletto" at yesterday's Metropolitan matinee, to the usual large attendance. The young American recently added Lucia to her list, restoring the character to the Italian, Frieda Hempel, by Donizetti's classic. She brought yesterday the same gentleness and youth into Verdi's lyric tragedy of the Duke and the Jester's daughter.

Miss Garrison showed a maidenly hesitation over the "Caro nome," the heroine's one happy air. Too nervous in the early sounds to do herself justice, she was at her best later in the famous quartet. Miss Braslau, Mr. Hackett, Messrs. De Luca and Mardones reappeared in a spirited performance, the first of two operas conducted yesterday by Mr. Moranzoni.

Mmes. Farrar and Fornia, Messrs. Lazaro and Montesanto sang last night when Madame Butterfly" held out to 4,000 capacity for the second time in just over a week. Soldiers and sailors in the audience indicated a reason, perhaps, for the new interest in Puccini's opera with a hero who wears the uniform of Uncle Sam.

REV. DR. JOHN R. DAVIES DIES.

President of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief.

The Rev. Dr. John Rumsey Davies, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city from 1893 to 1898 and for a number of years President of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia, where he had been pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church since he left New York.

Dr. Davies, who was one of the most prominent clergymen in the Presbyterian Church, was born in Abergavenny, England, Aug. 9, 1855. Coming to this country as a boy, he was graduated from Lafayette College in 1881 and then entered Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1892 Lafayette conferred the honorary degree of D. D. Dr. Davies was ordained Dec. 10, 1883, by the Lackawanna Presbytery, his first pastorate being at Avoca, Penn., where he served four years.

Dr. Davies was a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, active member of the American Tract Society, American Bible Society, and the Board of Foreign Missions.

DR. N. C. SCHAEFFER DIES.

Ex-President of National Educational Association.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 15.—Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of the State Department of Public Instruction since 1893, died at his home here tonight. Dr. Schaeffer was born in Berks County, this State, seventy years ago and after receiving the A. B. and Ph. D. degrees at Franklin and Marshall College, he studied at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church and finished his education at the Universities of Berlin, Tubingen, Leipsic. Dr. Schaeffer was President of the National Educational Association from 1900 to 1901. He was the author of "Thinking and Learning to Think" and "History of Education in Pennsylvania."

Eugene H. Conklin.

Eugene H. Conklin, President of the firm of Mulford, Cary & Conklin Company, leather merchants at 34 Spruce Street, and for sixty years engaged in business among the hide and leather trades, died yesterday at his home, 320 West Eighty-third Street, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Conklin began his business career with E. Godfrey & Son in 1858 in the building at 34 Spruce Street, now occupied by The Times, and in 1867 was admitted to the firm, which then became Mulford, Cary & Conklin. In 1908 Mr. Conklin received two loving cups, one from members and employes of the firm, and the other from members of the firm of the Richard Young Company, a rival organization, in celebration of his fifty years in the business.

He was a member and past Commander of the Veterans' Association, 71st Regiment, and of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. THEODORE BAMBERG, rector of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church of Ellensville, N. Y., died there yesterday.

ROBERT STARBUCK PARIS, 57 years old, real estate broker, died Friday at his home, 1,183 East Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

PETER S. VAN ANGLEN, retired wholesale grocer of Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday at his home there at the age of 76.

CORNELIUS V. GARRETSON, 56 years old, for a number of years in the hotel business in Flushing, died Friday at his home in East Meadow, L. I.

WILLIAM HERBERT ARTHUR, 63 years old, for forty-five years baggage messenger on the Long Island Railroad, died Friday night at his home in Flushing.

Mrs. EMILY H. BLAKE, 94 years old, said to have been the oldest Relief Corps President in United States, died Friday at her home in Westboro, Mass.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, 55 years old, florist, in Flushing, L. I., died on Friday in Boston, just after he had returned from the funeral of his sister, Miss Catherine Fitzpatrick.

J. FREDERICK SCHRODER, general manager for the firm of J. D. Nordlinger is Manhattan, is dead at his home, 302 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. LEAH SONNEBORN, widow of Sol. Sonneborn, for many years with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, is dead at her home, 369 West End Avenue, in her 70th year.

ANDREW STORMS, a retired hay and feed merchant of Wallabout Market, died at his home, 104 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. Mr. Storms was one of the charter members of the Hanover Club.

FRANK RILEY, for the last thirty years doorman at the Metropolitan Opera House, died before that at the Academy of Music, died of pneumonia Wednesday at his home, 229 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Mrs. BARBARA STRAUSS, wife of Simson Strauss, head of the insurance firm of Strauss & Sons, 128 Broadway, died Thursday at her home, 1,062 Clay Avenue, the Bronx. She was 44 years old.

Mrs. ISABELLA VERMULE, 73 years old, wife of Edward J. Vermule, died yesterday at her home in North Plainfield, N. J. She and her husband celebrated their golden wedding anniversary June 24 last.

The Rev. Father NARCISSE TROIE, Superior General of the Sulpician Order in Canada, died in Montreal yesterday of heart disease, at the age of 76. Appointed Superior General in 1917, he was the first French Canadian to hold the office.

CHARLES R. VAN DEUSEN, long editor and publisher of The Hudson, N. Y., Sunday Journal, and for the last two years manager of the printing department of the Palmer Cotton Mills, died Thursday in Three Rivers, Mass., of pneumonia. He was 69 years old.

ANDREW M. TODD, 53 years old, attorney for Post & Flagg in Manhattan since 1900, died of influenza and pneumonia on Friday at his home, 16 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. Todd was a graduate of the Columbia University Law School, Class of 1886.

MILTON BOWNE, a ferrymaster for forty years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, died in the Bipad Street Hospital on Wednesday of apoplexy. He lived at 1,274 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and was a member of Crystal Wave Lodge, 653, F. and A. M.

JOHN FLEMING, 67 years old, Secretary of the General Latin-American Company with offices at 79 Wall Street, died suddenly yesterday in the hallway on the fourth floor of 280 Broadway. Mr. Fleming lived at 113 Norwood Avenue, Clifton, S. I. He was born in Canada.

HARRY MADDEN, 60 years old, a custom employe, of 705 East Eighty-eighth Street, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at the Sophie Hospital for Women, of Flower Hospital, said he had been dead several hours from a fracture of the skull, which the police think was accidental.

GILFORD D. SIMONSON, 76 years old, a retired engineer, died on Thursday at his home, 305 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He was the engineer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building from the time of the organization until the great fire that destroyed the building in January, 1912.

WILLIAM R. INSHAW, one of the pioneer amusement proprietors at Coney Island, died on Friday at his home, 808 East Fifth Street, Flatbush, aged 58 years. Mr. Inshaw was part originator of "The Whip" in Luna Park, and was at one time an associate of the late George Tilyou. He was a native of England.

Engaged.

BERMAN—SCHLEIFER.—Julius H. Berman of Cedarhurst, L. I., to Elizabeth Schleifer of New York City, March 4, 1919.

BILIK—BAUAROW.—Mrs. Sara Hauchwow of 2,258 Prospect Av. Bronx, announces the engagement of her daughter Rose to Sergeant Samuel E. Bilik.

BROADWIN—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Levy, 1,435 Ogden Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Charlotte to Reuben L. Broadwin.

COHEN—BLUMBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Blumberg of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Leila, to Mr. Eli Cohen.

COHEN—KLEINMAN.—Mrs. Hattie Kleinman of 423 West 120th, announces the engagement of her daughter Florence to Mr. Marcus H. Cohen of Savannah, Ga. At home Sunday, March 23, 3 to 6.

CRAMER—KANE.—Mrs. Anna Kane announces the betrothal of her daughter, Miss Martha M. Kane, to Mr. Gaston J. Cramer of New York.

DRUCKMAN—BLEIER.—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bleier of 1,000 Fox St., announce the engagement of their daughter Edna Anita to Mr. Daniel Druckman of Chicago. Reception Sunday, March 30, 8 P. M., Duryea, 47 West 72d. No cards.

FOX—ROHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Rohman of 2,138 65th St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Irving Fox.

GOETENBERG—WOOLF.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Goetenberg of 2,790 Broadway announce the engagement of their daughter, Viola Catherine, to Dr. David Goetenberg of Staten Island. At home, March 23, after 8 P. M.

GREENBAUM—FRANK.—Mrs. Lena Frank of 1,276 Lexington Av. announces the engagement of her daughter Ida to Mr. Herman Greenbaum of 304 West 146th St. No cards.

GREENEBAUM — STERN. — Mrs. Theresa Stern of 766 Union Av., the Bronx, announces the betrothal of her daughter Pauline to Mr. Herman Greenebaum.

HERALD—BRAND.—Mrs. Herman Brand of 322 West 100th St. announces the engagement reception of his daughter Selma and Mr. Stanley Herald, Sunday, March 30, at the Hotel Gotham, 3 to 6 P. M.

JACOBS—TYROLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Tyroler, 911 Tiffany St., announce the engagement of their daughter Viola to Joseph G. Jacobs of Far Rockaway. Reception at 1,425 Boston Road, 125th St., Sunday, March 30, 3-6. No cards.

KARPF—BAUMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Bauman and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bauman announce the engagement of their sister, Sarah, to Mr. Jack Karpf. At home Sunday, March 16, 3 to 6 o'clock, 900 West End Av. No cards.

KOSCHES—DAVIS.—Miss Rose Davis and Mr. Michael Kosches, betrothed.

MEYERSON—JAFFE.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jaffe of Sag Harbor, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Pearl Miriam, to Edwin G. Meyerson.

MIKOLA—EINHORN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Einhorn of 335 Fair St., Paterson, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Sophie to Mr. Jacob Mikola.

MILLER—WAHMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Christian J. Wahmann of 38 West 93d St., New York City, wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Cecilia Marie Wahmann, to First Lieutenant Harold A. Miller, U. S. A., of Portland, Me.

MOSES—KATZ.—Mrs. Rose J. Katz of 46 West Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gertrude Birjant, to David R. Moses of Mount Vernon, N. Y. No cards.

NEURAD—STUTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. William Stutz of 304 East 73d St. wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Elsie to Mr. Milton Neurad. Reception on Sunday, March 30, Hotel Savoy, at 8 P. M.

POLEY—STAGER.—Mr. S. Stager, 986 Tiffany St., announces the engagement of his daughter Pearl to Mr. Irving Poley.

SCHARFMAN—JAFFE.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Jaffe announce engagement of their daughter, Mina, to Corporal Benjamin Scharfman of the 77th, just returned from the front.

SCHREE—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Levy, 771 West End Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen R., to Dr. Leon M. Schreer.

SCHLOSBERG—MARKS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Marks, 3,800 Broadway, wish to announce engagement of their daughter Goldie to Jack Schlosberg.

SMITH—ELLISON.—Mr. and Mrs. William Bruce Ellison of 2,790 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Alma to Mr. Worthington Ward Smith of this city.

Anniversaries.

HOFMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Hofmann of 1,253 St. Nicholas Av. announce the 25th anniversary of their marriage. Reception Sunday evening, March 16, 8 o'clock; Wallace Hall, 448 West 152d. No cards.

Born.

BAKST.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bakst wish to announce the birth of a son at their home, 949 West End Av., Monday, March 9.

FRANKEL.—To Mr. and Mrs. William Weiler Frankel, a son, March 10, 1919, at Sabinaemie Hospital. No cards.

FRANKLIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. May Franklin of 1,256 Grand Concourse, a daughter, March 6, 1919.

GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Nat M. Goldberg (nee Mande Ottinger) of 616 West 187th St., announce the arrival of a daughter March 11.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Levy (nee Tillie Levin,) a daughter, March 14. Lying-In Hospital.

MAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Mayer, (nee Margurite Stern,) wish to announces the birth of a baby girl. Mother and daughter doing fine. 17 Post Av.

PEARLSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pearlstein, (nee May Berman,) 765 West 110th St., announce the arrival of a daughter Thursday, March 13th.

SCHWARTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schwartz, (nee Ethel Cohen,) 546 West 147th St., announce a son, March 9, 1919.

STERNGOLD.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sterngold, 629 West 136th, announce the arrival of a daughter on March 12. No cards.

TICKNER.—Mr. and Mrs. James R. Tickner (nee Agnes Anderson) announce the birth of a son March 14. Both doing well.

Married.

BLEIER—SPRATLING.—Mrs. Eliot Gorton of Summit, N. J., announces the marriage of her niece, Miss Lucile Gorton Spratling, daughter of the late Dr. William G. Spratling, to Capt. Edward Bleier, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Bleier, on March 6, 1919, in New York City.

GASTMAN—BARNETT.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barnett, 2,485 West 15th St. beg to announce the marriage of their daughter, Etta D. Barnett, to Mr. Joseph L. Gastman on March 4, by the Rev. D. Goldstein.

GOLDSTEIN—GREENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Greenstein of 56 Fort Washington Av. announce that the marriage of their daughter Rita to Mr. Al. Goldstein will take place March 16, 1919.

JACOBSON—BURGER.—Julius L. Burger announces the marriage of his sister Etta to Edwin H. Jacobson, March 11, at Hotel Savoy.

LEVY—DORFMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Dorfman announce the marriage of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Oscar Levy, Wednesday, March 12, 1919, New York.

LOUNSBURY—ELLISON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., March 15, 1919, by the Rev. Thomas C. Straus, Grace C. Ellison, daughter of Jane A. and the late John Ellison, to James Edward Lounsbury of Flushing, N. Y.

McCLURE—McCLURG.—Mrs. James Alexander McClurg announces the marriage of her daughter, Frances Moffat, to Captain Walter C. McClure, 104th Field Artillery, U. S. A., son of the late David McClure. The bride is the granddaughter of the late David H. Moffat, late pioneer banker and builder of railroads of Denver, Col.

PRELUZSKY—NAIDIS.—Mr. Max Naidis announces the marriage of his daughter Minnie to Mr. A. Preluzsky of Los Angeles, Sunday, March 9, 1919.

ROSENBAUM — GOMPERTS. — Mrs. M. L. Gomperts, wife of the late Michael Gomperts, announces the marriage of her daughter, Rose E., to Phillip Rosenbaum on March 9, 1919.

VANDERBILT—VANDER SCHUYT.—March 14, at Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Robert Rogers, Ph. D., assisted by the Rev. Robert G. Rogers, Frances Palmer Vander Schuyt to Robert Dodman Vanderbilt.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—Charles C., on March 15, in his 77th year. Funeral services Monday, March 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., at funeral parlors of Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

APPLETON.—At the Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Boston, March 10, on her return from service in France, Edna Turner, wife of William Channing Appleton of Cohasset, Mass.

ARONSON.—Samuel. Members and sojourners of Temple Beth-El are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Samuel Aronson, on Sunday, March 16, A. M., 500 West 110th St.

EMANUEL FRIEDMAN, President.

BAKEWELL.—Lieut. Col. Allan C., late of 24 Gramercy Park, this city, in Florida, on March 13; 1919, in his 72d year. Notice of funeral service, which will be held in Pittsburgh, Penn., will be given later.

BAKEWELL.—Thursday, March 13, at Merritt's Island, Fla., Colonel Allan C. Bakewell, Past Commander of Department of New York and Past Commander of Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R. Funeral services at

UNITED WAR WORK EXPENSE APPROVED

Director General Mott States That $205,138,381 Will Have Been Spent by Jan. 1, 1920.

PAYMENTS ON PLEDGES DUE

War and Navy Heads Give Indorsement—Say Work Is Much Needed Now.

Complete approval by the War and Navy Departments of the expenditure of $205,138,381.70 in after-the-war work among the fighting men of the United States and allied nations was announced yesterday by John R. Mott, Director General of the United War Work Campaign. In his announcement Dr. Mott emphasized the joint statement of Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels that during the period of demobilization "this practical welfare work will be even more needed" than it was before the armistice was signed.

The period covered by this enormous expenditure is the fifteen months from Oct. 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1919. Final payments on pledges made during the campaign of last November now are due. Dr. Mott's statement, which includes the allotments made to the seven officially recognized organizations, is as follows:

With full approval of War and Navy Departments, an expenditure of $205,138,381.70 will have been made by Jan. 1, 1920, from funds of the United War Work Campaign by the seven officially recognized war welfare work organizations in needed service to our soldiers, sailors, and marines; among the men and the women of the armies and the navies of our Allies, and in aiding returning prisoners of war.

Approving the budgets of the seven societies, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, urge the American public to pay in full their pledges made during the financial drive of November, 1918, the final payments on these pledges falling due Saturday, March 15. Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels state:

All reports which reach us from overseas confirm our estimate as to the necessity of maintaining, and, in some of its aspects, augmenting, this work. In our judgment the full sum subscribed in the campaign will be required, if these societies are to do what the American people desire to have them do in serving the soldiers and sailors and other classes included in the original appeal.

Moreover, there could in our judgment be no wiser use of such funds. The demobilization plans, so far as they have been determined, make it plain that the work of the different organizations will be needed for a long time still, and, owing to conditions which necessarily characterize the period of demobilization this practical welfare work will be even more needed than ever.

The budgets of the seven welfare work agencies, made public today in combined pamphlet form, following their approval by official Washington, show the following planned expenditures over a period of fifteen months from Oct. 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1919.

Young Men's Christian Assns.	$119,342,042.00
Young Women's Christian Assns.	18,677,100.00
National Catholic War Council. (K. of C.)	36,015,875.00
Jewish Welfare Board	4,208,910.00
War Camp Community Service	18,171,184.70
American Library Association	4,517,870.00
Salvation Army	4,210,500.00

Dr. Mott sailed yesterday on board the Caronia for Europe, his sixth trip to the war zone since August, 1914. He will study the changed conditions which the seven organizations are meeting during the period of demobilization and reconstruction.

SEAMEN WANT WAGE RISE.

Engineer Says Unions Aim to Put Demands Before Peace Council.

Arthur M. Sinclair, an electrical engineer who arrived yesterday from London on his way to Shanghai, said that an international conference was being held in London by delegates from the various branches of the Seamen and Firemen and the Cooks and Stewards' Union to decide upon a wage scale for the mercantile marine after the peace treaty had been signed. The United States mercantile Marine, he said, was represented by Andrew Furuseth, and after the conference delegates would be sent to Paris to place the demands of the men before the Peace Conference.

"I was informed," Mr. Sinclair continued, "that the wages demanded by firemen will be $165 a month; seamen, $95 a month; stewards, $82.50, and for ship's cooks, $140 a month. In addition, the crews will demand better accommodations on steamships and a feed scale on similar lines to those provided for officers and engineers.

"One of the officials I talked with in London told me that all the affiliated merchant marine unions on the continent of Europe have agreed to stand out for the new wage scale, and, with the exception of the Dutch, have sent delegates to London. If it is forced upon the ship owners they will have to charge higher freight rates, and the general public will bear the burden in the increased cost of food. Passenger fares will be at least 50 per cent higher."

DENIES AUSTRALIAN BAN.

Only Non-British Dyes Cannot Be Imported, Official Says.

A denial of the report circulated on March 8, that the Australian Government had declared a ban on all imports save those of British origin, was made by the Commonwealth authorities in this cablegram, received yesterday by Henry Y. Braddon, Commissioner for Australia in the United States:

The only action taken by the Government was the issuance of a proclamation on Feb. 26 prohibiting the importation into Australia of dyes other than those of British origin, except with permission of the Minister of Trade and Customs."

U. S. Telegraph Office in Berlin.

COBLENZ, March 14, (by The Associated Press.)—An American Signal Corps officer and four telegraphers have left Coblenz for Berlin to establish a telegraphic office, which will begin operations in a few days. Messages from Coblenz for various units scattered throughout Germany at Russian prison camps will be relayed by the Signal Corps men.

Business on the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 15.—Trading on the Bourse today was sustained. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 63 francs, 40 centimes; exchange on London at 27 francs, 45 centimes, and the 5 per cent. loan at 89 francs, 80 centimes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Forecast:

N. C.—Rain Sun. and probably Mon., warmer.

S. C.—Cloudy, probably rain Sun. and Mon.

Ga.—Rain Sun. and probably Mon., warmer in north and E.

Fla.—Showers Sun. and Mon. except fair in S.

Ala.—Showers and probably thunder storms Sun., Mon.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers and, probably thunderstorms Sun. and Mon.

Ind.—Showers and thunder storms Sun; Mon. probably clearing and colder.

Ohio—Rain and warmer Sun.; Mon. probably rain and cooler.

Mich.—Rain Sun.; Mon. rain or snow and colder.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.

Speakers representing the Anti-Saloon League will make addresses in the morning at the First Presbyterian Church in Jamaica, the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, and the Church of the Second Disciples of Christ in Manhattan; at 4:30 P. M. at the East Side Y. M. C. A. in Manhattan, and in the evening at the Greenwich Presbyterian Church in Manhattan, the Bay Ridge Swedish Baptist Church, and the East End Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

A bronze tablet of 217 names of men in the service will be dedicated at a memorial service at the North Presbyterian Church in the morning.

The Rev. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, will return to his pulpit in the morning service.

The annual Purim entertainment and concert of the Parents' Association of the Religious School of Temple Israel, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, will be held at the temple at 2:30 P. M.

Professor George W. Browne will lecture on "Christianity and Civilization" before the Secular Society at 151 West 125th Street.

Colonel C. G. Sherrill will speak before the 369th Engineers' Association at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street at 3 P. M.

Bernard Sexton will lecture on "Irish Poets" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets, at 3 P. M.

There will be a mass meeting under the auspices of the Armenian National Union of America to advocate the inclusion of Cilicia in the proposed Armenian State, at the Casino Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, at 3 P. M.

Dr. George W. Richards will speak on "Can Nations Be Christian?" at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M.

There will be an organ recital by Samuel A Baldwin in the Great Hall of City College at 4 P. M., and another at the same hour and place on Wednesday.

Ruttom Rustomjee, John C. O'Connor, and the Rev. William N. Guthrie will present addresses on "The self-determination of nations" at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, at 4 P. M.

Henry A. Frost will lecture on "History and Development of the House" at the Metropolitan Museum at 4 P. M.

Scout Joe Casiels of the "Black Watch" Regiment will speak on "Bolshevism at Home and Abroad" at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Oscar Wilde" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 5 P. M.

P. Whitwell Wilson of London will speak on "Building a New World" at the Central Church in the evening.

Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University will speak on "The Negro's Place in the New Reconstruction" at the Ascension Forum, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at 8 P. M.

William E. Mason will speak on "A League of Nations" under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Professor William B. Guthrie will speak on "World Peace" at the forum of P. S. 101, 119th Street west of Lexington Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Senator France of Maryland will speak on "The Repeal of the Espionage Act" at the Menaith Forum, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Tomorrow.

James Harvey Robinson will deliver the first of the Kennedy lectures for 1919, under the auspices of the New York School of Philanthropy, at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, at 5 P. M., his subject being "Intellectual and Emotional Obstacles to Social Readjustment."

The eighth annual ball of the Daughters of Rhea will be held at the Palm Garden in the evening.

Mayor Hylan will open the food show of the United Retail Grocers' Association of Brooklyn at the 13th Regiment Armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, in the evening.

Abram I. Elkus and Dr. Stephen S. Wise will speak on "Reconstruction at Home and Abroad" at the annual Social Service Conference of the Free Synagogue, at 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, in the evening.

Professor J. F. Kemp will read a paper on "Glacial Pot-Holes in Lake George Valley" and E. M. Fisher on "Some Field Studies in Glacier Park" before the Section of Geology and Mineralogy of the Academy of Sciences at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Frank Crane is announced to speak on "Americanism" in the National Security League's "Speakers' Plattsburg Court" at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Werner Marchand will lecture on "Man as an Animal" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

An international conference under the auspices of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men will open at the Waldorf-Astoria, and continue through Saturday, with evening sessions at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday and Friday.

There will be services in memory of Grover Cleveland at St. Bartholomew's Chapel at noon.

"Is the Modern Stage Overfly While?" will be debated by Wilton Lackaye for the affirmative, and the Rev. John Talbot Smith for the negative before the Catholic Actors' Club at the Hotel Astor at 7 P. M.

The eighty-second anniversary of Grover Cleveland will be commemorated by exercises under the auspices of the Grover Cleveland Association at the New Amsterdam Theatre at 8 P. M.

Chaplain Ward G. Meehan will speak at the "Welcome Song Rally" of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association at the Training School for Teachers, Nostrand Avenue and Park Place, in the evening.

"The Proposed New York and New Jersey Port Treaty" will be discussed at a members' meeting of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce at 8 P. M.

There will be a concert of Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic folk songs under the auspices of the People's Music League at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

The second of the series of University Conferences on Americanization will be held at Earl Hall, Columbia, University, at 8:15 P. M.

The Women's Auxiliary of the 15th Regiment of the 369th United States Infantry will give a "Victory Reception" and reunion in honor of the old 15th Regiment at the Central Opera House, 67th Street, near Third Avenue, in the evening.

Wednesday.

The Rev. Marcel A. H. Jousse, S. J., Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, will speak on "A French Priest in the Trenches," under the auspices of the Alumnae Association of the College of Mount St. Vincent-on-Hudson, at the Waldorf-Astoria at 3:30 P. M.

Dr. William Francis Campbell will deliver the first of the Long Island College Hospital's series of Wednesday evening lectures at the Hoagland Laboratory at 8:30 P. M., his subject being "The Cancer Problem."

Professor A. V. Williams Jackson will talk about the war in Persia at the annual dinner of the Society of the Last of the Forty-niners of Columbia University at the Columbia Club in the evening.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Civilization in America" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Samuel M. Zwemer will speak on "The Fate of the Turk" and Edwin M. Potest on "Money Power" under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, at 8 P. M. The lectures will be repeated at the Flatbush First Reformed Church, Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn, on Thursday at the same hour.

There will be a post's reading at the Woodstock Library, 760 East 180th St., at 8:30 P. M.

Thursday.

A convention in the interests of the rights of negroes will be open for a two-day session at the Mother Zion A. M. E. Church, 151 West 136th Street.

Miss Ruth E. Tappan of the Brooklyn City Training School will lecture on "The Child's Garden" in the Laboratory Building of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden at 4 P. M.

James Harvey Robinson will deliver the second of the Kennedy lectures for 1919, under the auspices of the New York School of Philanthropy, at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, at 5 P. M., his subject being "The Making of the Mind."

Colonel Hayward will be the guest of the Circumnavigators' Club at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore in the evening.

A. J. Sack will speak on "History of the Russian Revolution," under the auspices of the City College and the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, at the Bush Terminal Sales Building in Forty-second Street, in the evening.

Professor J. Loring Arnold will lecture on "Measurement by Electricity" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

"Transmission of Colored Light through Fog" and "Some Experiments on the Eye With the Different Luminants" will be the subjects of papers at a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street at 8:15 P. M.

"A Naturalist's Rambles in Florida" is the subject of an illustrated lecture to be delivered by C. Clyde Fisher for members of the Museum of Natural History, at 8:15 P. M.

Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Palmer will be the principal speaker at the first meeting for lectures for the Victory Liberty Loan at the Chamber of Commerce at 4 P. M.

Friday.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "What Shall We Do with the Herd Instinct?" under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Allan T. Burns will lecture on "The League of Nations" at the Recreation Rooms Forum, 186 Chrystie Street, at 8:30 P. M.

Saturday.

The sixth annual dinner of the alumni of the Military Academy at West Point will be held at the Hotel Astor in the evening.

CUT BY GOVERNMENT IN BANK DEPOSITS

Reserve System Makes Up Loss for the Week from Member Banks.

GAIN IN NOTE CIRCULATION

An Advance of $17,580,000 Shown, —Little Change in the Holdings of War Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Substantial withdrawals of Government deposits, more than offset by additions, to members' reserve deposits, and further increases in note circulation, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as of the close of business March 14, 1919.

Little change is reported in the total of war paper held. Other deposits also show a reduction of $3,200,000, while acceptance holdings indicate a net liquidation of $24,400,000. Inter-bank discounting accounts for most of the changes in the holdings of acceptances and discounts reported by the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Kansas City banks. The gain of $9,000,000 in United States short term securities represents in part investments in one-year Treasury certificates to secure Federal Reserve Bank notes, partly temporary purchases of other Treasury certificates from member and nonmember banks. Total earning assets show a decrease of about $4,000,000.

Government deposits show a decrease for the week of $44,680,000, while members' reserve deposits show an increase of $49,000,000. Net deposits, because of the larger "float" reported this week, show a decline of $32,000,000. The banks' note circulation went up by $17,580,000, of which $16,880,000 represents an increase in Federal Reserve note circulation reported by the Boston, New York and Chicago banks, and $2,000,000, an increase in liabilities in Federal Reserve Bank note circulation.

As a result of the considerable decrease in deposit liabilities the banks' reserve percentage remains unchanged at 51.4 per cent., notwithstanding a decrease of $5,700,000 in cash reserves and an increase of $76,000,000 in Federal Reserve note liabilities.

Reserve Board's Thirtieth Statement On Banking Conditions In the Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's thirtieth weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve Banks by about 350 of the country's most important clearing houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ending Wednesday, March 5, and Wednesday, March 12.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by reserve districts for all centres reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting clearing houses by Federal Reserve districts are as follows:

District.	Debits to Individual Account. March 5.	March 12.	Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account. March 5.	March 12.
New York	$4,979,892,980	$5,887,811,000	$1,600,878,000	$1,467,007,000
Albany	20,086,000	17,807,000	10,408,000	8,130,000
Binghamton	5,344,000	2,944,000		
Buffalo	44,718,800	44,186,000	7,235,000	9,085,000
Elmira	2,943,000	2,653,000	865,000	816,000
Rochester	30,682,000	32,252,000	5,400,000	5,400,000
Syracuse	13,439,360	10,988,000	468,000	573,000
SECAPITULATION.				
New York	$4,979,892,980	$5,887,669,000	$1,600,878,000	$1,484,198,000
Boston	596,966,000	529,436,000	192,893,000	172,813,000
Philadelphia	543,981,000	542,539,000	190,000,000	202,840,000
Cleveland	477,201,000	350,757,000	164,941,000	492,547,000
Richmond	126,121,000	115,128,000	141,695,000	122,002,000
Atlanta	178,022,000	179,022,000	107,212,000	110,919,000
Chicago	944,961,000	952,000,000	254,446,000	236,915,000
St. Louis	211,821,000	197,438,000	207,975,000	189,636,000
Minneapolis	124,949,000	117,504,000	124,234,000	126,522,000
Kansas City	220,258,000	244,313,000	88,716,000	88,176,000
Dallas	98,355,000	112,778,000	123,420,000	172,026,000
San Francisco	431,360,000	358,039,000	200,278,000	243,952,000
Total	$7,960,982,000	$8,583,559,000	$4,077,504,000	$4,618,580,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in the week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Total Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$107,445,000	$189,578,000	$347,196,000	$94,396,000	$161,870,000
2—New York	649,122,000	671,456,000	1,752,686,000	715,361,000	710,862,000
3—Philadelphia	170,857,000	191,629,000	400,502,000	192,787,000	206,896,000
4—Cleveland	276,602,000	166,360,000	448,085,000	152,489,000	229,191,000
5—Richmond	87,584,000	84,607,000	234,425,000	141,091,000	121,670,000
6—Atlanta	70,136,000	84,621,000	197,855,000	42,900,000	110,067,000
7—Chicago	447,052,000	217,303,000	784,671,000	222,801,000	417,611,000
8—St. Louis	98,966,000	68,694,000	228,188,000	59,383,000	107,708,000
9—Minneapolis	84,871,000	58,576,000	149,519,000	48,553,000	87,975,000
10—Kansas City	78,172,000	93,377,000	241,247,000	73,131,000	166,656,000
11—Dallas	45,990,000	52,171,000	124,567,000	39,463,000	69,551,000
12—San Francisco	140,196,000	129,474,000	323,565,000	79,298,000	189,720,000
Total	$2,129,534,000	$2,148,502,000	$5,247,803,000	$1,875,045,000	$2,583,098,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year ago.
Gold coin and certificates	$1,232,747,000	$341,675,000	$477,421,000
Gold settlement fund	501,078,000	511,227,000	372,508,000
Gold with foreign agencies	5,829,000	52,740,000	12,740,000
Total gold held by banks	839,656,000	905,130,000	862,729,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,170,601,000	1,162,940,000	920,628,000
Gold redemption fund	119,277,000	117,513,000	21,084,000
Total gold reserve	$2,129,534,000	$2,184,583,000	$1,782,363,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	63,208,000	61,953,000	68,950,000
Total reserves	$2,196,737,000	$2,205,482,000	$1,852,193,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,702,881,000	1,701,467,000	257,631,000
All other	184,012,000	186,240,000	209,863,000
Bills bought in open market	262,139,000	273,493,000	323,248,000
Total bills on hand	$2,149,032,000	$2,161,200,000	$790,732,000
United States long-term securities	27,223,000	27,007,000	68,382,000
United States short-term securities	168,244,000	159,833,000	191,560,000
All other earning assets	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total earning assets	$2,344,977,000	$2,348,116,000	$1,107,135,000
Bank premises	9,720,000	9,720,000	537,000
Uncollected items deduct from gross deposits	693,017,000	599,197,000	389,156,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	6,745,000	7,429,000	1,452,000
All other resources	7,507,000	8,216,000	
Total resources	$5,367,805,000	$5,178,134,000	$3,130,073,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$91,542,000	$91,490,000	$72,886,000
Surplus	49,258,000	49,258,000	31,193,000
Government deposits	150,786,000	195,530,000	72,023,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,875,045,000	1,826,076,000	1,445,047,000
Deferred availability items	509,112,000	456,289,000	232,157,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	117,522,000	122,362,000	81,045,000
Total gross deposits	$2,652,462,000	$2,401,287,000	$1,833,375,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,803,095,000	2,486,537,000	1,406,228,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	139,479,000	136,591,000	3,000,000
All other liabilities	21,729,000	20,763,000	7,550,000
Total liabilities	$5,367,805,000	$5,178,134,000	$3,130,073,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	51.4%	51.4%	64.8%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	63.0%	63.3%	

CUTS RED TAPE TO AID RAILROADS IN NEED

Acting Secretary of Navy Roosevelt Pays $10,000,000 to Railroad Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Government red tape was thrown to the winds today by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, when he ordered the immediate payment of $10,000,000 to the Railroad Administration. Mr. Roosevelt, who is acting as Secretary in place of Josephus Daniels, who sailed today on the Leviathan for Europe, found that the Navy Department owed the Railroad Administration a considerable sum of money.

"In order to help relieve the Railroad Administration's grave financial problem," brought about by the failure of Congress to pass the General Deficiency Appropriation bill," he said tonight, "the Navy Department today, cutting all red tape, made a payment of $10,000,000, thus meeting at one time obligations that ordinarily would not be settled for some time to come.

"The need of railroads for immediate funds and the necessity of avoiding any disturbance of the general industrial situation resulted in a series of conferences between officials of the Railroad Administration, the accounting officials of the Treasury Department, and officers of the War and Navy Departments to devise a means of relieving the situation.

"In these conferences the Navy Department found a method of advancing to the Railroad Administration $10,000,000. A check for this amount was today drawn by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, within a few hours after the close of the conferences and turned over to the Central Treasurer of the United States Railroad Administration. This is the largest single payment made by the Navy Department during the war period."

BUSINESS RECORDS

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, March 15.—Thompson Laundry Co. of Schenectady and Saratoga Springs filed involuntary petition in bankruptcy, with assets of $100,376; liabilities unstated.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—A bankruptcy petition has been filed by Max Bluman, real estate, Fall River. Liabilities, $149,840; assets, none. All of the creditors are local, and are secured by mortgages on real estate.

The Aitonat Company of New England, which was recently petitioned into bankruptcy and is now in the hands of trustees, owes $103,789, and has assets of $18,466, according to schedules filed in court.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

New York County.

Boerger, Fred, and Sydney M. Kropf—
Clinton Wire Cloth Co. $140.37
Noland, James J. & Co., Inc.—L. 11,292.49
Parker 1,000.00
Bloomingdale, Samuel J., Hiram C. and Irving C.—P. Bills 2,406.68
Cassidy, Samuel, and William Dorfman, (Cassidy & Dorfman)—Dept. 1,156.76
Dryden, David.—F. W. Stooker 106.10
Davey, Andrew, Inc.—E. Bierling 1,626.94
Same—W. Bierling 300.00
Dorsa Realty Co.—P. Rubella, costs 233.20
Duber, Bernie—M. Schechter 162.15
Grill, Philip, and Nathan Blodinger—
People, &c. 100.00
Healey, James J., and Patrick J. Cassidy—S. H. Krisky et al., costs 123.38
Keaut, Harry—J. Landes 3,806.04
Kusheloff, William—Byrkin & Bach, Inc. 117.90
Ladies Wale Contractors & Mfrs., Inc.—W. Halpern 275.20
Marx, Simon—311 West 34th St. Corp. 190.92
Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co.—Pilangeri 1,190.80
Malatesta, John B., and National Surety Co.—City of N. Y. 118.68
Miller, Benjamin—J. Jacobs 236.84
Mulle, William, and Sophia Mulle—J. Nassinoni 213.10
Paterson, Oscar F.—Hyland Lead Works 168.20
Porter, George—H. H. Efstein 198.71
Peets, Clifford—F. S. Quinn 4,242.90
Ryan, Joseph—H. Sprung et al. 803.41
Registro, William and Virginia—People, &c. 300.00
Seigel, Annis and Max A.—W. S. De Witt et al. 1,315.23
Sileo, Cannella, guardian—Board of Education, N. Y., costs 105.00
U. S. Junior Naval Reserve—I. Benjamin et al. 289.15
Wiebach, Alexander J.—Alph Electric Co. 232.70
Wolf, Samuel—Charles H. Brown Paint Co. 162.05

Bronx County.

Goldberg, Samuel—H. B. Cruger and others $3,623.09
Urbach, Antoinetta—Rock Island Butter Co. 124.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

New York County.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Bell, Edward—J. Medal; Feb. 24, 1919, (vacated) $287.84
Same—N. Y. Trimming Co.; Feb. 24, 1919, (vacated) 1,251.29
Wilson, Margaret—People, &c.; Feb. 17, 1919, (vacated) 100.00
Rosenheim, Samuel J.—A. I. Tamer; March 20, 1918, (reversed) 119.50
Post, Alfred E. and Sidney H.—A. Megaloz; Jan. 30, 1919 ..... 118.85

Bronx County.

Boyman, Herman—Beta Investing Co., Inc.; Nov. 5, 1918 ..... 137.15
Fischer Collins Stevedoring Co.—Inc.—E. D. Murphy et al.; March 7, 1918 ..... 335.22
Milanese, Germano—L. Bass et al.; March 24, 1918 ..... 132.38

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

LIEUT. COLONEL.

White, J. S., to Washington.

MAJORS.

Price, J. W., to Hosp. No. 21, Ft. Bastilles.
Gallagher, J. F., to Minesota.
Hargis, W. H., and Powell, E. V., to Hospital No. 2.
Ward, T. F., to Hosp. 16, Otsego, N. C.
Bowers, J. J., report to Chief, Gen., Washington.
Shaw, H. M., to Hosp. 3, Ft. Gelaris.
Farnell, W. E., to Camp Dix.
Bangs, W. H., to duty in office of Surg. Gen.
Loos, H. C., report by wire to Chief, Gen. Southern Dept.
Regan, L. J., to San Francisco, thence to the Philippines.

CAPTAINS.

Kratzwell, W. T., and Tarbonneau, W. T., to Hosp. No. 5, Ontario.
Carter, G. B., to Illinois.
Allen, W. A., and Stammler, J. W., to Newport News, Va.
Harvey, T. W., to Hosp. 21, Denver, Col.
Fussell, W. A., to Chief of Base, San Francisco.
Nevitt, E. R., to Camp Lee.
Hottinger, W. C., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.
Milliken, W. F., to Camp Shelman.
Abenstadt, A., to Ft. Houston.
Deerhake, W. A., to Camp Dix.
Miller, E. L., to Base 6, Marseilles.
Rose, W. W., to Camp Eustis.
Diesel, W. J., and Johnson, G. C., to duty at 165th Inf. Infirmary, Camp Gaillard.
Chenoweth, E. R., to Cantonment Camp.
Schimmelpfennig, R. D., to Hosp. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Price, C. L., to Hosp. No. 7, Baltimore.
Gustafson, F. W., to Camp Meade.
Chevallier, C. H., to Camp Meade.
Dinwiddie, S. L., and Kemp, E. V., to Newport News.
Hankins, G. G.; Stott, E. K., Howard, A. A.; Meriwether, G. R., and Wise, M. A., to Hosp. No. 5, Ft. Ontario.
Timmins, N. A., to Hosp. No. 1, Ft. Monroe.
Henry.
Hibbard, B., to Hoboken.
Brown, T. E., to report to Chief, Gen. Staff.
Officer of Hosp. No. 24, Pittsburgh.
Solomon, M., to Hosp. No. 32, Ft. Hamilton.
Leahue, W. W., to Hoboken.
Chastin, G. L., to Hoboken.
Fateley, J. MCN., to Newport News.
Kershner, E. G., to Hosp., No. 23, Ft. Logan H. Roots.
Ming, C. M., to report to Chief, Gen. Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, Gen. Staff.
Dunglin, H. A., to Hosp. No. 1, Ft. Monroe.

Infantry.

COLONEL.

Worthen, U. S., has disch. from the Col. U. S. A. only, and retired from the service with rank of Lt.Col., after 39 years' service.

MAJORS.

Knopf, E. W., to Camp Pike, with 38th.
Cosgrove, J. J., to duty in office of Judge Advocate General.

CAPTAINS.

Helmbold, P. A., to Fortress Fark, Washington, D. C., with 38th.
Morgan, J. B., to duty in office of Judge Advocate General.
Hess, O. A., to Camp Jackson, with 30th.
Sullivan, T. F., and Acker, H. E., to Hoboken, duty in office of Judge Advocate of Maritime Affairs.

Following are assigned to 33d, and will proceed to Panama Canal Dept. via New Orleans about March 30:

Barrett, W. S. Little, G. S.
Bardhoff, C. L. Milner, F. C.
Bowey, P. L. Malcahy, M. J.
Carswell, W. S. Paine, A. G.
Clover, G. W. Paton, H. B.
Dean, S. M. Robles, O. B.
Fuller, F. M. Sewell, C. H.
Garey, M. F. Storms, H. E.
Gaines, W. B. White, H. A.
Johnson, L. N. Wilcox, H. H.
Lafon, P. L. McClure, R. J.
Anderson, M. T., to Camp Meade.
Richards, C. K., to duty with Judge Advocate General's Dept. and in his office.

Field Artillery.

Donaldson, Lt. Col. R. H., to Camp Dix, pertaining demobilization of F. A. troops.
Wing, Capt. P. R.; Clarke, Capt. W., to Panama Canal Dept. from New Orleans about March 30, for assignment to Separate Battalion, Mountain Artillery.
Kean, 1st Lt. R. W., to duty as asst. to Adj. Military Attache, Am. Embassy, Paris.
Waldo, 1st Lt. F., to Washington for duty in Military Intelligence Div.
Colvin, 1st Lt. W. J., to Panama Canal Dept., via New Orleans.

Cavalry.

Slocum, Col. H. J., 13th, relieved from assignment thereto and will proceed to present duties as commanding officer, Ft. Sam Houston, unassigned.
Thompson, Maj. J. McD., to Alcatraz Island, California.
Sisson, Capt. W. L., has discharged, as temp. Captain only, and pasvitional appointment as First Lieutenant confirmed.

Dental Corps.

Pickles, 1st Lt. N. C., to Hosp. 31, Carlisle, Penn.
Pasch, 1st Lt. F. T., to Newport News.

Air Service.

Kennedy, Capt. J., has discharged as Captain, only.
Schmidt, 1st Lt. A., to Hoskins, to office of Judge Advocate for Maritime Affairs.
Walsh, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camden, City.
Gaghagen, 1st Lt. H. H., to Camp Meade.

Engineers.

Parry, Lt. Col. O. H., to Chief of Engineers.
Smith, Lt. Col. A., to Gen. Hospital 3, Fort McPherson, treatment.
Lewis, Maj. R. W., to Chief of Engineers.
Tompkins, Maj. W. F., to Chief of Engineers.
Wrenn, Capt. J., to Fort Sam Houston.
Fowler, Capt. A. T., to Washington.
Lockhart, Capt. E. L., to Chief of Engineers.
Rowell, Capt. L. D., and Rose, 1st Lt. H. E., to Chief of Engineers.

Coast Artillery.

Haseltine, Maj. R. H., to port of embarkation, Hoboken.
Sinclair, Maj. J. L., to Fort Monroe.
James, Maj. F. H., to Coast Defenses of Savannah, Ft. Screven.
McLeary, Maj. S. H., to Fort Monroe.
Erlee, Capt. C. R., to Fort Monroe.

Ordnance Department.

Hubell, Lt.Col. L. D., to Springfield (Mass.) Armory.
Keller, Capt. F. H., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Poole, 1st Lt. R. F. to Bridgeport, Conn.

Quartermaster Corps.

MAJORS.

McDonald, W. L., to High Point (Neal Ordnance Depot.
Hern, R. W., to Camp Supply Officers' Camp Shelby.
Werth, J. H., to Chief of Construction Division, Washington.
Grey, W. A., to Commanding Officer, Ft. Myer.

CAPTAINS.

Cosgrove, R. C.; Johnston, J. T.; Douglas, H. A.; Hird, F. S., to the Chief of Construction Division, Washington.
Juan, R., to Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.
Grosbaum, R. C., to Commanding General, Chicago.
Moore, J. A., to Camp Merrimac.
Marshall, Capt. H. C., to Commanding General, Hoboken, N. J.
Frazier, Capt. F. E., to Hoboken.
Kramer, 1st Lt. J., to the Chief of Construction Division, Washington.

Miscellaneous.

O'Ryan, Maj.Gen. J. F.; De Bevoise, Brig. Gen. C. J.; Wingate, Brig.Gen. G. A., are hon. discharged.
Pierce, Brig.Gen. P. E., to Camp Devens.
Woodward, Brig.Gen. J. E., hon. discharged as Brig.Gen., and to Camp Pike, as Judge Advocate of that camp.
Anderson, Maj. R. B., to duty in office of Judge Advocate Gen.
Borden, Maj. S. P., hon. discharged.
Utenhart, Capt. H. A., to Headquarters of American Exped. Forces, France, for duty, charges.
Wallace, Capt. W. K., U.S.A., to Rome, Italy, duty in American Embassy.
Davis, Capt. W. C., U.S.A., and Hoge, 1st Lt. C.H., Corps of Interpreters, now assistants to military attache, Switzerland, to Washington, D. C., for discharge.
Kernan, 1st

Get Your Flags for the Parades

Flags of the New Irish Republic for St. Patrick's Day; American Flags or those of the Allies, in all sizes and materials, to do honor to the glorious 27th, are now being shown in the

GIMBEL FLAG SECTION—Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Dependable Optical Service

Is guaranteed by the Gimbel Optical Shop. Of course, all examining of eyes is done free. Just now the Optical Department is recommending Imitation Shell Folding Oxford Frames priced from $2.50 up.

A full line of all other Optical equipment.

GIMBELS—OPTICAL SECTION—Main Floor Balcony

March's Forecast of Fashion Mirrors Itself in This Page

"The Happy Warrior"

Who is the happy warrior? The man who loves his work, of course!

Mother's Mince Pies are always more a matter of love than of meat—it is the spirit of the thing that gets the result.

A silk buyer who loves silks; a waist buyer whose whole pride in life is to buy waists for appreciative women; a shoe buyer who loves shoes as one loves art; these always achieve a success far beyond that of the merely technical expert.

Gimbel buyers are enthusiastic experts who would rather do what they are doing than anything else in the world and the results of this devotion to craft are most interesting.

It makes them students of supply, of production, of markets, of styles, of assortments and a well-informed woman needs but one glance at a Gimbel section to see that the buyer knows his or her business.

If it is entirely within due modesty, we might say that it is the Gimbel buyer's love for his work which accounts largely for the surprising growth of this aggressive store.

Out-of-Town Patrons

Send for Free Copy of the

Gimbel Book

for the Spring and Summer, 1919

Shop by mail when you cannot visit Gimbels

You can shop right in your own Easy Chair and send your orders by mail, with perfect confidence that you will be serviced as graciously and as competently as if you were here in person.

So write for this new Mail Order Book at once.

Newest styles in clothes.

Best ideas for Home Equipment.

Write to Gimbel Brothers—Mail Order Division, New York.

Where Else in America Can Be Found

Three Hundred Millinery Creations of Paris Origin

The original models from the ateliers of Parisian *haute modistes*, and the copies and adaptations in the very materials of the originals.

It is Conceded That Gimbels Stands Uniquely Alone In This Presentation

The Gimbel-Paris Salon is the Mecca of smartest New York, and visitors who appreciate the Ultra-exquisite in Millinery.

The Paris Facsimile Copies and Inspired Adaptations

Are Priced $15 to $75

GIMBEL-PARIS MILLINERY SALONS—Third Floor

Sale—58 Only

HARTMANN TRUNKS

Trunks built to last a lifetime. Known internationally for their excellent quality.

46 Dress and Steamer Trunks, Hartmann's, now on sale at $22.75 to $32.50.
They were $28.00 to $45.00.

12 Hat Trunks, Hartmann's, now on sale, $16.75 to $30.
They were $22.50 to $45.00.

Special — Everwear Fibre Dress Trunks.
Sale now $15.75
All vital spots protected by cold rolled steel. Well constructed.

Special—Fibre Shoe Trunks
Regularly $25.00
Sale Now $15.75

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Men's Wrist Watches for Sport Use

At $9.00—Round Nickel Wrist Watch with luminous hands and figures. 7 Jewel Lever Movement. Khaki webstrap. Guaranteed.

At $11.50—Nickel Wrist Watch in oval fancy shape. With compass, luminous hands and figures. 15 Jewel Lever Movement. Unbreakable crystal. Guaranteed.

Other Watches to $29.00.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

A New Poplin Waistcoat at $1.85

has come to the Gimbel Neckwear Shop. This latest arrival is of White, Tan, Blue or Rose Poplin. A coy little yoke of Net, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, is its chief claim to charm and "difference."

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Lovely Wool Fabrics

Made-in-America

42-In. All-Wool French Twill Dress Serges; yard $1.95
Made from fine, selected woolen yarns, double warp; two shades of navy blue.

54-In. All-Wool Velours; yard $5.50
Rich, velvety fabrics in all the new Spring shades.

54-In. Men's Wear Tailor Serge; yard $3.95
Dark navy blue, in a fine, firm weave, for Tailor suit, Dolman, cape or skirt.

54-In. Homespun Tweeds; yard $4.50
Scotch effects in tan and gray mixture; all wool.

54-In. Navy Blue Poiret Twill, yd. $4.75
Dark navy blue. The correct weight for Dolman.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Traveling Bags, Suit Cases

Black walrus-grain split cowhide Bags, 16 and 18 inches, $4.95

Brown panther-grain cowhide Bags, riveted frames, fabric lined, $6.95

Smooth cowhide Bags. Also black walrus-grain Bags, 16 and 18 inches, $9.95

Brown sole leather Bags, 16 and 18 inches,
fabric lined, $11.95
Leather lined, $12.95

Brown leather Suit Cases, 24 inches, $8.95

Black enamel cloth Suit Cases, with tray, 24 to 28 inches, $4.95

Black enamel cloth Suit Cases, straps all around, leather corners, fibre bound edges, with trays, 24 to 28 inches, $6.95

Brown smooth cowhide Suit Cases, straps all around, 24 inches, $14.95

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Four of the Excellent Models in Women's New DRESSES From the Very Interesting Assortments

at $25 to $59.50

$59.50 $39.50

$35.00 $55.00

"Ladies' Dresses," commented the artist. They are just that. Smart to the last wish of Fashion, but with eccentricities absent and only wearable charm in every line and trimming touch.

The Gimbel Fashion-Price Service is a concentrated effort for superlative value at each price.

Which is why each model is a specialized value. Everything that is new for Spring is represented in the collection. To mention just a few—

—Taffetas in Metallic Tracery Embroideries
—Crepe Meteore and Georgette Crepe Combinations
—Tricotine Dresses in Smartest Pencil-Line Fashions
—Cuirass-Bodice Taffetas
—Knee-Draped Satins; New Heavily Beaded Georgette Crepes
—Foulard-Patterned Pussy Willow Silks
—Indestructible Voile Dresses in Oriental Drapings
—Moire Dresses; Tricolette Dresses

All within this price range, one at which so many women with thought for their expenditures rightly look for smart, wearable dresses of dependable qualities.

A specialized collection of Stout Size Dresses.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S FASHION SALONS—Third Floor.

Like Spring Blossoms New Blouses Arrive

$5.95 $10.75

A new voile blouse has a high collar, its button-band and cuffs of coin-dot handkerchief linen.

$2.95

One of Shell-Pink Voile with a quaint neck-line that copies Paris, draws through a satin ribbon of Marine blue and ties at one shoulder.

$5.95

A Tailored Blouse of Gingham-Patterned Silk has collar, cuffs and tiny frill finishings of white satin.

$6.95

A Gilet Apronette Blouse of Fine String-Color Net is trimmed with daintiest Mechlin-pattern lace and a touch of French blue ribbon.

$10.75

A tinted corded voile blouse, white organdy trimmed, $2.95

GIMBELS—BLOUSE SALONS—Third Floor

Gimbels Call Attention to An Unusual Purchase of Women's Dolman Coats at $39.50

In an earlier well-bought purchase, identical coats have sold at a substantially higher price. When these are sold, duplicates cannot be obtained except at the higher price.

Fashioned of Fine Silvertone Velour

in one of the distinctive Dolman effects of the new season. Featuring a convertible collar, string-wide tie belt and tube cuffs. Lined throughout with Oriental-patterned silk.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

A Spring Showing of

New Colored Dress Cottons

Specially Priced

The most charming collection of beautiful dress cottons in the daintiest colorings and designs awaits your choosing.

Dainty little frocks for the children and smart dresses for yourself may easily be fashioned from these lovely voiles and organdies. Crisp new ginghams and percales have also arrived in time for Spring sewing.

40 inch Printed Voiles, 28c and 50c yd.
New smart designs and colorings. They are the pick of the American markets. Fashion dictates that voiles will be one of the popular weaves for the coming season.

38 inch Colored Organdies, 50c yd
Another of the season's most popular weaves. A beautiful range of colorings, for street or evening wear.

Woven Voiles, 50c yd.
Less than the cost of production today. These fabrics wear and launder beautifully. Pretty designs and weaves.

Imported Ginghams, 75c yd.
Our own importations, including a range of smart and popular checks, so much in demand. Also a beautiful range of plaids and broken plaids.

Woven and Printed Voiles, $1 yd.
New weaves and designs.

36-inch Mercerized Poplin, beautiful colorings, 50c yd.

36-inch Beach Suitings, smart colorings, 50c yd.

36-inch Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine, 50c yd.

GIMBELS—WASH GOODS SECTION—Second Floor.

Join the Gimbel School of Dressmaking

Make your own garment while learning. A course of six lessons for $3. Enroll at

GIMBELS PATTERN DEPARTMENT—Second Floor

The Kop Service Nemo Corset Is First Aid to the Slender Silhouette

It is particularly adapted to that large class of women who do not particularly require abdominal reduction, but who are too heavy in hip and thigh. So that bands of semi-elastic webbing and special gores are provided that achieve slenderness at once, and gradually, actual reduction.

No. 511 Kop Service Nemo Corset is an excellent model for such figures. Light and dainty, although firmly boned and extremely durable. Low bust. Priced $6.00.

Other Nemo Models at $3.50 to $10.00.

GIMBELS—CORSET SALONS—Second Floor

New Spring Footwear

Women's and Misses' Colonial Pumps and Walking Oxfords

$6.90 $6.90 $6.90

at $6.90

A fine group of advance styles that ordinarily would be priced much higher.

Smart Oxfords, $6.90

The newest Spring footwear. Slender vamps, welted soles, Military and Cuban heels. In patent coltskin, black glace kidskin, black semi-glazed calfskin, cordovan color calfskin, dove gray calfskin.

Smart Colonial Pumps, $6.90

Latest styles for street and dress wear. Turned and welt soles. Heels, Louis and Military. Patent coltskin and semi-glazed calfskin.

GIMBELS—Shoe Section—Second Floor

The Panel-Back Stole Is a New Fashion in Furs

One may wear it over a suit without the feeling of bulk which a fur cape may give or with a dress, and retain the slender lines essential to the smart silhouette. It is one of the cleverest fur fashions of the Spring model. Developed in finely matched grey squirrel; brocade lined, $225.00.

New scarfs of the beautiful stone marten fur are here in single and up to four-skin effects at $49.50 to $195.00.

Natural sable scarfs in single to four-skin effects at $79.00 to $375.00.

Natural Mink scarfs in the new fashions at $25 to $175.
Scarfs of selected fisher fur at $79.50 to $165.00.
Cross Fox scarfs at $65.00 to $150.00.
Natural Blue Fox scarfs at $79.50 to $175.00.

New collarettes, capelets, stoles of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), moleskin, grey squirrel, at $35.00 to $275.00.

GIMBELS—FUR SALONS—Third Floor

This Dinner Set Was Made in France Before the War

Enlarged Copy of Border

Illustrated above, 108 pieces, French China, decorated in gold bands and pink roses, interlaced with delicate lines of black. Exquisitely chaste, and very elegant $95.00
After the March sale will be advanced to $125.00.

It has the most beautiful clear white body and is enriched in gold and pink roses.

It is just one of a number of sets that have recently come to Gimbels, and are priced specially.

Other French China Dinner Sets, 108 Pieces, $49.00 to $100.00

During the March Sale of China and Glassware
Richly encrusted gold, on superb white body, Dinner Sets, 108 pieces, $275.00 to $295.00

Fine Glassware, including English Rock Crystal, to accompany this Dinnerware-for-the-Elegant. **10% to 50% Reductions**

American Dinner Ware

31 pieces, $5.75. | 42 pieces, $7.95. | 50 pieces, $8.95 up. | 100 pieces up to $35

GIMBELS—CHINA AND GLASSWARE SECTION—Fifth Floor.

10,000 Yards—Real Chinese Pongee

Natural Color
33 in. wide

58c yd.

Cheaper than Cotton

By the piece (17 to 18 yds.) $9.75 piece

36 in. to 40 in. Foulards. Every thread Silk. Small and large designs, on Navy, Black and Colored grounds.
Special - - - - **$1.78 yd.**

40 in. Silk and Wool Poplin, in Navy and Black.
Special - - - **$1.95 yd.**

Washes so easily that it is just the fabric for children's garments, shirts for men, underwear for every one, curtains, and all sorts of draperies in studios and Summer cottages, and, and, and—oh, there's "a thousand and one" uses for Real Chinese Pongee.

Campers and those who "take to the Open Road" can't do without Pongee—it's so practical and wears so well.

86 in. Imported Satins, in the new changeable combinations.
Special - - - - **$3.65 yd.**

Superb Velvet-Flowered Chiffons and Satins. Backgrounds Black, White, Purple, Navy, Sand. **$8.50 yd.**

GIMBELS—SILK SECTION—Second Floor

Housefurnishings

$1.34

Aluminum Heavy 3-piece Sauce Pan Sets—highly polished,—1, 1½, 2 qt. sizes. Special, $1.34

$1.05

Aluminum Double Cereal Boiler,—1½ qt. special, $1.05; 2 qt. size, special, $1.23

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS

The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS Section 2

E SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1919. E

CALLS WAR GIFTS 'NEEDED EXPENSE'

Lawyer Holds Corporation Donations to Red Cross Are Deductible from Surtax.

GIVES NEW INTERPRETATION

Says Corporations Were Forced to Contribute to Drive to Maintain Good-Will.

MAY TAKE LEGAL ACTION

But Hopes on Further Consideration Revenue Commissioner Will Revoke Tax.

On the ground that wartime contributions to the Red Cross and similar organizations were "necessary expenses," Abraham S. Gilbert, a lawyer of 43 Exchange Place, contends that such contributions are a deductable part of a corporation's expenses in computing income and excess profits taxes. Mr. Gilbert's argument is contained in the following letter written by him to a certified public accountant, who has been much concerned with income tax cases:

"Now that our clients have filed their tentative returns, it will be necessary for us to take up for disposition some of the questions which we have had under discussion. A question that will affect most, if not all of our clients, and probably most of the corporations throughout the country, is whether contributions made to organizations for the relief of soldiers or sailors, and for other purposes incidental to the war, are deductable items. On this point the law is not at all clear, but I think that a proper presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will result in a ruling that these expenditures were necessarily made, and are, therefor, deductable items in arriving at net income.

"The law on this subject is found in Section 234 (a) (1) which provides that in computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business. You will note at the very outset that Congress had in mindtwo classes of expenses, (1) ordinary expenses, and (2) necessary expenses. Ordinary expenses may not at all be inclusive of necessary expenses, for there may well be necessary expenses extraordinary in their character. I think, on the other hand, that you will agree with me that necessary expenses would generally include ordinary expenses of operation.

"The question which is, therefore, presented, is whether contributions, say to the Red Cross, were necessary expenses in the operation of business. This can best be tested, I think, by the inquiry as to whether a stockholder of a corporation would be heard to complain of such expenditures. It must be borne in mind that practically every business, trade, and profession was organized for the purpose of these drives. It must be borne in mind, too, that tags, reports cards, and other evidentiary matter were distributed, indicating the concern or concerns which did not contribute to these drives. In what position would a concern find itself if it became known that it had refused to contribute? How long would a retail establishment survive a public statement that it had refused to contribute to the Red Cross or for the relief of soldiers' families, and how far do you suppose an explanation would go with the public that the Directors had no power to make these contributions? Whether in fact the contributions were made because of the patriotic interest of the Directors and officers or these corporations, or whether they were made because of the conditions as I have described them, the fact remains that they were absolutely necessary for the life and continued prosperity of the enterprise. No business house could hope to succeed if it were known that it had refused to assist in the prosecution of the war by making these contributions. During the last year many lawyers, including the very best thought of the bar, have advised their corporate clients that in making these contributions they were acting in the interest of the corporation and that no stockholder could be heard to complain. And this advice was undoubtedly correct. There is not, in my judgment, a court in this country which would uphold the contention of a stockholder that Directors of a company had no power to make reasonable contributions to these public charities and charge them as an expense.

Sees No Intention to Penalize.

"Another point which I think bears heavily upon the situation is the policy of the Government with reference to charitable contributions as indicated by Section 214 of the act which permits individuals by express terms to deduct contributions or gifts made to certain organized charities. There is in the nature of things no distinction between an individual and a corporation in this respect. It was not intended by the Congress to penalize either individuals or corporations with respect to moneys contributed for these laudable purposes. A ruling by the department that contributions made to organized charities during the last year directly or indirectly in aid of the war would not alone be in accord with the policy of the Government, but in exact compliance with the express language of the statute allowing 'necessary expenses' as deductible items.

"In this connection, too, it should be noted that these contributions were made long before the act became a law by the signature of the President in February of this year. It was assumed generally by business men and lawyers throughout the year that the statute would, when enacted, allow these contributions as deductible items, and I think that in fairness to the public and to the business community a ruling such as I suggest must be made.

"The word 'necessary' as it is used in sub-division 1-A of Section 234 must be given, in my judgment, a liberal interpretation. It has been held that the word 'necessary' has different significations, meaning sometimes indispensably requisite, and others, needful, requisite, incidental, or conducive, to.

"The United States Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland, 17 U. S., (4 Wheat.) 316, held the following:

Theword "necessary" has not a fixed character peculiar to itself. It admits of all degrees of comparison, and is often connected with other words which increase or diminish the impression the mind receives of the urgency it imports. The thing may be necessary, very necessary, absolutely or indispensably necessary. To no mind would the same odea be conveyed by these several phrases.

In another case the court held:

Theword "necessary" must be construed in the connection in which it is used. It is a word susceptible of various meanings. It may import absolute physical necessity, or that which is only convenient or useful or essential.

"It must be conceded, I think, that it not alone was convenient and useful, but in many respects essential for the good will of the business that donations be made to these various charities, and I have not the slightest doubt that the court will so hold."

Mr. Gilbert, said that if the final ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on this point is unfavorable, he intends to take the cases of his clients to court.

The Surtax on Dividends of 1917.

Litigation over the Commissioner of Internal Revenue's ruling that cash dividends paid during the first sixty days of 1918, but in reality representing part of 1917's income, are surtaxable at 1918 rates is to be started as soon as the Government insists upon having payments at the higher rate, according to Mr. Gilbert. He said yesterday that clients, acting upon his advice, had obliterated the word "stock" from the phrase "stock dividends," Line 12, Page 1, of Form 1,040, and had substituted the word "cash," thus computing the surtax on such dividends accruing from 1917 at the lower rates of that year.

"The next step," said Mr. Gilbert, "will be for the Government to re-assess these taxpayers and bill them for the higher rate. Eventually the higher rate will have to be paid under protest, but suits for recovery will be instituted at once. I am interested in two or three cases in which, alone, the difference between the 1917 and 1918 rate amounts to $50,000 or $60,000, because the taxpayers happen to fall this year in the 29 or 30 per cent. surtax classes, whereas last year they would have paid radically less."

Mr. Gilbert said that, so far as he puted dividends at the 1918 rates.

"Many of our clients," the lawyer explained, "have filed tentative returns for the year 1918. In making up these returns they have estimated the tax on the basis of dividends paid during the first sixty days being chargeable under the 1917 or prior year rates, but in depositing one-quarter of the estimated tax with the collector have paid in excess of an exact quarter of the estimate in order to avoid any penalty for underpayment. This feature of the situation, however, is not very important because, if the taxpayer has underestimated his tax, he will only be charged one-half of 1 per cent. a month on the amount still due the Government, and, generally speaking, money is worth this interest rate."

MANY DRINKS FOR DRY TIME.

Threat of Prohibition Brings to Light Recipes of Long Ago.

The realization that in ashort time prohibition will be in effect has brought to light many old-time recipes for making light wines and beverages as well as talk of new experiments. Thomas J. Farrell, assistant manager of the Waldorf, who has heard many interesting discussions relative to these old-time recipes, said yesterday that it was surprising to learn with what ease liquors, beer, ale and wines could be made with home-grown ingredients and how widespread the custom must have been among our forefathers.

"Almost every hour brings me new knowledge of the subject," he said, "for after a conversation with a man from the South a few days ago I found his ideas so interesting that I started a list of the drinks that could be made, and several other guests of the hotel on hearing of my interest in the matter are now dropping into the office with new information."

Mr. Farrell said that the simplest of all to make, and one that he predicted would become very popular, was the "Hum-Dinger," made simply by sticking a red-hot poker into a glass of hard cide, after the manner of mulled ale.

"Near beer," he said, "with four raisins added to each bottle, and allowed to stand for twelve hours, adds a zest.

"Hessian rum is made with prunes, oats and water. Oat meal will do, and the quantities must be learned by the experimenter. Again, a wait of two weeks is necessary before imbibing.

"From the Middle West I gleaned this one: Sweet cider put through an ordinary cream separat r—with no thought of consequences to the separator, for it will gum up badly—results in something unusual to say the least, but called 'Jersey Lightning.'

"Grape juice, yeast and water—and time, just a few brief days, is one of the most often mentioned recipes, and although I have yet to meet it face to face, I doubt not that it is good.

"Frozen cider, as almost everyone knows, makes a splendid champagne; that is, the part which does not freeze. The frozen part is really sherbet.

"There then remains the chance of experimenting with rye, barley, rice, the breakfast foods, and cottonseed. And it is certain that with the addition of raisins, prunes, yeast, and such, will give more or less satisfactory results."

METHODIST DRIVE TO START.

Every Member to be Canvassed This Week for National Fund.

As a climax of the Methodist centenary campaign in the New York area for its quota of the $140,000,000 to be raised for expanded missionary work and world service, every Methodist in the Metropolitan district is to be approached this week in an "every member canvass" and ask to do his or her part in the nationwide drive. Of the total amount, $35,000,000 is to be raised by the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The New York area is running its campaign more than a month before the other nineteen areas into which the country is divided. Four churches in this area have reported raising their quotas already, these being Naugatuck, Conn.; Babylon, L. I.; Bristol, Conn., and Saugerties, N. Y. No New York City churches have yet reported obtaining their shares, but several of the larger ones are said to be past their regular goal.

HOW SHIPS BRUSHED GERMAN MINES ASIDE

Navy Man Discloses the Secret of the Paravane a Successful Device.

TOWED FROM VESSEL'S BOW

Heavy Wires Carried Mines Away from Hull and Into Cutting Machine That Set Them Free.

A war secret that was jealously guarded by the British Admiralty and the United States Navy while it was of prime necessity in winning the war, was made public several days ago when the Paravane Department of the navy wound up its affairs, "services no longer required." It was the secret of the paravane, known also in the nomenclature of the allied navies as the "otter gear" and the "P. V.," a device which as successfully countered the German mine as the depth bomb dove for the U-boat, and navy men consider it as important an invention as the tank proved to be on land.

The paravane is the invention of Commander Burney of the Royal Navy, who perfected it at the Portsmouth Dock Yard, England, during the first two years of the war. Its object is the protection of ships against moored mines, but the "Q" type of paravane, an invention making use of explosives, was employed with considerable effect against the submarine. Naval officers, however, considered the protective type the more effective, since it protected all classes of vessels, suited to their speed.

The following description of the paravane was obtained from an officer who served as a member of the navy's paravane department:

"A pair of otters, which act on the same principle as a kite," he said, "are towed from the forefront of the vessel and stand well out, forming with their tough towing ropes, a huge wedge. The towing ropes vary somewhat with the length of the vessel, but are roughly in the neighborhood of 150 feet long. These wires encounter the mooring wire of the mine and deflect the mine and frequently its moorings as well clear of the vessel, the mine sliding out along the towing rope and into the cutter head of the paravane or 'otter,' where it is severed by serrated steel knives.

"The body of th eparavane is of steel and is much the same shape as a torpedo, a though somewhat shorter. It is watertight and has a buoyancy of about ninety pounds, which is sufficient to support half the weight of its towing wire and still bring it to the surface in case the ships stops. A large steel plane, cambered like the wings of an airplane, is attached. When the paravane is in action this plane acts as a vertical position, pulling the paravane out away from the ship, and exerting sufficient tension on the towing wire to deflect the mine. There are two bu ba at the end of the plane. One of these is a loaded steel shell which gives the paravane the proper llat to cause it to assume quickly its normal position when starting from rest.

"The other bulb is a wooden duplicate of the first, placed there not so much for buoyancy as to make the action symmetrical and to neutralize the steering effect that would be caused by the the weight alone. In order to be sure of picking up the mine, which is ordinarily moored a couple of fathoms beneath the surface, the paravane must be made to run at a constant depth, and this is accomplished by means of a horizontal rudder in the tail, operated by a hydrostatic valve placed in the joint between the tail and the body of the otter.

"The water pressure, acting on the after-face of the rudder diaphram, is backed up by a spring on the inside and the compression on this spring may be regulated to cause the otter to maintain any desired depth. When the otter or paravane dives, the increased pressure drives the diaphragm forward, and this motion is transferred to the rudder through a valve stem and a tiller, giving it up-helm.

"When the otter rises above its set depth the diaphragm aft, imparting down-helm to the rudder. Consequently it will be seen that the paravane cannot maintain an absolutely constant depth, but must oscillate a bit above and below the average line. It will be seen, too, that this oscillation, or porpoising, will increase with the speed at which the otter is towed, for the reason that the greater the speed at which the otter is towed, for this reason that the greater the speed it will rise or sink before the hydrostatic valve has had a chance to act upon the rudder. This excessive porpoising at high speeds prevents the simple type of paravane just described from being used above a top speed of better than 16 knots, but this, of course, would permit its use on the great majority of merchant vessels.

"For use on ships of greater speed, such as liners, battleships, cruisers and the like, it was necessary to equip the otter with some sort of a stabilizing device which would perform the same function as the pendulum in the torpedo. The device is called a mercury oscillator—a six-foot tube of mercury with a diaphragm at either end, through which the valve stem of the hydrostatic valve extends. As soon as the otter starts to dive, or to rise, the head of mercury created causes a pressure on one or the other of the diaphragms, which transfers it to one or the other of the valve stems and thence to the rudder. This device is merely an addition to the hydrostatic valve, which works as in slower types to keep the otter at its fixed depth. There are two types of ships equipped with the oscillator, one for extreme speeds, such as would be attained by destroyers, and battle cruisers, and the other for intermediate speeds such as those of battleships.

"Many ludicrous statements about the paravane appeared recently, which only go to prove how remarkable was the secrecy with which the device was guarded throughout the war. A popular misconception is that the otter is self-propelled, the current being conveyed through a wire. Another is that the mine wire is sheered off by means of some mechanical device. Such a device was actually perfected, using compressed carbon dioxide for the power, but this was held in reserve in case the Germans changed their methods of mooring. The jaws in general use are stationary, and contain a pair of tool steel knives with saw teeth, set at a very slight angle, so that a comparatively slight pull will sever the cable. Any rope that enters the jaws is cut instantly. Even ¾-inch wire has been cut with no apparent difficulty.

"The paravane was a strange new device to us and was pretty generally looked upon with skepticism until its worth had been demonstrated. For the purpose of demonstration and the instruction of officers in handling the gear a vessel was completely equipped and placed in commission in New York waters. She was provided with a lecture room with motion pictures, and worked in conjunction with a mine layer which each day laid a couple of dummy mines for her to cut.

"They, too, there was, or still is, a vessel engaged in testing of paravanes after they come from the factory, for which vessels are now being equipped with towing gear. Those vessels fitted are still using their paravanes, and in all probability will continue to do so until all danger of mines has been removed."

Navy to Have an Airplane Within a Month Capable of Flying Across the Atlantic

The United States Navy will be ready within a month, to commission an airplane which, Naval experts think will be able to cross the Atlantic, according to a statement made yesterday by Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, in charge of the naval air program. Admiral Taylor also said the Navy Department would not be surprised if a transatlantic flight by dirigible should be attempted before the end of the present week.

Admiral Taylor made his statements yesterday at the Aeronautical Show in Madison Square Garden.

"America," Admiral Taylor said, "will be ready in a month to fly across the Atlantic. I do not believe that Great Britain will beat us across, that is, if the attempt is made with heavier than air craft. We are under the impression, however, that a dirigible trip will be undertaken, possibly within the coming week.

"The Navy has four boats of the N. C-1 (Naval Curtis) type and work on these craft, I understand, has been almost completed. It has not yet been decided whether all four will be sent over at the same time, but I believe that when the time comes more than o ne will start. This will be an insurance against entire failure in the event one or two of the machines break down."

Asked whether the entire flight from Long Island to Ireland would be attempted without a stop, Admiral Taylor said he was not sure. "We may break it into two hops," he said. "This will entail the use of vessels equipped with gasoline, oil and food. Tarpuqh their wireless mother ships can keep in touch with the flying boats. Although the flying boat mai alight only once at sea it is possible that more than one mother ship could be used."

Admiral Taylor was a member of the naval party that accompanied Secretary of the Navy Daniels to the Aircraft Show yesterday. Others in the Secretary's party were Rear Admiral Earle, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Rear Admiral Robert Griffin, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Third Naval District. The Secretary visited the exposition shortly before going aboard the Leviathan.

"I am going aboard among other things," he said, "to make a study of the aircraft situation. This exposition has impressed me deeply. It illustrates the magnitude of America's effort in the air and the association is to be congratulated. The magnitude and beauty of the display has opened my eyes to what America has really accomplished. With this fresh in my mind I am better able to make a profitable study of aircraft in Europe."

The Aircraft Show closed last night.

CHAPLAIN RALLIED DEMORALIZED MEN

When Officers Were Killed Western Priest Led Attack on Germans.

LAUDS STRETCHER BEARERS

Could Not Seek Cover, He Says, and Risked Their Own Lives to Rescue Wounded.

The real heroes of the war were the stretcher bearers, who could not fall down every time a shell burst near them, according to Chaplain "Bill" Hart of the 140th Infantry, a part of the 35th Division, made up of men from Kansas and Missouri, who has just returned to this country. Chaplain Hart, wearing the Knights of Columbus uniform, told yesterday of incidents of heroism displayed by stretcher bearers.

"They are the bravest men on earth, these stretcher bearers, who go up under the shells and machine gun bullets and bring back the wounded who are too badly injured to walk back of the lines," Father Hart said. They are supposed to be men not up to the usual mark of fighters but they have done wonders. Many a mother would be mourning for her boy if some one of these lads had not rescued him at a risk of his own life.

"Just before I came away I told a group of stretcher bearers who were complaining because they had to wear the blue brassard which designates their work that the brassard, in my opinion, is thegreatest medal of the war."

Father Hart told of watching four stretcher bearers who went out to rescue a soldier who had been in opposing tank fire. By some miracle they escaped the cross-fire bullets and got their man. Then suddenly a shell burst on them and three stretcher bearers and the wounded soldier were blown to atoms. The fourth bearer, a chap by the name of McClellan, escaped practically unhurt with only a piece of the handle remaining in his hand.

Asked his opinion on the charges made by Governor Allen of Kansas that men of the 35th Division were unnecessarily sacrificed in the Argonne fighting, Father Hart said that to a layman it seemed that there was no supporting artillery. Only 14 officers and 640 men in his regiment were left at the end of the fighting, he added.

"I do not know whether it was ever done before, but the men of the 3d Battalion were marched through a heavy barrage as if on parade. The morale and spirit of the men was marvelous," Father Hart went on.

Father Hart was cited by the Major General Traub, commanding officer of the division, for bravery in taking action a group of soldiers who had become demoralised after losing their officers. The fighting priest is reticent on the part he played, but the facts as given by a friend are as follows:

On the 29th of September the Germans launched a heavy attack in the vicinity of Charpentiere, in the Argonne, where the 140th Infantry was located. Under the leadership of Col. Dela Pisine the boys from Kansas and Missouri went forward in a drizzling rain. The Germans sent over waves of gas and machine gun bullets into the ranks of the regiment. Among those who fell were the officers of one company. The men without leadership became demoralized and began falling back in disorder and alarm. At this point Chaplain Hart rushed in their midst and encouraged them to gather themselves together.

"Keep on forward, forward," his friends quote him as saying to the men, "the Germans are straight ahead, boys. Go at them and give them hell."

The men followed him forward and took part in the thickest of the fighting and repulsed the enemy.

Father Hart modestly said that all he did was to give the boys two or three raisins each or a piece of hard candy from a supply he happened to have with him in his pockets at the time.

Before going overseas as a K. of C. chaplain, Father Hart was for eleven years connected with the parish of St. Mark's, which embraces the villages of Morton, Birch Cooley and Franklin, near Minneapolis, Minn.

THE PORT OF MISSING MEN.

Y. M. C. A. Inaugurates Plan for Finding Soldiers Reported Lost.

Relatives or friends of soldiers reported missing are advised to write to the camp nearest home, giving the man's name, company letter, and regiment, in the current issue of Trench and Camp, published in all the camps under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The camp publication has inaugurated a department called the "Port of Missing Men," and names of men sought are printed in each issue, and also posted on the bulletin boards at the head of each company street, in the hope that comrades of the men may be able to give some information about their whereabouts.

The American Red Cross announced yesterday that a similar scheme had been put into operation at the camps near Brest. The organization said that every morning ten Red Cross workers start out to the encampment supplied with a list of men who have been reported missing. They go to each unit and make a man-to-man canvass in quest of information about the men sought. According to the relief organization a number of men have thus been found.

AMERICANS DENY ROBINS'S STORIES

Officers Who Served with the Czecohslovaks in Siberia Resent Tales of Cruelty.

SAW BOLSHEVIST TORTURES

Give High Praise to Spirit and Fighting Qualities of the Men Who Have Held Siberia.

Captain Selby James Day of 113 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and Captain Clifford S. Wheeler of 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan, Americans who just have returned from service with the Czechoslovak army yin Siberia, yesterday made emphatic denial of charges that the Csechoslovak troops had committed atrocities upon the Bolsheviki. Such charges were made last week in Washington by Colonel Raymond Robbins, formerly the American Red Cross Commissioner in Russia. Stories of cutting off the ears and similar cruelties on the part of the Czechs. Captains Day and Wheeler denied as propaganda tales

The two Americans became interested in the Czech cause last Summer, when General Milan Stefanic, Vice President of the National Council of Czechoslovaks, and at present Minister of War of the new republic, came to New York en route to join his forces in Siberia. General Stefanic met the two officers, then in the Naval Reserve, through a mutual friend and persuaded them to go to Siberia with him. When they consented he made the request for their services to Assistant Secretary of War Kepple, who was a Dean at Columbia University when Captain Day was a student there. As a result the two men were released from the navy and assigned to duty with the Czechoslovak Legation in Washington after being commissioned Captains in the Czech army. They studied the Czech cause and the new nation's military plans under President Masaryk and Colonel Hurban, Czechoslovak military attaché at the Capital.

The rudiments of their new occupation mastered, they were ordered to proceed immediately to Vladivostok to join the Czechoslovak forces fighting the Bolsheviki in that country. They arrived in Vladivostok harbor on Nov. 30 last on the United States army transport Thomas, and what happened to them subsequently was told last night by Captain Day upon his return with his brother officer to this city.

"I cannot express the feeling that came over me as I saw the beautiful white buildings on the hills that surround the harbor," he began. "After the terrible things I had heard of in Siberia, it seemed to me they could not be true, for I could not imagine death and destruction in such a beautiful place. But we were soon to be disillusioned.

"When we landed and proceeded up the Swetlanskia to the Czecho headquarters, we found that these houses that appeared to be so white and clean were dirty, in poor condition, that filth abounded on all sides, and what seemed from th charbor to be a beautiful city was, in truth, a second Port Said. Why it is that disease is not more prevalent in that place, I do not know. Perhaps it is that God in His mercy has pity on these poor and careless people and aids them with an unseen hand to overcome the unsanitary conditions which exist on all sides.

"We reported to Dr. Girsa, the diplomatic representative of the Czechs in Siberia, and received orders to proceed to the front the following Sunday on a Czech sanitary train. Much to our surprise, however, on Thursday of that week sudden orders sent us scurrying to Japan, where we spent several weeks. Then we returned to Vladivostok after many disappointments in the departure of our train. Finally we found accommodations on a Red Cross train going to the front with supplies for the Russian railroad employes. We continued on this train as far as Harbin, Manchuria, where we changed to a Czech sanitary train and had the sweet privilege of riding to Omak in a Siberian side-door Pullman.

"I cannot talk strongly enough of the fortitude of our men on this trying trip. They were the embodiment of the spirit shown by the entire Czechoslovak force in that country. I have yet to meet an American or allied soldier who does not think well of the Czechs. They are men fighting with a purpose and no obstacle seems too hard for them to overcome, no hardship too heavy for them to bear. How any one who has been with these men for any length of time could bring back reports of their being bloodthirsty and desiring to torture, neither Captain Wheeler nor I can understand.

"It is true that Bolshevik heads have been placed against a wall, but I can safely deny the reports of their cutting off an ear or applying torture. It is absolutely untrue and, in my mind, the work of propagandists. Let us lay these atrocities at the hands of the Bolsheviki, for I myself have seen recaptured Czecho-Slovak prisoners of the Bolsheviki who have been returned to us in indescribable condition.

"The Czechs have held Siebria from the Bolsheviki and have prevented her from following the footsteps of downtrodden Russia. What will happen to Siberia if the Czechs and Allies are removed can easily be seen by looking at what has happened in the past month in the European part of the Russian Empire."

ENGINEERS STUDY VEHICULAR TUNNEL

Governor's Reconstruction Commission Considers Feasibility of Proposal.

LEGISLATURE ASKED TO ACT

City Expert Doubts Whether Gen. Goethals's Plan for 42-Foot Shield is Practicable.

with the desire to start public works which will absorb the surplus labor, the proposal to build a vehicular tunnel between New York and New Jersey has been revived, and Governor Smith has asked the Reconstruction Commission to inquire into the present status of the project and to make recommendations as to further steps to be taken. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 for preliminary surveys and plans and to give the Governor power to appoint a new commission of eight to replace the present commission of five.

Detailed plans have been drawn up by the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission, under the direction of Major General George W. Goethals and John F. O'Rourke, which provide for the driving of the tunnel by the use of a shield forty-two feet in diameter—the method most usual yhan dealing with soft material. The material under the Hudson River is a soft silt and sand overlaid by still softer material of sewage origin, which is almost fluid. There conditions are complicated by the presence of ledge rock which is occasionally encountered. In a shield having a diameter of twenty-five feet, there is a difference in pressure between the top and bottom of ten pounds per square foot. This makes it difficult to guard against blow-outs and other accidents caused by the difference is pressure at the top and bottom of the shield. The shield which it is proposed to use for this tunnel will be forty-two feet, and the danger of accident is proportionately greater.

The diameter of the shield used in driving the Hudson tunnel was 17 feet; that of the Pennsylvania tunnel shields 23 feet 6 inches. The latter were the largest ever used under either the Hudson or the East Rivers. The Rotherhithe tunnel, under the Thomas River, was driven with a shield 30 feet in diameter through clay mixed with sholja, pebbles, and loam, a much firmer material than that under the Hudson.

According to the Reconstruction Commission, the methods which it is planned to use to meet these exceptional conditions are so new and untried that it has put the following three questions to the five leading engineers of the State: Is the type of tunnel proposed possible of construction? After it is constructed is it usable? Are the estimates of cost anywhere near correct?

Five Engineers Consulted.

The five engineers are Amos Schaeffer, Consulting Engineer of the Borough of Manhattan; H. B. Parsons, engineer in charge of the construction of the New York City subways; George W. Fuller, George F. Kunts, and Paul G. Brown. These engineers all report that a vehicular tunnel between the points contemplated is a public work of very great importance, and that in the interests of the communities to be served it should be carried to completion at the earliest practical date. In their opinions, however, there are certain disadvantages in the way that the work has been planned.

After noting the problem of overcoming the difference of pressure between the top and bottom of the shield, Mr. Schaeffer says it may be impossible to keep the shield in line. He points out that work wit such a large shield has never before been tried, and that another experimental feature is the use of concrete blocks instead of cast iron rings. It is not known, he says, whether such construction would be waterproof under hydrostatic pressure, and since the method has never before been used, it will be difficult to estimate with any accuracy the ultimate cost. Mr. Schaeffer concludes:

"While it can not be said that a tunnel can not be constructed under the Hudson River of the diameter and by the methods shown on the plans, it must be borne in mind that the diameter is unusually large, which will present much greater difficulties than a tunnel of smaller dimensions; that the method of lining the tunnel is new and untried, and that there is therefore considerable uncertainty as to whether it could be constructed; that the uncertainties of construction will cast an equal uncertainty upon the ultimate cost of the tunnel, because there is no experience upon which to base an estimate of cost; that tunnels of smaller diameter can be constructed to provide for two lines of traffic, and that the time and cost of constructing such tunnels can be fairly accurately determined in advance; that tunnels constructed according to the grades shown are practical for highway purposes; that there will be no difficulty about tventilation or lighting.

"It is recommended, therefore, that any plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a vehicular tunnel or tunnels under the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey should be approved by a committee of competent engineers before a contract is awarded for construction."

HOUSE OF MERCY ASKS AID.

Reveals Some of Its Work to Justify Appeal for Funds.

The House of Mercy of New York, the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, President of the Board of Trustees, has issued an appeal for additional funds with which to carry on its work of caring for neglected girls and unfortunate women.

The House of Mercy was established in 1854, and since that time the Sisters of St. Mary have cared for between 6,000 and 7,000 girls. For nearly sixty years the House of Mercy has received girls from the city courts of New York. Although the appeal says, the allowance from the city for the support of each girl is inadequate. The doors of the institution are open to girls from any part of the United States who need its protection. Girls under sixteen attend day school, and there are evening classes for the older ones. The House of Mercy, the plea says, has no high-salaried officials, no salaried collectors or agents, pays no commissions, and 100 per cent. of all moneys given to it is put to immediate use in the charitable work of the institution.

The institution owns valuable land and a large building at Inwood, now used as a home for neglected girls and unfortunate women.

RISE AND FALL OF A SIRLOIN.

Statisticians Carry a Steak from Ocean to Ocean and Note Prices.

This is the story of a sirloin steak of the best quality, and weighing exactly one pound. It is a story that begins in San Francisco and ends in Portland, Me., teh statistics used being taken from the February, 1919, review of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor. It is a steak that retailed in in the City of New York in December 1913, for 25 cents and in San Francisco for 21 cents. The prices quoted are the latest available for the cities which are to figure in what follows.

The steak is first shown on the counters of the first-class butchers' anops of San Francisco. It is marked 32 cents. At Portland, Ore., the next stop, it sells for 31 cents, while in Seattle, to the north, it brings 36 cents. Heading east the first stop is Salt Lake City, where the retailers are charging 34 cents, while in Denver, the next stop, the price is 36 cents. Omaha is also a 36-cent town, so far as sirloin steak is concerned, but Minneapolis is different. There the sirloin of the first quality sells at 28 cents, a price cheaper than in any other city in the country. St. Paul is divided from Minneapolis by a street, and yet in that city the price is 33 cents. Why this strange situation the statistician of the Department of Labor does not explain.

Chicago is a 37-cent city, while St. Louis, Detroit, and Cleveland are in the 36-cent class. At Pittsburgh the price begins to climb in earnest, and in that city the steak brings 45 cents. In Philadelphia the price isc still climbing and the retailers get 49 cents, or 6 cents more than was being charged in New York at the time the statistics were compiled. In Baltimore the price is 44 cents and in Washington 50 cents. Going into New England the statistician found that in Bridgeport, his first stop off, the price was 50 cents, and at New Haven, the next stop, 54 cents, while in Providence the pound of sirloin was selling for 65 cents, the highest price recorded for any city of the first class in the United States. In Boston the price was 56 cents and in Portland, Me., 57 cents.

In the Southern States, Richmond, Va., leads off with 44 cents for a one-pound first-classq sirloin. In Charleston, S. C., the same steak sells for 37 cents, and in Atlanta for 39 cents. Jacksonville, Fla., charged 40 cents, and so does Birmingham, Ala., while in New Orleans, the metropolis of the South, the price is only 32 cents. In Dallas, Texas, the price is 37 cents.

OPPOSE RATE-FIXING POWER

Brooklyn Chamber Declares People Should Be Considered.

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce has filed with the Legislature an objection to the passage of the bill conferring power upon the Public Service Commission to regulate rates of fare on the railroads of the city on the ground that if the increase in fare sought by the companies is granted the companies should respond by making some concessions in favor of the people. Concerning the suggested concessions, the position of the Chamber is thus state:

"In the case of the city-owned lines, the companies, before they ask an increase of fare, should consent to a fair reduction in the preferentials granted in the dual system contracts. In the case of non-city owned lines, they should consent to the gradual elimination of outstanding perpetual franchises and to the application to those lines of the principle of terminable leases as applied to subways in the dual contracts. They should consent to the elimination of holding companies and the mas sof subsidiary companies which have placed a wholly unjust burden upon the traveling public, and are a source of continual difficulty. In the interest of economy and efficiency they should also consent to consolidation of certain lines into well co-ordinated systems."

The statement says that until conditions readjust themselves an increase of fare is unnecessary, and that if it is necessary it should be possible to easily and quickly demonstrate it.

"But the time has passed in this or any other State," the report continues, "when the traveling public can be used merely as a means of paying returns on traction securities which do not represent property actually in the public service. When the public is asked to permit an increase in fares sufficient to meet charges which are due in part to past money mismanagement, in part to a lack of proper organization and co-ordination of transit lines, and in part to maintain an unnecessary number of holding and subsidiary companies it will insist that these companies, in all good faith and fairness, surrender at the same time these unfair advantages which they hold to the detriment of the public interest."

It is explained that the chamber is not opposed to the transfer of the rate-making power of the Public Service Commission, and in fact, favors the transfer. But it opposed conferring power upon the commission to increase fares without also conferring power to decrease fares when it is shown that the prevailing rate is exorbitant.

"We have no desire to see these great transit lines unduly crippled or handicapped. They are rendering a necessary public service, and they must be protected, but the public must also be protected. We believe that we are suggesting the only way by which these street railway securities can be stabilized, and made permanently valuable, and the public interest at the same time conserved."

JEWISH SUFFERERS AIDED.

Felix Warburg Cables That Food and Supplies Reach Danzig.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, of which Felix M Warburg is Chairman, has been advised by cable from Danzig, that the steamship Westward-Ho, which left New York Jan. 26, has discharged its $2,000,000 cargo of food, clothing and medical supplies, contributed equally through funds of the Joint Distribution Committee, and of the Polish National Department of Relief, and that trains carrying the supplies have already reached Warsaw, where the suffering is acute. The distribution is being handled by Dr. Boris D. Bogen, who went abroad some months ago as special Commissioner of the Joint Distribution Committee, to have charge of this relief for the Jews in Poland.

The cable further advised that Professor Schuler of the Netherlands Branch of the Joint Distribution Committee, had delivered to Polish authorities in Warsaw 3,500,000 marks, at the present rate of exchange probably more than half a million dollars. This sum, in addition to $100,000 which Dr. Begon carried with him to Poland, is now available for immediate relief of the population.

The Joint Distribution Committee, as a result o fthe cable, made an appropriation of $1,500 for the continuance of the Copenhagen Jewish Information Bureau, under Professor D. Simonson, and in response to urgent appeals from Herbert Hoover's office in Paris, the Joint Distribution Committee has forwarded $50,000 to help ameliorate the terrible conditions reported from Czechoslavakia. The Joint Distribution Committee has also made arrangements to ship to Jewish populations in different parts of the world, in response to urgent requests, Passover flour or matzhas.

SEE SENATE ADVICE ON LEAGUE NEEDED

Union League Committee Asks President to Call Extraordinary Session at Once.

WANTS TERMS SCRUTINIZED

Says Issue Is Not the Principle Involved, but Draft in Present Form.

EXPLAIN REPUBLICAN STAND

Members Fear Party Will Permit Itself to be Forced Into False Attitude by Present Criticism.

The Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club, of which William D. Guthrie is Chairman, in a port to the club on the League of Nations has urged that President Wilson convene the Senate in extraordinary session on the ground that the Constitution vests the treaty making power in the Chief Executive only, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The action of the Republican majority of the Senate in urging that their advice and consent in connection with the Paris negotiations be obtained in a fair and appropriate manner is warmly defended. The report, which led to affirmative action at the last meeting of the club, urges that the theme of a League of Nations should not be dragged down into the field of partisan political issues, and says the the Republican party should not permit itself to be forced into a false attitude. The report in full follows:

"Union League Club of the City of New York.

"Report of Committee on Political Reform as to proposed League of Nations presented at the regular monthly meeting of the club held on March 15, 1919:

"The Committee on Political Reform presents this preliminary report upon the subject of the proposed creation of a League of Nations by the Peace Conference now sitting at Paris. The spokesman of the committee that prepared the draft constitution of the League expressly announced when first published that it was submitted for discussion and examination "not only by this conference, but by the public opinion of the world," and the framers of the covenants evidently contemplated that suggestions would be acceptable and amendment and revision might be necessary. The fact that this is the most comprehensive and far-reaching as well as the most vitally important proposal presented to the people of the United States for their approval and adoption since the ratification of the Federal Constitution, and the further fact that any such international covenants must inevitably involve consequences profoundly affecting our national institutions, policies, and future, render it, in the judgment of your committee, the duty of the Union League Club to consider the subject. As, however, the probabilities are that the draft so submitted will be amended and revised, and that we shall not know until so amended and revised exactly what it is finally proposed that the United States shall be pledged to assume and perform, it seems to be advisable that the club at the present time should do no more than emphasize some general considerations which ought to be borne in mind because tending to secure intelligent and instructed action on the proposal, and that it should recommend no action until the language of the proposed international covenants has been more of less definitely fixed.

Outline Senate's Rights.

"1. Your committee deems it appropriate to recall, at the outset of the consideration of this great political event, that the Senate of the United States is expressly charged with a specific function and duty in respect of all treaty measures affecting and regulating our relations with and our obligations to foreign nations and their peoples. As is familiar to all, the Federal Constitution, so long cherished for its inspired wisdom, its wise system of checks and balances, and its beneficent and far-seeing limitations, provides that the treaty-making power shall be exercised by the President only "by and with the advice and coinsent of the Senate," and that treaties shall only be ratified "provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." As is also familiar history, Alexander Hamilton, in The Federalist, which used to be "seriously and reverently called the Bible of Republicanism," explained at length the reason for the limitation upon the grant of power to make treaties, and among

APPEL, KEELER, ELLS AND TOBEY WIN MATCHES IN NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS TITLE TOURNEY

PLATT LOSES FAST MATCH TO KEELER

Yale Club Squash Player Defeated in National Tourney by Veteran.

J. W. APPEL, JR., IS FAVORED

Harvard Club Racquet Wielder Takes First Round Match from W. Adams, Jr., in Straight Games.

The annual squash tennis amateur championship, with an entry list of thirty-two players, began yesterday at the Squash Club. The title this season will go to a new champion as last season's winner, Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club is in France. The pick of the College Club racquet wielders are in the competition and the pursuit for the national title is sure to bring out the snappiest play of the season.

The first round matches yesterday were not without their surprises, and one of the features of the day was the victory of the Columbia Club veteran, Fred S. Keeler, over the hard-smasher of the Yale Club, Livingston Platt. Keeler won two out of three games, 5—15, 18—16, 15—11. This clash brought out the fastest play of the day and the affair teemed with action.

In the first game, Platt, with his terrific drives, started out as if he was going to run away with the match. He set such a rapid pace that he piled up nine aces before Keeler got started. The veteran then met this opponent slashing attack by skillfully sending slow, low shots close to the tel-tale, and the Yale player began to find trouble in reaching the ball. Keeler, however, was not able to make up Platt's big lead in this game and lost it, 5—15.

Keeler, with a change of pace, continued to send his low shots against the wall with remarkable accuracy in the second game, and, although Platt at one time was leading at 10—8, the Columbia player began to creep up, and brought the count to 15 all. Keeler continued the same tactics, and managed to keep the ball so low that his opponent was unable to reach it. He took the second game at 18—16. In the third game the fast pace began to tell on Platt, and his drives began to lose some of their steam. The easy, accurately placed shots of Keeler completely baffled the Yale Club player, and the Columbia Club veteran took the third and deciding game, 15—11.

Several of the players came through the first round on defaults. Harold W. Carhart of the Yale Club, who recently took the Class B championship, won by default from J. V. Tompkinson, his fellow mate. Donald Mackay of the Yale Club, who was looked upon as one of the favorites for the title, defaulted to E. J. Clapp, a Yale player. C. J. Maguire, another prominent candidate, defaulted to N. F. Torrance of the Crescent A. C.

John W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, who was the winner of the Invitation tournament at the Yale Club a few weeks ago, needed a set to win one of the strongest candidates for the title. Yesterday, he was not extended to win from William Adams, Jr., of the Yale Club in straight games at 15—9, 15—9. Appel set a fast pace, which the Yale Club player was unable to follow. He put up a stiff defense for a time, but Appel showered him with cross-court drives and vicious corner to corner shots which Adams was unable to handle successfully.

Harold Tobey of the Princeton Club, took a fast match from R. E. T. Riggs, the Heights Casino player. Riggs has just returned from France, and has had little chance to practice. He gave Tobe ya hard fight, but the Princeton Club player won 15—11, 18—16.

A. E. Ells of the Harvard Club, had to travel at his fastest pace to defeat G. E. Cruse, the Squash Club player, in a three game match, 15—10, 7—15, 15—5. H. D. Buckley of the Columbia Club, won a closely contested match from R. G. Coburn of the Harvard Club, after three hard games.

The summaries:

National Amateur Squash Tennis Championship.—First Round. Upper Half—F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, defeated Prentice Sawyer, Harvard Club, 15—5, 15—8. Terrence, Crescent A. C., won from C. J. Maguire, Yale Club, by default; H. W. Carahart, Yale Club, won from J. C. Tompkinson, default. Red Seal Club, defeated W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club, won from H. Sproul, Yale Club, by default; E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, won from Donald Mackay, Yale Club, by default; Fred S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated Livingston Platt, Yale Club, 5—15, 18—16, 15—11; Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 15—11, 15—18; A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, won from Stuyvesant Wainwright, Yale Club, by default. First Half—Robert Harvey, W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15—3, 15—8; L. J. Grinnell, Harvard Club, defeated H. H. Mitchell, Princeton Club, by default; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated William Adams, Jr., Yale Club, 15—9, 15—9; W. —— Knapp, Squash Club, defeated A. D. Mitchell, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—8; A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated G. E. Cruse, Squash Club, 15—10, 7—15, 15—5; H. D. Buckley, Columbia Club, defeated R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, 11—15, 15—5, 15—3.

FORDHAM TO PLAY CUBANS.

University of Havana to Send Baseball Team Here in May.

Frank V. McMahon, the Fordham baseball manager, announced last night that he has booked a game with the University of Havana. The contest will be staged at Fordham Field on May 29.

Several other teams have also been added to the Maroon schedule. The Bronx collegians will play Lehigh at Fordham Field on April 19, Villanova at Fordham Field on May 10, and Catholic University at Fordham Field on June 7. Negotiations are also under way for a game with Colgate. The schedule, which was published early in February, originally consisted of only twenty contests. However, at a recent meeting of the Athletic Council, it was decided that the Maroon nine would play the usual number of games this year, and about eight more dates have since been included in the list. The revised program will be announced by Manager McMahon within the next few days.

The Fordham aggregation will open what is probably the most difficult campaign it has ever undertaken, by meeting the Cathedral College nine at Fordham Field on April 5. After a month of steady outdoor practice the prospects for a fast nine are brighter than in many years past, and with such stars as Frisch, Lefevre, and Finn, together with several newcomers who have displayed great promise, Fordham should rank among the leading teams of the East this season.

ADOPT BOXING AT PENN.

Will Be Recognized as Minor Sport Hereafter.

Major Mylin Pickering, graduate manager of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, and his associates on the Athletic Council of that institution, have decided to adopt boxing as a recognized minor sport at Penn. This decision was reached at the last meeting of the council.

Up until this time classes in boxing have been given in the baker's gymnasium without any outside competition. For several years Coach George Decker has been instructing squads in the sing art and holding annual college championship bouts.

Columbia Freshmen Fencers Lose.

New York Military Academy's fencing team vanquished the Columbia freshmen yesterday in their dual meet in the M. T. M. A. gymnasium at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. The score was 6 bouts to 3.

FORM JUSTIFIED ON COURT.

Draw Developed Keen Contests in Women's Indoor Tourney.

Although the twelfth annual Women's National Indoor Tennis Tournament has passed into history, with Mrs. George H. Wightman worthily crowned as the new champion, a few significant features of the past week's play may still deserve an aftermath of comment. In spite of the absence of the 1918 champion, Molla Bjurstedt, and the failure of several other first-class racquet swingers to enter, the draw provided a good distribution of standard feminine tennis talent. Lack of practice upset a few of the ordinary dependable games, but in general the real contenders did themselves justice.

While Mrs. Wightman and Marion Zinderstein of Boston stood out clearly beyond the rest of the field and met most fittingly in the final round, some excellent play resulted from the fight for the lesser brackets. Particularly commendable was the showing of Mrs. Homer Stuart Green of Ardsley, who was taking part in her first tournament indoors. Her style of game is far better suited to turf than to boards, where steady court covering is less effective than mere pace combined with forcing tactics at the net. Nevertheless, Mrs. Green reached the semi-final round and gave Miss Zinderstein a good contest until her endurance failed her. She was a semi-finalist in the doubles also, and would have reached the final round with a little more support from her sister, Natalie Browning.

The fourth semi-finalist, Clare Cassel, had an off day when she faced Mrs. Wightman, but up to that time her tennis had certainly surprisingly good. Miss Cassell is a business woman, with many responsibilities, and necessarily treats her athletics purely as recreation. In her case also the board courts are a hindrance rather than a help.

Of the remaining contestants, Florence Sheldon, almost entirely out of condition, won a highly creditable three-set victory over Bessie Holden, while Mrs. T. H. Cabot of Boston was impressive in her one-sided defeat of the unfortunate Mrs. Moore in the set which she captured from Miss Cassel. Several youngsters did well in the opening rounds.

Up to the final round, Mrs Wightman seemed to outclass every other entry in the draw, but in that all-Bostonian climax she found herself with a real fight on her hands, and for a time the little Zinderstein girl threatened to win by sheer speed and brilliancy of stroke. The older player's experience and steadiness pulled her through the hard three-set match, her chief weapons being the chops and the volleys with which she scored all through the tournament.

Miss Zinderstein's game was erratic, but at times unbeatable. She has all the earmarks of a coming champion, and the gracefulness of her style is a big asset in winning the enthusiasm of the gallery.

"If I do nothing else this Summer," said one of the more serious players in the indoor event, "I shall learn to play at the net effectively." It was a good resolution, and one whose significance was driven strikingly in the doubles tournament.

Here practically all the net-playing teams were drawn in the upper half, which meant that a back-court combination was almost sure to run on the lower side of the final bracket.

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Zinderstein disposed of their strongest opposition when they defeated Marie Wagner and Claire Cassel in the first round, and Miss Eleanor Goss and Mrs. Weaver in the semi-finals, and it was superior volleying that told the story in each instance.

The only real volleyers in the lower half were Mrs. Cabot and Mrs. Cassel of Boston, and they were not quite strong enough to break through the steady defensive play of Mrs. Green and Miss Browning. When the latter team lost to Mrs. Himphries and Miss Holden in an unexpected contest, the one-sided character of the finals was assured. Miss Zinderstein wore a blue sweater for doubles and a black one for singles. However, her play was exactly the same in both events. Mrs Wightman's best shot was her lob, and she used it with the utmost finenesse.

Mrs. M. B. Huff, of Philadelphia, was wearing a small silver tennis ball as a luck charm during the women's tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory last week. It belongs to her 14-year-old son, Mathew Brown Huff, II, and represented the junior championship of the William Penn Charter School. The Huff youngster is considered a comer in Philadelphia tennis circles. Certainly his prize lived up to its reputation, for Mrs. Huff won two clean-cut victories before succumbing to the brilliant Marion Zinderstein.

Unless an entire Winter inserts itself into the remainder of this month some unusually early outdoor tennis is assured. An open doubles tournament is already being planned by the University Heights Club, to take place the second week in April, if possible.

A number of the girls who played in the recent indoor championship were badly out of practice because of the pressure of war work. Among these "dark horse" entries were Phyllis Walsh, just back from France; Margaret Taylor, Florence Taylor, Florence Sheldon, and Mrs. H. F. Morse.

PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLES.

Men's Championship Tourney to Begin March 29.

The twentieth annual tournament for the national indoor lawn tennis championships of the United States in men's singles and doubles will begin March 29 at the Seventh Regiment Armory and continue on succeeding days until the finals are played. The tournament will be held by the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The drawings for the singles will be made March 28 and for the doubles on March 31. The entries close March 26 and it is expected that the usual stars will compete.

R. Norris Williams 2d was the champion last year in the singles, while R. C. Shafer and King Smith won the national title in the doubles, with William T. Tilden, 2d, and Cecil Donaldson runners up.

BIG COLLEGE MEET IS OFF.

Plans for Track Games of Local Institutions Fail.

Plans for a metropolitan intercollegiate track and field championship for this Spring have fallen through. It had been proposed that Columbia, New York University, Fordham, C. C. N. Y., Stevens, and Brooklyn Polytechnic join in a big intercollegiate meet such as were held before the war, but the opinion was expressed at Columbia yesterday that it would be impossible to hold such a meet this season. The N. Y. U. schedule is full and that institution would be unable to take part in a meet unless it were held on April 19, which it is believed is too early for such a competition.

The Columbia schedule as it stands now provides for competition in four events beginning with the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival at Philadelphia on April 25 and 26 and running through to the intercollegiate championships at Cambridge on May 10 and 11. The other competitions are a dual meet with Brown at South Field on May 10 and the Pennsylvania-Columbia-Dartmouth triangular meet at South Field on May 17. There will be no other intercollegiate meets for the Columbia track and field athletes, but it is likely that entries will be made in amateur and open competition.

Carl Merner, coach of the track team, is centering the development of his team around Charley Shaw, the intercollegiate half-mile champion. There are indications that the Blue and White will be strong in the middle distances and distance runs, while it will be weak in the sprints and the field events, with the exception of the broad jump.

SUNNY SOUTH CALLS BASEBALL PLAYERS

Giants, Yanks, and Dodgers All Ready to Start for Florida Training Camps.

The baseball season of 1919 has been taken out of the camphor and moth balls and this week will be sent South for a little airing. The season is under way for the Cleveland Indians under Lee Fohl, and the Browns, under Jimmy Burke, are on their way South, while the three New York Clubs, the Giants, Yankees, and Dodgers, are packing their grips to be ready to start this week. On Thursday the advance guard of the Giants, under Manager McGraw, will start for Gainsville, Fla., and on the same day the Brooklyn Club, under Manager Robinson, will go to Jacksonville by boat.

The Yankees will go to Jacksonville on Saturday. By next week all three local baseball outfits will be taking the kinks out of their sleepy joints under the warm Florida sun. During the next two weeks the Southland will fairly blossom with promising young recruits who will threaten to push the Ty Cobbs, the Walter Johnsons, and Hal Chases into the background.

Each Spring the new talent makes a loud splash on its first appearance in training camp and by the time the clubs are ready to start home the infant phenoms, somehow or other, quietly retire from the limelight as the regulars shake the slumberness of Winter from their manly forms and toss the ball around with old-time agility.

All three New York clubs this year have chosen new training camps. It marks a new wrinkle in training camp practice for the Yanks and the Dodgers to go to the same city, Jacksonville, to train. The clubs can hook up in many practice games, and will play public exhibitions on Saturdays. The clubs expect to benefit by the arrangement, for it will give each club the advantage of playing against major league opposition from the very start of the training season. The Yanks and Dodgers will play several exhibition games on the way north.

The Giants have deserted their favorite training quarters at Marlin Springs, Texas, and will seek the more refined atmosphere of the little college town of Gainsville, Fla. Manager McGraw's players will practice on the college diamond and will use the college gymnasium. After a couple of weeks warming up in Gainsville, the Giants and Red Sox will start north on an exhibition tour. The Giants will also play a few exhibition games with Washington before returning to the Polo Grounds to play an exhibition game with Yale.

Major league clubs will play more exhibition games this Spring than ever before. The Boston Braves and Detroit clubs have arranged an exhibition tour through the South. The Chicago Cubs are making the longest training trip, and will train again in California.

Two minor league clubs are going to try the experiment of training at home. The St. Louis Cardinals, who last year trained at San Antonio, Texas, will very out this Spring at the Kinloch ballwick in St. Louis. The Athletics of Connie Mack will train at Shibe Park. These managers are figuring on an early Spring and fair weather, and are taking half a chance on the weather in the hope of a gambler's chance on the weather in the hope of a gambler's chance on the weather in the hope of a gambler's

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Special Issues Gain More Ground, While Profit-Taking Depresses General List.

Demonstrations of strength on the part of special issues again characterized the course of stocks yesterday while, at the same time, week-end profit taking caused the majority of active shares to sell off moderately. Traders uncovered several new stocks, which responded easily to a little buying, and operations of this experimental variety accounted for the sharp forward swings of a few quotations. Where declines occurred they were in many cases more substantial than on Friday, but no inferences were to be drawn from this fact inasmuch as a Saturday session usually is accompanied by the efforts of scattered speculators to gather in their paper profits prior to the Sunday recess. Realizing sales among the standard industrial and railroad stocks, and pool operations on the long side of the specialties practically covered the day's business.

The quality of trading was as difficult to define as on the preceding days of the week. From one point of looking at it, the story of the various market sessions could have as the salient point the pronounced strength of automobile, oil, shipping, and leather issues. From another viewpoint, the sluggishness of steel, railroad, and copper stocks from midweek on would appear more significant. In seeking to trace underlying factors in the markets which have passed since Feb. 10, when the turn upward came, one must recognise that the stocks which lend themselves most forcefully to speculative dealings are those of companies whose unfavorable features thus far in the reconstruction period have either been discounted or offset by concurrent influences of a favorable sort. Thus the oil stocks have gone forward buoyantly to the stimulating talk of a growing demand for petroleum products and an insufficient supply. The automobile stocks have been supported by the belief that manufacturing and distribution of motor cars would increase with the war deterrent lifted. Food stocks have been lifted by the contemplation by traders of the world's needs. The whole market has made progress since the middle of February, but the steel copper, and railroad shares for several days past have caused cogitation over the possibility that they might have discounted to a substantial degree whatever betterment the early future holds for them. Steel prices are in a state of flux, with buyers holding back until some basis which has a stable aspect is seen. The copper companies have a lot more metal on their hands than they know what to do with. The railroads have sizable financial difficulties to straighten out with help of the Government and the bankers. Looking the full situation over, there is reason for the supposition that divergent price tendencies will be in evidence until developments arise at home or abroad to have a broad application to stocks. The most active markets of the year, those of last week, show that the public has been taking some interest in speculation, but there has seemed to be a steady increase of pool activity, too, or a sort which looks more to quick profits than to a long campaign on the upward side of quotations.

The Clearing House bank statement disclosed in its loan account the result of income tax and excess profits tax payments. The expansion amounting to $113,000,000 during the bank week was the largest in many months. Demand deposits displayed the large gain of $110,476,000, and which should be considered in connection with the loan increase. This increase of deposits had an effect on the excess reserve item, this showing a gain of no more than $8,800,000, although the reserve credits at the Federal Reserve Bank increased nearly $25,000,000. The Federal Reserve Bank reported a decline of $14,000,000 in rediscounts based on United States obligations and a falling off of $28,000,000 in the purchase of acceptances. The gold reserve gained $52,400,000, and notes outstanding increased $20,800,000, the largest week's expansion since the currency item began its reverse movement at the end of January.

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Four months ..... 5½@5¾ Four months 5½
Five months ..... 5½@5¾ Five months 5½
Six months ..... 5½@5¾ Six months 5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

90 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7570	$4.7570	—.0005
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	
Francs—				
Demand	5.55	5.55	5.55	—.05
Cables	5.51	5.54	5.54	—.05

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7570	$4.76¼
5.1813 Paris	5.55	5.54
5.1813 Belgium	5.78	5.76
China—		
Hongkong	74.50	74.90
Peking	120.00	120.25
Shanghai	111.50	111.75
99.99 Honkong, or	99.00	99.25
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40
23.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	35.73
Calcutta	35.43	35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.36½	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.75
Yokohama	51.00	51.75
19.30 Spain	20.45	20.55
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27.90	28.10
Copenhagen	26.80	26.90
Christiania	26.80	27.00
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.75	44.90
44.44 Rio	26.25	26.375
5.1813 Switzerland	4.85¼	4.85¼
81.46 Bombay, Currency—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.20	14.55
500 rubles	14.10	14.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.73¾	$4.72¾	$4.71

Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $875,505,550; balances, $51,696,583; Treasury debit balance, $41,291; Federal Reserve credit balances, $32,147,500.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.6875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d; in New York, $1.01¾, official; Mexican dollars, 47⅝@48⅛.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1919		
Mar. 15	$3,709,898,116	$5,746,158,287
Mar. 8	3,108,412,008	5,042,033,562
Mar. 1	3,250,541,962	5,030,514,062
Feb. 22	3,068,648,288	5,046,292,065
Feb. 15	3,110,964,122	5,884,877,297
Feb. 8	3,880,786,342	5,839,125,196
1918		
Mar. 16	$6,120,750,659	$8,885,431,498
Mar. 9	3,160,638,447	4,906,846,725
Mar. 2	3,484,007,298	5,571,485,332
Feb. 23	3,250,541,962	5,067,257,065
Feb. 16	3,722,787,707	5,178,790,878
Feb. 9	3,110,964,122	4,884,877,297

Five days.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	544,115	180,418	872,006
Year to date	34,311,084	19,676,842	38,635,270

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		Yest.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
57¾	58	4,000	Advance Rumely	57¾	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ¼
84¾	85½	1,600	Advance Rumely pf	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	— ¾
		1,100	Ajax Rubber	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	
5¾	6¾	500	Alaska Gold Mines	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
57	58	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	58	58	58	58	+ ¼
107¾	107¾	6,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	107¾	108¼	107¾	108	+ ¼
101	106	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	103	103	103	103	+ 1
74½	75	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	75	74½	74½	+ ¼
100	170	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	165	165	165	165	
47¾	47¾	2,900	Am. Can	45¾	48¼	47¼	47¾	— ¼
100¾	103	400	Am. Can pf	102	103	102	103	+ ¼
99	99½	400	Am. Car & Fdry	99	99½	99	99½	
45	45¾	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45¾	45	45¾	
13	13¼	1,200	Am. Druggists	13	13¼	13	13¼	
13	13½	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
97	97¾	900	Am. H. & L. pf	97	97¾	97	97¾	
47¾	48	300	Am. Ice Sec.	47¾	48	47¾	48	+ ¼
83½	83	1,100	Am. Ice pf	83	83	83	83	
71¾	71¾	81,100	Am. International	71¾	73¾	71¾	73¾	+ 1¾
46¾	47	100	Am. Linseed	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	— ¾
97¾	97¾	900	Am. Locomotive	97	97¾	97	97¾	+ ¾
103	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105	105	105	105	— 1
49¾	49¾	100	Am. Malt pf (ctf. dep.)	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
96½	96¾	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97	97	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
105	105¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
80¾	82½	800	Am. Steel Foundries	82½	83	82½	83	+ ¾
118	118¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ¼
118¼	119	700	Am. Sumatra Tob	118¾	119	118¼	119	+ ¾
104½	104¾	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	
96¾	97	7,100	Am. Woolen	97	97	96¾	96¾	— ¼
60	60¼	6,900	Anaconda Copper	60¼	60¾	60	60¾	+ ¼
1¾	2	100	Assets Realization	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24	24¼	400	Atlas Dry Goods	24	24	24	24	
92¾	92¾	800	Atch. T. & S. F.	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ¼
115¾	116	14,400	At. Gulf & West I.	115	116	115	116	+ ¼
67¾	67¾	10,200	Baldwin Loco	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	
48	48½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
121	122	400	Barrett Co.	122	122	121	121	— 1
114	117	100	Barrett Co. pf	115	115	115	115	— 2
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
65¾	65¾	2,800	Beth. Steel, class B	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	
104¾	104¾	300	Beth. Steel 8% pf	105	105	104¾	104¾	— ¼
19½	20½	100	Booth Fisheries	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½
22¾	23	1,500	Brklyn Rapid Trans	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
23¾	24	400	Brklyn R. T. ctfs	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
8¼	8¾	100	Brunswick-Balke	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
143¾	144	100	Burns Brothers	143	144	143	143	— 2
18¾	19	200	Butte & Superior	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
60¾	60¾	11,200	California Packing	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
28¾	29¼	400	California Petrol.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
74	74½	700	California Petrol. pf	74	74½	74	74½	+ ¼
		200	Calumet & Arizona	56½	56½	56½	56½	
102¾	103¾	200	Canadian Pacific	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ 1
82½	83½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	83	83	83	83	
72	73	21,200	Central Leather Co	73¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¾
126	127	800	Chandler Motor Car	127	127	126	126	— 1
58½	59	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59	58	58	— ½
38½	38¾	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	
71¾	71¾	1,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	73	73	71¾	71¾	— 1
24¾	24¾	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
15	15	900	Chile Copper	15	15	15	15	— ¼
33¾	33¾	400	China Copper	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
102	102¾	5,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	102	102¾	102	102¾	+ ¾
25¾	25¾	1,100	Southern Railway	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
130	133	100	Stanbard Milling	130	130	130	130	
		100	Do. 8dd 10ds	131	131	131	131	
		4,000	Studebaker Co	68	68¾	67¾	67¾	— ¾
52¾	53	500	Stutz Motor	53	53	52¾	52¾	— ¾
35¾	36¾	100	Superior Steel	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	
209½	210	4,200	Texas Co	209¾	210	208¾	209¾	+ ¾
203¾		240	Tex. Co. rcts. f. p.	203¾	203¾	203¾	203¾	
32¾	33	6,500	Texas & Pacific	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
87¾	87¾	1,900	Tobacco Products	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
6¾	6¾	4,400	Tobacco Prod. rgts	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
101	101	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	101	101	100¾	100¾	— ¼
30¼	30¾	400	Transue & Wms	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
120	120	100	Union Pacific	120	120	120	120	— ¼
43¾	43¾	1,800	United Alloy Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	
134¾	134¾	3,900	United Cigar Stores	134¾	134¾	133	134	— 1
100	101¾	100	United Drug	100	100¾	100	100¾	— ¾
98	100	300	United Drug 2d pf	98	98	98	98	— 1
176¾	177	100	United Fruit	176¾	176¾	176¾	176¾	— ¾
113¾	114	100	United Ry. Invest	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¾
24	24¼	100	United Ry. Inv. pf	24	24	24	24	
29	29¾	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¼
58¾	59	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	58¾	59	58¾	59	+ ¼
24¾	25	20	U. S. Express	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
140¾	140¾	11,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	140¾	141¾	140¾	141¾	+ 1
106¾	106¾	500	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	107	107	107	107	— ¾
30	31¾	200	U. S. R. & Imp.	31	31	31	31	+ ¾
85¾	86	18,600	U. S. Rubber	85¾	87	85¾	86	+ ¼
111	112	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	112	112	112	112	
		900	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
48¾	49¼	100	U. S. Steel	104¾	105¾	104¾	105¾	+ 1
97¾	98	51,300	U. S. Steel pf	115	115	115	115	
114¾	115	300	U. S. Steel pf					
69¾	69¾	1,700	Utah Copper	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
		100	Utah Securities	16	16	16	16	
55¾	56¼	2,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	57	57	56	56	— ¾
84	85¾	400	Wabash pf. A	84	85	84	84	— ¾
30	32	100	West. Md. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	— 1
89¾	90¾	100	Western Union Tel	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	
45¾	46	2,100	Westingh. E. & M.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46	— ¾
76½	77	1,000	Wilson & Co.	77	77	76	76	— ¾
28	28¼	18,900	Willys-Overland	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ¼
89¾	90¼	1,100	Willys-Overland pf	90	90	89¾	89¾	— ¼
96	97	1,200	Worthington Pump	96	97	96	96	— ¼

American Brake Shoe Reports.

The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, in its annual report for last year, which covered 15 months owing to a change in the fiscal year, shows net earnings of $2,324,644 after allowance of Federal taxes and depreciation charges, compared with $3,260,804 earned in 1917. The net income of last year was $2,324,644 as compared with $3,260,804 in 1917. The Shaughnessy plan of reserves for contingencies and dividends on subsidiary stock, the net earnings on the preferred, which gets all profits above 7 per cent. on the common, were equivalent to $21.11 a share, as to all the interest paid or accrued in the preceding year.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$5,400,196	$131,600,317
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	$1,482,514	$20,000,000
Miscellaneous	14,788,462	288,788,979
Miscellaneous rev.	1,906,168	21,832,783
Total receipts	$23,577,341	$462,222,079
Excess of ord. expenditures over receipts	288,555,158	2,284,844,407
Excess of special disbursements over receipts	11,000,000	1,000,000,000
Total deficit	$276,977,817	$3,822,622,328

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
40 railroads	83.72	82.90	83.50	— .70
20 industrials	107.78	106.68	107.78	+ .78
10 stocks	74.12	73.47	74.12	— .18

DAILY RANGE OF FIVE STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Mar. 10	77.77	76.87	76.87	+ .38
Mar. 11	77.51	76.48	76.77	— .10
Mar. 12	78.15	76.82	78.07	+ .30
Mar. 13	77.51	76.16	77.34	— .73
Mar. 14	77.51	76.96	76.96	— .38
Mar. 15	78.13	76.80	77.83	+ .87

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1915.	78.12 Mar. 13	73.58 Mar. 2	76.43
1916.	80.78 Mar. 11	68.40 Mar. 30	77.92
1917.	78.12 Mar. 15	68.40 Mar. 30	74.53
1918.	80.78 Mar. 11	68.40 Mar. 1	77.53
1919.	83.50 Mar. 15	80.86 Mar. 1	84.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1919.	78.12 Mar. 13	68.73 Jan. 21	76.43
†1919.	70.86 Feb. 10	64.13 Jan. 15	69.86

Full Years.

1918.	80.16 Nov. 12	64.13 Jan. 15	72.80
1917.	80.66 Dec. 26	68.40 Jan. 30	68.40
1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.01 Apr. 26	99.23
1915.	94.15 Oct. 22	65.50 Feb. 24	91.32

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	High.	Low.	Net Change.	Day.	Month.	Year.
40 bonds	77.58	—	—.40	+1.35		

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Net Change.
Mar. 10	77.80	—.40	Mar. 7
Mar. 11	77.57	—.07	Feb. 26
Mar. 12	77.87	+.04	Mar. 8
Mar. 13	77.55	—.12	Mar. 8
Mar. 14	77.66	+.08	Mar. 8
Mar. 15	77.58	—.40	Mar. 7

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1919.	78.01 Jan. 2	77.45 Mar. 8	77.58
†1918.	77.42 Jan. 2	76.80 Mar. 15	76.38

Full Years.

1918.	82.86 Nov. 12	72.65 Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	74.94 Dec. 20	74.94
1916.	90.18 Nov. 27	78.13 Apr. 27	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Tax Payments and Money.

The statement of actual conditions of Clearing House institutions shows the influence of the tax payments. It would be something of a mistake to say "strain," as has so frequently and truthfully been said on similar occasions in the past, for the present transfer of funds from private to public hands has been accomplished with less strain than probably ever before was the case. But the influence in want of a better word—is plainly discernible. There is an expansion in loans of $113,000,000, and increases in the several deposit accounts as follows: Demand, $110,476,000; time, $2,780,000; United States Government, $477,765,000. The loan item, which in yesterday's statement totaled $4,923,643,000, is the highest seen in some months, and the excess reserve account, which shows an increase of $8,873,440 over the previous week, is the largest since the statement of Feb. 1.

At the Federal Bank.

The local Federal Reserve Bank, too, displays changes in its accounts which can be explained on no ground other than the tax adjustment. Total gold reserves increases $52,468,000, which probably reflects payments to the Government paid into the bank for temporary deposit, while the Federal Reserve note item is up some $20,788,000. Under the local bank's plan of free interchange of credits, note or book, this expansion would seem to indicate a wholesale conversion of book credits into note credits over the tax due date. This theory is borne out by the statement that the expansion in notes was accomplished in the face of a decline in commercial paper deposited with the Reserve Agent to secure Federal Reserve notes amounting to $37,331,761.

Heavy Trading.

Last week was the best, in point of stock turnover, the market has been since the week of Oct. 19 last, when the allied army was closing in on the Germans and enthusiasm ran high in anticipation of great impending events. The total for the week just closed was 3,020,220 shares, and all but Tuesday, when the total of transactions was 946,000 shares, were virtually "million-share days." On Friday the total was 999,000 shares. The other five-hour sessions all saw aggregates of more than 1,000,000 shares. Yesterday, in the two hours of trading, the total was a little more than half a million.

That Royal Dutch Arbitrage.

Something must have gone wrong with the Royal Dutch arbitrage yesterday, for instead of coming still closer together, the New York shares and the American shares widened to a span of 4¼ points, against a span of only 3½ points at the close on Friday. On Thursday morning, when the arbitrage was first possible on the Stock Exchange, the spread was 7½ points. As all responsible sources of information insist that the two classes are identical, it is difficult to understand why they do not come together immediately.

Mexican Situation Changes.

The announcement that the Royal Dutch Company had purchased a large interest in the Mexican Eagle Oil Company puts a decidedly different complexion on the controversy which the oil producers, operating in Mexico, have been having with the Carranza Government over the sub-soil rights. The sale of 2,500,000 shares of Mexican Eagle stock to Royal Dutch makes the British Government a participant in the oil business in Mexico because of its holdings of Royal Dutch shares, acquired since the start of the war. Thus instead of the oil producers waging a contest against the appropriation of their oil lands by the Mexican Government it is now the British Government which will be backing up the allegations that the Mexican proposals are confiscatory. This ward has been used by the British Government in its notes to Carranza prior to the purchase of Mexican Eagle by Royal Dutch, and now it would appear that more force than ever would be lent to the protests, for the British Government is interested, not alone because of the property in Mexico held by Scottish citizens, but because it is directly associated in the production of oil. This may tend to clarify the entire Mexican problem as it relates to the production of petroleum.

The Calumet and Hecla Dividend.

The passing of the dividend on Calumet and Hecla was a distinct shock, even though the cutting of dividends has been rather common among copper companies lately. When this strongly intrenched company, however, passes a dividend, as it did on Friday, there is food for reflection as to the seriousness of the copper situation. There have been only rare cases in recent years when this copper company has passed a dividend. Until December of 1917 the company had paid out in dividends, during the course of its operations, a sum of approximately $145,250,000. If the dividend had been merely cut in half this time, that is, if the payment had been $7.50 a share, it would not have disclosed much comment, for copper dividends are melting, on every hand, but passing the dividend appears to indicate a more stupendous problem confronting the industry than even the pessimists have been inclined to believe. When the reports of some companies are issued for the first quarter of this year it may be that the income account will be practically nil. Certain it is that the sales of copper have been relatively small, and unless copper is sold it cannot mount to any very substantial level, even though operations may be continuing at from 40 to 50 per cent. of capacity. What seems probable is that the copper companies are actually working themselves deeper in the hole by continuing to mine at a rate greater than consumption. Some of them have agreed that to shut down for a time might be a logical policy, but they hesitate to take this step for two reasons, one that they do not want to inflict hardship on their employes and the other that an organization disrupted is difficult to weld together again.

French Rate Lower.

The report that the United States Shipping Board has released four of its vessels which would go into French trade lines was well received in local shipping circles yesterday. As the result the quotation of ocean freight rates to French Atlantic ports from United States Atlantic ports, which in recent days had risen to $65 a ton for grain billings, eased off to $60 and $55. Exporters, while approving the release of the boats, pointed to the difference between the Shipping Board rate to French Atlantic ports and yesterday's rate to Italy. The former is little more than $20 a ton, and shippers urged that more Shipping Board tonnage is necessary to even up the rate.

Two Stock Market Features.

American Agricultural and American International Corporation were outstanding features in the half-holiday stock market yesterday. The former sold up to 106¾ on a fair Saturday turnover, while the latter attracted a following shortly after the opening and on heavy trading crossed the turnover of stock exceeding the transactions in United States Steel by a few hundred shares. The interest in this issue was apparently due to an anticipation of what the company's annual report, which will be issued tomorrow, will show.

Bond Market Improves.

Bond men were inclined to see some improvement in their market last week, and while they admitted that the volume of business transacted was not large the undertone was firm, and inquiries for old line issues offering a fair return were said to be of better quality. A better market is generally expected in spite of the proximity of the Victory Liberty bond offering, and it is also expected that much of the new business will be done in tax exempt issues and for large accounts. Bond men reported an improvement in the tone of railroad bonds and attributed this to a belief that the Railroad Administration and the bankers will find a proper way in which to smooth out the financial wrinkles in the railroad situation.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	$5,722,700	$2,060,500	$1,701,000
Year to date	688,829,450	233,127,500	246,797,800

U S Liberty 3s 99.32
1st 4s, 1932-47 (c) 98.94
1st 4s, coupon 98.94
2d 4s 98.80
1st 4½s 99.30
2d 4½s 99.30
3d 4½s 99.32
4th 4½s 99.32
Victory 4¾s 100.00
U S Treasury 4¾s, 1947-52 ..... 99.32
U S Treasury 4s, 1944-54 ..... 99.32
U S Treasury 4s, 1925 ..... 99.32
U S Treasury 3s 99.32
U S Treasury 3s, 1961 ..... 99.32
U S Treasury 3s, 1918-47 ..... 99.32
U S Treasury 3s, 1918-47 ..... 99.32
U S Treasury 3s, 1918-47

Public Service Company of No. Illinois

1st and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Dated Oct. 1911
Due Oct. 1956.

Secured by a mortgage on all fixed property owned by this company and further secured by deposit with the Trustee of $3,466,000 par value of underlying bonds.

Net Earnings for Last Four Years:

1915	$3,153,858
916	3,274,674
917	3,488,431
918	3,516,405

Price 87½

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Amer. Road Mach. 6s, Com. & Pfd.
Reading Co. Equip. 4½s, 1919-27
United Nat. Util. 6s, 1920
Buff. & Susq. 1st 4s, 1963

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SAVE MAGAZINES.

The Magazine Section of Sunday's New York Times is full of good things that may be read with pleasure at any time. To preserve twenty-six copies, a handsome cloth binder will be mailed for $1.25.—Adv.

COTTON RISE DUE TO GERMAN NEEDS

Market Feels Effect of Report That 1,000,000 Bales Will Be Taken When Embargo Lifts.

GAIN RUNS TO $7.50 A BALE

Low Grades a Serious Problem in the South Under New Futures Amendment.

The assertion of Congressman Heflin last week that he knew of "German orders" for 1,000,000 bales of cotton has been the cause of no little concern to the Southern spot markets, and probably contributed as much as any other one factor to advancing prices an average of $7.50 a bale. Not all Southern markets advanced this much; Savannah, for example, which has ruled somewhat higher than other important centres, gained only a little over a dollar a bale, and at Memphis prices rose $3.75. But at most of the big market advances were substantial and well maintained.

Taking the most important spot markets, the gains of the last week have been as follows:

	March 6.	March 13.	Gain Per Bale.
New York	29.50	37.25	$7.75
Galveston	29.25	37.75	7.50
New Orleans	30.00	37.50	7.50
Memphis	30.50	37.25	3.75
Memphis	29.50	37.75	7.50
Savannah	27.00	37.25	1.25

Last Thursday saw the peak, as on the two following days the market reacted very slightly and dealings were so light that no significance rightly may be attached to the action.

The odd part of the situation created by the Heflin statement was that nobody took it seriously at first. There had been a good deal of talk of potential German buying and it was generally agreed that that nation would figure prominently in the American market as soon as the allied blockade was lifted. It was felt that German spinners would experience no great difficulty in financing their purchases, as it is understood to be the intention of the Peace Convention to allow Germany a certain amount of raw materials, and no one saw any reason for doubting that bank accumulation would be forthcoming under the circumstances. But, nevertheless, the statement of the Congressman was not accepted at face value for a day or two after it was issued.

Then a new theory began to be built up. Spot interests in the South make no secret of the fact that they face a new and very troublesome problem since the amendment to the Lever act cut most of the low grades from the future contract. This action, while almost universally approved, has left the planters and the Southern spot merchants with considerable quantities of the low grades on hand, and with more undoubtedly coming with the new crop. Just how these stocks are to be marketed remains something of a mystery unless they may be worked off in the new export trade. It is possible, according to cotton men, that a mixture of high and low grades for export trade will be developed. The low grades, while not tenderable on contract now that the amendment to the Futures act has become law, are still available in the spot market, and as most of the low grades are of good spinning value it is expected there will be little trouble in disposing of them once th overseas movement is no longer subject to the restrictions of war time.

The export movement, as a matter of fact, is not as poor as some of the alarmists would have people believe. The Government report for February shows a total of 449,329 bales, including linters, moving forward. This is a big falling-off from January, when a total of 658,143 bales was realised, and even from December, when the outward movement was 588,487 bales. But it should be remembered that February is a short movement—the gross decrease compared with December is 24 per cent., whereas the per day decrease compared with the same month is only 10 per cent. Also, the exports for February were larger than for any month in 1918 except December. Furthermore, exports thus far in March have been running at a rate of considerably more than 520,000 bales for the full month, and it would not be surprising to the trade if they should reach, and even exceed, 600,000 bales.

COTTON HOLDS FIRMLY.

Market Opens with Prices Irregular, but Closes with Good Gains.

Yesterday's short session of the cotton market developed nothing sensational. Prices were irregular at the opening, but improved as the day aged and on a fairly good volume of business gains running up to 45 points in old contracts and to 55 points in new contracts were scored. Some reactions followed, but the market remained firm, and after dipping to about the opening level recovered and finished at net gains of 15 to 30 points for active old, and 15 to 50 for active new contracts.

Most of the buying appeared to be local in origin. The Wall Street houses took a good supply, largely on the bullish sentiment now obtaining in stocks, while trade interests were about evenly divided between buyers and sellers. There is still a lot of switching by trade operators and also by Liverpool, and until this is thoroughly adjusted the market is likely to develop some peculiar turns from time to time.

News developments had to do with the ordinary routine noticed. The weekend statistics were a trifle better than most persons expected and the Fall River reports were, on the whole, satisfactory. The Census Bureau report, which showed February consumption of 433,516 bales, against 506,721 bales in January and 510,064 bales in February of last year, was no more bearish than looked for.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured by the Financial Chronicle:

	This wk. Bales.	Last wk. Bales.	Last yr. Bales.
Port receipts	84,636	79,501	104,842
Since Aug. 1	3,901,116	3,816,480	4,725,414
Northern stocks	1,311,209	1,282,668	1,525,141
Inter. receipts	84,350	81,402	137,008
Since Aug. 1	4,818,668	4,797,918	6,480,304
Inter. shipments	82,541	74,739	183,203
Inter. stocks	1,522,179	1,520,376	1,872,797
Amount brought into sight	188,446	169,751	213,852
Since Aug. 1	8,294,312	8,074,866	9,451,434
Northern spinners' takings	17,648	16,896	21,811
Since Aug. 1	1,456,560	1,416,612	1,672,263
Southern consumption	62,000	60,000	82,000
Since Aug. 1	2,335,000	2,273,000	2,854,000
Exports to Great Britain	37,127	40,120	46,845
Since Aug. 1	1,466,455	1,429,217	1,802,963
Expts to France	60,742	33,372	6,060
Since Aug. 1	543,248	482,606	413,732
Expts to Continent	36,449	48,321	22,184
Since Aug. 1	1,162,108	1,125,657	929,074
Total week's exports	134,318	122,313	76,006
Total exports since Aug. 1	3,171,809	3,037,480	3,224,899
World's visible supply	5,437,812	5,459,049	4,875,556
Of which American	3,811,312	3,834,949	3,423,556
Liverpool stocks	491,000	563,000	474,000
Contin't stocks	236,000	309,000	177,000
N. Y. stocks	86,791	85,493	152,160
New Orl'ns stks	436,351	459,584	454,084
On shipbo'd wait clearance	116,971	145,349	107,803

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	25.56			28.25@28.30	28.25
May	28.85	34.10	28.75	28.85@34.00	28.70
July	22.60	28.10	22.60	27.60@27.90	27.63
Sept		21.73	21.73	21.73@	21.30
October	20.75	21.40	20.75	21.30@	21.00
Decem'r	21.50	21.80	21.30	21.50@	22.00
January	21.50			21.50@	21.00

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	21.25	21.70	24.15	24.05@24.70	24.15
July	22.85	23.20	22.80	23.10@23.15	23.05
October	21.40	21.80	21.40	21.65@21.75	21.45
Decem'r	21.30	21.35	21.30	21.30@	21.17
January	21.23	21.50	21.20	21.45@	21.15

PLANS BUSINESS MOVIES.

Department of Commerce Wants to Screen U. S. Manufactures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A motion picture campaign to promote American commerce is being planned by the Department of Commerce, provided the necessary appropriation for the project can be obtained from the impending Congress.

Those in charge of the idea say that such a campaign will enable the agents of the Government to tell people around the world what we are, what we manufacture, and how our manufactures can be utilised. Through such a campaign it is believed that the point can be made that quantity production and shop organization, two great American ideas, are supreme factors in determining the price and quality of goods, and that this can be done very effectively by means of motion pictures, as has already been demonstrated on a small scale in China.

The plan proposed is declared to have been tried by a number of countries with satisfactory results. The statement was made today that England has what is known as the "British Industrial Exposition," which is promoted by moving pictures of British industries, and under whose management exhibitions, open since last year, under the auspices of British Chambers of Commerce in self-governing dominions and in allied countries. This arrangement last year arranged a world tour of some of the principal cities in Western Europe, North and South America, Canada, India, South Africa, Egypt, Australia, and New Zealand.

Through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the Department of Commerce has been using motion pictures on a large scale, spending $40,000 since Feb. 1, 1918, the result of the success of the use of these pictures in Creel's Committee on Public Information. The Pennsylvania Legislature last spring made an appropriation to extend this work.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	11¼	11¾	Ed. Rock	27	30
Anger Oil	6	6¼	Iron Mask	46	50
Ariz. S. Gas	6	6¼	Iron City	11¼	12¼
Bos. Ariz.	2	2¼	Jer. Verde	17	19
Bonanza Dev	18	19	Majestic	17	18
Bos. Rhy	46	51	Max. Metals	23	28
Bohemia	78	80	Moj. Tung	7	8
Boyle	1	1¼	New Dahl	1	1¼
Butte Coal	13	15	Nat. Z. & Ry.	11	13
Calaveras	1	1¼	Nixon Nev	43	44
Champ. Old	2	3	Nev. Dou.	21	23
Chief Con.	19	21	Nor. Star	29	30
Cent. Arizona	13	14	Onondaga	10	15
Con. Copper	47¾	48¼	Pilgrims	34	36
Cortez	13	15	Rainier	60	63
Crystal	1	1¼	Silver Hem.	57	60
Crown Res.	30	34	S. W. Miami		
Denbigh	28	30	full paid	75	1¼
Eagle Eagle			Texas	28	29
Eagle & Bl.	5	5¼	Trace	25	26
Fortuna	2	3	Un. Ver. Ext.	32	33
Gold Lake	3	5	Vic. Mines	2	3½
Houghton	30	60	Yukon Gold	75	95
Hana. Oil	45	46			

Temple Iron Company Election.

READING, Penn., March 13.—The annual meeting of the Temple Iron Company, a parent company of the erstwhile Coal Trust dissolved by Federal Court decree some years ago, was held here today. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia being elected President. The directors elected and the railroads they represent are: E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, Reading lines; H. H. P. Thomas, Lehigh Valley; W. H. Truesdale, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; F. D. Underwood, Erie; E. B. Loomis, Isaac Hiester, Jr., Shinn, W. H. Richards, and R. W. Deforest, the last-four representing various coal and iron companies.

Boston Stock Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

23	Lamb Machine Tool Co.		37
20	Draper Corp., ex. div.	116¾	
1	Dwight Mfg. Co.	1100	
11	Fairhaven Mills pf.	85	
5	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	102¾	
10	Gray & Hall, Ltd.	112¾	
69	Hamilton Mfg. Co.	119½	119¾
84	Hood Rubber Co., ex. div.	141¾	144¾
20	Hood Rubber Co., pf.		103¾
50	Lawrence Mfg. Co.		130
1	Lockwood Co.		110
85	Massachusetts Cotton Mills		122
20	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	95¾	
5	Merrimac Mfg. Co., pf.	100	
13	Nashua Mfg. Co. (new stock)		235
10	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.		165
10	Pemberton Co., ex. div.		304½
18	Pepperell Mfg. Co.		190
5	Potomska Mills		142½
18	Reed-Prentice Co. pf.		85
10	Sharp Mfg. Co. pf.		105¾
27	Sullivan Machinery Co.	130	140

SHORT-TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	7	May 15, '20	99½	99¾	8.09
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1919	99½	99¾	8.75
Gov. of N. S. W.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	8.25
Norway (Kingd'm)	6	Jan. 1923	100½	100¾	5.73
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	84	85½	
Do Rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '20	128	131	
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	86	88	
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	1.80
Company Issues.					
A. S. Mar. C.	7	Jan., '20-23	99	100¾	8.70
Am. Dist. Tel.	5	Mar., 1919	99½	100¾	5.80
Am. Ice Sec.	6	Mar., 1919	99½	99¾	5.80
Am. Ref. & Sm.	6	Aug., 1921	91	96	9.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1923	101	102	5.75
Am. Tob.	6	Feb., 1922	99¾	100¼	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	101¼	5.90
Am. Tob.	6	Nov., 1920	101¾	102	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	103¼	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103¾	104¼	6.20
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1922	103¾	104¼	6.25
Am. Wat. Wks.	6	July, 1916	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	6	July, 1919	99½	100¾	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¾	100¾	5.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101¾	101¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¾	101¾	6.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¾	101¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101¾	101¾	6.60
Cent. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 1, '20	100¾	100¾	5.85
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1947	88¾	90	7.70
Chi. Jct. Ry.	5	Jan., 1940	85	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	98¾	99¾	6.20
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July 10, '21	95¾	95¾	5.75
Chi., Ill. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98¾	6.55
Cubs. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	100	100¾	5.45
Cub. Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	5.70
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 23, '23	101¾	102	6.50
Del. & Hud.	3	Aug., 1919	98¾	98¾	5.70
Dup. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1924	98	99	
Eric R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.90
Fed. Sug. Ref.	7	Jan., 1920	100¾	101¼	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.55
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¾	100¾	5.70
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	78½	80½	8.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	7	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
L. & E.	7	Sep.,	97	99¾	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	6	May, 1922	87½	87½	8.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Old. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.					
Jat & reg.	5	June, 1924	80	91	
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¾	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98¾	99¾	7.80
P. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100¾	5.60
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1922	97¾	98	7.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101	5.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102½	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¾	103	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	103¾	5.95
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	98½	101	8.50
San Diego G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	100¾	101¼	
St. G. & Elec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	100¾	100¾	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	6.60
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	98	97	7.45
United L. & P.	6				
Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	98	7.75
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep., 1922	93½	91	10.20
W. E. & M.	6	Sep., 1920	100¾	100¼	5.90

Georgia Railroad Gets $3,444,158.

The compensation contract for the Central of Georgia Railway, which has been signed by the Director General of Railroads, calls for $3,444,158. On the basis of deductions made for operating expenses and other charges in 1917, this would be equivalent to about 10 per cent. on the common stock, as against $39.50 in 1917.

Current News

To properly gage the market action of securities you must know what is going on. Our

"WEEKLY MARKET NEWS"

contains the latest news of over 20 active stocks. The current number reviews

Aetna
Island Oil
Submarine Boat
Cosden & Company
Glenrock
General Asphalt
Merritt
Midwest Refining

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Commonwealth Petroleum

A recently organized corporation which has acquired properties of such possibilities that it becomes at once a tremendous factor among the so-called Independent Oils. Also interesting data on the following:

Submarine Boat
Cities Service Bank Shares
Keystone Tire & Rubber
General Asphalt
Island Oil
Pennok Oil

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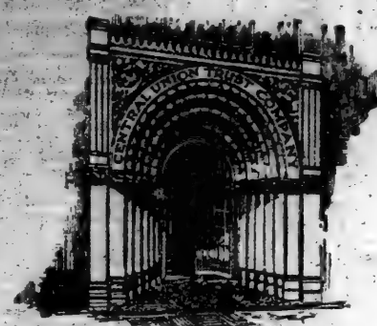

80 Broadway

THE Central Union Trust Company announces that, on and after March 17th, its downtown banking office will be located at 80 Broadway.

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425 Fifth Avenue

A Local Review Board

FORTY-FIVE days remain to file final, accurate individual and corporation income and excess profit tax returns.

The required forms are ready.

Before we are satisfied with a client's return we submit it for analysis to our own Board of Review. This is composed of

D. B. LEWIS, C.P.A. (Massachusetts).

J. D. MURPHY, recently Chief of the U. S. Revenue Agents.

F. J. CORBIN, former verifying officer on corporation income and excess profits tax returns.

M. W. FLYNN, for five years in the Internal Revenue Department.

FREDERICK ROSENKAMPFF, former verifying officer with the Internal Revenue Bureau.

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Go After Out-of-Town Business
Use This $10 "Try-Out" List
Circulation 2,923,000 (nearly 9,000,000 readers.)

This list is for those who want to secure high-class salesmen to sell securities, etc., or offer a high-grade financial or business opportunity direct to investors.

Your 24-word salesmen ad inserted one time in entire list, $10.00; each additional 6 words $2.50.

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One inch (single column) Classified Display, entire list, one time, $44.10.

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(or Chicago Tribune)
Boston Globe
Washington Post
Pittsburgh Press
Buffalo Courier
St. Paul News
Philadelphia Inquirer
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Cincinnati Enquirer
Denver Rocky Mtn. News
San Francisco Chronicle

Arkenberg Special Agency,
703 World Building Phone Beekman 2252
Write for Bulletin 133 containing other bargain lists.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Fri-day. Bid.
4½s July	1967	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s June	1965	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s May	1963	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s Nov.	1957	100¼	100¾	100¾
4½s Mar.	1957	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s Mar.	1960-63	98	98½	
4½s Mar.	1964	98	98½	98¾
4½s Mar.	1962	98	98½	98¾
4½s Apr.	1966	98	98½	98¾
4½s Sept.	1970	98¾	99¼	98¾
4s May	1960	91	91½	91
4s Nov.	1968	91	91½	91
4s Nov.	1967	91	91½	91
4s Nov.	1956	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov.	1959	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov.	1936	92	94	92
4s Nov.	1919	99½		99½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Fri-day. Bid.
3½s Nov.	1925	81		81
3½s Nov.	1954	81½	82¼	81½
3½s Nov.	1954	81½		81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.60	4.60
4½s	1923-1925	4.60	4.60
4½s	1919-1926	4.60	4.60
4½s	1918-1923	4.60	4.60
4½s	1940-1952	4.65	4.60
4½s	1940-1952	4.65	4.60
4½s	1933-1939	4.65	4.60
4½s	1922-1933	4.65	4.60
4½s	1918-1933	4.65	4.60
4s	1940-1958	4.65	4.60
4s	1926-1939	4.65	4.60

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
745	Cities Service	348	343	346	348
1,295	Cities Service pf.	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
2,943	Cities Service stk. scrips	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾
$75,000	Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	129	131
63,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102	101¼	101¼	102

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	13	15
Adiron Elec Power pf.	73	75
Am Light & Electric	113	121
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44
Am Light & Traction	241	244
Am Light & Trac pf.	99	100
Am Power & Light	60	61
Am Power & Light pf.	77	80
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	34	38
Am W W & Elec	82	85
Am W W & Elec pf.	94½	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	17	19½
Federal Lt & Trac pf.	43	45
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	23
Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	60
Kan W W & El co.	93	95
Kopalch Power 1st 6s	75	78½
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	85	90
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	95
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	100
Col Gas & Elec '27	85	90
Col Power 5s, 1953	87	90
Conn Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Consumers Pow 5s, '36	87½	89
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	97	98
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	99	99
El Paso Elec col 5s	85	90
Empire Gas & F 5s	94	100
Empire Refining 6s	94	97
Gt West Power 5s, '46	85	86
Gt West Power 6s, '25	99	99
Middle West U. 5s, '25	86	92
Nebraska Pr Power 1st 5s	77	79½
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	77	80
Nor States Pow 6s, '34	94	94
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	87	88
Ore Tr Elec 1st 5s	90	90
Omaha & C R 5s, '28	76	78
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1941	85	90
Puget Sd Tr. L & P 7s	97¼	99½
S Ca Edison 5s, '39	86½	86½
S W Power 5s, 1943	82	85
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	90	90
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	90	90
Un L & R Elec 6s, '32	85	90
Un Util ev 6s, '45	86	92
U S Pub Svc 6s, 1921	94	94
Utah Securities 6s, 1922	89	91

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Con. Coal	80	80	80
3	Cosden	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	F. & M. Bank	225	225	225
110	Houston pf.	80	80	80

Bonds.

$22,000	Bal. Elec 5s	94	94	94
1,000	C. Hal. 4s	91	94½	94½
1,000	Con. Pow 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
3,000	Do 5s, w.	100¼	100¾	100¾
1,000	Cosden 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
19	Ahmeek	68	68	68
5	Alaska	3½	3½	3½
40	Anaconda	60¾	59¾	59¾
310	Cal & Ariz.	57	57	57
40	Cal & Hecla	390	385	389
190	Cop Range	38¾	39	38¾
20	East Butte	8½	8½	8½
45	Franklin	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Hancock	45½	45¾	45¾
10	Island Creek	45¼	45¼	45¼
140	Isle Royale	24½	24¾	24¾
110	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
30	Lake Copper	37¾	37¾	37¾
20	La Salle	2¾	2¾	2¾
250	Mason Val.	2¼	2¼	2¼
170	May-O C	13¾	13¾	13¾
103	Mohawk	52	52	52
100	New Arca'n	1½	1½	1½
10	Nipissing	9¼	9¼	9¼
40	New Corn's	15	15	15
70	North Butte	10	10	10
85	Old Dom'n	52	53	52
10	Oliver pf.	75c	75c	75c
50	Osceola	47	45¾	45½
5	Pond Creek	15	15	13
110	Quincy	55	54½	54½
35	Seneca	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,900	Shannon	2¼	1¾	1¾
295	Sup. & Bos.	2	2	2
50	Trinity	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Tuolumne	81	81	81
100	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Utah Con.	8	8	8
110	Utah Copper	60½	60¾	60¾
460	Utah Metal	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Wolverine	17¾	17¾	17¾

Railroads.

10	Boston Elev.	67¾	67¾	67¾
4	Chi Jct pf.	86	86	86
6	Pitchburg pf.	58	58	58
2,249	Mass Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼

Miscellaneous.

170	Am Agr C.	107¼	107¼	107¼
85	Do pf.	103	102	102½
15	Am Bosch.	63¾	63	63

STEEL MILLS SHOW 75% OF CAPACITY

Estimated Production Last Week, Predictions of a Slump Falling Short.

PRICES WELL MAINTAINED

Trade Awaiting Decision on Deflation to be Reached at Conferences with Government Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 15.—Notwithstanding widespread reports of extreme dullness in many industries that consume steel, the steel mills have continued up to date to show a very fair rate of operation. In February many estimates were made suggesting that the steel industry was operating at only 60 or 70 per cent. of capacity. The altogether trustworthy report of the American Iron and Steel Institute, however, has since shown that operations averaged more than 80 per cent. in February.

The reports made to the institute come from twenty-nine producers, who in 1917 made 73.1 per cent. of the country's total ingot production, the tonnage reported for February being 2,658,011 gross tons of steel ingots. Taking cognizance of the number of working days and of the producers not reporting, this indicates that the steel industry made ingots during February at the rate of 40,900,000 tons a year. Taking capacity at 49,000,000 tons, a figure generally accepted, operations were at nearly 84 per cent. of capacity, comparing with a shade over 87 per cent. in January. The maximum rate ever attained was last September, 46,800,000 tons a year.

Ever since the armistice was signed a low rate of steel production has been either reported or predicted in some quarters. But the predictions have not been fulfilled, for there has been but little decrease in mill operations from the average of February, and production in the past week may safely be estimated at fully 75 per cent. of capacity, probably more.

In connection with the latest report of the United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage, it is stated in well-informed quarters that cancellations of orders, due to the war ending, have all gone through the process and will not affect future reports. It is asserted that practically all the unfilled obligations now reported by the Steel Corporation represent real business, orders that will actually be filled. In view of the general circumstances this tonnage is large and has shown less shrinkage since the signing of the armistice than would have been expected.

Regrets are expressed in the steel trade over the necessity for postponing, from last Wednesday to next Wednesday, the meeting between the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and the general committee of the iron and steel industry. While the subject of price deflation is a difficult one and involves complicated adjustments, some hope had been entertained that at the first meeting between the two bodies a basis for adjusting iron and steel prices would be found. The assistance of Judge Gary, on account of whose illness the meeting was postponed, is regarded as practically indispensable in the negotiations. A rumor has since originated in New York that the postponement of the meeting was due in large part to a difference of opinion between the Steel Corporation and the independents, which it was desired to iron out. The inference is that the Steel Corporation desired cuts to be made deeper than the independents favor, the whole story can be dismissed, for the independents will need orders sooner than the Corporation.

Finished steel prices are being well maintained, and while the condition might be attributed to there being little inquiry that would furnish a motive for price cutting, it is probable that nearly all producers are anxious to be punctilious in the matter of adhering to present recognized quotations. In pig iron there is not as much of this spirit, particularly because in a normal market each pig iron producing district makes its own prices, while in steel products the market is based on Pittsburgh, with freight from Pittsburgh to destination added.

There have been no further developments in the local pig iron market since last week, when a few quotations at about $28, valley furnace, appeared on foundry iron. Bessemer remains at $32.20, and basic at $30, valley. A rumor comes from Chicago that a large sale of basic iron was made by a producer there to a steel works at $25, or $5 under the recognized market, but this has not been confirmed. While there is some gossip in the trade along the line that the coming price reductions will be very moderate, say $2 a ton on pig iron and about $5 on finished steel products, the best informed opinion is that really important reductions will be made.

Furnaces do not expect the coming price adjustment to affect coke directly, although it may do so indirectly. As to Lake Superior ore, on the other hand, they expect a material decline, and apparently some of them expect to obtain the benefit of the decline before the season's ore comes down.

There have been heavy shipments of sheet and tinplate, according to officials of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, who state that they shipped 75 per cent. more tonnage in January and February than in the same months last year. This gain was attributable to the fact that shipping conditions were very poor in the beginning of 1918, although the gain was not due altogether to that, as the shipments were larger by a comfortable margin than those of any January-February in the history of the company.

Relative to capacity, tinplate shipments in the last two months were heavier than sheet shipments. In the last few days buying of tinplate has dropped to small proportions, because of buyers entertaining expectations that the price would be reduced through the ogged offices of the Government. The chief buying to be expected would be on the part of can makers, and while they have some latitude in this matter, it is not very much, as they have already greatly delayed making purchases against next Summer's pack. Some large can makers are understood to be entirely unprovided for April, either with tinplate or with contracts.

Prior to this stoppage of buying there had been gradually increasing activity in the market, and as a result the independent mills are operating at a better rate than at any previous time this year, about 60 per cent. of capacity, against a little less than 50 per cent. in the first two months of the year. On the other hand, the leading interest is not under as much pressure as formerly, and this week dropped to an operation of about 85 per cent., which was done by operating thirteen mills. For the past several weeks the company has operated sixteen turns at every mill that was physically able to do so, an average of one to three mills being down from one cause or another.

There has been a further improvement in demand for tubular goods, according to reports from some of the mills. As heretofore the heaviest demand is for oil country goods, but there is also a fair demand for merchant pipe, and there are odd lots of line pipe being placed from time to time, mostly in small orders. Several of the independent pipe mills are operating at 85 per cent. of capacity, while the leading interest is operating full, and to some extent is replenishing its stocks, which were at very low ebb at the beginning of the year.

After gradually showing decreased activity in the last few weeks, the sheet market has gotten down to a dull state, for the same reason given as to many other causes of dullness in the iron and steel trades, that of watchful waiting for the lower prices promised by the Government in the interest of industrial activity. Mills are operating approximately as well as formerly, at between 70 and 75 per cent. of capacity, with the independents doing slightly less than this and the leading interest a little more.

The automobile industry continues to take heavy deliveries of sheets, probably the heaviest in its history. The actual consumption is not up to the shipments, as the factories are rounding out their stocks, but it is likely that within a month or two the actual production in automobiles will pass all previous figures. Ford is now making 2,300 a day, and will probably reach the 3,000 mark by April 1. The industry bids fair to take 1,000,000 net tons of sheets in the next fortnight, and may become nearer a half million tons. If already consumers more than double the tonnage of sheets used by the next largest sheet-consuming industry.

The United States Steel Corporation this week reported 6,020,787 tons of unfilled obligations at the end of February, reflecting a decrease of 673,481 tons during the month. This represents about 94 per cent. of capacity for the month. Estimated shipments are 80 per cent. of capacity, against 57 per cent. in January, which would indicate that net bookings were about 32 per cent. of capacity.

The average invoice price of the merchant furnace coke of the Connellsville region in March will probably be about $4.05. The market for spot, prompt, or March coke stands quotable as follows: Furnace, $4; foundry, $4.50@$5. Estimated production in the Connellsville region last week was 282,926 tons, a decrease of 1,946 tons. The total for the year to date is 2,815,346 tons, or 47,004 tons less than the total for the same period last year. A number of plants have business for the remainder of the month, but beyond that are without definite commitments.

Boston Copper Gossip.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—February output of Calumet and Hecla and subsidiary mines, in pounds, follow:

	February.	January.
Ahmeek	1,705,339	1,925,305
Allouez	323,562	484,766
Calumet & Hecla	3,486,057	5,588,051
Centennial	139,090	199,478
Isle Royale	1,143,915	1,514,220
La Salle	98,312	152,250
Osceola	930,818	1,465,859
Superior	123,000	76,616
White Pine	2,5,198	404,000
Total	10,233,808	11,758,500

Kennecott produced during February 5,252,000 pounds of copper, against 10,040,000 pounds in January and 5,388,000 pounds in February last year.

Greene-Cananea's February output was 3,000,000 pounds of copper and 112,870 ounces of silver, compared with 3,000,000 pounds of copper and 106,480 ounces of silver in January and 5,100,000 pounds of copper and 174,000 ounces of silver in December. The February output of gold was 650 ounces.

The smelter production of the Arizona Copper Company in February was 3,360,000 pounds of copper, contrasting with 4,032,000 pounds in January, 600,000 pounds in December, and 4,000,000 pounds in November.

During February, Inspiration Consolidated produced 6,600,000 pounds of copper, compared with 6,500,000 pounds in January, 7,350,000 pounds in December, and 7,500,000 pounds in November.

Old Dominion smelter output for February, 2,360,000 pounds, compares with 2,812,000 pounds in January and 2,841,000 pounds in February a year ago.

East Butte produced 633,560 pounds of copper last month, against 2,221,850 pounds in January and with 2,324,040 pounds in February 1918.

Shattuck-Arizona produced 376,166 pounds of copper during February, against 623,226 pounds in January and 1,042,000 pounds in the corresponding month last year.

The February output of the Tuolumne Copper Company was 123,824 pounds of copper, 19,905 ounces of silver, and 21.3 ounces of gold. The report for 1918 shows a net profit of $27,000.

The annual report of Osceola shows that it cost the company 17¾ cents to produce its copper last year.

Mohawk territory south of No. 6 shaft continues to show good results. Rock has just been opened on the fifteenth level which yields better than 50 pounds of copper per ton. The company is working full time.

Utah Copper output for February was 10,335,000 pounds, as against 10,500,000 pounds in January and 11,900,000 pounds in February a year ago.

Chino produced in February 3,852,676 pounds. This compares with 4,241,000 pounds in January and with 5,862,581 pounds in February, 1918.

Ray Consolidated February output was 4,150,000 pounds, as compared with 4,400,000 pounds in January and with 6,250,000 pounds in February last year.

Massachusetts Consolidated, according to its annual report, shows a production of 3,403,827 pounds of copper at a cost of 23.82 cents per pound. February production of Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company totaled 1,000,000 pounds. This compares with 1,070,000 pounds in January and with 1,050,000 pounds in December.

Both the mines and smelter of the Shannon Copper Company have been closed down.

Advices from Bisbee are that the fire on the 700-foot level of the Shattuck Arizona mine has been brought under control.

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Advance-Rumely Co.	Mar. 17	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Alaska Gold M. Co.	Mar. 31	.....	Apr. 18
am. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	Mar. 4	.....	Mar. 25
Am. Internat'l Corp.	Apr. 1	.....	Apr. 8
Am. Sm. & Ref.	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Apr. 8
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	Mar. 4	.....	Mar. 20
Am. Steel Fdys.	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
Am. Steel Fdys.	Feb. 27	.....	Mar. 20
Am. T. & T. Co.	Mar. 14	Mar. 26	Mar. 25
Am. Tobacco Co.	Feb. 15	Mar. 17	Apr. 15
Ann Arbor R. R.	Apr. 1	Apr. 21	Apr. 19
Assets Realiz'n Co.	Feb. 26	.....	Mar. 19
A., T. & S. Fe Ry.	Mar. 20	Aft'rntg.	Apr. 24
Batopilas Min. Co.	Mar. 28	.....	Apr. 15
Beth. Steel, com.	4	.....	Apr. 2
7% pf.	Mar. 12	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Booth Fisheries Co.	Mar. 18	.....	Apr. 8
Butte & Min. Co.	Mar. 31	.....	Apr. 18
Cal. Packing Corp.	Mar. 17	Mar. 25	Apr. 15
Cal. & Ariz. Min.	Mar. 25	.....	Apr. 14
Case (J. I.) Thresh. Machine Co. pf.	.....	.....	Apr. 2
Chic. & Ohio	Mar. 28	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
Chi. & Alton R. R.	Sep. 20	.....	Mar. 17
Chi. & Nor. Ry. Co.	Mar. 7	Apa 9	Apr. 8
Chi. G. W. R. R.	Mar. 20	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
C., I. & L. Ry. pf.	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 19
C. St. P., M. & O.	Mar. 7	Apr. 10	Apr. 8
Chile Copper Co.	Mar. 25	.....	Apr. 15
Col., Fuel & R.	Feb. 17	.....	Mar. 17
Comp. Tab. R. Co.	Mar. 17	.....	Mar. 17
Cons. Coal Co.	Mar. 8	Mar. 20	Mar. 19
Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	Mar. 5	.....	Mar. 25
Crucible Steel Co.	Mar. 17	.....	Mar. 19
Cons. Coal Co.	Mar. 27	.....	Mar. 25
Cuban Am. Sug. Co.	Mar. 15	.....	Mar. 19
Cuban Cane Sug. Co.	Mar. 15	.....	Apr. 9
Nor. Pac. Ry. Co.	Mar. 4	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Ohio Fuel Supply Co. temporary ctfs.	.....	.....	Apr. 9
Old Colony Trust Co.	Mar. 17	Mar. 27	Mar. 26
Owens Bottle Mach.	Mar. 30	.....	Apr. 9
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	Mar. 24	.....	Mar. 25
Penn. R. R. Co.	Feb. 27	.....	Mar. 25
Phila. Rap. Tr. Co.	Feb. 26	.....	Mar. 19
Pierce-Ar. M. C. Co.	Mar. 17	.....	Apr. 15
Pierce Oil	Mar. 10	.....	Apr. 9
P., C. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.	Mar. 7	.....	Mar. 17
P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.	Mar. 20	.....	Apr. 8
Pitts. Coal (of Pa.)	Mar. 5	.....	Mar. 26
Pitts. & West. Ry. Co.	Apr. 15	May 6	May 5
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co.	Mar. 10	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Ray Con Corp. Co.	Mar. 20	.....	Apr. 18
Rep. I. & S. Co.	Mar. 20	Apr. 17	Apr. 16
Savage Arms Corp.	Mar. 11	.....	Apr. 1
Shattuck Ari. Cp. Co.	Mar. 27	.....	Apr. 9
Sin. O. & R. Corp.	Apr. 1	Aftrntg.	Apr. 10
Southern Pac. Co.	Mar. 25	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Studebaker Corp.	Mar. 11	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Tex. & Pac. Ry.	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 19
Union Bag & Paper	Mar. 10	.....	Apr. 8
Un Cigar S. of Am.	Mar. 21	.....	Apr. 21
Union Exc. R. R.	Mar. 3	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
U. S. Rubber Co.	Mar. 28	.....	Apr. 13
U. S. Steel Corp.	Mar. 21	Apr. 4	Apr. 21
Va. Iron, C. & C. Co.	Feb. 28	Mar. 10	Mar. 18
West. Md. Ry. Co.	Mar. 8	Mar. 20	Mar. 19
West. Un. Tel. Co.	Mar. 20	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Westinghouse A. B. Mar.	31	Apr. 2	Apr. 1

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settle't Day.	Privilege Expires.
Irving Tr. Co.				
C. C. Tr. Co.				
Ctfs. of Dep.	Mar. 4	.....	.....	Mar. 25
Ohio Cities Gas Co. com.	Feb. 15	.....	Mar. 11	Mar. 21
Ohio P. & R. Co.	Mar. 28	.....	Mar. 28	Apr. 10
Tol. Trod. Cor.	Feb. 28	.....	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

DATA ON WOMEN WORKERS.

Out of 32,481 in State, Majority Earn Less Than $14.

Industrial officials of the Federal and State Governments are working together to develop policies for the protection of women workers. Among the things they are seeking is to establish rates of wages uniform with those paid men workers for the same service, to prohibit women from being employed between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., to limit their labor to forty-eight hours per week, to see that they are allowed forty-five minutes for meals and that a ten-minute rest interval is granted in the middle of every working period.

Part of this work has been the gathering of data showing what wages women have been receiving in this State, with the result that of 32,481 women, employed in 417 factories, it was discovered that 60 per cent. earned less than $14 a week, 32 per cent. earned $14 or more, and 8 per cent. earned $20 or more. Some of the smaller-paid employes earned less than $6. Of this class a number were employed in the cigar factories. The best paid were engaged in the making or marketing of confectionery.

A statement made by Nellie Swaris, Chief of the Bureau of Women in Industry, is to the effect that during the time that the Federal Government was asking for greater production, women from the bureau were being constantly asked to advise employers who were replacing men with women workers. Difficulty had been found in fitting the women into some of the "peaceful" jobs, and it was often found necessary to employ a woman personnel manager.

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 15.—Following are today's quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.		90	
Arkwright Mills	175		
Barnard Mfg. Co.	12½		
Bourne Mills	110		
Border City Mfg. Co.	108		110
Chace Mills	135		
Cornell Mills	170		
Connecticut Mills	87		
Davol Mills	97½		
Davis Mills	130		
Flint Mills	100		
Granite Mills	114		
Hargraves Mills		72	
King Philip Mills	107½		
Laurel Lake Mills	110	115	
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	110	115	115
Merchants Mfg. Co.	145	142	
Mechanics Mills	110		
Narragansett Mills	133		
Osborn Mills	120		
Parker Mills	70		
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	92½		
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	110	113½	
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	250		
Seaconnet Mills	90	100	95
Shove Mills	100		
Stevens Mfg. Co.	112		
Tecumseh Mills	105½		
Troy C. & W. Mfg. Co.	250		
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	230		
Wampanoag Mills	130		
Westamoe Mills	118½		118½

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1919	5	4½	4½	1913	6	2½	4½
1918	5½	3	4	1912	2½	2½	2½
1917	2½	2	2½	1911	2½	2	2½
1916	2	1½	1½	1910	3½	2	2½
1915	2½	1½	2	1909	2	1½	1½
1914	2	1½	2	1908	2	1½	1½

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday March 15 1919

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Net Demand Deposits.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$5,617,300	$50,298,000	$492,000	$5,134,000	$32,072,000	$1,876,000	$784,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	2,210,000	40,254,000	3,500,000	11,370,000	50,654,000		
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,733,300	30,254,000	527,000	2,842,000	21,840,000	328,000	1,844,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,201,100	104,199,000	19,264,000	23,571,000	137,233,000	4,012,000	5,772,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	1,780,000	20,460,000	3,125,000	1,737,000	17,737,000		
National City	25,000,000	$3,413,800	350,000,000	14,158,000	93,977,000	(a)349,524,000	20,228,000	1,422,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	5,487,300	96,621,000	1,404,000	8,147,000	39,797,000	5,811,000	442,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	900,600	17,256,000	324,000	2,066,000	14,067,000	700,000	143,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	98,300	3,459,000	116,000	503,000	3,221,000		269,000
Am. Exchange National	5,000,000	5,689,000	115,451,000	2,534,000	12,270,000	92,320,000	5,651,000	4,056,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	24,607,800	406,712,000	2,334,000	39,715,000	270,023,000	4,572,000	
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,134,800	16,472,000	1,112,000	2,374,000	18,600,000	.....	
Chat. & Phenix National	2,500,000	2,673,000	101,333,000	5,276,000	11,832,000	84,485,000	3,988,000	2,192,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,112,700	133,416,000	5,720,000	15,030,000	126,301,000	.....	1,126,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,098,900	34,373,000	1,414,000	4,958,000	34,550,000	230,000	824,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,404,000	56,228,000	2,032,000	2,257,000	24,692,000	80,000	
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	5,290,700	125,413,000	5,448,000	17,800,000	120,377,000	2,022,000	
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	1,080,700	38,521,000	772,000	3,326,000	25,962,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	18,698,500	204,376,000	7,953,000	21,014,000	159,702,000	2,827,000	1,971,000
East River National	1,000,000	699,100	6,571,000	201,000	646,000	6,228,000	87,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,040,000	20,138,000	941,000	2,430,000	16,877,000	.....	644,000
First National	10,000,000	$9,704,000	241,200,000	1,300,000	18,041,000	143,017,000	2,103,000	5,346,000
Irving National	4,500,000	5,811,200	111,696,000	3,708,000	19,418,000	137,042,000	867,000	1,300,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	427,300	12,001,000	608,000	1,701,000	11,617,000	516,000	192,000
Continental	1,000,000	642,200	7,107,000	150,000	833,000	5,515,000	.....	
Chase National	10,000,000	15,000,000	349,698,000	6,013,000	41,994,000	270,485,000	11,307,000	1,100,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,201,400	21,402,000	1,251,000	2,484,000	19,180,000	.....	
Commercial Exchange	200,000	858,100	7,931,000	807,000	896,000	6,711,000	.....	
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	782,000	7,506,000	418,000	1,300,000	8,130,000	.....	
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,992,200	25,953,000	1,210,000	1,850,000	15,070,000	40,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,317,500	13,157,000	302,000	908,000	11,886,000	59,000	309,000
Fifth National	250,000	598,000	4,354,000	537,000	4,013,000	7,189,000	470,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,602,800	49,934,000	907,000	6,536,000	44,474,000	4,240,000	70,000
Liberty National	2,000,000	4,446,900	57,365,000	712,000	8,187,000	58,735,000	1,781,000	790,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	1,044,100	18,788,000	407,000	1,583,000	11,922,000	409,000	414,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,219,800	15,223,000	539,000	1,037,000	13,096,000	428,000	398,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,239,800	37,690,000	732,000	3,212,000	27,025,000	5,417,000	
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	17,361,200	288,155,000	4,977,000	39,302,000	287,738,000	6,870,000	
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,551,000	50,573,000	904,000	5,931,000	47,122,000	1,000,000	
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,323,700	524,000,000	3,323,000	52,818,000	(b)433,073,000	23,419,000	
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,284,800	11,621,000	320,000	1,195,000	9,046,000	534,000	
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	4,704,700	83,491,000	1,032,000	9,741,000	72,286,000	6,575,000	
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,412,500	29,094,000	624,000	2,812,000	25,827,000	1,797,000	
New York Trust	3,000,000	10,677,100	109,513,000	851,000	7,323,000	56,981,000	2,922,000	
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,305,700	27,115,000	419,000	2,092,000	15,623,000	1,615,000	
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	663,400	23,033,000	383,000	2,614,000	18,657,000	1,815,000	
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,402,700	45,043,000	800,000	4,200,000	31,443,000	1,970,000	
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,300,000	15,607,000	750,000	1,067,000	10,518,000	1,054,000	50,000
Irving Trust	1,500,000	1,189,800	40,521,000	2,301,000	4,317,000	43,270,000	7,088,000	
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,003,600	134,177,000	4,164,000	15,842,000	(c)144,004,000	8,272,000	
Total	$196,100,000	$355,842,000	$4,998,724,000	$93,810,000	$539,294,000	$3,774,423,000	$148,367,000	$36,097,000

STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Greenwich	$500,000	$1,559,700	$16,962,000	$2,286,000	$1,148,000	$17,072,000	$25,000	
Bowery	250,000	812,300	5,721,000	988,000	325,000	5,410,000		
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	1,242,700	24,398,000	2,350,000	2,064,000	25,821,000		
State	2,500,000	607,100	43,032,000	4,396,000	2,889,000	41,531,000	51,000	
Total	$3,750,000	$4,221,800	$90,001,000	$9,914,000	$6,426,000	$89,845,000	$76,000	

TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Title Guarantee & Trust	$5,000,000	$12,033,400	$41,477,000	$830,000	$3,077,000	$23,976,000	$177,000	
Lawyers Title & Trust	4,000,000	5,264,300	23,108,000	830,000	1,489,000	14,910,000	536,000	
Total	$9,000,000	$17,297,700	$64,585,000	$1,689,000	$4,566,000	$38,886,000	$1,313,000	
Grand total	210,850,000	377,361,500	4,853,310,000	107,422,000	570,286,000	†5,005,154,000	147,754,000	$36,097,000
Change			+16,286,000	+2,193,000	+9,077,000	+41,830,000	+3,290,000	-64,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $86,156,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $9,834,000.

(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $81,125,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $16,031,000.

(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $26,166,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $7,865,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank			$4,765,646,000	$93,180,000	$562,919,000	$53,845,432,000	$147,162,000	$36,396,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.			91,859,000	9,914,000	6,411,000	90,269,000	76,000	
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank			65,538,000	1,705,000	4,349,000	40,967,000	1,318,000	
Grand total			$4,923,043,000	$106,799,000	$573,679,000	†$3,976,668,000	$148,536,000	$36,396,000
Change			+113,000,000	+1,472,000	+23,265,000	+110,476,000	+3,736,000	+176,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks Dec. 31, 1918; 13 State banks and 15 trust companies Feb. 21, 1919. Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $938,522,000 in average statement; $840,229,000 in actual statement.

†United States deposits deducted, $211,802,000 in average statement and $230,803,000 in actual statement.

‡Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R's've in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R's've in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$539,394,000	*$495,066,000	$44,328,000	+$3,333,590		$562,919,000	†$504,321,020	$58,597,980	+$0,077,760
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$9,914,000		14,179,100	1,7,000	+212,020	$9,914,000	6,411,000	16,245,420	76,580	-665,920
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,689,000	4,546,000	6,152,900	102,100	-100,050	1,705,000	4,349,000	6,145,050	108,950	-459,490
Total	$11,603,000	$550,366,000	$517,371,000	$46,388,000	+$3,011,920	$11,619,000	$573,679,000	$526,711,490	$58,783,510	+$3,372,440

*$490,674,000 on net demand deposits and $4,391,010 on net time deposits.

†$499,996,160 on net demand deposits and $4,404,860 on net time deposits.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business March 14, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Vaults and settlement fund	$332,328,092.17	
With Federal Reserve Agent and in redemption fund—Federal Reserve Notes	294,782,565.00	
With foreign agencies	2,010,981.70	
Total gold reserve		$629,121,532.87
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and sub. coin		52,091,106.30
Total reserves		$701,212,639.82
Bills discounted and bought:		
Rediscounts and advances—commercial paper	$20,253,719.06	
Rediscounts and advances—U. S. obligations	181,363,181.48	
Acceptances bought	16,806,836.12	
Total		307,495,734.64
Investments:		
U. S. bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness	64,851,740.00	
Due from foreign banks	2,962,862.88	
All other resources	12,408,000.42	
Total resources		$1,182,982,485.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital	20,026,450.00
Surplus	21,117,234.87
U. S. Government deposits	15,083,442.15
Foreign Government deposits	94,254,691.84
Member banks deposits (net)	679,694,034.71
Non-member banks deposits	7,315,687.78
Due to War Finance Corporation	1,710,465.77
Due to Other Federal Reserve Banks	5,210,168.86
Federal Reserve Bank notes (net)	34,371,000.00
Federal Reserve notes, (net)	710,001,320.00
Total liabilities	$1,182,982,485.76
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$719,930,735.00
Against which there are deposited with Federal Reserve agent:	
Gold and lawful money	390,783,565.00
Commercial paper	307,495,756.64

BANK DEPARTMENT SUMMARY.

STATE BANKS.

Loans and investments	$584,658,300	— $1,324,500
Gold	8,597,000	— 4,500
Currency and bank notes	25,216,100	+ 97,000
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	54,691,000	+ 5,958,000
Deposits	661,439,400	+ 8,440,800
Reserve on deposits	106,882,700	+ 2,954,700
Percentage of reserve, 20.4 per cent.		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans and investments	$2,100,639,200	+$12,928,900
Gold	11,434,200	+ 19,500
Currency and bank bills	21,633,800	+ 2,271,500
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	205,268,000	+ 2,253,800
Deposits	2,092,252,100	+ 16,286,000
Reserve on deposits	280,344,400	+ 8,823,400
Percentage of reserve, 17.6 per cent.		

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans and investments	$798,813,500	+ $3,205,800
Gold	8,157,500	+ 9,000
Currency and banknotes	17,078,700	+ 1,468,600
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	66,561,900	+ 6,198,700
Total deposits	807,906,500	+ 16,317,800
*Net deposits	728,548,000	+ 9,531,300
Reserve on deposits	133,742,700	+ 3,531,300
Percentage of reserve, 20.4 per cent.		

RESERVE.

	State B'ks.	P.C.	Trust Cos.	P.C.
Cash	$17,797,000	12.29	$72,989,500	14.43
Deposits in banks and trust companies	12,343,200	08.52	30,611,900	06.04
Total	$30,142,200	20.81	$103,600,500	20.87

*Deposits eliminating amounts due from Reserve Depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City, exchanges and deposits by United States Government proceeds of sale of bonds.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919.

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND ST

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty-five cents per Agate line.

ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION SERVICE.

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY EXECUTED LARGE AND IMPORTANT U. S. ORDNANCE CONTRACTS AND ABOUT TO COMPLETE SAME, OUR STAFF OF DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERS AND THE MODERN MACHINE EQUIPMENT OF OUR PLANT IS NOW AVAILABLE TO UNDERTAKE YOUR PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OR MANUFACTURE, IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGES OF YOUR ENTERPRISES OR IN THE ACTUAL PRODUCTION PERIOD. YOU MUST PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY WITH AN ORGANIZATION WHICH "KNOWS HOW."

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO INTRUST YOUR UNDERTAKING WITH AN OBSCURE ORGANIZATION WHICH CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY CARRY THE ENTERPRISE BEYOND THE INITIAL DEVELOPMENT STAGE.

WRITE US NOW. Y 813 TIMES ANNEX.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

to purchase successfully established, reputable concern.

ASSETS.	
Patents and good-will	$45,000.00
Accounts receivable	1,825.22
Cash on hand	1,460.95
Stock on hand, (approximated)	1,600.00
Machinery and fixtures	250.00
	$50,136.17
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$45,000.00
SURPLUS	5,136.17
	$50,136.17

Price $45,000, or half interest for $25,000 to successful man who can capably undertake entire charge. Purchase price earned in two years. Other business claims all my time. Will stand strictest investigation. Unquestionable references. K 205 Times.

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTERS, LOOK!

Come to West Virginia, heart of gas and coal fields, with your industries. Have 2,100 acres tract land. No. 1 townsite proposition, navigable river and steam railroad facilities, reach all principal markets quickly; will sell outright or join in development. Government building two steel plants here now. Write Paul S. Bigger, Charleston, W. Va.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY, A GRAY IRON FOUNDRY, 5 TO 15 TONS DAILY CAPACITY; QUICK ACTION ON RIGHT PLANT. ADDRESS

FACTOR, Z 893 TIMES ANNEX.

HAVE YOU AN ARTICLE OF MERIT WHICH WOULD MAKE A GOOD MANUFACTURING AND SELLING PROPOSITION FOR A MANUFACTURING PLANT WITH METAL-WORKING MACHINERY? IF YOU WILL GIVE US A DESCRIPTION OF YOUR IDEA OR INVENTION IT WILL RECEIVE OUR ILLUSTRATED ATTENTION.

WE ARE READY TO PURCHASE PATENT OUTRIGHT OR MANUFACTURE ON A ROYALTY BASIS. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY OR ANY ARTICLE CONNECTED WITH WIDE MARKET WILL BE CONSIDERED. Z 384 TIMES ANNEX.

Responsible, long-established manufacturing corporation, located in suburb of New York, requires the services of young or middle-aged man with good education and general business experience as purchasing agent and general assistant to the President; to the right party, able to interest financially, an exceptional opportunity is offered; purchase of stock interest not to be considered until after a trial arrangement has proven mutually satisfactory. Apply, with fullest particulars, to "Manufacturer," A 685 Times Downtown.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Manufacturers equipped for large business are offered an unusual opportunity of availing themselves of the services of a thorough sales organization, to obtain orders and foreign markets. H 362 Times.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate, with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., X 231 Times Annex.

CHILDREN SHOE MANUFACTURER.

Progressive shoe manufacturing corporation catering to jobbers and retailers in expanding business seeks additional capital $10,000 to $15,000; would consider giving stock or, if desired, would give partner an active interest; communications strictly confidential and dealt with principals only. G 613 Times Downtown.

Chemist, graduate of a leading university and with wide experience in teaching in the analysis of fats, oils, fertilizers, acids, and ammonia, in operating chemical manufacturing, desires to locate with some firm where honesty, loyalty, efficiency, industry, and ability count; he will do any kind of chemical work and to any satisfactory to start no object. X 200 Times Annex.

Representative wanted for foreign fancy silks and velvets; must have thorough experience and be able to produce results; prefer man who at present represents domestic mills; good opportunity for right party; salary and share of profits; give full particulars; all communications confidential. D 128 Times.

Investor, Unusual opportunity is offered man willing, able to invest $1,000 and less; will give half interest in business; no get rich scheme; have good contract responsible concern; large profits possible; established, profitable; unlimited possibilities; immediate action necessary; no brokers. D 138 Times.

Splendid opening for young man with $10,000 or more to join owner in development and operation of 5,000 acres of timber, decorative marble, roofing, and mill slate, on railroad and river; money secured and large profits-this interest given. Southern Slate Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Substantial manufacturing corporation wants capable men to establish branch and manage salesmen; $200 to $1,000 necessary; you handle own money; will allow expenses to Baltimore if you will qualify. For railroad fare address Secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

To Lease—One-story fireproof garage; size, 87x200; steam heat, tanks, and all improvements. Apply

JESSE T. MEEKER,
1,170 Broadway.

An established and profitable company is desirous of securing the services of competent sales organizations for the marketing of an established specialty with exceptional commercial possibilities; all territories are open. Y 287 Times.

Man, native and thoroughly acquainted with the commercial condition of Constantinople and the Near East generally, leaving soon for his country, desires business connection. Apply by letter John Cosmides, 230 West 40th St., City.

An investor with $10,000 to $15,000 invited to participate in high-grade manufacturing proposition; investor controls finances; this is a meritorious investment, open to rigid investigation; to a gentleman of integrity. A 690 Times Downtown.

Aggressive, practical engineering contractor, established 4 years, well and favorably known, offers attractive inducements to active, or silent associate investing necessary capital for expansion. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

Modern machine shop; experimental work models, tools, fine dies, special machinery; customer's supervision permitted; will rent space with use all tools and machines. G 836 Times Downtown.

STAMPED METAL MANUFACTURERS.

Will place an order for two years' output, keeping one plant busy; order to be fully guaranteed. F. V. Bostick, 358 Produce Exchange, New York.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR A GOOD AUTO LOCK TO MANUFACTURE AND WILL PAY FOR THE RIGHT IDEA OR USE ANY EITHER OUTRIGHT OR ON A ROYALTY BASIS. Z 385 TIMES ANNEX.

Engineer (chemical) with wide business experience will undertake process investigations, lay out chemical plants, or make plant valuations; thoroughness and accuracy assured. B 1017 Times Harlem.

Summer hotel in mountain village, on State road, for sale reasonably; unusually attractive, money-making property. K 274 Times.

Party with capital to join two high-class salesmen in manufacturing concern of paints and oil specialties; both experts in this line. Call Times Downtown.

Salesman for steel machinery business—salary and commission; opportunity investment. K 656 Times Downtown.

If you have a household article or a novelty to manufacture I will buy or finance. K 376 Times.

STOCK SILESMAN.—PROMOTER SEEKS ENGAGEMENT. X 200 TIMES ANNEX.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND ORTHOPEDIC FACTORY

Manufacturing the only adjustable leg and adjustable crutch on the market, fully protected by patents, now needs:

$25,000, PREFERABLY WITH SERVICES,

To finance largely augmented sales. The owning company is prepared to give

LIBERAL SECURITY FOR INVESTMENT MADE.

World's market for legs as result of war greatly exceeds production of regular-custom leg makers. Big profits are thus assured by the sale of adjustable legs and crutches the world over.

Replies to Herbert P. Pearson, 32 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.

DEEP WATER INDUSTRIAL SITE,

GALVESTON (TEXAS) HARBOR.

Splendid waterfront property adjoining finest system docks in South, located between Sou. Pac. & S. Co.; $5,000,000 terminals and new $3,000,000 U. S. Hydroplane station; frontage 1,400 feet along Government channel line; unsurpassed site for plant requiring direct connections rail and steamship; fullest investigation responsible parties invited. Write or wire quick, maps, full particulars. Address Owner, 2,305 Mechanic St., Galveston, Texas.

MANUFACTURERS, READ!

Do you need cheap fuel, or associate capital, to put your plant in position to compete in coming world's markets? Only coherent, well-managed hysterical, contemplating building or branch plants, considered. Government now building big steel plants here; cheap gas, coal, coke, electric power; rail and river transportation to all principal markets; West Virginia is future great manufacturing State. Address Paul S. Bigger, Charleston, W. Va.

STRONG EXECUTIVE WITH SOME CAPITAL TO CONTROL OWN TERRITORY FOR SALE LARGE LINE STAPLE GOODS; EASY SELLERS, GOOD PROFIT; EXCELLENT CONTRACT FOR RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, CAPITAL, REFERENCES, &C., PRINCIPAL, 415 UNION BANK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Unusual export, import opportunity is offered four more reputable men, who will invest $5,000 each, to join party with like sum plus many years' Latin American business experience and merchandise orders on hand; essential capital is secondary to active participation and banking facilities for doing big business; chance to take absolute control of corporation following European foreign trade methods and allied with prominent banks of business, financial and Government affairs of South America; reciprocal references required; confidential. A 700 Times Downtown.

Opportunity extraordinary.—Wanted partner, client or active, with $5,000 to $8,000; well established, successful, highly profitable office mail order business now showing attractive profits; this is an opportunity seldom offered; money needed for expansion; investment based on present earnings, should net large returns first year; rigid investigation invited; everything open to inspection; particulars at interview only. Immediate. V 384 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

A manufacturing concern having a modern well-organized plant in Connecticut within commuting distance of New York, wishes to manufacture or assemble some high-grade article on contract or royalty basis. The plant has 10,000 square feet of floor space with plenty of ground for expansion. Excellent shipping facilities via boat, rail, or auto. What have you to offer? H 720 Times Downtown.

WANTED.

TRUCK OPERATORS,

for long distance driving, within one hundred miles of New York; $35 per week and expenses; must have at least $1,000 cash to invest, and three references; guaranteed contract for one year; can earn from $3,000 to $5,000 per year; unless you can meet all requirements do not apply. H 686 Times Downtown.

UNUSUAL EARNINGS ON INVESTMENT $100,000.

Buys 10-year monopoly protected by U. S. court decree; an established international business; contract with substantial house; minimum royalty $18,000 annually, and large profits quickly convertible into $50,000; investment positively secured; communications confidential. A 716 Times Downtown.

Partner Tire Business.

Active partner with $5,000 needed $2,000 to $3,000. I know the business and will put up equal amount with you to open retail store and divide profits; no experience required; I have built up business to two stores with almost unlimited possibilities; now is the time to start; let's talk it over. V 374 Times.

SALES ORGANIZATION.

Wanted: sales organization to promote the sales of novelty which has a big demand in the United States. Too large for the advertiser to handle; large profits can be made; interview necessary; refer to realize its sale capabilities; reliable and well organized sales forces should only apply. V 21 Times.

Candy Store, Church Ave., Flatbush, established period of 20 years; price $8,500. Other bargains. Do you want additional capital or an associate to increase your business? Business bought and sold without publicity. F. F. Curtis, 1,481 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Old-established furniture manufacturing concern wishing to expand their business would consider silent partner willing to invest about $25,000; splendid opportunity for satisfactory return on investment; no brokers or agents. A 801 Times Annex.

A responsible man, thoroughly acquainted with ladies' and men's ready-to-wear, capable of checking credits, managing office, showroom, and sales force, open for a proposition with a view of future investment. W. K., 127 Times.

SUMMER HOTEL WANTED.

We have a client seeking to lease large hotel of high-class for term of years, either on Long Island or New England. Gehring Hotel Brokerage Co., 1,480 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED IN NEW YORK OR VICINITY.

BUILDING APPROXIMATELY 100 BY 200 FEET SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING OR LONG LEASE OR PURCHASE. Y 36 TIMES.

Rare chance to get in first-class cash business, storage warehouse netting $10,000 year; can be had for $800; open for full investigation; good reason selling. A 729 Times Downtown.

Want individual or underwriter place $100,000, 8 per cent. bonds, carrying liberal bonus common stock; money to be used going manufacturing business with large distribution staple material. D 183 Times.

53d St., East.—Four-story building, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; reasonable alterations will be made to suit tenant. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

Gentleman with $10,000 to $35,000 to expand a business in a revolutionary automobile accessory of unusual merits; stands strictest investigation; principals only. A 888 Times Annex.

Moving picture theatre, 1,400 seats, to lease; security required; unusual opportunity. Marshall, Room 707, Times Building, 42d Broadway.

Designer, manufacturer, salesman, national reputation, toys, gifts, looking for reliable, progressive party to finance actual orders. E 331 Times.

Large store, suitable for any business; occupied 34 years as shoe store; fixtures can be bought; lease; brokers protected. 850 3d Av.

Butcher shop for rent, complete, with fixtures; established business, at 254amore, L. I. Lewis H. May Co., 18 West 37th St.

A young lady, public stenographer, will give service for dictaphone in large office building. G 239 Times.

LUNCHROOMS, RESTAURANTS.

All sections; receipts $100 to $500 daily; particulars. Crowe, Times Building.

GARAGES, LEASES.

Capacity 25 to 250 cars; sound propositions; all sections. Crowe, Times Building.

Manager, capable handle automobile sales, service and credits; references. K 512 Times.

Manufacturers and mills desiring to contract for the sale of their entire or surplus productions address H 698 Times Downtown.

Security salesman, extensive experience, wants proposition to finance. X 305 Times Annex.

Laboratory for sale or sublet; will consider partner; excellent location. D 204 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Business man would make investment, with services, in going business. B 818 Times.

Moving-picture house or theatre wanted or building location. Investor, A 54 Times.

Man with capital, 15 years' experience, would like to invest in a garage. R 137 Times.

Will invest $1,000 in business with services; give full particulars. D 152 Times.

Want to buy a machine shop with manufacturing facilities. K 276 Times.

Sales, advertising manager, will invest $1,000, with services in business. R 173 Times.

Have $2,000 to $10,000 to invest in profitable business. C. H., 256 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

I will invest few thousand dollars in established manufacturing business catering to makers of woman's wear or kindred line or cattle trade, and will assume responsibility for managing inside and of business, including all office details, relieving partner, who can take care outside end; have broad, practical business experience, executive ability, ideas; can manage help, organize, systematize, reorganize a business or can speed new line quickly; young man, 31, energetic, character, intelligence, reliable. D 209 Times.

SALESMANAGER AND BUYER

of silks and silk and cotton mixed fabrics; young man with many years' experience and highest credentials, thoroughly familiar with styling and converting, in open for consideration; would consider partnership with live wire salesman experienced in this line having $10,000 or more to invest against like amount. G 184 Times.

WILL INVEST FROM $25,000 TO $100,000,

with services and past business experience, in established jobbing or manufacturing business with growing possibilities; must stand thorough investigation; write, giving particulars. G Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER WANTS TO PURCHASE OUTRIGHT OR CAPITALIZE A PLANT WITH POWER PRESSES AND TOOL ROOM EQUIPMENT FOR DIE MAKING; PRINCIPALS ONLY. ROTEX, B 760 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Chemist or manufacturer who possesses good processes for the manufacture of some good products, preferably in staple line, can make advantageous connection with responsible party with abundant capital. S 532 Times Downtown.

Business man with wide experience has capital to invest in sound and profitable manufacturing business, either partly or entirely; reserve, and take active part; must stand closest investigation. S 522 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN (2) have clientele Northeast Pennsylvania, desires connection with company looking for capital and where dividends are assured. X 231 Times Annex.

Young man, (24,) good business experience, office manager and bookkeeper, executive ability, seeks an opening in established business for his service and a few thousand dollars to invest. K 333 Times.

Established, successful stock brokerage firm has opening for active reputable man with capital; particulars only at interview. E 321 Times.

WILL PURCHASE
GOOD MAIL ORDER PROPOSITION.
SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO PURCHASER, BOX 189 TIMES.

Active interest in growing concern wanted by party experienced wholesale and retail commercial stationery and kindred lines; state investment required. K. T., 312 Times.

Two young business men with capital and unlimited credit desire to connect with enterprise, actively; will stand strictest investigation. H 307 Times.

Experienced textile salesman and executive wishes to invest $10,000 to $15,000, with services, in legitimate business; state full particulars. D 580 Times.

Publishers! Have you a real proposition that needs capital and the services of promoters? If you have such proposition communicate with us. H 356 Times.

Young man, 34, with business experience and executive ability will invest, under and services in going concern. Write D. H., Box 3, 1,835 3d Av.

Young man, (30,) unquestionable references, asst. manager restaurant, has $1,500 to invest to start own legitimate business, any line. G. F., A 39 Times.

Will invest up to $20,000 in profitable growing business; must stand strictest investigation; give full particulars. R. S., 804 Times Downtown.

Office man, experienced, wants responsible position; can invest $5,000-$10,000; jobbing or manufacturing. P. A., 817 Times Downtown.

Thoroughly experienced silk man desires affiliation with jobber or mill representative; will make investment. Answer G 129 Times.

Have facilities and capital for anything in the chemical or allied line with good commercial prospects; give some particulars in first letter. Address Chemist, Box 1,010, Grand Central Station, New York City.

$1,000 to loan heirs to estates or on merchandise or other security; going enterprises financed. Hord & Co., 160 Broadway.

Will invest $2,500 and services in paying proposition standing investigation. A 23 Times.

RESPONSIBLE BROKERS, highest credentials, will finance entire issue of a good stock proposition. X 220 Times Annex.

Young man, 28, desires to invest $1,000 and services in jobbing or manufacturing business; experienced salesman. K 247 Times.

Principal will buy established men's or women's wear store. In or out of city. G 622 Times Downtown.

Gentleman has $1,000, services; want connection or partnership good business. D 148 Times.

WILL BUY
ADVERTISING AGENCY.
J. A. D., 203 BROADWAY, ROOM 910.

Salesman.—Capital and services; prefer wearing apparel, or export; ex-soldier. G 189 Times.

Party experienced book and stationery business will purchase interest in progressive store. A. B., 105 Times.

Have $3,000-$5,000 to invest going manufacturing or jobbing business. B 727 Times Downtown.

Expert accountant, 36, Christian, desires to invest money and services in good business proposition. B 769 Times Downtown.

Printing Plant Wanted.—Desire to purchase medium size plant with one or more cylinder presses. Address G 658 Times Downtown.

Man, with capital and services, for any established manufacturing business. G 210 Times.

Sales advertising manager will invest $1,000, with services, in business. H 721 Times Downtown.

Will purchase corrugated box factory, with good trade. E. A., 132 Times.

Have $2,500 with services against $3,500 cash and good proposition. A 59 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Opening an enlarged C. S. rest home for convalescents and desire partner with $5,000; my present accommodations are too small and seek expansion; principals only; references given and required. Address X 218 Times Annex.

Have $15,000, want partner with same amount to join hotel man, purchasing lease, equipment of furnished hotel located centre of city; present profits large; act quickly; principals only. V 4 Times.

Manufacturer or partner wanted to produce and market newly patented, low-priced adding and listing machine; models completed and almost all tools; royalty or partnership basis. L 759 Times Downtown.

We are looking for a live wire to invest in an established business with the purpose of expanding; highest credentials given and required. Phone for appointment Worth 6074.

$100,000 required extension established manufacturing business, erecting new factory; entire output sold under ten-year contract; first mortgage security; attractive proposition to capital.

Sales manager wanted by motor truck company; must know business thoroughly; one who would invest capital and become part of company preferred; opportunity. V 20 Times.

An organizer, with or without capital, for extending a profitable, large business; honest and reliable party only considered; details to be entered into personally solely. Box 425 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—Exclusive sale patented staple article selling to wholesale trade; have live organization ready for business. X 244 Times Annex.

Sensational money-saving electric appliance; retails $5; can sell large quantities wholesale; large profit; want partner with $3,000 to enlarge factory established. D 164 Times.

$5,000 to $50,000 wanted; enlarging steel machinery business; established twenty years; large profits. H 697 Times Downtown.

Salesman wanted to take charge of branch store; must invest $10,000 to $15,000; splendid opportunity for right man. Patten Typewriter Corporation, 53 West 125th St.

Partner wanted, with $5,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. G 238 Times.

Have $35,000 worth of cash lumber orders; want manager with $2,000; best of references given and required; good salary and profits. Address V 35 Times.

Wanted bookkeeper, secretary, and assistant manager with $3,000 to $5,000; good salary and interest, with advancement. Manufacturer, L. T. 766 Times Downtown.

We are looking for a live wire to invest in an established business with the purpose of expanding; highest credentials given and required. 309 Broadway, Room 1811.

$2,000 (trademarkable) and services, will buy partnership and profits in high-class business. K 421 Times Downtown.

Movie partner wanted, $1,500 and services; experience not necessary; have other theatres; cannot give full time. A 110 Times.

Excellent investment, $10,000-$15,000, for a well-paying business proposition; principals only. E 323 Times.

Wanted.—Party co-operate Security tea room; $800 bond required. A 889 Times Downtown.

Export and import corporation desires experienced men, moderate capital, to join corporation and share profits. A 88 Times.

Partner, permanent, profitable business, $20,000 cash required. Haven 624, 25 West 42d.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Agency open for New York State to represent manufacturer of Turbine blowers, furnace grates, and soot blowers; also other boiler room specialties; all well known and high class; exceptional opportunity. Address F. G., Box 251 Times Downtown.

Officer with ability to organize forces and with an objective; manufacturing, investment, fact; executive opening in corporation now forming; salary and commission. G 211 Times.

Woman going to Colombia (South America) would undertake getting orders on commission basis for exporter. Dumas, 8 Manhattan Av.

Wanted, several lines, such as embroideries, buttons, piece goods and kindred lines for wash trade to sell in City on commission basis. E 314 Times.

Young playwright would like to meet another gentleman playwright with connections; co-authorship on scenarios, &c., desired. Y. M., 200 East 23d St.

Active mechanical engineer desires connection with an industrial or manufacturer with view toward a future investment. G 199 Times.

Experienced business representative solicits local sales agency; expert sales manager, organizer, introduction new goods; reasonable propositions only; commission. A 32 Times.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE WILL BUY OR SELL ANY PRODUCT FOR YOU OR OTHERWISE REPRESENT. G 610 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ORIGINATOR, (SUCCESSFUL,) OF MECHANICAL INVENTIONS AND DEVICES DESIRES PART TIME ENGAGEMENT. H 693 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Manufacturers, investors! We make tools, dies, and experimental work; metal stampings and screw machine work of all descriptions. Link Manufacturing Co., 88 Walker St.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

High-class man with New York office wants cassette or national sales distribution on product of merit; will finance. K 207 Times.

Salesman, exceptional capability; business producer; owns automobile; wants money-making proposition. E 330 Times.

California.—Salesman leaving for California, selling superior manufactures, seeks connection. K 671 Times Downtown.

Lady going to France this January would like commissions from local business houses. Box 68, 1,515 24 Av.

Established Dress Jobber will consider partnership with contractor; must have own plant; future for right man. B 178 Times.

Wanted—Exclusive Canadian agency for fast-selling specialty. Household Specialties, 129 Pitcairn Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

Texas, Oklahoma; young business man, leaving shortly, will transact business, en route destination. Reply A 114 Times.

Wish to obtain agencies from manufacturers and wholesalers for Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Please write G 222 Times.

Manufacturers and wholesalers interested in having represented in Mexico write G 223 Times.

Desire saleable articles to be sold through advertising or retail. L. Lee Buyer, Times Building.

Brook salesman wanted for food products stock; commission only. R 189 Times.

Secretary-Executive, publicity manager; successful writer and orator. A 19 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

TRUCK OR PASSENGER CAR REPRESENTATION WANTED.

Three highly qualified, thoroughly experienced salesmen, with best sales records, will now represent motor truck sales department of reputable concern; will work only unusually wide and diversified experience in all branches of the industry with the largest concerns in America, but possessing unassailable selling records, pep and energy, are desirous of taking on the wholesaling and retailing of a light or medium truck or passenger car; references furnished and expected. H 809 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVES OPEN FOR A LIVE PROPOSITION.

A trio of very able sales executives, with exceptionally successful records, ability, energy, and qualifications to accomplish big things, are now open for any proposition worth while. Box H 518 Times.

CAPITAL'S OPPORTUNITY.

An established manufacturing corporation with a nationally-known product (protected by patents) is enlarging the capacity of its plant to take care of increased business resulting from the termination of the war.

To a man with from $2,500 to $10,000 to invest at this time, the corporation offers 8% annual interest on the principal, which is well protected, and in addition a liberal participation in the net profits. For particulars address V 80 Times.

PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL MAN WANTED

Must invest from $15,000 to $30,000, with services, to continue organization and development of import-export-domestic business started by well-known trade developer and already showing excellent prospects; would need about $5,000 to keep up development, remainder in bank to establish credit and rating; highest personal references furnished and required. K 412 Times Downtown.

A rare opportunity to buy a going sash, door, and trim mill located in city, 90 miles from New York City; plant consists of about three acres of ground; main building 60 by 100; ample sheds and warehouse; mill equipped throughout with electric power; good manufactured stock on hand and railroad switch adjoins property; terms to suit purchaser; sickness compels sale. Y 399 Times Annex.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? Write or call Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3580. Booklet mailed upon request.

Wanted, wide-awake business man with $25,000 to $50,000, to hold position as Vice President and Director of exceptionally attractive, highly profitable manufacturing business with fine prospects for further development; now in entire output at substantial profits. For personal interview address G 631 Times Downtown.

A LIVE EXECUTIVE,

now connected with Stock Exchange house, desires to join mercantile firm where ability and energy will bring results; prefer management of business where present owner desires to retire and retain interest; very highest references. G 632 Times Downtown.

General contracting company doing business in this city for a number of years will take into the concern an active civil engineer or a young man not afraid of work; will be required to invest money and will be given an interest in the concern. Y 390 Times.

ACTIVE SALESMAN, CONTEMPLATING SOON A TOUR THROUGH SPAIN REPRESENTING A SPANISH AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS, DESIRES PARTNER WITH CAPITAL TO ATTEND NEW YORK OFFICE AND TO THE SHIPMENTS OF ORDERS. ESPANOL, 115 WEST 134TH ST.

Young man, successful broker in mill supplies would consider salesmanship or profit-sharing basis or the guarantee of his accounts by party with substantial credit rating in order to facilitate business expansion; proposition open to thorough investigation. T 383 Times.

Partner wanted; shirt mfg. established concern needs services of young man, live wire, business ability, excellent character; additional capital needed to expand, least $10,000; references exchanged. G 646 Times Downtown.

Ideal opportunity for dependable party with capital to join associate of highest character and amazing executive position handling mineral products; proposition stands rigid investigation. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

$80,000 by established substantial corporation manufacturing specialties covered by broad patents; for enlargement of present facilities for manufacturing; safe investment; exceptional terms; brightest prospects for large returns. A 50 Times.

$25,000 to $30,000 additional capital required to enlarge established manufacturing concern making its own machines for making a staple metal article with large universal demand for ladies' wear; large export orders on hand; principals only need apply. R. E. 300 Times.

A splendid opportunity is offered to the right kind of young man who is ambitious and will associate himself in business with an old established company; no investment required; profit sharing basis. Address Opportunity, 92 Times.

$5,000 TO INVEST

with services, by an experienced business man who understands management, accounting, banking, advertising, selling, &c. 701 Times Downtown.

Export, import, domestic; experienced purchasing organization requires equity partner invest moderate additional capital; representative preparing early European business trip. B 546 Times Downtown.

Partner, silent, honest, for enlarging profitable established hosiery & underwear, or business man preferred; $2,000-$3,000 investment necessary. Carl's Embroidery, 1,476 1st Av.

$10,000 for 1-3 interest in improved medical and surgical apparatus, already used by all physicians, hospitals and druggists; fully covered by patents; principals only. Phone for appointment, Worth 1295.

Excellent opportunity for a man with several thousand dollars to secure a paying business, which will net large returns; 25 per cent. this year; terms, half cash, balance from profits; no brokers. A 52 Times.

Wanted.—Well-educated man as partner in newly established, best class multigraphing and mailing business; with excellent prospects for future; references exchanged. H 669 Times Downtown.

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College graduate and member of the Bar desires to associate with corporation, firm or individual; has had over 10 years' experience as broker and appraiser of real estate and management of real estate and building construction; can offer highest references and proof of business ability; will entertain salary in connection with future participation in the net profits. For particulars address Y 50 Times.

PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL MAN WANTED

Must invest from $15,000 to $30,000, with services, to continue organization and development of import-export-domestic business started by well-known trade developer and already showing excellent prospects; would need about $5,000 to keep up development, remainder in bank to establish credit and rating; highest personal references furnished and required. K 412 Times Downtown.

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The Merchant's Point of View

IN a number of the primary markets of production and distribution a feeling of greater confidence is slowly developing. This was rather noticeable during the last week. Some of it may be ascribed to the movement begun under official auspices to get down to lower price levels by co-operative effort. In this the iron and steel industries have taken the initiative, and it seems as though their action would be followed by those concerned in the production of building materials. Should this be the case, the result will be to bring about the much-needed revival of construction, with the consequent employment of multitudes of handicraftsmen. And this is the best period of the year for this to happen. In the textile industries the necessities of the case are forcing price reductions to such an extent that those concerned feel there is hardly any need of trying to do more in that direction with the aid of governmental agencies. This, however, only applies as yet to the primary markets. The ultimate consumer is not supposed to get the benefit of the lower prices until the Fall, after the goods bought by dealers at the higher levels are disposed of. Despite this fact, however, the retail business continues good in most localities, especially in women's wear, the prospect of an early Spring being a powerful incentive in this direction.

Another Bar to German Dyes.

A good point is made in the report of the Alien Property Custodian with regard to the protection which will be given to the makers of dyes and other synthetic products of coal tar intermediates. As has been stated hitherto, a holding company has been formed here to take over the German patents for the substances. These patents are very numerous and cover not merely the products but many of the ingredients as well as processes. The greatest ingenuity was shown in putting them through in such a way as to make them impregnable for as long a term as possible. Besides this, the effort was to make it impossible for any one else following the formulas to produce the substances. Some necessary ingredient would be omitted, or else some one would be given that would queer the whole process. Since this country declared war against Germany, the various dyemaking concerns here have obtained licenses to use certain of the German patents. Now all of them are to be taken by an all-American company which will see to it that they may be made use of by any establishment in this country which is free from alien ownership. The effect of this will be to prevent the import of similar dyes made in Germany, because this would be in violation of the rights of the owners of the patents who are now Americans. It will be an embargo on all dyes, drugs, and chemicals the patents for which have been hitherto taken out in this country by Germans. Incidentally, it will be a bit of poetic justice, since some years ago this very power was invoked by the German patentees of phenacetin among other things for their protection, a plan which enabled them to sell that substance at a higher price here than in Canada, and to prevent the importation of it from the latter.

Ready-Made Clothes for British.

Intimations have come from time to time of projected changes in the garment industries abroad so as to have them conform to or approximate the methods in vogue in this country. The long continuance of the war has had a great deal to do with forming opinion in the matter, but its economic aspect has not been lost sight of. In regard to man's attire, the British, for instance, were not much given to the wearing of ready-made clothing in the better grades, and this fact had a far-reaching effect extending to the sources of production of fabrics as well as to the making of the garments. The draper or merchant tailor made clothes to order for his customers, and each of the former was eager to get exclusive patterns. The mills took this into account, and would make shifts to accommodate instead of running off quantities of the same material from their looms. The war produced changes in this respect. Not only did large numbers of the men get into uniforms, but standard fabrics were produced for civilians. This enabled the mills to go into quantity production, and the advantages of the thing were apparent to all parties. The uniforms were turned out in great quantity, with devices similar to those in use here by manufacturing clothiers, but the civilians were not emancipated from the clutch of the merchant tailors. Now, however, there are evidences of a change in this respect, and ready-made men's clothing of good quality is being turned out according to methods long in vogue here. But the British as yet lack the experience, and only few of the manufacturers are completely up to date. There is no chance of their being able to enter this market in competition, but they are hoping to do an export trade with Belgium, France, and other nearby countries.

Another High Tariff Theory.

What is the use of thoughtful men wasting their time over the question of unemployment when the whole problem has been solved by The American Economist, the organ of the Protective Tariff League? That organ gives comparative figures of imports from the calendar year 1913 to that of 1919, showing increases in imports. In the first year mentioned the imports were $1,784,275,000, and in the last one $3,610,875,000. It is added: "And this increase was in the face of a war that greatly interfered with imports from Europe. Why not restore an adequate protective tariff and employ our own workmen in making most of these products?" Is not this nice and plausible? All you have to do in order to encourage in this country the growing of rubber, coffee, and the like, to say nothing of producing tea, cocoa, coffee, raw silk, &c., is to clap on a duty. This automatically changes the climate and encourages Mother Earth to produce new minerals as well. The trouble with the wild theorists of The American Economist school is that they can never get beyond handling figures in bulk. They either do not know enough to analyze them in order to determine their meaning or else are sophisticated enough to know that such an analysis would upset their pet theory. To give employment to men it is necessary for them to have something to work on. As it happens, the imports last year of materials for use in manufacturing were more than the entire imports of all kinds in 1913, and the best evidence that these imports helped to give employment is shown in the fact that during most of the year jobs were hunting for men. This was not the case in 1913.

What the Figures Really Show.

Let us go a step ahead in the analysis. As is well known, there can be no comparison between the imports of 1913 and 1918 based merely on dollars and cents, for the simple reason that values in the last year were very much higher than in 1913. Take the case of cottons as an example. In 1918 the 104,060,231 pounds imported had a value of $19,479,571. In 1913, the imports of cotton were 112,684,092 pounds—which is very little more—but the value was $41,624,242, or more than double. A similar proportion holds with regard to many other of the most important imports. So that, as nearly as can be calculated, the imports in 1918 represented in quantity certainly not more, if as much, as those in 1913. There was, of course, some difference in the variety, which was due to the need of securing raw materials for the tremendous increase in the country's manufactures for both domestic and export uses. This brings up another phase of the matter. What would be thought of a business man who figured only what he paid out for materials and disregarded his sales and income? And yet this is precisely what is done in the case under consideration. It so happens that in the calendar year 1918 the exports of manufactures ready for consumption and those for further use in manufactures—both representing labor untilized and paid for in this country—were only $1,176,895,345, while in 1918 they were $4,021,087,280. This shows a tremendous margin of profit to both capital and labor in this country, even after discounting the rise in values. It would also seem to dispose effectually of the nonsense which the Protective Tariff League is distributing for the purpose of distorting public sentiment.

Another Try at Boosting Cotton.

Just a little too palpable was the motive back of the wild—but, of course, not woolly—story about cotton circulated early last week for which Congressman Heflin of Alabama was sponsor. It told of an organized effort to buy two million bales for German interests, the cotton to be shipped immediately after the signing of the peace treaty. There was nothing said of how the tonnage could be obtained for transporting the stuff, in view of the greater need of using shipping for foodstuffs, nor how long it would take before German mills could be put in shape to use any great quantity of cotton if they had it. Even in normal times, it is doubtful if Germany ever consumed as much as two million bales of American cotton in a year. The exports of cotton to that country were sometimes as much as three million bales, but much of it was re-exported to other countries, at times even to Great Britain. The Germans in their mills much preferred to use the cheaper Indian cotton. Quotations on the Exchanges during the week showed the wild gyrations with which the market has been familiar for a year or more. These represented mainly speculation. Meanwhile, consumption in the domestic mills in February showed a drop of about 100,000 bales from those in the month before, and ginners' estimates show the South has still to market about 8,795,000 bales, as against 2,481,000 at this time last year. In the goods market, a better tone prevailed, and there was quite a little buying for two or three months ahead. Converters and printers are also showing more activity, and looms which have been idle for some time are at work again.

Situation in Wool and Woolens.

At the Government auction sales of wool during the last week it was noticed that there was no hesitancy in the bidding when certain desirable Australian and Cape wools were offered, and that good prices were obtained for such offerings. Withdrawals of other kinds were quite large, just as was the case at former sales. The purchases that were made were evidently for mills which needed the material. But there seems to be no market, at prices which the Government is willing to take, for a great quantity of what it acquired. What will be done with the left-over material is a question, but that it will have to be released at less than present minimum prices is beyond doubt. Mill men, in view of the fact that the British Government has reduced the issue prices of its wool, are more urgent than ever that reductions shall be made here. It is felt that the accumulations ought to be got rid of as soonias possible, so that the law of supply and demand shall again govern. In the goods market there have been further offerings of fabrics for Fall. The buying, except in the cases where the price reductions have been manifestly drastic, has been only fair, although there is a good call for the highest class of fabrics for select trade. Offerings of dress goods, aside from the specialties made a few weeks ago, are still withheld in the main. A slight further delay, it is felt, will be beneficial to both buyers and sellers and result in fewer cancellations.

WHEN IT IS UP TO THE CREDIT MAN

Experiences Which Come His Way in Dealing with Women Opening Accounts.

If there is any one man who has a real opportunity of studying human nature, especially feminine, it is the credit man for a big retail store. He is constantly coming in contact with all classes and types of women, and can tell off by the yard tales of the experiences he has had. Most of them deal with the seamy side of the business, for when things go along smoothly they generally provide little that is interesting to talk about.

One of the surprising things about obtaining charge accounts, experienced credit men say, is the large number of women who think they can get them merely by the asking. Most of these women appear to think that all the credit man needs is their names and addresses, and when they are asked for specific information about the financial rating of themselves or their husbands they lose interest in the proceedings. "Oh, do I have to give references?" they ask, and when told that they do they "make tracks" for the elevator.

A point related about women who are not strictly honest in endeavoring to get credit from a store is that they frequently give as references only the other stores in which their accounts are in good shape. Often, however, they will name all the shops and stores in which they have accounts, but will lead off with the "good" stores somewhat after the manner of the amateur magician in trying to force a certain card on one of the spectators in order to assure the complete success of his stunt. This ranking of the "good" stores first has been done so often, however, that some credit men pay considerably more attention to the standing of the accounts in the establishments named last by the credit hunter.

Experienced credit men have found that it pays to be suspicious of the woman who applies for an account, given apparently satisfactory references, and then wants the account to become effective immediately in order that she may purchase some desired piece of merchandise. While not always the case, it has been found that there is often something "fishy" in instances of this kind. Where there is not experience shows that the woman applying for the account usually wishes to purchase some small thing, such as a pair of gloves or some hosiery. While prudence warns the credit man not to take a chance, even where the amount involved is small, it sometimes happens that he is satisfactorily impressed by the applicant and "O. K.'s" the charge when the record of the sale is given to him.

In one instance, however, a customer endeavored to obtain in this way fur coat valued at several hundred dollars. She became so indignant when told that her references would have to be investigated first that the suspicions of the credit man were aroused. He scribbled a note to his assistant, who got in touch by telephone with the apartment house in which the woman said she lived. It was found that she had lived there at one time, but had been evicted for nonpayment of rent.

Somewhat akin to this was the case of the woman who, in applying for an account, said that her husband was in business at a certain address. The investigator went to the building specified and found that the man he was trying tolocate had not been seen there for months, and that no one knew where he was. To top it all off, the superintendent of the building, of whom the inquiry was made, asked the investigator if he, too, was trying to collect a bill from the missing man. It developed that the latter had left a long trail of debts behind him.

In addition to his other qualifications, the retail credit man has to be something of a diplomat, and must not be above telling a harmless fib or two if it is going to save a customer trouble and help the business of the store. The ability to do this successfully is not called into play very often, but now and then it comes in very handy. One instance in which it helped concerned a dress bought by a man and wrongly charged to his wife's account because of an illegibly written sales check. It was a "triangle case," and only the quick wit of the credit man saved the husband from a bad half hour, if nothing worse. While a credit man's explanation of the situation would not have stood a careful analysis, the wife was apparently so relieved at being assured that there was no other woman in the case and "it the fault was entirely that of the store that she overlooked one or two glaring discrepancies in the tale which might have made matters even worse than they had promised to be when the first made known the fact that the dress charged to her had not been purchased by her. How the husband explained the reason for having a separate account, if such an explanation was called for by his better half is still a mystery to the credit man. However, as both accounts still are on the store's books, things apparently turned out all right.

FOR WASTE RECLAMATION.

Efforts in This Direction Are to be Continued Hereafter.

The work that was done during the war by the waste-reclamation section of the War Industries Board has been transferred to the Department of Commerce, and will be continued as the waste-reclamation service of that department. Organized to meet a vital emergency, resulting from a shortage of war materials, the reclamation service has taught many Americans the folly of throwing away things of value. It is hoped by the department officials that the work may be so developed that a large amount of the waste material of the nation may be restored to use.

The plan of the department contemplates the establishment of a national waste-reclamation system. It is the expectation of the service that, as soon as practicable, it will be taken over by various municipalities and made permanent by the creation of a department or bureau for the salvage of waste materials. Wherever possible, it is the intention of the department to secure legislation necessary to bring this about. Until then the work is to be carried on through the agency of local waste-reclamation councils.

For an Arbitration Agreement.

The American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil recently proposed to the Associacao Commercial of Rio de Janeiro that an arbitration agreement be effected between the latter and the United States Chamber of Commerce. A joint meeting was held recently in the offices of the association, at which the proposed agreement was advocated by the American Consul and the Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce. The draft of the agreement offered by the American Chamber is based on the arbitration agreement consummated in 1916 between the Buenos Aires Bolsa de Comercio and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Prices of Calais Laces.

At a recent meeting of the manufacturers of laces at Calais, France, it was agreed not to reduce the prices on their lines until next June, says Consul H. S. Patton. They also decided to refrain from having any business relations during a period of ten years, dating from the signature of peace, with any firms in France which employs subjects of enemy nations.

India Removes Duty on Grain.

Owing to the shortage of rice in India, an order has been issued to the effect that grain, pulse, and flour imported into British India up to Sept. 30, 1919, shall be free from customs duty. Grain and pulse are ordinarily dutiable at the rate of 2½ per cent. ad valorem, while for flour the duty is 7½ per cent. ad valorem.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

One Feature of the Week Was American Buying at Canton.

The Japanese raw silk market continued stationary at 1,499 yen for Sinshiu No. 1 during all of last week, and the latest cables say that there is considerable buying activity at Yokohama. Prices are firmly sustained as a result. The visible stock in that market is estimated at 22,000 bales.

Reports received from Canton by A. P. Vills & Brothers, Inc., of this city say that that market opened rather weak, but rallied later, owing to the improved demand. American buying of both old and new silks was quite heavy. Shanghai reports a fair business in steam filatures and reelers at unchanged prices. Thrushs have receded further, 3.10 now quoted in the neighborhood of $3.10 a pound.

In the Italian market the downward price movement is still going on. Quotations, however, are still too high to be of interest to buyers on this side of the Atlantic. The scarcity of raw silks in the local market has brought about the payment of premiums on such sizes as 20-22s, 24s, and double extras. The demand is increasing, and large transactions took place here during the week. The outlook continues good, and it is expected that the buying movement will broaden out considerably.

STYLES IN MILLINERY.

Use of Figured Georgettes on Women's Hats is Noticeable.

Figured georgettes in scroll and flower designs are beginning to make their appearance in this market, according to the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. They are shown in solid effects and over the foundation of a body hat, and are seen in "soft" shades for the most part.

"On a pastel background," the bulletin goes on, "the scroll or flower design is effective in white or vice versa. A large seller of white Milan is shown with an all-over plain covering of white and black-figured crepe, the fine black crossbar design on a white ground being a striking effect. The facings show the Milan uncovered. Around the base of the crown is narrow black velvet ribbon, which is tied in a bow at the back.

"An all-over scroll design of blue and sand forms part of a rolling sailor with plain georgette facing. The edge of the brim is made firmer by a two-inch band of sand hemp. In one place is shown a small poke of taghoan. The wide crown is entirely covered with a shirred band of georgette, over which is thrown brilliantly colored flowers and leaves."

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

Has Been Much Helped Lately by Thrift and Other Causes.

Thrift of the American housewife, necessitated by war conditions, has boosted the sewing machine business this past year to the greatest in its history, says the representative of one of the largest sewing machine concerns. Housewives who had not been doing it for years began to make their own and their children's clothes and sewing for the Red Cross work also increased the use of machines. The result of this was the discovery by the women that they had almost forgotten how to use the machine, and they had to be instructed. Women who did not have machines bought new ones. They purchased also many accessories.

The firm referred to has a tremendous foreign business, which gets part of its fruition on this side of the water. Its machines are used so extensively and advertised so largely all over the world that immigrant women who have been, perhaps, too poor to purchase sewing machines in their own homes, do so the moment they reach America and get a little cash, and the only one they will have is one the name of which they have learned at home. The sewing machine trade with newly arrived dwellers on the lower east side is in ordinary times a big one.

BIG DAY IN GRAY GOODS.

Practically All Varieties Included in the Sales Made.

Yesterday supplied the biggest Saturday business that the local gray goods market has seen in many months. For the most part the goods sold were for delivery during March, April, and May, and in many cases higher prices were got for them. The day's printcloth sales included 39-inch 72-76s and 68-72s at 12¼ and 19¾ cents, respectively. For large quantities of 39½-inch 64-60s 9½ cents was paid, and similar lots of 38½-inch 60-48s brought 8¾ cents.

Sheetings also had a good day, the sales including these 36-inch cloths: 48-square four-yards at 11¼ cents, 56-60 four-yards at 12¾ cents, and 5.50s at 9 cents. Large quantities of voils, lawns, and organdies were disposed of at advancing prices. The movement of chambrays and drills was again dull. Especially active were 39-inch 72-120 sateens, which brought 17 cents.

New Footwear for Infants.

Many new numbers have been added to the new lines of infants' footwear at prices that range from $1 to $10 a pair. Included in these are satin pullman slippers with a small case to match. These are shown in embroidered and hand-painted effects. A complete line of moccasins is offered in several colors with silk stockings to match. One of the features for this season is a new linen slipper with a detachable insole. These slippers can easily be washed without doing them any injury. Although some very substantial orders are being received for immediate delivery, most of the business is placed for the holiday season.

To Increase the Membership.

With a view to increasing its membership from 250 to 500 within the next thirty days, an intensive campaign has just been started by the Associated Dress Industries of America. A committee made up of twenty-five of the leading dress manufacturers of the country has volunteered for the "drive," each member having pledged himself to bring in five new members. Stress will be laid on the campaign in the out-of-town markets.

The Men's Pajama Trade.

With the exception of a few retailers who are still holding off for lower prices, the sale of men's pajamas is said to be very satisfactory. Reports received from salesmen in almost every section of the country are to the effect that business is very good, especially in the larger cities. From all accounts the local trade is still holding off, as the buying is very light. Most of the orders call for just enough merchandise to last for about thirty days.

Cretonne Apron and Handbag.

For children between the ages of 2 and 8 a new combination of apron and handbag is being placed on the market by one of the local firms. The combination is made of cretonne, and has met with the ready approval of retailers who have had an opportunity of seeing it. The apron is more on the order of an apron dress of the slip-over type, and is fastened in the back with a wide belt. It is offered in about seven different colors, all of which are in floral designs.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first issue of The Silkworm, the official bulletin of the Silk Association of America, has just been issued. Its purpose, in announcing, is to serve as a newsy medium between the association and its members. It will be issued monthly.

Walter D. Lemmon, President of the Lace Travelers' Association, has been requested by A. J. Lewy, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, to become a member of the committee.

The S. Martin department of W. H. Duval & Co. has opened a women's Full suitings and coatings, including a fine fricotine that will suit well into the new season.

A STORE WOULD HELP

To Increase the Sale of American Goods in Argentina.

An ideal way of introducing American manufactured goods into Argentina, according to Consul Bonney at Rosario, would be an American department store, serving as a permanent exposition, importing house, distributing centre, and a nucleus for the general demonstration of American goods, methods, and prices. The British, he says, have used this means to introduce their clothing, textiles, knit goods, novelties, hardware, etc., and the system has proved very profitable. The introduction of our manufactures one at a time as the result of individual effort is slow, the difficulties are great, and even when sponsored the profit is likely to be overcome by accidents or season changes.

Retail prices at Rosario are sufficiently high to enable an American department store not only to compete but to control competition in most lines. The Consulate is reliably informed that one of the large stores at Rosario, with a capital of about $300,000 in normal times, made a profit of from 30 to 35 per cent. for its owners. Buenos Aires is a much larger market, but would require more capital. The population of Rosario is about 243,000, and it is estimated that a capital of $500,000 in United States currency would be sufficient for a store of the kind mentioned.

American goods are selling in special lines, but it may be noted that the importing and wholesale business in Rosario and Northern Argentina is largely in the hands of Europeans, who do not know American methods and in some cases has preconceived ideas about the quality of American merchandise. At the best they will not insure any stake to make a market for new American goods, and are likely to fix prices at such figures that all advantages to the consumer are lost. Small items of hardware, knit goods, cottons, silks, haberdashery, stock, medicines, and furniture retail at prices from two to four times those current in American cities, while freight and duties amount for but a part of this excess. The American plan of increasing the volume of sales by decreasing the unit price is in use.

CASES OF CREDIT FRAUD.

Complaint That Victims Do Not Help Punish the Guilty.

That many business men, firms, and corporations work against their own best interests by not taking more interest in proceedings growing out of attempts to defraud them is shown by the March letter of the National Association of Credit Men. Not only that, but the actual prosecution of the guilty persons is often hampered by the apparent unwillingness of the victimized concerns to supply the original data necessary for prosecution. This is what the letter has to say on the matter:

"The investigation and prosecution department is making itself felt in no unmistakable terms in many parts of the country. Unfortunately, its work is such that much of it cannot be given publicity, for it is all the while endeavoring to bring to light operations that the principals prefer shall be kept hidden, else their careers of fraud will be interfered with. Some creditors, in cases handled by the department, have complained because of the scantiness of the department's reports to creditors, forgetting that the very nature of the work requires that the department's operations shall not be known until the case is absolutely completed, and that means, often, many months of work. In certain cases reports have been made to interested creditors, and the leaks that resulted seriously hampered further efforts to get at the root of the fraud.

"Again, the department has had difficulty not infrequently in getting creditors to turn over the original signed statements of the parties investigated, sending instead copies which can have no value whatever to the department. It seems strange that a concern which extended hundreds or perhaps thousands of dollars of credit will hesitate or refuse to pass over to an accredited prosecution department a piece of paper that it will never itself be able to use, but which is vital to the department's investigation."

GOOD PIGSKINS SCARCE.

Most of Them Come from Abroad, Where Fighting Has Been.

The best quality of pigskin comes from the other side and practically dropped out of the market over here during the war, and there is said to be not much prospect of another stock for a year or so. "We had an order ready for shipment from England in the Fall of 1914," says one of the head men in a big leather goods establishment in this city, "and we have not received it yet. The license needed to ship it was never given. Pigskin is used for straps and belts, puttees, and officers' knapsacks, as well as for saddles. Not a piece of case pigskin has come through, though a little of the lighter, for purses and small bags, may have been shipped over.

"Pigskin comes from Russia and the Balkans. Most of the tanning is done in Scotland. Russia has done very good work. Time is no object there and the tanning was a slow, thorough process. We have the best tanneries over here, but Americans want to turn over their money and these are tempted not to use chemicals. I don't know when we will get pigskin again. Russia is an unknown quantity. Serbia may soon be raising pigs again, but it will probably be a year or more before anything reaches us from there.

"In the meantime, trade here has not suffered. We can get a very good cowhide here and with an oak tan it is excellent. It is made up into suit cases, in English style, and into kit bags. It will not wear as well as the pigskin. American pigskin is not as clear as that which comes from the other side. One thing that we have noticed in the American pigskin has been that there were sometimes scratches on it that we supposed came from barbed-wire fences. There was nothing of that kind on the skins from abroad. We are wondering now, with all the war paraphernalia of that kind over there, whether we will find the same defects on the next shipments of skins that we get from abroad."

Mexican Guano Concession.

Under contract of recent date a concession has been granted by the Mexican Government to General Lucio Blanco for the exploitation of the guano deposits on the islands Isabela and San Juanico in the Pacific Ocean. According to Trade Commissioner Edward F. Feely, Mexico City, the contract is made for a term of five years, with an option of renewal for an additional five years. It provides for the removal of a minimum of 2,000 tons of guano yearly. The concessionaire is to pay to the Government the sum of 1.50 pesos ($0.75 United States currency) per metric ton for the privilege.

In Umbrellas and Parasols.

According to information received in the trade, fancy and solid colors in umbrellas are very popular among the retailers. The new lines with colored handles and tips to match are now being used largely for both umbrellas and parasols. Although there are a number of plaid patterns being sold, the largest part of the business is being done on the solid colors, including red, brown, blue, green, and purple. In the medium grade of goods, blacks are still the leaders. Business with the out-of-town trade is said to be very good.

Children's Party Dresses.

Style appears to be a very important factor in the lines of children's party dresses that are now being offered to the retail trade. These garments are now being shown in crêpe de chine and other lightweight fabrics for children between the ages of 2 and 6. The trimmings are confined mostly to pink and blue ribbons and lace effects. Pink appears to be the most popular color in the fabrics, although blue and white are being used to some extent.

Sale of Bathing Suits.

Manufacturers of men's and children's bathing suits say that there is still a tendency on the part of some of the retailers to hold off for lower prices. Most of them, however, are placing their orders, although they are not as large as those of last year. In the men's suits, the ones that retail for $5 each appear to be more popular, while in the children's lines those from $2 to $4.50 each are among the best sellers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving lists are now register in this column by Manhattan Bryant 1000.

AUGUREA, Ga.—J. W. Levy & Co.; J. W. Levy, clothing, furn. goods; Commodore.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; E. H. Pendleton, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—Monumental Custom Clothing Co.; J. S. Goldsmith, woolens; Pennsylvania.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; Miss P. E. Brinton, coats, skirts, suits, dresses; 5 West 16th.
CHICAGO—G. L. Hammons Co.; G. L. Hammons, dry goods, clothing; Pennsylvania.
CLEVELAND—Geo. P. Sheer & Co.; W. S. Schultz, untrimmed hats; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling & Co.; E. Sperling, mrs. woolen dresses, waists, dealers in women's garments; Holland House.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. McComal, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 225 5th Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Yarnell Co.; Miss B. Brooks, millinery; 60 West; Gregorian.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullocks; Miss H. J. Orden, juniors' glasses, infants' wear; muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, sweaters, bathing suits; 85 Madison Av.; Albert.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Roehe & Roehe; G. E. Roehe, men's furn. goods, mfrs. shirts; Pennsylvania.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; B. A. Kolib, Oriental rugs; 432 4th Av.; Brostel.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—National Hat and Glove Co.; A. Lasind, hats, caps, gloves; Breslin.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Miller, Calhoun Co.; O. O. Miller, white goods, laces, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Curlee Clothing Co.; S. H. Carlee, mfrs. coats, boys' clothing; 225 5th Av.
WAYNESVILLE, N. C.—F. Ray & Co.; F. Ray, piece goods, women's ready-to-wear, men's furn. goods, shoes; McAlpin.

GET BACK TO OLD WAYS.

More Sorts Now Made, Especially of Carpenters' Tools.

There is well under way a return to much of that variety and many of those assortments which necessity and the War Board eliminated. This is most marked in carpenters' tools, where the return, however, is accompanied by much common sense and judgment.

Handled hammers can now be had in black and polished finishes, but the bizarre and fanciful finishes seem to be forgotten. Nor is there such a variety of handles for hammers as formerly. A nickel-plated hammer is furnished with one style of handle, a white, polished one, and it is about the only style to be regarded as superfluous. There is also a cutting down of varieties of polls. Octagon polls, save in blacksmiths' hand hammers, are apt to be regarded as mere whims, and also the plain eye hammer is giving way to the adze eye.

Much the same thing is going in hatchets. Black, polished, and bronze finishes came back at once, but there is small demand for nickel-plated or for red or blue finishes.

In axes the staple finishes—black, polished, and bronzed—are again in vogue, but the variety in shapes and sizes is still much less than before the war. The multiplication of sizes and patterns in axes had grown to be a nuisance to the dealer since there was no more serious warrant for it than the whim of the woodsman.

In files a good many useless lengths seem likely to be permanently eliminated, particularly the half-inch and odd sizes, since there was never really any need for them.

In general, the tendency is to smaller assortments and lesser variety than before the war, but manufacturers still find themselves drifting back into the old fashion of giving customers what they want, provided the orders are sufficiently large.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

VELOURS and Silvertones Wanted—High shades; will pay cash. Crown, Clesi, Chelsea 3001.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

HOSIERY.—Ipswich, style 3360, men's 10in Hose in 40 packing; all colors; 40 cases. Gainer & Mowbray, 220 Congress Av., New Haven, Conn.

Allied Industries.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, thoroughly familiar with modern methods of accounting, one who has had considerable experience as office manager for large concerns, to take immediate charge of office for large silk house; state references and salary. Box B. 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESLADIES.—Wanted 6 saleslades competent in selling high-class coats, suits, and dresses; permanent position; good pay. M. Brooks & Co., Washington, D. C. Apply to George Rosenheim, a resident buyer, 1,210 Broadway, Room 612, 9-10 A. M., and 5-6 P. M.

SALESWOMEN.—We require several saleswomen to fill positions offering extraordinary opportunities in the following depts.: Suits, coats, dresses, blouses, and skirts. Apply Supt., Martin, Rultod, corner Bridge St.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER AND CORRESPONDENT. American, original brains, out of the rut, at your service in any line; adaptable; salary to start $30 weekly; mar. ed. Henderson, 2,240 Marion Av., City.

BANKER.—Experienced executive would make connection with New York financial institution, commercial house or manufacturing concern. K 200 Times.

CONNECTIONS with reliable import and export house desired; 7 years' experience; thoroughly capable taking entire charge of Oriental department or as buyer, or both; speak French, German, and Japanese fluently, some Spanish; have excellent connections in Japan; for personal interview. D 16 Times.

ENGINEER, electric mechanical, ten years' experience, desires responsible position. R 96 Times.

EXECUTIVE or CORRESPONDENT.—Capable, energetic, and reliable young American, (24,) married, desires position of responsibility; 3 years' experience sales executive work; good correspondent. D 95 Times.

EXECUTIVE position desired; an advanced attorney with broad business experience; minimum salary $5,000. G 201 Times.

EXPERT motor transportation director, past fourteen months director motor transport with the A. E. F. in France, ten years' previous experience; can handle and solve any motor transport problem; excellent references; can produce results. E. S. Dorsett, 109 East 35th St.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires position with a first-class house, on salary and commission; experienced in groceries, bakery and confectioners' supplies and utensils. E 248 Times.

SALESMAN, eight years' acquaintance with wholesale jobbing buyers in New York City, desires manufacturers' line on commission. K 405 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wants one or two side lines appealing to the dry goods trade; New Jersey territory. G 196 Times.

Nearlinen
THE PEERLESS LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-MOLLINS CO. New York.

Directors' Room Furniture
Should be as carefully purchased as furniture for the home. We specialize in this work. Why not make our services?
Our large stock of high grade office furniture purchased for U. S. Govt. requirements at a big saving in price may be of interest to firms, banks, corporations, etc., who appreciate quality furniture.
U. S. DESK CO., Inc., 119 E. 34th St., N.Y.

ATTENTION, HABERDASHER SALESMEN.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. H. C. COHN & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., REORGANIZING SALES FORCE, ARE OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED NECKWEAR MEN WITH PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE AND FOLLOWING IN TERRITORIES OF NEW YORK STATE, PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, AND NEW ENGLAND. ONLY MEN HAVING A SUCCESSFULLY COVERED TRADE TERRITORIES WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS SALES MANAGER, H. C. COHN & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FOR RELIEF OF RAILROADS.

James Speyer Says Owners Want Helpful Legislation.

James Speyer, the banker, who is understood to have urged the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to enlist the co-operation of the stockholders in their company in an effort to expedite the framing and enactment of remedial legislation for the transportation system of the country, is hopeful that when the next Congress meets such legislation may be put through. When asked yesterday to give his opinion on this phase of the railroad situation Mr. Speyer said:

"There is a unique opportunity for settling the railroad problem in a comprehensive way while railroads are still in the hands of the Government and before they are returned to the owners. It would be a great pity if this opportunity should be missed, because another may not occur for many a long year. From what I learn, Senator Cummins, who will be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, is fully alive to the situation, and I am hopeful when Congress meets again, the necessary legislation may be put through.

"There is a mistaken notion that the railroads are owned by a few rich men. There are over a million shareholders and many millions of bondholders. It is time that the owners of railroad securities, many of moderate means, stand up and insist on their rights. The shippers have an organization that has been heard time and again in furtherance of their competition. The employes are largely organized and their claims for higher wages have received frequent recognition. But the owners had to take what was left after the other claims had been considered, and the Federal and State authorities had made rules and regulations.

"It is not only fair towards these investors, but also necessary for the country that railroad credit should be restored, otherwise no new capital can be obtained.

"The owners have a right to ask Congress to pass real comprehensive legislation to settle the railroad problem permanently, just as the currency question was settled through the Reserve Bank Act, viz., in a way fair to all interests and for the benefit of the country as a whole."

—What Class of Concerns Sell Their Accounts?

Do you realize how many concerns—both large and small—are confronted by one or more of these conditions? How about you?

Those having a profitable business with an excess of energy, ability and capacity, over their Invested Capital—no matter how large.

Those who prefer to give us a small profit temporarily, to giving a large profit permanently to new Partners or Stockholders, as well as Salaries, etc.

Those which have a large part of their invested Capital in Real Estate, Plant, Machinery, etc., which curtails their Working Capital.

Those whose Accounts Receivable are so large in proportion to their Invested Capital that unsecured loans are not attractive to their Banks. Banks are not equipped to handle loans secured by Accounts.

Those who have good practical and manufacturing experience but are somewhat lacking as to financial experience.

Those who are located in towns with limited local Banking facilities.

Ours is the Largest Company of its kind in the United States.

Commercial Credit Company
Cash Capital $2,250,000 Surplus $450,000
BALTIMORE
Represented at NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA BOSTON CINCINNATI
Affiliated with
Commercial Acceptance Trust, Chicago
Cash Capital $1,250,000

Cashing Invoices—

A Simple Operation: We advance you 80% of face of invoice on day of shipment to your customer merely on presentation of invoice at our office. No notes, no notification, no delay—immediate cash. When customer remits, you receive the remaining 20%.

Low Cost Financing: If your terms are 2%—10 days—net 30 days—our charge amounts to only half the cost to you of the cash discount extended to customers, yielding you an actual profit where the cash discount is not taken by the customer.

Many Benefits: All the advantages which ready cash and quick turnover give, and New York firms can obtain their funds within the hour of presenting invoice.

Interesting Details: Booklets will be sent upon request.

Acceptances and notes discounted; advances made on merchandise in warehouse.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
CAPITAL $2,000,000
347 Madison Avenue, at Forty-fifth Street, N.Y.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1125

Look In Front of You!

Take your thoughts off the past. There's nothing but prosperity ahead. Get busy! Convert your outstandings into cash and make your money turn quick. Investigate my reasonable terms and non-binding contract. No "red tape." Tel. Chelsea 327.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
100 Nth Avenue, New York.

ADVANCES ON
Acceptances
Accounts Receivable
Commercial Paper
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Bankers
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Commercial Bankers
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 3360.
Accounts Financed.
Advances on Merchandise.

Loans on Accounts
Inquire about our low rates.
Best Finance Co., 1133 Broadway

Auctioneers.
Chas. Shongood, Auc'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Private Loans
against
Merchandise
Accounts Receivable
Customers' Notes
Bills of Lading
Trade Acceptances
from
Private Funds
A. U. SURPRENANT
COMMERCIAL LOANS
10 Wall St. New York
Rector 7054

BUSINESS NOTES PURCHASED
Accounts financed. Loans on Merchandise and approved collateral.
SAMUEL BIRDSALL CO.
115 Broadway. Rector 6158.

SEES SENATE ADVICE ON LEAGUE NEEDED

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

tious, for a treaty of peace when he issued his proclamation to the American people, dated Oct. 24, 1918, on the eve of the national election, and appealed to them to give him a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives, in order, as he expressed it, that during this 'the most critical period our country has ever faced, or is likely to face in our time,' he might continue to be our 'unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad.' In this comparatively recent proclamation, as will be readily remembered, he further declared to the people of the United States as follows:

"I earnestly beg that you will express yourselves unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives. I am your servant and will accept your judgment without cavil.

"In answer to this almost unprecedented appeal the people of the United States expressed their judgment and returned a Republican majority to both the Senate and the House, and they thereby unmistakably issued a mandate that a Republican majority should represent and act for them in co-operation with the President, in affairs at home and abroad, not only in the more vigorous prosecution of the great war then pending but in the making of the treaty of peace.

"Hence, the United States Senate is performing its imperative duty under the most recent mandate from the American people as well as under the Constitution of the United States, when the majority of the Senators urge that their advice and consent shall be obtained in a fair and appropriate manner, and when they protest against a precedure on the part of the President which tends practically to deprive them of the power to advise and consent in any just and reasonable sense, and which would leave them in the position of having to concur in or reject as a whole the most important and far-reaching treaty ever negotiated in our history, under the coercion of a situation deliberately created so that any objection or delay on their part, no matter how sound and reasonable, would operate to continue a state of war and render them responsible for the appalling consequences of further delaying peace in an Europe seething with revolution and menaced with starvation and political chaos.

Europe's Delegates Representative.

"II. It may also seem fit and proper to the club, as it does to your committee, to reflect at this point upon the fact that, of all the great nations at the Peace Conference we are the only one whose delegates are not immediately responsible to or elected representatives of th people. Thus, the Premiers of England, France, and Italy represent their respective legislative bodies, and they could not continue for a day under any circumstances to speak for or commit their nations unless they had the support and confidence of a majority of the people's representatives. Each of their legislative bodies can at once recall its representatives if dissatisfied with their action or judgment. No European Premier would venture to proceed and commit his country in defiance of his people s representatives who had tendered him advice or suggested amendmental. If he did, his authority would be speedily withdrawn and delegates substituted who had the confidence of a majority of the legislative body. In other words, in every one of these countries, the delegates represent and speak for their legislative bodies. It would, therefore, be surely quite an anomaly and an unique and extraordinary situation, in a world to be made safe for democracy, if the delegates of the American people alone could act ipdependently of their legislative body. If they were entitled to do so, the founders would have established a very defective system, wholly unrepublican and unrepresentative in character and dangerous in principle, and in practical effect our national Government would then be little short of an autocracy although the autocrat would be elective. At any rate, it must needs be clear that the founders had no intention of vesting the treaty-making power solely in the President and delegates appointed by him without the advice and consent of the Senate.

"III. The great, noble and elevated theme of a League of Nations, essential as many believe to the future peace, security and happiness of the world, should not be dragged down into the field of partisan political issues. It has not heretofore been treated as such. Long before President Wilson ever made the slightest suggestion on the subject, American statesmen of all parties were advocating the principle of such a League or Society of Nations. It is a source of gratification to us Republicans that the foremost statesmen of our party, men like Elihu Root, John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, ex-President Taft, Senator Lodge, and Senator Knox were long ago prominent in the advocacy of the principle. The substance of such a project cannot be changed or an efficient idea and conception transformed into a new discovery by merely changing its name. Indeed, the term League to Enforce Peace would be much more specific and accurate than the term League of Nations. But nomenclature is unimportant and negligible. The Peace of Westphalia, the Holy Alliance, the Geneva Convention, and the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 each formulated a kind of League or Society of Nations. The fundamental vice of both the Peace of Westphalia and the Holy Alliance was the attempt of each to guarantee for all time the territorial integrity of the signatories. The generous and pure minded, if somewhat fantastic aspirations, of Alexander of Russia could not prevent the Holy Alliance from quickly degenerating into a league of despots. And these precedents point out the grave doubt of the wisdom of Article X. of the draft of the covenant as it is at present formulated

"There is now probably an opportunity to crown the splendid work of Mr. Root, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Choate at The Hague Conferences, in this field of international co-operation to prevent war, by creating an effective international court of arbitral justice and by devising practical means of enforcing public rights, compelling the performance of treaty obligations, and requiring a hearing of controversies and grievances before nations shall resort to the sword. Infinite and immeasurable good can undoubtedly be done by providing intelligently for international co-operation without impairing what wisely and justly is cherished as nationalism, or taking up with the theories and vagaries of internationalism and all that it implies.

Fear False Attitude to League.

"Nor should the Republican Party permit itself to be driven into a false attitude. Its leaders have long been in favor of a safe, sound, and practical League of Nations or League to Enforce Peace. The issue at the present time is not as to the principle of a League of Nations, but solely whether this particular draft in its present form, avowedly tentative and subject to amendment and revision, shall or shall not be adopted and ratified without meeting any of the amendments and revisions that the Senate may advise. The signers of the resolution drafted by Senator Lodge have not thereby declared that they are opposed to the principle of a League of Nations or to an effective establishment of that principle in international conduct: but, to quote their own words, their attitude is that 'the Constitution of the league of Nations in the form now proposed to the Peace Conference should not be accepted by the United States.'

"IV. The wording of the covenants to which we are permanently to pledge our national honor and our own and our children's future, should, of course, be critically examined and fully discussed by the Senate. Threats that the Senate shall either accept this project in whole, or there will be no peace at all until they do, and arguments that, in view of the conditions and misery of Europe, a defective League of Nations is better than none at all, do not and will not enlighten or advance us toward a wise solution of this stupendously difficult problem. It is as yet inconceivable to us that England, France and Italy will combine to coerce us into accepting a defective and objectionable constitution of a League of Nations and thereby needlessly run the risk of affronting the American Senate and the American people. We hope and pray that President Wilson did not speak the minds of these European nations and their intentions when he said at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday, the 4th of March, that

When that treaty comes back, gentlemen, on this side will find the covenant not only in it, but so many threads of the treaty tied to the covenant that you cannot dissect the covenant from the treaty without destroying the whole vital structure.

"If that be done, without the form of the covenant as it is now proposed, in the face of the resolution signed by a majority of the United States Senators, the responsibility for the failure and rejection of the treaty will certainly not rest upon the Senate. The result would then probably be to discredit a really noble ideal and possibly to throw its realisation back for generations.

Want Senate Called at Once.

"V. Your committee submits that the only proper constitutional method of procedure is for the President promptly to convene the Senate in extra session in order that its members may consider and discuss the proposal in its present or amended form, and as contemplated in the Constitution, tender t otho President the benefit of their advise. The Constitution provides that the President may convene the Senate 'on extraordinary occasions,' and surely this is the most extraordinary occasion since the Constitution was adopted one hundred and thirty years ago. The President can at least consider and try to meet the advice of the Senate, for from the many able, expert and experienced counsellors of both parties in that body much light and wisdom may come. In addressing both branches of the Congress on Dec. 2, as he was about to depart for Paris, the President among other things said:

I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side of the water, and you will know all that I do. * * * I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal.

"The converse must be equally true, and the Senate can be kept in close touch with the President, and he can avail of its advice while he is in Paris, if he only so desires and will communicate with its leaders.

"VI. Your committee, therefore, recommends that the Union League Club of the City of New York adopt a resolution in favor of a petition to the President of the United States urging him promptly to convene the Senate in extra session in order that that body, either publicly or in executive session or through its Committee on Foreign Affairs, may exchange views with the President as to such camendments and revision of the proposed covenants for a League of Nations as they desire to advise. If this step be taken, public agitation and propaganda could properly be suspended. This is highly desirable in order to avoid the creation of misleading or false issues. Mass meetings only betog the truth and are not calculated to secure the necessary careful and intensive study by statesmen and competent experts that is indispensable if such a great document is to be framed safely and so as permanently to promote the beneficent results which the world at large is hoping and longing for. It is clearly of vital importance that the form of the proposed League of Nations should at once receive the utmost possible study and scrutiny by the United States Senate, if we are to have the benefit of its considered and skilled advice and avoid the risk of planting the seeds of bitter discord among nations in the future and imperilling or impairing our national interests and the interests of the generations who are to follow us in this country, for whom we are the trustees.

Depreciate Present Discussion.

"Moreover, the present character of public discussion and agitation is most unfortunate. It is tending to create a hostile feeling toward England, France, and Italy. An erroneous belief is being created that these friendly nations are about to combine in order to force us to accept a League of Nations which would serve their special purposes and interests and would compel us to join in preserving for all time their respective empires as they will be enlarged when they hav by the treaty of peace secured expected territorial fruits of the war. And the great pity of it all is that instead of the fine and noble spirit that has deeply stirred our hearts and united the peoples of these three countries to America—a spirit that we want by all means to perpetuate—suspicion and hostility are being inflamed by what seems to many to be a feeling of just resentment. It would promote a far better and saner spirit if the discussion in this country for the time being could be patriotically left to the Senate and to the trained statesmen of both parties who are in that great body, for their's is the primary responbility and duty, and the matter is one essentially for their consideration. Clamor aroused by emotional propaganda seldom voices or represents the sober, sane, and permanent judgment of the American people.

"All of which is respectfu'y submitted for the consideration and action of the members.

"By order of the Committee on Political Reform.

WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE,
Chairman.
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
Secretary."

New York, March 11, 1919.

Besides Mr. Guthrie, the others on the committee are: Martin L. Stover, Vice Chairman; J. Van Vechtin Olcott, Secretary; George F. Baker, Jr., Charles F. Brooker, Theodore E. Burton, Job E. Hedges, John T. King, Robert C. Morris, Charles E. Rushmore, James R. Sheffield, and William Skinner.

Motor Corps to Seek Members.

The Motor Corps of America will start tomorrow a campaign to add $50,000 to its treasury through the addition of 50,000 nonactive members. The campaign, planned by Major Helen Bastedo and directed by Lieutenant Jessie Ernst, is the first appeal to the public made by the organization. Major Bastedo said that, although the corps has been heretofore composed exclusively of women, men members will be taken in during the drive.

G. T. Admeny Sues for Wife's Death

George T. J. Armeny of 1,077 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Barton H. Graham for $50,000 damages for the death of the plaintiff's wife, Mrs. Carrie Armeny. The complaint alleges that on the night of Jan. 27 last the defendant induced Mrs. Armeny to leave her home for an automobile ride with him, in the couse of which both drank intoxicants. He says that while intoxicated Graham drove the care in such a negligent manner on the Grand Concourse that it was wrecked and Mrs. Armeny was killed. The defendant denies the allegations.

Ackerman to Speak at Columbia.

Carl W. Ackerman, who was the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Siberia, will speak on the Far East at Columbia University on Tuesday afternoon, March 18, it was announced yesterday.

500 PLEADERS FOR Y. M. C. A.

Big Force Canvassing in City for $250,000 Fund.

With one-fifth of the amount they aim for pledged in the opening hours of the campaign, more than 500 Y. M. C. A. workers are striving to complete their drive for $250,000 for the New York City branches for the current year. This sum, which is supplemental to the $1,500,000 paid in annually by members, is needed, the managers say, in large part to meet the free service which the local associations must render because of the war. The campaign will end on Thursday night, March 20, with a gathering at the Commodore Hotel for a Victory dinner.

A statement given out yesterday points out that the Y. M. C. A. branches are the most popular rendesvous of the soldiers visiting the city or passing through, and they come by thousands, wanting everything that a man needs, from a bed or breakfast to letter paper. In addition to this service for the transient men in uniform, which is either free or less than cost, there is a growing service for the man who is back from war and ready for civilian life again, including a free membership for all the privileges for a period of three months.

CALL FOR JAPANESE CAPITAL

Funds for Only Chinese-Owned Railroad Lacking at Home.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Jan. 15.—Chinese have taken unusual pride in the Peking-Kalgan Railway and its extension to Suiyuan, which were built by Chinese engineers and without foreign capital. It was the only absolutely Chinese-owned railway in the country. Now that character has been to some extent lost by the introduction of Japanese capital for the purposes of financing the line.

A short-term loan of ¥4,000,000 was floated toward the close of last year, but of the required sum only $1,000,000 was subscribed, a result which led the pro-Japanese Director, General Tinge, to borrow the balance from Japanese sources, pleding the unsold bonds at the low price of 85. This gave opportunity for large commissions.

There are also conditions which provide that if railway material is required during the currency of the loan it shall be bought from a certain firm, and if further loans are needed the firm in question is to have the option.

CHINESE RECRUITING TROOPS

Fear of Padded Payrolls in View of Army's Early Disbandment.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Jan. 15.—Realizing the early possibility of the disbandment of the Chinese troops, several tuchuns are busily recruiting against the time when there will be a reorganization loan to make the disbandment possible.

Under the reorganization loan of 1913 the sum of $50 was allotted for each soldier disbanded, a fact which gave opportunities for moneymaking, as the regimental roll in practically every case was larger than the number of men actually in the ranks. When the regimental records were demanded by the auditors they were informed that there were none. They insisted, and finally the rolls were produced which bore a striking similarity in handwriting.

The Government is urged to make a pronouncement that only the records at the time of the issue of the peace mandate will be considered.

Ni Sau-chi-ung informed the northern delegates when they visited him at Pengpu en route to Nanking that he was in favor of partial disbandment, suggesting that the armies be reduced to the strength of the fourth or fifth year of the republic. He was anxious that this retrenchment should be applied as rigorously in the south as in the north.

Auctions.

On View To-Morrow
At the Galleries of
FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS
333-341 Fourth Ave. Cor. 25th Street
A Large Collection of
ARTISTIC and SERVICEABLE
HOME APPOINTMENTS
Consisting of the
PROPERTY OF AN ESTATE
James L. Bishop, Esq., and the Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Executors,
with additions from several other ESTATES & INDIVIDUAL OWNERS, Comprising in part
Louis XV. and XVI. Furniture
suitable for the Drawing Room, Library and Boudoir, a Carrara Marble Fountain, representing Venus rising from the shell, Renaissance Floor Electroliers and Columns, valuable Austrian Carpets, handsome Curtains, Draperies, Staffordshire China, Lustre Ware, Bohemian Glass, Chinese and European Porcelains, Oil Paintings, Artists' Proof Etchings, Sporting Prints, books in fine bindings.
A large assortment of
Modern Furniture
including Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite, Brunswick-Balke-Collender combination Billiard and Pool Table, Oriental Rugs and Carpets.
A collection of
NAUTICAL—PHOTOGRAPHIC and other Instruments of scientific character and of extensive variety; also a collection of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
the former property of a prominent scientist and explorer.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 18, 19, 20, and 21, from 2 o'clock each day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

$50,000 IN ART TREASURES AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctr.
begs to announce a sale at the
WISE AUCTION BUILDING,
428 Columbus Ave., at 81st St. "L" Station.
Next WEDNESDAY 2 P. M.
ALSO FOLLOWING DAYS, SAME HOUR,
by order of
R. H. MACY & CO.,
TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL ESTATES
Furs, Seal and Hudson Seal Coats, Muffs, Collars, &c.,
sold on account and at storage charges.
Works of Art, Paintings, Furniture for the Bedroom, Living Room, Library, &c.
NOTE—
60 Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Sold FRIDAY at 2 P. M.
On View Monday & Tuesday, 9 to 6.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
JAMES P. SILO & SON
AUCTIONEERS
ARE NOW LOCATED
AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES
40 East 45th St., S. W. Cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
DUE NOTICE OF FORTHCOMING SALES WILL BE GIVEN SHORTLY

Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth St.
BLOOMINGDALES
Lexington to Third Ave.

Extraordinary Sale of the New Spring
SILKS and SATINS
More Forceful Than Any Other Argument, More Convincing Than Any Mere Figure of Speech Is the Unusual and Frank Quotation of
FORMER PRICES

ARBITRARY comparative values we never quote. Not because comparative values are in themselves bad, but because the use of them paves the way to abuses.

Former selling prices we quote but seldom. In an offering such as this it seems imperative that we do so, if only to avoid the possibility of misrepresentation. For one may misrepresent by saying too little as well as by exaggeration.

We quote the former selling prices of these fabrics because the reductions are so great. So great, indeed, that the new selling prices are in some instances seemingly out of accord with the goods themselves. We feel it incumbent upon us to tell you the whole truth about this sale and its values. To do so we tell you the prices at which the advertised goods are regularly sold from our own stock.

CREPE DE CHINE
$1.19
Reduced from $1.75 yd.
40 inches wide. All silk, heavy crepe weave. Light and dark colors.

DRESS SATINS
$2.79
Reduced from $3.25 yd.
40 inches. Black, white, new street and evening shades in a beautiful heavy quality.

PRINTED GEORGETTE
$2.59
Reduced from $2.98 yd.
40 inches. New Foulard patterns in a pleasing assortment on light and dark grounds.

PRINTED FOULARDS
$1.59
Reduced from $1.98 yd.
—again a leader in fashions favor. Excellent quality. Assortment of handsome patterns. 35 inches wide.

SPORTS SATIN
$2.98
Reduced from $4.50 yd.
40 inches wide. Ivory white and black only.

GEORGETTE CREPE
$1.59
Reduced from $2.00 yd.
40 inches. Firm, heavy quality. White, black and new Spring colors.

NATURAL PONGEE
85c
Reduced from $1.19 and $1.29 yd.
33 inches. Genuine imported Chinese Shantung. Its returning vogue enhances the value.

WASH SATIN
$1.35
Reduced from $1.75 yd.
35 inches. Heavy lustrous quality for blouses, underwear. Launders perfectly. Ivory and flesh color.

Exceptional Values in Black Silks

SATIN MESSALINE
$1.19
Reduced from $1.75 yd.
35 inches. All silk, in a deep, rich, lustrous quality. Black only.

CHIFFON TAFFETA
$1.48
Reduced from $2.00 yd.
—all silk and a yard wide. Soft chiffon finish. Quality guaranteed. Black only.

40-INCH CREPE DE CHINE
$1.09
Reduced from $1.75 yd.
All silk, firmly woven; heavy quality. In a good black only.

DRESS GOODS
in the March Sale

PLAID FRENCH SERGE
$2.89
Reduced from $3.75
—48 in. all wool serge, in an assortment of very pleasing plaids.

FRENCH SERGE
69c
Reduced from $1.00
—40 to 42 inches wide. Especially liked for childrens dresses. Navy, black and wanted colors.

BLACK BROADCLOTH
$2.25
Reduced from $3.49
—48 in. Spotproof Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk. Coat and suit weight. A rich black only.

STORM SERGE
$1.09
Reduced from $1.50
—50 in. cotton mixed storm serge, for childrens wear and gymnasium suits. Navy, black and colors.

JERSEY CLOTHS
$3.75
Reduced from $4.75
—54 in. Still retaining its hold on fashions favor. New colors and black.

NEW VELOURS
$3.75
Reduced from $4.50
—54 in. All wool, in Spring weight and new colorings.

36-INCH HOLLOW CUT CORDUROY
$1.29
Reduced from $1.59
Fast pile. Plenty of white and colors wanted for sports suits and skirts.

Navy Blue Serge: yard $1.25
Reduced from $1.98
French Serge. 42 inches. Guaranteed all wool. ONLY 400 yards at this price.

Bloomingdales—Lexington Ave. Level

A PRESENTATION OF
New Chapeaux
to interest those Women who realize the extreme importance of having Distinctive Millinery.
$5 to $38

The Chapeau pictured is fashioned of dust color horse hair braid—semi-transparent. The crown is softly swathed with tete de negre maline—the brim is faced with it and the bandeau at the back is puffed with it. But lest the maline think itself too important, the piece de resistance of the hat takes the form of two drooping plumes of orchid and tete de negre combined. Price $25.
Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Concerning the
Wall Paper
for Your Bedroom

There is a safe rule to follow in the choosing of papers for your bedrooms—have them simple, cool in color and faintly patterned—if patterned at all.

IN general it is best to have plain papers with effective cut-out borders. Color notes may be introduced in hangings and spreads with a delightfully cheerful result. A dull gray paper, for instance, with a cretonne of gay birds and wistaria. Or a tan wall with a bed spread of rich blue damask.

THE new Artcraft Papers for 1919 show some surprisingly high grade papers for as little as 10c to 33c a roll, with borders at 10c a yard.

DIMITY papers have all the daintiness and charm that one associates with the name. What is prettier for a summertime bedroom? Theyre as cool as a sea breeze and as restful as a hammock swung under an oak. By all means see them.
Third Floor

Welcome Home
Badges: 15c
Of course, every one of us would like to shake hands with every man in the 27th if we only could! But we can do the next best thing—wear one of these Olive Drab badges with the 27ths own emblem in Victory Red silks.
Lexington Ave. Arcade

Self Determination
We insist upon the right of self determination in deciding with whom we shall establish credit relations—
The fact that you may not have an account with any other store in no way prejudices your right to have one with us. All we ask is the usual fair degree of responsibility.
Suppose you let our Credit Department show you how little unnecessary formality surrounds the opening of an account with us. May we suggest that you tear out this section of our advertisement as a reminder to call—when next in the store—at the
Department of Accounts, Sixth Floor.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES
At Reduced Prices
Margot Laces, Metallic Flounces, Embroidered Georgettes, Chiffons, Etc.
Skim the pages of any fashion magazine and see how often the word "Lace" occurs—lace panels, lace vestees, lace bodices, lace coatees, lace afternoon and evening gowns, lace blouses, lace negligees. Here are the very laces to make them, all at prices much lower than regular.

MARGOT LACE FLOUNCES
REDUCED TO $2.95
36-inch cream silk net flouncing handsomely embellished with floral sprays in a maze of beautiful patterns.

METALLIC LACE FLOUNCES
REDUCED TO $1.95
White, turquoise, Nile, orchid, ciel blue and American Beauty silk net embroidered in gold and silver. 36 inches.

CHIFFON CLOTH
REDUCED TO 85c YD.
40 inches wide. Heavy quality. Leading evening shades.

BLACK SILK DRESS NETS
REDUCED TO $2.50
36 inches wide. An assortment of embroidered designs.

MARGOT LACE FLOUNCES
REDUCED TO $3.95
Black Margot Lace Flounces on all-silk net foundations, 36 and 40 inches wide, light and heavy patterns.

EMBROIDERED GEORGETTE FLOUNCES
REDUCED TO $3.75
Henna and French blue on old blue—coral, blue and white on taupe grounds—many other two-tone effects to choose from, including the wanted flesh and white. 38 inches wide.

EVENING CHIFFONS
REDUCED TO 65c
A beautiful quality of sheer all-silk chiffon in the popular evening shades, black and white; 40 inches.
Bloomingdales—Lexington Ave. Level

Four Ways to Achieve
SPRING SMARTNESS
—And Walk the Way of Thrift
$32.50

TWEED! THE VERY word has a twang of sport about it! And when the tweed is tailored into so smart and original a Norfolk the most devoted Home Person will feel the call of the road. Nothing trimmer for morning wear—in or out of town.

RATHER MORE formal is this navy serge Suit with its graceful braiding and uneven coat line. It flaunts a gayly colored lining all a-bloom with spring flowers. And the skirt is as tapering as any slim person could wish.

THE WOMAN WHO looks best in a dignified suit will say yes to this serge affair with no trimming except two dashing pockets that have discovered the smartness that just a little slant can give. The Skirt is consistent—it too has slanting pockets.

JERSEY IN A SOFTly becoming shade of robins' egg blue has been clever enough to face its deeply rolling collar with cloudy gray Jersey. Tiniest tucks at the sides and back repeat the slender line slogan that this suit has learned so well.

These four suits are characteristic of the charming display of moderately priced Spring time Apparel that has been attracting discerning Women. May we not show you those suits which are particularly adapted to your figure? Prices range from $19.75 to $115.00.
Bloomingdales—Main Floor

The New York Times.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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LEAGUE AND PEOPLE.

The Union League Club of this city is doubly fortunate in the report and resolution to which it gave its approval on Thursday evening. In the first place, this representative Republican organization, which had its origin during the civil war in the firm resolve of the best citizenship of the North that the Union should be preserved, issues a plain warning for the restraint of certain headstrong Senators and other men prominent in the Republican Party who have imprudently set themselves against the League of Nations in any form. The sober-minded, responsible, and representative men who drew the Union League Club report give their unqualified support to the project of a pact of nations to keep the world at peace. They speak of the "great, noble, and elevated theme of a "League of Nations, essential as many "believe to the future peace, security, "and happiness of the world," and declare that it "should not be dragged "down into the field of partisan political "issues." They go further when they declare that "there is now an opportu-"nity to crown the splendid work of Mr. "ROOT, Mr. HAY, and Mr. CHOATE at "The Hague Conference in this field of "international co-operation to prevent "war, by creating an effective interna-"tional court of arbitral justice and by "devising practical means of enforcing "public rights, compelling the perform-"ance of treaty obligations, and requir-"ing a hearing of controversies and "grievances before nations shall resort "to the sword."

The criticism which the Union League Club makes upon the draft of the Constitution prepared at Paris is a minor matter. The defects it points out are curable, and the statesmen at Paris charged with the duty of organizing the League should listen with open and favorable minds to wise suggestions of betterment.

It is the further good fortune of the Republicans of the Union League Club that in their report and resolution they demand a thing already in full process of accomplishment. They ask specifically that the President shall "convene "the Senate of the United States in ex-"traordinary session to the end that its "members may consider and discuss the "form and substance of the proposed "covenants to establish a League of Na-"tions as submitted by the Committee "of the Peace Conference sitting at "Paris, and any amendments or revision "thereof, and thereupon give the Presi-"dent the benefit of the advice of the "Senate as contemplated and provided "in the Constitution of the United "States." It will be evident to any reader of the daily newspapers that the Senators of the United States are at the present moment, and for some time have been, most actively engaged in considering and discussing the form and substance of the League Constitution reported at Paris. We are utterly unable to conceive how their opportunity to consider and discuss the plan would be in the least enlarged by convening them in an extraordinary session of the Senate. All over the land they are making speeches on the subject, they are giving their views to great audiences, and what is more important, they are, by actual contact with the people, informing themselves of the state of public opinion much more accurately and authoritatively than would be possible were they assembled in Washington.

The interest in this subject is universal. The action of the club is a matter of country-wide interest. It is perfectly true, as the club's report points out, that treaties are made "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." It is not true, and more than a century of practice illustrates the point, that the advice and consent of the Senate are required in the process of negotiating a treaty. That is a duty and power intrusted to the President in which the Senate has no constitutional part. But nothing has been kept from the Senators, the draft of the Constitution was made known to all the world, it is everywhere under examination, and nowhere has it been subjected to more diligent scrutiny than by the Senators of the United States. Their liberty of consideration and discussion is complete, they have made the fullest use of it.

Two mistakes the authors of this report have made. They make one when they declare that if the Senate is summoned to meet by the President "public "agitation and propaganda could properly be suspended. This is highly de-"sirable in order to avoid the creation "of misleading or false issues. Mass "meetings only befog the truth, and are "not calculated to secure the necessary "careful and intensive study by states-"men and competent experts that is in-"dispensable if such a great document is "to be framed safely." This is strange doctrine. Critics of the League plan have accused the President of seeking to "force it down the throats" of the Senators. The sentence we have quoted from the Union League Club report indicates that its authors would have the League Constitution shaped in the Senate, perhaps in secret session, and it would be enough for the people to learn that it had been passed upon "by statesmen and competent experts" in that high chamber. This is a Government of the people. The League of Nations is of immeasurable importance to the people. Out of what singular conception of democracy comes this notion "that mass meetings only befog the truth"? On reflection the signers of the report will probably regret that this singular declaration was not stricken out. The report asserts that the term League to Enforce Peace would be much more specific and accurate than the term League of Nations. But a little further on we find an assertion of this impregnable truth, "that infinite and immeas-"urable good can undoubtedly be done "by providing intelligently for interna-"tional co-operation without impairing "what wisely and justly is cherished as "nationalism, or taking up with the "theories and vagaries of internationalism and all that it implies." But the name League of Nations specifically, expressly and beyond all mistake recognizes nationality as the solid basis of the structure. The nations unite to form the League. To call it the League to Enforce Peace weakens if it does not destroy the conception of distinct nationality in the membership. The word "internationalism" has taken on an evil connotation because it has been seized upon by socialists and revolutionaries. There is not an iota of socialistic thought or purpose in the League. It is international in the sense of international law, in the treaty sense. England and France have existed as nations for centuries; they were nations long before our Government was organized, before most of the European States came into being. In both those countries the sentiment of nationalism is intense. The growth of nationalism was the conspicuous historic development of the nineteenth century in Europe. No reasonable man could suppose for an instant that a league of which England and France are willing to become members presents dangers to us because of any implication of "theo-"ries and vagaries of internationalism "and all that it implies."

The League of Nations has passed its challenges successfully. It is significant that its critics in this country have materially changed their earlier attitude. With very few exceptions they now support the principle of the League, their protest is only against some provisions of the Constitution as reported. They have heard from the people, they have noted the sweep and force of a public opinion that demands the creation of safeguards of peace. Under the spur of their desire to make issues for their party, to oppose President WILSON, some of them went further than was prudent. They are now most careful to declare adhesion to the principle of the League. That is pretty much the whole battle, for as Mr. TAFT and other expounders of the League plan have repeatedly pointed out, proposed amendments will be candidly considered, and some will undoubtedly be made.

WINGS.

Hundreds of thousands of people who visited the aeronautical exposition which ended last night must have realized that we are literally and without exaggeration on the threshold of a new age whose developments the most imaginative can hardly fofecast. The change in the outward appearance of civilization made by the railroads between 1830 and 1880 will very possibly be far surpassed by the changes which aviation will make in the next half century. A few years ago one of Mr. H. G. WELLS's romances predicted the settlement of cities on plateaus now inaccessible, and in oases now shut off by all but impassable deserts—sites which the commercial airship and airplane will make as easily attainable as is any seaport today. Even in 1913 this seemed fanciful, but it will hardly seem so to any one who studied the exhibits in Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The dominion of the air has been won, and securely won; and the whole direction of our life is likely to be changed in consequence.

The exhibits were the more striking in that almost all of the recent progress of the art of flying has been made under war conditions, and consequently was kept secret to a very large extent from the public. What we are seeing now revealed is the hitherto largely hidden accomplishment of three or four years of work.

The exhibits of airplane accessories were clear indication that within a few years there will grow up around the manufacture of aircraft a trade in accessories not much less important than that now ancillary to the automobile business. But while the commercial possibilities of aircraft may have to wait a few years for their fullest demonstration, their scientific importance can already hardly be overestimated. The aerial photographs shown at the Garden mark a wholly new stage in map making, and there are many other fields in which the conquest of the air will clear the way for the more satisfactory solution of problems that have long hampered geographers and meteorologists.

INDUSTRIAL ROMANCES.

In voting upon the referendum now being taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce regarding the state of our Federal laws respecting business the Philadelphia Bourse at the week-end filed its recommendation "that Congress "should either amend the present laws "or enact new legislation that would "permit citizens legally to employ the "principles and practices now pursued "by the Federal Government which if "now so employed by citizens would be "illegal." When victory was doubtful business was willing that Government should do what Government forbade business to do. Now that the war is over the politicians will profit, as well as business, by remarking that the practice of good merchants is not unlike the practice of Government in war. Illustrations are plentiful and may be taken from the current news, since the Philadelphia Bourse was recording an opinion contrary to our Government policy in peace for the last few years.

The Powder "Trust" has just reported that during the war it did a billion dollars of business and supplied 1,466,761,219 pounds of explosives. That is 40 per cent. of all explosives used by the Allies. Unless some one is prepared to suggest where else in the world those explosives could have been got as quickly and cheaply he must admit that the Powder Trust almost ranked as one of the Powers, or at least was equivalent in itself to some of the armies. The war could not have been won without fire-arms, and they could not have been used without the energy and efficiency of the Powder Trust. It expanded its engineering force more than forty-five times, built more than 300 miles of railways as a plant facility, built [illegible] for 65,000 workers, bought $297,000,000 of war bonds, and canceled $200,000,000 of contracts when the armistice was signed.

There are kingdoms whose finances are on a smaller scale, and many Governments have departments of smaller proportions. Of course, the "trust's" profits were heinous; to be exact, were $140,983,000 on a capital which was multiplied 270 per cent. These scandals may be put on the record in defiance of the muckrakers and the trustbusters, because this trust is immune. It was "dissolved," although it was the product of a century's growth, with the esteem of all men, both abroad and at home. It was practically a family monopoly until it was incorporated in 1903. Since then it has been investigated, and prosecuted, and formally dissolved, without detriment to its reputation. In the light of later events those proceedings seem to be rabid, rather than conceived in the public interest.

There is another case even better worth citing, because its result is still in the balance. The Steel Corporation has been denounced officially as "the worst enemy of labor." Its chief officer has been indicted, and the "trust" itself is under Federal prosecution. Practically all big business is holding its breath until it shall appear whether it must live or die with the Steel Corporation. That is the sentiment recorded by the Philadelphia Bourse, which is representative. The career of the corporation is even more romantic than that of the Powder Trust. Instead of dating back to our second war with our best friend, the root of our race, it dates back only to 1901, and has not yet reached its majority. In that brief space it has accumulated assets of two and a half billions. Its present undivided surplus is little less than its original common stock, and its excess of current assets over liabilities is more than its common stock. Once it was fashionable to denounce such flagrant "overcapitalization" and imposition upon the public of "watered stock." That is possible now only for those who think that pig-iron production of fifteen million tons and the sale of an equivalent tonnage of steel finished products are feasible by manipulators of wind and water. In 1900 the entire nation did not produce so much pig iron as this one concern, and its gross sales have exceeded $1,683,000,000 in a single year. It owns a billion tons of ore and thousands of miles of railways. It is one of the world's industrial marvels.

More wonderful than its wealth is its morale. No customer or competitor speaks ill of it. It has doubled its wage rate, to an average of $1,500, and has disbursed to its workers in a single year $426,000,000. It has not fixed its own prices, and no buyer has paid more because of its growth. On the contrary, its growth has been accomplished by economies of labor, by labor-saving devices and excellence of organization, which have added more than ten tons of finished steel for each male worker. All this, and more than can be told here, has been accomplished over the resistance of all that politicians and unions could do or invent to be done.

It is useful to recall these facts for contrast with the help to business in other countries. Not such assistance as Germany gave, where the Government was accomplice with trade extortioners. Not such assistance as England gives, where eleven business men sit in the present Cabinet, and six lawyers and five labor leaders. Our Government's idea of business is to abolish efficiency methods in its own works because labor objects to them, and to do all that it forbids business to do and then claim superiority to our men of business. The Philadelphia Bourse has struck a note which should be heard in Congress, in the Department of Justice, even in the august couhcil of the Supreme Court. In the times ahead there ought not to be another orgy of persecution of business, and somewhere there must be drawn a line against the sort of politics that is fatal to the economics of business.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

"The Republican Congress will un-"doubtedly pass new tariff laws," says Representative JOSEPH W. FORDNEY, the new Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in a symposium conducted by Everybody's Magazine on the tasks before the new Congress. We may safely take his word for it. The country is in for a new tariff, upsetting the Underwood-Simmons scale, and we are to find out how protection will accommodate itself to the changed condition of our affairs.

The country is resigned to that. What will interest more of the people is his declaration that "the railroads must be re-"turned to their owners before long." He deserves credit for his bold tackling of the merchant marine problem with the statement that the root of the difficulty lies in the fact that "nine-tenths of "the cost of construction of ships is for "labor," or his further statement that "when we settle down to real business "and competition our people will soon "complain of heavy taxes, which will "have to be high in order to maintain "ships." He is frank for a subsidy, in the good old Republican fashion. "LA "FOLLETTE'S bill is a grave menace to "shipbuilding." A good old-fashioned McKinleyite. The tariff must be higher; the immigration laws are strong enough as they are. So we may form a judgment of JOSEPH W. FORDNEY, who is to be probably the most influential man in the new Congress. But why did he say nothing about the income tax? It comes under the supervision of his committee, and he comes from Michigan.

Senator HIRAM W. JOHNSON of California has a place in the symposium. Mr. JOHNSON'S contribution is an argument for Government ownership of railroads, and one searches his argument in vain to find that he has any other conception of the duties before Congress. It reads more like the platform of a political candidate than the discussion by a wise legislator of the things with which he will have to deal. Apparently this great war has taught Mr. JOHNSON nothing except that the railroads should belong to the Government. Old fashioned as Mr. FORDNEY'S position may be, it is far more statesmanlike than that of the California candidate for the Presidency. What makes it worse is that he goes back for his argument to the old bad record of the railroads before there were any reforms, and actually quotes from CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS'S "Chapters of Erie," referring to the abuses of 1872, as if nothing had happened from that day to this.

Speaker GILLETT says he does not think "that Government operation of any in-"dustry," (he is speaking particularly of the railroads) "is desirable." He speaks of the tyrannical and corrupt railroad system on which Senator JOHNSON dwells, but only to say, what JOHNSON might in truth and candor have said, that "that phase is past." In other words, "Chapters of Erie" in 1872 does not govern this forward-looking Republican in 1919. As to the merchant marine, he speaks of a "system of leasing," but explains that he is not so much concerned with the method as "with the determined purpose "to have them kept and operated pri-"marily for the commerce of this coun-"try." He would return the telegraph and telephone lines "at once" to their owners. He is, of course, for a protective tariff. His chief proposal is for legislation returning the soldiers and sailors into business life. It is a sane and sensible program, allowance being made for party and economic differences, and we again congratulate the Republicans on their choice of a chief.

As for the Democrats, Mr. CHAMP CLARK, who will be minority leader, speaks sensibly when he says that "Congress must economize rigidly," and still more so when he says that Government ownership "can wait till the foregoing problems are solved." It is easy, of course, to be economical when the other man holds the purse-strings. The "foregoing problems" consist mainly in the reduction of taxation, again a thing easy to be determined on when you are not yourself in power, and the absorption of the soldiers into our social system. It is to be regretted that Mr. CLARK again makes use of his old epigram, "If, after we defeated the Germans for "them, the Allies cannot do the policing, "let the policing be left undone." He is speaking in favor of the return of our soldiers, a thing which should be done, but done without sneers against our allies.

LAFCADIO HEARN IN JAPAN.

Mr. ANDRE BELLESSORT, whose study of Japanese society was "crowned" by the French Academy, publishes in "Le Nouveau Japon" the impressions of his second visit to Japan. To Americans the most interesting part of this work is the chapter which he calls "The Adven-"ture of Lafcadio Hearn." Nearly twenty-five years ago the originality, distinction, charm of style, and psychological eccentricity of this writer began to be recognized in France. In the days of his obscurity he translated some of THEOPHILE GAUTIER'S tales. He belongs, Mr. BELLESSORT says, to the family of CHATEAUBRIAND, GAUTIER, BAUDELAIRE, LOTI: "His exoticism, like theirs, is a "reaction against the commonplaces in "modern life, that life which, all the "same, will in its turn become antique "life and awaken under the dust of ages "as full of sorcery as the Egyptian "tombs. What distinguishes him is the "uneasiness, sometimes reaching to posi-"tive anguish, with which he hunts a "country for himself, sometimes through "space and sometimes through time." For CHATEAUBRIAND and GAUTIER, exoticism is but a means of extending their ego or beguiling their melancholy. They are not real exotics till they get home. Whereas HEARN is a "nomad with a patriarchal instinct."

Mr. BELLESSORT might well have included ROUSSEAU among the ancestors or congeners of HEARN. His inveterate suspicion, his obsessions of persecution and neglect, his turnings on his friends, his morbid neuroticism are genuine ROUSSEAU. Mr. BELLESSORT, who made his acquaintance in 1898 at Tokio, describes him thus:

> With its fine regular features, his face would have been attractive had it not been for the accident which cost him his left eye and gave a strange dilatation to his right eye. Beneath a forehead of gracious shape and in a delicate face, this enormous eye made the impression of the deformity of a Cyclops. His smile under his mustache had an incisive character out of harmony with his timidity, the timidity of an insect which hesitates before the shadow of a hand. I felt that my visit was unwelcome to him and that he regarded me as a danger.

This eye "whose size awakened the idea of fragility," from the moment that you saw nothing else in his face but that, seemed "wonderfully beautiful." Then suddenly it would darken. It would become full of suspicion. The gentleness of his words and manners, apparent in his writings, reflected but a part of his nature; the other "was irascible and passionate."

Mr. BELLESSORT gives a charming picture of Matsué, HEARN'S first Japan, an "ageless city, a pure Japanese city, built, "burned, rebuilt, reburned, and rebuilt for hundreds of years." Ringed with mountains at the mouth of a river and on the bank of a great lake whose waves reflect its thousand balconies of wood, its long streets are winding and narrow; gods are the only dwellers in others; in others dealers in antiquities and family altars. He called on Mrs. HEARN in Tokio. In HEARN'S room, the re-otest in the house, the furthest from noise, he is perpetually remembered:

> The night lamp burns; the incense sticks smoke; water, rice, bread, or flowers follow one another on the table of offering; and every evening the four children and their mother come to bow and wish good night to the invisible father and husband. Never have I had so keen an impression of a dead man's presence. * * * I recalled what LAFCADIO HEARN wrote about the familiarity of ancestor worship and the tenderness which surrounds the spirits of the dead. They are honored, they are loved, you live under their eyes, you share with them your daily portion of joy and sorrow.

In HEARN'S Matsué gardens the frogs of good luck and the innumerable family of snakes that have no fear of man are seen no more. Plants and trees and rocks and stones have entered into Nirvana, as he said they would. "They have entered there with him," says Mr. BELLESSORT, gracefully. "Only the laurel remains intact."

The Japanese themselves are naturally not enamored of an artist who loved old world Japan, thereby "tacitly condemning the new society." "What would you think," a professor of the University of Tokio said, "of a stranger "who admired nothing of France save "the Middle Age or the Renaissance? "What would the English think of a "stranger who wore mourning for Queen "ELIZABETH and insisted on weeping over "SHAKESPEARE'S death?" Japan was doing great things and planning greater while HEARN was hiding in her past and making spectral evocations. The world is for the living. One sympathizes with the fury of the young Futurists and Nationalists of Italy against the tourist infestations, against the notion that Italy must be a mere treasure house of art and antiquities. Japan, like every other nation, has her life to live. HEARN was but a meditator among her tombs.

OUR STUDENTS ABROAD.

A few days ago some two thousand American soldiers, officers and enlisted men, entered various British universities for a course of study extending over some months. Similar work is being done in France, and while it is not likely that very many of these men, even after leaving the army, will remain long enough to get a degree, study for any period however short will be of value in contributing to a somewhat better insight into British and French life and ideals than can always be obtained by a soldier who acquires his opinion of the civilian population from what he sees while in training or during stay in rest areas behind the lines. Many of the American officers are going to Oxford and Cambridge, and the entire body are under command of Major E. P. HUBBLE and Captain WILLIAM M. ROGERS, both of whom were Rhodes scholars some years before the war.

In this interaction of British universities and American students—for the action is by no means all in one direction—CECIL RHODES would have seen a vindication of the idea which he put into its final form nearly twenty years ago. A study of the six successive wills of RHODES is interesting in the highest degree as showing the development and alteration of the ideals of an extraordinarily forceful man. His first will, made in 1877 when RHODES was only 24, has been laid before us ad nauseam in the last four or five years by German and Irish propagandists, who with rare exceptions represented it as the last will. Most of them knew very well that it was not, but there was something akin to the imaginings of Sinn Fein and the German Secret Service in RHODES'S bequest of his entire fortune—then still to be acquired—to the British Colonial Secretary as trustee

> to and for the establishment, promotion, and development of a secret society the true aim and object of which shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world.

Emigration and colonization were to make British "the entire Continent of Africa," the Holy Land, the Valley of the Euphrates, Crete and Cyprus, (which latter was actually acquired by England in the following year,) the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific, the Malay Archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan; and, finally, the society was to accomplish "the ulti-"mate recovery of the United States of "America as an integral part of the "British Empire."

All this is amusing enough, even as the dream of a penniless and unknown undergraduate; but there was a forecast of the future CECIL RHODES in the result which he expected to follow all these conquests of infiltration and the consequent extensive colonial representation in the British Parliament—"the found-"ing of so great a Power as to hereafter "render wars impossible and promote the "best interests of humanity."

That was the spirit which informed the sixth and last will of RHODES, by that time a statesman of great experience and a multi-millionaire, which was drawn in July, 1899. The purpose of the American scholarships at Oxford provided in that will was "to encourage "* * * an attachment to the country "from which they [the scholars] have "sprung, but without, I hope, withdraw-"ing them or their sympathies from the "land of their adoption or birth." And the idea comes forth even more clearly in the famous codicil of January, 1901, establishing the German scholarships: "The object is that an understanding "between the three great Powers will "render war impossible, and education "will make the strongest tie." It is obvious why this document was never mentioned by the agents or supporters of a Kaiser whose own act had destroyed the possibility of this understanding.

The Germans who went to Oxford were the sons of the best families of the empire, an extraordinarily able set of men, and extremely popular with their British, Colonial, and American associates. But the war has made German scholarships out of the question for the immediate future at least, and the income which supported them has been diverted to the establishment of new scholarships in colonies where the population has greatly increased since RHODES'S death. But the faith that "education makes the strongest tie" still lives, and the plans for exchange of teachers and students between British and American universities which are now being developed promise much for the Anglo-American understanding which must be the solid buttress of any League of Nations that is to hold together.

AN INDEPENDENT TRIESTE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the Italian-Jugoslav question we read in the papers almost every day articles and statements of Italian or Jugoslav propagandists. Not even once have I read a statement of some independent writer who would express the opinion of the Italian-speaking population in the contested territories. We have certainly in America some Italian irredentists, but they are agents of the Italian Government and cannot be considered to express what the majority of the Italians in the contested territories really think and what their aims are. I have foremost the emporium of Trieste in mind, where I was born and raised and where my relatives still are.

It is taken for granted that the Italians of Trieste just crave for annexation to Italy. A part of the population certainly does. Those are intellectuals to whom sentimental values are paramount. They are nationalists, and very noisy at that, but they do not constitute the life-blood or the majority of Trieste.

Trieste is a commercial town and its pillars are business men and workers. For them economic values have a great importance, and they know that the annexation of Trieste to Italy, pure and simple, means the economic ruin of the town. The arbiter of the destinies of a harbor is its commercial hinterland. And this hinterland as for Trieste is not Italy.

The solution of the question of Trieste is only possible if there is made a compromise between the sentimental and economical values, which are, unhappily for Trieste, in antagonism. The only solution possible is, therefore, the constitution of Trieste and Istria, which cannot be detached from Trieste as an independent State.

This is not only my opinion but it is the opinion of the majority of the Italians of Trieste who have at heart the destiny of the city. Proof thereof is that the Chamber of Commerce of Trieste, whose overwhelming majority are Triestins of Italian sentiments, has recently sent a memorandum to Rome in favor of the constitution of such an independent State. The Italian Government and its agents in America did not care to give publicity to this important document.

FRANK GIOVANELLI.
Brooklyn, March 10, 1919.

BEST FOR PORTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish an article from which I understand that the Porto Rican parties are uniting to urge upon the American Congress to state what the future of Porto Rico is to be, saying that if there is not a possibility of Statehood they may try to work for independence.

As an American from Porto Rico I would like very much to see the island become a State of the Union, and I do not entertain the slightest doubt that sooner or later this will come to pass. However, at present this country is engaged in so many important matters, which must be attended to immediately, that it certainly does not seem possible that Congress could very well give much consideration to the Porto Rican question in the very near future.

It is true that Porto Rico does not enjoy as many privileges as it would were the island a State, but no real good thinking man, fully interested in the welfare of the island, would prefer Porto Rico's independence to its present stage as an American possession.

The real question for the Porto Rican masses to consider is this: Will Porto Rico be better off if independent than as it is at present? Perhaps the majority of the leading politicians in the island might answer "yes," but if the people who have to struggle to make their living are allowed to consider the question seriously, they will, no doubt, decide to stay as they are rather than to undergo a change which will spell disaster to the majority. CHARLES R. RIVERA.
Brooklyn, March 13, 1919.

THE OLD JOBS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest of the efforts to procure jobs for the men of the 77th Division about to return from France.

My son is an officer of that division. He writes to me that his men say they hope to get jobs, but that none of them want to go back on the "old jobs," saying that they had no chance of advancement. My son is trying to persuade them to take up with the "old jobs" if they have the opportunity. I think the men are making a mistake, and it is just as well that those who are trying to find employment for them should learn what their attitude is.

I recollect it was just the same after the civil war. Many returned soldiers wouldn't return to work at all and drifted into idleness and even crime. OLD TIMER.
New York, March 10, 1919.

THE FRONT—AT LAST

[*Written by Major William Sinkler Manning of the 18th Infantry, 1st Division, who was killed in action on the Meuse Nov. 6, 1918. He was a son of Governor Manning, of South Carolina, and a member of the Washington staff of* THE NEW YORK TIMES. *The poem was published in The Stars and Stripes of Feb. 14.*]

Now I am free to do, and give, and pay,
Not stinting one for other debts I owe.
My debts were these: To smile with friendly show
On all about, too close for other play;
To say to all the nothings I could say,
And miss the silence which my friends would know;
To heed the clock that ticked me to and fro
To ill-done tasks, long-drawn, diluting day.

But now I am come to a wide, free space
Of easy breath, where my straight road doth lie;
And all my debts are funded in this place
To one debt, though the figures mount the sky.
My debts are one, my foe before my face—
I shall not mind the paying when I die.

SINKLER MANNING.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CAN WE STAY OUT?

A Bad Outlook for Peace if Settlement Is Not Backed by a League

By BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT,
Associate Professor of History in Western Reserve University.

Cleveland, March 11, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opposition to the League of Nations would be more convincing if, in one respect at least, it were not based on a dismal disregard of recent history and contemporary conditions. First of all, it is obvious that the principal argument of its critics is that the League of Nations will involve us in the tangled politics of Europe, which, it is implied, are of no interest to us; that such participation will be costly, and that it will tacitly admit the right of the League to concern itself with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, which are sacred to us. Therefore, an appeal is being directed to the traditional American sentiment that we should avoid entangling alliances and mind our own business.

One wonders if recalcitrant Senators and their friends have entirely forgotten the events of the last five years. In what respect was America concerned with the origins of the war? Austrian and Russian intrigues in the Balkans, commercial and naval rivalry between Germany and Britain, Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, and all the other causes of the conflagration—did any one of them come within the scope of American interests? As the War Cyclopedia issued by the Committee on Public Information remarks: "At the beginning of the great conflict the United States proclaimed its neutrality, for the war was incomprehensible, and it was not seen our interests or our honor would be jeopardised." (Page 283.)

But will any one deny that we were interested in the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and in the subsequent action of the Austro-Hungarian Government? We could not have prevented the brutal ultimatum to Serbia, for the world was not organized to prevent it, but because of that ultimatum thousands of Americans have died in France. For, as the War Cyclopedia goes on to say, "the sea, hitherto our sure bulwark against aggression, became the source of danger"—and the rest of the story is familiar enough. In other words, unless some machinery is set up to take care of international disputes when and even before they occur, there is no guarantee that some petty quarrel between two Balkan States may not again take on worldwide dimensions, as in 1914-1917. Isolation will no more save us from war in that case than it did in the years just mentioned. Rather, the more isolated a nation is, the more likely is it to be made sport of by belligerent Governments.

Now what are the chances of international disputes disappearing with the coming treaties of peace? A map published recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES showed more than fifty territories in all parts of the world which are being claimed by different nations. In several cases the same lands are being claimed by two or more of the victorious Allies. The Peace Conference will decide between conflicting claims. Will its awards be acceptable? In many cases, certainly; but in many others, we may say with considerable assurance, they will not be. A particular nation will find itself deprived of a strategic frontier, an outlet on the sea, or some stretch of territory necessary, as it thinks, for its economic development; and always to the advantage of its next-door neighbor. It will bide its time, and begin to strengthen its military and naval forces. Its rival will do the same. And then, some day, it will appeal to the sword, if it is not previously attacked by its rival or some one else.

Such has been the experience of the past, and it will presumably be repeated unless the whole world organises itself to prevent it. The advantage of a League of Nations consists not merely in the possibility of adjusting disputes before they become serious, but it will make the terms of peace more acceptable to the disappointed. A nation will not insist upon a strategic frontier if the League will guarantee it against aggression; a seaport can be surrendered if it can be used freely by the people who renounce it; the possession of coal or iron or oil becomes of less importance if the rule of right and the principles of fair play are enforced by a League of Nations. And small groups of nationals can be more readily given up if the possessing State pledges itself to the League to treat its people of alien race with scrupulous justice. In other words, the decisions taken at Paris will have to be compromises, and the compromises will satisfy nobody unless there is a reasonable certainty of their being permanent. It will be the duty of the League of Nations to see that the compromises are lived up to. At the same time it is the particular merit of the proposed covenant that it provides for changes to meet changing conditions, for rectification of abuses or wrongs as they may appear.

When all is said, it must be apparent that a nation which sent more than two million men across three thousand miles of ocean to fight in a war not of its own making, and which is acting as the "honest broker" in the settlement of a hundred questions not directly affecting it—such a nation can scarcely withdraw into itself and proclaim that the affairs of two-thirds of the globe do not concern it, especially when that nation happens to be the richest and most powerful in the world.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT.

ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

Opposition to the League Plan Found in His Last Expressions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I assume that you will accord me the honor of crossing swords with Mr. Justice B. Russell of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, whose letter, entitled "Roosevelt's Views," appeared in last Sunday's TIMES. Justice Russell takes me to task for suggesting, in what he calls the "examination paper" which I submitted to Mr. Taft, that Colonel Roosevelt, were he alive, would vigorously denounce the Constitution of the League of Nations in the form in which it has been presented to us.

In support of his criticism your distinguished correspondent quotes from the less recent writings of Mr. Roosevelt certain passages which approve the idea of an international comitatus to enforce a peace of righteousness upon any offender, great or small. In this principle I believe as heartily as does Mr. Justice Russell himself. And I agree with him that this principle lies at the root of the thought of the Peace Conference. Therefore we are both in accord with the fundamentals upon which the Conference is striving to erect Mr. Roosevelt's international comitatus.

It is only when we come to the manner in which the Conference's committee proposes to apply the principle of the comitatus that Justice Russell and I disagree and that I think he and Colonel Roosevelt disagree. I make bold to use this manner of speech because we are fortunately in possession of the Roosevelt view of nearly every objectionable feature of the projected League's proposed basic law.

Do we ask what would have been Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of our agreeing to insure every national title in the world, and to our becoming an agent of the powers in administering the affairs of foreign peoples, the latter replies out of his recent editorials in The Kansas City Star that "we ought not undertake the task of policing Europe, Asia, and northern Africa," that we should "make it perfectly clear that we do not intend to take a position of a meddlesome Matty. The American people do not wish," he says, "to go into an overseas war unless for a great cause and where the issue is absolutely plain. Therefore, we do not wish to take the responsibility of sending our gallant young men to die in obscure fights in the Balkans or in Central Europe or in a war we do not approve of."

Finally, as if to clinch the matter, as part of the last one hundred and forty words which fell from his devoted pen, he wrote:

"I do not believe that the United States should enter into a worldwide career of disinterested violence for the right; because where both the lands and the issues involved are remote from us our people wouldn't know with certainty where the right lay and wouldn't feel that we ought to go into the quarrel. We have enough to do that is our business."

Thus it is plain what Roosevelt, were he here, would think of the project to smear the Western Hemisphere over the rest of the world. Let us inquire next what he would think of the project to "extend the Monroe Doctrine to the rest of the world" and invite the latter to smear itself over the Western Hemisphere.

"Neither ought we to permit any interference with the Monroe Doctrine," he said in one of the editorials already quoted, "or any attempt by Europe or Asia to police America. * * * All the coasts and islands which in any way approach the Panama Canal must be dealt with by this nation, and by the nation in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine." "The American people do not intend to give up the Monroe Doctrine," he said in his newspaper editorial last written before his death. Thus, as if to make sure that our people would not thoughtlessly throw away the heritage that is second only to their independence, he penned, in The Metropolitan the following words, which were his last: "We are in honor bound to remedy this wrong"—referring to Mexico's condition—"and to keep ourselves so prepared that the Monroe Doctrine, especially as regards the lands in any way controlling the approach to the Panama Canal, shall be accepted as immutable international law."

Finally, in his last Star editorial entitled "The League of Nations," he disposed of any attempt which may be made to lay restrictive hands upon the defense of the United States with the words:

"Let nothing be done that will interfere with our preparing for our own defense by introducing a system of universal obligatory military training modeled on the Swiss plan."

And in the same editorial, as a parting reiteration of his often-expressed conviction that there are certain questions that arise between nations—for instance, of honor or the preservation of national existence—that may not be submitted to third parties for decision, he writes:

"Let each nation reserve to itself and for its own decision and let it clearly set forth questions which are non-justiciable."

I now submit to Mr. Justice Russell that in view of the foregoing I was justified in suggesting to Mr. Taft that Colonel Roosevelt's views in the matter under discussion were opposed to his.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

New York City, March 14, 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the howl of holy horror raised by Messrs. Reed, Poindexter, and Borah against "mandataries," what else, I should like to ask, is the United States but a self-appointed "mandatary" over Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Panama? Yet, despite the terrible dangers to which the United States is exposed, the American public pursues the even tenor of its way without any excitement, and, I venture to say, not one in a thousand has ever given the matter even a thought.

Moreover, regarding the sacrosanct Monroe Doctrine, has it ever occurred to these gentlemen that this same doctrine is a distinct infringement of the liberty of action of the other nations of this continent, most of which, such as Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, are just as proud of their nationality as the United States?

Their attitude seems to be that it is perfectly right and proper that this country should interfere in the domestic affairs of these nations, as has been done in Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, and Colombia, but it is entirely wrong and improper if these countries resent the dictatorship and refuse to regard the United States with adoring gratitude. And when it comes to a suggestion to extend the Monroe Doctrine by mutual agreement to the whole world, these same gentlemen consider it right and proper to launch a vitriolic appeal to every vestige of selfishness, provincialism, race antipathy, and jealousy that may be latent in the American mind and blatantly to predict dire disaster.

Meanwhile, every pro-German, open or occult, is chuckling with glee and doing his best to add fuel to the flame of schism they have kindled!

J. ACTON LOMAX.

New York, March 3, 1919.

DUTY OF THE STRONG.

Ethical Merits of the League of Nations Principle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In no discussion of the League of Nations that I have read have I found any reference to its ethical merits.

Psychology today maintains the thesis that a man reaches the complete realisation of self by service. Service is essential greatness. "Whosoever will be great among you let him be your servant." A man can only grow into the power of full manhood through service for others.

This is as true of nations as it is of men. No nation can live unto itself and retain its place and power. The American people in discussing the Constitution of the League of Nations should consider this ethical truth. Over and above the promotion of peace and the elimination of war, the purpose of the League is to move the stronger nations to protect and serve the weaker ones. This is a supreme moral obligation of the strong nations. It was for the fulfilment of this duty that God allowed them to become strong. England and the United States should respond to this duty and stand together as the trustees and guardians of the struggling peoples who are trying to get on their feet to walk in the royal way of liberty and progress. To perform this work will cost men and money and thought and cause trouble and hardship and anxiety; but progress and democracy for the nations can only be gained by overcoming the existing frictions of life. Any nation with a mighty passion to save its own soul will surely lose its national life. It is quite impossible for the United States to live in isolation, working only for self and using its gifts and graces only for its own power and profit, and hold its own. The United States must be concerned in the present great world problems and make an unselfish contribution of its best for their solution, or else pass into an unpitying oblivion.

If there is anything true in ethics and in history, it is this principle of life, that the service of a nation for others, however imperfect it may be, increases its sovereign power. Men whose ideals are not shaped and influenced by ethical truth maintain the thesis that a league which puts this nation as a servant among the nations will weaken our national sovereignty. As a matter of fact, the truth lies in the opposite direction. The only way that this nation can reach a full realisation of its power and attain a complete expression of its sovereignty is by service for the less free and enlightened nations. Our sovereign power is stunted in its growth today largely because of our isolation, which did not give it scope for development. Certainly the sovereign power of this free people has increased since the Spanish war, which forced us out of our national narrowness.

National selfishness will never conserve and increase the sovereign power of a free people. If the United States determines to live just for self and to guard its sovereign power for its own pleasure and profit and refuses to use its best for the redemption of the world from its present woes and wrongs, it will miss an opportunity for service which will impair its position as a power among the progressive nations. It would be a supreme immoral act to become a slacker now. The way of greatness for this nation lies in the use of its best forces for the better life of the nations.

JOHN BREWSTER HUBBS.

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., March 13, 1919.

THREE OBJECTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The usual objections to the League of Nations are based upon three misconceptions. In the first place, it is assumed that Europe has one community of interests and that America has another, and that these interests are certain to clash. As a matter of fact, lines of division are national and not continental. America and England have more traditions of liberty and more points of view in common than have England and any other European nation. France and the United States are much closer together in their interests than the United States and Mexico. On any important question the lines of cleavage will be found between nations and not between continents. Until we can rid ourselves of the habit of thinking of Europe as the old world, whose interests are opposed to those of the new world, none of our criticisms and arguments will lead to constructive conclusions.

One hesitates to attack the second misconception lest he seem to be unpatriotic. The words of Washington, warning us against entangling alliances, are so often quoted and carry so much weight that we fail to challenge their application to the present crisis. In the hundred years and better since Washington gave that advice the world has developed more in means of communication, in sympathy, in a sense of brotherhood, in that feeling that a man is a man whatever his race or color, than it had in the thousands of years before Washington's day. The world is no longer Greek and barbarian, American and foreigner, but a world of human beings with common fundamental ideas and emotions, and with only surface variations. To shape our policy to fit the advice of Washington, simply because it is his, shows a lamentable lack of Washington's spirit. To be worthy of him and our Americanism we should be inspired by his spirit and not bound by his words.

The third objection to a League of Nations is found in our Constitution. To my way of thinking, the American Constitution is the greatest State document that the world has ever produced. My ancestors on four sides fought to make its creation a possibility. Yet I am convinced that the greatest reverence is shown by the greatest freedom of interpretation. Had it not been for the liberal construction of the Constitution in the early days of this Republic there would be no United States with a strong and efficient central Government. Then and at the time we acquired Texas the cry that the Constitution had been desecrated was heard as it is heard now. However, just the contrary is the case. The Constitution has been made more valuable, more secure, and more comprehensive with each step of progress growing out of its liberal construction. It is not a document hard and fast and finished, but rather something alive, expansive, and inspirational. A reasoning reverence makes of the Constitution the force back of all of our progress and not a millstone about our necks.

CORNELIA ALLEN SPIVAKOWSKI.

Yonkers, March 7, 1919.

WOMEN AND THE LEAGUE

Views in Europe Very Different From Those of the Women Republicans Here

By MARY E. McDOWELL,
Head Resident, University of Chicago Settlement.

New York, March 13, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from a three months' tour of France and England, where I was sent by the Y. W. C. A. on a special mission to observe the work the association was carrying on with women workers in munition plants. My work gave me a rather exceptional opportunity for gauging the sentiment of the women in the war-stricken countries.

It was with amazement and surprise, therefore, that I read the report in THE TIMES today of a resolution passed by the Women's Republican Club, objecting to the constitution of the League of Nations, and the remarks of Francis E. Bangs, who said in part: "We did not go into this war for ideals. We went into it to save ourselves, and we want to have peace to save ourselves."

I can assure you that the spirit of the French and English women who have suffered for four years from a war waged at their very doors is quite different from that of the women of the New York Women's Republican Club, who have viewed this war from a safe distance. This is perhaps well illustrated by the following resolutions passed by a group of French women of widely divergent views, which bears on the same subject as that discussed at the Women's Republican Club. In the meeting at which these French resolutions were passed, and which I attended, these women did not pay homage to Mr. Wilson personally, but regarded him as a voice which phrased their deep longings for some piece of machinery which would make for permanent peace:

We, the women of all classes, of divers political, religious, and philosophical convictions, join in a common thought of gratitude to greet, as the representative of humanity, President Wilson, first citizen of the people who have united and reconciled in themselves all nations, all the races of Europe still a prey to murder and hatred.

We thank him for having understood the sincerity of all peoples, all in good faith, sacrificing themselves for their country, all capable of the same awakening of the spirit of justice, all worthy of a like pity for their sufferings, of a like reverence for their rights.

We thank him for having alone formulated in exact words the program of an equitable peace for all peoples.

We thank him for having, he alone, reminded the Governments of their supreme duty, identical for all, that of realising at last the unanimous wish of those "silent human masses" to whom he alluded in one of his messages—the wish for a lasting peace. We confide our cause to him.

Sure of uttering the innermost thought of all the women who have suffered in silence, we come to him and declare:

That the intoxication of victory does not make us forget the hideous butchery and cannot lessen our abhorrence of war;

That, repudiating all feeling of hatred, we reject all thought of reprisals.

In the great fight for peace about to be waged we put our supreme hope in him that he may vanquish all imperialism, that he may spare our children the fatal error of revenge, by bringing about, in spite of the efforts of the enemies, the true peace, the triumph of his ideal, the sole expression of reason and justice.

We implore him to be the arbitrator who, impersonating the heartfelt will of all the peoples, shall bestow on a reconciled humanity a new charter founded on the mutual good-will and co-operation of all the nations of the world.

I hope that every woman who has worked throughout the war for other than selfish reasons—and we know we can count these American women by the hundreds of thousands—will indignantly repudiate the action of the Women's Republican Club and the point of view expressed by Mr. Bangs.

MARY E. McDOWELL.

LEAGUE AND TREATY.

The Present Opportunity to Clinch the Peace Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two international contracts lie on the table—peace treaty and League of Nations. What is the proper relation of one to the other in order and manner of development?

A resolution of the conference, Jan. 25, recites that a "League of Nations should be created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace." What is meant by a "general treaty of peace"? Is it intended that every international contract approved by the Paris Conference, whether it be made between allied States or by these with enemy States, shall be held by the Allies, in suspense as it were, until, consolidated in a single document, they are presented en bloc to the home authorities with request for ratification?

Will the United States, which has not declared war against Turkey and Bulgaria, make a peace treaty with them? Will Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria be ordered to subscribe to the constitution of a League to which they will not, for an indeterminate period, be admitted? If these questions may be answered by having each signatory power set its hand only to such chapters and articles of a "general treaty" as immediately concern it, we have merely solved a problem of draftsmanship.

The serious question is whether delegates of sovereign States shall, acting as doctrinaires rather than as statesmen, amalgamate peace treaty and League and presume to say to their principals "both or neither," or whether they shall sufficiently differentiate the peace from the League to give to each its own good road.

I have long been convinced that out of this dreadful war must arise a permanent agreement between the nations that shall promise, if it cannot insure, a durable peace. A "next war" between the nations would assuredly plunge the world into anarchy, which, be it emphasised, will be averted as the sequel to this war only by a prompt, firm, and judicious peace settlement and a speedy solution of the food problem.

Agreeing that a "league" must complement a peace treaty, I have long believed that the Allies should in the hour of victory quickly agree upon the conditions of peace and impose these in contemplation of a "league," but without awaiting its actual completion.

Let us appraise the progress made in fixing conditions of peace with Germany. Armistice pressure has already restored Alsace-Lorraine, secured most of the German fleet, effected a large disarmament on land, delimitated provisionally Germany's eastern frontier, &c. Additional pressure may, among other achievements, reduce the German Army to an adequate constabulary force—which during the season of disorder must mean a substantial force—define the eastern frontier, "demilitarise" the hither Rhineland, making a just disposition of the Sarre coal district and cut off the colonial possessions, a condition already foreast in the tentative constitution of the League. Thus the conditions of peace have been substantially, and may shortly be further, advanced; and it is now reported that the full terms of a treaty are nearly agreed upon, meaning, I presume, a "preliminary" treaty whereby, as in the famous "preliminaries" of Versailles in 1871, the victor secures the big objectives, leaving certain adjustments to a "definitive" treaty or, let us say, in this case to a League of Nations.

Assuming that peace conditions with Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria are being dealt with in like fashion, the conference will, before long, agree upon the major terms of peace. Will the conference refrain from clinching these terms in order to await the verdict of the United States regarding the phraseology of a League constitution? Will the conference, having achieved the golden moment of unity, jeopardise unity by procrastination to the delight of Bolsheviks and German reactionaries?

A preliminary treaty with Germany, complemented by similar treaties with the other Central Powers, should establish frontiers for old and new States and for protectorates in the region embraced in the old German, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish Empires, in the Balkans and Poland. When the States of the Great Alliance set their seals upon this new political map they guarantee the several territories thereon delimited from conquest by any one of themselves or by others. Thus will the mightiest force ever assembled in the cause of justice be in a position to repress international conflicts in what has long been the most inflammable region on earth. Besides graving a map, these treaties will give concrete expression to principles contributing to an improved regime of international law. And the map and the principles will be the basis and the preface of a League.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

New York, March 10, 1919.

FOR MME. WADDINGTON.

The Work Undertaken Singlehanded by a Prominent Frenchwoman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I quote extracts from a letter just received from Mme. Waddington, who has worked so hard for four and a half years to relieve the misery of the helpless French victims of the war?

"I am deep in refuge work and in despair at what must be done. Of course we get some help, but it is always the same story; the big associations get a great deal, the small, insignificant ones next to nothing. My daughter-in-law has just come back from a journey in the north, really ill with all the misery she has seen. The peasants are flocking back to their farms—you cannot say their homes, for they do not exist any more—and are huddled there in groups under sheds, under trees, (the few that are left,) with an old coverlet for roof. She saw in one field a woman's petticoat—such a miserable worn petticoat—tacked across the branches to make some sort of shelter. They are forbidden to go back by the authorities, but you cannot keep a French peasant from finding her way home, and they slip along through woods and little hidden parks dragging groups of wretched, half-starved, half-naked children. (These children if they grow up, which is doubtful, can never be strong men and women.) Yet we cannot help them all; we individuals are like a drop in the ocean.

"Do you think you could get me any money? I cannot make another appeal in the papers; I have had so many, and besides words are useless. One must see the people to understand the terrible condition they are in. The children must be cared for. The women, old and young, would gladly work. But how? They have no tools of any kind, and must begin by filling up those dreadful obus holes, deep as wells and filled with horrors indescribable. In one field where families were sleeping babies and small children were tied to a wheelbarrow or a post to prevent their falling into these shell holes if they turned in their sleep. My daughter-in-law is going back to distribute what she has been able to get together, but then again the transport question is difficult. We could hire carnions, but the price is very high, and we have not the money for them. My relief fund at Morgan-Harjes has dwindled down to almost nothing."

No woman in France has worked harder and accomplished greater work than Mme. Waddington with the limited means at her disposal, and she will die in harness, no doubt of that. I hope the American public, which has been so generous to others, will respond to this appeal I make in her name. When I saw her in Paris in January she looked weighed down with the misery she saw on every side during her constant trips to the country, and with her power to do so little to relieve it. I told her that I would constitute myself a committee of one, since it was impossible to form any more committees in France now that the war was over. I should be very proud if I could raise a few thousands for one who has done such a noble work and has given herself so unselfishly at a time of life when she should have been enjoying a repose earned by a lifetime of every sort of activity.

Checks may either be sent to me (if people want an immediate acknowledgment) care of THE TIMES, or direct to Mme. Waddington, care of the banking firm of Morgan-Harjes, Paris.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, March 6, 1919.

IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

They Need Not Stand in the Way of the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the proposed Constitution for the League of Nations it would be generally conceded, I believe, that all powers not expressly delegated to the League are reserved to the respective sovereign States which compose it. This fact, however, is frequently overlooked by critics of the League. An exchange of remarks which occurred at the conclusion of Senator Lodge's speech in the Senate today will illustrate the point in question.

Senator Hitchcock, referring to Senator Lodge's objections regarding the possibilities of Japanese immigrants being foisted upon this country by decision of the League, stated that under the Constitution the League would have no power to make any such decision. Senator Poindexter thereupon called attention to Article XII., in which the high contracting parties agree to submit disputes which arise between them, and asked whether or not a dispute between the United States and Japan regarding the right of Japanese to enter this country would not be a dispute between two of the high contracting parties within the meaning of this clause. Senator Hitchcock reiterated that the League would in no way deprive any country of its right to exclude any race or nationality, and Senator Poindexter repeated his inquiry as to whether or not a question about Japanese immigration was an international question to be decided by the League. Having reached this impasse, the presiding officer cut the Gordian knot by remembering the Senate's resolution of yesterday that undisposed-of bills should be read at the commencement of today's regular session, which terminated the discussion.

The apparent opposition between the views of Senator Hitchcock and Senator Poindexter is removed if we remember that the Constitution of the League, like any other constitution, may give jurisdiction over certain parties and nevertheless leave many rights of the parties in question totally unimpaired. The Constitution of the United States gives the Federal courts jurisdiction over disputes between citizens of one State and citizens of another State. If, in reliance upon this provision, a citizen of Massachusetts should sue a citizen of New York, asking that the latter be compelled to rent him a piece of property in New York City and that a reasonable rental should be fixed, the court would promptly dismiss the action, saying—as Senator Hitchcock said—that there was no power to interfere with the New York citizen's right to keep any one he wished off his property and refuse to rent it to him. The Massachusetts man might reply—as Senator Poindexter did—that the Constitution gave the court jurisdiction over disputes between citizens of different States, and ask whether any one pretended to deny that the respective citizens of Massachusetts and New York were citizens of different States.

Of course, the answer is that to get into court, or at any rate to stay in court, there must not only be jurisdiction of the parties, but the claimant must have a cause of action based upon some law. There being no law under which a private citizen is compelled to rent his property, any action seeking this end must be dismissed. In like manner, there being no provision under the proposed League of Nations compelling a nation to admit citizens of other nations, (and this is so because all powers not expressly delegated to the League are reserved to the sovereign States composing it,) any claim before an international tribunal for the enforcement of such right must be dismissed. In other words, should Japan ask the Executive Council to declare that Japanese citizens had the right to enter the United States, the Executive Council would agree with Senator Poindexter that this was a dispute between two nations and that it had jurisdiction, and, having taken jurisdiction, would promptly dismiss the suit because there was no merit in Japan's claim.

CECIL BARNES.

Washington, March 13, 1919.

VERY MUCH AGAINST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President, without mandate of the people of this country, and after the repudiation of his Administration, as evidenced by his own words in his appeal to the voters to return a Democratic Congress at last Fall's election, went abroad to the Peace Conference to thrust upon that body his scheme for a League of Nations. He went without deigning to reveal to the American people or to their Congress a single item of his proposed plan.

He now returns with the draft of the proposed League, embodied in twenty-six articles, clumsily drawn and confusing in many of their provisions.

But one thing stands out clearly: If the United States of America were to accept and ratify the plan as it now stands the United States would surrender its independence and abdicate its sovereignty.

The President in his Boston address informs us that he has returned to fight for the acceptance of his League plan against the very strong opposition it has aroused in the Senate. He tells us that his fighting blood is up. He flatly challenges the opponents of his League, and, according to news dispatches from Washington this morning, will appeal to the country at large, not by discussing its merits but by trumpeting the sentimental slogan, "Stand by the President."

The crisis is grave, never graver in the history of our country. We are now asked to abandon not only our traditional policy of no entangling alliances, but to surrender our sovereignty as a people. Strange that a war fought to win self-determination for every nation on earth, as Mr. Wilson is fond of declaring, should eventuate, according to the terms of Mr. Wilson's League, in the loss of the self-determination of the United States! The irony of this situation would move wild laughter in the throat of death. The people of this country are asked to bring pressure to bear upon a Senate recalcitrant to Mr. Wilson's behest, and force it to ratify a document which would make this country a mere appanage of a coalition of European powers.

We are asked to "stand by the President." Let the President first stand by the country. Let him stand by its well-established and proved traditional policies. We can well afford to stand by the wisdom of the Fathers, by Washington, Jefferson, Monroe. We won our independence from a European yoke in the War of the Revolution. We do not propose to surrender it, after a century and a half of self-determination and freedom, to a European and Asiatic coalition, whose will would supersede our own and reduce us ultimately to a level below that of a dependency of the British Empire.

CONDE B. FALLEN.

New York.

PROVINCIAL ECHOES.

How Some Senators Fought the Monroe Doctrine Their Successors Invoke

By CHAUNCEY S. GOODRICH.

New York, March 10, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

History's self-repetitions are infinitely curious, sometimes even instructive. The reiterations of legislative assemblies are no exception to the rule, though the history they make is chiefly negative in character. A case in point is of peculiar interest today. A legislator speaks:

"You will put the peace of the nation into peril—and for whom? For a people of whom we know almost as little as we do about the Greeks. Can any man in this House say what even is the state of society in Buenos Aires—its moral condition, &c. Let us adhere to the policy laid down by the second, as well as the first founder of our republic—by him who was the Camillus, as well as the Romulus, of the infant State—to the policy of peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; for to entangling alliances we must come, if you once embark in policy such as this. * * * We are sent here to attend to the preservation of the peace of this country, and not to be ready, on all occasions, to go to war whenever anything like what, in common parlance, is termed a turn up takes place in Europe. * * *"

The familiar accents of provincialism! Not those of Reed of Missouri, or Borah of Idaho, however, speaking in 1919 on the League of Nations, but of John Randolph of Roanoke, speaking in 1824, on what?—the Monroe Doctrine!

President Monroe's message, announcing the peculiar interest of the United States in the Americas, going both to any attempt on the part of the European powers to extend their colonial possessions, and to any interposition for the purpose of disturbing the independence of the Central and South American republics, which had been recognized by the United States, after several years' debate, in 1822-23, was sent to Congress Dec. 2, 1823. On Jan. 20, 1824, on motion of Daniel Webster, the House of Representatives resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Henry Clay, then Speaker, who had battled many years for the recognition of the new republics, offered a resolution, reading as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the people of these States would not see, without serious inquietude, any forcible interposition by the allied powers of Europe, in behalf of Spain to reduce to their former subjection those parts of the continent of America which have proclaimed and established for themselves, respectively, independent Governments, and which have been solemnly recognised by the United States.

The adoption of this resolution by Senate and House would, of course, have held up the hands of President Monroe by giving his pronouncement the sanction of the legislative branch. That sanction was refused, however, almost as a matter of course by the Congressmen who, having been sent to Washington "to guard the interests" of the parochial corners of the pork barrel, saw nothing but "Quixotism" in the policy which has ever since kept the Americas American.

The debate of Jan. 20 and the following days was also upon a resolution of Mr. Webster's providing funds for sending an agent (or Commissioner) to Greece, which was then in armed revolt against Turkey, whenever the President should deem it expedient to appoint such agent. This resolution, and Mr. Clay's on the Monroe Doctrine had been linked together by amending resolutions on the two subjects offered by Mr. Poinsett of South Carolina. John Randolph's speeches, from which the excerpts above quoted are taken, run against both resolutions.

Yet the Monroe Doctrine, however unrecognised by Congress, was instantly popular in the country. In a debate in the House on an appropriation for diplomatic representatives to South American republics, an anonymous Congressman, speaking March 11, 1824, admitted that "The Declaration of the President has been echoed from every American heart." Addington, then British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, was impressed by the perfect unanimity with which the whole Republic echoed "the explicit and manly tone with which the President had treated the subject of European interference in the affairs of this hemisphere with a view to the re-subjugation of these territories, which have emancipated themselves from European domination." And Daniel Webster, speaking of the event, in the course of the Panama Congress Debate, two years later, says:

"The Declaration cannot now be taken back, retracted, or annulled without disgrace. It met, Sir, with the entire concurrence and the hearty approbation of the country. The tone which it uttered found a corresponding response in the breasts of the free people of the United States. That people saw, and they rejoiced to see, that on a fit occasion our weight had been thrown into the right scale, and that without departing from our duty we had done something useful and something effectual for the cause of civil liberty."

On the same occasion James Buchanan, then a colleague of Webster in the House, said of Monroe's message:

"This declaration was re-echoed by millions of free men. It was received with enthusiasm in every part of the Union."

In spite of this general feeling throughout the country, a large proportion of Congress remained unenlightened. This unenlightenment continued in the face of a large French fleet in the West Indies during the Summer of 1825, rumored to be there to assist the transfer of Cuba and Porto Rico from Spain to France, and of the consequent protest to the French Government made by Henry Clay, new Secretary of State in President Adams's Cabinet, in fulfilment of the "memorable pledge" of 1823 that the United States "could not consent to the occupation of these islands by any European power other than Spain under any contingency whatever."

About the same time certain of the Central and South American republics, having called a congress, such as Bolivar had long hoped to see held, to meet at Panama for the purpose of discussing a number of "objects important to the welfare of all of them," invited the United States, as well as all the other republics, to attend. President John Quincy Adams, who two years before, as Secretary of State, had shaped the original expression of the "Doctrine," on Dec. 6, 1825, sent his own message to Congress, announcing that he had accepted the invitation to the Panama congress and that Ministers on the part of the United States would be commissioned.

"To attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart."

Two or three weeks later the President sent to the Senate the names of two delegates to the proposed Congress, and of a Secretary to the mission; and the fight for their confirmation began. It lasted nearly three months. The Senate had some difficulty in getting all the papers on the subject from the President and, after it had them, showed a disposition not to keep them confidential, as he had requested that it do. The Committee on Foreign Affairs proved hostile to the President, submitting a resolution to the Senate reading:

Resolved, That it is not expedient at this time for the United States to send any ministers to the Congress of American Nations assembled at Panama.

Eventually this resolution was defeated by a vote of 24 to 19, and thereupon the two Delegates and their Secretary were confirmed against a similar substantial opposition. The debate that preceded the vote was a long and heated one, to which Randolph contributed a speech of four hours' duration. Benton of Missouri, who also opposed the mission, indicates the partisan character of that opposition when he says:

"It was the principal debate of the session, and entered largely into the *contest, then hot, for party supremacy—the administration stalking itself upon the mission, as the opposition did against it.*" (Italics mine.)

[Will history repeat itself to the end, as it is now doing?]

The Panama Congress did not in fact amount to very much. It had met and dissolved before the controversy in the United States on the subject of participation was well over. Of that belated participation Professor A. B. Hart says: "Of the two American commissions one never left the States and the other one died on the way."

But the debate in the Senate, preceding confirmation, and the contemporaneous discussion in the House, remain of great interest as showing the unreconstructed attitude of many Senators and Congressmen toward the "doctrine."

A few quotations from Benton's Abridgement of the Debates of Congress may be found pertinent:

Martin Van Buren of New York:

"I am against all alliances, against all armed confederacies, or confederacies of any sort. I care not how specious, or how disguised; come in what shape they may, I oppose them. The States in question have the power and the means, if united and true to their principles, to resist any force that Europe can send against them."

Thomas H. Benton of Missouri:

"The maxims of precedence are the same among individuals and nations. Neither can become too intimate with the other without danger of breaking up all friendship between them. The sweetest wine makes the sourest vinegar; the best of friends become the worst of enemies! No feuds so bitter as those of families; no cause of quarreling so common as intimacy overmuch! No peacemaker half so powerful as distance, independence, and complete separation of interests! And to my mind, there is infinitely more danger of making enemies than there is chance for gaining friends in this project for going into the 'Advising Council,' to mix up our affairs with those of half a dozen foreign nations * * * (On the question of slavery:) It is one which cannot be discussed in this chamber on this day; and shall we go to Panama to discuss it? Is it fit for the mildest supposition of the character of this Congress. Who are to advise and sit in judgment upon it? Five nations who have at this moment (at least some of them) Black Generals in their armies and mulatto Senators in their Congresses." "Black Generals" and "mulatto Senators" were as much feared by the Senate of 1826 as are "European monarchs" and "Asiatic despots" by its successor of 1919.)

James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, later President of the United States:

"I trust in God, that the Ministers who may be sent to Panama will be instructed to use their best exertions to break up this congress. With whatever favor it may now be regarded by the American people, the time will come ere long when it will be looked upon as an object of jealousy and apprehension."

And so on ad infinitum! But how sweet the revenge of time! So sacrosanct has the Monroe Doctrine since become that Senators, in their zeal to defend it against encroachment from a League of Nations, today attack the latter with the same arguments, clothed in the same language, employed by their predecessors in attacking the doctrine itself, which was in its own century's flight. The Senate is not so far behind the times—after a hundred years it has caught up with the spirit of Clay and Webster. How the Senator from Massachusetts in 2015 will thunder against the proposed League of Nations from interference by a contemplated confederation of planets, in which the earth might possibly be outvoted by a noxious combination of Mars and the moon!

It is a relief to turn, in conclusion, from those distillations of the parochial mind to the thoughts of a strong intellect, and find them prophetic even today:

"It is our fortune to be called upon to act our part, as public men, at a most interesting era in human affairs * * * Not only new interests and new relations have sprung up among States, but new societies, new nations, and families of nations have risen to take their places and perform their parts in the order and the intercourse of the world. Every man aspiring to the character of a statesman must endeavor to shape his views to meet this new state of things. He must aim at adequate comprehension, and, instead of being satisfied with that narrow political sagacity, which, like the power of minute vision, sees small things accurately, but can see nothing else, he must look to the far horizon; and embrace, in his broad survey, whatever the series of recent events has brought into connection, near or remote, with the country whose interest he studies to serve." (Webster, Speech on Mission to Panama.)

Do the opponents of the League measure up to this description, or do President Wilson and Mr. Taft? The latter are as surely the spiritual descendants of Adams and Webster as are the former of Hayne and Buchanan.

CHAUNCEY S. GOODRICH.

DISTRUST, SAYS HARDEN

Shows Falsity of New Government—Old Methods Unchanged, Breed Danger Abroad and Bolshevism at Home

In what is perhaps his gloomiest article written, Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft of Jan. 25, just received here, pleads with the Allies, and particularly France, not to impose upon the German people the rule which its rulers would have imposed upon the world if they had conquered.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

DOES not, in the end, self-respect warn you, Frenchmen, to lay aside the jingoistic habit and abuse of war days? Does not your intelligence, the clearness of which you boast (and not without reason) ever since and before La Fontaine, its wonderful well-spring, comprehend that the victor can never be forgiven what was forgivable in one who groaned in agony? Why now, in the fourth month after Germany's plea for peace, still the shrill scolding against the shameful boches? • • •

The resolution of the Association of Hotel Owners not to admit Germans is called praiseworthy. For weeks floods of ridicule were poured out over the "camouflage allemand." Did any one in his senses really believe the German revolution was a swindle, the uprooting of old princely houses? That the overthrow of all State order was a mere wraith in the mist, a mere vapor to cheat the enemy? That the bitter and wretched experience of two Winter months was only a stage play?

"The Germans are near neither anarchy nor famine."

Anarchy was not far from their cities in January. Their streets are not yet covered with corpses of the starved. But the statistics of deaths, particularly among the children and aged of the middle classes, have risen to alarming heights. Tiny quantities of a bread that pleases no palate and which, untoasted, only the strongest stomachs can endure. For the week, as much meat as a kitten needs in a day. Vegetables hard to procure, coal according to cards, spinach a luxury, potatoes scarce and poor, fish vanished, eggs and fats hardly obtainable, a glass of milk, an orange, to be conceived of only with the help of the imagination. Thus it has been for years.

The German is ashamed of the harsh, but unfortunately not unjust, criticism, (of Marshal Foch,) and he understands less than ever why no pity is to be noticed, no nourishment to be seen. Now the cry is: Food only upon collateral! • • •

Official Lies of Wartime.

In the first White Book important passages were missing; in the stolen Belgian archives the most important matters had been forged; the report of the Sukhomlinoff trial had been colored by a purpose repugnant to justice, even as had every presentation of the economic and financial status, the intentions and conduct of our foes and of our allies. Now, a fine little fellow had yelled on the very first day of the war, "We must lie until the hour of victory, lie until the rafters split!" This solution was followed. No true but inconvenient word was permitted to reach the popular ear. The people were told that a horde of scabby scoundrels had conspired to attack us; that France was a world brothel, disintegrating beneath its varnish; Britain a shopkeeper's booth, threatened with collapse far and near; North America, a nest of hypocrites and ghouls, who must draw dividends from our misery; Italy and Rumania had faithlessly broken their bonds of alliance; in fleckless purity there shone afar only the shield of honor of the Magyars, Bulgars, Turks, and Lorrainers in Hapsburg cassock. Of the massacres of Armenians, the violation and sale of Serbian girls, the deportation of hostages from Belgium and northern France, of the contract negotiated with the Irishman Casement and the attempt to have his captured countrymen released from their oath of allegiance by priests, with punishment if they refused—of requisitions and corruption to an extent never before known—of all this the Germans were permitted to learn nothing.

They were not permitted to learn that the President of the United States had been lied to by order of our Chancellor, even until the day of the announcement of the submarine warfare, and that our Ambassador had often enough warned against such dangerous fraud practiced upon a genuine idealist. The fact and the significance of the first retreat from the Marne, the terrible failures at Ypres and Verdun, the bankruptcy of Zeppelinism, (which I here prophesied for years,) the total losses in killed, prisoners, ships, airships—all were kept hushed up. • • • Was it not inevitable that those who saw all around nothing but liars, plunderers, lawbreakers, frauds, all decorated with honors, should see as a shining polar star ever the advantage of the moment and that alone?

A human being with sentiment, spirit, fate transcendant? Empty plans; not worth speaking about. Money; dirt—the Reichsbank printing press will cover every demand. Justice? Bosh! What I do not lift, the fellow who comes after me will steal, and the dogs will bite the hindmost. Law? A peace commodity of which the heart must no longer be fond. Men are being "risked" in the business, and a weak-kneed fellow, he who takes pause at the thought that "the business may cost 300,000 men." As for our paper money, the labor of the soon-to-be conquered foes will pump gold values into it! Right is what power, and also shrewdness, makes possible. And the flanks of no law are proof against a turning movement of evasion. Only no sentimental drivel or defeatist talk! The goal is near at hand. Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania firm in our hands. Exhaustion and closing up of the soul? Drive! The Russian is already giving his death rattle. Let's quickly inject into him one more strong poison: allow the pack of conspirators, whose transit is forbidden by the Entente, to journey through our country, and then wait for the effect of the virus. • • •

Published Still in Vogue.

The new incumbents of power speak as if the old forces had been overturned only because they did not grant sufficient freedom in the nation to express which, about the dissolution of the political order in the World Power, War, had received political freedom almost always exclusively from abroad, often from the invader!) The everyday boasting about the "undefeated army" exasperates the enemies, softened by victory, into a new rage: because it provides the myth that it was exhaustion and lack of courage at home, not defeat of the army, that compelled the plea for an armistice!

Must the republic guard the Hohenzollern tradition and continually keep prattling about the "continuity of official acts"? Not a veil falls to the ground, not a single lie or falsification of statistics is unmasked; the only publication of archives, that of Munich, is loudly protested against in Berlin. Nowhere is any one guilty of a wrong against the public weal called to account. The question of the necessity or the twilight origin of the war is gruffly ignored. In vain. It will be set before the ear of mankind and will be answered with or without Germany's testimony. • • •

Inasmuch as this question cannot be evaded at the gates of the temple of future peace, it should have been voiced in Berlin and there answered, answered there with the true response which the world conscience demands and without which the German soul can never completely recover and become sound. The matter cannot be accommodated with daubs of ink, a portion of blame on each plate. The Paris Conference insists upon the question, and will seek the answer in its own way now without Germany's testimony and evidence th mitigation.

In their ranks the opinion has become firmly lodged: "In fundamentals the Germans are unchanged. Rage on account of the uselessly wasted expenditure and the threatening poverty, not a sense of justice and a yearning for clarification, has driven them to overthrow the State order. They deny their defeat, shield the guilty ones, allow the wooden idol of their Hindenburg to stand, as were it a victor's; they lied yesterday, saying that the retirement of their troops would be impossible in the period of grace granted as a condition by Foch, and then they accomplish it without any damage whatever; every day they bring us a fat parcel of complaints and pleadings, and tomorrow they will advance with new lies. Baron Anthouard, who was recently in Berlin in connection with the care of prisoners of war, has told us, indeed, how things look there. Just as in a general assembly of stockholders whose wrath an hour ago chased away a board of directors that smelled after bankruptcy. The business goes on. Wherever expert knowledge and experience is necessary, you find the old personnel of the Kaiser days, unhampered, unsuspected, at work. The country is without a head, for the Eberts and their company are no heads; and Anthouard who, as the representative of France, had important business to transact, was obliged to depend upon the bureaucracy, the real mistress of the situation, and only once did he have any conversation with a 'Delegate of the People.' But the empire is still strong, and the sense of order of its people, which is already yearning again for a firm hand, is by no means crippled. Order and peace, says the Baron, not indeed justice and freedom, is what the various parties announce for their clientele in their placards posted on all the walls. In the cleanest sort of order Scheidemanns and Spartacides marched past one another through the Brandenburger Gate. This people, a stranger to all ideals, still striving only for advantage, is still not without danger and a dunce is any one who would trust it without adequate pledges. Its heart, for whose scream of agony we had waited, remained mute. Everything as it was of old. Only force can safeguard us. We must dictate the peace to the heirs of Wilhelm that was intended for the defeated Kaiser."

New Government Lacks Frankness.

What occurred to prevent such a verdict? Nothing. The negotiation with the Western powers was and remained the chief problem of German politics, but it was advanced not by so much as a little child's step forward. Ten lost weeks. I cannot believe that President Wilson, who had journeyed to Europe to ascertain the truth, or that Colonel House, who stands high above any inclination toward hatred of the Germans, (and who even in the last week of the Berlin fiasco sent me his greetings and thanks for the pains I had taken to bring about an agreement)—I cannot believe that these men would have refused a hearing to the voice and just plea of an internationally respected attorney for the German cause. But the attempt to present frankly to these men the condition of facts in 1914 and the development since then was not made. Instead of honorably and with dignity striving for their confidence, discussing with them every leading question, including that of the responsibility, culpability, and delivery of the Kaiser and his highest assistants, and instead of saying frankly that without a navy and colonies the "freedom of the seas" hardly concerned us any more, and that the League of Nations could not allure a sliced-up country, enslaved in forced service for the victor—instead of this we left them under the impression of that which was seen and heard in the country of the most enraged foes.

Not as a vassal or a dominion of the United States, but under their protection and pledge, should Germany have gone to Paris; through the voice of the United States it should have announced to the Europeans the change in its conduct and desires, its departure from the impulse for conquest and hegemony, its readiness for just atonement. Loudly and without reservation, it should have been uttered, that Serbia's answer to Tisza's and Berchtold's ultimatum almost exceeded anything that a sovereign State could concede; that Belgium, as two Chancellors and two Ambassadors were obliged to attest, never departed by a hair's breadth from the duty of a neutralized country, but even under Leopold had already been threatened by Wilhelm with invasion; that Vienna, not Rome, sinned against the spirit of the Triple Alliance pact; and that no treaty valid in law, much less one fitting the present casus belli, obliged the Rumanians to give assistance or even defense.

In this way the poison would have been removed from sentiments everywhere, and the path for a new spirit would have been evened. We allowed the old spirit to rage on and further undermine. All the overrun peoples, from whom our commanders had taken raw materials, machinery, wares, agricultural products, all the tortured neutrals and vexed allies, all of these we allowed to carry their complaints before the bar of the court on the Seine. And new enemy leaders were hailed, even as in the late lamented merry Kaiser days, with mean sneers and nauseating abuse. • • •

The pilots who have been to blame for the shipwreck spread themselves in the comfortable swivel chairs of office; and for the National Assembly there are set up for election almost exclusively all the old and badly mauled puppets, the invalids of Reichstag fame. War? There was one once upon a time; now it remains only at Bentschen, the bridgehead of the "major battle days on the Brandenburg-Poland front." Peace? In some way or other it will come; somehow. • • •

Unfitness of Scheidemann.

The initiator of a disgraceful peace would be master of all obstacles. But the national guide, Scheidemann, who is all too firmly wedded to the belief that his selection as Germany's first representative at the Paris Conference would prove the complete change of our State system, cannot charge three Chancellors, whose support he was, with unclean action; cannot accuse of a deadly sin the trinity of the Imperial Power to which he ever and again gave credit. For decades his party had alienated even those who at heart were related to it by its exaggerated condemnation of all State action; for decades it had found not a single clean hair on the head and body of the German Empire, and had therefore refused to grant the monster any weapon, gold, ore, or powder. But when, since the Summer of 1914, the rulers of this empire decided to take action which proved as justified every Socialist suspicion that had heretofore seemed unfounded, then the Scheidemann crew, which could have pointed proudly to the necessity of its stubborn refusal, marched along in even step under the red, white and black flag!

Now, because during the years of war this crew helped cheer in all the roisterous celebrations, because it entered no violent protest either against the world shame of the Armenian massacres, fostered by the Imperial German Christians, nor against the treaties of Lithuania - Brest and Bucharest, (compared to whose terms those of Foch appear mild,) and because to the very

ON RECONSTRUCTION

BY S. HUNTER WALKER.

APPROXIMATELY two years after Great Britain entered the war she took occasion to consider the problem of reconstruction and formed a committee in her Cabinet to study the subject; and it was not until a year later, August, 1917, that her Ministry of Reconstruction was established. The work in this direction in France was almost coincidental with that of England. America did not take so long to set her reconstruction engine in motion after she entered the war, for she made use of the experience of her allies. It was in May, 1918, that the first real step toward creating an agency for reconstruction was taken.

This initial move was made by Gravenor B. Clarkson, then Secretary, now director, of the United States Council of National Defense. Mr. Clarkson had been with the council since its permanent organization in March, 1917. He submitted to President Wilson early last June a memorandum in which he stated the need for making a survey of reconstruction and readjustment problems against the soldiers' return. The time was it its darkest for the Allies; France and Britain's backs were at the wall, they confessed, and only the coming of America's men could save them. America's troops were just stepping into the fighting ring; the future was unknown, and it looked to all the world as though the strife were to be a long one. The question of reconstruction and readjustment to peace-time conditions lay far in a future.

But President Wilson and Secretary Baker, Chairman of the council, knew that a day of victory would come, and knew also that the country must prepare for it. The President answered Mr. Clarkson's letter accordingly, encouraging the Council of National Defense to take up its study of reconstruction. From that day on the Council of National Defense has been building up a foundation for the investigations of reconstruction problems, taking advantage of what other countries have done to add to its own research.

Director Clarkson organized a staff which began the assembling of valuable data. Its bibliography on this subject is regarded as most comprehensive. It has acquired file after file of matter selected with minute care. This matter has been digested and indexed for reference by trained men and women. In assembling its foreign material an examination has been made by experts of the Reconstruction Research Division of official publications of this and other Governments, of the daily press, and other periodicals of this country and Europe. The preparation of this matter, relating to forty-eight foreign countries and groups of countries, has included its classification and arrangement for reference in a series of a dozen or more pamphlets, indexed according to countries and chronology.

The council selected men qualified to study the nation's problem of readjustment. One of these is O. M. W. Sprague, Professor of Finance and Banking at Harvard. The council has also built up a substantial working library on reconstruction and related subjects.

The dissemination of this information has been carried on effectively. Original matter has been sent in pamphlet form to Government officials and others especially concerned with the subject of reconstruction; charts have been sent out and a daily digest goes to the desks of the six members of the Cabinet who are members of the Council of National Defense, to the director of the council, and to such officials of the council or Federal departments as find it of specific service.

A JAPANESSE HETTY GREEN.

MRS. KIYO MINEJIMA, the wealthiest woman in Japan, as noted in the Japan Bulletin, recently died in Tokio at the age of 86. Her fortune was estimated at $12,500,000 and its extent was due to her business sagacity, proving that among women "East is West." Forty years ago her husband died, bequeathing her his savings as a successful pawnbroker. This she invested in real estate until she owned 570 acres in Tokio, where values increased rapidly. She also founded in succession the Owariya Bank, Owariya Trust Company, and Minejima Real Estate Company, and conducted them all with an iron hand. She was rigidly honest in all her dealings. Last November she donated $250,000 to the City of Tokio to assist the cause of education.

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We have the pleasure to announce to our customers the arrival of Mr. Paris from France, with an extraordinary collection of French Louis XV. and Louis XVI. Furniture, Tapestries, Silks, Objects of Art and Paintings. We request the honor of a visit at our American Branch, 20 East 55th Street.

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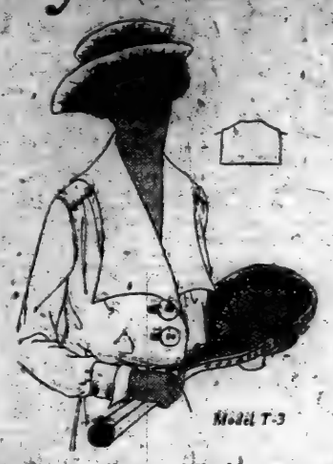

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Mail orders promptly filled.
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Included are Oriental Rugs in many of the popular color combinations and in a variety of the most-wanted sizes, priced in groups, as follows:

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An exceptionally fine showing of Senna, Kurdistan, Mosoul, Sharis and Kermanshah Rugs, in sizes from 3 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches.

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MOURNING SPECIALTY HOUSE
Hats, Gowns, Waists, Veils, Neckwear, Furs
375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St. East
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Wanted in Brooklyn

Desirably located Automobile Showroom and small Service Station for high grade car. Approximately 5,000 square feet; or responsible advertiser would lease on fair basis from present holders who could build on vacant property or alter existing buildings to meet all City Ordinance requirements relative to this kind of business. Replies must contain definite information and quick action is wanted. B. W., 92 Times.

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STEADY JOBS AT HIGH WAGES

Men who want work as motormen and conductors can secure steady jobs at high wages on Public Service Railway.

In addition to the regular wage rate now in effect, the company will pay, during present emergency conditions, a bonus of $5.00 per day.

Wages now paid are 41 cents an hour for first three months; 43 cents an hour for next nine months, and 45 cents an hour after the first year, with time-and-a-half for overtime.

This means that each worker can earn, during present emergency conditions, at least $9.00 per day.

This bonus will be paid to all trainmen (men or women) now operating the cars in service; to all motormen and conductor employes of the company who return to their jobs at once, and to all bona-fide applicants for work who are accepted as PERMANENT EMPLOYES.

This Offer Does Not Apply to Professional Strikebreakers

The company will not employ professional strikebreakers, but it will make every legitimate effort to fill its ranks of trainmen with permanent employes so that it can operate its full schedule of cars.

Furthermore, every trainman now working, and every one given employment, can count upon permanent jobs, as the company will engage only those who want steady work, and will protect all employes in their position in the days to come.

Applications for employment will be received at Public Service Offices and Public Service car houses in Newark, Jersey City, West Hoboken, Edgewater, Englewood, Hackensack, Rutherford, Paterson, Passaic, Orange, Montclair, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Dunellen, Somerville, New Brunswick, Milltown, and Perth Amboy; all in New Jersey.

Public Service Railway Company

Ye New England Dining Room

RECENTLY OPENED

A place where real New England dishes of the most appetizing sort are served in a quaint Colonial atmosphere; and at reasonable prices.

The Luncheon Specials

and the newly installed grill, which insures quick and immaculately clean service, make this new restaurant a particularly desirable place for lunching and dining.

Prince George Hotel
George H. Newton, Manager

GOOD FORM, ANYHOW

Prohibition Seemed Well on Its Way Without Legal Coercion—Changes in Custom Favored Milder Beverages

WOULD prohibition have come without legal aid? There are observers who believe this nation in the course of a few years would have solved the problem of strong drink of its own accord, following lines of custom already strongly marked.

The Anti-Saloon League maintains that its tremendous organization was built up in order to meet the distillers and brewers. The wet faction declares that so extensive was the lobby maintained by the bone-dry evangels that they had to defend themselves by advertising and publicity campaigns. What are the facts as to the public's attitude?

A waiter in one of the Broadway restaurants said the other day that it had been so long since he has served champagne to anybody at luncheon that he had almost forgotten how to draw a cork. Business men these days, when they go to luncheon, avoid alcohol and have been doing it for years. Luncheon is no festival. It is another way of holding a conference. Men who meet at noon or thereabout ostensibly to eat generally foregather to put over some deal. They have a way of disfiguring the white table cloths with mysterious markings and diagrams, all of which stand for trade and commerce. They don't care to lower their efficiency by consuming heavy mixtures.

At any conference or meeting at any of the large business clubs of the lower city, such as the Bankers, the Recess, or the Down Town Association, drinks are not ordered as a matter of course. Soft drinks obtain at the Hardware Club as a rule and even at meetings of dealers in wet goods. Men want clear brains in the middle of the day, and when they go back to their offices they do not care to be logy. A man who appears after the luncheon hour with redolent breath is subject to suspicion.

"It is not that anybody really minds if a man has had one drink at luncheon," remarked one of the leaders of industry the other day. "It is the suspicion that he may have had more than one which is always uppermost in the mind of the employer. Three or four drinks do not give any more sign of their presence than one, and three or four are likely to warp a man's judgment."

Commercial travelers, whose progress in some places has been bacchanal, do not get large expense accounts nowadays in which they can charge drinks. Many organizations prefer that their representatives should drink not at all, especially when they travel through the West and South, where there are numerous merchants who are violently in favor of prohibition. The "good fellow" among the drummers has gradually disappeared, and in his stead has come the cool-headed agent who does not drink even out of business hours.

Booze and Business.

In many large manufacturing concerns owners have put up signs to the effect that promotions go to men who do not drink. This might well be called a species of coercion, but so far it has not raised much protest. There are some workingmen who still stop at the corner saloon of a morning to get beer, but they are rare compared with what they used to be. It is an unwritten law that booze before noon is taboo, and often the prohibition remains in force until after the day's work is done.

This has come about through no political prohibition propaganda, for the Prohibition Party as a political entity needs the wine of life to revive it at a time when the nation is going dry. The drinking customs of a people have been undergoing radical changes willy nilly, since those days when rum was handed out at meetings of church Deacons and Elders as quite the thing.

Everywhere the tendency is toward drinks of lighter alcoholic content, even among those who still consider alcohol one of the boons of life.

The habit of drinking whisky straight has almost disappeared. The highball is the approved form for assimilation. A highball contains about an ounce of whisky and often six to eight ounces of water and ice. The rate of alcohol to a highball may be only from 8 to 10 per cent. The highball has often been denounced as an insidious ally of the Evil One, but it has fewer sins for which to answer than straight whisky.

The cocktail habits of the American people have been steadily growing more moderate. The original American cocktail, such as has been revived in recent years, was a mixture of whisky, sugar, bitters, and ice, duly garnished with a lemon peel. It was practically clear whisky. The most popular cocktails of the present day have a large admixture of flavoring. The Bronx has a considerable volume of the juice of the orange. There has come up lately a plagiarism on the cocktail introduced by Edward VII. and known as the Prince of Wales, which has been incorrectly named the Pineapple Bronx. The addition of the fruit juices and the employment of vermouths, which have an alcoholic content of only about 14 per cent., has kept down the intoxicating properties of the cocktails most in vogue.

The falling off of drinking is observed at public banquets. The cocktails are usually served at the brief reception before these formal affairs, so that those who do not wish them need not partake. They are often not passed around on trays, but are served at a buffet which may be approached at will. The placing of a drink before each plate at a large public dinner is rapidly going out of style, and guests have their option of ordering wines.

The demand for light wines is still considerable at the large hotels and restaurants, but a rarity, indeed, would be that man who asked for port at dinner. That rich elixir has almost disappeared as a beverage.

Changes in Custom.

Time was when it was considered a grievous sin to add aught to claret. There are now men who know good wine who are diluting it, after the manner of the French and the Italians. When one starts with a French claret having originally only 10 or 12 per cent. of alcohol, the addition of water will produce a satisfactory, deep-colored, and well-flavored drink with only 3 or 4 per cent. of alcohol. The time-honored rule that claret should always be served "simple of itself," as Falstaff would say, is dropping into the discard.

New York has been denounced again and again as the home of high wine, highballs and high jinks, and yet even in the more or less gaudy cabarets the amount of hard liquors and tangling brew is far from what it is supposed to be. One who makes the rounds of these abodes of gayety of an evening will find on the tables lately occupied by those who are then dancing such drinks as ginger ale and fancy mineral waters. Compounds of gin and egg, the "silver spray" which some women like, may be seen here and there, but as a general thing the feminine contingent does not take alcoholic liquids.

But how woman does smoke in this era, it so minded, and especially as the dry time draws on apace! The other day a tall woman of grandmotherly appearance sat in the reception room of one of the most fashionable restaurants pensively smoking a long cigarette. It was only a few years ago that any woman would have been requested to leave such purlieus and take her glowing brand with her.

At the dances and the restaurants and hotels where the one-step and the fox trot beguile, wreaths of smoke rise from the tables, yet often soft drinks are much more in evidence than stronger waters. Women smoke everywhere these days except in the chop-suey resorts, where it is not permitted.

Even in the Y. W. C. A. houses, the legend goes, women smoke cigarettes. For the better accommodation of actresses who had gone to cheer up cantonments, player houses have been built, in which the entertainers are permitted to smoke in the foyers, the request being made that they forbear in their rooms, as by so doing they are likely to set the place on fire.

Fumigation is coming in with prohibition.

There was a famous punch prepared in the last generation in a stately mansion in Washington Square which sent veterans away in cabs and sometimes in ambulances, according to the tradition. And what innocuous brews are the reception punches of this latter day! They are as mild as Summer zephyrs and more suggestive of circus lemonade than of the heady drafts such as might have been compounded by Magnus Troil.

The American pantry, as well as the American bar, languishes these days. Truth to tell, its languishing cannot be ascribed entirely to prohibition. The trend toward milder drinks, if alcohol is employed or toward beverages which have no strength at all, has been growing for years. The absolute forbidding of the making of intoxicants was a shock to many persons, and yet so little did alcohol mean in the lives of many

The proposal in this State to keep beer and wines as beverages, although of doubtful legality, at the present stage, shows the general trend of the popular will. The fact that without much opposition the prohibition measures were put through indicates that after all there were not many persons who felt strongly on the subject. It may be later that they will show a deeper interest as the day for the taking away of their favorite potations advances.

Defense of General Crowder.

A typographical mistake caused the omission of William H. Crawford's signature from the article in defense of Major Gen. E. H. Crowder, printed on Page 14, Section 4, of today's issue.

Community Council's Work.

In an article last Sunday entitled "Block Union New Community Plan" the Community Council should have been mentioned as the organization behind the movement, and not the War Camp Community Service.

THUMB prints and photographs are parts of a system of identification through which Uncle Sam follows the fortunes of the sailors who are manning the country's new merchant marine.

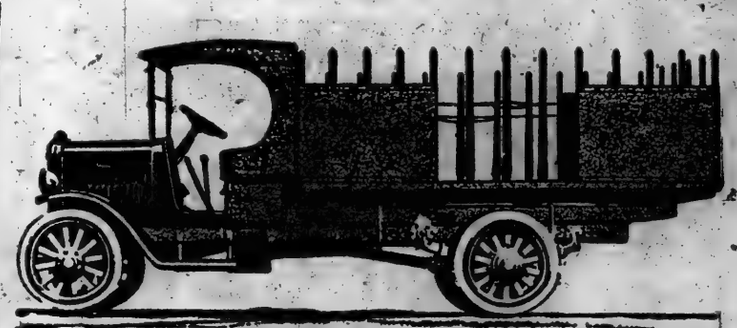
The merchant mariner is officially weighed, measured, pictured, and thumb-marked before he goes aboard ship, and then is officially tagged as well, his picture and thumb mark, and the facts pertaining to him being affixed to a small four-page folder, printed on stout paper.

This paper is a vital document. Without it the sailor cannot ship for a voyage. Should he lose it he loses his right to go ashore in a foreign port. Officially he ceases to exist when he parts with it.

It is, in short, a passport, although it is known as a "citizen seaman's identification card." Among sailors it is termed Form H, for short, the paper being so marked in the upper left corner.

Even when actual peace comes, the sailor cannot roam at will in the ports of the seven seas. He is of too much value to his country to be lost from sight in the big economic job of trade expansion. In sailing ship days, half a century ago, when the sailor went to sea he merely signed for a voyage. With his sailor dress as his credentials, he made himself at home in every port in every land. But he is no longer an irresponsible rover. The American boys who are now entering the merchant marine through the open door of the Shipping Board's Recruiting Service, are prepared to be examined, thumped, pounded, measured, photographed, and thumb-printed.

NASH



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In the first few minutes of driving their feeling that the Liberty must be an unusual car becomes positive conviction.

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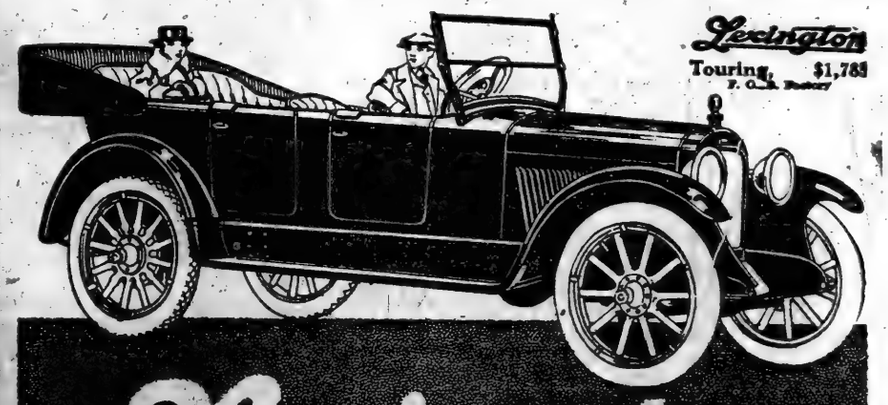
LIBERTY SIX



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Lexington Cars are manufactured under the most *advanced* system of production that has yet been developed, the group system, under which the parts contributing to the construction of the car are built in *specialized* parts plants under the control of a single group of individuals, who in turn control the Lexington Motor Co.

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Carbon burning by OXYGEN does not injure pistons or cylinders if properly done.
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PEUGEOT, 18 Horse Sedan; exceptional.
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IS COURT-MARTIAL LAW UP TO DATE?

Bar Association's Investigation Will Seek to Answer Question, Not Study Individual Cases

RIGHT on the heels of the announcement that the American Bar Association is about to make a thorough investigation of the "justice and adequacy of present court-martial law" has come the declaration by Secretary Baker that a "substantial reduction" in the great majority of present court-martial sentences will be made as the result of a general revision by a board of officers to be constituted in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the army.

The association's investigation is to have the co-operation and assistance of the army authorities. Mr. Baker has already emphasized the fact that every military prisoner has the right of appeal to him. It is apparent that the much-discussed question of "military justice," the procedure and penalties of military law, is being grappled with on the basis of the adjustment of the individual case. Yet, it must be remembered, the President of the American Bar Association points out, that the Bar Association has nothing to do with the individual case. It is concentrating its attention on something more impersonal, but vastly broader and more lasting—the law itself.

"Among the 22,000 trials by general courts-martial that have been held since the beginning of the war, hundreds of cases have been made the subject of complaints to the American Bar Association," said George T. Page, the association's President. "Now our investigation has nothing whatever to do with those cases except as they illustrate certain conditions or facts about the law. What the American Bar Association is interested in, in this as everything else, is the law. It is within the purposes of the American Bar Association to examine into laws which are inadequate and unjust, bring all the influence it can bear upon the legislative authorities to enact just laws, and bring about, as far as possible, an equitable and fair administration of them. We are asking, and asking ourselves to answer, certain questions about the present court-martial law.

"The general question is, is our court-martial law adequate and just? To know that we must know whether it is up to date. We must also know whether it meets actual conditions. To reach, in this case of court-martial law, the end I have mentioned as our general purpose, it will no doubt be necessary for our committee not only to make an examination into the law itself, but also to investigate the manner and the results of its administration.

"Secretary Baker and General Crowder have promised me that the fullest opportunity, and every assistance, will be given to our committee to ascertain the facts, regardless of whether they are favorable to the War Department or the contrary. But the impression that seems to be abroad, judging from the letters I have received, that the American Bar Association intends to examine individual cases for the purpose of getting relief to individuals, is quite wrong. That would not be practical, and I do not believe that it will be necessary. The War Department is about to investigate those cases and to take such action as it can. Secretary Baker and General Crowder have already said that they will do everything that is possible to relieve cases of injustice. On the other hand, I think it is important that there should be a civilian investigation of the law itself.

"Many very severe sentences have undoubtedly been administered under our court-martial law during this war. I haven't a doubt that much injustice has been wrought. Our question now is, what is the state of the law, and what are the inequalities of administration which are inherent in the law itself?

"It is quite possible that many mistakes have been made, many injustices brought to pass, without any one being to blame. Even if our court-martial law were adequate for the regular army—I do not grant that it is, but assuming that as a hypothesis—it would yet be a very grave and important question whether it would be the just kind of law to have for such an army as we actually possess in time of war. As a matter of positive statement, I don't grant anything about our court-martial law; we are about to make an investigation; after we have made it we shall state our conclusions. At present I only want to call attention to some conditions in regard to our army.

"The American Army, as it has been made up during this war, includes practically every kind of boy. Most of them are good boys. Most of them are high-spirited, independent American boys, accustomed to thinking and acting for themselves. Many of them, on the other hand, are country boys, or such boys as some of the lads from the southern mountains, utterly unused to any of the conditions of army life. They not only are not used to discipline, but are unable to grasp the idea of what orders mean. There have been many cases in our army that might be called 'disobedience' that were really due to the fact that the boys hadn't the slightest conception of what they were being called upon to do.

Morale Must Not Be Broken.

"Now it is not fair to expect of the young man fresh from the farm or the city office the same attitude to discipline that you find in the regular soldier. Moreover, that same spirit of independence that exists among the soldiers of our great army is the very morale of our troops. If the court-martial law tries to break that spirit, it is not an up-to-date and practical law.

"Of course, there are some vicious men in the American Army; there are always some vicious men everywhere; but they are very few. And the fact remains that, however you look at it, the flower of our young manhood has been in our army in this war.

"Another point that I want to mention is the matter of the young officers. When I was in Washington the other day I asked a man I know, at the head of one of the army departments there, how many officers he had had at the outbreak of the war. He said, 79. 'How many have you now?' I asked, and he answered, '11,000.'

"Now that sums up the whole matter. The vast majority of the officers in our present army are men who have never had any military training beyond their few weeks in camp. Many of them are very young. They have not had those years of hard work at military preparation that sets the regular army officer apart from his men, as an officer thoroughly trained to lead. They are set to administer discipline, and in case of trouble to serve on court-martial, among young men who may be better educated, who have had almost as much military life and training.

"I do not for an instant mean to belittle the fine spirit of these young officers. What I do mean to say is that, without being actually at fault at all, they may very readily make mistakes. And what I want to point out is that there may be something radically wrong with the court-martial law in the face of such conditions as I have just mentioned. To repeat a very important question—is our law up to date?

"I think it is important that the American Bar Association should be undertaking this investigation," Mr. Page added, "because it certainly ought to be examined into from the civilian point of view. You know military men and civilians rarely see alike in such matters."

Although cases of conscientious objectors are among those of which the American Bar Association has received complaints, it is not likely, Mr. Page said, that that matter will be taken up by the organization's investigators.

"Those cases come under the list of individual questions. I rather regret that this matter of the conscientious objector has been injected into this situation at all," he said.

TIME FOR PEOPLE TO LEARN TO BUY

Roger W. Babson, a noted statistician and economist, has prepared for the Department of Labor an article on "What Is Being Done at Washington to Help Business," which concludes as follows:

IT is suggested that States and cities authorize large building projects to stimulate business and give employment to labor. That will help, but it will not be sufficient. What we need is for Washington to spend as much printer's ink in getting people to buy as it spent in getting people not to buy. The President has removed the war restrictions, disbanded the retarding boards, and has done all he can to help business. What is now needed is a willingness on the part of both labor and capital to forget the past and "saw wood."

It is generally conceded that America has made more progress than any other country. Statistics indicate that this has been largely due to three causes—our natural resources, our educational system of developing individual initiative, and our concentration on salesmanship and advertising. The first two factors are being talked about so much that I cannot too strongly emphasize the last. During the war period it was necessary to do little more than make products and transport them in order to dispose of them at a good profit. Goods sold themselves. It was simply a question of getting the labor and the cars. But by the time this period had reached its height the armistice was signed. Then we were suddenly confronted with a huge manufacturing capacity and a disorganized selling and advertising machine. Supply became greater than the demand. Business has been checked, not by the lack of potential market but by the right means to develop it.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES regrets the disappointment to advertisers who do not find their announcements in The Times as ordered. The demand for space is so great in these days of the making of world history that it is frequently impossible to include all the advertising offered for a given day, as The Times is limited to twenty-four pages on weekdays.

March		Columns Omitted	Columns Published
3	Monday,	6	122
4	Tuesday,	20	110
5	Wednesday,	22	100
6	Thursday,	32	115
11	Tuesday,	18	113
12	Wednesday	22	112
13	Thursday	20	114
14	Friday	16	115

Preference is given to advertisements having news value and to those for which copy is delivered at an early day and hour before publication.

It is suggested that orders for advertisements include option on the date of publication. There is reasonable assurance that all advertising accepted will be published on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, but it is difficult to give promise of publication on other days of the week.

Orders for the insertion of advertisements of a general character, so far as possible, should include the words "or first available day," as well as the date when publication is preferred.

The New York Times

In January and February The New York Times published a greater volume of advertisements than any other New York newspaper.

RUMANI A STRANGE RACE

ONE of the most picturesque groups of people in Europe are the Rumani, who inhabit the mountain fastnesses of Albania. The National Geographic Society has issued a war geography bulletin on this strange people, the information being based upon a communication to the society from Brig. Gen. George P. Scriban, U. S. A. It says:

"Among the Albanians lives a fragment of a strange people who call themselves Rumani, said to be descendants of the Romans—of that fifth Roman legion which dispersed and scattered along the old highway stretching from Durasso to Constantinople. This great road of ancient Rome (via Egnatia), called at its beginning the Appian Way, passes southeast through Italy to Brindisi; begins again at Durasso, runs thence through Elbasan by Lake Ochrida to Kruja, and on to Monastir and Vódena; thence to Saloniki and beyond to Constantinople.

"The Rumani are proud of their origin, and answer the question of race by saying: 'I am a descendant of the Romans.' They are a simple, pastoral people, not given to robbery or brigandage. Their primitive little villages of stone are frequently seen in the mountains, often perched near high summits. A large colony of them, known as Vlachs, live on the slope of the Pindus Mountains in sight of Liascovikí, but far away across valley and gorge.

"From the heights where they graze their flocks in Summer, the Rumani descend into the valleys in Winter; and on the road men, women, and children, surrounded by their hundreds of sheep and goats in search of grazing lands, form a picture of nomad life that reminds us of the days of Abraham.

"There are said to be some 80,000 of these Rumani, but who really knows their number, scattered as they are over hundreds of mountain peaks, in inaccessible villages or caves, and moving from place to place!"

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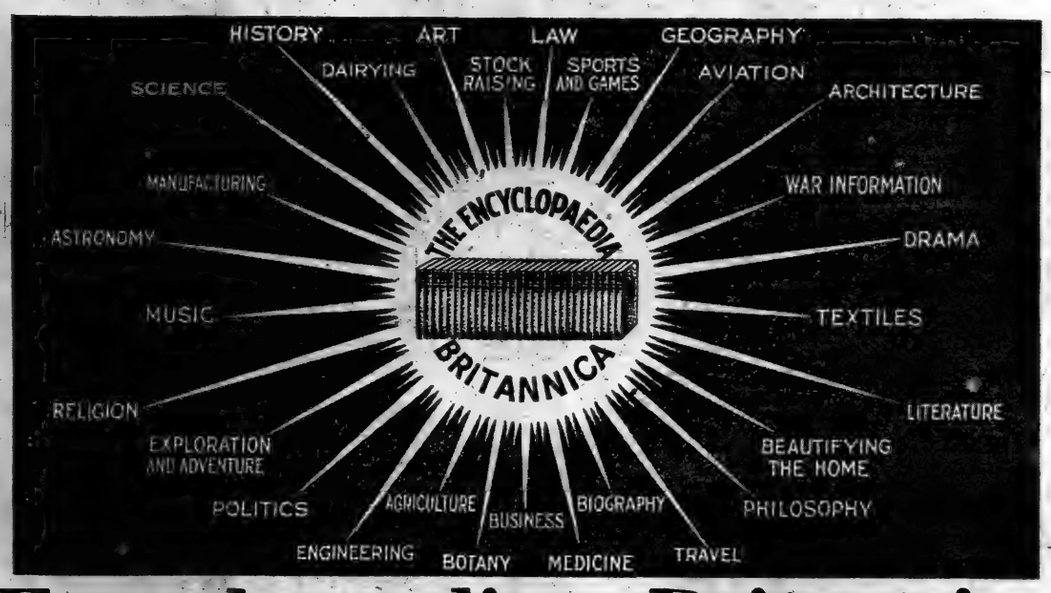
For Other Gimbel News See Section 1.



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Your Country Needs Your Help in the Solution of the Great Problems Left by the War

We are now beginning a period of reconstruction in America as well as Europe. We must reconstruct and modify our industrial, social and political life to meet the new conditions as a result of the war. This is probably the most critical time since the beginning of the war.

The gravest questions that ever confronted a nation must now be met, and you will have to help settle these questions as a citizen of a democracy. For example: Shall we retain our high tariff or shall we operate on a free trade basis? Shall we wipe out our enormous national debt in one or two generations or shall we extend it over a comparatively long period? Shall we adopt universal training or maintain a large standing army? Shall we place under permanent federal control the railroads, telephone, telegraph, and express companies or shall we keep them under private ownership? Shall we have nation-wide prohibition? Shall this nation become more autocratic or tend toward socialism? What will mean the greatest prosperity and happiness to the people?

These questions deeply concern you. You cannot do more for your country than thoroughly to inform yourself on these and countless others of these vital issues which must be answered by the people of this nation. These questions should not be decided in haste or in a spirit of animosity, or without intelligent study. There never has been a time in the history of our nation when each of us needed such accurate information as now. A citizen today who is informed and is able to talk intelligently on problems of national importance will be sought out for his advice, and he is certain to play a large part in the solution of these questions.

There is no work that will give you the amount of reliable, accurate information so readily accessible as the great Encyclopaedia Britannica. The Britannica for a century and a half has been the basis of the reading, the very foundation of the knowledge on which the leading men, the statesmen of each generation have based their judgment for the solution of the national problems of their day. You, as a citizen of this great nation, living in the day of the greatest crisis of its history, should do no less than put yourself in a position adequately to answer and pass intelligent judgment on the questions that are so vital to the country and the happiness and welfare of its people.

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Who are the men and women in each generation who have stood head and shoulders above their fellow men and who have won the most notable success? They are the men and women who, as children, have educated themselves beyond the station to which they were born. Abraham Lincoln was the best educated lawyer in his town, and he continued throughout his life probably the best posted man in his generation, because he read and read and read. You insist that your child has brains, but if your child has brains you should help that child develop its brains, and give to him every advantage possible within your means, so that when he and she become ready to go out to do their work in the world, he or she is not handicapped by lack of education. Your son or daughter may be handicapped by lack of money, but no educated man or woman considers the lack of money a serious handicap. What he or she does fear, however, and rightly, is the lack of education. Education is the path that leads to achievement, to a larger life and to great success. Put in your child's hands the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the world's storehouse of knowledge, which has been the guide to the education of millions of men and women. It will inspire your child to learn, and it will furnish him with a great teacher on many thousands of subjects.

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AL-83

FIRST VICTORY STAMP

United States Ahead of All the Allied Governments in Issuing One

THE United States is the first of the allied nations to issue a special postage stamp commemorative of victory. It has just been put on sale in the various Post Offices, and as it is not likely to remain in use for any great length of time, it may ultimately become one of the rare issues for collectors. The stamp is of the three-cent variety, lavender in color, similar to the regular three-cent letter stamp and of the same size, but the design is oblong in shape. It depicts the Goddess of Victory with the flags of the allied nations, France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy, in the background, the United States flag being in the centre. The Goddess of Victory holds a sword in her right hand and the scales of Justice, uplifted, in her left hand.

It has been ten years since the Post Office Department has issued a special memorial stamp. In 1909 there were three issues of that kind, the first being the Lincoln stamp commemorating the centennial anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth on Feb. 12, 1909. This was soon followed by the Alaska-Yukon commemorative stamp and later appeared the Hudson-Fulton stamp in honor of the celebration of Robert Fulton's successful steamboat trip up the Hudson River in 1807. These were all two cent stamps and were used for only a short time.

The first memorial stamps issued by the United States were the Columbus stamps, which came out in 1893, marking the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. There were sixteen varieties, ranging in value from 1 cent to $5, each stamp depicting a different scene in the life of Columbus. Dealers date the stamp-collecting fever which has grown enormously in later years to the appearance of these stamps. Thousands of schoolboys started collecting by buying the lower values of the Columbus stamps, and dealers, anticipating high values in future years, laid in large stocks; in fact, such large stocks that the market value of the stamps, even including the high dollar values, have shown but little advance today.

In 1898 the trans-Mississippi memorial issue came out. It embraced nine stamps, from 1 cent to $2. The $1 and $2 values of this issue are much scarcer than the corresponding values of the Columbus stamps. The centenary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana was commemorated in 1904 by five special stamps—1, 2, 3, and 5 cents—and for the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement there, the first English settlement in the United States, a special issue of three stamps appeared. The 1-cent value had a portrait of Captain John Smith, the 2-cent one a view of Jamestown, and the 5-cent stamp a portrait of Pocahontas. Then came the three stamp issue of 1909.

The 2-cent stamp issued last year when the postal postal service was established between this city, Philadelphia, and Washington, might be termed a commemorative issue. It only remained in use a short time, as the postage was reduced to 2 cents and again reduced to 3 cents, which is the present rate. The design of the stamp has not been changed, but the 2-cent aerial postal stamp is orange in color, while the 24-cent variety was red and black. Good used specimens of the latter are now worth much more than it originally cost at face value.

FORTY-SECOND STREET VEGETABLE GARDEN.

FRANCIS D. BALLANTYNE, Park Commissioner, has a cold frame demonstration for city and suburban gardeners at the Park Department Model Demonstration Garden in Bryant Park. There, growing luxuriantly and majestically under glass, are lettuce, which could now be used; radishes, savoy cabbage, leeks, and other vegetables, which will be transplanted next month for an early start.

Edward J. Miller, Ph. G., the instructor in charge, explained that it was not yet too late to start a cold frame. "Any old window sash and a few boards will do," he said, "providing the sides are well banked up to keep out the draft and cold, and the whole is covered at night with an old carpet or mat. Lettuce, cabbage, celery, tomatoes, with other vegetables or flower seeds, can thus be raised at small expense and transplanted into the garden at the time most inexperienced gardeners begin to plant seeds or even read seed catalogues."

Amateur gardeners may inspect the Forty-second Street demonstration farm. A garden plan for a plot 20 by 40 feet, with full description of pertinent garden facts available to New York City and vicinity, has been prepared by the Park Department for free distribution, and can be obtained by calling at or writing to the Demonstration Garden, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. Postage must be included for mailing. This plan gives a list of best varieties, when and what to plant, with some don'ts. The plan is carried out practically in Bryant Park.

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LOCAL COLOR OUT OF THE KITCHEN

Domestic View of What the War Has Done for the Negro Race in Washington

THESE few sketches from life are designed to shed a little light on a dark subject. Washington has long been the Mecca for the more ambitious of the descendants of Ham, and since the war it has become truly a green pasture for them, where many of their fondest dreams are pleasant realities. "Wahs have done heaps for the colored race." I overheard one girl philosophically remark, "the civil wah has set us free and, now, this wah has made us ladies." It made me wish to go back to being just a plain woman. Perhaps that is one thing the war has done for us—made the colored women ladies, and made the white ladies merely women, eager to work and—play, if we have time, but no longer with play as the alpha and omega of a polite existence. How far both types have evolved as an indirect result of the war remains to be seen.

Undoubtedly, there are certain indications of changes in the economic position of the colored woman in her own home. The need to add to the family income is not so pressing. Indeed, as one woman put it: "Our husbands do not wish us to work. They are ample to suppoht us." It always takes leisure and affluence for a wife to develop a proper pride in her husband as head of the family.

This betterment of the family finances is naturally reflected in their spirit as well as in their clothes and their home. As to the clothes, the average colored woman around Washington is a well-dressed female, comparatively speaking. She affects none of your gaudy apparel so common in the South and West. Of course, a large city has always a subduing effect on clothes, but another factor is the ability now to pay more and buy outright, instead of using make-shifts or hand-me-downs. It is a pretty safe proposition to say that the more refined garments are, the more expensive they are. Recently I was discussing the question of wages with a capable colored woman evidently trying to live up to her possibilities, when, in the course of the conversation, she remarked: "You know when we have to pay $12 a pair for our shoes and 50 cents for every bushel of coal, we simply must ask for more pay in order to live." I was too much amused to mind my inclusion, and too much surprised to tell her that both premises were wrong, as I could get perfectly decent shoes for less, and that, fortunately, I didn't have to purchase my coal by the bushel.

A friend of mine, not realizing that a mental change had also taken place and thinking that the whole female colored world was made up of potential cooks for her own exploitation, went around asking each one she met if she knew of some one for her housework. "Just look in the glass, Madame, and you will find what you are looking for," was one of the replies. To be sure, my acquaintance laid herself open to such an answer by her methods of approach, but it was hardly one that she would have received under pre-war conditions. "The world do move," as the old colored preacher used to say.

We have only our old friend, the law of supply and demand, to blame for so topsy-turvy a condition of affairs, for besides the wage-earning husband many of the daughters have also been taken over into Government employ. The mothers, too, working in the wee sma' hours, get the pay of many a schoolteacher. "Why should I take in washing when I draw $45 a month from the Government and am through my work by 9 o'clock in the morning?" one old janitress asked me. Why should she, indeed? She didn't say when she began her day's work, but early hours have not been any great hardship this mild Winter, and the pay is good, while the feeling of leisure must be as pleasant as it is novel.

The elevators in the large department stores and elsewhere are being run by the colored girls, and in most cases they are doing it pretty well. Overcome by the dignity of the situation, the fact that they take themselves so seriously gives them a certain poise in a position that calls distinctly for poise. Many are good-looking, as good looks go, and if at first a few showed that their heads were turned by the peremptory way in which they called out to the patrons, "Watch you step!" these few have either been made to watch their own step out of the door, or have toned down, unconsciously. It is naturally a more interesting job—looking on at the crowds of shopping humanity surging in and out and feeling that you are a part of it, occupying the centre of a crowded little stage, but nevertheless your own.

No wonder the girl prefers it to some one else's kitchen, monotonous with its three meals a day, relying for its variety upon the scrubbing brush and pail. One woman told her mistress when she asked what the colored women's Red Cross had done at its meeting that afternoon, "Oh, we adopted a new slogan today. It is 'Every women out of the kitchen by Christmas.'" Christmas has come and gone, and many more will, I know, before such a domestic millennium will come to pass. Can the leopard change his spots? Can you change overnight an attitude of centuries? This awful cataclysm of war has changed many things, and there is evidence that it has changed the views and perhaps the position of women, even the colored women, but the change for them is temporary.

Only one thing can improve their lot permanently, and that, of course, is education, industrial and otherwise. A few are beginning to realize this. Paridoxical as it may seem, perhaps the seed of ambition for an education has been planted by the military demands of this war, on the sound psychological theory that first comes the form and then the feeling. Certainly it was with a decided reflex pride that James, who was cleaning for me said: "My son is to be sent to Harvard University by the Government this Fall. Yes, indeed, Miss, he is to be paid $30 a month for his expenses." Shades of the past! For a minute I forgot! It sounded so much like a scholarship, or an especially bright boy being picked out and sent by the Government. Harvard University meant something to this uneducated father.

But this is not meant to be a pessimistic picture, for it would not then be true to life, and certainly the existing frame of mind is anything but pessimistic. I still see in my mind's eye a colored boy of 12 carrying home at Christmas time—I am sure not unlike the Spartan youth of old—a huge turkey, almost overcome by its size. Also, not unlike parvenus about their daily baths, I heard numerous mentionings of the fact that the national bird graced many a humble board. What does one expect? Poor souls, they have been a long time realising their rosy dreams, even in Washington, and, although what they now have may in truth be only the form, and not the substance, yet, who shall be the first to call them material minded if it seems perilously like the real thing when you can order selects, and not small oysters, as one old "mammy" was overheard to do. Would that we all were in that fortunate state where we, too, could always order selects!

PRIZE SWEET CORN

MR. FREDERICK S. DE LUE, a Boston oculist, has just received a medal from the Horticultural Society for the highest grade of sweet corn.

The society ranks with the best-known associations of a similar character in England and France, and has refrained from making an award for sweet corn because every variety of early garden sweet corn, although many of which are delicious and nutritious, has been found defective in one way or another. Either the ears were too small and ill-shapen and unmarketable, or else the corn did not mature properly.

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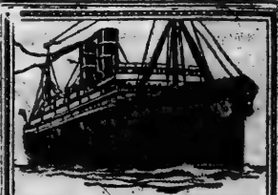
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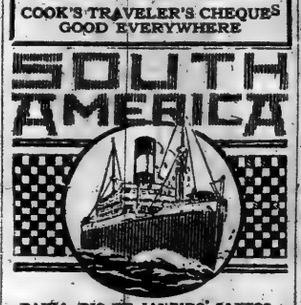
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SHORTER CONSTITUTION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Abridged Draft Supplied by Archibald R. Watson, ex-Corporation Counsel of New York City

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, ex-Corporation Counsel of New York City and the author of a number of legal treatises and textbooks, has prepared the following condensed draft of the Constitution of the proposed League of Nations. It is only a trifle more than one-quarter as long as the original. Only the verbiage, surplusages, and repetitions, Mr. Watson says, are omitted.

The titles are inserted to give further aid to a ready and easy understanding of the document so that the reader may grasp the proposed conditions of the League and the national rights and obligations acquired or assumed by League membership:

PREAMBLE.

Purpose of the League.

The purposes of the League, as stated in the preamble, are:

1. International co-operation.
2. International peace.
3. International security.
4. Just and honorable international relations.
5. The establishment of international law.
6. The maintenance of treaty obligations.

ARTICLE I.

Instrumentalities of Action.

The instrumentalities of action are declared to be:

(1) An executive council, (2) a body of delegates, (3) a permanent secretariat.

ARTICLE II.

Body of Delegates.

The Body of Delegates, (hereinafter referred to as the Delegates,) consisting of representatives of League members, of which the first meeting is to be called by the President of the United States, is to meet at stated intervals, or as occasion requires, at the seat of the League, or elsewhere at convenience. No League member may have more than one vote in this body, but may have as many as three Delegates. All procedural matters are to be determined by majority vote. The Delegates are also empowered to complete the Executive Council mentioned in "III.," infra, by the selection of four additional States, in addition to the "charter members" of the Council as provided.

ARTICLE III.

Executive Council.

The Executive Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) shall consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with the representatives of four other States to be selected by the Delegates, as stated in "II.," supra. Pending such selection, representatives of States not yet named in the draft are to be members of the Council. Meetings of the Council, of which the first shall be called by the President of the United States, shall be held at least once a year at the League seat, or elsewhere, for the consideration of any matter within the scope of the League, or anything affecting the peace of the world. All procedural matters are to be determined by majority vote.

ARTICLE IV.

Procedure.

All provisions hereof have been transferred to, or inserted in, "II." and "III.," supra.

ARTICLE V.

Permanent Secretariat.

This is to be established at the League seat (not fixed by the draft) under the control of a Secretary General, with such staff as may be required. The Secretary General, acting as such at meetings of the Delegates, as well as the Council, is appointed by the Council alone. The under secretaries and staff are appointed by the Secretary General subject to confirmation by the Council. The expenses of the secretariat are apportioned between the members of the League.

ARTICLE VI.

Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities.

Representatives of League members and League officials enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and all buildings used for League purposes enjoy extra territoriality.

ARTICLE VII.

Admission to League.

New members, other than signatories of the Constitution, are elected by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the Delegates. Membership is limited to "fully self-governing countries," including "dominions and colonies."

ARTICLE VIII.

Disarmament.

The principle of the desirability of disarmament to the lowest point consistent with national safety is recognized, having regard always to special circumstances and geographical situations; also the desirability of the enforcement of international obligations by common action. The Council is to formulate plans for the reduction of armaments for the "consideration" and "action" of the several States. The undesirability of the manufacture of arms and munitions by private enterprise is also recognized, and agreement for a "full and frank interchange of information" as to military and naval programs is provided for.

ARTICLE IX.

Advisory Commission on Military and Naval Affairs.

There is to be a permanent advisory commission on military and naval questions, and especially as to the carrying out of the disarmament provisions of "VIII.," supra.

ARTICLE X.

Guarantee of Territorial Integrity and Political Independence.

League members are guaranteed as to their existing territorial integrity and political independence, the Council to "advise," in case of invasion or act of aggression, upon the best means for the fulfillment of this obligation.

ARTICLE XI.

Safeguarding the Peace of Nations.

There is here expressed a reservation of the right to take any action which may be deemed "wise and effectual" to preserve the peace of the world, each League member considering it to be a "friendly right" to bring to the attention of the Delegates or Council information of any facts which may tend to disrupt international harmony.

ARTICLE XII.

Arbitration—Submission to Executive Council.

League members will not resort to war until three months after award or recommendation by the Council consequent upon the submission of the controversy, nor under any circumstances against a nation willing to comply with the award or recommendation of the Council. Awards must be made within a reasonable time and recommendations within six months after submission.

ARTICLE XIII.

Arbitration—Submission to Court of Arbitration.

Controversies may also be submitted to a court of arbitration agreed upon by the parties or stipulated in any existing treaty. In such cases awards shall be fully performed, in default of which the Executive Council shall propose steps for securing performance.

ARTICLE XIV.

Arbitration — Court of International Justice.

The Council is to formulate plans for a permanent court of international justice which may hear and determine any matters submitted to it by the parties.

ARTICLE XV.

Arbitration—Procedure Before Council.

In arbitrations before the Council the parties give notice of the dispute to the Secretary General, whereupon arrangements for a full "investigation" and "consideration" shall be made. The parties must file prompt statements with all "relevant facts and papers," the publication of which may be directed by the Council. Where disputes are settled by the Council a published statement shall indicate the nature of the dispute and the terms of the settlement. Where there is unanimous agreement of the Council (other than the parties in interest) war shall not be made upon any nation which complies with the award or recommendations of the Council. In case of non-compliance the Council will propose measures to give effect to its decision.

The Council may refer any dispute to the Delegates, and must so refer at the request of either party if made within fourteen days from the submission of the controversy to the Council. In such cases the Delegates have the same powers and are governed by like procedure as the Council.

ARTICLE XVI.

Consequences of Breach of Covenant to Arbitrate.

A breach of the covenant to arbitrate, contained in XII., supra, is an act of war against every member of the League, who agree to sever all relations and prohibit all intercourse, financial, commercial, and personal, with the offending State or its citizens. The Council will "recommend" the ratio of contribution of each member to the armed forces to "protect" the covenants of the League. Co-operation and mutual support are pledged in financial or economic measures adopted for the purpose stated. Permission for the passage of troops through the territory of League members in operations against an offending nation is agreed.

ARTICLE XVII.

Controversies Between Members and Non-Member States.

When a dispute occurs between a member and non-member State, or wholly between non-member States, invitation shall be extended to the non-member State or States to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of the dispute. Simultaneously the Council will inquire into the merits of the controversy and make its recommendation. If any non-member State should decline the invitation so extended, and should resort to war in violation of the course outlined in XII., supra, such non-member brings itself within the penalties prescribed in XVI., supra—i. e., its conduct is deemed an act of war against each member of the League.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Supervision of Traffic in Arms.

The League is to supervise the traffic in arms and munitions with such countries as to which such course is deemed "necessary in the common interest."

ARTICLE XIX.

Mandatories.

The principle is recognized that the well-being and development of "colonies and territories" not yet capable of self-government, which as a consequence of the war have been detached from former sovereignties, constitute a "sacred trust of civilization," methods for the performance of which should be embodied in the constitution of the League. Freedom is expressed for the employment of "advanced nations" as mandatories of the League for the territories described, the mandatories, in every case, to be selected according to the wishes of the people to be affected. Equal commercial opportunities for all League members are favored. The Council will define the degree of authority and control to be exercised by the mandatory over the people and territory committed to its charge, and a Mandatory Commission at the seat of the League will examine annual reports required of the mandatories, and assist the League in mandatory and related matters.

ARTICLE XX.

International Labor Bureau.

A permanent Bureau of Labor will be established for the purpose of securing "fair and humane" conditions of labor throughout the world.

ARTICLE XXI.

Equitable Treatment for Commerce.

The parties agree that provision shall be made for "freedom of transit" and "equitable treatment for the commerce" of League members, having especially in mind the needs of the regions devastated by the war.

ARTICLE XXII.

International Bureaus Past and Future.

International bureaus heretofore established by treaty may be placed under League control with the consent of the treaty making power, and all such international bureaus hereafter established shall be under League control.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Registration of Treaties.

Treaties hereafter made are to be registered with the Secretary General of the League and published by him, and no subsequent treaty shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Advice by Delegates Concerning Obnoxious Treaties, and Unconsidered Conditions.

The delegates may "advise" the reconsideration of treaties which have lost their application, and of international conditions which may endanger world peace.

ARTICLE XXV.

Treaties Inconsistent With Covenants of League.

All treaties or "obligations" between League members, the terms of which are inconsistent with the covenants of the League, are abrogated.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Amendments.

The constitution or "covenant" may be amended by the unanimous vote of the council concurred in by three-fourths of the States represented in the delegates.

UNFEMINIZED POST AGAIN.

OVER in England it has been decided to revert to the pre-war conditions of employing boy telegraph messengers in the Post Offices. The change, according to The London Times, will extend over about four years, will apply equally to London and the provinces, and will affect about 7,000 of the girl messengers who have been carrying on during the war.

According to a General Post Office official, the change is being made neither for reasons of efficiency nor of finance. The services of the girls during the war have been carried out with an efficiency fully equal to that of the boys, and, relatively to the number of hours worked, their pay has been the same as that of the boys before the war, supplemented by substantial war bonus.

It is felt, however, that the night work required is not quite suited to girls of 16. But the chief reason for the action of the Post Office is that the employment in the case of girls is a blind alley, and that, when they reach the age of 18, they cannot be absorbed into the permanent personnel of the Post Office. For some years all the boys employed as messengers have been absorbed into the permanent establishment of the Post Office, chiefly as postmen. Boy messengers will be taken on only in numbers that can be absorbed into the higher grades, and it is probable that a continually diminishing number of girls will be employed during the next four years.

Women postmen are gradually being replaced by demobilized soldiers. They are given as long warning as possible and a week's notice or pay in lieu of notice. Very little hardship is arising, chiefly because a large percentage of the women are married and drawing separation allowance.

TO GIVE 170TH CONCERT

There will be celebrated in Carnegie Hall this week the tenth anniversary of the Beethoven Musical Society, an orchestra of young men who, in their time, have played 170 free or charitable concerts in the public schools of New York's east side. Max Rosen, now famous, was briefly of their number in his student days at the Musical School Settlement, and so, for a longer period, was another rising young violinist of similar name, Maximilian Rose.

Henry Lefkowitch, then clerking in a comb factory by day, wrote out at night copies of music which the players were too poor to buy. He himself, born in Poland, had led, at thirteen years old, a choir concert in Warsaw. His friends of the orchestra, also foreign born for the most part, hired a hall in Chrystie Street, for which they paid $1.50 an evening, those who had the money contributing 10 cents—there were only eight such financiers—while Lefkowitch made up the odd seventy cents.

The young men were early inspired with the idea of Americanization, better recognized today, just as Mr. Lefkowitch anticipated the wartime movement for "community music." Only they did not then use these names. At their first meeting the young men played "America" as the air of this land of their adoption. They have opened with that melody every program given since, and long before the great war it was their custom never to end a concert without "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Next Saturday's gala event will show results of the ten years' work in parts of Beethoven's First Symphony, Goldmark's "Sakuntala," Ivanov's "March of the Sardar," and a new "Melody" by the conductor. Marcella Craft will sing an air for the Day of Atonement, also composed by Lefkowitch, and Sascha Jacobsen will play the G minor concerto of Bruch. There will be an address on community music by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.

From its ten years' experience, the orchestra finds that many persons would like to join an orchestra or chorus, but are driven away from music because the opportunity is not presented in a form suited to their taste or circumstances. Their leader believes in an intelligent selection of lighter works, an occasional appearance before an audience, and the added incentive of playing, not just for the love of it, but for a good cause—"concrete idealism," he terms it—when his men do their best for many hospitals, asylums, and homes for the old.

This Beethoven Orchestra is still supporting itself on the few pennies obtained from the members' dues. Unlike the Community Chorus, which masses thousands of people from all parts of the city without previous training or musical knowledge, the Beethoven is a melting pot for musicians, and Mr. Lefkowitch bases his work on the idea of building up neighborhood clubs from local talent, which, in fact, he has done, with approval of the Board of Education, in four east side schools.

BRITAIN'S INTERNED ALIENS.

WHILE the disposition of our own enemy aliens is still a question under discussion it is interesting to learn from The London Times that there were recently in internment camps in England 18,607 interned enemy civilians. Since Dec. 1, 6,132 alien enemies have been repatriated, of whom over 6,000 had been interned. Since the same date 113 persons who had been interned as alien enemies have been released, more than two-thirds only on being duly recognized as Czechoslovaks and therefore ceasing to be enemies.

Limited Orders Filled for Cash. Made All This Week. The Assortment of Cigarettes in 1,000 quantities, from 1 box to 1,000,000.

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Use Cocoanut Oil For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is better than some expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

We'll Give You 20c

In Aluminum Mold values, for every end label you send us this week from a package of Jiffy-Jell. The end label must be the one which mentions the flavor. See picture. The flavor must be either Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint. Labels on our other flavors count for 10 cents each, but the four flavors mentioned count for 20 cents each. Think of that. Each Jiffy-Jell package costs 12½ cents. Yet the end label is worth 20 cents this week toward these molds.

Address Jiffy-Jell, Waukesha, Wis.

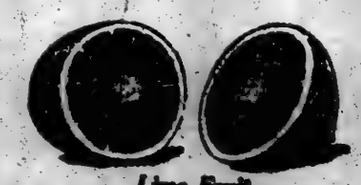
Just peel off that end label which mentions the flavor, and mail it to us this week. Send all the labels you wish. See our mold offers below.

We Pay Women

Who Will Try Our Finest Jiffy-Jell Flavors

Loganberry
Our finest berry flavor

Pineapple
A favorite fruit flavor



Lime Fruit
Makes a tart, green salad jell

Mint
For garnish jell

Jiffy-Jell
For Desserts and Salads
The new-type gelatine dainty

There are four flavors in Jiffy-Jell which are particularly delightful. Two are dessert flavors—Loganberry and Pineapple. One is Lime-Fruit flavor, for salads. One is Mint, for garnish jell.

This remarkable offer is made, for one week only, to induce every home to try them. We are making each 12¾-cent package worth 20 cents on our pure aluminum molds.

Fruit Essences Sealed in Glass

Jiffy-Jell fruit flavors are made from the fruit itself. They are essences condensed from fruit juices. They come sealed in glass vials—a bottle in each package—so they keep their fresh-fruit taste.

The flavors are rich and abundant. We use half a pineapple to make the flavor for one Jiffy-Jell dessert. We use 65 big Loganberries to flavor another. So Jiffy-Jell desserts are real-fruit dainties. They have all the delights, all the healthfulness of fruits.

That is where Jiffy-Jell differs so vastly from the old-style gelatine dainties.

12½c Per Dinner

Jiffy-Jell comes ready-sweetened, in proper color and acidulated. You simply add boiling water, then the flavor from the vial, and let cool. One package serves six people in mold form, or 12 if you whip the jell—all for 12¾ cents. Think of that for a rich, fruity dessert—less than a fruitless pudding costs. And the ten flavors give you variety.

Also Salads

Lime-fruit flavor makes tart, green salad jell. Serve with your salads or mix the salads in before cooling. Or mix in meat scraps and make a delicious meat loaf.

Mint flavor makes a garnish jell, rich in fresh-mint flavor. Serve with roast lamb or cold meats.

You Need Them

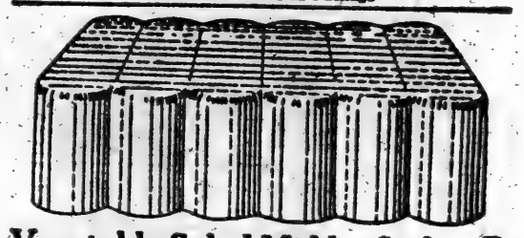
You need these real-fruit dainties at this season. Everybody needs fruit daily. Here you get it in the finest form at very little cost. Learn what it means to you.

Accept the offers we make below. It will introduce our finest flavors to you. After that, you will serve Jiffy-Jell in some form at least three times weekly. And you will know a new delight.

10 Flavors in Glass Vials
A Bottle in Each Package
Loganberry Pineapple Mint Lime
Strawberry Raspberry Cherry
Orange Lemon Also Coffee Flavor
2 Packages for 25 Cents

You Can Buy These Molds This Week With Labels
See Our Offers at Side of Coupon

Individual Dessert Molds
Six Will Serve a Full Package



Vegetable Salad Mold—Style—D
Serves a Pint Jiffy-Jell Salad

Fruit Salad Mold—Style—E
Serves a Pint Dessert or Salad

Also Pint Dessert Mold—Style—B
Heart Shaped—Like Style 5 Above

Also Pint Dessert Mold—Style—C
Fluted—Like Style 6 Above

This Week's Mold Offers

The end labels shown at top are accepted at 20c each on these molds, if they bear the name Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint. Labels from other flavors count for 10c each.

All molds are pure aluminum.

Individual Dessert Molds as pictured are valued at 10c each. They come in assorted styles. Six of them will serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. Send labels for as many as you want.

Vegetable Salad Mold—Style D—is valued at 50c. It holds a six-portion salad—one pint—made with Lime Jiffy-Jell and vegetables mixed in. The six indentations mark out six individual servings.

Fruit Salad Mold—Style E—holds a one-pint dessert made with one package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 50c.

Pint Dessert Mold—Style B—is heart shaped, like Style 5 at top. It serves a full package of Jiffy-Jell. Value 50c.

Pint Dessert Mold—Style C—is fluted, like Style 6 at top. It serves a full package. Value, 50c.

State in the coupon the molds you want. Send labels as per our offer to cover the value as stated. For instance, three labels worth 20c each on this offer will bring six Individual Dessert Molds. But it takes six labels worth 10c each.

You can send labels to pay for all the molds you want. If your grocer is out of the flavors you want, you can send the labels next week. If you prefer not to send labels, send grocer's sales slip, showing amount of your Jiffy-Jell purchase and the flavors.

MAIL THIS

Jiffy-Jell, Waukesha, Wis.

I enclose.....labels from Loganberry, Pineapple, Lime or Mint, to apply at 20c each on molds.

Also.....labels from other flavors to apply at 10c each.

I want the following molds:

....Individual Dessert Molds, assorted, value 10c each.
....Vegetable Salad Mold, Style—D—value 50c.
....Fruit Salad Mold, Style—E—value 50c.
....Pint Dessert Mold, Style—B—value 50c.
....Pint Dessert Mold, Style—C—value 50c.

Name .....

Address .....

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really is, what it does, that makes it different from any other Piano at an equal price.

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Commonwealth Co., Wholesale Grocers
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Largest Exclusive Wholesale Grocery Mail Order House in America.

INDUSTRIAL AUTOCRACY AND THE WORKINGMAN

Plan to Democratize Mill and Shop Set Forth by Efficiency Engineer—Effect on Labor Unions

If a distinction is made at the outset between the worker's political status and his economic status, it is easier for the layman to perceive the basis of his quarrel with the employer. In the United States the laborer has the franchise and is politically the equal of the millionaire. Economically he finds himself actually in almost feudal dependence. At the polls he is on the same plane. But in the factory or mill the two meet as overlord and workman.

The distinction came into general view during the Russian revolution, when the world awoke to the realization that something more was at stake than the right to vote. The end sought was not merely the franchise, but industrial advantage. The result was that the proletariat not only established themselves in place of the aristocrats, who had been their social and political superiors, but assumed full power over industry. Thus one autocracy succeeded another. And, stimulated by the Russian example, workers elsewhere, as in Great Britain and Seattle, sought to impose their will autocratically on industrial conditions. None of them seemed to reflect that between the two autocracies lay a democratic middle ground in which both employers and employed would have a voice. They acted only to widen the gulf between capital and labor, not to bridge it.

Holbrook Fitz-John Porter, a New York consulting industrial engineer of long experience, believes industry can be democratized. He began twenty years ago introducing democratic principles in industrial plants and a similar plan is now being taken up by such concerns as the Standard Oil Company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and many others. Ex-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh, as joint Chairmen of the War Labor Board, recommended or required its use by about seventy-five large employers of labor. The plan is intended to re-establish by democratic methods the close contact between employer and employe which had been lost in the development of industry and which the trade union had been developed to bring about by force.

Growth of Autocracy.

Under this plan a shop organization is formed in which both the workers and the employer have a voice, with a machinery for adjusting disputes and grievances. The conception of the plan, the conditions out of which it grew, and its details of procedure are best described by Mr. Porter himself.

"Until the middle of the last century," he said the other day at his office in the Fifth Avenue Building, "we had industrial democracy in this country as well as a political democracy. Now we have industrial autocracy in most plants. Much of the present industrial unrest is due to the inconsistency of trying to carry on a political democracy in which the people are controlled by industrial autocracies. How this change came about can be traced readily. Half a century ago industrial establishments were smaller than they are now and the employer knew all his men and their families. He sympathized with them and helped them. The men appreciated his thoughtfulness for their welfare and reciprocated in loyalty to his interests. But as time went on and the size of industrial establishments grew, the business end of the enterprise engrossed so much of the employer's time that he had to employ a superintendent to attend to the shop, and the close touch the employer had with his men was lost to a large extent. Then came the division of the shop into departments with foremen in charge who hired and discharged the men. The employer no longer knew them personally and his contact with them was completely severed.

"Thereafter the employer looked to his superintendent and his foremen to get as much work as possible performed for the least money, while the men, having no knowledge of the business and no acquaintance with the employer, worked solely for their daily wage, which they tried to make as large as possible.

"Thus, in the gradual expansion of the industrial plant there occurred a cleavage. The interests of the employer and employe were no longer mutual; on the contrary, they had become antagonistic.

"Under such a relationship things went from bad to worse. On the one hand, the employer found fault with his superintendent and foremen on account of the increasing payroll, the decreasing amount of product and the large amount of raw material spoiled. On the other hand, capable employes complained because they could no longer secure steady employment, but were continuously discharged on slight pretext by ignorant foremen, who hired others to do their work for less money.

Arrogant Employers.

"Being unable to obtain redress from the superintendent, and having no way of reaching the ear of the employer, the employes finally realized that they were getting into more desperate straits every day, while the employers as a class were getting richer and more autocratic, and concluded it would be hopeless to try any longer to change the situation by individual effort.

"There was in fact being formed an arrogant group which thrived on the work of a servile class which it had developed, and seeds were being sown for a class struggle between them, which must be settled somehow or other later.

"The very rapidity of this growth had prevented a study and analysis of industrial government for the formulation of the principles of its organization and management, so that the men who were drafted from the ranks into supervisory positions had to qualify as best they could by their own methods. Some men by tactful application of the principles of trial and correction worked out systems which succeeded. They were the benevolent despots of their day and were accounted geniuses. But the greater number tried to enforce their mandates rather than study their problems, acknowledge their errors and change their methods.

"The application of force predicates the development of resistance, and so there arose in the industrial field a condition exactly similar to that which had occurred in the political field. History repeated itself. The industrial groups which had formed originally under voluntary leadership had in their growth lost their autonomy.

"A very large proportion of the people of the country, both men and women, became workers in industrial establishments, and subject during the greater number of their waking hours to the domination of the agent of some distant owner, who, totally ignorant of the principles of economics, in order to obtain high profits was compelled by competition to resort to low wages, long hours, and unsanitary conditions.

Industrial Slavery.

"The people enjoyed political freedom, but suffered industrial slavery. They could select their representatives in Legislatures at a distance, which passed upon their political interests, but were powerless to disturb property rights which controlled their daily activities. They had political representation, which, however, had no power to affect their industrial status, which controlled their lives. The women who composed some of these groups had no representation, either political or industrial. The industrial monarchs resented and opposed any effort to take away their property rights. In fact, more than one leading industrial monarch asserted that his class was in possession by divine right.

"And by that right they had the power to determine who should or should not work, or, if they worked, how many hours they should labor and the conditions under which that labor would be performed and the wages they should receive for that labor and by indirection determine the kind of house in which they should live, how many hours they should sleep and the quantity and quality of their food and drink. So the people argued that as these things were so, then according to the principles of democracy there ought to exist the right of these industrial groups to determine who should be at their head.

"So the employes decided to pool their issues and institute a struggle against wage slavery and industrial autocracy, and they formed their 'unions' and endeavored through collective action by 'the strike' to obtain better wages and working conditions. There was nothing left for the employers to do if they wished to maintain their ground but to follow suit and act together, and they promptly mobilized their business 'associations' and retaliated with the 'lockout,' and so the fight was on. And it has been a war to the teeth ever since, with weapons as deadly and methods as sinister as have been employed in any other war. When incompetent and ignorant foremen discharged capable men, the latter went and joined the unions, and so the employer helped to build up and strengthen the opposition. The incapable men who were so discharged became an army of floaters, which constitute 'the unemployed,' who have to be cared for by the public.

"More lives have been lost annually in the United States by occupational disease, by industrial accident, by unsanitary conditions, by starvation and cold due to privations during strikes and lockouts than there have been casualties in the United States forces during one year of the great war.

"This industrial struggle was entirely unnecessary, for although most employers treated their employes autocratically and a few were at the best benevolent despots, still there was a small number who were of a different type and were having no trouble whatever with their employes. The most notable examples were in England, such as Rountree & Co., Ltd., cocoa manufacturers, of York; Lever Brothers, soap manufacturers, of Port Sunlight, near Liverpool; Cadbury Brothers, candy manufacturers, of Bournville; Hans Renold, Ltd., chain makers, near Manchester, and there were others not so well known.

"These employers had proved that high wages procured efficient workers and low wages wasteful ones; that better work was done in rooms well lighted, heated, and aired than in dark, cold, and ill ventilated ones; that clean, careful, and sober employes did better work than dirty, slovenly, and drunken ones. If the other employers had been intelligent business managers, as these were, there would have been no industrial war.

Failure of "Welfare Work."

"Progressive American manufacturers, discovering that these features paid, adopted them under the name 'welfare work.' What they were really seeking was efficiency.

"Welfare work does not always include either efficiency or justice, whereas efficiency includes welfare, as well as justice, and so it would have been a better policy to have been honest in the first place, for the employer had to do in the end what was demanded of him at first, and meanwhile his insincerity was exposed, and he had put himself and his employes and the country at large to a heavy expense before he had learned his lesson.

"Labor could never understand why capital needed a name for returning to it as largesse a part of the tribute extorted from it as profits on low wages. It never liked the word 'charity' or any other savoring of it. It said: 'Pay us a living wage and we won't need any welfare.'

"But all employers were not as obtuse to the real situation. There were a few who were wise enough to see that if the old autocratic and paternalistic methods were persisted in much longer the whole capitalistic system would fall to pieces or be overthrown by revolution. These employers realized that the others, who could not reason correctly, had forced their employes to form their unions, and had brought on the industrial war, and they felt that if there could be a means whereby the original shop relations could be restored in which the employe could have ready access to the employer, it would be desirable to adopt it, for then there would be no need of an outside union to force the employer to consider his employes' needs.

"The only question was how to bring about this result. How could the thousands of employes of a large plant or of several scattered over the country reach the ear of the employer, who might be hundreds of miles away?

"Then it was that some progressive employers said to their men, 'If you will elect your representatives, we will appoint ours, and then both groups can get together on a common platform and confer about mutual interests. Your representatives can tell us your needs, and ours will meet them if they can, and if they can't they will say so and tell you why, but we will come to a better understanding of all issues at once, and we can arrive at a working basis through co-operation. Let us have a truce to this warfare and talk things over. If you will trust us half way we will trust you the other half.' Here was an opportunity for the employe to be represented in the councils of the employer and the employes joined it, and employer and employe have been getting together very rapidly of late.

"There are different ways of going about this work of installing these methods depending upon the conditions existing in each plant. Generally speaking, it takes a higher type of management to work with democratic than with autocratic methods. Any plant large enough to require a superintendent and foremen requires employes' representation.

"To introduce these methods in a plant a beginning has to be made gradually, for the employer has to become educated to give up traditional privileges and the employe to assume new responsibilities.

"First, the company should announce to its plants its intention to establish closer relations between management and working organization and request the employes in each department, which it should enumerate so that none will be omitted, to come together before a certain date and elect, by secret ballot, representatives to a 'Works Committee' to meet on that date, and it should ask the superintendent and the foreman of each plant to see that the men understand the request and that every facility is extended to carry out its intent. Of course the foremen should not influence the election, and no foreman should be eligible to serve on the 'Works Committee' which forms the 'House of Representatives' in the democratic system.

"Then the foremen of the departments should be constituted as an 'Advisory Board' with the superintendent, assistant superintendent and employment manager ex-officio members forming the Senate, and completing the legislative branch of the democratic system.

"Secondly, the manager of the plant and his technical and administrative staff should hold a position similar to the Executive and his Cabinet.

"Thirdly, the company or manager should appoint some person, preferably a lawyer who has no affiliation with the company, and the Works Committee should appoint a similar party, and these two parties should appoint a third to form a Board of Arbitration to settle all disputes arising between the management and the employes. If this third party cannot be agreed upon the Judge of the Circuit Court of the District should act as such third party. In lieu of such appointments the Board of Conciliation of the State Department of Labor may act as the Board of Arbitration. This board forms the judicial branch of the organization and constitutes the analogy to the national, State and municipal democratic organizations."

Mr. Porter then described the bonus system by which the men are encouraged to make suggestions for the betterment of the plant and for greater efficiency. He also told of the proceedings against secrecy. "All minutes of the departmental sub-committees," he said, "the Works Committee and the Advisory Board and all decisions of the Board of Arbitration should be typewritten and multigraphed, and a copy should be posted promptly on a bulletin board in each department by the representative of that department.

Open Covenants.

"In this way the whole organization is kept informed regarding whatever is going on. It can see what propositions are being brought before the meeting and how the representatives are acting on them, and can instruct them from time to time as the necessity arises.

"By this publicity everything being open and above board there can be no secret diplomacy which would destroy the success of the whole system.

"In the clothing industry this democratic development has gone furthest under a protocol of peace. Under this the various unions have elected representatives to a joint board.

"The various manufacturers have formed an association with its Executive Committee and each of these bodies appoints committees to deal with each other in settlement of disputes which are brought before them by shop committees, a board of arbitration acting as the court of last resort. This industry maintains through a joint board complete safety and sanitary control of its shops and the physical condition of its employes. There is here an approach to the guild of feudal times.

"An instance of the practical working of the plan was given at a recent meeting where such matters were being discussed. It occurred in a silk factory in the recent strike in Paterson, N. J., where the employes were directed by the union to strike for the forty-four-hour week. The shop had already been democratized, and the men went to their employer to explain the situation. He met it by showing them his books. 'We are partners in this concern,' he said; 'if you think we can run on a forty-four-hour week and keep going, well and good. If we can't, of course it means closing the shop.'

After studying the situation together they concluded that a forty-eight-hour week could fairly be inaugurated, and that was done. When the walking delegates of the union came around to find out why the shop wasn't closed as were the others, the workers explained the situation. So a placard was put up by the Federation of Labor announcing that this shop was being allowed to operate on a forty-eight-hour schedule.

"After the armistice was signed there was a series of remarkable meetings of associations and organizations, civic and industrial, in New York and other large cities, culminating in one large gathering called by the United States Chamber of Commerce in Atlantic City in the first week in December, which was attended by representatives from all the other meetings. At that meeting there was adopted by a rising vote a resolution indorsing as America's industrial creed eight principles enunciated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., one of which, the sixth, read as follows: 'The most potent measure in bringing about industrial harmony and prosperity is adequate representation of the parties in interest; existing forms of representation should be carefully studied and availed of in so far as they may be found to have merit and are adaptable to the peculiar conditions in the various industries.'

"The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, which was equipped with a Bureau of State Research, prepared to make the study suggested and called together as many of the companies which had adopted employes' representation as they could reach, some fifty in all. Since then they have received the names of many more. All are meeting monthly to improve their methods and inform others regarding their procedure.

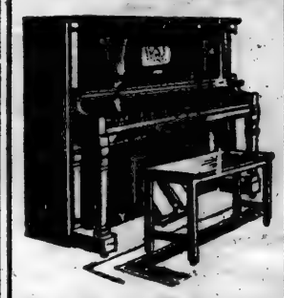
"The next meeting will be held at Newark, N. J., on March 28, at which there will be representatives of capital, labor, the public, and the Government. In the afternoon there will be a meeting at which the representatives of employer and employe will speak of their various types of installations of committee and suggestion systems, followed by discussions. In the evening there will be a dinner at which representatives of capital and labor who have studied this subject in Europe recently will speak, including Englishmen who are visiting this country to study our methods.

"The New York War Camp Community Service, which has placed its activities on a peace basis, has districted New York City into communities consisting of the Chelsea section, Greenwich Village section, &c., and is starting the movement in the factories of these sections with special reference to matters of vital interest to the industrial workers.

"In the Greenwich Village section, in which I live, committee meetings have been held and there will be a dinner at Greenwich House attended by employers and employes to start the movement."

OPEN EVENINGS

PIANOS



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$10 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID

Bench, Cover, 12 Player Rolls and Cartage Included.

NEW UPRIGHT $225

$6 Monthly Until Paid.

Including Stool, Music, Cover, Cartage, This Week With Each Upright Piano.

New and Used Player Pianos

Including 12 Player Rolls, Bench, Stool, Cover and Cartage.

$455 Hardman	$10	Monthly Until Paid
475 Lohmann	12	Monthly Until Paid
485 Needham	12	Monthly Until Paid
495 Goetz & Co.	12	Monthly Until Paid

USED UPRIGHT SALE

$80 Camp & Co.	$3	Monthly Until Paid
100 Conservatory	4	Monthly Until Paid
115 Fischer	4	Monthly Until Paid
130 Mozart	4	Monthly Until Paid
135 Gabler	4	Monthly Until Paid
140 Stuyvesant	5	Monthly Until Paid
145 Calemberg	5	Monthly Until Paid
145 Goetz & Co.	5	Monthly Until Paid
150 Wisner	5	Monthly Until Paid
160 Livingston	5	Monthly Until Paid
175 Weber	5	Monthly Until Paid
180 Goetz & Co.	5	Monthly Until Paid
185 Sterling	5	Monthly Until Paid
190 Sohmer	5	Monthly Until Paid
195 Hazelton Bros.	5	Monthly Until Paid
225 Steinway	6	Monthly Until Paid

$3 Monthly and UP Rents an Upright PIANO

GOETZ & CO.

81-87 COURT STREET

OPEN EVENINGS BROOKLYN PHONE 4963 MAIN

Preferred

In January and February twelve leading New York stores placed 342,891 agate lines of advertising in The New York Times, 88,477 lines more than in any other New York morning newspaper

	TIMES. Agate Lines.	World. Agate Lines.	Tribune. Agate Lines.	Herald. Agate Lines.	American. Agate Lines.	Sun. Agate Lines.
Gimbel Brothers	47,875	38,026	33,246	.....	26,620	.....
Saks & Co.	46,786	46,056	47,560	.....	.....	15,731
Lord & Taylor	39,777	28,640	.....	20,314	.....	7,584
Jas. McCreery & Co.	36,374	37,402	.....	20,070	.....	4,144
Franklin Simon & Co.	35,808	14,977	20,702	30,325	1,860	10,919
Stern Brothers	27,743	26,449	.....	21,120	12,288	21,867
B. Altman & Co.	27,331	24,524	22,700	22,821	25,917	23,727
Best & Co.	19,534	8,526	.....	.....	4,210	.....
Bonwit Teller & Co.	17,783	1,350	15,283	12,892	.....	.....
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	15,533	17,509	.....	5,190	17,161	.....
Frederick Loeser & Co.	14,836	7,795	6,720	7,080	15,680	7,410
J. M. Gidding & Co.	13,511	3,160	8,852	11,674	3,144	2,740
Total agate lines	342,891	254,414	155,063	151,486	106,880	94,122

The average sales of the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times are in excess of 368,000 copies, among the largest groups of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive men and women ever assembled by a newspaper.

Spring Fashions

IN THEIR HAPPIEST FORMS

Have Come to PLAUT'S

The curtain of Winter has been drawn aside, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, glorious Spring will divulge all her glowing Fashion secrets to those friends of ours who shall accept this

Our Cordial Invitation

to come and see the broadest and most interesting collections of Fashionable Apparel that we have ever assembled in this comfortable, home-like, but thorough going store.

Progress has been busy, in a quiet, but prominent way, on every floor of this Shop of Shops. Changes and improvements have been many, as will be noticed tomorrow, by friends familiar with the store—especially the new department for Misses' Apparel. Some sections have been expanded for greater comfort and better service. New fixtures and cases brighten the store and broaden the displays of garments and accessories.

But the intense interest of these special days centers on the New Spring Fashions—the exquisite Millinery, the fascinating Frocks, the smart new Suits for Women and Girls, the clever Coats and Capes, the Blouses, the Lingerie, the Neckwear, the Gloves, the Shoes, the richer Silks and other Dress Fabrics, and the well-filled Store of other things.

It is Peace-time—glad-time for all the World!

It is Dress-Up time at YOUR STORE—to inform you most pleasingly and most completely about the things you are planning to select for Dress-Up time for yourself.

Open House and Our Heartiest Welcome! *Come!*

L. S. Plaut & Co. *Broad Street* NEWARK, N. J.

BRITISH AIR TRAFFIC LOOKING SOUTHEAST

Routes to Asia, Africa, and Australia More Important Than Atlantic Line, Says Civil Air Head

EVIDENCES multiply that in England, at least, full advantage will be taken commercially of the great leap forward which practical aerial navigation was enabled to make under the impulse of the demands of war. Plans over there assume that mechanical flight, which the opening of hostilities found a doubtful experiment, is now a dependable means of travel and transport and one which needs only to be applied to the various purposes of business and pleasure as it was applied to the purposes of war.

Certain outlines, and even some details, of the British program were published some time ago in connection with the report of Lord Northcliffe's committee; other details have come out from time to time since, and one of the most interesting summaries of what is more or less definitely in practical prospect is contained in the report of the remarks made recently in London by Maj. Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, Controller General of Civil Aviation, addressing a body of Australians and New Zealanders.

As reported in the London Times, General Sykes said that the crossing of the Atlantic by airplane had great attractions. But for the air forces of the British Empire, in their object of taking their part quickly in the great peaceful development of civilization, of far greater and more solid importance from every point of view was travel between Cairo and Calcutta, Calcutta and Singapore, Singapore and Australia.

The imperial aspects of commercial air power could not be overrated, and its foundations must be well and truly laid. General Sykes went on to say. During the war the air forces of the dominions had worked in the closest cooperation with those from the British Isles. A bond of union had thus been established which both sides must make every effort to maintain and strengthen. Each dominion should endeavor to establish a central school at which flying, navigation, meteorology, and photography should be taught on similar lines. They had been for some time engaged in mapping out the stages of the aerial route to Australia from Cairo, via Karachi, Singapore, and the Sunda Islands. Carefully planned pioneer flights along the route as far as Karachi, Delhi, and Calcutta had already been made, and experiences of the utmost value had been gained. The question which now arose was where the first landing places in Australia should be. At present they were inclined to believe that this should be in the vicinity of Wyndham, and that Melbourne should be used as a centre from which a route could be established via Tasmania to New Zealand.

The establishment of postal services by airplane, assisted in the case of New Zealand by flying boats, was quite a practical proposition, and one which the Dominions would no doubt put in hand at an early date. We had, as yet, not much actual experience, but that of the postal service which had now been in operation between Boulogne and Cologne for some weeks—a four hours' flight under good conditions—was valuable. He hoped it would shortly be linked up with Folkestone, and it should then be possible under favorable circumstances to deliver mails in Cologne within seven hours of their leaving London.

A regular timetable was being introduced, stages had been carefully mapped out, and wireless ground stations established. A system of captive balloons was being organized which would be marked according to the locality to guide pilots flying over the clouds. They would also signal the pilots whether it was possible to land under the clouds, and would send ground reports as to the height of clouds and weather, which would be transmitted by the ground wireless stations to the squadron stations. The type of machine so far found most suitable and reliable was a De Havilland, and although no efforts had been made yet to carry maximum weights, it was considered that this type of machine was well able to carry up to six hundredweight of mail matter.

New Zealand, owing to the length of her coastline, presented special problems, and great use could probably be made of flying boats. Aerodromes could be established at convenient spots round North and South Islands for commercial and postal purposes. Australia and New Zealand would no doubt lose no time in building up their own aircraft industries, but it would be essential to have without delay one or two up-to-date and well-equipped aircraft depots to receive and erect machines and engines which can be obtained as the result of the war from England. The success of commercial flying must depend on the maintenance of reliable and up-to-date meteorological and wireless stations, and the information obtained from those stations must be co-ordinated and organized under State regulations as to the maintenance, mapping, and necessary lighting of all the recognized trade routes.

It must be faced that, particularly in the early stages, aerial transport would be expensive in comparison with other methods, but one must pay for speed. During the ten years before the war an average of over £3,000,000 of gold was exported annually from Australia to the United Kingdom. Business men would be able to estimate the enormous gain it would be if this bullion could be transferred and put into circulation in, say, ten days instead of sixty. The same consideration applied between Australia and New Zealand.

Progress had already been made toward the settlement of an International Aerial Convention, the draft articles of which had been under discussion with representatives of the dominions. After agreement with our allies the convention would be approved by the Peace Conference. The organisation of mail and trade routes and services on international lines would then become possible and a comprehensive system of aerial communication should be rapidly established.

A New Splint.

The treatment of broken and otherwise injured arms has been somewhat facilitated by the invention of a new splint, which is a mechanical device ready for instant use in any case, without regard to its character. It is in the event of war, where a great number of cases are to be treated as quickly as possible, that this new device will be of the greatest value. It is adjusted to the body of the patient. It can be used on either arm and may be adjusted to any position in which it may be desired to hold the injured arm. It is a combination of metal rods with suitable joints and hinges, so that the arm is properly supported and protected at all times.—Hartford Times.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Correct Spring Apparel

The various departments for Women's, Misses' and Children's Apparel are now showing a host of delightful fashions.

Spring Suits, Dresses, Capes, Blouses, Millinery, all developed in modes that express the greatest feminine charm.

The fundamental policy of Oppenheim, Collins & Co. to present superior quality at a moderate price, is maintained in the models which can be selected here.

25.00 to 78.00

MASON'S

Brooklyn's Oldest and Most Reliable Furniture House

Myrtle Ave., corner Bridge St., Brooklyn

Showing Wonderful Stocks of

FINE FURNITURE

OUR entire building of seven spacious floors is devoted to fine furniture and kindred lines for every room in your home. You will find exactly what you want at Mason's, for our stock comprises the products of the foremost makers in the country, including, of course, extensive collections of Grand Rapids Furniture.

Open a Charge Account

NOT only are our assortments large and complete, but every piece is marked in plain figures—you know exactly what you are buying—and, in addition, you have the great advantage of our 74 years of success on this corner as your guarantee.

We are also showing big stocks of Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums, Baby Carriages, Perambulators and Housefurnishings

$29 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $19.98

EXCEPTIONALLY fine value—a complete service for twelve people, of simple Colonial shape, with border of blue and gold lines and extra gold tracing on knobs and handles.

Basement.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Store Hours: 9:00 to 5:30

Men's and Women's Umbrellas

$1.98 for $2.50 and $3.00 Values

AN ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE LOT of men's and women's Umbrellas at a very attractive price.

Covers of fine tape edge American taffeta, made over best eight-rib Paragon frames and fitted with silk cases.

None sent C. O. D., none reserved for mail or telephone orders. Main Floor, Bond Street.

Spring Suits, Capes, Coats and Wraps

Styles Distinctly Smart : : At Moderate Prices

JUST A LOOK at them is enough to convince that these are styles that will be worn, styles that will triumph in the vast assemblage of spring models.

They speak of the season, spring is in their lines, their colors and their fabrics. They speak of the times, in the relaxation of the simplicities of war-time for the gayeties of peace. They speak of newness, of fresh ideas, of the turning of the gentler sex once more to self-adornment.

They are not without an appeal to the economy sense as well, for each and every one is an evident good value, particularly in workmanship, in the superfine tailoring, the attractive finish.

Smart Serge Capes, $13.75, $16.75, $19.75

$13.75. Fine quality navy or black serge, silk lined yoke with panel back trimmed with rows of buttons. Coat front with patch pockets and belt; shawl collar of contrasting color.

$16.75. Smart model Cape, fine quality serge, shawl collar and coat front with two patch pockets and belt; trimmed with buttons; braid bound on front and edge of Cape.

$19.75. Jaunty model Cape of fine serge, full sweep, braid trimmed flounce, back and front, belted, row of buttons on each side.

Exclusive Styles of Silk Dresses Special, at $21.75, $29.75, $35

A careful selection of Dresses at moderate prices, embodying all the best features of the new fashions in their silks, their colors and patterns; their lines and their decorations.

Serge Suit at $25

Serge Suit, trimmed with braid and buttons, the back of jacket with plait, braid bound edge, row of buttons down back. Tucked patch pockets. Skirt with plait edged with braid and row of buttons. Over collar of pongee.

Serge Suit at $29.75

Suit of mannish serge, 33-inch jacket, narrow strap belt, long shawl collar, vest of silk tricolette, lining of fancy silk foulard. Tailored skirt with two pockets.

Dresses, $21.75

Crepe meteor Dresses in several new models, long line tunics and draped styles trimmed with embroidery; some with rows of buttons; some with tucked yokes.

Dresses, $29.75

Smart Frocks of puppy-skin taffeta, bodice beaded in floral design in colors; skirt with four heavy cordings at the bottom; crush girdle; collar of embroidered Georgette.

Dresses at $35

Three smart new models of foulard silk, foulard combined with Georgette crepe and of puppy-skin taffeta silk. One tunic model trimmed with heavy silk embroidery.

New Spring Skirts of Wool Plaids

Skirts at $7.50 Values to $10

Wool plaid Skirts in a large variety of smart color combinations. These are sports models with tab and patch pockets. A very attractive model has cuff bottom and deep plait trimmed with buttons.

Skirts at $10.75 Values to $16

Skirts of worsted plaids and velour checks, all the newest combinations. A large assortment of patterns made with a variety of new shapings in belts, pockets, etc. Mostly trimmed with buttons.

Skirts at $15.75 Values to $22.50

Four new styles of wool plaids, showing new combinations and patterns, plaited and box plaited models. Skirt sizes range from 24 to 34 waist, from 34 to 40 length.

Second Floor, Fulton Street. Fifth Floor, Costume Room.

Cape at $49.75

Long Cape, tailored style, of fine men's wear serge. Shirred yoke, tucked flounce with row of buttons on each side. Novelty throw collar.

Cape at $52.50

Tailored Cape of fine men's wear serge, with rows of buttons on the sides, detachable so that it may be worn either as Cape or Dolman. Smart novelty collar; lining of fancy silk foulard.

$1.75 All Silk 40-Inch Colored Georgette Crepe, $1.28

GEORGETTE of a quality that is most desirable for better dresses for the spring and summer and in the very tones of color that are most fashionable for these filmy frocks.

There are some 2,500 yards of this desirable silk fabric *BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE AT* $1.28 *A YARD.*

It is all silk, 40 inches wide, and an extraordinary value for sheer quality as well as because of the timeliness of the offering. In ivory, flesh pink, tea rose, orchid, turquoise, champagne, Copenhagen, tan and a fine tone of navy.

$2.50 All Silk 40-Inch Black "Showerproof" Chiffon Taffeta, $1.50

We have secured through a leading manufacturer three thousand yards of black "showerproof" Chiffon Taffeta Silk, which we offer, subject to slight imperfections, at $1.50 a yard, a very important saving upon the regular price of $2.50.

All pure silk, a deep rich plume black and 40 inches wide. Black only.

Silk Store, Main Floor, Bond St.

Suitings : Skirtings : Coatings : Capings

Correct Weaves for Easter and Spring

Wonderfully Wide and Moderate Price Range

THE LOESER DRESS GOODS display is authoritative, complete, brilliant. It is rich with the popular sheer silk-and-wool, all wool and wool mixture fabrics. It is rich in variety of the new and seasonable colors. It is a dsiplay wherein values most exceptional are offered for the prices quoted.

We invite the attention of women who are planning Easter and spring

We invited the attention of women who are planning Easter and spring

wardrobes to the following:

Navy Blue Serge at $1.25

Forty-inch all wool fine twill Serge in a rich dark navy shade.

Navy Blue Serge at $1.98

Fifty-four-inch all wool French twill Serge in a good shade of navy.

Navy Blue Serge at $2.25

Fifty-four-inch all wool Serge in a medium weight, for suits or skirts, in a dark shade of navy.

Navy Blue Serge at $1.49

Forty-two-inch fine French twill Serge, dress weight, in two good shades of dark navy.

Navy Blue Serge at $2.98

Fifty-inch men's wear all wool suiting Serge in a dark navy shade.

Poiret Twill at $2.98

Forty-five-inch Poiret Twill in a dark navy shade. For dresses or suits.

Poiret Twill at $4.50

Fifty-inch all wool satin finish Poiret Twill, one of the leading weaves of the season for suits. In a dark navy shade.

Navy Suiting Serge at $4.50

Fifty-four-inch worsted suiting Serge in a dark navy shade. Sponged and shrunk.

Poiret Twills and Tricotines, $3.50

Forty-eight inches wide. In brown, gray, taupe, Pekin, olive and reindeer.

Mohair Sicilians, $1.50

Fifty-four inches wide, in pretty dark mixtures.

Wool Tweeds, $2.98

Fifty-six inches wide, in pretty mixtures for coats and traveling suits. Sponged and shrunk.

$3.98 Black Broadcloths, $2.98

Fifty-two inches wide, all wool Broadcloths, in a deep, rich black, with a lustrous finish. Sponged and shrunk.

$2.50 Black Poplin, $1.98

Forty-two inches wide. A weight suitable for dresses or suits.

Second Floor.

An Extraordinary and Important Sale

Superfine 9x12 ft. Wilton Rugs

Finest Super-Weaves in America

$124.50 to $135 Grades : at $95

A SALE to create a stir for a twelve-month, a sale not equaled in a longer time for the quality of the Rugs that figure in it, for the strikingly large sums clipped from their price.

French Wiltons, Anglo-Persians, Karnak Wiltons—the names themselves are enough to announce it a sale of distinction, of unusual importance. They stand, throughout the country, for superb quality, for surpassing beauty, for supreme endurance—for the finest Rugs that are (or *can* be) made.

The collection here is of especial beauty, the patterns are those of the finest Orientals, the colors the rich hues of the Orient, the selection one to assure satisfaction, whatever your home's artistic demands.

Will you take this opportunity to save as much as FORTY DOLLARS on the finest Rug you can buy?

Other Fine Wiltons Far Reduced

Weaves of little less importance, reductions proportionately as great, and size-range not limited to the 9x12. This is a worthy corollary to the remarkable event announced above.

$110 Hartford-Saxony Rugs, $89.50

$83.25 Royal Wiltons, $65

$74.50 Fine Wilton Rugs, $49.75

These are on the 9x12 feet size. Savings on other sizes in proportion from the 27x54 inch to the 8.3x10.6 feet size.

Third Floor.

6,000 Pairs Women's Silk Gloves, 59c

Values to $1 : And Splendid Quality

ANOTHER RECORD PURCHASE brings this value for Monday. Black, also white Silk Gloves of Milanese and tricot weaves in two-clasp styles with self and contrasting embroidery and Paris point backs. All with double finger tips.

Values to $1 at 59c. a pair.

None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

Main Floor.

Voiles, Batistes and Crepe Voiles

49c., 59c. and 69c. Grades—35c. Yard

FROM ONE of the largest mills in the country, being one of their principal customers, we have had first choice of a surplus stock, after orders for the coming spring and summer were fully booked.

There are 12,000 yards of new and handsome Voiles, Batistes and Crepe Voiles in immense variety of patterns and colorings; over a hundred styles in floral, Dresden, plaid, dot and allover figures; widths, 36 to 40 inches.

An unusually fine opportunity for summer buying as the fabrics cannot be duplicated today anywhere for so low a price as 35c. a yard.

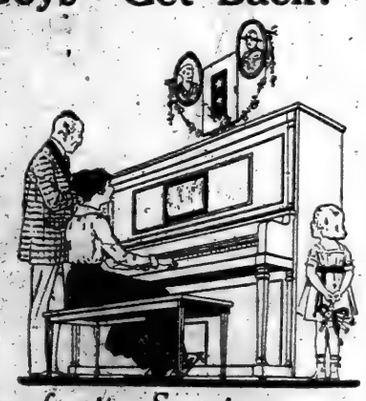
Second Floor.

Now—To Get That New Player-piano Before "The Boys" Get Back!

THEY would have liked it—probably spoke about it, wanted you to get it before they went away; for the young ones' sake, for YOUR amusement, for the great times a Player could bring.

Now they have had it—in canteen, "hut," camp, on shipboard, and even in France in the trenches. They have grown used to *MUSIC:* they would MISS music almost more than food or slumber, if they did not have it in the measure a good Player could provide.

Will you provide it for them—will you make "home" a realization pleasanter than any of their dreams?



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At "The Piano House of Brooklyn"

Take advantage of the exceptional choice offered by scores of models of the EIGHT well-known makes which compose the famous line of The Piano House of Brooklyn—

The Superb and Unsurpassed Kranich & Bach

Estey : Hazelton : Milton : Webster : Bjur Bros. Gordon & Son : The Famous Bradbury

Make sure of safety and your full money's worth through the famous Loeser DOUBLE GUARANTEE.

Turn to your advantage the privilege which few houses but Loeser's so generously extend—the privilege of making

YOUR OWN TERMS : WITHIN REASON

Fourth Floor.

The New York Times.

TROUBLE WITH JAPAN AVERTED BEFORE THE ARMISTICE

Lansing's Protest on Behalf of the United States Stopped Aggression in Siberia and Was Followed by Victory of the Peace Party in Tokio

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.
Correspondent of The New York Times, Just Returned from Siberia, China, and Japan.

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RETURNING a few days ago from Siberia, China, and Japan, where I had been traveling as a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I brought with me considerable data regarding Japan's activities in Siberia which I am now at liberty to publish. This detailed account of what Japan's military party has been doing in Siberia will serve to show the reasons for the apprehension of the United States and shed light upon some of the difficulties confronting the Allies and the American Government in forming a definite policy toward Russia.

In writing this account of my experiences in Siberia my object is not to place the responsibility for Japanese activities upon the island nation and people. One does not have to travel in the Far East very long until one learns that there are two parties in Japan, a war party and a peace party. Ever since the United States has been a belligerent there has been a herculean contest between these two for control of the Japanese Government. Shortly before the signing of the armistice in France the war party was in power. Since then the peaceful statesmen and business men of Japan have been in authority. Today this party is still in power, but the opposition in Japan is gaining such headway as to make it necessary to publish the facts regarding the situation in the extreme Orient.

War Party and Peace Party.

By "war party" and "peace party" I mean (1) a party which believes it should go ahead with aggressive policies in Siberia and China contrary to the policies and opinions of the United States and the Allies, and (2) another party which has as its basic principle the peaceful solution of Far Eastern problems through diplomatic discussions. At present statesmen representing the latter are in authority, and, as long as they remain, a conflict in the Far East is not likely.

As the Japanese steamer on which I traveled from Tsuruga to Vladivostok late October entered Golden Horn Bay I saw anchored in the centre of that beautiful Russian harbor an old battleship, painted a dull gray and flying the Japanese flag. This battleship commanded the whole situation. From every hill of the city it could be seen. Other allied warships, including the Brooklyn and Sussex, of America and England, and those of France and China, were anchored near the docks. In the distance were abandoned gunboats and merchant ships belonging to the old Russian Government. After I landed almost the first thing the Russians told me was that this Japanese warship was one of those which Japan captured from Russia at Port Arthur in 1904, and that they did not like this "flaunting" of Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese war at this critical hour in Russia's history. The question these Russians asked was:

"Is Japan coming to Siberia as a conqueror of Russia or as an ally?"

In that question there was the kernel of the whole Russian situation, as viewed by the Russians themselves.

"If Japan has landed troops as a conquering nation," the Russians argued, "then the United States, England, France, and Italy are here with Japan to exploit Russia under the guise of peaceful military intervention. If Japan is our ally, why does she act like our owner?"

The Russians did not state their case alone to an arriving correspondent. They had already stated it in much plainer words in the Siberian newspapers, and their official representatives had called upon the official representatives of the allied powers.

I stepped off the Hozan Maru at Vladivostok into this political situation. Everywhere I went I found the activities of the Japanese to be the chief topic of discussion. The "smoke" of the political battle was evident, so I searched for the "fire," and I found it in Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Tchita, Harbin, Nikolsk, and other Siberian and Manchurian cities.

Japanese Soldiers Everywhere.

My first observation was that there were several times as many Japanese troops in Siberia as all other Allies combined. Japanese soldiers were stationed in every village and city. Above every railroad station from Vladivostok to Tchita, along both the Amur and the Chinese Eastern railroad lines in Siberia and Manchuria, waved the Japanese flag. Every railroad bridge and nearly every public building was guarded by Japanese. Whenever England, France, or the United States would order a Lieutenant or Captain to another town or village away from the base at Vladivostok on some special work, the Japanese would dispatch a Major to the same place. If the Allies sent a Major or Colonel the Japanese would send a General. Every time the American headquarters or the French or British army commanders in Siberia moved a soldier or a regiment, whenever an allied soldier or officer landed or arrived in Siberia, the Japanese General Staff in Vladivostok had to be informed, but the Japanese in turn never informed any of the Allies how many soldiers they had; how many were being brought into Siberia, nor where they were being sent.

At first the Allies did not protest nor question the Japanese policy. The Allies had agreed to work in Siberia under the supreme command of the Japanese and they continued to give Japanese headquarters their respectful support until the opposition within Siberia to the activities of the Japanese Army became so great that, in justice to the Russians and their own countries, the Allies had to take cognizance of the activities of the Japanese soldiers and of the policies of the Imperial General Staff and its political agents.

In the beginning, it should be explained that the "fundamental principles" upon which the Allies agreed to co-operate in Siberia were chiefly the following:

1. The allied Governments—Japan, France, England, Italy, China, and the United States—were to land not more than 7,000 troops each; and

2. Except by mutual agreement no armies were to operate east of Lake Baikal, which divides Siberia roughly in half.

Instead of sending 7,000 men the Japanese military party, which was in power in Tokio and which controlled the Japanese headquarters in Vladivostok, sent 72,000.

The United States and the Allies saw immediately that the agreement had been violated, but they made no representations. Meanwhile the Japanese seized all caravan routes and blockaded all ports. Japanese gunboats and monitors were sent up the navigable streams and rivers into the interior. No caravan could move in or out of Manchuria or Siberia without passing Japanese guards. No railroad could be run without being under the constant scrutiny of the Japanese. No ship could arrive or depart except under the ever-present gaze of a Japanese naval officer. By October Japan had Siberia and Manchuria entirely under her power. Siberia was a sleeping giant guarded by 72,000 Japanese soldiers! Japan was in a position at any time to challenge Russians and Allies combined, because the military and naval strength of Japan was greater than that of all other powers combined.

Anxiety Among Allies.

By the middle of October this situation was causing a great deal of concern. The war was at its height. The Allies could not understand this policy of Japan, especially in view of the constant reports that the German military party and the Japanese military party had come to a secret understanding. There were reports also that Japan and Germany had a secret agreement under the terms of which Japan was to be given control of Siberia from Lake Baikal to the Pacific. This was immediately denied by the Tokio Government, and I do not know of any responsible people in the Far East, either Japanese or foreigners, who believe that the Japanese Government ever listened seriously to the separate peace proposals which were being sent from Berlin at regular intervals.

The Allies, however, could not help but observe that even if there were no grounds for these reports, nevertheless the Japanese Army and Navy in Siberia and its ports were in a position where they could defy the Allies at any time. Their hold was so firm that if the war were compromised or if the Germans were to win nothing in the world would force Japan from Siberia, and that country would become what South Manchuria is today.

Still the Allies were silent. The fighting in France was attracting all of their attention and demanding all reserves.

War Party Wins Again.

There were in the Far East, however, some men who went there for the purpose of helping Russia. These men, after making thorough investigations, reported to their Governments that the Russian railroads were in a terrible state of disorder, and that Russia could never be helped militarily or economically unless the Trans-Siberian Railroad was reorganized and placed upon an efficient business basis. At this time there were present in Harbin and Vladivostok about 200 experienced American railroad men under John F. Stevens and George Emerson. These men had been brought to Siberia under an original agreement with the Kerensky Government, but they had been waiting patiently nearly a year for something to do.

England, France, Italy, and later China, together with the new Russian Government which had been formed in Omsk, gave the United States power of attorney to take over the Trans-Siberian Railroad and run it for the benefit of Russia. These six powers realized that nothing of importance could be accomplished in Siberia until the railroad was in efficient hands. When Japan was asked whether she would give her consent, she asked time to consider the proposal.

For two months, September and October, the question was debated in Tokio. The war party objected to any control which was not Japanese from top to bottom. This party maintained that Siberia was one of Japan's spheres of influence and that no other nation and no group of nations had a right to interfere with what the Japanese military party was doing. Another group of Japanese statesmen, backed by all of the Chambers of Commerce and big financial institutions of Japan, wanted to compromise with the Allies. But the military party won its point, and Japan made counterproposals accordingly which destroyed all possibilities of an allied agreement regarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Terrorism of Cossack Generals.

For the first time the Allies were convinced by the attitude of the Tokio Government that Japan's policy in Siberia could not be reconciled with the allied policy. Meanwhile, also, there were other developments to cause international apprehension. Two Cossack leaders, Generals Semenoff and Kalmykoff, in Tchita and Khabarovsk, respectively, were carrying on obstructive work. They were terrorizing every Russian community through which their armies passed. Under the guise of fighting the Bolsheviki they were doing the same things that the Bolsheviki were doing in European Russia. They were robbing banks and murdering peaceful, respectable Russian citizens with impunity. Although Russians themselves, they were terrorizing their own country. Their activities, however, came to a head when they interfered with the rights of foreigners.

In Khabarovsk Kalmykoff arrested three agents of the Swedish Red Cross on the ground that they were German agents. When word reached Sweden the Stockholm Government protested to the Allies. The Allied Consuls in Vladivostok appointed a committee to investigate the charges and the conditions of the imprisonment of the three Swedes. Before the committee was organized a report reached Vladivostok from Khabarovsk to the effect that the Swedes had escaped from jail and "disappeared." The last word was significant. Whenever any one "disappears" in Siberia he never reappears. Within a few days came other reports to the effect that the Cossacks had murdered the Swedes and destroyed their bodies.

It was obvious then that the Allies had to make an investigation. The committee was ordered to proceed to Khabarovsk when it received word from the Japanese General Staff that an allied investigation was not necessary because the Japanese staff in Khabarovsk, when it received word investigation. The result was that the Allies were never permitted to investigate and they never received a report from the Japanese investigators.

At this time a Japanese officer, General Takishima, was working in Siberia in a secret capacity under orders from the Japanese War Office in Tokio. He had a large secret fund at his disposal and he was known to have very close connections with both Kalmykoff and Semenoff, although he was technically not under the jurisdiction of General Otani, the Allied Supreme Commander in Vladivostok. The Allies soon obtained proof that General Takishima was using money in Siberia in a way which was calculated to bring about more disorder and confusion. I believe that one payment of over two hundred thousand yen to Kalmykoff has been established.

Secretary Lansing Takes a Hand.

By Nov. 2 there were so many activities of the Japanese in Siberia which were causing dissension and disunion that Secretary of State Lansing, having all the data in his possession, sent for Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. The Envoy came to the State Department about 4 o'clock one afternoon and Mr. Lansing called his attention to various facts which he had about the obstructive tactics of the Japanese military party in Siberia, pointing out the violation of the original agreement regarding the number of troops, showing how the settlement of the railroad problem was being postponed by Japan's opposition, and calling the Ambassador's attention to the work of General Takishima.

The Secretary of State pointed out the obvious outcome of the developments in Siberia if the Japanese military party was permitted by the Japanese Government to continue its policies and activities in Siberia. Just what words the Secretary used to impress Viscount Ishii with the seriousness of the situation I do not know. One version is that he told the Japanese Ambassador he hoped the work of the military party would not cause a break in the good relations between the United States and Japan and another version says that the Secretary pointed out how the activities of the Japanese military party were very similar to those of the German war party and that the latter had already led to a war between Germany and the United States.

Viscount Ishii returned to the Embassy in Washington and dispatched a long code message to Tokio which arrived there on a Sunday night. As is customary, Secretary Lansing sent a copy of his remarks to United States Ambassador Roland S. Morris for the information of the Ambassador. Mr. Morris was at this time and had been acting as the chief diplomatic observer and official for the United States in Siberia.

On Monday morning Ambassador Morris called at the Tokio Foreign Office, only to be informed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs could not see him for two or three days.

During these critical days of early November there developed a political storm in Japan. Information as to the attitude of the United States quickly reached the Japanese statesmen and business men through the Foreign Office. Word was sent, too, to the Japanese War and Navy Departments, and a series of conferences was begun to determine the future relations between the United States and Japan. The war party was for defying America. The business interests and peace statesmen, who learned for the first time of the activities of the Japanese Army in Siberia, sided with the United States. For three days the debate continued, and during this period no one knew whether there was war or peace ahead.

Setback for War Party.

But within four days the sane elements of Japan triumphed. The war party met its first great defeat at the hands of its own people. The Japanese Government telegraphed new orders to General Otani immediately. He was instructed to send back to Japan 35,000 soldiers. A few days later another order was sent to him in Vladivostok ordering the return of 17,000 men. Another order still was dispatched ordering General Takishima to Tokio, and, after most of these troops had left Siberia, General Inagaki, Chief of Staff of the Japanese General Staff in Vladivostok, a gentleman and a diplomat, who with General Otani was not in thorough sympathy with the tactics of General Takishima, called upon Major Gen. William S. Graves, the American commander in Siberia, to express the regrets of the Japanese staff for past practices and to state that hereafter Japan and the United States would work together in complete harmony in Siberia.

For the time being it looked as if the victory in Japan over the war party was complete, but those who thought all difficulties were at an end underestimated the influence of General Takishima. He was the chief politician of the Japanese military party. He was Japan's Ludendorff. When he arrived in Tokio another political storm appeared, which resembled a typhoon in its suddenness and effect. All the anti-American sentiment in Japan came to his support. The military and naval parties united, and, for a time, it looked as if the Cabinet might fall because of the opposition of these two groups. In the United States, perhaps, their power is not realized, but it can be readily explained.

According to the Japanese custom and law no cabinet can be formed without a Secretary of War and a Secretary of the Navy chosen from the highest ranking officers in the War and Navy Departments. These two departments combined lead the "war party." They control the Secretaries of War and Navy as long as they are members of the Ministry, and they decide whether a new cabinet in process of formation shall have their support. Thus, in practice, no cabinet can be formed and no cabinet can live without the support of the War and Navy Departments or the "war party."

This club was in the hands of General Takishima, and he was on the point of wielding it with great power when Germany collapsed and the armistice was signed. The fall of the German military party was something which the Japanese military and naval leaders never expected, and their power was so great, their astonishment so complete, that they would not believe the telegraphic news of Germany's humiliation. For twenty-four hours they prohibited the Japanese newspapers from printing the terms of the naval armistice, and withheld the details of the land armistice. Finally, when the news dispatches were confirmed by official telegrams, they realized that, for the time being, their fight was at an end and the "peace party" in Tokio could not be overthrown.

By the first part of last month, however, the "war party" had again appeared on the political horizon, and had a sufficient amount of influence with the Tokio Cabinet to block still the efforts of the United States, acting on behalf of all the other Allies, to bring about an agreement as to the reorganization and operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The Japanese military party had been working secretly in Siberia despite the events of early November. Through financial and moral support of the Japanese, General Semenoff, the 28-year-old Cossack, in Tchita, was interfering with the transportation of supplies to the Czechoslovak armies. Semenoff was refusing, also, to recognize the Kolchak dictatorship. At one time the Czechoslovaks were on the point of attacking Semenoff when the Japanese stopped the military trains.

Thus, last month, the State Department in Washington was compelled again to bring the issue of the operation of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to a decision. Again the attention of the Japanese Government was called to the fact that a policy which the Allies had agreed upon five months previous was still undeveloped because of the opposition of Japan's war party.

At this time every Chamber of Commerce in Japan, every large importing and exporting house, every large financial institution, and every statesman who had been working for Japanese-American friendship united in supporting that party in Japan which sought a solution for the difficult Russian railroad problem, and an agreement was reached—the understanding which was but recently announced by Acting Secretary of State Polk. Under this agreement the Trans-Siberian Railway is to be operated under the direction of an allied board and under the protection of an allied military staff. The Japanese war party, for the present at least, is impotent, but recent reports from the Far East indicate that this party is still active and that it is at work on a new plan of invasion to begin next Spring, according to which the 52,000 troops which were withdrawn from Siberia last November and December are to be sent back supported by 50,000 more.

Now that the League of Nations is in process of formation, another important question develops with regard to the policies of the League in Russia, and one of the first questions which may face the League may be whether the Japanese military party is to be permitted to send these forces into Siberia. It will be a concrete issue which will test, almost immediately after its formation, the power and authority of the League. Japan has been sharply divided by the question of a League of Nations. The present Japanese Government supports it, but the war party continues its opposition and the influence of the war party with the anti-American press of Japan is very great.

Peace Party Looks Strong.

The great peace leaders of Japan, however, are expected to win in any fight which develops in Japan with the militarists. The policy of the former is based not only upon the question of expediency but upon the question of strength. Japan is not in a position to fight the United States, now that this country has developed such a fighting organization, which, even when demobilized, is a potential army. Japan's strength, for instance, was recently strikingly shown by the publication in the Peking and Tientsin Times of Dec. 29, 1918, of a comparative statement of the British, French, and American Government bonds purchased by the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of the Red Cross contributions, taxes of 1916 and 1917, and the Japanese budgets for two years, 1915-16 and 1919-20. The du Ponts in two years held in bonds and paid in taxes and contributions $265,062,000, while the budgets of the Japanese Government for 1915-16 and 1919-20 amounted to 1,034,963,581 yen, or approximately $517,481,790. In other words, one American manufacturing institution in two years paid out more than one-half as much money for bonds, contributions, and taxes as it cost Japan to finance her whole Government.

This is one of the "facts" which the peace party uses to convince the war party that its dream of a war with the United States was absurd.

EXPLOITS OF THE 27TH DIVISION

Stories of an Imperturbable Briton, Rodents as Bedfellows, and Nerve Under Fire

NOT many years hence there will be a literature of war reminiscences. The actual history of battles will be forgotten, but the life in France with its humorous, its tragic, and its heroic incidents will be brought to the fore. Some of these bits are coming to the surface among officers of the various units of the 27th Division.

Captain J. G. Motley, speaking for the 102d Field Signal Battalion, gave a terse recital of what the signal corps men were up against in connecting the different units of the division with headquarters. A good many of his expressions found their birth in France and need to be interpreted here. "Homming and chevauxing," for instance, means traveling in trains marked "Hommes," which is French for men, and "Chevaux," which is French for horses. Both kinds of trucks were used to carry our men from point to point. Captain Motley begins his experiences at the point where the 27th was sent into the Flanders area.

"After homming and chevauxing and pounding the roads of France for two months," he said, "we finally reached Flanders and began really to fight the war. I began to break into what is now known as division lines officer at St. Riquier, where the infantry units of our division were assembled in an area covering a few hundred square miles. Back area or rest area doesn't mean a thing like it sounds. Not to field signalmen, at any rate. It was particularly hard to hook up the units, especially since our line officers had not begun to realize that every one couldn't have a telephone to talk to every one else.

Laying Wires Under Fire.

"I had my experiences with burying cable 'six feet down and two yards per man.' Jerry did some wonderful shooting one day and cut the cable after we had covered it over when we were not yet out of reach of shell splinters. We got back to the test boxes even before the shooting stopped and found two seven-pair brass sheaths (a special form of cable) totally disconnected. A gang of British sappers I was with started to digging immediately and we had the wires joined before morning.

"Before our big show over the St. Quentin Canal, the last of September, I was attached to a regiment with a platoon of the outpost company. All my linemen deserve a mention for that show. It is nerve-racking to sit at a key or push plugs into a switchboard and hear all sorts of cries for help; but that doesn't compare with the stumbling along, falling into shell holes, vainly trying to feel a wire, sometimes a wire slick with mustard gas, to the point where it is broken. When the broken part is found it takes grit to tie something onto it so you can find it again and go look for the other end, which may be all coiled up—a habit peculiar to steel reinforced wire."

Lieutenant John H. Dewey of the 105th Infantry declared that among the feats of greatest courage was the one performed by Lieutenant Stephen Elkins of his regiment. It was on the day of the famous battle of the Hindenburg line. Lieutenant Elkins was advancing in a sector where the fighting was heaviest. All about him were idle machine guns. Lying near them were the bodies of the gunners who had fallen in the line of duty. Lieutenant Elkins, although an infantry officer, picked up one of the guns, placed it on his shoulder, and fired several rounds of shots while advancing in the face of heavy artillery. For this act of bravery the D. S. C. was later awarded him.

Five Heroic Sergeants.

Captain W. A. Ross of the 102d Engineers told something of the exploits of some of his men.

"It was in the St. Souplet battle that I saw some of the finest work," he said. "The bridge across the river had been blown up by the Germans. Before our men could go across it was necessary to build up foot bridges and artillery bridges. Five Sergeants of the battalion volunteered to lead squads forward under the heavy shell fire of the retreating Germans and do this. They were a cosmopolitan group, typical of the country they came from. There were Elmer Williams, Alan Fitzgerald, a man named Phiffer, Tony Clemente, and I. I. Rosenberg. Carrying the footbridges in three sections, the party advanced. Before they had gone far two of them were smashed up and cut to pieces. That was the Williams and Phiffer groups. The others went on, carrying with them the remnants of the other groups. The Fitzgerald group put up their bridges so quickly that the commander of the British tanks could use it in going across to reconnoitre. Out of the debris of the bridge blown up by the Germans our boys finished the artillery bridge two hours after they had tackled the job.

"At the same battle Sergeant Schiff figured in an exploit of unusual bravery. He was in charge of the road reconnoissance. His duty was to send back runners to report on the tide of the battle. Our artillery was firing a barrage beyond the La Selle River at Arbre Guenon. So quickly did our infantry advance that they were running the danger of encountering their own barrage.

"Sergeant Schiff saw what was happening, saw our men advancing, and saw the barrage falling immediately in front of them. To the men, to go ahead would mean death by their own bullets, to stop the barrage entirely would mean a standstill for our troops and a chance for the Germans to get them. Schiff ran through the barrage to the headquarters, reported at artillery headquarters, and the range of the barrage was changed. Our men continued the advance, protected by the barrage that was being thrown at a safe distance before them.

"The fight was not without its funny stories. I remember a German prisoner who was brought to headquarters. On his belt he wore a buckle with the words 'Gott mit uns' inscribed on it. One of our boys, especially curious, was attracted by this inscription and asked the man what it meant. The prisoner could speak a bit of English and explained that 'Gott mit uns' meant that Gott was with the Germans. Our boy wasn't pleased a bit. Gott meant nothing to him. He looked the German over with supreme scorn and replied, 'Oh, that's it, is it. Well, you've got nothing on us, my fine fellow. We've got the Aussies with us.' The Aussies were the Australians."

"Connelly the Calmest."

Major Raymond T. Monis, Division Ammunition Officer, saw the game from the humorous angle. It was his man Connelly of the 106th Infantry who brought the laugh to his lips.

"Connelly was a queer cuss," he said. "He was the calmest individual on God's earth. Nothing could make him lose his equanimity. Shells might come and shells might go, but Connelly was always there, quiet and self-possessed, with an ever-ready 'Yes, Sir,' on his lips. I remember one day sending Connelly out as guide to an ammunition train that was taking some of the stuff to an ammunition dump. The ammunition was carried off from the chief dump to the battalion dumps in British wagons, manned by British drivers, with an American soldier accompanying them as guide. Every load had two men attached to it—a Hindu and a Tommy.

"The Hindus are the most excitable fellows I have ever seen. Connelly liked to watch them go mad. Well, on this day Connelly went out with this train. While on the road the boche dropped several gas shells on the men, with some whizzers of the usual kind. The two wagons preceding Connelly's were blown to bits. Connelly wasn't scratched. I got the report of all this from men who had seen the shellfire.

"Connelly came back that night at 1 A. M. 'Anything happened on the way, Connelly?' I asked him. 'Nothing much, Sir. Two wagons blew up,' he answered seriously. Then his face broke into a grin, and from a grin into a chuckling laugh. 'But, Sir, you should have seen that Hindu run when his wagon blew up.' That was the only thing worth noticing to Connelly.

"I remember another time when Connelly was greatly amused. We were shooting off some S O S rockets in order to test their strength. Connelly wasn't much impressed. In fact, he was rather bored with the whole show. While we were going on with this a man came trotting along on a horse. The horse was frightened by the rockets and shied, throwing the man off in an undignified heap. The sight was too much for Connelly. He fairly collapsed with laughter. War wasn't such a hard thing after all to him, what with Hindus and men falling off horses.

"So much for Connelly. When I first got into the game at Mont Kemmel our men had a good laugh on me. I had taken the English ammunition dump over from the 6th British Division, which we relieved. The commanding officer, besides giving me the dump, turned over to me a room in an old farmhouse where he had been sleeping. The house was right in view of Mont Kemmel. I could see our positions from out my window. What pleased me most in that room was a fine-looking comfortable old French bed, well upholstered and well made. I had been sleeping on a cot all along, and the sight of that bed brought joy to my heart.

"That night I went to bed earlier than usual, blew out my candle, and was off to sleep in no time. In the middle of the night I woke up. I had a strange feeling of having visitors in my bed. They weren't cooties, either. I had got accustomed to those. They were big things, and they kept running across my chest and face. I grabbed hold of one, lit a candle, and found it was a rat. I spent the rest of that night on the table. The next morning I took the bed apart and found a nest of full-grown rats making themselves comfortable under the bed spring. Those rats went and I stayed.

"Funny thing happened a few months later. At the battle of St. Souplet we were relieved by that same English division we had met up at Mont Kemmel. When I turned my ammunition dump over to the C. O. I found it was the man of the bed. First thing he did was to ask me how I had liked my quarters at Mont Kemmel. I told him about the rats, expecting to find him embarrassed or apologetic or flustered or something. He never winked an eye. 'Oh, those,' he said. 'They shouldn't have bothered you. I made pets out of them.'

"You came across that same surprising coolness in the English officers in many ways. Up at the Mont Kemmel area, before we took over the sector, I was living with an English officer in a pitched tent right in the middle of things where the fight was pretty thick. The first morning I was there I was awakened at 7 o'clock by a batman. That is what the English officer calls his striker. A striker is an attendant. Well, his batman woke me and handed me a cup of steaming tea. I wondered what it was all about, and looked the man in the eye suspiciously. I waited to see what was going to happen. The English officer got his cup of tea and tasted it. So did I. He drank his. So did I. I wasn't going to show him that he knew anything more about the war than I did.

"After we got through with our tea the batman took the cups away and then came back for our boots and belts. These he polished until you could have seen your face in them. After that came hot water for shaving. Then he laid out our clothes for us. I was beginning to think Sherman was right. Breakfast was served soon after, and then each of us went about his duties until 12 o'clock. At 12 we had a light lunch. I was wondering what we were going to attack that afternoon. The Englishman eased me up on that point. 'How about a game of pole?' he said. American honor was at stake, so I said, 'Sure, how about it?' We played for three hours, with the German airplanes messing up the field occasionally. That made the Englishman madder than hops. If there is anything he can't stand it's interference with his little game.

"At 3:30 he stopped and suggested that we have a sponge bath. I thought that was a little joke of his and humored him. Well, we had our sponge bath. The batman did it. Then came tea, and after tea supper, and after supper cricket. This is the Gospel truth. That Englishman had been in the British Army for thirty years and had simply made up his mind that he was going to be as comfortable as possible in the circumstances. He had a fine, even temper, which flared up only when a German shell spoiled his polo field. Apart from that he was an ideal companion for a country club."

Captain Chester Jones of the 106th Infantry was of the opinion that the Englishman had very little to give to the American in the matter of coolness, once the American had grown accustomed to the game.

"The 27th of September was one of the hottest in the life of the 106th," he said. "It was the time we were attacking on the Knoll, Guinnemont Farm, and Quinnemont Farm. I remember one of our officers went along the trenches trying to find out how much damage had been done. Just as he was reaching the traverse a shell came over and landed right in front of him. It blew the side of the trench clear away into space and threw the officer off his feet. He lay there a moment waiting for things to calm down a bit, then got up, brushed his clothes, and walked ahead. The sound of another shell made him conscious of the fact that his tin hat had been blown off by the first shell. In no wise perturbed, he reached his hand over the trench and picked up a hat lying there and put it on. His movements might have characterised a man taking a hat off a shelf in a shop on Broadway.

"Then there was the other fellow who went about looking for a place to sleep after a hard day's fighting at the front. It was a dark night, and all he could see was the faint outline of things. Away off in the distance he saw a barn and made for it. There was just enough light in it to see that there was some hay, which looked good to the man, a blanket over it, and the figure of a man under it. All these things brought a sense of extreme rest and comfort to this war-tired doughboy. He walked in quietly so as not to wake up the other fellow, went over the bed of hay, quietly lifted a corner of the blanket, slipped under it, and was asleep in no time. The next morning he woke up very refreshed after the night's sleep under the warm blanket. He was extremely grateful to that bed companion of his and wanted him to know it. He coughed and yawned loudly several times to attract his attention. No answer. He called out. No answer. Finally, he tugged at the man's sleeve. No answer. He turned him over and discovered that he had been sleeping with a dead soldier. Nerves? No. There wasn't any time for that."

The 106th Infantry has a story of one of its first boys illustrative of coolness under fire. Lieutenant McCabe tells it.

"It was the morning of the advance on the Hindenburg line," he said. "Our men were cool as cucumbers. The night before they had spent sitting around talking, singing, and swapping tales. There was no tension and no sob stuff of any kind. For two days they had lived in the open field without tents or blankets and with only their overcoats as covering. At

(Continued on Page 11)

SPRING TURNS OF THE PARISIAN FANCY

GORGEOUS TISSUES IN EVENING GOWNS

Exceptional Spring Showing Includes Many Brilliant Colors and All the Models Are Extremely Decollete

An extraordinary collection of evening gowns has been prepared by every house; that is to say, extraordinary for any spring season, because then there is generally a modest showing of evening models.

Tissues of gold and silver, changing to brilliant colors, are the favorite new mediums, but there are also solid cloths and gauzes of the same metallic weaves embroidered in contrasting metal threads or in magnificent colors of silk or of beads. In fact, they have used for evening gowns everything gorgeous we have ever known, and much that is new. The Paquin gowns are invariably made with trains, the latter sometimes forming part of the whole scheme of drapery, or again falling as detached streamers from the sides and backs of the gowns. The latest by Madeleine at Paquin's is a train that falls from the left shoulder.

A noticeable feature of the formal gown is its extreme décolletage. Indeed, there is no back at all. This idea was introduced by Jenny, and now every one seems to have followed in her footsteps. The robe often hangs from the shoulders, its entire weight apparently descending from two narrow bands. Very often there is a slight drapery of flesh colored tulle covering the bust and passing beneath the arms to fade away into nothing at the back. This effect permits the use of large armholes and an easy draping of the semblance of a bodice.

Many of the evening gowns are made as though in one piece, but not a few give the idea of a skirt of rich material draped upon a transparent upper section. There are also an endless number and many styles of girdles and sashes which play extremely important parts in the less elaborate costumes.

An equal amount of attention is showered upon satins, silks, taffetas, laces, tulles, and mousselines. In these new materials pastel colorings are seen oftener than the glaring tones. Though occasionally there is a brilliant touch somewhere on a gown, we are still far away from the hard colors of recent seasons.

A wearable yet elegant model at Worth's is made entirely of draped chiffon, even to the long scarf train. A lime shade is used for this model, and two motives of embroidery in beads of the same tone mingled with rhinestones catch up the drapery on either hip. Decidedly the most gorgeous of Worth's creations is a foundation of silver cloth over which is draped a mesh of tiny diamonds.

Jenny has conceived a patriotic notion which is, at the same time, chic. It is a robe of blue tulle beaded in stars and draped over white satin. A bouquet of deep pink flowers at the waistline gives the note of red. A draped gown of plain rose color satin with a big sash of the same tied in a bow, its ends falling below the hem of the skirt, is called "Topaz." It is, decidedly, one of the best evening gowns being shown.

Rendé prefers chiffon, net embroidered, or beaded, to the more solid materials, and because of this her models show the extreme of youthfulness. Her color combinations are also remarkable. She has a combination of beige chiffon worked with gold held by a sash belt of deepest orange that is almost red. Yet

Black Crepe Frock With a Waist Coat Embroidered.

her *soleil de nuit* in black and white is one of her most successful numbers. Also "Discretion" of black tulle beaded in mauve is unusual in its tone combination.

Bulloz has a black lace and taffeta gathered into short flounces like a pannier at the hips and falling into long ends for the train. There is a certain butterfly effect about the silhouette which inspired the name "Papillon." Another Bulloz origination used in informal evening gowns as well as in day dresses is the panel which drops loosely down the back over a chemise dress. Not a few capes of net cover the Bulloz evening bodices.

The most popular seller at this house has been "Du Barry"—a blue sleeveless coat tunic of heaviest beaded crêpe worn over a soft, red taffeta slip.

HEYDAY OF DAY DRESSES

Cloth dresses would seem to have reached their zenith with the present season. Never have they been so complete and so studied, yet we are told that they will not, by any means, exclude suits, and this fact is proved by the number of suits ordered at the expositions. One reason why dresses appear more alluring is because of the return of collars—charming affairs of white organdy and of lingerie border, square and "V" necks, and they stop continuing at times in a pinafore or "mediocre" which reaches the waist.

Although the silhouette is still narrow, and skirts are still short, the general line for dresses has changed considerably. There are draperies, there are side panels, there are simulated plastrons, and many sorts of fantasies that do not in any case detract from the general impression of a narrow silhouette. One law only is remarked—that which orders the short sleeve. Sleeves which end just above the elbow, so midway between the wrist and elbow, are used in all but the most severe dresses. At Martial's even wraps have an armhole like the end of the sleeve, which is midway between shoulder and elbow. This means a return of long gloves, of course, but not so long that they must touch the end of the sleeve. For instance, Martial's wraps are supposed to be worn with gloves which come to the elbow.

Trimmings, too, have returned to favor, but like the cut, do not affect the silhouette. Embroideries? Never have we seen them so wonderfully done. Our sisters of the Middle Ages would open their eyes in astonishment if they could return to behold them. Sometimes there is but a discreet band of beautiful needlework, while again it forms nearly the entire gown. All of this richness of texture means a corresponding expenditure. The embroideries are used more often to embellish gowns of chiffon and mousseline, though not a few serge, crêpe and taffeta are elaborately worked. Flat panels is the character in any case, the idea being that the stitches are woven into the material.

Braiding has returned. We see every width of narrow braids used in lines of close succession. Sometimes the ends of these braids extend in loops beyond the edge of the material, forming a fringe. Fringes are one of the season's chief characteristics. They outline the edges of skirts, of blouses, and panels. They are made of braid, as we see, and of tiny silk tassels, of frayed-out materials, of ostrich feathers, and of raw silk. Rodier has a trimming of raw silk—a fringe we might say—confined at both sides. Bands of this adorn the models of every house. It comes in every width from a quarter of a yard to three inches, and it is used through the whole gamut of models from wraps of velours to dresses of mousseline.

NEW FRENCH HATS ARE RICH IN COLOR

Big or Little—Though the Parisienne Prefers the Little Ones—They Avoid Black

The first collections prepared by the modistes on the Rue de la Paix show many wide brims and some brims which are narrower. This condition is invariably the case whether or not small close-fitting hats are destined to appear later. The toque is, of course, the beloved morning head covering of the Parisienne in all seasons, though foreign buyers (Italians and Spaniards as well as Americans) prefer larger hats, especially in the Springtime. And their demands are the first to receive attention.

Straw, as usual, holds first place in these early samples. There are hats of "rough-and-ready" straw, those of fine, brilliant "Paille Beige," those of dull tagal, of English braid, of pleated satin ribbon, and of pleated, cut velvety "paille de velours."

Color rich and beautiful and masses of trimming evidently have regained their places in the Paris Easter bonnet. There are no more of those splashing black shapes whose lines were their only claim to beauty. They were splendid, but they have passed away. Plumes of every sort have returned, especially those of straight, fringey ostrich, which is likely to have forgotten its bath of glycerine this season. Flowers and ribbons, beads and embroidery, tassels and tulle, all in the exquisite application of the French modiste, help to make up the coiffure. All of these materials are used in one manner or another by every house, so that each may be called a favorite.

Brown, beige, cream, and black are the favorite colors. Blue rose, cerise, canary, and even orange are occasionally seen, though the French love the neutral colored hats with bright and telling spots of color, unless they put their attention on hats of solid color, which are, after all, characteristic of them.

Poke and Empire lines influence all but the larger shapes, and most of these are shorter in the back than they are in front. Cloche shapes trimmed with enormous bows are the *dernier cri* with Georgette. Her favorite is a rough beige tagal straw bound with brown crêpe Georgette to the depth of two inches on either side of the brim. This color is matched in huge wired loops of dull brown taffeta ribbon.

Reboux makes innumerable capelines or cloches of many thicknesses of stretched tulle—blue or brown—a scarf and big bow of the tulle, or perhaps of ribbon, to match, being the only trimming. Maria Guy shows many rolled-brim straw hats. Often a spray of flatly applied flowers outlines the front of the brim. Evening hats here have crowns of velvet and big, gathered brims of tulle—these should suggest the color of the hair in their tones. Strings or "ties" of narrow bands of velvet ribbon or of flowers are a novelty from this house.

Lewis excels in variety this year, as he always has done before, but every one agrees that his toques of ostrich or of coque feathers are his chef d'oeuvre. His Breton sailor, conventionally covered with flat beige daisies and faced with black velvet, is very fine indeed.

Martha Yerle uses accordion-pleated taffeta ribbon in golden brown to cover sailor forms that are trimmed with

One of the Popular Brown Hats of Crepe and Ribbon in a Golden Shade.

wreaths of peony buds, preferably pink in tone.

Jeanne Baron has introduced the becoming flat, rounded crown in her large evening hats. A magnificent, if classic, one is of black English straw, with an ostrich feather falling like a fringe from the brim.

Lucie Hamar's sailor (for they all have sailors this year) is of pleated mixed satin and velvet ribbons in two shades of mauve. It is one of the season's artistic productions.

NEW POINTS IN BLOUSES

The short sleeve has reached the blouse with a bound, and we see them as parts of the very latest things in waists. Some of these sleeves, indeed most of them, end directly above the elbow, and, while most of them seem to be fitted, there are some, parts of kimono blouses, which are left quite spreading at the ends.

There is nothing new in the materials used for these Summer waists except that the printed chiffons are in some favor. The prettiest ones are made all plain, with the pattern for their chief attraction. Simple picot lines at neck and sleeves are all that is left for a finish, though in some cases a bit of filet lace edging is slipped under the picot edge by way of adding another attractive touch.

There are some smock blouses made of cotton materials. They are built on full lines and have belts to hold them at the waistline, while the fullness of the pattern falls over the skirt. The printed voiles and plain organdies are most fascinating made up in this manner.

Many of the chiffon blouses made to match the navy dark Spring suits are done from dark-colored chiffons which veil brighter colored silks. For instance, there is the black chiffon over white satin. This is, of course, not new, but it has a decided freshness. Somehow the effect of a dark color over a lighter one, while it keeps the tone of the suit as its predominating influence, still keeps away from that solid, firm look which is anything but attractive.

Many new blouses are made up from the hand-made batiks, and it is reported they are going strong. They have rather the character of a sports blouse, though they would not be fit for strenuous sports in any sense of the word. They are rather meant for the idle, leisure hours when one would look becomingly though informally dressed.

An interesting blouse is made of white wash silk in a heavy variety. It is very full as to cut. Its neck and sleeves are finished with hemstitched casings through which narrow, black grosgrain ribbons are run. Then when the blouse is put on over the head, the ribbons are pulled and tied and the trick is done. Its washable qualities are appealing, and its effect when worn is very pleasing because of its extreme simplicity.

SOLDIERS AND OUR DRESS.

Some one has suggested that those soldiers who have been fortunate enough to visit Paris and return to their native shores will have absorbed so much education in the matter of dress that they will insist that the women of their families dress better than ever before. There is some chance for dispute on this point, but there is just a chance that the assertion is correct.

Undoubtedly Frenchwomen know how to wear their clothes with more grace than the average American woman has any conception of. They can tilt a hat so that it looks entirely different from the one an American woman will hopelessly pose in. They can turn live up to their clothes in a manner which has not been studied to any great extent in America, and there is just a possibility that our boys, having grown unconsciously accustomed to the more artistic ways of dressing, will bring home enough influence to materially change our ways of doing this thing.

ORGANDY ON SILK DRESSES.

One of the prettiest touches on the new French gowns of silk was their trimming of organdy, and this was handled in a unique way. A frock of white silk printed with an all-over design of varying sizes of dark-blue dots had an overskirt that was draped and opened at the front. Then all away around the edges of this second skirt was a row of white organdy points. Each point was made by an intricate folding of the white materials, and each was no larger than half an inch from base to point.

This trimming was carried out on the waist, which opened at the front and showed a white organdy vest.

Another frock of printed silk was draped over a white organdy underdress, which peeped out at the bottom of the skirt for a space of three or four inches and again at the rounded neck, where it showed for scarcely the space of an inch.

SMARTLY TAILORED SUITS TO BE SEEN

Some Coats Are Long and Some Just Cover the Hips—Fine Weaves and Sober Colors Seem Popular

This Spring we shall see more suits than in recent seasons, and their tendency is toward the strictly tailored, classic line of yore. The influence which causes this revival is probably the uniform, in which women have revelled for some time past. Still the new suits do not, for a moment, bear any relation to the

One of the New Striped Suits in Black and Shaded Gray.

uniform, except in their increasing simplicity.

Many of the coats are long, reaching to the knees or below them. When they are short they are boxed and just cover the hips, though some few of this type describe a line somewhere midway between the hips and the knees. In every case they are accompanied by skirts narrow and short, usually very plain, although panels and groups of flat pleats are occasionally seen.

There are many waistcoats made from white or light toned materials. For this purpose there is a new, heavy cotton canvas, which is very soft. Some new weaves of silk Jersey, and an elaborately embroidered lightweight woolen material. These waistcoats, obviously, are worn with jackets constructed with wide open fronts.

Materials are often seen in solid colors, though quite as many are of fancy weaves. There exists, however, more good novelty tailor materials than we have seen since the war began. Some of these are striped in lines a quarter of an inch wide or in hair lines close together. In either case their colors do not contrast too sharply with the background. These lines are often arranged to form plaids. One very good design of this sort shows a golden brown plaid on a dark brown background. The same light brown cross lines are seen on a black background, but the favorite materials are those in which there is a copper and salt gray background with black lines or stripes.

The weave of these novelty materials is that of a fine, close serge, and it is easy to understand how the fatness of these materials adds to the slimmer appearance of the prevalent suits. Plain ground fabrics are a little softer in texture, yet we see few rough colours in this season's showing. When they do appear they are made up into mannies. There are some cheviots, usually in the lighter tones, and some Jerseys, both in wool and silk, though they are rarely used for entire suits. An entirely new Jersey of the very open weave has appeared. It is woven from either silk or wool, and jumpers of this with collars that turn over the jacket are matched in cuffs and belt.

Every sort of beige or brown running over the whole scale, can be called fashionable. Often they are in solid colors, sometimes in the novelty materials above referred to. It is noticeable that a suit is usually formed either of one solid color or another. There are very few solid-colored jackets with mixed skirts. The only allowable combination of materials in the same suit is when the cuffs and collar form a contrasting note. Blue is ever with us, but as a general utility color brown or dark gray would seem to have usurped its place of honor.

One of the greatest suit successes is Martial et Armand's "Piff" in beige chevlot, with big collar, cuffs, and belt of reddish brown leather. Belts, one notices, are still used, although many of the suits have severely plain straight lines. Worth shows a coat of leather, which matches exactly the material of the skirt, a smooth brown serge bound with leather at the lower edge. Excepting for the gloss upon the leather these two opposing materials might almost be taken for the same thing.

Renée goes in for long coats with straight lines. Her suit of black stripes mixed with white and gray, called "Incroyable," is entirely of this material, with a trimming of black tailored buttons. Jenny prefers short coats with trimmings of narrow braid. Her skirts are often made with groups of pleats, in spite of which she manages to retain the straight and youthful lines. "Select" is a black satin suit with embroidery in golden brown on pockets and cuffs. A blouse to match the embroidery forms a waistcoat appearing under the open jacket.

Bernard has an original idea displayed when he catches up sections of the jacket and forms loops which button at the waistline. This gives a pleasantly soft effect without being "bunchy," as one might suspect. He shows this model in the plain, smooth materials.

FASHIONS BY AIRPLANE.

There is a report that two of the big department stores in London are making arrangements to have Paris styles taken to them by airplane. This would make it possible for Londoners to keep closely in touch with the centre of fashion, for the plan is to have the styles brought across two or three times a week.

If the development of the airplane service should, in the near future, reach a state where a machine could fly across the Atlantic, then we in New York might be able to have the same service. What would be the fate, then, of all this breathless waiting for imports which has so excited the fashion populace during many years past? It would be a stimulous greatly missed, even though the service were more modern and efficient.

SERGE DOMINATES THE NEW WEAVES

Blue Is Favored Shade, but in Softer Fabrics for Frocks There Are Mousselines and Foulards

In the Spring frocks there is opportunity to use all of the soft, clinging fabrics in which the heart of the dressmaker delights. Mousseline de soie, for example, or an equally soft foulard, is draped this season by the French couturiers in long, softly folded scarfes over an underdress of solid color.

The less pliable tussor is likely to be cut in a double skirt or tunic graduating in steps to the usual narrow underskirt. The tunic lines are accentuated by soft fringes of raw silk or of ostrich feathers.

Since the program of dresses for daytime wear is the most important of the present day, it seems pertinent to describe a variety of the materials used for that purpose.

Worth stands alone amid the glory of his plaid tailored dresses designed for mornings in the Bois. He has named the most successful of these "Rubenstein," (M. Worth designed all of the costumes for Mlle. Rubenstein's new play, "Imcarals,") which is made of black and orange plaid serge with a severely cut tunic arranged above a narrow semi-pleated skirt which has a sash belt of black satin. This, then, is the make-up of this new and classic silhouette.

At Doucet's "Two-Two" is, perhaps, the important costume among the day dresses. It is a dark blue serge garnished in black and it has a cape with long sash ends that cross in front and tie at back.

The "best seller" Bulloz has produced in the way of a frock for daytime wear is made of dark blue serge with a peg-top skirt. The graduating lower line as it descends toward the ankles is accentuated by a row of little black tassels also graduating in size.

"Madelon" (her Jenny (for there is a "Madelon" everywhere in the Rue de la Paix, just as there is in the zone des Armees) is a frock of blue serge with a skirt that forms a peg line from the knees down. This gown is very much in the same manner as the one by Bulloz except that the slanting line of Jenny's is marked by three aggressive tassels, while the upper part of the figure is covered by a little cape of blue serge banded by three inches of red serge embroidered with a chain stitching of dark blue. Beneath the tiny cape peeps a patent leather belt of blue and white stripes—a patriotic enough combination in a subtle way.

Blue serge, and still more blue serge, for it is the costume of the day. Here is another one from Martial with a big, white stripe—a patriotic enough combination of glossy black natural silk. Its character is a rolled collar opened at the throat and made of the finest white organdy. Directly at the back of this collar is caught a little cravat bow of black satin ribbon two inches in width and with ends which fall all the way to the hem of the skirt. This is one of the most successful neckwear novelties of the season.

Rendé has many lovely serge dresses in dark blue and in black and white fantasies. There is one especially in beige printed with a sunflower design of eyelets which are threaded with a lacer of the beige serge. It is a very fine effect. But Rendé is so far ahead of all the others in her draped models of printed mousseline or tussor, or those that are embroidered, that she holds right there her place of authority.

"Discretion" is a beige mousseline with embroidery threaded in circles of gold over a darning stitch background of golden brown. The ensemble gives the idea of a rich brocade. This gown is one of the most remarkable color harmonies produced in Paris, for the tunic has long, draped ends of plain mousseline and a sash belt of the same threaded in silver. It is undoubtedly the most attractive model of the Rendé collection.

Rendé is, indeed, the sensation of the present season. Seven years ago she made her début with Madame Lefranc of Femme's. Her success was the lingerie blouse with opened Molière collar. Before that time Parisiennes had often noticed a pretty little brunette, Midinette, who was accustomed to promenade bare-headed in the Rue Saint Roche at the sunny hour of midi. Today Rendé is 27 years old. Her house in the Champs Elysées is beautiful in every detail.

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NEW DESIGNS IN FROCKS AND HATS

AMERICAN FASHIONS COMING TO THE FORE

Creations of Dressmakers Here Compare Favorably With Those From Paris —Suited to Their Wearers

THE die is cast. We know now what the fashions for the next six months are to be. Had any among us suspected that there would be many startling changes we were doomed to disappointment, for, while many exquisite new touches have crept into the season's gowns, there is not a single sweeping characteristic which can be said to have changed the silhouette.

Skirts are still long—to about the line of the ankles—and they are still as tight as the wearer will permit. Some, indeed, are very tight. Coats for suits are hip length, either boxed or flaring decidedly below the waist. Topcoats are made in the form of capes and dolmans, and dresses cling to their one-piece lines, which have been admired for many seasons.

This is all in favor of the dear public when the present high cost of everything makes the purchase of entirely new wardrobes difficult. The way of the made-over gown is an easy one just now, while the new ones have about them every point of distinction and novelty.

In the matter of creating styles, which has been so contested during the war, American designers are doing wonderful things. They do not reach the perfection of detail and feminine frilliness expressed so vividly by the French, but they have accomplished remarkable things in the way of making their costumes eminently suitable to the American woman's character, tastes, and occupations. Never before has the American woman been so active and never has she been so well dressed. Now, it is not the Parisian couturier who is dressing her. She is finding the wherewithal of her clothes expression here in her native land, creations of her own native sisters. A crowd of American women gathered together for business or for pleasure has much in the way of smartness to recommend it, and it is their own sort of smartness.

Suits are the mode of dress in which the American designer excels. Also it is in a suit that the typical American woman looks her best. A suit is consistent with the daily manner of her life, and she wears it with a grace that is all her own. Some of the new suits created by American designers are wonderful to look upon; not so much for novelty of cut or for trimmings, but for their lines and proportions and for the workmanlike sewing with which they are put together.

Boxed Coats Popular.

The most popular suit this season is the one with a straight box coat and a tightly fitting skirt. The material used is of luxurious weave and the finest quality. When it is worn with a closely fitting hat, a gay bit of veil and a thin length of sable fur about the throat, then the acme of Fifth Avenue smartness has been achieved.

One suit exhibited by an American purveyor of fashion was made of glove-skin duvetyn woven in half-inch checks of golden brown and black. The line of its skirt followed the line of the figure, with only a wavering bit of fullness at either side. Its coat was hip length, cut in a straight line from the shoulders and held in by a three-inch belt of the same material. The lining of this coat was soft black satin, which, when it reached the front, turned back in two flat revers which reached down the entire length of the jacket. There was lots of style about it and it had the freshness of being made of a brand-new material beautifully colored and woven.

A sport suit with a fancy touch was quite irresistible. It was made of light-blue glovesкin duvetyn and it had one of the new box coats. Around the lower edge of this coat there was a band of angora wool embroidery done in white—just a line of simple conventional flower designs to mark the lower edge. A floppy white knitted angora hat added something to the effect of smart sportiness.

The brightest touch of all in the new Spring suits come in the way of waistcoats. Most of the coats open at the front to give a bright spot of color or an interesting piece of fabric or embroidery a chance to make its appearance. Then, often, this is the only interruption in a costume of dark or neutral tone—blue suit, black hat, black shoes and stockings, with a brilliant red and green and gold brocade shining in a bit of an open space at the front of the open jacket.

Sometimes the waistcoats are made separately, attached to a back section made of some sort of lining material. Again they are parts of the suits which they accompany, and still again they are merely fronts of interesting smocks worn instead of the usual white or colored chiffon blouse. More and more the smock idea is creeping into our fashions. It is no longer merely a Greenwich Village eccentricity, and no more do the conservatives frown upon that free manner of dressing as being not quite au fait. On the contrary, the smock is the thing, and if the figure is not built upon smock lines, then the smock is coaxed and indulged until it takes upon itself the lines of whatever the figure may be. One wonders whether the American woman will part with this newly discovered mode of waist. It allows the freedom which she craves, and she may be wise enough to cling to it. At any rate, it is serving its purpose just at the moment as a part of the smartest sort of dressing, and the suggested glitter of a bright colored smock is the means of livening up many a dull-toned suit. Even the most daring dresser would hardly dare to appear upon the street in a suit made all of gay terra cotta duvetyn, but she can rejoice in a waistcoat of this material and she can change it to another color when she seeks a different variety of stimulus.

The American fabrics help. They have never been so beautiful, and our suits would not be the same had they less interesting and less American materials with which to deal.

Capes to be Worn.

Topcoats really are capes and other varieties of capes. Sometimes they have no sleeves and no suggestion of armholes. They merely wrap about the figure, and are held together at the front by force of two strong arms. These are artistic in appearance, but they are not extremely practical when one has anything at all to do except lounge in a limousine. Those with some semblance of sleeves have more in their favor as far as the practical is concerned, though they are less pure in general outline. And they are all made of soft, pliable cloths, with linings of printed silks which are eternally delightful because of the interesting quality of their patterns and colors. They inspire an overwhelming desire to wear them inside out and let the world see the glory of the color that should be only suggested.

The sport coat of English tweed, or of handmade homespun, remains the smart outer covering for Knockabout and general hard wear. It has no rival either for durability or smartness.

One-piece dresses hold their own in spite of many interests to the contrary. They are necessary parts of the fashionable woman's wardrobe, and never has she had more to choose from nor a greater variety of stunning examples of workmanship. The one-piece dress, thin and long and straight, is the favorite. An example of it was seen, made in blue serge with a row of closely sewn buttons reaching all the way from the neck to the heels in back. There were rows of buttons to match on the outer edges of the tightly fitting sleeves, and then there were a few little bindings of red about various edges of tucks, &c. Added

Black Satin Cape Lined with Cloth of Silver Shading to Blue and Trimmed with Black Ostrich Feathers.

to all this there was the narrowest possible red patent leather belt holding the dress in a carelessly loose line at the waist.

Dresses of satin and taffeta are as popular as ever, and those of printed silk have even more of a vogue than they have had for some time. The many varieties of knitted jersey cloth are made up into the smartest sort of "little" dresses. There is one new silk jersey weave especially notable, and it is called trico-jersey. It comes woven in stripes and in checks of the same color, the pattern being marked only by a difference in the woven stitches. The colors in this material are perfectly dyed and it has been made into stunning dresses as well as Summer suits.

Short sleeves, having been suggested by Paris, are creeping into our American styles with an astonishing swiftness, and since we have been a long time without a semblance of this style we should welcome it as a satisfying change. Sometimes the sleeves reach just below the shoulder and fit the arm tightly. Again they end above the elbow and sometimes they do not stop until they have reached a point midway between the wrist and elbow. In any event, they are short if they are smart, and a readjustment of the general idea of dress sleeves is about to take place.

Most of the American dresses are made without collars. We have grown used to this manner of dressing the shoulders, and we like it, but the word from Paris is that wide and spreading white collars of organdy and chiffon are creeping back into style. We may soon be adopting this along with the altered length of the sleeves.

Moire a Satisfactory Fabric.

Moiré is one of the materials recently introduced for day time and street dresses. It is satisfactory for this use because of its weight and its adaptability to tailored lines. Then there is a moiré crêpe—a sort of chiffon printed in the regular watered pattern. It is effective in evening gowns.

As for cotton frocks, they will be more in fashion than ever before, for the reason that cottons themselves are more lovely than they ever have been. English prints are right in the front lines and promise to be great favorites. With their little, quaint patterns and their tiny, bright spots of color they lend themselves charmingly to the Summer frock of simple character. Printed voiles, and organdies in pastel shades, bid fair to be used extensively.

In the matter of hats the French have always held full sway and we have never set up much competition. Tradition has much to do with that, however, and there are artists in America as well as in Paris. What they need more than anything else is the appreciation and co-operation of wearers of hats. One asks automatically for a French hat rather than for a beautiful hat. Why is it? Because for years and years the only beautiful ones have been French. That is not now always the case.

There are just as many hats this season, made of silk and satin as of straw. Fabric hats seem to be things that can be worn in any season, but for Spring-time wear they are especially to be desired. Those which introduce into their making ribbons of silk are lovely. Sometimes the ribbons are fringed to form a trimming and sometimes they are developed in large and spreading bows, for we are allowed to indulge in trimming to our hearts' content. Then there are the hats of mallne. When they are not altogether transparent, they are provided with foundations of colored flowers over which the net veil is drawn in careless fashion. They cannot be recommended for their durability but, on the other hand, they admit no rival as far as charm is concerned.

Sailor hats and toques are the things for daytime wear, and these are best when they are made in solid colors with no sign of interruption in the way of a contrast of trimming. They will be all of one color of straw, with a ribbon or a novelty feather to match. Or they will be built entirely of flowers sewed quite flatly to the frame of the shapes. A veil which is allowed to flow about the shoulders is almost a necessary part of these hats, and it does most certainly add to their attractive quality.

Dress hats are more picturesque than ever. They curve and dope to fit the shape of the shoulders and face, and they show all sorts of drooping plumes, which add to their becomingness.

Of trimming there is a good deal. Many little wreaths of roses and bunches of fruit and bows of narrow ribbons are used to adorn the shapes for Spring. We have had a long period of ultra simplicity, but now we are budding forth in things with just a bit more of fancifulness in their structure.

LIGHT SUMMER WRAPS.

EVENING wraps are often as gorgeous as the gowns which they not infrequently match or are combined with. They are rarely, however, made of exactly the same material, although the fabric in the gown is occasionally used as lining for the wrap. Renée has conceived an idea of bands of contrasting color which form kimono sleeves. For instance, a plain black satin has these bands in black and gold braid, of which latter material the lining and the big collar are made.

Bernard, in a coral velvet worked with gold and lined with taffeta to match, shows a big collar formed of a ruffle of the silk. This is quite new.

At Worth's, evening as well as day wraps invariably take the form of capes. One of black velvet, with three capes, depends for its novelty upon its lining of pink satin worked all over its surface in criss-cross black streaks looking like lightning.

Deuillet uses a beige satin wrap heavily worked with golden brown silk, the effect being luxurious and at the same time quite summery. Bands of the embroidery finish the kimono sleeves, form the collar, and constitute a wide sash belt.

LATEST LINGERIE.

ONCE we were confined entirely to pure white undergarments. Then we cautiously emerged to pink. Now we find a great profusion of pastel colors shown in alluring pieces of lingerie. And why not? Color, they tell us, has quite an effect for good or for evil upon one's disposition, and if this is so, why not study the aura and wear underclothes that will do the best thing for our own peculiar natures?

Chiffon and Georgette crêpe are becoming more and more popular, and with their accordion pleatings and their hand-hemstitched edges they leave nothing to be desired.

There seems to be more demand for petticoats than for some years past, and we see beautiful specimens of this variety of lingerie made up without flounces or ruffles—just one straight line of silk or satin or jersey with a thick fringe to weight the bottom. A navy fringe on a henna-colored silk makes a gay combination for a petticoat to be worn under a prim blue suit.

POPULAR COLORS.

BROWNS running through the complete scale, even to the place where it strikes the tones of reddish brown and golden brown, are the colors decreed to be the leaders in the Spring and Summer fashions. Many of them are tones and shades of brown which we never knew existed before, so subtle are they and so delicate and cool in their effect. Brown was always supposed to be a hot color, but not so with these new shades. They are as illusive as any shades of gray.

Then there are the shades called "nasturtium." Think of a bed of nasturtiums with all its varied hues and you have a mental picture of the popular Spring shades. How the dyers ever managed to reproduce them is a mystery, for they are a new creation. The astonishing part is that they are becoming to nearly every one. They make blue eyes look all the bluer, and they accentuate the character of brown eyes. They are nice with blonde as well as with dark hair.

BROCADES FOR EVENING GOWNS.

THE metal brocades which have made their appearance in the evening gowns of the new collections look almost as though they had been hammered out of the metals themselves instead of having been woven with threads. Bright colors are blended with streaks and spots of silver and bronze and gold.

Great art has been used in the making of the brocade gowns for the designers have realized the fact that they could do nothing to improve upon the material already in their hands, and they have contented themselves with draping, to which the fabric lends itself most sympathetically.

"PATIENCE" AT THE PARK

PATIENCE is a virtue, catch it if you can." By the same token, "Patience" is the name of one of the most original and amusing operas ever written by Gilbert and Sullivan, or any one else. The satire on poets in the 1880's will be revived at the Park on Tuesday night and repeated both Wednesday and Thursday evenings and at the Saturday matinée, possibly even thereafter, for a limited engagement. William Danforth will be the new Bunthorne, Bertram Peacock the Grosvenor, Kate Condon the Lady Jane, and Winifred Marshall makes her début in the title rôle. Other "rapturous maidens" are Cora Tracy and Gladys Caldwell, while the more sedate rôles include Brooks Browne, Herbert Waterous, John Phillips, Harold Blake, and John Quine.

New York's demand for the Gilbert and Sullivan operas has been one of the conspicuous features of Mr. Hinshaw's long season of English opera comique, and "Patience" is the fifth of the famous partnership to be presented by the Society of American singers. It has not been sung here for years. Originally given at the London Opera Comique, following "Pinafore" and "Pirates of Penzance," it was transferred at the height of its popularity to the Savoy, newly built by D'Oyly Carte to house the Gilbert and Sullivan operas ever there.

"Patience" is described today as the "daintiest of the cycle," with flawless libretto which is Gilbert's pungent satire on a struggle for the hearts of love-lorn girls between the two poets, the aesthetic hero and his Mylific rival. There is opportunity to poke fun at the tender passion in such ballads as "I Cannot Tell What This Love May Be," "Love is a Plaintive Song," "Prithee, Pretty Maiden," and many more, while "If You Want a Receipt for That Popular Mystery Known to the World as a Heavy Dragoon," "If You're Anxious for to Shine," and such trifler ditties are in the best Gilbert and Sullivan style of wit and tunefulness.

"Robin Hood" is retained in the program of the week, with a special St. Patrick's Day celebration tomorrow night, when Orville Harrold will sing "The Wearin' o' the Green," and other Irish ballads between the acts. This will be the bill for the Wednesday matinée and again Saturday night.

"The Bohemian Girl" will be repeated for one performance only on Friday night, with Harrold in the rôle of Thaddeus.

Nine Stars of Opera.

The Society of Americans Singers, now passing its sixth month of prosperity, has of late found new interest in the novelty of two operas sung on alternate nights at the Park Theatre, one of American origin set in English scenes, the other foreign and ranging so far afield as Poland.

Michael Balfe's seventy-five-year-old opera, written with an Irishman's wealth of melody, accepted by the polite world of London and the Continent, translated into almost every language of Europe, and crowned in Paris with the Legion of Honor decoration for its composer before the Franco-Prussian war, has probably made more honest history of opera in English than any other work ever sung. Mrs. Saville was the first heroine in America, on Nov. 20, 1844, a year lacking two days after the London production of "The Bohemian Girl."

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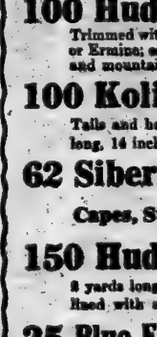

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NEWS OF THE THEATRE AND ITS PEOPLE

TEMPO AND KEY

BY JOHN CORBIN.

IF one of Hill's diabolic character sketches, an amateur of the Little Art Theatre, movement remarks, with the frown of a maestro, "But the tempo is in the wrong key!" With more than the exultation of Graziano, I thank him for teaching those words. Before the era of the Little Art Theatre the technical vocabulary of criticism was recruited from the field of sport. Bill Brady, glorying in his youth sublime of pugilism, made known to us "the play with a punch," and likewise "the dramatic knockout." Heywood Broun reverts from time to time, with a satisfaction only half concealed beneath an air of insouciance, to the well known vocabulary of his days as football and baseball reporter. "Team-work producing" and "sacrifice-hit acting" were his contribution. The best I could hope for was an occasional spurt into the esoteric jargon of the athletic track. Alas, who except an actual wearer of the spiked shoe has any comprehension of the importance of "pace," or the least realization of what happens at the finish of a half mile when the first three furlongs have been either too fast or too slow? Or at the finish of a farce that is played in the manner of comedy? But a tempo that is in the wrong key! The metaphor is as mixed as a barkeep on the first of July struggling to concoct an ice cream soda, but the gesture at least is grand. At the very worst there remains the attitude and the frown of the maestro.

"Penny Wise" and a Producer's Folly.

The tempo of "Penny Wise" is in the wrong key. Or at least it was on the occasion of the first performance. And, as the production was the work of no less capable an artist than Lionel Atwill, a very portentous frown is in order. The program announces the play as a farcical comedy, and for once in a blue moon the description is truthful. A Lancashire mother, whose husband has need of £50, resolves that their moron of a son shall appear to die and be buried, so that they shall receive his life insurance of £100. Scapin never invented a deception more fertile in humorous surprises. The enterprise is, of course, quite farcically impossible, and is quite incredible when conducted in any but a quite farcical tempo. Especially the farce of a living corpse has need to be speeded.

There is, to be sure, a temptation to abate the tempo which any artist must feel keenly. The play abounds in acutely observed and subtly rendered character. It is, moreover, one of those criticisms of life which Matthew Arnold celebrated. In a manner deliciously ironic, the overhead expenses of knavery eat up all possible profits. Then the supposed corpse turns up, balmy with malt and hops, and the heavy expenses of his interment are a dead loss. The farce of the soi-disant corpse has often been exploited, and also, no doubt, the moral of pound folly, but never, I venture to say, with greater skill and fertility in humorous incident and character. Nine out of ten comedies that strive to be "legitimate" have less of the ring of actuality. And so Mr. Atwill has been misled into playing it slowly, so that the audience has full time to savor each subtlety. The result, as it appeared in the first night criticisms, was to convince a good half of the audience that the whole thing is preposterous—as, indeed, it is if you have time to think of it.

The fault in distributing dynamics, (to proceed in the new terminology of dramatic criticism,) was especially manifest in the "rally" (to relapse into the jargon of sport) which occurs at the end of the second act. A maiden aunt appears in the garb of mourning to collect on a note which the deceased has given her to cover the expense of his tavern tipplings. He is about to escape, disguised, in a cab, and, with true Lancashire frugality, she insists upon sharing with him the journey to the station, and the expense—which would of course let the cat out of the bag. The whole family turns to in an effort to block her off. But the mass play, (as Mr. Broun would say,) goes wrong. A hole is left in the line through which the mourning aunt, if she had been at all the real thing, would have scored a touchdown. (Really, blood will tell—especially sporting blood. When it comes to the big trises of drama, the lingo of Little Art is totally inadequate.)

But the crisis in which Mr. Atwill's coaching fell down most completely was that of the cat. When offered a saucer of meat at the door, tabby refused to enter. That sort of thing won't do. People know too much about cats. (There is a pink Persian at my feet this moment, stretched in the spring sunshine, who would leap on the table if I so much as whispered "liver," and meouw with the voice of yellowest Germany.) And then this histrionic cat, having fumbled its entrance, yowled outside with ravenous hunger. Obviously it was some raw stage hand, caterwauling. My green parrot, out in the kitchen, whose only stage manager is the aforesaid pink Persian, can yowl circles around him. Let there be no misconception! I am not speaking as a critic of life in the theatre, nor yet as a feral naturalist. It is simply a matter of pace. A half miler who stopped on the back stretch to stroke the cat would be lost at the tape.

Mr. Atwill, in short, has been penny foolish. If this farcical comedy of Lancashire takes the count it will be the result of a defect in training. It is perhaps a trifle cadaverous in its physiognomy, but it is sound of wind and limb—lean, sinewy, rangy. If it had been trained for speed it would surely have landed a sundowner in the third round. As it is, it is much to be feared that (as Kelcey Allen remarked of one of Bill Brady's attempted knockouts) the punch will be in the tickets.

As these lines go to press, it appears that, at the end of the coming week, "Penny Wise" will be no more, at least at the Belmont. So it seems that the report of the hero's death was only slightly exaggerated. Really, there should be a swapping about among our producers. The maestros of our multitudinous bedroom farces should produce the artistic plays in a manner to keep them properly paced for the finish. And Mr. Atwill should produce the bedroom drama in his best Little Art manner. At the end of the great scenes of his second acts, the bridal beds would contain a complement of at least three corpses. Meantime, I am informed that the tempo of "Penny Wise" has more nearly approached the key. In any case the play is abundantly worth while for its admirable characterizations and superlative acting.

The Distressed Barkeep.

HAS due notice been taken of the fact that stained-glass emporia of the street corner (not drug stores) are already informing their patrons of a change to ice-cream soda after the 30th of June? Tragic as the fact is, it has a comic aspect. Shakespeare and Aristophanes would have delighted in it, and so would Weber & Fields. Lew once showed us what Gargantuan peals can be evoked by the organ stops of a soda-water fountain. But imagine that his patrons were former members of the tank corps, (which, as The Emporia Gazette informs us, is to be officially demobilized by Secretary Baker on the 1st of July.) In short, imagine Joe as a demobilized tank, drooping his tongue above the bar. Or, if your imagination is longer, think of George Hassell, in his make-up as Stephano in "The Tempest," the bulbous, red-light nose flaring up intermittently with hope of fuel, but, in the long run, inevitably if slowly paling. De Wolfe Hopper would doubtless oblige with a new edition of his well-known ditty, entitled "Casey at the Bar." No doubt there would be tragedy in Mudville, but some little surcease of sorrow would fall upon the audience. There is a vaudeville sketch in the idea—in fact, a musical comedy. And I hereby inform Henry Blossom & Co. that the patent will be applied for.

The theatre has been so prosperous of late that there are no new plays, and so nothing for a self-respecting critic to write about. For five whole weeks the sledding has been atrocious. One more such week and the most resolute will shriek in despair and resign himself, with what grace he can command, to becoming a soda-water barkeep, or—if the worst comes to the worst—a librettist.

A Gallery of Portraits from "The Midnight Whirl," Which Helps to Speed the Early Morning Hours on the Century Roof. Being the Grotesque Doolys, Gordon and William, About to "Stroll Down the Avenue"; Mollie King, Late of the Movies, and Ed Wynn, the Perennial Interlocuter.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

GEORGE M. COHAN'S search for a player who can take over the leading rôle of "A Prince There Was" at the end of the New York run—the divers Cohan interests make it impossible for him to remain long out of New York—is said finally to be at an end. According to reliable information it will be Grant Mitchell, now back in New York in "A Tailor-Made Man," who will succeed Cohan at the end of the present season, and "A Prince There Was" will then be taken to Chicago for a Summer run. Present indications—the piece is playing to the solid capacity of the Cohan Theatre—are that the play will have no trouble in remaining here for the rest of the season, particularly with Cohan in the part.

Mitchell, presumably, will continue to play "A Prince There Was" until Cohan's forthcoming dramatization of "Quoed" is ready. This, of course, is Henry Sydnor Harrison's best seller of half a dozen years ago. Brandon Tynan made a play of it in the heyday of its success as a novel, and also played the leading rôle during a brief and unsatisfactory road tryout.

Speaking of Mr. Cohan, it is fitting to record one instance in which his judgment went wide of the mark. Back in the Summer he is said to have remarked to Anthony Paul Kelly, author of "Three Faces East": "Your play won't last a week after peace is declared." And yet—

The announcement of the purchase of the new Samuel Shipman play, "Lambs Are Lions," carried with it the statement that the royalties will be probably the largest ever paid an American playwright. William Harris, according to the story which has reached Broadway, paid Shipman $2,500 after hearing the story of the play, the money to be used to defray the expenses of a playwriting expedition to Atlantic City. Shipman, his collaborator, Percival Wilde, and three stenographers spent four or five days in an Atlantic City hotel, and returned with the completed manuscript a week or two ago. Shipman's contract with Harris, it is said, calls for a flat 10 per cent. of the gross receipts, plus 3 per cent. of the profits, and carries with it no obligation to share any losses. The customary play royalties are 5 per cent. of the first $3,000, 7½ per cent. of the next $2,000, and 10 per cent. thereover.

Marjorie Rambeau, it appears, is not the only actress whose aversion to the road is such that she declines positively to go outside of New York with a play. "Where Poppies Bloom," died a premature death as the result of Miss Rambeau's decision, and "The Crowded Hour," it now develops, will have to do its touring without the services of Jane Cowl. Fay Bainter, furthermore, will not continue in the cast of "East Is West" next season, although in this instance the decision has lain, at least partly, with William Harris, who is said to have another play in the offing for his star.

"Garside's Career," a Harold Brighouse comedy which was produced in Manchester as long ago as 1914, finally reached America last week via the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theatre in Boston. It is a Lancashire comedy, according to reports, in the accustomed Brighouse vein.

"Tumble Inn," which is Mrs. Rinehart's "Seven Days" made into a musical comedy, will be the next attraction at the Selwyn Theatre. It will be revealed a week from tomorrow night, and Jane Cowl and "The Crowded Hour" will simultaneously betake themselves to the Manhattan Opera House, which is rapidly assuming the leadership of the subway string of houses.

Henri de Vries, a Dutch protean actor who has appeared here from time to time in a playlet entitled "A Case of Arson," will presently reappear in a drama yclept "Luck," the work of Alice Solis and Frank Mandel. In it Mr. de Vries will play a dual rôle—that of twin brothers.

THE NEW PLAYS

AN eleventh hour postponement leaves the productions of the week at two, of which one will be an important new play by an American author, and the other a revival by a well-known star of one of his most effective characterizations. In addition, M. Copeau and his players will offer a change of program.

MOLIERE—*Tomorrow night at the Liberty Theatre.*

"Molière" is the second of Philip Moeller's series of historical plays of full length, "Madame Sand," having been the first. The play, of course, deals with the life and times of the French playwright. Henry Miller, who makes the production, will play the title rôle; Holbrook Blinn will be Louis XIV., and Blanche Bates and Estelle Winwood will also be prominently among those present. Still others in the cast will be Forrest Robinson, Sydney Herbert, Alice Gale, Frederick Roland, and Paul Doucet.

THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY—*Tomorrow night at the Globe Theatre.*

Otis Skinner first played Colonel Philippe Bridau some ten or a dozen years ago, and it has remained one of his most picturesque characterizations. He has been playing that rôle on the road for some months, and, according to report, with even greater success than upon the occasion of his previous appearance in the play. His supporting company for the revival includes Evelyn Varden, Robert Harrison, Alexander Onslow, Ruth Rose, Margaret Calvert, and others.

LE MISANTHROPE—*Tomorrow night at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.*

Molière's well-known play will be the week's program of the French players, now in the last few weeks of their season. Jacques Copeau will play the principal rôle.

"The Melting of Molly," based on the Broadhurst last night, and "The Kiss Burglar," seen here last Spring, will begin a second New York engagement at that house tomorrow night. Marie Carroll will head the cast in the rôle which was originally Fay Bainter's.

There will be a matinee at the Hippodrome today, under the auspices of Marie Dressler, for the benefit of the 104th Field Artillery of the 27th Division. There will be a program of thirty numbers by well known performers.

The New York Syncopated Orchestra, an organization of colored musicians, will be heard during the coming week at the Nora Bayes Theatre. They are under the leadership of Will Marion Cook.

"Please Get Married," which has been playing at the Little Theatre, will be moved tomorrow night to the Fulton.

William Rock and Frances White will spend the late hours of the coming week in the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic on the New Amsterdam roof, a spot which is already familiar to them by reason of long association. Immediately thereafter, it is said, they will sail for London to appear in a revue.

A performance of "Guibour," with Yvette Guilbert in the rôle, will be given at the Ellinge Theatre tonight in aid of the Visiting Nurse Service of the Henry Street Settlement.

George Middleton's newest comedy—newer than even "Adam and Eva," touring the Middle West—has been tentatively titled "Back to Nature." It is in rehearsal under Cohan and Harris auspices, with a cast including Lola Fisher, Robert McWade, Frank Thomas, and Russ Whytal.

MRS. FISKE'S FIRST PLAYS

IT is notoriously difficult for the young playwright to obtain a hearing for his first work, even though it be possessed of merit. It is worthy of note, therefore, that Mrs. Fiske has produced and played in no less than thirteen first plays—that is, plays by unrecognised authors—in the course of her stage career to date. The record is particularly worthy in that, presumably, experienced playwrights have been only too willing to write for an actress of Mrs. Fiske's standing, and that it is accordingly fair to assume that she is the constant recipient of manuscripts from dramatists who know their business.

Mrs. Fiske's record of first plays is as follows:

"Salvation Nell." (Produced 1908.) Edward Sheldon's first play. Produced while the author was still an undergraduate in Harvard.

"Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh." (Produced 1911.) Harry James Smith's first play.

"Erstwhile Susan." (Produced 1913-1914.) Marian De Forest's first play. A dramatization of Mrs. Helen Martin's book "Barnabetta."

"Becky Sharp." (Produced 1899.) Langdon Mitchell's first play in America. Dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." (A previous production in London of no significance.)

"Leah Kleschna." (Produced 1904.) C. M. S. McLellan's first drama. (Previously he had written only libvettes for musical comedy.)

"Mary of Magdala." (Produced 1902.) Paule Heyse's first play to be produced in English.

"Love Finds the Way." (Produced 1896.) Olga Wohlbruck's first play to be produced in English. Adaptation by Marguerite Merington.

"Miranda of the Balcony." (Produced 1901.) Anne Crawford Flexner's first play; a dramatization of A. E. W. Mason's novel.

"Little Italy." (Produced 1896.) Horace B. Fry's first play.

"Julia France." (Produced 1912.) Gertrude Atherton's first play.

"A Bit of Old Chelsea." (Produced 1896.) Mrs. Oscar Beringer's first play in America.

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles." (Produced 1897.) Lorimer Stoddard's first play. Dramatization of Thomas Hardy's novel.

"Madame Sand." (Produced 1913.) Philip Moeller's first three-act play.

Mrs. Fiske's present play, "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans," is not a first work, although it is the first of Lawrence Eyre's plays to achieve any considerable degree of success. Several seasons ago Eyre's "The Things That Count" was produced with indifferent results, and two Summers ago his "Sasus Matarus" failed to weather a tryout week in Atlantic City.

MR. SKINNER DISSENTS

AN article by Rachel Crothers recently printed on this page, dealing largely with the art of the actor, has brought a reply and an objection from Otis Skinner. Referring to Miss Crothers's statement that "after a rôle has been satisfactorily established and an actor has played it according to the way it was written—obviously the way the author intended it should be played—the actor then should not change his way of acting the part," Mr. Skinner writes:

"I don't agree with that theory at all. If an actor believed that, no performance he gave would differ in the slightest degree from any other performance he gave in the same rôle. Every performance would be identically the same—just as the same motion-picture reel gives the same performance every time it is run. No, the actor must feel. There is that indefinite something an audience gives to an actor that makes every performance different.

"And audiences are not the only things that affect a performance. Theatres themselves actually seem to shout back vile names at an actor or to smile at him and welcome him with open arms. There are some playhouses in this country I always look forward to; some I positively hate to act in. Again, the actor's own physical condition often is responsible for the performance he gives. When I sleep well and wake up in the morning full of the joy of living, I go to the theatre and play my part happily and lightly. When I have eaten too much or not enough, and feel dull and mean, I am more likely to make my character on the stage reveal his meaner side. I play the part always just as I feel like playing it.

"If an actor played a part always just as it was written, the stage would have no individuality. All the men who ever played Hamlet would play it just as Booth played it, or as Irving played it, or as Forbes-Robertson played it. One would simply imitate the other. That would not be acting—it would be merely mimicry.

"Acting really approaches a little sense—the sense of almost involuntarily getting in sympathy with the audience, of giving one's performance in the most harmonious key. I go out cold, and I start to button my coat. Yet I do not have to look to see where the buttons are. How do you usually know just how loudly to talk to have your voice carry a certain distance in a large room? Sensing an audience's sympathy is something as simple as that. If you don't believe this, try going into a vacant room and talking loud. It is much the feeling you have when your telephone connection is broken. The most difficult thing in the world is to try to talk intelligently into a 'dead' telephone."

DRINKWATER'S "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

ENGLAND has seen John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" acted in advance of America. The poet, who is also something of a theatrical producer, presented his play at the Lyric Opera House in Hammersmith, in West London, on Feb. 19, and himself played a small rôle. The account in The London Times of the following day is in part as follows:

"From the nature of the subject it lacks many things which are supposed to be necessary to drama; humor, for instance, of which Mr. Drinkwater has been perhaps oversparing; love-interest of the usual kind, although the pretty glimpse which he gives us of Lincoln's relations with his wife ought to be enough to flavor the play; and emotional appeal in general, which theatre audiences are not accustomed to find offered through questions of politics and philanthropy. It is all, in fact, a little 'high-brow'; and none the less welcome for that in these days when the drama is mostly as low-brow as are some ladies' hats.

"Lincoln was, first and foremost, a picturesque figure. He might have done all he did and more and yet have been less admired than he is on this side of the Atlantic, if he had not carried with him so much of the log cabin into the White House. Mr. Drinkwater is careful to give the actor of the part, William J. Rea, plenty of opportunities for what we might call the Barnard statue side of the man; and in the huge hands sticking out from shirt sleeves, the slovenly clothes, the shocking hat, which so worried poor Mrs. Lincoln, and the general behavior, Mr. Rea is far more Barnard than Saint-Gaudens.

"But Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Rea do not stop short at that. In each of the six scenes, which take us from what was practically the offer of the Presidency in 1860 to the assassination in the theatre in 1865, we find this or that point of Lincoln's character and passion brought out. We see Lincoln reading Artemus Ward aloud to calm the nerves of his Cabinet; bidding his badly harried secretary read to him about the cloud-capped towers, because he feels tired; pardoning a soldier who had fallen asleep on his post; chatting with a negro; promising to buy a new hat—some day; and rounding magnificently on a treacherous member of his Cabinet, one Burnet Hoole, who was acted by a Mr. 'John Darnley,' not unrecognisable, under his makeup, as the author of the play.

"Deeper still, we see the agony and the determination with which Lincoln brought his country into war and maintained it in war until the cause was won; his woe at the loss of life; his unconquerable faith in victory; his gradual realisation that not only the Union but abolition was necessary to the health of his country; his insistance on clemency to the vanquished. All this and more of Lincoln's great character and lofty philanthropic passion Mr. Drinkwater offers in musical and shapely prose, and Mr. Rea, whose performance was remarkably penetrating and well-sustained, brought it all out in the acting. His Irish brogue was no drawback in a production which did not profess to be American in external trifles.

"The weakest part of the whole thing is the choruses, spoken by two female 'chroniclers' in noncommittal robes. These poems read well; but they are unnecessary in so direct and broadly planned a play as this, and they became, before the close, more than a little disturbing."

AN UNUSUAL STOCK RECORD

ATTENTION is called by Melville Burke, managing director of the Northampton Theatre, a municipally owned stock playhouse in Northampton, Mass., to the unusual producing record of his company during the season to date. The customary policy of the stock house is to adopt a course of least resistance by producing only plays of demonstrated sentimental appeal—has been often forgotten and frequently reversed at the Northampton Theatre.

"This municipally owned playhouse," writes Mr. Burke, "has struggled for the standard plays, gradually raising the quality of its productions until, in the majority of cases this season, the better-class plays have become the better-playing plays—a reversal of the condition that hitherto has hampered (financially) the presentation of any but light plays of popular stock type.

"We opened the present season with the first production on any stage of Eugene Geiger's satirical comedy, 'The Darling of the World.' After a six weeks' close (due to influenza) came a few of the recent New York successes, and also 'Fanny's First Play' and 'The Truth.'

"Since Christmas our list has been, with the exception of a few trivial farces: 'Quinneys,' 'The Thief,' 'The Philanderer,' 'Cants,' 'Cheating Cheaters,' 'Arms and the Man,' and now 'Ghosts,' which already has been remarkably successful at two special performances.

"I have just ahead 'The Admirable Crichton,' and am hoping to finish the season with 'The Tragedy of Nan,' possibly a rural play, 'Everyman,' a Shakespearean play, 'A Bit of Love,' and 'Hindle Wakes,' and, if possible, 'The Cassilis Engagement.'

"You will note that these are not stock plays, and that 'A Bit of Love' (by John Galsworthy) will be the first performance in the United States, except for a short run in San Francisco with O. P. Heggie."

The first production of the Theatre Guild at the Garrick Theatre, to be made early in April, will be a play from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavente, entitled "The Bonds of Interest." It has been translated by James Garrett Underhill. The play was first produced in Spain in 1917, and its presentation here will mark its initial production outside of its native land.

THE SEASON BRINGS BACK—

THE theatrical season of 1918-19, whatever else its accomplishments, promises to be conspicuous among its fellows for at least one thing. It will have seen an unusual number of players attracted back to the American stage after absences of varying periods—some of them coaxed from the movies, others emerging from private life, one or two, like George M. Cohan, coming from multifarious activities.

In capsule form, the season brings back:

MARGARET LAWRENCE—Now acting in "Tea for Three" after an absence from the stage extending over seven or eight years. Her last previous appearance was in "Over Night"; during the run of that piece in Chicago she retired from the stage, following her marriage.

GEORGE M. COHAN—Who suddenly jumped into the leading rôle in his own play, "A Prince There Was," when he discovered that he had accidentally written it for himself. Cohan, with the exception of a few appearances at benefit performances, has not acted since he appeared with William Collier in the first of the Cohan revues, "Hello Broadway," the 1915 edition.

PHYLLIS RANKIN—Now playing a small rôle in "Three Wise Fools," and seen earlier in the season in "Lightnin'." She had been absent from the stage since 1907, when she appeared at the Berkeley Lyceum in Schnitzler's "The Reckoning." Miss Rankin is a daughter of McKee Rankin. Her retirement from the stage followed her marriage to Harry Davenport.

MINNIE PALMER—Now acting in "Lightnin'." A favorite of a generation ago, she had been absent from the New York stage for nearly twenty-five years. Her last appearance here was as the star of "The School Girl," which opened at the Bijou Theatre September of 1895. She played the piece in England and South Africa before retiring from the stage.

CHARLES WALDRON—Now the hero of "The Woman in Room 13." He was Ruth Chatterton's first leading man in "Daddy Long-Legs," and was last seen here in that play some four seasons ago. He has been acting for the last three years in Australia.

ALICE BRADY—Last seen here three seasons ago in "Sinners." In this play she was merely a member of the cast; in "Forever After," her present play, she is the star. The answer is the films, in which Miss Brady has spent the intervening three years, and in which she won a following and stardom.

BERTHA KALICH—Who also has been acting solely for the films for three years, returned to the stage this season in "The Riddle: Woman," which has just ended its New York run. Mme. Kalich's last previous stage appearance was in vaudeville, where for two years she played a short piece called "The Light of St. Agnes." It had been five years since she last appeared on the legitimate stage.

OLGA PETROVA—Back in vaudeville for a brief period at present after a prosperous four or five years as a motion picture star. Her last appearance in a legitimate play was at the Booth Theatre in "Panthea," of which she was the star.

HAMILTON REVELLE—Now Mrs. Fiske's leading man in "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans." He has been appearing in the films as leading man to divers stars, and, until the present play, had not acted on the stage since 1915, when he was seen in "Secret Strings."

GEORGIA CAINE—Playing at present in "Oh, My Dear." Her last previous appearance on the New York stage was in the musical comedy "Adele," produced five years ago.

H. B. WARNER—Was the star of "Sleeping Partners" during the first half of the season, thereby treading the New York boards for the first time since he appeared here in "The Ghost Breaker," some five or six seasons ago. He spent the interval largely in motion pictures, to which he has now returned.

KING BAGGOT—Something of a favorite in the films, in which field he is a star. He left the legitimate stage eight years ago, and is now returning in a play called "The Violation," by H. S. Sheldon, which has already been produced out of town. It is said to be heading for New York.

MARIE CAHILL—Seen here for two weeks recently as the star of "Just Around the Corner," and to be at the Palace during the coming week. She had been absent from the stage for about two years; her last appearance was in a musical comedy.

MONTAGU LOVE—Joined the cast of "The Net" last Monday night, thereby returning to the stage after an absence of some four seasons. He played with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy" and in one of two later-lived pieces immediately thereafter. He has since been in pictures.

SIDNEY DREW—Who played here earlier in the season in "Keep Her Smiling," and is now acting in it on tour. Four or five years ago Drew was appearing in vaudeville in a sketch called "Billy's Tombstones," and was in no particular demand as a comedian. With Mrs. Drew, he then entered the movies, and won wide fame in a series of short domestic comedies.

GAIL KANE—Now in "The Woman in Room 13." Two seasons ago Miss Kane was the Purple Lady of "The Harp of Life," and has since been appearing exclusively in the films.

H. B. WALTHALL—A motion picture star who had appeared on the legitimate stage before entering the movies. Seen here earlier in the season, after a long absence, in "The Awakening."

George Marion, the stage director, would seem to be entitled to inclusion in the list, for he is now playing a rôle again in "Toby's Bow." But he was one of last season's returns rather than this, for he appeared here briefly a season ago in "The Grass Widow." An early addition to the list will be Henri de Vries, who is now rehearsing a play after an absence from the stage of two years.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Maris Cahill, United States Navy Jass Band, Ivan Bankoff and Company, Bradley and Arding, Sidney Phillips, Stuart Barnes, "The Weaker One" (playlet), Moss and Frye, Leo Zarrell.

COLONIAL—Bert Williams, Norton and Lee, Frances Nordstrom and William Pinkham in "The Memory Book," Allan Rogers, Newboff and Phelps, and others.

RIVERSIDE—Lillian Russell, Alan Brooks in "Dollars and Sense," Owen McGiveney in Dickens's characters, L. Wolfe Gilbert and Anatol Friedland, Toney and Norman, and others.

ALHAMBRA—United States Navy Jass Band, Sam, Kitty, Martha, and Joe Morton, "Yip! Yip! Yaphankers!" Hugh Herbert in "Mind Your Own Business," "Three's a Crowd" (musical comedy), and others.

ROYAL—Hyams and McIntyre, Herman Timberg and Company, Frank Fay, Jimmie Hussey and William Worsley, Ruth Roye, William J. Reilly, and others.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

ORPHEUM—William Rock and Frances White, Emma Carus, Nelson and Chain, Harry and Anna Seymour, Belleclaire Brothers, Dan Bruce and Margot Duffett Company, and others.

MAJESTIC—"Little Simplicity."

MONTAUK—Florence Nash in "Rosemary."

TELLER'S SHUBERT—"Flo-Flo."

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—"A Tailor-Made Man."

STANDARD—Leo Ditrichstein in "The Marquis de Priola."

SHUBERT-RIVIERA—Walker Whiteside in "The Little Brother."

LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—Florence Reed in "Roads of Destiny."

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Going Up!"

AT THE HIPPODROME.

The Hippodrome, sharing the general prosperity, is enjoying one of its greatest seasons, and bids fair to play to a larger number of persons this year than ever before. Various new features are being added to keep pace with the times—notably a Chateau-Thierry tableau, which is posed by sixteen men lately returned from the front. The tabloid "Finafore" and the various other features are continued.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Three Faces East	Longacre	Aug. 13
Everything	Hippodrome	Aug. 22
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
Sinbad (second engagement)	44th Street	Sept. 2
Daddies	Lyceum	Sept. 5
Forever After	Playhouse	Sept. 9
The Unknown Purple	Lyric	Sept. 14
Tea for Three	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 19
Redemption	Plymouth	Oct. 3
Some Time	Casino	Oct. 4
The Better 'Ole	Cort	Oct. 19
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Tiger! Tiger!	Belasco	Nov. 12
The Crowded Hour	Selwyn	Nov. 22
Oh, My Dear!	Princess	Nov. 27
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 13
Dear Brutus	Empire	Dec. 23
Somebody's Sweetheart	Central	Dec. 23
Listen, Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
A Prince There Was	George M. Cohan	Dec. 24
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
The Invisible Foe	Harris	Dec. 29
Keep It to Yourself	39th St.	Dec. 30
Cappy Ricks	Morosco	Jan. 13
The Woman in Room 13	Booth	Jan. 14
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
The Velvet Lady	New Amsterdam	Feb. 3
Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans	Henry Miller's	Feb. 4
Good Morning, Judge	Shubert	Feb. 6
Hobohemia	Greenwich Village	Feb. 8
Toby's Bow	Comedy	Feb. 10
The Net	48th Street	Feb. 10
Please Get Married	Fulton	Feb. 12
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan and Harris	Feb. 17
A Sleepless Night	Bijou	Feb. 18
The Fortune Teller	Republic	Feb. 24
Fortunetaas Plays (3d bill)	Punch & Judy	Mar. 3
Penny Wise	Belmont	Mar. 10

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE AND J. J. SHUBERT

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SECOND YEAR IN NEW YORK WATERS

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A SENSATION AT 11:30 — CENTURY GROVE—ROOF OF GENUINE THEATRE. MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL. NEW YORK'S ONLY EXCLUSIVE AFTER THEATRE REVUE.

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THE KISS BURGLAR

SMACKING MUSICAL HIT

WITH A BRILLIANT CAST, INCLUDING

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CROWDED WITH CHARMING MUSIC AND CHARMING GIRLS

An Entertaining Musical Romance, Unlike Any Play Produced for Years.

SPECIAL—SUNDAY EVG., MARCH 23

BLANCHE BATES as Madge | TOM WISE as Argus

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Extra Special Victory Day Mat. Tues., Mar. 25 at 5 at Selwyn & Maxine Elliott Theatres and Manhattan Opera House

JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR

OPENS MONDAY, MAR 24, MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

A TEA for 3

26th WEEK at the Maxine Elliott's

MAKES A TRIP TO NEW YORK COMPLETE

SELWYN THEATRE — To-Night 8:15 CONCERT

BIG ALL-STAR JAZZ BILL!

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Oliver Morosco's 2 Knockout Hits!

MOROSCO THEATRE, West 45th St.

WILLIAM TOM WISE in the Season's Greatest Laughing Success.

"Cappy Ricks"

AFTER A CAPACITY WEEK AT THE LITTLE THEATRE THIS WHIRLWIND FARCE MOVES TO-MORROW NIGHT TO THE

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PRICES 50c, 75c, $1.00 $1.50 and $2.00

Popular Mat. Wednesday Best Seats $1.50

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ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN in conjunction with SELWYN & CO. present

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Based on a farce comedy by Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood.

BOOK BY OTTO HARBACH, MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML

39TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR B'WAY. Phone Bryant 415. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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BY MARK SWAN with EDWIN NICANDER

"BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR LAUGHTER"

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PERSONALLY IN

Forever After

By Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman

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Prohibition can't touch her Not THIS Chinese Cocktail

(Drawing by John Held, Jr., Courtesy of Judge)

EAST IS WEST

With FAY BAINTER

ASTOR THEATRE

Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAYBE, after a whirl in the gas wagon, You have been called upon to say, "Good Morning, Judge," With a pang in the heart And a pain in the pocket Reverse the proposition— See "Good Morning, Judge" With Walter Hast, Hale Hamilton, Charles King, and Ivy Sawyer Others. At the Shubert Theatre And laugh yourself into hysterics.

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ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES

at BOOTH Tue THEATRE TOM'W AFT. AT 3:30

Shubert-Riviera — WALKER WHITESIDE in "THE LITTLE BROTHER"

With TYRONE POWER

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN PRESENTS

4TH Month — Somebody's Sweetheart — By Alonzo Price and Antonio Barrasso — CENTRAL

6TH Month — Some Time — WITH ED. WYNN — By Rida Johnson Young and Rudolf Friml — CASINO

Belmont — PENNY WISE — WITH MOLLY PEARSON

BIJOU — A MASTERPIECE OF FUN — A Sleepless Night

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PRINCESS — "OH, MY DEAR" — 5TH MONTH

LOEW'S 7TH AVE. — TOMORROW NIGHT — A. H. WOODS Presents Florence Reed in "ROADS OF DESTINY" By CHANNING POLLOCK

PARK — 7th MONTH OF OPERA COMIQUE — SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS GREAT CAST IN

ROBIN HOOD — PATIENCE

A. H. Woods — 3 Transcendent Successes

THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13 — BOOTH

UP IN MABEL'S ROOM — ELTINGE

Bernard Granville in FRIENDLY ENEMIES — HUDSON

Republic — ARTHUR HOPKINS presents MARJORIE Rambeau in "The Fortune Teller" By Arthur Wimperis and A. M. Willner

Arthur Hopkins Presents the Dramatic Masterpiece of the Season, by Rachel Crothers — John Barrymore in Tolstoi's Redemption — Plymouth

LAST THREE WEEKS

SPECIAL MATINEE EVERY THURS.

NEXT MAT. March 20 at 2:30

WALTER HAMPDEN in HAMLET

"The best Hamlet of a generation."—J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post

48th ST. — 2nd MONTH — THE NET — By MARAVENE THOMPSON with MONTAGU LOVE

French Thea. — LE MISANTHROPE

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Mat. Daily at 2. 25c, 50c, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.

EVERY NIGHT 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00. Except Sat. Eve. and Holidays.

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EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION IVAN BANKOFF

ADDED ATTRACTION WALLACE BRADLEY & ARDINE GRETTA

EXTRA FEATURE SIDNEY PHILLIPS

ADDED FEATURE STUART BARNES

EXTRA ATTRACTION 'THE WEAKER ONE'

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LEO ZARRELL — MABEL LOS FOSING NOVELTY — KINOGRAMS

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—SECOND BIG WEEK

U. S. NAVY JAZZ BAND

All Enlisted Musicians from Boston Navy Yard. Twenty-five Big-ship Jazz Artists who believe that it was the Jazz which made America win, so they play with the pep of the Marines at Chateau-Thierry. Just sets you crazy. That's all.

"An entire city block filled with music, splendor and fun. Elephant, in Eve. Mail.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S Everything By R. H. BURNSIDE

GALA HOLIDAY WEEK — 344 TO 377 TIMES

10 MUSICAL COMEDIES IN ONE. 500 REVELERS 500 PEOPLE

MATINEE EVERY DAY

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To-Day (SUNDAY) Matinee At the HIPPODROME

Benefit, 104th Regt. Field Artillery, 27th Division Commanded by MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN

Under the Auspices of 1st F. A. N. Y. G.

MARIE DRESSLER'S MATINEE FOR THE BOYS of the 27th

POPULAR PRICES

Unequalled Bill of Stage Favorites!

ED WYNN, Master of Ceremonies.

JULIA ARTHUR — ORVILLE HARROLD — FRANK CRAIG

JOHNNY DOOLEY — MOLLIE KING — DORALDINA

FREDERICK KANTER — CHARLES KING — GRACE FIELDS

JOHN GEIGER — RAY & GORDON — KITTY DONKS

FRANK FAY — DOOLEY — Entertainers from "LISTEN, LESTER"

DOROTHY DICKSON — CLIFTON WEBB — ADELAIDE & HUGHES

and CARL HYSON and ADA MAE WEEKS

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN Landmarks by H. M. S. PINAFORE with JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS, RALPH HERZ, WM. CARLTON, JR., BLANCHE DUFFIELD, JOHN PHILLIPS, VIRGINIA FOX BROOKS, WM. O. SEWARD and MAMIE DRESSLER and His HIPPODROME ORCHESTRA.

SONGS BY PROVISIONAL BATTERY First FIELD ARTILLERY. Arranged by MAMIE DRESSLER—Special Music by A. BALDWIN SLOANE.

HIPPODROME, Sun. Night, Mar. 30 at 8:15 RECITAL BY GALLI-CURCI

Seat Sale Opens Mon., Mar. 24

Loew's American Roof — BEGINNING TO-MORROW (Mon.) EV. — John O'Malley, Charlotte Harris, Al Sexton, Murphy & White, Williams & Mitchell, Five Other Big Acts.

PHILHARMONIC — JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor — CARNEGIE HALL THIS AFT. at 2:30 — SOLOIST — E. L. MAN — TCHAIKOWSKY CONCERTO — SEATS McCORMACK TONIGHT — OPERA TICKETS

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE — POSITIVELY LAST WEEK — FUNNIEST COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS — A TAILOR-MADE MAN — By Harry James Smith — with GRANT MITCHELL and Entire Original Cast.

Jane Cowl IN THE SEASON'S GREAT SUCCESS — The Crowded Hour

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., March 28, at 8:15 — Piano Recital — GIORNI — Assisted by HANS KRONOLD, Tenor

ROSE & OTTILIE SUTRO — TWO-PIANO RECITAL

Management Daniel Mayer, Steinway Piano.

The Catholic Laity Lenten Concerts present a MID-LENTEN CONCERT By the Paulist Choristers Father Finn, Director. At HIPPODROME Sunday Evening, April 6, 8:15 P. M. Best Seats $1.50. Mail Orders Now.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE DANCE REVUE TONIGHT AT 8 Michio Itow—Table Lindahl Jessmin Howarth—Paul Theventz LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF Con. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof, 12 to 11 A. M. ANNA Q. NILSSON, Way of the Strong

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 153 W. 49th St. Phone Circle 1962. BEGINNING MONDAY, MAR. 24—ONE WEEK Every Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:30.

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Plays by LORD DUNSANY, GEORGE ADE, ETC. By The Yale Dramatic Association. Seats Thursday. Mail Orders Now.

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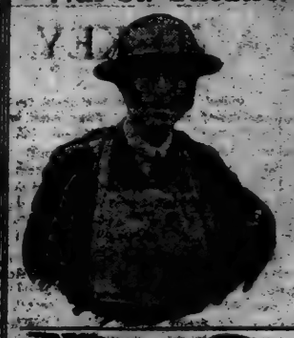

SUBJECT CHANGED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WHAT THE SOLDIER THINKS OF IT. FREDERIC WILLIAM, Chairman.

Tickets $2.50 to 75c at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon., Mar. 24, at 8:30.

JAMES B. POND Presents For An American Lecture Tour

Capt. ALAN BOTT

Author of "Cavalry of the Clouds," in a Story of Rare Adventure

FLYING FOR ALLENBY IN PALESTINE

Capt. Bott was with Allenby until his capture by the Turks at Nazareth. He was six months a prisoner of the Turks, finally escaping via Constantinople and Russia during the Bolsheviki regime. He returned to Palestine and completed campaign.

Reserved Seats $2 to 50c., plus tax, at box office & agencies

CARNEGIE HALL, THURSDAY AFT., MARCH 27, AT 4 P. M.

SPECIAL MATINEE LECTURE BY

Capt. H. G. GILLILAND

of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Speaking on

"MY GERMAN PRISONS"

Capt. Gilliland was a prisoner in Germany for three years before he escaped. He was in 17 different camps and brings the first authentic story of the horrible prison conditions in Germany.

Boxes $10 and $25. Reserved Seats $2 to 50c. at Box Office and Agencies.

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CENTURY — THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Pop. Mat., Wed. Best Seats, $1.99. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 50c. to $2. Sole management MORRIS GEST.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 24th.

The 27th Division Players Presents "LET'S BEAT IT"

A musical farce written and rehearsed in Flanders and Picardy. The same organization that presented the first army success.

"YOU KNOW ME AL"

Seat sale opens at box office tomorrow at 9 A. M.

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, MARCH 17TH, AT 8:30

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT ONLY

A GRIPPING STORY BY ONE OF THE MEN WHO LED THE RESCUE OF "THE LOST BATTALION."

Capt. William Harrigan

MGT. MacMANUS CORP. 2 W. 47th St.

Son of NED HARRIGAN 69th REGT. HARRIGAN & HART 7th Div. A.E.F.

"The Doughboy with the Bayonet"

THRILLING REVIEW OF NEW YORK'S INFANTRY COMPOSED OF 42 RACES and CREEDS IN OPEN WARFARE DURING 198 DAYS STEADY FIGHTING.

CENTURY THEATRE — 62nd St., Central Park West — Prices $2.00 to 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL, TOMORROW (MON.) NIGHT, 8:30.

SECRET SERVICE EXPERIENCES

BY NICHOLAS EVERITT

EX-MEMBER OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRET SERVICE

"I would urge upon you before your return to England to give others an opportunity of hearing more of your thrilling secret service experiences."—John R. Burnham, President American Game Protective and Propagation Association.

HOW GERMAN REVOLUTION STARTED

TONIGHT—Boxes $10 to 50c. AT BOX OFFICE. FULL PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION. WM. B. FEAKINS, INC. Times Bldg. 701 Bryant 9054.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 18 at 8:30

FREDERICK PALMER

¶ Is there any better WELCOME FOR A RETURNING SOLDIER than to show him that you know the battles in which he fought?

¶ What the dispatches could not tell in the course of the fighting may now be told.

¶ Frederick Palmer, the veteran correspondent, author of "The Last Shot," "My Year of the War," and "America in France," who was a Lieutenant-Colonel with our Army, saw all the important actions in his capacity as an observer. Afterward he studied all the battlefields and reports.

¶ He will describe the greatest of American battles, in which 650,000 Americans were engaged, in his lecture entitled

THE MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE

METROPOLITAN OPERA — Tuesday, Mon. Mat. at 2 (Tie to Eli). Last Time This Season. Eve. 8 (at 7:30 Curtain). Bonelli, Diaz, Talley, D'Angelo, Galli-Curci, Rappold, Ruffo and entire Cast. Conductor, Monteux.

Wed. Eve. at 8 (at 7:30 Curtain). Florence Easton, Barrientos, Howard, Elizabeth Amsden, Cand, Montesanto, Whitehill, Audisio, Rossi, Montesanto. Conductor, Polacco.

Thurs. Eve. at 8 (at 7:30 Curtain). Farrar, Easton, Alcock, Rappold, Barrientos, Howard, Elizabeth Amsden, Cand, Montesanto, Whitehill, Audisio, Rossi, Montesanto. Conductor, Polacco.

Fri. at 8. Farrar, Howard, Diaz, Whitehill, Amsden, Rossi, Montesanto. Conductor, Monteux.

Sat. at 2:15. Aborn del Re Bo. Rush; Martinelli, Amsden, Rossi, Montesanto. Conductor, Polacco.

Sat. Eve. Carmen (Matinee). Act III, Elixir, Act I. Farrar, Edith Mason, Barrientos, Mason, Dance, Grasse, Dua, Monasanti, Sedansky, Rothier, Crimi, Bada, Reiss, Diaz, Martinelli, Amsden, Cand, Montesanto. Conductor, Polacco.

TO-NIGHT at 8:15 VERDI-PUCCINI CONCERT

MATZENAUER, RUZA, RAPPOLD, BUNDELIUS, BEALE, ARDEN, DIAZ, KINGSTON, SCOTTI-SALTO, MARANGONI, CUTHIE, ORCHESTRA. Cond., PAPI.

COLUMBIA — BROADWAY AT 47TH ST. NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK

For real, hearty laughter and all round first-class entertainment, there's no place in the world comparable with the Columbia. It's all Fun, Melody, Magnificence and Pretty Girls. And the Prices are Exceedingly Moderate. That's why the Columbia is crowded every afternoon and night.

2 BIG TO-DAY at 1:15, 25c & 50c. Concerts at 3:15, 75c to $1. Commencing To-morrow Afternoon

BURLESQUE WONDER SHOW with George E. Murphy and Princess Sonora

Big company of Comedians, Singers, Dancers and Specialties, including Lolo Sparks and the 3 Crackerjacks. Marvellous scenery, costumes and effects. Twice daily. Seats 2 weeks in advance. Booking permitted.

Week BURLESQUE REVUE

The Nymph Every A. Harlan & Hazel Bennett

HARDMAN PIANO USED

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

NOTICED AND NOTED.

PHILIP HALE, looking for the origin of the word "vampire," ran across a quotation from Bayard Taylor's "Home and Abroad" (1862) and reprinted it in his column in The Boston Herald, apparently to suggest an appropriate synonym for the word rather than to throw light upon its etymology. Taylor wrote:

"In the German language there is no epithet which exactly translates our word 'bore,' or its intensification, 'vampyre.'"

"Has any one of our readers," asks Mr. Hale, "heard 'vampire' used as a synonym of 'bore'?"

If not yet, then soon. Words that come to have the same meaning are ultimately identified.

The current Photoplay Magazine reports two wars going on in the motion picture field, or rather one battle and a strike, or lockout. The battle is between the producers and the exhibitors, each seeking to control the industry. The producers, it is said, have been the losers in the past, and, by their methods of quantity production and forcing their quantity upon exhibitors, have stirred up rebellion among the latter. As the magazine states it editorially:

"The picture program, the necessity of playing a series, including good, mediocre, and bad, has been the tyrannic evil in which the flowers of revolt have grown to full bud and blossom. * * *

"If there were a perfectly free system of booking pictures—that is to say, if the exhibitor could go into a market like a city square, devoted to vegetables and fruit, with full power to take what his particular patronage wanted and reject what they did not want—there would be no kicks at all from the exhibitor. But in our present system of quantity production at great expense, such a condition, speaking in general, would ruin the producer in a month."

But the exhibitor doesn't care about the producer's ruin. He wants greater freedom, and sees it in control of the manufacture of pictures. To get this control he must get control of the star. And that's where he takes on new troubles for old ones. Says the editor of Photoplay:

"The producer is going into a free-for-all fight carrying the star on his back. The exhibitor, to whip the producer, must win over the star. Yet if he does, he will that minute be saddled with the same burden that has been crushing the producer to earth."

The interest of the public in the war comes from the fact that, as the editorial points out, the harmony of the various conflicting elements is necessary for the development of the best photoplays.

But the strike or lockout is perhaps of even greater interest to the public and bears even more directly upon the improvement of photoplays. It involves the authors and the producers. The two sides to the controversy are set forth in articles in the magazine, "The Prussian Autocracy," by E. L. Giffen, and "The Authors' Strike," by Channing Pollock. Mr. Giffen accuses the authors of not giving their best efforts to the screen, although such efforts would be well rewarded.

"The greatest hue and cry about 'the rotten stories in the movies,'" he says, "comes from those who have it in their power to make them better." He blames the authors for treating the screen contemptuously, attempting to dispose of their second-rate stuff to picture producers, and neglecting to study the medium of the photoplay.

Mr. Pollock, on the other hand, quotes Robert W. Chambers, Booth Tarkington, Gertrude Atherton, and many others, who say that they refuse to have anything to do with the screen because of the treatment they and their works have received or would receive at the hands of producers. Some of them do not mince words in expressing their opinions. Evidently many of America's best writers consider the screen the last resort of the desperate.

And while the authors and the producers are far apart, the public waits for better photoplays.

The only hope seems to be a reconciliation, based on the correction of evils on both sides. It certainly seems true that the authors have justified complaints. But has their attitude toward the screen and the character of what work they have done for it been such as to command the respect of producers?

The New Yorker Herold prints a report from the American Consul at Malmo, Sweden, to the effect that "a new method for producing motion pictures by projection through a glass film has been worked out at Jena, Germany." This glass film, it is said, "has the advantage of being only one-hundredth as large as the film now in use." The Consul does not know whether it has been put on the market.

The Community Motion Picture Bureau, which is the motion-picture department of the Y. M. C. A., has taken over the Albert I. Theatre in Paris for a series of moving-picture exhibitions free for soldiers, it is announced in a dispatch from France. D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World" is now running at the theatre, and later will be sent on a tour through the sections of France and Germany occupied by Americans. Other leading photodramatic productions will follow "Hearts of the World." Sam A. Powell, who has been connected with the Griffith enterprises for the last six years, has charge of these foreign exhibitions for the bureau.

Samuel L. Rothapfel, formerly managing director of the Rialto and Rivoli Theatres, who resigned to become a producer, addressed the Cinema Composers' Club at Columbia University last week. According to report, Mr. Rothapfel told his audience that the greatest need in cinema composition today was subtlety and good taste. He reviewed to the abuse of the close-up as indicating the lack of both in many photoplays.

"Most moving pictures leave nothing to the imagination of the spectators," said Mr. Rothapfel. "Make your situations clear, but be subtle about it, and the spectators will respond emotionally, according to their individual natures."

"And," he added, "a photoplay should be written for the screen. It should not be written as a story to be adapted to the screen so far as possible."

A copy of "Made in America," the series of pictures showing the evolution of the United States Army under the draft law, left for France on the George Washington and was exhibited to President Wilson on the way over, it is announced by the W. W. Hodkinson Corporation.

RIVOLI—"The Marriage Price," with Elsie Ferguson, an Artcraft picture, directed by Emile Chautard, scenario by Eve Unsell, from a magazine story by Griswold Wheeler, with a cast including Wyndham Standing, Lionel Atwill, Robert Schnable, Maud Hosford, Marie Temper, and Clairette Anthony; "Mamory Lane," a Post poonic by Van Scoy; the Rivoli Pictorial; a Sunshine comedy; selections from Victor Herbert's "Eileen," by the orchestra, Erno Rapee and Joseph Klein conducting; McMurrough's "Macumba," by James Harrod, tenor; Katherina De Gallantha in a Spanish dance, arranged by Adolf Bolm, in a setting by John Wenger; "Convent Bells," by Professor Firmin Swinnen at the organ.

RIALTO—Rex Beach's "The Brand," a Goldwyn picture directed by Reginald Barker, with Kay Laurell, Russell Simpson, Robert McKim, Robert Kunkel, and Mary Jane Irving; "The Bank," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival;) the Rialto Magazine; Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody," by the orchestra, Rudo Reisenfeld and Nat W. Finston conducting; the Toreador song from "Carmen," by Edoardo Albano; Berger's "Amoureuse," by Arthur Depew at the organ.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "The Lamb and the Lion," with Billie Rhodes; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, "Hard Boiled," with Dorothy Dalton.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "Sis Hopkins," with Mabel Normand; Wednesday and Thursday, "A Man in the Open," with Dustin Farnum; Friday and Saturday, "The Argyle Case," with Captain Robert Warwick, and a Chaplin comedy.

STRAND—"Johnny Get Your Gun," with Fred Stone, an Artcraft film version of the "stage play by Gardner Hunting, adapted by Edmund Lawrence, directed by Donald Crisp, with a cast including Mary Anderson, Casson Ferguson, Dan Crimmins, James Crane, Sylvia Ashton, Nina Byron, Mayn Kelso, Fred Huntley, Raymond Hatton, Ernest Joy, Hart Hoxie, Noah Beery, and Clarence Geldert; James Montgomery Flagg's "The Last Bottle"; "Beauty Spots in France," a Pathe scenic in colors; "Daughters of Neptune," an "analysis of motion" picture; Strand Topical Review; "Topics of the Day"; excerpts from "I Pagliacci," by the orchestra, Carl Edouarde conducting; selections by Anne Rutledge, soprano, and the Strand Quartet; organ solos by Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson.

BROADWAY—Last week's program repeated: "When a Girl Loves," with Mildred Harris, (Mrs. Charlie Chaplin;) "A Dog's Life," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival;) Goldmark's "Sakuntala," by the orchestra, James C. Bradford conducting; selections by Master Walter Edelstein, violinist.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, "Who Cares?" with Constance Talmadge, and "The Bank," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival;) Tuesday, "Calibre 38," with Mitchel Lewis, and "The Bank"; Wednesday, "The Fight for Love," with Harry Carey, and "Once a Mason," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew; Thursday, "Gambling in Souls," with Madelaine Traverse; Friday, "It's a Bear," with Taylor Holmes, and "Puppy Love," with Lila Lee; Saturday, "Hit or Miss," with Carlyle Blackwell; Sunday, "That's Good," with Hale Hamilton.

Various Music Events.

Sascha Jacobsen, violin, and Marion Cuthell, piano, will give a recital this evening in the East Third Street hall of the Music School Settlement.

Samuel Baldwin's free organ programs at the City College today ranges from Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata to Wagner's prelude to "Parsifal."

Josh Beaumont, a famous entertainer of Louisville, and George Hines, trap drummer, will assist in tonight's concert of the Clef Club, led by Gilbert Anderson, at the Selwyn Theatre.

David Bispham, at the Brooklyn Academy this afternoon, will sing Harvey Loomis's "Sandalphon," Arthur Bergh's "Congo" studies, Hadley's prologue to "The Atonement of Pan," Oley Speaks's "When the Boys Come Home," and C. G. Spross's "In Flanders' Fields."

The 369th Infantry Band, which won fame under Lieutenant J. L. Europe overseas, will give its first concert of "super-jazz" tonight at the Manhattan.

The Letz Quartet, with Louis Svecenski, will give the fifth of the chamber music recitals this evening at the Educational Alliance.

Michio Itow, Tulle Lindahl, Jessmin Howarth, and Paul Thevenaz will give a program of new dances tonight at the Greenwich Village Theatre.

Frank L. Sealy tomorrow will give the second of four Monday afternoon organ recitals at the Church of the Holy Communion.

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IN THE NEWS NET.

"AS A MAN THINKS" will be the first of a series of photoplays announced as the "Four Star" productions because the names of the author, director, producer and leading player of each will be featured jointly. These principals are: Augustus Thomas, author; George Irving, director; Harry Raver, producer; Leah Baird, leading player. Mr. Irving directed "To Hell With the Kaiser," "The Silver King," and Mr. Thomas's "The Witching Hour." Mr. Raver was the producer of "Cabiria," and is credited with bringing Ethel Barrymore, Dustin Farnum, and Digby Bell to the screen.

Supporting Miss Baird in "As a Man Thinks" will be Henry Clive, Warburton Gamble, Betty Howe, Charles C. Brandt, Alexander Herbert, Joseph Smiley, Mrs. Brundage, and Mlle. Amazar.

The W. W. Hodkinson Corporation will distribute the "Four Star" pictures.

Work on the first Rothapfel Unit program is going on at the Bacon-Backer Studios in Thirty-eighth Street, it is announced.

Harry P. Diggs, formerly director of publicity for the Independent Sales Corporation, has been appointed business manager of the Rothapfel Pictures Corporation, and Joseph L. Kelley, formerly on the editorial staff of the Motion Picture News, has taken charge of the company's publicity.

W. R. Hearst's International Film Service Company and the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation have entered into an arrangement by which the former will produce pictures to be distributed by the latter, it was announced last week. C. F. Zittel, Vice President and General Manager of the International, said that approximately $5,000,000 was involved in the contract.

The pictures will be known as "The Cosmopolitan productions." This year's schedule calls for nine photoplays of usual length and two "spectacles" or especially ambitious pictures of from eight to twelve reels in length. Next year and thereafter the annual output will be twelve photoplays and three "spectacles."

The first production will be "The Dark Star," by Robert W. Chambers, for which the Paragon studios in New Jersey have been leased. Alan Dwan will be the director. A floor of the Biograph studio has been leased for another production on which Robert Leonard will begin work the first of next month.

The Aeolian Company Announces
TWO LENTEN RECITALS
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The Duo-Art Piano

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EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

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THE COMMODORE
Grand Ballroom, Wed. Eve., April 2, at 8:30. The artists appearing on this occasion are:
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Wolfsohn Musical Bureau announces Carnegie Hall Sun. Aft., Mar. 23, at 3. PIANO RECITAL JOSEF HOFMANN
Seats Now at Carnegie Hall

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Ev., Mar. 25, at 8:15. Berkshire STRING QUARTET

Aeolian Hall, TO-MOR'W Eve., at 8:15. BELLA HECHT. Piano Recital. Seats Now at Box Office

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Mar. 18, at 3. ELIZABETH JONES. Song Recital. Seats Now at Box Office

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Mar. 21, at 3. MARY KENT. Song Recital. Seats Now at Box Office

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Mar. 24, at 3. AND Torpadie Lifschey. JOINT RECITAL. Seats at Box Office.

NORA BAYES THEATRE, 44th Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
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23d St. Near 6th Av. — Kingsley & Benedict Co., Burns & Kissen, Geo. Rolland & Co., Tony Lowry & Prince, Watkins & Williams, others. Continuous 1 to 11.
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By Harry L. Cort & George B. Stoddard
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"A Prince There Was"
Mr. Cohan (Himself) as the New Yorker
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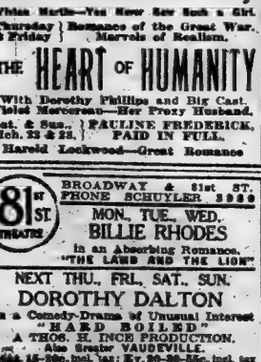
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Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
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"The Marquis de Priola"
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AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 22, at 3:15. PIANO RECITAL MANFRED MALKIN
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 20, at 3. PIANO RECITAL REUBEN DAVIES
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 18, at 8:15. First N. Y. appearance of the Dutch Virtuoso
CHIAPUSSO PIANIST
Management of Loudon Charlton

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MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor
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Vocal Music of XV. and XVI. Centuries. Selected Chorus from Met. Opera Co.
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Rose Melville's helter-skelter, harum-scarum, country tomboy, who has made two generations laugh. Played by MABEL NORMAND
Do you remember Mabel as "Mickey"?

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B'WAY AT 42nd St. Direction of HUGO RIESENFELD. B'WAY AT 49th St.
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B'WAY at 47th ST. DIRECTION JOS. L. PLUNKETT. COMMENCING TODAY.
FRED STONE
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STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CARL EDOUARDE Conductor

BALZAC THE MUSICIAN

By James Gibbons Huneker

WHILE we believe that George Moore's comparison of Balzac with Shakespeare is more Celtic than critical, nevertheless it cannot be denied that in the hierarchy of creative artists Balzac stands next to Shakespeare in the fecundity of his imagination. Henley described The Human Comedy as "a monstrous debauch of the imagination"; but surely no more of a "debauch" than the Plays. All abnormal productivity of the intellect so impresses us—Rabelais, Goethe, Lope de Vega, Robert Browning, Richard Wagner. There are more than two thousand figures in The Human Comedy, clearly characterized, no two alike; and each man and woman you might meet during a day's stroll about Paris. Balzac and music. Balzac and women. Balzac and money. Balzac and politics. Or, Balzac and a thousand themes. His encyclopedic knowledge, extraordinary sympathies and powers of expression, do they not fairly drench every line the man penned? He could analyze the art of painting and foresee its future affinities with impressionism (read "The Unknown Masterpiece") as in "Gambara" he divined Berlioz, Wagner, and Richard Strauss.

Balzac's "Gambara," and "Massimila Doni"—what genius he had in selecting names that inwardly and outwardly suited his characters. Think of "Z. Marcus," think of his feeling for the mystic quantity inclosed in the zigzag of the last letter of the alphabet. After rereading "Gambara" we feel tempted into echoing Mr. Moore's extravagant assertion. Balzac is not a novelist but a magician. What sets him apart from other novelists, even from his technical superior, Gustave Flaubert, is his faculty of vision. He is a seer. His prediction for Emanual Swedenborg was deep calling unto deep. Any motive the Frenchman touched, whether music, usury or erotics, he vivified with his prophetic imagination. He saw his theme concretely, he saw its roots in the dead past, and, plunging his eyes into the future, he foresaw its spiritual aura, its ultimate evolution and incarnations. Such a man as Honoré de Balzac might have been a second Bonaparte, a second Beethoven, so magnificent were his physical and spiritual energies. He had science, he had magnetism, and he elected to become the social historian of the nineteenth century France and after, the greatest romancer that ever lived and the profoundest psychologist since Dante. His Human Comedy is unconsciously modeled upon The Divine Comedy, and contains its Inferno, Purgatory, though not its Paradise, unless the dazzling Seventh Heaven of "Seraphita" be considered an equivalent for Dante's supremely ecstatic vision. But the various circles of the Inferno transposed to Paris, with their damned and tortured souls, are in The Human Comedy. Rodin alone has interpreted Balzac. As for novalists who followed him, they fairly nest in his books, draw their nourishment from them, and build their souls in his vast reservoir of spiritual certitudes. The swiftest way to describe Balzac is to enumerate the negations of his contemporaries and successors. All they lacked and lack he had in such amazing abundance that comparison is not only absurd, it is cruel and brutal.

Surely Wagner must have read Balzac, whose musical romance "Gambara" was finished in June, 1837, and there are things in it that may have anticipated Hector Berlioz. However, the key to the book is not any particular personality, but its prevailing passion; Balzac always searched for the master-passion in the lives of humans. Given the clue-note he developed his theme into symphonic proportions. His characters are charged with the electric vitality of their creator. It is Andrea's love of intrigue that leads him to follow the beautiful Marianna, wife of the composer, Gambara—a fantastic being worthy of Hoffmann. He is an Italian in Paris who wrote a mass for the anniversary of Beethoven's death, also an opera, "Mahomet." And what an opera! Has such a score ever been dreamed of by any composer? Gambara is a poor man, looked upon as a lunatic, living in an Italian cookshop kept by Giardini—one of Balzac's delightful discoveries. All Balzac pulsates with discovery. Born at Cremona, Gambara studied music, especially the art of orchestration. For him music was a science and an art, for him a group of tones were definite ideas, not merely vibrations that agitate our nervous centres. Music has the power of restoring us to ourselves, of telling secrets of sex long buried in our subconsciousness.

By comparison the other arts are too obvious, too explicit. Fancy a writer of fiction delving into the philosophy of music more than eighty years ago! But like all great mystics Balzac saw the edges of reality in sharper relief than any realist.

"Mahomet" is a trilogy, the poem by Gambara himself. Mark this modern detail. It contained "The Martyrs," "Mahomet," and "Jerusalem Delivered"—the God of the West, the God of the East, and the struggles of religious sects about the sacred tomb. In this gigantic frame are inclosed philosophy, patriotism, racial antagonisms, love, the magic of ancient Sabianism, the Oriental poetry of the Jews, culminating in the culture of the Arabians. Gambara explains: "Ah! to be a great musician it is also necessary to be very learned. Without knowledge no local color, no ideas in the music." This irresistibly recalls a phrase from one of Wagner's notebooks. The story of the music-drama is too long to be set down here, it is a wonderful olla podrida. It has the ring of an analytical program written to explain the dark sayings of some new-fangled heretical symphonic poem. In it there is a curious and not unfamiliar medley of psychology, musical lore, history, stage directions, cries of hysteria, and much clotted nonsense. There are the clash of character and the shock of events. Note this phrase:

"The gloomy color of this finale (Act I.) is varied by the motives of the Three Women who predict to Mahomet his ultimate triumph, and whose phrases will be found fully developed in the third act, in that scene where Mahomet tastes the delights of his grandeur." Does this not foretell Wagner, or did Balzac find a hint in Hoffmann's "Kater Murr"? Is not Kapellmeister Kreisler the first of his line? Now, while there is far too much praying in this drama of the soul and senses, it is not such a farrago as it appears at first reading. Balzac evidently knew little of the technics of music, yet he surmised things with astonishing perspicacity. His characterization of the megalomaniacal Mahomet and his epileptic frenzies would serve as a portrait of almost any founder of religion. Balzac had Voltaire's play to draw upon, but he makes epilepsy a commanding motive in Mahomet's life—as it is, if we but knew it, in the lives of the majority of religious genius, from Buddha to the latest fanatical "healer."

And how was this extraordinary music and libretto received by Gambara's wife, her admirer, Andrea, and the Italian cook, Giardini? "There was not a suggestion of a poetic or musical idea in the stunning cacophony which smote the ears; the principles of harmony, the elementary rules of composition, were absent in this shapeless composition. Instead of music learnedly connected, Gambara's fingers produced a succession of fifths, sevenths, octaves, major thirds, and steps from a fourth without a sixth in the bass, a combination of discordant sounds thrown at haphazard, which were designed to torture the least sensitive ear." Include the whole-tone scale, emphasize the chord of the ninth, and you have your Mousorgsky and Debussy. But we feel assured that all this must have been strangely novel music, even though Balzac does flounder in deep water when he attempts technical description. We are told that "as the discords howled beneath his fingers" Gambara nearly fainted from joy. Furthermore, he had a raucous voice—the true voice of the composer. "He stamped, panted, yelled; his fingers equaled in rapidity the forked head of an angry serpent. Finally, at the last howl of the piano, he threw himself backward, and let his head fall upon his armchair." Poor Gambara! Unhappy Kapellmeister Kreisler! How much this sounds like the stories about Wagner and Berlioz, neither one a pianist, and both endeavoring to express upon the colorless keyboard their multicolored and epical dreams.

Gambara shows Andrea, the faithful lover of his wife, (O Balzac, thou hast divined every mathematical combination of the domestic triangle, even the friendship of deceived and deceiver!), his Panharmonicon, which is to replace an entire orchestra, now realized in the Aeolian inventions. Gambara plays upon it. Every instrument is represented. The total impression is overwhelming. His audience is enchanted. The composer sang to his accompaniment (in which the transcendental technique of Paganini and Liszt is revealed) the farewell of Khadilah, the first wife of Mahomet. "Who could have dictated to you such chants?" demands a listener. "The spirit," replies Gambara. "When he appears, everything seems to be on fire. I see melodies face to face, beautiful and fresh, colored like flowers; they radiate; they resound, and I listen, but infinite time is required to reproduce them."

It is a pity this man drank too much, (if such a thing is possible.) In the end comes ruin. Gambara's wife tiring of his too slow progress toward fame, disgusted with his habits, leaves him for Andrea. They go away, after the manner of lovers in a hurry to destroy their happiness. Abandoned, Gambara falls into poverty, into disgrace. The Sheriff seizes the Panharmonicon, and the manuscript musical scores are sold as waste paper. "On the day following the sale the scores had enveloped at the Halles, the central markets, butter, fish, and fruits. Thus three great operas were swallowed by the baskets of retailers." Worse remained. Years passed and one day the runaway wife, Marianna, returned. She was become old, ugly, withered. With the truly sublime unconsciousness of genius Gambara opens weary, welcoming arms. All is forgotten because he was too great to forgive. Who shall judge, himself must be above judgment. Wretched as he was Gambara did not dare interrogate her woman's soul. They sang duos with guitar accompaniment on dusty, deserted boulevards after dark. Marianna gives Gambara cheap, fiery cognac so that he may play better. He encounters a musical Duchess. He plays fragments from his old compositions. "Where do you get this music?" she asks. "From the opera of 'Mahomet.'" answers Marianna. "Rossini has composed a 'Mahomet II.,'" she adds. This too musical lady of title interrupts: "What a pity they will not give at the 'Italiens' the operas of Rossini with which we are unacquainted, for this is certainly beautiful music." Gambara smiles. Thus finishes the career of a great composer. He knew his failings. He mused, "We are victims of our own superiority. My music is of the finest, but when music passes from sensation to thought, it can have for auditors only people of genius, for they alone have power to develop it." Huysmans would have said: "the twelve superior persons scattered throughout the universe." But are there so many? Balzac described posthumous glory as the sun of the dead; he might have more truthfully written that the world dearly loves a dead composer.

"O mighty poet! Thy works are not as other men's, simply and merely great works of art; but they are also like the phenomena of nature, like the sun, the sea, the stars, and the flowers; like frost and snow, rain and dew, hailstorm and thunder, which are to be studied with entire submission of our own faculties, and in the perfect faith that in them there can be no too much or too little, nothing useless or inert; that the further we press in our discoveries the more we shall see proofs of design and self-supporting arrangement where the careless eye had seen nothing but accident!" Thomas De Quincey, master of the sonorous phrase, wrote this of Shakespeare. There is no other name but Balzac's that we dare bracket with Shakespeare.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

CLOSING today a season that has run since October in Aeolian Hall, the Symphony Society will have Hulda Lashanska as guest in a program including Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, Walter Damrosch's music from "Iphigenia" and "Medea," airs from Mozart's "Figaro" and "Magic Flute," Wagner's prelude and finale from "Tristan," Tschaikovsky's letter air from "Eugene Onegin," and Liszt's "Les Preludes."

The Philharmonic Society, with a fortnight yet to go, and the final week to be devoted to "request" programs, will have Mischa Elman as its star at Carnegie Hall this afternoon, the order of music comprising Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture, Tschaikovsky's violin concerto, Debussy's "Clouds" and "Festivals," and Goldmark's symphony, "A Rustic Wedding."

Ernest Bloch will conduct Mr. Setti's chorus from the Metropolitan at the last concert of the Friends of Music in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton today, presenting Latin motets of Palestrina, Joaquin de Pres, Vittoria, di Lasso, and Aichinger, and old French madrigals by Janequin and Le Jeune.

John McCormack is again selling out the great Hippodrome tonight for a gala concert on the eve of St. Patrick's day. The Irish tenor will sing many favorite melodies, requested by his admirers here. In view of the fact that he is to start on a tour to the Pacific Coast early in April.

Beryl Rubinstein, who shares a famous surname with another pianist this season, will play in Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon Mendelssohn's prelude and fugue in E minor, Schumann's sonata in F sharp minor, and pieces by Chopin, Liapounov, Balakirev, and Debussy.

Bella Hecht, pianist, will be heard at Aeolian Hall tomorrow night in Schumann's "Symphonic Studies" and G minor sonata, Chopin's B flat minor sonata, Liszt's "Studies in Transcendent Execution," and works of Gabrilowitsch and Mana Zucca.

Elizabeth Jones, contralto, who made a local debut last Spring, will sing on Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall five songs of Stojowski, two by Rabaud, and others of Handel, Tschaikovsky, Brockway, Horsman, and Gladys Greene.

Ian Chiapusso, a Javan, who won a Paris piano competition with Pugno and Bauer as judges, will play in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening the Bach-Busoni fugue in C, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 101, and works of Debussy and Strauss-Tausig.

Reuben Davies, a pianist from Kansas, acknowledging indebtedness to Rudolph Ganz, will play on Thursday in Aeolian Hall the Beethoven sonata, Op. 2, No. 3, and novelties by Blanchet, Ganz, and Cyril Scott.

Henri Rabaud has a gala program for the Boston Symphony's final Thursday evening concert in Carnegie Hall. Besides Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherezade," he will conduct Lalo's overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," Debussy's "Clouds" and "Festivals," Rameau's ballet from "Hippolyte et Aricie," and Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus."

Rose and Ottilie Sutro on Thursday evening in Aeolian Hall will play Brahms's rare sonata, Op. 34, and other works for two pianos by Weber-Rihm, Templeton Strong, Algernon Ashton, Arensky, and Chaminade.

Mary Kent of Detroit, at a Friday matinée in Aeolian Hall, will sing Gluck's contralto air from "Orpheus," others by Wolf-Ferrari, Fourdrain, Carpenter, Hageman, Homer, Treharne, and a final group of folksongs.

Aurelio Giori will produce his sonata, Op. 23, for piano and 'cello, with Hans Kronold, at an Aeolian concert on Friday evening for the benefit of the Constantinople College for Women. He has solos by Franck, Rachmaninoff, and Paderewski.

For the Boston Symphony's matinée in Carnegie Hall on Saturday, and his own farewell, Mr. Rabaud has chosen Saint-Saëns's "Organ Symphony" in C minor, with Albert Snow; Bach's concerto in F, with C. W. Adams, harpsichord; Weber's overture to "Freischütz," and Franck's symphonic piece from "The Redemption."

Vera Janacopulos, a Greek-Brazilian soprano, will return to Aeolian Hall next Saturday afternoon in new songs by Prokofieff, Griffes, and Dambois, assisted by the composers.

Manfred Malkin, among eight pianists in one week, will appear Saturday evening at Aeolian Hall in the Bach-Liszt A minor fugue, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 57, five pieces by Chopin, and three by Debussy.

Marcella Craft, soprano, and Sascha Jacobsen, violin, will assist at the Beethoven Musical Society's tenth anniversary concert on Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall, conducted by Henry Lefkowitch.

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CARUSO'S SILVER JUBILEE

SIGNOR CARUSO, singing fifteen years in New York alone, and twenty-five since his Italian opera début, has sold out the Metropolitan at $10 a chair for a performance planned by General Manager Gatti-Casazza to surpass any the famous tenor ever gave here before. At six-and-forty, the star of Metropolitan destinies during two administrations is without a successor, let alone a rival. He has borne his honors and emoluments with the boyish "bonhomie"—a good fellow among companions great and small. His record in years, no less than his voice, is probably unique in the history of the lyric stage.

The Metropolitan capacity is $23,000 at the prices charged for Saturday's benefit, $150 for a parterre box, $10 for an orchestra chair, or $11, including war tax. This is higher than the first "Parsifal," highest since the Prince Henry night of Conried. Before the box office sale on Thursday last, the regular opera subscribers had received $19,000 worth of seats. Speaking of war tax, Mr. Caruso within the last week paid a first quarter instalment of his total income tax of $155,925.70.

The tenor gave his services and time during the Liberty Loan and other "drives," it is said, to an extent that would have earned him personally $1,000,000 if devoted to his usual opera engagements. He sang at war benefits of which the box office returns were: Metropolitan Opera House, for the Italian Reservists, $30,000; for Italian Red Cross, $40,000; for American Red Cross, $100,000; for Navy Relief Fund, $25,000, and for Italian Blind Soldiers' Fund, $50,000.

Caruso's gala performance, characteristically announced, "for the benefit of the Opera Emergency Fund," and incidentally in celebration of his silver jubilee, will take place on Saturday evening next. He will sing in the third act of "L'Elisir d'Amore," with Barrientos, Sparkes, Scotti, and Didur; Papi conducting; the first act of "Pagliacci," with Muzio, De Luca, Werrenrath, and Bada, and Mezanzoni conducting, and the second scene, third act, of "Le Prophète," with Matzenauer, Mardones, Diaz, and Schlegel, and Bodanzky at the baton.

Montemezzi's "L'Amore del Tre Re" will be a late-season revival at next Saturday's matinée. This year's cast will include Muzio, Martinelli, Chalmers, Didur, and others, and Moranzoni will conduct. The composer has produced a new patriotic work "La Nave," with text by d'Annunzio, promised here by the Chicago Opera Company next year.

Last of "Le Coq d'Or."

"Le Coq d'Or" will have its final performance for this season tomorrow at a special popular-price matinée, with Mabel Garrison and the double cast of singers and dancers. Among the operas of the nineteenth week are "Mirsille" tomorrow evening, with Barrientos, Hackett, and Whitehill, and "Samson et Dalila" on Wednesday, with Matzenauer and Caruso.

The American "Legend," "Temple Dancer" and "Shanewis" will be repeated on Thursday, with Fossella, Easton, and Braslau, and "Thais" on Friday evening, with Farrar, Diaz, and Whitehill, three American stars.

Next Saturday's special events are already told. A month from that day ends the Metropolitan season.

Matzenauer, Muzio, Sundelius, Rappold, Kitty Beale, Diaz, Kingston, Althouse, Montesanto, and Mardones will appear in Mr. Gatti's "Verdi-Puccini" program at the Metropolitan this evening, with the orchestra under the direction of Gennaro Papi.

WITH THE ORCHESTRAS

FORTY-FOUR concerts comprise the record of the Symphony Society's season ending today at Aeolian Hall, as it has already at Carnegie Hall and the Brooklyn Academy, a season that has also marked Walter Damrosch's thirty-fourth year as a conductor in New York. The productions of the past year included works of forty-eight composers.

Beethoven heads the list with seven works, among them the Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Symphonies. Next in frequency was Mozart, with 6; Brahms, Saint-Saëns, Tschaikovsky, and Wagner, 5 each; Handel, 4; Berlioz, Franck, Liszt, and Mendelssohn, 3 each; d'Indy, Lalo, Massenet, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Schubert, and Johann Strauss, 2 each, and single works of Bach, Boredin, Bruch, Chopin, Debussy, Dvorak, Faure, Raff, Ravel, Schumann, and Weber.

Of new or unfamiliar compositions there were four by Mr. Damrosch himself, and others by Felix Borowski, Lili Boulanger, R. C. Bourk, Alfred Casella, G. W. Chadwick, Cutler, Geral, Arthur De Greef, E. B. Kelley, Guillaume Lekeu, C. M. Loeffler, Lorenzitti, Alfred Messager, J. Mouquet, Rachmaninoff, Roger-Ducasse, Victor Sabata, and Paul Vidal. In the season's prospectus, though omitted in recapitulation, was also the "Procession Nocturne," performed as a courtesy to a visiting composer and allied conductor, Henri Rabaud.

Boston Symphony Soloist.

Reinald Werrenrath is engaged to substitute for Mme. Melba with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on its final tour this week to Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore. The Australian soprano had word of the serious illness of her nephew, Gordon Patterson, who served in the war, and she notified Manager Brennan that she must sail for England last Wednesday. For his last New York concerts Conductor Rabaud will present Frederick Fradkin and others of the new Boston personnel in music calling for solo performers, as announced in another column today.

Philharmonic patrons have sent "requests" for so many works to be played at the last concerts of America's oldest band that Josef Stransky will, for the first time give two distinct bills on Thursday and Friday, March 27 and 28, in Carnegie Hall, and on Sunday, March 30, a third request program, with Eddy Brown.

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SUPER-BATTLE CRUISER IDEA FOR NEW NAVY

F. D. Roosevelt Talks of 30-Knot Heavy Armored $40,000,000 First-Line Ship With Twelve 16-Inch Guns

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Acting Secretary of the Navy, was asked in Washington the other day if he would make a statement in language that every one could understand about the controversy now raging (with no ill-feeling, however, among our chief naval officers) as to what should be the dominant type of ship in our new program for a navy equal to any in the world.

What he said showed that the issue had been gathering for a year, though it did not culminate in any step known to the public until Secretary Daniels recently announced that, pending a decision as to the future type, work on the six new battle cruisers would be discontinued, and that he, accompanied by his three chief technical advisers, would visit the Navy Departments of England, France, and Italy and study at first hand the naval lessons of the war.

From reports sent out of Washington the inference would be that the main purpose of the visit to Europe was to adapt or be guided by the latest naval activities over there. The case appears somewhat different. If the idea on which the division now exists is adopted by our navy, we would lead the way for the world in a type of ship as destructive in its character as the first dreadnought. In the words of Secretary Roosevelt, who weighs the pros and cons in the light of naval experience in the war, it would be "a tremendous departure."

Up to this time the line of development in our navy, and in all navies, more or less, has been to push forward two distinct types of heavy ships, the cruiser and the battleship. Each has been made more and more formidable in its special characteristics. Here, on the next step, is where the division of opinion takes place in our navy. This is the contention of one body of the experts:

Fuse the two types into a ship as nearly as possible to the power of the dreadnought and to the speed of the battle cruiser—itself, to be sure, as its name implies, a British experiment in the same direction. Vice Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded our naval forces in Europe during the war; Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, and Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations, are reported to be advocates of this type.

The contention of the other body of naval experts is:

Continue to develop the cruiser and the battleship types separately. Increase the speed and effectiveness of the battle cruiser in its special lines and push the weight of armor and the gun power of the dreadnought to the furthest practical point. Among the officers who take this position are several Admirals of the department and of the General Board.

"The first thing to consider," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is types of ships. It is a physical impossibility to concentrate in one ship the three principal objects aimed at by naval designers. These are speed, protection, and offensive power, in other words, guns. If the design of the ship is to attain extraordinarily high speed, then it is necessary to sacrifice either protection or guns or both. If, on the other hand, the aim is for a ship with the heaviest possible armor and armament, then speed must be sacrificed.

"A great many people have the idea that all that is necessary is an order from Congress that the ship to be built must carry the heaviest guns and the heaviest armor and have the highest possible speed, say 35 knots an hour. But with the present development of hulls and engines, it is absolutely impossible to build a 35-knot ship without reducing weight of guns and armor in some way. On the other side of the problem, the heavier the guns and the armor the more the boiler and machinery space have to be cut down, and thereby one of the three chief objects in naval construction, as I indicated—speed—is lost.

"The question therefore resolves itself into one of naval opinion as to the most desirable of the several types of ships, and the decision depends on which side, in the final summing up, the weight of that opinion takes, as to the strategic and tactical uses for heavy ships. It may be said that three schools of thought on this subject exist at this time, and these are built around three types of large ships, as follows:

"First, the almost impregnable battle ship which at the same time carries the heaviest known armament, a development, it might be said, of the latest dreadnought in our navy. Such a ship would carry twelve sixteen-inch guns in the main battery and thoroughly distributed armor of from twelve to fourteen inches in thickness, but the best speed that could be obtained for a vessel of this type would probably be not more than twenty-three knots on a displacement of 35,000 tons.

"Second, the so-called fast battleship, a development of the British H. M. S. Hood. A vessel of this type could have a speed of from 29 to 30 knots, but could probably mount only eight 16-inch guns in her battery, and thickness and distribution of armor would necessarily be materially weakened.

"Third, the battle cruiser type, a vessel similar to those already planned by our Navy Department, and on which a small amount of work has been done, though none of the six keels has been laid. These vessels are designed for a speed of 35 knots and an armament of eight 16-inch guns. Their armor belt, should the program be carried out as originally made, would be not more than six inches in thickness. A vessel of this type would serve, of course, a purpose very different from that of the heavy battleship, or even of the fast battleship. The battle cruiser cannot be expected to hold the fighting line against the more powerful ships. The advocates of the type maintain that it has distinct uses. It is true that other powers have battle cruisers in their navies to which the United States has no answer—battle cruisers which, though not so fast and powerful as the ones projected by us, are nevertheless too fast for us to bring to action with our battleships and too powerful for us to overcome with our fastest destroyers. It is asserted that the battle cruiser can better than any other type of ship dominate the merchant vessels of an enemy, and it is pointed out that battle cruisers formed a fast squadron of the British fleet during the war and took a principal part in two of the naval engagements—that of the Falkland Islands and that of the Dogger Bank.

"In both of these actions the battle cruisers were opposed to old armored cruisers, as at Falkland, or to battle cruisers of the German fleet, as at Dogger Bank. In the battle of Jutland, Admiral Beatty's squadron of battle cruisers began the action with the German battleships and maintained it until after the arrival of the British battle fleet. There is no doubt that the battle cruisers are a distinct asset to any battle fleet, but if the question is not whether they shall be built in addition to dreadnoughts, but whether they shall be built instead of dreadnoughts, there is room for argument.

"With regard to the battleship type itself choice must be made between the fast battleship of 29 or 30 knots and the slower vessel of 23 knots. Speed is, of course, so desirable that many officers believe that it is more worth while to have six or seven extra knots; that this speed compensates for certain offensive and defensive characteristics For instance, the fast battleship of present size can have no hull as much subdivided as the slower vessel. She would be more easy to sink if struck by torpedoes; on the other hand, she would be harder to hit with torpedoes Because of her speed. So, too, the armor would give less protection against shellfire, but her speed would give more opportunity to choose her own position against the slower enemy battleships.

"I have tried to illustrate in non-technical language some of the pros and cons of the question which is so prominently before the Navy Department at this particular time. I think it is safe to say that the Navy Departments of England, France, Italy, and Japan, in fact, every Navy Department of any importance, is each faced with the same problem, and that among their officers, as well as ours, differences of opinion exist. The character of the naval side of the war has been such that it has not clearly demonstrated which theory is the correct one.

"Only three actions during the war saw the use of dreadnoughts or battle cruisers. In one of them, the Falkland Islands fight, the battle cruiser was matched against an older and in every way weaker type, the armored cruiser. At the Dogger Bank a decisive result was prevented by the headlong flight of the German battle cruisers into port. At the battle of Jutland Beatty's battle cruisers performed magnificent work against a much heavier force of German battleships, but the later phases of the battle were hampered as to affording any unmistakable lesson by fog and the approach of night. Discussion of the battle of Jutland is going on in all naval circles at the present time, and it may be said that we are just beginning to take stock of the performances of the different types of ships in the war. It is for this reason that the Secretary of the Navy has decided that work on our six authorized battle cruisers shall not be resumed until the situation has been surveyed thoroughly and the three chiefs of the navy technical bureaus, Ordnance, Construction, and Repair and Steam Engineering, will spend some time in Europe to go into the problem fully.

"In common with England and France, the United States ceased practically all work on capital ships during the war, because it was obvious that the existing fleets were entirely able to take care of the German capital ships if they had come out to fight instead of surrendering. Work on the ten dreadnoughts now building for our navy is, of course, going on, and a decision on the battle cruisers will be reached this Spring."

"Have the designs of the officers in the navy who advocate a new fast battleship type advanced far enough to make it clear that this proposition is a feasible one?" was asked.

"I will answer that by saying," answered the Acting Secretary of the Navy, "that it is considered possible to build a 30-knot battleship that would carry as many guns and as heavy armor and other protection as the 23-knot battleship, but such a ship would be in every way a bold experiment. It would have to be nearly twice the tonnage and of much greater horse power—probably 200,000—than the present battleship, length probably above 800 feet, and the main armament twelve 16-inch guns, with an armor from 12 to 14 inches thick. The cost, it is estimated, would go to $40,000,000 instead of $20,000,000. The question then arises whether in our new navy program it is wise to put all our eggs in one basket, for it is obvious that the country would probably not build as many of these ships as of the smaller size costing half as much."

"What effect would the adoption of this new type of ship have on the ships we now have?"

"It would make them obsolete so far as the new ships were concerned, but not as against the existing ships of other navies," was the answer. "So far as I know, at present the British, the French, and the other navies are not developing the intermediate type of high-speed battleship, but are maintaining, and continuing, the construction, of the separate types of the high-speed battle cruiser and the heavy-powered battleship. If the United States develops the new type of fast battleship in any numbers it will be a tremendous departure, and the sole question is whether it would be better policy to try to put all the advantages in a 30-knot boat.

"I hope I have made the questions at issue clear so the public can understand. Personally I believe in absolute publicity on questions of this kind; in other words, that no attempt be made by the Navy Department to hide one of the most interesting problems that has come up for a long time, but I believe the stand of the public and of Congress should be just what my stand is as a civilian—even though I have been in very intimate touch with naval affairs for six years—and that stand is that judgment as expressed by civilians or by Congress should not control, but that the final opinion of the best-qualified naval officers should be accepted by the country. That opinion should, and will, represent the careful study by naval officers who stand the highest in construction, in ordnance, in engineering, in theoretical strategy and tactics and in actual experience under sea-going conditions."

CAROLINE ISLANDS' OLD STONE RUINS

WHATEVER the political future of the Caroline Islands, which Japan [illegible] from Germany, they are bound to be objects of scientific interest for generations to come," according to a bulletin just issued by the National Geographic Society, and continues:

"Who built the massive stone structures which give evidence of a high degree of civilization at some prehistoric time? What was the origin of the stone currency, some 'coins' of which weigh five tons?

"These are but two of the many questions which these Pacific islands of mystery present. The stone ruins extend from Ponape, an island toward the east of the group, to Yap, on the west.

"On Yap are great stone terraces, embankments, and roads composed of neatly laid stone blocks, stone graves, stone platforms, and enormous chambers resembling council lodges with gables and tall pillars frequently carved.

"Ponape discloses the 'Pacific Venice.' There the ruins are partly submerged. Apparently they once stood on an island city, unless their site was connected with other islands before a terrific upheaval inundated them.

"What remains today is more than half a hundred rectangular walled islets projecting above the waters of a lagoon. There is an outer lagoon, separated by a breakwater three miles long. In all this construction huge basalt blocks were used. Apparently they were untouched by iron tools.

"Recent study has confirmed the belief that these mighty megalithic monuments antedate the present native population of the Carolines.

"Origin of the unique stone coinage is not known. Shell money seems to have supplanted the unwieldy stone disks for 'small change' long before the white man arrived. The stone 'money' is made from limestone or calcite. It probably was employed for primitive banking rather than for general circulation. Its security from theft was assured by its weight. Specimens are found piled about the home of native chieftains.

"Including reefs not inhabited, the Caroline Islands number more than 500. Of the total land area of 890 square miles, 307 square miles are comprised in Ponape, Yap, Kusaie, and Hogolu, or Truk. In 1911 the total population was about 55,000, and of these fewer than 400 were Europeans.

"The Islands extend for about 1,000 miles, east and west. They lie more than 1,500 miles to the east of the Philippines and about 1,000 miles north of New Guinea."

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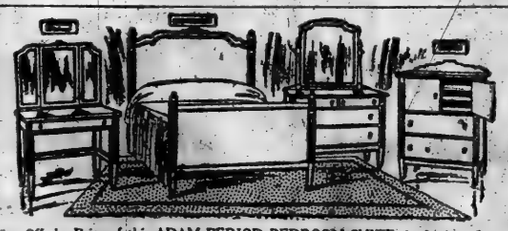

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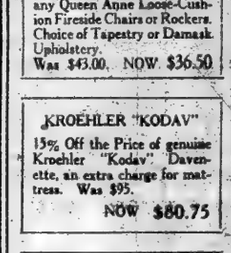

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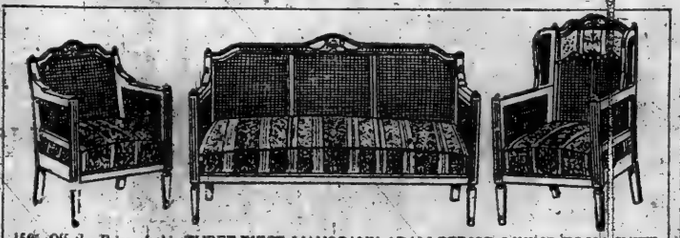

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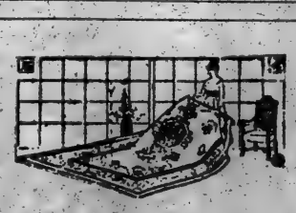
15% Off the Price of SPEAR'S ALL-METAL SANITARY BED SPRING. Because of the enormous quantities in which we have these made, it is possible to offer them. Was $7.00. NOW $5.95

15% Off the Price of SPEAR'S LAYER FELT MATTRESS. See this pure Layer Felt Mattress with Imperial Roll Edge at this special price. Was $31.50. NOW $26.75

GENUINE "COLD STORAGE" REFRIGERATORS 1919 models now on display. Used and endorsed by the United States Government. Exclusive features. Obtainable in New York only at Spear's, as low as $9.75.



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SEWING TABLES 15% Off the Price of Martha Washington Sewing Tables in Mahogany and American Walnut. Was $15.50. NOW $13.25

SPECIAL NOTICE The 15% Off does not apply on Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets, Englander Couch Beds, Cold Storage Refrigerators or Greenpoint Cribs, because we have no authority to cut the price on these articles.

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For more than 30 years we have been building refrigerators. During those years our constant aim has been to make refrigerators that satisfy; from the standpoint of *health—convenience—durability—economy.*

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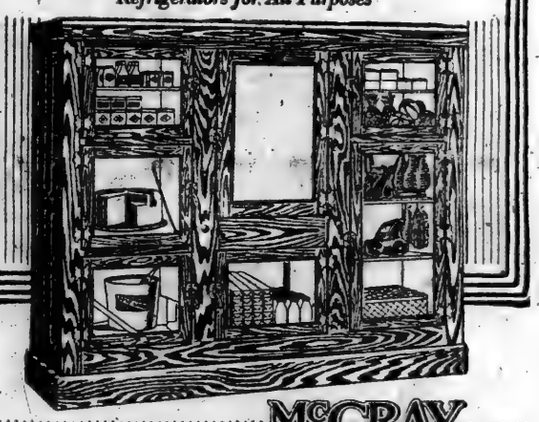

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DeLue's Golden Giant Sweet Corn

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Have You a Victory Garden At Your Home?

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, one of the most important and conservative organizations of its kind extant, has after an elaborate scheme of more than 67 years finally made a corn award. Dr. Frederick S. DeLue, the noted American scientist, is the happy recipient of a magnificent medal and that high honor. Dr. DeLue's studies in plant life are known to many prominent members of the medical profession, but such signal distinction comes in the nature of a surprise. "The Golden Giant" is the title of nature's new master of the fields. According to the advice and judgment of the famous society and all who have tried it, the product is a marvel of nature. It is a luscious sweet corn, maturing much earlier than any other known variety, richer by far in proteins, sugar and starches and other nourishing qualities, with record golden ears nearly double the size of the average standard grade. More than Fifteen Years of Analytical study, research and experiments were required to produce this wonderful corn. It has won the world's acclaim.

Motor roads the broom and straw of the Indian question. Corn bread is the mainstay of the Southern negro, the healthiest human being in the world. Homes of culture and refinement the world over are learning the value of corn and its derivatives as a strength and health giving food. Grow enough Golden Giant so that you may have your own meal ground at the mill, and then the better bread and better cakes that Lucullus himself might envy! You will never know the full pleasure of the table until you have tested the succulent ear of the Golden Giant and the foods therefrom.

All seeds hand selected. Illustrated circular of instructions. Prices, ½ oz., 35 cts.; 1 oz., 50 cts.; 1 pint (12 oz.), $5.00; 1 quart, $10.00. Send check or money order. No stamps. As there are already several imitations on the market, it is suggested that you order direct from Dr. Frederick S. DeLue's Experimental Farm. "Dept. P."

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Sloan's Liniment is a counter-irritant widely used to overcome painful inflammation in cases of neuralgia, sore muscles, wrenched joints, strains, bruises, gout. Rubbing is not required. This clear, clean liquid is easily applied as it does not stain the skin.

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The New York Times led all other New York newspapers in volume of advertisements in February, carrying 1,202,332 lines, 848,083 lines more than in February, 1918, and 67,838 lines more than any other New York newspaper.

WHEN IS COMFORT TAXABLE LUXURY?

New Revenue Bill, Which Attempts to Draw the Line, Caused Many Protests and Attempt at Repeal

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

WHAT is a luxury? Claude Kitchin's recent proposal as member of the House of Representatives to repeal that section of the Revenue bill which levies "semi-luxury" taxes upon carpets, fans, house jackets, and such, though it failed in the last rush, brings to the fore a question which never has been answered adequately. Just as in old Rome the censors of public morals went about taxing certain dishes from the tables of the wealthy and reproving Dives for his dining de luxe, so now there are legislators who are struggling with the same unresolved enigma.

Abroad three nations (France, Great Britain, and Germany) have with little satisfaction been trying to work out the same old equation, "When does a luxury equal a necessity?" The French have been imposing with but little success an impost of 20 centimes to the 100 francs on articles which, in the opinion of the legislators, exceeded the bounds of actual human wants; and have been insisting that taxes should be paid for food and drink and lodgings amid surroundings of luxury. Great Britain collects taxes on liquor and games.

In France, England, and Germany jewelry, motor cars, motor boats, and antiques are rated as taxable luxuries, except that in England a wedding ring is not called jewelry and that taxis and motor buses are separated from motor cars, because in them the common people may ride. Billiard tables are like exotics in France and England, and furs are scheduled as luxuries both in Great Britain and in Germany.

Overseas a grand piano is a luxury and an upright a necessity. All this is a grand, upright puzzle, and the more one plays with it the more evident it becomes that what is luxury to one man is a commonplace to another. That luxurious toy, the telephone, has become the ordinary furnishing of the apartment houses and may be used by the workman of the smallest means, if indeed there be such, by dropping a nickel in a slot.

Luxury being a matter of habit and environment, it is not hard to understand why the Scotchman, sleeping on a moor of a Winter's night, violently rebuked his companion for making a snow pillow, regarding him as a disgraceful effeminate. Fine ladies in the days of Good Queen Bess walked over rush-strewn and bone-littered floors, and would have rejoiced at such knives and forks and furnishings as any humble artisan may have these days from an installment dealer. All pins were made then by hand, and cost so much that they constituted a large part of the expense of the toilet. To give a woman pin money, in its original sense, was to minister to a feminine longing for the luxuries.

Luxury in its last analysis is something which one class considers rare and another class, which happens to be able to afford it, regards as part of the everyday life. A wealthy woman buys a coat of sables reputed to have cost $75,000 because the fur is hard to get, is carefully selected, is brought from a cold climate to a warm one and is dressed in expensive fashion by skilled artisans. There is no protest in the halls of Congress, however, over the Eskimo who wears sealskins because she cannot afford a sweater.

Luxury is habitual indulgence in what is costly, according to some wiseacres. It is the tendency to take unto one's self that which is highly desirable but dispensable. If a primative made a knife and put on it a bone handle he had a necessity, according to this view; but the moment he carved on that handle the image of a hairy mammoth he became a prehistoric wastrel.

Some one has drawn the fine distinction that food is a necessity; tables and crockery, conveniences; table linen a comfort; Limoges china and cut glass, luxuries. In Fifth Avenue windows may be seen delicately iridescent vessels dug from the kitchen middens of Babylon and offered at large prices. They served the ordinary purposes of the long-gone ancient, but if any one in these days used them in his pantry for milk his appalling luxuriousness would be proclaimed even in Gotham, the supposed home of extravagance.

The revenue legislation which is proposed for this country along the lines followed with no great satisfaction in European countries does not leave much leeway. The same fault might be found with it, were it passed, (which at the present writing seems unlikely,) that is found in England. It would promote the sale of cheap and inartistic merchandise and discourage the public from purchasing goods of a quality which, in the long run, would not be nearly as expensive as the lower priced articles. An English observer pointed out that a woman could buy two gowns at £7 each, but would be taxed as a spendthrift if she took one which cost £8.

The maximum prices quoted in Section 904 can be compared easily with current prices, to see how near the various articles come to being luxuries and therefore assessable at 10 per cent. of the amount their prices exceed certain prescribed standards.

Carpets which cost more than $6 a yard are classified as luxuries. Considering the present prices of wool and dyestuffs and labor, this is not a high figure. Picture frames are held taxable if they are bought for more than $10 each, yet there are many frames which would not be considered emblems of extravagance at $10. The bill makes $50 the maximum for a trunk. Excellent trunks can be bought in first-class shops at $25 each, but the wardrobe trunks on the market cost considerably more. The man who framed the tax on valises, traveling bags, suit cases, hat boxes, and fitted toilet cases apparently had no conception either of the cost of cowhide and pigskin or the wages of the laborers who make such articles.

Portable lighting fixtures would be taxed if costing more than $25 each if Section 904 were adopted, because thereby the owner would have what was considered a luxury, although the average economist might consider it a convenience. Not much more than a century ago a lamp chimney, which may now be considered an ordinary convenience, was rated a luxury. There are lamp shades of parchment on the market which cost more than $25. The costliest chandelier could be purchased, according to the interpretation of the clause in some quarters, provided it were attached to the ceiling as a permanent fixture.

Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols sometimes may flourish on bargain counters at less than the $4 which marks the high tide of "luxury," but not often. If one is looking for a good umbrella to lose, he may get a cotton one for about $1.35. A woman's umbrella of cotton with a camouflage of silk may be had for $2.25. No silk umbrella can be bought anywhere for less than $5, even with a plain handle.

Feminine coquetry must pay the price under the much-discussed schedule if it insists on a fan costing more than $1. No fan fit to flirt with could be had for so insignificant a sum. An efficient fan will cost anywhere from $5 to $10. And house or smoking coats or jackets and bath and lounging robes can hardly be had for the $7.50 which Uncle Sam would prescribe if certain statesmen have their way. So it goes.

Ten dollars may have seemed an extravagant price for shoes before the war, but with the enhanced cost of leather and of labor, it does not seem the scale of luxury. Men are paying from $10.50 to $12.50 and more for shoes, and women are purchasing shoes even at semi-annual cleanup sales at from $8.50 to $15.

Section 904 has probably been discussed more than any other part of the bill, and in spite of the fact that the recent move to repeal it came to nothing (along with so much else) in the last days of the Congress, its opponents feel confident that it will be eliminated from the taxes of future years.

Children Love the Taste of

"California Syrup of Figs"

The Safe, Pleasant Laxative

All druggists sell the genuine "California Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna." Full directions as a laxative for children of all ages are plainly printed on the bottle label. Look for the name "California" and accept no other "Fig Syrup" except that made by the originators.

The California Fig Syrup Co.

400,000 Hungry Mouths, Little Boys and Girls, Look to New York to Make Good

FOUR million people thank New York for its charity. The city was asked to give $6,000,000 as its share of a national fund of $30,000,000 to save 4,000,000 starving refugees in the Near East—Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews and Persians—from death. And the city has generously responded.

¶ No, the $6,000,000 has not yet been raised, but more than 100,000 persons, rich and poor—perhaps you were one of them—have given. Doubtless many more are giving to-day—others will give to-morrow—and still others the next day.

¶ New York has never yet failed to hear and answer the call of Humanity, and there is no thought that it will fail now, but each and every one of us must help.

FROM far across the waters comes the cry for help from 400,000 little orphans—innocent victims of the brutality and hatred of long racial persecution. They do not understand the whys and wherefores of the great tragedy that has made them for the time being dependent upon the charity of the world; they only know they need bread, clothes, shelter.

¶ If you knew that the dollar in your pocket would save the life of a child, you would not hesitate to give it—no, not if it were the last dollar you had. Not even the best dollar in the world—the one Uncle Sam makes—looks very big when weighed in the balance against the life of a little child.

FORGET, if you will, that the lives of 4,000,000 persons depend, in part, upon your response to this appeal and remember only that the lives of 400,000 children are at stake; that alone is enough to touch the great heart of New York.

¶ The campaign the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee is making in New York is part of the greatest humanitarian movement the world ever has known; there is nothing to compare it to, this fight for the physical salvation of four million human beings. And it is a thought well worth carrying through life that you had a part in it.

¶ Every penny of the $6,000,000 New York is asked to give is vitally needed. The amount received to date—$2,700,000—will help, but $3,300,000 must still be raised that the city may make good its quota.

¶ Give that *"they shall not perish."*

ONE WAY OF DOING IT NOW.

MR. CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
Treasurer Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee,
No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Dear Mr. Dodge:—

I am very glad, indeed, to make this little offering ($.....) in the name of God and His Charity for the relief of the Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews and Persians. Please send me literature. *Yours for*

"THEY SHALL NOT PERISH"

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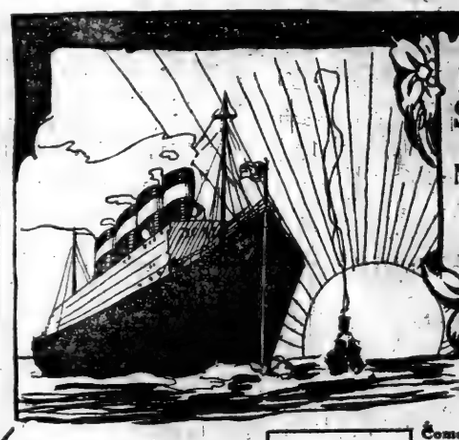
Address.....



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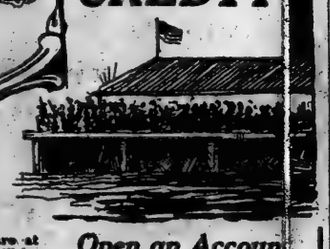

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Sale of 100-Piece Dinner Sets. Choice of beautiful patterns. Others up to $75. 14.95 Cash or Credit

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BLINDED SOLDIERS AS BRIEUX SAW THEM

French Academician's Visit to School Near Tours, Where Work of the American Fund Is Carried On

EUGENE BRIEUX, the well-known playwright and Academician, has written a characteristic description of a visit to the Château de la Tour at Rochecorbon, near Tours, to which the Superior and Industrial School of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund was temporarily removed last Summer because of the incessant air raids and long-range gun bombardments. M. Brieux gives an excellent idea of the methods of instruction adopted for the blinded allied soldiers and of the family atmosphere which pervades the institutions of this wholly American fund, with headquarters at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

These institutions are conducted in a spirit of cordial fraternity and mutual helpfulness which is as different from the ordinary conception of an "institution" as could well be imagined. The men are made to feel that they are in no sense objects of charity, but that the American supporters of the work and their French official co-operators are acquitting themselves affectionately of a debt of gratitude and of honor toward the men overtaken by disability in fighting for the common cause.

"At the Tours railroad station," writes M. Brieux, "I boarded a street car, which, after skirting the Loire, so historic and so French, brought me to Rochecorbon. At the car stop, on the other side of the road, through the trees of an immense park, one catches glimpses of a white and red château. A discreet sign at the entrance gate bears the words: Permanent Blind Relief War Fund; School for Blind Officers and Soldiers.

"The gateway passed, the château appears in all its modern opulence—monumental steps, terrace, imposing façade, towers, nothing lacking. But what immediately attracts the attention of the visitor is at the foot of a tree in the centre of a vast lawn a group of men in military or civilian attire, some reclining or sitting on the grass, and one standing, who appear to be conversing, like philosophers in a sacred wood.

"The former are blind soldiers, the latter is their professor, and the ensemble is a class in English. That other group which is walking along the circular path is also a class, and yonder round that garden table shaded by an umbrella are another master and his pupils.

"Against the wall facing each other are two strange beings with heads like helmeted divers. On approaching we see that they are fencers. One is blind. Other blind men await their turn at the foils. It is incredible. Nevertheless it is true.

"Let us continue our tour of the park. Let us cross a little bridge over a clear brook which babbles across the meadow and among the trees and which is guarded by a fence of wires—not barbed. The visit thus mapped out is not methodical, but no matter.

"On our left opens a very large double door, which lets in a flood of air and comforting sunshine. Where are we? Into what manufactory have we been suddenly transported? A swarm of men and women are crowded around queer machines, which are being operated by men thoughtful, calm, engrossed, counting with their lips, multiplying little precise gestures on small levers and handles. It is the knitting school, and these men are blind. The women are their wives, the monitors and the managers of the workshop.

"Blind! Yes, and not only blind. Here are one, two,—nine, with crippled hands. Of the ten fingers of this one only two remain. And he works! Here is an old grizzled territorial; he has only one finger and half of another left. And he works! And he works gayly. This other one has only two stumps. Both his hands were cut off. And he works, and is the Merry Andrew of the workshop.' And all toil with joy, and they work, these blind and crippled blind, because they wanted to, because they demanded that they should be permitted to do so.

"There, let us be silent and salute them, even though they cannot see our salute.

"These women are their wives. The good knitter will need a companion. We know it. Therefore, during the last month of the blind husband's apprenticeship his wife comes to join him and becomes in turn an apprentice. Chambers are reserved upstairs for these households.

"And whosoever would know the French wife, the foreigner who doubts the portrait of her that our novels and plays have given him, has only to visit these rooms, which the occupants are aware are merely a temporary lodging, and which are kept exquisitely clean, with a bouquet at the window or a muslin scarf draped about the modest photographs of aged parents or of children from whom the inmates would not be entirely separated.

"But let us stay in the workshop. Let us look around again. A cradle and a pretty baby asleep in it, its fists closed, all rosy and radiant with health.

"Watch for an instant. You will see that blind young fellow working over there at the end of the shop gently leave his place and with prudent steps make his way toward the cradle, feel along the edges of it with cautious fingers, and find and caress, without venturing too much to touch it, the face of his child, a face that he will never see, for his eyes are empty, but which an interior vision represents to him as beautiful as that of a cherub.

"And if you will wait a little longer you will see the young mother, gazing with the same love at the father and the infant, go to the baby, lift it from the cradle and take it aside to nourish it.

"The explanation is simply that she had given birth to her baby just as her husband was finishing his apprenticeship, that she could not bear to be away from him and contemplated with terror either having to be separated from him or having to wean the little one, and that we concluded that this would be cruel and had the baby brought here, contrary to the rules of all military hospitals, which do not usually accept conscripts of that age.

"And that old, old, woman you see working there, aged by misery, suffering and sorrow; she is the mother of our joyous friend sans hands, and the first time she had smiled in many years was the other day when her son brought her between his two stumps a shawl he had just finished. She smiled, and then she began to cry, saying she was very happy.

"Each day is working at his machine—a machine which he will take away with him, which he loves already, which he caresses and keeps in good order, which he knows and which will enable him to earn his living.

"And there our ideal is realized.

"The blind man will work in his own home, master of his time and his labor, as a free man—with the co-operation of his wife. And around him children will grow, happy, under the eyes of their mother and the endearments of their glorious father and increase the number of those of the future, of those who will not experience the horrors through which we have passed, because our soldiers have paid with their eyes the sacrifice that had to be made in order to strangle the beast, to kill war.

"Let us continue our walk. There is still a wing of the structure we have not seen.

"A large stable from which the horses are absent. In their stead big bales wrapped in sacking from which escape whisps of couch grass, tampico, and piassava. Neatly stacked on tables against the wall are strange objects, pieces of wood cut into queer shapes, pierced with small holes at regular intervals, and above each kind are labels which set one to thinking: Violins, crawfish, washerwomen, casks, &c.

"By the door, in a little corner which the large opening onto the sunlit garden renders more shadowy, is a small table loaded with tally sheets, papers of various kinds, and delivery books.

"From here are sent every day hundreds of kilos of couch grass and thousands of pieces of shaped wood for brushes, carefully packed, which go to the four corners of France, to humble dwellings, furnishing to blinded soldiers returned home after re-education the materials they could not procure themselves, at wholesale prices and with a credit that they could not obtain elsewhere.

"While I am on the subject of credit I cannot resist the pleasure of relating a detail which will give to those who do not know our French peasants an idea of their probity.

"Our losses from unpaid bills are less than 3 per cent. And we never refuse a first delivery on credit—nor other deliveries either.

"Nothing is more touching, I assure you, than to receive the money order that a blind man sends. Sometimes I turn and turn in my hands, with emotion, this money order for 100 francs, for 200 francs occasionally, which comes from some out-of-the-way village and is the proof of such great energy and honesty. I gaze at it with respect.

"Now, we will return to the Superior School, of which we have seen only the outside.

"We ascend a large stone stairway, a copy of that of some historic château of Touraine, and we reach first a terrace where more open air classes are being held, then penetrate into an interior where reigns the tac-tac of typewriting machines, where commercial orders find a clearing house, and where secretaries bent over books keep our accounts. Let us enter this room.

"A visitor is discussing business animatedly with another gentleman. Both are in military uniform, but this no longer occasions surprise. We have happened upon a dealer who is receiving offers of service from the representative of a food products concern. Each defends his interests keenly. The salesman gives his prices, lauds his merchandise, enlivens the interview with an anecdote, solicits, urges, persuades. His firm is certainly the best in France and its products the cheapest possible. He replies to a complaint from the dealer about a delayed order. It is the fault of the railroad. The damage will be made good. It won't occur again. The dealer gives an order. The offer of a small discount and facility of payment cause him to double it. The salesman makes a note of it, but instead of writing it down with a pencil in a notebook he makes holes rapidly with a punch in a sheet of paper stretched upon a tablet of aluminium.

"The salesman is a blind soldier who is writing in Braille; the dealer is a professor of commercial law, and it is at a practical lesson that we have been assisting. In another room a blind man at a typewriter is taking down words from a talking machine into which the employer in the morning had dictated his correspondence.

"And here is a whole office, a large place with several seats and many pigeonholes. It constitutes a fictitious commercial establishment where blind soldiers exchange among themselves, and by letter, offers of service, orders, bills, delivery notices, complaints, demands for payments overdue, &c.

"We have the good fortune to have as head master a graduate of the Paris Normal School who was wounded in the war."

THE CIRCUMSPECT SEX.

Criminal Statistics That Are Highly Creditable to Women.

Are we becoming more moral or more wary, more scrupulous or more sagacious, less criminal or more adroit to escape detection? Mr. Hugo, Secretary of State at Albany, gives figures to show that our State prisons have 575 fewer inmates than a year ago, and furnishes some interesting statistics as to relative morality in professions and trades.

Among women workers in favored occupations stenographers appear to lead their sex in perversity, for a pot particularly sweet sixteen of them were asked to clear up in courts of law transactions they could not satisfactorily explain. Next in order of offending come the manicurists, for the fingers of three of them seem to have been lighter or the hands less clean than those of the patrons they served. The record of the chorus girls, with only two lapses into delinquency, is splendid. That of the washerwomen, with only one adjudicated dereliction, is morally magnificent, while the absolutely flawless records of female barbers, pedicurists, masseurs, nurses, dressmakers, school teachers, are beyond all praise.

Reflect for a moment on what this means. In all the greatest State of the Union in an entire year—a troubled year, when life was full of worriment and so many things which the feminine heart is set on were out of reach—all the women in all these many walks of life on whom justice was forced to lay a heavy hand were fewer in numbers than the cantankerous suffragettes whom the police of Boston were compelled to put behind the bars one day this week. What equal number of men have been so irreproachable in life?—Rochester Post Express.

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(7) *Official British and German Admiralty reports on the Battle of Jutland.*

(8) *Full text of the Russian secret documents showing that Lenine and Trotzky were in the pay of Germany.*

(9) *Judicial decision of the United States Court fixing the responsibility on Germany for the Lusitania sinking.*

(10) *Official Belgian and German documents bearing on the invasion of Belgium.*

(11) *Report of British Commander in Chief on the Marne Campaign.*

(12) *Field Marshal Douglas Haig's reports in full.*

(13) *Full text of General Pershing's Military Report of American troops in Europe.*

(14) *Winston Churchill's defense in House of Commons of the Dardanelles Campaign.*

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Ten months ago, W. H. Kelley, a lumber salesman of Omaha, had a pair of shoes re-soled with Neolin Soles. Mr. Kelley does much walking and has worn these shoes constantly. He says "they are still good for another ten months of wear."

Good shoe stores carry Neolin-soled shoes in many styles for men, women and children. They cost you no more than shoes that give less wear. Neolin Soles are also available everywhere for re-soling. Remember—these soles are created by science to be what soles should be. They are comfortable and waterproof—as well as long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Neolin Soles

EXPLOITS OF THE 27TH DIVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

1:30 they got the order to march toward the line. At 5:30 they reached the sunken road and went over the top. Our artillery was laying a smoke barrage that made things in the foreground indistinct. You couldn't tell whether you were on a battlefield or just lost in a bad fog at home. When the fog cleared a little the boys saw the fire in front of them and the shells whizzing across the German lines. It was then they got mad and stayed mad until it was all over. Martin Enright, this Irish boy of whom I am speaking, got as mad as any of them. Only he needed comfort in his fury. Right in the middle of the advance, in a shell hole exposed to fire, he stopped. It wasn't funk. It was bravery of a special kind. He took out his old pipe from his pocket, then his old tobacco pouch, filled the pipe, and lit it. That done, he took up his gun and equipment, made for the line before him, and shouted at the boys coming along with him: "Come on, boys, let's give 'em hell!" He was wounded later in the day.

His Own Messenger.

"That same day Sergeant Krause did a thing which was the talk of the regiment for some time. I was in charge of Company C of the 108th. To our left lay Company D. Early in the battle I got mine, and Sergeant Krause was the only man to whom I could turn over my command. Before we had gone on far he discovered that we were losing liaison with D company. He sent a runner to the commanding officer of D company to tell that there was a gap between our lines. The runner was killed before he could fulfill his commission. Sergeant Krause, seeing the gap grow wider and wider, decided to make a run for the next company himself. By the time he had reached his objective the Germans were coming through the gap made between the companies. On his way back he encountered a German officer leading a platoon into the American lines. Krause pulled his gun and killed him. The German soldiers, seeing their officer dead and hearing the yells of our men, who were advancing, turned about face and retreated. Krause later got the D. S. C. and the British Military Medal.

"One of the most daring things in the war was the daylight raid when we were stationed in the St. Souplet area. Before attacking, it is always wise to know the strength and morale of the division opposite you. We had no information of this kind and we needed it. Lieutenant Fritz of the 108th and nine men who volunteered decided to undertake this daylight raid. They had just half an hour to get over and back. It was a case of making it or giving up their lives in the attempt.

"They went over with the barrage we laid for them, crossed the railroad track in full view of the enemy, got into the sunken road, into the enemy's rear lines and came back, within twenty-five minutes with twenty-three prisoners. How they managed it is more than I can tell. Just about the time that the Germans had got wise to what had happened our men were already safe in our own lines. While searching the prisoners at headquarters a heavy gas shell came over from the German lines and went through the wall of the regimental headquarters. One of our officers was wounded, two prisoners killed, and four prisoners wounded. We got all the information we wanted and our men went over the top with the results you know."

The work of the machine gunners helped in no small degree to demoralize the boche. Lieutenant Edgar T. Beamish of the 108th Machine Gun Battalion gave several instances in which the man had proved the stuff of which they were made.

"There isn't much personal glory attached to the machine gunner's life," he said. "He doesn't cut the fine dashing figure that the charging doughboy, with his bayonet and pistol, makes. But it is the machine gunner constantly exposed to the shot of the boche that does a good bit toward making it safe for that doughboy to cut across a field. At the battle of the Hindenburg line, for instance, while our men were charging across the lines, the machine gunners stuck to their post in the open field and sent a hail of bullets into the enemy's trenches. The infantry told us later that when they got into the first and second line enemy trenches they found hundreds of them lying about on the ground, killed by the bullets we had fired.

Breaking the Enemy's Nerve.

"Not only did we kill their bodies, but we killed their nerve. When we took over the Kemmel sector from the British we kept up a harassing fire over the boche lines throughout every night. The boche used to get his shipments of rations at night. We'd get wind of the route on which he was coming and pepper that route in a way that made it impossible for any Hun to get anything to eat the next day. Neither could he get any sleep. Most of our boys used to put in their rest period during the daytime.

"In order to vary the monotony, our boys used to shoot the bullets to the rhythm of tunes. Before very long, however, an order came from headquarters that no tunes were to be played on the machine guns. It wasn't so bad at the beginning. Our own doughboys liked it. They used to guess the tune to which the boche was being peppered. But after a while it got on their nerves. They couldn't fall asleep to that music. They needed something with a regular rhythm. Prisoners who were captured made the same complaint. They said it was hell the way we kept things humming in their trenches. The British, they said, had been kinder, and had called a halt on things during the night. That didn't bother us very much. We cut the tunes so as to give our boys the sleep they wanted, but we didn't cut the shooting.

Another of the officers of the Machine Gun Battalion told something of the spirit of the men behind the guns.

"I remember an incident before the battle of St. Souplet," he said, "which will illustrate the coolness of our men. I was in charge of an artillery train that was going up to the front. We were going to relieve the 30th Division. It was on the road from Premont to Becquignette. The road was the muddiest it had ever been my ill fortune to find in France. That is saying very much. We were hoping against hope that the wagons wouldn't stick, but the hope availed us nothing. One of them did stick at one point, and stuck so hard that we couldn't move it. The shells were piled high on the wagons. We knew that they were needed by our men. According to the way matters stood it didn't look much as though we could get them over. Finally a brilliant idea struck one of us. It was to unload the shells, line the road with them, and travel over them. That is exactly what we did. We lined those shells up in the mud, side by side, and made a corduroy road of them. The artillery train passed over them, and we got to the field in due order. Now, any one of those boys who drove his team over that road had seen one of those shells in his back yard a year ago. He would have called out the police and fire reserves to save his life. Something might have happened to one of the shells or many of those shells to set them off. Nothing did. Yet not one of those boys showed funk.

"When you are in the middle of those things you somehow lose perspective, or perhaps you gain a new perspective. The only reason I am telling this story is to show you how men see things when they are in it. It was after the first assault on the Hindenburg line, I think. Some of our men with several officers were doing some reconnoitring. On the way we passed a road where the bodies of dead Germans, not yet removed from the field, had been ridden over and trodden under by our trains, which had been rushed to the front. We couldn't help that. There was no time to remove them. There was a Colonel in that group of men, a Major, a Sergeant, and a private. They came to the road, and this sight suddenly hit them all in the eye.

"The thing the Colonel noticed was the insignia on the lapel of the officer lying there. He was interested in getting the name of the division against whom his men would be pitted. The Major passed his eye over the groups to see how many of the men had fallen. The Sergeant's first impulse was to get down among the men and see whether he could find a 'Hott mit Uns' belt. The private looked them all over and made a remark about the physical appearance of the men, that is, in relation to gauging the strength of possible future combatants. You see, the thought in every case was the result of the special association that the man had with the German Army.

"We were the only American division which got a rum issue. That was because we were stationed with the British. I remember going up to the lines to relieve the British at the front and meeting Lieut. Col. Murray of the English Army.

"'Everything all right?' he asked. 'Got your rum issue?'

"'Rum issue? Why no,' I said. 'We don't get any rum issue.'

"He didn't say anything, but the next day the entire division got what we dubbed our 'assault ration.' It consisted of a tablespoonful of rum given to the men in the early morning just before an assault was made. After that we got the assault ration regularly before any attack."

"One woman would not let us have any straw, although she had plenty in her barn. The men flocked around her with offers to buy at a reasonable price, but she refused. Now, she might as well have told the sun to stop shining or the world to change its course as to tell a Yankee doughboy that he could not use her straw for his bed. He'd get it, whether he paid for it or not.

"There were wild yells the next morning when this woman saw her precious fodder peeping out from under the canvas of the pup tents. A consultation of officers ensued. Of course, the men were ordered to put the straw back. Of course, they put it back, and of course they borrowed it again the following evening."

What the runner means to a company is told in the following description of his duties:

"Information wanted? Send a runner! Battalion wants ammunition? Send a runner! Change zero hour? Send a runner! Rations needed? Send a runner! Some one wants a guide? Send a runner!

"What manner of person is this runner? He must have the enthusiasm of youth, for nothing else will carry him back and forth on his daily or nightly or hourly trips through danger zones where the dead lay as they fell, grim reminders that he may be the next to join the silent legions. He hurls himself into shellholes, usually full of water or gas, or both, or into a crumbling cave in the side of a trench, as hand grenades or shells fall near or whizz above him.

"The runner is the nerve fiber of the entire regiment, from rear to front, from flank to flank. Carry on he must, he and his partner, until his task is finished or he is."

At least one of the traditional New England farm delicacies has been kept in all its old time goodness for the modern table.

Here in the midst of the winter fields of Wisconsin, choice young pork, now at its prime, is made into

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

The treasured New England recipe of the old farm days is followed without change. It is just that young pork and the same knack of making and spicing that for generations have been pleasing those who appreciate good food.

No cereal or preservatives are used in Jones Farm Sausage, and only enough for each day's shipment is made at a time. All the fresh farm goodness reaches your table.

You will like it—as much for its nourishing wholesomeness as for its spicy old-fashionedness of flavor.

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Each mattress is fresh and new, made with roll edges, fine sanitary curled hair, and each carries the original label of the manufacturer. The coverings are assorted and include plain and assorted ticks. The balance of these mattresses; $40.00 values. Mostly in full size; at..... $26.50

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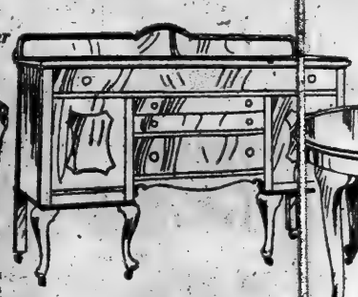
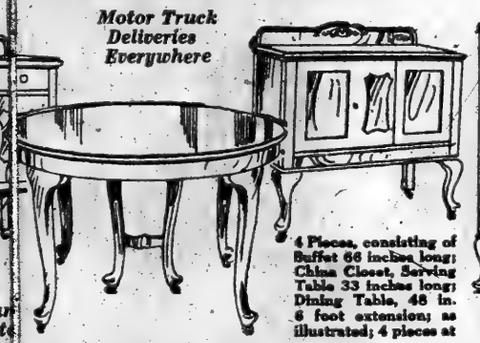
Upholstered in Imitation Brown Spanish Leather, as illustrated, at..... $17.98

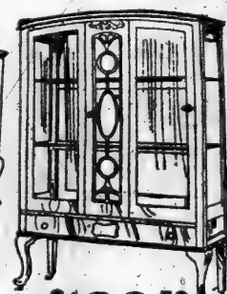


Queen Anne Period American Walnut Dining Room Suite

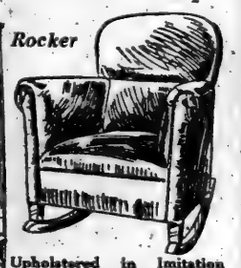
Motor Truck Deliveries Everywhere



6 Pieces, consisting of Buffet 66 inches long; China Closet, Serving Table 33 inches long; Dining Table, 48 in. 6 foot extension; as illustrated; 4 pieces at $189.50



Rocker



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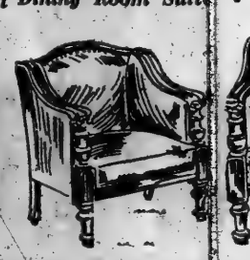
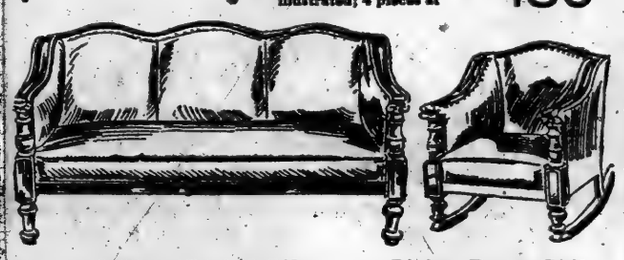
Englander, Link Fabric, with woven wire and side guards, in grey, rust proof enamel





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Massive moulded frames, in Mahogany finish, highly polished; upholstered seats, back and arms in genuine Spanish leather; indestructible springs in seats, as illustrated..... $99.50

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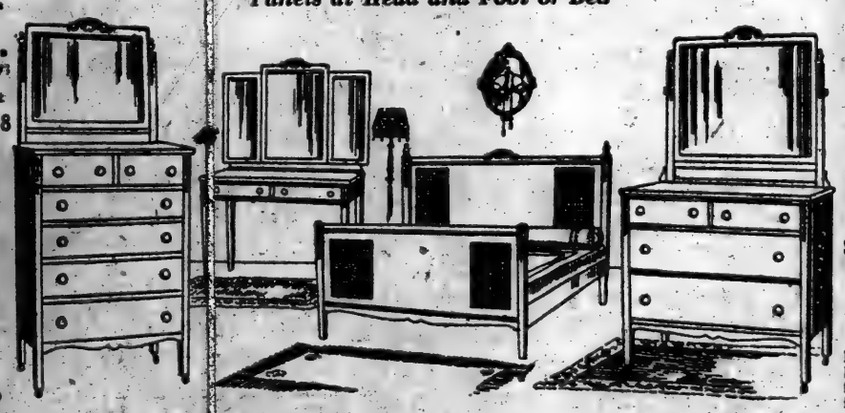
In American Walnut, with removable glass tray; as illustrated; at $25.98

High Grade Empire Period Bedroom Suite in Mahogany with Cane Panels at Head and Foot of Bed



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In Quartered Oak, as illustrated..... $11.98

Wilton Rugs

9x12 $89.50

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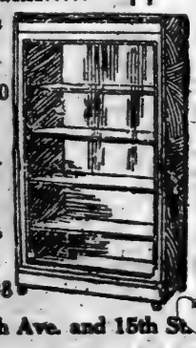
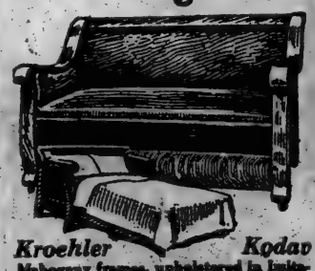
In Mahogany finish, as illustrated, $16.98





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Mahogany frames, upholstered in Imitation Leather; makes a full size bed when open; at..... $52.50

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Four pieces, consisting of Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Bed in full size, as illustrated..... $169.50

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MOTOR TRUCK USE FOR RURAL TRAFFIC

Success Depends Upon Good Territory with Good Roads, Say Government Experts

Some very practical suggestions regarding the successful operation of motor truck express routes are presented in a publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on "Motor Transportation for Rural Districts." It shows that motor truck transportation is still in an experimental stage, as there is no definite system regarding costs, rates, and other economic questions which enter into the successful management of a highway motor truck route.

Good roads and a territory providing a substantial supply of commodities for hauling are prime necessities for the success of motor truck express lines. Regarding road conditions, it is well said that very few operators appreciate the increased expense which results from travel over poor roads. The unfortunate operator who tries to maintain his services over highways which are virtually impassable and unsatisfactory has found that his daily operation costs far exceed the average normal expenses and seriously affect his profits.

On the subject of choosing a suitable territory for transportation service the department's bulletin says:

"Too many ambitious motor men buy their trucks first and then make a study of local conditions and the prospects for the development of a profitable and permanent hauling business in their communities. They neglect to inventory such critical conditions as the volume of farm products along the contemplated routes, the volume of miscellaneous hauling supplementary to regular loads, the competition of other carriers, and the character of the highways. A motor-truck route established in a sparsely settled or non-productive region is foredoomed to failure. A region devoted to the production of a few staple crops which move to market during a comparatively brief season will not provide business for a permanent route. For successful operation a reasonably dependable tonnage is essential throughout the year."

The Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture conducted an extensive survey of sixty rural motor routes to ascertain the defective practices and as far as possible to suggest improvements which would stabilize the industry. It was found that rural freight is hauled by the farmer who owns a truck and handles his personal marketing, as well as that of his neighbor, by motor; by the local truck operators who haul farm produce as a business; by the local automobile or truck agencies that operate transportation trucks as a side line; by the city transfer company which also engages in rural hauling, and by the large corporation which operates a fleet of trucks over a wide range of territory. With such a diversity in the hauling agencies, there is a similarly wide range in methods of doing business.

The investigations by the department's experts revealed the fact that there are as many different systems of computing rates and charges for hauling as there are motor trucks, each owner having an original way of figuring his transportation toll. Several factors should be considered in the establishment of rates. The value and the fragility of the load bear a direct relationship to the rate that should be charged. Very valuable or fragile loads involve the greater risk on the part of the carrier and the tariff for the carriage of such goods should be sufficiently high to offset the risk involved.

The length of the haul is another prime consideration. Road conditions directly affect operating costs and hence must also be considered in establishing rates as well as the perishability and bulk of the load. Where complete delivery is made from the door of the shipper to the door of the consignee, and service is rendered which is not duplicated by the railroad, this additional service must be considered. Practically no rates have been established on the basis of cost plus a reasonable profit. A satisfactory rate must be one which is low enough to attract business and high enough to offer a reasonable profit to the operator.

It was also shown that the annual cost of overhauling and repairing trucks ranged from $100 to $900. Operators who make it a point to keep their machines in a constant state of repair have relatively small charges, while those who operate their trucks as long as possible with no regular repairs often have to pay a heavy overhauling charge at the end of the year.

"The back haul or return trip, which often is made without a load," it is stated, "constitutes an extravagant practice which truckmen should strive to avoid. Attention should be concentrated on the problem of arranging for freight so that there will be a profitable load on all trucks whenever operated.

"Keen competition is another factor in motor truck service. Some operators have found it possible to compete successfully with rail service and yet charge rates rather higher than done by the customary carriers. Such conditions are only possible where the service is developed on an extensive scale. Freight and express schedules in some districts have been unsatisfactory to shippers recently, and by offering a more prompt and speedy service truck owners have developed a satisfactory business that ordinarily would be handled by rail."

It was also ascertained that wages paid to drivers vary widely in different sections of the country and for trucks of different sizes, ranging from $2.75 to $7.50 a day. Depreciation is one of the heaviest annual expenses, a loss of from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. of the cost of the truck each year being required to cover this charge. It was found that many operators who keep no accounts thought they were making a profit, when, as a matter of fact, they were gradually exhausting their original investment for current expenses.

In summing up its investigations the Bureau states that rural hauling by motor is limited and restricted by the operation costs as compared with those of railroads, electric lines and boat routes.

"The truckman must practice every possible economy," it adds, "in order to minimize his expenses, which will be reflected in his charges. Truck routes are only adapted to sections in which the roads are good, and truck operators must be financially responsible, for the goods they carry. Consequently they should be protected by adequate insurance. It is only by such practices that a permanent and certain business can be developed."

SPORTY IN DESIGN.

King eight-cylinder two passenger roadster especially built for tourists who like to speed up occasionally, wheelbase 120 inches.

HINTS ON AUTO DRIVING.

Take Time at First, Keep Cool, and Know Your Car.

Novices in the art of motor car driving may find some helpful hints from the following suggestions from the publication of one of the large motor car companies:

Take your time during the first month—keep cool and have a reason for everything you do and above all think, and you will get along all right.

Know what each pedal of an automobile is for, know what each button will do, and do not lose your head. Then you will not get into any trouble.

Early morning is the best time to learn the first stages of driving. Go slowly and keep to the right. Get in the habit of watching for vehicles both on the street you are driving and on the cross streets.

After a short period, when you feel satisfied you have mastered the elementary things, drive later in the day when traffic is heavier. But be careful. This will accustom you to the crowds. During the learning period drive slowly. Do not speed. Most of the trouble comes from driving too fast.

Find out all about your car and treat it with consideration. Watch lubrication. You do not go without food for several days, nor should you allow your car to be without sufficient oil and water. Both are necessary for proper performance.

Remember your car is a piece of machinery. It is not infallible. Do not expect the impossible of it. Treat it with consideration. And it will return uniform service to you.

Soldiers and Sailors for Road Work.

Twenty-nine States out of the Forty-eight have reported that they can use 11,637 soldiers and sailors as skilled laborers and 51,914 as unskilled in road work this year.

BROOKLYN'S AUTO SHOW.

All Space Taken for Both Passenger and Commercial Cars.

The managers of the Brooklyn automobile show, which will be held during the two weeks from March 29 to April 12, announced last week that all the space had been taken. The show will be held, as formerly, in the 23d Regiment Armory, the first week being for passenger cars and the second for commercial vehicles.

Over forty different makes of cars will be displayed in many models during the first week, including the following: Auburn, Buick, Cadillac, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cole, Davis, Dodge Brothers, Dort, Elgin, Essex, Ford, Franklin, Haynes, Hudson, Hupmobile, King, Lexington, Liberty, Locomobile, Marmon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Nash, National, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Overland, Packard, Paige, Peerless, Reo, S. G. V., Saxon, Scripps-Booth, Standard, Stephens, Studebaker, Stutz, Velie, Willys-Knight, and Winton.

St. Louis Has Used-Car Show.

The used car, as a result of the war, with its decreased motor production, has assumed a higher dignity. Both as to intrinsic value and popular favor, and there is every evidence that the used car will maintain this position of worth for some time to come. In this connection it is interesting to note that a used-car sales show was held last week in St. Louis, immediately following the annual St. Louis automobile show in the Exhibit Building. The used-car show was on for the entire week, and over 300 automobiles were displayed. A valuable feature toward assuring prospective purchasers that the cars were all right was that every car had been carefully inspected by a committee of expert mechanics under the direction of the St. Louis Motor Service Company and each car carried a seal certifying to the inspection.

BY TRUCK AND TROLLEY.

Quick Deliveries Provided Suburbs of Chicago.

An interesting example of [illegible] furnished by the Interurban Express Company of Chicago. This company is in exactly the same relation to the electric railways company does to railroads. The trucks call at the point of origin and the cars of the electric lines entering Chicago reach the centre of the city, their terminal near the [illegible] involves a haul by motor from six to thirteen miles.

Daily schedules are made up of collection and delivery. Cars on the electric lines, being a motor and trailer, the total capacity of each is twenty-five tons. The average speed of the trailer freight cars is from twenty to thirty miles an hour. The motor express company has to deliver shipments received in the morning on the same afternoon. Shipments received in the evening the next morning. Delivery is also made to point of destination by motor.

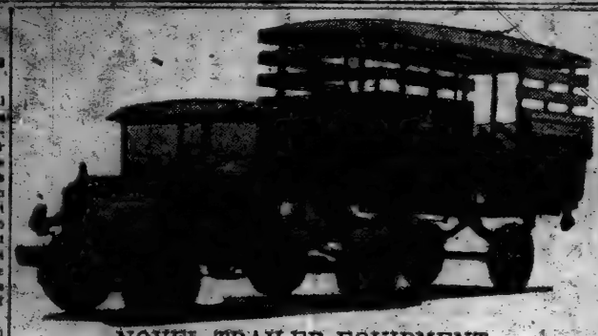
Between Chicago and Aurora, Ill., a distance of thirty-nine miles, the railroad freight rate per 100 pounds is twenty-six cents. The motor express 50-operating on the electric line is twenty-eight cents. The latter makes delivery on an average of four days from thirty-six hours to earlier than the steam line, and with this advantage shippers do not hesitate to pay the slightly increased rate. At the present time the Interurban company is handling over [illegible] routes 180 miles in length.

It is planned eventually to extend service into adjacent States, where interurban trolley lines are operated. This will make the company a common carrier, and what jurisdiction the Interstate Commerce Commission will exercise over the proposed extension has not been ascertained. In Chicago the company operates five-ton trucks which travel an average of from forty to fifty miles per day at a rate of fifteen miles per hour. The cost of operation is estimated at $18 per day for each unit, which includes fuel, repair, and maintenance.

British Magnetos in Motor Use.

The British magnetos which have been manufactured during the war period have given complete satisfaction for automobile use, says a writer in The Daily Mail of London. A British expert in magnetos, he adds, recently stated that many types of English magnetos are technically better electrically and mechanically than those which formerly came from Germany.

He says that Germany has lost [illegible] all time on account of the magneto industry, for which it is hoped Britain will be able to supply the needs of the motor trade at the present time. Many of the secrets of the German magnetos have been known.



NOVEL TRAILER EQUIPMENT.

The Fulton locomotor and semi-trailer, the latter being automatically operated from the driver's seat. Capable of hauling five tons.

NEWSY ITEMS IN MOTOR TRADE

Charles W. Nash, President of the Nash Motors Company, recently returned to the factory at Kenosha from a trip through the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. He reports a very strong demand in the South for automobiles in many localities, the orders far exceeding the supply that can be provided.

Six hundred and fifty soldiers and sailors, released from military service, have returned to their jobs in the plant of the Willys-Overland Company at Toledo.

Charles A. Ackerman, recently sales manager for the Franklin car in New York, has opened salesrooms for the sale of used cars at 250 West Fifty-eighth Street.

F. G. Titus, sales manager, and Walter Ramsey, manager of the wholesale department of the Owen Magnetic Motor Sales Corporation, recently returned from a trip to the Liberty factory at Detroit. Mr. Titus says the company is doing all it can to meet the increasing demand for Liberty cars.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Globe Rubber Tire Manufacturing Company, Joseph B. Lihrer was re-elected President for a second term.

John O. Hofbauer, recently sales manager of the Paige-Detroit Company in this city, has joined the Lexington Motor Company of New York as sales manager for the local and Eastern territory.

J. E. McFadden, head of the truck department of the Kaufmann-Stowers Company, is one of the pioneers in the truck and trailer business, having been identified with motors for seventeen years. The company is the distributer of the Nash and Titan trucks and the Warner trailer.

J. B. Hulett of the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, distributors of the Chandler cars, says that the demand for cars for Summer use is steadily increasing. Sedans and other closed models seem to be as popular as the open touring cars.

George S. Morrow, President of the Saxon Motor Company of New York, who recently moved his organization into larger quarters at 1,761 Broadway to meet the increased demand for Saxon cars, announces that the factory is about to figure in a big reorganization that will make it stronger than at any other time in its history.

A new building has been added to the Master truck plant in Chicago and the output will be increased to twenty trucks a day in the near future.

J. A. Kissel, President of the Kissel Motor Car Company, believes that within the next few years practically all of the more important centres will be connected by motor express and freight lines, making regular trips on definite schedule. With an established rate for transportation.

The Packard Company is showing in its trucks a new type of cab designed to give the driver every possible comfort and convenience, and thereby increase his efficiency. It is a built-in cab, with a [illegible] vision wind shield; doors that open in two parts which fold and fold back against the body, leaving the operator ample ventilation in Summer and as well as protection in Winter.

A new five-story building has been purchased by the Studebaker Corporation at Seventy-seventh Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, for the service facilities of a metropolitan branch.

The Lauraine Magneto Company, now manufacturing by contract at Menominee, Mich., has concluded arrangements to take 50,000 feet of factory space in Long Island City, and will begin production as soon as machinery can be transferred from Menominee. President Michel Feldine says that the factory will turn out 50,000 magnetos the first year.

RULES FOR MOTOR DRIVERS.

Secretary of State Hugo Will Explain Proposed Plan at Auto Club.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo will speak on Friday night at a meeting of the National Highway Traffic Association at the Automobile Club of America on the subject of qualifications for operators of motor vehicles and revocation of license. A bill amending the present law in the direction of stricter requirements for motor operators than are now demanded and providing better methods to revoke licenses of reckless drivers is now before the Legislature.

Dr. S. W. Wynne of the New York Health Department will discuss the regulation of pedestrian traffic. Elmer Thompson, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, will talk on sign posting for detours and through routes in municipalities.

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SERVICE For Bearings

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Also a Service for Rims and Rim Parts

BEARINGS SERVICE COMPANY

TIRES

STANDARD MAKERS' SURPLUS STOCKS AT $3 TO $20 LESS THAN YOU PAY ELSEWHERE—

AND WE PROVE IT.

30 x 3½	Non-Skid	$12.47
34 x 4	"	19.97
34 x 4½	"	25.00
35 x 4½	"	26.95
35 x 5	"	34.50
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All Other Sizes Equally as Low.
Guaranteed Red Inner Tubes, all sizes, $2.50 per pair.

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
730 Seventh Ave., Bet. 51st & 52d Sts.

Peerless

USED CARS

PEERLESS 6 cyl.	$1,000
PEERLESS 6 cyl.	1,750
PEERLESS 6 cyl. Brough.	2,000
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Sedan	2,000
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Limo.	2,000

ALL GUARANTEED.

Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corp.,
1,896 BROADWAY.
Phone Col. 8768.

Authorized Exchange Dealers for NEW & USED

BUICKS

Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.
One door East of Broadway.

SELL YOUR

SLIGHTLY USED
Street and Evening Gowns
Furs Suits Wraps
Jewels, Precious Stones, Silverware, at
HIGH CASH PRICES
Transactions Confidential

MADAME NAFTAL Estab. over 30 years.
56 West 45th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Call, Write or Phone Bryant 870.

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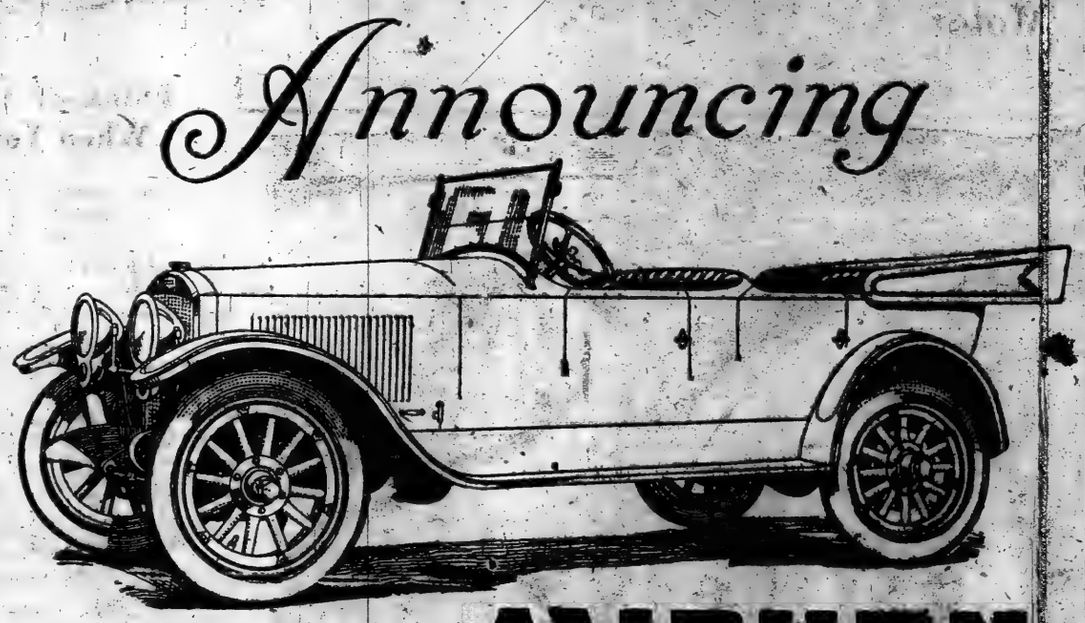


AUBURN Beauty-SIX

Incomparably beautiful, the *Auburn Beauty-SIX* is the crowning achievement of nineteen years' successful automobile engineering. The *Beauty-SIX* is veritably a novelty at its best—bold, radical and sweeping, yet not freakish in design. It is mechanically correct.

In design, note how the straight line of the bonnet merges with and is continued by the bevel-edge of the body rail.

Pride of possession is enhanced by great power in engine performance of very notable smoothness and flexibility. The *Beauty-SIX* hugs the road at greatest speed—rides at forty or fifty miles per hour over the "flowing road" with a comfort and security that enthuses.

Full comparison by extraordinary first and lasting impression is challenged with any car, regardless of price.

Demonstration on Request

Auburn Beauty-SIX DeLuxe Catalog Now Ready

Offered with smartest color combinations in blue-black, purple-lake, and Auburn gray, in two models, 6-39 H Five-Passenger Touring at $1595 f. o. b. 6-39 H Four-Passenger Sport Touring at $1595—proving of greater intrinsic value than any car within three to four hundred dollars higher priced.

Every *Auburn Beauty-SIX* is backed by the same dependable service that has made the reputation of the

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
AUBURN, INDIANA
Automobile Engineers for Nineteen Years

F. W. WRIGHT, Inc.
225 West 57th Street
Circle 4840

RACINE MULTI-MILE CORD TIRES

Greatest of Mileage Values

Greater *Mileage*, *Comfort* and *Economy*. That's what Racine Absorbing Shock Strip gives to Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires.

Racine Absorbing Shock Strip, developed by Racine Rubber Company chemists, welds tread and carcass perfectly. It is an extra strip of rubber scientifically blended to equalize the flex of body and tread. It absorbs road shocks.

It eliminates danger of tread and carcass separation. Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires are

Extra Tested

Every ordinary precaution plus the many Racine Extra Tests make the Racine Multi-Mile Cord the tire of true Extra Tested quality. Thousands of rubber livened cords permit a flexibility insuring greater tire mileage—greater riding comfort.

The Racine Absorbing Shock Strip is an extra strip of blended rubber of graduated resiliency uniting the tough rubber of the tread to the rubberized cord fabric carcass of the tire.

The perfect welding of tread and carcass through a scientifically constructed neutralized zone insures absorption of road shocks and elimination of danger of tread and carcass separation. That's the why of the added miles of service.

Big Dividends In Extra Mileage

Non-skid tread design gives an assurance and certainty to Racine Multi-Mile Cords over all pavements and roads. Bevelled edges of the tread hold your wheels true to their course. Racine Multi-Mile Cord means tire economy. This tire will pay you big dividends in extra mileage.

For Your Own Protection Be Certain Every Racine Tire You Buy Bears the Name

Racine Rubber Company, Racine, Wisconsin

Racine Rubber Tire Co. of N.Y., Inc.
EDGAR STORMS, Jr., President
New York Salesroom—10 Central Park West
Brooklyn Branch—37 Grant Square (at Bergen St.)

BIG AERIAL EVENTS AT ATLANTIC CITY

Prize of $1,000 for Victor in Marine Flying Contest a Feature of Aero Convention in May

With the success of the Aeronautical Exposition which has just closed in Madison Square, blazing a new era in the science of aviation, air pilots, engineers, and manufacturers are looking forward with eager interest to the first big outdoor aviation event held in the world since 1914, the second Pan American Aeronautic Convention and Exposition to be opened during the month of May at Atlantic City.

Reading the war news has made many persons conversant with the theory of flying; the indoor exposition at the Garden has given thousands a practical idea of the construction of aircraft; now those back of the Atlantic City affair believe that open air demonstration, where attention will be paid to the commercial end of aviation, will show the business world that flying is a fact and not a fad. The Exposition is to be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, the Aerial League, and the Pan-American Aeronautic Federation.

The idea governing the various contests at the Exposition will be in the main to prove that both the heavier-than-air airplane and the lighter-than-air airship can be used to a good purpose in the world of business and the world of pleasure. There will also be lectures by experts on every phase of aviation with pictures and models. The aerial contests will be sanctioned under the rules of the International Aeronautic Federation, which governs all aerial contests.

There will be an efficiency marine flying contest, the awards made under terms of the will of the late Samuel H. Valentine, being four prizes of $1,000, $500, $250, and $100. The flight will be over a sixty-mile course with the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, as a starting point, and the Cape May Naval Air Station as a turning point. The winner will be the pilot who covers the greatest number of laps on this course flying during the five Saturdays of the Exposition.

Glenn H. Curtiss has offered a prize of $1,000 to the first entrant for the Curtiss Marine Flying trophy who covers the distance of 1,000 miles without stopping. There will also be an open seaplane speed contest for three prizes, $1,000, $500, and $250. Two contests, open to graduates or undergraduates of American colleges, will be the intercollegiate seaplane race and the intercollegiate land airplane race. A prize of $2,000 is offered the winner in each of these contests.

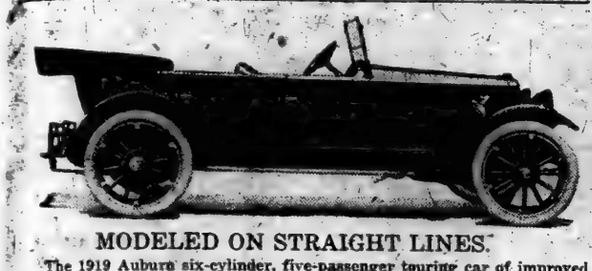
There will be Army, Navy, and Marine Corps contests in bomb dropping on floating targets. Also there will be the handicap dirigible race for the Aerial League of America's silver trophy. Aerial commuting will be another of the novel contests. To win the several prizes offered to aerial commuters, it will be necessary to have either covered the greatest distance commuting to the Exposition by airplane, or to have made the most commuting trips, or to have made the longest non-stop commuting trip.

The Aeronautic Convention, which is to be another phase of the Exposition, will be the largest event of its kind that the world has ever seen. The program includes an actual demonstration of airplanes, seaplanes, dirigibles, and kite balloons. The Governments of all the allied and Latin American countries and their aeronautic, sporting, scientific, industrial, and educational organizations have been invited to participate.

In order to afford a thorough discussion of the various lines along which aviation and aircraft have been developing, thousands of experts in different lines of endeavor related to aeronautics have been invited to attend. For instance, representatives of railroads, express, steamship, and other transportation organizations will be invited to attend the discussions of "The Large Dirigible and Its Value for Transportation," and the Forestry Department of every State and every nation will send representatives to the illustrated addresses on the "Aerial Forest Patrol."

Other interesting discussions will be on the "Work of Aerial Police Squadrons and Why Every City Should Have One," "Aerial Mail Plans," "Aerial Exploration and the Use of Aircraft for Coast and Geodetic Survey," "Aerial Jurisprudence," and "Aerial Navigation Instruments for Flying Over Land and Water."

The following men compose the contest committee for the Aero Club of America, which will have charge of the various contests and the awarding of the prizes: Alan R. Hawley, Lieut. Com. P. L. N. Bellinger, U. S. N.; Col. G. C. Brant, U. S. A.; W. Redmond Cross; Lieutenant Godfrey L. Cabot, U. S. N.; Walter Camp, Col. Milton F. Davis, Col. C. D. F. Chandler, U. S. A.; Major A. B. Lambert, U. S. A.; Major William McElvin, U. S. M. C.; Colonel James Prentice, U. S. A.; Major J. C. McCoy, U. S. A., Commander H. C. Hustin, U. S. N.; Lieut. Com. John H. Towers, U. S. N.; Henry A. Wise Wood, and Henry Woodhouse.



MODELED ON STRAIGHT LINES.

The 1919 Auburn six-cylinder, five-passenger touring car of improved design with bevel edge body rail. Wheel base 120 inches.

BRITISH AERIAL PLANS.

Commercial Service Routes to Australia Via Cairo and Singapore.

Some highly interesting facts regarding the plans for the development of commercial aviation, which is being planned by England and her colonies were presented by Major Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, Controller General of Civil Aviation, before the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club in London a few days ago. The Atlantic had great attractions, he said, but he felt that of greater importance was aerial travel between Cairo and Calcutta, thence to Singapore, and from there to Australia. For some time British aerial experts have been mapping out the stages of the proposed aerial route to Australia from Cairo via Karachi, Singapore, and the Sunda Islands. Carefully prepared flights have already been made along the route as far as Karachi, Delhi, and Calcutta and experiences of great value have been gained. Landing places in Australia are now being selected. It is suggested that Melbourne should be the centre from which a route might be established via Tasmania to New Zealand.

Sir F. H. Sykes predicted that many postal service routes would very soon be established in the larger British colonies. Regarding the experiments recently inaugurated between Boulogne and Cologne, which is a four-hour flight under good conditions, the Controller General said that he hoped the route would soon be linked up with Folkstone whereby it would be possible to deliver mails in Cologne within seven hours after leaving London. For this enlarged postal route a regular time-table is being made out and wireless ground stations established.

A system of captive balloons is also being organized, the balloons to be marked according to locality to guide pilots flying over the clouds. From the balloons signals would be sent to the pilots as to whether it were possible to land under the clouds, and ground reports as to the height of the clouds and weather conditions would be transmitted by the wireless stations to the various squadron stations along the route. The type of machine thus far found to be the most suitable was the De Havland.

Although Great Britain entered the war considerably inferior in aerial equipment and experience as compared to some of the other countries, Sir F. H. Sykes said that it could now fairly be claimed that the British Empire led the world in aviation.

Automobile Handbook for 1919.

The handbook of automobiles for 1919 has just been issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. It contains detailed and uniform specifications of the principal models of motor cars and trucks produced by the manufacturers who are members of the National Chamber. The gasoline passenger car section shows 110 models and illustrations, while the commercial section includes seventy models and illustrations; there are four models in the electric section. Copies of the handbook of 205 pages are supplied to dealers and the public, at the nominal price of 25 cents to cover the cost of printing and mailing. The offices of the National Chamber are at 7 East Forty-second Street.

FIELD FOR COL. CORNELL.

San Francisco Exceeds New York in Reckless Motor Drivers.

The tendency to excessive and reckless driving by the motorists of San Francisco was brought prominently before the automobile and civic organizations of that city by the visitors to the recent Automobile Show there. Judging from the accounts as presented in the San Francisco papers, the city presents a fertile field for the activities of some society like Colonel Edward S. Cornell's Highways Protective Society. It was said by many of the Eastern visitors that no other city in this country allowed such freedom of the highways to motorists. The San Francisco Chronicle in admitting the truth of this main fact said:

"A watch along some of the principal motorways in the city convinced the writer that there is good reason for the scoring done by the visitors. Fully 60 per cent. of the drivers operating cars that were checked during the watch broke one or more of the traffic rules aimed to protect life and limb, and the narrow escapes from serious accident were most thrilling."

Japanese Motor Subsidy Act.

An act recently passed by the Japanese Diet, known as the Military Motor Vehicle Subsidy Law, provides subsidies for manufacturers and owners of motor vehicles suitable for military use, capable of carrying one ton. The vehicles may be requisitioned at any time for reasonable compensation. The law provides that manufacturers and owners must be Japanese subjects, and vehicles must be of Japanese origin. Pending greater production of Japanese vehicles, however, owners of cars of foreign manufacture are allowed within the subsidy scheme.

The introduction of American motor vehicles, particularly motor trucks, into Japan, has not progressed as rapidly as in some other countries, owing to poor road conditions and cheap coolie labor.

Automobiles, Trucks and Tractors that are built for wear have

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS

A Great New Car

IN NEW YORK

Elgin SIX

Elgin SIX

The car that took the motor world by surprise is here—the New Elgin Six, a year and a half ahead.

Designed, tested, refined and perfected—slowly and carefully—while the Elgin factories were building war trucks—the New Elgin Six stands alone today as *the only thoroughly new after-the-war car.*

The New Elgin Six retains the notable sturdiness and light weight which won for the Elgin Six perfect scores and highest economy honors in every one of the many hard Endurance and Economy Contests it entered during the past 3 years.

Combined with superior Beauty, Performance, Durability and Comfort is the well-known Elgin standard of low fuel consumption and high tire mileage.

New Elgin Six cars have received many thousand miles of most strenuous and exacting tests under every conceivable condition and been found eminently satisfactory.

Today New Elgin Sixes are driving smoothly over the mountains of the Pacific Coast, through mud and sand in the East and South, over country highroads and in crowded city streets—running safely and securely, always with plenty of power in reserve and always under quickly responsive control. Everywhere the New Elgin Six is proving a true Motor Thoroughbred.

A well trained organization and a large modern plant make possible the production of the New Elgin Six at a price within the easy reach of the average car buyer—$1,395 f. o. b. factory. Why accept a before-the-war model when you can get—at the same price—a New Elgin Six with more power, more speed, more beauty, more endurance, more comfort and more economy than ever before? Do not fail to see this great new car, the Ideal Peace-Time Six, with 36 Improvements and Refinements—the most interesting car in New York.

New Elgin Six

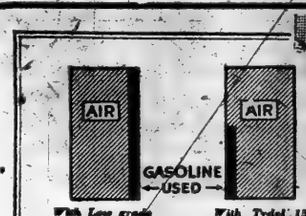
$1395
F. O. B. Factory
Victory Scout and Sedan models

Elgin Motor Distributing Co., Inc.

Telephone, Circle 4810-4811

Metropolitan Distributers
Broadway at 57th Street

Responsible Dealers Solicited in the Metropolitan District.



With Low grade gasoline 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline.

With Tydol 15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline.

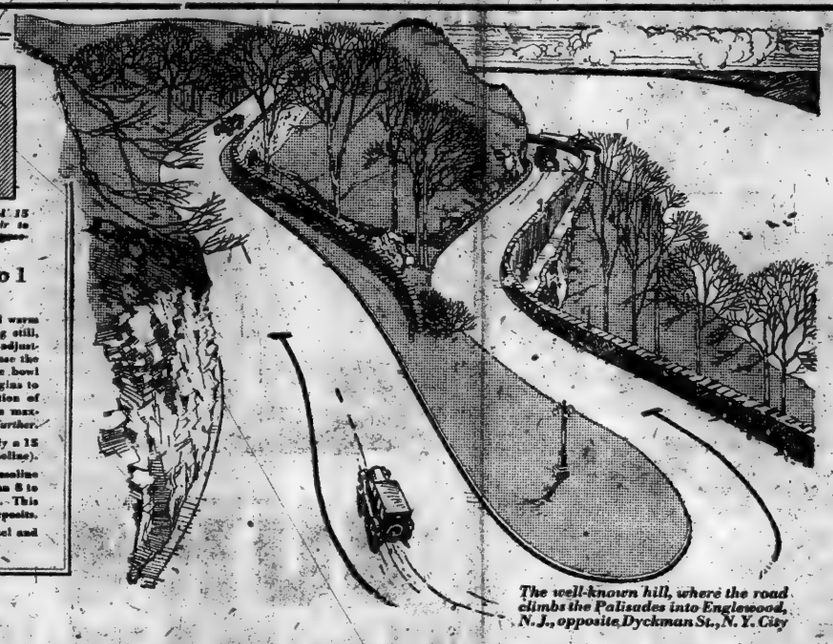
How to make the 15 to 1 adjustment

Fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine. With the car standing still, the engine running, using the gasoline adjustment of the carburetor, gradually decrease the quantity of gasoline going through the bowl of the carburetor until the engine begins to slow down. Then increase the proportion of gasoline going through until you get a maximum engine speed, but not a fraction further.

With Tydol you will get approximately a 15 to 1 mixture (15 parts air to 1 part gasoline).

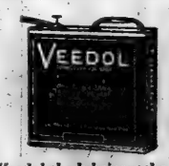
The same procedure with low grade gasoline will decrease the proportions to about an 8 to 1 mixture (8 parts air to 1 part gasoline). This means low mileage and excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made so you can use less fuel and more air.



The well-known hill, where the road climbs the Palisades into Englewood, N. J., opposite Dyckman St., N. Y. City

Don't let your car WASTE gasoline



Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, prevents the rapid formation of sediment in your oil and minimizes friction and wear.

90% of engine troubles are due to inferior oils. Veedol prevents these troubles.

Have the old oil cleaned out of your crankcase and fill it with Veedol. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.

LOW gasoline mileage means carbon, power waste, sluggishness,—it means you *waste* gasoline.

You can get *high mileage* out of your car. You can prevent rapid carbonization, sluggishness.

Pile up the miles on every filling of gasoline! Fill up with Tydol, the Economy Gasoline.

Tydol gasoline *vaporizes fast.* Tydol gives most power, most acceleration, and most miles per gallon on a *lean mixture.*

When your gasoline tank is filled with Tydol, have the dealer adjust your carburetor to a 15 to 1 mixture of gas and air. The chart shown above illustrates how Tydol uses fifteen parts of air to one of gasoline. This is the saving you get with Tydol. This is the reason Tydol stretches out your gasoline mileage.

Give Tydol a tryout today. Watch the results. Your motor won't waste a drop of gas. You'll feel new pickup. Most of all, your speedometer will show you more miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Look for the orange and black Tydol sign.

You cannot buy Tydol at cut rates without taking a chance on adulteration

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

TYDOL ECONOMY GASOLINE

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
11 Broadway, New York
TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 8000

VI

How many hours a day is your truck standing idle?

IS IT held up through breakdowns—accidents or at the loading platform? Lost time increases your haulage costs.

The greatest obstacle in the way of showing large savings on motor truck haulage is delay.

To keep the truck moving as steadily as the hands of the clock is the great object towards which every motor truck owner should work.

Delays come from two sources—from the truck itself, and from imperfect operating systems and routing methods.

In purchasing a Clydesdale Truck you eliminate both of these causes of lost operating time.

You get a truck built with the great strength and durability in every part to enable it to operate months at a time without seeing the inside of a repair shop or service station. You can depend on it that your Clydesdale will cause no delays in operating time.

Of equal importance is the service which we give you with the truck. We believe that motor truck service should go beyond the mere replacement and repair of parts.

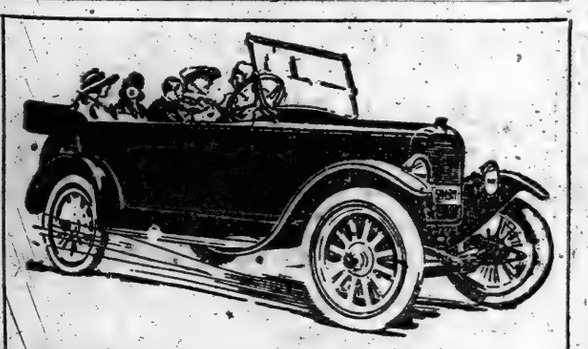
Our kind of service means helping you to eliminate delays in the operation of your truck—improving your methods of handling it, helping you with your routing problems—cutting out every moment of unnecessary idle standing time.

The Clydesdale Truck will keep moving if you give it a fair chance.

We will show you how to give it the chance.

ARLINGTON MOTORS CORPORATION
336-342 Ave. B, Cor. 20th St., New York, N. Y.
Tel. Gramercy 2468

CLYDESDALE MOTOR TRUCKS



Think of Your Gasoline Bill When You Buy Your Car

Many a dealer tries to take your mind off it while the sale is being made. We don't. We want you to do a lot of careful figuring on it.

And we'd like you to do more than figure. Give us a chance, in actual test, to show you the astonishing records of the Briscoe-built economy motor.

A Briscoe gallon will take your car a wonderful distance—twenty-six miles and more is an every-day performance.

That's because Briscoe engineers devoted years of experiment to the single feature of economy.

New York has set the distinctive seal of its favor on the Briscoe. You will, too, when you've seen and tried it.

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Metropolitan Distributor
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Telephone, Columbus 5596

99% BRISCOE BUILT

USL BATTERY SERVICE STATION
U S LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION

How often have you been up against broken Service-Station promises? Frequently?

We deliver your battery to you when promised. That's service.

We repair all makes of batteries but sell only the USL on a 15-months' Guaranteed Adjustment Plan.

Bring us your battery troubles.

H. B. SHONTZ CO., Inc.
157 West 54th St.
Telephone Circle 858
USL Service Stations Everywhere
Telephone us for address of one nearest you

DEPARTMENT RECORDS ON CROWDER'S CASE

Files Show That He Took Action to Save Young Soldiers Convicted in France and to Correct Court-Martial Abuses

A DETERMINED effort has been and is being made to destroy the good name of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder. Charges are made that grave injustices have been done to accused soldiers in courts-martial proceedings; that the power to right these wrongs is vested in the Judge Advocate General by an act of Congress passed in 1862, and that he has failed to correct them. These charges can be based only on the premises of his incompetency, in that he failed to interpret the law correctly, or on his mind's being so biased by strict adherence to stern military discipline that he showed no soul in the administration of his office.

I have known General Crowder for many years. The suggestion of inefficiency is absurd. He has always made good in anything he has undertaken. His work as Provost Marshal General was the masterpiece of the war. He has been so highly successful in his past endeavors that it is highly improbable he would fail in this. It is as equally improbable that a man who is the kindliest of souls should suddenly develop into an ogre, or a martinet. I decided that if the charges were true there must be some reason why the men in the army were being unjustly punished and Crowder raising no hand to protect them. I determined to investigate the matter and find the reason why.

The War Department allowed me to examine the files. The facts stated herein are not hearsay, not camouflaged, nor colored to suit the defense of General Crowder. They are simply facts.

The two principal critics of the Judge Advocate General are Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, recently Acting Judge Advocate General, and Senator George E. Chamberlain. The Ansell charges can be boiled down into four accusations:

First—That from the beginning of the war he attempted to obtain reforms in the matter of courts-martial, and that General Crowder opposed him in these reforms.

Second—That in his attempt to obtain justice for the convicted and sentenced soldiers he was unable to present his views directly to the President, because of his being a subordinate officer; that he submitted a memorandum in behalf of these men to General Crowder, and that this memorandum was suppressed, and that later he (General Ansell) was compelled by a sense of duty to go to a member of Congress and get him to present the matter to the President.

Third—That as a result of his attempt to get justice for the men, he was reduced in office and his power curtailed.

Fourth—That the system of military justice in operation in the United States Army is wrong; that he has always stood for correcting it, and General Crowder opposed any change.

Now, let us look at the facts: On Nov. 10, 1917, General Ansell as Acting Judge Advocate General submitted to the Secretary of War a brief in which he said: "Daily this office reviews records which show that in the trial some substantial rights of persons standing before courts-martial accused of crime have been flagrantly violated, or that convictions have been secured on wholly insufficient evidence. * * * That the courts-martial officers are men frequently unlearned in the law. * * * That it is essential that men should have their rights. * * * That they are entitled to justice as established by law, and those who are giving themselves to the service of the country have a right to feel, to know, that they will not be lightly charged with military offenses nor branded while in the service of their country as criminals, except after a fair and impartial trial and proof which can meet the legal test."

General Ansell contended that the errors in courts-martial could have been corrected by the Judge Advocate General because of the existence of a statute passed in 1862, which gave him the right to revise court-martial proceedings. He argued that the use of this word "revise" gave the Judge Advocate General the right to modify or reverse all unjust decisions against the men. In backing this argument he stated:

First—That the history of the legislation disclosed that the statute originally intended to confer this power upon the Judge Advocate General.

Second—That the administrative history of the department disclosed that the power was actually utilized during the civil war, and, as a precise instance, that General Holt, as Judge Advocate General, had revised the proceedings in the sense here indicated.

Third—That this power had never been questioned by the civil courts.

The sentiments expressing indignation at the injustice done to the American soldiers are fine. No one more heartily approved of them than did General Crowder, as will be shown later. How about the facts?

The legislative history is absolutely negative. There is nothing to indicate in the debates in Congress at the time of its passage that any such power was intended to be delegated to the Judge Advocate General. Furthermore, General Holt never exercised any such power. General Holt did use such expressions as "Therefore the sentence is inoperative," and "The sentence is invalid and should not be enforced," but these expressions were used in recommendations to the Secretary of War or to the President, who acted upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General as they saw fit.

Nor is it a fact that the question has never been passed on by the civil courts. The United States Court in the case of Ray Mason decided that the word "revise" imputed but clerical duties. This decision was handed down by William J. Wallace, United States Circuit Judge, and Alfred C. Coxe, United States District Judge, sitting together. The opinion was written by Judge Wallace. The Attorney General of the United States has given a decision that the Judge Advocate General has no such right. Lastly, Senator Chamberlain, who was the principal backer of Ansell in his charges, has since offered a bill in Congress giving to the Administration such powers of revision and modification. If such powers already existed, would it not be superfluous to re-enact legislation that was already operating? Mr. Chamberlain's proposed amendment follows:

Proposed Amendment of Section 1199, Revised Statutes:

The Judge Advocate General shall receive, revise, and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, and report thereon to the President, who shall have power to disapprove, vacate or set aside any finding, in whole or in part; to modify, vacate or set aside any sentences, in whole or in part, and to direct the execution of such part only of any sentence as has not been vacated or set aside. The President may suspend the execution of sentences in such class of cases as may be designated by him until acted upon as herein provided, and may return any record through the reviewing authority to the court for reconsideration or correction. In addition to the duties herein enumerated to be performed by the Judge Advocate General he shall perform such other duties as have been heretofore performed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

General Crowder, after examination with the best legal minds in his department and a careful study of the case, sent a brief to the Secretary of War denying that he had any such authority of reversion or modification. However, he did not stop here, but said that, while this power did not exist, there ought to be some appellate power to correct cases of grave injustice. The General thereafter took up the subject, studied it thoroughly, and submitted to the Secretary a long brief, winding up with the suggestion that legislative relief be sought which would secure a review of court-martial findings. This brief went to the Secretary and came back with the following memorandum: "I thoroughly approve of everything proposed. Please prepare letter to Chamberlain and Dent."

The object of General Crowder and General Ansell is the same—to secure justice to the American soldier. General Crowder attempted to attain this and still to administer the office of Judge Advocate General according to the Articles of War and in keeping with the statutes of the United States Government.

General Ansell's second charge was that General Crowder suppressed his memorandum when he attempted to secure justice for four soldiers to whom had been given death sentences in France, and that he was forced by a sense of duty to go to a member of Congress and get him to present the facts to the President.

General Crowder did not suppress the memorandum prepared by General Ansell. The facts of the case follow:

General Pershing, having no power of revision in these cases, wrote to the War Department strongly urging that as a matter of discipline these sentences should be carried out. Six members of the Judge Advocate General's staff thoroughly reviewed these cases to see if any legal errors had been made. They found none. Thereupon General Crowder indorsed on the cases: "I am inclined to attach the greatest weight to General Pershing's opinion," meaning that, if General Pershing thought it was in the interest of discipline for the men to be punished, even unto death, he deferred to Pershing's judgment. However, his scrupulous desire to do exact justice to the men impelled him on April 4 to instruct Colonels Clark and Davis to make another careful investigation of the cases, saying: "I am greatly disturbed about these four boys in France."

On April 10 Colonel Davis submitted a memorandum to General Crowder strongly recommending clemency, whereupon General Crowder on the same date directed General Ansell to make a study of the reports of Colonels Davis and Clark, with a view of recommending clemency. Four days later, on April 15, General Ansell gave a memorandum to General Crowder stating that the officers who tried the cases were merely youths, and that, two of the accused had pleaded guilty, which should not have been allowed in death cases, together with other reasons why clemency should be extended. This memorandum was not a formal statement to be presented to the Secretary of War, but only an office memorandum to General Crowder. On the following day General Crowder embodied in a memorandum to the Chief of Staff the facts given to him by General Ansell, quoting almost verbatim General Ansell's conclusions. General Crowder did not suppress General Ansell's memorandum, and the recommendation of clemency did not reach the President through a member of Congress, but directly through the Secretary of War, as the result of an investigation started by General Crowder personally.

The third accusation by General Ansell is that as a result of his attempt to secure justice for the enlisted men, he was reduced from office and his power was curtailed.

In his letter to Representative Burnett, printed in the Congressional Record of Feb. 17, 1919, General Ansell clearly charges that the order designating him as Acting Judge Advocate General was revoked because of his opinion and brief submitted to the Secretary of War, attempting to sustain the doctrine that the Judge Advocate General's power of revision, under Section 1199 R. S., includes the power to modify, revise or reverse findings in the sentences of courts-martial. The fact is that the order appointing General Ansell as Acting Judge Advocate General was revoked on Nov. 19, 1917, and that it was not until Nov. 23 that General Crowder was aware of the fact that General Ansell had prepared a brief criticising the policy of the Judge Advocate General's office. Therefore, there could have been no connection between his reduction in power and his brief.

The real reason of General Ansell's reduction was that his advancement had been obtained by a "misunderstanding." Here is a true story of the advancement and subsequent reduction: When General Crowder was appointed Provost Marshal General in addition to Judge Advocate General it was necessary for him to be absent for a large part of his time from the Judge Advocate General's office; and General Ansell, the senior ranking officer, was left in charge, as is customary during the absence of a bureau chief. General Crowder had such confidence in General Ansell that he left the management of the office largely in his hands, retaining only advisory direction. On Nov. 3, 1917, General Ansell wrote to General Crowder, saying that he was considerably embarrassed and public business somewhat impeded because, while he was doing the work of the Judge Advocate General, he had not been officially appointed as Acting Judge Advocate General. He suggested that a memorandum be drawn up, asking the Secretary of War to make such an appointment. He also requested: "If the suggestions should be agreeable to you, I should ask you to join in the memorandum to the Secretary of War asking its accomplishment."

On Nov. 4 General Crowder replied in part: "My Dear General Ansell—It will be entirely agreeable to me to have you take up directly and in your own way, with the Secretary of War, the subject matter of your letter of yesterday." On Nov. 6, General Ansell sent a memorandum to the Chief of Staff, asking that he be appointed acting Judge Advocate General, and closed with: "I am authorized to say that General Crowder himself is entirely agreeable to my calling this matter to your attention." From this final statement, the Acting Chief of Staff got the impression that General Crowder approved and desired General Ansell's advancement to the position, whereas the only statement made by General Crowder was that he was willing for General Ansell to take up the matter with the Secretary, meaning that if the Secretary was not satisfied with his (Crowder's) management of the office, he was willing for him to appoint some one else in his place. The wording is unfortunately such that literally no fault can be found with General Ansell's statement, but in reality the wrong impression was given to the Acting Chief of Staff as to General Crowder's position in the matter. Upon General Crowder's supposed request, the order was issued on Nov. 6 appointing General Ansell as Acting Judge Advocate General. This order was placed on the suspended file, and was not therefore publicly given out.

Neither the Secretary of War nor General Crowder was aware that such a change had been made. This is evidenced by the fact that on Nov. 17 the Secretary wrote to General Crowder asking him when it would be possible to devote more of his time to the Judge Advocate General's office, and on Nov. 18 General Crowder answered that he would be able in the future to give half of his time to this office.

About this time General Ansell submitted to the Secretary of War a list of proposed appointments in the Judge Advocate General's office. The Secretary asked General Ansell if General Crowder had been consulted. He then first learned that General Ansell had been appointed Acting Judge Advocate General. He immediately revoked the order verbally, and on Nov. 19 the order was officially canceled. A notice of the appointment of General Ansell as Acting Judge Advocate General had been sent to the Judge Advocate General's office on Nov. 9, but had been received by the Acting Judge Advocate General and had not been called to the attention of General Crowder.

This explanation, however, applies only to his first demotion from Acting Judge Advocate General to his former position of ranking senior officer in charge. He has since been reduced to his pre-war rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This seems to have aroused the wrath of Congressman Gould, Colonel George Harvey, and other critics of the Administration. There was nothing peculiar, sinister, or vindictive about his reduction. The army is being rapidly demobilized. As the number of men are reduced, a relative number of officers must be eliminated, and there is a consequent reduction in the number of general officers needed. Most of the National Army men are being honorably discharged from the service and the regular army men returned to their pre-war rating, except in such cases where their present duties merit the higher rank. In the headquarters office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington there are no general officers except the Judge Advocate General and the Acting Judge Advocate General. All the other men who are doing similar duties to those now assigned to Lieut. Col. Ansell are Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors. It would be more than human to expect the War Department or General Crowder to leave Lieut. Col. Ansell, as avowed and bitter critic, in charge of his office during his protracted absence in Cuba. Do you know any business man who would leave his affairs entirely in the hands of an avowed adversary? It was but natural that General Crowder should place in charge some one in sympathy with his administration. As there was no need of a second general officer in the department, the rule that is applied to all regular army men was used in this case, and General Ansell naturally reverted to his pre-war rank. To have continued him as a General without his fulfilling a General's duties would have been an act of cowardice—fear of the criticism that was sure to arise among his friends, who would attribute his demotion to vindictiveness and reprisal on the part of the War Department.

It is not to be denied that General Ansell was deeply interested in getting justice for the soldiers in France. So was General Crowder. It is not to be denied that there were differences of opinion between these two men, as to the proper method of correcting wrongs. But it is grossly unfair and unjust to General Crowder to accuse him of being callous to the rights of the men because he was not willing to exceed his authority in securing these rights.

Senator Chamberlain's charges are that there is an inequality in the administration of justice, that the rights of the enlisted men are not properly protected. He charges undue control by military commanders over the course of justice; that they have power to set aside judgments of acquittal, that they make arbitrary use of power, and that they do not administer justice according to law.

Mr. Chamberlain, as is well known, has no particular love for the War Department, and is hitting at the Secretary of War through General Crowder's office. I do not believe that any department of the Government, or even the President himself, is above criticism when it is deserved. However, is the Secretary of War, or the Judge Advocate General, to be justly blamed for those miscarriages of military justice? According to the Articles of War the decision of the reviewing officer of the court-martial is final, subject only to the action of clemency by the President of the United States. There is a vast difference between clemency and vindication. When a man is pardoned the very act predicates guilt. You do not pardon a man for something that he has not done; therefore the action of clemency is a separate step that in no way invalidates the judgment of the court-martial, and consequently, according to our present military law, neither the President nor the Secretary of War nor the Judge Advocate General has power to change the sentence passed by court-martial, any more than the Governor of a State invalidates the decision of the trial court when he pardons a man who has been sentenced to death. Neither the President, Secretary of War, nor the Judge Advocate General is responsible for this state of affairs. If there has been inequality of sentences, arbitrary use of power by military commanders, &c., the fault lies not with them, but with the present law.

Furthermore the Judge Advocate General recognized these defects in the law, called the attention of the Secretary of War to them, and the Secretary's direction submitted to Senator Chamberlain and Congressman Dent, Chairmen of the Military Affairs Committees of both Houses, letters fully explaining the necessity of a change in the law and proposing amendments to correct these deficiencies. If these suggestions were not carried out by the enacting of the necessary laws then Senator Chamberlain is himself to blame. However, Mr. Chamberlain has since seen the light, as is proved by his proposed amendment giving to the Administration the authority which General Crowder said in the beginning was necessary to correct faults in the law.

The whole criticism of the Judge Advocate General may be stated thus: He has failed to mitigate unjust sentences, failed to equalize punishment, and punished the senior ranking officer in his department for having suggested that the men ought to be protected.

The answer to these criticisms is that he had no such power of correction; that he tried to secure such power through Congress is no blame for his limitation of power; that his difference with General Ansell was not as to the importance of justice being done the men, but difference of opinion as to his powers to correct injustice; that the efforts to save from death the men sentenced in France did not originate with General Ansell, and that Ansell did not have to take up the matter through a Congressman in order to get it before the President.

Criticism of General Crowder came about after he had worked unceasingly in his efforts to right the wrongs of the men without anybody at hand to proclaim his humanitarianism to the public. General Ansell made the first public outcry against these injustices and laid the blame for them at General Crowder's door. Consequently General Ansell is being called a martyr and General Crowder, despite his magnificent work, is attacked as an ogre and a martinet.

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WAR'S EFFECT ON STOCK DEALINGS

Wall Street, in Both Its Investing and Speculative Aspects, Shows an Optimistic Mood

NOW that the war is over and conditions are pointing back toward normal, Wall Street, or that part of it primarily concerned with the day-to-day fluctuations of the stock market, is naturally hoping for the time when it will start booming. During the war, with its tremendous demands on the money and credit reservoirs of the country, there were not enough of these commodities, or at least the fiscal authorities believed there were not enough of them, to provide a surplus for stock market operations. Stock operations, therefore, whenever they promised to broaden out, have been discouraged. But now, with the elimination of possible wild markets occasioned by sudden shiftings in the fortunes of war, it is prophesied that the course of dealings in securities will be allowed to follow its natural bent.

Conservative bankers and brokers admit that artificial restrictions in the war period served a useful purpose. The need for capital and credit for the unlimited war industrial activities of the United States, and the corresponding needs for mobilizing money and credit for conversion into Liberty bonds, were so great that there was serious doubt whether the American financial structure could provide for all these things and, at the same time, supply Wall Street's speculative desires. On top of this, the argument ran, it was not desirable that the market be broadened because of the dangers which would attend any big public speculation in wartime. An extensive public speculation is always a very nervous one. With the chances for very good or very bad news always present, it was thought highly dangerous to have the public "in." Bankers and the officers of the Treasury Department alike deprecated the possibilities of wide and sharp movements in security prices.

Stock Market Expansion.

Not only the mere speculators of Wall Street are hopeful of activity. Those who look more to the conservative, investment side of the stock market say they see great possibilities for improvement and expansion. They contend that, if the United States is to become the world power in finance that events of the past four years would seem to warrant, the stock market must broaden along with the banking structure. There is brave talk of New York dividing with London, if not, in fact, taking leadership away from the British capital, in banking matters. If such should be the case, say the proponents of a bigger stock market and a bigger and more important Stock Exchange, then New York must also take the stock market prestige of London. To do this, New York must go to the far ends of the earth for new securities in which to deal, just as London in the past century has done. Not only must the local market have offerings of foreign Government bonds, as it now has, but it must also have the stocks of private foreign corporations. The Wall Street optimists see all this in prospect.

As for the so-called "absorptive capacity" of the United States, about which so much has been said that additional comments seem trite, those who see the roseate future of American finance in all its hoped-for brilliance point to our 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 new bondholders—the buyers of Liberty bonds—and insist that this vast army can readily be turned into buyers of other bonds and of shares in good companies, if only the right sort of financial educational campaign is conducted. Various organizations, including the Treasury Department, in a rather negative way just yet, and special committees of several leading bankers' associations, have already undertaken campaigns of this sort.

But financial missionary work, "absorptive capacities," futures of the utmost brilliance—none of these can, according to unromantic professional Wall Street, turn the public into stock speculation or investment without one other thing: a rising price level. In the words of old-time stock market men, the public never comes in because of good news or favorable conditions. It comes in solely because prices are going up and look to be going up more—not that they may go up, but because they have already started. And the market does not start to go up until some one starts it. This some one is the nameless but famous "They," who are supposed to be buying stocks. Wall Street never names "Them" out loud, but to itself it supplies whatever name it favors. Once in a while a great leader comes along, and in that case the whole world hears about him. He is an individual, distinct from "They" who buy stocks and start movements.

In years past there were giants like Jay Gould. Then, overlapping the time of the first Gould, came James R. Keene, ever to live in Wall Street annals because of the belief that he "marketed" United States Steel in 1901. The late John W. Gates was another—"Bet-a-Million" Gates, as the Street called him. Mr. Gates was a product of the industrial incorporations of 1898-1903. He was wealthy before that, and when the United States Steel Corporation was put together he became enormously wealthy and turned his attention extensively toward the market. Daniel G. Reid came into prominence at about the same time. He had been a Western steel man; his company also went into United States Steel, and he came to Wall Street. The Reid-Moore crowd became a by-word in stock market circles.

Famous "U. P." Fight.

The late Edward H. Harriman was still another. The celebrated fight between Harriman and Union Pacific, on one side, and the late James J. Hill and his Great Northern interests, on the other, for control of Northern Pacific, culminating in the panic of May 9, 1901, when Northern Pacific sold at more than $1,000 a share and the rest of the market broke badly, was believed to have done more to bring to an end the great speculative movement which reached its height at that time than any other single factor. In the Spring of the year there was the greatest sequence of "million-share" days the Exchange has ever seen. Several times the total of transactions went above 2,000,000 shares, and twice it exceeded 3,000,000 shares.

Wall Street looks back at those great times of speculating to boost its optimism nowadays. If we are to equal London, as some of the observers think we shall, we are to go far above 3,000,000-share days. In time of wide speculation, the Royal Stock Exchange of London has seen totals running up to 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 shares in a single session. That, of course, included all departments. The Royal Exchange, in its many departments, transacts business in securities representing commerce and industry in every country of the civilized globe.

Just now there are no outstanding figures of the Gould-Keene-Gates-Reid type. Mr. Reid is the only one of the four still alive, and rumor credits him with being rather quiet these days. There is Bernard M. Baruch, as a possible leader in the near future, still young enough to take an active interest, but he has been away from the stock market for some time, helping the President and the country during the war as head of the War Industries Board, and now one of the President's aids in Paris. His friends suggest that he will unquestionably return to Wall Street. "And will not be for him when he does," they say.

When there is found Lawrence Livermore is not of the type of the old stock market leaders. He is quiet, keeps to himself, and does not tell the world what he is going to do. In all the history of the Street, Livermore, in fact, is unique. With one exception, he is said never to have operated with a clique or a "crowd." Some years ago, just after a "clean-up" on the short side in the 1907 panic, he was credited with going into a wheat and cotton operation with a Chicago group. When the dust settled, Livermore was broke. Since then he has "gone it alone."

Wall Street, in its mind's eye, sees Livermore always on the "short" side, always betting that the market will go down and doing his utmost to destroy values. Doubtless, on occasion, he has played the short side with great vigor, but to suppose he is always thus engaged would be to credit him with less intelligence than the average office boy. Friends of his, who are familiar with his methods, say he has probably played the advancing side of the market twice as often as he has gone in for the other side. And, when he buys stocks, frequently he buys for cash; in other words, when Livermore is in funds, he asks for very little banking accommodation from his brokers.

Castles' Spectacular Method.

Another conspicuous figure in the market is Burton S. Castles, who came up from the Cotton Exchange in April, 1915, to try his luck in stocks. Castles was "brought up," as the saying goes, in cotton, where the play is sometimes very high and very fast. He found difficulty in adjusting himself to the more conservative ways of the Stock Exchange. In brief, he plunged hard, doing his own brokerage work, and creating a sensation such as one reads about in fiction but rarely sees in actual operation. He did big things, swinging enormous lines of stock, and was said to have realised big profits.

Middleton S. Burrill, at times said to be heavily interested in stock movements, and the horseman, H. S. Smathers, also have been reputed to have had, on occasion, more than an academic interest in the market.

The ways of the speculator have changed in recent years. It is not possible to do the things that some of the old-timers did. Styles, and, what is more important, rules, have changed. The public, it is believed, will no longer accept things that once it took. And financial interests will not allow some of the doings of the old days to be repeated. Even if it were possible to repeat, though, it is doubtful if the successful operators of today would attempt to follow the old examples.

When James R. Keene was in his prime, the story was circulated that he maintained an organization of world-wide scope for gathering news just a little in advance of the regular news agencies. The story never was denied. Those who were responsible for it, and who should have known what they were talking about, said this organization was the most efficient of its kind ever got together, and that it cost hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to operate. Mr. Keene once said he would have been willing to pay a quarter of a million dollars for five minutes advance information on a certain piece of important news.

But the story which Bernard M. Baruch told to the Congressional Investigating Committee in December, 1918, showed that at least one operator, the opposite of a man who did not know an hour's advance information, could use. What was needed, he pointed out, was knowledge of what to do when the news came out and an organization within the market which assured full and prompt action on this knowledge. He himself made something more than $600,000 in eight days. Most of it was made in the first five hours of that period. It was sensational in the extreme, not to say profitable, but he proved to the satisfaction of the investigating committee that he had had an obvious information. What he had was nerve-racking, the knowledge of how it got when the news came along, and the organization within the market for executing his orders, once he had decided what to do.

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There are vertical outside door handles and Mount Vernon platinum fittings embellished with our individual design.

Doors are inset. There are Perfection window lifts. Yale locking device. Silk roller curtains. Braided cord detachable robe strap.

And the delicate intimacy of such an interior is further enhanced by Circassian walnut tastefully used for door and window mouldings. The optional colors, Liberty blue and Brewster green faithfully carry out, in the exterior finish, all the dignity and charm of body lines and interior appointments.

Every Jordan owner is entitled to receive the "Jordan Arrow."

McCURDY-BRAINARD COMPANY, Inc.
1895 Broadway, Cor. 63rd Street
Telephone Columbus 9613
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK PITTSBURGH

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Willard
STORAGE BATTERY
SERVICE STATION

Copyright registered, 1918.

Battery "Maybes"

Maybe your battery is in perfect condition.

Maybe the water level is up just where it ought to be (½ inch above the plates).

Maybe the battery is being kept charged as it should be.

But why take a chance?

A glance into each cell will tell you just where the water level is.

A two-minute hydrometer test will give you exact figures on the state of charge of every cell.

Or better yet, call on us and we'll do these things for you and give you the benefit of Willard consulting service.

We test, repair and recharge storage batteries, and always carry a full supply of battery parts, new batteries and rental batteries.

Willard Storage Battery Company
418-420 West 125th St.

F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.

EAST STATION
214-216 East 54th Street
9270 Plaza

WEST STATION
106-110 West 63d Street
6236 Columbus

INSIDE SERVICE

DELMI CO., Inc.

BROOKLYN
Atlantic and Classon Aves.
9310 Prospect

FLATBUSH
Caton Ave. and East 2d St.
7671 Flat.

JAMAICA
60-62 Twombly Pl.
2470 Jam.

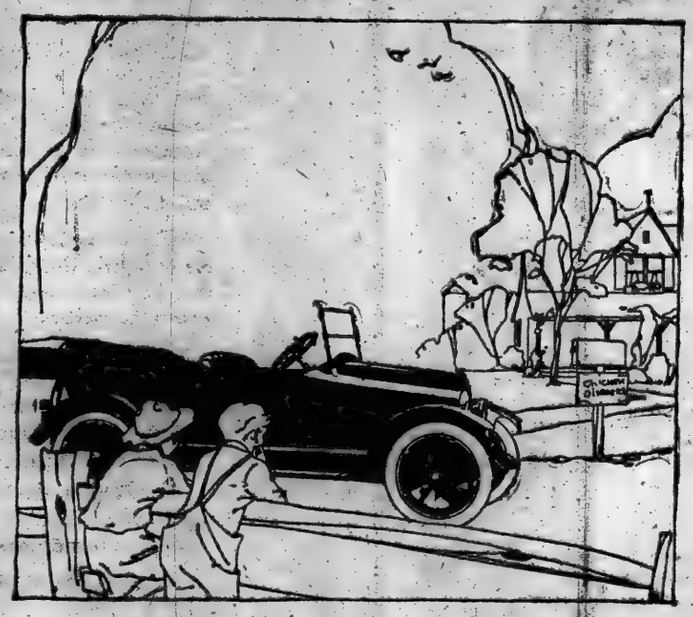
FLUSHING
109 B'way
Flushing 3861.

Delco
KLAXON
REMY
Service
United Motors
Service Inc.

Service Department of
The Dayton Engineering
Laboratories Co., Dayton, O.
Klaxon Co., Newark, N. J.
Remy Electric Co. Anderson, Ind.

New York Branch
239-241 W. 56th St.
Phone Circle 3526

Overland



"Approved"

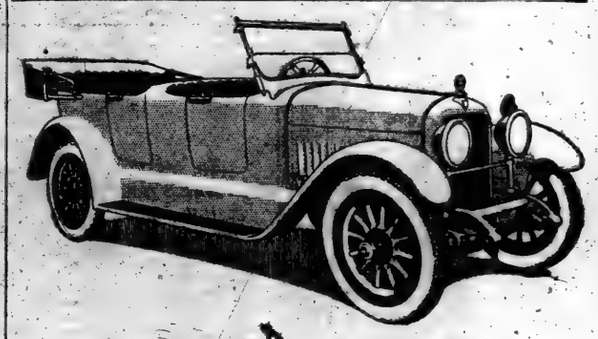
The circle of friends the Overland car makes is continually widening. These friends have spread the good news of the comfort, performance and economy of the Model 90 car, until owners now number more than 115,000. These owners are safer guides for you to follow than mere specifications.

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Complete Exhibit, Broadway at 50th Street, Telephone Columbus 9400

Willys-Overland Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cor. Fulton St. and Bedford Av. Tel. Bedford 3600

Willys-Overland Inc., Newark, N. J.
526 Broad Street Tel. Mulberry 4600

Overland Model Ninety Five Passenger Touring Car $985; Sedan $1695; f. o. b. Toledo



Its owner drives it

THE sort of man that buys a Mercer is the sort of man that loves a car.

The Mercer is a car that gives a thrill of pleasure to the man or woman who drives it, because it is willing, eager and gentle.

Willing because it will perform any task you call upon it to do.

Eager because it has the power, the quick pick-up, the responsiveness that you love to feel as you step on the throttle.

Gentle because, with all its power and capability for speed, it is smooth, quiet, and flexible in its control.

The Mercer is limited in its output—many will be disappointed this year. Those who succeed in getting one will be the ones who order early.

Whiting Motor Company
1602 Broadway, New York
352 Central Avenue, Newark

Manufactured by
Mercer Automobile Company, Trenton, New Jersey

MERCER MOTOR

"Exide"
Battery
Service
is Distinguished
Service

THE GIANT THAT LIVES IN A BOX

It has but one object—to see that you get the absolute *best* from your battery.

Allowing us to inspect your battery at *regular* periods is your best safeguard against trouble. Ask for our booklet,

Nine Points of "Exide."

ALL MAKES

Direct Factory Branch
Exide Battery Depots, Inc.
West End Ave. & 64th St.
Phone Columbus 6470
Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Except Sunday

First

THE sales of the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times at 18 Atlantic City hotels are greater than the combined sales of all other New York morning newspapers.

A total of 1,055 copies of the daily editions of six New York morning newspapers are sold at 18 hotels, 629, or 60 per cent., being copies of The New York Times.

Of the Sunday editions of the same newspapers, 1,375 copies are sold at the same hotels, 786 of which, or 57 per cent., are copies of The New York Times.

The New York Times

FILLING ABHORRED SALOON VACUUM

By HAROLD CHANNING.

HUMAN nature abhors a vacuum almost as intensely as Dame Nature is said to, and from the dawn of history down, whenever circumstances or the ruling powers deprived a whole people of something to which they were accustomed, something else was necessary as a substitute or there was trouble at hand. If a Government was to blame in depriving without promptly substituting, that Government was bound to have pretty hard sledding, if it was not actually faced by revolution. The Roman Empire, especially, had several experiences which were to the point, and in its decadence only prolonged its existence by allowing increasing pleasure and license to its debased populace.

We, in the United States, are facing a crisis of the utmost gravity; a crisis which was foisted upon us by the action of numerous Legislatures who were stampeded and did not, many of us think, represent the people's views. That action, of course, is the prohibition amendment, which at one fell swoop is going to deprive the mass of the laboring people of their "clubs," for that was what the saloon really was. With many men and in many communities it was the principal gathering place for social intercourse, the arranging for jobs, acquiring knowledge of current events, meeting and making of friends; in short, the clearing house of the worker and toiler.

I am holding no brief for the saloon; its evils have been many and great, but it has filled a place which no other organization has been able or willing to do yet in the United States. Religious organizations, for obvious reasons, have never been much in favor with the man who wants to rest for an hour or so in his work clothes and smoke and talk and change the current of his thoughts, before going either to a home which has certain inevitable drawbacks in our present social state, or to the forlorn room he calls his lodging if he be single. The war has just proved how a religious organization does not suit the average man, or reach him as he needs and wants to be reached.

The moving picture has been a godsend in the way of pure amusement, in reach of all classes, and is beginning to show its possibilities in instructing; but its limitations are self-evident. The public library is also a fine and necessary adjunct to human progress and the advance of knowledge, but the man with mortar-stained clothes or hands grimed from machine grit is not going to try utilizing one when in that condition—at least not more than once. And he can neither smoke nor talk to friends when in the institution. No; we must have something else entirely different and have it at once.

The returning soldier, 2,000,000 strong, adds an insistent note to this demand. Many of him are still feeling the strain of the trench and are in a restless condition, and there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the lack of proper arrangements by the Government for his welfare on demobilization, which feeling has been much accentuated by the ill-advised passage of the prohibition amendment without letting him have a voice in the final decision.

Every city and town in the United States has within its power a way of offering the proper substitute to the workingman for his lost "club." It is simple, inexpensive, and would be popular. Otherwise it would be [illegible]. This substitute is the community room for recreation. In all districts where people congregate [illegible] warm, liberally supplied with daily papers and current magazines (eliminating the "highbrows"), with such games as checkers, chess, cards, puzzles, &c.; then as an adjunct coffee and cocoa of good quality at cost, (perhaps soda in Summer) supplemented by same rolls. Let those who come smoke all they want, talk within reason, and bar no man unless he is quarrelsome or unnecessarily dirty.

Perhaps, as in Chicago, where municipal playgrounds have been managed by the men themselves with splendid success, the men could manage them better than outsiders.

There must be an absolute avoidance of any appearance of patronage or charity, and no sectarian influences must be allowed to get a foothold: the average man is of a very independent nature and any attempt to force reform down his throat is quite be especially has a distaste for insidious religious propaganda.

Just now there is a wonderful chance for cities like New York to start such an enterprise, for with dozens of saloons already vacant and many more which will shortly be so, there are perfectly lighted rooms in ideal locations all ready to be turned into their new uses. And they would seem very homelike, too.

HANDICAP TO SCHOOLS.

Education Suffers Through Parental Neglect of Children.

A teacher of long experience recently remarked that the most ignorant children she had to deal with came from the two social extremes—from homes in which the mothers had to be away from home working and from those in which the mothers were so busy with society that they had little time for their children.

The point of this remark is that an essential part of the ordinary child's education must be done in the home. With this part missing, the school is under a severe, often fatal, handicap. Many families act on the assumption, although they may not express it, that the school alone is responsible for the children's education. They assume no responsibility in the home. They make no effort to see that the children have a chance to become interested in good books. They do not regard the educational possibilities of intelligent conversation at the dinner table. Aren't they paying taxes for the teachers to educate their children? Well, then, what more do you want?

But every teacher knows that the home atmosphere makes all the difference in the world. To the boy or girl who hasn't a general background of information, the facts of history, for instance, are simply so many pieces of detached information to be remembered for a day and then forgotten. They make no connection with the real life of the pupil. It is the same with other studies. Where the home fails in doing its share the school can make only a partial success.—Kansas City Star.

MAXON'S

—a shop of unique charm devoted to the selling of exclusive Sample Costumes from the showrooms of the foremost New York and Paris designers. For over twenty years women of refinement have delighted in these exquisite much-in-advance creations—particularly in the fact that they can be purchased at Maxon's at practically half their prevailing prices elsewhere.

A Large Collection of Springtime Gowns, Suits, Wraps and Sport Toilettes now Being Shown—No two alike—Priced $19 to $39.

One flight up. Take elevator.

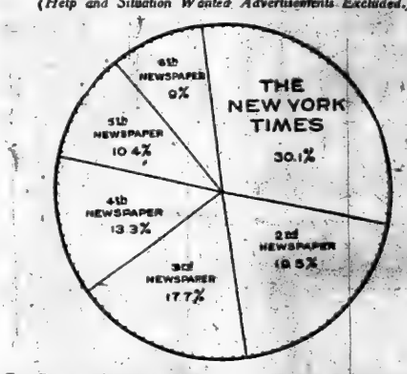
MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway at 48 St.

Thirty Per Cent.

MORE than thirty per cent. of the total advertising published in New York morning newspapers in 1918 (exclusive of Help and Situation Wanted) appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES—11,971,078 agate lines, 4,213,171 lines more than the next newspaper.

ADVERTISING IN NEW YORK MORNING NEWSPAPERS, 1918

(Help and Situation Wanted Advertisements Excluded.)



In January and February THE NEW YORK TIMES published 2,403,179 agate lines of advertising, 505,715 lines in excess of the corresponding months of last year—a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

The circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES—daily and Sunday average exceeding 368,000 copies—represents the largest group of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

S. BAUMANN & Co
COR. 46TH ST. & 8TH AVE.

Apartments Furnished from $75 Upwards on Our Easy Payment Plan.

Liberal Credit Terms to All
Our Terms Apply to New York, New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut.

Queen Anne Period Dining Room Suite in Mahogany, 10 Pieces, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Dining Table, 1 Arm and 6 Side Chairs, with genuine leather seats, as illustrated, at $225.00

White Antique Ivory Bedstead $13.98
With Cane Effect Panel. 2-Inch Continuous Posts.

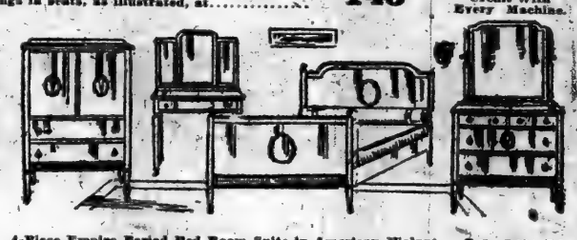
We Sell Columbia Grafonolas

Columbia and Cortina
Foreign Language Records for March on Sale. Write for Catalog. Mailed Free.

3-Piece Library or Living Room Suite, massive moulded frames, in mahogany finish, highly polished, cane panels, upholstered seats, back in beautiful Blue Velour; indestructible springs in seats, as illustrated, at..... $145.00

on Credit From $20 up
Also Records on Credit With Every Machine.

Complete with Imperial Roll-edge Mattress. One motion of the hand converts the Couch into a full-size bed for two adults..... $33.75



4-Piece Empire Period Bed Room Suite in American Walnut, consisting of Dresser, Chiffonobe, Toilet Table, and Bed, neatly carved, as illustrated, 4 Pieces, at..... $147.50

OPEN MONDAYS & SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Sewing Machines On Credit.

46TH ST. 750-752 EIGHTH AVE 8TH AVE

Motor Truck Deliveries

Every Station on the West Side and East Side Subway Lines is an Entrance to the A. & S. Private Subway Entrance, Hoyt St., for a 5c. Fare.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

New Store Hours
Store Opens 9 A.M.
Closes 5:30 P.M.

Stirring Sales of Women's Spring Apparel in the Ready-to-Wear Salons

LAST week the A. & S. Fashion Exhibit brought out a remarkable number of glowing tributes to the extent, beauty, and individuality, of the Model Garments it displayed—in Coats, Capes, Suits, Dresses and Blouses.

Throughout the Spring season, and afterward, the great Ready-to-Wear Salons will keep up the style-prestige of The Store Accommodating by always presenting, as now, what is newest and best in fashion. And, as always, it will offer these beautiful things, high in quality, at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

The extraordinary offerings for Monday of new Apparel illustrates this A. & S. principle most clearly:

$23.98 $23.98 $23.98

WOMEN'S HANDSOME SUITS, $37.50 AND $47.50

FIFTEEN different smart Spring models are shown at these two modest prices; some in regular sizes, others designed especially for extra-size figures.

All the best-liked style-features are incorporated, and all the Suits show the hand-tailoring, the perfect, careful finishing that ordinarily characterizes only custom-made garments.

Box, belted Blouse, semi-fitted and straight-line jackets, all lined with plain color or fancy silk.

Tricotine, gabardine, checks, Poiret twill, men's wear serge and stripes are the materials used.

Black-and-white checks, clay brown and the always popular navy blue and black, may all be had in the assortment.

Second floor, Central Building.

$47.50 $37.50 $37.50

Pleated Plaid Skirts, $5.75

Exceedingly smart for Spring and Summer wear are these new plaid Skirts, made in a pleated model with novel pockets. Four different patterns of plaid are shown at this one price.

Other Plaid Skirts, $7.75 to $16.50

Some in pleated, others in straight-line models, many in medium and light colorings.

Second floor, Central Building.

NEW DRESSES, REMARKABLE AT $23.98

The woman who sets $25.00 as the limit she wishes to pay for a Spring Frock will be charmed with these good-looking new models, just three of which are sketched.

There are pretty afternoon Dresses of Georgette crepe, beaded. And street Frocks of black and navy serge, made in coat tunic and straightline styles.

And there are henna, taupe, navy and Belgian blue, Georgette satin and taffeta Dresses made in various attractive styles.

Both the wool and the silk Dresses are shown in a full range of regular sizes.

Other Pleasing Frocks Very Low-Priced

At $12.98—Gray, beige, black, brown and navy serge Frocks, some braided, embroidered or button trimmed—all reduced in price.

At $15.98—Serge, satin and taffeta in street and afternoon shades, some of the Dresses specially purchased, some reduced.

At $17.98—Straight-line Dresses of tricolette, Frocks of taffeta combined with printed chiffon, and printed chiffon used alone.

Second floor, Central Building.

$32.50 $29.95 $37.50

WOMEN'S GRACEFUL WRAPS $29.95, $32.50, $37.50

Not for a long while have fashionable silhouettes been as charming as they are this season. The bouffant outlines of the new Dolmans, and the swinging picturesqueness of the Capes, many of which are shirred about the shoulders, are becoming to almost all types of figures.

Three Effective Models Illustrated

The two-inch box pleat that reaches from collar to hem of the cape, sketched at the left of the middle sketch, is just one of several novel features, the tight yoke and shoulders and a crossover collar giving additional smartness. The coatee front is belted and supplied with pockets.

Price $32.50.

Corded tucks trim the dolman sketched in the centre, a most interesting new Coat of men's wear serge, lined with silk peau de cygne, the inlaid collar of tricolette.

Price $29.95.

The third Wrap is of fine serge, lined and trimmed on the collar and cuffs with fancy silk.

Price $37.50.

Second floor, Central Building.

AGreat Combination Millinery Sale

$1.69 *For Ready-to-Wear Hats* $2.95 to $3.95 Grades

98c *Untrimmed Hats* $1.95 and $2.50 Grades

Nothing has been left undone to make this the greatest Millinery Sale of the season—we have made large and fortunate purchases of desirable Hats and Braids, and are offering them at amazingly low prices.

All these Hats are only just out of their original packing cases—are fresh and new, and very attractive.

The most fashionable shapes and straws and colors are all well represented.

The ready-to-wear Hats are smartly trimmed with Georgette, satin and moire, or with ribbon rosettes.

1,000 Pieces of Braid, 59c. for $1.49 and $1.98 Grades

Peroxyline, silk fiber and satin-finish braids in all colors and black, are offered in these 10 and 12-yard pieces of braid so much desired by milliners, both professional and amateur.

Street floor, East Building.

A Day of Great Upholstery Offering

Monday in the Upholstery Store is big with interest; Spring refurnishing demands cheery chintzes, new window curtains, and much else to make the home bright and attractive, and here are some wonderful offerings to help carry out these plans economically:

15,000 Yards Cretonnes at 19c., 28c., 38c., 48c., 59c. a Yard

Scores of beautiful new patterns at savings of ¼ to ½; for these are regular 35c. to $1.25 qualities.

500 Cretonne Covered Pillows, 98c. Each

For sofas, couch hammocks, boats, and the like. The price is hardly more than the filling; the Cretonnes are in pretty patterns.

Fancy Madras and Marquisette, 39c. Yd.

Colored figures on light and dark grounds; were 55c. and 59c. yard.

Filet Net Lace Curtains, $1.39 Pair
Were $2.45

Small designs in white and ecru.

Window Panels, 98c. Each
Were $1.95 to $2.45

Scrim bodies with filet motifs and lace edges.

Third floor, Central Building.

Chiffon Taffetas, $1.59 *from $2.25*

Brand new, crisp and rustling, this desirable and excellent Taffeta Silk is a quality that we sell regularly at its higher price. It is perfect, 35 inches wide, in black and wide range of colors. Specally priced for Monday.

Other Silk Offerings of Great Interest

FOULARD SILKS, $1.98 yard, from $2.49. New designs, on black and navy grounds; 40-inch.

IMPORTED SHANTUNG SILK, 68c. and $1.25 yard, from 98c. and $1.49; all silk; 32-inch; in natural tan shade.

BLACK DRESS SATIN, $1.49 yard, from $1.98; all silk.

Silks from Lyons, France, Reduced

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA, $2.25 yard, from $2.69. Rich, chiffon finish; 35-inch.

BLACK SATIN, $2.39 and $2.89 yard, from $2.98 and $3.25; 35-inch.

Street floor, West Building.

A Sale of Hosiery and Underwear

16,800 Pieces of Underwear *37,000 Pairs of Hosiery*

HERE is a very unusual sale, not only in the quantities and qualities involved, but in the large savings on desirable weights and styles. The great part comes from a maker going out of business, combined with important contributions from our own stocks. It is a Sale in which the whole family can share to advantage.

Women's Hosiery

18c. a pair. Regularly 25c. Of fine cotton, in black or white.

29c. pair. Regularly 39c. 1,800 pairs, in black, with mercerized boots and cotton tops.

59c. pair. Of black cotton, full fashioned, with double soles, heels and toes.

98c. pair. Regularly $1.19. 1,500 pairs, of thread silk, in black or white; mercerized tops and soles.

Children's Hosiery

18c. pair. Regularly 25c. 6,000 pairs children's fine cotton Socks, in white, pink, blue, tan and black.

19c. pair. Regularly 25c. 1,200 pairs children's Stockings, of fine ribbed cotton; sizes 7 to 9½.

Women's Underwear

18c. 4,500 Vests, of cotton, low neck, sleeveless; in regular and extra sizes; unusual value.

59c. Regularly 79c. 3,000 Combinations, of fine cotton, low neck, sleeveless, tight knees; some lace trimmed; in regular and extra sizes.

Children's Underwear

39c. Regularly 50c. 600 Combinations, of ribbed cotton, low neck, sleeveless, knee length, with drawer waist attachment.

Men's Hosiery

12½c. pair. 4,825 pairs; seamless cotton, in black and colors; seconds of 20c. quality.

49c. pair. Regularly 65c. 5,500 pairs, of thread silk, seamless, liale tops; in black and colors.

Men's Underwear

39c. Regularly 50c. 1,500 pieces of self-striped nainsook; Shirts coat cut, sleeveless; Drawers knee length, with full hips and wide knees.

69c. 1,200 pieces of balbriggan cotton, "seconds" of $1.00 grade; Shirts with short sleeves; Drawers in knee and ankle lengths.

Women's—Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Men's—Street floor, Hoyt Street.

All-Wool Shepherd Checks, $2.49 Yard *from $3.49*

48 inches wide in a fine serge weave, in large, medium and small checks. Clear black and white.

39 and 40-in. Printed Voiles at 24c Yard

About 6,000 yards at this remarkably low price go on sale Monday. If you were to pay double our sale price you would be getting an excellent value. This season's Voiles in beautiful colorings, combinations and designs. In both light and dark ground work, in floral, small all-over and geometrical designs.

Special Table, Street floor, Central Building.

All Silk Georgette Crepe, $1.29 Yd., For $1.75 to $2.25 Qualities

Indeed, the vogue of Georgette crepe seems to be unchanging. Its uses are many—for evening gowns, blouses, sleeves, negligees and the like.

Monday's savings are offered on fine qualities from our regular stock, to which a special purchase is added, the whole presenting a wide range of colors.

Black, Pink, Maize, Light Gray, Marine, Myrtle, White, Flesh, Lavender, Nickel, King, Havana, Ivory, Rose, Beige, Sapphire, Navy, Golden Brown, Sky, Ecru, Turquoise, Midnight, Plum.

Street floor, Central Building.

Persian and Chinese Carpets Reduced 10% to 33⅓%

To begin with, we are frequently told by competent critics that it is extremely difficult to find in New York Oriental Rugs of the quality and beauty of those in our stock at anything like such low prices.

To make this already interesting collection still more so, we have reduced the low prices on about 45 fine carpet-sized Rugs by another 10% to 33⅓%. Here are some instances:

Chinese Rugs

Sizes	Regular	At
10.9 x 7	$235.00	$195.00
12 x 9	275.00	225.00
9.10x 8	295.00	250.00
11.7 x 9.1	375.00	275.00
9.8 x 8	395.00	295.00
12.7 x 8.11	350.00	295.00
11.7 x 8.11	350.00	295.00
12 x10	425.00	325.00
11.6 x 9	500.00	350.00
15.4 x 9.11	395.00	350.00
11.8 x 9.1	500.00	395.00
13 x10	500.00	395.00
12 x10	525.00	425.00
14.9 x12.2	550.00	450.00

Persian Mahal Rugs at $200.00 Each
Were $275.00 to $300.00
Average size 12 ft. x 9 ft.
Third floor, East Building.

Monday Bargains Worth Looking Over

Handsome Upholstered 3-Piece Living Room Suites, $279.25.
Fourth floor, East Building.

Men's Suits, $17.50, for $19.75 to $22.50 Grades.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Men's Neckwear, 89c., for $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Grades.
Street floor, East Building.

42-Piece American Dinner Sets, $7.89, from $10.98.
Subway floor, Central Building.

"Royal" Gray Enamelware Double Boilers, 2½-quart, $1.19, from $1.49.
Subway floor, Central Building.

Women's Brown Kid Pumps, $5.95, from $7.95.
Second floor, West Building.

Wool and Fiber Rugs, 6x9 feet, $9.50, regularly $11.50.
Third floor, East Building.

Sale of Lingerie Blouses, 98c., $1.48 and $1.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's Handkerchiefs, box of 6, 59c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Decorated Cakes for St. Patrick's Day, 39c., and 54c. United States Food Administration License Number B14038.
Bake Shop, Third floor, West Building.

Modish New Fur Pieces—One, Two and Three Skins.
Second floor, Central Building.

Juan y Julia Havana Cigars, box of 25, $1.98, from $2.75.
Street floor, Hoyt Street.

200 Nightgowns, reduced to 76c.
Second floor, East Building.

Misses' Smart Jersey Frocks, $13.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Plaid Silk Windsor Ties, 29c., instead of 39c.
Tailored Neckwear Shop, Street floor, Central Building.

Attractive Tub Silk Petticoats, $2.94.
Second floor, East Building.

Delightful Negligees of Crepe de Chine, $5.98.
Negligee Balcony, Central Building.

Bloomer Dresses for Little Girls, $1.98.
The Babywear Store, 2d fl., East Bldg.

6-Inch Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 39c. yard, instead of 59c.
Street floor, centre, East Building.

Mahogany Finish Floor Lamps, $13.98, regularly $15.98.
Third floor, Central Building.

Highly Mercerized Batiste, 36 inches wide, 39c. yard, regularly 59c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Blankets, $8.98 Pair, regular $11.50 Grade.
Subway floor, West Building.

Part Linen Irish Tablecloth Damask, $1.00 yard, regularly $1.49.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East.

Boys' New Wash Suits, $1.89.
Second floor, West Building.

Fast Black Sateen, 33c. yard, regularly 49c.
Lining Store, Street floor, Central.

Men's Dark Tan Shoes, $5.95 pair.
Third floor, Men's Shop East Building.

Writing Paper, 29c. a box, regularly 49c.
Street floor, East Building.

Stamped Nightgowns, 98c.
Third floor, Central Building.

Standard A. & S. Special Sheets, 2½ x 3 yards, $2.34, regularly $2.74.
Subway floor, West Building.

Unmounted Photograph Albums, 39c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Slipper Trees, 7c., from 10c.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Special Lenten Music for the Victrola.
Music Store, Fourth floor, West Bldg.

Fine Groceries—Specially Low Prices

Nothing is quite so gratefully received as actual reductions on the price of food. Such savings soothe the pocketbook nerve immensely. Here are such savings on A. & S. high-quality Groceries:

1,000—1-lb. Cartons Montauk Mixed Tea
Our own blending; wonderfully fragrant and delicious.. 49c. lb.

3,040—No. 2 Cans Priscilla Fancy Maine Corn
Finest quality; white, sweet and creamy..... 16c. can

2,140—No. 2 Cans Priscilla Sifted June Peas
Little, tender, possessing the natural fresh garden flavor.. 16c. can

2,000—No. 2 Cans Maryland Tomatoes
Red, ripe Tomatoes, of excellent flavor..... 12c. can

Counter Deliveries Only
United States Food Administration License Number G08078
Third floor, West Building.

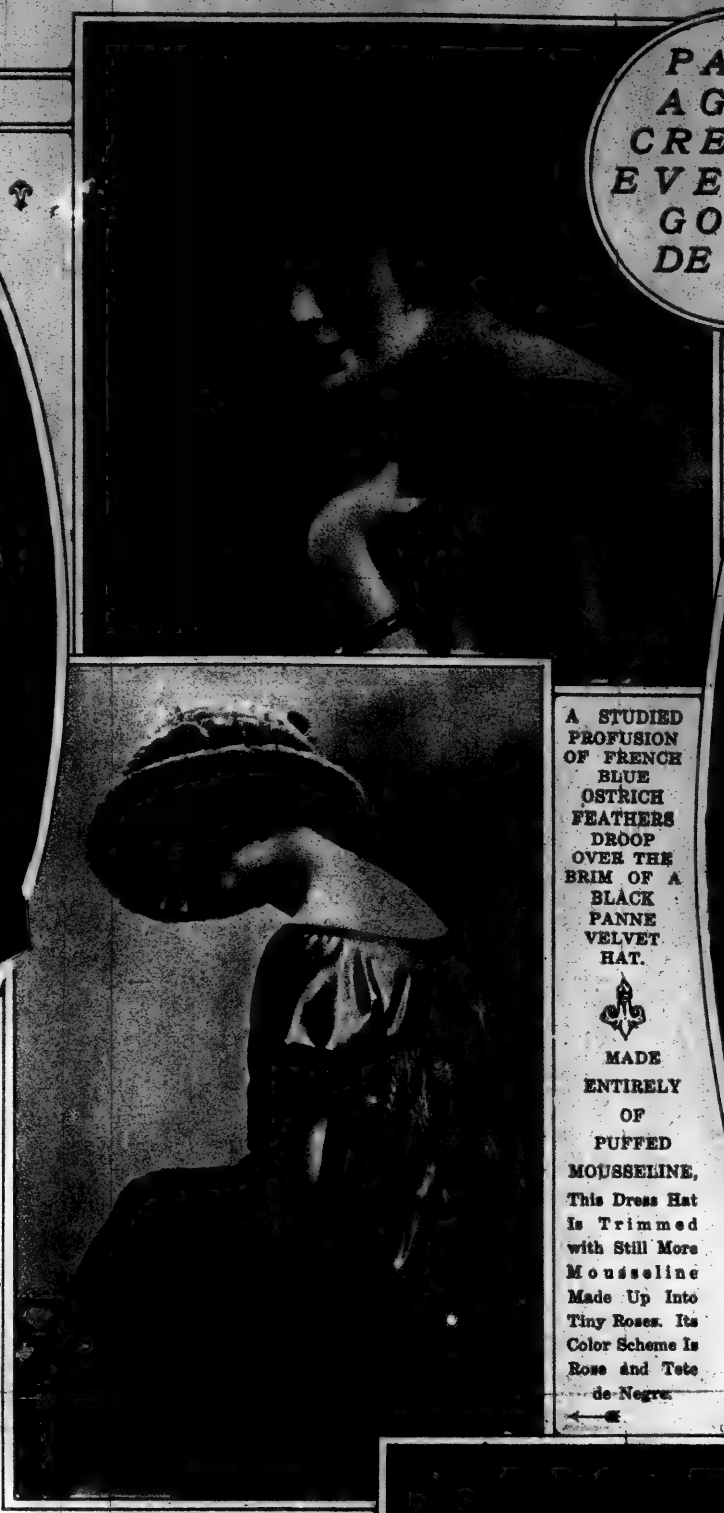
Sunday,
March 16, 1919

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Spring Fashion
Section 5

PARIS AGAIN CREATES EVENING GOWNS DE LUXE

PINK PASTEL SATIN SHROUDED IN TULLE AND TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY OF GOLD BEADS.

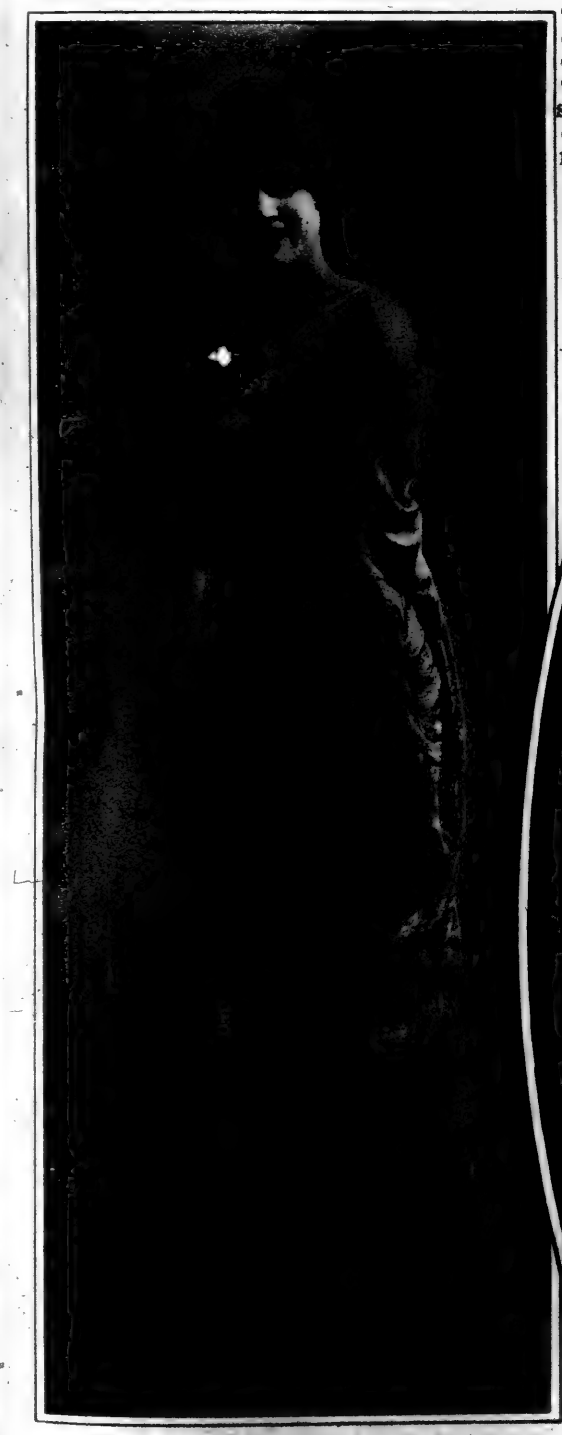


A STUDIED PROFUSION OF FRENCH BLUE OSTRICH FEATHERS DROOP OVER THE BRIM OF A BLACK PANNE VELVET HAT.

MADE ENTIRELY OF PUFFED MOUSSELINE, This Dress Hat Is Trimmed with Still More Mousseline Made Up Into Tiny Roses. Its Color Scheme Is Rose and Tete de Negre.

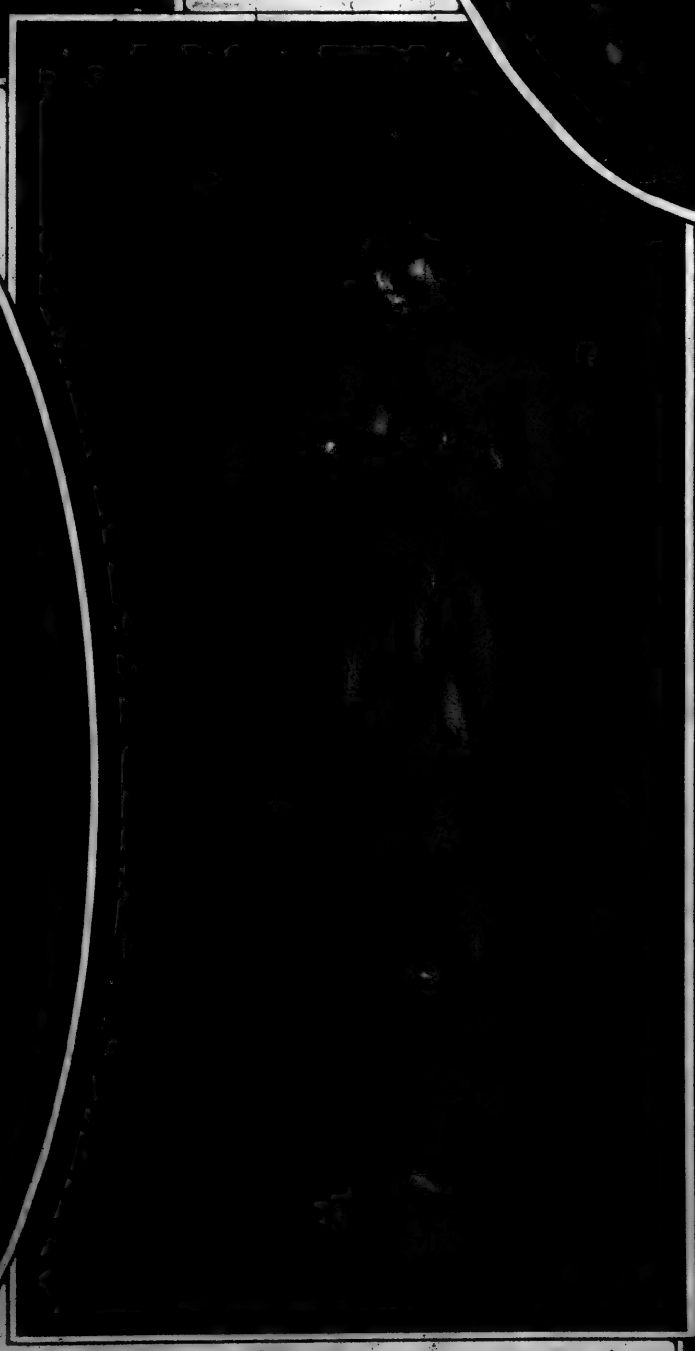
BLUE AND GOLD METAL TISSUE IS USED FOR THIS FORMAL EVENING GOWN, Which Is Trimmed with Motifs and Strings of Gray Pearl Beads.

THIS GOWN CARRIES THE INSPIRATION OF THE BALLET.

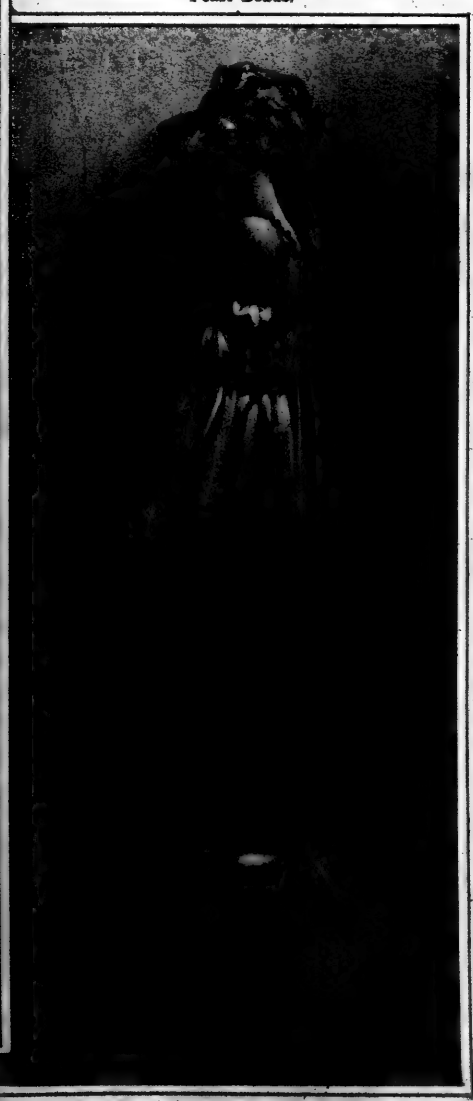


AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF AN ART IN WHICH THE FRENCH COUTURIER EXCELS—DRAPING A FABRIC (THIS TIME SILVER BROCADE) TO FOLLOW THE LINES OF THE FIGURE.

A GOWN DRAPED TO DISPLAY TO ITS FULLEST CAPACITY THE WONDER QUALITY OF A GOLD AND NATTIER BLUE BROCADED TISSUE.



THIS SPARKLING EVENING GOWN IS MADE OF SPANGLED SILVER CLOTH AND IS TRIMMED WITH STRINGS OF PEARL FRINGE.



BLACK BEADS ARE THE STUNNING NOTE OF ACCENT ON AN EVENING GOWN OF CITRON-COLORED SATIN.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH DESIGNERS DICTATE SHORT SLEEVES FOR DAYTIME FROCKS

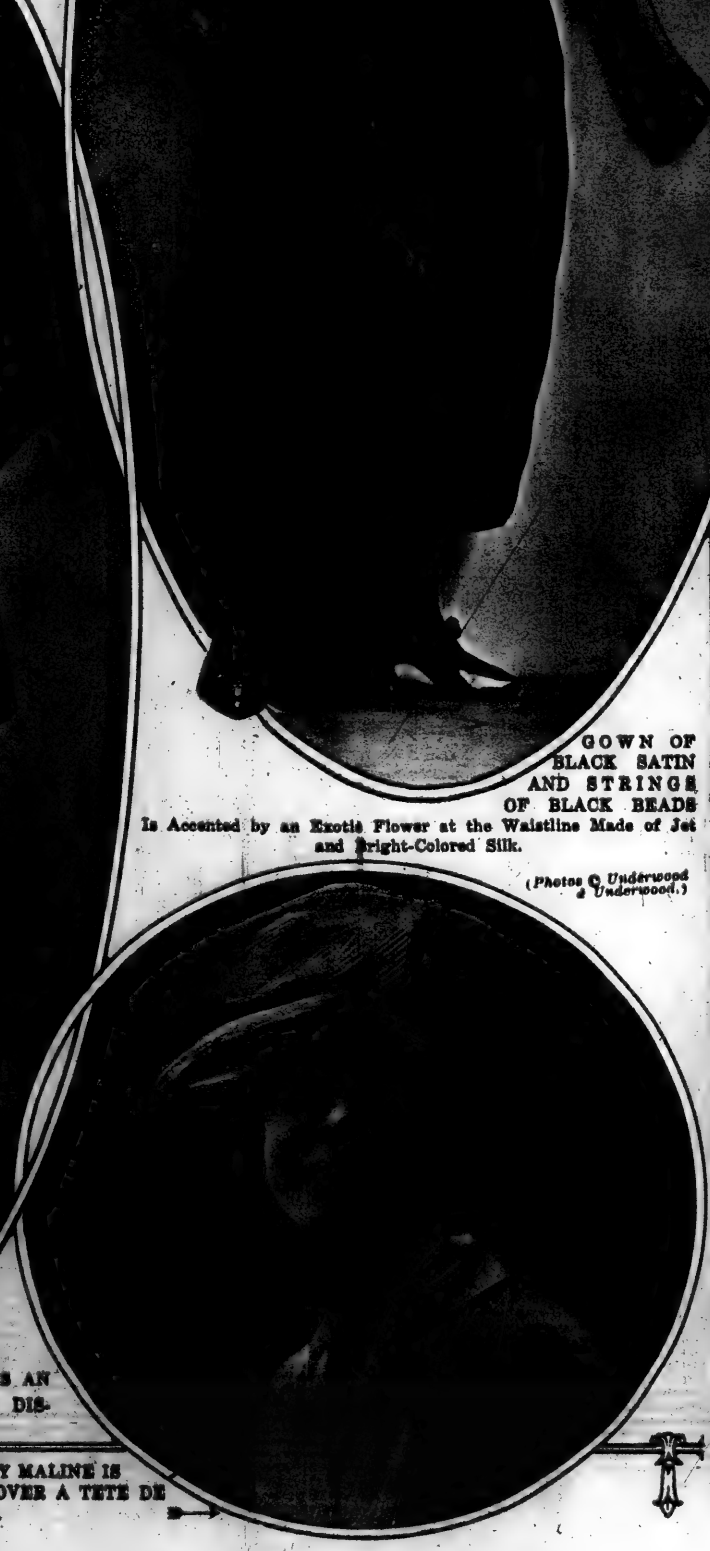
AN OVER-DRESS OF GRAY SILK,
Its Edges Fringed for Trimming, Covers a Foundation of Chiffon in the Same Tone. There Is a Wide and Picturesque Blue Silk Sash.

A ROPE OF BLACK BEADS AND A STRAIGHT PIECE OF BLACK VELVET,
But It Takes a French Artiste to Accomplish the Feat.

A SHADOWY GRAY GLYCERINED OSTRICH PLUME COVERS THE DARING BRIGHTNESS OF A GREEN SATIN MUSHROOM.

ROW UPON ROW OF LIME-COLORED CHIFFON,
Folded and Slightly Shirred, and the Result Is a Charmingly Becoming Daytime Hat.

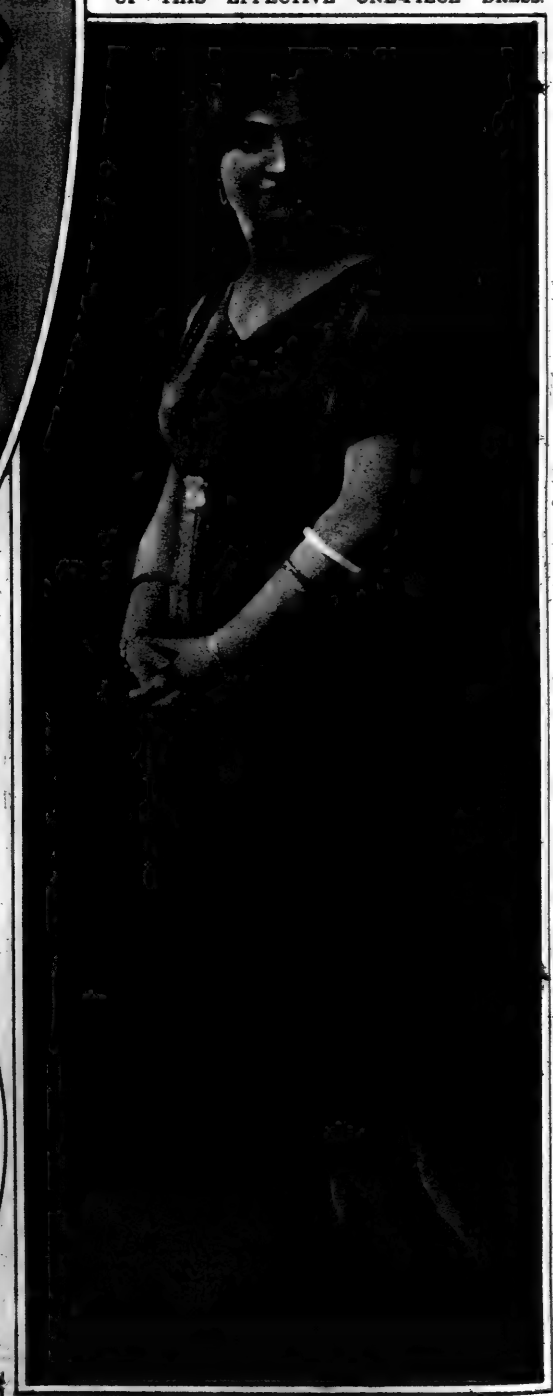
ENGLISH TWEED GIVEN A DOSE OF PARISIAN TAILORING AND THE RESULT IS AN ALLIED PRODUCT OF CONSIDERABLE DISTINCTION.



EVER SO SLIGHT A VEILING OF FILMY MALINE IS SEEMINGLY CARELESSLY THROWN OVER A TETE DE NEGRE SATIN HAT.

GOWN OF BLACK SATIN AND STRINGS OF BLACK BEADS
Is Accented by an Exotic Flower at the Waistline Made of Jet and Bright-Colored Silk.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



SILK TRICOT IN BLACK TRIMMED WITH SILK TRICOT IN WHITE TOGETHER MAKE UP THIS EFFECTIVE ONE-PIECE DRESS.

SIMPLICITY OF CUT IS THE PARISIAN CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS FROCK WITH A BODICE OF BROCADED TISSUE WORN WITH A SABLE BROWN VELOUR SKIRT.

The New York Times

HATS WITH THE INIMITABLE TOUCH OF THE PARISIAN MODISTE

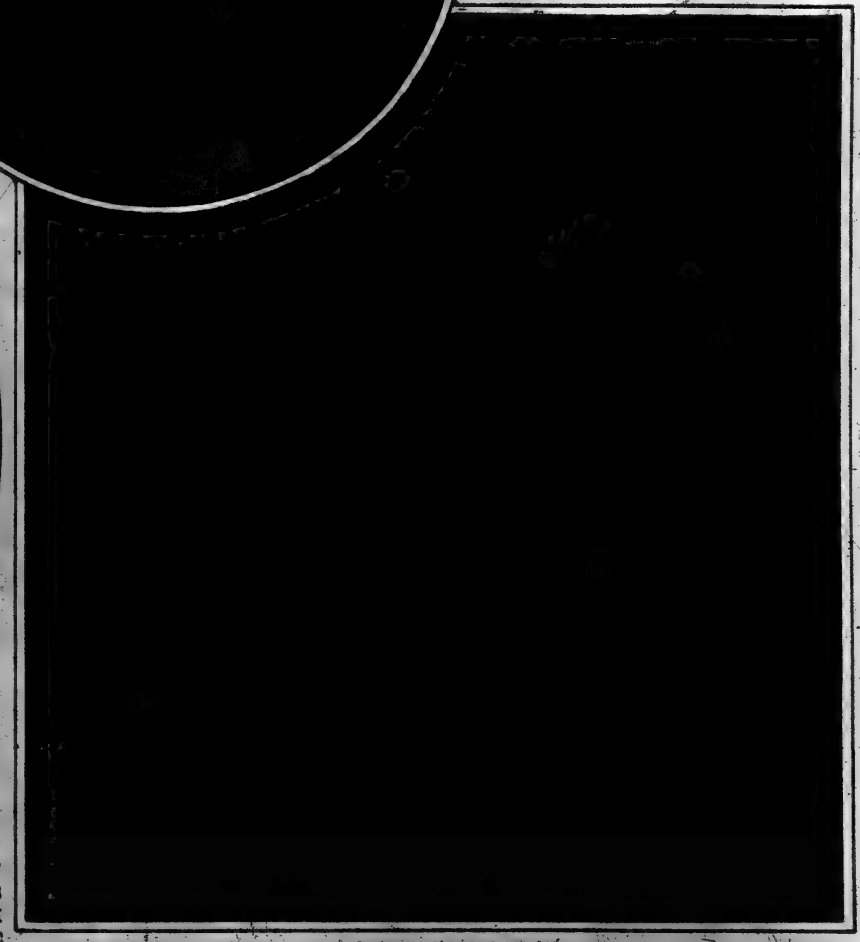
GLYCERINED OSTRICH TIPS ARE PLACED IRREGULARLY AROUND THE DROOPING BRIM OF A BLACK SATIN PICTURE HAT.

PURE AND UNINTERRUPTED WHITE GAINS COLOR AND A STRIKING EFFECT IN THIS GOWN OF SATIN AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TULLE.

AN UNDERDRESS OF CHAMPAGNE COLORED SATIN SHIMMERS ENGAGINGLY THROUGH A VEILING OF GRAY CHIFFON EMBROIDERED IN SILVER THREADS AND BEADS.

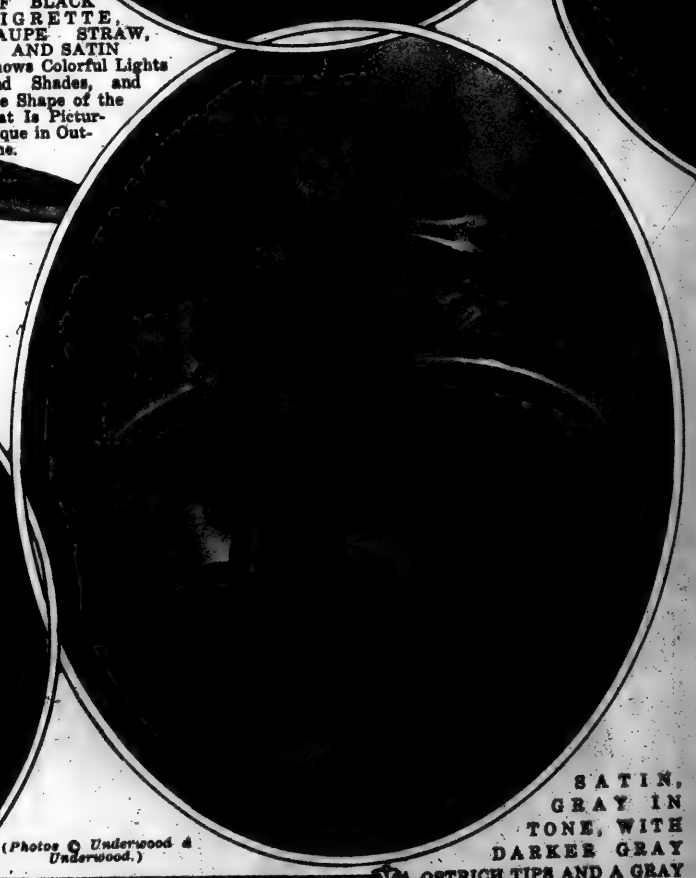
A COMBINATION OF BLACK AIGRETTE, TAUPE STRAW, AND SATIN Shows Colorful Lights and Shades, and the Shape of the Hat Is Picturesque in Outline.

A PARISIAN BLACK VELVET ROSETTE OF BLACK VELVET RIBBON IS A THING TO BE HELD IN HIGH RESPECT, and Here It Is Gracefully and Appropriately Set Off by a Black Satin Hat.



THE FRENCH TOUCH ON A GRAY CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGEE CONSISTS OF MINUTE BINDINGS IN BLACK.

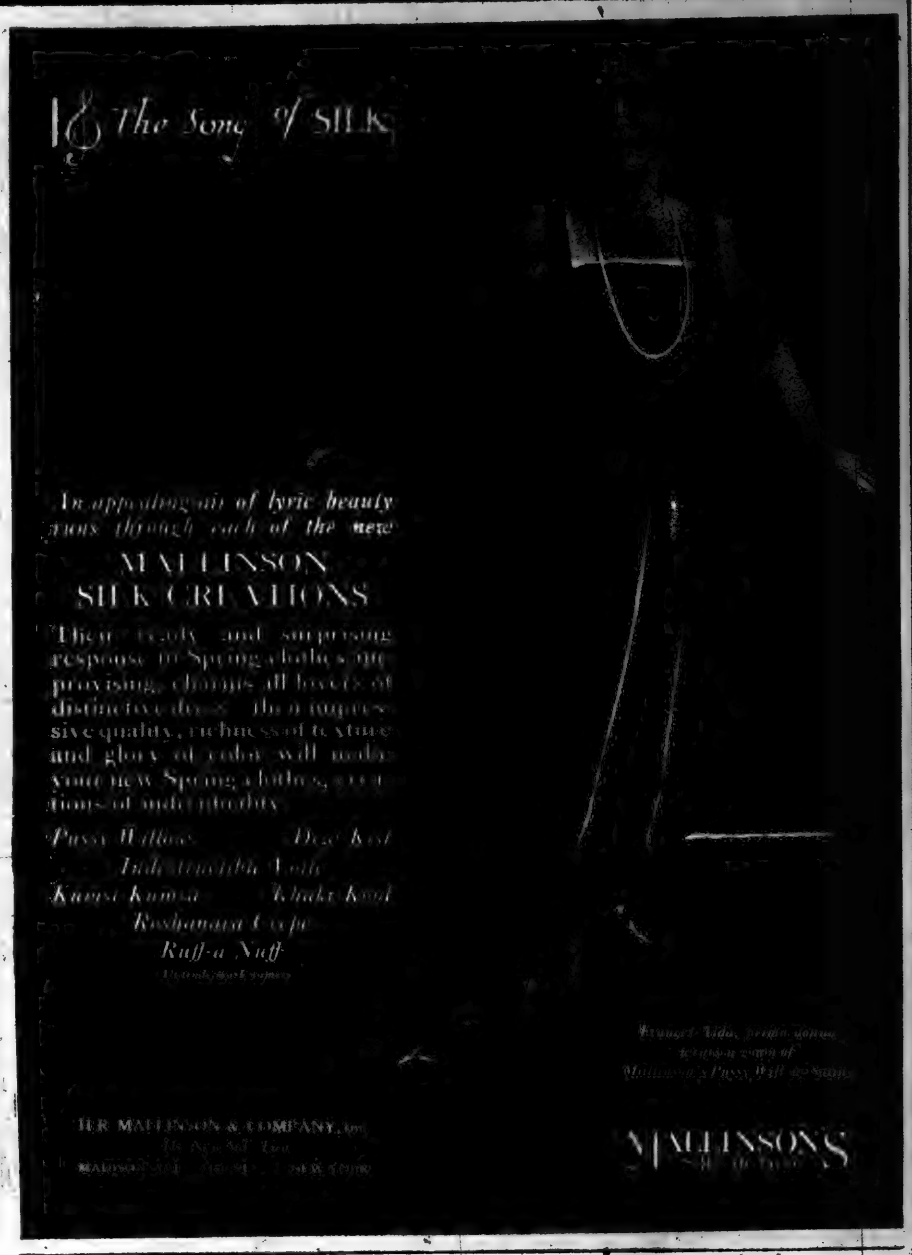
LARGE MEDALLIONS ARE EMBROIDERED IN SILVER THREAD ON HEAVY BLACK SATIN, and the Material Is Used to Drape an Evening Gown Displaying an Interesting Side Train.

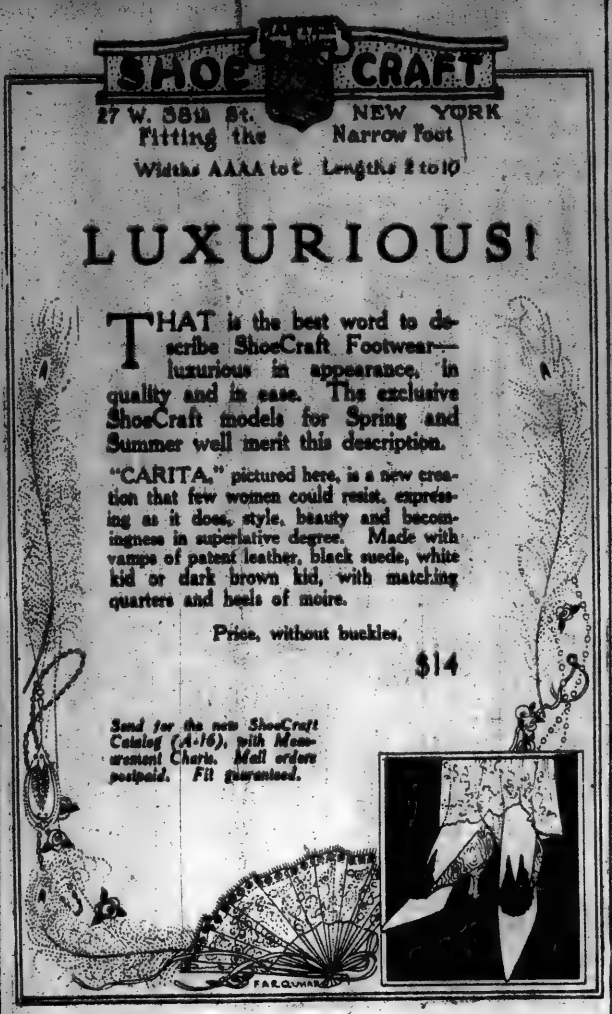


(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

BLACK GEORGETTE AND JET SPANGLES, LONGTIME FAVORITES FOR GOWNS, ARE USED ON THIS DRESS HAT in the Simplest Manner, the Jet Forming a Soft Binding for the Edge of the Brim.

SATIN, GRAY IN TONE, WITH DARKER GRAY OSTRICH TIPS AND A GRAY RIBBON, THIS HAT SHOWS PLAINLY THAT HIGH CROWNS WILL STILL BE WITH US.





Paris Inspiration

PARISIAN chic and American skill are beautifully combined in Mme Lyra Corsets. You see Parisian inspiration in the ultra-fashionable figure lines. Skill in the designing and making account for the wonderful fit, the accurate proportions of bust and hip, the beautiful finish in every detail of workmanship.

Mme Lyra Corsets assure you a fashionable figure. And just as fashion makes a distinction in styles for the different types of figures, so Mme Lyra models are provided for the various types of full developed, medium and slender figures. You are sure to find a model of individual design for you.

Like all better apparel for women, Mme Lyra Corsets are sold in the better stores and shops. Put your expectations high—then ask for a Mme Lyra.

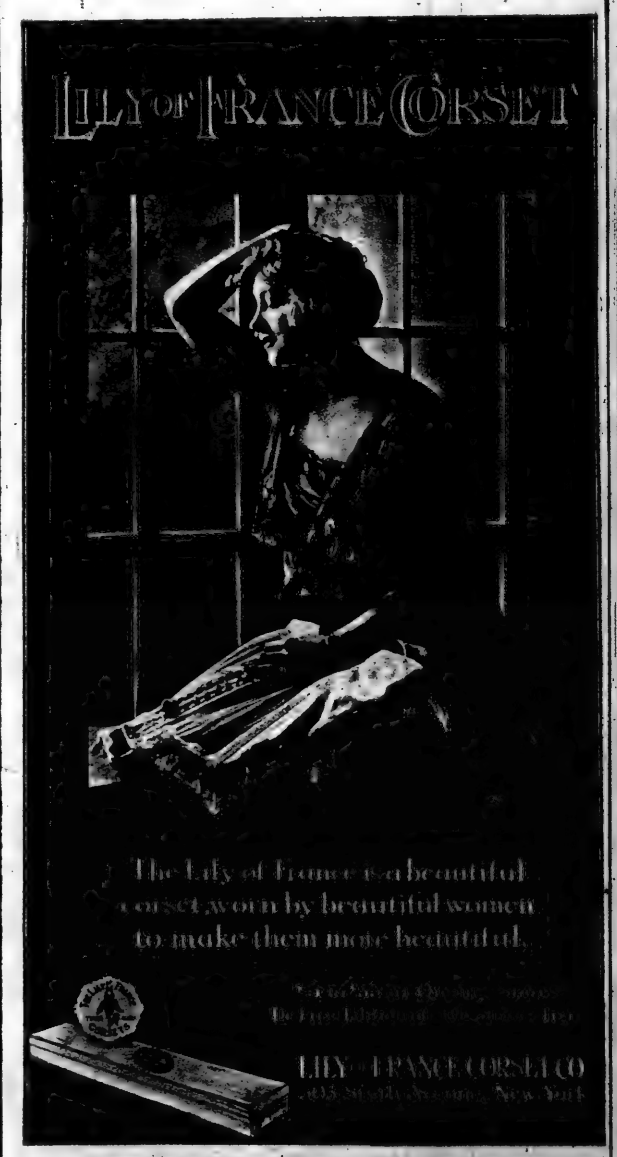
$3.50, $4, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10 and up to $30.

Two Smart Spring Models Illustrated

Model 4275—Modish corset for full developed figure. Made of fine Coutil; has large elastic sections each side of front; sizes to 36; white. **$6.50.**

Model 8419—Exquisite pink silk brocha, richly trimmed; a model that assures fashionable lines with comfort, **$13.50.**
Same model in French Coutil, **$10.**

LYRA CORSET MAKERS
Detroit New York Chicago San Francisco



CORRECT LIVERIES

PARLOR MAID (left)—Plum-colored uniform, English mohair, $18. Headpiece of broad ribbon and organdy, $7. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.25 complete.
PERSONAL MAID (centre)—English mohair uniform, black or gray, $15. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.
NURSE (right)—Coat of English serge; navy, gray or black, $45. Bonnet, $13.50; without veil, $10.50. Collar and cuffs, 70c.
Send for Catalog T-9

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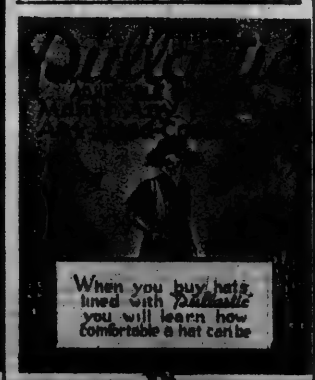
129 East 34th St., New York
Specializing Exclusively in Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms.



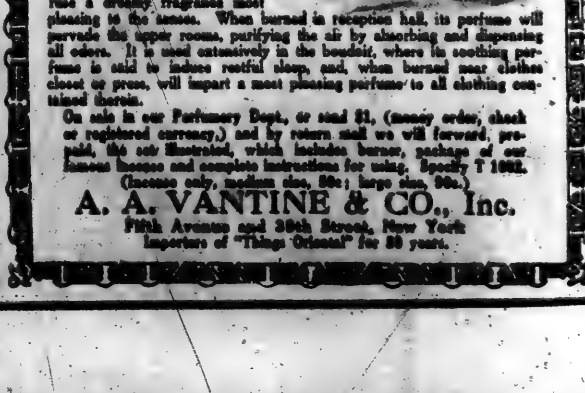
EVERY smartly dressed woman is wearing Spats this year. They choose "Standard" Spats of course—better looking, better fitting, better made spats—the actual standard in style, fit, and quality.

The "TRIMLINE," a "Standard" Spat, is modeled to fit over shoes either high or low, in flowing, graceful lines, looking for all the world as though it had been specially tailored for *you*.

Made in all the advanced shades of fashion: Light Fawn, Dark Fawn, Drab, Brown, Leather-Tan, Chamois, Champagne, Pearl, Smoked Gray and White.

Ask for "Standard" Spats at your dealer's

S. RAUH & COMPANY, 310 Sixth Ave., New York City
The Largest and Foremost Manufacturers of Spats in the World



"STAY FAST" HAIR NETS

Are Noted for their Utter Invisibility

Every woman would wear Hair Nets if she knew "STAYFAST." Their invisibility is due to our peculiar methods of matching. They are made of the finest real hair, and are just a little stronger and a little more lasting than any you have ever tried.

"STAYFAST" Cap Shape, Self-Adjusting Hair Nets
Come in all shades to match your hair perfectly
2 for 25c
(Grays or Whites 25c each)
At your favorite shop, or postpaid on receipt of price

HYMAN & OPPENHEIM
Originators of "STAYFAST" Hair Nets
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106 East 16th Street Dept. T New York City
NOTE: Our "UNIVERSAL" Hair Net is identical in Quality and Price, but is made in the "FLAT SHAPE" (allover) STYLE

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The HARDMAN FIVE FOOT GRAND

$875.
Convenient terms if desired.

Caruso is only one of the great artists who endorse and use this great piano. He writes of it:

"The Hardman is the only piano I have used in my apartment in New York. I also have one in my home in Italy. The Hardman is my favorite."

Why not follow Caruso's example?

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433 FIFTH AVENUE - - NEW YORK
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Represented in all cities

"STAY FAST" HAIR NETS

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NOTE: Our "UNIVERSAL" Hair Net is identical in Quality and Price, but is made in the "FLAT SHAPE" (allover) STYLE

Perfume Your Home with
Vantines
The Oriental Store

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By simply placing a small quantity of incense in the burner and applying a match, it will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall, its perfume will pervade the upper rooms, purifying the air by absorbing and dispensing all odors. It is used extensively in the boudoir, where its soothing perfume is said to induce restful sleep, and, when burned near clothes closet or press, will impart a most pleasing perfume to all clothing contained therein.

On sale in our Perfumery Dept., or send $1. (money order, check or registered currency,) and by return mail we will forward, prepaid, the sets illustrated, which includes burner, package of our famous incense and complete instructions for using. Specify T 1002.
(Incense only, medium size, 50c; large size, 90c.)

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York
Importers of "Things Oriental" for 38 years.

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MME. LEONARD'S Maternity Apparel features refinement and style. The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort, through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal.

No. 2799—The illustration portrays one of our New Spring Models fashioned in soft satin in all colors, trimmed with elegant embroidery. Its lines are so simple that it lends itself particularly for afternoon or dinner wear.

Specially priced, **52.50**

Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets, Brassieres.

Simple Dresses.....From $29.50
Separate Skirts.....From $10.50
Ready to Wear or Made to Order
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No. 1124—Black Vici Kid
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Superior Quality
$10

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Of Solid Mahogany
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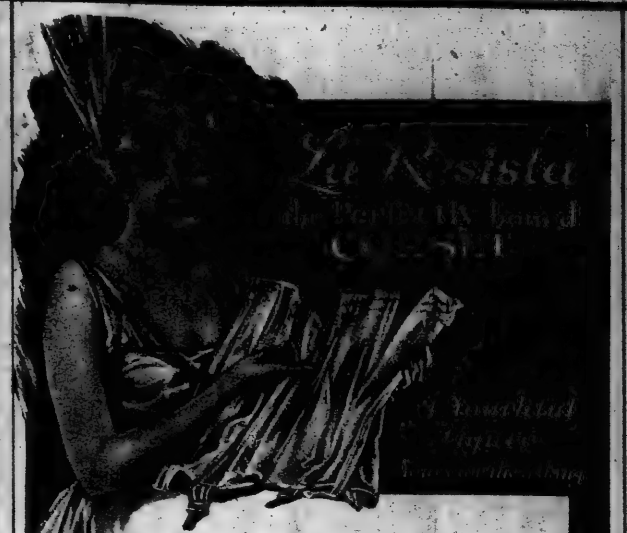

WEAR LA RESISTA corsets and keep your figure young. SPIRABONE stays placed at the hips combined with LA RESISTA designing achieves a result unattainable in other corsets. LA RESISTA—constructed upon lines the result of long study—with the aid of SPIRABONE molds the figure and creates as well as preserves "Youth" and "Style."

SPIRABONE gives perfect support with utmost comfort. LA RESISTA corsets establish the trend of fashion and are adaptable to all figures.

BACK LACE—FRONT LACE $4, $5, $7.50 and Up.
SPIRABONE is obtainable only in LA RESISTA.
Look for the trade mark on every pair.

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Fitted personally without charge by expert Corsetieres, at our private Salon, No. 431 5th Ave., opp. Lord & Taylor. (Take elevator.) Also sold by Quality stores everywhere.

La Resista Corset Co.
431 5th Ave. New York

Chauffeurs' Outfits Special now at $67.50

Suit, Overcoat and Cap to Match

With good fabrics scarcer than ever, there is now but one Royal road to Economy in Motor Apparel, and that is Quality. In this Chauffeur's outfit, consisting of suit, overcoat and cap of fine dark grey, all wool whipcord, we offer, considering conditions, an outfit which is remarkable for both quality and value. The outfit complete $67.50, or as follows:

Suit $29.50 Cap $3 Overcoat $35

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

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I-MILLER

Creator of Distinctive Footwear
16 West 42nd St.—1554 Broadway
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LE TROTTEUR.

A Stunning Miller Made Walking Oxford,

$10.50

This elegant Long Vamp model is in Patent, Black and Mahogany Calfskin, with well-balanced walking heel.

Write For Our Fashion Supplement No. 20-R Now.

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RIGHT NOW, is the time you should bring to your home the musical enjoyment and the pride of ownership that every lover of good music recognizes in the

KRAKAUER SMALL GRAND PIANO

The beauty of its case is the result of perfect craftsmanship, and its wonderful tone—rich, sweet, and true—the result of half a century of the earnest resolve of expert musicians to achieve the highest standard of musical interpretation. Come now, and see and hear this exceptional instrument.

Retail Showrooms, 125 West 42nd St.

Factory Showrooms: 138th St. and Cypress Ave.

Newark Representative: Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.

$800. Terms of payment arranged

Very Smart Coats

Two models decidedly new, beautifully tailored in fashionable fabrics; at typically low A. & S. prices for such high quality.

$37.98

New Dolman Coat of Wool Tricotine

One of the really smart models of the season. Beautifully silk-lined throughout; hand-made from collar to hem. In black, navy, and beige. At an exceptionally low price.

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Top Coat of Covert Cloth

A model with a good deal of "go"; in a smart shade of olive tan; Raglan shoulders, two flounces at bottom; lined throughout with peau de cygne; strictly man-tailored. Sizes 34 to 44.

Mail Orders Punctually Filled.

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Faire Binney of Paramount Pictures wearing Oriental Pajama Suit trimmed with "J. C." Tu-Tone Ribbon.

Tu-Tone Ribbon

gives to this Oriental Pajama Suit a captivating touch of the fascinating Far East.

Today a beautiful suitable ribbon is essential to every scheme of style in dress—for this is a ribbon year.

There's a "J. C." Ribbon for every possible need and purpose.

Buy Them By Name

LADY FAIR
A new double-faced satin ribbon. There is only one genuine Lady Fair Ribbon—"J. C." LADY FAIR. Be sure the name appears on every bolt you buy.

VIOLET
Ideal lingerie ribbon in pink, blue and white.

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Best satin and taffeta ribbon.

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Rosebud and polka dot lingerie ribbon.

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Popularly priced satin and taffeta ribbon.

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A grosgrain ribbon "For the people."

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HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Modes for Spring

APPAREL that is becoming to every type creates a diversity in our modes for Spring, lifting them above a mere difference in styles and individualizing the mode of every woman.

A CAPTIVATING CAPE

This Cape fulfils its function of protection with a beauty and fashion quite its own. Tricotine, in the new walnut shade, is the satisfying material and adapts itself perfectly to the flattering bouffant collar and full, flowing lines of grace. Bias folds of self cloth, stitched, encircle the cape, breaking the length in a manner as unique as becoming.

Our regular $52.74,

45.00

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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5th Ave., at 37th St.

A Magnificent Ensemble of

Exclusive New Capes

Reproductions and Adaptations of late Paris Creations.

Prices are Modest

881 882

881—Smartly draped cape of Poiret Twill tastefully combined with Tricolette of lustrous sheen. Charming new collar and sash that ties in front. An exact copy of a late Paris model. Shown in Walnut, Navy, Tan and Black. Richly Silk lined. All sizes. **59.50**

882—Luxurious new three-tier cape, reproduced with marked fidelity from a new Paris creation. Beautifully developed in Serge and Silk Faille Taffeta. Sumptuously lined with silk. Colors: Navy and Black. All sizes. **49.50**

Mail or phone orders given prompt and careful attention

Send for illustrated style book 21-A

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Detachable Rubber Heels

make shopping, housework or office duties far less fatiguing. You walk on cushions, instead of pounding hard leather heels on hard floors and sidewalks.

They lengthen the life of your shoe by saving wear.

And, remember, "U-Put-On" Rubber Heels are detachable—put on like rubbers.

Made in sizes to fit French, Louis and Cuban Heels at 50c. per pair, in black, tan, gray and white. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name with remittance for number of pairs desired. For size required mark outline of your heel.

Robert E. Miller, Inc.,
11 Broadway,
New York

The New "Escolta" Veil
Manufactured by
Jennings Lace Works Corporation Brooklyn, New York
(Note that border is woven on and not sewed on.)

POMPEIAN
BEAUTY POWDER

You, too, Can Have Beauty Instantly!

Men cluster around her. And why not, for who can deny the witchery of a beautiful complexion? A white skin, lustrous and soft as satin, with the rich color glowing in the cheeks.

First a touch of fragrant Pompeian DAY Cream. Work this softening, vanishing cream well into the skin, so that the powder will not stick in spots. Now the Pompeian BEAUTY Powder, with its pearly touch and captivating perfume. Then a bit of Pompeian BLOOM on the cheeks. This touch of color adds the bloom of youthful beauty and makes your eyes seem darker and more lustrous. Presto! What a change in a few moments.

Pompeian DAY Cream (Vanishing). Keeps the skin smooth and velvety. Removes face shine. Has an exquisite perfume. All druggists, 50c.

Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. Adds a lovely clearness to the skin. Stays on unusually long. Its fragrance captivates. Pure and harmless. Shades: White, brunette, and flesh. All druggists, 50c.

Pompeian BLOOM. A rouge that is imperceptible when properly applied. In three shades—light, dark, and medium (the popular shade). All druggists, 50c.

Liberty Girl Art Panel and Three Samples

will be sent for a dime. A beautiful, patriotic panel, 28 inches by 7 inches, finished in colors. With the samples you can make many interesting beauty experiments. Please clip the coupon now.

THE POMPEIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2120 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

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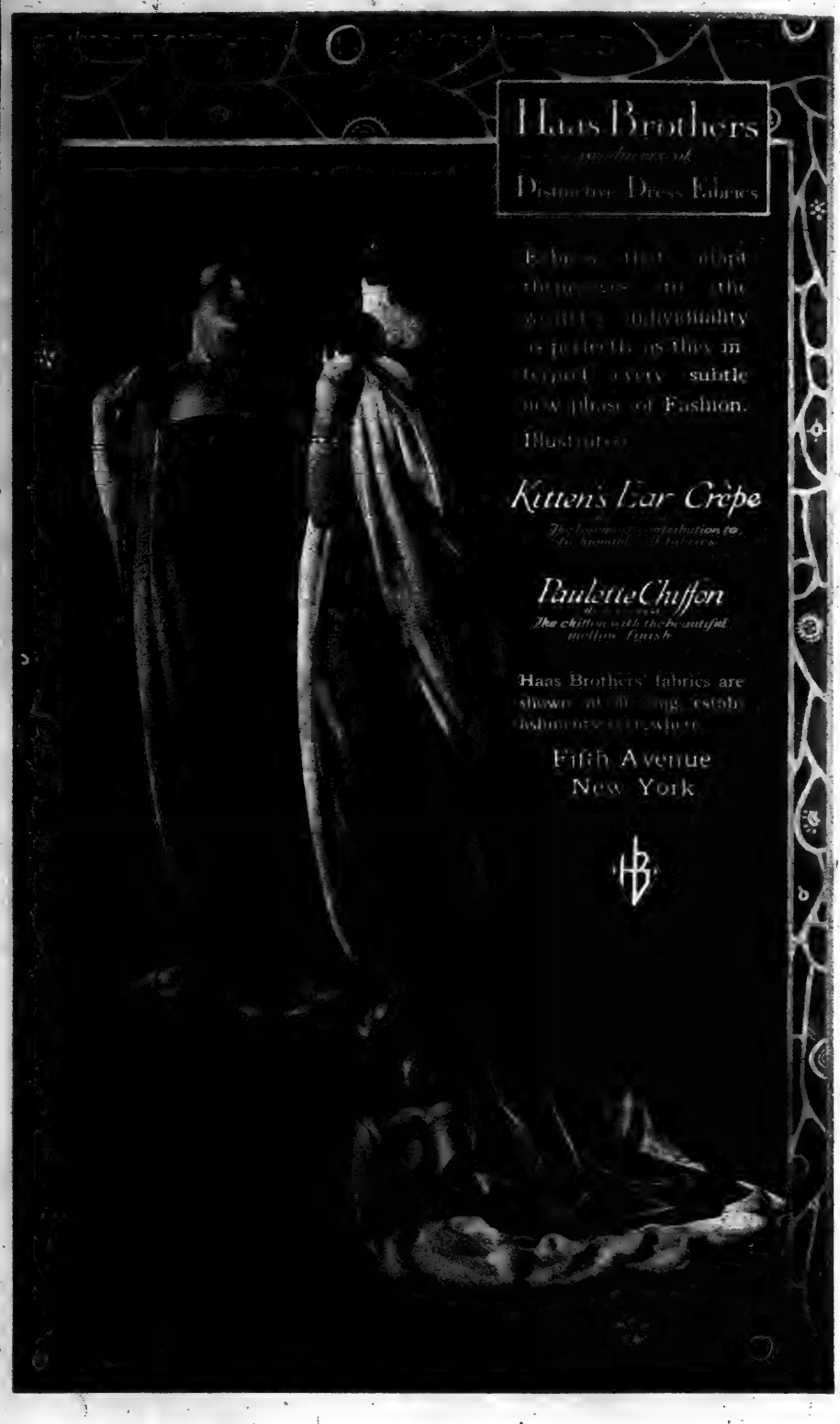
2120 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Gentlemen: I enclose a dime for a Liberty Girl Art Panel and three samples.

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....

Flesh shade sent unless white or brunette requested



Haas Brothers
Producers of
Distinctive Dress Fabrics

Fabrics that adapt themselves to the wearer's individuality as perfectly as they interpret every subtle new phase of Fashion.

Illustrated:

Kitten's Ear Crêpe
The ideal fabric for combination to the beautiful Velvets.

Paulette Chiffon
The chiffon with the beautiful mellow finish.

Haas Brothers' fabrics are shown at the following establishments exclusively:

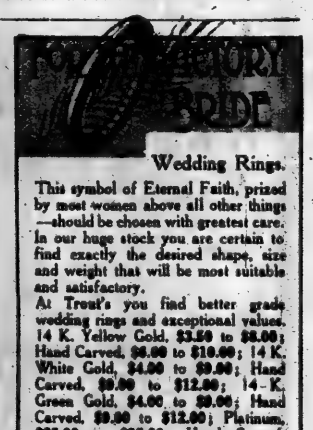
Fifth Avenue
New York

Blackshire
The Perfect
BLACK APPAREL
Dresses & Blouses

BLACK, always in vogue, becoming to every woman, suitable for every occasion.
Specialization develops art. Concentration on the interpretation of black results in gowns and blouses of unfailing interest, charmingly distinctive.

Blackshire "Spring Style Book" will be sent on request. Please mention the name of your favorite shop.

THE HOUSE OF BLACK
112-114-116 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK
Wholesale Only



Wedding Rings.

This symbol of Eternal Faith, prized by most women above all other things—should be chosen with greatest care. In our huge stock you are certain to find exactly the desired shape, size and weight that will be most suitable and satisfactory.
At Trout's you find better grade wedding rings and exceptional values. 14 K. Yellow Gold, $3.50 to $8.00; Hand Carved, $6.00 to $10.00; 14 K. White Gold, $4.00 to $9.00; Hand Carved, $9.00 to $12.00; 14-K. Green Gold, $4.00 to $9.00; Hand Carved, $9.00 to $12.00; Platinum, $25.00 to $35.00; Hand Carved, $28.00 to $36.00.

WRITE FOR CATALOG
CHAS. L. TROUT & CO.
170 B'WAY, cor. Maiden Lane, (2d Fl.)
NEW YORK CITY
PHONE CORTLANDT 3586

STYLE PLUS COMFORT.
A DRESS OXFORD
of BEAUTY, GRACE and QUALITY
A SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT
constructed with a low broad base Louis heel, properly balancing the weight of the body, without straining the muscles of the foot.
Many Other Styles.
Send for Catalogue.
P. KAHLER & SONS
18-17 West 44th St., N. Y.
Established 65 Years.

Insist on having Silk Sewed Seams in your garments

The Blyn Shoe

The Eleven Big Blyn Stores Are Now Showing Many
Advance Fashions for Early Spring

The Styles include
Pumps
Oxfords
Boots
Colonials
Spats

Materials comprise
Suede
Patent
Kid
Calf
Satin

THERE'S a double attractiveness about the first Spring Shoe Fashions at Blyn's—*first*, the attractiveness of interesting and novel styles in very broad variety, and *second*, the vital and timely appeal of exceptional VALUE.

The Eleven Blyn Stores have long made it a point to provide at moderate cost footwear of unquestionably high quality and authoritative style. But this year—current prices and merchandising conditions considered—the values shown in this advance Spring display are more inviting and more self-apparent than ever.

Style 3080
Patent Colt Pumps.
Spanish heels; welted soles. Also in black kid.

6.00

Style 3042
Patent Colt Pumps
Plain toes; covered French heels; welted soles; buckles of cut steel. Also in dull leather.

Price includes buckles 5.00

Style 851
Tan Russia Calf Boot.
Cuban heels; welted soles. Also in steel kid.

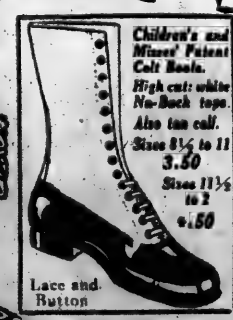
8.00

Fancy Buckles.
Cut Steel, Beaded Jet and Metal Buckles for pumps and slippers.
From 1.50 *up.*

Style 779
Patent Colt Boot
Black kid top; French heels; welted soles.

7.50

Children's and Misses' Patent Colt Boots.
High cut; white No-Buck tops. Also tan calf.
Sizes 8½ to 11 3.50
Sizes 11½ to 2 4.50



Lace and Button

J. Blyn & Sons

West Side Stores:	East Side Stores
222-224 W. 125 St. (west of 7th Av.)	3d Av. & 122d St.
6th Av. & 27th St.	3d Av., near 86th St.
8th Av., nr. 39th St.	3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts.
	162 B'w'ry, nr. Broome
Brooklyn Stores:	442-444 Fulton St., opposite Bridge St., near Hoyt.
	B'way, bet. Park Av. & Ellery St.
	Broadway, near Greene Av.

Newark Store: 689 Broad St., op. Mil. Pk.
Factory: 511-519 East 72d St., N. Y.
Mail Order Dept., 2240 Third Av. Postage, Incl. Ins., 10c. Send P. O. Money Order or N. Y. Draft Only.

Red Cross Shoe

Style 4214
Red Cross Oxford
Black vici kid; military heels; Red Cross flexible soles.

6.00

HAMILTON'S

50 DIFFERENT STYLES IN SUITS AND DRESSES AT $25 ALL SIZES, ALL COLORS IN THE NEWEST MATERIALS

All Wool Serge Suit $25.00 — Fine Georgette Dress $25.00 — All Wool Serge Suit $25.00

By concentrating on Suits and Dresses to sell for $25.00 we believe that we offer the greatest values in the city. An equally complete assortment at $35.00. The woman who expects to pay from $35.00 to $50.00 for her Spring Suit will find *her style* here at a great saving.

Other Styles in DRESSES $12.50 to $35 — BE CURIOUS! — Other Styles in SUITS $18.50 to $50

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
307 FIFTH AVENUE
NEAR 31ST ST.
Catalog Mailed Upon Request

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE at 38th STREET NEW YORK

Feature Additional Style-Developments of their Fashion Origination

MOIRE-TAFFETA FROCKS *for* MISSES

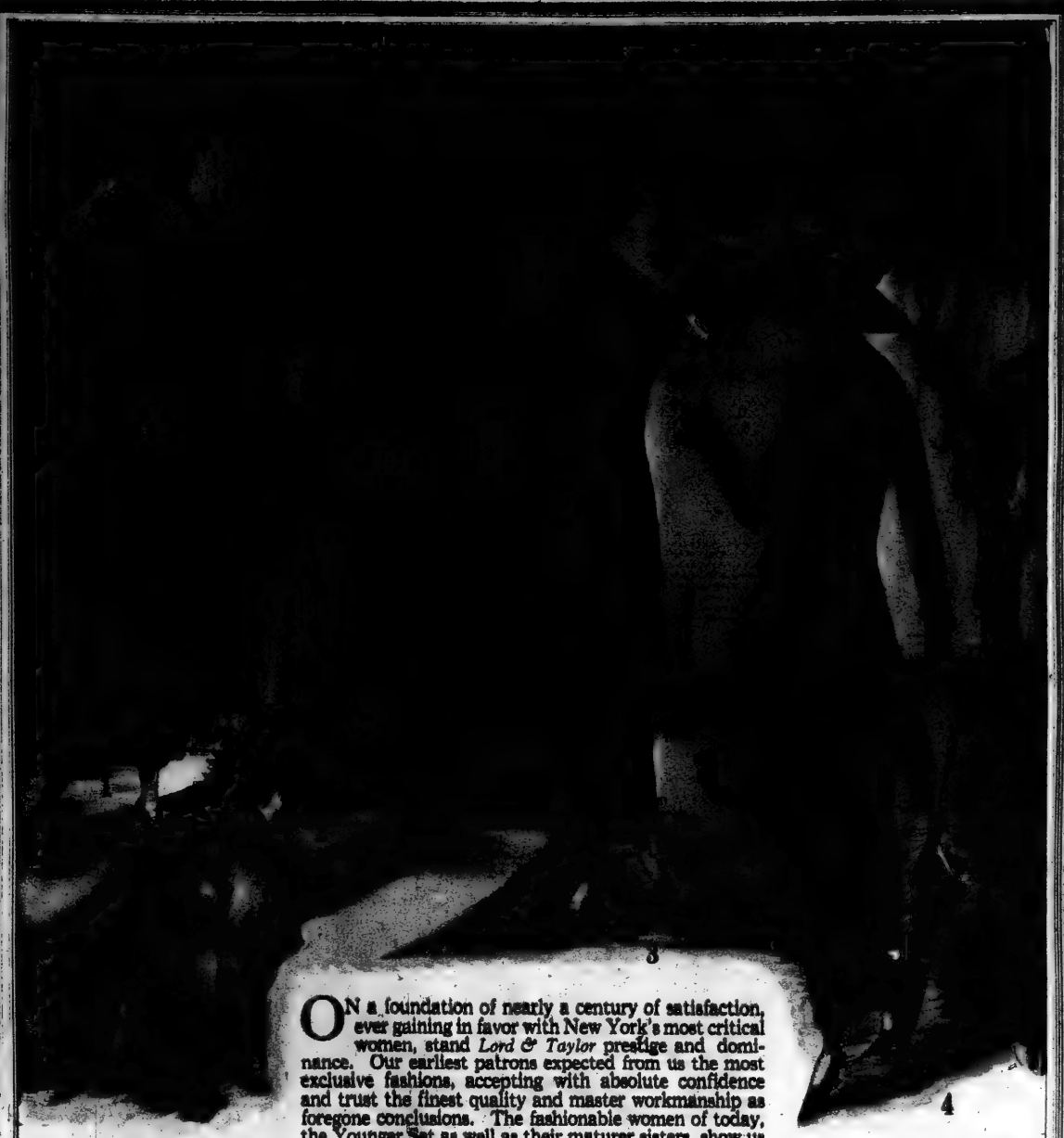
58.00

Emphasized are two extremely chic silhouettes, accentuating the long line bodice, the draped sash, the cuff bottom skirt and the side draped pannier bouffant. An entirely new sleeve treatment is introduced—seven-eighth length with puffed cuffs of corded net or Valenciennes lace and net. Colors: black, navy blue and taupe.

Sizes from 14 to 20. Order by name the model preferred.

MILECE — FARANE

HATS FROM BONWIT TELLER & CO. MILLINERY DEPARTMENT



1. A very original navy blue Serge dress with the new "barrel" skirt, cleverly embroidered with black soutache—a requisite to every sophisticated Spring wardrobe; the narrow belt ties at the back. Sizes, 14 to 18. $29.50

2. A filmy, beaded Georgette frock obtainable in the newest Spring shades, peach, flesh, navy or Foch blue! Myriads of tiniest beads blossom into roses on the skirt and front of blouse; wide girdle is finished with sash ends at the back. Sizes, 14 to 20. $35.00

ON a foundation of nearly a century of satisfaction, ever gaining in favor with New York's most critical women, stand *Lord & Taylor* prestige and dominance. Our earliest patrons expected from us the most exclusive fashions, accepting with absolute confidence and trust the finest quality and master workmanship as foregone conclusions. The fashionable women of today, the Younger Set as well as their maturer sisters, show us the same deference.

The models shown on this page reveal the fashions for Spring appropriately priced to interest discriminating women everywhere.

Mail orders receive the same careful and prompt attention that would be shown you in person.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
NEW YORK

3. Blouse and cuffs of this navy Serge dress are embroidered in blue silk and little black beads—very simple, yet *so* distinctive! The modishly narrow skirt is slit at either side and trimmed with self covered buttons. Sizes, 14 to 18. $25.00

4. A chic little navy Tricotine street dress depending for its effect upon sheer simplicity of line. The decidedly Parisian silhouette is emphasized by loose, pointed panels and triplets of tucks on the sleeves and narrow skirt. Sizes, 14 to 18. $35.00

MOCH-ELITE

Our new fabric glove, its velvety texture duplicating the appearance of real mocha, and cut and finished just like a leather glove. Two stylish models—plain clasp or strapped gauntlet. Silk lined or unlined. Priced to retail at $1.25 to $2.00 a pair.
Also makers of fine Washable Capes, Doeskin, Mocha and Glace Gloves.
For Women, Men and Children
On Sale at Most Goods Stores
ELITE GLOVE COMPANY
Factory, Gloversville, N. Y.
New York Office, 200 Fifth Ave.

"A MIGEL SILK" "MOON-GLO"

MIGEL SILKS — ORIGINALITY-QUALITY (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

"MOON-GLO" METEOR
"MOON-GLO" SATIN
"MOON-GLO" CREPE
"MOON-GLO" TAFFETA

"The fabric should be the inspiration for a lovely gown." You will find "Moon-Glo" in apparel at the best shops—in beautiful dinner gowns—and street clothes—properly fashioned for all occasions—the tiny "Moon-Glo" label is in every model.
"Moon-Glo" by the yard—has the name on the selvage.

Makers of
"Pierrette" for Sheerwear
"Fan-Ta-Si" for Sportswear
"Hinde" for Summerwear
"Moon-Glo" for Everywear
NEW YORK
All Names Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"MOON-GLO"

is the most glow which all fabrics wear.
THE SONG SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
"Moon-Glo"—a Fantasy Waltz Lullaby—may be obtained upon request of the silk departments of the leading shops throughout the United States.

"Lighting Fixtures of Merit"
HEATHER

STROBEL FVRNITVRE

WE should have to almost double the prices of our wonderful period dining-room and bed-room suites if our show-rooms were in the high rent district. You save the difference when you make a choice from our well assorted attractive stock. Immediate delivery can be made from a large stock.

Have your chauffeur drive you to 53 Elizabeth St. (via Lafayette St.), or take 3rd Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal St. Fifteen minutes from 42nd Street.

Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.
53-55 Elizabeth St. (near Canal St.)
Phones: Franklin 734-735 NEW YORK

Exceptional Value
Silk Blouses
Georgette Crepe de Chine
Newest Models
Large Selection
Always in Stock

Style 18 D
Crepe de Chine
White & Flesh

BLOUSE
One $3.50 Price
SHOP

Mail orders filled. Send for Catalogue T.
560 Fifth Av., Cor. 42d St. 2d floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits of Wool Tricotine

In which Tailoring is Synonymous with Style

You know, of course, of the vogue in tailored suits and the preference for tricotine in the making of the blouse suit, the mannish tailored suit, and the straight line suit. But do you realize how much fine needlework and fine workmanship all through, signify in the success of the suit you choose? It is more than half the style—it is nearly all the story! Styles are public knowledge, but Franklin Simon style in tailoring them is our private concern—*and yours.*

The Suits in this advertisement are simply a foretaste of a variety which is unusually large and wholly unusual.

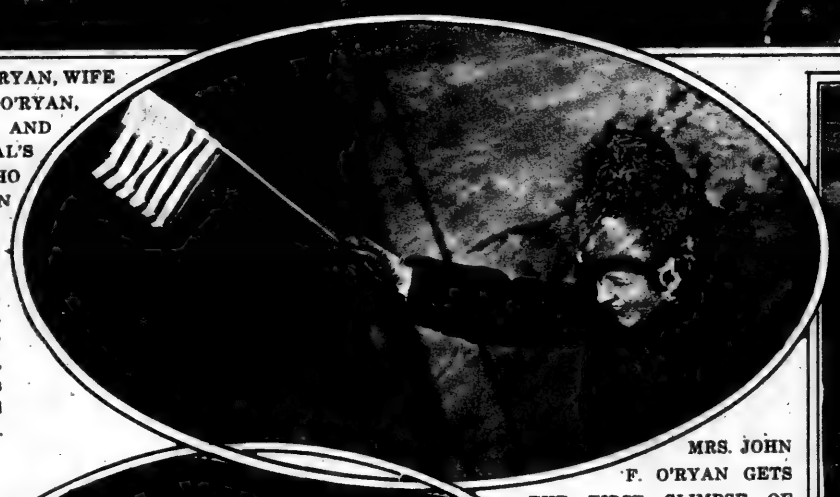
Hats and Shoes illustrated, are from our own shops

THE LEVIATHAN, AMERICA'S LARGEST GERMAN TROPHY, WITH MORE THAN 10,000 MEN OF THE 27TH DIVISION, "New York's Own," and Its Commander, General John F. O'Ryan, on Board, Arriving Off the Battery, New York, Surrounded by Its Escort Fleet Bearing the Relatives and Friends of the Returning Soldiers. In the Distance Appears the Statue of Liberty.

(Times Photo Service.)

MAYOR HYLAN WELCOMING GENERAL O'RYAN ON THE STEPS OF THE CITY HALL.

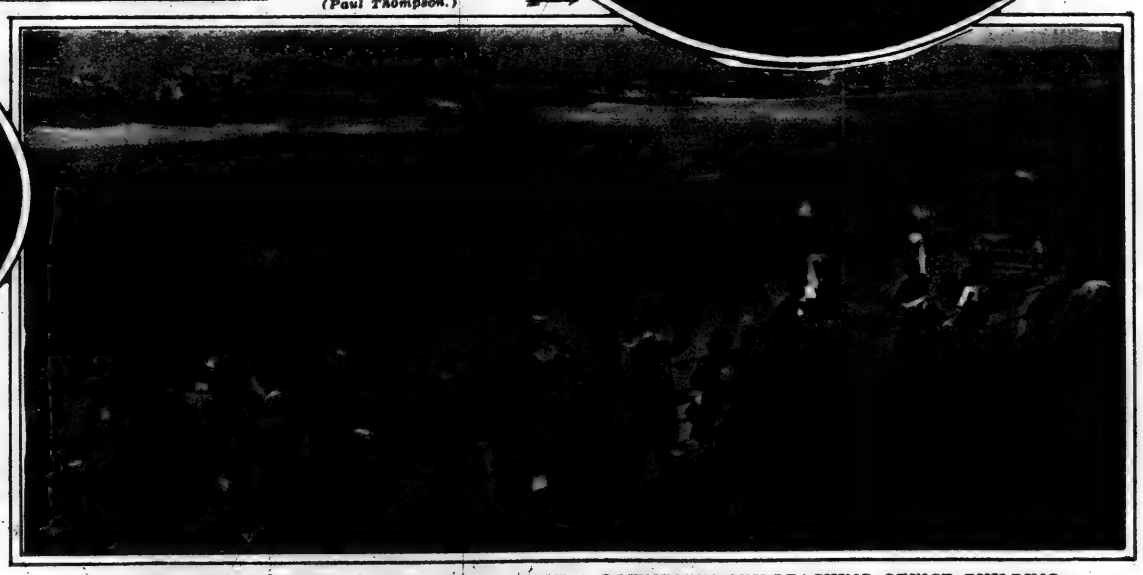
(Paul Thompson.)



MRS. JOHN F. O'RYAN, WIFE OF GENERAL O'RYAN, HIS MOTHER, AND THE GENERAL'S CHILDREN, WHO MET HIM DOWN THE BAY.

In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Mrs. J. F. O'Ryan, John H., Helen, Mrs. O'Ryan, the General's Mother, and the Misses Dorothy and Janet O'Ryan.

(Times Photo Service.)



CHEERING THE LEVIATHAN FROM THE ROOF OF A DOWNTOWN SKY-REACHING OFFICE BUILDING.

(Times Photo Service.)

LIEUT. COL. AND MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WITH THEIR CHILDREN, GRACE, CORNELIUS, AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT III.

From a Photograph Taken Since Colonel Roosevelt's Return from France Ten Days Ago.

(© Walter Scott Rhinn.)

MRS. JOHN F. O'RYAN GETS THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF HER HUSBAND FROM THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE BOAT, THE PATROL.

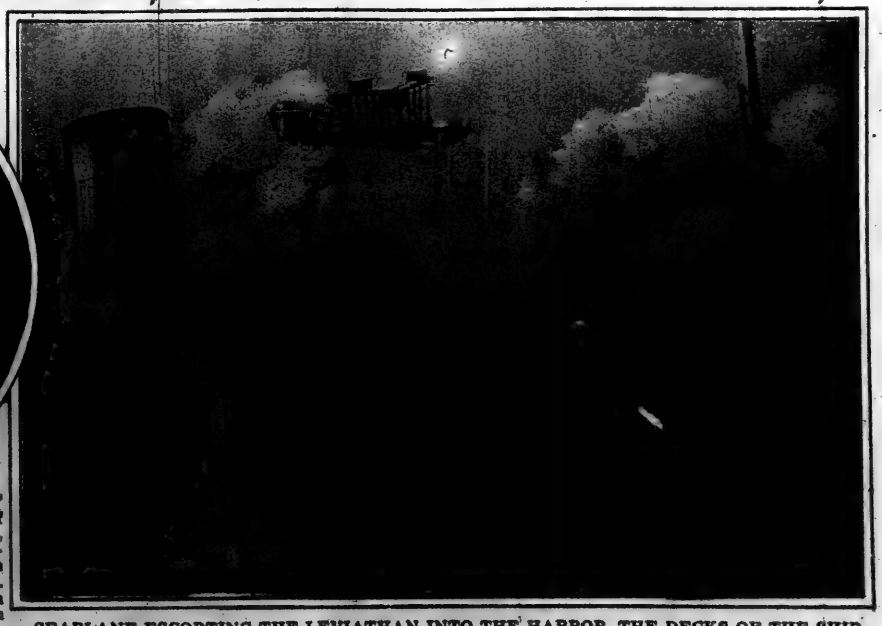
(Times Photo Service.)

THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM, GENERAL O'RYAN'S ORDERLY, AND "FLIQUE," the General's Mascot, a Belgian Police Dog Which Came to Him at the Front.

(© International Film Service.)

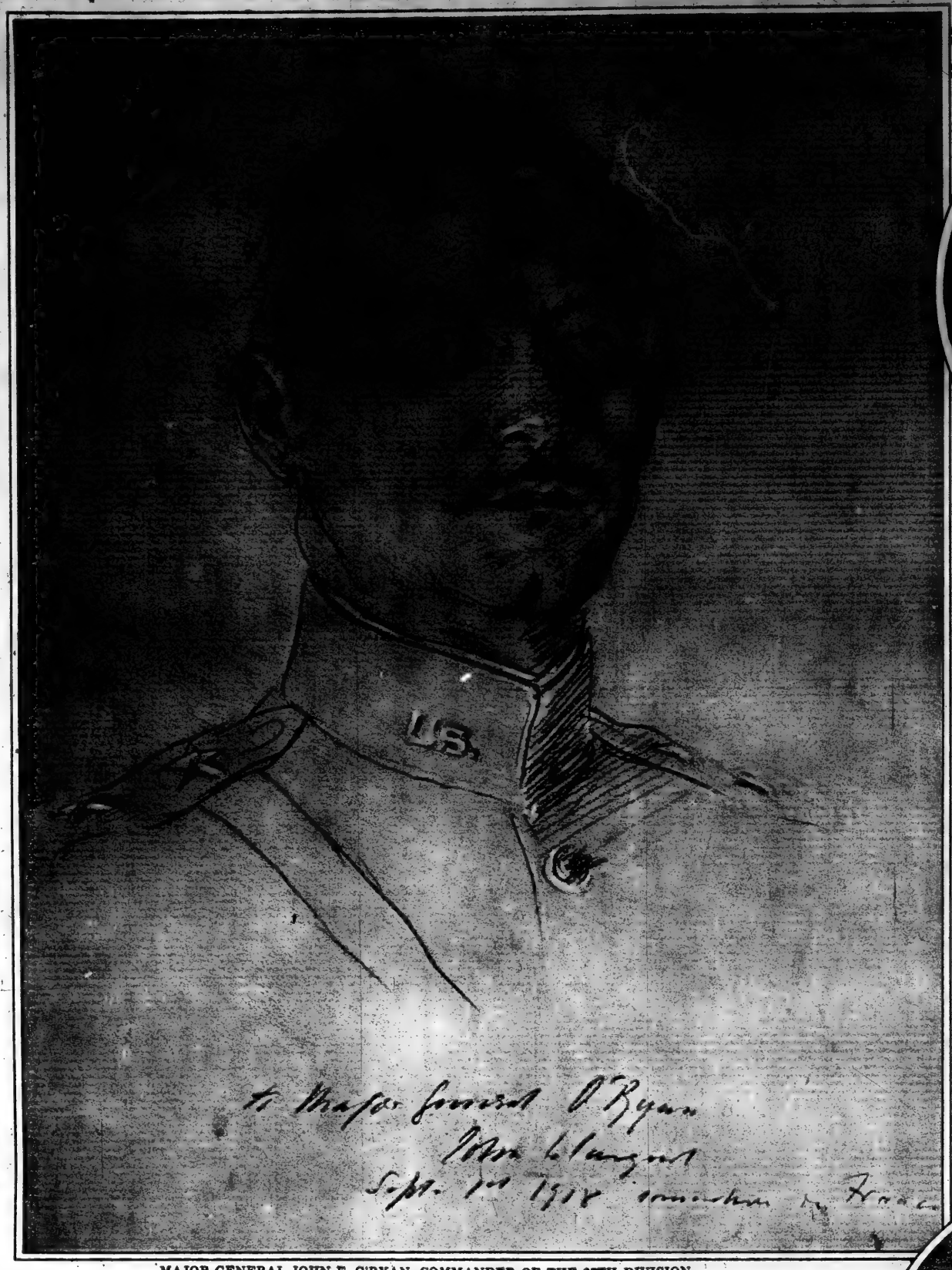
(© Keystone View Company.)

"FIFI," Mascot of Company F, 105th Infantry, 27th Division. Other 27th Division Mascots, in Vignette Form, Are Shown in the Page Corners Above.

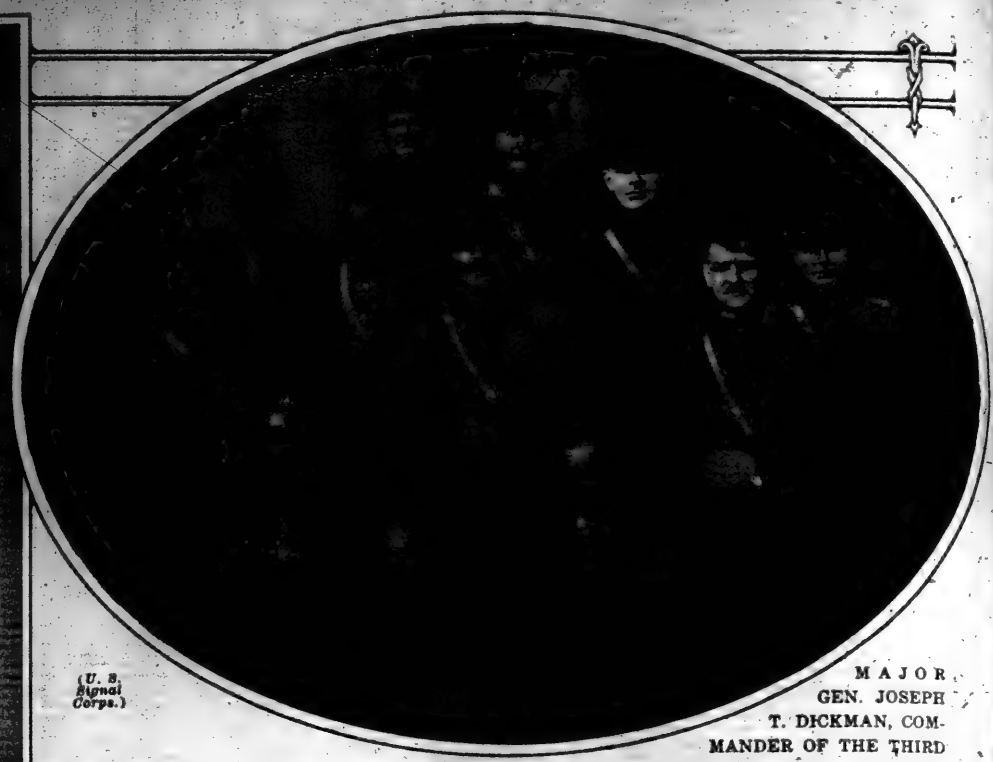


SEAPLANE ESCORTING THE LEVIATHAN INTO THE HARBOR, THE DECKS OF THE SHIP FAIRLY BROWN WITH KHAKI-CLOTHED MEN.

(© International Film Service.)



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN, COMMANDER OF THE 27TH DIVISION,
From a Sketch by John Singer Sargent, R. A., Made Under Heavy German Shellfire on Sept. 1, 1918, at Douglas Camp, Near Watou, Belgium. It Is Here Reproduced for the First Time Anywhere by Special Permission of General O'Ryan.
(© 27th Division, U. S. A.)



(U. S. Signal Corps.)

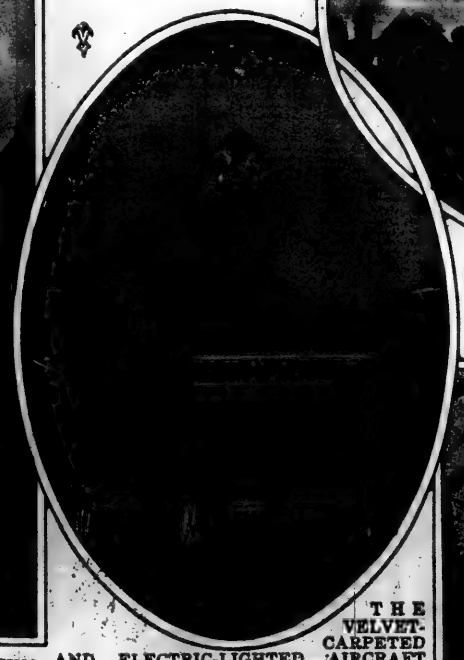
MAJOR GEN. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, AND HIS STAFF.
First Row, Left to Right, Are: Colonel R. H. Williams, Major Gen. Dickman, and Lieut. Col. George Grunert; Second Row: Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff; Colonel J. C. Montgomery and Colonel W. C. Short; Third Row: Colonel George P. Tyner, Colonel W. B. McCaskey, and Captain F. C. Dumont.

AMERICANS LOCATED NEAR THE BLACK FOREST RETURNING FROM A WILD-BOAR HUNT WITH 200 POUNDS OF FRESH MEAT FOR THE MESS SERGEANT.
(American Photo Service.)

JOHN S. SARGENT,
Famous Portrait Painter, on the Belgian Front with the British and American Armies in September Last, Entering the War-Ruined Town of Ypres.
On Mr. Sargent's Left Are an American and an English Officer, Assigned as His Escort.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS CUKELA
of the Fifth American Marines, Said to be the Only United States Officer to Win the American Distinguished Service Cross, the French War Cross, and the French Military Medal.

GRAND HOTEL BRITANIQUE, SPA, BELGIUM, Where the Former German Emperor Signed His Abdication Statement, the Room Being Indicated by a Cross.



THE VELVET-CARPETED AND ELECTRIC-LIGHTED AIRCRAFT SUB-CELLAR OF MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG
Beneath His Headquarters at Spa, the American Armistice Commission Now Occupying the Building.

GERMAN PRISONERS, AT AN AMERICAN STOCKADE IN FRANCE, PASSING DOWN THE CHOW LINE, EACH MAN RECEIVING BREAD, STEAK, AND COFFEE.
(International Film Service.)

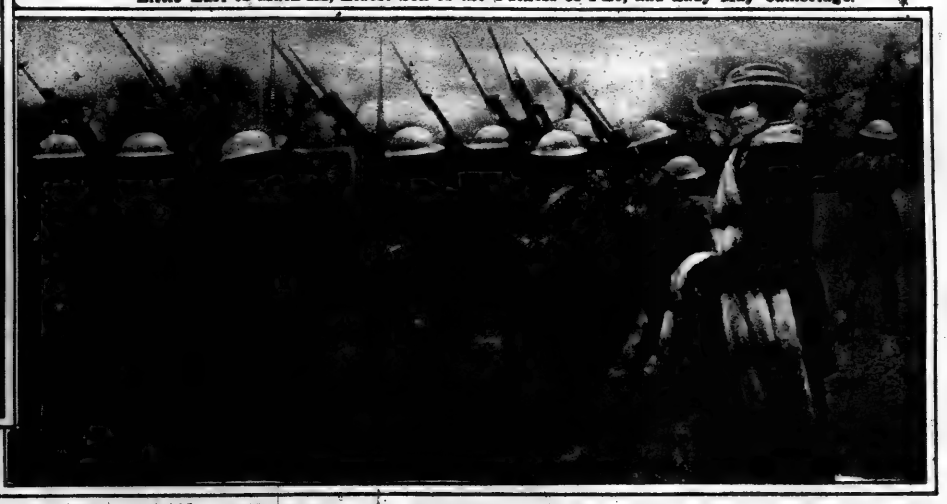
AN AMERICAN PATROL OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION LEAVING THE DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS TO TAKE UP DUTY ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RHINE.
(Photos International Film Service.)

COMMANDER ALEXANDER R. M. RAMSAY, R. N., HIS BRIDE, FORMERLY PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT, DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND FIRST COUSIN OF KING GEORGE V., AND THEIR WEDDING ATTENDANTS.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Lady Helena Cambridge, Princess Mary, Daughter of the King; the Bride, the Bridegroom, Lady Ida Ramsay, Lady Mary Cambridge, and Princess Maud. Pages and Flower Girls, Left to Right, Are: Lady Jean Ramsay, the Hon. Simon Ramsay, Princess Ingrid of Sweden, the Little Earl of MacDuff, Eldest Son of the Duchess of Fife, and Lady May Cambridge.

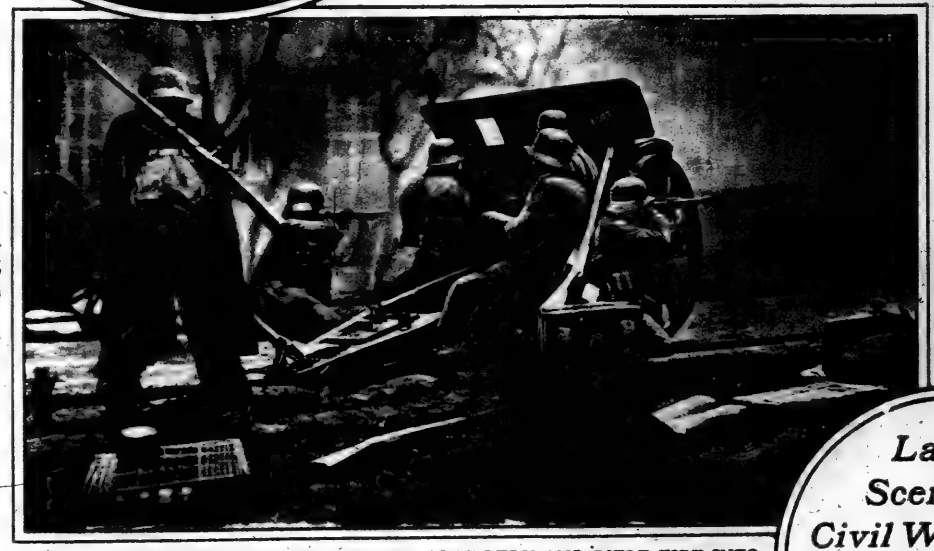
WAR PERISCOPE UTILIZED FOR SOCIAL PURPOSES: LONDON WOMAN EASILY VIEWING the Wedding Procession of Princess Patricia Above the Heads of Those Around Her.

(Photos International Film Service.)

PRINCESS PATRICIA PLACING A LAUREL WREATH OF VICTORY UPON THE STANDARD MADE BY HER OWN HANDS FOR HER REGIMENT, THE "PRINCESS PAT'S."
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



PRINCESS PATRICIA, JUST BEFORE HER WEDDING TO COMMANDER RAMSAY, REVIEWING FOR THE LAST TIME THE FAMOUS "PRINCESS PAT'S," the Canadian Light Infantry Regiment Named in Her Honor.
(© Central News Service.)

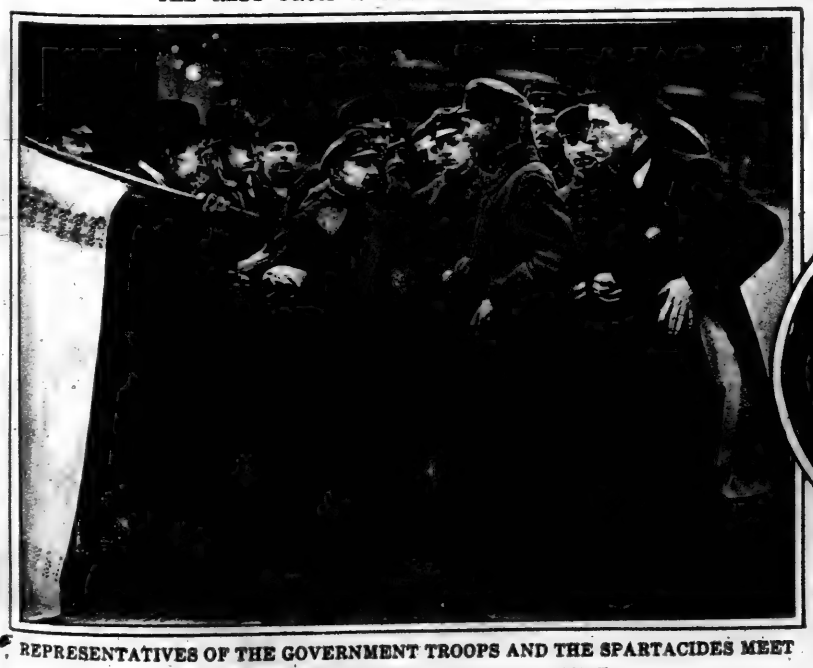


LOYAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS POURING ARTILLERY AND RIFLE FIRE INTO THE REDS FROM A POSITION AT BELLE ALLIANCE PLATZ, BERLIN.

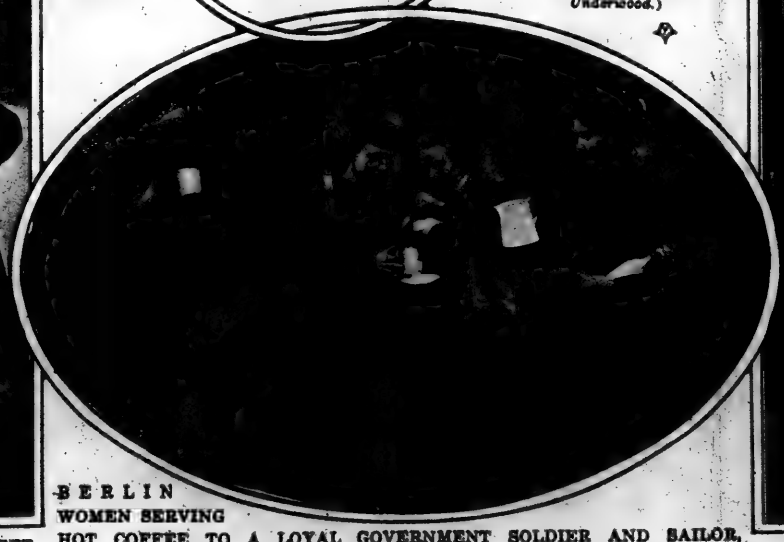
ARMED SPARTACIDES, MOST OF WHOM ARE IN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, RECONNOITRING IN A BERLIN STREET.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Latest Scenes of Civil War in the Streets of Berlin To Reach America

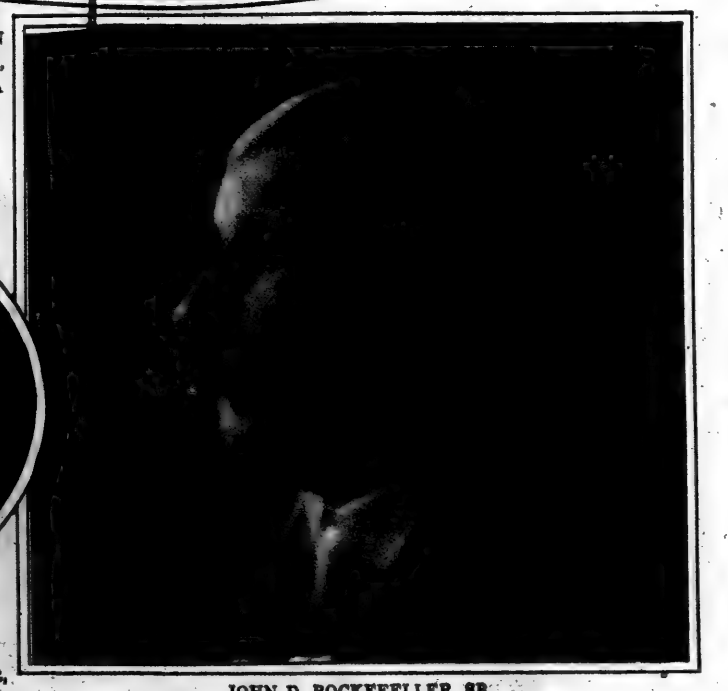
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND THE SPARTACIDES MEET FOR DISCUSSION UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.



BERLIN WOMEN SERVING HOT COFFEE TO A LOYAL GOVERNMENT SOLDIER AND SAILOR, the Former Wearing the Ribbon of the Iron Cross.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, SR.
From a Recent Camera Study. (Arnold Genthe.)

ENGLISH WAR BRIDES, WEDDED TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ABROAD, ARRIVING ON THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT PLATTSBURG.

(Times Photo Service.)

AN EARLY SPRING SCENE ON THE Ffamous BATTLEFIELD OF THE MARNE.

(Keystone View Company.)

THE 165TH INFANTRY, FORMERLY THE OLD 69TH, NEW YORK, NOW OF THE RAINBOW DIVISION, AT DAILY DRILL ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RHINE, NEAR COBLENZ.

THE FRENCH "WATCH ON THE RHINE": A SCENE NEAR DUESSELDORF.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

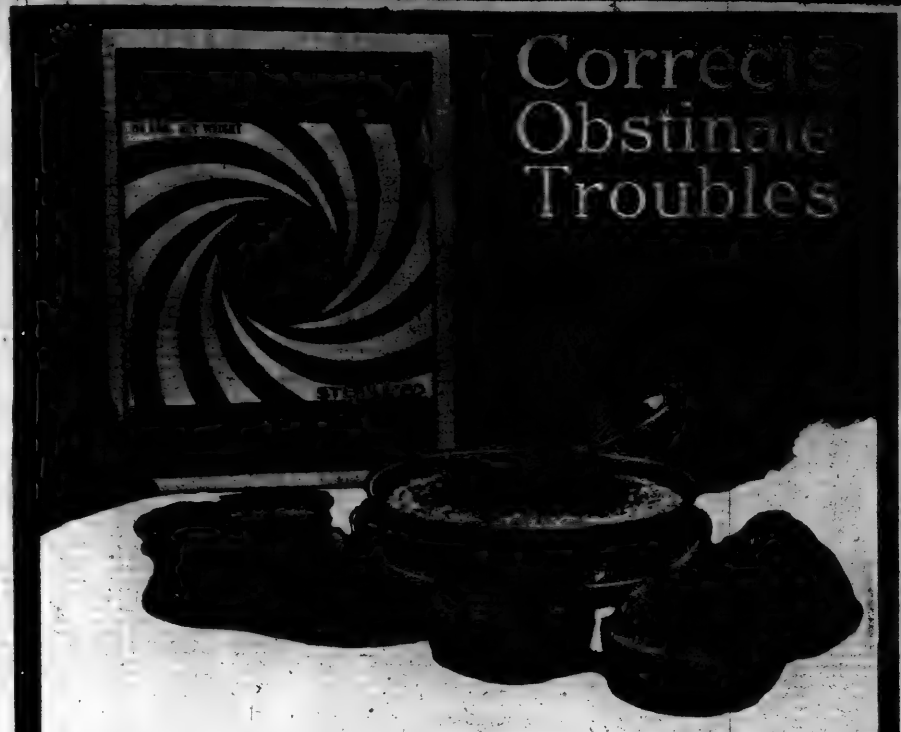
JESSE T. TEAGARDEN, of the 173d Aero Squadron Band, Arriving in New York from France, with His Famous Kaiser Drum. (Edwin Levick.)

CAPTAIN MAX FOSTER of the 312th Infantry, Homecoming from the War, with His English Bride.

(Times Photo Service.)

A REAL UNCLE REMUS TELLING NEW STORIES OF "BRER FOX" AND "BRER RABBIT" AT PINEHURST, N. C.

Seated Beside the Old Man's Cabin, with Ears and Eyes Drinking in Every Word and Gesture, Are, Left to Right: Dickerson Bishop of Pinehurst, Virginia Clemson of New York, Sigourney Hurd of Pittsburg, Laura Muffer, Akron, Ohio, and "Jack" Rogers, Plainfield, N. J. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



Corrects Obstinate Troubles

THE special Pillsbury Health Bran recipes on the package show how to make delicious bread, muffins, cookies, etc., that you surely will enjoy.

Be sure to ask for Pillsbury's as it is milled especially for human consumption. This extra clean, flaky, sterilized Bran supplies the roughage necessary to help correct intestinal and digestive troubles.

Health Bran foods should be made a regular part of your daily diet. Ask your Doctor.

You will like bran muffins made the Pillsbury way. They have the desired laxative effect.

Insist Upon Pillsbury's At Your Grocers

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Pillsbury's Health Bran

GIFTS FROM OVINGTON'S

THE GIFT SHOP OF FIFTH AVENUE

K35—
Simple, graceful Colonial candlesticks, 11 in. high, in bright brass $6 the pair.

796—
Charming lamp, of gold and polychrome, 20 in. high, shade of parchment decorated in soft, warm tones. 12 in. in diameter, $15.00.

787—
Swinging frame on stand, sepia and burnished gold finish, for 7x10 or 6x9 view, $3.50.

Crystal candy jar, decorated with gold band and red roses with green leaves, for ½ lb. of sweets, $3.50.

GIFTS FROM OVINGTON'S

By offering at reasonable prices unusual articles which are as acceptable to the recipient as they are useful—
By offering a stock of china and glassware so varied and beautiful that a bride feels a little disappointed if her tableware doesn't come from Ovington's—
And by offering an amazing collection of tastefully-designed wares for making a home more attractive—such articles as are here displayed—
We have earned, and we hold, the title of
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
OVINGTON'S
312-314 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

Come by Bus, Subway, Elevated, Surface Car, or Limousine
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

778—
Mayonnaise bowl, decorated with garlands of pink roses, and glass ladle, 5¼ in. diameter, $3.50.

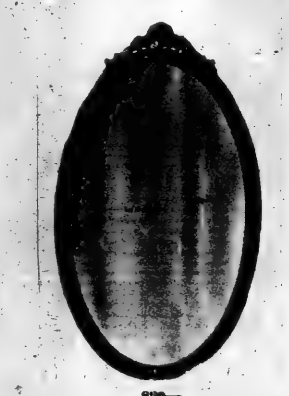
Carved hanging clock, antique gold, guaranteed 8-day movement, 20 in. long, $20.

848—
Dignified Colonial water pitcher, bright Sheffield, 2-qt., $10.

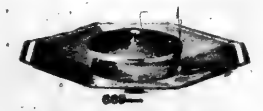
798—
"Beatrice," in polychrome, for the consol table, flanked by two rich polychrome candlesticks, carved fruit design, with antique candles, 30 in. high over all. The bust, $25. The candlesticks (with candles), $25. The set, complete, at $45.00.

667—
White china tea set, decorated with enamel brown lines and pink roses; consisting of teapot, sugar bowl and creamer, six cups and saucers and six tea plates. Complete, $8.50.

877—
Exquisite silvered boudoir lamp, 13 in. high, silk shade, 7 inches diameter, in pink, blue, or old gold, with flowered braid. Only $6.



820—
Graceful oval mirror, carved frame, in antique gold finish, 13¼ x 23, $8.50.



668—
Cracker-and-cheese dish, hand-hammered Sheffield and glass, $7.50.

878—
Sterling silver salt cellars and pepper shakers. The set, only $10.

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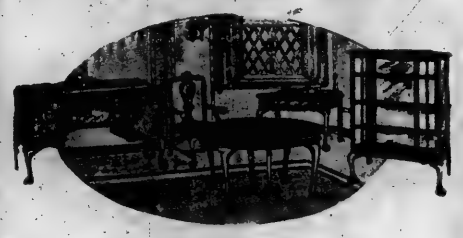

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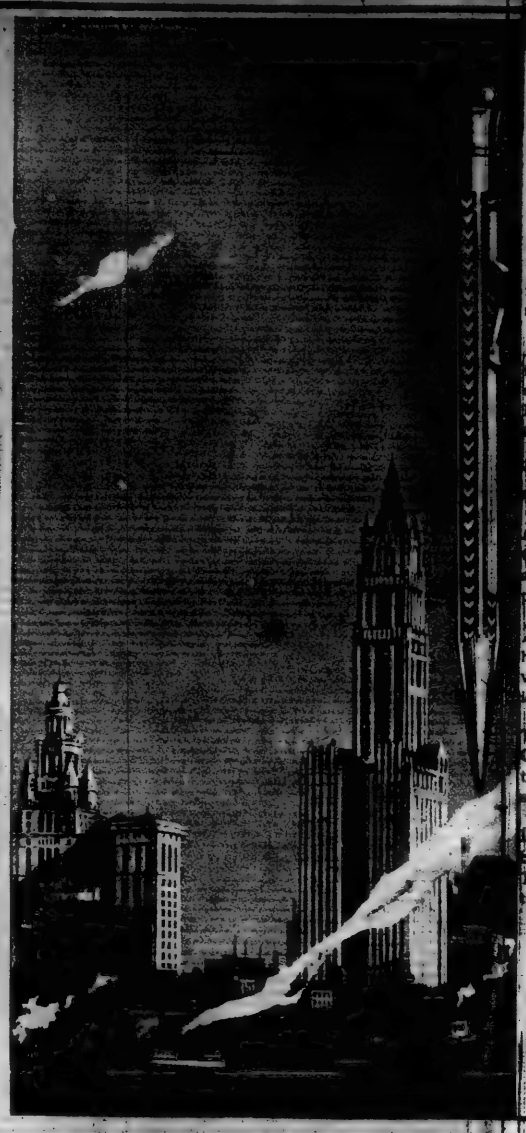

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How to reduce them

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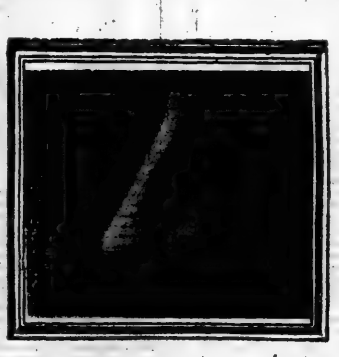

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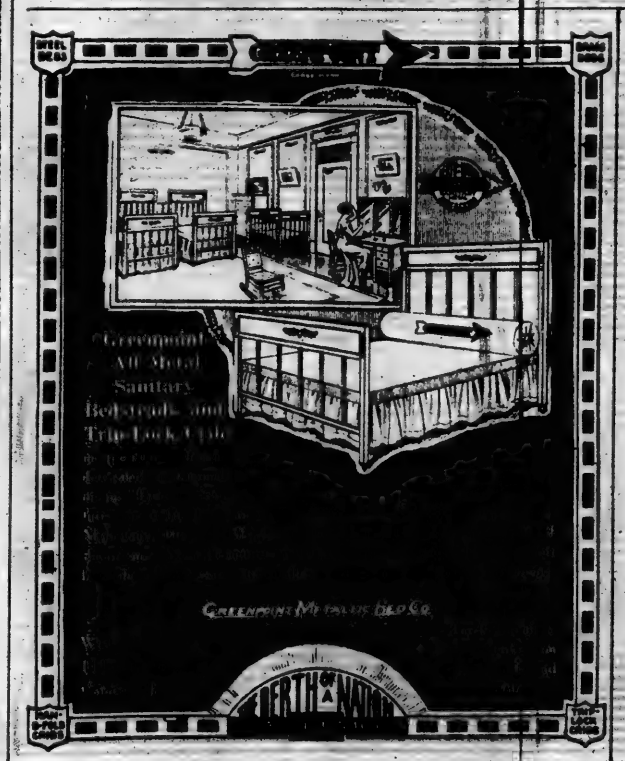

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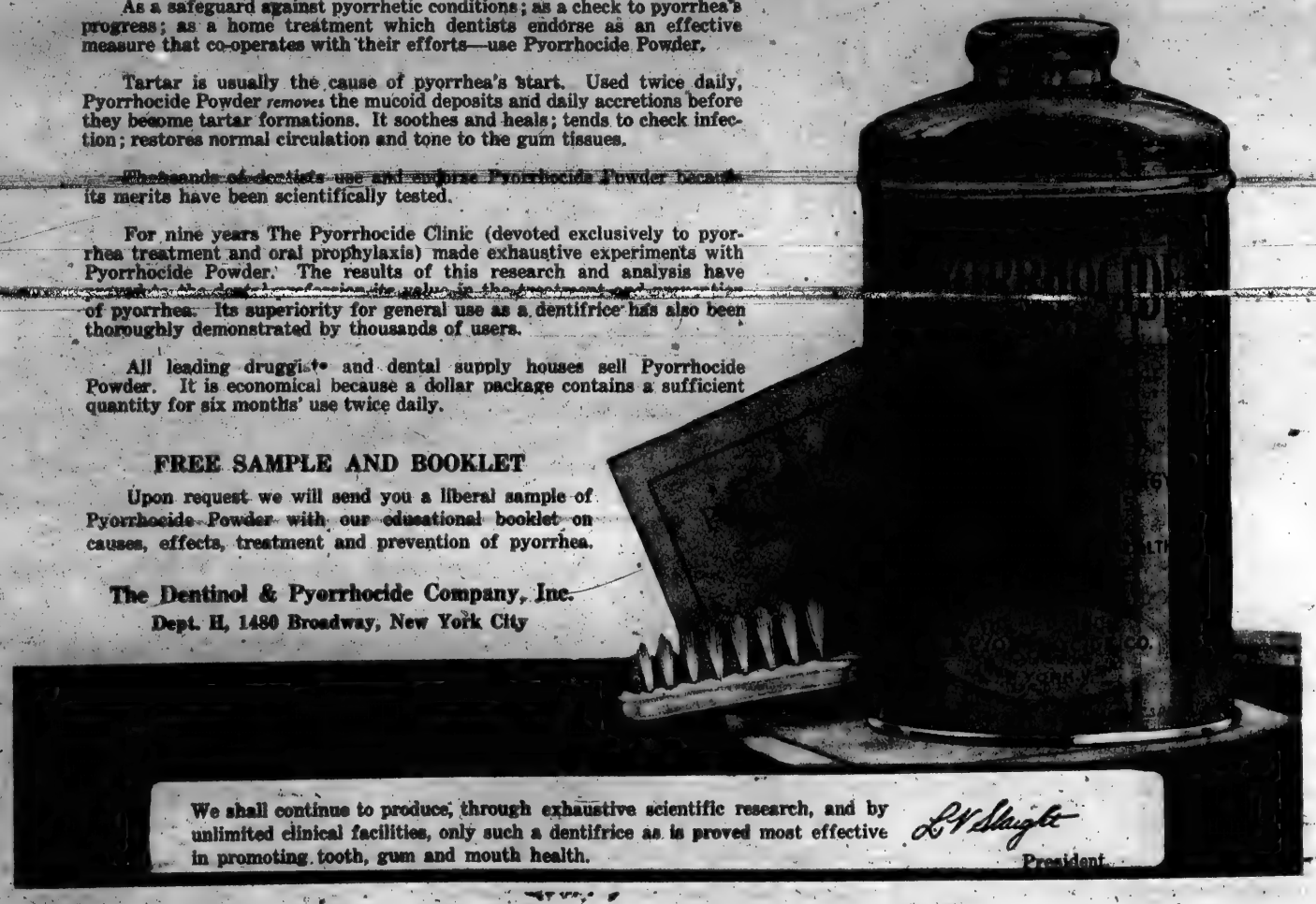

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L V Slaght
President

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1919.
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SIXTEEN PAGES
Section 7

GERMANY AFTER THE WAR

Changes in Boundaries of the Kaiserland Already Made or in Prospect at the Peace Conference

THE announcement that the Peace Conference Committee on Belgian Claims has agreed in principle to the giving of the Malmedy district to Belgium, and that this agreement probably forecasts the approval of the conference, as a whole, adds one more bit of territory to those regarded as practically certain to be taken from Germany.

A few days ago it was stated that the western boundary of the new Germany had virtually been decided, and that the left bank of the Rhine would be "sterilized." And in the renewal of the armistice German troops were excluded from all but a tiny strip of Posen, in what had been German Poland.

Alsace and Lorraine have been considered as already restored to France. It is also regarded as certain that North Schleswig, at least, will be given back to Denmark. The ultimate fate of many other border districts of the former German Empire is still being discussed.

Certainly, if all the tentative plans of the Peace Conference are adopted, and even a large part of the land claimed by other nations is taken from Germany, the new Germany will be a country largely hedged in by guarantees for the safety of Europe, and much poorer than the German Empire of "before the war." Independent small States, internationalized areas, and "sterilized" territory where German militarism will be eliminated will form a series of "buffers" against future aggression; and Germany will have lost some of its richest lands, great mining and industrial regions and fertile agricultural plains, with its great naval vantage points of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal.

The future "watch on the Rhine" seems likely to be a firm and lasting guardianship of the safety of countries which would be Germany's prostrate victims now if the dreams of "Weltmacht's" great pounce upon Europe had come true. And although the talked-of union of Germany proper with German Austria would of course add much to the territory and population of the German State, over against this must be set the wealth and the strategic importance of the districts likely to be taken away from Germany.

GERMANY BEFORE AND AFTER.
Heavy Black Lines Are the Original Boundaries of the Kaiserland. Shaded Portions Are Districts Claimed by Various Nations. The Area in White Is Likely to be Left Undisturbed, Unless a Belated Decision Gives East Prussia to Poland.

The little slice of Prussia which probably will go to Belgium is a small industrial district with a Walloon population. It is an indent of Rhenish Prussia, beginning about twenty miles south of Aix-la-Chapelle and extending to the border of Luxemburg, about an equal distance south, with a total area of about 110 square miles, and a population of from 6,000 to 7,000, about 5,000 of whom live in the town of Malmedy.

The termini of two of Germany's strategic railways were at Weismes, two miles east of Malmedy, and it was over these roads that the invaders rushed three army corps on the night of Aug. 2, 1914, to strike at Liége, twenty-five miles to the northwest. The Belgian claim to the district has rested not alone on the ground of nationality, but on the plea that its possession would deprive Germany of a foothold here for a new invasion of Belgium.

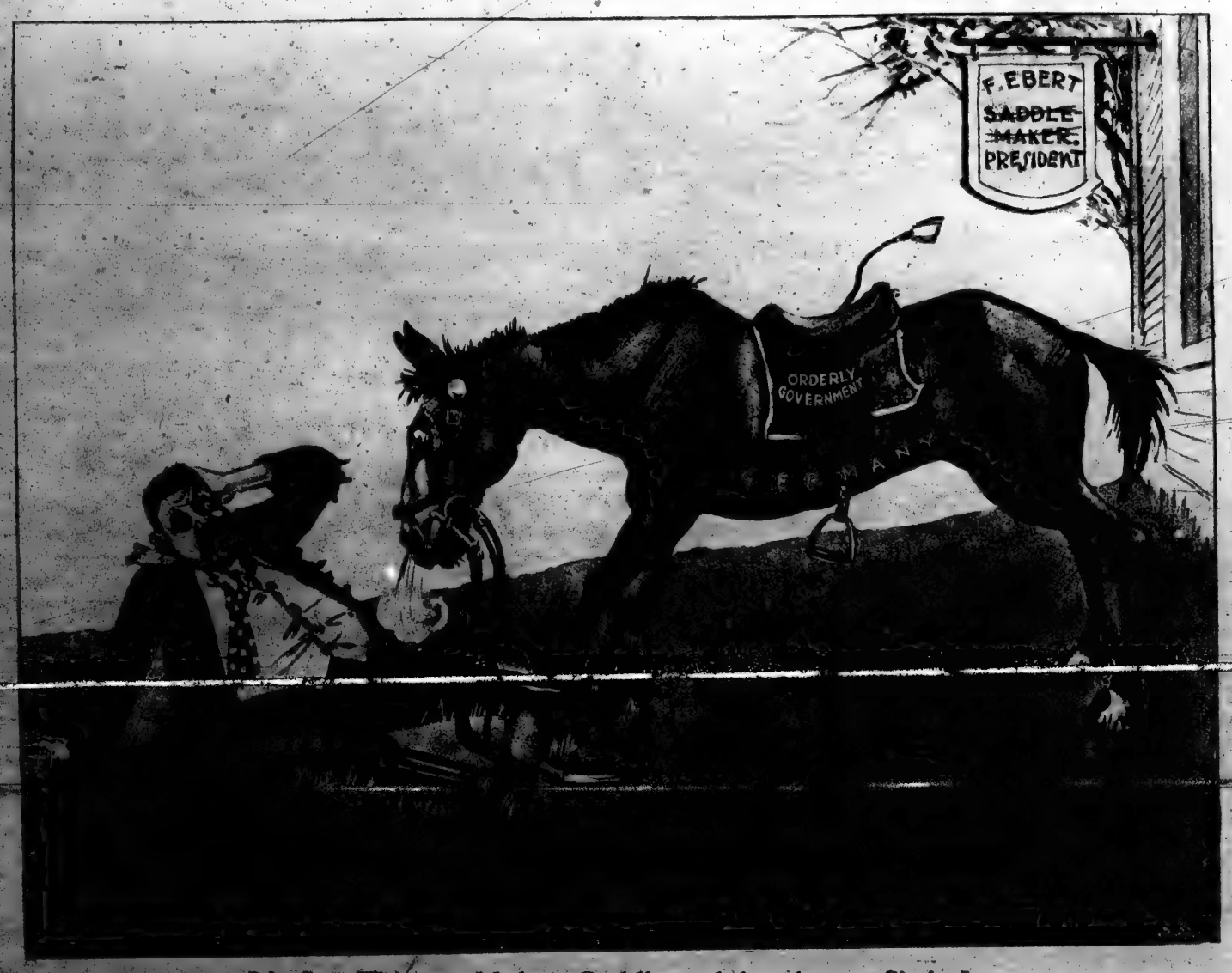
There is every indication that Alsace-Lorraine—or Alsace and Lorraine, as the French prefer to call the two provinces, which were united after the Franco-Prussian war as a German "crownland"—will be handed back to France without any conditions whatever, plebiscite or otherwise. Alsace and Lorraine are occupied by the military forces of the Allies now, and there seems no reason to look for a return of any part of the provinces to Germany. The return of Lorraine will deprive Germany of its possessions there in the great "Briey Basin" and a part of the Sarre Valley, which have supplied so much of the country's military equipment in coal, iron, and steel. But a large section of the Sarre coal field lies beyond Lorraine, in German territory; and the problem there is not so easy of solution.

Beyond Alsace and Lorraine the only territorial claim which France has been urging in Europe is the annexation of the Sarre coal basin, and not all French opinion demands that. A recent plan suggests a compromise by which the region would neither be annexed to France nor left to Germany. The output of the mines—about 7,000,000 tons of coal annually—undoubtedly would go to France, but the inhabitants, who number about 900,000, would be subject neither to France nor to Germany. That is, they would not be obliged to render military service to either country, nor elect representatives to the legislative body of France nor of Germany.

The Sarre region, and indeed of the whole left bank of the Rhine, French opinion itself has widely varied. About the middle of February the Paris Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution calling for the annexation of the Sarre Valley and Landau, in the Rhenish Palatinate, and an ultimate protectorate over, or plebiscite in, the whole left bank of the Rhine, and possibly the right bank as well. On the other hand, notable French students of affairs denied any immediate desire to annex the Sarre Valley or Landau—the latter an iron region which the Treaty of Vienna had taken from Alsace as it took the Sarre Valley from Lorraine.

According to this view, it has been not

(Continued on Page 14)



It's One Thing to Make a Saddle and Another to Sit in It

Few Hotels Have Rules Against Women Smokers

LORD BYRON'S shocked protest against the immorality of the waltz, when first he saw it danced, is a subject of polite mirth in this generation. Nowadays even the cry against "smoke-for-women," although it thundered through New York within the memory of men still young, and although echoes of it still can be heard, is coming to be in much the same case with the poet's scruples.

It was not so very long ago that the woman with the smoking cigarette was a rare sight in the restaurants of our better hotels. Broad-minded as New York was, it drew the line there. Today, despite proper dress committees and prohibition, that individual who takes a definite stand against women's smoking in his dining room is a rare creature indeed. From the long list of hotels in this city few can be found where the managers forbid smoking.

Among the few the larger part fall into the category of family hotels, such as the Hotel St. Andrew or the Schuyler. In several of these it is even the rule that men may not smoke at the dinner table. In such places it is readily understood that the objection against smoking would work with double force where women were concerned. The amazing thing, however, is to find this barrier exception to women's smoking right in the heart of Broadway.

It is the manager of the Woodstock Hotel in West Forty-third Street who prohibits smoking. When asked to express his objections, however, this manager frankly admitted that he had none, from a moral point of view. He objected as a matter of business.

"I don't care whether a woman smokes or not," he said. "Far be it from me to lay down the law controlling the personal habits of others. But I find that, from a business standpoint, it pays to enforce a rule of that kind.

"The Hotel Woodstock is not widely known in this city. New Yorkers do not make it one of their stopping places. The reason lies in a conscious effort on our part directed to gain the patronage of a certain type. You go out of New York to one of the smaller towns or cities upState or in the New England States and you will find that our name is pretty well known. And one of the adjectives used to describe this place is 'conservative.'

"That is exactly what we are trying to be. Conservative, ultra-conservative, if you please, and in a district of the city which is known to be ultra-everything else. Families come in from out of town, and want to stay in a quiet place that will give them all the conveniences of a Broadway hotel without subjecting themselves to any of the sights which may seem to them objectionable. People of that type would object to a woman's smoking in the same room with them, just as they would object to having a cabaret performance given at the hotel at which they were stopping. Very well, then. We omit the cabaret, and we omit the smoking—for women.

"You may ask logically, then, why we permit drinking? The answer is the same. These people do not object to drinking. They do it at their dinner tables at home. It is nothing new or different to them. I concede that five cocktails will do a woman more harm than five cigarettes, but that is not the point. One cigarette smoked by a woman in our dining room would hurt the hotel more than any number of drinks."

But William P. Merritt, manager of the Martha Washington Hotel, declared the question to be a moral issue.

"I hate to see women smoking," he said. "Apart from the moral reason, they really don't know how to smoke. One woman smoking one cigarette at a dinner table will stir up more smoke than a whole tableful of men smoking cigars. They don't seem to know what to do with the smoke. Neither do they know how to hold their cigarettes properly. They make a mess of the whole performance.

"Aside from these minor details, I really do object to the habit from a moral standpoint. I do not want the type of woman who smokes in public stopping at this hotel. They can do it in their own rooms, of course. I can't stop them there, but where I can stop them I do. We get a good many transients here—women en route from the West to Europe or from Europe to the West, women from small towns who come for a couple of days to do some shopping, and college girls on their way home. I know that it is the style now for girls to smoke at college. But I object to it. If they must do it, let them do it where I can't see them. They can't do it in the hotel dining room."

The Martha Washington Hotel does not maintain a bar, and supports itself entirely on the food and board basis.

J. J. Lussier, owner of the Yates Hotel and the Lussier Restaurant in West Forty-third Street, declared himself opposed to women's smoking.

"I don't care what anybody says about women who smoke in France or Spain or Italy. They tell me the best people do it there. All right. Somebody can come along and tell me that the nicest women in China chew tobacco. That would not make the habit any less objectionable to me.

"I am from Vermont, and I know the type of people that come from there, the people who are the backbone of this nation of ours.

"I have always maintained that the old-fashioned type of American woman who does her own cooking and housekeeping is the woman who has made this country. Does she smoke? No. Are these new-fangled women doing anything toward the making of this nation? Not that I can see. All they have is a lot of wild, Bohemian ideas that never get them anywhere. Anyway, I don't want that kind here. If they come in here and try smoking, I stop them. If they object, I tell them that it's my name that is on the door, and that I can choose to make my own rules no matter how distasteful these rules may be to them. They never come again. That's exactly what I am after. The old folks do come again. That, too, is exactly what I am after."

Managers of some of the larger and more conservative hotels said their rules against smoking had given way before the popular demand of their customers, some of whom, be it said, come from conservative American families. The stand taken by the Hotel Manhattan is unique. It limits the places where women may smoke. In the main dining room smoking is good form, but in the tearoom it is forbidden.

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It has been my privilege to act as teacher and counsellor for thousands of ambitious men and women—from the million dollar corporation head to the most humble beginner in the ranks.

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EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

* * *

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Germany After the War

(Continued from Page 1)

forth that while Sarrebrück and Landau and the districts about them had once, not long ago, been French, and historically and geographically could be claimed by France, the influx of a large foreign population had made it a question whether the present inhabitants really wanted to go "back" to France; it has been suggested, therefore, that the matter be left "to the arbitration of the League of Nations," and that a plebiscite be held later if investigation showed it to be desirable.

In regard to the rest of the region along the west bank of the Rhine, the "sterilization" plan, which is regarded as sure of adoption, will, as in the case of the Sarre Valley, make the whole district useless to German military plans. At the same time, no distinct political affiliation with either France or Germany is called for, and the same autonomous local administration of affairs is suggested as in the Sarre region. These are the broad outlines of plans first broached tentatively some days ago, which more recently are reported as being "practically settled" in regard to Germany's western frontier.

The solution of the problem of Schleswig-Holstein is anticipated as part of the peace treaty, but even now that is not so easy as it sounds. North Schleswig, it is fully expected, will go back to Denmark, from which country the two "indivisible" but widely differing duchies were taken in 1864. Holstein is largely German, and there appears to be no sign of an attempt to take it away from Germany. Concerning other parts of Schleswig, however, there remains a difference of opinion.

While North Schleswig is almost altogether Danish, (of its 175,000 inhabitants only 25,000 speak German, and most of them are officials,) the populations of Central and South Schleswig are mixed. In the very centre of Central Schleswig is a triangle, with Flensborg upon its eastern point, where, of a total of 30,000 people, 20,000 speak the Danish tongue; Flensborg itself has been called "a town of German tongue and Danish heart." In the peninsula of Angel, on the other hand, the population has been thoroughly Germanized during the nineteenth century, though the people say themselves they could easily become Danish again. To the south there is a strip of purely German territory, and then south of the Dannewerke to the Eider and the Kiel Canal is a region inhabited, again, by Danes.

Since the signing of the armistice the appeal for union with Denmark has been heard in Central Schleswig, and especially in Flensborg. Jacques de Coussange declared recently in "The New Europe" that though the "tacitly Germanophile" Danish Government "still limits its claims to North Schleswig only," Schleswig and Denmark are continuing a campaign in favor of the Slie-Dannewerke-Husum line, about twenty miles south of Flensborg.

Meanwhile, Denmark does not want the Kiel Canal, and its neutralization is talked of, with the dismantling of the naval fortress of Heligoland. The canal is within German territory, and some oppose its neutralization.

It is understood that Switzerland wishes the Rhine to become a neutral stream, which would afford the little inland nation an outlet to the sea.

When the German troops were ordered out of most of Posen under the terms of the renewed armistice, a narrow strip to the north was left in German hands. This exclusion may or may not be "temporary." In the strip is included the City of Bromberg, which is largely a German town. But, while the ultimate possession of this narrow belt of territory is yet in doubt, and the questions of Dantzig, West Prussia, and Silesia remain unsettled, the ultimate incorporation of the major part of Posen in Poland, seems reasonably sure. Posen is a rich agricultural district, 11,195 square miles in area.

Concerning Dantzig, there is great uncertainty. Poland wants Dantzig as its port. But, while there is a large Polish population in West Prussia, the city of Dantzig itself is chiefly German in population at the present time. It is suggested that it be made a "free port," and that Poland have free transit for its trade on the Vistula. It is argued that this would result in making Dantzig a great port through Polish trade, while it builds up Polish prosperity through its sea-borne commerce; that a rich merchant population would make Dantzig its headquarters and home, and that in time the city would become practically Polish.

West Prussia as a province is in dispute, and a strip along the Vistula, at least, is desired for Poland. East Prussia will, it is assumed, be left in German hands, but would, if Dantzig, and even the Vistula territory, were given to Poland, become an "island" in alien lands. But reports from Paris last week were that East Prussia might be added to Poland.

Meanwhile German Silesia, to the southwest of Posen and Russian Poland, is claimed by Poles and Czechoslovaks alike. The latter also demand the Silesian portion of Saxony.

Over against all these inroads upon the territory which belonged to the German Empire before it set out upon the conquest of greater power in 1914, it must be remembered that there is a strong feeling in the former "Central Empires" in favor of a union of what is left as intrinsically German in both countries—Germany proper and German Austria. There were about 10,000,000 German Austrians in the Dual Monarchy in 1910. But the free union of two ethnologically allied peoples is a very different matter from the forcible annexation of other nationalities along one's border, and the seizure of iron and coal lands and the sites for naval bases. And, in terms of the former German Empire certainly, the loss and gain can scarcely be balanced.

What can be compared with the map of the new Germany as it will probably be left by the Peace Conference is the map of German expectations, which hung upon the walls of German homes in the years just preceding November, 1918. Here was the glowing presentation of what would be the future "Fatherland," when France should be bled white, England on her knees, and Italy joined to Belgium in the ranks of the obliterated. There seemed to be no desirable bit of territory in those days that German patriots of all kinds, from Ambassador von Bernstorff to the most academic of university professors, didn't hail as the future possession of the Fatherland. The Channel ports, of course, the industrial and mining regions in devastated France, Belgium—they used to debate solemnly whether a little part of it might be restored, and whether the Belgians should be allowed any rights at all. They were frank about their designs on Holland. And, of course, there was the famous line "from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf," and all the Pan-German schemes to the east which linked up to make the Bagdad railway the road of world conquest.

That was what the German people expected, until the Hindenburg line broke. Their conquerors are discussing now the details of what they will get.

Street Car a Kitchen

THE first traveling national kitchen, a single-deck tramway car, is described in the Interborough Bulletin. It was put into service at Halifax, England, the idea being that of Alderman Charles F. Spencer, Director of National Kitchens, who is also Chairman of the Halifax Tramways Committee. The food is stored on the platform vestibules, the cooking apparatus being fitted within the body of the car. This apparatus includes two electric ovens, two steamers, and three hot-plates with boiling pans placed at one end, and two steamers, one large boiling pan, and three hot-plates with boiling pans installed at the other end. Water is supplied from a 100-gallon tank placed on the roof over one of the vestibules.

Energy for the cooking apparatus is taken from the overhead trolley line at the usual voltage. The cooking apparatus has been designed with elements wound for a pressure of 500 to 550 volts, with one pole earthed. Special care was taken to insure adequate insulation from the frame under all conditions likely to arise in practice. The whole plant was put to work without the least trouble, not a single fuse having blown during the connecting, testing, and subsequent operation.

At the pay desk, which is placed at one end of the car, the money which it is desired to spend in food is exchanged for coupons, and from each side of the car the service is made with great expedition by two attendants. The inauguration of the experiment aroused much interest. Considerable numbers of people, female workers from factories and men in overalls, met the car at various points, and all came with receptacles for receiving food.

Dutch Marine Scene by L. Bakhuizen, 17th Century.

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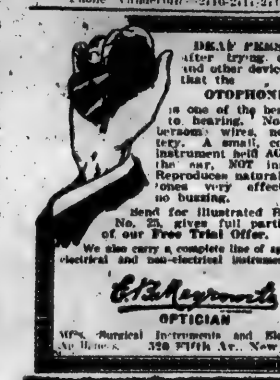

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TIME AS A CURE FOR BOLSHEVISM

Peace-Loving and Orderly Russian People Must Rouse Themselves Some Day, Even i
Allies Would Not Act When Intervention Was Practicable

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON

I READ an amazing article in a Socialist paper the other day. The writer began by protesting he was not a Bolshevik, and went on to admonish his readers that the one and only reason why there ever had been a demand for allied forces to be sent to Russia to crush Bolshevism was that the Allies wanted to make sure of recovering the fifteen billions they had lent to Russia before and during the war, a debt dishonorably (the adjective is mine, not the Socialist's) repudiated by the anarchists now in power.

This lie is either flagrant or stated in pure ignorance of conditions in Europe. But let it stand for the moment. Why, in Heaven's name, should not the Allies do all they can to protect their enormous loan? Are we to infer that when Socialists lend money they are quite indifferent as to whether they are repaid or not? I know all their fine theories in regard to the future "State," but I am talking of the still theoretical Socialist, the mere cog in the social wheel as it exists today, who must pay his bills, whatever his theories and hopes, or starve. No doubt he often does lend, (I am not referring to gifts,) and has had the sad experience of all of us, but the point is does he not expect loans to be repaid, and does he not do what he can to enforce payment?

I saw an amusing instance of this inconsistency of the Socialist mind when I was last in San Francisco. A woman of my acquaintance possessing considerable intellectual gifts had been for some time a professed Socialist. She had no independent property, but her husband drew a high salary and she lived at one of the most expensive hotels, dressed admirably, entertained, and enjoyed life generally. Nevertheless, I am convinced she was sincere in her theories and would have been quite willing to see the Socialist State established. Then, suddenly, she became an I. W. W., (women of all classes are taken with these fads. We have the word of one John Reed that a number of women in New York, "possessing more money than they know what to do with," are ready to finance Bolshevism in this country.) This charming (and really intelligent) friend of mine became so rampant that she made speeches at what is known as the Open Forum, adjuring her proletariat audience to "go up on the hills" (the residential district of the wealthy) and take what was theirs.

One day she was walking along a quiet street when a member of the criminal class snatched her purse. She gave him indignant chase and, being joined by a policeman, caught the offender, (whose theory of life no doubt was "what is yours is mine, and what is mine is my own,") escorted him to the police station, gave her testimony, and received her purse. The man went to jail, where he belonged, but, oddly enough, my friend's theories on socialism or I. W. W.ism were not modified in the least. There is a curious blank tract in the Socialist mind, a sort of No Man's Land, that divides theory from practice when it comes to the individual case. But, after all, socialism is barely out of the incubator, and fifty years hence may have triumphantly solved the social problem.

Whether the Socialist I referred to in the beginning of this article wrote in ignorance or malice, I have no means of determining. But the fact is that all civilized Europe stands in terror of Bolshevism, not because the peoples care in the least whether the Governments ever see their fifteen billions again, but because Bolshevism means chaos, wholesale murder, the complete destruction of civilization. Bolshevism has had its opportunity in Russia. If it had been really animated by the fine theories it professed, if it had solved the problem of poverty, let alone of human happiness; if it had brought freedom and prosperity even to one class, it would have triumphed; no doubt of that. There are millions of people outside the working class in the world today just as dissatisfied with the existing conditions, particularly with injustice and profiteering, as the most radical Socialist, and these would be only too thankful if a wise body of men would acquire sufficient power to level down and level up while still preserving the best that civilization has accomplished.

But the Bolsheviki, having seduced the ignorant masses of Russia with lies and gained control of the banks and ammunition, soon showed their hand. They are merely our old conventional anarchists under a new name and with power for the first time to loot and murder on a huge scale instead of potting a King now and then, or exhibiting their unfriendliness to the law by safe-cracking and murdering for pleasure or for hire. The Bolsheviki of Russia and elsewhere are merely the criminal classes organized. Russia has found this out long since, and if there is still a certain percentage of fairly decent Russians in the Bolshevist Army it is because they find wisdom the better part of valor, and are merely marking time. The major part of this army is composed not only of the criminal classes of Russia, but the scum of other nations, including Chinese, who act as public executioners, and are well paid for their services. That it boasts many German officers is too significant for mere comment.

We, too, have an immense criminal class, but so far seem to have little understanding of what might happen to this country if they were properly organized by enterprising gunmen from the other side; possibly because those persons who are known as Bolsheviki here at present have, for the most part, merely expressed themselves in public meetings, supplying a sort of charitable opera bouffe for tired policemen. They are ridiculous creatures, finding relief from their cheap monotonous little lives in any sort of new public excitement. But Bolshevism in Europe is a vastly different proposition, as all Americans know who have visited Europe lately and kept their eyes and ears open.

I wonder what posterity, reading history, will say to the statesmen of the Western civilizations for not having sent an army to Russia long ago and exterminated Bolshevism at its source, exactly as their police would hunt down individual enemies of society, that the administrators of the laws made for the protection of society might be enabled to judge and incarcerate or execute them? It would have been a simple matter in the beginning; a comparatively small allied army assisted by Japan could have done it.

We Americans are constantly being accused of sentimentalism and idealism. How is it, then, that we have not given Russia the benefit of these by no means unadmirable national characteristics? I wonder if we have considered for a moment the great debt that we in common with the rest of civilization owe to Russia. If she had failed Great Britain and France at the outbreak of the war, cynically torn up her contract, (or if the Bolsheviki had already attained to power,) where should we all be today? Under the heel of Prussia. She showed, on the contrary, a magnificent spirit, and suffered enormous losses, greater than any of the nations. It may be recalled that during the first two years of the war there were no strikes in Russia, the nation, almost to a man, (Lenine and Trotzky were then in exile, and were later sent back by Germany to destroy the revolution,) pledging its loyal support.

Treason and weariness and mismanagement later took the heart out of the Russian Army, but meanwhile, out of 15,000,000 men mobilized, 4,000,000 had given up their lives. They held the fort; in other words, until Great Britain and France could reach their full fighting strength; and it may be said without exaggeration that the safeguarding of civilization by Russia in the east was on a par while it lasted with that of the British Navy in the west. If it had not been for treason in high places, the war would have finished in 1917; or even if the revolution had had one strong man, the Russian Army would have recovered its fighting spirit, and, in spite of German money, the heads of the Bolsheviki would have congested the gutters.

Is it also appreciated that Russia covers one-sixth of the earth's surface, as Great Britain rules one-fifth? If she were enabled to become a democracy without further loss of time, she would be the one remaining factor needed to insure the stability of the world. The United States and Russia are commonly interested in the permanence of peace for internal development, having practically nothing to ask of the outside world. These two nations, working in harmony, could check Bolshevism; in other words, the organized anarchy of the social outlaws, the failures, the lazy, the perverts.

With all small nations about to live an independent life, a democratic, sanely governed, honorable Russia is absolutely essential as a permanent source of stability. The question is, How long will it take the people themselves, since rescue from their old allies has not reached them, to throw off anarchy and restore order? Every one who has ever lived in Russia will testify that the Russian is naturally the most orderly person in the world. A member of the commission sent over with Mr. Root remained with his wife and family in Moscow and was there when it was besieged for the first time by the Bolsheviki. After the anarchists were driven off, so many of the officials had fled or fallen that there was no law in the town during the remainder of this American family's stay, but they dined out at the houses of friends at night, returning home at 10 or 11 unescorted, and were never molested; nor did they ever see an instance of disorder. That is the reason the great mass of the peasantry who are far enough away from Bolshevist centres are so hard to rouse. They have their land, there are no taxes to pay, and for the present they raise all they need. Later they will realize what it means to have no manufactories or schools in the land, but at present it seems to them that they possess all they want. Those nearer the Bolshevist centres have managed to get hold of a certain amount of arms and ammunition, and when Trotzky or Czar Lenine, as they call him in all good faith, takes it into his head to collect taxes or commandeer food they merely drive off the agents, or shoot them up. Otherwise all they ask is to be let alone.

From 1864 the Zemstvos have existed in Russia, regular institutions of government in what we would call counties. They worked out methods of sanitation, saw to it that the people was supplied with a sufficient number of doctors and school teachers, built and repaired roads, kept a close eye on agricultural development, and during the first years of the war were powerful props in its support. The Russian has a natural instinct for self-government, and there you have another reason why these remote counties are ambling along in peace and harmony. There may be a new "Czar," but so long as the people of the land and local self-governments are content to let well enough alone. What will happen when the Bolshevik Army gets round to them demanding food and hoarded money is another question.

The Kerensky revolution emancipated women, which was to be expected in a long liberal culture which had existed in spite of the stupid tyranny of autocracy. Russia has cherished liberal ideals for generations, and she put a few of them into effect under the first revolutionary Government, weak as its instincts proved to be. Those ideals persist, the right to all nations, the widest measure of self-government, in which women should participate, are but two of the fundamental principles of sane and liberal-minded Russians, and these may be said to comprise all. Of course the new Russia has its desolating experience, must rise from the ground up. But there are many Russians capable of the work if they can get the murdering anarchists now in control.

Only 60 per cent. of Russia is literate. The experience of the Duma showed that the nation and its misunderstood masses were prepared for self-government, and could have swept out the Czar and his selfish grafting bureaucracy before the war the land question, the principal grievance, would have been settled, as it will be when a real Russian Republic is established. With peace and social stability, education would become universal, a people of great natural intelligence will take their long-delayed place in the world, and with their inherent love of peace and order will be a most uplifting element of inestimable benefit to the world. Moreover, the immense natural riches and resources of Russia will have their chance of development, and add to the wealth and comfort of the world.

The Duma started its cultural work in 1908, (after the first revolutionary period,) and passed a law for universal education, appropriating funds, and they began building schools and training teachers. This included industrial education, and there were great improvements in the methods of agriculture and scientific farming. There were courses for professional men, and for the peasants to learn how to reclaim bad land. In spite of obstacles from an antiquated and myopic bureaucracy, they accomplished a great deal, reducing illiteracy 20 per cent.

Russia is a world problem, and must be dealt with not by altruists, who are an infernal nuisance, but by practical and far-sighted men of affairs. If Russia were already a stabilized, organized united democratic State, there would be one problem the less for the harried men at the Peace Congress. In fact the greatest problem that confronts Bolshevism, would go to the rear. And if Russia they might have had at the present moment if their minds had been set to see beyond Germany. Even now, if we seem to have left Russia to stand alone, she will save herself in time. But what a pity we have left to Time what could have been accomplished quickly if there had been the requisite foresight and decision among the Allies!

Learning the Three R's by Doing as You Please

New Method of Educating Children Provides First of All for Self-Determination, and Makes Playmates of the Old Schoolroom Bogeys

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON

IMAGINE yourself going to school and being asked what you would like to do. The old way was to tell the pupil what he must do, and especially what he must not do. But it is the natural way to learn by doing, even if one does try something at first rather beyond his powers.

"Why," replied a youngster in one of the pre-primary grades at the Horace Mann School, "I think I would like to build a Woolworth Building."

"Would you like to begin today?" asked the teacher.

"Right away, if I can do it before lunch."

The boy was directed to a large pile of wooden beams, each four feet in length and about three inches square. They had interlocking devices to hold them together. As the schoolroom was only fifteen feet high, the limit which was soon being reared was not a full-scale skyscraper to the adult mind. It was the real thing, though, to the youthful architect. He soon found that he needed help, and he was joined by four or five other kids of that impressionable school. Foot by foot the fabric rose, and once in a while the teacher strolled up to see how the construction was progressing. The first story was as high as the builders, and so, after a good deal of talk, they left a hole in its roof, which was the floor of the second story that was to be, so they could crawl up through the aperture and lay the courses for the rising walls.

The third floor meant a dizzy height for the age of 5 or 6, and it required a firm will to work in these upper airs. At last came the peak of a tower where slanting beams were raised high aloft. Down among the tables stood a boy who had been a timid spectator. He was struggling with a great purpose. At last he screwed his courage to the sticking point and crawled into the awesome structure and wriggled to the very top floor. There he sat down with a sigh of triumph and relief. He had done it. His fear of high places had been trampled under foot.

In the erection of that pile there had been also the building of character. First there had been instilled in the mind of the pioneer a spirit of initiative. He had thought that he would like to do something on his own account. Finding that his own strength was not equal to the task, he had went forth his call for aid, and those who joined him thus learned the value of co-operation. The youngster who followed in their wake, like some young Hercules, had strangled the serpent of timidity.

The foundation stone of the new education and of the good citizenship which this youngest generation is expected to reach by the new method are just such qualities as these, which are considered of far more account than anything which can be learned from books or

Children Teaching Themselves Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic by Playing Games of Their Own Choice, at the Horace Mann School, Teachers College.

worked out by rule of thumb. The youngsters who built the skyscraper had first of all learned the properties of things; they had mastered the social ideals of co-operation, and had developed personal self-reliance. They had made plans and had executed them.

But what of the "Three R's"? You may say that the boys and girls of Do-As-You-Please-Hall are really not learning anything. Fourth in importance in the scale of the new education come the "school arts," such as reading, writing, arithmetic. Let us go back to the skyscraper and perhaps we may find them somewhere in the cornerstone.

Ninety Per Cent. of All Children Under Six in the District Have Received a Complete Physical Examination.

The architect and his helpers, in order to get the stories the same height, were obliged to count the timbers of the tenant lacked an "e" in the first syllable, but the final tablet pasted to the building just above the imposing entrance was correctly spelled.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic had come to those youngsters in the heat of achievement. Now that the building was done, why not make some more labels? There were so many things about the room that had interesting names, such as chalk, pencils, brushes, paints. These were more convenient to use if each kind were kept in a box by itself. It would be best, in that case, to have a label on each box. Therefore, more scrambling among the type, more reading and spelling, and the labels were duly made.

Although, at first blush, one might think that this school is a haphazard institution, the teacher is at every point directing and overseeing the tasks which the pupils have chosen for themselves. The child on reaching the classes in the morning is permitted to help itself to whatever material it wishes. It may model in clay or nail a box or make a wagon or paste up a scrapbook. Whatever it does has in it the urge of a personal interest. Some of us may remember periods in our lives when we took up the flying of kites, or the hunting for Indian arrowheads in the fields, and in the kindling enthusiasm of that time we grasped the principles of aeronautics, archaeology, and of geology, sciences with mouthfilling names of which we did not even hear until later years.

If the boys and girls who go to this school of the new order are guided aright in their building of houses and of the making of automobiles and fire engines out of wooden beams and wheels, the theory is that they will develop correct and accurate habits of thought.

The more formal things required in an education can be added. There is no laborious drilling in the alphabet; nothing is said about the multiplication table; and there is no endless repetition of words and phrases which the child mind cannot grasp. When the youngster makes houses, airplanes, submarines, or tea, he is acquiring skill in the use of tools and paste and dishes.

These children get their own meals. The teacher does not tell them about it, but along about noontime they begin to feel hungry, and some one says, "Let's get lunch." The ones who like domestic duties the most attend to that. They spread the tables and bring out the dishes and see that the chairs are placed. Initiative, co-operation, and a desire for service all have their places in this play, and the school arts come in when the bill of fare is printed and there is a counting of knives and forks and spoons.

For the last two years there has been much discussion in educational circles about the discontinuance of the word kindergarten. The old name still appears in the catalogue of Teachers College, of which the Horace Mann School is a division. The new movement in juvenile education is radically different from the Froebel idea of the kindergarten. It harks back to the original conception of the brilliant French-Swiss thinker Rousseau.

When Froebel served with Pestalozzi, when that distinguished educator was working out the ideas of Rousseau's "Emile," he grasped comparatively little of the spirit of the work. His kindergarten, as he called it, meant literally a garden in which children were raised like plants. He invented his ponderous *system of gifts and of applied play.* The children were taught to act and to think in unison. In the average kindergarten the pupils are assembled about the table at the same time and each child is set to work cutting or pasting or modeling in the same way that every one else is doing. The system at Horace Mann, as put into practice by Miss Patty Hill, who is in charge of these pre-primary grades gives scope to the talents of every pupil. Instruction in some of the pre-primary grades begins with the age of 4 years.

No one would think on entering the schoolroom where this kind of instruction is given that he was in a schoolroom. He sees a group of children, each one of whom is earnestly doing what he likes. It takes some time to realize that these youngsters who are playing games of their own choice are teaching themselves reading, writing, and arithmetic through occupations for which they have a natural aptitude.

In this way, modern education removes the old obstacles which blocked the path of self-determination, and gives to every child a full opportunity to develop its individuality.

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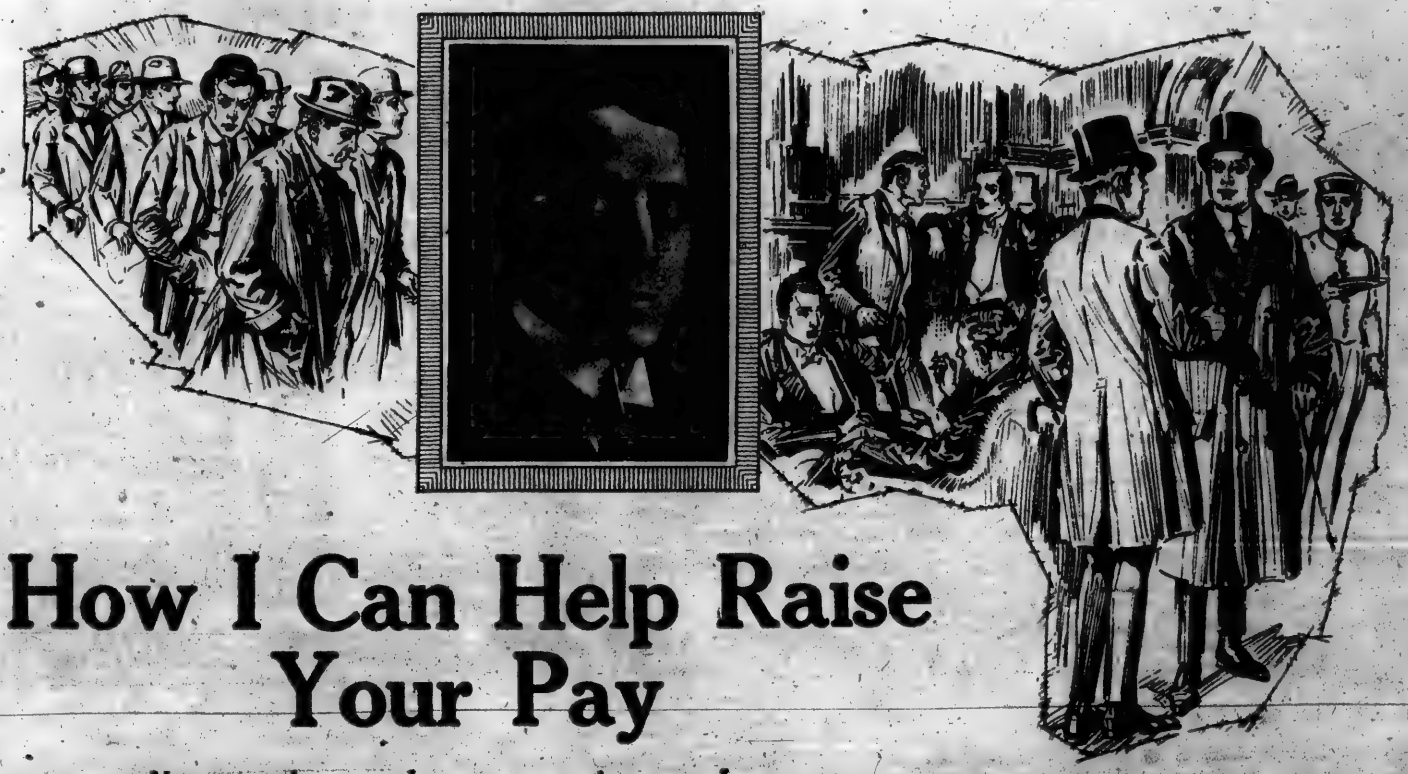

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LET'S have a little chat about getting ahead—you and I. My name is Pelton. Lots of people call me "The Man Who Makes Men Rich." I don't deny it. I've done it for many people—helped lift them from poverty to riches.

I'm no genius—far from it. I'm just a plain, everyday, unassuming sort of man. I know what poverty is. I've looked black despair in the eye—had failure stalk me around and hoodoo everything I did. I've known the bitterest kind of want.

But to-day all is different. I have money and all of the things that money will buy. I am rich also in the things that money won't buy—health, happiness and friendship. Few people have more of the blessings of the world than I.

IT was a simple thing that jumped me up from poverty to riches. As I've said, I'm no genius. But I had the good fortune to knew a genius. One day this man told me what he called a "secret." It had to do with getting ahead and growing rich. He had used it himself with remarkable results. He said that every wealthy man knew this "secret,"—that is why he was rich.

I used the "secret." It surely had a good test. At that time I was flat broke. Worse than that, for I was several thousand dollars in the hole. I had about given up hope when I put the "secret" to work.

At first I couldn't believe my sudden change in fortune. I was thrilled with a new sense of power. Things I couldn't do before became easier for me to do. My business boomed and continued to leap ahead. Prosperity became my partner. Since that day I've never known what it is to want for money, friendship, happiness, health or any of the good things of life.

That "secret" surely made me rich in every sense of the word.

MY sudden rise to riches naturally surprised others. One by one people came to me and asked me how I did it. I told them. And it worked for them.

Some of the things this "secret" has helped people do are astounding. I would hardly believe them if I hadn't seen them with my own eyes. Adding to a man's income is a mere nothing. In one case I took a rank failure and in a few weeks he was earning as high as $2,000.00 a week. Listen to this:

A young man in the East had an article for which there was a nation-wide demand. For twelve years he "puttered around" with it, barely eking out a living. Today this young man is worth $200,000. He is building a $25,000 home—and paying cash for it. He has three automobiles. His children go to private schools. He goes hunting, fishing, traveling whenever the mood strikes him. His income is over a thousand dollars a week.

In a little town in New York lives a man who two years ago was pitied by all who knew him. From the time he was 14 he had worked and slaved—and at sixty he was looked upon as a failure. Without work—in debt to his charitable friends, with an invalid son to support, the outlook was pitchy black.

Then he learned the "secret." In two weeks he was in business for himself. In three months his plant was working night and day to fill orders. During 1916 the profits were $20,000. During 1917 the profits ran close to $40,000. And this genial 64-year-young man is enjoying pleasures and comforts he little dreamed would ever be his.

I COULD tell you many similar instances. But there's no need to do this as I'm willing to tell you the "secret" itself. Then you can put it to work and see what it will do for you.

I don't claim I can make you rich over night. Sometimes I have failures—everyone has. But I do claim that I can help many people if they will let me.

The point of it all, my friend, is that you are using only about one-tenth of that wonderful brain of yours. That's why you haven't won greater success. Throw the unused nine-tenths of your brain into action and you'll be amazed at the almost instantaneous results.

The Will is the motive power of the brain. With a highly trained, inflexible will, a man has a much better chance of attaining success in life. The biggest ideas have no value without will-power to "put them over." Yet the will, although heretofore entirely neglected, can be trained into wonderful power like the brain or memory and by the very same method—intelligent exercise and use.

If you held your arm in a sling for two years it would become powerless to lift a feather, from lack of use. The same is true of the Will—it becomes useless from lack of practice. Because we don't use our Wills—because we continually bow to circumstance—we become unable to assert ourselves. What our wills need is practice.

Develop your will-power and rich opportunities may open up for you. Driving energy you never dreamed you had may manifest itself. You may have an influence over people that you never thought possible. Success—in whatever form you want it—will be easier. And those are only a few of the things the "secret" may do for you. The "secret" is fully explained in the wonderful book "Power of Will."

A Few Examples

Personal Experiences

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Name .....

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Hogarth and Other English Painters

(Continued from Page 10)

point, but she lets her synthesis trip over her detail and tumble down at moments of real difficulty.

Anne Goldthwaite never is put out. She is master of the situation, whether the situation happens to be an intensely sophisticated little "Carnival" in which slim Harlequins and Columbines emerge from delicate tendrils of lines and films of faint shadow as if they were the creatures of a dream, or merely a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Barry, substantial and highly discriminated in character.

Henry Raleigh is modern in his treatment of modern subjects. He wastes no words in the lithograph, "The Strikers," the woman with the harsh face and sagging breasts, the cripple, and the man are succinct in statement, but they are rich in feeling. "The Musicians" also has this quality of richness. The straggling piteous figures on the public bench look that way because they are that way, not because in the opulent scornful slang of their species they wish to "pull a weep." They are almost beautiful in this defiance of sentimentality, this hideous unbridled naturalness.

F. Luis Mora has dared not quite so bravely in his "Noonday Rest," laborers also on a bench outside a public park. He has compensated for the touch of conventionality in the proletarian type by putting on the other side of the park railing a row of very nice clean people staring out at the less tidy and more picturesque outer row. It doesn't quite work. The dry point "Embroidered Patterns" will be more apt to be the print to come out of the solander box.

Aaps Rector's dry points, "The Thin Woman" and "Tony's Mother," are fairly safe because they are well put together and are undeniably funny, with the funniness that comes from telling the truth about the physical aspect of people who are either too much or too little.

Childe Hassam's work is here with its light, feathery handling of the lithographic chalk, a handling that suggests Gainsborough's way with a brush. Ernest Haskell turns from "Factories" to the "Hill of Dreams," Salvator Guarino is not deterred from the "Doorway, St. Marks" by the number of his predecessors, John Taylor Arms interprets pleasantly the pleasantness of old streets, Gustave Baumann's block prints are suited to the Taos subjects they commemorate, George Bellows shows his "Dance in a Madhouse" and "The Sand Team," Albert Sterner's portrait of Eli Nadelman should start the ball rolling in favor of lithographic portraits with their freedom and suavity and deceptive appearance of having been easy to do. The other exhibitors are Dorothy Stevens, Mahoari Young, Ernest D. Roth, Boardman Robinson, Charles A. Platt, Jerome Myers, Kenneth Hayes Miller, Charles J. Martin, Ted Lindenmuth, Allen Lewis, William Auerbach Levy, Troy Kinney, Earl Horter, Eugene Higgins, John Held, Sears Gallagher, Randall Davey, George Elmer Browne, and Bolton Brown. How varied their work is the initiated exhibition visitor well knows. The exhibition lasts until March 29.

Two Important Collections to be Sold.

The third Degas sale of paintings, pastels, and drawings from the studio of the artist will take place at the Georges Petit Galleries in Paris on April 5. The catalogue just now has reached this country, and among the very interesting items listed are a number of copies made by Degas of paintings by Titian, Bellini, and other masters of the Italian school, also a copy of Menzel's famous ball scene.

Among the original paintings are several landscapes and a couple of canvases illustrating the meeting of Dante and Beatrice in the one instance, and the young Alexander with his steed Bucephalous in the other. The pastels for the most part are studies of single figures made apparently for paintings, or as memoranda of particular poses and gestures. The drawings constitute the larger part of the collection. These drawings are as masterly in quality as any pages ever written in the book of art. No one has made more clear the action and expression of the human figure, and no one has so amazingly succeeded in finding fresh linear combinations to tell the story of muscular strain and reaction, of the swing of limbs and all the characteristic motions of the body. There is no confusion in Degas's mind. He has his anatomy at his finger-ends. He makes no mistakes about the kind of motions possible when the muscles of the leg exert their force on the bones of the foot. The wonderful feet of his thoroughly disciplined dancers do nothing that contradict the fundamental structure of the framework of their bodies. He understands the character, position, and arrangement of every separate part of this complicated framework, and it is because of this complete understanding of facts that brook no contradiction that his drawings have such freedom and spontaneity, that he can represent with such ease and naturalness the most complicated gestures. These great strong curves of the spinal column in the bending figures are justly related to every other part of the structure, these forcible torsions of the trunk in figures twisted by the convolutions of the dance have just the normal effect upon the oblique and horizontal muscles brought into action.

It is the kind of realism that few realists achieve, the kind that depends upon profound research into the hidden causes of physical appearances. Almost all the drawings illustrated in the catalogue, regarded as the fruit of intellectual curiosity, are worth a gallery full of "finished" pictures by the idler painters of the contemporary period.

Pictures by Corot, Courbet, David, Degas, Delacroix, Goya, Manet, and Puvis de Chavannes are in the Cochin collection to be sold at the Georges Petit Galleries on the 26th of March. The illustrated catalogue indicates the character of the collection. The Corots are early examples and include a large figure subject, a young girl seated on a mound in a country landscape, painted in 1831, when the artist was in his early thirties. The type is charming in its innocence and demure sprightliness. Other Corots are a painting of the Roman Forum seen from the Farnese Gardens and a couple of Roman landscapes dated respectively 1825 and 1826, with others of twenty years later. Courbet is represented by a figure subject, two choir boys of Ornans, and Delacroix by three notable canvases, the best known his "Tasso in the Madhouse." The two examples of Puvis de Chavannes are studies for his mural decorations at Marseilles.

Pictures by Daniel Garber.

Daniel Garber is showing his recent work at the Folsom Galleries, landscapes, village scenes, mill ponds, river banks, all closely observed and successfully adjusted to a somewhat formal patterning familiar to the friends of this scrupulous painter. Mr. Garber is interested in trees; that is apparent in all of his canvases, but skies are not prominent in his plan. When he is seeing his trees too often he does not see his sky, and the same thing happens that happens when a figure painter paints a head without due regard to the complementary feet; the whole is not a real whole, but a congregation of parts. His composition is best when he frankly lets the sky alone or introduces it in small patches. His color in foliage is sensitive and warm with passages of great beauty. The autumnal reds of the American landscapes seldom have been made so brilliant without garishness. The exhibition strengthens the reputation the artist has long held as a sincere lover of nature and student of the varying episodes of the outdoor world, but it misses a little of that freshness of outlook which is such an invaluable asset in art and which seldom comes for the asking. The habit of painting one scene or type of scene repeatedly has its dangerous side, and more than one of our devoted and gifted landscape painters would be the better for intermissions of figure work or still life or golf to sharpen and clear their vision.

Brooklyn Society of Artists.

At the Pouch Mansion in Brooklyn the second annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Artists will be open until March 24, inclusive. Among the pictures that had reached the walls on the morning of press day a number were of more than ordinary interest and charm. Hamilton Easter Field's "Washington's Andirons," with its lovely sallow mantelpiece, enlivened by sharper notes of black and varied color in vases and bits of bric-à-brac, is one of those interiors that have a poignant attractiveness, always greatest when the artist has the tact to leave out the human element. Every item in this composition is warm with human taste, but its pleasant quietness is undisturbed. A "Portrait Study," by Eleanor C. Bannister, is rich in character and has a background that takes account of the air surrounding the sitter; the color is pure, with a gentle sprightliness that rather enhances than contradicts the serious beauty of the head.

Joseph Newman in "The Chinese Curtain" shows a downright quality of workmanship that promises much for his work after time has drawn a modifying film over his somewhat aggressive modeling. He has built up the figure of the woman standing in front of the Chinese curtain with thoughtful interrogation of essential forms, and the curtain itself, in spite of its dancing pattern, stays in its place, and with its gayety relieves the sombre mass of the foreground figure.

William J. Boylan's title "Sunlight Arrangement" prepares the initiated for the mannerism of simplicity in his picture of a child and dolls at a table on a sun-striped veranda. Thomas Bodnar's work is known through the Ardsley Studio exhibition.

C. Fairfax Murray.

In an account of the catalogues of the Morgan collections, recently received as a gift from J. P. Morgan by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, a writer in The Bulletin gives the following vivid sketch of one of the most picturesque of London's Gothic personalities:

"A collection of drawings by the old masters formed by C. Fairfax Murray, recalls to mind the quaint figure of this picture expert of Agnew's. His rooms just off Piccadilly were literally packed with the choicest of artistic and literary property gathered from all parts of Europe. Besides his London rooms he maintained an apartment in Florence and another in Paris, which were equally well filled. His appearance was almost grotesque, and when you walked down Piccadilly with him at noon your approach was not unnoticed by those you met. But no one who lifted his eyes above the short legs to the magnificent shaggy head was inclined to resume the smile the first impression produced."

Robert Browning's Portrait by His Son.

Lilian Whiting communicates the information that Professor A. J. Armstrong of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, has purchased for the university the noted portrait of Robert Browning, painted by the poet's son, Robert Barrett Browning. This work was begun in 1888, and completed (in the Palazzo Rezzonico, Venice), only shortly before the poet's death. A photograph of this portrait, taken by Barrett Browning himself (who was a most artistic amateur photographer) is now in the Boston Public Library.

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A Community Experiment Which Has Succeeded

In Cincinnati the City Block Was Taken as the Unit of Social Effort, for Health, Education, Patriotic Campaigns, and Social Betterment

By DOROTHY THOMPSON.

A GROCER, and men and women gathered around a ballot box, discussing candidates for a "block council. * * * A narrow street agleam with star and candle light, where groups of children sing sweet old tunes and neighbors toss them coins for their songs. * * * An immaculate health station crowded with mothers and children—not poor mothers only, but fine-looking women with well-cared-for children. * * * These are glimpses into the life of a unique community, where 15,000 men, women, and children are adventuring in democracy.

The questions which this community is trying to answer are: "Can the advantages of village life be restored to the city, supplemented by the opportunities the city affords? Can neighbors get to know neighbors and organize for mutual benefit? Can the problems of health, recreation, and living conditions be met and solved by the people themselves, pooling their social skill and experience? Can the completo democracy be brought in by friendly counsel and co-operation?"

Surely these are no mean questions, and it is no mean community which dares to answer "yes" to all of them!

There have been high adventures in the past—Utopias planned in new places, the inhabitants selected with an eye to eugenics and Binet tests. But to start with one's neighbors—the woman across the street, who "lets her house go outrageously," the grocer who *will* leave the meat uncovered and does not swat the fly; to set forth to build the new democracy with the frail material of ordinary humanity, this is an adventure worthy the name.

Five years ago the Social Unit was an idea. Three years ago it was the struggling endeavor of a few fine souls. Today it is an actual community, a "social laboratory" for the nation, where the most amazing advances in community organization are being made, a "ready-to-hand example of President Wilson's ideal for community councils," some one called it recently.

The progress of this community can be attributed to the fact that it had a plan of organization, a simple plan, but radical. The people of the Mohawk-Brighton district of Cincinnati, Ohio, believe that every one can give a little public service if he is asked to perform a task at his own door, if public service is interpreted to him in terms which he can understand. Therefore they have taken as the smallest unit of community government and administration the city block. In five minutes you can walk around it. In three weeks you can know every one in it. Its problems are, in the small, the problems of larger areas more difficult to see and understand. The Social Unit citizen is asked, therefore, to serve the social, recreational, governmental, and health interests of his own city block.

A big business man told me the other day that he had made a survey of all the successful men in the business, professional, and political life of an Middle Western city. He said that he had found that 70 per cent. of them had been reared in small towns. He explained it this way: "People develop with responsibility. Leadership develops in proportion to the opportunities for public service which present themselves. In a village of 500 or 1,000 people every man or woman whose capacities are a little above the average has an opportunity to become a leader among his fellows—perhaps among only a few fellows, but still a leader. But the city is so vast and its machinery so centralized that only the exceptional personalities can make themselves felt. The rest sink to a common level. The person who can devise a means of breaking up a city into communities which offer opportunities for leadership parallel to those offered by the country village will make a great contribution to democracy."

This is exactly what the Social Unit is attempting to do. In every city block, where approximately 500 persons live, a Block Council of seven people is elected. Seven out of every 500 are called upon by their neighbors to assume some public responsibility. One person out of every 500 is called upon to assume still further responsibility, to act as "block worker," to represent the block on the "Citizens Council," to direct the other seven as their executive and as their servant, subject to recall, yet fully responsible.

But this is not all. There are groups in every community who have special training, special skill, or social experiences. There are business men who know more about business management than any other group. There are physicians who know more about public health than business men do. There are social workers who understand problems of relief. There are nurses with a special skill. There are teachers whose teaching need not be limited to the school. There are clergymen whose business it is to look out for the ethical culture of the community. And the Social Unit puts a special responsibility upon all these groups.

What has the community been able to do?

It has been able to work out the most advanced program of public health administration in the United States. (Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chairman of the Medical Division of the Council of National Defense, is my authority for this statement.) It has been able to build up a unique system of keeping continuous community statistics. It has been able to increase the efficiency of its public health nurses 250 per cent. It has trained a group of thirty-one citizens, one for each block, who understand city problems, who are in continuous touch with the plans and purposes of the nation, State, and municipality; who are giving eight hours a week to the thoughtful study of the needs and desires of the people they represent.

It has built up a permanent machinery which can be used in all Government and community work. When the Liberty Loan wished to take a canvass there was an organization in every block ready to do it. When the back-to-school drive was launched, in peace times, the same organization was ready to hand—trained, responsible, intelligent.

This community believes that careful effort along a few lines is more valuable than diffuse and scattered attempts at a huge program, and has therefore concentrated largely upon health. A year ago this district started out to ascertain how complete a health program could be built up, using neighborhood women to make the contacts, local physicians to furnish the skill, and the available district nurses to work out the nursing program. Here was a new idea! A public health program made not by remote "experts" in the City Hall, but by everyday doctors, the friends of the community, and by nurses responsible only to the other neighborhood groups and to themselves.

The physicians found, when they began to formulate their program, that they needed the advice of wider fields of experience. So they asked the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine to appoint special committees from all the fields of medicine to advise with them. And the Cincinnati physicians, wishing their advice to be absolutely sound, asked the Council of Defense to appoint a committee of physicians of national repute to advise and confer with them. And so the adventure of the Social Unit group drew in finally physicians of national renown to watch and assist this little experiment.

These local physicians and nurses attempted to do an extraordinary thing. There had been 100 per cent. Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives and 100 per cent. food campaigns; they attempted a 100 per cent. health campaign—and began with babies. The Nursing Council has just published a report of the first year's work. This is what the Community Health Administration announces it has done:

With an average of four nurses they have put one in seven of the population under nursing care.

They have given medical examination to 90 per cent. of all children under six.

They have put 100 per cent. of all babies and 100 per cent. of all pre-school children with defects under nursing care.

They have increased tuberculosis supervision 400 per cent.

(Continued on Page 6)

Talking Over Community Problems—Block Workers of the Social Unit, Who Form One-Half of the Administration of the Most Completely Developed Community Council in the United States—At Present the Block Workers Are Women.

Mrs. Tebbe and Mrs. Kreidler of "Block 30" Wash Up Their Breakfast Dishes and Meet in the Parlor to Act as Tellers in the Block Election.

American Fighters as Seen by a French General

Impetuous and Inexperienced Yankees Quickly Acquired "the Calm of Seasoned Veterans," Corps Commander Says---Their Resemblance to the Poilus

JUST what is the American soldier as a fighting man? A French officer of high rank, who was continuously on duty from the first day until the signing of the armistice, who has seen the Tommy, the Poilu, the Anzac, and the others in action, and is therefore qualified to judge of capabilities of the Yankees who went overseas, presents his opinion herewith. He is General Emil Adolph Marie Tauffl'eb, an Alsatian.

General Tauffl'eb is the first allied corps commander who went through the war from start to finish to reach the United States. He came here last month on the Leviathan to visit relatives and friends of Mme. Tauffl'eb, formerly Mrs. Trenor L. Park of New York. He has visited Washington, and he has been also to Oyster Bay, where he laid a wreath upon the tomb of Colonel Roosevelt.

A friend of Marshal Foch from the time the two were Captains in the same French regiment, and a comrade in arms of Marshal Joffre, General Tauffl'eb has been in touch with every detail of the conflict. When he speaks of the American doughboy, his eyes kindle with enthusiasm, not only as a man, but as an analyst of military qualities.

"The American soldier," he said, "is very much like the poilu. He has the same impetuosity and initiative and courage. Just as did the French soldier, in the beginning of the war, he was inclined to be too precipitate. His remarkable bravery led him to take risks which more mature experience would not have permitted. War is not for a day. The tremendous loss of life which the Allies suffered in the early stages convinced us of that. The splendid strategy of Marshal Foch illustrates this, for although he may have seemed to some military critics to have proceeded slowly, he was in reality one of the most aggressive commanders the world has ever seen.

"The American soldier, despite his invincible spirit and his splendid elan, was handicapped at first by the fact that he required so many conveniences and comforts. Many thousands of the draft army, accustomed to a more or less sedentary life, seemed less sturdy than the French poilus who had been in the open. Accustomed to good food and well-served meals, they had to get accustomed to a way of living in which thy could have only what circumstances afforded. The poilu has the natural gift of making much out of little. He can cook well for himself with scant materials, and almost live on the country. It was interesting to see the American young men from your great cities growing inured to the soldier's life and achieving the calm of seasoned veterans.

Lieut.-Gen. Emil Adolph Marie Tauffl'eb.

"When the American soldier arrived he had had comparatively little experience in war. I saw the American troops in action at Soissons and at Château-Thierry. They were courageous and at times reckless. They had no fear of shellfire, and they succeeded admirably in the handling of hand grenades. Their individual bravery was remarkable. The American soldiers met the French in a spirit of emulation and at the same time of co-operation. It was most interesting to see them going out on patrol together, not because they had been ordered to do so, but out of comradeship.

"War requires, however, more than youth and strength and courage. It was necessary for the Americans to gain that education for themselves. The morale of the American soldiers was marvelous because they had the qualities of their race. When the newness of their surroundings had worn off, the American soldiers found that they had much in common with the French. The fact that they had to communicate by means of signs at first did not prevent them from getting well acquainted. In the trenches they cemented close ties. In the hospitals, where the wounded of the French and American forces were lying side by side, there sprang up a close intimacy.

"The American officers deeply impressed me by their knowledge and efficiency and qualities of leadership. Here were many men who had no military experience before the war, and yet they had a grasp of the details of military science which was astounding. They had mastered the theory of the most difficult branches of the art of war, such as mathematics, artillery, and fortification. Their relations with their men were of the best. It is a trait of the American officer that he will not send his men anywhere that he would not go himself. In this respect the American and the French officers resemble each other. They recognise the true democracy of the soldier's life."

As an Alsatian, the General looks forward with enthusiasm to the return of his native province to France. He was born in Strasbourg in 1857. His family had always lived in that city. He left Alsace in 1872, and has been a resident of France since. He studied for a time in the Lycée Corderoet in Paris, and in 1876 entered the famous military school at St. Cyr. Upon his graduation he was made a Second Lieutenant of dragoons.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 General Tauffl'eb was in command of the 6th Brigade, 7th Cavalry Division, which he led in the first fighting around Fresnes-en-Woevre and Spincourt. In the first battle of the Marne, where he was closely associated with Marshal Joffre, he held the roads between St. Mihiel, Apremont, and Verdun. Then he was sent to Flanders, where his brigade shared with the French marines the defense of Dixmude and the heavy fighting around Ypres.

General Tauffl'eb in 1915 was assigned to the 62d Infantry Brigade, which he commanded during the Spring of that year. Promoted to the command of the 69th Infantry Division, he took part in the defense of Verdun during the German offensive of 1916. His services in that ordeal gave him the Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor. He was designated Lieutenant General and assigned to the command of the 37th Army Corps, which was active on the Champagne and Soissons fronts, and assisted in March, 1917, in the operations preparatory to the Chemin des Dames offensive. After taking a prominent part in this offensive, his corps was moved to the north and took [illegible] difficult sector north of St. Quentin.

Early in 1918 this sector was taken over by the British, and General Tauffl'eb joined the headquarters of General Duchêne at Soissons. During the German offensive of July 15 at Château-Thierry, General Tauffl'eb was sent to take command of the troops which were defending the Marne between Dormans and Château-Thierry. Thereafter he directed the Service of Supply of the General Group of Armies during the allied advance.

Our Soldier Dead

By ANNETTE KOHN

"In Flanders fields, where poppies blow,"
In France where beauteous roses grow,
There let them rest—forever sleep,
While we eternal vigil keep
With our heart's love—with our soul's prayer,
For all our Fallen "Over There."

The sounding sea between us rolls
And in perpetual requiem tolls—
Three thousand miles of cheerless space
Lie 'twixt us and their resting place;"
'Twas God Who took them by the hand
And left them in the stranger land.

The earth is sacred where they fell—
Forever on it lies the spell
Of hero deeds in Freedom's cause,
And men unborn shall come and pause
To say a prayer, or bow the head,
So leave these graves to hold their dead.

Let not our sighing nor our tears
Fall on them through the coming years,
Who on the land, on sea, in air,
With dauntless courage everywhere,
Their homes and country glorified—
Stood to their arms, and smiling died.

Great France will leave no need nor room
That we place flowers on their tomb—
And proudly o'er their resting place,
Will float forever in its grace,
O'er cross, and star, and symbol tag,
Their own beloved country's Flag.

The morning sun will gild with light,
The stars keep holy watch at night,
The Winter spread soft pall of snow,
The Summer flowers about them grow,
The sweet birds sing their Springtime call,
God's love and mercy guard them all.

A Community Experiment

(Continued from Page 5)

They have increased the care of the sick 500 per cent.

They have given nursing supervision to 45 per cent. of all expectant mothers, where none was given before.

They have established the first special clinic in the city for the examination and study of influenza convalescents.

And, speaking of the influenza. Within twenty-four hours after the epidemic broke out in Mohawk-Brighton a bulletin on the prevention of the disease and its care in the early stages had been prepared by the physicians and taken by the block workers into every home. In the weeks to come five times as many cases were reported in proportion to the population as in the rest of the city. District organization enabled the nurses to care for five times as many patients in proportion to the population as were cared for in the city, and the death rate was 50 per cent. lower.

Communities which can work together can play together. A few months ago a Recreational Council was formed—all of the agencies interested in recreation—school centres, movie men, War Camp Community Service, Y. M. C. A., Girl and Boy Scouts—got together and formed a planning body on recreation. They are working out a "model recreational program."

Already a children's organization is growing by leaps and bounds, and the children's block council is the movement of the hour. For these children are learning to think in organization terms. Six hundred of them turned out on Twelfth Night to sing under service stars and where a welcoming candle gleamed and to collect pennies for the children of France. And every child was a member of a band and every band had its leader and was self-governing and efficient.

"To build democracy, both genuine and efficient," is the aim of the Social Unit. Genuine, because it inheres in the life of the people; because they are truly self-governing, understanding their own needs, and analysing their own difficulties; efficient, because it is developing leadership; because it is recognising the skill at its command and mobilising it for action.

That is why the leaders in public health, and public relief, and public recreation, and those who are interested in new forms through which men and women may express themselves, look with hopeful eyes toward the Cincinnati adventure.

Amiable Aspiration

By ALEXANDER CAIRNS.

Oh, I'd like to plant flowers in hell,
Wondrous gardens of fragrance and bloom,
Where the poor damned immortal ones dwell
Through the long wailing ages of doom.

Oh, a million pond lilies should dance
O'er the ocean of brimstone and fire;
And a pearly lipped hyacinth glance
From the rocks of the funeral pyre.

For I think that the doomed would forget,
Could they see 'neath the dead upas trees,
Just one cluster of dear mignonette,
Or a beautiful bunch of sweet peas.

How 'twould gladden the sad Magdalenes
As they walk where the lava stream flows,
If along its red edges were seen
Just a bush with one pitying rose.

Sons of poverty clad in a clout,
With never a birthright to sell,
And the mighty brain damned by a doubt,
Would love pinks and daisies in hell.

Oh, I'd like to plant flowers in hell,
A wistaria rugged and stout,
On the walls of the pit where they dwell,
And then watch the poor devils climb out.

Painter's Career Ended by a German Bullet

Julien Lemordant, Frenchman, Blinded in Battle, Comes to America as Winner of the Howland Memorial Prize at Yale University

EVERY two years Yale University awards what is known as the Howland Memorial Prize to a man who has distinguished himself in the arts. The field of choice is in no way limited and embraces every country where the contribution to art has been of any importance. This year the prize was given to a painter who not only had proved his remarkable genius, but who had made the greatest sacrifice possible on the battlefields of France. During the battle of Artois in October of 1915 Julien Lemordant, the latest recipient, was shot in the frontal bone of his forehead and blinded by a bullet from a German gun.

As far as painting is concerned M. Lemordant's career is ended; as far as the desire to live and interpret the spirit and the life and ideals of his people is concerned, his life is but beginning a new chapter. The conference which he holds with the people at Yale, according to the rules of the award, will be but the introduction of a series of talks in America on the subject of the expression of French art.

M. Lemordant speaks no English. The grip of his hand and the expression of his lips are the only indications he can give of his appreciation of his welcome here. Even if he could speak our language fluently his physical condition is such as to make it impossible for him to be seen for any length of time. The shot in his head was the last of a number of wounds he suffered after his entrance into the war on Aug. 4, 1914.

When the war began he was thirty-seven years old. In spite of the fact that his age placed him among the reserves of France, he succeeded in gaining a Sergeant's rank and was immediately sent to the front. His first battle was at Charleroi, preceding the battle of the Marne. Charles le Goffic, a writer of France, to whom Lemordant told his story, thus describes the fight and the painter's part in it:

"Without the thundering of the artillery and the geysers of black smoke which smudged the sky whenever the large shells burst, you would not have believed that the two armies were at grips with each other. It was a landscape full of light; high wooded ridges bordering the white roads, the grain in the fields still waiting for the wagons of the harvesters. But the villages on both sides of the Sambre were in flames. The thunder of the German 150's more and more drowned the shrill barking of our 75's. Ham, which had been evacuated during the night on account of the general attack on Arsimont, continued its resistance. The general attack on Arsimont, nothwithstanding the feats of the 48th and of the Zouaves of the 37th Division, broke down under the concentrated fire of the enemy, who had his guard there; it seemed certain that the position would be taken in reverse, and about midday it was necessary to fall back on Fosse.

"The roads were full of runaways. If it were not a rout, at any rate there was something sinister in this ebbing of our troops of the 10th Corps, cut to pieces, all their units in confusion, running toward the little town which two days earlier had seen them in such good order with their buglers ahead, descending the gentle slopes toward its stream. Some men had thrown away their weapons; some companies had no officers left. It is at such moments that the initiative in the lowest grades can have the greatest effect. Feeling the critical situation, seeing the enemy advancing on all sides, Lemordant, who had been promoted to Sergeant Major a few days before, placed himself with the remnants of his section across the road and held up all the fugitives as they came.

"The ditch by the roadside provides a good shelter for reaching a lane which with a few blows of the pickax turns into an excellent fighting trench, and there he holds on all the afternoon directing on the enemy a fire severe enough to give him trouble. A shell falls near him, kills two of his men and wounds him in the right shoulder. Just time to have the wound bandaged, and he takes command again of his little force, taking it back in 'echelon' when the order arrives to retreat toward Fosse.

"The Germans, who were pressing us hard, entered on our heels at 8 o'clock in the evening, and at once began the pursuit toward Florennes. Still acting on his own initiative, Lemordant with his unit risked a counterattack at 9 o'clock, which held back the enemy's advance. He knew the terrain; his artist's eye had grasped the smallest details and he used them one after another in the course of his bold manoeuvre. Under cover of this little rearguard of heroes the retreat of the battalion would be continued without heavy losses. The next day, at Florennes, Colonel Passaga appointed Lemordant Second Lieutenant."

Julien Lemordant.

M. Le Goffic goes on to tell of the retreat of the French and their stand at the Marne. It was here that Lemordant got his second wound, from a piece of shrapnel that struck his side. After that a bullet shaved his cheek. Then:

"A 77 burst near Lemordant, wounded him in the right side and blew him up into the air with his full equipment. The wound was not serious, but Lemordant fell in such a way as to dislocate his pelvis and tear some of his muscles. Fainting, he was carried to the field hospital. He remained there until the 9th. The enemy at that time was already in full retreat. * * *

"Lemordant refused to be sent to a base hospital. He was not yet strong; he could scarcely walk; the wooden splints which they had placed over his pelvis came out of position at each sudden movement, but the splendid conscience of a leader had been aroused in this idealist, this dreamer, who only yesterday was so set against the military profession. He knew that in war the officer had power over his men only by his moral superiority and his personal example.

"The battle at Craonne in January of 1915 marked the third epoch in the military career of the painter.

"'What a night!' Lemordant declared in speaking about it. 'I still feel giddy from it. We could see nothing. We had to push away the branches which whipped our faces. Our feet slipped in the muddy ground; the paths had disappeared and this darkness which was to help us so much was our ruin—even our guides could not find their way. We marched in circles; every moment we had to stop to find our way by the compass, and at each wearying halt the men, worn out with fatigue and breaking down for want of sleep, rolled on the ground and fell asleep like animals. It was a task to waken them. At 1 o'clock in the morning we were to have been in the front of the enemy line; we did not see it until dawn; the general signal for the attack could not be given; part of the companies had gone astray; others had gone on and found themselves too seriously engaged to draw back—that was the position in which I found myself. The boche sentries had given the alarm. A little darkness still hovered over the fields. With my section and one other separated from its commander we attacked the enemy's line. Immediately gun barrels appear, the enemy's line catches fire, the machine guns begin to spit. I succeeded in establishing ourselves on a sort of mound, notwithstanding the terrible cannonade which was bursting about us, and was able to maintain myself there until the arrival of the other companies which were nearest to the position.'

"But the attack as a whole had broken down, most of the units failing to arrive in time at the positions which had been assigned to them. One company, caught between the rifle fire and the barrage, remained cut off from the main force for three full days. No food could reach them. Lemordant, more fortunate, withdrew without too much of a smashup. This is worth noticing, because it is almost the only expedition where he reaped practically nothing—only a little shell wound near the top of the spine."

It was on the 4th of October, 1915, in the battle in the Artois area, that Lemordant made his biggest sacrifice.

With the aid of shears Lemordant made openings in the hedges, through which the men at given signals rushed through. A few unlucky ones dropped by the way. Lemordant, though wounded in the hand, reached the enemy trench and carried it.

"A second bullet grazed his right temple; a third a little while later wounded him on the top of the skull. It was now broad day, but it was northern weather, gray, cheerless, dark, uncertain.

"There is a confused movement on the plain; on his right hand frantic silhouettes stand bolt upright, whirl about, collapse; a section of his company is caught on the flank by machine guns set up in a sort of blockhouse behind a mound in front of a pile of ruined huts. Without hesitating, Lemordant rallies his men together and throws himself on the blockhouse. The battery of machine guns is put out of action. But Lemordant, climbing the slope, receives a bullet point-blank through his right knee.

"It is his fourth wound of the day and his men wish to carry him off. He refuses, and merely has his leg set in splints. He sends a runner to Commandant Bernard to call for supports. The man is killed on the way. Another meets the same fate, and in the interim the German counterattack breaks loose.

"Chance brings him face to face with the 'Oberleutnant' who is in command of the counterattack. He seizes him by the throat, but just then a fifth bullet strikes him over the right eye, breaking the frontal bone. It seems to him that his head has burst and that his eyes have spurted into space. He falls heavily.

"He lay there within the enemy's lines for four days. When he came to himself he was enveloped by total darkness. He heard the groans and the death rattle of the dying and the voices of the wounded. He dragged himself in their direction and asked them questions—why did the night last so long? They answered that it was broad daylight and he understood."

He was taken off the battlefield by the Germans and carried away by them to their dressing stations. For a time it seemed as though his eyes would regain their sight. With care they might have. But the desire to escape from the German prison was greater than he could master. He made two attempts, and was locked up in the guardhouse with the threat that he would be sent to a reprisal camp unless he would give his word of honor that he would make no other effort to get away. Lemordant refused. The next day he was to be sent off to a reprisal camp, but in the course of a talk on painting he was giving his fellow-prisoners he went completely blind. Soon afterward he was exchanged for a German prisoner and was returned to France.

Hogarth and Other English Painters

Art at Home and Abroad

"The Price Family," by William Hogarth. On Exhibition at the Scott and Fowles Gallery.

A GROUP of English paintings has been hung for exhibition in the Scott & Fowles Gallery, with Romney, Benjamin West, and Hogarth in close companionship.

Appreciation of the eighteenth century English school of painting certainly has not been lacking in this country. American collections abound in admirable examples of Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds, Lawrence, and Hoppner. There are good Turners and a few Constables. The one artist who is not adequately represented in this country is the master of them all—Hogarth. It is he who puts a true and living form into the silks and laces of the graceful period, who puts soul and mind into the fresh and blooming faces of his women and lets them miss the prettiness insisted upon by his contemporaries, who gives to his men a gesture, a poise, an energy that make them classic figures, simple and serious and strong and easily understood, and who does not hesitate to record a physical defect. He is the eighteenth century man of letters of painting. Others have a place for these qualities, yet they made but little headway in its art. Gainsborough had simplicity and seriousness, but he kept something of the fragility of extreme youth, a very lovely fragility that adds to the charm of his work, but not to the authority it exercises over minds concerned with the sturdier side of life. To the adult, youth is charming in small doses, and it must be confessed that to a healthy interested man a house filled with Gainsboroughs would pall more quickly than one filled with Hogarths. Hogarth not only has a greater degree of primitive force, but there is much more variety in his work. If one were lucky enough to be able to possess his "Shrimp Girl," his great portrait of himself with a bulldog, one of the best of his Conversation Pieces, and such a social chronicle as "The Rake's Progress" there would be no chance to be bored with one's collection on the score of monotony. No livelier inventor ever spoke in paint. And the quality of his painting should put an end forever to the stupid notion that to tell stories with pictures is to be a bad painter. His stories are entertaining in various ways, filled with gusto and coarse, rich life as the stories of Fielding and Richardson; filled with irony and wit and sentiment, as those of Thackeray: filled with the love of things for their own sake, as those of Dickens and Balzac. How one feels the multitudinous background, thick with happenings and strong sensations!

And, if one happens to care for the things that paint alone can do, what enjoyment there is in the orchestral color scheme, the high, clear blues and yellows, the strong resonant browns and reds, the subtlety of the transitions, the richness of the harmony. One of his critics has said that in "The Shrimp Girl" he effects a transmutation of Rubens and Hals. These are not the only painters turned by the alembic of his art into complementary personalities. His painting naturally is compact and firm, but there are passages as fluent and limpid as Fragonard, others with almost the freedom of Hals, others with the stout round substance of the lesser Dutchmen, others with the tenderness and mystery of Watteau.

Observe this "Family Group" on exhibition. The stately rhythm of the composition follows the classical instinct of the artist; the repetition of the groups of three is saved from stiffness by the easy and varied arrangement of the figures forming each group, and by the pleasant grace of the transitional figures and landscape spaces. There is, moreover, something of the sense of progressive motion so adroitly obtained in Watteau's "Embarkment for Cythera" by the passage from the repose of the sacred figures to a somewhat greater animation in the next group, and from this to the lively gesture of the lady stepping from the boat and the gallant gentleman helping her to alight. The faces have little beauty but much wit, and the naturalness in formality pervading the whole picture is intriguing.

Thirty by Thirty.

The preface to the catalogue of "Thirty Paintings by Thirty Artists" at the Macbeth Gallery explains that something more than an arbitrary numerical arrangement has been the aim of the exhibition, which includes three of the "American Old Masters," (Whistler, Inness, and Ryder,) and which has been selected with the effect of the pictures upon one another in mind. The impression made by the beautiful group more than justifies this modest claim.

The work of the living men ranges from the immobile beauty of Emil Carlsen's still life to the Dewey landscape in which the ceaseless stir of living nature is felt. This beautiful landscape is the "Homeward" from the W. T. Evans collection, and shows a flock of sheep driven to their night's lodging by their shepherd through a landscape of exquisite loveliness. The depth of the picture is emphasized by the golden rather shallow "Afternoon Light," by J. Francis Murphy, which forms a pendant to it on the wall on which it hangs. Sensitive and delicate as the foliage is in the "Homeward," its mass is felt as thickness, and nowhere does it merge with the sky, forsaking its own plane, as foliage is apt to do in the work of an inferior painter. The sky itself is a reality in the composition, the mighty inevitable feature that it is with all the great landscape painters, not to be evaded or ignored. Mr. Dewey shows in all his pictures—and never more clearly than in this one—that to him as to Constable a picture is like a sum, since it is "wrong if you can take away or add a figure to it." And Constable might have said of this "Homeward" as he said of one of Poussin's things, that it was "full of religion and moral feeling." Only a painter who loves nature can understand a painter who loves nature. One must leave such painters as Mr. Dewey and Mr. Tryon—whose lovely "October Day" is here—and a half dozen others, perhaps, to one another for any estimate that is worth making.

The Whistler in the exhibition is a child's head, "The Daughter of the Concierge," and was in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is one of those remarkable studies of childish character in which Whistler delighted. From the famous "Miss Alexander" to the slightest sketch of autocratic childhood the royal independence and pride of the little personalities are shown. Storms and laughter are in the fluent modeling of this magnificent little head, a subtle reading of the period of life most difficult to read.

The Inness is an interesting example bought in 1881 from the artist, a composition of noble structure and a clear breathable atmosphere. The Ryder is a "Moonlight Marine," beautiful in color and design and as mellow as old parchment under its crackle.

Other painters represented are Frank W. Benson, Louis Betts, Charles H. Davis, Elliott Daingerfield, Louis P. Dressar, Paul Dougherty, Ben Foster, F. C. Frieseke, Albert Groll, Childe Hassam, C. W. Hawthorne, Robert Henri, Gari Melchers, W. L. Metcalf, Richard Miller, Ivan G. Olinsky, Chauncey F. Ryder, Gardner Symons, J. Alden Weir, and F. Ballard Williams. There are also a little group of pictures from the recent and last exhibition of "The Ten" at the Corcoran Gallery, "Mother, Mercie and Mary," by Edmund Tarbell; an "Interior" by Thomas Dewing, and the "Red Kimono," by Joseph De Camp.

Exhibition of the Painter-Gravers.

The Painter-Gravers of America are holding their annual exhibition this year in the galleries of the Art Alliance, where it looks extremely well. In "Joan and Peter," Wells's story of British education, the author scolds cheerfully about the kindergarten system of making the children pretend to be shoemakers and foresters and cowherds and the other kinds of people that abounded in South Germany eighty years ago, instead of having them sing their little dramatic lyrics about golf caddies and stock brokers and grocers' boys and season ticket holders and the other kinds of people we have right now in England and more or less in America.

This exhibition of contemporary etchings and lithographs preaches the same sermon. The contemporaneousness of the subject matter is so obviously a part of its present charm. It requires a sharp, detaching twist of the mind to think of the separate works as they are going to look to some one thirty or forty years from now, before they are old enough to be "quaint" and after they have stopped being really young. Are they all going to keep this blithe air of juvenile buoyancy, or will some of them presently begin to seem a little stout and stodgy, and others rather wispy and thin and foolish? Are they going to be the things that never come out of the dusty solander box or are they to be the things that beckon wistfully and irresistibly whenever you happen to remember that somewhere you have a lot of old prints? They seemed a gay enough lot on press day, with a number of the artists lingering about and the usual limited number of writers, and the pleasant sponsors of the gallery magically producing the catalogues that hadn't come from the printer yet.

About several of the prints it was impossible not to feel rigidly certain. The wood engravings by Rudolph Ruzicka, for example, are settled from the beginning. No devastating changes of fashion in taste will hurt them. They are calm, lucid, perfectly reasonable portraits of Boston and Newark and other cities that lean toward having their pictures taken at rather frequent intervals. There are collectors who have pictures of Boston cutting its first tooth, taking its first step, in long clothes, in short clothes, under the spell of Uncle Tom's Cabin, under the spell of table-tipping, under the spell of the Japanese print, &c., to the present moment, and the reception to President Wilson. Those who do portraits of place are wise not to omit Boston.

Then there is Joseph Pennell. His lithograph of the Signer's Room, Independence Hall, is the kind of thing to find its way to a real collection, not a merry casual party of congenial prints, but a formal assemb'age of historical worthies with red ribbons in their buttonholes. It will be helped rather than hurt, however, by its independent beauty as lithography. About John Sloan you can be pretty sure, just as you are sure about Zola and Ouida and Dickens, other people who look frankly at the common side of life and describe it in words we all understand whether we use them or not. Peggy Bacon tries to look at life in the same quizzical understanding way, and she does clever things with dry-

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First Woman Searcher for the Red Cross

Not Merely Detective Work Fell to the Lot of Mrs. de Forest—When 1,000 Influenza Cases Were Sent at Once to St. Nazaire, She Helped the Nurses

By Mrs. JOHNSTON de FOREST.

I WAS an experiment. I was the first "lay" woman, so to speak—that is, the first woman other than a nurse or a nurse's aid—sent by the Red Cross into a United States base hospital in France. It was Base Hospital 101 at St. Nazaire.

What I was to do when I got there no one, least of all myself, had any idea. It was evident there was a great deal which might be done to make the boys happier and more contented. What it was and how to do it was my business to find out, and no one ever had a more interesting job. If I couldn't find out, it was understood I was to get out. Before I had been there two months, the Red Cross sent me an assistant. Then I knew I was a successful experiment. Soon after this they gave us a title. We became Red Cross "searchers."

For the first few days after I arrived at St. Nazaire I went around the hospital with the Chaplain. He took me from ward to ward, telling the boys what I had come for, and letting me give them their papers and magazines, so that I might get in touch with them. That took the strangeness off a little; but even so, the first morning I went around alone was something of an ordeal. The boys had not decided whether they wanted me. They received me in silence, and followed be about curiously with their eyes. Within a week they were greeting me with shouts: "Here she comes! Here she is!" the minute I appeared at the door. The Red Cross had scored again.

The work grew of itself without much planning on my part. I was there to do whatever the boys wanted. And if I didn't know what it was, they did, and told me. Of course, after a while I began to learn. The request of one boy taught me the needs of many. For instance, one day I found a boy sitting on the edge of his bed, jumping up and down like an excited child.

"What are you trying to do?" I asked.

"Get some exercise," he answered. "I am tired of sitting still. If I only had a cane I could get out of this and walk, but there is only one pair of crutches in the ward."

When I said I would get him a cane, there was a perfect chorus of, "Get me one, too." After that we always had them on hand and to lend; sometimes we had as many as 150 out at a time. The boys were usually able to bring them back before they left. It was fine to see them come into our office with them—they looked so proud and happy. "Here's my cane," each would say. "I don't need it any more," and then would march off on a broad grin.

The wants they developed were legion. They reminded me of a passage in Henry V.—

Upon the King—let us our lives, our souls,
Our debts, our careful wives,
Our children and our sins, lay on the King!

the Red Cross being the King.

But it was our pride "never there" never to let the Red Cross be stumped. And I don't think at St. Nazaire we ever did, though we came pretty near it the day a boy asked for a pie. France doesn't make pies, neither do I. The situation was saved because the boy was evacuated the very day he asked for it, while we were still considering what to do. St. Nazaire isn't a metropolis—far from it! Its shopping facilities are negligible. So our little office soon looked like a country department store. Besides the canes, we had pipes, housewives, razors, scissors, penknives, socks, sweaters, helmets, phonographs, violins, mandolins, guitars, golf clubs, tennis sets, croquet, bowls, &c.; baseballs, playing cards, dominos, checkers, theatrical makeup, and a few other things—chocolate and cigarettes and comfort bags. These things we gave away or let—that is, we never sold them, but if the boys wanted shopping done, we did it for them.

We made friends with the boys the day after they arrived at the hospital, by means of our comfort kits, chocolates, and cigarettes, and as, not only individually but collectively, they came to know us better and trust us, our opportunities for helping them grew. We read and wrote their letters for them and let them talk and talk to their hearts' content. They told us their troubles and we did what we could, with the whole strength of the Red Cross behind us if necessary, to lighten them. There was a prizefighter in the hospital who had lost his left arm. He had a family to support and no means of doing it. He was in terrible distress. We brought him all sorts of things to do, partly as pastimes, and partly, though he didn't realize it, for experiment. He ended by developing a surprising talent for doing the most beautiful, fine lettering, and he went home full of hope and courage. It was a bit of "reconstruction" on the side lines.

The shell shock patients were the saddest we had, and the hardest to help. There was one who cried all day long. You would come upon him in the corridors, in the wards, everywhere. He threw a gloom over the whole hospital. We asked the head nurse to let us take him to our office. She was in despair about him. "Oh, do," she said, "perhaps you can do something with him." So he came to us. He did all sorts of odd jobs, he ran errands and exercised the mascot. I don't know whether he made any permanent improvement, but he never cried once from the day he came until he was evacuated, six weeks later.

Mrs. Johnston de Forest, First Red Cross "Searcher" in France. Bisson Bailey.

It was funny sometimes how sure the boys were we would never go back to them. From the time they began to feel a little bit energetic they played a constant game of hide-and-seek with the hospital authorities. They were so bored in the hospital and so anxious to get out. The only way to keep them in was to take their clothes from them and make them wear bath wrappers.

One morning a boy appeared at our office. "I'm working for you," he announced. "Oh, are you?" I said. "Yes," he answered. "They were going to take my clothes from me, but I told them they couldn't because I was working for the Red Cross. Now what shall I do?"

"Make me a table," I ordered.

He had the proper spirit. He wasn't to be stumped. He made the table. It stood up if you didn't look at it too hard. After that he made a book case for our "library," and chairs and benches for the office and for the little garden outside. These became the boys' favorite lounging places. There was a crowd of them there inside or out, according to the weather, all day long.

The most trying part of our work was writing letters home to the families of the boys who died. We tried to put the detail they would like to know into them. But often they were painfully meagre.

Every day we received from Paris two lists of which it was our "searcher" duty proper to keep up to date. One, "The Hospital Reunion List," asked whether a certain boy was in our hospital, and if so what his condition was. This was in answer to inquiries from home. The other was the "Missing Link." We had to find out whether there were any men in our hospital who belonged to a missing man's company and their descriptions would help to establish what happened when he was last seen. Often we could learn nothing of the fate of a boy reported missing in the front lines.

But our business was not far from the front than we had opportunity. Much of this work to do. St. Nazaire is one of our ports of debarkation, and so the greatest number of our boys came to us directly off the transports from home. They were mostly medical cases. We had nearly every known ailment in the hospital at one time or another. But the Red Cross workers had permission to go into any ward at any time, so no matter what was the trouble with a boy he never had to want for anything we could give him.

The worst time we had was during the influenza outbreak. One night late we got word to evacuate the whole hospital, as three shiploads of sick men were coming in. By next morning the hospital was emptied of every possible case; we may have had three or four hundred left, and 1,000 influenza patients were brought in. This gave us considerably more than our normal capacity of 1,200. We called the new boys the "Sardines," partly on account of the way they were packed in, and partly from the initials S. A. R. D., of their detachment, September Automatic Replacement Draft.

For ten days or so the epidemic was more terrible than anything I could have imagined. Nurses from the front said they had never seen them equaled there. There was no talk of "searchers" work then, or comforts for the boys. We all turned to and nursed, content if we could only save their lives. It was daylight after a night of terrible nightmare when they began to get well.

There were only two of us doing our work in a hospital of 1,200 beds. Over here, I believe, they allow twenty workers to 400 men. But I am not sure that our work suffered because we were so few. We often found that if we went to a ward every day the boys took us as a matter of course; we became part of hospital routine and deadly monotony, instead of a break in it. It was better that the boys should want us than tire of us. And they did want us, and valued every little thing we did for them at ten times its worth. They made that very evident. One day I picked up a book which had just been brought back to our library from the wards. On the fly leaf I found written:

Boys! Wherever you go,
and whatever you do,
and whoever you meet that's so kind
and true,
Don't forget what the Red Cross girls have
done for you. C. R. S.

There are thanks which more than repay.

Americans in Spite of Race and Origin

DR. P. P. CLAXTON, Commissioner of Education, has prepared a spirited letter on "Americanism and Racial Groups," and on the work for the education of the foreign-born population here.

"It should not be forgotten," he says, "that the Government of the United States and the spirit of American democracy know no groups. They know only individuals.

"Peoples of all races and tongues and creeds and occupations and economic conditions live in the United States. Yet their population does not consist of groups of English and Irish and Welsh and Scotch and German and Swedish and Norwegian and French and Spanish and Portuguese and Italians and Poles and Greeks, &c., but of a hundred millions and more individuals, some of whom were formerly one of these races or nationalities and some of another.

"It does not consist of groups of Christians and Jews and Mohammedans, of Catholics and Protestants, of Methodists and Baptists and Presbyterians, and Christian Scientists and Mormons, but of a hundred millions and more individuals, some of them members of or affiliated with one or another of these and a hundred and more other religious bodies, or with none.

"It is not made up of farmers and weavers and smiths and merchants, but of a hundred millions and more individuals engaged in one or more of these and many hundreds of other occupations, or in none.

"It is not made up of groups of rich and poor, of employers and employes, of landowners and tenants, of producers and consumers, of tribute takers and tribute payers, but of a hundred millions and more of individuals of all grades of wealth, from the pauper to the multi-millionaire, and constantly passing up and down the scale.

"As a result of all this, while the individuals of all races cling to the traditions and memories of their ancestral homes, and of their kindred across the seas, they all soon become Americans.

"There is no bar on speech and no constitutional nor legal prohibition against any tongue, but, for convenience and because of its strength, beauty, and utility, most even of the older people who come here learn more or less of the English language, the language of our laws and schools and of every day use by a great majority of the people, and to a great extent the language of the literature and commerce of the world.

"All churches and creeds are protected equally by law and may practice any ritual and promulgate any dogmas they please not in conflict with the public peace, but in the atmosphere of freedom they all tend toward the religion of humanity, the ritual of acts of mercy, charity, and kindness, and the doctrine of the brotherhood of man.

"Not groups of any kind, but free men, women, and children make up the people of the United States. The spirit of Americanization is the spirit of freedom and recognition of manhood as above all groups."

Must We De-Alcoholize Literature?

How Shakespeare, Rare Ben Jonson, Robert Burns, and Omar Khayyam Will Sound if They Are Revised to Fit Those Sober Days Soon to Come

THE triumphant march of prohibition, accompanied by the usual cries of "Vae victis" on the part of its more militant friends, flushed with a victory more heady than the wine of its foes, raises speculation in the mind of the observer. As through a mist, self-interested and apprehensive Philistines already think they discern an arid future when not only shall the glass and the bottle be struck from the hand of the unregenerate, but when he must fill his pipe with some alfalfa combustible containing not over 1½ per cent. tobacco. Nor may he escape, for through the mist of that dire burning, more potent than the fumes beneath the tripod of the oracle, he beholds in his mind's eye the Puritan officer of the law—or more likely the officer of a Puritan law—already invading his kitchen, his cellar, and the brown jar on his study desk. Nor does he found too much hope of relief on foreign travel, in view of the proved prowess of the reformer and his declared intention to bring the world under his sway.

Among various gloomy forebodings of the sort one possible—nay, probable—extension of the restraints of compulsory morality has not apparently been considered. One of the first means of enforcing national prohibition, it is said, will be the suppression of all advertising of alcoholic drinks. What constitutes advertising, where have the pleasures of the "crushed poison of the misguided grape" been most effectively set forth? Clearly in those passages of literature termed convivial, from the letter of Philostratus, of which Ben Jonson made such exquisite use, down to the writers who still find unregenerate amusement in contemplating the convivial signer. It is true that the immense quantity of such literature raises a hope that the size of the task will prove discouraging, but on this one may not reckon, knowing the tremendous energy of the reformer type of mind.

Yet the military censor himself might quail at the task of excising convivially objectionable passages from all works that continue to be reprinted. The losses would be appalling; Chaucer would be a walking casualty, Shakespeare a stretcher case, and the forces of Dickens would be decimated. Think of Mr. Pickwick bereft of the mellowing influence of punch! He would undergo a complete character transformation. Remembering the Cheeryble Brothers, old Feeziwig, Mr. Micawber, Bob Cratchet at his humble Christmas dinner, and a score of others, one asks: "Can a Dickens character realize good cheer without the artificial aid of liquid inspiration?" The sheer capacity exhibited by Dickens's world for exhilarating beverages suggests the principle of unlimited supply responding to the call of unceasing demand. Other times, other manners, indeed! Expurgate Dickens in terms of intoxicants and about the only unmangled characters will be Little Nell and Paul Dombey.

Perhaps the censor of morals, instead of eliminating, would allow a revision of passages, after the fashion of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Ode for a Social Meeting, with Slight Alterations by a Teetotaler." It is a sad thought, like the threat of the Germans to rebuild Rheims Cathedral, but it might be attempted—say, after this fashion:

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
Though they, I am afraid,
Contain a potent brew more strong
Than may today be made.

The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Is the only thirst allowed.

But no, it is too painful. Let us try an equally famous but less spiritual passage, that best of old drinking songs, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Doubtless he no longer has sympathizers among the clergy. He was an Englishman; so in revising his song, obviously one must fall back on tea:

I cannot eat but little meat.
My stomach is not good,
But one may see that I drink tea,
As a son of Johnson should.

Though I go bare, take ye no care.
For cold shall ne'er vex me.
I stuff my skin so full within
With twenty-seven cups of tea.

Back and side go bare, go bare,
Both foot and hand be seen.
So long as tea shall agree with me,
Whether it be black or green.

This goes better. But the future even of tea is uncertain.

One shudders to think of Shakespeare de-alcoholized, with Fat Jack Falstaff among the casualties, hacked far more effectually than by the fourteen men in buckram. Stephano and Trinculo must go—they are irredeemable; but Iago's song might be saved, for he does not name his tipple. The purpose, however,

Beer—A Beverage Once Commonly Used Among the Northern Nations.

is obvious, and the law may judge the intent. It might be well to be specific:

And let me the canakin clink, clink,
And let me the canakin clink!
A life's but a span,
But 'twould lengthen, my man——
If we tippled on buttermilk drink.

It must be admitted that this valetudinarian note in Iago is somewhat out of character.

Another dramatist whose works will suffer under the threatened deprivation, much as their author himself would have done, is Goldsmith. Even as the moral lexicographer corked up the bottle of champagne on which the irresponsible Oliver had spent his last (borrowed) guinea, so will some of Goldsmith's cheeriest passages cease to effervesce. To them, too, will the cork be applied. We must lack old Hardcastle as an innkeeper and Miss Hardcastle as a barmaid. What will become of the "Three Jolly Pigeons"? Will the effort of the revisionist save it?

When moralist fellows come down
A-proaching their solemn decorum,
We are certain that under their crown
They are planning a *Ice Romanorum*,
For to cure us the natural way
Is counted too tame a religion—
If the pigeon persists in his play,
Why pluck out the quills of the pigeon.

Here the touch of Latin may serve to introduce the Third Fellow's scorn of "anything that's low" and the Fourth Fellow's comment that "the genteel thing is the genteel thing."

There are some considerations induced by convivial literature that almost lead one to mistrust the universal success of this prohibitory Alexander. The Scotch, for instance, may renounce their national drink, but they will never give up Robert Burns, and what were Burns without "Tam o' Shanter" and what "Tam o' Shanter" expurgated? Shall they lose "John Barleycorn," or that most daring of audacities, "The Jolly Beggars"? Burns without Scotch drink? Have you ever tried one of the near-beer substitutes? How may one hope to save "Willie brewed a peck o' maut"? To a Scotchman, doubtless the nearest approach to the inward illumination of hot Scotch is the uplift of metaphysical or theological controversy; yet the substitute is not lyrically satisfactory:

Willie read the parson's beuk,
Rob an' Allan spak at ance
See fast an' loud as they were able,
We are na fou, we are na fou.
Tho' losh! I ken we better be,
Our lugs are clean affrontit sair
Wi' sic' unsound theologie.

And how shall we read Herrick? His epigrams we may sacrifice, with good will and gratitude, to whatever rids us of them. But how preserve the record of the quaint customs of old Devonshire, "The Harvest Home," "The Wassaile," the easy pleasures of "The Country Life," or the joys of the Mermaid Tavern? One might indeed preserve the "Farewell to Sack," for some to read with responsive sighs, did it not contain the dangerous sentiment:

'Tis not Apollo can, or those thrice three
Castalian sisters, sing, if wanting thee.

This is not the last or best of Herrick's songs: hence either this dictum is false, or, more likely, his "Farewell" was oft repeated, like the farewell appearance of a reluctant'y retiring stage favorite. A future generation will approach Herrick with difficulty. There is sense in his charge:

In sober mornings, doe not thou rehearse
The holy incantation of a verse,
But when that men have both well
drunke and fed,
Let my enchantments then be sung or
read.

Shall we continue,

When that the corks pop in the ginger
beer,
Let staid Cato these my verses hear!

Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!

To some who formed their taste in poetry in that long-buried past before the great war, and even before the emergence of the cult of the unashamed realists, one of the most regretted of prospective losses will seem that of FitzGerald's rendering of Omar Khayyam.

"Think of Mr. Pickwick bereft of the mellowing influence of punch!"

The middle-aged generation recalls well when these quatrains were on everybody's lips. How shall they survive in an arid land? For death by misapprehension is final. It will be no effective plea that in Omar wine is a symbol of a philosophy. Most reformers and all law courts are literal minded. To be sure, a host of parodists have proved how easy it is to parody the Rubaiyat, but alas for the spirit that has departed with the phrase! It is impossible to cry fervently, "Gather ye rosebuds while you may," with an eye on a blue law. Suppose the pilgrim of the primrose way exclaims:

A book of verses with the leaves uncut,
A loaf of bread, a jug of grape juice, but
Be sure no amber bubbles chase the
cork—
No sparkling glass shall lay me in the
rut.

Though this I promised oftentime before,
There was no Federal statute when I
swore—
Of moral resolutions now what need,
Morals are easy—and an awful bore.
. . . . . .
And yet my claret mild was innocence
Till by the law I saw it hurried hence
To saddle me with artificial crime.
That is a retroactive insolence.

The hands are the hands—or at least the feet—of Omar, but the voice is the voice of a much more chastened person.

The literary effects of the disappearance of alcohol from the ways and words of men will not be without some happy results. On the one hand, the harrowing temperance tale will disappear; on the other, the elaborately comic "drunk" will pass from the cheap play where he wearies and offends the judicious. But these advantages will be offset by a last sad effect. Footnotes and annotated school editions will the more abound, in which grave information in chemistry and personal hygiene will stalk unabashed. We may yet read in such a mine of curious research some note like this: "Beer—A beverage once commonly used among the northern nations, of later origin than mead. It was prepared by exposing malted grain to certain conditions of moisture and heat, thus charging the liquid with alcohol. Alcohol in its pure state may be observed in laboratories, where it is used for the preservation of biological specimens. A study of the strange effects of the general use of this drug reveals——"

One shudders to think how far his thirst for knowledge may lead the industrious editor and the suffering pupil.

The Palisades Attain Immortality

Go to! I'll write a sonnet while you wait,
My theme the lofty Palisades, no less.
A proper subject, too, you must confess.
Honestly, don't you really think they're great?
I do; and I've been trying hard of late
To get some Yonkers friends with little stress
Of business to endeavor to express
Their varied charms in manner adequate.

I urged the village organist to write
A work symphonic: "On the Palisades."
He pondered this, then said he'd rather not.
I bade the artist paint them; he took fright.
Finally, urged by sundry gracious maids,
I write this sonnet—just like Dante, what?

WILSON A. BURROWS.

KNELL OF THE WORLD'S OLD POLITICS

Spanish Premier Analyzes Changes Leading to a New Era—"Yesterday's Utopia, Today's Project, Tomorrow's Reality—The Society of Nations"

The following is from a recent address, by Count Romanones, Premier of Spain, who says the war has rung the knell of old political parties and paved the way for new parties, rising from the conscience of the nations and animated by principles deeper and broader than the partisan traditions of the past.

THERE have always been parties, no matter what form they have taken or what names they may have adopted. An epoch or a nation without parties must necessarily be dead, since, wherever there is human life, there are passion and thought, and, wherever there are passion and thought, there are parties.

Do you know when parties were born? When the second man was born, assuming that the first woman did not get ahead of him. For surely that second-born man disagreed with the first-born, looked at things from a different angle, and aspired to have his opinion accepted. And that was the embryo of political strife, of parties and power.

The great development of parties was caused by the Parliamentary system and the public press. The political mechanism of countries under Parliamentary régime worked under two systems. The oldest and most authoritative took England as its model; the old, influential nuclei of public life there had almost entirely concentrated themselves at the beginning of the nineteenth century in two great parties—Whigs and Tories—which correspond to Liberals and Conservatives. The other system was that of groups, the most finished model of which was France of the most recent period. In the absence of great parties Parliamentary forces disintegrated into relatively small fractions, impotent in themselves, and even assisted by several other such factions, to take the reins of government under normal political conditions. This necessitated that Cabinets be the product of the various combinations of those Parliamentary fractions.

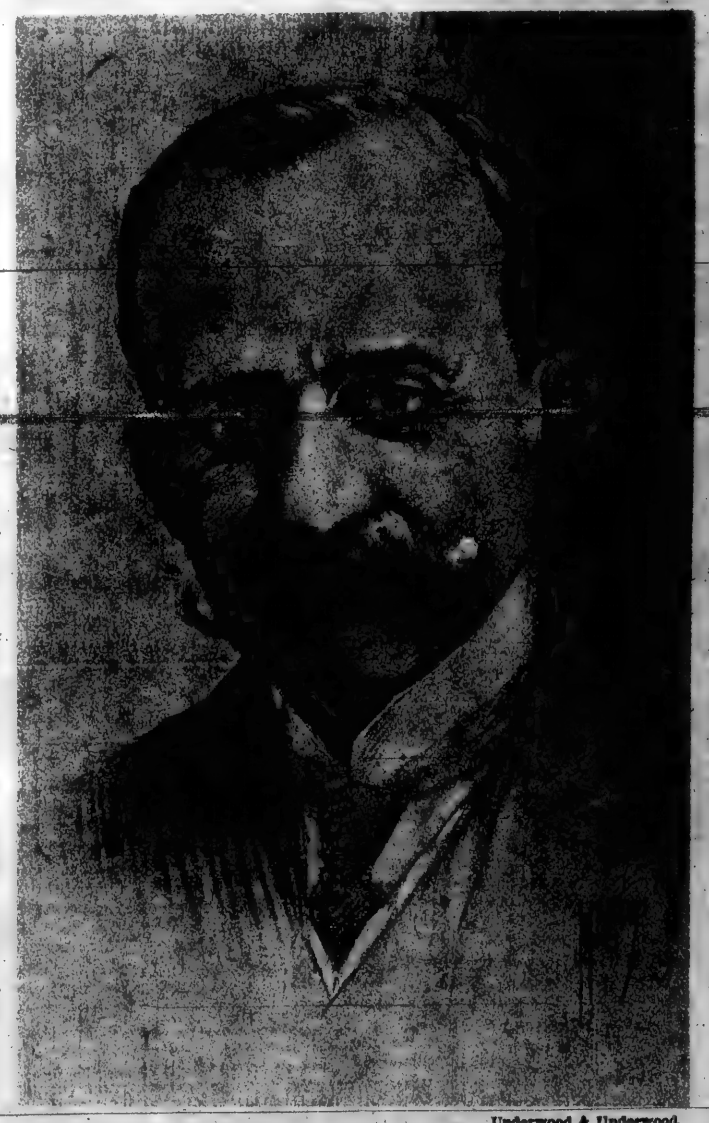
Countries under the representative system, like Germany and the United States, deserve a place apart, since they belong to a different constitutional type. The differences in political organization and the existence in these countries of autonomous States complicate matters greatly and give them a special character which cannot serve even as an illustration in a study of the political structure of countries of the centralist type and governed by a constitutional régime.

Big and little parties, before August, 1914, had one trait in common—that of setting before themselves as their ultimate goal the conquest of power. Thus means became converted into an end, and the character of parties was falsified. This substitution of means for an end was the underlying reason why the conduct of parties hinged on two ultimate objects—while in opposition to vanquish the adversary and get into power as a reward of victory, and, while in power, to stay there just as long as possible, fighting to retain it as one fights for the best-loved and most sacred of one's possessions.

This wrong course of parties caused their decadence and dissolution, since, with the eclipse or disappearance of their ideals, they lost their principal cohesive power and preserved only the egoism of their partisans. As the great majority of people receive no benefit from the conquest of power, they wander away from parties, leaving in them only professional politicians.

The war brought the collapse of parties as organs of government. When the war broke out, the political problems that had torn countries asunder for centuries still existed, as well as the problems of culture, poverty, and sanitation, and new problems arose, such as those having to do with the organization of the proletariat and its participation in government.

The nations did not hesitate. By the sudden and blinding light of the tragedy they saw with terror that those who had been up to that moment directing agencies of the national life were unable to save them from the ruin that threatened. The framework of the old parties tottered; the breath of heroism swept from the market places all forms of petty greed—



Underwood & Underwood.

Count Romanones, Premier of Spain.

that it did not destroy them was because they were indestructible. However, it drove them forever from all political activity. Governments were rapidly transformed and, as an expression of the fact that parties per se could not be the instruments of government, there arose, born of the unanimous force of public opinion in the belligerent nations, a prodigiously dynamic formula—"the sacred union."

The war burst into the public life of nations, inculcating therein a true national aim, dominant and unescapable, and to this aim the organization of political power was forced to bow at once with the promptness born of necessity.

France was the first to act. Without hesitation or delay she realized that partisan or group Governments were inadequate for defense, and she set up the first national Government. The other countries followed in the same path—some, perhaps, too late. These Governments sacrificed tendencies that seemed an integral part of the national traditions, which were the very source of life of the strongest parties.

England introduced obligatory military service, and her Government interfered in economic matters to the utmost limit, likewise as to electoral reform, which resulted in universal suffrage, suppression of plural suffrage, and the granting of the vote to women, which means that one's native country will, in the new era that is dawning, solemnly ask from all, men and women, the utmost effort in its behalf.

It is beyond doubt that the old parties will be transformed. In fact, their transformation is already under way. Perhaps their names may survive; possibly their structure. But, with each day that passes, the nation will perceive ever more clearly the force of this inexorable truth: new times, new parties.

However, we must not deceive ourselves—this transformation will not occur all of a sudden. The parties of the present day will withstand much buffeting before they entirely lose their present structure and organization. The period of transition from old to new parties cannot possibly be brief, but one may rest assured beforehand that efforts to restore completely the broken molds will be futile. One of the most formidable difficulties in the way of such a restoration will be the increasing participation in public affairs of the people, the growing keenness of their critical faculty, which impels them to seek the substance of reality beneath sonorous catch-phrases and brilliant formulas; their clear perception of the responsibility incurred by the old parties, which, tacitly or openly, will be brought up against these parties as a result of the great tragedy.

Among the problems, or groups of problems, which must be faced is, first, the international problem, which yields to none in importance.

Isolation and abstention are impossible. With rapid steps the world approaches unity of economic organisms and advances toward spiritual unity—toward that dream, the federation of human units, now forced upon us by circumstances.

The world has become an economic, moral and intellectual unit. That is the achievement of the glorious nineteenth century.

The international system of group-alliances of nations, called the European balance of power, does not assure lasting peace, the peace for which everybody sighs. It was based upon a reality which now lies dead. Confronting the problem of balance of power there now arises a new political conception; yesterday's Utopia, today's project, tomorrow's reality—the Society of Nations, which is becoming a reality both for strong nations and those that are not strong.

The second group of present-day problems is economic-social. Economic and social reform, which are substantially similar, must be brought about in these first days after the war. They present but two alternatives; will they be brought about by the overflow of the new forces, stronger and more overwhelming than the feeble currents of the past, or under the direction of Governments, calmly and evolutionally, without allowing unbridled violence to effect fruitful rebirth? In any event these will be the principal problems for Governments to solve.

When I say that parties, as presently constructed, will disappear, I do not mean that new parties will not arise. Quite the contrary; the very fact that the rise of these new parties is necessary is one of the reasons why the old parties cannot endure. But these new parties will not spring to life around personalities, but with their roots deep in the national conscience; they will be built upon the great problems of the new era, and their object will be, in addition to obtaining power, the propagation of ideas and the organization of the forces of public opinion.

Parties formed merely by a common ideal cannot be adequate instruments of Government, since they would stray from the straight path and fall into the same errors of past days.

Moreover, isolated parties will not dominate Governments, but Governments will spring from parties as a result of compromise, which will bring about two indispensable results: strength with which to face problems too great for one party, and the continuity necessary for assuring results and persevering in effort.

How long will it take to cover the whole cycle of evolution and lay the definitive foundations? That is difficult to say. It will depend on the standard of culture in each country, for which reason it will not be prudent to hasten the process of transformation by violent means, to seek to implant today by force what will be implanted tomorrow as a logical and foreordained result of events themselves.

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The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Section 8

NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1919 SIXTEEN PAGES

DR. VAN DYKE'S STORIES OF THE WAR

"The Valley of Vision" a Notable Collection of Tales—Latest Fiction by Edward Lucas White, Temple Bailey, and Others

THE VALLEY OF VISION. By Henry van Dyke. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

DR. VAN DYKE describes his new volume as "A Book of Romance and Some Half-Told Tales." It is, it must be admitted, a somewhat heterogeneous collection of what the old-time writers used to call "fugitive pieces," varying from the sketch of Belgium's tragedy called "Antwerp Road," to the amusing little skit entitled "Diana and the Lions." The book opens, however, on a very serious note, with the story or sketch called "A Remembered Dream." This is a vision of the willful "parting of Man from God," and of the fall of the doomed city wherein that parting took place. This vivid and impressive dream is followed by a series of war sketches, all very short, and all very dramatic and effective. Of these the first, "Antwerp Road," pictures the unhappy fugitives, "a vision of humanity with its dumb companions in flight," when in October, 1914, the heavy booming of the German guns seemed to sound the deathknell of the brave little kingdom. This is appropriately companioned by a sketch of "A City of Refuge" which came into being almost overnight, during the terrible Autumn of 1914, when the flood of refugees came pouring into Holland, until every chink and cranny was full. Written long before the signing of the armistice, this description contains what time has since proved to be a bit of true prophecy, when it declares that though "the brutal power" then dominant might succeed in driving the Belgians out of Belgium, yet, "while they live, their country lives, and Albert is still their King." Later, in "The King's High Way"—also, unless we are very greatly mistaken, written long before the Autumn of 1918—this same truly prophetic note is again sounded, and that even more clearly. For the author declares that as he stood there by that white strip of road on which he had just met the hero-King, he saw a vision, and in that vision witnessed the happenings of that joyful hour when, with banners waving and colors flying and the shouts of the multitude rising in glad chorus all about them, "the King in his faded uniform, with the Queen in white beside him," should ride again into Brussels, back along the straight road of "faith and courage and self-sacrifice," which is indeed the King's High Way.

"A Sanctuary of Trees" is a very well written and appealing tale of the German occupation, and of German "justice." Then, next in the volume, follows a group of what might well be called parables, but which Dr. van Dyke prefers to entitle "Half-Told Tales." Of these the first two, "The Traitor in the House," which contains a warning that we of these most hospitable United States would do well to regard, and the vivid, fantastic "Justice of the Elements" are the best. And after them comes a very charming tale of Jeanne d'Arc, called "The Broken Soldier and the Maid of France"—in our opinion, the gem of the collection. It is far too exquisite a piece of writing to spoil with quotation or much description, this story of how a wounded and broken soldier, who had fought at Verdun and become "afraid of fear," met the Maid by that "Well of the Good Fairies" near Domremy, whither she used to come in her peaceful girlhood. The picture of the French countryside is very lovely, in dramatic contrast to Pierre's own account of the fighting at Verdun, where, when fort after fort had fallen, General Pétain and his men stood like living rock against the tide of the German advance, saying very simply that one brave phrase destined to ring immortal through the ages: "They shall not pass!"

"The Hearing Ear," although a very sufficiently good story of three American boys, first in a dugout and then out on listening post, suffers a trifle by contrast with this fine tale of Verdun and Jeanne d'Arc. Then follow several very interesting little sketches of French Canada, and especially of Quebec, written at the time when it was said that French Canada "was not patriotic in this war for freedom and humanity." One of these, dated August, 1917, relates how the boatman, Isido, declared that his priest had told him and his friends that "it is only right and needful for a good Christian to fight in defense of his home and church." Let the Germans come to Canada; then they would fight. But with a little teaching Isido and his friends were enabled to see a light, and decided that they did not love the Germans at all, "no matter what the priest may say about Christian charity."

Another of these French Canadian sketches tells of the brief time of riot in Quebec, when for a little while there were those who feared that the French Canadians had "gone crazy, as the Irish got in 1916 under the baneful machinations of the Sinn Feiners," and were, like them, "playing blindly into the hands of the Prussian czar." This article, with its brief analysis of certain phases of the French Canadian question, is exceptionally interesting and serves, moreover, to remind us that, if the Province of Quebec did not awaken very quickly to the meaning of the war for human freedom, "she has been very little slower than some of the United States."

With the exception of "A Classic Instance," a plea for the continued study of Greek and Latin put in story form, and the concluding "The Boy of Nazareth Dreams," which is sufficiently described by its title, the remainder of the volume is given over to fantastic and satiric sketches, some of them very amusing and containing more than a trifle of good advice. "The New Era," a kind of parable which relates what happened in a great hospital when the nurses and orderlies and cooks and attendants became so excited over their discussions of the manifold wonders of the "New Era" which was to do away with all the ills of the old, that they entirely forget their patients and their duties, being a particularly clever and up-to-date bit of satire.

The volume, in fact, is as full of variety that almost every reader will find in it something of interest, while all of it is well, and some of it very exquisitely, and some of it very forcibly, written in a smooth and gracious style.

SONG OF THE SIRENS

THE SONG OF THE SIRENS. By Edward Lucas White. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.90 net.

IN his preface to this, his first volume of short stories, Mr. White informs us that three of the ten tales which make up the book are "dream-stories." In other words, he dreamed them, and that several times, one practically in its entirety as it is here set down, the other two in less complete form. It must be admitted that

(Continued on Following Page)

MR. VEBLEN'S GAS ATTACK ON OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

THE HIGHER LEARNING IN AMERICA: A Memorandum on the Conduct of Universities by Business Men. By Thorstein Veblen. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $4.

AT luncheon in a London club twenty years ago or more a distinguished Englishman, who had just returned from a visit to America, told me that what had most struck him in the United States was the widespread interest in education. "With you over there," he said, "everybody is ready to talk about your schools and your colleges and your universities. Over here nobody ever talks about education, because nobody really cares about it."

I felt at the time that my English friend was overestimating our interest in education as he was underestimating that of his own people. But there was truth in his remark, even if he had exaggerated the difference between the two English-speaking peoples. The British have of late been awakened to the supreme importance of education; and yet there are many among them who would echo the saying of the cynical Lord Melbourne that is it "a bore to educate, a bore to be educated, and a bore to talk about education." Of course, as we all know, Matthew Arnold was ever insistent on calling attention to the inadequacy of the British system—if that could fairly be called a system fifty years ago when it was a thing of shreds and patches, a chaotic complex of revered traditions and of hesitating experiments. He was a voice crying in the wilderness; but in the thirty years since he left us not a few ardent disciples have joined in a chorus of warning against the old attitude of "letting well enough alone" and of "muddling through."

On this side of the Western Ocean we began very early to believe in education. The men of Massachusetts founded a college in what was little better than a clearing in the woods. The Dutch brought over from Holland a deep-seated belief in the advantages of popular education; and there is a never-ending dispute as to whether our common-school system is to be credited to New York or to New England. We have in the past forty years superimposed a true university on the top of the four-year college course, as we are now engaged in underpinning the professional and the technical schools with two or three years of the college course. We have been forced to listen to prolonged debates over the merits and demerits of free electives, of the kindergarten, of manual training, of the Montessori method, of the Gary system, and of vocational training. This incessant discussion has been due to the fact that we have never been entirely satisfied with things as they are. Probably most of us were pleased to believe that we had done pretty well, even if we might have done better; and certainly some of us were not disposed to be content until we had done the very best we could. It may be doubted whether we were really more discontented with what we had than the French were or the English. The English have taken a great step in advance in the recent Education act; and the French have modified their educational organization three or four times in the half century of the Third Republic. Perhaps the debate over the maintenance of the classical tradition—the Question of Latin, as the French termed it—has been conducted even more energetically and more acrimoniously in France than in the United States.

But neither in France nor in England has there been so incessant a succession of books as we have had in America attacking what the valiant assailants deemed to be the weaknesses in our educational system. At one moment it is the common-school which is the target, and at another the college is the centre of fire. As might be expected, these books vary in value and vary in temper—most of them are mediocre, a few of them are excellent, and more than a few are feeble and foolish. In which of these three groups is the latest of them to be included?

One thing is obvious even to the casual and cursory reader of Mr. Thorstein Veblen's "Higher Learning in America": it is a most unusual book. And it is unusual in half a dozen different ways. It is unusual in the first place because of the illiteracy of the author—or, if this is putting it too discourteously, because the author is deficient in the craftsmanship of writing. His opinions are doubtfully weighty, but his pages are undoubtedly heavy. His style is painfully awkward, and his phrasing is painfully slovenly. He writes English as if it were a foreign language which he had acquired late in life. His vocabulary is limited and he indulges in a fatiguing repetition of a dozen or a score of adjectives. His grammar is woefully defective, and in fact, as we turn Mr. Veblen's pages we have a feeling that we are at last entering into the grammatical millennium, foretold many years ago by the late George T. Lanigan, "when the plural noun shall lie down with the singular verb and a little conjunction shall lead them."

On Page 28 Mr. Veblen asserts that "the material so made use of for technical ends are taken over and turned to account without afterthought," and on Page 32 he tells us that "within the university precincts any aim or interest other than those of irreparable science and scholarship—pursuit of matter-of-fact knowledge—are to be rated as interlopers." Surely, it is not too much to ask that when a man invites us to consider what he has to say about the Higher Learning he shall first of all equip himself with the Lower Learning—at least, with the elementary grammar of the English language. Before he attempts to climb the lofty steps that lead to the university he ought to be able to prove that he has passed through the portals of the grammar school. So frequent and so flagrant are Mr. Veblen's violations of accepted usage that I was moved to look him up in "Who's Who," and I was astonished to learn from the autobiography he contributed that he is not only a college graduate, but that he is even a Doctor of Philosophy. It may be possible that, with a humor unrevealed elsewhere in his pages, he desires to proffer himself as a Horrible Example of the deficiencies of our university instruction.

Nor is his rhetoric any less at fault than his grammar. It is evident enough that Mr. Veblen does not write clearly, because he does not think clearly. His presentation of the results of his cogitation is so vague and so vaporous that the reader is often left in doubt as to what it is that the author believes he believes. He is verbose and repetitious, tautological and entangled, cumbrous and hazy. He ties himself in knots and trips over them. Words are his masters and not his servants. His metaphors play tag with one another. Here, for example, is a sentence on Pages 42 and 43:

> And while the long-time drift of the modern idealistic bias may not permit the universities permanently to be diverted to the service of Mammon in this fashion, yet the unremitting endeavors of educators seeking prestige for worldly wisdom results [sic] at the best in a fluctuating state of compromise, in which the ill effects of such bids for popularity are continually being outworn by the drift of academic usage.

It would be difficult to deny that bids which can be outworn by drifts are likely to have strange effects.

In the second place, this book is unusual in its tone of condescension, in its attitude of impregnable superiority, in its topiofty contempt for all men and for all things. From a contributing editor to one or another of the subsidied weeklies, which vaunt themselves as the friends of the New Freedom and as the organs of the Uplift, we have no right to expect the persuasive urbanity which characterized every page of Newman's "Idea of a University"; but we are justified in looking for that respect for others which is a necessary companion of self-respect. Apparently Mr. Veblen has not taken to heart Mr. Louis Stevenson's suggestive assertion that the pleasures of condescension are curiously one-sided. Mr. Veblen does not argue with his readers; he tells them. He demands com-

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

bal, the three dream-tales two are among the best, if they are not indeed the best, in the book, the third being marred by the introduction of too much preliminary matter. This third, "The Song of the Sirens," is the one which opens the book and gives it its title. The crux of the story, which is the vision of the two dreams of the seafaring Englishman who landed by chance on their islet saw them over the barrier of dead men's bones which surrounded the "oval slab of pinkish stone" on which they sat, is effective and very interesting; but the long description of the voyage which precedes Geoffrey Cecil's narrative is so long drawn out as to be tedious. This tendency to dwell on extraneous matter in Mr. White's besetting sin, and one which does much to injure the otherwise excellent story of "The Skewbald Panther," where Proculus's long-winded and quite irrelevant descriptions of Dacia are a sore trial to the reader's patience.

The other two "dream-stories"—"Disvola" and "The Flambeau Bracket"—are the most dramatic and the most interesting in the volume, more swift in movement and more effective in climax than any of the rest. "Disvola" has its scene laid in Italy during the fourteenth century; the hero is a condottiere who escapes from one set of enemies only to meet with certain others, who wreak upon him a long-planned, ingenious, and diabolical [illegible]

"The Flambeau Bracket" is also an Italian story, a tale of carnival, and of a fire, and of the hideously gruesome manner in which one man, trapped in a blazing building, succeeded in making his escape. Of the tales which are not dream-stories "Iarbas," which relates what happened to Dido's sister Anna after Dido had expired in the flames of her funeral pyre, is interesting rather as a glimpse of ancient times than as a story, and the same comment applies to "The Right Man," whose scene is laid in Sparta, and to "Dedona," which describes how Polyteles of Cyrene, "the richest man in all Greek Lybia," his beautiful daughter Thesa, and a choice company of Thesa's suitors went to consult the Sacred Oaks, the far-famed oracle of Dedona. "The Swimmers" gives glimpses of a sea fight and of the Emperor's palace in Rome, while "The Elephant's Ear" narrates an incident of Hannibal's famous march. But it is "The Fiances," which follows "The Elephant's Ear," that is the best of the strictly historical tales. Here we have a really good story of boy love foolish men, Cleitus and Crassus, conspired to foment a mutiny among the returning and victorious troops of Pompey, and nearly lost their own lives thereby. They were indeed so stupid and so fatuous that they never saw even half of their danger until Cahus Caesar pointed it out to them, and that in a most emphatic manner. The scene on the platform, when the ugly heads of averting a massacre of all the officers and ladies present, including Pompey's wife, Mucia, lay in Pompey's influence over the soldiers and his understanding of them, has some really tense moments.

Mr. White has a gift for making the past live again before our eyes and his descriptions are vivid and well drawn, when they are not too lengthy. His produces, too, an effect of accurate knowledge without pedantry that is commendable, and he has a sense of drama which, strangely enough, seems to be far keener and more active when he is asleep than when he is awake.

THE TIN SOLDIER

THE TIN SOLDIER. By Temple Bailey. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. $1.50 net.

DR. REYMER DRAKE, usually known as Derry, was 20 years old, good looking, of course, slight, strong, and athletic. His father, General Drake, was enormously rich, and Derry the only child. His mother was dead, and he lived with his father in a large and magnificent house in Washington. Matrimonially speaking, he was a most desirable young man. And yet he was somewhat under a cloud. For though his father was a veteran of the civil war, and many of his ancestors had been soldiers, and all his friends had taken it for granted that when the United States at last admitted that "a state of war" existed between itself and the Imperial German Government Derry would be among the first to enlist, he did nothing of the kind. His friends went into uniform, but he did not, and presently he began to be called "a slacker," though he was really a most heroic young pair, who wanted nothing so much as to get into the conflict. The reason for his not enlisting, however, was a secret which he divulged to Dr. Bruce McKenzie. It is Dr. McKenzie's daughter Jean who is the young and beautiful heroine of the story. She was a very patriotic young person, we are told, and though she wept and moaned and had hysterics and made a terrible to-do and rendered every one about her extremely uncomfortable when her father, who was a nerve specialist, announced that he was going to France, she is the heroine, and had a truly noble soul.

Of course, she and Derry fell in love with each other at first sight, and of course obstacles arose between them. Most of these were connected by Hilda Merritt, an unscrupulous and scheming trained nurse, who longed to possess the wonderful jewels which had once been the property of Derry's mother, did her best to get them, and very nearly succeeded. But Derry and Jean between them routed the nefarious Hilda, as was to be expected. Other couples and other love stories appear in the narrative, which ambles its gently sentimental way through an unconscionable number of pages, and professes to give a description of America at war.

OKEWOOD

OKEWOOD OF THE SECRET SERVICE. By Valentine Williams. Robert M. McBride Company. $1.50 net.

DESMOND OKEWOOD was not of the Secret Service when he returned from the front, and at the Nineveh Hotel in [illegible] low-officer, Maurice Strangwise. Yet it was then that it all began, for it was to his meeting with Strangwise that he owed his subsequent trip to the Palaceum Music Hall, and the dressing room of the Palaceum's star, Nur-el-Din, Oriental dancer. It was there, too, that he first encountered old Mr. Mackrayte and his pretty daughter Barbara, herself the very intelligent secretary of no lesser person than the head of the British Secret Service—the man known as "the Chief," who was a friend both of Desmond and of his brother, Francis. Nur-el-Din was believed to be closely connected with a certain spy and very efficient little organization of German agents, whose specialty was procuring information about the sailing of transports. It was an especially capable organization, led by a typical German, one who could "murder a defenseless old man, and torture a young girl, and then propose to sell his pals to a British officer," all without a single qualm. As Desmond Okewood quite truthfully remarked, such a person could be nothing but a Hun.

But before the moment when the bargain was proposed is reached, Desmond's adventures have been many and thrilling. For this tale is a really first-class combination of spy and detective story, with intelligent heaped on incident, any number of clever twists and surprises and false clues, and all sorts of unexpected happenings. There are several murders, a wonderful and historically important jewel, plots and counterplots, all well and logically developed, hypnotism, disguises, and other things woven into the narrative. In short, to use the vernacular, Valentine Williams's story of "Okewood of the Secret Service" is most decidedly "some yarn," and we strongly advise any reader against beginning it just before bedtime, unless he is quite willing to sit up late into the night.

GREEN VALLEY

GREEN VALLEY. By Katherine Reynolds Percival Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

EVERYBODY in this novel is as good as the transformed worldlings after the visit of the stranger in Jerome K. Jerome's play, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Where is Green Valley? One would like to go there, to imbibe its peace. This is the first town in the Middle West that a contemporary writer makes us want to visit. One has no instinctive desire, for instance, to jump on a train to Spoon River. Even Mr. William Allen White shows us that human nature can be quite unsatisfactorily—and disagreeably—human in the Middle West. But Green Valley is an idyl. Green Valley knows a serenity that is timeless. It is untroubled by economics, or passion, or dirt, or unlovely desires or other such disfiguring things. If the author will let us know for what blessed spot Green Valley is a pseudonym we will quit the city and go to it and become as unspoiled and kindly as Rousseau's Natural Savage.

But, to a simple story Miss Reynolds tells about Green Valley folk, but chiefly of Ilsa, the quite delicious heroine, and of "Cynthia's Son," whose mother has died in India, where her husband was a famous missionary. Cynthia's son (that is

(Continued on Page 128)

America in France

By Lieutenant Colonel FREDERICK PALMER

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

M. R. C.—Will you kindly inform me who are the publishers of the book entitled, "The Life of Amos Lawrence" and where the same can be obtained?

The full title of the book for which our correspondent inquires is the "Diary and Correspondence of Amos Lawrence, with a Brief Account of Some Incidents in His Life." It was published by his son, Dr. William R. Lawrence, in Boston in 1855. It was said that, over 22,000 copies of the book were sold within six months after its publication. Some years ago new editions of the book were published by the Houghton Mifflin Company and the Lothrop Publishing Company, the first named at $1.50 and the other at $3. The edition by the Houghton Mifflin Company can probably be obtained from that firm, but the Lothrop edition appears to be out of print. Amos Lawrence was a Boston dry goods merchant and a remarkable philanthropist, who is said to have given over $600,000 for educational and benevolent purposes. He died in 1852.

Twilight

E. D. M.—Can you inform me where the following couplet is from:

Now twilight lets her curtain fall,
And pins it with a star.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are a variant of the lines in the poem "Death in Disguise," by McDonald Clarke, (Line 227, Boston edition, 1835,) which runs as follows:

Whilst twilight's curtain spreading far,
Was pinned with a single star.

As another variant the lines are sometimes given as follows:

While twilight's curtain gathering far,
Is pinned with a single diamond star.

Mrs. F. M. Child, in writing an obituary notice of Mr. Clarke, quoted the lines in the following form, which has become widely accepted as the proper quotation:

Now twilight lets her curtain down,
And pins it with a star.

"Vital Spark"

M. A. C.—May I ask you where I can find the lines beginning with:

Vital spark of heavenly flame.

I have a very incorrect remembrance of them as a girl.

The line quoted by our correspondent is the opening line of that celebrated and well-known hymn by Alexander Pope, entitled "The Dying Christian to His Soul." It is printed in many hymn books and collections of verse, including Bryant's New Library of Poetry and Song and Dana's Household Book of Poetry.

Hell Gate of Soissons

C. A. R.—Will you tell me who wrote "The Hell Gate of Soissons" and where I can get it?

"The Hell Gate of Soissons" is by Herbert Kaufman and it is printed in "A Treasury of War Poetry," edited by G. H. Clarke and published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

HENRY HARRIS SUPLEE.—In reply to the inquiry of S. E. Beck, in THE BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 2, about the poem, "The Maid," the lines given are doubtless from the various stanzas of Theodore Robert's stirring poem "The Maid," published about ten years ago in The Pall Mall Gazette. I am inclosing a full copy of the lines, as they are of special interest at the present time:

Thunder of riotous hosts over the quaking sod:
Clash of shocking squadrons, steel-capped, iron-shod.
The White Maid and the white horse and the flapping banner of God!

Black hearts riding for money; red hearts riding for fame;
The White Maid who rides for France, and the King who rides for shame;
Gentlemen, fools and a Saint, riding in Christ's high Name.

"Dust to dust!" it is written. Whososcattered are lain and bow.
Dust the Cross of Saint George; dust the banner of snow.
The bones of the King are crumbled, and rotted the shafts of the foe.

Forgotten the young knight's valor; forgotten the Captain's skill;
Forgotten the fear and the hate and the mailed hands raised to kill;
Forgotten the shields that chained and the arrows that cried so shrill.

Like a story from some old book, that battle of long ago;
Shadows the poor French King and the might of his English foe;
Shadows the charging nobles and the archers kneeling a-row—
But a flame in my heart and my eyes the Maid with her banner of snow!

Castles in Spain

EDWINA B. HOYT.—In the issue of THE BOOK REVIEW for Feb. 23, Marguerite de Pool Lee asks regarding the stanza of poetry beginning:

How like the ruin overgrown
With flowers that hide the roots of stone.

The lines quoted are in the last stanza of a poem called "Castles in Spain," by Longfellow, and may be found among the poems grouped under the heading: "Birds of Passage, Flight the Fifth."

Where Were You?

E. C. CLARK.—The title of the poem asked for, "Where Were You?" by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker.

"Arise, Zarifa"

Miss M. L. FISCHER.—In your issue recently you requested to be informed "S. S. S." for information concerning a poem, called "Arise, Zarifa." In reply would say that the poem was written by John Gibson Lockhart, a [illegible] and published under the pseudonym of "Adam Scott." It appeared in [illegible] called "Ancient Spanish Ballads." I have the poem set to music.

Baubles

ABRAHAM REISER.—The poem asked for by [illegible] in THE BOOK REVIEW for Feb. 16, the first line of which is:

What little things are these that hold our happiness,

will be found in "Baubles," by Carolyn Wells.

APPEALS TO READERS

CHARLES NAGEL, Jr.—Can some reader give me the name of the book, and publisher of it, which contains the poem beginning

Less than the dust beneath thy chariot wheel?
Less than the rust upon thy sword?

I think the poem was in a book called "Indian Love Lyrics," but I am not sure.

Forgotten You

R. G. H.—Can any of your readers give the name and the author of the poem which begins as follows? There are six stanzas in all:

We had forgotten You—or very nearly—
You did not seem to Loom as very nearly,
Of course we thought about You now and then,
Especially in any kind of trouble.
We knew that you were good in time of trouble.
But we are very ordinary men.

Land of the Beautiful Dead

R.B. NORVELL.—Some years ago I picked up a scrap of newspaper and found printed thereon a poem of four verses. The poem is entitled "The Land of the Beautiful Dead." The first verse is as follows:

By the hut of the peasant where poverty weeps
And nigh to the towers of the King.
Close, close to the cradle where infancy sleeps
And joy loves to linger and sing,
Lies a garden of light full of heaven's perfume,
Where never a tear-drop is shed.
And the rose and the lily are ever in bloom
'Tis the land of the beautiful dead.

Can any reader kindly inform me who wrote this poem?

Specire of the Rose

A. V. G.—Where can I find a poem (translated from the French, I think,) beginning:

I am the spectre of the rose
You wore last night at the ball.

Who is the author? I think it was published in a book of poems issued by some New York publisher about forty-odd years ago.

Two Poems

G. B. W.—May I inquire through your columns, if any one can give me the authors of these two poems:

NOT HAS' BUT IS.

For Man to say he has a soul,
Is not the truth to say,
He has no soul, but is a soul,
And has a house of clay.

Which house is but his transient home,
E'er long he'll move away,
And leave it cold, and tenantless,
To moulder and decay.

I MYSELF AMD ME—WE THREE.

I am the best Pal, I ever had, I like to be with Me,
I like to sit and Tell Myself, things confidentially.

I often ask and ask Me, if I shouldn't or I should,
And I find that My advice to Me, is always pretty good.

The first poem has eleven verses; and the second poem has nine verses.

Nature's Chemistry

H. H. L.—I should like to know the name of the author, and the complete verse which begins:

When nature's chemistry stills
Her fountain and her laughing rills,
I love to quaff the sparkling wine
And breathe the fragrance of the vine.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

THE annual dinner of the Authors' League, omitted last year because of the war, will be held at Sherry's on April 8, with an old-fashioned Southern dinner as the material part of the evening's entertainment, and, for the rest, with the league acting as host to more than a hundred distinguished members of the other arts—musicians, painters, sculptors, actors, and others. There will be short and informal speeches, Frank Crownfshield serving as toastmaster, and afterward music and dancing.

A new novel by Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson is promised for Fall publication by the John Lane Company. It tells the story of a "sacrifice battery" in the last days of the war, and a strong love thread is said to be woven through its pictures of battle and the coming of peace.

E. P. Dutton & Co. promise for this week the first volume of their uniform edition of the novels of Leonard Merrick—"Conrad *In Quest of His Youth*," with an introduction by Sir James M. Barrie. The remaining dozen or more volumes, each with an introduction by a distinguished English or American author, will follow at intervals.

Katrina Trask, whose plays in book form, "In the Vanguard" and "The Mighty and the Lowly," have been widely read and highly praised, has written a drama scened at Jerusalem in the time of the Crucifixion which the Macmillan Company announces for early publication. Its title is "Without the Walls" and its theme is the love story of a Jewish maiden and a Roman soldier.

Ready for immediate publication by Harper & Brothers are two novels, "Humoresque," by Fannie Hurst, and "He Made His Wife His Partner," by Henry Irving Dodge; two works of a popularized scientific aspect, "What We Eat and What Happens to It," by Philip B. Hawk, and "Busy; the Life of an Ant," and a volume of American history for young people, "Indian History for Young Folks," by Francis Drake.

Dr. Daniel Carson Goodman has prepared Clifford Smyth's South American novel, "The Gilded Man," for moving-picture presentation. He is also writing a novel, to be called "The Taker," which will be published about midsummer by Boni & Liveright.

Emily James Putnam's volume, "The Lady," which gives a series of pictures of the life of a woman of leisure in the successive ages from the days of Greece to the present time, first published by the Sturgis & Walton Company eight years ago, has been taken over by G. P. Putnam's Sons, who have just brought it out in a third edition.

A unique war book, promised for early publication by the Century Company, has been prepared by Frederic Arnold Kummer under the title "The Battle of the Nations." Mr. Kummer did the work on the book for his own personal satisfaction and for the sake of his children, without expectation that it would ever gain the dignity of book form. Beginning with the outbreak of the war, he spent some time every day writing and compiling an account of war happenings for the purpose of keeping things straight in his own mind and informing his children. In order to hold the interest of the younger members of his family he had to explain new terms, eliminate detailed and complex economic and diplomatic material, and make his story direct and colorful, and it had also to be as accurate as he could make it. The purpose in publication is to provide a history of the great conflict for young people.

Randall Parrish, whose dozen or more volumes of fiction and history have heretofore been published by a Western house, has ready a new novel, which is to be published this Spring by the George H. Doran Company. It will be called "The Strange Case of Cavendish," and its story, scened in Colorado, deals with a mysterious murder.

Frederick P. Keppel, author of "The Undergraduate and His College," and member of the Faculty of Columbia University, who has been for some time Third Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of paramilitary army affairs, has been asked by each of two colleges, Trinity and Tufts, to become its President.

Edgar James Swift, author of "Psychology and the Day's Work," which endeavors to show the ordinary person how he can make the science of psychology aid him in his daily labors, thinks that business men are realising more and more how much help they can find in books. "For two years," he says, "I have lectured to about one hundred sales managers on the psychology of business, and I have been impressed with their desire for books. More than this, they do not like to use libraries. They want to own their books."

Bertrand Russell's "Proposed Roads to Freedom," which Henry Holt & Co. have ready for immediate publication, was completed just on the eve of his trial in England under the Defense of the Realm act, in which he was found guilty and sentenced to two months in jail. Since the armistice it has been published in England and has gone through three large editions there. The work is an exposition of the essence of radical social and economic theories both historically and in their possible application to society.

The third volume in their "Library of French Fiction" is announced for publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. about the end of this month. It will be F. Vandeream's "Two Banks of the Seine"—a title which will bring back to the minds of Americans who spent much time in Paris in the years before the war vivid recollections of the difference between these two parts of the city. The book is said to give a truer and broader understanding of the life of Paris than do most French novels that have pictured it.

Captain James Norman Hall's "High Adventure" is being put into embossed type and will be brought out in that form by the American Printing House for the Blind.

W. L. George, whose previous novels, "The Second Blooming" and "The Strangers' Wedding," have dealt with ultra-modern ideas and themes as found in the life of the English, has written a new story, "The Blind Alley," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish in April. Mr. George worked in the Ministry of Munitions during the war, as he could not qualify physically for service in the army.

The Macmillan Company announces that it has ready two little pamphlets, one of which lists its publications of special interest to the business man and the other its books on the labor question. Each one gives titles and brief descriptions of works dealing with the various phases of its subject. The Macmillan Company will send copies of these pamphlets free to any one making application.

Four novels are announced for publication on March 21 by the Century Company. One will be "Why Joan?" a tale of life and people in Kentucky, by Eleanor Mercein Kelly, author of "Children of Strife"; another "Diverging Roads," by Rose Wilder Lane, a new writer who is said to have a remarkable background of life experience; the third will be "The American," by Mary Dillon, author of "The Rose of Old St. Louis," while the fourth is an English translation of George Duhamel's "Civilisation," sketches of the war, which received the Goncourt prize for 1918. On the same date the Century Company will publish also two war books, "A Little Gray Home in France," by Helen Davenport Gibbons, and "Fighters for Peace," by Mary R. Parkman, a collection of short biographies of a dozen outstanding soldiers and statesmen of the world war.

"The Training of a Salesman," which the Lippincotts will publish this week as one of their Training Series, is by William Maxwell, Vice President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

Arthur Kennedy (P. S. Kenedy & Sons) has just returned from a two months' business trip abroad and while in London secured the American rights for "John Ayscough's Letters to His Mother, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917," edited by F. Bickerstaffe Drew, which will be issued in the Spring. Mgr. Bickerstaffe Drew (John Ayscough) will arrive in New York in the beginning of April.

The Foreign Press Bureau of the Committee on Public Information gave such important service during the war that, its activities under the Government having ended, a number of those who were connected with it, among whom were a great many of the best-known American authors, have formed an organization to continue its work of interpreting the people of the United States to the people of other nations. It will secure the publication in other countries of articles truthfully describing and interpreting life, conditions, activities, and opinions in America, and, reciprocally, will find publication here for similar articles about other lands. Ernest Poole is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, and associated with him are a dozen or more well-known editors and authors, with Arthur Livingston and Paul Kennady as, respectively, editor and manager.

M. H. Gropper of Brooklyn, who saw service overseas, has written and is publishing a copiously illustrated "World War Hero Alphabet" intended for the reading of both young people and their grown-up relatives. Its cover is decorated with the flags of the allied and associated nations and half of its pages bear portraits of the soldiers and statesmen of the war, arranged in alphabetical order, from King Albert to President Wilson, with a final page for Justice, after Victory, writing "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." On the page facing each portrait is a chronological account of the chief events in its subject's life and a few important facts about the country to which he belongs.

MR. VEBLEN'S ATTACK ON OUR COLLEGES

(Continued from Page 127)

stealthily with a stiletto to deal a stab in the back. On Page 67 and on Page 70 Mr. Veblen seems to suggest that there are Boards of Trustees whose members make a personal profit out of the funds intrusted to them; the insinuation is hedged about with weasel words—i. e., "instances of the kind are not wholly unknown, though *presumably* (1) exceptional." Mr. Veblen is ready to believe the worst about all college Trustees, since they are likely to be business men, and he holds that "the spirit of American business is a spirit of quietism, caution, compromise, *collusion*, and *chicane*," (Page 70,) and that "success in business affairs * * * comes only by getting something for nothing." (Page 71.)

We all know that the university President is an important figure in American public life and without exact parallel in European public life. No one would decry the high ability and the lofty character of Eliot of Harvard, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, White of Cornell; and every one recognizes the scholarly equipment of Butler of Columbia, Hadley of Yale, and Lowell of Harvard. But Mr. Veblen does not hesitate to declare (Page 83) it "a safe generalization that in point of fact the average of university Presidents fall short of the average of their academic staff in scholarly or scientific attainments." He asserts also that "as to the requirements of scholarly or scientific competency, a plausible speaker with a large gift of assurance, a businesslike educator or clergyman, some urbane pillar of society, some astute veteran of the scientific *demi-monde* will meet all reasonable requirements." On Page 269, but more or less diminished in prominence by the finer type of a foot note, may be found what we must regard as Mr. Veblen's most characteristic utterance:

"A person widely conversant with current opinion, and the expression thereof, in personnel of the staff * * * might unguardedly come to the persuasion that the typical academic head, under these latter-day conditions, will be a *feeble-minded rogue*."

The President of Mr. Veblen's vision is naturally uncomfortable in the presence of a real scholar, and he is swift to oust any such person who has obtruded himself into the Faculty. On Pages 172-3 we are warned that "it is not an easy or a graceful matter for a businesslike executive to get rid of any undecorative or indecorous scientist whose only fault is an unduly pertinacious pursuit of the work for which alone the university claims to exist." But on Pages 178-9 we are informed how the scientist whose only fault is that he is truly a scientist may be crowded out: "By a judicious course of vexation and equivocation, an obnoxious scientist may be maneuvred into such a position that his pride will force a voluntary resignation. Failing this, it may become necessary, however distasteful, delicately to defame his domestic life."

These quotations must suffice to prove how truly unusual Mr. Veblen's book is; indeed, I like to hope that it is not only unusual, but actually unique, in the exact sense of that abused word. "None but itself can be its parallel."

Notable Americana

An illustrated book by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery entitled "Certain American Faces" contains interesting sketches of notable persons the author has met and studied. The list of notables includes Phillips Brooks, Andrew Preston Peabody, William James, Josiah Royce, Alexander Vietz, Griswold Allen, Henry Sylvester Nash, Bishop Whipple, "Two Cousins by Marriage," "A Boy I Knew," "A Minnesota Doctor," Samuel Hart, Henry Vaughan, Bishop Hare, William Reed Huntington, and Felix and Mary Brunot. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.)

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MR. VEBLEN'S ATTACK ON OUR COLLEGES

(Continued from Page 125)

pliance like one who has come down from the mountain with the tables of stone in his hand. He is like the bust of Molière in Bunner's little lyric:

"Yet high his haughty head he heaves."

The gentle reader is also the humble reader, but, however gentle or humble, he does not like to be trampled in the dust. We cannot help wondering what warrant Mr. Veblen believes himself to have for his arrogant assumption of the right to look down on the rest of mankind. In fact, one reader, in spite of the gentleness of his humility, was reminded of the protest of the British barrister to the browbeating Judge before whom he was trying a case: "Your lordship seems to forget that I am after all a vertebrate animal, whereas your lordship's tone to me would be unbecoming in God Almighty to a black beetle!"

In the third place, Mr. Veblen's book is unusual in its disclosure of its author's absolute ignorance of the institution he has taken for his topic. He does not understand the organization of a university—or, if he does, he misrepresents it completely. He does not perceive the interrelation of its several parts, nor the reasons for these interrelations, nor the manifold advantages of them. He imputes motives to boards of trustees, to university presidents, and to college professors—motives which are so absurd that they can only be termed grotesque. Mr. Veblen's typical trustee, his typical president, his typical professor, cannot even be accepted as a caricature, because a caricature, however willfully distorted, must be drawn from an actual original; and it is evident that Mr. Veblen has evolved out of his inner consciousness his idea of the trustee, the president, and the professor. His types are as unrelated to any possible originals as though Mr. Veblen had spent his life in a vacuum. His vision of the American university is not what he calls it (on Page 44) "something of a fancy sketch"; it is something altogether fantastic.

It would be fatiguing to catalogue all the stark misstatements of fact made by Mr. Veblen; but a few of them must be set down here. He says (Page 23) that the graduate school and the college "are still commonly coupled together as subdivisions of a complex whole; but this holding together of the two disparate schools is at best a freak of aimless survival." The fact is that this coupling is advantageous to both partners, and especially—as I can testify from nearly thirty years' experience—to the professor who is fortunate enough to teach both in the college and the graduate school. He says (Page 30) that "the technologist and the professional man are, like other men of affairs, necessarily and habitually impatient of any scientific and scholarly work that does not obviously lend itself to some practical use." The fact is that nearly all the leaders in the professions, like many leaders among the men of affairs, have a very high regard for "work that does not obviously lend itself to some practical use."

He says (Page 40) that the professional and technical schools are now "autonomous and academically self-sufficient," (whatever that may mean,) and that "their connection with the university is superficial and formal at the best, so far as regards any substantial control of their affairs and policy by the university authorities at large." The fact is exactly the contrary; medical and law schools which used to be autonomous and even proprietary are now integrally connected with the university, to which they often owe the enlargement of their aims and the reinvigoration of their teaching. He says (Page 64) that "poor men and men without large experience in business affairs are felt to have no place" on Boards of Trustees. The fact is that such men are frequently elected as Trustees and are often among the most useful members of their boards.

He says (Page 117) that "under the stress of businesslike management in the universities the drift of things sets toward letting the work of science and scholarship to the lowest bidder, on a roughly applicable piece-wage plan." The fact is—well, the fact is that this assertion is simply silly. But it is not sillier than a host of other assertions which companion it in Mr. Veblen's volume. Indeed, I cannot now recall that I have ever read any book on any subject in which there is amassed such a mess of miscellaneous misinformation.

Courtly and finally—for this Catalog of the Slips must not be allowed to become as fatiguing as its text—this book is unusual in its bad manners and perhaps, I should say, in its bad morals. There is a discourtesy very close to disloyalty in slandering by insinuation. The man who comes straight at us with a howie knife in his hand may be dangerous, but he is not despicable, like the creature who creeps up

(Continued on Page 128)

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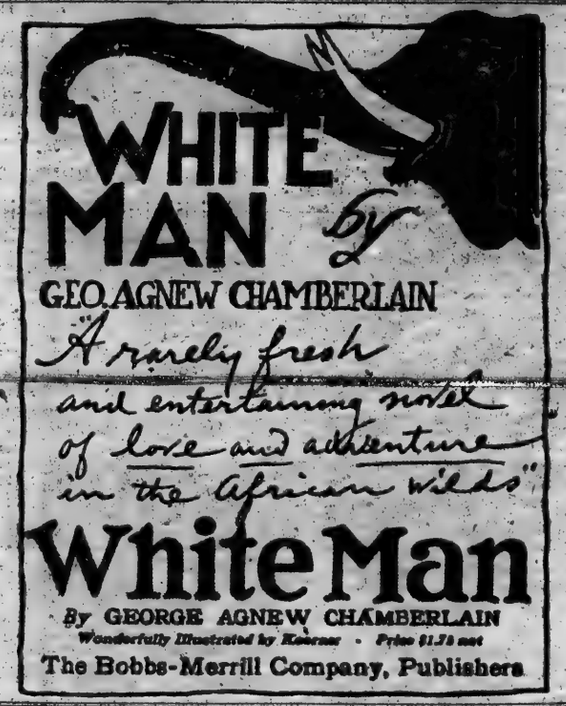

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A BELATED CENTENARY

WHO, of this generation, has read "Jane Eyre?" The question is asked in all sincerity—that is, because it is born of a desire for accurate information as to the fate of one of the few novels of a great author—and because CHARLOTTE BRONTË still seems to hold her own—and deservedly so—among the great writers of fiction who come to us from the age of DICKENS and THACKERAY. Three years ago Miss BRONTË's birth was the subject of a centenary celebration in this country and in England that, on account of the war, failed to reach the proportions in popularity that the undoubted achievements of the author of "Jane Eyre" would seem to warrant. It is only this season that the result of this BRONTË centenary optimism reaches us in an illustrated volume, published by the Oxford University Press, containing a series of noteworthy critical and biographical essays by writers of the country by such of the English literary men and women as Mrs. Humphry Ward, Dr. Garnett, G. K. Chesterton, Sir Sidney Lee, Arthur C. Benson, Edmund Gosse, and others. The centenary, unmistakably belated, is well worth recalling now, and the particular volume in question will appeal, undoubtedly, to a large number of readers for whom certain features in the fiction of the past can still claim an unflagging interest. For these can be little doubt, after all, that the answer to the question originally, CHARLOTTE BRONTË's vogue with the reading public involves an affirmation of the continuing popularity of one, at least, of her novels.

In its way, certainly, "Jane Eyre," when it got past the critics, was the most popular of the BRONTË novels; but in recent years the more leisurely studies of contemporary life, "Villette" and "Shirley," have gained in regard, perhaps not sufficiently to eclipse, at least in selling quality the earlier favorite, but enough to make their readers keenly feel that interest in that remarkable romance by CHARLOTTE BRONTË, "Wuthering Heights," which seemed to have attained its climax, and legitimately, position in the literature of heresy in portrayal of fiction, threatens to wane from year to year. There is never enough in "Jane Eyre" to satisfy the most exacting taste in this kind of writing, but it is a horror that is more or less tempered by the amenities of everyday life and, so far, of a hybrid character when compared with the simple, unmixed motive governing "Wuthering Heights." The latter attains its aim quite as much through an intangible sort of suggestion, a delicate twist, here and there to its verse phrasing, as to anything sensational or startling in the development of its plot. For this reason it is to "Wuthering Heights" rather than to any one of CHARLOTTE BRONTË's other novels that the critic must look for the most nearly adequate appreciation among the BRONTË novels. But if EMILY BRONTË reached the highest point in this restricted field of literature, it is CHARLOTTE who appeals to us as the most versatile, the most keenly, analytically aware of the human life of her day, the greatest novelist of the three sisters. Of her campus contemporaries, it will be remembered, THACKERAY was from first to last CHARLOTTE's literary idol, and it was inevitable that she imbibed from him much of the satirical motive, the keen analysis of contemporary life that marks her own work and modifies the temperamental fondness for the literature of horror that characterizes all three of the Brontë sisters. "Wuthering Heights" is conjured up from some far-away Poesque region of dreams and nightmares; but "Jane Eyre," for all the inherent horror of its plot, has to do with a land of recognized realities.

WOULD these books—any of them—"go" today if they were submitted for the first time to the reading of one of our publishing houses? Probably not—without some editing. In her own day CHARLOTTE's first book, "The Professor," was rejected. Even "Jane Eyre" was contemptuously set aside by LESLIE STEPHEN as "a hideous nightmare." Writing of it from the editor's point of view today, Mr. J. KEIGHLEY SNOWDEN, in the present "Centenary Memorial" volume, declares that any contemporary publisher who should risk his money on an unknown "Jane Eyre" would be "indulging a rashness." Nevertheless, he declares, "'Jane Eyre' has unmistakably what is known as selling value; some kinds under way, it is a great yarn but it starts too slowly, and is too much more than a yarn to please the sort of publisher who would like it most on that account; is at once too ingenuous and too stilted for a publisher willing to admit quality." It is safe to say that in these strictures most, if not all, of our contemporary publishers would agree. "Jane Eyre"—and that means all the other Brontë novels as well—unless suddenly revised and compressed would be prompt-ly rejected if it came as a new novel by a new author to the of our publishers. This means merely that the books generally, crary garments have changed for the time being, and that "plain styles" of romance and manner are in fashion. Examined in the twentieth century index, but the same could be said of practically all the work of the great fiction writers who were CHARLOTTE BRONTË's contemporaries. As a matter of fact, the author of "Jane Eyre" was not unmodern, to say the least, in her day; although she by no means neglected the earlier tradition that came to her from so primitive a source as Mrs. RADCLIFFE's romances, there is no doubt that her work, in spite of its somewhat old-fashioned form, will always live, will always be popular. For, as the late Dr. RICHARD GARNETT writes in this centenary volume: "CHARLOTTE BRONTË" gives us the emotions which will be always true, always living, and her work owes little or nothing to the merely accidental and temporary."

A SERIES of eighty novels, written and published during a period of thirty-four years, a period starting after the author had reached the age of 53, and in the amazing record of literary activity left by Mrs. AMELIA E. BARR, who died at her home, Richfield Hill, in her 87th year last week. The annals of fiction writing may furnish an instance of productivity at a comparatively advanced age, exceeding this, but such an instance is not easily called to mind. Moreover, Mrs. BARR's novels, although produced in such swift succession, were distinctly not of the trashy kind. From the first of them, "Jan Vedder's Wife," to the last, "The Paper Cap," they were well worth reading, skillfully constructed as to plot and character, and, in many instances, represented wide historical research that must have meant the expenditure of a vast amount of time on the part of the author. Besides her contributions to fiction, Mrs. BARR was a prolific writer in other fields. In essay, poem, or tale she labored zealously for the highest ideals in living and thinking, and will long be remembered as a beneficent influence in her host of readers.

LATEST BOOKS

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MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH. By A. Millard Utteridge. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.
A biography in which particular attention is given to a discussion of Marshal Foch's military theories and military doctrines.

MADAM CONSTANTIA. Edited by Jefferson Carter. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Romance of a prisoner of war in the South Carolina revolution.

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Biographical sketches of some of the famous Americans of French extraction.

A HIDDEN PHASE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Michael J. O'Brien. 8vo. New York: The Devin-Adair Company. $3.
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A biography in which Bismarck is viewed as one of the makers of modern Europe, the German nation and empire.

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A collection of poems and ballads.

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Collection of short poems.

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A three-act play having for its theme the conflict between two ideals.

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Collection of poems and ballads.

THE TRENCH LAD AND OTHER POEMS. By Saxe Churchill Stimson. 12mo. Boston: The Gorham Press.
Collection of short poems, some of which have been published in The Designer, Southern Woman's Magazine, Issues and Events, &c.

SONGS OF THE SERVICES. By Will Stokes. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.
Songs and poems of the army and navy.

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GOAT FEATHERS. By Ellis Parker Butler. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.
A humorous essay.

THE INFLUENCE OF FRENCH LITERATURE. By Theodore M. Jensen. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.
Contains critical studies of the work of Diderot, Rousseau, Mme. de Staël, Dumas, Hugo, &c.

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A series of addresses interpreting Anglo-American character. The author is the principal of the University of Aberdeen.

War Books

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Points out some of the ways in which rural communities have had their horizons broadened by the war.

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Gives an account of the events which brought about the Russian revolution and afterward Bolshevism.

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Gives a historical outline of the attempts that have been made toward the formation of the Society of Nations. There is also a discussion of the present condition of the problem, and its possible future development.

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Essays on various subjects connected with the war.

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Contains statements by members of the War Congress of the Jewish National Movement.

AN AMERICAN POILU. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Collection of war letters written from the front.

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THE PLAYGROUND OF SATAN. By Beatrice Barkerville. 12mo. New York: W. J. Watt & Co. $1.50.
A novel of Poland.

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Contains a study of the origin and traditions of the sect known as the Yezidis.

THE INCREASE OF GOD. By A. H. McNeile. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
A book for Lenten reading. There is an introduction by the Bishop of London.

CHRISTIANITY'S UNIFYING FUNDAMENTAL. By Henry F. Waring. 12mo. New York: Association Press.
A discussion of various religious subjects, such as "The Trinity Truth," "Christ Likeness," "The Unity of Society," &c.

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ULSTER FOLKLORE. By Elizabeth Andrews. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.
Collection of fairy and folk stories of Ulster County, Ireland.

BUD AND BAMBOO. By John Stuart Thomson. Illus. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Story of a Chinese boy, in which is told something about the strange customs and games prevailing in China.

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A TREATISE ON FEDERAL TAXES. By Henry Campbell Black. 8vo. Kansas City, Mo.: Vernon Law Book Company.
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JULIUS CAESAR. By William Shakespeare. 12mo. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
A new edition, edited, with a life of Shakespeare and an account of the drama in his time, by Samuel Thurber, Jr.

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK, 1918-19. By S. Takaya. 18vo. New York: The Dixie Book Shop.
Thirteenth annual publication, giving general information and statistics on Japan and Japanese territories.

HOSPITAL ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS. Compiled by William Rush Thorpe. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
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QUELQUES GUIDES DE L'OPINION. Par A. de Chambure. 12mo. Paris: Colin, Mary, Rieder & Cie.
A study of the newspapers and journalists of Paris.

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPERS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Walter Edwin Brooks. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger Company. $1.50.
Collection of Washington's letters containing details as to farming, agriculture, &c.

THE GARY SCHOOLS. By Abraham Flexner and Frank P. Bachman. 12mo. New York: General Education Board.
The first of a series of books giving a general account of the Gary public schools written on the invitation of the Superintendent of the Board of Education of Gary, Ind.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVS. By Julius A. Rupert. 12mo. New Britain, Conn.: Published by the author.
Collection of letters published in The New York Sun.

THE MARVELS OF PHOTOGRAPHY. By Charles H. Gibson. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
Illustrated description of its discovery and many of its achievements.

PRONUNCIATION OF STANDARD ENGLISH IN AMERICA. By George Philip Krapp. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.50.
Aims to furnish a rational method of examining pronunciation; in order that those who have a conscience in the matter may exercise it in justice to themselves and to others.

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A book of moral training in the school and home.

STANDARD MANUAL OF THE INCOME TAX 1919. 8vo. New York: Standard Statistics Company.
Contains a condensed digest of the law, with full text of the act, a general index, &c.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 129)

shrewd observation, humor, and sincerity. "The Sheep Track" is easily distinguishable from the ordinary run of fiction. The first part of the novel, having to do with Mr. Fayne, is delightful and bears the marks of a fine talent.

GREGG

GREGG. By Fleta Campbell Springer. New York: Harper & Brothers.

PUBLISHERS' announcements are as often as not a grave sin against the authors of the books which they proclaim to the world, and surely the announcement that "Gregg" is "a psychological mystery story" does a considerable injustice to a novel of unusual merit. It is a psychological mystery story, to be sure, just as "The Scarlet Letter" is a story of the eternal triangle; but the description in each case is somewhat inadequate. To be sure, the whole substance of this not very long book is the gradual revelation of Allan Gregg's character to the woman who married him and a man who knew him well, a revelation which slowly and inevitably led them to a conclusion very different from the estimate that they had made of Gregg in the beginning, and that every one else who knew him still made. And there is a tang at the end in the hint that perhaps even yet they had not attained finality of judgment, that there might have been something there that they did not understand.

This is the whole "story," the whole "action," and no doubt in summary it sounds very dull. But it is not dull in the book; it is very much alive, it catches and holds the interest. And this despite the fact that the author has adopted a device which is doubly weak, the only weak part of the book, and sufficiently faulty to mar seriously a work less well done. The story is told by that old familiar character, the rather elderly friend—a thing always difficult under any circumstances, and rendered doubly so in this case because a woman author chooses to develop her action through a masculine narrator. Gilbert, the friend of Gregg and of Monica West, never creates the illusion of a male certain old enough to be the confidant of the younger couple, and still young enough to go to war; Gilbert is an observing, unprejudiced, and disembodied female spirit disembodied, for no friend, however calm and elderly, could have refrained from taking action against Gregg somewhere in the story, or at least from speaking his mind. No doubt this method of narration is the easiest in a character sketch of this sort, where direct treatment of Monica's feeling toward Gregg would have been difficult; but to regard Gilbert as a personality of any kind, even a shadowy one, is impossible.

That the book is quite exceptionally good despite this is due to the fact that it is an authentic work of art. The characters, all except the quite unplausible, if not impossible, Gilbert, are drawn clearly and faultlessly, with an unusual blending of artistic skill and the breath of life. There is a rare sensitiveness to atmosphere, a still rarer capacity to convey it concisely; a compact style that is never dull or perfunctory, that is full of brilliant turns of phrasing, of a real painstaking felicity. It is a war book; the scene changes from Paris to the Riviera, then back to Paris, then to New York; the fidelity of the French scenes must be judged by those who have been there, but they are thoroughly convincing to those who have not, and in her passing comments on New York in wartime the author says a good deal more than more pretentious writers have said in hundreds of pages. Whatever effect the war may have on the content of our fiction, it is to be hoped that its reaction will bring us more work which has the artistic merit of this one, more writers who can make the telling of a tale a thing of beauty. Only—if Mrs. Springer must have her next story told by a friend, let it be a lady friend; and one confined to her wheelchair by paralysis. No other friend could have been content with merely observing Gregg.

DAUGHTER OF TWO WORLDS

A DAUGHTER OF TWO WORLDS. A Novel of New York Life. By Leroy Scott. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.60.

WHETHER this is a novelized version of a photoplay, the serial kind that runs to sixteen weekly installments, or whether the novel was written chiefly with a view to eventual appearance on the screen the reviewer cannot say; but it is a striking example of the reaction of "the pictures" on fiction. The plot, the character drawing, the motivation, the sentiment is that with which the movie theatres have made the world familiar, and people who take photoplays seriously ought to like this.

Jennie Malone is the daughter of a crook—a wholly virtuous crook, of course, who was never really a crook at all, but took the blame to shield a woman's reputation, and has been persistently misunderstood all through a reasonably spotless life. Jennie's father finds that his reputation hampers his daughter, who is of course dear above all other objects in the world; so, for her own good, he contrives to push her out of his life and into the existence of country houses on the Sound and Park Avenue apartments with fifteen rooms and six baths. But, of course, there are villains innumerable in both worlds; Jennie has an engaging habit of committing forgery from time to time for the worthiest of motives, and this is mentioned in a lady for whose downfall so many rascals and adventuresses are plotting. There is a blackmailer—very black; while he is only a possibility he adds a little suspense to the narrative, but when he actually takes a hand the consequences to the plot are most deplorable. For if Jennie did not vehemently lie to defend him, her father would kill him and put an end to the danger; but she does lie, again and again. The author assures us that she does it to save her father from a scandal, but, unfortunately, it is quite apparent that her principal motive is to keep the story going for another hundred pages or so—a purpose worthy enough, but one that will appeal less to the purchaser of the book than to its author. Of course there is inevitably the honest and unappreciated childhood lover, who ultimately gathers Jennie into his arms after climax has been piled upon climax until the effect of them all is almost wholly lost.

New York life is a wide field containing many worlds, and it is not impossible that in two or more of them people act and talk as do the characters in this book; but Mr. Scott is not likely to convince his readers that they do. His title is not the only thing about the book that recalls Marie Corelli.

BECKONING ROADS

BECKONING ROADS. By Jeanne Judson. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Lucille Mayo was the daughter of a Spanish mother and an Irish father. Her parents died while she was still little more than a baby, and she was left in the care of his fellow-friend, Wallis Gaillot. He lived in ranch in Alberta, where Mar-quita grew up, entirely surrounded by men. At 17 she was so entrancingly beautiful that all men loved her. John took her to St. Louis for a year's schooling, but she did not like school, and in order to escape from it ran away and married Humphrey Wells, the only son of a domineering father. After the honeymoon in New York Humphrey was found to be a drunkard and her husband no less with delinquents. His father was a crook, and his mother an invalid and a fanatic.

Having now decided that she did not love her husband, and finding residence with his parents unendurable, Marquita left him and went to New York, where she renewed her acquaintance with Rose Chisholm, mother of one of her school friends, a divorcée who spent most of her time in restaurants and cabarets. She introduced Marquita to many men, among them Baron Brinker, who ran a high-class gambling house. He fell in love with the irresistible Marquita, and presently employed her to buy and sell stocks for him in her name, but under his direction, intrusting her with all his money. By this time Marquita had made up her mind that she really did love her husband. Her curious ideas of honesty led to trouble with the gambler, and after a brief experience as a cloak model she returned to domesticity. The book is a first novel.

THE HIGHWAYMAN

THE HIGHWAYMAN. By H. C. Bailey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.60.

The war is over—and it is good to turn back to the days of Queen Anne. "The Highwayman" is a rattling tale of plots and counterplots, of loyalties and treacheries, of Marlborough and James the Pretender, of highwaymen who were more than mere highwaymen, of a young man with a "friend and deliverer," who was no highwayman at all. It is also a love story that boasts a good deal of incident. And it is full of the manners, the standards, the taste and language of another day than ours.

Harry Boyne is a poor young tutor, a clever lad enough. Alison Lambourne is the spoiled daughter of a self-willed millionaire and a low-born beauty, herself a beauty and self-willed. Neither is very lovable at the book's beginning, and their romance is a picture of infatuation solely presented with no more delicacy than one would expect from the days of Queen Anne. The trying and proving of both of them, the awakening of real love and the growth of lasting devotion, make the story one of development as well as of incident. And all this is against a background of wild adventure. This is a new edition of "The Highwayman"; it will find many readers.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

possessed an entire volume of any of these poets,) no doubt lent to my vivid imagination and temperamental nature the fervor which produced the contained verses. Were I to live my life over, with the wisdom of years and the knowledge of the world to start with, I merely would not publish "Poems of Passion." Yet looking back across the years and realizing all that has ensued since that day, I feel that it was one of the stairways which I was ordained to climb out of obscurity and poverty, through mistakes, glaring and garish light, into a clearer and higher atmosphere and a larger world of usefulness.

It is interesting to note that with the first proceeds of the book the author was able to rebuild her old home, which had been fast falling into decay.

The story of her romantic engagement and happy marriage Mrs. Wilcox tells in a good deal of detail. The last part of the book is largely taken up with spiritualistic experiences, which she narrates in arresting detail. She also tells of some of her experiences in wartime in France.

HOSPITAL HEROES

HOSPITAL HEROES. By Elisabeth Walker Black. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

AFTLY, with these words of Lord Kitchener, "The best soldier is the healed wounded man who returns to the fire," does this young American Red Cross worker close her powerfully appealing narrative of how the soldier lives under the ministering care that fits him to return—if anything can so fit him. Speaking from the fullness of her own heroic experience in his behalf, she pays an inspiring tribute to the spirit of the subjects of her ministrations, often under fire, in a front-line field hospital on the Aisne for ten months before the great German drive last Spring and during its advance. She who set out from New York with little experience bearing on the part she was to play in the Great Adventure besides a short course of training in a baby hospital had expected to get nothing more than work as an assistant in a medical supply station. But so dire was the want of woman's nursing near the firing line that she soon found herself in charge of a ward of a French field hospital. She had the courage, endurance, and resourcefulness to meet the terrific requirements thrust upon her inexperience, where supplies and equipment were scanty. She could excel because only the English-speaking nations had specially trained nurses. With a soul that could surmount the sheer horror of much of her work and keep enrapport with the emotional soul of the nation she gaily faced so much to aid, like many another of her young countrywomen, she won her way, even through gruesome twenty-four-hour shifts, by her zeal, her sympathy, and (as we gather indirectly from the grateful testimony of those she cared for) by the spirit of her charm.

At first her work seemed like a strenuous game of jackstraws with the multiform instruments she had to hand to the operating surgeon without touching any of them. And the fact that the supply of instruments ever was limited made the constant work of sterilizing them an arduous task. In the noble simplicity of her style she reveals how poignantly she sensed the sublime in the gayety with which her wounded poilus masked agonies in battle. The shades of American aborigines who, at the battle of the Tippecanoe, chewed their bullets to tear the flesh of Harrison's doughboys, might have looked on with envy to see cheerfully ravaged bequeathed by the implacable atrocity of the Hun. There was a stock answer Miss Black tried to turn aside the grazing and through backward, half-fitting hollow but would spread with greatly effect. Often out of the great hole in the back of a poilu torn by the exit of such a bullet she would be taking bits of shell, cloth, clay, "and even flowers," when, casting an anxious glance around at his face, she would be astonished to find him sitting patiently with such solace as he could draw from the smoke of a cigarette he had lighted. In other cases she would meet in the eyes of a blessé a self-forgetful smile of sympathy at the sight of her tears.

With the touching courtesy that is bred in the bone of the race to which the poilu belongs, her ward combined to spare her trouble, as she had so little assistance; or if, through heedlessness, they caused her extra work, such as cleaning up crumbs and crusts they left about, they would try to atone with pathetically whimsical humor and the considerate French wit her charm inspired. Then, those who had passed through her care wrote back touching letters of gratitude, addressed reverently to "My Dear Little Godmother"; some who had been invalided home, some who complained of the comparatively poor care they received subsequently, and some who had the chance (thoughtfulness) to inclose flowers plucked beside the trenches to which they had returned for another fiery ordeal. While on leave in Paris she vividly depicts the tension caused by the air raids and the long-distance bombardments, which made her glad to return to the even more arduous duties of an emergency hospital just behind the firing line at Compiègne, duties that had as often as not to be performed during long hours under fire.

This intensely human document of the war is instinct with a charm that is memorable.

GOVERNING FRANCE

HOW FRANCE IS GOVERNED. By Raymond Poincaré, Member of the French Academy and President of the French Republic. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $2.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S very lucid little book is at once an exposition of the Government of France at the present time and a history of how existing Governmental institutions have come into being. It is an interesting book, written in the plainest and simplest style, but full of arresting little details, especially of historical development. President Poincaré writes of "Civic Rights and Duties" first, in an introductory chapter that might in large part serve for a paper on republican government in general. Then he takes up the distinct parts of the Government in France.

He begins with the commune—the small municipality or town—which has so ancient and so varied a history. It is necessary here to go into history in some detail, and the development, the ups and downs, of the community and its rights, are clearly set forth. He says:

> It was the Third Republic which first really had confidence in the communes of France and established a lasting equilibrium between the prerogatives of the State and the liberties of the local powers. Understand that I do not pretend that the relations of the State and the communes are today settled in a definite and unchangeable fashion. There is never anything perfect or irrevocable about legislation.

That is a typical paragraph in "How France Is Governed," showing the clarity of the author's style, the combination of historical narrative and the consideration of the situation today. M. Poincaré tells of the municipal council, its membership and its duties, covers the subject of the commune carefully, and then goes on to write of what, compared to the commune, is a new and arbitrarily established unit, the department. Then comes a chapter on the State as a whole, followed by a consideration of national sovereignty. After that the details of Federal Government are studied, the Constitution analyzed, the budget, taxation, military service, public education, and the courts all made plain. "How France Is Governed" is an interesting book on civics from our sister republic.

HELP FOR WAR READERS

READINGS IN THE ECONOMICS OF THE WAR. Edited by J. Maurice Clark, Walton H. Hamilton, and Harold G. Moulton. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press. $3.

Never was a war so written about as this. No one can read the mass of war literature and everybody wishes to read what is best. Therefore it is a genuine service when a volume appears of selections competently chosen and arranged upon a plan so that desired topics can be followed and others avoided. The latest tions in the present volume are not long, and the busy or busy reader can take up the book in odd moments. Military events now engross attention, but social and industrial sequels demand attention with the return of peace. The arrangement of the readings puts first the causes of the war. Then follow the industrial organization for war. Finally, attention is given to reorganization after the war.

Unpreparedness for war was illustrated in the case of the United States, and unpreparedness for peace exists everywhere. There are those who fear a fiercer war between labor and capital. Some fear a sex war in industry. Others fear lest the democratization of industry should precipitate events like those in Russia. A brighter view is that the efficiency demonstrated under the necessity of war may carry over into peace and that the enlargement of production and better distribution of the product may make the majority better off after the war than before. The alternatives are that either there must be greater savings from production on the old inefficient scale or that the invigoration of labor and capital must be carried on after the war.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 136)

what every one calls him in the book) sees Nan for a second as she is standing on the back platform of a train that is to take her to Cartosia and thence to Japan, where her father has a diplomatic mission. She says to her friends that she is coming back in a little time. So does Cynthia Reynolds's son. And he marries Nan and, in spite of the fact that every one is always saying how wonderful he is and how every one loves him, you feel that he is quite lucky.

There is a curious fact to record about this novel. You know that there never was such a collection of people, so simple and unselfish and untroubled as this, outside of Utopia. You know that as a picture of a Chicago suburb it is simply impossible. For you know something of suburbs, as every one does in America. And yet, in spite of all this, you rather like "Green Valley." Perhaps it is because of the heroine, Nan, who is a very nice girl indeed.

THE SHEEP TRACK

THE SHEEP TRACK. By Neata H. Webster. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.60.

THIS is a novel of more than the usual interest and, in parts, of very considerable charm. The personality of Mr. Fayne, the heroine's father, a scholar renowned in an esoteric circle, a true and delicately drawn full-length portrait of the sensitive recluse, the intellectual immersed in an ancient world, the aesthete, withdrawn into his own ivory tower, fascinates the reader from the beginning. Mr. Fayne is living at Nice, with his books, his ancient manuscripts and his daughter, Marica. The incident with which the book opens is indicative of the very real freshness of the first part of the story. An elderly gentleman comes to see Mr. Fayne. Mr. Fayne is not in. A professor has called and Mr. Fayne has gone with him for a walk to talk over some ancient ruins. The elderly gentleman is much amused. He sits on a hard bench to await the absent archæologist. Enter Marica—in gymnasium knickers—and she and the elderly gentleman begin a conversation. Marica shows him her father's library and the visitor (and the reader also) is charmed with her. She tries to guess who he can be. Most of the people who come to the house are professors, but he does not look like a professor. Nor does he resemble a Bookbinder. It transpires that the elderly visitor is a King. The King of Transylvania! The fact is that an appointment had been arranged for him to come and see Mr. Fayne's library and Mr. Fayne had forgotten all about it.

This episode introduces Mr. Fayne to us completely and it introduces us to Marica. She has been brought up by her father on a theory, the theory of beauty. Marica must get no conception of the gross, the sordid, the unlovely. She must come in contact only with beautiful books, pictures—and people. She is carefully shielded from vulgarity. Her father has no interest in people whatever and he has no understanding of his daughter's cravings for life, companionship, love. One Summer he takes her to a lonely village in the mountains, where they are shut off from the world. They climb to the top of a mountain and her father tells her of ancient times.

> As if in a dream she heard her father discourse of solar systems * * * Then he talked of possibilities of life in the stars, of the immense distances that separated them, or the countless ages of time that had gone to their making, until Marica, dizzy with imagination, felt as if she were sitting on the edge of the world, looking down into the fathomless abysses of space. Her head swam with her efforts to realize the terrifying conception conjured up by his words. The sense of unreality grew stronger till at last her father himself, the moonlight shedding a ghastly pallor on his features, faded into unreality, too, as if in a dream she heard fitfully his melodious voice speaking:
>
> "For countless ages they have been, for countless ages they will continue to be * * * when we, too, are reabsorbed in the infinite * * * We are but creatures of a day * * * infinitesimal atoms in the realms of space * * *"
>
> Suddenly she felt she could bear it no more, an uncontrollable horror of mind came over her * * *

So Marica was glad when she and her father moved to London. The rest of the book might be called an "expose" of the hollowness of this wicked city, its snobbery, its narrowness, its intolerable ennui. It cannot be said that this part of the book is particularly interesting. It has been done before and done better. Nor is the picture convincing. It cannot be that in a city like London Marica could not have found a set where there were more Tims and more Peters, especially as she was so little the mob. The episodes which cause Tim to keep from marrying Marica exceed credibility. But through it all the author has

(Continued on Page 137)

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PRINTED on good paper, in pleasing and readable type, well-bound, excellently set forth in every way, the books of "The Modern Students' Library" present us with the great works of English literature at an astonishingly moderate price. Each volume has an introduction by an eminent scholar—writer, critic, or university professor. As the title of the series states—the books are intended for students—they are the books that are indeed "required" in any liberal education at the present time. Yet the welcome that awaits them is by no means confined to students in the schools, or, indeed, to "students" at all; books so well selected, so well edited, so well printed and bound as these, will fill a long need in the homes of many people whose shelves have held great rags heretofore. The volumes here presented are but the first books of the series; others are already in preparation. And Scribners deserve the thanks of a wide public.

The introductions are brief, readable, valuable little essays, far removed from any dry-as-dust association of the classroom. The student and the lay reader will rejoice alike, for example, in Samuel McChord Crothers's words on John Bunyan and his great work. Most of Bunyan's allegories, says Mr. Crothers, refreshingly, were, like most allegorical writing, dull; Bunyan was, in nearly all his other work, a "painful allegorist," who "went to the bitter end," in driving spiritual significances. How, then, Mr. Crothers asks, did he come to write "one of the most vivid and entertaining books in our language"? And the answer is that Bunyan himself did not know; it was an accident; but be that as it may, "Pilgrim's Progress" remains one of the most readable books in the English tongue. Says Mr. Crothers: "Bunyan was a man of genius." Following out other lines, he continues:

> Who could have supposed that his dangerous Journey could be made so humanly interesting, and that men of every creed should find it ultimately true to their own experience? Bunyan, in attempting to illustrate a definite plan of salvation, became the interpreter of all idealistic endeavor.

He goes on to describe the vividness with which Bunyan acquaints his readers with the rural England of the seventeenth century. Mr. Crothers's own writing here is delightful. The whole introduction is a charming little essay.

Or we pick up "Pride and Prejudice," and turn to William Dean Howells's presentation of that classic novel. It is a paper on Jane Austen, her background, her character, her tastes, her style, her outstanding qualities in the literature of the English language, with a special consideration of this great story itself, a paper so interesting, as well as so finely critical, that one regards as treasure indeed the edition that holds it within its covers. Among English novelist, says Mr. Howells, Jane Austen was not the most satirical:

> But she was so entirely the most ironical that she may be said to have invented (if any one ever invents anything) that attitude.

He says, too:

> Her own past and her present nerved themselves in the glowing florets of her work, and her art was beyond that of all the other writers of English fiction, with a clear light which has steadily glowed for a hundred years. Her style has the rare distinction of absolute prose, which at times has the lambency of literary decorum and is stiffened by the formality of the eighteenth century ideals, but is often of the simplicity of the best talk, and always of the naturalness which still freshly charms. It is never of poetic quality, it is the aloof speech of life expressing itself without pretending to emotions not felt, but finding human nature sufficient for its highest effects. Her prose is never of rhythmical movement; she kept her dancing for the balls she loved; and her joy in human nature seldom went beyond it to the nature outside of it.

Some of the introductions are rather long. Mr. Howells's is not short. Mr. Sherman's preface to "The Scarlet Letter" is longer still. There is none of the curt brevity of a stock "school" introduction in these papers. Mr. Sherman discusses our present attitude toward "the New England school"—it has become the fashion among clever young people to speak with a certain condescension of that group of eminent New Englanders who made American literature in the middle of the last century, he says. He reminds us that Hawthorne was heir to "whatever disadvantages" New England birth and breeding placed upon the artist, and that he was probably the first of his line who did not regard the writing and reading of romances as idleness and vanity. And then he goes on to write of Hawthorne, his great work, his place in literature, and of "The Scarlet Letter" itself.

So one might take up one introduction after another. Most of them are by professors of English or literature in various universities; the list is one of distinguished scholars. The introductions form a series themselves of great importance for the student, additions to the library of any reader.

The selections made for "The Modern Students' Library" form already a large and richly representative group. We await the further volumes in the proved knowledge that here is a find indeed.

LATIN AMERICA

A HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA. By William Spence Robertson, Professor of History, the Texas University. With maps and illustrations. New York: The Abingdon Press. $3.

THE growing importance, in their relations to the world at large, of the Latin nations south of the Caribbean has lends significance to the inherent value of this comprehensive history. The author says that it has grown out of a classroom experience, and was prepared primarily for students and teachers, but it will be studied with profit and interest by that other large class whose superficial acquaintanceship with South America only makes them the more desirous of deeper knowledge. As a sound foundation for the carefully constructed edifice in the body of the book, the first chapter is devoted to an elaborate exposition of the chief characteristics of the Spanish and Portuguese people who were the original colonists of what we know as Latin America when Columbus first landed on the soil of the Western Hemisphere. Then follow chapters on the physical aspects and native races of Latin America, Portuguese and Spanish exploration, resulting in the colonization of the islands and the isthmus and the conquests of Mexico, Peru, and Chile. Economic conditions and society in colonial Latin America receive attention, with a review of two hundred years of Spanish rule on the South American Continent. After setting forth the causes of the wars for independence, the wars themselves—with the part played in them by Bolivar and other leaders—are described vividly, but always with an academic particularity that stamps the narratives with accuracy. After bringing the history down to the present day, the author, in a thoughtful chapter concerning current international relations, says that those Americans who understand their Southern neighbors best feel strongly that the United States cannot afford longer to disregard their opinion. Latin-American products are needed as never before. Her wheat and meats, coffee and cocoa are staple products which the world demands, and in the period of reconstruction now imminent it will need her hides and rubber, copper, tin, lead, phosphates, and oil. He concludes:

> It looks very much as though Latin America's time had come. Political stability is on the increase, financial responsibility is assured, while the relations between the two Americas are becoming more and more cordial. Economically Latin America is bound to progress more in the next fifty years than in the previous four hundred.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 131)

counties and boroughs. It granted to inhabitants of counties the same suffrage rights that had been given to the borough population by Disraeli in 1867." Still many anomalies remained, most of which were finally swept away by the Reform act of 1918 which, for the first time in English history, gave the vote to women.

POSITIVISM

ON SOCIETY. By Frederic Harrison. London: The Macmillan Company. $5.50.

LECTURES and addresses delivered in Newton Hall, the Positivist centre in London, and before various Ethical and Free Thought societies in England and America, make up the volume which Mr. Frederic Harrison designs for his last offering to the public. It comes at a time when programs of social reconstruction are much in order, and presents the Positivist solution of society's problems: "Moralize the social organism" through diffusion of the religion of humanity, and the work is done.

Auguste Comte, the father of Positivism, made much of its "religious" side. The regeneration of society, he recognized, is not to be cold-bloodedly accomplished. A religion, to supply fervor, was indispensable—even if the religion had to be invented. Surmounting the rather considerable difficulty of the entire absence of any god from his scheme of things by the deification of all humanity, past, present, and to come, amalgamated into a great being to be adored and served by men, he constructed the religion of humanity, and decreed its due observance through special priesthood, organization, and ritual.

It cannot be said that his success in creating a "faith" was commensurate with the care and elaboration expended upon the effort, nor with the importance attached by him to the matter. In England, however, during the latter part of the last century, a number of Comte's disciples undertook to carry out, to some extent at least, his ideas in this particular, and established a sort of Church of Humanity. The chief building (in Chapel Street, Conduit Street, London) is adorned with busts of "Saints of Humanity"—whose saintliness, by the way, is of remarkably varied character—and regular services are held. Positivist hymns are sung and addresses delivered. There are also a few other centres in the provinces, including a flourishing "church" in Liverpool.

From 1880 to 1905 Mr. Harrison, who, as he says, is the only survivor of those who had personal interviews with Comte, was head of the London "church." By lectures there and elsewhere, and by essays in the Positivist Review, he has done his utmost during his long, strenuous, and brilliant career to support and popularize the complex system of Positivism; of which the aim is no less than the "rationalising" of the whole scheme of human life, through systematization of the whole body of demonstrable knowledge, and diffusion of education based thereon.

Education and religion are, in Positivism, practically convertible terms. Universal education is foremost among the social reforms which Positivism proposes; education of a high, humanising type, now the luxury of the richer classes only. Class distinctions, Mr. Harrison not unconvincingly argues, really derive what validity they have from the fact that the richer can afford a better type of education than the poorer.

He would do away with class distinctions, by leveling up. He would eliminate expensive, cumbrous, and corrupting governmental machinery and international friction by scientifically correct reconstruction of the body politic. The somewhat small republic he considers the ultimate form. He would ennoble family life. He would infuse ideality into industrialism, so as to make shameful the narrower and more sordid views of self-interest. "All unexceptionable ends, set forth with vigor and enthusiasm, however inadequate, may seem the means: the impetus of devotion to the idea of "omnipresent and circumambient Humanity"—"which bred, bore, tended, nursed, and clothed us," and conferred countless other benefits; "which is the natural object of our unselfish efforts and activities, and the sole external Power by which our selfish instincts can effectually be disciplined and curbed."

Perhaps Mr. Harrison himself, with his "omnipresent and circumambient Humanity," in these latter days, has tended to take on disconcerting discreetness and has lost verisimilitude in the rôle of "Providence." Perhaps his faith just a little fails even in the power of principles derived from demonstrable knowledge to bring in any speedy utopia. "Very humility and with much misgiving," he offers his scheme for the regeneration of society as set forth in these former discourses of his—so singularly free from any note of misgiving.

NAMES IN SHAKESPEARE

HOW TO PRONOUNCE THE NAMES IN SHAKESPEARE. By Theodora Ursula Irvine. With forewords by E. H. Sothern and Thomas W. Churchill. New York: Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge.

IT is rather remarkable that in the whole field of Shakespearean commentary there has hitherto existed no such thing as a Shakespearean Pronouncing Dictionary. It has remained for Miss Irvine, a New York dramatic reader and teacher, to fill that vacant corner with her volume entitled "How to Pronounce the Names in Shakespeare." Not only is this the first and only book of its kind in the English language, but it is also compiled with such painstaking research and completeness of scope that it may well hold its place permanently. Miss Irvine has devoted years of patient labor to her task, and has had the active assistance of many eminent scholars and actors; in fact, one of the book's chief merits is its full and convenient record of the pronunciations used by the best living actors.

The work is a pronouncing dictionary not only of the dramatis personæ of the plays, but also of every name mentioned in the lines of Shakespeare, including all place names, mythological characters, &c., alphabetically arranged, with the proper pronunciation indicated in each case by means of a simple and accurate method elaborated by the compiler. Each historical character and place name is accompanied by a brief explanation to assist the student, and there are chapters on the pronunciation of Italian and other foreign languages, with the views of leading actors on the Anglicising of foreign names when spoken on the stage. The main body of the alphabetical pronouncing index is followed by lists of the dramatis personæ of all the plays arranged separately, with the pronunciations. These acting characters also are indicated by black faced type in the main dictionary.

The value of the book is greatly enhanced by the collaboration of eminent authorities. Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Jr., of "Variorum Shakespeare" fame has contributed freely of his rich fund of knowledge; Professor Brander Matthews and a dozen other members of the Columbia University Faculty have aided Miss Irvine in their various departments; Edith Wynne Matthison, Charles Rann Kennedy, and Mr. Forbes-Robertson have helped especially in deciding the pronunciation of English names, and the compiler similarly acknowledges her indebtedness to a score of other well-known actors, each of whom is credited at the place where his authority has prevailed in deciding a pronunciation. Where there is a choice of different pronunciations, as in the case of Anglicised names, both are given.

The brief introduction by Mr. Churchill, a former President of the Board of Education of the City of New York, bears witness to the research and scholarship of the book, and Mr. Sothern calls it a "boon to actors and stage managers no less than to the ordinary reader and student." It is a much needed reference book, admirably made.

THE WORLDS AND I

THE WORLDS AND I. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

THERE has been much that is interesting in the life of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Her childhood was spent on a far-away farm in Wisconsin, and the family was poor. Of formal education she had little enough—for a little while she went to "Madison University," she says, and was unhappy and came home. She began to write as a child, and her faith in her own talent never wavered. She has wandered pretty much about the world, always believing tremendously in herself and always finding life interesting, always working, too, very hard. She tells of all this in a long, richly illustrated book, which will without doubt find many readers.

A characteristic bit in her autobiography is the chapter in which she tells how she wrote "Poems of Passion" and the flood of censure that greeted that book. She says:

> My knowledge of life was bounded by visits to Madison and Milwaukee, Chicago, and some home villages; and by books I had read and letters I had received from more or less intellectual people. The works of Gautier, Dante, Goldi, with a bit of Shakespeare, Baudelaire, and Byron, (I had never

(Continued on Following Page)

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MODERN PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES. By James Ward, Professor of Mental Philosophy, Cambridge. Cambridge: At the Univer-sity Press; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 476 pages. $6.

An index tells us much about a book, if it be a good index. In that of Ward's "Psychological Princi-ples" we find most of the good stanch names of the British psychologists of the past and the passing generations, German and French writers in about the same proportion of old and new, most of the great philosophers, and a half dozen Americans—James, Ladd, Münsterberg, Titchener, Thorndike, and Urban. This arouses the suspicion, at least that Pro-fessor Ward's psychology is of the "old" variety, introspective and analytic, and that it deals largely with the traditional problems of British philosophy. This proves to be the case. Indexes, however, do not tell us everything: we are not told of the close reasoning of the book, of its beautiful continuity and order, its vast erudition so lightly carried, its great clear-ness and dignity. The book is, indeed, an important and well-wrought work, the fruit of the labors of a lifetime. For the psychologist it is full of interest, and for all who care for the fundamental problems of human life. Its contents, however, will not be found to be entirely new. The author is probably already known to many general readers as the writer of the article "Psychology" in the Encyclopaedia Bri-tannica, and professional psychologists have long known from that article the main doctrines which the present volume contains.

What these doctrines are one who does not already know them can of course learn only by reading (and probably reading more than once) the pages of the book. They include presumably the final judg-ments of the author on all the fundamental themes of psychology. The work is a study of psychology in its totality, as Ward understands that science. "I never con-templated," he says, "anything more than an exposition of psychology as a whole; merely subsidiary details, however interest-ing, were beyond my purview."

Professor Ward's psychology is a psy-chology with a soul, or at least a self. He approves the good Bishop Berkeley, who says that "I myself am not my ideas, but somewhat else, a thinking, active princi-ple that perceives, knows, wills, and operates upon ideas." It is a psychology, however, in which the dividing line be-tween science and philosophy is keenly perceived. Its field is experience, but in experience there is found something wholly irreducible to mental content in the ordi-nary sense. Attention, feeling, and pre-sentations are the three ultimates in the sphere of mind, but they are not three co-ordinate factors having equal place and rank. There is a deep contrast, which an analysis of mental states can bridge over. This contrast is the difference, namely, between activity and idea. Upon this dis-tinction the whole psychological system is really based. The sophisticated student of psychology will readily see that much fol-lows from this principle, or from the fur-ther inquiry into the mind from the standpoint this implies. It is no surprise to find that the James-Lange theory of emotions as conscious reflexes from organic changes is put down as absurd and a fla-grant case of the cart before the horse, although Professor Ward would by no means use so inelegant an expression, but prefers the Greek.

No one could read this book without be-ing impressed by the skill with which the complex data of psychology have been or-ganized and presented in a manner that is logical and systematic without being ob-trusively formal. After general stand-points and the relation of psychology to other fields of knowledge have been dis-cussed, about half the remaining space is devoted to the analysis of experience, and the author has preferred to treat first at-tention, then the presentations, then the feelings. Most of the remainder of the pages are given to the still more difficult task of describing and explaining the com-plex mental processes: acquisition of lan-guage, the intellectual processes, includ-ing formal thought, belief and faith, moral certainty. There is a final chapter in which the individual as a whole is brought to view, and in which characterology is touched upon, not in the way a practical student of human nature would hope for, but in its relations to the psychology of the individual as a generic and typical per-son.

One must not conclude that the author of "Psychological Principles" is ignorant of the "new" psychology, or that he has failed entirely to take it into account. There are footnotes through which one can follow some of the writer's later read-ing, and the experimentalists have not by any means been entirely ignored in the text. While it is true that these psycho-logical principles were formulated before psychology had found much in the labora-tory, such principles after all are not to a very great extent the products of the laboratory anywhere. They are interpre-tations of what any one may find in his own consciousness. Such things are elu-sive and hard to observe; there is plenty of room for disagreement and controversy; the laboratories are contributing many de-tails; but superior books after the manner of the "old" psychology are never super-seded. They remain lasting contributions to human knowledge.

BENEDETTO CROCE

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BENEDETTO CROCE. By Wildon Carr. The Macmil-lan Company. $2.65.

This remarkably clear exposition of the writings of one of the few living philosophers who has attained a con-siderable fame outside the borders of his own country fills a genuine need. M. Croce's own works, though recently ac-cessible in Mr. Ainslee's translations, have been commented upon, it would seem, by people who have read them only in frag-ments. Mr. Carr's book is in no sense a fragmentary interpretation. He ex-pounds the Crocean philosophy as a whole, dipping for illustration into the main works and into scattered articles which are in-accessible in translation. "The expres-sionist theory," which is the name given to one of the most striking phases of Croce's thought, is amply explained and treated, but it emerges only as part of an architectonic: as one only of what Mr. Carr calls the "four moments." "Croce," he says, "presents Absolute Mind as an ideal progression of four dis-tinct concepts, * * * beauty and truth in the concrete forms of art and history, utility and goodness in the concrete forms of economic and moral conduct." So we have chapters devoted to "The Economic Activity," "The Theory of Beauty," "Art and Religion," and finally, because it is the all-embracing reality, what is one of the best chapters of all, "The Concept of History," on which the author's claim that Croce presents "a view of philosophy which finally delivers it from the reproach of a dualistic hypothesis" most securely rests.

Orthodox philosophers will find much to quarrel with in this book, but for the lay-man it offers a refreshing approach to some of the oldest philosophical problems and enchantingly makes philosophy seem a very realistic and vital concern. It brushes away metaphysics. It relates it-self to the everyday fact and problem more convincingly even than the pragma-tism of William James or the gospel of the will to live. It gives wings to criti-cism, in the words of an American eluci-dator of the theory, Mr. J. E. Spingarn. It flatters the man in the street by telling him that his institutions are artistic crea-tions in so far as he expresses them, and that the pleasure he gets when viewing a great work of art is itself creation. Per-haps, since this is at the basis of what has come to be known as the "expres-sionist theory," a quotation from the chapter on "The Theory of Beauty" will not be out of place:

> When we pronounce a work of art, a poem, or a picture, beautiful, the beauty concerns only the intuition which finds in the work of art expres-sion, but this intuition is not that of an individual artist expressed once and forever; it is the intuition of the mind which makes the aesthetic judgment. It is my intuition which finds expres-sion in the beautiful work of art. In other words, to have aesthetic experi-ence we must ourselves be actively creating, our own mind must be giving birth to an intuition and finding its ex-pression, and it is that expression which is beautiful. Now, it is certain this is not what we ordinarily think we mean, when, let us say, we call a poem beautiful; and it is certain we are not directly conscious of any creative act in the aesthetic judgment. * * * The essential thing in language is not the material sign in physical sound or written word, but the meaning these convey. This meaning must be mean-ing to me, the image must be formed in my mind, the thought must be thought by me, the mental activity must be my activity. I cannot see in a work of art another's thought save in so far as it is my own thought.

From this spring some of the most char-acteristic Crocean positions and some of his most stimulating and interesting ideas; that, for instance, we never know any-thing that we are unable to express and that beauty is expression. There is a beautiful simplicity about the whole theory, enhanced by the admirable clarity of Mr. Carr's exposition.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY AND ITS MAKERS. By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.

This little work, undertaken in a spirit of piety but not of adulation, is in the nature of things considerably more than a record of the one bright star among New England periodicals. For the history of the Atlantic Monthly is in large part the history also of that shining period when American literature meant Boston, and Boston meant six or eight names which, for all our twentieth century attempts to label them provincial or Victorian, have somehow refused to be superseded, in the regard of the world at large, by any names that have come to the fore in our literature during the pas-sage of considerably more than half a century of progress in "high average workmanship," and so on. There is some-thing irritating about the way in which those old codgers, who wore such queer whiskers and went about their world as if it were a big village—as, indeed, it was—refuse to "stay put," no matter how many new masters and masterpieces of modernity seem, for the moment, to have clamped them down once for all in their musty vaults of the dead past. Here they are again, in this book, as much alive as ever—Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Mot-ley, Holmes—dining together one day at the Parker House. ("We sat down at 3 P. M. and rose at 8.") They have met to talk over with Phillips the publisher and Underwood, his factotum, the project of a new magazine. To the modest Underwood the idea really belonged; but he never got much credit for it, or for his virtual edi-torship of the magazine in its first years. It was he who nominated the first titular editor, Lowell. Holmes christened the magazine, after many names had been suggested; "Town and Country" was the best Emerson's fancy could do. The first issue appeared in November, 1857. The chief contributions (all unsigned) were by Motley, Longfellow, Emerson, Norton, Holmes, Whittier, Mrs. Stowe, and Low-ell. Here were poems by Lowell and Emerson that have not been forgotten, (Whittier's "Floyd Ireson" did not ap-pear till the second number,) and here be-gan the real performance of that "Auto-crat of the Breakfast Table" who had made his début in the New England Maga-zine a quarter century earlier.

These famous years of the Atlantic are traced by Mr. Howe with a kind of affec-tionate zeal possible only, it may be, for a confirmed Bostonian. In the early six-ties the magazine was acquired, somewhat casually, it appears, by Ticknor and Fields, and the editorship was taken over by James T. Fields. Mr. Howe comments on the fact that, "but for the present editor, Fields has been the only one who was also a publisher of the magazine and thus re-sponsible for both its literary and its busi-ness success." This has been a not un-common situation in America, as witness Francis F. Browne, the indefatigable pilot of the Dial in its staid original form, and the Fields of our day, Henry Holt, who both owns and edits that playful behemoth, the Unpopular Review. But Fields re-mains the traditional exemplar of the pub-lisher-editor uniting "in his own person the offices of friendship and of business," as Mr. Howe puts it. He is set before us here, in lifelike fashion, as genius loci at the Old Corner Bookstore, during those early and palmy days of the Atlantic.

During Fields's later editorship the magazine became a little parochial, and it was a healthful sign when young Howells from Ohio became editor in 1871. Under Howells and Aldrich the fine standards of the elder magazine were upheld. Neither they nor their great protagonists were to be trifled with. There is no more comic-pathetic incident in the history of American letters than that of the Atlantic dinner at which the majesty of the anointed ones was treated lightly by a guest. Honest Mark Twain, delighted with the honor of appearing at table in that noble com-pany, but with a blind spot, as always, for decorum and dignity, deliberately executed a burlesque of three of his hearers, Emer-son, Longfellow and Holmes, and presently found himself standing solitary among his appalled and appalling listeners, with his joke dead on his hands."

Of the Atlantic's later, or perhaps we should say intermediate, period, there is naturally less to be said. The gods passed and none of equal stature took their places. The Atlantic remained a re-spected publication, a sort of high sign among a select and high-browed constitu-ency. Meanwhile the newer and livelier literary impulses were rising to Southward and Westward, new editorial standards and methods. And presently, with a change of ownership, a modern Atlantic was framed for modern readers. Imagine a copy of Aldrich's Atlantic, or even of Miss Perry's, announcing its hundred thousand copies sold, at the head of the cover! In his closing words of tribute to this new force in the world of magazines, Mr. Howe cites the recent spectacle of ten out of a dozen magazine readers in a single eastward-bound smoking car busied with the Atlantic. It was not the Atlantic of the old days or ways; but these are the new ones!

HOW THE WORLD VOTES

HOW THE WORLD VOTES. By Charles Seymour and Donald Paige Frary. Two volumes. Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Company.

In these two volumes the authors give a readable and comprehensive history of the vagaries of electioneering, from Greek and Roman times down to the English Reform act of 1918. They describe the growth of the representative system in England, in the English colonies, the transference of English institutions to America, the corruption in election ma-chinery in the United States, the Amer-ican party system, elections under the French Revolution and Napoleon, and the conquest of manhood suffrage in France, down to contemporary times. The second volume gives special attention to electoral reform and the growth of liberalism in Germany, liberalism and nationality in Austria-Hungary, from the days of Met-ternich to Wekerle and the Reform bill of 1918, the development of the Italian elec-toral system, the emergence of the Dume in Russia, elections and democracy in Scandinavia, the Low Countries, which the authors call the "electoral laboratory of Europe"; the workings of pure democracy in Switzerland, boss rule in Spain and Portugal, elections and parliamentary Government in the Balkans and in the Turkish Empire, South America, and Japan.

In the brief opening chapter is traced the history of the four theories of the suffrage. First, in the early times and under comparatively simple conditions, men considered the vote as the natural ac-companiment of membership in the State, from which they could divorce themselves only by forsaking the State. In the Mid-dle Ages men voted by virtue of the land or the title they held, not because of their manhood or their citizenship. In the days of budding constitutionalism this was sup-planted by belief in the suffrage as an ab-stract right, and finally, in the nineteenth century, we have come to regard voting, as we do officeholding, "a function of citizenship to be exercised for the service and at the will of the State." The au-thors trace the growth of these varying conceptions through Greek and Roman times and in the elections of the Middle Ages down to the abstract right theory of Rousseau. The social compact theories of Locke and Rousseau and their influence upon our Declaration of Independence are emphasized in the chapters on America.

Because of the early maturing of the principle, if not the practice, of representa-tive government in England, and because the English system has been a model for the world, the history of elections in Eng-land has received the most detailed treat-ment at the hands of the authors. It is a fascinating story, from the struggle be-tween Crown and Parliament culminating in the revolution of 1688 down to the struggle between the House of Commons and the House of Lords culminating in Mr. Asquith's bill in 1911 which deprived the House of Lords of the power of absolute veto. Until the Reform bill of 1832 elec-tions in England were entirely controlled by aristocratic or plutocratic influences. Pocket boroughs, varying franchises in boroughs, the most flagrant corruption of all kinds, kept the Parliament in the hands of the aristocratic and land-owning classes.

What is most surprising is the per-sistence, throughout the nineteenth cen-tury, of these anomalies in the English electioneering system. The Reform bill of 1832, anathematized by the Tories, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, as a careering into anarchy, marks the advent of democracy. The author's judgment upon it is the generally accepted one:

> The Reform act did not bring elec-toral power into the hands of the democracy; it did not even break the control of the middle classes. But, as Mill put it, it did break the spell that had kept men bound to the fear of change, and although the democratic tide rose slowly, it proved, after 1832, to be irresistible.

Disraeli's "leap in the dark" of 1867 was the next great reform measure which passed the English Parliament. It virtually established a democratic franchise for bor-oughs which was extended to counties by Gladstone's Franchise act of 1884. This bill "removed the most obvious anomaly that had survived the second Reform act, namely, the different kind of franchise in

(Continued on Page 135)

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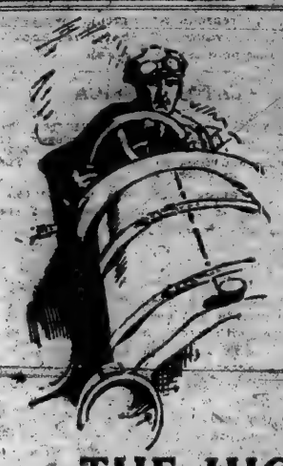

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MEMORIES OF PRIME MINISTERS AND OTHERS

PRIME MINISTERS AND SOME OTHERS. By the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

MR. RUSSELL, who remembers ten Prime Ministers and "knows an eleventh," does not profess to have "taken any intelligent interest in political persons or doings before I was six years old." Since, however, he was born in 1853 this still gives him a fairly wide sweep of reminiscence. Moreover, through his uncle, the famous Prime Minister, he was intimately connected with an older tradition:

> During the years of my uncle's retirement I was much more in his company than had been possible when I was a schoolboy and he was Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister. Pembroke Lodge became to me a second home; and I have no happier memory than of hours spent there by the side of one who had played bat, trap, and ball with Charles Fox; had been the travelling companion of Lord Holland; had corresponded with Tom Moore, debated with Francis Jeffrey, and dined with Dr. Parr; had visited Melrose Abbey in the company of Sir Walter Scott, and criticised the acting of Mrs. Siddons; had conversed with Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba, and had ridden with the Duke of Wellington along the lines of Torres Vedras.

Besides Lord Russell the author has pleasant chapters on Palmerston and Derby, Disraeli and Gladstone, Lords Salisbury and Rosebery, Balfour and Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Russell counts it as one of his happiest privileges to have been present in London during the famous debates on the Reform bill of 1867, during which "Dizzy" exercised in full splendor what even Gladstone was forced to call his "diabolical cleverness." Here is an interesting description of Disraeli, as he appeared to a youthful observer:

> What was Dizzy in personal appearance? If I had not known the fact, I do not think that I should have recognized him as one of the ancient race of Israel. His profile was not the least what we in England consider Semitic. He might have been a Spaniard or an Italian, but he certainly was not a Briton. He was rather tall than short, but slightly bowed, except when he drew himself up for the more effective delivery of some shrewd blow. His complexion was extremely pale, and the pallor was made more conspicuous by contrast with his hair, steeped in Tyrian dye, worn long, and eked out with artificial additions.

Arthur Balfour had distinguished himself "by at Cambridge in "Moral Science" and Mr. Russell calls this an "unfortunate distinction":

> Classical scholarship had been traditionally associated with great office, and a high wrangler was always credited with hardheadedness; but "Moral Science" was a different business, not widely understood and connected in the popular mind with metaphysics and general vagueness. The rumor went abroad that Lord Salisbury's promising nephew was busy with matters which lay quite remote from politics, and was even following the path of perilous speculation. It is a first-rate instance of our national inclination to talk about books without reading them that, when Mr. Balfour published "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt," every one rushed to the conclusion that he was championing agnosticism. His friends went about looking very solemn, and those who disliked him piously hoped that all this "philosophic doubt" might net end in atheism. It was not till he had consolidated his position as a political leader that politicians read the book, and then discovered, to their delight, that, in spite of its alarming name, it was an essay in orthodox apologetics.

But only a small part of Mr. Russell's book is devoted to his reminiscences of Prime Ministers. There is a section dealing with reminiscences of his friends, men more or less well known on this side of the water, Henry Scott Holland, a Canon of St. Paul's by Gladstone's appointment; Lord Halifax, Lord and Lady Ripon, whose home was a rallying place for the "Christian Socialists"; "Freddy Leveson," a charming portrait; Will Gladstone, and the author's own father, Lord Charles Russell. Another section deals with "Religion and the Church"; Mr. Russell believes in complete disestablishment, a "free Church in a free State," after Cavour's maxim. In the section on "Politics" is an interesting paper called "Revolution—and Rations." After recounting the dire prophecies that have been made over every English Reform bill since 1832, he comments with wonder on the fact that the latest measure, which virtually gave universal suffrage, excited practically no prophecy, or even interest:

> But there is something about this, our most recent revolution, which is even more astonishing than the absence of opposition and panic. It is that no one, whether friend or foe, has paid the least attention to the subject. In ordinary society it has been impossible to turn the conversation that way. Any topic on the world—but pre-eminently Reform—seemed more vital and more pressing. "The Peerage bill! What bill is that? Tell me, do you find it very difficult to get sugar?" "The Speaker's Conference? Haven't heard about it. I'm sure James Lowther won't allow them to do anything very silly—but I really cannot imagine how we are to get on without meat." Or yet again: A triumphant suffragist said to a Belgravian sister: "So we've got the vote at last!" "What vote?" replied the sister. "Surely we've had a vote for ever so long? I'm sure I have, though I never got used to it."

Our American suffragists are of a different mold; not even the imminence of starvation obscures their indignation at the "Presidential tyranny."

A WHISTLER LETTER

New York Times Review of Books:

FEW friends of Frank Duveneck, the famous Cincinnati artist who died recently, are aware that his work was once mistaken for that of James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the eccentric American artist—the mistake being the cause of a controversy involving some of the greatest names in the British art world, and stimulating Whistler to write several of the vitriolic letters for which he was famous.

It was in 1881, when Whistler had an established place in the artistic firmament and Duveneck was just beginning his artistic career, Duveneck sent a number of fine etchings from Venice to the Painter-Etchers' Exhibition in London. The work was so good that Dr. Seymour Haden, a Dr. Hamilton, and a Mr. Legree were completely fooled, thinking Whistler had sent the etchings under the name of "Frank Duveneck." The work closely resembled that of the more famous artist, and, to be sure, the three painters went to the Fine Art Society's gallery in London and asked an assistant to show them some of Whistler's Venetian etchings. From him they learned that Whistler was under an arrangement to exhibit his Venetian etchings only at the Fine Art Society's gallery, and that the etchings at the Painter-Etchers' Exhibition were not his after all.

In some manner the facts of the visit reached Whistler's ears and he fell into a fine Whistlerian frenzy. It was just the opportunity that the brilliant, sarcastic, and erratic painter liked to seize, and, although Dr. Seymour Haden was his brother-in-law and one of the most famous painters of the day, Whistler sat down and penned a characteristic letter that created quite a flutter in art circles. He had previously written to Dr. Haden a most ironic note which called down upon Whistler's head a rebuke from the London Cuckoo written by a man named Piker. It was in response to this that the famous reply was written which was afterward published in Whistler's brilliant book, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." In part, it is as follows:

> Surely I may, without indiscretion, congratulate the President upon Piker's English, and also upon the Pecksniffian whine about the "brother-in-law," rather telling in its way—but shallow! shallow!—for, after all, gentlemen, a brother-in-law is not a connection calling for sentiment—in the abstract, rather an intruder than a near relation—indeed, near relation is mere swagger.
>
> We reach the overwhelming certainty of the three representative sentlemen whose visit to the Fine Art Society's room, it would now appear, was absolutely to prove to the "blundering assistant" that some etchings he had never seen and consequently never had questioned—of the very existence of which he was utterly unconscious—were by a Mr. Duveneck, of whom he had never heard, and not by Mr. Whistler.
>
> Really, they either doubted Duveneck, or they didn't doubt Duveneck. Now, if the Piker party didn't doubt Duveneck, who the devil did the Piker party doubt? I refer you, gentlemen, to my letter of March 29, which Mr. Haden has never been able to answer—and merely point out that the "blundering assistant" was the only one who did not blunder at all—since he alone refrained from folly and steadily refused in the presence of cunning connoisseurs to mistake the work of one man for that of another. I have, gentlemen, the honor to be your obedient servant.
>
> J. McNEILL WHISTLER.

For some time this controversy raged, and when it finally subsided Duveneck found himself a famous man in art circles.

EDWIN CARTY RANCK.

New York, March 10.

Becoming an American

A book by Horace J. Bridges entitled "On Becoming an American" contains "some meditations of a newly naturalized immigrant." The author, born and reared in England, came to this country in 1913 and is now an American citizen, proud of his citizenship and deeply attached to his adopted country. In his book he tells what America means to him, and what it will mean to all immigrants who become Americans. (Boston: Marshall Jones Company. $1.75.)

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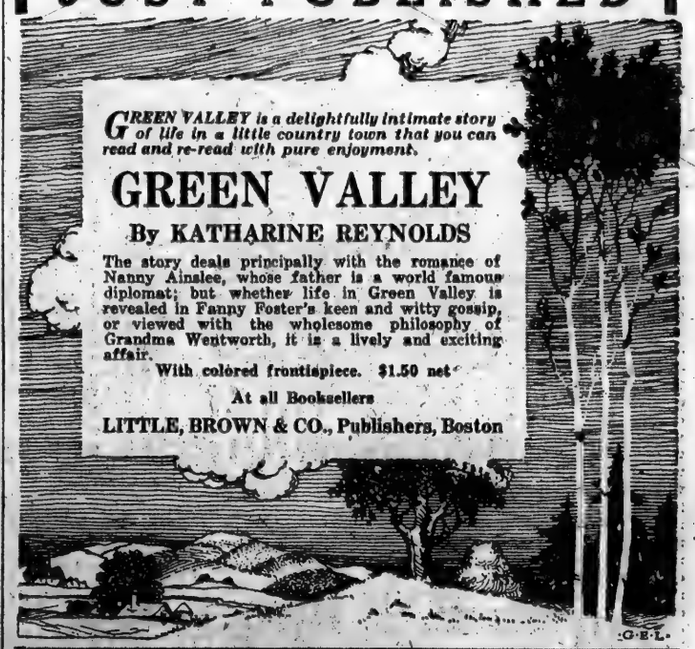

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FROM REVOLUTION TO RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM

RUSSIA'S AGONY. By Robert Wilton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

IT is fairly safe to say that no such comprehensive and straightforward account has yet been given as this of Mr. Wilton of the conditions in Russia from 1905 to 1917 which led to the outbreak of the revolution and the emergence of Bolshevism. He has covered, in his own phrase, the whole "revolutionary terrain." Correspondent for The London Times, Mr. Wilton has spent a great deal of his life in Russia. He knows the people, and he knew the Court. He is impartial and sympathetic; his book is a relief from the fragmentary, badly written works on Russia that have been dropping from the presses in such numbers. "Russia's Agony" may be heartily recommended for those who want to know something of the present situation in Russia against the background of history and revolution which makes that situation possible and even, in a sense, inevitable.

In the first few chapters Mr. Wilton gives a swift résumé of the early history of Russia, of the outbreak of the "Decembrists" who had imbibed liberal ideas on their march with the armies of Napoleon, of the governmental concessions after the disaster of the Crimean war, of the later progress of democratic and revolutionary movements, the assassination of Alexander II., subsequent reaction, and the revolution of 1905. From the latter date the description becomes more intensive, and the revelation of the rottenness of the Court, especially Rasputinism, is almost incredible. Mr. Wilton saw Rasputin. Here is part of his striking description of him:

> I saw him once or twice. His face and appearance reminded me of Repin's celebrated painting of John the Terrible, where the tyrant is depicted holding to his breast the bleeding head of the Czarevich and glaring upward in a frenzy of despair at having murdered his only son. Rasputin's face was coarser, less intelligent. But the two men bore a striking resemblance—the mad, vicious, bloodthirsty genius who, like Louis XI., alternated between orgies of torture and paroxysms of prayer, exterminated the flower of his aristocracy, yet united his country under one scepter, and the depraved peasant who was also destined to exert such a fateful influence upon his native land. The Terrible One and the Tobolsk muzhik were cast in the same mold, physical and moral. This fact must be appreciated. It was one of the causes of the extraordinary hold which Rasputin obtained upon a superstitious Court.

Europeans who met the Emperor and Empress could scarcely believe that these two quiet, sensible, well-behaved people were the potentates of a Court which can only be described as Byzantine. Certainly the sinister machinations and intrigues which Mr. Wilton records could find a parallel in no other modern European State. Rasputin made the Empress's name a public scandal, and did much to undermine Court prestige in the army. Conditions in civilized life were execrable, food was so high and scarce that mothers smothered their babies to keep them from starvation. And yet the vacillating Emperor did nothing, the Empress sought consolation for her murdered idol with a lunatic pro-German Minister. Mr. Wilton quotes from an interesting letter, written by the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich to the Czar after a futile interview with him in which he had tried to make him see how crucial things were:

> Often did you tell me of your concern for the country; that you could put faith in no one, and that you were being deceived. If this is so, then it applies particularly to your wife, who loves you and yet led you into error, being surrounded by evil-minded intimates. You believe in Alexandra Feodorovna. That is natural. But the words she utters are the products of skilful machinations, not of truth. If you are powerless to liberate her from these influences, then, at all events, be on your guard against the constant and systematic influence of intriguers, who are using your wife as their instrument. If your persuasions are unavailing try other methods to rid yourself of them once for all. Your first impulse and decision are always remarkably true and to the point. But as soon as other influence supervene, you begin to waver, and your ultimate decisions are not the same.

The last sentence from this remarkable letter, which, unfortunately is too long to quote in full, contains the final judgment on the Czar. He seems to have been a kindly, well-meaning man but of a character so vacillating that any unscrupulous influence could impose on him. So that all the warnings of his real friends went for nothing; to the very end the Czarina had her own way. To the last she thought that she had only to use the old methods of repression and revolution could be averted. We see her in this book as a little-minded, sensual, ignorant woman capable of great meanness and even of cruelty.

Mr. Wilton has the rare faculty of making us see the people he talks about and one of the most interesting portraits in the book is the one of Lenine, the present dictator of Russia. Comparing him with Kerensky, Mr. Wilton lets us see that the two men are as the poles apart in experience and talent. Kerensky Mr. Wilton describes as a "highly strung, somewhat hysterical young man of Jewish descent" and the greatness that was thrust upon him was far above "his mental and moral calibre." We are told of an interview between Kerensky and the ex-Czar at Tsarskoe Selo in which Kerensky complains that the task of Government is "all so difficult and perplexing." Of Lenine Mr. Wilton has a different story to tell. The Bolshevist leader has had a long experience in revolution. When a youth his brother perished on the scaffold for participation in revolutionary propaganda. He has had his taste of Siberia. He was the guiding spirit of the first Russian Soviet in 1905. Of his mental constitution Mr. Wilton has some illuminating things to say:

> Lenine displayed the characteristically Russian proclivity for carrying "ideas" to the uttermost extreme of ratiocination. Fanatics of this stamp were not uncommon among the undergraduates in Russian universities. It was during his early university days that Vladimir Ulianov—his real name—began to devote himself to the study of Karl Marx, and it is symptomatic of his inborn predilection for extreme doctrines that he should have espoused the quasi-Bolshevism of the early Marxian revelation and steadfastly repudiated the far more moderate tendency of his master's later teachings. Perhaps in this choice he was dominated by feelings of bitterness and vengeance rankling within his mind, since the tragic and violent end of his elder brother. Unlike a great majority of Russian revolutionary undergraduates Lenine remained a revolutionary in his mature years and grew more uncompromising with age. There is no doubt that he deliberately entered into an arrangement with his country's foes and used German money to propagate his doctrines. To a fanatic who repudiates nationality and nationhood there was nothing derogatory in such a proceeding. To him all means good, provided he could achieve his end.

This testimony confirms that of Ambassador Francis concerning the fact of Lenine's having taken German money on the ground that to an "internationalist" money from any source might legitimately be used to further the "cause." Mr. Wilton was present in Petrograd during the revolution; he did not come, like so many others who have written about it, after it was over. Its most bloody encounters he describes in detail, though there was, on the whole, little bloodshed. He follows the course of events from the overthrow of the Czar to the present régime, which he designates "anarchy." At the close he says:

> A new Russia is springing up amid the ruins of the old. The day of Lenine and destruction draws to a close. Russia is not dead. Her agony, still upon her, is not the agony of death, but the agony of a living, breathing organism struggling to find expression.

Modern States

Information of value to students of American and international politics is well presented by W. F. Willoughby in "The Government of Modern States." The author, who now is Director of the Institute for Government Research, formerly served as McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics at Princeton University. The distinguishing feature of his work is that it makes a clear exposition of the principles of the world's various forms of government and shows what is behind the institutions States make use of in the conduct of their affairs. (Century Company.)

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Stevens Facsimile Manuscripts, half mor. (25), $500.00.
Stephens' War Between States (2), $3.50.
Pollard Lost Cause, $2.50.
Herndon's Lincoln, original (3), $20.00.
Jones New York in Revolution (2), $15.00.
Draper's Kings Mountain, $15.00.
Drayton American Revolution (2), $22.50.
Ulimer Georgia and Georgians, $30.00.
McCall History Georgia (2), $50.00.
Dodge Palms Great West, $6.00.
Monette, Miss. Valley (2), $20.00.
Ford's Washington, limited (2), $17.50.
Number of volumes in parentheses.
Fifty thousand volumes source books of American History.
Catalogs upon request.

THE CADMUS BOOK SHOP, 133 West 33d St., New York.

The New York Times.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Circulation exceeding 325,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory. | Section 9

PUBLIC NOTICES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

PORTRAIT PAINTER, with distinguished record, will be glad to accept commissions for portraits in oil at very low rates because of financial need. A rare opportunity. He is highly qualified for the work and the canvases he has produced have been most successful. Sittings may be arranged at the convenience of patrons. In the first instance address Artist, Z 330 Times Annex.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM ANY ONE knowing the address of Michael Harkin, of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1869 or 1862. Please write E 343 Times.

FOR THE PARADE.—Three corner windows, one flight up, 547 5th Ave. Raymond Bell, 'phone 1622 Murray Hill, between 10 and 12 M.

STUDENT PLANNING SUMMER TRANS-continental bicycle tour desires young man associate. R 70 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

SHIRT WAISTS,
MILLINERY,
MILLINERY TRIMMINGS,
MISSES' SUITS,
SHOES,
UPHOLSTERY,
BOOKS,
CORSETS.

Apply at Office of Superintendent, Mezzanine Floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ALSO
JEWELRY REPAIR SECTION.

We require for our Jewelry Repair Section a young woman with a fair knowledge of watches and jewelry; must be competent to estimate on articles received for repairs. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR wanted in publishing house; hours, 8:45 to 5; 12 on Saturdays; pleasant working surroundings. 40 Lafayette St., 12th floor. Ask for Mr. Goble.

ADVERTISING.—An experienced woman in advertising department of a large specialty store, one who can write and assemble newspaper advertising; answer, stating age, experience, &c. K 337 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Young woman experienced in letter and copy writing, advertising soliciting; good salary, splendid opportunity; state education, experience, age, and religion. V 367 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—One familiar with ready-to-wear field; splendid opportunity for wide-awake young woman; commission. V 11 Times.

ALTERATION DEPARTMENT
REQUIRES
FIRST-CLASS
SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS.

LIGHT WORKROOMS.
GOOD WAGES.

BEST & CO. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10 A. M.

ALTERATION HAND WANTED ON DRESSES; EXCEPTIONAL POSITION FOR STEADY WORKER. THE LILLIAN, 1,007 EAST 163D, CORNER SIMPSON ST., BRONX.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

require

the services of a junior saleslady for their millinery department. Apply mornings, Millinery Manager, 24 floor, 5th Av. and 40th St.

ARMATURE WINDER, experienced, for magneto work; steady job. Magneto Sales Co., Room 229, 1,170 Broadway.

ARTIST.

One experienced in drawing and perforating embroidery designs; apply by letter stating qualifications to

C. E. Franklyn,
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring & Macdougal Sts., New York.

ART STUDENTS WANTED
to illustrate advertising ideas in poster, pen and ink, and wash; bring samples between 5 and 6 P. M. Allied Art Studios, 92 5th Av.

ARTISTS.—PERMANENT WORK COLORING LANTERN SLIDES; ART TRAINING REQUIRED. APPLY IN PERSON, MR. GRAY, 17TH FLOOR, 220 BROADWAY.

ASSISTANT BUYER,
EXPERIENCED
IN GLOVE DEPARTMENT,
FOR HIGH-CLASS
SPECIALTY SHOP;
PERMANENT POSITION,
WITH GOOD SALARY,
TO RIGHT PARTY;
REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
GLOVES,
220 TIMES.

ASSISTANT.

A DRESS SKIRT MANUFACTURER WISHES TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS GENERAL ASSISTANT IN SHOW ROOM AND FACTORY; THIS POSITION OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING AND HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF FACTORY SYSTEM AND THE BUYING OF PIECE GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING EXPERIENCE, FORMER EMPLOYERS AND SALARY. ALL INFORMATION HELD IN CONFIDENCE. ADDRESS V 397 TIMES.

ASSISTANT.

A woman of orderly mind, enthusiastic, willing worker with ability to handle correspondence and restate details, required as assistant to manager in publishing house; stenography essential; write, stating age, experience, salary expected. Assistant, V 17 Times.

ASSISTANT WAIST BUYER
IS DESIRED BY ONE OF BALTIMORE'S BIGGEST STORES; ONE WHO IS ABLE TO ASSIST IN MANAGING THE DEPARTMENT. APPLY MONDAY, BETWEEN 9 AND 1, MR. MAYER, CARE OF HECHT & CO., 114 6TH AV., NEW YORK.

ASSISTANT.—The Superintendent of a chain of retail stores in New York City and vicinity has exceptional opening for an energetic and ambitious young business woman as an assistant; only those unmarried and who have had actual retail selling experience need apply; state in detail line or lines experienced in and salary expected. R 199 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Splendid opportunity is offered to a refined girl; accuracy and neatness essential; salary $20; strictly Christian concern; call all week. Scott Co., 185 Fulton St.

ASSISTANT to sales manager wanted; ambitious young woman, with experience in routing salesmen and fair knowledge of clothing, to be assistant to sales manager; exceptional opportunity for right party in large clothing manufacturing establishment. A 291 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER
for our women's ready-to-wear department; must also be a clever saleswoman and thoroughly experienced; excellent opportunity and good salary. Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.

ASSISTANT to buyer of foodstuffs; one with experience in provision business handling produce, canned goods, meats, &c.; good opportunity for capable girl; state salary wanted to start. A 848 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, quick at figures, good penmanship; state experience and salary expected. L 302 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT; one understanding circulation and subscription department, complaints, changes, and stencil work; state age, salary, and experience. A 143 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper wanted; one who is capable. Sherwin's, 715 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.—FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE COMPETENT
SALESWOMEN
IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:
INFANTS' APPAREL,
CHILDREN'S APPAREL,
SWEATERS AND SHAWLS,
BLOUSES,
SHOES,
RIBBONS,
ALSO IN SEVERAL OTHER
DEPARTMENTS.
GOOD POSITIONS ASSURED
WITH EXCELLENT PROSPECTS
FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY
AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES'
ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER,
ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT M.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.—5TH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT
SALESWOMEN,
IN THEIR
MISSES' APAREL SECTIONS.
GOOD POSITIONS ASSURED
WITH EXCELLENT PROSPECTS
FOR ADVANCEMENT TO THOSE
EXPERIENCED IN SELLING
COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES.
APPLY AT 35TH ST. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT A.

BERGDORF & GOODMAN,
DRESSMAKING.
616 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE COMPETENT
WAIST DRAPERS,
SKIRT DRAPERS,
WAIST FINISHERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS.
LONG SEASON; 48 HOUR WEEK; HALF DAY SATURDAY.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK.
Good penman and accurate figurer, for wholesale house; permanent position, with advancement. Write particulars, references, salary, T. U., 324 Times.

BOOKKEEPER
in Christian firm located in Brooklyn to take charge of
Factory Accounts and make up detailed statements of Profit and Loss, also comparative records; must understand controlling accounts. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected,
BOOKKEEPER,
BUSH TERMINAL P. O.,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady fully competent to take charge of entire set of double entry books; this position offers good opportunities for the right party; don't waste ours or your time by applying for this position unless you are fully competent, have at least 3 years' experience and are quick and accurate in work; we require A1 references. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience, salary wanted, and references. Y 376 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Investment house near 42d St. and 5th Av. wants immediately young woman who understands corporation bookkeeping, including the issuing and transferring of stock; state experience and qualifications fully and how soon you can begin work; also telephone number; salary $25. P. O. Box 74 Times Square, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Preferably one understanding costs, responsible, competent, for motor truck factory; excellent opportunity; must have good references. "Old Reliable" Motor Truck Corporation, Harris & Ely Avs., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of opening, closing double-entry books; hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.; salary $12 to start, with room, board; references required; apply by letter. S., 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1515.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Double entry; large concern; must be accurate at figures, good handwriting, and knowledge of filing; good opportunity; state salary and experience. V 358 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, to have charge of general books of well established publishing house; between 25 and 30 years of age; Christian firm; references; good opportunity for bright young woman. V 316 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Gentile house desires competent bookkeeper to take entire charge of all books, trial balances, average accounts, &c.; state age, experience, and salary. Expert, E 312 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, quick at figures, tactful, capable of assuming responsibility; experience with advertising agency desirable; good future for ambitious woman; $25. R 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Good chance for ambitious young lady in large manufacturing concern; state experience, reference, and salary desired. Address G. W., 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with knowledge of stenography; must be bright and energetic; hours 8:30-5:30; Saturday all day; state age, salary, and experience. V 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, capable taking charge of small office; good opportunity for experienced and willing worker; state full details. V 346 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and stenographer, with at least 3 years' experience; good worker; good opportunity for right girl. Harris & Tipograph, 15 West 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, 3 years' experience; good opportunity for young lady of ability. Call after 1 P. M. Monday. Maltz & Sims, 22 West 21st.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced; must be able to make trial balance; apply with written application and references. Zimmern & Zimmern, 826 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; competent young women, experienced and accurate. Address, stating reference and salary, R 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, one to take full charge of office, with experience in men's neckwear preferred. V 395 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for retail furniture house; steady position; salary $15; give age and reference. T., 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, MUST BE CAPABLE OF DOING DOUBLE ENTRY. MADAME LETELLE, 277 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced; $15. Jones, Brundage & Co., 200 6th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, knowing French; superior education; rapid advancement if satisfactory. R 108 Times.

BUYER
FOR ART GOODS DEPARTMENT,
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
invite applications for the position of buyer of art embroidery goods; none but a woman thoroughly experienced in this capacity need apply. State in full details as to experience, &c., in written application for appointment.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CASHIER WANTED
to take charge of tube room in large retail store; must be thoroughly experienced in this line and competent to direct and supervise the work of other cashiers; reply in strict confidence, stating age, experience, salary expected; applications accepted all week. J. K., 440 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, &c.—In high-class apartment hotel, lady as cashier and front clerk; must have hotel experience; pleasant surroundings, easy hours; salary $65 a month with meals. Phone 3900 Madison Square.

CASHIER, competent, wanted; preferably one living in the Bronx. Address Mr. Schiff, 2,939 3d Av.

CIRCULARIZING DEPT. ASSISTANT.

A young woman familiar with best methods of folding, binding, assembling, sealing, &c., of circular matter; one who can instruct a small group of girls to save time and motion in turning out a quantity of work; salary $75 to start; a good position in a large office where conditions are A1; write us your age, experience, and your religion. K 363 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, experienced, wanted, white; small private family; good wages. Sherman, 320 West 89th St. Phone Schuyler 2659.

CHAMBERMAID - WAITRESS, experienced, for apartment; country in Summer. Apply Apt. 9 South, 993 Park Av., between 2-3 and 5-6.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, white, experienced, for family of 2, Bronxville; wages $60. Call, with reference, tomorrow, Monday, 3 to 6, Sahler, 236 West 59th St.

CHIEF CLERK in circulation dept. of daily newspaper; must have had experience in circulation work; familiar with details, know how to dictate correspondence and to have supervision over girl clerks; only a competent woman need apply; good salary. Address Box L 739 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKERS.

Clean cut, intelligent girls over 16 years of age are afforded a good business training and given every chance to advance to more responsible and better paying positions.

Working conditions are the best, offices are light and clean and every comfort is provided.

A lunch room where excellent food is sold at cost; rest rooms, hospital, library, &c., are at the disposal of all employes.

These positions are permanent with liberal starting salary while learning.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th St.

CLERKS
by Brooklyn manufacturer,
FOR DISTRIBUTION RECORDS.
Must be able to use adding machine. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected.
CLERK,
Bush Terminal P. O., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK.—Christian manufacturing company desires the services of a young lady to assist in payroll department; capable of operating comptometer; must be accurate and rapid at figures; good opportunity for bright young lady; state age, qualifications, experience, and salary desired. V 362 Times.

CLERK.—A large manufacturing concern has an opening for young woman clerk for general office work; one capable of acting as relief operator on telephone switchboard; in replying kindly state age and salary desired. V 366 Times.

CLERK.—Bright, intelligent young woman as clerk in commercial department of publishing house, 9th Av.; about 20 years old. Apply in own handwriting, stating education, experience, if any, nationality, and salary expected. D 171 Times.

CLERKS, age 16-20, high school graduates; bright beginners, good writers, quick figurers; $10; good house; time bonuses; pleasant surroundings. McCall, 236 West 37th.

CLERK, engineering department large corporation; must be quick and accurate at figures; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected; also whether or not employed at present. H 682 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted for temporary work in subscription department of publishing house; salary $10 per week. Address Opportunity, Box 654, New York City.

CLERK; quick, accurate figurer to do pricing; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; office of hardware firm; high school graduate or attendant preferred; previous experience, unnecessary; salary $9 per week to start; hours 8:15 to 5. Address B 743 Times Downtown.

CLERK, ages 20-25, with directing ability, experienced in subscription work; $15 start; good hours; time bonuses; pleasant surroundings. McCall, 236 West 37th.

COMPANION and secretary, experienced, capable; must be able to take full charge of correspondence with little dictation; business experience necessary; please give age, salary desired and references. D 162 Times.

COMPANION NURSE to live with an elderly lady and willing to go South for a few months. Apply in person or by letter to Mrs. S. G. Rosenbaum, 488 West End Av.

COMPANION.—Strong woman, to care for invalid. Apply M. Friedman, 1,016 East 163d St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted in billing department of large mercantile house; only experienced operators considered; state age, qualifications and salary expected. G 661 Times Downtown.

COAT MAKER.
On tailored suits and gowns; half-day Saturday. Rohn & Riemo, 74 East 55th St.

COLORISTS.—PERMANENT WORK COLORING LANTERN SLIDES; ART TRAINING REQUIRED. APPLY IN PERSON, MR. GRAY, 17TH FLOOR, 220 BROADWAY.

COOK wanted immediately; $60 per month; good, plain cook, light housework; white preferred; small family; go to country place, 14 miles from New York, April 1. Apply Mrs. N. Hamlin, 65 Central Park West, Phone Columbus 5962.

COOK wanted in small family where other help are employed. Call at 23 West 89th St. any time Sunday after 2 o'clock.

COOK in family of 5 at Port Washington; no washing; wages $40. Apply Coyle, 31 Nassau St. Telephone Rector 3678.

COOK, experienced, for a day nursery. Apply between 3 and 4 Sunday, or 3 and 5, Monday, 21 17th Av., Newark, N. J.

CORSET SALESWOMEN.
L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J.,
require corset saleswomen who understand fitting and who have had experience in selling various lines of corsets; splendid opportunity for advancement; good salary; applications confidential. Apply by letter or in person all week. Employment office, second floor. Hours 9:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

CORSET SALESWOMAN AND FITTER.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J., require an experienced corset saleswoman and fitter; only those with department store experience will be considered. Employment Office, seventh floor, open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

COUNSELLOR for girls' Summer camp in Maine; expert swimmer, with teaching experience, preferably college graduate. X 253 Times Annex.

COUNSELOR for girls' Summer camp in Maine; jewelry teacher; preferably college graduate. X 252 Times Annex.

CUTTER on fine blouses; also assist designer; experienced. Heaminta, 16 West 46th St.

DEMONSTRATOR.
Demonstrator, experienced working in food shows, wanted to demonstrate sugars at Brooklyn Food Show, March 17 to 30. Inquire at Booths 62 and 63, Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

DEMONSTRATOR,
MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN
to sell well-known article in Brooklyn dept. store; wages $12 weekly.
MANAHAN PAPER CO.
370 Pearl St., N. Y. C.

DESIGNER wanted by one of the largest manufacturers of children's and misses' wash and wool dresses; life who desired; splendid opportunity for right person. H. Lisk & Co., Philadelphia.

DESIGNER
on silk underwear; unusual opportunity. Applications strictly confidential. V 96 Times.

Harlem Office of The Times

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company are received at the Harlem Office, 2109 Seventh Avenue, a few yards north of 125th Street.

Help and situations wanted advertisements, announcements of rooms vacant, boarding accommodations and business opportunities, for the daily edition, must be received before 7:30 P. M. the day prior to publication and for the Sunday edition before 3 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER AND FORELADY.—Starting new department manufacturing middies, dresses, skirts, and boys' wash suits in California; $20 per week. References to Geo. Neill, 4 West 22d St., New York.

DESIGNER, HIGH CLASS,
for children's misses' and ladies' straw hats; steady, all-year-round employment. C. L., 502 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; first-class Christian firm; must have had at least one year's experience and be able to punctuate, paragraph, and spell correctly; state age and nationality; $70 month. H 714 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR in publishing house; high school education essential; only experienced typists need apply; hours 9 to 5, 1 o'clock Saturday; state age, experience, religion, salary, and phone number. B 776 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; salary $18; call Monday morning, 9 to 11. Kugelman, Frankland & Foreman, 354 4th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, good typist; must be fast and accurate, for temporary position. Call 9 A. M., The North American Review, 171 Madison Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; must be experienced and competent. Call Lightoller Co., 540 Broadway.

DRESSMAKERS.
THURN,
15 East 53d St.,
Require
WAIST FINISHERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS,
SLEEVE FINISHERS,
LINING HELPERS,
HAND SEWERS.
Half day on Saturday.

DRESSMAKING.—Finishers and errand girl; steady work; good pay. RONAYNE, 235 West 107th St., Apartment 16.

DRESSMAKERS.—Alteration hands and dressmakers, yearly position; good pay. Boyd, 20 East 46th St.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Will train 20 young women for position as automatic-telegraph operators; short training course, with weekly salary; rapid advancement to $105 monthly; vacation, insurance, benefits; cafeteria serving excellent meals at cost price. Apply all week in person or by letter. Western Union, room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

ERRAND GIRLS.
Splendid opportunity for advancement.
GOOD PAY, PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
HICKSON,
661 5TH AVE.
Apply Mrs. Rabourn, 8th floor.

ESTIMATING CLERK, for paper box mfr.; only those qualified in this line need apply; state age, salary expected and experience. A 733 Times Downtown.

EXAMINERS,
experienced, on ladies' dresses; good opportunity for right party. Mark Perlman, 51 East 51st.

FILE CLERK.—Girl 17 or 18 years of age in office of hardware firm; high school graduate or attendant preferred; previous experience, unnecessary; salary $9 per week to start; hours 8:15 to 5. Address B 743 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, 15-17; bright high school girl for filing department; good opportunity to advance. Apply 153 5th Av.

FINISHERS on gowns wanted. D. Ford, 2,221 Broadway.

FOLDERS.—Experienced on tissue paper patterns; highest rate of pay; steady employment; excellent working conditions. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 29th—6th floor, Mr. Graffe.

FORELADY WANTED, ONE WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN LABELING AND PACKING TOILET ARTICLES; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED; APPLICATIONS WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE P. O. BOX 201, 1,358 BROADWAY.

FORELADY
with executive ability, who is well qualified to take charge of manufacturing sanitary and light paper and sundry products; applicants must be well fitted to manage female help; good opportunity for right person; state all particulars, previous occupation, &c. P. A., 165 Times.

FOREWOMAN; assistant by manufacturing jeweler; experienced; taking charge stockroom and orders; good hustler; state experience, references and wages. A. S., 807 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
require
SALESWOMEN
for
Women's Suits,
Women's Gowns,
Women's Coats,
Misses' Suits,
Misses' Dresses.
An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class merchandise; the most liberal salaries, permanent positions, and splendid future possibilities.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor,
or by Letter.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
Require
GIRLS
14 Years of Age and Over,
as
MESSENGERS
Throughout the Store.
Liberal salaries and opportunities for advancement.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

Business Opportunities
Page 6, Section 2.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
offer
Exceptional Opportunities
to a number of
BRIGHT GIRLS
as
STOCK CLERKS.
Highest salaries to start with; rapid advancement.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
require
SALESWOMEN
for
Children's Coats
and
Children's Hats,
(age 3 to 6 years).
An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class merchandise; the most liberal salaries, permanent positions, and splendid future possibilities.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor,
or by Letter.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
require
the services of
EXPERIENCED
WAIST and SKIRT HANDS
for
ALTERATION
WORKROOMS.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

GENERAL CLERICAL WORKERS.

Large mercantile house has several permanent positions, with opportunity of advancement, open for office assistants between 18 and 25 years of age, with practical experience; accuracy at figures, legible writing, neatness, prompt and regular attendance are the essential requirements.

Will also consider several bright beginners, 16 to 18 years of age, to start in a department where work would lead to advancement to clerical work in other departments as vacancies occur.

State previous experience, if any, names of concerns, salary preference, and wages received.

K 409 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK.—Bright, educated young lady required, primarily for stenography and typewriting; moderate wages to start but excellent opportunity for advancement. Standard Finding Co., Inc., 22 East 17th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—White, good cook, no laundry; country; $30. If interested, telephone Cortlandt Official 60, Extension 297, Monday.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER for small family; must be willing to go seashore in Summer; good wages; references. Apt. 13, 312 West 95d.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GIRLS
in paper pattern factory for folding and examining; steady, light, clean work; half day Saturday.
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
64 West 23d St., (McCreery Bldg.)
(3d floor.

GIRL.—Electrical instrument manufacturing company requires thoroughly competent girl to take charge of purchase and stock records; only person with initiative and experience in such work could qualify; location near 143d St. station Hunt's Point division Lexington subway. Wilson-Maeulen Co., 751 East 142d St., Bronx.

GIRLS OVER 17.
Two girls with knowledge of sewing; apply to
Miss Kalley,
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring & Macdougal Sts., New York.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

GIRL wanted, Swedish or Norwegian, to go to country, Larchmont, N. Y.; good home to right party; to do general housework; must be good cook, for two in family. Call Sunday and Monday afternoon or write Mrs. R. J. Irwin, Hotel Latham, 5 East 28th St., New York.

GIRLS, 17-22, as learners; light work, partly clerical; short hours, pleasant surroundings; not a factory; 2 years' high school education necessary; previous experience not required; give full details regarding your qualifications in first letter; state salary expected. W. F., 151 Times.

GIRLS Wanted.—Two girls, one for general housework and to help with ironing, and girl to help care for two children, ages 3 and 7, and to do light housework; good wages. Mrs. L. D. Gregg, 345 Summit Av., Hackensack, N. J. Phone Hackensack, 2124.

GIRLS.—To label and fill bottles with perfumery and toilet preparations; salary $8. A. Stenneson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

GIRLS.
Light work in bottling dept.; steady employment, good wages; experience unnecessary. Apply La Manna, 24 Hubert St., N. Y.

GIRL.—Wanted, experienced girl in private office, with some knowledge retail stationery; state experience and salary expected. K 418 Times Downtown.

GIRL,
16 or over, for light, clean manufacturing; experience unnecessary; $10 start; advancement. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th.

GIRLS, GIRLS,
in work room, as learners on children's caps and hats, paid while learning, quick advancement. A. Bro., 806 B'way.

GIRL wanted to assist in labeling department wholesale ribbon house; good opportunity. Apply Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

GIRL for light office work, good writer; also girl for checking and stamping mail packages, mail order department, 43 Barclay St.

GIRL, 14 to 16, to file and do general office work in wholesale jeweler's; unusual opportunity; state references and salary desired. G 677 Times Downtown.

GIRLS wanted to work on toilet articles; reliable business; steady employment; $10 to $13 a week; answers confidential. Y 6 Times.

GIRL, refined, to keep stock in high class underwear establishment. Brand, 8 East 46th.

GIRLS, wrap and seal small packages; experience unnecessary; salary $8. L 765 Times Downtown.

GIRLS 14 to 17 years, in office large corporation. Mrs. Tillinghast, 346 Broadway, second floor.

GIRLS for office work; state experience, if any, and salary expected. Write B. L., Box 22, 152 East 84th.

GIRL wanted to answer telephone. Room 706, 225 5th Av.

GLOVE BUYER.
THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF BALTIMORE'S SMARTEST STORES TO TAKE CHARGE OF GLOVE DEPARTMENT THAT HAS UNTOLD POSSIBILITIES FOR ONE WHO HAS REAL ABILITY. APPLY MONDAY, BEL. 1 AND 3, MR. MAYER, CARE OF HECHT & CO., 114 6TH AV., NEW YORK.

GOOD POSITION
with advancement for bright young woman who understands cutting and making children clothes. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to
L. Irving,
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

GOVERNESS for 2 children, 6 and 8 years; country, 38 minutes from New York; must be refined and understand physical care. Call Room 810, Hotel St. Regis, Monday, between 10 and 1.

GOVERNESS for three little girls, 6 to 12 years; refined, responsible person who can speak good French and sew; Suburbs, N. Y., seashore in Summer; reference; sixty dollars per month. X 245 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Earnest gentlewoman; good disciplinarian and instructor; for three children, 7, 6 and 5 years. MRS. EDWIN JOHNSTON, phone 191 Scarsdale, N. Y.

GOVERNESS, speaking perfect French and English; very best references necessary. Mrs. Rosenfield, 814 West End Av. Riverside 2012.

HAND SEWERS,
fine art novelties. Apply Model Dept. Johnson Cowdin, 40 East 30th.

HAND SEWERS,
on vests and girdles. Apply Model Dept. Johnson Cowdin, 40 East 30th.

HAIRDRESSERS
AND
MANICURISTS.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require for their Hairdressing Salon experienced hairdressers, marcel wavers and first-class manicurists; steady employment and liberal salary. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEKEEPER, nursing, for settage in Children's Home, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.
"WOMAN" WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-CLASS WORK. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING QUALIFICATIONS FULLY. FLINT & HORNER CO., INC., 20 WEST 36TH ST., NEW YORK.

LADY, intellectual, ambitious; position outside city in miles field along school lines; $312 first four months; commission and advancement; permanency. Write Department C, 303 5th Av.

LUNCHROOM WORK.
Young women by New York Telephone Company for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; salary $12 to $14 according to length of service.
Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. C., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LORD & TAYLOR,
5th Av., 38th and 39th Sts.,
require thoroughly experienced
saleswomen for
TRIMMED MILLINERY,
Also
UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.
Unusual opportunities are offered several women desirous of procuring permanent positions at liberal salaries. Apply in person or by letter to
Employment Office,
9th Floor.

MAID, lady's, visiting; refined; read and write English; references required; must apply Monday and Tuesday before 12 o'clock, positively no interview thereafter. Apartment 6A, 255 West 84th St.

MAID, for light house work; small apartment; young; sleep out; $30 M. until evening; wages $50. Apartment 54, 24 West 59th St. Tel. Plaza 9680 for appointment.

MAID, EXPERIENCED IN HOOKING UP MODELS' DRESSES IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE CLEAN, NEAT, AND QUICK; STEADY WORK; GOOD HOURS AND PAY. ROTH COSTUME, 33 EAST 33D.

MANICURIST, thoroughly experienced, and also all round beauty parlor girls; permanent position; nice place for the right person. Call after 10 A.M. Fleischman, 47 West 42d.

MARCEL WAVER (EXPERT) AND HAIRDRESSER WANTED; UNUSUAL OFFER TO RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS ADA L. CASSIDY, 404 METROPOLITAN BUILDING, AKRON, OHIO.

MARCELLE WAVER and hairdresser, experienced; high salary to right party. Miss Jones, 42 Av.

MANAGERESS, familiar with cloaks, suits, gowns, &c., to take full charge, with conception of buying, for ready-to-wear specialty shop out of town; must be woman of good appearance, pleasant personality, and be able to get best co-operation from employes. Apply, in person or by letter to Mr. Zobel, 460 4th Av., 12th floor.

MATRON-HOUSEKEEPER wanted in a school for Jewish delinquent girls; one hour's ride from city. X 252 Times Annex.

MESSENGERS
for dressmaking establishment; half-day Saturday; $8. Rohn & Riemo, 74 E. 55th St.

MILLINERS.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
require
for their
MILLINERY WORKROOM,
APPRENTICES
also
Copyists and Makers.
Liberal salary; bright, airy workroom.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

MILLINERS.
HICKSON, INC.,
requires
MILLINERS,
MAKERS AND TRIMMERS.
PERMANENT WORK.
UNUSUALLY GOOD PAY.
ONE-HALF DAY SATURDAY ALL YEAR.
HICKSON, INC.,
661 5TH AV.
Apply Mrs. Rabourn, 8th floor.

MILLINERY
COPYISTS
ON FINE WORK.
MORE THAN $20 GUARANTEED.
QUICK WORKERS EARN $30 AND OVER.
PLEASANT ENVIRONMENT.
IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS.
C. M. PHIPPS, INC.,
28-33 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERS.
COPYISTS.
IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
M. UPLAND & CO.,
48 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERS.
IMPROVERS.
APPRENTICES.
LIGHT WORKROOM, GOOD WAGES.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
BEST & CO., Employment Office,
7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10 A. M.

MILLINERS.
EXPERTS; STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY; HALF DAY SATURDAYS ALL YEAR.
SEE MISS McGREGOR, 7TH FLOOR.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,
8TH AV. AT 46TH ST.

MILLINERY.
AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT MANUFACTURER OFFERS A LUCRATIVE, PERMANENT POSITION TO A SUCCESSFUL DESIGNER OF THE HIGHEST GRADE HAND MADE HATS; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST 5TH AV. CLIENTELE NEED APPLY, GIVING PAST EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. V 330 TIMES.

MILLINERS and trimmers; experienced. Teiser's, Inc., 739 6th Av., near 44th St.

MIMEOGRAPH OPERATORS, expert, wanted. Liberty Loan Committee, Room 2018, 120 Broadway. Apply between 10 and 1.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MODELS FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; MUST HAVE FINEST REFERENCES. CARMICHAEL, 12 EAST 56TH ST.

MODEL, STYLISH SKIRT MODEL, PERMANENT POSITION, FOR INTELLIGENT AND FASHIONABLE GIRL. DAVID CRYSTAL, 11 EAST 28TH.

MOON HOPKINS OPERATOR; must be experienced, quick and accurate, and come well recommended. D 181 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—A middle-aged woman of refinement to assist in home where there are two children, ages 3 and 4. Mrs. Blackford, 341 Summit Av., Hackensack, N. J. Tel. 2395.

MUTICOLOR OPERATOR, bright beginner considered; Christian firm; state age, nationality, salary, and experience. H 715 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, bright beginner considered; Christian firm; state age, nationality, salary, and experience. H 714 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH.—Beginner; rapid advancement. B. M. Smith, 622 Tribune Building.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR experienced on print type machine;

The New York Times SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1919.

THE WAGNER INN
(Arlington)
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

March 11, 1919.

The New York Times:

The advertisement for a housekeeper in The New York Times was answered by seventy-five persons, largely in New York City.

(Miss) N. M. Felton.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BERARD,
47-49-51 West 28th St.,
require the services of
15 SALESWOMEN
and
5 STOCK GIRLS.
Experience on
DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS;
steady position; good salaries; first class and extras considered.

SALESWOMAN WANTED FOR INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

THE BEST CHILDREN'S STORE IN THE COUNTRY WANTS A FAITHFUL WOMAN TO SELL INFANTS' CLOTHING; SOME ONE WHO LOVES CHILDREN AND IS INTERESTED IN THEIR LITTLE TOGS. THIS IS A LIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS INTERESTED IN ADVANCING HERSELF. THE EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE THAT SHE WILL GAIN WILL OF ITSELF PROVIDE MATERIAL FOR ADVANCEMENT.

THINK OF THAT NICE SALARY DOUBLED—THAT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO YOU! THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO REPAY HER! CUT THIS OUT AND ADVISE HER TO APPLY. YOU WILL BE DOING HER A REAL SERVICE.

STATE YOUR AGE, EXPERIENCE AND IDEAS ABOUT SALESMANSHIP OF INFANTS' CLOTHING IN YOUR FIRST LETTER.

BEST & CO.
FIFTH AV. AT 55TH ST.
NEW YORK.

SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway,
WISH TO ENGAGE 100 EXTRA SALESWOMEN TO WORK 3, 4 OR 5 DAYS EACH WEEK FROM 9 TO 6 P. M.
ALSO
EXTRA SALESWOMEN TO WORK SATURDAYS ONLY EACH WEEK.
ALSO
SALESWOMEN TO WORK FROM 11 TO 6 SIX DAYS A WEEK.

ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD SELLING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. THIS PRESENTS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS WOMEN.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 6TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of saleswomen for permanent positions in the following departments:
BOYS' HATS,
BUTTONS,
MILLINERY,
FANCY PAPERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
JEWELRY,
LACES,
LININGS,
MILLINERY,
MISSES' SUITS,
NECKWEAR,
RIBBONS,
SHOES
SILVERWARE.
Also
APPRENTICE
SALESWOMEN,
over 16 years of age; persons desiring to enter department store business will be afforded every opportunity and be assured rapid advancement. Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
3RD ST. & BROADWAY,
require the services of experienced saleswomen for
SHOES
CLOTHS
RIBBON
STATIONERY
ART EMBROIDERY
MILLINERY
CLOAKS & SUITS
SHIRT WAISTS
JEWELRY
and several other departments; permanent positions with excellent opportunities.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3RD FL.

SALESWOMEN.
We require several saleswomen to fill positions offering extraordinary opportunities in the following depts.: Suits, cloaks, dresses, blouses, and skirts. Apply Supt., Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St.

SALESWOMEN.—Intelligent, tactful women, with college, Normal School education or selling experience, to sell our educational publication of highest standing; indorsed by New York State Board of Education; salary or commission. Mrs. Dietrich, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 67th St. and Broadway, Monday.

SALESWOMEN.
paid handy to retail stores; good pay to women of ability.
TEZOR PRODUCTS CORP.,
225 EAST 34TH ST.

SALESLADIES: BRIGHT WOMEN WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR CORSETS; WE WILL TRAIN YOU TO BECOME A CORSETIERE AND SALESWOMAN SO THAT YOUR COMMISSION WILL AMOUNT TO $35 PER WEEK UP; OUR CORSETS ARE STRICTLY CUSTOM MADE. R 341 TIMES.

SALESWOMAN FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS-MAKING HOUSE; MUST HAVE BEST OF REFERENCES. CARMICHAEL, 13 EAST 55TH ST.

SALESLADIES.—Wanted, 2 saleslad competent in selling high-class coats, suits, and dresses; permanent position and good pay. Mr. Brooks & Co., 7 Washington, D. C. Apply to George Rosenheim, a resident buyer, at 1,270 Broadway, Room 512, 9-12 A. M. and 5-6 P. M.

SALESLADIES.—Two energetic ladies wanted to learn the art and science of sales; demonstrating the latest medical book out of town; straight salary $15 to $25 per week; traveling expenses paid and advanced. Call 9 to 11. Domestic Health Society, 1,476 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.—If you are a bright, intelligent woman with initiative, after free instruction, a position awaits you to sell mailing devices; bright woman can make $50 or more per week on 30 per cent. commission basis; state education and previous business experience. Address V 344 Times.

SALESLADIES.
EXPERIENCED IN FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: CORSETS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND INFANTS' WEAR; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY TO THOSE OF ABILITY. I. BERGER, 150 WEST 125TH STREET.

SALES MANAGER.—Young woman, experienced in wholesale and retail mail order book selling; good salary; unusual opportunity for woman of executive ability; state education, experience, age, and religion. V 868 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Bookwomen, The Book of Knowledge, 2 West 45th St., has an opening for two salesladies to sell The Book of Knowledge and Book of History; no previous book experience essential, but applicants must be willing to work; commission basis. Inquire for Mr. Obelits after 10 A. M.

SALESWOMAN.
WE REQUIRE A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN FOR OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT. PERMANENT POSITION. CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS. NO SATURDAY NIGHT WORK. APPLY TO SUPT., BARNETT BROS., Col. Av. and 74th St.

SALESLADIES,
EXPERIENCED IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS. HECHT BROS., 53 WEST 14TH ST.

SALESLADY, REFINED, EXPERIENCED; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE CONSIDERED. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M., HIRSCH GOWN SHOP, 2,870 B'WAY, NEAR 111TH.

SALESLADY, a live wire, neat and attractive, selling ability; selling check devices; commission. 217 W. 125th, Room 116.

SALESLADY.—Downtown phonograph shop has exceptional opportunity for young lady, experienced in selling Columbia records; state age, experience, and salary desired. H 737 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED, FOR GOWNS AND SUITS; HIGHEST SALARIES PAID; PERMANENT POSITIONS; OPPORTUNITY. HAGEDORN'S, BROADWAY AND 61ST ST.

SALESLADIES wanted at Dean's cake and candy shop; good pay, steady job, no Sunday work; experience in our line desirable but not necessary. Apply after 9 A. M., 628 5th Av., (50th.)

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN WANTED,
RUSSEK'S,
352 5TH AV.

SALES AGENTS wanted; experienced; selling ability; attractive proposition; interesting proposition; $75 weekly. Call daily, 11-1, Room 504, 1,416 Broadway, Mr. Donelly.

SALESLADIES for suit department; experienced only need apply; good salary and steady position. Apply Monday, 8:45, Paul Bernard, 23 East 34th.

SALESWOMEN, experienced, to sell fashion sketches to ladies' tailors; salary and commission. Call Monday, 210 5th Av., 4th floor.

SALESLADY, executive, to take charge of selling force; must have selling and executive ability; commission basis; good personality. Apply Circle 2199.

SALESLADIES for dress department; experienced only need apply; good salary and steady position. Apply Monday, 8:45, Paul Bernard, 23 East 34th.

SALESLADY, experienced neckwear department; one accustomed to waiting on a refined clientele; permanent position; good salary. V 373 Times.

SALESLADY.—Fine opportunity for a bright young woman experienced in toilet articles and perfumes; permanent position and good salary. V 372 Times.

SALESLADY.—Neckwear department in a high-class specialty shop; permanent position; good salary. V 371 Times.

SALESLADY, smart looking personality; high-class position; silks; guaranteed salary. 1,482 Broadway, 3rd.

SALESLADY, for high-class photo studio; state age, experience, and pay expected. 8 Mc. 16th Place.

SALESLADY for highest 5th Av. dressmaking and tailoring establishment; state references. Write Box T. X., 1,358 Broadway.

SECRETARY.

Competent woman to take entire charge of correspondence as well as stenography; young woman with college education and the ability to construct letters from information provided will find a position that will pay her well and give splendid opportunity for advancement; apply by letter, stating qualifications and salary desired. Address Secretary, 800 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Perfect in dictation of English-Italian or English-Spanish; perfect knowledge of English, Spanish, Italian important; college graduation and references strictly required; high salary. Reply in all three languages, Z 383 Times Annex.

SEAMSTRESS, St. Christopher's Children's Home, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

SKIRT HANDS, SLEEVE HANDS, WAIST HANDS, AND HELPERS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WITH GOOD REFERENCES; DAYLIGHT WORKROOMS; HALF DAY SATURDAY. CARMICHAEL, 12 EAST 55TH ST.

SKIRT FINISHERS,
experienced; also helpers; half day Saturdays. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 East 55th.

SOLICITORS for city work to solicit advertising on commission basis. France-American Corp., Room 1605 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady, $20-$25 weekly; fine, light office; good prospects. Opportunity, S 556 Times Downtown.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.—A large retail stationery store requires the services of a young lady who has a thorough knowledge of this business and is capable of both buying and selling the various items connected with it. S. J., 936 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED BY LARGE FIRM NEAR 55TH ST. AND 5TH AV. HAVING A VERY HIGH CLASS CLIENTELE; APPLICANT MUST BE A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY, NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND NOT AFRAID OF LONG HOURS; TO THE RIGHT PERSON IS OFFERED A POSITION WITH OPPORTUNITY OF UNLIMITED ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO START $25 WEEK; IN YOUR REPLY GIVE YOUR AGE, EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND REFERENCES. P. C., BOX 55, 1,358 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—There is a vacancy in our sales department for a young girl who has had about a year's experience; excellent opportunity. In answering state age, experience, and salary desired. Mark letters, Mr. Moore, the Industrial Press, 140-148 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, ABLE TO TAKE RAPID DICTATION; GOOD SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO GIRL WHO PLACES FUTURE AHEAD OF HOURS. U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, WOMAN'S DIVISION, 340 WEST 23D ST.

STENOGRAPHER.
A good position for a high school graduate with at least 18 months' stenographic experience; able to take varied dictation at a fair speed and transcribe without error; the position offers opportunity for advancement, but is not a secretarial position; write fully regarding education and experience; tell us your age and your religion. K 302 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.
A splendid opportunity for a well-educated, industrious and experienced young woman with initiative, executive ability and knowledge of bookkeeping; one who is capable of ultimately taking full charge of office of large manufacturing concern; give full particulars. S 562 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accountant's office, downtown; good, rapid typist; state salary, experience. S 548 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, (beginners and experienced;) high-class positions; excellent salaries; typists, Oliver operators, Dictaphone; if you are not an Oliver operator a demonstration will enable you to become one; temporary positions a week or month; good salaries; no fee. Call 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Daniels.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, Remington operator, for small amount stenography and typewriting, to attend telephone and make herself generally useful in office; salary $20; appointment by telephone, Morningside 9360.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping would be benefit, but not absolutely essential; hours 8:30-5:30, half day Saturday, all year; state age, experience, creed, nationality, salary expected; replies confidential. V 283 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TOUCH TYPIST.—Underwood machine; experienced, neat, accurate, and determined to make herself useful; must be willing to do considerable form letter work; salary about $18. Write fully, D 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, in accounting department of a Casualty Insurance Company; experience in this line desirable, but not essential; must be neat worker and good at figures; Christian firm. K 408 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, RAPID AND ACCURATE; MUST ALSO BE FAMILIAR WITH BOOKS. IN REPLY, STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. G 661 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, not a beginner, for a publishing concern; dictaphone, publishing, or advertising experience essential; state experience, education, age, salary desired, &c. H 700 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, wanted by export dry goods house; permanent position and advancement to satisfactory person; state salary and experience. G 650 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Only expert need apply; permanent position manufacturing concern; bring references.
HARRIS SUSPENDER CO.,
634 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON 4TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER with at least one year's experience desired by large wholesale house; must be refined, able to take dictation rapidly, and transcribe accurately on Underwood typewriter. Apply, giving full details, to K 321 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted in bond broker's office; business knowledge not required; we want a bright beginner, with good knowledge of shorthand. G 654 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, competent, in office of ethical dentist; executive and secretarial ability required; salary $25; advancement. Address 13 D, 1117 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER, with expert experience, able to take dictation in English and transcribe in perfect
SPANISH;
excellent opportunity to connect with progressive concern. A 703 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young lady, rapid and accurate, as advertising manager's assistant; write fully, mention salary. K 440 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady for small exclusive office; must be good penman and capable of handling correspondence without dictation; salary $20 to start; permanent if satisfactory. E 297 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for downtown steel manufacturers' sales office; high school or business college graduate required; former experience not essential; apply by letter, stating full details. A 746 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady as stenographer in large mercantile corporation; applicants must be rapid, accurate, and transcribe both from dictation and notes. Write, mention salary, experience, and age, W. D. Box 1,858 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian corporation requires competent young woman of good appearance and experience; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 1 o'clock; $75 monthly; reply fully. H 645 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, competent, well educated, for high-class position with Christian firm; salary $30 week; state age, nationality, and experience. H 713 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with at least 3 years' experience, in sales office of manufacturer of auto parts located in Upper Bronx; permanent position. Phone Woodlawn 1000, Mr. Fisher.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Beginner must be good penman and mathematician; state experience, if any, and salary expected. International, 401 Broome St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in publication office; stenographer who can take dictation accurately and rapidly; must be neat typist; position permanent if satisfactory; salary $20. V 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator wanted by large wholesale house; must be well educated; good salary right party; state age, salary and references. K 404 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper and Secretary for our President; must be a resident of New Jersey. Standard Music Roll Co., Orange, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
Christian advertising agency desires a young lady who is an accurate and rapid worker; agency experience preferred. V 322 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, A1, general all-around correspondent, wanted; must be thoroughly efficient and not afraid of hard work; hours 8:30-5:30; salary $18. T. B., 408 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for general office work; no bookkeeping; apply in writing, stating past experience and salary expected, to Shipley Construction Co., care of Mr. Farish, P. O. Box 269, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER (woman) wanted in dispensary of clinic to take notes, file records, &c., every day between 1 and 5:30 o'clock; state experience and salary expected. Federal, 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience required; write, stating particulars and salary expected. B 779 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work, for stevedore and import firm; state experience, age, and salary. Address B 732 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with law office experience wanted; must be neat, accurate, American; $18-$20. Apply before 10 A. M. Monday, Mr. Spear, 239 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER IN LARGE DRUG HOUSE; GOOD, PERMANENT POSITION; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND SALARY EXPECTED. V 6 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER in office of large manufacturing firm; must be quick and accurate; permanent position; state salary and experience. L. S., 393 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Young lady, easy work, short hours; starting $10, with advancement; splendid opportunity; permanent. A 714 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and capable of transcribing accurately; desirable position; Christian firm; salary, $15. Address V 365 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED, BY DRESS MANUFACTURER. MARK PERLMAN, 31 EAST 31ST ST.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, in Brooklyn office, to act as assistant; state education, experience and salary desired; permanent. A 731 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Catholic publishing house has opening for thoroughly competent stenographer; rapid advancement for capable girl; state age, experience, and salary expected. T 696 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; bright beginner acceptable; state experience and salary desired, and give full details. K 402 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced in wholesale embroidery house; opportunity for advancement; state experience, if any, and salary expected. A. A., 804 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; one accustomed to collector's department work preferred; Christian firm. Call Room 619, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, who is competent and has had several years' experience. Apply Monday between 8:30 and 12. M. J. Federman, 37 West 26th.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, wanted by large corporation, age 18-21; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J. D., Box 70, Station D, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, operating Smith Premier; only competent person needs apply; address in own handwriting; salary $18 to start; hours 8:30 to 5:30. K 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Live wire young lady, experienced, preferably in the brokers' line. Call Monday before noon, Mundus Trading Corp., Inc., 136 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER. — General office stenography and typing; willing, accurate, high school education; $14 to $15 to begin; advancement possible. R 416 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER at once in small office; short hours; opportunity for advancement; salary to start $14. In reply give experience, age, telephone. B 781 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Competent, of good presence; over 21 years of age, to assist in office; hours 9 to 5; salary $25. K 423 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; neat, accurate, willing, rapid; over 21 years old. Call Monday before 9 A. M., Mothers Magazine, 95 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—A splendid opportunity and good future for a bright woman with pleasing personality; salary $18 to start. Apply after 10 o'clock. Marcus, 634 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large corporation; state age, experience, and salary desired; also whether or not employed at present. Q 668 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — BOOKKEEPER, experience necessary; $15 to $18. Room 407, Long Beach Bldg., 128 St. and Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $25. Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe, Broadway, corner 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced; one who is willing to assist in office duties; state salary. K 14. 219 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, accurately inclined for art establishment. 965 5th Av., Room 209.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced drug line preferred; $16-$20. Write, stating age and qualifications, Box 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; state experience and salary. G 181 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one who has had at least two years' experience; salary $25. Red Line Transportation Co., 32 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHER, adjust also do clerical work; must be intelligent beginner for real estate office, Leopold Wall, 43 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; efficient and accurate; salary $15, with chance of advancement. G 819 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, intelligent American girl; salary $15. Apply in person, Room 308, 39 Cortlandt St., Monday A. M.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; $16 start; good position for right party. Call 140 Nassau St., Room 1108.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—State age, education, and experience; salary, $10 per month. X 230 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $15 to start. Apply 10 A. M., Monday. L. S. Trading and Premium Co., 540 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Oliver machine; $18 per week; must be very proficient. Call at Room 506, 566 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, with references. Apply Venus Children's Wear, 52 East 26th, Room 911.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, reliable and capable; permanent position to right party. Apply Thatcher, 135 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent and experienced. Apply Room 911, 105 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER, must be neat, accurate, and hard worker. Apply Room 800, 72 Trinity Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent and capable; state experience and salary expected. A 254 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent saleswomen for
UNTRIMMED HATS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
VEILINGS.
Permanent position, with good salaries. Apply after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, West 42d St., near 5th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
have a vacancy for a
HEAD OF STOCK
in their
WAIST DEPARTMENT.
A good position, with prospects of advancement, to one who qualifies.
Apply after 9 A. M. Supt.'s Office, or by letter.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent
CASHIERS.
Good salaries. Apply after 9 A. M., Supt.'s Office, or by letter.

STOCK RECORDS.—Lady, with wholesale drug or pharmaceutical experience, can secure remunerative position with prominent drug import and export firm, keeping stock records; must be accurate; $20 per week to start, with promotion. Address with full details, (held confidential,) H 716 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS.
Women, 17 to 35 years of age, experienced in ladies' waists preferred. Apply Monday morning.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
96 Morton St., cor. Washington St.

SUPERVISOR.—Young woman, neckwear supervisor in men's neckwear factory, who knows fine machine; her work will be to see all goods shipped are perfect in every respect; prefer party trained in the business of a high-class establishment. Apply Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTOR; must be thoroughly efficient; all-year position; splendid opportunity for the right person. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 836, 47 West 42d.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR on busy board, also assist clerically; must have good memory and several years of experience; $15 start, with bonus. B. Lengsdorf & Co., 72 Spring St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.
Experienced small board; refined girl; good position; state religion and salary expected. V 33 Times.

SWITCHBOARD and clerical worker in commercial office. Apply Monday morning, with references, Room 1902, 1,140 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR apartment house; 110 extensions; hours 8 to 1. T. M., 231 Times.

TEACHER, public school; not New York City; any grade. D 182 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
The New York Telephone Company requires several young women to operate switchboards; ages 17 to 24; with central office experience preferred; salary to start, $10; rapid advancement. Apply by letter only, H. F., Room 302, 34 Walker St., New York City.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for factory switchboard of a large concern in the Bronx; experience essential. K 440 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for importing house in Madison Square district; state references and salary expected. Permanent." 29 Times.

TELEPHONE operator and office assistant; experienced drug line preferred; $18. Write 7th floor, 46 West 4th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, one who can typewrite preferred; excellent opportunities. V 82 Times.

TYPISTS.
Bright, intelligent girls over 16 years of age to copy orders.
If you have had training as a book typist you can easily qualify for this work.
Business experience unnecessary, positions permanent with liberal starting salary and advancement very rapid.
Most congenial surroundings and associations.
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
237 West 24th St.

TYPISTS
AS BILL CLERK.
In a Brooklyn manufacturers office. MUST BE CAPABLE. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected,
"TYPIST,"
Bush Terminal, P. O., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.
POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
KNOX HAT COMPANY, INC.,
501 GRAND AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TYPISTS AND CLERICAL WORKERS, by a large mail-order house; young women, either experienced or beginners; opportunities for advancement; convenient hours.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
96 Morton St., Corner Washington St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TYPISTS.
Several competent typists who will take interest in their work; to such girls we offer an opportunity to study shorthand eventually to develop into stenographers and secretaries; applicants must be rapid and accurate. Write, stating age, experience and salary expected. A 701 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, for billing and general office work; must be accurate and willing to fill in where necessary; splendid opportunity; steady employment; concern well established and biggest in their line; give full particulars regarding past experience and salary expected. G 165 Times.

TYPEWRITER. Elliott-Fisher Operator.—Young lady familiar with operation of Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine, to do clerical work and act as relief machine operator; at least one year's experience being necessary; must know bookkeeping and be quick and accurate at figures; in reply state experience and salary expected. A 767 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-BOOKKEEPER.
Assistant in manufacturers' office. Stenography not essential. State age, experience and salary expected. M D, 439 Times Downtown.

TYPIST. — Good opening for exceptionally rapid, accurate girl, with something more than mechanical ability; education, brains to understand, and well to use them; work. Call 315 4th Av., 20th floor, Monday, 11 to 1.

TYPIST, experienced, to operate stencil cutting machine in large 5th Av. publishing house; Fellard-Ailing system used; references required. The Leslie-Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate Underwood operator to do form letters; pleasant congenial surroundings; opportunity for advancement; state age, religion, and salary expected. G 624 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced worker only, rapid in addressing and filling in; permanent position; advancement. Room 1438, 150 Nassau St.

TYPIST to copy bills; must be speedy and accurate; state age, salary, and references. V 40 Times.

TYPIST, for copying work, in office of large corporation. See Mr. Ball, 346 Broadway, second floor.

TYPIST for circular letters and to assist in office; $12 to start. A 93 Times.

TYPIST on Underwood billing machine; stenography; permanent position; state salary. G 542 Times Downtown.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, intelligent young lady; state age, salary, experience. Box W. E., 104 East 14th St.

TYPIST for stencil work; $15-$18 week; experienced. Apply Room 97, 140 West 42d St.

WAIST FINISHERS.
Experienced; also helpers; half-day Saturday; Rohn & Rienzo, 74 East 55th St.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID; SMALL FAMILY; STEADY POSITION; REFERENCES. CALL MONDAY MORNING BETWEEN 10 AND 1. NO. 161 WEST 86TH ST., APARTMENT 3B.

WAITRESS.—A colored waitress wanted at once in a private family; no laundry; chambermaid; experience required, also references; a good position is offered; sleep in or out, as preferred. Apply immediately, in person, 30 West 76th St.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID; experienced, wanted; white; small private family, Sherman, 320 West 86th St., Phone Schuyler 2050.

WELL EDUCATED WOMAN, possessing initiative, energy, and good judgment as to sales representative for a special edition of the Bible for the young. Six volumes, hundreds of beautiful illustrations and many splendid new features. Endorsed by the leaders of all Protestant denominations. Successful selling experience desirable. Liberal salary and commission. Representatives earning regularly $50 per week and upwards. The King Richardson Company, Springfield, Mass.

WOMAN, refined, to mother 2 children, 3 and 7 years; fair compensation, good home. Flier, 1,696 Ethel Pl., Flatbush. Telephone Midwood 6261-J.

WOMAN wanted; reliable, intelligent, refined woman as useful companion to lady; one with some knowledge of varicose veins preferred; no nurse wanted. P 196 Times.

WOMAN wanted, experienced in fine underwear to work on satin cushions. Hagee Art Co., 544 Broadway.

WOMAN, refined, wanted as housekeeper. Small bungalow, country, two in family; light work. G 622 Times Downtown.

WOMAN to assist in diet kitchen, not restaurant; sleep home. 52 West 29th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, (white), for first-class country; good position for right party. Telephone Monday, 1466 Hackensack.

YOUNG LADY.
A large progressive wholesale waist house offers a good opportunity to a young lady with more than the average ability; one who can make herself useful in the advertising department and has literary ability; mail order knowledge and stenography preferable, but not essential; the position is exceptional in that it offers a connection for a competent person to manage important department with several girls; advancement commensurate with your ability. Write full particulars, giving experience, education, age, and salary expected. L. W., 410 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, INTELLIGENT, OF NEAT APPEARANCE, TO HELP DEMONSTRATE SNOW DRIFT SHORTENING; MUST BE GOOD TALKER AND GOOD BAKER. A 79 TIMES TOWN.

YOUNG GIRL
with some knowledge of crocheting, knitting and embroidering; good opportunity for advancement; apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications.
M. Kelly,
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring & Macdougal Sts., New York.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Shipper in men's sale neckwear factory; young woman, who has occupied similar position preferred; work will be to get up shipping list each day, and see that shipments are gotten off properly on time; must have ability, accurate at figures; good prospects for advancement for the right party. Apply Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY is wanted by advertising concern, with offices near 5th Av. and 34th St., to check and charge advertisements in newspapers; must be neat and write a good hand; some experience helpful, but will train right person. Address, stating experience if any, and salary wanted, Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in advertising make-up on technical engineering magazine; one fairly familiar with advertising copy, proof, engraving, &c.; must be neat, and accustomed to detail work; permanent position; in answer give former employment, age, and experience. V 390 Times.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work by sale Christian concern; must have good education; permanent position; state experience, if any, and salary expected; write in own handwriting. G. D. F., P. O. Box 480, City Hall Station.

YOUNG LADY, American, experienced in statistical work, preferably graphic; a desirable position to right person; must demonstrate with ability. G 859 Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced in clerical work, to take charge of silk and cotton book in a men's neckwear manufacturing concern; one who has been in the line preferred. Mayer Bachrach & Friedman, 31 East 22d.

YOUNG LADY for general clerical work in large wholesale woolen house in Brooklyn; good handwriting essential; some bookkeeping experience desirable; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 633 Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as assistant cashier; must be good penman, quick and reliable; opportunity for advancement. Apply to Johnson, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., 1,571 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY as filing and copying clerk. Write, stating salary expected, Box 1419 St. James Building.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, refined, to be given an education in shorthand-typewriting in exchange for services of private secretarial institute; no experience necessary. L 709 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to work in laboratory of Christian firm; neat appearance, thorough education; excellent opportunity for advancement; $12 a week. Compagnie Morax, 11 East 27th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, in a pleasant apartment, who is willing to perform the regular household duties for a single lady. Mrs. Hope, 21 East 62d St.

YOUNG LADY to look after filing and reports, with some knowledge of stenography; $12 to start; permanent position for right party. A 726 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, accurate, with good education, clear handwriting, in publishing office; give particulars, salary expected. D 184 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG LADY with good references to assist mother with three school children. Mrs. A. Maidin, 1,281 Madison Ave.

YOUNG LADY, 20, wanted to make herself generally useful in office of wholesale waist house. Bayer, Frenzelaer & Mills, Inc., 15 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Florist needs young woman to help on books and store; experienced. Address Forest Hills Florist Shop, Forest Hills, L. I.

YOUNG LADY.—Clerical work; must be good typist; permanent position to right party. Apply Thatcher, 135 West 35th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, as mother's helper in Montclair. Box 423 Times, 1 Rector St.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

for a bright young woman with a good knowledge of first-class dressmaking; to apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to
E. CLINTON,
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

to secure a splendid position with some big company and earn from $12 to $20 a week; join our filing class that starts TOMORROW, March 17, and you can be ready in four weeks to take up a position we will secure for you; you will know more about filing and indexing than you could "pick up" in any office in years; classes meet evenings and afternoons; need not interfere with other work. Phone, call, or write at once, as classes are nearly filled. Phone Franklin 1281.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
Only School Affiliated With a Filing Equipment House.
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., Near Broadway.

A WONDERFUL opportunity to secure a splendid position with some big company and earn from $12 to $20 a week; join our filing class that starts TODAY, and you can be ready in four weeks to take up a position we will secure for you; you will know more about filing and indexing than you could "pick up" in any office in years; classes meet evenings and afternoons; need not interfere with other work. Phone, call or write at once, as classes are nearly filled. Phone Franklin 1281.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
Only School Affiliated With a Filing Equipment House.
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., Near Broadway.

OVER THREE THOUSAND GIRLS AND WOMEN
have been placed by us in positions paying FROM $12 TO $35 PER WEEK.
Specialize in a profession that has been established and made profitable by our chain of schools, the only ones of their kind. Inspection of the equipment, alone, will repay you for a visit. If you expect to enter business or, to increase your earning capacity our assistance will be invaluable to you.
Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Johnston Building, 1,170 B'way, at 28th St., formerly Singer Building.
Telephone Madison Square 6097.
Branches: Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in well-paying profession—dress design and illustrating? Our unique method of instruction has developed some of the leading fashion illustrators and creators in New York; not an art course, requiring years of study; our lessons are practical, interesting, prepare you in short time; only school recommended by the trade; 7th year under direction Emil Alvin Hartman, Master of Costume Design; morning, afternoon, evening classes; visit our permanent exhibition of students' work, or write for Booklet T; we have the largest enrollment of any school of this character. The Fashion Academy, 609 Park Av., at 65th St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 80 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations

J. M. Dickson
Intensive Advertising
30 Church Street
New York, March 11, 1919.

The New York Times:

We were under the impression that another morning newspaper practically controlled the best field in Help Wanted advertisements, but that newspaper produced only six replies to our advertisement as compared with thirty-four from the same advertisement in The New York Times. The uniformly high grade replies to the advertisement in The New York Times made a choice of help difficult though satisfactory. The Times first, next time!

J. M. Dickson.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.
Require experienced salesmen for our boys' clothing department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO
JEWELRY REPAIR SECTION.
We require for our jewelry repair section a young man with a fair knowledge of watches and jewelry; must be competent to estimate on articles received for repairs. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO
BAKER.
Need an experienced second hand on bread and coffee cake. Night work. Apply to Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANTS.

WANTED BY CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED MEN FOR THE FOLLOWING WORK:

ONE, EXPERIENCED IN CHARTING FINANCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS AND IN PLOTTING GRAPHS.

ONE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF GENERAL LEDGERS AND TO PREPARE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

ONE, TO SUPERVISE EXECUTION OF ACCOUNTING PROVISIONS CONNECTED WITH CONTRACTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

ONE, TO MAKE COMPLETE AUDITS.

ALL MUST HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE AND MUST BE ABLE TO DRIVE FORMS AND TO CARRY ON WORK WITHOUT SUPERVISION. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, RELIGION, REFERENCES, SALARY DESIRED, TELEPHONE NUMBER. MUST BE PREPARED TO ACCEPT IMMEDIATELY ENGAGEMENT. WRITE BOX W 229 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, WANTED TO GO TO MEXICO; MUST SPEAK SPANISH AND BE FAMILIAR WITH MINING COSTS AND REPORTS; ONE WITH GENERAL EXECUTIVE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; SALARY $300 PER MONTH, WITH BOARD AND QUARTERS. K 322 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—Salary $4,500 or more to begin and bonus end of year; managing senior, well qualified to supervise work and write reports; complete information must be submitted in letter in order to receive interview; splendid opportunity for former managing accountants desiring to return to the profession. G 556 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent position in office of C. P. A.; unusual opportunity is offered to young man possessing thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and training in accounting, satisfied with nominal salary to start; write fully, stating age, education, nationality, experience and salary expected. A 138 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors, wanted by prominent firm of accountants; must be able to undertake work without close supervision; only those with professional experience need apply; give full particulars of experience and state salary required. A 444 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, able to take charge of audits and investigations; state age, experience, salary expected, and when available; only those with adequate public accounting experience wanted; salary commensurate with ability. A 727 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced accountants; positions open for 2 or 3 experienced senior accountants; liberal salary; permanent positions; communications received in confidence. A 687 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced in street railway, gas and electric accounts; capable of handling large office force and taking charge of bookkeeping department; must be able to show results. X 212 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Want a live man to take charge of the cost accounting department of a rubber corporation; one who has had previous experience along this line preferred; give full particulars and salary desired and previous references, etc. Z 267 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, with experience, to handle work independently; steady position for capable and reliable man in growing company; state age, salary, nationality, experience. Box 439 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Capable seniors and juniors; splendid opportunity to connect with growing firm of certified accountants. Answer fully; state minimum salary expected. H 734 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, capable of taking complete charge of devising and installing system in export commission house; similar experience essential; state minimum salary. H 732 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT by Wall St. banking house; must be experienced bookkeeper and discount clerk; state age, experience, references, and salary. Address "I. H.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

ADVERTISING.
There are three vacancies on the advertising staff of a New York retail establishment doing a large and steadily increasing business by mail.

ONE
The first is for a trained copy writer with ideas as to layouts. It is desirable that he be experienced in writing direct selling by mail copy and familiar with shoes and men's and boys' ready-to-wear clothing. Neither, however, is absolutely essential. Either may be developed in practice.

TWO
The second is for a man with newspaper, class paper or other journalistic training, preferably with experience in writing which will be called upon to edit all catalog copy for house policy, style and construction, with a critical eye for layout page arrangement and general effectiveness.

THREE
The third opening is for a man or woman thoroughly acquainted with type and its manipulation, and able to estimate with reasonable accuracy the amount of copy necessary to fill a given space.

TO BE FILLED AT ONCE
The positions are to be filled immediately. They are permanent. They offer opportunity to go far in a branch generally known as the mail order field, which is not overcrowded, in which competition is not severe, and in which there is virtually no limit to advancement. Reasonable salaries are contemplated, to be followed by increases as fast as the individual demonstrates his or her fitness and ability to grow. Advertiser, V 15 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, HIGH CLASS, WHO CONTROLS SOME ACCOUNTS AND WHO WOULD LIKE TO BE IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF will find the opening he desires with a young progressive, growing advertising agency. He must be able to secure new accounts, create, plan, and write campaigns.
The right man, who controls sufficient business, will be given official position in the organization. The salary at first will be based on the volume of business you bring and your earnings will depend on your ability.
Pleasant surroundings in which to work and enthusiastic, congenial associates. This is a fine opportunity for a man knowing the agency business and looking for a future to practically get into business for himself. Real ability to write convincing copy and to sell, as well as high character, are essential. Replies will be kept in strict confidence. G 217 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Department store experience necessary; must be aggressive. Apply by mail or in person to Merchandise Office.
THE COSHKE CO., NEWARK, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WANTED FOR ESTABLISHED TECHNICAL TRADE JOURNAL; SALARY BASIS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND DEMONSTRATED ABILITY; COMMUNICATE BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. McCREADY PUBLISHING CO., 119 EAST 19TH ST.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
By a large manufacturing concern selling in a national way, mainly through hardware dealers and travelling salesmen; applicant must possess and have demonstrated all of the qualifications essential to such a position, in conjunction with catalogue and circular writing, and sales promotion work generally. Address fully and in confidence, stating salary expectations. B 771 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.
Live agency wants 1 or 2 live men who have had agency experience and control accounts; every proposition great; liberal drawing account against commission; give full details of past experience; only those who can show immediate results need apply; all replies treated confidentially. B. E., 96 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT to the publicity director of a large motor car sales corporation; young man under 25, with agency, copywriting or newspaper experience preferred; excellent opportunity for ambitious and energetic young man who can write effective advertising literature to advance rapidly; state experience and salary expected; submit samples of your work. A 350 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Owner weekly publication with splendid prospects seeks advertising man, ambitious and competent, to handle same on profit-sharing and part-ownership basis; no investment required; compensation temporarily, 25% commission, of which up to $125 drawable weekly on verified contracts; applications treated confidential, but replied to only when experience given explicitly. A 45 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, 10 energetic young men to represent La Prensa, the only Spanish daily in America; must have clean record and be producers, a wonderful opportunity. Apply to H. A. Stamin, La Prensa, 245 Canal St., 9:30 Monday A. M., salary or commission.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT in the advertising office of New York's biggest tire distributers to assist in preparation of ad. copy; only those who have had actual live experience need apply; state former experience, salary expected; confidential. G 179 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—We have room on the staff of our weekly trade paper for another clever man, as we have made good we want you. Good salary to start and excellent opportunity. Address B 780 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.
We have an excellent proposition to offer to 2 or 3 men controlling display accounts; drawing account and profit-sharing plan. STERNFIELD, GODLEY & LEWIS, INC., 154 NASSAU ST.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced, to devote part time to securing ads for official publication of a national ladies' garment organization; on commission basis. V 325 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Young man; must have experience in selling; permanent salaried position with definite future. Room 7, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—One familiar with ready-to-wear field; splendid opportunity for wide-awake, young man; commission. V 10 Times.

ADVERTISING and subscription soliciting experience; high-grade trade publications; state experience; drawing account. R 174 Times.

ADVERTISING ARTIST-DESIGNER for jewelers' service agency; good opportunity for capable man; submit sample of work with complete particulars. V 380 Times.

ARTIST.—DESK ROOM. OFFICE SERVICE, AND OUR ART WORK ARE OFFERED TO A SUITABLE ARTIST. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO GET IN DIRECT TOUCH WITH MANY BUYERS OF HIGH-GRADE ARTWORK. C. H. SMITH, GROLIER CRAFT PRESS, 229 WEST 28TH ST.

ARTIST, water color, with some knowledge of and having own air brush. Call before 10 A. M. Monday and Tuesday, Room 10, 1,440 Broadway.

ARTIST LETTERER, experienced in commercial art, good beginner considered, bring samples. Room 422, 116 West 39th.

ARTIST for retouching photographs of embroidery work. G Reis & Bros., 894 B'way.

ASSISTANT
TO
CABINET DESIGNER.

must be experienced in cabinet drafting or have studied specially in cabinet work; if you have these qualifications state what they will be given consideration, otherwise not.
This is an unusual opportunity to become experienced in the highest grade of cabinet designing in a concern of nation-wide reputation.
Age between 24 and 30.
Mention qualifications, experience, religion, salary desired to start.
Pleasant surroundings and a first-class opportunity.
Address C. D., Box 353 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.
AN UNUSUAL JOB.
The advertising manager of a large corporation is looking for an assistant who will be everything that term implies—and more. We want a man about 30, preferably a college man, who can be a live, aggressive executive and yet have enough restraint to be a good assistant. We don't want a genius, but we want a likable fellow, broad gauged, level headed, and able to look ahead. A few years to see a very large opportunity. He must be able to write sound, convincing sales copy, though his work will be largely supervisory. Newspaper training would help especially as a future executive. We have about 20 people in the advertising department. The concern is one of the very best in this country. Write us fully as to your ideas, experience, salary, &c. Z 341 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.
Wanted in the department of statistics of a large department store, a competent man as assistant manager; must be a first-class accountant and able to analyze statistics; one with department store experience preferred; highest credentials absolutely necessary. Address Statistics, X 249 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT OFFICE EXECUTIVE FOR ADVERTISING AGENCY.
Must be a competent bookkeeper (control statements, closing, &c.), must know printing sufficiently to get estimates, supervise production, order engravings, &c., and willing to assist in any way in developing a growing advertising business; state experience and salary desired. Murray, where are you? A 102 Times.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—A large manufacturing concern wishes to employ an active, energetic man, between 25 and 35 years of age, to assist in credit department; should have several years' experience in this line of work; in applying, kindly state age, education, and salary desired. V 384 Times.

ASSISTANT to sales manager wanted; ambitious young man, with experience in routing salesmen and fair knowledge of clothing, to be assistant to salesmanager; exceptional opportunity for right party in large clothing manufacturing establishment. A 694 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT.—Prominent perfume and toilet goods manufacturer has opening for young man as assistant in laboratory; one who has had experience in laboratory or drug store preferred; good opportunity. Write, stating experience. A 884 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced ledger clerk, understanding controlling accounts; must write well and figure correctly. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected. B. P. Dutton & Co., 681 6th Av.

ASSISTANT ORDER CLERK in high-class office, must be about 5 ft. 10 in. in height, between 21-25 yrs. of age, of good address and agreeable personality; preference shown enlisted men; references required; wages to begin $20. 114 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Christian firm wants clean-cut young American, high school graduate with knowledge stenography preferred; splendid opportunity; state age and salary. B 767 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT GENERAL BOOKKEEPER wanted for large corporation; state years qualified and send copy of references. J. K., P. O. Box 922, City Hall Station.

ATTENDANT.—Tool crib attendant, thoroughly familiar with the handling of help and all kinds of tools, to take charge of tool cribs in large manufacturing plant. Call Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden St., Hoboken.

AUDITORS WANTED.
Positions available now for wide-awake construction accountants to audit shipbuilding work in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas; experience as senior public accountant or five years' experience with manufacturing or production costs, timekeeping, payroll, and material accounts essential; forward full details regarding age, experience, education, and qualifications, and state whether married or single; salaries $2,400 to start. Z 371 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS wanted, brush hands and varnish rubbers; experienced, on high-grade automobile body work; in reply state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BILL CLERK ASSISTANT; NOT OVER 18; GOOD PENMAN; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY BUT MUST BE ABLE TO FIGURE RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT BOY; STATE SALARY. R. G., 636 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN.
On commission of 7½%; profit of $150 to $200 can be made on each day; one of the best truck lines offered in this district. Special attractive selling features. Good chance for responsible, conscientious live wire hustlers. Especially attractive to men acquainted with farmers, contractors, express companies, produce merchants, manufacturers or having knowledge of other firms having use for trucks in metropolitan district, Westchester, New Jersey, Long Island, &c. Automobile experience not particularly necessary. Capable man will find this an attractive, permanent and big reputation for the right men. References and past selling experience required. Write F. R. Co., Room 3077, 135 Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS. — Three first-class mechanics experienced on Continental motors; highest wages paid to good mechanics; steady employment. Ask for Mr. Seaholm, 105 West 57th St.

BAKER, single man, good on pastry and rolls, to go out of city; good wages. D 186 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher operator; permanent position; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. V 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER

FOR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; EXCELLENT POSITION FOR A CAPABLE MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE READY-TO-WEAR LINE. ANSWER, GIVING EXPERIENCE, PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND SALARY EXPECTED, ADDRESS "MANUFACTURER," V 396 TIMES.

BOOK PUBLISHING.
A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE HAS NEED OF A MAN THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH THE MANUFACTURING END OF THE BOOK PUBLISHING BUSINESS; THE OPPORTUNITY IS A GOOD ONE, AND ONLY THOSE COMPETENT TO FILL AN EXACTING POSITION NEED APPLY.
STATE FULLY AND IN DETAIL YOUR EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ALL INFORMATION WILL BE HELD AS CONFIDENTIAL. V 381 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER by real estate company; must be accurate and have executive ability; permanent position open to right party, with bright future; state age, salary wanted, and experience. Address B 764 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT
WITH CREDIT EXPERIENCE,
for large manufacturing concern; splendid opportunity for man of ability and judgment; must be able to handle credit department that knows this line thoroughly. D. A., 914 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, to assume responsibilities in office of a manufacturing corporation's subsidiary business; unmarried preferred; salary commensurate with ability; permanent position with unlimited opportunities to one capable relieving busy executive. Call 9-12 today. Koechera, 2,178 Broadway, corner 77th St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, thoroughly familiar with modern methods of accounting, one who has had considerable experience as office manager for large concerns, to take immediate charge of office for large silk house; state reference and salary. Box B. 614, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Italo-American; thoroughly experienced; wanted by Italian banking office; knowledge of typewriting and ability to correctly write both languages and dictation desirable; good opportunity for right party; state full particulars and references. G 562 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, only A1, capable of taking full charge of large set of books; experience in jewelry line preferred; excellent opportunity; telephone for appointment; to interview Monday after 9 o'clock. J. Bulova Co., Cortlandt 1815.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good penman; rapid and accurate at figures; familiar with manufacturing cost accounting; good opportunity for right party; state age, qualifications thoroughly, and salary desired. V 363 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A growing midtown savings bank has an opening for an efficient double entry bookkeeper of experience; salary at start $30. Address in own handwriting. Permanent. A 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; wide-awake, hardworking young man; must be experienced; hotel preferred; state salary; duties briefly outlined, routine of duties, salary. Y 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man on sales ledger by large importing house; good opportunity for right man; state age and salary. G. B., 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be well recommended, willing worker, and accurate at figures; wages $30 monthly and three meals. V 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced on customers' ledger work; accurate and rapid at figures; state age, experience, salary. B. W. K., 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be very efficient; one with dress house experience preferred; chance for real advancement with growing house. V 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ONE WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE. APPLY SUPT., MARTIN'S, FULTON, CORNER BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, one to take full charge of office, with experience in men's neckwear preferred. V 394 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; give full particulars, age, experience, and salary expected. V 386 Times.

BRILL BROTHERS
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL HIGH-CLASS, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMEN. APPLY BROADWAY, AT 49TH ST., BETWEEN 9 AND 12, MONDAY MORNING.

BOTTLER.—Experienced bottler wanted by firm which produces carbonated wine; must be thoroughly familiar with carbonating machinery and must be able to take charge of bottling department; good position open for right party; state full particulars. A 120 Times Downtown.

BOYS.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
require
BRIGHT BOYS
in various capacities throughout the store; liberal salaries, permanent positions, and opportunities for rapid advancement.

Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

BOYS.
Large manufacturing concern wants FOUR BOYS ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD, clean cut Americans, with or without experience. Will start them in our filing department at good salaries; but we want applications only from THE KIND THAT CAN BE DEVELOPED INTO SOMETHING. Address R. T., 808 Times Downtown.

BOY
ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE BY A LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSE. MUST BE BRIGHT, WELL EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS, AND OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND ADDRESS. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT LAD. BOX M. L., 104 E. 14TH.

BOY, clerical, high school graduate, for work in credit and collection department of publishing house; good penmanship essential; experience not necessary but desirable. This is splendid opportunity for ambitious boy to receive valuable training. State age, religion, and salary. B 777 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright American boy, 16 years of age, wanted in office to run errands and be generally useful; must be neat, punctual and willing. Address in own handwriting with full particulars as to experience, references, &c., Manufacturer, 220 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work, short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. B 656 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17 years of age, in the stockroom of a manufacturing concern, who is willing to make himself generally useful; must be of American descent, furnish references, and state salary expected. K 433 Times Downtown.

BOYS, for general office work; must write a good hand and be quick and accurate at figures and understand Underwood typewriter. Apply, stating age, reference, and salary. V 357 Times.

BOY about 16 years old wanted in office of large silk house; must be bright and willing. K 264 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted in the office of a steel corporation; good opportunity for advancement; for the right boy; please state age, experience and salary expected. A 743 Times Downtown.

BOY for office, neat appearing and ambitious; fine opportunity to learn casualty insurance business; salary to start $16, with advancement when merited; Christian first. K 407 Times Downtown.

BOY, STOCK AND ERRANDS; $10 WEEKLY. APPLY MONDAY, F. CHRISTENSEN, 167 CHAMBERS ST.

BOYS
for mail order parcel wrapping and shipping.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
98 Morton St., corner Washington St.

BOY wanted, by insurance company, as assistant in filing division; no experience necessary, but must have good education, experience, if any. L 729 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large importing house wants an office boy; must have fair handwriting; salary to start $8; apply in own handwriting. B 780 Times.

BOY 16 wanted to make himself generally useful, wholesale white house; good chance for advancement. Call Bayer Pratsfelder & Mills, Inc., Maiden Lane.

BOY wanted, about 16 years old, for office work, by wholesale jeweler; Christian firm; good opportunity. K 458 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, to make himself generally useful in an office. Apply Room 481, 44 Whitehall St., and ask for Mr. Masterson.

BOY about 16 in Wall St. Christian law office; state qualifications, with business or school references. H 702 Times Downtown.

BOY in first-class designers' studio; good chance to learn wall paper and cretonne designing for boy who has some knowledge of drawing and color; small salary paid at beginning; continued advancement. G 947 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17, to make himself useful in stock; $10 to start; good opportunity for bright, ambitious boy. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.

BOY wanted in insurance office; must be neat and willing worker; state age and experience, if any. G 541 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; good chance for advancement; state age and salary desired. G 541 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, in office of banking firm; must live in city; state age and qualifications. K 427 Times Downtown.

BOY, over 16, strong, educated; excellent opportunity for advancement. Institution Equipment Co., 295 Broadway.

BOY wanted for stock and to carry out packages. Edwards & Sierdan Co., 564 Broadway.

BOY wanted in commercial art studio; good opportunity; salary small to begin. Room 527, 116 West 39th.

BOY wanted for office; good opportunity; write, stating religion, experience, age, and wages desired. 500 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run stock quotation board in broker's office. Leopold Spingarn, 50 Broad St., room 137.

BOY WANTED, WELL EDUCATED, FOR OFFICE. APPLY 161 DUANE ST.

BOY WANTED, OVER 16; GOOD HABITS AND AMBITIOUS. V 382 TIMES.

BOY for filing; salary $8; good opportunity for advancement. G 677 Times Downtown.

BOY to learn carpet and wall paper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BOY, over 18, learn good manufacturing trade; $10-$12. Call 7th floor, 48 West 4th.

BUYER.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A MAN TO BUY FLOOR COVERINGS, DRAPERIES, AND BEDWEAR. THE OPPORTUNITY IS EXCEPTIONAL TO THE RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS APPLICATION TO BOX Z 387 TIMES ANNEX, STATING PAST EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED.

BUYER
FOR TOILET GOODS, NOTIONS AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENTS.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
invite applications for position of buyer of Toilet Goods, Notions and Stationery; none but experienced men with record for successful merchandising behind them will be considered; write full details as to experience, &c., for appointment.

BUYER.
Assistant buyer in wholesale book store; good opportunity for man with initiative; preferably one with experience in buying and selling school, technical, and medical books; give age and full details of experience. Address A 692 Times Downtown.

BUYER FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
LEVI BROS. CO., INC.,
BROADWAY AND WILLOUGHBY AV.,
BROOKLYN,
require the services of a buyer for men's furnishings; only those having a successful record as such need apply.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES
require the services of a Buyer and Manager for their Housefurnishing, China, and Toy Departments.
These are large and growing sections of this Mail Order Business and offer an unusual opportunity for a man with Post Paper Mail Order or Department Store experience, initiative, and merchandising ability.
Give full particulars in first letter, including present employment. Correspondence will be treated confidentially.
Address
MERCHANDISE MANAGER,
Charles William Stores, Inc.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIGAR CLERK, MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING HIGH-CLASS TRADE. APPLICATION WILL ONLY BE CONSIDERED BY MAIL. MAX SCHWARZ, 964 8D AV.

CAN YOU SELL SPECIALTIES?
Tens of thousands of Delco-Light electric lighting plants have been sold in the past three years for farms, stores, country homes, &c.
We are looking for several men to take exclusive agency rights for territory in Northern New York—territory rights by counties. Must have an automobile. Men trained in automobile or cash register selling preferred. Commission basis. Here is a splendid opportunity to establish yourself in a paying business.
Apply by mail only, giving detail information on past selling experience.
DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
52 Park Place, New York City.

CHEMISTS

WANTED: A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN, UNDERSTANDING BUYING AND SELLING OF CHEMICALS IN COMPETITIVE MARKETS, TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT AND TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF SAME. A 795 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHEMIST.—Graduate with good business training, for attractive position as salesman and sales correspondent; state full particulars, also salary. K 499 Times Downtown.

CLAIM MAN, experienced in electrical goods, to handle complaints regarding incorrect material, trading, and shortage claims. Address, giving full particulars, Y. F., 388 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL AGENT wanted; thoroughly experienced in shipping and freight claims; apply Mr. Bandow, Provost Edgh Commission, Broadway, city.

CLERK, young man, familiar with paper records, for a large publishing house; night work; state experience, salary and age. A 391 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR wanted on installment balance debit; must be good producer of business; salary and commission. Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—CONTRACT DEPARTMENT of large retail store requires thoroughly experienced salesman to take charge of CONTRACT AND CLERICAL TRADE; good opportunity for an energetic, capable man who has initiative and can solicit clientele in this field; salary and commission basis. S. A., 406 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT

experienced in corresponding with dealers in stationery line and able to compose letters; man with stenographic experience and knowledge of printing or paper particularly desirable; good opportunity; state age, religion, salary desired, and details past experience. G 947 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BANKING FIRM; A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT SPANISH AND FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER. APPLY TO G 554 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST ACCOUNTANT.
By large manufacturing concern; head accountant, thoroughly experienced in modern cost accounting in complicated machinery manufacture; must be qualified to either institute or revise such a system; applications treated confidentially; give full particulars in confidence, including age and salary now received. B 772 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted, by a manufacturing corporation; applicant should be possessed of both technical training and practical experience; reply in full, giving age, nationality, education, experience and salary desired; your letter should "sell" your services to us. A 707 Times Downtown.

COTTON MAN.
An experienced cotton man to fill orders and take care of stock; only one that is perfectly familiar with cotton yarns need apply; good salary to right party. A 34 Times.

CUTTER.
First-class cutter, and assistant to designer of large clothing house; must be able to draft patterns and do grading; address in own handwriting, stating age, references and salary.
A 664 Times Downtown.

DE PINNA,
FIFTH AV. AT 50TH ST.,
Require
SALESMAN
For Boys' and
Young Men's Shoes.
This is an unusual opportunity for a high-class young man, thoroughly experienced and accustomed to handling exclusive trade, to obtain a position where remuneration and future will be in accord with demonstrated ability.

DESIGNING ENGINEER.—Graduate mechanical engineer, with shop and designing experience on machinery; assist in layout incorporating new bearings various classes machinery; sales office; excellent opportunity; salary begins $2,100; New York only. United Motors Section, 224 West 42d St.

DESIGNERS.—Men who only do fine lettering or decorative design for catalogs and advertisement need apply; submit samples; steady position. Higgins & Law, 261 Broadway.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN MAKER of juvenile clothing; must be the best man in the business; give full particulars as to past experience; strictly confidential. A 767 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS.—2 good wallpaper or cretonne designers; steady position, good salary, advancement to right men; only men experienced in this line need apply. E. Weise, 13 East 30th St.

DESIGNER wanted for infants' and children's coats; good proposition to right party; A1 man only will be considered; correspondence strictly confidential. Box 1,265 Bradway.

DESIGNER.—One also accustomed to chine cutting, qualified man may apply. Monarch Wash Suit Co., 4th St.

DESIGNERS for carpets, wall paper, cretonnes; must be first class. 575 4th Ave.

DETAIL CLERK in office of manufacturing concern. Address in own handwriting, state age, experience, and salary. Times Downtown.

DISCHARGED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
ATTENTION!
Are you looking for a position with a future?
If so, it may be to your interest to call after 10 A. M. and before 3:30 P. M. today at Suite 414, 50 East 42d St., New York City, when we will explain to you how you can make more money this year on a commission basis than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you will qualify for a permanent position in our merchandising department, which will insure you a substantial income the remainder of your active business life. We are a successful manufacturing corporation, with a nationally known product, we want salesmen who possess tact and initiative to call on business men in New York and vicinity, calls of introduction only; take subscriptions to our offering of 8 per cent. preferred stock, with a common bonus; stock-selling experience helpful, but not necessary. If you think you can qualify, call Monday.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; experienced automatic machinery necessary; must be first-class man on laying out, designing, detailing; don't answer unless you are conversant with figuring gears and cams; shop experience desirable; give full details regarding your experience and salary wanted. Write D. W., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN.
Experienced marine engine draftsman. E. D. 830 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural draftsman experienced in apartment house construction. J. Weinstein, 9 Church St., New Haven, Conn. State experience and salary expected.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in automatic machine designing; state experience and salary expected. Z 370 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural; good man; city alteration work. Room 71, 2 Columbus Circle.

DRUG SALESMEN.
Men covering the retail drug trade in New York City, to handle as a side line a new, profitable and extensively advertised specialty; commission basis; fullest co-operation; high grade article; only a few territories still available; write at once for interview. A 723 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERK.—Young man thoroughly familiar with all drug store methods, including chemicals, for inventory work; junior registered man; must write good hand; state experience and salary. Times.

DRUG CLERK wanted by homeopathic pharmacy for small retail and part-time orders; need not be registered, but must have general knowledge of drugs; no night or Sunday work; $16 to start. H 1 Downtown.

EDITOR.—Good desk and re-write man; initiative, for trade publication; must be fully, state salary. K 438 Times D

ENGRAVER
Familiar with Gordon engraving machine, will secure steady work with Iler Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK, experienced in sugars and general merchandise. New York Sugar Refining Co., 119 5th Av., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ENGINEER-ARCHITECT.
AN OPPORTUNITY WITH A LARGE AND GROWING INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IS OFFERED; TO BE ATTACHED TO STAFF OF MEN WHO ARE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED IN DESIGNING, FOR UTILITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS, FACTORY BUILDINGS, CLUBHOUSES, RESIDENCES AND STORES; ALSO EXPERIENCED IN SUPERVISING CONSTRUCTION WORK. POSITION IS NEW AND IS PERMANENT; LABOR NEW ENGLAND TOWN; MODEL FACTORY; WRITE EDUCATION, AGE, AND EXPERIENCE. Z 402 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEER.—A LARGE FIRM CONTEMPLATING EXTENSIVE HARBOR AND DOCK WORKS ABROAD DESIRES TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF A CAPABLE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, ONE WHO CAN PREPARE THE GENERAL LAY-OUT AND ESTIMATES OF COST, AND SHOULD HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH DESIRABLE. B. H., 466 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ESTIMATOR and draftsman; one who is able to get business on ironwork for building; salary and commission. V 23 Times.

EXPORT SALESMAN.
One of the largest export companies in America needs a tactful and intelligent salesman, familiar with automobile accessories and preferably with knowledge of the export business.
Applications, stating age, personality, details of experience, and salary expected, should be addressed to
R 149 TIMES.

EXPORT
Large wholesale house offers unusual opportunity to bright, ambitious young man with export experience willing to start with moderate salary, with good prospects of speedy advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 673 Times Downtown.

EXPORT OPPORTUNITY for aggressive American, 20 to 25; knowledge of cotton piece goods and Spanish preferred. Address, stating full particulars, H 727 Times Downtown.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
Brass manufacturer requires an experienced man to take charge of factory; must have thorough knowledge of die and tool making, stamping and drawing, spinning, hand and automatic lathes, polishing and plating.
Must be competent to handle help and produce economical results. Give particulars as to experience, what you have done, what you can do, references, and salary desired to start. All replies will be considered confidential. A splendid opportunity awaits the man who can fill this job. Address Brass, B 742 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER
FOR CLOAKS AND SUITS;
HIGHEST GRADE OF WORK;
experience absolutely essential.
Apply in strict confidence, stating experience and salary wanted. F. M., 847 Times Downtown.

FIELD MANAGER for N. Y. office of school association; moderate salary to start; high school education and salesman ability required; good future for right man; state age, experience, salary desired. Box A 99 Times.

FLOOR MAN.
Young man, refined, energetic, good address, possessing the necessary qualifications to meet the clientele of a high class MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT.
One with first class retail specialty or department store experience, of who has conducted own business, will find this an unusual opportunity to secure steady position with excellent opportunities for advancement; applications by mail or in person received in strictest confidence.
KURZMAN,
5th Avenue and 36th Street.

FLOOR SALESMAN.—Inside man wanted by a large manufacturing firm; one who has had selling experience in men's furnishing line; salary. L. S., 16 Times.

FREIGHT.
Young man, familiar with freight rates, claims, etc., appreciative firm; permanent position; certain advancement; state age, experience, salary expected. Address "Traffic," P. O. Box 229, City Hall Station, City.

FURNACEMAN wanted, for plate and angle-iron work, shipfitter, riveter, chipper and caulker, burner and welder, (acetylene;) steady work; state travel. Apply Greenport Ship Co., Inc., Greenport, N. Y.

GARDENER wanted, single or married, with not more than one child; thoroughly experienced for work on lawns, vegetable garden, hot bed and flower beds; estate about ten acres; gardener's cottage, with electricity and steam heat; located in Westchester County within ten minutes of railway station; for right party will consider only gardeners of long experience, having held permanent positions to recent date; must have highest references; write fully giving details in confidence; will arrange appointment. Address Box 698 Times Downtown.

GARDENER wanted for small country place; must be able to

REMARKABLE

March 15th, 1919.

The New York Times:

More than 300 replies were received to business opportunity advertisement published in The New York Times several weeks ago. They came from nearly every State in the Union. This is remarkable.

SAMMY MFG. COMPANY
220 Fifth Ave.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN,
AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

for a man with good connections in the Auto Accessory and Garage trade to interest buyers in an Impulse Starter for trucks.

Man must have good address and know how to handle a situation requiring initiative, energy, and ability.

The right man can easily earn commissions from $7,500 to $10,000 this year.

All replies will be held in strict confidence.

Address R 180 Times.

SALESMAN.

We the man of education, ability, and clean habits, who is sincerely desirous of forming a permanent and profitable connection with a nationally known financial house, handling highest-grade securities, we suggest that he phone Mr. Scott, Main 4620, after 10 A. M. This is a real opportunity for the man who can measure up to our standard; commission basis.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live-wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men learning the service will find this splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Rutland, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1612, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN,
L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J.,
require salesmen who have had experience in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS.
WOOLENS.
SILKS.

Apply by letter or in person, Employment Office, second floor, between 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SALESMAN.—We are manufacturers of a sanitary equipment selling to hotels, schools, hospitals, &c., and require a clean-cut, live wire resident representative in New York City; applications in writing considered only from those giving complete history of past and present connections, which will be held in confidence; state whether married or single and salary required. Russell Manufacturing Company, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN
to qualify as junior for loose leaf manufacturing house; experience in this line or some similar line, such as printing or papers, desirable; must have good appearance and personality; moderate salary to start, good opportunity for advancement; state age, religion, and details past experience. G 648 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN
for large loose leaf manufacturing house, with experience in this or similar line, who knows the stationery trade, to specialize on trade business; good appearance and personality; opportunity for the right man; state age, religion, salary desired, and details past experience. G 649 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Can you earn $5,000 a year?
A corporation leading in its line manufacturing equipment from foundries, machine shops, wherever iron and steel are used, will add a successful salesman to its sales staff.

The qualifications are a high grade personality; proven integrity; record of success and a working knowledge of elementary mechanics, preferably foundry and machine shop practice.

Salary, commission and traveling expenses. $ 890 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER
REQUIRED AT ONCE. HIGH GRADE MAN ON STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS, WHO CAN IMMEDIATELY CREATE EXTENSIVE SELLING ORGANIZATION FOR AN ARTICLE SELLING TO HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS, DRUG, JEWERLY AND DEPARTMENT STORES. CALL 10-12 OR 2-4, P. M., MEZZANINE, ROOM 801 437 6TH AVE., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.—To a man who has sold merchandise an excellent chance is offered to learn the selling of securities; with our cooperation an industrious man can earn over $5,000 a year commissions; only those seeking a permanent position need apply. K 442 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, about 25, experienced selling domestic cotton piece goods trade; this is an opportunity for aggressive American to make permanent connection with one of the oldest and largest firms. Address, stating salary and full particulars. H 724 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We manufacture bronze tablets, and require a man on special work on bronze honor rolls and memorial tablets; drawing account; if he makes good there is a steady position in other standard lines; write, giving reference, to Room 723, 258 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—I can place several experienced salesmen; commission only; a new, easily sold figuring instrument, selling to merchants and business men; I also want one or two high class men to cover jobbing and department store trade. Address R. E., 268 West 125th.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City, by manufacturer of high-grade corsets; must be well dressed and have following among consumers. Address, specialty shops; commission; give age and full account of experience in order to secure interview. X 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to carry our well-known line of "Better Maid" silk, suede finished lisle, and cotton gloves for immediate and Fall delivery on a strict commission basis in conjunction with other lines through New Jersey. S. M. Hohl, 419 4th Av., Room 1002.

SALESMEN.—Linoleum and rugs; Pennsylvania, South, and West; men accustomed to making small towns; high commission, payable weekly. See or write Mr. Downing, 1,123 Broadway, Room 608, from 1 to 4 o'clock, this week.

SALESMAN, traveling, covering large territory, can secure good commission paying side line; well advertised and introduced advertising tape; can be sold in any line of business; pocket size samples. New York Printed Tying Tape Co., 78 Grand St., New York.

SALESMAN.—A photoplay production company is open for a live wire; if you are the man we can give you the opportunity of working with us, on a commission basis, which should prove more profitable than a fixed salary; write for appointment. S. L. Robinson, 790 Riverside Drive.

SALES ENGINEER wanted; splendid opportunity for income of $6,000 per annum and better; a man of good education and personality selling motor trucks and trailers on commission basis. Apply 9 to 9:30 A. M., Mgr. Commercial Car Dept., Kaufmann-Stewart Co., Inc., 1,176 Broadway.

SALESMEN to sell certificates of participation that produce great returns; high-grade commercial proposition. Phone, Room 814, 280 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Do you know the retail end of automobile tire selling?

Not simply selling in the store, but going out after the business.

Are you making a success at it today?

Can you enlarge a retail selling force and direct that force as sales manager and get results in a big way?

We can always use competent salesmen, but, primarily, we are looking for a salesman with a crackerjack retail tire selling record.

To such a man we offer a lifetime opportunity. Liberal salary that will grow with results and an interest in the business when he measures up to it.

We are big—growing and too busy to talk to any but men who can qualify and then deliver in a big way.

Write and tell us all about yourself and your experience selling tires to the consumer.

Your letter will be treated in strict confidence, of course. R 187 Times.

SALES EXPERT.
HIGH CLASS.
I am looking for an unusual man to travel—a man who combines selling ability with an exceptionally high grade of intellect; he must be able to close contracts for a business building service, the efficiency of which has been proven for several years; exceptional opportunity to make $10,000 in commissions annually. If you are the right man and can show good record as to past experience, write me, stating where you have been doing, and I will make appointment and arrange for an interview at once. I represent an old, reliable organization. V 240 Times.

SALESMEN.

RECENTLY RELEASED ARMY AND NAVY AND MARINE OFFICERS ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS ON OUR SALES FORCE FOLLOWING A CAREFUL STUDY OF APPLICATIONS. ADVANCEMENT IS RAPID. THE FUTURE WILL BE DETERMINED SOLELY BY ABILITY TO PRODUCE RESULTS. MODERATE SALARY DURING THE TRIAL PERIOD, BUT INCREASES WILL BE GRANTED AS RESULTS JUSTIFY. WRITE, STATING RANK AND BRANCH OF SERVICE, AGE, EXPERIENCE AND OTHER INFORMATION. E 357 TIMES.

SALESMEN
and
SALES MANAGERS.

If you could connect with a responsible underwriting security house that handles only high-grade dividend paying salable securities, and we would convince you that this business would pay you a commission basis over $5,000 per annum, would you devote a few weeks selling under our system preparing you for a managership in one of our branches? Experience not essential; just honest and conscientious effort. Call Cortlandt 5826 after 9:30 A. M. for appointment.

SALESMAN.

A DRESS SKIRT MANUFACTURER, SPECIALIZING IN POPULAR-PRICED, WELL-MADE WASH SKIRTS, HAS AN UNUSUAL PROPOSITION TO OFFER A SALESMAN WHO COMMANDS A LARGE FOLLOWING AND CAN SHOW BIG RESULTS IN THIS LINE. THIS WILL PROVE AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY EITHER ON A SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS. ALL CORRESPONDENCE BEING HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE, PLEASE GIVE DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING EXPERIENCE, LINES SOLD, AND TERRITORY COVERED. ADDRESS SPECIAL, V 895 TIMES.

SALESMAN, specialty, wanted to sell a service now used by over 30,000 men, who swear by it; the man who can prove to us he can do what we expect will be given position to invest and employ large selling staff; he must be willing to travel constantly at first for at least six months, making very small as well as large towns; must have proven himself a successful salesman for good houses, or if young man without sales record, highest character, references; will pay salary according to your past record and all traveling expenses; permanent big proposition to right man; give age, married or single, and full particulars. Address Travel, P. O. Box 80, Station D, New York.

SALESMAN.

WE SEEK THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE TINSEL AND TRIMMING BUSINESS. ONE TO BE KEENLY ALIVE TO HIS OWN POSSIBILITIES. WE CAN OFFER AN IMPORTANT PROPOSITION; SALARY AND COMMISSION.

ONLY THOSE ENTERTAINED WHO CAN PROVE BY PAST RECORDS THEIR ABILITY TO FILL THIS POSITION APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING DETAILS, WHICH WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

TINSEL PRODUCTS COMPANY,
115-117 EAST 29TH ST.

SALESMEN.—Large manufacturer of screens and metal weather strips desires five high-grade salesmen for N. Y. City; those qualifying will receive favorable consideration to manage other offices; leads furnished; earnings $75 to $150 per week; commission. Room 708, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman on special proposition; a big bonus and liberal commission will be paid if you have clients or can work without leads; a shirker cannot succeed in this, a worker will make big money. X 239 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—MILLINERY.
Thoroughly experienced live-wire salesman with good following for popular-priced untrimmed hats; great opportunity for competent man; commission basis. G. G., 840 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
Housefurnishing Goods.
Thoroughly experienced in tin, Japanned, galvanized and enameled wares with an established business in Manhattan and Bronx. Apply, in full confidence, detailing exact experience and salary required. A 660 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell language outfits in New York and vicinity; knowledge of line unnecessary, but must be experienced salesman, capable of adapting himself to high-class eductional proposition; intelligent, able talker of pleasing address; salary and commission; state experience. Address V 843 Times.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 755 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; crew manager with own organization to market one of the best selling books on the war; liberal commission and choice of territory. 1532 Acolian Hall.

SALESMAN, experienced selling high class business art to advertising agents and manufacturers; commission; new organization; state experience in full; confidence and drawing account requirements. G 227 Times.

SALESMEN
to carry as side line popular-priced juvenile boys' suits in serge, corduroy, and velveteen; all territories; small line; commission. Samuel Bernstein & Sons, 20 West 20th St.

SALESMEN.—Soldiers get my proposition for quick returns, on commission; most reliable goods ever produced, selling music and maps; call immediately. Eurydice Music Press, Thomas, 350 West 38th St.

SALESMAN wanted to cover Eastern territory for very fine line of boys' washable suits; also velvet and corduroy novelties; commission basis. Monarch Wash Suit Co., 45 West 4th St.

SALESMEN.
A New York house handling high-grade securities offers a profitable connection in Scranton office; commissions and drawing account. Phone Vanderbilt 3083 for interview.

SALESMEN.—Exceptional opportunity for reliable, clean-cut active men to distribute mailings, box-strapping appliance; liberal commission basis. Box 587 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMEN.—Real estate salesmen, $100 to $200 per week can be made regularly if you have real sales ability; liberal commission basis; leads; can use two men. Frank, room 1806, 1 Pine St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Auto accessory salesman, selling some standard accessory to retail houses and garages, to carry canvas gloves as side line; commission; exclusive territories given. Box 807, New Haven, Conn.

SALESMAN.—WELL RECOMMENDED; EXPERIENCE SELLING NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS; GOOD POSITION; SALARY, COMMISSION, EXPENSES. H 870 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced oil and grease salesman in New York and vicinity, by well-established oil corporation; either on salary or commission basis. A 673 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, in ladies' dresses; commission. A. Cohen, 16 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
FOR THE
COMPTOMETER.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Company have several openings in their Sales Organization for men 25 to 35 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

Bookkeeping, clerical, or accounting experience should help.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman with ability, but also the reliable, energetic, forceful man who wants a chance to get on the sales end.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory and pay a salary during training period.

Salary and commission proposition after training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

M. E. O'BRIEN,
321 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.

BUTTON SALESMAN WANTED BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM TO CALL ON CLOAK AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS; ONLY THOSE WITH AN EXTENSIVE TRADE NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. V 832 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—TWO EXPERIENCED, HIGH-PRESSURE SECURITIES SALESMEN FOR NEWARK AND VICINITY. ONLY MEN WITH PLENTY OF PEP AND FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES NEED APPLY. THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF AMBITION WHO MEAN AND HAVE THE ABILITY TO MAKE GOOD. SALARY AND COMMISSION AND CHECK FOR A STARTER. CALL OR PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT TO MARKET 3604, OR WRITE TO ROOM 514 WIEFT BLDG., NEWARK, N. J.

SALESMAN for children's and intermediate dresses to cover the largest cities from Chicago to Omaha; only men with experience in handling the better trade considered. Reply by mail, giving full particulars; drawing account to right man; correspondence strictly confidential. Blaskopf & Co., 16 West 33d St.

SALESMEN.—We need four salesmen who have had actual experience in salesmanship, to sell securities; men who are ful. of vim and snap; men with ideas who can prove by their records that they are honest and business getters; we can offer you the opportunity of a lifetime in a growing business where your income will justify your effort; we want men of ability; earning capacity unlimited, work easy, honest, and dignified, and requires the best of men; commission basis. Call Main 830, Suite 1306, Chamber of Commerce Building, Brooklyn.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.
A sales manager capable of handling a national sales campaign and establishing agencies can make an advantageous connection with our company; capital to invest is compulsory if desired, but not necessary; ability and experience alone will count; in application give age, business experience, and references. MASTER CARBURETOR CO.,
922 South Los Angeles St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

SALESMAN.

One who controls large clientele to connect with lithograph concern in city; we can handle highest class of color work efficiently; the right test, having very low overhead; salary, commission. A 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, CLOTHING.
Good position for competent man able to earn large salary; experience with best concerns required; highest calibre man only considered. Call or write, stating full particulars, Mathews, Broadway, near 37th.

SALESMAN, to sell to the machine and tool trade; the only Mechanical Encyclopedia; first class man who is looking for a permanent position; exclusive territory; well-known publishers of successful line; only experienced men considered; commission basis; state age and qualifications to obtain interview. G 639 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (BOOK MEN.)—THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, 2 West 45th St., has an opening for two salesman to sell THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE and BOOK OF HISTORY. No previous book experience essential, but applicants must be willing to work. Commission basis. Inquire for Mr. Obeilts after 10 A. M.

SALESMEN (local and traveling) who have established dealers' trade in records and phonographs; men who are free to devote their undivided energy, who are thoroughly dependable and efficient, can learn of attractive permanent contract with manufacturing; expenses and commission. V 826 Times.

SALESMEN.—Reliable institution wants two high-class salesmen of good personality and appearance to represent them in Eastern States; courses and business administrations; exclusive territory; our representatives making from $4,000 to $7,000 a year; commission; for all particulars call Mosher & M., 215 Flatiron Bldg.

SALESMAN, to take care of an issue of stock in a shipping mine, backed by prominent business men of New Jersey; large dividend possibilities for investors; money needed to enlarge operations; a conservative proposition; attractive commission. Apply in person or address Old Hickory Mines, Passaic, N. J.

SALESMEN.—The sale of securities is attractive and lucrative; we offer a very unusual opportunity to good salesmen; experience unnecessary; commission. G 611 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced jewelry salesman, acquainted with jobbing and retail trade throughout West; must have first-class references; salary and commission. Apply Room 903, 509 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN, by old established Eastern manufacturing high-grade specialties; must be energetic, and have thorough knowledge of successfully interviewing the heads of the largest concerns in the country; give full particulars and salary expected. G 144 Times.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS, 1 to 4 ton capacity, immediate deliveries; liberal commissions; drawing account against commissions to experienced men; unexperienced men straight commission. Paramount Motors Corp., 231-235 West 54th St.

SALESMEN.—Large casualty company has unusual opportunity for several salesmen in a new department; must have real sales ability and tact, as work is calling on executives of large concerns; upon proving ability promotion will be assured; we now have five openings at branches for men on salary and percentage basis; while in New York City commission will be paid; highest references required. Call 45 Williams St., 9d floor. Ask for Mr. Tuttle.

SALESMEN.—Unusual opportunity is offered to men who are accustomed to work under pressure; our line is sold exclusively to the grocery trade; this connection offers a big opportunity for specialty men and also to become permanently associated with an aggressive organization; also a few Italian speaking salesmen wanted; write full experience, territory covered, salary, &c. Luigi Macaroni Co., Inc., 530-538 E. 72d St., New York, N. Y.

SALESMAN.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN TO SELL NATIONALLY ADVERTISED STAPLE LINE TEXTILES DIRECT FROM MILL TO RETAILER, COMBINED WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT. TO SECURE INTERVIEW SPECIFY DETAILS TERRITORY, MERCHANDISE, EARNINGS. A 103 TIMES.

SALESMAN, BY LEADING AMERICAN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE, TO TRAVEL IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES; MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WITH DRY GOODS AND HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES; SCANDINAVIAN NATIONALITY PREFERRED; COMMISSION BASIS. A 736 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN rugs, carpets; traveling own territory; side line or full line, linoleums, axminsters, rag rugs, fibres, mattings, jute, rubber, &c.; new season prices; top commissions paid weekly; experienced, active, real salesmen making upward of $200 weekly; largest mill line in this country; name territory wanted, what you can do, all in strict confidence, of course. V 375 Times.

SALESMEN—SECURITIES.
The sale of securities is attractive and lucrative; men who can furnish good credentials we offer a most unusual opportunity for large earnings; commission basis. Every assistance and co-operation will be extended to men who qualify. No previous stock-selling experience required. S 629 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man to cover part of New Jersey with hardware specialties for New York manufacturer; will call on house-furnishing, grocery, hardware, and kindred trade; splendid opportunity for young man now selling inside at retail who wants to get outside and develop. State full previous record, salary expected, &c. Address W 598 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, very high-class, accustomed to making $5,000 and upward, investigate the earning power and modern practical methods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 TO $300 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALESMEN.—Securities, with or without experience; qualifications are high-grade personality, integrity, and unquestioned credentials; to such that qualify we offer an unusual opportunity; drawing account and promotion to managerial position; commission basis. Call or phone for appintment Beekman 7834. H. O. FEITE & CO., 116 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell stocks; those who have been selling to the retail trade or to professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection that offers an opportunity to earn from one to five thousand dollars on commission within the next six weeks. Phone Rector 7257 for appointment, or write A 710 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to travel in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania and place sample woolen lines with merchant tailors and tailors to the trade; applicants with retail and ready-made clothing experience preferred; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Box H S, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

SALESMEN.
SPORTING GOODS.
Retail and outside men; must be thoroughly experienced and ambitious; excellent opportunity to connect with a progressive firm operating four retail stores and a wholesale department; salary. S. B. Davega Co., 881 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Large New York manufacturer has openings for salesmen to sell unusually snappy line of young men's clothing to trade in New York and adjoining territory; commission; advances against sales; exclusive territory; real money-making opportunity for salesmen who understand clothing; references required. Address S 802 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN in exclusive territory to handle a line of nationally advertised toy specialties made by one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, and handled by leading hardware, furniture and bicycle, toy dealers, and department stores; none but the highest grade salesmen with the best of references need apply; commission basis. X 211 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—I want three real high pressure salesmen who have sand and punch, accustomed to earning not less than $5,000 annually (commissions); if you are settle, suburban development, and a GOOD one; if you can tell the truth and negotiate with substantial people to sell high-grade houses and plots without misrepresentation, apply; you won't be a so-much-per-week man, but a big producer. Address M. H. B., 74 Times.

SALESMAN who has had experience in selling woolens and tailors' trimmings to merchant tailor trade, to travel and place sample lines in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected; no applications considered unless experience is shown. Box D D, 1619 St. James Bldg.

SALESMAN.—High-class toilet preparation and cosmetic manufacturer offers an excellent selling proposition to an energetic salesman; accustomed to toilet goods trade throughout the United States; can make over $5,000 annually; strictly commission. Send particulars of your last record and references to R. K., 167 Times.

SALESMEN.—An unusual opportunity is open to a few single men of good address, with soliciting and selling experience, to leave New York and procure members to our courses in civilization; highly indorsed by the press; drawing account with liberal commission; permanent employment with rapid promotion to producers. Apply 10-12, The Civilization Course, 110 West 34th.

SALESMAN.—Wanted by large and prominent manufacturer, first-class salesman, well acquainted with bakers and confectioners, to sell them Powdered and Sweetened Condensed Milk in bulk; in answering give full particulars as to how long you have been selling bakers or confectioners; salary. G 642 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN (2).—A well-established, progressive manufacturer of typewriter supplies desires the services of 2 salesmen for metropolitan district; only high-calibre men with excellent selling record will be considered; substantial drawing account against commission. Address A 709 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
PAINT SPECIALTY SALESMAN.
Large manufacturer of oil and paint specialties has a position for a high-grade experienced salesman in established Connecticut territory; salary and commission basis; consideration given only those stating full particulars, past selling experience in Connecticut, and references. V 349 Times.

SALESMAN.—Large perfumery and toilet preparation manufacturer has opening for high-class salesman who has established following among drug and department stores in New York; excellent opportunity; give detailed experience; applications in strict confidence; salary or commission. V 314 Times.

SALESMEN and women to sell syrup, retailing and confectionery trade; commission basis; should earn $5 day upward; preference given discharged soldiers and sailors. Apply 330 Hudson St., city.

SALESMEN.
The McCall Co. has openings for experienced pattern salesmen; salary and commission. Call or write Sales Department, 236 West 37th.

SALESMAN with Ford car, acquainted with accessory trade, to handle large selling accessories; big money for live wire; drawing account against commission. Write Box 61, 1619 St. James Bldg.

SALESMAN, for sweater house; must be experienced; salary and commission. Write V 828 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced men's hat salesman with territory; salary basis. V 880 Times.

SALESMAN.—First-class clothing salesman wanted; salary. M. Herman, 238 Central Av., Jersey City.

SALESMEN to handle patented umbrellas as sideline; commission basis; State territory. R 186 Times.

SALESMAN to take up line selling talc soap on commission. V 811 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALES MANAGER.
LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GO[OD]S HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVI[CE] OF A BRIGHT ENERGETIC YO[UNG] MAN WHO IS THOROUGH[LY] QUALIFIED FOR A POSITION AS SALES PROMOTER.

MUST BE ABLE TO INAUGUR[ATE] SYSTEMS FOR KEEPING IN CL[OSE] TOUCH WITH FIFTY SALESM[EN] AND THEIR TRADE; KNOWL[EDGE] OF ADVERTISING NE[CES]SARY; APPLICANT MUST BE A LIVE WIRE, WHOSE EFFO[RTS] WILL PRODUCE RESULTS. ST[ATE] AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SAL[ARY] EXPECTED. A. A., 866 T[IMES] DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, "live wire," wanted mailing devices needed to increase efficiency in offices; energy, initiative, personality required; no applicant who cannot make minimum of $50 per week on 20% commission basis; state age and qualifications. Address V 845 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced detail office work, filling in, on exclusive work; must have technical experience in power transmission line. Answer in own handwriting only, Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Commission Department, 211 Centre St., stating experience, references, and salary expected.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, several intelligent men to represent the Jewish Publication Society of America in New York and vicinity to solicit membership and sell its publications on a commission basis; only those with first-class references need apply to E. A. Dobsevage, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN OR COMMISSIONER WHO CAN SELL LADIES' HATS AND NOVELTIES; GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO CAN SHOW RESULTS; CONFIDENTIAL; COMMISSION BASIS. V 392 TIMES.

SALESMEN to sell stock in a large industrial proposition that is a national necessity; this is an exceptional opportunity for good live men to make big money; leads and co-operation; commission only. Apply between 10 and 3 P. M., Room 407, 120 Liberty St.

SALESMEN, with our new letter-size novelty you can entertain your customers in any office; postage stamps to make clocks, dials, numbers, switch glow in the dark; not yet available for the trade; send 75c. for sample by registered mail. A. O. Beech, 108 West 64th St.

SALES ENGINEER
wanted by well-known manufacturer of electric truck; must be familiar with trade in vicinity of New York; salary basis; opportunity for the right man; state experience and give references and present salary in first letter. A 57 Times.

SALESMEN for high grade specialty; exclusive territory, city or country; can make big money; commission basis; call in mornings. American Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN automobile accessory; to salesman with established trade and following to handle side line of parts automobiles, bulbs, and fuses; commission basis; state particulars of territory you travel. Nasco, V 389 Times.

SALESMAN.—An opening is offered for a growing grocery firm for an experienced capable man; one who has handled fruit and restaurant trade preferred; splendid opportunity for right party; state references and former connection, salary and commission. A 681 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by manufacturer of embroideries and laces to carry line of assortments on straight commission basis; one well acquainted with bobbing and retail trade; give full particulars, exact territory, &c. R. 258 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Young man to learn the most profitable end of the stock and bond business; previous experience necessary, but courage, pep, and intelligence essential; salary and commission. H 668 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
First class salesman wanted for wholesale and retail Brooklyn coal business; must possess the following; highest references required; good opportunity for the right party with salary basis. A 616 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Cotton goods converters are open to engage live salesman; one following among clothing and women's wear trade preferred, but not essential; opportunity for aggressive man; commission basis with drawing account. Address, H. 722 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to secure estate and insurance appraisals; organization includes New York's leading merchants; only those capable of interviewing highest class people considered; state experience fully; salary, commission. X 232 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—New York dry goods house requires the services of a salesman, acquainted with the buyers of piece goods of the large stores in the city. Address, giving references, age, &c.; salary and commission. A 713 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for attractive real estate position; opportunity to earn $100 per week commission basis for man who has real sales ability; experience in this line unnecessary. For personal interview address A 749 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Large cotton lining converter wants experienced, well acquainted, thoroughly competent salesman to call on city clothing manufacturers; salary and commission; full particulars in strictest confidence. C. A., 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—No selling experience necessary; investment firm wants man of character who, with assistance, can earn large income in commissions; this permanent position means later becoming manager. K 441 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Bank stock; three high salesmen who desire to establish selves with promising connection, 1,834 Broadway, Suite 208; 32 St., Brooklyn, Suite 1907; Union Newark, Suite 208.

SALESMAN wanted, to sell a quality mobile tire; experienced salesmen only apply; fine salary, opportunity for live; write or call Wednesday morning. Miller-Morse Tire Co., 144 West 58th St.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity for bright man, pleasing personality, 23 to 27 age, to become one of the sales f large corporation; selling experience essary; state age, education, business record, salary expected. 20 Times.

SALESMAN, position open with manufacturer of valves and fittings, high grade salesman, conversant with and trade; salary; full details request first letter. X 217 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced oil, to sell flaxol to the paint and supply h New York and vicinity on a co basis. Address International Flaxol Bessemer St.

SALESMAN, silk and ribbons, young man, for vicinity and New E must have following and established commission and drawing; excellent R. 99 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for out t handle complete line of men's hats and caps; commission basis. 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced man, to ca of fancy feathers and flowers; mu be used to good proposition; commission basis. Ida Mfg., 64 West Hou

SALESMAN to handle ladies' wash a a side line, covering Western terri on commission basis. S. S., 837 Times town.

SALESMAN for butter and eggs havi following among retail grocers in t tan; highest references required; a lent opportunity for right man; sala commission. L 738 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell chocolat to the retail confectionery trade in Greater New York; salary and com paid. Address, giving qualificati references. A 708 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, well connected, to sell agency following States: Michigan, Wisconsin, Mi and Iowa; strictly commission; st full particulars. E. B. Kursheedt, Apron West 37th.

SALESMAN, well acquainted, w groups and paper dealers, quality, state references, full particulars; tion with drawing account. W Downtown.

SALESMAN, linens, &c., to call o hospitals, institutions, steamship nies, &c.; experienced man; salary commission. Institution Equipment Broadway.

SALESMAN.—There is a good openin direct by mail advertising salesm acquainted with the ready-to-wear t terms; salary or commission. L. 1 256 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, high class, preferably automobile experience, to solicit fle trade in New York City, vicinity; knowledge desirable; salary basis; particulars in first letter. D 166 T

SALESMAN.—One familiar with phot chemicals; must be ready to travel, commission, and expenses; good in right party. Walton Photocol

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
for new lightning coin changer; salary and commission; live proposition. Box 32, 526 9th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN Wanted.—A leading wholesale house selling to the Toy, House-Furnishing, and Furniture Trade will train a man having some selling experience for a responsible road position. State age, experience, references, salary expected. K 320 Times.

SALESMEN, druggist sundries; order takers need not apply; we want salesmen who can handle sundries of the better kind; experience and established trade preferred; commission or salary basis. L 764 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for city and surrounding territory by long established manufacturer of manicure and toilet preparations; only those experienced in line and with department store trade need apply; salary and commission. M. R. S., 378 Times.

SALESMAN—UNLISTED SECURITIES.

Wanted, man able to sell unlisted securities having ample value behind them; liberal commission to right man; no leads furnished. H 711 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, acquainted with steamship companies, export-import, and insurance concerns, wanted by manufacturer's agents to sell typewriter carbon paper and ribbons on liberal commission basis; references. A 113 Times.

SALESMEN capable earning $5,000 or over yearly; retailers need our patented device for selling hot peanuts; easy payments; rare opportunity for forceful, intelligent talker; good closer; commission. Originator, 302 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Thermometer manufacturer seeks connection with salesman covering Far Western States, selling druggists' sundries, hardware or kindred lines to carry its thermometer line; commission. V 838 Times.

SALESMAN—Experienced Bottles, Corks, Crowns, &c., with established trade among Soft Drink Bottlers, Good Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c. State territory covered and full particulars. Salary and commission. G 667 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Energetic man to sell our concentrated food flavors, and our certified food colors; good opportunity to an experienced man; liberal commission. Address Neotols Food Products Co., 245 West Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted, under 25, to learn to sell livestock, in old established business; must know stenography and typewriting; good opportunity for right party; salary. Write for appointment, L 721 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish trade in marine field; one familiar with ship chandlers' supplies would have right experience; good opportunity for ambitious man; drawing account against commission. V 19 Times.

SALESMAN.—We have opening for a capable young line of cosmetic and domestic embroideries to cutting-up trade; only men of experience considered; commission, with drawing account. Apply by letter, Friedman & Rabinowitz, 141 5th Av.

SALESMAN, familiar with house furnishings, glassware, crockery, and kindred lines, specialty selling through New England, with well established lines; previous experience necessary. A 721 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to represent international correspondence school in Jersey City, can earn $40 to $50 a week; drawing account against commission. Apply, with references, T. A. Spearin, Room 207, Spingarn Building, 585 Newark Av., Jersey City.

SALESMAN, HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF WHOLESALE CARDBOARD AND PAPER, ACQUAINTED WITH PRINTING AND STATIONERY TRADE; SALARIED POSITION; CHRISTIAN CONCERN. H 655 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Financial firm wants high-class salesmen who can furnish surety bond to place bank stock; exceptional banking connection both in New York and Chicago; commission basis. Reply Room 208, 1,834 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Two efficient men to introduce our business service to executives; selling plan and names of principals assure success; every business man a prospect; liberal commission. Call Monday morning, 10 to 1, Business Digest, 241 West 37th St., 10th floor.

SALESMEN.—WE WANT SEVERAL GOOD MEN TO CARRY OUR LINE OF LADIES' NECKWEAR, RUFFLINGS, &c., AS A SIDE LINE ON COMMISSION; WE ARE COVERED IN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA; OTHER TERRITORIES OPEN; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; CONFIDENTIAL. R. O., 803 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Traveling, calling on department and dry goods stores; strong line well-known boys' blouses and boys' shirts; side line; commission; few samples. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMAN, for Long Island and Connecticut, calling on notion buyers in that territory, (preferably with own car,) for fast selling line of hair nets; commission basis; good all year repeat business; references. A 25 Times.

SALESMAN for health and accident insurance; big money; permanent, profitable position; experience not necessary; commission and drawing account. Room 626, 25 West 42d St.

SALESMAN.—A successful specialty salesman wanted by large old established supply house; experience selling baker or restaurant equipment desirable; unusual opportunity for right man; salary and commission. G 200 Times.

SALESMAN, children's rompers and overalls, up-to-date line for jobbers and retailers; state experience; commission and drawing account. S. C., 834 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, children's rompers and overalls, up-to-date line for jobber and retailers; state experience; commission and drawing account. S. C., 834 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to carry line of women's novelty sweaters as side line in conjunction with women's apparel; commission basis; exceptional opportunity. X 238 Times.

SALESMAN for women's bathing suits, acquainted with trade, to handle same as side line on commission; state experience. W. H. R., 135 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell builders' hardware; state full particulars, whether over a traveled, salary expected, references, &c. A 680 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell motor truck stock; liberal salary and commission; must be snappy and used to earn big money. Room 804, 110 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Are you looking for an exceptional opportunity on a commission basis? Stand

Boarders and Roomers consult The New York Times for information of reputable boarding places and rooms in desirable locations.

The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STOCK SALESMEN.
We can use a few more salesmen whose past record as producers will prove you capable of selling stock of a company with production of 80 wells, paying 10% div. Based on present selling price, which will materially increase as result of wells being drilled daily; highest bank references; commission. Call room 1311, 511 5th Av.; phone Vanderbilt 3224.

STOCK CLERK wanted by handkerchief house; experienced; to the applicant meeting our requirements, we offer permanent and desirable position; when replying, give full particulars, stating age, nationality, lines worked for, references and salary wanted. S 516 Times Downtown.

STOCK MAN.
Experienced silk, who can cut and measure merchandise, fill orders, make himself generally useful; good salary live party. G 166 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.
We have a great idea for you to make money, your best clientele will appreciate the opportunity; salary and commission; one very active, impressive and forceful man will be considered for telephone work; room 804, 59 Pearl St., New York.

STOCK SALESMEN to sell stock in company having rich sulphur deposits; easy selling; only those meaning business answer; commission only. S 543 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN for a timely enterprise; real opportunity for high-class man in growing organization; give experience; commission. B. B. 290 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, competent, aggressive, to sell legitimate stock in coal company; liberal commission. Call before 9:30, Room 619, 10 Wall St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Manufacturing concern with monopoly and Government business; commission. K 402 Times Downtown.

STOREROOM.—Men familiar with hardware and mechanical parts, for stock room, electrical manufacturing concern. Outler Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard.

SUPERINTENDENT, COMPETENT
For electrical company, to take charge of its wiring construction department; must be thoroughly qualified to estimate, handle men, and capable of handling jobs to a satisfactory completion.
T. K., 438 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TABLETMAKER.—Experienced in granulation and operating
STOKES ROTARY MACHINE
AND COLTON MACHINE.
To an able, experienced man we will pay good salary and give contract. Apply, between 11-12 o'clock, Gramatan Co., 15 East 14th.

TABLET MAN thoroughly experienced in all phases of tablet making; state experience, reference, age, and salary. A. R., 344 Times Downtown.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH to foreigners residing in Borough Park or Bath Beach, to give lessons evenings. Write, stating education, and experience, V 25 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, white, $56 a month and board; references must stand investigation. Apply Monday, after 9:30 A. M., 2 East 62d.

TESTING ENGINEER.
WE WANT A MECHANICAL ENGINEER GRADUATE, 24 to 30, WHO HAS HAD SHOP AND DESIGNING EXPERIENCE, FOR OUR TESTING DEPARTMENT, IN MAKING COMMERCIAL TESTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICATION OF OUR PRODUCT TO VARIOUS CLASSES OF MACHINERY; SALARY $175 TO START. SEND FULL DETAILS OF YOUR EXPERIENCE AND PHOTO TO D 170 TIMES.

TESTING ENGINEER.—Graduate M. E., shop and designing experience; conduct tests, application; roller bearings, varied classes machinery; good opportunity; high-grade man; salary begin $2,100; rite only. United Motors Section, 33 West 42d St.

THREE $100,000 A YEAR STOCK SALESMEN
wanted by financial institution to sell large blocks of exceptionally high-grade security that will stand the most rigid investigation. Company is acknowledged leader in its field and has unqualified indorsement of famous men known from coast to coast.
Organization is a going concern with phenomenal accomplishments to its credit and not one has it exceptional assets, but a large volume of business on its books for 1919. Orders have been received faster than they can be handled and the financing is required for manufacturing expansion.
Only salesmen of the very highest type, whose record will stand rigid investigation and who are accustomed to meeting men of capital, considered. Salesmen must devote their exclusive time to this proposition and will work almost entirely on leads or through letters of personal introduction. No salary or drawing account will be granted, but commission only will be paid, as this is the way the type of men desired would prefer it. Address by letter only, Johnson & Hopkins Company, 1,482 Broadway, New York City.

TRAFFIC MAN
To take charge of shipments by freight, express, and mail for large magazine; big opportunity for right man; state experience and present salary.
R. M., 242 TIMES.

TUTORS.—Ten college graduates, experienced instructors, for tutoring in country during July and August; college preparatory subjects; full information and references essential to consideration. K 284 Times.

TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER, bright young man, must be fast operator, for assistant to sales manager; good chance for advancement; $15 weekly to start. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., Nathan Schweitzer, 409 West 14th St.

TYPIST.—Young man; salary $10 to start; rapid advancement. A 678 Times Downtown.

WANTED, EXECUTIVE,
by modern doll factory to organize production and sales on profit-sharing basis. Write fully. Great Future, L 760 Times Downtown.

WAREHOUSEMAN to take charge of public warehouse; must have good connections and ability to obtain trade; salary and commission; state age and experience. V 331 Times.

WATCHMAKER WANTED.—First-class, experienced man; give reference, age, and pay expected; steady employment for right person. A. P. Lundberg, 315 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WATCHMAN.—Middle aged man as night watchman by large corporation; must be absolutely responsible, of unquestionable character and furnish A1 references; apply by letter. R 176 Times.

WATCHMAKER wanted; first class watch repairer, good position with steady employment, room with new lights. Apply or address Webster Co., 440 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WINDOW TRIMMER, WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION FOR COMPETENT MAN. SEE MR. SEIDNER, 3D FLOOR, UNITED CIGAR STORES CO., 44 WEST 125TH ST.

WINDOW DRESSER AND MANAGER wanted for 5-10-25 cent store; only live wire need apply; salary $30. Call or write, Carlton & Striefl, 110 Smith St., Perth Amboy, N. J. Telephone 1084 Perth Amboy.

YOUNG MEN.—Several live wires to sell clothing on a new proposition; commission basis. See Mr. Rubin, between 4:30 and 5:30. The Victory Clothes, 703 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted by cotton goods house for sample and stock room; one speaking Spanish preferred; state salary expected. 257 Times.

YOUNG MAN in woolen house, to make deliveries; must be strong and intelligent; salary $12. Call 9 to 10, 428 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN.—Export house, with South American clientele, requires the services of competent man to handle orders and inquiries; must have knowledge of sources of supply of and be experienced in buying materials and unmanufactured goods; must also be familiar with export routine; position affords good opportunity for right man with initiative; applicant must possess both knowledge of Portuguese and Spanish languages, apply in detail, giving previous experience, age, nationality, and salary desired. A 711 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION of Brooklyn seeks the services of a capable young man as executive secretary; one who has had experience in handling young men, and who intends to make this work permanent. Address by letter only, stating qualifications and salary desired, Ralph E. Jacobs, 1001 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted in bookkeeping department of large export and import house; about 20 years old; clerical capacity; must have a good penman, neat and accurate at figures; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, H 728 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, over 21, with at least 3 years' retail clothing experience, for out of town store; must be neat and ambitious, write a good hand; excellent chance to work up to management of one of our branch stores. Apply Monday after 9:30 A. M. to Mr. Zobel, 260 4th Av., 13th floor.

YOUNG MAN IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE; ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. P. TIMES.

YOUNG MAN wanted for Christian firm as office manager; must have executive ability and be good correspondent; one with knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography preferred; answer stating age, experience, references, and salary. A 970 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, SWISS,
to do clerical work; steady position; good chance for advancement; must have experience in clerical work and some knowledge of laces or embroideries.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

YOUNG MAN,
age 25 to 30 years, with advertising ability, initiative, and energy; good copy writer and familiar with details regarding drawings, engravings, and use of printers' ink; excellent opportunity; state qualifications, references, salary. Box 21 P., 104 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CLERK WITH DRESS SILK MANUFACTURER. ADDRESS GIVING AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE IN FULL; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; WRITE L. B., BOX 22, 138 EAST 34TH ST.

YOUNG MAN, not over 23, wanted by leading wholesale house; must be quick and accurate worker and have sufficient aggressiveness to be trained for position of responsibility; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. K 322 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—A splendid opportunity is offered to the right kind of young man who is ambitious and well educated to connect as an officer with a large real estate company; no investment required; profit-sharing basis. Address Opportunity, 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, neat, 18-21, who has some knowledge of packing samples and care of same, to go on Western trip as assistant; must be willing to start with moderate salary; reference. Apply to John W. Waltz, 230 4th Av., 5th floor.

YOUNG MAN.—Good education; mechanically inclined; quick to learn; can find future opportunity in line of manufacturing machinery sales force; state age, schooling, business experience, salary expected to start. L 734 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, in growing Brooklyn real estate office, experienced in selling and leasing manufacturing property; good opening; red hot leads furnished; salary and commission. Address G. B., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN familiar with steel sash business and sheet metal work; one familiar with taking quantities from blueprints; state experience and salary expected. A 704 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, wanted for stationery stock department in a large wholesale woolen house; state age, experience if any, and salary desired. A 722 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—College or high school graduate, position outside city in sales field, along school lines; $312 first four months; commissions, also advancement; permanency. Write Department C, 305 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wanted, with experience as passenger office; knowledge of aboardhand desirable; state age, experience, salary, &c. I. L., P. O. Box 822 City Hall Station.

YOUNG MAN, bright, in office of warehouse company, to assist on books and make himself generally useful; wages $12. Apply personally to Mr. Lawrence, 206 South St., Monday.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, to assist in collecting rents, making leases, and superintending repairs of real estate in a private owner's office; answer giving experience. Enterprise, A 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office work, timekeeper; good opportunity for advancement; state experience, salary, &c. Bush Terminal vicinity Y. W., 518 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has had experience in general cost accounting; excellent opportunity; state qualifications and salary expected. M. 1,049 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16, for resident buyer's office; good opportunity for bright youngster; initial salary $8; write full particulars. V 358 Times.

YOUNG MAN to take care of technical and stock records of automobile parts manufacturing firm; state age, salary, experience. Y. F. R., 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced in figuring manufacturing costs; full particulars first letter. Opportunity, H 728 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 17-18 years of age, in credit department large downtown bank; excellent opportunities. G 668 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted for telephone sales work; salary and commission. Apply Suite 804-5, at 1,545 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, who is familiar with sample room in boys' clothing line. Sherwin, 715 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) by wholesale textile house, to work in stock and wait on house trade. R 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN 16 to 19 years, for clerical work in office large corporation. See Mr. Ball, 346 Broadway, third floor.

YOUNG MAN in automobile office; one residing with parents preferred; state age and salary expected. 283 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, serious-minded, for statistics department, insurance company; start $40 per month. R 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, to travel as assistant to road salesman. K 296 Times.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE RIGHT MAN
IN THE TIRE BUSINESS.
One of the most progressive and successful tire distributors in New York requires the services of a man who has had actual experience as manager in big tire business. Only a man of highest efficiency will be considered. Write, stating experience in detail. State salary. Communications strictly confidential.
B 115 TIMES.

A MAN WITH BRAINS.
If you are around 35 years of age and can think, act, talk convincingly and intelligently, and are big enough to meet executives in their environment, selling personal service, tell the truth 365 days in each year—live on a fair salary and grow through merit, hard work and a lot of love we want to know all there is to know about you that would enable a national institution to want to employ you. B 520 Times Downtown.

A CREDIT MAN.
An exceptional opportunity for a young man with some experience to take charge of credit dept. of a 5th Av. retail shop; knowledge of bookkeeping essential. Aderer & Co., 226 5th Av., 9th floor.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

PRIVATE TUTORING, mathematics only; college entrance; Regents'; day, evening; highest references; 10th year; $3 an hour. G 232 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—City wants 3d grade stenographers; examination will be held soon. Full preparation at The Chief School, 5 Beekman.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER teaches mathematics, machines, drafting. Call 10-1, 6-9, Wittal, 47 West 42d. Murray Hill 3139.

SPANISH, commercial, by native; Columbia University student; business men preferred. A. P., 419 West 115th St., care Mann.

DRAFTSMAN.—City examinations announced, $1,440-$2,400; preparation evenings. Mondell, 280 Madison Av.

SCREEN STAR offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearance. Address Screen Star, Room 611, Pulitzer Bldg.

ACCOUNTANT teaches privately bookkeeping, business arithmetic, English, evenings. MONDELL, 280 Madison Av.

MACHINIST trade taught practically; lathes, blueprints, micrometers; $35. School, 4 West 125th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS OF HIS
DEMAND—MEN AND WOMEN.
EXPERTS EARNING $3,000 to $10,000 A YEAR and UP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CASHIERS, SCHOOL teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience. We want to hear from you if ambitious to get into higher accounting positions paying

$2,400 to $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.

THE GOVT. IS CALLING FOR AUDITORS and expert accountants by the hundreds at salaries up to $4,500 a year.

NEARLY EVERY LARGE CORPORATION in the country is calling for additional cost and general accountants to facilitate industrial expansion, to figure costs accurately, Federal income and excess profit taxes, and to make regular audits.

OUR ORGANIZATION, LARGEST AND best equipped of its kind, has been called upon to train men and women for executive positions in the accounting field—As editors, Cost Accountants, Junior Accountants, and Certified Public Accountants.

WE PLACE YOU UNDER THE PERSONAL guidance of the largest staff of accounting, legal, and business experts, including Certified Public Accountants and members of the American Institute of Accountants, ever organized for training men and women for important positions in executive accountancy work. Our training does not interfere with your present position. You use only a small part of your spare time until qualified.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING necessary, as desirable applicants are trained from the ground up.

HUNDREDS WHO HAVE BEEN HELPED to bigger paying positions through our training report salary increases within six months to a year from 100 per cent. to 400 per cent. more than they formerly earned.

ADDRESS TODAY FOR INTERVIEW, GIVING age, position, education, and telephone number.
P. L. M., Post Office Box 187, Times Square Station.

LEARN EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANCY.
EXPERTS HIGHLY PAID.
I want to interview bookkeepers, cashiers, school teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience, who are ambitious to get into higher accounting positions paying

$2,400 TO $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.

The readjustment of commerce and industry to a peace basis, the reconstruction and reorganization of American business along more efficient lines, the more scientific analysis of costs to meet domestic and world competition, and the necessity for accurate income and excess profits tax reports to the Government have created thousands of new and attractive opportunities for permanent positions in the higher accounting field.
The demand for trained, competent persons to fill positions for cost accountants, auditors, junior and senior accountants, &c., can be met only in part. Government and business make heavy demands upon the available supply of trained men and women.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
EXTENSION UNIVERSITY
will place applicants who are accepted under the direct personal supervision of one of its staff of Certified Public Accountants, and teach them IN 300 TO 400 HOURS OF THEIR SPARE TIME, through

INDIVIDUAL HOME TRAINING,
to master the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify them for important accounting positions.
Address for interview, giving age, position, education, and telephone number, Registrar, Post Office Box 66, Times Square Station, New York.

RADIO OPERATORS!
America's Merchant Marine has a well-paying outdoor job waiting for YOU. Radio men will be needed next Summer in large numbers. Prepare now. Pleasant, responsible work. See the world. Short concentrated course leading to first grade license. Easy payments. Full equipment. East Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St., N. Y. Phone Lenox 6951.

MEN WANTED.
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Take advantage of the great after-the-war record-building period in Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small-salaried positions into profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual work; no book study; 3 months' course. Our method, perfected through 26 years' experience, recognized as best; day and evening classes; easy payments. Equipment furnished free. Call or write for Booklet C. BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15-W. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG
in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Write or phone Chelsea 4054 for details and booklet "K."
Merton Institute,
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THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR POWER TO MARSHAL YOUR THOUGHTS LOGICALLY AND COHERENTLY when you speak to others, is the work of the new Saturday afternoon class in Public Speaking to be organized at Pace Institute, 30 Church St. The opening session will be held on Saturday, March 15, from 3 to 5:40 P. M. Attend, without obligation, and observe our methods of instruction. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Talking to Others" and for complimentary admission card to the first session on March 15. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL.
Great and growing demand for trained men in railroad and industrial traffic management; you can be trained in the most complete and thorough home study course obtainable; instruction and practical work under supervision of railroad and traffic experts; low tuition and easy payments. For further information, give address, phone, and most convenient time for interview. L 501 Times Downtown.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY
and take advantage of the peace-time opportunities now offered in executive, industrial, and public accounting. Our large staff of C. P. A.'s will teach you by HOME STUDY in a few months this highly interesting and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone, or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, 2309 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.—If you lack Regents' Counts for C. P. A. degree but have experience, you can secure degree in another recognized State. Information on personal interview only. G 800 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
SPECIAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLASS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING has first teaching session on Saturday, March 22, from 2 to 3:45 P. M.; attend and observe class methods and teaching procedures; no obligation incurred. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Talking to Others," and for further details. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

LESSON IN EXPORTING FREE.
Starts Friday, 8 P. M.; classes limited to 15. Only school using actual documents and business transactions as examples. Instructors practical export men. Our students enthusiastic. Trained help badly needed now. Still greater opportunities soon. Don't hesitate. Write today, or attend free lesson, Monday, 6 or 8 P. M., before deciding. Export & Import Institute, World Building.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK!
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME NOW!
Big demand for Motion-Picture Studio, and Commercial Photographers. Fascinating work. Three months' practical course covers all branches. Individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "P." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

50 MEN WANTED
TO TRAIN FOR MERCHANT MARINE ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS; 12-week course, evenings; intensive instruction; prepares for administrative work in handling shipping; great opportunity; complete details on request. A. I. Hardy, Dept. of Education, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wainworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 724 St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS IN DEMAND.
Earnings $2,500 yearly and up. If interested in this well paying profession, we train you quickly in your spare time; student or home study training; indorsed by American Association of Accountants, (now American Institute of Accountants.) A 666 Times Downtown.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK!
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SALESMEN.—LEARN TO SELL STOCKS AND BONDS; earn $500 in commissions monthly selling investment securities; dignified position; local, city, traveling; prepare now by mail; our instructions and co-operation practically assure success. Financial Training Corp., Colorado Bldg., Denver, Col.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Page-Davis, 30 Church St., New York.

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THROUGH SCIENTIFIC
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

COMPTROLLER.—For large shipbuilding corporation. New England. Must be good personality; $6,000 a year.
COMPTROLLER.—For large oil company, to go to Mexico. Must speak Spanish, and knowledge of all business preferred; $5,000.
ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER.—Large department store will pay price for man of right experience.
ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced in oil business, for Mexico as chief clerk. Knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not necessary; $4,200.
ACCOUNTANT.—Very high grade, with knowledge of export accounting. Must speak Spanish fluently; for Mexico; $5,000. U. S. gold.
ACCOUNTANTS.—(6) Highest type of personality with some accounting firm experience; only high grade men considered; for auditing department of banking institution; unusually choice opportunity; $3,000.
ACCOUNTANTS.—(10) Clean-cut, experienced in shipping costs. Good positions for good men; $2,100-$2,400.
ACCOUNTANTS.—Unusually very choice openings for two fine, clean-cut junior accountants with good accounting firm experience; for large corporation.
ACCOUNTANT.—Large financial institution; must be good personality, clean-cut, and have good experience; splendid opportunity for future; $2,100.
SALES MANAGERS.—Opportunities that we seldom have. Must have been at head of sales organization and produced results; 30-40 years of age. Want the highest grade men can get. Price no consideration if you have the experience. One with confectionery experience.
SALES EXECUTIVE.—For London; very fine position for man a who who has good knowledge of dyes and chemicals. Will pay whatever is necessary to get right man.
SALESMAN.—Familiar with retail trade advertising preferred, though not essential. Only men who have earned over $7,500 considered.
STENOGRAPHERS.—(3) Fine positions for experienced, clean-cut young men; South America; no Spanish required; $2,100.
WANTED FOR SHIPYARD IN NEW ENGLAND:
2 Production men with steel shipyard experience; must be able to route materials through plate and angle and machine shop; $4,000.
1 Hull draftsman; must have experience in steel hull design; $3,000.
1 Shipwright, to handle launchings of 9,000-ton ships; $3,000.
1 Shipfitter foreman; must be able to lay out work from print for fitters and handle men; $3,600.
The above positions are in a permanent yard, where working conditions are good.
SALESMEN.—(3) College graduates or equal; good personality; experienced in office specialties and filing devices; $1,200-$1,500 a year.
SALES CORRESPONDENTS.—(4) Experienced, clean-cut, pleasing personality; $100-$120 month.
BANK MESSENGERS.—(3) Must be strong, able-bodied men, with spotless reputations; to be bonded; $1,200-$1,300 a year.
BOOKKEEPER.—Complete set double entry; English or American preferred; $30 a week.
STENOGRAPHERS.—(40) Government work; must pass physical examination; $1,140 month.
CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.—Knowledge of French; correspondent and stenographer; for Hayti; $125 a month.

Experienced men with clean-cut records find it worth while to have their applications on file with us.

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AMERICA'S PREMIER EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

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Call 9 to 1,
Rooms 715-721.

Michill, Flatiron Building.—Stenographers, $12-$25; Bookkeepers, $13-$25; Filers; miscellaneous clerical.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
110 BROADWAY.

From a small beginning this institution has grown till it is now second to none in the United States.
Our methods differ radically from those of the ordinary employment agency, and insure our applicants a dignified service and privacy that cannot be secured elsewhere.
Regardless of your previous experience with the ordinary employment agency, change or your preconceived ideas of the business, come and investigate our service. You will realize at once the difference.
We are not associated or connected in any way with any other employment organization in the country and have no branch offices.
The partial list of openings on our books listed below was compiled from reports of several hundred that we have been requested to fill at once.

EXECUTIVE DEPT.
Mr. E. L. Saunders, Mgr.
EXECUTIVE in charge of 10 departments, including accounting, purchasing. Subscribers to publications; publishing field; personal charge of efficiency methods of people; salary up to $10,000.
INSURANCE MAN, Marine and Fire; must be experienced in export and import; no brokers or underwriters; $5,000-$6,000.
INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANTS—Must be men of wide experience in the industrial accounting field; $3,500-$5,000.
STATISTICAL ACCOUNTANT—Constructive accounting systems and efficiency co-ordination of records and graphic charts; $5,000.
OFFICE MANAGER & ACCOUNTANT—To systematize, supervise sales, accounting, and factory cost work; $3,000-$3,500.
COST & FACTORY ACCOUNTANT—To take charge of cost work in plant of 1,000 people; factory about 25 miles out of New York; $3,000.
COST ACCOUNTANTS (2) on factory cost work and auditing; one out of town, one man at $2,700; one at $3,000.
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT—Institutional accounting preferred; must be an experienced man; $2,000-$3,000.
EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT—Corporation experience; opportunity for one of good personality and one who knows his business; $3,000.
SALES MANAGER & EXECUTIVE—Man of good personality; expert in corsets or women's ready-to-wear; $3,000 up.

SEMI-EXECUTIVE DEPT.
Mr. E. McClelland, Mgr.
REPRESENTATIVE—Permanently located in city; a principled man with ability; $2,500.
INSURANCE MEN, (5,) experienced in handling claims, policy, or other departments in life insurance; must be able to supervise clerical force; fine permanent and out of town; $2,500.
TRAFFIC MANAGER—Man who can take charge shipping room, checking, rating and routing of all freight, express, and mail shipments; $35-$50 a week.
STENOGRAPHER—Man who can read and write Spanish and Portuguese well; service abroad; excellent opportunity; $1,800-$2,000.
COST ACCOUNTANTS OR SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS—Best concern in Chicago; salary commensurate.
ACCOUNTANT—Man familiar with cotton goods expr.. $2,500-$3,000. Man, genl. export ex., knowl. Spanish, $40-$50. Buyer canned goods and provisions. Sec. Amer., $2,500-$3,000. Buyer, hardwares, chemicals, general, mdse., $3,000. Spanish-English stenos., $35. Safeguard ledger clerk, $20. Stockkeeper; Office assgr., $2,500. Margin clerks, $25-$35. Order clerk, $90. Bkr., $80. Clerks, $15-$18. Quotation board boy, $18. Banking: French steno., $25-$90. Exprd. cable clerk, Spanish and French, also steno., $35. Refined jr. clerk, age 18, $16. Register free.
SALESMAN, Moving picture supplies, $1,500-$2,500.
SALESMAN, office experience, $100 month.
SHIPPING CLERK. Salary commensurate.
STENOGRAPHERS, New Jersey, salary $75-$90 month.
CLERKS, Cost, $18-$20.
TYPIST, Spanish-English, $15.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 BROADWAY. SINGER BUILDING.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Purchasing agents, general buying experience; Shipping clerk, paper knowledge; experienced invoice clerk; assistant foreman, factory experience; Timekeeper, $2-25 yrs. Elliot-Fisher Operator; Men, general Wall Street experience. Registry Free.

Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43—Yarn salesman, $4,000-$7,000, dependent upon ability; stenographer, $20; clerks, (beginners,) $50 month; office boys, $10-$12.

COMMISSARY MAN, oil camp, Peru; American, 25-50, single; knowledge of Spanish; $123 U. S. gold a month to start. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Building, New York, or Havana, Cuba.

Allianse Exchange, 29 Liberty.—Superior Stenographer, $175; salesman for Oil specialty, knowledge mechanical trade necessary; Bookkeepers, $40; Junior, Stenographers & Clerks, $20-$23.

Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau, Est. 1880.—Free registration. Stenographer, $20; Timekeeper, (night.)

STENOGRAPHER-SEC'Y, $35; others, $25-$20; bookkeepers, $20; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

ACCOUNTANTS, $42; statisticians, $1,200; assistant sales managers, (buttons;) others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, $20-$25; Bookkeepers, $20-$25. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton, or Times Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?
A large corporation desires a representative for negotiations of a difficult nature; one who has been successful as salesman and understands dealing with men; drawing account against commission. Call on J. H. Huntington, 105 West 40th St., City.

TRAVELING SALESMAN,
not over 45,
who would like to locate in New York City
and who can furnish undoubted evidence of ability as a salesman, is wanted for position worth $5,000 to the right man.
Drawing account against commissions.
Call on J. H. Huntington,
105 West 40th Street,
after 10 and before 2 o'clock
Monday or Tuesday.

SALE AGENTS
FOR DANISH SEED.
Wanted to undertake the sale of first-class Danish garden seed, as important and well-known firm; our prices are absolutely the lowest, and high commission allowed, so that capable sellers can obtain splendid terms; specialty, cabbage seed of original Danish stock; large stock for sale at once; export allowance at hand. Apply at once to the seedgrowing firm, Frithiof Heise & Co., Copenhagen, Denmark. Studiestrae 48 29 K.

AGENTS.
10,000 wanted, to sell the only No-Carbon Kerosene Gas-Making Burner; fits any ordinary size cook stove or heater; consumes one gallon in 6 to 8 hours; child can install; blue flame; no odor; retail $5 to $8; agent's price $2 each; guaranteed 5 years; United Tape Light and Heat Co., Inc., 156 West 33d St.

Take orders for men's clothes. Agents wanted for "Safety First" $12.50 and $15.00 suits and overcoats, experienced in measuring; good commission; reference required.
MEYERS BROS., INC., Dept. G,
234 and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

We go 50-50 on $3 duplicating device, a ready seller to restaurants, hotels, clubs, institutions, and all businessmen; pocket sample provided; something new. Address Salesmanager Brown, care Home and Expert Duplicator Co., 228 West Broadway.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts, country sports, private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

AGENTS.—Men and Women—Make money taking orders for honey sprinkled; large profits; sells every home; write for particulars today; commission basis. E. Chadbourne, Producer, Boulder, Col.

FREE SAMPLE of our famous Miniature X-Ray to specialty Salesman, Mail Order Men, and Agents; commission basis. Amex Mfg. Co., 518 14th St., Denver, Col.

AGENTS make $40 weekly selling Goodyear guaranteed raincoats; we deliver and collect profit in advance; sample coat free; write today for agency. Goodyear Mfg. Co., 262 Lillie Building, Kansas City, Mo.

$50 Commission A WEEK selling OZO, the new drink for soda fountains; write for territory, address OZO COMPANY, WILTON, CONN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING WOMAN.—Writes advertisements, letters that sell; $35. Address Follow-up, D 161 Times.

AGENT wants several houses to care for or (for sale; experienced in real estate; best references. B 1017 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, conscientious, competent, desires firm that's closed Saturdays; employed at present; contemplates changing; $25. G 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, Christian, high school graduate; good address; thoroughly capable book

The New York Times
SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1919.

Brooklyn Advertisements

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times received at the Brooklyn office of The Times.

Brooklyn Citizen Office,
361 Fulton St.,
and at
367 Fulton St.
1144 DeKalb Avenue
863 Flatbush Avenue
1423 Fulton Street
293 Nostrand Avenue

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Thirty cents an agate line.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, woman with unusual initiative and executive ability; excellent correspondent; secretarial and office management experience; best of references; open for immediate engagement; salary $25. G 671 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Seven years' experience as private secretary and office executive; college education; expert stenographer; familiar with medical terms; welfare or medical work preferred; excellent reference; $30 week. G 265 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young lady, 3 years' business experience; capable, efficient, accurate, willing; good knowledge of English, desires permanent position where ability and loyalty will count; reference; $25. G 238 Times.

SECRETARY, college graduate, exceptionally experienced, desires position with busy executive capable managing correspondence, interviews and office routine; salary $28 to $30 weekly. G 635 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good cranhurnian; initiative; office routine; operates switchboard; handle correspondence without verbatim dictation; $18. G 229 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer and offices manager; technical knowledge law, civil engineering, real estate; American lineage since 1800; salary $35. A 592 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' experience literary, advertising, medical, newspaper, social work; knowledge French, German; $25-$30. H 719 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, office assistant, educated American; $15-$16. Apartment 51 229 West 100th St. Telephone Academy 1325.

SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer; systematic, correct work; American; educated; experience; prefers small, important, well-equipped office uptown. A 51 Times.

SECRETARY, (Literary.)—Young English lady, 8 years' experience as literary assistant, seeks connection with writer or magazine. A 62 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. Clever, capable young woman, can meet most exacting requirements; have you a vacancy? salary $25. S 557 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY. Stenographer. Correspondent. —Full knowledge credit work; ability to manage office; salary, $32 a week. D 215 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience in accountant's office; can operate comptometer; desires favorable connection. P. H., 104 East 14th.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive, refined, varied experience; efficient; all routine; reference. 100 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, capable of holding responsible position. R 201 Times.

SECRETARIAL or other suitable position by intelligent, educated woman; publicity, research, university. K 601 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY, experienced, desires permanent position; well educated, rapid, accurate; references. A 854 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; efficient, conscientious; $20. A 66 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman of refinement desires position in publishing line; editorial experience; stenography. D 197 Times.

SECRETARY. — Expert stenographer; ten years' experience; highly recommended; initiative, ability. H 198 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, experienced woman, position of responsibility offering advancement; $25. K 251 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. Congressional experience in Washington; best references; $30 week. R 173 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; ability manage office. A 216 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY TO LADY.
MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.
Widow of a diplomatist, (30,) impoverished through war. French and English stenographer, secretary, housekeeper, manager, can teach French; good appearance and character, wishes suitable position. D 168 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY—YOUNG WOMAN, COLLEGE EDUCATION, KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, CAPABLE OF HANDLING BUSINESS AND PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE; DAILY, MORNING OR AFTERNOON, OR PART TIME. G 207 TIMES.

SOCIAL SECRETARY. — Educated woman wants literary or secretarial work; literary ability and knowledge of stenography. K 313 Times.

SPANISH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN stenographer; extensive experience in export, private secretarial work, desires position. E 539 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who can qualify as competent, faithful general office assistant; three years' practical business experience, especially engineering; well bred Christian, American, (27,) high school education, knowledge bookkeeping, legible penman; neat appearance and worker; $20. A 800 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant secretary, brainy, cultured, quick comprehension, oil, mechanical, engineering experience, 7 years' practical, rapid technical dictation, pleasing personality, excellent speller, punctuate, paragraph intelligently; unquestionable references; $25. R 403 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, understands filing, Christian girl, 18, lives with parents, good beginner; strikes permanent position; $10. Miss Swindel, 708 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, resigned U. S. Navy, 3 years' varied experience, desires position small office where ability to intelligently handle office detail is appreciated; $18. K 273 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; capable, ambitious young woman, eight months' experience in the educational department of a large publishing house, desires a position along similar lines salary $15. A 69 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good grammarian; refined. H 717 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and ledger clerk; commercial experience; capable and willing worker. R 408 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY. — Several Years' experience as private secretary, offices manager, and bookkeeper for engineers. Who, as referenced will vouch for my efficiency; $25. H 688 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; ten years' experience, executive ability, desires permanent situation downtown where she can work by the week; secretarial position; salary $20. S 526 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian, ten years' experience fire insurance, real estate, desires position, secretary to executive; salary $25. B 746 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman of culture and education, beginner, desires position with editor, writer or other professional. R 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper. Christian; high school graduate; good address; thoroughly capable stenographer; excellent references; $25. 750 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Well educated American woman, employed in afternoon, wishes work for the morning. D 208 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, intelligent, conscientious; reliable, business graduate, willing and capable. Ernestine Baehr, 87 East 58th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate; neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. Madeline Lenihan, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER; BOOKKEEPER, Christian; good address; high school graduate; several years' practical experience; $25; A1 credentials. H 398 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. Christian; college education; several years' experience, brokerage and engineering; $25; excellent references. H 365 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; eight years' experience; thoroughly competent to handle office details; highest credentials; salary $26. R 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated; commercial, medical experience; familiar office details; surgical or chemical house preferred. Bayne, 1,038 Tiffany, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; thoroughly familiar with office routine; initiative; well recommended; salary, $25. H 732 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Expert, 19 years' experience; thorough knowledge of every branch of office work; salary, $30. S 434 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; 11 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $25. G 664 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $20. S 561 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, high school graduate, desires position. M. L., 363 West 125th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and bookkeeper, thoroughly competent; 7 years with my establishment; am anxious to place her where she will be appreciated; am closing my office; also one stenographer. N. B., 342 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR desires connection with large concern, busy board; tactful, courteous, pleasant; capable handling visitors and saving valuable time of busy executives; clerical assistant; salary $14; references. Miss S., 974 St. Nicholas Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; age 22; 5 years' experience; exceptionally neat; high school graduate; legible penman; quick figurer; unquestionable references; $12. H 722 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced; neat appearance; Christian; salary $14. G 654 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 6 years' experience; handle busy board; filing. K 323 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, young woman, considerable clerical experience; excellent references. K 530 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable of operating type-writer and also has knowledge of stenography; well educated young lady, experienced, and with ability to handle heavy local and long distance traffic; salary $18. R 202 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Kindergarten, as visiting governess, 1 or 2 children, long experience, good references. O. K., 315 West 151st St.

TEACHER, trained for mentally sub-normal children; morning hours; city. A 16 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, has some experience, desires position on small board or apartment house exchange. E. Dall, 930 East 180th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Expert, with knowledge of typewriting, desires position. H 634 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—French lady, teacher of languages, wishes position in good family to tutor or as companion to lady; very best references. Write to Mlle. B., Roslyn, L. I., P. O. 253.

TUTOR.—Elementary and high school subjects; expert; experienced; college graduate; prepares for regents; guarantees "real" results. K 201 Times.

TUTOR-GOVERNESS-COMPANION, English governess; music; French; sports; references; travel. D 199 Times.

TYPIST desires work home; thoroughly experienced all lines. Write E. J., 3,525 Broadway.

TYPIST, three years' experience; no agency. B 515 Times Downtown.

VISITING MAID, colored, wishes few hours daily or plain sewing by the hour; reference. 423 Lenox Av. Hugar.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; serve dinners, luncheons. Miss Rose, 110 East 74th.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT.

several years' experience; college graduate; can hire intelligently, take charge of training school, follow-up, welfare, recreation activities. Y 207 Times.

WOMAN EXECUTIVE.—Fourteen years' commercial experience; take entire charge office sales; typist and correspondent. L 750 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, plain sewing, mending, $1 per day; refined families. Mrs. R., 278 West 122d.

YOUNG WOMAN, equivalent college education, experienced secretarial, statistical, and sales promotion work, desires position in advertising business or department. G 220 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, pleasing personality, refined, unincumbered, some hospital training, desires position, mental or nervous cases or companion to lady or young girl. K 279 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN desires connection as executive's secretary; 3 years' transportation experience bookkeeper, stenographer, office manager; salary $35. G 645 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, will care for invalid lady 9 hours daily; no Sundays; $12 weekly. Phone 4197 Audubon.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate, desires position to assist hostess; sympathy with young or aged; story teller. D 156 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, beginner, as clerical worker; cashier experience. Fantyn, 223 East 70th St.

YOUNG COUPLE for outdoor work; knowledge gardening. A 889 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 31 West 56th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1904.

COOK, Chambermaid, Chef, Laundresses by day; references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. (89th.) Riverside 10,000.

117TH, 421 WEST.—Near Amsterdam Av.; large and small room, with board.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6016.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.
Young man desires position with firm which will recognize the ability of one who thoroughly understands modern cost and general accounting; excellent correspondent, systematizer; university graduate; 6 years' experience; moderate salary. G 627 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, EXECUTIVE; MARRIED; HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO FILL IMPORTANT POSITION; HAVE BEEN WITH TEXTILE CONCERN FOR ABOUT 7 YEARS; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; SALARY SECONDARY CONSIDERATION. B 1021 TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, systematizer; executive ability; thoroughly acquainted with all office duties; valuable assistant to busy executive; handling Government contracts, solving complex problems, and making investigations. K 507 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, thoroughly experienced and qualified, to assume full charge office routine, credits, collections, and finances; seeks progressive concern seeking immediate results can employ me to advantage. G 126 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR-EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS-EXECUTIVE, American, 34, married; manufacturing mercantile experience; systematizer, organizer; now available; $2,000; A1 credentials. G 640 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, just discharged; manufacturing, mercantile, secretarial, and 4 years' public accounting experience, wishes permanent connection; ambitious and thoroughly efficient; excellent references. H 8, 1,476 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, COMPTOMETRIST.
Thoroughly experienced costs, credits, collections; Christian, age 30; college education; best credentials; bond; salary $30; immediately available. A 24 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, supervising and directing; competent to undertake audits, income tax problems, industrial surveys; progressive and constructive; university and legal training; compensation $7,500. L 762 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Young man, experienced, technically trained, entering field himself, wants accounting work, preferably small corporation or individuals; books audited, written up systematized. L 748 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, (30,) married, desires connection mercantile concern; full charge of books, collections, credit correspondence; financial statements; highest references; salary secondary consideration. A 15 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 35, seeking new field; office manager, auditor, secretary, corporation accounting; thorough, efficient, modern methods; executive ability. Hasselback, 186 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERT, INCOME TAX SPECIALIST.
BOOKS OPENED, AUDITED, SYSTEMALIZED.
Part-time bookkeeping; reasonable. W 584 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, eight years' wide experience, university graduate, desires position for about three days a week; can furnish best of references and bond. H 666 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, twenty years' commercial experience, very familiar with all import and export matters, foreign exchange, presently employed, wishes to change. G 588 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, with practical junior and semi-senior experience, desires permanent connections with accounting firm; highly educated; best references; salary secondary. H 661 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (24,) expert, capable taking complete charge; thoroughly experienced; executive ability; junior accountant position considered. D 160 Times.

AMBITIOUS CIRCULATION ASSISTANT. Outgrown position with small weekly; wants bigger opportunity; correspondent; college graduate; 22; present salary $25; hustler. W 598 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Executive, thoroughly experienced accounting, financial statements, control accounts, modern methods, highly recommended, desires permanent connections. K 520 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, thoroughly experienced, well educated, capable taking full charge department, seeks connection with manufacturer, mail-order house, or large retailer. G K, 111 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1900; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 936. Friedlander, 184 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT, American, 25 years' experience estates, corporations, income tax, re-determinations; temporary, permanent. $40. W 605 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 11 years' business experience, seeks responsible position as assistant to busy executive; manufacturing business preferred. S 512 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier; 15 years in charge of office large corporation; experienced in all financial matters. Box 431 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE, COMPILING AUDITS, SEEKS GOOD POSITION. E 254 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 182 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7500.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, with good references, desires connection as junior accountant. S 533 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Can you use experienced bookkeeper, Dartmouth graduate, to prepare income profit and loss sheet; student of accounting. A 679 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires work evenings auditing, systematizing, statements, tax reports, written; salary to suit. Address B. H., G 626 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, available evenings; balance sheets, profit and loss statements, income reports. H 708 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, tax expert, prefers employment where difficult problems abound. P 190 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced bookkeeper desires position with accountant or as bookkeeper. A 89 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, long, varied experience, desires permanent position; $40. L 747 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 27, Christian, desires position, export or shipbuilding company. H 650 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent connection with accountants. Bauer, 420 East 88th.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, advanced university student, desires connection with accounting firm. B 1036 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT will keep a small set of books few hours a day; terms reasonable. B 737 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, tax specialist, Christian, can handle complex accounts; reasonable. B 770 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, excellent training, qualified for responsible position; permanent; well recommended. D 159 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, N. Y. U. student, desires position with C. P. A. firm. R 129 Times.

ACTIVE SALESMANAGER

desires change; present time connected large corporation in that capacity. R 151 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, agency trained, eight years' experience in trade journals, newspaper, magazine, and direct-by mail advertising, desires greater opportunities; age 30; married; highest credentials; at present employed advertising manager large concern. D 183 Times.

ADVERTISER AND CORRESPONDENT. American, original brains, out of the rut, at your service in any line adaptable; salary to start $50 weekly; nuf sed. Henderson, 2,972 Marion Av., City.

ADVERTISING MAN, department store experience; aggressive, original; sample work shown at interview; highest credentials. K 288 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER,

with small agency, whose work is high grade, wants greater opportunity. G 215 Times.

ADVERTISING. — Director mechanical production, art, engraving, printing, and typography seeks connection with agency or advertising department. G 666 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER.—Publicity expert; agency and general experience; practical, versatile, efficient; highly recommended. A 69 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, high class; large experience on general and trade publications; wide acquaintance; open for engagement. S 527 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT COMPOSER.
Powerful style, psychological appeal; highest corporation references; young "live" man. K 293 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, assistant, copy writer, and layout expert; salary reasonable. B. Lewis, 867 West 184st St.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Fourteen years' department store experience; highest credentials. R 154 Times.

ADVERTISEMENT writer; mail order; part time if preferable. C. H. Williams, 135 Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR desires engagement with first-class house only. L 705 Times Downtown.

ARMY CAPTAIN.—THE SERVICES OF AN ARMY CAPTAIN (TO BE DISCHARGED IN APRIL) ARE FOR SALE; EXPERIENCE IN ENGINEERING AND BANKING, WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING; PREFERS TO SELL HIS SERVICES TO A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; WILL GO ANYWHERE. Z 578 TIMES ANNEX.

ARTIST, A1 on color and black and white, wishes position or part time; $40 weekly. E 345 Times.

ARTIST, skilled letterer, designer posters, layouts; varied agency experience. B 470 Times.

ART STUDENT, with knowledge of lettering and designing, wishes position. G 239 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.

At present employed. Desirous of making a change. Am 29 years of age. Have covered the United States and Canada for a nation-wide concern and am desirous of connecting with such a concern that can use the services of a live wire. Thoroughly conversant with office management and correspondence. An interview will establish the fact that I am the man you are looking for. A 83 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

Manager, or Superintendent; age 26; 10 years' experience office, factory, warehouse routine; broad and varied experience; capable of supervising department or entire plant; familiar with all systems and records to maintain upkeep of factory and layout of plans, to work in harmony with office; salary $40. Schmidt, 607 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT to executive, (27,) released from service, recently department head, executive ability, good correspondent, stenographer; desires responsible position; many months' industrial experience. K 695 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT executive, young man, (26,) 5 years' experience, practical working knowledge purchasing, credit work, aggressive, tactful; desires responsible position with future; $30. H 707 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to busy executive, buying, selling, office experience; thorough and no time clock worker, young man, 29, desires position; unquestionable references. B 210 Times.

ASSISTANT.—High school graduate, athletic with camp experience, age 18, seeks position in boys' Summer camp.—K 482 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CIRCULATION MANAGER through detail experience; expert correspondent; clear, persuasive letters; universality training; 28; married; $40. R 169 Times.

ATTENDANT.—Wanted, position as attendant or to look after an elderly person; can give best references as to character and trustworthiness. Address Suite 50-51, Gazette Building, Schenectady, N. Y.

ADJUSTMENT EXECUTIVE.

Long, successful experience in satisfying demands of clients and customers; exceptional record in maintaining complete understanding between employer employes. A 65 Times.

AUDITOR, book kept part time; books opened, closed, systems installed by expert auditor; $15 monthly up. Box 360, 1,000 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

AUDITOR, comptroller, broad experience; executive, public accountant; highest references; 12,000. G 8 Times Downtown.

A LIVE MAGAZINE MAN.
College graduate; (30); married; now employed; seeks better opportunity; specializes in promotion letters; big results. $30. D 108 Times.

AN ADVERTISING MANAGER—PLUS.

A man who has directed successful campaigns for a department store, who has managed the advertising of a chain of stores for six years, directed the national advertising of a large coat and suit house, and is at present directing a remarkably successful national dress campaign, is open for a new connection. He knows the retail selling angle, the national viewpoint, and how to tie the retailer to a national campaign so as to get the utmost co-operation from him. Thirty years young, married, dependable, constructive. For appointment write Constructive, 1602 World Tower Building.

AT 40

I am looking for a job and have a good reason for it; am single and in sound health and can locate wherever I can accomplish the most for those I may represent, have traveled extensively, am quickly adaptable to new or foreign conditions, can produce highest credentials as to my executive ability, sense of judgement and decisions, have proven resourceful negotiator, have had a broad, active experience as a real organizer, am accustomed to directing and inspiring a sales force and have ideas relating to sales promotion and advertising that produce results. A 56 Times.

BANKER. — Experienced executive would make connection with New York financial institution, commercial house or manufacturing concern. K 209 Times.

BOND SALESMAN, experienced, desires connection with prominent bond house; discharged soldier. Lieut. D., Apt. 33, 15 West Harris St., Atlanta, Ga.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, 26, MARRIED; TRIAL BALANCE, DOUBLE ENTRY, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE; CHRISTIAN; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCE. B 1043 TIMES HARLEM.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, 20, married, college graduate, experienced in general office work, speaking French, German, Hungarian, and some Spanish, seeks situation with connection of foreign and domestic trade. B 559 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-PART TIME.
Expert accountant will devote two or more hours daily writing up books of business not requiring the full time of a bookkeeper; monthly trial balance; also temporary work. D 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or CLERK desires a permanent position with steamship company; employed two years in the office of U. S. Shipping Board; excellent reference; wages able and salary to start. Address B. H., G 626 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (30;) accounting student; 10 years' business experience; fully competent to take charge of office; highest credentials; discharged soldier; salary $25; controlling accounts, statements, &c. A 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER.

Factory and general cost accountant; payroll, credits, collections, taxes, trouble and credits; able correspondent, systematizer; also stenographer. G 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, high school graduate, with scholarship honors, desires position as bookkeeper or office assistant; experienced. Benjamin Levine, 45 East 97th St. Harlem 3562.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 26, wishes to change; 10 years' thorough experience; take full charge office; trial balance, controlling accounts, correspondence, credits; highest references. H 681 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, general office worker, 5 years' experience, ledger clerk; operate Elliott-Fisher, Burroughs adder; $16; Christian; references. K 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 25, controlling accounts, statements, factory costs; experienced, well recommended, executive; systematize. Samuel Englewitz, 1,616 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (29,) married, experienced 14 years; complete charge; costs, controlling, trial balance, financial statements, systematizer. K 419 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 26; executive ability; take full charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting. D 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19 years,) high school graduate; Columbia University; 2 years' ample experience; moderate salary to start. H 645 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (35;) trial balances, statements; several years' experience. R 873 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, COST MAN, thoroughly experienced modern methods; all financial statements; $35 week. S 501 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—FRENCH, SPANISH, CORRESPONDENT; competent open, close books, balance sheets; full, part time; reference. K 187 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, possessing ability, manufacturing and business experience; competent to take charge. Box 192, 1,404 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent, managerial ability; thoroughly experienced; college education; references. A 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE EXECUTIVE, PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE, SEEKS POSITION. B 355 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; control accounts, trial balances, statements, also cost, payroll clerk, and correspondent; references; $25. D. M., 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young Christian executive ability; reliable; $20. G 676 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, experienced; controlling; credits; references; honorable discharge; $35. B 1020 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, work desired Saturday afternoon or Sundays. A 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist; competent, experienced; double entry. Robert Buchholz, 94 East 111th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take full charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements. G 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPING position desired by young man; capable, willing to work hard, writes good hand; moderate salary. X L 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (20,) 4 years' experience; best reference; salary $22. H 639 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (40;) $25 a week. Pierce, 113 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; young man, high school graduate, college, experienced; references. G 953 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (24,) thoroughly experienced; highest credentials. D 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, six years' experience, seeks position where he can assume full charge. Feuer, 426 East 81st.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, complete charge set of books and office; $30. G 578 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) nine years' experience; thorough, capable; moderate salary; references. H 672 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, student of accounting; steady, accurate, neat writer. G 686 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, completed bookkeeping course; ambitious; ability to work at anything with advancement. Levine, 325 Chester St., Brooklyn.

BOY, 18, high school graduate, responsible, industrious worker, desires position. H 782 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS' GENERAL ASSISTANT; experienced estimator, Superintendent, detailer, &c.; accurate and reliable. A. 1,009 Madison Av.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR. — Young man, (30,) with 11 years' experience, desires connection with building contractor or contracting company; knows office end of business, including estimating, financing, purchasing, timekeeping, &c.; has own car; is outside work; desires connection prospects where he can eventually become member of the concern; highest references. X 240 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MEN AND OFFICIALS MORE SERVICE FOR YOU.

Young man, 27, just released from military service, seeks position in business house where he can be of greatest service; a position requiring good reasoning and planning power very desirable.

Have studied extensively along business lines, including the Alexander Hamilton Institute and Business Training Corporation courses.

A position in any business house with opportunity for study of business is very desirable; I am anxious to enter business in a small way and study business making that business my business and giving whole-hearted support and furtherance to the principles and ideals of that business for a term of years.

Best of references. Address
H 627 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE, young enough to have plenty of pep, old enough to have mature judgment; employed at present; thoroughly acquainted with railroad construction, advertising, and South American experience; also well posted in automobile and rubber business; principals only. K 44 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, valet, well recommended, experienced, good cook, wishes position with bachelor or small family. X 227 Times Annex.

BUYER.

EXPERIENCED MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.
ADDRESS A 18 TIMES.

CARETAKER.—Refined, middle-aged, married couple, no children, desire care wealthy gentleman's home; any period; unqualified references. B 2558 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Handy man, married, wish position private residence, city or country; exceptional references. D 192 Times.

CLERK.—Young couple wish position, city, country; man handy with tools. E. O., 810 East 16th, Apt. 2B.

CLERK, with banking experience, good references, position evenings. F. K., 56 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (33,) married, no children, 9 years' experience high-grad cars, Pierce, Packard, Locc, etc., well acquainted with roads; wants steady work. Conscientious and careful driver; employed, but wishes to change; wife very adaptable, could help in house occasionally if required; would like permanent place where honest, reliable man would be appreciated; references. E 324 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Swedish - American, 2 wishes position, private family; neat appearance, sober and reliable; driven Cadillac, Brewster, Hudson, White city or country, go anywhere; $25 week. B Carlson, 203 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic: Japanese; 8 years' experience, Pierce, Packard, Loco, Cadillac; 5 years' references; desires steady place; desires change place; arrangement for interview after 8 o'clock, evenings. D 886 West 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, discharged First Sergeant Tank Corps, seeks private position; good driver; competent mechanic; salary $25-$30 weekly. Otto Van Howe, 222 East 115th.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, Swedish-American, twelve years driving private families; positively Packard, Pierce, Cadillac. Winsor, Good; Hudson; go anywhere; $30 week. Albert, D 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes country position; married; age 31; 9 years' experience, 5 years one position; handy with tools; understand poultry, gardening, and farming. A 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; 7 years' experience; drive, repair any car; 7 months' war service; best reference; $25 week, board. Chauffeur, 764 40th St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.—Belgian, married; 1 child; 15 years' experience, 7 years one place; desires position private, country preferred; willing to take care of a small garden. D. R., 243 West 86th St. 811 Greeley.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' experience on the road in this city; employment bureau Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,04 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, with wife, all around mechanic, good reference, careful driver of high-grade cars; when position with private family, country; wife will do good, plain cooking. Geo. P., D., 232 East 23th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Well educated young Japanese; desires a position in private family; can drive and repair motor car; out of city preferred. K 228 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position city, country; six years in last position Joseph, 130 West 70th. Phone 6013 Columbus 908.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—American; married; aged 31; 9 years' experience, 5 years one position; best references; salary $25 week. E 352 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Intelligent, educated, good appearance, experienced on all cars; city or country, good place; salary no object. Thanyi, 300 Manhattan Av. Cathedral 8554.

CHAUFFEUR.—COOK.—Couple; man chauffeur, useful; wife, cook; city, country; good references. N. S., 117 East 123th St., cor. Lehigh.

CHAUFFEUR, (37,) married, educated, best references, careful driver, wishes position private or commercial. R 406 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, reliable, single, seeks position; long term references; ability. J. R., 182 East 73d. Phone Rhinelander 9060.

CHAUFFEUR, employed at present, desires to make change; best references; married, age 32, height 5 ft. 7 in.; A1 reference; salary $35 per week; any make car. R 128 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, instructor in automobile school, desires private position as car driver and mechanic; all makes of cars; 5 years' experience; private references. Louis Gorman, 151 East 86th St., City. Lenox 8240.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 12 years American, foreign cars; careful driver; reliable, courteous, obliging, temperate; go anywhere; references. R 141 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER, Russian, (32,) married; last place 4 years; best references. Moros, 48 Central Av., White Plains, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat engineer, familiar electric light and pumping plants; 14 years' experience; any car; city references. Barker, 433 West 46th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, single, city or country; years' experience; excellent chauffeur and mechanic; can do all repairs; drive; good, strictly sober and honest; careful; best references. Rhinelander 9556.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 9 years' experience wishes private position driving Pierce-Arrow car at present; willing, obliging; references Bowen, 146 West 124th.

CHAUFFEUR, wishes position with private family; 10 years' experience as A1 mechanic and chauffeur; can furnish city and country references. E 341 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience, careful driver, polite, 3 years last employer, wishes private position. Cannella, 2,362 Webster Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, six years' experience, desires country position; careful driver. R 105 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young Finnish man, wishes position, city or country. River, 228 East 124th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single man; experienced careful; good mechanic; city or country. R 181 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no children, wants position; can run place in country; references. Nouvi, 112 West 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener; good mechanic good references. H., 218 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, any car; private references. Nelson, 36 Amsterdam Av.

CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICALS, young man, released from service, desires connection; qualified in either technical or sales and through education and experience. 547 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, B. S., (23,) industrious recent graduate; short plant laboratory experience. A 49 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, 8 married; 6 years' experience on construction and designing of buildings, roads, subways, &c., desiring position at anytime where engineering training will be of use. X 231 Times Annex.

CLAIM CLERK.—Young man, 7 years' experience freight claim division, 5 years express, 2 years railroad. D 291 Times.

COACHMAN, single, middle-aged, thoroughly experienced horses, careful driver; country gentleman's place; generally useful; pastor references. A 10 Times.

COACHMAN, single, wishes position in country; experienced, willing; excellent references. R 123 Times.

COMPANION.—Flying cadet, soon to be discharged, desires position as traveling companion and secretary to elderly gentleman; prefer foreign travel. Write Z 33, Times Annex.

CONNECTIONS with reliable import and export firm desired; 7 years' experience thoroughly capable taking entire charge of Oriental department or as buyer, or both; speak French, German, and Japanese fluently, some Spanish; have excellent connections in Japan; for personal interview. 123 Times.

COOK, valet, housekeeper, experienced Japanese, w

The New York Times welcomes information concerning any advertisement open to the charge of misrepresentation. Fraudulent and objectionable advertisements are excluded from The New York Times.
Telephone—Bryant 1000

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER has considerable experience developing new ideas, inventions, and contemplated quantity production; interview desired. L 733 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Just released from Government work; technical graduate with 6 years' experience in construction and factory maintenance work. R 145 Times.

MILLWRIGHT.—Mechanical, executive ability, able to handle help and do the work economically, age 38, 13 years' experience in mechanical lines, now open for position. Riverhist. 1,204 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE.—Have recently resigned from a very responsible position where I was assistant to President of a large corporation; had also full charge of a large office and supervision of financial credit, and collection departments; further full particulars at interview. A 887 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 29 years old, American, Christian, familiar with all office work, including factory cost and pay-roll; best reference; 10 years' experience. W. Richards, Box 26, Metuchen, N. J.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted, by a man of ability and education, position as office manager or private secretary; best references. Address Room 215, Empire Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, 22, CHRISTIAN, ACCURATE STENOTYPIST, DICTAPHONIST; REFERENCES. B 786 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE MAN, (23,) correspondent, stenographer, sales or purchasing department preferred. G 880 Times Downtown.

OFFICE CLERK, 6 years' experience; best of reference. A. T. Messemer, 35 Wilton Av., Glendale, L. I.

PATROLL, Timekeeping, costs, and shipping; 9 years' experience; at present employed; age 35. For particulars address V 127 Times Bronx.

PHYSICAL CHEMIST, college graduate, specializing metallography, desires immediate connection leading to permanent position after college term; experienced coal analysis and independent research. G 167 Times.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE.

Man of broad experience in the printing industry seeks connection as mechanical superintendent, sales manager or manager; expert in art and engraving, typography, color printing, cost and efficiency methods; sales manager of high-est calibre, who can plan and execute result getting selling campaigns; forceful personality. Address Printer, care Shay, 4 West 98th St., N. Y., or phone Riverside 7600.

PRINTING MANAGER,
WITH ESTABLISHED REPUTATION; EXPERT PRINTER;
FIRST-CLASS PROPOSITION ONLY; HIGHEST REFERENCES.
R 419 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRINTING - SUPERINTENDENT, understands every detail of the printing business thoroughly; gets results; wide acquaintance; references unsurpassed. R 418 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
desires to locate with executive in big organization; right man for executive who wishes to be relieved of all detail; extensive business experience; efficient stenographer; need typist; 24 years; excellent references from big men. K 339 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 32, manufacturing, banking and social service experience; of executive grade; systematizer, and accountant; dependable, resourceful; demonstrated executive ability. P. D., 1,851 Park Place, Brooklyn.

PRODUCTION.
A manager with 10 years' remarkable success; highest possible references, especially for magneto production of quality and large quantity; executive with constructive and inventive ability; $4,000. K 382 Times.

PRODUCTION MAN.—Married, 11 years' experience in production work, shop, stores, routing, planning; able and efficient. Address F. L., 3,013 3d Av.

PRODUCTION MANAGER.
Mechanical engineer, specialist cost, production, time study and standardizing. A 108 Times.

PUBLISHER.
Thoroughly experienced in various branches book and magazine production; references. E 167 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT;
PORT STEWARD;
has had twenty years' experience purchasing materials for the complete construction and repair of steel and wooden vessels, upkeep of shipyards, also material for engine, deck and steward's departments; am an able buyer and executive, capable of installing up-to-date purchasing department and accustomed to handling the detail of a large and busy office. H 891 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, OR ASSISTANT.—Experienced, capable; executive ability; desires position as purchasing agent, concern, where value requested. Address H, 123 K.E. Boulevard, Philadelphia, Penn.

PURCHASING AGENT or assistant, 34; married; five years' general purchasing experience; executive ability; best reference. 29 Van Dorn St., East 30th St.

PURCHASING AGENT, broad experience, employed by large manufacturing concern; personal interview for particulars. A 159 Times.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR
or position of trust with an individual, firm, or estate; with present employer for over 15 years in charge of rental and interest collections, repairs, insurance, &c.; best references furnished. A 857 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE NEGOTIATOR, 34 years of age, experienced, with high-class references, desires connection with reliable firm, any department. Geo. H. Forbes, 565 West 180th.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 10 years' experience management, &c., competent take full charge real estate; $2,000. E 112 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Live wire desires position, reliable concern; can furnish high-class credentials as to ability and character. F 284 Times.

SALES MANAGER.
College man with over ten years' sales and executive experience, at present engaged, desires change where future possibilities are more promising. H 361 Times.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise, specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding broad underlying principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. "Producer," V 251 Times.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, BUT WOULD CONSIDER SUITABLE CONNECTION; 15 YEARS' ROAD EXPERIENCE. X 259 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 24, single, with ability, appearance, and personality, asks for an opportunity to become your SALESMAN, and is certain of satisfying your expectations; have never sold before, will you give me an interview? K 431 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—California business man, energetic, young, producer, desires representation for manufacturers; lines must be first class; want exclusive on Pacific Coast territory; will open San Francisco office. G 878 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Am a successful salesman on salary; want salary and commission; have had extensive experience; am energetic, educated, good personality; able to meet executives and heads of business. G 186 Times.

SALESMAN
covering Texas, Oklahoma eight years, want to connect with popular priced lines, coat, suits, silk dresses, silk waists; only reliable houses considered. R 120 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to sell or represent N. firm in Md. and W. Va. territory; willing to come from Baltimore in regard to the matter; must be reliable firm. 2 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (22,) traveling for jewelry house, advertising experience and executive ability, sound business training to prepare for position ahead; would like to connect where results will assure future. L 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY IS OPEN FOR REPRESENTATIVE LINE READY-TO-WEAR OR TEXTILES; FEW YEARS' GOOD FOLLOWING AMONG BIG DEPT. STORES AND JOBBERS. A 122 TIMES.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER, fully experienced, giving salesmen real lead, also producing profitable advertising matter inexpensively; salary secondary to opportunity. R 145 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

SALES DIRECTOR.
IF YOUR SALES DEPARTMENT NEEDS A YOUNG, ENERGETIC, CONSCIENTIOUS TRAINED MAN, THE SERVICE OF AN ARMY OFFICER, JUST ABOUT TO RECEIVE HIS HONORABLE DISCHARGE AFTER 19 YEARS IN EUROPE, ARE AVAILABLE. HE HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE SALES AND ADVERTISING ENDS OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST NATIONALLY KNOWN FOOD PRODUCTS AND ACHIEVED SUCCESS BY LEARNING EVERY DETAIL OF JOBBING AND RETAIL OFFICE, CITY, AND ROAD SELLING. HE IS COLLEGE EDUCATED, OF EXCELLENT APPEARANCE, 34 YEARS OLD, SIX FEET TALL, AND RATED CLASS A PHYSICALLY BY THE ARMY. IF EARNESTNESS AND ENTHUSIASM, COUPLED WITH SALES ABILITY, ARE QUALITIES THAT YOU SEEK, THIS MAN MEETS YOUR REQUIREMENTS. D 194 TIMES.

SALESMAN.
Have recently resigned from a very responsible position where I was assistant to President of a large corporation; had also full charge of a large office and supervision of financial credit, and collection departments; further full particulars at interview. A 887 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, just out of service; refined appearance; natural selling ability, combined with ingenuity, proved integrity, and good judgment; two years selling real estate, one year gas and electric appliances, and four years envelope and filing systems; desirous of connecting with high-class, established concern willing to advance reasonable drawing account on future commissions; please state briefly your proposition. K 306 Times.

SALESMAN, good address; twenty years' commercial experience with one house; some experience in real estate; good at detail work; wants position with good concern. Address E 849 Times.

SALESMAN, (29,) who has worked the wholesale and retail grocery trade in New York City and surfing territory for the past six years, desires connection with reputable concern. K 331 Times.

SALESMAN, (30,) ambitious, good personality, position at anything; knowledge chemicals, dyes, soaps; city or road. G 880 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, live wire, 25, just returned from trip through New York, Pennsylvania, wishes to change position. What have you to offer? K. W., 104 Times.

SALESMAN, honorably discharged, desires to connect with established manufacturer; 8 years' selling experience; salary or drawing account. K 419 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes to make connection with out of town concern to handle their line in New York City and vicinity. L 744 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—High class; good hustler; seeks connection with established manufacturing or wholesale jobbing house; salary basis. H 674 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, energetic, would like to connect with progressive mercantile concern, inside or outside. Louis Weinstein, 200 5th Av. New York.

SALESMAN, experienced, is open for any big, clean proposition; no salary nor draw asked, but must earn at least $100 a week. G 384 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, energetic, experienced, capable, desires connection with progressive mercantile house. B 753 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires connection with real live reorcantile house offering real future to hustler of proved abilities. B 359 Times.

SALESMAN.—REPRESENTATIVE, Christian American, (24,) college education; aggressive, agreeable personality; thoroughly experienced. A 14 Times.

SALESMAN, laces and embroideries, commanding best trade among importers and jobbers, is open to connect with reliable manufacturing firm. A 94 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, married, wishes to connect with mercantile house; ten years' selling experience to retail trade; salary or commission. B 1042 Times Uptown.

SALESMAN, 23, experienced, desires connection with any reliable concern offering advancement; energetic, dependable, tactful. Address Producer, G 562 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, eight years' acquaintance with wholesale notion buyers in New York City, desires manufacturers' line on commission. K 405 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, executive ability, wishes to connect with live firm where opportunity of advancement; salary secondary consideration; executive ability. A 118 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, married, desires connection with reliable concern; inside or outside selling; ten years' road experience. S 518 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 25, hustler, wishes position; reliable house; unquestionable references. L. V., 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (22,) clean-cut live wire, desires connection on sales staff; road and city experience. B 1026 Times Harlem.

SALES ASSISTANT.
Young man, 24, is open for position as salesman. D 311 Times.

SALESMAN acquainted with auto accessory jobbers in New England and New York; best references. Salesman, 3,383 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Young man wants good selling side line for New York, Brooklyn territory. Davis, 406 West 23d St.

SALESMAN, experienced, 28, seeks opportunity; inside or outside; best references. D 186 Times.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with automobile accessories, tire business, seeks connection. B 1041 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, OFFICE MANAGER;
COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22; EXCELLENT BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. K 291 TIMES.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER.
40, experienced staple, specialty lines; interview will convince. S 544 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN discharged from army, seven years' business experiences, desires connection with wholesale house. R 155 Times.

SALESMAN.—Mechanic desires a sales position; iron, steel or machine tools; best of references. K 143 Times.

SALESMAN wants one or two side lines appealing to the dry goods trade; New Jersey territory. G 196 Times.

SALES MANAGER, experienced, open for permanent situation; references. K 311 Times.

SALESMAN, Italian, highly educated; speaking English, foreign languages, wants position. E 342 Times.

SALESMAN desires position as shirt salesman. D 150 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, desires silk, velvet line, ladies' bandbag trade. A 78 Times.

SAILING SHIP OFFICER wants position to take care of property of yacht club, houseboat, &c.; very handy with tools. D 144 Times.

SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE.—American, educated, science, languages, economics; writer; wide experience men and modern business; responsible, thoughtful, effective; personal reference excellent; $3,000. G 183 Times.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT.—Young man, 30, capable and loyal, desires position of responsibility; present place four years. H 854 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Competent, capable; must be stenographer wishes position of trust, where results alone count. G 410 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, executive assistant, 22, army discharged, wants connection manufacturing concern, where selling is prospect for future. G 601 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (30,) single; refined, tactful, initiative, executive ability; long experience stenographic-secretarial work; highest credentials; $35. A 71 Times.

SECRETARY.—College man, 23; army discharge; splendid correspondent; grasps details quickly; A1 references; salary moderate. K 319 Times.

SECRETARY; exceptional stenographer; executive ability; excellent references; A1 salary only. E 316 Times.

SECRETARY, technical commercial experience; capable handling general office detail. Martin, Audubon 0063.

SECRETARY.—Four years' experience; competent, resourceful; high school graduate. L 719 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING and stock manager; have qualifications, backed by 10 years' mercantile experience; good executive; best references. E 248 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK (40); well versed in all details; A1 references. H 76 Times.

SHIRT MAN.
Young man, 24, desires outside position with shirt, piece goods, or yarn house. D 215 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR WISHES HOME WORK EVENINGS. S 537 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) correspondent; clean-cut; knowledge of shorthand; secretarial training; 7 years' mechanical experience; quick, wide awake, original thinker; accurate, punctual; age 25; assume responsibilities; unquestionable references; $25. W 601 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Have you a job for discharged soldier, with opportunity for advancement, to one who possesses initiative and ability and who is not a shirker? Box Fuchs, 245 Lexington Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, five years' experience, best references, desires position with future; $35 start. A 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; correspondent, secretary; 10 years' varied experience; executive ability; $35-$40. Stone, 245 West 107th.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, (27,) five years' experience wholesale fruits, produce, desires position; opportunity selling outside part time. G 598 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian, high class, long experience, seeks offer; well educated; A1 references. G 829 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (23;) six years' experience; finest correspondent; good education; rapid and accurate; Christian; $25. G 590 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. D. R., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; also bookkeeper; excellent references; salary $25. H 894 Times Downtown.

STEWARD-MANAGER.
Experienced, capable, resourceful; just released from service; 3 years last connection; state salary. K 384 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, working, on gentleman's country estate, age 37, one child, age 10; 10 years' reference; disengaged April 1. Address R. S., Box 119, Wakefield, R. I.

STEWARD-MANAGER, for the last 15 years in service with high class club, hotel and steamship; expert in economical operation, and purchasing of hotel requisites; wishes position in club, hotel or steamship; will leave city. Box A 88 Times.

STEWARD-MANAGER, for the last 15 years in service with high-class clubhouses, wishes position in club, hotel, institution or apartment hotel. Box 180, Allenhurst, N. J. Telephone 2227-R Allenhurst.

STEWARD and cost accountant, systematizer, thoroughly competent, desires position in hotel or club. Steward, 236 West 50th St.

STEWARD, for last four years of prominent club, at present employed steward's department in leading hotel this city, wishes position. R 140 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.
Ten years' practical experience in handling incoming and outgoing merchandise; highly competent in handling men and economically conducting various departments; highest possible references. Address Executive Ability, Box B 747 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes high-class elevator house or loft building; five years with present employer; best of reference. C. Griffin, 448 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6670 Morningside.

SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER. — Thoroughly experienced; good manager and of executive ability; wishes position in modern office or loft building. Howard, 225 5th Av., Room 1147.

SUPERINTENDENT, (Swedish,) licensed engineer, apartment, office building. John Miller, 344 East 22d St.

TEACHER.—Permanent position wanted by teacher with 12 years' experience head of commercial departments of public and own schools; manufacturing, mail order, auditing, and accountancy experience; diplomatic; good education; 35 years old; family; salary $60, with future prospects. B 736 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC
EXECUTIVE.

Unusual opportunity commercial firms secure services capable executive, traffic man with 17 years' varied experience, including operating and transportation; also thoroughly familiar all classes freight claims, loss and damage, overcharge, &c., embargoes; capable handling large office force, correspondence, routing, expediting freight; acquainted export committees; now with Railroad Administration; record absolutely clear; exceptional references. Box B 876 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Young man, married, desires position with progressive concern; can install system, handle claims, adjustments, routing, &c.; practical and theoretical experience; salary $35. H 729 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN
ARE YOUR LIGHTERAGE BILLS EXCESSIVE? EMPLOY EXPERT RATE AND COST MAN. ADDRESS 494 TIMES, 3 RECTOR ST.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Man, 38, 18 years' experience in railroad freight line, wants position; reference. E. 324 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, 9 years' domestic, export experience, desires position. S 519 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, Harvard graduate, honorably discharged, with large experience, desires position, whole time or by the hour. D 142 Times.

TUTOR.—25 years' experience; free Summer; mathematics, Latin, general; anywhere. V 317 Times.

U. S. INFANTRY OFFICER, seven months in France, now discharged, who knows French and French people, seeks connection with American manufacturer who is looking to France for a market; unquestionable references. Z 398 Times Annex.

UNDERWRITER, liability and compensation, who has also served in capacity of field agent, desires to connect with company, broker, or agency. G 646 Times Downtown.

VALET, permanent or visiting, wants situation; single, thoroughly competent; speaks several languages; traveling experience; high-class references; please write, M. Heck, 215 East 49th.

VALET, actually working, like to change; speaking three languages; willing to travel; if necessary will take charge of small bachelor apartment; first-class personal references. A 28 Times.

VALET, able to drive car; take care bachelor's apartment; white, age 33; 15 years' experience; good references. Address R. A., 148 Columbus Av., store.

VALET.—Japanese young man wants position as valet; best references; without room. T. S., care of Arts Co., 107 East 59th St.

VALET.—Japanese, excellent private valet; trustworthy young man; highly recommended. Yama, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

VALET.—Useful Japanese; entire charge; references. Nakamura, 25 Sth Av.

WINDOW DRESSER and salesman, experienced, desires permanent position; high-grade men's furnishing preferred; references. E 313 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, is desirous of making worth-while connection with high-class, progressive firm; possessing executive ability, capable of managing office, and all details; experienced in industrial finance, collections, credits, and excellent correspondent; knowledge of foreign ly; best of references; open for proposition April 1. A 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 23; speaks fluently English, French, Russian, German, and some Spanish; has a trained legal mind; familiar with Russian law; position as executive or assistant with financial institution or house interested in foreign business; interview solicited, when full particulars will be gladly given. Address G 667 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, GENTILE, AGE 24, WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION AND EVERY RECOMMENDATION EXCEPT EXPERIENCE, WILL START AT BOTTOM WITH RELIABLE IMPORT-EXPORT OR FINANCIAL HOUSE WHERE FUTURE IS ASSURED; EXPERIENCE, NOT SALARY, DESIRED. D 110 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) good appearance, has initiative, ability, would like connections with reliable concern where conscientious work is appreciated and rewarded with advancement; with little training would make a good salesman. J. J. Mitsidier, 966 Bronx Park South.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years' business experience, factory and office manager, qualified bookkeeper; has the ambition, energy, and initiative for your position; salary immaterial; an interview will convince you. A 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, just discharged from army, desires position as traveling salesman with responsible firm offering chance for advancement; understands Portuguese, Spanish; 2 years' experience in Hawaii; will go to Brazil or Argentine. Box 439 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN desires position with firm doing business in South America; can speak, read, and write Spanish; have had seven years' experience in general office work and as a salesman; best references. K 273 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with an advertising agency or concern doing national advertising; two years at Wharton School of Finance; practical experience; just discharged from naval aviation. X 250 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college graduate, executive ability, alert, ambitious; keen personality; seeking connection with growing concern offering good future and opportunity to learn line; salary secondary consideration. E 836 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 28, office experience, high school education, typewriter, stenotypist, desires connection with large concern offering good prospects; small cash investment as guarantee of energetic efforts; references. L 734 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in purchasing department, 4½ years' experience machine lines; expert stenographer; acquainted with purchasing methods and office details; $25. A 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, three years' high school education, looking for position with large concern; 2 years business experience; can furnish best references. G 855 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, (34,), married, college education, four years' clerical, cashier, bookkeeping experience, desires position with future; salary secondary consideration; best reference. A 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, discharged First Lieutenant, highest business qualifications, desires employment; speaks French and German; willing to go out of town or abroad. D 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, five years' sales experience, desires position assistant to executive, sales manager; electrical manufacturer, jobber, export or import; excellent routine man. G 682 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Commercial High School graduate, knowledge Spanish, bookkeeping, stenography, desires position, advancement; export firm preferred. L 743 Times Downtown.

YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER, ADMITTED ATTORNEY, DESIRES OPPORTUNITY WITH LARGE REAL ESTATE FIRM UPON EARLY RELEASE FROM SERVICE. B15 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, several years' office experience, rapid and accurate at figures, desires clerical position when reliable concern. G 216 Times.

YOUNG MAN, accustomed correspondent and stenographer, desires position with established business concern; start $25. E, 334 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Have been employed by War Department as chief file clerk; am seeking office position; have seven years' business experience; references A 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, accountant, stenographer, five years' experience, wishes position which will lead to confidential, right-hand man and knowledge of business. R 412 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, honorable discharge from army, would like to learn life insurance business; willing to start at bottom for reasonable salary. B 765 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) about to be released from 27th Division, would like position New York bank; 2 years' experience; best references. Stevens, 11 East 59th.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, capable, intelligent, credit department experience, desires position in mercantile concern. B 1035 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 24, competent, reliable, with an all round mechanical ability, can drive and make repairs of any nature or any make car. 584 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, with business initiative and clerical experience, desires connection with reliable concern. B 316 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, good clerical experience, wishes position; moderate salary to start. Telephone Tremont 1819.

YOUNG MAN, 25, splendid references, correspondent, other qualifications, desires position where initiative will merit advancement. H 364 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) married, wants to connect with a right house; capable of selling or any kind of work; have good appearance. B 783 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) married; 15 years' office experience, with last employer 10 years previous to enlistment. S 505 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) well educated, experienced export correspondence, shipping, buying; typewriter; excellent references. H. Schwartz, 117 West 114th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, accurate, energetic, desires position as assistant to cashier or bookkeeper with mercantile establishment. B 782 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position assistant office manager; 4½ years' experience; recently discharged from service. Y. W., 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires work for Friday, Saturday, or part of week; experienced office assistant and salesman. B 504 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) conscientious, high school education, knowledge stenography and typewriting; 1½ years' clerical experience; ambitious. B 1027 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position with reliable firm; best references; formerly head of ship, dept. and inside salesman in silk house; Harry Talal, 229 East 4th St., city.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, industrious, 5 years' factory and selling experience, desires connection where services are appreciated. A 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, Christian, with 6 years' general business and office experience, wishes responsible position. B 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, technical, 25, Italian, desires new connection; chemical training and experience. Louis Bernabo, 853 Second Av.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; understands silk line; selling capacity. S 509 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, desires position with advertising or mercantile house; must promise future. E 217 Times.

YOUNG MAN, technical college graduate, energetic, business experience, desires position. R 192 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires part time position three or four hours mornings. B 1038 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 24, five years' experience, general office work; capable in details, correspondence; $18. G 874 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, army discharge, desires position; best of references. B 1029 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, general clerk, desires position. G 654 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, desires connection financial, brokerage concern. H 651 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, clerical experience, accurate at figures; excellent references. B 1034 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 18, desires clerical position with advancement; $13. H 670 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) neat, desires position; experienced general office work; best reference. V. J. Marold, 304 West 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced shipping, packing, connect with reliable concern. G 504 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, clerk and typist, executive ability, desires position. L 731 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, honest; willing worker; business experience; best references. B 1040 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) high school student, desires position; $12. E 332 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, well educated, desires position evenings. E 319 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes to connect with reliable concern; $15. G 170 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

WE OFFER THE SERVICES of clean-cut Americans, Christians, Princeton and Harvard men, ex-officers army and navy, for openings with export, import concerns with knowledge of languages. These men are exceptionally bright and worthy of consideration. The Beers Agency, Flatiron, N. Y., or Havana, Cuba. Est. 1906. Old and reliable.

TUTOR.—French, (21,) English, music, mathematics, now with French High Commission, open for position; "Tutor, B." the Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg., Gramercy 5090.

500 SKILLED COOKS, butlers, chauffeurs, and miscellaneous. Japanese-American Agent, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7981.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
AUSTRIAN DAIMLER SPORTING 4-PASS.
CADILLAC VICTORIA 1917 COUPE.
CADILLAC 4-PASS. 1918 SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1915 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON SEDAN 1917 SPECIAL JOB.
MERCER 4-PASS., 1917; ALMOST NEW.
STUTZ 4-PASS. 1917, VICTORIA TOP.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.
1706 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1582.

AUTO TIRES.
Substantially built of reconstructed material. Contain two extra ply of fabric.
Size, 30x3 ..... $9.35
Size, 30x3½ 11.90
Size, 34x4 ..... 18.85
Other sizes accordingly low in price. Should any tire fail to run 4,000 miles we will replace at ½ price. Order your tires TODAY. If check accompanies order we prepay all express charges. Agencies wanted everywhere. Dealers write for confidential price list.
TIRE BROKERAGE CORP.
2,050 Broadway, New York City.

AUTO TIRES.
Several thousand factory rebuilt seconds; all sizes; large or small quantity; $20 each while they last. See M. J. TINDALE, 814 West 102d St. Phone Riverside 7068. Open nights.

BARGAINS IN HIGH-CLASS USED CARS.
1917 Diesel Kar Sedan.
1918 Peerless, 7 passenger touring.
1918 Cadillac, 7 passenger touring.
1917 Chalmers, 5 passenger touring.
1917 Oakland, 5 passenger touring.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
L. C. SMITH MOTOR CAR CO.,
1,481 Bedford Av. Brooklyn.
Telephone 81st Prospect.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
An exceptional "Sahara Season" opportunity for the prospective purchaser to buy now before prices go sky high.
Buick, 1918, 5-passenger touring.
Buick 1918, coupe.
Buick 1917, roadster.
Cole 1918, 4 passenger sporty.
Cadillac 1918, 7 passenger touring.
Cadillac 1917, Victoria, practically new.
Cadillac 1917, roadster.
Cadillac 1917, 7 passenger touring.
Cadillac 1917, 4 passenger brummy.
Hudson 1918, 6 passenger sport.
Hudson 1917, 4 passenger sport.
Locomobile 1917, 7 passenger touring.
Lozier 1916, special 4 passenger roadster.
Mercer 1917, 5 passenger touring.
Marmon 1917, 7 passenger touring.
Packard 1917, 4 passenger, Fleetwood.
Pierce 1918, town landaulet.
Stutz 1918, Bearcat, 16 valve.
Stutz 1917, roadster.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 66. Open Evenings.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1919 CUNNINGHAM touring.
1918 CADILLAC Victoria.
1918 CHANDLER chummy roadster.
1918 LOCOMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL runabout.
1918 BUICK touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 STEARNS sedan.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger touring.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 MITCHELL touring, equipped with wire wheels.
1917 REO ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL sedan.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
PACKARD "88" limousine, like new.
1917 STUDEBAKER touring.
TRUCKS.
1917 PACKARD, 2-ton.
1918 REO, 2-ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 867-868 Circle.

BERLIN, Dodge Bros. car; newly painted; completely gone over. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4100.

BIDDLE, 1918, 4-Pass.; Duesenberg motor; Hudson, 1917, 4-Pass. Sport. Isotta-Fraschini, 120 H. P.; new. Mercer, 1916, Raceabout special; new tires. Mitchell 1919, Brewster sedan; wire wheels. Packard Twin-Six Coupe; special body. Roamer Sedan, 1917; wire wheels. Simplex, 1918, Town Limousine; wire wheels. Stutz, 1918, 4-Pass. Sport. SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 8-Cyl., 4-Pass. 90-Day Guarantee—Service Free. GILHOOLY & WHALEN, 157 West 56th.

BIDDLE 1918 FOREIGN SPECIAL.
Equipped with Disc Wheels. Duesenberg motor; 4-pass. sport body individual fenders, wire wheels, extra wheels carried on side of car, new cord tires, top, windshield, speed, 4 to 90 miles per hour; car practically new; car fully guaranteed. Gilhooly & Whalen, 157 West 56th.

BRISCO runabout, 1918, exceptionally good condition. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4100.

BUICKS.—1917 Little Six touring; 1918 Little Six touring, and a model E-4-49 touring; all of these cars have been thoroughly overhauled and are reasonably priced. Delamater, 1,611 Broadway. Circle 1246.

BUICK 1918 "E-44" Roadster, demountable Winter top, extra Summer top, oversize cord tires; run 6,400 miles; perfect condition; price $1,200. Miss Donnelly, Amityville, L. I.

BUICK 1917 Sedan, exceptional bargain, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK, 1918, Model E 45; 5-passenger, 6-cylinder; good condition; private owner. Jeffrey, 106 Sherman Av.

BUICK 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICKS, 1916, 4 and 6 cylinder, 5-passenger; excellent condition; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage, 221 West 57th.

BUICK 1918, 5-passenger touring. This car has only run 3,000 miles and is in beautiful condition. Residence, 416 76th St., Bay Ridge.

BUICK roadster, 1917, mechanically perfect, beautiful paint; special top; any demonstration; $800. A 80 Times.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1917 "Little 6" Touring, $775; a rare bargain. Herman, 250 West 54th. 2

BUICK, 1917, little six, five-passenger; A1 condition. Owner, 89 West 65th.

BUICK racer, electric starter, lights, &c., $350; inspected. 565 East Fordham Road.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC SPECIALS.

These cars have been overhauled in our shops, repainted, metal parts re-nickeled and new tires installed. Some have Westinghouse and some have USE shock absorbers. They are specially priced so as to be moved immediately.
1918 Model 57—7-pass., touring.
1917 Model 53—7-pass., limousine.
1917 Model 55—7-pass., town laundaulet brougham.
1917 Model 55—7-pass., laundaulet limousine.
1916 Model 53—7-pass., town limousine.

NEWARK BRANCH,
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.,
Used Car Department,
536 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Mulberry 8240.

CADILLAC 1918 SPECIAL 7-PASS. SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING 4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
LANCIA 1919 4-PASS. SPECIAL. Brand new.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
CHANDLER 1918 TOURING CAR.
MERCER 1916 4-PASS. SPORT.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ROAMER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL TOWN BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1915 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN. LATEST IMP.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
D. C. BURRELLE,
1,700 Broadway, 6th floor. Circle 153.

CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 LANDAULET.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
LIBERTY 1917 TOWN CAR.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
MERCER 1916 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1917 4-Pass. Touring.
PACKARD 1918 F

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Bronx Side.

207TH, 20 EAST.—Large furnished front room with board from March 15. Mrs. R. H. Pierson. Tuxedo 4 Murray Hill 6230.

207TH, 21 EAST.—Large front room, unfurnished; with board; English family.

207TH ST., EAST (near Park Av.).—Exceptional accommodations in private home; references. Plaza 9651.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 183 Lexington Av. (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live in a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

46TH ST., 16 WEST.—Room with bath; references; table board.

47TH ST., 12 WEST.—Room with bath; references; table board.

54TH, 34 WEST.—Boarders wanted; large and small rooms.

57TH, 4 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms; running water; near bath; references.

72D ST., 312 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6366.

72D, 302 WEST. (Riverside).—Attractive double front room, private bath; small room.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny double room; steam; large single; excellent table; reference.

79TH ST.—Board for one or two persons; small, congenial family; excellent home cooking. Tel. 4750 Schuyler.

97TH, 114-112 WEST. (Wise, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

BRD, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; reference; table guests; booklet.

BRD, 174 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, bath addoining; possession April; delicious home table.

811, 2 WEST.—Single room; running water; electricity; table board only; highest quality.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; first-class board; modern improvements; in small family; gentleman only. Jay.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Medium-sized room; all accommodations; good home cooking; table guests.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, heated, electricity; telephone; excellent table; convenient. Jewish house.

87TH, 322 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, 4 baths, desires few paying guests.

89TH, 331 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, first-class food; to very congenial home for permanent business man.

96TH, 66 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small room; all conveniences; table board.

100TH, 332 WEST. (Riverside-B'way.)—Modern private residence; spacious double room; overlooking Hudson; every convenience; exceptional table; moderate.

113TH, 204 WEST.—Large front room; couple or one; private Jewish family.

115TH, 151 WEST.—Connecting, separate rooms; electric, running water, bath; excellent board.

125TH, 116 WEST.—Large double room; first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morn. 2123.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 296. (90th.)—Second floor north; nicely furnished room; facing Central Park; excellent table board; gentleman; references exchanged.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
60 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL PK., S., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 225. (cor. 94th St.)—Beautiful, extra large rooms; private bath; delicious home cooking; cozy. Apt. 54. Jandorf. Tel. 9681 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 361. (74th.)—Large, double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; family; desirable; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 605. (near 94th.)—Table guests; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BUREAU OF BOARDING HOUSES FOR GIRLS,
11 West 37th Street,
keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Women with rooms to rent make personal application at the Bureau.

Gentleman, Gentile, of refinement, wants well-furnished room and board with small adult family, who can offer an attractive home; must be located between Washington Square and 59th St.; private bath desirable; references exchanged; give full particulars, including telephone number. K 286 Times.

Refined family three adults, four grown children, want board with living room, three or four bedrooms and bath; neighborhood West 79th St.; only first-class accommodations desired. G 561 Times Downtown.

Business lady, with 11-year-old boy, desires room and board in refined home; $15 per month; no boarding house; Protestant. L 733 Times Downtown.

Refined young business woman, pleasant room, conveniences, with or without meals; accessible to "L" or subway. Business, K 335 Times.

Good home desired for three children, ages 4-8; state remuneration desired, with full particulars of accommodations offered. V 13 Times.

Jewish lady desires room with or partial board with refined family; rate moderate; preferably elevator apartment, central location of Manhattan. D 145 Times.

A Spanish couple desire room, with board or without, in an American family, interested in learning Spanish; references exchanged. 61 E. Columbus Av.

Young man, refined, desires room, with or without board, in Flatbush or Flushing; private family preferred. R 150 Times.

Board wanted for two girls, 9 and 11, with refined couple who will treat them as their own; reference exchanged. R 142 Times.

Couple now residing in Bronxville desires room and board in refined Bronxville home or vicinity. Bronxville P. O. 94.

Clergyman wants board and room, private family; homelike; reasonable rate; particulars; east side, 59th to 79th. G 190 Times.

Boarding and care of 2 children, 2 and 5; room for mother. Address Z 4,207 Broadway.

Two rooms, with or without board, 3 adults, Jewish. Realsr, 400 West 148th St.

Young man (Jewish) desires board with private family; state terms. D 134 Times.

Refined people wanted for schoolboy. (9.) Write Hotel San Remo, Room 1017.

Gentleman wishes room and board with private family, three adults, small; one flight; family preferred; all conveniences.

Hebrew gentleman desires to be permanently located with private family. A 95 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Richmond.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Accessible; 3 minutes' walk country seashore combined; good table. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

Long Island.

Exceptional opportunity to refined, congenial couple who appreciate real home, home comforts and privileges; private home; Long Island, 30 minutes. G 638 Times Downtown.

Freeport, L. I.—Family two, large house, grounds, garage, desire two gentlemen Summer or week-ends; fine table. Exclusive. N 218 Times Annex.

Nicely furnished room with private family; few minutes to ocean and Neponsit Club; home activities. V 366 Times.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR FAMILY HOTEL,
126 Bruce Av. Tel. 3244 Yonkers.

New York State.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS
FOR HEALTH.
Right altitude, right air, right living.
Invalids, convalescents, and nervous cases.
For terms and full particulars
Address Dr. L. J. Kiernan,
Stamford, N. Y.

New Jersey.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Special facilities for treating and curing such cases, also for
OLD PEOPLE AND CHRONIC INVALIDS, requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium; large, modern, warm house; spacious grounds; automobiles, wheel chairs, attentive nurses, experienced physicians; Winter rates moderate.
LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Lady, owning attractive estate, North Jersey, 1 hour from N. Y., would consider 2 adults as paying guests; April to October; delicious home cooking, own poultry and vegetables; garage; all home comforts assured; references required. R 147 Times.

BERTRAM COTTAGE,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Refined atmosphere; delicious Southern cooking; booklet. C. P. Johnson.

Private family, having pleasant home, excellent neighborhood, two-cheerful sunny front rooms, will board refined guests; Morristown, N. J. Z 201 Times Annex.

South Orange, N. J.—Beautiful home and location; large room, private bath, and board; select; reference. 117 Scotland Road.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

IVY HALL SANITARIUM,
BRIDGETON, N. J.
For a quiet, restful sojourn amid attractive surroundings, select Ivy Hall.
Ivy Hall in charmingly located at the entrance to Tumbling Dam Park, a park noted throughout the land for its natural beauty, large lake, and raceway.
Ivy Hall has steam heat, electric lights, private baths; everything to make the visit safe, well considered; open fire, table and tray service is of the best; our nurses courteous and kind.
REBA LLOYD, M. D.,
Bridgeton, N. J.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
42-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $30 to $36.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 and $42.
Suite of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.
East Orange.—Family living in beautiful residential section will accommodate about six refined guests; modern, cheerful home; porch; train convenient. Phone 610M Orange.

Country Board Wanted.

Musical couple (opera singers) desire two large, bright rooms, porch, private bath, with private family of culture and refinement, May to October; home must be an excellent modern home; commutation not over an hour; Long Island or Long Beach preferred; full particulars and telephone number; if suited terms no consideration. R 181 Times.

An elderly lady, lame and requiring slight personal service, wants a pleasant room with board in the country, preferably in the vicinity of Long Island. Address with full particulars as to accommodations and terms, J. M. Peters, 111 Broadway, New York, Room 1901.

Home for a bright girl, 8 years of age, with accompanying room and board for father, nearby New Jersey or N. Y. suburbs, within easy commuting distance of 23d St. Give full particulars, including rate and how reached. D 123 Times.

Two, Christian couple, desire room and board, Summer season, somewhere between Bayside and Port Washington; bathing facilities if possible and use of tennis court; private family preferred; give location and rates. Gimler, 75 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

Young gentleman, Christian, desires room, with running water, and board with congenial family in Long Island, convenient to city; will give particulars. R 400 Times Downtown.

Refined Italian couple, with child 2 years, want room and kitchenette with small, refined family in country; seashore, within commuting distance. S 539 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wishes room and board, near water; cultured private family preferred; references exchanged; state conditions and particulars. X 224 Times Annex.

Small Christian family desires to engage and share cottage with small family at Sea Gate during Summer. Address Box 430 Times, 2 Rector St.

Young man, tubercular, wishes board in a country town near New York City. Address L. Levin, Fuel Cottage, Chaplain Av., Sullivan County, N. Y.

Refined couple desires accommodation with family, April to October, within commuting distance New York City. S 388 Times.

Young couple desire board, easy commuting distance New York; private family. G 237 Times.

Lady wishes country board for son aged one year and a half. D 178 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

6TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Studio room, finely furnished, kitchen and bath, maid service, $45; business woman or couple preferred. Phone before noon, Spring 1452.

17TH, 112 EAST.—Charmingly furnished living room, bedroom; private apartment. Stuyvesant 716.

25TH ST., northeast corner 29th and Lexington Av.—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

50TH, 123 EAST.—Large, sunny room, nicely furnished; running water; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

57TH ST., 123 EAST.—Large, well furnished room, 3 front windows, use kitchenette, closet, bath, $50 monthly; references.

43D, 14 EAST.—Large front room, attractively furnished, with breakfast. Murray Hill 4825.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Large room, private bath, 2d floor, for two weeks; $25 weekly.

57TH, 221 EAST.—Front hall room; southern exposure; private family; references. Wiggin.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent table; $10 weekly up, including elegant meals, $18 weekly; front rooms with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

41ST, 4 EAST.—One large room, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

28TH, 206 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large, clean, heated front room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; subway station; refined private house.

35TH, 9 EAST.—First floor large front room, steam heat, private entrance; telephone; no other roomers; references required.

A charming, completely furnished apartment, eight rooms, three baths, East 50s, near Park Av.; grand piano; $300 per month for Summer. Phone 4463 Gramercy.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed room in private house; bath and kitchen privileges; $5, or will accept household services or typewriting instead. Chickering 8687.

Furnished Room—Large, comfortable, private house; gentlemen; references. Phone Plaza 2965.

FURNISHED ROOMS in handsomely appointed apartment at 55 East 76th. Information Lenox 3216.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st St.)—Newly decorated furnished rooms; private baths; electricity, steam heat; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath, steam, electricity; also small room.

LEXINGTON AV., 701, (between 61st-62d Sts.)—Large room, bath adjoining, in private house; $15 weekly.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,873.—Alcove and parlor, also large room, suitable one or two; elevator apartment. Lacy, 3 south.

11TH ST., WEST, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly furnished, front room, southern exposure, steam heat, open fireplace. R 324 Times.

12TH, (22 7th Av.)—Attractive front parlor; one or two business men; continuous hot water; reasonable; references.

21ST, 218 WEST.—Only roomer; all conveniences; $5. Apt. 17.

37TH, 40 WEST.—Nice large front room; private bath; in quiet house; electricity, phone; $12 week. D 136 Times.

47TH ST., 100 WEST, RALEIGH HALL.—Newly opened, refined, comfortable residence for men; all modern service; $3.25 up weekly, with free use of bath (tub and shower); with private bath, $10.50 up; transients invited.

49TH ST., 11 WEST.—Double hall room; $12 per week.

50TH, 324 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with, without bath; telephone; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two nicely furnished single rooms; high-class elevator apt.; $8 and $10; 2 to 5 P. M. Murray Hill 4825.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Large room, private bath, 2d floor, for two weeks; $25 weekly.

57TH, 221 EAST.—Front hall room; southern exposure; private family; references. Wiggin.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent table; $10 weekly up, including elegant meals, $18 weekly; front rooms with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

41ST, 4 EAST.—One large room, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

28TH, 206 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large, clean, heated front room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; subway station; refined private house.

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A charming, completely furnished apartment, eight rooms, three baths, East 50s, near Park Av.; grand piano; $300 per month for Summer. Phone 4463 Gramercy.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed room in private house; bath and kitchen privileges; $5, or will accept household services or typewriting instead. Chickering 8687.

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LEXINGTON AV., 701, (between 61st-62d Sts.)—Large room, bath adjoining, in private house; $15 weekly.

West Side.

77TH ST., 309 WEST.—Comfortable sitting room and bedroom; running water; also single room; gentleman only.

79TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath, electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 331 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large closet; bath same floor; electricity, telephone.

117TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive room, kitchen privileges; two persons, $12; three, $15.

118TH ST., 460 WEST. (Corner Morningside Dr.)—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; reference.

119TH, 153 WEST.—Well-heated back parlor; private bath, electricity; small room.

119TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive large front room, near bath, all conveniences.

119TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

119TH ST., 121 East.—Handsomely furnished large front room, private bath, kitchenette privileges optional.

119TH, 213 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, and bath; references exchanged. A 404 Times Annex.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Large, second front room, elegantly furnished; private bath; skylight room.

119TH, (Riverside Drive, 3).—Large, attractive room overlooking Hudson, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

120TH ST., 153 WEST.—Well-furnished large front room, private bath, kitchenette privileges optional.

120TH, 213 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, and bath; references exchanged. A 404 Times Annex.

120TH, 121 WEST.—Large sunny front room; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

120TH ST., 411 WEST.—Three rooms and bath in modern house, nearly furnished, April 1 to Oct. 1; references. Apt. 34.

120TH, 4 WEST.—Sunny, furnished room; private entrance; private family; telephone, elevator, light; references. Apt. 8.

120TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, private bath, other accommodations, accessible all transportation; splendid surroundings; reasonable. Audubon 4326-W.

140TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Large outside sunny room, all modern conveniences; gentleman. Mayer.

140TH ST., WEST.—Large, desirable room; convenience; no other roomers; references; $10; suitable for two. Call 1:30 to 3 P. M.

165TH ST., (589 St. Nicholas Av.)—Two light connecting rooms; running water. Apt. 4l.

156TH ST., (near Drive.)—Exceptional opportunity for gentleman in high-class apartment. Audubon 5677.

183D, 600 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; ideal location; references.

111TH ST. AND FT. WASHINGTON AV.—Single room with bath; business woman preferred. 31, Nicholas 9200. Apt. 3C.

125TH, 570 WEST. (Apt. 22.)—Nice front room for business lady; electricity, telephone.

192D, 565 WEST.—Beautiful room, electricity, shower bath, select, small family; $5 weekly, subway station, 191st St. bus; convenient. Constantine.

BROADWAY, 2,845.—Ladies or couple, room and bath, kitchen privileges; references. Brosnan, Apt. 11.

BROADWAY, 2,787.—Private family will rent one room to gentleman; reference. Heath.

BROADWAY, 2,491.—Handsome, large room; running water; single bed; in refined apartment; references; Apt. 7.

BROADWAY, (348 West 105th.) Apt. 3W.—Desirable front room for gentleman.

CLAREMONT AV., 184.—Well furnished single room; all conveniences; $4. O'Brien.

CONVENT AV., 325, (West 143d St.)—Large, light, well-furnished rooms; owner's private residence; business people preferred. Audubon 3522.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; references. Fisher.

EDGECOMBE AV., 383.—Nicely furnished bedroom, for business lady or gentleman, first class apartment, up to date, no other roomers; references required. Marquet, Apt. 1.

EDGECOMBE AV., 672. (Near Amsterdam Av. and 170th St.)—Front room, furnished; references.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 38. (Corner 160th St.)—Beautiful room for two gentlemen; also single room; no other roomers; reference required. Apartment 3E. Phone Audubon 3834.

FURNISHED room; splendid outlook; kitchen privileges. Telephone St. Nicholas 9037. Apt. 66.

LADY owning beautiful home near 72d St. subway will rent large front bedroom, southern exposure; private bath; breakfast optional. Phone 3490 Columbus.

LIVING ROOM, two bedrooms, wash room connecting; for two business men; references exchanged. Box 10, 563 East 169th.

METROPOLITAN OPERA BUILDING, (Apt. 7.)—Gentleman will rent large room, responsible man.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive quarters for professional or business woman; sun, view, unusual surroundings. Apt. 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 463, cor. 115th. (Apt. 9.)—Beautifully furnished room; refined couple or two business gentlemen; shower bath, Weber grand piano, Victrola; ideal home with meals, $25 per week per couple.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (One block from 157th St. subway.)—Parlor and bedroom, fully furnished, with piano. Telephone Audubon 229 for my private phone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 115th.)—Large room overlooking Hudson, in refined, private family; moderate. Telephone 4-6 Morningside 1350.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92. (81st.)—Large, handsome room, private bath, and others, in refined, modern house just opened; newly furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116.—Large, sunny, light room; twin beds; suitable for 2 gentlemen; breakfast optional. De Gaun.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222. (94th.)—Overlooking Drive; connecting bath; gentleman. Riverside 9043. Apartment 12.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Large room facing river, top floor; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Bright sunny room; reliable business girl; breakfast if desired. Apt. 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125,
Apartment 10, north; exceptionally attractive rooms.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Outside room; well furnished; private family. Apt. 25.

ROOM, with running water and breakfast, in private family for business woman; apartment; no other boarders. Tel. Cathedral 7686.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 180, cor. 119th, (The Vallamont, Apt. 3L.)—Large front room; electricity, elevator; reference. Telephone Morningside 5231.

WEST END AV., 884, (106d St.)—Large, light room; twin beds; adjoining bath; conveniences; gentlemen or couple. Academy 2459.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Exclusive bachelor accommodation, with, without bath; references.

WEST END AV., 856, cor. 106th St.—Large outside room, newly furnished, in high-class elevator apts., 7th floor. J. Popper.

WEST END AV., 247, (71st St.)—Suite or room; private bath; other rooms; references.

WEST END AV., 662, (92d.)—Beautiful large back parlor; electricity; kitchenette privileges; moderate.

WEST END AV., 811.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; first floor; all conveniences.

Bronx.

GENTLEMAN, 45, (nonsectarian,) living alone, would share his $20 per month apartment with business person or student; references exchanged. Box 10, 563 East 169th.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Front room, running water, 4 large windows; detached house; plenty of light and air; $10; also small room adjoining. Telephone 2862 Fordham.

Brooklyn.

OCEAN PARKWAY, Brooklyn.—Family of two, occupying entire house, will rent elegant, furnished room to one or two gentlemen, with references. Telephone Flatbush 9488.

Long Island.

THREE attractive furnished rooms; Summer; private family, near beach. Address General Delivery, R. F., Far Rockaway, L. I.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR.—Two or three airy rooms with private family; convenient to train, trolley. 56 Elm St., Montclair, N. J.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

April 1st, large, light room with private bath and kitchen privileges, for refined student, 72d to 96th St., west, not over $50 per month; furnished or unfurnished; also small room. Audubon 7021, or R 143 Times.

A young lady student desires room, telephone, kitchen privileges, between Washington Square and 42d St. R 402 Times Downtown.

Room with or convenient to bath required for several months by young Canadian; west side, below 110th St., preferred; write giving particulars and price. V 337 Times.

Japanese gentleman, with best references, wants sunny, quiet rooms; private bathe Y. I., Hotel Plaza.

Refined couple seek room, use kitchenette, modern apartment, Broadway subway; $9. D 140 Times.

Young gentleman wants furnished room; offers without price not considered. H 363 Times.

Elligible gentleman desires room in modern apartment, near West Seventies. A 88 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Sunny room, telephone, kitchen privileges for two business girls. 60. S 1859 Times Kitchen.

Physician fully retired, wants room in private family, Lawrence family would teach French in exchange; private room essential. R 335 Times.

Young physician desires room, with private family; prefers Riverside. X 225 Times.

Gentleman—Large furnished room, with bath; private family; Riverside preferred. S 547 Times Downtown.

Sunny, attractive room, twin beds, preferable private bath; above 80th St. S 216 Times.

Light, conformably furnished room, with near bath; kitchen privileges. N 307 Times.

Young lady desires room with private family; Chelsea preferred. Watchhill 2435.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

TWO unfurnished rooms and bath; Murray Hill section. Vanderbilt 2435.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

107TH, 20 EAST.—Two sunny, connecting rooms; ladies. Mrs. Smith. Harlem 7806.

50TH ST., (152 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two room and bath; includes excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $23 weekly up; women only; complete service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6100.

51ST, 125 EAST.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, first floor east.

53D ST. AND MADISON AV.—Corner apartment to let, furnished; lease to October; three rooms, bath; and kitchenette, linen and silver; $100 a month. Apply janitor, 9 to 5.

54TH ST., 129 EAST.—Apartment, 3 rooms, (2 large,) bath, kitchenette; well furnished; piano; to let to Oct. 1. Consolidated Murray Hill 1045.

67TH ST., 15 EAST.—Modern handsome apartment, 2 large rooms, bath, fireplace; maid, valet, restaurant service; $125 to $175 month. Herbert Gullick Co., Inc., 25 East 48th St. Tel. 4900 Vanderbilt.

67TH ST., 146 EAST.—Handsomely furnished three-room housekeeping apt.; piano, fine silver; $60 monthly; 6 months' lease, from March 24th. Particulars, phone 3489 Schuyler.

72D, 203 EAST.—Gentleman's apartment, furnished; bedroom, sitting room, and bath; $45.

80D, EAST.—Light, airy apartment, 4 rooms and bath; north and south exposure; artistically furnished; grand piano; Persian rugs; exclusive. Lenox 7946.

82D, 45 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—6 sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, until Oct. 1.

82D, 45 EAST.—FROM MAY 1 TO SEPT. 15 OR 15, EIGHT ROOMS, THREE BATHS AND SERVANTS; $500 MONTH; REFERENCES REQUIRED. L. H. ROPER, TR. 8005 MADISON SQUARE.

86TH, 54 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment for rent, with privilege of leasing unfurnished at once. Oct. 1; to be seen Monday. Lenox 3468.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Three clean connecting rooms and bath; telephone; rent $15.

87TH, 7 EAST.—7 rooms, well and completely furnished, overlooking Central Park, to Oct. 1. Phone Lenox 3522.

204TH, 406 EAST.—Wanted, desirable tenant to lease my furnished 4-room apartment from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1915. Apply at premises, Mrs. L. M. Hall.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full housekeeping service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, at west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1456.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, West Side; Long, Short Leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 121.

Attractive 2-room, bath, kitchenette, usual, at $75, well lit and rent unfurnished. Plaza 3111, after 1.

BACHELOR IDEAL.
Best Location.
All conveniences.
Sublet my two-room home, furnished sumptuously with or without linens; $150. Phone Gramercy 1370 Monday before 3.

BEAUTIFUL, sunny, 4 rooms; icelass frigerator; new grand piano; new bulldings; April to October, $225. Telephone Plaza 6241.

ELEGANTLY furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; service; reasonable. Madison Square 7037.

EAST END AV., 442, (87th.)—Apartment, six rooms, overlooking river and park; reasonable. Converse.

GRAMERCY PARK, 75 IRVING PLACE, (corner 19th St.)—Corner apartment to let, handsomely furnished rooms, April Oct. 1, $300. Apartment 5.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; newly decorated; electricity.

MADISON AV., 1,858.—Elegant 6-room, refinished apartment. Apt. 6S. Lenox 5238.

PARK AV., 940, (81st St.)—Seven rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Telephone Plaza.

PARK AV., 940, (81st.)—7 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Phone Plaza 4983.

PARK AV.—Luxurious, perfectly appointed home; first floor; newly rented. Gentlewomen's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

SUBLET DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, ALL SECTIONS. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 48TH ST. TEL. 4900 VAN.

SAN JACINTO, 18 East 60th St. Sublet, 2 rooms and bath, $110.

THIRTIES, PARK AV.—Fine, light apartment; attractive, private house; large, well-furnished rooms; references. Telephone Murray Hill 5380.

UNUSUALLY attractive studio, (80x25); 3 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, 2 baths; new furnishings; April-October, $250 monthly. V 387 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV.—Heart of shopping district; immense living room, dining, two bedrooms, bath, and kitchen; maid service; 11th floor; splendidly furnished; May 1 to Oct. 1; month. Tel. Madison Square 7804.

19TH, 59 WEST.—Unusually attractive furnished apartment to sublet April 1st to October 1st; living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; six outside windows on two sides. Fully equipped, including linen and silver; inspect by appointment; references required. Telephone Farragut 4237.

12TH, 149 WEST.—To sublet, apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath. A 68 Times.

107TH, 122 WEST.—Four rooms, piano, elevator. Baker, Apt. 140. Chelsea 6900.

112TH, 274 WEST.—Five light rooms; exquisitely furnished; elevator; grand piano; Chinese rugs; beautiful silver, china, and linens; $150. Apartment 11. Telephone Chelsea 4524.

72D, 311 WEST.—Four-room modern apartment; handsomely furnished; telephone; electricity; will sublet till September, $65. Mynderse.

30TH ST. (Near 5th Av.)—Sunny corner apartment, 3 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; lease to Oct. 1; $100 a month; maid service. Telephone Academy 2822.

37TH ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished floor; kitchenette; electricity; possession April; rent $95 per month; lease. Sittenham, Owner.

37TH ST., 30 WEST.—Two large rooms, nicely furnished, bath, kitchenette; fully equipped; from April, May 1 to October; longer; $75 monthly; third floor; references.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 3 rooms, bath, shower; and kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $53-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH, 127 WEST. (Hotel King James.)—Beautifully furnished 2 room apartments, private baths; hotel service; $21-$25 per week.

50S.—Attractive 2-room bath, kitchenette apartment; new building; immediate occupancy; $140 month to October. Phone Circle 4186.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms and bath; short lease; references required.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two-room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH ST., WEST, (Just Off 5th Av.)—Five rooms, southern exposure, handsomely furnished; to responsible party, April 1 to Oct. 1; $300 per month; seen by appointment only. Telephone 9621 Murray Hill week days, 9 to 5.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Charming 4 room and foyer, sunny apartment; high in new building. Beautifully furnished; Oriental rugs; maid's room in connection; view 3 to 5 P. M.

59TH, 70 WEST, (Hotel Devon.)—Attractive two-room non-housekeeping apartment, fully furnished, hotel services, to sublet from April 1, for six weeks; $250 per month.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

52TH, 340 WEST, (Hotel Calumet.)—Very desirable apartment of 3 rooms and bath on street level; hotel service; particularly adapted for a physician.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

WITH ST., 300 WEST. (Apt. 14B.)—DE LUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT. Three rooms and bath, $450 month; overlooking Hudson; season and week exposures; electric kitchenette; handsome collection of paintings by best modern artists; $250 per month; per building.

67TH, 100 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 2 room and bath Apartment; exceptionally light and cheerful; price $135 per month. Apt. 6W.

37TH, 37 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—3 and 4 rooms and bath; well rent reasonable; immediate possession.

37TH ST.—Sublet, rent to October, 1915, $1,600 yearly; 6 rooms, bath; and kitchenette; restaurant on premises; immediate possession; can sublease only unfurnished to party buying handsome furniture; sell at great sacrifice. Rafael De Flores, 406 Madison Av.

37TH, 148 WEST.—Careful tenant can rent my handsomely furnished and exquisitely appointed five-room housekeeping apartment, occupying entire floor in palatial private residence; light, room, 24x28; two spacious bedrooms, kitchen, bath; three fireplaces; linens, china; $200 monthly until October; references required. Whalen.

38TH, 200 WEST.—To sublet, very desirable furnished apartment of 4 rooms and bath to Sept. 15; rental $130 per month. Inquire Janitor.

38TH, 242 WEST.—Two rooms, possibly longer, large room; bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; $90; seen until 8. Havens.

57TH, 1 WEST. (Hotel des Artistes.)—Superbly furnished duplex apartment; two-story living room; dining room, kitchen; three bedrooms; apartment $250.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Handsome studio, 5 rooms and large bathroom; lease to October; electric light included; $125 month.

87TH ST., 51 WEST.—Sublet, April-September, nicely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $90. Estrin. Call evenings.

90TH, 66 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; $100 monthly.

90TH, 22 WEST.—High-class 3-41 room apartments, kitchenette; refined surroundings, near park; maid service; $135-$166.

70TH, 236 WEST.—For rent, from May 1 to October, 1920, six large outside rooms, and two baths, all within elevator service; $2,000 a year. Apply 9th floor, Apt. 1.

70TH, 59 WEST, (Apt. 7.)—7 rooms, bath, kitchenette, newly furnished; seen after 12 day day; information Schuyler 1420.

70TH, 6-room apartment; completely furnished; elevator building; rent $125. Phone Col. 1277, Monday.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Sublet, room with bath, $60 monthly; also parlor, bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; adjoining hotel. Service. Japanese dining room on premises. E. Gerard, Thelma Apartment Hotel, Columbus 9780.

72D ST., WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Four large rooms, needle bath, and refrigeration; high-class apartment house; sublet, furnished, $125 per month; immediate possession. Permit, Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

72D, ST., 14 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, bath, and kitchenette; $80 month. Apply Thompson or phone Columbus 8777.

72D, 322 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished very large rooms; bath, kitchenette; facing the river; $175 monthly.

72D, 58 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; second floor front; very desirable. Inquire on premises.

**72D ST., 48

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—East Side.

ARTISTS' DUPLEX STUDIO.—Building to be remodeled to suit individual requirements of prospective tenant if known in time before actual work begins; furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location; most fashionable; private entrance; studio 19x23, 17 feet high; north light; 3 living rooms, bath; hot water, hot-water heat; kitchenette; service. Applicant must be prepared to give satisfactory evidence of ability to pay three-year lease $2,000 to $3,500 annually, according to requirements to be rent.

HUBERMAN, 307 5TH AV.
(Entrance on 424 St.).
Telephone Vanderbilt 1825.

815 PARK AV., CORNER 75TH ST.—Seven-room apartment; 3 master's bedrooms, 2 master's baths, living room, large hall, dining room, pantry, kitchen, and 2 maid's rooms and bath; apartment high up and all southern exposure. Agent, on premises.

PARK AV., 866, (64th St.)—Pleasant, sunny top floor, private house; three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45; desirable for business people.

PARK AV., 815.—Eight-room apartment; 3 master's bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession.

ROOM apartment in 50s, near Lexington Av.; steam, electric lights, newly renovated; $47.50. Ely Ray & Otto. G 157 Times.

Unfurnished—West Side.

67TH ST., 11 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; housekeeping; beautifully decorated; $2,100

ST.—2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, sublease to October, 1919; $1,500 yearly; immediate possession; only interested will buy at bargain my client's most handsome furnishings. Rafael de Fiores, 402 Madison Av.

7TH, 2 WEST.—Elevator apartment; duplex; 2 exceptionally large, cheery rooms, bath, kitchenette; $185 per month.

ST., 51 WEST.—ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE. MODERN AMERICAN BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

87TH ST., 39 WEST.—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, two-room apartment from May to October. Apply Superintendent.

87TH ST., 127 WEST.—Two and four large, light rooms; elevator; $780-$1,020.

87TH ST., 200 WEST.—For rent in Robin Moor an apartment consisting of one large room, studio room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; can be had by the year unfurnished or furnished; for the Summer, apply to Superintendent or Apartment 3E.

87TH ST. 27 WEST.—Five and 6th floors, Two and four rooms and bath; rent reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone 4095 Plaza.

87TH ST., 40 WEST. (facing Park.)—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms and baths; sublease to Oct. 1. Apply Frederick Box & Co., Inc., 5 E. 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 940, or Superintendent on premises.

88TH, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment, two beautiful, spacious rooms, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished.

88TH, 36 WEST.—Parlor reception room, bedroom, bath; private elevator; private hall; also studio; beautiful suite, newly decorated; $75 month; lease to October or longer; electric light included; furnished if desired.

89TH ST., 246 WEST, (opposite Ansonia.)—3-room apartment, kitchenette; high-class; $55. Apply on premises.

89TH, 24 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; kitchenette; $125; studio, $75; gentlemen.

90TH, 174 WEST.—2 beautiful rooms near Broadway. Apartment 4 North.

90TH, 131 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, music room, bath; electric lights; steam heat; beautiful gas fireplace; piano, Victrola; $65 month, includes electric and gas bills; maid service; no cooking. Hot water; hot-water heat; kitchenette; service. Applicant must be prepared to give satisfactory evidence of ability to pay three-year lease $2,000 to $3,500 annually, according to requirements to be rent.

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Unfurnished—West Side.

67TH ST., 11 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; housekeeping; beautifully decorated; $2,100

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APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Respectable couple, with infant, desire a well furnished sunny apartment of 5 or 6 rooms and bath; location 110th St., up; west side; short or long lease; will pay $120 monthly; best references. Address H 849 Times Downtown.

Wanted, by responsible married couple, furnished apartment, 4 or more rooms, upper west side; no children; good care for your property; must be first class; details. A 336 Times.

Comfortable furnished 6-room apartment, west side, for short time or take car lease after first month or two, unfurnished, about $75. C. E. S., 220 West 13th St.

Young business man. Gentile, desires one two furnished or unfurnished rooms, preferably below 59th St.; would share small apartment with bachelor; particulars. K 287 Times.

From April 15 or May 1 until July, housekeeping apartment with sleeping accommodations for three adults, and maid's room; Central Park West preferred; excellent references. M M., V 16 Times.

Two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, all conveniences west side; will sublease for Summer months; refined business lady; references exchanged. G 213 Times.

Young married couple desire one or two well furnished rooms, bath, and kitchenette; west side; private home; particulars. Write K 436 Times Downtown.

A small, adequately furnished apartment, light housekeeping facilities, within walking distance of 5th Av. and 59th St.; occupancy desired early in April. D 175 Times.

Responsible parties want 5-room furnished apartment, below 116th, on or near Riverside Drive, April to October; around $200 month. Phone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Liet your apartments with Wickliffe Gray, apartment specialist, 200 West 72d St., Columbus 3974.

By couple, five rooms, Washington Heights, Broadway subway; rent, $60. B 1019 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 144 West 72d. Col. 836.

Wanted sublet, by three adults, five-room apartment, attractively furnished, between 90th-100th Sts., West. Hardy, 100 W. 110th.

Christian Science couple wish to share apartment. Manhattan; references exchanged. K 247 Times Annex.

Responsible party wants furnished apt. on lease, 2 to 4 rooms. Phone Col. 1278 Monday.

Unfurnished.

Beautiful country home, Englewood, N. J., twenty rooms, 4 baths; gas, electricity, steam heat; large verandas; all modern improvements; 3 acres fertile land; fruit and shade trees; grape arbors; lake; tennis court; garage; bargain for cash. Kaplan, 112 East 17th St., New York City.

Will pay up to $540 yearly for 3 to 5 rooms; will accept long lease; willing to take immediate possession. Address 101 West 112th St., Apt. 62.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED APARTMENT LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHEN OR KITCHENETTE, AND BATH, BY TWO BUSINESS WOMEN; NOT ABOVE 66TH STREET, PREFERABLY BELOW 14TH. G 230 TIMES.

For occupancy any time; 5 to 7 rooms, elevator, maid's lavatory or bath; any good neighborhood; not over $1,000. Q. Room 617, 40 Exchange Place.

A detached one-family house, 10 large, light rooms and 2 bath rooms; all improvements; space for garage; near subways; price $12,000. Owner, 199 W. Kingsbridge Road, city.

Ground floor apartment for physician's office; 8 or 9 rooms, for immediate occupancy, between 50th and 86th Sts., Lexington Av. to Broadway. B. F., 89 Times.

Parlor floor, 3-3 rooms, for physician's office, between 65th and 66th Sts., 2d and Lexington Avs.; state price, with full particulars. J. Hackett, 639 Lexington Av.

Three or four rooms, unfurnished, for young couple; apartment, light housekeeping, either Queens, Jersey, New York. D 72 Times.

Wanted,—5-room apartment, for April 1 or May 1; will sublease; good neighborhood; $60 to $70. Tel. Bedford 8225. Carson, 444 Hampton Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted unfurnished apartment, 5 or 6 rooms, May 1, west side, Central Park West, preferred, or below 125th St. R 93 Times.

Wanted.—Apartment, unfurnished; four rooms and bath; south of 137 St., near subway; or 1; by two adults. Address Apartment 15, 600 West 127th St.

4-5 room modern apartment, west side, University Heights or Concourse, Brooklyn; by couple; about $45. A. E. Easer, 620 West 129th St.

Responsible parties want 5-room furnished apartment, below 116th, on or near Riverside Drive, April to October; around $200 month. Phone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Four-room apartment, unfurnished and sunny, wanted by married couple, no children, in refined neighborhood; please state price and location of rooms. A 41 Times.

East Side.—Immediately, below 90th St., small housekeeping, modern conveniences; rent about $120; reference exchanged. Address Permanent, C 221 Times.

Three rooms and bath, preferably west side, between 50th and 116th Sts., not to exceed $75 monthly. Phone Sunday, Monday, Riverside 3227.

Will lease or sublease apartment, 2 bedrooms, &c., preferably near Park or Drive; $60-$75; references. A 716 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished, 2 or 3-room apartment, steam and electricity, below 100th St., west side; moderate rent. V 379 Times.

Wanted, 6-7-room modern apartment; elevator; near subway; $60-$80 monthly; west side, 140th-170th St. B 1007 Times Harlem.

Apartment, eight rooms or seven and foyer, uptown, under $1,400; will take sublease. Schrag, 46 East 124th St.

Modern 3-room apartment wanted, unfurnished, $30 or $35 per month, good location, by April 15. L. Times Downtown.

Desire unfurnished four-room apartment, between 145th and 181st Sts., west of Broadway. O. P., 3,825 Broadway.

Small private house for sale, 87th St. between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Call Circle 909, Apt. 5-16, mornings.

Four-room apartment wanted by young couple, $40-$50; occupancy any time. Lewis, Room 1121, 154 Nassau St.

Wanted—Ground floor apartment, west side, 72d-100th St.; 5-6 rooms, unfurnished; immediate possession. Bieler, 850 Longwood Av.

Five or six room modern apartment, wanted by small family; must have all modern improvements. X 242 Times Annex.

Three or four room apartment or private house, between 45th and 14th Sts.; not over $35. R 178 Times.

One or two light rooms and bath wanted; moderate rental. R 188 Times.

Four-five room apartment; must be modern; lease or sublease. D 172 Times.

By April,—6-8-room apartment, below 116th; moderate rental. Sublet, 110 Times.

Sub-lease, lease 6-7 rooms, above 72d St. Fletcher, 556 West 113th St.

Wanted—West side unfurnished 5 or 6 room apartment. A 58 Times.

FIVE OR SIX ROOMS; MODERATE RENT. H 668 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Modern 4 rooms, not above 116th St. West, about $75. Phone 8549 Morningside.

Seven rooms, west side; $65-$70. Cowen, 826 Kelly St. 2656 Intervale-J.

Modern 4 rooms, not above 116th St., west, about $75. Phone Morningside 8549.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

TO SUBLET,
1,500 SQUARE FEET FOR TWO YEARS ON FAVORABLE LEASE, CONSISTING OF THREE OFFICES; EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LIGHT; APPLY TO ROOM 806, 685 5TH AVENUE, (52D ST.,) NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
10,000 TO 125,000 SQ. FT.
FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.
WITH OR WITHOUT RAIL SIDING.
Will build for future occupancy to suit requirements.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

To rent, half or part of two stores with large show windows for waists, underwear, corsets, neckwear, or any kindred lines. Finest location; 23 West 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., New York, and 787 Broad St., corner Market, Newark, N. J. Apply Wallace, 23 West 42d St.

WILLIS AV. AND 138TH ST.,
610-612 EAST 138TH ST.
LARGE STORES WILL DIVIDE;
FINE LOCATION FOR DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, SHOES, CLOAKS AND SUITS. INQUIRE PREMISES.
W. JONES.

OFFICES.—FIVE THOUSAND SQUARE FEET IN HIGHEST GRADE OFFICE BUILDING IN GRAND CENTRAL SECTION FOR MAY 1 OR SOONER; MIGHT DIVIDE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

To let, 2 large, light floors, about 15,000 sq. ft. with Otis elevator 19.6x9.6. 3-ton capacity; adapted for body builder, woodworker, or painter; also garage, 90x50, with machine shop. City Packing Box Co., 454 East 19th.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

311 CONVENT AVENUE,
near West 145th St.; four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; butler's pantry and grill room; price reasonable; might exchange; broker's commission paid.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, 154 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.
A new law 6-story, 33-foot, tenement, 2 rooms and baths, hot water, low rental; $2,000 first mortgage $17,000, three years; must be sacrificed; $33,000; liberal terms. Call Room 703, 99 Nassau St.

Shipyard property for sale in New York district; fully equipped for new and repair work; 3 ft. good, deep water, close to trunk railroad, satisfactory reason can be given for wanting to dispose of property; principals only. D 87 Times.

Corner 7-story elevator apartment, with 2-car basement, Manhattan, near 96 Park; fully rented, at-class condition; old tenants, old rents; $13,200; mortgage, $60,000; price, $72,500. Levitan Corporation, 115 Broadway, Room 2103.

APARTMENT HOUSE OWNER
West side. Young man, experienced real estate, insurance, desires position as agent for owner; live on premises, take entire charge; best of references; gentile. Agent, 5th Av. or Brooklyn. John Silvestro, 5th Av., Winfield, L. I.

FOR SALE—WATER VIEW.
Bayside plot close to water; unusual opportunity. Overlook Monsey, N. Y.

Flushing.—Two lots; choice neighborhood; 16 minutes Broadway; bargain, terms. R 183 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lynbrook, L. I.—Bargain; house 10 rooms and bath, all being newly decorated; steam heat, gas and electric light; good attic and cellar; cement walks; plot 100x150; lawn, garden, chicken coop; shrubs, flowers, fruit and shade trees; good residential section; 5 minutes to schools; 8 minutes to station; price $7,500; at least $2,500 cash required. C. A. Reid, owner, 125 Union Place, Lynbrook, N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
Beautiful country estate located between Hempstead and Meadowbrook; 4 acres, large house, 12 rooms with sun parlor, all improvements, six bedrooms, three baths; barn, garage, and bungalow for help; located near golf links; a bargain, asking $25,000; easy terms; brokers protected. Address Laura A. Skinner, 597 Fifth Av., Murray Hill 0383.

For Sale.—Home, beautiful; garage adjoining; situated at Cedarhill St., Hollis, L. I.; two blocks from railroad station; plot 50x100; stucco finish; beautiful Summer sleeping porch; 10 rooms; modern improvements; excellent condition; price attractive. For further information phone M. Richmond, Hollis 6308 W or call.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

For sale or exchange for tenement property; best location lower west side; West 11th St., near 7th Av.; private house for sale. Apply 12 Vernon, 383 3d Av. Telephone Gramercy 807.

Bargain.—6-room private dwelling; Marble Hill, 225th St., Broadway; excellent residential section, transit facilities; 37.6x100; space for garage; easy terms. Room 310, 1,451 3d Av.

5-story and basement, 60 Pearl St., possession May 1, 1919. John Bettner, 64 Whitehall St., or your own broker.

STORE, 27 WEST 58TH,
Adjoining 5th Av. Reduced rent.

AMES, 25 WEST 31ST.—Brokers protected. 61,000 square feet floor space, near 4th Av. and 14th St. Long lease; 55 cents. FRANK L. FISHEIT CO., 50 East 42d St.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 E. 125th St.

Long-established doctor's office for rent; parlor floor; corner; rent, $75 per month. Becker, 144 East 49th St.

Mail privileges $3, excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

TO SUB-LET REPAIR SHOP IN WATSON CLUB GARAGE.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. G 103 TIMES.

Fully furnished suite of brokerage offices for sale, with valuable list of investors; also lease. "Chance," 155 Times.

Newly decorated bright room, 12x22, Metropolitan Tower, $50 per month. Apply Suite 1000.

Space, window fitting room; suitable most business. Room 308, East 46th, opposite Ritz.

To Let.—Store basement and sub-basement; 4,500 square feet; near Woolworth Bldg. Brock, 34 Park Place.

Loft, ground floor, West 59th St., 1,400 sq. ft.; rent $50. A. Wolff, 1,182 Lexington Av., (81st St.)

To Let.—Private office in desirable suite; telephone and stenographic service. Room 415, 220 Broadway. Telephone Barclay 2736.

Space to let for high-class manicurist and hair dresser; one with following preferred. 202B, 500 5th Av.

For Rent.—Doctor's office, equipped and use of waiting room. Apply 123 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 308, 51 East 42d.

Office and storage, sublet. 42 West 15th. Bryant 585.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER STORE, 675.
1,186 MADISON AV., AT 87TH ST.

Part of first-floor store, hardware district, vicinity City Hall. G 620 Times Downtown.

Store, 12x52, for high-class business. Inquire Supt., 916 7th Av., (58th.)

Brooklyn.

WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, &c., bargains. POSSESSION TOMORROW IF REQUIRED. 25,000 square feet, railroad siding, power and elevator service furnished; South Brooklyn steamship piers adjoin; very low rent.

2 & 3 story building, fine light, 40x100; near water front, Brooklyn; for sale very cheap.

1 story concrete building, 100x100; Erie Basin section; 2 driveways; 13 foot ceiling; rent $3,000.

Block front, 218x100; unrestricted zone; near 4th Avenue subway; price only $15,000.

Send for full list of all Brooklyn factories; ready now.

G. P. BUTTERLY,
16 Court Street, Brooklyn. 6865 Main.

9,000 square feet, ground floor and basement; steam heat, electric power; rents $1,500. Beaver, 15 Bedford Avenue.

47,000 square feet, brick buildings; rent $5,000. Beaver, 15 Bedford Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Office space wanted by old established financial corporation, about 450 to 500 sq. ft., preferably on Broadway, Wall to 59th; or will share larger offices with high-class tenant only. Corporation, H 690 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A six-story building on plot 75x100; will take long lease; 42d to 57th Sts., Madison to Sixth Avenues. "A 1 Tenant," Box 146 Times.

OWNERS OF GOOD LOCATIONS.
If you expect vacancy, send me particulars; state rent and length of lease.
NICHOLAS COUTOULAS, Times Building, Suite 307. Telephone Bryant 6795.

Wanted—To sublease, nicely furnished office, three rooms, about thousand feet; first-class building Wall St. district; will buy furniture. Telephone Cortlandt 2567.

Factory to rent out of New York, 10,000 to 15,000 square feet, for light manufacturing; must be clean building; good light. B 758 Times Downtown.

Letter duplicating company wants share office with stenographer; Broadway, Woolworth Bldg., or below; refined. L 749 Times Downtown.

LOFT WANTED TO RENT,
about 15,000 square feet, for manufacturing; prefer in Manhattan. R. M. Secor, Room 77, York Hotel.

Gentleman desires to rent office space with light; must be in standard building, vicinity Madison or 5th Avs. and 42d St. A 705 Times Downtown.

Floor, office or desk room; prefer one having service of stenographer and telephone. Box 60, 157 East 47th St.

Wanted, two light, airy offices in Wall St. district. "Barrister," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

A dry place for storage of scaffolding; cheap rent; location not important. H. F. Wright & Co., 25 West 42d.

Wanted—To rent, space for waists and underwear in live store in New York City on percentage basis. V 200 Times.

WANTED.—Roof space suitable for gymnasium, vicinity 42d St. X 208 Times Annex.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$20,000.—Have fund of this amount to lend on second mortgage on well located improved New York City property. D. A., 177 Times.

Have special fund $30,000 to lend on improved city property at 6% on two-thirds appraised value, first mortgage. Will divide. A. T., 135 Times.

$300,000 SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY. Various amounts. Centrally located Manhattan properties. Brokers protected. EXCELSIOR ESTATES, 135 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN on second mortgage. Tonsfin, World Building.

$6,000 second mortgage for sale; secured. Tyson, A 67 Times.

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Wanted for Business Purposes.

Office space wanted by old established financial corporation, about 450 to 500 sq. ft., preferably on Broadway, Wall to 59th; or will share larger offices with high-class tenant only. Corporation, H 690 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A six-story building on plot 75x100; will take long lease; 42d to 57th Sts., Madison to Sixth Avenues. "A 1 Tenant," Box 146 Times.

OWNERS OF GOOD LOCATIONS.
If you expect vacancy, send me particulars; state rent and length of lease.
NICHOLAS COUTOULAS, Times Building, Suite 307. Telephone Bryant 6795.

Wanted—To sublease, nicely furnished office, three rooms, about thousand feet; first-class building Wall St. district; will buy furniture. Telephone Cortlandt 2567.

Factory to rent out of New York, 10,000 to 15,000 square feet, for light manufacturing; must be clean building; good light. B 758 Times Downtown.

Letter duplicating company wants share office with stenographer; Broadway, Woolworth Bldg., or below; refined. L 749 Times Downtown.

LOFT WANTED TO RENT,
about 15,000 square feet, for manufacturing; prefer in Manhattan. R. M. Secor, Room 77, York Hotel.

Gentleman desires to rent office space with light; must be in standard building, vicinity Madison or 5th Avs. and 42d St. A 705 Times Downtown.

Floor, office or desk room; prefer one having service of stenographer and telephone. Box 60, 157 East 47th St.

Wanted, two light, airy offices in Wall St. district. "Barrister," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

A dry place for storage of scaffolding; cheap rent; location not important. H. F. Wright & Co., 25 West 42d.

Wanted—To rent, space for waists and underwear in live store in New York City on percentage basis. V 200 Times.

WANTED.—Roof space suitable for gymnasium, vicinity 42d St. X 208 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A handy and cheap one-family brick semi-detached dwelling, rooms, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; instantaneous hot water and all modern improvements; some with garages; $8,100 to $8,500. Call Sunday between 2 and 5, or week days, at 67 Gen St., near corner of St. 2 blocks from L. station, Long Island Railroad, 2 trolley roads. Call week days at D. Skolnik, 67 Nassau St., Room 515, between 12 and 2 only, or telephone 2003 Beekman, New York.

Flatbush—Will sell at a sacrifice semi-detached frame house on plot 75x117.6; 10 rooms and bath on each side; garage space and driveway; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. K 241 Times.

LOOK AT THIS.
Avenue flat; no heat; rent $3,420; price only $26,000. W. R. Spencer, 1,468 Union St., Brooklyn. 2987-R Bedford.

Rogers Av., between President and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn, 10 lots, 20x100, for sale. Particulars, New York Agency, 115 Broadway, New York. Phone Spring 4378.

We own Brooklyn fireproof lofts; for sale $75,000, 8,000 feet for rent May 1. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$2,800, $500 cash buys a 2-family 8-room house, 50x100; $5,500, $1,000 cash buys half an acre of fine land, 8-room house, garage; chicken coops, &c.; fine condition; subway station to any point of New York or Brooklyn. John Silvestro, 5th Av., Winfield, L. I.

FOR WATER VIEW.
Bayside plot close to water; unusual opportunity. Overlook Monsey, N. Y.

Flushing.—Two lots; choice neighborhood; 16 minutes Broadway; bargain, terms. R 183 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lynbrook, L. I.—Bargain; house 10 rooms and bath, all being newly decorated; steam heat, gas and electric light; good attic and cellar; cement walks; plot 100x150; lawn, garden, chicken coop; shrubs, flowers, fruit and shade trees; good residential section; 5 minutes to schools; 8 minutes to station; price $7,500; at least $2,500 cash required. C. A. Reid, owner, 125 Union Place, Lynbrook, N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
Beautiful country estate located between Hempstead and Meadowbrook; 4 acres, large house, 12 rooms with sun parlor, all improvements, six bedrooms, three baths; barn, garage, and bungalow for help; located near golf links; a bargain, asking $25,000; easy terms; brokers protected. Address Laura A. Skinner, 597 Fifth Av., Murray Hill 0383.

For Sale.—Home, beautiful; garage adjoining; situated at Cedarhill St., Hollis, L. I.; two blocks from railroad station; plot 50x100; stucco finish; beautiful Summer sleeping porch; 10 rooms; modern improvements; excellent condition; price attractive. For further information phone M. Richmond, Hollis 6308 W or call.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

For sale or exchange for tenement property; best location lower west side; West 11th St., near 7th Av.; private house for sale. Apply 12 Vernon, 383 3d Av. Telephone Gramercy 807.

Bargain.—6-room private dwelling; Marble Hill, 225th St., Broadway; excellent residential section, transit facilities; 37.6x100; space for garage; easy terms. Room 310, 1,451 3d Av.

5-story and basement, 60 Pearl St., possession May 1, 1919. John Bettner, 64 Whitehall St., or your own broker.

STORE, 27 WEST 58TH,
Adjoining 5th Av. Reduced rent.

AMES, 25 WEST 31ST.—Brokers protected. 61,000 square feet floor space, near 4th Av. and 14th St. Long lease; 55 cents.
FRANK L. FISHEIT CO., 50 East 42d St.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 E. 125th St.

Long-established doctor's office for rent; parlor floor; corner; rent, $75 per month. Becker, 144 East 49th St.

Mail privileges $3, excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

TO SUB-LET REPAIR SHOP IN WATSON CLUB GARAGE.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. G 103 TIMES.

Fully furnished suite of brokerage offices for sale, with valuable list of investors; also lease. "Chance," 155 Times.

Newly decorated bright room, 12x22, Metropolitan Tower, $50 per month. Apply Suite 1000.

Space, window fitting room; suitable most business. Room 308, East 46th, opposite Ritz.

To Let.—Store basement and sub-basement; 4,500 square feet; near Woolworth Bldg. Brock, 34 Park Place.

Loft, ground floor, West 59th St., 1,400 sq. ft.; rent $50. A. Wolff, 1,182 Lexington Av., (81st St.)

To Let.—Private office in desirable suite; telephone and stenographic service. Room 415, 220 Broadway. Telephone Barclay 2736.

Space to let for high-class manicurist and hair dresser; one with following preferred. 202B, 500 5th Av.

For Rent.—Doctor's office, equipped and use of waiting room. Apply 123 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 308, 51 East 42d.

Office and storage, sublet. 42 West 15th. Bryant 585.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER STORE, 675.
1,186 MADISON AV., AT 87TH ST.

Part of first-floor store, hardware district, vicinity City Hall. G 620 Times Downtown.

Store, 12x52, for high-class business. Inquire Supt., 916 7th Av., (58th.)

Brooklyn.

WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, &c., bargains. POSSESSION TOMORROW IF REQUIRED. 25,000 square feet, railroad siding, power and elevator service furnished; South Brooklyn steamship piers adjoin; very low rent.

2 & 3 story building, fine light, 40x100; near water front, Brooklyn; for sale very cheap.

1 story concrete building, 100x100; Erie Basin section; 2 driveways; 13 foot ceiling; rent $3,000.

Block front, 218x100; unrestricted zone; near 4th Avenue subway; price only $15,000.

Send for full list of all Brooklyn factories; ready now.

G. P. BUTTERLY,
16 Court Street, Brooklyn. 6865 Main.

9,000 square feet, ground floor and basement; steam he

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Two-acre farm; house 7 rooms and bath, barn, garage, chicken houses, &c.; price $6,500. W. H. Waltbrey, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 1075 R. Owner.

For Sale.—Farm at Cranbury, N. J.; 122 acres, including house and barns, at bargain price, $15,000. Write Albert Hulick, Cranbury, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sale—War cause farm, 225 acres; three-fourths tillable; 800 feet altitude. Windham County, Conn.; house newly furnished, painted, decorated, modernized, furnace heat, electric light, running water, bath, toilets, 12 large rooms, three barns, hen, pig houses, implements, fine pasture, orchards; no stock; $16,000. McGee, owner, 264 Lafayette St., N. Y.

RARE FARM NEAR RIDGEFIELD—$8,000. Charming old-fashioned 9-room house; pretty shade and views. Damming a stream at small cost will make a large lake all within the farm opposite the house. Productive land; buildings insured for $5,000. 125 acres extending to State road. Send for picture and accurate details.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

FARM-HOME IN THE LITCHFIELD HILLS 34 acres on State road near station; 7-room house, bath, toilet, furnace; gravity spring water; fine views; large apple orchard, complete outbuildings; near good trout streams. $5,000. Send for pictures and accurate description. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Fruit and Poultry Farm; 6 acres; western Connecticut; variety of fruit; fine house; large, pleasant rooms; improvements; rent furnished or sell $2,000 cash, remainder of $5,000 on mortgage. Owner, M. N. Beaudry, 343 East 150th St., City.

FINE LITTLE FARM—80 ACRES—$2,700. Colonial house, 10 rooms, furnace; fine shade; near lake; lots of fruit. Send for picture and accurate details.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Look, very healthy, high altitude, machine-worked Dairy Farm, with lot of timber, for immediate sale at reasonable figure, great view point, with or without stock, tools. Owner, Box 196 Springfield, Mass.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Good farm, 170 acres, on Penn. R. R. between New York and Philadelphia; one mile from centre of town of 20,000; good buildings; will sell this month less than land value; $500 cash will close out, balance on favorable mortgage. Write W. B. Rogers, Jr., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—The most consistently profitable orange and grapefruit grove in Florida; paid 50 per cent. net this year on price asked, safe to hold American record for continued high yield; contains 26 acres, is right in town, on Dixie Highway, and at shipping station; overlooks most beautiful lake in State; located in Florida's lake jeweled Highlands, near finest fishing and hunting, where living, health, and drinking water conditions are ideal; this grove is offered for sale account owner's age and other interests, will stand investigation, and will appeal to high-class investors only; Triflers please do not answer; price $50,000—half cash, balance liberal terms. Address J. Q. Lloyd, 199 Bulfinch Av., Fruitland Park, Fla.

Farms Wanted.

Farm Wanted.—To lease or buy, within 150 miles of New York City, west of Hudson, 100 acres or more; state price, location, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c. describe fully, exact location, altitude, acreage, trees, any nearby stream or pond, improvements, &c., and give lowest cash price. "Farmerette," P. O. Box 176, Summit, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

79TH STREET, 178 EAST.

Four-story and basement brownstone house, 25x100; high-class location; twenty-two light rooms, four baths, steam heat, electricity, parquet floors throughout; suitable for converting into nine three-room and bath apartments, or private use; owner on premises. Telephone Lenox 2.

50a, Park and Lexington Avs., residence block, small three-story brownstone, nine rooms and bathroom; can be made attractive and comfortable house with slight alterations; price $20,000; reasonable terms.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

EAST SIDE, NEAR 42D ST.
Owner will build for reliable tenant.
50x100.
One or two story modern garage.
WALTER G. BUTLER, 140 BROADWAY.

For Sale.—West End Av., lower 80s; house, four stories, basement and cellar; three-story extension; three bathrooms; hardwood floors, electric light; lot 20x100. Morten W. Smith, owner, 19 West 44th St.

Desirable Madison Av. corner, near 48th St., 5-story building, 23x100, with elevator, and in fine condition, great future for this property. Business, 206 Times Downtown.

138th St., West. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Old-fashioned house, with large grounds; monthly rental, $100. Apply French Management Corp., 256 Madison Av.

For Sale.—Residence, West 70th St., altered for two families, constituting two duplex apartments, separate and complete; $30,000. Owner, 409 West 59th St.

A corner dwelling, Lexington, near 34th St., suitable for business alteration; under assessed value to quick buyer; easy terms arranged. Graham, 55 Liberty.

28TH ST., 128 EAST.—Very attractive, small well-furnished house; excellent condition; requires only one servant. Telephone Monday, Murray Hill 2880.

Three-story and basement brown stone dwelling, 20 feet front, 20 West 96th St., near Central Park West. Apply on premises.

Three-family house, $12,000; ten-family, $32,000; latest improvements; vicinity East 86th St.; mortgage to suit. G 202 Times.

DWELLING BARGAIN
Four-story, 20-foot, private, West 73th St.
SENIOR & ALLAN, INC., 506 5TH AV.

Big bargain, private house, 143d St., near Broadway; cozy porch. Clark, 264 West 24th St.

$2,000 will purchase dwelling near 25th, Madison Av. Mann, A 48 Times.

Bronx.

125 EAST 146TH ST.,
CORNER GERARD AV.,
STUCCO DWELLING;
FINE CONDITIONS AND SURROUNDINGS; 9 LARGE ROOMS, 3 BATHS; ALL IMPVTS.
2 BLOCKS MOTT AV. SUBWAY STATION.
JOHN STEPHEN, 220 EAST 138TH.

Three-family house, latest improvements; perfect condition; heat included; house exposed; mortgage to suit; $15,000. G 203 Times.

15-room, detached, two-family house, frame and brick, 25x100; two baths, steam heat; hot water. 781 Garden St., north of 182d St. (McDermott.)

For Sale.—16-room up-to-date house, garage best section West Bronx; especially adapted for physician, as large practice goes with it. 2 Hamilton Manor.

Bargain.—Beautiful two-family brick; all improvements; West Bronx; owner leaving city. Phone Madison Square 5145.

2-family house must be sold; compelling reasons. A 17 Times.

Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

Tyler Heights, Brooklyn, Residence, with garage; house 10 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood oak floors and trim; large porch, electric lights; gas water heater, gas range, large open fireplaces; recently decorated; large rooms; plenty of closets; plot 100x100 ft.; privet hedge, shade trees, fruit trees, garden; garage for largest car; $12,000. Call 1,030 84th St., Brooklyn. Phone 3722 Bath Beach.

Prospect Park South—11 rooms, two baths, parquet floors, steam, gas, electricity, first floor entrance, hall, library, living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry; second floor, 4 bedrooms and bath; third floor, 2 bedrooms, billiard room, and bath; brick garage; plot 75x100; price $15,500; liberal terms. A. L. Kingsley, 347 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 8350.

TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE.

Two-story and basement, separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 84th St., near 5th Av.; close to trolleys and subway station.
PRICE $7,500.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

A Bargain!—Restricted section in Flatbush, convenient to Brighton line; 11 rooms, 2 baths; electric light, steam heat; garage; lot 46 by 100; price $11,500; on beautiful parked avenue. This figure is a quick sale. Address M. E. J., A 662 Times Downtown.

$10,750.

One-family brownstone, 9 rooms and bath, electricity, some parquet floors; fine condition; Lincoln Place, between New York and Brooklyn Avs. Phone Main 1928. Marle & Benlinger, 15 Montague St., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

Elegant 9-room detached one-family house, newly furnished, modern home, garage; residential section Flatbush; 1½ miles from Brighton B., "I" sent for 6 months from May 1 to reliable party rebuts. Phone [illegible] 980.

$30,000 cash for equity 16-family steam-heated, walkup; Prospect Park Plaza; new subway residence; fully rented 100%; Caution prevent low rents $7,650; mortgage $25,000; quick sale. B 785 Times Downtown.

Cash buyer can secure thoroughly modern 2-family house, with garage, in choice section of Flatbush at bargain; buyer's rental figures $25 monthly. Owner 1084 East 14th St. Tel. Midwood 6361J.

RIDGE BOULEVARD CORNER.
Large Plot and Garage.
House has 11 rooms, 2 baths.
PRICE $24,000.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

ON COLONIAL ROAD, BAY RIDGE.
Stucco house and garage; 9 rooms and 2 baths; electric lights, parquet floors.
PRICE $14,500.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY FRAME.
Rent $678 year; 11 rooms and 2 baths.
With driveway.
PRICE $5,000.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

A large two-family house, with 6 lots; plot 120x100; beautiful garden; near 79th St. Station, West End line; choice location. Owner on premises, 1,849 79th St., Brooklyn.

Corner 13th Av. and 36th St.; 12 rooms and 2 baths; 2 lots and garage; enclosed plazza and sleeping porch; $110 month.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

813 Sterling Pl., handsome 10-room residence, near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; brokers protected. Spencer, 1,468 Union St., Brooklyn.

Charming cottage, $3,975; garage; two subways; $700 cash, $25 monthly. B 787 Times Downtown.

Bellewood Park—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; garage, fruit trees $4,900. W. Allen, 507 5th Av.

Queens.

Kew Gardens, For Sale.—Eleven-room, hollow tile house, 2 baths, 3 toilets, open fireplace; all modern improvements and concrete garage. Call any morning from 8 to 10; evenings 7 to 10, and Sunday. 17 minutes from Penn. station, 2 blocks' walk from station. Good opportunity for right party. 118 Oneida Place, Kew Gardens, L. I. Phone Richmond Hill 434.

WONDERFUL CHANCE.
$500 cash, balance $20 monthly and rent, buys fine two-family brick; modern improvements; 5 minutes to Grand Central. Write owner, Electric Store, 199 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

In Queens, stucco home; plot 40x100; 6 rooms, bath; parquet floors, steam, electricity, mantels; wood work, inclosed porch; price $5,500. Phone Jones, Hollis 6114J.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—12-room house, 2 baths, all improvements, large grounds, garage, five minutes from station; sacrifice. Easy terms. Irving Wolfe, 225 West 39th.

A BARGAIN, RICHMOND HILL.
House, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; good neighborhood; will sacrifice; terms. Owner, F. S. Jones, Woolworth Bldg.

Elegant 7-room house in Flushing, all modern improvements, at bargain. Chas. Kaiser, owner, 164 Cedar, Flushing.

Richmond.

Two modern houses on hills, New Brighton; 7 and 8 rooms; fine view; porches; good lots; near schools and trolleys; walking distance St. George Ferry; reasonable terms. K 240 Times.

For sale at Great Kills, Staten Island, dwelling, 8 rooms. Easy terms. Full particulars. B. Williams, Tottenville, Staten Island.

Pretty cottage, $2,600; fine avenue; $500 cash, $25 monthly; garage. B 788 Times Downtown.

Unusually attractive Summer bungalow, with or without garage; ocean, woods; 50 minutes city. Particulars, phone Harlem 5180.

Long Island.

House of 7 large rooms and 3 baths; stucco, hollow tile, Spanish tile roof; corner property on main road, bounded by 3 streets; 4 blocks from station, electric trains; 22 minutes from Herald Square; grounds 100x100; no garage, but plenty of ground for one; terrace full length of house, 40 ft. by 10 ft. wide; red brick; sun porch 24 feet long, 11 ft. 10 feet wide; house one year old; built by owner. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 540 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6300.

Rockville Centre—To close estate, 6 rooms; all improvements; barn for two autos; plot 42x110; $3,500; eight rooms, steam heat, electric light; all modern improvements; 80x165; $4,500; seven rooms, new, all improvements, unusually attractive; 50x115 $5,750; ten rooms; steam, gas, electric light, parquet floors, sleeping porch; all modern; plot 125x125, fronting three streets; garage; $10,500; all eight minutes to station. L. Kingsley, 347 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 8350.

To Let.—A new residence at the seashore, containing 8 rooms, 3 baths, with a double garage attached; size 50x100; steam heat all through; parquet floors; vacuum cleaning, outlets, and glass porches; the finish and fittings are of unusual elegance, and the rooms are of exceptional size; inspection can be had by appointment; caretaker always on premises. K 214 Times.

For Sale.—Attractive, new 9-room house, 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, on electrified line; steam heat; garage; two bath rooms; trees, garden, and shrubbery; bargain; party leaving city, 83 Pine St., Manhasset, L. I. Can be seen Sunday, or make appointment. Telephone Mr. Cole, Garden City 1487.

To Let.—Furnished cottage; season or year; nine rooms and bath, gas range, electric lighting, hot water heat, open fireplace, wide porch, shaded lawns (cared for); garage; 50 miles from New York, south side Long Island. Apply owner, George W. Dahl, 2300 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale—Country home of Many Advantages; location, comfort, attractiveness; 10-room house, bath, fireplace; every improvement; garage; all garden facilities; poultry; fruit; plot 150x310; 7 minutes to R. R. station; corner occupied. F. M. Bedell, 48 Terrace Av., Hempstead, Long Island.

Must sublet a very beautiful home at Flushing, L. I., 8 rooms, 3 bath rooms and every modern convenience; would like to sell the furniture, rugs and hangings; an opportunity for some one to have a lovely residence very quickly. K 335 Times.

FOREST HILLS.
Attractive brick Colonial residence, almost new, 8 rooms, sun parlor; brick garage; lot 75x100; $15,000; suitable terms. Call W. D. May, Jr., 142 Livingston St., Forest Hills, L. I.

Floral Park.—Plot 50x200 ft.; house 6 rooms and bath; electric light, gas, water, steam heat; garage; best neighborhood; three blocks station, 35 minutes New York, electric trains; $5,500. Arthur H. Goldsmith, Floral Park, L. I.

Freeport, L. I.—To let or for sale, residence, 10 rooms, modern improvements; large corner plot in best section; 5 minutes from station; garage. Apply Owner, 465 Fifth St., Brooklyn. Phone South 3315-J.

Owner leaving for the South wants to sell attractive 8-room house, all improvements; corner plot, 50x100; garage; at Bayside, L. I.; 25 minutes from station, New York. 3 minutes' walk to house, price $6,500. Ed. Hinsells, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

For Sale.—Beautiful ten-room house in Flushing, Broadway section, electric controlled hot water heat; garage; on plot 60x160; on account of death will sacrifice for $12,000; if desired will sell it furnished. Communicate C. Emery, 6 Church St.

Sayville.—Beautiful all-year home, convenient to station, school, churches, markets, golf, water, hotels; acre of ground, shade, garden, garage; modern house, 7 bedrooms, 3 fireplaces; price $15,500. Administrator, 19 East 103d St.

Garden City, L. I.—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished 10-room brick house; 3 baths, extra toilet; garage; large corner plot; 5 minutes of station; garden inclosed; sun porch, 2 fireplaces. Apply G. M. Taylor, Garden City. Garden City Company.

A bargain, handy to Northport Harbor; plot, 50x360; house 8 rooms, bath, electric lights, furniture; rowboat; garden; close to bathing beach; only $2,000; also furnished cottages for rent. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

Rockville Centre—Ten rooms, bath, screens, awnings, 40-foot porch, sleeping porch; fire and electric light; plot 120x145; garage; June to October. A. L. Kingsley, 347 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 8350.

ROCKAWAY PARK, BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 124TH
New house overlooking water, large porch; reasonable terms; inspection. Telephone Hammels 1688.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.,
Fifteen minutes from Broadway; a beautiful, up-to-date home; best location; ten rooms, three bathrooms; fireproof garage. Phone Worth 2051.

Cedarhurst.—Beautifully furnished 7-room house; 2 baths, garage; 5 minutes' walk to station; to be rented for Summer. For appointment telephone Far Rockaway, 3022. E. Rado.

For Sale.—Two-family house, six rooms upstairs, five rooms downstairs; all improvements; hot water heat; three blocks from Broadway subway station. Beyer, 277 5th Av., Astoria, L. I.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AND ESTATES;
BAYSHORE SECTION.
HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 45TH ST.

Nicely furnished eight-room house, near bathing beach; 22 miles out; South Shore; $450 season. Otis, 49 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Sacrifice, For Bookaway, near Edgemere.—Finest location near ocean; corner plot, 12 rooms, 2 baths, improvements, $7,000, value $14,000; possession at once; two baths; 6 minutes Jamaica. Way, 6 Candace Av., Jamaica.

Beautiful country home, Garden City, one minute from station; three minutes golf course; ideal for family four or more. Phone Garden City 826. Address at Manhasset Boulevard.

Lynbrook.—7-room house, parquet floors, electricity, steam, beam ceiling, $4,000; $1,000 cash. Martens & Pease, opposite Station.

A business woman would rent her comfortable home on Long Island at very reduced figure for long season in return for board. X 237 Times Annex.

Beautiful, modern, furnished home, large garage, $1,000 for Summer, $1,500 yearly. Beckendorf, 808 West 179th St. Phone Academy 81.

Long Beach West, five-room cottage; plumbing, electricity; $1,000; $900 cash, balance mortgage. Full, preferably week days, 32 Pine St., Wales, room 1, first floor.

Forest Hills, sacrifice modern brick stucco house, six large rooms, bath, garage; bargain; no agents A. Josepha, 1,473 Broadway, Room 433.

High-class 12-room residence, beautifully furnished, for sale or long lease at Massapequa, L. I.; going away; terms reasonable. Owner, 729 Tribune Bldg., N. Y. C.

Completely furnished 14-room residence, 3 baths, all improvements, mile from Lynbrook Station. Price $15,500. Harry Carus, IRVING WOLFE, 225 W. 39TH ST., N.Y.

Long Beach.—12-room house, 2 baths, all improvements. Price $14,000; terms. Irving Wolfe, 225 West 39th St.

Garden City, L. I.—Attractive seven-room house for sale; all city conveniences; lot 80x100; garden. Price $7,000; will make all through; parquet floors; vacuum cleaning, outlets, and glass porches; the finish and fittings are of unusual elegance, and the rooms are of exceptional size; inspection can be had by appointment; caretaker always on premises. K 214 Times.

Modern 8-room, 3 baths, near water, in Douglas Manor, rent furnished or unfurnished. Phone Bayside 2613.

Forest Hill Gardens.—Beautiful, new 8 rooms, 2 baths, near station. Owner, H 606 Times Downtown.

Exceptional bargain, 8 rooms and bath. Auburndale, adjoining Bayside, L. I. Sim Simons, 330 Fifth Av., New York City.

From every standpoint, most ideal location; 8 large rooms, 3 baths and inclosed sleeping, living and eating porches; all modern improvements; $37,000. Call Bayside 2540J.

Westchester.

SEVEN MINUTES' WALK SCARSDALE STATION.
Built like a fortress, overlooking beautiful Bronx Parkway Reservation, fascinating views from porches and dining room; artistic stucco home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, hot water heat, handsome copper screens; upper porch; everything in perfect condition; worth $16,000, must sell for family reasons, good terms. Address S. E., 2,017 Times.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS.
Dwelling, 13 large rooms, 2 baths, stone first story, weathered shingles above; sleeping porch; hot water heat, laundry, stable with motor; automobile, chicken run, 1½ acres, well planted with fruit and shrubs; 1½ miles from station, 7 minutes to trolley. Percy E. Lyon, Woodcrest Av., White Plains, N. Y.

NINE-ROOM STUCCO HOUSE, WITH SLEEPING PORCH, SUN PORCH AND TWO BATHROOMS, SITUATED IN FASHIONABLE CHESTER HILL SECTION, MOUNT VERNON; THOROUGHLY MODERN; ALL LARGE ROOMS; ERECTED THREE YEARS; STUCCO GARAGE. BOX 428 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful new stucco house, consisting of 7 rooms and 2 baths; 1 minute from station; room for garage; finely located. Price $11,500. This is a real bargain and will not last long. Will sell on reasonable terms.

Why pay big rent when you can purchase a two-family house and practically get rent free, all modern improvements, located in southern Westchester, convenient to trains, schools, and churches, with an income of $900 a year. Price $8,000. Reasonable terms.

For Sale.—Seven-family cold water apartment with an income of over $1,000 per year, always rented; about $7,000. Price $4,500. Can be bought with as little as $3,000 cash. Will pay at least 12% on investment. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Sacrifice to close an estate on account of death in family; 9-room, 3-bath house with 2 baths, electric light, hot water heat; room for 2 cars; plot of land 75x150; house overlooks Hudson River and is convenient to schools, trains, and churches. This proposition is easily worth $18,000. Will sell for $11,500 on easy terms.

Baker, 30 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

For sale, detached frame house, 10 rooms and bath, just painted, cost $4,000; east front; lawns, flower beds, wonderful garden; raise practically what family would use during Winter; 20 feet square strawberry bed, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, peach trees; 5 minutes from Hudson River and Long Island Sound; all facilities for boating and bathing; 10 minutes to New Rochelle Yacht Club half a block from car line, 10 minutes from N. Y. City line; 2-car garage, accommodation next door; price $8,500, mortgage $4,500; sell direct or through own broker; will sell part of furnishings at a bargain. Owner, property at 117 Cedar Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.

South Yonkers dwelling, magnificent view of Hudson and Palisades; builder just starting, will finish to suit purchaser; convenient mortgage and terms arranged. Riverview Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson; just completed, two attractive stucco houses; fireproof heated garage. John Nelson Construction Co., Flagg Bldg., Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers.

Modern stucco house, finest section Dobbs Ferry; ten rooms, three baths, three porches, entrance hall, roof garage; all modern conveniences; open fireplaces; ten minutes station; wonderful view of Hudson and Palisades; price $18,000. Telephone Sunday, Dobbs Ferry 421; weekdays, Murray Hill 9051.

Attractive cottage, large living room, fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath; ten minutes walk station; to be sold within ten days, bargain; easy terms; also corner plot, 75-foot frontage, all improvements; hot-water heat; 2d floor arranged as apartment; garage. Reed-Clark Co., Inc. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR.
FOR RENT FURNISHED FOR SEASON, May 1 to Nov. 1, $400; 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; good location; will sell at bargain price; house newly decorated, fine condition; on lot 25x165. Open Sundays.
J. N. ANUNDSEN, (Tel. 1158 Pelham,)
115 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—For sale on Chester Hill, modern house, 10 rooms and bath; 8 minutes' from two railroad stations, 156 trains daily. House in fine condition, with plenty of light, sunny windows; recently painted and decorated. Lot 50x105. Price, $10,500. Owner, P. O. Box 228, or telephone 806.

Among Westchester Hills, Harlem Division, one hour out, a 6-room house, plot 50x100, price $4,200; also a commodious 9-room house, plot 150x190, commanding view, two-story garage; price $7,500; both all modern improvements; bargains; terms. L 757 Times Downtown.

AMONG WESTCHESTER HILLS.

Harlem Division, one hour out, a six-room house, plot 50x100, price $4,200; also a commodious nine-room house, plot 150x100, commanding view, two-story garage, price $7,500; both all modern improvements; bargains; terms. L 757 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot, Westchester County, fifteen-room private residence; large garage, lawn, and shade trees; suitable house, all-year residence, where all comforts, superb location, and accessibility are required. B 762 Times Downtown.

Beautiful residence, near Larchmont, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, overlooking Sound, large grounds, garage, chauffeur's quarters. Price $25,000; make terms or consider exchange.
IRVING LAWLER, 225 W. 39TH ST., N. Y.

LARCHMONT—FACING SOUND.
Modern furnished house and garage, 12 rooms, 3 baths; sale or rent.
COMPLETE LIST SALE OR RENT.
STEWART C. SCHENCK, 51 EAST 42D ST.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., commuting distance, 8-room, furnished, to let; improvements; large, shady lawn; garage; vegetable garden, asparagus and strawberry beds; hennery; $90. Box 334, Tel. 547.

MUST SACRIFICE TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, FINE RESIDENTIAL SECTION YONKERS; OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER; GREAT BARGAIN; QUICK BUYER. W 896 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Eight-room house in Park Hill Section, Yonkers; hard wood floors, steam heat, electricity, fireplace; $7,500. Inez E. T. Bowne, 271 West 125th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 229 Morningside, or 132 Lefferts Rd., Yonkers, Tel. 2219-W.

Six-room cottage; acre of ground; brook; 2 barns; 15 min. from 3 railroads; 2 blocks from trolley; on State road; $500 per year. White Plains F. O. Box 438. Phone 874J.

Fine home South Yonkers; garage; beautiful view Hudson; cost $17,000; great sacrifice; $8,000 mortgage; no agents. X 206 Times Annex.

For sale, 20 miles out, cottage, 9 rooms and bath; modern improvements; large plot; $8,000; terms easy. Telephone 276 Mamaroneck, N. Y.

At Larchmont.—New modern Colonial home, half brick, 10 rooms and 3 baths; sacrifice. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 3163 Bryant.

Scarsdale, attached house, nine rooms, bath, garage block to trolley; rent $47.50. Apply Floyd Jones, Owner. Telephone 155W Scarsdale.

Bronxville.—Beautiful furnished stucco house, tiled baths, sun parlor, Italian garden, tennis court, garage. Telephone 7588 Murray Hill.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Eleven rooms, modern house; plate glass windows; Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; garage; heated; beautifully furnished; two baths; quartered oak floors. R 150 Times.

New Rochelle.—A desirable house, 9 rooms and bath; splendid location; convenient both stations; good value. Address Quick Sale, K 213 Times Downtown.

For sale—An attractive house, nine rooms; all improvements. For particulars phone 3120, New Rochelle.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys detached cottage, large plot, above Yonkers. Owner, Rope, 7 West 46th St. Tel. Bryant 2708.

Twelve-room house for sale; all modern improvements; price, 67x110. 33 South 10th Av., Mount Vernon.

Commuter will rent small house or apartment; best suburban community. H 600 Times Downtown.

Ten-room house; beautiful location; piazza, porch; near Sparkill station; to let after April 1. Telephone Bronxville 980.

New Jersey.

For rent, option purchase, high-class, all year country gentleman's home; 45 minutes from New York, 7 minutes station and schools; 10 rooms, two baths; improvements; extensive lawns, flower gardens; abundant shrubs, shades and fruit trees; regulation tennis court, garage, chicken houses, horse and cow stable; any part or 25 acres; with or without separate bungalow furnished, containing billiard room, shower, Summer kitchen, and dining room; rent reasonable to responsible parties; brokers protected. B. D. Oppenheim, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1942.

FINELY LOCATED HOUSE.
Modern 10-room house, all improvements; garage; plot 100x150, with high terrace and numerous fruit trees; 30 minutes from New York in residential community, three minutes from railroad; price $10,000; will make 10% cash; 65-foot plot, $2,000; terms; prices very low as must sell within 30 days.
C. L. WELDON,
1,466 Broadway, New York, or 94 Woodland Road, Bloomfield, N. J.

ARTISTIC TAPESTRY BRICK HOUSE.
69 Hillside Road, Elmora Section, Elizabeth, N. J.—8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, butler's pantry, parquet floors, beam ceiling, large lower and upper porches, steam heat, electricity, gas; easy for housekeeping; terraced lawn, trees; garage; paved street; restricted block; trolley two blocks; station near; lot 50x138; price reasonable. Owner, Room 1706, 30 Church St. Tel. Cortlandt 4210.

FOR RENT
or sale, furnished; terms attractive; 16 rooms, 3½ baths; lavatory main floor; screened sleeping porches; barn or garage; hillside location, near Englewood Golf Club; river and valley view; beautiful grounds, 300 by 200; half brick; always cool; electric light; hot water heat; screens and copper screens; upper porch; everything in perfect condition; worth $16,000, must sell for family reasons, good terms. Address S. E., 2,017 Times.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS.
Dwelling, 13 large rooms, 2 baths, stone first story, weathered shingles above; sleeping porch; hot water heat, laundry, stable with motor; automobile, chicken run, 1½ acres, well planted with fruit and shrubs; 1½ miles from station, 7 minutes to trolley. Percy E. Lyon, Woodcrest Av., White Plains, N. Y.

NINE-ROOM STUCCO HOUSE, WITH SLEEPING PORCH, SUN PORCH AND TWO BATHROOMS, SITUATED IN FASHIONABLE CHESTER HILL SECTION, MOUNT VERNON; THOROUGHLY MODERN; ALL LARGE ROOMS; ERECTED THREE YEARS; STUCCO GARAGE. BOX 428 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful new stucco house, consisting of 7 rooms and 2 baths; 1 minute from station; room for garage; finely located. Price $11,500. This is a real bargain and will not last long. Will sell on reasonable terms.

Why pay big rent when you can purchase a two-family house and practically get rent free, all modern improvements, located in southern Westchester, convenient to trains, schools, and churches, with an income of $900 a year. Price $8,000. Reasonable terms.

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Bronxville.—Beautiful furnished stucco house, tiled baths, sun parlor, Italian garden, tennis court, garage. Telephone 7588 Murray Hill.

Beautiful 10-room house, bath, garage, steam heat, hardwood floors, electric light, city water, at Ramsey; 25 acres; near school; commuting distance; ten minutes to station; $5,750 unfurnished, $6,500 furnished; only 9 miles from New York; commutation $6 monthly. Widow, G 618 Times Downtown.

For Sale—9-room house, all improvements; electric lights, gas, parquet floors; heated garage; plot 50x100, price $4,200; 6 minutes to station; 6 min. from R. R. station; 45 min. from New York; $8,500; mortgage or terms. J. W. Van Buskirk, owner, Oradell, N. J. 24 State St., New York City.

FLORAL PARK, L. I.
A fine 8-room house and bath for sale; large living room with open fireplace; parquet floor; electric light, heat; storm windows and screens; porch inclosed with glass and screens; price $5,300. H. Hall, 1,926 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Hackensack, N. J., completely furnished house, attractively and conveniently located, large grounds, shade trees

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

2 FLATBUSH BARGAINS.

Offer No. 1—Price $9,000.
Ocean Av., bet. E. and F.
Two detached houses, with double garage; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; electric, parquet, and all improvements. Terms to suit. Ocean Avenue car passes door, or take Brighton L to Avenue U.

Offer No. 2—Price $15,000.
1,350 E. 9th St., near Av. O.
Just completed. 18-room house, consisting of 2 floors pays all your expenses. House consists of 8 rooms and bath, 7 and bath, 5 and bath. All improvements; glass-enclosed pergola. Garage space. Terms to suit.
Be agent on premises. Owner, MANYER REALTY COMPANY, 186 Broadway, New York City. 2588 Coctland.

INVESTMENT BARGAINS

67 State St., near 3d Av.; 4-story double, 40x80. Rent $4,030 per year; $4,000 cash, price $28,000. First mortgage $20,000 at per cent., 3 years.

14 Dean St., near 4th Av.; 16-family, 4-story, 45x100. Rent $4,600; $8,000 cash, price $40,000. First mortgage $24,000.

209-214 Parkside Av., near Ocean; two 4-story double, 37.6x100 each. Rents $10,000, price $75,000. First mortgage $48,000. Cash $27,000.

Now is the time to buy. Look these up and act quickly. Brokers protected.
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN
135 Montague St.

BARGAIN

HOME AT FLATBUSH
Plot 40x100—10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Modern dwelling in exclusive section; 3 minutes' walk from Brighton El.
Price $9,000. Savings Bank Mortgage.
Thomas J. O'Reilly
31 Chambers St. Tel. 640 Worth.

THREE NEW MODEL HOMES

East 21st St., between Aves. J and K.
8 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces; sun parlor, all glass inclosed; sleeping porch; plot 46.8x100; room for garage; all modern improvements; the last word in construction; Avenue J station, Brighton Beach L; permanent restrictions.
Prices $19,000 to $19,500.
Leah E. Paulson, builder, on premises, 1147 Lincoln Place. Tel. Bed. 5786.

IDEAL HOME

NEAR SHORE ROAD
92 82d Street, overlooking Narrows. Land 75x100, 2½-story, 9 rooms, 3 baths, every modern improvement; price $18,000; easy terms arranged.
LAND ESTATES, INC.,
203 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
Telephone Main 7100.

FLATBUSH

386 Mansfield Place, (East 24th St.,) near Foster Av., elegant neighborhood, 2-story detached frame; 10 rooms and 2 baths; contains all the latest up to date improvements, room for garage, (will build one to suit if desired.) If you are looking for a perfect high class home don't fail to see this. Price $14,500. Open and heated daily and Sunday for inspection. Also 516 East 14th St., near Dumas Av., same as above.

two and two-family houses, just completed, in Bay Ridge, from $8,500 to $11,000; mortgage, $3,500 to $5,700; easy payments; call a large assortment of other houses.
OPEN M. H. OAKWOOD, SUNDAYS
7005 3d Av. Tel. Decatur 2968.

$8,250 2-story semi-detached brick, 2-family, with garage for each apartment, wonderful chance for quick buyer.
JOHN REIS COMPANY,
885 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
Telephone Flatbush, 1400.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, N. Y.

Five modern houses, 9 rooms, all improvements; plots 40x100; easy terms; near trolley and new depot. Write P. O. Box 149, Jamaica, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR LET.

Kew Gardens

Construction Co., Inc.
Builds Houses
A number of original plans prepared for us by Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker are now available for those desiring homes at Kew Gardens.
16 Minutes from Penn. Station
Edgeworth Smith
One West 34th St., N.Y.
Phone Greeley 5250
Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

If Sold Within 10 Days

Owner will make big sacrifice in his beautiful home, consisting of 9 rooms and bath, solid oak floors and trim on first floor; second floor white enamel trim; glassed-in porch across entire house; steam heat; strictly up to date and modern in every way. House has been built only two years; on plot, 40x100; room for driveway. A little hedge with flowers and shrubs. All in location; good neighborhood; 6 minutes' walk to station; 30 minutes to New York or Brooklyn; 100 trains daily. Price, $7,500. This place is worth investigation. Full information on request.
W. V. CHAMPLIN,
Hillside & Grand Aves., Jamaica, N. Y.
Tel. Jamaica 1039.

JAMAICA

HOLLIS & QUEENS.
$4,700, new detached 6 rooms, bath, steam, gas, electricity, glass inclosed porch, screens.
$5,250, 8 rooms and bath, sun parlor, all improvements, beautiful condition, block from Kings Park.
$7,250, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, white enamel finish, perfect condition.
New Colonial Houses
$8,500 to $13,000, now under construction, 7 and 8 rooms; one with three baths; all the latest improvements; special prices if sold during construction.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.
226 FULTON STREET, JAMAICA.

At Pre-War Price

A well-planned home, constructed in 1915, is offered for sale at cost—$8,250. The first mortgage is $4,250 at 5%, and liberal terms will be allowed for payment of balance. There are eight rooms and tiled bath, hardwood floors, screens, etc. One-car garage. Located in Hillside section of Jamaica, Queens Borough; 8 minutes' walk to L. I. R. R. station or B. R. T. elevated system. To be shown by appointment Sunday between 8 and 5 P. M.
H. C. McNULTY,
Hillside & Grand Aves., Jamaica, N.Y.C.
Tel. Jamaica 1039.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
31 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

ACRES OF UNDEVELOPED PROPERTY

Briarcliff Realty Company

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

10 E. 43d St. Tel. 7213 Vanderbilt

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Only a Few Houses Left

2-Family Houses
$7,000, $7,500 and $8,000 each; brick buildings; all modern improvements; one-half block from 25th Street Rapid Transit Station, Jackson Heights, Queensboro; 20 Minutes to midtown Manhattan, 5 cent fare.
1-Family House
$8,500, brick and stucco, semi-detached; plot 30 ft. front; all improvements; near school and Rapid Transit.
For Sale on Easy Terms
You Are Invited to Visit the Houses
Take Queensboro Subway at 42d Street, Grand Central Subway Station, direct to 25th Street Station, via Corona Subway Train. Inquire Jackson Heights office.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
50 East 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 7057

Attractive Investment Property at Jackson Heights

Borough of Queens, N. Y. City
Up-to-date, high class, 5 story non-elevator building, containing 10 apartments of 5 rooms each.
Near Rapid Transit Station. 20 Minutes to midtown Manhattan.
For Sale $42,000
Terms Arranged
No Exchanges Considered.
Full Commission to Brokers.
Details at interview by appointment
THE
Queensboro Corporation
50 East 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 7057

HOUSES

Hillcrest Park
Queensboro, New York City
Four Ready Today.
Six Now Building.
For May and June Occupancy.
Fifteen Additional
Will be built at guaranteed prices and delivery in July.
Prices $8,500 to $17,500
EXAMINE HOUSES AND PLANS TO-DAY AT
Hillcrest Office
Hillside Ave., Jamaica
Two blocks East of Monument.
Telephone Jamaica 1059
Degnon Companies
Main Office
51 East 42d St., N. Y.

BUNGALOWS.

We are planning an all-year-round bungalow development in restricted and improved hill section of Jamaica. On four lot to half-acre plots the estimated prices (if twenty are built this Summer) are $4,000 to $8,000—an allowance having been arranged for pioneer residents. Preliminary particulars on request.
Hillside-Jamaica Home Building Co.,
475 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica.
(Hillside Office.)

Kew Gardens House

Twelve rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; corner plot; price $27,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 33 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR LET.

Best Bargains in Larchmont
Stucco, 6 large rooms and garage.....$8,500
Stucco, 7 rooms, near station.....$9,500
STUCCO & SHINGLE, 8 ROOMS.....$7,500
New Colonial 8 rooms, 3 baths, $13,500
Two-car garage
WE HAVE OTHERS.
H. M. OLCOTT, 31 E. 42d St., N. Y.
Tel. Murray Hill 5460

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE—$22,000.

A New Colonial Residence.
On high elevation, commanding superb unobstructible fairview of the surrounding country; one mile from White Plains Express Station; handy commuting distance; near trolley; good schools; on Scarsdale and White Plains line.
House contains 10 rooms and 2 baths, and two extra lavatories; hardwood floors; every city improvement; area-vand stationary vacuum plant; hot-water heating system; two large porches.
Ground 1¼ acres, 300 feet frontage, laid out with large lawn, flower and vegetable gardens; over 60 fruit trees.
Two-car garage and combination barn with large workshop; hen-house and pigeon loft. House now occupied by owner; grounds can be inspected any time; house by appointment only.
Mrs. R. H. Pankow, (owner.)
Mailing address, Post Road and Merritt Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.
Agents, send for description and photos.

Riverside, Conn.

Directly on water; new house; six master's rooms, two baths, three servants' rooms and one bath; garage, two rooms; gardens; private bathing beach. For sale fully furnished; terms.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St.

YONKERS BARGAINS

Accessible by Subway.
Nine-room residence, bath, electric light, hot water heat; first-class condition. Living room 25 feet long; beam ceiling, panel wainscot; five-window bay, with seat. Dining room 18 feet long; three-window bay, with seat. French doors to piazza, 560 square feet. Plot 100 by 100. Fine trees and surroundings; high elevation; near school. $9,500 for quick turn.
Near Station, Fine River View
Ten-room house, bath, steam heat; double garage. Plot 13,000 square feet. $10,500.
ALBERT LOCKWOOD,
45 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

A Beautiful Interior

Up-to-date, thoroughly remodeled home, fine location, near station, at MOUNT VERNON; 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 30 feet long; wonderful upstairs enclosed porch; oak floors, white trim; garage.
Cost $13,500. For Sale at $11,000
Anderson Realty Company
MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

PLEASANTVILLE

Why not live in Pleasantville, where you can own a home from $5,000 up and live as well as your neighbor? 60 minutes from Grand Central. Population 3,000; excellent schools and churches; healthiest town in commuting zone.
Send for list of homes, $3,000 to $10,000
Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

For Sale on Easy Terms at
SCARSDALE

¾ MILE FROM HARTSDALE STATION, 8 MINUTES BY TROLLEY TO WHITE PLAINS.
One acre with fine trees and garden. Stucco and shingle residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths all improvements. Garage. For further particulars apply C-101,
Scarsdale, N. Y. Tish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

FOR RENT.

Ardsley Park, Ardsley on Hudson, March 20 to Sept. 15. Furnished suburban home, beautifully situated one mile from station and club house; fourteen rooms, three baths; 1.65 acres, trees, spring and brook on property; golf course three sides; garage for one car. Belgian couple will remain. Rental $2,500 season. Inquire owner, room 827, No. 2 Rector Street. Phone Rector 9617.

QUAKER RIDGE, LARCHMONT.

English Estate for Sale.
Large stone and shingle house, 22 rooms, 5 baths. Perfect condition. Stable, garage, greenhouse, and complete outbuildings. 40 acres fine land. Flower and vegetable gardens and abundance of lawn, shade and fruit trees.
EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS,
BANK BUILDING, LARCHMONT, N. Y.

For Sale—2-Family House

An attractive, up-to-date brownstone house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, parquet floor, electricity; located at 1,063 Dean Street, near Bedford Av; rent $1,200 a year; price $12,500.
M. C. O'BRIEN,
798 Nostrand Av.
Decatur 2800-1-2.

Gentleman's Suburban Estate. 2½ Acres. Attractive Stone Residence 16 Rooms, 4 Baths. Real rustic setting within 50 minutes Grand Central.
Burke-Stone Inc. Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 142.

AT NEW ROCHELLE

Attractive, modern, up to date
STUCCO HOME.
11 rooms, 3 baths, 3 open fireplaces, large veranda, lot 50x150. Fine shade trees; ideal neighborhood; 3 minutes from station.
PRICE $17,500.
J. C. Gleason & Son, 221 Huguenot St., Tel. 194, New Rochelle, N.Y.

FOR SALE ON HILLS

WESTCHESTER
9-room house, with barn, room for two cars; fine shade trees, large garden, all on 3 acres; 7 minutes from depot; 40 minutes by train from New York. Price $10,000; $2,500 cash.
ALLEN, 2,987 WEBSTER AV.
Phone 1606 Fordham.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.
Country home, 2 acres, lawn, fine shade and shrubbery; 3 acres vegetable and flower gardens; remodeled farmhouse, 11 rooms, 2 fireplaces, baths, hot-water heat; numerous outbuildings; to be had at a sacrifice to settle an estate.
Reed-Clark Co., Inc., Phone 1316 White Plains, N. Y.

WE HAVE IT

A Home: In Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Edwin W. Fiske Realty Co.,
34 DEPOT PLACE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTENTION!!!!

WILL HELP FINANCE RESPONSIBLE BUILDERS AND HOME SEEKERS
Great Demand for Bungalow Houses, 7, 8 rooms, two baths, garage.
Country life, city facilities. Churches, Schools, Hotel, Country Clubs and Golf Links; sewers, water, gas, electricity. 35 minutes (via electric) from 33rd St. and 7th Ave.
The Complete and Established Development
Garden City Estates
B. A. GREENE, Secretary,
347 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill—876.

ON the HUDSON—

Sooner or later the right man will read this advertisement, one who knows a bargain when he sees it. He must be a lover of old trees and well kept lawns, flowers, and shrubbery. Colonial house with 4 master bedrooms, 3 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Garage and stable with 4 rooms for housekeeping. Conservative appraiser puts value at $40,000, but it can be bought for much less.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 East 41st St., N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND SOUND

One of Westchester's Show Places
An estate of 2 acres; 30 minutes Grand Central; near water and private beach. Lovely grounds; fruit, vegetables; tennis court and beautiful modern house of 6 master's, 3 maids' bedrooms and 4 baths. Living room, 40x30. A complete small estate with low cost of up-keep. Cost $90,000. Will consider any reasonable offer.
C. M. Murdoch & Louis P. Miller,
POST ROAD, LARCHMONT. TEL. 425.

Lake Mahopac Island

Beautiful Petra Island; splendid forests; rugged, picturesque shore; few minutes from two railroad stations; only 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; 659 feet above tidewater; 12.50 acres.
Bathing, boating, fishing, riding, golf, tennis, etc. Ideal for one or several camps.
The Adirondacks within commuting distance.
Robert E. Farley, Owner
12 EAST 44TH ST.,
New York City.

FOR FACE VALUE

OF MORTGAGE
Place of 14 rooms and 3 baths. You reduce the mortgage $2,000 and assume the balance. Large corner piece of land; house well painted and decorated; first-class plumbing, hot water heating plant; excellent community; occupancy May 1. A complete home in the pink of condition; trustees forced to sell this way, simply to liquidate. COUNSEL FOR TRUSTEES, 01 Times.

Larchmont Centre ON-THE-SOUND
Sound side of R.R.; with sewers, water, gas, &c. Fine trees, restricted section, short walk station, Sound, school, &c. The time to purchase a LARCHMONT lot is when you build a house according to your ideas, which can be paid like rent; $300 cash will put you in your home.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & Co.
11 E. 42d St. Tel. 6441—Murray Hill.

QUAKER RIDGE, LARCHMONT.

English Estate for Sale.
Large stone and shingle house, 22 rooms, 5 baths. Perfect condition. Stable, garage, greenhouse, and complete outbuildings. 40 acres fine land. Flower and vegetable gardens and abundance of lawns, shade and fruit trees.
EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS,
BANK BUILDING, LARCHMONT, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE—$13,000

Attractive stucco residence of eight rooms, in Lawrence Park, corner plot, 60x118. Gas, electricity, garage. Near Golf Club, private schools and Hotel Gramatan. 30 minutes Grand Central.
Burke-Stone Inc. Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 142.

Tarkahar, N. Y.

Westchester County.
ATTRACTIVE ALL-YEAR HOME
8 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porches; modern in every detail; large grounds; garage. Rent $135 per month. Sale price $16,000. Terms. For particulars address
F. E. STURGIS, 14 Wall St. Rector 8375

RYE Very artistic, delightfully located Country Home; 9 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, large verandas, view of Sound; nice plot; garage. Price $18,000. Reasonable terms.
Complete list of furnished and unfurnished homes for rent or for sale.
Sound Shore and Inland.
E. M. DRUMMOND, 30 Purchase St. Tel. 811 Rye, N. Y.

Beautiful Estate on Lake.

70 minutes out; 83 miles; near Mt. Kisco; 13 acres overlooking and bordering large lake; finest fishing, boating; elevation 900 feet; 100 fruit trees; house on fine knoll with grand shade; 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms and showers; steam heat, electricity, gravity water; $22,000; great opportunity. Allabough & Son, 63 Wall. Phone Hanover 6805.

Greenacres—Rare Chance.

Best built and planned house; high land in park; new, perfect; every convenience and luxury; 5 baths; built by owner; never before offered. If seeking an unusual home phone White Plains 2350, or write Maxwell Smith, Hartdale, N. Y.

A PRETTY NEW HOME

New Rochelle; Bungalow style, original and attractively designed. 8 rooms, 3 baths; hot-water heat; gas, electricity; large plot. Fine location, residential park. Sacrifice for $18,500.
Robt. Paterson, owner, 304 Huguenot St.

WANTED:
Income Properties

IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.
We desire from owners, who want to sell, full details regarding well located Apartment and Business Buildings.
Loton H. Slawson Company
Member Real Estate Board, New York
171 Madison Avenue

Two Exceptional Hotel Sites

BROADWAY
40th & 41st Streets
31,600 Square Feet

BROADWAY
6th Ave. & 36th St.
23,000 Square Feet

Horace S. Ely & Company, 21 Liberty Street. Telephone John 222

New York will soon be in dire need of more high-class hotels, centrally situated.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester County Property

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT
FURNISHED
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Pelham	Hastings	Yonkers
Larchmont	Dobbs Ferry	Scarsdale
Mamaroneck		Hartsdale
Rye	Ardsley	White Plains
New Rochelle	Irvington	Chappaqua
Greenwich	Tarrytown	Mt. Kisco
Bells Haven		Bedford
Stamford	Scarborough	Briarcliff
Manuten		Manor

Tish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Rye-on-Sound

Directly on the water, a wonderful location; three acres; modern house, nine bedrooms and three baths; garage four cars, apartment for chauffeur. To rent for season.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St.

QUAKER RIDGE

BETWEEN
Larchmont and Scarsdale
A gem of a house, consisting of 9 rooms and 3 baths, on a large plot, is now offered in well-known Quaker Ridge section; ready for occupancy May 1st. Price $18,000; reasonable terms. Send for photograph.
For information on Sunday telephone 500 Larchmont.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

For Sale at PELHAM

5 minutes' walk from station.
New white clapboard house, completed May 1st, very large living room, sun parlor, dining room, breakfast porch, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths on second; 2 servants' rooms, bath, billiard room on third; all modern improvements; parquet floors. Plot 80x125, with large shade trees. PRICE $18,000. For further particulars apply S-3068.
Pelham, N. Y. Tish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

Decided Bargain at PELHAM

On a Corner Plot.
Clapboard house, 2 years old, large entrance hall, living rooms, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry on first floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths on second; 2 rooms and bath on third. All modern improvements, hardwood floors throughout. Garage. PRICE $13,000.
For further particulars apply S-3070.
Pelham, N. Y. Tish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

SMALL 7-ROOM COTTAGE

New and attractive. A small house in a community of large ones. Its location would recommend it for a summer cottage though it is equipped as a substantial year 'round home. Beach, inn, tennis courts and clubs near by; close to town; $2,000 cash is required; $5,900 on mortgage. E. B. Morris, Box 102 Times.

A NEW HOUSE

Never occupied. A big living room with stone fireplace, centre hall, wainscoted dining room, kitchen and pantry; 4 large light bedrooms; tiled bath; maid's room and bath; corner plot on wide parkway, near station, with view of entire town. Positive price $8,500, but easy terms.
WILLIAM E. MORRELL, INC.
DEPOT SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

BETWEEN
White Plains and Mamaroneck
240 ACRES

Very Accessible to New York
Wonderful location for residential development; site for country club, hotel or institution.
Principals only.
Owner, Room 906, 50 East 42d St., N. Y.

California Brick Bungalow

with half acre of beautiful grounds; a spacious and generously built country home of 10 rooms, 2 baths, with many unusual features. Owner reduces price to $16,000, and gives us a few days to sell it before renewing lease.
WILLIAM E. MORRELL, INC.,
DEPOT SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Unfurnished or Furnished
Newly renovated Colonial house, 6 rooms, 2 baths; large plot of ground; garage for 2 cars; chicken yard and beamery. Rent, unfurnished, $75 per month.
Austin, Kenny & Wakefield Co., 126 North Main St., Port Chester, N. Y. Tel. 982.

TO LET FURNISHED

Westchester County, attractive place, four acres or more; house, 10 rooms, all improvements; garage for three cars, room for chauffeur; high elevation; 1¼ hours on Harlem Division; rent $1,000 per annum.
Ashforth & Co., Inc., 501 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ROCHELLE

New Bungalow style Country Home, all modern conveniences; garage; restricted residential park. Price for quick sale, $8,500. Will rent furnished for Summer $150 month.
Leslie P. Harris, 9 North Ave. Tel. 1186. New Rochelle, N. Y.

$3,000 Cash, $8,000 Mortgage

Stucco and shingle, 12 rooms, all improvements; hot-water heat; perfect condition; double garage; 40 minutes Grand Central; 6 minutes station. Boating, bathing accessible.
DWIGHT, Suite 600, 50 E. 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Hudson River Estate

18 Miles from 42nd Street
Beautiful 80-acre country place, 45 minutes' motoring distance of 42d Street, via Central Park and Riverside Drive. Substantially built granite residence, set back from highway among large trees; 17 rooms, 5 baths; stable and garage for several cars, with living quarters; gardener's cottage; grounds improved to preserve natural beauty; open fields, pasture land, woods and gardens; town water supply; gas, sewer, and electricity installed; long frontage on main road and streets at side and rear, giving added value to property in case of re-sale or division; superb views from the house of the Hudson, Palisades, Tappan Zee, and distant Ramapo Mountains. It combines in a rare degree delightful country attractions, solid improvements and quick accessibility to the centre of New York. Can be bought at a figure that would justify its purchase as a home or investment.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6067.

To Settle Estate

Beautiful 25-acre country place is to be sold at low figure. Handsome modern stone residence, 8 master's bedrooms, 6 baths, music room with pipe organ, specially designed furnishings and other features. Stable and garage with apartments; flower and vegetable gardens, woods, lake and brook. High elevation, with extensive outlook over water and rolling country. Near golf club and station. 40 minutes from Grand Central. Can be rented for Summer season.
Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6067.

BACK OF HUDSON

Near Tarrytown
with a 30-mile view of the river and surrounding country, stone and frame dwelling, 8 master's bedrooms, 3 master's baths, 2 servants' rooms, servants' bath. Tennis court, gardens, fine old trees, garage with accommodations; 10 acres; cost $100,000. For sale at a sacrifice.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill

Rye, N. Y.

Near Apawamis Club; eight acres high land, select neighborhood; modern all-year residence, five family bedrooms, three baths; garage. For sale, or might be rented unfurnished.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St.

Will Sell My Country Home

below value. Very attractive, large house, especially decorated, 3 tiled bathrooms; piazzas of imported Welsh tile; solarium sun parlor; Summer arbor; 3-horse barn; carriage house; 3-car garage with chauffeur's living quarters; beautiful grounds; magnificent view; all improvements, including sewers and gas; 50 minutes from Grand Central. Photo, particulars, L. H. Tasker, owner, 154 Nassau St.

PELHAM—OPPORTUNITY

Exceptionally well-planned interior; attractive exterior, stone and stucco; ten rooms, three baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; screens and awnings; sun and sleeping porches; large plot; four minutes to station; $7,500; reasonable allowance for decorating.
Ashforth & Co. 501 5th Av., N. Y.
19 White Plains, N. Y.

AT SCARSDALE

Attractive 2-acre place; large garden; all kinds of fruit trees; modern stucco dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage, chicken houses; near trolley and station; owner anxious to sell; price $25,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
31 East 42d St.

Have You Seen Colonial Heights?

One new 10-room house for sale. If not your ideal, buy a plot and build in this beautiful home colony; high elevation; no mosquitos; no malaria; all improvements, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; little cash required; we finance. Write for booklet. Tasker Halsted Realty Co., Tribune Bldg.

NEW ROCHELLE

House, 9 rooms, 5 bedrooms; gas, electricity, steam heat; large plot 80x125; garage; desirable location; convenient to stations.
PRICE $9,500. TERMS ARRANGED.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
362 Huguenot St. Tel. 2343 New Rochelle, N. Y.

A TWO ACRE ESTATE

in a fine section of Scarsdale; a 10-room country home and well-equipped garage; $25,000. Inspection appointment invited.
WILLIAM E. MORRELL, INC.
DEPOT SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE—100x215

ROCHELLE PARK. FOR SALE
BEAUFORT PLACE.
12-room residence; 3 baths.
Your broker or Soltmann, (Vanderbilt 4023.)
244 East 42d St., New York.

WEST SIDE DWELLING BARGAINS.

$17,500 American Basement, limestone and brick front, two baths, near West End Avenue. It has no competition as to price.

$21,000 Two modern steam heated American Basements, built 75 feet deep, with room extension entire height. Ripe for re-improvement at minimum cost into small apartments. All improvements, electric lights, parquet floors, etc.; quick action positively necessary.

$22,000 Near 96th Street Subway and Elevated; three story, 20 feet with; 8 rooms, 2 modern baths; electric light and parquet floors. In our judgment, the best for the price.

$25,000 Near West End Ave., modern 3½ story, high stoop, 20 feet; excellent condition; all improvements; $6,000 recently expended in interior. Must sell.

$27,500 73d Street, subway nearby; 4 story Dwelling, 5 baths, electric light, parquet floors, separate water heating system, perfect condition, suitable to rent floors separately at a total rental of $6,400. Just at once if interested.

$28,000 West 70th St., modern 3½ Story, high stoop, 20x100, with extension; electric light; iron grill vestibule door; admirably adapted for a physician. Price just reduced from $30,000; must be sold at once.

$35,000 Near Central Park West, up-to-date 4 story Dwelling, both gas, 8 modern baths, ready for immediate occupancy. You cannot duplicate it. Quick action essential.

$42,000 Assessed by City $53,000, near Central Park West, the best block in the Seventies; beautifully built 4½ Story limestone, 22x61x100, 8 baths, steam heat. Best bargain in the city.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near B'way.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT GARDENS

We offer many exceptional bargains in modern houses ranging from $6500 upward.
Why not build your home now?
Building costs are not too high now. Many home seekers are now buying plots in desirable districts and planning the construction of their homes before prices increase. Larchmont Gardens is one of the most attractive residential parks near New York City in the exclusive residential zone near Larchmont.
Write for our illustrated booklet describing this charming suburb; also our booklet entitled "How to Own Your Own Home."
Branch office at the property.
GeorgeHowe 527 Fifth Ave.N.Y.
Specialists in Suburban and Country Properties

FOR RENT FURNISHED

Near Mount Kisco.
Colonial dwelling, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 5 servants' bedrooms, servants' bath; large ground floor rooms with servants' dining room. Lawn Terrace with shade trees. Garage. Also cottage of 7 rooms and bath. 20 acres with well laid out gardens.
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill

Larchmont

One Acre—Overlooking the Sound
Modern house, twenty rooms, three baths, all improvements; garage, two cars, apartment for chauffeur and family; gardener's cottage. Price $25,000; easy terms—a real bargain.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St.

An Unusual Bargain

Colonial house, located in finest section of Westchester, must be sold to close estate. First floor, reception hall, library, living room, dining room, kitchen, and enclosed porch. Second floor, 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths; third floor 4 servants' rooms and bath. Hot water heat, gas, electricity; excellent condition. Garage for 4 cars, with man's room and bath; 6 acres lawn and woodland. Price $47,000. For information on Sunday telephone 2680 White Plains.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

GRAYMANSE

At Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
The show place of Putnam County; 55 miles from Grand Central Terminal; about six acres on shore opposite golf club; magnificent stone mansion; boathouse, Italian gardens, &c. Cost over $125,000; can be bought for one-third actual value.
Robert E. Farley, Owner,
12 East 44th St., N. Y.

Brick Colonial House

Located in Greenacres, opposite Scarsdale Golf Club. House built of Flake-Locke tapestry brick, slate roof. Hot water heat, hardwood floors; brick garage. Large plot, attractively landscaped. (House has 4 master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Occupied one year. Price now $18,000. Easy terms. For information over Sunday telephone 719R White Plains.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 East 41st St., New York City

FOR SALE AT AN
Exceptionally Low Price at
ORIENTA POINT

MAMARONECK
two acres, with vegetable and flower gardens, tennis court, large shade trees; Colonial house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches and spacious verandas; separate garage and stable, bennery, cow stable; extensive views of Long Island Sound.
PRIVATE BATHING BEACH.
For further particulars apply S-944.
Tish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

(No. 94.) BEDFORD, 3 Miles State Road.
A fine estate, twenty-eight acres; house, Southern Colonial type, fourteen rooms, two baths, steam heat, electric lights, recently constructed; high ground; beautiful old rose garden; land rolling, meadows, woods, streams. Artesian well; fire standpipes all buildings. Superintendent's cottage; large fireproof garage, stable, chicken house, includes horses, cows, chickens, farming implements, wagons, carriages. Everything complete for gentleman's place.
Rents Furnished. $2,500
IN THE HEART OF WESTCHESTER
MERRIAM 1919 McKISCO

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN
AT PELHAM

On the Highest Knoll in Pelham Wood.
Plot 80x190, with number of large shade trees. Colonial clapboard house, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, maid's room on first floor, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths on second.
5 minutes' walk from station.
For further particulars apply S-3188.
Pelham, N. Y. Tish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester Estates, Farms and Residences

MAGNIFICENT QUAKER RIDGE ESTATE
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN
Between Larchmont and Scarsdale in a most beautiful and high-class environment. Fine modern Georgian Colonial Brick Residence, containing 18 rooms and 6 baths, finished and decorated with exquisite taste. Large fireproof garage, gardener's cottage. Splendid water supply. Wonderful gardens. Beautiful lane of trees on entrance driveway. From 18 to 75 acres of land as desired. For sale at a great bargain to settle an estate.

AT LARCHMONT MANOR
BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE
Situated near the bathing beaches. A most attractive residence containing 14 rooms and 3 baths; large plot; fine garage and stable building; beautiful garden. A property of exceptional merits; a real bargain; price $17,000.

BEAUTIFUL WATERFRONT ESTATE
40 ACRES—FINE BUILDINGS
Within 1 hour and 19 minutes from Grand Central Station. Overlooking the Hudson at its widest point where the water is clear and no railroad tracks in front of the property. Fine, new brick house containing with annex 14 rooms and 3 baths; numerous outbuildings; wonderful trees; large orchard and shrubs; 2-acre lake and brook. Taken in an exchange, will be sold for less than half of cost.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM BARGAIN
AT CHAPPAQUA
Beautiful Colonial farmhouse on 10 acres of land, good barn, fine water supply, brook, large orchard, fine views. A remarkable bargain; $9,000. More land may be purchased if desired.

PARK HILL ON THE HUDSON
EXCELLENT BARGAINS
Beautiful modern stucco Colonial House, containing 9 rooms and 2 baths, $11,500.
Handsome New England Colonial residence on large plot, containing 11 rooms and 2 baths; fine garage; $16,000.
A NUMBER OF OTHER EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS FROM $10,000 UPWARDS.

AT HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN
Beautiful modern residence on splendid plot containing nearly an acre of land overlooking the Hudson River. House contains 8 rooms and bath, fine sleeping porch, sun parlor, hot-water heat, all improvements. Price, $9,000.

SCARSDALE BARGAIN
FOR RENT OR SALE
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Beautiful modern residence containing 15 rooms, 3 baths. Situated in a most desirable spot on 3 acres of land. Fine shade and fruit trees; near trolley, school and station.

AT QUAKER RIDGE.
Attractive Colonial house, situated on a large plot. Beautiful outlook. Contains 9 rooms, 3 baths; fine garage. Price $17,000.

MAMARONECK BARGAIN
Beautiful hollow tile and stucco house, containing 6 rooms and bath. On three-quarter acre of land. Hot water heat; large garage. A remarkable bargain, $6,750.

AT DOBBS FERRY-ON-THE-HUDSON
Beautiful modern residence, containing 8 rooms and bath; on large plot, commanding excellent view of the Hudson River. Hot water heat. Bargain for quick buyer.

AT BRONXVILLE
Beautiful modern residence, containing 10 rooms and 2 baths, in a most desirable location, on large plot. An exceptional bargain, $11,500.

GeorgeHowe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

For Sale or Rent
Furnished Season or Year
ATTRACTIVE ESTATE
With Long Frontage on State Road; 4 Miles North of Bedford Hills.
165 acres of high land, commanding extensive views. Attractive stone residence constructed three years ago, containing 13 rooms, 4 baths and modern improvements. Gardener's cottage, outbuildings. *For further particulars apply R-889.*
Tish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SCARSDALE

Beautiful English stone and stucco house, located in finest section of Scarsdale, 1 mile east of Hartsdale Station; 1½ acres; fine old shade trees; 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; 2 car garage, with man's quarters; more land if needed. Price $27,500.
For information on Sunday telephone 2680 White Plains.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

THIS HOUSE

which is a new one of 9 rooms and 3 baths, on a plot 80x175

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

For Sale

Attractive 10-Room Cottage

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Ten minutes' walk to Briarcliff Station; high elevation overlooking Pocantico Valley. 10 rooms, 2 baths. Village water, steam heat, electricity, gas, open fireplaces, ½ acre land; wooded glen at rear of grounds with running brook. Additional adjoining land available. ¾ of mile to Briarcliff Golf Links. One-car garage. Possession May 1st. Photograph and plans.

BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
10 E. 43rd St.
Tel. Vanderbilt 7213.

BUILD NOW

FOR $5,000 CASH and a mortgage for $10,000, we will build for you a nine-room Dutch Colonial cottage and garage, on a plot 100 feet frontage, within a few minutes' walk of the Broadway station, Flushing.

The house will be thoroughly modern and first-class in every respect, with large reception hall, living room 13x24, dining room, pantry, kitchen, laundry, 4 bedrooms and 2 baths. Parquet or plain hardwood floors, hardwood trim throughout; electric light, gas steam heat, glass enclosed steam-heated veranda 10x22, big open fireplace; basement under entire house; connection with city sewer system; cement walls and driveway.

The house alone, if built singly, would cost nearly as much as the price of house and land, but we want to build 100 houses on our land in the Broadway section this year, and we will give purchasers the full benefit of wholesale buying and building for cash. Smaller houses, but with the same conveniences, will also be built for from $16,000 to $12,000, including the land. Write, call, or telephone for particulars.

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.

Tel. 1190 Murray Hill 52 VANDERBILT AVE

Street View

Water View

Water Front Home Twenty Minutes By Motor to Heart of New York

Salt Water Bathing and Boating

Overlooking Long Island Sound

Looking down from its rocky heights, shaded by fine old trees, this handsome house with its spacious grounds, rugged scenery, and sloping sandy beach is one of the most attractive residences on the North Shore of Long Island. Situated on a 100-ft. boulevard, it makes an ideal year-round home in the heart of the real country, yet convenient to trolley and elevated subway and only 17 minutes by rail to Pennsylvania Station. $75,000.

Spacious Eleven-Room House

Stucco on hollow tile, roof of green polished tile, one-inch oak floors, large porch and sleeping porch, hot water heat, electric light, open sanitary plumbing, sewer in street, two baths and four toilets, billiard and gymnasium room, large closets, open fireplace. Two-car fireproof garage, summer house and rustic bridge, arbor, fountain, Roman garden, boat house with 100-ft. piazza house, fruit trees, grape vines. CEMENT TENNIS COURT DRY THE YEAR AROUND.

JOHN N. GOLDING, *Real Estate*
9 PINE STREET, New York 5th AVENUE, Corner 45th STREET

MONTCLAIR

RECOGNIZED AS THE LEADING SUBURB OF NEW YORK CITY

A FEW SITES—CHOICE OFFERINGS

$12,500 Modern house, Lackawanna district; 10 rooms, 2 baths; lot 75 ft. front; garage.

$24,000 Brick-and-Stucco residence, Elizabethan type; 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; garage.

$18,000 Mountainside residence with 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; lot 100-ft. front.

$35,000 Handsome Hillside residence, 14 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room; hot water heat; conservatory; 2-car garage; several acres, land.

UNFURNISHED RENTALS—SPECIAL OFFERINGS

$4,000 Handsome Colonial residence; 14 rooms, 5 baths; billiard-room; solarium; white tile kitchen.

$5,000 Hillside residence; 12 rooms, 5 baths; handsomely redecorated; fine view.

For reliable information about Montclair property, consult

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate BROKERS (*not* OPERATORS),
Offices opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PALATIAL WESTCHESTER ESTATE
FOR RENT FURNISHED
FOR THE SUMMER.

Wonderfully attractive, modern Georgian Colonial brick mansion, containing large entrance hall, reception room, smoking room, dining room, tremendous living room, kitchen, pantries, etc.; 11 master's bedrooms and 9 master's baths; 18 servants' rooms and 3 servants' baths; fine garage and stable buildings; 93 acres of land. This property is situated in one of the most exclusive districts of Westchester County near New York City. It commands wonderful views in all directions. The house is practically new, having been recently completed. This is an exceptional opportunity. Will rent from May 1 to November 1. Price includes care of the grounds. For further information address

George Howe, 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fieldston

Riverdale-on-Hudson

Charming modern residences for sale

Beautiful remodeled Colonial farm house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; attractive setting.

Charming Elizabethan English Villa. Designed by one of New York's most famous architects; 15 rooms, 5 baths; garage.

Attractive stone and stucco residence. Conveniently located on main highway; 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage.

If you prefer, you can build your own home now.

Prices are not too high, and before they again advance it would be wise to select your plot and plan construction. Many are doing so now.

Motor up today to New York City's most accessible restricted and picturesque residential section, and see for yourself its many advantages.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Handsome dwelling, 10 acres of beautifully cultivated land; good stable and garage; near Apawamis Club and Rye station. Price reasonable. Rent $5,000.

Beautiful site between Rye and Port Chester, back on the hills; about 60 acres, with dwelling and outbuildings. Might divide. Noreasonableoffer refused.

135 acres; best location in Purchase; 3 beautiful sites; 2 dwellings, barns, stable, greenhouse, cow barn, &c.; could be divided. A bargain.

Purchase, adjoining Purchase St., 80 acres with up-to-date dwelling, for sale or will rent for the Summer. Price $32,000, rent $1,800.

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HANDSOME COR. RESIDENCE—HILLSIDE AVE., JAMAICA

PLOT—184x150 FEET

Containing 17 rooms and four tiled baths, and unusual features only found in a home built especially by the OWNER for his personal use.

First Floor—Large Sun Parlor with red tile floor, living room with fireplace; finished in figured African mahogany, dining room in oak, music room in white enamel, kitchen, pantry, laundry and toilet.

Second Floor—Five master bedrooms and 3 baths, sewing room, sleeping porch.

Third Floor—Three maids' bedrooms and bath.

SCREENS FOR ENTIRE HOUSE AND AWNINGS.

PRICE $45,000—COST $60,000

John R. Carpenter Co., OWNERS
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FOR SALE
One of the Most Attractive Waterfront Homes
On South Shore of L. I.
100 ACRES

HIGH GROUND WITH A FINE BOLD SHORE, SLOPING SANDY BEACH; PRIVATE YACHT HARBOR.

House of unusual type of architecture; stands very close to the Bay and commands a wonderful view for miles; has billiard room, sun parlor, numerous open fireplaces, five baths, hot water heat, electric light, refrigerating system.

A remarkably bright all the year residence, with no objectionable features near it, and within a short distance of the Golf Club and a fine suburban colony.

Property has outbuildings of every kind; two cottages, model dairy barn, farm barn, chicken houses, garages, fine stable with quarters, greenhouses, grapery, long rows of various kinds of berry bushes, currants, &c.; a large vegetable garden and flower gardens; tennis court, very attractive woods and a small lake.

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4,000 FEET frontage free and clear on Broadway, Jamaica Avenue, Grand Avenue, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Close to two subway stations. 25 minutes from Grand Central subway station.

Also 1,250 lots between Ditmars Avenue express station and new East River waterfront park.

Will subordinate full purchase price to responsible builders.

Unlimited demand for apartments at good rentals.

Write, call or telephone for particulars.

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House reached within thirty minutes by "L"

Most beautiful eleven-room brick residence in Manhattan Beach. Has spacious drawing room, dining room, breakfast room, small conservatory and sun parlor, tea room and glass-inclosed sleeping porch. Four master bedrooms, library, three baths with most modern plumbing, &c.

House less than two years old. Building on plot 100x100. Three minutes' walk from the ocean. Has beautiful lawn, vegetable garden, and unique Japanese garden, 60x100; decorated with imported Japanese objects of art, large fish pond, waterfalls, &c.

Large brick garage to accommodate several cars, with sleeping quarters above for servants. Brick dog kennel adjacent to garage.

House most exquisitely and expensively decorated and furnished.

All modern conveniences and improvements. Will sell on suitable terms, either furnished or unfurnished.

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Furnished or unfurnished. "The Maples," situated on one of the best residential streets of Orange, N. J., is a suburban home combining the quiet, exclusive comforts of the country with the most modern conveniences of the city apartment. Is on large plot, with garage, handball court, garden, etc. Location exceptionally convenient to railroads and trolleys. For complete information write or phone Henry Hale, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. Rector 10000.

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A beautiful suburban home near High School. Six Bedrooms—Three Bathrooms—Sleeping Porch—Sun Parlor—Laundry—Garage; in fact everything up to the minute in every particular. Apply through broker or owner on premises, 145 Park St. Phone Montclair 3407 or Hanover 7970.

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Occupancy in 90 Days

No longer can you hope to rent what you would be willing to live in. Stop looking and plan at once to move into your own home this Spring.

$1,500 All You Need

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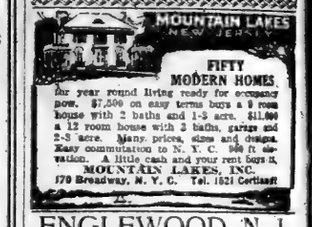

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Balance monthly payments less than rent, buys beautiful, new suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 8c commutation; on plot 40x120; six rooms and bath, finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, beautifully decorated; up-to-date fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electric; closets; space for garage and a garden; 70 trains daily. Built 30 days.

ONLY 4 LEFT AT $5,200.

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An unusual opportunity for small family; 3 bedrooms and bath, 1 maid's room and bath; hot water heat; 2 car garage; plot 75x150; nearly new. We urge an early appointment.

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Offers the Following Houses in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Two houses, 10 rooms each, with 2 baths. One two-family house, lot 40x100. One double house, on lot 50x100. Two seven-room houses, lots 40x100. One corner house, 8 rooms with bath; lot 40x100. Possession of any or all May 1, 1919. Reasonable mortgage arrangements can be made.

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Several Bungalow Sites

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$500 FOR ¼ ACRE

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FOR SALE.
OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND.
In White Plains, New York

PLOT 2 1-10 ACRES.

FIRST FLOOR—Foyer, two large living rooms, library, open fireplace, butler's pantry, kitchen.

SECOND FLOOR—Five master bedrooms, sitting room, with sleeping porch, tiled bath rooms.

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Hot water heat; newly decorated; garage for two cars; outside buildings and runways; chickens and pigeons; fruit trees; 1 1-10 acres cultivated.

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Two houses, one never occupied.

6 bedrooms, 4 baths, half acre ground, perfect condition. Price, $37,500.

6 bedrooms, large living and dining room, 3 baths; large plot beautifully planted. Owner will sell at cost of 4 years ago. Exceptional opportunity. Price, $26,500.

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Splendid eight-room house on plot 40x100, with large foyer hall; hardwood trim throughout—parquet floors downstairs. Steam heat, electric lights, tiled bath. In strictly residential suburb 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station—two minutes' walk to station.

Price $7,500; first mortgage of $3,000. For particulars call or write R. J. Watterston, 303 Fifth Avenue. Telephone Madison Square 4949.

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Four-story, 20-foot, walk-up, near subway station; price $25,000. Rent $3,300; can be increased to $4,500. Commission to brokers. Send for photograph and particulars.

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FOR SALE

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The finest piece of shore front on Long Island Sound; for thirty years the country seat of the late Henry M. Flagler. 29 acres. A mile of shore front. Deep water. Less than one hour by motor from New York City. Three splendid bathing beaches on the property and seventy old trees. This property can be purchased today for about one-third of the actual value of the land.

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New English design residence, on acre plot hilltop; exceptional view, overlooking surrounding country; 11 rooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, solarium, sleeping porch; screened throughout; all modern improvements; completely decorated and ready for occupancy; close to station; near golf and boat clubs, and only 30 minutes by express train service to Herald Square; terms to right party.

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21 minutes from Penn. Station.

Homes Ranging in Price from $7,000 for a cosy cottage to $250,000 for a magnificent estate.

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MUST BE SOLD.

On Fulton Street, in best section.

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Charming home in exclusive section, artistically furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths; garage; shore front privileges; price $250. (4 mos.)

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Special Bargain.

Woodmere Boulevard, 100x160.

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Phones 233, 245, 236, 237 Far Rockaway.

For Rent with Option to Buy.

Charming colonial house at Huntington Bay; 10 rooms, 3 baths, exceptionally well furnished; will be rented to desirable family for Summer at low figure, with option to purchase; large plot, shade trees, garden, flowers, 2-car garage; everything new and in perfect order; wonderful bathing, golf, tennis. For particulars and photos of this unusual offering apply,

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One of the nicest all-year residences at East Rockaway, Lynbrook, with 10-room house, 2 baths, garage, outbuildings; plenty of trees, shrubs, &c.; one acre ground; will be sold cheap. Address Owner, 181 Times Brooklyn.

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We have a waiting list of buyers.

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Mountain Lakes, N.J.

For Renting or Buying
Property in above place,
Phone Boonton 273-J, or write
Box 376, Mt. Lakes, N. J.

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Modern suburban residence, open fireplaces in five rooms, tiled baths; large garage. Also places to lease furnished for the Summer. For particulars address ADAM DAY.
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$9,000. Modern house for sale, 10 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas and electric light; convenient to Park St. station and trolley.
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Huntington, hour out, near station, village and harbor; 7 acres high land, very rich soil, excellent country views, modern house in fine order; 9 rooms, bath, furnace, never-failing supply of clear, cool water from artesian well; barn and shed, extensive poultry buildings for 1,500 fowl; fruit in great variety and abundance, peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries; garden with asparagus, strawberries, grapes, ever-bearing raspberries; financial reasons compel immediate sale; asking $9,000, reasonable amount of cash necessary; quick action essential.

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460-acre farm, 3 miles finest waterfrontage; high, views; ½ cleared, fertile; 100-acre orchard; balance heavy timber; new golf links; $75,000; worth double.

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Owner, expecting to leave city, will sell two lots just off Jackson Av., within short ride from Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. Owner, G 564 Times Downtown.

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Fine suburban residence; most select and central locality; 15 rooms, including living room, library, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; hot water heat; electricity; hardwood floors; two car garage, with man's rooms; large lot. Owner, 1 Plainfield, N. J.

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4,000 FEET frontage free and clear on Broadway, Jamaica Avenue, Grand Avenue, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Close to two subway stations. 25 minutes from Grand Central subway station.

Also 1,250 lots between Ditmars Avenue express station and new East River waterfront park.

Will subordinate full purchase price to responsible builders.

Unlimited demand for apartments at good rentals.

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FOR RENT BY THE YEAR

Ideal Home, Overlooking Bay

On elevated ground; has a private yacht basin and swimming pool with sandy beach within 250 feet of house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 maid's bedrooms and bath; 3-car garage with quarters; completely vegetable and flower garden planted.

One of the coolest houses on Long Island; half a mile from station.

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Huntington, hour out, near station, village and harbor; 7 acres high land, very rich soil, excellent country views, modern house in fine order; 9 rooms, bath, furnace, never-failing supply of clear, cool water from artesian well; barn and shed, extensive poultry buildings for 1,500 fowl; fruit in great variety and abundance, peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries; garden with asparagus, strawberries, grapes, ever-bearing raspberries; financial reasons compel immediate sale; asking $9,000, reasonable amount of cash necessary; quick action essential.

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fine suburban residence; most select and central locality; 15 rooms, including living room, library, 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; hot water heat; electricity; hardwood floors; two car garage, with man's rooms; large lot. Owner, 1 Plainfield, N. J.

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One of the nicest all-year residences at East Rockaway, Lynbrook, with 10-room house, 2 baths, garage, outbuildings; plenty of trees, shrubs, &c.; one acre ground; will be sold cheap. Address Owner, 181 Times Brooklyn.

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Property in above place,
Phone Boonton 273-J, or write
Box 376, Mt. Lakes, N. J.

SHORT HILLS

Modern suburban residence, open fireplaces in five rooms, tiled baths; large garage. Also places to lease furnished for the Summer. For particulars address ADAM DAY.
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$9,000. Modern house for sale, 10 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas and electric light; convenient to Park St. station and trolley.
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That amount has been spent on Withinton Estate within the last four years. This ideal country home is 47 miles from New York on the Lincoln Highway, and 8 miles from Princeton, N. J. There are 142 acres of fertile farm land in cultivation. The Estate also includes a charming and spacious stone dwelling, modern fireproof garage, greenhouses, hot-beds, gardens, lawns, stables, and complete farm buildings, including cottages for employees. Pure spring water is pumped by electricity to all buildings.

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$18,500 Colonial red tile roof, 10 rooms, 2 baths; large living room, open fireplace, steam, electric; lot 100x200; heated garage. Restricted location.

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17 miles out on Jersey Central—excellent Service. Lease my delightful home of 11 rooms and 2 baths for a period of 3 to 5 years at a yearly rental of $1,200. It is situated in the finest part of the town, very near high and grade schools and all churches. 7 minutes from station. Grounds 77 feet front by 289 feet deep, 100 feet square in rear. Will sell at $10,000.
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Located on the ridge at Montclair and built for the owner. Interior perfect Colonial. Contains 10 spacious rooms, 3 baths, wonderful palm room with open fireplace, sleeping porch. Garage. Price reduced from $22,000 to $18,500.

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Beautiful Semi-Bungalow.

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EDWARD PANNACI, Real Estate.
Phone 53, Seabright, N. J.
RENTING PRICE, FROM $400 TO $7,500.
HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, ESTATES and GENTLEMEN'S FARMS A SPECIALTY.

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Must be sold to close estate.
9 story frame house, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry. 2 blocks from beach, 5 minutes from station. Apply
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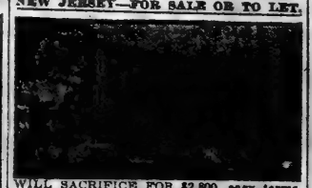
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.
Let me send you Booklet
P. C. BROWN, SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



WILL SACRIFICE FOR $2,800, easy terms, and $6,000 first mortgage; much less than cost today, year round Colonial Home, on plot 100x120 feet; tastefully decorated and ready for immediate occupancy; ten big rooms, two tiled baths, a huge open fireplace, sleeping balcony and all modern conveniences; shades and electric light fixtures included; exclusive, refined surroundings; in New Jersey's most popular residential section; country and golf clubs available; fishing and boating rights on privately owned lakes run with the property; splendid views; 900 feet elevation; excellent commuting facilities to New York City. I have plans and full details. Write or 'phone CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 9887—Prospect.

BARGAIN
GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
Glen Ridge, N. J.
Ridgewood Avenue
Finest Section
Well-built old homestead; has many modern improvements. Plot 197x400. Convenient to Lackawanna Station and Trolley. Shade and fruit trees; fine garden. Sell for land value. Liberal amount can remain on mortgage.
H. C. BEACH, 189 Market St., Newark, N. J.

$48,000 BUYS $65,000 HOME

This Montclair residence will appeal to the purchaser who wishes an ideal all-year-round property with every advantage and amid the right environments for his family. Contains 15 rooms, 5 baths, palm room; stable and garage. Two acres of magnificent grounds, gardens, trees, tennis court, etc. Terms 75% on mortgage. Photographs and details from
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

ANOTHER BARGAIN! Must sell within the next 30 days, my fine home property, only 4 years old, consisting of pretty house of 9 rooms and 2 tiled baths and fine sleeping porch; all improvements and ½ acre plot, with fine lawn, garden, flowers, and shade trees; easy commuting distance; in heart of Jersey's most beautiful suburban community; near express station; $7,250, on easy terms, takes it complete; ready to move into; worth $10,500 PROFESSOR, P. O. Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

$10,000 BELOW VALUE

FOR DELIGHTFUL SMALL ESTATE
At SUMMIT, N. J.
14-room Colonial Cream Brick Dwelling, tiled baths, hot-water heat, hardwood trim and floors, many open fires. Stable-garage, with improvements. Paddock, gardens, fruit, shade, tennis court; 2½ acres.
Eugene Jobs-H. F. Beck Co.
OFFICE, IN LACKAWANNA STATION, SUMMIT.

Rumson Road, Sea Bright, and Shrewsbury River Front
Furnished Cottages
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Illustrated Booklet H on request.
WILLIAM H. HINTELMANN.
'Phone—367 Rumson, N. J.

MONTCLAIR
$13,500 New England Farmhouse, Colonial Type.
Centre hall, large living room, dining room, Colonial paneling; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; wonderful location, overlooking park and lake and commanding magnificent views of mountainside.
H. S. CONNOLLY & CO.,
Opp. Lackawanna Sta. Phone 147 Montclair.

MONTCLAIR
$18,500 Tapestry brick residence; excellent location; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen and palm room, 5 bedrooms, 3 tile baths, large sleeping porch. All interior woodwork old ivory. Every appointment. Double garage. (chauffeur's quarters.) Choice plot; large shade, fine shrubbery. Very convenient. Murdock, Co. Lackawanna. 4616 Mic.

ORANGE, N. J.
Modern brick building, two floors and cellar, 7,000 sq. feet; steam heat, electricity; equipped with steel vault, 9x16; near freight station, (Lackawanna.) For sale or rent at sacrifice.
Edw. P. Hamilton & Co., 96 B'way & opp. Orange, N. J., Station.

SOUTH ORANGE Most attractive one-family house, built for owner; 8 rooms, tiled bath, large living room, open fireplace, polarium, steam, electric; garage; large corner lot. Immediate possession. $9,500.
WITHINGTON & TIPLIN,
Opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—Attractive Seven-Room Semi-Bungalow,
all improvements; garage; five minutes from Upper Montclair Station; price $6,500. Address A. S. Gibbs, Fernwood Place, Upper Montclair, N. J. Phone 5145.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE beautiful Colonial residence due to removal from Rutherford; cost $17,000; 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms; perfectly decorated; two-car garage; large plot of land.
H. Y. BLAKISTON, 13 Park Avenue Rutherford.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ESTATES, RESIDENCES FOR SALE AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

For sale or rent, furnished, for season, 16 rooms, large grounds, all improvements, waterfront, very desirable. For photos and particulars address EXECUTOR, Room 1822 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City. Rent $3,000.

A Big Sacrifice
At Montclair

This beautiful new Elizabethan residence contains spacious living room, library, sun porch with tiled floor and open fireplace, palm room, reception room, dining room finished in old ivory, 3 spacious master's sleeping rooms and five bathrooms, separate servants' rooms and bath, billiard or dancing room. Very latest appointments. One acre of beautiful ground with massive shade trees. Select residential section, five minutes' motor ride to Lackawanna Terminal. Offered for sale at a very special price. For photographs and other details address

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
Specialists in Montclair Properties and Choice Country Estates.
AT LACKAWANNA TERMINAL MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUBURBAN COUNTRY HOME BARGAIN

$12,500, ON VERY EASY TERMS. SUITS THIS Fine Home; Remaining Mortgage $4,000.
Easy Commutation of N. Y. City.
Beautiful Plot, 100x160 Feet.

Ten large rooms, three tiled baths, big open fireplace, wide concrete verandas; outdoor sleeping balcony; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, oak, white enamel and mahogany finished trim; fine tree covered grounds and lawns; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to trolley line and two R. R. stations; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lakes, and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or 'phone GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Telephone 6694—Audubon.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH

Near the Country Club
Furnished for season; with garage.

No. 1126—	9 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$1,500.
No. 419—	5 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$1,500.
No. 101—	6 bedrooms,	4 baths;	$2,400.
No. 497—	7 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$3,000.
No. 137—11	bedrooms,	5 baths;	$7,500.
No. 138—10	bedrooms,	5 baths;	$7,000.
No. 1135—	9 bedrooms,	5 baths;	$7,500.
No. 2375—13	bedrooms,	6 baths;	$12,000.
No. 2351—17	bedrooms,	5 baths;	$12,000.

LADD & NICHOLS
Tel. 1717 Greenwich. Next Pickwick Inn.
Open Sundays.

FOR SALE AT
Ridgefield, Conn.

A gentleman's home, consisting of a large attractive house complete in all details; 10 acres of land subdrained and beautifully landscaped; specimen and forest shade trees; rare shrubs, vegetable and flower gardens; large garage with chauffeur's apartments. All in first-class condition.
For particulars address
ADAMS & KEELER. Tel. 36 Ridgefield, Conn.

GREENWICH

ON THE SOUND
Furnished for season, with garage.
Private beach.

No. 772—	8 bedrooms,	2 baths;	$2,000.
No. 437—	8 bedrooms,	4 baths;	$3,500.
No. 296—	8 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$3,000.
No. 771—	9 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$3,000.
No. 186—16	bedrooms,	7 baths;	$10,000.
No. 2065—15	bedrooms,	7 baths;	$15,000.

LADD & NICHOLS
Tel. 1717 Greenwich. Next Pickwick Inn.
Open Sundays.

For Sale
REMODELLED FARM HOUSE
At Stamford, Conn.
2½ miles from station.
An exceptionally complete small place developed most attractively by owner for his own occupancy. House contains 8 main rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, including awnings and screens; 2½ acres of land with garage and other outbuildings. Fine garden with asparagus and celery beds; also grapes, berry bushes and small fruit trees in abundance. Price $15,000. Reasonable terms. Apply
J. F. McKEAN, 543 8th Ave., N. Y.

Important Shore Front Estate
AT 60% OF REAL VALUE
3 ACRES; 1000 FEET WATERFRONT
Eight minutes by auto from Stamford, 53 minutes Grand Central; 30 trains; fine service out of New York; beautiful large house of cut granite, on rocky promontory with direct views across Long Island Sound; 4 baths; costly furniture included; superb location and architecture; private drive through woodland; an opportunity unequaled. Allabaugh & Son, 63 Wall, New York. Phone 6806 Hanover.

Ridgefield
On the Danbury Road, 200-acre farm or estate, about 100 acres under cultivation, balance valuable woodland. Two old homesteads. Necessary outbuildings. One mile from station. Owner will sell at very great sacrifice.
George B. Corsa,
10 East Forty-third Street, New York.

GREENWICH, CONN.
FOR RENT or FOR SALE, over 75 acres, partly developed, with country home, containing 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 maids' rooms and bath; garage; in best residential section, near country club; services of two men included in rental price of $7,000.
Complete list of all high-class properties in this section.
Wm. S. Meany
Meany Bldg. Office. Tel. 163 Greenwich, Conn.

CHARMING CONN. HOME
Surrounded by 10 acres of woodland, 450 foot water frontage on Saugatuck River; 1 mile from Long Island Sound. House of concrete and hollow tile; five bedrooms, three baths, and studio 25 x 40, 19 feet high. Town water, electric light. 45 miles from New York on N. Y., N. H. & H. Fishing, boating, splendid bathing beach—close to country club offering fine golf and tennis.
MRS. STANLEY WATTS,
Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

RIGHT ON THE SOUND
WELL BUILT AND NICELY PROPORTIONED MODERN HOUSE.
Electric light, heat, every conveniences; living porch on second floor that commands view of Long Island shore and is furnished with big fireplace; sleeping porch across rear; fine living room, four bedrooms, two baths; garage, showers in basement; can be bought at the very low price of $6,500.
MRS. R. W. FULLER,
Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT, $75-$125 MONTH. RESIDENCE PROPERTIES FOR SALE, $7,000-$15,000. LARGE LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES.

Arthur W. Bell

135 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

GREENWICH, CONN.
Furnished Houses for Summer renting; also Unfurnished Houses. Tell me what you wish and get special list.
Geo. E. Bearn, 325 Greenwich Av.

22 ACRES FOR SALE
10 room house, henhouse, 2 barns, tobacco building, woodland, farming tools and implements. Situated in Canton Center, Connecticut, about ¼ mile from church, school and store and near Collinsville. Reasonable.
Eugene G. Case, P. O. Box No. 118.

FURNISHED HOUSES
GREENWICH
& other Conn. Towns.
WM. F. DAY 500 5th Ave. N. Y.

Beautiful Estate Sacrificed
Thirty exceptional acres, imposing mansion; lovely grounds, wonderful shrubbery, private lake, woods, brook; tennis court; fruits, berries, grapes, asparagus; conservatories, stables, barns, ice house. $100,000 estate $50,000. RICHARDS, Darien, Conn.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH

Belle Haven—Near the Water
Furnished for season, with garage.

No. 180—	8 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$1,600.
No. 1906—	9 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$1,800.
No. 147—	9 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$1,200.
No. 1667—	6 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$2,000.
No. 221—11	bedrooms,	5 baths;	$3,000.
No. 167—11	bedrooms,	4 baths;	$3,500.
No. 257—13	bedrooms,	6 baths;	$4,000.
No. 185—10	bedrooms,	6 baths;	$4,500.
No. 1134—10	bedrooms,	5 baths;	$6,000.

LADD & NICHOLS
Tel. 1717 Greenwich. Next Pickwick Inn.
Open Sundays.

Greenwich
Gentleman's estate; eight acres, modern English house, beautifully furnished; six master bedrooms, five baths, six servants' rooms; garage, gardens; high location, near Country Club; views of Sound.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St.

SHIPPAN POINT

Furnished for season, with garage

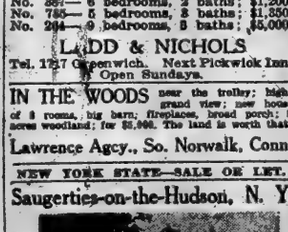
No. 2381—	9 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$1,400.
No. 2378—11	bedrooms,	4 baths;	$1,700.
No. 1144—	6 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$1,350.
No. 737—	9 bedrooms,	4 baths;	$3,000.
No. 363—	6 bedrooms,	2 baths;	$2,500.
No. 7—	6 bedrooms,	2 baths;	$1,200.
No. 755—	5 bedrooms,	3 baths;	$1,350.
No. 204—	9 bedrooms,	5 baths;	$5,000.

LADD & NICHOLS
Tel. 1717 Greenwich. Next Pickwick Inn.
Open Sundays.

IN THE WOODS near the trolley; high, grand view; new house of 8 rooms, big barn; fireplaces, broad porch; 5 acres woodland; for $5,000. The land is worth that.
Lawrence Agcy., So. Norwalk, Conn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.



For sale, gentleman's Country Estate, also adapted for a club, boarding school or sanitarium; beautifully situated on high elevation with superb view of Catskill Mountains. Within easy reach of Kingston, Albany, and New York. Residence contains 16 rooms, including 8 bedrooms and 2 baths. All modern improvements, including steam heat, telephone, &c. Outbuildings consist of carriage house, granary, barn, stable, two dwelling houses, garage, summer house and conservatory. Large grounds (60 acres) with fruit trees, garden, &c. Water supply from Catskills. Apply to estate of
GEORGE W. WASHBURN, Saugerties, N. Y.

Shore front country home and farm on Hudson, 2 hours from New York. Brick residence, 16 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; garage, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and complete farm buildings, all in perfect order. Gravity water system; 300 acres fertile farm land, orchard, 25 acres; magnificent forest of Hemlocks and other hard woods; lake and trout stream. Frontage on main State highway; 1 mile from station; superb mountain and river scenery. Will be sold at less than half of cost. Great opportunity.
Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6057.

A Beautiful Place, Highland, N. Y.
An unsurpassed view of the Hudson and surrounding country for many miles, a delightful old Dutch Colonial Dwelling, modernised, open plumbing, bathroom and lavatories; large living room; beamed ceiling; large plate glass observatory windows; open fireplaces of stone; five large and cheerful master's bedrooms; three servants' rooms; farmer's cottage, garage, chicken house, live stock, icehouse; abundance of fruit; about 60 acres for crops; a gentleman's place or farm; 190 acres; price reasonable; easy terms.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

Stock Farm
In the beautiful Milbrook country; attractive old farmhouse; over 150 acres, well fertilized and under cultivation; plenty of water; orchards; five acres woodland; brook and ice pond; stock farm or gentleman's estate.
George B. Corsa,
10 East Forty-Third St. New York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY—For Sale or to Let.

"Open Hearth"
Sparkill, Rockland County, N. Y.
FOR PROMPT SALE
Year round home in real country, one hr. to N. Y. Secluded, accessible. Artistic, comfortable. Small shingled house on main knoll, built round big fireplace. Burn your own logs. 7 rooms, 2 glass porches, den, bath, laundry, fine cellar, garage, 4 acres. Garden, fruit, timber, rocks, fine view, 180-acre wood abutting, golf club ¼ mile, station ¼ mile. Running water, wired but no fixtures. Owner's home A-1 shape. Built by owner 7 years ago. Going West, will sacrifice for prompt sale; mortgage if desired. See it while occupied. Write A. H. Adams, Sparkill, N. Y., or phone Piermont 313.

On the Shore of Cape Ann
Attractive Estate, Pigeon Cove

Cape Ann, Mass., commanding a fine view of the Ocean, consisting of a main house, garage and detached laundry building with servants' rooms and bath; main house has 28 rooms with 10 baths, several fireplaces, fitted throughout with steam heat; there is a large music or amusement room and a cold storage room; is beautifully located on 3 acres of ground under high state of cultivation, with magnificent trees, shrubbery and some fruit; a fine tennis court on the grounds; an attractive and most comfortable summer home; or would make an ideal select hotel or private sanitarium, and being adjacent to main road around the Cape, could be made a popular luncheon place for motor visitors. For particulars and photographs inquire of EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 10 STATE ST., BOSTON or SUMNER D. YORK, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

COUNTRY ESTATE AND FARM IN THE BERKSHIRES.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
This beautiful estate contains 337 acres of land, situated in a most desirable, accessible and commanding location, on famous Massachusetts State Road. Master's house contains 10 rooms and 2 baths; numerous modern farm buildings, including 2 farmers' houses. Every modern convenience. Approximately 175 acres fine tillable land, 125 acres of excellent white pine forest. Property splendidly watered, including several streams. Fifty acres apple orchards. A practical and profitable gentleman's farm, available at a very reasonable price for quick buyer.
George Howe, 927 Fifth Ave., N.Y. Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

Berkshire Hills

Hotel Property For Sale

The best hotel in a thriving, growing city of 40,000 people. Modern in every particular. Centrally located—a going, paying proposition. Will be sold at sacrifice to close estate.

GEO. H. COOPER,
Agricultural Bank Bldg.,
Pittsfield, Mass.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER.
A small house, overlooking the beautiful Charles River and facing the famous Esplanade, with a second-floor living room almost entirely of glass, giving wonderful view up and down the river. Quiet, select residential part of Boston, on a street that resembles a quaint English village. First floor, reception room, library, dining room; second floor, large living room; third, three masters' rooms; fourth, two servants' rooms and storeroom. Completely furnished. Lessee will have use of silver, bed and table linen, china, glass, library, &c. Centrally located, 5 minutes to centre of Boston, yet but a short run to a dozen beaches. Built for a Boston business man sailing for Europe, who does not want it closed during absence. Will rent from April 1 to Sept. 1 or a little longer at $300 a month. References must be of best. V 317 Times.

FOR SALE
A grand 200-acre farm; fine 10-room house; running spring water in house; electric lights; wide verandas with fine view; large barns and stables, with basement; running water in barns; land level, smooth, and rich; 25 acres pine and chestnut timber; situated ½ mile from trolley; can be bought at a great bargain; easy terms.
H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS
For sale, a gentleman's home, 5 acres smooth, rich land, orchard of apples, currants, strawberries, large asparagus bed; beautiful 11-room house, every modern improvement; barn, garage, icehouse; fine view from verandas; ½ mile from this village; price very low, easy terms.
H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRES
For sale, 60-room Summer Hotel, fully equipped and very desirably located for transient business; rental might be considered. Also Farms and Country Estates, Furnished Houses for Summer rental. Inquire Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLORIDA

Buy a Commercial Grapefruit Grove
AT
LAKELAND HIGHLANDS

A 10-acre grapefruit grove will provide an income equivalent to 5% ON $50,000. The cost of a grove is only ONE-EIGHTH OF THIS SUM. Our Company conservatively estimates the net profits on a basis of only $5 PER TREE, or $200 PER ACRE, which is only one-fourth of the maximum returns on good groves. Even $5 per tree will MEAN 40% on the investment. The income on a grapefruit grove begins after the fifth year.

Our illustrated booklet answers all questions. Write for a copy and read it. Then, if you are in a position to finance a grove, visit the property and spend a week at the Country Club as our guest.
W. T. Hallam & Co., 235 5th Av., N. Y.

CALIFORNIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIFORNIA

ORCHARD HOME.
Lemons! Oranges!! Sunshine!!!
An attractive home on a knoll in the centre of a 35-acre orchard in the suburbs of San Diego, Southern California, the most progressive of the Garden Cities of the West. Clear title to an up-to-date, self supporting, completely equipped going concern, operated by the present owner for many years. An investment at $25,000. For terms and details phone A. J. Gowan, Rector 7600. Room 2002, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEA GATE, New York Harbor
Furnished Dwellings for the Season
FOR SALE OR RENT
This, ideal, perfect rest resort and select seashore residence park convenient by subway service and private boats from Battery, N. Y.
Furnished Houses, Rental $1,000 to $2,000.
Sale prices $10,500 and upward.
WILLIAM P. RAB COMPANY,
122 Montague St., Brooklyn, and on property.

BUNGALOWS
U. S. Government specifications. Ready-made, with plumbing and electricity; 6 rooms, bath; 22½ feet wide by 35½ feet deep. Winter construction. 1,494.00. Immediate shipment. Readimade Home Co., 3660 Broadway.

9-ROOM HOUSE
UNFURNISHED, WITH 2 BATHS; SITUATED ON LONG ISLAND AND ACCESSIBLE TO BROOKLYN BOROUGH HALL. FOR OCCUPANCY MAY 1. WRITE P. O. BOX 145, BROOKLYN.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARMER'S PAYING FARM
Warwick Valley, Orange Co. 124 acres; dairy, fruit, grain; equipped, $14,500; unequipped, $12,000; free and clear or terms. Owner, 354 East 81st St., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

RENT OR LEASE
Eight-acre chicken farm, Patchogue, L. I. Bungalow, pump water and electric lights; outbuildings. Water front; 15 dollars per mo. Address R. Bolton, Cedar Grove, Essex Co., N. J.

FARMS.

Farm Opportunities In United States

If YOU are interested, write to the Homeseekers Bureau, U. S. Railroad Administration, for free information, naming the State the advantages of which you desire to investigate, and giving full particulars about your requirements.
The Homeseekers Bureau is NOT selling real estate. Its mission is to furnish dependable data regarding land values, production, markets, climate, schools, churches, roads, etc., to those who wish to engage in farming, stock raising, dairying, gardening and kindred pursuits. A letter will bring an answer which may help in solving your problems of living.
Address J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Room 366, Agricultural Section, U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's Country Home,
2 acres good land, corner place; trellis; fruited with pears, peaches, berries; nearly new modern dwelling, 7 rooms; electric lights, gas, hot-water heat, complete bath, water system, electric motor; garage, 2 large modern poultry houses for 700 birds. Everything complete. A very desirable property. Send for photo and details, also handsomely illustrated catalogue. PRICE for quick sale, $6,300; good share on mortgage. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PENN., or VINELAND, N. J.

Dairy and Fruit Farm.
126 acres, about 100 of which are tillable; balance in timber land and meadows; large apple orchard; 11-room dwelling; large horse and cow barn; machine and wagon house; along well-traveled road; 2 miles from creamery and station; price $4,000; only $1,000 cash needed. Address Harry Christine, Washington, N. J.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.
Farms, Estates, and Country Homes,
All sizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details.
G. W. Zucker, Graduate Agriculturist, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N.J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE:
Attractive farm, 100 acres land, 10-room house, two barns, mill and other buildings, large orchard, fine for Summer home; situated in Watertown, Conn. Vernon J. Roberts, Thomaston, Conn. R. F. D.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Strout's New Spring Farm Catalog, Just Out!
664 money-making bargains, many with pictures, in 19 States. Get details page 41 of 53 acres, good buildings, 35 cows, horse, wagons, tools, crops, all for $1,700; easy terms. Page 35 see how $1,500 down secures 160 acres, pair horses, 20 cows, 5 calves, wagons, harness, implements, crops, 12-room house, big barns, orchards, timber, near R. R. town. On page 18 is 100 acres, near town, borders river, slate-roof 9-room home, full set bldgs., pair horses, 5 cows, pigs, poultry, machinery, crops, all for $2,250, part cash. Read page 44 details 235 acres, State road, walk town, fine 10-room home, big basement barns, silo, improvements, 3 horses, 20 cows, 5 heifers, 5 calves, 2 bulls, implements, milking machine; $8,800 gets all; less than half cash. Write today for your free copy this big book. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2023G, Sun Bldg., New York.

Gulf Coast
Home and Farm.
80 acres, with a new 5-room house, can be bought for $60 per acre. Fruits, vegetables and all staple crops. Ideal climate. Terms, half cash, balance 5 years. Phone J. E. Rose, Hanover 6360, for appointment.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

EXCELLENT LOCATION
FOR THEATRE
FOR MOTION PICTURES
At Nos. 253 to 257 West 14th St. adjoining corner 8th Ave., plot 72.6x103. This thickly populated neighborhood is almost devoid of "movies," and a motion picture house will pay handsomely. Price right. Samuel Kilpatrick, owner, 149 Broadway.

239 Fourth Ave.
Adjoining Southeast Cor. 20th St.
CHOICE LOFT
light on all sides, 46x100.
No manufacturing.
Modern Fireproof Building.
BRUNSWICK REALTY CO.
35 West 39th St.
Or Your Own Broker.

6-Story Building
to lease—immediate possession.
141-145 West 17th St.
Two Electric Elevators—Steam
Heat — Good Light—66 x 92
Wm. I. Rosenfeld, Owner,
1 Maiden Lane, Telephone 2627 Cortlandt.

EXCEPTIONAL BUILDING
At 130-132 East 13th St.
60,000 SQ. FEET OF OPEN FLOOR SPACE; 7 STORY AND BASEMENT THROUGH FROM STREET TO STREET.
LARGE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS
Suitable for Storage or Light Manufacturing, etc. Conveniently Located.
LONG OR SHORT TERM LEASE.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

LOFTS FLOORS OFFICES COLUMBUS CIRCLE
1845-1847 BROADWAY, NEAR 60th St.
Elevators, steam heat, fast water, etc.; moderate rent
L. MILLER & SONS, 184 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 4324

200 West 57th, Cor. 7th Av.
TWO HIGH CLASS STORES FOR RENT
Together or Separate.
Exceptional location in Rodin Studio Building. Suitable for high class auto accessories or any high class business.
Tel. Circle 8468.
Resident Manager on Prem.

Ground Floor Space

47 x 62—15 ft. Ceiling
EVENING POST BUILDING
20 VESEY STREET
JUST OFF BROADWAY
See Superintendent on premises, or address
GARRISON REALTY COMPANY, 20 Vesey Street.
Full Commission to Brokers.

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.
Offers a few desirable Suites of 9 and 10 Rooms
EARLY POSSESSION IF DESIRED CAN BE ARRANGED
ALSO PHYSICIAN'S 4 ROOM SUITE
Representative on Premises, or.
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
148 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 2750.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

30 IRVING PLACE
Southeast Corner 16th St.
Most Accessible Location in N. Y.
Close to Subway and L Stations at 14th and 18th Sts. and all surface cars.
LOFTS 80x103.
In 12-story fireproof Mercantile Building, containing four electric elevators, automatic sprinklers, and every modern improvement.
Unexcelled Light.
Immediate Possession
SOL. STERN, 31 E. 27th ST.

10,000 SQ. FT.

Corner plot with building—Second Ave., below Fourteenth Street—suitable for institution — theatre — Turkish bath — apartments. Sale or lease.
NORMAN E. SACHS,
253 Broadway. Barclay 3437
Specialist on Business and Factory Properties

MOST DESIRABLE
PARLOR FLOOR STORE
57th St. bet. 5th and 6th Ave.
Suitable for high-class furrier, dressmaker, ladies' tailor, &c. Beautifully decorated with fixtures. All ready to receive merchandise.
BARNETT M. HOUSE
52 WEST 57TH ST.

CORNER, 24x45, 4 S. & B.
52 Lafayette, Cor. Leonard St.
(Hardware and Paper District.)
Entire Building to Lease
or Store & Basement separately.
N. W. Corner, Opp. N. Y. Life Ins. Building. Fine light, steam heat; close to Worth St. Subway station.
H. C. DAVISON, Owner, on premises, or Brokers.

Plot 49x100
NEAR 23D ST. & 1ST AV.
Owner might improve with garage or other building on long lease. Apply.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Sole Agent, Phone 660 Worth.
51 Chambers St.

SMALL GARAGE
to rent on West 69th St.; $30 monthly. James J. Etchingham, 131 Columbus Ave. (66th St.)

TO LET.
Dentist or Doctor's Suite, main floor, Hotel Berkley, Amsterdam Avenue and 74th Street.

2 & 4 Spring St., S. W. Cor. Bowery
Desirable corner lofts, 8,300 sq. feet each; excellent light; windows three sides; steam heated, freight elevator; power if required.
INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

Opposite Hotel Commodore
desirable street level store, No. 425 Lexington Av., size 18x30; suitable any high-class business. Maurice Wertheim, 408 Lexington Av. Phone 62 Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Long Island City
Industrial
Properties
HENRY DUCHARDT,
10 East 43d St., New York
Tel. Murray Hill—4784.

To Rent
Furnished Offices
Sample Rooms
Including stenographer and telephone.
Cor. 4th Ave. and 23d St.
Mercantile Building. I. D. Rothschild.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—20,000 Square Feet
of lower floors, for manufacturing purposes; at least 7,000 square feet on floor; downtown section preferred.
Merchants' Metal Trimming Co.,
55 Chrystie Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WHY PAY CITY PRICES?
You can get apartments in the beautiful Pelhams, close to station and 35 minutes from Grand Central, amidst big lawns, fine old trees, with private porch, excellent restaurant, boating and golf at $600 TO $1,600. TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS WITH BATHS. Most excellent neighborhood. References required.
A. W. COLE,

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1871.

Real Estate Auctioneer. **BRYAN L. KENNELLY,** Real Estate Auctioneer

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Saturday, March 22, 1919

on the Premises at 3 P. M., rain or shine,

5 Handsome Dwellings & Two Building Plots

SOUND BEACH, CONN.

Shore Front and Adjoining Properties

Carefully restricted. All modern conveniences. Sewers, Water, Gas, Electricity, &c. Private Beach. Private Boat Landing. Near 7 Golf Courses. Size of plots about 100x110 each.

Wednesday, April 9, 1919

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

N. W. Corner Broadway & Carmen Av., CEDARHURST, L. I.

The 2-story frame dwelling, containing 13 rooms and 3 baths, electric light, steam heat, &c. Garage for two cars. Size of plot 132 feet on Broadway by 104 feet on Carmen Av. x irreg. About 4 blocks to the Cedarhurst Railroad Station. Illustrated Booklmaps with Attorneys at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 B'way, N. Y. City.

MY NEXT SPECIAL SALES DAY will be

Wednesday, April 9th, 1919

I URGE

Estates, Executors, Trustees & Owners

contemplating disposing of their holdings, to confer with me at once that they may take advantage of this opportunity to offer their properties at auction on this date.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

Thursday, March 20th,

AT NOON IN SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

TO BE SOLD
UNDER SUPERVISION OF
ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR OF SALES.

SELECT REALTY CO., LYN G. MUNSON, and AUGUSTIN J. POWERS, Directors,

349 & 351 East 54th Street

(Adjoining N. W. Corner First Ave.)

Two four-story brick tenements. Size 20x100.5 each.

Also First Mortgage of $7,000 at 5% on No. 349

To be sold separately and as one parcel.

JOSEPH F. McCLOY, ESQ., Atty. for Select Realty Co., 56 Pine Street, N. Y. C.

Write for Booklet.

81 Nassau Street, New York City. Telephone 6500 Rector.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Country Real Estate at Auction

Saturday, March 22, to close an estate, two business properties at Bedford Hills, N. Y., 124 acres, high overlooking lake, located about 1 mile from Cross River, N. Y., Postoffice; both sides of road; very suitable for two plots of about 60 acres; covered by brooks and springs; sale positive; property must be sold without reserve. For particulars address N. H. Voris, Auctioneer, Goldens Bridge, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$100,000 TO LOAN

On 2d and 3d Mortgages.

ADOLPH WEISS,

261 Broadway, Cor. Warren, Tel. 5637 Barclay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS

North Shore of Long Island Property

Finlay Realty Company

Phone 5021, Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IT IS A FACT

that the property described below will pay 30 per cent. net on an investment of $20,000. They are two thoroughly well built apartment houses, 58x100, in a west side residential block above 137th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive; every apartment leased until October, when rents can be raised $2,000 more; price $114,000; mortgages $72,000 at 5 per cent. and $22,000 at 6 per cent.

Here are the figures:

EXPENSES	
Taxes	$2,450.00
Water	200.00
Insurance	300.00
Coal	1,000.00
Superintendent	1,200.00
Electric & Gas	130.00
Vacancies and rent	400.00
Interest on First Mortgage	3,600.00
Interest on Second Mortgage	1,820.00
Total	$10,400.00
Total rents	$16,400.00
Total expenses	10,400.00
Net income	$6,000.00

or 30 per cent. on the $20,000.

JOHN PALMER, 56 WEST 45TH ST.

Full commission to brokers.

Speculative Investments

A 12-Story Fireproof Apartment

Rentals $41,000. Price $300,000. Will pay over 15% on equity.

A 6-Story Broadway Corner with stores; 100x100. Rentals $31,000. Price $225,000.

WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY, Inc.

2,240 B'way, Cor. 80th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler.

Safe Business Investments.

LOFTS.

17's 12 story, 52x92; fireproof; rents $31,000, mortgage $258,000, 4½%, 4 years; price $335,000.

18's 12 story, 93x92; fireproof; rents $49,500, mortgage $277,500, 5%; price $425,000.

19's 12 story, 68x92; fireproof; rents $37,500, mortgage $225,000, 5½%, 5 years; price $325,000.

17's 12 story, 66x82; fireproof; rents $37,300, mortgage $265,000, 5%, 10 years; price $325,000.

Terms can be arranged, element of exchanged considered.

LEWIS H. MAY CO., 18 W. 27th St. Phone 2125—Farragut.

Water Front

70,000 Square Feet

NEW YORK CITY

160 Ft. of Bulkhead

30 Ft. of Water at Low Tide

SALE OR RENT, WHOLE OR IN PART

EUGENE A. WALSH

Specialists in Business Properties

61 East 125th St., New York City

Harlem 8000

OWNERS ATTENTION

Improve your vacant plots in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx with one or two story buildings for automobile salesrooms, service stations, or garages. Have responsible tenants who will pay good rental for this inexpensive improvement.

A. L. & S. WOLFSON,

485 Lexington Av., (51st St.) Murray Hill 53.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private House Opportunities. Exceptional Prices.

FIFTH AVENUE — A Corner, over 25 feet, about $250,000. Two interior houses, modern every detail, under $200,000.

MURRAY HILL — Both old and modern, 17 to 25 feet, $55,000 to $100,000.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLDS — For business occupancy, extra width houses, either for sale or rent, at very attractive figures.

THE FIFTIES — Have residential as well as business opportunities. Let us tell you of three possibilities to secure something choice.

IN THE SIXTIES — Despite the fact that over 20 have been taken over by new interests present a chance seldom offered. One rebuilding proposition will yield a profit of many thousands. Plans ready for use.

IN THE SEVENTIES — Two fine plots at bargain prices, 35 to 50 feet in width, various single homes at prices under assessed valuations.

IN THE EIGHTIES — Both old and modern dwellings over 20 feet. Two specials far under city's valuation.

IN THE NINETIES — Have become very active of late, and the opportunity to secure fine homes at low prices remains for quick action for 21 to 25 foot front houses at $1,200 to $2,000 front foot.

NOTICE. — Particulars to Principals only upon written application or call at office—

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.

12 East 44th Street.

N.W. cor. 118th St. & 2d Av.

20x80. Three story store and apartment building. Can be bought at a bargain. Full commissions to brokers.

PEASE & ELLIMAN

340 Madison Ave, Tel. 6200 Murray Hill

350 & 352 W. 30th

86 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Two three-story dwellings. Close to New Pennsylvania Hotel. Can be bought at a bargain. Full commissions to brokers.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,

340 Madison Ave. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill

Broadway, near 42d Street,

Seven story store and office building, rented to one tenant, for sale at special prices to quick buyer. P. O. Box 363, City Hall.

S. E. CORNER OF West End Avenue & 93d St. IS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Five-story limestone private house; ideal as a private residence, or easily convertible into bachelor's apartments.

MENDES, 12 John St., New York.

IN THE FIFTIES

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A four story American basement up-to-date Dwelling with hardwood floors, electricity, exquisitely decorated in materials 8 master's rooms, 4 master's bathrooms and shower, 2 servants' rooms and bath; splendidly adapted for any light business; most convenient neighborhood in New York City. Brokers protected.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, 156 Broadway.

2 STORES

27 West 57th St., NEAR FIFTH AVE.

Size 23x80.

Completed, for occupancy May 1.

ATTRACTIVE TERMS. RENT MODERATE.

Fine 12-Story Corner

ELEGANT LOCATION.

Rents $94,000—Price $700,000

WANT OFFER. GOOD TERMS.

Address Sacrifice, 139 Times Downtown.

MODERN FIREPROOF

WEST SIDE CORNER APARTMENT.

TWELVE-STORY, 100x125; every up-to-date improvement; fully leased at close to $100,000 per annum. Rental will be much higher in the Fall. PRICE $750,000. May consider other property in exchange.

WEST SIDE LOFT BUILDING, one of the finest of its kind in the city in point of construction. Price below $400,000; net income about $18,000 per annum on a very reasonable investment. Wonderful opportunity for investor.

BROADWAY CORNER, 100x130, renting for close to $37,000. Price considerably under $300,000. Very reasonable terms. Grand investment, yet highly speculative.

TWO FIVE-STORY MODERN APARTMENTS, 60 ft. wide; rent $11,500 each; price less than $70,000 each. About $30,000 cash required for both.

The above and many other fine opportunities for investors or speculators. Before purchasing get our list.

Byrne & Bowman

30 EAST 42nd ST.

Telephone Vanderbilt 2371.

WAREHOUSE

Site 82x100

N. E. Cor. Washington & Bethune Sts. Taken under foreclosure. Reasonable terms covering improvements might be considered.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY

Sole Agent,

31 Chambers St. 'Phone 640 Worth.

PROMINENT CORNER—ELEVATOR APARTMENT

With flourishing stores and bright future; elegant layout, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; low rent, $30,000. Price $197,500, worth $225,000. Part exchange considered.

NEHRING BROS.,

St. Nicholas Av. & 174th St. Audubon 9080.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Two-story fireproof taxpayer; over 6 lots; central location; near 7th Av.

LEASED $19,000 YEAR TO

prominent auto manufacturer; mortgage at 4½% for 15 years; pays $9,000 net on $100,000 equity.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 BROADWAY.

Subway Corner Taxpayer

Centrally located; new building, 50x100; seven stores, all leased; price reasonable; might consider smaller property in part payment.

HARRY FRIEDMAN, 160 Broadway.

PROFITABLE ALTERATIONS.

BUILDING EXPERT — Bachelor apartments, 4s. Private Dwelling. Material Prices are now dropping daily. Services at moderate charges. Advices and guaranteed cost estimates gratis. Robt. Rahmann, 120 Cedar St. Phone Rector 2674.

Net Annual Income, $200,000.

Finest and safest apartment house investment in New York City.

One million dollars cash required.

20% guaranteed annually on investment.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

32,000 SQUARE FEET

Ground floor; complete power plant; heavy crane, part covered; mill construction. Henry Hamlin & Son, 417 East 103d St.

HESS *Business Property*

A New York City Home.

located in 70th St., near Central Park, for sale; unusually attractive. For full particulars and booklet address OWNER, J. W. T., Room 1822 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., N. Y. City.

FOR REMODELLING

A 21-foot, 4-story, basement and cellar, high stoop dwelling, West 80s, near Park, for $20,000; only $3,500 cash, possession. JOHN N. ROSS-F. M. WELLES, 50 East 42d St. Tel. 2844 Vanderbilt.

WANTED A modern 20-foot dwelling, preferred, 60th to 70th Sts., between 5th and Lexington Avs.; will pay cash; principals only. GRAHAM, 55 Liberty St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

INVESTORS OPPORTUNITY

Walk-up, 125 ft. front, good section, West Bronx, 14-year mortgage, rent $13,200. Price $80,000.

NEHRING BROS.

St. Nicholas Av. & 174th. Audubon 9080.

$15,000 CASH WILL BUY

New modern apartment, with 7 stores, business street, one blocks from subway; rent $13,500. Have other bargains. James J. Donovan, Inc., 529 Courtlandt Av. Telephone Melrose 8461 or 1594.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Three 5-story apartments, renting for $15,500, offered at a sacrifice. May consider free and clear unrestricted vacant as part payment.

G. J., 664 Oakland Place, Bronx.

ONE MORE LEFT 5 story, all improvements, elec. light, 4-5 rooms. Price $46,500 Schoen, 216 Bedford Park Boulevard, Bronx.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

New Law Apartments Wanted

IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Buyer with extensive cash fund is for one or two small family houses or several smaller. Owners submit full details with lowest cash price for immediate action.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY

DOWNTOWN OFFICE. 31 CHAMBERS ST. TEL. 640 WORTH.

Country Property Wanted

Wanted on the North or South Shore of Long Island, within easy commuting distance of New York City, preferably water front, modern home, with garage and outbuildings, grounds, &c.; nothing considered in excess of $50,000.

Give Full Particulars.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY

31 Chambers St., N. Y. Tel. 640 Worth.

OWNERS

WE HAVE SOLD SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DURING THE LAST MONTH.

IF YOU ARE ANXIOUS TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH QUICKLY CALL OR SEND FOR DETAILS OF YOUR HOLDINGS TO

THE NEHRING CO.,

418 West 141st St.

FREE AND CLEAR SUBDIVIDED ACREAGE

complete, or sections of it, offered for New York City income property that will bear the most rigid scrutiny and investigation. K. E., 77 Times.

GARAGE WANTED

Is there an owner of a plot suitable for garage or service station who will erect a building for a responsible and established garage concern? Will furnish A1 reference and one year's cash security. Immediate action. 317 Times.

WANTED AT ONCE.

2 modern houses, connecting or adjoining, each with elevator, suitable for private sanitarium. Would consider old houses or apartment house if owner would make necessary improvements. Long-term lease. Absolutely responsible tenant. Best credentials. Specialist, 118 Times.

OWNERS, ATTENTION!

Private and apartment houses wanted on east and west sides, long term lease, suitable for alterations; state number of rooms, baths, rent, size. Address Reliable, Room 2502, 110 West 40th Street.

CASH! CASH!

Do you want cash for your Manhattan and Bronx income properties? Send full particulars for quick sales.

JOHN M. ROSS-F. M. WELLES, 50 East 42d St. Tel. 2844 Vanderbilt.

RAISE GAS RATES IN BRONX.

Company Asks Injunction to Forestall Opposition.

The Bronx Gas and Electric Company has filed with the Public Service Commission a new schedule of rates, which increases the price of gas from $1 to $1.05. The new rate, according to the announcement of the company, is to take effect on April 11. For the purpose of preventing the commission, the Attorney General, and the District Attorney of Bronx County from taking steps to prevent the increase, the company has applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining them from acting.

When the eighty-cent gas law was enacted, in 1906, the company was exempted from its provisions and was permitted to charge $1, for the reason that it operates in Westchester village and the East Bronx, a section in which the consumers were few and widely scattered.

Godfrey Goldmark, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission, is preparing papers for the legal argument on March 25 in opposition to the proposed increase, in which he has incorporated the statement by the company that the cost of producing and distributing gas has been in excess of $1.37 per thousand cubic feet; that it is losing the difference between this cost and the one-dollar rate, in addition to the difference between the cost and the seventy-five-cent rate charged to the city for street lighting.

No dividends were earned or paid in 1918, says the complaint, which also says that there is a mortgage indebtedness on the property of $1,101,000 and that $678,870 of this amount represents the part upon which interest should be earned by the gas department. A dividend was paid in 1917, but it was not earned in that year, the complaint reads, for the reason that the operating expenses of the company in that year were $204,831.23 and its receipts from gas sales $204,735.55.

Properties to be Auctioned.

Among the properties to be sold at auction in the Vesey Street salesroom by Joseph P. Day on his special sales day, Thursday, March 20, are the plots at 247 to 253 Hudson Street, running through to 12 to 16 Renwick Street, covered with three and four story tenements. Other parcels to be offered are two four-story tenements, to be sold under the supervision of the Alien Property Custodian, at 349 and 351 East Fifty-fourth Street; 82 and 84 Church Street, near Barclay Street, a five-story brick store and loft building, 41.8½ by 82; 294 Delancey Street, near Cannon Street, a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 100; the northwest corner of Tremont and University Avenues, the Bronx, a vacant plot of three lots, 104 by 50 by 89 by 59 by irregular; a vacant plot on the west side of Nagle Avenue, 244 feet south of the 207th Street subway station, 112 by 100 by 120, and the private residence of the late Anthony Fornatock, by order of the Summit Trust Company, located at 35 Beekman Road, Summit, N. J., a three-story frame residence, 225 by 461; also, a three-story frame residence at 63 Beechwood Road, 125 by 130 by 122 by 117, to close the estate of George Hill.

On Tuesday, March 18, Mr. Day will sell the old Knickerbocker Hotel, a five-story brick building, on lot 42 by 84, at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

New Jersey Sales.

William A. Brooks bought the property at 48 Commerce Street, Newark, held at $60,000, through Robert B. Stoutenburgh.

Gustav Kufferman bought a plot at 219 Elisabeth Avenue, Newark, from the W. V. V. Lidgerwood estate, through Louis Schlesinger, Inc. The buyer will improve the property with a garage and machine shop.

Among the recent sales made by L. N. Nicholson & Co. of Lyndhurst are a semi-bungalow, on plot 35 by 125, to Angus T. Kennedy; a bungalow on Valley Brook Avenue to Rene F. Jacobs, and a semi-bungalow with sleeping porch to Lester H. Young.

D. P. Clayton bought a residence, on plot 100 by 214, on Tower Hill Road, Mountain Lakes, held at $7,500, from Mountain Lakes, Inc.

Queens Chamber Nominees.

H. Pushae Williams has been nominated for President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year; James E. Clonin and George H. Willcockson, for Vice Presidents; William J. Hamilton renominated for Treasurer for the eighth consecutive term. George J. Ryan, who has been President for the past two years, has been nominated as a member of the Board of Directors for a three-year term. Other nominations for the Board of Directors for a three-year term include Charles G. Meyer, John W. Rapp, Edward Roche, and E. A. MacDougall. The election is to be held on April 11.

Mr. Williams is a resident of Flushing, and has been Vice-President of the chamber for the past two years. He is a member of the Queens County Bar Association.

Westchester County Activities.

John Rose bought a house and two lots on the west side of Washington Avenue, Pleasantville, from the Mount Kisco Holding Co., through Joseph E. Merriam.

High Point, Dudley B. Lawrence's residence on an acre plot at Lawrences Park West, Bronxville, held at $45,000, was sold to Charles S. Andrews, Jr., through Burke Stone, Inc.

The Yonkers Brewery sold the three-story brick hotel and the lot at the corner of Woodworth and Ashburton Avenues, Yonkers, to Morris & Co., through M. A. Broderick.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTE SPECIAL BARGAINS!!

Attractive Audubon Av. corner; 5 stories, 48x100. Rental $14,000. Price $85,000.

Broadway, (below 106th St.); 9-story apartment. Leased $24,000. Price only $200,000. Cost $1 per foot. West 72d St., apartment. Rental $17,000, (old rents.) Price $100,000. Clarement Av.; 5-story apartment, 40x100. Rental $7,500. Price $46,500.

Riverside Dr., 5-story apartment, 75x105. Rental $17,000. Price $105,000.

East 48th St.; 5-story tenements, 100x100. Leased $5,100. Price $42,500.

West 82d, near Columbus; 6-story apartment. Rental $13,000. Price $85,000.

In West Nineties; 6-story apartments, 153x100. Absolute rental $41,000. Price $200,000.

West 85d St.; 5-story apartment. Rental $5,500. Price only $35,500.

In the West Eighties; 7-story apartment; rental $15,500; price $89,000. Also in the same vicinity, 5-story apartment, 72x100; rental $4,000; price $26,500.

West 125th St.; 6-story apartment, 50x100. Rental $16,000; price $95,000.

West 145th St.; 6-story apartment, 50x100. Rental $13,500. Price $86,000.

157th St., near Audubon; 5-story apartment, 48x100. Rental $6,100. Price $40,000.

JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE

Modern 6-story elevator apartment. Rented low at $40,760. Assessed $120,000. Mortgage $73,000. Trade for free and clear country place or lots in Brooklyn. For particulars apply

ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,

185 Montague St.

We would be pleased to hear from owners who are desirous of selling their New York City property. We have numerous buyers for all classes of properties; quick action assured.

NEHRING BROS.

St. Nicholas Av. and 174th. Audubon 9080.

BRONXVILLE

Granite Built Country Home, 18 rooms, 3 baths. Will exchange for Loft Building. P. O. Box 363, City Hall.

HOUSING CRISIS IS FACED BY NEW YORK

Problem of Supplying Enough Homes Will Take Years to Solve.

WAR RESTRICTED BUILDING

Estimated That 300,000 Persons Above Normal Are Seeking Places to Live.

During the eighteen months in which the United States was actively engaged in war there was, among other remarkable things, a great shifting of population, a result very largely, but not by any means altogether, due to the raising and mobilization of a mighty army. Enlistment and the draft, of course, contributed largely toward the reduction of population in some quarters of the country and, pending the oversea movement, to the increase in the number of residents in other quarters. But it is with the shifting of civil population that we are concerned here.

Many of the industrial towns of the country found their population doubled, quadrupled, many times multiplied, within a few months, the result of an influx of war workers. Some of these towns had never seen such activity before. The question of housing the multitudes of strangers was, as everybody knows, a very serious one, but the thing was accomplished, or nearly so, by the time the armistice was signed. From that moment housing ceased to be a problem in the industrial town.

From that moment, also, housing began to fade as a problem in the capital of the country. There housing had assumed one of its most difficult aspects, for into the capital of the country, from April, 1917, until November, 1918, poured a steady stream of people who came to stay indefinitely, but who could not and would not stay if they were to be taken at their word, unless provided with housing accommodations of the better class.

The result was that housing accommodations of the better class in Washington became so rare and so expensive that average incomes were absorbed like the dew on a May morning, in the presence of landlords and landladies who were able to provide the desired accommodations. The signing of the armistice had a sudden and softening effect upon living conditions in the District of Columbia, and the subdued feeling among many of those who own dwellings and apartments, and among many of those who manage hotels and boarding houses, is noticeable throughout the beautiful city and its environs to this hour.

Other large cities, centres of war traffic and population, have had to go through the ordeal of readjustment since last November, but not all of them. Notably not New York. There is a spirit that keeps on growing in all sorts of times, whether of peace or of war, regardless of declarations or of armistices. From all appearances it has been growing faster than ever since Germany decided that the game was up.

In the early Winter, rents advanced rather than declined. Apartments on Manhattan Island became extraordinarily scarce. The hotels were overcrowded. Surrounding boroughs complained of the overflow.

As the Winter progressed the influx of strangers became more perceptible and the congestion more acute. With the approach of Spring, announcement is authoritatively made that New York City is face to face with the worst housing crisis in all its history.

An estimate has it that 300,000 persons above the normal, enough to fill 75,000 more apartment houses, are now crowded into the city and looking for places in which to live with some degree of comfort.

The causes of this congested condition are several. Primarily, building has not kept up with the demands of normal growth during the last four years and more. Sixty thousand families, or above 200,000 persons, have moved to Manhattan, or to its immediate vicinity, to await the return of soldiers. Fifty thousand persons, not of the regular population, are retained in Government employment in the city and vicinity.

Fifty thousand more have come into the city through the usual channels of migration. As a consequence we have the statement that "every new hotel is filled, before its decorators are through," while apartments are engaged before the buildings in which they are to be situated have been begun.

A large proportion of New Yorkers live in apartments now, and the demand is mainly for housing of this character. In Manhattan Borough there is, according to figures of the Department of Tenement Houses, a pressing demand for 35,000 new apartments; in Brooklyn, for 20,000; in the Bronx and in Queens, for 5,000.

"It would seem that Greater New York, above all the communities in the nation, should see the opportunity, as well as the necessity, of going into construction work without an hour's unnecessary delay. Of all places in the United States there is no excuse for unemployment there, and, with so inviting a surrounding country, there should not long be an excuse for inadequate housing.—Christian Science Monitor.

OBJECT TO SECOND FARE.

Flatlands Association Says Property Values Will Suffer.

The Flatlands Civic Association of Brooklyn has forwarded to the Public Service Commission a strong protest against the granting of the petition of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the establishment of a second-fare point at Nostrand and Flatbush Avenues. It is alleged by the association in its protest that 10,000 people below the junction at that point who are not within easy walking distance therefrom would have to pay the additional fare for a ride of at the most one and a half miles.

Secretary Charles Tilger, in his communication to the board in behalf of the association, says:

"We consider the establishment of second-fare points rank discrimination against suburban property and an injustice, yes, a calamity, to the owners of property in these sections. If the request is granted many owners of property will have to sacrifice their holdings, as it would be impossible to get tenants.

"In fact, such additional fare would mean a yearly tax on each family of from $30 to $60 and $90, depending on the number of members of such family who go to business daily, to say nothing of other journeys when it would be necessary to ride."

New Post Office for Heights.

The Post Office which is to serve the Dyckman and Inwood sections is to be erected at the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and 206th Street, on property owned by Robert E. Dowling. A two-story building will be put up on the site and leased to the Government for a long term of years. The transaction was arranged by John N. Golding as broker.

Another building operation in the immediate vicinity is foreshadowed in the sale by Mr. Golding for the heirs of the William B. Isham estate of the plot of twenty-eight lots comprising the block front on the east side of Tenth Avenue, between 211th and 212th Streets. The purchaser is said to be a builder who has in mind the erection of a group of apartment houses.

OPPOSE REOPENING OF BARREN ISLAND

Flatbush Chamber of Commerce to Continue Fight Against Disposal Plant.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Principal of Erasmus High School Chosen as President at Annual Meeting.

William Liebermann was the principal speaker last week at the annual meeting of the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce held in the Directors' room of the Flatbush Branch of the People's Trust Company, Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn.

He gave a general outline of the fight to prevent the city authorities from reopening the Barren Island disposal plant and said that the President of the organization, John J. Snyder, was the only man in the borough who would permit his name to be used in a taxpayers' action. For this fact, he said, the organization was to be complimented. Mr. Snyder signed two bonds, which made him liable for the city's court cost and also the cost of the injunction which has been vacated.

Mr. Liebermann said he would continue to push the case for a hearing before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. While the expenses for the action amount to $1,500, only $250 has been contributed, which he said pointed to the disinterestedness of the people of the borough. The list of contributors was also read.

Mr. Holt reported that the membership of the organization was 195 and that 25 new members had been admitted since last Fall.

Following this the nominees for the Board of Directors as presented by the Nominating Committee, of which Frank G. Staniland was Chairman, were elected, the Secretary casting one ballot. The new Directors then went into session and selected officers for the ensuing year.

George Boochever, William D. Buckner, Joseph E. Clark, Allyn S. Crumm, Walter D. Ebinger, Frank E. Foster, Hans J. Gerlich, Albert B. Hager, William E. Harmon, Harry B. Hawkins, Henry Hesterberg, William F. Kemble, Frederick J. H. Kracke, William T. MacRoberts, Henry A. Meyer, Dr. Carl E. Moehle, Joseph N. Neef, Frederick B. Norris, Ernest A. Osborne, Harry T. Pyle, Alexander C. Snyder, John J. Snyder, and Frank C. Staniland were all re-elected Directors. The new members are David Dickson, Samuel L. Gottlieb, Albert B. Hager, Carl S. Heidenreich, John Johnston, J. Herbert Low, Dr. Daniel M. McCarthy, and Hugo Sesselberg.

J. Herbert Low, Principal of Erasmus Hall High School, was elected President to succeed John J. Snyder. The other officers, all of whom were re-elected, follow: Ernest A. Oborne, First Vice President; Walter D. Ebinger, Second Vice President; Carl E. Moehle, M. D., Third Vice President; William D. Buckner, Treasurer; Joseph N. Neef, Secretary; Oliver H. Holt, Executive Secretary, and George Boochever, counsel.

Torrens Amendments Passed.

The Assembly this week, by unanimous vote, passed the Youker bill amending the Torrens law. These amendments put the county back of the assurance fund and make the examinations of titles exclusively official.

These amendments complete the program of the Torrens Title League, begun five years ago, to make the New York law similar to the Torrens laws of Massachusetts, Illinois, and the United States Government.

The amendments were sponsored on the floor by Assemblyman W. E. Youker, and now go to the Senate, where they are in charge of Senator A. W. Burlingame, Jr.

VEHICULAR TUNNEL BILL.

Indications Are That It Will Pass Upper House This Week.

Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Majority Leader Walters of the Senate last week confirmed the recent prediction that the Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel bill will pass the upper house this week and be then ready for Governor Smith's signature.

It has already been acted upon favorably by the Assembly. The two legislative leaders likewise gave every assurance that neither the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey nor any other traction concern is to be given a concession to run cars through the tunnel.

T. A. Adams, representing the Chelsea Merchants' Association of New York City, paid a visit to Speaker Sweet at the Capitol last week. Mr. Sweet told he gave his visitor every assurance that New York State is prepared to do its part in bringing about the realization of the vehicular tunnel without the aid of interference of traction companies.

Leader Walters says there is no loophole in the present tunnel bill for a traction company. He called attention to the language of the act which is as follows: "Such commission is hereby authorized to construct in co-operation with the State of New Jersey a tunnel or tunnels for the use of vehicles and pedestrians."

Commercial Leases.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society leased the five-story loft at 91 Greene Street for a term of years to J. W. McCabe Company, Inc., through Charles B. Walker.

Alphonse Freund leased the building at 209 Duane Street to H. K. Brunber for a term of years, through the Charles F. Noyes Company.

N. A. Berwin & Co. leased the store and basement at 55 West Forty-fifth Street to Low & Hughes, for a long term, through Cushman & Wakefield, Inc.

The Remainder Realty Company leased to Victor Carlberg the two four-story buildings at 107 and 109 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $30,000. J. Arthur Fischer negotiated the lease.

The Volunteers of America leased three buildings at 491 to 495 Seventh Avenue, to be used as a Soldiers and Sailors' Home. A. A. Hageman negotiated the lease.

Joe Sobel leased 63 and 65 West 125th Street, for a term of fifteen years, and will spend $15,000 in remodeling the building. Henry D. Cochrane was the broker in the transaction.

Garage on Old Cemetery.

Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral have decided to improve the former burying ground, comprising a plot 175 by 206.6 feet, extending from Eleventh to Twelfth Street, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, now a community playground, with a one-story garage.

Plans for the improvement were filed last week by Lorenz F. J. Weiher, architect for the Trustees, who estimated the cost at $50,000.

The old cemetery, discontinued many years ago, was sold to builders for development with tenements about five years ago, but they did not carry out their contract after finding that, owing to superstitions of people they expected to occupy, they would be unable to rent the proposed tenements.

Plans Newark's Largest Theatre.

Jacob Fabian, proprietor of the Regent and Garden Theatres in Paterson, N. J., has purchased from the Prudential Insurance Company the property on which the building of The Newark Star-Eagle, in Bradford Place, Newark, is located. He plans the erection of a motion picture theatre with a seating capacity of 3,300, which will be the largest in Newark.

Frederick W. Wentworth, architect, is now working on the plans. The theatre will probably be ready Oct. 1. The whole transaction involves more than $1,000,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 138½, n s, 12.6x106.8; Julius Schermann to H. S. Schermann & Sons Pulaski St, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 24, 1918 ..... $1

HAVEN AV, e s corner of 171st St, 95.11x50x108.11; Morris Aron to Seer Building Corp., 386 Wadsworth Av, mtg $57,000, all liens, March 10; attorney, Themes Mechan, 113 Broadway $100

HOUSTON ST, 318 East, n s, 24.5x87 Merber Corp. to Abr. Ginsburg, 143 Clinton St, mtg $10,000, b. and s. c. a. f. all liens, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 97th St, 81.11x92.4x62.1x81.1; Orton Holding Corp. to Homes Leasing Corp., mtg $80,000, all liens, March 14; attorney, Frank Weil, 299 Broadway $100

MANHATTAN AV, s e c 106th St, 17.4; Rubin Solove to Harry Shiff, 310 East 9th St, mtg $8,500, all liens, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway $1

MERCER ST, 235, w s, 25x100; Max J. Salomon to Katherine V. Hayes, 602 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, b. and s., March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

High Point, Dudley B. Lawrence's residence on an acre plot, at Lawrences Park West, Bronxville, held at $45,000, was sold to Charles S. Andrews, Jr., through Burke Stone, Inc.

The Yonkers Brewery sold the three-story brick hotel and the lot at the corner of Woodworth and Ashburton Avenues, Yonkers, to Morris & Co., through M. A. Broderick.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 171st St, 50x100; Charles H. Von Dehsen to N. Manhattan Av. Co., 1,062 Lexington Av, mtg $51,000, March 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

24TH ST, n s, 200.6 ft e of 6th Av, 22x98; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to Washington Arch Realty Co., 505 5th Av, b. and s. c. a. f. all liens, March 14; attorney, Butcher, J. & F., 1 Madison Av $100

32D ST, 249 East, n s, 25x100.5; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., executors, &c., to Gildea Bergan, 923 2d Av.; attorney, Frank M. White, 2 Beekman St. $1,000

67TH ST, 115 East, n s, 20x100.5; Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., et al., executors, to Housemaniere, 122 East 85th St, mt

BUILDING HOLDUP CAUSE AND EFFECT

Report Made to Secretary of Labor William C. Wilson by Henry Ives Cobb.

MANY MILLIONS TIED UP

The Cost-Plus Method of Making Contracts Declared to be Contrary to Sound Business Principles.

After an exhaustive investigation of the cause and effect of the present building stagnation in New York City, as well as throughout the country, Henry Ives Cobb, architect, has made the following report to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, at Washington, D. C.:

"I have delayed reporting until I could thoroughly investigate present conditions and suggest something that might be done to better them. The few million dollars of construction work that is tied up in my office is but a small fraction of the hundreds of millions of dollars that are ready to be put into similar work all over the country when it is advisable to do so.

"Nothing is to be gained at this time by discussing what might have been done during the war. We accomplished what we undertook and the records are available when required.

"What faces us now is a most serious condition involving problems of fundamental importance to millions of workers who may not be in the dangers of warfare, but are in danger of being deprived of a chance to earn a living.

"For a number of years there has been much clever propaganda advocating the different methods of what used to be called 'day-work' under the new name of 'cost-plus.' All such methods have but one object in view—the shifting of all financial risk on to the owner. It may be hidden in the most ingenious manner under promised benefits, but always fixes all costs on the owner whatever happens. Many of the good results promised might be realized if the human element could be eliminated, but unfortunately the results show poor work and excessive cost.

"A workman is human and irresistibly works differently if he knows the more his work costs the more his boss gets and runs no risk of loss if the work is badly done than he does if stimulated by the necessity of prompt, correct workmanship or his employer will lose money and reputation and he will lose his job.

"In order to produce quick results, the Government adopted very extensively a system of 'cost-plus' for war construction and the preparation of materials for the same. The extensive use of 'cost-plus' methods by the Government has produced a condition of complete demoralization in construction, labor, and materials which is constantly getting worse and will continue to do so until the Government takes definite action and fixes the method under which Government construction is to be handled.

"If the Government will come out clearly and positively that all departments are to return at once to pre-war methods, and all construction, including the completion of work under way, involving more than $1,000, shall be executed under contract for a fixed price and time, let in competition, the first and most important step will be accomplished toward a normal and healthy condition.

"If the Government will come out in equally positive terms that all Government construction will be produced by any one of the numerous 'cost-plus' methods, then as well an important step will be taken toward clearing up the situation, as it will result in forcing all important construction on the Government.

"No private purse is long enough to compete with the United States Treasury. Private funds are not interested in construction unless it can be produced under legitimate business methods for a fixed sum in a given time at a cost that will yield fair returns on the investment.

"During the stress of war construction another situation was created that is causing some serious uneasiness in the minds of many, but which will be cured by return to normal conditions and methods. Many operations were controlled by men unskilled in the handling of large rapid construction and endeavored to produce speed by numbers of men regardless of cost, and made the common blunder of thinking a mob of incompetents could replace organization and skill.

"As a result, many of the labor unions have quite a membership of men lacking the proper skill in the trade they were allowed to join. There are no workers more intelligent and careful about membership in their unions than the building trades and more particular in the selection of able leaders. A large part of the credit for all the benefits the human workers that has been brought about by labor unions is due to the skilled, educated mechanics of construction, and they can be depended upon to solve this problem in a satisfactory manner.

"Mechanics, labor unions, material men, sub-contractors, contractors, loan agents and capitalists all know that 'cost-plus' methods are contrary to sound business principles. The few investors who are indifferent to workmanship, time, and cost, who may employ such methods are of little consequence, but to have the Government adopt any but clean-cut, sound, practical methods is answered by the present conditions.

"The existing stagnation in construction is not due to high wages, but is the natural result of a feeling of uncertainty about what the Government is going to do. I cannot urge upon you too strongly the advisability of prompt and positive action by the Government which is the first step toward a prosperity that awaits this country if not killed by neglect."

Wacht Buys Sadivian Arms.

The Jules Realty Company, Samuel Wacht, Jr., President, bought Sadivian Arms, a six-story apartment house, 100 by 90.8 to 102.6 by 256, built at $250,000 and renting for $30,000, at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 165th Street, from the Sadivian Realty Corporation. W. S. Baker was the broker in the deal.

The same company bought the three five-story apartments, held at $200,000 and renting for $30,000, at 512 to 522 West 138th Street, on plot 120 by 100, and a five-story house, on plot 50 by 100, held at $65,000 and renting for $10,000, at 515 West 139th Street, from the A. E. Realty Corporation.

CANADA'S HOUSING LOAN.

Offer to Lend $25,000,000 at 5 Per Cent. to the Provinces.

The offers of the Federal Government and of the Provincial Government of Ontario, Canada, to lend money for erecting houses for the working classes in Canada open up an entirely new field for Government activity. Notwithstanding the fact that the offers are made primarily as a result of the conditions created by the war, and are therefore in a sense post-war measures, they are not without significance as a revelation of a new attitude of the governing authorities toward social questions.

If the movement now inaugurated proves a success, it is difficult to see where it will end and what importance it will have in improving the housing conditions of the country, according to a United States commerce report.

There has been little criticism of the action of the Governments and a great deal of favorable comment. This is also significant in view of the fact that the entrance of public enterprise into a field heretofore left entirely to private enterprise introduces the possibility of far-reaching changes in economic and social conditions which might be regarded with apprehension by those who believe in the virtues of free competition.

The object of the Governments is to promote the erection of small dwellings to enable workingmen and returned soldiers to acquire their own homes at actual cost.

The Dominion Government has offered to lend $25,000,000 at 5 per cent. to the provinces. The administration of the fund will be in the hands of the Provincial Governments, most of which, it is hoped, will add a contribution of their own to the fund.

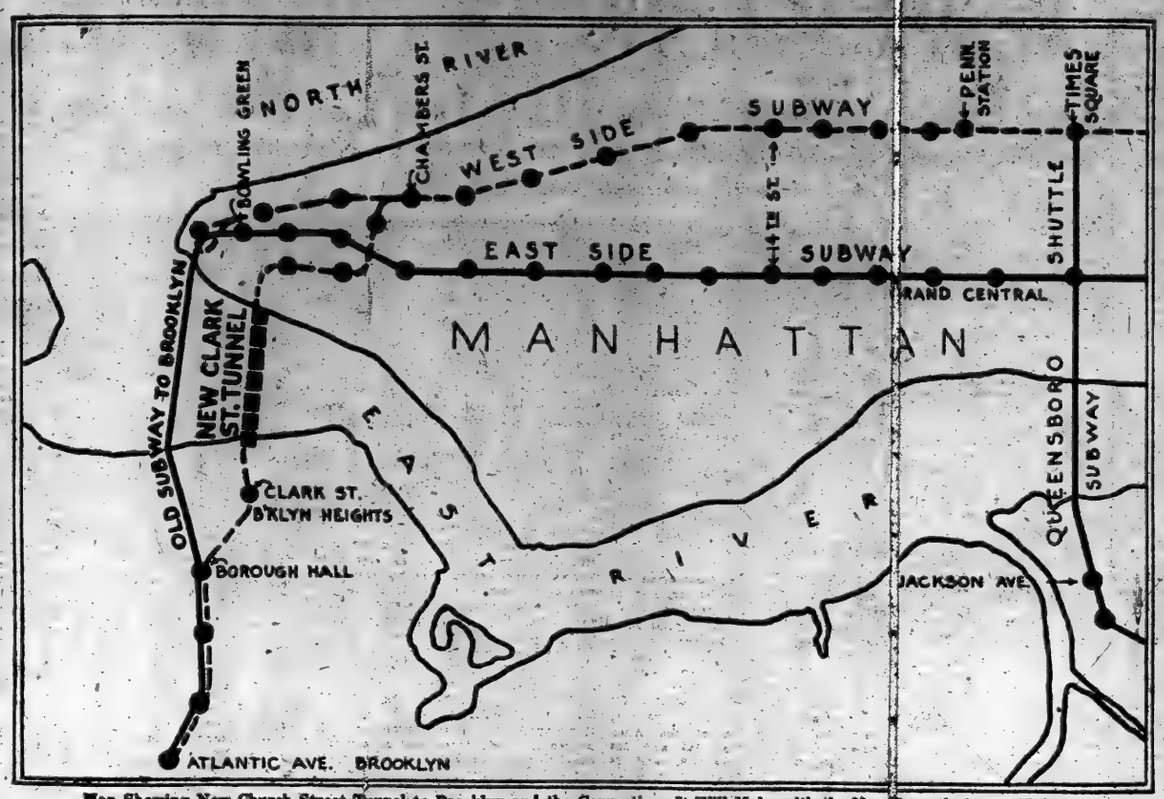
The $25,000,000 will be divided among the provinces pro rata to the population. This means that the approximate ratio of distribution apparently will be as follows: Prince Edward Island, $326,000; Nova Scotia, $1,716,000; New Brunswick, $1,225,000; Quebec, $6,980,000; Ontario, $8,781,000; Manitoba, $1,586,000; Saskatchewan, $1,716,000; Alberta, $1,304,000; British Columbia, $1,366,000.

By lending $2,000,000, Ontario is providing nearly one-fourth additional to the Federal amount, making the total about $10,781,000. If each province could contribute on the basis of $1 per head of population, as against about $3.48 being provided by the Federal Government, the total sum available for the Dominion would be over $32,000,000.

Allowing for an average loan of $3,200 per house, the number of houses which could be erected would be 10,000, occupied by 500,000 inhabitants. This will not solve the problem of shortage of houses, but will be a substantial contribution to its solution.—United States Commerce Reports.

NEW CLARK STREET TUNNEL COMPLETED

Operation of West Side Subway to Brooklyn via the Clark Street Tunnel to Begin About April First



Map Showing New Church Street Tunnel to Brooklyn and the Connections It Will Make with the New Seventh Avenue Subway.

The operation of west side subway trains to Brooklyn via the Clark Street tunnel, which will begin about April 1, is described by Travis H. Whitney, Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission, as one of the most important events in rapid transit work in this city since the signing of the dual contracts. Mr. Whitney explains how the new link in the service will act in relieving congestion on practically all of the rapid transit lines, and gives an idea of the number of passengers who will be daily benefited by continuous service on the west side of Manhattan from the Bronx to Brooklyn.

After explaining that at present express trains on the west side journey only as far south as Wall and William Streets, with switching facilities which make uncertain the movements of trains, Mr. Whitney said:

"The extension of the service through the Clark Street tunnel and thence, in Brooklyn, through Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue to Atlantic Avenue, will afford adequate turning facilities for the trains, and will make possible improvement in the express service on the west side subway. In addition to the express service to Atlantic Avenue, it will be possible for some of the express trains to be sent to South Ferry, and thus afford more frequent trains on the west side in Manhattan during the rush hours.

"Perhaps the greatest benefit will be the relief offered Brooklyn passengers, for after the new link is in operation they will be able to reach Times Square and Upper Broadway by direct service on the Interborough lines. Now these passengers have to change either to the shuttle in Forty-second Street or in lower Manhattan at Broadway and Wall Street or at Rector Street.

"About 12,000 passengers have daily had to transfer in each direction at the Wall Street station. The west side express trains, going through the Clark Street tunnel, will stop at Brooklyn Heights-St. George station, Borough Hall, Hoyt Street, and Nevins, and Atlantic Avenue. The Brooklyn Heights-St. George station is a new station, so that no estimate can be given of the number of passengers who will utilise this. However, it is located in a populous section, and will, undoubtedly, have a large number of passengers. The importance of the other stations is indicated by the number of passengers during the month of January. Borough Hall station had 910,000 passengers, Hoyt Street 627,000, Nevins Street 400,000, and Atlantic Avenue 1,721,000—a total of 3,658,000 passengers at the four present Brooklyn stations.

"The Dual System was laid out, so far as the Interborough is concerned, so as to reduce the importance of shuttle transfer through Forty-second Street, and in the Bronx a connection was provided for at 149th Street and Mott Avenue, so that West Farms trains could go either on the east or west side subways. As to Brooklyn trains, the system is so laid out that passengers may at Brooklyn stations choose either east or west side trains.

"The fact that the Clark Street tunnel was not ready at the time of the opening of the 'H' was one of the large factors in making the Forty-second Street shuttle service a matter of such trouble and confusion to the public. At the same time, I am afraid that there will be some confusion in Brooklyn for a time after the Clark Street tunnel is opened, due to the fact that Brooklyn passengers will need to observe care as to the trains they take, particularly because of the change in service at the Hoyt Street station. Most of the passengers from the Fulton Street elevated of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system have changed from that road to the subway at the Hoyt Street station, and have, naturally, taken east side trains. Hereafter east side trains will not stop at this station, as it has only side platforms. The trains stopping at this station will, therefore, be west side trains, which in lower Manhattan will stop at stations on William Street located at Wall and at Fulton Streets, and also at Broadway and Park Place.

"As a further relief to the situation at Forty-second Street, I am hopeful of securing installation of crossovers that will allow of the operation of local trains from City Hall to Times Square, thus making it possible for passengers from local stations, north of Brooklyn Bridge, to secure access to the west side trains at Times Square with only one change—namely, at Times Square. This will cut out the necessity of interchange at the diagonal station with the long walk that is involved there. This applies, of course, to passengers between Brooklyn Bridge and Forty-second Street who are the passengers accustomed to the use of the old subway.

"There has been a very considerable increase in the number of passengers using the Forty-second Street shuttle. These are, however, passengers who did not use the old subway and were, therefore, not inconvenienced when the 'H' went into operation. They are, very largely, passengers from the Queensboro Subway or from Lexington Avenue desirous of reaching the west side subway."

TRANSFER OF PASSENGERS.

B. R. T. Cars Too Wide to Pass Queens Line Stations.

Subway passengers for Queens on B. R. T. cars will have to transfer to the Interborough at Queens Plaza because the B. R. T. cars will be unable to proceed further, owing to the fact that they are eighteen inches wider than the platforms in Queens will accommodate. Nevertheless, according to Public Service Commissioner Whitney, dual service for residents of Queens will be maintained without extra fare charge.

This muddle in regard to width of cars and platforms was caused by former contracts approved by the Public Service Commission, and the cost to make changes in either cars or platform at this time would be excessive. The bugbear in the minds of Queens residents, since the muddle was revealed, has been that they would be compelled to pay an additional fare in changing from the B. R. T. to the I. R. T., but assurance of the Public Service Commission that the transfer will be made without additional charge will settle the many rumors that have worried the taxpayers for several months past.

The proposed plan of connecting the Corona line with the North Shore of the Long Island Railroad has been abandoned, and it is now up to the residents of the Third Ward to work for a continuation of the line to Main Street, Flushing, or further. This plan will be feasible and necessary, as a storage yard must be created soon, either at Corona or on the Flushing meadows, and as Corona residents are on record as opposed to the establishment of the storage yard in that community, the Flushing meadows seems to be the most likely site. The Corona line terminates at Alburtis and Roosevelt Avenues, less than half a mile from the Flushing meadows.

The delegates from the Queens Civic Union who attended the hearing before the Public Service Commissioner Monday morning were Assemblyman John J. Kennedy of Woodside, Jabez Dunningham of Elmhurst, Robert A. Doyle of Elmhurst, Otto Leibl of Woodside, L. Sylvestro of Winfield, and L. Lynch of Corona. The union is composed of members of the various taxpayers' associations in the Second Ward of Queens.

Suburban Sales.

The twelve attached one-family brick dwellings at 2 to 36 Harper Place, Arlington, N. J., were sold by William S. Fairchild to George G. and Henry B. Lachenauer et al., through J. L. Feibleman & Co. of Newark.

Hugh McCabe sold the one-family dwelling on plot 50 by 100 at 20 Stangel Avenue, Newark, to I. Halsey Looker, through Feist & Feist, Inc.

Clifford Howell bought from the Fair-Mount Vernon Trust Company the Fairchild Homestead consisting of residence and garage on Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham Heights, N. Y. Fish & Marvin and Henry D. Cochrane were the brokers.

The Henry H. Tyson Estate sold three houses and sixteen acres of land at Riverside, Conn., to a Greenwich syndicate which will later the houses and develop the land as a residential section. The property, which was held at $75,000, was sold through Lawrence Timmons of Greenwich.

Dr. Elmer A. Sheets sold to William A. Wiggins the house at 554 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., through M. A. Broderick.

Enos Wilder, Jr., sold his brick and frame residence and garage with two acres on Loantaka Way, Madison, N. J., to Peter Strykar, through Edward F. Hamilton & Co.

Mary E. Eldridge sold to Leonard W. Simmons, President of the Atlantic Shipping Company, thirty-three acres of land, on which there are two lakes and a trout stream, at New City, Rockland County, N. Y. Heward Goldsmith negotiated the sale.

$100,000 Brooklyn Factory.

The Englander Spring Bed Company has awarded a general contract to the Rosenthal Engineering and Contracting Company for the erection of a $100,000 building at Johnson and Stewart Avenues and Ingraham Street. Plans prepared by Buchman & Kahn, architects, call for a two-story building of brick, concrete, steel, and terra cotta construction to cover a plot 100 by 200.

BOARD OF STANDARDS.

Issues Notice to All Applicants Seeking Relief.

John P. Leo, Chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals, has issued the following notice to all petitioners, appellants, and applicants for relief at the hands of the Board of Standards and Appeals and of the Board of Appeals, and to all lawyers, architects, and engineers representing owners or lessees in proceedings before these boards:

First. That if they do not appear in person or by representative at the hearing on their case, dismissal for lack of prosecution is likely to result.

Second. That due and ample notice of the date set for hearing is provided in the publication in this Bulletin of the calendars of these boards, each case being set down by calendar number and premises under the date of the hearing.

Third. That no plea of ignorance of the date of the hearing can be entertained in view of this publication and of the posting of the calendars on the bulletin board in the offices of the board and of the further publication of the calendars in various newspapers.

Fourth. That no one is entitled to written notice of the date for the hearing in his case and that the plea of failure to receive such notice is no excuse for neglect to appear.

The business of these boards is to dispose of all cases promptly, for the reason that the pendency of an appeal or petition ties the hands of the administrative official enforcing his order.

Therefore, no appeal or petition will be allowed to be hung up by reason of failure of the appellant or petitioner to file necessary data, or by any other method of delay.

MORTGAGE AMORTIZATION

Bankers' Association Launches Campaign for General Adoption of Principle.

The Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, through its Committee on Amortization of Mortgage Loans, is conducting a national campaign for the purpose of urging the principle of amortization of mortgage loans. The organization of the movement consist of a committee of six in each State of the Union which will study the situation in its district. Reports will be published in a bulletin to be issued semi-monthly, which will give results of the studies made as well as plans which are in successful operation by lenders on mortgage security. Later the results of the committee's work will be published in book form.

The Committee on Amortization of Mortgage Loans is constituted as follows: John J. Pulleyn, Chairman, New York; M. W. Harrison, Secretary, New York; Peter J. Slach, Cleveland; B. F. Saul, Washington; H. F. Beckwith, Fargo, N. D., and William A. Nelson, Ansonia, Conn.

In commenting on the work of the committee Mr. Pulleyn said recently:

"The total amount of real estate mortgage loans in the United States in life insurance companies, trust companies, and savings banks is over $6,000,000. The greater portion of this is comprised of loans made for a period of years without any stipulation for gradual reduction or for amortisation. There will be urgent need for funds within the next few years in order adequately to supply the demands of resumed building operations.

"The League of Building and Loan Associations, through its President, E. L. Koessler, has presented to an appropriate department of the Federal Government a request for legislation which would enable an increase of mortgage credit, that the treasuries of building and loan associations, depleted by patriotic response to the calls of war, may be replenished to meet the demands of peace readjustment. It may be a question whether such legislation is desirable.

"Nevertheless, the demands for mortgage loan money, other than for the building of homes in urban and rural districts, are insistent and increasing. The way in which adequate provision will be made to meet these demands is by the universal response on the part of lenders on mortgage security to some plan of amortisation of mortgage loans.

"Immediately following the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Chicago last September the Committee on Amortisation of Mortgage Loans of the Savings Bank Section, appointed at in favor of the principle of amortisation being applied to mortgage loans."

the convention, began a study of the situation. Never has there been a greater response and manifestation of interest on the part of lenders on mortgage security in any movement undertaken by this association. On investigation we found that only 18 per cent. of the savings banks, insurance companies, and trust companies of the country were not

A. HECKSCHER BUILDING $100,000 MUSEUM

A. Heckscher, one of the largest holders of real estate in the Fifth Avenue zone, is erecting a museum building in Heckscher Park, at Huntington, L. I.

The building is to be 115 feet long and 50 feet deep, one story high. It has been designed in the classical style, plain but clean-cut, with the evident intention of avoiding ornamentation.

From the entrance the visitors will pass into the statuary hall, at the far end of which, in a circular alcove, will be located an especially designed fountain and a statuary group representing "Childhood." The commission for this fountain has been given to Miss E. F. Longman, who won the prize at the late Architectural League exhibition for the best work of art by a woman.

Right and left of the statuary hall there will be four picture galleries wherein will be housed Mr. Heckscher's extensive collection of pictures which he has collected for many years, and also other works of art.

A special study has been made of the top lighting, both natural and artificial, and some novel and important features have been introduced by the architects, Maynicke & Franke. There are no windows, as may be noticed by referring to the picture, all the lighting and ventilation being from skylights on the roof.

The building is fireproof throughout, with French limestone exterior, and will be one of the best small museums, both in design and finish, in the country. It will cost about $100,000.

It is Mr. Heckscher's intention to present this museum to the town of Huntington on completion. In the present vacillating state of the building industry it is encouraging to see projects of this kind being proceeded with, and it is hoped that others will take courage and put through the projects they have in mind.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

Stock Low and Normal Reserve Conditions Far Off.

Chapin Brown of the building material branch of the Equipment and Supplies Committee of the New York Building Managers' Association reports that at the time of the signing of the armistice there was less than 25 per cent. of the normal supply of building material of all classes on hand in the supply houses that is used in building construction.

The consensus of opinion is that due to the time it would take to develop a large number of these factories back to a peace-time basis, and construction, due to the high cost of labor, the normal reserve stock of about 45 per cent. will not be reached until the early part of 1921.

In the interim about 25 per cent. of the normal building will go on at the high cost. It is believed that there will be a large supply of second-hand lumber and other building material to be disposed of by the Government when the cantonments are disbanded. A large quantity of this will probably be useful in making alterations.

It is also reported that a large quantity of sand has come in, and will come in, in the form of ballast is being dumped at the docks, which will tend to lower the price of sand, which is now $1.75 per cubic yard. It is expected to drop to 75 cents per cubic yard.

Other building material is sure to drop in price. It is predicted that cement will soon be $1 per barrel.

Common brick, hardware, terra cotta, and plaster block are dropping very slowly; paints and varnish are very high. It is reported by several contractors that carpenters expect $6 per day, and now receive $5.60, union wages; masons, $7, plasterers $6, and painters $5.50 per day.

ANTI-LITTER BUREAU BUSY.

Fire Department Pleads Lack of Men When Asked to Co-operate.

The Anti-Litter Bureau of the Merchants' Association, through its campaign for cleaner streets and the protection of health, has brought to light the fact that the Fire Department is so short of men that it cannot remedy conditions which threaten serious conflagration in the business sections of the city. The association complained to the bureau of accumulations of inflammable material under sidewalk gratings in certain of the downtown districts. The reply of the department to this complaint contains the following statement:

"We regret to inform you, due to a depleted inspection force caused by war conditions, that your complaint submitted under date of Feb. 19 relative to the littering of gratings and steps leading to basements, in districts bounded by Canal, Church, West Streets and Battery Place, cannot be attended to at once.

"We will give this matter attention as soon as our force can be detached from other work, but we would suggest that you submit the addresses of the premises where these dangerous conditions exist."

Another letter was written to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. The following response was received:

"Your favor of the 28th inst. duly received. We will at once inspect the buildings indicated by you and the district generally bounded by Canal, Church, West Streets and Battery Place.

"We thank you for bringing this matter to our attention, and will be glad to get any similar information you may happen to have."

The report of the Anti-Litter Bureau for February notes that the association is receiving "excellent reports from the Police Department, the Department of Street Cleaning, and the Public Service Commission."

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in response to requests made by the association, has taken prompt action for the removal of refuse matter from the interior of various subway stations. The President of the company has been asked to co-operate to remedy the unsightly condition of these steps leading to some of the subway stations.

It has been found necessary to write to the Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, requesting that garbage and ash collectors cover their wagons. This request was prompted by the reports of several Block Captains and the personal inspections of the manager of the Anti-Litter Bureau. Many of the collectors overload the wagons, causing considerable littering of the streets when the wagons are set in motion or the wind is blowing. In response to a letter, Commissioner MacStay informed the association that the matter had been referred to Deputy Commissioner Nugent of the Borough of Manhattan for his attention.

The report notes that gratifying results have followed the movement for greater care by the employes of billboard operators in order to prevent the scattering of waste paper torn from billboards. The Anti-Litter Bureau is keeping in close touch with this situation, and it is also pushing its campaign among moving-picture houses to prevent the littering of sidewalks with handbills containing announcements of future entertainments.

Among the cases handled by the bureau during the month of February were:

330 complaints of sidewalks not swept.

125 complaints regarding the non-removal of rubbish.

13 complaints regarding the non-removal of garbage.

45 complaints regarding the removal of obstacles which were a hindrance to traffic.

14 complaints regarding repair to be made.

19 miscellaneous.

Private Dwellings Sold.

The Benham estate, George Nichols, executor, sold the four-story whitestone dwelling, 18.4 by 74.1, at 704 East Thirty-sixth Street to John W. Stevens, the present tenant of the premises. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale.

Foot & Martin bought the four-story dwelling on lot 23 by 100 at 38 West Forty-seventh Street from Pasquale Nardi through William B. May & Co.

Sarah Holzman sold the four-story and basement dwelling at 43 East Seventy-sixth Street to a client of Theodore A. Kavanagh, of the office of John J. Kavanagh, who will occupy the premises.

Martin Gay sold the three-and-one-half story and basement dwelling on lot 16.8 by 102 at 169 East Eightieth Street to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., who will improve the house for his own occupancy.

The four-story and basement house at 52 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, owned by Mrs. Sarah G. Goetchius, is to be taken over by the 52 West Fifty-eighth Street Corporation formed at Albany yesterday with a capital of $75,000 and P. E. Jacobs, J. H. Richards, and A. L. Brown as Directors.

2 Per Cent. Tax Bill Not "Killed."

The Real Estate Board of New York states that, contrary to reports, the Sesselberg bill fixing the tax rate at 2 per cent. was not killed. The board contends that of the thirteen members of the committee on affairs of cities of the Assembly, eight are pledged to the bills. At the committee meeting Wednesday last ten were present. Mr. Miller of Erie, pledged to the Sesselberg bill, was sick and unable to be present; Mr. Steinberg, New York member, pledged to the bill, left the committee to send a telegram and said he would return in a few minutes. As he left the room the Chairman of the committee ordered a roll call on it. Six members voted for the bill and four against it. It takes seven negative votes to kill a bill. The bill, the board says, will be reported out next Tuesday and can easily pass the Assembly. Senator Dowling will introduce it in the Senate on Tuesday. There is no opposition to the bill on its merits, and the sentiment for it on the floor of both houses is almost unanimous.

Tenement Deals.

The East 113th Street Realty Company, Harry N. Kohn, President, sold the five-story house, 20 by 100, at 167 East 113th Street, to Frida Waletzky.

James H. Crulkshank sold to J. Josefsthal and A. Balizer the five-story tenement with stores, on plot 25 by 83, at 1,759 Third Avenue. The property, which is assessed at $30,000, was sold through Mrs. L. Covert.

The Levitan Corporation bought the seven-story elevator apartment, arranged for twenty families and having four stores, at the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 118th Street, in an all cash transaction negotiated by William S. Sussman.

The Alexander Grant Construction Company sold the five-story apartment house, on plot 51 by 100, held at $75,000, at 644 West 204th Street, through the Knap & Wasson Company.

BUILDING LOANS HAD A GOOD YEAR

Resources Increased $2,945,042 Over 1917—Took Nearly $8,000,000 in Liberty Bonds.

WOMEN MEMBERS INCREASE

Thrift Shown by Fact That One-third of Membership in State Are Women.

The annual report of State Superintendent of Banks George L. Skinner, transmitted to the Legislature Friday, shows that the total resources of the savings and loan associations of the State at the end of 1918 were $89,017,871, an increase for the year of $2,945,042.

The women of the State apparently take an active interest in the associations, as over one-third of the total members of these associations in the State are women, there being 70,724 female shareholders who hold 585,980 shares.

"The savings and loan associations of the State," says Superintendent Skinner's report, "have enjoyed another year of progress and prosperity.

"If the farmers of the State, who have at last through the Dairymen's League and other organizations demonstrated their ability to participate in co-operative movements, could be brought to appreciate the opportunities presented to them by this system of co-operative finance and the possibilities of the Land Bank of the State of New York, this State might soon have a system which would exceed in its usefulness any of the much-lauded co-operative systems of Europe.

"While the system has thus far been practically confined to the cities and villages of the State and the movement retarded by the scandals connected with the closing of discredited national associations, there has been during the last fifteen years, and especially since the revision of the law relating to such associations in 1910, a constant increase in the reported resources of such institutions, and their total reported resources at the present time exceed $89,000,000. There are savings and loan associations in forty-seven of the sixty-two counties of the State, the number in a county ranging from one to thirty-five.

"The total reported assets of all the savings and loan associations of the State at the end of the year 1918 were $89,017,871, an increase for the year of $2,945,041. No new association was authorised during the year, and if we take into consideration the reported assets of the associations closed during the year, amounting to $2,544,908, it appears that there was an increase during the year in the assets of the associations still in existence of $5,489,945.

"The total amount paid to withdrawing members during the year was $16,196,881, which was $476,457 more than was paid during the previous year. They also paid to the holders of income and other cash dividends shares dividends amounting to $399,462.

"The total undistributed surplus of the savings and loan associations of the State at the close of the year amounted to $4,250,964, or approximately 5 1-5 per centum of the sums credited to members.

"From special reports it appears that these comparatively small associations, which have never before purchased bonds to any appreciable extent and do not cater to classes of our citizens who are accustomed to buying bonds, have since our entry into the war subscribed either for themselves or for their patrons for Liberty bonds to the amount of nearly $8,000,000.

"The total net earnings of the savings and loan associations of the State for the year 1918 were $4,279,160. The accumulated capital of the associations at the beginning of the year 1918 was $76,171,430, and the average net earnings of the associations approximately 5.62 per cent. of such capital.

"As the Land Bank of the State of New York is a central institution or clearing house for the operation of member associations and all its shares are owned by such member associations, its resources can be added to the reported resources of the savings and loan associations in order to ascertain the total resources of the entire system. The reported resources of the separate associations amounted to $89,017,871 and the total resources of the Land Bank of the State of New York to $661,662, making a total of $89,685,533."

Brooklyn Sales.

The three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 18 by 100, at 1,083 Dean Street, between Franklin and Bedford Avenues, was sold by the estate of A. I. Stanwood to an investing client of Bulkley & Horton Company.

The two-story brick factory and adjoining three-story dwelling at 70 to 74 North Sixth Street, on a plot 75 by 100, was held by Baffa & Dixon to a client who intends to make alterations and occupy the premises.

The estate of Florence E. Weir sold the one-family stucco dwelling, with garage, on plot 50 by 100, held at $17,500, at 3,216 Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, to Webster J. Cays, for occupancy. Frank H. Malone was the broker in the transaction.

The estate of John Urschel sold the four-family house at 1,323 Cornelia Street, Ridgewood, to John and Anna Bohm, through R. A. Schiesing. The same broker negotiated the sale of the six-family brick tenement at 223 Stanhope Street for Henrietta Dauth to Gottfried Lohmann for investment.

Meister Builders, Inc., bought from Joseph Mundet the four-story apartment house, on plot 51.6 by 125, held at $60,000, at 2,106 Cropsey Avenue.

Increased Valuation in Queens.

The records of the Queens Chamber of Commerce show that the assessed valuation of the Borough of Queens is greater than that of any of the following States of the Union: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

The tax rate for 1919 for the Borough of Queens has been fixed at $2.37 per hundred dollars and the assessed value of real estate is $604,827,476, which means that the owners of property located in Queens will pay into the City Treasury the sum of $14,334,411 for 1919. The tax rate for Queens is four points lower than 1918, or a reduction from $2.41 to $2.37 per hundred dollars, while the assessed valuation of real estate was increase $13,238,401 over the assessed valuation of 1918, which was $151,589,075.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REALTY WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

The Dorchester, on Riverside Drive, Held at $800,000, Sold to Frederick Brown.

CURTIS BUILDING RESOLD

Three Bronx Apartments, Held at $350,000, Figure in Quick and Profitable Resale.

The Dorchester, a twelve-story apartment house on the north corner of Eighty-fifth Street and Riverside Drive, held at $800,000, was sold yesterday by Walter Wellman to Frederick Brown, operator.

The structure occupies a plot 123 by 102, and contains forty-eight apartments which produce an annual rental of about $97,000. It was completed in 1912 by the Eighty-fifth Street and Riverside Drive Corporation, of which Walter Wellman is President. Julius H. Zeiser represented the buyer as attorney.

Resale of the Curtis Building.

An important resale in the financial section was reported yesterday by E. S. Willard & Co., who sold for Harry Aronson, Inc., the Curtis Building at 33 to 37 South William Street, an eight-story structure on a plot which extends through to 31 to 35 Stone Street, with a frontage of 51.10 and 53.7 feet, respectively, the other dimensions being 77.8 and 78.1 feet. The purchaser, whose name was not disclosed, is a cash buyer.

The Curtis Building is one of the former holdings of the Adams Land and Building Company, acting for the Adams Express Company, and was bought by Mr. Aronson about a month ago.

Operator Buys Dwellings.

James H. Cruikshank purchased from the Mace estate, through the United States Trust Company as trustees, the five three-story brick dwellings at 37 to 45 West 126th Street, on plot 104.2 by 99.11, assessed by the city at $41,000.

Three Bronx Apartments Held at $350,000 in Profitable Resale.

After being held six weeks by an unnamed investor the three apartment houses at the southeast corner of Fordham Road and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, have been resold at a substantial profit. The property, valued at $350,000, was disposed of by Bryne & Bewman and E. H. Scobie as brokers to an investor.

It is known as 2,480, 2,486, and 2,492 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and has a frontage of 227 feet on the Concourse and 110 feet on Fordham Road, with a southerly dimension of 126 feet. The houses contain ninety apartments and show an annual return of $50,000. They are assessed at $270,000.

The Bronx Market.

The Benenson Realty Co. bought the five-story apartment house, 34 by 100, held at $50,000, at the northeast corner of 167th Street and Park Avenue, from the M. M. & M. Corporation through Williamson & Bryan.

H. B. Selvin bought from Lowenfeld & Prager the five-story new law apartment, 51 - 113, held at $85,000, at 2311 Tiebout Avenue, which the sellers only recently acquired. J. Rubin and Henry Epstein were brokers in the deal and A. Laitcher represented the purchaser.

The O. J. Schwarzler Co. sold to the Melfran Realty Corporation the six-story apartment on plot 40 by 100, held at $35,000, at 1250 Morris Avenue, through William H. Mehlich.

Isidor Zimmer and Samuel Remick bought from the 615 East 138th Street Company the six-story apartment with stores, on plot 37.6 by 100, held at $45,000 and renting for $7,000, at 615 East 138th Street. Carreau & Golden were the brokers in the deal.

Joseph G. Abramson bought through Nehring Bros. from Gustav H. Berg the three five-story new-law apartment houses at 2096 to 2096 Briggs Avenue, on a plot 125 by 90. They were held at $90,000, and rent for over $13,000 annually.

Barbour Adirondack Estate Sold.

Paradise Park, the hunting preserve of the late Colonel William Barbour at Big Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks, comprising about 20,000 acres, and held at $300,000, has been sold through William B. May & Co.

The property was acquired by Colonel Barbour during his life by numerous acquisitions and it is one of the few large estates in that section. There are about twenty-seven square miles with over fifteen miles of lake frontage.

Social Research School Acquires Houses.

The New School for Social Research, through Duross Company, by purchases of leaseholds and long leases, have acquired the six houses at 465, 467, and 469 West Twenty-third Street and 472, 474, and 476 West Twenty-fourth Street. The block in which the school is locating, known as London Terrace, includes the old homestead of Bishop Clement C. Moore, and the ground of the entire block is owned by the Moore estate. Most of the houses are owned by ground leaseholders who take twenty-one-year leases of the ground with privileges of renewal.

$3,000,000 Hotel Lease.

The twelve-story apartment house at the south corner of Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street, acquired some months ago by Hyman & Sydney H. Sonn, and to be altered by them into an apartment hotel, known as the Peter Stuyvesant, has been leased to the Peter Stuyesant Operating Company, William Ingold President, for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $3,600,000.

HEARING ON NEW BRIDGE.

Assembly Commitee to Discuss Proposed New Link Between Boroughs.

The proposed tri-borough bridge connecting the foot of East 125th Street, Manhattan, and Potter Avenue, Borough of Queens, and St. Ann's Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, will be discussed at a hearing before the Cities Committee in the Assembly at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. A large delegation of residents of the sections of the city interested in the erection of such a bridge will go to Albany to attend the meeting.

In commenting on the necessity of such a bridge, B. Walter Barnett, Secretary of the Tri-Borough Bridge Committee, said:

"With the closing of the Ninety-second Street Ferry it becomes very necessary that a connection with Long Island be made at the upper end of Manhattan Island by way of a bridge, from East 125th Street, crossing Randall's and Ward's Islands to Astoria. If correctly informed, about 50 per cent. of the population of the entire Greater New York City reside north of Fifty-ninth Street, which would include Yorkville, Riverside Drive section, Harlem, Washington Heights, Dyckman section, and the great Borough of the Bronx, not forgetting the Long Island shore, where lie Astoria, Flushing, Whitestone, and other sections. At the present time it is necessary for people of these sections, if driving, to go south, in great congestion, to narrow Fifty-ninth Street, thence east to the Queensboro Bridge, and then go north again if they desire to reach upper Queens, Astoria, Flushing, Whitestone, Elmhurst, Great Neck, Port Jefferson, Huntington, Oyster Bay, and hundreds of other towns, or, vice versa, if the parties are traveling by subway or "L," it is necessary to take local trains to Fifty-ninth Street, and make a trip that would seem like one around the world, to reach the opposite shore of upper Manhattan or the Bronx.

"Due to great traffic on narrow Fifty-ninth Street, it has been suggested on various occasions that this street should be widened. This would cost millions, without making the saving of from one to two hours in time for the people of Astoria or upper Manhattan. The building of this bridge, we believe, would divert traffic from the north shore of Long Island and upper New York to such an extent that the travel on Fifty-ninth Street would be so lessened as to render the widening of that street unnecessary.

"In looking at the question of the bridge from the Queens side it will be found that people from Astoria desiring to go to upper Manhattan or the Bronx, have a trip of from one and one-half to two and one-half hours, which by the new bridge would be reduced to one-half hour. Then, too, the Fifty-ninth Street Bridge leads them nowhere. There is not one express subway or "L" station on Fifty-ninth Street, no trunk line railroad, no ferry to New Jersey, no boat landings on the Hudson or East Rivers, and scarcely a theatre or shopping district. At 125th Street is to be found a business centre of great importance, numbers of banks, theatres, hotels, drygoods stores, and, in fact, branches of the largest concerns in the city.

"At First Avenue is to be found the terminal of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Harlem Branch lines, which run to New Rochelle; the Boston & Westchester lines, which run to White Plains and Port Chester; at Second Avenue is to be found an express "L" station; at Third Avenue is to be found the express "L" station; at Lexington Avenue is to be found the express station of the subway running direct to Pelham Bay, Woodlawn, and East 180th Street; at Park Avenue is to be found the Union Station of the New York Central Railroad, Harlem Railroad, and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at which stop all local and most of their express trains.

"At Lenox Avenue is to be found the express subway station of the Seventh Avenue line; at Eighth Avenue is to be found an express "L" station connecting with the Putnam Railroad for Westchester County; at Broadway is to be found a subway express station for Washington Heights; at the Hudson River are to be found docks for the Albany night and day lines, Coney Island boats, the new State Park, &c.

"There are about thirty or forty street car line connections going north or south from this street, which is geographically the exact centre of the old City of New York. At West 125th Street are to be found the Barnard and Teachers' Colleges, Columbia College, the City College of New York, St. Luke's Hospital, Grant's Tomb at 123d Street, Fort Lee Ferry, and other important points.

"It might be well to say that this bridge would afford a quick and cheap means for the Long Island farmers to bring their goods to market, which would tend to bring about a lower cost of living in these sections. It would allow workmen to erect cheap homes on Long Island, and be within twenty minutes of any part of the city.

"This bridge would complete the chain of East River bridges, and is likely to be the only one that the Bronx, Washington Heights, or Harlem will ever have, due to the great width of Long Island Sound to the north of this point, and is le sure to be found the most badly needed."

Lasanno Court Bought by Natanson.

Lasanno Court, a ten-story fireproof apartment house, on plot 100 by 100, held at $475,000 and renting for $50,000, at 307 to 311 West Seventy-ninth Street, near West End Avenue, was bought by the Nason Realty Company (Max N. Natanson) from the Elsee Realty Company, George Rosenfeld, President. Leitner, Brenner & Starr were brokers in the deal.

BIG MANHATTAN AND BRONX APARTMENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD IN SPECULATIVE MARKET

Two Deals Involving Over a Million Dollars Closed Last Week and Several Others in the Same Class Reported Pending—Operators Buy the Manhasset and Dorilton

The demand for apartment house property, both large and small, by operators and investors continues unabated, and the last week has been one of the busiest in this line that the Manhattan and Bronx market has experienced in years.

Despite the fact that the present market is largely controlled by operators, there have been a number of purchases made by investors that show the upward trend toward better conditions. The small investor, who has been missing from the auction rooms and the open market, is slowly but surely making his appearance. Many of the old-time operators are also coming back.

However, the one thing that the present market lacks is building loan and mortgage money. If this could be obtained freely on reasonable terms New York City, it is predicted, would experience one of the biggest building booms in its history.

The demand for housing facilities is far beyond the supply, and it will take several years to catch up, even if construction work is started this Spring.

Every possible effort is being made by the Government to encourage building, but the high cost of materials and labor, coupled with the scarcity of building loan money, has forced the builder to remain idle and wait for better conditions.

In the meantime rentals have increased 20 and 30 per cent. In many cases, and agents and landlords of apartment houses have decided to give them another boost on the first of next October.

The increased rentals that are being obtained for both apartment house and business property is believed by many to be responsible for the present speculative market.

Among the most important of last week's transactions was the sale of the eleven-story Manhasset apartment house, occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway, between 108th and 109th Streets, to a syndicate of operators headed by Gilbert & Kramer for about $1,300,000.

The property was sold by the Maybrick Realty Corporation, Harold B. Snyder President, a subsidiary of the American Real Estate Company, now in the hands of a receiver. It is understood that the buyers put about $175,000 in cash into the deal.

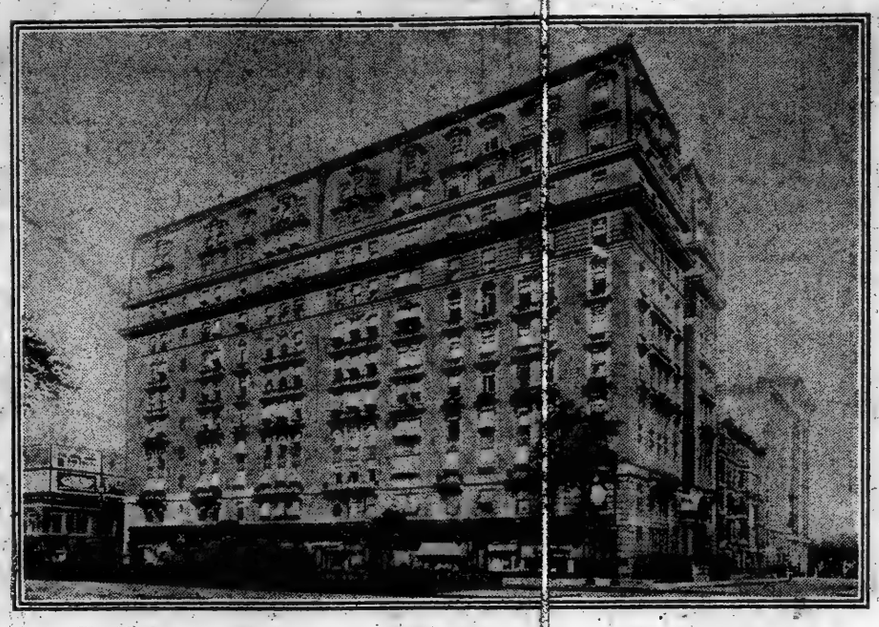
Jacob Butler, an old-time west side builder, erected the Manhasset about sixteen years ago, the original structure being only nine stories in height, with no stores. Several years after its completion two stories were added, and a few years later, when the growth of business and small shops spread to upper Broadway, twelve stores were installed along the Broadway front.

The building, which has a frontage of 201.8 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on the side street, is fully leased and shows a gross rental return of about $150,000. Many of the sixty apartments in the house, which contain from six to twelve rooms, will be altered into three and four room suites.

Another big transaction involved the Dorilton, a twelve-story fireproof structure, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street, purchased by Sydney H. Sonn, as President of the Transit Realty Company, Inc.

George Noakes, the seller, acquired the property in 1915. It is fully tenanted, at a rental of more than $111,000, and occupies a promient location at Sherman Square, with permanent southern exposure overlooking the Church of the Blessed Sacrament at the southeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street.

The building covers a plot of more than five lots, fronting 105.5 feet on Broadway, by 110.5 on Seventy-first Street.



The Manhasset, 108th to 109th Street and Broadway, Sold to Syndicate for $1,300,000.

The Dorilton, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, Purchased by Operators.

It is the intention of the purchaser to alter the building by installing stores on the Broadway front.

Mr. Sonn, the buyer of the Dorilton, recently acquired the twelve-story building at 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, which is at present being made over into the Hotel Peter Stuyvesant; the two elevator houses at the south corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street, and the seven-story elevator house at 5 and 7 West Ninety-first Street.

The King Haven apartment house, a six-story elevator structure, on a plot 132 by 188, at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 153d Street, was bought by I. Portman, President of the Union Chemical Glassware Company, from the John C. Welwood Realty Company.

The building, which was erected about five years ago by Jacob Axelrod, was held at $325,000, and rents for $40,000.

Mr. Portman also bought from Mrs. Debrowsky a five-story apartment house, with nine stores, at the southeast corner of Avenue St. John and Fox Street, through Joseph Blackmer and Joseph Kaplan. The property, which was held at $95,000 and returns an annual rent of $16,000, was immediately resold, through L. Fine and L. Frank, to a client of Joseph Harris.

In another deal Mr. Portman bought the five-story house, 45 by 95 by 123, held at $42,000 and renting for $8,800, at 643 Fox Street, from Harry Heni.

Frederick Brown, one of the largest operators in the present market, figured in a number of deals. From the Audubon Building Corporation he purchased the two five-story apartments, on plot 75 by 100 each, renting for $30,000 annually, at 560 and 565 West 192d Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, in a cash transaction.

From the College Holding Company, through the Fisher Realty Company, Mr. Brown bought the Rockville, a six-story elevator apartment, on plot 100 by 107, renting for $25,000, at the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 177th Street; from the S. W. W. Realty Company, the southeast corner of Mott Avenue and 144th Street, a five-story apartment, on plot 50 by 100, with a rental of about $9,000; from Abraham Ruth, through Nehring Brothers, 500 West 173d Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story apartment, on plot 37.6 by 100, renting for about $8,500.

The Rivercrest, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 131 by 126 irregular, at 23 to 33 Fort Washington Avenue, southwest corner of 160th Street, was bought by Jacob Weigand from the York Building Company.

As a site for a tall and narrow apartment house similar to those erected a few years ago by Edward W. Browning, heirs of the Brooke estate sold to a client of Worthington Whitehouse the old four-story dwelling at 15 East Sixty-first Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Plans for the proposed apartment are being prepared, and it is understood that the improvement will be started at once. Under the zoning resolution the building can be carried to a height of nine stories flush with the building line, and three additional stories by using a setback.

The property involved was held at $100,000. It is in the same block with the Knickerbocker Club, and on the same frontage are the large homes of T. Suffern Tailer, John T. Pratt, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick. Facing it on the southerly side are the residences of Elbridge T. Gerry, which occupies the corner; Arthur J. Moulton, C. Ledyard Blair, and Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr.

Numerous block fronts in the Bronx several of them improved with high-class apartments, changed hands. The demand for property in the suburbs is on the increase, and many sales involving from $10,000 to $100,000 were closed.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT LINK IN OPERATION

By FREDERICK J. H. KRACKE,
Public Service Commissioner.

Operation of the new Culver elevated line in Brooklyn from Ninth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street to Kings Highway was scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock this morning. Later the service will be extended to Avenue X and still later, sometime in the early Fall, it will reach its final terminus at Coney Island. The line traverses largely a section susceptible of almost unlimited real estate development. The following statement, prepared for THE TIMES, discusses the real estate feature of the new line:

Of course, I am naturally optimistic about the future of real estate in the broad, flat belt of South Brooklyn territory that is traversed by the West End, Sea Beach and Culver lines, and I think that my optimism is based upon solid grounds. I do not anticipate any such sudden development as occurred in the Bronx after the extension of the first subway system into that borough. That phenomenal development was the result of a one way exodus from overpopulated sections of Manhattan. It occurred in what might be called the beginning of rapid transit history.

The new gospel of rapid transit development on which the so-called dual system is largely founded is the even development of the city, and the production of improved living conditions for its inhabitants. As is well known, there has not been any movement which might properly be called a "boom" along any of the newer rapid transit lines, but there is evidence now that the wall of high costs of materials and labor which has held back the prophesied normal development along the numerous new elevated and subway extensions is yielding before the pressure of unprecedentedly high rents. Men returning from the war, the natural gravitation of workers from artificially created munition manufacturing centres to the metropolis, and possibly a renewal of the tide of immigration must inevitably break down the barrier which has recently existed against new construction.

Conditions over which public authorities have substantially no control and which it was impossible to foresee when the dual contracts were signed in 1913 have held back the completion of the Culver Line—the last of the South Brooklyn rapid transit tributaries. It is now completed so that operation may be had as far as Kings Highway, and within a few months at most the city's construction work will be completed. It traverses a really great section of the city, the streets nearly all laid out and ready for use, the sewers, water mains, gas, and electric lighting facilities in place. It is a neighborhood of homes, with a splendid American community feeling in evidence.

Just before the war, in anticipation of rapid transit development, an excellent beginning of construction was made at Kensington, where the connection of the Culver Line from the Fourth Avenue Subway meets Gravesend Avenue. Even during the war the section in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Thirteenth Avenues was energetically developed. The rapid development of brick stores and apartments, with the Culver Line stations as the centres of such developed areas, it seems should be the next stage; for the stations were placed not only with regard to operating schedules, but with a view of continuing development along the lines already begun, and here it should be noted that on this whole line only one station of all those which were operated in connection with the Culver surface line has been omitted, namely, that at Fifteenth Avenue. This station was left out because it was felt that it was not greatly needed, and because the congestion of stations would have been directly contrary to the principles of practical rapid transit operation. The section in the neighborhood of Fifteenth Avenue has been well provided for, however, by extending the station platform of the Thirteenth Avenue Station southeast toward Fifteenth Avenue.

A development of significance has resulted from the enterprise of real estate operators along the stretch of private right of way between Tenth Avenue and Gravesend Avenue. Here advantage has been taken of the ever-growing possibilities of the surface lines, as lumber yards, coal yards, machine shops, and manufacturing plants have sprung up, the employes of which are settling in the neighborhood. This factory development will find its labor market not only locally, but from all parts of the transit system directly accessible through the Culver Line.

On either side of Gravesend Avenue and just back from the direct line of that thoroughfare are great areas which ought to present ideal inducements to building operators. These areas are, generally speaking, awaiting development, with wide stretches of open country, dotted here and there with cottages, and with now and again an old Colonial mansion giving an interesting touch to the picture. The ground is possible of easy excavation, and there is generally found excellent building sand, which is not the case, for example, in the Bronx and some parts of Queens.

Building operations which are begun in the next three or four months will probably be completed just about in time for the first rush of population unable to stand the present high rents of the centrally located areas. There are thousands of persons in the city who will appreciate what it means to own their own homes. There are thousands more who will welcome the opportunity to rent at lesser figures, with a little more of God's sunlight, with a great ocean and its cooling waters and breezes not ten minutes distant, with speedy and direct access to the very heart of the city's social centres.

There will be scarcely any portion of any borough of the city which will possess better service facilities than the Gravesend-Kensington-Parkville section when the Culver line has been connected with the Fourth Avenue Surway. This occurrence will take place toward the end of the year when the Montague Street tunnel line to Brooklyn shall have been completed and placed in operation. For the present the operation of the Culver line will be in connection with the Fifth Avenue elevated line, with privilege of a free transfer to the Fourth Avenue subway at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. This is so that the transit experts of the commission may determine what is the best distribution of traffic for the Fourth Avenue subway and make arrangements accordingly.

It will be possible for residents along the Culver line to use the Broadway subway without change of cars from their homes direct to places of business along Broadway, Manhattan, as far north as Fifty-ninth Street. And they will be able to make this trip in about the time that is now required to get them to and from the Brooklyn Bridge by elevated railroad.

It is with some feeling of pride that I note that the Public Service Commission took the action of formally decreasing the Culver line a part of the Fourth Avenue subway operation upon my motion and at my instance. It is always well to remember, too, that the through operation of the Culver line to Coney Island is the signal, under the terms of the dual system contracts, for the placing in effect of the five-cent fare to Coney Island.

MADISON AVENUE WIDENING

The Fifth Avenue Association has inaugurated a campaign for the development and widening of Madison Avenue from Forty-sixth to Sixty-first Street. Lawrence B. Elliman, who has been appointed Chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign, said yesterday that a canvass of all owners of property on the avenue between the streets named was now being made.

It is proposed to ask the city to widen the street seven and one-half feet on both sides and remove all encroachments. On many of the blocks there are no encroachments. The members of Mr. Elliman's committee are Douglas L. Elliman, John McE. Bowman, Paul B. Boden, Albert T. Keller, C. L. Shaw, William C. Lester, Howard W. Charles, Frank H. Travis, William Ziegler, Jr., Ten Broeck M. Terhune, Ezra H. Tutch, James R. Pollock, August Heckscher, Michael Friedsam, and Charles A. Dana.

THE LONG ISLAND MARKET.

Increasing Demand for Ideal All-Year-Round Homes.

With the advent of Spring the outlook for an active real estate market on Long Island is better than it has been for a long time. The demand for shore front home sites and home sites easily accessible to waterfront is more pronounced than is usual; and the south shore of Western Suffolk County, which has deep water and easy contact with the ocean, is the object of major demand.

There is no prospect of a downward scale of prices this year for first-class south shore and near-by inland property. Individuals who are able to buy such real estate are of the class who have been making money and are able to compete with each other in the race for choice parcels, especially if obtainable at pre-war prices.

Because many lines of business have felt the impulse to keen activity during the war period is the reason why good suburban real estate is coming into strong demand now; and prices can be justly advanced; as business is steadily adjusting itself to the post-bellum business situation real estate is naturally feeling the beneficial effect. Business certainty always makes a better market certainty for suburban as well as other kinds of real estate.

"The steady expansion of the commercial area of New York is naturally attended by the expansion of urban home area," said T. B. Ackerson of Brightwaters. "There must necessarily be, and there is, an expansion eastward on Long Island of suburban home area. In other words, Western Suffolk County is now the logical suburban Long Island home territory. By suburban I do not mean communities housing families in dwellings on plots 50 by 100, for you can find thousands of such homes within the greater city.

"But I mean homes on half acre or larger plots in communities removed from the congested zones of close building where there is more freedom of living and a broader scope of view.

"The only safe assurance for perpetuity of this kind of living environment is in sections beyond the city limits and yet far enough removed from what might be termed congested suburban contact.

"The ideal suburban community is where there is no suggestion of city appearance and where bathing, yachting, and good automobiling are easily available. When general conditions are good or bad such a place of residence will command a place in the investment world.

"There should be none but bright forebodings about Long Island real estate, for, like most well-situated home centres, it is on the upward trend and increasing in favor as it becomes better known. If real estate is the last commodity to recover from the effects of bad times it is also the last to feel the effects of such situations.

"The percentage of persons seeking suburban homes is greater now than in the past and rapidly increasing. High rental conditions in the city will accelerate the demand for permanent private home centres more readily found beyond the city. This fact is now a truism. One can buy as good a home as he wants in suburban Long Island and pay for it completely in a few years with what he now pays in ordinarily good apartment rentals.

There is less complexity in building in the country and more comfort and neighborliness to suburban life, and they are all strong factors in suburban demand. Western Suffolk County and other parts of Long Island have been built up and increasingly occupied by the influx of city residents seeking ideal suburban homes. This year and next and so on will witness a real estate movement on Long Island sufficient to satisfy the most enthusiastic optimist, and values always respond to demand.

MERCHANT MARINE HOUSE.

Nine-Story Structure to Cost $400,000 for Beaver Street.

The Merchant Marine House, which recently purchased the three buildings on the north side of Beaver Street, adjoining the Corn Exchange Bank Building, have decided to build a new structure instead of remodeling the old ones.

Following the announcement of the purchase the buyers were flooded with applications for space. Some of these applications came from the most important marine insurance companies in the market, who expressed the desire to find a suitable place for a permanent home.

After due consideration the purchasers have abandoned the idea of making alterations to the newly acquired property and have decided to erect a substantial nine-story stone structure similar to the new Telephone Building on Broad Street.

The cost will exceed $400,000, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in nine months.

In the rear of the old structures is a large open court, and it is proposed to plan the new building so as to utilize this court as an arcade.

The property adjoins the Corn Exchange Bank Building, but will have light on three sides, and the façade will be of imposing appearance. Cecil P. Stewart, President of the Marine House, said last week that the purchasers originally intended to fit the old buildings up for temporary use or until a more favorable time for building, and then build a new structure, but the spontaneous demand for office space from many of the most reliable concerns in the market caused the purchasers to abandon the original idea and decide to erect an entirely new structure at once.

The building will be constructed with a view to furnishing marine insurance companies a permanent modern home.

RENT PROFITEERS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Bronx Senator Introduces a Bill Calling for a Joint Legislative Inquiry.

ASK $10,000 APPROPRIATION.

Bill Carries Power to Subpoena Landlords and Force Them to Produce Their Books.

A resolution calling for a $10,000 appropriation for a joint legislative investigation of rent profiteering, particularly in New York City, was introduced last week at Albany by Senator Peter A. Abeles of the Bronx. The investigators would consist of two Senators and three Assemblymen.

Their duty would be to "ascertain the causes for the continuous increase in rents charged to tenants of apartments, flats and dwelling places and to report and disclose the facts showing whether such increases are justified and to formulate such legislative plan as the committee deems practicable and effective to prevent the exaction of excessive rents from such tenants."

The committee would have the power to subpoena landlords or their agents and all records and books deemed necessary in the probe.

"The abuses of landlords are simply becoming intolerable," said Senator Abeles. "This is particularly so in the Twenty-second District, which I represent. It is apparent to every one that the offending landlords, many of them lessees, who are not even citizens, are taking advantage of a situation unprecedented in the City of New York.

"I think it is time the Legislature woke up and considered something vitally important to the people instead of matters that are relatively insignificant.

"Rents touch the very life and health of the great masses of the people and a proper curb of heartless profiteers should be given serious consideration by those who are sent here to make protective laws. I have tried to introduce bills effecting a remedy, but it is difficult to enact legislation that does not infringe on the constitutional rights of property owners without an investigation.

"That is why the Legislature should find justification by facts and figures. The only way to obtain them is to investigate."

Senator Abeles's resolution will be considered by the Senate Finance Committee.

INCREASED RENTAL VALUES.

Old Buildings Worth Altering Find Ready Buyers.

Commercial property has gone through many periods of change during the past fifteen years, but the present movement is without precedent. Property which only a few years ago was vacant and undesirable, which owners thought not worth enough to alter and make fit for occupancy, is now receiving a great deal of attention.

Where only recently it was permitted to go to foreclosure, it now finds buyers in the keenest speculators operating throughout the city. For many reasons this property is now in demand and tenants are vying with each other for space.

Discussing the present market yesterday, Aaron Rabinowitz, President of Spear & Co., said:

"Rents have advanced, of course, but the serious aspect of the tremendous space shortage is in the fact that unless we are able to accommodate the manufacturers in the mercantile district in New York they will necessarily go to Long Island City or Brooklyn or to other parts remote from New York City. This would be a most unfortunate occurrence.

"In the district above Twenty-third street and in the Madison Avenue section there is a marked competition for space. Tenants are renting to each other at large profits. And it is not always the owners who are making these profits.

"I know of one case where the tenant had an option to renew for a period of five years at an increase of but $300 over his previous rental. He exercised this option and rerented the premises at a $3,000 annual increase, besides obliging the new tenant to purchase the fixtures for considerably more than they were worth.

"This case is typical of a great many.

"The business which agencies can do is limited entirely to premises where the tenants for one reason or another desire to sublet. What vacancies now exist are either off the beaten track or do not fit the demands of the moment, but even this space will unquestionably be rented shortly because business is expanding in proportions quite unheard of.

"Renting conditions at the moment are so abnormal that as soon as there is a possibility to commence the erection of new buildings this work should be undertaken. The building and lending interests of New York must see to it that enough structures go up to take care of the rental demands of the merchants and manufacturers of the city.

"At the same time, they must not be permitted to repeat the mistake made some years ago when so many buildings were simultaneously erected that competition for tenants became keen enough to force rentals to a point where it was impossible to make buildings productive."

COLONIAL DWELLING AT KENSINGTON, L. I.

Sold by the Finlay Realty Company to Joseph Santley for Occupancy.

RESIDENCE AT MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

Purchased Last Week by Colonel Nugent H. Slaughter, Head of the Technical School of Aviation Officers.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain and warmer today; Tuesday, probably rain; southeast winds.
For weather report see Page 20.

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ZAPATA IN FLIGHT; HIS STRONGHOLD WON BY MEXICO

State of Morelos Occupied by Gonzales's Troops After Ten Years of Massacre.

CHIEF PURSUED TO HILLS

His Early Capture Expected—Remnants of Bandit's Army Now Surrendering.

REBELS STRIPPED REGION

Made Oil Paintings Into Trousers—Fourteen Families Once Owned the State.

MEXICO CITY, March 15, (Associated Press.)—The State of Morelos, just south of this city, is completely under the control of Government troops after being overrun for ten years by bands commanded by Emiliano Zapata.

A campaign conducted by General Pablo Gonzales, commander of the Government forces, has been successful, Zapata and a few hundred of his followers being driven into the almost impassable mountains near Puenta de Ixtla, on the boundary between Mexico and Guerrero. His capture, with that of Generals Genevevo de Lao and Manuel Palofax, his chief lieutenants, is expected almost any day.

An opportunity to confirm the Government's announcement that Morelos has been pacified has been afforded the correspondent of The Associated Press, who has just completed a seven-day journey by railroad, muleback, and afoot through a large part of the State, including virtually all of Zapata's former strongholds. There is regular train service over the National Railway of Mexico between this city and Cuernavaca, the capital of Morelos, and colonists and artisans are being taken there free of charge by the Government.

Made Trousers of Paintings.

Cuernavaca, which has been held by Government troops for several months, is rapidly approaching a normal condition, although the Zapatistas during their occupation of the town stripped the place of almost every stick of timber and unroofed nearly all the houses and public buildings. So scarce was material for clothing while Zapata held the town that his men looted the cathedral and the people who remained there tell of seeing the rebel soldiers wearing trousers made out of what were once valuable paintings.

General Gustavo Elisondo, a former Rough Rider, who is in command at Cuernavaca, reports the discovery of a cave in the mountains where Zapata, who seldom entered cities, had his headquarters. The cave, is said to be ten miles long and was used as a warehouse for supplies and ammunition.

An average of thirty Zapatistas are surrendering to General Elisonde daily, giving up their rifles, for which they are paid ten pesos. If they care to serve in the Government armies, they are accepted and sent to the northern States.

A trip was made from Cuernavaca to Cuautla, the principal commercial center of the State, and on the way a number of Zapata's former strongholds were visited. Government forces are stationed at all strategic points, one of which is Tetilla Pass, where, on May 7, 1919, a Government regiment of 400 men were ambushed and massacred.

Thirst Forced Surrender.

Nearly all a valley several square miles in extent, which is covered with dense scrub growth. This was the refuge of a large number of Zapatistas, but the loyal soldiers, by guarding the water holes in this district, forced the surrender of nearly all the rebels in a few days.

The country between Cuernavaca and Cuautla is dotted with looted sugar refineries, representing investments totaling millions of dollars. They are surrounded by sugar plantations, which were allowed to run to waste by the rebels. Every stick of timber and every pound of salable metal was torn from the refineries by Zapata's men.

The district near Cuautla, where General Gonzales has his headquarters, shows the results of the Government's program of dividing up the great estates among the people, with the cooperation of the proprietors. Many former rebels are working in the fields, while the town of Cuautla is being rapidly rehabilitated.

The absence of a State Government for ten years and the lack of funds, however, make for a slow development of the plan, under which former field workers have a chance to earn a small farm at the end of ten years by sharing in the crops raised on the land. The Government is determined to eliminate the old system, under which the whole State of Morelos was formerly divided into twenty-eight estates owned by fourteen families.

New Schools Overcrowded.

Schools are being opened, but their capacity is entirely inadequate to accommodate the hundreds of children seeking admission. One may observe evidence of the conditions which have prevailed there in the curiosity of children, some of whom are 15 and 16 years old, in the first civilian they have ever seen. They are especially interested in his clothes. In the past they have encountered only the cotton-clad Zapatista rebels or uniformed Government soldiers.

Except for the extreme southwest section, where Zapata has taken refuge, the whole State is quiet and there has not been a skirmish reported in weeks.

In addition to the resumption of railway service between Mexico City and Cuernavaca, the Interoceanic Railway is operating trains between Cuautla and this city. The trains are run without armed escorts, but strategic points are well guarded, especially the bridge at Tenantla, where it is estimated 3,000 civilian railway passengers were slaughtered by Zapatistas during the ten years of rebellion.

REMEMBER VENUS PENCILS
Remember Venus Pencils.—Advt.

Italian Envoy Quits Serbia; Dispute Over Credentials

PARIS, March 16.—The Reuter correspondent learns that the new Italian Minister to Serbia has left Belgrade because of the refusal of the Government to recognize his credentials, which were addressed to the King of Serbia instead of to Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia combined. America alone thus far has recognized the tri-State as an entity.

Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, said today that its status had not yet been discussed by the Supreme Council.

CALLS ON BAKER FOR ANSELL REPLY

Chamberlain Formally Requests That Rejoinder to Crowder Be Made Public.

DEMOTION AGAIN ASSAILED

Violation of Department Order Charged in Replacing Ansell with Kreger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee in the last Congress, today sent to Secretary of War Baker, who is absent from Washington on a tour of inspection, a telegram calling on him to make public the answer that Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell has made to Major Gen. Enoch Crowder's recent defense of the army court-martial system. It was in this letter that General Crowder made the accusation that Lieut. Col. Ansell had tried to have himself appointed Judge Advocate General in place of General Crowder while the latter was acting as Provost Marshal General.

The telegram which Senator Chamberlain sent reads:

March 16, 1919.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Presidio, Cal.:

Upon my request I have been furnished by the Acting Secretary of War a copy of a statement made by General Ansell and addressed to the Secretary of War in reply to the statement made by General Crowder in defense of the present court-martial system, which was released by you for publication last Monday. The statement of General Ansell has been furnished me confidentially and for the information of the Military Committee alone.

I have read the statement with care. In my judgment, it is a complete answer to the published defense of the present court-martial system, and shows affirmatively and convincingly the necessity of court-martial reform, a subject in which you should be as quickly disposed to give data to the public as you were to the statement made in the defense of the system. I, accordingly, request that you authorize the Acting Secretary to release this statement for publication, not at a late date, but immediately, when the public mind is fresh with the subject and is desirous of receiving it.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman, Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Lieut. Col. Ansell's reply was submitted to Benedict Crowell, the Acting Secretary of War, early last week, but he declined to make it public.

"I think," said Senator Chamberlain tonight, "that the Secretary of War ought to give this statement to the public, and believe that he will do so. This should be done, not only because the statement is an affirmative contribution of great informative value upon the subject of military justice itself, but because common fairness and justice to the officer who has advocated the necessity of reforming the present court-martial system require it."

Assert Order Was Violated.

It was pointed out tonight that Circular 69 of the War Department, dated Feb. 8, 1919, provided that regular officers rendered surplus in their higher grade would be assigned to vacancies in that grade, and if no such vacancies existed they would be demoted to their regular army rank. The circular further provided that in addition to these normal demotions, officers of the regular army found unsuited for advance rank would be demoted to their regular army rank.

A statement was made by the War Department that the office of the acting Judge Advocate General in France, which had been created to review court-martial judgments in the American Expeditionary Forces, had been abolished and that it was necessary to find a place for General Kreger. In finding him a place it is contended that the Department not only demoted his senior, but violated Order 69, inasmuch as General Kreger became the surplus officer.

It now develops that the War Department abolished the office in France on March 1, only to re-establish it on March 13.

The charge also is made that the demotion of General Ansell and the transfer to his place of General Kreger have resulted in maladministration. General Kreger organized and thoroughly understood the office in France and General Ansell organized and thoroughly understood the office here at home. The office in France, it is asserted by supporters of Ansell, is now in charge of an officer who is unfamiliar with its organization and duties and the office here will be in similar condition, as General Crowder is going to Cuba. It also is asserted that, instead of a decrease by way of demobilization or otherwise, there are hard pressed at the front.

Continued on Page Three.

Pall Mall Famous Cigarettes
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

TELLER ARRESTED IN $26,000 THEFT FROM BRONX BANK

Police Say He Has Confessed and Implicated Three Others Who Are in Custody.

GAVE KEY AND COMBINATION

To Saloonkeeper Who Entered Before Banking Hours and Carried Away the Cash.

ALL BUT $3,400 RECOVERED

Found Hidden in Cigar Factory Where Alleged Burglar's Brother Was Employed.

Four men, including the paying teller, were arrested yesterday in connection with the theft of $26,000 from the Cosmopolitan Bank at 803 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, early last Tuesday morning. According to the police, two of the four have made statements in which they confess to having taken part in the robbery. All but $3,400 of the stolen money has been recovered.

The men arrested were Samuel Smith, 29 years old, married, 2,462 Valentine Avenue; Samuel Levitt, 29, a saloon keeper at Dawson Street and Longwood Avenue, who lives at 781 Dawson Street, a depositor in the bank; Abraham Levitt, 31 years old, a brother to Samuel Levitt, shipping clerk for the American Exchange Cigar Company at 1,059 Third Avenue, 1,333 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx; Frank Reynolds, aged 31, formerly assistant cashier of the Cosmopolitan Bank, 2,639 Jerome Avenue.

After being under an almost continuous fire of questions for three days, the police say that Smith, the teller, finally confessed that he had given the combinations of the bank vaults and a key to the door of the building to his friend, Samuel Levitt, who at 7:15 Tuesday morning made his way into the bank, entered the vault and carried away the packages containing $26,433. When Levitt was arrested yesterday the police say he confessed, and said he had given the package to his brother Abraham for safekeeping. Abraham, the police say, admitted having received the money and took the police to the cigar factory where he worked and produced it from behind a pile of packing boxes.

Although the robbery was discovered at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the bank relied on a private detective agency, and the police did not learn of the robbery until Wednesday morning, and then through outside channels. Captain Andrew Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau, Lieutenant John E. McGrath and twelve other detectives were assigned to the case. They decided that the robbery was an "inside job," and proceeded to examine all employes who had keys or knew the combinations. Finally through a process of elimination they became certain that Smith was the man who knew about the burglary.

From noon on Saturday until early yesterday morning Smith was grilled by detectives. They say his first break was the admission that he was $2,000 short in his accounts. Then he said that Levitt had frequently urged him to rob the bank and that he had finally agreed. On Monday night, according to Capt. Wines, he pretended to lock the safe containing the money, but left the combination on a half turn so that all Levitt had to do was to pull the door open. Then he gave Levitt the combinations of the outer and inner vaults and a duplicate key to the Westchester Avenue door.

Levitt, in his statement, Capt. Wines says, declares that on Tuesday morning he found Rudolph Steuber, the watchman, on duty, and waited until he saw him depart at 7 o'clock. Then, knowing that the day watchman did not report until 8 o'clock, he went back, got the money, and wrapping it in a newspaper, boarded a downtown subway train and took it to his brother.

Smith has been an employe of the bank for six years and as teller received $33 a week. His wife, before she learned of his confession, said that while his salary was small, they had been able to keep themselves comfortably in a three-room apartment so that there had been no temptation to steal. They have been married three years and have no children.

NORTH RUSSIAN REDS AGAIN DRIVEN BACK

Attempt to Cut Communications Between Allies and Americans on Dvina Front.

ARCHANGEL, March 15, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevist forces made a determined attempt Friday to cut the communications between the American and allied columns on the Dvina and Vaga Rivers, but their attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

The enemy lost fifty-seven dead and four prisoners. The allied casualty was one soldier wounded.

On the anniversary of the Russian revolution, March 12, the celebrations by the city and the council of professional unions were made the occasion for numerous pro-Bolshevist addresses, whereupon the Provisional Government arrested a number of the speakers and declared its determination to suppress all such attempts to lend assistance to enemies and hamper the struggle of the Allies against the Bolsheviki.

There is increasing evidence that the Bolshevist agitators are ready to take advantage of any minor disturbance to bring about a Bolshevist revolt behind the lines at any time when the allied troops are hard pressed at the front.

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget—
Advt.

Australia Provides $2,500,000 To Give Work to Soldiers

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 16.—The Commonwealth Government is to provide £500,000 for use by local governing bodies throughout Australia on works which will give immediate employment for returned soldiers.

SYDNEY, March 16.—Premier Holman said today the Government intended to find employment for 80,000 soldiers in New South Wales. The Premier said there would be legislation compelling employers to reinstate returned soldiers; that 8,000 soldiers would be settled on farm lands and that the remainder would be employed on public works.

OUR TROOPS AID ON SIBERIAN ROAD

Occupy Strategic Points as Stevens Assumes Charge of Transportation System.

AMERICANS AS INSPECTORS

Colonel C. H. Emerson Organizing Operatives to Take Over the Chinese Eastern Line.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 14, (Associated Press.)—American troops have begun to move to strategic points on the trans-Siberian Railway west of Vladivostok to aid John F. Stevens and his staff of American railway men in the technical operation of the railway. The first contingent is already at Harbin, while the second will entrain within a few days for Chita, which is the furthest point west to which the Americans will be sent.

It is proposed to place additional detachments at Verkhni Udinsk, Manchuria station and Nikolsk. On the Usuri branch American troops already are stationed at Spassko and Khabarovsk.

Szechoslovak troops are guarding the line from Irkutsk to Cheliabinsk. Japanese troops are in Siberia and also are guarding the Chinese Eastern Railway as far as Irkutsk.

No announcement has yet been made of the zones which the various Allies will police. It is said to be a question for the Interallied Committee in Siberia to decide. The committee is awaiting the arrival of the Chinese member of the Military Committee before making a decision. There is strong sentiment among the allied representatives that the Chinese should police at least half of the Chinese Eastern. While there have been some rumors of secret opposition to the allied plan, all appearances are that the nations are working in complete harmony.

Mr. Stevens's plan for operating the Trans-Siberian Road contemplates a division of the line into four sections under the supervision of a General Inspector. Each section in turn will be sub-divided into districts, each district comprising several divisions under corresponding sub-Inspectors and Superintendents.

Until the allied technical appointees are familiar with American methods only Americans will be employed as Inspectors, the others acting as assistants.

Mr. Stevens proposes at the earliest moment to inaugurate an express service to Omsk. The schedule has for a long time been prepared. It is contingent on the available passenger equipment. The system of car accounting and financing will be gone over by experts and made to conform to the American system. These experts at present will consist of Americans summoned by cablegrams.

Colonel George H. Emerson of St. Paul, Minn., former General Manager of the Great Northern Railway, who will be the first assistant of Mr. Stevens as General Inspector, already is on his way to Harbin, organizing the first corps of operatives to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Lieut. Gen. Horvath, Vice President and General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is working in close sympathy with the allied plans. It is considered that his co-operation will go far toward the simplification of the task.

Mr. Stevens expects to make his headquarters at Harbin after completing the details of his task here.

Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, having completed his diplomatic mission, sailed for Tokio yesterday.

The Inter-Allied Committee is preparing an announcement to the Russian public explaining the aims and scope of the allied undertakings. The Military Committee has not yet been fully organized, and the question of the definite distribution of troops for policing is still to be determined.

The controversy between Major Gen. Graves, the American Commander in Siberia, and the Japanese staff over the disposition of the 1,500 Cossacks of General Kalmikoff's forces, who were interned by the Americans at Khabarovsk at their own request, virtually has been adjusted by the gradual dispersal of the Cossack force. The Cossacks have been returning to their homes.

General Graves has notified the Japanese Staff that upon the identification of the arms and equipment of the Cossacks as their property it will be delivered to them.

YOU WILL FIND THE STEARNS KNIGHT
at 12 Central Park West.
Come and see it. It's worth while.—Advt.

ENGLAND RESTIVE OVER PEACE DELAY; LABOR UNSETTLED

Coalition Government Censured for Failure to Carry Out No-Conscription Promise.

FRET UNDER BIG OUTLAYS

Huge Appropriations for Army, Navy, and Air Service Cause a Public Outcry.

MINE AND RAIL TROUBLES

Discontent Reflected in Defeat of Lloyd George Candidate at By-election.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—The West Leyton bye-election result is undoubtedly a nasty blow for the Coalition Government and particularly for Lloyd George, who had specially recommended the Tory candidate to the voters and, thereby drawn upon himself a scathing rejoinder from the Independent Liberal candidate. The latter won an extraordinary success in reversing by huge figures the vote cast at the December general election. Politicians have to go back as far as 1880, when Sir William Harcourt was defeated at the Oxford bye-election, to discover a parallel sensation.

Everybody is asking the reason. The Independent Liberals are overjoyed and proclaiming that it is the writing on the wall. Some Tories admit the Conservative candidate was too reactionary for the times. Most experts agree it is an indication of the general dissatisfaction felt throughout the country owing to the wide gulf separating the Coalition's election promises and its attempts to realize them.

Most people think peace should have been made before now, and while the British Government cannot be held wholly responsible for the delay, it is the only culprit within reach of the British electorate. Lloyd George's election promises of no conscription were taken literally, and impatience with the methods he has adopted to bring about that happy consumation is rife even in quarters where it is admitted that Britain could not disarm until the other countries did likewise. The fact that the national daily expenditure remains at the high figure of $31,250,000 is regarded as serious proof of governmental incapacity to adapt itself to new conditions.

Outcry Against Appropriations.

A great outcry has been made against the huge military, naval, and air service appropriations asked for by the respective heads of those departments. A particularly telling point is made of the fact that in the Air Ministry's budget of $382,500,000 only $15,000,000 is earmarked for development of civilian flying.

A. E. Newbould, the new member of Parliament for West Leyton, says:

"The result is largely due to the unfulfilled promises and broken pledges of the Government, which the electors resent. Can you wonder at it when they see today $2,000,000,000 army estimates as a result of victory? It has left electors wondering whether we really have won the war or whether it is only that we have lost peace.

"The electors are staggered by the audacity of Churchill's statements that at the time of the general election the Government did not realize that conscription would be necessary. They did not know when they voted that this would be the excuse for the broken pledge to abolish conscription."

Austen Chamberlain's misadventures as Chancellor of the Exchequer seriously reflected upon the whole Cabinet, and many West Leyton electors who journey daily to and from the city asked when Sir Albert Stanley would redeem his promise to reduce the railway fares, which were increased 50 per cent. during the war.

Some of the reasons advanced for the West Leyton turnover are only interesting as an indication of the general unrest and dissatisfaction. The industrial situation seems to be growing black again. The Coal Commission has not yet had the results expected from it. The miners' representatives say the men will not withdraw or defer their notices after March 22, and the commission will be still hearing evidence on Monday, so that it will only have Tuesday and Wednesday to deliberate and prepare its report, which has to be presented on the 20th.

Deadlock Over Nationalization.

So far as present indications go there is likely to be a deadlock between the Governmental attitude toward the nationalization of the mines and the position taken by the miners. In the former case, nationalization is interpreted as Government control; in the latter, nationalization is construed to imply joint control by the Government and the miners. This is, of course, putting the position broadly, but it is recognized that it will need all of Justice Sankey's abilities to secure a harmonious report from the commission over which he presides, and the divergent, not to say antagonistic, elements which have been very apparent during the commission's sittings.

At today's meeting William Straker, representing the Northumberland Miners, said it was useless to have asked the man to withdraw the strike notice.

Continued on Page Two.

PARTRIDGE, TALUS & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall Street.

PICHON SEES OBSTACLES TO WILSON PLAN OF FULL LEAGUE DRAFT IN FIRST TREATY; MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN DISCUSSED

Plan to Give Germany Land Communication Across Polish Corridor to the Baltic

PARIS, March 16, (Associated Press.)—The report of the Polish Commission on the Eastern Boundary, which is on Monday's business before the Council, proposes to give Germany direct land communication across the corridor to the Baltic, which has been accorded to Poland and which cuts off part of East Prussia from the rest of Germany. The report suggests that for Poland's security the German territory to the east of the corridor be demilitarized.

It is also proposed by the commission that the 600,000 Protestant Poles in the Mazurian Lake region be allowed to determine by plebiscite whether they shall join Catholic Poland or remain German.

The Peace Conference Commission on the International Régime of Ports, Waterways, and Railways at a plenary session yesterday continued its discussion of clauses to be inserted in the treaty of peace in regard to the navigation of the Rhine. The meeting was held at the Ministry of Public Works.

BERLIN REDS PLOT NEW REVOLT SOON

Start Vigorous Propaganda for Another General Strike March 24 or 25.

AIM TO INVOLVE NATION

Revolution of Feeling in Berlin Against Government Troops for Summary Executions.

By LEONARD SPEAR.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 14.—Though the latest pitched battle with the Spartacides has ended in the victory of the Government, Berlin is still a city of fear and anxiety.

Nervous soldiers preserve a precarious peace in the centre of the city by completely shutting off Alexander Square and other strategic areas, but at nightfall there is always much desultory rifle fire and now and then there burst stray shells from rebel guns somewhere to the eastward.

Thousands of people are mourning their dead. The exact number of victims in the recent fighting will probably never be known, for many Spartacides have been buried secretly, but there are nearly 600 bodies in the morgue and the principal hospitals.

The past is bad enough, but many believe that there are worse things to come. The Berlin Bolsheviki have already planned another strike for March 24 or 25 and have started a strong propaganda for the purpose of making the movement general over the whole country.

The Government at Weimar, now apparently really alive to the fact that Russians and Russian money are playing a leading rôle in the business, is taking one measure to oppose this influence. A bill is to be presented forbidding traffic in Russian money and the use of paper rubles for credit purposes. This step is taken very late, for there is already so much Bolshevist money in Germany that in some parts of the country paper rubles are freely accepted for ready payments.

Despite Noske's victory, and he, a nominee of the Socialistic Government, has shown an iron hand as hard as that of any militarist of the old régime, competent observers believe that the extremists have gained in strength and will have still larger backing when the next rebellion comes. This applies to the country generally.

Very significant is an item today from Leipzig. The general strike movement was defeated there, but the Federation of Trades Unions has decided that in future only Independent Socialists may hold office in the central organization. Moreover, several individual unions, including the building trade workers, metal workers, carpenters, compositors, and bookbinders, have dismissed all Majority Socialist officials, while the Independents are also increasing their authority in co-operative societies.

Reverting to Berlin, the influence of the extremists there has been augmented by a curious factor arising out of the latest struggle. At first the city was horrified by stories of Spartacide atrocities, but it has since turned out that many of these were inventions of the official News Bureau, which was under control of the military. There is now a strong revulsion of feeling against the Government troops in consequence of the advantage they took of the establishment of a regime of "summary judgment" and the ruthless manner in which they conducted operations against the Lichtenberg suburb, where scores of innocent men and children were killed.

The latest instance of "summary judgment" took place yesterday, when, on the discovery of an alleged Spartacist nest in Kopenicker Street, no fewer than thirty-four men were executed on the spot, calling attention to the feeling against the Government troops in spite of the resentment at the Spartacist plunder and shooting.

The Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says: "There is growing mistrust of the mili-

Continued on Page Two.

NEW YORK SYNCOPATED ORCHESTRA
—Will Marion Cook, Condr. One Week
Only Beginning TONIGHT at 8:15. NORA
BAYES THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way.
Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.—Advt.

ARGUE FOR SINKING OF GERMAN SHIPS

Wilson's Expert Advisers Are Strongly Against the Policy of Distribution.

INCREASE OF NAVAL BURDEN

Vast Expenditures Inevitable for America if Prizes Are Added to Existing Fleets.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 15.—President Wilson is taking up the subject of the destruction of the warships surrendered by Germany. Although an adverse judgment was recently attributed to him, this is the first time he has examined the matter, and he has called for data from American naval experts. It is understood that his advisers here favor the policy of destruction.

In addition to destroyers and submarines, there are involved twenty-one German and Austrian battleships, six battle cruisers, and nineteen light cruisers. Among the arguments brought to bear for their destruction are the following:

It is in accord with Article VIII. of the covenant committing the League of Nations to a general policy of disarmament. Destruction would demonstrate the sincerity of this committal.

Distribution would increase the armament of the allied European powers 30 per cent. The German naval menace having been removed, the increase would be absolutely unnecessary and illogical.

The addition of the German ships to the navy of any European power increases the economic burden and imperils the financial credit to the injury of the United States.

The distribution would further arouse competition and rivalry.

The United States should not participate in it. She went in with clean hands and should come out with empty ones, refusing to share in any spoils.

There would be danger of nations selling these ships to one another and thereby throwing naval power out of balance and causing distrust and friction.

The distribution will create new and artificial standards among the three powers dependent on sea power—Great Britain, America, and Japan. It is absolutely necessary that each should maintain its relative strength for itself and for the common interest of the League of Nations. America would have to bear the brunt of matching Great Britain in building. Thus the effect of distribution would not be to diminish but to increase the building competition and expense.

The argument that France during the war was compelled to manufacture munitions, while the other nations built warships, is academically sound, but France suffered no real comparative disadvantages. Germany's naval destruction removes her sea danger, and the ostensible expansion would only add to France's expense in the face of decreased financial resources.

The distribution of capital ships, with the United States not participating, would work out as follows: Before the distribution Great Britain has forty-three capital ships, and all the others forty-two. The proportion of destroyers and submarines runs about the same. The United States must build twenty-six more capital ships than Great Britain in order to be on a basis of equality.

Distribution on the basis of two ships to one would give Great Britain

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget—
Advt.

PICHON'S COMPROMISE PLAN

To Embody League Principles in First Treaty, Postponing Details.

OUR DELEGATES ARE FIRM

Proceeding on the Assumption That the Covenant May Not Be Abridged.

PEACE WILL BE DICTATED

German Delegates Will Have Merely the Option of Accepting or Rejecting Terms.

PARIS, March 16, (Associated Press.)—Efforts are being directed today to shaping the League of Nations covenant so as to insure its acceptance by the Supreme Council and win the approval of those Americans who are demanding its amendment.

Colonel House conferred with Lord Robert Cecil, Léon Bourgeois, and the American delegates, and reported to President Wilson.

It is conceded that some of the suggested amendments can safely be adopted—for instance, the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and the fixing of conditions which will permit of the adherence of the Central Powers.

One of the five powers has hesitated to accept a distinct expression of the right of secession from the League.

The Americans are proceeding on the supposition that the covenant may be included in the peace treaty.

Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, said today that he felt it was practically impossible to include the covenant in the first treaty. The views of neutral countries, which had been invited, and amendments could not be disposed of, he added, before the probable early signing of the preliminaries.

The issue, the Minister suggested, might be met by a declaration in the treaty of the principles underlying the League, leaving the details in abeyance. The war would be ended when the preliminaries were signed, he pointed out, but the Germans would not regain their pre-war status, with liberty of movement, until the signing of the final treaty, pending which the blockade would be only partly lifted.

Regarding Posen, M. Pichon said that if the Germans persisted in their rejection of the terms of the allied Commissioners the Entente would have to intervene; Poland could not be left in its present dangerous situation. A French General would be sent to Poland with the first Polish division which had fought in France, as soon as possible.

M. Pichon denied the report that the French Government had accorded recognition to the Russian Bolsheviki, saying that the Supreme Council would consider the Russian question this week.

The present determination in Peace Conference circles is that after the allied and associated powers have reached a complete understanding regarding the conditions to be imposed on Germany the German delegates will be called to Versailles, but they will not be allowed to discuss the conditions, the intention of the allied and associated powers being to dictate peace.

Either the German delegates must accept the terms and sign, or a state of war will continue. The general opinion here is that, in view of the internal situation in Germany, the delegates of that country will accept rather than expose the country to a graver risk and more drastic measures.

ARGENTINA'S LEAGUE PLAN.

Said to Contemplate Admission of Central Powers as Charter Members.

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—Persistent rumors in Government circles today were to the effect that Argentina in making suggestions for amendments to the League of Nations covenant would suggest the admission of the defeated States as original members. The Foreign Office has issued a formal denial, but refuses to discuss the proposals the Argentine Government will make.

Foreign Minister Puerreydon yesterday informed Frederic J. Stimson, the United States Ambassador to Argentina, that this country would support the League of Nations in principle, adding that the fundamental idea of the League "coincides perfectly with the principles

which have been expressed by the Government."

In commenting on the League of Nations, La Epoca, the Government organ, said:

"Argentina will heartily support the principle of the League. President Wilson's ideals conform to the principles of our foreign policy. Argentina is opposed to imperialism, secret diplomacy and armed peace, and will enthusiastically co-operate in any way to protect civilization from sufferings due to injustice, hate and violence."

President Wilson's return to Paris is contrasted with his reception in December in a dispatch from Paris to La Prensa as follows:

"The people of France no longer are disposed to make noisy demonstrations after watching months pass with nothing substantial done. France takes little interest in the League of Nations, which is not a popular subject. France sees in it only a more or less problematical guarantee of future peace. The people of France are more interested in the present than in the future and demand peace at once, after which they are willing to consider measures for the future."

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 16.—The Chilean Government today announced the names of its delegates to the conference of neutral States to be held in Paris. The delegates will be Maximiliano Ibañez, the Chilean Minister to France; Carlos Vildosola and Alejandro Alvarez. Vildosola and Alvarez are in Paris.

VALPARAISO, March 15.—A plea for the League of Nations was made by Augustin Edwards, former Premier and former Minister in London, at a banquet given in his honor last night. Señor Edwards, who has just returned from London, said:

"There never was an epoch in the history of Chile when it was so necessary that every patriot should support the Government and enable it to take its place in the new organizations which yesterday were considered unattainable ideals. A League of Nations was until yesterday the ideal of thinkers who hated imperial brutality, but the war showed that rapid communication enables nations to unite economically and militarily. Only those who are hearing of it for the first time understood the horrors of this war can doubt the blessing of a League. It is an ideal, but it is an ideal for which millions have died.

"The day is coming when we will be asked to join, and must join the League as now formed or slightly amended. No Chilean patriot can view without satisfaction and pride the opportunity given to us to unite with the nations which have suffered to preserve civilization. Two of the great nations on which rest the security of the world have Pacific Coasts, the United States and the British Empire. We may have full confidence that the spirit which impels both countries, as well as the perfect understanding between them, is another guarantee for the American Continent."

KOREANS PETITION WILSON.

Ask Him to Initiate at Peace Conference Action for Independence.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Wilson has been asked by the Korean National Association to initiate action at the Peace Conference looking to independence for Korea, with the country to be guided by a mandatory until such time as the League of Nations shall decide that it is "fit for full self-government."

The copy of the letter to the President was made public here today by Syngman Rhee, who, with Henry Chung, is an authorized delegate of the association in the United States.

Mr. Rhee also announced today that on behalf of the Korean Association, representing all Koreans living abroad, he had sent communications to the American and British Governments asking that they back their good offices with the Japanese Government to see that the Koreans arrested in the independence demonstrations this month be not cruelly treated.

SHANGHAI, March 14. (Associated Press.)—Thirty persons were killed and forty were wounded at Sengchun, Korea, on March 4, according to a translation of an account of the disorders in that country published in a Japanese newspaper at Seoul and translated by the Reuter Agency.

At the village of Suheung, south of Pingyang, four gendarmes fired on a mob until their ammunition was exhausted, fifty-one persons being killed, the account states. The mob eventually killed the gendarmes. At Yangdok twenty rioters were slain in an engagement. The activities of girl students throughout the demonstrations in Korea are emphasized by the newspaper, which makes particular mention of the fact that at Anju, two Korean gendarmes discarded their uniforms, joined a crowd and shouted "Long live Korea!" The Japanese guards thereupon fired, eight persons being killed and thirty wounded, four mortally.

RHINE BANK A GERMAN TEST.

Delegates Said to be Ready to Resist French Claims.

LONDON, March 17.—The test question for the German delegates at the Peace Conference will be the west bank of the Rhine, says a Berlin dispatch to The Mail.

The delegates will be authorized to break negotiations if this matter is forced upon them, and in this case the Cabinet will support the delegation and will resign if the National Assembly takes a different attitude.

IRISH OPPOSE THE LEAGUE.

Demand Peace Conference Give Ireland Self-Determination.

A mass meeting of 3,000 persons at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, which was announced to be "a public demonstration by united Irish-American Societies of Brooklyn to demand the fulfillment of the war policies of the United States regarding the rights of small nations," adopted this resolution by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon President Wilson the necessity, in the interest of humanity and world peace, of demanding that the Peace Conference recognize the right of Ireland to self-determination, as it has already recognized that right in the case of Poland, Ukrania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslovakia, in accordance with President Wilson's solemn and oft-repeated declaration, that peoples are entitled to self-determination.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any plan of any league of nations which blasts the hope of oppressed peoples by guaranteeing the territory and the integrity of the countries which are members of the League, which interferes with the liberty of action of the United States in control of its own affairs, which abolishes or curtails the Monroe Doctrine, or which infringes on the American Constitution.

The Right Rev. Mgr. David J. Hickey, rector of St. Francis Xavier Church, Sixth Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, presided. Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan was one of the speakers.

Supreme Court Justice Edward J. Gavegan criticised the statement of ex-President Taft to the effect that self-determination for Ireland was a domestic question, which should be settled by the British Government and not by the Peace Conference.

SAYS PEOPLE FAVOR LEAGUE

H. S. Houston Declares 150 Newspapers Want World Alliance.

Nearly 150 leading newspapers of the country, interpreting the sentiment of the regions they serve, are outspokenly in favor of the League of Nations, according to a statement issued yesterday by Herbert S. Houston of the League to Enforce Peace. Mr. Houston asserted that when President Lowell and Senator Lodge debate the League on Wednesday in Boston the Massachusetts Senator will find his own State hostile to his opposition views.

Mr. Houston declared that a recent vote on the question taken at Amherst disclosed 300 students in favor of the League, with only 6 opposed. He cited a poll conducted by The Portland Oregonian, which registered 17,625 for the League and 109 against it. He said that Senator Capper of Kansas was authority for the statement that Kansas was overwhelmingly in favor of the adoption of the world alliance.

BELGIUM HOPES FOR AMERICAN AID

Minister of Economics Asks $200,000,000 Credit to Re-establish Industries.

EAGER FOR WILSON'S VISIT

Belgians Want Him to Realize the Extent of Ruin Due to German Outrages.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, March 15.—It is, perhaps, difficult for Americans to understand with what eagerness and joyful anticipation every Belgian, from the Premier to the workingman, awaits President Wilson's promised visit. Wilson to them is their preserver. The American Relief Commission has taught them to believe in America, but everywhere there is an undercurrent of disappointment that not more has been done for Belgium. They know that only by a visit to the country can Belgium's economic plight be fully realized.

Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent of the reconstruction of Belgium from her economic distress, M. Jaspar, Minister of Economics, said:

"We badly need America, in whom we place great confidence; but we need, above all, money and raw materials. The gentlemen with whom I have just conferred in Paris—messrs. Hoover, Davis, and Barnes, Colonel House and Secretary Lansing—have shown the greatest interest in the reconstruction of Belgium.

"President Wilson received Premier Delacroix and gave the same assurances. We await impatiently President Wilson's visit, promised for the end of the month, and when he is here we hope to show him the full details of the destruction wrought by the Germans. We will show him that the Germans took away raw materials, wool, wood, cotton, &c., machinery from the big factories and rolling mills, including dynamos and machine tools, and destroyed what they could not carry away. Thus many big factories, which employed 3,000 or 4,000 workmen each, were razed to the ground.

"It is estimated that to re-establish Belgian industry at present prices more than 1,000,000,000 francs would be necessary, and in the meantime a large part of the working class is without work, living exclusively on charity. Several hundred thousand workmen were deported to Germany behind the front, where they were condemned to forced labor. Many others are ill and mutilated, so that Belgium, which formerly was the world's fifth economic power, is today seriously compromised. Living expenses continue excessively high, and the poor people get weaker.

"There is only one way to save us. It is to give us immediately large credits which will permit us to buy, especially in America, machinery and raw materials in order to revive our industry as soon as possible, as well as our agriculture."

The Minister here laid stress on the need for thousands of breeding horses and cows. At present there is a lack of milk. Woods are cut down, and the former battle area is largely flooded, so as to not appeal to the serious reason of the Belgian mind, but it is indisputable that the present serious, abnormal situation cannot be prolonged. We need work more even than food, but our industry is at a standstill.

"Thanks to America, Belgium has been saved from the horrors of starvation, and we feel sure her big friends in America will preserve her from the economic decadence which is threatening. We learned with the greatest satisfaction through Colonel Sewell that America's Rhine army base would be fixed at Antwerp. This decision will bring new life to our big port, which is one of the best factors in the resumption of trade. The port of Antwerp and the Scheldt are now quite free, and millions of tons of sand and gravel, abandoned by the Germans, have been removed, so that Antwerp can receive an unlimited number of vessels.

"American war material which is now in France has been put at our disposition and a convention signed between myself and General Krauthoff permits Belgium to buy a large quantity of this material."

URGE LIFTING CENSORSHIP.

The American Defense Society yesterday issued copies of a letter to President Wilson, signed by the organization's Board of Trustees, urging that the cable censorship be discontinued in order that a freer exchange of world views on the League of Nations might result. Something in the peace treaty to permit individual punishment of enmy plotters and a full disclosure of their activities in all countries also was urged.

"In view of the world disorder which has followed the attempt to institute a League of Nations, without making peace," said the statement, "and in view of the marked differences which have arisen as to the particular plan for a League which was tentatively put forward at Paris, and in view of the fact that it is now universally conceded that it must be amended and changed, the President should take prompt steps and exert his utmost endeavors to see that no further time is lost in safeguarding those great world interests which the Peace Conference assembled to safeguard."

SAYS TURKEY WAS DRAGGED INTO WAR

Hoja to Throw Puts Whole Blame on Enver Pasha's Infatuation for Germany.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 16.—Enver Pasha's attitude in blindly dragging Turkey to take sides against the free powers of the west, an act which ruined my country, was due to his infatuation for Germany," says Prince Abdul Mecid Effendi, heir presumptive to the Turkish throne, in an interview published by Giornale d'Italia. He continues:

"After his return from Berlin, he spoke like a German, not like a Turk. When the European war broke out, he kept affirming that France, England, and Russia would be swept away like bits of straw by the overwhelming power of Germany, and already then he expounded his imperialistic plans. Unfortunately, at that period, Mahomet V. reigned, a man of weak character, who put up no opposition to the tyrannical will of Enver.

"Thus it came about that, although the country was averse to war, he drew us into the conflict. Europe must know that the Ottoman people were resolute against participating in the conflict. We had just come through two unfortunate wars, that of Tripoli and that in the Balkans, and were not, therefore, in a position to enter another terrible adventure. Turkey was united in a desire to keep neutral, which is demonstrated by the fact that even many of Enver's friends resigned their positions as Ministers at the outbreak of the war. I desperately attempted to persuade the Sultan to undo the tragic error, but in vain.

"As long as Russia, our hereditary enemy, stood, our army kept firm, as it felt it was defending the sacred soil of the mother country against an enemy aiming to penetrate to the heart of our empire. The moment Russia fell to pieces the war ceased to be. The national army began to break up to the point of there being 180,000 deserters in a few months.

"But that was not all. Officers who had done their duty magnificently, the moment Russia was eliminated, counseled the Sultan's Government to conclude peace. A typical example was Colonel Jacub Giemil. This officer, decorated several times for valor, who distinguished himself on the battlefield, sent Enver a memorandum wherein he honestly and patriotically advised him to conclude peace with the Entente. Enver had Jacub Giemil called to General Headquarters on the pretext of discussing the memorandum with him. Instead he had him arrested and shot within twenty-four hours for treason. Many other officers underwent the same fate."

OUTBREAK IN CAIRO.

Troops Forced to Check Disorder—Nationalists Blamed.

LONDON, March 15.—A Reuter's dispatch from Cairo, under date of March 12, reports extensive riotous demonstrations by students and the populace, with considerable destruction of property, necessitating the employment of military forces. It is reported that the disorders were easily suppressed without bloodshed.

General Watson, commanding the British forces there, has issued a warning that the country is still under martial law and that meetings and demonstrations cannot be permitted.

The motive for the demonstrations is not stated in the dispatch, but it is believed that the disorders were a result of the recent nationalist agitation in Egypt.

GIBBS SEES IN LEAGUE SOLDIERS' ONE HOPE

Says Men Who Survived the Horrors of War Will Not Revert to Old Order.

APPEALS TO AMERICANS

Declares That as the Greatest Democracy United States Must Help Keep the World Free.

Philip Gibbs, speaking on the League of Nations last night before an audience which crowded the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, said that the masses of the world are today looking to Paris to formulate some plan which will minimize for all time to come the danger of such a cataclysm as that which the civilized world has just passed through. The English people, he added, realize that the American people cannot be expected to abrogate one jot of their national sovereignty, but the fact remains that America having embarked on one of the greatest missions in history, cannot turn back, and "that if America does not take this chance you will have missed a call that is divine."

Mr. Gibbs referred to the bitter thoughts of the officers and men who fought in France and who, in the face of their great sufferings and never ending dangers cursed those who had made such a war possible. The survivors of those horrors are now going home, and they are determined, he said, that a new order must be created. The League of Nations is the answer to the problems, he added.

"I want to say that I have no official right to speak of this League of Nations," said Mr. Gibbs. "I am not a statesman, and I am not a politician. I am not, thank God, a propagandist. I am only one of the world's nobodies, and the only reason I can give for talking of the League is because for four and one-half years I was in the midst of the war from which it has been born.

Mr. Gibbs said the Balkan wars laid the foundation for the great crisis that was to follow. After the last Balkan war he had seen in Serma equipment furnished to the Serman forces by Russia, while in Bulgaria he had seen modern equipment which had been provided by German money.

"Early in the war England realized that that narrow strip of sea was no gulf between her and the agonies of the Continent. England found out that modern warfare reaches across water as easily as it does across land. She sent her boys forth, not by thousands, but by millions, and hundreds of thousands of them never returned. England's fate was absolutely bound up with that of France and the other nations welded together against the German menace. And it was the thought of the men who fought and suffered then which will form the motive power behind the League of Nations. There were certain elementary thoughts in the minds of those men. They saw before them the long stretches of chalked German trenches and behind those trenches was the enemy. They knew it was that enemy that had brought this thing to pass, and that unless they killed the Germans the Germans would kill them.

"These men knew that unless they smashed that German front Germany would smash England and France. These men asked, Why had this thing come to pass? They wanted to the meaning of it all. They asked are they true when [illegible] editor [illegible] [illegible] everything that life holds most destroyed? Why did this thing [illegible] in the twentieth century, [illegible] Christ?

"I have heard our officers [illegible] dugouts and in pill boxes captured the Germans, I have heard the messes and in their billets behind lines, curse the war as a sin against God and against all that civilized beings mean to us. They knew the Germans had as them, but they looked for a cause back than that. They looked to England and cursed the pol and the statesmen who had not re these things and they cursed the ish old philosophy which had these things instead of preventing. They cursed those who had made ally little treaties and had neg those damned alliances without letting the people knew what they in for. Now these men—those wh vive—are going back to England Canada, and they are thinking positively and more silently than did on the battlefield. I know England and in France these th are seething among the people o nations, and these thoughts are talked from man to man, and s apples not only to one ow but it is also what is happening German side.

"It is out of this agony of peo it out of the thoughts of men who against the great outrage, that is formed the motive power of the now being drawn in Paris. It cause of this that the League of N plan is being formulated. For time, and until recent months, the of a League of Nations was not vague. Therefore it was thought viable by President Wilson, Lloyd George, and others at the Peace ference to get the plan down in form of a draft that would for basis for discussion. That was d General Smuts, a great lawyer statesman, and what is not the same thing, also a very man. He put his heart into the and it was his draft that forme first basis for discussion.

"The men who drew up the Le added Mr. Gibbs, "are not dre neither are they angels. Clemenc a great little man with a lion's whose love for France is unless fervent, and finds that the L on the whole is good. President and Lloyd George are not dr either, and they too have given backing.

"So far as England and Fran concerned they are looking to A to help them make this League and living thing. There are two r for this. The first is that Americ aloof from the lunacies of Europ came to this war, and she is free the poison of European philosoph diplomacy and for this reason ca at it in a more detached and jus In the second place they look to cause in America there has been oped the greatest democracy the has known. Your isolation has broken by the spiritual act with you entered this war. It is o your help that the League can into effect."

In conclusion Mr. Gibbs said t believed that if the League fail alternative would be revolution.

GERMANY'S FOOD CRE IT.

$55,000,000 Gold Deposit to Beginning of Deliveries.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—Ger in consideration of a deposit of 2 000 in gold at Brussels, will rece immediate delivery of 270,000 t foodstuffs, according to A Berli sion of the agreement entered in tween the German delegates and th resentatives of the allied pow Brussels.

Germany will further be entit purchase monthly 370,000 tons of enemy and neutral countries, fish from European waters, and tables. The restrictions on fish the Baltic will be removed, the di adds, and it is Germany's most tant task in the immediate future crease to the utmost her exports materials and industrial products.

PARIS, March 16.—Several members of the allied commission ing with the taking over of the man merchant fleet and the revicta of Germany have returned to Pa is learned that payment for the supplies will be made on the ba exportations. The Germans will the right to export by sea certain ucts, the receipts from which will pay for the products delivered t many.

BRUSSELS, March 16.—Befor signing by the Germans tonight agreement for the taking over German merchant fleet and the sioning of Germany, the sub-comm on food supply and merchant sh held conferences.

At the meet of the Conference Committee on Food Supply, H Hoover was the only speaker. name of the allied Governments h the Germans the allied conditions principal questions examined wa quantities of food to be delivere control of accounts, and the met payment. The question of contr the only one to which the Germa jected. They asked that it be ex by German military officers, b allied representatives insisted should be in the hands of the G civil authorities, who would be upon to furnish accounts and ata regularly.

The meeting of the merchant sh sub-committee was short and for

After a plenary session of the and German delegations in the noon, the Germans signed the con imposed by the Allies.

GARVIN PREDICTS WORLD PARTNERSHIP.

Sees America's Isolation Forever Ended by Development of Air Traffic.

ECONOMIC UNION VITAL

Britain and United States Must Work Together for World and All That Is Best in It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 16.—J. L. Garvin explains in a signed article in The Observer his hopes for world Government and world partnership which he has set forth in full in his book "Economic Foundations of Peace," to be published Wednesday. He says:

"The argument throughout is addressed equally to Britain and America. In their full co-operation lies their only hope.

"The Irish question stands in the way. I face that, too. I repudiate the theory of Anglo-Americanism as what I call a 'race syndicate' founded on Shakespeare and in raw materials, and maintain that the two countries must work for the world and all that is best in it or they will never work together.

"Mr. Garvin says his main contention is that the League of Nations has been too much discussed in juridicial and abstract terms. Political institutions are necessary, but by themselves never can be enough. A parallel range of institutions for the benefit of an economic partnership is also required. He continues:

"That is the key of it. There must be some system of mutual service or there will be a return to mutual slaughter. I therefore conceive the League of Nations as architecture with two wings, economic and political. I furnish a table showing the proposed political institutions in their order and subordier, while exhibiting in the same way the structure of economic councils and commissions for finance and debts, for food and raw materials, for traffic and communication, what I call airways, railways, riverways, and seaways, for control of international trusts, whose operations are henceforth going to be a formidable danger to us all, and for the development and application of an international labor code."

Mr. Garvin calls the question of communications "the nerve of the whole argument," and declares that traffic, including in that transmission of intelligence, is stronger than treaties. So he holds that human flight is a practiced agent more absolutely certain to transform civilized and non-civilized intercourse than anything that has ever been known and sure to make an end of American isolation and to abolish the Atlantic for political purposes.

"Consequently the world will be one entity, and if it is at last handled as one in accordance with the progress of economic facilities it can yield enough for every individual and every nation.

What the world needs now, he argues, is "productive and harmonious energy between nations equal to their destructive energy in their recurrent paroxysms of man killing. There must be in the world policy of peace effort on a war scale."

WILSON TOOK LONG REST.

In Bed Till Noon Sunday and Then Conferred with Colonel House.

PARIS, March 16.—President Wilson, somewhat fatigued by his sea journey and the busy days spent since his arrival here, remained in bed until noon today. He received Colonel E. M. House during the afternoon and with him discussed the military and naval terms of peace, as well as the results of the Brussels conference relative to shipping and the supplying of food to Germany.

Later he drove to St. Germain with Mrs. Wilson, returning to the "White House" at about 7 o'clock.

BERLIN REDS PLOT NEW REVOLT SOON

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

tary and doubt whether they are not making innocent victims, and the conduct of the Government troops, as I observed it when they entered Lichtenberg, has very little sympathy."

This resentment was further intensified by extremely provocative action today when a contingent of Government troops, fully armed, burst into a hall where was sitting the General Assembly of the Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Council and seized the platform and all exits. There was a scene of tumult for twenty minutes, but eventually the troops withdrew, the explanation being given by the commandant that he did not know the Soviet was exempt from the ukase forbidding public meetings.

Another illustration of the attitude of the soldiers is afforded by the correspondent already quoted, who thus describes what he saw in Alexander Square:

"From the direction of the Kaiserstrasse came a troop of excited Government soldiers. They shouted to clear the streets, hunted passers-by away and continuously fired into the air with large revolvers which each man was carrying, necessarily causing terror and disorder. In an extraordinary manner they pointed their revolvers toward the upper stories of houses, shouting to inhabitants to close the windows, although as a matter of fact there was not a single unbroken pane of glass in the whole street."

Later the correspondent visited Lichtenberg, which he found like a battlefield. "In Frankfurter Avenue," he writes, "in the middle of which heavy guns are mounted, there is not a single house undamaged. Stray bullets were flying about and the terrified people were slinking along close up to the houses. In the side streets were groups of folks standing outside the ruined houses and children playing in shell craters. At several points mines of the heaviest caliber had pitched through roofs, destroying dwellers and dwellings. We walked the whole way ankle deep in broken glass, pieces of paving stone, and roof tiles. Approaching the front we found masses of Government troops. Scores of guns were in position, some facing east and others west, the soldiers evidently fearing attacks in the back."

This was in the heart of a Berlin suburb.

ENGLAND RESTIVE OVER PEACE DELAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

unless the Government definitely pledged itself to the nationalization of mines, profits from which would be claimed to pay their purchase price in five years. Straker presented a scheme providing for a central mining council of ten members, five appointed by the Ministry of Mines, of whom two should represent the consumers, and five appointed by the Miners' Federation.

The opposition which would be forthcoming to any such scheme can be gauged by the revolt of the vested interests against the two measures which already have been laid before Parliament by the Government, the Housing bill and the Ways and Communications bill. The latter is the more illuminating example. The bill, of which Sir Eric Geddes has charge, has been hailed as a solution of the whole problem of transportation. This measure vests in the new Ministry of Ways and Communications all the powers and duties of all existing Government Departments in regard to railroads, tramways, canals, ferries, harbors, docks, and piers, and supplies of electricity. The war has shown the advantages of unified control of railroads, and while the measure does not actually imply their nationalisation it would prepare the ground for nationalisation.

Electrification of Railroads.

The future electrification of all railroads is contemplated, together with the construction of a great generating station from which the whole country could be supplied with electric power. Under this scheme, it is argued, Great Britain need have no fear of American competition, and England would move many steps forward along the road to becoming, in Lloyd George's phrase, "a country fit for heroes to live in."

Sir Eric Geddes will speak on the second reading of the bill on Monday. The opposition to the measure comes from nearly every quarter concerned, the dock authorities of the country particularly having a strong case against absorption, but resistance to the bill will probably be indirect and will turn upon the clause conferring upon the proposed Ministry of Ways and Communications powers to act under Orders in Council without reference to Parliament. If the House of Commons reject this clause, the whole measure will be still-born.

The railway trouble is also again threatening, and the quarrel between the police and the authorities on the question of the men having a recognised union is spreading throughout the whole country. At the end of February over 750,000 men, women, boys, and girls were receiving out-of-work donations under the hastily conceived plan by which the Government sought to meet the evil of unemployment resulting from the close of the war. The middle classes are forming organizations to look after their particular interests, and everywhere there is a spirit of disquiet and dissatisfaction. It is already being announced that Lloyd George will return from Paris at the end of next week.

LLOYD GEORGE RETURNING.

Must Be in London This Week for Important Labor Conference.

LONDON, March 16.—Premier Lloyd George is expected to return to London to be present during a week which is looked upon as critical in the labor affairs of the country. On Thursday the Coal Commission will make its interim report, which is expected to decide whether the miners will proceed with their threatened strike. There will be conferences on Friday between the railwaymen and the "Triple Alliance of Labor" to decide on a strike policy.

Revelations made by the Coal Commission relative to large profits in the coal industry are leading to insistent demands for similar inquiries into the shipping, iron, steel, and other large industries.

ARGUE FOR SINKING OF GERMAN SHIPS

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

fifty-three capital ships and all the others fifty-nine, and the United States would have to build thirty-six more to reach an equality with Great Britain.

If the distribution were made on the basis of losses suffered in the war Great Britain would have sixty-three and all the others forty-nine, and America must build forty-six more than the British. The distribution would compel the nations to support 112 instead of eighty-five capital ships.

If both America and Great Britain should refuse the German ships the distribution would be as follows: France, with seven capital ships before the distribution, would have eleven under the first method of distribution and twelve under the second; Japan, with thirteen before the distribution, would have seventeen by the first method and thirteen by the third method of distribution; and Italy's share would be five, nine, and seven respectively. Japan would thus have the same total of capital ships as America.

Summing up, the arguments are as follows:

1. In the face of the covenant committal to decreased armament, distribution makes an immediate increase of 30 per cent. in allied European armaments.

2. As matters stand the American ability to put through a building program creates the possibility of inducing Great Britain to join her in the alternative of scaling down to the lowest point the number of ships consistent with self-protection and maintaining the League, whereas distribution will make new standards to be built up to.

3. Distribution will vastly and unnecessarily increase the burden of taxation.

4. World interests would be subserved by no one power controlling the seas against all comers.

5. The morale of the world requires a dramatic heralding of better days. Distribution is a step in the opposite direction.

6. Destruction preserves enthusiasm our moral position with respect to Germany.

7. American interests compel the acceptance of a joint naval burden with Great Britain. Distribution will make that burden too great for America to carry.

8. Finally if the German fleet is thrown among the Allies to be contended for as a prize, it will prove a veritable apple of discord that may make its surrender profit to Germany more than if she had risked her ships in a final battle. The division of naval spoils would be a negation of the principle of co-operation which is the foundation stone of the League.

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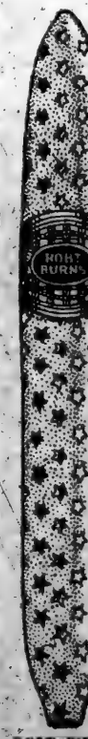

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PROBLEMS RAISED BY GREEK CLAIMS

Whole Question of Asia Minor Developing Old and New Controversies in Paris.

THREE POWERS INVOLVED

Treaty Right to Coast Section Has Caused Only Difficulty Between Britain and France.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 16.—As this is an era of peacemaking without discord is the making, it should not be said that the Commission on Greek Territorial Claims has thrown an apple of discord into the Peace Conference with its majority, minority, and unanimous reports on the various phases of the Greek problem. But it surely has raised difficult problems with a direct bearing on the Italian question, and even the possibility of leading to greater development of the proposal for America as a mandatory power in Asia Minor.

Moreover, the whole question of Asia Minor is developing old and new controversies, not only in respect to Italy and Greece, but to England and France, and so far as what comes to the surface would indicate, there is more or less inconsistency as to what secret treaties should be abrogated and what should remain intact.

Incidentally some phases of the Asia Minor problem are not altogether devoid of commercial complications based on recent discoveries of natural wealth.

First as to Greece. The report on its territorial future may be divided roughly into five parts. On two of these the big powers are unanimous. All agree that Greece should have Western Thrace. Secondly, all agree she should have Eastern Thrace barring the southern part of it, the area of which has not yet been determined, but is held in reserve as part of the zone to go with Constantinople when the future of that city is determined.

Concerning the Greek claims to Northern Epirus, there is a majority report from America, England, and France in favor of Greece, with a minority adverse report from Italy, which claims that Northern Epirus should go to Albania or Italy. This is a revival of the old difficulty which two months ago seemed to have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Concerning the Dodecanese Islands, the minority report is from the United States, and it is very emphatic. It is well known that these islands were seized from Turkey by Italy in the Turco-Italian war and held by her troops ever since, although the population is entirely Greek. France and England appreciate the justice of the Greek claims, but affirm that they are bound by the secret London treaty of 1915, by which they promised the islands to Italy. America protests that the treaty falls now for two reasons. It is against the principle that secret treaties are abrogated by the League of Nations and against the principle of the fourteen points on self-determination.

On the Greek claims on the western coast of Asia Minor there is a different line-up of the powers. This time America is siding with Italy against Greece. The former Turkish territory involved in this particular question runs from Aviali opposite the island of Lesbos to the Gulf of Kos, making a coast line of approximately 300 miles, with Smyrna about midway between Aviali and Kos and a hinterland averaging 100 miles depth. England and France approve giving this territory to Greece.

America is opposed because the population of Smyrna, although Greek, wants independence and desires to be freed from Turkey. Furthermore, there are non-Greek sections in the hinterland. Italy sides with the United States, but from a different motive, claiming this country centring around Smyrna was promised to Italy by the treaty of 1917. England contends that no such treaty exists, but only a tentative project which never became a formal fact.

As already intimated, France and England do not think Italy morally entitled to the Dodecanese Islands, with their all-Greek population, and they would welcome a solution of the problem which would restore the islands to Greece and at the same time reconcile Italy to yielding that much of what was promised her in the London treaty and thus relieve them of the awkward position of standing by a treaty they now regret.

One such solution, tentatively proposed by France but not yet in shape for formal discussion by the Council of Ten, is to give Italy a mandate from the League of Nations for a big section of Asia Minor, with 400 miles of coast line running east from Kos to Lamsa, including the Gulf of Adalia, with the hinterland to a maximum depth of about 175 miles, extending north to what is to be left of the Turkish Empire. The proposal to give Italy something satisfactory in Asia Minor is based partly on the desire not to let Italy come out of the war so discontented that she may in the near or remote future develop a tendency to return to her former alliances.

Going further east on the map from this region of Lamsa, you come to the beginning of Asia Minor granted to France by the secret so-called Sykes-Picot Treaty with England in 1916. The vast territory allotted to France by this treaty has its northern boundary beginning at Lamsa, on the coast, and running northeast to Sivas in Armenia, then southeast through Diarbekir to Mardin; thence east to the Persian boundary. The southern boundary of this territory ceded to France runs from Persia through a point 42 longitude, 36 latitude across the Euphrates, and southwest to Akka, on the Mediterranean Coast.

Out of this treaty has grown the chief, practically the only, disagreement between England and France. England wants France to have only a narrow strip of Mediterranean coast with a hinterland running from Adil north to Aintab, leaving out of French territory the cities of Damascus, Hama, Aleppo, and all the vast region eastward to Persia. This difference between the two countries grows out of commercial investments in the territory involved.

Also there is an apparent inconsistency so far as the reasons attributed to England by France are concerned. While she says the secret treaty with Italy of 1915 must stand, England, according to the French version of the controversy, declares that the secret Sykes-Picot treaty will be abrogated by the fourteen points. France wants the treaty to stand, of course, but she is more than willing to give up about 60,000 square miles of the northern part of the territory, for that is now included in the proposed new Armenian State over which France is most eager that the United States shall take a mandate.

This coming of America into Asia Minor is one of the most popular things in French foreign policy. It is even suggested that America might take more than Armenia and bring peace and order effectively by assuming responsibility for Constantinople and all the region west to the sea.

REVOLT PLANNED BY SWISS REDS

Full Preparation to Deal with It Made by Federal and Cantonal Authorities.

LEADER ESCAPES TO RUSSIA

Councilor Platten Accused of Aiding Berlin Spartacides and Plotting International Rising.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 14.—Significant international ramifications of Bolshevism and Spartacism were disclosed today during the trial by court-martial at Berne of the Swiss November strike leaders when the military Judge, Colonel Turler, stated in court that Socialist National Councilor Platten helped to organize the Berlin Spartacide insurrection.

Platten, who has been the leading spirit in the Bolshevist movement in Switzerland, escaped to Russia before the trial, and it was soon after reported that he had been arrested on his way through Germany. In reality, Colonel Turler declared, Platten stayed unmolested for several weeks in Berlin, where he put the finishing touches to the preparations for the revolt and replaced the imprisoned Soviet Commissary Radek as intermediary between the Spartacides and Russian Bolsheviki.

Early in March Platten continued his journey to Petrograd and Moscow, where he has since been busy organizing the International Communist Congress which the Soviet rulers intend to convoke and to which the Bolshevist leaders attach great importance. A plan for simultaneous insurrections in all the European countries is to be definitely adopted at this conference.

Platten's trip to Russia was undertaken to acquaint the Soviet dictators with the views of the foreign Bolsheviki, with whom he is in close touch in Switzerland, and before leaving Berne he arranged a cipher with his friends for communications from Russia.

There are widespread rumors in Switzerland that the Swiss Bolsheviki are meditating a coup before the end of March. The defeat of the Berlin Spartacides, with whose victory the revolt in Switzerland was probably intended to coincide, may damp the Bolsheviki's ardor, but I understand the Federal Council and cantonal authorities have already taken precautions and are fully prepared to act with the utmost energy.

SAY EITEL SEEKS DIVORCE.

Ex-Kaiser, It Is Said, Prevented Son from Suing Before the War.

AMSTERDAM, March 15. — Eitel Friedrich, second son of the former German Emperor, the Kleine Journal of Berlin says, has began divorce proceedings against his wife, charging infidelity before the war.

The paper adds that when the former Prince attempted to begin proceedings before the war his father vetoed the plan.

Eitel Friedrich was married in 1906 to Grand Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. In November, 1913, the Kleine Jorunal published a report that a possible divorce was pending between Eitel and his wife. About the same time it was reported that Eitel and his wife had separated, but this was denied later. The couple have no children.

MINE BLEW AWAY STERN.

U. S. Naval Transport Yselhaven Sank in Seven Minutes.

LONDON, Saturday, March 15.—The American naval transport Yselhaven, which struck a mine early Friday morning, was at the time forty miles northwest of Hartlepool. The survivors say that after the first explosion a second blew away the steamer's stern and the vessel sank in seven minutes. The survivors, of whom there were thirty-five, were adrift for several hours before they were picked up. Four were sent to the hospital.

An earlier report on the sinking of the Yselhaven placed the possible number of casualties at nine sailors drowned. The Yselhaven was bound from Baltimore to Copenhagen.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS SLEW 729.

1,754 Injured in Attacks on Germany, Berlin Reports.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—Seven hundred and twenty-nine persons were killed and 1,754 were injured in aerial attacks by allied forces on German territory up to Nov. 6, 1918, according to official figures made public in Berlin.

BOLSHEVIKI WIPE OUT A JAPANESE FORCE

But Reinforced Column Engages Reds Again, Defeats and Pursues Them.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 4, (Associated Press.)—Two companies of Japanese troops were virtually wiped out by the Bolsheviki in fighting near Siramskoe, fifty miles northeast of Blagoveschensk, Feb. 21. Two hundred and fifty men were engaged. Major Tanaka, commanding the Japanese, was killed.

In a second battle, March 1, at Pralovka, thirty miles to the north, the Japanese suffered ninety casualties. In the two engagements the Bolsheviki left 600 dead on the field.

The campaign against the Bolsheviki has gathered in force. It began early in February with a battle near Pochkalo. The enemy then moved north through Alexiev and rallied at Skramtko. Though greatly outnumbered, two Japanese companies, of peace strength, engaged the Bolsheviki, but were defeated.

The enemy afterward moved southeast to a point ten miles east of where the first engagement occurred. Here he was again attacked by a reinforced Japanese column. The operation is continuing, with the enemy moving southeast, pursued.

King Albert to Visit Pershing.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—King Albert will visit American Headquarters at Chaumont this week, according to announcement by the Brussels papers. He will be the guest of General Pershing.

BOTH SIDES BLAMED FOR TIENTSIN RIOT

Japanese Said to Have Seized Americans in French Concession.

OUR MARINES NOT INVOLVED

Colonel Kane Cables from Peking That Troops Concerned Belonged to the Army.

PEKING, March 15. (Associated Press.)—While early reports from Tientsin suggested that American marines were to blame for the recent disorders there, later reports seem to show that the Japanese were also at fault.

It is asserted that Japanese military guards entered the French concession and there seized two Americans and one report has it that when American officials inquired of the Japanese police authorities if any Americans were being detained, they received a negative answer. Later American officials found two Americans in a police station, one of them lying almost naked in the yard calling for water. The Japanese were induced to send the injured man to a hospital, and the American Consul refused to leave the station until the other man, a Corporal, had been released. This demand was finally granted. The American Consul was stoned by the Japanese as he drove away from the station, it is said.

When the American marines entered the Japanese Consulate they are reported to have attacked a visitor.

On Thursday evening American marines who were entering a moving picture theatre in the French concession were attacked by a crowd of Japanese armed with sticks. They managed to enter the theatre, the proprietor of which telephoned for the French police, who dispersed the Japanese.

The situation at Tientsin is said to be tense. The matter has been referred to the French Legation here.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Colonel Theodore P. Lane, commanding the American Legation Marine Guard at Peking, reported today that marines were not involved in the disturbance at Tientsin, which the American Minister is investigating. He said the trouble was between soldiers and Japanese, which accords with the assumption in official quarters here that members of the 15th Regular Infantry, stationed at Tientsin, were confused with marines in early accounts of the affair.

The State Department is awaiting further advices from Minister Reinsch before taking any step in regard to the report that the Japanese Consulate was raided. The Minister cabled yesterday that he had sent First Secretary Spencer to Tientsin to report.

Colonel Kane's message, sent in response to an inquiry from Major Gen. Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, follows:

"No trouble between American marines and Japanese. Trouble between army troops and Japanese in Tientsin. Investigation being held by American Minister. Taking every precaution to prevent friction."

CALLS ON BAKER FOR ANSELL REPLY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

erwise in the office of the Judge Advocate General, the number of officers and men in that office is steadily increasing.

As to General Ansell being "unsuited" for his advanced position, it is insisted by those rallying to his support that he could hardly have been unsuited as Brigadier General and acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, because by General Orders No. 18, dated Jan. 27, 1919, the Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to him. The citation read:

"Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, U. S. A., for especially meritorious and conspicuous service as acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, whose broad and constructive interpretations of law and regulation have greatly facilitated the conduct of the war and military administration."

Ansell Protests Inspection.

There was another development in the situation tonight in connection with the disclosure that the Inspector General of the Army, Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, is investigating the office of the Judge Advocate General and any controversy therein with respect to the system of military justice and its administration. It is learned that Ansell has protested against this investigation on the ground that the system of military justice is not an incident of military administration or a disciplinary matter which falls within the jurisdiction of the Inspector General and also because the Inspector General himself is alleged to be disqualified by reason of bias and prejudice.

The controversy concerning military justice is taking on a more serious aspect than was at first expected in the War Department. Many members of Congress are contending that Secretary Baker abused the functions of his office when he recently ordered that the records of courts-martial proceedings should not be considered public documents open to the public and the press. They say that this has effectually concealed information to which the public is entitled upon a question which is of great public interest. They do not like what they characterize as "disingenuous" statements made to Congress by the Secretary concerning the demotion of Ansell and in other matters of far more general importance.

It is also regarded as unprecedented that the Secretary himself should have invited one officer to attack another who had testified before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and then make that attack public without at the same time permitting the reply of the assailed officer to receive equal publicity promptly.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

Aquascutum
Topcoats for Men
$55

The Aquascutum Topcoat is the *entente cordiale* in clothes. Worn in London, Paris, and New York. Made of those warmth-without-weight woolens in which Britain excels. Light, durable, shower-proof, colorful, loose, swagger, easy-swinging, rough-and-ready compositions that look good, wear well, and don't cost much. Get one. You'll like it.

EXCLUSIVE NEW YORK DISTRIBUTORS
Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
MEN'S SHOPS, 2 TO 8 WEST 38TH STREET
LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL

343

Heirs' Enigmas:

How thoughtful men safeguard their families' future

A MAN dies. The will is clean-cut. The estate is quickly settled. Financially, at least, the prospects of the family seem rosy.

The bank shows a comfortable balance. First-class securities assure a sizable income. Highly-assessed real estate guarantees the safety of several first mortgages.

A few months pass. Then—

The wife discovers that the option of convertibility contained in certain bonds must be exercised at once, if at all. She faces a puzzle. She seeks and secures a friend's advice. But is it sound advice? Perhaps! Perhaps not!

Next—an owner takes up his mortgage. The heir must re-invest the money.

An acquaintance offers a return of 10%. Is it safe? More advice is sought and given. Such advice is often unsound. It is sometimes tinctured by personal motives.

So it goes. The puzzles of the wife pile themselves on her perplexities. Under such conditions estates often dwindle. Heirs often come to want common necessities.

But you can easily remove from your family's future any such unhappy possibility, by establishing

A COLUMBIA TRUST FUND
for safeguarding the money you leave

The plan is this:

1. A Columbia Trust Fund is simply money set aside under the protection of the Columbia Trust Company, and invested with the judgment of trained experts to provide periodical income for definite objects.
2. Life insurance or any other money may be used to form the Trust Fund. We are bound by a written agreement to carry out your wishes definitely and absolutely.
3. We will make investments of the Trust Fund for you in such securities as are lawful for Trustees, or, if you prefer, you can give us definite instructions to follow.
4. Income from the Trust Fund will be paid in installments to *whom* you wish and *when* you wish and in the *amount* you wish.

You can take up this matter at any one of our offices. The Vice-President in charge will be glad to talk to you personally and promptly. Of course, there is no obligation on your part.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

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Hurrah — It's Twins!

The new waist-seam suits have a twin brother; it's the waist-seam Topcoat for Spring.

Come again, you friends who have been complimenting us on the suits. Here is fresh cause for congratulation.

The new Waist-Seam Spring Overcoat is a beauty. Double-breasted or single-breasted, it makes you wish for a long, long Springtime.

All sorts of smart style innovations. New fabrics, appropriate to the season—with a waterproof disregard for showers. Partly silk-lined with silk sleeves.

Other Spring Overcoats—all of them top-notchers—round out the new exhibit. Boxy Coats, form-fitting Coats, Chesterfields. The prices begin at $28.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Waist-Seam Topcoats
$35, $40, and $45

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

80 Broadway

THE Central Union Trust Company announces that, on and after March 17th, its downtown banking office will be located at 80 Broadway.

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Branch Offices
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Fifth Avenue Branch, 425 Fifth Avenue

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ANALAX

The Fruity Laxative

Quick to act—it tastes like candy

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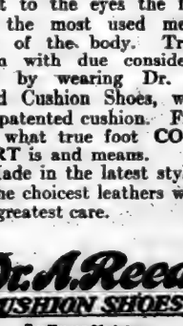

WILLBROOK—Black Kid; Black Kid cloth top; White, Nu-Buck.

Stand By Your Feet

and they will stand by you. Next to the eyes the feet are the most used members of the body. Treat them with due consideration by wearing Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes, with the patented cushion. Find out what true foot COMFORT is and means.

Made in the latest styles, of the choicest leathers with the greatest care.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

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to be sold on account of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

At the Rooms of
A. W. Clarke
5 West 44th St., New York,
On March 20, 21, 22
At 2:30 P. M.

Collection may be viewed today, tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-teasing

A1 SAUCE

125th Thousand

EAT and GROW THIN

People have been fat, and Are fat, but there is no need of Still Being fat if you follow this new and not unpleasant way of growing thin.

At any Bookstore. $1.25 net. Postage extra.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Crooks make counterfeits—but you don't refuse real money. Don't miss

Club Cocktails

because some other bottled cocktail tasted like hair tonic

EXTOL DR. I. M. WISE AS A TRUE AMERICAN

Speakers at Centenary Meeting Review the Career of the Jewish Leader.

OPEN CAMPAIGN FOR FUND

About $19,000 Subscribed at Temple Emanuel-El Toward Payment of $100,000 to Aid Institutions.

Tributes to the Americanism of Dr. Isaac M. Wise, founder of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, were paid last night by prominent Jews who spoke at the Isaac M. Wise centenary meeting held at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The meeting inaugurated the campaign, which will last all this week throughout the United States, whose purpose is to raise $300,000 for the support of the institutions founded by Dr. Wise. The quota of the Reform Jewish congregations in New York has been placed at $100,000, and $25,000, it is expected, will be donated by unaffiliated Jews. The meeting last night was under the joint auspices of all the Reform Jewish congregations in New York City and Westchester County. The slogan of the campaign is "For American Judaism."

The speakers were the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. David Philipson of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador of the United States to Turkey, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El. The meeting opened with the singing of "America," by the choir and congregation and closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris and the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Clifton H. Levy. The Rev. Simon Schlager, cantor, and the choir sang traditional songs.

Reviews Dr. Wise's Career.

Dr. Philipson, who came from Cincinnati to address the meeting, told of Isaac M. Wise, the young man who left his native Bohemia because he could no longer abide the Hapsburg rule and came to the United States, where he was permeated with the American spirit until, as he told Dr. Philipson many times, he had "the American fever."

As showing the universalist side of the character of Dr. Wise, the speaker quoted from the late rabbi's "Reminiscences," written in 1856, the prophecy that if American Judaism continued under German influence it would "become bigoted and atheistic, a satellite or a tyrant." The quotation added that Jews in the United States must not only become American citizens, but they must become Americans "through and through" outside the synagogue. It was with these purposes in mind, said Dr. Philipson, that Dr. Wise established the organizations with which his name has become familiar to Jews.

"Isaac M. Wise gave a distinct interpretation of what he constantly called American Judaism, the term which I believe he coined to designate the peculiar phase which our age-old faith assumed in this land of freedom and opportunity," he continued.

"American Judaism is possible because of the free American spirit. The breadth of thought which American genius represents shall dominate the future unless the prophets of une race have babbled vain things.

"Isaac M. Wise came to the United States because the free spirit wherewith he had been dowered at birth could not brook the restrictions and limitations of the surroundings in which he had been reared. Though born abroad he was the embodiment of the American spirit. He was democratic through and through, democratic in his sympathies, in his leanings, in his hopes, in his thoughts, in his ideals. For him Judaism spelled democracy, and therefore he perceived that the American environment gave Judaism such an opportunity for its true development as it had not had since the Roman legions set flame to the Temple on Moriah's Heights and the Jews were scattered to the four corners of the earth. Isaac M. Wise was both a dreamer and a man of affairs, and ideallist and a realiser; a thinker and an achiever; a student and an organizer. His was the indomitable optimism of the man who dares and who never acknowledges defeat. Obstacle and difficulty but spurred him on to further effort. Discouragement gave way constantly to renewed hope.

"He fitted thoroughly into American environment. Freedom was the breath of his nostrils. He came to these shores because of the opportunity here afforded for the unhampered development of human power. As Jew and as man he had chafed under the restrictions of the Hapsburg rule in his native land. Had he remained in Europe he would in all likelihood have cast his lot with the brave spirited who rose against autocracy in the revolutionary year of 1848. In fact, the only time that he ever felt a desire to return to Europe was in that year. But though his was a free spirit he was a devout believer in constituted authority (the authority set up by people themselves) a thoroughgoing individualist, but was yet a devout adherent to the idea of organization.

"As a reformer he contended for the right of the individual Jew living in the nineteenth century to an interpretation of his faith, conformable with the thoughts and the needs of the time, but he insisted also that such individualism, necessary as it was, must yet be curbed by organization, if it were not to degenerate into religious anarchy. Individual freedom and organized effort may therefore be considered the watchword of his activity."

Outlines the Campaign.

Dr. Silverman said that in a sense the meeting was historical, for it was the first meeting held under the auspices of all the reform congregations in New York. The $100,000, which was New York City's quota, was to be subscribed annually toward the support of the two institutions, he said. He outlined the plan of campaign and said that its purpose was to lay the foundation for the reconstruction of the House of Israel. What the Jews of the country would do with this opportunity, he added, would be the test of American Jewry.

"The monument of the Jews of America to Isaac M. Wise will be the reconstruction of the synagogue," he declared.

Rabbi Schulman hailed Dr. Wise as the "beloved and revered Nestor of American Judaism," who uncompromisingly vindicated the principles of a progressive Judaism and who was imbued with an enthusiastic Americanism. After declaring that the age was in need of the ideas of Judaism, Dr. Schulman said:

"It must turn away from its manworship and recognise an authority superior to man. It can only be cured of the Bolshevism which threatens the vitals of our civilization by the re-establishment of respect for law. Civic virtue is an essential part of Judaism. And it also needs it because of the dangers of reaction which the sinister spectre of Bolshevism may bring about. We already see the cynical rebound of the thought of the politician from the days of holy and zealous consecration of America to unselfish service on behalf of men.

"We hear now the thought of America's self-interest magnified, as against the glorious opportunity which challenges the conscience of America and urges her to lay the foundation for a world community. The Jew is called upon to justify his existence by being a moral and religious leader in the national life of America.

"Our reputation and our character in this land depend upon our virtues, nourished by Judaism, our ancestral religion, and formed by the culture and ideals of Americanism. The resolute ideal is the animating spirit of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. It was imbued with the creator, the man whose centenary we are celebrating in connection with this campaign. A great name inspires us.

"We appeal to American Jewry, in the name of the immortal founder of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Isaac M. Wise. We have a definite thing in mind when we speak of American Judaism. It is the Judaism of a land in which the Jew was never compelled to bow in submission to the oppressor. It is the Judaism of perfectly free men. It is the Judaism of the sons and daughters of Israel who with joy can bring their ancestral faith, with priestly consecration, to the service of their beloved land. Such a Judaism necessarily must differ from a Judaism of Russia under the Pobiednostieffs, such a Judaism must necessarily create for itself a new form.

Praised as Leader and Organizer.

"Isaac M. Wise was the man, the greatest as leader and organizer, who, in company with others, laid deep the foundations of the edifice of our faith in this free land. His personality stands out pre-eminent, because his was the most creative mind and best organizing genius. He was a man of clear mind, strong will, big heart, and democratic soul. His was the genuine pioneer spirit. He came from across the seas, and more than any of his contemporaries realized the opportunities which this country offered to Israel. He felt that here would be realised the visions of our seers.

"It was very characteristic of the spirit of Isaac M. Wise that in the names which he gave to the three institutions that he founded, the Hebrew Union College, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, he did not use the word reform. Every one, of course, knew what Isaac M. Wise stood for. He certainly was unafraid to declare his conviction. He faced every great movement in Israel and put himself fearlessly on record with his opinions.

"Compared with other denominations, we are permitting our religion literally to be starved in this country. There are something like three and a half millions of Jews in this country. The union carries on its many-sided work in a nation-wide field, with an income of $104,000. Such a pitiable sum is nothing less than a disgrace to the American Jew. It means that the American Jew is proud as he likes to say that he is of his religion, consents to have less than a third of a cent per soul paid for the maintenance of that great national work, which is to train rabbis and teachers, make propaganda, give moral education to the masses, enlighten the Gentile world on the fundamental truths of our faith, and, in general, to represent spiritual Israel. I believe merely to state this is to proclaim the shame of American Israel. And this shame is the result of our lack of personal faith.

"Let our contributions square with our convictions. If we mean to perpetuate Judaism in this land, let us realise the dangers of indifference and ignorance which confront it. Let us shrink back in horror from the possibilities of a generation without faith and without the character the result of Jewish faith. For we are in danger of becoming a despiritualised Jewish community, and, therefore, a demoralized racial entity in American life. We need positive, constructive work."

Speech by Mr. Elkus.

Mr. Elkus, after telling of the appreciation of the ideals of America by the Jews who have come to this country, said:

"Isaac M. Wise brought a new light to America and to American Jews. He began to harmonize advancing thought and our ancient faith. He showed that one was not in conflict with the other but that they were in harmony—and no greater honor could be done his name and his memory than in honor of him we hold this campaign for American Judaism.

"American Judaism, as a mere layman understands it, does not cast out one single item of the old Jewish belief and the articles of the Jewish faith, but rather reaffirms them all. It puts them in a higher and a better light. It takes from them only the dross of superstition, of custom grafted upon them because of living in alien countries for many centuries, and leaves the pure gold of ideals and idealism behind—the idealism that is everlasting.

"We hold no faith with those who have wandered from the path and preached anarchy and strife and the tearing down of government. That is not only un-American, but more so un-Jewish. The Jewish government was one based not only on law and order, but on justice. It never believed in the power of might, but all its teachings, all its laws were for the building up and the establishment of the principles of right and justice.

"The young men and young women of Jewish faith in America need inspiration as well as example. All peoples of the world today, as a result of the lessons of the war, are turning toward religious beliefs as never before. Religion has come to be a living thing for many who either scoffed or had no belief, and there is a duty and an obligation upon the leaders of American Judaism to bring the truths of American Judaism home to the young men and the young women of the Jewish faith in America today. They hunger for these truths—and the name of Isaac M. Wise may be made brighter and clearer if in his name those truths may be brought to these people awaiting eagerly and anxiously to receive them. This will keep them in the faith of their fathers."

Subscriptions at the Meeting.

Upward of $19,000 was subscribed at the end of the meeting. A number of memorials were established, the annual subscriptions ranging from $1 to $300. There were a large number of subscriptions from $500 to $50 each. The subscriptions in part were as follows:

Joseph H. Schiff	$2,000	L. Vogelstein	$1,000
F. M. Warburg	2,000	J. Miller	1,000
S. W. Cohn	1,000	M. H. Rothschild	1,000
Eee Altmann	1,000	Sol Sigel	500
P. J. Goodhart	1,000	D. P. Nays	250
M. H. Mack	1,000	Sam Well	250
Herman Lehman	1,000		

The amounts which it is expected each synagogue will raise in subscriptions are as follows:

Temple Emanu-El	$25,000
Temple Beth-El	18,000
Free synagogue and branches	9,000
Central Synagogue	9,000
Temple Israel of Harlem	4,000
New Synagogue	3,000
Shaarey Tefilah	2,000
Temple Rodeph Sholom	5,000
Bethel Elohim, Brooklyn	3,000
Temple Israel, Brooklyn	3,000
Eighth Street, Temple, Brooklyn	2,500
Temple Israel, Far Rockaway	2,500
Tremont Temple	500
Temple Sinai, Bronx	250
Daughters of Covenant	250
Mount Nebo	1,000
Ahebath Sholom, Brooklyn	1,000
Temple Israel of New Rochelle	500
Hebrew Tabernacle	1,000
Anshe Emeth, Brooklyn	500

Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the New York Campaign Committee, said after the meeting that he was confident that the Jews of New York would rally to the call.

The headquarters of the committee are on the second floor of The Times Building, Times Square, and checks may be sent there to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer.

SAYS FRENCH HAVE MONEY.

J. R. Clarke Declares People Can Pay for Goods Bought Here.

French people are able to pay for American merchandise and it is only a question of arranging to get goods into France, according to J. R. Clarke, an American who just has returned to New York after ten years' commercial experience in France and who is here to promote trade between the two countries. He is quoted in a bulletin sent out yesterday by the American Manufacturers' Export Association as saying:

"It is quite true that the French Government is faced with a large debt, but the same is true of all the nations that participated in the world war. This does not indicate that the French people are financially burdened to the extent of not being able to purchase goods that are now in great demand. Quite the contrary is true.

"While this great demand exists the Government has very properly seen fit to protect the French manufacturer by means of import restrictions. French industries must be protected against heavy foreign importation for some time, otherwise they would never be able to regain the position they held prior to the war.

"This does not mean that American manufacturers are unable to send their products to France. While it is safe to say that these import restrictions will not be materially modified for at least another year, exporters in this country can do business with France.

"I would suggest that an effort be made by American manufacturers to make arrangements with French houses that have sales organizations perfected to handle this business. It is difficult for the average exporter to attempt to create his own selling organization in France at the present time, and the proper and profitable thing to do is to get a representative firm in France to act as the American manufacturer's agent."

Mr. Clarke predicted that within five years French exports would again exceed imports.

QUERIES HYLAN ON FARES.

Thompson Asks Mayor's Opinion About Laws for Higher Rates.

State Senator George F. Thompson of the Senate Committee on Public Service made public yesterday a letter which he had sent to Mayor Hylan asking for his opinion and suggestions on proposals for legislation that would enable the traction companies to increase their fares.

Senator Thompson in his letter denies the validity of the arguments made by Charles Evans Hughes for holders of securities that, by exercising the right to limit fares and otherwise regulate public utilities, the municipality bound itself to a policy of favoring reasonable revenues to such regulated companies. Senator Thompson said that he opposed legislation conferring benefits on traction companies unless accompanied by legislation which would save the city from alleged pitfalls in the dual subway contracts.

"The theory that there is something extra holy about a public service company's investment," Senator Thompson wrote, "has never appealed to me, even though some of our courts seem to have reasoned themselves into this trance of mind. If a man builds a hotel and can't make it pay, he loses it and some one else puts in more money and tries to attract business. So it is with an iron foundry, or a livery stable, which the automobile has supplanted, or a delicatessen store, but if a man puts his money into an electric light company, or the like the Public Service Commission has held in effect, that he is entitled to a monopoly and the courts have held that the people must pay him enough to give him a substantial profit, regardless of efficient or economical operation, at the same time protecting him from competition. I think the day is coming soon, when this sort of language will become highly unfashionable."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 10.

Nine Times Out of Ten

a newly introduced system in office management that does not co-ordinate with the existing practices of a business invariably results in general confusion and delay. And sooner or later there follows a lowered standard of efficiency that is sure to present its evidence on the debit side of the ledger.

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CALL FOR LUSITANIA CLAIMS

Board Organized to Look After the Interests of Americans.

The Committee of Bectors representing Lusitania claimants, composed of George L. Ellsworth, Sidney Rossman, Edmond Ballantine and George W. Betts, Jr., has arranged for a board headed by United States Judge Julius M. Mayer to act without charge in passing upon the validity of the claims of American loan citizens for losses incident to the torpedoing of the vessel by a German submarine. Announcement of the board and its purposes is made by the committee in the following letter just sent to the attorneys for claimants:

"The undersigned Committee of Protectors, representing Lusitania claimants, have pleasure in announcing that, at its request, the Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; the Hon. Charles M. Hough, United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, and the Hon. Henry Lacombe, former Presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, have consented to act, without compensation, as a board to receive evidence from American citizens who have suffered losses by reason of the sinking of the Lusitania in 1915, by a German submarine, and to adjudicate the claims of the various claimants, fixing the amounts which, in their judgment, such claimants are entitled to receive.

"Although the claimants have filed their claims with the United States Government in so far as can be ascertained, by this method, as yet, has been found for determining the amount which it is proposed will be submitted to the Peace Conference in behalf of the claimants. It is believed that the finding of this disinterested board, owing to its unquestioned standing, will afford a basis for an amount to be demanded by this Government from Germany, and also that much valuable time and expense will be saved by this method of proving claimants' losses.

"If, therefore, you desire your claim to be passed upon by this board, have the enclosed blank form of proof of claim filled out carefully and sworn to by the claimant before a notary public, whose seal should be attached, and mail the same in the enclosed addressed envelope to Lusitania Claimants' Liquidating Committee, George Whitefield Betts, Jr., Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Full instructions for the execution of the form are printed thereon.

It was Judge Mayer who rendered the decision for the United States District Court that Germany committed a act of piracy in sinking the liner and that the Cunard Company could not be held liable.

JUNIOR RED CROSS TO AID.

American School Children Will Help Rebuild War-Stricken Europe.

WASHINGTON, March 16. Announcement was made today by the American Red Cross that the Junior Red Cross, an organization of 9,000,000 members, would play an active part in the rebuilding of the world "by helping to alleviate conditions surrounding children in the war-stricken countries of Europe.

Particular attention is to be given to education, and an advisory board of representative educators will be selected to supervise the program, which includes the bringing of the school children of America into closer touch with those of Europe, so that each will understand the traditions, customs and characteristics of the other.

POLICE FUND GIVES FIGURES.

Not a Penny Improperly Expended, Says Deputy Commissioner Wallis.

Some of the questions raised by Alderman Bruckner concerning the special fund of the Police Reserve and the status of the equipment of the men for which the money was to be used were answered yesterday by Fourth Deputy Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis. Mr. Wallis said that the total fund had amounted to $377,000.

Mr. Falconer, who said he had been informed that there were now approximately 9,000 members in the reserves, wanted to know why not more than 5,144 uniforms and 450 officers' overcoats had been ordered and requisitions forwarded up to Feb. 24, when he had obtained his facts. In reply to this Mr. Wallis said:

"I have no authority to speak as to the personnel of the reserve, but I understand that the numbers to be continued as a permanent force will be approximately 8,000. But it is intended to provide uniforms and other equipment for only those who are active or ready for active service in police work, who will probably not exceed in time of the total force. My part in the matter concerns only the care of the fund and its disbursement on proper orders from the commander of the reserve.

"The delay in getting the men into uniform was chiefly due to the last selective draft call, which took in men up to 46 years. But I am told that all who may be in the active service will be soon be fully equipped. Whatever may remain from the fund after these bills for uniforms are settled will be held in bank to meet other equipment needs as occasion may require.

"I want to say that not one penny contributed or expended for any purpose connected with anything except for the single purpose which it was intended to apply. The public has contributed liberally to this fund and is entitled to hear how it has been used, and this I will make known in a detailed statement tomorrow at Police Headquarters."

WATCH MURDER SUSPECT.

Weeks Asserts Arrest Impends in the Wilkins Case.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 16.—An officer engaged in the search for the murderer of Mrs. Julia Wilkins, who was killed on Feb. 27, when she and her husband returned to their summer home on Olive street, Long Beach, asserted tonight that the capture of the slayer would be cleared up within a few days.

District Attorney Weeks corroborated this statement at his home at Port Washington tonight. When he was asked if identified the suspect, he replied:

"Within a short time there will be an arrest, if sufficient circumstantial evidence can be developed to justify me in taking the course I have mapped out. We have been piecing the evidence together, and when we feel sure of ourselves we will have fortified ourselves with sufficient information to make a strong case."

Louis D. Friess, attorney for Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, husband of the murdered woman, requested the District Attorney yesterday to send County Detective Plant to the city home of Dr. Wilkins, at 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan, for the purpose of accompanying a physician to the home of Mr. Weeks, so that Mr. Friess could make a statement to the District Attorney in the presence of the physician. The District Attorney did not comply with the request, and did not see either the physician or his counsel.

Giddings

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

begin today their first informal displays of the Paris Fashion Successes from the Noted Fashion Couturiers.

These supplementary shipments, having arrived on the steamship Espagne Thursday last with our Paris representatives, complete what is said to be the largest Collection of Paris Fashions in America,

and

to these will be added in a few days the Successes of Callot Soeurs and Cheruit.

They are shown side by side with the reigning successes of the best American designing talent—comprising the most important ensemble of authentic Fashions in Tailleur One, Two and Three Piece Suits and Frocks—Smart and Severely Plain Tailored Suits—Limousine—Motor—Afternoon and Utility Coats—Gowns—Dance Frocks—Dinner Dresses—Wraps—Manteaux—Paletots—

Dress, Street and Sports Hats

and

the New Fashions in Spring Furs that is shown in America today.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS

THE AUTOMATIC FIREMEN

"31 sprinkler heads went into action"—

This happened instantly when fire started in the straw room of Morley Bros.' collar factory, Saginaw, Michigan. Their letter continues: "The fire was confined to the room in which it started."

Get this GLOBE protection—it pays for itself. 'Phone or write today.

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Guaranteed Mortgages, you need not study financial and industrial conditions. Our appraisal assures 50% margin of safety; our Guarantee assures this condition till your Mortgage is paid off.

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For one dollar a year The New York Times Book Review will be mailed to any address in the United States. Latest issue of all recent publications.—Adv.

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THE men who will wear Saks-tailored Clothes this season are the ones who wore them last season. Wisdom does not give up a certainty for an uncertainty.

Suits: $30 to $65
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Shoe Specialists Since 1857

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THE growth of this business during 62 years is based on confidence in our shoes and satisfaction in the service we render. To hold the patronage of many families from one generation to another is not possible without integrity of purpose as well as performance.

Individual styles, comfortable shapes, unquestioned qualities—these we offer as a matter of course. It is SERVICE in the fitting, in carrying more sizes than ordinarily considered necessary, in countless ways, that we strive constantly to improve.

This smart oxford represents a type which will be universally popular with women this spring, and is shown in Brown and Black leathers priced from eight-fifty to twelve-fifty.

PECK & PECK

Sheer Silk Stockings

Sheerer than ever this spring and surprisingly durable for all their delicacy. Black silk in four weights, priced accordingly, $3, $3.50, $4.50 and $5.50.

Heavier and more durable stockings are $1.75, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.75.

Sweaters

Silk Sweaters—four smart models in the newest shades worn in the South, $27.50 to $45.00. New models also in Angora and Shetland wool sweaters, $7.50 to $22.50.

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STOCKING SHOPS
586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
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ART EXHIBITION

We have the pleasure to announce to our customers the arrival of Mr. Pares from France, with an extraordinary collection of French Louis XV. and Louis XVI. Furniture, Tapestries, Silks, Objects of Art and Paintings. We request the honor of a visit at our American Branch, 20 East 55th Street.

CONCRETE WHITE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION NEW YORK

WANT CITY TO ENTER THE ANTI-DRY FIGHT

Organization Led by Bouck White Urges Public Hearing by the Aldermen.

OBTAINS UNION SUPPORT

Proposes an Ordinance Permitting Sales of Liquor for "Hygienic and Medical Use."

Petitions asking the Board of Aldermen to hold a public hearing on the prohibition question, and suggesting as the date April 19, when a nation-wide demonstration is to be held in protest against the Prohibition amendment, were circulated throughout the city yesterday for signatures, from an organization known as The Free City, 21 East Fourteenth Street, which has Bouck White as the acting head. Along with the petition is a suggested ordinance, by which the Aldermen would decree that on and after July 1 no alcoholic liquor should be sold except on statement that same is for "hygienic or medical use," and creating a volunteer municipal militia to enforce the measure pending a United States Constitutional Convention.

Local 59, Union of Brewery Workers, in session yesterday morning, with John Muhlbern presiding, adopted resolutions indorsing the petition and commending Mr. White to the other unions of the city in his effort to interest them in the proposed ordinance. Mr. White said that he would take the question up with other unions this week as fast as he could get to them. Thousands of copies of the petitions have been printed and are being circulated. The organization has had printed large posters giving practically the same statement, and these are being placed in conspicuous places about the city.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Brewery Workers at the meeting which was held in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, yesterday morning:

Whereas we, the members of Local 59, Union of Brewery Workers, have passed the following resolution:

"To the New York Board of Aldermen:

"The social customs of New York City, including what we shall eat and what we shall drink, are for New York City alone to decide. On this prohibition issue, the jobs of 40,000 workers in our city, property values to the extent of $50,000,000, and the social habits of perhaps 75 per cent. of the voting population are at stake. By consenting to the nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment at the hands of lawmaking bodies in the South Washington has established the precedent that it will not coerce a community that is bent on self-determination.

"Therefore we, members of Local 59, Union of Brewery Workers, in meeting assembled, request the New York Board of Aldermen to set a public hearing on the question, Shall prohibition shackle our city? A nation-wide demonstration is being planned for April 19 anniversary of the firing of the first gun in the American Revolution of 1776. It would coincide with that wider demonstration, if the hearing before your honorable body could be set as near as could be to that date."

And whereas Bouck White is the head of a citizens' committee having this matter in charge,

Therefore resolved that we commend him to the open floor of the other unions in New York City, to the end that his request to the Board of Aldermen may be backed by the labor unions of Greater New York.

The following is a copy of the proposed ordinance in the form it is proposed by Mr. White's organization:

The social customs of New York City, including what we shall eat and what we shall drink, are for New York City alone to decide. An amendment has been added to the United States constitution prohibiting alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes. In accordance with the history and spirit of our constitution, we judge that the application of this law to each city lodges in the lawmaking body of that city.

Therefore we, the New York Board of Aldermen decree that on and after July 1, 1919, no alcoholic liquor shall be sold in our city except on signed statement that the same is for hygienic or medical use. Nor shall any such liquors be made or transported within our city limits, except for such hygienic or medical use.

A political corporation in America places a construction on above-mentioned amendment diverse from the construction we have here applied. It threatens to invade our city and assert its viewpoint by force of arms. Be it therefore decreed that the New York police force be the nucleus of a volunteer municipal militia, (under regulations to be hereafter drawn up,) to protect our city until a United States constitutional convention can be called to decide the fundamental issues involved.

The circular containing the proposed ordinance also has the following:

Article V. of the United States Constitution provides, in times of convulsion of the State, for the assembling of a constitutional convention.

Article II. permits the cities to arm and protect their own rights until the assembling of said constitutional convention:

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

On the reverse side of the circular is the following: "Home rule for New York Town. The Board of Aldermen is requested to appoint a public hearing on the prohibition question. The election next fall in all likelihood is going to pivot on this home rule issue: Those of our city officials who champion the cause of New York municipality and her inalienable right to self-government, will have earned reward at the hands of a grateful electorate."

Mr. White, in talking with reporters yesterday afternoon, read from the morning papers the account of the formation of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, headed by Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company, and asserted that it was the purpose of his organization and the various unions to work in cooperation with that body and to take part in the demonstration that the new organization has announced will be held in 9 cities of the country on April 19.

Contrary to previous statements of labor men in New Jersey, at least the 150,000 who are members of the State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council are not advocating a "No Beer, No Work" program, according to their 400 delegates, who met yesterday in the Coliseum in Newark. Arthur F. Quinn, President of the State Federation, called the convention to order.

Referring to the "No Beer, No Work" proposal, Henry F. Milfers, Secretary of the Federation, said: "A general strike against beer by laboring men on July 1 would make us look ridiculous. A general strike always means a disruption of organized labor. We must express our protests by other means."

Resolutions adopted by the convention requested Congress to repeal the war-time prohibition law; indorsed the bill now before the New Jersey Legislature to permit the sale of beer containing 4 per cent. alcohol; called on Congress to pass such measures as would bring about a repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and directed the convention to send a cable message to President Wilson asking him to revoke his order of Dec. 3, last; indorsed the bill resolution about to be introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, authorizing the Attorney General to test the legality of the Sheppard Amendment; urged the American Federation of Labor at its convention to enter a protest against prohibition and protested against the ratification by the New Jersey Legislature of the Sheppard Amendment.

FEARS INCREASE OF VICE.

Committee of Fourteen Discusses Conditions to Follow Prohibition.

Fearing vice may increase because of nationwide prohibition, the Committee of Fourteen, which was organized to fight vice in this city, in its annual report, issued yesterday, announced that a vigorous campaign was planned for the coming year.

"If our committee had a part to play in preventing men from becoming unfit to fight, we have an equal responsibility," writes William Adams Brown, Chairman of the committee, in his report, "to help men to be fit to live in the strenuous days which are to come, days when clear thinking is needed, thinking which is only possible to one who is clean in mind and body."

"The social customs of the year independent of the war," the report says, "has been in the improvement in moral conditions. At the suggestion of the police and the committee, the brewers refused to supply beer to those hotels which were carried on the police records as suspected disorderly resorts and which, as a result of the co-operation of the brewers, surety companies and the committee, had already been forced to file a cash bond with the Excise Commissioner. The result has been a two-thirds reduction in the number of these hotels."

"As we look forward to the future we realize that we face a year of difficulty and responsibility," continues the report. "In our effort to maintain the necessary standards New York City must take the lead. Here our difficulties will be most acute, because New York is the place where our returning troops will be present in largest numbers.

"A special problem which will face us during the next year will grow out of the coming of national prohibition. With the passing of the saloon we must expect that new forms of evil will arise. Nature abhors a vacuum, and unless substitutes are provided for the saloon we shall face a dangerous situation, all the more difficult to deal with because of its uncertainties. In preparing to meet this situation our committee should find a wide field of usefulness."

The report suggests an investigation of conditions in the cabarets and dance halls, and the whole question of the connections between amusement and vice and an investigation of the whole question of providing substitutes for the evils which it is sought to repress.

IN CONFERENCE WITH POPE.

Diplomats Consider Audience Given French Cardinal Significant.

ROME, March 16. (Associated Press.)—Pope Benedict today received in private audience Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris. The pontiff and the Cardinal had a long conference, during which the latter related to Pope Benedict a conversation he had with Premier Clemenceau on the eve of the Cardinal's departure for Rome.

In diplomatic circles here the meeting between the pontiff and the Cardinal is considered significant.

WANTS HOLIDAY FOR PARADE

Mayor Hylan Says He Will Ask Aldermen to Honor 27th.

Mayor Hylan announced last night that he would request the Board of Aldermen to declare Tuesday, March 25, a city holiday so that the general public might be certain of witnessing the parade of the 27th Division up Fifth Avenue. The plan to declare a holiday was inspired by thousands of letters received within the last few days at the City Hall. It is likely that the Aldermen will grant the request at their meeting tomorrow.

The movement of the division from Camp Merritt and Camp Mills has been so arranged that all of the units should arrive at their home armories before noon on the day before the parade, it was said yesterday at the temporary headquarters of the division in the Hotel Biltmore. In Brooklyn and the Bronx the men will parade through the principal thoroughfares and then return to the armories to rid themselves of their accoutrements in order to attend special shows that night. According to the Mayor's Committee on Welcome to Homecoming Troops, about 32,000 seats at the theatres have been donated for the night.

Offers of sheltered places in windows of business and residence buildings along Fifth Avenue for the use of wounded or convalescent soldiers continue to pour into the Mayor's Committee. It was said that already enough have been received to care for nearly all of the men, but in order that none will be unable to witness the spectacle a number of Fifth Avenue buses are to be stationed in the side streets as near the avenue as possible, and from the tops of them the wounded men will get their view.

In speaking of the big dinner which is to follow the parade, August Silz, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, said yesterday that more than 40,000 plates had been arranged for by the city's hotels and restaurants. He said the biggest dinner of all would be the Eighth Coast Defense Armory, where the Reisenweber Restaurant interests would lay covers for 6,000. Other big dinners will be through the Boomer chain of hotels, the McAlpin, Waldorf and Claridge, which will care for 2,500; the Hotel Astor, where 2,000 will be fed, and 1,500 at the Hotel Commodore and 1,000 at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

This is the dinner which will be served uniformly in all the hotels:

Olives. Mixed Sweet Pickles.
Grape Fruit.
Fresh Vegetable Soup.
Half Roast Broiler,
(1½ pounds.)
Boiled Sweet Potato. Green Peas,
Apple Pie, a la Mode.
Neapolitan Ice Cream.
Large Coffee with Milk and Sugar.
Bread and Butter.
Cigarettes. White Rock.

Mr. Silz said that the same dinner would be served to the officers, inasmuch as there has been no difference in the measure of heroism shown by officers and men in the ranks during the months of fighting abroad.

TO BREAK ARGENTINE STRIKE

Government Moves to Nationalize Buenos Aires Stevedore Service.

BUENOS AIRES, March 15.—The Argentine Government issued a decree today empowering the Custom House to load and unload ships and nationalize the harbor.

This followed an effort by Sir Reginald T. Tower, British Minister, to reach a compromise between the shipowners and strikers, acting in the role of mediator, which he assumed earlier in the day. The men demand full pay for the last month during which they have been idle. Sir Reginald suggested to the shipowners that the men receive pay for fifteen days. The owners refused to consider the proposal.

Under the decree issued by the Government the Custom House will use Government tugs in loading and unloading ships in the harbor. It is provided that all vessels refusing to accept the services of the Government shall leave the port. The men employed on the work will be fed in Government kitchens at cost price.

The decree will become effective Monday morning. The Government says it has enough men to enable efficient service.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 15.—A movement has been started here to have the Government requisition all ships in trade between Buenos Aires and Asuncion, on account of the port strike at Buenos Aires. The Argentine Government also will be asked to facilitate the renewal of trading.

MISS HAY FAVORS PRIMARY.

Suffrage Party Chairman Protests Against Return to Convention.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, issued a statement yesterday in which she expressed opposition to the several bills before the Legislature intended to restore the old time party convention and abolish the primaries. Following are some of her reasons for favoring the retention of the primaries:

"Under the old system of the convention 15 to 20 per cent. of the voters participated in the nomination of candidates. Under the comparatively new system of the direct primary 40 to 50 per cent. take part in primary elections. This is a gain.

"While bosses may be able to designate candidates under the direct primary, these, as a rule, cannot stand publicity, and, as a rule, the candidates who are open to attack are defeated.

"The direct primary, too, is the only weapon the legislator has to fight the boss who refuses to redesignate him because of his independence in voting on proposals in the interest of the people.

"As the present primary law has only been in force since 1913, the new voters feel that it has not been tried out for a long enough period of time. It does not necessarily follow that because there are defects the whole plan of the primary should be discarded."

TARDY INCOME TAX RETURNS POUR IN

Office Forces of Three New York Collectors Busy All Day Yesterday.

MANY PERSONS PAID IN FULL

Much Mail Deposited at the Last Hour Awaits Clerks in Revenue Offices.

The offices of all three Collectors of Internal Revenue in New York were scenes of busy activity yesterday, despite the fact that the time for filing income tax returns and making the first payments expired at midnight Saturday. Under the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department all returns and remittances deposited in the mail in time to be postmarked March 15 before midnight, were to be received as having been sent in on time, and no penalty was to be levied against the tardy taxpayers.

It was this ruling which resulted in a strenuous day for the forces of the three collectors yesterday, for hundreds of pounds of late mail awaited their disposition. The approximate 700 employes of the three offices—300 in the offices of the Second District in the Custom House, 200 in the Third, at 1,150 Broadway, and 200 in the First in Brooklyn—faced the task of handling these tardy returns. Some of them worked yesterday and the entire forces will finish the job today.

The collectors were as far yesterday as they were on Saturday from knowing how much the tax in this city had netted the Government. It was said last night that a surprising number of persons had chosen not to take advantage of the privilege extended by the Government this year of making the payments in four quarterly installments and instead paid their taxes in full.

Despite the fact that the majority of those who decided to get their obligation to the Government paid up at once were those whose taxes were comparatively small, there were enough of them to swell the total well beyond a quarter of the entire tax.

No Indication of Extension.

Though there had been some hope, on the part of taxpayers who found the time between the belated passage of the Revenue bill and the last day of filing returns too short for them, that the Government would grant a further extension without penalties, no official in New York had heard yesterday of any such intention.

It was pointed out that the privilege extended by the Treasury of filing tentative returns to be replaced within forty-five days by amended returns made it unnecessary for any person in this country to delay filing his return beyond the appointed time. Special extension already has been granted to soldiers and sailors in foreign service and others unavoidably detained abroad.

Notwithstanding the fact that the filing of returns, except for the amended forms and in special cases of delay, has expired, the local collectors' offices in common with the other forty-three distributed throughout the country face an extremely busy period for some time to come. There will be many thousands of those who filed tentative returns who will seek expert advice as to how to make their amended reports of income from the Government's officials rather than from private authorities, and the questions of all such must be answered. In addition there are a number of moot questions about the tax as to which rulings by the Treasury may be made which will necessitate many corrections.

An example of a point in which rulings already made are disputed by many taxpayers, and concerning which efforts undoubtedly will be made to get the Treasury officials to change their stand is the decision that cash dividends paid during the first sixty days of 1918, but in reality representing part of 1917's income, are taxable at the 1918 rates.

Those who disagree with the official ruling contend that the law makes these dividends taxable at the 1917 rates. Because of the higher rates of this year many thousands of dollars are involved in the decision as to this point.

Concerning Gifts to Charity.

Another question which has been much discussed in the closing days of filing returns and making payments is that regarding contributions made by corporations to the Red Cross and similar war welfare organizations. Many corporation heads discovered to their surprise that there appeared to be nothing in the law to exempt such contributions from taxation, and that the Bureau of Internal Revenue had held them not to be exempted. Nevertheless a contention has arisen that as part of the necessary expenses of a corporation such contributions are exempt under the law. Briefs on this subject are being prepared by attorneys representing some of those affected, and will be submitted to the Treasury.

The time fixed by the law for making the three remaining payments by those who paid but one-quarter of the tax is on or before June 15 for the second installment, on or before Sept. 15 for the third, and on or before Dec. 15 for the last.

MAJOR PETERSEN DIES IN AIRPLANE'S FALL

American Ace Had Also Gained Fame in the Lafayette Escadrille.

SEABREEZE, Fla., March 16.—Major David McK. Petersen, one of America's officially recognized Aces, was killed today in the fall of his airplane at Daytona Beach. Major Petersen's home address was Honesdale, Penn.

The airplane piloted by Major Petersen, and in which Lieutenant F. X. Paversick was a passenger, dropped nose forward after reaching a height of about seventy-five feet while ascending from the beach. Major Petersen was killed instantly and Lieutenant Paversick was injured seriously.

Previous to his enlistment with the American Air Forces, Major Petersen was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille. While connected with the French Aerial Service he was unofficially credited with bringing down eighteen German machines. The official report of the War Department giving the names of the sixty-two recognized American Aces showed that Petersen brought down five German machines while serving in the American Air Service.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 16.—David McKelvey Petersen was the son of Dr. P. B. Petersen of Honesdale, Coroner of Wayne County, and had been back in this country six months, after serving overseas for two and a half years. Petersen went to France, soon after his graduation from Lafayette University, to drive an ambulance, and later became a member of the famous Lafayette Escadrille, where he served until the United States entered the war. In company with other members of that unit, he was transferred to the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Later he was promoted to a Captaincy, and soon afterward to be a Major, commanding the squadron of which Quentin Roosevelt was a member. He was one of the American aces, and wore the Croix de Guerre. Six months ago Major Petersen was sent back to this country, with orders to proceed to Gerstner Field, Louisiana, as an instructor.

He was a nephew of Brig. Gen. Edgar L. Jadwin, in charge of all construction work in France for the American Expeditionary Forces.

$3,000 for Crippled and Blind.

A performance was staged at the Cohan and Harris Theatre last night in aid of the Comfort Club of the Blind and Crippled Relief Fund, with net receipts of about $3,000. The performers included Gus Edwards, Emma Carus, Rube Marquard, the Farber Sisters, Jack Norworth, and Jimmy Hussey. Julius Tannen was master of ceremonies.

Influenza Again in Brazil.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 16.—Influenza again has appeared here in epidemic form. The Government is taking steps to prevent the spread of the disease.

Gidding
5TH AVE. at 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

The Gidding Tailormade

Designed with a true sense of feminine charm and youthful chic is fashioned according to the prime requisites of the best dressed women in America.

Being very large producers of superior fashions our values are greatly enhanced by the volume of business done.

The Custom Tailoring Department is now prepared to develop New Spring Fashions to individual order

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.
In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

The Fourth of a Series of Introductory Sales—
In the Infants' Wear Dept.—New Location, Fourth Floor

Dainty Little Frocks at $2.95

Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Four distinct styles, each beautifully made. One is in Empire effect, made of Striped Cotton Tissue with Dotted Lawn collar and cuffs, edged with picot ruffles. Two styles are of White and Colored Voiles, trimmed with smocking or hand-embroidery. A third model is of White Lawn, trimmed with Val. Lace and cross stitching. You never saw such dainty little frocks at this low price.

Japanese Quilts, Special $2

Beautifully made of Japanese Silks in colorings of the land of Cherry Blossoms. Borders are in Pink and Blue. Quantity limited.

Ultra-Fashionable Suits for Women

—Duplicates of Models Costing as High as $300 to Land

At $45

Suits truly representative of Fashion's latest edicts, as shown in leading Paris shops. Their wonderful lines are simply impossible to transfer to print and their exquisite needlework is of a standard seldom seen in suits below $75.

Smart Blouse, Strictly Tailored, and Handsome Dressy Styles

are included, developed in the materials of the hour—Finest Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Gabardine, Silvertone, Oxfords, Tweeds and those ever fashionable Checks.

Each Suit Lined With Plain or Fancy Silk.
Sizes 34 to 44; Several models to 50 1-2 bust.

Fourth Floor

Buy Your Fur Coat *Now* at a Substantial Reduction

Furs are scarcer now than at any previous time, and prices are soaring to unprecedented levels. Next season a good fur coat will cost at least 30% more than regular prices prevailing this season.

All Our Women's Fur Coats
Are Now Greatly Reduced
and you need pay only one-third

at time of selection, the balance becoming due when you take your furs from our storage vaults next Fall. By selecting *now* you make a liberal saving on today's prices and avoid the big increase which must come next season.

Handsome Fur Scarfs, Muffs and Coatees

may also be had at big reductions on the same liberal purchasing basis.

Take advantage of this opportunity immediately!

"A New Note in Distinctive Fashions"

Women's Embroidered Satin Frocks at $35

A very charming straight line frock, reproducing with marked fidelity the rare chic and individuality of its expensive original.

Fashioned of a soft, lustrous Satin, trimmed with embroidery. To be had in Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 44. Illustrated.

Suit Dresses for Women

are now receiving much favor in Paris

We have assembled a most complete collection of these splendid frocks, in Tricolette, with exquisite embroidered vestees, and in Tricotine and Poiret Twill, embellished with steel beading. Each model is beautifully man-tailored and compares favorably with to-order productions of the very highest type.

Prices: $39.50 to $95

A Real Economy Event!

Sale of Boys' Sailor Suits at $3

Snappy regulation Middy Suits as pictured, made of fine quality White Jean with collars and cuffs of Blue Belgium Linen. Not one suit in the collection can be duplicated at this price when these are gone.

Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Limited to Monday and Tuesday—A Special Offering of

Women's Beautiful Dolman Wraps, Coats and Capes

At Prices So Low They Are Really Without Competition

Handsome Capes and Coats

in a variety of stunning models, carefully tailored, in Men's Wear Serge, Poplin, Gabardine and Velour. The model pictured is just one of many at this price, in Men's Wear Serge.

Very fashionable Dolman Wraps and Capes

the smartest shown in leading Paris shops, skilfully produced in Silvertone, Duvet de Laine, Gabardine, Wool Jersey and Serge, trimmed with Silk Braid. One style *pictured.*

At $49.50—The most distinctive Cape introduced with the much wanted accordion pleats, as *pictured.*

Loose panel in back may be worn as a scarf, creating a very smart effect. Beautifully hand-tailored in Men's Wear Serge of superior quality. Other models may be had in Bolivia, Duvet de Laine, Silvertone and Tricotine.

15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by this Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

10.

It is said that mortgages sometimes have to be foreclosed and the property bought in. This is true, but the guaranteed mortgagee never has to do this. The Company buys it, if necessary, and pays him his money.

In the past five years the Company has had to bring 1839 foreclosure suits but the mortgagees have not worried. The Company has bought in $4,562,000 of property but it has sold $3,697,000 of it at a loss of $333,000 and has $864,000 on hand now, after going through the worst period ever experienced.

It has done this without strain, has paid dividends to its stockholders regularly and has added to surplus $1,122,000, considerably more than the total amount of the foreclosed real estate now owned.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

The 3 little Johnsons—and how they grew

Papa Johnson probably didn't love his kiddies a bit more than you love yours—but he had the fortunate sagacity to provide a Lincoln Trust Fund for them before the sad accident that lost him to them.

Fatherless children are badly enough off without being deprived of adequate provision for their bringing up and support—but thanks to a wise trust fund, based on insurance, the oldest Johnson boy can go to college next year — and the younger ones, too, when they finish school.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

204 FIFTH AVENUE

Broadway at Leonard — Broadway at 72d

Did it ever strike you that the big idea today is *specialization?* We specialize in making and selling shirts, and as shirt specialists we are able to offer better materials, better patterns, better assortments and better values than just an ordinary haberdashery shop.

Silk and Madras SHIRTS

$2.65 4 for 10.00

A new fabric—a combination of Madras for wear and silk for looks—two good allies.

CHAIN SHIRT SHOPS
LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

Hotel Pennsylvania 401 Broadway
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38 Delancey St. 264 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN SHOPS
367 Fulton St. 431 Fulton St.
NEWARK SHOP, 170 Market St.
Bridgeport Waterbury Scranton

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

STOP THAT COLD AT THE VERY START
HURLBURT'S CAMPHOR PILLS
TAKE ONE AT ONCE—if you sneeze, snuffle, or feel a chill coming on. Carry the small bottle at all times. Price 15c.

DEFENDS APPEAL FOR $1,000,000 FUND

Steen of National Association of City Editors Answers Questions About Campaign.

WOULD FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

Says Association Is "Almost a One-Man Affair" and He "Takes All the Blame."

The National Association of City Editors, of which Clyde P. Steen is President, is conducting a campaign for $1,000,000 to fight Bolshevism in the United States. The Editor and Publisher, in its issue of Saturday, says that the campaign was launched last month and that a telegraphic appeal was sent out for funds, the appeal bearing the names of Murray Hulbert, Chairman and, Treasurer, and Roy L. McCardell, Irvin S. Cobb, Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; William E. Lewis, and Mr. Steen. Mr. Hulbert is the Commissioner of Docks of this city and, according to The Editor and Publisher, was in Cuba when the appeal was issued. Mr. McCardell, the same paper says, subsequently resigned from the organization.

"Questions arising over the campaign started in the name of the National City Editors' Association," says The Editor and Publisher, "to raise a fund of $1,000,000 to help fight Bolshevism in the United States have caused President Clyde P. Steen of New York to issue a special letter of explanation to the Board of Directors and to the heads of the various State chapters, in which he said:

"'I am frank to say to you that no Directors authorized this campaign with the exception of Roy L. McCardell, who has now resigned not only as a member of the Board of Directors, but from the membership of the organization, and is no longer connected with it in any way.'"

Mr. Steen further on says that the "Department of Justice of the United States Government has thoroughly investigated this campaign and feels convinced that it is a worthy proposition," and adds that all funds collected will go "to the Merchants' National Bank of New York, which is the depository and which will be presided over by the Hon. Theodore E. Burton, who is Chairman of that institution."

Steen Explains the Campaign.

In other parts of his letter Mr. Steen says:

"While I realize that a campaign of this kind is probably not in keeping with the exact purpose of this organization, it is, nevertheless, one of our duties, and was so designated by the Ohio division, at its convention in January, to avoid any feeling of unrest in this country. This can be done only through the newspapers, and it cannot be done through these papers without having a fund to carry it on.

"It has been history to date that the President has done most of the work in this organization. This is unfortunate, as it makes it almost a one-man organization, but I am willing to take all the blame, for I feel that this movement is one of the greatest that has ever been brought into the newspaper field, and there is no reason why the convention in Chicago should not be the greatest ever held by working newspaper men in the United States.

"The campaign will be completed this week and at the end of that time all funds are to be turned over to a permanent organization which is already in the process of formation."

The Editor and Publisher, after citing the instance of the telegraphic appeal for funds which was signed by Mr. Steen and others, says that immediately following the issuance of that appeal "city editors of local New York newspapers began to receive inquiries regarding the fund, and "they went to Mr. Steen, who explained that the N. A. C. E. campaign had its birth recently when he (Mr. Steen) was called as a witness before the Senate committee investigating Bolshevism."

Continuing its comment, The Editor and Publisher says:

"Steen's next step was to send out a half-column article arguing against Bolshevism, accompanied by a note signed by Warren G. Harding, General Chairman, and Clyde P. Steen, Chairman Publicity Committee.

"Investigation showed that Murray Hulbert, who is Commissioner of Docks and Ferries for the City of New York, was in Cuba when the appeal for funds was made. It found, too, that it had not been intended to use his name, but that of former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, who is President of the Merchants National Bank.

"Senator Burton had consented to allow his bank to be used as a depository for the funds that might be raised, but 'that was all,' as he put it. Senator Harding acknowledged being 'temporary' Chairman, but said he would not take the office permanently, 'though remaining in the movement and being deeply interested.'

"Mr. McCardell, who is a special writer and not a city editor, severed connection with the movement on March 1. His offices in the Park Row Building were given up as headquarters for the campaign and Suite 100 at the Waldorf-Astoria became headquarters.

Protest from Pennsylvania.

"Another development is a protest against the continuance of the fund-raising by Hubert R. Krob of Pittsburgh, President of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the N. A. C. E. He informed The Editor and Publisher that he suggested to the Board of Directors that it take action immediately to prevent the further use of the association's name in the campaign for funds pending a reorganization.

"This caused the board to call upon President Steen for the explanation herewith printed. In a letter sent to The Editor and Publisher Mr. Kroh said:

"'President Clyde P. Steen rushed into a work that should have been carefully planned and conducted with measured step. I am constrained to say that he has not proceeded as it was my understanding he would proceed.'

"Mr. Kroh quoted Senator Harding as writing to him that Mr. Steen had no right to use his name in connection with a financial campaign; that he could not serve as Chairman of this committee, and that his name was prohibited for any use except as an honorary member of the committee.

"Mr. Kroh also quotes President Steen as telling him that Senator Harding was temporary Chairman of the committee for the period of organization, but that his name was to have been withdrawn from that position before March 5 and placed as Chairman of the honorary committee, and that it was through an error that the Senator's name was used.

"Mr. Kroh added that he was authorized to raise $500,000 in Pennsylvania, and more if it could be done, and to deduct $75,000 for expenses.

"When The Editor and Publisher called Mr. Steen's attention to Mr. Kroh's charges, he said:

Mr. Kroh is a good agitator, but I am acting strictly in accordance with the N. A. C. E. by-laws. My letter to the Board of Directors and State officers gives all the explanation necessary. Mr. Kroh's references to Senator Harding are correct. A mistake was made by a member of our office force in the first telegrams sent out, but these were immediately recalled by me and explanations made to the senders of checks, which were returned.

Regarding expense accounts for the work of raising the State funds, each State fund Director is authorized to deduct 10 per cent. of the amount raised for payment of all expenses incurred. Mr. Kroh himself

but I have no knowledge how he comes to figure his authorized deduction as $75,000.

The Editor and Publisher quotes Roy L. McCardell as saying:

"I have had no connection with the anti-Bolshevik campaign since March 1. I withdrew in writing and had my withdrawal accepted by Clyde P. Steen and Grant S. Whitaker. My withdrawal was simply because, in an excess of zeal, led on, I believe, by what seemed to be the overwhelming success of the movement, mistakes were made in using the names of several prominent citizens as officers of the various committees, when these gentlemen had simply given their names in support of the movement."

The national headquarters of the Association of City Editors, in the Waldorf-Astoria, was not open yesterday. It was said that the New York officials would be there today. It was said that the Governors of many of the States, Cardinal Gibbons, and many other prominent persons were connected with the movement. Senator Burton, when asked if he had anything to say regarding the movement, said his only connection with the matter was an indirect one and due to the use of the bank, with which he is connected, as the depository of the fund. Senator Burton said Mr. Steen was an Ohio newspaper man of standing. Mr. Steen could not be found yesterday.

DIAGNOSTIC HOSPITAL PLANS

Time-Payment System for Fees to be Inaugurated There.

Announcement was made yesterday that the New York Diagnostic Hospital, at No. 123 West Seventy-second Street, will be opened the first week in May. This institution, the first of its kind in this country, has been made possible through the work of more than 1,000 physicians who, as members of the New York Diagnostic Society, raised the necessary funds.

It will in no way conflict with the work of hospitals and will relieve the present overworked clinics, both public and private. Drs. Robert T. Morris, Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Abraham Jacobi, and M. Joseph Mandelbaum, the President of the society, have worked on the idea for the last eleven years and have been greatly assisted by Drs. Charles H. and William J. Mayo, the noted surgeons, of Rochester, Minn.

At present the hospital will be for diagnosis only and it will be completely equipped for all diseases. About 500 cases for special diagnosis can be accommodated daily. The building is six stories and the present plans are to erect in the future two ten-story structures on each side which will be able to accommodate 400 patients for operation and study.

Dr. Mandelbaum in speaking of the institution said that the Directors will adopt an entirely new system for medical services. One may go there and have his trouble diagnosed by the most noted physicians in the city and then be able to pay the fee on a time-payment plan. The physician said that this was the first institution to undertake time payment for medical services. If one is in distress financially the patient will receive free treatment.

The new hospital will represent an outlay of about $500,000. Subscriptions have been received from philanthropic persons all over the country, and only $50,000 is now lacking. This amount, the Directors hope, will be obtained in the next few days.

MEN MADE OVER IN THE NAVY

Statistics Show Great Improvement During Enlistment Term.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department says that men who are now leaving the service are taking back to civilian life a much better physique on the average than when they entered. Figures compiled by Lieutenant F. L. Ridge, Medical Corps, after examining 500 men, show that in almost every instance the individual is in considerably better condition for having served in the navy.

Measurements of the chest, biceps, and waist line were taken and compared with the measurements of the same men when they entered the navy. A general average was taken, and it was found that the man going out has a chest circumference 1¾ inches greater than when he entered. He can expand his chest an additional seven-eighths of an inch. His biceps are three-fourths of an inch larger, while his waist line has been reduced three-fourths of an inch.

Of 500 men it was found on the average the individual has gained 5.3 pounds in weight since entering the navy. Fat men have reduced, and youngsters have become husky men. On the average, men coming from aviation have gained more than those coming from other camps. The greatest individual increase occurred in the weight of a landsman machinist's mate, aviation. This sailor enlisted at the age of 17, and after a year's service is leaving the navy 52 pounds heavier.

"This shows," says the statement, "what a navy training will do for a young man, so why waste your time looking for a job when the navy will enlist you, whether you have a trade or not? The Bureau of Navigation has ordered a vigorous campaign for men for the naval service."

PLANS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Wounded of 69th Will Ride in Big Parade Up Fifth Avenue.

The St. Patrick's Day parade up Fifth Avenue this afternoon, headed for the seventy-sixth time by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, promises to be one of the largest and most representative of its kind yet held. The wounded of the Old 69th will ride, not walk, in the column and will be guests of honor at the dinner with which the day is to be terminated at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino.

Organizations are to fall in line by 2 o'clock. The parade, with an estimated 38,000 in line, will start up Fifth Avenue from Forty-fifth Street at 2:30 and will proceed to 120th Street, where Grand Marshal John W. Goff, recently retired as Supreme Court Justice, and his staff will review the marchers. From that point the paraders will go to the Casino. One of the features there is to be the drawing for prizes for the benefit of the K. of C. War Fund and both Knights of Columbus officials and leaders of the Catholic Big Brothers will be on hand to assist in the ceremonies which will culminate with the annual A. O. H. ball.

Major Michael J. Heany, Provost Marshal at Camp Upton, will head the contingent of service men who will march and a special committee, to be identified by their white sashes, has been appointed to look after the comfort of the wounded. Automobiles will be provided for them at the 69th Regiment Armory, and owners who wish to lend their cars are asked to have them at the Armory by 1 P. M. The Veteran Corps of the 69th will parade behind the active service men.

There is to be another A. O. H. parade in Brooklyn. Each marcher is to carry an American and Irish flag and there is to be a review at Borough Hall.

In Manhattan besides the parade and the Casino ball there will be the annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Hotel Commodore, where 800 guests are expected. Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling will preside. John McCormack, who will sing "An St. Patrick's Day he becomin' American Citizen," will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Wearing of the Green" at the dinner for the first time as an American tenor. There will be numerous other celebrations of the day.

FAVORS A FREE IRELAND.

Representative Mason Suggests Other Changes in League Covenant.

Representative William E. Mason of Illinois delivered a lecture last night at Cooper Union Hall under the auspices of the Peoples' Institute on the League of Nations. Mr. Mason said that he agreed with Mr. Taft's ideas of the League of Nations, but said that he should go a step further. He said arrangements should be made so that parties submitting to arbitration should have something to say about the judges; there should be recognition of the smaller peoples, Ireland, the Philippine Islands, and South Africa, and all small nations and peoples in the world should be free.

"We promised Spain," Mr. Mason said, "that we would not take territory or power. I was in Cuba on the day our flag came down and the little republic's flag took its place. Our flag never looked so beautiful as it did that day coming down, because it was keeping a promise of a Christian people.

America, Mr. Mason said, made room for a Cuban flag and when Great Britain made room for an Irish flag she would have as strong an ally in Ireland, in peace and war, as America has in Cuba.

CARDINAL DEFENDS IRELAND

O'Connell Says World Must Learn Justice and Faith from Her.

BOSTON, March 16.—Cardinal O'Connell, speaking in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross today, said that the great nations must learn from Ireland the lesson of maintenance of faith in God and the law of right.

"It is a certainty," said he, "that unless the ruling classes, those who have the power in their hands, recognise the eternal laws of justice and righteousness and follow them the world is inevitably on the point of collapse."

The Cardinal recited Ireland's experiences and added:

"Ireland for seven centuries has stood up against the world, against the pride of the world, the eyes of the world, and the conquest of the world. The Irish people held fast to the Cross. You have taken our lives, they said, you have taken our lands and our money, but you can never take God from us.

"Now let the other nations learn from Ireland, because Ireland saw what they never can see—God on His throne of justice. That is the only lesson today that can preserve any nation on the face of the earth. If Ireland is wrong, then there is nothing left for the world but Bolshevism. But Ireland is right."

AGAINST FAVORING VETERANS

Civil Service Reform Association Tells Objections to Plan.

The Civil Service Reform Association, through its President, Samuel H. Ordway, has sent out a memorandum setting forth its opposition to the proposal now pending in the Legislature to amend the Constitution and grant preference in civil appointments to veterans of the Spanish and world wars. Opposition to the plan is summed up as follows:

"It destroys the basic principle of the merit system, that public office is a public trust, awarded according to proved capacity. It is undemocratic in that it favors a class of citizens. It excludes women from obtaining civil service positions in the future. It impairs the efficiency of the civil service and raises the cost of administration. It discriminates against men who worked in important and often hazardous war industries, and who were told that their services were more valuable to the Government in such industries than in the army.

"It discriminates against the coming generation—men who were too young to enlist in the army during the war against Germany. As among veterans themselves, the measure is discriminatory, as it places the Spanish war veterans ahead of the veterans of the present war. The proposal to reward military service by preferment in the civil service is wrong in principle. The veterans do not desire it, except the small organization of Spanish war veterans. Proper recognition should be given to the fact that experience in the army and navy is of value in a great variety of civil service positions."

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"Art is long but Time is fleeting." It requires *months* merely to prepare the skins that yield the soft and beautiful French *Nationale* Kid of which these gloves are made—

But the feminine lover of the exquisite has only *minutes* to see the 70 styles we have received from our Grenoble factory.

So we have selected *seven styles* which she can least afford *not* to see—

A group representing the full flower of master glovecraft and the culmination of a half-century of Centemeri experience—embracing every type and color—the novelty, the conventional, the formal.

If you cannot see each beautiful flower in our spring garden of gloves, at least do not miss

The Centemeri Seven
which is to say:

The Fielder	4.00	The Seville	3.00
The Bandalette	3.00	The Elsinore	3.00
The Van Dyke	3.50	The Isere	3.00
The Mousquetaire 8-button length	4.50		

Comprised of these seven gloves, or any number of your own selections, a *Centemeri Glove Wardrobe** provides the perfect Easter Remembrance.

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WHEN nature made teeth, she also supplied a protection for teeth.

Saliva protects teeth from the acids of food decay. Saliva is alkaline and destroys acids. Plenty of saliva means sound teeth.

Savage races and wild animals are practically free from tooth trouble, whereas 90% of civilized people have decayed teeth.

That is partly because civilized people have been deceived into using alkaline dentifrices.

The danger of an alkaline dentifrice is that it paralyzes the salivary glands and lessens the flow of saliva—exposing teeth to the unchecked ravages of acids.

Mennen's Cream Dentifrice is absolutely non-alkaline; on the contrary, it contains a mild fruit acid which stimulates the flow of saliva.

A 20% content of alcohol insures an antiseptic action and a cool, refreshing after-effect. Mennen's cleans and polishes the teeth and breaks down tartar formations without scouring the enamel.

It costs 35 cents, and the tube is smaller than many dentifrices selling for 25 cents—but Mennen's was made to deliver a result and not to fit a price.

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MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE

Three Generations

In many instances there are names among the Mercantile clientele that mark the third generation of family depositors. The institution marches abreast of changing times like these clients—adapting itself to new needs, yet never forgetting the old traditions that built character in the early years.

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"I had Neolin Soles put on my shoes—wore these shoes every day for fifteen months, then had Neolin half-soles put on. They are still in good condition." writes F. T. Evans, of Seattle, Washington.

This is cutting shoe bills down to the minimum through Neolin Soles. Anyone can do this if he will follow Mr. Evans' example, and have his shoes re-bottomed with Neolin Soles. These tough, durable soles cost no more than soles that give only ordinary wear. And all good repair shops have them.

Neolin Soles come on new shoes, too—in many styles for men, women and children. They are created by Science to be all that soles should be—comfortable and waterproof, as well as long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Neolin Soles
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Comfort nothing skin with Cuticura. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. Each at all dealers.

GUIDE TO BOOK WORLD.

To know what is going on in the literary world it is necessary to read The New York Times Book Review. Mailed to any address in the United States for one dollar a year. Have it sent to a friend who loves books.—Advt.

BOAT OWNERS FAIL TO DIVIDE STRIKERS

Union Leaders Dissuade Captains from Conferring with Employers.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

Workers Predict Victory This Week and Adopt Resolution Against Separate Agreements.

The leaders of the harbor strikers and a number of their followers posted themselves in front of the Maritime Exchange, at 80 Broad Street, yesterday morning, and dissuaded Captains of harbor boats from attending a conference on the strike situation, to which they had been invited by their former employers.

Eight representatives of large lighterage concerns engaged in handling transatlantic shipping were at the Maritime Exchange shortly after 10 o'clock, but their plans for a conference were a complete failure. Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the Marine Workers' Affiliation; William A. Maher, the Vice President, and several other leaders were at the building, with a number of strikers, before the harbor Captains were due to arrive, and as fast as they appeared the strike leaders intercepted them and urged them not to attend the meeting, which they regarded as a bold effort to break up the solidarity of the combination of harbor unions.

Only a few of the Captains went into the building before 11 o'clock, at which time a large crowd had assembled on the outside and peaceably but vehemently argued against the move of the boat owners. The employers inside of the building saw by this time that there was no chance for a conference, and started to come out. They were accosted by President Delahunty, who said:

"I want to serve an ultimatum on you gentlemen. This is an unfair way to deal with us. If you attempt to get away with individual bargaining with the men, we will call out the International Longshoremen's Union."

"We invited our Captains here to deal with them, and we will have nothing to do with you leaders," said one of the boat owners. "You have lived on the fat of the land off these men long enough."

"Yes," replied Delahunty, "but you fellows have lived on the fat of the land for over fifty years."

The boat owners went to automobiles in front of the building and drove off. Captain William A. Maher, Vice President of the affiliation, called on the crowd to attend a meeting at union headquarters at 26 Park Place. Here the strike leaders made vigorous speeches against any individual negotiating, and a resolution was adopted against such practices.

Says Captains Wanted Meeting.

Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., of the Dalzell Towing Company, who was at the meeting, said that the boat owners called the meeting largely because their captains were anxious for such a meeting. He said:

"Only a few of the companies handling ocean shipping were there. We are co-operating with the other boat owners in fighting the strike, but we did not represent the associations in holding this meeting. We found many of our captains and other employes anxious to return to work and called this meeting for mutual advice as to a basis for resuming. The fact that the strike leaders thought it necessary to prevent the conference is pretty good proof that they know their attitude won't stand discussion. It was a sign of their weakness. From what we understand from our men the strike is very near an end.

"We have offered our men their jobs back on a ten-hour-day basis. This would give them time and a half for overtime for two hours each day and would be equivalent to about a 16 per cent. increase. All of the Captains and the other intelligent men among the strikers frankly admit that the demand for an eight-hour day is not a genuine one, and that it can't work in a business depending on tides. The Captain's generally think our proposals very fair, and are willing to return to work. Probably most of them will be back during the week.

"We probably won't attempt to hold any more general conferences after what happened, but our Captains are in our offices every day. The same is true of other lines. There will be several conferences instead of one large one."

Expect Conference Today.

Officers of the boat-owners said yesterday that conferences might be held today between the boat-owners and groups of the strikers, but that the officials of the boat-owners would not meet members of the Strike Committee and would not attend any gatherings arranged by James L. Hughes, the Federal Conciliator, who was active in causing the abandonment of the Macy award and the concessions made to the strikers by the Railroad Administration, the War and Navy Departments, and the Shipping Board. The leaders of the boat owners have asserted that the recent efforts at conciliation have not been made to settle the controversy on its merits, but to win the strike for the strikers. The boat-owners contend that the persistent attempts to mediate have resulted in prolonging the strike, and that it would have been over a week ago if the strikers had not received moral and practical support from Federal agencies.

Far from considering that their strategy in blocking the conference of the harbor Captains with their employers was a sign of weakness, the strike leaders were well satisfied with their work yesterday, asserting that they had made the scheme of the boat-owners look ridiculous and had strengthened the morale of the strikers by repelling this overture.

President Delahunty, the chief officer of the strikers, predicted yesterday that the strike would end in a complete victory for the strikers by the middle of this week. He issued a denial of propaganda which he said was being circulated in army camps to the effect that the strikers had been causing delays in the home-coming of American soldiers.

"We have not done a thing to hinder the return of the men who have fought for their country," he said. "The first act of the marine workers when they declared a strike was to exempt army and navy boats. If there is any delay of troopships from any cause we will man the boats with volunteer crews."

A resolution was passed at the headquarters of the Marine Workers' Affiliation last night reaffirming confidence in their officers and condemning individual bargaining.

OCEAN SHIPS AVOID NEW YORK.

Seek Other Ports Because of Coal Shortage Here.

On account of the delay in getting coal for their steamships caused by the harbor strike, the Cunard Line officials have decided to have the steamship Carmania return to Europe from Halifax when she arrives there today, instead of continuing on to New York. She has about 3,000 Canadian troops on board, 135 first class and 101 second class passengers for New York, and 3,500 sacks of mail.

Among the passengers are Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, K. C. M. G., Director of Military Operations on the British General Staff from 1915 to 1918; Colonel Harvey Gibson of the American Red Cross, and Mrs. Gibson.

The Cunard Line in New York is making arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway to have them brought on a special train with sleepers and dining car, which ought to arrive in New York on Wednesday.

The passengers booked to sail on the Carmania will be sent by train to join her at Halifax.

The management of the Cunard Line decided upon this action last week if the harbor strike continued, as the company had been put to a considerable loss through the five days' delay of the Caronia, and the two days' tieup of the Mauretania through the lack of coal. The Caronia, which got away last Wednesday, had to coal at Halifax, which meant further delay of four or five days on her round voyage from Liverpool to New York and back. Other vessels of the line, it is said, will be stopped at Halifax and turned round instead of coming to New York if the harbor strike continues.

Agents for other steamship lines in New York have telegraphed to Halifax to know if their vessels can get coal if they put in to that port.

The White Star liner Baltic, which is due at Halifax on Wednesday from Liverpool with 4,000 Canadian troops and 250 civilian passengers for New York, will fill her bunkers before continuing her voyage to this port, where she has a big cargo waiting for her.

Shipping men said yesterday that the strike was not interfering with commerce as much at this time as it would have done a few months earlier because things were a little slack in the foreign export trade and there were no imports to speak of except from South America. They also said that the strike would cause freight steamships to be diverted from New York to other ports either by wireless at sea or on their arrival at the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

Among the vessels which arrived yesterday and were ordered to proceed to Philadelphia were the President Bunge, Belgian, from Rotterdam and the Japan, Swedish, from Rotterdam. The Carmen, Norwegian, from Rouen was ordered to proceed to Baltimore.

END OF JERSEY CAR STRIKE NOW IN SIGHT

Terms Reached at Conference Only Await Ratification by Workers Today.

BETTER RATES FOR MEN

Basis of Settlement Proposed by Federal Mediator Accepted by Company and Union Leader.

The end of the trolley strike on the Public Service Company's lines in Northern New Jersey is practically certain this afternoon, according to representatives of the War Labor Board and of the strikers. After a conference called yesterday by the Federal mediators, William Wenner, Chairman of the Joint Conference Board of the strikers, said:

"We have reached a settlement and the men will return to work if the settlement is approved at their mass meetings tomorrow afternoon in Newark, West Hoboken, Plainfield, Paterson, Elizabeth, Edgewater, and New Brunswick. If the action is favorable at these meetings, a time will be set at once for the return to work."

Mr. Wenner said he could not discuss the proposed terms. Charlton Ogburn, representative of the War Labor Board, who attended all the conferences, said last night:

"I have submitted to the joint committee of the Public Service Railway Company a basis of settlement which has been accepted by the company, and has met the approval of all the union officers."

It was stated that the company had abandoned its proposal for a "co-operative league between the company and its employes and a collective bargaining system, which was objectionable to the union leaders. Representatives of the company also declined to discuss the terms of settlement, but they were reported to grant more favorable terms to the men and to leave to the War Labor Board the question whether the company should recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FIRST

Pictures of Danish Sailors Required So They Could Go to Funeral.

When the Danish bark Kjelsmore arrived from Buenos Aires yesterday and anchored off Sixty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, the crew were surprised to hear that they could not go ashore to attend the funeral of one of their shipmates, Christian Christiansen, because they were not provided with permits bearing their photographs, which is demanded of men on all foreign ships from captains to cabin boys.

Christiansen, an able seaman, twenty-one years old, who was killed three days ago by falling from the masthead, was popular with all hands and the Captain decided to bring the body to port instead of burying it at sea. The immigration authorities who boarded the bark communicated with Ellis Island and finally arrangements were made for a photographer to go off to the Kjelsmore and take pictures of the men so that they could attend the funeral.

The crews of the big liners, such as the Olympic, Franpe, Mauretania, and Aquitania, have to go through the same process each time they arrive in New York. Every member of the crew has to have his card with his photograph on it, and the examination takes nearly a whole day. These cards have to be shown on passing through the piers gates.

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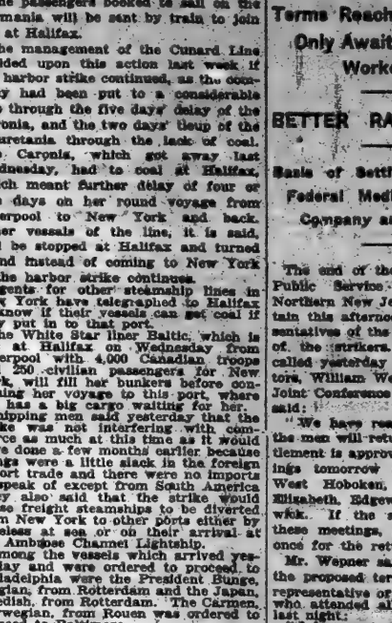

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$55.00 *Now* $27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$70.00 *Now* $35.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$60.00 *Now* $30.00
Officers' Serge Suits.....$55.00 *Now* $27.50

Officers' Trench Coats $50.00 *Now* $25.00
Moleskin lined Belted, single or double breasted.

Belted Trench Model Raincoats
Were $22.50 *Now* $11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof.

Officers' Raincoats...$40.00 *Now* $20.00
Raincoats.....$30.00 *Now* $15.00
Raincoats.....$35.00 *Now* $17.50
Officers' Raincoats...$22.50 *Now* $11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black).....$30.00 *Now* $15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees..$6.00 *Now* $3.00

Wool Army Shirts..$7.50 *Now* $3.75
Wool Army Shirts..$8.00 *Now* $4.00
Wool Army Shirts..$9.00 *Now* $4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts..$5.50 *Now* $2.75
Silk Khaki Shirts..$10.00 *Now* $5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps..$6.00 *Now* $3.00
Leather Belted Coats...$100.00 *Now* $50.00
Leather Belted Coats...$80.00 *Now* $40.00
Leather Belted Coats...$75.00 *Now* $37.50

Leather Belted Coats...$50.00 *Now* $25.00
Leather Lined Coats...$60.00 *Now* $30.00
Leather Lined Coats...$55.00 *Now* $27.50
Leather Lined Coats...$30.00 *Now* $15.00

No C. O. D.'s GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor **No Returns**

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* **West 43rd Street**

For One Week Only Beginning To-day!

MEN'S SUITS OR OVERCOATS

Made to your measurements

at $33.50

As a special introductory offering for Spring, we have included at this price a very unusual selection of custom suitings.

Serges, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Finished and Unfinished Worsteds, also Topcoatings

No extra charge for oversizes during this event.

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COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR COLLEGE AND "PREP" SCHOOL STUDENTS

College and "prep" school students in New York for the Easter holidays, whose social obligations may require at a moment's notice a complete outfit for evening dress, sports wear, formal or informal day dress, may rely upon our organization to provide for immediate service the correct clothing and accessories.

The "Lounge" on our mezzanine floor is reserved as a convenient meeting place for our regular student customers and their friends while in New York.

Young men's top coats and motor coats in loosely draped English models.

Young men's suits in imported tweeds, homespuns and flannels.

"Prep" suits made especially to the proportions of young men wearing long trousers for the first time.

Riding suits and golf clothes in the most approved English models.

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Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

B.V.D. *Quality can only be had in* B.V.D. *Underwear.*

If it hasn't this Red Woven Label
MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE
It isn't B.V.D. *Underwear*

Remember, all Athletic Underwear is not B.V.D.

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers. $1.00 The Garment

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CANADA DRY
Ginger Ale
Quality the Best—Flavor Supreme

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Whatever has appeared in The New York Times or any other American newspaper is clearly indicated in The New York Times Index. Time and trouble in examining files of papers eliminated. Invaluable to all who have to make researches. Published quarterly. $5 a volume. 160,000 references in a year's volume.—Advt.

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

BALATA and GUTTA PERCHA

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Driggs Warehouse, 503 Water St., New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 28th day of March, 1919, six lots of Balata and nine lots of Gutta Percha.

For further information concerning said Balata and Gutta Percha, or the terms and conditions of sale, apply to the Merchandise Dept., Bureau of Sales, Room 818, 310 West 42nd St., New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,
Director, Bureau of Sales.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian.

TELLS YEAR'S WORK AMONG CITY'S NEEDY

Association for Improvement of the Poor Aided Thousands in All Classes.

INFLUENZA ADDED TO TASK

Need for Good Food, Sanitation and Recreation to Uphold Civic Morale Emphasized.

"No Armistice—No Peace; Only War Against Disease and Poverty," is the war-born slogan of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, according to its seventy-fifth annual report made public yesterday. Perhaps the chief lesson the organization gained from the war is thus summed up in the document:

"The war has taught us that we cannot have suitable morale of any group of individuals, whether military or civilian, without making certain that they are well fed, that adequate attention is given to sanitary and other conditions affecting the health of the group, and that in addition suitable facilities for recreation are provided.

"We were willing to spend millions of dollars to insure the morale of our fighting men. The peace corollary of this war-learned lesson is that you cannot have a civic morale with any considerable group of underfed individuals, or with any group of individuals whose health is continuously undermined, not only because of the lack of the necessities of life, but also because of lack of access to reasonable health and recreation facilities."

Thousands Are Aided.

What the association has done to contribute toward this ideal of civic morale is set forth in this statistical abstract of its year's endeavors:

Four thousand seven hundred and six families, with 21,127 members, were assisted with money, food, clothing, or friendly help; 4,853 families were under care of the nurses, involving 6,482 visits and treatment of 12,107 individuals; 1,295 actual tuberculosis patients and as many more suspects in 985 families were given medical and surgical treatment and needed relief; twenty-five homes were made available in the Victoria Apartments for sanitarium treatment of individuals in 100 families in which members had active tuberculosis; 21,146 expectant mothers were given prenatal supervision; 955 days' work was made by visiting housewives in homes where mothers were prevented by temporary illness from doing their work in tenement houses; 5,230 persons, including 1,097 children, were examined at the medical clinic and 2,452 were treated at the dental clinic; 30,536 dentings, ranging from one to eight weeks, were provided for 5,060 mothers and children; 353 families were given instruction by dietitians in cooking and general household economics; 210 children with defective nutrition received intensive clinical and home care; 535 widows got monthly allowances to enable them to care for their 1,610 children; 304 deserted wives with 1,334 children received assistance, and 332,256 was got for them from deserting husbands; 73 old men were given daily work at the Old Men's Toy Shop; 185 women were helped toward daily self-support at the sewing rooms 40,931 bundles of clothes were washed at cost under model conditions for tenement house families; 78,814 bathers were accommodated at the Milbank Memorial Baths; 117,295 hot meals were served to working people at the people's kitchen, and 830,500 school luncheons were served at thirty-five public schools.

In handling the influenza epidemic, the report says, the association tackled one of the heaviest problems it has ever had to face in its seventy-five years. As an indication of the widespread effects of the disease the report points out that during the epidemic it cared for 335 families which had never before received aid from any relief organization. From Oct. 1 to March 1, the association took charge of 600 homes where influenza was prevalent. The work still continues. The association is spending $3,000 a month to care for families whose wage earners died during the epidemic.

Open New Home.

In reviewing the year's work Bailey B. Burritt, the general director, in reference to the influenza epidemic said:

"This has meant greatly increased drafts upon the energies of our nursing and visiting corps. It has meant many additional families which have had to be cared for, and some of these families will have to be cared for for many months because of the death of the breadwinner. It has meant the opening of an additional convalescent home for the after care of influenza cases. It has meant also greatly increased expenditures.

"The past months," he continued, "have also witnessed the reorganization of the former home hospital of the association, Victoria Apartments, with twenty-two four and five room apartments, has been acquired, in which the association is now caring for families which, one or more of whose members have tuberculosis, and in which there are children who already are either suffering from tuberculosis or have been exposed to it.

"The year has also seen the beginning of a community health service in the Italian section between Canal and Houston Streets and the Bowery and Broadway that is significant and capable of much wider application. This is an intensive effort in a limited number of blocks to deal systematically and thoroughly with a problem of physical defects in child life and their prevention in so far as that may be possible. It begins in prenatal work that has for its aim giving to each child its birthright—to be well born. It is continued in instruction in feeding and care of the child after birth, in giving convalescent care to the mother if need be, in a systematic and periodical effort to not only discover and deal with existing defects of other children in the family, but to discover developing defects in time to prevent them. Our nurses and dietitians are dealing with defective teeth, defective nose and throat conditions, defective nutrition, and other miscellaneous defects that are peculiar to child life, always with a view to preventing more serious defects.

"In general the association is emphasizing more and more health work. Lack of opportunity of health for children means payment at compound interest by the community in the waste and expense of subsequent incapacity and destitution.

"We do not exaggerate when we say that the anxiety in the matter of assuring sufficient income to meet the pressing demands made upon us has been a very real one. We present to you anew this outline view of what we are endeavoring to do. We ask you to consider it because it affects you directly. Your interests and your welfare are tied up with the interest and welfare of the whole community in which you reside. If you are of the opinion that the health and comfort and happiness and community effectiveness of these families is worth preserving, if you are of the opinion that a continued home life, however simple it may be, is better for the community than institutional life for the children and the breaking up of homes and the rude interruption of the love of children for their mothers and of mothers for their children; if you believe that little children whose fathers have been taken from them should never be left to grow up half fed, half clothed, an easy prey to every form of disease, then we believe you will continue to contribute, as only thus can this war against disease and poverty be successful."

Appeal in Behalf of Cottin.

PARIS, March 16.—An appeal has been entered against the death sentence passed on Emile Cottin, the assailant of Premier Clemenceau.

HELIUM WAS TO AID IN BOMBING GERMANS

Noninflammable Gas for Dirigibles Had Been Perfected Here for Spring Campaign.

BIG SUPPLY FOR FUTURE

War and Navy to Use It—Makes Gas Bags Safe from Enemy's Incendiary Bullets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Some of the secrets regarding the production of helium, the noninflammable balloon gas which was developed and produced in considerable quantities during the war, were disclosed tonight by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, when he issued a statement based on a memorandum prepared by the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

"If the war had lasted until Spring," said Mr. Roosevelt, "the British and American Governments would have sent helium-filled rigid airships over strategic points in Germany, each capable of dropping a total of ten tons or more of high explosives, either in a single tremendous discharge or in a number of smaller ones during its passage over a fortress or city. These airships would have carried batteries amply sufficient to repel airplane attack."

Mr. Roosevelt stated that the success won in producing helium has resulted in the War and Navy Departments allotting funds for the production of the gas on a large scale for the use of the military and naval service. It is expected the plant will be in active operation in a few months. It draws its raw material from a natural gas field which is the largest and richest in helium now known in the world. A ten year lease of this field is held by the Government for practically its entire output. During the war this helium gas was camouflaged under the name of "Argon."

"Since helium is noninflammable," said the statement, "an observation or dirigible balloon filled with it cannot be destroyed by incendiary bullets. The only effective method of attack would be by driving an airplane bodily through the gas bag. With the fire risk eliminated, the rigid airship of helium will hence be one of the most powerful weapons known.

"Just prior to the armistice a shipment of 100,000 cubic feet of helium was sent by our Government to Europe. The problem of an ample supply of helium has, therefore, been virtually solved by American energy and resourcefulness. This shipment was made in a remarkably brief period after contracts were let for its production.

"The high military value of helium was recognized by the Allies in the early stages of the war, but it was not until the United States began hostilities that methods for obtaining the gas in any considerable quantities could be devised. Helium is a component of natural gases, and the quality of the richest helium-bearing gases which the British used for their early experiments was relatively very poor, having only one-third of 1 per cent. of helium.

"Prior investigation indicated, however, that there were in this country deposits of natural gases far richer in helium than any known to exist in the British Empire. Hence, when we entered the war, our Government was promptly advised by the British as to the great importance of securing with all despatch an ample supply of the gas.

"When the War and Navy Departments first allotted funds for experimental work the Bureau of Mines decided to design its own apparatus for production. This caused so much delay that officers of the British Navy had urged speeding up more funds were provided and specific instructions were given to the Bureau of Mines that all qualified commercial organizations should be called upon to advise as to helium production. That all methods proposed by these companies and offering a reasonable prospect of success should be tried, and that no funds from the second allotment should be used for the investigation and design of special apparatus undertaken originally by the Bureau of Mines.

"The result was that the Bureau of Mines made contracts with the Linde Air Products Company and the Air Reduction Company, both of New York, which were operating organizations producing large quantities of helium, oxygen and nitrogen, and were hence especially fitted to undertake the production of helium, which is obtained by the liquefaction of the other components of natural gas, leaving the helium free.

"During the experimental period of this work, the Bureau of Mines, assuming that the plants designated by organization would soon be in successful operation, advised that the experimental work on the two commercial plants should be stopped. The War and Navy Departments and particularly the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, which was concerned with the production of helium, insisted upon a continuation of the experimentation of those plants. Their judgment was vindicated within a few weeks, when it was shown that helium could be produced in quantity and at a reasonable price by both these plants."

PLAYING SAFE

The day has gone by when any building operation needs to be a gamble, provided an Owner uses the necessary care in choosing a contractor to conduct

THOMSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

PRIDE IN OUR OWN

You wouldn't expect a good housewife to recommend the bakers pies in preference to her own home-made.

When a Liggett soda man recommends an article made in our own laboratories; it is because he knows exactly what it contains and how it is made.

Your interests are protected by an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

THE SAFE DRUG STORES Liggett's

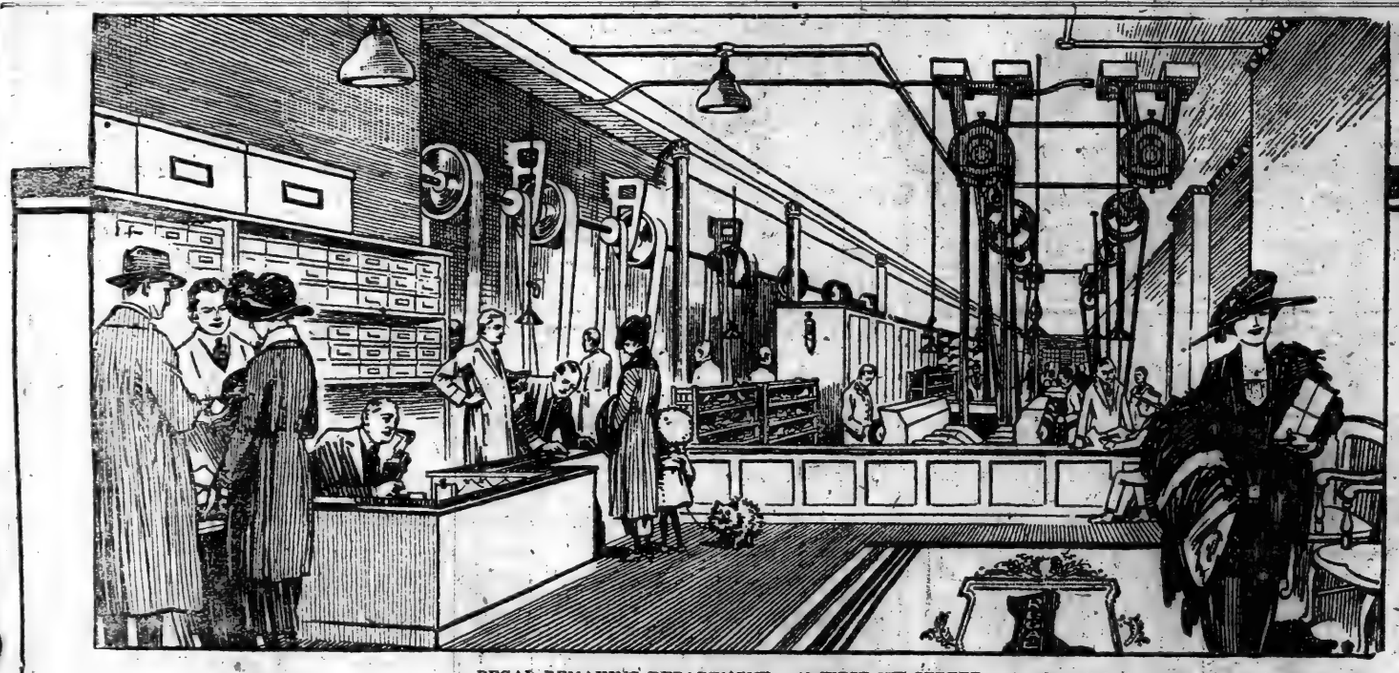
America's Own Table Drink

The same good product
No raise in price.

POSTUM

Now used in preference to coffee in tens of thousands of families, because of its all'round economy, delicious flavor and healthfulness as a table beverage.

"There's a Reason"



REGAL REMAKING DEPARTMENT — 19 WEST 35TH STREET

Your Worn Shoes Can Now Be Rebuilt

Regal opens the First Remaking Service in America

IT will be welcome news to know that your worn shoes can now be rebuilt to look almost like new and good for another long period of wear.

When shoes are as well made as Regal, the uppers and foundations are good after the heels and soles are worn out.

To lessen your yearly expense for shoes—and *shoes cost much more than they did three years ago*—the Regal Shoe Company, in keeping with its policy of service, has established a Remaking Department.

While the Regal Remaking Service is offered to the wearer of any sound make of shoes, it is primarily intended for every wearer of Regal Shoes in the Metropolitan District.

Do not confuse the Regal Remaking Service with mere shoe repairing. The same sound policy that regulates the making of Regal Shoes—shoes with integrity of workmanship and materials—is the basis of this new service.

Good but worn shoes are put on the last again, reshaped, rebuilt and returned to you in almost their original style; and ready for renewed service.

The charge for the new Regal Remaking of shoes is little, if any, more than you have paid for the "mending" of your shoes.

Shoes may be left at any of the twenty-two Regal Metropolitan Stores located in New York, Brooklyn, Newark and Jersey City.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

NEW YORK — CHICAGO — SAN FRANCISCO

DENY MACHINE GUNS TALE AT NAVY CLUB

Story That They Were Placed to Stop German Opera Is Called "Ridiculous."

McRAE'S TALK CONDEMNED

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Denies Knowledge of ex-Seaman's Proposed "For America" League.

The statement made by William G. McRae, a former sailor in the American North Sea Patrol Fleet, that machine guns had been placed on the roofs of adjoining buildings ready to open fire on the Lexington Theatre if Mayor Hylan had not intervened to prevent the performance of German opera there last Monday night, was denied emphatically yesterday by C. S. King, manager of the Navy Club, at 500 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. King, who was one of the men who carried the petition with 2,000 names on it to Mayor Hylan asking him to stop the production, was indignant over what he termed the "irresponsible remarks" of McRae.

The statement was made by McRae on Saturday night at the Sunshine Rest, at 4 West Forty-fourth Street, where he spoke to some three hundred wounded soldiers. In the course of the speech, in which he advocated the organization of a "For America League," he said:

"Mayor Hylan would not have stopped the proposed performance of the German opera at the Lexington Theatre on the night of March 10 if he had not known that we would. Little did the police know that there were two machine guns mounted on roofs adjoining the opera house that night, nor were they aware that on that night I stopped a member of the Intelligence Bureau who was leading a mob of soldiers and sailors and marines, armed with whisky and hand grenades from appearing in front of the theatre and causing trouble."

Harmful to Cause.

"Now, such remarks as these," said Mr. King, "will do more harm to the very cause that McRae was working for when he helped, along with his comrades, to stop the German opera. The idea that machine guns could be obtained and placed on the roof of a building in this city without sanction from the Government is too ridiculous to need much denial. The assertion that a crowd of men were going to that theatre with whisky and hand grenades is a scurrilous and unjustifiable reflection on the character of the men who got together to stop what they considered an act of German propaganda.

"You have only to ask the police on duty at the theatre that night to learn that America's soldiers and sailors behaved themselves straight through as became Americans and gentlemen. No one was molested, and not even a German who came to the opera, not knowing that it was been called off, was insulted.

"I cannot see what is the object of McRae's remarks. The men in the navy whose straightforward, strong protests stopped the German opera, all of them come into this club, and I can speak for them when I say that now the matter is over their only anxiety is to say nothing more about it. They are ready if they see another evidence of the work of German agents here to come to the front as they did before in an effort to have the city authorities take action, but they don't want to continue to discuss it. This talk of hand grenades and whisky doesn't have an American ring in their ears."

Sailors at the Navy Club yesterday backed up Mr. King. They are more than sorry, they assert, that a disagreeable matter is being stirred up.

"I don't know what McRae meant by making that crack about stopping a gang with hand grenades," said a blue-jacket yesterday. "He was shooting pool with me right here in this club most of that evening."

McRae still wears his uniform, but he has been discharged after a year's service with the overseas fighting fleet as a second class wireless operator.

Mrs. Belmont's Denial.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who was mentioned by McRae as being one of the backers of his proposed "For America League," sent a letter to THE TIMES yesterday denying any connection with the organization. Mrs. Belmont's letter follows:

New York, March 16, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper today, it is stated that William G. McRae mentioned my name, among others, as one backing "the League for America." I wish to say that I have never heard of the existence of such a league. I was asked several days ago to receive two soldiers, so that they might express to me their ideas on certain questions. Having personally witnessed one very disgraceful scene more or less conducted by sailors and soldiers, and another rather foolishly would-be heroic one, I thought that as these men being young and, if you will pardon the word, fresh, perhaps a common sense talk might be of assistance to them. It was for this reason only I consented to meet them and have them come to my house by appointment.

I listened to their rather warlike and boyish intentions of how they were going to settle the German opera question and other civic conditions. I reminded them that the people of this city had elected a Mayor and how it was our duty to respect his office by obeying his orders, and that no mob law was possible. I advised them to form a "League of Law and Order" to help send sailors and soldiers back to their home cities and towns. We parted friends and I trusted that, perhaps, reason might help and penetrate the unsettled state of their minds.

ALVA B. BELMONT.

Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Vice President of the Navy Club, announced yesterday that a campaign was to be started to obtain sufficient funds to make the club a permanent organization in peace as well as war.

"We have established a home and a welcome in New York for our boys," she said, "and if I can possibly achieve it we are going to keep it up. I have had letters and encouragement from men high up in the navy, who think the plan a splendid one. Heretofore when a sailor landed in New York he often found himself in a strange city with not a decent person to welcome him. Was it strange that he went to vicious places, where he was sure of a welcome?

"I think after that matter of the German opera American sailors showed how American sailors could act rightly inspired, and I do not want to see the inspiration taken away."

Herbert L. Satterlee is President of the Navy Club. Mrs. Hamilton said that a big mass meeting was being arranged for next Sunday to launch her campaign.

PAY RAISED AT ANNAPOLIS.

Civilian Instructors at Naval Academy Win Long Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 16.—Increased salaries and an improved status have been granted to the hundred or more civilian teachers at the Naval Academy by an order just approved by Secretary Daniels which will become effective about April 1. Efforts have been made for years by the civilian teachery to bring this about. Most of them are attached to the departments of mathematics, modern languages, and English.

Under the order, the civilians will be divided into instructors, assistant professors, associate professors, and professors, the first being the initial grade. They will receive $2,000, $2,250, $2,500, and $2,750 annually, with an increase of 10 per cent. after each five years' period of continuous service.

Destruction of French Factories.
An incredible story of indescribable destruction. Circumstantial, detailed report of destruction of French factories by Germans and forty other big features in the March NUMBER OF THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, the monthly published by The New York Times Company. News stands 35 cents.—Advt.

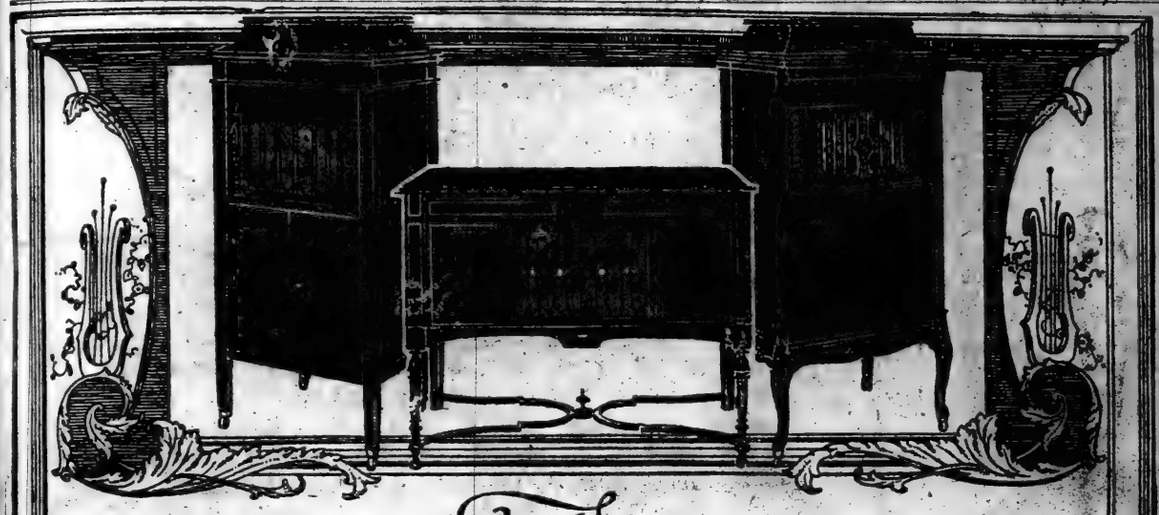
WONDER-MIST
The Sprayer-Polish
Cleans and Polishes your car in 15 minutes

Spray right over the dust, mud, grease, grime or road tar. Wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water—then polish with a second cheesecloth. A fine-looking car without breaking your back or smearing yourself with grease and grime.

Use WONDER-MIST in the home as well as in the garage. Cleans and polishes furniture, woodwork and floors without scratching and with half the usual work. Will not collect dust.

Buy WONDER-MIST from your auto supply, hardware, furniture or drug dealer.

THE WONDER-MIST MFG. CO.
Boston, Mass.



The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

The Phonograph Made By Musical Experts For Musical People

AMONG the members of the Aeolian Company's staff are the world's masters in the art of musical instrument building. The magnificent Pipe-organs, built by this firm—the most pretentious and costliest instruments ever constructed—are installed in hundreds of the palaces of Europe and residences of wealth in this country.

The *Steinway* and the *Weber* Duo-Art Pianos and Pianolas, are unapproached in the realm of the pianoforte. All of the productions of this great house are distinctive, distinguished and supreme, each in its field.

The *Aeolian-Vocalion* is far more than has hitherto been conveyed by the word "phonograph." It is a true musical instrument, designed for, and appealing to, people of cultured taste and discernment.

Its tone has the richness, depth, purity and beauty that people with such taste demand and appreciate. Its cases exhibit the simplicity of true art, the appropriateness to their surroundings, that only knowledge and experience in fine instrument designing can produce.

Its many important and exclusive features, such as the *Graduola*, giving personal control of tone effects; the *Universal Tone-Arm*, giving access to all the different standard makes of records and the *Automatic Stop*, providing a simple and precise means for starting the music and stopping it at desired points; all add their value to the sum of its completeness.

Today, the *Aeolian-Vocalion* with its extraordinary qualities emphasized and enhanced by the production of the new and revolutionary *Vocalion Record*, occupies a position in the phonograph field that is a true reflection of the standing and character of the distinguished Music House that builds it.

The three instruments illustrated above exemplify the tastefulness and distinction of Vocalion cases. That in the center is Period Model No. 1497 in *William & Mary* design. Its price is $340. The instrument on the left is Conventional Model No. 600, Price $225. The one on the right is No. 800, Price $350.

Conventional Models of the Vocalion cost, with the *Graduola*, from $115 upwards; without *Graduola* from $50. There are many beautiful *Period* Models from $240 upwards. All prices subject to change.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Makers of the Duo-Art Pianola Piano. Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

In MANHATTAN, 29 West 42nd Street
In THE BRONX, 367 East 149th Street
In BROOKLYN, 11 Flatbush Avenue
In NEWARK, 895 Broad Street

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

EXONERATED!

Rosenwasser Case Thrown Out of Court

A more complete vindication could not be given

From the very beginning of the unfortunate experience from which we have emerged—exonerated—we have maintained that neither ourselves nor our co-defendants had done other than was our duty—to help win the war. We put all our energies into the task of meeting a great crisis. Our manufacturing skill and organization was equal to the emergency. Yet, malicious, not patriotic, motives placed us for a time in a bad light. Today the facts in the case have proven beyond the shadow of a doubt, our innocence of the false charges we were caused to face.

But Why Should We Tell the Story? The Press Has Spoken for Us

"The Scandal of a Prosecution."

Judge Garvin took the only course possible when he halted the trial of the nineteen defendants in the so-called Rosenwasser case and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. The jury took the only course possible when, after acquitting the accused, it adopted resolutions condemning the Department of Justice for instituting the prosecution. Heavy expense has been incurred, three weeks of valuable court time has been wasted, palpably innocent men have been subjected to hurtful suspicion, financial loss and mental suffering on a charge which, in all human probability, would never have resulted in an indictment if the prosecuting authorities had properly presented the case to the Grand Jury.

The majority of the defendants in this case represented a manufacturing company under contract to the Government for the production of uniforms. They were accused of conspiracy to defraud in skimping the amount of material put into their goods. Indicted along with them were two Army officers and several civilian inspectors in the employ of the Government. The evidence to which the Department of Justice could have had easy access before seeking an indictment clearly showed, first, that the alleged skimping, trivial and insignificant as it was, was done on cloth owned by the Government, which alone profited by the saving; and, secondly, that the passing of uniforms not exactly conforming to specifications was in direct obedience to orders received from Washington. In all of its aspects the case was weaker than the hopelessly flimsy one which the Department of Justice endeavored to build up against the Kenyon Raincoat Company, and which ended in the acquittal of men who suffered unjustly from charges that had no substantial foundation.

In view of Judge Garvin's action and the condemnatory resolution of the jury there ought to be an investigation to fix responsibility for a prosecution so manifestly unwarranted. The needless and costly expenditure of effort by agents of the Department of Justice and the enforced wasting of the time of court and jury are serious enough; but of much graver moment is the injury done to the defendants who obtain a partial redress only through the verdict of acquittal. * * * That is obviously the lesson of the Rosenwasser case."

—*Editorial, Brooklyn Eagle, March 13, 1919.*

The Rosenwasser Case.

Federal Judge Garvin performed a distinct and highly praiseworthy public service when he ordered the dismissal of the nineteen Rosenwasser cases, and a still greater one in ordering an investigation of the testimony given by Inspectors Frank Creedon and Private Leon Meth. If these two men perjured themselves, the limit of punishment prescribed by the law will hardly be severe enough for their deserts.

To blame the Department of Justice in a general way for the indictment of men whose devotion to the tasks entrusted to them by the Government was such that the Judge added unstinting praise to their exoneration, would be manifestly unfair. The department could hardly proceed other than it did so long as it had faith in the reports of its investigators and so long as there was no evidence on hand and no accusation made, that should have shaken that faith. True, the whole case, now that the actual circumstances surrounding it, are known, shows that the high temperature of the war fever made it difficult for the authorities to proceed coolly and deliberately, and that some Grand Juries, like that which returned the Henning indictment, found it easier to denounce than to investigate. Still, Government inspectors are supposed to be men of such established probity and acumen that the average citizen, called to Grand Jury duty, may perhaps be excused for taking their word implicity and discrediting the defendants on the general principle that they must be guilty or else they would not be accused.

It is, indeed, a fortunate thing that a reassuring thought that our Federal Judges do not hesitate to clear innocent men without permitting even the stigma of a jury deliberation to rest upon them. An acquittal is a poor sort of consolation when honest men are accused, because juries have been known to err both ways, and the public, invariably accepting conviction as indisputable proof of guilt, is not always inclined to consider acquittal an infallible proof of innocence. It takes courage for a Federal Judge to throw out as elaborate a chain of cases as those of the Rosenwasser Brothers and their co-defendents, but the existence and exercise of that courage is a safeguard of our rights more dependable even than the law itself.

Now that this case has proceeded to such a sensational juncture, let it be probed to the very bottom; and we trust that U. S. District Attorney Bell will not forget to investigate the report that an attempt was made by some one to write an exoneration of the Department of Justice into Judge Garvin's opinion which never passed his lips.

—*Editorial, Brooklyn Times, March 13, 1919.*

Exonerated.

The outcome of the Rosenwasser case is another illustration of the fact that it is never safe to base an opinion as to the guilt of a person on the evidence contained in the complaint, or on the information given out by the prosecuting attorney.

When the rather sensational charges were made against Morris and Leo Rosenwasser and sixteen others employed as inspectors at the big Long Island City shoe plant, it looked as though the defendants might have a hard time proving their innocence. Bits of evidence that were damaging when considered by themselves lost most of their sinister significance when related to other events and coupled with other circumstances.

It early became apparent that the prosecution would have to produce more convincing testimony if it expected to prove that a conspiracy existed to defraud the Government on contracts which this firm was engaged in fulfilling.

If it had been necessary to put in testimony for the defense, it is likely that there would have been little trouble in showing that, if goods technically defective had been passed by inspectors, there was a valid reason for this procedure in the insistent demand for more speed in deliveries.

It is only fair to consider that the Rosenwasser plant was confronted with a great emergency, and when the full story of the remarkable manner in which it met this emergency is told, we are assured that Long Island City will have good cause to be proud of the war record of this great manufacturing concern.

Messrs. Morris and Leo Rosenwasser and their co-defendants are to be congratulated upon the outcome of this case.

The fact that the judge ordered the dismissal of the indictment and instructed the jury to render a verdict of "not guilty," without hearing the evidence for the defense, is something more than an acquittal. It is an exoneration.

—*Editorial, L. I. Star, March 13, 1919.*

ROSENWASSER BROS., Inc.

LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

PRAISES THE 77TH LABOR BUREAU HERE

Government Supervisor Says Lack of Funds Will Not Hamper Division's Agency.

FINDS JOBS FOR 21,400

Meat Packers' Association Will Furnish Places for 30,000 Men in the Service.

Major Spencer Fullerton Weaver, detailed here to arrange the homecoming of the 77th Division, returned yesterday from Washington, where he conferred with Colonel Arthur Woods, supervisor of the Government's campaign to obtain employment for returned soldiers.

Colonel Woods assured Major Weaver that the cutting down of the United States Employment Service force, due to lack of sufficient appropriation by Congress, would not affect the 77th Division Employment Bureau at 280 Madison Avenue, which is being operated as part of the Federal system. At the same time Colonel Woods expressed enthusiasm over the results being accomplished by the bureau.

"Yours is just the sort of a movement we need all over the country," he said, "and the 77th Division has tackled the problem of getting work for its men in a common sense manner. It is appealing to New York employers on a common sense basis. I am gratified at the results it has brought in."

In accordance with the assurance given by Colonel Woods, Gordon L. Sawyer, an employment expert detailed by Everett E. Wood, New York State Federal Director of the United States Employment Service, will remain at the divisional bureau. Major Weaver brought with him a card index from France showing that 21,400 of the 27,000 men of the Camp Upton division had been taken care of in the matter of jobs, and he said yesterday that the remainder was fast being placed.

New York women relatives and friends of the division's men, said Major Weaver, were doing good work in getting jobs for the men through the home auxiliaries and other organizations of the regiments. At the offices of the 306th Infantry Association it was said yesterday that 90 per cent. of the regimental personnel had been assured of places on their return. In order, however, that every man may come back to a place, the employment situation will be discussed at the battalion meetings held weekly at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street.

"A survey just made by the American Meat Packers' Association," said Albert G. Gould, its Secretary, yesterday, "discloses that every man who went out from a packing plant into the war will receive work again if he wishes it. The packers already have put into effect this policy of employing again the men who went to war. It is estimated that the industry, which as a whole employs more than 200,000 persons, sent about 30,000 men into the service. Many of these are already back in their jobs. Those who were partly disabled have received work suited to their capabilities."

Declaring that a job should be provided for every man who entered the service, C. Arch Williams, Supreme Regent of the Royal Arcanum, last night issued an appeal to the 150,000 members of the fraternity to help to provide employment for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. Mr. Williams estimated that 9,500 members of the order entered the service.

"Many business men who are interested in co-operating to solve the employment situation by hiring as many ex-soldiers as possible," says the Merchants' Association in a bulletin to be issued today, "are complaining that when they learn of a good man whom they could use in their business, it is almost impossible to obtain his discharge from the army within a reasonable length of time. This seems to apply particularly to men in hospitals and in the various camps in this vicinity. In the latter case, it is frequently claimed that the soldiers are engaged in essential work as mechanics in the camps."

An amelioration of the situation, said the bulletin, is expected through the working of the Committee, headed by Colonel Woods, which seeks to establish liaison between the War Department and the Federal Department of Labor.

CASUALTY LIST, 277,742

Recheck Made of Published Lists; Marine Corps Total Is 5,855

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Three army casualty lists, containing 82 names, were issued by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army, including 4,504 prisoners released and returned, to 271,687, after a complete weekly recheck of names. In this official recheck account was taken of changes of status and duplications. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 5,855. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 277,742.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 15.	Total
Killed in action	31,448	6	31,454
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	12,313	..	12,313
Died of accident	3,262	1	3,263
Died of disease	21,157	1	21,158
Total	69,912	7	69,919
Wounded	191,682	75	191,757
Missing	5,707	..	5,707
Total	267,301	82	267,383

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ANHALT, ABBIE, 918 Prospect Av—Lt.....(WL)
BERNSTEIN, H., 33 Catharine St....(WU)
HEINEMAN, J., 1,867 71st St., B'klyn.(KA)
MARRA, JOHN, 40 Downing St.....(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

AUTORE, E., Auburn—Wagn.....(WL)
DEMOREST, M. W., Naples—Corp....(DD)
FRYE, WILLIAM, Inwood.....(WU)
McKANE, CHARLES, Middletown.....(WU)
MASON, ROBERT W., Auburn—Corp.(WU)
SCHLUTERBUSCH, R., Fishers Isl'd..(WS)
WOLUSKI, JOSEPH, White Plains...(WU)

ALABAMA.

MOSES, CHARLES G., Wedhadkee...(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

KAYSER, GEORGE M., Wilson.....(WU)
WISE, MICHELE, Bridgeport—Mus....(WU)

MINNESOTA.

SERGESON, ELMER, Browerville....(KA)
DELISLE, JAMES R., South Park....(KA)

NEW JERSEY.

AMALFE, JOHN, Elizabeth.....(WU)
BRUNS, CARSTEN H., East Orange..(WU)
HOUSTON, SHELDON, Haworth—Corp.(KA)
ST. ANGELO, FRANK, Jersey City....(WU)

OHIO.

O'BRIEN, JOE, Toledo—Corp.....(KA)

CROSSES TO NEW YORK MEN

Sergeant McBride Aided Wounded—Sergeant Crandall Died at His Post.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

First Sergt. Frank McBride, Company A, 9th Machine Gun Battalion. (A. S. No. 554377.) For extraordinary heroism in action at Parcy, France, July 14-15, 1918. Upon his own initiative, Sergt. McBride left his dugout, under heavy shell fire, and proceeded 200 yards to a house where an officer and another soldier were lying severely wounded. After administering first aid to them, he remained with them until they were evacuated. Next of kin, Mrs. Frank McBride, 1004 Ogden Avenue, Bronx, New York City, N. Y.

Sergt. Joseph B. Crandall, deceased, Company B, 9th Machine Gun Battalion. (A. S. No. 554827.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau Thierry, France, July 14-15, 1918. Being detached from his platoon with a machine-gun section for the purpose of making a relief, Sergt. Crandall, although severely wounded and suffering great pain, continued to direct his section until killed at his post. Next of kin, Mrs. Crandall, mother, Old Brigade, N. J.

Others awards are:

Lieut. Col. John D. Murphy, 26th Division, Natick, Mass.; Maj. William E. Southard, 103d Infantry, Bangor, Me.; Capt. Edward Edmunds, Jr., 102d Infantry, Auburndale, Mass.; Sergt. Sergt. Maj. Edward K. Lawless, Hdqtrs. Co., 39th Infantry, Leominster, Mass.; Sergt. Benjamin Dickens, Co. E, 16th Infantry, Broad Ripple, Ind.; Corp. Raymond Buma (deceased), Machine Gun Battalion, 39th Infantry, Whitinsville, Mass.; Corp. Henry Bradsnyder, Co. G, 102d Infantry, Thompsonville, Conn.; Corp. Timothy Ahearn, Co. C, 102d Infantry, New Haven, Conn.; Corp. George Young, Co. A, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, Loraine, Ohio; Milo B. Seay, Co. I, 30th Infantry, Columbia, S. C.; Pvt. First Class William J. Birgando, Co. I, 102d Infantry, Meriden, Conn.; Pvt. Charles H. Bluett, Co. A, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, Richardson, Tex.; Pvt. Ralph A. Chapelle, Co. I, 30th Infantry, Lincoln, Neb.; Pvt. Martin Yanchulis, Co. I, 30th Infantry, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Pvt. Henry Knight, Co. D, 30th Infantry, Easton, Me.; Pvt. Clarence E. Lauber, (deceased), Co. I, 356th Infantry, Hanseom, Ohio, and Pvt. Benjamin T. Tubbs, (deceased), Co. I, 356th Infantry, Farmerville, La.

For Baby's Sake

remember that cow's milk is poor in iron—that the blood must have to carry oxygen to the tissues. Also that

BOVININE

For Strength

is rich in blood iron, and in tissue building albumin. Not a medicine, but a food tonic, blood maker, strength builder, safe to take, sure in results.

Doctors prescribe it—all druggists sell it.

12 oz. bottle $1.15 8 oz. bottle 75c.

THE BOVININE CO. 75 W. Houston St., New York

19-62

IF THOSE MEN IN BALD-HEADED ROW HAD USED Newbro's Herpicide THEY WOULD BE SITTING IN BOX SEATS TOO LATE NOW"

Signature
Sold by all Druggists in United States and Canada
Applications at Better Barber Shops

ADAMS Black Jack CHEWING GUM

Good for the Throat

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Give and Take

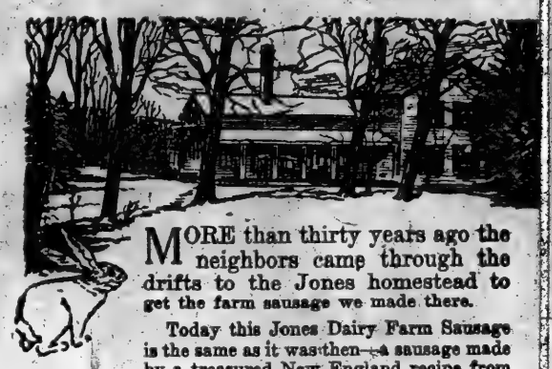
Various business interests are in receipt of a letter from the United States Employment Service pleading that there be sent to it immediately a list of help needs as solution of the unemployment problem.

The Harriman National Bank has received such a letter which it takes the liberty of answering at this time to the effect that we have been striving for months to obtain the release from both arms of the Service of a corps of its skilled employees whose services would be valuable and for whom we have been holding positions since they were called to the colors.

This must be the experience of hundreds of other interests throughout the country. Would not the situation be relieved, and the problem assisted to solution by some slight degree of co-ordination, and relaxation of red tape? Where there are positions, as in the present instance, waiting for the boys, why not release them at once and fill their places with others equally competent for the services of the Army and Navy? That there are others equally competent is declared by the circular, which says that the men for whom positions are sought "include executives who have earned up to $10,000 per year in civil life." Sears, Roebuck & Company report that but 400 employees out of the 1731 who entered the Service have so far returned to resume their old positions.

Why not let an immediate survey be made to the practical end of finding out exactly where their former positions are open for men still retained in the service, and at once release these men, many of whom are not abroad, but either have returned or have never left our shores?

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT



MORE than thirty years ago the neighbors came through the drifts to the Jones homestead to get the farm sausage we made there.

Today this Jones Dairy Farm Sausage is the same as it was then—a sausage made by a treasured New England recipe from choice young pork.

From the snow-covered fields of Wisconsin

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

comes in all its original goodness to the tables of those who appreciate good food.

Modern appliances have replaced the old kitchen utensils in its making, but the recipe, the ingredients, the proportions, the spicy flavor, are the same as of old. It is not a quantity product; only enough is made for each day's shipments.

It is good. It has no cereals or preservatives—just sausage meat and spices—and pride of making.

SOLD IN NEW YORK CITY BY

Arthur Bogert's, 1005 Broadway.
Bernheim & Sons, 776 Columbus Av.
A. Bloom & Son, 706 Park Av.
Central Meats, 2511 Broadway.
E. & M. Buchsbaum, 2511 Broadway.
Chatterbox Market, 600 Amsterdam Avenue.
Circle Market, 200 Columbus Ave.
J. Hand Sons, 877 6th Av.
Isaac A. Hopper, 2725 Broadway.
Katz Bros., 53rd Broadway.
Louis Karlebach, 8300 Broadway.
Central Katz, 200 Third Ave.
Samuel Katz, Venice Market, Inc., 2511 Park Ave.
Chas. Kurtz, 1005 Amsterdam Ave.
Adolf Lowenstein, 2511 Broadway.
Morris Lowenstein, 2504 Broadway.
L. Mandbach & Co., 2511 Broadway.
Meyer & Peter, 2190 Broadway.
Oxford Market, 995 Madison Ave.
Riverside Market, Y. Rogh, Prop., Broadway, near Connolly's Restaurant.
Schuck's Market, 2951 Broadway.
Geo. H. Shaffer, 973 Madison Ave.
Wm. A. Synkz, 913 Amsterdam Ave.
Chas. Sterfels Broadway Market, 2951 Broadway.
United Market and Grocery Co., 944 Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN

Plymouth Market, Cor. Henry and Orange Sts.
Ernest J. Strubbe, 182 De Kalb Ave.
Geo. Hopting, 282 Fulton St.

SUBURBS

G. B. Cocks Son, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.
Colonial Market, Larchmont, N. Y.
Dale & Cain, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
A. P. Tuthill Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
M. B. Crissman, 143 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
M. Duffy & Co., Port Chester, N. Y.
M. Lulkert, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Chas. F. J. Weber, 37 Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Dunn Bros., Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
H. Fisher, 32 Fairfield St., Montclair, N. J.
J. W. Baird, 109 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

The Jones Dairy Farm Products—Sausage, Hams, Bacon and Lard—come in net weight packages of perfect freshness and purity.

Jones Dairy Farm,
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

They Shall Not Perish

OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE for RELIEF IN the NEAR EAST

"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass? Behold and see if there be any sorrow, like unto my sorrow."
—Lamentations 1:12.

THE OUTSIDE RIM

ARABIA has two rims; one is inside, the other out. The Inside Rim is the great sandy desert where neither man nor beast can long live. The Outside Rim is called Arabia the Blessed. Here the sea breezes temper the heat and the land is naturally refreshed. Here, too, are groves of dates, cinnamon trees, and all those spices for which Arabia is famed. Here God and Nature are one.

¶ Who wants to live in the Inside Rim when the rewards of honest toil are to be found only on the Outside Rim?

¶ Who wants to venture the sand storms of the desert when all life, all happiness are beyond it?

¶ Yet, my dear readers, it has ever been the State policy of the Turk to drive his Armenian and Greek subjects, by rape, arson, brigandage and deportation, into the Inside Rim—into complete extinction.

DO you recall, readers, our fifth Bulletin, in which we tried to describe the agonies of the deported Armenians? Do you recall the statement that the river (Euphrates) turned in its course because the dead bodies of Christian men, women and little children blocked its natural passage?

¶ That was only an incident. The river made a new path for itself and Turkish hate devised new forms of punishment.

¶ On and on, and always towards the Inside Rim, thousands upon thousands of souls were driven. At every village the young girls were turned over to the local spoilsmen.

¶ For five days the exiles were refused food and water. Once they came up to a well—the last between them and the inside of the Inside Rim. In despair some of the women threw themselves into it. Others came along and drank from that well—"the dead bodies," Ambassador Morgenthau tells us, "still remaining and polluting the water."

¶ They were naked, too. The clothes they wore had been torn off them. "The poor women could hardly walk for shame; they all walked bent double,"—and again we quote America's representative at the seat of the Empire founded by a camel-driver who bluffed his people into believing he was God's Prophet.

THE American Committee for Relief in the Near East wants to save the survivors of these monstrous crimes. There are nearly four millions of them: Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and Persians, —Christian and Jew. It wants to lift them up, up, up into the very heart of the Outside Rim, where God's sun shines and His justice shall be made manifest through the charity of American men, women and little children.

¶ No, dear readers, we haven't got that six millions —not yet. Nor are we depressed on account of it. We refuse to believe that this great city has turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of four hundred thousand orphaned children who are our heritage from the Inside Rim and look to us to lead them onward and upward to the Outside Rim.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT NOW

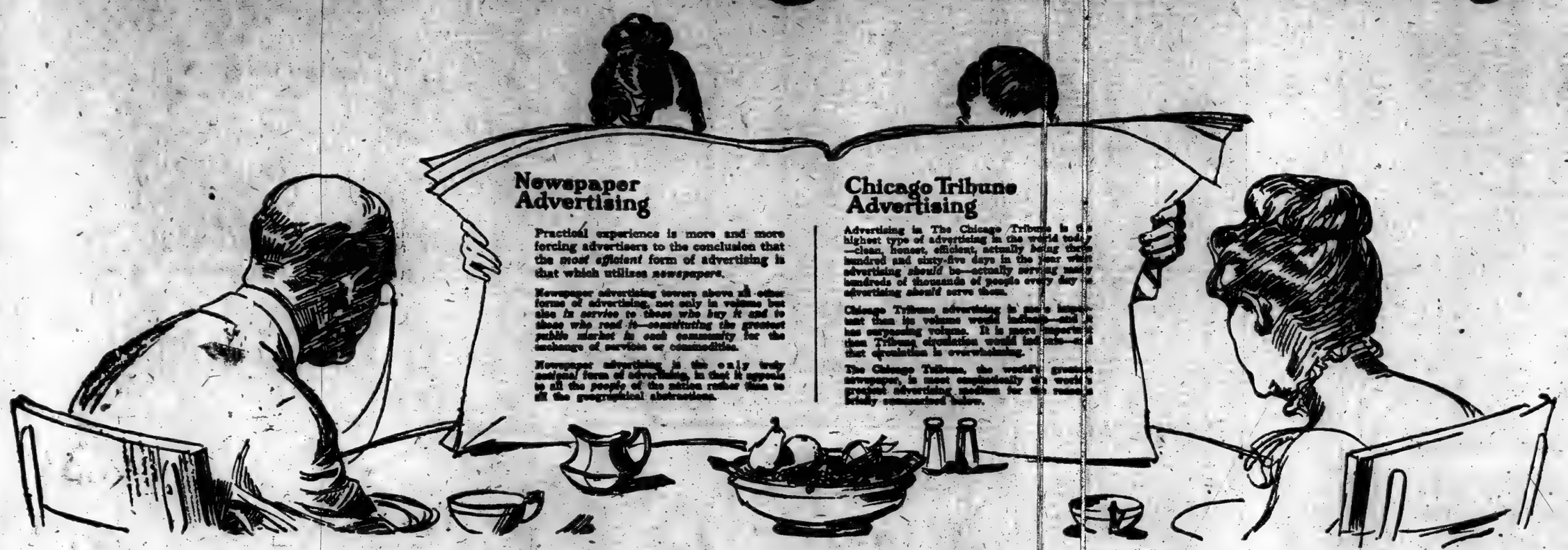
MR. CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
Treasurer Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee,
No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Dodge:—
I am very glad, indeed, to make this little offering ($.....) in the name of God and His charity for the relief of the Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, Jews and Persians. Please send me literature. *Yours for*

"THEY SHALL NOT PERISH"

Name.....
Address.....

Focus Your Sales Campaign In The Chicago Territory



Newspaper Advertising

Practical experience is more and more forcing advertisers to the conclusion that the *most efficient* form of advertising is that which utilizes *newspapers*.

Newspaper advertising towers above all other forms of advertising, not only in volume but also *in service to those who buy it and to those who read it*—constituting the greatest *public market in each community* for the exchange of services or commodities.

Newspaper advertising is the only truly *national* form of advertising, in that it appeals to all the people of the nation rather than to all the geographical abstractions.

Chicago Tribune Advertising

Advertising in The Chicago Tribune is the highest type of advertising in the world today —clean, honest, efficient, actually being three hundred and sixty-five days in the year what advertising *should* be—actually serving many hundreds of thousands of people every day as advertising *should* serve them.

Chicago Tribune advertising is more important than its volume would indicate—and it has surpassing volume. It is more important than Tribune circulation would indicate—and that quotation is overwhelming.

The Chicago Tribune, the world's greatest newspaper, is most emphatically the world's greatest advertising medium for the reason briefly enumerated below.

Chicago Tribune Advertising Sways Millions—in Five Big Rich States

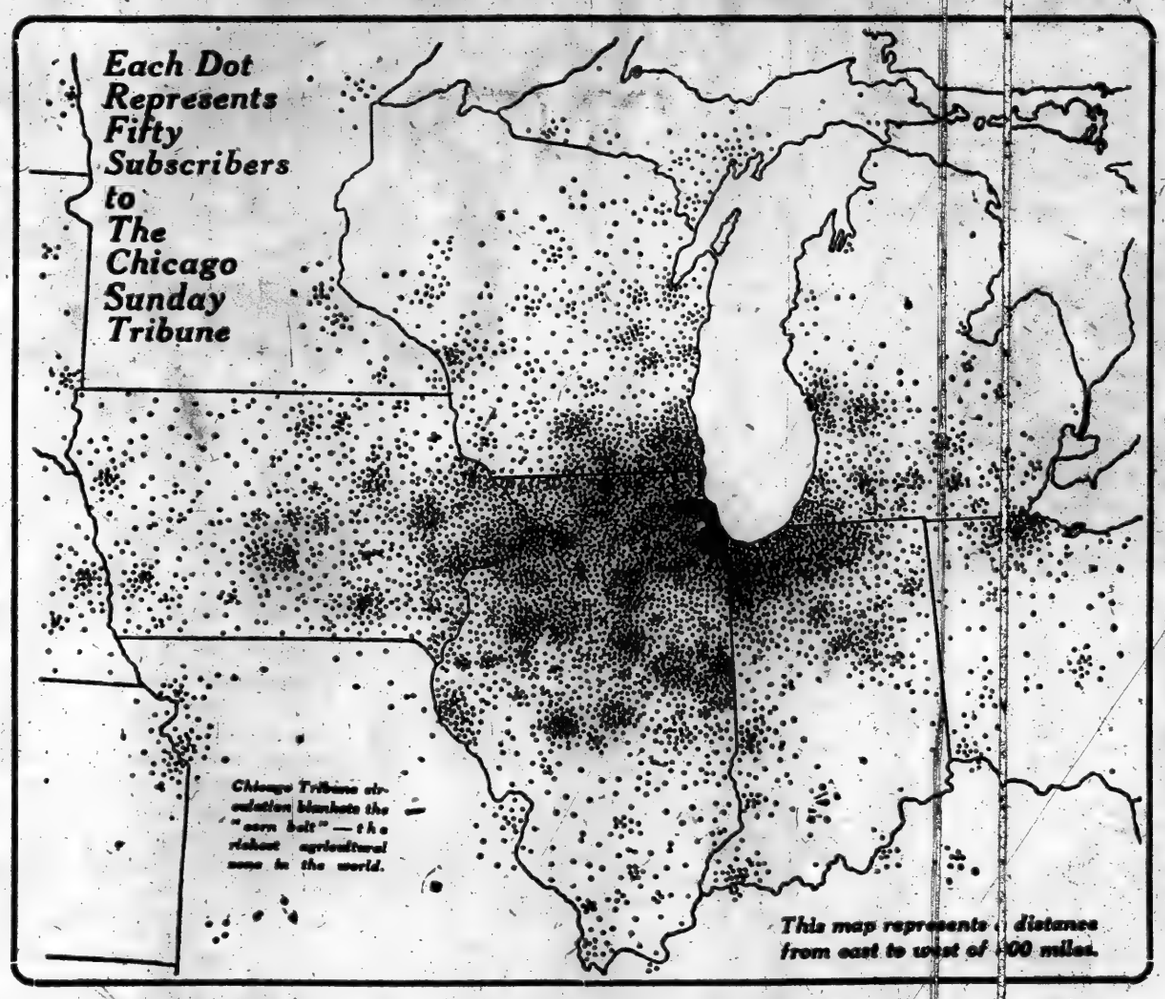
Wonderful Richness of the Chicago Territory

Advertising in The Chicago Tribune influences the purchases made by an unequaled aggregation of purchasing power—dominates a market of five great states, compact yet imperial—a market in which *one-seventh of the population* of the United States furnished *one-fifth of the subscribers to Liberty Bonds*—a market which raises *one-fifth of the crops* of the nation, produces *one-fifth of the manufactures* and possesses *one-fifth of the wealth.*

Wide Circulation of The Chicago Tribune in the Chicago Territory

In this magnificent market comprising these blue-ribbon commonwealths—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin—The Chicago Tribune is read by one family in five. The map on this page pictures in graphic form the remarkable distribution of The Chicago Tribune throughout the ever-prosperous corn belt. Only a professional advertising or circulation man can appreciate the record of The Chicago Tribune in selling *more than 400,000 copies each of six week days, and more than 700,000 copies each Sunday,* at retail prices ranging from 2c and 5c for the Daily to 7c and 10c for the Sunday paper—*25,000* more circulation than the next Chicago paper Daily and *100,000 more than the next Chicago paper Sunday.*

Of the five states of The Chicago Territory, Iowa is the most distant from Chicago, yet The Chicago Tribune has more readers in Iowa than the largest national magazine. Furthermore, its prestige is out of proportion to the number of its readers. What people pay for anything is some measure of their regard for it. The people of Iowa pay approximately *$206,382 per annum* for the largest national weekly and the largest woman's monthly and the largest farm journal, *all three combined.* On the other hand, they pay *more than twice this amount,* approximately *$444,709* per annum for The Chicago Tribune, of which *$254,339 is for the Sunday issue* and $190,364 is for the Daily. That is to say, they pay more to read *one* of the *seven* issues of The Chicago Tribune each week than to read three leading magazines.



Responsiveness of Chicago Tribune Readers

It is common for readers of a publication to become accustomed to particular features. They "get the habit" of reading the Line-o'-Type or following Briggs' cartoons, watching the Financial Page or the Fashion Notes. By many years of intelligent, intensive work, The Chicago Tribune has *educated its readers in its advertising* until by thousands, by tens of thousands, by scores of thousands, and *now by hundreds of thousands,* they have *"the habit"* of reading and responding to Tribune advertising. They have been taught that Tribune advertising is *clean,* convinced that it is *worth money to them,* sold on its *value,* until many of them buy the paper *because of its large volume of exclusive advertising.* They *consciously* use Tribune advertising as a guide in their *daily purchases.*

During 1918 2,994,805 replies to want ads with box number addresses were mailed or brought to The Chicago Tribune. It is estimated that in addition three times this number were telephoned or mailed to the advertiser or answered in person. Therefore, the total response which Chicago Tribune readers made to Tribune *want ads alone* must have approximated twelve million replies.

Chicago Tribune Merchandising Theories and Practice

Some years ago The Chicago Tribune formulated this theory:

> *The Tribune considers it a waste of money to advertise a product distributed through the retail and jobbing trade until that trade has been supplied with merchandise to take care of the consumer demand when created.*

How radically this differed from the old method of using advertising to force distribution only one familiar with jobbing and retailing can appreciate. The story of how The Chicago Tribune spent fortunes in order to live up to its theory—the story of Chicago Tribune Merchandising service—is too big to tell even on another page like this. It is a story which has new chapters every day. If you are interested in the sale of any product to the general public, ask The Chicago Tribune to send a *merchandising expert* to give you the benefit of our wide experience.

Desirable Character of Chicago Tribune Readers

These statistics *give some clue* to the character of the people who buy The Chicago Tribune. The character of the news, editorials, and features in The Chicago Tribune *indicates* a clientele of the *best* people in every community it reaches. The tremendous volume of clean, high-grade advertising *proves conclusively* that *Tribune readers constitute the world's greatest market.*

Just as a magnet passing over a sand pile draws out the particles of iron, so *The Chicago Tribune has established communications with more than 700,000 families* which are the most desirable in its vast territory—most in accord with all the sturdy, progressive Americanism for which The Chicago Tribune stands. They are not all rich. Their numbers are so great that they necessarily represent *mass circulation,* but they are the *best* of each stratum—the *best* mechanics—the *best* manufacturers—the *best* clerks—the *best* merchants—the *best* housewives.

Take Advantage of Advertising—of Newspaper Advertising—of Chicago Tribune Advertising—*During this "Year of Opportunity," 1919*

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DEAL WHICH SENDS ROBERTSON TO SENATORS AND BRINGS GONZALES HERE REVIVED

DREYFUSS TO LET DEAL GO THROUGH

McGraw Expects to Obtain Catcher Gonzales Today in Four-Cornered Transaction.

OUTFIELDER FOR PIRATES

Griffith Pacifies Pittsburgh Owner by Offer of Player for Waiving on Dave Robertson.

Despite the obstacles that have been thrown in his way, Manager John McGraw of the Giants expects today to complete negotiations by which he will obtain title to Catcher Mike Gonsales in the proposed deal to send Davey Robertson to Washington and Doc Lavan to the Cardinals. It was said last night that Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club, who halted the transaction last week when he refused to waive on Robertson, had been pacified by Clark Griffith, who offered him an outfielder if he would let Robertson pass into the American League.

That move overcomes the only hitch that was holding up the deal. President John Heydler of the National League, who handled the negotiations, had the decks otherwise cleared. The name of the outfielder Griffith will turn over to the Pirates was not given out, but it was said he had been waived out of the American League so that no further trouble would be encountered.

It is quite doubtful if Griffith would give up either Bert Shotton or Clyde Milan, the present stars of his outfield, and speculation as to which player will complete the deal narrows down to Rice, Menosky, and Shannon. The latter is a young outfielder obtained by Washington from Baltimore last week, and is the brother of Connie Mack's infielder. He is one of the Shannon twins who broke in with Boston a few seasons ago. Shannon is regarded as a very promising outfielder and while Griffith was practically counting on him as a regular he could easily spare him to get Robertson.

This has developed into the most unusual deal of recent years in baseball. It now involves four clubs and both leagues, and while all the clubs giving up players will benefit by the trade Barney Dreyfuss gains a player for nothing more than his consent to waive on Robertson. Griffith is made to pay the excess charges in the case, but he was anxious to get Robertson and unless the Virginia doctor could play at Washington it is doubtful if he would return to baseball this year. Lavan, on the other hand, was desirous of playing in St. Louis and Gonzales is no doubt pleased with the prospect of joining the Giants.

With this deal completed McGraw will be ready to set sail for the south Thursday without a worry over his club as far as the regulars are concerned. All of the regulars but Pitcher Fred Toney have now been signed, in addition to a considerable flock of youngsters. The catching department is the only one that has been short-handed. Gonsales batted .232 in 117 games last year, but except for Hornsby he was probably the most dangerous hiter on the St. Louis club, as he had a faculty of hitting in the pinches. He was especially effective against the Giants.

The Giants and the Yankees will be among the last clubs to leave for their training camps. The Chicago teams, Cleveland and Detroit have already sent some of their players to the camps, and this week will see a gathering of talent in Boston, when both the Red Sox and Braves will start south. The Red Sox will be mobilized in New York, while the Braves will pass through here today on their way to Columbus, Ga., gathering some of their players here.

As Manager Miller Huggins will not start for Jacksonville until Saturday, he will put in the week rounding up the last of the holdouts. He needs only Del Pratt now to complete his list of regulars and put the club in good shape. The good news from Frank Baker has boosted the hopes in the Yankee camp. It is expected Pratt will be heard from this week.

According to word from Detroit, Manager Hughey Jennings expects to develop a real pitching staff this year and overcome the weakness his club has shown for years. If numbers count for anything, he has a good start, for he has sent twelve hurlers to Macon to begin training. This is the greatest number of pitchers Jennings has tried out in many seasons.

SOCCER CHAMPIONS WIN.

Bethlehem Eleven Defeats Robins Team in Close Game.

After a grueling struggle the national soccer champions, representing the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of Bethlehem, Penn., emerged victors over Robins Dry Dock of Brooklyn by the score of 3 goals to 2 in the semi-final round of the American Football Association's annual cup tie competition at Harrison Field, Harrison, N. J., yesterday. The Brooklynites took the honors of the first half, at the end of which they led by 1 to 0. In the second half Bethlehem scored at the rate of 3 to 1, clinching the victory which meant that they will be the finalists to meet the winners of the game between Paterson and Merchants Ship, Team A, at Paterson next Sunday.

The lineup:

Bethlehem, (3.)	Position.	Robins D. D., (2.)
Duncan	G.	Wilson
Wilson	R.B.	Lance
Ferguson	L.B.	Robertson
Pepper	R.H.	Duffy
Campbell	C.H.	Van den Eynden
Brown	L.H.	Taylor
McKelvey	O.R.	Garst
Forrest	I.R.	Mitchell
Rhatican	C.	Hayes
Miller	L.I.	Sullivan
Fleming	O.L.	Puzzy

Referee—C. E. Creighton. Linesmen—J. Walsh and W. Reilly. Goals—Fleming, Rhatican, (2.) Bethlehem. Duffy, (2.) Robins Dry Dock. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

A one-sided victory by 6 goals to 0 for the Longfellows, leaders in the New York Combination Football League, was the outcome of the championship game with the Fulton A. C. eleven at Woodside, L. I., yesterday.

STARS FOR RUNNING TEAM.

Baker, Sellers, O'Brien, and Hosmer to Compete at Newark.

Homer Baker of the Glencoe A. C., international half-mile running champion; Jack R. Sellers of the New York A. C., national senior 1,000-yard indoor king; James O'Brien of Loughlin Lyceum, holder of metropolitan and national middle distance titles, and Eddie Hosmer of the Glencoe A. C., local junior furlong title holder, will be the team to compete for New York in the one-mile inter-city relay race at the games of the Central H. S., in the 1st Regiment Armory, Newark, N. J., Saturday night. Substitutes on the team will be Fred Safarowic, Millrose A. A., and Frank McNamara of De La Salle Institute.

These six athletes were the survivors in the trials conducted by A. A. U. officials yesterday at the 71st Regiment Armory. All told sixteen aspirants competed for places on the team. The runners were sent away in matche races over a quarter of a mile, making eight trials before the most formidable talent was selected. The times registered for the various trials governed the elimination process. The team will race against strong quartets from Newark and Philadelphia.

The exact formation of the quartet has not been positively determined, but it is practically certain that Hosmer will run the first quarter, Sellers the second, Baker the third and O'Brien anchor. In this formation it is expected the New York runners will have a splendid chance for success.

Baker returned the leading performance in the trials. In his trial against McNamara, late in the afternoon, the Glencoe A. C. runner covered the quarter mile in 53 2-5 seconds, winning easily. Baker's time equalled the Armory track record, made several years ago by Roy Dorland of the Pastime A. C. Sellers, with 53 3-5 seconds, returned the second fastest time. The other time performances were: Hosmer, :54; Safarowic, :54, and McNamara, :54 2-5. O'Brien is out of town, but was placed on the team for his known ability to run the quarter in better than 54 seconds.

Others who competed in the trials were: Arthur Reilly, E. W. Marks, and J. F. Olsen, Knights of St. Antony; Oscar Wild, Kings County A. A.; Thomas Clowery, Paulist A. C.; Bernie Lichman, Pastime A. C.; Vic Casey and Dan Kuhn, New York A. C.; Newton Brown, unattached, and Al Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A.

ARMY HOLDS INDOOR MEET.

"A" Is Awarded to Three Members of Baseball Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16.—The twenty-fifth annual indoor meet under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council was held in the gymnasium last evening. The meet went to the class of '22; '21 was second and '23 last.

Cranston, '21, won the heavyweight boxing match. Whittier, '21, won the individual foil competition. Gold souvenir baseballs were awarded to Dominey, '21; McCarthy, '21, and Tate, '21. Souvenir footballs went to Adams, '21; Bartlett, '21, and Smith, (M. G.,) '21. The much-coveted "A" was given for baseball only, and Tate, Dominey, and McCarthy, all of the class of '21, were the only recipients.

Many Clubs Enter Runners.

Practically every club in the Bronx will be represented in the handicap road race which will be conducted by the Bronx Athletic League Sunday afternoon over the Pastime A. C.'s four and one-half-mile course. Already the entries have been larger than for any other league race, and many more are expected before the lists are closed Thursday. M. J. Silver of the Mohawk A. C. is in charge of the chase.

DEAN M'CLELLAN IS FOR A 'BIG SEVEN'

Head of Penn's Athletic Council Wants Leading Colleges to Meet Only Each Other.

In the current issue of The Pennsylvania Gazette, the graduate weekly magazine of the University of Pennsylvania, Dean William McClellan, Chairman of the University Council on Athletics, proposes a novel plan for the elimination of many of the evils of college sports, particularly those which crop out in football. He would do away with the so-called "practice games" played with the small colleges on the theory that they are a temptation to the small institutions to violate the ethics of college sports in order to be strong enough to beat the big colleges.

Dean McClellan thinks that the seven leading universities in the east, Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale, should play each other as colleges possessing the same traditions, resources, &c. His article, in part, follows:

"In all talk of exclusive groups of big colleges, leagues, federations, &c., one important point seems to have been overlooked. That is the so-called practice game, which to my mind is responsible for much that is unsportsmanlike in college athletics. I have in mind football, particularly, but the criticism applies in some degree to other sports as well.

"There are seven colleges and universities in the East, which, because of their student enrollment, traditions and other resources, are natural competitors. These may be listed as Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale. I believe that most of the objectionable features of our college sports would be eliminated if in football and other sports, too, these institutions would confine their schedules to games with each other.

"When one of these institutions starts to make up a football schedule, the sole aim seems to be to so arrange games that the team may work up to its maximum strength at the end of the season when it is expected to meet one or two strong competitors. The schedule is arranged so that in the early part of the season teams are played which are not real competitors at all, and cannot be expected to win except by reason of some extraordinary circumstance.

"So far as this group of large institutions is concerned, there can be no decision as to championship or first place. But the effect on the smaller institutions is very questionable. The desire of many of these, when they set on the schedule of a big team, is to strive to win that particular game because of a certain prestige which victory will assure them. Certainly the development of such a team is not normal. Moreover, the temptation is presented to the small institutions to seek powerful individual players who can be counted upon to bring frequent victory over the big team. There have been instances when this temptation has been too powerful to be overcome, and strong players have been enticed to small institutions by means which would not bear publication. It is to the credit of American college sport that on the whole small institutions have resisted this temptation.

"There are one or two competitions which are almost traditional and which have a right to a reserved place at the end of the season. Such competitions embrace the Yale-Harvard game and the Pennsylvania-Cornell Thanksgiving Day game. There are numerous others among the smaller colleges, but none among the big ones of which I know of.

"There is no apparent reason, therefore, why the seven institutions listed above should not confine their games to each other. There can be no valid objection to any two of these institutions playing each other in the first game of the season. There would be schedule difficulties, of course, due to the fact that the season is short and that teams cannot travel back and forth without limit. There would be no danger to two big teams playing early in the season because the development of the teams would be equal, inasmuch as practice starts about the same time everywhere. The details of the plan are too complex to be settled by one person. Particular reference is made to football because the play is so strenuous that games cannot be multiplied at will.

"There is no reason why there should not be minor leagues in collegiate institutions just as there are elsewhere. As a matter of fact, even under present football rules, small institutions are not reasonable competitors for large institutions. I am such a thorough believer in intercollegiate competition that I find no difficulty in considering an Eastern league and a Western league of natural competitors, and I would leave opportunity for the winners to play at the end of the season on some neutral college ground or municipal stadium which would be conveniently accessible to both."

CORBETT GETS TWO PRIZES AT TRAPS

Captures High Scratch and Special Scratch Cups in Shoot at Travers Island.

Twenty-two gunners braved the rains of yesterday and took part in the weekend shoot of the New York Athletic Club. The conditions on the firing line at Travers Island were not of the best and as a result the scores were only ordinary. The best work was done by George Corbett, Chairman of the Shooting Committee, and R. R. Debacher, Mr. Corbett was a double winner. Mr. Corbett won the high scratch and the former event special scratch cups. In the latter he had a total of 93 out of a possible 100 targets. So also had A. L. Burtis. On the shootoff the prize went to the Chairman. Mr. Debacher was the winner of the high handicap and the special handicap cup. He also had to shoot off for his cups. No less than eight gunners had full scores of 100 targets. The shootoff went to Mr. Debacher.

The scores:

	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byrnes Cup.	Scr. & Hdc. Cups.
J. L. D. Bastol.	5 21	4 24	9 50	80, 20—100
R. R. Debacher.	6 25	6 25	12 50	84, 30—100
Callaghan	6 22	5 23	11 47	71, 28— 99
F. A. Stebbins	2 23	2 20	5 44	78, 14— 92
G. W. Derrick	4 23	3 21	7 44	76, 18— 94
H. Vanderveer	2 18	2 25	4 43	82, 12— 94
J. O'Neil	1 24	1 23	3 50	92, 12—100
A. L. Burtis	0 22	0 23	1 40	93, 8—100
W. G. Allcock	2 20	2 24	5 48	83, 14— 97
G. W. Lenbeck	2 25	2 23	5 48	84, 12— 96
R. Thielen	1 21	0 22	2 44	87, 0— 87
G. J. Corbett	1 23	0 24	2 49	93, 8—100
H. Trumbull	3 23	3 25	6 50	88, 12—100
W. Hesman	5 23	5 25	10 50	77, 20— 97
Nida	3 25	3 24	9 50	84, 20—100
E. B. Anderson	3 25	3 25	6 46	87, 14—100
R. S. Smith	5 25	0 18	7 43	74, 21— 95
H. Sullivan	0 19	0 21	3 40	84, 10— 94
F. Loeb	0 25	0 23	3 47	84, 15— 99
P. Boeckman	0 20	0 20	0 36	76, 0— 76
W. Groll	0 20	0 19	0 37	76, 0— 76
R. L. Spotts	0 24	1 24	2 45	80, 8— 98

High Scratch Cup—Gunner—G. J. Corbett.
Special Scratch Cup—Gunner—G. J. Corbett.
High Handicap Gunner—R. R. Debacher.
Special Handicap Gunner—R. R. Debacher.
Ghost Targets—Killed: G. W. Derrick, J. H. Vanderveer, and Gus Lembeck; missed: J. H. Trumbull.
Legs on Cups scored by all gunners with 50 targets. Accumulation and Tournament Cup scored by all gunners with 25 targets.

KALKER VICTOR AT SHOOT.

Brooks Triple Tie at Great Neck Club Traps.

GREAT NECK, L. I., March 16.—After he tied twice for the high handicap prize in a 100-clay bird event at the traps of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club today, Bernard Kalker emerged a victor. Three of the four contestants tied in the original shoot with full scores on their respective handicaps. E. Kline was high scratch with 88 breaks, and his handicap allowance of 12 gave him a full score. William C. Poertner, who was allowed 30, and Kalker, who was allowed a handicap of 24, were the other contestants to tie.

In the shoot-off between the trio Kline was eliminated and Kalker and Poertner tied. In the second shoot-off Kalker won by the narrow margin of one.

The scores:

Name.	Broke.	Hdcp.	Total.
Bernard Kalker	70	24	100
W. C. Poertner	82	30	100
E. Kline	88	12	100
W. Dumser	81	4	85

PROS MAKE LOW SCORES.

French and Wilson Win Best-Ball Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 16.—Emmet French of York and Willie Wilson of York Harbor defeated Herbert Lagerblade of Youngstown and Walter Howe of Worcester by 2 and 1 on the championship course at Pinehurst today in the best professional match played here this season. The winners' best ball was 35—39—74, and the losers' 35—74—69.

The individual medals scores were: French, 38—33—71; Wilson, 39—37—76; Lagerblade, 36—36—72; Howe, 37—40—77.

SQUASH STARS TO MEET.

Second Round Brings Carhart and Vander Poel Together.

Spirited matches are forecast for the second round of the national amateur championship squash tournament which begins today at the Squash Club. In the upper half two more than ordinarily interesting matches are expected when Harold W. Carhart of the Yale Club clashes with W. H. Vander Poel of the Squash Club, and Fred S. Keeler of the Columbia Club and E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, take the court. The lower half's most promising match will bring together John W. Appel, jr., of the Harvard Club and W. J. Knapp, Squash Club.

HOPPING WINS GAME FOR MEADOWLARKS

Scores Six Goals in Defeating Squadron A Poloists in Cup Tourney.

The Meadowlarks' polo trio overcame a handicap of five goals and defeated the Squadron A poloists yesterday in the continuation of the indoor tournament for the Herbert Winn Cup, at Durland's Riding Academy. The final score was 11½ goals to 10. A rally in the second half enabled the Meadowlarks to win and retain their position at the head of the tournament percentage column. The team has scored two successes. Squadron A, through being defeated, dropped into a tie for second place with the Rovers, with one victory and one defeat.

Earl Hopping guided the Meadowlarks to victory. His stick work and horsemanship alone were responsible for the successful ending of the match for his team. On the offensive and defense this player was the leader throughout.

Through the first half the teams battled hard, but the Meadowlarks, led by Hopping at No. 2, scored brilliantly and managed to end the period on even terms with the soldiers, with the score at 6 all. This score included the Squadron A handicap of five goals. The play in the second period was even more keen. The soldiers battled doggedly to regain the upper hand in the score, and several times upset well-planned attacks by the Meadowlarks. Victor Grimwood played brilliantly for the soldiers in this period.

Hopping made four goals for the victorious team in the closing period, while Grimwood registered two for the soldiers. A penalty of half a goal for Harry Guggenheim and a personal foul in the second period produced the additional total.

The lineup:

MEADOWLARKS, (11½.)	SQUADRON A. (10.)
No. 1—W. Loeb.	No. 1—G. Maynard.
No. 2—E. Hopping.	No. 2—V. Grimwood.
Back—H. Guggenheim.	Back—R. Cooke.

Goals—First period: Loeb, (2.) Hopping, (3.) Guggenheim, (2.) Maynard. Second period: Loeb, (2.) Hopping, (4.) Maynard, Grimwood, (2.) Cooke. Handicap—Squadron A, 5 goals. Penalty—Guggenheim, ½ for foul. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—Sol Frank. Timekeeper—Arthur Kinney. Scorer—Herbert Winn.

Men's wear at McCutcheon's

SPECIALS *in Fancy Hose*—Men's Mercerized Lisle Socks in colored stripes and accordion effects, $1.15 the pair, $6.50 the half dozen.

Two-tone Silk Lisle Half-Hose, 85c. the pair, $5.00 the half dozen.

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Just received some exceptionally choice Hose in Grey and Heather Mixture, $4.50 and $5.00.

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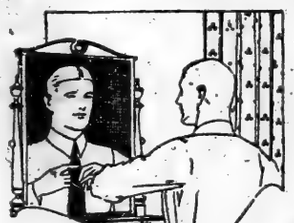

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Why Lord Byron shaved

"MAD, bad, and dangerous to know" the women of London's drawing-rooms said before he left them to fight and die for Greek independence—yet all tried to know him!

The poet of his time, strong swimmer, fine fencer, crack shot, Lord Byron was equally famous for the beauty and pallor of his face—which proves that he chose his razor with the utmost care and wielded it with skill. No hoe-ing, no scraping contrivance for the handsomest man of his day—but a long, keen blade of time-proven balance—a real man's razor that lacked only two details to make his shave a poem—the Safety, the Extra-Convenience of the detachable, double-edge blade of the

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"At last," you say, *"I can get a close shave without a sore skin. At last, I can have the old-time razor's natural shaving angle on my cheek without cutting myself."*

Yes! *At last!* And you'll have the longest, strongest, keenest blade on earth—with the *biggest shaving mileage.* A blade that gives you the luxury of a fresh edge at a moment's notice. A blade that you can strop and hone and so save money. Count these *extra advantages,* then stop in at your dealer's and you'll see why seven million men have changed over to this *real razor made safe.* Do this much for yourself *today.*

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This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with an attractive white handle, safety guard, stropping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double-edged blades (6 shaving edges) all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

DEAR FOLKS:

THE workman I met the oftenest at the Wilson & Co. plant, Chicago, was the day watchman. He is the Sentinel on Guard—and he is an active, intelligent, happy and proud Sentinel. Do you know why? I'll tell you.

Up to three years ago, this watchman looked upon himself as a mere machine. He felt that he occupied a menial position because he was treated as a menial. Nobody apparently thought him worth while. Every day was the same to him. Nothing happened between sunrise and sunset to relieve the monotony of his life. He was discouraged as most workers are who do not get kind words or attention.

But a new hold on life came to him three years ago this month and it was all brought about through a little act of kindness. My, how a small courtesy changes things for all of us! It dispels clouds and floods our pathway with sunlight. Let me tell you what the watchman told me.

"The day that Mr. Wilson came here to take charge of the business which had been given his name, what do you suppose was the first thing he did? Why, he came to my shanty, shook hands with me and said, 'John, I want you to know that I think you are holding a very important position. I look to you to watch things very carefully. So much depends on you. If you will put your heart in your work and help me all you can I will be very grateful. From now on you are going to be a right arm to this business. I need your help to make it a success. I hope we will be good friends. What do you say?' And, of course, I said, 'I'll help and I thank you so much for thinking that I can help you.' From that time on, I have been very happy. I am very proud of the position I hold. Mr. Wilson always speaks to me and shows that he likes me. I am just the average human being and when a man respects me and treats me right, it makes an awful lot of difference in my view-point of life. I feel that I am now a real man doing work that is necessary and helpful."

John and I got along fine together during my daily visits to Wilson & Company plant covering a period of five weeks. We had many a chummy chat. He introduced me to many of the workers, all of whom respect him. He dresses in a blue uniform and stands guard with as much pride as the Commander of a U. S. Warship stands on the bridge of his ship. This is the sort of spirit that makes a business prosper.

Another worker—this one a young woman—told me that the courtesy shown the watchman by Mr. Wilson was witnessed by hundreds of workers who were standing at the windows of the big office building watching for his coming. She said: "I can't describe to you the wave of satisfaction that immediately struck us all. Instantly the word went all through the plant that Mr. Wilson's first act was to visit the watchman, and the cry went up in all departments 'A real man has come to lead us; now we can put heart in our work; now we are sure of appreciation; now we know we will get a square deal.' You have no idea what a change was brought about at once. We went to our work with lighter hearts than we had ever had. We went to our work with the feeling that we must do it well from then on and we have been doing it well ever since. Mr. Wilson visited all of us later on and let us know in his kindly way that he wanted us to help him and that he would appreciate it very much if we gave him our loyalty and enthusiasm. It was new to us to be talked to in this friendly way. You can imagine how happy it made us all feel."

Don't tell me that little things do not make up the sum of life, for they do. Don't you recall the old saying, "Little things, aye little things make up the sum of life; a word, a look, a single tone may lead to calm or strife."

The words, the looks, the tones in Wilson & Co. plant lead to calm and happiness. In my next letter which will appear in this newspaper, one week from today, I'll tell you other things that prove how Heart in work leads to contentment and success.

Sincerely, William C. Freeman,
131 E. 23rd Street, New York City.

THE SCREEN

In "The Brand," at the Rialto this week, there are many moving pictures of inherent force and beauty, based on one of Rex Beach's stories of Alaska, and it is in the reproduction of snow-covered landscapes, miners' cabins, dance halls, and the men and women of the place and period that the pictures have their opportunity. They seem to have been made with faithful regard for realities and certainly they are effective. Several snow-storm scenes are especially realistic.

The actors, in appearance and manner, fit themselves into the pictures. They are, principally, Kay Laurell, who makes her screen début as a dancing girl struggling for life amid the chaos of mining camp life; Russell Simpson, as a rough-hewn man of the frontier who clings to the rocks of an elemental Puritanism, and Robert McKim, as the villain and gambler, familiar in all Alaskan stories. Robert Kunkel, little Mary Jane Irving, and a large cast in the crowd scenes, also help to make the pictures vivid. Reginald Barker directed the production.

"The Brand," however, cannot be described accurately as a photoplay. Although the pictures are impressive in themselves they do not carry the action. They serve merely as illustrations for subtitles and to fill in spaces between the words. The story depends for much of its dramatic appeal upon these words, and, consequently, the appeal is often weak. And not only are there too many words, but they tell the story so explicitly that nothing is left to the imagination.

"The Bank," an Essanay film, is the second of Dr. Riesenfeld's Chaplin revivals. It is not as uproariously funny as some of the other Chaplin films, but, from one point of view, this is something in its favor. Its fun is frequently that of the smile, rather than the loud laugh, and the smile is often touched with a fleeting sympathy. More directly than in most of his early productions Chaplin approaches pathos in "The Bank," and in this his pantomime is as sure and subtle as in any of his broad comedy.

There are different numbers to interest different people on the Strand program this week. The first of the distinctive pictures is "Ballahooing on the Anarka," an outing-Chester scenic which shows the method of cutting hard wood and floating it to shipping terminals. All of the scenes are interesting and many of them are of unusual beauty.

The featured photoplay is "Johnny Get Your Gun," with Fred Stone and a crowd of old favorites in the cast. As in his other pictures, Stone uses every opportunity for athletic stunts which, unlike the performances of Douglas Fairbanks, seem always to proclaim their forcible introduction into a story with which they are not particularly concerned. But they are good stunts and entertaining.

Another analysis-of-motion picture, "Daughters of Neptune," is as interesting as its predecessors.

James Montgomery Flagg has a comedy on the Strand bill entitled "The Last Bottle," which recounts the tragic history of the sole surviving bottle of champagne in 1923. After the man who had brought about prohibition had bought it for $1,000,000 a negro washerwoman, into whose basket it accidentally fell, smashed it against a wall. The spectators wailed.

"Memory Lane" is the title of a Post Scenic of rare pictorial charm at the Rivoli. It was made by Van Scoy.

"The Marriage Price," with Elsie Ferguson attractively placed in the leading rôle, skilfully supported by Wyndham Standing and Lionel Atwill, is the photoplay. It is an illustrated popular novel about a strong man from the West with the training of Wall Street, who rescues a luxury-loving but true-hearted girl from a society cad. Emile Chautard directed the production.

The comedy is "Money Talks," a Sunshine picture.

At the Broadway last week's program is repeated. Its chief pictures are "When a Girl Loves," with Mildred Harris, and "A Dog's Life," with Charlie Chaplin.

Entertained Wounded Soldiers.

The Dixie Minstrels, a juvenile troupe of Our Lady of Mercy Church, Fordham, composed of Francis Reilly, interlocutor; Les Harkins, Francis Hughes, George Manley, Cyrenus McCook, Miles and Harry Standish, and men; Catherine and Marion Harris, Elizabeth and Mabel McBride, Florence and Natalie Waters, Florence Loomis and Jessie Ashley, soloists, gave a performance to the sick and wounded soldiers at Debarkation Hospital 5, Grand Central Palace, last Friday evening. The soldiers enjoyed the entertainment greatly and were very generous with their applause. The minstrels were under the direction of Sergeant John J. Waters of the Kingsbridge police station, and the orchestra was under the direction of Patrolman Harry Horn of the Forty-sixth Precinct.

Guilbert Gives $1,800 Benefit.

Yvette Guilbert last night appeared at the Eltinge Theatre in the miracle play, "Guibour," which she has been acting at the Neighborhood Playhouse. The performance at the Eltinge was in aid of the Visiting Nurse Service of the Henry Street Settlement, and netted about $1,800.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Extra matinees will be played at many theatres a week from tomorrow, the day of the 27th Division's parade. The performances will begin in most cases at 5 o'clock.

Rachel Crothers's newest comedy, "39 East," will have its first production in Washington tonight, and probably will be seen in New York in about three weeks.

The "Tea for Three" company will give a performance at Camp Mills this afternoon, and another at Camp Merritt on Friday afternoon.

The sixth annual meeting of the New York Centre of the Drama League of America will be held at the MacDowell Gallery on Saturday afternoon, March 29, at 4 o'clock.

27TH MEN SEE PLAYS.

Women War Workers Aid a Fund for 104th Artillery.

Entertainment for soldiers and sailors was supplied in a number of New York playhouses yesterday afternoon and night. "East Is West" was played at the Astor Theatre for men of the 27th Division last night, when Major General Ryan, who had been expected, was unable to attend. George M. Cohan and his company played "A Prince There Was" at the Cohan Theatre last night also for men in uniform.

There was a performance at the Hippodrome in the afternoon under the direction of Marie Dressler for the purpose of raising a general fund for the 104th Field Artillery of the 27th. Among those who appeared on the program were Miss Dressler, Blanche Duffield, Jefferson de Angelis, Ralph Herz, and Audrey Maple, in a condensation of "Pinafore," as well as other turns, including Ed Wynn, Julia Arthur, Ernest Truex, and Mollie King.

Representatives of the Red Cross, the Motor Corps of America, National League for Woman's Service, the Salvation Army, the Stage Women's War Relief and other women's war organizations took part in a pageant entitled "Women to the Fore and Over the Top."

Show and Supper for Wounded.

Eighteen hundred wounded men will fill the Knickerbocker Theatre tonight to see "Listen, Lester." The theatre has been bought out by Colonel Ben Ali McAfee, who invited the patients and staff of Debarkation Hospital 5 to witness the performance. Following the performance there is a supper at the Biltmore, given by John McE. Bowman. Added features at the theatre will be the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" by Anna Fitziu and Andrea de Segurola, and addresses by Martin W. Littleton and Commissioner Enright.

Negro Troopers Give Concert.

The band of the 369th Infantry gave its first public concert in New York last night at the Manhattan Opera House. The negro troopers' organization won fame overseas under the direction of Lieutenant James Reese Europe, and is now being held together by him for a concert tour. There are sixty-five men in the band. Last night's soloists were Lieutenant Noble Sissle and Creighton Thompson.

MUSIC

Symphony Season Ends Brilliantly.

With the strains of the full band in Liszt's "Les Preludes," the New York Symphony Orchestra closed its season of concerts at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. It was Conductor Walter Damrosch's day for an enthusiastic ovation after the playing of his own music for the Greek tragedies of "Iphigenia in Aulis" and "Medea." Again it was perhaps a remembrance of his early years as opera conductor that carried off the honors in the prelude and finale from "Tristan and Isolde," played to the highest pitch of musical emotion by the hundred Symphony men.

Mme. Hulda Lashanska, was the soloist, a Grecian figure in red velvet. She sang airs from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and "The Magic Flute," both in Italian, and the Letter Air from Tschaikovsky's opera "Eugene Onegin," in French. The other number on the program was the ever-melodious "Unfinished" symphony of Schubert. The whole was a concert of unusual interest, heard by a large audience.

Kiman Plays With Philharmonic.

Mischa Elman, in Tschaikovsky's violin concerto, was a familiar star with the Philharmonic yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, where the older society will be last to end the orchestral season a fortnight from now. Mr. Stransky conducted also Berlioz's "Roman Carnival," Debussy's "Cipuds" and "Festivals," and Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony.

Friends of Music Close.

Giulio Setti conducted the fifth and last concert of the Friends of Music yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton, as Ernest Bloch was ill. There were a Missa Brevis of Palestrina, sacred airs by early Italian and Netherland composers, and old French madrigals. The singing, which was unaccompanied, was by eighty of Mr. Setti's chorus from the Metropolitan.

Ten Opera Stars Heard.

Ten of the Metropolitan artists appeared in another of Mr. Gatti's Verdi-Puccini programs at last night's opera concert, ranging from Mme. Matzenauer in a "Don Carlos" classic to the unfamiliar "Boccanegra" for Mardones. Muzio, Rappold, Sundelius, Kingston, Althouse, Montesanto, and Miss Beale were on the bill, which included duets from "Aida" and "Butterfly," and quartets from "Rigoletto" and "Boheme."

Gilbert and Sullivan Again.

The Society of American Singers, beginning tomorrow with "Patience," will resume its popular series of Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Park Theatre, to be followed by "Iolanthe" and "Yeoman of the Guard." There will be a few repetitions of "The Mikado," "Pirates of Penzance," and "The Gondoliers," for which Mr. Hingham has added to his former casts the comedian, Jefferson De Angelis.

Is yours a kindly mirror?

YOUR mirror doesn't deceive you. If there's a sparkle in your eyes and a rose tint in your cheeks, you have rich, red blood. There are keenness and purpose in your every movement and a spring in your step that only a woman of bounding health could have. But if your appearance is pallid and dull-eyed, your movements languid, you are probably thin-blooded and watery-blooded, and need prompt attention.

FRIENDLY WARNING: There is only one Pepto-Mangan and that is Gude's. Bottle and package as shown here. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Take Gude's Pepto-Mangan, that splendid blood builder. It will help to create thousands of new, sturdy red cells, the oxygen-carrying element in the blood. With your whole system nourished and invigorated, your health and capacity for work and pleasure are restored. Pepto-Mangan is easy to digest, exceedingly pleasant to taste. Physicians recommend it.

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Manufacturing Chemists, New York

AND
CANTRELL & COCHRANE
Ginger Ale
Order by the Dozen for Use at Home

You wouldn't give up electricity and go back to candles

Those who have used electricity would not go back to candles, and matches would not be discarded for flint and steel. Neither would those who have tasted G. Washington's Coffee return to the old, uneven, unreliable, wasteful and slovenly methods of preparing coffee by hand. It is pure coffee, absolutely soluble, retaining all the delicious flavor and effect and made in the cup at the table.

G. Washington's COFFEE

Was taken over by the Government for the boys in the trenches, and is now on sale again.

Yale Players to Take Local Stage.

The Yale University Dramatic Association will be seen in New York next week at the Punch Judy Theatre, where they will give a program of four short plays. These will be "The Murderers," by Lord Dunsany; "Nettie," by George Ade; a farce by Henry Clapp Smith, and a burlesque by Maurice Baring. The occasion will mark the first appearance of the organization in a New York theatre, it is announced.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
"A diamond mine of entertainment."—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.
MONTE CRISTO, JR.
Winter Garden's Mid-Winter Extravaganza.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8300

NORA BAYES Thea., 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
ONE WEEK Beginning To-Night NEW YORK SYNCOPATED ORCHESTRA OF 50
WILL MARION COOK, Conductor
AND 15 SOLOISTS
SMASHING PROGRAM OF RAGTIME, JAZZ AND SYNCOPATED MELODY.

BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON
"A long day since Broadway has had a play as attractive and vividly characterized and as ably and amusingly acted."—N. Y. Times.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK: WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY
ALICE BRADY
Personally in FOREVER AFTER

Burns Mantle, Critic of the Eve. Mail, Saw Rachel Crothers' Comedy,
A Little Journey
For the Second Time at the VANDERBILT THEATRE
Last Thursday Evening, and wrote: "'A Little Journey' proves its quality as an entertainment by standing up splendidly through a second visit. No one could find it anything but delightfully entertaining. It remains an excellent entertainment and deserves its brilliant success."
48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 124. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

DO YOU SUSPECT YOUR WIFE? DO YOU SUSPECT YOUR HUSBAND? BEFORE YOU ACT, SEE
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
At the BOOTH

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
COURTENAY & WISE
IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
(by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 7TH BIG MONTH
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
UNKNOWN PURPLE

French Thea. 46 W. 35. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. THIS WEEK Colombier LE MISANTHROPE

SELWYN HITS
JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR
TEA for THREE BRINGS PEOPLE TO NEW YORK
Selwyn Theatre W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Morosco Next Monday Manhattan Op. Ho.

CENTRAL 47th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
A Musical Play—Different.
Somebody's Sweetheart

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Jolly Musical Romance Some Time with ED. WYNN

COMEDY Thea., 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
George Marion's Performance is one of the Delights of the Season."—Tribune.
TOBY'S BOW
The Ace of Operettas with NORMAN TREVOR
George Marion—Doris Rankin.

Loew's 7th AVE. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. To-mor'w, 25c & 50c.
FLORENCE REED in "ROADS OF DESTINY."

Welcome Home Parade
27TH DIVISION
TUESDAY, MARCH 25
Grand Reviewing Stand
95th St.-5th Ave., Northeast Cor.
Reserved Seats, $5.00
Boxes seating six, $40.00 and $50.00
ON SALE AT
McBRIDE'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE
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CENTURY THEATRE To-night, 8.30 P. M.
Positively Only Appearance
Capt. WILLIAM HARRIGAN
77th Div., A. E. F.
"The Doughboy with the Bayonet"
Thrilling Review of N. Y.'s Infantry in 163 Days' Actual Fighting. Prices $2.00 to 50c.
Mgt. MacManus Corp., 2 W. 47th St.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th, at 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Funniest Comedy of Recent Years
LAST 3 TIMES A TAILOR-MADE MAN
With GRANT MITCHELL
Always 500 Orchestra Seats at $1.00
Next Mon. Jane Cowl in the Crowded Hour Seats Now

"A WOMAN WHO LOVES HER HUSBAND IS HER OWN PROTECTOR."
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AT THE BOOTH

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 133 & 4th Av. Phone Spring 6455.
Take 7th Ave. Subway to Christopher St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1
MARIE CAHILL, Ivan Bankoff, Bradley & Arden, Sidney Phillips, Stuart Barnes, "Weaker Sex," U. S. JAZZ BAND

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St.
LILLIAN RUSSELL, Alice Brooks & Co., Owen McGivney, Gilbert & Friedland, Toney & Norman.

Yale Players to Take Local Stage.
The Yale University Dramatic Association will be seen in New York next week at the Punch Judy Theatre, where they will give a program of four short plays. These will be "The Murderers," by Lord Dunsany; "Nettie," by George Ade; a farce by Henry Clapp Smith, and a burlesque by Maurice Baring. The occasion will mark the first appearance of the organization in a New York theatre, it is announced.

44TH ST. THEATRE, just west of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
AL JOLSON
And Immense Company of 150 in
2ND YEAR in N. Y. Sinbad 2ND YEAR in N. Y.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Beginning TO-NIGHT Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE SMACKING MUSICAL HIT.
THE KISS BURGLAR
with MARIE CARROLL, NEWMAN TRAYLEY, HARRY CLARKE

39TH ST. Thea. Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The Laugh Play KEEP IT TO YOURSELF
"Breaks All Records for Laughter."

Have you joined the—
"I'd Say So Srs"?
Which means you agree that
A Sleepless Night
Is too good to keep to yourself
FUNNIEST FARCE IN 20 YEARS
with Peggy Hopkins Joyce, Ernest Glendinning, Josephine Drake, Donald Gallaher, William Morris, Carlotta Monterey and others.
BIJOU 45th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:45.

FULTON THEATRE—46th ST., W. OF B'WAY
IS NOW THE STORM CENTER OF LAUGHTER
with Oliver Morosco's whirlwind farce of honeymoon happenings PLEASE GET MARRIED in which ERNEST TRUEX, EDITH TALIAFERRO and a dozen other clever funmakers WILL PUT A PERMANENT WAVE IN YOUR LAUGHING APPARATUS
PRICES NOW—NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Pop. Mat. Wed. Best Seats, $1.50.

HUDSON W. 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN
FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ELTINGE W. 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 LAST 3 WEEKS
JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET
"THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."—J. Corbin, Eve. Post.

PRINCESS Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:15. Evenings at 8:30.
Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes
OH, MY DEAR!
"BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

PARK Columbus Circle. Phone 6690 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS."
Tonight and Next Week Only and Sat. Mat.
LAST 3 TIMES OF TONIGHT—Orville Harrold and Kate Condon will sing "The Wearin' of the Green" and other Irish ballads between the acts.
ROBIN HOOD
Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. PATIENCE
Gilbert & Sullivan's
Original Monologues
BEATRICE HERFORD
BOOTH THEATRE MAT. TODAY, 3:30.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
"ABSORBING."—Mail. THE NET Last Week

WHEN SUSPICION COMES BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE ? ? ? ? ?
See THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
At the BOOTH

SHUBERT-RIVIERA B'way, 97th. Mat. Tom'w, 50c
Walker White inside in "The Little Brother," with Tyrone Power.

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OPENING MONDAY EVE., MARCH 24
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"LET'S BEAT IT"
A Musical Farce
Written and Rehearsed in Flanders and Picardy.
PRICES: 50c to $2.00. NO WAR TAX.

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Matinee Today, Best $1.00 Evgs. Seats (Except Boxes) at 8:15

Loew's American Roof 43 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
John O'Malley, Chaifene Sis.-All Seats
ters, Murphy & Mitchell, White, Williams & other big acts. Reserved Seats for tonight, Caruso and all operas. Subscriptions bought, sold. 3433 B'way (40-41 St.) Phone Bryant 7877-7878.
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COLUMBIA Twice Daily. Pop. Prices BURLESQUE WONDER SHOW

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RIVOLI B'way, 49 St. ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Marriage Price," Spanish Dance Soloists, RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.
RIALTO Times Square "THE BRAND," by REX BEACH. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Bank." Orch.

BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st St. 10 A. M. to Midnight.
MR. & MRS. Charlie Chaplin
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A Dog's Life," "When a Girl Loves," "The Bank."
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE BANK."
CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "Who Cares."

81st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
BILLIE RHODES in "The Lamb & The Lion"
Greater VAUDEVILLE.

STRAND B'way at 47th St. FRED STONE "Johnny, Get Your Gun" Soloist, Orch.

PLAZA Madison Ave., 58th St. "SIS HOPKINS" with MABEL NORMAND

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"HARRIS AT HIS BEST."—Times.
William Gillette
BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald.
Dear Brutus

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. TONIGHT at 8:20
OTIS SKINNER
in the 4 act play after Booth
The Honor of the Family
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:30.
Prices: Eve. (except Sat.) & Mats. $2 to 50c. Sat. Nt. $3.50 to 75c

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Thursday & Sat., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
DADDIES

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits
Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Biggest Success Since the "Merry Widow"
The Royal Vagabond
A COHANIZED OPERA COMIQUE
Cor. Cohan & M. Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The Cute Little Play That Turns 'em Away
"A Prince There Was"
GEO. M. COHAN As the Prince

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
MRS. FISKE in Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans
A comedy of possibilities, madness and make-believe

Longacre W. 48 St. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
Three Faces East
With Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

Harris W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Pity of 1000 Thrills
THE INVISIBLE FOE

2 Winchell Smith & John L. Golden Hits
GAIETY B'way & 46 St. LIGHTNIN
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Friday & Sat., 2:30.

CRITERION B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
3 WISE FOOLS

STANDARD B'WAY, 90 ST. Evgs. 35c. to $1. Mats. Tuesday & Thurs.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN "THE MARQUIS de PRIOLA."

NEW AMSTERDAM Mat. Today. MATS. WEDNESDAY and SAT., 2:15.
THE LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR!
Victor Herbert's Smartest Music
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Hilarity
The VELVET LADY
Prettiest Girl Chorus in Town!
ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic
Entirely Different Shows. This Week ROCK & WHITE Farewell to America

LIBERTY 43 St., W. of Broadway. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30
This evening at 8:30 o'clock sharp
HENRY MILLER
BLANCHE BATES
HOLBROOK BLINN
ESTELLE WINWOOD
and a distinguished company in MOLIERE
A Play by Philip Moeller

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblauch

Punch & Judy 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30.
STUART WALKER Presents LAST 9 TIMES
The Book of Job
& Lord Dunsany's "The Tents of the Arabs."

NEXT WEEK ONLY, Every Eve. & 3 Mats. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30
YALE PROM SHOW By Yale University Dramatic Association

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"Ulle" "Jerry" "Pa" The Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. COBURN

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER!

COLONEL RAYMOND ROBINS
Commander of the American Red Cross Mission in Russia from November, 1917, to June, 1918, will give his first public address since his return from Russia, at the eleventh luncheon conference under the auspices of this association, in the Grand Ball Room of the
There will be opportunity for full discussion, and questions will be welcomed. Places reserved only for those whose applications, accompanied by check reach the office of this Association by Thursday morning, March 20th.
Subject: "One View of the Russian Situation."
Hotel Commodore, Saturday, March 22, at 12:45 P. M.
TICKETS WILL BE MAILED AT ONCE.
COVERS $1.50 EACH
LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS ASSOCIATION
130 West 42nd Street Telephone: Bryant 2276

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Today, Matinee at 2, (75c to $3). Last Time This Season. Cos. d'Or, Garrison, Sundelius; Diaz, Didur, D'Angelo, Galli-Scalchi, Bonfiglio and entire Ballet. Cond., Monteux.
Tonight, 8:15. Mireille. Barrientos, Howard; Hackett, Whitehill, Bothier. Cond., Monteux.
Wed. at 8. Samson & Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Amanian. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8. Triple Bill: "Legend," "Temple Dancer," "Seasons." Pons, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers, D'Angelo. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8. Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Amanian. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8:15. Amore dei Tre Re. Music; Martinelli, Didur, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8. Carmen Jubilee. Act III Elsie. Act I Pagliacci. Act III Prologue. Barrientos, Musio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Scotti, De Luca, Diaz. Mardones. Cond'rs, Papi, Moranzoni, Bodanzky.
Next Mon., 8:15. Oberon. Ponselle, Gentle; Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss. Rother. Cond., Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY EVE., MARCH 25.
MARY GARDEN FESTIVAL
Seats Now on Sale at Room 1412, 347 Madison Ave. and at Box Office Beginning Wednesday.

CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT At 8:30
SECRET SERVICE
EXPERIENCES by NICHOLAS EVERITT
Ex-Member British Foreign Secret Service.
HOW GERMAN REVOLUTION STARTED
"I would urge upon you to give others an opportunity to hear your thrilling experiences."—John R. Burnham, Pres. Am. Game Protective & Propagation Ass'n.
Full Prospectus on Application.
Tickets, $2.00 to 50c. at Box Office. Wm. R. Peakes, Times Bldg. Tel. Bryant 9834.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Mar. 23 at 3
PIANO RECITAL. JOSEF HOFMANN
SEATS NOW AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Aeolian Hall, TOMORROW EVG. at 8:15
First N. Y. Appearance of the Dutch Virtuoso
CHIAPUSSO
PIANIST
Management of Louden Charlton

BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Hampden Sat. Mar. 29 AS
2:30 P. M. 8:15 Hamlet
Tickets on Sale on and After Wed., May 19. 50c-$2.00

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
HENRI RABAUD, Conductor.
FRIDAY EVE., MARCH 21, at 8:15
Saint-Saëns—Organ Symphony No. 3.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE, $1.25-$3.00.

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Mar. 24, at 8:30
CAPT. ALAN BOTT
Author of "Cavalry of the Clouds" on
FLYING IN PALESTINE
Allenby
Tickets $2 to 50c. Box Office or Managers.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 27 at 4
Capt. H. G. GILLILAND
Three Years a Prisoner in Germany.
Speaking on
"MY GERMAN PRISONS."
Tickets $2 to 50c at Box Office, Agencies or Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42

NORA BAYES THEA., 44th St. West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
One Week Only Beginning To-night
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THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

One proud triumph of the Senate filibusters against the Urgent Deficiency bill was the failure, with the bill, of the appropriation to keep the United States Employment Service going on its present footing until June 30. No money from other funds was to be had. At the very moment when our homecoming soldiers and sailors most need assistance to re-establish them in civil pursuits, this highly intelligent, energetic, and useful organization has had to reduce its activities 80 per cent. and to diminish the number of its urban employment offices from some 750 to 56.

Undiscouraged, the Council of National Defense has formed an Emergency Committee on Employment for Soldiers and Sailors, with New York's former Police Commissioner, Colonel ARTHUR WOODS, at its head. The Employment Service's Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors, with some 2,000 branches, will not suffer much, it is thought, since many branch bureaus are maintained by individual subscriptions, by the towns in which they are, or by the big welfare associations. The Emergency Committee will seek to have all these bureaus continued, and in bureauless communities it will ask the public to set up at least one employment agency. Since the Government can give no more help for some time, till the called session of Congress acts in the matter, local authorities and the public must raise the money and do the work. In the demobilization camps the Employment Service offices will be kept open, and the same administrative system will be continued.

Governors, Mayors, Chairmen of State Councils of Defense have been asked, and will be glad, to co-operate with the committee. The big welfare associations will be co-ordinated, as they have been co-ordinated, through their representatives in the Central Board on Bureaus for Returning Soldiers and Sailors. In short, the fruitful, indispensable business of getting work for our returned and returning defenders will go on undiminished. The Emergency Employment Committee, composed of some of the ablest men at Washington, is an admirable expedient to connect and correlate all the means and agencies of getting jobs for the soldiers and sailors, of maintaining in the teeth of the filibusters the efficiency and productiveness of the Federal Employment Service. That service is sufficiently judged and praised by recording that it had to find work for about 100,000 men a week.

THE SECRET TREATIES.

The sudden reappearance of the "secret treaty"—a somewhat misleading term since the world has long known everything that was in it, as indeed the world suspected from the very first—which preceded Italy's entrance into the war need hardly be taken as a serious impediment to ultimate agreement in the Peace Conference. If the Italian delegation insists on it, the treaty may become an impediment; but it is by no means certain that this will happen. The British and French delegates have reported that the treaty which their Governments signed was still binding on them, and that consequently Italy should retain the Dodecanesus, and presumably Dalmatia, too.

But it appears from the dispatches that this is merely a formal report on the validity of a contract. America was not a signatory to the treaty and is still to be heard, for the treaty is a small part of the general settlement. If America raises objection to the execution of the treaty, it may be supposed that England and France will stand aside, asserting their willingness to stand by their bargain if Italy asks it, and leaving Italy and America to argue the merits of the question. Their Governments could hardly do otherwise, so far as technical procedure is concerned, for they signed the contract; and any ill feeling that might be provoked in Italy by the abrogation of the agreement, under these conditions, would be directed toward America.

But these considerations are of minor importance. The question is whether anybody will insist on the execution of the treaty. There are other treaties of the same sort: that between England and Japan over the Pacific Islands has apparently already been given up by mutual consent; the treaty with Rumania, at Serbia's expense, is not likely to be carried out, since Rumania will annex all of her own race in Transylvania and Besarabia. But insistence on any secret treaty might resurrect demands for the enforcement of all, and the consequent undoing of much of the work already accomplished by the Conference.

Moreover, suppose that the Italian Government insists on the letter of the law. The British and French are not hostile to the legitimate national aspirations of Greeks and Jugoslavs; they might in that event join the American delegation in holding that Italy should get all that the treaty assigned to her, but no more. By the treaty Italy was to get most of Dalmatia, to which her claim, outside of one or two cities, was a very weak one; but she was not to get Fiume, to which, on the ground of nationality, her claim would be very strong. A party in Italy has tried since November to have it both ways, to get both Dalmatia and Fiume; the Peace Conference is likely to offer a choice between the letter of the treaty and a settlement on the principles of nationality. Italy was to get the Dodecanesus, a group of islands which are of next to no value to her, though of great sentimental and practical value to Greece because they are inhabited by Greeks. But Italy depends largely on the decisions of the Conference for economic rights of great value in Asia Minor, and the validation of her claims here might very well be a more attractive prize than the annexation of the Twelve Islands.

That the Italian Government has these considerations in mind is to be presumed from its recent course, and there is every reason to suppose that it is going to look out for the lasting interest of the Italian people. The treaty of 1915 is the starting point for discussions, but is not likely to be regarded as unalterable.

AN ECHO OF THE CIVIL WAR.

One of Vermont's staple products is old men—ruddy, brisk old fellows with unfailing memories and nimble tongues. Panoramic, tourist-loving St. Albans, near the Canadian border, has its share of these ancients. They still talk of a day in the Autumn of '64, Oct. 19, which by custom should have been dull and sleepy, for it followed market day, St. Albans being then a village, but which proved to be the most exciting and stimulating day that was ever known there. It was not until 3:30 P. M., when the sun began his descent toward the Adirondacks across the lake, that the main street was suddenly filled with mysterious strangers, twenty-five at least, afoot, but as active as quicksilver. Most of them had business with the three banks, the St. Albans, Franklin County, and First National, whose officers were ready for depositors in the reposeful Vermont way, but not for visitors who wanted money without collateral. The intruders broke all the bank rules in a few crowded minutes, swept the guardians aside with violence, helped themselves to banknotes of a value of $211,500, a staggering sum for St. Albans to lose in those placid days, and poured into the main street to commandeer horses haltered to handy posts and horses nodding on slack legs in livery stable stalls and ride north in triumph, faster than PAUL REVERE ever flogged his nag. On their way out the unrecognizable visitors "shot up" the village, wounding several citizens, one fatally. Furthermore, the torch was used, but too hurriedly to desolate St. Albans. Before the intruders clapped heels to their horses they explained in an unfamiliar dialect that they had orders from old JUBAL A. EARLY to retaliate for the laying waste of the Shenandoah Valley. The war had reached St. Albans, sleeping off market day.

Not too late the villagers were up and doing, every able-bodied man with ginger in him. Guns were seized, there was mounting in hot haste, and off the Vermonters sped to get their money and the fleeing raiders. The latter had not laid eyes on so much uninflated paper since Sumter was fired on, and in their excitement they dropped some of it, the Vermonters pouncing on the spoil. Over the boundary line galloped the raiders, and the pursuers spurred after them. The Canadians woke up, too. In the end about a dozen of the Confederates escaped the rally: one by one the others were ridden down. More than half the money was never recovered, which was to be expected, for at that time a bottle of spirits cost $200 in Confederate money, and what could be saved from the avengers was worth fleeing with.

Over the affair Uncle Sam and John Bull almost came to blows. Delivery of the raiders was demanded of Canada, but Mr. Justice SMITH at Montreal in a learned opinion released them from custody, insisting that they were soldiers of the Confederate States and combatants acting under orders (produced) from their Government. His Honor laid stress upon the organizing of the raid in Chicago; Canada had not been used as a base, and so on. His opinion was stuffed full of law logic, and the Ashburton treaty could not be evoked—so he contended. The leader of the St. Albans raid died at Louisville the other day at the ripe age of 76. He was Lieutenant BENNETT H. YOUNG in 1864. He became a useful and honored citizen of Kentucky and the South after the war, a historian, lecturer, orator, and educator, Presbyterian Moderator, Commander in Chief of the Confederate Veterans, a man of good repute and standing, although St. Albans, which had its peace so rudely disturbed by an eruption of civil war, will never forgive him the looting of its banks and the shooting down of inoffensive citizens. The town's sages are talking about the outrage today, and they have their own opinions about BENNETT H. YOUNG and Mr. Justice SMITH of Montreal.

THE ONLY ANTIDOTE.

A little more than a hundred years ago a Democratic statesman, whose name is often on Democratic lips and whose main theories and principles of government the Democratic Party has wholly rejected, expressed these moderate, sensible, and sound opinions upon a subject of living interest and importance to the United States of 1919:

I rejoice, as a moralist, at the prospect of a reduction of the duties on wine by our National Legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that liquor as merely a tax on the rich. It is a prohibition of its use to the middling class of our citizens, and a condemnation of them to the poison of whisky, which is desolating their homes. No nation is drunken where wine is cheap, and none sober where the dearness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as the common beverage. It is, in truth, the only antidote to the bane of whisky. Fix but the duty at the rate of other merchandise, and we can drink wine here as cheap as we do grog, and who will not prefer it? Its extended use will carry health and comfort to a much enlarged circle. Every one in easy circumstances (as the bulk of our citizens are) will prefer it to the poison to which they are now driven by their Government. And the Treasury itself will find that a penny apiece from a dozen is more than a groat from a single one.

So THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote to Mr. DE NEUVILLE in 1818. His judgment of the distinction that should be made between mild and strong drink might be contemporary. In the last sixty-odd years beer has become the cheapest and commonest beverage of small alcoholic content. He could not foresee, he could not imagine, that a party which still affects to honor him as its founder and saint would so utterly forget or deny him as to attempt, not a partial prohibition of healthful and comforting drink by means of the taxing power, but a total prohibition whose inevitable result will be the extension and multiplication of the bane of illicit whisky. Today Mr. JEFFERSON would write that "no nation is drunken where "beer is cheap, and no nation sober "where the prohibition of beer and "wine substitutes ardent spirits as "the common beverage." That the Treasury loses a billion of revenue, and States and municipalities an immense sum; that Federal prohibition is an interference with private habit and a filching of State and local rights inconceivable to Mr. JEFFERSON, is plain to everybody. That the Government is driving its citizens to "poison" is plain to everybody but the irreconcilable Dry.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S words are commended particularly to his own party, because it has sinned against its own traditions and the great name it loves to invoke. To thoughtful men of every party those words, weightier today than a century ago, visualize the folly and the danger of attempting absolute prohibition.

AN INCOME TAX EXAMPLE.

The millions who are angry or worried about their income tax are commended to CARUSO as an example of the cheerfulness and urbanity with which the infliction of Congress upon him and others should be met. He told the Collector he was "glad" and "proud" to do his part toward paying for the war a tax of $158,033. "America has done much for me, and I "am happy to reciprocate." So has America done much for each of the 100,000,000 fortunate Americans—not equally for all, of course. Grievance on that head is against Nature, not against America. No institutions will ever make men all equal in either their talents or their possessions, but our institutions give all men equal opportunity to raise themselves, in contrast with those institutions which level men downward.

A weekly income such as CARUSO'S is several times the annual income of thousands of heads of families who work harder than the golden-throated tenor. But wages are not paid for work alone, any more than work is wanted for wages. Work is wanted for satisfactions of human necessities, and wages are paid for the production of the means of those satisfactions. If the work is to be supplied it must produce enough of those satisfactions to enable the factory by the sale of them to satisfy its own economic necessities as well as the necessities of the workers. Too many think that the factories can be made to pay wages without much work being done. If that miracle were to be wrought there would be nothing for the wages to buy. That is not an argument. It is a statement of fact. Russia is the demonstration.

CARUSO is not overpaid even if he does earn a year's wages in a week. He has a monopoly of a luxury, and can set his own price upon the satisfaction or enjoyment his art gives. No means known to man, or thought good for man by Providence, will make CARUSO of those born without his qualities, or supply to all what his monopoly supplies to him. Income taxes pay the cost of keeping this country what it is. Payment in CARUSO'S manner helps a lot, perhaps even as much as his dollars. There's no objection to asking yourself whether you are getting what your tax ought to bring you, and, if you think not, in choosing others to manage your affairs differently. In fact, one of the benefits of taxation is that it makes taxpayers thoughtful about government.

The Kitchin tax is a tax of that sort which leads to different government, because no other tax is likely to be so bad in method. For example, CARUSO'S income is earned, and is taxed at the same rate as though it were unearned, or were the result of owning property and living on the investment. CARUSO earns so much that the tax is not enough to reduce him to want. In fact, his income is so large that it is above the limit where an income tax is usually laid without regard to the difference between earning and "owning." The previous Kitchin tax put a penalty on earnings from the use of natural talents by professional men. That discrimination against brains and training does not appear in the present bill. Even Mr. KITCHIN is capable of learning. But he has not yet advanced to the stage of distinguishing between incomes from "owning" and earning. One result of his learning so slowly is that he will have no further opportunity of learning by practice on the taxpayers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Theory and Wisdom in Conflict.

General O'RYAN'S unusual—and to many people somewhat shocking—enforcement in a New York theatre last week of a military regulation which has been violated here daily for months past by hundreds and even thousands of soldiers without moving anybody to action, is sure to make a vast amount of talk. It will be talk, too, which unfortunately will be more likely to decrease than to increase respect for that excellent thing, discipline.

There is no doubt that the men whom General O'RYAN subjected to a public humiliation were wearing their Sam Browne belts at a time and in a place when and where such wearing was and is, to the knowledge of them all, explicitly forbidden by departmental orders. They were therefore in the wrong and undeserving of the sympathy they will receive, while the General can say, fairly enough, that the failure of other officers to do what he did in nowise freed him from his obligation to see that army orders are obeyed. That, however, is the strictly technical side of the case, and it ignores the fact that the orders in question are purely arbitrary and of the sort which Americans, by training and instinct, regard as of no real importance and infringe with no conviction of sin.

It is easy to say that a soldier should obey the orders of his superiors, no matter what his personal opinion may be as to the necessity or wisdom of the orders. And, theoretically, he should. But the doctrine is one that should be applied with care and discretion, especially to men who are soldiers for a special purpose, not by profession, and a deeper analysis of this painful episode might show that the essential fault lay rather in the issuance of an order without obvious use or excuse than in the treatment of it as a "dead letter" by the majority both of those to whom it was addressed and of those supposed to enforce it.

Only One Purpose to Serve.

This matter of the Sam Browne belts may properly lead to a discussion of the whole question of insignia—marks of honor, of rank, of service. The object of these marks is to disclose facts in relation to the men who wear them, and when they do that the rest might well be left largely, or even wholly, to individual preference. The real sin, and the only real one, is committed by him who wears a decoration which he has not earned, or a device which falsely announces where he has been and what he has done. Offending of that sort should be, as it is, punished with severity whenever it is discovered, but the cases of it among our soldiers are so very few that it is a pardonable exaggeration to declare them unknown.

Multitudes of the men do value their divisional, regimental, service, and wound stripes so highly that they wear them in defiance of orders. To encourage or condone these breaches of discipline would be reprehensible, but it is permissible to ask if the prohibitions were not a superfluous exercise of legitimate authority. If a few bits of colored cloth on his sleeve make a good man happy, or even less unhappy, why in the name of common sense shouldn't he be allowed to wear them? His thinking it an honor makes it one, particularly when all his friends and neighbors agree with him.

A Misnomer Should Be Avoided.

There was some excuse for calling by the vague and inaccurate name of "shell shock" the temporary mental disturbances and changes which to some degree are produced in all men who are long exposed to the strains of military service in time of war. It is a name that, strictly speaking, should have been limited to the entirely different and wholly physical symptoms that are produced in men close to whom shells fall and explode. But "shell shock" does not give rise to the exaggerated fears on the part of the victims of war stresses and on that of their friends that would follow a more accurate description of their condition, so the word has come into, and properly enough will remain in, general use.

No like justification can be found for another error of nomenclature now threatening to attain a similar vogue. It is that of applying the name "sleeping sickness" to the lethargic encephalitis which in some instances seems to be a sequel to influenza. The trouble with this name for this condition is that it has already been used for the name of a wholly different malady—a dreadful disease that follows the bite of a certain fly and is unknown outside of certain fortunately narrow limits in Africa. That "sleeping sickness" has exterminated whole tribes, as all readers of books about the once Dark Continent know, but it has not come here and will not.

What the new after-effect of influenza—if it be that—should be called is as yet uncertain. "Epidemic coma" may be right, as far as it goes, and "influenza encephalitis" has the fault of all names ending in "itis" that it simply indicates the place of an inflammation and says nothing about its cause or nature. Either will do for the present, but "sleeping sickness" will create wholly unnecessary alarm, and should be dropped at once.

Victory Worth Its Cost.

As the great majority of Americans are not multi-millionaires or the heads of large and complicated businesses, the great majority of them have now sent in their income tax blanks, made out, it is hoped, with honesty and a fair approach to accuracy. If money or a check went with the return—as it usually does in the case of folk small in the world of finance—they are safe for twelve months from the need to struggle again with a like task, and they can feel a sort of satisfaction in the very definite knowledge of their own incomes which they have been forced to acquire.

They know where they stand," as the saying is, and that is always valuable information. The payment of no tax is enjoyable, but this one is for war expenses, and we are all pretty well agreed that the result of the war, though it certainly came high, is worth what it cost. So, though we do not always smile as we pay, at least we do not make moan. That is left for the Germans, whom it will take years and years to pay for a horse whose deadness they cannot doubt.

Interests of Trieste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to answer the letter printed in today's issue on "An Independent Trieste," signed Frank Giovanelli, who claims to be born in Trieste.

The undersigned is a real Triestino, who left his native city because, under the most barbarous government of Austria-Hungary, he suffered two political sentences for his Italian feeling.

The great majority of the citizens of Trieste, I might say 90 per cent. of the population, insist on being subjects of Italy, the only natural Government, which is the most liberal and democratic kingdom of Europe.

I am the Secretary (Adriatic Section) of the Societa Politica Irredenta, 17 Charles Street, and a member of Italia Irredenta, (Irredenta Federation of 207 West Thirty-fourth Street,) and I challenge Mr. Giovanelli to call to inspect the books of the Treasurers and be convinced that the Italian Government never gave a red penny for our irredenta propaganda, but many of us members, natives of Trieste, Trento, Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia, paid out of our own pockets all the expenses, as well as for the mass meetings against the Jugoslavs.

Trigste is a commercial and industrial city. The largest business has been importation of products from Italy, Greece, and the Levant, exporting to the interior of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia. When peace comes and business starts again, as before the war, German-Austria and Germany will have to suffer a great deal, because among the Allies' countries very few will have business relations with the Huns.

Signor Giovanelli should know that the majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Trieste are merchants born in Austria and Germany.

GUSTAVO TOLENTINO.
Brooklyn, March 16, 1919.

Soldier Letters for Historians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Library of Congress has collected a large amount of war materials, such as photographs, posters, newspapers, lithographs, broadsides, and medals, as well as printed matter, both American and foreign. The library especially desires to obtain collections of letters written from France, Italy, and England, by soldiers and officers. Such letters contain the materials for the history of the participation of the United States in the war, and this will be valuable to students and writers. Persons having letters which they are willing to deposit in the Library of Congress may do so, with restrictions as to the date prior to which the letters may not be consulted. Correspondence on this subject should be addressed to the Library of Congress, Division of Manuscripts.

The library would appreciate anything you may be disposed to do to further the collection of the material indicated.

CHARLES MOORE,
Acting Chief, Division of Manuscripts.
Library of Congress, Washington, March 6, 1919.

MARCH THE SEVENTEENTH.

When year is at the Spring,
When birds are on the wing,
And winds of March are blowing wild and free,
My truant thoughts oft stray
To that country far away—
An emerald isle set in a sapphire sea!

The fields with flowers are gay,
A promise of the May,
I see the dainty shamrock in the grass;
The fairies, with their Queen,
Come tripping o'er the green,
Whispering of love to lad and lass.

I see the Little Men
Who live in yonder glen,
And only venture forth at set of sun;
I hear the banshee wail
By the shores of Innisfail
When for knight or gentle lady life is done.

The hill of Tara's nigh,
With watch-fires burning high;
I see the pagan king and royal band.
I can the picture paint
Of Ireland's patron saint,
The sprig of three-leaved shamrock in his hand,

I see Edward and Wolfe Tone,
Brian Boru upon his throne,
O'Connell, Henry Grattan, and the rest;
I hear the songs of Moore,
Sweet as waves on sun-kissed shore,
Sounding praises of the land he loved the best.

So forgive, Columbia fair,
If for this one day I share
The love I bear you with the parent land,
And place a sprig of green
Beside the lovely sheen
Of Old Glory, while I pledge you heart and hand.

Then here's to Erin's Isle,
The land of tear and smile,
And here's to dear Columbia, wide and free;
I love both with a love
That is like to that above.
You are all that's true and beautiful to me!

NELLIE L. HARTY.

LEAGUE AND CONSTITUTION.

If They Conflict, Amend the Latter, Says Professor Van Tyne.

University of Michigan,
Department of History,
Ann Arbor, Mich., March 14, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude which some prominent political leaders are taking toward the draft of the League to Enforce Peace is distressing. We cannot be a hermit nation any more; the progress of invention has determined that. Only by some real union with our allies can we secure the fruits of the victory which saved the world's democracies. If we cannot unite with our allies in the terms proposed in the draft in question, we almost certainly can hope for no other alliance. If in place of this plan we all—the United States, France, England, et al.—go our own ways, Germany will very soon drive a diplomatic wedge between us, and we shall lose all the guarantees of the dominance of the democratic, peace-loving nations which we have won.

Those who talk tragically of the overthrow of the Monroe Doctrine by the proposed League are, if they have carefully read the instrument, merely raising a cloud of dust to conceal their real objection, which they dare not disclose. Others, who mourn the passing of our "dear old Constitution" if we accept this plan, are raising a mere bogey.

After years of study of constitutional history and after the most careful reading and study of the League plan, I cannot for the life of me see what there is in the Constitution which would be destroyed by accepting this plan. If there is such a clause let us amend the Constitution. We have of late amended it repeatedly for much less important matters. Much of the opposition seems to be aimed at President Wilson personally. But that is wholly unnecessary, for, if that is the only real objection, a very good case can be made against his claim to the credit for it. It might be shown that in spite of the claims of his admirers he has utterly failed to get the dreamy, utopian thing which he has repeatedly said he must have. The League is not universal, as he insisted it must be. It will be many years before Germany can even hope to be in it. Only the allied and democratic nations are in it, and they alone will be for years to come. Disarmament—which he demanded—is only a thing for "unlimited discussion." "Freedom of the seas," that impossible proposition as far as the British were concerned, has been relegated to the limbo of Colonel House's vagaries. In spite of President Wilson's "no annexations" dictum, the captured colonies are not to go back to Germany to be misgoverned, but they go to the neighboring peoples, their "mandatories," a beautiful word, which charms away all the objections to "annexations." Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and General Smuts quite as much as our President have drawn up a League to keep the peace we have won, a mere League of the Allies at present. They allowed President Wilson to phrase some of it, and to name it, and to read it, and to get the glory of it—from those who were blind worshipers enough to forget all he has said and to think this was the universal peace League of which he had dreamed.

President Wilson himself is much more modest than his admirers, for when questioned by one of the Senators at the "mad tea party" he said: "It is not my plan, not Smuts's plan, nor that of Clemenceau, but it is that of Lord Robert Cecil, with modifications." All this will seem cynical and unsympathetic, but my meaning is that the utopian dream which we at least thought was President Wilson's plan has proved impossible of immediate realization, while out of this very practical scheme proposed may come, I sincerely hope, in the course of time, when great changes are wrought in the minds and hearts of men, the full realization of a universal League of Nations—approaching at least the beautiful Utopia which our President proposed for us.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

Withdrawal from the League.

University of Virginia,
March 10, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be true that much of the opposition to the proposed Constitution of the League of Nations is due to the sincere fear that in joining the League we would surrender too much of our sovereignty and independence or would subject ourselves to the domination of other nations, would it not make it much easier not only for ourselves, but for the other nations also, to assent to the plan if an amendment were inserted authorizing any member State, under certain designated conditions as to notice and time, &c., to withdraw in peace from the League and to resume its former status whenever it might believe its liberties threatened?

Might it not, for instance, be provided that any member State might withdraw in peace after one year's notice to the Executive Council, the notice to be accompanied by a statement of the causes of its action? Or the exercise of the right to withdraw might be made dependent on a referendum to the people of the State proposing to withdraw, or upon the action of a particular body selected by the people for the purpose of considering that question alone under special legislation, or the right to withdraw might be safeguarded and made more or less difficult for the mere governmental agencies in other ways.

My point is that as an ultimate resort a member State ought to be given the right to decide in some form that the experiment of the League is not a success so far as concerns itself, and be authorized to withdraw, and withdraw in peace.

Either this right of withdrawal from the League exists under the proposed covenant or it does not exist. If it does not exist, the world ought to know it before consenting to it. If it does exist, why not say so in the covenant itself?

To leave this point in obscurity would be but to repeat the great blunder of our Federal Convention when, in framing our Constitution, it failed to declare specifically either for or against the right of secession. If that document had squarely taken either position, it is just to assume that the war of secession would never have been waged. Further, I personally believe that if such compromises and adjustments had taken place there would have been no disunion.

With a provision for peaceable withdrawal expressly contained in the covenant for the League, (even though such withdrawal be not permitted to be easily and readily made,) what becomes of the objections to the formation of the League on the score of loss of sovereignty, independence, control of the Monroe Doctrine, and the rest?

RALEIGH C. MINOR.

Cleveland's Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I thank you for the editorial article on Grover Cleveland, a mighty well written appreciation of a man much greater than his party yet realizes?

W. F. BANNING.
New York, March 15, 1919.

ASKS NATIONS TO AID CHINA.

Humphrey Contends Conventional Tariff Is Unfair.

Any settlement by the Peace Conference which neglects the situation in the Orient will leave the vigorous roots of a world war that cannot well be deferred beyond a decade or a generation at most, according to Andrew B. Humphrey, Executive Director and General Secretary of the China Society of America, in an article made public yesterday, in which Mr. Humphrey pleads against the injustice of the conventional tariff in China.

He urges as a remedy that the nations restore to China the financial autonomy which was wrested from her three-quarters of a century ago, under the guise of which she has continuously been made the victim of some of the crookedest of international intrigue and exploitation under duress.

Mr. Humphrey thinks that under financial freedom the political integrity of China is much more apt to reach early fruition, and that, denied financial and fiscal freedom, she remains a giant bound hand and foot for lack of ability to defend and develop herself. After pointing to the distinction between statutory and conventional tariff, one regulated internally, based upon the right of taxation enjoyed by all sovereign States, and the other established by treaty and absolutely inelastic, the article recalls that, after being defeated by the British in 1842, China had to agree not to levy a tariff in excess of 5 per cent. ad valorem, and that under the Nanking Treaty of 1842 it was further stipulated that the rate was to be uniform and not to be changed without the consent of the contracting parties.

After explaining how, through the application of the "favored nation" clause, the conventional tariff has become applicable to all nations having treaty relations with China, Mr. Humphrey says that the present tariff rate was fixed in 1902, and that the subsequent increase in commodity prices warrants the estimate that the actual rate now is not more than 3½ per cent. ad valorem. He says that China has been deprived of the 7½ per cent. surtax which was given her under the Mackay Treaty with Great Britain in 1902 and by similar subsequent treaties with other nations. He reviews the tariff negotiations which ensued upon China's declaration of war upon Germany, and tells of the final agreement, in June, 1918, whereby the values of goods were to be based upon their values in 1912-'13-'14-'15-'16, these values to be wholly or in part revised two years after the termination of the war. He concludes:

"These intolerable conditions are partially responsible for the political intrigues carried on through the various foreign loans that threaten to destroy the fiscal independence of the Republic of China. How outrageous to speak of this Chinese incompetency in finance when she is thus bound not to raise money as do other nations! Could Japan or the United States so readily meet their obligations on a 3 per cent. tariff? Today the United States' average is 12¾ per cent.; Japan's 15 per cent. Justice must not be denied to China. If China is to be given a fair chance to work out her own salvation she must have the power to raise a proper revenue by her tariff."

CHINESE TREATIES PUBLIC.

Military Convention with Japan to End with Signing of Peace Treaty.

PEKING, March 14, (Associated Press.)—The military convention made between China and Japan in 1918 with a hitherto undisclosed extension signed last month, providing for the termination of the agreement on the signing of the peace treaty, was made public simultaneously today in Peking and Tokio.

More than twelve treaties are to be published in the Chinese and Japanese capitals. These include two agreements between the Chinese Government and the British Marconi Company, and two with the Siems-Carey Company of the United States regarding railways and canals. There are no French agreements to be made public.

DEMAND JEWISH RIGHTS.

Delegates of Communities in Greece Appeal to Peace Conference.

SALONIKI, March 15.—Delegates of all the Jewish communities in Greece at a meeting here today adopted a resolution demanding that the Peace Conference grant civil, political, and religious equality to Jews everywhere in the constitutions of the various countries and by international guarantees.

The resolution asks that internal national autonomy be given to all Jewish groups that demand it and that the Peace Conference establish a Jewish State in Palestine under the protection of Great Britain.

The chief rabbi of Saloniki presided at the meeting. In his opening speech he expressed thanks to the allied powers for their sympathy for the Zionist ideal.

REPLY TO LYNCHING QUERY.

Mississippi Newspaper Scoffs at Telegram Sent to Governor.

The attitude toward lynching of at least one Southern newspaper is shown by an article published in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News of March 9, following the sending of a telegram to the Governor of Mississippi by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protesting against the lynching by a mob near Belzoni, Miss., of a negro named Eugene Green.

A copy of the telegram was sent to the newspaper, and in response the newspaper clipping was sent to the association by an anonymous correspondent, who wrote upon it:

"If this information does not suffice we can give you the size of the rope and the exact location of where this coon was hung." The clipping was headed:

"Ask information on fate of negro. Northern society spending telegraph tolls in a lavish manner." It read:

A telegram was received at the Governor's office Saturday from John R. Shillady, Secretary of "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," requesting information concerning the fate of Eugene Green, a negro, alleged to have been lynched at Belzoni last Sunday, and demanding to know "what steps have been taken by the Mississippi authorities to deal with the situation."

The above-named association is a body of Northern extremists on the negro question, among the leading members being Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The New York Evening Post, who attended the famous social equality banquet several years ago.

The telegram to Governor Bilbo set forth that the association has 48,000 members and 180 branches in thirty-eight States, and that it is engaged in furnishing information to the press of the country regarding lynchings.

The Governor is not in the city, and the telegram has not been answered. However, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People need not remain in the dark concerning the fate of Green. He was "advanced" all right from the end of a rope, and in order to save burial expenses his body was thrown into the Yazoo River.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is spending its funds for telegraph tolls rather lavishly as a duplicate of the message to the Governor was sent to this paper.

The association also has protested against two recent lynchings in Florida.

AGITATE FOR FREE SPEECH.

Labor Delegates Plan Campaign for Right to Assemble.

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—A campaign for the "right of free speech and free assembly" was launched here today by delegates representing sixty-seven unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The movement is part of efforts to organize iron and steel workers. Recently the Mayor of McKeesport, according to union organizers, refused a permit for a meeting in that city. It was announced that as soon as 5,000 pledges of support to the "right of free speech and free assembly campaign were secured, meetings would be held in communities where permits to hold such gatherings have been refused.

INVEST DR. MANNING WITH FRENCH CROSS

Admiral Grouit Makes Rector of Trinity a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

WANTS GERMANY PUNISHED

Colonel Sherrill Says Undamaged Rhineland Incensed Americans After Seeing Ruined France.

The spick and span towns and villages of the Rhineland observed by the American forces marching into Coblenz from the ruins of Northern France made the doughboy wish to see Germany thoroughly punished at the Peace Conference, said Colonel C. O. Sherrill, one of the first Americans over the Coblenz bridgehead, who spoke yesterday at a meeting of the 302d Engineers' Association, held in the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Colonel Sherrill, who led the Camp Upton engineers overseas, came on from Washington to witness the investiture of Dr. William T. Manning as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

The investiture of the rector of Trinity was made by Admiral Grouit, commander of the French forces in the North Atlantic, and was very impressive. Major Gen. Thomas G. Barry, commanding the Department of the East, sent over an escort of honor consisting of twenty-one men and colors from the 22d Infantry, stationed at Governors Island. A detail of sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard accompanied Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher and participated in the ceremony. There was a detachment of marines from the French warship Gloire, and the 22d Infantry Band also attended. An audience which filled the big assembly room witnessed the presentation of the cross.

The American service men were lined up at the rear of the platform, while the French sailors and marines, American colors at either side, formed a file in front. Captain Frederick Stuart Greene of Company H, 302d Engineers, recently appointed Commissioner of Highways by Governor Smith, introduced Admiral Grouit.

"We know all that you have done to bring the United States on the side of the Allies," said the Admiral in French, addressing Dr. Manning, "and how you awoke the soul of America to the cause of justice, and it is therefore the pleasure of the Government of France to confer this decoration upon you," and he bent forward and kissed the rector on both cheeks. The soldiers came to attention, the crowd stood up, and the band played the "Marseillaise." A trumpeter from the Gloire, who had sounded "ouvrez le ban," the call for conferring the honor, then closed the ceremony by playing the call "fermez le ban."

"No words could express what I feel at receiving this great and undeserved honor from the Government of France," said Dr. Manning, "especially in these days when it is so great an honor to receive such a token from your country. We Americans have always in our hearts a special place for France. We love France for herself, for the qualities of her soul. We love her because she is France. We love her for the help she gave us in our little family quarrel, now long since forgotten, when a German King sitting on a British throne tried to take our British freedom from us. Today France is the victor and Alsace and Lorraine are free and will be forever French. Justice and liberty are to be upheld, and that nation which brutally and wantonly assaulted France and the world now must receive stern and impartial justice."

Dr. Manning then took over the Chairmanship and introduced Major S. Fullerton Weaver, detailed to solve the reemployment problem of the 77th Division. Major Weaver said that Major General Alexander, commander of the division, had had a canvass made of the men of the 77th, and found that only 5,600 of the 27,000 would require positions. He declared that business men in New York had co-operated with him to the fullest extent, and that so far 800 favorable replies had been received to letters asking whether jobs would be waiting for the men. He urged his auditors to tell their soldier relatives to return to their old positions rather than seek places for which they considered their army experience would qualify them, adding that this would help considerably in deciding the question of the jobless soldier.

Gives History of 302d Engineers.

Colonel Sherrill, after serving with the 302d Engineers for some time, seeing much action with the unit, was assigned to act as Chief of Staff of the 77th Division. Later he was ordered to a post on the staff of the Third Army, Army of Occupation. He was one of the first Americans into Coblenz, and returned to this country only recently, being detailed to direct fortification work in connection with the coast defenses.

He told of the mobilization of the men down at Camp

MANN REACTIONARY? SAYS LONGWORTH IS

Late Minority Leader Advises Ohioan to Help Make House Majority Harmonious.

LAUDS COMMITTEE MAKEUP

All Stars but Nick, "Probably Chosen as Tribute to Roosevelt"—Cites His Own Progressive Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative James R. Mann, defeated for Speaker of the next House, today issued a statement in which he praised the composition of committees and arraigned Representative Nicholas Longworth for characterizing him as a reactionary. He declared himself more progressive than Mr. Longworth, who, he said, had been placed on the important Steering Committee probably "as a sort of tribute to Colonel Roosevelt."

After administering a drubbing to Mr. Longworth for his recent utterances directed against himself, Mr. Mann said he intended to forget his personal disappointments and work for harmony in the Republican Party. He advised Mr. Longworth and his followers to do the same, saying: "Unless the Republicans of the House get down to business and quit personal quarrels, quit personal ambitions, and enact timely and needed laws, they are likely to lose the confidence of the country. Mr. Longworth ought to do as I am doing—take his defeat without whimpering and without trying to cause disastrous dissension. By hard work he might develop into a good legislator."

TAKES FIGHT TO MEMBERS.

Johnson Appeals for Enlargement of Republican Steering Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Having failed to persuade the Republican leaders of the incoming House to adopt his plan for an enlargement of the Steering Committee, Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota has written to each Republican member urging that the Steering Committee be enlarged to ten members.

The committee now consists of Representative Frank W. Mondell, the new Republican floor leader, and Messrs. Moore of Pennsylvania, Madden of Illinois, Longworth of Ohio, Winslow of Massachusetts, and Dunn of New York. Mr. Johnson proposes that it be enlarged by adding Messrs. Anderson of Minnesota, Slemp of Virginia, Reavis of Nebraska, and Nolan of California. If this were done, he asserts, the committee would consist of five read who voted for Mr. Gillett for Speaker and five who voted for Mr. Mann.

"There is no one on the Steering Committee," Mr. Johnson's letter to his colleagues says, "representing any agricultural district of the country. Nor is there any representative on the committee from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Coast, unless the floor leader might be so considered.

"The removal of Mr. Anderson, now serving his fifth term, from the Steering Committee, on which he served during the last Congress, constitutes absolutely the only exception to the rule invariably hitherto followed by the Committee on Committees—that no sitting member of any committee should be removed therefrom without his consent. This is very unfair to Mr. Anderson, and places him in an unfortunate position. He represents the wheat area of the United States.

"In the last election important Republican gains were made in representation from the South, and further representation ought to be secured in 1920. The South is not represented on the Steering Committee, and, in my opinion, its recognition means the selection of Mr. Slemp, who has been so prominently identified with the work of the Congressional Committee during the last three campaigns.

"Mr. Reavis of Nebraska has been for years the leader in his State against the policies advocated by Mr. Bryan, and a notable exponent of Republican thought in the progressive West. Labor and the Pacific Coast would both be represented by the selection of Mr. Nolan of California."

LEVER OPPOSES CLARK.

Minority Leader Must Support President, Southern Member Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Asbury F. Lever of South Carolina, late Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has joined the insurgent movement among Democratic members of the new Congress to prevent the selection of Champ Clark as minority leader.

"I regard it as of the utmost importance to the future success of the Democratic Party," he said, "that the minority leadership in the next Congress shall be strong, aggressive and in the fullest sympathy, not an enforced sympathy, with the plans and purposes of the President of the United States, who for six years has been the elected spokesman and leader of his party. The leadership of the minority in the next Congress should have no axes to grind and no personal ambitions to serve. It should be such a leadership as can freely and without hesitation confer with the actual leader of the party on matters of national party policies. Without such harmonious relationship the situation for 1920 is impossible; with it the future of the party could not be more hopeful, for it is my firm belief that the overwhelming majority of the people of the country are in line with the President in his wonderful fight to minimize to the very limit the possibility of wars in the future.

"The 1,300,000 soldiers who have gone through the brutal murder of this war, returning to this country, are as certain to give their support to the idea of a League of Nations as it is certain that the sun will rise tomorrow morning, and no man can be selected to lead the Democrats in the next House who does not in full measure believe in this doctrine. To select a man for leader who does not believe in it would be suicide, and it is my belief that when the Democrats of the country realize what the real situation is they will demand, in terms which cannot be misunderstood, such a leadership as will give the President and his policies the fullest support.

"Democrats cannot allow personal relationships or sympathy to stand in the way of party success, and they are not going to do it. Personally I will support no man who will say that a copperhead is synonymous with a convict."

$50,000 FOR A WHISTLER.

His Painting of Chinese Subject Now Owned by a New Yorker.

Another important example of Whistler has found its way to America, the native land of the artist. It is "La Princesse du Pays de la Porcelain," which has just been sold by the Howard Young Galleries, 620 Fifth Avenue, to a New York collector for $50,000. This painting, a free translation of whose title would be "The Princess of Porcelain Land," has for its subject the figure of a high-born Chinese woman, standing against a screen, holding a fan. The real subject of the work, however, is its exquisite color, a "harmony of pink and gray."

"La Princesse du Pays de la Porcelain" was originally sold in 1891 by Dowdeswell & Dowdeswell of London to Van Wisselingh, a collector, who sold it two years later to Professor Brown of Slade School, London. He in turn sold it to Carroll Thompson, a connoisseur, who was author of a work on Corot. Mr. Thompson sold it to Agnew & Son, and it then passed to Alexander Young of London. Purchased from him by Boussod, Valadon & Co., it found its way through dealers' channels to America.

BENEFITS ANNOUNCED.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes are among those interested in a benefit recital to aid the Constantinople College for Women, which will be held at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening next. Aurelio Giorni, pianist, will give his only recital for the season in New York, and Hans Kronold, 'cellist, will also play. Charles R. Crane is President of the college, and Dr. Talcott Williams is Vice President.

Yvonne Gall, of the Paris and Chicago opera companies, will give a concert in Aeolian Hall on Friday, March 28, for the benefit of the Speedwell Society, which cares for sick, convalescent, or abandoned babies. Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Stephen Wise, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Mrs. W. H. Burr, Mrs. J. A. Hartwell, and others are interested in it. Boxes may be had from Mrs. Brayton Ives, 32 West Forty-ninth Street, and other tickets at the hall.

Eleanora di Cisneros is to sing at an entertainment for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, 87 Washington Street, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Maronite Mission, to take place Sunday evening, March 30, at the Plaza. Original pictures from the French War Office will be shown, and Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission will speak on Syria, France, and the United States. Mrs. M. F. Farace is the President, and Mrs. Seton Westergren is President, and Mrs. Seton Henry, Mrs. William Lummis, and Mrs. W. F. Clare are Vice Presidents of the auxiliary.

The Committee of the East Side House Music School will give a tea at 4 o'clock on Saturday, March 29, at 154 East Seventieth Street. David Mannes is the Director of the school, and the committee includes Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Chairman; Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mrs. W. A. Hazard, Mrs. F. S. Smithers, and others.

A card party in aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement is to be held on Saturday afternoon, April 5, at 2:30 o'clock at the Pennsylvania Hotel, the first of its kind in that new hostelry. Miss Emma Klausen of 51 East Ninetieth Street, has the tickets, and Mrs. P. C. Ralli of 167 West Eighty-eighth Street, is the Secretary.

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ROOSEVELT TELLS OF 'NEW G. A. R.'

Announces Plans for War Society to Take In All Who Fought in the Great Conflict.

MEETING NOW ON IN PARIS

Aim Is to Promote Comradeship and Keep Alive the Patriotism That Featured Sacrifice.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the 26th infantry, who has been put in charge of organizing in this country an association of officers and enlisted men who have served in the American forces in the world war, gave out a statement at his home, 165 East Seventy-fourth Street, last night. Colonel Roosevelt said the meeting in this country for organization would be held about the end of April and that the place of the meeting had not yet been fixed. He said he was now busy with the details of the work.

"At the present time," he said, "the various representative men who are eligible to belong to the New G. A. R. are discussing and planning the preliminary meeting similar to that now being held in Paris by officers and enlisted men overseas." The statement given out in typewritten form by Colonel Roosevelt follows:

"On Feb. 15 a representative group of members of the National Guard and National Army, then overseas, held a preliminary meeting in Paris to consider plans for the organization of an association to include in its membership all officers and enlisted men who have served in the forces of the United States, either at home or overseas, in the war against the Central Powers, with the purpose of promoting comradeship and serving the nation by keeping alive the spirit which has caused American citizens to make such great sacrifices.

"At this preliminary meeting steps were taken to hold in Paris the meeting now going on, at which a program will be formulated to be submitted later in America to a meeting of a thoroughly representative body of all officers and men who have served in the American forces during the great war.

"It is intended that this meeting in America shall be called at a date sufficiently late in the year to allow for the return of the Expeditionary Force and for the mustering out of service of substantially all nonprofessional soldiers.

"Representatives of the meeting which is being held in Paris—March 15 to March 17—will promptly come to America to co-operate with those who have not had the privilege of serving overseas and with the discharged members in this country of the Expeditionary Force.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Lieutenant Colonel 26th Infantry."

Colonel Roosevelt said he expected to receive by cable within the next day or two details of what was done at the meeting in Paris. When these details are received they will be announced by him.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Harris of Lowerre Summit, Yonkers, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Jean, to Mr. H. C. Paul of 214 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Paul has just returned from service abroad on the submarine chaser 351.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Martha M. Kane, daughter of Mrs. Anna Kane of Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, to Gaston J. Cramer, son of Joseph Cramer of 565 West 169th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Swain of Tulsa, Okla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eva K. Swain of 288 West Ninety-second Street, this city, to Raymond T. Fish of 202 Riverside Drive.

Mrs. Clara Schloss of 801 West End Avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Adele Beryl Schloss, to Herbert A. Bleyer, a Sergeant in the Presbyterian unit, which has just arrived from twenty-one months in Europe.

The engagement is announced of Miss Flora MacDonald Bewick, a daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Edward Terence Donnelly, to Brig. Gen. Wallace Wright, V. C., of the British Army. Miss Bewick has spent a year in France in war work. Her mother is in Atlanta, Ga., and her stepfather, Brig. Gen. Donnelly, U. S. A., who is a brother of Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, is in France. The wedding is to take place in Paris.

Hold Lenten Sewing Class.

The annual Lenten Sewing Class for the Clothing Committee of St. Luke's Hospital Social Service will hold its second meeting on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Stuart Duncan, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street. The first was held last week at Miss Fanny A. Smith's, 521 Park Avenue. Mrs. John S. Sheppard is President of the Social Service, and Mrs. Deas Murphy is Chairman of the Clothing Committee.

Gerald Griffin, Actor, Dies.

Gerald Griffin, the character actor, died yesterday in Venice, Cal., according to a telegram received by the Green Room Club, of which he was a member. The body will be brought here for burial. Mr. Griffin, who was 65 years old, went to California three months ago for his health. He was last seen on Broadway as Moran in "The Battle," and was in England at the beginning of the war. Fifteen years ago he was principal comedian in the famous stock company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. He was born in Pittsburgh.

Lieut. Mario Pasquali Dies Here.

Lieutenant Mario Pasquali of the Italian Military Mission died yesterday at the Washington Square Private Hospital of pneumonia. He was 35 years old and before the war was a merchant in Savona, Italy. He saw active service in the Alps for a year, after which he came to this country to buy ammunition and guns for the Italian Army. A military funeral will be held at the Campbell Funeral Church and the body will be taken to Italy for burial.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE HUNTER, of the banking department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died yesterday at Lebanon Hospital, at the age of 35.

Mrs. ANNA TERESA GILCHRIST, 38 years old, wife of George Gilchrist, a Wall Street stock broker, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 272 Manhattan Avenue.

Dr. JULIUS F. SIVENY, a specialist in internal diseases at Providence, R. I., died yesterday of pneumonia at the Peck Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, following an operation. He was 31 years old.

PAUL SAMUEL BECK, 36 years old, manager for the Moon Wire Company plant at Garwood, N. J., died at his home in Fanwood, N. J., of influenza.

FREDERICK J. SYME, for a number of years publisher of The Stockholder, a Wall Street weekly, died on Saturday at his home in Bronxville. He was 72 years old.

WILLIAM STEVENS, formerly superintendent of the City Club, died on Friday at his home, 351 East 217th Street, at the age of 70 years.

JOHN J. KORBEL of Turner's Falls, Mass., a writer on automobiling, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital of pneumonia following influenza. Mr. Korbel was 36 years old.

Mrs. MARY S. DOUGLAS, widow of Frederick E. Douglas, died yesterday at her home on Milbank Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. Born in Portsmouth, N. H., she had lived in New York City for thirty years prior to her removal to Greenwich three years ago.

JOHN S. ANDERSON, widely known as a breeder of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, died yesterday at Shelburne Falls, Mass. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. MARY de FOREST WILSON, wife of the Rev. Charles Chase Wilson, and daughter of Louis Crawford Clark, a New York banker, is dead at Jamaica Plain, Mass., in her thirty-fifth year.

GILBERT R. MERRITT, a retired fireman of the New York Fire Department, died on Saturday in his eighty-eighth year, at his home, 674-A Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dr. JAMES T. MEEHAN of 206 East Sixty-second Street died yesterday. Dr. Meehan was graduated from the New York University Medical College in 1882.

Mrs. FRANCES ROGERS JANEWAY, widow of Dr. Edward G. Janeway, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 131 East Sixtieth Street. Dr. Janeway died in 1911. Mrs. Janeway was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers.

Dr. MAX LANDESMAN, for many years a practicing physician in this city, died yesterday at his home, 120 West 118th Street, in his fifty-seventh year. Dr. Landesman was a director of the People's Hospital, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mrs. MARGARET SCANLON, 107, said to be the oldest woman in Massachusetts, died yesterday at Holyoke, in that State. She was born in Ireland.

DR. FRANK R. RIX DEAD.

Music Supervisor for Eighteen Years in New York's Schools.

Dr. Frank Reader Rix, physician and musician, who for the last eighteen years was Manhattan Borough Supervisor of Musical Education in the Public Schools of the New York Board of Education, died yesterday afternoon at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. The funeral services will be held at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and the body will be taken to Lowell, Mass., where Dr. Rix was born sixty-five years ago.

After graduation from Harvard University as a physician, Dr. Rix practiced his profession in Lowell for fourteen years, and then decided on a musical career. He had a baritone voice and studied at the Boston Conservatory of Music and in Paris. Twenty-five years ago he came to New York City, making his home at Flushing, L. I., and more recently at Scotch Plains, N. J. He was a member of the Flushing Lodge, F. and A. M. His widow, five sons, and a daughter survive.

Dr. Rix was an advocate of eliminating "dialect" from songs such as "Dixie" printed in the textbooks, and a conference of high school music teachers in September, 1916, asked music publishers to make the change. "The reasons," said Dr. Rix at that time, "should appeal to any interested person. We want our children to learn pure English, not a dialect. I think that the change ought to be made throughout the country."

Born.

HAKIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hakim, (nee Celia Feldman,) announce the arrival of a son, on March 4, 1919, at the Sydenham Hospital.

LICHTENTHAL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lichtenthal, (nee Rose Weinberger,) 166 2d Av., a son, March 16, 1919.

Married.

HARTSHORNE—SAHLIN.—The marriage of Miss Ellen Fritz Sahlin to Richard Hartshorne, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, was solemnized in this city at the home of the bride on March 15, 1919. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William J. Dawson, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

HEAVEY—MELCHER.—Mrs. Frank Otis Melcher has the honor of announcing the marriage of her daughter, Julia Richmond, to Major William Francis Heavey, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, on Saturday the 15th of March, 1919, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

KAUFMAN—BUSCH.—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Busch, 261 St. Nicholas Av., announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. Jack L. Kaufman, on Sunday, March 16, 1919.

SCHWARTZMAN—PIKE.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Pike announce the marriage of their daughter Anna to Mr. Max Schwartzman on March 16 at her home, 966 Tiffany St.

WEINBERGER—GREENBERG.—Mr. H. M. Greenberg, 34 West 119th, announces the marriage of his daughter, Fannie, to Mr. Louis Weinberger, March 16, 1919.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—Charles C., on March 15, in his 77th year. Funeral services Monday, March 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., at funeral parlors of Fairchild Sons, 96 Lafferts Place, Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York: Executive Offices, 20 West 44th St. Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother Charles C. Alexander on March 15, for thirty-one years a member of the society, serving faithfully for twenty-six consecutive years on the Library Committee.
FRANK E. WISE, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

BAMBERG.—At Ellenville, N. Y., on March 15, the Rev. Theodore Bamberg, rector of St. Andrew's R. C. Church of Ellenville. Solemn requiem mass will be sung Tuesday, March 18, at 11 A. M. The Rev. clergy, relatives, and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BAUER.—On March 15, 1919, Edith Louise Hulberg, wife of George C. Bauer. Funeral services at home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hulberg, 237 West 121st St. Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BRADY.—On Sunday, March 16, Julia Magdalene, beloved wife of William M. Brady and beloved daughter of Thomas and Mary Fitzpatrick. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROPHY.—At Princeton, N. J., on the 15th inst., Joseph P. Brophy of the Ivy Club, Princeton, N. J. Funeral will be held at the Funeral Parlors of J. D. Lawrence, 200 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J., Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock. Requiem high mass St. Paul's R. C. Church, 5:30, and interment in St. Paul's Cemetery, Princeton, N. J., March 18, 1919.

CLARK.—March 16, John H., age 62 years. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremating Co.'s New Harlem Chapel, 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., Tuesday, 1 o'clock.

CONKLIN.—On March 15, Eugene H. Conklin of 320 West 83d St., in his 79th year. Funeral services at Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., Tuesday, March 18, 8 P. M.

CONKLIN.—Veteran Association 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—With profound sorrow announcement is made of the death of our comrade, Past President Eugene H. Conklin. Comrades are requested to attend the funeral services at Calvary Baptist Church, 123 West 57th St., on Tuesday, March 18, 8 o'clock P. M.
F. V. GREENE, President.
WALTER I. JOYCE, Secretary.

DESSAR.—Captain Harry L., aged 53, beloved husband of Carolyn Dessar, son of Hannah Dessar and the late Joseph B. Dessar. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, March 18, at 10:30 A. M. Nyack papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—Mary Sheafe, on Saturday, March 15, at Greenwich, Conn., Mary Hale Sheafe, widow of the late Frederick E. Douglas. Funeral private. Boston and New Hampshire papers please copy.

EMMONS.—March 15, 1919, Mary Winthrop Emmons, wife of J. Frank Emmons of New York City, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Edmonds, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Interment private.

FICHTMAN.—Louis, beloved husband of Jennie (nee Openheim) and devoted father of Emma Loewenthal, Sigmund, Martin, Herbert and Fred. Funeral services at his late residence, 552 West 174th St., Tuesday, March 18, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FLEMING.—Suddenly, on March 15, 1919, John Fleming, born in Galt, Ontario, eldest son of the late John Fleming, aged 66 years. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Monday, March 17, at 4 o'clock. Interment Galt, Ontario, Canada.

FRANK.—Celia, wife of Julius Frank and sister of Rose Feist and Hattie Glick. Funeral from her late residence, 2,058 62d St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

FRANK.—Dr. Gustave, on Sunday, 2 P. M., aged 83. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., Dargeon's Funeral Parlors, Amsterdam Av. and 117th St. San Francisco papers please copy.

FULLER.—On Saturday, March 15, 1919, Valancey E., son of the late Bishop Thomas Brock Fuller, in his 70th year. Funeral services at Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, N. J., Tuesday morning, March 18, at 11:30 o'clock. Hamilton (Ontario) papers please copy.

GILCHRIST.—Anna Teresa, wife of George Gilchrist, on March 16, 1919. Notice of funeral hereafter. Body now lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St.

GILLEY.—Margaret Gray Jenkins, beloved wife of Dr. William C. Gilley, March 16, 1919. Funeral services at her late residence, 176 West 81st St., Tuesday, March 18, at 4 P. M. Interment Ithaca, N. Y.

GUEDES.—March 15, Fernando Guedes. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel; 223 9th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 3 P. M.

HALL.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 15, 1919, David B. Hall, in his 61st year, formerly of Highbridge, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at 944 Broad St., Newark, N. J., (Smith & Smith,) on Monday, March 17, at 3:30 P. M.

HANNA.—On March 15, 1919, at his home, 56 West 105th St., Thomas Cartwright, son of the late John and Anna Hanna. Services at the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Monday, March 17, at 8 P. M.

HECHT.—Jacob, husband of the late Rose and beloved father of Joseph, Jacob, and Isidor Hecht, on March 15. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,504 7th Av., Monday, March 17, at 1:30 P. M.

HECHT.—Jacob, Sebulon Lodge, No. 8, I. O. F. S. of L.: Brethren, it is with regret we announce the death of our beloved brother, Jacob Hecht. Funeral takes place from his late residence, 2,504 7th Av., at 1:30 P. M., Monday, March 17. Please attend.
J. VOSS, President.
SAM BISGYER, Secretary.

HUNTER.—On March 15, Theodore. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., on Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment private.

JANEWAY.—Fanny Rogers, widow of the late Dr. Edward G. Janeway, and daughter of the late E. P. Rogers, D. D., and Elizabeth Caldwell Rogers, passed away suddenly at her residence, 131 East 60th St., on Sunday, March 16. Notice of funeral hereafter. Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

Died.

KENDALL.—At Nassau, B. W. I., March 1, I. Wistar Kendall. Funeral service private, at his late home, 134 East 79th St., on Tuesday, March 18, at 10 o'clock. Philadelphia papers.

KINGSBURY.—Col. Isaac W., on March 16, 1919, at Hartford, Conn., beloved husband of Laura Kingsbury, (nee Holmes,) father of Dr. Isaac W. Kingsbury and Mrs. V. U. Simkhovitch. Funeral services at Old First Church, Newton Center, Mass., Wednesday, March 19, at 3 o'clock.

KNOX.—At Troy, N. Y., on Sunday, March 16, John Hugh Knox, in the 74th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KORBEL.—On March 16, John J. Korbel, of pneumonia. Funeral Tuesday morning at Turner's Falls, Mass.

LANDESMAN.—Dr. Max, on March 16th, at his home, 120 West 118th St., beloved husband of Annie Landesman, father of Dr. Harry Landesman, in his 57th year. Member of Perfect Ashlar Lodge, F. and A. M.; Cerneau Consistory No. 1; Solomon Kohn Lodge, I. O. B. A.; Eastern Medical Society, New York Physician Association, Director Peoples Hospital, Talmud Torah, Chab Zedek. Funeral services from his late residence, Monday, 10 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LANDESMAN.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 904, F. and A. M.: Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend the funeral and pay our last tribute of respect to our brother, Dr. Max Landesman, on Monday, 11 A. M., at his late residence, 120 West 118th St., by order of
REUBEN GREENBAUM,
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

LEMCKE.—At her residence, 407 River St., Hackensack, N. J., on March 15, 1919, Mathilde A., beloved wife of William A. Lemcke, in her 54th year. Funeral services will be held Monday, March 17, at 8:45 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LEVY.—March 16, in her 46th year, Fanny, (nee Weil,) beloved wife of Edward J. and devoted mother of Dr. Ralph and Rosalind. Relatives and friends intend to attend the funeral from her late residence, 16 West 75th St., on Tuesday, March 18, 1:30 P. M. Detroit, Mich., and New Orleans, La., papers please copy.

LITZENBERGER.—Charles, on March 15, at his late residence, 545 Grant Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

McALL.—On March 16, 1919, L. Wardlaw, aged 4 years, beloved son of Reginald L. and Sarah Burwell McAll, at their residence, 171 West 76th St., New York, of pneumonia. Funeral private.

MacDOWELL.—At the residence of his parents, 166 West 87th St., on Sunday, March 16, 1919, Noah MacDowell, Jr., son of Noah MacDowell, Jr., and Christine Taylor MacDowell. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MADDEN.—Harry A. Madden. Funeral St. Mary's Church, Kingston, Tuesday, March 18.

MEEHAN.—Dr. James T. Meehan, 206 East 62d St., Sunday morning, March 16. Notice of funeral hereafter. Brooklyn and Jersey papers please copy.

MEINKEN.—On Sunday, March 16, 1919, Ernst A. Meinken, beloved husband of Emilie Kloppenburg, in his 76th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock, at his late home, 1,873 Dean St., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

MERGENTIME.—On Friday, March 14, Marie L. Mergentime, sister of Clara, Sophie Baer, Louise Baer, and Mathilde Pappenheimer. Funeral from her late residence, 376 Central Park West, Indianapolis and Peru (Ind.) papers please copy.

MERRITT.—On Saturday, March 15, in his 88th year, Gilbert R. Merritt passed away at his home, 674-A Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. He was a retired fireman of the New York Fire Department. Funeral services Monday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, March 18 at 2 o'clock.

NEAL.—Mary Alexander, wife of Alton J. Neal and mother of Dr. Josephine B. Neal, on March 15, at her home, Lewiston, Me., of pneumonia.

NEUSTADTER.—Clara, widow of the late Leo Neustadter, at her residence, 1,219 Park Av. Funeral services at 10 A. M. today. Kindly omit flowers.

O'CONNOR.—Joseph N. On March 14, 1919, at his home, Mulry Lane, Lawrence, L. I., Joseph N. O'Connor, beloved husband of Winifred H. O'Connor, (nee Mulry.) Funeral from St. Joachim Church, Cedarhurst, L. I., Monday, March 17, at 10 A. M.

O'HARA.—Patrick J. O'Hara, beloved husband of the late Nora O'Hara, March 14, 1919, after a short illness, from pneumonia. He was in his 42d year. A daughter, Edna Mae, and a son, James C., survive. Funeral from 118 West 124th St., Tuesday, March 18, 1919, at 9 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

PASQUALI.—Lieut. Mario, Italian Mission. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) 1,970 Broadway.

PERRY.—Suddenly, at Woodbridge, N. J., March 14, 1919, Oliver N. Perry, in the 78th year of his age. Survived by his widow, Rebecca G. Perry, and daughters, Mrs. W. W. Hoagland and Mrs. Irving Maxwell.

PRYOR.—The Confederate Veteran Camp announces the death of Comrade Roger A. Pryor. Funeral services at his late residence, 3 West 69th St., at 11 A. M., Monday, March 17. Comrades are requested to attend.
WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Commander.
CLARENCE R. HATTON, Adjutant.

RIX.—On March 16, 1919, Dr. Frank R., beloved husband of Ellie M. Rix, in his 67th year; formerly of Lowell, Mass. Masonic services will be held by Cornucopia Lodge, 563, F. and A. M., at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday evening, 9 o'clock, for the benefit of his many friends. Interment will be made at Plainfield, N. J.

ROBINSON.—At Lawrenceville, N. J., on March 14, William Andrew. Funeral services March 17, at 3 P. M., at the Kennedy House, Lawrenceville. Interment at Harrisburg, Penn., March 18. Kindly omit flowers.

RODGER.—On March 14, Marguerite E. S., wife of Robert T. Rodger and daughter of the late John Hannah and Frances R. Hannah. Services at Washington Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., on Monday, March 17, at 4 P. M. Erie train for Park St., Montclair, leaves Jersey City at 3:01 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

RONAGHAN.—March 15, 1919, Arthur Ronaghan, Sr. Funeral Tuesday, 9:15 A. M., from his late residence, 374 East 24 St., Brooklyn, thence to Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, East 4th St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway. Mass at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SILBERMAN.—Minnie, beloved wife of Jacob Silberman and devoted mother of Maury, George, William, Milton, and Martha Fried, Sunday, March 16, after a brief illness. Funeral at 10 A. M., Tuesday, March 18; residence, 60 East 90th St. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—William F., suddenly, on March 14, William F., beloved husband of Minnie L. and father of Lieutenant Ralph and Private Francis Smith. Funeral services at his late residence, 954 East 181st St., Bronx, on Monday, March 17, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SORENSEN.—On March 16, 1919, Emma, beloved wife of Paul Sorensen, in her 45th year. Funeral from 14 East 39th St., Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment New York Bay Cemetery.

STEVENS.—William, in his 70th year, on Friday, March 14, 1919, at his residence, 851 East 217th St., New York. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SUSE.—Leontine Catherine, beloved wife of Frederick E. Suse and daughter of the late Emil and Leontine Marie Bauer, on Saturday, March 15, at her residence, 745 Madison Av., New York. Funeral service at 10 A. M., on Tuesday, March 18, at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Av. and 66th St. Please omit flowers.

TRACY.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, March 16, 1919, Mary Edith, only child of Stanley M. and Mildred M. Tracy, aged 5 months. Funeral private.

ULRICH.—On March 15, 1919, after a long, severe illness, in her 53d year, Emma L. Ulrich, (nee Greer,) beloved wife of Charles G. Ulrich and mother of Edward, Minnie, and Madeline; daughter of Hannah Greer and sister of Henry Greer. Funeral from her late residence, 439 East 82d St., on Tuesday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend interment at Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, L. I. Auto service.

VAN GORDEN.—Clara Mahala, wife of the late J. H. Van Gorden, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harvard A. Kehlbeck, 604 Riverside Drive, on Saturday, March 15, 1919.

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Died.

WARD.—On Saturday, March 15, 1919, Theresa A. (nee Mead,) wife of the late Ralph Ward. Funeral services at her residence, 305 Conselyea St., Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

WESTERFIELD.—On Sunday, at her residence, 117 East 77th St., Emma Schuck, beloved wife of Charles Westerfield and mother of Alfred, Olga, and the late Charles. Funeral on Wednesday at 10 o'clock from St. Jean Baptiste Church, 76th St. and Lexington Av. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

WILSON.—Suddenly, at Jamaica Plains, Mass., on March 15, 1919, Mary de Forest, wife of the Rev. Charles Chase Wilson, and daughter of Louis Crawford Clark. Marian de Forest Clark, in her 35th year. Funeral services at the Church of our Saviour, Albany St., Roxbury, Mass., on Tuesday, March 18, at 3 P. M. Interment at Bucking-ton, Vt.

WATERS.—At Hackensack, N. J., March 16, 1919, John V., beloved husband of Emma L. Waters. Funeral services at Ricardo's Mortuary Chapel, 206 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., Wednesday morning, March 19, at 10 o'clock.

WOLF.—Henry Wolf, beloved husband of Amelia and father of Clifford and Edwin, suddenly at his residence, 306 West 90th St. Funeral at convenience of family.

In Memoriam.

FRANK.—Gustav. In fond memory of our loving father, Gustav Frank, who departed March 17, 1907.

SEGAL.—In memory of our beloved mother, Rebecca Segal, who departed this life on March 20, 1916.

SLEMO.—In loving memory of our dear son and brother, Samuel, who died March 17, 1918.
MOTHER, BROTHERS, SISTER.

SOLOMON.—Lee J., in loving memory of our dear departed friend.
MR. AND MRS. E. ALOVIS AND SON.

SOLOMON.—Lee J.; in loving memory of my dear departed friend. A FRIEND.

TAYLOR.—Sarah E., March 17, 1914.
TAYLOR.—Sarah E., June 5, 1918.
COREY.—Mary A., Aug. 25, 1918.
In loving memory of our dear mother, Sarah E. Taylor, and her lifelong friends.

UPSHUR.—In sad and loving memory of my wife, Julia Upshur, who died March 17, 1918. May her soul rest in peace.
HER HUSBAND.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks Reflect Discounting Processes

The action of many stocks last week aroused the question of whether or not some of the influences which had forwarded the advance from Feb. 10 had been fairly well discounted. These were shares which ordinarily reflect the underlying factors of business and finance, including the steel and railroad issues. Consideration of the dominant tendencies of business from day to day was largely submerged in speculative enthusiasm for certain stocks whose gains were exceptionally large, but a survey of the net result of dealings at the end of the week showed that the so-called standard issues had not made any progress to speak of. In fact certain of the steel and railroad shares left off with a net decline, the copper stocks were, in the main, considerably lower than on the preceding Saturday, and all through the list there were "soft" spots which indicated that offerings had been a little greater than the existing demand could absorb. Fifty representative issues showed a gain of about 1¼ points, and among them were included three or four which had stood out prominently in day-to-day dealings because of their rapid upbidding. The great breadth an unusual activity of the market appeared to indicate that public participation was more of a factor than the week before, and yet the stocks which have the greater appeal for the average investor and speculator were sluggish and more or less inclined to lower levels. The majority of the score of stocks which reached upward to new high ground for the year were ones which lend themselves effectively to the operations of strong "pools," and if the gossip of the market place has any degree of accuracy there were numerous pools at work. These references to actual occurrences are not by way of preparing a prediction that the market reached its zenith and had its frequent appearances of strength sustained solely by artificial speculative efforts. It is only by luck that any one ever selects the maximum or minimum points of a market movement, and an attempt at prophecy may be overturned an hour later by the entrance of a new and positive force into sentiment. The factors which direct speculation are too many and often too ethereal to be labeled when detected, and usually they cannot be described until after their effect has been clearly seen. In referring to last week's developments it would be safer to consider what went before than to guess about what may come to pass in the future. At the end of the preceding week stocks were left in a strong position because several disturbing events had shaped themselves better than had been expected. The country's steelmakers had agreed to cooperate with Government officials to the end of stabilizing prices on a lower basis, and the Railroad Administration had received assurances from bankers that it would receive a full measure of assistance in straightening out the financial situation of the roads.

It was expected that in a few days important details of means to be used in the steel market and among the railroads would be completed. Speculative sentiment toward the steel and railroad issues was materially improved. It happened, however, that the succeeding steps were not taken as quickly as the Street expected. The meeting between the steel men's committee and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce was delayed for a week by the illness of E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation, and the Railroad Administration, War Finance Corporation, and the bankers found it necessary to consider a number of technical matters connected with the financial program before they could come to a complete decision. Thus, the stock market found itself bereft of two constructive influences which traders who held stocks had counted upon to strengthen their advantage. It was likely, however, that the market had more than these temporary delays to contend with in continuing the forward movement. The advance running from 5 to 10 points in the general list from the middle of February had doubtless caused many possessors of paper profits to convert them into cash, and new buying was not quite large enough to absorb such selling. More important, perhaps, than these fairly evident factors tending toward equilibrium, if not toward reaction, was caution on the part of potential buyers, who desired, before acquiring stocks, more concrete proof of business improvement than has been evident so far in the year. These were the market followers who expressed the thought that the market had discounted a part of the betterment in industry and commerce which has occurred since the post-armistice doubt of industrial stability was removed by a gradually return toward a normal business basis. These were the students of comparative quotations, who thought it might be well to learn something more about progress at the Peace Conference, about the plans for the railroads, about the attitude of steel buyers toward new prices, about the trend of political developments in Germany, and about the establishment of credits here by foreign interests for the purchase of American goods, before making new commitments, or increasing old ones, in stocks. All of which does not spell a definite trend of prices toward lower levels before a fresh start is made to equalize outside occurrences and security quotations again. While new factors were absent last week, and the sustaining power of old ones appeared to be less, it is evident to every one that fresh occurrences of first importance are impending. Whether they, too, have been partly appraised already in terms of stock market quotations remains for the future to tell.

The status of the local money market was well emphasized by the financing of a 6,000,000-share turnover of stocks on the Stock Exchange at the same time that income-tax payments were met, with the call loan rate closing the week at its minimum figure. The rate ranged between 5¼ and 4½ per cent., the higher figure being under the quotation which prevailed for weeks on end when the Money Committee controlled the market. The current slackness of many lines of industry has probably resulted in large accumulations of loanable funds at New York. The reports of several industrial companies in recent days have disclosed large cash holdings as well as sizable totals of funds out on call.

Monthly railroad earnings promise to supply an excellent barometer of trade during the remainder of the year. Reports by the Interstate Commerce Commission for January show that the carriers failed to earn the equivalent of the standard return pledged to them by the Railroad Administration by a margin of about $85,000,000. Inasmuch as all wage increases for railway employes counted in the January return, and traffic was still suffering from the slump which followed the slackening of war goods shipments, the net income of the future months should reflect whatever improvement occurs in industry. The state of business generally promises to bear the primary influence for either bringing the railroads through the year on even terms with the rental contracts or with another deficit for taxpayers to make good.

FABRICATED SHIPS PRAISED.

Their Success Told in Report of American International Corporation.

The report of the American International Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, issued today, shows net earnings, after the deduction of interest charges, domestic and foreign taxes, and other expenses amounting to $3,710,879, which, under the preferred stock provisions, was equal to $40.78 earned on each share of paid up preferred, and $11.66 earned on each share of paid up common stock. The company's gross income was $7,846,947, which compared with $6,830,294 in 1917, while surplus increased from $3,507,513 in 1917 to $5,743,410 in 1918.

The report shows that the corporation in 1918 acquired all the stock of Carter, Macy & Co., Inc., as well as all the stock of the Rosin and Turpentine Export Company. In his report to stockholders, President Charles A. Stone, touching upon its activities in connection with the shipbuilding plant at Hog Island, said in part:

"The successful completion of this plant—the largest in the world—in a phenomenally short space of time, under weather and labor conditions heretofore unknown, is an accomplishment of which the stockholders, Directors and officers of the American International Corporation and the organizations and individuals associated with them may well be proud.

"It was an undertaking of unprecedented difficulty, and many well-informed people considered it impossible to construct and operate a plant fabricating ships on the scale proposed. This yard, however, was completed for operating purposes within twelve months from the date the contract was signed, and by the end of the year three ships had been delivered and accepted by the Government, ten were being outfitted in the basin, and fifty were on the ways, many of them nearly ready to be launched.

"Quantity production of fabricated ships has been proved practical. The principles of design and construction adopted during the war as the only way in which vessels could be built in the wholesale quantities demanded are applicable in times of peace and will be of great importance in reducing the cost of construction of vessels in America. The ships built at Hog Island have received the highest rating both from Lloyds and the American Bureau of Shipping. Operators to whom they have been assigned by the Emergency Fleet Corporation have expressed great satisfaction and are asking for more of the same type. They are performing admirably their service in carrying American goods to foreign ports and have fulfilled every expectation."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 15, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,029,283	24,811,084
Same period a year ago.	1,812,222	29,256,657

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	78.12	75.89	78.12	69.76
Same period a year ago.	69.78	68.29	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
330	ADAMS EXPRESS	40½	39½	39½	— 1½
19,500	Advance Rumely	23½	21½	22½	+ 1½
11,400	Advance Rumely pf	48	45½	47½	+ 1½
6,800	Ajax Rubber	75½	74	74	— 1
13,450	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	+ ½
29,000	Alaska Juneau	2½	1½	2½	+ ½
38,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	36½	34½	35	+ ½
2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	90½	89	89½	+ 1
35,500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	105½	104	107¾	+ 3
400	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	105	99½	103	+ 4½
100	Am. Bank Note	45	45	*45	+ 3½
15,500	Am. Beet Sugar	75¾	73¾	74½	+ ¾
100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	166	166	166	
53,400	Am. Can	49½	47¾	48½	— ¾
300	Am. Can pf.	105	102	*102	+ 1½
21,350	Am. Car & Fdy.	94¼	90¼	*90¾	— ¾
300	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115½	113¾	*113¾	— ¾
11,300	Am. Cotton Oil	46½	44¾	45½	— ¾
19,650	Am. Drug. syndicate	14¾	13	13¾	— ¾
200	Am. Express	86	86	86	— 1
12,800	Am. Hide & Leather	20	18	18	— 1½
29,900	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	101	96½	97	— 3
9,900	Am. Ice	48¼	46½	48	
2,300	Am. Ice pf.	64	62½	*63	+ ½
158,900	Am. International	73½	69¾	*71¾	+ 6½
5,500	Am. Linseed	48	46¾	46¾	— ¾
1,000	Am. Linseed pf.	90¾	89	90	
20,060	Am. Locomotive	68¾	67¼	67¼	— 1½
400	Am. Locomotive pf.	105	105	105	+ ½
1,900	Am. Malting	2	1½	1¾	— ½
3,700	Am. Malt. 1st pf. c. of d.	50	49¾	49¾	— ½
48,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71¾	69¾	69¾	— 2
600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105¾	104½	105¾	+ ¾
91	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	93½	91½	*91½	
1,500	Am. Snuff	115	107	115	+ 4
10,800	Am. Steel Foundries	87¾	80½	*80¾	— 4
7,200	Am. Sugar Refining	120½	118	118½	— 1
100	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	116½	116½	116½	+ 1
34,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	113	113¾	114	+ ½
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	97½	97½	97½	+ 2½
11,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	103¾	104¼	*104¾	
6,400	Am. Tobacco	215	196	210	+ 14½
400	Am. Tobacco pf. new	101½	100¾	101½	+ ½
26,000	Am. Woolen	67½	63½	66½	+ 3¾
700	Am. Woolen pf.	102	98¾	101	+ 3
8,100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	42	37½	38	— 3½
1,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13	12	12	— 1
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	44	44	44	+ 1
36,100	Anaconda Copper	63¼	59¾	60¼	— 1½
1,100	Assets Realization	2¼	1¾	1¾	— ¼
1,900	Associated Dry Goods	25¼	24	24	— ¾
100	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	65	65	65	+ 1½
500	Associated Oil	74	73¾	73¾	— ¾
7,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93	92½	92¾	— ¾
500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	86¾	86¼	86¼	— ½
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8	8	8	
500	Atlantic Coast Line	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ½
80,700	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	118	107	115½	+ 6½
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	66	66	*66	+ 1½
190,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	91¼	86½	87½	— ¾
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106½	106½	106½	+ 5½
13,000	Baltimore & Ohio	50½	49	49½	— ½
870	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56½	56	56½	— 1½
7,400	Barrett Co.	125	120½	121½	— 1½
300	Barrett Co. pf.	115¾	114½	115¾	+ 3½
2,500	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
1,000	Bethlehem Steel	69½	65	*65¾	— 3½
12,100	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	71¾	65	*65¾	— 3½
2,900	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	107	104½	*104½	+ ½
3,600	Booth Fisheries	21	19¾	*20¾	+ ¾
270	Brooklyn Edison Elec.	98	98	98	
4,200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	25	22¾	23¾	— 1¾
1,200	Brooklyn R. T. c. of d.	24¾	23	23¾	— 1½
500	Brooklyn Union Gas	89½	89	*89	— ½
100	Brown Shoe	74½	74½	74½	— ½
200	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	9¼	8¾	8¾	— 1½
10	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	63	63	63	
1,000	Burns Brothers	143	142	143	— 1
400	Butte Copper & Zinc	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
2,000	Butte & Superior	20¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
700	Butterick Co.	22	21½	21½	
40,400	CALIFORNIA PACK.	61¼	55½	60½	+ 5
8,100	California Petroleum	28	26½	26½	— 1
5,800	California Petroleum pf.	74¾	73¾	74¾	— ¼
300	Calumet & Arizona	57½	56½	56½	— ¾
4,600	Canadian Pacific	164¾	162½	163½	— ¾
900	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	93¾	83¾	93¾	+ ¾
100	Central Foundry pf.	34	34	34	— ¾
103,900	Central Leather Co.	74½	67¾	73¾	+ 4½
400	Central Leather Co. pf.	107¾	105½	107½	+ ¾
10	Central & S. Am. Tel.	103½	103½	103½	
500	Cerro de Pasco Copper	32¼	31¾	32¼	— ¼
13,200	Chandler Motor	128½	122	*126¾	+ 2¾
15,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¾	58¼	58½	— 2
400	Chi. & Alton pf.	12	12	12	
1,200	Chi. Great West.	8¾	8	8¾	+ ¼
500	Chi. Great West. pf.	26¾	25¾	26¾	+ ¼
36,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	41¾	36¾	38¾	+ 1½
27,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	74¾	70	71½	+ 1½
19,500	Chi. & Northwestern	98¾	95¾	96	— 1¼
3,025	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	131	131	131	— 1
8,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	26	24½	24½	— ½
5,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	77¾	76¾	77	— ½
3,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	66¾	65½	65½	— ½
200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	75	73½	75	— 2
7,200	Chile Copper	19¼	18	18	— ¾
10,600	Chino Copper	35¾	35¼	*35¾	— ¼
500	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35	34	34½	— 1¼
100	Cluett-Peabody	62	62	*62	+ 1
100	Cluett-Peabody pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	— 1½
20,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44¾	40¾	43¾	+ 2½
8,400	Colorado Southern	28¼	25	25¾	— ¾
200	Colorado South. 1st pf.	54	54	54	+ 2
21,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	46½	45½	45¾	— ½
100	Comput. Tab'l Recording	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ 1½
2,200	Consolidated Gas	93	91½	91½	— 1½
200	Consol. Interstate Cal. M.	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22,200	Continental Can	82¾	78¼	78¾	+ 2½
1,200	Continental Insurance	69½	66	69½	+ 4½
169,400	Corn Products Refining	52¾	48¾	50½	+ 2½
285	Corn Products Ref. pf.	107	106	107	+ 2½
100	Crex Carpet	49	49	49	+ 2½
127,800	Crucible Steel	70¾	64½	67¾	+ 2½
500	Crucible Steel pf.	95	94	95	+ ½
13,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	24½	23½	23¾	— ½
6,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	75¾	73¾	*74	+ 1½
600	Cuban-American Sugar	179¾	178½	178½	+ 1½
300	DEERE & CO. pf.	95½	95	95½	+ ½
1,200	Del. & Hudson	109½	106¾	109	+ 3
700	Del., Lack. & Western	177½	175	175	— 5
100	Denver & Rio Grande	41¼	41	41¼	— ¼
1,300	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ¾
50	Detroit Edison Co.	113	112	113	
300	Detroit United Ry.	80	80	80	+ 9
163,400	Distillers Securities	66¾	60¼	64½	+ 3½
3,300	Dome Mines	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¾
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	62	62	62	+ 3
13,000	Erie	18	17¼	17¼	— ¼
5,250	Erie 1st pf.	30¾	29½	29½	— ¾
200	Erie 2d pf.	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
300	FEDERAL MIN'G & S.	11¼	11	11	+ 1
800	Federal Mining & S. pf.	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ½
6,300	Fisher Body	96	95	96	+ 1½
100	Fisher Body pf.	97½	97½	97½	+ 1
12,800	GASTON, WM. & W.	33	31¾	32¾	
130	General Chemical	176	176	176	+ 3
150	General Chemical pf.	104	104	104	
14,400	General Cigar	55¾	52¾	54	— ¾
5,200	General Electric	161	154¾	*155½	+ 1½
117,020	General Motors	166¾	157	165½	+ 2½
4,800	General Motors pf.	91¾	86	90¼	+ 4½
24,225	General Motors deb.	91	84½	90	+ 6½
22,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	68¾	66¾	67¾	— ¾
1,200	Granby Consol.	71¾	70	71	— ¾
10,400	Great Northern pf.	95¾	93¾	94	— ¾
79,900	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	44½	40	43¼	+ 3¼
5,125	Greene-Cananea Copper	44¾	42¾	42¾	— 1½
3,800	Gulf States Steel	59	56¾	*57	+ 2½
100	Gulf, Mobile & North'n.	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
700	HARTMAN CORP.	60	55¾	60	+ 2¾
4,000	Haskell & Barker	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ¾
100	Homestake Mining	98	98	98	— 2
1,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	99¾	98¾	99	— ¾
27,200	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ¾
7,600	Interboro Consolidated	6½	5½	5½	— ¼
2,025	Interboro Consol. pf.	22¼	19½	19½	— 2½
1,600	Inter. Agricultural	16½	15	16¼	+ ¾
3,100	Inter. Agricultural pf.	63¾	59¾	63¾	+ 1½
15,400	Inter. Harvester, new	127	117	125	+ 6
100	Inter. Harv. pf. new	116¾	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
44,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	26¾	24¾	25¾	+ ¾
206,300	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	111¾	105¼	110¾	+ 3½
14,700	Inter. Nickel	26¾	25¼	25¾	— ¼
21,200	Inter. Paper	48¾	45¼	45¾	— 2½
100	Inter. Paper pf.	98½	98½	98½	— ½
1,900	Inter. Paper pf. stamped	75¼	72¼	73¾	— 1½
200	Iowa Central	3	3	3	
8,000	JEWEL TEA	48	37½	43½	+ 4½
4,300	KANSAS CITY SOUTH.	21	19½	19½	— ¾
100	Kansas City South pf.	53	53	53	+ ¾
40,500	Kelly Springfield Tire	120¾	116	117¾	— 1½
200	Kelsey Wheel	41	41	41	+ 1½
27,700	Kennecott Copper	32¾	30	30½	— 1½
100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	112	112	112	+ 5½
20	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	
100	Kress (S.H.) Co. pf.	106	106	106	— 1½
12,900	LACK. STEEL	72¾	69	*69½	— 1
200	Lake Erie & Western	8	8	8	
100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
2,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	26½	24½	25	— 1½
17,000	Lehigh Valley	56	55	55¾	— ¾
500	Liggett & Myers	220	219	219	— 1
200	Liggett & Myers pf.	111¼	109	109	— ½
1,600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	49¾	46	46	— 2
200	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
1,900	Lorillard (P.) Co.	163¾	157½	*158	+ 1
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	109½	109¼	109¼	— ¼
400	Louisville & Nashville	115¾	115	115¾	+ 2¼
100	MATHIESON ALKALI.	30¾	30½	30¾	+ 5¾
19,500	Maxwell Motors	41	36	39½	+ 2¾
10,000	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	69½	60¾	67¾	+ 6¼
11,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	33½	29½	31	+ 1
1,700	May Department Stores.	71	68	71	+ 1¾
383,200	Mexican Petroleum	193¼	180½	*184½	+ 3¾
10	Mexican Petroleum pf.	108	108	108	
9,100	Miami Copper	24¾	22½	22½	— ¾
69,500	Midvale Steel	48	44½	44½	— 1¾
3,200	Minn. & St. Louis, new	12¾	11½	11½	— ¾
300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	91¾	91	91¾	+ 1¼
50	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	107	107	107	
3,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¾	6	6¼	— ½
1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	11½	11½	11¾	+ ¼
400	Mo. Pacific	25¾	24¼	24¼	— ¾
2,900	Mo. Pacific pf.	53¾	52	52¼	— 1¼
400	Montana Power	75¾	75½	75½	— ¼
1,300	NATIONAL ACME	31¼	31	31	+ ¾
300	National Biscuit	115	115	115	+ ¾
200	National Biscuit pf.	121	120½	121	+ 1
1,050	National Cloak & Suit	75	*73	75	+ 4
100	National Cloak & S. pf.	103½	103½	103½	
2,600	National Cond. & Cable	16¾	15¾	16¾	— 1
4,300	National Enam. & S.	52¾	50¾	50¾	— 1½
100	National Enam. & S. pf.	99	99	99	+ ¾
3,800	National Lead	69¾	66	*66	— ¾
400	National Lead pf.	108	107	108	— ¼
35,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	14	10¾	11¾	+ 1¾
2,500	Nevada Con. Copper	16¾	16	*16	
300	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	33	30	30	— 1
12,500	N. Y. Air Brake	115	103	112¾	+ 6
15,400	N. Y. Central	77¾	75	75¾	— ¾
100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	29½	29½	29½	— 2¼
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	45	45	45	— 1
1,600	N. Y. Dock	22	20	21¾	+ 1½
100	N. Y. Dock pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	— 2½
24,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	34¾	31¾	31¾	— 2½
200	N. Y., Ontario & West'n.	20½	20	20	— ½
100	Norfolk Southern	15½	15½	15¾	+ ½
2,300	Norfolk & Western	105¾	104½	104½	— 1
200	North American	52	52	52	
11,900	Northern Pacific	94¾	93	93	— ½
700	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	51¾	50	50	+ 1½
46,600	OHIO CITIES GAS.	39½	38¼	38¾	+ ½
12,835	Ohio Cities Gas rights	3¾	3¼	3¾	
500	Ohio Fuel Supply	44	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
10,600	Ontario Mining	8½	6¾	8	+ 1¼
12,900	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
8,600	Do. rights	¾	¾	¾	
700	Owens Bottle Machine	48½	48	48½	+ ½
8,300	PACIFIC MAIL	36	32	34¾	+ 1½
600	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	27	24½	24½	— 2½
95,600	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	84½	80¼	*80¼	— 1½
1,500	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	144½	141¾	*142	— ¾
21,600	Pennsylvania Railroad	45½	44¾	44¾	
500	Penn. Seaboard Steel	33	30	33	
4,900	People's Gas, Chicago	52¾	48	48¼	— 1½
600	Peoria & Eastern	5¾	5	5¾	
1,000	Pere Marquette	15	14½	14½	— ¾
100	Pere Marquette prior pf.	59	59	59	+ 1
2,800	Philadelphia Co.	36	35¾	35¾	
27,100	Pierce-Arrow	45¾	43¾	44½	— ½
1,350	Pierce-Arrow pf.	105½	104½	105	— ½
83,500	Pierce Oil	19¾	17¾	18¼	— ¾
5,500	Pitts. Coal	49¾	48	48	
600	Pitts. Coal pf.	87	85¾	85¾	— ¾
15,700	Pitts. & West Virginia	38¾	36½	36½	— 1½
200	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	81	81	81	
19,600	Pressed Steel Car	72¾	68½	71½	+ 3
400	Public Service, N. J.	85	85	85	— 1½
5,000	Pullman Co.	121½	117½	120¾	+ 3
300	Punta Alegre Sugar	52	52	52	+ 1
35,600	RY. STEEL SPRING.	83¾	76¾	81¾	+ 5¼
100	Railway Steel Spring pf.	107	107	107	
6,900	Ray Consol. Copper	20¼	19¼	*19¾	— ½
81,900	Reading	86¾	83¾	84	— ½
200	Reading 1st pf.	38½	38½	38½	+ ¾
300	Reading 2d pf.	38½	38	38	— ¾
50,400	Republic Iron & Steel	86	81¼	81¾	+ ¾
1,000	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	105	102	105	+ 3
49,800	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	96½	92	93	+ ½
35,400	Do. temp. certs.	89½	86½	88¾	
2,900	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
300	St. L.-San Francisco pf.	24¾	24	24	— 1
300	St. L. Southwestern pf.	33¾	33½	33½	+ ¾
500	Savage Arms	63	62	62	— 1
6,900	Saxon Motor	10¾	9¾	10	— ¼
800	Seaboard Air Line	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
1,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19¾	17¾	17¾	— 1¾
2,400	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	174¾	170½	173¾	+ 1¾
800	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	120	120	120	
3,100	Shattuck-Arizona	10¾	10	10¾	+ ¼
66,100	Sinclair Oil Refining	39¾	36	39¾	+ 3¼
9,600	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	59	53	55	+ 2
900	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	85	85	85	
117,350	Southern Pacific	104	101¾	102	— 1¼
10,400	Southern Railway	30¼	28½	28¾	— ¾
2,100	Southern Railway pf.	69	68	68	
200	Standard Milling	130	130	130	
200	Standard Milling pf.	80	80	80¼	+ ¼
300	Stromberg Carburetor	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
133,100	Studebaker Co.	65¾	60¾	63¼	+ 2½
9,200	Stutz Motor	53	49¾	50½	+ ¾
900	Superior Steel	87	80¾	87½	+ ¾
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	98	98	98	
3,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13½	12¾	12½	— ½
107,700	Texas Co.	214

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AMERICAN SMELTING EARNS $392,001,155

Reports Net Income of $7,707,498, with $20,000,000 Spent in Property in Three Years.

OTHER CHARGES ARE HEAVY

President Guggenheim Says Smelters Did Not Profit by War Prices for Ore.

The American Smelting and Refining Company in its annual report for last year records a gross income of $392,001,155, a decrease of $51,979,148 from the figures of the preceding year. Sales of metal amounted to $360,060,490, of which copper made up $208,840,411, gold, $40,624,088 and silver $54,347,364. In the 1917 report the total sales of metal amounted to $405,016,185, the sales of copper alone being $248,552,706. The net income for the year, after the deduction of charges, interest, and the like, was $7,707,498, as compared with $18,495,625 in the preceding year. The earnings, after the payment of dividends on the preferred stocks of the American Smelting and Refining Company and the American Smelters Securities Company, were equivalent to $5.67 a share on the common stock of the American Smelting and Refining Company, whereas in the preceding year they were equivalent to $22.50 a share on the common.

The chief items of the income account are shown in the following table:

	1918	Year's Decline.
Total net earnings	$15,921,690	$13,213,376
Other income	2,360,016	1,017,613
Gross income	18,311,567	13,291,148
Total charges	10,604,069	2,502,921
Net income	7,707,498	10,788,184
Total dividends	7,603,382	1,515,066
Income balance	104,884	9,273,118
P. & L. surplus	37,060,228	*184,251

*Increase.

A comparison with the condition of the company in 1902 shows that quick assets have increased from approximately $18,000,000 to $36,000,000, or 175 per cent.; the profit and loss account from $2,000,000 to $27,000,000, 816 per cent., and the gross business from $32,000,000 to $300,000,000, 372 per cent.

Simon Guggenheim, President of the company, in his report to the stockholders says:

"It is well known to the stockholders that the smelting company, on account of not being a mining company, at least in this country, has obtained no direct advantage from the increased value of metals. This advantage all accrues to the mining companies, and the smelting company has the burden of carrying greatly increased values in metals, requiring a corresponding increase in cash resources. The advantage to the smelting company lies only in the fact that the great advance in the value of metals resulted in a corresponding increase in the number of tons of ore produced, on which the smelting company normally makes a profit per ton of ore smelted. Even this situation, however, has had its extreme disadvantages. The increase in the receipt of ores much beyond the normal has required very large additions to our smelting and refining works, which had to be made at very abnormal expense, due to war prices and conditions. This situation has resulted in the company expending during the last three years for new property and construction nearly $20,000,000. In addition to these capital expenditures the company spent many millions of dollars in renewal of obsolescent construction in addition to capital outlay.

"During the same period of three years the cost of the metals carried by the company has increased over $17,000,000, notwithstanding that the inventory value of the fixed normal stock has remained unchanged at the conservatively low value of the past.

"This demand on our cash resources, which, with the $5,807,650 of Liberty bonds carried, has amounted to over $42,000,000 in the past three years, has been financed without borrowing, except as drafts are drawn and discounted against shipments made from South America.

"The Board of Directors trusts that this recital will explain the inadvisability of dividends being increased beyond 6 per cent. even while the earnings of the company were abnormally high.

"The same conservatism has prompted the board to reduce the dividend at present on account of the unknown conditions which may develop during the reconstruction period. We know that the ore production has been reduced, due to the uncertain price and demand for metals, and also that the present lack of demand will require the company to carry considerable quantities of refined metals, and therefore, it is wise to conserve cash until more normal conditions prevail. It is the hope and expectation of the Board of Directors that this condition is only temporary.

"At the present time, several members of the Board of Directors are making an examination in person of the company's properties in Mexico. While the stockholders have known that these properties were of great promise, only awaiting more settled political and economic conditions, it has been thought wise at this time, which is full of promise, to submit a general resumé of the facts as to the mines and smelters in Mexico, together with a conservative estimate as to the possible production. With fully restored economic and political conditions in Mexico the mines we believe will produce 2,000,000 tons of ore per annum."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 15, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$36,666,200	$638,829,450
Same period last year	17,714,000	233,253,500

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.65	77.53	79.01	77.45
Same period a year ago	76.45	76.30	77.43	76.30

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	59	10	ADAMS EXP. 4s	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
35	31	1	A. G. M. cv. 6s. A	31	31	31	— 1½
34	30	8	A. G. M. cv. 6s. B	30	30	30	..
77	75¾	53	Alb. & Susq. 3½s	76	76	76	+ ½
106½	160	184	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	106½	104	106¼	+ 2½
103½	97	15	Am. Ag. Ch. conv. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	— 3¼
103½	99¾	40	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
93	89½	30	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
85	83½	3	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	84¾	84	84¾	— ¼
104	100¾	248	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	104	103¾	104	+ ½
90	85½	22	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	90	88½	90	+ 2¾
94	90¾	113	Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91½	90¾	91½	+ ½
119¾	119	1	Am. Tobacco 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¾
97½	88	44	Am. Writing P. 5s	96	96	96	+ 6¾
90	86½	13	Am. W. P. 5s. tr. rcts.	90	88	88	— 2
88¾	86	21	Armour & Co. 4½s	88½	83½	88¾	+ ¾
80½	81¾	49	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	83	82½	83	+ ½
82	80	4	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s. r.	82	81½	82	+ 2
85	85	2	A., T. & S.F., Cal. Ariz. 4½s	85	85	85	..
80	74	4	Atlanta & Birm. 4s	80	79	79	+ 5
97¼	93¾	1	At. & Char. A. L. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	— 2¾
88	83¾	4	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
85½	82¾	2	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s	83¾	83½	83½	+ ½
78½	75¾	3	At.-C. L., L. & N.	75¾	75½	75¾	— 1½
82½	75¾	35	BALT. & O. g. 4s	77¾	76½	77	+ 1¼
82½	80¾	28	Balt. & O. ref. 5s	81¾	80¾	81¼	+ ½
89¾	88	46	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	88½	88¼	88¾	+ ¼
80	76	45	B. & O. conv. 4½s	78	77½	77½	+ ½
86¾	83	5	B. & O. S.W. Div. 3½s	83	83	83	— 1
78	72¾	4	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	73	72¾	72¾	— 1½
84½	83½	1	B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	84½	84½	84½	+ 1
89¼	87	1	Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89½	89½	89½	..
83¾	80	69	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	83¾	82¾	82¾	+ 1¼
96½	95½	8	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96	96	96	+ ¾
86	75	16	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	84¾	83	84	+ 1
76	65	8	B. R. T. gold 5s	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
81	80¼	2	Bush Term. 4s	81	81	81	+ ¼
83½	80	3	Bush Term. 5s	80	80	80	— 3½
95¾	94	2	CAN. SOUTH. con. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ 1½
97	93¾	48	Cent. Leather 5s	96½	96¼	96¼	..
83	79	25	Central Pacific 4s	79¾	79	79	..
85¾	84½	1	Central Pacific 3½s	84½	84½	84½	— 1¼
93½	90¾	5	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	91	90½	90¾	— 1¾
106	102	9	Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	..
80	84¾	128	Ches. & Ohio cv. 6s	86¾	85¾	86	+ ¼
81½	77¾	29	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79	78½	79	+ ¾
83¼	77	2	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	79¾	79½	79½	+ ½
53	50½	1	Chi. & Alton 3s	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
40	35¾	25	Chi. & Alton 3½s	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
83½	80	2	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	80	80	80	— 1¾
98	93¾	89	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
75¾	73¾	2	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	73¾	73¾	73¾	— 1¾
62½	60	61	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	61	60¾	61	..
84	81½	5	C., M. & St. P. 4s	82	82	82	..
74½	67¾	35	C., M. & S.P. ref. 4½s	71½	70½	71	+ ½
76½	72	6	C., M. & St.P. gen. 4s	73¾	72	73¾	— 1¾
81¾	77¾	6	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	80¾	80½	80½	+ 1
84¾	80¾	10	C., M. & St.P. gen. 4½s	80¾	80	80¾	— 1¾
82	75¾	15	C., M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	79	77½	78	— 1
100¾	98½	38	Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	99	98¾	99	+ ½
89	81	3	Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ 1½
84	77	3	Chicago Rwys. 5s	78¾	77	78½	— ½
76½	71¾	50	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73¾	73¼	73½	— ¾
79¾	75½	1	C.-R. I. & P. gen. 4s	79½	79½	79½	+ 2
89	87	6	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	87¼	87	87	— ½
65	61¾	18	Chi. & West. Ind. 4s	62¾	61¾	62	..
110	106	59	Chile Copper 7s	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¾
85	81½	13	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	84¾	84¼	84¾	+ ¾
85	82¾	42	Chile Cop. cv. 6s	85	85	85	+ 1½
72¾	67¾	7	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	67¾	67¼	67¼	— ½
88	87¾	2	Cleve. Sh. T. 4½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¾
77½	73½	16	Col. Industrial 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ 1¾
89½	87½	23	Col. & South. 1st 4s	87¾	87¼	87¾	— ¾
79½	77¼	21	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	78½	78	78½	+ ½
84½	83	1	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ½
103	100¼	126	Con. Gas cv. 6s	101¾	101	101¼	— ½
94	93	4	Cumberland Tel. 5s	94	93¾	94	+ ¼
85¼	83¾	6	DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¾
94¾	93½	10	Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	94¾	93¾	94¾	..
76	73	2	D. & R.G. cons. 4½s	74	74	74	+ 1
73	69	7	D. & R. G. con. 4s	70	69	70	..
57¾	49½	25	D. & R.G. 1st & ref. 5s	49½	49	49	— ½
80	71	9	Detroit United 4½s	80	72	80	+ 8
94	93	4	Det. Edison ref. 5s	93	93	93	— ½
91	83¼	19	Dist. Secur. 5s	90	85¾	90	+ ¾
97	93¾	13	E. T., V. & G. cons. 5s	97	97	97	+ 1¾
97	79½	1	E. T., V. & G. div. 5s	97	97	97	+ 2
100¾	99¾	1	Erie con. 7s	100¼	100¼	100¾	+ ¾
58½	52¾	71	Erie gen. 4s	54¾	53	53	— 1¾
70½	66	8	Erie con. 4s	66¾	66¾	66½	..
49	46¾	3	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	47	47	47	— ½
48¾	46	33	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	47¾	46	47½	— ½
52¾	48½	33	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ 1
101	96½	9	Erie & Jersey 6s	96½	96¾	96½	..
83	79	1	HOCKING VAL. 4½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
98¾	97	3	Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	97	97	97	— 1¾
60¾	56¾	45	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s	57¾	57¼	57½	— ¾
18	16	27	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16½	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
88	86	1	ILL. CENT. 4s, 'Sf.	87	87	87	+ 1
84¾	81	2	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	80	80	80	— 1
85½	82¼	2	Illinois Steel 4½s	83¾	83¼	83¾	— 1¾
98½	93¾	1	Indiana Steel 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 1
43¾	35	420	Inter.-Met. 4½s	38	33¾	36½	+ 1¼
39¾	35¾	1	Inter.-Met. 4½s. reg.	35¾	35¾	35¾	— 27¾
74½	68¾	179	Int. Rapid Trans. 5s	72¾	71	71	— 1¾
81¾	76½	56	Int. Agricultural 5s	81¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
96	93½	2	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	93½	93½	95½	— ½
102	97	52	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	99	98½	99	— ½
46¾	43	1	Iowa Central ref. 4s	45	45	45	+ ½
75¾	70	16	K. C. FT. S. & M. 6s	70½	70	70	— ½
87¾	84	4	Kan. City So. 5s	84½	84	84	— ½
81	76½	16	Kan. City Term. 4s	80	78	80	+ 2¼
80¾	75	1	Kentucky Central 4s	75	75	75	— 3¼
65	57	2	Kings Co. El. 4s	64	64	64	+ 2
98	96¾	7	LACK STL. 5s, '23	97	96¾	96¾	— ¼
89¼	86	43	Lack Steel 5s, '50	89¼	88½	89	+ 1¼
89¾	89¾	1	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
99¾	99¾	1	Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
97	94	2	Laclede Gas. ref. 5s	94	94	94	— ¾
90	88¾	2	Lake Shore 4s, '28	89	89	89	+ ¾
89	86	36	Lake Shore 4s, '31	87	86	86	— 1½
73	72½	1	Lake Shore 3½s	72½	72½	72½	— ½
97½	97¼	3	Leh. Val. Coal 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 2½
102¾	101¾	58	Leh. Val. col. tr. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
94	91	23	Liggett & Myers 5s	91¾	91	91	— ½
113¾	112	23	Liggett & Myers 7s	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
108	108	7	Long Dock 6s	108	108	108	..
76½	76	2	Long Island ref. 4s	76¼	76¼	76½	..
94	90¾	6	Lorillard 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	— 1¾
113	112¾	8	Lorillard 7s	113¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¾
88¾	87¾	2	Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	88¾	87¾	87¾	— ½
86¾	84¾	22	Lou. & Nash. unf. 4s	85	84½	85	..
90¾	90¾	1	L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '36	90¾	90¾	90¾	— 2¾
93	93	2	L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '37	93	93	93	— ¾
72½	71	1	L. & N.-So. Ry. 1st 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
74½	72	9	MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	72	72	72	..
85	82	2	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	85	85	85	+ 1¾
92½	90	2	Mich. State Tel. 5s	92	92	92	..
88¾	86	195	Midvale Steel 5s	87	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
99	98¾	1	Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¾
47¾	44	15	M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	45¾	44¾	44½	— 2¼
80	84	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	84	84	84	— 2¼
63½	59½	178	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	61¾	60¾	61	..
92	89	10	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
94¾	93	1	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	93	93	93	..
95¾	91	42	Montana Power 5s	92¾	91¾	92	+ ½
100	99	2	N.C. & St.L. con. 5s	100	100	100	..
50	50	11	Nat. Rys. of Mex. prior lien 4½s	50	50	50	+ 15
67¾	66¾	1	New Or. Term. 4s	67¾	67¼	67¼	..
58½	54	14	N. O. T. & M. inc. 5s	54½	54¼	54½	..
97¼	96	7	N. O., T. & M. 6s	96	96	96	— ¾
100¾	97¾	195	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	99	98¼	98¾	— ¾
85½	82	5	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82	82	82	..
84	82¾	15	N. Y. Cent. d. 4s	84	82¾	82½	— 1½
75¾	71	5	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
76¾	74	15	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	76	74½	75	+ ½
68	65	2	N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	65	65	65	— 1¼
86	84½	10	N.Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	85¾	85½	85¼	— ¾
71	69	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	69	69	69	— 2
82	80	6	N.Y.L. & St.L. 1st 4s	81	80½	81	+ ¼
94	91¾	13	N.Y.O.&W. R.&F. 5s	93¾	92¾	92¾	— ¾
74½	69	7	N.Y.S.L.&W. R.&F. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¾
101	97¾	7	N.Y.L.&W. Con. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 2¾
106½	99½	1	Erie con. 7s	100¼	100¼	100¾	+ ¾
58½	52¾	71	Erie gen. 4s	54¾	53	53	— 1¾
70½	66	8	Erie con. 4s	66¾	66¾	66½	..
49	46¾	3	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	47	47	47	— ½
48¾	46	33	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	47¾	46	47½	— ½
52¾	48½	33	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ 1
101	96½	9	Erie & Jersey 6s	96½	96¾	96½	..
83	79	1	HOCKING VAL. 4½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
98¾	97	3	Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	97	97	97	— 1¾
60¾	56¾	45	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s	57¾	57¼	57½	— ¾
18	16	27	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16½	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
88	86	1	ILL. CENT. 4s, 'Sf.	87	87	87	+ 1
84¾	81	2	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	80	80	80	— 1
85½	82¼	2	Illinois Steel 4½s	83¾	83¼	83¾	— 1¾
98½	93¾	1	Indiana Steel 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 1
43¾	35	420	Inter.-Met. 4½s	38	33¾	36½	+ 1¼
39¾	35¾	1	Inter.-Met. 4½s. reg.	35¾	35¾	35¾	— 27¾
74½	68¾	179	Int. Rapid Trans. 5s	72¾	71	71	— 1¾
81¾	76½	56	Int. Agricultural 5s	81¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
96	93½	2	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	93½	93½	95½	— ½
102	97	52	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	99	98½	99	— ½
46¾	43	1	Iowa Central ref. 4s	45	45	45	+ ½
75¾	70	16	K. C. FT. S. & M. 6s	70½	70	70	— ½
87¾	84	4	Kan. City So. 5s	84½	84	84	— ½
81	76½	16	Kan. City Term. 4s	80	78	80	+ 2¼
80¾	75	1	Kentucky Central 4s	75	75	75	— 3¼
65	57	2	Kings Co. El. 4s	64	64	64	+ 2
98	96¾	7	LACK STL. 5s, '23	97	96¾	96¾	— ¼
89¼	86	43	Lack Steel 5s, '50	89¼	88½	89	+ 1¼
89¾	89¾	1	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
99¾	99¾	1	Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
97	94	2	Laclede Gas. ref. 5s	94	94	94	— ¾
90	88¾	2	Lake Shore 4s, '28	89	89	89	+ ¾
89	86	36	Lake Shore 4s, '31	87	86	86	— 1½
73	72½	1	Lake Shore 3½s	72½	72½	72½	— ½
97½	97¼	3	Leh. Val. Coal 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 2½
102¾	101¾	58	Leh. Val. col. tr. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
94	91	23	Liggett & Myers 5s	91¾	91	91	— ½
113¾	112	23	Liggett & Myers 7s	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
108	108	7	Long Dock 6s	108	108	108	..
76½	76	2	Long Island ref. 4s	76¼	76¼	76½	..
94	90¾	6	Lorillard 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	— 1¾
113	112¾	8	Lorillard 7s	113¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¾
88¾	87¾	2	Lou. & Nash. unf. 4s	88¾	87¾	87¾	— ½
86¾	84¾	22	Lou. & Nash. unf. 4s	85	84½	85	..
90¾	90¾	1	L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '36	90¾	90¾	90¾	— 2¾
93	93	2	L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '37	93	93	93	— ¾
72½	71	1	L. & N.-So. Ry. 1st 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
74½	72	9	MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	72	72	72	..
85	82	2	Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	85	85	85	+ 1¾
92½	90	2	Mich. State Tel. 5s	92	92	92	..
88¾	86	195	Midvale Steel 5s	87	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
99	98¾	1	Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¾
47¾	44	15	M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	45¾	44¾	44½	— 2¼
80	84	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	84	84	84	— 2¼
63½	59½	178	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	61¾	60¾	61	..
92	89	10	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
94¾	93	1	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	93	93	93	..
95¾	91	42	Montana Power 5s	92¾	91¾	92	+ ½
100	99	2	N.C. & St.L. con. 5s	100	100	100	..
50	50	11	Nat. Rys. of Mex. prior lien 4½s	50	50	50	+ 15
67¾	66¾	1	New Or. Term. 4s	67¾	67¼	67¼	..
58½	54	14	N. O. T. & M. inc. 5s	54½	54¼	54½	..
97¼	96	7	N. O., T. & M. 6s	96	96	96	— ¾
100¾	97¾	195	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	99	98¼	98¾	— ¾
85½	82	5	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82	82	82	..
84	82¾	15	N. Y. Cent. d. 4s	84	82¾	82½	— 1½
75¾	71	5	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
76¾	74	15	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	76	74½	75	+ ½
68	65	2	N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	65	65	65	— 1¼
86	84½	10	N.Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	85¾	85½	85¼	— ¾
71	69	1	N. Y. Dock 4s	69	69	69	— 2
82	80	6	N.Y.L. & St.L. 1st 4s	81	80½	81	+ ¼
94	91¾	13	N.Y.O.&W. R.&F. 5s	93¾	92¾	92¾	— ¾
74½	69	7	N.Y.S.L.&W. R.&F. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¾
101	97¾	7	N.Y.L.&W. Con. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	— 2¾

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59½	52½	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s	56	52½	52½	— 2½
52	50	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	50	50	50	— 1¾
58	54	1	N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	49	49	49	+ 1
44½	40¾	34	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	44½	42	43½	..
15¾	11¾	25	N. Y. Rys. adj. 4s	13½	12¾	13½	..
78½	75	2	N.Y., L. & W. ref. 5s	75	75	75	..
91½	88	12	N. Y. Tel. 4½s	90¼	89¾	90¼	+ ⅜
53	47½	6	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	49	47½	47½	— 2
97	94¾	1	Niag. F. P. 1st

Edmunds & Jones Co.
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Spicer Mfg. Co.
Gillette Saf. Raz. Stk. & Nts.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
E. W. Bliss Co. Common
McCrory Stores Pfd.
Stern Bros. Pfd.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Founded 1803

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 42 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share; to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect nine directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

PLAN TO PROTECT NEW DYE INDUSTRY

Repeal of Semi-Luxury Taxes Another Republican Project at Extra Session.

GENERAL TARIFF BILL LATER

Congress Must Distribute Taxation More Equitably and Readopt Protection, Says Longworth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Revenue legislation to be initiated by the Republican Congress, in special session, will merely reflect the policy of the party toward American industry, and will not attempt to levy a protective tariff for revenue purposes. This is the opinion of dominant Republican members of the new Ways and Means Committee.

The first act in this direction will be a bill increasing the tariff on chemicals and dyestuffs, an industry with a capitalization of more than $500,000,000, which grew up in the last four years, when the United States was deprived by the war of dyes and chemicals heretofore exported from Germany.

Another move by the Ways and Means Committee will be the sponsorship of a joint resolution, which passed the late House, repealing Section 904 of the new Revenue act. This levied a semi-luxury tax, which, even the framers of the bill finally admitted, was unjust and impractical of collection.

Generally speaking, the Republican Party will make no attempt to obtain revenues from customs duties, and indications now are that the only real tariff tinkering will be with schedules dealing with commodities, such as dyes and chemicals, which require immediate protection from importations.

Representatives Nicholas Longworth and J. Hampton Moore, who have infant dye industries in their districts, are now studying the situation for the purpose of offering a bill increasing the duties on chemicals and dyes in the special session. They are not prepared to say just how much the tariff should be increased, and hearings will be held at which experts for the Tariff Commission and manufacturers will be heard.

"I am sure that we must, before long, tackle the revenue problem," said Mr. Longworth. "We must devise some scheme which will distribute the burdens of taxation more widely throughout the country and more equitably among the people. Our revenue system must be more national and less sectional. First and foremost, we ought to raise a larger proportion of our revenues in the custom houses, and in so doing we must have regard not only for the revenue to be raised but for the protection to be afforded to American industry and American labor. We cannot, of course, now promise a tariff law which will be enduring. In abnormal times like these we could not hope to provide for the exigencies of normal conditions, and who knows when they will return? It seems to me, though, quite possible to agree upon such duties as will maintain permanently certain industries that have become established in this country since the war began, like chemicals and dyes, for example.

"It would be the height of folly to allow Germany to again absorb and control the American markets in these important industries. If we cannot finish the job, we can at least make a start, and thereby prove to the American people that only through Republican legislation can they be assured of adequate protection to their industries and their labor.

"I am of the opinion that the tariff from the revenue standpoint can never be so important an issue as it has been in the past. We could not hope to raise more than $400,000,000 additional revenue under a reasonable tariff system, and that, under present conditions, is only a drop in the bucket. The actual expenditures of this Government for the year 1920 will not be under the advice of the best authorities, less than $10,000,000,000, and I cannot see how, for a number of years, even after normal conditions are restored, they will run less than four or five billion.

"From the protective standpoint, though, the tariff issue will be just as important as it ever was, for we cannot hope to preserve the American market for Americans and maintain anything like our present standards of wages and living unless we have duties higher than those provided in the so-called Underwood law. I would not favor the re-enactment of the Payne or any other tariff law. The underlying principle of a protective tariff should be based upon the costs of production here and throughout the world, which were entirely different when any of these laws were passed."

In making up the next tariff bill, Messrs. Moore and Longworth will be two of the strongest men in the committee. It is generally recognized that Representative J. W. Fordney, Chairman of the Committee, is too reactionary to be allowed to mold the character of the bill.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	—March.—		—May.—		—July.—	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 10	1.44¾	1.41	1.36¼	1.33	1.30¼	1.27¾
Mar. 11	1.44	1.42¼	1.37¼	1.33¼	1.31¾	1.28¼
Mar. 12	1.48	1.43	1.41¾	1.36¼	1.36¼	1.30⅞
Mar. 13	1.47	1.43¾	1.39	1.38	1.34	1.31
Mar. 14	1.44	1.42¼	1.36¼	1.33¾	1.30¼	1.28¼
Mar. 15	1.48	1.43¼	1.38¾	1.34¼	1.33	1.28¼
Week's range	1.48	1.41	1.39	1.33	1.36¼	1.27¾
					—Sept.—	
					High.	Low.
March 10					..	..
March 11					..	..
March 12					1.32¼	1.27¾
March 13					1.30¼	1.27½
March 14					1.29¼	1.25
March 15					1.28¾	1.24¼
Week's range					1.32¼	1.24¼

	—March.—		—May.—		—July.—	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 10	62¼	61¾	64	62	63¾	62½
Mar. 11	61¾	60⅞	63⅝	62¼	62¾	62
Mar. 12	63	62¼	64⅜	63¼	64⅜	63¾
Mar. 13	..	..	63¼	62	63¾	61¾
Mar. 14	60¾	58½	62¾	61	61½	60¼
Mar. 15	63¼	61¼	63¼	60¾	59¾	57¾
Week's range	63¼	58½	64⅜	60¾	64⅜	57¾

Provisions.

	—May.—		—July.—	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 10	28.62	28.62	25.97	25.97
Mar. 11	27.12	27.12	26.47	26.37
Mar. 12	27.62	27.62	26.97	26.97
Mar. 13	27.95	27.12	27.47	26.47
Mar. 14	27.30	26.65	26.47	26.07
Mar. 15	27.05	26.35	26.00	25.85
Week's range	27.95	26.35	27.47	25.85

	—May.—		—July.—	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 10	24.22	24.27	23.02	23.00
March 11	24.00	24.00	23.00	23.27
March 12	25.27	25.27	24.02	23.97
March 13	23.40	24.77	24.15	23.52
March 14	24.37	24.27	23.45	23.02
March 15	24.75	25.85	23.85	22.97
W'k's range	25.40	23.87	24.15	22.97

	—May.—		—July.—	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 10	44.00	44.00	41.90	40.95
March 11	45.00	44.75	42.85	41.90
March 12	46.00	45.85	..	..
March 13	47.00	45.00	43.15	42.05
March 14	44.50	44.00	41.45	41.05
March 15	44.85	43.40	41.80	40.35
W'k's range	47.00	43.40	43.15	40.35

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	—March.—		—May.—		—July.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 10	24.50	23.35	23.12	22.60	22.35	21.85
March 11	24.95	24.20	22.95	22.50	22.35	21.80
March 12	26.25	24.76	24.00	22.80	23.35	21.95
March 13	28.35	26.35	24.40	23.83	23.51	23.00
March 14	27.10	26.50	24.40	23.70	23.50	22.65
March 15	..	..	24.10	23.75	23.10	22.65
W'k's range	28.25	23.35	24.40	22.50	23.51	21.80

	Sept.—		—Oct.—		—Dec.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 10	21.75	21.75	20.90	20.45	21.00	20.40
Mar. 11	21.10	21.10	20.80	24.48	20.90	20.81
Mar. 12	20.90	20.90	21.85	20.50	21.80	20.95
Mar. 13	22.38	22.08	22.00	21.40	22.05	21.70
Mar. 14	..	..	22.00	21.00	21.80	21.65
Mar. 15	21.75	21.75	21.40	20.75	21.50	21.30
W'k's range	22.38	20.90	22.00	20.30	21.80	20.40

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	—May.—		—July.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 10	23.23	22.80	22.50	21.90
March 11	23.20	22.75	22.43	21.95
March 12	24.35	22.80	23.48	22.10
March 13	24.65	24.00	23.75	23.10
March 14	24.85	24.15	23.65	23.05
March 15	24.70	24.15	23.20	22.85
Week's range	24.85	22.75	23.75	21.90

	—Oct.—		—Dec.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 10	21.15	20.78	21.00	20.60
March 11	..	..	21.00	20.58
March 12	22.20	20.80	21.90	20.55
March 13	22.40	21.85	22.17	21.70
March 14	22.20	21.45	21.90	21.17
March 15	21.80	21.40	21.55	21.30
Week's range	22.40	20.78	22.17	20.58

TO TEACH ALIENS ENGLISH.

New York University Summer School to Give Special Course.

Believing that on proper methods of instruction to teach aliens English rests the success of the Americanization movement in the work of reconstruction, John B. Schamus, supervisor of classes in English to foreigners at New York University, announced yesterday that a special course in teaching foreigners will be given at the University Summer school this year. The course will be given, Mr. Schamus said, to meet the demands of city school teachers and others engaged in educational work among foreigners.

"Though for many years the education of foreigners to an understanding of American ideals and customs has been given thoughtful attention," Mr. Schamus said, "now the movement has assumed a significance far more widespread and vital. The National Army draft revealed in a startling manner the true facts concerning illiteracy in the United States. Of those amenable to the draft alone fully 8,000,000 lacked the fundamentals of education, the army reports show. Such reactions against the national spirit as the manifestations of the 'hyphen,' the I. W. W. opposition and pacifism were conclusive proof that we had not gone far enough in the process of Americanization among the foreign-born elements."

The city, State, and Nation, Mr. Schamus says, are confronted with the problem of social regeneration, and in New York City, where the foreign problem is most acute, education for Americanization will be provided for extensively, he added.

Outlining the plan by which he will conduct the course for teachers, Mr. Schamus said that the class members will be brought into actual contact with the methods of instruction employed throughout the city at the present time. The class will meet in connection with various night schools for foreigners, observing at first hand the problems presented by the immigrant pupil.

DECREASE IN WAR PAPER.

Federal Reserve Bank's Holdings Drop $65,490,000 in Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Some liquidation of United States war securities and of war paper held and considerable withdrawals of Government deposits are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of the condition on March 7 of 771 member banks in about 100 selected cities.

Holdings of United States bonds other than circulation bonds show a decrease for the week of $20,100,000, of which $10,300,000 are shown for the member banks in New York City. Aggregate holdings of Treasury certificates fell off about $4,400,000, New York City member banks reporting a larger decrease under this head of $10,900,000. Loans secured by United States war obligations (so-called war paper) declined $20,900,000, almost entirely at the New York City banks. Other loans and investments show a total increase of $30,300,000 member banks in the twelve Federal Reserve cities reporting a larger increase of $35,400,000.

Aggregate holdings of United States war securities and war paper were $3,803,100,000, or $65,400,000 less than the week before, and constituted 26.9 per cent. of the total loans and investments reported, as against 27.3 per cent. the week before. For the member banks in the twelve Federal Reserve cities a decline in this ratio from 28.8 to 28.3 per cent., and for the New York City banks a decline from 32 to 31.1 per cent. may be noted.

Government deposits decreased $121,900,000, net demand deposits gained $27,600,000, while time deposits show but little change.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the principal resource and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as of close of business March 7:

	New York.	Chicago.	All Fed. Res. Cities.
Number of reporting banks	65	44	236
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$86,671,000	$1,169,000	$101,103,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	245,350,000	23,610,000	372,089,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	839,906,000	147,745,000	1,372,412,000
Total U. S. securities	1,119,927,000	172,524,000	1,845,695,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c.	544,063,000	84,977,000	907,095,000
All other loans and investments	3,562,016,000	961,297,000	6,618,443,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	603,685,000	115,322,000	942,004,000
Cash in vault	102,612,000	25,289,000	200,625,000
Net demand deposits	4,222,288,000	920,644,000	7,054,974,000
Time deposits	190,680,000	100,154,000	660,410,000
Government deposits	232,688,000	33,856,000	404,628,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Brch Cities.	All Other Report. Banks.	Grand Total.
Number of reporting banks	150	357	771
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$84,729,000	$155,450,000	$384,575,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	118,537,000	145,186,000	75,632,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	310,152,000	311,961,000	1,994,256,000
Total U. S. securities	463,258,000	606,300,000	2,384,283,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c.	169,596,000	122,500,000	1,132,183,000
All other loans and investments	1,497,275,000	1,943,820,000	10,054,539,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	148,631,000	171,614,000	1,262,249,000
Cash in vault	23,614,000	48,700,000	346,035,000
Net demand deposits	1,294,709,000	1,710,140,000	10,016,919,000
Time deposits	477,401,000	503,736,000	1,641,631,000
Government deposits	41,547,000	30,003,000	305,178,000

GERMAN CONTROL OF METALS ENDED

Alien Property Custodian Tells of Americanization of Syndicate Branches.

FREE PATENTED PROCESSES

Lead and Zinc Production of the World Will No Longer Pay Tribute to Teutonic "Octopus."

The means by which the "German metal octopus," which spread its tentacles over the United States, Mexico, and South America has been driven back by a will of Americanism is shown in detail in Chapter 2 of the annual report to President Wilson, made by A. Mitchell Palmer, who recently resigned as Alien Property Custodian, to be succeeded by Francis P. Garvan. The subject of the chapter is "The Metal Situation," and it was made public yesterday by Mr. Garvan.

The report tells of the growth of German metal control in Germany and the gradual extension of it to other parts of the world. Mr. Palmer showed that however much justification there may be for the assertion that the German metal combination controlled the metal markets of Europe and Australia, especially in zinc and lead, it is not the fact that they controlled the metal market of the United States. Mr. Palmer said that he had taken over the German-owned metal concerns in the United States, and, by disbanding some and Americanizing others, believed that the German influences in our metal markets had been completely eliminated.

Inquiring into Germany's complete control of the zinc and lead markets of the world, Mr. Palmer said the secret of her power lay in the fact that her great metal firms acted in concert in the purchase of zinc and lead ores, cooperated in the control of smelters and refineries, and, by the free use of unlimited credits extended to them by German banks, was able to buy and sell huge quantities of metals, thereby influencing market prices.

The report took up what Mr. Palmer called "the German metal triumvirate," consisting of the large firms of the Metallgesellschaft of Frankfurt, Aaron Hirsch & Sohn of Halberstadt, and Beer, Sondheimer & Co. of Frankfort. In the charts annexed to the chapter it is shown that these German concerns controlled not only German metal and chemical companies, but also French, Belgian, English, American, Swiss, Austrian, Italian, Spanish, and American concerns, a vast combination including 245 separate companies whose interests lay in every part of the world, and who produced every known form of mineral.

The German Zinc Syndicate became a menace to the English, French, and Belgian zinc works, and as a result there was formed an International Zinc Syndicate in 1911 for the purpose of curtailing the actual total production if proof was available that consumption did not absorb production.

Next Mr. Palmer takes up the Lead Syndicate, and says that at the outbreak of the war the lead output of the world was likewise centred in the hands of the Germans. In copper, however, the Germans were never able to gain complete control of production, but they had a marked influence on the market price of the metal. Outside the United States, and especially in Australia, the Germans did largely control the copper output.

When the war opened each firm of the German metal triumvirate, said the report, had a branch in this country. The Metallgesellschaft had the American Metal Co., Aaron Hirsch & Sohn had L. Vogelstein & Co., and Beer, Sondheimer & Co. had a branch under its own name. These branches were in New York, but all developed vast interests in the United States, Mexico, and South America.

The report goes into the patents covering minerals separation and relates the history of the new process of ore concentration by which so much of the ore formerly wasted was successfully salvaged. After showing the German control of the separating process, the report said:

"The importance of the control by this German-owned branch of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. of the minerals separation process and the power to grant or withhold from the United States mental industry licenses to use the flotation process can hardly be overestimated. The Custodian has taken over all the minerals separation stock held by Beer, Sondheimer & Co., and the latter's control of the minerals separation process in the United States has been broken."

"In dealing with the German interests in the American Metal Company, L. Vogelstein & Co. and Beer, Sondheimer & Co. the Alien Property Custodian," the report continued, "sought not only to take possession of all such alien property but also to eliminate as far as possible for all time German interests and German influences which existed and had been exercised in this country through the control of these three companies, and it is believed that the disposition made by the Custodian of the German interests in these companies has been such as to effectually eliminate all present, and, it is hoped, future German control in the metal market and the metal industry of this country."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hornblower & Weeks and R. M. Grant & Co. are offering an issue of $750,000 City of Seattle Light and Power Plant and System 5 per cent. bonds, maturing serially from 1925 to 1939, at par and interest.

An analysis of the American Light and Traction Company is issued in circular form by Macquoid & Co.

The Manhattan Electrical Supply Company reports net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 last of $535,000 after setting aside a fund for taxes. The directors have voted to charge off $206,000 for the retirement of the first and second preferred.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	73,637	201,250	491,385	$228,000
Tuesday	78,070	242,924	430,000	285,000
Wednesday	114,783	227,744	388,400	227,000
Thursday	103,480	185,795	174,880	635,000
Friday	76,100	184,420	253,540	190,000
Saturday	71,150	155,480	158,960	113,000
Total	517,220	1,197,853	1,903,685	$1,898,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	6¼	11,700	*Astna Explosives.	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
81	59	15	Astna Ex. pf., w.i.	64	59	64	+ 2
65½	61⅛	400	*Am. Bosch Mag.	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
4½	2	600	Am.-British Mfg.	4	3½	3½	— 1
25	23	300	Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf.	25	23	25	..
40	8	21,300	*Am. Road Mach.	40	25½	36	+ 9
5¼	2½	2,200	*Am. Writ. Paper.	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
24½	23½	200	Brr.-Am. Tob., reg.	24¼	24½	24½	+ ¼
25⅞	24	1,700	B.-A. Tob., coupon	25¼	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
39	28¼	200	*J. G. Brill Car.	37	36½	36½	— 1
17¼	15	300	Bunyrus Co.	16	17¼	15¾	— 1¼
2¾	2	1,100	*Car Lt. & Pow.	2¾	2¼	2⅝	..
12	4	11,400	*Chalmers Motors	12	4⅞	10	+ 5¾
175	173	217	*Columbia Graph.	175	173	174	..
13	8¾	5,300	*Dictograph Prod.	13	13	11⅜	+ ⅜
27	25	500	Eastern Steel	27	25	26	..
4½	2	372	Emerson Phon.	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
60¾	55⅝	300	Fairbanks Co.	58	56	56	— 1
55	53	1,200	*Fam. Play.-Lsky	55	55	55	..
45	33	1,250	*Freep't Tex. Sub.	44½	41½	42¼	— ⅛
73¾	39	18,800	*Gen. Asphalt	67¼	61¾	61⅝	— 4¼
109	87	1,100	Gen. Asphalt pf.	101	94	95	— 6
130	109	600	*Gillette S.R., w.i.	130	124	130	— 1
9	4¾	45,000	Rupp Motor Car.	9	7⅝	8¾	+ 1
21	10¾	10,900	Inter. Rubber.	19¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
28	24¼	4,400	*Jones Bros. Tea.	28	26	27½	+ 1½
85	43½	78,200	Keystone T. & R.	85	72¾	80¼	+ 7¾
35	10¾	38,588	*Lack. Co. Coal.	35	31½	33½	+10¾
3	1⅛	500	*Lake Tor. Boat.	2	1⅛	1⅛	..
20¾	20⅜	350	*Lake Sup. Cop.	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	..
28	19½	5,000	*Libby, McN. & L.	28	26½	27	+ ⅝
56	27¼	400	*Lima Loco.	36	32	36	+ 5¾
4¾	4	14,500	Marconi of Am.	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
26¼	25	8,100	*Nat. Anil. Chem.	26¼	25	25¼	..
60	60	200	*Nat. A. Chem. pf.	60	60	60	..
67	47	16,600	*Nat. Coal & Dev.	67	62¾	67	+ 4¼
10¼	6¼	5,000	*Nat. Fireproofing	9¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
20¾	13½	2,600	*Nat. Firep't. pf.	17½	15¾	16½	+ 1
4¾	2⅜	10,900	Nor. A. P. & P.	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1¾	600	*Pearson Coal.	2¾	2¾	2¾	— 1
40	30	135	Penn. S. St. v.t.c.	34	30	30	— 3½
25	18	3,300	Peerless T. & M.	25	23	24	+ 5
1	⅛	34,500	Perfection T. & R.	1¼	⅜	⅜	..
11¼	7	44,400	*Philip Morris,w.i.	11¼	9¼	10¾	..
400	330	30	R. J. Reynolds	385	375	385	—15
8¾	8	400	*Standard Motor.	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
41	33¾	200	*Stewart Mfg.	35¾	33½	33½	— ⅜
10¾	10	18,000	Submarine Boat.	10¾	14	14¼	+ 1¼
56	40¾	19,400	*Swift Int., w.i.	56	48¾	54½	+ 6
10⅞	10	3,600	*Themelis Bros.	10⅞	10	10⅞	..
45	35⅝	5,000	*United Motors.	45	42¼	45	+ 3½
2¼	1¼	3,500	*U. S. L. & H.	2¼	1¼	1¾	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	650	U. S. L. & H. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2¼	1⅞	39,000	Un. Profit Sharing	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6¾	2⅞	14,400	U. S. Steamship.	3¼	3	3¼	..
4½	3¾	8,000	Wayne Coal.	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1¼	¼	16,800	World Film.	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
4¼	3	3,300	*Wright-Mar. Air.	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
73	65	2,800	*Wright-Mar. pf.	75	71	73	+ 4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

18¼	17¾	1,150	Anglo-Am. Oil.	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
95	91	10	Buckeye Pipe Line.	91	91	91	— 4
102	88	99	Galena-Signal Oil.	102	99½	103	+ 4
173	168	85	Ill. Pipe Line.	173	173	173	— 1
335	318	90	Ohio Oil.	331	325	331	+ 3
278	260	50	Prairie Pipe Line.	263	267	268	— 1
685	630	35	Prairie O. & G.	652	650	652	..
320	297	25	South Penn. Oil.	299	296	296	— 3
280	257	90	Stand. Oil of Cal.	268	262	266	+ 1
776	712	85	Stand. Oil of Ind.	776	776	776	+ 4
730	673	70	Stand. Oil of N. J.	689	677	678	+ 5
340	306	185	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	340	311	340	+10

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

2¾	⅝	46,200	*Allan Oil.	2¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6½	5	85,600	*Boone Oil.	6¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
47	18	82,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil.	32	27	31	+ 2
49¾	37	32,560	*Com'wealth Oil.	49¾	47	48¾	+ 9½
1⅞	1	4,900	*Cont. O. & R.	1⅞	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
8¾	6⅜	13,200	*Cosden Oil.	8	7¾	7¾	..
1⅞	1¼	22,370	*Crystal O. & R.	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ⅛
32	13	8,800	*Crown Oil.	32	25	30	..
1¼	¾	2,500	*Distillers Oil.	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅞	6	1,500	*Elk Basin Pet.	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8	6	148,700	*Esmeralda Oil.	8	6	6¼	— 1
3¼	2	11,000	*Federal Oil.	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
4¾	3½	9,700	*Glenrock Oil.	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
2¾	⅝	51,000	*Great Plains Pet.	2¾	1¼	2	— ¼
57	42	15,600	*Home Oil.	49	49	49	..
15½	10	2,000	*Home O. & R.	15½	15	15¾	+ ¼
86½	78	1,600	*Houston Oil.	83	73½	81	+ 2
1⅞	⅝	63,750	*Hudson Oil.	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	— ¼
32	10¾	38,588	*Inter. Petrol.	32	31	31½	..
8¼	6¾	55,500	Island O. & T.	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
16	7	16,800	Kenova Oil.	10	7¾	9¾	+ 2¼
43	36	18,600	*Louis. O. & R.	43	33½	40¾	+ 3
3¾	1⅜	8,344	*McC. F. & R.	3¾	1⅜	3	— ¼
35¼	31	7,800	Merritt Oil.	35¼	34½	34¾	+ ¼
8¾	8¼	24,900	Mex. Petrol.	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1¼	¼	89,500	*Midwest Oil.	1¼	¼	¼	..
181	135	41,800	*Midwest Ref.	169	160	168	—

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46	12,000	*Northwest Oil.	48	46	47	— 2
61	16	105,800	Omar O. & G.	57	49	57	+ 7
44	42	4,800	*Park Oil.	44	42	44	..
15⅝	11¼	53,000	*Pennok Oil.	15⅝	13⅝	15⅝	+ 3½
20	13	162,700	*Queen Oil.	20	17	19	..
47	34	25,400	*Rangeburnett Oil.	47	43	47	+ 4
90	69	7,000	*Royal Dutch, new	86	84	85½	+ 3½
44	44	1,000	Rock Oil.	44	44	44	..
8	6¾	830	*Savoy Oil.	8	7¼	8	+ ⅛
23¾	22	27,700	*Sinclair Gulf.	23¾	21¼	23½	+ 1½
44	36	19,750	Southwest Oil.	44	40	42	+ 1
1⅝	⅜	14,400	*Stanton.	1	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
47	11	49,100	*Texana O. & R.	47	35	34	— 6
3½	1¼	1,000	*Tyopa Oil.	2	1¼	2	+ ⅛
2¾	1	19,050	*Un W. Oil, new.	2¼	1¾	2	..
3	2½	2,700	*Victoria Oil, new	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

50	33	20,700	Alaska-Br. C. M.	39	33	33	..
1⅞	¾	1,100	*American Mines.

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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 15, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern '20	5	Mar. & Sep.	73	77
A. W. W. & Elec. '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	68	70
Anat. & Pot. River '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	93
Appalach. Pwr. 1st '32	..	June & Dec.	70	73
Artis. Power 1st '33	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Ark. V. R. L. & P. '39	7	Jan. & July	96½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	89
Au.-Aiken R. & E. '35	5	June & Dec.	..	59
B. Rouge El. 1st '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buff. Gen. El. '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	..
Do deb. '23	6	Feb. & Aug.	103½	104¼
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st '25	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Buff. & Lock. 1st '33	5	Jan. & July	95½	96½
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st '32	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buff. & S. Iron deb. '26	5	June & Dec.	95	96
Cape Breton El. 1st '32	5	Jan. & July	89	89½
Capital Trac. 1st '47	5	June & Dec.	97	98
C. & P. Tel. cons. '29	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Cit. Serv. deb. Ser. B.	7	Jan. & July	129	131
Cleve. Elec. Ill '39	5	Jan. & July	..	94½
Colo. Power 1st '53	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st '56	5	Jan. & July	82	88
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con. '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Lt., stpd. 1st '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Do unstamped '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	89
Do 1938	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Cons. G. of N. J. '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st '33	5	June & Dec.	86	89
Cons. Water of Utica 1st '30	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Do deb., '30	6	Jan. & July	83	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st '56	5	June & Dec.	85	..
Elis. & Trenton '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	82
El Paso Elec. coll. '32	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st '32	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s '40	5	May & Nov.	78	83
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons. '49	5	June & Dec.	80	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st '32	5	Jan. & July	..	50
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st '46	5	Jan. & July	84½	86
Harwood Elec. 1st '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Hoboken Ferry '46	5	May & Nov.	80	..
Houston Elec. 1st '26	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	95
Hudson Co. Gas '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st '49	4	May & Nov.	..	62
K. C. Long D. T. '25	5	Jan. & July	81	83
K. C. Home T. 1st '23	5	Jan. & July	89¼	90½
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	100
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	93	97½
Middle West Util. '25	6	Jan. & July	87	95
Miss. R. Power 1st '51	5	Jan. & July	78	79½
Mobile Electric 1st '48	5	May & Nov.	77	82
Munk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '38	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Newark Pass. Ry. '30	5	Jan. & July	90	..
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st '48	4	May & Nov.	60	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	64	68
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	..	90
Norf. Ry. & Lt. '49	5	May & Nov.	..	94
Northern Ont. '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	75	79
N. Tex. El. coll. tr. '40	5	Jan. & July	80	83
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	78
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con. '28	5	Jan. & July	..	78
Ontario Power 1st '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	89	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen. '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st '3'	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97½	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	92	..
Riverside T., '60	..	June & Dec.	..	82
Rutland R. & L. 1st '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	60	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L. H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	83	86
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons. '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
So. Cal. Edison gen. '39	5	Jan. & July	88	91½
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st '29	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P.1st '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	75	78
Syracuse Light 1st '51	5	June & Dec.	84	86
Tampa Electric 1st '52	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Twin States Gas & El 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	86
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	71	73
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st '32	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Do deb. '49	5	May & Nov.	80	..
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do. '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons. '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	71½	72½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	54½	55½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	94
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	85	88
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	81½	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	99
Wash. R. & E. con. '51	4	Jan. & July	70	71
W. St. Gas & El., '23	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con.,'31	5	Jan. & July	..	85
*Flat.				

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Lima Locomotive '32	6	May & Nov.	95	98
Monon Coal 1st '36	5	June & Dec.	60	64
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st '57	5	Jan. & July	87	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr.				12	13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	72	74
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	120	121
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	42	43
Am. Light & Trac.	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	242	245

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 15, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	96½	100
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	60	62
Do pf.	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	Jul 1, 14	..	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	36	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				4	6½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,19	65	68
Do participating pf.				9	11
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	Dec 2, 18	76	77
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Dec 31,18	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	84	88
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	87	87½
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	45
Cities Service	⅝	M	Mar 1, 19	345	348
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 19	70¾	73¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,19	25	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,19	96	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	72	78
Com. Pwr. Ry. & Lt.	1	S	Nov 1, 18	19	20
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	41	43
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	73	78
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,19	56	63
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	53	57
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 19	73	78
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	97
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	82	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.				9	11
Do pf.	1½	S	Sep 1, 14	45	49
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 14,18	57	60
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,19	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.		J. & J.		40	44¾
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	60
Newark Con. Gas	2½		J. & J.	75	..
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	99	102
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,19	52	55
No. States Power	1⅜		Jan 20,18	70	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 20,19	90	92
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	51	56
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 19	66	73
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Oct 15,17	53½	54
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	87	88
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jan 10,19	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	90	95
Republic Ry. & Light	1	..	Jul 15, 18	22	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	58	61
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15,19	87	89
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.				25	25½
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 16,18	40	42
Tamp. Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,18	107	113
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pwr.				4½	5
Do pf.				19	22
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	80	90
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 19	30	42
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	71	72
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 22,19	15	20
United Utilities				10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Feb 1, 19	53	53½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	43	53
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	63	66
Western Power				18	19
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,19	65½	66½
West. States Gas & E.	¶	M	Jan 31,19	15	25
Do pf.	1¶	Q	Jan 15,19	12	75
Wisconsin Edison	¢2		Dec 31,18	29	35

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	330	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	170	180
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	8	S	Jan 2, 19	190	195
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 19	215	225
Bowery	250,000	b6	Q	Feb 1, 19	425	..
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000				135	145
Bronx Nat.	¶200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	150	160
Bronx Boro.	150,000				125	175
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	143	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	¶300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	27	35
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	407	415
Chem.-Phi. Nat.	3,750,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	280	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	100	110
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	Mar 1, 19	500	520
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	225	228
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	450	455
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	Jan 2, 19	210	220
Colonial	500,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	165	175
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	200	205
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	213	215
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	Q	Feb 1, 19	108	110
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	312	315
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	150	153
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	2200	2300
Fifth Nat.	250,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	215	220
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 19	900	970
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	187	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 19	340	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	725	745
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 19	260	275
Imp. & T.Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 19	550	565
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	††317	322
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 19	503	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	200	210
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	¶23½	Q	Jan 2, 19	207	212
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	352	360
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	¢2	S	Jan 2, 19	150	156
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	190
Mutual Nat.	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 19	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 18	200	215
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	440	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	130	135
N.Y.Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	¶3	Q	Jan 15,19	200	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	¶12	Q	Feb 1, 19	210	..
Public	1,250,000		Q	Dec 31,18	243	255
Park Nat.	5,000,000	¶15	Q	Jan 2, 19	590	600
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10,19	135	140
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	465	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	425
Sherman Nat.	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	125	135
State	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 19	123	130
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	130	..
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul, 1918	130	160
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	165	171
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	70	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	300	325

*Incl. 10% special. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 3% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 15, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	395	400
Brooklyn	1,500,000	45	Q	Jan 2, 19	510	..
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jan 2, 19	412	414
Columbia	5,000,000	¶4	Q	Dec 31,18	312	315
Commercial	500,000	90			90	98
Empire	2,000,000	12	Q	Dec 31,18	290	..
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31,18	420	422
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 19	450	460
Fidelity	1,000,000	¶2	Q	Dec 31,18	220	225
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	220	225
Fulton	500,000	¶5	S	Jan 2, 19	240	280
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	386	388
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	260	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	132	140
Irving Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	53	54
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	650	700
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	107	115
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	177	185
Manufact'rs.	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	160	165
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,18	355	..
New York	2,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	610	630
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 19,18	790	810
People's Tr.	1,000,000	..	Q	Dec 31,18	290	305
Q. Co., Jama.	400,000	..	..	..	75	76
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	350	355
Transatlantic	500,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	..	170
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	900	910
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	420	424

*And 2% extra. †And 4% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank. ¶And 5% extra, payable Jan. 16. a—And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 15, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	240
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	81	Q	Dec 31,18	60	65
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,18	230	235
City of N. Y.	400,000	4	Q	Dec 31,18	103	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	32½	S	Jan 8, 19	65	67
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	430	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	110	Q	Jan 31,19	950	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	7	Q	Jan 15,19	370	380
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	11½	Q	Jan 2, 19	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	475	490
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	112	116
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,18	90	95
Nat Lib.($50)	1,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	145	155
Nat. Surety.	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	216	220
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	95	102
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	¶15	S	J. & J.	170	177
No. River($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	35	40
Pacific ($25).	400,000	5	S	Jan 22,19	35	45
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	9	S	Jan 15,19	78	90
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	¶50c	Q	Feb 1, 19	35	37

*Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 15c extra. †And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bklr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	21½	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	100	120
Bx. C.R.($10)	12,000,000	3½c	Q	Jan 15,19	12¾	13½
Ch. & 10th St	600,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	19	..
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	120	180
42d St & G.St	746,600	4½	Q	Nov 1, 18	..	180
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 15,19	..	100
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10,19	..	98

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 15, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	¶1½	Q	Feb 15,19	203	209
American Chicle	1	..	Feb 1, 19	76¼	78
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	77	78
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,19	37	43
Atlas Powder	3	Q	Mar 10,19	140	143
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	88	91
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 19	107	108½
Berd. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,19	101	103
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,19	97	100
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	104	108
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	..	80
Celluloid	¼	Q	Dec 31,18	130	135
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	158	160
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	67	70
Certainteed Products	¢4	..	Jan 28,18	27½	..
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	86	87
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	70	72½
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	103½	105
Childs	¼	S	Sep 30,18	53	54
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10,19	92	93
Columbia Graphophone	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	174	178
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	91¾	93
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,19	90	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	90	94
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	¶11	Q	Jan 15,19	150	156
Eastman Kodak	¶2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	565	575
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	98	100
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	97
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	97
Gillette Safety Razor	¢2	Q	Mar 1, 19	128	130
Guantanamo Sugar	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	50	52
Hercules Powder	¼	Q	Dec 24,18	217	218
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,19	107	109
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jan 1, 19	98	103
Int. Silver				43	48
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	88	92
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,19	63½	68
Manati

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED BITEWOOD CORPORATION.
New York, February 27, 1919.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 19.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 18.
The following dividends have been declared on the stocks of this Corporation: a dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1919), on the Preferred stock; a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common stock; both payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record of Preferred and Common stocks at the close of business Friday, March 14, 1919.
The transfer books will be closed. Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.
DeWITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1919, payable Tuesday, April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 24, 1919.
T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION.
The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Tuesday, April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, March 22nd, 1919.
T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 36.
New York, March 12, 1919.
A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON capital stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1919, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business March 20, 1919.
FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 14, 1919.
On account of the Annual Meeting the transfer books will be closed from Saturday, March 15, to Tuesday, March 25, 1919, both days included. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY.
The Board of Directors has declared out of the accrued surplus earnings of the company a quarterly dividend of Two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1919, and payable on the 1st day of April, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th. THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL NOT BE CLOSED.
J. R. PETERS, Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
A Quarterly Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) PER SHARE on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 17, 1919.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, March 4, 1919.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation
The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1919.
L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

Utah Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 23.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Utah Power & Light Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 18, 1919.
GEORGE B. THOMAS, Treasurer.

The Colorado Power Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) has been declared on the Common Stock, payable April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record March 31, 1919.
W. D. SULLI, Secretary.
New York, March 17, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Refunding Mortgage 4½% Bonds.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor to the Central Trust Company, both of New York, Trustee under Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1904, HEREBY INVITES proposals for the sale of as many bonds of this issue as can be purchased for the sum of Thirty-one Thousand nine Dollars and sixty-two cents ($31,009.62) now in the Sinking Fund under said Mortgage. Sealed Proposals will be received at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City, up to 10:00 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, the April 9, 1919, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. All bonds accepted will be paid for upon delivery with interest accrued to April 4, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SAIN, President.
Dated, New York, March 4, 1919.

The Locomobile Company of America
First Mortgage Ten-Year Sinking Fund 8% Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Pursuant to Article VI. of the Mortgage, dated June 1, 1912, Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals for the sale to it of the First Mortgage Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Locomobile Company of America, bearing coupons maturing subsequent to June 1st, 1919, at prices not exceeding 105 per cent. of the face value of the bonds. All proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which should be delivered to the Trustee, at its Trust Department, not later than 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27, 1919. Due notice will be given to the bondholders whose proposals may be accepted and the Trustee, to the extent of funds then in its hands and available therefor, will, on June 1st, 1919, purchase the bonds so offered and accepted at the price and in the manner provided in the mortgage.
Dated at New York, this 3rd day of March, 1919.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS DATED APRIL 1, 1914, OF ELLIOTT-FISHER COMPANY, A DELAWARE CORPORATION.
NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the above described bonds that under and in accordance with the conditions of the bonds they are now called for redemption on April 1st, next, 1919, at par and accrued interest, and a premium of five per centum; and bondholders are requested to present them to the undersigned on that date, at which time interest will cease.
HARRISBURG TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, Harrisburg, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, HENRY W. HEALY, and RAYMOND HEALY, desiring to continue the use of the partnership name of A. HEALY & SONS, a partnership which consisted of the undersigned, A. Augustus Healy and of Frank Healy, now deceased, and which has transacted business in the State of New York for not less than three years, do hereby for that purpose pursuant to Section 21 of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, sign and acknowledge this certificate, declaring that the persons intending to deal under such name, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:
A. Augustus Healy, 108 Columbia Heights, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
Henry W. Healy, 576 Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, New Jersey.
Raymond Healy, 673 East 18th Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
In witness whereof we have signed and acknowledged this certificate this second day of January, 1919.
(Signed) A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.
(Signed) HENRY W. HEALY.
(Signed) RAYMOND HEALY.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 26th day of February, 1919, before me personally appeared A. Augustus Healy, Henry W. Healy, and Raymond Healy, to me personally known and known to me to be the persons described in and who signed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they had signed the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth.
(Signed) LUDWIG W. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 228; Reg. No. 9084; Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 51, Reg. No. 9161; Bronx Co. No. 9, Regr. No. 923; and Westchester Co. Commission Expires March 30th, 1919.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

ACME CEMENT CORPORATION of Catskill, Greene County, New York, having filed the necessary papers in the office of the Secretary of State of New York for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, all persons having claims against said Acme Cement Corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of Gwinn & Fell, attorneys, No. 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
EDGAR A. WILHELMI, INC.
Notice is hereby given that by Resolution of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the Stockholders of EDGAR A. WILHELMI, INC., will be held at the office of the Corporation, 90 West Street, New York City, on the 14th day of April, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting for the approval or disapproval of a proposed change of name of the Corporation of "EDGAR A. WILHELMI, INC.," to "EXPORT DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION."
T. R. WOLF, President.
S. A. VICKERS, Treasurer & Acting Secretary.
March 11, 1919.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of March, 1919, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 11:00 and 12:00 in the morning.
For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 20, 1919, to the close of business on March 24, 1919.
WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.
Brooklyn, February 21, 1919.

GULF STATES STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders March 24, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Gulf States Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company, Du Pont Building, Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America, on Monday, March 24, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors to serve for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will not be closed, but no stock can be voted at said meeting which shall have been transferred on the books of the Company during the period of twenty days prior to said meeting.
Dated New York, March 3, 1919.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. R. FORSYTH, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, February 28, 1919.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 19th day of March, 1919, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, for the election of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of Directors.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Thursday, the 20th day of March, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. W. VEITCH, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ACME GAS & ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO.—Bankrupt. Notice of sale on sealed bids.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, PETER B. OLNEY, JR., Receiver in Bankruptcy of the above-named ACME GAS & ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO., offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the bankrupt, as follows:
The property to be sold consists of the following: A factory for the manufacture of gas and electric lighting fixtures and appliances, containing machinery, lathes, presses, plating department, stock of merchandise, material and necessary tools and appliances used in the manufacture of such lighting fixtures, also a quantity of raw material as well as material partly manufactured. In addition there is a fully equipped office with safe, desks, cabinets, tables and furniture. The business is being carried on by the Receiver, and will be offered as a going concern on any bids for the entirety. The business will also be sold in connection with the unexpired portion of a lease as well as a sub-lease from the bankrupt of part of the premises.
The above described property may be inspected on the premises, No. 27 Wooster St., Wednesday, March 19th, 1919, up to and including the 15th of March, 1919, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., except on the 15th of March, 1919, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 A. M.
Bids for the above described property, assets and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the Receiver at the office of his attorney, David Haar, Esq., 299 Broadway, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock in the forenoon of March 17th, 1919. The bids will be opened by the Receiver in the office of Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee, at 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on March 17th, 1919, at 3 o'clock P. M. Creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto at that time and place. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount of the bid.
The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by the U. S. Auctioneer, at a date to be hereafter set under the rules of the Court.
Dated, New York, March 11th, 1919.
PETER B. OLNEY, JR.,
Receiver, U. S. P. O. Building, New York City.
DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERFECT CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 17, 1919, by order of the Court, at 11 A. M., at 126 First Place, Newark, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of patents, applications for patents, trademarks, machinery, office furniture and fixtures, glass moulds and frames. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75% of its appraised value.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee.
GEORGE H. MALLORY, Attorney for Trustee, 253 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEST KNITTING MILLS, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 24, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 525 East 5th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, safe, desks, etc.
PHINEAS LEWINSON, Receiver.
SHAINE & WEINRIB, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that OWEN McCAFFREY'S SONS, owner of the steamtug "Bulley," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on December 12, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel $12,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 353 Cases more or less of Oranges. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 24, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated March 13, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 18 Gallons of Scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 24, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated March 13, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the New York Dock Company, owner of the float "New York Dock No. 3," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on or about the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Twenty-two thousand seven hundred eighty-two and 43-100 ($22,782.43) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before HENRY E. MATTISON, Esq., Commissioner in No. 79 Wall Street, N. Y. C., on or before the 14th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted. THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

PRICE MOVEMENTS FAVOR BUILDERS

Plaster Off $1—Pipe to Drop April 1—Sand and Gravel Off List.

GLASS DISCOUNTS SHADED

Hydrated Lime Buyers Urged to Act Quickly—No Surplus Cement Anywhere.

With the formal opening of the 1919 building season material price changes will be effective today that will give temporary advantage to prospective builders.

Quotations effective this morning will show a dollar drop in the price of neat wall plaster to $23.30 a ton, delivered in New York, a slight change in favor of the builder in small-size window glass representing slight shading on the part of jobbers desiring to move old stocks, the complete withdrawal of listed selling prices of sand, gravel, grit, and possibly crushed stone in this market, thereby throwing the market wide open to the best price the buyer can get, depending upon quantity and location of job. Hydrated lime buyers are being urged to get into the market on the present level due to Ohio price fluctuations.

Common Hudson brick is face to face with a further price advance, not so much because of scarcity of brick in the wholesale market here or up the river, but because of new labor conditions that are to be formally presented to the brick manufacturers this week by the barge men and, finally, the statistics covering the Portland cement industry of the country, and particularly of Zones 1 and 2 supplying this district, which show that there is no surplus cement or cement clinker on hand with which to start the present building season.

Other items showing a temporary turn in favor of the builder are in equipment lines, there being frequent declines in iron sash weights, and cast iron pipe interests are watching the pig iron market for further declines. Some drops have been made in insulated wire, some in asbestos cement, a continuation of drop in rubber covered wire, and some adjustment is expected in certain steel products used in building equipment.

Taking the market in its three general phases, basic, supplemental, and equipment materials, it is significant that practically the only declines are in the last two classifications. The drop in delivered price of neat wall plaster this week is a dealer cut and was not due to any change in the price made by manufacturers.

In the basic materials, like clay products, calcined materials such as lime, plaster, &c., the quotations are favorable to builders today in that the manufacturers of these commodities either cannot tell what their costs are going to be this year or their reserves are so low as to indicate beyond any question that the present price lists are, where they are for immediate acceptance, it is certain that the building season will close with prices for all basic commodities higher than they are now, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

For instance, Portland cement shipments out of Zones 1 and 2 in January and February almost equal the quantity shipped during 1918, when the Government was crowding the mills to produce cement for war requirements. It is in excess of two-thirds of the cement stock movement for the same two months in 1917 before the country entered war. For the country the shipments in January and February were almost equal those of 1918 as an average, with certain Middle Western and Central States exceeding the demand by 50 per cent., notably in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Nebraska and Oklahoma were among the States that showed declines.

The stocks on hand are about the same as at this time last year when the mills were producing 100% of capacity, which simply means there is no surplus. With State road work and a domestic building year that is looming into unexpected proportions, there is considered to be no chance of price reduction on the commodity. All clay products, whether brick or sanitary porcelains, are being held firmly to present prices.

Building material interests were speculating over the week-end upon the character of the chart to be issued some time this week by the Geological Survey, of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, which is to convey to the building interests of the country prices "acceptable" to the Department of Commerce in its effort to bring the cost of building materials within a line of interest to the average builder. These will not be mandatory prices to the trade but will serve as a sort of barrier beyond which commodity prices should be restrained where local conditions permit. The price adjustments over the week-end in this market were in a measure anticipatory to the levels the chart will divulge.

The movement for price stabilization in this district will be crystallized in Northern New Jersey Tuesday when building material manufacturers, dealers, lenders, and individuals and firms from all the counties in that part of the State will meet at the City Hall, Paterson, with representatives of the Government to take up the building material price situation and try to mutualise the Federal Government's effort to encourage building work of all kinds with those of the private banks and individuals who want to build at once, but who fear either price inflation or price reaction. A call to 500 building interests in the New York metropolitan district has been sent out for this conference.

WARNS THE EXPORT TRADE.

Association Advises Merchants to Investigate Reports of Restrictions.

The recent publication in this country of a news dispatch, subsequently denied officially, announcing that Australia had placed an embargo upon all imports except those of British origin and manufacture, which caused great trade excitement in the United States, is the text for a statement on "sitting tight" sent out yesterday to exporters by the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

Officials who are not named are quoted as saying that it was fortunate Congress was not in session when the report arose else the rumor "would have made excellent scandal material for certain anti-English elements which cropped up at frequent intervals during the last session." The statement reviews the flurry of excitement and demand for retaliation which ensued between publication of the report and its official denial and concludes:

"This not unexpected upshot by this report is that officials have again had the opportunity of impressing upon American exporters the desirability and special necessity for 'sitting tight' until reports of this character are sifted out and proved or disproved, very logically, that at the present time there is no small amount of propaganda abroad for the expressed purpose of creating dissension among the allied nations. Events have established this propaganda in a number of such subtle variety that even the daily newspapers are deceived into taking fiction for fact.

"This statement is made, therefore, that the far-sighted and practical exporter will, in all such cases as this, make inquiries of official agencies before jumping at conclusions. Public criticism should be held in abeyance until such criticism has at least one official foot to stand on."

Extend Fight on Bond Shacks.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Federal Trade Commission authorized the statement today that thousands of attorneys throughout the country would be asked to volunteer their efforts to the Government campaign for the protection of Liberty bond holders against fraudulent stock investment schemes. The lawyers will be asked to send to the Federal Trade Commission the names, addresses, and "literature" of stock peddlers seeking to induce Liberty bond holders to exchange their bonds for questionable securities.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24933.—In Bankruptcy.—MEYER SABSEVITZ and IRA SABSEVITZ, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the trade name of SABSEVITZ & SON.
To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 28th day of March, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, examine the bankrupts, consider an offer of composition to be made by the bankrupts herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 28513.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON MALEV and BENJAMIN FEINSILBER, Bankrupts.
Aaron Malev and Benjamin Feinsilber, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of Grand Hat Works, were duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 27th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26865.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE J. SHAND, Bankrupt.
George J. Shand was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 4th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26865.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY SOLOMON, Bankrupt.
Henry Solomon was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 4th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26866.—In Bankruptcy.—HENNING YOURSTONE, Bankrupt.
Henning Yourstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26663.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH PRICE, Bankrupt.
Joseph Price was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 11th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26560.
Notice is given that ADOLPH EDELSON, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 21, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25976.
Notice is given that JOSEF STRUDLER, also known as JOSEPH STRUDLER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 21, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26556.—In Bankruptcy.—ALPHONSO DE MARCO, Bankrupt.
Alphonso De Marco was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 13th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. The above bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to his creditors.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26089.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX BERKOWITZ, Bankrupt.
Max Berkowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 12th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26857.—In Bankruptcy.—HENNING YOURSTONE, Bankrupt.
Henning Yourstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26560.
Notice is given that ADOLPH EDELSON, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 21, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26304.
Notice is given that ANDREW SAGLIANI and MARY BORGATI, also known as MARY LODI, individually and as co-partners doing business as SAGLIANI & CO., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 21, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—No. 26328.
Notice is given that HERMAN I. PECK, individually and as a member of the firm of PECK & GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 21, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26678.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILIP MICHLER, Bankrupt.
Philip Michler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on March 14th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 27th, 1919, at 2:15 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26304.
Notice is given that ANDREW SAGLIANI and MARY BORGATI, also known as MARY LODI, individually and as co-partners doing business as SAGLIANI & CO., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 21, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HEALTH INSURANCE MEASURE AMENDED

Objections of Physicians in Regard to Payment of Annual Fee Met.

TERM "EMPLOYE" DEFINED

State Industrial Commission to Appoint Local and Other Administrative Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—In an endeavor to meet objections advanced by physicians, the Davenport-Donohue Health Insurance bill introduced on behalf of the American Association for Labor Legislation with the backing of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference and the New York State Federation of Labor, has been amended in many respects. There will be a hearing on the bill on Wednesday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

One of the objections was directed against a provision under which health insurance fund "locals" were authorized to make arrangements with physicians under which they were to care for all the beneficiaries of the local fund and receive an annual salary in return. Under the bill as amended, beneficiaries are permitted to pick their own physicians who are paid by fees determined by the State Industrial Commission on hearings, and which may vary according to local circumstances and conditions.

Another amendment made in deference to the physicians, relates to the definition of the term "employe." Under the amendment "employe" is held to mean "a mechanic, workingman, laborer, clerk, bookkeeper, or person of similar grade of employment, including foreman, but not including superintendents, managers, and officers." Agricultural laborers and domestic servants are excluded from the operation of the proposed law, as are employes of the Federal and State Government as well as employes of municipalities.

In the original draft the health insurance "local" was practically a law unto itself. Another amendment, however, provides that State, local, and other advisory bodies having to do with the health insurance plan must be appointed by the State Industrial Commission. The State's share of the cost has been estimated approximately at $360,000 annually, or as much as it costs to administer the Workmen's Compensation Fund.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, Chairman of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, in discussing the bill said that she expected it to pass this session. It has been before the Legislature in one form or another since 1916.

The bill provides for local mutual funds administered by a Board of Directors composed of an equal number of workmen and employers and a Chairman chosen by both. The administration of the funds will be entirely in the hands of the local Board of Directors, subject to general supervision by the Industrial Commission.

These boards will establish premium rates for their respective districts. Where a sickness hazard in any establishment is greater than the average the rates will be correspondingly higher to the employer. It is estimated that the cost of this insurance will be about 2½ cents each a week from the employer and the employe. As all employers in the State will be covered, the employe can go to any part he wishes in search of better work without forfeiting his benefits.

The bill makes special provision for the medical, surgical, and nursing care of mothers and their babies. For working women it establishes a special maternity cash benefit for two weeks before the birth of the child and six weeks afterward, so that she may refrain from employment during that time.

NEW YORK.

MRS. FORD'S HOME FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS
LIBERTY, N. Y.
Private baths and porches; rates $15 to $30 a week. Booklet.

Mountain house, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 Wh. Plains.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths, (fresh and sea water.) High class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Certain Guide to Climate and Clean Streets.
No Dues. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Concerts Afternoons and Evenings
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Capacity 600. Diet Kitchens.
Open All Year S. Hanstein, Prop.

Hotel STRAND
FIREPROOF
On the ocean front
Capacity 600. Always open
Sea water in all baths. Orchestra
COURTESY · SERVICE · COMFORT

PIERREPONT
Family Hotel Mrs. Grayson L. Kahn

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 400. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Amer. Plan—$3.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.
The Leading Houses Always Open.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The air pressure continues high throughout the Eastern States and is low over the Great Central Valleys with storm centres over Arkansas and Lake Superior. During the last twenty-four hours there were general rains over the Great Central Valleys and the Eastern States. There were also snow storms in the Rocky Mountains and in Northern New England.

The temperature has risen generally throughout the Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and it has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and the Plains States.

The outlook is for a continuation of unsettled and rainy weather over much of the country east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature will rise Monday throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States and it will fall Monday night and Tuesday in the region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, fresh and strong southeast and south; overcast weather with rain and fog.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Rain and warmer Monday. Tuesday probably rain.

Northern New England—Rain or snow, and warmer Monday, Tuesday probably rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Rain and warmer Monday. Tuesday probably rain.

Western New York—Rain Monday, warmer in east. Tuesday clearing and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.		1918.		1919.		1918.	
3 A. M.	21	36	4 P. M.	45		38	
6 A. M.	20

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COAL PRODUCTION LOW.

Decline in Week Ended March 8 as Compared with 1918.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The production of coal continues at a low ebb. Figures given out by the United States Fuel Administration tonight show that during the week ended March 8 the production of bituminous coal was 8,086,000 net tons. This output was about the same as that for the week ended March 1, which was 8,086,000 net tons, but it was 2,550,000 net tons, or 33 per cent., below the output for the week of March 9, 1918.

The total production for the 1918-19 coal year to date is estimated at 533,000,000 net tons, 16,613,000 net tons more than the output for the same portion of the previous coal year.

Anthracite production during the week ended March 8 is estimated at 2,089,000 net tons, as compared with 1,102,000 the previous week, and 2,099,000 net tons for the corresponding week of 1918. Anthracite production from April 1, 1918, to March 8, 1919, is estimated at 88,111,000 net tons, which is 5,180,000 net tons less than for the same period of the last coal year.

Luxemburg Open to American Trade

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—To remove any uncertainty as to the effect of its ruling of March 6, with relation to trade between this country and Luxemburg, the War Trade Board today announced and confirmed that all persons in the United States were authorized by that ruling, subject to the rules and regulations of the board, to trade and communicate with persons residing in Luxemburg.

British Rule on Cotton Imports.

LONDON, Friday, March 14.—The Board of Trade has abolished maximum price regulations on all raw cotton except that imported from America and Egypt.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and over machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate, with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., X 281 Times Annex.

Salesman traveling South America, Mexico, Cuba, and other foreign countries to handle a complete line of post cards and booklets as a side line on commission basis; splendid chance for live man; write, stating what sections you travel; references required. Manufacturer, B 790 Times Downtown.

Candy store, Church Ave., Flatbush, established profit $7,000; price $6,500. Other bargains. Do you want additional capital to increase your business. Business bought and sold without publicity. J. P. Curtin, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Windows and seats for rent to view parade; 600 5th Av., corner 42d St., opposite Public Library. Suite 606.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

$25,000 to $100,000 to invest, with services, $5,000 to $15,000 in successful established business; describe business; principals only. H 699 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Partner with about $15,000 in well-established shirt house; salesman preferred; jobbing trade on flannels and work shirts. L 781 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Established manufacturing company, having finished Government war work and resuming regular business and enlarging, needs more capital; investors of $2,000 and more will receive 8 per cent. interest and a liberal share of profits; high-class Board of Directors; strictest investigation invited. V 3 Times.

Live advertising salesman wanted to take active interest in a growing commercial photographic studio; $1,000 required. 110 West 40th. Room 309.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

THREE LIVE SALESMEN
(recently demobilized) traveling Great Britain, opening offices in London, are
OPEN FOR AGENCIES
for
COMPOSITION BUTTONS
and
FANCY GOODS.
Offers to Wormald, 35 Evesham Road, New Southgate, London, N. 11, (England.)

Correspondence solicited with established selling organizations with offices in all major cities, to promote the sale of new profitable household necessity. Box A 749 Times Downtown.

Have established office business, money; must change line; want lines of merchandise or will manufacture legitimate merchandise with capable party. Write for interview. Room 511, 110 West 40th.

Wish to obtain agencies from manufacturers and wholesalers for Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Please write G 222 Times.

Manufacturers and wholesalers interested in being represented in Mexico write G 223 Times.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Factory, fully equipped with wood turning machinery for manufacture of brooded and cretonne boudoir furniture and novelties, humidors, candy containers, fancy baskets, &c. Also for sale at sacrifice, splendid business opportunity. S. N. Freeman, 135 Broadway, New York City.

Exceptional Opportunity.—For sale, long established, furnished, graduate nurses' home in central location; long lease; rent more than half covered by separate rented apartments; 7-story modern building, elevator; rooms and apartments fully rented. Apply W. A. Taylor, Inc., 205 Columbus Av., N. Y. City.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY AND TOBACCO business, having a well and old established trade, for sale at very reasonable price. Apply to Schroeder, 416 East 6th St., New York City.

First-class automobile repair station, with full equipment of machinery; most favorable location for sale; very satisfactory 4-year lease on entire building of 3 floors, 20x80 each; quick action. 225 East 58th.

Owner dependent on outside management will sacrifice going modern tea room and pastry shop in upper west side; high-class residential section; business profitable. Room 813, 135 Broadway, New York.

Handkerchief factory, 55 machines, half automatic, practically new, good running condition; wish to sell complete; located in dry goods district. C. W., 547 Times Downtown.

Swiss embroidery plant; sacrifice. 31 Union Square, Room 1604. Phone 7122 Stuyvesant between 12 and 1 P. M.

Restaurant, artistically arranged, frequented by artists and aviators, for sale. V 2 Times.

BUSINESS LOANS.

Loans made on machinery, printing plants, trucks, automobiles. Security Finance, 41 Liberty.

FOR SALE.

A mahogany roll top desk, $10; oak flat top, 47; typewriter desk, $7.50; typewriter, $30; tables, chairs, filing cabinets. 60 Cortlandt St.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture. Oak or mahogany desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS "FROM FACTORY TO You"—The wonderful new improved 1919 National Combination Typewriter, with noiseless case, for office, home, and traveling; weighs 9½ lbs.; will do all that any large office typewriter will; sells for less than one-half the price. Catalog on request. Write for our attractive proposition for dealers and agents.
J. C. Chapeck, Director of Sales,
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Wanted.—Comptometer, Burroughs, Monroe Calculating and Addit Machines. I offer for sale and rent, Comptometer, Calculating and other Adding Machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Ransom, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

Government Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED WHITE Japanese Habutai Silk.—Bids will be opened 10 A. M. March 21, 1919, for not less than 5,000 yds. of the following 4-Momme Japanese "Kara" Habutai Silk: 362,500 yds. 36-in. Red Label and 87,500 yds. 36-in. Blue Label. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 812 C. E.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS AND HOUSE DRESSES Wanted.—For the jobbing trade; brief samples. Room 401, 3 West 29th.

BATISTE, NAINSOOK Wanted.—Around 80 squares, 40-inch; quantities; spot cash. Thompson, 1482 Woodworth.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or Columbia. Serges, satins, poplins, trisctine, linings. Lebowitz Bros.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copenhagen, tan, taupe. Commercial Cloak and Suit, 155 West 27th. Farragut 3874.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted. — Botany 51s, brown, navy and black; also 47118 serge, navy. Madison Square 6276.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted. — 51s Botany, serges, mixtures, velours, shepherd checks, novelties. Gramercy 6647.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—All colors Superior. Chif Coat Co., Spring 4846.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen, white and light tan. Rashkind & Soloff, 246 5th Ave.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—515, all colors, any quantity. Shapiro, Madison Square 3809.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All shades, quantities, for cash. Haft, Farragut 9763.

BURELLS OR DELHI Wanted.—In Copenhagen; also Copen and rose eiderdown; will pay cash. Kaplan & Weinstein, 180 West 32d.

BURELLA Wanted.—Buckley-Cohen 7111 all shades. Greeley 4376.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Amoskeag blue and pink, at a price. Sylvia Children's Dress Co., 17 East 16th St.

CHECKS Wanted.—Black and white velour checks. L. Greenberg & Bro., 71 West 36d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted. — Sizes 6-14; silk and taffeta; can use large quantity. Call Monday and Tuesday, Laurelta, 450 4th.

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber open place orders. 123 West 26th St., 3d floor.

COTTON TAFFETA Wanted.—Lower grades in colors. Manhattan Petticoat, 3 West 29th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—50 pieces 5-thread. Phone Gramercy 1310.

DOLMANS, Coats, Capes, Suits Wanted.—Spot cash paid; any quantity. Farragut 8184.

DOLMANS, Capes, Suits Wanted.—Attractive styles; good values. Elson & Son, 122 West 26th. 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, $7.75; georgette, $10.50; also waists wanted, to close out, snappy styles. Bernard Waist and Dress, 130 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on georgette and silk dresses; Only with samples. Metropolis Garment, 259 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders cotton and Summer georgette dresses. Apply all week, 6 West 32d St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on new silk and cotton dresses. 12th floor, 154 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy beaded and printed georgettes; also novelty dresses. 43 West 33d St., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders better class merchandise, all materials. 5d floor, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of silk and georgette dresses. B. Spiro, 259 5th Av.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs, for cash; highest grade. Phone Canal 1125.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on wash dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Taffetas, satins, crepes, georgettes; spot cash, any quantity. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton; contractors with own styles. Third floor, 24 West 30th.

FANCY DIMITIES, Dotted Swiss, and Cross-bar Wanted.—For manufacture of middies and smocks. Abe Milliman, 20 West 33d. Madison Square 4980.

FLANNEL Wanted.—All wool red, navy, and green for manufacture of middies. Abe Milliman, 20 West 33d. Madison Square 4980.

FLORENTINE SILK Wanted.—Open for quantity, borden pattern, in red, navy, and purple shades, or made up kimonos in these shades. Phillipsborn's, 920 Broadway.

FOULARDS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity; all shades. J. A. Hartstein & Co., 5 West 31st.

FOULARDS Wanted.—Good patterns only. Sunshine Dress, 34 West 17th St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Open for Gera 10858 navy, or similar. Bellas Hess Co., 85 Morton St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy and reseda, any mill. Knobel & Bloom, 146 West 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay spot cash; navy only. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GEORGETTES Wanted. — Large quantities, all colors, at a price. Wolff & Levien, 36 East 28th.

GINGHAM CHECKS Wanted. — Spot cash; open for quantities. Redfirn Costume, 22 West 27th.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once, cash; all kinds. Mad. Sq. 8671.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 12-inch, immediate delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3660.

LACES Wanted.—Open for large quantity real filet and filet medallions. Joseph Rothbart, 42 West 34th.

LININGS Wanted.—Open jobs of fancy. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Golf red peau de cygne, for cash. Safran & Kreeger, 23 East 26th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, esquimette; also high shade velours. Chelsea 6018.

POIRET TWILLS and Gabardines Wanted.—Any mills; also tricotines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

POIRET TWILLS and Tricotines Wanted.—Will pay cash. Sprayregen & Marks, 186 West 29th.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Navy; cash. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—In blacks only. C. B. C. Mfg. Co. 7080 Madison Square, Ext. 12.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, taupe, navy, black; quantity for cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

POPLINS Wanted.—Scotia cotton warp, black and navy. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

POPLINS Wanted.—American Woolen, navy and black, for cash. Madison Square 8166.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy quantity PPL and WFX. Gramercy 6552.

POPLIN Wanted.—Amoskeag 8153, tan, grey, and henna. Chelsea 3695.

POPLIN Wanted.—P. P. L., open to buy any quantity. Farragut 2885.

REPPS AND JEANS Wanted for cash. Chelsea 4603. 12 West 21st, 10th floor.

SATIN CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Dark colors. E. Schustack, 44 East 32d St.

SECO Wanted.—For cash, white, colors; must be cheap. Madison Square 8970.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 50 pieces each to any serge of any of the following qualities: Whitman's 104, 9, 99, 94, 8; Amoskeag's 6301, 7801, 7614, 7120, 7512; U. S. 838 and 235; Garfield's 7502 or 519; Andrews' 1464; Gilbert's 8200; Botany's 809, 11433; American's 0936, 09070. Phone Spring 6311 or 6312.

SERGES, Poiret Twills and Tricotines Wanted.—In undesirable colors; cash paid for unsalable colors. Harry Wadlee, Inc., 41 East 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—7801, 6120, 7130, W. F. X. 7614, V. F. L. 3395, 11433, M. F. L. 8200, 3350; quantities, for cash. Mad. Sq. 5814.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 54250, Jamestown 7302, Gera 7008, Garfields 525, Broadhead 500, or similar serges. Spring 5572.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for following styles in assorted colors: 54289, 47116, 6122, 4069, 4061, 4421, 780, poplin PPL. Chelsea 5098.

SERGES Wanted.—0800, 09070 black and 6324 navy; spot cash. Hamburger, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th St. Farragut 2351.

SERGES Wanted. — American 696, Dobson 964 or similar. Kramer, Madison Sq. 9656.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish; all grades; any quantity. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—In navy and taupe. Myer Gans Sons & Co., Inc., 151 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—0800, 0936, 0910, or similar; quantity, for cash. Farragut 9672.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104, spot cash, at highest market price. Chelsea 7954.

SERGES Wanted,—Gilbert 8200, 0936, 09070, 233, also striped serges. Chelsea 8332.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 54289, navy and black. Madison Square 8606, Shapiro.

SERGES Wanted.—99 or similar, for cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, Whitman's 99, Atwood Cloak and Suit, 148 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 104, 9001, 9070, 838, 235, 1464; cash. Gramercy 2463.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 7301, 816; will pay cash, quantity. Stuyvesant 2676.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 780 Botany navy for cash. Farragut 5166.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity W. F. X. Farragut 2866.

SERGES Wanted.—0936 American or similar, for cash. Stuyvesant 6068.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7301, 7628, 707, 9056, 3476. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—We are open for 54289, navy. Gramercy 2991-2992.

SERGES Wanted.—7614 black, navy 8, and 94 navy. Chelsea 0955.

SERGES Wanted.—5120, 7120, 6122, 7132; cash. Chelsea 5848.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Storm and men's wear. Herzog's Cloak and Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 5466.

SERGES Wanted.—Lorraine 3615, Juillards 54289, 4800, 47116, 4061, 4408, Botany 11433, 809. Madison Square 2939.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific C. S. shade, 105, 108, 110, 1365; also other shades. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity; must be reasonable. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—Black, 680, 8906, 09070, 106; cash, or will exchange for navy. Madison Square 8668.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, W. F. X., 6120. American Piece Goods Co., 818, 5th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 7614, navy only, firsts or seconds, at $1.55. H. S. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Whitman's 99, 8206, navy and black. Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGES Wanted.—6334, 1464, or similar, navy, black; cash. Chas. Warsbo, 117 West 31st.

SERGE Wanted.—Men's wear, in quantity; will pay cash. Louis Hessler, 38 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 7301, 5, 94, 2004; 1166, 2094; spot cash. A. M. Cohen, Baltimore.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7120, 7132, 7008; sponged or unsponged. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity, navy and black, 54289 and 11433; cash if cheap. Chelsea 1456.

SERGES Wanted.—4546 and 4046, Chelsea 7897.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 99. Farragut 9477.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted and fifty-fifty; also serges; mail samples. X, 259 Times Annex.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Large quantity fibre Canton tussah silks; colored yarns, corded; madras; spot cash. S., 1293 Franklin.

SILKS Wanted.—We can use a quantity of silks, regardless of colors or patterns for exporting trade; must be cheap. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av. Madison Square 370.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of three-thread crepe de chine and satins in flesh only; spot cash; must be cheap. Cohen Marks Co., 1,132 Broadway, Room 623.

SILK and Cotton Fandies Wanted.—Open for cross cut jobs of any kind, voiles, &c. A. Litwack, 271 Canal 5046.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in any quantity, for cash. Mad. Sq. 2073.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Bachmann, 17315, colors 1299, 1379; also plain velours, tan and red. Jerome Frank & Co. Gramercy 5174.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—602, 537, henna, Copen, Pekin, also 5750, Deering Milliken, rookie, victory-red. Greeley 1131.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering & Milliken; all colors; any quantity; cash. Madison Square 1068.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—High shades; all makes. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6364.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; all colors, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Deering Milliken; all shades. Madison Square 1168.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — Deering-Milliken 5750; all shades. Greeley 4376.

SKIRTINGS Wanted.—Fancy silk for skirts, and colored cotton goods wanted. Trussel Waist Co., 137 West 29th. Phone 9089 Farragut.

SKIRTINGS Wanted.—All wool plaids, Amoskeag serge 7614. Eastern Skirt Co., Baltimore. A Gerber, Elks' Club.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9040.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—We are open for 50 pieces striped taffetas and peau de cygne. Freesman, 377 Madison Sq.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Fifty pieces, all colors, 36-inch, 27½c; spot cash. Superior Silk Co., 225 5th Av.

THIBETS Wanted.—Stoney & Starkey's 315. Farragut 129.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—36 inches wide, all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfields 4719 or similar navies; will buy any quantity for cash. Greeley 5683. Heinin & Greenfree, 1,333 Broadway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mill; also gabardines and poiret twill; pay cash. Madison Square 8069.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mills; also poriet twills and gabardines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINE AND GABARDINE Wanted.—In all colors, for cash. 38 West 32d, Room 1302.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Pay spot cash, navy; any mill. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—All wool; also cotton back in all shades; spot cash. Lissman, Needell & Kurtz, Inc., 27 West 24th. Farragut 9475.

VELOURS Wanted.—Any Spring shades, 711, 715, 0360; Philips, Cascade, or similar; large or small lot. Drugin, Farragut 3468.

VELOURS Wanted.—American E 544 or similar; also 12075 pom pom. Juvenile Cloak Mfg. Murray Hill 290.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shade; American poplins, navy and black. Schonberg & Kapner, Farragut 4588.

VELOUR Wanted.—Tan and reindeer, deering, milliken; silvertone, Pekin and Victory red. Greley 1876.

VELOURS and Silvertones Wanted.—High shades; will pay cash. Crown Cloak, Chelsea 5561.

VELOURS Wanted. — Stevens, Buckley, Cohen, or similar, all shades. Greeley 4376.

VELOURS Wanted.—4231, Steven's, or similar, henna, tan, gray, Pekin. Greeley 1130.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for high shade velours. Bellas Hess Co., 85 Morton St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Reindeer shade, light weight, all wool. Telephone Spring 8013.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades only; spot cash. Phone Chelsea 8979.

VELOURS Wanted.—All Spring shades. L. Greenberg & Bro., 71 West 36d.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades; quantity, for cash. Farragut 9872.

WAISTS AND PETTICOATS Wanted.—Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md., will buy for cash 50,000 pairs of crepe de chine, and better grades of cotton waists; also silk and cotton petticoats. Mail full particulars of offering to Miss M. Levy, Hotel McAlpin.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—White, in dress weight, any quantity. Victoria Dress Co., 37 West 32d. Madison Square 1974.

Contracts Wanted.

TUCKING.—Contractor on tucking wishes to take work from dress and skirt manufacturers; good work; prompt delivery. Box A614, 1,265 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BRAID.—Three-and, immediate delivery, 75c per ligne; all lignes in stock. Spring 6483.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Juillard's 118 and Juillard's kerseys 2002, in burgundy, navy, plum, green, and black. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 3716.

CANTON SILKS.—36 inches, all popular shades; immediate delivery; reasonable. Selens, 9 West 20th.

CAPES, DOLMANS.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 18th.

CAPES.—Dolmans suits, close out. Square Garment, 1,193 Broadway.

CAPS.—Whipcord overseas caps, stock on hand. Royal Hat Co., 181 Mercer St.

CASSIMERES, Mixtures, Shepherd Checks.—Men's and ladies'; 150 pieces 8 K W shark-skin, quantity 2001 velours. Gerzog 6884.

CAPES AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES AND SUITS on racks; variety of styles and cloths. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES, SUITS.—$7.75 on the rack for quick delivery. Bernstein, 118 W. 27th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big values. Levi Bros., 38 West 24.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6-14, $5 dozen up. Fashion & Co., 36 West 26th St.

COATS, DOLMANS, CAPES.—For immediate delivery; pile fabrics ready for jobbers. Mezeritsky & Stollerman, 24 West 27th.

COATS.—Plushes, velours; plain, fur trimmed; regular and stouts; very cheap. 7th floor, 46 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS of the better kind; Spring and Fall; to close out. Flager, 3,161 Broadway.

COATS.—Spring coats, velours and poplin, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 180 West 32d.

COATS.—Velour, high shades, to close out. A. Russakow, 164 5th Av.

COTTON GOODS.—Two cases white batiste to sell, below market price. Stuyvesant 2097.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes, Meteors, Poplins, Taffetas, Peau-de-Cygne, &c. "The right merchandise at the right price." Weinstein & Bloom, 44 East 22d. Gramercy 1288.

CRYSTAL CORD, Holden Locard, shades 440, 454, 499. Phone Madison Square 1930.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DOLMANS, Capes, Suits, Coats.—Cheapest to best; immediate delivery. Hunter, 45 West 26th.

DRESSES.—On rack for immediate delivery; beaded georgettes, satins, taffetas, and crepe meteors, all colors and sizes, from $10 up. Regent Dress Co., 148 West 29th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; dainty new models in beaded and plain georgette, taffetas, georgette and taffeta combinations, at unusually low prices. Chif Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—300 snappy taffetas, satins, serges, Georgettes; Slaughtering prices, especially for bargain basements; also 500 stylish suits. Emanuel, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—6,000 on hand; Susquehanna poplins, $3.75; wool jerseys, $6.75; greatest values ever offered; see them today. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chine, taffeta, and party dresses will sell at a sacrifice. Premier Costume Co., Marcus Helfand, Assignee, 12 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—High-grader for immediate delivery, satins, beaded georgettes, and new models in Jersey. Kaufman Bros., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ringhams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better-grade satins, indestructible printed georgettes, tricolettes, meteors; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in jersey taffeta and satin dresses, all colors and sizes, in very snappy models. Lorraine Dress, 130 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values; taffetas, satins, $6.50 to $8.50; immediate delivery. Losb Nussbaum, 119 W. 23d.

DRESSES, Jersey and silks, several thousand, to close out at a price. Gross & Liebowitz, 124 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Latest models, unusual chance quick buyer; overstocked. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out, georgettes, taffetas, on racks. Fioranell Dress, 36 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, satins, taffetas, silks, jerseys, serges; cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

DRESSES Taffetas, Wool Serges; close out $4.85. Hoffman Bros., 95 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Beaded and printed georgettes, job. 1,193 Broadway, Room 22A.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Lewis, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses at a price. 130 West 17th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of 50 satins at a price. Cohen, 130 West 20th.

DRESSES.—50 satin; sell at a price. Feuer, 10 West 28th St.

EMBROIDERIES and laces to close out; big bargain. 115 Worth St., Room 57.

FANCY LININGS for cloak and suit trade, to close out cheap. Chelsea 9350.

GABARDINES.—Gera 10764 and 10836, in black, taupe, Copen., Pekin, gray, brown, burgundy and green. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GEORGINES, ivory and flesh; good quality; reduced price. Telephone Madison Square 1161.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES.—All kinds; big sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAM PLAIDS, good quantity, wonderful assortment. Miller Bros., 116 West 22d.

HATS.—2,000 dozen panama, silk, panama beach, for children, men, and ross, low price; export and domestic trade. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4250.

HONEY CLOTH.—Mohair, 54-inch, 25 black, 50 navy. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

HOSIERY.—Ipswich 8500, 300 dozen size 8, black, white, brown, $2.75; 500 dozen bundles, $2.90, all sizes; Ipswich 715, 100 dozen black, white, gray, $5.50. Himwich Mills, 467 Broadway.

HOSIERY.—Ipswich, style 3300, men's fibre hose in 50 packing; all colors; 40 cases. Canter & Koletsky, 530 Congress Av., New Haven, Conn.

JAP SILKS.—Almost any weight at prices below market; also crepe de chine and georgette; direct from mill. Samuel Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 4547.

JAP SILKS, all weights and shades, immediate delivery, cases. Canton Silk Mills, 483 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 2150.

JERSEY SILK.—Flesh and white at $1.35. Dainty Silk Under. Co., 401 4th Av., City.

KHAKI KOOL.—Fancy printed, Mallinson's, suitable for collars, vests, and trimming; under price. Tel. Gramercy 6894.

KNICKERBOCKERS.—Boys' knickerbockers, blue serge and striped worsteds, sizes 8 to 16, $4.25 a dozen. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4250.

PANAMAS.—8PA., BPNL., PNA., 228; also high shades. Henry Hameon, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PANAMAS.—228, BPNL 227; quantities below market price. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4020.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Tan and gray; excellent value. Madison Square 6145.

PIRET TWILLS.—Will close out cheap, Garfield's 4078 black. Madison Square 1520.

POM-POM.—American Revera cloth, navy; will sell cheap. Greeley 5053.

POPLIN.—4360, 8158, navy and black, Spring shades; very cheap. Louis Abramson, 1,170 Broadway.

POPLIN.—Meyer Jolles black and blue; also Lawrence's No. 780; will accept offer. Chelsea 9585.

POPLINS.—American 06077 navy, 4768 Brightwood black and navy. Madison Sq. 6406.

POPLINS.—Saxonias, tan, gray, copen; serges, Andrews 1464 blacks, navys. Farragut 9407.

POPLINS.—90610, 06077, taupe and all Spring shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POPLINS.—American; other makes; cheap. Mr. Lewis, Farragut 5656.

RECO SILK.—First quality, 22½c. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES.—516, 11433, 780, 767, 9288, 7006, 2205, 3395, 6122, 94, V. S. L., also fine men's wear serges. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989 and 4941.

SERGES.—5,000 yards, 40-inch, all wool, navy, French serge, at 95c; also 10,000 yards ¾ black heavyweight coating at 40c. L. Finkelstein & Sons, Spring 6311, 6312.

SERGES.—Pacific boating serges, 30 inches, 1,400 pieces, all colors, 21c; must be sold at once. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES.—3350, 11433, at $2.10; 0936, $2.40; U. S. 838, $2.40; U. S. 235, $2.50; quantities; immediate delivery. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—Black, navy, and colors, 0609, 0209, V8L, WFX, 54289, 11433, 1210, 4560, PPL; also Cheviot Panamas. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES.—104, $2.15; 2004, $1.90; 7714, $1.75; 94, $1.80; 2099, 4794x, 7130, $1.75; 4056, 50c.; 1713, $1.70; 8365, $1.75; 1711, 80c. Madison Square 8904.

SERGES.—11433, navy, tan, green, 56-inch navy blue, men's wear 3365 navy, black all-wool plaid for skirtings. Greeley 836. Ask for Martin.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warps, French and storm serges, also mannish serges in black. Gramercy 2991.

SERGES.—We have 9288 Cleveland, 40 pieces navy, 28 pieces high shades, at $2.10. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SERGES.—7002, $1; 1464, $3.17½; 4768 Pekin poplin, $2.60; also other serges in black and navy. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Gilberts 8200, 40 pieces each, all navy. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Mens' wear; superior quality; Australian all wool and filling. McConnell, 17 East 22d.

SERGES.—8200, 787, 10836, 0936, V8L, navy 0609, 6301, black. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4020.

SERGES.—35 pieces navy Whitman's 2205, original tickets. Goldsmith. Gramercy 6069.

SERGES.—54289; poplin, broadcloth, Panama and other serges; very cheap. Farragut 9628.

SERGES.—235, 1464 poplin, Brightwood 4916, Dobson's 508, American 06054. Gram. 1814.

SERGES.—1135 Bachman, 8 navy, tan, 1 black, and 1 Copen. Madison Square 4020.

SERGES.—American 587, navy; Whitman 94, in black. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, 235, 787, 6609; quantities; will sell cheap. Gramercy 2641.

SERGES.—09070, 99, 54289, 54282, 3350, 8200; reasonable prices. Gramercy 6510.

SERGES.—All-wool poplins; all-wool serge, job, 92.25. Nivel, 111 West 26th.

SERGES.—09070, 0936; 11433, 780, 7008 M. F. L., 09077. Madison Square 9567.

SERGE.—838 Garfield, 92 net; quantity of hand. Phone Farragut 4444.

SERGE.—11438 Botany, original ticket, 96 net cash. Chelsea 8597.

SERGES.—1464, 94, 54289, poplins and velours. Bryant 4312.

SERGES.—Botany 780; also broadcloth. Madison Square 1409.

SERGES.—Quantity, 104 Waitman, navy and black. Chelsea 10879.

SERGES.—Navy 8200, 9001, 587; black 8192. Gramercy 5458.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES.—Botany 780, Gilbert 8200, Julliard's 54292, 54340, 54289, Gera 7008, 10458, WFX, MFL, Whitman's 774, PPL, 232, BPNL, Belden's poplin; also big variety of fancy skirtings in plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 3716.

SERGES.—780, 11433, 519, 7006, 2205, 235, 0936, 3350, V. S. L. 9288, 3395, M. F. L. 767; reasonable prices; immediate delivery; to cutting-up trade. Weinstein Co., Madison Square 4521.

SERGES.—8200, 9288, 512, 7614, 3000, 7512, 6002, 4080, W. F. X., K. S. W., silvertones, poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen, 39 East 23d. Gramercy 4491.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54-inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 6260.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Folwell of cotton, 45, 50, and 54 inch. Wardell, 249.

SHOES.—Army, navy, and officer shoe bargains in case lots. Berlow, 110 Duane St.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery, crepe de chines, $1, (8 thread;) crepe de chines, $1.15, (4 thread;) fancies, $1.30; wash satins, 95c. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SILKS.—Large quantities crepe de chine, 5-thread, powdered or lustred finish, at sacrifice price. Madison

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means reverse or against.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, Hough and Manton, Circuit Judges. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 452, Post Office Building.
Motions:—
Re Wilson.
Virginia‹Chesapeake, Evans‹U.S.
Laura‹same.
Stanton‹same.
General calendar:
P & R Coal & Iron Co ‹Cooper.
Janssen‹SS Italien.
Lucas‹SS Westmeath.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 238, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.—Discharges.
Paul Jones.
Samuel Becker.
Borafriend & Grey.
Ignatio N Gardner.
Joseph Jacobs.
Under objections:
Lotis Solinsky.
Morris Risner.
Adjourned cases:
Ralph Hertz.
David Rosenowsky.
Nat Mather Dye Works.
Hemingway & Gulbert.
Wellish & Muller.
Motions:—
Madero Bros. (3.)
Joseph Lewis.
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.
Edward Stern.
Abraham J Esser.
Charley Lee Oom.
Anton Oleo.
Louis Desmark.
Holgar M Hansen.
Grace Fuller.
Paul Gruber.
Harry Radinsky.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Soldier‹Coy D M Cox.
Keller & N‹Dalley & I.
Same‹CNY.
Cavanaugh‹Tug Glen Cove.
Williams Line‹Norton.
O'Connor‹Tug Donner No. 9.
Leh & S Coal Co‹Tug Tom Taylor.
DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Comison Regulator Co‹Daily Park Nat Bk, Co.
White Sulphur Co‹Women's Wear Co.
Same‹Daily Trade Record Co.
Kesselman‹CNY.
Willinghaus Werb's‹Postal Tel.
South Cot Oil Co‹Lewis Corey & Co.
Magnolia Prov Co‹Coast Prod Co.
Farrington‹Mandeville.
Brown‹Penn RR.
Horn‹Gorham Co.
Belt-Wel System‹Prima Chicle Co.
Jensen & V RR.
Santini.
McCormick‹Int Mer Marine Co.
Alderman‹Sarasohn.
H Newberger Co‹Leh Valley RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal:
U S‹Ferdinand Bauer, (for pleading.)
Equity:
Young, as Trustee‹Gordon et al.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
For pleading:
U S‹S. Epstein.
Sanes‹J. Hanse and Selen Bens.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

McEwen Brothers‹Billings.
Quast‹Fid Mut Life Ins Co.
Harley‹Pitts Plate Gl Vetault‹Kennedy.
Rhodanes et al‹Klink Ice Co.
Charles W Galvin.
Edgar A Lewis.
Sidney Straus.
Mildred R Hall.
Acme Gas & Elec Fix.
Hubert Motx.
Aetes & Levine.
George G Nolan.
Bellin Waist Co.
Furion Bros.
Robert W McNiff.
Isidor Grossman.
Ike Joseph.
Grape Oil Corp.
Morris Jacobs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Conlin‹Foley.
De Casey‹Andrews.
Certilman‹Krohnberg.
Re Falk, (Jos.)
Morgan‹Hoyt.
Rosenstein‹Holmes Electric Co.
Lopiro‹Pulo & Hatch Printing Co.
Re CNY, (Westchester Av.) (2.)
Re Sailing Co. (Supp.)
Brod‹Orla.
Shiman‹Wilder.
Re Tawill.
Consumano‹Di Rocco.
Rose Feople, &c. (Phillips' Casualty Co.)
Nicholson‹Nicholson.
Davis‹Forst Theatre Co.
Sosanski‹Newman.
Lustgarten‹Rothman
Fox‹Owens & Co.
Armen‹Motel Life Ins.
Ricker‹Nenes Bros.
Eagle‹Werner.
Sanderson‹Anderton.
Spencer‹Topskayan.
Held‹M Wood, inc.
Re Risley.
Re Snyder.
Wood‹CNY
Mintz‹same.
Last‹Ed of Ed, (2.)
NY Rys‹Walker, (2.)
Michal‹Wagner.
Marcus‹F B Stearns.
Korn‹NY Board of Fire Underwriters.
Mc Fee‹Edward H Crandall, Inc.
Lichtenberg‹NY Bd of Fire Underwrit.
Margolis‹Kahn.
Re Rothman.
Tierney‹Gilbert.
Wilson & Co‹Hartford Fire Ins Co.
Downey‹5th Av Coach
Arthur Weiss & Co‹Salenbier.
McDonald‹5th Av Coach.
Korn‹NY Board of Fire Underwriters.
New Castelbonian, &c, Soc‹Mina.
C T Silver, Inc‹Gair.
McClurg‹Ford.
Re Jacobson.
Franklin Simon & Co ‹Louis.
Andrews‹Anderson, Bryde‹Bryde.
Wingarten‹Weingarten.
Lesmer‹Klein.
Kosmar‹Roberts.
CNY‹Whitlock.
MacMonnics‹Philippi
Barnett‹Barnett.
Anderson‹Anderson.
Farmers' Loan & T Co‹Rushby.
Moorow‹Wander Press, Inc.
Re Rushmore.
Indin‹Indin.
Basso‹Int R T.
Consl Int Co‹Columbia Trust Co.
CNY‹Roman.
Caruso‹Home Associclaves, Inc.
PART I.—Cohnian, parte business.
PART III.—Finch, Motions.
Calmer & Heela Mining Co‹Equit Trust Co.
Alexander‹Alexander.
Lincoln Nat Bank‹Prime.
Brigstin‹Sas Kay Waist Co.
Turner‹Turner.
Tanklaki‹Tanklaki.
Chapin‹Leonard.
Frampton‹Frampton.
Kurshied Mfg Co‹Rosenweig.
Re Eaton Boulevard
Samuels‹Samuels.
Demurrers:
Bottlers Seal Co‹Rainey, (3.)
Preferred cause:
Univis Gold Mining Co‹Hairston.
Kandel‹Goodnow.
Am Mtge Co‹Cregan
Herman‹Export Mtge Co.
Mutual Profit Sharing Corp‹Furry.
PART IV.—Pierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Lease (to Lighting Co‹Lewis.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
FINAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hochelman‹Svirsky.
Frank Gibbons.
General calendar:
Hass‹Saperstone.
Structural Eng Corp‹Kennard.
Nat Importers & Trading Co‹Hershovitz.
Jacobs‹Welsh
Frankel‹Mech Sls Nat Bank.
Quaid‹Ulatowsky.
Fletcher‹Fletcher.
Josephowitz‹Josephowitz.
Stiles‹Sardelli.
Sleare‹Tomlinson.
Doyling‹Doyling.
Ferber‹Schiffman.
Mandel‹Ullman.
Brinkmann‹Brinkmann.
Cole suomo‹Harbister
Herman‹Herman.
Rose‹Rose.
Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank‹Cuprite Sulphur Corp.
Acker‹Blackstone.
Case on.
Merritt & Chapman‹SS Argodine.
Vasconcellos‹SS Sarnia.
Dunbar‹Tug Dan W Bigoney.
Leh Coal, &c, Co‹SS Conano.
N Y & Porto Rico SS Co‹Tug Essex.
Dailey's Tow Line‹Tug Hampton.
Goldman‹Altman.
Ledman‹Stix.
Cent Mach & Sup Co‹Elec Phonograph Co.
Archer‹Cline & Speed Supply Co.
Gibbons‹Raymond.
Fisher‹Fisher.
Spillane‹Mail & Express Co.
Quaker Woolen Mills Co‹Mitterman.
Success Waist Co‹Ely & Walker, &c.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Inq.—Schiaffino‹Pernicaro.
Lucas‹NY, NH & H RR.
Von Maltzahn‹Burden.
Waldron‹N Y Rys.
M. Bell‹same.
B. Bell‹same.
Ripsoll‹CNY.
Unkrich‹West Farms Const Co.
Steiner‹N Y Rys.
Sadacca‹N Y Rys.
Roth‹Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons Corp.
Adkins‹NY Rys.
Horowitz‹Int R. T.
Jobs‹Union Ry.
McKeon‹same.
King‹Dudley, Jr.
Wood‹N Y Rys.
Dart‹City of N. Y.
L. Cooper‹Leary.
R. Cooper‹same.
Goodman‹Resnicoff, (2.)
Greenbaum‹Amdur.
Mains‹Murray.
Bolova‹East 10th St.
Haas‹Newberry.
L. Tendler‹Korner.
A Tendler‹same.
Pentland‹Rockwell.
Bookman‹CNY Rys.
Meloah‹Union Ry.
Houston‹NYC Int Ry.
Maliter‹CNY Rys.
S Hall‹Int Mer. Marine Hall‹same.
Pergamo‹Wagner, Jr.
Markowitz‹John St Rty Co.
Gordon‹Valensky.
Murphy‹Belt Line Ry.
Calvacca‹Wheatfield.
Tartakowsky‹Lerner
S Friedman‹Ingraham.
E Friedman‹same.
Descovich‹Int Merc Marine Co.
Adrachinsky‹Shapiro.
Doerfler‹Wertheimer (2.)
Rogers‹Treacy.
Gross‹NY Rys.
Weintraub‹NY Rys.
Hirsch‹C I & B RR.
Prucha‹Agostini (2.)
List‹Kane.
Clark‹Variety, Inc.
Allen‹Watt.
Manson‹NY Times.
Glotzer‹Bkn Un R RR.
Rinerol‹Int R T.
Sturn‹Geier.
Hill‹Jacob Ruppert Brewing Co.
Feller‹NY Rys.
Losurdo‹Sipes.
Tuchverdarber‹Zibloff.
Citron‹Matterhorn Realty Co, Inc.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bradley Cont Co‹CNY.
King‹Quality Amus Corp.
O'Grady‹Comerfied.
Smith Co‹Mascahlades.
Morris‹McClue.
Wechsler‹Miller.
Stockman‹Liebman.
N Y Mfg R E Co‹A. W. Hildebrand Co.
Geist Realty Co‹Pierre Brothers.
Knoegel‹Royal Adjustment Co.
McGlory‹Singer.
Cooper‹Carter Medicine Co.
Thompson‹Van Sise.
Heyman‹Cohen.
Getz‹Roger William Silver Co.
Regan‹Urban.
Anderson‹Pratt.
Hickie‹Cuneo.
First Nat Bk of Phil‹Nat Park Bank.
Wm Herrman & Co‹United Paperbd Co.
Dietz‹Martin.
Otto Heineman Phon Sup Co‹Perry.
McKeon‹Thompson.
Server‹CNY.
Perlanne‹Scheatower.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.
PART I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Rappaport‹Williamson.
PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Cavagan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Schindler‹Horn.
PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Weisser‹Murray, (2.)
PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Schindler‹Horn.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Wills for probate:
Walter Hewetson, Thomas Galligan, Josephine D. Taylor, Joseph Schuyler.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Helen T. Monaghan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Todt, Henry & Co‹Hoffman Bäohman & Co.
Bigio‹Castillo & Co.
Wiederman from Wm C Kimball.
Parker‹Perlman.
Fox‹Hill.
Amer D G Co of NY‹National Trading Co.
Castriotis‹National City Bank.
Brody‹Thomas Co, Inc
Smith‹Benavarrie.
De Alzugaray‹Amer Bit Expanels Co (2.)
Van Buren‹Shongood.
Bellimin‹Stendler (2.)
Nathan‹Wanamaker.
Katz‹Harrisette Holding Co.
Stewart‹Waldeck, Carpenito‹Bradley.
Horowitz‹Cohen.
Kane‹Wilson & Co.
Toomey‹Peck & Co.
Trainer‹Einhorn.
Mishlikah‹Marcus.
Rosenthal‹Baum.
Golden‹Brand, Inc (2)
Katz‹Seller, Goldman‹Browning King & Co.
Salzberg‹Livingston & Co.
Bazar‹Central Trust Co of NY.
Cohen‹Reid.
Splansack‹NY Rys.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Halpern‹Kurshan.
Lieberman‹NY Rys.
Schulman‹Rosenstein.
Slack‹Weiser, (2.)
Root‹same.
Curtin‹Black & W Cab Co.
Cohen‹Walker & Co.
Fitzpatrick‹Leibar.
Cohen‹Wolgel, Int Woolen Co‹Schultz
Block‹Brim.
Nesbitt‹Ley.
Rosco‹O'Flaherty.
Bebarfeld‹Peerless Heater Co.
Castellano‹Henning.
Tolyos‹Crimmins Con Co.
Goldenberg‹Goodstein
Gershon‹Cohen.
Degrazio‹Weisbecker, Inc. (2.)
Goldenberg‹Goodstein
Morey‹Ricciardelli, Inc.
Marquardt & Co‹Sunset Ware, Inc.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Graves‹Yanick; Wood‹Lane.
Hyman‹Zimmerman.
Goldman‹Cohen.
Scheinberg‹Waldman.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Jasper‹Francke.
Kedoison‹Georgia Textile Mills
Selmove, Inc‹Deutsch Leather Goods Co.
Konsel‹Gen Merchandise Co.
The following cases, if answered ready, will be placed on the Short Cause Calendar:
Mawhiney‹Goldenberg.
Levy Dairy Co‹P. A. Hutter Leather, Inc.
Hallen‹Levy.
Boston Waist Co‹Dana Inc.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Blechner‹Harold J Smith.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Franklin Sav Bank‹Elizabeth Schultheis—Abraham Lipschitz. Alfred Meyers‹James J. Cunningham—Alfred Katz, Louis Stettiner‹Alex S Hackley—Bernard Hamlsperger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Slorp‹Slorp.
Gelas‹Shalton.
Bronx Inv Co‹Hann.
Comfort‹Tuyk Town Const Co.
Fusco‹Biscegtis.
Loh‹Kuntz, ‡
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Higgins‹Higgins.
Cristaldi‹Cristaldi.
Goldstein‹Golstein.
Tofflevitz‹Tofflevitz.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.
Curtiss‹Busch.
Rodgers‹Rallman.
Amato‹Cavalde Asp Pav Co.
Opperman‹Int R T.
Dorsam‹same.
Calvin‹NY Rys.
Bernstein‹Int R T.
Walsh‹Katz.
Vogelman‹Hickson, Inc.
Abel‹Int R T.
Toober‹G W Travers Co.
Milo‹Columbia Nat Fire Ins Co.
Friedman‹Ratner.
Grimm‹Marocodato.
Coraieski‹Ruppert (2)
Spitzig‹Bell.
Sichel‹Bd of Educat.
O'Keeffe‹Lanigan Bros, Inc, (2.)
Fazio‹Grant.
Resman‹Ruppert.
Mason‹O Higel Co.
Lehman‹Union Ry.
Walsh‹Gallagher.
Eisenberg‹Samuel.
Highest number reached in regular order, 2341.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schmuck, S.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Kron‹Simnott.
Castro‹Union Ry.
Budelman‹Jaffe.
Berlin‹Cohen.
Motta‹Union Ry.
Mandelbaum‹NYC Int RR.
Ambrosi‹Ambrosi.
Wald‹Adams Plantgan Co.
Mel‹Michaels‹Pugliese.
Silver‹Cog.
Muller‹Sternberg.
Goldsmith‹Goldsmith
Polito‹Polito.
Ahern‹Ahern.
Vogel‹Vogel.
Mitchell, J.
Tucker‹Union Ry.
Kirchner‹Tietjen & Lang Co.
Mullican‹Ealing.
Meyer‹Kelly, Jr.
Zenzes‹NY Rys.
Fillis‹Dart.
Bolen‹Groton Ry.
Barone‹Sherwood.
Kammerer‹Rand.
Murray‹Dalt Jr Ry.
Dollins‹Kaner.
Block‹Salmowitz.
Arenateln‹Con T & E Sub Co.
Co-operative Milk Pro Market As‹Chiefits.
Ilcha‹Parks.
Fruchtbaum‹Union Ry
Permutter‹Sheffield Farms Co.
Hurd‹NYC Int Ry (2)
Moishad‹Rubinowitz.
Meyer‹Wubbe.
Rothenberg‹Tully.
Klinger‹Jawitz.
Block‹Salmanowitz.
Rhodes‹Bronx Exp Co
Slattery‹NYC Int Ry.
Kay‹Kull.
Clark‹Huyler.
Schafmeister‹Brandon.
Bumpus‹Connecticut Ins Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Re Jerwe St.
Re New Utrecht Av.
Randall‹Stevens.
Reed‹Reed.
H. Muller Mfg Co, Inc‹Lovell Conger.
Winthrop‹Hartford & N Y Trans Co.
Grupe‹Vanophone Co, (2.)
Wilcox‹Keene Mica Prod Co, (No. 2.)
MacLean‹Young.
People State N Y‹Dowd‹Drennan, Fire Commissioner.
Martines‹Martines.
Re Ulster Av, &c, (Waiters.)
H. Zimmer‹same.
J. Miller‹same.
Meyer‹Weiss.
Star Finance Co‹Sacco.
Re Irwin.
Eisenbrock‹Eisenbrock.
Re Lincoln Terrace Park (Hall.)
Cuda‹Maffel.
Markese‹B H RR Co.
Jensen‹So B'klyn RR.
Weiner‹Weiner.
Watson‹Labandy.
Zanca‹Lanca.
Del Gaudio‹Giancontieri.
Hart‹Goiller.
Re Gravesend Neck Road, (N Y, B & Man Beach Ry Co.)
PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Trials—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Colvin‹Le Boeuf.
Fitall‹Young Women's Christian Association.
Casella‹Cirone.
Thyrion‹Thyrion.
Tanguey‹Tanguey.
The remaining cases marked "ready" on the previous call, March 14, 1919, will be added to this day calendar for trial from day to day, as preceding cases are disposed of.
Highest number reached on the regular call 1507.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part V., Davis, J.; Part VIII., Callaghan, J.
McNulty‹Appel Co.
Mead‹S. & G. S & RR.
Cleary‹Ford.
Hoyt‹Cary.
Mulligan‹MacAuley Co.
Stern‹Mardi Gras Theatre Co.
Deforest‹Bush Terminal Co.
Braunstein‹Shults Bread Co & Nassau RR.
Levine‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Kennedy‹Pilgrim Steam Laundry Co.
Davis‹Healey & Co.
Clifford‹Cooper.
Ibery‹United Cities Realty Co.
Messer‹B, Q Co & S RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon Gludice‹Pisani.
Wheatley ‹Johnson‹Brautigam, Hajja‹G I & H RR.
Penzone‹Union Sulphur Co.
Entwisle‹Meytrott.
Ruppenthal‹Nas RR.
Schultz‹CNY.
Meagher‹same & ano.
Mantonya‹Mayer & ano.
Coffey‹Brennan.
Moscowitz‹Rylan.
Zweifler‹Land Estates Man.
Duff‹Quinn & ano.
Roderman‹Board of Education.
Cassin‹Stillman, Delehanty Ferris Co.
Byrne‹Frohman et al.
McMillan‹G I & H RR.
O'Connor‹Nitre Powder Co.
Slafer‹Kay et al.
Allen‹Daly.
Highest number reached on regular call, 7602.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bergman‹Goldstein.
Crew Levick Co‹Bklyn Pack, &c, Co.
Himan‹Int R T.
McEntire‹same.
Lebowits‹same.
Otis‹Gasau Thompson Co.
Highest number reached, 1,835.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Lewis J Potter, John Sands.
Thomas O Callender, Walter H Gill, James W Crowe, Alamson Van Cott, Sarah J. Ellison.
Mary Fitzpatrick, James Stanley, Catherine E Austin, Johanna Joff, William Barker.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar for call March 17:
First Rubber Co‹Franciscus.
Scudder‹J C Curtin.
Samuel F & Curtin.
Petkunas‹C. D. E Bway & Batt RR.
Saffier‹Eppens Smith Co, Inc.
Simonson‹Hartford & NY Transp Co.
Dantzone‹Luckenbach SS Co.
Kupressvage‹Millikan Bros.
Taylor, as Trustee‹Ponoroff et al.
Johnson‹Daily et al.
Leminger‹Lemin‹Farm Prod Co, Inc.
Zinser, as Infant‹Iringer.
Bashr‹Burton.
Sackig‹Henkes, (2 inquests.)
Remainder of calendar passed to March 18.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 12 A. M.
People‹Murphy.
Clark, Lee, Tibbets Co‹Ford.
Dock‹Dona Homes.
Also for the hearing of motions.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., no Justice; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rosenberg‹City of Yonkers.
Brundage‹Int R T.
Brundage‹Int R T.
Fell‹Lewis.
Vogel‹same.
Fuller‹Fitzgerald.
Ruff‹Union Ry.
Warnick‹Brundage.
Kiesan‹Baldwin.
Basnor‹Baldwin.
Cooper‹Dilly Bros Co.
Roller‹same.
Davis‹Loftus.
Fowler‹Tarrant Mfg.
Thompson‹Crandall Co.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Angelovitch‹Colonial Taxi Co.
Mahnsch‹G. Ati & Pac Tea Co.
Hillard‹Yonkers RR.
Dargan‹West End RR.
McGuire‹Pierce.
McClennan‹Cent RR of N J.
Caselli‹Union Ry.
Buster‹Power.
Fassler‹McRedmond.
Johnson‹W El RR.
Wiltz‹Union Ry.
Ambrosia‹West St RR.
Highest number reached on call, 984.
FAIRY‹Keogh, J.—Short cause and contract cases.
Domini‹American Pottery Co.
Thomas‹Larchmont Park.
Rothschild‹Eckemeyer
Briggs‹Griott.
Corrine‹Dibbl Mfg Co (2.)
Steiner‹Mesquita.
Buckley‹Standard Oil.
Bradley‹Bradley.
Yon Storch‹City of Yonkers.
Fall‹Bloomingdale Bros.
Turner‹Un Investors.
Mutual Life Ins Co.
Pennette‹West St RR.
Coconza‹Red Hook Light & Power Co.
Scozzafava‹Hughes.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owner of Good Location

We have property of all kinds, pay the highest rent and good securities and keep property in first class condition. Blum Realty, 472 Grand St., N. Y. C. Orchard 5136.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOU NEED A HOME

Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from Beaches, &c. Bape.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4583.

STYLISH GEM AT $6,850.

10 rooms and bath; ornamental B. s. and Bk. front; furnace, open plumbing; double mirrors, hardwood trim and doors, hardwood floors; first-class residence block, Greene Av., between Bedford and Nostrand; perfect home at a great bargain. William F. Ras Company, 400 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, adj. cor. Gates Av.

BICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE
AT JAMAICA, N. Y.

Five modern houses, 9 rooms, all improvements; plots 40x100; easy terms; near elevated and new depot. Write P. O. Box 140, Jamaica, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON CHESTER HILL

Mt. Vernon's beautiful restricted section, 28 minutes from Grand Central. A fine modern home. Four rooms on first floor. Six bedrooms; two baths. Garage. 100 foot plot; trees and shrubs. Near station. Price $10,000.

Anderson Realty Company
MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

Best Bargains in Larchmont

Stucco, 6 large rooms and garage.....$8,500
Stucco, 7 rooms, near station.....$8,500
STUCCO & SHINGLE, 8 ROOMS.....$7,750
New Colonial 8 rooms, 3 baths. $13,500
Two-car garage
WE HAVE OTHERS.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2386

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HEMPSTEAD HOUSES

Hempstead adjoins Garden City 45 minutes from Penna. Station

New English Never occupied, artistic design, modern in every respect. 2 car garage and large plot. Price $14,000. Easy terms.
Stucco
Dutch Colonial Remodelled dwelling of unusual charm. Stucco construction. Large plot; beautiful grounds. Extra large living room; sun parlor &c. Price $20,000. Convenient terms.

Immediate Possession

Call, Write or Phone Worth 4657.
O. L. SCHWENCKE, JR.,
277 BROADWAY NEW YORK

FREEPORT

Semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, bath; improvements, near water and bathing beach. Price $8,200, fully furnished.

OTHER BARGAINS ALSO

Furnished houses for rent North and South Shore

CLARENCE A. EDWARDS
Opposite Depot, Freeport, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEA GATE, New York Harbor
Furnished Dwellings for the Season
FOR SALE OR RENT

This, ideal, perfect rest resort and select seashore residence park conveniently by subway service and private boats from Battery, N. Y.

Furnished Houses, Rental $4,000 to $2,000.

Sale prices $10,500 and upward.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
192 Montague St., Brooklyn, and on property.

FARMS.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE:

Attractive farm, 100 acres land, 10-room house, two barns, mill and other buildings, large orchard, fine for Summer home; situated in Watertown, Conn. Vernon & Roberts, Thomaston, Conn. R. F. D.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Connecticut.

Country home, furnished; high elevation, wide and beautiful outlook; State road, 34 miles east from Hartford; 4 express trains from New York and Boston stop each day; modern 2½-story house, 9 rooms, furnished; furnace, fireplace, bath, 30-foot veranda and sleeping porch; garage; poultry houses; white oak forest; gardens, &c.; nearby on this property are two bungalows which will be included if desired; all piped for running water; $5,000; half cash, C. L. Backus, Andover, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bronx.

For Sale—Ten-room up-to-date house, garage, best section West Bronx; especially adapted for physician; or two separate flats if desired. 2,317 Three Adams.

Queens.

WONDERFUL CHANCE.

$500 cash, balance $20 monthly and rent, buys fine two-family brick; modern improvements; 20 minutes to grand Central. Wylie or call, Electric Store, 190 East 138th St., near 3d Av.

Richmond.

For sale at Great Kills, Staten Island, dwelling, 8 rooms. Easy terms. Full particulars, E. Williams, Tottenville, Staten Island.

Long Island.

Richmond Hill.—Eight rooms, bath; detached one-family; beautiful neighborhood; all improvements; lawn; plot, 47.100; terms. Also seven-room house, detached; all improvements; $6,500. A 130 Times.

Long Beach West, five-room cottage; plumbing, electricity; $1,500; $500 cash, balance mortgage. Shall personally west days on Thurs. J. Wales, resident for years.

Westchester County.

500 cash, balance monthly, buys detached cottage, large plot, above Yonkers. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

New Jersey.

New 7-room house, real fireplace, white enamel woodwork, hard-wood floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, 20 minutes from New York. $500 cash, balance easy payments; will sell furnished or unfurnished. Address owner, 77 6th St., Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. Take W. Shore or Susquehanna R. R. Phone Rector 1,607.

Beautiful 10-room house, bath, garage, steam heat, hot water, electric light, soft water, at Ramsey; 25 acres; near school; commuting distance; ten minutes to station; $900 down, balance like rent; might exchange. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel Bryant 2729.

BARGAIN.—Six-room-bath hollow tile stucco dwelling; steam heat; all improvements; large plot; near station; half hour out, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Telephone 3906 Beekman.

Bargain.—5 rooms and bath; hollow tile stucco bungalow; all improvements; large plot; half hour out Erie; $3,250; easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Telephone 3906 Beekman.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; easy terms; must sacrifice. Owner, W. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Grantwood, N. J., Facing Riverside.—Dwelling, 11 rooms; all improvements; open fireplaces, gas, electricity, hot-water heating; $4,000 cash, balance mortgage. 228 Knox Av.

Houses Wanted.

House suitable for tea room. Answer quick, Box 336, Maplewood, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Have special fund $30,000 to lend on improved city property at 5% on two-thirds appraised value, first mortgage. Will divide. A. T., 185 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Spot cash for great bargains; immediate answer. Call, write or telephone Edward Browning, 110 West 40th. Bryant 7122.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

West side business corner, 25x100; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; six stores and three basement stores; all rented; price, $40,000; mortgage, $20,000, 5 per cent., terms to suit. Phelps, 3,078 Valentine Av., near 194th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

AT A BARGAIN, 481-483 Broadway, Brooklyn, vacant parcel, 50x106; near Williamsburg Bridge; suitable for small factory. R. M. Overlander, 310 West 137th St., Manhattan.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTH HUNTINGTON, L. I.

20 or 40 acres, highly cultivated, 1,100 feet, fronting on Jericho Turn Pike; high elevation, fine scenery and fruit trees; good residence site or general gentleman's farm. E. Kollmer, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

For sale, at Little Neck, L. I., ¾ acre land with house, barn, and poultry house, 2 minutes from trolley; 10 minutes from station; price quick sale will be $4,500. Box 60, Mr. Marvin, owner, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Long Beach plot, 100x100; bargain. C. Mock, 200 West 101st.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale.—Three-story Summer resort and fifty-acre farm and wood lot of 100 acres; right on State road and near lake; big travel by this place; send for picture and description of this place; must sell to settle estate; big bargain for $7,000 cash; right in the Adirondacks; 1,500 elevation. Address Box 9, White Lake Corners, N. Y.

For Sale at Pleasantville, N. Y., 12-room house, on ½-acre plot, main thoroughfare; bath, improvements, gas and electricity, large garden; 15 minutes from station; commuting distance; barn or garage; sacrifice on account of health. Z 380 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Nutley.—Ten rooms, bath, stucco construction, perfect condition, gas and electricity, all gas kitchen, laundry in basement, steam heat, instantaneous hot water heater, double garage, copper screens and new awnings for entire house; two glass-enclosed sun porches; located on best street in town; within five minutes' walk from station; price reasonable; no exchanges. 128 Park Place, Bond St., New York, or 340 Hillside Av., Nutley, N. J.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere.
ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Rutherford—Bargain, $6,500; new, high-class six-room houses; all improvements; best location. Goss, 92 Jackson Av.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 30 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

Spot cash for bargain; immediate answer. Call, write, or telephone Blum Realty, 472 Grand St., N. Y. C. Orchard 5136.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Beautiful plot, Brightwaters, L. I., 100x150; Ackerson Blvd.; will exchange for automobile. G 464 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Farm at Cranbury, N. J.; 132 acres, including house and barns; at bargain price, $15,000. Write Albert Hulick, Cranbury, N. J.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Look, very healthy, high altitude, machine-worked Dairy Farm, with lot of timber, cure for tubercular trouble, great point, with or without stock, tools. Owner, Box 196 Springfield, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES—FIVE THOUSAND SQUARE FEET I

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, B. C. S. desires position with certified accountant or large mercantile firm; short accounting experience. H 882 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized, investigated; statements drawn by expert. L 746 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, Al on color and black and white, wishes position or part time; $40 weekly. B 866 Times.

ASSETS in business! Ability, tact, energy, initiative! Place them in your service. College graduate wishes connection where big opportunity is offered. Can write forceful advertising, handle correspondence, assist executive. Pollak, 25 Globe Av., Jamaica, L. I.

ASSISTANT to executive, (35,) stenographer, typist, good penman, figurer, ambitious, will start at a moderate salary; best references; will consider outside position. O 47 Times.

ASSISTANT, (30,) experienced correspondent, sales records, secretarial, office duties, desires position; prospects; moderate salary; best connections. B 1053 Times Harlem.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER, (28,) ten years' business experience, desires position with growing concern; best of references. S 889 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; young executive married Christian, with all-around ability capable of taking entire charge; not afraid of hard work; moderate expectations. Address Mergott, 115 Franklin St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, expert, 20 years' experience; can take complete charge of office; correspondent, systematizer, experienced in credits and collections; high grade service; possess initiative and keen sense of detail; best references. K 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, EFFICIENT EXECUTIVE, controlling accounts, good correspondent, experienced college education, 28, seeks opportunity. W 810 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT. Young man, college graduate, experienced bookkeeper and junior accountant, army; discharge, desires position. G 575 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, $8; executive ability; take full charge; modern methods; systemizing accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting. D 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) 3 years' experience general bookkeeper, thorough knowledge principles of accounting, wishes position with future. V 1 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, discharged soldier, 4 years' practical experience, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements. K 390 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, accountant in training and experience, desires connection with reliable concern or accounting firm. K 426 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—$2; experienced control accounts and modern methods. S 1 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take full charge; modern methods, controlling accounts, financial statements; $180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, (19,) high school graduate; references. S 1 Times.

BOOKKEEPING position desired by young man, capable, willing to work hard, writes good hand; moderate salary. X L 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; young man, high school graduate, college, experienced; references. G 662 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (24,) thoroughly experienced; highest credentials. D 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—5 years' sales and purchase ledger experience; also payroll. G 625 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced; can take charge office, correspondence, credits, collections. A 707 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, ATTENTION! MORE SERVICE FOR YOU.

Young man 27, just released from military service, seeks position in business house where he can be of greatest service; a position requiring good reasoning and planning powers very desirable.

Have studied extensively along business lines, including the Alexander Hamilton institute and business Training Corporation business courses.

Am willing to any business house with opportunity for study of business is very desirable. I am anxious to enter business home in small way and study business, feeling that business men must have undivided support and furtherance of its principles and ideals of that business. I can furnish highest references.

Address Times Downtown Branch.

BUSINESS MAN, 40, successful experience in selling, buying, adjusting, accounting, would like to represent some out of town concern in New York; references. B 796 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET.—Man, unmarried, wants position as butler-valet in bachelor's apartment; willing to cook and take charge of apartment; experienced. C. W. Stone, 13 West 125th St.

BUTLER, valet, well recommended, experienced, good cook, wishes position with bachelor or small family. X 227 Times Annex.

CARETAKER.—Young couple wish positions as caretakers; man handy with tools. F. O. 319 East 76th, Apt. 23.

CHAUFFEUR, ten years' experience driving private families; highest references; excellent mechanic; strictly temperate, pleasant personality; go anywhere; moderate salary; trial please. Telephone Greeley, 966.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, discharged First Sergeant Tank Corps, seeks private position; driver, repairman, experienced mechanic; salary $25-$30 weekly. Otto Van Howe, 222 East 115th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish - American, 28, wishes position, private family; neat appearance, sober and willing, owns repairing drive Cadillac, Brewster, Hudson, White; city or country, go anywhere; $25 week. R. Carlson, 260 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER, French Swiss, married, one child, wishes position in private family; long experience and best references. Surmont, care Bettex, 163 East 52d.

CHAUFFEUR, American, careful driver; married, experienced on foreign and domestic cars; excellent references; city or country. R 296 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, desires position; references, two years last employer. 2195 Morningside. Robert.

CHAUFFEUR wishes steady work for delivering on his own one-ton car. Richman, 688 East 161st St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, any car; expert mechanic; light colored; references. Tel. Audubon 5314.

CHAUFFEUR, young Finnish man, wishes position, city or country. River, 258 East 30th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, mechanic, 12 years' experience; best references. Otto, Rhinelander 2396.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position repairing; used 2 cl. Rudrie, 219 East 70th St.

CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICALS, young man, recently released from service, desires connection; qualified in either technical or sales end through education and experience. G 96 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL MAN.—High school graduate, familiar with office systems. A 406 Times Downtown.

CLERK, EFFICIENT, EXPERIENCED, college education, bookkeeping, controlling accounts, correspondent, modern methods, 27, seeks opportunity. W 807 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, Scandinavian; man experienced chauffeur, mechanic; wife good cook, clean and willing; wishes steady position in small family; go anywhere. Charles, 54 West 90th St. Phone 4966 Riverside.

COUPLE.—Young Finnish couple wishes position, city or country, wife cook, man chauffeur and useful. Hans Lindberg, 206 East 124th St.

DRAFTSMAN, engineering course graduate, desires practice designing machine tools, desires position. B 1047 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced mechanical, undertakes extra work in spare time; reasonable. W 807 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 14 years' experience, designing, plumbing, heating, building dept. F 740 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, long experience, layout, detailer. Di Piazza, 218 East 107th.

ENGINEER.—Construction engineer, army officer, overseas experience, desires to connect with first-class firm; speaks French, Spanish, and Italian; can handle work of all kinds; will go abroad. G 574 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER, AGE 40; POSSESS HEALTH, ENTHUSIASM, SOUND JUDGMENT AND THE FACULTY OF MAKING FRIENDS; GOOD JUDGE OF HUMAN NATURE; 12 YEARS' ROAD EXPERIENCE; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, BUT WOULD CONSIDER SUITABLE CONNECTION. Y 258 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE, six years manager of own concern, desires opportunity in export connection as assistant to general manager; with salary of $2,500 and future; now naval supply officer; speaks French, Spanish; evident of business organization and economics; interview desired. G. H. S., 825 West 83d St.

EXPORT SHIPPING.—Young man, five years' shipping experience, familiar with all details relating to export shipping. K 444 Times Downtown.

GARAGE MANAGER, motor trucks; nine years last place; best references. K 896 Times.

GARDENER, Italian, visiting New Rochelle. Mechanic St., New Rochelle. Tel. 2208.

GENERAL MECHANIC wishes connection with large real estate firm as general mechanic. J. Berger, 244 East 81st St.

MANAGER, correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman; man, (37,) executive ability, sales position. B 741 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MASSEUR, licensed, colored, experienced barber and dermatologist; Swedish body massage; uses electrical device; visiting specialist. B 801 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted, by a man of ability and education, position as office manager or private secretary; best references. Address Room 218, Empire Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICER of academic training wishes a permanent connection with commercial house which has an opening of $1500 monthly to start; well bred, aggressive and practical; interview requested. K 347 Times.

OUTDOOR or traveling position, by capable young man, 24, 5 years' experience clerk-typist; quick to learn, K 249 Times.

PRINTER, able to manage plant, desires position, estimater, buyer; understands costs; 8 years' practical experience. R 13 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, thoroughly trained, with successful experience in manufacturing plant, seeks connection; keen, judicious; selling and all around experience; just out of U. S. uniform; single, 33 years of age; will consider moderate salary with bld est. for future. B 795 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (30,) ambitious, good personality, position at anything; knowledge chemicals, dyes, soaps; city or road. G 630 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 32, married, wishes to connect with mercantile house; ten years' selling experience to retail trade; salary or commission. B 1042 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced, traveled throughout South and Southwest, acquainted with retail and jobbing trade, open for fair proposition. What am I offered; A 127 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; reliable, hustling salesman, representative line of ladies' wash and silk dresses and waists; Northwest and Coast territories. V 52 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire desires connection progressive mercantile house; highest credentials to ability; what is your offer? K 293 Times.

SECRETARY; exceptional stenographer; executive ability; excellent references; A1 salary only. E 315 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK AND MANAGER, 32 years, married, wishes position; references. G 2 Times.

SILK.—Young man, textile school graduate, four years' practical and technical experience in broad silk manufacturing desires position in sales room of broad silk house. B 236 Times.

SOUTH AMERICA.—American wants situation on plantation or as buyer for native syndicate; Brazil preferred. K 345 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Ambitious, capable, clean cut, four-year high school education, two years' practical business experience; best references. O 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (30,) experienced correspondent, secretarial, office duties, desires permanent position, prospects; moderate salary; right connections. B 1052 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. D. R., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, experienced, seeks position with possibilities for the future. A 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, competent, willing worker, desires good connection. B 1048 Times Harlem.

STEWARD-MANAGER; for the last 15 years in service with high class club, hotel and steamship; expert in economical operations, and purchasing of all requirements; wishes position in club, hotel or steamship; will leave city. Box A 88 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, ENGINEER. — Thoroughly experienced; good manager and of executive ability; wishes position in modern office or loft building. Howard, 225 5th Av. Room 1147.

SUPERINTENDENT for elevator apartment house; first-class reference; no children; at present position 6 years; wants to make a change. 1776 Wilkins Av., 2 Broadway.

TOOLMAKER.—Japanese, long experience machine tool manufacturing, thorough knowledge jigs and tools, repairing and grinder, milling, and shaper hand. Iahi, 330 East 57th St.

UNDERWRITER, liability and compensation, who has also served in capacity of field agent, desires to connect with company, broker, or agency. G 546 Times Downtown.

VALET, actually working, like to change; speaking three languages; willing to travel; if necessary will take charge of small bachelor apartment; first-class personal references. A 28 Times.

VALET.—Japanese young man wants position as valet; best references; without room. T. S. care of Arts Co., 107 East 59th St.

VALET.—Japanese, excellent private valet; trustworthy young man; highly recommended. Yama, 27 Concord St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years' business experience, factory and office manager, qualified bookkeeper; has the ambition, energy, and initiative for your position; salary immaterial; an interview will convince you. A 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with an advertising agency or concern doing national advertising; two years at Wharton School of Business; practical knowledge; recently discharged from naval aviation. X 250 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, Sabbath observer, desires position with firm, where alertness, intelligence, ambition, good character and high morals can earn future. K 353 Times.

YOUNG MAN, honorable discharge from army, would like to learn wholesale silk business; willing to start at bottom for reasonable salary. B 1055 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, thoroughly understands silk line, desires connection with city sales department. B 510 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) adding and statement ed. Liberty Loan Committee, Room 2?3, 120 Broadway. Apply between 10 and 4.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, wishes position with advancement; reference. Address A 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position; advertising experience, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography. A 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, bookkeeping knowledge, desires position. B 1041 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position; willing worker; references furnished. B 799 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, 2 years' experience as cigar clerk, wishes position. K 334 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, evening student New York University, desires position. L 556 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, 21, wishes position office work. Rens, 216 East 74th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Must write neatly. Apply 8:30 A. M., Room 713, 1,480 Broadway.

ARMATURE WINDER, experienced, for magneto work; steady job. Magneto Sales Co., Room 229, 1,779 Broadway.

BILLING CLERK, on Underwood typewriter, must have experience; state age, previous experience and salary desired. Yorkville. Box 30, 1,335 3d Av.

BILLING CLERK for hardware house; must understand Underwood billing machine. Eberhart, 1,401 3d Av., (85th.)

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady fully competent to take full charge of entire set of double entry books; this position offers good opportunities for the right party; don't want ours or your time by applying for this position unless you are fully competent, have at least 5 years of experience and are quick and accurate in work; we require A1 references. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience, salary wanted, and references. V 378 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, ONE HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY PREFERRED. APPLY CLARK & WEINBERG, 634 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER thoroughly experienced in double entry; also full charge of office; manufacturing line. Vogel & Saltzman, 750 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly efficient, to take full charge. Abrams & Hammer, 279 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. Wesser Bros., Inc., 97 3d Av., City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced mfg. business, capable trial balance, &c.; salary $18. Phone Mad. Sq. 6280.

BUSINESS WOMAN Wanted.—In downtown law office, business woman of American parentage with intelligence and tact; knowledge of stenography and filing essential; salary $75 per month; write full particulars and address; in case application is approved appointment will be made for interview Wednesday afternoon. A 783 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress, three. In family; best of references; apply between 9-11. Haas, 181 W. 86th. Apt. 4A.

CLERK wanted for temporary work in subscription department of publishing house; salary, $10 per week. Address Opportunity, Box 684, New York City.

COAT MAKER.

On tailored suits and gowns; half-day Saturdays. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 East 55th St.

COOK, experienced; for a day nursery. Apply between 2 and 5, Sunday, or 2 and 6, Monday, 21 17th Av., Newark, N. J.

COST CLERK AND TYPIST for Christian firm; state experience, age, salary desired. W 612 Times Downtown.

CREDIT ASSISTANT for temporary work; knowledge of bookkeeping essential; short hours, good pay. V 97 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DEMONSTRATOR.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to sell well-known article in Brooklyn dept store; wages $12 weekly.

MANAHAN PAPER CO., 370 Pearl St., N. Y. C.

DESIGNER

wanted, by large manufacturing concern, one who thoroughly understands manufacturing and can design children's underwear; liberal salary and share in profits. C. W., 511 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER wanted by one of the largest manufacturers of children's and infants' wash and wool dresses; live wire desired, excellent opportunity for right person. H. Linek & Co., Philadelphia.

DESIGNER, HIGH CLASS

for children's misses' and ladies' straw hats; steady, all-year-round employment. C. U., 502 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKING.—Finishers and errand girl; steady work; part time. Romayne, 205 West 107th St., Apartment 16.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Will train 30 young women for position as automatic-telegraph operators; short training course, with weekly salary; rapid advancement to $105 monthly; vacation, insurance benefits; cafeteria, serving excellent meals at cost price. Apply 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. person only, between 3-4, room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

ESTIMATING CLERK, for paper box mfr.; only those qualified in this line need apply; state age, salary expected and experience. A 788 Times Downtown.

EXAMINERS,

experienced, on ladies' dresses; good opportunity for right party. Mark Perlman, 31 East 21st.

FORELADY

with executive ability, who is well qualified to take charge of manufacturing sanitary and light paper and sundry products; applicants must be well fitted to manage female help; good opportunity for right person; state all particulars, previous occupation, &c. P. A., 168 Time.

GIRLS

in large cotton goods house; excellent opportunity for advancement.

M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 40 West 23d St.

GIRLS, GIRLS,

Young girls, make themselves generally useful on the floor of a dress factory; good pay, steady positions. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St., 10th floor.

GIRLS, GIRLS,

in work room, as learners on children's caps and hats, paid while learning, quick advancement. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 B'way.

GIRL wanted for housework; steady position. Phone Williamsburg 1418.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, to take charge of small apartment for two professional people, with one infant. Lipman, 1,035 Lexington.

HOUSEWORKER wanted, for two adults in Mt. Vernon, good plain cook; no laundry; wages $45. Phone Mt. Vernon 8682; reverse charges.

KITCHENMAID.—Experienced; good worker; references; sleep out. Woman's Club, 153 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS, a colored woman by the month; private family; call before noon. 153 Riverside Drive. (87th.)

LEDGER CLERK.—Young lady thoroughly capable to write large number of accounts on costumers' ledger; rapidity and accuracy essential; state salary desired. D 221 Times.

LUNCHROOM WORK.

Young women by New York Telephone Company for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; salary $12 to $14 according to length of service.

Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. C., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MARCELLE WAVER and hairdresser, experienced; high salary to right party. Elizabetha, 20 Bohn st., Bayside, L. I.

MATRON-HOUSEKEEPER, wanted in a school for Jewish delinquent girls; one hour's ride from city. X 223 Times Annex.

MEN'S NECKWEAR

FORELADY

to take charge of examining department.

I. ISAAC\ & CO., 880 B'WAY, COR. 19TH.

MESSENGERS

for dressmaking establishment; half-day Saturday; $8. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 E. 55th St.

MILLINERY.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT MANUFACTURER OFFERS A LUCRATIVE, PERMANENT POSITION TO A SUCCESSFUL DESIGNER OF THE HIGHEST GRADE HAND MADE HATS; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST CLIENTELE NEED APPLY, GIVING PAST EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. V 389 TIMES.

MILLINERS and trimmers; experienced. Telser's, Inc., 729 8th Av., near 46th St.

MIMEOGRAPH OPERATORS, expert, wanted. Liberty Loan Committee, Room 2?3, 120 Broadway. Apply between 10 and 4.

MODEL to take charge of showroom; must have ability to sell. Write Box GM 1619, St. James Building.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR experienced on print type machine; Christian firm; resident Brooklyn; apply by letter or in person. Hilo Varnish Corporation, Marcy and Flushing Avs., Brooklyn.

MULTOGRAPH OPERATOR. — Experienced only need apply; permanent position for right party. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 549, 42 Broadway.

NURSE or mother's helper, to take care of little girl 4 years and help with infant; good wages, room to self; must be highly recommended. Call, 10-2, Chalmers, 102 West 93d.

NURSES.—Splendid opportunity offered young women who wish to train as nurses' aids and nurses. Apply to Superintendent of Nurses, Beth David Hospital, 118th St. and Lexington Av.

NURSE; middle-aged; capable of taking complete charge 18-month motherless baby; live in hotel, Norfolk, Va.; references. Address P. O. Box 1061, Norfolk, Va.

NURSE GIRL to take care of two little girls, aged 2 and 4; will pay car fare. Mrs. I. H. Bander, Fairview Av., Bayside, Long Island. Phone Bayside 8261.

NURSE, experienced, for baby, hospital training; best reference required; appointments by telephone. Mrs. M. D. Cole, Plaza 3445.

NURSEMAID wanted, reliable, to care for one child mornings. Mrs. G. M. Hubbard, 20 Claremont Av. Telephone Morningside 5872.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—2-year-old child; references required; good wages. Mrs. J. Karpen, 645 West End Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, 2 boys, 5 and 7; good home; good salary. Gluck, 526 West 111th. one block Cath. 9422.

NURSE, undergraduate, for sanitarium; pay $25 a month; with maintenance. Address Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

NURSES, undergraduates, for night duty. Apply N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital, 420 East 50th.

NURSE, experienced for a boy 4 years old; call 9-12; references. Apt. 35, 240 West 102d.

NURSE, undergraduate, for small hospital; $30 monthly and found. 238 East 57th.

NURSE, experienced, for infant. S. Brody, 788 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Call.

OPERATORS. OPERATORS.

Lace runners, lining makers, on infants' caps; steady work; good pay. L. Steinthal & Bro., 906 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN, DRESS, SUIT AND COAT DEPARTMENTS. SALARY $25 PER WEEK AND 1 PER CENT. ON ALL SALES. Steady positions; will accept only those having long and thorough experience in these departments. WORTH, 45 and 45 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES.

EXPERIENCE IN FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: CORSETS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND INFANTS' WEAR; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY TO THOSE OF ABILITY. I. BERGER, 120 WEST 126TH STREET.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $18 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Perfect in dictation of English-Italian or English-Spanish; perfect knowledge of English, Spanish, Italian important; college graduation and references strictly required; high salary. Reply in all three languages, Z 223 Times Annex.

SKIRT FINISHERS,

experienced; also helpers; half day Saturdays. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 East 55th St.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.—A large retail stationery store requires the services of a young lady who has a thorough knowledge of this business and is capable of both buying and selling the various items connected with it. B. J., 826 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, DETAIL CLERK, EXPERT, $ 243 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERS, must be capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing notes quickly and accurately, also able to assist bookkeeper; only experienced apply. Sperling, 93 Prince.

STENOGRAPHER with at least two years' experience, in sales office of manufacturer of auto parts located in Upper Bronx; permanent position. Phone Woodlawn 1000. Mr. Fisher.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY wanted; only those with ability and good appearance need apply. Room 307, 229 West 43d St., Monday, 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced in wholesale embroidery house; opportunity for advancement; state experience, salary expected. A. A., 804 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; neat, accurate, willing, rapid; over 21 years old. Call Monday before 9 A. M., Mothers Magazine, 95 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady to take dictation, answer small switchboard, do clerical work; state age, experience, salary expected. M 461 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, understanding billing, and with knowledge of office details; one residing in Brooklyn preferred. B 792 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, for temporary work; one experienced in credit department of large corporation preferred; hours 9-5; good pay. V 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; $18 start; good position for right party. Call 140 Nassau St., Room 1105.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST for large cloak house; must be experienced; no others need apply. 1,333 Broadway, 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, experienced only; $15 per week; must have references. Jacobs, 31 East 21st.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping; American. M. Mayer, 10 East 33d St.

TYPIST, to operate Remington-Wohl billing machine; must be quick and accurate, experience essential. Weisbecker, 305 West 125th.

TYPIST, good education, experienced Christian company; desirable opening. K 363 Times.

TYPIST, for copying work, in office large corporation. See Mr. Ball, 346 Broadway, second floor.

WAIST FINISHERS.

Experienced; also helpers; half-day Saturday. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 East 55th St.

WOMEN to trim gumps and slippers. Hanan & Son, 54 W. 25th St.

YOUNG LADY, with some high school education, for dental office; no experience required. Write S., 1,325 Madison Av.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Large manufacturing company desires services of intelligent young woman, possessing pleasing personality, to sell well-known grocery product direct to housewife in Buffalo, N. Y.; salary to start, $25 per week and allowance for railroad fare; good opportunity for applicants who wish to become saleswoman. Apply Room 431, 44 Whitehall St., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, to assist in men's store and learn the trade; knowledge graduate preferred; opportunity for advancement; apply in own handwriting and state salary required. V 44 Times.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic System? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 527 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., Mott Haven, New York; 370 East 21st and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED

in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions open to women who qualify. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunity for Woman." Write or telephone Walton School of Commerce for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.

PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

For Commercial or Professional Life—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 35 West 42d St. Phone W. 4039 for catalogue.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; most thorough course in town; advanced registration and references required.

$15

Monday, March 17, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Telbuna Bldg. Phone Beekman 3725.

TELEPHONE OPERATING. Ladies, to learn; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Exceptional opportunities; established firms only; banking, export, import, commercial, legal, engineering, &c.; $18-30; several beginners, $12-16; bookkeepers, $25; assistant, $30; typists, office assistants, switchboard operators. Registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 B'way. Estab. 1897.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical, French-English stenographer; call immediately.

FULTON STENOGRAPHY AGENCY, 299 Fulton St., 55 Nassau St. ..... $12-$25 Stenographers

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $18-$25.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 NASSAU ST., ROOM 600. Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerks.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and cashier wanted by brokerage firm doing rapidly increasing business; exceptional opportunity to grow up with young concern with assured future; applicant must have at least 5 years' Wall Street experience, know brokerage accounting thoroughly, and be capable of keeping and supervising all necessary brokerage books and records; must begin work Tuesday. Phone Mr. Johnson, Bryant 7874.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, young, graduate advertising school, clean-cut man, modern proved methods on publicity, for mail order manufacturers; must be result producer. T. P., 264 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

At once; must have had thorough department store experience; submit specimens of recent work. Katz & Goldsmith, Brad dock, Penn.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, familiar with apartment house work. B 1040 Times Harlem.

ATTENDANT with experience for an institution to care for insane patients; pay $60 month. Call at 146 East 29th St. today at 3 P. M.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS wanted, brush hands and varnish rubbers, experienced, on high-grade automobile body work; in reply state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS.—Three first-class mechanics experienced on Continental motors; highest wages paid to good mechanics; steady employment. Ask for Mr. Seaholm, 103 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent for double entry system, experienced in export routine preferred; salary to start $25; advancement as earned; permanent. Write, stating full experience and references, Alpert & Barst, 21 Park Row.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, preferably one who has had statistical experience in the clothing manufacturing business. Address, giving full particulars regarding experience, salary, &c. B 1044 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Wanted, man thoroughly competent to take entire charge of set of books as bookkeeper and cashier; also with knowledge of accounting. S 564 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, with experience in commercial banking or commission house. Write, giving experience and qualifications in detail to D 222 Times.

BOY

WANTED BY LARGE WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT, WILLING BOY TO ADVANCE. APPLY IN PERSON.

McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS, 21 HUDSON ST.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several ambitious high school graduates; congenial work, short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. H 806 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17 years of age, in the stenoroom of a manufacturing concern, who is willing to make himself generally useful; must be of American descent, furnish references and state salary expected. X 439 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run stock quotation board in broker's office, Leopold Spingarn, 50 Broad St., room 137.

BOY wanted to assist in the filing and mailing department of a large law office. A 800 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED OVER 18; GOOD HABITS AND AMBITIOUS. V 382 TIMES.

BOY to learn carpet and wall paper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BOY, 16, wanted; chance for rapid advancement. A. Ruff & Co., 23 West 27th St.

BOY, strong, in shipping department wholesale linen house; salary $15 to $18.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY, generally useful; $16 start; advancement. Call Pangel-Grimmell, 5 West 38th.

CASHIER-TICKET SELLER, experienced, accurate, polite; high-class theatre; state salary. Times.

CIGAR CLERK; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING HIGH-CLASS TRADE; APPLICATION WILL ONLY BE CONSIDERED BY MAIL. MAX SCHWARZ, 954 8TH AV.

CLOCK REPAIR MAN.

A permanent position in our clock maintenance department is open to a skilled man; he will need first-class ability in maintaining time service from house clocks, and ability to learn the maintenance of recording clocks; an attractive factory in a large factory; short hours. Write your experience age, and preferred wage to American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass.

CREDIT ASSISTANT for temporary work; knowledge of bookkeeping essential; short hours, good pay. V 97 Times.

DESIGNER

wanted by large manufacturing concern; one who thoroughly understands manufacturing and can design children's underwear; liberal salary and share in profits. C. D. 512 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, experienced on ladies' and misses' coats. The Bischof, Sterne & Stein Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Apply N. Y. office room 1103, 404 4th Av., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

DESIGNER.—One also accustomed to machine cutting, qualified men need only apply. Monarch Wash Suit Co., 45 West 4th St.

DESIGNERS for carpets, wall papers, and cretonnes; must be first class. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS and SAILORS, ATTENTION!

Are you looking for a position with a future?

If so it may be to your interest to call after 10 A. M. and before 2:30 P. M. Monday only at Suite 414, 50 East 42d St., New York City, when we will explain to you how you can make more money this year on a commission basis than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you will qualify for a permanent position in our merchandising department which will insure you a substantial income the remainder of your active business life.

We are a successful manufacturing corporation, with a nationally known product; we want salesmen who possess tact and initiative to call on business men in New York and vicinity (with cards of introduction) and take subscriptions to our offering of 8 per cent. preferred stock, with a common bonus; stock-selling experience helpful, but not necessary. If you think you can qualify, call Monday.

DRUG CLERK wanted by homeopathic pharmacy for small retail and put-up mail orders; need not be registered, but must have practical knowledge of drugs; no night work or Sunday work; $16 to start. H 730 Times Downtown.

FUR EXECUTIVE MAN

WANTED; A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS ALL BRANCHES OF THE FUR BUSINESS AND WHO CAN MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON. CLARK & WEINBERG, 634 5TH AV.

GARDENER wanted, single or married, with not more than one child; thoroughly experienced for work on lawns, vegetable garden, hot beds and flower beds; estate about ten acres; gardener's cottage, with electricity and steam heat; located in Westchester County within ten minutes of railway station, not far from Sound; will consider only gardeners of long experience, having held permanent positions to recent date; must have highest references; write fully giving details in confidence; will arrange appointment. Address Box A 648 Times Downtown.

INDUSTRIAL TRACTOR DESIGNER.

WE REQUIRE AN ENERGETIC, CAPABLE STORAGE BATTERY TRACTOR AND TRUCK DESIGNER; MUST BE EXPERIENCED WITH USE OF TRACTORS IN THE FIELD IN ADDITION TO POSSESSING TECHNICAL ABILITY TO DESIGN. A PERMANENT POSITION IS CERTAIN TO A LIVE MAN WHO HAS THESE QUALIFICATIONS. THE LAKEWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

INSURANCE MAN in fire broker's office, with general knowledge of clerical and outside work; experience and salary wanted. G 678 Times Downtown.

JEWELER, merchandise man to take entire charge of department; wonderful opening for the right man. Write full particulars, I. Press & Sons, 1,017 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

LEATHER GOODS.

Man thoroughly experienced in buying, selling and manufacturing of leather goods; good opportunity to right party. A 750 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVER.—Man capable of good, fast work on drug labels and similar work; state experience and wages expected in first letter. Z 396 Times Annex.

MAN WANTED.—AMBITIOUS, BRAINY MAN, 30 OR LESS, WITH EXPERIENCE AS ONE OF THE UNDERSTUDIES IN CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF A GENTILE CONCERN THAT OPERATES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY; WE WANT A MAN WHO HAS BEEN AND THINKS BEYOND JERSEY CITY, NOT A JOB HUNTER; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE S. W., BOX 8 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

M

They attract a man at twenty-five and irritate at thirty

"IT'S one of the ironies of fate that the very qualities for which a man marries a girl before twenty-five are the qualities that irritate him at thirty."

It was so with Roger Henderson who had loved Anne devotedly when they married in their early twenties—loved her for her beauty; loved her likewise, for her butterfly inconsequence, her care-free gayety and her ignorance of the hard, grim world.

But, at thirty, Roger scolded because the bills were large; and Anne pouted because the income was no larger; and thought Roger was foolish and selfish when he determined to go away.

Nevertheless Roger went; leaving Anne, childless, gay, butterfly Anne, to face the world alone.

In every other issue of the Woman's Home Companion a new novel starts; a big, book-length novel, published in two installments. No long waiting from one month to the next for seven or eight months. Begin it this month; finish it next.

It's a feature of the Woman's Home Companion that present-day women particularly like. Start this month's novel today. The title is "His Wife's Job"; the author, Grace Sartwell Mason; the place, page 7—in the April Woman's Home Companion.

"The Things My Mother Did That I Won't Do"

EVERY woman keeps a kind of secret notebook of the things her mother did which she won't do. Have you such a secret record?

See how much of it is revealed in "My Mother's House" by Mary Heaton Vorse. You'll find it on page 17.

This is but one of a series of chronicles by Mrs. Vorse which might be termed "intimate revelations of a woman's thoughts." They are new and different—because they are so true and old.

Will the Kaiserin of Germany Now Be a Cook?

NOW that their old jobs are gone what will the queens and duchesses of Europe do?

Well, the Kaiserin, for instance, might hire out as a cook, says Princess Radziwill: she can make apple-tarts with the best of them.

And each of the former royal ladies has some accomplishment, which Princess Radziwill reveals out of her intimate acquaintance with foreign courts. Page 12.

"When I Look At Our Baby Girl, And Realize—"

"WHEN I look at our baby girl, and realize how she has conquered her bad start, I feel a great gratitude to the Better Babies Bureau of the Companion," writes a woman on page 39.

Thousands of babies are well and happy today, who might not be alive at all, but for the expert help of this Bureau.

In a home where there is a baby, the Companion is the indispensable magazine.

The Difference Between Your Cooking and a Chef's

FLAVORINGS, probably; spices—the little niceties of the culinery art. The average pantry has a half dozen on the shelves. Here's a list of 129; all are cheap; all will keep indefinitely. See page 37.

Put them on your shelves; use them and see how different the same old dishes taste.

They're waiting on page 37 of the April Woman's Home Companion.

YOU will marvel, as you read the April Companion, how a magazine can present so much variety in its features from month to month, and yet maintain from year to year a character so consistent.

The secret of its editing is in its editor; it is the foremost American magazine edited for women by a woman; having its foundation in the solid substance of women's interests and needs: built to give them what they want; not what someone thinks they ought to want. Buy it today and see for yourself how subtly and completely it responds to every phase of the modern woman's interests.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
FARM AND FIRESIDE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, clearing, colder today; tomorrow, fair; strong southwest winds.
For weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,333. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

LEAGUE PLAN WITH FIRST TREATY, READY MARCH 29; GLASS CABLES WILSON FOR MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' KIN; PRUSSIAN DEPUTIES CHEER FOR KAISER'S RECALL

BREWERS TO MAKE MILD BEER UNTIL HALTED BY COURT

Board, Representing 42 Concerns, Bases Decision on Advice of Root and Guthrie.

TO HAVE 2.75% ALCOHOL

Counsel Finds No Authority Was Named to Pass On Quantity in Beverages.

TOLD TO IGNORE RULING

Manufacturers Advised to Disregard Internal Revenue Commissioner's Interpretation of Issue.

What is an intoxicating beverage, and who is qualified to pass upon the amount of alcohol necessary to intoxicate? Until these questions are answered, not by any departmental order, but by the courts, the brewers of New York and a great part of New Jersey are going to continue the manufacture of, and will place on sale, beer that will contain 2.75 alcohol by weight, and 3.3 per cent. by volume. This action was decided upon yesterday by the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade of New York, representing 42 large brewing concerns. Action was taken upon the strength of a legal opinion given by Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie.

Brewing was stopped last December by order of President Wilson as a measure for the conservation of grain. On Nov. 20 the President lifted the ban so as to allow the manufacture of "near" beer and other non-intoxicating beverages. A regulation of the Internal Revenue Commissioner held beverages that contained less than one-half of one per cent. alcohol to be non-intoxicating. It was also held, in an order of March 13, that under the lifting of the ban on "near" beer brewers might resume the manufacture of cereal beverages.

The brewers are advised to disregard the Internal Revenue Commissioner's interpretation regarding alcohol content. The counsel warns that the Government will challenge their opinion, and summarily attempt to enforce the Commissioner's interpretation. Their opinion follows:

44 Wall Street, New York.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, we have considered the question of the legal right of brewers to manufacture and cause to be removed for sale and consumption malt liquors containing not to exceed 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight, or 3.3 per cent. by volume, under the acts of Congress of August 10, 1917, and November 21, 1918, and in view of the Proclamations of the President dated January 30 and March 4, 1919, respectively, and the Internal Revenue Regulations issued as of February 6 and March 15, respectively.

You instruct us that we may assume, as a matter of fact, that malt liquors which contain not to exceed 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight, or 3.3 per cent. by volume, are not intoxicating, and that this can be established by the evidence of experts and other competent witnesses.

There is no provision in the act of Congress of Nov. 21, 1918, or in the act of Aug. 10, 1917, which authorizes any executive officer of the Government to determine what malt liquors are in fact intoxicating, or to prescribe any fixed test or standard for determining when malt beverages shall be deemed intoxicating.

We are of opinion that the proclamations of the President dated Jan. 30 and March 4, 1919, authorize the use of grain and other food products in the production of malt liquors which are not in fact intoxicating, and that the act of Nov. 21, 1918, does not apply to non-intoxicating beers.

In the regulation issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as of Feb. 6, the following statement is contained:

Within the intent of the Act of Nov. 21, 1918, a beverage containing one-half of 1 per cent. or more of alcohol by volume will be regarded as intoxicating.

And in the regulation issued as of March 13 there is the following:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of March, 1919, the President of the United States approved an order of the Secretary of the Treasury pertaining to the use of materials other than corn of a grade inferior to Federal Grade 6 in the manufacture of nonbeverage distilled spirits and signed a proclamation relative to materials to be used in the manufacture of malt or cereal beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume * * *

The effect of the proclamation referred to above is to restore immediately to brewers and other manufacturers of cereal beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume the right to use materials of any kind and grade, and in any quantity, in their manufacturing processes, whether on brewery premises or at industrial distilleries or at vinegar factories. Duly qualified brewers may immediately resume the manufacture of cereal beverages of the alcoholic strength herein stated, and this applies to manufacturers who are not brewers under whose process fermentation is at all times kept below the limit of one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume. This privilege to brewers will continue only until May 1, 1919, after which the brewer cannot under the Act of Nov. 21, 1918, use any materials named in said act in manufacturing.

In our opinion, the effect of the President's proclamation of March 4

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Reports Germans Aim to Take Paris by 1925

PARIS, March 17.—The German Empire will be resurrected more rapidly than most people think, Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, former German Foreign Minister, declares in a letter quoted by L'Echo de Paris.

According to the letter, von Kühlmann says that the former ruling classes of Germany are still hopeful of retaining power. He asserts that events are moving as he anticipated earlier in the year, when he wrote that Marshal Foch had sheathed his sword, and it would not be necessary for Germany to fear France longer.

Under favorable conditions, von Kühlmann is quoted as saying, the Germans will be in Paris before 1925.

DR. WILKINS MISSING; WARRANT IS ISSUED

Whereabouts of Murdered Woman's Husband Unknown Since Sunday Morning.

NEW EVIDENCE DISCOVERED

Second Will Appears—Jewelry and Cash Found in Drawer That Had Been Empty.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., March 17.—Acting on evidence obtained today by District Attorney Weeks in the search for the murderer of Mrs. Julia Wilkins, who was killed outside her home here on Feb. 27, Justice of the Peace Cassius Coleman issued a warrant today for the arrest of a person who is charged in the application with murder in the first degree. County Detective Carman Plant, who made the application for the warrant, said that a general alarm would be sent out immediately for the apprehension of the accused person.

While officials in charge of the investigation were reticent on the developments which led to District Attorney Weeks's action, it was said that the arrest would create surprise.

"You may say that we are making excellent progress in solving the murder," was the District Attorney's only comment today.

There was an unconfirmed rumor here today that the authorities were investigating the movements of three soldiers, said to have been on leave on the night of the murder and to have been at the home of a man and woman who formerly were employed by Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, husband of the murdered woman.

It was learned today that the whereabouts of Dr. Wilkins has been unknown to Lewis K. Friess, his counsel, or to District Attorney Weeks since 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Wilkins, who was present when his wife met her death, reported to the police at the time that he and she had been attacked by thieves whom they discovered robbing their home. He himself had been knocked unconscious, he said, and by the time he had regained his senses the murderers had fled.

According to the District Attorney, Mr. Friess called him on the telephone yesterday and said he had an important statement which he desired to make in the presence of his client. Mr. Friess said that Dr. Wilkins had telephoned to him at 11 o'clock from the Long Island Railroad Station at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, saying he would take a train in a few minutes for Lynbrook. Since that time the efforts of the authorities to find him have been unavailing. Mr. Friess disavowed any knowledge of Dr. Wilkins' whereabouts when questioned tonight.

Coroner Edward Neu of Lynbrook told District Attorney Weeks that Dr. Wilkins had visited him early yesterday morning. The physician spoke to him of the care he had been taking of Mrs. Wilkins's pet monkeys, parrots, and dogs. Dr. Wilkins left the house, Coroner Neu said, shortly after 9 o'clock, saying he intended to take the 9:38 train back to New York.

District Attorney Weeks made public the fact that a document purporting to be a second will, in which Dr. Wilkins was one of the chief beneficiaries, had been turned over to him yesterday by Mr. Friess. The supposed will was made in 1915, and was not witnessed. Mr. Friess held a conference with the District Attorney after his client had failed to arrive from New York, and produced the new will.

County officials also disclosed that a number of valuable pieces of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Wilkins had been discovered in the drawer of a china closet in the Wilkins home. Detectives working on the case declared that they had looked into this drawer several times in their searches for evidence in the house and that it was empty. In addition to the jewels, $71 was found in the same drawer.

MONARCHIST PLEA IN DIET

Member of Prussian House Demands Hohenzollerns' Recall.

NEW ASSEMBLY OPENED

Move to Provide for the Election of a Prussian President Opposed.

FEARS OF A NEW REVOLT

225 Casualties at Halle and Loot Estimated at $4,500,000.

BERLIN, March 15, (Associated Press.)—When the new Prussian Diet met today a cordon of steel-helmeted troops was thrown around the Diet Buildings to protect the session.

Only holders of credentials, which had been minutely examined, were permitted to pass after having been carefully searched for weapons. This applied even to the women delegates. What was once the defiant citadel of Prussian Reactionaries had apparently been converted into a democratic parliament.

There was a keen discussion in the House over civil war in Germany. The Socialists proposed a parliamentary investigation, but this was negatived by the Minister of Justice, who later announced that the damage done to the Berlin Police Headquarters amounted to 20,000,000 marks.

The Assembly postponed a vote on a demand by the Independent Socialists that the state of siege in Berlin be raised. The vote will be taken on Monday.

One of the delegates made a speech in favor of the Hohenzollerns, and proposed that Prussia should restore the monarchy. The Socialists protested, but the greater part of the civil parties applauded the speech.

The Independent Socialists demanded the confiscation of the private fortunes of the former Emperor and his family.

Oppose Naming a President.

In a debate over the question of a provisional constitution for Prussia a Conservative speaker argued in favor of providing for the office of President of Prussia in the new document. This was objected to by Paul Hirsch, the head of the present Cabinet, on the ground that to create a State executive would set an unfortunate example to the other federated States and likewise would be interpreted as an attempt to create a substitute for a monarch.

The party lineup in the new Diet has not yet been determined. The present indications point to a working bloc of the Majority Socialists and Democrats, who jointly have a majority of nineteen in the body. Herr Hirsch, the Minister of the Interior and temporary head of the Government, and Albert Suedekum, the Minister of Finance, are mentioned as candidates for the Premiership of the new Cabinet.

More than a score of members of the Diet were unable to reach Berlin in time for the opening sessions because of transportation difficulties.

The Prussian Government has begun a general housecleaning among the higher bureaucrats left over from the former régime, who are charged with indulging in a policy of obstruction and even outspoken hostility to the measures of the present Government.

A start was made this week with Herr Lobell, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, and Georg Michaelis, former Chancellor. The official axe is hanging over the political necks of scores of privy councillors and department directors who fancied themselves indispensable in the bureaucratic régime.

Monarchist Reaction Grows.

LONDON, March 17.—Special dispatches from Berlin report that the suppression of the recent Spartacide outbreak there has shown that a military and monarchist reaction is growing and overshadowing the new Government.

The Berlin correspondent of The Mail,

Continued on Page Two.

Aviators Talk In Flight By Wireless Phone; Exchange Made Possible By British Invention

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 16.—Conversation between two airmen traveling in machines several miles apart has been rendered possible by a wireless telephoning discovery announced in the House of Commons by General Seely.

"In a short time it should be practicable for a business man, journeying from London to Manchester by air, to issue instructions to his chief clerk or even to dictate letters while flying," said an officer of the Air Ministry in discussing the invention.

"It has been possible for some time for verbal instructions to be given from one plane to another or from the ground to traveling planes," he went on, "but the difficulty has always been that no answer could be sent, so that it remained unknown whether the message had been safely received. The distances covered by these wireless telephones, too, were not great. The new arrangement should revolutionize communication in the air. Of course, wireless telephony has already been carried on over big distances. Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, spoke some time ago to a pilot flying 120 miles away, but no answer was possible.

"I believe the new invention is entirely the work of Royal Air Force technicians."

The officer added that it was not generally known that waves of sound pass through natural obstacles in the line of communication. If a mountain stands between two persons holding a conversation by means of wireless telephony, the waves go right through the mountain, not over the top of it.

IMPERIAL GRANUM with milk makes a completely balanced food for Infants, growing Children and Invalids.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES At Your Club—Plain Ends.—Advt.

MARBURG'S "LEAGUE OF NATIONS." VOL. II. Its Principles Examined. Macmillan. 60c.—Adv.

BRITISH RAILWAYS RUN AT BIG LOSS

Government Admits That Financially Transportation Is in Semi-Paralyzed State.

PLANS SPECIAL MINISTRY

Geddes Predicts Central Control by Boards Having State and Labor Representation.

LONDON, March 17.—Sir Eric Geddes, Minister Without Portfolio, in introducing in the House of Commons today a bill to establish a Ministry of Transportation, said that with the exception of the street railways the transportation system of the country financially was in a semi-paralyzed state.

Only the municipal street railways were prosperous. Before the war railway capital returned 4.2 per cent; today there was a loss of from 2 to 3 per cent. Before the war canals were earning 1½ per cent., while today they were worked at a loss and were heavily subsidized.

Roads which cost the country £20,000,000 a year were earning practically no income, while harbors and docks were earning 3 per cent.

The transportation systems were physically ill equipped to meet the strain of the demands made upon them partly owing to lack of men and capital during the war. The country had to face the fact today that with the railways there would be a loss of over a quarter of a million pounds daily, while the Government was pledged to continue its guarantees for two years.

If transportation was not to continue to run at the cost of the taxpayer, there must be a real transportation policy, and the Government had come to the conclusion that some measure of united control was necessary. There must be some body which should be responsible for the transportation policy. It was only the Government, the Minister declared, which could take over the position.

In the present conditions, said the Minister, it would be criminal to permit the old system of competition. One block of capital must do the work, and not two in competition. This would be bad news for some interests, but it was a cold bath which the country must take.

The Government must in some form or other have a say in the conditions under which labor is worked and with regard to the discipline to be expected in trade unions. The State must step in at once and make possible an economic balance, which was impossible in the present condition of things.

In order to get rid of empty haulage, continued Sir Eric, the Government would take over the power to acquire privately owned cars on the railways, which constituted nearly half the cars employed. During the next two years the same organization would be continued that existed during the war, but thereafter there was certain to be some central control—commissions on which the Government and labor would be represented. It would also be necessary to have a central control over docks and canals.

Nationalization of railways might care for the present conditions—he did not know. He looked upon nationalization as a means to an end, which might have to be adopted finally.

James H. Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, is authority for the statement that the men are ten to one in favor of a strike to enforce demands for nationalization, an eight-hour day, two weeks' holiday yearly, all war bonuses made permanent, and participation in the management. Similar concessions are made by the Transport Workers' Union, while the miners want nationalization, 30 per cent. increase in wages, a six-hour day, and participation in the management. All three national organizations threaten to combine in a great strike that will paralyze the country's life unless their demands are acceded to this week. This, Premier Lloyd George has said, would mean civil war.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

WAR RISK BUREAU CRIPPLED

Glass Advises President of Threatened Paralysis of Its Functions.

BLAME PUT ON CONGRESS

Failure to Pass Appropriation Bills Holds Up Relief Pledged by the Government.

REQUEST FOR $3,000,000

Suggestion That Wilson Draw on War Emergency Fund to Supplement Allotments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Failure of Congress to pass the General Deficiency and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills has created such a grave situation for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department that Secretary Glass has been compelled by the situation to communicate the facts to President Wilson at Paris.

He has asked the President to set aside more than $3,000,000 from his War Emergency Fund to cover the cost of continuing the operations of the Bureau for the next few months.

The work of this bureau, one of the most important established in the Government under the exigency of war, is threatened with paralysis through impending lack of funds. It has enough on hand to pay its payroll for the balance of the month of March. There are approximately 17,000 employes in the bureau, a force built up and specially trained for the work of attending to the payment of soldiers' insurance, compensation and allowances for their families, as well as for families of marines and sailors. Failure of the General Deficiency bill cuts off the current expenses of the bureau even for the ordinary payroll.

But even greater importance than this is the fact that the failure of the Sundry Civil bill threatens a stoppage of allowances of the families and other dependents of soldiers, sailors, and marines, because Congress, after the Government had urged the men of its armed forces into contracts and had entered into a solemn contract with each soldier, sailor, and marine to make good the allowances of their families, adjourned without fulfilling its contract to the extent of making appropriations. The General Deficiency bill carried an item of $4,500,000 to meet current expenses of the bureau between now and July 1. The Sundry Civil bill carried an item of $22,000,000 to pay allowances to families of soldiers, sailors, and marines and make these payments good until July 1.

After this situation became known tonight reports were current in Washington that the situation was one which would make it imperative for the President to call an extra session of Congress to meet earlier than May 1 to remedy the situation and keep faith with the soldiers, sailors and marines. It was even rumored that Secretary Glass had in his message to the President said something about calling an extra session earlier. This latter statement is without any foundation in fact. When the report was brought to the attention of Mr. Glass he made it very plain to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight that he had not only made no recommendation to the President regarding an extra session, but had not even mentioned the subject to the President.

What Secretary Glass did do was to cause a most thorough investigation to be made into the situation staring the War Risk Insurance Bureau in the face, as a result of the failure of Congress to grant the appropriations of $26,500,000 carried by the two marooned appropriation bills and, after ascertaining the facts, to communicate them to the President for his consideration. The facts as sent to the President are sufficient to show him that a grave situation has been created and inform him that this bureau is threatened with paralysis.

Besides communicating the facts to the President, the Secretary is trying to devise some expedient to tide over the situation.

Funds Will Be Out by April 1.

The facts communicated to the President show that the bureau will have funds enough to meet its current pay rolls until the end of the present month only. They also show that, while the bureau will be able to make the family allowance payments payable in March and April, it is without funds to meet the allowances payable after that time. The allowances payable in March are those which fell due in February. The allowances payable in April are those which fell due this month. There are no funds available for paying family allowances due in April and payable in

Continued on Page Two.

CARDINAL GIBBONS BLESS ALL CATHOLICS in the THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Adv.

War Council Holds Session of 4½ Hours and Adopts Most Military, Naval, and Aerial Terms

PARIS, March 17, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme War Council resumed its sessions today with President Wilson in attendance for the first time since he returned from the United States. Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, General Diaz, and British, French, and American Admirals, as well as Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the five great powers with experts, bringing war maps and a draft of the military, naval, and aerial articles of the peace treaty, were present.

It was this draft which the council considered and adopted in the main, though several details remain open. President Wilson agreed to all features of the terms which Secretary Lansing and Colonel House had accepted at previous sessions. These include the plan for reducing Germany's army to 100,000 men, recruited by the volunteer system, and a limitation on arms, munitions, and other war stores.

Some reserved points, involving questions of principle, were the main subjects of discussion during the prolonged session.

The official bulletin, issued afterward, says:

The Supreme War Council met today from 3 to 7:30 P. M. and discussed the military, naval, and aerial terms to be imposed on Germany.

At the end of the meeting an exchange of views took place on the situation in Poland, as described by the Interallied Commission.

The next meeting will take place on Wednesday at 3 P. M.

The Supreme Council today appointed a commission on aeronautics, of which American members will be Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp and Brig. Gen. Mason M. Patrick. The council named Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Brazil, Cuba, and Rumania to represent the small nations.

SAYS PRESIDENT IS DELAYING PEACE

Poindexter Suggests Entente Settle with Germany, Congress Calling Army Home.

OPPOSES BURDEN OF LEAGUE

Would Let Europe Look Out for Itself—Says Our Delegates Favor Germany Over France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—After reading a Paris dispatch today stating that the American Peace Commissioners were "astounded" and "piqued" by the declaration of the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, that the League of Nations should not be included in the Peace Treaties, Senator Poindexter of Washington, one of the opponents of the League, reiterated his views. He issued a statement urging that peace first be made, and that the troops be returned.

"That the American delegation should be piqued at the French is nothing new," said Mr. Poindexter. "They have consistently tended to oppose the French and to favor the Germans as to boundaries, punitive indemnities, internationalization of the Kiel Canal, feeding the Germans, punishment of the Kaiser, since the very beginning of the conference. The American people, however, are for France.

"The President says that France and Great Britain need the League even more than America. This is certainly true. It would be a tremendous advantage to them for the United States to share with them the burdens of Europe. That is exactly what our wise statesmen have always refused to do. We have no right to commit the American people to such responsibilities, burdens, and "supreme sacrifices" as the President describes the result of such a policy, without submitting it for their approval in the usual way in which great issues are always submitted to them.

"The dispatch says an early peace is desired by the President. That may be so, but the irresident has been the chief cause of the long delay in making peace. The greatest progress toward peace was made during the President's brief visit to America. If he had stayed away a week longer, peace would have been consummated. Immediately on his rearrival in France the peace treaty is again delayed. The President has no power whatever to say what shall or what shall not be in the peace treaty, except with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring, and if the Constitution of the League of Nations presented by the President is embodied in the peace treaty there will be no peace treaty, because the Senate will not consent to it. A sufficient number of Senators have already advised against it.

"The peace treaty is to be a treaty between Germany and the Allies, and as Germany is not to be a member of the proposed League it is difficult to see how that can be embodied in a treaty with Germany. Let peace be made and our troops be brought home. Why is not the Entente able to guarantee peace in Europe? If the American delegation refuses to make peace with Germany let the Entente make peace with Germany and let Congress assemble and declare peace and pass a law to bring the American Army home. Congress has the same power to declare peace that it has to declare war and has full control over all movements of the army and navy, including the Commander in Chief.

"The dispatch quotes the President as saying that the League is vital to America. On the contrary, in his speech in New York, his last public utterance in this country, he himself said it would be a supreme sacrifice."

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

WANT PEACE FIRST, LEAGUE AFTERWARD

British Newspapers Opposed to Further Delay in Settling with Germany.

THINK WILSON SHOULD WAIT

One Writer Says He Is Not Entitled to Entire Mastery of the Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting editorially on Paris reports that President Wilson will insist that the establishment of the League of Nations shall form an integral part of the peace treaty, says:

"The line taken by the allied Governments, in which they are always understood to have had the concurrence of the American delegates, has been, broadly speaking, that all questions not essential to the conclusion of preliminary peace with Germany should be postponed.

Whether the League of Nations should be among the matters left over for settlement in the final and general peace which must admittedly follow in good time, or whether, as many in America have argued, it should be taken up separately and subsequently—this may have been an open question in the conference. The generally agreed necessity of revising "existing proposals for the League—which, moreover, have not yet been discussed at all by the plenary conference—by no means favors the contention that preliminary peace must wait for its inclusion. What all the world expects of the conference is the conclusion of peace with Germany without one hour's unnecessary delay."

The Times says:

"Let the broad outlines of the League of Nations be embodied by all means in the preliminary treaty, but let the detailed provisions of this most momentous and most comprehensive of all international covenants be reserved for the full consideration so great a work demands."

The Daily Express remarks:

"The one essential is a fixed, firm, unassailable peace compact which will form the starting ground for the rehabilitation of Europe. It is impossible to have this at once if Mr. Wilson's top-heavy program is to be threshed out section by section. This strong-willed, obstinate man is used to having his own way, but—we say it with all respect to our American cousins to whom every consideration is due—he is not entitled to entire mastery of a situation which if concluded in Wilsonian fashion might enhance his personal reputation without advancing the cause of immediate peace in Europe.

"The President appears to have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. Peace imposed on Germany must come first; the League of Nations must follow. To mix the League up with the peace terms is to build a top-heavy structure on an insecure foundation."

BONAR LAW DENIES HITCH.

Tells Commons He Has Heard Nothing of Split Over League.

LONDON, March 17.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, told that body today that to the best of his belief there was no foundation for the report that a hitch had occurred in the presentation to Germany of the draft of the peace terms because of divergencies of opinion on the subject of the League of Nations.

Mr. Bonar Law was replying to a question by H. W. Bottomley, member for South Hackney, who wanted an assurance "that the terms agreed upon by all the representatives at the conference prior to President Wilson's return" would be communicated at once to the enemy.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Adv.

PRESIDENT GETS HIS WAY

League Covenant to Be Made an Appendix to the Treaty.

REVISE LEAGUE WORDING

Verbal Changes Suggested by Friendly Critics May Be Embodied in Protocol.

LLOYD GEORGE TO REMAIN

This Will Enable the War Council to Make Greater Speed in Final Decisions.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 17.—A diplomatic mountain was reduced to the proportion of a very flat molehill today when it became apparent that there was nothing really substantial in the objections raised to President Wilson's proposal that the League of Nations covenant should be included in the preliminary peace treaty with Germany which the allied plenipotentiaries are now perfecting.

According to information obtained this evening in authoritative quarters, the British attitude has not been one of opposition, as represented, while the French now say that their disposition to have action on the covenant postponed until after the treaty is concluded with the Germans has been greatly exaggerated. So everything indicates that the President will have his way.

The probability is that the covenant will not be an integral part of the preliminary treaty, but will be attached to it as an appendix.

Premier Lloyd George has decided not to return to England this week, and as a result greater progress toward peace is expected.

Some clarifications of the covenant, to which President Wilson is said not to object because they are made by those friendly to the League scheme, will probably be embodied in a protocol attached to the covenant, so as to leave the language of the covenant intact except in some minor and purely verbal particulars.

It was indicated tonight that the preliminary treaty and the League covenant would be perfected by March 29, ready for approval by the entire Peace Conference prior to presentation to the Germans.

Doubt If Japan Makes an Issue.

There is much comment in official circles here over Ambassador Ishii's speech, which is being interpreted by some as a notice that Japan would not join the League unless racial equality was recognized in the covenant. Japan's position in this connection is well known to the allied peace plenipotentiaries, who did not understand, however, that it would go to the extreme possibly indicated by Ishii.

When the League covenant was completed by the commission presided over by Wilson, it contained a provision against religious discrimination suggested by the President, and intended to benefit the Jews. The Japanese proposed an amendment guaranteeing racial equality, but this led to such spirited discussion that it was decided to eliminate the entire clause.

When the covenant was laid before the plenary session on Feb. 14, the Japanese entered a reservation against the omission of a racial provision. This gives them the right to discuss the subject when the covenant comes up for final consideration. The belief appears to prevail in important quarters that the Japanese will not refuse to join the League on account of this omission.

President Wilson conferred today with Bernard Baruch, Vance McCormick, Herbert C. Hoover, and others who are serving as economic experts with the American mission and approved their proposals of no trade discrimination against enemy countries after the war.

Last night he went over the military and naval terms of the German treaty with General Bliss and Admiral Benson. The chances are that he will adopt Admiral Benson's recommendations for the destruction of the German fleet and the codifying of the rules relating to freedom of the seas.

The President is endeavoring to carry out his speed-up policy and has apparently convinced the doubters that the League covenant, which he regards as an indispensable part of the preliminary treaty, can be "incorporated in the treaty without causing

delay, which would be a danger now on account of the conditions in Germany.

A Protocol on Monroe Doctrine?

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PARIS, March 17.—Replying to the French charge that incorporating the League of Nations covenant in the preliminary peace treaty means a waste and loss of time before the treaty is signed, the American Peace Commission practically guarantees to have the covenant ready for adoption by next Saturday, with all changes and amendments completed.

Some alterations are under consideration to make the meaning clearer and a protocol may be added, explaining that the Monroe Doctrine remains inviolate and clearly defining whether and how the members may quit the league.

Pichon's statement, wherein he said that he did not believe it was practicable to include the League covenant in the preliminary peace treaty was filled by the censors of the Paris press.

The speeding up of revising the League covenant is greatly aided by Lloyd George's decision to remain in France instead of returning to London Thursday.

There is no "big ten" meeting tomorrow; instead the "big three" will meet to discuss the League of Nations. Then on Wednesday it is expected that the naval, military and aerial terms of the peace treaty will be finally adopted by the War Council.

PICHON'S VIEWS ON LEAGUE COVENANT

Sees No Need of Putting It in First Treaty — Suggests Modifications Later.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 16.—The otherwise dull day among the Paris peacemakers was enlivened by an attempt to puzzle out the apparently wide difference of opinion between the French and Americans, or more specifically between Foreign Secretary Pichon and President Wilson, as to the place the League of Nations covenant will have or will not have in the preliminary peace treaty, and also the difference between the preliminary and permanent peace treaties.

The use of the word "preliminary" is frowned upon at the American peace headquarters, on the ground that the conference is now at work formulating a definitive treaty of peace which shall be final. In the same quarters it is taken for granted that the League of Nations covenant will be an integral part of that peace treaty.

Emphasis was brought to bear upon this point yesterday when President Wilson issued a denial of a statement published in Paris yesterday morning to the effect that the League of Nations covenant would not be in the peace treaty, because such inclusion would hold back the signing of peace with Germany till the United States Congress and all neutral States had had an opportunity to adopt the League plan. In his denial President Wilson declared that the action of the plenary Peace Conference on Jan. 25, to the effect that the League should be an integral part of the peace treaty, was still in force and final.

But today, in his regular Sunday morning talk with the correspondents, M. Pichon, the French Minister, made what seems to be a flat contradiction of the Wilson denial of yesterday. Furthermore, M. Pichon, unlike the Americans, makes a sharp distinction between the preliminary and permanent peace treaties.

The only fair way to indicate what M. Pichon said is to reproduce his answers in connection with various isolated questions from various persons, as follows:

"There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether the League of Nations covenant is to be in the peace treaty. What is the real situation?"

The reply by M. Pichon was:

"That question has not yet been defined by the Council of Ten. The League covenant is something that may be modified by neutral States. It is a thing to modify before putting into the peace treaty."

"Do you mean the preliminary or permanent treaty?"

"I mean the preliminary treaty. Inasmuch as we are all agreed on the principle of a League of Nations, it is not necessary to put it into the preliminary treaty."

"Will the League covenant be embodied in the permanent treaty?"

"Probably, after being modified into final form."

"What is the difference between the preliminary and permanent peace treaties?"

"The preliminary treaty is to put a definite end to the state of war with Germany and to impose upon her military conditions to prevent an outbreak of war. The permanent treaty will contain many other details."

"What's the difference, then, between the armistice and the preliminary treaty?"

"With only the armistice in existance, the state of war still continues, and hostilities may be resumed at any time. The preliminary peace treaty will end that condition and perhaps mitigate the blockade."

M. Pichon also said something which may be taken as further evidence of the determination of France not to allow Germany to annex German Austria with its eight millions of German inhabitants. He declared that a plebiscite of German Austria, under the conditions now existing there, in favor of annexation would not be considered by the Peace Conference as a genuine expression of the wish of the majority of the people. Still more significant was his remark that German Austria might be convinced later that by remaining a separate independent State she would derive certain economic and military advantages vastly more useful to her than annexation to Germany could ever be.

LABOR CLAUSES FOR TREATY.

Special Committee Takes Them Up for Detailed Discussion.

PARIS, March 17.—"Today's session of the Commission on International Labor Legislation of the Peace Conference," says the official communiqué, "discussed the difficulties raised as to the application of labor conventions of certain States with Federal Constitutions, and decided to submit the question to a small sub-committee which would report with the least possible delay.

"The committee," the statement adds, "then proceeded to examine certain the labor clauses presented for inclusion in the treaty of peace."

The Commission on International Railway Communications has decided to revise the convention signed at Berne in 1890, which previous to the war governed international railway traffic, according to the Echo de Paris. The commission has rejected a proposal to establish an international administration of main lines of railway under the control of the League of Nations.

The Ports and Waterways Commission, which met today, was addressed by delegates of Switzerland, who explained the legal and technical reasons which led Switzerland to claim participation in any convention in the future governing the Rhine navigation.

The commission examined further clauses regarding railway traffic for insertion in the preliminary peace treaty.

The Commission on Responsibility for the War appointed today as a drafting committee to prepare the final reports M. Rolin-Jaequemyns of the Belgian delegation, Sir Ernest Pollack of the British delegation, and M. Mamilla of the Italian delegation.

OUTLINES POLISH "CORRIDOR."

Paris Paper Sketches Proposed Strip to Danzig.

PARIS, March 17. (French Wireless Service.)—The corridor which the Peace Conference Commission on Polish Claims has agreed shall go to Poland as a means of exit to the Baltic Sea is outlined today by the Journal des Débats. The report of the commission, which is headed by Jules Cambon, will be examined soon by the Supreme Council.

On the west, according to the newspaper, the corridor will begin on the shore of the Baltic west of Danzig and will include a small part of Pomeranila, which is inhabited by Poles. Thence it will run east of Lauenburg, and, continuing southward, east of Konitz and Schneidemuhl.

The eastern border of the corridor will run through Frische Nehrung, which it divides, thence through Frische Haff to the west of Elbing and Osterode, which are left to Germany, and thence south to the present Prussian-Poland border.

The western border of Poland from Schneidemuhl southward will give Birnbaum, Lissa, and Krotoschin to Poland. In German Silesia the Poles will get the regions of Oppein and Kewpen. The Polish and Czech frontiers will meet east of Neustadt, south of Oppeln.

The Polish frontiers on the north, east, and south have not yet been completed by the commission.

WANT LEAGUE AT BRUSSELS.

Delacroix and Cornil Paint City's Advantages as Peace Centre.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, March 15.—Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, Premier Delacroix expressed the ardent desire of Brussels to be the centre for the World League.

"I hope very much," he said, "that Brussels will be chosen, because the League of Nations should have an intellectual as well as a moral centre, and Belgium already had commenced to develop this idea before the war. Thanks to the generous help of Andrew Carnegie, we already had amassed considerable in the way of a library of documents, the real commencement of the necessary material. The town has offered the Egmont Palace, which is much larger than that at The Hague. Moreover, Belgium would consider it as a moral compensation and as proof of the sympathy of other nations. Belgium is a sort of boulevard between the other nations, and this would be a sort of guarantee for her, as people would consider twice before attacking the seat of the League. The situation of Brussels is quite plainly indicated and is within easy reach of all nations."

M. Delacroix anticipates that not more than 10 to 15 per cent. of the machinery stolen by the Germans will be recovered, although a considerable quantity has already been located. Worse destruction has been committed in the interior of the country, he said, giving Termonde as a terrible example and advising THE TIMES correspondent to go and verify the condition.

M. Delacroix expressed great satisfaction that Antwerp had been chosen as the American base of evacuation of the Rhine armies.

"It will occupy a certain number of workmen, and the freight is a considerable factor," he said.

M. Delacroix stated that President Wilson would visit Antwerp and the devastated region and be received by the Senate of the Second Chamber. The Minister spoke of the great difficulties of the industrial question, pointing out that it was impossible to recommence reconstruction immediately.

"Of course we shall have indemnities from the Germans. We hope this will help our industrialists considerably."

WANTS LEAGUE TO END WAR.

Horrors Would Be Vastly Multiplied in Future, Says Marconi.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 17.—"Let us hope the League of Nations will be capable of saving us from other wars," said Senator Guglielmo Marconi today. "I am sincerely favorable to such a League. I have met President Wilson and discussed his ideas with him. I immediately judged the President to be an able and intelligent man, but the rest of the world must help him if the League is truly to exist.

"If this noble and grand idea should perish any future war would be infinitely more terrible than the last one. Civilization would cut a worse figure. Science would be even more greatly compromised. Cities would be destroyed and swept away in a second. Electricity would presumably be used to provoke explosions at long distances. It could also very well be used for killing collectively, rapidly, and directly. I hope that men will soon abandon even the most distant idea of war.

"I have often thought during the war of the romance of the wireless telegraph, of the messages which were radio-telegraphed from Russia, Germany, and Austria. They were intercepted, radio-telegrams which had crossed the Alps passing unhurt though a hurricane of artillery. Think of all those millions of words which flew with the velocity of light, traveling night and day, carrying the destinies of the human race!

"A message which I sent ten years ago cannot yet have reached the planets. When we shall have succeeded in reaching them, shall we cease our efforts? We can quite well go on, without reaching the end. This is what gives me hope of extraordinary things in the future, that is, to communicate with the planets. This will be possible in some future day. Considering that many planets are older than ours, the beings which live on them ought to have most interesting information to transmit to us. Of course, enormous obstacles exist, but I do not think they are insurmountable."

WAR RISK BUREAU CRIPPLED

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

May, or for subsequent months. The $22,000,000 carried in the Sundry Civil bill was intended to make good the family allowance payments due in April, May, and June, which would be payable in May, June, and July.

The funds needed for the payment of soldiers' compensation are not involved, nor are the funds for the insurance of soldiers, sailors and marines. But the funds for payments of the family allowances are short to the extent of threatening to cut off the family allowance payments to about 1,250,000 persons.

The War Risk Insurance act requires each man to allot a certain amount of his pay to certain classes of dependents, namely, a wife, divorced wife to whom allmony has been decreed, or child. To certain other classes of dependents, namely, parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, and grandchildren, the soldier might, if he wished, allot part of his pay also. To these allotments the Government solemnly pledged itself, by written contract with each soldier, sailor, or marine, to add certain allowances.

Many of the soldiers who have been forced by their contracts to deduct allotments from their pay are in France, and they have been depending on the Government to live up to its side of the contract, and add to the deducted allotments the allowances necessary to fulfill the contract with each soldier.

'NO WORK, NO FOOD,' NOTICE TO GERMANS

Vorwaerts Says Brussels Compact Forbids Rationing the Willfully Idle.

18 POUNDS A HEAD MONTHLY

Distribution at That Figure Is Based on Estimates of a 45,000,000 Population.

BERLIN, March 16. (Associated Press.)—Indications are that the average German is not enthusiastic over the amount of food he is likely to get under the provisioning agreement with the Allies. After his first feeling of enthusiasm over the signing of the long-desired arrangement he immediately began to figure out his share of the provisions under the terms of the document, an extended summary of which was published officially this morning, and such comment as is made reflects an undeniable feeling of disappointment at the quantity provided.

This was particularly the case because the newspapers, in reducing the totals to figures in pounds per capita, took as the basis of their estimates the population before the war and worked out the result at ten pounds monthly per person, instead of the approximate eighteen pounds which results from a computation upon the basis of the present population of 45,000,000, excluding the self-providers on the farms, as the Food Ministry contemplates doing. This means that the allotment will be a half-pound of flour and a tenth of a pound of fats per day to supplement the waning German food stocks.

In commenting on the agreement, Vorwärts predicts that the Independent Socialists and the Spartacides will make capital out of the fact that there is a proviso in the agreement that no food shall be allotted to those who are unemployed through their own fault. The newspaper says the workmen will be told that the Government induced the Entente to insert this proviso to prevent them from using the strike as a political weapon. The newspaper declares that, in reality, the proviso was contained in the draft agreement submitted by the Inter-Allied delegates to the Brussels Conference, who undoubtedly insisted upon it. Vorwärts thinks, in order to make Germany finance as large a proportion of the supplies as possible by means of exports, so that Germany's gold resources might be reserved for indemnity payments. The newspaper characterizes the agreement as "anything but a success."

Fishing Privileges Valuable.

The provision in the agreement removing the restrictions upon fishing in the Baltic will be only second in value for Germany to that for the importation of grain and fats, particularly if the unofficial reports from Holland are confirmed that the agreement also covers permission to fish in the North Sea and to import fish from Norway.

Vice Minister von Braun told the correspondent before he started from Brussels to take part in the conference that Germany was extremely anxious to obtain the plentiful supplies of fish which would be made available by the granting of the privileges mentioned. He pointed out that fish was rich in albumen and fats, containing just the elements which were lacking in the present German ration. Herring to an extent of 100,000 tons were immediately available if permission were given to ship fish from Norway, the Vice Minister said, and the workingmen who in peace times had been accustomed to make a meal of potatoes and herring would welcome the return of the old conditions.

The Tageszeitung yesterday said that it was informed that Germany had completed the delivery to the Allies of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 cars, as provided for in the armistice. The value of the rolling stock, it is said, is 3,000,000,000 marks. The Prussian railways furnished three-fourths of the locomotives and cars.

The Food Ministry figures the cost of necessary food imports at 5,000,000,000 marks, as compared with the recent British estimates of 100,000,000, or approximately 4,000,000,000 marks (under the pre-war rate of exchange).

The German delegates at the time of their departure for Brussels could see provision for only about half of this amount. Financial experts estimated the total amount realizable from the charter and hire of the German ships, foreign securities owned in Germany, foreign credits and 100,000,000 marks from the gold reserve—which the Entente would permit to be applied to food purchases—at only 1,500,000,000 marks.

Another billion was coverable by exports of potash, dyes, wood, and other commodities—although, as the Socialist Food Minister, Herr Schmidt, pointed out in the food debate at Weimar recently, the workmen were day by day cutting down the possibility of financing the food imports by constant strikes in the potash and dye works and coal mines.

Credits from the export of porcelain and other minor wares to neutral countries will not offset the reduced possibility of exporting important products due to strikes. To cover the balance of approximately 2,500,000,000 marks the German Commissioners were authorized to take advantage of an intimation thrown out by an American delegate at the January meeting of the Financial Commission at Trevves that the property in the hands of the American Alien Property Custodian might perhaps be available to pay for food.

The German delegates were then asked whether Germany was willing that such funds should be used for this purpose. The German interests concerned are said to be willing, but it is understood that the French object to such a disposition of these assets.

Supplies for Austria Assured.

BASLE, March 16.—The Inter-Allied Food Commission, which has been conducting negotiations at Vienna, has concluded its sessions there and has reached an agreement by which German Austria will receive five convoys of grain daily by way of Trieste, according to advices received here from the Austrian capital. A credit of $30,000,000 has been arranged to carry out the agreement. Herbert G. Hoover, Chairman of the Supreme Food Council, will be charged with the administration of the agreement.

SEES GERMAN CABINET'S OVERTHROW IMMINENT

American Agent Predicts New Revolt Soon Unless Food and Industry Improve.

PARIS, March 17.—A dispatch from the American Legation at Copenhagen, dated March 11 and addressed to the American Commission to negotiate peace, was received today. It tells of the situation in Berlin, in part as follows:

"The American military attaché's agent, who departed from Berlin last Thursday, has reported that the strikes which took place recently were primarily due to lack of work and food, but also partly to discontent brought about by delay by the Government in socialistic action.

"The agent said that reports of bloodshed in Berlin were exaggerated. Hope of assistance from the Allies and the United States is dwindling. The result is reaction. Confidence in the Government at present is being undermined rapidly and there is a tendency on the part of the people more and more to drift toward the Left.

"The military attaché's agent made the statement that a further revolution, which would result in the present Government's downfall, would result unless there was betterment of food deficiencies and industrial conditions within six weeks at the latest. Only the immediate shipment of raw materials and food to Germany, with the assurance that more will follow, will save the situation and prevent further revolution and disaster, the extent of which it is impossible to forsee."

Since the military attaché's agent left Berlin, which was on March 8, some dispatches have reported heavy casualties during the troubles there, but others have asserted that the reports of large numbers of persons having been killed or wounded were exaggerated.

DENIES BEFOGGING KAISER.

Bethmann Says Ruler Was Told of Danger of Opposing Entente.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Imperial Chancellor, in defending himself against the accusation of Herr Schleimann, foreign editor of the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, that he concealed secret documents from Emperor William, declares that his reports and those of the Foreign Secretary always described the situation to the Emperor as it appeared from the entire material at their disposal. The Berlin dispatch which carries this statement from the ex-Chancellor quotes him as adding:

"At no time was the Emperor left in doubt regarding the danger of opposing the Entente, and every year the increasing gravity of the situation was impressed upon him."

West Virginia House Against League

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 17.—By a vote of 52 to 26 the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature today adopted a resolution opposing the League of Nations and the entry of the United States into "any such alliance."

MONARCHIST PLEA IN DIET

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

who on Feb. 27 sent a dispatch outlining plans for a monarchist uprising in Germany, has arrived in London, having left Berlin on March 14 after a residence there of three months. He reiterates the statements made in his dispatch that President Ebert, Chancellor Scheidemann, and Minister of War Noske are merely puppets. For the purpose of retaining power, he says, they have allowed members of the military caste to reappear as organizers of the new republican armies.

"These men are the real governors of Germany," he says. "They make the edicts and Chancellor Scheidemann and his colleagues willingly sign them."

Similar testimony is given by other correspondents telegraphing from Berlin, some stating that the capture of the suburb of Lichtenberg has been intentionally prolonged with a view to exterminating the Spartacides, whose treatment at the hands of the Government troops is said to be sharply condemned.

While atrocities are attributed to the Spartacides, details which have been given are doubted or denied. Even the Vorwärts admits them to be much exaggerated. The correspondents concur in the statement that extreme bitterness has been created against the Government troops and that farther trouble is inevitable.

According to a dispatch to The Mail, the Spartacide revolt will certainly recur in ever-increasing force unless a miracle happens. It adds that Herr Noske's forces have been recruited by bribes and promises of big rations and that to this may be attributed some of the food shortage in Berlin.

POGROMS THREATENED BY BERLIN AGITATORS

Anti-Semitism Said to be Fostered by Paid Agents of Secret Societies.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 14.—Although now the Berlin hostilities have died down into spasmodic rifle firing, the atmosphere of the city is one of unrest, bitterness, and foreboding. Another symptom terribly significant of the capital's state of mind has made its sinister appearance—namely, a threatened pogrom against Jews.

Street orators who, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, are paid agents of secret societies, are inciting the population against the Jews, while this morning men in sailors' and soldiers' uniforms appeared at several houses in the west end of the city and, when the doors were opened, demanded whether there were any Jews among the inmates.

The correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant telegraphs:

"Mention has already been made of the execution of twenty-four sailors who came to headquarters to receive their pay. The full history of the massacre has now been divulged. Secretly Government troops had taken possession of the building, and as each sailor arrived he was seized and thrown into a cellar. Later the twenty-four men were assembled in a corner of the inner courtyard.

"At first a rifle salvo was fired, killing a few and wounding others. The survivors, crouching on their knees, begged for mercy, but in vain. A quick fire was discharged upon the massed group, and those who still showed signs of life were then finished off with revolvers fired at point-blank range. Among the murdered men were two paymasters. No attempt was made to prove that any had taken part in the rebellion."

JUNKER OFFICERS SUPPRESSED REVOLT

Noske Called on Men of Old Regime — Revolutionary Spirit Still Grows.

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By Cable and Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 14.—Though the guerrilla housetop war continues today it may be safely asserted that the Spartacide rising has been again suppressed and that Berlin and Germany may once more enjoy some resemblance to normal conditions, at least for a few weeks.

Perhaps 1,000 persons lost their lives in the recent revolt. How many were wounded will never be known. The damage caused is estimated at 50,000,000 marks.

No well-informed person here will believe for one moment that the anarchist spirit has been finally exterminated. On the contrary, it is growing rapidly with starvation and the lack of proper enjoyment.

In suppressing the last rising the Government troops used harsh measures by which occasionally the lives and property of the totally innocent were destroyed. Outsiders protest to see plainly the absolute necessity of these measures, but not those whose families and friends suffered and they belong nearly all to the laboring or what the English call the lower middle classes, who had already drained the bitter cup of misery during the war.

The Spartacide press is doing everything possible to incense the proletariat against the Government by representing its troops as aggressor and the Spartacides as poor, helpless victims, who were first provoked and then slaughtered. Add to this the general moral and economic disintegration pervading all walks of life and the helplessness of the Government, overburdened with gigantic tasks, and there you have the situation.

The chief of the military forces, Herr Noske, has proved himself to be competent, and a man of iron will, who even in opposition to some of his colleagues in the Government never has stated to do what he thought was demanded, thereby doubtless jeopardizing his own life.

There are resources from which the Spartacides draw arms and munitions in enormous quantities. They certainly come from the State arsenals and factories, the personnel of which is doubtless anarchistic to the core, though they may hide their political convictions under a different name until the time comes and the Spartacides' chances of victory are no longer dubious.

Noske has been playing one extreme against the other. All his army officers, beginning with General von Luttwitz, who was in charge of the Berlin operations, down to Lieutenant Pliewhoff of Bremen fame, belong to the Junker class without almost any exception. The volunteer companies and battalions which they command are composed almost exclusively of very young country boys uncontaminated by the influence of Berlin life.

Both officers and men have thus far proved themselves absolutely loyal, but today they openly boast that they for the third time have saved the Government's life. There are in Germany about 300,000 army officers of the line and reserve. They now talk of forming a great league among themselves.

55 DEAD, 170 WOUNDED IN UPRISING AT HALLE

$4,500,000 of Property Looted —Independents Arrested After Attempted Overtures.

BERLIN, March 15. (Associated Press.)—Fifty-five persons have been killed and 170 wounded in the riots at Halle.

Two hundred and eighty persons have been arrested for pillaging. The value of the stolen property is estimated at 18,000,000 marks.

As a result of the plundering in the sections of the country outside of Halle a state of siege has been proclaimed over Bitterfield, Delitzsch, Muencheln, Merseburg, and Koennern.

Rioting on the part of peasants in Windachlag, near Offenburg, Bavaria, forced the visiting Food Commission to seek the protection of the military authorities. The rural producers refused to make declarations of their food stores and drove off the officials with pitchforks and clubs.

Government troops which are clearing up the Spartacides in the Berlin suburbs of Rahnsdorf and Friedrichshafen, report that they have arrested two Independent Socialist leaders in Rahnsdorf, "who prove to have distributed arms to other Independents and to Communists and to have incited to violence."

The Chairman of the Soldiers' Council in Wilhelmshaven, who is also an Independent Socialist, has been arrested, together with a soldier, because they distributed weapons to soldiers in the hospital there. Two Aldermen of Friedrichshaven, two laborers and one member of the Soviet, all of them Independents, have been taken into custody for causing loyal soldiers, stationed in Friedrichshaven to be disarmed at the beginning of the general strike, according to the report.

This is the first instance of definite mention being made of the arrest of Independent Socialists, and it is believed to be probable that the report was given out owing to a desire by the Government to expose the connection of the Independents with the Spartacides and the uprising, which the Independent leaders have stoutly denied.

It is reported also that the troops found large quantities of arms and ammunition in Lichtenberg, which suburb has now been thoroughly cleared of the Spartacides, even the roof snipers being no longer in evidence.

The Government, so far from relaxing its vigilance, is already taking measures to prevent a repetition of last week's uprising. The Prussian Minister of Education, Herr Haenisch, has issued an eloquent appeal to young collegians to join the volunteer corps "to save the Fatherland, against which Bolshevism threatens in the east, while the hydra of anarchy and civil warfare raises its head at home."

The Minister of Defense, Herr Noske, has issued a decree imposing imprisonment up to one year for interference with street-car employes or traffic, or sabotage of telegraph wires, cars, or other material. This is plainly intended to make it impossible for the minority of the street-car men to prevent the majority from working in case of another strike.

The Spartacide attempts to import arms from points outside of Berlin are being checked by the military forces at various railroad stations.

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By Cable and Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 14.—I hear from a reliable source that the Government had recently hoped to induce certain Independent Socialists to become leaders in the Cabinet. Haase and Dittman were mentioned in that connection. Negotiations of the most delicate character were conducted.

The Government had previously made extensive concessions to the Independents in socialisation schemes and the embodiment of the Workers' Councils in the Constitution, and it is said to have been willing to make further concessions, hoping thereby to strengthen its position.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—The order issued by Gustav Noske, the German Minister of Defense, for the execution of persons possessing arms and fighting against the Government, has been withdrawn, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

ERZBERGER LIMITS GERMAN LIABILITY

Denies Compensation Is Due for Acts After Her First Peace Offer in 1916.

HOLDS TO WILSON'S POINTS

Threatens Assembly's Rejection if Treaty Exceeds These and Proposes Referendum.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—If the Allies should load the peace treaty with conditions going beyond President Wilson's fourteen points the German National Assembly would have to refuse its assent to the treaty, Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, declared in an address at a Berlin meeting in favoring the formation of a "real League of Nations," according to a dispatch from the German capital today. The matter, Erzberger said, would then be left to a referendum of the German nation.

Erzberger disclaimed any obligation upon Germany to give compensation for acts she committed after her first peace offer in December, 1916.

He said that the only means of calling a halt on Bolshevism was the abandonment of the "mailed fist policy of the Allies."

The German people, said Erzberger, had almost unlimited confidence in President Wilson. He hoped that the League of Nations covenant as promulgated on Feb. 14 would not be finally adopted, as, he asserted, it was a compromise of the ideals of President Wilson with the imperialistic aspirations of some of the Allies. The American President, he insisted, was under obligations to advocate the immediate admission of Germany to the League.

Erzberger asserted that Germany was prepared to accept the vote of Alsace-Lorraine as to its future, but he referred to the reported aspirations of France respecting the Rhineland and to Poland's claims to Danzig as "crimes," adding:

"What is German will remain German."

There was no moral obligation upon Germany regarding compensation aside from the case of Belgium, the speaker argued. In that case Germany, he said, would act honestly.

MAY SEND LICHNOWSKY HERE.

Probable German Envoy to United States, Stockholm Hears.

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet mentions Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, former German Ambassador to Great Britain, as the probable German Ambassador to the United States after peace has been concluded.

Prince Lichnowsky created a sensation in 1918 when he blamed Germany for having started the world war, and asserted that Great Britain did everything possible to avert hostilities. As a result of this the Prussian House of Lords expelled him from membership.

Recently it was reported that Prince Lichnowsky would head the German delegation to the Peace Conference.

GERMANS SAY POLES HAVE ENDED TRUCE

Paris Hears Germans Are Intrenching to Hold Southern Silesia Against Attacks.

BERLIN, March 16, (Associated Press.)—Dispatches to Berlin newspapers from Graudenz allege that the Poles are preparing for a general advance against the Germans and have notified the German outposts that the armistice is no longer in effect. The dispatches say that the Poles are charged with eighty-four violations of the armistice.

The German authorities at Locken, near Allenstein, it is added, have seized a secret depot of Polish war supplies which was smuggled across the Polish frontier. A non-commissioned officer and five civilians are reported to have been arrested for complicity in the plot.

PARIS, March 17, (French Wireless Service.)—The German military and civil authorities in Upper Silesia, reports from Warsaw say, are making active preparations to resist Polish and Czech claims to that part of Silesia. Military preparations are said to be under General Grosmor and volunteers are coming in from all parts of Germany. They are well armed and are said to receive very good pay.

Reports from Prague say that trenches have been dug and barbed wire entanglements constructed along the Southern frontier of Silesia. The Germans are said to be well supplied with guns and ammunition.

VATICAN ANXIOUS TO CONCILIATE FRANCE

Recent Reciprocal Courtesies May Presage a Resumption of Diplomatic Relations.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 16.—Many significant incidents which have occurred in the last few months, such as the Pope's telegram to Premier Clemenceau congratulating him on his escape from death by an assassin's bullet; the audience accorded by the Pontiff to Abbé Lemire, Deputy of the French Parliament, whose conduct was censured by Pius X., and the French Premier's visit to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, have again brought up the question of the relations between France and the Holy See. It is thought most probable in diplomatic circles here that these relations are on the point of being resumed.

It is quite evident that the Vatican is doing its utmost to bring about this state of affairs, especially as serious problems will have to be discussed between the French Government and the Holy See when Alsace-Lorraine is definitely annexed to France. The inhabitants of those provinces are deeply religious and would welcome a renewal of diplomatic relations.

Another problem that must be settled is that of the Bishops of Metz and Strasbourg. These prelates, who are Germans, occupy an impossible position under the new régime.

A question of interest to France is that of the holy places in Palestine. After the liberation of Jerusalem the Pontiff made no manifestation to France of his views regarding these places. Although the French protectorate over the Christians in the East has not been revoked, the Pope did not mention France in his last allocution, in which he treated of the Palestine question.

BAUER TO QUIT CABINET.

Austrian Foreign Minister May Be Succeeded by Franz Klein.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 14, (via Geneva, March 15.)—According to reliable information the Austrian Foreign Minister, Bauer, is resigning his office, to be succeeded by Franz Klein, the famous jurist, who was formerly Minister of Justice.

Professor Schulpeter is to be Minister of Finance. Schulpeter is well known in America, where he delivered many lectures.

SPAIN ASKS ASSURANCES.

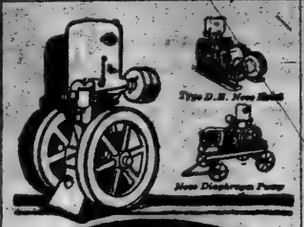
Wants Certain Concessions Before Joining League of Nations.

MADRID, March 16, (Associated Press.)—A committee appointed by the Government to study the subject of Spanish participation in the League of Nations has submitted a report which will be considered at a special Cabinet meeting. The Government entirely indorsed President Wilson's proposals, but reserves its decision as to reductions of armaments and the fixing of military forces by members of the League.

It is understood that the Government will ask definite assurances as to the Spanish coast line, protectorates in Africa and the suitability of military service as social discipline for Spain. The wish is also expressed that this country may maintain close relations with South American nations of common race, origin and language.

League to Preserve Independence.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The League for the Preservation of American Independence with its purpose "defending from impairment the fundamentals of American policy as expressed in the Declaratio of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine, was incorporated today with Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. The incorporators were Henry A. Wise Wood, Alan R. Hawley, Henry Woodhouse, Augustus Post and James E. Clark, all of New York City.



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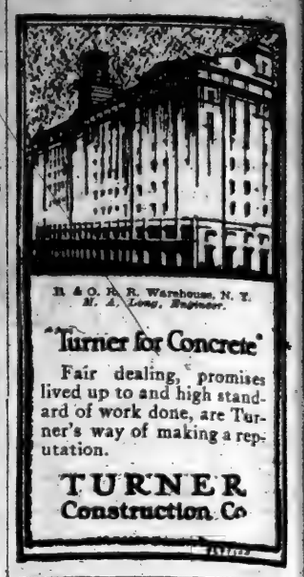

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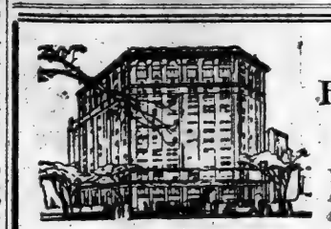

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HARVEY OPPOSES ANY PEACE LEAGUE

Tells Western Audience He Condemns Principle Involved as Well as Present Draft.

BITTER IN DENUNCIATION

Would Not Want to Live to See World Flag Flaunting Over Stars and Stripes.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—Colonel George Harvey, editor of The North American Review and of Harvey's Weekly, addressed a notable gathering of Hoosier Republicans at the Columbia Club tonight, taking "Washington or Wilson" as his subject. His address, which was received with intense enthusiasm, is regarded as the opening of the campaign in Indiana against the proposed League of Nations as advocated by President Wilson.

More than 350 men attended the banquet. Nearly twice that number crowded into the big dining room at the club to listen to the address. Colonel Harvey was seated at a table with Governor Goodrich, Mayor Jewett, John C. Ruckelshaus, President of the club, and nearly twenty members of the Reception Committee. Chairman Edmund M. Wasmuth of the Republican State Committee and many prominent members of the party from out-State cities were present.

Governor Goodrich acted as toastmaster, introducing Colonel Harvey, who said in part:

Confusion in Public Mind.

"There is much confusion in the minds of our people. They are just beginning to awaken to the fact that they are being led into a quagmire. The makeshift document now existing will be amended no doubt and the time of its adoption may be postponed, but the menace will remain. Mr. Wilson has staked his all upon this single throw and he can and will force the issue through the party which has become his personal possession. His announced plan is to return some time—nobody knows when—and appeal directly to the people.

"That, I say, is good. That is all that those of us who are against the scheme desire. But meanwhile the active propaganda now going on, backed financially no less by Anglo-Americans than by German-Americans who hold millions of foreign bonds which, through the operation of this sinister League, they hope to get indorsed by the United States, must be met and resisted squarely from one end of the country to the other. And there must be no holding back, no evasion. I make no complaint of those who consider it wise to postpone the issue. That policy has already proved itself. But for myself I want to say plainly:

"I am opposed to the covenant as it stands. I am opposed to it as it may be amended. I am opposed to it in principle. I am opposed to it in theory. I am opposed to it in practice.

"I regard it as the most un-American proposal ever submitted to the American people by an American President.

"I am opposed to this country entering into any perpetual or permanent alliance with any power for any purpose—war, for peace, or for anything else.

"I am opposed to yielding so much as a shadow or suggestion of the sovereignty of this Republic.

"I am opposed to any proposal that might by the remotest chance impair the absolute independence of the nation or the complete freedom of the people.

"I would rather fight for the Monroe Doctrine than for the Akoond of Swat.

"I would never forfeit our right to maintain neutrality between any foreign belligerents.

"I would never take control of our commerce from Congress.

"I am opposed to all men of whatever political faith who counsel or acquiesce in the slightest concession to those who, in the name of humanity, would betray our country and crucify our liberties!

"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin.

"I deny that this abortion of a league is essential to the making and preservation of peace.

"I insist that the power for good of America, as has just been proved, is inherent in her self-government and her aloofness from intrigue.

"I abhor the possibility of American individualism being engulfed in the morass of socialism.

"If I were an Englishman, a Frenchman, or an Italian, I should want this league; but I am an American.

"I hope to die before I see any red-blooded American sitting as President and one out of nine in a council controlling the world.

"I hope if the League ever should be formed Woodrow Wilson will be its first President.

"But I see no reason to believe that, as President of the world, he could keep us out of war any more than he did as President of the United States.

"I pronounce it a crime to suggest that a single American boy be taken from his home and assigned to police duty in far-off lands.

"I would never set any foreign power limit to say as to the size of our army or our navy.

"I denounce this scheme as the absolute denial of democracy. I defy anybody to disprove the assertion that it is the most complete autocracy the world has ever known.

"I hold that the nation affords the only hope for democracy and that patriotism is the bulwark of the nation. I stand for Woodrow Wilson when, before his head was turned, he said: 'I am one of those who absolutely reject the trustee theory, the guardianship theory, as a whole. I suspect that the people of the United States understand their own interests better than any group of men in the confines of the country understand them.'

Stands with Roosevelt.

"I stand with Theodore Roosevelt, who in his last message to the American people declared: 'Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people.'

"But one soul loyalty! But one flag! Does that mean anything? It does to me. I asked a crippled soldier from the Argonne Forest if he had visions of ideals in his dreams during the great battle. He looked at me dazed for an instant, then flushed to the roots of his hair and replied evenly: 'I fought for my country and my flag, Sir.'

"But a new banner has appeared. It flows in the breezes off the shores of England. It is the new international flag. It is simple and quite beautiful. I have a photograph of it—a blue stripe between two white stripes. What they symbolize I do not know.

"This flag here over my head was adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777, one hundred and forty-two years ago. The first one was the product of the nimble fingers of that sturdy little patriot, Betsy Ross. Its first public appearance was over Dorchester Heights, and when it was raised, George Washington stood uncovered at the foot of the pole. It has waved over since in its spotless beauty and untarnished glory. It has symbolized during all these years but one emotion: 'My country, my whole country, and nothing but my country.'

"Shall it be lowered now—lowered so much as the fraction of an inch?

"Under which flag, gentlemen? Under which flag? Are not you, too, Americans?"

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 22.14 cents.—Adv.

UKRAINIANS FIGHT WAY INTO CITY OF PRZEMYSL.

Also Reported to Have Occupied Suburbs of Lemberg, Which Is in Ruins.

LONDON, March 17. (Associated Press.)—Ukrainian troops have entered Przemysl, according to a German wireless dispatch. The Poles are still in the northwestern part of the town.

The Ukrainians are also in the suburbs of Lemberg and along the whole Przemysl-Lemberg line, traffic here being completely stopped.

BERLIN, March 16.—A report from Upper Silesia says that Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is faced with total destruction because of the Ukrainian bombardment of the city.

Large portions of Lemberg already are in ruins or are burning. Numerous casualties are reported to have occurred.

FRENCH IN FRANKFORT; BRITISH MOVE EAST

Berlin Learns That Allies Have Enlarged Bridgehead Areas of Occupation.

BERLIN, March 15. (Associated Press.)—British and French forces, according to reports received here, have advanced their outposts from the limits of their present bridgeheads at Cologne and Mainz, respectively. The French are reported to have penetrated into the corporate limits of Frankfort.

A special dispatch from Frankfort to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the French, in advancing to Frankfort, have occupied the Ridda bridge across the Main, in the western part of the suburb of Rodelheim. The French are said to have posted notices saying that the passage was closed to all traffic.

Another report says that the authorities of Remscheid, northeast of Cologne, and Kronenburg, northwest of Remscheid, have forwarded a protest to the German Government at Weimar, and also the German armistice commission against the occupancy of the towns by British forces.

The Daily Mail of London on Saturday printed a dispatch from its correspondent with the British Army to the effect that acute unrest prevailed in the whole Westphalian industrial region. The correspondent said that it probably would be necessary to enlarge the British bridgehead in that direction.

Frankfort is just east of the French bridgehead centred on Mainz. Remscheid and Kronenburg are in the Westphalian industrial district between Elberfeld and Düsseldorf. They are a few miles outside the limits of the British bridgehead.

BEAT VON ARNIM TO DEATH.

Peasants Take Life of Noted General Who Fired at Them.

LONDON, March 16.—General Count Sixt von Arnim, Commander of the German army in Flanders during a large part of the war, has been beaten to death by peasants at Asch, Bohemia, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It is said that General von Arnim shot at peasants gathering firewood on his property and that the mob invaded and pillaged his chateau after killing him.

The little town of Asch, where General von Arnim was murdered, is the most western community in Bohemia, and one of the most beautiful, being situated on the uplands in the angle of the frontiers of Saxony and Bavaria, the mountains of the Erz Gebirge and the Bohmer Wald.

All this country has been made known to American readers through the late Count's English kinswoman, the Countess August von Arnim (née Beauchamp,) in her books "Elizabeth and her German Garden," "The Solitary Summer," &c. After her husband's death in 1910 she returned to her London home and, during the war worked for the British Government.

General Sixt von Arnim commanded an army bracketed with the Fourth under the Duke of Württemberg, in the Flanders campaigns of 1915-16-17, as a natural sequel to leading the first German Corps (the Fourth) into Belgium. After the evacuation of Brussels by the Belgian army, Aug. 20, 1914, von Arnim governed the capital until relieved on orders from Berlin on Aug. 30, and sent to the front.

Von Arnim was born in the Rhine Province in 1855, and educated at Coblenz, where the American Third Army now is. He took part in the war of 1870 as an officer of the Fourth Grenadiers and was severely wounded at Metz. His promotion to Corps Commander in 1908 was rapid. From that year until he was put under the Duke of Württemberg in October, 1914, as head of an army, he was shifted from one corps headquarters to another.

KAISER SAWS 1,000TH TREE.

Would Have Earned $30 at the Union Rate of Wages.

AMERONGEN, Holland, March 15, (Associated Press.) — Former Emperor William today completed sawing into logs his thousandth tree since he took refuge at Count von Bentinck's castle here last Fall.

From the thousandth tree a few logs were converted into souvenirs of the achievement, and marked in red ink with the inscription, "W. 2." These were presented to members of the Bentinck family and to those who have assisted the ex-Emperor in his work during the last ten weeks.

As he was completing his task a young Countess took a snap shot of Herr Hohenzollern and his assistants, Dr. Förster and Captain von Iseman, together with the young gardener who adjusts the logs on the bench for the ex-ruler to saw them. The picture included the ex-Empress, who was reading a newspaper nearby.

Expert sawyers of the neighborhood compute the value of the wages which Herr Hohenzollern would have earned if he had been paid at the trade union rate at about $30 for the whole period, or an average of 50 cents per working day, which usually consists of three hours.

FAIL TO PLEASE SOLDIERS.

Our Men on the Rhine Complain of Entertainment Provided.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 16.—There has been a good deal of complaint recently about the character of entertainment furnished for the soldiers of the Army of Occupation. This does not mean complaint about those in charge of the entertainment here, but about the skill of the entertainers now sent over.

I sat the other night in a crowded hut just north of Cobiens on the left bank of the Rhine. There were perhaps 900 boys there when the show started at 8 o'clock. A woman got up and, gave those homesick boys a lecture on the blessings they enjoyed. Some left during her talk. Others when she finished. Then a young lady, with perfectly good intentions, informed the boys that she knew they liked ragtime, but that she didn't kpow any ragtime, and so would give them something else. She did, and the first part of her remarks showed that she had the correct idea of the psychology of her audience. When she had finished, another young lady played a piece on the violin. When the classical selection was poorly and mechanically rendered, the show finished with about 300 in the hall.

The need for entertainment was never greater than now, when the boys haven't overmuch to occupy their minds except thoughts of going home, and as long as they have to stay it would be a relief to have good entertainment to take their thoughts off the subject for a while.

AMERICANS TRAP AND KILL RED FORCE

Turn Machine Guns on Them in North Russian Village Enemy Thought Was Deserted.

BIG VICTORY WON BY LETTS

Bolsheviki in Whole of North Courland Cut Off — Siberians Recapture City of Ufa.

ARCHANGEL, March 15, (Associated Press.)—The futile attack which the Bolsheviki delivered yesterday on the allied and American forces comprised the first serious attempt to cut the line of communications of the Dvina and Vaga columns. The attempt was not only frustrated, but the Bolshevist forces suffered a severe defeat and heavy losses.

Moving from the Kadish-Tarasvo sector, the 1st Battalion of the 6th Soviet Regiment, 500 strong, attacked at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon the allied positions in the village of Gorka, which is twenty-five miles north of Beresnik, at the junction of the Vaga and the Dvina. The American-Russian detachment at Gorka was well intrenched and it decisively repulsed the enemy, capturing five prisoners and five machine guns during the fighting. After the attack the bodies of fifty-seven Bolsheviki were found. The allied force suffered only one casualty, a man wounded.

The Vaga sector, in the vicinity of Kitsa, is quiet, as are the other fronts.

American officers who returned today from the Vaga front declared that exceedingly heavy losses were inflicted on the Bolsheviki last week. They related one particular instance of such losses to the correspondent. It occurred after the enemy had razed with artillery fire nearly all the blockhouses in Vistavka. All the defensive troops withdrew, with the exception of a squad of Americans who lay concealed in a partially destroyed blockhouse, with machine guns.

The enemy scouts advanced and were permitted to cut the barbed-wire entanglement. On doing this they shouted back to their comrades that the village had been abandoned. When the first column of the Bolsheviki walked unsuspectingly up to the entanglements the Americans inside the blockhouse turned their machine guns loose and mowed down the entire enemy party. After this the defensive forces went back into Vistavka.

Of the total of thirty-six Americans listed as missing since the beginning of hostilities on this front it has been reported that ten are prisoners in the Bolshevist Hospital at Velsk. This information was given an American Red Cross field worker who questioned Bolshevist deserters on the Vaga front.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—Lettish troops have advanced toward Mitau and have captured the towns of Kandau and Zabeln, according to an official statement issued by the Lettish headquarters. The advance continues, the statement says, and the Bolsheviki in Northwestern Courland are retiring in panic.

A later official communication says:

"Tukkum, sixty miles from Riga, has been captured. The Bolshevist retreat in the whole of North Courland has been cut off. Lettish troops have reached Blieden in the centre of North Courland."

A dispatch received here from Berlin quotes Libau advices to the effect that the Bolsheviki have been seriously defeated in the district between Kovno and Vilna, and that the important railroad running from Koshedary to Schaulen has been captured.

STOCKHOLM, Sunday, March 16.—The Lettish offensive in the Mitau region is developing successfully, the Letts having captured Shagory, Grenzhof, Weltenfeld, and Alt Autz.

The Lettish War Minister has left the English military mission at Libau and has gone to the front, according to a Libau dispatch received here.

The Siberian Army after strong attacks on the Bolsheviki, occupied the City of Ufa on March 13, according to information received from Omak yesterday by the Russian Information Bureau here.

The dispatch added that the Siberian Army had taken a large amount of booty and that the retreating Bolshevist troops were in danger of being surrounded.

The people of Ufa, which had been in Bolshevist hands since Jan. 20, were found to be in a deplorable condition, according to the dispatch.

WAR VETERANS ORGANIZING.

Americans in France Form Temporary Body—Convention Here.

PARIS, March 17.—The representatives of the American Expeditionary Force who are meeting in Paris to form a society of the veterans of the great war continued their session today, and adopted a tentative constitution, which will be in force for the troops in France until a national convention provides a permanent constitution.

A committee was appointed to confer with the British and French Veterans' Associations with a view to international organization. One of the objects will be to perpetuate peace.

The three days' caucus was concluded after the election of an Executive Committee, the members of which were divided equally between the enlisted men and the officers, with Colonel Milton Foreman of Illinois as Chairman.

This committee, working in co-operation with a similar committee named by the troops in the United States, will arrange for a national convention, to be held Nov. 11, Chicago is favored as the place, but this has not been decided. Delegates will be elected for States and counties.

It was decided to propose as the name of the organization "the American Legion."

The Executive Committee will meet here on April 7 to consider further plans for the convention.

SINN FEINER ESCAPES.

Barton Gets Away — A Dummy Found in His Cell.

DUBLIN, March 17.—Another Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons, Mr. Barton, representing East Wicklow, has escaped from the Mount Joy Prison in Dublin. The wardens found a dummy in his bed and the window bar sawn through.

Mr. Barton is a large land owner. He formerly was an officer in the Dublin Fusiliers but quit the army and joined the Sinn Feiners.

Red Cross Casualty a New York Man

A cable message received yesterday by the American Red Cross established the fact that one of the organization's workers dead of typhus in Athens was not Dr. Samuel J. Walker of Chicago, as reported Saturday, but Lieutenant Edward Walker, whose identity has not been definitely established at headquarters here. The only Lieutenant Edward Walker on the Red Cross personnel list, it was stated, went to France last April, giving a local hotel as his address, and there is no record of his transfer to the Balkans.

Lieut. Gov. Walker Taken Ill.

TROY, N. Y., March 17.—Lieut. Gov. Harry Walker was taken ill while delivering an address at a Friends of St. Patrick dinner in this city this evening.

His illness is not serious. He was attended by Major F. H. Noonan, post surgeon of the Watervliet Arsenal.

James B. Wallace, private secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, who also attended the dinner, announced the official's indisposition was the result of stress of work.

PERSHING ADDRESSES 42D.

Wishes Rainbow Boys Good Luck in Their Homecoming.

COBLENZ, March 16. (Associated Press.)—General Pershing said good-bye to the boys of the 42d Division today. In a farewell address to the troops of the Rainbow unit, who are preparing to start for home the first week in April, the American Commander in Chief wished them all good luck in the peaceful occupations into which they would go on the other side of the Atlantic.

The inspection and review of the division took place in a great field near Remagenon, on the west bank of the Rhine. General Pershing spoke to more than 20,000 after the Rainbow Division had passed the reviewing stand in massed formation. From the heights across the river hundreds of German civilians assembled and watched the review through field glasses. General Pershing spoke from the rear end of a wagon, with the soldiers gathered about him.

Before his address the Commander in Chief presented one Congressional Medal of Honor, two Distinguished Service Medals, and forty-six Distinguished Service Crosses to officers and men of the division. The Medal of Honor was pinned by General Pershing on Corporal Sidney Manning of the 167th Infantry for leading his platoon during an attack on the Ouroq after its commanders had fallen. Despite wounds he had suffered, Manning led the men forward and gained and held an important position in the face of terrific enemy fire. All but seven members of the platoon were killed or wounded. Manning himself was wounded nine times in this attack. When the United States entered the war Manning was a farmer boy near Brewton, Ala.

The Distinguished Service Medals went to Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Colonel William Hughes, Jr.

OSBORNE ASSAILS O'LEARY.

Declares That Defendant's Every Act Was in Interest of Germany.

When the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and Adolph M. Stern for alleged violation of the Espionage act was resumed before Federal Judge A. N. Hand yesterday the Court announced that eighteen hours would be allowed for the summing up, nine hours for each, the Government and the defense. James W. Osborne, for the Government, talked the greater part of the day.

Mr. Osborne stated that from the time the war began O'Leary's every act was in the interests of Germany, that there was no Irish question in the case, that O'Leary always had plenty of money, and that just before he ran away he gave his wife more than $13,000. He declared that O'Leary had disregarded the request of George Creel, head of the Bureau of Public Information, not to discuss certain subjects bearing on the war, and that the forbidden subjects were fully discussed in "Bull."

Mr. Osborne insisted that the evidence presented by the Government completely established the guilt of the defendants.

Arthur O'Leary, counsel of the American Truth Society, which Jeremiah founded, and which is also a defendant, followed Mr. Osborne. He told the jury that great efforts had been made by the Government to convict Jeremiah, that the Federal prosecutors had spent perhaps $500,000 of the purpose.

Mr. O'Leary will resume his summing up this morning.

BEGNI TELLS OF FIGHT.

Publisher Says He Was Struck and Defended Himself at the Ritz.

Ernesto Begni, a French publisher, of 12 East Fifty-sixth Street, gave yesterday his version of the circumstances leading to a fist fight between himself and Thomas B. Scott, a retired business man of Miller Place, Long Island City, which took place in the Palm Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on the evening of March 6, and on account of which Mr. Scott was summoned to answer a charge of disorderly conduct in the Yorkville Court on March 14.

According to Mr. Begni, he was seated in the Ritz with Count Robert Cahen d'Anvers, a French artillery Captain and a member of the French High Commission here, and Count de Geoffre de Chabrignac, also an officer in the French artillery, when Mr. Scott and Morris McKim Pryor, a banker of 104 East Eighty-fifth Street, entered the room, accompanied by two women. Mr. Pryor came over to speak to the party of Frenchmen, when Mr. Scott intervened, trying to persuade his companion not to talk with Mr. Begni.

Words followed, according to the publisher, in the course of which Mr. Scott threatened to strike him. Mr. Begni told him to go ahead, and when Mr. Scott hit him leaped to his feet and struck back, hitting his assailant in the face. The two men were separated, and the warrant for disorderly conduct was sworn out by the publisher. In court, said Mr. Begni, Magistrate Isaac Ringle persuaded the combatants to shake hands and suspended sentence on Mr. Scott.

FOES OF RUSSIAN REDS ASK FOR RECOGNITION

Urge Peace Conference to Help Start Provisional Regime to Prevent Anarchy.

PARIS, March 17.—The Russian Committee in Paris today submitted to the Peace Conference a communication, signed by Sergius Sasonoff, Foreign Minister of the Omsk Government; Prince Lvoff, former Premier; Nicholas Tchaikovsky, President of the Provisional Government of North Russia, and Basile Maklakoff, Ambassador to France, which asked the Conference to adopt resolutions declaring that all questions concerning the boundaries of Russia, as they existed in 1914, excepting Poland, should not be decided without the consent of the Russian people.

The communication also requested that questions concerning the status of the nationalities included within Russia should not be decided without the approval of the Russian people. The committee asked that the Peace Conference assist these nationalities to organize against anarchy by providing a provisional régime to meet financial, economic, and military needs.

For this purpose recognition was sought for the de facto Governments which, the committee said, had been inspired by democratic principles and supported by their populations.

RENNER AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

New Cabinet Formed at Vienna—Steps Toward Socialization.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.—The new German-Austrian Government, according to a telegram from Vienna, includes Dr. Renner as Chancellor, Herr Jodofink as Vice Chancellor, Herr Schumpeter as Minister of Finance, Dr. Julius as Minister of War, and Otto Bauer as Minister of Socialization. Herr Bauer also continues temporarily as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The National Assembly at Vienna has passed bills relative to Parliament and the State Government, and also approved a measure calling for the socialization of the latter.

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TO FATHERS

Nine everyday Business Errors which might impoverish your family

A man who leaves $50,000 may never have turned over $10,000 of it at any one time.

Now, suppose he wills his property in bulk.

He thrusts on his perhaps inexperienced heirs a far more serious personal investment problem than he himself ever faced.

This man would not have thought of burdening his wife with his last large investment problem. He would not have dreamt of consulting his sophomore son on this or that investment security. Would you rely on your boy or your wife?

More likely you have often cautioned your family against making one or more of the everyday business errors we list below.

We recommend that you look over this list. It suggests some of the dangers ahead, and may prompt your interest in the estate handling services which we offer.

Perhaps there has not been in the present generation a time when sound, careful, business management was more essential to the financial well-being of the family left with money.

9 everyday business errors

1. Neglecting to get receipts when bills are paid in cash.
2. Neglecting to keep receipts where they can be located.
3. Neglecting to check up items in current bills.
4. Inability to keep checkbook balanced.
5. Too easy optimism in starting credit accounts.
6. Careless handling of valuable business papers.
7. Signing documents without knowing their contents.
8. Tendency to establish living expenses which would exceed income and eat into savings.
9. Tendency to invest money on dangerous hearsay — without proper knowledge of facts.

YOU can insure sound, careful business management for your estate by appointing the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company executor and trustee under your will.

To thoroughly cover this situation our Board of Directors has created a permanent TRUST COMMITTEE, selected from its own personnel. All estate investments are made under the constant direction of this Committee—a most important provision.

The above business arrangement in the interest of your heirs can be made very simply. The fees are fixed by law. We shall be glad to explain any details in person.

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STEEN CHANGES PLAN TO RAISE $1,000,000

Announces Proposed Incorporation Today of a New "Association to Fight Bolshevism."

COBB ISSUES A STATEMENT

Withdraws His Name from Appeal for Funds—Will Resign if Steen Does Not.

The All American Association, which is to be the successor of the All American Anti-Bolsheviki Campaign, which was organized under the auspices of the so-called National Association of City Editors to fight Bolshevism, to finance which the promoters sought to collect a fund of $1,000,000, will be incorporated at Albany today. This announcement was made at the headquarters of the National Association of City Editors, in suite 109 of the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday afternoon by Clyde P. Steen, President, who said that the new organization would supersede the old one in the "fight to kill Bolshevism in the United States, and keep it killed."

With reference to the $1,000,000 fund, which was the subject of an article in last week's issue of The Editor and Publisher, Mr. Steen said that a grave mistake had been made in the manner in which the appeal for that fund originally was issued. An unauthorized office employe, he said, had sent out the soliciting telegram which purported to be signed by Myron T. Herrick, Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, William E. Lewis of The Morning Telegraph, Irvin S. Cobb, Roy L. McCardell and Mr. Steen. Mr. Steen said that the use of the names of these men was unauthorized at the time and that he lost no time in apologizing to them as far as it was possible to do so, rectifying the error.

The original All-American Anti-Bolsheviki Campaign organization had the indorsement, Steen asserted, of the Governors of forty-seven States, Cardinal Gibbons, Otto H. Kahn, Charles Evans Hughes, Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, Senator James W. Wadsworth, Senator Lee S. Overman, Theodore P. Shonts, President Underwood of the Erie Railroad, Senator William E. Borah, Senator Philander C. Knox, Cleveland H. Dodge, Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, Representative Nicholas Longworth, Archbishop Dougherty of Philadelphia, Douglas Fairbanks, and scores of other men of equal prominence in all parts of the Union. All of these men, he said, had been asked to serve in similar capacities in the new all-American association, which would be known as the "Three A's" Association. They were now being notified, and it would be several days before the association would be in a position to announce whether or not they had accepted the appointments.

Steen Discusses the Fund.

At his office in the Waldorf-Astoria Mr. Steen talked yesterday of the $1,000,000 fund and of the new organization to fight the Bolsheviki, which, he said, would officially come into existence today. In answer to a question as to the amount of money collected to date Mr. Steen said that it was "very much minus one million dollars." He said that only two contributions, each for $10, resulted from the telegraphic appeal and added that because of the unauthorized manner in which those gifts were solicited the checks were returned to the donors. He did not tell how much money, if any, had since been collected to finance the campaign "to provide funds to establish a permanent organization to kill Bolshevism in the United States and keep it killed."

"What is the present status of the anti-Bolsheviki organization?" Mr. Steen was asked.

"That work," he replied, "will be immediately taken over by the All-American Association, the papers for the incorporation of which are now on the way to the Secretary of State in Albany. The incorporators are the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, the well known Methodist clergyman; Mark T. McKee of Detroit, who is President of the Patriotic Industrial Conference; Newton W. Gilbert, a former Lieutenant Governor of Indiana; Colonel William H. Walsh of Philadelphia; Grant Whitsiar of Cleveland, Ohio, and myself.

"The new organization, which will supersede the old one and will be entirely independent of the National City Editors' Association, will fight Bolshevism in all possible legal ways, that is through advertisements, literature of all kinds, speakers, and so forth. It will also seek to develop a finer spirit of Americanism on the part of all people, native as well as foreign, in this country."

In reply to a question Mr. Steen said that there were no New York City editors in the association.

"None as yet has been asked to join," he said. "This is primarily an organization of city editors from the smaller cities, particularly those of the Middle West. When we get the organization in permanent shape we shall probably ask the New Yorkers to join. The fact that they have not been invited is, however, no reflection upon them. We hope to get them in later on."

"How much of the $1,000,000 fund has been collected to date?"

"It is very much minus so far as the $1,000,000 is concerned," replied Mr. Steen.

"Will the City Editors' Association take part in the fight of the Three As against Bolshevism?"

"Only in a co-operative way. We shall probably be the substitute for press agents. It is our hope to develop what I may term a 'model form of publicity.'"

A list of members of the two committees was given out which it was said were identified with the old anti-Bolsheviki organization. This list, which contained the names of the Governors of most of the States, included also the names of leading men throughout the nation. All of these men have been asked to serve on similar committees in the All-American Association.

Statement by I. S. Cobb.

Irvin S. Cobb, issued the following statement yesterday, with reference to the use of his name in the telegraphic appeal for the $1,000,000.

"On my return to New York several weeks ago after a lecture tour I was handed a letter, which had been acknowledged by my secretary, stating that I had been elected to honorary membership in the National Association of City Editors, which I have reason to believe is a reputable organization. A great many friends of mine, who are city editors belong to it. I wrote a note to Mr. Steen, the President, acknowledging the letter, and thanking him for the honor.

"I find now that my name has appeared on the letter head of a committee having in charge the collection of a million-dollar fund to fight Bolshevism, along with the names of Roy McCardell, Myron T. Herrick, Murray Hulbert, William E. Lewis, and others.

"I understand that some of these gentlemen have resigned from the association. I had no knowledge that my name was to be used in connection with this fund, and it was done without my sanction or authorization, and while I appreciate membership in the National City Editors' Association, I have written a letter asking to have my name withdrawn from the letter head, and stating that I will resign unless the resignation of Mr. Steen is tendered and accepted."

KROH EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS.

Would Eliminate City Editors' Association from Anti-Bolshevism Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 17.—Hubert R. Kroh, President of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the National Association of City Editors, at the headquarters in the General Forbes Hotel today discussed the association's effort to raise $1,000,000 to fight Bolshevism in the United States.

"It is hardly correct to say that I have asked for an investigation," he said, "but I am urging the Campaign Committee, in charge of the raising of money to fight Bolshevism, to drop all use of the name of the National Association of City Editors, and also to discontinue attempts to get money in Pennsylvania and West Virginia while the Campaign Fund Committee is in its present state of disorganization.

"Clyde P. Steen, President of the National Association of City Editors, telegraphed me on Feb. 16 that the campaign was authorized by the Directors of the association, and for me to take full charge of Pennsylvania and West Vorginia. Correspondence with the Directors failed to support this view, and Mr. Steen in a letter to the Directors last Monday admitted that he had not taken them into his confidence.

"Senator Warren G. Harding on Feb. 28 suggested, in fact directed, that a strong Finance Committee be appointed to take charge of the funds. When I got to New York on March 4 I found the executive staff of the Campaign Committee unwilling to have such a committee appointed. On my return to Pittsburgh I telegraphed to Mr. Steen that either three Directors of the National Association of City Editors should be appointed temporary custodians of the funds or the name of the association should be dropped entirely. This was predicated upon the fact that the campaign was not authorized by the association."

COCCHI TRIAL POSTPONED.

Italy Making Further Inquiry Into Case of Ruth Cruger's Slayer.

BOLOGNA, Italy, March 17.—Alfredo Cocchi, charged with the killing of Ruth Cruger in New York in 1917, will not be tried on March 31, as had been planned.

It was learned today that the trial had been postponed indefinitely on account, it was said, of a further investigation of the case.

Capt. Hall to Get D. S. C. Today.

Captain Herbert W. Hall of the 39th Artillery Brigade, which returned from overseas this month and has been stationed at Fort Totten since Feb. 2, will receive a Distinguished Service Cross this afternoon in the presence of the men of that command. Captain Hall was cited for distinguished heroic work in the vicinity of Thiaucourt, about twenty-five kilometers from Metz.

Chilean Volcano in Eruption.

SANTIAGO, March 17.—The volcano of Calbuco, on the coast of Chile, south of Concepcion, is in eruption and the inhabitants of Casto, on the island of Chiloe, and other nearby towns are fleeing from their homes. Ashes and lava from the volcano are destroying fields and houses in the vicinity.

Channel Tunnel Board Meets.

PARIS, March 17.—The French commission which was appointed last September to study the subject of the Channel tunnel met this morning to frame definite plans for a Franco-British agreement. Albert Claveille, French Minister of Public Works, presided.

The Daughters of Erin Dance.

The Daughters of Erin gave their eighth annual ball last evening at Palm Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Jennie Kelly was chairman of the reception committee, and Miss Loretto Doris, the President.

NEW YORK IRISHMEN HONOR PATRON SAINT

Wounded Veterans of 69th and Sinn Fein Banners Feature St. Patrick's Day Parade.

REVIEWED BY GOVERNOR

New Archbishop Sees March Up Fifth Avenue and Attends Service at Cathedral.

Many thousands of New York Irishmen marched up Fifth Avenue yesterday in honor of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. It was a perfect day for a parade and the street was lined with sympathetic crowds, who applauded the long lines of societies, the returned and wounded soldiers, and the Sinn Fein banners, urging self-determination for Ireland, which were a feature of this year's parade.

Not a single unpleasant incident marred the celebration. A little more than two hours was required for the parade to pass a given point. It was a parade of men in khaki, in old Gaelic costumes, in the gold and feathers of Irish societies, and in ordinary civilian garb. There were soldiers of the A. E. F. in line, most of them veterans of the 165th Infantry, the New York unit of the Rainbow Division, which as it entered the service was made up of the old 69th Regiment reinforced with drafts from the 7th, 12th, 71st, and 23d Infantry commands of the old National Guard Division of New York. And after the veterans of Château-Thierry and other great battles of the war who survived sound in limb had passed there came six automobiles filled with veterans who had given an arm or a leg or had been otherwise incapacitated as a result of combat with the Germans.

The reviewing stand was erected to the south of the entrance of the Cathedral. The place of honor among the reviewing officers was given to Archbishop Hayes, the new head of the archdiocese of New York, and to Governor Alfred E. Smith. The reviewing party marched to the stand a few minutes before 3 o'clock and shortly before the parade got underway. Archbishop Hayes marched with Police Commissioner Enright, Governor Smith with Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Mayor Hylan with Edward E. McCall, and William Randolph Hearst with Grover Whalen, the Mayor's Secretary. In the reviewing stand as guests among others, were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th Division; Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; Borough President Connolly of Queens, John Devoy, Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Governor, and Captain James T. Finn and Lieutenant Thomas J. McCarthy of the 165th Infantry.

It was just 3 o'clock when the parade, which formed with Forty-third Street as the mobilization point, got under way. A platoon of mounted police led the way and were followed by the band of the 69th Regiment. The band was massed full strength, and it played "Killarney" as it swept past the reviewing stand. After the band came the new 69th Regiment, and then the veterans of the 165th Infantry. There were six platoons of them, and great and sincere as was the tribute paid to the veterans, it did not equal that which greeted the maimed heroes who rode in automobiles.

Behind the veterans came the still older veterans of the Fighting Sixty-ninth, including a smattering few who had fought with the colors in the civil war. They were all in civilian garb and they, too, got a warm reception. Next came the blue clad sailors of Fordham University and after them the Catholic Protectory Band, followed by ex-Justice John W. Goff, the Grand Marshal of the parade, who, on the eve of the President's second departure for France, presented to him in the name of the recent Irish convention, held in Philadelphia, the petition asking his influence in behalf of Irish recognition at the Peace Conference.

Judge Goff was in an automobile. No one rode with him. Around him was wrapped the green, yellow, and white colors of the Sinn Feiners. It was in the form of a great ribbon that almost covered his shirtfront. The aged jurist was cheered as he passed the grandstand, and Judge Goff, his white hair waving in the breeze, bowed his acknowledgments.

One of the first banners bore by the civilian divisions read, "No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it has no desire to live," and the name signed to this legend was that of President Woodrow Wilson.

Another banner bore this inscription: "England—Damn your concessions. We want our country."

This banner was borne by two girls wearing the tri-colored sash of the Sinn Fein, while underneath the banner marched a tiny girl who waved aloft an equally tiny American flag.

The Carmelite Friends of Irish Freedom were led by Mgr. Magennis, the former head of the national organization of that society. One of the platoons in this column carried a banner which said that as a result of British rule the population of Ireland has decreased from more than 8,000,000 in 1841 to less than 4,500,000 at the present time.

Another of the organizations displayed a great white banner on which was inscribed:

"If Ireland is left to the mercy of the oppressor while the Poles, Czechs, Finns, Belgians, and Serbs are given their freedom, then the world will not have been made 'safe for democracy.'"

Still another banner read, "There will be no peace while Ireland is ruled by a foreign force," while still another bore the inscription, "If there is right and justice in the world, then Ireland should have its share."

There was one other banner that attracted much attention. It read:

"A true American is a true Sinn Feiner."

Still another banner declared that Ireland is bowed down by "military despotism" which is keeping "Ireland's cry for freedom from the world."

One of the marching organizations was made up of friends of Jeremiah O'Leary, now on trial in the Federal Court charged with having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States. This column carried many banners, most of them referring to O'Leary. One read "Perjury, Bribery, and Persecution versus Jeremiah O'Leary"; another was, "We demand the release of Jeremiah O'Leary, and all political prisoners;" a third accused the newspapers of suppressing the truth about O'Leary, while a fourth placed the blame for O'Leary's predicament on the British Government.

One of the spectacular features of the parade was the Irish cowboy contingent from Idaho. These men were in the leather and buckskin of the plains and were accompanied by a coach drawn by four mules, which was intended to illustrate the means of travel when the West was a real wild West. In this contingent was a young negro riding a donkey who caused a lot of merriment all along the line.

The last column in line—the Irish Foresters—passed the reviewing stand a few minutes before 5 o'clock. The parade ended at 120th Street, where Grand Marshal Goff and his aids were the reviewing officials. From the point of demobilization many of the marchers proceeded to Sulzer's Harlem River Casino to take part in the St. Patrick's Day festivities of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The annual St. Patrick's Day solemn high mass was celebrated with impressive military and ecclesiastical ceremonies in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. Archbishop Hayes was seated in front of the archiepiscopal throne, which he will not occupy until after his formal installation as Archbishop of New York today. The new Archbishop was attended by the Rev. William Farley, the military Vicar General, and by Father William F. Hughes of St. Gregory's Church.

The mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Joseph F. Mooney of the Sacred Heart Church, assisted by the Rev. Father Richard O. Hughes of Yonkers as Deacon, and the Rev. Father Frank C. Campbell of Staten Island, as Sub-Deacon.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Joseph P. Dineen, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Among the dinners last evening in honor of the day were those of the St Patrick Society of Brooklyn, at the Hotel Bossert; Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the Elks' Club, and Ireland's Sons and Daughters, at Stauch's, Coney Island.

GOV. SMITH AT CHURCH SHOW.

Sees the Pickaninny Minstrels at St. James's Entertainment.

Governor Alfred E. Smith, accompanied by Mrs. Smith, paid a visit last night to St. James's Church house, James Street, near New Bowery, where a St. Patrick's Evening entertainment was given by the Pickaninny Minstrels from St. Patrick's Cathedral parish. When the Governor was recognized upon entering, he and his family being members of the parish, he received an ovation. Father Vincent De Paul McGean, the pastor, addressed the gathering of about 1,000 and then called upon the Governor to say something.

The Governor made a brief speech in which he said he had dropped all other engagements in order to be present at the entertainment.

TO MAKE MILD BEER UNTIL COURTS ACT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

is not limited to malt or cereal beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume, assuming such beverage not to be in fact intoxicating; and there is nothing in such proclamation or in the proclamation of Jan. 30 to prevent the resumption of the manufacture of malt or cereal beverages which are not in fact intoxicating even though the alcoholic strength be more than one-half of 1 per cent. We know of no legal authority vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or in any other executive officer to fix and determine conclusively what alcoholic content or strength shall constitute a malt beverage intoxicating within the intent of the act of Congress of Nov. 21, 1918. The test of one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol strength in the Revenue acts of 1917 and 1918 is solely for purposes of taxation.

The conclusion we have reached, therefore, is that brewers may lawfully disregard the interpretations placed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the act of Nov. 21, 1918, and upon the President's proclamation above referred to in so far as such interpretation would prohibit the manufacture of malt beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. and not to exceed 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight or 3.3 per cent. by volume.

It is proper for you to bear in mind that in view of the said regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it is probable that the Government will challenge the correctness of our opinion and conclusions, and may summarily attempt or threaten to enforce the Commissioner's interpretation. In such event we advise that a suit in equity be brought to enjoin any wrongful interference with your business or arrest of your employes. The Supreme Court of the United States has clearly decided that a suit may be thus brought against a Federal officer acting, or threatening to act, in excess of his authority or under an authority not validly conferred. It seems to us reasonable to assume that, if such a suit were pending, the Government would not proceed summarily by way of seizure or arrest, but would co-operate to bring about a speedy determination by the courts of the grave question involved. You and your associates are certainly entitled to a day in court to assert your rights, as advised by counsel, and an opportunity to have them determined by the Judges.

Awaiting your further instructions, we are, yours very truly,
(Signed) ELIHU ROOT.
WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE.

Mr. Christian W. Feigenspan, President United States Brewers' Association, 50 Union Square, New York.

REVENUE BUREAU SILENT.

Officials Await Legal Authority Given by Brewers.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau declined to comment officially tonight on the announced decision of New York and New Jersey brewers to resume manufacture of beer containing 2¾ per cent. alcohol pending examination of the brewers' statement of legal authority for the action.

Beer containing one-half of one per cent. or more of alcohol by volume is considered intoxicating by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Officials explained that this standard was based on a number of laws and court decisions in the past and was not an arbitrary executive ruling.

TO FIGHT DRY ORDER FIRST.

Anti-Prohibition Organization Expects Revocation by Wilson.

James Arthur Seavey, a well-known New York journalist, has been chosen as managing director of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, according to an announcement made yesterday by the organization, the headquarters of which are at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. Mr. Seavey will lead the association's anti-prohibition campaign.

In announcing his plans yesterday, Mr. Seavey said that it was believed that before July 1 President Wilson would see the wisdom of revoking the executive order making the country bone dry on that date. After that date the organization, he added, will do all in its power to prevent the prohibition amendment from ever becoming effective. He made an appeal for voluntary speakers and organizers, especially from among the returned soldiers.

Before accepting his appointment Mr. Seavey stipulated that nobody officially connected with the association, either at its headquarters or in any of the States, should have either direct or indirect connection with the liquor business and he also made the condition that the association should be incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. These stipulations, it was said, were promptly accepted.

OMIT PROHIBITION JUBILEE.

New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference Ignores Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 17.—The twenty-third annual New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ocean Grove came to a close today and not during all the week was the widely advertised jubilee over national prohibition held nor did the clergymen by resolution call upon the Legislature to defeat the Barrett resolution that has for its purpose the rejection of prohibition by New Jersey. The failure of the conference in this respect is attributed to Edward J. Handley, Clerk of the House of Assembly, an aid of James R. Nugent of Newark, the Democratic leader of New Jersey, to whom the anti-saloon forces attribute the failure of the State to ratify prohibition.

Handley began a careful study of prohibition as it existed in Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Avon, and other Monmouth County cities within a mile limit of Bradley, the camp meeting town. As a result of his survey Handley asserted that 87 per cent. of the crime committed in Monmouth County occurred in the area where prohibition has been in force for upward of forty years, and that seven out of every ten murders that have occurred in the county have taken place within the district where prohibition holds.

Massachusetts Town Goes "Wet."

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., March 17.—North Attlebero voters favored license today for the first time in seventeen years. The vote was: Yes, 714; no, 511. Last year's vote was: Yes, 588; no, 778.

FRIENDLY SONS GIVE OVATION TO O'RYAN

Cheer 27th Division's Commander at Their Greatest St. Patrick's Day Dinner.

WANT IRELAND MADE FREE

Dowling and Conboy Among the Speakers Urging Action by the Peace Conference.

The one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick brought together in the Hotel Commodore last night the largest gathering of Irishmen and their guests ever present at such a function. The 1,200 who gathered in the Grand Ballroom of the new hotel were bubbling over with enthusiasm that seized every opportunity for expression.

There was a warm demonstration when Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling presented Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th Division, as "America's best representative of the type of patriotic, fighting Irishman." General O'Ryan acknowledged with a bow and a broad smile the ovation with which the diners, springing to their feet, heralded him, but he made no speech.

A moment later the throng rose again with every evidence of cordial warmth when Justice Dowling presented the "spiritual leader of most of us present," Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, recently elevated to the Archbishopric made vacant by the death of Cardinal Farley.

Once more the crowd arose when Justice Dowling presented as another distinguished Irishman Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who replaced the late Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell as commander of the Department of the East.

The room in which the dinner was held was decorated with American flags, with harps and there a display of either the ancient standards of the Emerald Isle or the modern flag of the Irish republic. The dais was agliter with tiny lights in red, white, and blue and green, which twinkled among green ferns and cast a glow over clusters of red carnations. Those who sat there, with the organizations they represented, were:

Edward L. Partridge, M. D., Deputy Governor Society of Colonial Wars; Colonel W. L. Ladd, First Vice President Sons of the Revolution; William Dennistown Murphy, President St. Nicholas Society; Alec C. Humphreys, President St. Andrew's Society; Lieut. Col. William L. Hallahan, U. S. A.; the Rev. James F. Houlihan, U. S. A.; Victor Herbert, John Proctor Clarke, Stephen Farrelly, Martin Conboy, the Rev. John J. Brady, Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. Marcel Knecht, the Most Rev. P. J. Hayes, D. D., Archbishop-elect of New York; Victor J. Dowling, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U. S. A.; the Rev. Peter E. Hoey, James A. O'Gorman, Irvin S. Cobb, John McCormack, Mgr. John J. Dunn, Edward E. McCall, the Rev. Canon George F. Nelson, the Rev. George S. Waring, Clarence W. Bowen, First Vice President New England Society; Lloyd Roberts, Steward St. David's Society; Seymour Van Santvoord, President Holland Society of New York; William A. Barber, President New York Southern Society; J. N. Jarvis, President Canadian Society.

The speeches divided themselves between praise and thanksgiving for America's share in the allied victory over Germany and argument that the Peace Conference, if it were to be true to the war aims of the nations and notably to the pronunciations of President Wilson, must grant the right of self determination to Ireland.

Justice Dowling devoted himself to this argument, insisting that it was unfair that new claims on the part of new nations for freedom should have the attention of the world, that the conferees should listen to Poland, one of the two ancient nations clamoring for freedom and justice, and should be deaf to the other ancient struggler—Ireland. He said that no cause of freedom ever had triumphed without the participation in its battles of such Irishmen as had opportunity to share them and that no lasting peace would come out of the Paris deliberations if Ireland's woes went unheard and unheeded.

Martin Conboy, who was New York's director of the draft, devoted himself to an analytical argument to the same effect, attempting to show that many of President Wilson's utterances could only be interpreted as entitling Ireland to self-determination.

Irvin S. Cobb spoke in humorous vein and Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission praised the late Cardinal Farley, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and other distinguished Catholic prelates and concluded, speaking of the old 69th, which will parade next month with the Rainbow Division:

"St. Patrick will pardon me when they pass in front of the Cathedral; he will be dressed in khaki and will wear on his breast the American medal and the French Croix de Guerre, united once more in eternal alliance."

John McCormack was unable to sing the Star-Spangled Banner, as planned, because of a cold.

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GIVE BOATS TO ARMY TO COAL TROOPSHIPS

Owners Turn Over Ten Rather Than Delay Homecoming of Soldiers.

REJECT HUGHES OVERTURES

Employers Offer to Deal Direct with Men on Basis of Whitney Committee Report.

To put an end to delays in coaling British ships which are acting as transports for United States soldiers, the private boat owners made an agreement yesterday to turn over to the Army and Navy Department ten of the harbor boats which are idle because of the strike.

The worst delay which has occurred so far has been in the case of the British steamship Adriatic, which should have sailed last Saturday, but will not get away before tomorrow. This big ship, which is engaged in bringing soldiers home, will lose at least four days on this trip, the lost time being partly due to the difficulties in obtaining coal and partly to the refusal of longshoremen to handle coal which has been delivered by firms against which the strike is being waged.

The private boat owners demurred against chartering the ships to the Government on the "bare boat" basis, which means that they are turned over without a Captain or crew. The boat owners have denied that their attitude has been responsible for any delay in the handling of troopships, but yesterday when the army port officers asserted that soldiers would be delayed in coming home unless more harbor craft were obtained, the boat owners waived their objections.

This concession to the Government, however, occurred simultaneously with a complication, which made the harbor situation temporarily worse than it had been before. The men employed on fourteen boats chartered to the Government by several of the large harbor boat concerns were surprised yesterday, when they were paid, to find that they were paid on the old basis which prevailed before the Railroad Administration's agreement. The men employed on tugs directly operated by the Army, Navy and Railroad Administration were paid the new scale of wages.

The special situation of these men employed on boats operated by private owners under charter to the Government was overlooked by the Government officials and union officials at the time of the settlement by the Army and Navy and Railroad Administration, and no provision was made for paying them the increased scale. Private boat owners said that there was no more reason why they should pay the new scale on boats chartered by the Government than on boats doing any other class of work, and that the concessions made by the various Government departments had no bearing on the case where the private boat owners were still hiring labor and operating craft.

These men went on strike yesterday and will confer with the army and navy officials today, and seek an arrangement whereby the Government will make good the difference in pay between the two scales or take control of the boats.

Pol Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, received no reply yesterday to the telegrams which he sent to Washington, offering all needed equipment to the Government, but asking an assurance in return that the Government would not take advantage of this to aid the strikers. The boat owners have asserted that, since abandoning the Macy award and granting the unions' demands on behalf of all Government agencies at this port, various kinds of pressure have been exerted from Washington, with the object of bringing the boat owners to terms. While giving up the ten boats yesterday to avoid being put in a false position, as being apparently responsible for the delay in getting American soldiers home, the boat owners yesterday again rejected the overtures of Federal Conciliator James L. Hughes, contending that, instead of being impartial, the Government has been an ally of the strikers.

Favors Whitney Report.

Joseph H. Moran, Chairman of the New York Towboat Exchange, made the following statement:

"Federal Mediator Hughes has requested us to meet the union leaders again in a round table discussion. This we have declined to do. Innumerable conferences of similar character have already been had with no result beyond a deadlock on the eight-hour issue. We do not propose to discuss that question further. The towboat business is one which cannot be conducted within the same hours that apply in other callings. Our men actually work no more than six or seven hours a day on the average, but owing to tidal conditions they are required to be on duty for a longer period daily than in many other occupations. We are and always have been willing to compensate them for this disadvantage by the payment of a relatively higher wage.

"In private the men admit the truth and justice of our position. In public they allow their views to be misrepresented by leaders who demand the impossible. We can afford to keep our equipment tied up or moving on part time just as long as they can afford to follow incompetent leadership. Of the six union leaders only one is an actual worker.

"We are ready now, as always, to meet our men and to endeavor through conference to reach a basis of common understanding. With their co-operation, we will make an honest effort to put the Port of New York on a higher plane than has been known before. The report of the Whitley Committee is generally believed to present the most enlightened method of settling labor controversies. We are prepared to adopt the principles of that report and to permit our men to elect their own Shop Committees, or we will join with them in the creation of a central body to adjust all present and future differences, with fifty-fifty representation to employer and employe. If we knew a better plan we would, in the public interest, suggest it.

"Until the demand for an eight-hour day is definitely and publicly abandoned there will be no further conferences."

Want Settlement With Men.

The boat owners are anxious to effect a settlement directly with their men. They assert that the various moves of the Government have been apparently dictated by politics, on the principle of avoiding industrial disturbances at any cost. In spite of the fact that the commerce of New York had been hard hit in the last two weeks by the strike, and the fact that many ships have in the last few days been diverted to other harbors where they can obtain coal easily, the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York and the Merchants' Association have both adopted resolutions in support of the stand of the boat owners. At the offices of the New York Towboat Exchange it was said yesterday that many of the shipping and commercial firms which were hurt the most by the paralysis of harbor traffic had sent messages of commendation to the boat owners.

TUG IS SUNK IN FOG.

Two Ferryboats Are Damaged in Collisions—Four Hurt.

The dense fog which hung like a blanket over the harbor for several hours yesterday morning stopped the transports from reaching Hoboken and delayed the departure of the outbound foreign and coastwise steamships.

It was also responsible for the sinking of a tugboat and two accidents to the municipal ferryboats which operate between Staten Island and the Battery at a time when they were filled with workers bound for the shipyards on Shooters Island, who were unable to travel by their usual route on the steamboat Highlander on account of the fog.

The first accident occurred at 7 o'clock off Beekman Street, in the East River, when the steamboat Lexington of the Colonial Line, bound in from Providence, cut down the tug Jameson of the Arbuckle Sugar Refining Company of Brooklyn, which sank immediately. Her crew were rescued and landed at Hamilton Street.

A few minutes after seven the municipal ferryboat Queens, on her way through the fog from South Ferry to St. George, Staten Island, collided with the freighter Waubesa, anchored south of the Statue of Liberty. The ferryboat carried away one of her boats from the davits and a portion of the overhang on the starboard side and stove in the upper part of the bow on the other vessel. Two persons standing forward on the Queens were injured by the impact. Joseph Stenno, 47 years, 403 East Seventh Street, laborer, who was taken to Staten Island Hospital with a sprained ankle, and Abraham Cohen, of 33 Allen Street, who was attended at home for lacerations of the chest. There was considerable excitement for a few minutes until it was seen there was no cause for alarm.

Half an hour after the Queens had got to her slip at St. George and landed her crowd of 2,000 workers for the Shooters Island shipyards her sister boat, the Mayor Gaynor, also filled to the rails with ship workers, narrowly escaped hitting the freighter Waubesa, but had an accident as she was going into the slip at St. George, when the gate posts were knocked down by a broken spiling which injured two of the passengers who were standing forward waiting to get off. Samuel Cash, 20 years, a soldier, attached to Base Hospital at Fox Hills, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, suffering from a possible fracture of the skull, and Samuel Barri, 31 years, a laborer, of 527 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was removed to the same hospital suffering from injuries to the head with a probable fracture of the skull.

TROLLEY STRIKE OFF.

Company Will Receive Delegates from the Men's Organization.

The operation of trolley cars on all the lines of the Public Service Railroad Company of New Jersey affected by the strike beginning at 4 o'clock this morning, was ordered last night by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

This order was issued after the strikers had voted to accept proposals brought about by the War Labor Board, under which the company agrees to receive delegations from the Amalgamated Association, and both sides refer to the War Labor Board the demand for ten hours pay for eight hours work and other demands for the union. The question of recognition of the union is not exactly settled, but is solved to the satisfaction of both sides by the reasoning of the War Labor Board, of which Ex-President Taft is a member, to the effect that the company, in receiving union delegates, need consider them only in the light as delegations representing employes.

RENEW HYLAN SCHOOL FIGHT

H. M. Cook's Refusal to Let City Examine Accounts Stirs Mayor.

The controversy between Mayor Hylan and officials of the Board of Education over the right of David Hirschfield, the Commissioner of Accounts, to examine the accounts of the department's auditor, Henry M. Cook, flared up again yesterday when Mr. Cook refused to obey a subpoena issued by Mr. Hirschfield. The subpoena, with the $1 fee, was returned to the Commissioner of Accounts by City Superintendent of Schools William L. Ettinger, who contends that only the State has jurisdiction over the financial affairs of the Board of Education. Mr. Hirschfield declared that he would certify the matter to the Supreme Court and try to have Cook punished for contempt of court.

The refusal of Auditor Cook to permit an examination of the books angered Mayor Hylan, who sent a letter to all members of the Board of Education in which he said:

I am informed that several days ago Deputy State Commissioner of Education Finegan communicated with Mr. Cook by telegraph requesting Mr. Cook to meet him at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, Saturday, March 15. Since Mr. Cook is the financial officer of the Department of Education, it would indicate that Commissioner Finegan is interesting himself in that branch of the department. Commissioner Finegan is one of the cleverest educational politicians in the State of New York, and is behind the State-wide bill to increase the salaries of highly paid teachers.

Deputy State Commissioner Finegan is the political Hohenzollern of the educational system of the State and Cook is his representative in New York City.

Commissioner Finegan, as State boss of the educational system, has built up a political machine that reaches from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls.

As an example of one of the many methods resorted to by the educational system, Miss Clara C. Calkins, Principal of Public School 6, Warren Street, Brooklyn, stated that school Principals were using browbeating and deceptive methods to procure the indorsement of bills in Albany which would load the State with an additional burden of from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 for teachers' salaries.

This is only one of the many methods resorted to by the Finegan-Cook-Ettinger system in our public schools. If the Board of Education has not sufficient power under the law to break up this despicable combination, the board ought to have a bill prepared and ask the Legislature to give them the power to clean out this political, manipulating, money-grabbing crowd.

It is time that the Legislature started an investigation into the activities of browbeating and deceptive methods as charged by Miss Calkins, a Principal of one of the public schools in this city.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

Troops Check Rush by a Mob at Tanta and 22 Are Hurt.

LONDON, March 17.—There has been rioting at Tanta, Egypt, in connection with the disorders which have occurred in the country during the past week. On March 12 three thousand persons tried to rush a railroad station at Tanta, but the attack was met by troops and police and was frustrated. There was some fighting and twenty-two casualties are reported in the Cairo dispatch received here.

Tanta is an important town on the Nile seventy-five miles above Alexandria and is the capital of the Province of Gharbiya. Disorders at Cairo have been ascribed to the Nationalist leaders.

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12 I.W.W. GO FREE FROM ELLIS ISLAND

Immigration Commissioner Orders That Men Awaiting Deportation Be Released.

REPUDIATE RED TENETS

Counsel for Group Sees No Vindication, However, of Radical Organization Itself.

Twelve members of the I. W. W., who have been detained on Ellis Island since the "Red Special" brought from Western States recently a large group of radicals whom it was the intention of the Government to deport, were released unconditionally yesterday on telegraphic orders from Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti at Washington. These twelve were the members of the group who recently were offered parole by the Department of Labor after their cases had been argued by their attorneys before Mr. Caminetti.

This offer of parole was made after their lawyers had contended vigorously that the men, while members of the I. W. W., did not subscribe to those tenets of the organization which are in violation of the law and after the men themselves repeatedly had sworn that they were not guilty of the charge of advocating the destruction of property which was laid against them.

While details of the decision had not been received in New York last night, the men's own lawyers interpreted it as meaning that the department had held that mere membership in the organization, or even possession of such of its literature as advocated violation of law, could not be held as showing that the men themselves were subscribers to such tenets in face of their specific denials that they did so.

For this reason, Sidney R. Fleisher of 110 West Fortieth Street, who has been associated with Charles Recht and Caroline A. Lowe in defending the men, said that the action of the department could not be interpreted as any vindication of the I. W. W. itself. It meant, he admitted, that while the accused men had given its service to the organization, they had repudiated its fundamental and vital principles when confronted with the alternative of doing so or forcibly being forced to leave the country.

Pleas Included All.

It had been expected up to yesterday afternoon that the twelve men released would refuse the parole previously offered to them, as the group of radicals held on the island, which included thirty-three members of the I. W. W., had held closely together, and had insisted upon concerted action in all that was done in their defence. In the several hearings granted in Washington, the men's lawyers have pleaded for all of them except one or two who actually had been convicted of crime.

Their lawyers visited them yesterday to make sure that it was the desire of the men to refuse parole, in which case it was their announced intention to ask writs of habeas corpus in their behalf. It was frankly the hope of the I. W. W. that the men would accept the proffered release in order that the organization might be spared the expense of court proceedings in connection with the writs.

While the matter was under discussion at the island the order releasing the men unconditionally was received. The detained twelve had no choice but to accept, regardless of the fate of their comrades and they came to Manhattan on the 4:30 boat from Ellis Island. Those released, according to Mr. Fleisher, were: John Berg, August Bostran, John Leivo, Edmund Flaguas, Axel A. Hendrikson, James Lund, Joe Martin, McGregor Ross, Chris Johnson, Arthur J. Smith, and Johan Holm.

In company with their lawyers they went to I. W. W. headquarters at 225 East Fourth Street, where an informal reception was held in their honor. Later, arrangements were made to care for the men until they have decided whether to remain here or to return to Washington, Colorado and the other far Western States from which all of them came, after local Federal officials in those places had decided they were subject to deportation. An effort probably will be made to get the Government to furnish transportation back to their homes for those who do not wish to remain here.

Not Able to Read.

In discussing the men's cases last night, Mr. Fleisher said that several of them were not even able to read and that in those cases it had been particularly difficult for the Government to show that the men believed in principles contrary to the laws and the government system of the United States.

In the cases of others, he said, the men had joined the organization before the incorporation into its official literature of some of the objectionable tenets which led to the Government's action.

In the face of these conditions, he said, the Government found itself faced with the alternative of releasing the men on their own sworn statements that they did not hold to the objectionable features of the I. W. W. creed, or of insisting that the mere fact of membership, reinforced in some instances by possession of, or knowledge of, its literature, constituted prima facie evidence of guilt in all the doctrines of the radical organization held to be objectionable.

The men's attorneys were unable to say last night what would be the fate of the remaining members of the organization still held on the Island. The refusal of the Department to offer parole in these cases has been interpreted by their friends as evidence that the Commissioner of Immigration regarded their cases more gravely. If the final decision, which is expected very soon, is against them, their cases will be taken to the Federal Courts on writs of habeas corpus.

Among the New York authorities who have been fighting the spread of I. W. W.ism, Bolshevism and other radical propaganda, the action of the Federal authorities was viewed as a significant development. They recalled that in the raid on the Bolshevist headquarters in 133 East Fifteenth Street in this city on March 12, while 164 prisoners were taken, all but four who admitted that they subscribed to the "Little Red Book" which advocates the destruction of government and the seizure of property, both by force, were released. It had been the intention to rearrest these men in the event that the Federal authorities decided that possession of the Red Book or similar documents constituted sufficient evidence of adherence to the doctrines advocated therein.

The same question is now up for decision in Ohio, where six Bolsheviki, arrested in Akron with the "Little Red Book" in their possession were released on writs of habeas corpus granted by the local Federal court after the prisoners had denied that they subscribed to the doctrines of the book. Not only in New York, but in a number of other cities Federal and State officials have been awaiting the outcome of these cases before acting more drastically against adherents of the Bolsheviki. It is recognized that if the courts and the immigration authorities hold that the man or woman's own denial of subscribing to the objectionable tenets is sufficient defense, it is going to be practically impossible to deport any but such radicals as frankly admit that they do subscribe to such tenets.

On Ellis Island last night the release of the dozen men, some of whose cases have been pending a year or more, though they have not been long on the island itself, was hailed as a great triumph. The others confined there gathered in groups after they had their publication, congratulated each other, and insisted that all of them soon would be free to return to their homes in various parts of the country and continue their membership in the various radical groups to which they belong. Some of those held on the island are detained as being liable to become public charges, but the prisoners regard this partially as a trumped up charge and think the Government has no chance to prove it against them.

CALLS RELEASE PAROLE.

Caminetti Says Nineteen Deportation Decisions Were Reaffirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Commissioner General of Immigration Anthony Caminetti explained tonight that twelve of the I. W. W. adherents gathered in from far western States for deportation had been released on their own recognisance because the cases against them were not as clear as they might be.

The men, he added, would be rearrested and deported if their future conduct warranted such action.

In the cases of nineteen other I. W. W. members on whose behalf protests were entered the decision ordering deportation had been reaffirmed and these men would be sent from the country as soon as shipping conditions permitted.

The Commissioner said that the action of today constituted parole for the men released.

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HEAD OF ROBBED BRONX BANK QUITS

Chairman of Directors Asserts Change Had Been Contemplated by New Interests.

HE DENIES FURTHER THEFTS

Four Men Charged with Suspicion of Burglary Are Held in $7,500 Bail.

The theft of more than $26,000 from the Cosmopolitan Bank a week ago and the arrest on Sunday of the paying teller, a former assistant cashier, and two other men, who the police assert have confessed to the crime, brought out that George B. Williams, President of the bank, has resigned. Oscar Stiner, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who is also President of the East River National Bank, said yesterday that Mr. Williams had offered his resignation on Saturday and that it had been accepted, but Mr. Stiner said that it was not contemplated when the new interests had taken control of the affairs of the bank in the latter part of January that Mr. Williams would continue as President of the enlarged institution.

The four men who were arrested—Samuel Smith, the paying teller; Frank D. Reynolds, the discharged assistant cashier; Abraham Levitt, and Samuel Levitt—were taken to police headquarters yesterday and later arraigned in the Morrisania Court before Magistrate Bernard J. Douras on a short affidavit charging suspicion of burglary. They were held in $7,500 bail each and examination postponed until Friday afternoon.

Late yesterday afternoon Chairman Stiner issued a formal statement admitting that Williams was no longer connected with the bank. The statement said:

"The Cosmopolitan Bank was robbed on the morning of March 11 of the sum of $26,000. On the discovery of the theft, under the terms of the insurance policy of Lloyds, the agents of the Lloyds Company were at once notified, as also the American Bankers' Association. Owing to the fact that the theft could only have been done between 7 and 8 in the morning, it was thought by the officials of the bank that a thorough search of the premises should be made with the idea of perhaps finding the money concealed somewhere in the bank, and on that account no immediate information was given to the police at that time.

"All but $3,000 of the money has since been recovered. The detection of the thieves and the recovery of a portion of the money are due to most efficient work rendered by the Police Department in conjunction with the Pinkerton Detective Agency. The rumor concerning any additional theft is not based on facts.

"When the new interests acquired control of the Cosmopolitan Bank it was with a view to increasing the capital to at least $600,000. A new board of seven Directors was elected at that time, and will be shortly increased by the addition of well-known substantial business men. It was not contemplated when the new interest acquired control that Mr. Williams would continue as President of the enlarged institution. Oscar Stiner is now Chairman of the board, and in due course a President will be elected in the place of Mr. Williams."

Mr. Stiner announced that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the bank would be held within the next forty-eight hours, and that he expected to have a final report of the robbery and other important bank business completed by that time.

ADVANCE TUNNEL BILL.

Senate at Albany Votes 24 to 11 for Third Reading.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—By a party vote of 24 to 11 the Senate tonight advanced to third reading the Adler bill appropriating $1,000,000 to begin constructing a vehicular tunnel from Canal Street, Manhattan, to Jersey City, under the Hudson. The Tammany delegation fought the measure.

The bill was amended to meet objections that the tube might be turned over to the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey to enable that company to run its cars into New York City. This the amendment made impossible.

Senator John J. Boylan, acting minority leader, pleaded for delay on the ground that because the project involved many millions the bill should be closely scrutinized for expert opinion. He was seconded by Senator Bernard Downing, who offered an amendment for a referendum on the project. This was opposed by the Republicans.

"We can submit only one referendum bill at an election, under the State Constitution," said Senator Sage. "This Fall, if we want to take advantage of the Federal offer for a $12,000,000 contribution toward good roads on condition that the State appropriate a similar amount, we are bound to submit that proposal to the people."

Tammany men voiced surprise at the eagerness with which up-State Republicans rallied to support a measure affecting New York City, and remarked that there appeared to be remarkable momentum behind the bill.

"What acceleration is there behind this bill?" asked Senator Boylan, in debate. Senator Walters replied jestingly.

Mayor Hylan's Welcome Home Committee, which is arranging for the big demonstration of the 27th Division in New York City on March 25, was requested by unanimous vote of the Assembly tonight to make provision for veterans of the civil war to see the parade from the grand stand. The resolution, which requires favorable action of the Senate also, was introduced by Assemblyman Thomas J. McDonald of the Bronx. It was introduced primarily, according to Mr. McDonald, to forestall the "grabbing tactics of the members of the Board of Aldermen, who have each asked for 100 seats on the grand stand."

The assembly adopted a resolution requesting the Federal Railroad Administration to lower, if possible, freight rates on materials to be used in the construction of public works.

DIE OF 'SLEEPING SICKNESS.'

Two Victims In New England and One in Richmond.

BOSTON, March 17.—Two deaths attributed to lethargic encephalitis were reported by physicians in this city and Brockton today. Mrs. Michaela Russo, who had been asleep for nine days, except for periods when she was aroused to take food, died here last night. The diagnosis that death was due to what is called by laymen sleeping sickness was confirmed by a nerve specialist.

The death of a child four years of age from the same cause was announced in Brockton. In Providence, a street car conductor was reported ill of the disease.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—Richmond's first death from the so-called sleeping sickness was reported to the Health Department today. The victim was E. Peter Steuder, of Crewe, Va., who had been a patient at a local hospital since March 2. No additional cases of the disease have been reported to the Health Department.

Jack says POST TOASTIES are popular. He means they're the finest tasting corn flakes ever. —Bobby

WILL HELP SOLDIERS GET EMPLOYMENT

Emergency Committee Lays Plans to Co-operate with Federal Agencies to That End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Colonel Arthur Woods of New York, special assistant to the Secretary of War to handle employment of discharged soldiers, presided over the initial meeting of the Emergency Committee on Employment for Soldiers and Sailors, organized by the Council of National Defense, which met today in the office of Director G. B. Clarkson.

The situation was reviewed in addresses by Director Clarkson and Colonel Woods. Elliott Goodwin, General Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a member of the Emergency Committee, said that up to the present the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country had never been appealed to as a class to assist in solving the unemployment problem and that in his opinion a large proportion of the responsibility for the placement of soldiers and sailors rested upon employers. One of the best methods for reaching employers, he said, would be through the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturing associations. Mr. Goodwin announced that such an appeal was now being made, and said he felt there would be a 100 per cent. response.

A Committee on Plans was appointed to gather immediately all the available information as to work being done and prepare a comprehensive plan of operation for the committee and submit it, with recommendations, at the next meeting. The Committee on Plans appointed consists of Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Chairman; John W. Hollowell, E. H. Greenwood, and Colonel Arthur Woods, ex officio.

Paris Cafes Open Till 10:30 A. M.

PARIS, March 16.—Under a new regulation cafés and restaurants will be permitted to remain open until 10:30 P. M., beginning March 20, and will be allowed to employ orchestras after that date.

Clash with Radicals in Spain.

SEVILLE, Spain, March 17.—Two persons were killed and several wounded in riots here Sunday. The casualties resulted from an exchange of shots between the police and Radicals, who had just held a meeting.

SCHOOLBOY OF 16 INHERITS $20,000,000

Nephew of William H. Yawkey, Later Adopted, Gets Half of Foster-Father's Estate.

HALF A MILLION FOR SISTER

Widow to Decide Upon Gifts for Philanthropy—Servants Generously Remembered.

William H. Yawkey of 12 East 57th Street, owner of valuable oil and timber lands in the West, who inherited a fortune from his father and died of influenza at Augusta, Ga., on March 5 while on an automobile trip, left an estate of more than $40,000,000, half of which goes to his nephew, Thomas Austin, a boy of 16, who was taken in Mr. Yawkey's family in 1910, after the death of both parents, and was adopted on Sept. 20 last, after the will in his favor had been executed. The boy then took the name of Thomas Austin Yawkey.

The youth, whose uncle's will makes him one of the wealthiest boys in the country, is now a student at the Irving School, Tarrytown. His sister, Emma Y. Austin, 23 years of age, who lives at 135 Central Park West, receives only a trust fund of $500,000, the income of which goes to Mr. Yawkey's widow, Mrs. Margaret A. Yawkey, until Miss Austin is 30, when she gets the principal. In addition to half the residuary estate, the boy gets two trust funds of $500,000, the income of one of which is to be paid to him as it accrues, and a third of the principal to be paid at 25 years and the remainder at 30 years of age. The income of the other is to accumulate and the boy gets all at 30.

In addition to the residuary bequest to the widow she receives a $500,000 trust fund and $750,000 in cash "to relieve any possible embarrassment or inconvenience," and is to receive $5,000 a month until this bequest is paid. This bequest takes precedence over all other legacies. Mr. Yawkey, in his will, hoped that no part of the estate would be sacrificed in the payment of legacies and gives the executors five years in which to make payment, if necessary. In explanation of the absence of any charitable or public bequest the will contains this clause:

"It was my desire and intention to provide for the establishment and maintenance of some permanent charity under the Yawkey name, but I have not at this time fully formulated plans for same. My wife fully understands and sympathizes with my desires in this direction and I have every confidence that she will make provision for such purpose, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the net estate."

Mr. Yawkey directs that such amount as Mrs. Yawkey decides to devote for the purpose stated is to be set apart from the residuary estate, but says that the foregoing expression of my confidence and desire to establish a charity shall in no manner be obligatory on my wife."

The will gives $25,000 each to Sadie N. Ray, an aunt, of Chester, Vt., and Mary Yawkey White, a cousin, of Hazlehurst, Wis. He says he gave nothing to his sister, Augusta Cummings, because she shared equally with him in the estate of their father. The following bequests were made to employes on condition that they were with the decedent at the time of his death: Joseph M. Low, Forest Hill Gardens, L. I., $20,000; Frank R. Poss, $25,000; Fred R. Bernard, Glen Ridge, N. J., $10,000; Mrs. Ada C. Palmer, $10,000; Harold Franklin, Jamaica, L. I., $10,000, and William L. Schultze, Virginia, Minn., $25,000. The will gives $30,000 additional to Mrs. Yawkey to distribute among employees or others as she chooses.

CONFER ON REHABILITATION.

England, France, Italy, and Canada to Give Us Benefit of Experience.

An international conference on the rehabilitation of the disabled will open at the Waldorf-Astoria this morning under the auspices of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men and the Red Cross Institute for the Blind. Announcing this yesterday at United States Debarkation Hospital 25, at Grand Central Palace, Miss Grace Harper, who has just returned from Paris, where she was Chief of the Bureau of Reconstruction and Re-education for the American Red Cross, asked that as many nurses and workers on duty in military hospitals attend the sessions as could find time.

Limantour to Return to Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, March 17.—Jose Ives de Limantour, Finance Minister in the Porfirio Diaz Cabinet, has secured permission to return to Mexico from Paris. He is expected to arrive here early in April.

McCORMACK NOT A CITIZEN.

Irish Tenor Disappointed in Effort to Take Oath on St. Patrick's Day.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, didn't succeed in becoming a citizen of the United States on St. Patrick's day, as he had hoped. The failure was due to the law which requires ninety days between the time the second papers are issued and the final oath is administered to inquire into the character of the applicant. So the only progress Mr. McCormack could make yesterday was to take out his second papers. He was disappointed but cheered up when he reflected that he could become a citizen before the Fourth of July, which he also regards as an anniversary of importance.

China Settles Monocacy Claims.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 16.—American claims arising out of Chinese troops firing on the gunboat Monocacy while she was proceeding up the Yangtse River in January of last year have been settled by the Chinese Government compensating the widow of Yeoman O'Brien, who died of wounds received at the time, with $25,000 in gold. Seamen Donnelly and Ferguson, who were slightly injured, got $500 each.

PAVESICK WAS WITH TIMES.

Injured Aviator Left Advertising Department for the War.

Lieutenant Francis Xavier Pavesick, of the United States Aviation Service, who was reported in press dispatches from Seabreeze, Fla., as having been seriously injured on Sunday at Dayton Field in a fall of an airplane in which he was a passenger, was for nearly a year before his endistment on July 18, 1917, employed in the advertising department of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He acted as night clerk while taking the law course at Columbia University.

Lieutenant Pavesick was born in Omaha, Neb., on Aug. 11, 1891, and was graduated from the University of Georgia with the B. S. degree in 1910. After being engaged for four years in the credit department of the J. K. Orr Shoe Company of Atlanta, he entered the Atlanta Law School, from which he was graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1916. In November of that year he came to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Rejected for service at the first Plattsburgh camp, he enlisted on July 18, 1917, in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Major David McKelvey Peterson, who was in the airplane with Lieutenant Pavesick, was killed in the accident.

FOWNES FILOSETTE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Fownes skill and American ingenuity have produced Fownes Filosette. The superior suede-finished fabric glove. Washes splendidly, fits like kid, and keeps its original shape.

Reasonable shades. At shops everywhere.

McCutcheon's

Dress Ginghams, Etc.

COMMENCING Tuesday, March 18th, Jas. McCutcheon & Co. will present a specially arranged exhibition and sale of fine "Imported" and "American" Dress Ginghams.

Scores of new and fashionable checks, plaids, stripes and plain colors are included in the collection. The popularity of Gingham for the approaching season is assured inasmuch as the leading fashion artists have placed on them their stamp of approval.

McCUTCHEON GINGHAM—A fine light weight zephyr Gingham imported exclusively by us. Shown in a complete range of the popular staple checks as well as every plain shade; ***32 inches wide, at 95c yard.***

AMERICAN GINGHAMS—Checks of every size, fashionable plaids; two-tone stripes and checks in almost endless variety; ***32 inches wide, at 75c yard.***

IMPORTED ZEPHYR GINGHAM—Made to our order and shown in a complete range of plain and end to end weaves; ***32 inches, at 75c yard.***

MERCERIZED GINGHAMS—White and a choice range of the newest plain colors—***32 inches wide, at 55c yard.***

DAVID AND JOHN ANDERSON'S GINGHAMS—A complete range of this celebrated fabric is now in stock, including all the plain colors, checks, plaids, stripes and Roman effects; ***32 inches wide, at $1.25 and 1.35 yard.***

DEVONSHIRE CLOTH—The most practical fabric for all round use; comes in White, Rose, Maize, Copen, Khaki and a fine assortment of new stripes, checks and plaids; ***32 inches, at 50c yard.***

JAPANESE CREPE—Hand woven in Japan. White and a host of desirable plain colors especially adapted for Children's Garments, Smocks, etc.; ***30 inches wide, at 50c yard.***

NOTE—The above items should prove highly interesting to manufacturers of high grade apparel for Women, Misses and Children, as our assortment is the most complete to be found in the city.

James McCutcheon & Company
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

Reg. Trade Mark

Why Kangaroo For A Gentleman's Shoe?

FROM Australia to America is carrying a good thing pretty far, but the Shoe of Genuine Australian Kangaroo has a simon-pure comfort and an individualistic look of caste possessed by no other leather.

Kangaroo is not the fad of a season; not a novelty or oddity, no sooner begotten than forgotten, but the Gentleman's Shoe of the present and of the future—soft-treading, contour-conforming, quick-polishing.

We show Kangaroo in a complete range of sizes and lasts to fit every foot, both average and unaverage, particularly to fit touchy feet to which ordinary shoes are a tribulation.

WOMEN! Stop at our 42nd Street Shop and have our salesman try on one of the Four Distinctive Styles in Genuine Australian Kangaroo.

THE Edwin Clapp SHOE
Established 1853
Two Convenient Stores

Up-Town
6 East 42nd Street
3 Doors from 5th Ave.

Down-Town
Woolworth Building
Broadway at Barclay St.

What Baby's Mouth Proves About Your Mouth

A BABY'S toothless mouth is alkaline, not acid—unless the baby is sick. Teeth don't cause acid but merely form a lodging place for things that can.

Therefore—acidity of the mouth can be avoided by keeping the teeth clean and keeping well. Drugs are not necessary, cleanliness is.

That's why the American public is avoiding dentifrices that claim to cure acidity, pyorrhea and other abnormal mouth conditions and choosing the safety of cleanliness represented by Dr. Lyon's. It cleans and polishes without any danger of the *misapplication* of drugs. It contains none.

Dr. Lyon's
The Dentifrice that made fine teeth Fashionable
Powder *Cream*

L. W. LYON & SONS, Inc. 545 WEST 27th ST., NEW YORK

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE, INCORPORATED
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

2298 shares of the common stock, of the par value of $100.00 each, of International Textile, Incorporated; also certain patents, applications for patent, and trade mark.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, at the principal office of International Textile, Incorporated, 1069 Connecticut Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of March, 1919, 2298 shares of the common stock, of the par value of $100.00 each, out of a total of 2500 shares of stock (all of which is common stock) of International Textile, Incorporated, a corporation of the State of Connecticut; and the patents, applications for patent, and the trade mark specified in the Order of Sale.

Copies of the Order of Sale, a full description of, and information concerning, the property to be sold, and the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES, 110 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

A. MITCHELL PALMER
Alien Property Custodian

PRAISES THE MEN OF 77TH DIVISION

Captain Harrigan Declares It Was the "Civilian Soldiers" That Won the War.

A TRIBUTE TO BRITONS

Tale of British Officers and Privates Alike Giving Up Their Beds to Americans.

With vivid stories of how the average man of New York City had been transformed into the "soldier civilian who plunged through the Argonne Forest and chased the boche to Grand Pré and Sedan," Captain William Harrigan, son of Edward Harrigan of the famous theatrical team of Harrigan and Hart, and an officer in the 77th Division, held an audience tense last night at the Century Theatre as he recounted his experiences from Camp Upton until he was permanently put out of action a few hours before Whittlesey and his "Lost Battalion" were rescued from their isolation in the Argonne.

Captain Harrigan began and ended his lecture with an appeal to all Americans to stop reiterating that "we won the war," but to remember that we only helped the line during all of four years "as every one of the allied nations." He also made a strong appeal for a job for every man who comes back, as it would be a disgrace if he should have to roam the streets after having fought and bled for his country."

After making his appeal for the adequate appreciation on the part of Americans of the work of the soldiers of other nations, Captain Harrigan cited instances of how the English and the Welsh had showed their mettle. While the Americans were approaching the front, he said, they were met by a band of English musicians who had marched eight miles through a pouring rain to greet them, and this they had done although they had just been relieved from duty in the trenches. Then when the Americans actually reached the British fourth line, all the British soldiers, officers and privates alike, gave up their billets in the village and camped out in the woods and fields under a drenching rain so order that the newcomers might have dry beds in which to sleep.

Many Couldn't Speak English.

Then the Captain told of a lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, one who was inexperienced, and who was white with fear when he was ordered to lead a squad of men over a stretch of territory in which two other Lieutenants had met their deaths during the previous ten minutes while they were on a similar errand. However, he pulled himself together, gritted his teeth, gripped his gun, and, looking at his men with a smile, called out to them encouragingly: "Come on, boys. Don't be afraid. We'll make it."

In his own company were thirty-two who did not know the language, and one of the strongest incentives to full attendance at the classes, the Captain said, was the admonition, "When you get into the trenches the order to duck your head will be given in English, and if you don't understand it your head will be blown off."

"Some of these men were pretty hard," the speaker continued. One of them came to me one day and said, 'Say, Captain, I've had a little trouble up in New York. I was mixed up in a manslaughter case.' 'Are you a gunman?' I said. 'Naw, I'm a knife worker' was the reply. Well, I got him to teach the others the use of the bootknife, and he made a great soldier. On the other hand there were among the men the most highly educated, but in all, we had forty-two races and creeds. It was these men, the privates, the corporals, sergeants, and lieutenants, that won the war. We officers simply directed."

Americans Excelled Germans.

The Captain then demonstrated how the men were taught to use the bayonet, how the important point involved was psychological more than anything else, since it was necessary to instill into a man the feeling that in bayonet fighting, upon which all else depended, it was always, "Kill, or be killed." The speaker said that the skill and intrepidity of the American gave him five chances to one of the Germans in this kind of combat, as "all the boche had was a thrust and a prayer."

Then Captain Harrigan told of the progress of the 77th Division through France until the men finally found themselves before the Forest of Argonne, the forest that had never before been penetrated even by Napoleon. On the way they met another division of Americans one night in the dark. When asked their identity the others shouted, "This is the old 69th. We're from Tenth Avenue!" to which the 77th responded, "We're from the east side."

Describes Argonne Fight.

In conclusion Captain Harrigan, with the assistance of a huge map thrown upon the screen, took his audience through the Argonne battle. He showed the position of the various units and the exact location of the "Lost Battalion" when communication from the rest of the army was cut off. The speaker emphasized the fact that the battalion was not "lost," for no good officer loses his men, but that it was cut off. Lieut. Col. Whittlesey had simply obeyed General Alexander's order to push on through without regard to maintaining liaison with the others and as a result Whittlesey had been able to break through the Germans while the others had been blocked by machine gun fire.

"A description of the forest it would be impossible for me to give," Harrigan said. "It reminded me of nothing so much as a picture I had seen illustrating a scene from Dante. It was called 'A Forest in Hell.' When we plunged into it we covered two miles on the first day. The defense consisted of none but old whiskered Germans, and the boys said it was like fighting your grandfather. On the second day there was still little resistance, for the Germans certainly never thought that we would make a frontal attack.

"However, by that time they had organized a line of defense that seemed impregnable. We couldn't see the line. We couldn't see anybody. We just knew that machine gun bullets were flying. And we couldn't get to Whittlesey, even when we knew where he was. Finally, one of our men found a map on a dead German officer, showing the exact location of the line of machine guns. Then it was easy. We flanked that line, reached the men that were cut off, and chased the boche all the way to Sedan."

TELL OF JAPANESE CRUELTY TO KOREANS

American Missionaries Say There Is a Reign of Terror Throughout the Country.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 17.—American missionaries report barbarous cruelties inflicted on the Koreans, of which they were witnesses. One observer declares that during the last ten days he has seen acts which seem like stories of the Germans in Belgium. Helpless women and children have been beaten, kicked, and stabbed, they say, as well as shot down by soldiers for no other crime than shouting "Hurrah for Korea!"

The missionaries say that the cause of the independence movement lies in ten years of oppression and cruel treatment of the natives. From the beginning strict orders were issued by the leaders that there should be no fighting nor opposition, no matter what the Japanese did and the people have no arms. On occasions where Christians were in the majority, they submitted almost in every instance to arrest and cruel treatment. Where bloodshed occurred the soldiers first fired on the helpless crowd and, infuriated non-Christian patriots returned violence for violence.

The Koreans, the missionaries say, hope by peaceful means to enlighten the world to the fact that they are ground under by a military tyranny, have no civil government, and are taxed without representation. Scores of American missionaries, some of whom have been subjected to indignities, testify to the continuance of the reign of terror throughout the entire country.

SAY YI HEUI KILLED HIMSELF.

Emperor of Korea Objected to Heir's Engagement to Japanese Princess.

PEKING, March 4. (Associated Press.)—Advices reaching this city from Korea indicate that the younger generation there has been stirred by Paris dispatches dwelling upon the prominence given at Paris to the principle of self-determination of peoples. Japanese papers received here charge mission school students with participating in disturbances throughout Korea.

Reports are being circulated by the Koreans that the death of former Emperor Yi Heui was due to suicide, which was commited as a protest against the projected marriage of the heir to the Korean throne to a Japanese Princess.

The impression prevails that lack of arms will prevent a serious insurrectionary movement. The Japanese are forbidding the Koreans to own weapons except fowling pieces.

Lets Kansas Sue Burleson.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The authority of Postmaster General Burleson to increase telephone rates throughout the country is to be determined by the Supreme Court, which today granted the State of Kansas permission to institute original proceedings against the Postmaster General, questioning the validity of his order of Dec. 13 last establishing new toll rates. A return is to be made in the case at the next term in October.

Host to Japanese Ambassador.

Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of Arthur Williams, at luncheon yesterday, at his home, Three Oaks, Roslyn, Long Island.

SOLDIERS INDORSE TRAINING

Discipline Also Approved by Drafted Men of 12th Division.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Overwhelming indorsement of a universal training system, coupled with equally strong support for the existing disciplinary relationship between officers and men of the army, was expressed by a representative group of the selective service men of the 12th Division, Camp Devens, Mass., just before the organization was demobilized last January. The opinions of the men, numbering 1,830, with an average length of service of 10.7 months, were obtained through a carefully arranged questionnaire system with every safeguard provided to insure absolutely free expression of opinion and with such distribution in the division as to make the answers representative.

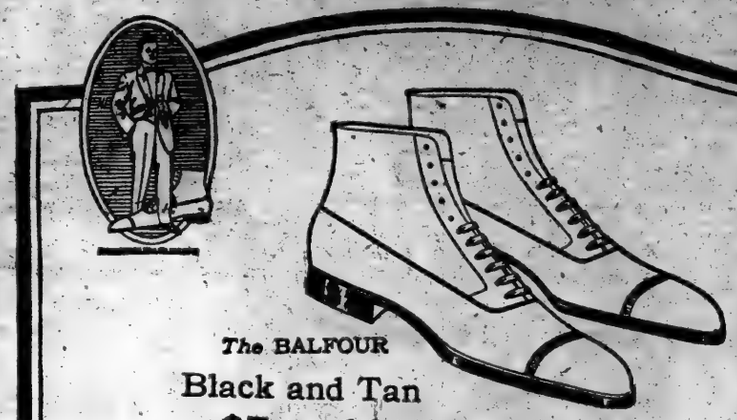
The report on the inquiry was made public today at the War Department. It is headed, "Our Military System, as It Appeared to America's Citizen Soldiers."

Although half of the men questioned were rated as dissatisfied with military life, the report shows that 89.5 per cent. of the replies expressed the soldier's belief that he personally had benefited by his army life, 79 per cent. were glad of their training, aside from feelings of patriotism, and 88 per cent. favored universal military training as a national policy. A substantial majority agreed that the existing relationship between officers and men was necessary and disapproved the social mixing of the rank and file.

The largest number of suggestions as to improvements in the service received had to do with better-fitting uniforms or changes in mess arrangements.

A Dinner to Lieut. H. W. Graham.

A dinner will be given at the Telephone Club, 253 West Seventeenth Street, on Thursday for Lieutenant H. W. Graham, who has just returned from active service in France with the 105th United States Infantry. He was formerly supervisor of the commercial department of the New York Telephone Company, and also served with the 71st Regiment on the Mexican border.



The BALFOUR
Black and Tan
$7 to 10

Our homecoming soldiers are strong for this shoe. They want solid comfort but, for a change, Style which means a trim, civilian toe. This is a Comfort-Style last—a Walk-Over—honest-to-goodness leather—a wonder for wear at this price. Drop in and try it on. The variety of Walk-Over lasts insures as good as a made-to-order fit.

Walk-Over

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

NEW YORK CITY		BROOKLYN	BRONX
179 Broadway	180 Bowery	1355 Broadway	557 Melrose Ave.
1173-75 Broadway	382 W. 125th St.	563-7 Fulton St.	YONKERS, N. Y.
1439 Broadway	252 W. 34st St.	5406 Fifth Ave.	7 N. Broadway

Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St. Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

ARMY QUARTERMASTER FOUNDED 1845 — ESTD. C. F. FLINT CO. — FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE — GETTING BACK TO — PEACE-TIME PRICES — ESTD. J. HORNER & CO.

OUR NEW BUILDING

A return to the normal conditions of Peace-Time is anticipated by this bold revision in the prices of our entire stock.

This occasion should appeal especially to the makers of new homes who realize the economy of starting with dependable furniture backed by the FLINT & HORNER GUARANTEE of quality and service.

Selections made now will be held for delivery at your convenience.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

BEDROOM SUITE—
4 Pcs. Ivory Enamel, Full Size Bed, Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table.
$623.00 NOW $415.00

DINING ROOM SUITE—
10 Pieces—Mahogany.
$441.00 NOW $294.00

LIVING ROOM SUITE—
2 Pieces—Mahogany Davenport and Arm Chair. Covered in Velour.
$290.00 NOW $193.35

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.
DRAPERIES AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

TWELVE FLOORS OF SAMPLES TO SELECT FROM
And a Store House 100 by 110 Feet with Reserve Stock

Flint & Horner Co. Inc,
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

Exceeding the Limit

The New York Times regrets the disappointment to advertisers who do not find their announcements in The Times as ordered. The demand for space is so great in these days of the making of world history that it is frequently impossible to include all the advertising offered for a given day, as The Times is limited to twenty-four pages on weekdays.

Today 24 columns of advertisements are omitted and 110 columns printed.

There is reasonable assurance that all advertising accepted will be published on Saturday, Sunday or Monday, but it is difficult to give promise of publication on other days of the week.

"The Dictograph will cut out this confusion and running around"

"With the Dictograph System of Interior Telephones you can translate fully 75% of your employes' lost time and lost motion into actual money," explained the Dictograph man.

"And you can do this without having your employes feel that you are demanding more than full value for every second the clock ticks."

The
Dictograph
System of Interior Telephones

Turns wasted time into productive effort

How?

By enabling each department to get *instant information* from any other department without waiting for a switchboard connection; and at the same time—

By giving the *Executive*, through the famous loud-speaking Master Station, the "right of way," or executive control; and—

By enabling you, and your other creative executives, to hold conferences, dictate letters, receive reports, give orders, talk to callers—all without effort and without the necessity of any employe or executive leaving his desk for an instant.

Do not confuse the Dictograph with correspondence dictating machines

The Dictograph is the last word in *Interior Telephone Systems*, and is in daily use by over 50,000 leading executives in every line of business, large and small, throughout the country.

It can be used where only 2 or 3 stations are necessary, and is sufficiently elastic to meet the requirements of larger organizations, using 10-20-30-40-up to 100 or more stations, depending upon the inter-communication requirements.

May we give you an actual working, talking 5-minute demonstration—*today?*

Let us show you—on your own desk—in your own office, bank, plant or factory—how the Dictograph will simplify and expedite the work of every executive and employe in your organization—how it will enable each to do more work, better work, quicker work; and yet permit each man to remain at his own desk or within his own department. No wasted steps—no misspent energy—no needless errors. The Dictograph brings complete efficiency in inter-communication—*why be satisfied with less?*

Check the Coupon for

5-Minute Demonstration or Free Booklet

We want to send *free* to every interested executive with an interior communication problem, whether bank, office, store, factory, plant or Governmental department—

"An Essay on Executive Efficiency"

It will show you how to analyze your inter-communication problems, and how to lighten the burden of routine that tends to smother you and your other creative executives.

Mail the coupon now—or Telephone Bryant 4633. The booklet will be mailed, or demonstration made, without obligation of any kind on your part.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO.
C. H. Lehman, *President*
DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS
1301 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42nd Street
New York City

Other Dictograph Products
The Acousticon for the Deaf—The Aviaphone for Air Service—The Dictograph for Secret Service—The Motor Dictograph for Closed Cars.
Special literature on any of the above products sent free on request.

Mail the Coupon NOW

Mail to
General Acoustic Company
1301 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42nd St., New York City
(Check one of the Squares)

☐ **Free Booklet**
You may mail "An Essay on Executive Efficiency," which analyzes the problem of inter-communication, and its relation to successful and economical conduct of modern business.

☐ **5-Minute Demonstration**
You may give us a 5-minute Demonstration of the Dictograph, with the understanding that it places the undersigned under no obligations.

[Date]_____ [Hour]_____
Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Street_____
City_____ State_____
NY-7-23-19

MAJOR J. O. ADLER CITED FOR BRAVERY

New Yorker Wins Distinguished Service Cross for Heroism Displayed at St. Juvin.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Major J. O. Adler, 306th Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action at St. Juvin, on Oct. 14. Accompanied by another officer, Major Adler was supervising the work of clearing the enemy from St. Juvin when they suddenly came upon a party of the enemy numbering 150. Firing on the enemy with his pistol, Major Adler ran toward the party, calling on them to surrender. His bravery and good marksmanship resulted in the capture of fifty Germans, and the remainder fled. Home address, H. C. Adler, father, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Second Lieut. (Observer) Thomas R. Dodwell, Royal Air Forces, British Army. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bruges, Belgium, on Aug. 13, 1918. This officer and his pilot led two other machines on a long photographic mission over the area north of Bruges. Over Thourout they were attacked by six enemy planes. While heavily engaged, Lieutenant Dodwell and his pilot saw one of their machines in difficulty and trying to make our lines with an enemy plane close at his tail. Regardless of their own danger from the remaining planes, they dived to the assistance of the crippled plane. Taking advantage of their preoccupation, several enemy planes attacked from the rear, but, in spite of this rear attack, they drove off the enemy plane and allowed the damaged plane to land within our lines. Half of the tail plane was shot away, but Lieutenant Dodwell climbed along the wing and lay down along the cowling in front of the pilot, enabling the pilot to regain partial control of his machine. When nearing the ground he crawled back into the cockpit to allow the nose to rise, and the pilot made a safe landing. The presence of mind and cool courage of this officer saved the machine from crashing to the ground. Home address, Henry Dodwell, father, The Day House, Wellington, Shropshire, England.

Private (First Class) Earle C. Gumbs, Co. E, 310th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Autheand-sby, between Nov. 2 and 4. Private Gumbs, while acting as battalion runner, repeatedly crossed areas subjected to heavy shell and machine gun fire, carrying messages to and from flank companies. His work, performed with unhesitating devotion to duty, materially contributed to the successful advance of his battalion. Next of kin, Mrs. Sarah A. Gumbs, 211 Warren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private John Brown, deceased, Medical Detachment, 11th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Remeiville, on Nov. 9. While making his way to the side of a wounded comrade Private Brown was seriously wounded, but he refused to permit the litter bearers to take him to a dressing station until those wounded about him were first evacuated. Next of kin, James Brown, uncle, 42 West Seventh Street, West New York, N. J.

Other awards are:

Capt. Dean M. Gilfillan, Tank Corps, Trenton, Ohio; Second Lieut. Robert M. Bailey, (deceased,) 114th Infantry, Anderson, S. C.; Second Lieut. Tilmer A. Running, (deceased,) 114th Infantry, Veroque, Wis.; Second Lieut. Eliot A. Carter, 105d Infantry, Boston, Mass.; First Sergt. Charles F. Sigg, Co. A, 2d Ammunition Train, West Park, Ohio; First Sergt. David Nadeau, Co. F, 38th Infantry, Woonsocket, R. I.; Sergt. Silas Johnson, Med. Dept., 54th Infantry, Morris, Ill.; Sergt. Bernard Nelson, Co. D, 166th Infantry, Anterville, Iowa; Sergt. Andrew F. Vogel, (deceased,) Co. C, 329th Infantry, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Sergt. Dennis H. Lockard, Co. C, 2d Field Battalion, Signal Corps, Muncy, Penn.; Sergt. John W. Faust, Machine Gun Co., 38th Infantry, Lexington, N. C.; Sergt. Charles L. Hicks, Co. A, 6th Infantry, Dawson Springs, Ky.; Sergt. Alexander Stokes, Co. A, 6th Infantry, Dalton, Ga.; Sergt. Glen O. McEwen, Machine Gun Co., 161st Infantry, Spokane, Wash.; Corp. Waldo Thompson, Co. C, 2d Field Battalion, Signal Corps, Anaconda, Mon.; Corp. Clarence L. A. Dunning, Co. A, 115th Infantry, Frederick, Md.; Corp. Frank B. Carpenter, (deceased,) Co. C, 307th Infantry, Lockport, N. Y.; Corp. William L. Murray, Headqts. Co., 6th Field Artillery, Warren, Ill.; Private, 1st Class, Emerson Smith, Co. M, 4th Infantry, Dayton, Ohio; Private, 1st Class, Howard H. Morrow, (deceased,) Co. F, 115th Infantry, Washington, D. C.; Private, 1st Class, Israel J. Chamberlain, Co. B, 116th Infantry, Huntington, Vt.; Private, 1st Class, Rodolphe Desrechers, (deceased,) Co. C, 2d Machine Gun Battalion, Fall River, Mass.; Private, 1st Class, Carl M. Lange, Co. B, 2d Machine Gun Battalion, Wall Lake, Iowa; Private, 1st Class, Harry H. Palmer, Co. K, 364th Infantry, Wildomar, Cal.; Private Andrew W. Dilbeck, (deceased,) Co. I, 356th Infantry, Crossville, Ala.; Private William L. Barron, (deceased,) Co. I, 3d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Howley, N. Y.; Private Warren A. Chitnum, Co. K, 364th Infantry, San Francisco, Cal.; Private Joseph J. Le May, Co. K, 364th Infantry, Seattle, Wash.; Private John P. O'Rourke, alias John T. Burke, (deceased,) Med. Dec., 9th Infantry, Akron, Ohio; Private Charles A. McCarthy, Co. B, 2d Machine Gun Battalion, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; Private Iver Orcutt, Co. E, 56th Infantry, Mazomain, Wis.; Private William A. Kruezman, 82d Co., 6th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Batesville, Ind.; Private H. A. Hardy, Co. A, 38th Infantry, Lynn, Mass.; Private Werner Eich, Co. K, 166th Infantry, Mount Washington, Ohio; Private Bobell Furdy, (deceased,) Co. K, 166th Infantry, Hanceville, Ala.; Private Eli Mutie, (deceased,) Co. K, 166th Infantry, Cleveland, Ohio, and Private Harry G. Holland, Co. B, 122d Machine Gun Battalion, Lincoln, Ill.

Discharges at Upton to Continue.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., March 17.—Brig. Gen. Nicholson, camp commander, today contradicted the report from Boston that Camp Devens was soon to absorb the discharge functions of Camp Upton. A Boston story, purporting to be official, claimed New York State troops would henceforth be mustered out from Devens. The Upton commander said not the slightest indication had come from Washington that this cantonment will not continue its large work of discharge and transfer until the army has been mustered out.

CASUALTIES REPORTED TO DATE TOTAL 277,939

197 Named in Four New Army Lists Include 72 Dead and 5 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Four army casualty lists, containing 197 names, were given out today, bringing the total for the army up to 272,064, including 4,50f prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,855. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 277,939.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 2 killed in action, 2 died of wounds, 38 killed by accident, 30 died of disease, 26 severely wounded, 23 wounded to a degree undetermined, 71 slightly wounded, and 5 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 17.	Total.
Killed in action	31,454	2	31,456
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,313	2	13,315
Died of accident	3,262	38	3,300
Died of disease	21,165	30	21,188
Total	69,919	72	69,991
Wounded	191,757	120	191,877
Missing	5,707	5	5,712
Total	267,383	197	267,580

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Pvt. Buglar.
Mech. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BROWN, RICHARD G., 415 Waverly Av., Brooklyn—Corp. (WL)
FARRELL, W. J., 246 Classon Av., Brooklyn (DD)
JOSEPHSON, H., 85 E. 3d St. (WL)
KEYSER, J. I., 643 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn (WS)
MITTLAT, W., 146 N. 3d St., Brooklyn (DA)
MURPHY, EUGENE, 90 8th Av. (WL)
NYQUIST, C. W., 222 53d St., Brooklyn—Sgt. (DA)
O'HARE, DANIEL, 204 W. 78th St. (DD)
PETRUNO, VINCENZO, 161 W. 98th St. (WS)
SHORTALL, J., 426 2d St., Brooklyn—Corp. (DA)
VECCHIO, C. J., 312 11th St. (WS)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

DWYER, J. J., Troy—Sgt. (DD)
FOWLER, L. A., Cherry Creek—Corp. (WL)
MANLEY, F. H., Syracuse (WS)
MIESZKALSZKI, S., Forks (WL)
MURTHA, F. P., Breyster (WU)
O'BRIEN, PATRICK J., Yonkers (WS)
SANDERS, W. B., Smithtown, L. I. (WU)
SCOTT, ARLO H., Spencer (DD)

ALABAMA.

GRIFFIN, BENNIE R., Troy (DA)
HARRIS, PAUL H., East Tallahassee (DD)
HUGHES, WILLIAM S., Marion (DA)
MIDDLETON, DAVID H., Collirene (DA)

CALIFORNIA.

HOLT, WALTER W., Los Angeles (DA)
SCHMIDT, OTTO F., Chino (DA)

COLORADO.

GUTZLER, RAYMOND L., Sheephorn (DA)
SWANSON, HARRY W., Greeley (KA)

CONNECTICUT.

DALEY, DANIEL E., New Milford (DA)
NADELE, T. C., Hartford—Lt. (WL)
WEAVING, PHILIP S., Naugatuck (DA)

ILLINOIS.

REYNOLDS, LESTER, Unionville (DA)
SEBESTA, J., Chicago—Corp. (DA)
WASHINGTON, H. C., Chicago—Sgt. (DA)

INDIANA.

SANDERS, J. H., Greencastle (DD)
SUTHERLAND, C. C., Ashby (DD)
TRYON, LLOYD, Riley (DD)

IOWA.

HOWARD, FRANKLIN L., Toledo (DA)

MAINE.

CONWELL, T. E., Lewiston (DA)

MARYLAND.

MOORE, EFFENGER F., Crapo (DA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

DI VESTO, MATTO, Quincy (DA)
HART, JAMES, Roxbury—Hrs. (DD)
ROTH, W. L., Jamaica Plain (DD)
WARBURTON, H. T., North Adams (DD)

MICHIGAN.

CAVANAUGH, W. H., Cannonsburg (KA)
SCHRYER, E. J., Flint (DA)

MINNESOTA.

WESTBOE, MELVIN, Elbow Lake (DA)

MISSISSIPPI.

KENNEDY, ARCHIE, Smithville (DA)
SCOTT, VICTOR, Vicksburg (DD)

MISSOURI.

BRYSON, S. L., Columbia (DD)
CONNELLY, J. L., Kansas City (DA)
DEWITT, LAWRENCE, Carterville (DA)
HELM, C. S., Hale—Bgl. (DA)

NEW JERSEY.

GALLUPPO, M. A., Elizabeth (WL)
GRONNING, HANS, Bayonne (WU)
JOHNSON, E. A., Hoboken—Cook (WL)
McADAMS, W. O., Trenton (WL)
NEMITZ, LOUIS, Trenton (WL)
RAINEY, H. J., Paterson (DD)

NEW MEXICO.

WALKER, THOMAS C., Jenkins (DD)

NORTH CAROLINA.

VAUGHN, ROBERT, Murfreesboro (DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

JOHNSON, WALTER P., Hazen (DA)

OHIO.

HART, CHARLES D., Fernwood (DD)
SCHMITT, FRANK W., Cincinnati (DA)

OKLAHOMA.

GOFF, SAMUEL L., Sallisaw (DA)
RIGGAN, EDWARD C., Parker (DD)
VIRDON, EDWARD, Bedford (DD)

OREGON.

LEAVENS, BURT D., Portland—Corp. (DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

LUPOLD, MERRILL B., Sunbury—Sgt. (DD)
MENGEL, HARRY, Philadelphia (DD)
MILLER, PAUL E., Manns Choice (DD)
PAYNE, SAMUEL J., Philadelphia (DD)
REYNOLDS, LEWIS E., Big Island (DA)
RISHEL, CLARENCE, Clearfield (DA)
SEARFASS, BENJAMIN, Palmerton (DA)
TISSET, RENE, Philadelphia (DA)
TORPEY, VINCENT J., Philadelphia (DD)
UMBOLTZ, THOMAS A., Gratz (DD)
VEISEN, EDWARD, Titusville (DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MICHOLS, HYLIE, Chesnee (DD)
WILSON, CLAUDE, St. Charles (DA)

TEXAS.

GALBREATH, C. B., Lexington (DA)
WALLACE, C. S., El Paso—Lt. (DD)

VIRGINIA.

BROOKS, WM. H., Lynchburg (DA)
LUMSDEN, CLEVELAND, Natts (DA)

WASHINGTON.

MATTHEWS, JAMES I., Prosser (DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

DIAL, OSCAR, Big Creek (DA)

WISCONSIN.

RADKE, ARTHUR, Pickette—Sgt. (DW)
OPICKA, JOSEPH W., Kawaunee (DA)

ENGLAND.

ARNOLD, W. E., Letchworth (DA)

GREECE.

KAFALOS, P., Kalony-Neteline Island (DW)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
CARSON, JAMES W., Jr., 136 9th Av. (Erroneously)	(WU)	
DALY, W. J., 711 McDonough St., Brooklyn (Erroneously)	(WU)	(MA)
LARKIN, J. J., 347 E. 30th St.	(WU)	(MA)

ANOTHER PART OF N. Y. STATE.

DAVIS, HARRY, Canastota—Corp. (Erroneously) (KA)

OTHER STATES.

GOOGLE, H. M., Columbus, Ohio	(WU)	(KA)
DARNELL, LESLIE, Thompsonville, Ill.	(KA)	(D)
GKROSKI, LUKASS, Grand Rapids, Mich.	(KA)	(D)
HICKS, ALFRED, Louisville, Ky.	(RD)	(KA)
HUTCHINSON, F., Mulberry, Kan.—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
O'CONNELL, J., Plankinton, S.D.	(WU)	(DW)
LAWRENCE, M., Hudson, Ill.—Lt. (Erroneously)	(KA)	
MAHRINGER, A., St. Louis, Mo.	(KA)	(MA)
MAXEY, C. M., Sandoval, Ill.	(D)	(MA)
PARKS, THERAN, Obion, Tenn.	(KA)	(MA)
PIETOWSKY, J., Dinsmore	(KA)	(WU)
SCHAEFERT, M., Round, Minn.	(KA)	(D)
SCHMITT, H. S., Philadelphia, Penn.—Sgt.	(DW)	(WU)
SMITH, G. O., Ellis, Mo. (Erroneously)		(DW)
SMITH, J. E., Amesbury, Mass. (Erroneously)		(DW)
SWANBORO, R. G., Beaverdale, Penn.	(D)	(MA)

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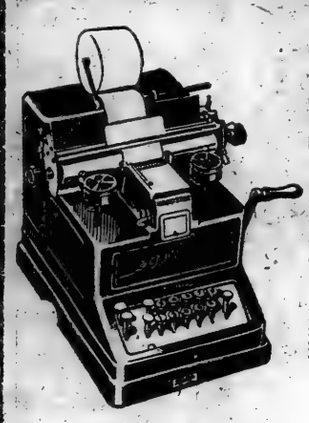

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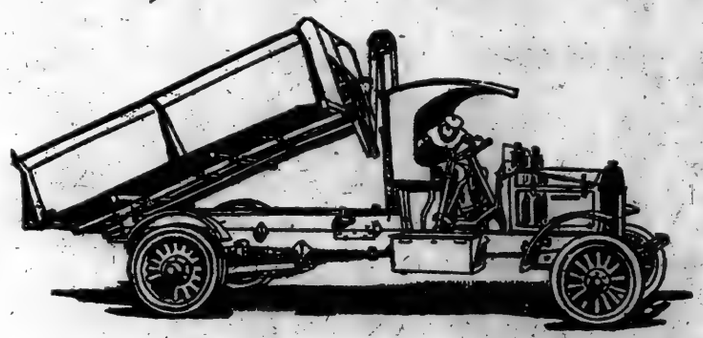

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OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

The Kiddies and "Le Coq d'Or."

Commendatore Gatti-Casazza played Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or," otherwise "The Gilded Cockerel," and composer Rimsky-Korsakoff himself if he could have been present would have forgiven Michael Fokine and Adolf Bolm for the liberties taken with score and text, because of the supreme joy expressed by the thousand and more tots in the auditorium.

Rosina Galli, seen through the magic spectacles of childhood, was a fairy of inherent charm, (oldsters see her that way, too.) Children after the final curtain fell began imitating her woven poses and wreathing arms as they danced through the lobbies. The sourest cynics would have envied this Springtide of innocent emotions. "Oh, but Huneker, why was the King so horrid and so sleepy?" Mr. Bolm knows why. Mabel Garrison sang the Rooster music. To the unsympathetic ears of music critics the voices of the principals sounded weary, but the mimes, St. Rosina and the rest, were in good voice. Pierre Monteux conducted, It was the last performance this season of "Coq d'Or" and of the eleventh altogether at the Metropolitan since its première last year.

Gounod's "Mireille" was sung for the first time at the Metropolitan last evening before a social Monday house. Geraldine Farrar and Enrico Caruso reappeared in the title roles with Mmes. Howard, Delaunois, and Tiffany; Messrs. Hackett, Whitehill, Rothier, and Ananian, and Mr. Polacco conducted.

Another Rubinstein.

Another Rubinstein gave a piano recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon; though this time with a different surname from Pan Arthur's. A jeweled name, indeed; Beryl Rubinstein, and he, too, plays the piano. If there are any more of the pianistic "mishpogah," let them change the family name to Rubinstein, which also means something. Two of a kind, since the mighty Anton, not to mention his brother Nicolas, and Wagner's tame Bayreuth cat, Josef Rubinstein, who wrote an insulting article on Robert Schumann at the inception of the vainest, meanest, and among the greatest of men.

The concert giver yesterday is unquestionably a gifted youth. Modest in bearing, charmed in his task, he just missed the needful dash and bravura which makes the performance of Arthur Rubinstein so attractive. He was constrained almost to timidity in Schumann's great F sharp minor Sonata. We did not miss spontaneous urges and moonlit poetry of the music. Rubinstein is musical. He has abundant technique. He can touch stings, but there is a lack of tonal variety in his color scheme. We should say to him, If we're wrong, a mere interpreter, that the pianoforte is a most monotonous instrument unless played with an infinite number of tonal gradations, nuances. Without nuance there is no hope of salvation. A big sonorous tone he has, no intermediary tints and a pianissimo smothered by expounding. Arthur Rubinstein also expounds.

The touching romanza in A major of the Schumann Sonata was musically interpreted, but should have had more breathing spaces in the phrasing. It was almost airless. The Scherzo went very well, its Trio hammered out in the bass. Ah! the positivism of youth. Schumann in all curve and tenderness, and Rubinstein all angles. The Chopin G minor Ballade proved mellower. Occasionally it was brilliant. We liked best of all Mendelssoohn's Prelude and Fugue in E minor. Young Rubinstein has great talent. He will we hope artistically mature.

Bobbed Hair Technique.

For aqua philosophers have pondered the esoteric correspondence of hair and brain. No need here to recall the mighty mane of Anton Rubinstein, the cast-iron coiffure of Franz Liszt, or the snowy locks of Ole Bull. The antibobbed hair feeling created by the Weimar school of piano playing culminated in such picturesque imitations of Liszt as that of Mme. Zurembska—wife of a Polish composer and pianist, Zarembski—who startled musical New York about 1888, with her hair, her high boots, her velvet sombrero, and her slathering keyboard technique. Since then Paderewski and his old-gold aureole and old-gold touch reconciled us to hirsute eccentricities; and today, the bobbed hair school of pianisim, of which Ethel Leginska and Winifred Byrd—"Il oiseau j'etais"—are distinguished exponents, no longer shock. They are come to stay.

Therefore, last night at Aeolian Hall, we were not surprised at Bella Hecht, a girl with fiendish finger fluency and an aversion to legati playing. Miss Hecht, who is evidently in her teens, is musically gifted, but as green as a pea—that is, a green sage. She essayed Schumann's Symphonic Studies, but only her bobbed hair saved her from going under. Such courage! Talk about being terribly at ease in Zion! Rhythmic balance was thrown to the pedaling wolves that pursue every pianist at a recital. Some of the numbers were object lessons in distorted phrasing. Nevertheless, the girl has plenty of talent, and she is occasionally musical. witness the opening measures of Schumann's "Arabeke." But she should not play in public till she is riper. If her friends tell her that she should then they are hurting her future. New York, like a certain hot place, is paved with pianistic intentions.

CONCERT FOR ALLIED BLIND.

Mme. Marguerite Namara and Oliver Denton to Aid Helpless Soldiers.

For the benefit of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund a concert will be given on Sunday evening next at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre by Mme. Marguerite Namara of the Chicago Opera Company and Oliver Denton, the well-known pianist. The program includes numbers by Puccini, Massenet, Debussy, Alvarez, Beethoven, Chopin, and Liszt.

The most recent advices from the Paris headquarters of the fund state that there are 1,000 blinded men in France alone awaiting training to enable them to earn their own living, and that 500 more are still in the hospitals. The blinded in Italy, Rumania, and Serbia are also awaiting care and a new start in life.

Tickets may be obtained at the headquarters of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 580 Fifth Avenue.

"The Kiss Burglar" Returns.

"The Kiss Burglar," a musical comedy which was seen here at two playhouses in the Spring and Summer, returned to New York last night for a complementary engagement at still a third theatre, the Broadhurst. The leading rôle, originally Fay Bainter's, is on this occasion taken by Marie Carroll, last seen here in "Oh, Boy!" The supporting company continues largely the same, and includes Denman Maley in the principal comedy rôle.

Blind to Attend 'The Crowded Hour'

A special matinée of "The Crowded Hour" will be given at the Selwyn Theatre today before an audience of blind persons, members of the Ziegler Institute for the Blind. Helen Keller will be present, and will make an address.

R. E. Field Wins Gold Medal.

"Washington's Andirons," a picture showing an old Colonial fireplace and mantelpiece, by Hamilton Easter Field, has been awarded the Macsoud gold medal by the Brooklyn Society of Artists for the most meritorious painting at its second annual exhibition, which is being held at the Pouch Mansion and will continue to March 24. Mr. Field is Corresponding Secretary of the society and Recording Secretary of the Society of Independent Artists.

DRAMA

By John Corbin

Picturesque Drama.

MOLIÈRE, a play in three acts, by Philip Moeller. At the Liberty Theatre.

Baron	James F. Hagen
La Forest	Alice Gale
Armande Béjart	Estelle Winwood
Molière	Frank Conroy
Colinet	Henry Miller
De Lauzun	Forrest Robinson
The King's Chamberlain	Frederick Roland
Louis XIV	Willard Barton
Francoise	Holbrook Blinn
La Fontaine	Blanche Bates
Herguiere	Sidney Herbert
Giovanni Lulli	Frank Lonsacre
First Lady	Pauf Doucet
Second Lady	Mary Fyne
A Lackey	Margery Card
Claude Chapelle	William Robins
A Doctor	Vincent Chambers
	Wallace Roberts

The one unsatisfied ambition of Molière's life was to appear in drama, indeed in tragedy. This ambition has now been fulfilled, though somewhat tardily, with the aid of Philip Moeller. Molière's unhappy marriage with a gay, ambitious, light-headed lass of half his own age was a commonplace of contemporary gossip and scandal; and the truth of the case has been an unsolved mystery to all his biographers.

But few have ever doubted that it gave form and color to several comedies, notably his masterpiece, "Le Misanthrope"—now playing, by the way, at the Vieux Colombier. Out of his great sorrow he made laughter, in which the sympathetic catch the gleam of a tear and the thoughtful divine a deep and ripe philosophy. And there was enough left, it now appears, to furnish forth a romantically tragic drama.

"Molière" is, to be sure, a literesque drama and closely akin to Mr. Moeller's previous play, "Mme. Sand." It is not only that we see leading members of the literary and Court circles to which the great comedian was familiar, from Louis XIV. and Montespan to La Fontaine and the cook to whom Molière read his comedies as he was writing them. It is much more than that. One and all, from the King's mistress to the comedian's book, talk in elaborate metaphor and painted epigram, and speak, for the most part, in a musical cadence that would almost (but not quite) scan. What Molière rendered on his scene in terms approximating life, Mr. Moeller renders at the Liberty in terms approximating literature. "Approximating" is the word. Like the blank verse, the literature is a matter of almost, and not quite.

But the main intention is apparently dramatic, and it is as drama that "Molière" will appeal to its public. There are two love stories. The fickle and ambitious Armande has an affair with a courtier, De Lauzun, and the fickle (but momentarily less ambitious) de Montespan is forcing her love upon Molière. Armande fails; but Molière stands firm in virtue as the rock of Gibraltar, though assailed by all the wiles of the leading courtesan of his time, and though also threatened with the utmost disfavor of their royal master. Armande's fall is indicated rather than seen; but Molière's stand comes in the great scene of the penultimate curtain, and he speaks against the King with a fervor and a hatred of autocracy which has gained a little, perhaps, from a subsequent world that has made itself for democracy.

The final act shows Molière's death, as it came upon him during a performance of "Le Malade Imaginaire." Armande has come back to him, repentent, and lays her golden head upon his bosom as he expires. And then the King comes in, to announce that his royal favor is to be restored to the chief ornament of his reign and of France. It is all as romantically pathetic as the previous curtain has been dramatic—but just how pathetic and dramatic that may be will depend much upon the preconceptions of the auditor.

The piece has a powerful ally in an admirable cast and in really beautiful costumes and scenery. Henry Miller and his make-up bear a striking resemblance to the portraits of Molière by Mignard. He plays with great dignity and force, and with genuine romantic tenderness. The King of Holbrook Blinn is a figure of quite remarkable authority and of admirably subtle distinction. The Montespan of Blanche Bates is a picture of mature beauty; and, in variety of skill and authenticity of mood, it is a whole lift above anything she has hitherto done, remarkable as her work has always been. Alice Gale as the cook and Estelle Winwood as Armande are in every way worthy of the company.

As a whole, "Molière" may lack something alike of the flavor of life and of the spirit of genuine artistic creation. But, though prevailingly literesque, it is intelligently so; and it tells a romantic story in a way that may possibly commend it to the great public.

FRENCH IN "MISANTHROPE."

Fine Performance of Molière's Masterpiece, with Copeau in Title Role.

LE MISANTHROPE, by Molière. At the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

Alceste	Jacques Copeau
Philinte	Henri Dhurtal
Oronte	Robert Bogaert
Celimene	Lucienne Bogaert
Eliante	Suzanne Bing
Arsinoe	Valentine Tessier
Acaste	Jean Sarment
Clitandre	Marcel Millet
Basque	Lucien Weber
Un Garde	Robert Gaea
Du Bois	Rosain Bouquet

The repertoire of Jacques Copeau's French Theatre du Vieux Colombier, which is approaching the end of its season, flared up with a renewed burst of brilliance last night in a splendid performance of Molière's masterpiece, "Le Misanthrope," with Director Copeau in the title rôle of Alceste.

M. Copeau gave a well-studied and sympathetic interpretation of this most difficult part of Molière's misanthrope, one whose love of the human virtues of honest truth and frankness was at the bottom of all his remorseless "hatred of the human race" for its foibles and vices of affectation and tawdry insincerity.

Scarcely once last night—and this is as it should be—was the bitter and pitiless hater and scourge of humankind lost to the pitying favor of the audience, even in his final débâcle, when, after failing miserably in his great love for the pretty coquette who held him enslaved, he offers his heart in anti-climactic amorousness to another and more faded mistress, is in turn refused even by her, and betakes himself with his scorn and hatred for mankind at least unconquered, to his desert solitude.

Almost equally excellent was the interpretation of the coquettish butterfly character of Célimène by Mlle. Lucienne Bogaert, pretty, captivating, forever impartial in the bestowal of her visible favors to the crowd of courtly swains around her. As Alceste has but one fault his utter incapacity to compromise in the least degree with the affected hyper-civilities and over-amenities of the insincere times in which he lives, so Célimène, too has but one—her incapacity at any time utterly to renounce them and to cleave even for a moment to frankness and truth. The irony of fate which linked the raging and unsparing misanthrope in abject thralldom to this sweetest, most charming and most fickle of chameleon loves, always provides touching comedy of a high order when, as last night it is well acted.

Abundant comedy of a lower order, with louder laughter, was provided by Jean Sarment, Marcel Millet, and Robert Bogaert, as be-ribboned and buffoon courtiers of the foppish period; Mlle. Valentine Tessier, as the selfishly intriguing outward prude; Arsinoe and Rosain Bouquet, as Duval Alceste's long-winded and forgetful valet. Henri Dhurtal as Philinte, and Mlle. Susanne Bing, as Eliante, carried well the lesser burdens of the two gentle confidantes of Alceste and Célimène respectively.

This Afternoon at 3 o'clock
RECITAL
by the Anglo-Russian Pianist
Lionel Levinson-Sinclair
and the
DUO-ART PIANO
Admission without charge
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
29 W. 42nd Street Fourth Floor

SKINNER WINS AN OVATION.

His Revival of "The Honor of the Family" Loudly Applauded.

THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY, a play in four acts, by Emile Fabre; based on a story by Balzac. At the Globe Theatre.

Colonel Philippe Bridau	Otis Skinner
Jean-Jacques Rouget	Robert Harrison
Commandant Max Gillet	Alexander Onslow
Joseph Bridau	Harry Burkhardt
Bornicke	John Rogers
General Carpentier	Walter F. Scott
Captain Potel	Herbert Charles
Captain Renard	George H. Biddell
Commandant Mignonette	Thomas Donnelly
Oreante	Marshall Birmingham
Kouski	Harry Burkhardt
Flora Brazier	Evelyn Varden
Madame Bridau	Margaret Calvert
La Vedie	Ruth Rose

Otis Skinner was the Napoleon of his audience at the opening of "The Honor of the Family" at the Globe Theatre last night. It was not just a first night, nor was the enthusiasm all for the old play. The house was for Mr. Skinner. His dramatic entrance a moment before the curtain of the first act started the applause, which drowned even the thundering voice of Colonel Philippe Bridau for some time after Mr. Skinner had begun the effort to make himself heard. At the end of the second act the audience refused to be silenced by the turning on of the lights, and they took command of the situation when the third curtain had come down. The performance could not go on until Mr. Skinner had acknowledged the greeting in a short speech.

Fabre's version of Balzac's story has not been seen here for more than a decade, but Mr. Skinner's impersonation of the Colonel, who "burst in like a cannon ball," is still remembered by many. And those who expected to see him again in all of his boisterous power, as well as those who had heard of him and wanted to watch him swagger past all obstructions to triumph, were not disappointed.

The period of "The Honor of the Family" is 1820. Almost all of the persons of the play are Bonapartists still clinging to the name and fame of the vanquished Napoleon. But the principal characters are mostly concerned with the wealth of the doddering old Jean-Jacques Rouget, who is all but in the complete power of Flora Brazier and Commandant Max Gillet, when Colonel Philippe Bridau, his nephew, appears to save the honor of the family—and rehabilitate himself with his uncle's money. He succeeds by force and finesse. He also decides that he would like the fair Flora. In the same way he succeeds again.

Supporting Mr. Skinner to good effect were Robert Harrison as the old uncle, Alexander Onslow as Commandant Max, Evelyn Varden as Flora, and Ruth Rose as Le Vedie. All of the cast caught the spirit of the play, and, as they didn't say in 1820, "put it over" with a bang. Those who like a play of the type of "The Honor of the Family" now have their chance.

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W. J. FALLON, Pres.

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MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. — ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Marriage Price." Spanish Dance, Melodia. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square — "THE BRAND," by REX BEACH. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Bank." Orch.

BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st St. 10 A. M. to Midnight.
MR. & MRS. Charlie Chaplin
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A Dog's Life." Mrs. Charlie Chaplin, "When a Girl Loves."

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 30, 50
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE BANK."
MITCHELL LEWIS in "CALIBRE 38."

STRAND B'way at 47th St. — FRED STONE "Johnny, Get Your Gun" Soloist. Orchestra.

PLAZA Madison Ave., 58th St. — "SIS HOPKINS" With MABEL NORMAND

81 St. Theatre on B'way, Tel. Schuyler 3980 — BILLIE RHODES in "The Lamb & The Lion" Also Grantley VAUDEVILLE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1 — MARIE CAHILL, Ivan Bankoff, Bradley & Arline, Sidney Phillips, Susan Barnes, "Weaker Sex" U. S. JAZZ BAND

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Nora Bayes Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. New York Syncopated Orchestra of 20, WILL MARION COOK, Conductor. 14 Soloists. Ragtime, Jazz, Syncopated Melody.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEES THIS WEEK: TOMORROW, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
3 ALICE BRADY Personally in FOREVER AFTER

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy 4th Month A LITTLE JOURNEY with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane.

BOOTH Thes., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42ND ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. A Tabloid Dash of Musical Comedy. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
All Girls. Music, Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

DO YOU SUSPECT YOUR WIFE? DO YOU SUSPECT YOUR HUSBAND? BEFORE YOU ACT! SEE THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13 At the BOOTH

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 LAST 3 WEEKS. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30. WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET
"THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."—J. Rankin Towse, Eve. Post.

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Rolfaud West's Thriller of Thrillers UNKNOWN PURPLE

FULTON W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce "PLEASE GET MARRIED" with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro. Prices Now, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2

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The Honor OF THE Family

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GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

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Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blynn, Estelle Winwood in a new play by Philip Moeller. "MOLIERE"

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Fri. & Sat., 2:30.
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"ABOUNDS IN ACUTELY OBSERVED & HUMANLY REMEMBERED CHARACTER."—John Corbin, N. Y. Times.

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MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
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A Musical Play of Different
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"BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.
OH, MY DEAR!

48TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
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COLONEL RAYMOND ROBINS
Commander of the American Red Cross Mission in Russia from November, 1917, to June, 1918, will give his first public address since his return from Russia, at the eleventh luncheon conference under the auspices of the League of Free Nations Association, in the Grand Ball Room of the
Hotel Commodore, Saturday, March 22, at 12:45 P. M.
Subject: "One View of the Russian Situation."
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Fri. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Ananian. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 2, Carmen Jubilee. Act III Elisir. Act I Pagliacci. Act III Prophete. Barrientos, Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Scotti, De Luca, Diaz, Mardones. Cond'ts Polacco, Moranzoni, Papalardo.
Next Mon., 8:15. Oberon, Ponselle, Gentle; Marshall, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier. Cond., Bodanzky.
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Three Years a Prisoner in Germany.
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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THE RAILWAY OBJECT LESSON.

There is a curious reversal in the railway situation. Only a little while ago all the talk was about what the Government would do to help the railways. Now the railways are taking off their coats to help the Government. The reason is that both sides see that the situation requires the best efforts of both in the common interest of themselves and the country, conditions being too serious to permit of playing politics with it. That is the explanation of the Director General's readiness to accept the drafts of the railways drawn in payment of bills which he has incurred but cannot pay. For the same reason the strong railways are borrowing money to pay Government bills, one having just borrowed over twenty millions for this altruistic purpose. According to THE TIMES Washington summary of official figures, the railways in the best January ever known failed to earn what the Government had promised to pay them by $35,999,639. The Financial Chronicle has compiled a list of seventy-three leading railways which failed to earn their operating expenses in that month of great business and extraordinarily favorable weather conditions. Fifteen more failed to earn both expenses and taxes. The prospect is that during the current year the railways will show a deficit of $1,280,000,000. The January record is for a month in which operating revenues increased $111,427,193. Under Government operation we are rivaling the conditions of uneconomic competition during the cut-throat rate wars, when the greater the business done the greater the loss, and some railways are alleged to have routed business over competitors' roads.

That ingenious plan is not available to the operator of all railways. Nor is the Director General responsible for results so disappointing to those who expected too much from Government operation. In candor it must be said that many beneficial results have been realized, but that they have been overcome by greater expenses of the sort expected by those favoring the policy of private operation. Thus, in the month so disastrous for the Treasury's finances there was an increase of 10 per cent. in ton miles with the same train miles. That is to say, more tons were put into the cars on the average and more cars into the trains. That efficiency and economy of Government operation would have been a great accomplishment for private management. Similar good results were realized in February in another direction. Thus, at this port daily deliveries for export have risen steadily from 114 cars in November to 431 cars in February, and may be expected to rise even faster as steamships are available. Government operation has much to its credit, but it has come at too high cost. Passenger facilities have been reduced and the rates raised in a manner which would have caused protest against private management.

Treasury and railways are both embarrassed because of increases of wages which have not satisfied those who receive them, and which are so liberal as to threaten troubles in peace comparable to the undue increase of shipbuilders' wages in war. There is no intention to blame anybody for the increases of either railway or shipyard wages. If there was any other way nobody saw it. Neither is there any wish to grudge labor fair rewards. But there is a presumption that rewards of industry are not fair on the part of either labor or capital when they are obtained by force, are disproportionate to other rewards of the same class, and when there is no limit to the increases. There is nothing peculiar to this country in the wage situation. In many if not all countries labor is demanding that war wages shall be continued in peace. In answer to the objection that the work does not produce the wages, and that there is a limit to the ability of taxpayers to pay wages rising without limit, the demand is made that then Government must take over the properties and run them without profit—as though there were something antagonistic to wages in profit. Profits and wages rise together and fall together when economic conditions are normal and wholesome. There is disaster ahead for either public or private management when wages rise and profits fall. The disappearance of profit is a calamity alike in Russia, in Germany, in the United States, or anywhere else. Profits are the proof of management which has produced wages. The disappearance of profits is proof that wages must be paid by taxpayers, or the work must stop. Neither labor nor capital can be trusted to fix its own price in a market controlled by duress or unfair device. The chief port of Argentina was "nationalized" yesterday because labor made demands impossible to grant. England faces a similar crisis as the result of demands by labor which have grown with each concession. Here there is an apparent revulsion of sentiment because of the clear disclosure of the results of Government operation, and the failure of even excessive increases of wages to satisfy those who receive them. Neither the shipbuilders nor the railway workers could earn their wages in other industries. But the shipworkers are striking for war wages, and the railway workers are demanding Government operation as a means of getting still more. How can they fail to see that it will cost them ruin if they increase costs above the worth of the products, even including the profit without which there can be no wages, except at the cost of the taxpayer?

SIXT VON ARNIM.

They have beaten General Count SIXT VON ARNIM to death—a lot of peasants, who were aggrieved by his rushing out among them with a shotgun when they were trying, in accordance with Soviet principles, to gather firewood on an estate of his in Bohemia. It is a strange end for one of the most common-sense Generals of the German Army. VON ARNIM regarded war as NAPOLEON did—as a scientific game. His comments as the war went on were just the comments NAPOLEON might have made. There was never anything to indicate that he regarded himself as a statesman, as FREYTAG did, still less as the creator of a new social order, as VON HOFFMANN did. The high pretensions of MACKENSEN and FALKENHAIN were beyond his reach. He was simply a soldier, who had no concern with the causes of the war or its outcome, no hostility toward HAIG or anybody serving under HAIG; simply a machine, carrying out its orders. The reports of SIXT VON ARNIM are among the most illuminating things published during the war. He never scoffed at his enemies, he never depreciated them; praise of the enemy was among the most characteristic things in VON ARNIM's words, and he dealt that out in the same calm way in which he dealt out praise for his own troops.

He was a royalist, an imperialist. Last December they charged him with being one of the authors of a plot to restore WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN to the throne. It may have been a canard; very likely it was. However, who that knew the record of Count SIXT VON ARNIM could doubt that if there were a royalist conspiracy he would be at the very front of it? He was that sort of man—a sort of Count Fersen.

"The Englishman also has physique and training in his favor." "The "numerical superiority of the British "Army and the fact that their ma"chines are better made is disagree"ably apparent to us." But why go through SIXT VON ARNIM's reports? He was a soldier, fighting to the bitter end, and not in the least disposed to withhold credit from the enemy; and now he has been beaten to death with clubs on a Bohemian farm.

ATTILA OF THE SOUTH.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City, the Government forces under General GONZALEZ have pretty nearly cleared the State of Morelos of the Zapatist bands that have raided, looted, and possessed it for nearly ten years. EMILIANO ZAPATA, grandiloquently dubbed "the Attila of the South," with General DE LA O and General PALOFAX, his chief captains of banditry, and a few hundred retainers, is said to have been driven into "almost impassable mountains" in the southwest. Their capture "is expected almost every day." It will be prudent not to be too hopeful, since ZAPATA is a hard bird to catch. His submission and the pacification of Morelos have been reported too often.

His forces seem to have been on short rations for some time. Many have had to surrender for want of drinking water. At the rate of fifty a day they are said to be giving up their rifles. In some previous pretenses at surrender, these precious tools, which raise a peon to the dignity of a robber, were mostly withheld. ZAPATA, though some accounts call him a small landholder, is essentially an Indian peon with a gift of leadership, great cunning, and relentless ferocity. MADERO furnished him with arms in 1910, He harried not only Morelos, but Oaxaca and Guerrero. His program was the expulsion of foreigners, land for the Indians. Like Robin Hood, he "robbed the rich." The poor were robbed later. In his native State of Morelos a score or so of great proprietors held most of the land. He plundered, burned, killed. No prisoner was spared. He left a track of ruin in hacienda and village. His work of destruction in the south largely forced the collapse of DIAZ. Playing his own hand, keeping apart from MADERO, from HUERTA, whom he threatened to hang, and from CARRANZA, twice in 1914 master of the capital, this Indian agrarian reformer, despoiling all the time the country he pretended to be so eager to divide among his people, nursed the ambition to be President and lord of Mexico. Ready to treat ambiguously with the Government when too hard pressed, raiding and hiding secure in inaccessible fastnesses and bursting out in rapine so soon as occasion offered, blackmailing the mine owners and foreigners generally, massacring railway passengers and pillaging ammunition and other trains, ZAPATA, with forces varying at different times and probably always overestimated, has been master for years of a region naturally rich. His State of Morelos, only a part of his domain at times, has been a sugar country since the day of CORTES; and it produces coffee, rice, and so on liberally. Under the sway of ZAPATA it has suffered losses that long years will hardly make up, even if the Government carries out successfully its plan of breaking up the great landed properties into little farms. It is a sufficient testimonial to the character of ZAPATA's reign that children 16 years old stare in wonder at a civilian. ZAPATA's ragged, cotton-clothed followers or the Government troops in uniform are the men they have been used to see.

ZAPATA seems to belong to some other century. Savage, boastful, fond of loading his person with diamonds and gold, polygamous, a patriarch of banditry, he fulfills the book-and-boy idea of a robber. It is comforting to hear and good to believe that he used to live in a mountain cave "ten miles long and stored with supplies and ammunition."

Let us hope that he will be caught. Trains are beginning to run, though the bridges, favorite Zapatist points of attack, have still to be guarded. Order, the resumption of sugar planting, the sugar industry and agricultural work generally, the revival of communications, education, and peaceful life depend in Morelos upon the utter downfall, the permanent absence, or the extinction of ZAPATA. He will always make trouble if he can, and he is beyond amnesty.

PREFERENCE AND MERIT.

War against civil service reform, campaigns to make a breach in the civil service rules, never cease. For years an inconsiderable number of veterans of the Spanish war have been clamoring to have preference in the civil service given to all the veterans of that war, against the wish of most of them and against the principle of equality. Now the effort is made in the Legislature to amend the Constitution so as to give a preference both to Spanish and world war veterans, the latter subsequent and secondary to the former.

Merit, impartially ascertained, is the basis and the essence of civil service reform. It gives an equal chance to all comers. The man or woman best qualified for the post gets it. Preference is favoritism, not qualification. Our gratitude to our men who have done military service should not lead us into making class distinctions and preferences, to foist upon the civil service men who can't show their qualifications for it in the same way, by the same tests, as civilians.

The civil service of the State and the municipalities doesn't exist to reward military or naval or scientific or any other merit. It exists to carry on civil business of the State or municipality intelligently, efficiently, honestly. In choosing its servants and administrators it chooses them for their demonstrated fitness for the posts they are to hold, not for their titles to the respect and good-will of the community in entirely different spheres of action.

Veterans—those of this war are fortunately mostly young—can either pass the civil service examinations, as civilians have to, or they cannot. If they can, they need no preference. If they can't, they should have no preference.

All these assaults upon the principle of civil service reform and the equality of opportunity according to merit come from a feeble minority of former soldiers, abetted or egged on by politicians.

THE COMMUTER'S REVENGE.

At last the worm is turning, the middle classes are thinking class-consciously; and not only the middle classes, but their meekest and most long-suffering element, the commuters. One of the reasons for the Independent Liberal victory in the latest British by-election, which is disturbing the friends and rejoicing the enemies of LLOYD GEORGE, is the fury of a commuting constituency which had trusted the Government's promise to take off the 50 per cent. increase of railroad fare put into force during the war, and had risen in wrath when it found that the fares were not reduced. The ruler of the world's largest commonwealth of free nations trembles before those who come in on the 8:20 and go home on the 6:16.

For Americans this is perhaps the most immediate interest of the election, its revelation of the fact that even the commuter has some power. But there is a lesson in it for politicians everywhere. LLOYD GEORGE may have won the general election so impressively because of his war record; it was a vote of approval, a substitute for a testimonial dinner and the presentation of a service of silver plate. But he would not trust his war record to win a vote of confidence for peace; he bolstered it up by promises; more promises, perhaps, than any expert politician ever before made at one time. He had an extremely miscellaneous support, and he could view it as a unity only by adopting most of its principles, even when they were contradictory. So he promised the British electorate a number of things which, taken together, suggested the immediate advent of the millennium; and he is already losing seats because no Government on earth could make good on these promises. The specific cause cited by Mr. NEWBOULD, the victorious candidate, ought to be of interest to those politicians who oppose the League of Nations. LLOYD GEORGE had promised disarmament, and the British Government now asks for two billion dollars to keep the army going this year. This may doubtless have been unavoidable, so long as armies of occupation remain in enemy territory; but a people which is told that it has won the war is not enthusiastic about paying more for a military establishment to preserve the fruits of victory than it ever dreamed of paying in peace times before. If the public will consider the very considerable reductions in armaments which the League should make possible, politicians who oppose it are going to find their going hard.

GOTTSCHEE.

"Great fleas have little fleas upon "their backs to bite 'em; and little "fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad "infinitum." This is an adequate summary of any encyclopedic article on the self-determination of nationalities; the only question is the setting of the limit below which it is unprofitable to make concessions to racial differences. Now come the inhabitants of Gottschee, a German settlement established among the Jugoslavs of Carniola some six hundred years ago, with a demand for independence. A proposal was lately made that the United States annex Gottschee as our forty-ninth Commonwealth; but this was not easy. A meeting of former Gottschees or Gottscheers in Brooklyn on Sunday thereupon called upon the President to obtain a hearing for Gottschee's claim to independence at the Peace Conference.

Gottschee has some 35,000 people; it would be larger than San Marino or Andorra; it is a sturdy centre of Germanism, whose national feeling runs high. But Gottschee, too, has its Ulster; in the district and the town itself there are many Slavs—how many one cannot say, for the Slavs put them at a high figure and the Germans ignore them. Nevertheless there are Slavs, and if the Peace Conference makes Gottschee independent it must guarantee cultural autonomy to the Slav minority.

Self-determination is easy to reduce to an absurdity, but it is a living principle just now. How Gottschee could live alone may be a problem; but perhaps another solution can be found. A year ago, while the war was still going on and national hatreds were less bitter, Slovene papers assured Gottschee that there would be no objection to giving its people proper minority rights in such matters as language and schools. Let us hope that even in these times of peace and rancor the Slavs may still be wise enough to permit it, and the Gottschees moderate enough to accept it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Military Brotherhood.

That there will be an organization of the Americans who participated in the Great War, and that it will be more or less along the lines followed in forming and maintaining the old Grand Army of the Republic—those are certainties beyond the questioning of anybody with even a little knowledge of human nature and of the irresistible tendency of human beings who have been engaged in activities which they know to have been important. With a "folkway" as well established as this one there is no use in finding fault—the only thing to do is to try to get from it the advantages its survival through the ages proves it to possess, and at the same time to eliminate, as far as possible, its incidental disadvantages and dangers.

There are purposes of an entirely legitimate kind which the new G. A. R. can assist in achieving. Its members, for instance, with better reason than the rest of the American population to realize the desirability of having the people of the United States constantly in a state of military preparedness, mental, physical, and material, can accomplish much by advocacy of a reasonable amount of military training for the youth of the nation, in preaching to them that health and efficiency are largely matters of taking thought, and in fighting the miserable doctrines of pacifism and "safety first" in all their forms.

What the new organization should not do is what its predecessor did too often and too much, and that is to inspire in its members the delusion that they are somehow different from the rest of the American people and with interests diverse from, and in some degree antagonistic to, their interests. Only on such false assumptions as those is there any excuse for ex-soldiers to band together for political action. They want, or at any rate should want, nothing that is not for the good of the whole country.

Soldiers Become Civilians.

It is a fundamental principle of Americanism as well as of our form of government that, while all of us are under obligation to render military service in case of need according to capacity, as soon as the service has been rendered the soldier becomes again a civilian like another. That he should be in any respect a being apart is repugnant to all our ideas—all of our avowed intentions. Slight mitigations of this theory are inevitable in practice, and therefore are more than permissible.

If the discharged soldier had a commission he retains his grade by courtesy for life, if he chooses to do so, and for as long as he surpasses his home-staying neighbors in experience and in the fame won by gallant deeds. He becomes a part of the general public. He needs no defense from it, and the impulse to exploit it in any way should never assail him. But organization gives power, and the temptation to misuse power, unfortunately, is very great.

Ordered to Use Discretion.

A reference made in this column last week to the frequency with which returning officers and soldiers ignore some of the minor departmental regulations, especially those with regard to uniforms, conveyed an unintended implication that there had been failure on the part of the Provost Guard to do its full duty in the enforcement of these orders—that it had winked at their treatment more or less as "dead letters." As a matter of fact much work of this kind has been done, but the doing, in almost every instance, has been so tactful as to have attracted no public attention.

Hence, usually, the infractions of regulations have been remedied without causing any humiliation or resentment, and the success has been but partial chiefly because a good many of the violators of rulings as to Sam Browne belts and the like had already been mustered out and were no longer amenable to control.

The difficulties to be encountered in the performance of the duties devolving on the Provost Guard are recognized in the departmental instructions, and these contain also commendable exhortation to "use discretion and judgment to meet the varied and special cases which are encountered." And lest it be thought that an effort has been made harshly to impose iron laws as to the petty details of dress, it seems worth while to quote a few lines from the instructions issued to the Provost Guard by Major P. L. THOMAS:

"The general purpose of the Provost Guard is to obtain results in the most efficient manner and in as quiet a manner as possible, without attracting unnecessary attention or interfering with the general public. In correcting minor infractions of regulations consideration will be used, avoiding humiliating scenes in the presence of civilians. Courteous and reasonable corrections considerately given without wasting time will generally accomplish the desired purpose.

Wonderful Record of Service.

Of the papers of the country to be counted among those that think for themselves and have opinions worthy of consideration, even when the opinions do not win agreement, is and long has been The Springfield Republican. The retirement from its service of its managing editor, S. B. GRIFFIN, is therefore a matter of more than ordinary importance in the world of journalism.

Mr. GRIFFIN entered The Republican office as office editor and staff correspondent in 1872, immediately after his graduation from Williams, and there he has remained ever since—the greater part of that time in the responsible position which he has just resigned. Through all these years he has exemplified the highest professional qualities, and consistently has exercised his high abilities in the production of a newspaper fully deserving of the fame it achieved. Carefully and successfully avoiding every form of sensationalism, Mr. GRIFFIN, as all the readers of The Republican know, did not lack vigor either in attacking policies to which he objected or in defending those which had his approval. He has been recognized as a dangerous antagonist and a powerful friend, and all of the innumerable controversies in which he has engaged have been conducted fairly and with the purpose, never doubted even by his antagonists, of advancing the interests of the country.

It is a pleasure to know that the retirement of Mr. GRIFFIN is not because of declining health, but to take up other work of a literary nature.

Rescinding the Declaration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Associated Press dispatch dated Paris, March 14, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 15, under the heading "May Leave Us at War With Germany; Queer Possibility of Other Powers Being Able to Conclude Peace Before We Can," is not so alarming as the headlines indicate.

The armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, with Germany was dictated and in terms made by the allied or Entente European powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the rest, as one group, and in another by the United States, which never was party to any alliance or any other with those powers in their separate war with Germany.

On April 2, 1917, the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of its exclusive constitutional authority to declare war, did so for the following and sole stated reason:

"Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America."

When President Wilson shall return to the seat of Government at Washington, or convene Congress in his absence, the two houses thereof can at any time rescind their joint resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring war with Germany, and thereby end the "condition of war" which Mr. Wilson has been prolonging ever since last November for purposes not disclosed and presumably best known to himself.

STUYVESANT FISH.

New York, March 15, 1919.

SUN OF MARCH.

With fanfare and with tantivy
The chasing winds swept past;
The night was wild as night could be
But fell in hush at last.

Dawn! And the Sun of March began
To pace across the sky;
No longer by the shortened span
Of wintry days gone by.

The journeying orb was clothed upon
With subtile-spun array;
It was, of light, the eidolon
Amid a doubtful day:

Now, like the thinnest wafer shone;
Behind a cloud-film gray;
And now, it seemed the moon, all wan,
In heaven gone astray!

But, swimming up the heightened arch,
It pierced the veiling mist—
Lo, how the Silver Sun of March
With silver all things kissed!

Silver upon the waking streams
And dipping, willow-spray;
Old stubble-fields caught silver gleams—
Old farm-roofs far away!

And there was no obscurest spot
But had its magic gleam.
The Silver Sun of March—it shot
A white ray on my dream!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

THE CAMP AT BREST.

Favorable Conditions Found by a British Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was directed in France to the criticisms that had arisen regarding the conditions of the principal embarkation camp at Brest for the homecoming American troops. Being interested in the way this country is running its military affairs, I took the trouble to proceed to Brest from Paris, and without acquainting officials of any kind, I made a tour of inspection. This happened to be on one of the few dry days with which Brest is favored. To my surprise I found a very satisfactory encampment. Wishing to see it under more normal conditions I visited it ten days later in exceedingly wet weather, and stayed two whole days in its vicinity. For the life of me I cannot see what has caused all the adverse criticism.

Ever since war broke out in 1914 I have been connected with military camps in one part of the world or another, and I honestly feel that, whatever may have been the conditions at Brest earlier in the year, by the middle of February the conditions there were very satisfactory. I went from one end of the camp to the other and I could not help feeling with what satisfaction we would have accepted such conditions in England in the first year of the war, or how glad the Canadians, for instance, would have been to have found such comfortable quarters awaiting them when they first arrived on Salisbury Plain.

It is unfortunate of course that a seaport with its wretched conditions of rain should have had to be chosen for an embarkation camp, but the men simply must be within easy reach of the ships, and it is impossible to put them further inland. But granting that it is an inhospitable place, I believe that the unbiased observer will be compelled to conclude that everything possible has been done there for the comfort of the returning troops.

On the other hand, one fact is perfectly clear to any one who questions the officers who have been connected with the camp for some time, and that is that an unfortunate lack of vision was displayed by some one responsible for the management of the camp at the time the armistice was signed, or earlier. It must have been perfectly obvious then that the camp was soon to be used for large numbers of troops, and my conclusion is that insufficient steps were taken in November to make the camp habitable for these greatly increased numbers. One must remember in this connection, however, the difficulty experienced in getting the supplies that were then actually asked for, and the impossibility of providing duckboards and board walks when these were not forthcoming from home.

I do not doubt that the great weight of military opinion today is in favor of pronouncing Pontanezen a splendid camp. Civilians who are not experienced in the difficulties of constructing and maintaining a huge camp in what were farm fields are liable to be more critical, especially when they have the interests of the men at heart and believe that the best is not too good for their boys. Some of them need to be reminded of the fact that most of these boys have been living for months under conditions that make the embarkation camp a "Waldorf-Astoria," and that many things that appear as hardships to the civilian appear acceptable to the soldier.

It is not my intention, Sir, to intrude in a discussion that is purely an American concern; I have been prompted to write these lines in the belief that the opinion of an unbiased military observer may be of some slight value.

LESLIE VICKERS, Captain,
Late Seaforth Highlanders, British Expeditionary Force.
New York, March 13, 1919.

ART NOTES.

Field Collection of Prints on View—Charles Rosen's Work.

At the Anderson Galleries a collection of modern etchings and lithographs belonging to Hamilton Easter Field is on exhibition until the date of sale, March 21. The collection was formed in Paris years ago, and is especially interesting as reflecting all phases of the evolution of lithography, from the work of Delacroix to that of Redon. Daumier, of course, is present, and the public is given the rare chance to secure five bound volumes of Le Caricature, the complete series. In this publication and Charivari, the two satirical papers founded by Philipon, Daumier made his way to the favor of the public, which long knew him as a wit and close observer of the passing show without realizing the greatness of his art. Fine as the rest of the collection is, it is dwarfed by these outpourings of a genius as mighty as it was simple and intelligible. Daumier's laughter at the foibles of the old, the vain, the sick, the stupid, has its note of tenderness, a pleasant laughter muffled by the beauty of his workmanship. Politics and the law aroused the bitterness of his humor. He is here in all moods, terrible in the sincerity of his comment and variably but always great as an artist.

The Delacroix lithographs include those made in illustration of "Hamlet," ranging over eight or nine years. Manet is represented by the rare lithograph made by the artist as a reproduction of his painting "The Execution of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico." The exhibition of the painting was forbidden by the French Government, and the lithograph was not published until after Manet's death. Among the etchings are four by Meryon, more than twenty by Legros, and ten by Whistler.

Work by Charles Rosen.

At the Ferargil Galleries is a group of canvases by Charles Rosen showing in several examples a new point of view, something of fancy and something of humor. The humor gets into the titles. He calls a little frame house, very small and unimportant, under the trees a "castle," and another little house, with pallid clapboards, "The White Castle," and a weather-beaten gray building, with a tree behind it that spreads out a wide sweep of foliage in fan shape and another tree in front of it that cranes up like a neck, "The Peacock House." It is true the artist humor and fancy, awakened by the thing seen, and not by any "literary" or other associations; and the painting is good. It is particularly good in a rich little landscape, with blue cliffs reflected in a stream half choked with ice. There is also a waterfall, in which the usual imitative spray effect is happily avoided. A second waterfall subject is even more interesting as a composition—on one side of a bold diagonal are smooth rocks that look as though they had been washed down by floods for thousands of years. Sharp little accents show that they have a mind of their own in the matter of cleavage. On the other side of the diagonal is the tumbling, tangled water and a medley of staccato brush strokes. The sense of textures and direction is conveyed without fumbling or compromise. The exhibition lasts through the month.

British and American Shipping.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the London cable dispatch in today's TIMES on "British Complaint of Our Shipping," it appears that a very great mistake has been made in calculation. The percentage of the British shipping employed in the South American trade is 5.9, and the American is a shade over 3 per cent. Nine per cent. of 10,200,000 tons is 918,000 tons, not 610,000, so that the proportion is just the reverse to what is stated in your dispatch. If your figures are correct as to amounts.

FREDERICK HART.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 15, 1919.

"ROOSEVELT HOUSE" AIMS.

Memorial to Former President to Teach Living Service.

The Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, which announced last Thursday the purchase of Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace at 28 East Twentieth Street, and the adjoining property at 26 East Twentieth Street, issued a statement yesterday outlining the purpose for which the "Roosevelt House" will be used. After the building is restored and the interior reproduced according to the description written by the late President in his autobiography, the house will be "a living thing, a place where the boys and girls of America, and the men and women as well, will come together in citizenship activities in order that their understanding of America may become deeper and keener, and in order that the great ideal of practical service to our country, of indefatigable activity in its behalf, shall stir and move with vivid power all Americans that frequent or visit Roosevelt House.

"That Colonel Roosevelt's vigor of life, robustness of belief, and energy of will may be eternally recalled to the youth of America in the real spirit and background of this memorial," said the announcement issued at its offices at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Leonard Wood is Honorary President of the association and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest is the President. Other officers are Mrs. Thomas Jox Preston, Jr., Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. James T. Leavitt, Mrs. Elihu Root, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn.

"We now urge every woman in America who believes that the spirit of Roosevelt is the spirit of a greater America, and of a sounder American youth, to join us," said the President of the association. "We want this memorial to be raised not by a small group of women here and there, but by the women of America in a great body, following a nation-wide impulse thus to memorialize the great living spirit we want to see carried on by our own sons. We believe it is fitting that as the women, and the mothers, of America we should thus in this concrete, symbolic yet practical way, in the place and the house of his birth, 'hand on the torch' of that vigorous flaming, never-dying spirit to the youth of America.

"A few years ago Colonel Roosevelt wrote to a friend protesting against 'meaningless mausoleums and monuments to the dead.' It seemed unthinkable to us to perpetuate his memory in that way. Colonel Roosevelt lives; he is being dead, yet speaketh.' We want a place set aside for the objects and ideas that characterized him, pervaded by the influences that developed him, a gathering place for the men and women and boys and girls he loved, where his voice may, year after year, be clearly and strongly heard. In the letter we have just spoken of the Colonel wrote: 'As for the rest of us who with failures and shortcomings, but according to our lights, have striven to lead decent lives—if any friends of ours wish to commemorate us after death, the way to do it is by some expression of good deeds to those who are still living.'"

The names of those who contribute $1 or more will be inscribed in a book of donors to be placed in the memorial and the receipts for all donations will be a small bronze pin bearing the likeness of Mr. Roosevelt. Contributions are to be sent to Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, New York Trust Company, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street.

REJECTS McFADDEN LETTER.

Secretary Glass Calls It "Impertinent and Mendacious."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representative L. T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, continuing his fight against Controller of the Currency Williams, today announced that he was considering the advisability of starting quo warranto proceedings to test Secretary Glass's right to reappoint Mr. Williams after the Senate failed to confirm him.

The controversy between Mr. McFadden and Secretary Glass was opened by the former sending a letter last Friday to the latter questioning the validity of the appointment. This letter Mr. Glass declined to answer, and returned it to Mr. McFadden with the statement that the letter was not couched in decorous language and therefore was not answered and would not be placed in the Treasury files.

Secretary Glass's letter to Representative McFadden follows:

"I am returning your letter of March 14, as I do not care to retain it for my files. Furthermore, I take leave to put you on notice that if you desire information concerning any official action of the Secretary of the Treasury while I am the incumbent of the office you may get it promptly and frankly by addressing to me a half-way decent inquiry; but you are given distinctly to understand that I recognize no obligation to respond to an offensively impertinent and deliberately mendacious communication such as I am now sending back to you."

In a statement quoting the above letter, Secretary Glass said he had appointed Mr. Williams upon the advice of the Controller of the Treasury, the law officer of the Treasury, and that the appointment would remain effective as a recess appointment until further action was taken by the President. He added that the Attorney General in 1906 had rendered an opinion which was his authority for making the appointment.

Representative McFadden, discussing the statement given out by Mr. Glass, said:

"I am familiar with the opinion of the Attorney General rendered in 1906, and am of the conviction that it does not apply to the present case. This is also the judgment of learned lawyers who have examined the opinion and its application to the Controller's tenure of office. The opinion pertains specifically to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco. The difference between Revised Statutes, Section 303, for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer, and Sections 325 and 327, for the appointment of the Controller of the Currency, is that in the latter case Section 327 expressly provides that during vacancy the Deputy Controller shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of the Controller.

"There is certainly a vacancy and Congress has provided how it shall be filled. In view of the insistence of the Secretary of the Treasury that he has authority to fill this vacancy in the absence of the President—an authority which reasonably can be questioned, in my opinion, I think there is sufficient ground to test the case by a writ of quo warranto."

Mr. McFadden late tonight sent another long letter to Secretary Glass, in which he reiterated his argument that Mr. Williams was holding office without due sanction of law.

To Observe Cleveland's Birthday.

Today is the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Grover Cleveland, and the Grover Cleveland Association, of which George F. Parker, who was President Cleveland's secretary, is President, will hold exercises in the New Amsterdam Theatre. The speakers will include ex-Governor Harmon of Ohio, Gen. Leonard Wood, and Chief Magistrate William McAdoo. At noon, in St. Paul's Chapel, there will be memorial services.

ROPER GIVES POLICY ON TARDY TAXPAYER

Can Avoid Penalty by Affidavit Showing Sufficient Cause for Delinquency

OR PAY IN FULL ON DEMAND

Revenue Commissioner Instructs Collectors to Use Their Discretion in Exacting Payments.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Persons who neglected to pay the first installment of income taxes last Saturday have lost the installment payment privilege and must now pay their entire tax upon demand of a revenue collector.

To avoid the penalty of 25 per cent. in addition to the regular tax, persons who failed to file returns Saturday may now submit belated returns with a sworn statement of the reason for delinquency. Without this the penalty will be imposed.

These policies, announced today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper, are intended to grant a degree of leniency to those who for some legitimate reason failed to file their returns when they were due. By law, however, the installment payment privilege is removed from all failing to make payments on time, and the Internal Revenue Bureau has no authority to change this provision.

A Revenue Bureau statement in explanation follows:

"Revenue Collectors will accept all delinquent returns presented after March 15 and deposit any payment made therewith. Under law failure to make first payment by March 15 automatically makes the whole tax payable immediately. Taxpayers filing income returns subsequent to March 15, therefore, must pay in full, but if the taxpayer submits a partial payment he will be notified of the balance due later in the regular procedure of listing and sending notices. In reference to the penalty of 25 per cent. additional tax for all delinquents, the policy will be to proceed sympathetically in accordance with the regulations permitting the taxpayer, if he desires, to file an affidavit within ten days explaining the cause of delinquency."

The statement was taken to indicate that persons who pay their taxes later than Saturday may have as much as sixty days in which to pay the remaining three-quarters.

Revenue Collectors have been instructed to use their own discretion in determining what constitutes a reasonable cause for failure to make returns or payments on time.

In some cities, according to reports reaching Commissioner Roper today, collectors' offices were unable to accommodate the last hour rush of applicants, and these returned today to file returns in person and make payments. In some of these cases it is possible that the requirement that they pay all installments in demand may not be enforced.

Reports today showed that hundreds of thousands of small taxpayers paid their entire taxes Saturday and failed to take advantage of the installment privilege.

Indications were that fairly accurate figures on payments would not be available for a week. Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper today discussed with bureau officials the issuance of formal instructions to collectors providing for leniency in the case of belated returns reaching their offices this week.

COLLECTORS STILL BESIEGED.

Busy Interpreting Revenue Act and Handling Late Returns.

The problem of how to deal with tardy taxpayers presented itself to local collectors of internal revenue yesterday when the offices opened for business for the first time since the period for filing returns and making first payments expired at midnight Saturday. An exact policy on this question could not be announced yesterday, use the ruling from Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper at Washington had not been received up to closing time. Several cases were referred to him yesterday, and though there unquestionably were similar instances in all parts of the country, an early decision was anticipated. There was no intimation that it was to be made public in Washington yesterday.

A slightly different procedure in these cases was adopted in the Second District, with offices in the Custom House, where most of the city's big business concerns make their returns, from that followed in the Third District, with offices at 1,150 Broadway, which is the centre for most of the smaller concerns and the individual taxpayers, other than those who live in Brooklyn. William H. Edwards, Collector in the Second District, held himself powerless under the law to accept payments and returns tendered yesterday, though a large number were proferred him. As a matter of fact he did not actually refuse to receive the filled-out forms, the checks or the money, but he segregated them and refused to mark them as part of the receipts of his office until a Treasury ruling was at hand.

In the Third District all such returns were accepted but were stamped, "Subject to penalty for delay." In both offices the delinquents were instructed to write letters explaining the delay, and all persons who hereafter may file returns or make payments likewise were requested by the collectors to send such letters. Now that the local authorities have been empowered by the Commissioner to pass upon each individual case and to decide whether there has been more than reasonable and necessary delay, it was said last night that fair consideration would be given in each instance and that the Government's representatives here would impose no undue severity.

Authorities here believed that no great hardship would result from the fact that del

FIND INTEREST KEEN IN THE WISE FUND

Committee Reports Gratifying Responses to the Appeals for Subscriptions.

SELECT CAMPAIGN WORKERS

Women's Committee of One Hundred Makes Plans for a Canvass of 3,000 Persons.

Leaders of the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Fund Campaign expressed themselves yesterday as highly pleased with the result of the first day's work in the campaign which will last all the week and which will endeavor to raise $100,000 among the Jews of New York for the furtherance of the work of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, founded by Dr. Wise. The campaign is nationwide and the sum for the country has been set at $300,000. The Reform Jewish Congregations in New York City are looked to for one-third the total sum and Jews unaffiliated with any congregations are expected to subscribe $25,000 in addition to the city's quota.

Although members of Reform Jewish Congregations are expected to carry most of the burden of the campaign the managers of the undertaking spoke yesterday in the highest terms of the quick response already offered by members of the Orthodox Jewish Synagogue. As an illustration of the sympathy of Orthodox Jews with the purposes of the campaign it was pointed out that a contribution of $1,000 and one of $100 had been received from men who at all times had been associated only with the orthodox Jewish synagogue in this city and who are pillars of their congregations.

Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the campaign, said that the incident bore out his contention that American Judaism embraced both wings, orthodox and reform, and that no difference existed in loyalty to Jewish ideals because of differences of opinion on matters of form and ceremony.

Meetings where the campaign workers may report the results of their canvassing will be held at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the same time on Saturday and next Monday at the Hotel Biltmore.

Campaign Workers Chosen.

Campaign committees were chosen last night at meetings held at some of the temples taking part in the drive for the funds. Rabbi Rudolph Grossman of Temple Rodeph Sholem, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, and Benjamin Blumenthal, Chairman of the committee for the temple, supervised the appointment of about 100 men and women from the congregation to obtain subscriptions. It was unofficially said that half of the $5,000 quota of the temple was in sight. The present indications are that the quota will be about one-third oversubscribed.

Thirty-five canvassers were appointed last night at a meeting held at Temple Israel of Harlem, of which Dr. Maurice H. Harris is rabbi, and whose campaign committee is led by Daniel P. Hays. The Sisterhood of the temple and the Woman's Auxiliary are assisting in the work. Mrs. Bernard Whitlock is Chairman of the sisterhood and Mrs. Isidore H. Kempner of the auxiliary.

The Women's Committee of One Hundred, directly responsible to the Campaign Committee, is led by Rebecca Kohut, and there is a small advisory committee, which includes Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman; Mrs. William D. Sporborg, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, Mrs. Julius Sesse, and Mrs. William Einstein. The Women's Committee of One Hundred has selected a list of 3,000 names of men and women of New York City who are not affiliated with reform congregations, some of whom are not affiliated with any congregations, but whose sympathies are with Jewish movements and who in the past have associated themselves with all forms of Jewish charities and civic undertakings. The committee of women will make personal calls on these men and women in order to impress them with the objects of the organizations founded by Dr. Wise and the urgent necessity for their support by all Jews.

Six schools of reform congregations have undertaken to assist the men of their congregations in canvassing for subscriptions from their congregation lists and from other sources. A special meeting of the New Synagogue, of which Dr. Ephraim Frisch is rabbi, will be held this afternoon for the purpose of organizing for the campaign.

There are at present, it is said, about 500 workers in the field, and they are in touch with 8,500 members of the community.

Statement By the Committee.

The New York Committee for the campaign issued the following statement yesterday:

The slogan of the campaign is "For American Judaism." Another slogan, which was framed by Ben Altheimer, from Dr. Wise's Initials, is "Israel's Mighty Warrior." On Dr. Wise's eightieth birthday Mr. Altheimer, his friend and admirer, sent him the following message:

"The initials I. M. W. stand not only for Isaac Mayer Wise, but for 'Israel's Mighty Warrior.'" About 150,000 announcements bearing the last named slogan have been printed and sent to all parts of the country.

As a result of the outpouring generosity at the meeting held last night, Rabbis and officers of their synagogues have been out seeking subscriptions from the members of their congregations. Responses in most cases were gratifying and no subscription of less than $25 was received.

Interest in the raising of the fund is intense, inasmuch as the hundredth anniversary of the founder of American Judaism takes place a week hence. The campaign for funds which is being waged at this time should have been undertaken two years ago but because of the war no campaign was introduced as it was held that the Red Cross and the war work organizations, as well as the Liberty Loan campaigns, should under no conditions be interfered with or hampered through a campaign for support of an institution whose needs were purely local.

With the war gloriously won, Democracy vindicated, a furtherance of religious ideals in this country must be undertaken. The boys of that Jewish faith who had so gloriously aided in the winning of the war have come back with renewed religious zeal. More synagogues of liberal tendencies must be organized throughout the country. The synagogues will require Rabbis who can preach the doctrine of modern Judaism. The many other activities that the Union of American Hebrew Congregations is engaged in must now be expanded, and, unless funds are immediately raised, the usefulness of their activities will be imperiled.

A telegram was received from the Hebrew Union College which stated that at the present time twenty-six of their students are occupying New York pulpits. There are eighteen New York pupils at the Seminary at this time, and scattered throughout the country, fifty graduates who originally were from New York City.

Here is a revised and corrected list of the contributors at the meeting on Sunday night at Temple Emanu-El where the campaign was inaugurated:

F. M. Warburg	$3,500	S. C. Lamport	$100
Adolph S. Ochs	2,000	Miss J. Manners	100
Ben Altheimer	1,000	Dr. L. L. Waters	100
F. J. Goodhart	1,000	Louis J. Wiley	100
N. I. Miller	1,000	A. Tauber	100
L. Vogelstein	1,000	Dr. N. Stern	100
M. H. Rothchild	1,000	Leopold Stern	100
M. H. Mack	1,000	M. A. Mack	100
Mrs. Rose Bernheimer	1,000	Dr. M. Lewi	100
M. Rosenwasser	1,000	J. J. Lambert	100
L. Marshall	500	J. Goodfriend	100
Saul J. Migel	500	Abraham Wolf	100
H. Morgenthau	300	S. J. Goldsmith	100
Daniel P. Hays	250	Carl Rosenberger	100
Dr. R. Grossman	250	Dr. E. Frisch	50
A. Goldsmith	250	M. H. Unger	50
J. Friedman	250	Max Horning	50
Samuel Well	250	W. D. Buchler	50
Dr. S. S. Cohen	250	Leopold Meyer	50
Daniel P. Hays	200	Edward Wessel	50
I. H. Kempner	150	Isaac H. Meyer	50
D. Rosenfield	150	Max Herzig	50
D. Dreyfuspiel	150	Jerome Wile	50
Joseph Frank	100	S. Lovenberg	50
D. M. Bressler	100	J. V. Frankel	50
Mrs. D. P. Hays	100	William Goetz	25

Contributions to the fund may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, on the second floor of the Times Building, Times Sq[illegible].

MISS HEWITT BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mrs. Robert Hewitt to Wed Capt. Trye, British Navy.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth M. Hewitt, daughter of Mrs. Hewitt and the late Robert Hewitt of 315 Madison Avenue and Ardsley-on-Hudson, to Captain John H. Trye, C. B. E., British Navy, son of the late Henry Isherwood Trye and Mrs. Trye of Harts-Hill, Apherstone, Warwickshire, England.

Miss Hewitt is a member of the Colony Club, and lately returned from France, where she served with the Y. M. C. A. as directrice of a large foyer du soldat at Luneville. Captain Trye has been stationed in Washington, D. C., for some time past, having acted as a liaison officer with the United States Navy Department.

COL. DAVID H. SCOTT DIES.

Son of Camp Dix Commander Caught Pneumonia Returning from War.

Lieut. Col. David Hunter Scott, assistant chief of staff of the 27th Division, died yesterday at the Polyclinic Hospital of pneumonia, which he contracted while returning to this country on the naval transport Leviathan. He arrived here March 6 and was taken to the hospital last Saturday. Colonel Scott was born thirty-eight years ago. His father, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., is commander at Camp Dix. Col. Scott was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 14th United States Infantry from civil life June 9, 1904, and was transferred to the cavalry on March 3, 1913.

Ex-Justice Charles A. Conrady.

Charles A. Conrady, former Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, now the County Court, and the oldest member of the Kings County Republican Committee, having been in service continuously for forty-four years, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Sunday after an operation.

Mr. Conrady was born in the old Twenty-fifth Ward sixty-five years ago. For fifteen years he was Republican leader of the old Town of New Utrecht.

Mrs. Edith Elliott Rogers.

Mrs. Edith Elliott Rogers, wife of Edmund Pendleton Rogers and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott, died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home, 116 East Sixty-third Street, immediately after the birth of a son. Mrs. Rogers was 23 years old and was popular in society. Only a few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Elliott announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Janet Elliott, to Lieutenant Frederick Roelker Wulsin in Paris on March 12.

John Henry Johnston.

John Henry Johnston, for more than sixty years a jeweler in this city, died yesterday at his home, 389 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. He was born May 25, 1837, at Sidney, N. Y. He came to New York in 1853 and obtained employment in a jewelry store, and five years later became a partner in a jewelry firm at Bowery and Broome Street. When he retired ten years ago he had a business at 14 John Street.

Stephen I. Szinnyey Dead.

Stephen Ivor Szinnyey, playwright and advertising specialist, died Sunday afternoon of heart disease at the Lebanon Hospital. His latest work as a playwright was in collaboration with William Carey Duncan in writing "The Royal Vagabond," now playing at the Cohan & Harris Theatre. He was also the author of "A Son of the People," which was produced several years ago by the Shuberts and Winthrop Ames.

Murray P. Keller.

Murray P. Keller, sole agent in the United States for Pommery Champagne, and some years ago widely known as the owner of a string of famous race horses, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of apoplexy at his home, 200 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in Louisville, Ky., sixty-two years ago, a son of Dr. James Keller, who was Surgeon General of the Confederate Army.

Obituary Notes.

NICHOLAS DOYLE, for more than forty years with the firm of E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists, died on Saturday at his home, 983 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Doyle had been affiliated with the Philharmonic Singing Society and the Apollo Club of Brooklyn.

ARTHUR RONAGHAN, Sr., a retired paper stock dealer of Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 374 East Second Street, Flatbush, aged 75 years.

HENRY BRENNER, 55 years old, retired real estate dealer, died at his home, 69 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

ERNEST A. MEINKEN, a retired wholesale liquor dealer, died of heart disease on Sunday at his home, 1,873 Bean Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year.

CHARLES CURTIS ALEXANDER, 76 years old, a retired iron constructor, formerly of the firm of W. J. & C. C. Alexander, died on Saturday at his home, 696A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a Director of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society.

The Rev. JOHN E. HUNTER, Methodist evangelist, died yesterday at Toronto, Canada, at the age of 62 years.

Dr. GEORGE W. KUNZ, eye, ear, and throat specialist, assistant surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, died last Thursday at the Lenox Hill Hospital of pneumonia, at the age of 54 years.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT C. GILDART, U. S. A., 30 years old, died recently in France from disease. He was stationed at Fort Hamilton at the beginning of the war.

LEWIS PROVOST, a member of the Connecticut Legislature from New Canaan, died yesterday at his home in that place, in his 53d year.

FRANK DUMONT, one of the best-known old-time minstrel men in the country, dropped dead on the street in Philadelphia yesterday in front of the theatre in which his minstrel company was giving performances. He was born in New York City seventy-one years ago.

Mrs. MOLLIE GARBAT, 50 years old, wife of Isaac M. Garbat of 71 East Ninety-first Street, died of heart disease last night while walking in Park Avenue, near 100th Street.

Mrs. JENNIE ARNOLD OLCOTT, widow of George M. Olcott, who was a prominent banker and manufacturer of New York and Ridgefield, Conn., died Sunday at her home, 923 Park Avenue, of pneumonia, in her eighty-third year. She was the daughter of the late Nathan Arnold of Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. ANNA LOUGHRAN DALY, wife of Daniel Daly, lawyer, with offices at 20 Nassau Street, and mother of Major Paul Daly and Captain Daniel L. Daly of the United States Army, died yesterday. Mrs. Daly was a member of the Manhattanville Alumnae Association.

KENYON COX DIES; PAINTER AND AUTHOR

Famous Mural Artist Was to Have Read a Paper on "German Painting" Thursday.

PNEUMONIA ENDS CAREER

His Mural Decorations in the Library of Congress and in Many State Capitols.

Kenyon Cox, one of America's most celebrated mural painters, also famous as an art instructor, an author, and a sculptor, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street. With him when he died were his wife, his son, Allyn, and daughter, Miss Caroline Cox. Lieutenant Leonard Cox, his oldest son, who married Miss Frances M. Ward, is now in France attached to the 77th Division.

One of Mr. Cox's last engagements was for a paper on "German Painting," to be read on Thursday afternoon at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, in the fourth annual course of addresses under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. It had been announced that on account of the illness of Mr. Cox the paper would be read by Robert Underwood Johnson, Permanent Secretary of the Academy. The paper deals mainly with the influence upon German art of Durer and Holbein, whom Mr. Cox called the only two artists in the graphic arts approaching the front rank that Germany has produced.

Born in Warren, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1856, the son of General Jacob Dolson and Helen Finney Cox, Mr. Cox studied art in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, and then in Paris from 1877 to 1882, under Carolus Duran and Gerome, following which he came to New York City, where he had since made his home. Mr. Cox's pictures were principally portraits and figure pieces, and among his works are the painting of two decorations in the Library of Congress; one in the Walker Art Gallery, Bowdoin College; one in the Minnesota State Capitol; one in the Citizens' Building, Cleveland; eight in the Iowa State Capitol; one in the Essex County Court House, Newark, N. J.; one in Luzerne County Court House, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; one in the Public Library, Winona, Wis., and a frieze in the courtroom of the Appellate Court of New York, and other decorative pictures.

Mr. Cox also modeled one of the statutes on the Brooklyn Institute Building. In 1910, he received the medal of honor for mural painting by the Architectural League. Mosaics and dome paintings in the Senate Chamber of the Wisconsin State Capitol were done by Mr. Cox.

Mr. Cox had served as President of the Mural Painters, was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, fellow of the A. N. A. and the N. A., and was a member of the Lotos Club. He was author of "Mixed Beasts," "Old Masters and New," "Painters and Sculptors," "The Classic Point of View," "Artist and Public," "Winslow Homer," "Concerning Painting," and was part author of "Modern French Masters" and "The Nineteenth Century." Among his best known paintings are "Jason Wrestling with the Angel," "Vision of Moonrise," and "Flying Shadows."

On June 30, 1892, Mr. Cox married Miss Louise Howland King, who had been an art pupil of his, and who afterward became a famous painter, and has won many prizes and medals for her work.

The funeral will be held at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and Sixteenth Street, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Born.

DINCE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Dince, (nee Irene Hess,) a daughter, March 17, 1919.

GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldstein (nee Florence Leuchner) of 92 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter at Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium, 150th St. and St. Nicholas Place.

Engaged.

HART—HOWARD.—Mr. and Mrs. Wingate Chase Howard of Middletown, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rae, to Coleridge Wells Hart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Coleridge A. Hart of Pennsylvania.

LAWRIE, JR.—MERSEREAU.—Mrs. E. L. Mersereau of 6 Fuller Place, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter Aldene, to Mr. G. Andrew Lawrie, Jr., of East Orange, N. J.

Married.

BOGERT—CANNING.—Mr. John F. Canning announces the marriage of his sister, Agnes, to Augustus H. Bogert, on the 17th of March, 1919, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

STETSON—NEUER.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Neuer announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. Carlton Beecher Stetson on Sunday, March 2, 1919.

Died.

BACK.—On March 16, of influenza pneumonia, Mechanic Hiram C. Back, Battery F, 104th F. A. Services FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Bldg.), Broadway and 66th St., Thursday, March 20, at 2 P. M. Mechanic Back returned from France on the Amerika.

BAKEWELL.—Lieut. Col. Allan C., ate 34 Gramercy Park, suddenly, in Florida, on March 13, 1919, in his 73d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. I. Holdship, 1,175 Murray Hill Av., Pittsburgh, Penn., at 2 P. M., March 19.

BAUER.—On March 15, 1919, Edith Louise Hulberg, wife of George G. Bauer. Funeral services at home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hulberg, 267 West 121st St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BLANKSTEIN.—Harry, aged 26, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Blankstein, March 17, 1919. Funeral will be held from his late residence, 1,616 52d St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 18, at 2 P. M. sharp. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Mt. Judith Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Long Island.

BRADY.—Sunday, March 16, Julia Magdalene, beloved wife of William M. Brady and beloved daughter of Thomas and Mary Fitzpatrick. Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock from her parents' residence, 42 Edgecombe Av. thence to the Church of St. Charles Barromeo, 230 West 141st St. Automobile cortege.

BRADY.—On March 17, John Henry, beloved husband of Caroline J. Funeral services at his late residence, 14 Lott Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

COLLYER.—March 17, Charles L. Collyer. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 125th St., Tuesday, 3 P. M.

CONKLIN.—On March 15, Eugene H. Conklin of 320 West 83d St., in his 70th year. Funeral services at Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., Tuesday, March 18, 3 P. M.

CONKLIN.—Thomas Hunter Association, Grammar School No. 35: Members are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Eugene H. Conklin, on Tuesday evening, March 18, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 123 West 57th St., at 8 o'clock.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, President.
FRED R. FORTMEYER, Secretary.

COURSEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 17, 1919, Hester V., widow of Herbert R. Coursen. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 20 Bathgate Place, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 19, at 2:15 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend interment in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

COX.—At his residence, 130 East 67th St., on March 17, 1919, Kenyon Cox. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., Thursday morning, March 20, 1919, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CRONK.—Architect Lodge, No. 619, F. & A. M. Brethren: It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Brother Charles O. Cronk. You are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services on Tuesday, March 18, at 8 P. M. at the funeral parlors of F. Stolzenberger & Son, 209 East 23d St.

CHARLES E. A. POPP, Master.
K. D. BORMAN, Secretary.

CUMBERSON.—Mary O., on March 17, wife of Victor Cumberson. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., New York, on Wednesday at 9 A. M.

DALY.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, Anna Loughran, beloved wife of Daniel Daly; daughter of the late Thomas and Alice Gurry Loughran and mother of Major Paul Daly and of Captain Daniel Loughran Daly. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a requiem mass will be celebrated on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Died.

DALY.—Members of the Manhattanville Alumnae Association are requested to attend the funeral of their beloved associate, Mrs. Daniel Daly, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament on Wednesday, March 19, at 10 o'clock.

ELEANOR B. LEHMANN, President.
HELEN BRADFORD, Secretary.

DIESSAR.—Captain Harry L., aged 53, beloved husband of Carolyn Dessar, son of Hannah Dessar and the late Joseph B. Dessar. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, March 18, at 10:30 A. M. Nyack papers please copy.

FICHTMAN.—Louis, beloved husband of Jennie (nee Openheim) and devoted father of Emma Loewenthal, Sigmund, Martin, Herbert and Fred. Funeral services at his late residence, 563 West 174th St., Tuesday, March 18, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FISCHER.—On March 16, 1919, Richard L. Fischer, aged 36 years, beloved husband of Ella Fischer. Funeral services from his late residence, 3,228 Hull Av., Bronx, on Tuesday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

FOOTE.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on March 17, 1919, Alice F. Foote, daughter of William N. and Mary C. McIlravy. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father on Prospect Av, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., 3:30 P. M. Interment private, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

FRANK.—Gustave, on Sunday, 2 P. M., aged 83. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., Dragon's Funeral Parlors, Amsterdam Av. and 107th St. San Francisco papers please copy.

GARBAT.—Suddenly, on March 17, Mrs. Isaac M., beloved wife of Isaac M. and mother of Miss Flora and Dr. Abraham L. Garbat. Funeral Tuesday, 18th, at 2 P. M., 71 East 91st St.

GELLER.—Rose, died at Harrison, N. Y., March 17, dearly beloved wife of David, mother of Rudolph, George, and Harry. Funeral notice later. Please omit flowers.

GILCHRIST.—On March 16, Anna Theresa, beloved wife of George Gilchrist and beloved daughter of David Heifferty. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Bldg.), Broadway and 66th St., on Wednesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to the Paulist Fathers' Church, Columbus Av. and 60th St. Requiem high mass at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

GILLEY.—Margaret Gray Jenkins, beloved wife of Dr. William C. Gilley, March 16, 1919. Funeral services at her late residence, 176 West 81st St., Tuesday, March 18, at 4 P. M. Interment Ithaca, N. Y.

GLASS.—March 16, 1919, John, son of the late John and Isabella Glass. Funeral services at his late residence, 50 Morningside Av., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2. F. and A. M., invited.

GREENE.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, Patrick Greene, beloved husband of the late Catherine Greene and father of Catherine and Loretta Greene. Funeral from his late residence, 7 Sutton Place, Thursday, March 20, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, East 61st St., where a solemn high requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

HARRIGAN.—March 15, at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., Jeremiah J. Harrigan, member of Battery B, 104th U. S. Artillery. Funeral from residence of his sister, Mrs. Maguire, 425 West 18th St., on Wednesday morning, 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., where a solemn mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Native of Bantry, County Cork, Ireland. Irish papers please copy.

HEINS.—On March 16, Ernest A. Heins, Battery F, 104th Field Artillery, U. S. A., son of the late Ernest A. and Mary M. Kornarens, in his 20th year. Funeral services at English Lutheran Church, West Sidney Av., Mount Vernon, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

HINMAN.—Saturday, March 15, Maria M., beloved wife of Elisha W. and beloved mother of Lester and Edna S. Hinman. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at her late home, 222 14th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, March 18, 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday morning, Greenwood.

JANEWAY.—Fanny Rogers, widow of the late Dr. Edward G. Janeway and daughter of the late E. P. Rogers, D. D., and Elizabeth Caldwell Rogers, passed away suddenly at her residence, 131 East 60th St., on Sunday, March 16. Funeral service will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 72d St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday morning at half past ten o'clock. Please omit flowers. (Boston papers please copy.

JANEWAY.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with sorrow the death, on March 16, 1919, of Mrs. Edward G. Janeway, First Vice President and a member of the Board of Managers. Members are requested to attend the funeral services.

ELEANOR VAN REINSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
HELENA MEADE, Recording Secretary.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, March 17, John Henry Johnston, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 389 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 19, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

KANARY.—At Lynbrook, L. I., March 16, 1919, Marie F. Kanary, aged 94 years. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Carpenter, 84 Lenox Av., Lynbrook, L. I., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KELLER.—On March 17, 1919, Murray P., beloved husband of Lee Gifford Keller, at his residence, 200 West 58th St. Services FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Bldg.), Broadway and 66th St., on Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Little Rock, Ark.

KINGSBURY.—Col. Isaac F., on March 16, 1919, at Hartford, Conn., beloved husband of Laura Kingsbury, (nee Holmes,) father of Dr. I. W. Kingsbury and Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch. Funeral services at Old First Church, Newton Center, Mass., Wednesday, March 19, at 2 o'clock.

KNOX.—At Troy, N. Y., on Sunday, March 16, John Hugh Knox, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral from Church of Holy Cross Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

KRAUSS.—Ettie, (nee Greenberg,) wife of Sigmund Krauss. Funeral Tuesday, March 18, 1 P. M., 50 West 112th St.

KORNGOLD.—A., aged 68. Funeral Tuesday, March 18, between 9-10 A. M., from his late residence, 120 East 83d St.

LAFFDEN.—Lewis, on March 17, 1919, in his 37th year, beloved husband of Sadie, (nee Goldstein.) Funeral services on March 18, 2 P. M., at 948 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Interment at New Haven, Conn. New Haven papers copy.

LESTER.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, at 13 5th Av., Eleanor Kendall Lester, wife of Charles H. Lester. Funeral private.

Died.

LEVY.—March 16, in her 68th year, Fanny, (nee Weil,) beloved wife of Edward J. and devoted mother of Dr. Ralph and Rosalind. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 19 West 76th St., on Tuesday, March 18, 1:30 P. M. Detroit, Mich., and New Orleans, La., papers please copy.

LOCKYER.—On March 17, 1919, James S. Lockyer, beloved husband of Laura E. and father of Richard and Alfred Lockyer. Funeral services at his late residence, 259 West 123d St, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

LOOMIS.—In New York City, March 17, 1919, Frances Elizabeth Craft, wife of the late Rev. Henry Loomis, in her 80th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,186 Lexington Av., Wednesday, March 19, at 3:30 P. M. Interment, Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot 9:40 A. M. Thursday.

MacDOWELL.—At the residence of his parents, 168 West 87th St., on Sunday, March 16, 1919, Noah MacDowell, 3d, son of Noah MacDowell, Jr., and Christine Taylor MacDowell. Funeral service private, Tuesday, March 18, at 11 o'clock.

MEEHAN.—On March 16, at his home, 309 East 62d St., Dr. James C. Meehan. Funeral from residence on Wednesday, March 19, 10:30 A. M. Requiem mass at 11 A. M., at Church of St. Jean Baptiste Lexington Av. and 76th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MEINKEN.—On Sunday, March 16, 1919, Ernst A. Meinken, beloved husband of Emilie Klopenburg, in his 72d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock, at his late home, 1,873 Bean St., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

MERRITT.—On Sunday, March 16, 1919, Willard A., husband of Alice R. Merritt, at his home, 113 Macon St., Brooklyn. Services on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MYGATT.—At his home, Amenia, N. Y., March 16, 1919, aged 78, Henry Mygatt. Services at his late residence Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Amenia, N. Y.

NEEBE.—On March 16, Bertha, beloved wife of Henry O. Neebe and daughter of the late Charles L. and Katherine O. Barnes. Services at her late residence, 601 West 190th St., Tuesday, March 18, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

OLCOTT.—On Sunday, March 16, 1919, of bronchial pneumonia, in the 83d year of her age, Jennie Arnold, granddaughter of David Arnold of Poughkeepsie and Arnoldton, N. Y., daughter of Nathan Arnold of Poughkeepsie, and widow of George M. Olcott of New York and of Casagmo, Ridgefield, Conn. Funeral from her late residence, 923 Park Av., on Wednesday, March 19, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Ridgefield, Conn., at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

PASQUALI.—Mario. Lying in state, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's.)

RICKSECKER.—On Sunday, March 16, 1919, Theodore Ricksecker, in his 73d year. Funeral services at 61 South Burnett St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday morning, March 19, at 11 o'clock.

RIX.—On March 16, 1919, Dr. Frank R., beloved husband of Ella M. Rix, in his 68th year, formerly of Lowell, Mass. Masonic services will be held by Cornucopia Lodge, 564, F. and A. M., at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday evening, 9 o'clock, for the benefit of his many friends. Interment will be made at Plainfield, N. J.

ROGERS.—At 110 East 63d St., New York, Monday, March 17, 1919, Edith Elliott Rogers, in her 23d year, wife of Edmund Pendleton Rogers and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCOTT.—At the Polyclinic Hospital, March 17, 1919, in the 38th year of his age, Lieut. Col. David Hunter Scott, U. S. A., of the General Staff of the 27th Division. Notice of funeral hereafter. Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SEAMON.—Isaac, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Rebecca and father of David H., Max H., Rudolph, Mrs. J. H. Morrison, Mrs. J. M. Jacobson, Mrs. Bernard Sturman. Interment at Mount Zion Cemetery, from his late residence, 610 West 150th St., Tuesday, 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SEARS.—At Madison, N. J., March 16, 1919, Charles Maxwell, Jr., younger son of Charles Maxwell and Harriet Decker Sears, aged 10 months. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on March 17, Grace Emory Smith, beloved wife of Irving P. Smith and devoted mother of Lois G. Smith, Emory Maurice Smith and Irving T. Smith, Jr. Service to be held at her late residence, 860 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, March 19. Baltimore papers please copy.

SMITH.—Wilhelmina J., on Monday, daughter of the late Fitch Smith and Jane H. Smith. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SNOW.—Mabel. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.

SORENSEN.—On March 16, 1919, Emma, beloved wife of Paul Sorensen, in her 46th year. Funeral from 14 East 39th St., Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment New York Bay Cemetery.

SUSE.—Leontine Catherine, beloved wife of Frederick E. Suse and daughter of the late Emil and Leontine Marie Sauer, on Saturday, March 15, at her residence, 20 Madison Av., New York. Funeral service at 10 A. M., on Tuesday, March 18, at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Av. and 66th St. Please omit flowers.

SUSE.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of their fellow-member, Mrs. Frederick E. Suse, at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Av. and 66th St., on Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

MISS GEORGENE ISELIN, Pres.
MRS. EMILE VATABLE, Sec'y.

TRACY.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, March 16, 1919, Maryin Edith, only child of Stanley M. and Mildred M. Tracy, aged 6 months. Funeral private.

TUNIK.—Lillian, on March 15, 1919, in her 22d year, beloved daughter of Abraham and Rose Tunik, beloved sister of Dr. Joseph Tunik, Gussie Tunik, Mrs. M. E. Frank, and Mrs. J. A. Anderson.

ULRICH.—On March 18, 1919, after a long, severe illness, in her 52d year, Emma L. Ulrich, (nee Greer,) beloved wife of Charles G. Ulrich and mother of Edward, Minnie, and Madeline, daughter of Hannah Greer and sister of Henry Greer. Funeral from her late residence, 323 East 82d St., on Tuesday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend interment at Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, L. I. Auto service.

VAN BEETHUYSEN.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, Henriette D. Van Beethuysen, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 378 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, March 20, at 3 P. M.

VAN PRAAG.—Florence, beloved wife of Alfred Van Praag and sister of Mrs. William Schaefer, Mrs. Herbert J. Mayer, Helen Amstadt, and Harold Amstadt. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALSH.—On March 17, Ellen F. Walsh, beloved mother of Richard F. Walsh. Funeral from her late residence, 2,340 Broadway, on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Elizabeth's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Please omit flowers.

WARD.—On Saturday, March 15, 1919, Theresa A., (nee Mead,) wife of the late Ralph Ward. Funeral services at her late residence, 105 Conselyea St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

WESTERFELD.—On Sunday, at her residence, 117 East 77th St., Emma Schuck, beloved wife of Charles Westerfeld and mother of Mrs. Alfred Olga, and the late Charles. Funeral on Wednesday at 10 o'clock from St. Jean Baptiste Church, 76th St. and Lexington Av. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

WILSON.—Suddenly, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on March 16, 1919, Mary de Forest, wife of the Rev. Charles F. Wilson, and daughter of Louis Crawford Clark and the late Marian de Forest Clark, in the 38th year of her age. Funeral services at the Church of our Saviour, Albany St., Roslindale, Mass., on Tuesday, March 18, at 3 P. M. Interment at Burlington, Vt.

WOLF.—S. Henry Wolf, beloved husband of Amelia, and father of Clifford and Edwin, suddenly, at his residence, 303 West 99th St. Funeral at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Cincinnati papers please copy.

In Memoriam.

CLARKE.—In loving memory of John J. Clarke, husband of Teresa S., and father of Mrs. Kenneth Montgomery, died March 18, 1918.

COVIN

CLASS B CHAMPION ELIMINATED FROM NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS TOURNEY BY W. H. VANDER POEL

VANDER POEL GIVES CARHART SURPRISE

Squash Club Player Beats Class B Champion in Hard-Fought Match.

J. W. APPEL DEFEATS KNAPP

Harvard Club Expert Not Yet Pressed—Keeler Wins from E. J. Clapp.

Harold W. Carhart of the Yale Club was put out of the national amateur squash tennis tournament yesterday, when he was defeated by W. H. Vander Poel, the Squash Club player, in the second round of the championship competition on the Squash Club courts. Vander Poel won, 18—13, 15—11, in one of the fastest matches the tourney has produced. Carhart recently won the Class B national title and he was looked upon as one of the strong competitors in the Squash Club event.

Vander Poel mixed his strokes effectively and played a steady game throughout. He was hard pressed in the first game, and after gaining the lead, Carhart rallied and rolled up enough aces to square the game at 13 all. Vander Poel's accurate smashes were too difficult for Carhart to handle and the Squash Club player took the game at 18—15.

Carhart tried to rally in the second game, but his efforts were futile because he became erratic and missed at critical times. Vander Poel's game became stronger toward the end and he smashed the ball around the court with terrific speed.

Fred S. Keeler, the Columbia Club veteran, came through the second round with flying colors and defeated H. J. Clapp of the Yale Club, 15—11, 18—14. Keeler's steady, low strokes fooled his opponent in the opening contest, but in the second game the Yale Club player came along so strong, after Keeler had the score 13—11, that he sent over two drives which Keeler was unable to handle. This squared the game at 13 all. Keeler pulled himself together, however, and came through a winner in a stern finish.

John W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, came through without any difficulty, defeating W. J. Knapp of the Squash Club in straight games, 15—2, 15—10. Appel, with his variety of strokes, excellent control, and ability to cover court, had the match in hand at all times, and was never called upon to hit up his fastest pace. Knapp put up stiff opposition in the second game, but he was unable to break Appel's command of the situation.

P. H. Davis of the Harvard Club won from N. F. Torrance of the Crescent A.C. at 15—0, 17—18, 15—4. In the first and third games Davis had the situation in hand at all times and won about as he pleased. S. H. Johnson, the Yale Club player, put M. L. Cornell of the Columbia Club out of the tournament at 15—11, 15—2. Cornell's opposition, which was stubborn in the first game, grew much weaker in the second game, and Johnson mixed up his smashes and had Cornell on the run.

In another well-played match H. D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club defeated A. E. Ells, 15—12, 15—4. The Harvard Club player did not have the speed in his smashes which he showed in his match against G. E. Cruse last Saturday, and although he put up a stubborn defense in the first game, Bulkley took the second game as he pleased.

Harold Tobey, the Princeton Club player, advanced to the third round because A. G. Blaisdell of the Yale Club defaulted, and Edward W. Putnam of the Columbia Club advanced to the third round through the default of H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club.

The summaries:

National Amateur Squash Tennis Championship, Second Round.—Upper Half—F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—0, 17—18, 15—4; W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club, defeated Harold W. Carhart, Yale Club, 18—13, 15—11; Fred S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated Edward J. Clapp, Yale Club, 15—11, 18—14; Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, won from A. G. Blaisdell, Yale Club, by default. Lower Half—Edward W. Putnam, Columbia Club, won from H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, by default; John W. Appel, Jr., defeated W. J. Knapp, Squash Club, 15—2, 15—10; S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15—11, 15—2; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, defeated A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—4.

PRAISE FOR "DOC" SHARPE.

Cornell Lauds Clean, Honest Tactics of Athletic Coach.

The passing of Dr. A. H. Sharpe as athletic director from Cornell to Yale is received with genuine regret at Ithaca. "Doc." Sharpe had become a fixture at Cornell, and the college daily, The Cornell Sun, prints the following valedictory:

"Old Ell wins this time, not a game, but a man Cornell has learned to admire and respect during the few years of his connection with Alma Mater's athletics—Dr. A. H. Sharpe. 'Doc' Sharpe has piloted 'Varsity football, baseball, and basket ball through the most trying period of Cornell's athletic history—the war years. And there have been very few casualties during the trip.

"The doctor's most priceless gift to Cornell athletics has been giving them a fine point of view—that clean, honest, manly tactics are the only tactics to use. Dr. Sharpe's teams have been hard fighting teams, teams that played clean. Appreciation, heartfelt regrets, congratulations, and the best of luck in your work at your own Alma Mater go to you, Dr. Sharpe, from Cornellians everywhere."

Fulton Retires from Ring.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 17.—Fred Fulton, heavyweight boxer, today announced his retirement from the ring. He stated his intention was to buy a farm.

MUNOZ BOWS TO MALONEY.

Suffers First Defeat in Amateur Pool Tourney.

Cecil Munoz suffered his first defeat in the amateur championship pocket billiards tournament at the New York A. C. last night, when he bowed to J. J. Maloney of the Bronx in one of the closest games of the tournament. The score was 125 to 119 in twenty frames. Maloney had high runs of 13, 11, and 10. Munoz's high marks were 14, 19 and 9.

Maloney pulled the game out of the fire in a battle of wits that attended the scoring of the closing points. Munoz, playing in unusually bad luck from the start, fought a plucky uphill battle, and pulled even with Maloney when the one-hundredth point was rounded in the fifteenth frame. Maloney then drew away from his rival with a run of thirteen, but at the eighteenth frame Munoz was again dangerously upon the Bronx player, on the short end of a 119 to 115 score.

Then the two players called on their strategy, alternately sacrificing points on scratches calculated to end safely. Munoz scratched purposely twice and Maloney did the same. Then Munoz, under the rules, was compelled to abandon his safety game. This was costly for the balls were placed favorably for Maloney, who went to the front at the nineteenth frame by 124 to 119, missing on a difficult side pocket shot after a run of seven. Maloney was left safe on Munoz's next effort, but in trying to repeat the dose Munoz gave Maloney a corner pocket shot which ended the game.

Charles Shongood, Jr., defeated Albert C. Crowe in the afternoon game, by 125 to 79 in fifteen innings. Shongood was in good stroke and always held the upper hand in the score. He made high runs of 15, 14, and 13. Crowe returned top runs of 17 and 16.

J. Howard Shoemaker, the title-holder, will participate in his third game this evening when he opposes Henry S. Osborne, Connecticut State champion. Osborne is scheduled to play Crowe in the afternoon.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Charles Shongood, Jr.—13 6 5 13 16 0 8 12 12 14 6 6 12 1 8—125. Scratch, 1; high runs, 15, 14, and 13.

Albert C. Crowe—1 1 8 9 1 4 14 6 2 2 0 8 8 2 13 4—79. Scratches, 3; high runs, 17 and 16.

EVENING GAME.

J. J. Maloney—14 1 7 6 9 11 14 4 8 2 8 2 11 3 9 13 6 4 7 1—125. Scratches, 10; high runs, 13, 11, and 10.

Cecil Munoz—6 13 7 8 5 3 0 10 6 12 11 12 3 11 5 1 8 10 7—119. Scratches, 13; high runs, 14, 10, and 9.

BRITTON KNOCKS OUT LEWIS

Welterweight Champion Takes the Count in Ninth Round.

CANTON, Ohio, March 17.—Jack Britton of New York tonight knocked out Ted Lewis, welterweight champion of the world, in the ninth round of a scheduled twelve-round bout here.

The end came after two minutes and ten seconds from a long swing to the jaw. The veterans fought at catch weights. Lewis did not land five clean blows. The bell saved Lewis in the sixth round, when he was knocked down three times.

Britton, through his knockout victory, regains the welterweight championship title, which he lost to Lewis in a bout at Dayton, Ohio, June 25, 1917. This contest went to twenty rounds, and the English boxer received the award of Referee Lou Bauman. Previously Britton had advanced, through a process of elimination which included bouts against the leaders of his class in all parts of the country, to a position where he was universally accepted as the welterweight champion.

Britton and Lewis have been opponents in the ring on at least twenty occasions. Many of their matches have been of the no-decision variety, where one or the other received the popular newspaper verdict. The popular decisions were about equally divided between the boxers. Their most recent local performance was at a boxing benefit held in Madison Square Gorden last year for the war charities. Lewis received the popular verdict in this contest, and scored a clean knockdown over Britton.

The knockout will come as a complete surprise to those who are familiar with the styles of the two boxers. Britton has never been regarded as a heavy hitter against boxers who approach him in ability. His chief offensive weapon is a snappy left hand, which he consistently employs to jab an opponent. Lewis has demonstrated ability to hit harder and more effectively than Britton. The English boxer has been noted for his aggressive and effective style.

BOOK TEN NET MATCHES.

Columbia to Open Tennis Season at Rutgers.

Ten matches are on the schedule of the Columbia 'Varsity lawn tennis team as ratified and officially announced yesterday by the University Committee on Athletics. The season begins with a dual match with Rutgers at New Brunswick April 20, and ends with a contest with the Navy at Annapolis on May 31. The only home matches will be with Pennsylvania and Dartmouth.

The list follows:

April 20, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; May 2, Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; 3, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 5, Brown, at Providence; 6, Harvard, at Cambridge; 10, Pennsylvania, at New York; 15, Yale, at New Haven; 24, Princeton, at Princeton; 30, Dartmouth, at New York; 31, Navy, at Annapolis.

Clarke Defeats Lewis with Cue.

G. P. B. Clarke defeated John Lewis last night in the 18.2 balkline tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Doyle's billiard academy, by the score of 200 to 117, in forty-five innings. Clarke made a high run of 25, while Lewis's high was 19. In the amateur pool tournament George Barton triumphed over Joseph Clancy in a closely contested game by the score of 85 to 72. Barton's high run was 21, while Clancy's best effort was 9. Raymond Crane won from William Downes at snooker by 100 to 52. High runs were 25 and 17 for winner and loser respectively.

Klinger Wins at Balkline.

Jacob Klinger, representing Daly's Academy, defeated Edward Schevenell last night in the metropolitan 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament at Thum's by the score of 200 to 160. Klinger made a high run of 26 and averaged 4 20-46. Schevenell's best effort was 32 and he averaged 3 22-46.

THREE BIG STARS STILL HOLDOUTS

Cobb, Speaker, and Ruth Will Not Accompany Clubs on Spring Training Trips.

With the major league baseball clubs already on their way to Southern training camps, three of the greatest attractions in the American League, Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, and Tris Speaker, are holdouts and have refused to take part in any Spring training. Cobb's stubborn attitude is the surprise of the season. Although the Georgian said, when he returned from France, that he might retire from the game, his statement made yesterday in Atlanta that he had not yet considered signing a contract comes as a shock to the Ban Johnson circuit.

Cobb says: "When I got back from France I said that I probably would not play ball again, and my sentiments haven't changed any since. It isn't a question of money with me exactly. Naturally, I feel that my services are worth a certain sum and I wouldn't play for less. But I am not a holdout in the sense of demanding more money. I am a holdout mostly because I have felt the last few months that I wanted to retire from the game. If I decide to return to baseball, I do not plan to do any Spring training work this season. The training I had in the army did me a world of good, and I can really say that I have been in strict training since the opening of last season."

The Red Sox are all ready to start for Tampa today, but Babe Ruth, the slugging pitcher, will not be with the players when they sail. Ruth at first demanded $15,000 a year from the Red Sox. He revised this demand, and his latest is said to be a three-year contract at $10,000 a year. President Harry H. Frazee has turned down this latest proposition.

Manager Miller Huggins mysteriously disappeared yesterday, and it is believed that he has gone to Lebanon, where Del Pratt is assistant superintendent in a steel mill. Branch Rickey, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, who is a close friend of Pratt, said here the other day that it was positive that Pratt would not give up his good position to play ball again. If Huggins has gone to see Pratt and gets a negative answer, it is believed that the Yankee manager will go to Ridgely to talk with Charley Herzog. President George Grant of the Braves has not go South with his players yesterday morning, but has decided to stay here until tomorrow. The Herzog matter, it is said, is keeping him here. Grant has ordered Herzog to report at the club's training camp at Columbus, Ga., but it is not likely that the player will report unless he has some assurance about what Grant expects to do with him after the season starts. Herzog does not intend to go to the training camp, take part in the exhibition games against Detroit, and then come home to Boston to be released.

The Yankee holdouts are now Pratt, Ernie Shore, and Dutch Leonard. Shore notified the club yesterday that he would go to the training camp and talk over his contract with Manager Huggins. Frank O'Doul, the young pitcher the Yanks drafted from the Pacific Coast League, has signed his contract. The first installment of the Yanks expect to start for Jacksonville on Saturday.

Leon Cadore, the Brooklyn pitcher, and Catcher Otto Miller led the Dodger invasion on Florida yesterday when they started for the Jacksonville training camp. Ed Pfeffer is already working out at Hot Springs and the other Brooklyn players will start South on Thursday.

The advance guard of the Giants will get away on Thursday night. In the party will be Manager McGraw, Secretary John B. Foster, Assistant Manager Christy Mathewson, Benny Kauff, Larry Doyle, Heinie Zimmerman, George Smith, Ryan Terhune and Brogan, recruit pitchers, and Jack Gillespie.

Roger Bresnahan of the Toledo Club is still in town trying to bargain with the Giants and Yankees for players. Jim Middleton, the Giants' pitcher, will probably be handed over to Roger, and the Yanks also have some excess talent which he may snare.

Al Tearney, President of the Western League, has called a meeting of the Committee of Minor Leagues who are to prepare the covenant of the busk league declaration of independence. The committee will get together in Chicago on March 29. They will draw up a document which will be presented to the major leagues for approval.

They plan to form a national commission of their own and break all brotherly connections with the majors. The committee includes Al Tearney, President of the Western League; Dave Fultz, President of the Interntionals League; Thomas J. Hickey, President of the American Association; Ed Hanlon of Des Moines, and J. W. Morris, President of the Texas League.

JIM RICE DECLINES OFFER.

Will Not Coach Columbia Crew This Year.

Jim Rice, who was coach of the Columbia University crews from 1906 until last June, when he resigned, has definitely refused to accept an offer which has been made to him to take hold of the rowing situation at Columbia for the rest of the college year, and become head coach of the 'Varsity and freshman crews. Rice has been offered the position at Columbia, but in view of the fact that he expects to go to Canada next month, and then to Cuba early in May, he has refused to consider the proposition.

In view of Rice's stand it is understood that the position of coach of the Morningside Heights crews will be offered to Eugene J. Giannini, formerly coach at the New York Athletic Club, and for a season or two at Yale, where he handled the Yale freshmen. Giannini will give the Blue and White crews such time as he has. This will leave the actual coaching work in the hands of Fred Plaisted, assistant coach, who has been acting head coach for the last two months.

While the selection of a coach has been under consideration the crews have not been sent outdoors and will probably continue to row on the machines until Giannini's appointment is officially announced.

VICTORY FOR NASSAU FIVE.

Crescent A. C. Hit a Snag in Hard Game at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17.—Princeton's Nassau team, composed of ineligible varsity men, defeated the Crescent five here tonight 23—20. The game was fast and exciting throughout, neither team gaining a commanding lead at any time.

The team work of the Nassau five outclassed that of their New Moon rivals. Dickinson's play was a feature, while Calder played the best game for the Crescents.

The lineup:

Nassau, (23.)	Position.	Crescent A.C. (20.)
Raymond	R. F.	Herten
Hynson	L. F.	Calder
Dickinson	C.	Friehing
Wittmer	R. G.	Stewart
Legendre	L. G.	Griffin

Goals—Hynson, (2,) Dickinson, (2.) Griffmond, Friehing, Calder, Herten. Fouls—Calder, 6 out of 10; Legendre, 5 out of 15; Hynson, 2 out of 4. Referee—Carl Reed of Springfield. Umpire—Mr. Green of Temple. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

POOL FOR DARTMOUTH.

Former Governor Spaulding to Make Gift.

HANOVER, N. H., March 17.—That Dartmouth College is to have a swimming pool in the near future was announced today through the college office by Roland H. Spaulding of Rochester, former Governor of New Hampshire. Governor Spaulding was contemplating this gift at the time the United States entered the war, and emergency conditions put an end to all but emergency construction. While no date for the contemplated building has been set, operations probably will begin when prices show signs of stabilization.

The proposed pool will occupy a specially constructed wing added to the alumni gymnasium. A spectators' gallery will be provided.

OLLIE CHILL TO UMPIRE.

Ban Johnson Signs Him for American League Staff.

CHICAGO, March 17.—President Ban Johnson of the American League today completed his staff of umpires for the coming season. Ollie Chill, for the last two years an umpire in the American Association, was signed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of "Silk" O'Loughlin. Chill was in the American League in 1916.

The other members of the staff are: T. H. Connolly, W. G. Evans, William Dineen, George Hildebrand, C. B. Owens, R. K. Nallin, and George Moriarty. All were in the league last season. The coming season will be Connolly's twenty-sixth year as a professional umpire and his nineteenth year with the American League.

Shoemaker Wins at Angles.

J. Howard Shoemaker defeated Charles Shongood last night in the New York State amateur championship three-cushion tournament at the Rational Recreation Academy in Brooklyn, by the score of 50 to 22 in fifty-nine innings. Each player made a high run of three.

Indians Start for Camp.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—The second squad of the Cleveland Baseball Club left here tonight for the training quarters at New Orleans.

IMPORTED TERRIER IS BEST OF SHOW

Gatenby's Armley Nish Takes Prize at Annual Yorkshire Club Exhibit.

With her recently imported Gatenby's Armley Nish Mrs. William C. Thompson took the prize for best of show yesterday at the second annual specialty show of the Yorkshire Terrier Club, held at the Park Avenue Hotel. Gatenby's Armley Nish's triumph was sensational. Among his victims was Champion Gatenby's St. Wilfred's King, which heretofore enjoyed an almost unbeaten career. A total of forty dogs were passed on by the judge, Mrs. R. T. Harrison.

Gatenby's Armley Nish is a wonderful dog in appearance and is the proud possessor of a remarkable coat. This coat drapes about him for about fifteen inches on one side. The dog has been in this country only about two weeks, having come here from England. Before reaching this country Gatenby's Armley Nish journeyed from Liverpool to Brest, and then to Halifax. His owner said yesterday that the dog was a good sailor, and never missed a meal.

John Woods of Leeds, England, owned Gatenby's Armley Nish before the dog came into possession of Mrs. Thompson, who is President of the Yorkshire Terrier Club. Mrs. Thompson had been negotiating for the dog's purchase for the last two years. In English shows Gatenby's Armley Nish compiled the enviable record of securing a score of the best of show prizes and more than a hundred toy specials. The dog has just turned his fourth year.

Fairy, an American-bred female, owned by Mrs. M. Menges, was best of opposite sex to Gatenby's Armley Nish. Mrs. Menges, in annexing the prize for winning female with Fairy, interrupted what otherwise would have been a perfect day for Mrs. Thompson. The club President, who exhibited under the name of Gatenby's Kennels, captured the lion's share of the prizes, particularly in the dog classes. In the female division, however, Mrs. Thompson's Gatenby's Peggy Woffington, which led in the novice class, had to be content with reserve to Mrs. Menges's Fairy.

The awards:

Dogs; Puppies, six and under nine months. —First, Mrs. Winton P. Breese's Gatenby's Doughboy; second, Mr. and Mrs. James Hogg's Towser.

Puppies, nine and not exceeding twelve months.—First, Mrs. A. Radcliffe's Little Billie; second, Mrs. F. C. Farnsworth's Wee Wee Yorkie; third, Mrs. Oliver N. Rafferty's The King.

Novice Class.—First, Gatenby's Kennel's Gatenby's Buddie; second, Mrs. F. C. Farnsworth's Wee Wee Yorkie; third, Mrs. Oliver N. Rafferty's The King; fourth, Mrs. F. Hargrave's Pershing.

American-Bred Class.—First, Mrs. A. Radcliffe's Boy Blue; second, Mrs. George L. Strong's Chico; third, Mrs. Oliver N. Rafferty's The King; fourth, Mr. and Mrs. James Hogg's Towser.

Limit Class.—First, Gatenby's Kennel's Gatenby's Armley Nish; second, Senn Senn Kennel's Mite's Model; third, A. M. Brongemann's Broughann Kitchie; fourth, Maxwell A. Ratner's Nicholas of Rumson.

Open Class.—First, Gatenby's Kennel's Gatenby's Armley Nish; second, Senn Senn Kennel's Mite's Model; third, Mrs. A. Radcliffe's Boy Blue.

Winner's Class.—First, Gatenby's Kennel's Gatenby's Armley Nish; reserve, Senn Senn Kennel's Mite's Model.

Bitches, Puppies, nine and not exceeding twelve months.—First, William C. Thompson's Gatenby's Kissing's Princess; second, same owner's Gatenby's Trixie.

Novice Class.—First, Gatenby's Kennel's Gatenby's Peggy Woffington; second, Mrs. Michel Kirtland's Tina; third, Miss Ada L. Mercer's Lady Norma; fourth, Mrs. Albert Colley's Lady Lynnewood.

American-Bred Class.—First, Mrs. M. Menges' Fairy; second, Mr. and Mrs. William Chetham's Bella II.

Limit Class.—First, Mr. and Mrs. William Chetham's Bella II.; second, James Dwyer's Tiny.

Open Class.—First, Maxwell A. Ratner's Princess Peggy II.

Winner's Class.—First, Mrs. M. Menges' Fairy; reserve, Gatenby's Kennel's Gatenby's Peggy Woffington.

Brace Class.—First, Mrs. A. Radcliffe's Brace.

Team Class.—First, Gatenby's Kennel's team.

FOXHUNTERS BEAT WHITE OWLS TRIO

Polo Players Outride Opponents and Take Match by 12½ to 6½ Score.

The Foxhunters rode roughshod over the White Owls last night in the Winn Cup indoor polo tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. When the goals were counted the Foxhunters were hugging the long end of a 12½-to-6½ score. The White Owls' total included a handicap of two goals, while the fraction resulted when Otis Coleman, back, was penalized one-half a goal for foul in the second period. This period was completed without the White Owls annexing a goal. At the end of the first half the teams were tied with 7 goals each.

The combination of Archie Kinney and George Sherman proved too much for Herbert Winn and his mates on the White Owls. Sherman got four goals in the first period, while Kinney made two in this session and five in the second period. In the heat of the battle a White Owls pony took it upon himself to aid in his team's defeat, and scored a goal for the Foxhunters. A half-goal penalty for foul in the second period on Kinney accounted for the Foxhunters' fractional score. Major Nelson of West Point played well as back for the successful trio.

This was the first victory for the Foxhunters in the tournament. The team now is tied with Squadron A and the Bowery for second place.

The lineup:

FOXHUNTERS. (12½.)	WHITE OWLS. (6½.)
No. 1—G. Sherman.	No. 1—H. Wilder.
No. 2—A. Kinney.	No. 2—H. Winn.
Back—Major Nelson.	Back—O. Coleman.

Goals—First period: Sherman, (4,) Kinney, (2,) Major Nelson, Wilder, Winn, (4;) second period: Kinney, (3,) pony for Foxhunters. Handicap—White Owls, 2 goals. Penalties—Coleman, ½ goal for foul; Kinney, ½ goal for foul. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—Earl Hopping. Timekeeper—Thomas Ford. Scorer—Sol Frank.

PREPARE FOR PREAKNESS.

Many Turf Stars Will Be Entered for Race.

Though the entries for the Preakness, which will be run during the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico, will not close until April 1, it is already evident that some of the best three-year-olds in the country will face the barrier in that event, which will have a value of $25,000 this year. Many of the turf stars of last year are being prepared for the race. The list of eligibles includes practically all of the best performers in the two-year-old division last year.

Among the probable entries this year are Dunboyne, American Ace, Rogers, Passing Shower, Sweep On, Terentia, Elfin Queen, Eternal, Cirrus, Aunt Dinah, Mormon, Purchase, Pigeon Wing, The Wanderer, War Pennant, Lord Brighton, and Pen Rose.

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Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, at the door of the Main Office of The Heyden Chemical Works, at Garfield, New Jersey, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of March, 1919, the entire outstanding capital stock consisting of 747 shares of the par value of $200 per share, of The Heyden Chemical Works, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey; and also, all the rights, interests, and benefits created in favor of Chemische Fabrik von Heyden A. G. of Radebeul, Germany, by a certain agreement dated June 7, 1906, with The Heyden Chemical Works; and all claims and demands existing thereunder, and certain patents, trademarks and methods of manufacture; and also certain trademarks heretofore held by said Chemische Fabrik A. G. and Fr. von Heyden, Nachfolger, of Radebeul, Germany.

Full description of and information concerning the above property, and the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES,
110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

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Our "Westpointer" shoes, made on the last approved for West Point Cadets, give the comfort you've been used to in Army shoes, but look all right for business.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

KEYSTONE STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.
To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Serial Convertible Gold Bonds of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, dated June 1st, 1916:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage and deed of trust to the Keystone Steel and Wire Company to The First Trust and Savings Company and William M. Stone, trustees, dated June 1st, 1916, securing the above bonds, the Keystone Steel and Wire Company has elected to pay and redeem on the first day of June, 1919, at the office of The First Trust and Savings Company, 301 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, or at the agency of the Company in the City of New York, all the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Serial Convertible Gold Bonds then outstanding under said First Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

The holders of the above bonds should present and surrender the same on June 1st, 1919, when they will receive the face amount of the bonds due June 1st, 1919, and the face amount plus two and one-half per cent. premium of the bonds of all other maturities together with accrued interest to June 1st, 1919. Bonds must carry coupons due June 1st, 1919, and subsequent thereto must be in negotiable form and accompanied by the usual income tax certificate. Interest on these bonds will cease on June 1st, 1919.

KEYSTONE STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.
B. L. SOMER, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated October 1, 1911, Series "A," "B" and "C."

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article 4 of the Deed of Trust dated October 1, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, successor, that all of the above bonds now outstanding have been called for redemption by Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1919, at one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the Trust Department of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1, 1919, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1919, and subsequent attached.

Bonds also may be presented for payment at the office of the undersigned, 32 Lombard Street, London, E. C., England. The privilege of converting the above bonds into stock of the Company ceases on March 31, 1919.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. BABIN, President.

Dated, January 25, 1919.

NOTICE.
American Manufacturing Company of West Virginia.

Beneficial Certificates of Interest.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Certificates of Interest issued by the undersigned to the Shareholders of the American Manufacturing Company of West Virgina, pursuant to agreement dated January 21st, 1911, that the undersigned will distribute an amount equal to seventy cents ($0.70) per share of original stock represented by said certificates, on presentation of said certificates to the undersigned, at its offices in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on and after the 17th day of March, 1919, payment to be made to the registered holders of said certificates.

Transfer Books will be closed from March 8th to March 17, 1919, inclusive.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY,
March 7th, 1919. Trustee.

BALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Mortgage made by the above named Company to the Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned offers to purchase for the Sinking Fund the 6% bonds of the said Company, due May 1, 1927, at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest to May 1, 1919, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $23,393.99. Offers will be received at the office, 177 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, until the close of business on April 1, 1919.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
as Trustee.
E. P. MAYNARD, President.
Brooklyn, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anderson, Fayette County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control and generally all questions under the matters growing out of or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a New Jersey corporation, will be held at its principal office, in the Prudential Life Building, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

Dated, March 11th, 1919.
A. E. CLARK, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 19th, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees.
ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

NEVINS SUES OIL COMPANY.

Banker Charges Breach of Contract —Asks $1,035,000 Damages.

Thomas A. Nevins, banker, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Consolidated Progressive Oil Corporation, a Delaware concern with an office at 50 Broad Street, and Robert L. Smith, President of the corporation of Shreveport, La., for $1,035,000 damages for breach of contract, and on the ground that the defendants are not residents of this State he obtained an attachment against their property.

Nevins alleges that in January, 1917, Smith stated that the defendant corporation owned 16,000 acres of oil lands under lease near Homer, La., and being in desperate need of funds would sell 8,000 acres for $65,000. The plaintiff said he could get the money and brought the matter to the attention of W. J. & A. Van Waterschoot van der Grach, President of the Roxana Petroleum Co., owner of oil land adjoining that of the defendant, who said he would pay $100,000, and gave the defendant the difference between one-sixth and one-eighth of the gross production of oil from the land. The plaintiff says he did not get all over the $65,000 received by the defendant for the property and that as a result of the refusal of the defendants to carry out the agreement he has been damaged in the sum sued for.

Education Notes.

The bugle in the high schools will be required to know something about the City Government. A temporary minimum outline for the rest of this term in community civics has been prepared. Frank A. Rexford has been assigned to supervise the work.

The names of the following have been placed on the License No. 1 list, as of March 13: Theodore Huebener, 98.45; Marie Murphy, 95.033; Mrs. Mary M. Freeman, 91.8; Anita Segura, 91.5; Mrs. Josephine J. Goldstein, 91; Mrs. Pearl M. Schwing, 89.2; Mrs. Lulu T. Sanborn, 88.166; Mrs. Emma M. W. Johnanson, 87.4; Mrs. Ella S. H. Hyde, 85; Minnie Grahanlan, 84; Mrs. Bessie S. Mahon, 79.63; Adelaide F. Boylan, 79.5; Mrs. Mary P. Denton, 73.8; Mrs. Ruby H. Popper, 71.6; Mrs. Alice C. Baker, 70; Mrs. Ellen C. Batkan, Mrs. Theresa K. Bourke, Mrs. Helena H. Buckman, Mrs. Daisy B. Culver, Alice Dunning, Mrs. Emma W. Field, Mrs. Julia D. Lichtenstadter, Anna McGilvray, Mrs. Sara B. McGrew, Mrs. Eliza H. MacLeod, Mrs. Aimee B. Munder, Mrs. Helen U. Stone, and Mrs. Selma C. L. Weeks.

The release in the near future of many ships from Government service will create a demand for competent radio operators. To meet this demand the Young Men's Hebrew Association School at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue is offering a complete course. Instruction is given four nights a week, the work each evening being divided into three periods—theory, code practice, and traffic regulations.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following list for typewriter accountant, Grade 3 (Elliot-Fisher machine,) is announced:

Catherine A. O'Connor, 86; Elsie Simmons, 87; Mary L. V. McCarthy, 87; Samuel Klein, 78; Helen C. Barry, 75; Charles J. McKillop, 73.

United States.

The commission announces for March 26, 27, 28; May 21, 22, 23, and July 23, 24, 25, an examination for assistant examiner in the Patent Office, for men and women. Vacancies in the Patent Office, Washington, at the entrance salary of $1,500 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, 15; mechanical drawings, 15; French or German, 15; technics, covering the general field of mechanics, mechanic arts, industrial arts and processes, and applied chemistry, 20, and experience, 15. The optional subjects are chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and physics. Age, 20 years or over on the date of examination.

Wills for Probate.

BROWN, Mrs. JAMES RUSSELL AVERILL, 571 Park Avenue, (March 3.)—Value of estate more than $50,000, divided among her children, Philip C. and William Averill Brown, sons, and Grace Elizabeth Brown and Jean Brown McCook, daughters.

MULLEN, HUGH, (March 10.)—The deceased bequeaths his shares of stock in the Brown-Durrell Company to his children, Genevieve Lillian, Ruth Evelyn, William Stanley, and Hugh Gordon Mullen, and $50,000 is left in trust for a son, Walter Everitt Mullen. The residue of the estate is left to the widow, Jessie Gilchrist, for life, the principal on her death going to the children.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Please take notice that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 31, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of acting upon the following:

1. To increase the authorized common stock of this Company from $3,029,900, par value, its present authorized amount, to $10,000,000, par value.

2. To decrease the authorized preferred stock of this Company from $3,990,800, par value, its present authorized amount, to $3,900,300, par value, which decrease represents 900 shares of preferred stock of this Company of the par value of $100 per share, which have been purchased by this Company for its Special Surplus Account," and duly cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation.

3. To amend, change and alter the first complete paragraph of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company so that as amended, changed and altered, said first complete paragraph of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company shall read as follows:

FOURTH: The total authorized Capital Stock of this Corporation is Thirteen Million Nine Hundred Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($13,900,300), of which stock Three Million Nine Hundred Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($3,900,300) divided into thirty-nine thousand and three (39,003) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) shall be Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) divided into four hundred thousand shares of the par value of Twenty-Five Dollars ($25) each, shall be Common Stock. Said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock shall entitle the holders to receive in each year out of the surplus or earnings of the Company a fixed yearly dividend of Six Per Cent. (6%) before any dividends shall be paid upon or set apart for the Common Stock; such dividends on the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock shall be payable annually, and, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, the same may be paid quarterly or semi-annually; and that from April 1st, 1914, except as to $1,149,500 thereof, issued and outstanding prior to April 1, 1914, on which the dividends shall date from June 1, 1890.

4. To further amend the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company, so far as amendment is necessary, so as to increase the authorized common stock in the manner and to the amount specified in said subdivision 1 hereof, and to decrease the preferred stock to the extent and to the amount specified in subdivision 2 hereof, and to provide for such other amendments, changes and alterations in the Certificate of Incorporation or any of the provisions thereof, as may be necessary or advisable in order to carry out any resolutions which may be adopted and approved at this special meeting.

5. To authorize the President and / or Secretary or any other officer of this Company, to execute for and on behalf of this Company, and to affix the corporate seal thereto, any certificate or other instrument in writing necessary or required, in order to increase the authorized common stock and to decrease the authorized preferred stock, and to amend the Certificate of Incorporation of this company in accordance with any resolutions which may be adopted at this special meeting, and to file said Certificate or other instrument in writing in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, and to do any and all other acts necessary or required or deemed advantageous in order to carry out the resolutions which may be adopted at this special meeting of stockholders.

To transact such other and further business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
Dated, March 6, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BOND BUYERS.

Bids will be received by the County Controller of Washington County, at his office, Washington, Penna., until 11:30 A. M., Monday, March 24, 1919, to be opened in the office of the County Commissioners immediately thereafter, for $125,000 Road Improvement Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, free of Penna. State Tax, dated April 1, 1919, and maturing as follows: $5,000, October 1st, 1927; $10,000, October 1st, 1928 to 1934, both years inclusive; $25,000, October 1st, 1935, and $25,000, October 1st, 1936. Certified check in the sum of $5,000 must accompany each proposal, the right being reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address County Commissioners, Washington, Penna.

T. J. UNDERWOOD,
County Controller.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 28419.

Notice is given that ELLA BERRY RIEDING, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 21, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Founded 1803
The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share; to increase the capital stock from $1,500,000, represented by 60,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Charter and By-Laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of April, 1919, at the hour o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for the term of three years, and one Director to serve for the unexpired term of William Sloane, resigned, and for transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWARD A. GAY, Secretary.
Dated March 1, 1919.

The Westchester Street Railroad Company.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Westchester Street Railroad Company will be held in the office of the Secretary, Room 1060, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 25th, 1919, at 12:30 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

Dated, March 11th, 1919.
A. E. CLARK, Secretary.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Russell, Col. F. F., to Paris with Red Cross Commission.

Mifflin, Maj. A. M., will report to the Surg. Gen.

Winter, Maj. F. E., will report to the Cmdg. Gen. at Hoboken.

Robeson, Maj. F. T., to Gen. Hosp. 3, at Colonia, N. J.

McDill, Maj. J. R., assigned to Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington.

Beman, Maj. J., to Camp Gordon.

Stanley, Maj. D. C., to Camp Jackson.

Munley, Maj. W. C., to Letterman Gen. Hosp., at San Francisco.

Porter, Capt. C. T., to Boston, in Gen. Hosp. 10.

Purinton, Capt. C. O., and Coley, Capt. T. L., to Gen. Hosp. 19, at Otsten, N. C.

Senaich, Capt. R. L., to Gen. Hosp. 36.

Stephenson, Capt. F. T. F., to Camp Taylor.

Meeker, Capt. H. E., will report to the Cmdg. Gen. Northeastern Dept.

Beeler, Capt. O. W., to Rockwell Field.

Smith, Capt. G. B., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Bradley, Capt. J. M., to Gen. Hosp. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

Schmalhorst, Capt. D. E., will report to the Surg. Gen.

Barton, Capt. A. E., to Gen. Hosp. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Mann, Capt. T. A., will report to the Cmdg. Gen. of Southeastern Dept.

Day, Capt. G., to Hoboken.

Talleriday, Capt. G. C., to Gen. Hosp. 1, at Williamsburg.

Elsendrath, Capt. D. N., to Camp Travis.

Williams, Capt. C. D., will report to the Cmdg.Gen. of Northeastern Dept.

Niles, 1st Lt. W. H., to Gen. Hosp. 3, at Detroit.

Marcus, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Dix.

Leary, 1st Lt. J. J., to Gen. Hosp. 5, at Ft. Ontario.

Starr, 1st Lt. T., to Gen. Hosp. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Walker, 1st Lt. O. P., to Gen. Hosp. 40, at St. Louis.

Ogden, 1st Lt. F. N., to Camp Dix.

Hargrove, 1st Lt. R. M., previous orders revoked.

Dangerfield, 1st Lt. R. S., to Fort Snelling.

Borren, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp Grant.

Schureman, 1st Lt. J. P., to Newport News.

Crum, 1st Lt. W. L., to Letterman Gen. Hosp., at San Francisco.

Shemley, 1st Lt. W. G., Jr., to Camp Meade.

Curtis, 1st Lt. D. A., to Gen. Hosp. No. 3, at Colonia, N. J.

Gray, 1st Lt. W. K., and Conlin, 1st Lt. G. F., to Camp Pike.

Tubb, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Meade.

Clarke, 1st Lt. E. E., to Camp Devens.

Critchfield, 1st Lt. J. D., to Gen. Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J., for treatment.

Thornburg, W. V., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Corps.

Powers, Col. R. B., will report to Zone Supply Off. at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Goodwyn, Col. C. E., to Fort Sam Houston.

Cabell, Col. De R. C., to Jeffersonville, Ind., as Zone Supply Officer.

Andres, Lt. Col. E. H., to Governors Island, as asst. to Department Qm.

Hughes, Capt. C. D.; Fagon, Capt. W. W.; McGiffin, Capt. H., and Terbert, 1st Lt. V. N., to Wash.

Johnson, Capt. E. G., to Mercedes, Texas.

Shelton, Capt. E. K., to Clear Springs Proving Grounds.

Smith, Capt. M. G., to New Orleans.

Merritt, Capt. A. A., to Fort Robinson.

Jordan, Capt. H. E., and Easterly, Capt. H. W., relieved present duties.

Kennedy, Capt. J. K., to Camp Taylor.

Knaus, Lt.Cmdr. H. E., from R. S., New York, to the Nanesmond as Executive Off.

Hazard, Lt.Cmdr. S. H., from the New York Naval Hosp. to the Des Moines as Executive Off.

Williamson, Lt.Cmdr. T., from the Brooklyn Hosp. to the Naval Station at Key West.

Johnson, Lt.Cmdr. J., from present duty to the Central Div. at Stapleton, S. I.

Prideaux, Lt.Cmdr. W. D., detached 4th off. of S. N. A. R. at New York.

Harriman, Lt.Cmdr. W. J., from Marine School of Instruction, at Utica, to the Naval Recruiting Station at Allentown, Penn.

Callan, Lt. Cmdr. J. T., from Naval Air Station at Bay Shore, L. I., to the Chief of Naval Operations at Wash.

Nelson, Lt. Cmdr. H., from S.N.A.R. at New York to the Agamemnon.

Pittman, Lt. Cmdr. M. N., from the Agamemnon to duty under S.N.A.R.

Smith, Lt. G. W., previous orders revoked.

Earin, Lt. L. T., from Naval Air Station at Hampton Roads to the Chief of Naval Operations at Wash.

McDermott, Lt. H., and Short, Lt. J. T., to naval forces operating in European waters.

Walton, Lt. E. S., to the Risal as executive off. when commissioned.

Arney, Lt. C. C., to Radio Telephone School at Great Lakes, Ill.

Carpenter, Lt. W. C., to the Monterey as executive off.

Pursell, Lt. O. F., from R. S., New York, to the Rochester as engineer off.

Stone, Lt. M. M., Blue, Lt. J. C., Hull, Lt. S. B., Sarno, Lt. A. H., and Tiedemann, Lt. L. D., to naval forces operating in European waters.

Rhoades, Lt. W. S., to the Birmingham as supply off.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments to take effect 8 A. M., March 18: Patrol.—James Rodgers, from 1st to 23d, assigned as attendant; W. J. Clarke, from 92d to 73d assigned to bicycle duty.

Fire Department.

The mental examination for promotion to the rank of Chief of Battalion will be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission at Municipal Building, Municipal Building, at 9 A. M., on Wednesday and Thursday, March 19 and 20. The following candidates will report at time and date specified: M. F. Callaghan, Eng. 1; T. W. Smith, Eng. 2; Joseph Henry, Eng. 3; E. J. Rogan, Eng. 4; W. G. Walters, Eng. 5; J. A. Slowey, Eng. 6; Samuel Friedman, Eng. 7; M. P. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 9; W. Lanahan, Eng. 10; E. J. Cullen, Eng. 11; Kidney, Jr., Eng. 13; E. A. A. Quinn, Eng. 14; M. J. J. Martin, Eng. 15; Dennis McNamara, Eng. 16; J. J. O'Connell, (1,) Eng. 18; Ferdinand Bienchoon, Eng. 19; Patrick Sureurus, Eng. 20; M. F. Ruddy, Eng. 22; Patrick Murphy, Eng. 23; J. J. McCambley, Eng. 25; W. J. Slater, Eng. 26; T. J. O'Toole, Eng. 27; Jacob Cohen, Eng. 28; J. F. Kuch, Eng. 29; R. J. Comasky, Eng. 29; Louis Grave, Eng. 30; James Brown, Eng. 31; Joseph O'Rankin, Eng. 32; C. W. Rankin, Eng. 33; J. Waldron, Eng. 34; F. J. Ford, Eng. 34; W. S. Ferry, Eng. 35; M. E. Kenny, Eng. 36; John Kirwin, Eng. 37; F. J. Gillespie, Eng. 41; J. E. O'Keefe, Eng. 46; D. Brodie, Eng. 47; H. J. Browne, Eng. 52; W. J. Mulvey, Eng. 53; D. J. Curtin, Eng. 54; J. J. Brennan, Eng. 55; D. J. Curley, Eng. 58; F. Murray, Eng. 57; Joseph Bona, Eng. 58; J. E. Gleason, Eng. 59; J. E. O'Neill, Eng. 63; J. F. Norton, Eng. 70; Stephen McKenna, Eng. 12; J. T. Keeling, Eng. 73; J. J. McElligott, Eng. 78 J. J. Buckley, Eng. 79; D. F. Devaney, Eng. 80; D. J. Carlock, Eng. 82; J. H. White, Eng. 86; H. T. Dunn, Eng. 90; Stephen Sullivan, Eng. 91; T. J. Driscoll, Eng. 92; H. J. Joyce, Eng. 93; E. J. Weismann, Eng. 94; George Dunn, Eng. 154; W. H. Fitzmaurice, Eng. 155; G. E. Rossbach, Eng. 156; Harry Schoener, Eng. 157; Frederick Muerer, Eng. 157; F. W. Haley, Eng. 160; J. F. Grant, Eng. 202; W. A. Davis, Eng. 204; Michael Shanahan, Eng. 205; D. F. Harrigan, Eng. 206; Maurice Foley, Eng. 209; L. C. Porteus, Eng. 212; M. F. Conley, Eng. 213; W. H. Bedell, Eng. 216; G. C. Hogan, Eng. 218; J. E. McManus, Eng. 219; G. F. Dunn, Eng. 220; E. J. Connelly, Eng. 221; Daniel Rogers, Eng. 222; W. A. Mulligan, Eng. 227; T. F. Burdock, Eng. 231; F. W. Striffler, Eng. 232; J. A. Stothard, Eng. 233; O. N. Geriasch, Eng. 234.

C. F. Curran, Eng. 235; John Conway, Eng. 236; R. Siegert, Eng. 237; A. R. J. Uster, Eng. 238; William Ward, Eng. 239; Edwin Lawley, Eng. 240; T. J. Gavin, Eng. 244; Thomas Howe, Eng. 246; F. L. Owens, Eng. 247; Anthony Direck, Eng. 248; J. J. McGarry, Eng. 250; Samuel Brown, Eng. 251; Bernard Dillon, Eng. 252; L. A. Roberts, Eng. 254; J. K. Ormond, Eng. 258; Joseph Williams, Eng. 259; R. H. Rau, Eng. 260; J. M. Dewey, Eng. 262; J. W. Connell, Eng. 263; William Jordan, Jr., Eng. 264; H. G. Mlatefd, Eng. 267; D. Donovan, Eng. 269; J. W. Welch, Eng. 270; J. W. Hickey, Eng. 274; G. A. Buchanan, Eng. 275; E. H. Weiler, Eng. 277; J. J. Cashman, Eng. 278; J. J. Callahan, Eng. 280; John Mew, Eng. 281; Eng. 281; F. McGown, Eng. 282; C. J. Langdon, Eng. 283; Ernest Bernsen, Eng. 285; G. A. Kelbock, Eng. 287; Henry Wagner, Eng. 291; D. J. Cavanagh, Eng. 293; R. Gill, Eng. 294; H. H. Scherb, Eng. 297; F. F. Holm, Eng. 298; G. T. McAleer, H. & L. 1; Thomas Murtagh, H. & L. 2; R. W. Tyndall, H. & L. 3; Martin Kelly, H. & L. 4; Emanuel Goldsmith, H. & L. 7; M. J. O'Donohue, H. & L. 10; Jacob Levy, H. & L. 11; Lawrence McGuire, H. & L. 12; W. F. Purdy, H. & L. 15; H. B. Donnelly, H. & L. 18; Patrick Grehan, H. & L. 22; W. Hickey, Eng. 24; Raymond L. George, H. & L. 26; Michael Corridan, H. & L. 28; William Githens, H. & L. 30; H. M. Siegel, H. & L. 31; W. A. Foster, H. & L. 34; J. T. Ferris, H. & L. 38; T. W. Crowley, H. & L. 39; John Hughes, H. & L. 40; D. F. Roach, H. & L. 41; Patrick Barry, H. & L. 42; J. A. Griffith, H. & L. 43; J. A. Sullivan, H. & L. 44; M. F. Hannley, H. & L. 45; C. E. Hunt, H. & L. 48; T. J. Reynolds, H. & L. 49; W. L. Kane, H. & L. 50; J. J. Flaherty, H. & L. 101; F. J. Moore, H. & L. 102; M. F. Harley, H. & L. 105; Tim. Donovan, H. & L. 107; F. F. Mahoney, H. & L. 108; R. H. Collins, H. & L. 109; R. H. Donaghy, H. & L. 111; J. R. Starkey, H. & L. 112; J. C. McCormack, H. & L. 119; J. A. Sheridan, H. & L. 120; D. A. Sullivan, H. & L. 121; Charles Weber, H. & L. 122; Francis Brennan, H. & L. 126; Elmer Mustard, H. & L. 127; J. H. Hublitz, H. & L. 128; G. J. Irving, H. & L. 129; J. J. Sheridan, H. & L. 130; Patrick Hickey, H. & L. 131; J. J. Foley, H. & L. 132.

This office shall be notified on Friday morning, March 21, by special report, of any failure on the part of candidates to report as directed. All regular 24-hour leaves of absence of company officers will be discontinued from 8 A. M. on the effective dates until the return of candidates from the examination.

The following ununiformed firemen, having completed their probationary period of three months satisfactorily in this department, are hereby appointed as Fourth Grade firemen, Bureau of Fire, with compensation such at the rate of $1,200 a year, to take effect at 8 A. M., March 18: Abraham Feinstein, Eng. 1; J. A. Hagan, Eng. 23; A. B. Lichtman, Eng. 45; J. J. Kolbeck, Eng. 46; J. C. Miller, Eng. 74; C. J. Gallagher, Eng. 76; A. V. Aplustille, Eng. 220; Benjamin Schwartz, Eng. 226; Thomas Martin, Eng. 235; James Brennan, Eng. 231; J. A. Grey, H. & L. 17.

Fined—Fireman 1st grade G. H. O'Donoghue of H. & L. Co. 45, $5, for loss of coat badge No. 3868.

The members of the department band will report to Fireman A. J. Muir; at the 12th Regiment Armory, Columbus Av., and 62d St., Manhattan, at 10 A. M., Wed., March 19, for practice.

Revocation of indefinite leave of absence, to take effect at 8 A. M., March 20, he having been honorably discharged from the army: Fireman, 2d grade, E. J. Hoffman, H. & L. 2.

Retired: Fireman, 1st grade, John Flanagan, 1, Eng. 276, on an annual pension of $825, to take effect 8 A. M., March 18.

Resignation: Fireman, 1st grade, J. M. J. Lygren, H. & L. 12, to take effect 8 A. M., March 18.

The following will report to the Medical Board, at these Headquarters, at 11 A. M., Wed., March 19: J. M. Bray, Eng. 9; Patrick Molloy, Eng. 20; Joseph Baratini, Eng. 30; M. A. Dunne, Eng. 203.

Advancement, 4th to 3d grade, to take effect March 18, James Devanney, Eng. 34.

Capt. E. I. Smith, H. & L. 6, has been granted permission by the Municipal Civil Service Commission to take the mental examination conditionally, subject to a medical and physical examination at a later date. He will be directed to report at Room 1417, Municipal Building, at 9 A. M., on Wednesday and Thursday, March 19 and 20.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., March 18: Firemen, 1st grade, Nicholas Zampino, Eng. 205, to Eng. 288; Charles Juna, H. & L. 23, to Eng. 75.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy:—In the matter of ACIERAL COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC., bankrupt.—No. 28419.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the Trustee has received an offer of Otto Wagner to purchase all of the assets of the above named bankrupt, which offer is, in substance, to pay all administration expenses and fees and priority claims in full and to pay all unsecured creditors of the estate a dividend of 20% on their just, lawful, provable and allowable claims in bankruptcy; that pursuant to an order entered herein upon the petition of the Trustee, which is on file herein and open for inspection, a hearing will be held before Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 24th day of March, 1919, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider said offer, and that at such time any other offers may be made and will be received and considered.

The property is located at Nos. 26 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, and at No. 20 Orange Street, Newark, N. J., where the same may be inspected on any day during business hours prior to the meeting of creditors aforesaid.

HARRY ZALKIN,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

New York, March 7, 1919.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Fletcher, Rear Admiral W. B., from 7th Naval Dist. to Commandant of 14th Naval Dist., and Commandant of Naval Station at Hawaii.

Coffman, Rear Admiral D., (retired,) from duty as Commandant of 5th Naval Dist. and will continue as member of Bureau of Awards.

Jackson, Capt. C. R. R., from U. S. Naval Forces at Bermuda, to command the Azores detachment.

Traut, Capt. P. A., detached from command of Naval Station at Key West, and assigned to command naval reservation at Gulf Port.

Maher, Capt. J. L., from 5th Naval District, to further assignment by Commodore Commandant Coast Guard.

Allen, Cmdr. W. H., from R. S., New York, to command the Nansemond.

Campbell, Cmdr. H., from the Dixie to the Philadelphia Yard in Machine Div. No. 3.

Stover, Cmdr. R. L., to the Philadelphia Yard.

Doyle, Lt.Cmdr. R. M., from the Whipple, to the Terry.

Bellinger, Lt.Cmdr. P. N., from Hampton Roads, will report to the Chief of Naval Operations.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Pressure has fallen decidedly throughout the Eastern States, and Monday night in a storm of considerable intensity was central over the Great Lakes and moving eastward. High pressure prevails generally west of the Mississippi River except in the Far Northwest, where it is falling rapidly.

General rains fell within the last twenty-four hours over much of the country east of the Mississippi and in the North Pacific States. The rainfall was heavy in the East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Lower Ohio Valley, and Southern Michigan.

There has been a general and decided rise in temperature throughout the Atlantic States and over the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions. Cooler weather prevails over the Great Central Valleys and the East Gulf States.

The outlook is for rains, followed by clearing weather Tuesday and fair weather Wednesday throughout the Atlantic States and the Lower Lake region. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperature will rise Tuesday in New England, and it will fall Tuesday in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Carolinas. Warmer weather is probable Wednesday in the Upper Lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast, at and north of Cape Henry and further.

Storm warnings issued at 10 P. M. from Marblehead, Mass., to Eastport, Me. Storm over Lake Erie moving eastward, and increasing in intensity. Winds will become strong south to southeast Tuesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday, along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong south shifting to west, probably reaching gale force, rain with fog. Middle Atlantic Coast, strong south, shifting to west, probably reaching gale forces; rain followed by clearing weather. South Atlantic Coast, fresh south, shifting to west; scattered showers and thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain followed by clearing and colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Southern New England—Rain and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair and somewhat colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain followed by clearing and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair and cooler.

Western New York—Snow flurries and colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Northern New England—Rain and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair, colder in the interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
8 A. M.	38	39	4 P. M.	38	53
6 A. M.	37	39	6 P. M.	37	50
9 A. M.	42	42	9 P. M.	51	52
12 M.	54	47	11 P. M.	50	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 6 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.37 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—519 E. 117 St.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
12:36—1,000 3 Av.; Bloomingdale Bros.	Not given
1:25—220 W. 140 St.; Max Selocum	Slight
2:10—831 Kelly St.; Rebecca Moskowitz	Slight
2:35—947 Lexington Av.; D. Halley	Slight
4:00—Eagle Av. & 163 St.; City	Slight
5:57—411 E. 18 St.; Veita Vale	Not given
6:50—Pier 7, N. R.; M. O'Connor	None
7:30—540 E. 15 St.; Charles Bosh	Slight
7

Two Bonds

FULTON LT, HT. & POW. CO. First Mtge. 6s, due April 1, 1932. *Tax Exempt in N. Y. State*

Earnings (9 mos., 1918) at rate of 8 times interest charges.

Price to yield:

6⅛%

HAMILTON UTILITIES CO. First Mtge. 6s, due May 1, 1936.

First mortgage on entire property. Shortly planned to underly $13,000,000 of Bonds of Central Illinois Pub. Ser. Co. Earnings 2.7 times interest charges. To yield:

6⅜%

Ask for Circular T-2.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A Better Outlook for Investors

Peace conditions have already improved the earnings of many corporations that were seriously affected by the war. That these earnings will continue to increase with the return to normal conditions is confidently expected.

Since security prices in some cases have not as yet reflected these improved earnings and prospects, we are still able to offer strong securities at wartime prices.

Write for Offering No. 112

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

LONG-TERM
FIRST MORTGAGE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC BONDS

at prices to yield

6 to 6.30%

Circulars T-61 describe several attractive offerings which we recommend for investment.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Chicago
San Francisco Denver

SHORT TERM SECURITIES

We invite inquiries in relation to standard issues of short term securities.

Special recommendations, prepared upon request.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
7 Wall St., New York
Chicago
Detroit
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Suggestions for Investors may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Heavy Trading in Stocks Brings Both Strength and Heaviness —French Exchange Down.

The stock market continued yesterday the same general character which marked dealings last week. The major part of the turnover in excess of a million shares was again supplied by transactions in particular groups of industrial stocks which gained considerable ground. While oil, tobacco, and automobile stocks and certain of the chemical and manufacturing issues were reaching toward new high levels for the movement, the steel and railroad shares acted sluggishly and, in general, left off with small declines. The really pronounced feature of the session was the improved demand for copper stocks, whose advances, extending from a good size fraction to more than a point, appeared almost to have been facilitated by the annual statement of the American Smelting and Refining Company. This report showed clearly enough that sales and profits in 1918 were far less satisfactory than the year before, but it indicated also that some of the adverse conditions affecting the industry had been experienced at what may prove to be their lowest depths for some time to come. All information goes to show that the copper companies are doing very little business and are seeing their stocks of metal added to every day. Still the impression is to be gathered from comment heard in the industry that costs will tend to decline as time passes and it stands to reason that the world will some day have to buy a great deal of copper as industry expands at home and abroad and electric transportation facilities are extended.

The day's news contained few items of a marketwise import. It seems, as though the stocks which moved forward the furthest, excluding the copper issues, were carried along chiefly by the impetus they had gained before. Some of the shares which had seemed in extensive speculative demand at the close of last week were offered in a steady output of realizing sales, but the reactions noted among them were overshadowed for the most part by the plunging advances of others. The railroad and steel issues presented a subject for study of a quality quite different from that offered by the stocks which were strong. Presumably traders desire, before taking on new lines, to discover something of the results aimed at in Washington on Wednesday, when steel producers and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce discuss prices. The railroad list remained under the shadow of uncertainty entailed in measures yet to be rounded out for financing, the carriers during the period of emergency. The theory might be advanced that the stocks which have been holding back for the last seven days are those which are known to have definite influences surrounding them for the near future, while the buoyant portion of the list contains issues which are governed in the main by long-time considerations whose product is expected to be favorable. Buyers of the latter are seeking to anticipate betterments in manufacturing and trade which are not yet clearly discernible. The Federal Reserve Board, in its monthly bulletin, notes that many trade restrictions between nations will need to be removed before American business can return to its pre-war freedom, and, while similar thoughts are receiving prominence in banking and producing quarters, the market for special stocks has shown confidence that the situation will right itself after a while.

French exchange supplied almost a sensation in the foreign exchange market by declining to the lowest level since the Autumn of 1917. Paris checks were variously quoted from 5.71 to 5.75 as a midmum in the afternoon, following a sharp fall from Saturday's last quotation of 5.55. The movement was the result of the re-establishment of the dollar rate in Paris on a basis corresponding to 5.70 for francs at New York, a purpose being to discourage heavy importation of goods into France. The new rate carried with it a substantial increase of the premium on dollars which French importers would have to meet in buying goods in the United States. Call money rates were slightly easier.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATLS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High ..... 4½ High 5
Low ..... 4 Low 4½
Renewals ..... 4½ Renewals 5
Last ..... 4 Last 4½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days ..... 5¼ Sixty days 5½
Ninety days ..... 5¼ Ninety days ..... 5½@5¾
Four months ..... 5¼ Four months 5¾
Five months ..... 5¼ Five months 5¾
Six months ..... 5¼ Six months 5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7570	$4.7570	...
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...
France—				
Demand	5.70	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	—16⅛
Cables	5.69	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	—16⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	—or Checks.	Cables.
£ Sterling	30⅜	31	2,800
£6.8665 London	$4.7570	90⅜	500
5.1818 Paris	5.70⅛	40	40⅜
5.1813 Belgium	5.70⅛	5,600	5,600
China—			
Hongkong	74.50	47	47
Peking	120.00	3,800	3,800
Shanghai	111.50	25,200	25,200
40.29 Holland	41.00	300	300
19.30 Greece	19.25	49	49
22.44 India—		34	34
Bombay	35.43	12,300	12,300
Calcutta	35.43	2,380	2,380
5.1813 Italy	6.36⅛	2,600	2,600
Japan—		6,100	6,100
Kobe	50.75	14,400	14,400
Yokohama	50.75	2,100	2,100
19.30 Spain	20.50	850	850
50.00 Philippine Islands—		200	200
Manila	49.875	500	500
26.80 Scandinavia—		2,800	2,800
Stockholm	27.90	100	100
Copenhagen	25.80	1,700	1,700
Christiania	26.90	1,200	1,200
South America—		4,300	4,300
43.84 Buenos Aires	44.875	100	100
44.42 Rio	36.125	3,300	3,300
5.1813 Switzerland	4.88	6,500	6,500
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	10,400	10,400
100 rubles	14.15	400	400
500 rubles	14.10	2,500	2,500

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73⅝	$4.71¾	$4.73⅝	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $564,506,029; balances, $129,586,088; Treasury debit balance, $56,071; Federal Reserve credit balances, $127,022,129.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.8875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47⅛d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17. —Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$9,809,110	$113,966,385
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits	35,228,338	784,284,714
Miscellaneous	57,028,054	853,040,151
Miscellaneous rev.	10,148,501	317,848,301
Total receipts	$112,228,005	$2,075,843,455
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	387,765,867	9,675,919,475
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	45,439,151	63,580,077
Expenditures	500,006,675	11,754,562,028

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,125,146	497,515	1,279,880
Year to date	85,936,230	80,174,357	89,915,250

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
36	41	100	Adams Express	39½	39½	39	39½	— ½
28⅝	29⅛	7,100	Advance Rumely	28¾	29⅜	27⅝	28½	+1½
63½	64	2,000	Advance Rumely pf.	63¾	64	63	63½	+ ½
73½	74	300	Ajax Rubber	74⅞	74½	73½	73⅞	— ⅛
3½	3¾	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
2	2¼	1,100	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
35	35⅞	5,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35⅜	35⅞	34⅝	35	...
89¼	89⅞	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89½	— ⅛
107½	107⅝	6,400	Amer. Ag. Chem.	109⅜	109⅝	107	107⅜	— ⅛
101½	103	100	Amer. Ag. Ch. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	—1½
38¾	42	100	Amer. Bank Note	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+3½
75	75¾	4,200	Amer. Beet Sugar	75¾	76¾	74¾	75¾	+ ¾
47	47⅛	6,200	Amer. Can	47¼	47¾	46⅞	47	— ⅛
101	102	100	Amer. Can pf	102	102	102	102	...
90¾	91	1,900	Amer. Car & Fdry	90¾	91½	90¼	91½	+ ⅝
48⅜	49	22,300	Amer. Cotton Oil	48¾	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	+⅛
12⅞	13⅜	2,400	Amer. Drug Syndic.	13¼	13⅜	13	13⅜	...
18	18⅜	1,300	Amer. H. & Leath.	18	18⅜	17⅞	18	...
95¾	96	3,200	Amer. H. & L. pf.	97	97	95⅞	95⅞	—1½
48	48¼	4,000	Amer. Ice	47⅝	49	47⅝	48	...
63	63½	500	Amer. Ice pf.	63	63½	63	63½	+ ⅛
69⅝	69⅞	28,500	Amer. International	71¼	71¾	69¼	69⅝	— ⅝
47	47⅜	2,900	Amer. Linseed	49⅝	47⅞	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅜
87½	89½	100	Amer. Linseed pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅝
67⅜	68	5,000	Amer. Loco	67	68⅜	66¾	67⅝	+ ⅜
1¼	1⅝	1,500	Amer. Malting	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
49	49⅝	100	A. M. Ist pf c. of d.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅝	— ⅝
67⅜	68¼	9,400	Amer. S & Fin.	68	68¾	67⅝	68¼	+1⅝
105	106	300	Amer. S. & Ref. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	+1⅜
80½	81½	1,000	Amer. Steel Fdries	81	82	80½	80½	+ ⅜
118½	118½	1,000	Amer. Sugar Refin.	118⅝	119	118⅜	118⅝	+ ⅜
113¾	114	3,200	Amer. Sumatra Tob.	114	115½	113¾	113⅞	— ⅜
105	106	1,000	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	105	103⅝	104⅞	105¼	+ ⅜
208	210	125	Amer. Tobacco	209¾	209¾	209¼	209¼	— ⅞
101½	102	1,400	Amer. Tob. pf. New	101	101⅞	101	101½	...
...	...	100	Amer. Woolen cash.	66	66	66	66	...
53¼	54½	2,200	Amer. Woolen xd.	54⅜	55	53	53	—2½
38	38½	2,200	Amer. Writ. Pa. pf.	40	40	39	39½	+ ½
13⅜	14⅜	1,700	Amer. Zinc L. & S.	12	14	12	14	+2
60½	61	8,600	Anaconda Copper	60	61½	59¾	61	+ ⅝
1½	2	100	Assets Realisation	1½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	24½	200	Associated D. G.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
92¼	92⅝	600	Atch., Top. & S. Fe	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅝	+ ⅛
86⅜	87	100	A., Top. & S Fe pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86⅞	+ ⅛
96¼	97½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	—1½
113⅝	114½	9,000	At. Gulf & W. Ind	116	116¾	113	113⅝	—2
66½	67	100	At. G. & W. Ind. pf.	67	67	67	67	+1
88½	89¾	41,800	Baldwin Loco	87⅝	90¼	86⅝	88½	+1
48⅝	48⅞	200	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅞	48⅞	48¾	48⅝	— ⅛
53	55⅜	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	55½	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
123½	124½	2,500	Barnett Co.	121¾	124½	121	124½	+6⅜
65	66	300	Bethlehem Steel	65⅜	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜	...
65½	66	11,500	Beth. Steel Class B	65⅞	66⅞	65	65⅜	+ ⅛
104½	105	100	Bethlehem Steel 8%	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	...
21½	21⅝	5,200	Booth. Fisheries	19⅝	21⅞	19⅞	21⅞	+1⅝
24½	24⅝	1,100	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	24¼	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+1⅜
24½	25	800	Bklyn Rap. Tr. ctf.	24	24½	24	24½	...
8½	9	100	Brunt. T. & Ry Sec	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
143	145	300	Burns Brothers	142⅜	143	142¼	143	...
6¼	6¾	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6½	6½	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
23½	24	6,300	Butte & Superior	19⅞	24	18⅝	24	+6½
61¼	61½	9,800	California Packing	61⅜	61⅞	60¾	61	+ ½
27¼	27⅜	4,400	Cal. Petroleum	26⅞	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+1
71	71⅜	600	Cal. Petrol. pf. ctf.	71⅛	71⅜	71	71	+1
...	...	200	Calumet & Arizona	58⅜	58⅜	58½	58½	+1¼
30	36	100	Central Foundry pf.	33	33	33	33	—1
71⅜	72	16,700	Central Leather Co.	73	73⅝	71¼	71⅝	—1½
97	100	...	Certain-Teed Prod.	82	82	82	82	...
124	126½	400	Chandler Motor	126	126¼	124	126½	+ ¾
58	58½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	58⅝	58¼	58½	...
8⅝	8¾	100	Chicago Gt. W.	8⅞	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
38¼	38⅝	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39¼	39⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
71	71⅜	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	71	71⅞	70⅝	71⅜	+ ⅛
95¾	96½	200	Chi. & N. W.	96½	96½	95¾	96½	+ ⅛
129	133	100	Chi. & N. W. pf.	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	+1½
24⅝	24⅞	900	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
77⅜	77⅝	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	66½	300	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65¾	66	65¾	66	+ ⅛
18⅜	18½	800	Chile Copper	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
33½	34	2,100	Chino Copper	33¾	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ⅛
88⅜	89	11	Chrys. & Flits.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅜
61	64	100	Cluett, Peabody	61½	61⅞	61½	61½	— ⅛
43½	43⅝	3,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44⅜	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
45½	46	5,400	Columbia G. & E.	45½	46⅜	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
42½	46	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+1
95	96	1,600	Consolidated Gas	95¾	97¼	95¾	97¼	+ ⅝
7	7¼	200	Con. Interl. Cal. M.	7	7	7	7	—1⅛
77	78	1,800	Continental Can	77	78½	77⅜	77⅜	—1⅝
51⅜	52	30,000	Corn Prod. Refin.	50⅝	52⅞	50⅝	51½	+ ⅝
107	108	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	107	107⅞	107	107⅞	+ ⅛
67¾	67¾	7,900	Crucible Steel	68⅜	68⅜	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
22¾	23⅜	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅜	— ⅛
73¾	74	1,400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	74	74	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
173	178	100	Del., Lack. & West.	175	175	175	175	— ⅝
7⅞	8¼	100	Den. & Rio G. pf.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
63⅝	64¼	11,600	Distillers Securities	65	65	63½	64¼	+ ⅝
12¾	13	100	Dome Mines	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...
66	70	200	Elec. Stor. Bat. xd.	66	66	66	66	+5
17⅛	17½	1,000	Erie	17½	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¾
28⅜	29⅜	400	Erie 1st pf.	29⅜	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅝
10	11½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt	11	11	11	11	...
38	38	200	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	—1½
56	58	100	Fisher Body	56	56	56	56	...
32½	32⅝	2,100	G. Williams & Wig	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
53	54	400	General Cigar	53	53⅞	53	53⅜	—1⅞
157	157½	1,400	General Electric	156½	157⅛	156	157	—1½
164¼	164½	16,800	General Motors	163⅞	166	161	164¼	—1⅜
90	91	400	General Motors pf.	90½	90½	90⅜	90⅝	...
90	90¼	11,000	General Motors deb.	90¼	90¼	90	90	...
67¼	67½	1,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	67⅝	67⅞	67	67⅜	— ⅝
93¾	96	500	Great North. pf.	93⅜	94	93¾	94	...
42½	43	4,700	Gt. N. Cts. for Q. P.	43½	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1½
42⅜	43¼	400	Greene-Can. Cop.	42½	43½	42½	43½	+1
56	56½	200	Gulf States Steel	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ½
98	98⅝	500	Hillside Central	99	99	99	99	...
46⅜	46⅝	8,000	Inspiration Copper	45½	46⅝	44⅜	46⅛	+ ⅜
5¾	5⅞	1,200	Interboro Consol.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	...
20	21	700	Interboro Cons. pf.	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	—1⅝
17	17½	900	Internat. Agricul.	16½	17	16½	17	— ⅛
64	64¾	600	Internat. Agri. pf.	63¾	64¾	63¾	64½	— ⅜
127¼	128	10,900	Internat Harv. new	122	129⅞	122	127⅜	—2¾
25	25½	2,500	Internat. Mer. Marine	25⅜	25⅝	25	25	—1⅜
108½	109	18,900	Internat. M. Ma. pf.	110¾	110¾	108½	108⅝	—1⅝
25	25⅜	4,000	Internat. Nickel	25¾	25¾	25	25⅜	—1⅛
47	47⅞	8,800	Internat. Paper	45	48⅝	45	47⅞	+2
73	74	100	Int. Pa. pf stmpd.	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	...
47	48	2,100	Jewel Tea	46¾	48	46¾	46¾	+1⅝
19½	20	100	Kansas City South.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
52½	55	100	Kansas City So. pf.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½	+ ¼
109	110	300	Kayser (J.) & Co.	109	109	109	109	—2
117	118	1,800	Kelly Springf. Tire	117	117⅝	116¾	116¼	—1½
40	41	200	Kelsey Wheel	40	40	40	40	...
30⅝	30⅝	5,300	Kennecott Copper	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
69	70	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	69	70	69	69	—1⅞
18	18⅜	300	Lake Erie & W. pf.	18	18	18	18	—1½
24⅜	25¼	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
55¼	55½	700	Lehigh Valley	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55½	— ⅛
110	111	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	110	110	110	110	—2½
47½	48	1,400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	46½	47¾	46¼	47¾	+1⅛
102½	103	100	Loose-W. B. 2d pf.	105	105	105	105	+3
71	73	100	Marlin-Rockwell	71½	71½	71½	71½	—3½
30	33	100	Mathieson Alkali	30	30	30	30	— ⅜
40	40½	2,400	Maxwell Motors	39½	40⅜	39¼	40¾	+1⅛
87¼	87¾	1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	90⅞	87⅝	87	87⅝	...
31⅜	32½	1,700	May Dept. Stores	30¾	32	30¾	32	+1
69½	70½	100	May Dept. Stores pf.	70	70	70	70	...
108	110	100	May Dept. St. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
187	187½	41,000	Mexican Petroleum	188	189½	185½	187	+2⅜
22⅝	22⅞	900	Miami Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22½	...
45½	46	8,600	Midvale Steel	44½	46¼	44	45½	+ ¼
6¾	6⅞	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	1,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11⅞	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅝
24½	24½	1,500	Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
52	53	100	Missouri Pacific pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
117	117¼	900	Nat. Biscuit	115¾	117¾	115¾	117¼	+2½
103½	104	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¾
15½	16	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	51⅛	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St.	51	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
66	67	400	Nat. Lead	67	67	66⅝	67	+1
11¾	12	1,500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	800	Nevada Con. Copp.	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
110	112½	800	N. Y. Air Brake	112⅝	113⅝	110½	110½	—2½
75½	76	500	N. Y. Central	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
26½	28	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	27	27	27	27	—2½
21	21½	100	N. Y. Dock	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
30⅜	31	2,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31½	31½	30¾	31	...
105	105	100	Norfolk & Western	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
92⅜	93	500	Northern Pacific	92¾	93	92¾	92⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	40	24,400	Ohio Cities Gas	39⅝	40⅜	38⅝	40	+1⅜
3¾	4	5,600	Do., rights	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
47	47	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	47	47	47	46⅞	— ⅛
8¼	8½	3,800	Ontario Mining	8¼	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
9	9¼	25,200	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	9	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	300	Owens Bottle Mach.	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	33	Pacific Mail	33½	33⅝	33	33	—1¼
81⅜	81¾	12,300	Pan-Am. P. & T.	81⅜	82½	80⅝	81¾	+1¼
44⅜	44⅝	2,380	Penn. R. R.	44⅜	45	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅛
50	51	2,600	People's Gas, Chi.	50	52	50	51	+1⅛
35½	36⅜	6,100	Philadelphia Co.	35½	36⅝	35½	36⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	45⅜	8,000	Pierce-Arrow	44⅜	45⅜	44⅛	45⅛	+1¼
18⅜	18⅝	14,400	Pierce Oil	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
49	49⅜	2,100	Pittsburgh Coal	49	49⅜	48⅞	49⅛	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	500	Pitts. & West Va.	36⅝	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
72	72⅜	2,800	Pressed Steel Car	72	72⅜	71¾	72	+ ⅛
120	120½	100	Pullman Co.	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅛
78½	79	1,700	Ry. Steel Sp. xd.	79	79½	78½	78⅝	— ⅛
19¼	19⅞	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	19¼	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
83⅞	84	4,300	Reading	84	84⅝	83⅜	83⅝	— ⅛
37	38	100	Reading 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	...
38	38½	100	Reading 2d pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
81¼	81⅞	3,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	81½	82	80⅝	81⅞	+ ⅛
93½	94	6,500	Royal Dutch N. Y.	94½	94½	92⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
89½	89½	10,400	Do., temp. ctfs.	89⅞	90⅜	89⅛	89½	— ⅛
12	12⅜	400	St. Louis-San Fran.	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
10¼	10⅜	2,500	Saxon Motor	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅛
178¾	179¼	2,850	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	174½	180	174½	179	+ ⅝
10	10⅜	500	Shattuck-Arizona	10	10	10	10	...
41	42⅜	107,400	Sinclair Oil Refin.	41	44⅜	40⅞	43⅜	+ ⅝
54⅝	55	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅞	...
86	90	30	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
101¼	101¾	14,700	Southern Pacific	101¾	102⅝	101¾	101⅝	— ⅛
28¼	29	2,200	Southern Railway	28½	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
38	39	200	Strom. Carburetor	37	38	37	38	—1
83½	84	14,800	Studebaker Co.	83⅝	84⅜	83½	83

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
and their effect upon
Security Prices

Our Special Bulletin just issued has grouped the

RAILROADS, EQUIPMENTS, MOTORS, STEELS, COPPERS, OILS, etc.

and discusses their market position and prospects.

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BETHLEHEM STEEL EARNS $15,930,390

Reports Total Sales in 1918 of $448,410,808, Compared with $298,929,530 in 1917.

$24,329,245 GOES TO PLANT

Maturing British Notes Release $37,000,000 in Cash—Set Aside $31,510,366 for Depreciation.

The annual pamphlet report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which was issued yesterday, gives figures closely approximating those which were contained in the tentative report issued at the time of the last dividend meeting. In the one important item from the point of view of the stockholders the difference between the tentative figures and those of the report was less than $60,000. In the preliminary record of earnings the total of net income for the year was given at $16,000,000, whereas in the final accounting the exact total is $15,930,390. This latter amount is equivalent, after the deduction of preferred dividends, to approximately $21 a share on the A and B common shares. The gross sales of the year were $448,410,808, as compared with $298,929,530 in the preceding year. There is nothing in the report to show what amount was set aside for Federal taxes. The one big increase is for depreciation, amortization, and depletion, the 1918 figures being $31,510,366, as against $17,911,640 in the preceding year. The balance sheet shows working capital of $80,145,493.

The chief items of the income account are as follows:

	1918.	Increase.
Total net earnings	$57,168,789	$3,209,408
Interest charges	9,748,012	1,001,030
Balance	47,440,756	2,208,378
Depreciation, &c.	31,510,366	13,598,725
Net income	15,930,390	*11,390,346

*Decrease.

The report says:

"The issue during 1918 of the $50,000,000 secured serial 7 per cent. gold notes of your corporation provided funds for the payment at maturity of the two-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes of Bethlehem Steel Company which matured Feb. 15, 1919. The new notes were secured in part by $37,300,000 of 5 per cent. British Treasury notes and $300,000 cash, which appear on the balance sheet in this report under the heading, 'Investments: Securities and cash pledged as collateral.'

"These British Treasury notes matured and were paid on Feb. 1, 1919, and under the provisions of the trust indenture securing the secured serial 7 per cent. gold notes this $37,600,000 is released to your corporation by the trustee thereunder upon the substitution therefor of $70,000,000 Series A Bonds issued under the consolidated mortgage of your corporation and Bethlehem Steel Company authorized by the stockholders of the corporation at the special meeting held Aug. 8, 1918.

"This mortgage, under which there are presently to be issued only the $70,000,000 Series A bonds, provides for an authorized issue of $500,000,000 and affords a means of consolidating or refunding the various bond issues of subsidiary companies now outstanding and of providing for any future financing of extensions and improvements.

"The release to the corporation of this $37,600,000 provides for the entire present construction program as stated below and for additional working capital. This places the finances of your corporation in good condition, with improvements and all other requirements of the present year, including maturing obligations, provided for.

"The net additions to property account during the year amounted to $24,329,245, and the present construction program contemplates for its completion the expenditure in 1919 of about $20,000,000. This program covers mainly the commercial steel plant at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, which when completed will result in making productive an investment of upward of $50,000,000. Your corporation will then have an annual capacity of more than 3,000,000 tons of steel ingots, with finishing plants of sufficient capacity to convert this entire tonnage into commercial products, thus completing the provision for reduction in Government orders and the practical cessation of the manufacture of munitions."

The report gives no inkling as to what new lines of work the corporation will take up in turning the steel into commercial products. It has been rumored that tractor engines would be manufactured.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	$1.53½	$1.49½	$1.53¼	$1.47¾	$1.27¾
May	1.48	1.39¼	1.42	1.38¼	1.25
July	1.36¼	1.34	1.35½	1.32¼	..
September	1.31¾	1.30	1.30⅝	1.27⅝	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	63¾	62½	62⅝	..	87¼
May	64¾	63¼	63¾	62⅝	84⅝
July	63¾	62⅝	62½	58¾	..
September	60¼	59	59⅝	..	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Clos. Bid.	Prev. Clos.
May	15.10	15.05	15.09	15.16
July	14.82	14.82	14.60	14.85
September	14.45	14.25	14.23	14.47
October	..	..	14.14	14.38
December	14.18	13.97	13.95	14.18

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last
May	$1.65	$1.61	$1.64¼

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,745 packages. Supplies below the requirements of the trade and prices were advanced sharply on nearly all grades, with a firm feeling at the close. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 63½@64c; extras, 92 score, 63c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 59½@62½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 55@59c; lower grades, 51@54c; unsalted, higher than extras, 59@70c; extras, 67@68c; firsts, 62@66c; seconds, 58@61c; State dairy tubs, finest, 61@62c; good to prime, 55@60c; common to fair, 44@54c; renovated, extras, 49½@50c; firsts, 47@48c; lower grades, 41@45c; imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladies, current make, firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 40½@41c; lower grades, 39@40c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 40½@41c; No. 2, 39½@40c; lower grades, 35@36c.

EGGS.—17,017 cases. The firmness developed at the close of last week continues fully maintained under moderate receipts and strong Western advices. Gradings under the New York Mercantile Exchange rule have been changed. There is no further definition of an extra, first, and the quality requirements of firsts have been somewhat raised. We divide the quotation of firsts into sectional differences in order to more clearly define values. Only very prime Northern goods are reaching the outside quotation, the greater part of the trade being at 41@42c. Nearby white eggs are quite plenty and moving slowly. Duck eggs scarce and wanted, Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 43½@44c; firsts, Northerly sections, 41½@42½c; central and Southerly sections, 41@42c; seconds, 39@40c; dirties, No. 1, 39@40c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@38c; checks, good to choice, 37c, 37@38c; under grades, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 46@47c; ordinary to prime, 42@45c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@46c; Pacific Coast, whites, extras, 47c; ordinary to fine, 42@46c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 41½@44c; duck eggs, nearby Indian runner, fancy, 60@65c; Baltimore, 46@52c; Western and prime, 45c; Baltimore, 46@52c; Southern, common to good, 40@52c.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	82.90	82.44	82.57	— .03
25 industrials	91.51	90.79	90.99	+ .48
50 stocks	77.15	76.12	76.65	+ .21

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Mar. 15	76.84	76.27	76.42	— .33
Mar. 14	77.27	76.37	76.74	+ .02
Mar. 13	77.35	76.93	76.72	— .20
Mar. 12	78.12	76.87	76.97	— .27
Mar. 11	77.51	76.16	77.24	+ .19
Mar. 10	77.27	75.89	76.45	+ .49

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.12	Mar. 12	73.58	Mar. 5	76.58
1918.	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917.	80.17	Mar. 21	79.43	Mar. 1	84.05
1916.	90.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.83
1915.	65.83	Mar. 31	59.36	Mar. 1	64.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
	Full Years.				
*1919.	78.12	Mar. 12	60.73	Jan. 21	76.63
†1918.	70.05	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	68.60
	Full Years.				
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.81
1916.	101.51	Nov. 29	80.91	Apr. 22	86.33
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.53

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.52	—.03	—.55	+1.28

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 15	77.55	..	Mar. 8	77.57	+.01
Mar. 14	77.55	—.09	Mar. 7	77.56	+.11
Mar. 13	77.64	+.07	Feb. 28	78.01	—.07
Mar. 12	77.57	+.04	Mar. 6	77.45	—.15
Mar. 11	77.53	—.12	Mar. 5	77.60	—.18
Mar. 10	77.65	+.08	Mar. 4	77.78	—.15

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
	Full Years.				
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 8	77.45	Mar. 6	77.52
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	76.24	Mar. 18	76.24
	Full Years.				
1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

SHARP ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Buying by Wall Street Houses Drives Prices Up 50 to 60 Points.

Some aggressive buying by the so-called Wall Street houses, and not a little purchasing for account of Liverpool interests, sent the cotton market up with a sharp rush in the early hours of yesterday's session. These Wall Street houses have become quite a factor in the cotton market and, if the experience of other years means anything now, they are likely to continue a factor as long as there is any considerable speculative interest in stocks. When the stock market is strong and active, these house usually take a great interest in cotton and more often than not they favor the long side. That is the case at present. Their buying has had a good deal to do with the recent strength of the staple. Yesterday it was easily more of an influence than the foreign buying.

The buying movement, which did not begin with the opening of the market but set in some little while after the opening call, carried the market up 50 to 60 points. March contracts went up even more, selling at 27 cents, for a net gain of 75 points, but the active future options did not get up quite that much. Old May sold at 24.50, while new May sold at 25.28 and new October at 22.20. These were the best prices of the day.

In the early afternoon there was a reaction which took the level down below that of Saturday's closing, but this did not last long and on more good buying in the late trading the market rallied and closed at gains ranging from 5 to 20 points for the active months.

The switching [illegible] old to new contracts still goes [illegible] but the volume of this business is [illegible] diminishing. As the matter lo[illegible] it is likely that there will b[illegible] new outstanding old contracts b[illegible]y 1, the date on which the heavy [illegible]ading tax becomes operative on old contracts.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	27.00	27.00	25.75	26.30@ ..	26.25
May	23.70	24.50	23.70	24.03@24.10	23.95
July	22.80	23.35	22.80	22.90@ ..	22.90
Sept.	..	..	..	21.75@ ..	21.73
October	21.05	21.85	21.05	21.30@ ..	21.30
Decem'r	22.10	22.10	22.05	21.40@ ..	21.50
January	22.00	..	..	21.30@ ..	21.30

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	24.85	25.26	24.59	24.65@24.70	24.62
July	23.50	23.70	23.16	23.38@23.30	23.10
October	21.98	22.20	21.65	21.90@21.64	21.65
Decem'r	21.85	22.00	21.65	21.40@21.45	21.50
January	21.85	22.00	21.47	21.35@21.39	21.45

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, advancing 10 points, to 28.70c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.50c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 27.25c; Augusta, 27.13c; Memphis, 27.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,685	15,474	13,661
Exports	43,408	109	..
Exports, season	3,226,447	.....	2,982,266
N. Y. stocks	86,815	.....	134,065
Port stocks	1,297,686	.....	1,541,428
N. Y. arrivals	431	.....	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in better demand at 15.67d. for middling and 19.38d. for good middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, of which American 2,000 bales. Imports, 44,000 bales, 24,000 American. Futures opened steady, 4 to 12 points higher, and closed quiet, unchanged to 5 points up. Prices: March, 16.38d.; April, 15.63d.; May, 14.30d.; June, 14.10d. Manchester: Yarns were dull and cloths were improved.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Local showers and cooler Tues. Wed. fair.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed., mild temperature.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., not much change in temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair with rising temperature.

Ohio—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed. fair.

Mich.—Fair Tues., colder in s. c. Wed. fair with rising temperature.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	6 @4½	5.00	5.50
Buff., Roch & P.	1919-'33	4½-5@6	5.95	5.65
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.95	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.80	5.30
Chi., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.30	5.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.50
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'24	6	7.60	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'23	5	6.25	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1919-'22	4½	5.85	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.80
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.65	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.65	5.25
Mich. Central	1919-'32	5 @6	6.00	5.60
Minn. & St. L.	1919-'27	5	6.40	5.95
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'24	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.85	5.55
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	6.00	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.80	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.35	5.80
Penn. Gen. Frcht.	1919-'32	4 @4½	5.75	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.40
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	8.50	6.00
Sinclair Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.70	5.30
Southern Ry.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.10	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked
Lead	5.20	5.35	5.20	5.35
Spelter	6.45	6.55	6.45	6.55
Antimony	6.87½	7.15½	..	7.00
Quicksilver	$70.00	..	$75.00	..
Aluminum	29.00	31.00	29.00	31.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	..	36.15	..	36.15

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	0	0	76	10	0
Copper, futures	73	0	0	72	5	0
Tin, spot	238	0	0	241	0	0
Tin, futures	220	15	0	232	0	0
Spelter, spot	38	0	0	38	10	0
Spelter, futures	36	0	0	35	10	0
Lead, spot	28	0	0	28	0	0
Lead, futures	25	10	0	25	10	0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable	Hold. of Record.
Am. Trona pf.	3½	S	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Beech Creek	½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Chicago City Ry.	1¼	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Dayton P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
E. C. Fish. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Fairbanks pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gold & Stock Tel.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Joliet & Chicago	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Prairie Air Line	$3	Q	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Regal Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21

FRENCH EXCHANGE HAS A SHARP BREAK

Held to Indicate a New Commercial Policy Seeking to Discourage Imports.

RATE HERE FALLS TO 5.71½

Payments by American Army in France Expected to Offset Maturing Loan.

The sharp break in French exchange yesterday, when the rate fell to 5.71½ francs to the dollar, as against a quotation of 5.50 on Saturday and a parity of 5.18⅝, was caused by the action of the French Treasury authorities who reduced the official rate at Paris to 5.70, from 5.45, on Saturday. This change in the official rate did not become known here until late yesterday afternoon. There was a corresponding reduction in the official rate on London.

The action of the French Treasury, it was learned, was not due to any inability on the part of the French Treasury or the Bank of France to obtain further sterling credits at London, or dollar credits in New York, as was asserted in dispatches from London. On the contrary, it was said yesterday by a banker familiar with the situation that it was the result of a new commercial policy adopted by France to discourage imports into the country and, to facilitate exports out of France. For some time a certain element in France has been clamoring for a removal of all restrictions on trade, both domestic and foreign, and has been demanding that the Government end its licensing system with regard to importations of merchandise. Those who favored continuation of the system contended that French foreign credit could not stand an absolutely free movement, and it is believed that the lowering of the French rate is notice that all restrictions are not to be removed.

It was pointed out yesterday that the very lowering of the exchange rate operates against importing goods into France. At 5.45 francs to the dollar the discount on francs is slightly more than 5 per cent., while at 5.70 the discount is about 9¼ per cent. Thus the French importer has to pay a premium of nearly twice as much at the present rate as was necessary under the previous official rate. This, in effect, is a tariff on goods sent to France. Adversely the French merchant who sells goods to America for dollars or to England for sterling is better off than if he sold in his own country.

The French Government has a $100,000,000 loan maturing here on April 1. This loan, when offered here two years ago, was made payable here in dollars or at Paris at the rate of 5.75 francs to the dollar. Recently J. P. Morgan & Co., acting for the French Government, announced that they would redeem these bonds at the rate of 165¾. This precluded the sending of a great many bonds to Paris, but it is believed many were forwarded to the French capital before the offer was made. Of late selling of the credits which American banks thus acquired in Paris has had an adverse influence on the franc market, but it was believed the French Treasury and the Bank of France had sufficient funds from payments by the American Army in France to offset this.

Yesterday's low rate of 5.71½ was the lowest recorded since November, 1917.

PARIS STUDIES EXCHANGE.

Rise in Dollar and Pound Rates Causes Alarm in Debate.

PARIS, March 17.—The rise in some foreign exchange rates here, it develops, was caused by French, American, and English banks, which had placed large amounts at the disposition of their Governments, failing to renew those credits when they expired on Friday. The Bank of France, for instance, had credited the United States Government with $1,036,000,000 francs, ($207,200,000), against which dollars were imported at the fixed rate of 5.45. The credit terminated on Friday, and thus the purchases of dollars must buy in the open market.

Exchange brokers here are alarmed, believing that French exchange will be the one to suffer most from any increase in the dollar and the pound rates, forcing a corresponding decrease of the French franc on foreign exchanges.

There are heavy demands at present for the dollar, the pound and foreign securities. According to a prominent broker the French capitalist and small investor are trying to get under cover from the proposed tax on capital by placing their funds in foreign banks.

Discussing the rise in exchange for the pound sterling, which has been nearly 6 per cent. in two days, the financial editor of the Journal des Debats says:

"If the British Government thinks that it no longer is possible to accord France direct advances nor extend equivalent resources in some other form, France will be obliged to buy elsewhere in countries, which are prepared to open credits for her, notably the United States, which can supply everything now received from England, even coal."

The writer contends that the cost will be greater to France, as a final settlement would come when the normal rate of exchange had been reestablished.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	90	90¼	6.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100½	5.75
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	63	65	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	126	131	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	55½	57	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90
Company Issues.					
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-'22	99	100¼	6.70
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	96	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¼	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	101¼	5.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅝	103¼	6.20
Anf. Tob. Co.	..	Nov., 1923	103⅝	103⅝	6.25
Ark. Val. Ry.	..	..	..	..	..
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99¾	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100⅝	5.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101¼	101⅝	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101⅝	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¼	101⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101¼	101⅝	6.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅝	100⅝	5.85
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	88½	90	7.70
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	98	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	96¼	96½	6.20
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	95¾	95⅞	5.75
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	6.55
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100¼	5.45
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	100	100⅝	5.70
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101¾	102	6.50
Del. & Hud.	6	Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.70
Dom. Iz. Co.	6	July, 1921	96	98	6.55
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100¼	100⅝	5.25
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	100¾	100⅝	5.40
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98¾	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
L. C. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99½	7.50
M. V. C. & E.	5	May, 1923	85¼	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.75
Old. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	..	..	..	..	..
1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	80	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	5	Feb., 1922	96¾	96¾	5.80
P. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100⅝	5.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1922	97¾	98	7.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¾	101	5.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102½	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103¾	104	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅝	103⅝	5.95
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99½	101	6.85
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	103½	104½	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	99	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅝	6.80
Stude. Corp.	..	Jan., 1929	96	97	7.45
United L. A.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	98	7¾
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '23	89½	91	10.30
W. E. & M.	8	Feb. 15, '20	99¾	100¼	5.80

Amortization 2

—Mortgage Reform Needed—

THE need of reform in lending money on bond and mortgage on city real estate is generally acknowledged. Savings banks, large insurance companies, and individual investors demand that mortgage be amortized, or reduced, by annual partial payments of principal, thus making the loans safer and more liquid.

Amortization is a fundamental principle of the *Straus Plan*, and is largely responsible for its record of 37 years without loss to any investor. Write for literature describing our Plan and the sound first mortgage 6% serial bonds we offer, in $100, $500, and $1000 denominations. Ask for

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Action or Reaction?

"To every action there is a reaction."

The United States undoubtedly added the weight which was sufficient to turn the scales of the fortunes of the war.

The speed with which this was done not only amazed the outside world, but really amaz

Edmunds & Jones Co.
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Spicer Mfg. Co.
Gillette Saf. Raz. Stk. & Nts.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
E. W. Bliss Co. Common
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Brazilian Traction 6s, 1919
Spanish River Pulp 6s, 1931
United Gas & Electric 6s, 1945
LYNCH & McDERMOTT
2 Wall Street Rector 5666

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919.

PREDICTS LABOR SHORTAGE.

Abram I. Elkus Thinks Man-Power Deficit May Be 5,000,000.

A great labor shortage with perhaps a man-power deficit of 5,000,000 was predicted to follow the close of the reconstruction period by Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the State Reconstruction Commission, who spoke last night at the annual meeting of the Social Service Department of the Free Synagogue, 29 West Sixty-eighth Street. Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, Director of the social service work, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise also discussed phases of post-war conditions.

"The problem of re-employment for returned soldiers," said Mr. Elkus, "is, of course, the first immediate question. We must see that each soldier receives some work for which he is fitted. The soldiers, I believe, will find not only his old job, but a better one, because eager hands will be stretched out everywhere to assist him. The big task, therefore, is not the soldiers, but the men and women who lost their places shortly after the armistice was signed. I understand that they outnumber the soldiers by from six to twelve.

"In dealing with these things, however, the country should not be downcast, should not be pessimistic. We should remember that the country is exceedingly prosperous. One thing, however, should be discouraged, and that is the practice of discharged soldiers in settling down in New York City to find work instead of returning to their homes.

MORGAN, JR., BANK DIRECTOR

Son of J. P. Morgan Elected to the Liberty National Board.

Junius Spencer Morgan, eldest son of J. P. Morgan, was yesterday elected a Director of the Liberty National Bank. This is the first Board of Directors to which young Mr. Morgan has been elected. He is employed in his father's firm in the credit department.

Young Mr. Morgan is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1914. In September of that year he entered the office of Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston, and remained there until the following September, when he entered his father's office in this city. In April, 1917, he enlisted in the navy, and was sent to Annapolis to an officers' training camp. Upon graduation he was commissioned in the navy, and from Sept. 22, 1917, to Aug. 29, 1918, he saw active service abroad. He resigned from the navy on Dec. 13 last.

The Liberty National Bank is known as a "Morgan" institution. Two of J. P. Morgan's partners, Henry P. Davison and Thomas Cochran, have been Presidents of the bank.

SUBMARINE BOAT REPORT.

Corporation Shows Income Available for Common Stock of $172,779.

The annual report of the Submarine Boat Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows net income available for the common stock amounting to $172,779, equal to 22 cents a share, as compared with net for the stock of $1,248,099, or at the rate of $1.62 per share, earned in the previous year. The net for last year was arrived at after charging off, among other items, $27,220 as the excess of cost over market value of Liberty bonds.

The report shows the company to have assets and liabilities amounting to $63,290,827, against $7,688,809 in 1917. The largest item among the assets is "work in process," which totals $52,779,120. A sum of $1,672,680 as invested in Liberty bonds is reported. Among the liabilities are reported $33,134,925 on account of merchandise supplied by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and one of $21,658,107 as cash advanced by the same organization.

Butterick Profits Show Gain.

The Butterick Company in its annual report for last year shows net profits of $441,895, an increase of $180,882 over the preceding year. The balance sheet shows accounts receivable of $2,465,395, as compared with bills and accounts payable of approximately $1,150,000.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¾	1¾	La Rose	37	38
Amer. Oil	3	3⅛	Iron Blossom	44	50
Bay S Gas	6	8	Iron Cap	11⅝	11¾
Bos Ariz		1⅛	Jer Verde	62	69
Boston Ely	.95	1⅛	Majestic	17	19
Bos Mont	.49	51	Mex Metals	25	28
Bohemia	70	90	Moj Tung	5	8
Bngole	25	50	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte Loan	12	15	Nat Z & L	11	12
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev	43	44
Champ, old	2	2½	Nev Doug	15	22
Chief Con	3¾	3⅞	Oneco	20	40
Con Aris	1	1⅛	Ophondara	10	15
Con Cop	4⅞	5⅛	Pilgrim	54	57
Cortes	12	15	Rainier	60	64
Crystal	29	30	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res	49	55	S W Miami		
Denbigh	27	28	full paid	75	1¼
Earle Eagle	2		Texada	31	33
Eagle B B	2¼	2⅜	Truro	25	75
Fortuna	2	15	Utu Ver Ext	32¾	33¾
Gold Lake	3	6	Vic Mines	1	1⅞
Houghton	35	80	Yukon Gold	75	95
Homa Oil	46	48			

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 17.—The Boston Bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

Circulation	$4,740,000	*$15,000
Loans, disc'ts, and inv.	537,160,000	8,783,000
Indiv. dep., inc. U. S.	476,860,000	13,551,000
Due to banks	110,078,000	3,670,000
Time deposits	12,822,000	*110,000
Exchange clearings	15,061,000	386,000
Due from banks	62,166,000	*1,272,000
Cash in banks, and in Federal Reserve Bank	66,326,000	7,016,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	18,978,000	5,208,000

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Fifth Avenue Bank is expanding its foreign department, which hereafter is to be in charge of George Acheson, for thirty years associated with Brown Brothers & Co. The department will specialize in travelers' letters of credit.

The Union Bank of Canada is to open a statistical department in Toronto similar to the statistical department the bank maintains in New York. J. H. Hodgins will be in charge of the Toronto department, his place at New York being taken by A. G. Slater.

Estabrook & Co. are offering $1,000,000 Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company first and general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds at 92½ and interest.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. have taken over the commercial paper business of J. H. Burroughs & Son.

Harry Van Allen, formerly with Bush, Beech & Gent, is now associated with Farson, Son & Co. in their unlisted department.

William A. Read & Co. are offering $4,135,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company second and improvement mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, series A, at 94 and interest. The bonds offered are subject only to $18,350,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due in 1937.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.17
Alta	.01	Jacket	.06
Andes	.07	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.20
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challar	.01	Potosi	.03
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.27	Union Con.	.15
Exchequer	.01	Mexican Dollars	.77½
Gould & Curry	.02		

TONOPAH.			GOLDFIELD.	
Alto	.14		Atlanta	.06
Belmont	3.35		Booth	.14
Brougher Divide	.78		Crackerjack	.97
Cash Boy	.07		Florence	.32
Divide Ext.	.23		Goldfield Con.	.19
East Divide	.14		Goldfield Merger	.05
Gold Zone	.37		Great Bend	.04
Halifax	.16		Jumbo Ext.	.12
Hasbrouck	.24		Kewanas	.05
Jim Butler	.33		Lone Star	.11
McNamara	.50		Silver Pick	.06
Midway	.52		Spearhead	.13
Mizpah	.05			
Monarch Pitts	.08		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Montana	.15		Big Four	.06
North Star	.06		Manhattan Con.	.65
Rescue	.09		Mayflower	.12
Rosetta	.10		Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Divide	4.90		Packard	.26
Tonopah Ext.	2.00		Rochester	.19
West End	1.10		Round Mountain	.41
West Tonopah	.19		United Eastern	4.50
			White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	5¼	5¾
Dr. Jackpot	4	5	McKinney	7	8
Elkton	6¾	8	Portland	75¼	95
El Paso	15	30	U. Gold M.	14¾	16
Golden C.	177½	178½	Vindicator	41	50
Granite	34		Rose Nicol.	12½	15

CENTRAL-UNION MOVES.

Recently Merged Trust Company Occupies New Quarters.

The Central Union Trust Company moved into its new offices at 80 Broadway yesterday. This is the permanent home of the institution which grew out of the merger of the Central Trust Company and the Union Trust Company some months ago. The Central Union, since the merger, has been occupying two buildings, the old home of the Central, at 54 Wall Street, and that of the Union, at Broadway and Wall Street. James N. Wallace, President of the merged company, and several other high officials have been making their headquarters at the old offices in lower Wall Street. Henceforth they will occupy offices in the new building.

Railroad Heads in Conference.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railways, held a conference yesterday afternoon in the office of A. H. Smith, Regional Director for Eastern District Roads. All of the Federal Managers in the Eastern District attended, and following the meeting Mr. Hines said that only matters of routine operation had been discussed. He said questions of finances had not come up for debate. Neither, he added, was the question of advancing the wages of certain classes of railroad employes considered.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—Sixty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,046,650, were chartered today. They include:

Fabric Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Queens, $1,000,000; C. S. Julien, E. J. A. Williams, C. S. Woodman, 30 Nassau St.

Barkas Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $25,000; E. S. Lamb, H. Marsh, F. B. Ryder, 43 Cedar St.

Jeweler's Saw Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. J. Kebart, H. M. Isenfield, A. Ress, 350 Meserole Av., Brooklyn.

Ajax Auto and Aero Sheet Metal Co., Manhattan, $15,000; H. S. Knabenschuh, A. M. Jacobs, H. W. Meyer, 3,501 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Hirrade Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; T. Schelnberg, J. L. Pines, S. M. Greenberg, 52 West 21st St.

William R. Robinson & Co., Manhattan, advertising, $10,000; W. R. and N. J. Robinson, L. W. Bleser, Lynbrook, L. I.

S. G. Wilkie & Co., Manhattan, brokerage business, $5,000; J. Sanacorg, E. Myers, S. G. Wilkie, 254 West 129th St.

Equitable Laundry Machinery Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Firth, J. A. Hannay, E. Allendorf, 32 Broadway.

Gage Ice Cream Co., Schenectady, $12,000; C. W. Williams, W. J. Kennedy, G. A. Banker, Schenectady.

Broadway Bottle and Jobbing Co., Brooklyn, druggists' supplies and chemicals, $5,000; D. and C. Coppersmith, M. Shore, 190 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

40 West 45th Street, Manhattan, realty, $7,000; C. R. Nash, G. H. and H. S. Simonson, 28 West 82d St.

Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange, Manhattan, make motors, engine boilers, &c., $50,000; R. Grant, H. E. and A. C. Ackerly, 914 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn.

City Storage Warehouse Co., Manhattan, 250 shares preferred stock $100 each, 250 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $26,250; H. L. Washburn, T. B. Murray, Jr., C. Palmer, 27 William St.

Eppo Children's Coat Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Goldberg, A. and L. Epstein, 65 Wall St.

The D. E. Corbett Corp., Manhattan, chemists, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $10,000; W. J. Slocum, Jr., D. E. Corbett, T. H. Keogh, 52 Broadway.

Theatre Lunch Room Co., Manhattan, $20,000; E. Steurman, J. Malamed, S. Werner, 62 West 117th St.

Riveria Bathing Co., Jamaica, $75,000; W. Abrams, J. H. Griffith, Jr., S. H. Farrington, Babylon.

Cazenovia Finance Co., Manhattan, brokerage; H. P. Deeu, E. H. Anderson, R. W. Farrington, Buffalo.

The Court Press, Manhattan, printing, $5,000; B. J. Braunberg, P. L. and J. Lansbacher, 35 St. Nicholas Terrace.

Penny & Hoecker, Inc., Brooklyn, lenses and optical goods, $10,000; R. B. Hoecker, A. S. and J. H. Penny, 695 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

P. A. Groms & Co., Buffalo, dry goods, groceries and novelties $50,000; A. A. Rohrer, F. A. Groms, G. J. Kaufman, Buffalo.

A. Hunter Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, leather goods and belting, $10,000; B. Dreyer, S. and G. Hunter, 73 Linden St., Brooklyn.

Lesser & MacGruer, Inc., Albany, mill and factory supplies, $40,000; J. A. and J. G. MacGruer, R. W. Lesser, Albany.

Buffalo Magazine and Book Corp., buy and sell subscriptions for magazines, &c., $20,000; C. A. Adolff, J. C. Plain, T. B. Stewart, Buffalo.

Frankel Diamond Co., Manhattan, $25,000; B. Frankel, L. Cohen, H. Krauer, 384 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

Remea Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; R. and M. Deibel, D. Friedman, 215 West 100th St.

Graeber & Altschuler, Inc., Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $50,000; E. N. and L. Graeber, S. Altschuler, 68 Lenox Av.

Soldiers' Publishing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Carmel, A. E. Cohn, M. Gisnet, 830 East 163d St.

The Nitka Leather Goods Co., Manhattan, $5,000; B. Hallman, J. S. Hollenreich, A. Nitka, 50 Walker St.

The Berter Distributing Co., Manhattan, dry goods and furnishings, $10,000; R. Binkowitz, A. Obolen, C. P. Earle, 608 East 86th St.

Superior Dairy Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Dengler, A. Wagner, W. Haupt, 320 East 51st St.

Clermont Movie Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; E. R. Katz, M. Mullen, A. Silverman, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

E. C. W. Realty Co., Manhattan, $21,000; C. P. Melber, W. R. and E. Bleecker, 96 Front St.

Mercury Trading Corp., Manhattan, realty, mortgages, and merchandise, $20,000; L. P. Panker, E. Kronenburg, A. M. Ackerman, 41 Convent Av.

Metalmend Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, drugs and chemicals, $6,000; C. A. Wiedemann, C. I. Isermann, S. Hoffmann, 599 Central Av., Brooklyn.

Elm Duane Corp., Manhattan, realty contracting and construction, $500,000; F. Halstead, H. Harris, H. G. Wiley, 501 5th Av.

Simplex Talking Machine Distributing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; O. Schupack, M. Schloss, I. S. Merrevin, 16 Beaver St., Brooklyn.

683 West End Avenue Corp., Manhattan, realty, $12,000; N. N. Nacman, L. Stimel, A. Waldow, 307 Caldwell Bldg., Bronx.

Justrite Baking Co., Buffalo, $5,000; F. Knecht, V. Beckman, V. L. Schroeder, Buffalo.

Beebee Island Corp., Watertown, develop water power, $45,000; G. S. Knowlton, F. A. Rogers, E. R. Brown, Watertown.

The Consumers' Furniture Supply Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. Herdie, J. Lonschein, I. Falick, 5,616 New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn.

Bushwick Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; F. Laviotes, N. Bushwick, B. Miller, 1,563 Hoe Av.

Wizard Products Co., Buffalo, auto supplies, $50,000; N. T. Weser, H. J. Frank, C. Forest, Buffalo.

Farley Bus Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; F. Oppikofer, N. and J. Epstein, 3,001 West 1st St., Brooklyn.

Bushwick Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; F. C. Mollnski, S. and M. Kraman, 1,682 47th St., Brooklyn.

D. L. Hopkins, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $25,000; L. Hopkins, R. B. Richey, J. F. Yeager, 1,123 Broadway.

The Independent Hygienic Ice, Manhattan, $500,000; M. Black, G. Leroy, M. Jurist, 17 West 32d St.

The James A. McCann Co., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $60,000; J. Lewis, G. Harrigan, H. Brookner, 96 16th St., Brooklyn.

Interstate Silk Co., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Levy, S. and R. Gottgetreu, 624 Fort Washington Av.

Slavic-American Publishers' Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Pankuch, A. S. Ambrosn, C. Ihrlicki, Astoria.

Copper Pyrites Corp., Manhattan, $900,000; W. I. Westervelt, J. N. Bailey, R. L. Wensley, 17 Madison Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Port Henry Telephone Co., Port Henry, $25,000 to $45,000.

Staten Island Garage, Inc., Richmond, $10,000 to $75,000.

National Watch Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

W. A. Buerkle Sales Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $100,000.

Porto Rico International Corp., Manhattan, $300,000 to $500,000.

Gales Paper Twine Co., Pleasantville, $25,000 to $100,000.

Lafite & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $75,000.

Allied Machinery Co. of America, Manhattan, $100,000 to $5,000,000.

The Local Trading Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000 to $20,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Queenswater Front Development Co., Queens, $150,000 to $75,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Maumee Ice and Storage Corp., Manhattan; 930 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $103,000.

MERGER.

William R. Robinson Co., Manhattan, with Regent Securities Corp.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The Pittston Dry Goods Co., Penn., $50,000; representative, B. F. Lewis, 37 West 34th St.

United States Mfrs. Syndicate, Inc., Del., insurance and freight brokerage, $25,000; representative, H. K. Parkman, 25 Church St.

Royal Blue Line Co. of New York, Inc., Mass., auto touring, $50,000; representative, W. E. Drew, Hotel McAlpin.

Sino-North American Co., Ltd., Inc., Canada, mining and develop land, $1,000,000; representative, G. M. Gest, 233 Broadway.

The Canton-Blackstone Co., Ohio, rubber products, $500,000; representative, L. L. Seaman, 315 West 81st St.

Fyrotan Leather Corp., Del., $100,000; representative, W. H. Maxwell, Jr., 21 East 40th St.

Wellbrock & Co., Del., importing and exporting, $200,000; representative, W. H. Chase, 18 Broadway.

Export Finance Corp., Del., accounts and commercial paper, $1,500,000; representative, T. E. Beetin, 40 Wall St.

Traders' Finance Corp., Del., exporting and importing, $30,000; representative, W. F. Howell, 100 Broadway.

Walnut Export Sales Co., Del., importing and exporting, $10,000; representative, G. N. Lamb, 115 Broadway.

Atlas Commerce Corp., Del., exporting and importing, $100,000; representative, J. C. Wachsman, 542 5th Av.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

The Northwestern Chemical Co., Ohio.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Welling-Kay Co., Manhattan.

Ridgewood Grafonola Shop, Inc., Brooklyn.

American Gauge Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Woolf & Shuloff, Inc., Manhattan.

Hamm Mfg. Co., Bronx.

Franklyn Elec. Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 17.—Charters filed: Piggly Wiggly Central Co., $10,000,000, manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in food products; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Cantolever Aero Co., $2,000,000, electrical and mechanical engineers; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

The American Shale Oil Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, of Wilmington.

Gerbart Silver Mining and Milling Co., $1,000,000; G. C. Perole, E. E. Sill, Samuel Baach, all of New York.

Ulen Engineering Co., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, of Wilmington.

Liberty Storage Battery Co., $302,000; M. M. Clancy, C. Heilig, E. V. Fulton, of Wilmington.

The Marine and Commerce Corp., of Americas, $500,000, general merchandise and selling agents; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

The Bsobar Grape Juice Co., $250,000; J. Brophy, John W. Barry, D. J. Ryan, of Pittsburgh.

Union Oil and Royalties Co., $250,000; W. H. Reese, Kerwin G. Bullitt, Aubrey W. Jones, all of Louisville, Ky.

S. G. Blowes & Co., $100,000, manufacture and deal in plants, stores, &c.; G. George Blowes, Harold E. Leighton, Brooklyn; C. M. Kuns, New York.

Grasburg Candy Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Keystone Pure Oil Corp., $100,000; Harry Darlington, Ardmore, Penn.; Harry G. Pennington, Boothwyn, Penn.; Charles E. Oelsahlarger, Philadelphia.

Works Photoplay Corp., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Olen F. Phillips Realty Co., $50,000; D. O. Hastings, Olen F. Phillips, Ayers J. Storkley, of Wilmington.

Simplicity Mfg. Co., $50,000, animal traps of all kinds; W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones, of Dover.

Sutton Contracting Co., $30,000; Edward P. Sutton, John R. Sutton, M. E. Sutton, all of Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Combination Fulton Co., $10,000, manufacture and deal in furniture; W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones, of Dover.

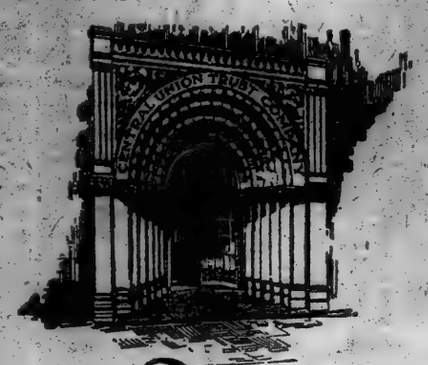
Batra Publishing Co., $10,000; W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones, of Dover.

Nassau Producing Asso., no capital, deal in farm products, &c.; J. D. Thompson, Lewes, Del.; E. C. Phillips, Rehoboth, Del.; E. T. Vaughan, Harbeson, Del.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Smylie Petroleum Co., Kansas City, Mo., $50,000 to $250,000.

The Mynol Chemical Co. of Philadelphia, $10,000 to $90,000.



80 Broadway

THE Central Union Trust Company announces that, on and after March 17th, its downtown banking office will be located at 80 Broadway.

The Downtown Home of The
CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Branch Offices
Plaza Branch 42nd Street Branch
786 Fifth Avenue Madison Ave. & 42nd St.
Fifth Avenue Branch
425 Fifth Avenue

Shanghai, CHINA
—at Nanking and Kiangse Roads

THE central office of the Asia Banking Corporation in the Far East is in the New Ezra Buildings, at the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads, Shanghai.

The complete banking service which we extend to importers and exporters—both in this country and in China—is *direct*.

But on a par with this, is the close and personal interest taken by our representatives in every transaction, as well as in our customers' inquiries relative to Chinese trade.

May we discuss China with you?

Branches being opened in
HANKOW PEKING TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA CANTON HONG KONG

Asia Banking Corporation
60 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $500,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo & London Paris National Bank of San Francisco
Bankers Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

A Great Service at Little Cost

No other form of insurance affords so great a service for so small a premium as does American Credit Insurance.

The American's Unlimited Policy provides absolute protection against excessive credit losses. It does more; it serves to *prevent* losses. It also offers the privilege of adjustment and advancement of money during the currency of the policy if covered excessive losses are sustained.

The Curtis Publishing Co., owners of the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal and Country Gentleman, to whom we recently paid a loss of $18,906.49, write: "The whole transaction has been handled in such a courteous, prompt and thoroughly satisfactory way that we feel you should know how much we appreciate it."

M. H. Rogers, Manufacturer, 912-920 Broadway, New York City, writes in acknowledgment of payment of $9,838.68: "I have carried your bond for a long term of years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on you for any excess loss, and in this case the excess was caused by the failure of one of my well-rated and highly-valued customers. The adjustment was made promptly and to my entire satisfaction."

If *you* are a manufacturer or jobber, you too will benefit immeasurably by this broad service. Don't fail to look into the matter—write or phone for the full particulars *today*.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. of NEW YORK
A. B. TREAT, Gen'l Eastern Manager. R. S. CHAMBERS, Gen'l Agent.
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Phone: John 533-534-5365.

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Member of Federal Reserve System
Main Office { Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes } Jersey City
THE BANKING, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT FACILITIES OF THIS COMPANY, BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION, ARE MOST ACCESSIBLE FOR THOSE DESIRING TO TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY
Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

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To Yield 5.55%
We offer the bonds of one of our largest Public Utility Corporations at a price to yield about 5.55%, and strongly recommend them for investment. Net earnings are more than five times total interest charges. Company's capital stock has a market value of about double the par value of its entire bonded debt. Circular on application.
Kean, Taylor & Co.
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Chicago Pittsburgh

Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, England's second city and seaport, had a population in 1911 of 746,421. Seven railways and four underground tunnels serve this city, which extends in a semi-circle around the bay, with seven miles of docks.

Liverpool's foreign trade is more important than its industries, and through this port passes the largest share of Great Britain's trade with America, Australia, India, Africa, and Mediterranean ports. It has a larger fleet of merchant vessels than any other seaport in the world, and over $24,000,000 of goods were shipped from Liverpool to the United States in 1917.

This was a decline of over $6,000,000 from the amount in 1916. Eighty-five per cent. of England's cotton enters the country through Liverpool. Total commerce in 1916 was $2,317,359,000, of which $1,362,735,000 were imports and $954,624,000 exports.

HANNEVIG & CO.
139 Broadway, New York
Marine Financing *Marine Securities*
Foreign Exchange *Letters of Credit*

Announcement

THE BANKERS MORTGAGE COMPANY, Capital $2,000,000, of Des Moines, Iowa, begs to announce the opening of a branch office in NEW YORK, AT 512 FIFTH AVENUE, TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 2712.

The Company deals in Municipal and Public Utility Bonds and Iowa First Farm Mortgages.

The investing public is invited to make use of the Company's facilities and to secure Booklet Number 612.

Bankers Mortgage Company
HOME OFFICE
DES MOINES, IOWA

To the Creditors of
JOHN B. ROSE COMPANY and ROSE BRICK COMPANY:

Referring to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated January 17, 1919, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of Article "Fifth" of said Agreement of Reorganization the said Plan has been declared operative.

Creditors of John B. Rose Company, or Rose Brick Company, who have not yet become parties to the said Plan and Agreement may do so by executing assignments of their claims against said companies, or either of them, and any subsidiary or affiliated company, and John B. Rose individually, and depositing the same with the Depositary, THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY, on or before March 28, 1919, after which date no further deposits will be received except at the option of the Committee and upon such terms and conditions as it may impose. All promissory notes and other original evidences of indebtedness must accompany the assignments.

The Secretary of the Committee upon application therefor will furnish copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and forms of assignment of claims and powers of attorney.

Dated: New York, March 14, 1919.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman
R. D. FORSTER,
STEPHEN G. GUERNSEY,
F. W. MAPES,
JOHN T. SPROULL,
Reorganization Committee

ALFRED A. COOK,
EMIL GOLDMARK,
THOMAS WATTS,
Counsel.

B. G. CURTS,
Secretary.
26 Broad Street, New York.

Six to Ten Months Loan
Anticipation of Tax Loans
Exempt from Income Taxes
$100,000
WATERVILLE, ME.
Due Oct. 10, 1919
$150,000
MARION CO., IND.
Due Dec. 18, 1919
$400,000
STATE OF GEORGIA
Due Feb. 2, 1920
Duly authorized and legally approved.
All payable in New York City.
Prices to Yield 4½% Interest
S. N. BOND & CO.
111 Broadway New York
Specialists in Short Time Tax Exempt Loans

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
National Newark and Essex Banking Company
Newark, New Jersey
March 4th, 1919.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$25,892,829.73
Bonds and Investments		3,200,296.24
United States Bonds		3,139,900.00
U. S. Bonds for Customers		675,950.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit		842,790.66
Cash and Due from Banks		8,913,051.99
		$43,510,818.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus (Undivided Profits)		2,206,262.19
Deposits:		
Individual	$23,528,062.93	
Liberty Loan	1,615,322.60	
Bank	5,662,431.74	
United States	536,286.21	30,908,484.54
Due Federal Reserve Bank		7,190,000.00
Bank's Liabilities under Customers' Letter Credit		842,791.88
		$43,510,818.61

Current News

To properly gage the market action of securities you must know what is going on. Our "WEEKLY MARKET NEWS" contains the latest news of over 90 active stocks. The current number reviews

Aetna
Island Oil
Submarine Boat
Cosden & Company
Glenrock
General Asphalt
Merritt
Midwest Refining

We issue this publication as a part of our brokerage service. It will be sent free on request.

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44 Broad Street New York City
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Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
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Philip Morris
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American Cigar Common	Inquiries
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Empire Steel & Iron Pfd. & Com.	
Fidelity Fire-Lloyds	
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock	
Franklin Fire Insurance "Rights"	
Midland Securities	
Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Com. & Pfd.	
National Fuel Gas	
Penn. Coal & Coke	
Remington Typewriter Stocks	
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. A & B	
Singer Manufacturing	
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil	
Victor Talking Machine Com.	
Yonkers Trust Co. Stock	

Address "T"

Securities

Roland T. Meacham
Member Cleveland Stock Exchange
Citizens Bldg. Cleveland.

Otis Elevator
Lone Star Gas
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FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

Republic Motor Truck Com.
Texas Pac. Coal and Oil
Lima Locomotive
Marlin Arms.
Famous Players Lasky.

Gwynne Bros.
Phones Broad 3220 to 3225. 25 Broad St., N.Y.

Procter & Gamble Co.
Rights bought and sold.
RIGHTS EXPIRE APRIL 1st, 1919.
A. M. Kidder & Co
5 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 3780.

WANTED
U. S. Radiator Pfd.
San Antonio Water 6s
Cape Breton Electric 5s
Guanajuato Red. & Mines 6s
Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern R. R. 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
83 STATE ST.
Tel. Main 460. **BOSTON** *Cable Tockin*

Lackawanna County Coal Stock
Traded in on New York Curb
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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

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Cities Service
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Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York
Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

Air Reduction & Rights
Chalmers Motor Stocks & Notes
Jones Brothers Tea
Lima Locomotive
Lone Star Gas
Port Lobos Petroleum

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Phones 1900-5 Hanover.

STUDEBAKER REPORT.

Increased Earnings Shown for 1918 —Plant to be Enlarged.

The report of the Studebaker Corporation, issued yesterday showed net profits, after allowances for interest and other charges and war taxes, of $3,894,194—equal after the payment of preferred dividends, to $16.35 a share on the $20,000,000 common stock. In the preceding year the company's net profits were $3,306,741, or $9.31 on the same stock. The report showed 1918 net sales of $52,067,807, compared with $56,147,516 in 1917, while the surplus for the year of $1,016,644 compared with $633,199 in 1917.

The balance sheet carried as item of $9,205,839 due from the United States and British Governments, which was not shown in preceding years, and inventories were decreased from $21,332,124 in 1917 to $17,505,797 in 1918. On Dec. 31, 1918, the company had notes payable to an amount of $9,523,000, compared with $7,400,000 in the preceding year.

In his report to stockholders A. R. Erskine, President of the company, said:

"Because of existing trade and competitive conditions the Directors recently decided that the new plant should be completed as soon as possible, and, accordingly, on Dec. 9 they authorized the issue and sale of $15,000,000 of 7 per cent. ten-year serial gold notes, to provide funds for the liquidation of our floating debt and to finance the plant extensions booked for the current year. The notes payable shown on the balance sheet, $9,025,000, have been paid off, and the corporation is free of bank loans. About one-third of the how plant will be completed by the end of this year, and by February, 1920, it will be producing 3,000 cars per month."

13 NEW OIL WELLS

California Petroleum Reports Gross Earnings of $4,754,354.

The California Petroleum Corporation for last year reports gross earnings of $4,754,354, as compared with earnings of $3,185,327 for the preceding year. After making allowances for charges and Federal taxes, the net profits were $1,121,562, or equivalent to $16.70 a share on the preferred stock of $12,945,200 in the 1917 report the net profits were $1,275,498, or equivalent to $10.38 a share on the preferred.

The sales of crude petroleum last year were 3,001,333 barrels, the revenue from which was $3,517,088. In the preceding year the sales amounted to 2,918,546 barrels, from which the revenue was $2,365,846. During the year thirteen new wells were completed and brought in, the total cost of these being $306,685. The expenditures for additions and betterments during 1918 amounted to $571,[illegible]

Famous Players-Lasky
Traded in on the New York Curb.
Bernard J. Ferris
Specialist
25 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 44 Broad

We Specialize in
Jones Brothers Tea
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25 Broad St. New York

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GRAIN. STOCKS.
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N. Y. Produce Exchange (22 years)
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PENNOK OIL COMPANY
Earnings running well in excess of proposed dividend requirements. Important negotiations are said to be nearly in completion. Latest details on the above company, together with outlined "market position" of the following issues, are contained in the recent number of our
WEEKLY REVIEW.
Louisiana Oil
Lackawanna Coal
Submarine Boat
Glenrock Oil
Marconi Wireless.
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M.S. WOLFE & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1903
41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
PHONE—BROAD 25

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day.	Satur-day.
4½s July, 1957	100%	100%	100%	
4½s June, 1965	100%	100%	100%	
4½s Mar., 1963	100%	100%	100%	
4½s Nov., 1957	100%	100%	100%	
4½s Mar., 1957	100%	100%	100%	
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	96½	96	
4½s Mar., 1934	96	96½	96	
4½s Mar., 1962	96	96½	96	
4½s Apr., 1936	96	96½	96	
4½s Sept., 1960	96	96½	96	
4s May, 1959	91	91½	91	
4s Nov., 1958	91	91½	91	
4s Nov., 1957	91	91½	91	
4s Nov., 1956	90½	91	90¾	
4s Nov., 1936	90½	91	90¾	
4s Nov., 1938	92		92	
4s May, 1919	99½		99¾	
3½s Nov., 1958	81		81	

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day.	Satur-day.
3½s Nov., 1954	81½	82½	81½	
3½s May, 1954	81½		81½	

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4s 1924-1931	4.60		4.60	
4s 1921-1923	4.60		4.60	
4s 1910-1920	4.60		4.60	
4s 1919-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60	
4s 1934-1952	4.60	4.40	4.60	
3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65	
3½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65	
3½s 1932-1939	4.70	4.50	4.65	
3½s 1919-1921	4.70	4.50	4.65	
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65	
3½s 1918-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65	
3s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65	
3s 1926-1930	4.65	4.50	4.65	

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,993 Cities Service	348	345	343	348
1,455 Cities Service pf	79½	79½	79½	79½
5,380 Cities Service bank shrs	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¾
$93,500 Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	129	131
90,500 Cities Service deb. C 7s	102¾	101¼	101¼	102

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	12	15
Adiron Elec Power pf	73½	74½
Am Gas & Electric	118	123
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	44
Am Light & Traction	241	244
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100
Am Power & Light	91	91
Am Power & Light pf	77	80
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	34	38
Am W W & Elec	5	6½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	65	68
Am W W & E partic	8	11
Carolina Power & L	31	34
Colorado Power	93½	95½
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Columbus Electric pf	72	78
Com Power, Ry & Lt	18½	19¾
Com Power, Ry & Lt pf	41	42½
Conn Power pf	13	78
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Dallas Electric 5s '22	96	98
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s '21	98	99
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90
Empire Gas & El 6s	96	100
Empire Refining 6s	94	97
Gt West Power 5s '46	84½	86
Gt West Power 6s '35	88	92
Havana Elec Ry 5s '52	70	75
Havana Elec Ry 5s '53	70	75
Havana Elec Ry 5s '58	70	75
Havana Elec Ry 5s '59	70	75
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Havana Elec Ry 5s '55	70	75
Havana Elec Ry 5s '56	70	75
Havana Elec Ry 5s '57

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS AND HOUSE DRESSES Wanted.—For the jobbing trade; bring samples. Room 401, 5 West 38th.

BATISTE, NAINSOOK Wanted.—Around 60 squares, 40-inch; quantities; spot cash. Thompson, 1482 Woodworth.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—All colors, any make. Madison Square 6250.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or Columbia, tan, tuxedos, brown, copen; also bright red in any quality. Greenberg, 71 West 23d St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—S. & H. Botany, Deering, Milliken, all colors, quantity no object. B. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway. Spring 7248.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted. — Botany 315, brown, navy and black; also 47116 serge, navy. Madison Square 6275.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Julliard's 110, 2002; Botany 315, navy, brown, green. Spring 8676.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Open for Pekin and reindeer; also 0360 navy velour. 5874 Orchard.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—In pearl gray; any mill. J. Heit & Son, 39 Madison Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315, all colors; any quantity. Shapiro, Madison Square 3809.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for Julliard's 110 for cash. Farragut 5166.

BURELLA OR DELHI Wanted.—In Copenhagen; also Copen and rose elderdown; will pay cash. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, Suits Wanted. —Spot cash paid; any quantity. Farragut 5154.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Amoskeag blue and pink, at a price. Sylvia Children's Dress Co., 17 East 16th St.

CLOTH Wanted for Export.—Want 100,000 yards cloth suitable for military overcoats; must be cheap; spot goods for prompt delivery only desired; require two weeks' option if possible. "Traders," G 705 Times Downtown.

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber, placing stock orders on better coats and capes. 49 West 25th, 8th floor.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted. — Large jobbers placing stock orders. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 35 West 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ladies', children's plush coats. Call with samples immediately. 56 W. 22d, 8th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy quantity Julliards, 501, also wide wale, white only; spot cash. Spring 8451.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are open to buy for cash piece goods of any description. Friedman-Wallach Co., Inc., 71 West 23d St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cambrics, nainsooks, percales, and 36-inch poplins. Call with samples, Tuesday morning, Room 1101, 100 5th Av.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — White middy cloth; good quality only. Phone South 1632.

COTTON TAFFETA Wanted.—Lower grades in colors. Manhattan Petticoat, 3 West 29th.

CUTTINGS Wanted of crepe de chine, messaline and jap silk, open for any quantity. De Jong, 349 Broadway.

DELHI Wanted.—037, Spring shades only. Phone Madison Square 2429.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on georgette and silk dresses. Call with samples, Metropolis Garment, 229 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade of georgettes, crepe meteors, sport models, and cottons. 12 W. 32d, 16th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles of wash dresses; call all week. Will Stecker, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for novelty georgettes and cotton dresses. 46 West 33d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking and placing orders on high-class cotton dresses. Joseph Sedowitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted. — Large jobber placing stock orders on new silk and cotton dresses. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders better class merchandise, all materials. 34 floor, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES WANTED.—Open to buy jobs silk and Georgettes; spot cash. Normana Dress, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of silk and georgette dresses. S. Spiro, 259 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on wash and net dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs, for cash; highest grade. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on wash dresses; call with samples, 4th floor, 128 West 29th St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy 4686 or similar; serges 09070, 838. Greeley 6573.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay spot cash; navy only. Fastermann & Fifth Av.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for large quantity, all colors, must be cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Will buy for cash ginghams, chambrays, and percales. Friedman-Wallach Co., 71 West 23d St.

GINGHAMS, Amoskeag and Southern Plaids Wanted.—Cash. H. & L. Sacks, 101 5th Av.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once, cash; all kinds. Mad. Sq. 8671.

JERSEY COTTON Wanted.—Flesh and white. Saul Galerie & Co., Spring 6240.

KHAKI Wanted.—Large quantities for export; 10 inches only; call with samples. Room 713, 306 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, esquimette; also high shade velours. Chelsea 6018.

POIRET TWILLS and Gabardines Wanted.—Any mills; also tricotines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

POIRET TWILLS and Gabardines Wanted.—Any mills; also tricotines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Best quality; pay cash. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Navy; cash. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

POPLINS Wanted.—90810, taupe, black, navy; can use quantity for cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

POPLINS Wanted. — American, navy and black. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 W. 19th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—774, 767, or similar, for cash. Phone Gramercy 4420.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90810, for cash. Farragut 4851.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158, navy, serge 7301, black. Stuyvesant 1848.

SATEEN Wanted.—Black 64-104, 400 pieces, double fold; will pay cash. Canal 1098.

SATIN Wanted.—Charmeuse, black and navies; also in the gray goods. Madison Square 3314.

SATIN Wanted.—Yarn dye construction, medium gray, soft finish. Mad. Square 1980.

SECO SILK Wanted.—Flesh and white. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

SECO, Velour Wanted.—For cash, white, colors; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific C. S. shade, 105, 100, 110; 1263; also other shades. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 7614, navy only, firsts or seconds, at $1.35. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity, navy and black, 54289 and 11423; cash if cheap. Chelsea 1466.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Whitman's 99, 2306, navy and black. Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7130, 7132, 7008; sponged or unsponged. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—8850, 11423, 6120, 519, 90, 54289, 7120, or similar qualities. Farragut 2378.

SERGES Wanted.—9240 Gilbert's, also American Delhi, in high shades. Herman Bruner, Gramercy 5362.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 6120, American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4540.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear serge, 538, 09070, or similar, in black; can use quantity. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 6234-1464 or similar serge, navy and black. Charles Werbas, 117 West 31st St.

SERGES Wanted. — French; all qualities; quantity no object. B. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway. Spring 7248.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 54289 and 11423, or similar weight for cash. Parisian Mfg. Co., 18 East 31st St.

SERGES Wanted. — Whitman's 97, copen. Canal 4377.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L. or 7301 navy. Farragut 9013.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 780, 11423, 519 navy, for cash. Farragut 5166.

SERGES Wanted.—7126, 164, 11423 or similar, for cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 or similar for cash. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

SERGES Wanted.—11423, 54289 navy and black. Madison Square 3806. Shapiro.

SERGES, Poplins Wanted.—American 09070 and 90810 navy. Farragut 2616.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish and strong popular prices. Rosenberg, 46 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—2 pieces, 7301 navy, for cash. Phone Chelsea 8030.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy serges, navy, black, 164, 104, 7130, 11423, 54289, 0678, 519, 538; also Spring serges yesterday; will pay spot cash if prices are right. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814, Dept. 3.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash 54289, Jamestown 7306, Gera 7008, Garfield's 4328, Broadhead 540, or similar serges. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X. 11423; Greene 181, 104, 09070, 0626, 54289, G. S. G., 090610, also American heavyweight velours and broadcloth. Chelsea 4653.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity of Garfield, Botany, and Whitman serge, navy or black, for spot cash. Rabinovits Apparel Co., 27 W. 24th St. Farragut 3905.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy and black, 9058, 0932, 09070, rookie, poiret twill. Madison Square 9364.

SERGES Wanted.—Storm and men's wear. Herseg's Cloak and Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 5466.

SERGES Wanted.—Lorraine 3615, Julliards 54289, 4800, 47116, 4061, 4406, Botany 11438, 800. Madison Square 3839.

SERGES Wanted.—Dunmore's 6310, quantity for cash, or similar. Max Levine, 142 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear; all wool, any quantity; cash. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash, 7120, 6120, 6122. Baer-Vogel, 61 East 4th St. Orchard 9017.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear; black and blue. A. Meyer Skirt Co., 31 East 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 1464. Lipshipz & Jacobs, Chelsea 1616.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0626, 838, 315 for cash. Vanderbilt 5507.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for spot cash. Farragut 4717.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 99. Madison Square 2365.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104, spot cash, at highest market price. Chelsea 7954.

SERGES Wanted.—0609 American or similar, for cash. Stuyvesant 5562.

SERGES Wanted.—7302, 7301, 7614, W. F. X. Mad. Sq. 5414.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, navy, for cash. Madison Square 8741.

SERGES Wanted.—All qualities men's wear, open for large quantity. Farragut 4717.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7301, 7008, 757, 9056, 3678. Gramercy 4783.

SERGE Wanted.—7120 navy and black; will pay cash. Farragut 4962.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for Amoskeag 7002. Phone Chelsea 4763.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted and fifty-fifty; also serges; mail samples. X 250 Times Annex.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Large quantity fibre Canton tussah silks; colored yarns, corded; madras; spot cash. S., 1292 Franklin.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for fancy silks, also for fancy cotton goods for skirts. Trussel Waist Co., 137 West 25th, Farragut 9039.

SILK and Cotton Fancies Wanted.—Open for close out jobs of any kind, voiles, &c. A. Litwack, Tel. Canal 9046.

SILKS Wanted.—Job, odds and ends, striped tubs; crepes, broadcloth; cash. Leroy Shirt Co., 114 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for jobs of fancy close outs. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in any quantity, for cash. Mad. Sq. 2673.

SILVERTONE and Velours Wanted.—Joels rookie and Stevens poplin and tan, also navy, poiret twills J. J. Ludwig Co., Farragut 9850.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; spot cash. Punt Bros., 24, West 25th St. Chelsea 9018.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay spot cash; all colors, all makes. Pasternack, 319 Fifth Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Reindeer. Deering Milliken, Farragut 616.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—High shades; cash. Phone Farragut 2620.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — Deering Milliken, all shades. Madison Square 1163.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9049.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Fifty pieces, all colors, at a price; spot cash. Superior Silk Co., 225 6th Av.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—White, light blue, navy, black, flesh. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 Fifth Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, navy or similar, or will exchange black for same. Madison Square 8028.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — 8067, 8079, 4718, 5010, 7161, 6300, navy and black; also Duvet Duffay; will pay cash.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mills; also poiret twills and gabardines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mills; also poiret twills and gabardines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718, or similar, all shades. Phone Madison Sq. 2808.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, will pay spot cash. Phone Farragut 4746.

VELOURS Wanted.—Henna, Deering, Milliken or Parker Wilder; also taupe. Silverstone, Greeley 3127.

VELOURS Wanted.—Any Spring shades, 711, 715, 0380; Stirling, Cascade, or similar; large or small lot. Drusin, Farragut 3486.

VELOURS Wanted.—All high shades in Buckley & Cohen; style number 711; cash. Alex Reed, 40 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted. — American, Stevens, Merrimac or similar. Gottlieb & Laikind, 27 West 20th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades; all worsteds; Shepherd checks. Madison Square 8373.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4231, also Deering, Millikens, Cascade, or similar high shades, for cash. Prints, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity of Spring velours, all colors, spot cash. Farragut 4717.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for high shade velours. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St.

VELOURS, Silvertones Wanted.—All ranges. Klepper Bros., 34 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted. — 4231 Stevens, high shades, any make. Phone Chelsea 9513.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight coating or colored. Farragut 616.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin and reindeer. Reikes & Hartman, 15 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades only; spot cash. Phone Chelsea 8079.

WAISTS AND PETTICOATS Wanted.—Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md., will buy for cash jobs of georgette, crepe de chine, and better grades of cotton waists; also silk and cotton petticoats. Mail full particulars of offering to Miss M. Levy, Hotel McAlpin.

WASH SKIRTS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Looked at Tuesday and Wednesday morning from 9:30 to 11, and 3:30 to 5; medium and high-priced. Syndicate Trading Co., Ready-to-Wear Dept., 230 5th Av., N. Y. C.

WOOLENS Wanted.—100 pieces ¾ or 6-4 cashmere for immediate use. Levinsohn Bros & Co., 4 Washington Place.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BALER.—Logeman paper baler for sale. Morris, 112 Madison Av. Madison Square 2122.

BRAID.—Three-end, immediate delivery, 75c per ligne; all lignes in stock. Spring 5411.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Julliards 118 and Julliard's Kerseys 2002 in burgundy navy, plum, green, and black. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BROCADE METAL.—Imported silver and gold, under market price. 1,270 Broadway, Room 411.

CANTON SILKS.—36 inches, all popular shades; immediate delivery; reasonable. Salena, 6 West 20th.

CAPES, DOLMANS.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPS.—Whipcord overseas caps, stock on hand. Royal Hat Co., 181 Mercer St.

CAPES AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES AND SUITS on racks; variety of styles and cloths. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 143 West 28th St.

CAPES, SUITS.—$7.75 on the rack for quick delivery. Bernstein, 118 W. 27th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 36.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6-14, $5 dozen up. Fazekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

CLOTH.—Lawrence 780, colors 1 and 4, $1 net. Farragut 3384.

COATS, DOLMANS, CAPES.—For immediate delivery; pile fabrics ready for jobbers. Mazeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS of the better kind; Spring and Fall; to close out. Piager, 1,161 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COATS.—300 snappy Spring coats at a reasonable price. Feldman & Schwartz, 148 West 34th St.

COATS.—Spring coats, velours and poplin, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Children's, to close out, below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Velour, high shades, to close out. A. Rusakow, 164 5th Av.

COTTON GOODS.—Two cases white batiste to sell, below market price. Stuyvesant 2897.

CREPE DE CHINE.—50 pieces white and flesh, good quality, to close out, $1.20 per yard. Seneca Silk Co., Mad. Sq. 4620.

CREPE DE CHINES, georgettes, georgenes, all colors, attractive prices. Hanover 5661.

DOLMANS, coats, and capes, childrens', sizes 6 to 14; quick delivery. Rothchild, 1,183 Broadway, room 407.

DOLMANS, Capes, Suits.—Attractive styles; good values. Eilen & Son, 125 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Immediate delivery; beaded, georgette, taffetas, satins, $6.75-$16.50; all-wool Jersey, $7.50-$13.50; all-wool French serge, to close, $4.50-$10.50; prices on merchandise unmatchable. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—On rack for immediate delivery, beaded georgettes, satins, taffetas, and crepe meteors, all colors and sizes, from $10 up. Regent Dress Co., 148 West 29th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; dainty new models in beaded and plain georgette, taffetas, georgette and taffeta combinations, at unusually low prices. Klif Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—300 snappy taffetas, satins, serges, georgettes; slaughtering prices; especially for bargain basements; also 300 stylish suits. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—8,000 on hand; Susquehanna poplins, $3.75; wool jerseys, $5.75; greatest values ever offered; see them today. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 West 33d.

DRESSES.—1,000 newest Spring models in silk, wool, jersey, and serges; immediate delivery; exceptionally low prices. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

DRESSES.—High-grade, for immediate delivery, satins, beaded georgettes, and new models in Jersey. Kaufman Bros., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of serges and taffetas to close out; up-to-the-minute styles. Essex Dress, 17 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—Better-grade satins, indestructible printed georgettes, tricolettes, meteors; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette, wool jersey, taffeta, for immediate delivery; reduced prices. Salan & Kaufman, 12 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—150 latest material and samples, to close out at sacrifice prices. American Costume, 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Snappy taffetas, foulards, and Georgettes; dissolving partnership. Vendome Costume, 141 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Beaded Georgette crepe de meteor and taffetas for immediate delivery to jobbers. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, taffetas, satins, $6.50 to $8.50; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 W. 23d.

DRESSES, Jersey and silks, several thousand, to close out at a price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has quantity of dresses to close out, silks and others. Hygrade Dress, 127 West 26th.

DRESSES.—5,000 on the racks, crepe de chine, taffetas, satins, jerseys, $6.75 up. Ruby, 7 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, $7.75; georgette, $10.50; also waists, to close out, snappy styles. Bernard Waist and Dress, 130 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out, georgettes, taffetas, on racks. Floranell Dress, 38 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Latest models, unusual chance to buy; overstocked. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge to close out; reasonable. Jacob Lashin, 148 West 28th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES Taffetas, Wool Serges; close out $4.85. Hoffman Bros., 60 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $6.75. Queen, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Have 100 dresses, silk and serge, to close out cheap. Casino Dress, 28 W. 22d.

GABARDINES.—Gera 10764 and 10836 in black, taupe, copen, pekin, brown, burgundy, and green. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GEORGETTES.—Stehli quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3933.

GEORGETTES, colors, $1.07½; also 3-thread crepe de chines, 95c. R 212 Times.

GEORGINES, ivory and flesh; good quality; reduced price. Telephone Madison Square 2047.

GEORGINES, three thread, immediate delivery. Superba Silk Mills, Chelsea 8785.

GINGHAMS, PLAIDS.—Renfrew, 21¼c; Ferndale, 15c; Cameron's, 16c; Universal checks, 16½c. Friedman-Wallach Co., Inc., 71 West 23d St.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES.—All kinds; big sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAMS.—Treffan, Amoskeag, plaids, newest patterns; also universal checks; immediate delivery. Greeley 3127.

GINGHAMS.—Closing out; sacrifice mill's surplus, large variety plaids. Shapiro & Co., Spring 253.

GINGHAM PLAIDS, good quantity, wonderful assortment. Miller Bros., 118 West 22d.

GINGHAMS.—Tissue ginghams, below market. Fashion, 14 West 17th St.

HATS.—2,000 dozen panama silk, palm beach, for children, ladies, and men, below price; export and domestic trade. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4259.

HOSE.—25 cases misses' fine ribbed hose, Taubel Dick Dye, in black and white, firsts. Cantor & Koletsky, New Haven, Conn.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' good quality silk hosiery at a bargain; also a few hundred yards silk Shantung, special sacrifice. M. L. Stone, 781 Broadway, City.

JERSEYS.—36 pieces wool jersey, all colors, to close out for cash. Spring 3626.

JERSEY SILK.—Flesh and white at $1.25. Dainty Silk Under Co., 401 4th Av., City.

KHAKI KOOL.—Fancy printed, Mallinson's, suitable for collars, vests, and trimming; under price. Tel. Gramercy 6694.

OVERALLS.—Men's khaki, with bibs, $12 dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—Spa., B. F. N. L., P. N. A., 228; also high shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PANTS.—Boys' knickerbockers, blue serge and striped worsteds, sizes 8 to 16, $4.25 a dozen. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4259.

PANTS.—Men's pants at reasonable prices. Canal 1565, or 438 Broadway, Room 702.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—50 pieces navy, 97¼c. Crepe Meteors, $1.36. R 213 Times.

POIRET TWILL.—Cheap, few pieces, black, Garfield's 4718. Madison Square 1620.

POM POM American 12075, navy, will sell cheap. Greeley 5653.

POPLIN.—4660, 8158, navy and black, Spring shades; very cheap. Louis Abramson, 1,170 Broadway.

POPLIN.—American, Stevens, Pekin, Copen, Victory, also No. 3 serge, tan, Copen. Greeley 1121.

POPLINS.—Saxonias, tan, gray, copen; serge—Andrew's 1464 blacks, navys. Farragut 9407.

POPLIN.—Meyer Jolias black and blue; also Lawrence's No. 780; will accept offer. Chelsea 9635.

POPLINS.—Dobson's 503, Selden 1057, at very reasonable prices. Lieberman & Dorf, 49 West 25th St. Farragut 2930.

POPLINS.—American 08077 navy, 4768 Brightwood black and navy. Madison Square 5466.

POPLIN.—American 0620 navy, 8158 Pekin, tan. Dover Woolen Co. Mad. Sq. 8797.

POPLINS.—American; all Spring shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POPLINS.—American; other makes; cheap. Mr. Lewis, Farragut 5856.

POPLIN.—0326, tan, gray, and pekin. Phone Farragut 9862.

POPLIN.—American 90810, navy, black; cheap. Farragut 286.

SECO SILK.—First quality, 22½c. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES.—280, 1464, 54289; poplins 90804; Brightwood's 4916; Dobson's 503. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7301, M&T.; USL; navy, black. Chelsea 402.

SERGES.—All-wool poplins, all-wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SERGE.—538 Garfield, 99 net; quantity of hand. Phone Farragut 5449.

SERGES.—Quantity, 104 Whitman, navy and black. Chelsea 10879.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 and Botanys 780. Madison Square 1409.

SERGES.—800 navy. Hunterdon 41-102. Phone Spring 6451.

SERGES.—Navy 8200, 2001, 54289. Orum. 5462.

SERGES.—60 pieces navy 54289 at $1.60 net, cash. Gramercy 5731.

SERGES.—Botany 780, Gilbert 8260, Julliards 54249, 54289; Gera 7008, 10453; W. F. X., M. F. L., Whitman's 784, P. P. L. 238, R. F. W. L., Seldens poplins; also big variety of fancy skirtings in plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—780, 11438, 519, 7008, 2205, 838, 235, 0686, 3850, V. S. L. 9288, 3803, M. F. L., 7611; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. To cutting-up trade. Weinstein Co., Madison Square 4691.

SERGES.—8260, 54289, 9288, 812, 7614, 3008, 784, 0686, 0626, 235, V. S. W., 0609, overlooses, poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen, 20 East 23d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—800, black, navy, tan, pekin, $2.15; 11423 black, navy, pekin, $2.10; 235 U. S. navy and black; 106 Arlington navy; 696 American navy; 4040 all colors. Madison Square 7029.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464; high shades; $1.90 net cash; seconds; guaranteed merchantable goods and original tickets. Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—519, 11423, 780, 767, 8260, 7008, 8200, 3895, 6120, 96, 0609, 785; also fine men's wear serges. Shainberg & Schonland, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989, 4041.

SERGES.—Pacific boating serges, 30 inches, 1,400 pieces, all colors, 21c; must be sold at once. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES.—5,000 yards, 40-inch, all wool navy, French serge at 85c; also 10,000 yards ¾ black heavyweight coating at 80c. L. Finkelstein & Sons, Spring 6311, 6312.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—Julliard 47110, Pacific, P. P. L., Whitman's 774, 1310, 1209; lowest market price. Samuel Server, 222 Greene St. Phone Spring 8231.

SERGES.—American 696, U. S. 396; also all wool and cotton warps, storm and French especially for bargain basements; also 300 stylish suits. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

SERGES.—3850, 11438, at $2.10; 0686, $2.40; U. S. 235, $2.40; U. S. 235, $2.50; quantities; immediate delivery. Anden Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6934.

SERGES.—11438, navy, tan, green, 56-inch navy blue, men's wear 3895 navy, black all-wool plaid for skirtings. Greeley 1396. Ask for Martin.

SERGES.—0609, U. S. 235, 8200, 780, 54289; 100 pieces, all navy. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES.—We have 9288 Cleveland, 40 pieces navy, 25 pieces high shades, at $2.10. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SERGES.—7002, $1; 1464, $2.17½; 4768, Pekin poplin, $3.90; also other serges in black and navy. Gramercy 1462.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Brop., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES AND VELOURS.—09070, black, cascade, rose, 937 shade. Dover Woolen Co., Madison Square 8797.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—Gilberts 8200, tan, serges 90810, 0677, 774, 6709. 560015. Madison Square 9067.

SERGES.—Botany, high shades, 1088; Lorraine 3662, Dobson's poplins, 503; special prices. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES.—Men's wear, American 587 in navy, also 94 black. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SERGE.—Blue 36-inch cotton warp, worsted filling, 100 pieces, 35c; exceptional. Call Spring 4262.

SERGES.—1464, 09070, 0696, 0609, 11433, 780, M. F. L., 09077, 06794. Madison Square 9367.

SERGES.—54289, green, burgundy; cheap. Franco American Dress Co., 134 West 28th.

SERGES.—0609 navy, Stevens poplin 3866, rookie, American 09077 navy. Gramercy 845.

SERGES.—2001, 5 navy, reasonable. A. Schulman, 1,121 Broadway. Farragut 2924.

SERGES.—Heubhiman 41-134, $2.50 Garfields 228, 82 net, 50 shrt. Chelsea 7395.

SERGES.—American 0606, 3, 645, $1.95 net; 0696, 145, $2.05 net. Stuyvesant 360.

SERGES.—104 Whitman's, botanys, white, 4247. Farragut 6224.

SERGES.—Parker Wilder 4050, colors navy, tan, Copen., 42½ cents net. Farragut 8394.

SERGES.—0609, American, also 2205; Whitman, 09070. Madison Square 3388.

SERGES.—Storm, M. F. L., navy, others; cheap. Barr & Schwartz, 40 West 22d.

SERGES.—Whitman's 2001, 3406, ¾ goods, 78 Meinhard's, cheap. Gail Spring 4262.

SERGES.—09070, 8200, 235, 0600, 42½, 6246; other qualities, cheap. Farragut 5628.

SERGES.—Pacifics, black and navy, to close out cheap. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SERGES.—6288, 25 pieces navy, $3.12½ net cash. Gramercy 1913.

SERGES.—11433 Botany, $2.10 net cash. Phone Stein, Academy 1570.

SHEPHERD CHECKS—All constructions, 54-inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 6280.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Folwell of cotton, 48, 50, and 54 inch. Worth 246.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery, crepe de chines, $1, (3-thread); crepe de chines, $1.15, (4 thread); fancies, $1.20; wash satins, 95c. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 54 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILVERTONES.—Joel's and Read's, high shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values, immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Latest styles; high-lustre Susquehanna poplins, black and colors, $1.95. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 B'way.

SKIRTS.—All-wool Panama skirts, pleated models, $2.25. Arthur G. Bahn, 9 West 20th St.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Silk poplin and plaids; also wool-on skirts. Room 301, 1,210 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 26th.

STOLES, CAPES, AND DOLMANS.—Baffin Hudson, and plush; Kerami moles and all newest fur effects; we lead in style and price. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—2,000 for immediate delivery in tricotine, velour, check gabardines, silvertones and serges, $16.50 to $30. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

SUITS, extraordinary values, immediate delivery; belted, box and other models; $8.75 up. Excello, 149 West 24th.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out at a sacrifice, latest models. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

SUITS.—300 misses' suits in 15 styles; will have for delivery this week. Davidson & Garsson, 25 West 29th.

SUITS.—Big job of suits, capes, and coats to clear out, very cheap. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—Have 1,000 suits on hand for immediate delivery for spot cash; retiring. Blaustein, Lefler & Baum, 10 East 20th.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans. On racks, snappy styles; attractive prices. M. Waldman, 17 West 28th.

SUITS, CAPES AND DOLMANS for immediate delivery. Ziamerman & Carner, 46 West 23d St.

SUITS.—Best models, immediate delivery; very low prices. A. Russakow, 164 5th Av.

SUITS.—Six different styles of serge suits to close out. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

SUITS.—Boys', imitation Palm Beach cloth, $1.87½. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. Victoria, 31 East 28th St.

SUITS.—50; closing out new Spring styles. Elkin Bros., 106 W. 32d.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES.—Stehli qualities; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TAFFETAS.—Special lot plaids, stripes, also plain reseda green at a price. Mad. Sq. 2614.

TRICOLETTES AND FARMERETTES.—All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8313.

TRICOTINES, POPLINS.—Pekin tricotine, also American 08077, navy and taupe, will sell cheap. Elco Mills, Madison Square 2939.

TRICOTINES; Garfields; also little heavier Tricotine at once; four dollars. R. Martin, 230 W. 11th St.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 4718, copen and pekin, below market price. Phone Gramercy 5156.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, black, tan, rookie, copen, 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS.—Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINE.—Garfields, 4718 tan. Stuyvesant 2203.

VELOURS.—Sazonia 364, taupe, reindeer, also 063, taupe, will sell them. Hanlein & Greentree, 1,339 Broadway. No phone calls.

VELOUR, cotton warp, 36 inches, blue, brown, burgundy, &c; exceptional. Call Spring 4262.

WAISTS.—New styles; voile and organdy, $6.90 dozen; all colors; Jap silks, $16.80 dozen. Belmore Waist, 37 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Jobs and regular georgette; immediate delivery. F. R. Wright & Co., 1,170 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Quantity of heavy crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Brighton

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Narrow Gingham	28 in. wide	11½c
Assorted Field Ginghams	32 in. wide	13½c

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 7000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman; clothing, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

AKRON, Ohio—Federman Dept. Store; A. Littman, silk, serge, dresses, skirts; 116 W. 32d.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; W. A. Armstrong, dress goods; W. B. Gardner, jewelry, silverware; Waldorf-Astoria.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; A. M. Barber, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear, hats, caps; Mr. Hoover, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear, basement; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; Mr. Wagner, ready-to-wear; 1,183 B'way.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Cannon, jobs Spring suits; 37 West 26th.

ALTOON A.—Miles Bros.; H. P. Bradley, toys; 2; E. 26th; Breslin.

ASHTABULA, Ohio—Carlisle Co.; Mr. Carlisle, general merchandise; 44 East 22d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rich's D. G. Co.; B. F. Joel, general dress goods; Pennsylvania.

ATHENS, Ga.—W. T. Collins & Co.; W. T. Collins, children's, misses', women's wear, millinery; 36 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—S. Rauecker, woolens; Penn.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. Co.; H. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Strouse & Bros.; H. Strouse, piece goods; 212 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Bro.; D. L. Greif, infts. clothing; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Schwartz & Son; M. Schwartz, mfr.'s clothing; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Fashion Shop; J. M. Freedenberg, men's furn. goods, hats; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Katz, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Shapiro & Co.; Mr. Shapiro, silks, plaid goods; 1,182 Broadway, Room 504.

BALTIMORE—Eisenberg's; D. Eisenberg, white goods, gloves, embroideries; 404 4th Av.; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. D. Albers, rugs; C. S. Bradley, dress goods, silks; Manhattan.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Levy, georgette, crepe de chine, cotton waists, petticoats; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—F. Lazarus & Son; H. F. Lazarus, ready-to-wear; Penn. H. C. Miller, wash goods; Manhattan.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., underwear; Sherman Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. A. Kane, knit underwear; W. E. Meloche, men's furnishing goods; 6 West 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Roland; ready-to-wear; Penn.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Stern, men's furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—J. J. Donovan, millinery goods; Commodore.

BOSTON—Conrad's; Miss A. Johnson, coats; 244 5th Av.

BOSTON—" Butler's " J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. McCarthy, girls' coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; E. A. Barnum, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. A. Pitman, books; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss E. M. Kennedy, underwear; Miss Cabus, millinery; 35 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; Mrs. D. Putnam, underwear, corsets; Miss K. E. Fitzgerald, neckwear; 200 5th Av.; Commodore.

BOSTON—Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers; Mr. Cohn, jobs suits, dresses, coats, girls' wear; Miss Keltner, underwear, house dresses, aprons, infants' wear; Miss Rice, hosiery, gloves; Miss Ford, millinery; Miss Danahy, jobs silk, cotton waists; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss O'Keegan, misses' coats; Miss Louis, millinery; Mr. Hanan, men's neckwear; Miss Moors, jewelry; Miss Watt, infants' wear; Miss Thulin, women's coats; Miss Stein, gloves; Miss Gilman, children's, girls', juniors' dresses, misses' skirts; basement buyers; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss O'Brien, women's, misses' coats, suits; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Miss Haughey, misses' suits; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Miss B. Armstrong, cotton waists; F. Coleman, dress goods; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; G. H. Guest, housefurn. goods; F. C. Kendall, women's costumes; E. I. Bailey laces; Miss K. T. Lugrin, toys; W. N. London, leather goods; E. A. Pitman, books; A. G. Sanborn, silks; Miss M. M. Spencer, girls' ready-to-wear; Miss C. E. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; Miss McCauley, women's suits; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, embroideries; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; Miss M. Wakefield, millinery; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Clossie, waists, dresses, skirts; 37 West 26th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. J. Muller, silks; 2 West 37th; Cumberland.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. M. Kierst, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss B. E. Mayo, trimmed, untrimmed hats; B. J. Muller, silks, dress goods, linings; 2 West 37th.

CHICAGO—F. N. Matthews & Co.; Miss Schean, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; Jack Keller, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th, Room 1910.

CHICAGO—Beacon Skirt Co.; B. Goldstein, skirt materials; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Elsman Mfg. Co.; R. Elsman, children's dresses, coats; 18 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Anderson & Bros.; A. Anderson, F. R. Anderson, clothing, uniforms; Manhattan.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, hdkfs., umbrellas, leather goods; 470 4th Av.; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; C. Davies, dress goods; A. N. Dorker, ribbons; J. L. Amann, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Browning King & Co.; E. J. West, furn. goods; 16 Cooper Square.

CHICAGO—Zucker & Berkowitz; A. Berkowitz, clothing; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; M. M. Mortenson, ribbons, novelties; 145 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. O. Luthy, carpets, rugs, linoleums; S. J. Natkin, china, glassware; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. J. Enright, dress goods, silks, velvets; J. A. Albies, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—F. Eisinger Co.; W. Brodkorb, jobs children's dresses, satine petticoats, muslin underwear; M. B. Stark, jobs cotton piece goods, art linens, fancy goods, towels; 256 Church; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. Koeller, trimmings, buttons; G. Christianson, infants' wear, children's sweaters; Miss L. Mosley, women's neckwear; H. S. Manchester, shawls, skirts; Mrs. M. McFadden, corsets; Miss M. Clements, women's cloaks, wraps, basement; Miss M. Moore, women's waists, basement; Miss M. Regan, misses' cloaks, dresses, basement; Miss A. G. Ryan, women's tailored skirts; F. Werner, women's wrappers, boudoir caps; R. P. Evans, silks, satins; R. W. Galbraith, men's neckwear; E. Hunt, representing; C. Raynor, misses' coats, suits, skirts, basement; K. Leonard, women's suits, basement; J. P. O'Neil, women's tailored skirts, basement; 1,107 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Kline's; J. A. Strider, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Mabley & Carew Co.; S. Frank, millinery; Penn.

CINCINNATI—Rollmann & Sons Co.; H. Rollmann, dresses, coats; Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; W. L. Foster, coats, suits; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Model Skirt & Suit Co.; J. D. Jacobs, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. Bachmeyer, hosiery, knit underwear; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. F. Backmeyer, hosiery, women's knit underwear; 366 5th Av.; Penn.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—M. Powers, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Murray, wash goods; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; W. M. Weil, notions, toilet goods; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Paul Hirsch, Spring suits; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—John Weckers & Sons Co.; Miss C. A. Wagner, coats, suits; Bristol.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; P. C. Hofmayer, domestics, silks, linens; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Sunchiles Cloak & Suit House; A. D. Kramer, piece goods; W. Schwartz, trimmings; 1,133 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. J. Staerker, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. T. Kalisky, jewelry; Miss A. Scheidecker, hosiery; Miss M. Nutting, knit underwear; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss D. Kalisky, jewelry; Miss E. Nutting, knit underwear; Miss A. Scheidecker, hosiery; C. J. Staerker, jewelry, umbrellas; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; L. M. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

COLUMBUS—Schlee & R. Lazarus Co.; A. A. Garey, ladies' garments, basement; 225 5th Av.; Ceilingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; A. Boyer, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way, Room 402.

DES MOINES—Wilkins Bros. Co.; H. McCarthy, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum, jobs; M. Cohen, coats, suits, w's'rs; 404 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Son; D. Oransky, jobs silk waists, silk dresses; 37 West 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkins Brothers Co.; H. J. McCarthy, waists, coats, suits, underwear; 1,270 Broadway.

DETROIT—E. Allen & Sons; F. Y. Allen, woolens; Penn.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. W. Rose, furs; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. P. Tannahill, men's clothing; 37 West 26th.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; F. Frasier, Mr. Patterson, linens; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—De Barry Blouse Shop; Miss F. Goldsmith, blouses, silk underwear; Knickerbocker Hotel.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stospel & Co.; Y. Boucier, white goods, linens; A. V. McConnell, domestics, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; W. H. Hazelton, dress, wash goods, silks; J. McKnight, notions, fancy goods, women's sweaters, ready-to-wear; Mr. Stopkwell, piece goods; 43 Leonard.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roesch Bros. Co.; C. B. Macauley, notions, jewelry; 1,183 B'way; Breslin.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—A. Harrison; ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

FARMVILLE, Va.—R. Ralff & Sons; R. Ralff, ready to wear; 1,161 Broadway.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—C. T. Pidgeon Millinery Co.; C. T. Pidgeon, millinery; Penn.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Deposcer; G. I. Lats, coats, suits, waists, underwear; 6 W. 32d.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss E. Nitche, coats, suits; Miss B. Ballard, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; J. C. Putt, ready to wear, basement; 1,170 Broadway.

HAMILTON, Canada—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Mrs. McLean, millinery; 23 East 26th.

HAMILTON, Ohio—The Arcade, Ltd.; F. V. Thompson, art needlework novelties, notions, toilet goods, jewelry, leather goods, books, stationery; McAlpin.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—J. H. Messersmith, men's furn. goods; Wallick.

HARTFORD, Conn.—L. S. Goldschmidt & Co.; J. P. Atkins, women's, infants' wear; Commodore.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. M. Skelly, muslin underwear; G. E. Goodsell, toilet goods, drugs; 404 4th Av.

HOUSTON—Everitt-Buelow Co.; Mrs. Everitt, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zemmer Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,27 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss P. McKinley, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mr. Zierz, furs, skins, supplies; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. M. E. Sadler, coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss N. Wilson, blouses, underwear, petticoats; 1,150 Broadway.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.; Miss Morgan, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss A. Gustafson, muslin underwear; Bristol.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; H. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

KANSAS CITY—Kline's; Miss Mitchell, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; A. Weinberg, ready to wear; 23 East 26th.

KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin-Phillips Co.; E. E. Coombs, S. Irwin, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 72 Leonard.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. H. Anderson, furn. goods; 60 Worth.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garrie & Co.; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, waists, boys' clothing; 37 W. 26th.; York.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Co.; H. J. Lensing, dry goods; 60 Worth.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle, Kidd D. G. Co.; H. W. Clapham, knit underwear; 60 Worth.

LOS ANGELES—The Vogue; Miss I. Parker, blouses; 100 West 32d.

LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; J. Roberts, domestics; 220 5th Av.

MACON, Ga.—Burden-Smith Dry Goods Co.; C. S. Cason, merchandise manager, coats, suits, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

MAYNESVILLE, N. C.—F. Ray & Co.; F. Ray, shoes, women's furn. goods, women's wear, piece goods; McAlpin.

MEMPHIS—Halle Co.; H. I. Halle, dry goods; Breslin.

MESA, Ariz.—The Toggery; Geo. A. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way, Room 402.

MILWAUKEE—J. A. Brown & Co.; E. F. Bretz, petticoats; 1,133 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Leonard-Fitzpatrick-Mueller; W. E. Leonard, general mdse., muslin underwear, hosiery, knit goods; G. Mueller, domestics; Mrs. A. Duff, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

MONTREAL—Almy's; Mr. Munro, general merchandise; Mr. Atkinson, silks, millinery; Mr. Bowles, shoes; Mr. Scaley, linens, cotton goods; Mr. Day, gloves, hosiery, underwear; Mrs. Barr, ready to wear; Miss Nelson, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

NEW CASTLE, Penn.—New Castle Dry Goods Co.; H. Forbes, notions, fancy goods; Miss Edwards, ribbons, neckwear, art goods; Miss McAnlis, toilet goods; 44 East 22d.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Miner, notions, ribbons, fancy goods, jewelry; Miss M. Cohen, fancy goods; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. Schwartz, piece goods; E. Schwartz, notions; 60 Worth.

NEW ORLEANS—Kraus Co., Ltd.; A. Kraus, women's, children's, misses' ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

NEWPORT, Ky.—Jacobs Bros.; H. Jacobs, dresses, waists; Pennsylvania.

NOGALES, Ariz.—C. Dumasert, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way, Room 402.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss Petar, Mr. Gay, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner; dry goods; 105 Grand, York.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Nathan Frank Sons; W. G. Clarkson, coats, suits, dresses; 44 East 23d; Imperial.

OMAHA, Neb.—National Fur & Tanning Co.; F. J. Halbach, furs; Penn.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; H. C. Yarwood, rugs; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; W. E. Maloney, cloaks, sweaters, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

OTTAWA—H. J. Daly Co.; Mrs. I. Moore, Mrs. R. B. Grady, women's haberdashery; Waldorf.

OWASSO, Wash.—Lyon & Pond; H. D. Lyon, dry goods; Longacre.

PADUCAH, Ky.—L. S. Dubois Son & Co.; L. S. Dubois, china; Continental.

PADUCAH, Ky.—W. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Rieke, ready-to-wear, carpets, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Bromar Waist Co.; F. J. Brown, waists; 1,270 Broadway; R. 709.

PHILADELPHIA—Periberg & Cooper; S. F. Cooper, coats, suits; 1,270 Broadway; R. 709.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Cross, Georgette waists; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Brothers; Miss Hickman, muslin underwear; 1,251 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. Norwick, suits, piece goods; 1,182 B'way, Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank Co.; M. Frank, children's clothing; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, leather goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, furnishing goods; Broadway and 32d.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark.—The Frosg Co.; M. Sherman, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,199 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; J. R. Erwin, china; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. N. Kerr, coats; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; F. Karel, jewelry; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; B. F. Whitehead, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Levine, Neiman Co.; Miss O'Brien, silk, wool skirts; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; L. Krock, underwear; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss A. G. Dewar, laces, trimmings; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; H. Jennewine, umbrellas, parasols; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—G. E. Loresch & Bro.; L. Loresch, Jr., rugs, house furn. goods; Commodore.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, merchandise manager, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; L. N. Shuman, dress goods, wash goods; 1,140 Broadway; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenblum Co.; W. E. Prince, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Miss E. Greenberg, misses', juniors' coats; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. Heyman, misses' suits; L. Powers, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; A. B. Kuehn, ready-to-wear; 1,301 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Kaizman, basement ready-to-wear; J. Harstein, general mdse., basement; M. Hornberger, talking machines; A. Ferber, millinery; L. L. Kim, men's hats; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Folks, women's suits; Mrs. Ferris, muslin underwear; Basement; Miss E. Grantfield, misses' suits, dresses, wash skirts; Miss C. Meade, gloves; S. M. Jacobs, mdse. mgr., bargain basement; Mrs. M. R. Desmond, misses', juniors' coats, suits, capes; I. Bodenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery, (basement;) I. S. Bickert, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Jones & Logan; T. H. Logan, general mdse.; Grand.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, coats, suits, waists; I. N. Lipman, coats, suits, waists, basement; 1,123 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE—Elmer Hat Co.; M. J. Gerson, ladies' hats; Cumberland.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A. Misch & Co.; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,251 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Ramuels & Bro.; M. Isaacs, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; G. A. Melin, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Co.; N. Malbasin, furn. goods; J. K. Hamilton, laces; 220 5th Av.

QUINCY, Ill.—Raily's; Miss S. Cleare, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

QUINCY, Ill.—Kespohl, Wehrenstecher Co.; G. A. Wohrenstechar, dress goods, ladies' garments; 44 East 23d.

RALEIGH, Penn.—Kline, Eppsheimer & Co.; D. Mould, coats, suits; 44 E. 32d.

RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; E. L. Bloomberg, millinery; Penn.

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; H. W. Duane, silks; W. Russell, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

ROANOKE, Va.—F. B. Thomas & Co.; J. F. Ellis, dry goods, upholstery goods, carpets; Chelsea.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; T. McGahn, jobs suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McGraw, Benjamin & Hays; J. F. McGraw, woolens, trimmings; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. Pratt, domestics; E. Taylor, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. A. Williams, ribbons; G. F. Marrick, millinery; 432 4th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber & Co.; R. B. Mansfield, silks, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Brystell.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A. Blumberg & Co.; A. Blumberg, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.; Continental.

SAN FRANCISCO—L. Gissaner, furs; Penn.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; S. S. McDonough, silks, dresses; 225 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss & Co.; S. E. Davis, men's, boys' overalls, jumpers; 377 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weil & Co.; F. C. Griffin, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 15 E. 26th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Adler; M. L. Wingart, leather goods, notions; 1,150 B'way.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; Mrs. Graves, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

SOUTH BOSTON, Va.—R. Ralff & Sons; R. Ralff, ready to wear; 1,161 Broadway.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn.—J. W. Hale Co.; Miss Skelly, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Dorsey-Wald, men, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Morrisey, waists; Mr. Maloney, gents' furnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; T. W. Moore, woolens, trimmings; 440 4th Av.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—L. Sulzbacher; J. E. Hanan, notions, hosiery, gloves; J. A. Parker, Jr., laces; 37 W. 26th; Collingwood.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—G. Blair; G. Blair, general merchandise; Penn.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Robert Templeton; R. A. Templeton, export, general merchandise; Penn.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; H. W. Walker, furn. goods, underwear; 43 Leonard.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; H. Bolen, ready-to-wear; Penn.

ST. LOUIS—Waller, white goods, embroideries, linens, laces, waists, muslin underwear, furs; 60 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss K. Woods, waists, skirts; Miss L. Frank, women's, children's coats; McAlpin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d; Penn.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Z. Boyer, misses' girls' apparel; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; J. A. Raible, silks; A. Steedman, handkerchiefs; 56 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss K. Woods, waists, skirts; Miss L. Frank, women's, children's coats; McAlpin.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d; Penn.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; A. C. Gaudian, silks, ribbons, laces; Commodore.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; J. H. Driesen, silks; W. C. Jaeger, clothing, 6 West 32d.

ST. THOMAS, Can.—Anderson Co., Ltd.; C. Trull, men's furn. goods; Latham.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. I. Kurzweil, misses', women's garments; Penn.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. M. Katz Dept. Store; L. C. Katz, coats, dresses, waists; McAlpin.

TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros; E. Maas, ready to wear; 1,150 Broadway.

TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; H. C. Thompson, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

TEXARKANA, Texas—O'Dwyer Fashion Shop; Miss N. D. McCoy, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

TIFTON, Ga.—S. & H. Kulbursch; H. Kulbursch, dry goods; B'way Central.

TOLEDO—H. Lefkovitz, ready-to-wear; Penn.

TOLEDO—Steinberg Bros.; J. M. Steinberg, dry goods; Penn.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss M. A. Miller, millinery; W. F. Birk, umbrellas, underwear, hosiery; 23 East 26th.

TURRINGTON, Conn.—Aarons Specialty Shop; J. Aarons, cotton waists, house dresses; 1,170 Broadway, Room 500.

TREMONT, Ohio—Joseph Dept. Store; B. Joseph, ready-to-wear; 308 5th Av.

TROY, N. Y.—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; W. J. Gillis, ribbons, neckwear; Continental.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; A. W. Whitelaw, bargain basement; 236 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. M. Buswell, dress goods; G. Louis, toys; F. E. Mack, white goods; Miss M. D. Collins, women's neckwear; Miss E. McGill, laces; Miss M. Curran, gloves; Miss S. Rose, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss M. Johnson, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 334 4th Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Hicks & Sons D. G. Co.; G. D. Maxwell, notions, furnishing goods; 256 Church.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—McWilliams; C. D. Troy, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; B. T. Shuman, coats, suits; 6 W. 32d.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Begin Brothers; H. Begin, dry goods; Imperial.

WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Elias, ready-to-wear; 1,251 Broadway.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; J. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; Mr. Vlau, domestics, dress goods, silks; 6 West 32d.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; J. Bowmaster, men's furn goods; G. J. Wallace, dress goods, linens, white goods; W. G. Wood, domestics, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Surrogates' Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—198—Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., aplt., v. City of Richmond, Va.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

145—Grafton County State Bank, pet., v. D. Lloyd Johnson, trustee, St. Louis Chemical Co., bankrupt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded.

317—Public Utilities Co. for the State of Kansas et al., aplts., v. John M. Landon, as receiver of the Kansas Natural Gas Co. et al.;

332—Kansas City, (Mo.,) the P. S. of the State of Mo. et al., aplts., v. John M. Landon, receiver of the Kansas Natural Gas Co. et al.;

350—Kansas City Gas Co., the Wyandotte County Gas Co. et al, aplts., v. Kansas Natural Gas Co., John M. Landon, and George V. Hamrick, receivers, and Fidelity Title and Trust Co., and

353—The Public Utilities Com. of the State of Kansas et al., aplts., v. John M. Landon, receiver of the Kansas Natural Gas Co. et al.—Decree reversed, with costs and causes remanded.

349—Alvah Crocker et al., trustees, &c., pet., v. John J. Malley, Collector of Internal Revenue.—Judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and judgment of the Mass. District Court affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to District Court.

10, original—The State of South Dak., comp., v. Charles B. Collins.—Judgment for complainant.

116—City of Chicago et al., plaits., v. Thomas E. Dempsel, as Chairman, &c., et al.—Motion of Chicago City Ry. Co., Chicago Rys. Co., Calumet and South Chicago Ry. Co., and the Chicago Street Car Co. to leave " to withdraw as plaintiffs in error in said case and to discontinue the writ of error as to them " is granted upon the condition that the exercise of the jurisdiction to withdraw shall be a consent to a severance and without prejudice to the right of the City of Chicago to prosecute its writ of error to a final conclusion.

378—Supreme Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs, plain., v. William Marshall Wilson.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

258—The Delaware & Hudson Co., plain., v. Stephen Mancioff.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

259—The Denver and Rio Grande Rd. Co., plain., v. Orestis da Vella, royal Italian Consul, as administrator, &c.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

226—Mrs. M. E. Sims et al., plaits., v. W. H. Stark et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Original—Ex parte in the matter of Wilfred Tompkins.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus herein denied.

Original—The State of Kansas, comp., v. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, &c., et. al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint herein granted.

819—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. and Wabash Ry Co., pet., v. Des Moines Union Ry. Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

820—Des Moines Union Ry Co. et al., pet., v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry Co. and Wabash Ry. Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

838—Stephen H. F. Fell et al., pet., v. W. G. McCabe and W. J. Gray.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

846—Iowa Central Ry. Co., pet., v. J. W. Breen.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Iowa Supreme Court denied.

862—The Nulomoline Co., pet., v. Julius Stromeyer, trading as Julius Stromeyer & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

866—Zenith Carburetor Co., pet., v. Stromberg Motor Devices Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

872—H. M. Luck, executrix, &c., pet., v. Abram P. Staples, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

880—New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Rd. Co., pet., v. Lillie Wilkins, administratrix, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

891—St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas, pet., v. Frank Smith—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

831—The Blaight Co. and Benjamin Mayer, pets., v. One-piece Bifocal Lense Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

896—Amey Haney et al., pets., v. Albert Anderson et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

902—Frederick H. Clarke and H. F. Clarke, pets., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

904—Oliver R. Gillespie and Martha Morgan, pets., v. E. D. Kenny, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

874—Edward A. Rumley, aplt., v. Thos. D. McCarthy, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance submitted.

881—The U. S., aplt., v. the Board of County Commissioners of Osage County, Okla., et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

431—The Bradstreet Co., aplt., v. Gerry Co., plaint., v. Wilson B. Brice, executor, &c., et al.—Advanced and submitted.

758—A. J. Grossbeck et al., aplts., v. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

493—Ohio Valley Water Co., plaint., v. Ben Avot Brough et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

708—The U. S., aplt., v. C. S. Babcock.—Motion to transfer to the summary docket submitted.

915—The U. S., aplt., v. H. B. Hayden.—Motion to transfer to the summary docket submitted.

854—Daly-West Mining Co. et al., pets., v. Catherine Langdon et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

Original. Ex parte in the matter of Christopher Hannevig and Vidkunn Johnsen, pets.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of prohibition, mandamus and certiorari submitted.

914—Mark Elsner, as Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., v. Myrtle H. McComber.—Motion to advance submitted.

873—Edward E. Gold and Gold Car Heating and Lighting Co., pets., v. James T. Newton, Commissioner of Patents.—Petition for leave to file brief as Amicus Curiae submitted.

250—John E. Rotier, plain., v. O. B. Cooley. Dismissed with costs.

849—Edward Bolton, pet., v. Bland Masie.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

882—Southern Ry. Co., pet., v. Hugh Petit and Newberger Cotton Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

883—North America Telegraph Co., pet., v. Northern Pacific Rd. Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

887—Trey Dodgen, Sec., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

783—Edward E. Gold and Gold Car Heating and Lighting Co., pets., v. James T. Newton, Commissioner of Patents.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

875—Arthur L. Blunt, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

833—J. S. Gray et al., v. Harlan P. Amen and Claude Thompson, Sheriff of Sebastian County.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

887—Wilhelm Knauth et al., pet., v. John W. Knight et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari.

890—Henry A. House, pet., v. Laurence W. Luellen.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

897—James F. Bishop, admr., &c., et al., pet., v. Great Lakes Towing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

898—North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., pet., v. H. B. Baars & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

907—Otto Hilger, pet., v. Auto Piano Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

Capital Transportation Co., pet., v. Cambral Street Co.—Argument concluded.

29—Original—Ex parte in the matter of F. Wagner, &c., pet.—Argument commenced for the respondent and concluded for the petitioner.

234—Citizens' Bank of Michigan City, Ind., plaint., v. Mary Opperman.—Argued.

240—John D. Faxon, plaint., v. Civil Township, of Lisle, Benson County, N. D.—Argument commenced.

The call for Tuesday, March 18, will be as follows:

Nos. 240, 241, 242, 245, (and 731,) 247, 249, 251, 253 and 254.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, Circuit Judges. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Federal Rfg. Co. vs. Re Hudford.
Reassaler<Dgl & Hud. Fitter<US.
Adt<Kirstein. Gilson<same.
Lee's Lighters<Comfort. Lopes<Howe.
Crew<Morristown. Capiello<The Ratabel.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ACME GAS & ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO., Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, March 26, 1919, for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, March 26, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 West 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a factory for the manufacture of gas and electric lighting fixtures and portable lamps, containing machinery, lathes, presses, plating department, stock of merchandise, material and necessary tools and appliances used in the manufacture of such lighting fixtures, also a quantity of raw material as well as material partly manufactured. In addition there is a fully equipped office with safe, desks, chairs, tables, files and samples. The business will also be sold in connection with the unexpired portion of a lease as well as a sub-lease from the bankrupt of part of the premises. PETER B. OLNEY, JR., Receiver, U. S. P. O. Building, New York City.

DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BELL TALKING MACHINE CORP., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, March 18, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 85 Southern Boulevard, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, fixtures, phonographs, cabinets, phonograph records, furniture, jigs, tools, and other material used for manufacturing phonographs, phonograph records, and cabinets. MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.

WILLIAMS, HOLDOM & STEVENS, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 9, Woolworth Bldg., twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Keller & McDalley
Same<CNY.
Merritt & Chapman
SS Artemus.
Whitlock & Lee<Norton.

Dalley's Tow Lines
Tug Huntington.
Schoonmaker Tug Co
Lambert Transp (2.)
Lees Lighters<Moskowitz.
Mercado<Mapes Formula, &c. Co.
Farrow<Tug Bern.
Re Williams<Penn RR. L V Transp Co<Canal Boat Red Rose.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Mandelbaum & Co
Williamhaus Grain Co.
Stone<SS Vito.
Penn RR<Tug Leonard Richards.
Owners Liv Ns 298, (limitation, &c.)
US<Tug Transfer No 14.
McCohn<Barge Robert Jr.
Imperial<All Stevedoring Co.
Central Transp Co
Berner & Co.
Boston Prov. &c. Co
SS Gipsey.
Rivers<Lauxenbach &3 Acti, &c, Restraint
Moran T & T Co.

Anderson, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

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Imperial<All Stevedoring Co.
Central Transp Co
Berner & Co.
Boston Prov. &c. Co
SS Gipsey.
Rivers<Lauxenbach &3 Acti, &c, Restraint
Moran T & T Co.

Hall<Cedarhurst
Same<CNY.
Smith & Chapman
SS Artemus.
Whitlock & Lee<Norton.

Dalley's Tow Lines
Tug Huntington.
Schoonmaker Tug Co
Lambert Transp (2.)
Lees Lighters<Moskowitz.
Mercado<Mapes Formula, &c. Co.
Farrow<Tug Bern.
Re Williams<Penn RR. L V Transp Co<Canal Boat Red Rose.

DISTRICT COURT—

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Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.
Beautiful Lake Frontage.—Berkshires; 15-room farmhouse; barns; maple sugar equipment; plenty of trees; spring water; for sale less than cost; near expensive residence; investigate this. Archer, 10 E. 42d.
Lake Frontage; beautiful shade; farm house, barn; spring water, near resort—owned by city people; bargain, $5,000; Berkshires list properties now. A 897 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Eight to ten room house with all improvements, within 25 miles of New York; any section.—Give full particulars and name rock-bottom price, including terms, valuation of assessor for taxation and amount of yearly tax. Reliable, P. O. Box 654, City Hall Station, New York.

OWNERS IN GOOD LOCATIONS
We have property of all kinds, pay the highest rent and good securities, and keep property in first-class condition. Blum Realty, 472 Grand St., N. Y. C. Orchard 5136.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
FOR RENT—OFFICE SPACE.
Twenty-three hundred twenty-six square feet, lower Broadway, overlooking Hudson River, with exposure on three sides. For information call Broad 1765.

NORTHWEST COR. 28TH ST. AND 1ST AV. Lofts containing 8,000 square feet; also ground floor and basement, containing 20,000 feet; splendid light, four sides; sprinklers, heat, elevator, power. Apply premises, Risser.

For lease or rent in Brooklyn, N. Y.—Factory and dock property, 82x330 ft., 2-story brick building, 60x87; 1-story brick, 32x90; power house, 20x50; shed, 30x145 ft. A 665 Times Downtown.

Broadway and 65th St., 2d floor, 40x100; suitable for billiard, gymnasium, loft, office, or automobile school; opposite Secretary of State's office; all conveniences. Hallim Construction Co., 1,947 Broadway.

Lofts to rent, 15,000 square feet; electric power, steam heat, sprinkler; only those requiring entire 15,000 square feet need apply. Eloane & Moller, 316 East 59th St.

Store to let; spacious parlor floor store with large show windows; also suitable for office; can be seen between 1 and 6 P. M. 125 East 24th. Advertising office.

55 Av., 1,630, (Cor. 14th St.)—Large store and loft ever, connected by stairs; suitable for any business; steam, electricity, &c. Apply 650 1st Av.

For Rent.—One large, light room; partition into two sections; four windows facing street; steam heat and service; $100 month. Madison Sq., 220 Fifth Av. Superintendent.

1,005 Madison Av. (76th St.)—New building; large store, ideal for grocery, millinery, novelties, art, or any high class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, Inc., 963 Madison Av.

Desk room with phone; stenographic facilities; $15; Woolworth Bldg.; references. H 746 Times Downtown.

Long-established doctor's office for rent; parlor floor, 3 rooms; rent, $75 per month. Becker, 144 East 86th St.

Half privileges ($3); excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 308 Broadway, Suite 507.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Sproulin Duchscud, 111 E. 125th St.

Auto sales room, 75 feet, 7th Av. Repair shop 57th St. between Broadway and 7th Av. Apply on premises.

RESTAURANT, lease. For Rockaway seashore; no competition; furnish kitchen utensils. W. A., 456 Times Downtown.

Furnished office and desk room; service, mailing privilege. Suite 806, 51 East 42d.

Two magnificent little offices, 6th Av.; Park view; $1,440 yearly. D 118 Times.

Ground floor, 32x81; excellent light; heat. Allen, 607 West 46d. Bryant 8416.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
ATTRACTIVE CORNER STORE, 27x75. 1,386 MADISON AV., AT 87TH ST.
Store, 12x35, for high-class business. Inquire Supt., 910 7th Av., (59th.)

Wanted for Business Purposes.
Office space wanted by old established financial corporation, about 650 to 800 sq. ft., preferably on Broadway, Wall to John, or will share larger offices with high-class tenant only. Corporation, H 600 Times Downtown.

OFFICE SPACE WANTED, BELOW LIBERTY ST., ABOUT 1,000 FEET; WILL TAKE SUBLEASE, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE; POSSESSION ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, 1919. H 781 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Photographic studio wanted, between 96th-106th Sts. preferred. R. F., 745 Amsterdam Av.

Loft, 1,000-3,000 sq. ft.; modern fireproof building; good light and power; below 42d St. Printer, G 254 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
$600,000 to loan on first mortgage at 5%. Frederick Eittel & Son, 79th St. and Broadway. Phone 9700 Schuyler.

REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
Spot cash for great bargains; immediate answer. Call, write or telephone Edward Browning, 110 West 40th. Bryant 7125.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.
WEST BRONX—CHOICE CORNER.
8 lots, 11-room up-to-date house, beautiful shade trees, lawn, vegetable garden. Convenient to subways and elevated lines. Easy terms. Ottomar Dietz, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
Six white stone and brick apartment houses on Eastern Parkway, near Kingston Ave. subway station; 4 family, 3 room single apartment and maid's room; all improvements; yearly rent $2,300 at present; can increase rental to $2,500 per year; mortgage $12,500 at 5%; price $17,500. Garvey, 197 Bedford Ave., Bklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
SOUTH HUNTINGTON, L. I.
20 or 40 acres, highly cultivated, 1,100 feet, fronting on Jericho Turn Pike; high elevation, fine scenery and fruit trees; good residential site or gentleman's farm. E. Kollmer, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

GARDEN CITY BARGAIN.
Three beautiful lots on Kilburn Road, near station. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING—BARGAIN.
Must be sold, ten lots, taken under foreclosure, near station; will divide. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES
GEORGE HOWE
527 5th Av., New York.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.
For Sale.—Three-story Summer resort and fifty-acre farm and wood lot of 100 acres; right on State road and near lake; big travel by this place; send for picture and description of this place; must sell to settle estate; big bargain for $7,000 cash; right in the Adirondacks; 1,500 elevation. Address Box 9, White Lake Corn, N. Y.

For Sale at Pleasantville, N. Y., 12-room house, on 1½-acre plot, main thoroughfare; bath, improvements, gas and electricity, large garden; 15 minutes from station, commuting distance; barn or garage; sacrifice on account of health. E 390 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
Dainty Villa.—A real suburban country home for year-round living, with 2-3 acre, shaded by fine old oaks; almost new; fully decorated; ready to move into today; seven handsome rooms; tiled bath; paneled living room, 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $2,300 on easy terms to desirable party; $4,200 on first mortgage; near country clubs, schools, churches and markets, in a refined, exclusive, residential neighborhood. Private, Box 32 Times Downtown.

Nutley.—Ten rooms, bath, stucco construction, perfect condition, gas and electricity, all gas kitchen, laundry in basement, steam heat, instantaneous hot water heater, double garage, coper screens and new awnings for entire house; two glass-enclosed sun porches; located on best street in town; within five minutes' walk from station; price reasonable; no exchanges. G. E. Fell, 76 Broad St., New York, or 340 Hillside Av., Nutley, N. J.

One and one-half acres beautifully located land, on main street, nice village, 14 miles from city, choice of 2 railroads and trolley, fare 23c round trip; no buildings; fine shade trees; 10 minutes to station; good chance for builders; price $1,800. Address Chance, Room 611, World Building, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES.
ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK, DEAL.
NOW RENTING.
Also hotels and boarding houses. Send for booklet. Albert Robbins, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J., (opp. depots,) Allenhurst, N. J.

Moving to California.—5 rooms, bath, all improvements; dwelling; large plot; $3,400 reasonable terms; half hour out, Erie, W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

6 rooms, bath, steam-heated dwelling, all improvements, half hour out, Erie; large plot; $4,200; reasonable terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house, best suburb, for lease; all-year business. R. 416 Times Downtown.

Westwood.—$15,000, 14 rooms, 2 acres; cost $30,000. 51 Vesey St., New York.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.
Beautiful Lake Frontage.—Berkshires; 15-room farmhouse; barns; maple sugar equipment; plenty of trees; spring water; for sale less than cost; near expensive residence; investigate this. Archer, 10 E. 42d.
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Long-established doctor's office for rent; parlor floor, 3 rooms; rent, $75 per month. Becker, 144 East 86th St.

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Two magnificent little offices, 6th Av.; Park view; $1,440 yearly. D 118 Times.

Ground floor, 32x81; excellent light; heat. Allen, 607 West 46d. Bryant 8416.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.
CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d. Col. 1077.
HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 114.—Furnished two-room apartment; long, short lease; three master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms, bath. Telephone Schuyler 1876 or Schuyler 3696.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 327, (Corner 96th St.)—6 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; long and short leases. Telephone Riverside 1150, Coyle.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Attractively furnished 9 rooms and 3 baths; long and short lease. Telephone Coyle, Vanderbilt 1176.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 220, (corner 96th.)—Five-room furnished apartment to sublet. Apply Superintendent.
SEVENTH AV., 1,382.—Furnished 5-room apartment, elevator, 2 baths. Hansen.
THE REGAL APARTMENTS,
65th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $90; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.
THE NEW NOBLETON.
126 West 73d St., beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; weekly and monthly; reduced rates; near express sub. and "L."
THREE-ROOM apartment in fire-class elevator apartment house, newly furnished, complete in every detail; windows overlook Columbus Campus; ideal for Summer. Phone 8070 Morningside, Apt. 44. No agents.
THREE® artistically furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath, charming view Hudson, $180, including maid service, electricity, gas. Telephone Schuyler 2137 for appointment.
WASHINGTON SQUARE.—7 rooms, all light, completely furnished; immediate possession until Oct. 1, $125 month. Telephone Spring 1632.
We have some very high-class furnished apartments to rent. Consult us. FRANK L. FISHLER CO., 60 EAST 42D ST.
WEST END AV., 80'S.—Magnificently furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths. Vanderbilt 1452.

Furnished—Westchester County.
Furnished apartment, 8 rooms, bath, Warburton Av., Yonkers; select neighborhood; 20 minutes from subway terminus; 8 minutes Greenwood Station; rent $60 monthly. B 1037 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished—East Side.
15TH, 223 EAST.—Stuyvesant Park doctor's apartment, 6 rooms; $70; April 1.
24TH, 129 EAST.—Eight large rooms, bath; 3 open fireplaces; elevator building, near new subway; most desirable location.
65TH, EAST.—Light apartment, two rooms and alcove; bath, electricity, steam. Telephone between 10 and 4. Plaza 6000.
MADISON AV., 1,270, (91st St.)—Elevator apartment, 3 rooms, from May. (sublet.)
PARK AV. 90s.—4 rooms, outside; exclusive; elevator house. Plaza 6585.

Unfurnished—West Side.
96TH, 11 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; housekeeping; beautifully decorated; $3,100.
70TH, 206 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 6 sunny outside rooms, 2 baths; rent from May 1 to October, 1920. Apply on premises, apartment 9-A.
93D, 300 WEST, (Cor. West End Av.)—One large room; kitchenette, bath; $55.
97TH ST., 276, (nr. West End Av.)—Two spacious rooms and bath, just completed; $1,100 and $1,200. Tel. Morning. 1114.
100TH, 213 WEST, (Riverside.)—High class room; bath, steam, kitchenette; $70 month.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (Cor. 116th.)—8 rooms; exceptionally desirable; overlooking Barnard Campus; sublet from May 1st. Apply premises.
SIX ROOMS and foyer; two baths; rent, $100. Inquire Hudson View Const. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Phone Audubon 4657.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.
Wanted immediately, to rent or sublet, moderate terms, two or three rooms, bath, and kitchen, preferably in Washington Square district. D 241 Times.
Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, Greenwich Village section preferred; $45 per month. Earle, 46 West 49th St. Tel. 8858 Bryant.
List your apartments with Wickliffe Gray, apartment specialist, 209 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.
APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.
Room and kitchenette wanted by young business woman. G 695 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.
Ground floor apartment for physician's office; 6 or 9 rooms, for immediate occupancy, between 50th and 86th Sts., Lexington Av. to Broadway. B. F., 89 Times.
East Side.—Immediately, below 90th St., small housekeeping, modern conveniences; rent about $120; references exchanged. Address Permanent, G 221 Times.
Wanted.—Apartment, unfurnished; four rooms and bath; south of 137 St., near subway or L; by two adults. Address Apartment 15, 600 West 127th St.
Four or five rooms, modern apartment, wanted, small family, west side, between 72d and 125th, possession immediately; about $75 to $85. R 234 Times.
Wanted—Apartment, unfurnished; 5-7 rooms and bath; $60-$75 per month, before April 15. H 747 Times Downtown.
Three or four room apartment (unfurnished) young married couple; west side above 90th Street. R 240 Times.
Apartment, seven, eight rooms; under $1,400; take sub-lease. Schlag, 46 East 126th St.
Married couple desire 3 or 4 room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. M. H. Harris, 503 8th Av., city.
Modern 4 rooms, not above 116th St. West, about $75. Phone 8849 Morningside.
3 or 4 room apartment, good neighborhood in New York City. K 336 Times.
Six to ten rooms, east side, west side; any price. Plaza 8838.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
East Side.
26TH ST., near theatre corner 2Sth and Lexington Av.—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.
30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $25 weekly; refined woman. Hotel Rutledge.
32D, 151 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, toilet and bath, good closets, electric light, gas, hot water and heat; private house; references.
33D ST., at Madison Av.—Single room with private bath, $12 weekly; complete hotel service; telephone; elevator. Hotel Ashton.
MADISON AV., 736, (Cor. 64th.)—Large back parlor, 4 windows, private bath, grand mirrors; residence or business; $85 month.
MADISON AV., 940, (Apartment 7D.)—High-class apartment house; beautifully furnished rooms.
Furnished Room.—Large, comfortable, private house; gentlemen; references. Phone Plaza 2905.

West Side.
7TH AV., 1871.—Alcove and parlor; also large room; elevator apartment; select section. Lacy, 5 South, Cathedral 3845.
12TH ST., (38 7th Av.)—Attractive front parlor; one or two business men; continuous hot water; reasonable; references.
16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For artistic people, single or double; running water or private bath; open fires; privacy; pleasant, old-fashioned house; restaurant.
40TH ST., 60 WEST.—Small, sunny room; bachelor apartment; large room.
47TH ST., 100 WEST, RALEIGH HALL.—Newly opened, refined, comfortable residence for men; all hotel service; $6.25 up weekly, with free use of bath (tub and shower); with private bath, $10.50 up; transients invited.
53D, 47 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large parlor and bath; piano, electricity, phone.
56TH, 45 WEST. — Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; electric lights, steam heat.
57TH, 260 WEST.—Delightful room or suite; running water; business people; references essential; 7th floor.
60TH, 30 WEST.—Attractively furnished large double front room; running water, electricity, telephone.
70TH, 47 WEST.—Beautifully, newly furnished select 2-room floor, bath; breakfast privileges.
71ST, 251 WEST.—South front rooms; well furnished; exclusive house; gentlemen only; references.
71ST, 57 WEST.—SUNNY ROOM ADJOINING BATH; SKYLIGHT.
72D, 52 WEST.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM; PERFECTLY APPOINTED PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST.
76TH, 54 WEST.—Large second-floor front room; well furnished; dressing room, continuous hot water, electricity, twin beds; high class; references.
79TH ST., 250 WEST.—Comfortable sitting room and bedroom; running water; also single room; gentlemen only.
81ST, 143 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; single room. Schuyler 7322.
85TH ST., 238 WEST.—Pleasant, outside room; private family; convenience. Both.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.
ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENTS

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $15 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR FAMILY HOTEL, 134 Druce Av. Tel. 3344 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL, 42-45 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

A New York family hotel; filled with New Yorkers; 20 minutes from Broadway.

Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $26 to $40.

Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.

Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $50 and $45.

Suite of two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.

Country Board Wanted.

Three rooms and board wanted for the Summer, on Rockaway or coast; give full particulars. Jonas B. Robitscher, 346 Broadway, New York City.

Couple now residing in Bronxville desires room and board; refined Bronxville home or vicinity Bronxville P. O. 94.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, bookkeeper; thorough theoretical training; ten years' practical hotel experience; take full charge hotel accounting. R 219 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; take full charge; trial balances, controlling accounts; possesses tact and initiative; 11 years' experience; highest credentials. Answer, 501 West 122d St., Apt. 5A.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced corporation controlling accounts; 5 years' experience; books balanced, financial statements rendered; $30. A 730 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well experienced, modern, controlling sets, trial balances, recommended by C. P. A., correspondent, collections, knowledge stenography, desires good position. Miss Farrar, Madison Square 4912.

BOOKKEEPER, FIRST-CLASS; LONG EXPERIENCE; FULL CHARGE; ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING; ACCURATE. G 689 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 4 years' double entry experience, trial balance, accurate, conscientious, worker; salary $18 to start. R 226 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; eight years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances capable of assuming entire charge. D 225 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer; 4½ years' experience; executive ability; salary, $30. H 758 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' thorough experience; trial balances, controlling accounts; take full charge office. R 225 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; capable, trial balance, controlling accounts. A 836 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Three years' experience downtown preferred; $20. G 579 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and Typist.—Four years' experience; competent, conscientious. H 649 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance, &c.; $22. R 237 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances. Forsyth 9676.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; control accounts, trial balances; complete charge; references. R 207 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST.—Experienced; accountancy training; full charge; highest credentials; $25. B 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balances; reference; $25. H 759 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 3 years' experience; willing, reliable; salary $20. H 750 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge typing, office work, seeks connection reputable concern; $16. G 246 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance, payroll. H 768 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; 9 years' experience; references; $18. G 709 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS, young colored woman. Brady, 488 Lenox Av.

COLLEGE WOMAN, experienced in handling records, bookkeeping, and correspondence, will assist professional or business man or institution outside New York City. X 266 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and cost clerk, with 6 years' manufacturing experience, desires position with reliable concern. B 805 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.—Five years' experience as file clerk, mail opener; capable of taking charge of dept.; age 22 years; salary $18. A 900 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Experienced, refined young woman desires position; children 4 years up. R 248 Times.

GOVERNESS-TEACHER, French; visiting; has hours disengaged; French, English, music. X 238 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, refined, experienced, wishes position children over 4 years. K 300 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as working housekeeper for one or two business people living in an apartment in New York City; good cook and chambermaid; can furnish excellent reference. Address Mrs. I. Harnisch, Assistante, Staatsburg, N. Y., to arrange an interview. Long distance telephone, Staatsburg.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, educated widow daughter 11 years of age, desires position with refined family; references. A 883 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, (working,) experienced, desires position, preferably in country; best references. Z 250 Times.

LAUNDRESS, colored, desires fine work take home; open air drying. D 248 Times.

LAUNDRESS. — First-class washing home; references. A. White, 54 West 98th St.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th St. Riverside 3329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Miss Blue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE.—Age, 27, desires office nursing with high-class physician or dentist; reference; (living at home.) G 287 Times.

NURSE, undergraduate, experienced, desires care invalid, in or out of city.—Write Lundberg, 101 West 80th.

NURSE, high school graduate, care for children in country; city references. K 373 Times.

NURSE, practical, for the sick room, by day. Mrs. Bernius, 320 West 38th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, two years' experience; accurate, willing; Christian; $12. W 616 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and statistics; high school graduate; accurate figures; 2 years' experience; $15. Box 55, 2,121 3d Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—University graduate; steno.-correspondent; energetic executive; formerly with managing Director of corporation, $100,000,000 capital. K 385 Times.

SECRETARY.

Young woman capable of handling all details of important personal matters connected with business and finance; at present and for some years in similar position. Address Box 434 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young lady, 4 years' business experience; capable, efficient, accurate, willing; good knowledge of English; desires permanent position, where ability and loyalty will count; reference; $28. G 228 Times.

SECRETARY. — EXECUTIVE, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, ABILITY ORGANIZER AND SYSTEMATIZE; 13-YEARS' EXPERIENCE; PLEASING PERSONALITY; $25. H 760 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper; charge office; knowledge export business; downtown firm preferred; salary $28. Advertiser, 2,006 Washington Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Southern woman; accurate; college graduate; knowledge business Spanish and French; one year's experience; $19-$20. R. F. F., 2 West 111th St. Harlem 2502-J.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER seeks position, downtown office; 12 years' experience; highest references; salary $20; no agents. G 700 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, college education, 3 years' experience, desires position of initiative and ability; salary, $20. L 770 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; full knowledge of credit work; ability to manage office; salary $30. K 384 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, high class, Christian, initiative, ability, varied experience $30. H 674 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; four years' experience. Gramercy 2080. B 803 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, social inexperienced but ambitious; stenographer; five years' business training. G 263 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant secretary, brainy, cultured, quick comprehension, all mechanical, engineering experience, 7 years accustomed rapid technical dictation, pleasing personality, excellent speller, punctuate, paragraph intelligently; unquestionable references; $25. R 403 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, competent, industrious, apt, high school graduate, five years' varied experience, knowledge general office routine, desires to change present surroundings; salary $22 to $25. D 226 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 5½ years' experience; high school graduate; capable handling details work; salary $18-$20. Orchard 5407. G 699 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, expert, has spare evenings; can do copying, &c. R 204 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, intelligent, conscientious; reliable, business graduate; willing and capable. Ernestine Esahr; 37 East 68th. Plaza 2960.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Five years' experience; competent; familiar office details; highest credentials; salary, $21. D. L., 9 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, high school education, efficient and rapid; salary $20. Write L. D., Box 79, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.— Capable, conscientious, possessing initiative, desires responsible position; excellent references. W 614 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Secretary; five years' experience; bright, thoroughly competent; familiar with entire office routine; $30. R 248 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate; neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. Madeline Lenthan, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, cable clerk; 7 years' experience; tactful; good initiative; references, $ 699 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, capable, and willing, with initiative; $20. S 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator; experienced, willing; salary $16. Harrison, 1,251 37th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' practical experience; reference former employer; $20. S 404 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; American; $17. G 734 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—High school, business college education; Christian; reference; $23. A 417 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work; competent; two years' experience. Room 1101, 98 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; accurate, conscientious; salary $12. G, 1,310 Boston Road.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, desires position; salary $18. H 730 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; office assistant; references; American; $15. G 712 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, refined young lady desires position with reliable concern. G 706 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 6 years' experience; operate dictaphone; $20. G 683 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience, office routine; good education; reliable; $20. G 601 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 18; high school graduate, initiative, desires connection. K 369 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper; 4 years' general office experience; $18. R 251 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, 3 years' experience; references; $16. Weitzen, 815 East 166th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter and Bookkeeper, beginner, wishes position; $12. Tel. South 1235.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, employed mornings, desires office work afternoons; $10. Columbus 571.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; age 22; 5 years' experience; exceptionally neat; high school graduate; legible penman; quick figurer; unquestionable references; $12. H 722 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Christian; high school education; typist, clerical; $15. S 416 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and Office Assistant; experienced. Address 438 West 116th. Phone Cath. 7550. Apt. 2B-A.

TYPIST, experienced on Remington; $14 to start. R 218 Times.

WOMAN, refined Swedish, wishes take child out. Write "33," 645 Madison Av.

YOUNG LADY.—Ambitious, interested journalism, typewriting, shorthand, knowledge stenography, linguist, college graduate, desires connection with publication. M 762 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 22, refined, college education; understands bookkeeping, typewriting, office details; $15. Miss Keasler, phone Melrose 9-48.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, will take charge of children out of doors morning and afternoon; will also do mending. K 375 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 3022. Established 1890.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 9463.

300 skilled cooks, butlers; Japanese. American agent. Kurihara, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7831.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av., Harlem 5049.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—American, Christian, certified New York, eighteen years' practical experience, at present employed in an executive position, desires to make a change; highest references. Address Accountant, Room 1501, 233 Broadway, New York.

ACCOUNTANT—AUDITOR—EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS—EXECUTIVE. American, (34,) married; many years manufacturing, mercantile experience; systematizer; now available; $2,000; A1 credentials. H 767 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires connection with manufacturing concern; 5 years' public accounting practice; embracing cost systems, production control methods, auditing, tax returns; salary $2,400. D 238 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, twenty years' commercial experience, very familiar with all import and export matters, foreign exchange; presently employed, wishes to change. G 588 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., eight years' experience, financial statements, tax reports, auditing, systematizing; starting own practice; moderate fee. H 787 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, eight years' broad experience, university graduate, desires permanent position, three days a week; very best references. W 622 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, controls, financial, and other statements, costs; desires position; 15 years' commercial and contracting; salary moderate. J., 88 North 11th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 21, 4 years' bookkeeping experience, accountancy student, wishes to connect with accountant; highest credentials. K 447 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; systems, bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; service guaranteed. Eagle Audit, 1,292 Southern Boulevard. Intervale 2805.

ACCOUNTANT, in Latin America, by finest Spanish conversational, capable of directing sales work; experienced in Cuba. K 349 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; service guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 64 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT; will make periodic audits, write up or systemitize books of small concerns or individuals; reasonable. H 786 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax expert; books opened, closed; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, audited, systematized; part time bookkeeping; tax reports; spare time evenings, Saturday afternoons; reasonable. W 617 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERT.

Books opened, audited, systematized; investigations, tax reports; part time bookkeeping. Greene, 12 West 27th St. Chelsea 3964.

ACCOUNTANT, Christian, temporarily engaged, desires permanent position with public accountant as semi-senior. G 701 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A. and public utility experience, N. Y. U. graduate, desires association with C. P. A. firm; salary $30. G 462 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; N. Y. U. man; 6 years' experience in live wire correspondent, aggressive; age 23; salary $40. H 753 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books disentangled, audited, systematized; books kept for firms not employing bookkeepers; fees moderate. Carton Audit, 309 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT desires work evenings auditing, systematizing, statements, tax reports, writing up books. X 208 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, seeks permanent connections certified concern; salary secondary. H 743 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Concerns that can't afford regular bookkeepers write Carton Auditors, 309 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized, investigated; statements drawn by expert. L 746 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, long, varied experience, desires permanent position; $40. L 747 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, N. Y. U. student, desires position with C. P. A. firm. G 254 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, connected with C. P. A. firm, desires engagement for spare time. B 806 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT (CERTIFIED) IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. D 247 TIMES.

ACTIVE SALESMANAGER

desires change; present time connected large corporation in that capacity. H 151 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, unique experience, with concern whose advertising methods are scientific and bring large results; seasoned man; agency and factory advertising experience; house organs, dealer helps, window displays. D 240 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Highly experienced ad. man wants good position with manufacturer of semi-technical, mechanical or engineering products. X 267 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, ten years' experience, seeks opportunity in New York to earn $7,500 a year on straight commission; must be first-class proposition. D 240 Times.

ARTIST, A1 on color and black and white, wishes position or part time; $40 weekly. E 845 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive, (25,) released from service, recently department head, executive ability, good correspondent, stenographer, desires responsible position; salary moderate; references. H 765 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER, accounting student, married, at present employed, desires change reliable firm with opportunity of advancement; satisfactory references. Robinson, 407 West 125th St.

ASSISTANT to executive, (25,) stenographer, typist, good penman, figurer, ambitious, will start at a moderate salary; best references; will consider outside position. O 42 Times.

ASSISTANT ASSAYER, with reliable concern; has 14 years' experience. G 718 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT.—Wanted, position as attendant or to look after an elderly person; can give best references as to character and trustworthiness. Address Suite 10-11, Gazette Building, Schenectady, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, expert, 20, 10 years' experience; can take complete charge of office; correspondent, systematizer, experienced in auditing and costing; high grade service; possess initiative and am master of detail; best references. K 361 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, general office worker, 5 years' experience, ledger clerk, operate Elliott-Fisher, Burroughs adder; $16; Christian; references. K 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) married, honorable army discharge; six years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; accountancy student; best references. G 257 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, high school graduate, practical experience double entry, controlling accounts, typewriting; $25 start. Mr. Vlack, 343 East 72d. Telephone Rhinelander 3237.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, high school graduate, accounting student, renders financial statements, desires connection, with reliable firm. H 742 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, discharged soldier, 4 years' practical experience, double entry, controlling accounts trial balance, financial statements. A 300 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, correspondent, typist; expert figurer; payroll man; thorough, competent office manager; 22, married; references; $25. D 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, four years' experience; statements, trial balance, statistics; typist; willing worker; references furnished; well educated. R 246 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, dress manufacturing experience, protective systems, rapid calculator, trial balance, versed in commercial matters. D 233 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 36; executive ability; take full charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting. D 232 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' practical double entry, financial statements and payroll; discharged soldier; university training in accounting. K 368 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT; 5 years' experience; knowledge credits, correspondence, financial statements. L 773 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced credits collections, correspondent, stenographer; capable executive; $25. W 613 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, 2d year accounting New York University, evenings, experienced, desires position. Winkler, 539 East 86th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable young man; three years' experience; best references; Christian; salary $25-$30. G 713 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING position desired by young man; capable, willing to work hard, writes good hand; moderate salary. X L 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; young man, high school graduate, college, experienced; references. G 663 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 28, thoroughly experienced; can take complete charge; moderate salary. G 681 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, N. Y. U. student evenings, desires position with accountant. G 643 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) married, controlling credits, correspondence; references; honorably discharged; $30. E 1044 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—32; experienced control accounts and modern methods. K 286 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (24,) thoroughly experienced; highest credentials. D 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on all kinds of books; formerly with C. P. A. R 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—5 years' sales and purchase ledger experience; also payroll. G 625 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced; can take charge office, correspondence, credits, collections. A 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced, high school graduate, accounting student, desires position. R 221 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent; A1 credentials; work part time; 75c hour. S 423 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (41,) printing, binding, costs, rate control, distributions, analysis; $35. S 427 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, handle sales, purchase ledgers, office routine, wishes position. R 226 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 22; 5 years' experience; A1 references; college education. R 235 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, garage business experience, whole or part time. Charles, 36 East 9th St.

BOOKKEEPER wishes position as assistant to C. P. A. S 410 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) bright, desires position, clerical; some knowledge of bookkeeping. G 256 Times.

BUTLER and valet for bachelor; experienced; young American; neat, sober, honest, and willing. Address W. L. F., 4th floor, 20 West Kinney St., Newark, N. J.

BUTLER, valet, well recommended, experienced, good cook, wishes position with bachelor or small family. X 227 Times Annex.

CARPENTER wants any kind of work; day or contract. Tel. 1678 Melrose.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC. — Ex - soldier, married, age 25 years; private; 8 years' experience, careful, reliable; driver of all cars; no bad habits; references. H. Miller, 980 Buchman Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' experience on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, French, at present employed, wishes to make a change; position willing and obliging; A1 job only. Dechamps, 60 West 109th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic; 9 years' experience Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Cadillac; highly recommended; go anywhere. Yoshi, 25 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes steady work for deliveries on his own one-ton car. Richman, 436 East 141st St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience foreign, domestic cars; at present employed; six years' reference one employer. K 377 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, private, 10 years, needs position; graduate school, experience. Phone Westchester 1462.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, twelve years' experience; best references. Rhine, 2795, Orto.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 35, wishes position; city, country; 10 years' driving; 3 years last position. Eggers, 705 Columbus 3d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Nine years' experience, city; excellent mechanic; splendid references. Telephone Greeley 4935.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) wishes position; do own repairs; furnish references. Idsert, 242 W. 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 8 years' experience, 3 years last employer Fischel, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, understands all cars, desires good position, city, country; best references. B. M., 1,203 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, mechanic, careful driver, desires position. H. 24 E. 87th.

CHEMIST, analytical, inorganic, experienced iron, steel, and alloys, also rubber, desires position as analyst or where knowledge of chemistry is necessary; references. D 231 Times.

CHEMIST, graduate, (24,) discharged soldier, desires laboratory position; moderate salary; 2 years' analytical and research experience. G 272 Times.

CLERICAL POSITION, good penman, desired by man, 48; first-class references. H 740 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, actual genuine commercial, executive experience, desires permanent position. H 764 Times Downtown.

COLORED MAN wishes position, porter or anything; references. B 1061 Times Harlem.

CONTRACTOR'S SUPERINTENDENT, (39,) with same concern eleven years, desires change; has qualified in all requirements of position. Handling of men, ways and means of executing work; thorough, technical knowledge of machinery; reason for change, wishes remuneration commensurate with results attained; location no object. R 244 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Expert stenographer, bookkeeper; secretarial, selling experience; exceptionally qualified; references. Q 696 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Young Finnish man, house man; wife cook; country; references. Nagee, 11 West 125th.

DENTIST.—All around mechanic; long experience, wishes assist a good gold man; B 1370 Times Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, mechanical student, wishes position in drafting office; some experience; can also clerical work. G 619 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; 5 years' experience detailing and layout; 3 years' shop experience. Wm. Rice, 963 Longwood Av., Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced mechanical, undertakes extra work to spare time; reasonable. W 587 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, detailer, tracer; 4 years' practical experience; technical graduate. G 682 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; technical graduate; two years' experience; tracer and detailer. D 236 Times.

EDITOR.

Twenty years' experience; hard worker; can handle big job; references. B 166 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Experienced young business man is seeking connection with industrial enterprise where the ability to accomplish things will be recognized; have unlimited energy and enthusiasm for the work to be done, and for the past twelve years have held responsible positions varied sufficiently to enable me to successfully execute policies outlined by the executive management or originate systems; education, general, legal, and technical; expert accountant, credit man, and office manager; I am well versed in corporation and financial matters, and my time is at your disposal for an interview. S 538 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.

I am an industrial engineer and cost accountant seeking permanent position; college graduate; legal training.

I am seeking permanent connection as executive or executive assistant with concern desiring young man, with varied business training to grow with their organization.

Do you contemplate consulting an industrial engineer? This is an opportunity to secure as member of your organization an executive who can solve your problems. One who is old enough to possess mature judgment and young enough to be without preconceived theories. H 709 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Married, 39, desires engagement; possesses broad commercial experience, especially in the sale and manufacture of food products; particularly capable office, credit, traffic, sales, and purchasing manager; convincing correspondent; an opportunity to become an aggressive, tactful man with a successful past. R 253 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Released naval officer, 27, desires profitable connection as executive or salesman with reliable concern; formerly successful manufacturer and salesman of men's specialty clothing; thorough knowledge of woolen fabrics; highest references. H 932 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position; highest credentials. Executive, 826 Woolworth Building.

EXECUTIVE position desired; an admitted attorney with broad business experience; minimum salary $5,000. G 201 Times.

EXPORT SHIPPING.—Young man, five years' shipping experience, familiar with all details relating to export shipping. K 444 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER EXECUTIVE; capable of organizing factory or department along efficient lines; supervision expert; welfare organizer. B 788 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Discharged Sergeant, back from France, desires position; formerly in home construction company as labor foreman in France; any line; can get best results; speak fair French. D 237 Times.

HOUSEMAN and gardener, wants position; take care of automobile; can drive; married; no children; private place, city or country; best of reference. R 220 Times.

INTERPRETER, Spanish, English; refined; high social position; very well versed in commerce, industries, sciences, arts, &c.; also guide and translator for New York or other cities. Box 433 Times, 2 Rector St.

JOB WANTED as publisher or general manager of evening newspaper; advertiser is equipped by ability, age, experience, and character to handle efficiently a daily that offers opportunity for constructive work in making it a success. Interview during A. N. P. A. convention week. Address in confidence B 804 Times Annex.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, N. Y. U. graduate, desires connection with C. P. A.; part time work morning preferable. G 233 Times.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, N. Y. U. graduate, desires connection with C. P. A.; thorough bookkeeping experience. G 262 Times.

LATIN-AMERICAN wants situation with exporting or importing firm; age, 20 years; speaks French, Spanish, English, and German; good references. Alvarez, 36 West 127th St.

LAWYER, just discharged, desires commercial opportunity; high grade executive; clever credit man; efficient sales manager. H 773 Times Downtown.

LITERARY WORK desired by young high school graduate of ability; three evenings per week. K 391 Times.

MAN.—Speaks English, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Arabian, wishes position at anything. G 247 Times.

MANAGER or assistant, with executive ability, wishes connection with live manufacturing or wholesale concern; organizer and able correspondent; seven years' selling experience and sales managership; honorable overseas discharge. R 227 Times.

MASSEUR, licensed, colored, experienced barber and dermatologist, Swedish body massager, own electrical device, visiting specialist. B 801 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted, by a man of ability and education, position as office manager or private secretary; best references. Address Room 215, Empire Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, energetic, knowledge bookkeeping, accurate figurer, desires position. B 1064 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, public accounting, corporation, manufacturing, and selling experience. G 259 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER, young man, willing to learn trade; reference; moderate wages. G 274 Times.

PHYSICIAN, 29, with four years' exceptional experience, would like position with contracting firm or other interests abroad; references. R 236 Times.

PRINTER, able to manage plant, desires position, estimater, buyer; understands costs; 8 years' practical experience. K 78 Times.

PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE; capable organizing factory production along efficient lines; prefer small factory or department; welfare work or. B 797 Times Downtown.

PUBLISHER.

Thoroughly experienced in various branches book and magazine production; references. F 167 Times.

SALESMAN.

If my past record as a producer of results will warrant you, Mr. Manufacturer, to purchase my services and will back up your merchandise with all necessary support essential in successfully marketing your products, am ready to go over the top on a bona fide money making proposition. G 711 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 32, single, with ability, appearance, and personality, asks for an opportunity to become your SALESMAN, and is certain of satisfying your expectations; have never sold before. Will you give me an interview? K 431 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 32, ex-officer, college man, hustler, credentials and appearance Class A, would like to represent organization that is desirous of increasing its Western business; will consider good side line. Phone Spring 8640.

SALESMEN.—Three live wires of excellent character and dress, making all principal cities in the West, will work on commission basis; grand opportunity for firm anxious to build up their Western interests. K 382 Times.

SALESMAN.—Will take out line of silks or perfumes through New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Maryland, and District of Columbia; commission basis. D 243 Times.

SALESMAN, (32,) honorably discharged; energetic man, good selling record, seeks connection with reliable firm; college education. H 752 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 25, ambitious, now inside, desires outside position with reliable concern, with chance to develop. B 1058 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, (33,) married, possessing executive ability, desires connection with manufacturer or wholesale; salary basis. R 230 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced selling to drug, grocery trades, wants position; out of town proposition considered. G 260 Times.

SALESMAN, 21, experienced, desires connection with progressive house; 2 years with last people. R 216 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on exporters, will take two additional non-conflicting lines. S 413 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 21, desires position with commercial concern; city or traveling, salary or drawing account. K 350 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced inside and road, wants connection with mercantile house. G 269 Times.

SALESMAN.—Position desired in retail or wholesale line of business. X 280 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, place goods, suitable for manufacturers, women's wear; am experienced. B 1062 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Young man, high school education, wishes position. K 367 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (25,) intelligent and energetic; four years' experience office details, sales, bookkeeping; good education; references. K 374 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, 23, army discharge, college education, selling; contemplates entering export business. Address Secretary, 1,063 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—All-around office man, 28 years of age, desires change; inquiries solicited. S 402 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, companion, or attendant to gentleman.—Englishman, cultured, essential, seeks position. E 314 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young foreign gentleman wants a position as private secretary. K 266 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.

28, American, 10 years' experience in wholesale wearing apparel and piece goods; packer A1, thoroughly experienced with express, parcel post, and export shipments; wishes steady position with growing concern; can furnish first class references. S 414 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK AND MANAGER, 32 years, married, wishes position; references. G 245 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) correspondent; clean-cut; knowledge bookkeeping; secretarial training; 7 years' mechanical experience; quick, wide awake, original thinker; accurate, punctual; age 25; assuring respect, abilities; unquestionable references; $25. W 801 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, speedy, experienced, excellent knowledge Spanish, desires connection offering good prospects for advancement; well recommended, $25. G 609 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE, CLEAN CUT; 4 YEARS' HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; 2 YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; REFERENCES. K 370 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid; long experience purchasing department, orders, invoices; high school education; efficient, brainy; permanent; $22-$25. B 1060 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, general office assistant, 21 years of age, thoroughly competent; 3 years' experience, desires position. G 690 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, payroll, cost clerk, (37,) Christian, several years' experience; will go out of town; references. H 765 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; correspondent, secretary; 16 years' varied experience; executive ability; $25-$30. Steno, 345 West 107th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, knowledge French, bookkeeping, mercantile connection. K 371 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, knowledge of French, Spanish, bookkeeping, desires position. G 682 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clerk with college education desires position; references. Flynn, 310 West 142d St.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE. G 686 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER DESIRES WORK AFTER 5 P. M. H 751 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STEWARD.—Position with golf, country or yacht club, large or small; experienced, good executive; married; references from New York City and Long Island clubs. Address X 261 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT, first class mechanic, economical manager, wishes high class elevator apartment; own tools; salary $60 or over. B 1060 Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT, engineer, 25 years' experience; best of references. Q 270 Times.

TIMEKEEPER, cashier, or cost work on construction; 6 years' experience; honorable discharge; excellent reference. D 220 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, wonderful domestic, export experience, desires position. G 696 Times Downtown.

TRADE PAPER MAN.

For thirteen years I have been general manager of trade journal established fifty years, having international circulation and patronage; have made money for owners; can assemble complete staff of well established publication requiring services of high-grade all around man; highest credentials. S 407 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR, (34,) Spanish, French, Italian, stenographic typist, retired from navy; desires connection with reputable concern. R 237 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN.

Ex-soldier, 23, five years' domestic-export shipping experience, capable handling all details, thoroughly initiative, executive ability, seeks connection; salary desired, $1,500. H 779 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN.—35; three years present position; desires changes; private estate or hotel. X 280 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—I am a young man, (24,) single, Christian, college education, with every essential qualification except business experience.

Recently I was discharged from the army, (aviation,) am in good health, and now wish to secure a position with a first-class business house where I can make the right kind of start.

I am not seeking merely a job; I am desirous of making a worth-while connection where I will be placed under the direct supervision of an executive who knows how to develop, discipline, and train his men.

Highest references. Energetic, G 261 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with an advertising agency or concern doing national advertising

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER—Export and import corporation has position open for first class stenographers; salary $25 to start. G 704 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid stenographer who will take an interest in her work can secure a permanent position, 200 Pearl St., corner Fulton.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST in export house; must be able to take notes in French and English; references necessary. Mrs. Morand, Hotel Brevoort.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER. Expert who has experience and is quick; salary $18 a week, with good chance of advancement. Room 406, 170 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, moderately trained in stenographic and clerical work; must write good plain hand; give previous experience and salary required. R 347 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; light knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; apply at once; moderate salary to start. Apply Buster Brown Hosiery Mill, 137 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER to take English dictation and occasionally translate Spanish. Wibel & Co., Inc., 50 Broad St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER with some general office experience for retail millinery. Apply in person to Crocker, 375 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and Bill Clerk.—Must be accurate and over 22 years old. American Trunk & Bag Co., 519 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge double entry bookkeeping; salary $30. Lichtenstein, 158 West 54th.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Bright beginner; $10 to start. H. B., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate; steady position; good advancement. Van Dyk & Co., 4 Platt St.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; experienced, rapid. Call 3d floor, foot of Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; $15 start. Kantrowitz & Drubin, 32 East 31st St.

STENOGRAPHER, French, large export concern; permanent position. A 762 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with law work, public stenographer's office; state salary. H 789 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate typist; Remington machine. Apply 636 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge bookkeeping; salary $15 per week. R 229 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience real estate office; state age, experience, salary expected, &c. B 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, experienced. Thatcher, 135 West 35th.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRECTED, INTELLIGENT EXPERT. K 362 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD LAW EXPERIENCE; $18 TO $21. PHONE 5647 CORT.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and typist for plug board; state age, qualifications and salary desired. B 2 Times.

TRANSLATOR.—Spanish, must also be able to take English dictation. Wibel & Co., Inc., 50 Broad St., N. Y.

TYPISTS.

Several competent typists who will take an interest in their work; to such girls we offer an opportunity to study shorthand and eventually to develop into stenographers and secretaries; applicants must be rapid and accurate. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, A 701 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.

Capable young lady, about 20, required in large office; Underwood machine; excellent chance for advancement; salary at start $14; state full particulars. H 785 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Mail order house wants young women over 16 years for copy work; business experience not required; apply mornings. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPIST, for general clerical and detail work; salary $13 to start; state age, religion, qualifications, &c. G 707 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Rapid, accurate, American, capable taking dictation on machine; replying, state age, references, experience, salary expected. G 716 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted in law office; Remington operator; state age, religion and salary expected. S 420 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, for copying work, in office large corporation. See Mr. Ball, 346 Broadway, second floor.

TYPIST.—One experienced on Underwood machine. Apply 268 Pearl St., cor. Fulton.

WAIST FINISHERS.

Experienced; also helpers; half-day Saturday. Robin & Ricciro, 74 East 35th St.

WOMAN for general housework; small family in suburbs; good wage and pleasant home for competent woman. B 17 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, intelligent, for clerical work; knowledge of bookkeeping and handling of cash preferred; beginner may apply. Edward A. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d.

YOUNG GIRL to make herself useful in photo laboratory; experience unnecessary. Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

YOUNG GIRL for general office work. G. & G. Waist & Dress Co., 6-8-10 East 32d St.

YOUNG GIRL to take charge of show room; experience unnecessary. G. & G. Waist & Dress Co., 6-8-10 East 32d St.

YOUNG LADY, American, experienced in statistical work, preferably graphic charts; desirable position to right person; salary commensurate with ability. G 556, Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, good penman and familiar with listing names and addresses in subscription department of publishing house. Apply Mr. Floren, Room 1003, 1,182 B'way.

YOUNG LADY capable sketching gowns, &c., in private dressmaking establishment; state experience; salary willing to start. S. E., 821 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for billing; knowledge of stenography would prove an asset; fine opportunity to advance. Address Billing 2370 Times.

YOUNG LADY to sell and demonstrate Bab's walking doll in stores; salary $15 a week and commission. Room 406, 110 West 40th.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work with large exporting and importing concern; state age and salary wanted. H 748 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN WITH LIBRARY TRAINING WANTED FOR SPECIAL WORK IN DOWNTOWN BANK; SHOULD BE ABLE TO HANDLE LEGAL MATERIAL, CATALOGUE ABSTRACTS, AND DO SOME RESEARCH WORK; KNOWLEDGE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS WOULD BE VALUABLE. B 18 TIMES.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, English and French, for schoolboy of eight, four afternoons and evenings a week; permanent position; highest references required. K 372 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, common sense, who can reason, think, and work without constant supervision, secretarial possibilities; accurate typist; permanent; salary $12 to $15. Mr. Malloy, 12 East 44th St., 8:30.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, to demonstrate food; salary and commission. Phone Bryant 2175, or apply Seacoast Food Corp., 99 Lexington Building, 151 West 42d.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, fine typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, and when the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convincing yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED

in modern business, as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained women. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunities for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465), for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.

PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY

as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, coeducational; class now forming. Write for booklet.

CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y., 1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6965.

A PROFITABLE PROFESSION FOR QUALIFIED WOMEN.

Eleven weeks' course in practical nursing. Call or write the MARLAND SCHOOL, Central Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av., New York. Phone Plaza 10100.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, graduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 500 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7800 Murray Hill.

STENOGRAPHERS: Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 170 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 40TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "Why Trained Women Succeed." free copy on request. Rose L. Pritz School, 334 5th Av.

FOREIGNERS taught fluent English by cultured young lady. Telephone 3639 Vanderbilt, 40th Street.

TELEPHONE OPERATING. — Ladies, to learn complete course $10. Chief School, 6 Beekman St.

Employment Agencies.

SUPERIOR OFFICE POSITIONS.

Refined young women only; 25 stenographers and bookkeepers.

$15-$18-$20-$25.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, Chamber of Commerce Building, 32 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CALL PERSONALLY 9-1.

STENOGRAPHERS, $22-$15; Bookkeepers, $20-$20; Typists, $18-$15; long experience, Miss Nagle, Alden Agency, Room 515, 132 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC., 200-208 BROADWAY.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHER.—Court Reporter, Law, $18-$20.

TYPIST.—$10-$18.

FILE CLERKS.—$9-$12.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Hotel, out-of-town, board and room; $12.

ASST. BOOKKEEPERS, (3.)—Ledger work, trial balance; $15.

DICT.-OPR.—$10-$20.

DRAFTSWOMEN (2).—Tracing; $15-$20.

ELLIOTT - FISHER & COMPTOMETER OPRS.—$15; lunch.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 NASSAU.

Est. 1899. Free Registration.

Stenographers, best positions New York here; 5 c. lower Broadway, shipping, $23; coal, $15; commercial, $20, $15; export, $25; Woolworth Bldg., $18; Front St., $20; Hudson, $20; numerous others. Uptown, publishing, $20; Madison Sq., $20; 5th Av., $15-$22. Three French-Spanish typists, bookkeeping clerks; numerous others; above minimum salaries; absolutely genuine; your interest expertly considered.

OWEN'S AGENCY.

165 Fulton St., or Times Building, 424 B'way. CALL AND GET PLACED AT ONCE.

STENOGRAPHERS, Legal, $15, $20, $25. Commercial, $15, $25. Typists, $13, $15. Bookkeepers, $15, $25. Assistants, $12, $15. Billing clerks, $15. Office Assistants, $12. All kinds of office positions open daily.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,

ROOM 308A, 52 WALL STREET.

Excellent positions for refined American applicants.

STENOGRAPHERS, (experienced).....$18-$25

STENOGRAPHERS, (beginners).....$10-$15

TYPISTS, dictaphone, clerks, &c., no registration charge; call immediately.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 NASSAU, ROOM 600.

STENO, secretary, export experience.....$25

STENOGRAPHERS, all lines, $16-$20; several beginners, $12-$15; bookkeeper, $23; typists, (billing,) $15; office assistant, $15. Registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway. Established 1897.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.

Assistant cashier, bond concern, good salary; dictaphone, stenographers, typists, file clerks, $15.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

ROSE WEBSTER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $16-$35.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent, fine immediate high-class openings. Robert's Agency, 101 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, middle aged; architect's office; $25. Roberts Agency, 101 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Excellent positions, $16, $18, $20. Tighe Agency, 99 Nassau.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

SUTTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 489 5th Av. 32 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS .....$12-$35

Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.—Stenographers, $12-$35; bookkeepers, $12-$23; filers; miscellaneous clerical.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$12; many openings; call immediately. David Agency, 17 W. 42d.

ACME AGENCY, 145 Nassau St. Dictaphone, $20; Stenographers, $12-$15-$18-$20.

ACME AGENCY, 145 Nassau.—Steno.-Bookkeeper, $20; Stenographers, $12-$15-$18-$20.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, on staff of public accountant; write full particulars. P. A. Box 2, 1358 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Bright, smart, good young man, to solicit for N. Y. daily; wonderful opportunity. Apply to H. A. Stamin, La Presse, 345 Canal St., before 10:30. Salary or commission.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

At once; must have had thorough department store experience; submit specimens of recent work. Katz & Goldsmith, Bradock, Penn.

ADVERTISING AGENCY SOLICITORS—Strictly commission basis; men with experience in handling high-class newspaper advertising preferred. Apply 621 Broadway, room 310.

AGENT.—Special agent wanted for a large and long established manufacturing plant in Maryland; require man over 30, thoroughly experienced in industrial secret service work, competent to organize and develop his own department; will have big hand in selecting operatives; permanent position, which will develop as ability is shown; in reply, which will be held confidential, state age, experience, references, religion, and salary desired. Box 462, Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

AISLE MANAGERS.

BEST & CO. REQUIRE

COURTEOUS, ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS AISLE MANAGERS IN THEIR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, WHO HAVE HAD GOOD RECORDS OF PAST EXPERIENCE WITH FIRST-CLASS STORES; APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

APPLY ALL WEEK, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7 WEST 35TH ST., 8:30 TO 10 A. M.

ARCHITECTUAL DRAFTSMAN.—One with experience monument work preferred; must understand perspective and lettering; give age, previous connections and salary wanted. R 242 Times.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER by a progressive Middle West store; qualifications, forceful copy writer and good layout man, preferably an assistant now employed who wishes an opportunity. Interview Arnstein, Waldorf Astoria, Tuesday or Wednesday evening, 5:30 to 6 o'clock. Inquire R. G. Yeager, The C. H. Yeager Co., Akron, Ohio.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—A large manufacturing concern wishes to employ an active, energetic man, between 25 and 35 years of age, to assist in credit department; should have several years' experience in this line of work; in applying, kindly state age, education, and salary desired. V 354 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young man of good appearance, (24,) must be good correspondent, attentive to detail of work and have some knowledge of bookkeeping and credit work; first class reference required; state education, experience, and compensation expected. Address B 334 Times.

ASSISTANT in publishing office; stenographer and typist thoroughly experienced in touch system; only those with highest references need apply; call after 9:30 A. M. 9-11 Taylor Co., 500 5th Av., Room 304-A.

ATTENDANT with experience for an institution to care for insane patients; pay $40 month. Call at 140 East 28th St. today at 3 P. M.

BANK.

Office boy, about 16 years, in high-class National Bank; good opportunity for advancement and permanent position. G 708 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—Long hand figurer; must be absolutely experienced calculating discounting; rapid and accurate. G 9 Times.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR (Moon's Hollerith) wanted; speedy and accurate: B 7 Times.

BILL CLERK.—One who can do typewriting. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

BOND SALESMAN WANTED.—TO THE RIGHT MAN, WHO CAN DO BUSINESS, A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS OFFER S 531 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted by growing manufacturing concern; an opportunity to develop into selling position is offered for aggressive young man; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. K 387 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with Christian firm must be experienced and acceptable to bonding company; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. A 756 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, bright young man, by Christian firm; some experience on double entry books and general office duties; salary $20 per week to begin; state fully. A 755 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced as cashier, with Christian firm; must be acceptable to bonding company; write, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. A 700 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, one experienced double entry, preferably one who has had statistical experience in the clothing manufacturing business. Address giving full particulars regarding experience, salary, A 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good penman; rapid and accurate at figures; familiar with manufacturing accounting; good opportunity for right party; state age, qualifications thoroughly, and salary desired. A 760 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, age 19; must have references. Readebrun Underwear Co., 9 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, in private banking house; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; initial salary $1,000 per annum; state age, references and experience. G 742 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry bookkeeper; one accustomed to making out payroll preferred; state salary $25. Apply, after 10 A. M., John H. Wiemers, 23 Spring St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Exceptional opportunity; state business experience and expectations. G 285 Times.

BOYS.—A large downtown corporation has a few openings for some bright and energetic young boys; permanent position, with a good chance for the future. Write, giving age, religion, and salary expected. H 775 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work, short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. S 419 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17 years of age, in the stockroom of a manufacturing house, who is willing to make himself generally useful; must be of American descent, furnish references, and state salary expected. K 466 Times Downtown.

BOY, with good reference, to begin as bank runner; only those need apply who are willing to work their way up; state age. Write Box 84, 2121 3d Av.

BOY.—Large importing house wants an office boy; must have fair handwriting; salary to start $8; apply in own handwriting. V 399 Times.

BOY wanted, downtown office, by Christian firm; must be well recommended; apply in own handwriting; salary $10 per week. H 746 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by advertising agency; good bright boy for errands and office work; excellent opportunity. Call Buthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY, bright, wanted by large woolen house; splendid chance for advancement; must be good at figures; state salary and references. D 227 Times.

BOY.—Clerical work; large wholesale house; good chance advancement. A. G., 527 Times.

BOY.—Christian woolen commission house; Stock clerk; $12 to start. K 389 Times.

BOYS, over 15, go errands, also help house departments. H 756 Times Downtown.

BOY to operate multigraph and do general office work. 906 5th Av., Room 1706.

BUTCHER.—Steady position. M. Buchebaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CASHIER-TICKET SELLER, experienced, accurate, polite; high-class theatre; state salary. V 7 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, WHITE, OVER 35, CAREFUL, SINGLE, TEMPERATE, EXPERIENCED MECHANIC; WASH CARS; ROOM IN CITY; ROOM AND BOARD IN COUNTRY; WEAR PUTTEES; NO COMMISSIONS; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES; HIGHEST GRADE MAN; WAGES $35 WEEKLY; FULL PARTICULARS. B 122 TIMES.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.

BEST & CO. REQUIRE

SALESMEN IN THEIR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS, MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVING A FIRST-CLASS CLIENTELE; THOSE WITH FOLLOWING PREFERRED.

ALL APPLICATIONS IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND NO REFERENCES ARE LOOKED UP UNTIL AFTER A SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW HAS BEEN HAD.,

APPLY ALL WEEK, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7 WEST 35TH ST., 8:30 TO 10 A. M.

COCOA.

Good opportunity for foreman in cocoa and chocolate factory; must be able to take Superintendent's place in his absence; give complete particulars concerning experience, &c. Address Cocoa, P. O. Box 220, City Hall Station, City.

COLLECTOR, to take full charge of magazine installment collections in Greater New York and vicinity; must be thoroughly familiar with up-to-date mail follow-up methods, have ability to direct and control men, route new orders, &c. Address F 808 Times Annex, giving experience, reference, and salary expected.

CONTRACTORS wanted by large children's dress manufacturing concern on intermediate and misses' dresses, sizes 12 to 20; steady work for right party; those with best experience only need answer. H. J., 806 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS wanted by one of the largest children's dress houses to work on white lawn dresses; good work; must have long experience in same line. H. L., 804 Times Downtown.

COPY AND SERVICE MAN. — Advertising agency seeks a copy and service man who possesses ability; must thoroughly understand agency methods and be a writer of ability on diversified subjects, good at layouts and skilled in securing good type effects; must be accustomed to responsibilities and be relied on to do his part well without supervision; one who can bring along accounts will receive additional remuneration; state references, experience, and salary to begin. B 4 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish and English, wanted, by established manufacturing and exporting corporation; capable person will secure desirable position offering opportunity and permanency; answer in both languages. K 376 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, American-Spanish, with some export experience preferred; state experience and salary. Address Burlingham, K 580 Times.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Wanted, 50 discharged soldiers to sell reproductions of oil paintings of famous men; great opportunity for those who need immediate funds; dignified, interesting; commission. Apply after 9 A. M., Henry A. Lilling, 503 Broadway, New York City.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, EXPERIENCED; DETAILER ON GENERAL MACHINERY; MUST BE GOOD TRACER; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND FULL DETAILS. N. H. 333 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, one experienced in moving picture machines preferred; good opportunity to the right man. Call 9:30 A. M., 2,638 Park Av., near 140th St.

ENTRY CLERK.

Young man about 18, in wholesale house; good penman. E. H., 310 Times.

EXPORT HOUSE offers unusual opportunity for energetic young man, (27-35); one with a college training, a thorough command of the English language, and an able correspondent; no previous export experience necessary; state full qualifications and salary desired; applications confidential. G 694 Times Downtown.

GARDENER wanted, single or married, with not more than one child; thoroughly experienced for work on lawns, vegetable garden, hot beds and flower beds; estate about ten acres; gardener's cottage, with electric light and steam heat; located in Westchester County within ten minutes of railway station, not far from Soundi will consider only gardeners of long experience, having held permanent positions for recent date; must have highest references; write fully giving details in confidence; will arrange appointment. Address Box A 698 Times Downtown.

INDUSTRIAL TRACTOR DESIGNER.

WE REQUIRE AN ENERGETIC, CAPABLE STORAGE BATTERY TRACTOR AND TRUCK DESIGNER; MUST BE EXPERIENCED WITH USE OF TRACTORS IN THE FIELD IN ADDITION TO HAVING TECHNICAL ABILITY TO DESIGN. PERMANENT POSITION IS CERTAIN TO A LIVE MAN WHO HAS THESE QUALIFICATIONS. THE LAKEWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MAN WANTED. — AMBITIOUS, BRAINY MAN, 30 OR LESS, WITH EXPERIENCE AS ONE OF THE UNDERSTUDIES IN CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF A CENTILE CONCERN THAT OPERATES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY; WE WANT A MAN WHO HAS BEEN AND THINKS BEYOND JERSEY CITY, NOT A JOB HUNTER; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE S. W., BOX S 563 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN OVER 50 WANTED.

Old gentleman, well educated, of striking appearance, as attendant in reception room of large publishing house; requirements are not exacting; worth a light and pleasant job previous experience of similar nature is required; position is permanent; give age and record of previous employment; salary offered $800 per year. Address Publisher, Box A 699 Times Downtown.

MAN between 45-50, as night watchman; must have references. Otto Haineman, 145 West 45th St.

MAN.—A steamship company having in operation 60,000 tons of ships requires the services of competent person to take charge of its freight and charter departments; good place for person having experience and capacity. J 809 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN for farming and to take charge of cattle; married preferred; state wages required; for Ridgefield, Conn. B 147 Times.

MANAGER, to take complete charge, with the exception of buying for an up-to-date men's specialty clothing shop in nearby city; this is an extraordinary opportunity for live wire and business getter possessing, besides a clean record, plenty of "pep" and personality and knowing the retail clothing line from A to Z. Apply after 9:30 A. M. to Mr. Sobel, 429 4th Av., 18th floor.

NIGHT PORTER AND WATCHMAN; STEADY POSITION; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCES. B 3 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted in large downtown office where neatness and willingness are highly appreciated. L 768 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for advertising agency; $7 per week to start. Call Room 1806, 70 Union Square, corner of 17th St.

OFFICE BOY; $10 per week. G 250 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18 years or over, general office work. D. A., 347 Times.

PHARMACIST or physician, energetic, young, to travel in the interests of a well known and strictly ethical pharmaceutical preparation; previous business experience desirable; an excellent opportunity for a man of ability who is able to show results. Apply, stating salary expected, and full particulars, to A 748 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, energetic, preferably a physician or pharmacist, is required to travel on a salary basis in Brazil in the interest of a well-known ethical proprietary preparation; fluent Portuguese necessary and previous business experience desirable. An excellent opportunity for a capable man with some executive ability. Apply, stating salary, age, references, and all other particulars, without which no application will be considered. A 737 Times Downtown.

ROOM CLERK for men's hotel; hotel experience valuable, but not essential; must be clean-cut American; state age, experience, salary. K 879 Times.

SAKS & COMPANY, BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET, OFFER EXCELLENT POSITIONS WITH BRIGHT FUTURE TO BRIGHT BOYS AS STOCK BOYS AND PARCEL CARRIERS.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live-wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men leaving present work will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Rutland, 1133 B'way, between 2 and 3 P. M., Room 1612, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN.

Can you earn $5,000 a year?

A corporation leading in its line manufacturing equipment from foundries, machine shops, wherever iron and steel are used, will add a successful salesman to its sales staff.

The qualifications are a high grade personality; proven integrity; record of success and a working knowledge of elementary mechanics, preferably foundry and machine shop practice.

Salary, commission and traveling expenses, $ 389 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—This company manufactures a special spacing device which sells for $10; it is a new and remarkable invention and offers utility of the first order; nothing like it has ever been on the market; there is no competition; the selling field is virgin; every business office is a prospect; from 1 to 100 can be sold to a customer, depending on his needs; we use the services of A-1 salesmen; reasonable advance against commission. Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 51 East 10th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.

AN OLD AND STRONG INSURANCE COMPANY IS PREPARED TO TRAIN AND EDUCATE A LIMITED NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT AND PERSEVERING MEN IN THIS INSURANCE BUSINESS, TEACHING THEM EVERY PHASE OF THE DUTY FACILITY FOR SUCCESS WILL BE AFFORDED; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. G 637 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell stocks; those who have been selling to the retail trade or to professional men and have their confidence can connect with a concern that offers an opportunity to earn from one to five thousand dollars on commission within the next six weeks. Phone Rector 7287 for appointment, or write A 727 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN' rugs, carpets; traveling own territory; side line or full line, linoleums, axminsters, rag rugs, fibres, mattings, jute, rubber, &c.; new season prices; top commissions paid weekly; experienced, active, real salesmen making over $200 a week; the largest mill line in this country; name territory wanted, what you can do, all in strict confidence, of course. V 375 Times.

SALESMEN, very high-class, accustomed to selling $5,000 up yearly, investigate this unique earning power and modern practical methods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your commissions while learning, and further give you the opportunity of making from $100 TO $500 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced road salesman to sell well-known line of automobile accessories; must be willing to travel; only one line is staple and essential; trade established everywhere; big earning for a capable and honest hustler; commission or salary arrangements will be made to right man. Apply by letter to Box 592, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN, (5,) of energy and character for permanent positions; exclusive territory in Metropolitan district; we are sole makers of a covering for maps or plans, selling to national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men leaving present work will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Rutland, 1133 B'way, between 2 and 3 P. M., Room 1612, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN, (5,) of energy and character for permanent positions; exclusive territory in Metropolitan district; we are sole makers of a covering for maps or plans, selling to national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men leaving present work will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Rutland, 1133 B'way, between 2 and 3 P. M., Room 1612, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN, single man, to travel calling on supply stores and service stations with line ignition parts and brushes; those experienced in this line preferred; liberal commission, with expenses advanced. H. A., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, one experienced in house furnishings, toys, and furniture, to represent large commission and jobbing house in Chicago, Indiana, and Middle West States; only an experienced salesman will be considered; answer, stating qualifications, &c.; salary and commission. B 139 Times.

SALESMAN, single man, to travel calling on supply stores and service stations with line ignition parts and brushes; those experienced in this line preferred; liberal commission, with expenses advanced. H. A., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—One who is thoroughly experienced and can command trade, to sell white goods and wash fabrics to manufacturers; splendid opportunity for the right man; salary or commission; all correspondence strictly confidential. B 13 Times.

SALESMAN.—No selling experience necessary; investment firm wants man of good character who, with assistance, can make a large income in commissions; this a permanent position means later becoming a manager. K 441 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced.—We have an opening for a good live wire salesman; one thoroughly experienced in selling retail cloaks, suits, dresses and skirts; steady position; salary and commission. See Ten, 344 6th Av.

SALESMAN TO SELL ELECTRIC LIGHT UNIT ON COMMISSION; WE WANT HUSTLERS WHO NEED $60 A WEEK; 220 WEST 42D, ROOM 403, 9 TO 11 MORNING.

SALESMEN, good appearance, with experience in advertising specialty line calling on city trade; big money for right men; commission basis. Write, giving full information. Specialty, Box 160, 457 Martcellus Bldg.

SALESMEN, to sell advertised electric lamps; experience unnecessary; handsome profit can make big money; commission basis. Call all week, 9-12 A. M., Kingston Electric Co., 1,068 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Fine line ladies' neckwear, retail and jobbing, Middle West; only experienced need apply; good salary to right party; commission. Gelbert-Cheik, 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced live wire with good following in city offices for up to the minute dressing gown proposition for competent man; salary or commission. V 88 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling Western territory; drawing account and commission; acquainted with retail leather goods trade; must be a hustler. Write, giving full information, Leather Goods, Box 80, 457 Marbridge Bldg.

SALESMAN, to sell fancy ladies' bag frames for manufacturer; experienced man preferred; state salary or commission. Call to see Mr. Kryger after 4 P. M., 220 West 19th, 12th floor.

SALESMEN.—Established linen house; to sell hotels, restaurants, institutions; must have experience; fine opportunity for right man; salary or commission. K. L., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Westinghouse Madza Lamps as side line; commission basis; splendid opportunity to right man. 1,400 Broadway, Room 411.

SALESMEN.—Opening for capable men to sell well-known line silk bags to department stores for city and out of town; on commission basis. E. R., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, to carry men's pants as side line for State of Pennsylvania; commission basis. I. Greenwald, 436 Broadway.

SALESMAN, traveling South, to handle on commission, a specialty in men's underwear. Apply 27 East 22d, Room 86, after 2 P. M.

SALESMEN.—Several high-class men to sell our oil stock; splendid proposition; commission basis. The Burk-Neal Oil Co., 525 World Building.

SALESMAN.—Silk house open for side-line man to sell Japanese and Sage silk to the good retail stores; commission basis. Banner Mills, 27 West 24th.

SALESMAN, istephone stock, wanted; must be experienced and have a clientele; salary and commission; commission only. Apply 116 Nassau St., Room 707. Mr. Sweet.

SALESMAN to sell high quality writing inks; must be thoroughly familiar with the trade; commission basis. Call or write Marco Products Co., 901 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Selling out-of-town retail butchers, grocers, selling meat, poultry and provisions; commission basis. Knapp & Van Nostrand, 507 West 16th St.

SALESMAN, experienced millinery line; one that has acquaintance with jobbing trade; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. D. B., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Sell silks and Oriental products for export and import corporation, on commission; give full particulars. G 705 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To carry our popular line of men's leather coats; for men and women; commission or drawing account. Queen Leather Goods Co., 26 East 22d St.

SALESMAN, retail leather goods, experienced; must be a man of ability; state full particulars, salary. S 425 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, familiar with exporting ladies' ready-to-wear; resident man preferred; commission basis. L. M., 86 Times.

SALESMAN, for retail trunk and leather goods store; state salary, experience. Address A 764 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on silks; on strictly commission basis, to call on cutting-up trade. V 348 Times.

SALESMEN, collectors, carry profitable side line; pocket sample; liberal commission. L 771 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant, must be experienced in cloak and suit house. Safran & Kreeger, 23 East 26th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Good chance for advancement. S. G., 810 Times Downtown.

SHOP MANAGER, one who has had experience in handling contracts; also capable of taking charge of piece goods stock; write full particulars, stating past experience, references, salary; to the one who qualifies a wonderful opportunity is open. Box E 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SIGN PAINTER, first class, commercial; state experience; state salary expected and experience. Allentown Sign Co., Allentown, Penn.

SOLICITOR, energetic, with ability and personality to produce business for nationally known publication in the textile trade, is required; thorough knowledge of the industry specified preferred. Address with details of record, X 262 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR for advertising for a Spanish weekly published in New York; need only make few calls daily; leads will be furnished; commission only. M. 776 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man of good appearance and personality to act as secretary; opportunity for right party to gain general business experience and advancement; Christian firm; private office. Address, stating age and salary expected, D 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man who is thoroughly experienced and can take shorthand and transcribe notes accurately and neatly; excellent chance for right party; salary about $80 month to start; give particulars, age, experience, &c. G 945 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Young man in export house; must be able to take notes in French and English; references necessary. Mrs. Morand, Hotel Brevort.

STEWARD.—Experienced assistant restaurant steward who can keep books and arrive at accurate percentage and food cost every night; salary $125. R. Near, 783 5th Av.

STOCK SALESMEN.

We require the services of men who have been successful in selling securities over the telephone; to those who qualify an unusual opportunity is offered; salary, commission, and bonus arrangement. See Mr. Simson after 10 A. M., Room 901, 59 Pearl St.

STOCK BOY, (15-18,) in fancy goods wholesale house; good opportunity for one who is ambitious and not afraid of work. Apply 153 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER

wanted early in April; splendid opportunity for young man with initiative; to receive consideration, reply by letter only, giving references and salary wanted. Engineers, 2 Columbus Circle, New York.

TABLET MAN thoroughly experienced in all phases of tablet making; state experience, reference, age, and salary. A. R., 844 Times Downtown.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH to foreigners residing in Borough Park or Bath Beach, to give lessons evenings. Write,

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Brown music satchel, containing music, two pocketbooks, and steamboat tickets, &c., on Willis Av. car or 125th St. Crosstown car, or 110th St. Crosstown. 4:22 P. M. Saturday; reward. Finder kindly call Miss Sharman, 4680 Morningside, Apartment 34.

LOST—Ladies' bag in taxicab 1,294, New York license number, between Ma i Restaurant, 144 Bleecker St., and 27 East 81st St., containing $30 in cash, bunch of keys, and other articles; keep the money and return bag and contents. Room 708, 115 B'way.

LOST—Colong wrist watch, platinum, set with diamonds; monogram engraved F. B. E.; black ribbon attached. No. 37553; very liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of same. McIlwraith's Detective Agency, No. 2 Rector St., New York City.

LOST—Gold and gray locket, black ribbon, gold buckles, inclosed 2 pictures children, between Ansonia Hotel and 72d subway station and 79th. Return Mrs. C. R. MacDonald, Hotel Ansonia, Apt. 144; liberal reward, no questions asked.

LOST—After Saturday matinee, at Metropolitan Opera House, March 15, a caracul and seal stole in seats orchestra circle A215-217, or 39th St. carriage entrance; reward. Return to 144 Joralemon St., Brooklyn. Tel. 1210 Main.

LOST.—Square diamond brooch Saturday night, Knickerbocker Hotel or Beaux-Arts Restaurant. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to Apt. 6-D, 101 East 40th St. No questions asked.

LOST—Tango green-gold mesh bag, engraved frame No. 897, on Friday evening at the Japanese dinner, Hotel Astor. Reward if returned to Phelps & Perry, 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Stock: 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred certificate B-14624, registered in the name of Mrs. Edna Billings Gemmill. Finder please notify Babcock, Rushton & Co., 7 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Pearl-shaped diamond ring, surrounded by sapphires set in platinum; finder please return to cashier Hotel Commodore and receive $100 reward.

LOST.—In taxi Saturday night, black purse containing glasses and money. Kindly return glasses. Katherine R. Harries, 4 Collingwood Hotel.

LOST—A diamond and sapphire barpin between West 72d and Altman's; liberal reward offered. Mrs. William Farnum, 251 West 89th.

LOST—$200 reward for return of pear-shaped pearl; lost on Saturday night at Cocoanut Grove or in taxi returning to East 82d St. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of cameo pin lost in or near tailor shop Columbus Av., 87th St. R. Neville, 2 West 87th. Phone Schuyler 5804.

LOST—Four $100 Liberty bonds in Bronx subway Saturday evening, March 8; reward. Address R. E. Ellery, 500 Broadway.

LOST—Ladies' gold fountain pen, initialed F. H. W., on March 8; $5 reward if returned to F. J. Schippers, 68 Broadway.

LOST—In the Pennsylvania Station, Sunday morning, between 8:30-8:45, a mink necklace; reward. V 54 Times.

LOST.—Passport (Sterns) in name Dorothy Dougherty; return today; reward. K 383 Times.

LOST—Saturday, 2 $50 Liberty bond books, 83739 and 80210; reward. Lewis, care Jay Bee Waist, 6 West 32d St.

LOST—Wallet, containing money and advertising receipts. Reward. Please call Rector 1719.

LOST—Monday, Amsterdam car, Alaska seal muff; reward. Communicate Box K 388 Times.

LOST—On 5th Av. bus, March 17, black handbag; initialed L. O.; $5 reward; no questions asked. Return to 230 Madison Av.

LOST—3 diamonds, a part of pendant, Saturday night, at picture theatre or on 178th St.; reward. H. Brett, 95 Brands Place.

LOST—Sunday, 12:30 P. M., Grand Central Station; small leather hand bag; suitable reward. 31 West 71st St.

LOST—A ladies' brown hand bag in or about the Waldorf-Astoria. Return to Cashier; liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond circle pin, at McAlpin; generous reward. K. 400 Times.

LOST—26th St., near Broadway, gold watch chain; reward. Phone Prospect 8216W.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 96 uniform pearls, graduated in size; largest about ¼ in. pear; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

for silver cigarette case lost Saturday in New York subway. S 426 Times Downtown.

Found.

FOUND—Saturday night, $15; found in grill room; please apply for. L. Ritter, 256 West 23d.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$25 REWARD.—Belgian Griffon; small dog; light, silky hair coat; answers to name "Dick" or "Dickey"; short tail; two rows of puppy teeth in lower jaw. Owner much attached. Mrs. Grossmith, 68 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1344.

Most phonographs are only built to play one make of record. The

CRESCENT SILVERTONE

plays all makes—throws open the world's entire library of phonograph music.

Crescent TRADE Silver Tone MARK PHONOGRAPH The Melody Maker

When MEAT is scarce

Fish and many vegetable dishes can be greatly improved in flavor and made enjoyable by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It has been the leading table sauce for generations.

HATCH SPECIALTIES
Specially Good.
SALTO NUTS.
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES.
MATINEE IDOLS.
Can't help liking 'em.

Hatch

Hatch he pays the Parcel Post

55th St., at Herald Sq. | B'way at 30th B'way at 45th

FLAGS!
FLAGS!
SPECIAL SALE!
Columbus Mfg. & Supply Co.
830-832 NINTH AVE.
New York.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS.
Phone—Columbus 7171-7172-7173.

RETURNING TROOPS OBJECT TO HEARST

Protest Bearing Soldiers' Names Thrown from Patria to the Mayor's Welcome Ship.

LAMPOONED IN VERSES

304th Brigade of Heavy Tanks Comes Home Under Command of Colonel Patton.

The French steamship Patria, which was delayed several hours by the fog, docked yesterday at noon at the foot of Thirty-first Street, South Brooklyn, and landed 2,110 officers and men from Marseilles. The troops consisted principally of the 304th Brigade of Heavy Tanks and six casual companies.

They were met at Quarantine by the police boat Patrol, which had a number of the Mayor's Welcome Committee on board, including the Secretary, Grover A. Whalen, and a band with members of the New York Women's Police Reserve and workers from the Salvation Army, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and K. of C. One of the soldiers leaning over the rail yelled out, "Is William Randolph Hearst on board?" and another khaki-clad warrior beside him threw down a packet tied with string and said, "Give that to the Mayor."

On being opened it was found to contain a protest signed by the officers and men on the troopship against Mr. Hearst's selection by the Mayor as a member of his Welcome Committee. When the reporters went on board at the pier some of the army officers told them where to get copies of the protest and the men who handed them out also gave copies of three verses they said had been composed by a doughboy in France.

Calls Hearst Inhumanitarian.

The protest read as follows:

"We the undersigned officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men register our unqualified disapproval of the designation of Mr. William Randolph Hearst as a member of a committee formed for the purpose of welcoming members of the American Expeditionary Forces returning to the United States. This protest is registered because of the conviction that he has proved himself to be un-American, pro-German, and inhumanitarian, and therefore totally unfit for membership on a committee of the above character."

No names of officers or men were given out to the reporters.

The troops on the Patria were commanded by Colonel George S. Patton, Jr., a regular army officer of San Gabriel, Cal., who went to France as an aid to General Pershing in May, 1917, and was the first American officer appointed to a tank corps, on Nov. 17 of that year. He was a Captain then, and started a tank school at Langres, where French Renault tanks were used.

The first time the battalion went into action, Colonel Patton said, "was on Sept. 12 in the St. Mihiel sector, when 192 tanks were engaged in the attack on the enemy, and only six of them were put out of commission by the artillery fire of the Germans.

Attacks Twenty-two Times.

There were 142 tanks manned by Americans and 25 by the French Tank Corps, making six American and two French companies. During the drive on the Hindenburg line the 304th Heavy Tank Brigade attacked twenty-two times, had seventeen of their machines destroyed by shell fire, and their casualties were 42 per cent. officers and 34 per cent. of enlisted men.

In speaking of the work done by the heavy tanks on Sept. 26 and the three following days, Colonel Patton said he was brought down early in the engagement by a rifle bullet in the left leg, which was received while he was leading seven soldiers to attack a machine gun nest. Colonel Patton said that when he was shot he fell down on the field and would have been killed if it had not been for the bravery of Private Joseph Angelo, of Camden, N. J., who risked his life to drag him to a shell hole, for which he later received the D. S. C. The Colonel also received the D. S. C. for bravery under fire in rescuing his tanks stuck in the mud. Altogether, the 304th Brigade has received two French military medals and twenty-one Distinguished Service Crosses out of a total of 800 men.

The first Japanese steamship to arrive in New York with American troops was the Awa Maru, from Bordeaux, with 4 officers and 103 enlisted men of the 8th Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; 75 men from the 6th Heavy Ordnance Repair Shop, and 3 casual companies and 30 casual officers. The troops were under the command of Lieut. Col. Bertram M. Johnson, of the Regular Army from Helena, Mont.

He was advised at sea yesterday of the sudden death of his wife, and a special tug from the navy yard went to the Awa Maru at Quarantine and took Colonel Johnson off, so that he could catch a train from New York and reach home in time to attend the funeral.

AUSTRALIANS TO MARCH.

Men Who Helped Train the 27th Will Parade with Division.

A contingent of thirty Australians who aided the New York National Guardsmen in their preliminary training with the British armies, will march in the parade of the 27th Division on March 25. Soldiers of the division have invited their former comrades to march with them, the "Aussies," as they are called by the Americans, have accepted, and the proposal now awaits only the formal approval of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Plans to enable about 7,000 wounded in the army hospitals to see the parade of the 27th were discussed last night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee in the Hall of Records. The men will be transported, fed, and made comfortable by the Red Cross, the Motor Corps, and details from the army and navy. Places in the grand stand will be reserved for some of the wounded, and chairs and benches for others will be placed in Madison Square, near the Altar of Liberty, and in the space in front of the Public Library. Many buildings along Fifth Avenue also are to be opened to the wounded soldiers. The Mayor's Committee rejected a proposal that a stand, to be used exclusively for wounded soldiers, be erected in Madison Square.

Distribution of the tickets to the grand stand will not begin until late this week, and the families of those who perished in service with the division are to be first to receive allotments. Members of the division, with the wounded, will come next, and the tickets left will be allotted to up-State delegations, members of the Mayor's committee, and State and Federal officials. The police have been instructed to arrest all persons suspected of dealing in grand stand tickets.

Mayor Hylan wrote a letter yesterday to the Board of Aldermen urging that March 25 be declared an official holiday in honor of the 27th Division. The Mayor received a cablegram from General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commanding the Fourth British Army, congratulating the city on the homecoming of the 27th Division, which, he said, "fought so splendidly and in truest comradeship with their British comrades."

The Mayor's Committee announced that a special program of the parade would be distributed in the grandstand without charge, and an appeal has been sent to members of the committee for contributions to the fund of $25,000 required for printing the booklet.

ALBANY, March 17.—The New York City Committee of Welcome was requested by the Assembly, in a resolution adopted tonight, to make provision for veterans of the civil war so that they could witness the parade of the 27th Division next Tuesday without discomfort.

INTERALLIED FLAG HERE.

Transport Presidente Wilson First to Carry White, Blue and White.

The transport Presidente Wilson, which arrived last Thursday from Marseilles with 1,500 American troops, is the first vessel to fly the new Interallied flag in New York harbor, which is white, blue, and white in horisontal stripes. The transport was formerly the Austro-Hungarian liner Kaiser Franz Josef and was seized by the Italians with 17 other steamships belonging to that company when they captured Trieste. The chief officer said yesterday that as the Presidente Wilson was registered as an Austrian vessel they could not fly an enemy flag and therefore the Inter-Allied flag was hoisted at the stern and the Italian ensign at the mainmast head. From what he had heard in Trieste the white, blue, and white would be the flag of the League of Nations.

306th Auxiliaries to Meet Tonight.

The auxiliaries of the 3d Battalion of the 306th Infantry, comprising Companies I, K, L, and M, will hold their monthly meeting tonight in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street. Major Archibald J. Thacher will be the speaker, and there will be a musical program. The 306th Infantry Association announced that all soldiers and relatives of soldiers in the regiment were invited.

MAY HAYES AT INCH TRIAL.

Friend of Actress Appears for the Defense—Hearing Concluded.

The trial of Mrs. Betty Inch, a film actress, before Justice Davis and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on the charge of attempted extortion of $215 from Eugene P. Herrman of 650 West End Avenue, was concluded yesterday and will be deliberated upon by the jury today.

At the first trial of Mrs. Inch, when the jury disagreed, she asserted that she had acted as an agent for May Hayes, a friend, in applying to Mr. Herrman for the money, and that it had been impossible to get Miss Hayes to come from Palm Beach and testify for the defense. This missing witness appeared yesterday and told the court that she was the May Hayes referred to, but was now married to Irving Benjamin and had been living in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Benjamin testified that she, accompanied by her husband, had voluntarily appeared to defend Mrs. Inch. Mrs. Benjamin, however, was not permitted to go into certain details that had been testified to by Mrs. Inch at the former trial concerning the reasons for her acting as agent for Miss Hayes. Mrs. Inch did not testify in her own behalf at the present trial.

AMERICAN CONCERT IN ROME

Work of Our Composers Heard—Ovation to Albert Spalding.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 16.—The Augusteum Hall was packed with a distinguished crowd to hear the much-expected and much-talked-of American concert today. The program comprised all American music, selected by the Trustees of the American Academy at Rome.

Music is one of the arts included in the academy here, but so far no musical student has taken a scholarship for Rome. It is hoped in the near future to make American music better known in Italy, where American musical students study the Italian masters.

The overture by Henry Gilbert of New York, four characteristic orchestral pieces by Arthur Foote of Boston, and an organ concerto by Horatio Parker of New Haven were played. A further attraction was the presence of Albert Spalding of Chicago, who roused king and enthusiastic applause by his wonderful interpretation of Mendelssohn's concerto.

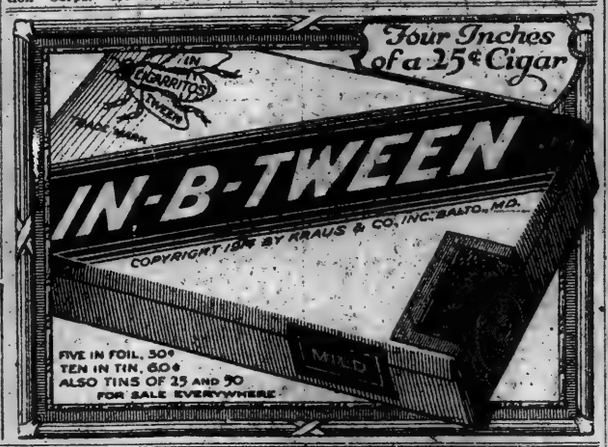
Mr. Spalding was already well known and liked here during his flying visits to the Eternal City when in the Aviation Corps. He had played several times for private entertainments, but this was his first professional appearance since he left the army.

The musical authorities urgently asked him to be present today, to make the performance even more American. Mr. Spalding succeeded in getting his discharge here instead of returning home.

The whole concert was an immense success, each piece being received with enthusiastic applause, especially Horatio Parker's organ concerto and Spalding's violin playing. Every one expressed the hope that this would not be the only concert of its kind for the present season.

Ireland and "League of Nations."

DENVER, Col., March 17.—The Senate resolution asking the Peace Conference to grant Ireland the right of self-determination was adopted by the House of Representatives of the Colorado Legislature today by a viva voce vote, with an amendment requesting President Wilson to "exercise his extraordinary and unlimited powers and authority that the sentiments herein expressed may be incorporated in the constitution of the proposed 'League of Nations,' and further be it resolved that a copy be forwarded to the President of the Irish Republic at the national capital of Ireland, if the same can be located."



GIORNI

whom Paderewski styles

"The Coming Pianist of the Younger Generation" makes record-rolls only for

THE DUO-ART PIANO

AURELIO GIORNI will undoubtedly be classed with the few very great pianists. Advantages of heredity and training of the highest artistic order are his. His mother is one of the best-known concert singers in Rome, his father a distinguished painter and a grandson of Thorwaldsen.

Giorni's wonderful natural gifts of memory and temperament have been developed under such masters as Sgambati, Busoni and Humperdinck. Although intense and extremely brilliant, his playing is marked by consistent good taste, finish and command.

Giorni has recorded many of his most beautiful interpretations for the Duo-Art Piano. Like the recordings made for this super-instrument by other great pianists, his musical personality stands out in these tone portraits, clear and distinct as a cameo.

At Giorni's recital, to be held at Aeolian Hall on Friday Evening, March 21st, he will give a program of unusual interest and scope, and the Duo-Art recordings of his splendid playing may be heard at Aeolian Hall at any time.

The Duo-Art Pianola is a pianoforte of highest excellence for hand-playing. It is also a Pianola of advanced design and as a reproducing piano it stands absolutely supreme.

Made in Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber Pianos. Grand and upright models. Prices from $975.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—The Greater Phonograph

In MANHATTAN 29 West 42nd Street | In THE BRONX 367 East 149th Street | In BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Avenue | In NEWARK 895 Broad Street

Stetson Hats

Wallach-Stetson No. 2756 $8

Some men are born to look well in their hats; others wil achieve such distinction for the first time with the friendly assistance of this becoming Stetson.

A hat that attains this peak of efficiency is rivalled only by the other becoming Wallach-Stetson models that comprise our new Spring Styles Exhibit.

Stetson Hats, $7, $8, $10 and up

New Spring Style Book on Request

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers | 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th | 3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

I CUT one Suit with ten fingers, not ten suits with one machine. I draft that Suit to be as individually and intimately your own, as your thoughts or your toothbrush. I charge $30 to $55, same as you'd pay for garments, turned out by the statistical, hope-it-fitsical system.

I show you a wealth of patterns of pure virgin wool, custom-rare, custom-rich, custom-racy. My body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style, gifted journeyman benchwork and personal attention, from Hand-Clasp to Hand-Tailoring.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Swank

Clemons

Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

20 Years On This Corner

Five Generations

The Coward Shoe

Five generations, all having worn the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe, is not an unusual thing for us to hear.

The prime feature of this shoe is comfort; the broad easy toe allowing plenty of freedom, while the snugness of the heel and upper gives the feeling of security. And they are made with that thoroughness and care for which the name Coward stands.

Our many patrons, and those who have worn broad toed shoes for many years, can still obtain them at Cowards in all sizes.

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else.

ATLANTIC CITY

Now Is The Time To Visit

The Great Spring Resort

Combining Sunshine and the Sea

DELIGHTFUL location overlooking the ocean. Genial spring sunshine and invigorating air. Five-mile boardwalk. Southern seabreezes. Abundant indoor entertainment and outdoor recreation.

For time tables, fares and leaflets apply to

CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICES

1 Broadway, 31 West 32nd Street
114 West 42nd Street, 263 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

G TRADE MARK

The City of GOODRICH Akron, Ohio

No More Days Of Less

Meatless, heatless, wheatless are days of the past; but the thrift born of them is with us to stay.

To demand the utmost for a dollar is one great lesson the world has learned. Along with other days of less, it has cancelled days of less service.

Service has always been the Goodrich measure of the value of tires; that is, what a tire proves itself worth you in service on your car, and on the road.

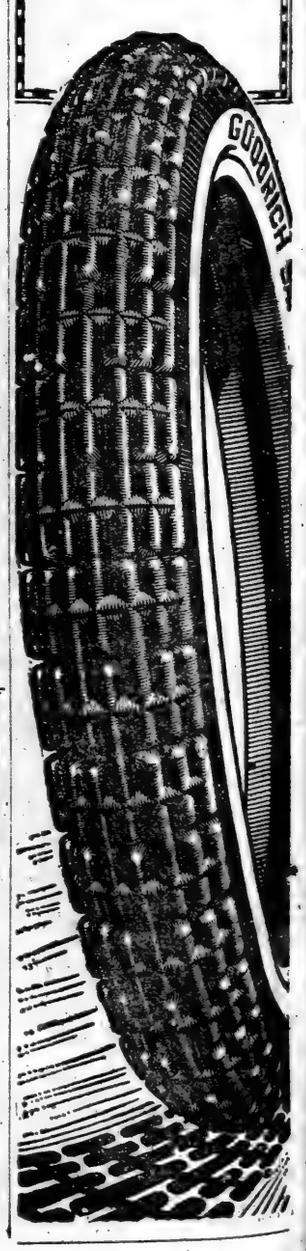
You see promise of service in the burly, full rounded bodies of Goodrich Service Value Tires; and their thicker SAFETY TREADS, extra wide to fortify the sidewall against rut grinding.

You get fulfillment of promised *service value* in their dependability and durability wherever you take them.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

GOODRICH TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday fair, warmer; moderate northwest winds.
For weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,334. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS | THREE CENTS | FOUR CENTS

BRITISH AIRMEN COMING TO TRY ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Steamer Is Bringing Them with Airplane to Start from St. John's, N. F.

ENTER FOR £10,000 PURSE

Machine, Secretly Built in Haste for Competition, Scheduled to Fly 2,500 Miles.

HARRY HAWKER THE PILOT

Prize Winner for Long Flight—Fontan, Who Will Try Southern Route, Has Setback.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—A secretly built airplane, accompanied by a pilot and an officer of the British Navy, have left England in preparation for an attempt to win the prize of £10,000 offered by The Daily Mail for the first machine to fly across the Atlantic.

At 1 P. M. today the managing director of the Sopwith Aviation Company placed the necessary £500 deposit with the Royal Aero Club and entered in the competition a Sopwith two-seater with twelve-cylinder, 375 horsepower, Rolls-Royce Eagle engine, remarking that the airplane even then was being taken to St. John's, Newfoundland, after having been secretly constructed in two months of great pressure. He said Harry G. Hawker had been nominated as pilot and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, R. N., as navigator.

It was announced that the start would be made at the earliest possible moment from St. John's. By arrangement with the Air Ministry Major A. Partridge, R. A. F., will act as official starter.

Before he left England Mr. Hawker said he believed the flight would require about nineteen and one-half hours, and that the machine was capable of remaining in flight about twenty-five hours at a rate of 100 miles an hour. He said it had already flown 900 miles in 9 hours and 5 minutes on one-third of the petrol in its tanks, and this was half the distance between Newfoundland and Ireland.

The fuselage is boat-shaped, and will support the machine in the water. A short-distance wireless has been installed.

Harry G. Hawker won the British Michelin Prize for 1912 by a flight of 8 hours and 23 minutes. He has made many long-distance flights along the British Coast. He established a world's altitude record of 28,500 feet in 1916.

Newfoundland lies nearer to Europe than any other part of North America, the distance being about 1,900 miles.

BELLINGER TO TRY FLIGHT?

Rumor That Naval Aviator Has Been Ordered to Start at Early Date.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 18.—Lieut. Commander Patrick N. L. Bellinger, commandant of the air station of the Naval Operating Base at Hampton Roads, may be the officer chosen to pilot the aircraft on which the American Navy pins its hopes in the transatlantic flight, according to an unconfirmed report current here today. Rumor has it that the Navy Department, spurred to activity by the reports coming from all over the world that both French and British aviators are getting ready for the flight across the ocean, has ordered Lieut. Commander Bellinger to prepare for the attempt at once.

There was nothing definite to be learned at the naval base today, all inquiries being politely but firmly turned aside. That there will be a flight by an American naval officer in a naval plane there is no doubt, and it is admitted by officers in private conversation; but who will make the trip and when it will come are questions that cannot be answered at present.

Lieut. Commander Bellinger is considered one of the best aviators in the American Navy. He has been at his post in command of one of the largest aviation units under the American flag ever since the United States went to war. If he should be chosen, a friend of his said tonight, it would be because he had better knowledge of aviation than any other man in the service.

International Flight Rivalry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Announcement from London that two British aviators have sailed for Newfoundland with a Sopwith airplane, with which to try to fly across the Atlantic and win The Daily Mail prize of $50,000, means that the United States Navy must hurry up if it expects first chance to negotiate the transatlantic air journey.

There is a friendly rivalry between the British Air Service and the American Navy in this matter. Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Naval Constructor of the United States Navy, who has had general supervision over planning the material for the navy's proposed transatlantic flight, told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES the last day in February that he fully expected that the British would be the first to cross the Atlantic by the air route in a lighter-than-air machine.

He rather expected that the British would make their first dirigible attempt during April. All his information showed that the new British Zeppelin, a

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Adv.

Dozen German Officers Reach Argentina Under False Names

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—La Razon announces that between a dozen and fifteen German officers arrived here from Amsterdam on board the steamer Frisia under assumed names. Their passports, visaed by the Soviet Government in Germany, were issued by the Argentine Consul General in Hamburg on Dec. 5 of last year. Among the officers was a former submarine Captain named Seidel.

An Argentine student returning from Hamburg on the Dutch liner also had his passport visaed by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

WILL SEEK TO INDICT DR. WILKINS TODAY

Nassau Prosecutor Has Murder Evidence and Witnesses Ready for the Grand Jury.

NO TRACE OF THE FUGITIVE

General Alarm Out for Missing Husband of Victim — Trains and Steamships Watched.

Following an announcement made yesterday morning by District Attorney Charles R. Weeks of Nassau County that he was prepared to go before the Grand Jury today with evidence on which he would ask the indictment of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, charging him with the murder of Mrs. Julia K. Wilkins, his wife, on Feb. 27 last, the police of this city and Nassau County detectives redoubled their efforts yesterday to find the missing physician.

Dr. Wilkins's whereabouts have been unknown to the authorities since 11 o'clock Sunday morning. Although a watch has been placed on the Wilkins home at Long Beach, L. I., where the murder occurred; on the town house at 104 West Sixty-fifth Street, and on all outgoing railroad trains and steamships, at a late hour last night Dr. Wilkins had not been apprehended.

Immediately after the issuance of a warrant by Justice Cassius Coleman charging the physician with the crime, District Attorney Weeks sent out a general police alarm. The State Police and police officials of all towns and cities throughout the East were notified to be on the watch for the fugitive. Detectives of the William J. Burns International Agency are also searching for him.

District Attorney Weeks announced last night that Police Inspector John Cray, in charge of the New York Detective Bureau, had offered the Nassau County officials fifteen picked men to conduct a search in the East for the missing doctor. A nation-wide hunt would be instituted at once, he said.

A report that Mrs. Wilkins's body would be exhumed a second time for further examination was officially denied.

"Nothing could be gained by that," District Attorney Weeks said.

A thorough search of Long Beach, particularly in the vicinity of the Reynolds Canal, which separates the seaside resort from the mainland of Long Island, was instituted yesterday by the county authorities on the theory that Dr. Wilkins may be in hiding near his home. It was pointed out that the physician, in telephoning to Lewis K. Friess, his personal counsel, on Sunday morning had promised to appear at Lynbrook before District Attorney Weeks the same day. Although befailed to keep his word, the police think he may have arrived, but feared to be questioned further by the District Attorney.

Evidence Found by Detectives.

A bit of evidence which detectives viewed as important was discovered yesterday in the Manhattan home of Dr. Wilkins. It was a section of lead pipe which they said was similar to that found beside Mrs. Wilkins the night she was killed. Stuffed in the pipe was a torn fragment of The New Era, a weekly newspaper published at Lynbrook. The importance lay in the fact that parts of a copy of the same newspaper were found wrapped around the hammer that was also found beside Mrs. Wilkins.

Two other discoveries made in the West Sixty-fifth Street home were a one-dollar bill, which the police said had the appearance of being stained with blood, and a piece of string which had the same number of strands as a similar piece found on a hammer discovered by detectives in the house at Long Beach.

In making public his decision to appear before the Grand Jury in Mineola today, District Attorney Weeks said he had already issued subpoenas for the witnesses whose testimony would be heard. Chief among them, he said, would be Chief of Police Patrick Tracey of Long Beach, Police Sergeant Harry Schneider, who answered the call for assistance on the night of the murder; Allen O. Myers, chief New York operative of the Burns agency, who has been working with his chief on the case; Coroner Edward T. Neu of Lynbrook, who took Dr. Wilkins's statement after the murder, and Mrs. Cassius Coleman, an acquaintance of the Wilkins family and wife of Justice Coleman. Dr. Arthur Jacques, who performed an autopsy on the slain woman, and Dr. F. T. Delano, who assisted him, are also expected to testify.

District Attorney Weeks remained in his office until a late hour last night awaiting the possible arrest of Dr. Wilkins. "We are covering all avenues of escape," he said. "This includes the banks where the Wilkins money was deposited, steamship lines, and the Washington end."

Mr. Weeks amplified his statement relating to the "Washington end" by

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The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleeping Cars. Reservations.—Adv.

WAIT FOR BREWERS TO TEST THE LAW WITH 2.75% BEER

Some Reported Already Preparing to Market Products They Have.

ROPER ASKS FOR A RULING

Revenue Commissioner Invites Attorney General to Define What Is "Intoxicating."

JERSEY BEATS PROHIBITION

"Bone Dry" Enforcement and 2¾% Beer Bills at Albany Relegated to the Legislative Discard.

By giving wide publicity to the Root-Guthrie opinion that the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight may be carried on without violating any existing law or lawful regulation the Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade of New York, has made its position plain, but to get action, some brewer must attempt to disregard the restrictions that have been enforced. No one doubts that such defiance of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will start the whole prohibition question upon its way to the United States Supreme Court.

It is probable that the case will soon find its way into court, for though the Brewers' Board of Trade would not say yesterday when 2.75 per cent. beer would be placed on the market, the individual brewers are taking steps to put out their manufactured product with that amount of alcohol content. Some of these are said to have on hand stocks of this beer, which has been the national standard since the President, at the beginning of 1918, forbade, as a food conservation measure, the manufacture of "strong" beer. The proprietor of one big Manhattan brewery said that he expected to resume the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer within a day or two.

Three other brewers at least are determined to begin putting out this beer at once and so force the Internal Revenue Department to take action. There is a disposition on the part of some manufacturers to hold off in the hope that a decision will not be long withheld once the legal machinery of the Government begins to move. An official of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association was quoted yesterday as saying that that organization would assume that the stand of the brewers was correct and that the retailer had the legal right to put 2.75 per cent. beer on sale. The directors of a large Brooklyn brewery will meet this week to determine the company's policy.

The brewers to get action from the Government will only have to attempt to market this 2.75 per cent. beer. Officers of the Board of Trade said yesterday that the brewers had on hand considerable stocks of this beer, which has been the national standard since the President at the beginning of 1918 forbade the manufacture of "strong" beer, as a food conservation measure.

The first step on the part of the Government, it was said, will be to stop at the breweries shipments of beer that contain more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol. Either the Internal Revenue Commissioner will invoke the law, or, as suggested by Messrs. Root and Guthrie, the brewer involved may bring a suit in equity to enjoin interference with his business. The alternative would be for the Government to cooperate with the brewers to bring about a speedy interpretation of the law.

State Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League was in Albany yesterday, it was said at his office. The league leaders are depending upon the specific mention of beer and wine in the wartime prohibition act to make it unnecessary to prove that beer is intoxicating in order to prevent its sale after July 1.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it was said at the Customs House, got authority for fixing on one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol as the limit for a nonintoxicating beverage from Section 608 of the Revenue act of 1918, which designates that amount for the purpose of taxation. The section reads:

Section 608. That there shall be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and hereafter sold, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of $6 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law, to be collected under the provisions of existing law.

It is the contention of the brewers that neither this section nor the act of August, 1917, gives authority to any official to decide what constitutes an intoxicating beverage.

Although the Root-Guthrie opinion was addressed to Christian W. Feigenspan, President of the United States Brewers' Association, it was said yesterday that for the present the association, which comprises three-fourths of the industry throughout the country, would take no action nor advise its members to act. Copies of the opinion were mailed yesterday to brewers the country over. Some of them may follow the example of the New York and New Jersey brewers and decide to ignore the Government regulations, but it is probable that the

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Adv.

Property of Our Army Will Be Sold to France

PARIS, March 18. (Associated Press.)—Docks, railroads, warehouses, hospitals, and barracks built by the American Expeditionary Force, to the value of $185,000,000, will be sold to France for the best figures the American Liquidation Commission can obtain. None of these can readily or profitably be removed, and the only alternative is to sell at the best bargain.

The Liquidation Commission is now negotiating for the disposal of various surplus properties belonging to the expeditionary force. Hundreds of thousands of uniforms have been dyed, so that they may now serve other armies, such as those of Belgium, Poland, and some of the Balkan States.

The present plan is to dispose of these surplus supplies among the Governments which need them.

ACQUIT BLEWITT IN WRECK TRIAL

Jury Clears B. R. T. Division Superintendent of Manslaughter Charge.

MAY NOT BE TRIED AGAIN

District Attorney Lewis Asserts That He Will Proceed Against Other Officials.

MINEOLA, March 18.—Thomas F. Blewitt, the first to be tried of the five B. R. T. officials indicted on manslaughter charges growing out of the Malbone tunnel wreck on the Brighton Line, Brooklyn, Nov. 1, last, which resulted in the death of ninety-three persons, was acquitted by a jury in the Supreme Court here tonight. Blewitt, as Superintendent of the Southern Division, was in charge of operating the trains during the strike. The prosecuting authorities believed their case against him was at least as strong as that against any of the other indicted officials.

District Attorney Lewis announced after the verdict tonight that he would proceed with the trials of Timothy S. Williams, who was President of the company when he was indicted; Edward Luciano, motorman of the wrecked train, and John E. Hallock, John J. Dempsey, and William S. Menden, all officials of the company. It was said, however, that the second homicide indictment against Blewitt probably would not be tried.

The jury, which heard the case tried before Justice Seeger in the Nassau County Supreme Court, retired at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon and returned at 8:18 tonight, with its verdict. Blewitt, overjoyed, rushed to a telephone and notified his wife at the couple's Brooklyn home. The fervent "thank God" with which she received the news was heard by those who stood near the acquitted man.

"I hold no animosity toward any one. I am so happy that I can't talk. I feel splendid," was Blewitt's comment on the verdict.

District Attorney Lewis, upon whom the task of prosecuting the indicted men devolved when the defendants got a change of venue to Nassau County, declined to make any comment upon the verdict beyond asserting that so far as he was concerned the cases of the others, who have insisted upon separate trials, would be tried.

Assails State's Case.

The closing argument in the case revolved, as did the evidence itself upon the question as to whether the wreck—the most disastrous in the history of the B. R. T.—was due to the incompetence of Luciano or to some unknown cause, and, if the former, whether Blewitt had used due care in passing upon Luciano's competence before assigning him to the train.

Former Judge Isaac Oleand, chief counsel for Blewitt, in summing up after the customary motion to dismiss the indictment had been denied and after his offer to submit the case to the jury without argument had been declined by Mr. Lewis, said that "newspaper persecution" had created public bias and that, if this swayed the verdict, passion, and not justice, would rule. He said the suggestion that an attempt was being made to "make Blewitt the goat" rather appealed to him and went on to declare that Luciano alone could tell how the accident occurred. He pointed out that Luciano's constitutional protection, because he was himself indicted, made it impossible to examine him before the jury.

The attorney made a violent assault on that part of the State's case based upon an attempt to shew that Luciano's reckless operation of the train proved him incompetent, pointing to discrepancies in the stories of witnesses. He argued at length that violation of the company's rules in employing Luciano as a motorman should not be given undue importance and begged the jury to realise that Blewitt was not lacking in regret and horror over the tragic accident. He closed with the declaration that if the defendants had been heard in Grand Jury room the indictments never would have been found.

For the prosecution District Attorney Lewis began by ridiculing claims of the defense that an obstruction on the track had caused the wreck, and turned to a vehement denial that there was any attempt to make a "goat" of Blewitt. Had that been his desire, he said, he would have placed Luciano on trial. Further, he insisted, the defendants might all have gone to trial together had they not refused to do so. The District Attorney insisted that Blewitt had not used due care in selecting Luciano, and

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BRITISH PUT DOWN REVOLT IN EGYPT BY NATIONALISTS

Deportation of Three Leaders Announced in Parliament by the Government.

DEMANDED FULL AUTONOMY

Rising Followed Refusal, with Offer of Ever-Increasing Share in Government.

SULTAN ASKED PROTECTION

Premier and Minister of Education, Invited to London, Declined to Go.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question with regard to the deportation of three Nationalist leaders from Egypt, William Dudley Ward, on behalf of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that last November a deputation of Egyptian Nationalists under the leadership of Said Pasha Zagloul, Vice President of the Legislative Assembly, called at the British residency to advocate a program of complete autonomy for Egypt, which would leave to Great Britain only the right of supervision in regard to the public debt and facilities for shipping in the Suez Canal.

They demanded, according to the statement, to be allowed to proceed to London immediately in order to submit their program. At the same time, it was stated, the Nationalists elected a committee of fourteen leaders and commenced agitation throughout the country, collecting signatures to petitions and also subscriptions in support of their program.

Shortly afterward the Prime Minister, Rouchdi Pasha, suggested that he and Adly Pasha, Minister of Education, be allowed to visit London in the immediate future in order to discuss Egyptian affairs. Rouchdi further urged that the Nationalist leaders should also be allowed a hearing in London.

The British Government, according to the statement of Mr. Ward, replied that, while sympathizing with the idea of giving the Egyptians an ever-increasing share in the government of the country, it could not abandon its responsibility for order and good government in Egypt, over which a British protectorate was formally declared in 1915, and for safeguarding the rights and interests of the native and foreign populations. No useful purpose, it was stated, would be served by allowing the Nationalist leaders to come to London and advance immoderate demands which could not possibly be entertained.

Asquith regarded the two Ministers, Mr. Ward said, the Government announced their visit would be very welcome, but that it would be better in the interests of their own convenience and dignity that it should not be timed to coincide with the first weeks of the Peace Conference, when Mr. Balfour (the Foreign Secretary) would be absent in Paris and fully engaged. It was proposed that the visit should be postponed for a short time. The two Ministers, Mr. Ward said, then tendered their resignations to the Sultan.

At the beginning of January the British High Commissioner, Sir Reginald Wingate, was summoned to London to report upon the situation, said Mr. Ward, and an invitation was addressed to the two Ministers to come to London in the middle of February. But they replied that they declined to come unless the Nationalist leaders also were permitted to proceed to London.

Continuing, Mr. Ward said the British Government felt unable to accept such a condition, and the resignations of the two Ministers, which had remained in suspense, were accepted by the Sultan. Steps then were taken for the formation of a new Ministry, but the Nationalists, on hearing of the refusal of their demand, endeavored to prevent a new Ministry from being formed by intimidating the Sultan and those Ministers or others who were ready to remain in or to accept office.

Mr. Ward said the Sultan appealed to the acting High Commissioner for protection from further insults and intimidations, and authority had been given for the arrest and deportation to Malta of said Pasha Zagloul and three other nationalist leaders who played a most conspicuous part in the agitation. Since then there had been some demonstrations and rioting in Cairo and in one or two provincial centres, chiefly organized by students who had affiliated the help of the town rabble.

Collisions occurred with the Egyptian police and with British troops engaged in maintaining order, according to the statement, and there had been some casualties and a few looters had been shot.

Mr. Ward said these manifestations had not been approved by the more sober elements of the population and that there was every reason to believe the situation was well in hand.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Government spokesman in the House of Lords, made there an identical statement to that of Mr. Ward.

In the rioting at Cairo, six persons were killed and thirty-one others wounded, according to a Cairo dispatch received today. At Tanta, on the Nile seventy-five miles above Alexandria, where rioting also occurred, the casualties were eleven killed and forty-one wounded.

The message, which was filed on March 13, stated that order had been restored and that the troops were able to cope with the situation. The Government has armed all persons to prevent train from interfering with the railways or the telegraph or telephone lines, on penalty of being shot under martial law.

ALL THE GLORIES OF SPRING—Visit the MANOR, Asbury, N. J., April-May. Inland Golf at 6 Perfect Climate.—Adv.

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WILSON AND PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE IN EFFORT TO SPEED ACTION ON TREATY; ALL THE BIG PEACE PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Report Japanese Leader Has Agreed With Wilson Not to Raise the Race Discrimination Issue Now

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PARIS, March 18.—President Wilson this afternoon met Viscount Matsui, chief of the Japanese delegation, and told him it was impossible for Japan to put into the peace covenant a special article permitting equal rights of immigration with Caucasians. It is understood that Mr. Wilson received a promise from Matsui that Japan would not hold up the adoption and acceptation of the League by beginning a fight upon that point.

It is reported, however, that Matsui accepted this with the reservation that some time in the future Japan would insist on the right to reopen the question regarding free immigration as well as of no discrimination against Japanese owning property or working in any country which was a member of the League.

The pair reached a gentlemen's agreement that the proposition would not be taken up during the present crucial period, or at any rate would be delayed as long as possible.

The Italian announcement that it might be better for Italy to make peace as soon as possible with Austria-Hungary is not regarded as a threat that Rome intends to make a separate peace unless the 1915 secret treaty is lived up to, but merely as the Italian method of insisting on speeding up the peace treaty.

Following the Italian announcement, however, a movement was set on foot to try to draw up the Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian treaties practically coincidentally with the German pact.

A high authority at the Hotel de Crillon believes that the peace treaty will be ready to be submitted to Germany by April 1 barring unforeseen incidents. This is strengthened by Lloyd George's promise to remain in Paris instead of departing for London on Thursday. Unofficial reports are that a general strike was voted in England this afternoon, and may upset his decision.

Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Wilson this afternoon called in the financial experts for further information regarding the indemnity figures, which now are pared to thirty billion dollars.

CONFEREES ARE IN ACCORD

No Final Decisions Made but Satisfactory Progress Is Reported.

LEAGUE GOES WITH TREATY

Cecil Holds Covenant Strengthens Monroe Doctrine—Questions Wisdom of Specifying.

ALLIES TO CONTROL RHINE

War Council Decides on International Board — To Dismantle Heligoland Forts.

PARIS, March 18. (Associated Press.)—Announcement was made at the close of a conference today between President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and Premier Clemenceau that no final decisions had been taken, but that all the main questions surrounding the Peace Conference had been discussed; that the meeting had been entirely satisfactory, and that there had been no change in the plans previously announced, which contemplate the completion of the peace treaty within the next two weeks, including the League of Nations.

Lord Robert Cecil, after a conference with Premier Lloyd George, declared tonight, in behalf of the British delegation, that the League of Nations covenant, in the opinion of the British delegation, should be incorporated in the preliminary peace treaty.

The conference was an extended one, lasting from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock this evening. It had been intended that the meeting should occur at the "White House," but the program was changed and the conferees gathered in the apartment of Colonel Edward M. House at American headquarters.

Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Prime Minister, did not attend the conference, as the discussion principally concerned Great Britain, France, and the United States. In the course of the meeting Captain André Tardieu of the French peace delegation and M. Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction, visited the apartment of Colonel House.

Lord Sumner and Norman Davis, the British and American financial experts, were also called in.

Toward the close of the meeting two of the Japanese delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, arrived and talked with Colonel House, but did not join in the conference.

The Japanese desired to know when the League of Nations Commission would resume its sessions, as they wished again to offer an amendment terminating racial discrimination. Their announcement of their purpose to renew their offer of the amendment was not accompanied by any intimation of insistence to the point of refusing to accept the treaty without the amendment.

Their views will be heard later, after the neutrals have had a hearing, which today was fixed for 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

In the course of the conference Mr. Lloyd George made known the fact that he would probably be able to remain for the concluding work on the treaty.

It developed that no differences in opinion existed on the financial terms of the treaty. While no authoritative statement was made, there is reason to believe that the territorial aspect of the League of Nations figured in the deliberations. The general course of the discussion tended to dissipate differences in the various points of view.

Returning to the "White House," President Wilson dined with Lord Robert Cecil, the British League of Nations delegate, and Colonel House.

British for League with Treaty.

Before the dinner Lord Robert received the British and American correspondents and announced that it was the opinion of the British delegation that the League of Nations covenant should be incorporated in the preliminary peace treaty with Germany. Lord Robert had previously expressed this as his personal opinion, but his announcement tonight was made after he had conferred with Premier Lloyd George, and was made in behalf of the whole British delegation.

Asked if the covenant might provide for race equality, Lord Robert said that this could not be done without interfering with the internal af-

NOSKE SAYS FOOD WILL END ANARCHY

Restoration of Order Is "Merely a Question of Bread and Employment."

NO DANGER IN NEW ARMY

Defense Minister Denies the Report That It Will Be Composed of Ex-Officers.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18, (via The Hague, March 17.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has obtained an interview with Herr Noske, State Secretary and chief of the German military forces, about his attitude toward the scheme of forming an army composed of some 200,000 officers of the reserve and line, which is much discussed in certain circles here. Herr Noske has established himself in a wing of the palatial Navy Office, and his antechambers are crowded with officers of all ranks, who seem to have learned their lesson in democracy, if one may judge from their friendly intercourse with the men of the rank and file. Herr Noske talks straight to the point.

"I have just had submitted to me a number of clippings from American papers, containing apprehensive comment regarding the strength of the forces organised by me," he said. "Such apprehension is entirely groundless. I would never have lent my aid to form any military body if it had not been absolutely necessary. However, the German civil war cannot be ended merely by force of arms. You can't club millions of starving people into submission. They have been starving for five years now. Their bodies are like engines that have been running without intermission for a long time. Their nerves are on edge, or entirely destroyed; and the civil war we are now witnessing is mainly due to these facts.

"The German laborer is not Bolshevist at heart. Give him employment and decent food and we shall have no further use for cannon."

"Do you consider the Spartacide revolt ended?" the correspondent inquired.

Rebellion Only Smouldering.

"For the present, yes; but it may flame up at any time. As yet the Spartacide organization is too imperfect to cause a simultaneous rising all over Germany, and a spontaneous outbreak here and there can be defeated by our military forces. But if the Entente continues to starve us and to deprive us of the raw materials which are needed to give the people employment, the day must surely come when the anarchistic conflagration will become general and we shall be powerless witnesses of the final destruction of Germany, and maybe of Europe."

The correspondent then mentioned the plan of making von Lettow-Vorbeck Generalissimo of the army of ex-officers. Herr Noske's gaunt figure straightened. His strong face was fastened on his interrogator's, and his large, dark eyes lighted up behind his large, horn-rimmed stained eyeglasses.

"That is mere talk," he said, "which, I admit, certain circles would like to see translated into fact. But von Lettow-Vorbeck himself does not dream of any such scheme. He came to me on the first day of his arrival and placed his services at the disposal of his country, like an honest patriot. It was agreed that he, like the other Generals, should form

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FRENCH FINANCES FACE A CRISIS

Upheaval in Exchange Disrupts Money Market and Halts Reconstruction.

BIG INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Prosperity Possible if Difficulties of Financing Can Be Surmounted.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 17.—The week-end's flurry in exchange, in the course of which sterling jumped 30 cents and the dollar 6, to the detriment of the franc—threw into relief the critical nature of the French financial situation. The ostensible reason for this break, which was the worst for the last two years, is the British refusal to continue the system whereby pounds sterling are guaranteed to the French Treasury, for transmission to French buyers of British goods, at a certain price, hitherto fixed around 24 francs.

The effect of this refusal is such that a prominent neutral business man who tried to buy £1,000 here on Saturday was told that the transaction was impossible unless he was prepared to pay 30 francs per pound. In other words, the exchange market is so upset that there is no real quotation.

While it is probable that measures will be officially taken to remedy such a state of affairs, the fact remains that France is face to face with financial difficulties whose solution is yet to be found. The country is richer than ever. Scarcely a quarter of the war's expenses have been spent outside of France, and the enormous influx of British and American money spent by soldiers has far more than offset that. But throughout the war France has followed the policy of raising money by loans instead of taxation—which was evidently difficult, owing to the tremendous moral and physical effort the country was making—and now there seems to be no method which the Finance Minister can find of making good the huge deficit, to say nothing of the 16,000,000,000-franc hole in the yearly budget.

Of the so-called war taxes, that on luxuries has been a sad failure, while the excess profits and even income taxes have led to all manner of evasion, with results far below what was expected. M. Klotz suggested a remedy by the imposition of a tax on capital, but the opposition was such that he dropped the idea like a hot poker.

A Grave Industrial Problem.

It is a difficult and terrible problem. French productive ability—which alone can produce goods worth real money—has been so hit by the war that it is out of the question virtually that France will be able to export anything like an effective quantity—for exchange purposes—of goods until she has reconstructed her ruined industrial plants and reconstituted those which were destroyed by the Germans while the others were diverted to munition making. But these industries cannot be reconstructed without the admission of American or British machines, steel materials, and the like, which the French Government refuses to allow to be imported. The reason given for the prohibition is that it will create such a balance of trade

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fairs of various nations, which would vilolate the principles of the League.

Regarding the voluntary withdrawal of any nation from the League, Lord Robert pointed out that there was much to be said on both sides of the question.

While discussing the League covenant with the correspondents, Lord Robert said:

"If the Monroe Doctrine means, as I believe it does, that there ought to be no interference with affairs on the American continent by European powers, without the consent of the United States, then I say that the doctrine is strengthened by the League of Nations."

Lord Robert's statement was in answer to a query if the Monroe Doctrine might be reaffirmed in the covenant. He said that much had been said about the Monroe Doctrine, but expressed doubt if it was wise to put any one power in a special position in the League.

Special interest attached to today's conference in view of recent reports of divergences between the powers as to the inclusion of the League plan in the treaty. The meeting was looked upon as an earnest, decisive effort to reconcile all views into a common understanding for an early conclusion of peace in a comprehensive form, including military, naval, economic, and financial terms, as well as the League of Nations.

The general situation as to the peace treaty has been greatly clarified during the past twenty-four hours by discussions between the heads of various delegations, and American Commissioners today took the view that the attitudes of the American, French, and British Governments would be brought into entire accord.

It is said that the present plan of a majority of the five big powers to attach the League of Nations compact to the peace treaty as an appendix would enable Germany to sign the treaty without securing admission to the League, although at the same time she would accept the declaratory principles.

Present plans contemplate the completion of hearings given neutral nations on the League of Nations during the present week, and during the succeeding week attention will be given to boundaries, reparation, and other branches of the treaty. It is believed that the revised League covenant will be ready for adoption at the end of next week.

Rhine to be Internationalized.

The future navigation of the Rhine will be controlled by an allied commission, in accordance with today's decision of the Commission on the International Régime of Ports, Railways, and Waterways. The commission to be named will replace the German-Holland commission of pre-war times.

The British delegation to the Peace Conference, it was announced today, has consented to refer to the Supreme Council the question of the future ownership of the German cables to America. All parties interested in the question are preparing briefs.

The fortifications on the Island of Heligoland, Germany's formidable base in the North Sea, must be dismantled. This decision was reached today by the Supreme Allied War Council.

It was decided also that the Kiel Canal should be internationalized and made available to the ships of all nations on even terms. Tolls will be collected to pay for the maintenance of the canal. Germany probably will retain sovereignty of the waterway.

The council has under consideration the question of maintaining Heligoland as a port of refuge for peaceful craft.

Disposition of German warships is not likely to be included in the treaty of peace, according to the view of the American peace delegation. Germany, however, will be required to surrender title to the ships. The ultimate ownership will be determined later.

The official statement relative to today's meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation, issued this evening, says:

The Commission on International Labor Legislation held its twenty-seventh meeting this morning under the Presidency of Samuel Gompers.

The meeting was devoted exclusively to hearing the statements put forward by the representatives of women's organizations of the allied countries.

Edwin S. Montagu, British Secretary of State for India, has been elected Chairman of the Financial Comission of the Peace Conference. The duties of this commission are to report questions relating to currency, national debts, and other financial matters which must be included in the peace terms.

Le Petit Parisien announces that an agreement has been reached between the Allies concerning the strength of the army of occupation.

LONDON GLOBE DENUNCIATORY

Makes Attack on Wilson's "Autocratic Attitude."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 18.—The Evening Globe says it has special information "on the best possible authority from Washington that, so far from the Senate relaxing hostility to the draft of the [League] covenant and coming around to the President's view, there is little or no prospect of that document ever being ratified. It is no question of its failing to get a two-thirds majority; an actual majority of the Senators are hostile."

The paper follows up this assertion by an editorial vehemently denouncing President Wilson's "autocratic attitude."

"Neither France nor Britain," it says, "spent life and treasure incalculable for the deliverance of mankind from Wilhelm II. in order that the destinies of the world should be settled by the 'sic volo, sic jubeo' of Woodrow I. If he carried the United States in his grip-sack we might, considering the magnificent service of that great country to the common cause, be disposed to pay very great deference to his ideas; but he does not. The peace terms must come before we begin to discuss the points of Wilson's little pet dog, and both Colonel House and Secretary Lansing have already agreed to the military part of them. Does Wilson propose to throw them over in order to show the Senate and House of Representatives what a great man he is among these poor, decadent Europeans?"

The Pall Mall Gazette editorially suggests that President Wilson does not properly appreciate the situation in Europe, which must continue in a semi-paralysed condition until the precise terms of peace are proclaimed and ratified.

"We cannot wait for the semi-millenium in order to resume our daily life," it says.

Lord Northcliffe's Evening News, which says that the League of Nations must come into being and get going, nevertheless says:

"It is not necessary that any particular statesmen should sing a great peace aria. Statesmen are not operatic singers, but servants of their peoples."

Barcelona Strike Is Settled.

MADRID, March 18.—The general strike at Barcelona has been settled. An agreement between the Canadian Company, one of the main public service corporations in Barcelona, and representatives of all the unions concerned in the strike, which began among employes of the Canadian Company, will be signed immediately.

NEUTRALS PLEAD FOR LEAGUE RIGHTS

Several Ask for a Larger Share in the Organization and Direction.

ARGENTINA READY TO ENTER

Chile Also Declares Her Adhesion—Ministers Praise Wilson as World Peacemaker.

PARIS, March 18.—A plea that neutral countries have a larger share in the organization and direction of the League of Nations than is now proposed was made to a sub-committee of the Peace Conference Commission on the League of Nations today by envoys of Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Otherwise, the representatives said, they were generally satisfied with the plan.

In connection with the meeting of neutrals to consider the question of the League of Nations, it was announced today that the Danish delegation was composed of Deputy Minister Munch, ex-Premier Neergaard and M. H. A. Bernhoft, Danish Minister in Paris. Norway is represented by Messrs. Beichmann and Castberg and Baron de Wedel Jarlsberg, the Minister in Paris.

The Dutch League for a Lasting Peace has adopted a resolution for presentation to the Peace Conference on the subject of a League of Nations. The resolution proposes that a maximum be fixed for armaments, that the smaller powers have greater representation, and that the statutes of the League be revised after a certain period. The resolution asks that The Hague receive the honor of becoming the seat of the League of Nations.

ARGENTINA, the first Latin American Government to respond to the Supreme Council's invitation to neutral States to participate in the discussion of the League of Nations covenant, has indicated its desire to become a member of the League through a communication to Minister Marcelo de Alvear, who was designated as the country's delegate.

The instructions of the Argentine Government to its representative are to make certain suggestions, which do not radically affect the plan as it stands.

A dispatch from Geneva, quotes the Tribune of that city as declaring that it has received information from Berne that the Peace Conference will be formally requested to make Geneva the seat of the League of Nations.

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—In announcing Sweden's acceptance of the invitation extended to her and other neutral nations to attend a conference in Paris on the subject of the League of Nations, Premier Eden said today that the Government had confided Swedish representation to a committee which had been long studying the question, and would act in conjunction with the Swedish Ministers in Paris and London.

"Naturally," the Premier said, "this procedure in itself cannot satisfy the neutral powers. We maintain unconditionally the demand to be permitted to take part in the actual, full, official deliberations on this world problem before we shall find ourselves able to decide upon our own attitude.

"Obviously the League will not become a real League, able to perform its tremendously difficult task, unless it is made universal and is built on the principle of full justice for all its members. We can only present certain important views at the present stage of the proceedings and have not neglected the opportunity to do so, and this initial courtesy from the Peace Conference to the neutrals, favoring the unconditional rights of neutrals, seems to me to be prophetic of new and more decisive concessions which finally will place this difficult problem on the only correct foundation—all free nations uniting for right and peace."

THE HAGUE, March 18.—The Government has informed Parliament that, in addition to Professor W. J. M. van Eysinga of Leyden University, Holland will be represented at the meeting of neutral representatives in Paris to exchange views on the League of Nations by Dr. Loudon, ex-Foreign Minister, and Supreme Court Counselor Loder.

The Mercurio in an editorial today dealing with the League of Nations says that Chile has nothing to lose by joining the League, but it suggests that it would be preferable if the statesmen of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru could create their own organization and settle their differences without intervention by outsiders.

The newspaper announces that the Chilean Minister to France has been instructed to attend the neutral conference on the League of Nations. It adds that Chile will support the principle and proceed in accord with the other South American neutrals.

VALPARAISO, March 18.—The Chilean Foreign Minister, in a statement to The Associated Press today, declared the adhesion of Chile to the League of Nations as an entity. International cooperation, he said, would assure world peace and compel respect for existing treaties, as outlined by President Wilson's preamble.

URGED LLOYD GEORGE TO STAY

Wilson, Clemenceau, and Orlando Asked Him to Defer Return Home.

PARIS, March 17.—A letter signed by President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Orlando was handed to Premier Lloyd George this afternoon, strongly urging him to postpone for a fortnight his return to England, in view of the urgency of the problems before the Peace Conference. Mr. Lloyd George will submit the letter to the British Cabinet, and, it is understood, will act in accordance with the views of that body.

The letter read as follows:

"It seems to us imperative, in order that the world may wait no longer for peace than is actually unavoidable, that you remain in Paris until the chief questions connected with peace are settled, and we earnestly beg you to do so. If you can arrange to remain another two weeks we hope and believe this all-important result can be obtained.

"We write this with full comprehension of the very urgent matters that are calling you to England, and with a vivid consciousness of the sacrifice we are asking you to make."

TO STUDY LEAGUE ISSUES.

Root Heads Committee Named by City Bar Association.

Elihu Root has been named as Chairman of a Committee on International Law which has been appointed by John G. Milburn, President, for the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, to deal with the project of a League of Nations. Other members of the committee are: Chandler P. Anderson, James Byrne, Frederic R. Coudert, Paul D. Cravath, Abram I. Elkus, James W. Gerard, William D. Guthrie, Charles E. Hughes, George L. Ingraham, John Bassett Moore, Alton B. Parker, Munroe Smith, Charles H. Strong, George W. Wickersham.

The following letter accompanied the names of the committee:

"At the last meeting of the association I was authorized on my own suggestion to appoint a Committee on International Law which should be charged with the duty of considering all questions of international law that may arise in connection with conventions or treaties between this country and foreign powers and the relations of such conventions or treaties to the treaty-making power under the Federal Constitution. I have bestowed the most careful consideration on the selection of this committee, feeling as I do that in the present situation of affairs, with all the matters being discussed in Paris, including the League of Nations, it is a great opportunity for the Bar Association and the members of the committee to render an invaluable service to the country and the whole world. It has been my aim in making this selection to choose men of wide knowledge and experience and calm, sober judgment."

DEMOCRATS LEAVE HALL DURING REED SPEECH

Sixteen Missouri Legislators Resent His Attack on League and the President.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 18.—Angered at his disagreeing with President Wilson and at his opposition to the proposed League of Nations, sixteen Democratic Representatives left the hall during an address by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, before a joint assembly of the House and Senate today. Senator Reed stated that the President was wrong in his plan for a League of Nations.

"No, no," came in a chorus from the Democratic Senators and Representatives, mingled with loud applause from the Republican side and crowded galleries. Members jumped from their seats, and amid the confusion the sixteen Representatives left the hall.

Tonight Representative Tolson announced that the sixteen Representatives planned to introduce tomorrow a resolution endorsing the League and supporting President Wilson. The largest crowd ever assembled in the new Capitol building heard Senator Reed's address, which consumed more than three hours.

Declaring that the League would impair American sovereignty, abrogate the Monroe Doctrine, violate the American Constitution, create a "super-government of the world," and force the United States into worldwide difficulties and policing obligations, Senator Reed challenged assertions of its advocates that the League's decrees and powers would be merely advisory. He insisted that its action would be mandatory and involve "command of the world."

"There are a number of advocates of the League," said Senator Reed, "who seek to protect it against the indignation of the American people by arguing that the council has only the power to recommend, and that it is then optional with the several nations to comply or to refuse to comply with the recommendation. If it be a true statement, then the League is backed by no force whatsoever and the League is an innocuous thing.

"If, however, it is contended that the obligation is morally binding, then indeed we are worse off—because the United States will keep its moral obligation, whereas some other nations might not.

"All these contentions were utterly destroyed by the President, who, when he presented the League constitution to the Peace Council, expressly stated: 'Armed force is in the background of this program, but it is in the background, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice the physical force of the world shall.'

"The American people were told that the constitution of the League had been conceived by American representatives and was being forced on reluctant Europe. It long transpires that the entire scheme, from first to last, with some slight modifications, is the product of British statesmanship.

"Here is a tribunal of five men, without any limitations whatsoever upon their authority, against whose decision, once rendered, there is no appeal save to armed forces. Against the abuse of their power there are neither checks nor safeguards. This be not a creation of the very command of the world, then the language of agreements cannot create powers."

BERNE CONFEREES SUGGEST AMENDMENTS

Propose a People's International Parliament—Want Full Disarmament.

PARIS, March 18, (Associated Press.)—In reply to a request by the Committee on the League of Nations, of which President Wilson is Chairman, that neutrals send suggestions before Thursday, representatives of the International Conference of the League of Nations Societies, in session at Berne from March 6 to 13, have outlined in a telegram numerous amendments which they submit for the consideration of the committee.

This conference was composed of delegates of sixty associations of England, Italy, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Sweden and Switzerland, and there were present also at the sessions representatives from France, the United States, Russia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Esthonia, Greece, India, Lithuania, Macedonia, Rumania, Turkey, and the Ukraine.

"Recognizing the superiority of the Paris Text [League of Nations proposals] over the international anarchy existing today," says the telegram, "We submit the following amendments."

Twenty-six articles are submitted, the first of which reads:

"An international Parliament elected by the peoples should replace the assembly of delegates proposed in the Paris text. This Parliament should have full prerogatives and legislative powers, each country electing one member for each million inhabitants."

The other articles provide that an international tribunal shall be created, and that the Council of the Society of Nations, embracing all States, shall proceed to complete disarmament on sea and land, with the abolition of any obligatory military service, volunteer troops sufficient to keep order only being maintained by each State.

Further, according to the amendments, the Society of Nations shall dispose land and sea forces to prevent any violation of peace. All colonies, except those self-governing, shall be supervised by an officer of the society. Customs tariffs and monopolies designed to favor particular interests shall be abolished. All members of the Society of Nations shall have the same economic rights. The people's rights of self-disposal and the protection of national minorities shall be guaranteed by a world constitution. Boycotts for national reasons shall be forbidden.

In conclusion the telegram says:

"The Berne Conference begs the allied and associated Governments to consider the above and amend their scheme accordingly."

The message is signed for the International Conference by O. Weber, Swiss National Councilor; M. Halberstein, President of the Communal Council of Zurich; Professor Emile Bise of Freiburg, Dr. Hans Buchili, Professor Brods of Berne, Enrico Bignam of Italy, Philip Snowden of England, Professor von Laun of Austria, Herr Stoecker of Germany, General Meester of Holland, Matbilio Widegren of Sweden, Baron Wrangel of Russia, and MM. W. Demer and Knellwelt, Swiss National Councilors.

ANARCHY WITHOUT A LEAGUE

Baker Tells San Francisco Club His Views.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—"The cost of the war in money alone was $197,000,000,000, or $11,000,000,000 more than the total property value of all of North America," Secretary Baker told a gathering at the Commercial Club here today, following his arrival with General March, Chief of Staff, to inspect army posts.

"The deaths from wounds in battle numbered 7,300,000, and the total deaths in all the armies reached 9,000,000," he said.

Referring to the proposed League of Nations, Secretary Baker said:

"Unless such an organization was formed under some name and under some constitution, anarchy bred by disease, hunger, and despair would overwhelm the earth.

"No child born in a civilized nation in the next hundred years will escape paying a considerable portion of the debt this war has brought about."

Secretary Baker and General March left today for San Diego.

PEACE LEAGUE SAYS THERE IS NO SPLIT

Denies Story of Wide Trouble Over Taft's Attitude on League of Nations.

ONLY EIGHT MEMBERS OUT

Total on Roster Is 800,000—Taft Not Showered with Letters of Protest.

In contradiction of Washington dispatches, published yesterday in some New York newspapers, asserting that the League to Enforce Peace had been split badly by the attitude of its President, William Howard Taft, toward the tentative covenant for a League of Nations in the peace treaty, the organization yesterday issued a statement asserting that there had been but eight resignations out of 800,000 since the tentative covenant was promulgated. The statement reads:

"The League to Enforce Peace issues this statement to reassure members who may be disturbed by reports that the organization is rent by doubt and schism. Since the League announced its indorsement of the principles of the Paris covenant only eight members have resigned out of a total list of 800,000. Only three of these are officers, two connected with State branches and one a member of the Executive Committee, the controlling body of the League, which numbers eighty-two members and represents nearly every State in the Union.

"The statement that Mr. Taft as President of the organization has been showered with letters of protest from league members and officers is equally untrue. There is no truth in the report that serious difference of opinion among officers of the league have threatened to split the organization. Senator-elect Capper of Kansas, who, according to Washington dispatches published this morning, has repudiated his allegiance to league principles, assures the league in a letter received at headquarters, several days after the publication of the Paris covenant and its indorsement by the league, that he agrees with the stand taken by Mr. Taft.

"Of the 7,200 volunteer speakers pledged to work in different parts of the country under direction of the League's Speakers' Bureau not one has withdrawn his pledge as a result of the league's policy. The same is true of more than 3,000 prominent clergymen all over the country who are listed as active workers in the league cause and who are speaking for it at least once a week.

"From constant touch with every part of the United States the officers of the League are confident that the present spasm of opposition to the Paris plan is due mainly to misrepresentation backed by reactionary elements of our population, who fear that a change in our methods of handling international questions will interfere with their vested privileges. This is the real basis of the opposition. It is supported also by some who under the guise of patriotism seek to advance their personal political fortunes.

"Mr. Taft's attitude, which is substantially that of the League, is that he would accept the Paris Covenant as it stands and thank God for it; that it does not, however, fully meet his ideals, but being as strong in some respects as the plan we have been advocating, that he would be glad to see amendments that would strengthen it and thinks it wise to make changes that will make still more clear the meaning which we understand it to carry. He is also favorable to making changes that will placate opinion, especially in the direction of definite acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine, which we understand is already the real basis of the instrument.

"Neither Mr. Taft nor the League, however, favors amendments after the treaty is finally adopted in Paris, as amendment would then probably mean defeat of the League.

"This is exactly the position taken by Washington regarding adoption of the Constitution of 1787 unchanged, when he said:

"The Constitution that is submitted is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled.

"A constitutional door being opened, for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the people to adopt what is offered to them, and I wish it may be by as great a majority of them as in the body that decided on it; but this is hardly to be expected, because the importance, and sinister views of too many characters will be affected by the change. Much will depend, however, on literary abilities, and the recommendation of it by good pens, should it be openly, I mean publicly, attacked in the gazettes."

LENROOT THREATENS LEAGUE.

Says Congress May Make Peace Without a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—If President Wilson does not negotiate a peace treaty satisfactory to the Senate, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, said in an address on the League of Nations before the Washington Commercial Club here tonight, Congress may pass a joint resolution summarily ending the war with Germany without a treaty, leaving American participation in the League of Nations to future determination.

Senator Lenroot declared he favored the general plan of the League as proposed, but would not be coerced into voting for the Constitution as now drawn without amendment. Asserting that the United States today is in "a most critical situation," with American principles and ideals endangered by the plans for the League, Senator Lenroot continued:

"We are told that the President will not permit peace with Germany unless there is made as part of the peace treaty the Constitution of the League, as drawn in large part by Great Britain. We are told that this will be done to force the Senate to accept without amendment this British Constitution, revolutionizing our Government and our foreign and domestic policies. In other words, the Senate is to be coerced to do something which it otherwise would not do, and public opinion in America is thus to be coerced into demanding ratification.

"In my judgment, President Wilson has once more misjudged the temper of the American people and * * * the Senate. I will not be coerced into voting for the Constitution of the League, and I am sure the Senate will not be. The proposed Constitution will be considered upon its merits, * * * regardless of whether it is coupled with the peace treaty or not, and the Constitution * * * should not be amended to protect and safeguard the interests of the United States, the Senate will propose such amendments as it may deem necessary.

"Germany is whipped. We are asking for no annexation, no indemnities. We have accomplished the purpose we had when we declared war and, while it would be desirable to have a formal treaty of peace with Germany, it is not necessary. We can declare the war has ended and go on about our business, and I confidently predict that this is what will be done if the treaty is not ratified by the Senate. The proposed League of Nations will then have to be considered separately if it is considered at all. By this course the United States would lose nothing, for the obligations imposed upon us by the proposed League far outweigh any possible benefits coming to us.

"America does not need a League of Nations so much as a League of Nations needs America," said the Senator in conclusion. "And the American people are willing to enter such a League provided the legitimate interests of America are properly safeguarded, which they are not in the Constitution as now proposed."

WANTS WILSON TO RESIGN.

Penrose Turns On the President a Proposal Aimed at Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Challenged by The New York World to resign and submit his opposition to the League of Nations to a vote of the people of this State, Senator Penrose today replied that President Wilson ought to resign and test the sentiment of the people of the United States through an election.

"Your telegram of March 15 has just been called to my attention upon my return to Philadelphia," Senator Penrose telegraphed to The World. "It seems to me the logical proposition would be for President Wilson to resign and test the sentiment of the American people on the so-called League of Nations as he has defined it. This would give him an opportunity to explain fully what he has in mind in a way which he has not so far clearly done."

Senator Penrose in an interview said:

"A considerable majority of the Senate is opposed to the proposition as outlined by President Wilson without any explanation of a definite character as to its scope and meaning. For all I know, there is a similar majority in the House of Representatives.

"Under these circumstances, if we had a Parliamentary system of Government such as exists in England, President Wilson would have to resign and go before the people on his issue. Lloyd George would have to resign and go before the people if he failed to retain a majority in Parliament.

"Every one agrees that it is desirable to secure a treaty or covenant which will tend toward the prevention of war. I am one of those who believe that the first duty of the Paris conferees is to dictate a peace to Germany and bring home the American troops at once.

"Mr. Wilson will find himself gravely mistaken if he thinks that the Senate will accept any peace document which he thinks fit to present to it. He will discover that the Senate is as much a part of the treaty-making power as the President."

WICKERSHAM URGES LEAGUE

No Surrender of Essential Sovereignty Involved, He Declares.

BOSTON, March 18.—Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham spoke here tonight in support of a League of Nations as proposed by President Wilson. After reviewing the steps leading to the adoption by the Peace Conference Committee of the draft of the League covenant, he said:

"If there is to be any League of the Nations responsible for the overthrow of the Teuton powers, to preserve the fruits of victory, and to prevent unnecessary and preventable war in the future, it could be vested with no less power than is conferred in this instrument.

"In the most accurate sense of the term, there is no surrender by any party of any part of its essential sovereignty, unless the agreement by each that it will not make war on the other until the process of arbitration or investigation shall have been exhausted, be deemed a surrender of sovereignty. If so, by upward of twenty treaties now existent, the Senate of the United States has compromised the national sovereignty of the United States."

BERLIN FEARFUL OF TERMS.

Threat to Combine with Russia Is Frequently Heard.

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BERLIN, March 16.—There is much interest in Berlin over reports that the terms of the peace treaty are to be made known this week. Everybody seems to think that if the terms are too harsh or if a disposition is shown to punish the Germans the nation will turn Bolshevik and, combining with Russia, start another war.

President Ebert of the German Republic says that the present Government cannot control the situation if the Allies vent their wrath on Germany, but that the Bolshevist terror will menace the world.

I do not know whether the Germans who tell me this really believe it. Several Germans with whom I have talked today, all of whom are royalists, said that, no matter how much they abhorred the Bolshevist, if the load put on Germany was too heavy they would join the Bolsheviki, Spartacides, and communists—anything to take up the sword and fight until the last man is dead. After which we went into the Hotel Adlon for tea.

Members of the missions of the Entente nations living at the Adlon feel a little dubious as to how they will be treated by the people of Berlin when news of the peace terms is made known, especially if the terms are regarded by the Germans as harsh and unjust.

A guest at the Adlon who arrived today is General Ludendorff. Handbills have been distributed every day on the streets saying that Ludendorff should be stood up before a firing squad. He is closely guarded to keep away his enemies.

EXTREMIST VOTE DECLINES.

Bourgeois Parties Gain in Duesseldorf and Halle Elections.

BERLIN, March 17, (Associated Press.).—The bourgeois parties have made gains in the municipal elections in Duesseldorf and Halle.

In Duesseldorf the bourgeoisie elected 59 members of the City Council, of whom 43 were members of the Clerical Party. The Majority Socialists elected 12 Councilmen and the Independent Socialists one.

The elections in Halle put an end to the domination of the Independent Socialists, who elected 37 delegates to the Workmen's Council as against 36 for the bourgeois parties and 12 for the Majority Socialists.

In the elections to the Workmen's Council at Kiel the Majority Socialists chose 15 members, the bourgeois parties 11, and the Independent Socialists 4.

UP TO GERMAN POWER TO PAY.

Bonar Law Says Britain Won't Demand More Than It Expects to Get.

LONDON, March 18.—Replying to a question asked in the House of Commons by Claude Lowther, Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, stated that the committee of inquiry into the financial condition of Germany, of which Premier Hughes of Australia was President, was appointed to advise the Cabinet. Its report, therefore, was confidential, and publication of it was not proposed.

Asked for an assurance that a full bill would be presented to Germany at the Peace Conference, and that if only a small amount could be exacted it would be regarded as a payment on account, Mr. Bonar Law replied that he could give no such assurance. It had never been and was not now the Government's policy to demand more than it believed it could get out of Germany, he said.

SEIZE FIVE PROPAGANDISTS.

Our Troops Arrest Them in the Occupied Zone.

COBLENZ, March 18, (Associated Press.)—Five persons alleged to have made endeavors to carry on Spartacide propaganda among civilians, within the zone occupied by American troops, have been arrested by American military authorities here in the last few days.

All are supposed to have come from unoccupied Germany recently and are being held, pending further investigation.

SEE EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE BY JUNE

Subject Discussed at Cabinet Meeting, but No Recommendation Sent to President.

HIS PURPOSE NOT KNOWN

Evidence Lacking That He Has Changed Determination Not to Act Until He Returns.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—An extra session of Congress before June 1 is believed to be a certainty by many Government officials and members of Congress, although their predictions are without the support of evidence to show that President Wilson has changed his determination not to summon Congress before his return from France.

Cabinet officers are known to believe that the session will begin in May, some expecting the date to be about the middle of the month, with others suggesting an earlier date, probably May 5. So far as known, none of the Cabinet members has specifically recommended any date to the President, but Secretary Glass is understood to have presented certain facts in regard to the Government's financial situation from which the President may make his own deductions.

Possibility of an early extra session is understood to have been discussed today at the regular weekly meeting of the Cabinet, which was attended by Secretary Glass, Acting Secretary Polk, Postmaster General Burleson, and Attorney General Palmer. Cabinet members who attended the meeting, it is understood, do not plan any further recommendations to the President regarding an extra session, as it is their belief that Secretary Glass covered the situation adequately yesterday in cabling the President as to the situation in a number of departmental bureaus as a result of failure by the last Congress to pass certain appropriation bills.

White House officials said today that if reports from Paris that the peace treaty might be completed next week proved accurate, President Wilson might return home by the middle of April. No information regarding the probable date of approval of a treaty has been received at the White House.

Members of Congress remaining in Washington, particularly Republicans, believe the session will be called two months before the end of the current fiscal year, next June 30, so ample opportunity may be given for considering appropriation bills that failed in the late Congress. Republican Leader Lodge of the Senate has sent letters to all Republican Senators requesting them to record their address of May 15 with his office, but this was said to be without significance.

ANTI-LEAGUE COURIER TO BE SENT ABROAD

Will Sail Soon with Poindexter Statement Prepared for British and French Press.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The first courier to be sent abroad by opponents of the League of Nations will sail within two or three days. He will carry a long statement prepared for the French and British press by Senator Poindexter of Washington.

The identity of the messenger has not been disclosed, but it is said that he is "thoroughly responsible and quite well known." It is also learned that he is familiar with newspaper publicity, upon which he intends to concentrate his efforts. He will first approach the British press, for those who are sending him believe that to be the best avenue through which to obtain attention. There lingers some fear, in view of stories cabled here from France that the French censorship might be enforced against any publicity attempted by the advance guard, hence it would be unwise for him to begin his campaign in France. On the other hand, it is felt that, if the British press accepts some of the prepared statements offered to it, the very nearness of the publication to France will force almost equal publicity in that country.

The statement prepared by Senator Poindexter will be a review of the American viewpoint as accepted by the opposers of the League. The Senatorial opposition will be recited, and extracts from various newspapers and individuals throughout the country included. Later statements by other Senators and prominent men in this country probably will be sent abroad.

It is expected that the messenger will return within a month or six weeks, bringing a careful estimate of the European attitude toward the League Constitution. His information will be used in debate in the Senate and on the stump. Indeed, the devisers of the idea appear to consider that the information forthcoming from the other side of the Atlantic will be quite as valuable as that to be sent abroad.

FOR REVISION ON LEAGUE.

Republican Club Adopts Resolutions Indorsing Senate Demand.

The Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, after a long debate adopted a resolution last night indorsing the Senate demand for a revision of the proposed constitution of the League of Nations. The resolution, which was adopted with only one dissenting vote, was as follows:

"The Republican Club of the City of New York indorses the general project of more effective unions among the nations for the preservation of peace, a project for which the Republican Party and this club have consistently stood in the past, and for that reason indorses the action of the Republican members of the Senate in pointing out to the members of the Peace Conference now sitting in Paris, in ample time for consideration and action by said conference, the view of such Senators that, in the interests of permanent peace and general disarmament, the proposed Constitution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed to the Peace Conference should not be accepted by the United States, but should be amended to meet the grave objections which have been pointed out on the floor of the Senate."

The resolution was drawn up by the club's Committee on National Affairs. A resolution proposed by J. Van Vechten Olcott that President Wilson be urged to call a special session of Congress to meet the pressing demands of the nation was adopted.

Among those who took part in the general discussion and favored the resolution were Wilbur F. Wakeman, Taylor More, Nathaniel A. Ellsberg, A. B. Humphreys, William M. K. Olcott, William S. Bennet, Emil E. Fuchs, John M. Dutton, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, and James M. Beck.

The club organized for a forceful Presidential and Congressional campaign by nominating Charles D. Hilles, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as its President, to succeed Robert W. Bonynge. The election will take place on April 1. The new Vice Presidents selected by the committee on nominations were Herbert L. Satterlee, William M. K. Olcott, and Major Henry H. Curran, now in the army.

HOW WAR SHRUNK RHEIMS.

Population of 116,178 in 1914 Now Reduced to 8,483.

PARIS, March 18.—The population of Rheims, which was 115,178 before the war, is now 8,483, according to a census just completed by the Government. Of this number 3,867 are men, 3,353 women, and 1,313 children.

Five hundred of the children attend school in the ruined city.

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READY FOR BOSTON DEBATE

Lottery-Drawn Tickets Distributed for Lodge-Lowell League Discussion

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—Everything is in readiness, and, with Governor Coolidge presiding, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Symphony Hall to discuss the proposed covenant of a League of Nations.

According to the present plans, made by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Louis A. Coolidge and Richard M. Washburn, representing the Senator, and the Rev. Edward Cummings and Courtenay Crocker, representing President Lowell, Senator Lodge will speak first, then President Lowell will reply, after which the Senator will have an opportunity for rebuttal. The Senator will speak in the negative and President Lowell in the affirmative.

The last tickets for the debate, which were allotted by lottery, were mailed yesterday and none without tickets will be admitted, which means that of 35,000 or 40,000 persons who are desirous of listening to the two men only about 3,000 will be able to do so, for Symphony Hall will hold no more.

There is some consolation, though, for those who applied for tickets and did not receive them. Such persons are to receive a souvenir edition of the debate containing every word that will be said in the hall. This was announced by the Committe of Arrangements yesterday.

Nevada Senate Won't Indorse League

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 18.—By a vote of eight to four the Nevada Senate refused to pass a resolution indorsing a League of Nations "of which the United States shall be a member." The resolution was passed by the Assembly early in the season. Last week the Senate tabled a resolution condemning the proposed League of Nations.

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BERLIN CHANGED TO CITY OF GLOOM

Contrast to Its Former Brilliancy Strongly Impresses a Returning Observer.

GAYETY FOR A FEW ONLY

People Call the Revolt Madness, but Take It as a Matter of Course.

WOMEN SHOW WAR STRAIN

Soldiers in Rural Germany Turn Farmers and Plant Crops to Avert Famine.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 14.—It is certainly a very curious sensation to be going back to Germany and a still more remarkable one to see familiar places in the Fatherland after more than four and half years of absence and of war. There is something decidedly eerie about it.

As the Dutch train rolled along from Oldensaal, the last Dutch town on the route I chose, I could not help recalling that great adventure, now nearly a quarter of a century old, of my first going. I recalled the happy student life and the fascinating vision of imperial Germany bustling with energy and ambition, presenting as it did a marvelous and enthralling picture to a young mind. Then I thought of my subsequent visits and especially of my long stay in the country just prior to the war as correspondent of The Chronicle, when that vision became still more fascinating, almost bewildering.

Such memories have become almost unreal. Between those days and the present many vistas of war mingle with one another.

I recalled the sudden thunderbolt of the Summer of 1914, staggering even those who saw something untoward coming, staggering them with its terror and its sweep. Then I remembered my rapid rush across still ordered Europe to Vienna and a few days afterward the slow journey across a continent rushing to arms and after that long years of wandering in a world where war reigned supreme.

Old War Frontiers Gone.

In France, Flanders, on the Suez Canal, at the Dardanelles, in Northern Serbia, and at Saloniki I saw something of the frontier of force with which old Germany ringed herself and endeavored to push forward the ghosts of von Kluck and von Bülow on the Marne, the shells of von Falkenhayn battering away at the thinly-held Yser line, the Germano-Turkish forces in the darkness of night near Ismailia, the fire-clad hills of Gallipoli, the line of flame made by von Mackensen's guns on the Danube, the Bulgar outposts in the woods north of Saloniki, and then the electrified wire fence which ringed Holland off from Germany and from occupied Belgium—such to my mind were the German frontiers, for so long they advanced or receded as I watched the border line of death just outside the Dutch frontier.

As my train passed from Oldensaal, in Holland, to Bentheim, in Germany, there was nothing to tell me where that line ran, nothing to inform me when I actually crossed that long-barred front, until I saw a figure in shabby field gray marching down a furrowed field and scattering seed on the brown earth. A March sun smiled like that of June.

I had noted in Holland many fields of light green in the flat and somewhat sombre scenery. That was the coming harvest just sprouting above the ground. Across the border there were those light green patches to be seen, not so many as in Holland, but still more than I had expected.

There was the hope of Europe, the salvation of our Western civilization, for we may rush food to the starving millions of Central Europe, but so very much will also depend on the coming harvest of those light-green patches. All over Europe the soldier with the seed basket has replaced the soldier with the rifle and the hand grenade, and he struck me as being the real defender of his country against worse than war.

German Vigilance Relaxed.

At Bentheim Pass the baggage formality was soon over. Indeed, the Dutch authorities at Oldenzaal appeared to be much more concerned regarding people and things leaving their country than were the Germans as to whom and what arrives in theirs.

The German officials I found to be polite and obliging. The station porters were mostly demobilised soldiers, who, owing to the scarcity of clothing, still retained odds and ends of their military uniforms.

It is in Bentheim that the traveler has the first vision of the tragedy which overshadows Germany. Tourists who in times of peace entered the Fatherland by this route may remember the Bentheim station buffets, laden with great stocks of food and drink. Now you can scarcely get anything. Some Norwegian sailors were drinking fiery-looking cognac, but no one appeared to want the few faded cakes offered to travelers.

On the bookstall the newspapers were days old, but many shelves were filled with those fourth-rate novels which Germany has recently been perusing in such vast quantities despite the paper shortage. They would appear to be so many efforts to dismiss the war from the people's thoughts, for they deal with everything save war.

The bookstall attendant tried to persuade me to buy a Baedeker of Northern Germany in English. "I have been trying to get rid of it for about five years," he said, with a smile.

A drab-looking train with a still shabbier engine was soon ready. It was midday, and though we were timed to reach Berlin at 7:30, there was no restaurant car nor did the stations en route provide anything eatable.

Farms Seemed to be Deserted.

There is, of course, little interesting in the way of scenery to be observed as one rushes through the flat, sandy country of Northern Germany, but still under the circumstances of today there is enough to hold the attention of the newcomer. I was struck by the curiously deserted look of the picturesque red farms. Everything, even under the bright sunlight, seemed sombre. The countryside appeared to be off color.

There was a striking absence of cattle on the farms, save for some sheep with their lambs. Little live stock was to be seen, nor did poultry appear to be very plentiful. The fields looked strangely lonely and deserted. The contrast between the packed productive fields of Holland and the less intensive cultivation in Germany was far more noticeable than in peace times.

Many were the derelict factories along the route. Their war work was over, but here and there, at Hanover particularly, some places seemed quite busy with their tall, smoking chimneys.

Ever and anon woods slain for war purposes presented themselves in the ragged, cut up landscape, pictures sadly like the scenes on the old western front where the havoc was that of artillery. Often there was evidence that while the Germans had been cutting down their trees they had also been engaged in reforestation. The necessary work of restoration had not been forgotten in wartime.

The train ran well up to this time, things at the various stations appeared to be fairly well organised. Porters were in plenty, and large quantities of goods were being handled at most places.

In the compartments of the train the leather coverings to the cushions had disappeared, as also the leather window straps. The substitute for leather is some cunningly woven paper substance, out of which numerous articles are made, such as bicycle saddles and tablecloths. But the same old polite conductor was there, and he had been honored by being allowed to keep his red species of Sam Brown belt.

Berlin Streets Gloomy.

Owing to the general conditions in Berlin, trains from the west for some days had not been running into the Friedrichstrasse Station, and that by which I have traveled stopped at the Charlottenburg Station. Here it was that a little series of surprises awaited me. I had half expected to be stranded in the Berlin suburb of Charlottenburg, while in the more central parts of the city were revolution and uncertainty. I could hear the people discussing the latest news, talking over things quietly, as if it were a matter of a war afar off and not in the same city.

The civil strife in Lichtenberg, it was said, was almost at an end. That evening an attempted counter-revolution of extremists had failed. Was it the end of such trouble, such madness? the people asked.

There was evidence of increasing order. The trams were working and the underground trains were running.

My porter quickly secured me a powerful taxi, and I was rather surprised to notice that it had excellent rubber tires, though I saw others with substitutes in the shape of weird spring contrivances.

Then began a ride through a phantom city, for that describes Berlin today. The streets and long avenues were dimly lighted, and boys were dashing on roller skates over the smooth asphalt. Shadowy people moved slowly about, aimlessly, it would appear. Now and then I heard the hoarse call of some street vendor.

Not now brightly lighted cafés and restaurants, brilliant streets, and the crush of traffic! Berlinerstrasse and the Charlottenburg Chaussee seemed to be bordered by dull, haunted woods. Over all was an underworld gloom. How different all this was when compared with the bright and busy nights of Berlin before the war!

Seeking Pleasure Amid Gloom.

Sometimes a more cheery though strangely inappropriate note would be introduced into the scene which rushed passed me, as if on a blurred cinema film. Motor cars would pass with laughing, gayly dressed parties going to dances, but it was the last night for such pleasure, for an official ukase had gone out against that gay dancing which has been going on for months in the gaudy dance palaces, while other sections of Berlin's population starved, or fought for mastery over the city and the empire.

Then many familiar landmarks came in sight—the Alley of Victory with its white and fantastic figures gleaming dimly in the deepening twilight. There was the great Reichstag building and the Brandenburger Gate, with bullet marks on its columns. Beyond stood Pariser Platz, a gay and busy centre of former days, and away from it the dark shades of Unter den Linden faded into blackness.

What another Berlin! Down here nearer the centre of the city, once one of the most brilliant spots of all Europe, was the same lifelessness I had noticed while my taxi whirled me from Charlottenburg. Some wounded soldiers wandered about and others sold various wares. Comparatively few people were about in the streets.

A machine gun armed automobile dashed past. To the people here that is an ordinary sight.

Unter den Linden in Shadow.

Though a few shops in Unter den Linden made a brave effort at illumination, this world-famous thoroughfare appeared to be but a shadow of its former bustling, brilliant self. "Berlin beneath her trees" presents on first sight a mournful vision to the newcomer.

My taxi ride over I had my first experience of what life today is in Berlin, where one used to live on the whole more cheaply than in any of the other great world cities, was going to cost. That taxi ride cost about six times what would have been charged for one of a similar distance in London.

In the Great Hotel at the corner of Pariser Platz years of war had not wrought much change. On the lounge sat much the same well-dressed crowd. In the dining room there were many in evening dress. The dinner was excellent, though here again the price was about three times what it would have been in London.

But this is only a corner of this great and tragic city, it is but the tinsel on the drab garb of Berlin's sorrow. Beyond, out in the darkness, is another and vastly different picture.

Later I went out into those dark streets with their strangely mixed crowds which one never expected to see in this once gay city. The entrances to the cabarets cast here and there a garish light on the main streets. The big cafés were full of people listening to the music, but when I got away from the brighter parts the gloom was unrelieved. They must tell their full story by daylight.

I turned back past the wandering crowds, for whom there was nothing better to do than wander about the ghostly streets. Many of the thoroughfares in the centre of the city are torn up. The work proceeds but slowly, and the confusion of relaying them makes the picture all the more sombre.

I visited a few of the cafés, which I once knew as bright and cheery places. People in them listlessly read the newspapers. They were drinking beer with a rank taste and smoking cigars and cigarettes which taste of anything but tobacco.

There certainly the people do not look badly fed or poorly clothed, but again those whom one sees in such places are the merest fraction of Berlin's population. Go along the quieter streets and observe in particular the women going about. Their eyes and cheeks and gait tell of the long, remorseless strain of years of war.

A Reminder of Lost Dreams.

I wandered past the office of the Hamburg-American Line, in the window of which stands a great model of the giant Imperator and a vast relief map of the world. People were looking sadly at what reminds them of lost empire of the sea and earth.

In the grimness of it all there are lighter touches. I could not help smiling at the efforts of an old newspaper seller to get rid of her copies of the once fiery Pan German Deutsche Tageszeitung.

"You are trying to sell the wrong newspaper," I remarked. "Look how your competitor with Vorwärts does a roaring trade."

"Yes," was the answer, "but the Tages Zeitung is no longer pan German."

"What is its color now?" I queried.

"As to that I do not know," she answered, so I bought a copy to try to find out.

The quiet night is followed by a morning which might have been of Spring at its best. From my window I can see the wide expanse of the Tiergarten, with the trees bursting into leaf beneath. The flowers are getting ready to spread out their varied tapestries—Spring with its promise of life.

Suddenly the morning quiet is broken by the sharp rattle of a machine gun in the distance. Again and again it spits out death somewhere in the eastern part of the city. Later I learned that those shots were practically the last fired in the fierce struggle of the Spartacides for the mastery of the city. The morning's news is that the Government troops are completely in control of the situation.

These are, of course, one's first-sight impressions. In a subsequent message I hope to give a fuller picture of the strange spectacle which Berlin presents today, and it is a strange one in the eyes of any one who knew the city at the height of its greatness and its power.

READY TO RECALL ASSEMBLY.

Weimar Recess Depends on Peace Progress—Berlin Move Abandoned.

BERLIN, March 17. (Associated Press.)—The Vossische Zeitung says it learns that the National Assembly, which has adjourned until March 25, will reconvene in the course of the present week if the Paris peace negotiations are concluded by March 20. The Cabinet, which is now in Berlin, will return to Weimar at the end of the week.

According to the same paper, the plan to transfer the Assembly to Berlin has been definitely abandoned. The delegates will complete their labors by the end of May and then adopt a resolution declaring for a Constitutional Parliament which will sit in Berlin.

The German Gazette confirms the report that the situation has been complicated by Prussia's demand that she be financially safeguarded, as the bulk of her revenues are derived from the railways.

$150,000 FUND PUT IN BARUCH'S HANDS

President Makes an Allotment from the Special Grant Given Him by Congress.

FOR ADVISER'S SOLE USE

Presidential Fund for Which No Accounting Is Required Is Virtually Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Wilson has placed $150,000 at the disposal of Bernard M. Baruch, to be spent as he "may find necessary," as technical adviser of the Peace Commission at Paris.

The money was allotted from the National Security and Defense Fund of $100,000,000, which was placed at the disposal of the President by Congress in April, 1917. The Sundry Civil act, making appropriations for the fiscal year of 1919, also made $50,000,000 available for national security and defense, to be spent on order of the President.

The $150,000 was made available for Mr. Baruch in an executive order, signed on Feb. 14, before the President returned to Boston from France. The order reads:

[Executive Order.]

In order that Bernard M. Baruch, heretofore designated as a technical adviser of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, may be able to undertake properly the performance of such duties as heretofore have been, or may hereafter be, assigned to him by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, I hereby allot to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) from the appropriation for national security of defense authorised in the General Deficiency bill approved April 17, 1917; said sum to be subject to the disposal of Bernard M. Baruch for the purpose of creating and maintaining such organization, supplementary to that maintained by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace for the carrying forward of its other activities, as said Bernard M. Baruch may find necessary.

This order shall take effect this 14th day of February, 1919.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, Feb. 14, 1919.

President Wilson is not required to render accounting as to the expenditure of the funds given to him. President McKinley received a similar, but smaller, fund for use in the Spanish-American war, but was not required to account for it and never did.

How the President has used his fund has not been disclosed except in two instances. The allotment of $150,000 to Mr. Baruch is one and the other was a grant of $5,000,000 for use by the relief commission, headed by Herbert C. Hoover, in making plans for feeding European peoples, in anticipation of the $100,000,000 appropriation made later by Congress.

That most of the President's fund has been spent or as pledged that other allotments could not be made was disclosed last week when Secretary Wilson made public a wireless message to that effect from the President, to whom he had appealed for money to keep the employment bureau in full operation.

HOFFMANN BAVARIAN PREMIER

BASLE, March 18.—Herr Hoffmann, Socialist Minister of Worship in the Eisner Government, has been elected Premier of Bavaria by the Diet, according to a Munich dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung. After the election the Diet adjourned to give the new Premier time to form a Cabinet.

At the beginning of the sitting party leaders declared their adhesion to the State Constitution, which was framed by the late Premier, and agreed unanimously to the first and second readings of the document, it is reported.

MUNICH, March 18.—The police have discovered a plot to steal army goods valued at 10,000,000 marks. Twenty-four persons have been arrested.

The new Bavarian Premier is probably the Herr Hoffmann who was a Majority Socialist member of the last Reichstag and was not noted for radicalism.

The precautions mentioned in the foregoing dispatch were apparently due to the fear that there might be a repetition in the Diet of the scenes that accompanied the convening of that body last month. Numerous shots were fired on that occasion, killing one of the Deputies and wounding others, including Herr Auer, the Minister of the Interior, who was reported later to have died of his injuries.

DEFENDS KAISER IN DIET.

BERLIN, March 17. (Associated Press.)—Colonel Reinhardt, the Prussian War Minister, defended the Government troops today in a speech in the Diet against the charges of brutality in the Berlin rioting. He said that the summary execution order of Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defense, directed at rebels with arms in their hands, was required by the situation.

Colonel Reinhardt was continually interrupted during his speech by howls and vitriolic remarks by the Independent Socialists. Answering the allegations of the Independents and Communists that they intended the general strike to be a peaceable one and did not desire the use of force, Colonel Reinhardt said:

"How do such vast quantities of weapons happen to come into the hands of the criminal insurrectionists? How do even cannon get into the hands of so-called innocent persons, and how is it that those weapons are regularly supplied with ammunition?"

MISSIONARY CHARGES CRUELTY IN KOREA

Says Complaint Was Made to American Consul—Mob Stones Ping-Yang Station.

PEKING, March 18, (Associated Press.)—An American missionary who has just returned from Korea describes the independence movement there as the most wonderful passive resistance movement in history.

The missionaries were taken by surprise when the movement began. After realising that their churches had been closed by order of the police, and that most of their pastors were in jail, they concluded, it was said, that the time had come to break silence regarding the brutalities witnessed in the last decade. They had seen children beaten, old men ejected from their houses, and women struck with swords, it was stated, and they could not keep quiet, for humanity's sake, whatever the cost to their missionary work and themselves.

They determined, said this missionary, in an interview with The Associated Press, that the truth should be known. They appointed a committee to proceed to Seoul, confer with the American Consul, and present signed documents to the effect that two American women missionaries had been beaten by Japanese soldiers with guns, and that other American missionaries had been subjected to indignities.

The American Consul is said to have declared that if an apology were not forthcoming within a week, something would happen.

The Consul himself, the missionary said, had been arrested by Japanese soldiers at Seoul, but an interesting development was spoiled by his companion, also an American, who asked the Japanese if they knew this man, and informed them that he was the American Consul. The Consul was immediately released.

TOKIO, March 17, (Associated Press.)—Korean demonstrations continued Saturday and Sunday, according to dispatches printed in newspapers here, and it is indicated the national independence movement is remarkably extensive and well organized in some of the strongest provinces of that country. It is reported that the railway station at Pingyang has been stoned by a mob of 10,000 persons, the Korean national flag being commonly displayed. There is some uneasiness at Seoul, but the situation there is said to be under control.

GERMANY TO DEPOSIT $90,000,000 FOR FOOD

Allies Have a Large Quantity of Supplies to Send When the Ships Are Transferred.

BRUSSELS, March 18.—In accordance with an agreement which has been reached, the German Government has contracted to deposit 450,000,000 francs in gold in the Brussels National Bank. There will be two payments, one of 175,000,000 francs within four days and the other, which will be 275,000,000 francs, within ten days.

The deposits in the Brussels National Bank mentioned in the dispatch are presumably to be made in connection with the agreement recently reached at the allied conference with the Germans at Brussels for the provisioning of Germany in connection with the shipping arrangement. Earlier dispatches had reported that Germany was to make large gold deposits at Brussels as part of the financing of food shipments to her.

PARIS, March 17.—The British Government has indicated that immediately upon the transfer of German merchant shipping to the Allies it will be able to deliver the following quantities of foodstuffs to the Germans, the figures being in tons:

Bacon, 30,000; condensed milk, 10,000; vegetable oils, 20,000; margarine, 2,000; drippings, 2,000; rice, 35,000; Rangoon beans, 50,000; oatmeal, 15,000, and barley or rye flour, 10,000. This makes a total of 174,000 tons.

The French Government is ready to furnish raw materials which will produce 15,000 tons of palm oil.

The United States can deliver from stocks in Europe 40,000 tons of cereals and flour. Of the 1,000,000 tons of food shipped for the relief of Europe since Dec. 1 through American food agencies, all but this amount is pledged for the relief of liberated peoples and cannot be diverted. Payment for the food will be made by the Germans in gold or equivalent securities.

COPENHAGEN, March 18.—Under an agreement reached at Rotterdam, a dispatch from Berlin says, Great Britain will receive 30,000 tons of potash from Germany. Negotiations with other Entente countries were not completed. The proceeds of the sale of the potash will be credited to Germany in payment for food supplies.

Still Summing Up for O'Leary.

Continuing his summing-up yesterday before Federal Judge Hand, Arthur O'Leary, of counsel for the defense in the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and Adolph M. Stern for alleged violation of the Espionage act, warned the jury to beware of prejudice. He insisted that the Government, in its prosecution, was attacking the Irish race, offered an explanation of the flight of Jeremiah O'Leary to Washington State, and called attention to alleged discrepancies in statements made at various times by Mme. Victorica, the German spy. The summing up will continue today.

CALLS ON MEXICO TO PROTECT AMERICANS

State Department Directs Embassy to Appeal to Carranza to Safeguard Our Citizens.

VILLA BAND IN BORDER RAIDS

United States War Department Maintains Strong Force on the Mexican Boundary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Villista activities in Chihuahua, resulting in depredations against Americans and their property and the reported capture recently of several Americans have attracted the direct attention of the State Department, which has called on the American Embassy at Mexico City to bring them to the attention of General Carranza's Government with a request for the protection of American citizens.

Announcement was made today that the department had telegraphed to the American Embassy there regarding the reported capture by Villistas at Las Cruces, Chihuahua, of James E. Whetten, an American, and Joseph Bentley, a Mormon, the latter, it is said, being a Mexican citizen by naturalisation. The Embassy was directed to request the Mexican Government to take every step to rescue Whetten and to insure the protection of American citizens wherever the bandits operate.

All information reaching the department indicates that Villa is becoming bolder. A recent dispatch indicated that he was operating as near as fifty miles south of Columbus, New Mexico, the town which he and his gang shot up in 1916. The raid led to the dispatch of the Pershing punitive expedition into Mexico under orders to get Villa dead or alive.

The War Department has, throughout the war, maintained a strong force on the Mexican border. This force consists of seasoned cavalrymen who were not sent to France, and it is available for use at any time for a resumption of the campaign against Villa should he make a raid on the border or come close enough to risk capture.

"Quite another case," said the State Department in an official announcement today, "is that reported by Representative Edward L. Hamilton of Michigan, who telegraphed the department that Warren & Co. inform me that Lopes and Ojitos hold men in ranch for $5,000, with threat to kill them and destroy ranch if money is not paid.' Congressman Hamilton stated that Lopes has 400 men and has taken the towns of Janos and Ascuncion, and that Warren & Co.'s foreman is raising money for the ransom. Two days before the receipt of Representative Hamilton's telegram the department requested the embassy at Mexico City urgently to request the Mexican Government to extend the proper protection to the lives and property in question."

BOLSHEVIKI ROUTED IN SEVERAL BATTLES

Lithuanians and Esthonians Attacking and Winning All Along Their Front.

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—Fighting has been resumed against the Bolsheviki along the entire Lithuanian front, according to an official statement issued at Lithuanian headquarters at Kovno. It reads as follows:

"The battle was resumed along the entire front on Saturday, the Bolsheviki suffering a severe defeat at Soda, northwest of Vilna; at Pagirlai we put the enemy to flight by a night attack. Southeast of Vilna we are advancing victoriously, forcing the enemy to retire along the whole front."

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—Esthonian forces are again masters of the situation on the Pskov front, according to an official statement issued by the Esthonian army headquarters, which says that the Esthonians have launched a powerful counterattack in that region.

In heavy fighting in the Petchori district, west of Pskov, Esthonian and Finnish troops have captured a number of villages, the statement says.

ACQUIT BLEWITT IN WRECK TRIAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

that under his obvious responsibility as an operating official, he was criminally liable.

Judge Charges Jury.

In charging the jury, Justice Seeger said that Blewitt was charged with the responsibility of getting competent motormen by lawful means, but that a mere violation of the company's rules in this respect was not to be interpreted as a violation of statute. If the jury found, the Court said, that Thomas Gilfeather, the wreck victim upon whose death the indictment was based, was killed because of Blewitt's failure to exercise the utmost care, so far as foresight could go, Blewitt should be found guilty.

The court drew a careful distinction between incompetence and carelessness, charging that Blewitt was responsible for knowing whether Luciano was competent, but could not be held responsible if Luciano, though generally competent, had been careless on this occasion. The court held that evidence adduced by the prosecution to show that other motormen put on as strikebreakers were incompetent or inexperienced could not be taken into account in judging Luciano's competence.

The indictments growing out of the wreck followed a finding by Mayor Hylan, who sat as a Magistrate in John Doe proceedings to fix responsibility for the disaster, that the men subsequently named in the indictment were responsible. The change of venue was hard fought by relatives of the victims, and after it had been granted a second controversy grew out of the employment by the defense as associate counsel of County Judge Lewis J. Hempstead and Surrogate Leon D. Howell of Nassau County.

The Brooklyn Passengers' Protective Association, an organisation of relatives of the wreck victims, pleaded with Governor Smith to stop the two county officials from aiding the defense or to recommend to the Legislature their impeachment, but Governor Smith announced that he was powerless to prevent them from acting.

Only one of the civil suits developing from the wreck thus far has reached a jury, that of Mrs. Laura V. Flaitlye, who was awarded $30,000 damages for the death of her husband, a Government stevedore, by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan in New York County last month, though she demanded but $18,000.

NOSKE SAYS FOOD WILL END ANARCHY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

a voluntary corps or division, and doubtless his name and popularity will prove a great attraction. He will make no distinction between men and officers. Whoever comes to offer his services will be accepted if he is physically and mentally sound.

"As for an army composed entirely of former officers, that is nonsense. Most of the officers, especially in the reserve, have already returned to civil employment, and cannot spare the time; and those who could join such an army know too well how unpopular it would be in Germany at the present time. Lettow-Vorbeck's corps will prove a strong addition to our forces fighting anarchy, because his name will attract the best elements of the officers and will not be rejected by the men of the rank and file. But, so far as we have noticed, they enlist only as limited-time volunteers. So, for instance, a large number of them will go back to civil employment as soon as I declare the present action against the Spartacides ended.

"Let me assure you, America can end and quell the anarchist spirit in Germany as soon as she chooses. It is all merely a question of bread and employment.

"For of what use," it asks, "would be their years of study and the examinations they have passed if the country perished in anarchy?"

GERMANY'S FOOD EXHAUSTED IN MAY

Must Depend Upon Allies by the End of That Month, Commissioner Says.

BERLIN, March 17. (Associated Press.)—The Food Commissioner, in an interview, announces that the nation's available home food stocks will be exhausted by the end of May and from that time he will be forced to depend upon Entente supplies when proportioning rations.

The distribution of foreign supplies, the minister added, will be confined at the start to the metropolitan centres, which comprise populations of 47,000,000.

The Government is faced with a difficult problem in fixing the price of bread to be made from imported foodstuffs, the prices of which are much higher than those Germany maintained during the war. The price of bread is now 50 to 60 pfennigs for a two-pound loaf and to increase it greatly, it is believed, would cause more discontent.

The present price of bread is based upon maximum grain prices averaging 350 marks a ton for wheat and 330 marks for rye. The cost of American wheat is at least 1,000 marks a ton and when the present exchange and cost of transportation are considered the price of American flour, with which the Allies propose to supply Germany, instead of grain will reach, according to officials of the Food Ministry, 3,000 marks a ton.

To Maintain Present Ration.

Under the present straitened condition of German finances, the Ministry is unable to carry the excess cost by appropriation from the treasury. The Ministry, therefore, proposes to solve the problem by keeping the bread ration at the present amount and price, although an increased ration is demanded everywhere.

In making this bread the Ministry will use such imported flour as is required to supplement the home stocks of rye. It will sell the balance of imported flour to housewives in the form of white flour at a price to cover the loss on flour used in the ration bread. The officials recognise that the solution is not satisfactory, but see no alternative.

The problem regarding pork products is less difficult. The cost of bacon will be higher than the official maximum, but for months pork has been absolutely unobtainable on food cards. It is not believed that the workmen who are accustomed to pay a day's wages for an occasional pound of pork will object to the price of the imported product, even though it is several times the German peace time price.

FRENCH FINANCES FACE A CRISIS

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

against France that her exchange will drop 50 per cent. or more, thus forcing French manufacturers to pay double for all they buy, and rendering it impossible for them to compete with the British, Americans, or even the Germans in the world market, when a year or two hence they do reach the stage of production.

The French propose three ways out of the impasse: First, that such materials be "pooled" among the Allies at fixed prices; second, that allied rates of exchange be internationalized—that is, stabilised at a fixed rate; third, that the war debts of the Allies be pooled and guaranteed by an Allied Union or League of Nations, or whatever else one wishes to call it.

Both in Great Britain and America there will probably be great opposition to any of these schemes, all of which involve more or less artificial support of French credit. But there is no other alternative, except that of immediate payments of cash or goods to France by Germany. It seems improbable that Germany will be able to make such payments adequately at present.

Counting on Britain and Us.

The French point out there is a suggestion to that effect by Senator Cheron in today's Petit Parisien—that German payments postponed over a series of years could easily be applied to cover the interest on the French share of the war debts, if internationalized, but they would be of no avail to relieve the present difficulties. The assertion is advanced that, whether they like it or not, America and Great Britain are likely to be forced to accept one or the other of the French proposals, simply to save France from an intolerable situation.

It may be objected that France should be urged to pay her share of the war costs by taxation, however severe, just as she paid it in blood. This idea is characterised as businesslike, although it may seem cruel when one realises what France's blood tax has been. The French financial authorities reply that they would ask nothing better, but that it is a physical impossibility. Their country, they say, cannot bear the strain, and they now appeal to the Allies to help them rebuild France's credit, which the war has shattered.

London Money Market Nervous.

LONDON, March 18.—Abandonment of the control of French exchange has created great nervousness in the money market here. Fears that similar action was imminent in connection with New York exchange caused the cable transfer rate in London to fall somewhat today. From the opening of the market it exhibited a disturbed, almost panicky condition. An enormous business was done in dollars around the figure of $4.60 for a pound sterling. Some bids made late in the afternoon were at the rate of $4.67, notwithstanding the fact that the New York cable rate has remained at the old level of $4.76½.

Exchange experts are inclined to the belief that interested authorities will continue the stabilization of New York exchange in order to avoid the almost worldwide disturbance which, it is considered, might result from the abandonment of control.

PARIS, March 18.—In the foreign exchange market today the dollar was quoted at 5.78 and the pound at 27.45.

Men's English Hand-Frame Silk Crochet Scarfs $3.50

We feel a little guilty asking only $3.50 for them, though not so guilty as those who ask more! You see, it takes a man a whole day to produce 8 or 10 of them. That's because they are made over hand frames. The work is tedious, but the workmanship is not. Wonderful patterns! Wonderful colors! Wonderful variety! Wonderful value!

CARMOOR LONDON

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

MEN'S SHOPS, 2 TO 8 WEST 38TH STREET

LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL

PALL MALL

Famous Cigarettes

At Tea-Time

Plain Ends

Helping Tempus to Fugit

Advertising is chief hand-maiden to ambition.

And men who are proud of their products are ambitious for their wide dissemination and use.

Without advertising, any surprisingly better commodity will gradually win a following through word-of-mouth recommendation. This may take years to accomplish.

The same result is brought about in a fraction of the time and therefore at a fraction of the cost by general advertising.

It is a phenomenon of to-day that a new mode is adopted simultaneously in Charleston, in Seattle, in San Bernardino and in Bangor, Maine.

The old days of long cycle between the metropolitan usage and ultimate rural adoption are past.

Our whole country adopts its new ideas to-day, together and at the same time.

For national adoption, advertise. It saves time.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—Publisher

The Delineator

Everybody's Magazine

Two dollars the year, each

15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by this Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

II.

It is a great thing to feel that your principal is safe, and that, even if real estate declines in value, you will not have to foreclose and become the owner.

The question, of course, is whether the guarantor can make good. If there ever was any doubt, this war experience has removed it. The Company has made good, as some 1800 mortgagees, for whom the Company during that period has foreclosed and collected their mortgages and whom it has protected, can testify.

They have been about the only mortgagees who have been unconcerned during this period and the Company has carried the burden easily.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

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Every American Home Should Have "CURTINMADE" GUARANTEED WOOL BUNTING FLAGS

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Delivered Free of Charge Phone, Write or Call

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—ESTABLISHED 1853—
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Awnings, Canvas Goods, Flags
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If your grocer tells you that he cannot get the A.1 Sauce — that it is no longer manufactured — please tell him he has been misinformed. He can obtain A.1 Sauce in both sizes and in any quantity, of the same high quality and piquant flavor as before the War.

Thank you for helping us correct this false impression.

G. F. Heublein & Bro.
Hartford and New York

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On March 20, 21, and 22, at 2:30 P. M.
Collection may be viewed today.

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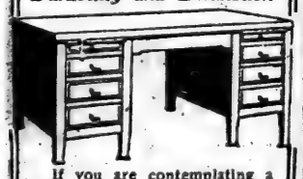

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PLAN TO SHELVE PROHIBITION BILLS

Republican Executive Committee at Albany Conference Decides Action Needless.

EXPECT CONGRESS RULING

Both Bone Dry and Three Per Cent. Measures Deemed to Die in Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Walters 2 per cent. beer measure and the Thompson-McNab "bone dry" Prohibition Enforcement bill, introduced on behalf of the New York Anti-Saloon League, will be left in the limbo of forgotten legislation if the Republican lawmakers accept the mandate of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. This committee met here today behind hermetically closed doors and remained in session for several hours, but, so far as could be learned tonight, was unable to arrive at a definite conclusion on any of the number of subjects that came before it for discussion except the two named.

Soon after the Executive Committee went into session this afternoon United States Senator William M. Calder, who happened to be "passing through" Albany and was conveniently near, was summoned to appear before it. Senator Calder was less communicative than is his wont when he emerged from the committee room, but it was learned that he was quizzed closely by the members regarding the prospects of Congress enacting legislation defining the term "concurrent jurisdiction" in the Federal prohibition amendment in a manner that would enable the various States to pay some attention to local sentiment in enacting "concurrent" legislation for its enforcement.

Just what the Senator and Congressmen Bertrand H. Snell and Norman J. Gould of Seneca, members of the committee, told it, is not known, but after the meeting adjourned this evening there was a well-defined opinion among persons who had talked with members of the committee that they felt some action by the incoming Republican Congress might be expected that would make it unnecessary for the Republican majority in the Legislature to take a definite stand at the present session and run the risk of incurring on one hand the displeasure of the prohibition extremists or on the other of labor organizations who are clamoring for the uninterrupted flow of beer.

The only statement authorized for publication after the committee adjourned ran as follows:

"Every member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee attended either in person or by proxy a meeting that was held this afternoon at the Hotel Ten Eyck. All the women members were present in person. The meeting considered a variety of subjects and was very harmonious. Congressman Bertrand H. Snell of Potsdam, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided. Chairman Snell of the Executive Committee and George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will remain over until tomorrow and have some further talks with President Pro Tem. J. Henry Walters of the Senate and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly. That is all that's to be said."

The Walton-Fearon Bill providing for the nomination of State and judiciary officers at a State convention was discussed, but no decision reached, although Chairman Glynn told the Executive Committee that an investigation made by him had disclosed an overwhelming sentiment among Republicans throughout the State in favor of returning to the convention system.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the suffrage leader, who is a member of the committee, cautioned her colleagues that it might be well to give the direct primary law a little longer trial before repealing it. She did not absolutely oppose the Walton-Fearon bill, however, and its promoters who a week ago were sanguine of passing it, have not abandoned hope as a result of anything that happened at the committee meeting.

Despite the harmony statement rumblings of a storm were not lacking. While the committee was in session Major Theodore Douglas Robinson, former Senator, and nephew of the late Colonel Roosevelt, was about the hotel corridors, making it known that he was engaged in a movement to rally the younger element within the party for a fight on the present machine. Major Robinson announced that a Statewide conference of this element would be held within a few weeks.

"The present Republican State Committee is not in any sense representative of the Republican Party in the State," said Major Robinson. "Chairman Glynn does not represent the Republican Party or any faction within the party. He represents nothing if not a public official who is politically dead. The Republican Party of the State of New York is not only leaderless, but rudderless, and drifting, drifting, drifting."

Will M. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who had been invited to address the Executive Committee, sent a telegram of regrets.

WAIT FOR BREWERS TO TEST BEER LAW

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

attitude of the National Association will be to watch developments.

In the test suit brought in the Federal Court by Joseph E. Everard, a minority stockholder in the James Everard's Breweries of this city, to restrain the brewery from discontinuing manufacture on May 1 and the sale of its products on July 1, William M. K. Olcott, counsel for the brewery, notified United States District Attorney Caffey yesterday that his "co-operation" would be "welcomed." Mr. Olcott pointed out that this was desirable inasmuch as "the question is of such importance as to call for real adversary litigation, perhaps the Federal Government may wish you to work with us in the defense."

Assistant District Attorney Earl Barnes, to whom District Attorney Caffey referred Mr. Olcott's letter, said it would be referred to Attorney General Palmer. Should the Government decide to interest itself in the case, Mr. Barnes said, it might intervene as "a friend of the court," a common legal procedure in litigation between private parties involving questions of Federal law or administration.

This resolution has been adopted by the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York City:

Whereas, An amendment to the Constitution of the United States calling for the total abolition of the use of alcoholic beverages is now on the eve of enforcement,

Resolved, That this society, while recognizing the great evils, both physical and moral, which are due to the abuse of alcoholic beverages, regards the enactment of such a drastic measure as not conducive to the welfare of the public, as it does not solve the problem of the evil of the abuse of alcoholic beverages and will tend to other evils. Furthermore, disastrous results from an economic standpoint appear inevitable, the time most inopportune, and the invasion of personal liberty and rights evident.

Prohibition was considered by the society at its meeting held on Tuesday, and the resolution was made public yesterday by Dr. Charles Ver Nooy, the secretary.

JERSEY LOWER HOUSE REJECTS PROHIBITION

Refuses to Ratify Dry Amendment — Senate to Act Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—By a viva voce vote the lower house of the Legislature today rejected the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This action was taken through the adoption without rollcall of a resolution introduced last week by Assemblyman Hugh C. Barrett of Essex County, the Democratic floor leader, providing "that the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey does hereby reject the resolution submitted by the Congress to the several States for their ratification as the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

There is still pending in the upper house the resolution presented by Senator Harold B. Wells of Burlington County, a Republican, for ratification. When first moved this was beaten by a vote of 10 to 8, and the Senator announced today that he would have it brought up again next Monday night for further consideration. Senators Case and Haines did not vote last week, but even if both support the measure it would still be one short of the needed eleven, and it is not thought probable that any of the ten now recorded against it will change their position.

The vote in the Assembly came somewhat as a surprise. When he offered the resolution last week, Mr. Barrett succeeded in having it referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations only after a parliamentary skirmish with Republican Leader Kellam in which he was forced to admit that it was a political measure. He reported it without amendment today and moved for immediate adoption. It was expected that Mr. Kellam might demand a roll call, but he did not and there were only a few "noes" heard when Speaker Pierson called for an "aye" and "nay" vote.

Adoption of the resolution by the Assembly makes good the assertion of James Nugent, one of the State's Democratic leaders, that the amendment would not be ratified by New Jersey this year. On the other hand, Republicans by allowing a viva voce vote have prevented themselves from being put on record as individuals and believe that the opposition party will not be able to make political capital from the passage of the resolution.

Forty-five States have ratified the national prohibition amendment. In Rhode Island ratification has been held up while the lawmakers discuss the legality of the measure. Several days ago a resolution directing the Attorney General of that State to enter a test suit before the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the

Committee by the Rhode Island Legislature. The committee recommended yesterday that the resolution be adopted. Connecticut failed to approve the amendment.

PALMER TO DEFINE WORD 'INTOXICATING'

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Asks Attorney General to Give Opinion on Beer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A. Mitchell Palmer, the new Attorney General, has been asked for an opinion on how much alcohol it takes to make beer "intoxicating."

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper, whose duty it is to enforce the regulations against the sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, today requested Secretary Glass of the Treasury to call on the Department of Justice for a statement on the question.

The promulgation recently made permits the manufacture of beer containing not more than two and three-quarters per cent. of alcohol, but provides that before the beer is sold its alcoholic content must be reduced to less than one-half per cent. This limit, it was stated by the bureau officials, was based on precedent and on court decisions in a number of states, but no Federal law or court decision could be found specifically describing one-half of one per cent. as the deadline of intoxication. The whole subject will be referred by Attorney General Palmer to Assistant Attorney General William L. Frierson. Mr. Frierson said this afternoon that the question of how much alcohol would make beer intoxicating had never come before him for decision. The rulings of the State courts and regulations are not uniform.

Mr. Wheeler, council for the Anti-Saloon League, is very positive in his views.

"If the brewers make and sell lager beer with two and three-quarters per cent. alcohol in it after July 1," he said, "they will violate the war prohibition act. The act provides that after July 1 no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes as except for export. Beer and wine are definitely prohibited by this act. If any other malt or vinous liquor is made which is not beer or wine, it is true we would have to prove it was intoxicating. This is why we urge Congress before July 1 to further define the term 'intoxicating liquor' just as they are doing in all of the States in their laws controlling the liquor traffic.

CHICAGO, March 18.—William G. Legner, President of the Chicago Brewers' Protective Association, said tonight that local brewers would not at this time take steps toward producing beer of 2.75 per cent. alcoholic content, as Eastern brewers are planning to do. Mr. Legner conferred today with leading brewers of the Middle West and reported the sentiment was to take no action. He said, however, that he had found Eastern brewers optimistic.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Officials of St. Louis breweries tonight said they would not resume the manufacture of beer containing 2.75 per cent. alcohol unless the outcome of the action of New York brewers showed such action legal. A. A. Busch, President of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, said that, although the President's proclamation was issued as a war measure, under no circumstances would his brewery resume manufacture of the prohibited beer until an official ruling permitting it came from Washington.

FOR PROHIBITION TEST.

Rhode Island House to Vote on Resolution Ordering a Suit.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18.—The House Judiciary Committee today reported with a recommendation of passage the resolution directing the Attorney General of the State to obtain a decision by the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Federal prohibition amendment. A slight change in the wording was made by the committee, so that the resolution now asks for the determination of the constitutionality "of the Eighteenth Amendment as promulgated." As originally introduced, the resolution questioned the constitutionality "of the action of Congress in proposing the amendment."

The resolution was placed on the calendar for next Thursday.

BONE DRY LAW EFFECTIVE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Under a ruling by Judge Hardison, in deciding a liquor case in the District of Columbia Police Court this morning, the Reed bone-dry law repeals the Sheppard prohibition law and the military zone law in the District.

Commenting on the decision of the court in these cases, Judge Hardison said:

"Because of the lack of a specific clause in the Sheppard law regarding the transportation feature, Congress enacted the Reed law to apply to the District, thereby stopping the gaps in the Sheppard law. Since the Reed law is intended to plug up holes in the Sheppard law, it thereby repeals that special part. However, cases that have been

BRITISH AIRMEN TO TRY OCEAN FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

very large vessel, would be ready to attempt the voyage then.

But Admiral Taylor told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he was hoping that the American Navy would win the honor of making the first transatlantic voyage in a heavier-than-air machine, either with the large naval airplane NC-1, which has been undergoing tests at Rockaway Point, L. I., or with another of the NC class of airplanes. At that time Admiral Taylor said that the indications were that the American flight with the NC-1 could not be undertaken before May or June.

Admiral Taylor is now en route to Europe with Secretary Daniels, and while there will look into aircraft matters, as well as ship designs.

Secretary Daniels, before sailing for Europe, said: "The American Navy's trial will be made with the NC-1 or with a large naval seaplane of the same type. We are bending every effort and want to have the credit of being the first to cross."

Secretary Daniels regretted that information regarding American naval plans for trying to fly across the ocean leaked out when Commander John H. Towers was assigned to the task of making naval material and personnel ready for the projected flight. As they have wanted to win the first blue ribbon of the air with heavier-than-air craft, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, and their advisers did not care to have the fact generally advertised that they were making these plans. But the cat was let out of the bag when, through a slip in the publication of naval orders about six weeks ago, it became known that Commander Towers had been assigned to this duty and that the navy was making a serious attempt to fly a heavier-than-air machine across the Atlantic.

It was intimated in a very well-informed quarter tonight that several weeks, in any event, would be expected to elapse after the arrival of the British aviators and their machine before they could assemble and test the machine on this side, so that it would be well into April before they could start, if not May.

Unless the tests with the NC-1 at Rockaway have indicated that that particular machine is not sufficiently airworthy, it is difficult to see why it cannot start in May, if not in April. The NC-1 is not only the largest naval seaplane, the largest Government plane of any type owned by the United States Government, but it has already given a good account of itself on various voyages.

LONDON, March 18.—A telegram from Paris says Lieutenant Fontan, who plans a flight from Cape Dakar, Senegambia, to Pernambuco, Brazil, left Villacoublay for Dakar on Sunday, but was compelled to land near Romorantin, southeast of Blois, because of a cracked cylinder.

It is said that he is now in Paris and intends to start once more for Dakar in a few days.

CROWDER FLIES TO CUBA.

Reception Plans Upset by Seaplane Journey from Key West.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 18.—The rival political factions in Cuba had planned an imposing reception tomorrow in honor of Major Gen. Enoch Crowder on his expected arrival on the Florida steamer, but their plans were spoiled by the General's arrival this afternoon in a hydroaeroplane, having flown over from Key West.

A cable message shortly before General Crowder's arrival announced his departure from Key West. Several officials, and even some members of the Liberal Party, including Dr. Alfredo Zayas, hastened to the wharf to welcome the man whose coming is believed to have great possibilities for Cuba.

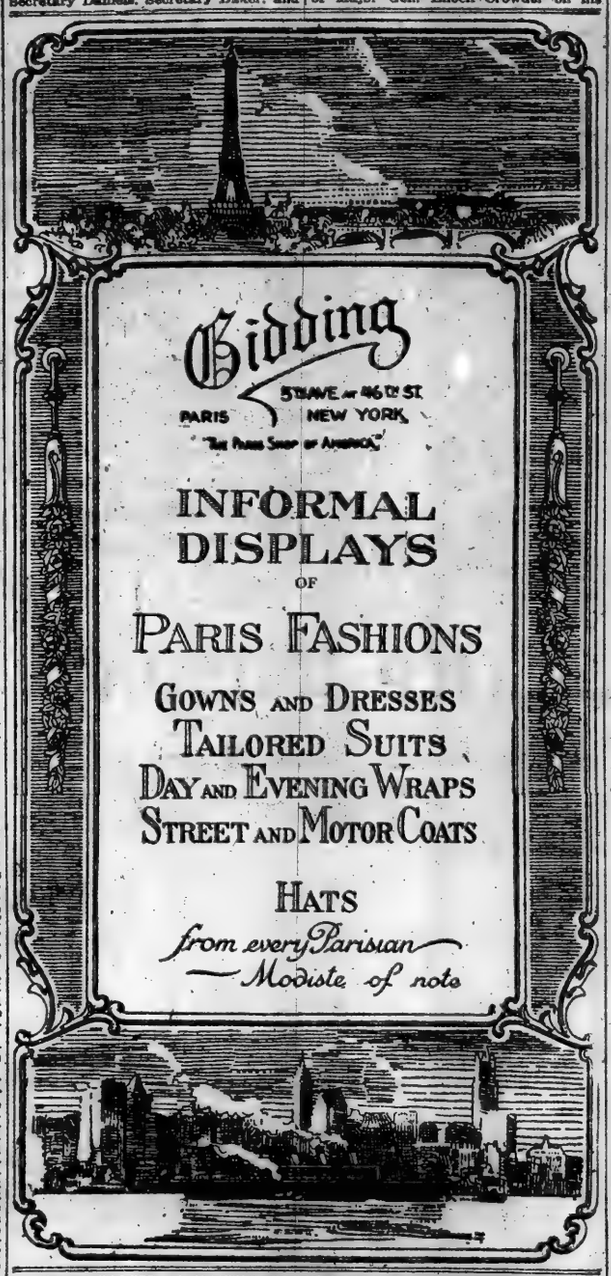
General Crowder went immediately to the Hotel Inglaterra and refused to make any appointments, saying that he was too tired after his flight.

172 MILES IN 74 MINUTES.

British General Makes New Flying Record in Folkestone-Paris Trip.

PARIS, March 18.—Major Gen. John H. B. Seely of the British War Office on Sunday flew from Folkestone to Paris, a distance of 172 miles, in seventy-four minutes, establishing a new record for the flight, it was learned today.

The airplane had the wind behind it.



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2 IF you like black pin checked patterns worked in French Percale, you will like these. They come in three size checks all black, and each with a stiff detachable collar of self material.

$3.50 EACH

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LIKE all W. & W. shirts—we made them for you—everyone of them! We are not shirt buyers, we are shirt makers—that's why you find better workmanship, guaranteed washable materials, and better buttons and trimmings on W. & W. shirts than on any shirt you buy, no matter what price you pay.

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Our long experience in outfitting boys and girls and the confidence shown in our productions by parents whose children attend the most select schools establishes our authority as creators of correct fashions for young people.

The substantial quality of the imported fabrics used in De Pinna clothing for boys and girls is of itself an assurance of satisfactory service.

We are now presenting our new models for wear at school, at Summer camps, fashionable seaside and mountain resorts.

English Norfolk Suits for boys from 7 to 16 years.
Boys' Top Coats and Reefers.
Regulation English Sailor and Jumper Suits for boys up to 9 years.
Boys' Olive Drab Khaki Camp Suits.
Complete assortments of Hats and Furnishings for boys.

Tailored Street Suits for girls from 12 to 16 years.
Tailored Top Coats for girls.
Girls' Regulation and Middy Dresses.
Washable Frocks for girls from 6 to 16 years.
Girls' Sweaters and separate Bloomers.
Girls' Tailored Hats.
"Anniped" Shoes for boys and girls.

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Made to your measurements

at $33.50

As a special introductory offering for Spring, we have included at this price a very unusual selection of custom suitings.

Serges, Cheviots and Cassimeres, also Finished and Unfinished Worsteds.

No extra charge for oversizes during this event.

VEGETABLE DINNER

The American public eat too few vegetables. Their salt and bulk, or "roughage" as some call it, are most valuable for digestive troubles.

CHILDS Vegetable Dinners are prepared for those who would "eat and grow thin" as well as those who would "eat and grow fat".

If too fat, eat carrots (excellent for constipation), onions (excellent for colds and skin disorders) and cabbage (excellent for the blood).

If too thin, eat potatoes (rich in starch), string beans (rich in protein), beets (rich in sugar) and turnips (a general tonic).

Your choice of any three of the above vegetables—deliciously cooked and temptingly served in generous portions—constitutes a Vegetable Dinner at CHILDS.

Childs

OVAL

A LITTLE OVAL NECK AVEDON BLOUSE OF BEAUTY AND GOODNESS MAY BE HAD OF GEORGETTE CREPE IN FLESH OR WHITE. ARTISTICALLY TUCKED, AND TAILORED WITH ELEGANCE.

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AVEDON

446 Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street. 34th Street at Madison Avenue

Parade of the 27th Division

Window wanted on line of parade for party of four. Replies must give particulars of location and state price. Address X 280 Times Annex.

3 P. M.

Advertisements of Apartments Wanted for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building by 3 P. M. on Saturday.—Advt.

NEW YORK TROOPS BACK ON WARSHIP

Missouri Brings Home Machine Gunners Who Fought with 27th Division.

PROPELLER CATCHES TUG

Mishap at Pier Nearly Overturns Craft—Europa Also in with 1,368.

The United States battleship Missouri and the transport Europa, which arrived yesterday from France with 2,250 troops, were delayed by the fog outside Sandy Hook in the early morning. Just as the warship was making fast at Pier 1, Hoboken, at 1:30 P. M. one of the army tugs got too close up to the stern and had her bow lifted out of the water by the port propeller of the Missouri. The crew of the tugboat was ready to jump, but the craft speedily righted herself. Officers of the battleship said that two of the blades of the port propeller were bent through hitting the tug and she would have to go to drydock for repairs.

Among the 1,368 troops on the Europa, from Marseilles, were the 306th Tank Brigade Corps, 66 officers and 1,306 men, and three detachments of the 305th Tank Brigade, composed of 6 officers and 282 men, as well as a number of casuals.

Several officers from both brigades had received Distinguished Service Crosses. Among these was Lieut. Harold J. Ash, 1,782 Amsterdam Avenue, New York. He was a student at Princeton University, class of 1920. When he joined the French Army in 1917, and was transferred to the American Army in March, 1918, when the Tank Corps reached France.

On Oct. 2 last Lieut. Ash went out with a battalion of tanks in a small tank driven by Sergeant Harley M. Nichols of Minneapolis. The tank fell into a ditch, Lieutenant Ash said, and before they could extricate it a German .77 shell struck the motor and put it out of commission. The Lieutenant and the Sergeant stopped with the tank for five hours, working the small guns, and managed to put a machine-gun nest out of action.

Later, when the fire of the enemy had died away, the two Americans crawled from one shell hole to another toward their own lines. Lieutenant Ash was wounded by shrapnel in the right shoulder and was hit by two machine-gun bullets.

The battleship Missouri had 775 officers and men, of whom 24 officers and 724 men were attached to the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, including 23 officers and 651 men from New York, Brooklyn and Long Island. The troops on the warship were under the command of Major Nathaniel A. Eggleston, of Elizabeth, N. J. While in France the battalion was commanded by Col. Mortimer D. Bryant of Brooklyn.

The battalion went to France on May 24 last year and after undergoing training in the field they were sent to join the 27th Division in the attack on the Hindenburg line and took part in the heavy fighting from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 at Bonsecy, Picardy, and after five days' rest they joined the 30th Division at Bellicourt and took part in two battles there. Their casualties were 17 killed and 150 wounded.

The transport Walter A. Luckenbach with 2,552 troops from Bordeaux did not dock in Hoboken until after dark, and had considerable difficulty in getting into the pier on account of the number of vessels there. She narrowly missed colliding with the transport Calamares.

Among the troops who will be landed from it this morning are the 40th Division Headquarters and Postal Detachment, the 26th Engineers Detachment, and the 160th Infantry Detachment, consisting of 16 officers and 1,449 men. There are also 258 sick and wounded, with a number of casuals. The troops were in command of Colonel Henry H. Brown of Sacramento, Cal.

The United States cruisers Charleston and Seattle will arrive this forenoon with troops at Hoboken, and the Harrisburg will dock at Hoboken late in the afternoon.

HOLIDAY FOR 27TH PARADE.

Aldermen Take Action—Gen. O'Ryan Issues Final Order to Troops.

Upon request of Mayor Hylan the Aldermen voted yesterday to designate Tuesday, March 25, as a holiday in honor of the 27th Division. The resolution urged all citizens to honor the soldiers who are to parade Fifth Avenue that day, and stipulated that all city employes should be absent from duty, with pay.

A resolution was proposed by William F. Quinn calling upon the members to give up their seats in the municipal grand stand to wounded soldiers. President Moran spoke of the charges that many tickets had been obtained by Aldermen for their constituents. Alderman William C. Robeson moved that the resolution be referred to a special committee.

A final general order to the troops instructing them in the details of the parade was sent to all commanding officers yesterday by General O'Ryan. The infantry regiments will be divided into units of half battalions, and these will march in close formation, with four squads to the line. Every infantry regiment thus will be broken into 32 marching units, with twenty-five yards intervening between the units, and the same space will be kept between other units throughout the parade.

All the soldiers will wear helmets, overcoats, rolled puttees, with gas masks and full cartridge slung at their belts. Bayonets five feet long and guides are to be thrown out at the right of the marching columns to keep the lines straight and to order the bayonets at even level.

"The military discipline and spirit which has brought this division its continued success and the respect of the world will be on exhibition in this parade," said General O'Ryan in the order. "There will be no chewing gum, no conversation in the ranks, no recognition of relatives, friends, or acquaintances while marching at attention. No flowers, ribbons, or unauthorized badges or decorations of any kind will be worn."

These rules will not be effective while the troops are at rest. It is commanded that a period of five minutes shall be allowed for rest at each hour and half hour. The entire procession will halt and the men will be at ease. It is estimated that the units will require about four hours to pass a point, although they will have no artillery, trains, or heavy equipage of any kind. General O'Ryan will review the division at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, and the official reviewing party will be in front of the Metropolitan Museum.

Final assignment of troops to the armories when they come to this city for the parade has been made by Captain E. H. Kent, Adjutant of the 107th Infantry. They are:

At the 22d Regiment Armory, Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street—102d Engineers, 54th Infantry Brigade headquarters, 102d Sanitary Train, Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, and the Engineer Trains.

At Squadron A Armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street—105th Machine Gun Battalion.

At 8th Coast Defense Command Armory, Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx—105th Infantry and 102d Ammunition Train.

71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street—106th Infantry and 102d Field Signal Battalion.

9th Coast Defense Command Armory, 123 West Fourteenth Street—104th Field Artillery.

7th Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street—1st Battalion of the 107th Infantry.

13th Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street—2d and 3d Battalions, 107th Infantry.

69th Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, 105th Field Artillery, Division Headquarters Troop, and Division Headquarters Detachment.

14th Regiment Armory, 1,402 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn—3d Battalion, 106th Infantry, with machine gun, sanitary, and supply companies.

47th Regiment Armory, 355 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn—106th Field Artillery.

23d Regiment Armory, 1,322 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn—53d Brigade Headquarters, Headquarters and 1st and 2d Battalions, 106th Infantry.

1st Cavalry Armory, 1,579 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn—104th and 105th Machine Gun Battalions.

2d Field Artillery Armory, Franklin Avenue and 166th Street, the Bronx—52d Artillery Brigade Headquarters.

The employes of the William H. Todd Shipbuilding Corporation continued their volunteer work yesterday on the grandstand in Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, for the use of the relatives of the Brooklyn soldiers in the 27th Division, who will parade there on March 24.

General O'Ryan gave out a letter received yesterday from Major Gen. James D. McLachlan, attached to the British Embassy at Washington. General McLachlan praised the valor of the 27th, and continued:

"This war has demonstrated the great value of the National Guard Divisions of the United States, and which corresponds to the Territorial Division of England. In cases where large armies have to be raised on very short notice both the National Guard Divisions in this country and the Territorial Divisions in England have given their respective War Departments the foundation upon which to build. Both the National Guard Divisions and the Territorial Division showed in the field their splendid fighting qualities. As a particular instance of this the 27th Division, United States Army, and the British 51st Division may be noted. The 27th Division is so well known to the United States that every one knows their fighting record; the 51st British Division, which I have mentioned above, was the Highland Territorial Division before the war and has achieved great fame in the war."

In addition to the Australians who will march in the parade, the Red Cross Workers who served with the 27th under command of Captain Stephen N. Hoho will have their place in the line.

ARMY CUT 1,402,351 SINCE THE ARMISTICE

2,268,537 Still in Service—470,736 of General Pershing's Force Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The strength of the American Army on March 15 was 2,268,537, it was announced today, a decrease of 1,402,351 since the signing of the armistice.

A War Department statement reported 1,836,133 officers and men, exclusive of 34,000 marines, in Europe—France, Germany, and Russia. In the United States there were 340,012 and at sea 94,293. The force in Siberia numbered 8,916, with 47,218 in the insular possessions.

A total of 470,736 officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force had sailed for home up to March 15. That number represented 24 per cent. of the strength of General Pershing's forces on Nov. 11 and left 1,478,580 in France.

Of the total returned home or on the way 176,514 were casuals, including sick and wounded. Of 657,074 infantry in France in November, only 89,494 had been returned, while the field artillery figures showed 73,038 sent home out of 213,546.

AUSTRALIA AIDS SOLDIERS.

Will Spend $6,500,000 on Vocational Training for Young Veterans.

MELBOURNE, March 18.—The Australian Cabinet has approved a plan for the expenditure of $6,500,000 in the extension of vocational training to returning soldiers who were under 20 years of age at the time of enlistment. An earlier scheme for vocational training applied only to those who had no trade before the war.

It is estimated that the cost of training and sustenance will be about $750 a man. It is believed that only about half of the 17,000 Australians eligible will take advantage of the plan, which is to extend over three years.

Influenza on Cruiser Tacoma.

MONTEVIDEO, March 18.—Influenza has reappeared aboard the United States cruiser Tacoma. Shore leave for the crew has been suspended.

SOLDIERS' LIFE INSURANCE.

Glass Approves Plan for Conversion of Wartime Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Glass today approved regulations governing the conversion to standard forms of life insurance policies of all wartime term insurance taken out by soldiers and sailors. After conversion this insurance will be known as Government life insurance.

The forms of policies which may be had in exchange for the wartime term insurance are: Ordinary life, twenty payment life, thirty payment life, twenty-year endowment, thirty-year endowment, and endowment payable at age of 62.

The premium rates for these converted policies are lower than those charged by private insurance companies. The policies provide for cash and loan values, paid up and extended insurance, and a monthly income for life in the event that the policy holder becomes totally and permanently disabled. All of these policies are incontestable from date of issue and are free from restrictions as to residence, travel, or occupation. The holders will be eligible to share in and receive dividends from gains and savings, and the proceeds of the policies are exempt from all taxation. Premiums will be payable monthly, but may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly.

Secretary Glass expressed the opinion that "the unusual values and liberal provisions of the new forms of Government life insurance policies would encourage all holders of wartime term insurance to convert as rapidly as their financial circumstances will permit, and in any event to continue without fail the largest possible proportion of their present insurance."

B. Altman & Co.

The Dep't for Imported Underwear

has just received and is showing an exceptional collection of

Fine French Lingerie

hand-made and exquisitely embroidered, which invites inspection.

In addition to a generous assortment of single pieces, there are matched two- and three-piece sets that are especially adapted for the Spring trousseau.

Laces of the finer sorts are used as trimming in some instances, real Valenciennes, Binche, Point de Paris and Irish; in others scalloped edges afford a dainty finish.

(Second Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Wardrobe Trunks

That Are Splendid Values at

$37.50

Black Enamel Suit Cases

Bound with black cowhide, cretonne lined throughout, with pocket in cover, also extra tray; straps all around; brass catches and locks. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 inches.

$8.25

45 inches high, 24 inches wide, 22 inches deep; fibre covered; 12 hangers; pretty cretonne lined; shoe pockets, 5 drawers; top drawer locks and is divided into compartments. Convertible hat drawer for women's hats.

Steamer Wardrobe Trunks

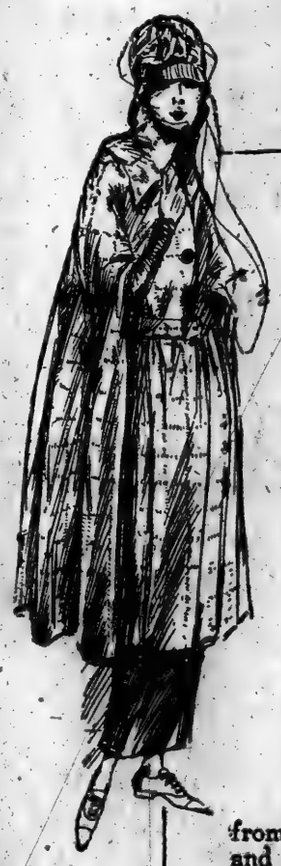
Open top model, 3-ply Veneer basswood; vulcanized fibre; cretonne lined and with shoe pockets; convertible hat drawer; fitted with springlocks and draw bolts.

$29.50

Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets



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AQUASCUTUM CAPES and TOPCOATS

Accepted by Women of Fashion for

MOTORING STEAMER COUNTRY CLUB
SPORTS TRAVEL RIDING

IN America as in England, Aquascutum apparel is the accepted fashion of smart women.

Smartness has always been the chief characteristic of London-made out-door apparel—a smartness which is unflagging from the selection of the fabrics to the last stitch of the skilled tailoring.

With their easy, breezy style and swinging lines, Aquascutums are recognized everywhere as real English thoroughbreds. Aquascutums are warm without weight—smart in fair weather—indispensable on showery days. The colors range from deep wood-browns to soft grey-greens with dashes and flashes of bright colors, cleverly overlaid, until they are rich and harmonious in effect.

Circular Capes—A New Aquascutum Fashion

Big, roomy circular capes, which fall in graceful straight lines.

Of English Tweeds 58.00
Of English Vicunas (*illustrated*) . . . 65.00

Women's Aquascutum Top Coats

Made of English Vicunas. Smart model with adjustable belt, 65.00

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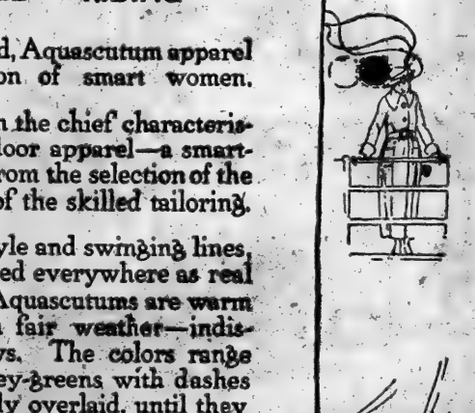

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Fourth Floor

Saks & Company

Will Place on Sale Today

1500 Smart Brassieres and Bandeaux at $1

Fifteen Styles—All Exceptional Values

Fashioned of Pussy Willow Silk, All-Over Lace, Wash Satin, Lawn Cloth, and Silk Tricolette beautifully trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, Imitation Cluny Lace or rich embroideries. Three styles *pictured*.

Main and Third Floors.

Saks & Company

Will Place on Sale Beginning This Morning

500 Girls' "Tub" Frocks

at the remarkable price of

$1.95

All new, crisp, washable frocks in a bevy of new and real girlish styles, featuring smart panels, novelty pockets, guimpes, and trimming of hand-embroidery. Carefully made of serviceable Ginghams, and Chambrays, in colorful plaids, stripes and a variety of solid colorings. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Three styles *pictured*. No credit.

Second Floor.

'Fashionette' Hair Nets at 15 Cents

Are the Best Value Obtainable

They have long been the choice of particular women everywhere, because of their dependability. Made exclusively of human hair, and may be had in all shades.

At 25 Cents—Grey "Fashionette" Hair Nets—made entirely of human hair

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Mr. Montross invites attention to the exhibition of Mr. Horatio Walker's recent work, which includes his great pictures

"Deo Gratias" "Hippocrene"
"The Golden Dew—Woman Milking"
"Horses at the Trough"

until April 5

MONTROSS GALLERY

550 FIFTH AVENUE *Above 45th Street*

FRIEND IN NEED.

When making researches. The New York Times Index is used by librarians, editors, publishers, historians, executive officers of States and cities, banks, insurance companies, and clubs. Use of big newspaper files obviated. The Index is published four times a year. Bound in grey cloth. $2.00 a volume.—Advt.

"Turner for Concrete"

Double duty—food and drink—Borden's Malted Milk. Nourishing—easily digested. For invalids and children—a household beverage.

Insist on Borden's—always. In square packages only.

Borden's
MALTED MILK

SWANN TO LOOK INTO ANTI-RED MILLION

Invites Clyde P. Steen to Call and Tell About Program to Collect Fund to Kill Bolshevism.

WANTS DETAILS OF PLAN

Merely Seeks, He Says, to Let Mr. Steen Demonstrate That the Scheme Is Worthy Public Support.

District Attorney Swann announced last night that he would begin today an investigation of the organization formed under the auspices of the National Association of City Editors to fight Bolshevism in this country to finance which the organization sought a fund of $1,000,000. Mr. Swann said he had directed that an invitation be sent to Clyde P. Steen, the President of the National Association of City Editors, to call at his office today and talk over with him the $1,000,000 campaign and other matters connected with the scheme to eradicate Bolshevism.

"Now, make it very plain," said the District Attorney, "that I am not impugning the motives of Mr. Steen or of any one else connected with this anti-Bolshevist organization. I am actuated simply by a sense of duty to the public. If these men are soliciting a fund of $1,000,000 I want to know all about it, and I shall seek to ascertain how the money is being collected, who will have the custody of it, and how and by whom it will be expended. The people who are asked to contribute to this rather large sum are entitled to know all about the organization that they are asked to support and if the proposal is laudable Mr Steen should have no difficulty in convincing me of that fact."

The All American Association, or the "Three A's," as its sponsors call it, was to be incorporated at Albany yesterday, according to a statement made by Mr. Steen on Monday. Yesterday afternoon he said it would be incorporated before the end of the week. This is the organization which is to direct the anti-Bolshevik campaign, "and which Mr. Steen says is the successor of the All-American Anti-Bolshevik Campaign Association, which was the original association organized under the auspices of the National City Editors' Association "to kill Bolshevism and keep it killed." Among the men who are named as prospective incorporators are John Wesley Hill, Newton W. Gilbert, Grant Whistler, and Mr. Steen.

The men who have been asked to serve on the Advisory Committee of the new All-American Association include forty-seven Governors of States, more than a score United States Senators, prominent churchmen including Cardinal Gibbons, Charles E. Hughes, Otto H. Kahn, and more than 100 others of equal prominence. All of these men, it was said at the headquarters of the association at the Waldorf-Astoria, were members of a similar committee which advised the parent anti-Bolshevik organization. Mr. Kahn said yesterday that the telegram asking him to serve on the original committee was signed by Senator Harding of Ohio, and named many prominent persons as members of the committee. He therefore consented to allow the use of his name. Other prominent men, including Senator Wolcott of Delaware, are known to have allowed the use of their names under the same circumstances as did Mr. Kahn.

Assemblyman McDonald Misquoted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—By inadvertence improper construction was placed on a statement by Assemblyman Thomas J. McDonald of the Bronx, appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in connection with a story on his resolution, introduced in the Assembly, calling upon Mayor Hylan's committee to make proper provision for veterans of the civil war to see the parade of the 27th Division in New York on March 25. Mr. McDonald was improperly quoted as saying that the resolution was primarily to forestall the "grabbing" tactics of the Aldermen in relation to obtaining seats in the grand stand.

MUCH MORE!

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THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DANISH CABINET STAYS.

Heeds Request of King, Who Fails to Form New Ministry.

COPENHAGEN, March 18.—The members of the Danish Cabinet, headed by Premier Zahle, have withdrawn their resignations at the request of the King.

Negotiations between political leaders during the last fortnight failed to solve the Ministerial crisis by the formation of a coalition Government or otherwise, and the King asked the Cabinet to remain in office.

Cabinet Crisis in Lithuania.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 18.—As a result of a ministerial crisis which has arisen in Lithuania, M. Dovydaitis has been asked to form a new cabinet, according to the Lithuanian News Bureau here. The Christian Democrats will have a majority in the new ministry, to which M. Norenka, a leader of the Progressive party, has promised his support. The Socialists have withdrawn.

WILL SEEK TO INDICT DR. WILKINS TODAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

saying that Dr. Wilkins had a step-daughter who lived there. He gave her name as Mrs. R. D. Shepherd, who, he said, was a daughter of Wilkins's second wife, Mrs. Susanna Kirkland Wilkins, now dead. She was known on the stage as Odette Tyler, he said.

The District Attorney scouted the idea that Dr. Wilkins may have committed suicide.

"I doubt it," he said.

A Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Wilkins was begun yesterday at Lynbrook by Justice Neu. The first witness was Max Mayer, a Manhattan glove manufacturer, who has a Summer home at Long Beach a few doors from the Wilkins house. He told of Dr. Wilkins coming to his home the night of the murder.

"We were upstairs," Mr. Mayer testified, "when I heard a knock at our front door. I opened the door and found Dr. Wilkins standing there. His derby hat was knocked in on the left side and in a broken condition. His overcoat was torn on the left side. A split ran from the upper pocket downward. He spoke quickly and with apparent agitation. He said, 'Mr. Mayer, there have been burglars in my house. Mrs. Wilkins is lying in a pool of blood. They knocked me down and took my watch and chain and my pocketbook. Get help.'"

Mr. Mayer said that as he had no telephone in his home he went to the house of Mrs. Catharine Schubert near by and repeated Wilkins's story to a medical officer of the U. S. Army Hospital in the Hotel Nassau who was at the Schuberts, who telephoned to the police and to the hospital. Both started for the scene of the murder.

"I heard Mrs. Wilkins moaning," he went on. "We didn't go far, as the patrol wagon was backing in. Dr. Wilkins was there. He was talking, but I did not hear what he said."

Soon after he returned to his own house Mr. Mayer said he saw Dr. Wilkins walking by on the opposite side of the street. Mr. Mayer's sister called to the doctor and he came across the street. Wilkins, Mayer testified, said that he wanted to go to the hospital. The witness then sent for a taxicab to take Dr. Wilkins to the Hotel Nassau.

F. K. W. Duisberg, a brother-in-law of Mr. Mayer, testified that he had heard what he described as peculiar sounds in the neighborhood a short time prior to the appearance of Dr. Wilkins at the Mayer home. He was in the cellar when he first heard the sounds and said he raised the cellar window to try to discover from whence they came.

"It sounded like the cry of a cat or dog," he said.

Mrs. Catharine Schubert of 141 Beach Street testified concerning the visit of Mayer to her home and identified the medical officer as Lieutenant James Mangano.

Saw Lights in Vacant House.

Miss Clara Duisberg, a daughter of F. K. W. Duisberg, testified that on the night of the murder she was in her bedroom at 9:23 o'clock when she saw a flashlight in an upper room of an unoccupied house, owned by Mayer, her uncle, which is diagonally across the street from the Wilkins home. As she and a maid were watching the manoeuvring of the light they heard a knock on the front door. The person who knocked, she said, was Dr. Wilkins.

Miss Duisberg was still on the witness stand when Justice Neu adjourned the hearing indefinitely, pending the action of the Grand Jury.

Louis G. Friess, attorney for the missing physician, issued a statement yesterday in which he asserted that the proceedings against his client had been "irregular and peculiar." His statement, in part, was as follows:

"The proceeding in this case has been irregular and peculiar. Dr. Wilkins called me into the house four days after the crime was committed, and after he had repeated his story many times to officials and had given them full access to his home I informed him of his rights, but he insisted upon repeating his story whenever questioned, saying he had nothing to hide.

"At the autopsy he was questioned, which proceeding was irregular and, to say the least, bad form, but the doctor answered all questions put to him. On Friday of last week I was requested to have the doctor at the Coroner's inquest the following morning in Mineola, presumably as a witness. I agreed to have him there without subpoena.

Last Will Produced.

"The next morning the inquest was adjourned, and the District Attorney requested an interview with Dr. Wilkins, which was granted willingly. Thereafter I was questioned by the District Attorney, but I was unable to furnish him with any further information. From the line of questioning, however, I learned that the theory of the District Attorney was that another will was being withheld. It was for this reason that I decided that the unwitnessed paper in my possession should be brought to the attention of the authorities, and I had an interview with the District Attorney at Port Washington."

Mr. Friess pointed out that the new paper or will, as he expressed it, which he turned over on Sunday to the District Attorney, was legally worthless. By the terms of this reputed will, which was unwitnessed, Dr. Wilkins received only a small part of his wife's property. Commenting on this, Mr. Friess said:

"If the District Attorney believes there is sufficient motive to commit this crime for the possession of a few thousand dollars, when during the lifetime of his wife he had full possession and enjoyment of her entire property, that is his affair."

The attorney declined to make any further statements in regard to his client.

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Equally important is the dependable promptness with which coupons, dividends, and interest are made available for income; maturing investments collected and information secured for safe re-investment; to say nothing of the physical safe-keeping of the securities themselves.

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Broadway at Leonard Broadway at 72d

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With few exceptions, men meet either one of three fates—they succeed,—they fail,—they "Go West."

To the successful, the cost of Insurance means little,—to the unsuccessful, the systematic accumulation thru Insurance means *everything*, even hope, and another chance,—and to the other, Life Insurance often is all that's left to last thru the life of those they loved.

Be sure you get the right kind of Insurance,—the best way is to have us buy it for you.

For Men of Moderate Means and Large Responsibilities we recommend permanent Low Net Cost Policies—$5,000

Age 25	$80.20	Age 40	$130.20
" 30	92.40	" 45	162.15
" 35	108.45	" 50	204.11

Including life income in event of permanent disability.

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34 x 4½	"	23.69
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36 x 5	"	26.50
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All Other Sizes Equally as Low.
Red Inner Tubes, All Sizes, $4.95 per pair.
Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
720 Seventh Ave., Bet. 51st & 52d Sts.

If you wish to make sure that your plans for disposing of your property will be carried out after your death, appoint us trustees of your estate now.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Exceeding the Limit

The New York Times regrets the disappointment to advertisers who do not find their announcements in The Times as ordered. The demand for space is so great in these days of the making of world history that it is frequently impossible to include all the advertising offered for a given day, as The Times is limited to twenty-four pages on weekdays.

Today 24 columns of advertisements are omitted and 110 columns printed.

There is reasonable assurance that all advertising accepted will be published on Saturday, Sunday or Monday, but it is difficult to give promise of publication on other days of the week.

HEINZ
OVEN BAKED
BEANS
One of the 57
FLAVOR

Taste as good as meat
FOOD VALUE

Do the work of meat at far less cost

OFFICE ROLL

~~Shorthand 1914~~
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Re-Construct
Get Better Letters for Less Money

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This is 1919—time for reconstruction—time to put letter-writing on the basis that saves one-third; time to start in getting *Better Letters*, and convenience and comfort and real efficiency in producing them.

Dictate to The Ediphone. It is the one system that satisfies the stenographer, and you, the dictator.

The easiest way to dictate a letter

THE GENUINE EDISON DICTATING MACHINE
The Ediphone
BUILT BY EDISON FOR BETTER LETTERS

Edison's ideas, embodied in The Ediphone System, represent more than forty years of perfecting. The *results* of that forty years are at your service, as they are at the service of thousands of other business men who are today dictating more than a million *Better Letters* with The Ediphone.

Say "The Ediphone" when you mean the only dictating machine built and perfected by the originator, Thomas A. Edison." (Laboratories, Orange, N. J.)

Send for our book "Better Letters." Or, better yet, get a demonstration. Telephone The Ediphone—Rector 3598

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For Speed in Filing and Finding

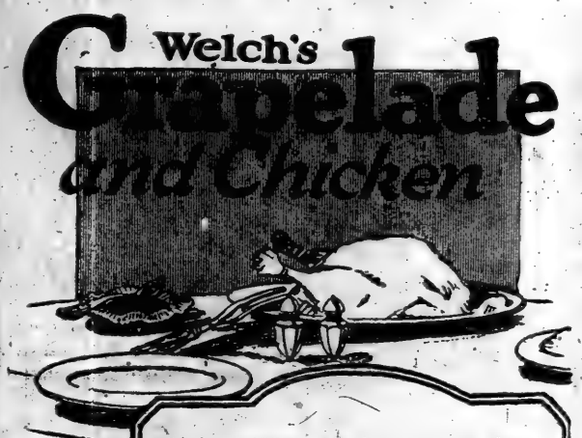
LETTER cabinets which are merely large-scale rubbish drawers and fire-feeders are out of place in modern business—BUT—they are not so uncommon as you might suppose.

Stop a moment and think—can *you* call for any paper and have it brought to you in three minutes?—are *your* files of old letters food for flames or are they safe behind steel?

Van Dorn Steel 4-Drawer Letter Files are not only cleanly, fire-resisting and handsome, but their cost is surprisingly low compared with their service. Let us show you the improvements in modern filing practice both in systems and equipment. Just phone for representative or visit our exhibit.

THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS COMPANY
Permanent Office Exhibit and Sales Room
318 BROADWAY, Corner of Pearl St. *Phone Worth 5080*
Van Dorn

Welch's Grapelade and Chicken



THERE'S no chick sweeter than tender young roast chicken, unless it is chicken en casserole cooked in its own delicious juice, or fricasseed chicken with fluffy baking-powder biscuit swimming in thick gravy. But if you want your palate to purr with contentment, serve Grapelade, "that pure grape spread," with your bird.

Grapelade is all the richness and juice of whole grapes, minus seeds and skins and grit-like acid crystals, cooked with pure sugar till it has just the right consistency.

"Good" only partially describes Grapelade. You will be glad when you have bought your first jar of this wholesome, nutritious food of your grocer. 15-oz. Glass Jar, 35c.; 25-oz. Enamel-lined Tin, 50c.

Write for new Grapelade recipes specially prepared by cooking experts.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

Ask the fountain man for a Grapelade Sundae

INFORMATION

For Friends and Relatives of Wounded or Sick
SOLDIERS AND MARINES

Phone Number—Murray Hill 10450.

Twenty-four hours must elapse after a man is disembarked at this port before information is available.

CASUALTY BUREAU
20 EAST 38th STREET
NEW YORK COUNTY CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS

"THE GREATEST OF MODERN NOVELS"
The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse
By IBANEZ, Author of "The Shadow of the Cathedral"
Both novels are for sale at any bookstore; price of each, $1.90 net.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY EXTOLLED BY WOOD

Says Former President Stood For Pure Americanism and Monroe Doctrine.

HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICES

General Declares Cleveland Recognized Need for Pitiless Publicity on Public Questions.

The memory of Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, was honored by appropriate ceremonies yesterday on the eighty-second anniversary of his birth. A noonday memorial service was held at St. Paul's Chapel, and in the afternoon memorial exercises were held under the auspices of the Grover Cleveland Association at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The speakers at the exercises were General Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department of the United States Army, who was appointed by Cleveland an army Surgeon in 1886; Judson Harmon, former United States Attorney General, and Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland. The speakers were given a luncheon at the Hotel Astor before the exercises, which were presided over by George F. Parker, who was Mr. Cleveland's secretary.

In his address Chief Magistrate McAdoo paid a tribute to Mr. Cleveland's family life, and his mention of Mrs. Grover Cleveland Preston, who was seated in a box with her daughters, evoked applause from the audience. Among those on the stage were General George A. Wingate, Charles B. Alexander, Jacob H. Schiff, General Thomas H. Barry of the Department of the East, and Frederic Courtland Penfield, former United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

"In the opinion of Grover Cleveland, there was no room in America for those who were part American and part something else," said General Wood. "Like Roosevelt, he was intolerant of shams, detested snobs, and hated insincerity.

"With him language was intended to convey ideas and not to confuse the people. He was not an adept at verbal messages. He believed in the Monroe Doctrine absolutely, and in the last words of his inaugural address he said the genius of our institutions forbade any departure from the foreign policy commended by our history, traditions, and prosperity. He rejected the policy of our snaring in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelled their intrusion here. He believed in friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. He believed in national spirit, and was not a believer in an uncertain weak internationalism of a moment.

Wanted Pitiless Publicity.

"Grover Cleveland met issues as they arose, never shrinking from them. He realized that in a democracy there must be a free press, honest criticism, and pitiless publicity; that people must have the facts if they are to act intelligently. Like Lincoln, he had absolute confidence in the good sense and judgment of the people once they understood the issues before them. He realized that without public opinion little could be accomplished.

"He believed in a square deal for labor, in establishing the fullest and best possible understanding and co-operation between labor and capital. He believed in voluntary arbitration of their differences, and to that end he proposed, in his message of April, 1886, that steps be taken looking to the establishment of a Federal settlement of differences between employers and employed. He was also keenly interested in protecting not only the country, but labor, against the inroads of an undesirable immigration."

Mr. Harmon said:

"Cleveland's second term brought out clearly his high qualities. He had left the finances in a sound condition, but had at once to take unusual measures to save the country's credit. He had to force the repeal of the law for the purchase and unlimited coinage of silver, which was debasing the currency. He had to send the army to put down riotous resistance to the carriage of the mails and commerce and defiance of the Federal courts. And he did it against the violent protests of the Governor of Illinois and others who denied the right of the United States to enforce its own authority. He made the strongest country in the world respect our traditional policy in Venezuela. All this he did unmoved by abuse, misrepresentation of his motives and forecasts of disaster. We do not often require warlike qualities in our Presidents. We pray that the nations may so unite for peace that henceforth we shall require these qualities less than ever. But we do sorely need, every year and every day, diligent, fearless, intelligent, and unselfish defense of the true welfare of the people by rulers who do not adopt policies because they may bring transient popularity but because they are right. Mr. Cleveland was one of the finest examples of this that our Presidents have afforded."

ISAAC M. WISE FUND GROWS.

Workers to Report on Centenary Campaign Today.

Reports of more than 100 workers of the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Fund Campaign will be heard at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore. It will be the first meeting of the teams engaged in obtaining New York City's quota of $100,000 toward the national fund of $300,000, which is sought for the support of the union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, both founded by the late Isaac M. Wise.

Addresses will be made by Mrs. William D. Guggenheimer and Daniel F. Hays. Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, wife of the United States Ambassador to Turkey, will be the hostess. Mrs. Phillip J. Goodhart will be temporary Chairman and Moses H. Moses, acting President of Temple Emanu-El, permanent Chairman. The indications yesterday were that a number of the congregations had obtained 50 per cent. of their quota, while one congregation, it was said, has obtained 75 per cent.

Daniel F. Hays, Chairman of the New York Campaign Committee, made public yesterday the following letter received from Jacob H. Schiff:

March 17, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Hays: It is a great gratification to me to know that the actual campaign, begun at the Temple Emanu-El meeting last Sunday, resulted so satisfactorily.

Personally, I cannot see how any of the many adherents to Reform Judaism in this great city, the members of whom number in legion, could possibly justify indifference to this present campaign and fail to make a contribution to the fund needed for the proper conduct of the American Union College, in whose behalf the present effort is being made.

No one will dispute that we constantly need thoroughly educated Jewish rabbis, as well as a continuous extension of modern synagogue services and Sunday schools, if Judaism is to remain a vital force in our own and the life of our posterity; but unless the union of Hebrew congregations and Union College and its affiliated institutions be properly supported, it can only be a question of time when the interest in our ancient faith by our children and their descendants will fade away and extermination will follow.

Isaac M. Wise, of sainted memory, the centenary of whose birth we are celebrating this year, has with his great vision foreseen this, and in founding Union College he erected an institution which, in its graduated rabbis, sends annually a goodly number of Jewish leaders into the land, through whose teachings Judaism in America must be kept alive.

Let us honor the memory of the great leader in Israel by giving unstinted reward the support of the great college he founded.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

DANIEL F. HAYS, Esq., New York, Chairman.
Isaac M. Wise, Centenary, Times Building, second floor, New York City.

Mr. Schiff is Treasurer of the Campaign Committee, and checks may be sent to him in care of the committee on the second floor of The Times Building, Times Square, New York.

Relief Drive Ends Tomorrow.

The closing rally of the campaign of the Brooklyn Jewish War Relief Committee will take place tomorrow night at the Unity Club when the Sectional Chairmen, district captains, and workers will gather to make their final returns. At a rally in Flatbush $4,000 was raised last night. A meeting will be held this evening also.

QUALITY-SERVICE-PRICE

DALE

Buy Direct from Factory and SAVE MONEY

DON'T select fixtures from catalogs or pamphlets. Come and SEE the samples connected. Customers' Own Vases or Other Ornaments Mounted for Electric Lights. Beautiful Assortment of Silk Shades.

109 West 13th St., New York
ONE DOOR WEST OF 6TH AVE.

DALE Lighting Fixture Co

"Ennyweather" Wins The "Croix De Wear" For Extraordinary Service

A Topcoat that will face the elements as gallantly as you faced the enemy—*in any weather*. It shines when it showers, and you'll shower it with praise when it shines.

Cut with that suave spruceness and facile freedom of the Continental coat of the man-of-fashion, yet bearing the earmarks and 1919 year-marks of Lil' Ole New York.

Regular or Raglan Shoulders in Woven or Knitted Stuffs of Rough-and-Rugged Tweeds, Supple-Nap Oxfords, Over-Ocean Herringbones and Twinkling Heather Blendings—$35 to $55.

You see it all around, because it's the unrivaled *all-around coat*. Get in and get one!

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Can your organization STAND a business increase of 200%?

WE are starting out to fill the depleted stocks, the empty shelves, of the country. We curtailed our private buying over eight billion dollars during 1918. We will ADD this value of manufactures to the normal output for the next twelve months.

Europe needs over seven billions a year of our goods for at least two years. South America needs three billions a year. As soon as the amount and terms of the enemy indemnities is settled European buying from us will begin in an enormous volume.

Every dollar brought into this country by foreign trade increases the wealth and buying power of our people. The net profit (the favorable trade balance) on our foreign trade, increases by FOUR TIMES its volume, the ability of the home public to buy YOUR goods. Every new dollar passes from hand to hand in wages, in the purchase of goods, in wages again, and is saved up and reinvested four times a year on the average.

Our favorable trade balance (profit from foreign trade) should be six billions for the next twelve months. This means an INCREASED buying capacity by workers here of twenty-four billions, an amount equal to our TOTAL manufactured products for 1913.

Foreign trade, the replenishment of normal Peace-time stocks, and the increase of domestic buying power, due to both of these, together with our normal growth, will increase the volume of our manufactures for the next twelve months to OVER 200% above our outputs for 1918.

The flood has begun. Now is your chance to begin to wipe out YOUR part of our tax breeding $17,000,000,000 war debt, which will exceed $25,000,000,000 after the next loan. Don't fear to stock up and prepare for orders, expecting labor and commodity prices to drop. They WON'T drop ANY MORE, except in rare instances, for many, many months. Prices will INCREASE after the next Government Loan in April. We shall pretty surely have AT LEAST two billions MORE inflation then, in paper currency and bank credits. Inflation lowers the buying power of money, increases the money cost of goods and labor. NOW is the time to buy. Prices will not be dangerously higher, but PERCEPTIBLY higher, although margins of profit will inevitably be less.

But we don't care about prices so long as we have the necessary trade volume and FULL EMPLOYMENT — and that we SHALL have beyond question.

When you see a good looking husky soldier GRAB him and blend him into your organization before a competitor gets him. Good men will be hard to get.

Plan for foreign trade. Get a list of export commission houses and brokers and see what they offer. Combine with some of your competitors to send salesmen to Europe and South America.

An increase of output for foreign shipment reduces your overhead for domestic production, and every new dollar you bring in is that much more National wealth.

And put Economy and Efficiency into your own business with every ounce of driving power you possess. You have the THREE GREATEST YEARS in your business history before you, but only the most intensive Economy and Efficiency will enable you to profit by them, or EVEN TO SURVIVE, the terrific business pace.

EFFICIENCY means MOTOR TRUCKS. ECONOMY means Trucks priced right, built right—to RUN right.

Fulton Trucks are the most economical in first cost. They are priced at $1,850, and that is $475 LOWER than the AVERAGE of the Fulton carrying capacity class, and $1,000 LOWER than ANY truck of nearly equal performance value.

Fulton Trucks COST less because they are simple—because EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY are built right into them.

Save $420 a Year on GAS

Fulton Trucks run from 14 to 17 miles on one gallon of gas. Seventeen is not unusual. Most trucks run six miles on one gallon. Some makers are VERY proud of getting ten miles to the gallon. A Fulton Truck will save you $420 a year over the AVERAGE truck used for 50 miles a day. HOW much do YOUR trucks use NOW? We would like to send you the results of an official test made by the Standard Oil Company which CONSTANTLY re-orders Fulton Trucks because they PAY.

Saving on Oil and TIRES

Fulton Trucks average over 250 miles to a gallon of oil. The average truck gets less than 110 miles to the gallon. Fulton Trucks get 7,000 to 10,000 miles on one set of tires. The AVERAGE truck of the same carrying capacity gets 15% LESS than the Fulton MINIMUM and 20% less than the Fulton average tire mileage.

Fulton Trucks cost 40% LESS in the essentials of operating cost than ANY other make of equal carrying capacity that we know of, and 60% less than SOME that we know of.

If your motor trucks cover, on the average, 50 miles a day, you can have 20 miles of delivery a day made FREE by using Fulton Trucks.

If you use horse trucks you may get 30 miles of deliveries FREE by using Fulton Trucks, and, Brother, we want to mail you RECORDS of this in SERVICE USE. We want to show you that you PAY TWICE the FIRST YEAR for MOST trucks but only ONCE—and THAT at LEAST $475 less—for Fulton Trucks.

A DANGEROUS Waste

Is your fleet 8-ton or 3½-ton trucks? If they are, Brother, LOOK OUT. Service records SHOW beyond any question of doubt that when you buy a 3 or 3½-ton truck at $4,000 or $4,500, you get $4,000 worth ONLY ONCE IN A WHILE. Service records SHOW that 80% of ALL cartage problems are BETTER taken care of by a 1½-ton truck than any other type.

TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks costing $1,850 each, or $3,700 for the two, will carry 4 tons 50 to 150 miles a day at a FIRST COST of $800 to $1,000 LOWER than a 3 or a 3½-ton truck and at an OPERATING cost far lower.

You can't count on the full load, every minute, all day use, of your 3-ton truck. Deliveries DON'T RUN that way. Your 3-ton truck will be operating at capacity only 20% of the actual 3,000 working hours of the year. It will often be carrying 1½ tons and 2 tons. At other times the 3-ton truck will have more goods to move than it can carry in its maximum number of trips for the day.

Two Places at Once

A 3 or 3½-ton truck CAN'T be in two places at once, but TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks CAN.

When a truck is not operating it is not COSTING, except for interest and, overhead. Two Fulton trucks, one of them idle half the time, will cost you FAR less for deliveries than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck operating with PART loads ALL the time—and that's what your big trucks DO NOW.

TWO FULTON 1½-ton trucks will deliver 12,000 ton miles MORE service—more goods—in a year than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck. The TWO Fultons will cost $500 or $1,000 LESS than your one big truck to buy—will cost you far less to operate and will deliver FAR MORE GOODS in the year.

Put ONE Fulton in service among your big trucks and SEE the saving for yourself. And, Brother, you CAN'T AFFORD NOT to do this NOW.

More Fulton Advantages

Fulton trucks last, LAST. Their freedom from trouble and need of repairs is proverbial throughout the Nation. But if a peevish trolley car sneaks up from behind and wraps your truck around an elevated pillar, THAT truck needs a doctor. REMEMBER Fulton Trucks are built right here in the Port of New York. The FACTORY is here, fifteen great buildings. It is an INESTIMABLE advantage to have the FACTORY where the truck OPERATES.

You have the comfort of knowing that the Fulton Motor Truck Company is the LARGEST manufacturer of exclusively 1½-ton trucks IN THE WORLD. And that it grew to this size through the sheer PERFORMANCE, endurance, strength, overload ability, constant and SUPERIOR mileage — MORE tons of goods delivered per year, GREAT economies of operation over ANY other make of equal or greater carrying capacity—not only great LOWER first cost, but lower FINAL cost and MORE GOODS MOVED.

We want to see you and SHOW you SAVING. We want to PROVE to you that you need to put in ONE Fulton Truck and WATCH THE COSTS COME DOWN. We won't worry about the rest. You will just plain TAKE MORE TRUCKS AWAY from us, just as the greatest industrial enterprises all over the nation are doing every day.

Won't you write us to SHOW you?

Cut out this coupon and start toward a $10,000 saving by sending it to us.

N. Y. FULTON TRUCK CO.,
1800 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Please mail me Service Records of the large Industrial Concerns which show the economy and efficiency of Fulton Trucks.

Name .....

Firm .....

Address .....

.....

The New York Fulton Truck Co.
1800 Broadway At Columbus Circle
New York

FULTON TRUCKS

THE MOST ECONOMICAL MOTOR TRUCK IN THE WORLD.

LANSING M'VICKAR CITED FOR BRAVERY

Artillery Officer Gets War Cross for Heroism in Action Near Very.

OTHER NEW YORKERS IN LIST

Sergt. Norwat of Brooklyn Is Mentioned for Gallantry in His Last Battle.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Capt. Marcel Lorans (French,) attached to 42d Division. For extraordinary heroism in action during the battle of the Ourcq, July 23 to Aug. 2, 1918. Capt. Lorans remained constantly in the front line, attaching himself to one battalion after another as they in turn came into the fight, and by his energy and gallantry under fire setting a splendid example to the officers and soldiers of the regiment. Home address, Mme. Lorans, 9 Rue de Langres, Neuf Chateau, Vosges.

First Lieut. Lansing McVickar, 1st Battalion Headquarters, 7th Field Artillery. For extraordinary heroism in action near Very on Oct. 4, 1918. He volunteered and took forward a gun to the aid of the infantry under most hazardous circumstances. Despite the loss of two horses and the wounding of several of his men, he continued until he encountered an enemy barrage, from which it was necessary to take cover. He exposed himself to the barrages on five different occasions to bring in wounded men. Next of kin, L. H. McVickar, Knickerbocker Club, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Arthur Norwat, deceased, Co. M, 308th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Revillon, France, Sept. 14 and 15, 1918. On Sept. 14 he advanced ahead of his company, and with an automatic rifle single-handed silenced an enemy machine gun nest, capturing the gunner. On the following day, after having assumed command because of the fact that all officers had become casualties, he assembled thirteen men and led them in a charge against superior forces of the enemy, recapturing a trench which shortly before had been taken by the enemy. For the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Moulin de L'Homme Mort, France, Oct. 7, 1918, Sergt. Norwat is awarded a bar, to be worn with the Distinguished Service Cross: When enemy machine gun fire had checked his attempt to reach companies which had been surrounded by the enemy, Sergt. Norwat sprang upon the parapet, in full view of the enemy and opened fire with an automatic rifle. He continued with this heroic work until he fell mortally wounded. Next of kin, Alfred Norwat, father, 417 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporal Julius A. Piazzani, Co. F, 310th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Loges on Oct. 10, 1918. When machine gun fire had held up the advance of his company and all had intrenched themselves in places of safety Corporal Piazzani noticed a wounded man about 250 yards in front of the line. Voluntarily and without hesitation he went to the side of the wounded man and rendered first aid. Upon his return he advised the stretcher bearers, enabling them to safely bring this man in, thereby saving his life. Next of kin, Mrs. Lavina Piazzani, 518 John Street, West Hoboken, N. J.

Private (First Class) Robert Foster, Co. L, 312th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in Grand Pre on Oct. 22, 1918. After delivering a message to his battalion headquarters, passing through the main street of Grand Pre, which was being enfiladed by a terrific enemy fire, Private Foster went to the rescue of a comrade who had fallen under the direct fire and observation of the enemy, notwithstanding the warning that to go to the man's aid would mean certain death to him. He gave the wounded man first aid treatment and successfully carried him to a place of safety. Home address, Mrs. Elsie Smable, sister, 389 Bloomfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Private (First Class) Joseph T. Angelo, Headquarters Co., 1st Brigade, Tank Corps; United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action near Cheppy, France, Sept. 26, 1918. Within forty meters of the German machine guns Private Angelo carried his wounded commanding officer into a shell hole and remained with him under continuous shell fire for over an hour, except when he twice carried orders to passing tanks. Next of kin, Tony Angelo, father, Camden Street, Camden, N. J.

Private George K. Hagemeyer, Co. M, 107th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bony, France, Sept. 29, 1918. During a period that his company was held up by hazardous enemy fire, Private Hagemeyer acted as stretcher bearer, and, even though wounded and ordered to the rear, he continued in the work of removing the wounded. He remained at his task through the violent fire until he was wounded five times and forced to retire from loss of blood. Home address, Mrs. Anna H. Hagemeyer, mother, 200 West 128th Street, New York, N. Y.

SAIL WITH 30,000 TROOPS.

War Department Announces Largest Homecoming Movement Yet.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Departure from France of approximately 30,000 officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces—the largest single homeward movement of troops since the cessation of hostilities—was announced today by the War Department. The returning soldiers are aboard two cruisers, the Montana and Pueblo, and fourteen transports. Among the latter is the George Washington, on which President Wilson returned to France.

Troops making up the movement include units of the 37th (Ohio National Guard) and 13th (Tennessee, North and South Carolina National Guard) Divisions, the 72d Coast Artillery Regiment, and a large number of casuals. The transports and cruisers are due to arrive at American ports between March 24 and April 2.

447 MORE OVERSEAS ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

145 Dead Named in the Latest Lists Include Six Men Killed in Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Four army casualty lists, containing 447 names, were given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 272,531, including 4,504 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 5,855. The total for the army and marines is now 278,386.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 6 killed in action, 7 died of wounds, 23 died of accident, 109 died of disease, 11 severely wounded, 45 of wounds, 23 died of accident, and 248 severely wounded, wounded to a degree undetermined.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 18.	Total.
Killed in action	31,456	6	31,462
Lost at sea	732	-	732
Died of wounds	13,815	7	13,822
Died of accident	3,300	23	3,323
Died of disease	21,188	109*	21,297
	69,991	145	70,136
Total	191,877	302	192,179
Wounded	5,712	-	5,712
Missing	-	-	-
Total	267,580	447	268,027

*The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sergt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in the other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALKIN, JOSEPH, 1,717 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn (WL)
ALLEN, TYLER S., 713 W. 180th St.—Corp. (WL)
ARMSTRONG, WM., 108 E. 80th St. (WL)
BANKOFSKY, HYMAN, 401 Alabama Av., Brooklyn—Mach. (WL)
BLACKBURNE, THOS., 4,141 3d Av. (WL)
BOLGER, E. M., 1,285 3d Av. (WL)
CAVANAGH, A. P., 1,705 Gates Av., Brooklyn (DD)
DI ANGELO, JOSEPH, 242 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn (WL)
DUNWOODY, E. V., 688 Wales Av. (DD)
FABER, A. C., 261 Stockholm St., Brooklyn (WL)
FAGELSON, MAX, 647 Sackman St., Brooklyn (WL)
FIGARE, MORRIS, 571 Southern Boulevard, Bronx (WL)
FISHER, G. E., 813 W. 184th St. (WL)
FITZPATRICK, JOHN, 638 Classon Av., Brooklyn (WL)
FLORIO, JOSEPH, 342 E. 120th St. (WU)
FOOTE, E. E., 467 W. 49th St.—Corp. (DW)
GLICKEN, SAM, 27 Ridge St. (WL)
JONES, R. G., 222 Elmwood St., Woodhaven (WU)
KENNEDY, W. F., 271 Nassau Av., Brooklyn (DD)
KINGMAN, GEORGE, 324 W. 146th St.—Bgl. (WU)
KIRSCHENHEITER, C. F., 321 East 90th St. (DD)
McNAMARA, JOSEPH DE S., 196 Garfield Place, Brooklyn—Lt. (WL)
MAGUIRE, DUNCAN, 418 W. 35th St. (WL)
NORBURGH, GEORGE, 57 Grove Av., Port Richmond (WL)
O'DONNELL, CHARLES, 152 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn (WS)
SELLICK, JOSEPH, 426 E. 71st St. (WU)
TAMKE, A. C., 132 Linden St., B'klyn. (WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

BAXTER, JAMES J., Mount Vernon. (WL)
BLAISE, FRED ANDREW, Keesville. (WL)
BLEWETT, FRANCIS W., Waterville. (WL)
BRUCE, SCOTT FILBERT, Stamford. (WL)
DAMMANN, FRANK C., Troy (DD)
DE MOTT, THOMAS S., Woodmere (DD)
EASTERBERG, G. S., Buffalo—Corp. (WL)
EDDY, SIDNEY M., Albion (WL)
EDICK, HERBERT F., Mexico (WL)
FARMER, CHARLES E., Brownsville. (WL)
HAWLEY, WILFORD, Sr., Auburn (DD)
NAGY, JOHN, Franklin (WL)
ROBINSON, STUART, Mount Vernon. (DD)
SALLEMI, SALVATORE, Pearl River. (WL)
SHAFER, RANDOLPH, New Paltz (DA)
SOMERS, RALPH C., Schenectady (DA)

ALABAMA.

COLEMAN, ABE, Shortville (DD)

ARKANSAS.

LEATH, ORBRA, Little Rock (DD)
WILLIS, PORTER E., Heber Springs. (DW)

CALIFORNIA.

DICKMAN, WALTER G., Fullerton (DD)

CONNECTICUT.

ARONSON, AXEL A., Collinsville. (WU)
BLUEHDORN, FREDK. R., Hartford. (WL)
BRIENZA, DOMINICK, Hartford (DD)
FITZGERALD, JOSEPH, Winsted. (WL)
KUEHNE, CARL A., Hartford (WL)
McNAMARA, J. J., Greens Farms. (WL)
MASKERY, T. J., Willimantic (WL)
RIVERS, FRANK B., Stamford (DA)
TURNER, H. A., New Haven—Sgt. (WU)
WRIGHT, GEORGE E., Hartford (DA)

DELAWARE.

QUAILS, FRANK C., Seaford (DA)

FLORIDA.

MURRAY, HARRY, Micanopy (DD)

GEORGIA.

DAVIS, GEORGE, Blakeley (DD)
HAYNES, ELTON C., Atlanta (DD)
SCARBOROUGH, W. F., Chauncey (DD)

ILLINOIS.

DAHL, GEORGE W., Chicago (DD)
HICKEY, JAMES T., Chicago (DD)
OFSOVICH, M., Chicago—Corp. (DD)
RIVA, JOHN, Tovey (DA)
TORTOROLLE, L. N., Melrose Park—Sgt. (DD)

INDIANA.

HERDERING, CARL C., Muncie (DD)
PEUGH, WILBUR H., Salem (DD)
SURVANT, RUSSELL M., Velpen (DA)

IOWA.

HECKER, HAROLD A., Clinton (DD)
LARSON, AXEL H., Red Oak (DD)
WILLIAMS, SOL., Clinton—Sgt. (DD)

KANSAS.

LUTZ, HARRY E., Holton—Corp. (DW)
OLIVER, RALPH H., Attica (DD)

KENTUCKY.

BROWN, ARCHIE, Junction City (DD)
LEWIS, WALTER A., Worthville (DD)
PARKER, VERNON T., Salem (DD)

LOUISIANA.

RAYMOND, LEWIS, Bayou Current. (DD)
WILLIAMS, FRANK C., Derry (DA)

MAINE.

JONES, RICHARD B., Dennysville (DD)
PARISE, VETO, Rumford (KA)
WIERS, ALFRED, Haynesville (DA)

MARYLAND.

CORKRAN, NORMAN H., Hurlock (DD)
DOTSON, CHARLES L., Pensonkey (DD)
HARDEN, RAYMOND M., Easton (DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

CROWLEY, CHARLES E., Pittsfield. (KA)
FISHERDICK, W. F., Amherst—Sgt. (DD)
FRENCH, GEORGE, Ringling (DD)
GREEN, ALVIN WADE, Athens (DD)
MARTIN, GEORGE E., Shattuck (DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

HAMN, B. D., Corinth (KA)
LOVE, FLOYD, Meehan Junction (DD)

MISSOURI.

BOYD, ALBERT, Platte City (DD)
HARRIDGE, ELMER, Prairie (DD)
HUMPHREY, J. D., Irondale (DW)
KEUNE, CARL, Laclede (DD)
OVERLEAS, ELIGO R., Rolla—Wagn. (DD)
PATTERSON, JAMES M., Florissant (DD)
RAYMER, GEORGE R., Edwards (DA)
SHERLEY, FRANK J., Moody (DA)

NEBRASKA.

KAISER, W. H., Western—Wagn. (DD)
McDONALD, WILLIS E., Omaha (DD)
NIELSON, LAURITZ, Omaha (KA)
REJDA, ANTON J., Brainard (DA)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GORDON, W. O., Salem Depot (DD)
MANNION, JOHN D., Concord (DD)
SPAULDING, HAROLD M., Hudson (DD)

NEW JERSEY.

AGNEW, THOMAS A., Hoboken (WL)
ANDERSON, AXEL A., Jersey City (WL)
ARTHURS, ROY D., Elizabeth (WL)
BLEECKER, LEONARD B., Orange (WL)
BOLENDER, CHAS. W., Jersey City (WL)
BONNEY, FORD J., Paterson (WL)
CARNEY, JOSEPH, Great Meadows (DD)
CARVER, SAMUEL S., Hopewell (WL)
FEKETIE, JOHN J., Keyport (DD)
FIRTH, STUART M., So. Orange—Lt. (WL)
FORD, GEORGE W., Newark (WL)
McCLOSKEY, CHARLES, Bloomfield. (WL)
WILSON, RAYMOND K., Deans (DA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

GLENN, VERLE, Charlotte (DD)
MITCHELL, ROBERT L., Durham—Lt. (KA)
MORGAN, JESSE C., Asheville—Sgt. (DD)
SUMMERLIN, ELAM, Mount Olive (DA)

OHIO.

DEL SANGRO, ERMINIO, Lorain (DD)
HENN, FRANK J., Tippecanoe City (DD)
PADDACK, C. D., Cincinnati—Sgt. (DD)
PETERSON, O., Cleveland (DD)
RENNAKER, Lorado (DD)
RIFORE, FRANK, Youngstown (DD)
STACKHOUSE, H. F., New Concord (DD)

OKLAHOMA.

FRENCH, GEORGE, Ringling (DD)
GREEN, ALVIN WADE, Athens (DD)
MARTIN, GEORGE E., Shattuck (DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

DAY, S. R., Millersburg—Corp. (DD)
FEGELY, BYRON S., Trappe (DD)
FOX, HARRY L., Philadelphia—Corp. (DD)
GRIFFITH, WM. S., Shenandoah (DD)
LINKHAUER, ALBERT J., Duquesne—Cook (DD)
MALLOY, JOHN L., Hawk Run (DD)
PIPES, RAGAN H., Waynesboro (DD)
SEKAL, GEORGE, Plainville (DA)
SHAFFER, WILBUR F., Jersey Shore (DD)
SPAMPINATO, MICHAEL, Johnson (DD)
ULLRICH, W. E., Lewistown—Cook (DD)
WHITE, RAY, Hopwood (DA)
WOOD, JAMES E., Woodville (DA)

RHODE ISLAND.

DIORIO, ANTONIO, Hills Grove (DD)
LENNAHAN, FRANCIS A., Wakefield. (DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADGER, LITTHER, Leesville (DD)
COOK, HENRY B., Westville (DD)
DUFF, WILLIAM V., Charleston (DD)
SHUMPERT, MARCELLUS, Lexington. (DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ARROW, TITUS, Hamill (DD)
FLOYD, ARTHUR E., Kennebec (DD)
GRASSEL, JOHN, Artesian (DD)
GROVES, RUDOLPH A., Kennebec (DD)
JOHNSON, FRED J., Bison (DD)

TENNESSEE.

CURMBLISS, C. D., Richard City (DD)
CURTIS, HARRISON, Memphis (DD)
TRICE, L. E., Chestnut Mount—Sgt. (DD)

TEXAS.

FISHER, HORATIO W., Galveston (DD)
ROSENAUER, EMIL J., Shiner (DA)
THOMAS, WILLIAM G., Rogers—Sgt. (DA)
WORSHAM, ROBERT, Weatherford (DA)

UTAH.

BRAND, GEORGE A., Sandy—Corp. (DD)

VIRGINIA.

FULTZ, F. L., Slanesville (DD)
HATCHER, E. M., Troutville (DW)
JOHNSON, HAL, Pulaski (DD)
RASNAKE, DELIA J., Honaker (KA)
TERRY, J. B., Jaya (DD)
WHITE, W. J., Norfolk (DA)

WASHINGTON.

FREED, VICTOR, Seattle (DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

PATTON, GUSSIE, Put—Wagn. (DD)

WISCONSIN.

BRUNSLIK, J. K., Hauger—Corp. (DD)
HECKER, R. F., Phlon (SD)
LABUTSKY, A. C., Milwaukee (DD)
LEENHOUTS, J. P., Milwaukee (DD)
McRAE, K. M., Washburn (DD)
PEDGERSON, S., Mellen (DD)
SKIBBA, A. F., Junction City—Corp. (DD)

GREECE.

BASSARAS, MENILLOS, Macedonia—Cook (DD)

ITALY.

SHESHO, THEODORE, San Marco dei Cavoti di Benevento (DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rep'td.	Prev. Rep'td.
DENIG, G. L., 186 India St., Brooklyn (D)		(MA)
SEIFRIED, F., 579 Grand St. (KA)		(MA)

ANOTHER PART OF NEW YORK STATE.

WALLACE, F. M., Rochester (WU) (KA)

OTHER STATES.

BALES, H., Lawrenceburg, Ind. (KA) (D)
BARRETT, R., Wapato, Wash. (KA) (MA)
BERKSHIRE, J. E., Newark, Ohio (KA) (MA)
BRACKEN, R. W., Bristol, Penn. (KA) (D)
CAPARSA, S., Trenton, N. J. (WU) (MA)
DOMINGUEZ, J., Yuma, Ariz. (D) (MA)
DUNCAN, H. C., Clayton, Cal. (D) (MA)
DYSART, O. E., Lenoir, N. C. (D) (MA)
FRASCA, C., Perth Amboy, N.J. (WU) (MA)
GLENN, J. S., Gadsden, Ala. (D) (MA)
GRUBER, O. H., West Phila. (D) (DD)
HAGER, CARL, Alderson, Okla. (KA) (MA)
KENYON, W. E., Rockfalls, Conn. (WU) (MA)
KERR, MAURICE, St. Paul (KA) (MA)
NELSON, AXEL, Ronneby (DD) (KA)
PERRY, WALTER, W. Va. (KA) (D)
ROBERTS, RALPH WALDO, Eaton, Ind. (Erroneously) (DW)
SKILLING, JOHN G., Lonsconing, Md. (WD) (MA)
SZYCHLINSKI, ANTON, Milwaukee, Wis. (WU) (KA)

Silk Lined Thru-out $35

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HIGH CLASS 10c & 15c CIGARS
Coronas, Extra Perfecto Sizes, etc., etc.
All fresh, attractive boxes.
Only 6c and 7c each
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Guaranteed 8c, 9c and 10c
THE FAMOUS
LA SULTANA CIGARS
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Low Inside Prices to Dealers.
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MANILA CIGARS
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NONE BETTER MADE

YOUNG'S Hats for Spring are the requirements and suggestions of our customers, deftly materialized. That is why they are the utmost in refined good taste.

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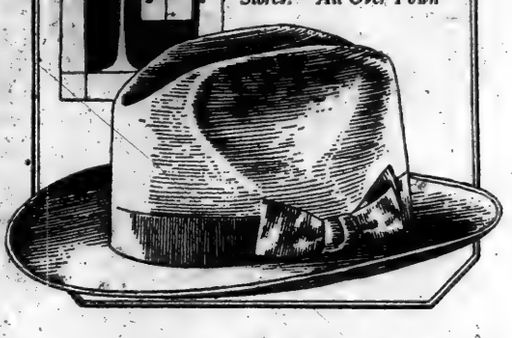
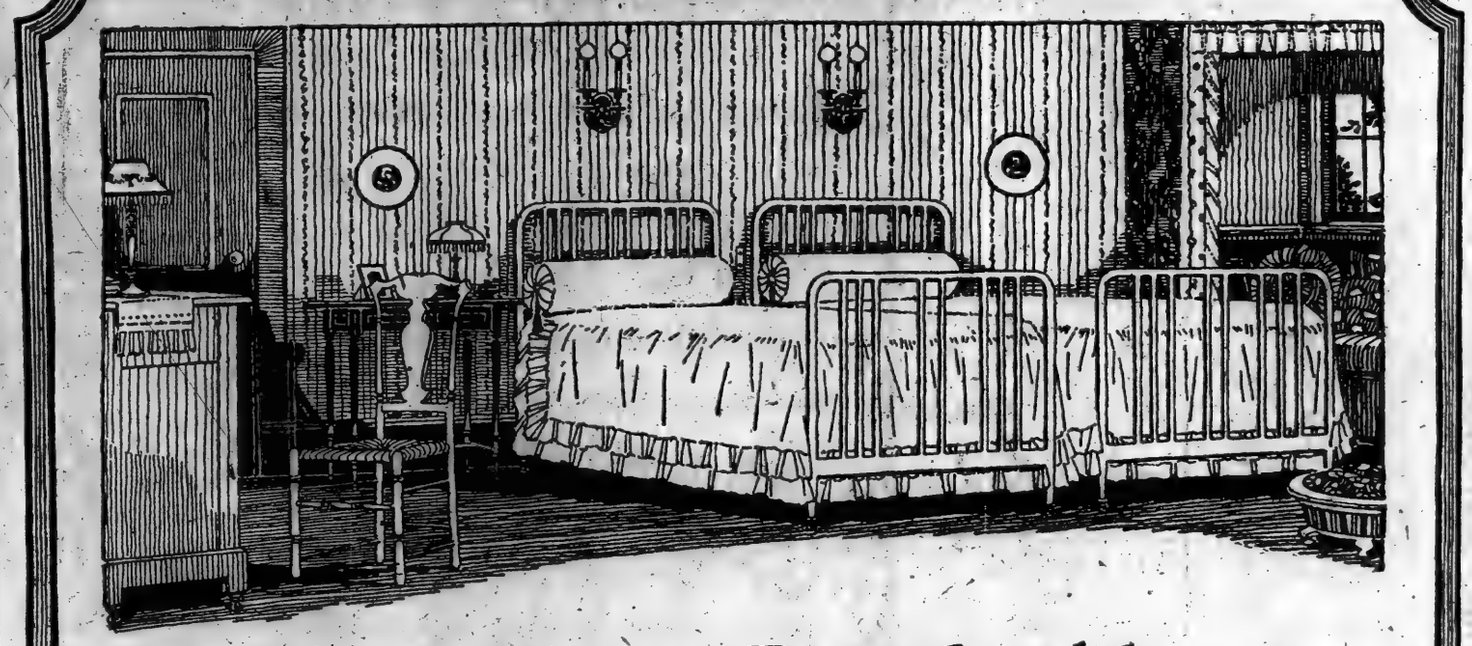


EXCELLENT READING.
The Magazine Section of Sunday's New York Times is always a fine home companion. To preserve twenty-six copies, a handsome cloth binder will be mailed for $1.25.



Why do Some People Always Wake up Tired

LOTS of folks sleep all night. But they don't *rest*. They sleep too "light." Or they dream all night and get up in the morning almost as tired as when they went to bed.

Nobody can build up vitality this way.

Many don't get the right kind of sleep because of their *beds*. You can't get real sound sleep unless your bed invites every nerve and muscle to *relax*.

Most beds have a loose joint that rattles. Or a spring that creaks. Even the least bit of noise will keep the nerves on edge.

There isn't anybody who wouldn't sleep better if he'd get rid of his old wooden or loose-jointed rattling metal bed and get a Simmons Metal Bed and Slumber King Spring.

• • •

THE Simmons Metal Bed is *noiseless*. It locks firm at the corners. The corner locks are made of pressed steel—have much longer bearing surfaces than the average—fit true and snug—not a creak, rattle, or feeling of unsteadiness.

It is perfectly rigid—moves like one solid piece.

The Simmons Pressed Steel Corner Lock is protected by basic patents. It is the most fundamental invention of modern bed manufacturing—*exclusive with Simmons*, not to be duplicated or imitated.

And this patented corner lock has made possible the *Three-piece Bed*—the new Simmons idea—the spring forming a single unit with the side rails.

• • •

THE Slumber King Spring really *does* what you have always wanted a spring to do.

It is a new and advanced idea. It is a system of elastic steel strips with spirals of high test spring wire—so combined that the spring action is *equal in all directions*.

The Slumber King Spring yields to the weight of the body, but supports it. It fits square on the bed. It does not sag or hump—does not wear soft or slack. It is always a firm, elastic foundation for the mattress. It invites sound, health-giving sleep.

The Slumber King Spring is finished in oxidized silver. It is rust proof. It has no loose ends or rough corners—cannot wear or tear the ticking.

• • •

YOU probably are thinking a lot about sleep these trying days.

The Simmons Metal Bed and Slumber King Spring will give you better, sounder sleep than you have ever known.

Many folks can't sleep even in the best bed if they are disturbed by the restlessness of another sleeper.

The Simmons Company makes a specialty of *Twin Beds*—where one sleeper doesn't disturb the other or draw on the vitality—and you don't "catch" sore throats, coughs or colds.

All the leading merchants have Simmons Beds and Slumber King Springs.

Exquisite designs in brass, or enamel in colors and delicate "wood effects"—prices no higher than for ordinary beds.

If you care to write us, we'll tell you where to get Simmons Beds in this section.

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SIMMONS COMPANY
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SIMMONS BEDS
Built for Sleep

MISERY IN SIBERIA TOLD BY ACKERMAN

A Correspondent Who Went to Far East for The Times Speaks at Columbia.

THE RESULT OF BOLSHEVISM

Vladivostok Packed with Refugees—Great Stores of Supplies Lying Out in Weather.

Describing the misery and ruin in Siberia at present in an address in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, yesterday afternoon, Carl W. Ackerman, who was correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the Far East, said that Siberia was a great human volcano in which the diverse elements of humanity, anarchy, Bolshevism, poverty, wealth were seething in inexpressible confusion, only awaiting the predominance of one to burst forth in a terrific explosion.

"Wherever I went in Siberia, to Omsk, to Tomsk, to Samara, to Tobolsk," Mr. Ackerman said, "I saw the colors, black and white and red. The black was the thousands of people, refugees from all parts of Russia, crowded together in poverty and hunger in cities too small to furnish them even shelters to sleep under. And all around the cities, white was the predominant color of the snow-covered plains. But underneath the dark people, starving in the cities, and out in the plains, was the smoldering red terror of Bolshevism only awaiting a chance to overwhelm all."

Although the misery at Vladivostok was not as great as in the towns in Western Sibera, owing to its occupancy by allied troops, Mr. Ackerman said, nevertheless the confusion was even greater. "Vladivostok was packed and overcrowded with Chinese, Russian, and even Polish refugees," Mr. Ackerman said. Large numbers lived in dilapidated, unheated box cars.".

Mr. Ackerman said Vladivostok was a hotbed of German intrigue. All the larger shops were owned by Germans, and until the arrival of American troops the Germans remained in commercial control. Many Russians attributed the shortage of ammunition and supplies, which resulted in the demoralization of the Russian Army on the Eastern front, to the activity of the German colony in Vladivostok in preventing the forwarding of supplies.

Concerning the enormous quantity of supplies shipped to the Czar's Government from America before the revolution, which had piled up in Vladivostok, he said:

"There are thousands of bales of American cotton rotting away in warehouses, and lying in confused piles are machine guns and American machinery of every description which have been ruined by exposure to the weather. There are more than enough steel rails in Vladivostok at present to build another track on the Trans-Siberian Railway all the way from Vladivostok to Petrograd.

"In the market of Omsk I saw refugees, cultured women, from the highest social set in Petrograd, dispute with the humblest peasant women, all clad in the same ragged, dilapidated black clothes. The first revolution resulted in the abolition of rank and turned men into citizens, but the Bolshevist counter-revolution resulted in turning them into animals. Leisure reigns supreme in Omsk and vodka is the only solace for misery and hunger.

"All this misery, all this desolation, is the work of the Bolshevikl. By depriving landowners and even peasants of their property, they have stopped every one from working. There is no security that the farmer will be allowed to live to enjoy what he has raised, and he very naturally refuses to work under these conditions. The few persons that have capital do not dare to invest it, as it will surely be seized, and thus, with a complete stagnation of work, poverty and starvation have grown to their present frightful extent."

PALMER TELLS OF ARGONNE.

Pays Tribute to Work of 27th and 77th in Great Offensive.

Frederick Palmer, war correspondent, who as Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of General Pershing was detailed to travel the fighting front in France, described the battle of the Meuse-Argonne last night in Carnegie Hall, terming it America's greatest fight. He praised the valor of the 27th Division and told of the heroic tenacity of the 77th Division, advancing almost inch by inch through the wooded tangles of the Argonne.

"And so the 27th Division and the 'old Hickory' or 30th Division went over those old battlefields of the Somme," he said, after telling of the preliminaries that brought the ex-National Guardsmen of New York, Tennessee, and the Carolinas to the fringe of fire, "on over the fields where the Canadians earlier in the war had fought so valiantly. Nothing could stop these men of the 27th, and the way they fought was the way men—real men, fight. Nothing halted them—machine guns, rifle, or artillery fire."

"It has been said that New York City sometimes displayed a lack of civic pride," he said in speaking of the work of the Camp Upton organization, "but after the way the 77th Division fought in this war New York should forever have its civic pride established. It was the first National Army division to France and its record after arrival more than justified the honor of being first ordered overseas."

Elizabeth Jones in Songs.

Elizabeth Jones displayed a contralto voice of considerable volume in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon when she sang airs of Handel, modern songs of the Russians and French, and an interesting group by Stojowski, a Polish resident of New York, composed to French texts. There were old English and Irish melodies, and three by Americans—Horsman, Gladis Greene, and Brockway. The singer's manager announced that she "has adopted the suggestion of friends to change her name." Of Welsh parentage, she will hereafter be known as Evelyn Gwyn.

New Ruling on Army Bonus.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Regulations governing the payment of $60 bonus to honorably discharged soldiers were amended by the War Department today to permit the acceptance by discharging officials of a "true copy" of discharge certificates. Heretofore the original certificates were required, but it was found that many soldiers refused to part with the papers, preferring to lose the bonus rather than risk the loss of official evidence of their honorable release from the army. All copies submitted under the amendment authorised today must be certified by the army recruiting officer nearest the soldier's residence.

Accept Odell Report, End His Job.

ALBANY, March 18.—Ice in storage along the Hudson River on Jan. 1 this year amounted to 607,457 tons, it was stated in the report of Benjamin B. Odell, State Ice Controller, in his report submitted to the Legislature today. The report said that the total harvest in 1918 was 2,857,462 tons, the greatest since 1915.

Immediately after receipt of the report the Senate passed the same with its

"PATIENCE" SHINES ANEW.

Gilbert and Sullivan's Delightful Opera Well Sung at the Park.

"Patience," esteemed by many the masterpiece of W. S. Gilbert, and the "all-but" (to borrow from this librettist) of Sir Arthur Sullivan, a work not seen in New York for eight years, was revived last night at the Park Theatre by the Society of American Singers. The esthetic cult of Oscar Wilde, which brought this opera into being to its own undoing, has long since passed away, but this amazingly clever satire proved again last night that it is not dependant upon a passing fancy for its place in the public estimation.

"Patience," as Gilbert's biographer remarks, is an almost flawless libretto. To hear the opera again revives the first wonder which greeted this scintillating satire. It is only necessary to recall that it is for this work that Gilbert wrote such famous lines as:

"I am not fond of uttering platitudes,
In stained glass attitudes.
Or long-haired, wild-eyed
Aesthetic platitudes."

And:

"A greensery-yallery, Grosvenor Gallery,
Foot-in-the-grave young man."

These will recall to the world of middle years this delightful opera, for Gilbert's lines swept the world. It is enough to say that Sullivan was never more apt with his musical comment than in this work. "Willow, Willow, Waly," the "Magnet and the Churn," the music for the "Young Man" above, are in his very finest vein.

But "Patience," while it is one of the finest of the whole Gilbert and Sullivan cycle, is also perhaps the most difficult for a company of singers, and this the Park Theatre company found out last night. William Danforth showed his high capabilities as a comedian in carrying off the part of Bunthorne with credit. Winifrid Marshall, a newcomer, was the pretty milkmaid, who sang and acted well, but was nervous and tripped once or twice on her high notes.

Kate Condon was a truly comic Lady Jane, accompanying herself on a huge bass viol. Miss Cora Tracy, Gladys Caldwell, a pastmaster of beautiful Gilbertian diction; Miss Brooks Browne, a newcomer among the principals, who looked well and sang sweetly were the leaders of the "rapturous maidens." The "soldiers of our Queen" were led by Herbert Waterous as the Colonel, John Phillips as the Major, and Harold Blake as the Duke. Bertram Peacock was a Greenwood, Bunthorne's rival to whom falls a number of the best-known lyrics.

MINISTER ATTACKS STAGE.

Wilton Lackaye Defends It in Debate Before Catholic Actors' Guild.

The stage as it is at present constituted was attacked yesterday by the Rev. John Talbot Smith and defended by Wilton Lackaye in a debate before the Catholic Actors' Guild at a meeting in the Hotel Astor. The Rev. Mr. Smith declared that the modern stage had "lost its soul" and was doomed to fall. He attacked particularly the so-called vice plays.

Mr. Lackaye also assailed the vice plays, but laid them to the audiences rather than to the stage. The stage, he declared, does not determine, but merely reflects, the entertainment desires of the public. Brandon Tynan, President of the guild, presided at the meeting.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The Metropolitan opera season's final month will be ushered in on Monday next by a repetition of "Oberon," with Rose Ponselle and a cast that has made this world-famous music to English words one of the interesting productions of the year. A Wednesday matinée ("Faust") will present Farrar, Martinelli, Rothier, and for the first time Reinald Werrenrath as Valentin. That evening is "Rigoletto," with Barrientos, Braslau, Hackett, and De Luca. Louise Homer, returning on Thursday, will sing again in "Marta" with Caruso, Barrientos, and Didur. There will be a Friday "Carmen," with Farrar, Sundelius, Martinelli, and Whitehill, and a Saturday matinée "Boheme," Munzo, Romaine, Lazaro, and Scotti, the last named just back from Palm Beach. Matzenauer, Didur, and others will appear March 29 in a popular Saturday night performance of "Boris Godunoff." Mischa Elman will play at next Sunday's concert, and the singers will be Helena Marsh and Charles Hackett.

Jan Chiapusso, Pianist, Plays.

Jan Chiapusso was pianist of the day in Aeolian Hall last evening—"a hundred days, a hundred pianists"—and the strong man from Java, with his inheritance of Holland solidity and calm, bore some marks of distinction among this week's seven or eight in New York. He found congenial introduction in the Bach-Busoni toccata, adagio, and fugue in C major, which fitted his straightforward style better than the later Beethoven sonata, Op. 101. There were some Chopin and Debussy, recalling that he had played in Paris when Pugno and Bauer were judges for a prize, and in conclusion the usual display pieces by Balakirew, Liszt, and Strauss-Tausig.

PERSHING REVIEWS THIRD DIVISION

Impressive Military Function on the Rhine—General Presents Numerous Decorations.

COBLENZ, March 17. (Associated Press.)—The men of the 4d Division of the American Army, who fought the Germans on the Marne in the last great German drive, were inspected, reviewed, and presented with decorations by General John J. Pershing this afternoon. The review was held in the great aviation field near Andernach, on the west bank of the Rhine.

Heroes of the fighting at Chateau-Thierry on July, when the enemy desperately endeavored to break through the allied lines and sweep on to Paris, came, in many instances, ten or fifteen miles for the review and bivouacked along the highway leading to the parade grounds. The reviewing stand was in the centre of the field, the entire division sweeping by on both sides of the Commander in Chief when the bugle sounded "Forward."

In addition to two Congressional Medals of Honor and other American decorations awarded to the 3d Division, a number of French and British medals were presented by General Pershing to men of the 42d Division, who fought with the British in Northern France with the 27th Division. The Medals of Honor were given to Lieutenant George Hays of Okarche, Okla., and Corporal Barkley of Missouri. Brig. Gen. H. G. Bishop received the Distinguished Medal and the Distinguished Service Cross, Colonel William McCleave, Chief of Staff for General Robert L. Howze, also received the Distinguished Service Medal. Eighty-eight Distinguished Service Crosses were given to officers and men of the 3d Division.

At the battle of the Marne General Dickman commanded the 3d Division, and he occupied a place by General Pershing's side today as the troops marched past the reviewing stand. The 12th Aero Squadron took photographs of the troops during the inspection, returned to Coblenz, a distance of more than seven miles, developed the plates, returned and dropped twenty photographs for Generals Pershing, Dickman, and Howze—all in fifty minutes.

PERSHING ON WOMEN'S AID.

Helped Win War, General Said, on Visit to Hospitals.

COBLENZ, March 17. (Associated Press.)—Praise for the part taken by American women in the war was expressed this morning by General John J. Pershing while inspecting five Third Army evacuation hospitals here.

"Without doubt America could not have carried out her part in the conflict as she did if it had not been for the willingness and courage of the nurses and others who came to care for the sick and wounded in France and the loyal support of patriotic women at home," he said. "Despite the fact that America was in the war only a comparatively short time, her medical and hospital service was not excelled by that of any other warring nation."

ROYALTY TO VISIT PERSHING

King and Queen of Belgium Plan Three Busy Days at Chaumont.

CHAUMONT, March 18. (Associated Press.)—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium will arrive here tomorrow for a three-day visit to General Pershing. They are expected to make the trip from Brussels by airplane if weather conditions permit.

The King and Queen will go direct to General Pershing's chateau, a few miles from Chaumont, and will inspect a guard of honor composed of picked troops from the American forces stationed near Chaumont. They will have dinner with General Pershing and will spend the night at the chateau.

Ernest Gale Hit by Truck; Dies.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 18.—Ernest L. Gale, General Superintendent of the Otis elevator factory in this city, who was struck by an auto truck this afternoon, died tonight in St. John's Riverside Hospital from a fractured skull. Mr. Gale was 57 years of age and lived at 764 Palisades Avenue. The truck was operated by Philip Hersh of 564 South Broadway, who has been arrested on the charge of reckless driving.

INCH JURY DISAGREES.

Second Time No Verdict Is Returned on Extortion Charge.

After deliberating ten hours, the jury which tried Mrs. Betty Inch on a charge of attempting to extort $315 from Eugene P. Herrman of 875 Riverside Drive reported to Clerk William Penney, in the absence of Justice Vernon M. Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court last night, that it was unable to agree on a verdict. This is the second time that a jury has been unable to agree on the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Inch.

It was learned that the jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal from the first ballot. At the former trial the jury stood eleven to one for conviction. After the jury had announced its inability to reach a decision, Clerk Penney, in accordance with instructions from Justice Davis, formally discharged the twelve men.

Mrs. Inch went back to the Tombs for the night. Arrangements have been made for her release on bail today. Eugene P. McGee of counsel for Mrs. Inch announced that his client would demand a new trial and vindication at the hands of a jury. Assistant District Attorney Alfred E. Talley, who prosecuted the case, said that he had no comment to make.

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CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL At 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8900

Nora Bayes Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. New York Syncopated Orchestra of 16. WILL MARION COOK, Conductor. 15 Famous Ragtime Jazz Syncopated Melodies.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE TODAY, 2:30. ALICE BRADY Personally in FOREVER AFTER EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. THE SEASON'S MOST BEWILDERING UNKNOWN PURPLE Related West's Thriller of Thrillers

BOOTH Thurs., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

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PRINCESS Mats. Today & Saturday. 2:15. Evenings at 8:30. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

48TH ST. Theatre E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. "Absorbing." THE NET —Mail. Last Week

French Thea. 59 West Colombier 45 W. 38. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. THIS WEEK LE MISANTHROPE

BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:45. The Nation's Topic A SLEEPLESS NIGHT A Farce in Three Acts "Would make the peace conference laugh."

Original Monologues BEATRICE HERFORD MONDAY MATS. at BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MAT. MAR. 31 AT 2:30.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:30. COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUG HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (In Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

SHUBERT-RIVIERA B'way, 97th. Mat. Today. 2:30. Walker Whiteside in "The Little Brother," with Tyrone Power.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro Prices Mat., 50c. to $1. Eve., $1 to $2.

44TH ST. THEATRE, just west of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. AL JOLSON and Incomparable Company of 100 in Last 2 Weeks Sinbad Last 2 Weeks MR. JOLSON WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE. Special Matinee Next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

Broadhurst 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Girlie Show of Class The Kiss Burglar WITH MARIE CARROLL, DENMAN MALEY, HARRY CLARKE, Others. Love, Music, Romance and a Sparkling Chorus!

BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON "ABOUNDS IN ACUTELY OBSERVED & SUBTLY RENDERED CHARACTERS."—John Corbin, N. Y. Times.

39TH ST. Thea., Fr. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. The Laugh Play KEEP IT YOURSELF "Breaks All Records for Laughter."

CENTRAL 47th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. A Musical Play—Different. Somebody's Sweetheart

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Jolly Musical Romance Some Time 57th Month

Vanderbilt 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Harlan Dreamers' Brilliant Comedy 4th Month A LITTLE JOURNEY with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane.

SELWYN HITS JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR Selwyn Theatre W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Morse Nast Monday Manhattan Op. Ho. TEA for THREE BRINGS PEOPLE TO NEW YORK Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 3 Mts. Today & Sat. 2:30. WEEKS JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION. TOMORROW AFTERNOON AT 2:30. WALTER HAMPDEN-HAMLET "THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."—J. Hankin Tague, Eve. Post.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone 7236 Col. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Gilbert & Sullivan's SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS. TONIGHT PATIENCE Thurs. & Sat. Mats. ROBIN HOOD Fri. Eve. & Sat. Mat. Last 2 Times Next Week—MIKADO and PATIENCE

SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. A Tobasco Dash of Musical Comedy GOOD MORNING, JUDGE All Girls. Music, Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Hallie Rios, Charles Rios.

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BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st St. 10 A. M. to Midnight. MR. & MRS. Charlie Chaplin CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A Dog's Life." Mrs. Charlie Chaplin, "When a Girl Loves."

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STRAND B'way at 47th St. FRED STONE "Johnny, Get Your Gun" Soloist. Orchestra.

PLAZA Madison Ave. 58th St. DUSTIN FARNUM "A Man in the Open."

81st St. Theatre, W. End Av. BILLIE RHODES in "The Lamb & The Lion"

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LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. FIRST MAT. TODAY, 2:30. "STAGE TRIUMPH."—Sun. HENRY MILLER BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN ESTELLE WINWOOD In a new play by Philip Moeller "MOLIERE"

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CARNEGIE HALL, Sat., Mar. 29, at 8:15. THE ISADORA Duncan Dancers and George Copeland PIANIST Seats 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50, at Hall and Van Hugo Mus. Bos., 220 West 42d St.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Mar. 23 at 3. PIANO RECITAL. JOSEF HOFMANN SEATS NOW AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., March 21, at 3. MARY KENT SONG RECITAL. Seats Now at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Mar. 23, at 3. ORCHESTRAL Society of New York. MAX JACOBS, CONDUCTOR. Soloist, Vera Barstow, Violinist. Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., March 21, 8:15. Piano Recital GIORNI AURELIO Assisted by HANS KRONOLD, 'Cellist. Benefit CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE. Tickets $1c to $2 at Box Off. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Mar. 22, at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL MANFRED MALKIN Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA HENRI RABAUD, Conductor. FRIDAY EVE., MARCH 21, at 8:15. Saint-Saëns—Organ Symphony No. 3.

WELCOME HOME PARADE 27th Division Tuesday, March 25 GRAND REVIEWING STAND 95th St. and 5th Ave., Northeast Corner Reserved Seats, $5. Box Seats, seating six, $40 and $50. On sale McBRIDE'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICES, uptown 1497 B'way, downtown 71 B'way; Hotels McAlpin, Waldorf and Wallick. Phone Bryant 1100.

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Mar. 24, at 8:30. CAPT. ALAN BOTT Author of "Cavalry of the Clouds" on FLYING For Allenby IN PALESTINE Tickets $1 to 50c, Box Office or Managers.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 27 at 3. Capt. H. G. GILLILAND Three Years a Prisoner in Germany, Speaking "My German Prisons." on Tickets $2 to 50c at Box Office, Agencies or Mgt. J. H. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 W. 43

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THE LEAGUE AND THE TREATY.

The immediate order of business before the Peace Conference at Paris is the completion of work already advanced to the final stage. The draft of the preliminary treaty with Germany is to be prepared for signature, the League of Nations Constitution is to be annexed to it; the treaty, or protocol of peace, will then be ready for the signatures of the representatives of Germany. There is no apparent reason, certainly no reason visible at this distance from Paris, why these formalities should consume ten days. Dispatches received less than a week ago gave rise to the hope that the treaty might be signed by the 20th; the date now mentioned is the 29th. We may be sure that the members of the Conference share the desire of the peoples of all civilized nations for the earliest possible conclusion of peace. Their own observation of conditions that prevail in many, if not all, of the nations recently engaged in the war must have impressed upon them a due sense of the need of immediate peace.

There is agreement as to the structural principles of the League of Nations. It has been agreed that it shall be a part of the Peace Treaty. Necessarily, there will be changes in the language of the League draft; these changes will be made in the final revision. The foundation principles of the League will not be changed, as they have already been accepted. The changes of phrase can be made between the signing of the preliminary treaty and the drawing up of the definitive Treaty of Peace. The preliminary treaty, or protocol, like the armistice, will not require the assent of the home Governments of its negotiators.

At the present moment we in this country are hearing much from the opponents of the League of Nations. Their speech outruns their thought, and they are making some pretty serious mistakes—notably in openly angling for the support of the traditional enemies of England. The necessary consequences of that branch of their tactics, if they are so unwise as to persist in it, would be to disturb the very friendly relations now existing between this country and Great Britain. We doubt whether they will wish to go so far as that. They are reckoning altogether without the people, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that the great mass of the people desire the organization of the League of Nations. They will insist upon its acceptance with the treaty by the Senate.

Opponents of the League have quite lost sight of the fact that one of our great objects in going to war was to make it impossible that there should be another such war. There is no way to make that end secure save by the League of Nations. They point out no other way. The choice they offer is between well-assured peace and the certainty of future war. The people have already made their choice.

A LESSON LEARNED.

The expected has happened. Sinn Fein agitators say that they are going to follow the policy of the militant suffragettes. Who could have doubted it? The chief objection to the militant suffragette movement from the beginning has been, not that a few wild women should have smashed shop windows and tried to break up a Derby race, but that the lesson they were teaching to the lawless elements of their nation and the world was bound to be taken up. It was a foregone conclusion from the very time that the first militant hurled a brick through a grocery window that in course of time the I. W. W. and every other anarchistic organization would do the same thing. The suffragettes showed them the way.

Mrs. PANKHURST did her best after the war began to calm down her followers and restore decency to their campaign. It was more than she could do. The lesson of lawlessness had been taught. If a militant suffragette could heave half a brick through a window, why shouldn't an anarchist do it—or a Socialist, or, for that matter, a Republican or a Democrat, a Liberal or a Conservative?

The inevitable answer has come. The only wonder is that it did not come long before. The Sinn Feiners see no reason why they should not adopt Mrs. PANKHURST'S tactics. Mr. HAYWOOD'S proselytes see no reason either. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Is there any reason why Jill should throw stones through the window of a bakery and Jack should not throw stones through the window of a factory?

The suffragettes have opened a larger window than they can close. It is all very well for their better friends, such as the National Association for Woman Suffrage, to dissociate themselves from these radicals and disavow, as well they may, any connection with that kind of incendiarism. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the militants have shown the way to anarchy and riot, have opened a road which no rioter can miss, and that on their shoulders rests some of the blame for whatever of violence may be manifested in the future by any crew which cares to take a lesson from their extravagance.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY CONTROL.

Sir ERIC GEDDES'S account of the railway situation in England brings out a feature of Government operation of prophetic interest to ourselves. The financial experience of both countries is so similar that only passing mention need be made of the fact that "railways which cost the country [England] $100,000,000 a year "were earning practically no income." As England has less than one-tenth of our railway mileage, the deficit is small on our standards, but sufficient to lend weight to our own experience. Whoever longer doubts that Government operation is expensive in money and unsatisfactory in service prefers theory to facts, and must be left under his delusion. Also it is a detail that the British deficit, like our own, is due to the necessity of increasing wages faster than rates. The result is thus expressed by Sir ERIC: "The Government must in "some form or other have a say in "the conditions under which labor "works and with regard to the discipline to be expected in trade "unions." That is to say, the cost of Government operation becomes so unendurable that sooner or later it brings Government and labor face to face.

Contention between labor and capital is bad enough. Collision between Government and labor is worse, for there remains no disinterested party to decide differences of opinion regarding both matters of money and matters of policy. Thus both in England and the United States the Government confronts the unions on a question of what is called nationalization in England and Government operation here. Those questions are not suitable for decision by a strike. If there should be a strike on such demands, the Government ought to have a free hand to act in the public interest, and not as a party responsible for causing the conditions against which the workers contend.

In England and the United States the taking over of the railways by the Government has disturbed that confidence which is desirable in all cases when the Government is one of the parties. On the part of capital there has resulted distrust of Government's ability to improve upon private operation in equality of conditions. On the part of labor there has resulted distrust of Government akin to distrust of capital. A day or two ago the cable brought to THE TIMES an interview with a labor Commoner, an official of the General Workers' Trade Union, fresh from an audience with the King. Commoner TOOTHILL said to our correspondent: "The "workers are so suspicious they think "that whenever one of their class "gets talking with a man in a "starched shirt and good clothes he "gets nobbled." Testifying before our Senate committee, Mr. GARRETSON, President of the Order of Railroad Conductors, said: "Suspicion is en"tertained by labor of things it does "not understand." When labor becomes suspicious of Government the ground is laid for misunderstandings, and in this railway matter it is not confined to the business of the railways. It takes the form of "social unrest," and action by labor going far outside of railway business. It is bad enough to have an economic question taken into politics, with a large fraction of the electorate voting on suspicion and interest rather than on the public good. It is worse when the result of making the railway question political is to attack the foundations of the Government.

Those who doubt that this is the result are blind to the signs of the times. The Labor Party is England's second largest, practically the Opposition. Its program is frankly Socialist in the manner of the new socialism, of which MARX never dreamed. In this respect England is more advanced than the United States, but we get our warnings day by day. Here as in England the nationalization of the railways is the entering wedge. In essence that movement is not one of labor against capital, but of labor against Government, using Government as a tool until it is abandoned. When labor attacks Government it may be expected that Government will find its defenders. In England they have taken the form of a National Unity movement to prevent reconstruction taking the form of revolution. If our labor takes the British path it may find it leading to the same result—union against it of many who have no such wish, but would prefer to see labor co-operating with its friends, picking them out for itself, and deserving their confidence by showing the same loyalty to our institutions in peace that it showed in war so abundantly. American labor has not been Socialist, and there is little warmth between Mr. GOMPERS and the British labor movement. Our Federation is cordially defiant of socialism of the German sort, and should be like-minded toward any native variety.

TENDERNESS TO THE I. W. W.

Twelve of the I. W. W. members brought here from the West by the Government to be deported have been released by Commissioner General of Immigration CAMINETTI on their own recognizance. He says that the case against them is not as clear as it might be; that their release is to be regarded as a parole; and that they will be arrested and deported in the future should their conduct justify such action. No doubt his decision was inspired by the best intentions. He was not fully persuaded of the guilt of these men, so they get the benefit of the doubt. The twelve were members of the I. W. W., a society which advocates and practices sabotage and violence. Their defense was that they do not believe in those of its doctrines that are illegal. They swore again and again that they had not advocated the destruction of property. Some of them, it is said, could not read. A man does not have to read to learn the amiable tenets of the I. W. W. He can hear them by word of mouth. If he does not believe in the I. W. W.'s gospel of disorder and destruction, why is he a member of it?

After their return from Ellis Island they were honored by a reception at I. W. W. headquarters. Apparently their release was accepted as a triumph of the Red "cause." Their counsel will try to induce the Government to pay their fare to their homes, if they choose to go there. Whether they return to the West or adorn this city with their presence, they remain I. W. W.s in good and regular standing. Though they repudiate some of its dogmas, their orthodoxy remains unimpaired.

It is hard to understand why a man belongs to an association some of whose main principles he rejects. If a man belongs to an anarchist organization, it is safe to assume that he is an anarchist, unless he is a spy. If an alien member of the I. W. W. is not subject to deportation because he swears or affirms that he does not believe the most vicious and revolutionary of its principles, why should not all of these foreign Reds escape deportation unless they are caught in the act?

In the case of its own citizens, the Government's caution not to injure any of their privileges and rights is natural and proper. In the case of men who are not citizens, who belong to a society that seeks the overthrow of the Government, considerably less forbearance might be expected. Much sedition is heard and tolerated in the name of free speech. Aliens who belong to a society of revolutionists are not entitled to any tenderness from the Government. The courts will have to decide a number of questions in regard to the I. W. W. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the undeported twelve will so conduct themselves as to justify Mr. CAMINETTI'S indulgence. The path of safety, however, does not lie in mistaken gentleness. When there is doubt, not the alien I. W. W. but the country should have the benefit of the doubt.

BEER IN COURT.

As was expected, the prattle and bluster about "No Beer, No Work," have mostly died away. The labor unions know that the only sensible way of fighting prohibition is by intelligent, orderly, and legal methods. The brewers are advised by Mr. HOOR and Mr. GUTHRIE, illustrious lawyers, that they should test their legal rights by making and putting on sale malt liquors with a content of not more than 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight or 3.3 per cent. by volume. In a nutshell, how much alcohol must a beverage contain to be regarded as "intoxicating," under certain acts of Congress and Proclamations of the President? Neither Congress nor the President defines or furnishes a test. It is the Commissioner of Internal Revenue who has taken upon himself, without any authority from Congress, to lay down the law that, "within the intent of the act of Nov. "21, 1918, a beverage containing "one-half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume will be regarded as "intoxicating." It is no new thing for administrative officers to add to a law in interpreting it. No inconsiderable and the most vexatious part of Federal statutes is superposed by the regulations of official mandarins.

If and since nothing in the act of Aug. 10, 1917, or of Nov. 21, 1918, gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any other executive officer authority to decide when malt liquors are intoxicating or to fix the amount of alcohol which shall distinguish the non-intoxicating from the intoxicating, the question must be carried into the courts. The brewers will make what they regard as unforbidden beer. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, insisting that it is forbidden and intoxicating, will interpose. Brewery will bring a suit in equity enjoining him or his agents from such interference. Finally the Supreme Court will give an opinion; and Wets and Drys will know at last what beer is Wet and what beer is Dry.

Since one beer is unlike others in headiness and bite or want of them, since there are weak heads that bow easily to Gambrinus and others that are impregnable to his most repeated and prolonged assaults, the mean, the standard, will be hard to find. If any light can be thrown on this obscure subject by means of demonstrations or imbibitions by selected squads under scientific observation, the Government will not lack volunteers ready to sacrifice themselves, if necessary, to this great knowledge. Indeed, commissions for studying the intoxicating and non-intoxicating potentialities of beer will doubtless be formed by private initiative at once. But surely, in the interest of certainty, the Federal Government and all State and local governments will hasten to appoint commissions to take this great question by the throat and settle it in their own.

LEADERS IN BERLIN.

There are plenty of points of resemblance between the disorders in Germany and those which attended the collapse of Russia. There are also points of resemblance with the Paris Commune and its precursor of 1848—sufficient to remind the observer that analogies cannot be used to prove very much. But the dispatches of the last few days suggest new elements in the German civil strife. One correspondent reports that a certain Colonel REINHARDT is now the strongest man in Germany, because he kept his own regiment unspotted from revolutionary infection and gathered round it a considerable army which is loyal to him alone. There are others like him in a smaller way, says this correspondent, so that the trustworthy troops in Germany are at present not so much the soldiers of HINDENBURG or LUDENDORFF as of some particular Colonel or Brigadier. So long as he sees that they are fed and paid, as any good commander should when he can, they will follow him against anybody.

There is always the possibility that all these officers are to some extent united by class interest and loyalty to the Crown, that a serious monarchist reaction headed by the great men of the old empire could count on rallying all their armies behind its banners. On the other hand, a quite different development seems equally possible from the evidence which has so far reached us. When there are in a country several armies each loyal to its own commander above any one else, there is present the possibility of a peculiarly destructive type of civil war—the sort of thing that at recurrent intervals racked the Roman Empire and did much to weaken it before the barbarians; the sort of thing which we have seen exemplified so clearly in Mexico since 1910. For a time last year it seemed as if Russia, too, might split up into the territories controlled by a few armies and their Generals, but the antithesis in Russia today is of a different sort because most of the soldiers would not stand by the Generals.

The troops which put down the latest proletarian rising in Berlin were boys from the country, who apparently had never served in the war, or at least never reached the front—well-trained troops, uncontaminated by the allurements of the capital, and doubtless disliking the townsmen with the farmer's proverbial dislike of the city dweller. It appears that many of these come from the Junker estates and are officered by the lords of the manor—a sort of revival of feudalism. The future of Germany may quite possibly turn on the question of how far these Junker officers can be combined under their old leaders and how far the stronger among them will elect to act for themselves. At any rate, the bitterness of feeling seems to be growing after each outbreak of fighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Good Folk Gone Far Astray.

In a little city not far to the north of New York, a little city which objects so vehemently to advertising other than laudatory that its name shall be omitted, a considerable portion of the population—almost the only portion as yet articulate—is demonstrating with pathetic clearness the possession of utterly wrong ideas in regard to war memorials. This these misguided people are doing in a way that is important only because it illustrates what is going on in towns all over the country wherever there exists an entirely commendable desire fittingly to show appreciation of our soldiers, unaccompanied with any knowledge of how that pious end should be accomplished.

The result of their unenlightened state is that they are having excited disputes among themselves over which of various things needed by the city or wanted by this or that group of its citizens they can get through exploiting the patriotic sentiments of themselves and their neighbors. "Our hospital needs enlarging," says one faction—and quite truly, too. "Let us put up a new unit and call it in memory of the Great War." Another urges the acquisition of a really fine site for a public park, also a worthy ambition. "What could be a better memorial than that?" is heard. A third suggestion, favored by many, is a new City Hall, and a fourth is the erection of a "community house"—which would be a convenient home for several civic associations now without a local habitation and disinclined to spend their own money to get one. This is only the beginning of the list that could be gathered from the local papers of the little town.

A Memorial Must Be a Memorial.

Characteristic of every such proposal as those that are stirring the little city is a fatal fault that it is based on the delusion that anything to which the name of war memorial can be ascribed will be one. Of course this is not carried to its logical conclusions, even by those who hold it most sincerely. They do not advise the purchase of a new motor fire engine, or the repavement of Main Street, or the payment of the Mayor's or City Clerk's salary, as a war memorial, but to do any of these things would be just as sensible as it would be similarly to designate any of the schemes that are so naively advocated.

None of the schemes is intrinsically bad, in the sense that its execution would be detrimental to anybody. But the plea that such "memorials" as these would be "useful" is the perfectly adequate reason for rejecting them all, as the one purpose of a memorial is to be a memorial, and the effort to make it serve two purposes will always be a failure and an absurdity.

A private person, of course, can erect a hospital or a library, or give the land for a public park, and as long as it lasts and bears his name it will be a memorial to his generosity; but, just as he could not attain the same end through something designed for his own personal use and benefit, so a city cannot provide for its own municipal needs or necessities and at the same time pay honor to something entirely different.

He Should Revise His Plans.

If a French aviator should succeed in flying from Dakar, in Senegal, to Fernambuco, in Brazil, it undoubtedly would be a crossing of the Atlantic by airplane, and should he do it before anybody else accomplishes the feat the "blue ribbon of the air" which haunts the dreams of ambitious airmen in many lands just now would be awarded to him. But, while being as far as possible from wishing anything except good luck and a safe passage to the Lieutenant FONTAN who is reported to have undertaken to make the predestined journey over the course where the Atlantic is narrowest, it is a fact that one cannot help hoping that he will change his mind before he makes his real start over the sea, and that he and all the other brave adventurers undertaking this noble quest will choose a route that has other merits than that of comparative brevity.

For the truth is that a crossing from Dakar to Fernambuco would be a crossing from Dakar to Fernambuco and nothing more—so far as the practical purposes of aerial navigation are concerned. If that be all the airplane can do, the Atlantic might as well be left to the steamships, for the number of people who want, or ever will want, to fly between the two towns mentioned can almost be expressed by a capital O.

The aviator who really conquers the ocean between Europe and America will fly in northern and far higher latitudes. And the slightly longer traverse from Newfoundland to Ireland might easily prove the safer as well as the more "sporting." It is a lonely stretch of water that lies east and west of St. Paul Rocks, and no task more difficult for the aviator than the finding of them will ever confront one of his gallant tribe.

His Condition Seems Improbable.

Dr. VON KUEHLMANN, whose only known claim to prophetic powers rests on his having once been an inefficient Foreign Minister of the departed and unlamented German Empire, is quoted as saying that "under favorable circumstances the Germans will be in Paris by 1925." The forecast, thanks to the wise qualification that accompanies it, is entirely safe.

If circumstances had been favorable the Germans would have been in Paris early in the Fall of 1914, and only unfavorable circumstances prevented them from reaching the same destination in each year that has passed since then. The particularly unfavorable circumstances that prevented the attainment of this dearest of German ambitions in the Spring or Summer of 1918 are now known to most adults as well as to "every schoolboy," and they are circumstances that promise to persist. Should they change—that is, if the civilized world develops a liking for German domination in place of its present detestation of it—then Paris will be lost in 1925, if not sooner. It all depends, and Dr. VON KUEHLMANN has much the same right to his opinion as other folk have to theirs.

TO THOSE WHO STAYED AT HOME.

You stayed at home? Ah, is it anywhere
Written or said you did not do your share?

The silver chevrons!—cast them not aside
But wear them, wear those honor-stripes with pride.

You stayed at home, but if you only knew
How we, across the seas, relied on you!

Were we unmindful that, with hearts of flame,
You reinforced us, though you never came?

Had it been ours in vain attempt to bleed,
You would have come, to help us in our need.

You *did* come over, for your hearts were there,
And thus, more than you know, you did your share.

Whose merit, if by Fate's decree we went?
Whose fault, if you by Fortune were not sent?

Chance smiled on us, and so, in battle's din,
We took the part you would have gloried in.

They say we fought full well—we fought and won.
Is that not just the thing you would have done?

If we went bravely through the nether hell,
You, who are like us, would have done as well.

Then share with us the glory, for we found,
You helping us, enough to go around.

VERNON A. VROOMAN,
Captain, U. S. A.

AMERICAN CONVERSATIONS MR. GIBBS HEARS

Indicate to Him That Ideas Are Being Born Which "Will Alter Story of a Great People and Influence the World's Fate."

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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I have heard some extremely interesting conversation since I have been in the United States, where I have not been so silent myself as a quiet Englishman should be when he goes out visiting. But I am a good listener when I get a chance, and I have been listening, with ears "at the alert," (as we used to wear our gas masks in the danger zone,) and to the words of American men and women in private houses, hotel dining rooms, New York clubs, and public assemblies. It has been well worth while because out of all this buzz of conversation in America ideas are being formed which will alter the history of a great people and influence the fate of the world.

That seems a big thing to say of conversations which last only a little while between men and women drifting about a drawing room in New York, with a glance at the prettiest girl, a smile at the jester of the day, and a claim to an empty chair in one group or another. But it was conversation of this kind which was heard in the salons of Paris before the great Revolution, according to the memoirs of that time; and the words of people like this, discussing big ideas in a light way, between one amusing anecdote and another, expressing opinions, about the new trend of thought among the peoples of the world, (as revealed by passionate utterances or startling acts) are always heard by listening ears before one of the great crises of the human drama.

Several times during the past week or two I have noticed how people assembled only for amusement have suddenly hushed each other into silence to listen to some man talking earnestly to one or two friends about him. A phrase or two of his conversation has reached beyond his own corner of the room—"We must safeguard American sovereignty." • • • "The spirit of Bolshevism is creeping westward—my own work-people are infected with it." • • • "The workingman insists on a bigger margin between a living wage and the fun of life. He won't be bunco'ed any longer, and I don't blame him." • • • "We must give the people a square deal." • • • "America is afraid of the League of Nations because she thinks we shall be dragged in as an arbiter of squalid conflicts in Europe." • • • "Three dollar laborers are coming back with eight dollar notions."

Some woman, several chairs away, leans forward, and in a clear, steady voice, without self-consciousness, asks some straight and penetrating questions. I notice that the American women are thinking hard and thinking straight about the big problems that face the world and that their men listen with respect to their opinions. Some of them are pretty and some of them are rich, as one may guess by the glint of diamonds about them, and by names which belong to the great over-lords of wealth out here, but they speak simply and without affectation, and they are extraordinarily frank in facing such ugly things as the menace of industrial revolt, the physical cruelties of war, and the effect of war on the birth rate and health of nations.

An idealism, quite emotional in its motive power, stirs these companies of American people, although often they discuss it in a curiously hard and practical way, as if they were afraid of sentiment without business principles. I was struck with this point of view at a dinner party a few nights ago. It was a small company at table, made up of big business men with their wives, and conversation ranged from the possibility of a League of Nations as a cure for approaching anarchy to the absolute necessity of Anglo-American friendship. Each man gave his opinion on these subjects based upon actual personal knowledge of labor conditions in England and America, and upon the differences in thought and temper still existing between English and American people.

"This war will lead to greater tragedy if the peoples of our two countries do not get closer together and wipe out forever the petty differences that tend to keep us apart and suspicious." So said ONE MAN.

"We are all agreed about that," said another, "but what is the use of saying so at this table? What is the use of saying so in newspaper articles read by people who are of our way of thinking? We must get to work to reach the people who are still hanging on to old traditions of jealousy and ignorance among the American and English peoples. We must get some kind of antitoxin to the poison which is still doping public opinion. We must put the poisoners out of the way. How are you going to do that? It's not easy."

The host of the dinner party rose from his chair.

"Let us find out the way, now, at this table," he said. "Every big movement starts in some room like this, among a few people of good-will and conviction. There are enough of us here to begin the work and get a move on."

The ladies rose from the table while the men went into committee, as it were, over the coffee cups. But the committee meeting ebbed over into the drawing room among the ladies, and the debaters joined forces there later in the evening.

Such things are happening in many houses outside New York and in many apartments within the city. Such conversations may be heard in company which does not wear long faces or exclude moments of extreme mirth, as in a beautiful house last night where guests of laughter rose when an American Peter Pan nearly wrecked a decorous and elegant assembly by the childlike nature of his pranks, combined with a wit which makes him famous. During the course of the evening he produced from the pocket of his tailcoat a toy known as "glass smasher," which, when dropped, (and he dropped them frequently,) had the effect of an air raid on the Crystal Palace. He also gave some side-shaking imitations of German opera singers, and enlisted several beautiful ladies for charades depicting well-known plays in New York. There were great people there, but they became even as little children in their laughter—and it was good.

But between the charades and the mirth there were serious moments when there came into that drawing room the remembrance of the world's agony, and of a new shaping of the world's frontiers, and of problems which call to America to shoulder new and vast responsibilities, from which she hesitates because they be as yet in the great Unknown. It was Peter Pan himself—he is a poet in spectacles, with serious, wistful eyes when he drops his glass smashers—who took me into a corner and said:

"If the League of Nations is wrecked the world will have lost its chance and there will be the devil to pay."

It was between the charades that an American officer just back from France said to me:

"As far as our officers and men are concerned, there is no great enthusiasm for a League of Nations. They don't want to fight another war in Europe because some country like Bulgaria plays the giddy goat or because some combination of powers drags us in by a majority of votes to some new conflict which is no concern of ours. How are we going to get over that difficulty?"

I had one conversation the other day which cheered me a good deal, because it showed that one difficulty has been exaggerated, and that is the suggestion that the American soldiers coming back from France have no great liking for their English comrades in arms, a statement which I personally found it hard to believe because of what I had seen when the American divisions were on the British front.

The conversation I had took place in the Union League Club after a historic little ceremony when the 367th Regiment returned the colors, after guarding them gallantly in the field, to the safe custody of the club which had presented them. This scene took place in Fifth Avenue a few mornings ago, when snow was falling as the colored troops marched up with their band. Ex-Governor Hughes addressed them from the balcony of the club, speaking fine, stirring words, in which he reminded those men of the colored race that America had shed her blood to give them liberty as now they had shed their blood for the liberty of the world.

Afterward these officers were guests at luncheon in the Union League Club, and with them were officers of the 27th American Division, who fought with British troops in France and helped to break the Hindenburg line in a decisive battle, which broke also the German spirit. It was these officers who spoke to me in a frank and friendly way, and they assured me that all of them and all the men they commanded had been on terms of real and splendid comradeship with the British troops and that they kept a good remembrance of Tommy Atkins, for whose courage and patience in war they had a deep and lasting admiration. That is an asset in favor of Anglo-American friendship, and we have need of it.

In Washington, which I found as beautiful, with its white buildings under a blue sky, as a dream city of the world's capital, I had other conversations which were more disquieting. They were conversations about the state of Ireland and the renaissance of a great strain of emotion among Irish-Americans on behalf of Ireland's liberty and independence. For a time popular sentiment swung away from Ireland because of her attitude in the war and her hostility to England in her hour of need. But now that the war is over and many little nations are pleading for self-government, the position of Ireland is again foremost in the thoughts of those out here who belong to her blood and faith.

The movement for Irish independence is growing, and yesterday in New York I saw the outward and visible sign of its strength. It was St. Patrick's Day, and the City of New York was held up for a parade of Irish-Americans who marched down Fifth Avenue with bands and banners. It was miles long, with long columns of men and women, and all about were hundreds of thousands of people in the crowds wearing the shamrock and the green flag. One banner led on by priests bore the words "We Stand for Free and Independent Ireland," and another, carried by women and girls, said "England: Damn Your Concessions. We Want Our Country."

In the crowds I overheard many conversations which convinced me utterly that there will be no absolute friendship between England and America until Ireland's desires have been granted, and I prayed to God that this may happen, to safeguard the peace of the world, which depends upon American goodwill.

The conversations continue among the intellectuals, the leaders of society, the big business men, the women of the drawing rooms; and outside there are other conversations among the masses which I would like to hear, because they will decide the world's destiny. They are conversations, I am told, not without menace and dangerous emotion, happening while the statesmen of the world are busy with this League of Nations.

"We Want Our Country."

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Behind a banner bearing the inscription, "England, Damn Your Concessions; We Want Our Country," marched two men in the uniform of the United States, one bearing the flag of the United States, the other bearing the flag of the Irish revolutionists. If these men claim Ireland as their country, what right have they to parade in the uniform and under the shelter of the flag of this country in a demonstration which is a direct attack on a friendly power?

EMERSON EMALLEY.

New York, March 17, 1919.

Insults to an Ally.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has New York City been taken by the Irish? It must be so. They would never have been allowed to parade in any other American city carrying legends that insulted America's ally, England. I want to suggest that hereafter national demonstrations held on our soil shall be primarily American.

JULIET WILBOR TOMPKINS.

New York, March 17, 1919.

Export Difficulties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being deeply interested in the country's commerce, in which the company under my control has participated to as great an extent as has been possible under sundry unfathomable restrictions, I have followed with unflagging interest the manifold suggestions in the public press looking to a betterment of conditions.

Permit me to add mine to these, which, briefly, is as follows:

Let our Shipping and Industrial Boards send a committee to London for the purpose of studying the manner in which Great Britain encourages and protects its trade, and thereby to educate those who are in control in Washington and who are willing to learn, and, learning, to act.

The business of the country has suffered long enough through inefficiency and neglect, and those who are less altruistic than our Secretary of Commerce are becoming increasingly impatient at the handicaps to which our world trade is being subjected.

EXPORTER.

New York, March 18, 1919.

CLARK REASSURED BY HIS FOLLOWERS

Opposition to Him as Minority Leader Small, Ex-Speaker Is Told in Consultation.

LONGWORTH ANSWERS MANN

Ohioan Deprecates Illinois Leader's "Rather Coarse Personal Abuse" and His "Misstatements."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Ex-Speaker Champ Clark, who is being opposed for minority leader in the next House by a group of Democratic insurgents, returned today and consulted with followers concerning the fight being made against him, supposedly with the support of Postmaster General Burleson. Information given to Mr. Clark was that the reorganizers had not made any headway and that their strength did not exceed twenty-five members.

Mr. Clark appeared not to be worried and declined to discuss the latest attack made on him by Representative J. H. Mays, in which Mr. Clark was requested to state his views on the League of Nations. Mr. Clark said he had discussed this subject in a number of lectures and frequently on the floor of the House. He had always favored disarmament, and believed that this could come only through some such organization as a League of Nations.

It became known today that Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina had declined to join the opposition to Mr. Clark. He will be Mr. Clark's manager if the fight assumes large proportions. When informed by those directing the opposition to Mr. Clark that they would defeat him for the place of ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee if he supported Mr. Clark it is reported that Mr. Kitchin said that he would welcome such a fight.

Indications are that the Democratic reorganizers cannot accomplish the defeat of Mr. Clark unless extraordinary measures are exerted by President Wilson himself.

The greatest interest in years in the reorganization of the House is being shown by both parties, because the political leaders on both sides believe the country will watch the proceedings of the new House with the utmost interest, and careful leadership will be necessary because of the bearing party matters will have upon the next presidential election. The reorganizers are counting upon the influence of President Wilson for this reason, and they are privately saying that at the proper time pressure will be exerted which will bring about reforms in the formation of committee contingents by the Democrats and in the election of minority officers.

Longworth Replies to Mann.

On the Republican side the personal political controversy between Representatives James R. Mann of Illinois and Nicholas Longworth of Ohio was enlivened by a statement issued today by the latter in reply to a sharp attack made upon him by the former last Monday. This is Mr. Longworth's statement:

"I have read with considerable amusement, coupled with some surprise, what purported to be a statement from Mr. Mann replying to some criticisms I made recently about the proceedings of the Republican Committee on Committees, which he dominated. My surprise comes from the circumstances that Mr. Mann, usually accurate in his facts, should have given out a statement so full of inaccuracies. In fact, such of it as is not distorted to rather coarse personal abuse is made up almost entirely of misstatements.

"This splenetic outbreak is inspired, no doubt, for he admits it, by the fact that some of the things I said really got under his hide. His reply has had no such effect on me. It causes me no worry whatever, but only regret that a gentleman who possesses, as Mr. Mann does, some of the qualities of the statesman should descend to the level of personalities, which I have hitherto avoided, and should have shown himself so lacking in good taste and in choice of vocabulary.

"His statement that I wanted to be Speaker, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Floor Leader was made without any knowledge on his part, for I never consulted him on any of these matters. The plain implication that I was a candidate for any of these positions is entirely unfair. I was not a candidate for Speaker, I was not a candidate for Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the two votes I received for Floor Leader in the committee were cast over my protest. I did not cast the Ohio vote for myself, as he implies, though he was permitted by unanimous consent to cast the twenty-two votes of Illinois for himself.

"Tribute to Roosevelt."

"Another exhibition of inaccuracy and lack of good taste, not to use a harsher term, is illustrated in his statement that I was placed on the Steering Committee now, as before, as a sort of tribute to Colonel Roosevelt. Here again he has not got the facts straight. I was not a member of the Steering Committee in the last Congress and never have been until now.

"Mr. Mann's ignorance of this fact is due, I presume, to his absence from the House during the long session, due to his serious illness, which no one regretted personally more than I. The fact remains, however, that it was during that session that the Republican Party, relieved from the incubus of his leadership, made the great part of the record that caused our splendid victory at the polls in November.

"Mr. Mann's desire to pay a sort of tribute to Colonel Roosevelt is a worthy one, if somewhat hard to credit. Certainly he was about the last man of any prominence from whom Colonel Roosevelt during his life sought any tribute. The two men did not breathe the same atmosphere. Their conceptions of public duty were about as far apart as the poles. If, however, he is sincere in his desire to pay such a tribute, I think I can suggest a way. Let him definitely assure the country that he will keep his hands off the organization and legislative control of the new House of Representatives. That is the way to bring about harmony in the party. That is the way to make success in 1920 certain. Such an assurance from Mr. Mann will be greeted with acclaim by the vast majority of Republicans and by patriotic Americans generally throughout the land."

SINN FEIN HAS NEW PLAN.

May Try Suffragette Tactics to Attract Peace Conference Notice.

LONDON, March 17.—The more aggressive section of the Sinn Fein Party in Ireland contemplates a campaign similar to that adopted by the militant suffragettes at the moment it is hoped to have the Peace Conference intervene in behalf of Ireland. This will be for the purpose of focusing public attention on the demands of the party, according to dispatches received by the Press Association.

The authorities, however, are prepared to afford adequate protection to life and property, and the belief is expressed that, with tact and discrimination, it will be able to tide over the threatened trouble.

It is understood the Government does not intend to further postpone consideration of the Home Rule bill, which was suspended by an act which automatically expires six months after the treaty of peace is signed.

PRINCETON CHANGES ENTRANCE CREDITS

Subject to Ratification by Trustees, Greek Will Be No Longer Required.

LITT. B. DEGREE ABOLISHED

Students in Science Must Offer Latin or Modern Languages and Additional Mathematics.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Princeton University Faculty has taken action that will result in the abolition of the degree of Bachelor of Letters and in several other radical curriculum changes. This step was the definite result of the recent determined effort on the part of the non-classicists to overthrow the classical régime, which, according to them, has long exerted a narrowing influence upon the university.

According to the new plans, Greek will no longer be required as an entrance requirement, but will be given as an undergraduate course to as many as may desire to elect it. Latin will be retained as a requirement to the candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree, but hereafter men entering courses leading to the Bachelor of Science degree may offer modern languages and mathematics instead of Latin for entrance credits.

After the meeting President Hibben issued the following statement: "Subject to ratification by the Board of Trustees, hereafter only two Bachelor degrees in liberal studies, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, will be given by Princeton University. This action involves an important rearrangement of the Princeton curriculum, which is now under consideration.

"It is proposed to require the full amount of entrance and freshman Latin of all candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree. Candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree must offer either Latin or modern languages and additional mathematics.

"This means that Greek will no longer be an absolute requirement for entrance to the A. B. degree, as heretofore, an option between Greek and a modern language being allowed. Courses in beginning Greek, however, will be provided for students who have not offered Greek at entrance and wish to pursue this subject."

The Bachelor of Letters degree has been granted at Princeton since 1905, and has been granted by no other university in America. The action of the Faculty will open Princeton to good men who are not able to meet the former high entrance credits. This tendency has been shown in several definite curriculum reforms since the close of the war.

YALE LETS LATIN GO.

University Makes Radical Change in Entrance Requirements.

NEW HAVEN, March 18.—A meeting of the Yale Corporation held yesterday resulted in the unanimous adoption of a comprehensive plan of university reorganization and immediate increase of salaries of full-time instructors and assistant professors. Significant administrative changes will be followed by important modifications of educational policy.

The reorganization plan is the result of two months' work by a Corporation's committee which has been in constant conference with members of the Faculty and with members of the Alumni Committee.

The reorganization plan is summarized as follows:

The President hereafter to be assisted by four instead of two general administrative officers.

Professors and instructors of all grades to be elected to positions in Yale University.

The University Council to be reorganized, and that, subject to the corporation, it determine educational policy in all matters where two or more schools or departments are concerned.

The schools of the university to be more closely correlated, and that there be complete interchange of courses and facilities between them.

The spheres of the college, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the graduate school to be more clearly defined.

A Yale entrance Committee to be established for the two undergraduate schools.

Latin to be transferred from the group of required to elective subjects for admission to the college, and that advanced algebra, solid geometry, and trigonometry be transferred from the list of required to the group of elective subjects for admission to the Sheffield Scientific School, and that provision be made by the college Faculty for granting a college degree without Latin.

The group system of studies to be limited.

Courses in American history and Government to be required of all undergraduates who cannot give satisfactory evidence of adequate knowledge of these subjects.

The graduate school to be authorized to offer the degree of M. A. for work in business administration.

Greater attention to be paid by the university to matters connected with student extra curriculum activities, morale, and discipline.

Substantial increase of salaries of full-time instructors and assistant professors will be put into effect at once. In the undergraduate school, instructors, first year, will receive $1,250; second year, $1,500; third year, $1,750; fourth year, $2,000. Assistant professors, first appointment, $2,500; second, $3,000; third, $3,500.

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PICKS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Cummings Announces Board for Democratic National Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The reorganized Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee as announced today by Homer S. Cummings, Chairman, is as follows:

John T. Barnett, Colorado; Charles Boreschenstein, Illinois; Dr. John W. Coughlin, Massachusetts; Isidore V. Dockweiler, California; Robert Ewing, Louisiana; Carter Glass, Virginia; Clark Howell, Georgia; Representative Cordell Hull, Tennessee; Senator A. A. Jones, New Mexico; Frederick B. Lynch, Minnesota; Norman E. Mack, New York; W. W. Marsh, Iowa; E. H. Moore, Ohio; A. F. Mullen, Nebraska; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania, and former Senator Willard Saulsbury, Delaware.

PLAN FOR BRITISH MINES.

National Control and Higher Wages Are Forecast.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—In a forecast of the report of the Coal Commission, which finished the taking of evidence today, The Chronicle's labor correspondent states that the commissioners are likely to recommend some form of national control of mines, an eight-hour day from bank to bank, and an increase of wages, amounting to probably 10 per cent.

WILL WED CAPT. WITHERBEE.

Engagement of Miss Alice Gouverneur Kortright Is Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Gouverneur Kortright, the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, (Miss Phipps,) to Captain Silas H. Witherbee, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Witherbee of Ladgetop, Port Henry, N. Y., who spend their Winters at the Belmont, New York.

Captain Witherbee was senior Captain of the Docks at Bordeaux, France, but recently returned to this country, and is now out of the service. He was graduated from Yale in 1911, and is a brother of Miss Louise Gautier Witherbee, who recently returned from war work in France, and Miss Annie G. Witherbee, and is a nephew of the late Frank Spencer Witherbee.

Miss Kortright has made her home with her aunt, Miss Ada Phipps, at 279 Lexington Avenue, since the death of her father some years ago, and is a member of the Junior League.

COL. BISHOP OPERATED UPON

Famous Canadian Aviator Stricken with Appendicitis on Lecture Tour.

ROANOKE, Va., March 18.—Colonel William A. Bishop, famous Canadian aviator, was operated upon for appendicitis here last night. He was stricken as he was preparing to deliver an address. Early today his condition was reported to be satisfactory.

Colonel Bishop is the greatest of all aces. He was the winner of the Victoria Cross and many other decorations for accounting for 72 Hun airmen officially, and he is unofficially credited with having killed single-handed some 125 or 130 of the enemy. Soon after he received his degree as civil engineer at the Royal Military College, the West Point of Canada, he went overseas and soon became a member of the Royal Air Force, in which he won fame. Since his return to this country some months ago he has been lecturing on air fighting.

J. Taylor Ellyson.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman of the Virginia State Democratic Committee for the last twenty-five years, died today at his home here. Mr. Ellyson was born in this city 73 years ago, and was a graduate of the University of Virginia. He was a Confederate veteran, and had served as State Senator, was for three terms Mayor of Richmond, and also for three terms Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and was a former President of the Baptist Convention of North America.

Farewell Dinner to Admiral Usher.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, who after 48 years of continuous service will retire on April 7, when he will have reached the age limit of 64 years, will be given a farewell dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on the day of his retirement. The dinner will be attended by 1,500 guests and will include the Admiral's staff and many officials of the navy and governmental circles in Washington. Admiral Usher expects to return to his home in Potsdam, N. Y., after his retirement.

Schwab-Bliss Wedding on April 2.

Owing to the departure for China of Capt. Hermann C. Schwab much earlier than expected, his marriage to Miss Ruth B. Bliss has been changed from Easter week to Wednesday, April 2, and will be a quiet affair with only the families present in Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. C. L. Slattery and the Rev. Dr. Thayer of St. Mark's will officiate. Miss Katharine B. Bliss will be her sister's only attendant. Henry B. Schwab is to be his brother's best man. The reception will be held at the residence of the bride, 6 East Eighty-seventh Street. Captain Schwab and his bride will sail shortly after the wedding for China.

Barasch-Karp Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Martha Barasch of 853 Macy Avenue, the Bronx, to Morris Karp of this city.

Miss Vanderbilt at Atlantic City.

Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, is spending part of the Lenten season at Atlantic City. She is accompanied by her maid and governess and is staying at the Breakers.

Miss Amy C. Hutton Betrothed.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Amy Clare Hutton, a daughter of Mrs. John Hutton of 116 East Sixty-third Street and Tyringham, Mass., to Captain Selden Day Burchenal, U. S. A., 51st Aero Squadron, who has just returned from overseas. He is the son of Mrs. Charles H. Burchenal of 2,790 Broadway. Miss Elizabeth Buchenal is his sister. Miss Hutton has been active in canteen and other Red Cross work. The marriage, which will probably take place soon, will be quiet, owing to the death recently of her sister, Mrs. T. F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, Mass.

Jewish Big Sisters Musicale.

A musicale, conference, and tea will be held on Thursday afternoon, March 27, at the home of Mrs. Simon Frankel, 46 West Eighty-sixth Street, under the auspices of the Jewish Big Sisters. Mrs. Sidney Borg and Louis Mann will speak. The Russian Trio will appear, also Alma Clayburgh and Mary Jordan, in songs.

War Camp Community Dance.

Five hundred invitations have been sent to soldiers and sailors by the War Camp Community Service for the vaudeville and dance to be held tonight by the United Club at the New Amsterdam Opera House. There will be community

WM. H. PLEASANTS DIES IN HOSPITAL

President of Ocean Steamship Company Was Long in the Coastwise Trade.

HE BEGAN CAREER AS CLERK

Manager of Marine Section of U. S. Railroad Administration Until His Health Failed.

William H. Pleasants, President of the Ocean Steamship Company, and one of the best known men in coastwise shipping circles, died yesterday afternoon at 1:25 o'clock at a private hospital, after a short illness. For a great many years Mr. Pleasants had made his home at the Hotel Woodward.

Born in Richmond, Va., fifty-six years ago, April 29, next, Mr. Pleasants began his business career in that city as a clerk with the Richmond & Danville Railway, some years later going to Jacksonville, Fla., where he was general freight agent of the Florida Central & Peninsula Railroad, now the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. In 1890 he became freight and passenger agent of the Ocean Steamship Company in Savannah, and after a period in this post he returned to the Seaboard Air Line, but it was not long before he again joined the Ocean Steamship Company as Vice President and General Manager, at that time taking up his residence in New York City, where he had since resided.

At a meeting of the Directors in Savannah on April 14, 1915, Mr. Pleasants was elected President of the Ocean Steamship Company, the office of Vice President and General Manager, which he had held up to that time, being abolished.

Mr. Pleasants was recognized as one of the leading steamship transportation men in the country, and he had a prominent part in the development of the Ocean Steamship Company. In February of last year the then Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. McAdoo sent for Mr. Pleasants and asked him to become manager of the Marine Section of the United States Railroad Administration, which Mr. Pleasants agreed to undertake, although his health was then failing. After a few months, he resigned on account of his continued ill-health.

Surviving Mr. Pleasants are his mother, Mrs. J. P. Pleasants of Richmond, Va., and a brother, Charles M. Pleasants, also of Richmond. The body will be taken to Richmond and the funeral and interment, which will be private, will take place in that city Friday.

Britt Craig, Reporter-Aviator.

Britt Craig, 26 years old, a reporter on The New York Sun, formerly for a number of years a reporter on The Atlanta Constitution, and more recently an instructor in aerial acrobatics at Kelly Field, San Antonio, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Roosevelt Hospital.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS FRANCIS DOWNEY, for the last fifteen years principal of Public School 4, Brooklyn, died on Monday at his residence, 463 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year. Dr. Downey was born in New Haven, Conn., and was graduated from Manhattan College, class of 1886. He was a member of the School Principals' Association.

CHARLES THORSCHMIDT, a teacher of piano playing, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 1,751 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. He left a widow and a son.

Mrs. HENRIETTA D. ZWAHLEN VAN BENTHUYSEN, wife of John Everett Van Benthuysen and descended from a family that settled in Albany County, N. Y., in 1642, died at her home, 378 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was a daughter of the late Louis Henry G. Zwahlen, an inventor.

WILLARD A. MERRITT, an electrical contractor in Manhattan and for thirty-six years Secretary of the Long Island Council, No. 173, Royal Arcanum, died on Sunday at his home, 113 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 73 years.

Mrs. REBECCA STRATTON ARMITAGE, widow of Isaac L. Armitage and the aunt of United States Senator William M. Calder, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, 200 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Armitage was a lifelong resident of Brooklyn and was a member of Calvary Baptist Church, which she joined when it was organized in 1857.

JOHN FELTER FULLWOOD, 66 years old, cashier of the Consumers' Pie Baking Company and a member of Fulton Council, No. 230, R. A., died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 116 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN J. McLEES, for thirty years a clerk in Station A of the New York Post Office, died on Monday at his home, 119 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 80 years old.

Mrs. LAURA E. MILLS, widow of James W. Mills, an importer of bristles in Manhattan and a former resident of Brooklyn, died at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Sunday, at the age of 82 years.

Miss ELIZABETH A. CHRISTGAU, daughter of Henry C. Christgau, Financial Secretary of the United Retail Grocers' Association of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 4,701 East Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 30 years.

Mrs. MARIA M. HINMAN, wife of Elisha W. Hinman, one of the oldest undertakers in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 223 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Miss GERTRUDE N. KLOCK, a public school teacher and daughter of the late Dr. Eugene A. Klock, died on Monday at her home, 52 Jerome St., Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

Mrs. PAULINE G. FRANKENBERG, widow of Sanford H. Frankenberg, who was for many years with the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 2,586 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her sixty-ninth year.

JEREMIAH J. HARRIGAN, a saddler in Battery B, 104th Field Artillery, died of pneumonia Saturday in the Debarkation Hospital, Hoboken. He was 39 years old.

Mrs. KATHRYN L. CLARK, 27 years old, wife of Harvey L. Clark, lawyer of New Market, N. J., died yesterday in New Brunswick, N. J., following an operation for appendicitis.

MICHAEL DUNBAR, 58 years old, a railroad engineer, whose home was at 220 West Sixty-ninth Street, died yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital of pneumonia.

Mechanic HIRAM C. BACK of Battery F, 104th Field Artillery, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital of pneumonia. He was 25 years old.

OWEN J. McDONALD, a Past Exalted Ruler of the Newark Lodge of Elks, died Sunday at his home, 29 Tracy Avenue, at the age of 59.

CHARLES L. MEYER, 65 years old, a clerk for six years with Morris H. Rothschild & Co., cotton brokers, was found dead yesterday from apoplexy in his room at the Hotel Breslin, where he lived.

Mgr. JAMES B. DUFFY, rector emeritus of St. John's Catholic Church at Rensselaer, N. Y., died yesterday at the age of 78 years.

EMANUEL NEUMAN, head of the Eureka Button Company, died yesterday of heart disease at the age of 64. He was a director of the Beth Israel Hospital. He lived at 904 West End Avenue.

THOMAS BENTLEY HARDIN of the law firm of Hardin & Hoss, died March 12 at Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Hardin was considered an authority on corporation and public utility law. From 1883 to 1907 he was in practice at Seattle, Wash., being a law partner of Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois.

CONSTANCE CRAWLEY, an actress, well known for her portrayal of characters in Shakespearean plays, died in Los Angeles, Cal., Monday night. She was 38 years old.

Dr. JAMES B. COOPER, a practicing physician for many years at Cobb's Neck and Shrewsbury, N. J., died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at his home in Shrewsbury, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. JENNY FABER, widow of Eberhard Faber, the founder of the firm of Eberhard Faber, pencil manufacturers of Brooklyn, died March 8, at the home of her daughter, at Stein, Bavaria,, at the age of 83, according to announcement made here yesterday. Mrs. Faber, who was Miss Jenny Haag, was married to Mr. Faber at Munich, Bavaria, on July 1, 1854. Mr. Faber died in this city on March 2, 1879, leaving four daughters and three sons.

Miss SARAH IRVING VAN WART, daughter of the late Henry Van Wart and Abbey Irving Van Wart, died yesterday at 37 Madison Avenue. The funeral will be held tomorrow at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

BISHOP BASHFORD DIES.

Methodist Leader Was Noted for His Missionary Work in China.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 18.—Bishop James W. Bashford, for many years a prominent figure in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died today at a sanitarium near here after an illness of many months.

Bishop Bashford was born in Fayette, Wis., May 29, 1849, a son of the Rev. Samuel and Mary Ann Bashford, and received the degree of A. B. and A. M. at the University of Wisconsin and the degrees of S. T. B. and Ph. D. from the Boston University, later graduating from the School of Oratory.

Ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1873, he served as pastor of various churches, including one in Buffalo, N. Y., until 1880, when he was elected President of the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he served for fifteen years.

In 1904 he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and held conferences in the United States until 1906, since which time he had been engaged largely in China.

Born.

PLOTKIN.—Dr. and Mrs. Jacob B. Plotkin, (nee Matilde Goldberg,) 1,125 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son March 18, 1919. Mother and son are doing well.

POE.—Born in New York City March 18, to Lieut. Commander Baylis Frank Poe and Mrs. Poe, a daughter.

Engaged.

FISCH—LOEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Loeb of Jersey City, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Elizabeth to Mr. Abraham M. Fisch of New York.

Married.

CAMPBELL—CALMUS.—The marriage of Miss Alice Elisabeth Calmus to Henry Donald Campbell of New York City was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Austin, 213 Inwood Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, March 15, 1919. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. Boyd Edwards of Orange, N. J.

STETSON—MEUER.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Meuer announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. Carlton Beecher Stetson on Sunday, March 2, 1919.

Died.

ABBATE.—On Sunday, March 16, at Liberty, N. Y., Sarah, beloved daughter of Peter and the late Julia Gioe Abbate. Funeral from her late residence, 1,427 75th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 18, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, 73d St. and 18th Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

BACK.—On March 16, of influenza pneumonia Mechanic Hiram C. Back, Battery F, 104th F. A. Services FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Thursday, March 20, at 2 P. M. Mechanic Back returned from France on the American.

BARRITT.—March 18, 1919, Katherine Frances, infant daughter A. Sidney and Ada Marie Barritt, 168 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Interment private. Saugerties, N. Y. papers.

BENNETT.—On March 18, 1919, at the Midwood Sanitarium of Brooklyn, Louisa Rochon, widow of the late John Bennett, formerly of Bay Ridge. Funeral private.

BLATCHFORD.—After a short illness, at Upper Montclair, N. J., on March 16, 1919, Frances May Blatchford, second daughter of Mary E. and the late E. W. Blatchford of Chicago, Ill., in her 53d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRADY.—On March 17, John Henry, beloved husband of Caroline J. Funeral services at his late residence, 14 Lott Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

CONNELLY.—On March 18, Amelia E., beloved wife of George W. Connelly and daughter of John C. and the late Amelia S. Reid. Funeral services at her late residence, 365 East 150th St., at 2 P. M., on March 20.

COURSEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 17, 1919, Hester V., widow of Herbert R. Coursen. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 20 Bathgate Place, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 19, at 2:15 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend interment in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J. Interment at the convenience of the family.

COX.—At his residence, 130 East 67th St., on March 17, 1919, Kenyon Cox. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., Thursday morning, March 20, 1919, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

COX.—Kenyon.—The Union Society of the Civil War. With profound sorrow announcement is made of the death, on March 17, 1919, of the Hon. Kenyon Cox, a hereditary member of this society.

PAUL DANA, President.
WALTER RYMAN JONES, Secretary.

DIERCKS.—On Sunday, March 16, Anna H. Diercks, mother of Jules and Christian, in her eightieth year, at Hampton-on-Thames, England.

DI PIETRO.—On Monday, March 17, Carmela, in her 75th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,421 86th St., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 20, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Rosalia's R. C. Church, 64th St. and 16th Av., Brooklyn, where requiem mass will be celebrated.

DITTES.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Minnie Dittes, (nee Boyd,) beloved wife of Edward Dittes, aged 54 years. Relatives and friends, also Loyal Chapter No. 17, Order of Eastern Star, are respectfully invited to attend funeral, on Wednesday, March 19, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, 620 Traphagen St., West Hoboken, N. J.

DREXLER.—On March 18, 1919, Joseph Drexler, son of the late Felix and Margarita Drexler. Funeral Friday, 9:15 A. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Charles E. Deppermann, 604 West 157th St.; thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FABER.—At the home of her daughter, at Stein, Bavaria, March 3, 1919, Jenny, wife of the late Eberhard Faber, at the age of 83.

FOOTE.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., March 17, 1919, Alice P. Foote, daughter of William N. and Mary E. McIlravy and wife of A. Giraud Foote. Services will be held at the residence of her father, Prospect Av., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment private, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

FOWLER.—At Newark, N. J., March 17, 1919, Samuel Fowler, eldest son of the late Colonel Samuel and Hannah Seta Brodhead Fowler. Funeral private.

GARBAT. — Suddenly, on March 17, Mrs. Isaac M., beloved wife of Isaac M. and mother of Miss Flora and Dr. Abraham L. Garbat. Funeral Tuesday, 19th, at 2 P. M., 71 East 91st St.

GELLER.—Rose, at Harrison, N. Y., March 17, dearly beloved wife of David, and mother of Rudolph, George, Harry, and the late William Geller. Funeral from her late residence, Mamaroneck Av., Harrison, N. Y., Wednesday, March 19, 10:30 A. M. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery.

GILCHRIST.—On March 16, Anna Therese, beloved wife of George Gilchrist and beloved daughter of David Heilferty. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Bldg.), Broadway and 66th St., on Wednesday morning, 9:30 o'clock, thence to the Paulist Fathers' Church, Columbus Av. and 60th St. Requiem high mass at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

GILHENAN.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Edward Albert Gilhenan, in his 30th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 1,706 78th St., Brooklyn, Friday, March 21, at 8 P. M.

HARDIN.—On Wednesday, March 18, 1919, at Phoenix, Ariz., Thomas Bentley Hardin, husband of Frances Clay and father of Clay Hardin Orvis.

JAMES.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, at her residence, 2,183 Broadway, New York, Jane James, a native of Cardiff, Wales, daughter of William and Rachael James, in her 86d year. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, at convenience of family.

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THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Died.

JANEWAY.—Fanny Rogers, widow of the late Dr. Edward G. Janeway and daughter of the late R. P. Rogers, D. D., and Elizabeth Caldwell Rogers, suddenly, at her residence, 11 East 68th St., on Sunday, March 16. Funeral service will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 73d St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday morning at half past ten o'clock. Please omit flowers. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

JANEWAY.—The Society of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls announces with deep sorrow the death, on March 16, 1919, of Mrs. Edward G. Janeway, First Directress and a member of the society for many years.

ELLA W. EVERETT, Second Directress.
LOUISE C. WARD, Recording Secretary.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Virginia Johnson, in her 72d year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Vostech, 200 East 161st St., on Thursday, March 20, at 3:15 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, March 17, John Henry Johnston, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 230 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 19, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

KEELER.—March 16, 1919, Charles A. Keeler. Funeral and interment private.

KINGSBURY.—Col. Isaac F., on March 19, 1919, at Hartford, Conn., beloved husband of Laura Kingsbury (nee Holmes,) father of Dr. F. W. Kingsbury and Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch. Funeral services at Old First Church, Newton Center, Mass., Wednesday, March 19, at 3 o'clock.

KIRCHER.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, George Kircher, father of Stacy G. Kircher, in his 53d year. Funeral services at 1:30 P. M. Thursday, March 20, at parlors, 14 East 59th St.

KOECHIG.—At her residence, 30 West 106th St., Pauline Koechig, (nee Michaelis,) in her 69th year. Notice of funeral later.

KORPER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 18, in his 74th year, Sigmund, beloved father of Sadie, Calbert e, Essie, Lena, Isaac, Georgs, Caroline, and Beatrice. Funeral services at San Rothschild Funeral Chapel, 2058 Lenox Av., Thursday, March 20, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEVIN.—On March 18, in her 70th year, Bertha, widow of the late Morris and devoted mother of Rose Gibbs, Hattie Goldhaw, Albert, Irving, Rudolph, Gussie Jockers, and the late Julius Levin. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 1,476 Wilkins Av., Bronx, on Thursday, March 20, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

LIEBEL.—Officers and members of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the 12th and 19th Wards are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, William Liebel, on Tuesday, March 18, 1919, at 11 A. M., from St. Joseph's Church, 610 East 87th St.

HENRY BLOCH, President.

LION.—Blate, aged 30, beloved wife of David Lion, sister of Mrs. J. A. Lind, of pneumonia, March 18. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Thursday, March 20, at 12:30 o'clock. Providence, Detroit, and New Orleans papers please copy.

LOCKYER.—On March 17, 1919, James S. Lockyer, beloved husband of Laura E. and father of Richard and Alfred Lockyer. Funeral services at his late residence, 259 West 123d St. Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

LOOMIS.—In New York City, March 17, 1919, Frances Elisabeth Graff, wife of the late Rev. Henry Loomis, in her 90th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,186 Lexington Av., Wednesday, March 19, at 8:30 P. M. Interment, Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot 9:40 A. M. Thursday.

McBRIDE.—On March 16, John Joseph, beloved husband of Susan McBride, (nee Gesell,) and father of Charles and Edna McBride and May Lyon. Funeral from his late residence, 419 West 44th pl., Thursday, March 20, at 10:30 A. M., thence to the Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., where a solemn high requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

MOSS.—On the 16th inst, at 542 West 112th St., Louisa Moss, for twenty-six years the faithful friend and servant of Lora and Leopold Grahame.

Died.

MEEHAN.—On March 16, at his home, 208 East 124 St., Dr. James T. Meehan. Funeral from residence on Wednesday, March 19, 10:30 A. M. Requiem mass at 11 A. M., at Church of St. Jean Baptiste Lexington Av. and 76th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MUNTER.—Suddenly, March 17, Charles, aged 58. Remains at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 238 8th Av., near 21st St.

NEUMAN.—Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Emanuel, dearly beloved husband of Clara beloved father of Saul, Leon, Regina, and Sylvia. Funeral from his late residence, 804 West End Av., Thursday, March 20, at 1:30 P. M.

NEUMAN.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral and pay our last tribute of respect to our Brother Emanuel Neuman, Thursday, 1:30 P. M., 804 West End Av., near 106th St. By order of

REUBEN GREENBAUM, Master.
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

OLCOTT.—On Sunday, March 16, 1919, of bronchial pneumonia, in the 55d year of her age, Jennie Arnold, granddaughter of David Arnold of Poughkeepsie and Arnoldton, N. Y., daughter of Nathan Arnold of Poughkeepsie, and widow of George M. Olcott of New York and of Canaanse, Ridgefield, Conn. Funeral from her late residence, 925 Park Av. on Wednesday, March 19, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Ridgefield, Conn., as the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

ORR.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Margaret J., daughter of the late David and Ann Boyd Orr. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PASQUALI.—On March 15, Mario, Lieutenant in the Italian Army. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

PINCKNEY.—At Queens, N. Y., March 18, 1919, Frederick Hawe Pinckney, aged 80 years, beloved husband of Caroline Murray and beloved son of James Henry and Henrietta Pinckney. Funeral service at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday at 11 A. M.

PLEASANTS.—On March 18, at New York City, William Heth Pleasants, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment Richmond, Va.

PROESCHOLDT.—On March 18, 1919, Abby Proescholdt, in her 68th year, beloved wife of Frederick, and dear mother of Florence, Ruth, and Blanche. Funeral services at residence, 555 Webster Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Friday, March 21, 10 A. M. Interment Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Westchester.

PURCELL.—Mary Leonie, beloved wife of the late Thomas F. Purcell. Funeral Thursday forenoon from residence, 1,070 Grant Av.

ROSS.—Feb. 26, at Marseilles, France, William Ross, Jr., First Lieutenant Co. A, 306th Battalion, Tank Corps, Volunteer A. E. F., originally commissioned Engineer Reserve, only son of William Ross of Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Buried at Marseilles.

SCARR.—On March 18, Percy Robert, in his 67th year. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Friday, 1 P. M. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

SCOTT.—At the Polyclinic Hospital, March 17, 1919, in the 88th year of his age, Lieut. Col. David Hunter Scott, U. S. A., of the General Staff of the 87th Division. Notice of funeral hereafter. Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, at 150 West 79th St., James Madison Seymour. Funeral private.

SIMON.—Marcus, late of Brooklyn, at Atlantic City, Sunday, March 16. Funeral from Congregation Ohab Zitschok, 961 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Surviving widow, Lena, four sons and two daughters. Burial yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in Washington Cemetery.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on March 17, Grace Emory Smith, beloved wife of Irving P. Smith and devoted mother of Lois G. Smith, Emory Maurice Smith, and Irving T. Smith, Jr. Service to be held at her late residence, 860 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, March 19. Baltimore papers please copy.

DREICER & Co.
Pearls and Jewels
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH

Died.

SMITH.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, at her home in Derby, Conn., Wilhelmina J. Smith, daughter of the late Fitch Smith and Jane H. Smith. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SNOW.—Mabel. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.

STERN.—Lillie, beloved daughter of Carrie and the late Wolf Stern, after a short illness. Funeral at Linden Hill Chapel, on Wednesday, March 19, at 2 P. M.

VAN BENTHUYSEN.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, Henrietta D. Van Benthuysen, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 378 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, March 20, at 2 P. M.

VAN DEVENTER.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., March 16, 1919, Augustus Van Deventer. Services on Wednesday, March 19, at 3:30, at his late residence, Palatine, N. J.

VAN FRAAG.—Florence, beloved wife of Alfred Van Fraag and sister of Mrs. William Schaefer, Helen Anstach, and Ronald Anstach. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Herbert J. Meyer, 527 West 150th St., on Wednesday, March 19, at 1 P. M.

VAN WART.—On Tuesday, March 18, at 37 Madison Av., New York City, Sarah Irving Van Wart, daughter of the late Henry Van Wart and Abbey Irving Van Wart. Funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Av. and 35th St., on Thursday, March 20, at 10:30.

VIELEE.—On March 18, 1919, Catherine A. Fitzgerald, beloved wife of Waldo E. Vielee. Services at her late residence, 606 West 148th St., Wednesday, 8 P. M. Burial Thursday, at Port Eden, N. Y. Newburg and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., papers please copy.

WEINSTOCK.—On Monday, March 17,

APPEL, JOHNSON, VANDER POEL AND TOBEY SURVIVE IN NATIONAL SQUASH TOURNEY

Even when you applaud the style and pattern, our interest doesn't stop with the mere act of selling a suit.

We're just as much concerned in the wear as you are.

Money's at the box office for anybody not satisfied with the way it performs.

Spring styles now ready.

No matter how the weather acts — "Scotch Mists" are equally good overcoats, rain or shine.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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Black Calf, Black Calf Blucher, Mahogany Calf Blucher.

On the Level With Your Feet

Be on the level with your feet. Give them a square deal and you will get a better-than-even break. You wouldn't think of wearing a rough collar, tight gloves or a hat too small for your head; still, day after day, you persist in wearing stiff, hard shoes rubbing and **CHAFING** the tender skin of the feet.

Surprise your feet by slipping them in a pair of Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes and give them the comfort they deserve.

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SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK
CORDOVAN SHOES
Russet and Black,
$8.50
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375 PAIRS OF RUSSET AND BLACK SHOES AT $4.50 (Value $6.50)
Not All Sizes
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$7.50

JOHNSON SURPRISES VETERAN AT SQUASH

Young Yale Club Player Defeats H. D. Bulkley in National Amateur Tourney.

WILL PLAY APPEL TODAY

Tobey Subdues Keeler and Vander Poel Has Easy Time Winning from Davis—Semi-Finals Today.

The national amateur squash tennis tournament, which is being played on the Squash Club courts, reached the penultimate round yesterday and the quartet of players who will meet in the semi-finals today are J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, versus Stewart H. Johnson, Yale Club, in the lower half of the draw, while W. H. Vander Poel of the Squash Club will play Harold Tobey, the Princeton Club southpaw, in the upper half of the draw.

The surprise of yesterday's competition came when Stewart H. Johnson, the young Yale Club player, who has recently returned from France, defeated H. D. Bulkley, the Columbia Club veteran, in a three-game match at 16—18, 15—5, 15—11. Johnson played a remarkably steady game, and his hard smashes bounded around the court at such a lively clip that Bulkley had a lot of trouble trying to handle them. Johnson did not settle down to his best play in the first, while Bulkley pulled the game out after a spirited rally.

Johnson settled in the second and third games, and his smashes around the court and cross-court brought him many aces.

There was a lively match between Harold Tobey of the Princeton Club and Fred S. Keeler of the Columbia Club. Tobey's left-handed smashes brought him out a winner in the first game, but in the second game, after the Princeton player had the veteran 9—2, Keeler, with a change of pace, threw his opponent out of his stride. Keeler managed to get the ball low off the wall, and for a time this caused Tobey some trouble.

Keeler gradually pulled up until he had the score 9-all. Keeer got a low one off the front wall, which Tobey smashed into the telltale, and Keeler took the lead at 10—9.

Tobey squared the game again at 11—all, and then it went to 12—all before Keeler, with tantilizing shots which carromed around the court, came through with the game at 15—13. In the third game Tobey got his terrific drives working again and his speedy ball was too much for the veteran. Tobey had this third game in hand all the way and won 15—5.

W. H. Vander Poel of the Squash Club again showed flashes of his best form in a match against F. H. Davis of the Harvard Club. Vander Poel set a swift pace, and although he resorted to hard smashing, he had great control and accuracy. Davis put up a stubborn defense for a time, but the Squash Club player kept forcing the issue at all times and reeled off aces with speed and sureness.

J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, who has not been called upon to display his skill in the tournament thus far, went into the semi-finals at the expense of Edward W. Putnam of the Columbia Club. Appel's hard smashes kept his opponent on the jump every minute, and he drove the ball around the court at such a lively clip that Putnam couldn't follow it. Appel is playing a strong, consistent game, and he is regarded now as the most likely candidate for the national title.

The summaries:

National Amateur Squash Tennis Championship.—Third Round—W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—9, 15—8; S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, 16—18, 15—5, 15—11; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Edward W. Putnam, Columbia Club, 15—8; Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated Fred S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—7, 13—15, 15—5.

SELLERS ENTERS TITLE RACE

Will Compete in 1,000-Yard Metropolitan Event at Newark.

Jack R. Sellers of the New York A. C., national 600-yard running champion, and Homer Baker of the Glencoe A. C., the international half-mile title holder, are to clash in another running race at the seventh annual indoor athletic meet of the Central High School, Newark, N. J., to be held at the First Regiment Armory, Newark, Saturday night. These two middle-distance stars will be among the contenders in the race for the 1,000-yard Metropolitan A. A. U. championship title. Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. A., winner of the title last year, will be on hand to defend his laurels. Through the fact that Devaney is a Newark product, the race has attracted more than the usual amount of interest.

A great number of the stars who participated in the recent Millrose A. A. games and senior A. A. U. championship meet are expected to compete in the events arranged for them. Another interesting race is expected in the one-mile intercity relay event, in which teams representing this city, Newark, and Philadelphia will compete. The tryouts to select New York's quartet will be held this afternoon at the 71st Regiment Armory. Other open A. A. U. competitions include the 70-yard hurdle race, 300-yard handicap, and two-mile run, handicap. In the timber-topping race Carl Erdman of Princeton, intercollegiate high and low hurdles champion, will start from scratch. It is expected that Jack Eller will be a starter in this event.

Schoolboy athletes representing all the prominent high and prep schools in the East will compete in a number of events which carry the significance of national title tests. Last year these events were run for the first time under A. A. U. sanction, and were won by the representatives of Mercersburg Academy.

HORSEMEN HOLD DINNER.

Owners and Trainers Guests of Bay State Circuit.

More than one hundred owners and trainers of trotting horses in the eastern part of the country met at Cavanagh's last night as the guests of the Bay State Circuit at the first annual dinner held by the New England organization.

Among the speakers were W. H. Gocher, Secretary of the National Trotting Association; W. H. Kinman of Cleveland, Secretary of the Grand Circuit; Al Saunders, Secretary of the Grand Circuit meeting at Philadelphia and Poughkeepsie, and A. C. Pennock, President of the Lake Erie Circuit.

WHITTEMORE LEADS FIELD.

Has Card of 157 in Pinehurst Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 18.—At the end of today's round in the Tin Whistles annual championship tournament at Pinehurst, Parker W. Whittemore of Brookline led the field with a total of 157 for the 36 holes so far played. L. D. Pierce of Ekwanok and H. G. Phillips of Moore County tied for second place at 166.

W. S. Danforth of North Fork and Dr. George T. Gregg of Oakmont, all tied at 170. Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of Tuxedo, now leads the field by 9 strokes in the net score contest with 139-30-109.

The third and final round will be played tomorrow.

WILLARD IN DOWN TO 268

Champion Is Now Seeking Husky Sparring Partners.

Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, is confident of retaining his laurels in his bout with Jack Dempsey on July 4. The tall Kansan is convinced of his own invincibility, at least as far as Dempsey is concerned. Ray Archer, secretary to Willard, made this declaration yesterday when he arrived here from Chicago. Archer added that Willard is prepared to wager his own end of the purse and an additional $10,000 that Dempsey will not succeed in gaining the title. Willard's bet, if it is made, will involve $110,000 of the champion's resources.

Archer is visiting the city primarily for the purpose of securing sparring partners for the title-holder and to discuss further with promoter Tex Rickard the details of the bout. Rickard leaves this afternoon for Texas.

According to Archer, Willard will surprise ring followers with his condition on the day of the bout. The champion, it is said, has planned a course of rigorous training which will bring him as near the shape he enjoyed when he won the title as it is possible to be, considering the easy and inactive life Willard has been living.

The champion, Archer said, weighs 268 pounds now, despite reports to the contrary. Willard has been popularly supposed to have weighed nearer to 300 pounds. Willard will take up serious training when it is announced where the bout will be conducted. Archer has no choice in the matter of sparring partners. Several were suggested to him, including Charlie Weinert of Newark, Battling Levinsky, and Bill Brennan, a Chicago heavyweight. Archer plans to negotiate with the leading white heavyweights.

Jack Kearns, manager of Dempsey, also arrived yesterday. Dempsey went immediately to Long Branch, where he will remain until late in the month, when he is under contract to again take to the stage.

OPPOSE LICENSING JUDGES.

Kennel Club Will Vote to Abolish the Rule.

The rule of the American Kennel Club which makes it compulsory for dog show judges to take out a license will probably be repealed within a short time. At the quarterly meeting of the A. K. C. yesterday the rule caused considerable discussion, which ended with the adoption of a resolution requesting a mail vote from the clubs holding A. K. C. membership, as to whether the rule should be continued.

This rule has been in operation for fourteen months. The provisions disqualified some of the leading dog judges of the country, including Vinton P. Breese, Charles G. Hopton, Fred Harries, and Frank F. Dole. These four ring officials before the rule went into effect were looked upon as among the leading judges of the country.

A demonstration of the effect of the rule was furnished at the annual show of the Bull Terrier Club of America, held at Madison Square Garden Feb. 18. The officials of this organization had selected Major Clair Foster of Washington, D. C., attached to an engineer regiment, to distribute the ribbons. When the selection was made known Major Foster was requested to take out a license. This the army man refused to do and the bull terrier officials adopted the alternative of conducting their show independently. This meant that successful dogs had to forego the opportunity of scoring points toward their championships, as the points can only be scored in A. K. C. shows.

President Hollis H. Hunnewell of Boston presided over yesterday's meeting. Others present included J. P. De Mund, Vice President; John F. Collins, Long Island Kennel Club; Howard Willets, Westchester County Kennel Club; W. C. Stewart, Philadelphia Kennel Club; William Rauch, Westminster Kennel Club; R. P. Keasbey, Greenwich Kennel Club; W. Ross Proctor, Sealyham Club, and C. F. Neilson, Fox Terrier Club.

SELECT CREW COACH TODAY

Columbia to Make Final Plans for Rowing Season.

The Committee on Athletics at Columbia is expected to make a definite announcement today with regard to the final plans for the coaching of the 'Varsity and freshman crews. The elimination of Jim Rice by his flat statement that he would not coach the crews under any circumstances cleared the situation. It is unlikely that Eugene J. Giannini will be designated as head coach, but a definite policy will be adopted which will probably call for the use of Giannini in an advisory capacity. The former New York A. C. coach was out of the city yesterday and none of the members of the committee was willing to discuss the situation. It is probable that the coaching of the crew will be turned over to a graduate who was drilled under Rice.

The Columbia crews may get on the Hudson for the first time today. It is certain, however, that active work on the river will be under way tomorrow afternoon.

STAR NATATORS IN MEET.

Intercollegiate Championships to be Decided Saturday.

All the members of the Intercollegiate Swimming League have already announced their entries for the coming championship meet next Saturday night at the City College pool, with the exception of Princeton. Up to last night no communication was received from the Tigers.

The freshmen relay race will be contested by teams from Columbia, Pennsylvania, Yale, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the fifty-yard swim Binney and Archibald of Yale, Rogers of Columbia, and Lukens of Rutgers will compete.

Cosgrove Wins at Billiards.

Joseph Cosgrove defeated M. La Rue last night in the metropolitan three-cushion billiard championship tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Fuller's Academy by the score of 35 to 22, in fifty-six innings. Cosgrove made a high run of 4, while his opponent's best effort was 3.

Wolfert and Wathey Win.

Fred Wolfert defeated William Callan last night in a closely contested contest in the pool tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy by the score of 100 to 88. Wolfert made a high run of 25. M. J. Wathey, who won his game of snooker pool from R. Johnson by the score of 100 to 78, is now tied for first place in that tournament.

Renz Changes Registration.

Eddie Renz, New York A. C. walker, yesterday applied for a transfer of registration to unattached. Renz is planning to participate in the metropolitan two-mile championship walk to be held in conjunction with the 7th Regiment A. A. games April 5. P. S. Clark, another Mercury Foot athlete, transferred from unattached to the New York A. C.

Columbia Swimmers Meet Erasmus.

The Columbia freshman swimming team expects to close its season today in a meet with the Erasmus Hall High School. The schoolboys were to have tackled the Columbia youngsters last week, but asked for a postponement. The Blue and White youngsters have yet to meet defeat.

RED SOX GO SOUTH WITHOUT BABE RUTH

President Frazee Ignores Slugger's Demand for $15,000 Stipend.

Babe Ruth, the home run clouter of the Boston Red Sox, did not appear in this city yesterday to take the boat for Jacksonville with Manager Ed Barrow and a party of ball players. Ruth is a real holdout and says he will not play unless Boston meets his demands. Ruth was to have had a final talk with President Harry H. Frazee about his contract here yesterday. As Ruth is an unusual combination of pitcher and batsman and was used in four different capacities by the Boston Club last season, he thinks he should get a big boost in his salary for the coming season.

"I have not heard from Ruth today and he has not heard from me," said President Frazee yesterday afternoon.

Ruth has made two propositions to the Red Sox. He wants $15,000 if he signs a contract for only one year or will sign a three-year contract calling for $10,000 a year. Frazee says that Ruth will not be worth $15,000 as a drawing card this season.

Boston fans are pretty well worked up over the failure of the club and player to get together. Ruth last season was the big figure in baseball and was the star of the world's series. He hung up a wonderful home run record. He pitched several games, played in left field, covered first base and served faithfully as a pinch-hitter. To Ruth's way of thinking, any player who can do all the things he did for Boston last season is worth $15,000 a year.

Boston baseball fans are an enthusiastic lot. Ruth is a hero with them and already there have been many suggestions about how the Ruth case should be disposed of. It has been suggested that the American League ought to chip in and pay the difference to Ruth, as the player is a great drawing card in every city on the circuit.

It has even been suggested that a popular subscription be taken up among the fans to make up the difference between Frazee's offer and Ruth's demand for $15,000.

Ruth's friends say that he is sincere in his statement that he will not play with Boston unless he gets what he asks for. Frank Baker a few seasons ago would not play with the Athletics when they refused to pay him what he demanded, and George Foster did the same thing with the Red Sox.

Another one of Boston's best pitchers, Carl Mays, did not go with the club yesterday, but Manager Barrow says he expects that Mays will report at Tampa, before the Spring training season is over. The differences over Mays's salary can easily be adjusted.

In the party which sailed with Manager Barrow on the Arapahoe yesterday were Ray Caldwell, John Dubuc, Herb Pennock, George Dumont, and Pat Shea, pitchers; outfielders, Frank Gilhooley, Amos Strunk, and catchers Schang and McNeil. Joe Bush, Jack Barry, and Jack McInnis will make the trip by rail.

A series of seven games has been scheduled between the Yankees and the Robins. Three of the contests will be played in Jacksonville, where both clubs will train, and the four other games will be played in Southern cities on the trip north. The two clubs will part company on April 17, after a game at Newport News. The Brooklyns will go to Boston, where they open the season on April 19, while the Yanks will play two exhibition games in Virginia cities on April 18 and 19.

The first game between the clubs will be played at Jacksonville on March 29, six days after the clubs start training. Games also will be played on April 5 and 12. The clubs will leave Jacksonville on April 14 and will play on that afternoon at Brunswick, Ga. On April 15 they will play an exhibition game at Orangeburg, S. C., and on April 16 at Goldsboro, N. C., and at Newport News on April 17.

Both Yankees and Brooklyns should benefit by training in the same city, because three or four times a week the teams can play practice games of five or seven innings. This early practice against major league opposition all the time during the Spring training period should put the players in shape much faster than playing against the recruits or minor league clubs, as the teams have done in the past.

The Yankees yesterday released another pitcher, Ed Monroe, to the St. Paul Club of the American Association.

Bert Niehoff, the Giants' utility infielder, has signed to play with the Seattle Club of the Pacific Coast League, which is managed by Bill Clymer.

President William F. Baker of the Phillies said yesterday that shortstop Dave Bancroft was not a hold-out, but that he was anxious to report at the training camp at Charlotte, N. C., next week, before signing his contract. As it is against the rules of the club to permit players to go on the training trip before they have signed for the season, it is believed Bancroft will sign this week.

Catcher Eddie Burns of the Phillies has made such a large salary demand that President Baker has asked for waivers on him. None of the clubs wants him; even the Giants, who need a catcher, having turned him down.

President Baker of the Phillies has consented to waive claim on Davey Robertson of the Giants, and the three-cornered deal between the Giants, St. Louis and Washington may yet go through. Baker wanted Robertson, but the player wrote to him stating that he was attached to the intelligence department of the army and was stationed in Washington. He desired to retain his position and play ball at the same time. This he could do only by playing in Washington.

Now that the Phillies have waived claim on Robertson, it is expected that Barney Dreyfuss will follow suit. In that event Mike Gonzales will soon become a member of the Giants, Doc Lavan will go to the St. Louis Cardinals and Robertson will go to Washington.

Murphy Wants to See Cubs' Books.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Charles W. Murphy, former President of the Chicago Club of the National League, who recently purchased five shares of stock in the organization, today filed a petition in the Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus to compel officials of the club to allow him to examine its books and records.

Clyde Engle Becomes Coach.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 18.—A. C. (Clyde) Engle, seven years utility man with the Boston Americans, has been engaged as baseball coach for the University of Vermont. He will arrive here tomorrow to begin putting the nine into shape.

ALEXANDER ON WAY HOME.

Cubs Receive Word Direct from General Pershing.

CHICAGO, March 18.—"Alexander has left station en route to United States."

This cablegram signed by General Pershing, commander of the American army, gave first definite assurance today that Grover Cleveland Alexander, premier pitcher of the National League, was on his way home to join the Chicago Nationals. The message was received by Fred Mitchell, President of the club.

Alexander has been in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He is expected to land within two weeks and to join the Cubs at the Spring training camp, Pasadena, Cal.

YALE'S SCHEDULE CHANGED.

Dates for Harvard and Princeton Games Are Reversed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—Two changes have been made by Manager Weir Sargent in the Yale baseball schedule which was announced last week. The Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training College has been booked for Wednesday, April 9, in place of Columbia. The Yale-Columbia game was arranged conditionally, and upon a request from Columbia for a change in date, Yale scheduled the Springfield college for the match in this city.

The third game with Harvard, in case of a tie in the series, will be played on Saturday, June 21, and the third and deciding game with Princeton, in case one is necessary, will take place June 24. These two matches were arranged in the reverse order on the Yale schedule as originally announced last week. The place for both these games will not be decided until the season is well advanced. Leading alumni wish both played in New York.

RUTGERS NINE ON FIELD.

Outdoor Work Begun in Preparation for C. C. N. Y. Game April 8.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 18.—Outdoor baseball practice was begun today by the Rutgers team with fifty candidates reporting. The Scarlet will open its schedule on April 8 with C. C. N. Y., in this city, and the coach is anxious to get his men at real work.

There will be no Southern training trip this year, but the schedule will open much earlier than usual. Rutgers appears to be weak in the pitching department as regards veterans, but the rest of the team appears promising. Only two veterans have been lost.

WILL COACH UNION NINE.

Matty Fitzgerald, Former Giant, to Handle Baseball Team.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 18.—Union College will go in for baseball on a prewar basis this year. Matty Fitzgerald of Albany, former catcher of the New York Giants, has been engaged to coach the team, and a pretentious schedule, announced today, has been arranged. It calls for twelve games, including a double-header, and two dates are still open.

The schedule follows:

April 19—Morning, N. Y. U. at New York; afternoon, Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn.
April 30—Army at West Point.
May 3—Williams at Williamstown.
May 6—Colgate at Schenectady.
May 10—R. P. I. at Troy.
May 14—Hamilton at Hamilton.
May 16—Rutgers at Schenectady.
May 17—N. Y. U. at Schenectady.
May 24—Worcester Tech at Schenectady.
May 30—Hamilton at Schenectady.
June 7—R. P. I. at Schenectady.

Gibbs Boxing Bill Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Gibbs Boxing bill was reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon unamended. The measure will be amended on the floor of the Senate, it was said, to meet objections principally of promoters regarding provisions compelling the holding of bouts in buildings especially constructed for athletic purposes.

Workout for Columbia Track Team.

Coach Merner of Columbia will give his trackmen the first outdoor workout of the season this afternoon if the weather conditions remain favorable. Merner is endeavoring to make a strong bid for the three-cornered intercollegiate meet with Dartmouth, Penn, and Columbia on South Field.

Yale May Play West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 18.—West Virginia probably will play Yale on Oct. 25 at New Haven, according to announcements made here today. The date was submitted by the Mountaineers a week ago, and Yale has advised that this is the time most acceptable to them. The game will precede that with Princeton on the Mountaineers' schedule.

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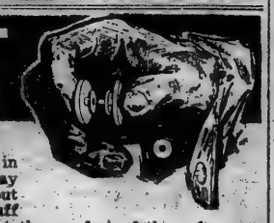

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a snap to button!

SHOEMAKER LOSES IN WEIRD MATCH

Amateur Pool Champion Is Defeated by H. S. Osborne in Title Tournament.

The biggest surprise of the national amateur pocket billiards championship tournament at the New York A. C. was furnished last night when J. Howard Shoemaker, titleholder, went down in defeat to Henry S. Osborne of Hartford, Conn. The score was 125 to 120, after twenty keenly contested frames.

Osborne, through his unexpected success, registered his second victory of the tournament. Up to yesterday he had dropped four consecutive games. In the afternoon the veteran Connecticut titleholder returned his initial success when he toppled Albert C. Crowe by a count of 125 to 116 in seventeen frames. This game, like the evening session, was more than usually keen, for Crowe threatened Osborne's margin right up to the final point.

The evening contest furnished a striking contrast, in addition to its astounding result. The schedule brought together the leading player of the tournament and one of the weak contestants. Osborne upset expectations from the opening. He jumped to an early lead and showed the way to the titleholder from the start. Osborne's form did not improve greatly over what he had shown in his previous matches, but, on the other hand, Shoemaker seldom ever before has exhibited such erratic ability. With this condition, Osborne had things practically his own way throughout. The frames were evenly divided.

Osborne played brilliantly at the start. After halving the opening frame, the Connecticut veteran took the next two and went into the lead by 28 to 12. Shoemaker from the beginning played off form. He couldn't seem to get the ivories rolling properly, missed compara-tively easy shots, and overplayed others which ordinarily would have been easily accomplished. Instead of improving as the match progressed, Shoemaker became more erratic until at the sixth frame he was behind by 50 to 27.

In his seventh and eighth frames the champion returned his best performance. He played up to his usual standard, following excellent position and registering many difficult shots in a brilliant cluster of twenty-one balls. Osborne came back coolly and at the eleventh frame was leading by 88 to 55. This was decreased to 19 points in the following frame, and the champion, continuing his good work, took the following two frames, advancing to within 8 points of Osborne, with the score at 88 to 87.

Osborne gradually drew away from the champion thereafter, until at the eighteenth frame he was leading Shoemaker by 122 to 109. Here the champion made his last stand when Osborne missed on a hard long table cut shot. The effort was wasted, however, for after considerable jockeying Osborne put two more and ran out his string in the twentieth frame.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Henry S. Osborne—8 5 7 11 5 7 13 9 4 19 2 3 9 8 5 8 8—125. Scratches, 5; high runs, 11 and 10.

Albert C. Crowe—6 9 7 3 9 7 1 5 10 4 12 16 5 8 8 8 5—116. Scratches, 6; high runs, 11 and 16.

EVENING GAME.

Henry S. Osborne—7 10 12 2 13 17 6 5 11 10 12 9 4 5 11 3 10 4 2 1—125. Scratches, 10; high runs, 13, 10, and 10.

J. Howard Shoemaker—7 4 2 12 1 3 14 8 3 6 1 14 10 9 3 11 4 10 12—120. Scratches, 12; high runs, 21 and 13.

Kwelt Back on C. C. N. Y. Net Team.

Prospects for the success of the tennis team of the College of the City of New York were strengthened yesterday when it was announced that Harold Kwelt, Captain of last year's team and member of the 'Varsity for three seasons, was discharged from the navy and has returned to college. The former Captain is in good condition and was out on the court yesterday giving the newcomers a hand and trying out some new strokes.

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Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, FRANCIS P. GARVAN, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder at the office of the companies herein named, at No. 112 Prince Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 3:00 P. M., on the 1st day of April, 1919, 125 shares of the Common stock, par value $100.00 each, and 516 1/10 shares of the Preferred stock, par value $100.00 each, out of a total of 250 shares of the Common stock and 541 1/10 shares of the Preferred stock of Regime Shoe Company, Inc., a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York;

and

125 shares of the Common stock, par value $100.00 each, and 516 1/10 shares of the Preferred stock, par value $100.00 each, out of a total of 250 shares of the Common stock, and 541 1/10 shares of the Preferred stock of North American Commodity Co., Inc., a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York;

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FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means reverse or dismissal.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—253.—The Seattle Electric Co. et al., appts., v. The City of Seattle et al.—Continued.

253.—The Board of Public Utility Commissioners, appt. and pllt., v. Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.—Submitted.

240.—John D. Faxon, pllt., v. Civil Township of Lalille, Benson County, N. D.—Argument continued.

241.—Donatto Filippon, petr., v. Albion Vein Slate Co.—Argued.

243.—New Orleans & Northeastern R. R. Co. et al., pllt., v. Joe Scarlet.—Argued.

245.—Lawrence Maxwell et al., executors, &c., pllt., v. N. A. K. Bugbee, Controller, &c., et al., and

241.—Louis W. Hill, administrator, &c., pllt., v. N. A. K. Bugbee, Controller of the State of New Jersey.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Wednesday, March 19, will be as follows: Nos. 245, (and 731,) 247, 249, 251, 254, 509, 235, 236, 288, and 289.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, Circuit Judges. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 403, Post Office Building.

Feder (U.S. Att'y Kirstein, Crew Morristown) Re Hudson Navigation Co. Lopez (Hews. Ideal Co (Majestic Co. Lehigh Valley (Tug

O'Brien. Schussler (same. C RR of NJ (Tug North America. Re O'Brien Brothers. Clyde Co (Penn RR.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Lehigh Coal &c, Co (SS Coame. N Y Porto Rico SS Co (Tug Essex. Williams Line (Norton. Dalley's Tow Line (Tug Huntington. Schoonmaker Con Co (Lambert Transp (2.) Farrow (Tug Bern. Stone (SS Yale.

Penn RR (Tug Leonard Richards. Owners Ltr No 228, (Limitation, &c.) McCohn (Barge Robert D, Jr, et al. Imperato (All Stevedoring Co. Rivers (Luckenbach SS Acti, &c, Soerstadt (Moran T & T Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

Trial:

A. J. Esser et al., Richard F. Price.

To be set for trial: Albert Kaufman, Frank Becker.

Last day to file demurrer, &c.: Max Hirsch, Antonio Petraglia, Abraham Wolkind.

Argument of demurrers: S. Rothman et al., E. H. Kisdans et al., Irving Edelheitz.

Pleadings:

J. Reisfeld et al., G. Solomon et al., Harry Brenner, William Ambrose, A. Joannaide et al., Mariani Brothers, Polsti, Codo, & Rebecchi, (2.)

Socrates Moschiades et al. (2.)

N. Gomanos et al., John S. Perides, C. Paraskevopoulos, N. S. Manolias, A. J. Barbanenes, J. D. Ravasulas et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Willinghaus Wareh'ec Postal Tel. So Cot Oil Co (Lewis Corey Co. Magnolia Prov Co (Atlantic Coast Prod. Farrington (Mandeville.

Brown (Penn RR. Cullen (Cunard SS Co. Hutchmann (Ottmann Con.

Ins Co. Hilton & Schofield (Gumer. Heumann (Powers Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 317, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

C F Starita (SS Jobshaven. Same (SS Ilselhaven. Motion calendar at 2 P. M.: Hussey (Proceeds of Mary A Hall Carey (same.

Empire Water Co (Edouard Alfred. Re Petition of Samuel Newman. Com Coal Co et al (Eugene C Hart.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, F. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

18 (Morris Zucker. (appeal bond.)

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Room 328, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Saffier (Eppens Smith Co, (to trial.) Simmons (Atlantic MT Co, (for call.)

Kerbacher (Knick Ice Co. (for call.) Jorgenson (Atlantic Steved Co, (for call.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Rublin, apllt., v. Burns International Detective Agency, respts.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, with $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Bowden, as trustee, &c., pllt., v. Owen, Indv., &c., apllt., other defts., Hulburd, exc., &c., et al., apllts., Sutfin et al., respts.—Motion for a stay pending the determination of this appeal and for an order that the plaintiff be directed to pay into court such sums as she was by the judgment herein ordered and directed to pay to the respondents, granted.

Re claim Kolb, &c., v. Brummer, emp. and ano., respts., Industrial Comm., apllt., Armour, indv., &c., apllt., v. Miner and others, respts., impld. with others, defts.; C. N. T. Supply Co., v. Jamaica Water Supply Co., apllt., Peo. ex rel. N. Y. Edison Co., apllt., v. Prendergast, con., &c., respt.; re Estate Groot, dec'd Bleecker, admx., &c., apllt., State com., respt.—Orders affirmed with costs; People, respt., v. Davis, apllt.; judgment affirmed.

Taisehoff and ano., apllts., v. Elkens and ano., respts.; the Adler Machine Co., respt., v. German Fire Ins. Co. of Peoria, Ill., apllt.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Wright and ano., as sole surviving trustees, &c., v. Wright and others, impld., with N. Y. Public Library, &c., respt. Knickerbocker Hospital, &c., apllts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Melcher, apllt., v. Ocean Ace't and Guarantee Corp., Ltd., respt.—Judgment Apllt. liv. reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in this court and in Apllt. 146.

McGraw, respt., v. Greasery, apllt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

American Woolen Co. of N. Y., respt., v. Samuelson, &c., and ano., apllts.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts.

Re petition N. Y. Municipal Ry. Corp. and ano., respts., relative acquiring title, &c., 15th Av. and Avenue U, &c., v. Weber et al., defts.

Walsh, apllt.—Order modified so as to direct that proceedings be remitted for a new hearing before now Commissioners, with costs.

Re claim Sperduto, &c., v. N. Y. City Interboro Ry Co., emp., &c., respt. Industrial Com., appt.—Appeal dismissed without costs.

Re application Flaherty, respt., for a writ of mandamus, v. Craig, as comp., &c., apllt.—Orders reversed and proceeding dismissed, with costs in all courts.

Clark, respt., v. Fleischmann and ano., apllts.; same v. same.—Order in each case affirmed, with costs. First question certified not answered, second question certified answered in the affirmative.

Pho. ex rel. Oaklawn Corp., apllt., v. Donegan, Register, &c., respt.—Order reversed and motion for writ of mandamus granted without costs.

DAY CALENDAR—

Clancy (N. Y. NH & H RR Co. (C) N Y Q Co & S R R Co. Verdine (Johnson.

Trombles (N Am Acc Ins Co. Hilton & Schofield (Gumer. Heumann (Powers Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clark, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Shearn, and Merrell, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. Enumerated motions.

Lavin (Copley-Plaza Operating Co. Reinlein (Lion Brew. Pratt (Commercial Trust Co. Lange (Bassick, Hackett (Lenox Sand & Gravel Co.

Re Huber. Merchants & Mfg Exchange (Spratt. Byoir (Pierce. Moody (Shrady. Re Johnston.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Brian (Am Ass'n Realty. Prescott (of Donohue. Rettell (Erie RR. Same (same. Finger (Bklyn Ry. D'Amico (Weiss. (2.) Lincoln (Gensberg. Mundy (Drexel. Smith Color Co (Karminsky. Re Concrete Prod Co. Aspland (Hygienic Phos. Hanover Silk Mfg Co (Mendelson. Cohen (Wallack Con. Rapaport (NY Rys. Franklin Sav Bank (Frankfeld. Same (Kiaber. Same (Klaber Rty Co. Harris (Simpson Motor Delivery Co.) Gerlitz (Ludwig. Civitis (Stephen Heath Inn, Inc. Re Dillon. Re Gershman. Vogel (Rosenberg. Pahl (same. (2.) Codiroli (Codiroli. Schmidt (Petri. Miller (Campbell. Lincoln Trust Co (Ginsberg. Schneider (Feigenbaum. Cohn (Levene.

Young (C K Y Film. Weir (Whicher. Rosenberg (Previttali. Griffen (Miller. Lewis (Compton. NY Life Ins & Trust Co (Baruch. Goshi & Sobonton (France & Can SS. Mackaikas (Papadimon. McKenna (Emigrant Ind Sav Bank. Silver (Nat Surety Co. Re Hasell. An Institute of Acts (Moore. King (King. Re Gluck. Ponkeravitz (Goodman Mot Exp. Van Storage Co. Emar Amuse Co (Cohor Amuse Co. Bloomingdale (Bloomingdale. Randolph (Roope. Kovatz (NY Rys Co. Hepburn (Krauter. Gleason (Aust Co. (2.) D'Amore (Koppelman Homeopathic Hosp (Weisbecker. Franklin Sav Bank (Leighton. Bergen (Braun. Re Meibe. Linker (Levison. Gaines (Gaines.

PART II.—Cohalan, part heard.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Ins Co of State of Penn (Park & Poland Co. Wentworth (Irwin. Bergman (Hunter Co. Baird (Seidler Metals Corp (Prime. Utica Assoc (Dock Cont Co. Re Putnam Av West 169th (Bunhas. Wimer Mfg Co (Terok. Terok (Seaman (Bunhas.

Saffer (Saffert. Staak (Staak. Schaffer (Schaffer. Mexican Tel Co (State Tax Com. Gross (Gross. Hubley (Hubley. Part (Part. Justis (Justis. Demurrer: Scura (Nat City Bk. Preferred Savings (Cummings (470 W 150th St Corp.

Schwartz (Schwartz. Newlson (Katz. General calendar: Freeman (Rosenthal. Copleston (Copleston. Jacobs (Welsh Quald (Ratowsky. Fletcher (Fletcher. Josephowitz (Josephowitz. Case on.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Kinge (Lighting Co (Lewis.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Pratt (Gibbons. Goldman (Altman. Aaron Buchsbaum Co (Duncan. Singi Vecchi, Inc (Mascialadre. Bernstein (Monnay. Bollitzer (Sternberg. Cohen (Globe Indemnity Co. Farmers' Feed Co (Gray. NY Cent RR (Richard Carvel Co. Wasserman (Pahn. Hoyt Co. Clear.

Rossman (Puni. Grubenau (Deutsch. Kemeny (Teitelbaum. Balmson (Weinstein. Kempner (Isser. Vandewegbe Bros, Inc (Spirer. Fleisher (Miller. Foreign Import Co (Gerald. Same (Garafone. Weinberg (H & G Rest, Inc. Ledman (Stix. Lawder (Lanyon, Inc.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Verdict (Int R T. Wolf (Sd Av RR. Bedami (Cons Gas Co of NY. Carigon (Allmento, (2) Rossler (Waltz. Gerard (Rosenbaum, (2.) Maldaher (Jackson (2.) A. & B. Export & Imp Co (Franco & Am Chemical Co. Yesmer (NY Rys. Viniqueres (same. Coughlin (Whitman (2.) Goldberg (Wells Fargo & Co. Mayrick (Union Ry. Caswell (Ehret. Flynn (York & Co. Stern (NY, NH & H RR (2.) Lynch (Bussman. Parker (NY Rys. Daly (same. Asquith (same. Marsek (Kuhl. Quintilliani (CNY. Henry (NY Cons RR. Supino (Int R T. Ross (same. Wells (NY Rys. Schiffer (NY Rys. Vicile (Lynch. Davis (NY Rys. Ader (Schantz. Jagle (Borden's Farm Prod Co. Werner (NY Rys. Koch (Bklyn R RR. Bierman (Gelman. Rubin (Ginsdorfer (2.) Bewell (NY Rys. Lasefsky (same. Gruber (same. Satkin (Lewisohn. Sadacca (NY Rys. Wolfson (American Bead Co. Sullivan (Richmond Light, &c, RR.

PART IV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Incandescent Sup Co (Fed Sign System. Ing—Sanders (Krumholz. Colton's (Agnew. Wechsler (Miller. Pelaune (Scheetower. Sobrano (O'Brien. Schott (Baxter. Jones (Lewis. Sulzberger (Carroll. Gainer (Haskell. Chadwin (Akron Tire Co. Levinson (Finkenberg. Newman (McAlpine. Smith Co (Moschiades. Hoffer (Rentsch Her. Bobrick (Mackenzie. Lennan (Lennan. Adelman (Bishop Sons & Co. Kahn (Ownby.

Stein (Drew & Co. Ware (Prescott. Salmowitz (Berll & Co (2.) Ries Co (Union Exchange Nat Bank. Jacobus (Freedman. Wilk (Wacker Cafe. Maryland Coal Co of W Va (Weaver. Gorham Co (Salmon. James (Goodman. Dawsnap & Co (Loos. Belknap (Schiff. Penn Oil Co (Begge & Co. Cohen (Nathanson. Luttringer (Tennis. Ponsell (Barnett Oil & Gas Co. McLaine Co (Operative Apartment Co. Int'l Cloak Mfg (Mass Bonding Ins Co

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hermolin (Renault Transp Co. A. M.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sheiner (N Y Rys.

PART X.—Gavagan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cooper (Leary. (2.)

PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M.

Adkens (N Y Rys.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Clear.

PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Marian Brenner, Thomas J. Brennan, Joseph A. Fischer, Gertrude J. M. Wilson, Magdalena Engel.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Rockland Silk Co (Lorenz. Jacobson (Feldman Co. Salerno (Van Thorne. Zwicker (Wolf Bread Co. Heinze (Huron, SS Co. Miller & Sons Co (Sergeant Co. Lyon (Starr Piano Co. Castriotis (Nat C Bk. Rubin (Normandy Waist Co. Blaker (Prog S & M Co. Fuller & Co (Stuppel. Sauer (Union Ry. Derby (same. King (same. Kuns (same. Marino (3d Av Ry. Goldberg (D D, &c, RR. Brown (3d Av Ry. E. (3d Blvd RR.

Reynolds (42d St, &c, Ry. Geringer (Union Ry. Kronfeld (78-84 Rivington St. Wolf (Lauer & Co. Success Waist Co (Boston Store of Chi. O'Sullivan (Gershon. Goodman (Wessell. Seller (Henig. Gimbel Bros (Sire. Fire Asiatica. Brand (Allied Metal Sales Co. Silverman (Benepson Rty Co. MacGill (Meyers. Rude (Feinberg. Fabisy (Geissenhainer.

SPECIAL TERM—Motions.

Re CNY, (Garden Place.) Re same, (Old Kingsbridge Road.) Re same, (White Plains Road.) Boos (Chateau Laurier, Inc.

Jesselson (Weber & Hellbronner, Inc. Grundy (Taxin. Nirenberg (Friedlander. Grafstein (Hachemeister. Re 30th Century Auto Repair Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Goldsmith (Goldsmith. Buchsbaum (Buchsbaum. Wolpin (Wolpin.

Yanowsky (Yanowsky. Friedman (Friedman. Feldstein (Feldstein. Schwartz (Schwartz.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. Mason (O Higel Co. Eastern Tin (Kasmont.

Copperman (Collins. Enright (Dickenmeicher (2.

Tucker (Union Ry. Hurd (NYC Int Ry (2.) Meyer (Wubbe. Klinger (Jawitz. Rhodes (Bronx Exp Co. Slattery (NYC Int Ry.

Grossman (CNT. Cohen (Berkwitz (2.) Gaffey (Union Ry. Pierce (Meister.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2303.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:

Estates of—

Mark K Garlick, Esther Cohen, Edward G Beyer, Jeremiah Manton, Louis L Brophy, Benjamin Matzkowitz.

Wills for probate: Peter Carroll, Mary E Welch, Margaret E Lang, Mary Clinton.

Fanny R Ross, Anna Lenck.

Accountings: Estates of—

Mary A Dowling, Thomas J Conway, Florence Mahoney, Patrick Cleary, William L Sands, David Carl Moon, Martin M Burns, William Rowe.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Volichenko et al.—Louis Fabricant.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Flannery (Flannery. Rothong (Miglino. Bell (Post. Re East 21st St. Wells (Zerweck (McMonagle. Purcell (Van Cott. Rogers (Nas El RR. People State N Y (McNulty. Eastman Mach Co (Shumer. Nagle (Meehan. Hopkins (Riley. Moore (Igel. Kroos (Baldinger. Wagner Coach Co (United Com Travelers.

PART II.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lamot (Lamot. Huberman (Huberman. Montgomery (Montgomery. Neldig (Neldig. Hermanadorf (Hermanadorf. Rauschert (Rauschert. Post (Post. Stifel (Stifel. Blumenstetter (Blumenstetter. Musson (Musson. Borst (Borst. Cox (Cox. Doremus (Doremus. Daleo (Daleo. Bacchi (Bacchi.

Woodhull (Turecamo. Kings Co Trust Co (Rappaport. Bergan (Bogart. Wiegiman (same. Howell (Celschlagen. Moers (Biegelmann. Jaffe (Pidgeon. White (Director Gen. of RR. (2.) Re Brandmark. Re J W Johnson Lumber Co. Ozarne (Ozanne. Macy (Comedy Amusement Co. Goldstein (Bergman. Reichelm (Dey. Faber, J.—At 10 A. M. Sliver (Sivori. Kassman (Kassman. Sperling (Sperling. Alpert (Alpert. Whipple (Whipple. Fennella (Fennella. Dzierzinsky (Dzierzinsky. Fisher (Fisher. Oppenauer (Oppenauer. Martelly (Martelly. Rosenstein (Rosenstein. Thum (Thum. Little (Little. Tomlinson (Tomlinson. Weaver (Weaver.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M. Foerster (Amato. Broessler (Broessler. Parkerton Wire Wks (Davidoff. Virzi (Virzi. Kelt (Kelt. Herman (Fishman. Hall (N Y Municipal Corp. Hoffman (same. Abramson (Abramson. Highest number reached on regular call, 1,507.

Eisling Chem Co (Eisling et al. Ettinger (Ettinger. Galaway (Galaway. Schein (Erasmus Rty Co. Thomsen (Missl. Same (Meyer. Schon (Schon. Stewart (Stewart. Stephan (Rosen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part. I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Pawcett, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part V., Davis, J.; Part VIII., Callaghan, J.

Curran (C I & B RR. Entwisle (Maytrott. Coffey (Brennan. Byrne (Frohman et al. McMillan (C I & B RR. Kulchinski (Whitman. Kaelman (Barashick. Shanley (CNY. Levine (B H RR. Sullivan (Fid & Dep. Carbon (CN Trans. RR. Dello Vallo (B H RR. Hennessey (Foley. Geller (Witching Ways Co. Delaney (Gattle. Garvey (Johann & Sons.

Nicholson (Nicholson. Grandina (Grandina. Michalsky (Weis & Zerweck. Wagner (Order of United Com Travelers. Finkelstein (Patterson. Wolf (Reilla. Base (B H RR. Macys and ano (Comedy Amuse Co. Foster (L J RR. Walsh (N Y Cons RR.

The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Solon (C I & B RR. Slomka (Nas RR. Pacifico (Canale. Kelly (Goodman. Barrett and ano (Cordray (Keap Auto. Trucking Co. Hayes (Bush Terminal Building Co. Farial (Meyer and ano (Patanjo (Denecke. Wilson (Kleinert. Thorkeldsen (Robins Dry Dock Co. Highland (Cordray. Marks (Wicks et al. Fuzo (Moore. Wels & Zerweck (Mc-Monagle.

If marked ready, will be set down for a day upon this call:

Warner (B H RR. Rebich (L J RR. Simon (N Y Cons RR. Baker (Taupler. Wilson (Van Dorn Iron Works. Pollot (C I & B RR. Cutrone (CNY. Small (B & O RR. Dilthey (Evangelical Lutheran Church. Wagner (Motor Truck Renting Co. Bruce (Lapp. Rawlins (same. Glitter (C I & B RR. Lyons (Brady. Renter (Nas RR. Sharpe (Katz. Sweeney (N Y Cons RR. Smith (Demicca. Pease Piano Co (Hill. Corbett (Masoun-Hanger-MacArthur. Nonas (N Y Cons RR. Butera (same. Dettmer (Nas RR.

Mangin (Mangin. Masquerade Co. Rosenberg (Nas RR. Littman (Splegel. Kasan (Wickel. Nevins (Atlantic Stevedoring Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 7692.

Cashin (Union Ry. Buster (Power. Sweeney (Loew Amuse. (2.) Scofield (N Y, N H & H RR. La Palco (Bruno. Pettit (N Y C RR. McQuade (Fitspatrick Loscalzo (Union Ry.

Must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Valentine (Sterling Piano Co. Pirone (Thompson Starrett Co. Rothschild (Eickemeyer. Foster (Hannan. Horton (Quimby. Harris (John. Hyatt (White Plains Pub Co. Thiel (Union Ry. Lord & Burnham Co (Wier.

Linnen, an infant (Iringer. Schonberger, as admr (Price. Delahanty (Raven. Karelson (Lorraine Hotel Co. Smith (Von Rucher.

Remainder of calendar passed to March 20. Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Paul Grey, Sarah Jones, Augusta Tucker, Emily Hallett, Caroline Stoll, Emma Terry, Michael McLaughlin, Katherine Tharnell.

Guardianship of: John Ryan.

Accountings of: Michael Lundon, Rocco Regini, Charles Franks, Luigi Minal.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. On trial—People (Murphy.

Also for the hearing of motions.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., no Justice; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

The following causes will be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Hilliard (Yonkers RR. Smith (same. Heinz (N Y Rys. Lazzaro (same. Levine (I R T. Thompson (Crandall. Nelson (West El RR. Johnson (same. Francis (Steadman. Vanderbilt (Monahan. Read (Abendroth Bros. Powers (Court of Appeals sustained that decision. Cash, $74,286; stocks and bonds, $314,986. The estate went to his wife, Ruth Wilson Read Blacque.

Powers (Tucker (Richards. Troy Auto Co (Peters. Highest number reached on call, 1000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Pressure has risen generally east of the Mississippi River, with the maximum over the Ohio Valley. West of the Mississippi it is falling, as a rule, with depressions over Wyoming and Utah. During the last twenty-four hours there were rains in the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the region of the Great Lakes, and in the Pacific States.

Clear sky was general Tuesday night over all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the north Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley.

Temperature has fallen generally east of the Mississippi River except in New England, and risen over the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys.

The outlook is for fair weather generally east of the Mississippi during Wednesday and Thursday, although it will become unsettled Thursday with probably rain in the upper Lake region and the lower Ohio Valley.

Temperature will rise Wednesday and Thursday in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Lake region, and Thursday in the middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds along the north Atlantic Coast Wednesday and Thursday will be fresh northwest with cloudy weather; middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest with fair weather; south Atlantic Coast, moderate north with fair and warmer weather.

FORECAST—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

Southern New England—Fair and cooler Wednesday; Thursday, fair with rising temperature.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday, cloudy and warmer.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday, preceded by rain in extreme eastern Maine; Thursday, fair with rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	41	47	4 P. M.	54	62
6 A. M.	37	49	8 P. M.	53	53
9 A. M.	43	52	9 P. M.	49	43
12 M.	49	51	11 P. M.	47	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.86 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
3:00—405 W. 50th St.; not given	Not given
3:1(—1,054 Lexington Av., (trolley car); not given	Not given
5:10—304 W. 49 St.; not given	Slight
5:30—79-81 W. 141 St.; W. Prescott	Slight
7:35—2,492 Rutgers St.; Goldstein	Slight
7:55—Beekman & Front Sts., (auto:) Market & Harlem Truck Co	Slight
9:13—54½ Ludlow St.; not given	Not given
11:15—201 E. 127 St.; T. Carimaria	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—500 W. 150 St.; W. Williams	Slight
2:15—10 Mott St.; William Yoon	Slight
4:50—336 E. 67 St.; Rohan	Not given
5:15—145 E. 42 St.; L. Romm	Slight
7:00—210 E. 100 St.; Joseph Sanusky	Slight
7:30—714 Broadway; Narins Mfg. Co	None
7:30—436 E. 147 St.; Fred Mason	Slight
8:35—616 E. 162 St.; Standard Oiled Clothing Co.	$10,000

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Bureau of Navigation today published these orders:

Bonnafon, Capt. E. W., from the Louisville to 4th Naval Dist. as aid for supply.

Van Boskerk, Capt. P. S., from the 4th Naval Dist. to further assignment by Commodore Commandant, U. S. C.

Scammell, Capt. W. R., from Bureau of Ord. to the Princess Matoika as executive officer.

Hutchison, Capt. B. F., from Administrator Harbor Floating Equipment at New York, to Norfolk Yard as Commandant.

Carter, Capt. H., from the Connecticut to New York as Administrator of Harbor Floating Equipment.

Winston, Cmdr. H. T., from Wash. Naval Hosp. to Philadelphia as assistant to Inspector of Engineering Material.

Conn, Cmdr. W. T., from R. S. New York to command the Dixie.

Colhoun, Lt. Cmdr. J. H., from Wash. Naval Hosp. to the Reina Mercedes as assistant to supply officer in charge accounts of ships' Naval Academy.

Cross, Lt. Cmdr. F. S., relieved from all active duty.

Anderson, Lt. Cmdr. C. E. A., from Royal Naval Hosp., Gibraltar, to the Oregonian.

Lewis, Lt. F., from Naval Training Station, San Francisco, to Norfolk Yard is assistant to supply officer.

Johnson, Lt. Cmdr. L. W., from Base Hosp. No. 4 to training barracks at Queenstown.

Day, Lt. J. L., to sub. chaser No. 131.

Eckert, Lt. G. A., to training barracks at Queenstown.

Kittrelle, Lt. R., to Olympic.

Castlehun, Lt. P., to Puget Sound Naval Training Station.

Boss, Lt. L. A., relieved from active duty.

Conner, Lt. A. W., and Ryan, Lt. B., to Base 29.

Shanahan, Lt. P., to the Kentucky.

Miller, Lt. W. M., to the McCalla.

Rasmussen, Lt. J. A., from R. S. New York to the Martha Washington.

Porter, Lt. C. P., to 6th Naval Dist. as District Supt.

Frore, Lt. B., to the Castine as executive officer.

Waterman, Lt. J. L., and McIntosh, Lt. E., to the America.

MacCloud, Lt. W., to the Nansemond.

Kirkpatrick, Lt. C. B., and Jensen, Lt. C. P., to the Canonicus.

Kuebler, Lt. L. W., to the Mallory.

Fitzsimmons, Lt. L. E., to the R. S. at Norfolk.

Shepherd, Lt. R. C., to 3d Naval Dist. as supply officer.

Education Notes.

The University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge Street, announces a course of twelve lessons in modern dancing. Classes will be conducted on successive Friday evenings, beginning March 21.

The Teacher-Clerks' Assn. of the elementary schools will hold a meeting at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday in the Wanamaker Auditorium. All teacher-clerks are invited to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

At the University Club of Brooklyn, 109 Lafayette Avenue, on the evening of March 22 there will be brief addresses on "Problems in High School Administration" by Principal G. J. Raymor of the Commercial High School; "The Elementary Schools" by Principal Byron W. Baker, P. S. 156, Brooklyn; "Articulation of Elementary Schools and High Schools" by Principal H. M. Snyder, Manual Training High School; "Life Values in High School Education" by Harold G. Campbell, administrative assistant, Eastern District High School, and "Co-ordination of Schools and Business" by Arthur J. Mackey, co-ordinator, Pay Ridge High School. Exercises will open promptly at 8:30 P. M.

Miss Ruth Tappan of the Brooklyn Training School will speak on "The Child's Garden" at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden tomorrow at 4 P. M.

The Teachers' Interests Organization will hold a salary meeting at 4 P. M. on March 29 in P. S. 27.

The Class of '88, Hunter College, will hold a reunion on April 5 at the Hotel McAlpin.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following is the list for typewriter-accountant, Grade 2, (Remington-Wahl machine): Angelina I. Spinelli, 97; Mary V. Hourke, 94; Ella J. Byrne, 93; Edythe M. Su, 90; Margaret A. George, 89; Lita B. Brannett, 88; Helen Schwarts, 85; Harry A. Kitchen, 85; Emma E. Waring, 80; Anna Kasnowitz, 78; Madeline D. Kirschmann, 73; Lillian Wolf, 70; John Prata, 70.

United States.

The commission announces for April 1 an examination for machinist's helper, for insp. A vacancy in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at $900 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 40; training and experience, 60. Applicants must show that they have had at least two years' experience as machinist's helper or in similar work in a machine shop or factory. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Estates Appraised.

BLACQUE, VALENTINE A., (Jan. 9, 1915.) Total estate, $583,020. Assets, real estate, personal, $8,773; this includes $2,319 from the French Government for an automobile commandeered at the beginning of the war, and income due from the trust fund created by decedent's grandfather, Valentine A. Mott, $1,461. A claim was made for the principal of this trust by the estate on the ground that Valentine Mott's will left the remainder to the issue of his grandson, the decedent, to whom a son was born in 1876 and died six days later. The estate claimed the father, the decedent, was the heir and next of kin of the infant son and so should have the principal. Surrogate Cohalan decided against the estate of the decedent and Court of Appeals sustained that decision. Cash, $74,286; stocks and bonds, $314,986. The estate went to his wife, Ruth Wilson Read Blacque.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M. March 19: Sergts. J. J. McCarthy, from 10th to 21st; G. A. Brown, from 13th to 31st; Richard McCauley, from 21st to 10th; John Foster, from 31st to 13th.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. Herman Erhart, 1st, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. March 20; C. A. Brickwedal, 11th, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. March 19.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. J. Doyle, 88th, for 30 days from 8 A. M. March 21.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. J. S. Tregal, 28th, from 7:30 P. M. March 11, during disability; Archibald Gamble, 40th, from 6:30 P. M. March 10, during disability; Lawrence Klossett, 56th, from 7:45 A. M. March 3, during disability; Henry Spaeth, Traffic Div., 8th A. from 11:15 A. M. March 10, during disability; Peter Dicke, Traffic Div., Motor Cycle Squad No. 1, from 3:35 P. M. March 8, during disability.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leave of absence, to take effect 8 A. M., March 21, he having been honorably discharged from the army: Firemen (1st grade) H. W. Hecker, Jr., H. & L. 124.

Transfer, to take effect at 8 A. M., March 19: Fireman (first grade) Stephen Lukacs, H. & L. 115, to Eng. 1.

Dismissed: Eng. of Steamer M. J. McCarthy, Eng. 230, he having been found guilty of the charge preferred against him: Fireman (1st grade) J. A. O'Brien, Eng. 275, for (1) being under the influence of liquor, drug or compound, (2) assault, (3) disrespect to superior officer.

Leave of absence, with pay: Eng. of Steamer E. L. Reed, Eng. 223, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., March 19.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M., March 21, SS Adriatic.

France—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 19, SS Chicago, and at 7:30 A. M. March 26, SS Espagne.

Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. March 27, SS Giuseppe Verdi.

Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. March 22, SS Jean Laurent, and at 7 A. M. March 22, SS Aledo.

Portugal—

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React Under Realizing Sales Near the Close of Business—February Trade Figures

The rather quick change in the character of the stock market which occurred during the last half-hour of business yesterday was attributed to a combination of realizing sales and an increased output of sales for reaction. While the price list at the end of the day showed a number of substantial gains, these in most cases were merely a portion of sizable gross increases scored earlier in the session. In fact the market by selling off near the end of trading spoiled what had seemed in the early afternoon to be a continuation of the previous advance. Even the railroad stocks, lately sluggish and inclined to heaviness, were at one time in process of recovery, and the steel and copper shares were giving a pretty good account of themselves when the switch came. Some of the petroleum, tobacco, and shipping shares were from 2 to nearly 5 points higher than the day before at the time when offerings rose in the ascendancy over demand.

The general swing toward lower levels was not surprising to traders who had been studying the market closely for the last ten days. In this period it was noted that while certain special stocks were being moved up easily by the concentrated effort of large speculative interests, the railroad issues, together with a number of the more conservative industrials, were doing nothing more than backing and filling, without a tendency either way. Such a situation is conducive to testing of the market by short sellers, and when realizing reached fair proportions it was reasonable to suppose that short sales quickly expanded. The reactionary trend seemed to have no incentive outside of technical considerations. As far as the day's news developments were concerned little appeared to accentuate what has been under discussion for some time past. It is more than likely that a date not distant will bring events at the Peace Conference of a nature to have far-reaching influence on security prices, but at present the markets are weighing only the general principles so far enunciated at Paris. Today steel makers and representatives of the Government will consider a program for stimulating new buying, and while the producers went over the ground yesterday at a meeting in the Steel Corporation's offices they made public nothing of their ideas. The market followers who find comfort or dissatisfaction in foreign trade reports had much to study in the February statement of foreign commerce. The total of exports was truly amazing, considering that the shipment of war materials did not figure. The outlay of goods, amounting in value to $588,000,000, topped the best previous February record by $121,000,000, and exceeded the February showing last year by no less than $177,000,000. The total was within $35,000,000 of the record established in January last. Doubtless exports of food products counted heavily in the aggregate, but the statement was emphasized by the fact that wholesale prices during the month were somewhat less than in January. The great increase in our trade balance, which is going forward without letup, is a matter, of course, of economic satisfaction, but the size of the problem centred about the liquidation of Europe's debt to this country is made more evident as trade reports continue to be made public.

French exchange again leaped about, reflecting what seems to amount to the cessation of support to the market by the French Treasury. Checks were quoted at 5.74 at the end of the day, compared with 5.71¼ on Monday afternoon, while business was reported at figures as low as 5.78. The call money market displayed greater ease than it has for several weeks past, a considerable total of loans being reported at 3½ per cent. The fact that only a small part of bank checks deposited with income tax statements have yet passed through the banks seems to have had an effect on the money market.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 18.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 19 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 89 francs 5 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	4	High 4½
Low	3½	Low 4
Renewals		Renewals 4
Last	3½	Last 4½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days 5½@5¾
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Ninety days 5½@5¾
Four months	5¼	Four months 5¾
Five months	5¼	Five months 5¾
Six months	5¼	Six months 5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7570	$4.7570	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.74	5.74	5.74	—.02¼
Cables	5.73	5.73	5.73	—.02½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7570	$4.7614
5.1813 Paris	5.74	5.73
5.1813 Belgium	5.94	5.93
China—		
Hongkong	74.50	74.50
Peking	102.00	102.00
Shanghai	111.50	111.75
40.29 Holland	40.625	40.875
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.40
23.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	35.73
Calcutta	35.43	35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.87½	6.85
Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.90
Yokohama	50.75	50.90
19.30 Spain	20.40	20.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27.80	28.00
Copenhagen	25.80	26.00
Christiania	26.70	26.85
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.875	45.00
44.43 Rio	43.25	43.375
5.1813 Switzerland	5.95	5.90
81.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.00	14.25
500 rubles	14.10	14.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'—		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.71⅝	$4.72¾	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $372,211,900; balances, $92,105,544; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,352,200; Federal Reserve credit balances, $72,922,256.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.6875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d; in New York, $1.01¼ official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80⅛c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.25	5.25	5.30
Spelter	6.50	6.60	6.45	6.55
Antimony	6.75	7.00	6.87½	7.15½
Quicksilver	$70.00	..	$70.00	..
Aluminum	*29.00	31.00	*29.00	31.00
Iron, No. 1 foundry	..	36.15	..	36.15

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	0	0	77	0	0
Copper, futures	73	0	0	73	0	0
Tin, spot	238	0	0	238	0	0
Tin, futures	229	10	0	230	10	0
Spelter, spot	38	0	0	38	0	0
Spelter, futures	36	0	0	36	0	0
Lead, spot	25	0	0	25	0	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	991,700	653,200	1,327,413
Year to date	34,977,960	30,450,617	41,342,685

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
			100	Acme Tea 1st pf	84	84	84	84	+11
	27⅝	28	1,500	Advance Rumely	29¼	29¼	27⅝	27⅝	—1¼
	63	63½	1,200	Advance Rumely pf	64	64	62¾	62¾	+ ½
			800	Ajax Rubber	75	75½	75	75½	+ ½
	3½	3¾	800	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
	1¾	2	700	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	— ¼
			5	Albany & Susque'a	165	165	165	165	— 5
	35¾	35¾	11,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35¾	36½	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅝
	89¾	90	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89¾	90	89¾	90	+ ⅝
	107	107½	3,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	106¾	108½	107	107½	—
	101	101½	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101¾	101¾	101	101	— ⅛
	74½	74¾	300	Am. Beet Sugar	75	75¾	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
	47⅝	47¾	1,000	Am. Can	47¾	47¾	47	47⅜	— ⅛
	102	103¾	400	Am. Can pf	102	103	102	102	
	90¾	90½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	91	91	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
	113½	114⅝	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114¾	114¾	113½	113⅝	— ⅝
	47⅜	48	6,300	Am. Cotton Oil	49¼	49¼	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
	88	93	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	91	91	91	— 3
	13	13¼	3,500	Am. Druggists	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	17⅛	17⅜	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
	94⅜	94⅝	4,400	Am. H. & L. pf	94⅝	95⅞	94	94⅜	—1¼
	47⅞	48	1,500	Am. Ice	47¾	49¾	47¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
	63¼	63½	100	Am. Ice pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	
	70	70½	26,900	Am. International	69¾	71¾	69¾	70	+ ⅜
	47⅜	48⅛	5,000	Am. Linseed	48¾	49	48	48	+ ⅛
	88	89	200	Am. Linseed pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
	66¼	67	2,000	Am. Loco. x d	66¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
	1¼	1⅝	9,920	Am. Malting	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
	49½	50	900	Am. M.1st pf.c.of d	49¾	50¼	49	49½	+ ⅛
	68¼	68¾	4,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	67¾	69¼	67¾	68¾	+ ⅝
	105	106	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
	80½	81	900	Am. Steel F'dries	80½	81	80½	80½	— ⅛
	118	118½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ⅛
	113½	113¾	2,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	114	114	113½	113⅞	— ⅛
	104¾	105	1,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
	207	209	100	Am. Tobacco	208½	208½	208½	208½	—1
	100¾	102¾	900	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
	52⅝	53	1,200	Am. Woolen	53	53	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
	97	100½	11	Am. Woolen pf	100	100	100	100	
	38¼	38⅞	700	Am. Writing P. pf	39⅝	39⅝	38¼	38¼	—1⅜
	12½	13⅞	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
	60¾	60¾	4,900	Anaconda Copper	61	61¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅞
	23¾	24½	200	Asso. Dry Goods	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	—1
	74½	75	300	Associated Oil	74	74½	74	74½	+ ½
	92⅝	92¾	100	Atch. Top. & S. F	92¾	93⅞	92¾	92¾	+ ½
	6	8	100	At., Birm. & At	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	115	115½	26,800	At., Gulf & West I	113¾	115¾	113¾	115	+1½
	88	88½	18,200	Baldwin Loco	88¾	89¾	87½	88¼	— ⅝
	48¾	48¾	500	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
	123¾	124	1,100	Barrett Co	125	125½	124	124	— ⅞
	1¾	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
	65¾	65¾	7,900	Beth. Steel, class B	65¾	65¾	65	65¼	— ⅝
	104½	104¾	200	Beth. Steel, 8% pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
	21	21¼	1,900	Booth Fisheries	21¼	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
	23¼	24⅞	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	—1
	23½	24	200	Do. rts. to dep	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
	73½	75	400	Brown Shoe	73	74¾	73	74¼	+ ¾
	98½	99	10	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
	142	144	200	Burns Brothers	143	143	142¼	142¼	— ⅛
	6¼	6¾	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
	20¾	21	6,300	Butte & Superior	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
	21¾	22⅜	200	Butterick Co	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+1⅛
	60¼	60⅝	8,100	California Packing	61¾	62	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
	26½	26⅞	1,300	California Petrol	27	27	26½	26½	—1
	70¼	70½	600	California Pet. pf	71¼	71½	70¾	70¾	— ½
	57⅝	58	100	Calumet & Arizona	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼	—1
	162	163	1,100	Canadian Pacific	163	163¼	163	163	— ½
	70⅝	71	9,900	Central Leather Co	71⅝	72⅝	70¼	70⅝	—1½
	107½	108½	100	Central Leather pf	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	+ ⅛
	31¼	32½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
	125	126	800	Chandler Motor	126¼	126¼	126	126	+ ½
	58¼	59¼	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¼	+ ⅝
	25¾	26¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf	28	28	25¾	25¾	—1½
	38¾	39¼	3,000	Chi. Mil. & St. P.	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
	71	71½	1,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71	71¾	70¾	71	— ⅜
	24½	25	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24⅝	25¼	24¼	24½	
	76¾	77	500	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	76½	77¾	76½	77¼	+ ⅛
	65¼	66½	500	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	66	68	66	66¾	+ ⅝
	18¼	18¾	1,800	Chino Copper	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
	34⅝	34¾	1,800	Chino Copper	34	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
	42¼	42⅝	2,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¼	43⅝	42¼	42½	—1
	24	26	100	Col. & Southern	24	24	24	24	—1½
	45⅝	46¼	4,200	Columbia Gas & El	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
	95	95½	200	Consolidated Gas	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
	6½	7	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
	76	76¾	4,500	Continental Can	77¾	79¼	77¾	78	+ ⅞
	52¼	52¾	15,700	Corn Products Ref	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	+ ⅝
	66¾	66¾	8,800	Crucible Steel	67	68	66¼	66½	— ⅛
	23½	23½	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
	73¾	74	200	Cuba Cane S. pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
	167½	168	200	Del., Lack. & West	172	172	172½	172½	—2½
	64	64½	15,700	Distillers' Secur.	63¾	65¼	62¾	64	— ⅞
	17¾	17¾	1,400	Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
	28¾	29	1,100	Erie 1st pf	28½	29¼	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
	19¾	21	100	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	— ⅞
	10	11	100	Federal Min. & S	10	10	10	10	—1
	55½	56	200	Fisher Body	55¾	55¾	55½	55½	— ½
	32	32½	2,300	Gaston, W. & W	32	32¾	32	32½	
	53	53¼	900	General Cigar	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
	162¼	163	6,900	General Motors	162	164	161¾	161¾	—1⅜
	89¾	90¼	900	General Motors pf	90	90	89¾	90	+ ⅛
	90	90¼	2,600	General Motors deb	90¼	90¼	90	90	
	66¼	67	2,600	Goodrich Co	67¼	67¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
	93½	94	1,800	Great Northern pf	94	94¾	94	94	
	42¾	43	3,700	G. N. ctfs. for 2 P.	43	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
	56	57	200	Gulf States Steel	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅝
	42¾	43	800	Haskell & Barker	43	43	43	43	—1¼
	46	46¼	800	Inspiration Copper	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
	5¾	5¾	2,200	Interboro Consol	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	
	18¾	19¾	600	Interboro Con. pf	21	21	19¾	19¾	—1½
	16¾	16¾	300	Int. Agricultural	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
	63	64¾	800	Int. Agricultural pf	64¾	64¾	63¾	64	— ⅞
	125	126	5,500	Int. Harvester new	126¾	128¼	125	125	—2¼
	26½	26¾	27,800	Int. Mer. Marine	25¾	27¼	24¾	26⅜	+1⅝
	110¾	110¾	68,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	108¾	112¾	108¾	110¾	+6¼
	25¾	25¾	3,400	Int. Nickel	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
	46¾	47¾	5,200	Int. Paper	47¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	— ⅛
	72½	74	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	78	78	73	73	— ⅝
	45½	46¼	600	Jewel Tea	47	47	46	46	— ½
	19¾	20	500	Kansas City South	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
	112	115	15,900	Kelly Springf. Tire	113	115	111	111½	—4½
	39½	40	100	Kelsey Wheel	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
	30	30¼	1,800	Kennecott Cop. x d	30	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
	68¾	69	300	Lackawanna Steel	69	69½	69	69	— ⅛
	25	25¼	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
	55	55¼	1,475	Lehigh Valley	55¼	55¼	55	55¼	— ⅛
	48	49	1,900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	47½	49	47¾	48	+ ⅛
	39¾	40	2,100	Maxwell Motors	40¼	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
	67½	68¼	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	68¼	68¼	68	68	+ ⅛
	32¾	32¾	3,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
			600	May Dept. Stores	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
			200	May Dept. St. pf	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
	187¾	188¾	13,300	Mexican Petroleum	187¾	189	185¾	185¾	—1¼
	22¼	22¾	600	Miami Copper	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
	45¾	46	5,300	Midvale Steel	45¾	47¼	44¾	45	— ⅞
	6¾	6¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
	12	12¾	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
	24½	25	3,000	Missouri Pacific	24½	25	24½	24¾	— ⅛
	52	52½	100	Missouri Pacific pf	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
	74¼	75	300	Montana Power	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	—1⅛
	32	32½	400	Nat. Acme	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
	121	123	5,100	Nat. Biscuit	116¾	124	116¾	122	+4¾
	103	104	500	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	104	104	103¾	103¾	
	15¾	16	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
	50½	51	400	Nat. Enam. & St	51	51	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
	66	67	100	Nat. Lead	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
	11	11¼	1,900	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	11¼	11¾	11	11	+ ⅛
	15¼	15¾	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
	110	111	500	N. Y. Air Brake	111	111	110	110	— ½
	75¾	76	1,100	N. Y. Central	75¾	76	75½	75½	— ⅛
	20¼	21	300	N. Y. Dock	21	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
	44¾	45	100	N. Y. Dock pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
	22¾	23	9,300	N. Y. N. H. & H	22¾	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
	16¾	17	300	Norfolk Southern	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	—1¼
	105	106	300	Norfolk & Western	106	106¼	106	106¼	+ ¼
	92	93	600	Northern Pacific	93	93½	93	93½	+ ⅛
	40	41¾	23,300	Ohio Cities Gas	40	41¾	39¾	40½	+ ⅝
			2,775	Do., rights	3¾	4¼	3¾	3¾	
	64¾	65	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	+ ⅛
	7	7¼	7,000	Ontario Mining	7	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
	97	98	14,900	Oklahoma P. & R	97	98	97	97	— ⅛
	11-16	12-16	4,800	Do., rights	12-16	12-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
	47½	48	200	Owens Bottle Mach	48¾	49	48	48	— ⅛
	33¾	34	200	Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
	32	32¾	9,500	Pan-Am. P. & T	32	32¾	31	31	— ⅛
	82	83	2,000	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
	44¾	44¾	10,600	Penn. R. R	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½	— ⅜
	33	33	100	Penn. Seab. Steel	33	33	33	33	—1
	50¼	50½	2,100	People's Gas, Chi	50¼	50½	50	50	—1
	14¾	14¾	100	Pere Marquette	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¼	— ⅜
	36¾	36¾	2,100	Philadelphia Co	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	—1¼
	44¾	45¾	4,900	Pierce-Arrow	45¾	46¾	44¾	44¾	—1¼
	19¾	19¾	22,300	Pierce Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
	48¾	49¼	900	Pittsburgh Coal	49¼	49¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
	134¼	134¾	4	P., Pt. W. & Chi	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	— ⅜
	91¼	91¾		Pittsburgh Steel pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	—1
	87	87¾	1,100	Pitts. & W. Va	87	87¾	87	87¾	— ⅛
	71¾	72	800	Pressed Steel Car	71¾	72¼	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
	119¼	120	1,100	Pullman Co	119¾	120	119¼	119¾	— ⅛
	79	79	1,100	Railway Steel Sp	79	79	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
	19¾	19¾	600	Ry. Con. Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
	84¼	85¼	10,600	Reading	84¼	85¼	83¾	84	+ ⅛
	81¾	82	2,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	81¾	82	81	81¾	— ⅛
	102¼	102¾	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102¾	102¾	102	102	— ⅝
	92¼	92¾	4,700	Royal Dutch N. Y	92¾	93¾	92¼	92¼	—1¼
	88	88½	5,800	Do., temp. ctfs	89	89¾	88	88	— ⅞
	10¾	10¾	2,400	Saxon Motor	10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
	7¾	8	1,400	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	180	181	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	180	181	179	179	— ⅛
	10¼	10½	500	Shattuck-Arizona	10¼	10½	10	10	— ⅛
	43¾	44	81,600	Sinclair Oil Refin	44¾	45¼	43¾	44	— ⅛
	54¾	54¾	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I	54¾	54¾	54	54	— ⅛
	101¾	102¾	15,600	Southern Pacific	101¾	102¾	101¾	102	— ⅛
	28¼	28¾	5,700	Southern Railway	28¼	29¼	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
	68	68¼	300	Southern Ry. pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	— ⅛
	64¼	64½	9,000	Studebaker Co	64¼	64½	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
	82¾	83	1,900	Stutz Motor	82¾	83	82¾	83	— ⅛
	12¾	12¾	500	Tenn. C. & C	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
	214	214½	11,500	Texas Co	216	217¾	216½	214½	—1½
	83¾	84	6,200	Texas & Pacific	83¾	84½	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
	87½	87¾	2,300	Tobacco Products	88	88¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
	100¾	101	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
	39	39¼	2,000	Transue & Wms	39	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
	129	129¾	4,300	Union Pacific	129¾	130¾	129	129¾	— ⅛

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BIG BUILDERS HERE DEMAND $40 STEEL

James Stewart Declares That Price Would Give Pre-War Profits and Cover Labor Increase.

WANTS CUT OF $16 A TON

All Building Halted, He Says, and 4,000 Erectors Working Where 60,000 Should Be Employed.

Representatives of three of the largest construction companies in the city—James Stewart & Co., the Thompson-Starrett Company, and the George A. Fuller Company—said yesterday that steel must come down from $14 to $16 a ton before there could be any increased activity in construction work. This was said with special reference to the conference between the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and the representatives of steel manufacturers to be held in Washington today to consider Secretary Redfield's plan for stabilization and to fix a basic price for steel, with a view to reassuring public confidence by the placing of Government orders.

The representatives of the construction companies said that if a price were determined upon at this conference which was only $5 to $8 a ton below that at present quotations there would be no incentive for the undertaking of new building. It was their view that such a cut would only create further unsettlement of conditions; that the remedy lies in a drastic cut in prices. They considered that a price of $40 a ton at the mill for structural steel should be the basis on which to start, this comparing with a price of from $54 to $56 a ton at the present time.

James Stewart said that, contrary to often published reports, building was at a standstill. "What we have," he said, "are inquiries, but they develop into nothing more than that. At present our own company and the George A. Fuller Company and the Thompson-Sterrett Company are employing not more than 4,000 men, whereas under normal conditions the men employed would number between 50,000 and 60,000. The reason for this inactivity is that buildings cannot be put up under the present prices for steel to compete successfully with those erected in the pre-war period.

"What is needed is that the price of steel be brought down to a point where the profits of the steel manufacturers is not any greater than in pre-war years. This might force some of the high cost companies out of business, some of those which were organized during the war to handle war business, as well as some of the others which have always been high cost companies, but it is necessary to determine upon a price plan which shall be drastic enough to invite the attention of the outside buyers. It is this feature which should come to the attention of the Redfield Committee.

"It is one thing for the Industrial Board to say that prices are fair, after having a conference with the steel men, and then offer proof of this in a sense, by placing Government business. That may be very well for the Government, but it does not alleviate the condition with regard to building unless the cuts are drastic enough to bring the price of mill steel down to $40 a ton. I have looked carefully into the figures supplied to me as to the cost of production of steel, and it seems that an increase of $12.50 a ton over the pre-war prices should satisfy the demands of the steel companies as to earnings and therefore dividends.

"It has been estimated that in the pre-war years a steel company such as the United States Steel Corporation could make a reasonable profit over dividend requirements by selling structural steel at the mill at $28 a ton. The $12.50 additional would supply the difference between labor costs now and then.

"The construction companies are willing to do business for less profit than heretofore so as to get business to moving. At present practically no construction work is being undertaken in the city. I know of one plan which was submitted from Washington, but it was abandoned when it was pointed out that the costs were 50 per cent higher than those figured upon. The fact that drastic cuts in prices are needed, and not half or quarter way cuts, should receive the attention of the Industrial Board. The public cannot be induced to build simply because the Government is willing to place orders for steel after only slight price recessions."

WILL CUT STEEL PRICES.

Delegates of Companies in Washington to Meet Industrial Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Delegates of American steel interests, headed by Judge Elbert H. Gary, representing the American Iron and Steel Institute, assembled in Washington tonight to meet with the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce tomorrow in an attempt to decide upon a reduction in and stabilization of steel prices.

The conference will be the first of a series to be held by the newly created Industrial Board with representatives of the basic industries of the nation, the purpose being to speed the return to normal conditions through the present period of inuustrial reconstruction.

The members of the Iron and Steel Institute's committee who are to participate in the conference are, besides Judge Gary, Charles M. Schwab, James A. Farrell, Alva C. Dinkey, Eugene C. Grace, John A. Topping, La E. Block, James E. Burden, C. H. McCullough, Jr., H. C. Dalton, A. F. Huston, and William L. King. The Department of Justice will be represented by Edward T. Quigley, acting solicitor of the Department of Commerce. No action will be taken without assurance first being given by Mr. Quigley that it contravenes no Federal law.

"Made in America" on every ingot plate and shape, and these scattered to every country of the world where steel is used, is the plan of the steel and iron companies of the United States. Two great export associations have been formed and many independent firms are arranging for still a third, so that practically every mine and mill will take part in the great conquest for a large share of the metal trade of the world.

Hard and soft lumber associations are also being formed along the same lines for purposes of exploiting the export trade.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.17
Alta	.01	Jacket	.05
Andes	.08	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.28
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.01
Challar	.05	Potosi	.05
Con. Imperial	.02	Savage	.08
Con. Virginia	.27	Seg. Belcher	.01
Exchequer	.01	Sierra Nevada	.16
Gould & Curry	.03	Unica Con.	.17

TONOPAH.

Alto	.14	Atlanta	.03
Belmont	3.25	Booth	.14
Brougher Divide	.73	Crackerjack	.00
Cash Boy	.07	Florence	.32
Divide Exten.	.23	Goldfield Cons.	.10
Gold Zone	.36	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.17	Great Bend	.04
Hasbrouck	.24	Jumbo Exten.	.12
Jim Butler	.35	Kewanaa	.05
McNamara	.51	Lone Star	.10
Midway	.32	Silver Pick	.08
Mispah	.05	Spearhead	.13
Monarch Pitts	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Montana	.15	Big Four	.06
North Star	.06	Manhattan Cons.	.05
Rescue	.08	Mayflower	.12
Rosetta	.10	Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Divide	4.00	Packard	.25
Tonopah Exten.	2.00	Rochester	.30
West End	1.10	Round Mountain	.40
West Tonopah	.10	White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	4⅞	Isabella	5½	5⅝
Dr. J'pot	4	4½	McKinney	8	8
Elkton	69	8	Portuano	75	95
El Paso	15	20	Tr. Gold M.	14⅝	15⅜
Golden C.	179	190	Vindicator	41	49
Granite	14		Ross Nicol	13	15

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	82.96	82.37	82.82	— .06
25 industrials	91.04	89.90	90.15	— .84
50 stocks	76.94	76.16	76.83	— .30

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 17	77.15	76.11	76.63	+ .21
Mar. 15	76.84	76.27	76.42	— .33
Mar. 14	77.27	76.77	76.74	+ .02
Mar. 13	77.35	76.39	76.72	— .25
Mar. 12	78.12	76.92	76.97	— .81
Mar. 11	77.51	76.16	77.34	+ .79

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.12	Mar. 12	73.58	Mar. 5	76.27
1918.	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917.	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	84.36
1916.	90.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.53
1915.	65.83	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.93

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.12	Mar. 12	69.73	Jan. 21	76.33
†1918.	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	68.37

Full Years.

1918.	90.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	68.83
1916.	101.52	Nov. 20	90.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.54	+.02	—.55	+1.42

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 17	77.52	—.03	Mar. 10	77.65	+.06
Mar. 15	77.55		Mar. 8	77.57	+.01
Mar. 14	77.55	—.09	Mar. 7	77.56	+.11
Mar. 13	77.64	+.07	Mar. 6	77.46	—.15
Mar. 12	77.57	—.04	Mar. 5	77.60	—.18
Mar. 11	7753	—.12			

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	77.45	Mar. 8	77.54
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	76.12	Mar. 19	76.12

Full Years.

1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 23	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 25	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON PRICES EASE OFF.

Decrease in General Speculative Operations Felt in Market.

Cotton prices eased off yesterday, more as a result of a sluggish demand than as the product of any notable increase in selling pressure. The way toward lower levels was pointed at the opening when Liverpool cables denoted that the market was weak over there. Traders were more inclined to pay attention to the near approach of the planting season, which current weather conditions indicate may be started earlier than usual. More than this, however, the market was influenced by a decrease of general speculative operations on the long side.

Among the old style contract prices declines ran from 25 to 60 points, with December contracts standing out as an exception through a drop of 95 points. In the new style options the recessions were somewhat less, ranging from 25 to 40 points. According to market gossip the decline of the December contract and the rather sharp fluctuations which occurred resulted from liquidation by outside interests, Japanese exporters being mentioned as possible sellers.

Yesterday's quotations were as follows:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	26.00	26.20	26.00	26.05 bid	26.36
May	23.65	24.07	23.65	23.79 bid	24.03
July	22.90	23.00	22.32	22.43@22.50	22.90
Sept.				21.60 bid	21.75
October	21.01	21.40	20.08	20.70@20.75	21.30
Decem'r	20.25	20.95	20.35	20.45@20.50	21.40

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	24.50	24.50	24.14	24.30@24.43	24.65
July	23.10	23.40	22.65	22.85	23.62
October	21.50	21.80	21.40	21.30@21.32	21.60
Decem'r	21.35	21.80	20.87	21.00@21.10	21.40
January	21.37	21.52	20.85	20.95@21.00	21.35

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 28.45c for middling upland, 35 points decline; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.20c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 27.60c; Augusta, 26.75c; Memphis, 27.25c; Houston, 27c; Little Rock, 27.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,039	16,086	22,222
Exports		42,728	
Exports, season	3,226,447	3,078,892	2,962,286
N. Y. stocks	87,401	87,571	134,369
Port stocks	1,311,804	1,353,090	1,353,504
N. Y. arrivals	663	2,002	

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet at 15.59d for middling; 16.38d for good middling. Sales, 2,000 bales; American 1,000 bales; imports, 22,000 bales; American, 17,000 bales. Futures opened quiet, 6 to 8 points decline, and closed steady. New contracts closed: May, 14.30d; June, 14.30d; July, 13.86d; August, 13.59d; September, 13.31d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths irregular.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in the interior Thurs.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; rising temperature Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; rising temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Wed.; Thurs., cloudy becoming unsettled by Thurs. night.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Wed.; Thurs. cloudy, probably followed by rain by Thurs. night.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Wed.; Thurs. cloudy and warmer.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Wed.; Thurs. cloudy, probably followed by rain.

WIN WAGE INCREASE IN BUILDING TRADES

All Classes of Labor, Under Umpire's Award, Get $1 a Day More.

VOICES DOUBT ON RATES

Justice Dugro, in Making His Decision, Questions Its Reasonableness.

Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro, the umpire selected by the Building Trades Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to consider their dispute over wages, yesterday announced an award that granted an increase of about $1 a day to all classes of labor. The umpire was appointed with the approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Labor, and his decision, effective to July 1, has been accepted by unions and employers.

Justice Dugro's award ends the strike that was only suspended on Feb. 25 when he was designated to take evidence in the dispute. His award specifies that carpenters employed at shop work shall receive $5.50 a day and those employed outside shall receive $6 a day. After July 1 the scale shall be $5.75 for inside work, and $6.25 for outside work. In his letter announcing the award Justice Dugro said:

"The inception of the controversy between the parties took place in the month of the armistice, and it may well be that a demand of that kind for $6.50 a day as the rate for 1919 was reasonable, but today peace has been considered practically an assured fact, and such expectation of great demand for carpenters in 1919 as could have been considered reasonable in November, 1918, cannot now be so considered. Government work has, or probably will, slacken, and general building operations have not yet been undertaken to any great extent. The stage of such operations, in which the services of carpenters will be in demand, will not be present in the immediate future.

"With these considerations in mind, and such others as were presented at the hearing, I am of the opinion that the rate to be paid should not be fixed for the entire period of the remainder of the year, but that a lower rate should be fixed for the period preceding July 1, next, than for the six months period thereafter.

"With regret that I am not free from doubt as to the reasonableness of the decision, but in the hope that it may nevertheless be satisfactory, particularly as the later period is of short duration, and the period wherein a proper rate for future observance will be more readily determinable than now, I announce this decision."

Acceptance of the award was made by C. G. Norman, representing the employers; Alexander Kelso, representing William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood, and Robert T. Brindell, head of the carpenters' district council.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4 @4½	5.90	5.50
Buf., R. & P.	1919-'23	4½@5-6	5.90	5.60
Can. Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.95	5.60
C. & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.90	5.20
C., R. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.50
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.62	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.25	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.85	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.30	5.90
Illinois Central	1919-'28	4½@5	5.65	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.85	5.30
Mich. Central	1919-'32	5 @6	6.00	5.55
Minn. & St. L.	1919-'27	5	6.50	5.20
M., K. & T.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'28	4½@5	6.25	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.85	5.50
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	6.00	5.70
Norf. & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.80	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@5-6	6.35	6.00
Penn. G. Freight	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.55	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.40
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'36	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refi.	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.50
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'29	5	6.00	5.50

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅛	1⅜	La Rose	27	35
Amer Oil	7⅞	8	Iron Blossom	44	50
Bay S Gas	8	8	Iron Cap	10½	11
Bos Arix		1¼	Jer Verde	62	75
Boston Ely	95	1⅛	Majestic	16	18
Bos Mont	50	51	Mex Metals	25	28
Bohemia	75	95	Moj Tung	5	8
Begole	25	50	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte Lon	12	15	Nat Z & L	10	12
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev	41	42
Champ. old	2	2½	Nev Doug	15	22
Chief Con	3⅝	3¾	Oneco	20	45
Con Arix	1	1⅛	Onondaga	10	15
Con Copper	4⅞	5	Pilgrim	54	57
Cortez	13	15	Rainier	60	63
Crystal	30	31	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res	48	55	S W Miami, full paid	75	1⅛
Denbigh	28	29	Texana	32	33
Earle Eagle	2	2	Truro	20	75
Eagle B B	2⅛	2⅜	Un Ver Ext.	32½	33½
Fortuna	2	3	Vic Mines	1	1⅜
Gold Lake	2	5	Yukon Gold	75	95
Houghton	25	50			
Homa Oil	45	46			

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TURIN, with a population of more than half a million, is the leading industrial city of Italy. It is the chief center for the manufacture of automobiles, aeroplanes and machinery.

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Let us discuss Italian business with you.

NOTE: Our correspondent, Banca Italiana di Sconto, has more than eighty branches among the most important industrial and commercial centers of Italy.

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ITALIAN DISCOUNT AND TRUST COMPANY

399 BROADWAY NEW YORK

CAPITAL $500,000 - SURPLUS $250,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECKING ACCOUNTS

NEW ISSUE

$1,500,000

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC COMPANY

Three Year 7% Secured Gold Notes

Dated March 1, 1919 Due March 1, 1922

Interest payable without deduction of Federal Income Tax up to 2%.

THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO., BOSTON, Trustee

The Galveston-Houston Electric Company owns the capital stock of the Galveston Electric Company, the Houston Electric Company and the Galveston-Houston Electric Railway Company, which companies do the entire electric railway and a portion of the electric lighting and power business in Galveston, Texas, the electric railway business in Houston, Texas, and operate an interurban electric railway between the cities of Galveston and Houston, a distance of 51 miles.

From a letter of Messrs. Stone & Webster, Boston, Managers, we further summarize as follows:

Purpose of Issue: The proceeds of these $1,500,000 Notes will provide for the retirement of the Company's entire floating debt incurred for additions and improvements and for all necessary requirements through 1919.

Security: These Notes will be the direct obligation of Galveston-Houston Electric Company and will be secured by deposit of $1,800,000 General Mortgage 7% Bonds of the three operating companies.

Earnings:

Years ended December 31	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings after Operating Exps. and Taxes	Interest Charges	Balance for Sinking Fund Requirements, Reserves, Replacements and Dividends
1916	$1,944,839	$706,732	$321,757	$386,975
1917	2,088,121	703,250	331,203	372,047
1918	2,691,331	841,082	350,185	490,897

Present annual interest charges including interest on these Notes $400,275. Net Earnings in 1918 were more than twice these interest charges.

Sinking Funds of the operating companies have acquired $1,042,500 of the underlying bonds and are acquiring bonds at the rate of about $115,000 per year.

WE RECOMMEND THESE NOTES FOR INVESTMENT.

Price 98½ and Interest, Yielding 7.55%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

PARKINSON & BURR ESTABROOK & CO.

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe reliable and upon which we have acted in purchasing notes of this issue.

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In writing into your will the appointment of the Brooklyn Trust Company as Executor or trustee, you will give your Estate the benefit of the experience of a company that for more than half a century has successfully rendered these specialized, responsible services to the people of Brooklyn and New York.

We shall be glad to answer requests for information regarding Executor or Trustee services.

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Bedford Branch: Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue

Manhattan Office: Wall Street and Broadway

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Protective Committee for Three-Year Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Notes of Hurlburt Motor Truck Company.

To the Holders of Said Notes:

A Protective Agreement, dated March 1, 1919, for Three-Year Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Notes of Hulburt Motor Truck Company, has been executed by the undersigned Committee and filed with The New York Trust Company as depositary. You are invited to become a party to this agreement by delivering your notes to the depositary on or before April 1, 1919. A certificate of deposit in a form approved by the Committee will be issued and delivered to you. Registered notes must be accompanied by an instrument of assignment satisfactory to the depositary, and coupon notes must be accompanied by all coupons maturing on or after February 1, 1919.

Dated, New York, N. Y., March 19, 1919.

Mortimer N. Buckner, Chairman, Lester McKee, Carroll Dunham, Jr., Committee.

Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, Counsel, New York.

W. M. Evarts, Secretary, 62 Cedar Street, New York.

The New York Trust Company, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

United States Rubber Company

5-Year 7% Secured Gold Notes

NOTICE is hereby given that the Temporary Notes of above issue may now be exchanged for Permanent Engraved Notes at office of Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway.

W. G. PARSONS, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 8% BONDS

SINKING FUND.

Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned Trustees, under date of May 2, 1904, the Trustees will purchase $25,000 of bonds secured by said deed of trust. Sealed proposals for sale therefor must be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 20, 1919.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY, Julius S. Walsh, Trustees.

Distillers Securities Corporation.

April 1st, 1919, coupons from Bonds of this Corporation will be paid on and after April 1st, 1919, on presentation at Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City.

THOS. A. CLARK, Treasurer.

Your Export Bank

We desire to assist American business men to extend their markets abroad. As your export bank the American Foreign Banking Corporation can be of distinct advantage in cultivating cordial relations with your foreign customers and assist materially by acting in any financial capacity having to do with foreign trade. Branches in Brazil, Cuba, Canal Zone, Panama and Haiti, and connections throughout the world.

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$10,000,000 in cash

is now being put back of the Preferred Stock of CITIES SERVICE COMPANY by the sale of additional Common Stock: this on top of property values that were already earning over five times the Preferred dividends.

Monthly Dividends

Write for Circular T 106

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60 Wall Street, New York

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Chalmers Motor 6s
Iowa Central 5s
Keokuk & Des Moines 5s
Lehigh Power Securities 6s
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½% on SAVINGS Dating from April 1

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

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Ask for Pamphlet, "Modern Proverbs of Thrift." Mailed Free.

TAX DELINQUENTS PAY FULL PENALTY

Lose Installment Privilege and Collectors Exact Additional 25 Per Cent.

MANY SEEK EXPERT ADVICE

Corporations Want Tangles and Ambiguities Cleared Up Before Making Final Returns.

Guided by the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that persons who failed to make their initial tax payments by March 15 had forfeited the privilege of paying in installments, and that the whole amount of their income tax was due, a number of tardy citizens presented themselves at the offices of the various Internal Revenue Collectors in this city yesterday and discharged the full obligation to the Government at once. A majority of those who had not paid, however, took advantage of the grant to collectors by the Commissioner the right to determine in each individual case whether the delay involved culpable neglect and therefore subject to the penalty of 25 per cent. of the tax.

Those who think their delays were excusable are asked to write letters to the collector of the district in which they file their returns, explaining why payment was not made within the time specified in the law. Already quite a number of such letters have reached the collectors and in addition to the other complications of tax collecting, they now face the task of passing judgment on these offenders.

With the passing of the first rush, which was largely occupied with the cases of individual taxpayers, the collectors are finding more and more every day that a huge number of corporations which filed tentative returns still are in the dark as to various knots and tangles in the law, and the demand for expert advice is growing instead of diminishing. In furnishing this advice local officials are, of course, guided by interpretations officially put upon various phases of the act by rulings of the Treasury's Bureau of Internal Revenue, with which some private authorities differ.

Internal Revenue Collectors yesterday called attention to the fact that payments of "special taxes" on the part of brokers, theatre proprietors, museums, concert halls, and others are due March 26, under the provisions of the new law. William H. Edwards, Collector for the Second District, made this statement elucidating the law as applying to such persons:

"Brokers are required to pay $50. If a broker is a member of a Stock Exchange, Board of Trade or similar organization he is required to pay an additional $100 if the average value during the preceding year ended June 30 of a seat or membership in such organization was between $2,000 and $5,000. If the value was more than $5,000, he pays $150. Additional tax liability of $25 is assessed for the first six months of 1919. Pro-rata credit is given where the old tax had been paid up to June 30. Pawnbrokers pay $100, the pro-rata liability to June 30 being $50, the pro-rata credit where the old tax has been paid to June 30 being $25. Ship brokers pay $50. Every person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels is regarded as a ship broker. Custom House brokers pay $50. Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250, pay $50; between 250 and 500, $100; between 500 and 800, $150; more than 800, $200. Credit for one-half of each of the foregoing amounts is given where the old tax was held to June 30, 1919. Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms pay $10 for each alley or table. Persons operating or renting passenger automobiles for hire pay $10 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of two and not more than seven, and $20 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven."

Picks Schwab for President.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 18.—Representative Fordney, the ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, in an interview published today gave Charles M. Schwab as his first choice for the next Presidential nomination and Senator Harding of Ohio as his second.

New Cambria Steel Directors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—At the annual meeting of the Cambria Steel Company today the following Directors were elected: John C. Neale, Samuel M. Vauclain, and D. E. Brewer Gehly.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	$1.57⅝	$1.54⅝	$1.58	$1.53⅛	$1.27⅛
May	1.44⅝	1.42	1.42⅝	1.42	1.25⅝
July	1.37	1.34⅜	1.35	1.35⅛	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	63¼	63⅛	63⅜	63⅛	90⅛
May	63⅛	61	64⅛	63⅜	86⅜
July	64⅛	63	63½	62⅜	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 74c. No. 2 white, 74¼c; No. 3 white, 73½c. No. 4 white, 72½c; ordinary clipped, 74@73c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	28.05	28.05	28.05	27.55	26.10
July	27.60	27.55	27.60	27.10	24.15
Ribs—					
May	25.87	25.40	25.67	25.17	24.82
July	24.37	24.22	24.35	23.87	25.17
Pork—					
May	46.75	46.30	46.70	45.75	48.50
July	43.70	43.25	43.70	42.70	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	15.10	15.09
July	14.64	14.00	14.58	14.00
September	14.30	14.25	14.24	14.23
October	..	..	14.17	14.14
December	14.00	13.94	13.97	13.95

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.06⅛	$1.04	$1.04⅛

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,234 pkgs. Demand exceeding the supply, and with very active trading, prices are again higher and strong. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 65½@66c; extras, 92-score, 64½@65c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 62@64c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 59@61c; lower grades, 53@57c; unsalted, higher than extras, 70@71c; extras, 66@68c; firsts, 64@67c; seconds, 60@63c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 63@64c; good to prime, 59@62c; common to fair, 46@55c; renovated, extras, 51@52c; firsts, 49@50c; lower grades, 43@48c; imitation creamery, firsts, 44@46c; ladle, current make, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 41½@43c; lower grades, 40@41c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 41½@42c; No. 2, 40½@41c; lower grades, 38@40c.

EGGS.—34,835 cases. The market developed a little easier tone, with liberal receipts and rather free offerings on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Sales did not exceed 41½@43c for Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana firsts. Trading was limited, buyers and sellers being apart on the general offerings. Trading from store at the close is fair but not especially active. The rank and file of the fresh gathered stock arriving from southerly and westerly points is selling in range of 40½@41c, but fine marks of southerly and westerly eggs are taken at 42c, and stock that shows more or less grading such as was formerly sold under the grading of extra firsts commands a little higher price. White eggs are in liberal supply from nearby points, and the market is quiet, with free offerings at unchanged prices. Californian about steady, but top quotation is reached only by exceedingly fancy stock. Fresh gathered extras, dozen, 41@44c; storage packed, firsts, 42@43c; firsts, northerly sections, 41½@42½c; firsts, central and southerly, 40@41c; seconds, 39@40c; lower grades, 38@40c; dirties, No. 1, 39c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 37@38c; under grades, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western extras, fine to fancy, 46@47c; ordinary to prime, 42@45c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@45c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 47c; ordinary to fine, 44@46c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@43c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 41½@44c; duck eggs, nearby Indian runner, fancy, 43@46c; Baltimore, 40@42c; Western, selected prime, Southern, 39@40c; Southern, common to good, 36@38c.

WOMEN'S VICTORY VAIN.

Cleveland Company to Ignore Order to Reinstate Conductorettes.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The sixty-four women street car conductors of the Cleveland, Ohio, Railway Company who were discharged March 1 must be restored to their work under a decision of the War Labor Board made today by Joint Chairmen Taft and Manly.

A former order of the board was set aside by the new decision, which restores seniority and other privileges to the women workers.

The employment of the women caused a strike in Cleveland last year. In December the War Labor Board, upon the application of the Mayor, recommended their discharge at the end of a month, but the company by agreement with its male employes continued to employ them until March 1. In the new decision the joint Chairmen held that an injustice had been done the women by the former order, made without a hearing being given to the women, because "the terms of their employment justified them in believing that their employment would continue until normally ended by their voluntary withdrawal or failure on their part to render proper service or other sufficient reason."

The company, it was stated, has sufficient vacancies to give employment not only to the women but also to restore in its service all men who have been absent in military service.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—The Cleveland Railway Company will abide by its agreement with the city and Carmen's Union not to employ women conductors after March 1, notwithstanding the order of the War Labor Board, John J. Stanley, President of the company, announced late today.

Under the agreement a three-day street car strike was settled, and Mr. Stanley said he could not reinstate the women and be a party to another strike.

The conductorettes will hold a meeting tomorrow night to discuss further action in the event they are not taken back.

Bliss Company Earns $1,271,353.

The report of the E. W. Bliss Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, issued yesterday, showed net earnings after the deduction of taxes and depreciation, amounting to $1,271,353, which was equal after preferred dividends to $46.85 a share earned on the common stock. This compared with $89.57 earned on the same stock in the preceding year. Common dividends amounting to $593,750 were paid in the course of the year, as compared with $625,000 on the same stock in 1917, and surplus decreased from $1,614,295 to $377,603. Total surplus as of Dec. 31, 1918, was $16,131,878, as compared with $15,336,134 in the preceding year.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$10,702,927	$114,986,072
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	43,393,494	802,349,872
Miscellaneous	60,126,957	856,144,053
Miscellaneous rev...	13,052,783	320,230,593
Total receipts	$127,276,131	$2,093,590,561
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	364,909,793	9,653,060,698
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	59,357,630	47,641,599
Total expenditures	492,185,925	11,746,651,280

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '29	99	99½	6.09
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	6.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100½	5.75
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.60
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	63½	65	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '20	126	131	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	55	57	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.00
Company Issues.					
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. '20-'22	99½	100½	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	100¼	100⅝	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	93	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	105	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅞	101¼	4.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	100¾	102	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅜	102¾	5.60
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	103¾	104	5.70
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & E.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100⅞	5.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101¼	101½	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101½	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¼	101½	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101¼	101½	6.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100¾	100¾	5.85
Cen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	88	90	7.70
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	8.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	8.30
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	95¾	96⅜	5.75
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98¾	6.35
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅞	100⅜	5.50
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	5.70
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101½	102	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	95	96	..
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	96	96	5.90
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100¼	100⅜	5.35
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	100⅜	100⅝	5.45
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96½	96⅞	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99¼	7.00
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	85¼	87½	9.35
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99⅞	6.15
Old. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	89	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¾	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	99¾	99⅞	7.25
P. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100⅜	5.80
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1923	97¾	98	7.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	8.15
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102½	8.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103	8.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103½	104	8.95
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99½	101	8.55
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	101	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	6.60
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	96	97	7.45
United Ex. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.35
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.75
Utah B. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '23	89½	91	10.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	99⅞	100¼	6.90

EARNINGS.

AMERICAN GAS CO. and its affiliated companies for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross	$6,524,069	$5,287,706	$4,491,817
Net	1,784,665	2,062,209	2,207,258
Other income	330,918	284,624	128,465
Total income	2,115,583	2,346,833	2,335,723
Total rev. A. G. Co.	838,709	974,327	1,088,381
Int. A. G. pds. & notes, &c.	560,077	534,570	522,257
Exp. & taxes, A. G. Co.	194,620	211,109	164,053
Balance	84,093	435,648	661,960

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO., the Union Stock Yards and Transit Co. and the Chicago Junction Railways Co. (combined statements) for the year ended Dec. 31—

	*1918.	*1917.
Gross	5,844,627	7,736,131
Net	1,513,765	1,405,563

*Exclusive of earnings from real estate investments.

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT for January—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	119,581	119,518	63
Net aft. taxes	48,442	50,708	*7,264
Bur. & ft. chgs.	39,016	40,755	*13,458
12 mos. gross	1,305,223	1,052,806	252,525
Net aft. taxes	563,814	554,481	39,333
Bur. aft. chgs.	432,733	413,194	*10,453

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. for December—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earn.	1,405,267	1,088,040	5,023,548
Net earnings	4,104,813	3,008,086	2,809,016
Bur. aft. chgs. & deprec.	1,943,483	1,511,941	1,166,081

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO.'S subsidiaries for January—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross	550,167	484,877	65,290
Net aft. taxes	190,527	184,799	5,728
12 mos. gross	5,757,052	4,736,640	1,020,412
Net aft. taxes	2,103,619	2,056,250	47,368

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT for January—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	311,356	287,802	23,554
Net aft. taxes	101,470	98,653	2,817
Bur. aft. chgs.	58,654	49,379	*8,686
12 mos. gross	3,390,164	2,764,437	625,727
Net aft. taxes	1,079,908	1,016,759	63,147
Bur. aft. chgs.	418,108	463,831	*34,422

*Decrease.

UNION NATURAL GAS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earn.	7,560,276	8,076,613	6,642,541
Net earnings	2,987,372	2,150,088	3,038,241
Total income	2,987,372	3,074,477	3,238,241
Bal. aft. chgs.	1,994,986	2,440,679	2,806,811
Surplus	995,993	1,495,190	1,370,754

UNITED SECURITIES CORPORATION'S subsidiary companies for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	604,872	580,550	24,313
Net aft. taxes	339,933	323,869	16,070
Bur. aft. chgs.	182,738	182,738	..
Net aft. chgs.	3,786,678	3,807,842	106,063

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SOVIETS CONTROL BUENOS AIRES PORT

Commercial Bodies Protest Against Tyranny of Marine Federation.

TELL OF BUSINESS LOSSES

Accuse the Government of Failing to Protect Workingmen in Their Right to Labor.

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—The names of thirty-four prominent business men, representing seventeen commercial organizations, are attached to a page advertisement in the newspapers addressed "To the People of the Republic."

The proclamation declares that the foreign commerce of Argentina is subject to the control of "a genuine Soviet of the port of Buenos Aires."

"President Irigoyen," it continues, "recently told our representatives that the Government would take no drastic measures against violence, which policy is evident in the tolerance shown to foreign professional agitators, instead of deporting them."

It reviews the commercial losses due to boycotts, and asserts: "The Government does not afford protection to workmen in their right to work."

La Razon announces that neither the shipowners nor the workmen show any disposition to assist the Government in solving the port strike situation under the decree issued Saturday which nationalized the service of loading and unloading vessels under the authority of the Custom House.

Argentine newspaper men have formed a union. They will apply for membership in the Graphic Arts Federations which is directing the strikes of printers in several cities.

ORGANIZE B. R. T. WORKERS.

Two Meetings Are Held in Brooklyn to Enroll Union Members.

Plans for organizing the workers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were discussed at a meeting in Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, last night, attended by 10,000 persons, more than half of whom were employes of the B. R. T. After the first meeting, which began at 8 o'clock and lasted until nearly midnight, there was another meeting beginning at 2 o'clock in the morning for night workers.

It was pointed out that the meeting was merely for the purpose of organizing and that there was no question of a strike. The speakers included Hugh Frayne, William Collins, and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, and P. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

HINES GETS $50,000,000.

Railroad Administration Aided by War Finance Corporation.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Fifty million dollars was loaned today to Director General Hines by the War Finance Corporation as the first advance for the Railroad Administration since it was left without funds by failure of the Congressional appropriation. Other loans will follow as rapidly as they can be arranged.

The loan was made to the Director General as representative of railroads which the War Finance Corporation considers essential war industries. Adequate collateral was given in the form of railroad bonds and notes, mainly, it is understood, bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The loan was made at 6 per cent., the same rate as is charged by the Director General for most advances to railroads, and is payable July 15 with the right on the part of the Director General to repay before that date.

The War Finance Corporation also approved an application from the Central of Georgia Railroad for an advance of $1,121,000.

These loans are in addition to the $70,000,000 aggregate advances made heretofore to individual railroad companies.

GIVE DINNER FOR JAPANESE.

Silk Delegates Drink Toasts to the Mikado and President.

The twenty delegates of the Japanese National Raw Silk Industry who came to this country to study the American silk trade were the guests of the Silk Association of America at a dinner in the Hotel Astor last night. About 400 members of the American Association were present.

All the delegates had attended the dinner of the Japan Society in the same room on Friday night when Viscount Ishii made his plea for an article in the Constitution of the League of Nations to prevent race discrimination, and some of the speakers referred to the suggestion of the Japanese Ambassador, without mentioning his name. Gosuke Imai, chief of the delegation and a member of the Imperial Japanese Senate, expressed his opinion that "politics is quite out of place on this occasion," and proceeded to a discussion of the silk industry.

Charles Cheney, President of the American Association, said he believed that national isolation had ended, but that "true international friendship can best be based upon the greatest freedom of national life and aspirations," he continued. "No international union is bearable which does not go hand in hand with absolute freedom at home."

Mr. Cheney decried any attempt of "agitators" to predict unfriendly relations between the countries. Toasts were proposed to the Mikado and President Wilson with enthusiasm.

Pump Co. Reports Income Gain.

The Worthington Pump and Machinery Company notes in its report for 1918 that new orders booked after the armistice was signed compared favorably with the bookings for several years prior to the war. Eighty-five per cent. of output was directly or indirectly for the Government, the report states, and cancellations amounting to $6,117,000 after hostilities ceased left the company at the end of the year with $26,161,850 unfilled contracts on hand. The value of goods billed to customers in the year was $43,443,485, an increase of $15,050,755. The net income, including the return from investments, was $7,630,686, a gain of $1,376,113, and after providing for interest and adjustments and setting aside $4,000,000 for the estimated Federal tax, a balance of $3,137,714 remained. In 1917 the balance was $4,718,912 after Federal taxes of $1,504,537 had been met. Net current assets were $19,006,168, of which $1,633,448 was in cash and $3,359,605 in United States securities.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED (NEW) GASOLINE OR KEROSENE ENGINES. Bids will be opened at 10 A. M., May 1, 1919, for any or all of forty-one 10-12 H. P. Engines. Will operate on either gasoline or kerosene. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 291 M. S.

PREDICTS BUSINESS BOOM.

Secretary Redfield Says Unemployment Will End in Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 18.—That a boom in business throughout the United States is imminent, and that the unemployment situation will be cleared up within two months, were predictions made today by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, who came to Chicago to address the Paint and Varnish Industries Association and to attend the banquet of the Iroquois Club, at which he also spoke.

Wise business men, he said, were starting up their industries despite a rising market, and the Federal Industries Board was meeting tomorrow to start the ball rolling. The coming of Spring would start building operations within a month, and the harvest within another month, and this would mean a big impetus to business generally.

"I hope the League of Nations plan will be carried out," he continued. "The nation which adjusts its prices early is going to have an advantage in the world trade, too. I have been interested to see the speed with which the opponents of the League are climbing on the band wagon."

The Federal Industries Board, Secretary Redfield said, would not attempt to regulate business as "doctor" to be, but would merely form a medium for discussion of the country's needs by experts in various branches of industry, and would bring together the big buyer, the business man who sells or manufactures, and the workingman who produces, and will function much after the fashion of the Department of Labor's subsidiary boards.

Case Threshing Machine Co.-Report

The report of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, which has just been issued, shows net profits after interest charges and taxes amounting to $2,353,235, which, after the deduction of preferred dividends, was equivalent to $18.10 a share earned on the same stock in the preceding year. The report showed also that, while the company's net earnings from operation increased to $5,902,023 from $4,066,856, net profits were cut down by increases in other items.

POINTS THE WAY.

To get the details of any occurence consult The New York Times Index. Every detail pointed to. Published four times a year. $2.00 a volume.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝
4½s June,	1965	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Mar.,	1963	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Nov.,	1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Mar.,	1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	96	96⅛	96
4½s Mar.,	1964	96	96⅛	96
4½s Mar.,	1962	96	96⅛	96
4½s Apr.,	1936	96	96⅛	96
4½s Sept.,	1960	96	96⅛	96
4s May,	1959	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov.,	1958	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov.,	1957	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov.,	1956	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov.,	1955	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov.,	1936	92	92	92
4s May,	1919	90¼		90¾

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
4½s Nov.,	1955	81		81
4½s May,	1964	81½		81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.80	4.60
4½s	1921-1923	4.80	4.60
4½s	1918-1920	4.80	4.60
4½s	1918-1933	4.80	4.60
4½s	1934-1937	4.80	4.70
4½s	1934-1942	4.80	4.80
4s	1943-1953	4.65	4.60
4s	1940-1939	4.65	4.60
4s	1939-1938	4.65	4.60
4s	1919-1921	4.65	4.60
4s	1940-1955	4.65	4.60
4s	1936-1938	4.70	4.65

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
890	Cities Service	348	345	345	348
1,275	Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
5,985	Cities Service bank shrs.	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	37⅛
$51,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s.	133	129	129	131
69,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s.	103	101¾	101¾	102¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	15	16
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72½	75
Am Gas & Electric	120	123
Am Gas & Electric pf.	43	45
Am Light & Traction	241	244
Am Light & Trac pf.	99	100
Am Power & Light	59	61
Am Power & Light pf.	17	20
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	34	38
Am W W & Elec.	6	8½
Am W W & Elec. 1st pf.	68	68
Am W W & E partic.	16	18
Carolina Power & Lt.	31	34
Colorado Power	24	26½
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Columbus Electric pf.	72	78
Com Power, Ry & Lt.	18½	19½
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	41	42½
Comm Power pf.	73	78
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	53	57
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	78
El Paso Electric	83	87
Electric B & S pf.	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	76
Federal Light & Trac.	17	17
Federal Lt & Trac pf.	42	45
Galveston-Houston Elec	23	25
Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	60
Am W W & E col 5s.	68	70
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	68	72
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	85	90
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56.	92	95
Cities Fuel & P 7s.	99½	99¾
Col G & E deb 5s, '27.	97	98
Col Power 5s, 1953.	87	90
Conn Power 5s, 1903.	85	90
Consumers Pow 5s, '36.	87½	89
Dallas Electric 6s, '22.	90	93
East Tex Elec col 5s.	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s, '21.	98	99
El Paso Elec col 5s.	89	90
Empire Gas & E 6s.	98	100
Empire Refining 6s.	94	97
Gt West Power 5s, '46.	84½	86
Gt West Power 6s, '25.	88	92
Miss River Power 1st 5s.	78½	80
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s.	77	80
Nor States Pow 8s, '34.	83½	86½
Nor States Pow 5s, '41.	89	90
Nor Tex Elec col 5s.	80	85
Omaha & C B 5s.	75	78
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1941.	88	93
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s.	79	97½
So Cal Edison 5s, '39.	87½	88½
S W Power 8s, 1943.	92	95
Twin S G & E 5s, '23.	90	93
Un L & P 1st 5s, '32.	87	90
Un L & R deb 6s, '26.	97	98
Un Util cv 6s, '43.	86	92
U S Pub Svc 6s, 1921.	84	94
Utah Securities 5s, 1932	90	91

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Atlantic Pet.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
10	Balt Tube	70	70	70
145	Con Coal	80	79½	80
1,018	Cosden	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜

Bonds.

$1,000	Atlanta-Charlotte 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
9,000	Con Pow 5s	98½	98½	98½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am Zinc	13⅝	13	13
45	Do pf	47	44	44½
50	Adventure	75c	75c	75c
50	Ahmeek	67	66	66
30	Allouez	39	39	39
100	Butte & Sup.	21¼	21¼	21¼
43	Cal & H	400	395	399
15	Chino	34½	34½	34½
64	Cop Range	39½	39¼	39¼
40	East Butte	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Hancock	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Island Creek	45¼	45¼	45¼
15	Isle Royale	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Mason Val	2¼	2¼	2¼
390	May-O Con	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	Miami	22¾	22¾	22¾

Railroads

31	Boston & A	138½	138	138
40	Boston Elev	66½	65¾	65¾
10	Do pf	93	93	93
47	Boston & M	39	39	39
3	Fitchburg pf	56	56	56
10	Maine Cent	80	80	80

Miscellaneous.

100	Am Agr C	108	108	108
85	Do pf	102	101¾	101¾
2,900	Am Bosch	67¼	65¾	67¼
18	Amoskeag	92	91	91
118	Am Sugar	116½	116½	116½
205	Am T & T	106¼	104¾	105
85	Am Woolen	52¾	52¼	52¼
165	Do pf	97	97	97
200	A, G & W I	117	115	117
220	Bigoth	21¼	21	21
405	Cent Steel	15½	15	15½
50	Cuban Port	11	11	11
200	East St'ship	7⅞	7¾	7¾
5	Do pf	40	40	40
4	Edison	172	172	172
3	Gen Elec	157½	157½	157½
83	Gorton	29½	29½	29½
$5,000	Am Agr Ch	106	106	106
2,000	Am T & T 4s	84	84	84
1,000	Angle-Am 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am Shipbldg	100	100	100
200	Armour pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
520	Booth Fish	22	21½	21½
365	Chi C & Rypf	9½	8	8
160	Chi Pn Tool	64	63	63¼
30	Chi Rys, S 3	1¼	1¼	1¼
480	Cudahy	107	106¾	106¾
22	Com Edison	115	114	115
300	Ill Brick	64½	64	64½
1,540	Lib McN Al	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
440	Lindsay L	14⅜	14½	14½
10	Nat Carb pf	122	122	122
150	Pub Service	91	91	91
20	Do pf	90	90	90
30	People's Gas	49	49	50
20	Sears-Roe	180	179	179
555	Stewart W	91¾	91¼	91½
3,031	Swift Int	83¾	83¾	83¾
395	Swift & Co	128¾	128¼	128¼
1,190	Un Carbide	68	67¾	67¾
100	Wilson pf	77	77	77
150	Wilson pf	90¾	90¼	90¼
$5,000	Swift 1st 5s	98	98	98
$4,000	Chi&Conn 5s	48	47	47
6,000	ComEd 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brill	35	35	35
15	Cambria Iron	40	40	40
512	Elec Storage	66¾	65¾	66¾
90	Gen Asphalt	66¾	66¾	66¾
362	Do pf	100¾	98½	100¾
5	Ins of N A	25½	25½	25½
200	Lake Superior	20¼	20¼	20¼
9	Lehigh Nav	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Lehigh Val	56¼	55¾	55¾
5	PhilaCo 5s pf	39	39	39
207	Phila Elec	25¾	25¾	25¾
180	P R T	25	25	25¼
45	Phila Trac	57¼	57¼	57¼
15	Tono Belmt	1¾	1¾	1¾
290	Tono Mining	3	3	3
175	Wm Cramp	86	87	87
$2,000	Phil El 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Phila Rapid Tr 4s	70	70	70
1,000	W N Y&Penn gen 5s	65	60	60

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	Am Sewer	18¾	18½	18½
20	Am W G pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
35	Am W G M	84¾	84¾	84¾
50	Do pf	82	82	82
10	Col Gas & E	46¾	46¾	46¾
465	Con Ice	6¾	6¾	6¾
75	Nat Fuse	7¾	7¾	7¾
420	Ind Brew	3	3	3
130	Do pf	9	9	9
55	Lone Star G	220	219	220
25	Mfrs L & H	50¾	50¾	50¾
21	Ohio Fuel S	47	46¾	47
1,025	Okla Gas	31¾	31¼	31¼
500	Okla P & R	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Penn R R	44¾	44¾	44¾
100	Pitts Brew	7	7	7
110	Do pf	12¾	12¾	12¾
4,200	Pitts Jerome	17c	15c	15c
2,745	Pitts O & G	10¾	10	10¾
100	Rhy East Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	San Toy Coal	3	2	2
32	Union Nat G	124	124	124
25	U S Glass	33	30	30
350	U S Steel	99¼	98¾	99
416	West Air B	90	89¼	90
100	West Elec	48¾	46	46

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
Am Brass	200	209	206
Atlas Powder	135	145	133
Do pf	88	92	88
Babcock & Wilcox	100	106	104
Bliss	250	350	250
Do pf	60	80	60
Colt's Arms	40	44	40
Du Pont	250	255	255
Dc debs pf	92½	94	92½
Hercules pf	104	109	104
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	164	170	164
Do pf	97	102	97
Nitrate'n-Powd	69	70	70
Do pf	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	345	360	345
Standard Screw	273	278	273
Hercules	216	225	216

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
Am Cigar	130	134	130
Do pf	85	90	85
Conley Foil	230	235	230
Geo W Helme Co	160	165	155
Do pf	103½	111	104
J S Young	125	145	125
Do pf	100	105	98
MacA & Forbes	300	295	300
Do pf	90	100	90
P R-Am Tobacco	128	134	128
R J Reynolds, A	400	430	400
Do B	380	400	370
Do pf	105	111	108
Weyman-Bruton	167	*174	167
Do pf	103	*106	103

*Ex. dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Profit-taking sales in the final hour made for reduced values in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Closing quotations recorded losses in many issues, and gains in other stocks were materially reduced. The pressure was severe in the standard industrials, especially the steel and kindred stocks. Weakness in these shares had a depressing effection the general list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Allis-Chalmers	30¾	30¼	30¼
30	Am B Sugar	107	107	107
170	Am Can	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,750	Am Car & Fdy	118	116¾	116¾
100	Am Cot Oil	48	48	48
220	Am Drug Synds	18⅜	18	18
30	Am Ex	11¾	11½	11½
140	Do pf	94	94	94
1,040	Am Internat	71	69¾	70
70	Am Linseed	49¾	48¾	48¾
50	Am Locomo	67	66¾	67
600	Am Malting	3	2	2¾
1,020	Am S & R	65¼	67⅞	68¼
190	Am Sm Tob	114¾	113¾	113¾
30	Am T & T	106¾	105¾	106¼
30	Am Woolen	53	52¾	53¾
440	Anac Cop	61¾	60¾	60¾
340	Atl G & W I	114¼	113¾	114¼
1,820	Bald Loco	89¾	87½	88¾
50	Balt & Ohio	49	48	49
100	Batopilas M	1¾	1¾	1¾
180	Bath Iron	65	65	65
130	B'klyn R T	23¼	24½	24¼
260	Butte & Sup	22¾	20¾	20¾
30	Cal Petrol	28¾	28¾	28¾
30	Can Pac	140¾	140¾	140¾
10	Can Pacific	150¾	150¾	150¾
1,300	Cen Leather	73¾	70¾	71
30	Cerro de Pas	35¾	34¾	35¾
210	C, M & P	39¾	38¾	38¾
10	Do pf	71¾	71¾	71¾
90	Chino Copper	34	33¾	33¾
170	Col F & I	43¾	42¾	42¾
50	Colorado Fuel	44¾	44¾	44¾
340	Corn Prod	51¾	51¾	52¼
970	Crucible St	68	66¾	66¾
40	Cuba Cane S	29¾	29¼	29¼
580	Distil Secur	26¾	26¾	26¾
280	Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Do 1st pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
90	Gen Motors	163¾	162¾	163¾
20	Goodrich Co	67¾	66¾	66¾
20	Gt Nor pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
80	Gt Nor Ore	43¾	42¾	43
75	Gt Nor Ore	43¾	42¾	43
160	Inspir Cop	48¾	46¾	46¾
90	Int Mer Ma	28¾	28¼	28¼
3,290	Do pf	113¾	113	113½
15	Inter Harv	128	128	128
10	Int Nickel	25	25¾	25¾
20	Int Paper	47¾	46¾	46¾
20	Int Cons pf	21¾	21¼	21¼
270	Kelly-S Tire	114¾	112	112
10,000	Liggett & M 6s, 1921	104½	100	100¼
25,000	N Y Tel Co deb 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
9,000	Phila Co 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾
15,000	RumGoods 6s	63¾	64	64
10,000	SouthRy 5s	99¼	99¼	99¾
1,000	Studebaker 6s, W I	96½	96¾	96¾
5,000	Swift & Co 6s, 1921	100	100	100
100,000	Wilson & Co cv 6s	95	94¾	94¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Monday low sale in Aetna Explosives was 8½, sale in British-American Tobacco was coupon, and omitted March 15 500 shares Lackawanna Coal at 66.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Monday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Air Reduction	90	92	90
Am-Brit pf	30	30	30
Am G Prod	32	35	32
Brill Car Co	38	37	38
Smith Motor	25	26	25
Coupon	24½	25	24½
Do registd	24½	24½	24½
Bucyrus	18	18	18
Carbon Steel	95	96	95
Chic Pneu Tool	2¾	3¼	2¾
Chain M pf	25	40	25
Chev Motor	190	220	190
Colum Wool'n	11¾	11¾	11¾
Curtiss Aero	11	11½	11
Do pf	45	55	45
Eastern Steel	74	77	74
Emer Phono	4¾	5	4¾
Fairbanks	55¼	57	55½
Fed Texas	42	43	42
G S Razor	129	132	132
Havana Tob	1¾	2¼	1¾
Hoeh Sug pf	95	97	95
Imp Tobacco (Gt Brit)	16¾	17¼	16¾
Kaw Tor Boat	1¾	2	1¾
Lima Loco	34	36	34
L Val Coal	84	87	87
Mar Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛
Mitchell Mot	20	25	25
Nat A & C pf	86	90	88
Nev Pinepoint pf	14½	16	14½
N Y Shipbldg	27	34	27
Penn C & C	23	34	34
Poulsen Wire	4½	6	4½
Reo Motor	43	47	45
Rep Motor T	35	38	35
Stewart Mfg	38¾	39¼	39
St Joseph Lead	11	12	11
Smith M T	4	4½	4
Submarine B	8¾	9	8¾
Texas Pac Coal	70	72	72
Tood Shipyd	98	100	98
Thiogen	4	4¼	4
Triangle Film	¼	⅜	¼
United Motor	44½	45¾	44½
Union Carb	61½	62¾	61½
U S L & H	1¾	1¾	1¾
U S L & H pf	3	3½	3
Wright-M pf	70	72	70

OIL STOCKS.

Cos & Co pf	4¼	4½	4½
Crown Oil	29	31	26
Durham Pet	⅞	1	⅞
Emma Oil	43	47	44
Kanova	7½	8	7
Kinney Oil	70	72	72
Mexican Gulf	30	30	30
Midwest Ref pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
Pitts O & G	8¼	8¾	8¼
Royal Oil	¼	¼	¼
Savoy Oil	7½	8	7½
Simms Oil	38	40	40
Tyopa	1¾	2	1¾
Un West Oil	1¾	3	1¾
Wayl O & G	4	4¼	4

MINING STOCKS.

Hattie Gold	40	45	40
Nip Mines	6	8½	8½
United Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾
Jim Butler	36	38	35
Kewanas	6	6	6
Lone Star Con	11	9½	10
McKinley-Dar	¾	¾	¾
MacN Min	47	47	47
Magma C	⅝	⅝	⅝
Mother L	38	38	37
Onondaga	3¼	3	3
Ray Hercu	2¼	2⅜	2¼
Std Sil-Lead	¾	¾	¾
Stewart	15	15	15
Tonopah Ex	2¼	2¼	2¼
Tuolumne Riv Placer	35	45	50
Wash Gold	03	03	03
W End Con	1¼	1¼	1¼

LEGISLATIVE WAR ON SMITH'S BILLS

Democrats Defeated in Opening Battle Over Governor's Reconstruction Measure.

NO MORE GIVE AND TAKE

Republicans Accused of Bad Faith—Whitman Men Charged with Squandering $3,650,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—In both branches of the Legislature the Democrats began today an aggressive, though for the present unsuccessful, fight for Governor Smith's legislative program. The Republicans, nerved into making their first real fight of the session by the presence at the Capitol of the Executive Committee, conferring on legislative matters, offered stubborn opposition in both the Senate and Assembly. The developments today are taken to indicate that the armed truce and the days of give and take at the Capitol are at an end and that the inevitable fight along partisan lines is on.

In the Senate acting Minority Leader John J. Boylan, under suspension of rules, called up his motion to discharge the Senate Finance Committee from further consideration of the Foley bill appropriating $50,000 for the Governor's reconstruction commission appointed to study after-war problems and recommend legislation, to the end that this measure might be discussed on the floor of the Senate. He was defeated by a party vote of 25 to 18.

In the Assembly at the same time a similar motion relating to the companion bill held in the Committee on Ways and Means was defeated after a lively tilt. In the course of the Senate debate the reconstruction commission was characterized by Republican members as a "super Legislature" and a "rump Legislature." The vote in the Assembly stood 83 to 42 and did not observe from party lines.

Senator Boylan also called up motions relating to the bill introduced by Senator Twomey of Brooklyn providing for the abolition of the so-called Narcotic Drug Commission, created by the Republican Legislature of last year, and for the transfer of its functions to the state Health Department. This motion was defeated, 15 to 12. The Governor recommended these bills in his annual message.

After the Senate had adjourned Mr. Boylan said the Reconstruction Commission bill was still alive in the Senate, though locked in committee. He indicated that the upper house had not seen the last of the Democratic fight for this measure, which Governor Smith regards as vital to his administration.

Senator Boylan recalled to the Republican Senators that during the Republican regime war emergency measures calling for $3,000,000 had been recommended, the Democratic minority lining up with their Republican colleagues to put them through.

"All of $1,300,000 out of that $3,000,000 was for jobs, and every Republican lame duck from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls became a beneficiary in some way from the enactment of those war bills, yet we held our peace and voted for them because they were pleaded for on the ground of war necessity. Now that the necessity for reconstruction is here and equally pressing, what are you Republicans doing in return?

"On the first of the year you went down to the Executive Chamber and shook the Governor, whom you know well from many years of service in this Legislature, by the hand, and you said: 'Al, we are with you, and we want you to make good, and we will uphold your hand; you know us, Al.' And now that he asks for a measly little $60,000 for this highly important nonpartisan commission, the members of which will serve without compensation, you are refusing him even that small amount. What is he going to make good on? 'Al can't make good on hot air, and you know it.'

Senator Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that the whole problem of reconstruction, to his mind, consisted in bringing war industries back to a peace basis with as little injury to the citizens as possible. The Reconstruction Committee, he pointed out, leading from Governor Smith's message on the subject, was loaded with duties, some of which should be performed by the Legislature, while others were already being performed by State departments which were far better equipped for the functions than any temporary commission could ever be.

"We are all fond of the Governor, but no self-respecting Legislature could connive in such a scheme as this to create a superlegislature to do its work and the work of everybody else," he declared.

Senator Black of Brooklyn, Democrat, said the real reason for refusing to put the appropriation through was the fear of "several candidates for Governor on the Republican side of the Senate that if the Reconstruction Commission was supplied with funds which would enable it to do its work it would do something that might enable Governor Smith to get the jump on them in next year's gubernatorial race."

During the debate in the Assembly on the Reconstruction bill, Minority Leader Donohue charged that appropriations of $3,650,000 made by the 1917 Legislature for "emergency" war purposes had been squandered by the Whitman administration. Majority Leader Adler retorted with an attack on Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the Reconstruction Commission, whom he denounced as a partisan who would exercise the powers given the commission in a way that would redound to the advantage of his own party. Mr. Adler said that the Governor could have all the money he wanted for an investigation following statutory lines, but not a cent for a commission that had been created without legislative sanction.

Governor Smith said tonight that the work of the Reconstruction Commission would continue, regardless of what the Legislature had done during the day. He indicated that it would be financed from private sources, members of the commission supplying the necessary funds.

COMING FUR SALES.

Demand Indicates Good Prices at Next Month's Auctions.

The collection of skins to be put under the hammer at the forthcoming sale of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation will be the best ever offered here. This, according to General Manager William Zobel, is especially true of skunk and opossum.

"The fisher collection also is a good one," Mr. Zobel said yesterday, "and contains several lots of silky Northeastern skins. All of the blue fox to be sold came from Alaska, and the lynx also came from there. The marten pelts that have come in contain a larger proportion of dark skins than usual, and the mink collection consists substantially of all fresh skins. The Russian sables are of exceptional quality.

"Some very fine lots of Northeastern skins are included in the collection of raccoon, and the muskrats and wolves received are above the average. All sections and grades will be represented in the offering of red fox, which are up to previous ones in both quantity and quality. The value of the entire lot of furs is upward of $4,000,000. It will be disposed of in the auditorium of the Masonic Temple here during the week beginning April 7."

Fine Northern furs are in exceptionally strong demand, according to the current market report of Funsten Brothers & Co. of St. Louis, and have advanced fully 10 to 15 per cent. above the January prices. The report also says there is every reason to believe that there will be a shortage of furs from Canada and Alaska. Receipts from those sections are very much lighter than usual, which, the report says, is understood, to be due to the prevalence of influenza among the inhabitants, both white and Indian. Fur bearing animals in those sections also seem to be afflicted with a similar plague. The Spring sale at St. Louis begins on April 28, and the last day for receiving shipments there will be April 12.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY, A GRAY IRON FOUNDRY, 5 TO 15 TONS DAILY CAPACITY; QUICK ACTION ON RIGHT PLANT. ADDRESS

FACTOR, Z 302 TIMES ANNEX.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate, with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., X 231 Times Annex.

PARTNER WANTED.

An excellent opportunity is offered reliable man having $5,000 to $6,000 to invest with services in a going business that has splendid future possibilities; good salary and substantial interest in business offered to the right man; highest references given and expected. For interview address H 795 Times Downtown.

DISTRICT SALES and SERVICE MANAGER for a new invention used in every home; purchase recommended by many more; big profit in every sale; 5 sales a day averages a salesman's business; demonstrating machine and all particulars can be had by calling at Reid Ellis Empire, 63d St. and Broadway. See Mr. Wallace.

Garage Storage Business.—Do you want partner with money increase your business? Undertaker, experienced, with money and services, will associate with established undertaker; preferably Brooklyn section; business sold without publicity. J. F. Curtin, 189 Montague St., Bklyn.

FOR RENT.—Finely fitted out hair dressing and manicure parlor in best location in Far Rockaway. Apply M. A. Harrison, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

VEILINGS.—Experienced man with following in trade; good opportunity for right party; salary and interest in business. Veilings, 200 Times.

Man with export and import experience and moderate capital to join corporation and share in profits. B 37 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

I desire to purchase office, location downtown district preferable but not necessary; no agents or brokers considered. Address Albert McKee, 25 Jefferson St., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMEN (2) have clientele Northeast Pennsylvania, desires connection with company looking for capital and where dividends are assured. X 221 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE BROKERS, highest credentials, will finance entire issue of a good stock proposition. X 220 Times Annex.

Will invest from $5,000 to $5,000 and services in any legitimate business; particulars in first letter. A 135 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Pianist has offer of noted manager to tour him over country; to that end have $5,000; splendid opportunity for patron of music to bring out a young genius and participate in wonderful career. E 339 Times.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? Write or call, Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 5351. Booklet mailed upon request.

Partner wanted, with $3,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. R 276 Times.

FOR SALE.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb; for lease; all year business. B. C., 4... Times Downtown.

Millinery shop on Broadway corner for sale. M. C., 809 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Representative of several American industries, who is returning to France, will be glad to arrange representation there for a limited number of reputable and enterprising American manufacturers. H 370 Times.

AGENCY WANTED,

or sole representation in India on commission basis, from manufacturers requiring a permanent outlet for iron and steel staple goods, agricultural appliances and hardware, tractors, &c.; export houses or selling agents need not apply; bank and trade references exchanged. X 257 Times Annex.

A LIVE EXECUTIVE,

now connected with Stock Exchange house, desires to join mercantile firm where ability and energy will bring results; prefer management of business where present owner desires to retire and retain interest; very highest references. G 333 Times Downtown.

SALES AGENCY, CHICAGO SHOW ROOMS, COVERING MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY. WANT LINES OF SPECIALTY ARTICLES FOR DEPARTMENT, HARDWARE, DRYGOODS, JEWELRY TRADE; BEST CREDENTIALS. WRITE YOUR PROPOSITION. ADDRESS L., PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL.

EXECUTIVE-SALES MANAGER, traveled Orient, Australia, Europe, desires connection automobile manufacturer or export house, home or foreign service; best credentials. Hustler. H 703 Times Downtown.

Dutch firm, with excellent connections is open to represent a few more first-class houses. Apply to 156 G. P., care of J. H. de Bussy's Adv. Agency, 50-52 Rokin, Amsterdam.

Company, headquarters Wilkes-Barre, Penn., wants an agency for saleable commodity, we have salesmen throughout North east Pennsylvania; best credentials. X 219 Times Annex.

Gentleman connected with one of the leading clubs as manager for the past years, would like to hear from those interest in an apartment hotel or anything of that order; unquestionable. R 265 Times.

Have New York office and good financial standing; want line of merchandise, domestic or foreign, or good specialty. A. S., 1,170 Broadway, Room 414.

University man, with knowledge of Russian, Polish, German, French, and English, wishes to represent export-import house or banking institution in Europe. R 386 Times.

New export concern wants representation of first-class lines in machinery, tools, and general hardware for all European countries. S 411 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS LOANS.

Loans made on machinery, printing plants, trucks, automobiles. Security Finance, 41 Liberty.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MAILING PRIVILEGES; PROMPT AND careful service; 83 month. 261 Broadway, Room 403.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AFRONS AND HOUSE DRESSES Wanted.—For the jobbing trade; bring samples. Room 401, 5 West 28th.

BLANKETS Wanted.—Will purchase about 6,000 gray woolen blankets; first or Government rejects; any quantity; must be cheap. Henry Lapsen, 322 4th Av. Gram. 3632.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—M. F. L. or 7301 navy. Herzog, Milliken, all colors, quantity no object. E. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway. Spring 7262.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, Stevens, Slaters 42 green, Burgundy, brown. Farragut 2264.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All high shades, at best price, for cash. Alex. Haupt, 60 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Large and small quantities; F. & H. and Botany; must be cheap; cash. Farragut 9636.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, all colors; must be cheap. Farragut 4078.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315; all colors, any quantity. Shapiro, Madison Square 3009.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—In pearl gray; any mill. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

CAPES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on capes of every description. Call 4th week, 9 to 1 o'clock and after 4:30, tenth floor, 1,140 Broadway. See Mr. Rose.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, placing large orders; bring samples. 30 West 32d, 3d floor.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, Suits Wanted.—Spot cash paid; any quantity. Farragut 6184.

CAPES and DOLMANS Wanted.—Spot cash paid; any quantity. Farragut 6184.

CHILDRENS, DRESSES Wanted.—Sizes 6-14; silk and taffeta; can use large quantity. Call all week. Lamston, 45th 4th Av.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—In silk fabric; large jobbers placing stock orders. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 35 West 31st.

COATS and CAPES Wanted.—Jobber, placing stock orders on better coats and capes. 48 West 25th, 8th floor.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Large jobbers placing stock orders. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 35 West 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at plush sample coats. 195 Madison Av., 6th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Dotted swiss, all colors, flesh and voiles, and all colored silk striped voiles. 1,270 B'way, Room 907.

COTTON TAFFETA Wanted.—Lower grades in colors. Manhattan Petticoat, 3 West 29th.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—Open for reindeer, tan, and pekin. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7399.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders Georgette taffeta wash dresses; only those making cleaner merchandise bring samples. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cheap suits; also cotton dresses in organdies, voiles, and gingheams. 36 floor, 30 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new styles in printed and beaded georgettes; also satins. Call mornings. 28 West 22d, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade of georgettes, crepe meteors, sport models, and cottons. 12 W. 32d, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles of wash dresses; call all week. Will Stocker, 17 West 20th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for novelty georgettes and cotton dresses. 43 West 33d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on new silk and cotton dresses. 12th floor, 134 West 36th.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs, for cash; highest grade. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on wash dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

FANCY DIMITIES, Dotted Swiss, and Grosbar Wanted.—For manufacture of middies and smocks. Abe Millman, 20 West 33d. Madison Square 4980.

FLANNEL Wanted.—All wool red, navy, and green for manufacture of middies. Millman, 20 West 33d. Madison Square 4980.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay spot cash; navy only. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy only, for cash. Madison Square 2196.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; cash; all kinds. Madison Square 8077.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies'; all silk, full fashioned; also fibre; any quantity. Sirkin & Sirkin, 405-407 Broadway.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich, 12-inch; immediate delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d. Chelsea 3850.

JAPANESE SILK Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Japanese silks and satins; spot cash. J. C., Phone Madison Square 4980.

KHAKI-KOOL Wanted.—36 inches wide; Mallinson's or similar; all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

KHAKIS Wanted.—Large quantities, for export. Call, with samples, Room 715, 396 Broadway.

MESSALINE Wanted.—Striped, assorted shades. L. Chasner, 19 West 21st.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Emerald, nile, maize, red, lilac, other odd shades. Spring 7034.

POIRE TWILL Wanted.—Garfields 4078, navy or similar. M. Schiff & Bro., 14 West 32d.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Navy; cash. M. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

POPLIN Wanted.—06077, 06810, navy and black; cash. Dover Woolen Co. Madison Square 8797.

POPLIN Wanted.—60610-8, 0677, black and navy, 3824 black, Lorraine serge. Greeley 1934.

POPLIN Wanted.—0610, 06077, black, also 510 navy. Liebman & Hurwits, 128 W. 21st.

POPLINS Wanted.—60610, navy and black; spot cash. Madison Square 8067.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 9610, black and navy; also silvertones; cash. Mad. Sq. 3338.

POPLIN Wanted.—American cotton warp; quantity for cash. Farragut 9872.

SATIN Wanted.—Charmeuse, black and navies; also in the grege goods. Madison Square 8245.

SOCO Wanted.—For cash; white, colors; must be cheap. Madison Square 8970.

SOCO SILK Wanted.—Flesh and white. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

SERGES Wanted.—9055, 54292 or similar; spot cash. Madison Square 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity of Garfield, Botany, and Whitman serge; navy or black, for spot cash. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37 W. 20th St. Farragut 3305.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific C.-S. shade, 106, 110, 1265; also other shades. Spitzer, 5 Madison Square 1872.

SERGES Wanted—34, 104, 4061, American Piece Goods Company, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES Wanted.—A. W. Co. 09610. No. 9 Whitman's, navy. Samuel Fine Co., 12 West 37th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 519, Garfield's, and 104, Whitman's, or similar in navies. Tel. Madison Square 7200.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 104, 09, 1464, 3850, 10280, 11483, 519 for cash. Gramercy 785.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Whitman's 09, 2205, navy and black. Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 94, 54280, 3, WFK, VSL, 7120. Joseph F. Cohen, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 5440.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7120, 7122, 7008; sponged or unsponged. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted. — French; all qualities quantity no object. E. Hyman & Shevell Co., 715 Broadway. Spring 7262.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 54280 and 11483, or similar for cash. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st St.

SERGES Wanted.—54280; will exchange tan, Capen, rose, taupe, plum, and green for black. Farragut 8496.

SERGES Wanted.—09070 and 0636, navies and black, for spot cash. L. Wolfberg & Co., 150 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy and black storm serge for cash. Gottlieb, Madison Square 2180.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 104, 11483, or similar, for cash. Madison Square 8010.

SERGES Wanted.—7008, 7301, W. F. X., 0706, 3395, 11483. Madison Square 5816.

SERGES Wanted.—780, 6120; will pay cash. Chelsea 9423.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag's 7301, navy only; Farragut 5886.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, navy, quantity; 0636, clay and rookie. Greeley 2082.

SERGES Wanted.—6130, 7120, 6123, 7136; cash. Chelsea 5846.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 104, or similar. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear; black and blue. A. Meyer Skirt Co., 31 East 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for spot cash. Farragut 4711.

SERGES Wanted.—508, 9120, 104, U. S. 38, black, navy; cash. Gramercy 3486.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, MFL, 4061; Fall shades; navy and black. Chelsea 6840.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 09. Madison Square 2762.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7301, 7008, 707, 3824, 3471. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L. or 7301 navy. Farragut 9033.

SERGES Wanted.—28 pieces, 7301 navy, for cash. Phone Chelsea 5020.

SERGES Wanted. Madison Square 8245.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted and fifty-fifty; also serges; must sample. X 250 Times Annex.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted, Madison Square 8970.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Large quantity fibre Canton flannel, colored yarns, corduroy; madras; spot cash. 1262 Franklin.

SILKS Wanted.—We will pay a fair price for silk shirtings, crepe de chine or tub silk. Franklin 1774.

SILKS Wanted.—Fiddle, striped, mousseline, also silk poplin; any quantity and qualities; spot cash. Gramercy 4783.

SILK Wanted.—Crucella, any quantity, for cash. Halperin Brothers, 16 Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

SILKS Wanted.—Satin plaid, taffeta plaid, tissue taffetas, silk poplin plaid, woolen coatings. Joseph Left, 40 West 25th.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for fancy silks, also for fancy cotton goods for waists. Trousseau Waist Co., 137 West 28th, Farragut 9089.

SILK Wanted.—Satin stripe taffeta; open for the quantity, at a price. Sampson & Zimmers, 826 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for fancy silks. Cohen & Feldman, 35 West 31st.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in any quantity, for cash. Mad. Sq. 2672.

SILVERTONS Wanted.—For cash, all colors, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted. — Fine silk and tricolette suits only lasted at 10-12 A. M. 1,1233 Broadway, 10th floor, 26th St. entrance.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9029.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Warp printed; quantity Spring 1680.

TRICO SILK wanted; also paillettes, white and navy. C. H. D. Robbins, 150 Madison Av.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—White, light blue, flesh, taupe. Bachikal & Co., 244 5th Av.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—In all colors; can use big quantity. Gramercy 8096.

TRICOLETTES Wanted. Hyman W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4715 similar, all shades. Phone Madison 1...

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, Pekin, henna, all wool, for cash; also rookie serge. Farragut 4078.

VELOURS Wanted.—Any Spring shades, 711-715, 0660; Shiring, Cascade, or similar; large or small lots. Druain, Farragut 2660.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4231, also Dowling, Milliken, Slaters, or similar high shades, for cash. Printz, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity of Spring velours, all colors; spot cash. Farragut 4717.

VELOURS Wanted.—American, navy, high shades, 0312, 0360, 0650; cash. Gramercy 1074.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 0650, 52, all colors; will buy quantities. Gramercy 4481.

VELOURS Wanted. — 4231 Stevens, high shades, any make. Chelsea 9618.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4231, all colors. Farragut 3384.

WASH SKIRTS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Looked at Tuesday and Wednesday morning from 9:30 to 11, and 3:30 to 5; medium and high-priced. Syndicate Trading Co. Ready-to-Wear Dept., 230 5th Av., N. Y. C.

WOOL VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, copen, pekin, rookie, henna, Stevens 4, 2, 31, or Clark & Dana, also Evora, all colors. Rappoport & Gottlieb, 159 Madison Av.

YALAMA DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Open for 50 pieces, all colors, for cash. Farragut 9595.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS.—Ladies' pretty aprons, $2 dozen; bungalow aprons, $3 dozen. Cohen, 26 Beaver St.

BEACH CLOTHS, 54-inch, assorted colors, exceptional quality, large quantity suitable for manufacturer or export. 357 Broadway.

BELTINGS.—Close out quantity 2 3/4, 3 inch soft, medium and stiff finish. Reinhard, Stuyvesant 1606.

BROADCLOTH.—Mediums, reindeer, nigger, tan, in quantity; also velours, black, taupe; well cheap. Orchard 2760.

BURNELLA.—Buckley Cohen 711. Greeley 4377.

CAPES, DOLMANS.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 61 West 13th.

CAPS.—Whipcord oversea caps, stock on hand. Royal Hat Co., 181 Mercer St.

CAPES AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES AND SUITS on racks; variety of styles and cloths. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 36th St.

CAPES, SUITS.—$7.75 on the rack for quick delivery. Bernstein, 118 W. 27th.

CHAMBRAY.—34-inch tan, large quantity, for shirts and dresses. 387 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, $5.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6-14, $5 dozen up. Fashion & Son, 108 8th Av.

CLOTH.—Lawrence 780, colors 1 and 4, 54 net. Farragut 3894.

COATS, DOLMANS, CAPES.—For immediate delivery; pile fabrics ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—500 snappy Spring coats at a reasonable price. Feldman & Schwartz, 146 West 24th St. Chelsea 9...

COATS.—Spring coats, velours and poplin, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 23d.

COATS.—Thirty fur trimmed coats; sacrifice. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS.—Children's, to close out, below cost. Sorkin, 31 West 10th.

COATS.—Velour, light shades, to close out. A. Russakow, 104 5th Av. Blumenthal Co., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 3828.

COATS.—Job of ladies' Spring coats to close out at your price. Adelson, 580 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—100,000 yds. voiles, lawns, crinkle crepe, percales for sale cheap, for waists and white goods manufacturers; call at 262 Church St., store.

COVERT GABARDINE.—Ethan Allen, style 961/31 and 24. Madison Square 2196.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes, Meteors, Poplins, Taffetas, Peau-de Cygne, &c., the right merchandise at the right price. Wilensky & Bloom, 64 East 23d. Gramercy 1283.

DOLMANS, coats, and capes, childrens', sizes 6 to 14; quick delivery. Rothchild, 1,182 Broadway, room 407.

DOLMANS, Capes, Suits.—Attractive styles; good values. Eisen & Son, 122 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery; beaded, georgette, taffetas, satins, $6.75-$16.50; all-wool Jersey, $7.50-$13.50; all-wool French serge, to close, $4.50-$10.50; prices on merchandise unmatchable. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—On rack for immediate delivery, beaded georgettes, satins, taffettas, and crepe de meteors, all colors and sizes, from $9 up. Regent Dress Co., 158 West 20th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; dainty new models in beaded and plain georgette, taffetas, georgette and taffeta combinations. Especially low prices. 33rd Dress Co., 38 West 37th.

DRESSES.—1,000 newest Spring models in silk, wool, jersey, and serges; immediate delivery; exceptionally low prices. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

DRESSES. — 600 dresses in taffeta, satin, and georgette on the racks for immediate delivery; up-to-date styles. A. Packales & Son, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—High-grade, for immediate delivery, satins, beaded georgettes and new models in Jersey. Kaufman Bros., 103 West 36th.

DRESSES.—300 snappy taffetas, satins, serges, georgettes; slaughtering prices; especially for bargain basements; also 300 stylish suits. Emanuel, 43 West 37th.

DRESSES.—5000 silk dresses for immediate delivery at popular prices; also big jobs in Foreign serges. Pan American Dress, 13 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ringhams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annette Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—6,000 on hand; Susquehanna serges, $5.75; wool jerseys, $8.75; greatest values ever offered; see them today. M. Zirkmeier & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette, wool jersey, taffeta. For immediate delivery; reduced prices. Sklan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES. — Georgettes, $9.75; taffetas, $5.75; biggest values in New York. I. Frank & Sons, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job 36, new suit effect, serge dresses at a sacrifice for cash. Lenore Dress Co., 15 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, taffetas, and satin on racks for immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 30th.

DRESSES.—300 silk and serge dresses, to close out, at a price. Alderman, 36 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Contreuse has quantity of dresses to close out, silks and others. Ryerade Dress, 123 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of serges and taffetas, to close out; up-to-the-minute styles. Easy Dress, 17 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Job to close out georgette, taffetas, crepe meteor, and serges. Capital Dress, 44 East 8th St., cor. Greene.

DRESSES.—200 serge snappy styles, to close out at a price. B. Herman, 146 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Better-grade satins, indestructible printed georgettes, tricolettes, meteors; immediate delivery. Jackson, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette, taffetas, crepe de chine; close out. Stanley Dress, 15 West 34th.

DRESSES.—150 latest material and samples, to close out at sacrifice prices. American Dress, 115 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette crepe de meteors and taffetas for immediate delivery to jobbers. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, taffetas, satins, $6.50 to $8.50; immediate delivery. Leeb Nussbaum, 119 W. 23d.

DRESSES, Jersey and silks; several thousand; to close out at a price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—5,000 on the racks, crepe de chine, taffetas, satins, jerseys, $6.75 up. Ruby, 7 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, $7.75; georgette, $10.50; also waists, to close out, snappy styles. Bernard Waist and Dress, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out, georgettes, taffetas, on racks. Florsanil Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge to close out; reasonable. Jacob Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Kled Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES Taffetas, Wool Serges; close out $4.95. Hoffman Bros., 85 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Have 700 dresses, silk and serge, to close out cheap. Casino Dress, 28 W. 23d.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 satin, 50c on dollar; great sacrifice. Cohen, 120 West 20th.

GEORGETTES.—Stehli quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8312.

GEORGINES, ivory and flesh; good quality; reduced price. Telephone Madison Square 3047.

GEORGETTES.—White and flesh; quantity to close, $1.95. Spring 1680.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—All kinds; sacrifice. J. C. Wolff, 78 Worth Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8070.

GINGHAMS.—Closing out; sacrifice mill's surplus, large variety plaids. Shapiro & Co., Spring 263.

HATS.—1,000 dozen panama, silk, palm beach, for children, and men, below factory prices; export and domestic trade. Washington Mills, 16 Lispenard St. Canal 4259.

HOLLANDS.—34-inch natural color, for export; large quantity. 387 Broadway.

HOSE.—25 cases misses' fine ribbed hose. Talbot Dick & Dale, in black and white, finest Quaker & Kolsaty, new fitwell, 20c.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Big job fine chambray and gingham, $9 per dozen; percales and Hollands, $7.50 per dozen. J. Shor, 30 West 17th.

JAP SILKS.—Almost any weight at prices below market. Looked at Tuesday and Wednesday morning from 9:30 to 11, and 3:30 to 5; medium and high-priced. Syndicate Trading Co. Ready-to-Wear Dept., 230 5th Av., N. Y. C.

JERSEYS.—36 pieces wool jersey, all colors, to close out for cash. Spring 8026.

LACES.—Imported, in sets; immediate delivery. Green, 61 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

PANTS.—Boys' knickerbockers, blue serge and striped worsteds, sizes 8 to 18, $4.25 a dozen. Washington Mills, 16 Lispenard St. Canal 4259.

PANTS.—Men's pants at reasonable prices. Canal 1565, c. 438 Broadway, Room 702.

POIRET TWILLS.—Garfield's 4078, shade 2001. Madison Square 6716.

POPLINS.—Andrews 6000, navy and black; American woolen, delhi gray and harvest, cheap. E. Hirschhorn & Co., Madison Square 9068, Ext. 4.

POPLINS.—60 pieces American navy. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 6540.

POPLINS.—774-767. Whitman's; also Lorraines Tricotine. Madison Square 3388.

POPLINS.—American 0236, fan and gray. Greeley 4377.

POPLIN.—774, 5 pieces navy, $1.50 net cash. Stuyvesant 4542.

POPLIN.—American, pekin. Will sell cheap. Farragut 2861.

POPLINS.—768, rookie, tan, copen, clay, all navy. Madison Square 851.

POPLIN.—American and Jolesch in all high shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POPLINS.—0236 tan, gray, and pekin. Farragut 9842.

RECO SILK.—First quality, 22½c. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8071.

SERGES.—Botany 780, Gilbert 8200, Jamestown 9600, Amm's wear serge, Juilliard's 54289, American 609, Gera 7006, 10453, WFX, MFL, Whitman's 774, PPL, 228, BPNI, Selden's poplin; also big variety of fancy plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 638 Broadway. Spring 2...6.

SERGES.—54288, 9288, 812, 767-4, 4060, 7512 (9702, 4050), W. F. X., K. S. W., silvertone, tricotines, poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen, 20 East 23d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—Pacific boating serges, 50 inches, 1,400 pieces, all colors, 18c; must be sold at once. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8071.

SERGES.—519, 11433, 780, 761, 9288, 4008, 2205, 3396, 812, 94, 0636, VEL; also fine men's wear serges. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1988, 4941.

SERGE.—150 pieces navy blue French serge, 56-inch, cotton warp, cheap for cash; also navy blue Coronet serge 4105. Madison Square 4175-6.

SERGES.—11433, navy, tan, green, 58-inch navy blue, men's wear 3885, navy, black all-wool plaid for skirtings. Greeley 624. Ask for Martin.

SERGES.—11433, 764, 54280, W. F. X., 6120, 09301, 7301, 3824, MDBL, black tricotine, jersey cloth, all shades. Blumenthal Co., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 3828.

SERGES.—235, 11433, 09288, 2205, 3395, 780, 0636, 538, V. S. L., M. F. L., 54289; reasonable prices. Davidoff Co., Mad. Sq. 4623.

SERGES.—Bahnson's mannish serge at sacrifice; navy, 24 E. 21st St. Room 803. Gramercy 6720-1500.

SERGES.—0636, U. S. 538, 235, 11433, 3850, similar, 609, quantities; immediate delivery. Andon Mills, 259 4th Av. Gramercy 6284.

SERGES.—7008, 11, 1464, $2.20; 7788, Pekin poplin, $2.60; also other serges in black and navy. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES, POPLINS.—Cleveland, 9288, American 09077; also Pekin tricotines, cheap. Elco Mills, Madison Square 2639.

SERGES.—7302 M. F. L., J. S. L., W. F. X., 750, 4481, 4062, colors, 767; poplins 3668, P. P., Barnet, Farragut 3148.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting

Every Good Coat
Every Good Cape
Every Fur Coat-
is made more beautiful and more valuable by a
MALLINSON'S PUSSY WILLOW
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
LINING

To Get Acquainted

Order 3 doz. Assorted Children's and Misses' Hats
Sizes, 3 to 16 Years.
At $15.33 per doz.
MAX MAYER, Inc.
352 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Dept. T.

COTTON GOODS
Special Sale

Pamela Flannel	23 in. wide	10½c
Elderdown, plain	36 in. wide	15½c
Essex Flannel	36 in. wide	13½c
Moleskin Amoskeag	36 in. wide	13½c
Pink, Blue, Checks, Stripes.		
Narrow Gingham	26 in. wide	11½c
Assorted Plaid Ginghams	32 in. wide	13½c

Also Percales, Chambrays, Voile, etc. Assorted Colors and Patterns.
CALBRO MILLS
CALEF BROS.
546-548 Broadway. Spring 814

SEE OUR LINE OF
LEATHER COATS
FOR
MEN AND WOMEN
RIGHT PRICES
Queen Leather Goods Co.
23 EAST 22D ST.

Children's & Flapper Gingham Dresses
For Immediate Delivery
Special Bargains
Suitable for Sales
ALLIANCE DRESS CO.,
130 West 29th St.

SERGE DRESSES
Half Wool
To close out $3.00 NET
POPLINS from $3.75 up
TAFFETAS from $4.75 up
WASH DRESSES $18 Per Doz. up
QUICK DELIVERY.
ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

SUITS-CAPES
DOLMANS
Immediate Delivery
DAVE ROSENGARTEN
11 EAST 31ST STREET

SUITS, CAPES and DOLMANS
At Popular Prices.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
KIRSHMAN BROS.
36 West 25th St. N.Y.C.

$9.00 Doz. BLACKS & NOVELTIES $10.52 Doz.
WAISTS
$12.00 $15.00
LARRY GOLDBERG, 1270 Broadway.

WASH DRESSES
For Immediate Delivery.
5,000
Prices $2.50—$5.00
M. WEISMAN & SONS
118 West 22nd St. New York

TIP TOP
DRESSES
Silks, Taffetas, Georgettes, Figured Georgettes, etc., FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
29-35 W. 32nd St.—30-34 W. 33rd St.
Stock Always on Hand.

HOLSTEN, YOUNG
AND COMPANY
LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
WATERPROOF TWEED COATS
RAIN AND AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 27TH STREET

STRAW BRAIDS
Rough & Fine Colored & Natural
All Kinds of Body Hats
STAR TRADING & IMP. CO.
922 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 8477 Spring.

Puritan Underwear Manufacturing Co.,
382 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg
GEORGETTE DRESSES $12.75 to $20.00.
129-133 WEST 27TH ST.
CAPES, $8.50 to $27.50.
SPORTWEAR CO.,
114-116 WEST 27th ST.

FOR BIG MERCHANT MARINE.

National Association Elects Senator Ransdell as Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The National Merchant Marine Association, which will work to aid in the development of a merchant marine under the American flag adequate to the needs of the nation in peace and war, completed its permanent organization today, electing Senator Ransdell of Louisiana as President.

The organization announced that it will collect and disseminate information showing the necessity of an American merchant marine and suggest to Congress from time to time laws to be passed which will promote the best interests of the American people.

The firve Vice Presidents of the organization are J. Parker Kirlin, New York; Edward B. Burling, Washington; William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; John H. Kirby, Houston, Texas, and William R. Wheeler, San Francisco. The Executive Committee elected follows: Edward B. Burling, Chairman; George W. Norris, and Captain C. A. McAllister, Washington, D. C.; L. La Richards and Herdon Chubb, New York; William Allen, New Orleans, and Emile P. Albrecht, Philadelphia. The Executive Committee will elect a Secretary and Treasurer.

Among new members whose election was announced were H. V. Bernard, importer and exporter, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York; W. R. Ingalls, consulting mining engineer, Hill Building, New York, and H. H. Raymond, President of the Clyde Steamship Company and Mallory Steamship Company, New York.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

MARIETTA CARTER NEGLIGEE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John Williamson, John Goff, and Max Seligman, individually and as copartners trading as Marietta Carter Negligee Company, women's wearing apparel, at 19 West Twenty-fifth Street, by the following creditors: Johnson, Cowdin & Co., $806; Alexander Hutchinson, $782, and Muser Brothers, $272.

I. H. STANLEY CHACE, Stock Broker, of 111 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Alice E. Bloom, $13,322; Hazel C. Bloom, $11,920, and Claire H. Bloss, $26,000.

EDWARD REYNAUD of 315 Tecumseh Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,579 and assets of $335. First National Bank of Mount Vernon is a creditor for $1,408.

BENJAMIN PECK of 2,390 Creston Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,079 and no assets. There is only one creditor, State Bank.

JOSE BAGET JORNET, Exporter of Nuts in Fruits.—Judge Knox has appointed Asa B. Kellogg receiver in $20,000 bond.

STORM KING PAPER COMPANY of 5 Beekman Street and Moodna, N. Y., has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $155,825, of which $105,500 are unsecured claims and assets of $129,873, consisting of real estate, $102,700; cash, $100, and account due, $368. The real estate is said to include about thirty acres of land in Moodna, N. Y., which, with plant, is valued at $100,000, said to be subject to mortgage and conveyance of $50,000, and is said to have been conveyed by deed to Old Forge Paper Company. Among the largest creditors are Sprinkle Water System, $17,500; Atlantic National Bank, $11,000; P. Garvan, Inc., $9,966, and Berlin Mills Company, $7,970.

BENJAMIN SOLOMON & CO., stock brokers at 44 Broad Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $84,030, represented by secured claims, $22,666, and unsecured claims $58,218 and assets of $112,061, consisting of accounts due. Among the largest creditors are Chatham & Phenix National Bank, $18,666; Libaire & Cook, $9,500; R. W. Campbell, $4,900, and P. Coben $2,300.

MACHINERY AND METALS SALES COMPANY, INC., OF NEW YORK.—Judge Knox has appointed Maurice L. Shaine receiver in equity, in $10,000 bond.

EASTERN SHORE SHIPBUILDING CORP.—Judge Knox has appointed Calvin B. Moon and Roger B. Wood receivers in equity, in $20,000 bonds.

H. CHAMBERS COMPANY, INC., muslin underwear, at No. 240 West Twenty-third Street, has been assigned to Frederic C. Leubuscher. The company was incorporated in 1918.

BARNET LIFSHITZ, cigars, at 66 East Tenth Street.—Judge Mayer has issued an order, dismissing the petition in bankruptcy, filed in December, 1917.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Abelson, Joseph—Std. Oil Co. of N.Y. $5,280.16
Armstrong, John R.—R. I. Henderson 283.06
B. & H. Shoe Co.—Travers Shoe Co. 17,243.00
Brandenburg, Lewis R.—F. E. Hasler 1,083.28
Buyers' Aid, Inc.—L. R. Gibbs 254.20
Same—M. T. Henry 151.70
Coman, Geoffrey, and May Dugan—People, &c 100.00
Columbus Circle Const. Corp.—Manhattan Sand Co. 165.35
Credential Employment Corp.—R. H. Donnelly 116.92
Cestero, Manuel F.—Holzwasser & Co., costs 109.19
Cestero, John, by gdn.—Holzwasser & Co., costs 109.19
Driscoll, Margaret—P. W. Somers, costs. 110.20
Diden, Harold H.—O. J. Gette 291.17
El Colonial Cigar Co.—M. L. Shaine 1,205.14
Fletcher, Alice—A. N. Homer 169.82
Flandreau & Co.—Wm. E. Jordan, Inc. 544.41
Francke, Samuel A., (B. A. Francke & Co.)—M. Jasper 1,200.30
Fitzgerald, Archer W.—H. P. Palmer .. 317.65
Fontaine, Eva B. and Florence E.—Weatherbee & Wood 641.39
Fire Detecting Wire Co.—A. V. Sims .. 275.20
Gerstle, Ralph J. F., and John Williams, (Williams & Gerstle Eng. Co.)—Barnes Bros. 296.28
Graham, Anne—Harry Meyers Co. 208.64
Goldschmidt & Loewenick, Inc.—Diamond State Fibre Co., costs 404.30
Goldberg, Charles S., and Christ Lund, (Lund & Goldberg)—E. J. Flick 164.91
Gewolb, Adolph—C. B. Gluck 132.01
Gelber, Samuel—C. B. Gluck 132.01
Granville, K. Gordon—Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., &c. 104.90
Greenblatt, Herman, and Martin Siegel—People, &c. 500.00
Same 500.00
Hill, Ada R.—A. N. Homer 160.80
Hudson, Muriel—B. Solomon's Sons 125.91
Haupt, Matthew—C. C. Smith 275.41
Kittel, Russell H.—W. Robinson et al. 184.60
Lyon Ventilating Machinery Co.—E. B. Williams 450.72
Liebowitz, Sol, and Martin Siegel—People, &c. 200.00
Liebowitz, Solomon, and Martin Siegel—Same 500.00
Machalas, John—Manhattan Cash Register Co. 160.08
McGolrick, Paul A.—Perlman Eng. Co. .. 175.96
Moore, Hubert E.—M. O'Brian 920.41
Manfredi, Alfredo—C. Guerci et al. 340.82
Mumford, Geo. ?—G. S. Mumford 3,812.82
Same—Same 14,608.52
Perkins, Morris—M. Brainson 168.41
Rondinella, Oreste—J. Parcella 2,005.41
Riley, Frank J.—L. Levine et al. 141.83
Robinson, Frederick G.—Waldorf-Astoria, Inc. 217.70
Rosenthal, Sidney—J. Cohen 567.09
Ryan, Walter J.—Jos. Knopf & Son ... 316.16
Richardson, Frank W.—McGregory & Co. 270.46
Singer, Kenneth M.—A. A. Hansen 274.34
Sherman, Joseph—H. N. Sokolow 151.08
Small, Arthur E.—H. E. Harris 191.70
Seventy-eighth St. and Broadway Co.—Chatham and Phenix Nat. Bank of N. Y. City, costs 151.52
Sinutar, Sam—Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co., costs 128.95
Strunsky, Myer—N. M. Hutner 138.20
Storer, L. Mead—Park & Tilford 506.82
Steakin, Patrick, by gdn.—A. H. Ball et al., costs 109.19
Silleo, Carmen—Board of Education of City of New York 110.50
Steinberg, Isaac—Medick Barrows Co. .. 326.60
Schiffers, Otto W.—First Nat. Bank of Jamaica 324.50
Singer, Maurice—German Journal Corp. 835.20
Spiro, Rudolph—S. K. Lichtenstein et al. 183.95
Teitzer, Tarkus, or Wolf—Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry Co., costs 128.95
Tunis, Stanley D.—I. Brecher, costs 104.95
Tierney, William—D. Beckerman et al. 487.05
Weis, Isidor E.—R. H. Donnelly 124.75
Wandell, Kurt—Bradley Packard Auto Renting Co. 102.70
Zieler, Simon, and Sam Hartsband—Taubes 112.41

In Bronx County.

Applebaum, Isador—Lay Fish Co. $168.78
Heller, Sam—Pearlman & Goldsmith Co. 260.81
Lyon Ventilating Machinery Co.—E. B. Williams 469.72
Masconi, Bernardo and Bertha—J. Lichtenberg 265.43
Payne, David W.—S. Phillips 186.77

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Finkelstein, Israel—G. Sloman, May 15, 1918 ..... $1,677.04
Jay Kay Co., Inc.—J. Becker, Dec. 21, 1918 ..... 300.00
Meriano, Robert E. and Laura E.—V. Kocks, Feb. 14, 1919 ..... 1,041.85
Weaver, George—G. E. Weaver, trustee, March 6, 1919 ..... 6,144.43
Greenwald, Vigdor or Victor—E. Schechter, Jan. 30, 1918 ..... 485.55
Weaver, George—E. D. Weaver, March 6, 1919 ..... 1,000.04

WARNS RESERVE BOARD.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania made a new move today in his fight against John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency. Mr. McFadden wrote to Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, declaring that it would be illegal for Mr. Williams to sit as one of the board in a conference to be held Thursday, at which time, it is expected, both the financing of the railroads and the forthcoming Victory Loan will be discussed. Any action taken at this time, Mr. McFadden contended, would not be binding, because Mr. Williams's presence would be necessary to constitute a quorum. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, who is a member of the board, is scheduled to speak in St. Paul, Minn., on that day, and another member of the board is absent from the city.

Mr. McFadden asserted tonight that by the end of this week he would begin his proposed quo warranto proceedings to test Secretary Glass's right to reappoint Mr. Williams after that official had failed of senate confirmation, if by that time Mr. Williams had not resigned or Secretary Glass had not made reply to the inquiries of the Pennsylvania Representative for the legal reasons for the appointment.

Hosiery Demand Keeps Up.

Even though the number of buyers now in this market is considerably smaller than it was a month or so ago sellers of the finer qualities of silk hosiery for men and women say that they see little change in the demand for Fall lines. Salesmen now on the road are turning in good business and in some cases where it has been necessary to make allotments in order to distribute the production equitably they have already been largely disposed of. Buyers who have been in this market and only succeeded in filling their needs on wanted lines partially while here, are now bombarding the local selling offices with letters asking that they be taken care of in case any other buyer reneges. In some instances even the samples are asked for.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMTIGO, Wis.—The A. Goldberg Department Store Co.; E. Goldberg, ready-to-wear, millinery, dry goods, clothing; McAlpin.
AKRON, Ohio—Federman Dept. Store; Miss L. Cross, silk camisoles, muslin corset covers, gowns, envelope slips; 116 W. 32d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Pallister Co.; J. B. Pallaire, dry goods; Breslin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—American Hat Mfg. Co.; J. T. Clark, mfrs. hats; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; M. J. Weisman, women's cloaks, suits; 6 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Hochecker, ready-to-wear; Miss Sperzel, muslin underwear; 320 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; H. Oppenheimer, cloaks, suits, furs; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, cotton piece goods; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John-Cobiens Co.; E. G. Colvill, domestics, blankets, dress goods, silks; S. Blum, notions, jewelry; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear; 354 4th Av.; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, laces, trimmings, overcoats, sweaters, gloves; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, wash dress goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, ready-to-wear; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Oehs & Frank; J. Frank, waist, dress materials; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Hargrave.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberge, corsets, underwear, hosiery, jewelry; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Mirvis & Small; B. Mirvis, genl. mdse.; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Globe Mfg. Co.; J. Latin, jobs, dolmans, capes, suits, skirts; McAlpin.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; G. H. Wood, china, glassware; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.—J. B. Supple, clothing, furn. goods; 16 Cooper Square.
BOSTON—E. Goldman & Co.; E. Goldman, mfrs. duck clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss E. M. Kennedy, underwear; Miss Cabus, millinery; 23 West 32d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, waists; Miss Gilman, children's, girls', juniors' dresses; misses' skirts; Miss Redington, misses' waists; Miss E. Murphy, misses' suits; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Miss O'Reagan, misses' coats; Miss Stein, women's, misses' gloves; Mr. Hanan, men's neckwear; Miss Moore, jewelry; Mr. Peck, leather goods; basement buyers, Mr. O'Brien, women's, misses' coats, suits; Miss Dartt, house dresses, infants' wear, negligees; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Mr. McLeod, men's shirts; A. G. Sanborn, silks; Miss Laugrin, toys; W. N. London, leather goods; Mr. Brady, coats, suits; Miss Haughey, misses' suits; Miss McCauley, ladies' stout ready-to-wear; Miss Sweeney, mdse. manager, ready-to-wear; 422 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. Samuels, pictures; C. H. Jennings, linens; G. Lee, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits, gowns; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss D. Killeen, dresses; 244 5th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; Miss M. H. Shana, waists; Miss M. E. Eaton, corsets; 250 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, dresses, negligees; Flaherty, representing; P. Keefe, misses' coats; J. A. Keough, men's clothing; E. J. Pendergast, skirts; W. F. Myers, silk waists; Miss N. Taurlow, misses' underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Newport Dress Co.; A. H. Miller, mfrs. dresses; Latham.
BOSTON—Belle Waist Co.; R. W. Sawyer, mfrs. shirtwaists, shirtwaist suits, silk, woolen waists; Penn.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; basement buyers; A. Cohen, cloaks, suits, dresses, girls' wear; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, petticoats, infants' wear, aprons; Miss Ford, millinery; Miss Danahy, jobs silk waists; 200 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Brothers & Welden Co.; L. R. Marvin, coats, suits, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Penn.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Licht & Co.; H. Licht, ready-to-wear; 634 B'way.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. N. Stein, floor coverings, curtains, draperies, 37 W. 28th; Brotell.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. D. Granfield, hosiery, underwear; E. J. Godfrey, silks, dress goods; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. S. Given, ready-to-wear; 37 West 28th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; J. S. Buckman, mdse. manager; 2 W. 37th.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—C. E. Clarkson & Co.; H. L. Ford, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Look-Out Knitting Mills; O. J. Rawlins, representing; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; J. J. Seehof, millinery; W. Watt, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 277 5th Av.
CHICAGO—G. L. Hammons Co.; G. L. Hammons, dry goods, clothing; Penn.
CHICAGO—Fuchs & Lurie Co.; A. J. Lurie, laces, embroideries; Latham.
CHICAGO—Lieger Bros. Co.; C. L. Nelson, ready-to-wear, hats; 2 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, notions, trimmings, yarns, corsets; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Martha Lane Adams Co.; J. E. Barker, ready-to-wear; Commodore.
CHICAGO—People's Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Turk, ready-to-wear, furs; Latham.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; D. C. Bragg, carpets; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—I. Bezark; J. Telier, waists, Summer furs; 15 E. 26th.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, men's, boys', children's clothing; G. E. Johnson, youths', boys' clothing; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; J. S. Rosenberg, georgette waists; Imperial.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; G. G. Germain, cloaks, suits; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. J. Foley, domestics; 226 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Stern & Co.; Miss Carney, jobs coats', children's wear; 212 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, suits; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; C. Allen, hosiery, ribbons, gloves; Miss Graham, ribbons; Miss Quayle, hosiery; Miss Boeckisstette, gloves; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Landesman-Hirschheimer Co.; B. Lowenstein, coats, suits, skirts; Penn.
CLEVELAND—J. Meckes Sons Co.; E. A. Meckes, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks, suits, furs, muslin underwear, corsets, millinery; C. Ommodore.
CLEVELAND.—Landesman-Hirschheimer Co.; B. L. Lowenstein, mfrs. cloaks, suits, skirts; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. R. Rogers, shoes; 366 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; T. Manley, coats, suits; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Garment Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 404 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Union Co.; Mrs. E. J. Lakin, girls', juniors' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
DENVER, Col.—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery; 200 5th Av.; Great Northern.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. J. Phelps, domestics, prints; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Brothers; N. Schioff, domestics, linings; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott & Co.; G. T. Moody, dress, white goods, prints, silks; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. D. Rosenthal gingham, porch dresses; 225 5th Av.
FLINT, Mich.—The Rosenthal Co.; M. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A. M. Shrago, dry goods; Breslin.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Goodspeed Bros.; J. H. Goodspeed, shoes; Commodore.
GREENFIELD, Mass.—J. Wilson & Co.; Miss J. S. Hawkes, dry goods; Commodore.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; F. H. Bowman, general mdse.; 105 Grand.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; W. Raphael, men's furnishing goods; M. F. Slomin, boys' clothing; 141 Madison Av.; Breslin.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—Mrs. S. H. Miller, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits, millinery; Grand.
HOUSTON, Texas—McCardell & Sauer; W. McCardell, millinery; Room 1717; 366 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—I. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss Stephens, furs; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Browning, King & Co.; J. Baldwin, clothing; 16 Cooper Square.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Co.; D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, coats, suits; 25 Madison Av.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin-Phillips Co.; W. S. Phillips, notions; 72 Leonard.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Brother; Miss E. Martin, laces, ribbons, neckwear, trimmings; 404 4th Av.
LANSING, Mich.—F. N. Arbaugh Co.; J. A. McKelvey, china, house furn. goods; W. D. Baltz, dry goods; T. Humphreys, basement depts.; 1,170 B'way; Cumberland.
LENANTONING, Mich.—Eisenberg Bros.; L. Eisenberg, dry goods; 3 W. 29th.
LORAIN, Ohio—A. Goldstein & Sons Co.; S. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; C. H. Bennett, shoes; 25 Madison Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Jobbers Overall Co.; A. C. Barrow, overalls; Penn.
MACON, Ga.—W. A. Speedy Co.; Miss J. Prince, millinery; Broztell.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Memphis Bargain House; A. H. Brown, jobs ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—Memphis Bargain House; A. H. Brown, jobs ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. T. Gebhardt, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.
MIDLAND, Mich.—E. La Gardiner & Co.; E. L. Gardiner, general mdse.; Wallick.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss L. Langenkamp, women's coats; B'way & 32d.
MILWAUKEE—B. E. Heller Co.; B. E. Heller, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; A. N. Miller, bargain, basement; Mr. Ritterhoff, upholstery goods, draperies; Mr. Koebler, carpets, furniture; 1,133 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss C. B. Fliegler, millinery; 225 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; O. W. Rector, coats, suits; 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; Miss M. Van Gelt, waists, petticoats; McAlpin.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge Co.; R. B. McKeown, wash goods; 45 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Solomon Brothers & Kahn; S. J. Solomon, piece goods; 60 Worth.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Leonard, Fitzpatrick & Mueller; Miss B. Keiser, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
MONTREAL—Goodwin's, Ltd.—Miss Walker, waists, muslin underwear; 347 5th Av.
MONTREAL—H. Morgan & Co.; A. J. Tourangeau, china, art goods; Grand.
MONTREAL—National Garment Co.; A. Kelinor, silk, cotton dresses; 39 W. 32d.
NEW CASTLE, Penn.—New Castle D. G. Co.; Miss H. Edwards, art embroideries, ribbons, neckwear; Miss F. McAnlen, jewelry, leather goods; H. S. Forbes, general mdse.; Penn.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Jacobs Bros. & Co.; H. Jacobs, men's furn. goods; Commodore.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss R. Rosenberg, women's underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—B. Altschul, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler Co., Inc.; M. Hirschler, domestics; 72 Leonard.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rose, men's clothing; A. Mitchell, 4th, domestics; 422 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, 4th, domestics, blankets; F. J. Donedon, upholstery goods; 422 4th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Rorabaugh-Brown D. G. Co.; Mr. Dunkin, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
OMAHA, Neb.—Browning, King & Co.; G. T. Williams, representing; 16 Cooper Square.
PHILADELPHIA—"Stewart's"; Miss Koenig, dresses; 16 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—J. J. Rosen, dresses, skirts; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, coats; Miss Weiss, georgette waists; 15 E. 20th.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; ready-to-wear; H. R. Nathanson, men's clothing; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's, headwear, children's cloaks; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; B'way and 10th St.; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Gravis & Sons; J. Gravis, manufacturer cloaks, suits; 33 West 34th; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, cloakings; 2 West 35d; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—Franklin Sweater Mfg. Co.; A. Lichtenstein, yarns; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; B. Marks, toilet articles; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Silk & Kohn; H. L. Silk, skirtings; 1,182 B'way; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Milady Dress and Costume Co.; M. H. Rubin, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Lippincott, Johnson & Co.; S. R. Lippincott, Jr., woolens; 39 W. 29th.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Bros.; B. H. Ullman, skirtings; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; Miss J. Dowd, laces; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; L. N. Shuman, white, wash, dress goods; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Department Store; P. Haley, drugs, toilet goods; Mrs. Hamburger, waists, basement; E. Draytoss, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Abels & Ress; M. Ress, woolens; Knickerbocker.
PITTSBURGH—M. A. Singer, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann's, Department Store; J. W. Horn, toys, trunks; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Joseph Horne Co.; Miss F. Frentrup, millinery; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Matzger, silk, wash; 404 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, Jr., blankets, domestics; 422 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Portéous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; H. D. Lakeman, coats, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Brother; J. Samuels, clothing; 116 West 32d.
QUINCY, Ill.—J. J. Reib; Miss Cesena, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Fourqureau, Temple & Co.; R. S. Gray, dress goods, silks, laces, ribbons; Penn.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 270 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. A. Olson, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stoefel, Strauss & Conner; W. T. Connor, woolens; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. Adler Brothers & Co.; J. J. Bakrow, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss Salinky, jobs waists; Miss Feldman, jobs glove silk, silk muslin underwear, silk petticoats, corsets, band aprons, brassieres; 470 4th Av.
ROCK HILL, S. C.—A. Friedheim & Bros.; A. Friedheim, gen'l mdse.; Herald Square.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; Miss M. A. Doyle, sweaters, waists; 404 4th Av.; Broztell.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; E. Blum, ready-to-wear; 3,140 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—I. Magnin & Co.; Miss Aronson, shirtwaists; 461 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; S. H. McDonough, silks, dress goods; 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Browning, King & Co.; A. P. Kloos, representing; 16 Cooper Square.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. S. Kline, linens, white goods; 37 W. 28th; Broztell.
ST. LOUIS—Newberry-Burdick-Scott Co.; G. B. Newberry, children's Winter coats; 1,170 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Pinch, Van Slyck & McConville; G. O. Olson, silks, velvets; F. W. Pedrson, ready-to-wear; 220 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Nye & Hyde; J. H. Wright, hosiery, gloves; 12 Leonard; Park Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. W. Gershachar, notions; 15 W. 35th; Herald Square.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. B. Johnson, men's, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d.
TORONTO—Murray-Kay Co.; S. Oxley, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.
TULSA, Okla.—Halliburton, Abbott Co.; Mrs. M. Gray, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; W. C. Rathbun, furn. goods, laces, embroideries; 60 Worth.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Delt, millinery; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. Rohe, millinery; J. H. Boyce, domestics, blankets; 422 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; T. F. Fimlin, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 422 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss T. K. Cretsatos, infants' wear; 422 4th Av.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; Miss A. K. Norris, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Blum Bros.; I. Blum, cloaks, suits; 362 5th Av.
WILMINGTON, Ohio—H. B. Patterson & Co.; H. B. Patterson, clothing, cloaks, suits, shoes, furniture; Breslin.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Huntley-Hill-Stockton Co.; M. Stockton, carpets, furniture; Collingwood.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Logan Bros.; T. Guerin, general mdse.; Imperial.
YORK, Penn.—I. McLean & Sons; W. I. Love, blankets; 432 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—I. Mc

BOAT OWNER DENIES YIELDING TO UNION

Says Earnings of the Boats Given to Government Will Be Used to Fight Strike.

ONLY SEVEN CREWS QUIT

Belahunty Declares Others Are Ready to Leave Places on Army and Navy Tugs.

Announcing that he had agreed to give the Government ten coal boats for the coaling of transports, J. J. Kelly of the R. Maclain Transportation Company last night denied that the unions had succeeded in making a rift in the ranks of the boat owners in the hart or strike.

"Some days ago the local representatives of the War and Navy Departments," said Mr. Kelly, "requested me to charter a few coal boats to the Government on a bare boat basis, which means that these boats would be delivered to the Government without Captains, and that the Government would be free to put its own men in charge of them. I indicated that I would. The union leaders immediately distorted the matter and sought to make it appear that I had signed up on the union wage scale and deserted my associates in the coal-boat business. I have not. My interests always have been with the private boat owners. Today, with the full approval of my associates in the New York Boat Owners' Association, I have allowed the Government to have ten boats on a bare boat basis. I have done this only upon the positive assurance that the Government absolutely needs these boats for the coaling of 'transports. Every dollar which I receive for the hire of these boats will for the duration of the strike be donated to the boat owners' fund for fighting the strike."

Captain William A. Maher, Vice President of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, asserted last night the Army Medical Department, located on Pier 90, North River, was not living up to the Government's agreement with the unionists working on army and navy boats, and that the crews were being worked more than eight hours a day. Captain Maher said that the question would be taken up today with the Government.

Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the affiliation, said that he had ascertained that only seven crews had quit on army and navy tugs, but that the other seven crews were reported as ready to leave their places. Mr. Delahunty said that five railroad tugs were lent to the army and navy officials yesterday, and that five more would be added to the military fleet today.

The announcement that additional tugs would be turned over to the military today following charges made at the union headquarters by two Captains, who alleged that the local Railroad Administration had caused them to lose their jobs because of union affiliations. This was characterized by A. J. Stone of the railroad forces as "ridiculous." Mr. Delahunty, who had earlier ordered a rigid investigation of the charges, said last night that he had nothing to add to the matter, but possibly might say something about it today.

Captain Benjamin P. Hutchison, who, as administrator of the harbor floating equipment at this port, has been acting as naval representative in the negotiations with the strikers, was detached yesterday from that duty and ordered to command the Norfolk Navy Yard. Captain James F. Cater, until recently commanding the battleship Connecticut, was detailed to succeed Captain Hutchison. No reason for the transfer was announced.

LAWRENCE STRIKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

Trouble Starts When Officials Break Up Parade—Small Outbreaks Also at Night.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 18.—Violent encounters between policemen and textile strikers and strike sympathisers, which started today when the police broke up a parade, were resumed tonight. The disturbances were the most serious since the strike started six weeks ago.

Shots were fired at policemen from tenement houses while they were struggling with leaders of the parade this forenoon, and tonight the police exchanged shots with occupants of a house who attempted to prevent them from arresting a disturber.

Twenty-one men arrested during the early rioting were held under $500 bonds each on charges of inciting to riot. In presenting the cases, Captain J. J. Sullivan of the police told the court that red flags were waved at the head of the parade. Outside the courtroom strike leaders denied that any red flags were carried, and said that an Italian flag must have been mistaken for the revolutionary banner in the fog. Four men arrested because of tonight's disturbances will be arraigned tomorrow.

The most serious outbreak tonight occurred in an alley between Lowell and Valley Streets. A man threw a stone at a patrolman, and when the police tried to arrest the man, they were surrounded by strike sympathisers. Shots were fired at the patrolmen from a tenement house, and the officers fired into windows of the house from which they thought the bullets came. The police succeeded in arresting four men and driving off the others.

A fight took place in another section when Polish operatives who had been attending a strikers' meeting jeered at policemen as they came out of the hall. Again clubs, stones, and bottles were called into play, but no arrests were made.

FIGHT STATE INCOME LEVY.

Objections May Prevent Inclusion in Tax Commission's Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Work on drafting the Tax bill by which the State hopes to obtain $22,000,000 in revenue, most of which it has been deprived of through the coming of prohibition, has been completed by the special committee headed by Senator Davenport of Oneida. The committee is expected to present its report next Monday night.

Objection has been raised, particularly up State, to the contemplated State income tax, and there was some doubt today whether this provision would be incorporated in the measure to be submitted. The bill, however, will contain provision for a tangible personal property tax and a permissive business tax which localities will have the choice of levying.

The committee will submit a bill covering all its recommendations on which it is expected to set hearings for the first or second week of April. This means that the Legislature will not adjourn on April 10, the date set in resolutions already offered in both bodies.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

For a figure said to be about $100,000 less than its assessed valuation by the city for taxation purposes the ten-story Jones Building, at the southeast corner of Duane and Elm Streets, was sold by the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company yesterday to the Elm-Duane Corporation.

The structure covers an irregular plot, 110.8 on Elm Street, 103.6 on Duane Street, with southerly and easterly lines measuring 100 and 66.3, respectively. Title to the property will pass to the buying corporation, which was incorporated at Albany Monday, with a capital of $500,000, on April 1. The Directors of the new corporation are F. Halstead, H. Harris, and H. G. Wiley. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the sale.

Mrs. William Ziegler Buys West Seventy-second Street Apartment House.

As an investment, Gladys W. Ziegler, wife of William Ziegler, has purchased the thirteen-story apartment house at 124 and 126 West Seventy-second Street.

The structure, which occupies a plot 50 by 100, was erected a couple of years ago by the G. B. Beaumont Company, which transferred it to the 124 West Seventy-second Street, a holding company for the builders. It was immediately reconveyed to Mrs. Ziegler, subject to a mortgage for $330,000. The buyer holds title to several other parcels of property in the vicinity.

Operator Buys $300,000 Loft in Old Retail Shopping Zone.

In the old retail shopping zone, where there has been a revival of speculative buying, Charles Galewski, operator, purchased the twelve-story fireproof loft at 30 to 32 West Fifteenth Street. The structure, which occupies a plot 50 by 100, was sold by Elizabeth Ferris of Long Branch, N. J., who held it at $300,000. It is fully rented at about $40,000 a year. William Sussman and M. & L. Hess negotiated the sale.

Profit in Resale of Auction Bargain.

The six-story loft building at 343 to 347 West Twenty-sixth Street, a holding of Thomas M. Hamilton, one-time Police Commissioner, was sold at forced auction yesterday to Loretta M. Higgins for $61,000 and immediately resold by her to a client of Francis B. Robert for $67,000. The property, which is 63.11 by 98.9, was sold at the stand of Henry Brady. The judgment against the property was for about $50,000 and there were back taxes of $7,590.

Third Avenue Hotel Sold at Auction.

Henry Boettger acquired the old Knickerbocker Hotel at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street for $48,950, when it was sold in foreclosure yesterday by Joseph P. Day. James N. Wells' Sons represented Mr. Boettger at the auction sale.

Sheridan Square Property Acquired by Bank.

The Corn Exchange Bank bought the triangular corner site, forming the junction at 76 Grove Street, corner of West Fourth Street, at the new subway station on Sheridan Square, through A. W. McLaughlin & Co. The bank will erect a building for its own occupancy on the site, making the forty-second branch in the Corn Exchange Bank system.

Private Dwellings Sold.

The four story and basement high-stoop dwelling, on lot 24 by 100.5, a Columbia College leasehold, at 4 West Fifty-first Street, was sold to a client of the Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company for occupancy.

The four story and basement dwelling, 22 by 100.8, at 29 West Eighty-sixth Street, was bought by clients of Henry L. Moses, attorney. Louise Salzer is the recorded owner.

The West-Mercer Corporation sold the four-story and basement building, 19 by 102.2, at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street, to a client of Robert W. Fulton, who will remodel the premises into small apartments.

The four story and basement dwelling, 16 by 100.6, at 132 West Seventy-eighth Street, was sold by the West-Mercer Corporation to a client of Franklin C. Albee for occupancy.

Tenement Deal.

The United States Trust Company, trustee for the De Muth estate, sold the five-story tenement, on plot 37.6 by 99.11, at 293 West 147th Street, adjoining the corner of Eighth Avenue, to an investing client of Sharp & Co.

Halcyon Hall Bought by Operators.

Halcyon Hall, a seven-story elevator apartment on site 83.6 by 100, at 408 to 414 West 150th Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, was bought by Sinnis & Sinnott from Moore & Ashley, builders, through W. D. Morgan.

Brown in Two Deals.

Frederick Brown sold to Samuel H. Golding, lawyer and operator, two five-story apartments, each 75 by 100, at 560 and 565 West 192d Street, between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues, renting for $6,000 each, and were sold at $110,000 apiece. To a client of Harry J. Rogers, Mr. Brown sold the five-story apartment, 28 by 100, at 2,092 Amsterdam Avenue, between 163d and 164th Streets.

Heights Activities.

Mrs. Margaret M. Loughnane sold the two six-story apartments, on plot 79.8 by 105, held at $115,000 and renting for about $15,000, at 1,810 to 1,818 Broadway, southeast corner of 184th Street, through the Nehring Company, Jules Nehring, President.

The Bendor Building Company, represented by Grossfield Brothers, attorneys, sold to Bessie Gilcher the five-story thirty-family apartment house at 592 to 596 West 178th Street, on a plot 75 by 100, adjoining the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue. The house rents for $14,400 and was sold for $110,000.

Daniel H. Jackson bought from William Gamble, Vice President of the Irving Trust Company, Hudson View Court, a five-story new apartment, held at $135,000 and renting for over $17,000, at 112 and 118 Haven Avenue, facing West 171st Street. J. S. Maxwell was the broker.

Max Cohen bought from the Klingenstein estate two five-story apartments, each on a plot 43.9 by 100, and each held at $50,000, at 508 and 517 West 175th Street, through Max Blau.

The Bronx Market.

Louis E. Kleban bought the five-story apartment house with stores, on a plot 42 by 100, held at $60,000, at 805 East 166th Street, northeast corner of College Avenue, through Alexander Selkin and David Mintz.

Cahn & Pittman bought the five-story new-law apartment with stores, held at $50,000, at 315 East 166th Street, corner of Findlay Avenue, from Dr. Louis Golden. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz negotiated the sale.

The United Real Estate Trust Company sold to the F. H. Construction Company, P. Herschowsky, President, for immediate improvement, a plot of four lots, 125 by 100, on the west side of Creston Avenue, south of Burnside Avenue. Quillan & Leland represented the buyer and B. H. Weisker the seller.

Osserman & Gottlieb, Inc., bought the new-law twenty-family apartment house at the southeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue and 211th Street, held at $70,000, from the Henry Menken Company. Max Marks and Louis Brandt and London & Davis represented the purchasers.

The S. & L. Building Corporation sold the six-story building, held at $95,000, at 1,664 Nelson Avenue, corner East 174th Street, to the West 154th Street Company, Inc. Henry Johnson was the broker and the sellers were represented by London & Davis.

Catherine Meighan bought the two-story frame building, on lot 23 by 194.1 irregular, near 152d Street, and is having the title registered under the Torrens system.

H. B. Selvin resold the two houses at 1,533 and 1,535 Southern Boulevard, held at $100,000, and renting for $18,000, to Eisenberg & Wiener, through Henry Epstein. A. Leichter represented the seller.

The West-Mercer Corporation sold the two-family house on lot 25 by 100, at 1,128 Southern Boulevard, near 167th Street, to a client of Richard Prendergast.

August Bimer sold to Stark & Spitzer two apartments, each on plot 75 by 100, held at $175,000, at 2,342 Valentine Avenue, and 2,342 Ryer Avenue, through Rosenbaum & Wolf. Abraham Leichter represented the buyers and Rice & Paskus the seller.

Lesser & Kahn bought from Nehrig Brothers the flat on plot 50 by irregular on West 167th Street, 117 feet north of Ogden Avenue.

H. Blumenthal sold the six-story building at 1,239 Simpson Street for $22,000, subject to a first mortgage for $12,000 one-half years, through S. Touschard & Lichtenstein.

Brooklyn.

Francis Opolinsky sold six two-story brick one-family houses, each on plot 20 by 100, at 1,293 to 1,307 East Nineteenth Street, held at $32,000, to an investing client of Samuel Galitzka.

Meister Builders, Inc., resold to Dr. Kaufman the one-family stucco house, on plot 18 by 80, at 86 Bay Twenty-fifth Street.

Henry Reckmore bought the block front on the south side of Ryder Avenue, between East Fourth and Fifth Street, Midwood section, from Marie Rogers, and will improve the property with one-family bungalows.

Queensborough Sales.

J. Levy sold to W. Merck a plot, 119 by 188, at the southeast corner of Edsall and Onderdonk Avenues, Ridgewood.

D. Jones sold to the C. B. Ising Construction Corporation a plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of Bradford Avenue, west of Bayview Avenue, adjacent to the Flushing River water front, for development for business purposes.

The City Real Estate Company sold to I. Silverstein a plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Sixth Street, south of Pierce Avenue, Long Island City, in the Ravenswood industrial site.

Realty Notes.

Otto Kahn has filed plans for a $200,000 alteration to his property at 8 to 16 East Sixty-eighth Street, which involves his residence and the Jouneix residence, acquired by him in November, 1918.

William H. Mehlick negotiated the sale of the apartment house property at 203 East 186th Street, sold Monday to Frederick Brown, operator.

Alexander S. Humason is the buyer of the dwelling 136 West Forty-sixth Street.

Henry A. Rogers, Vice President of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., was associate broker with the firm of William J. Roome & Co. in the sale of the 200-acre ($550,000) Lloyd S. Bryce estate at Roslyn, L. I., to Henry Clay Frick, who purchased it about ten days ago as a gift for his son, Childs S. Frick.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prince St. 136, s w s, 75 ft e of West Broadway, 25x16l, six-story loft and store; M. C. G. Martin et al. against C. M. Rose et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $40,732.58; taxes, &c., $431.20; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

25th St. 245 West, n s, 455 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9, four-story tenement and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Helen Walker et al.; Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys; due, $11,186.64; taxes, &c., $11; withheld; 3d Av, 336, w s, 21.1 ft s of 25th St, 20.11x61.11, five-story hotel; M. A. Lewis against Claus Bohling et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $11,804.36; taxes, &c., $350; to James N. Wells's Sons for Henry Boettger for $12,460.

3d Av. 3, s w corner of 25th St, 140.8, $1.1 x84x irregular, five-story hotel; E. J. King against Claus Bohling et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $34,896.88; taxes, &c., $1,116.57; to James N. Wells's Sons for Henry Boettger for $36,500.

By Henry Brady.

26th St. 343-47 West, n s, 235.7 ft e of 9th Av, 63.11x98.9, five-story loft; Union Dime Savings Bank against Mary Bast et al.; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $49,484.17; taxes, &c., $7,252.12; to Loretta M. Higgins for $61,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bedford St. 42-44, n e corner of Leroy St, (34-8,) 40-78x irregular, two, three, four story tenement and stores; J. D. Schroeder et al. against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Webster Av, e s, 543.73 ft n of Clairemont Parkway, one-story brick office with machine and garage, 34.8x180; New York Central Railroad Co., Grand Central Terminal, owners; Central Foundry Co., 90 West St, lessee; Ewing & Allen, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

156th St, n s, 151.6 ft e of Park Av, two-story brick factory; Joseph Caspar Fischer on premises, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $8,000; alterations consist one-story of brick built upon present ucture.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,092, w s, 99.11 ft s of 164th St, 25x99.11; Otto J. Martens to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway

ALEXANDER AV, 284, e s, 20x106.6; Alice C. Williams to Lucy G. Williams, East 176th St.

ALEXANDER AV, 284, e s, 20x106.6; Alice C. Williams to Lucy G. Williams, East 176th St.

ALEXANDER AV, 288, e s, 20x106.6; Lucy G. Williams to Arnold C. M. Rose et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $40,732.58; taxes, &c., $431.20; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

25th St. 245 West, n s, 455 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9, four-story tenement and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Helen Walker et al.; Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys; due, $11,186.64; taxes, &c., $11; withheld; 3d Av, 336, w s, 21.1 ft s of 25th St, 20.11x61.11, five-story hotel; M. A. Lewis against Claus Bohling et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $11,804.36; taxes, &c., $350; to James N. Wells's Sons for Henry Boettger for $12,460.

3d Av. 3, s w corner of 25th St, 140.8, $1.1 x84x irregular, five-story hotel; E. J. King against Claus Bohling et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $34,896.88; taxes, &c., $1,116.57; to James N. Wells's Sons for Henry Boettger for $36,500.

By Henry Brady.

26th St. 343-47 West, n s, 235.7 ft e of 9th Av, 63.11x98.9, five-story loft; Union Dime Savings Bank against Mary Bast et al.; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $49,484.17; taxes, &c., $7,252.12; to Loretta M. Higgins for $61,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bedford St. 42-44, n e corner of Leroy St, (34-8,) 40-78x irregular, two, three, four story tenement and stores; J. D. Schroeder et al. against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 75, s s, 25 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 77, s s, 50 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 79, s s, 75 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 81, s s, 100 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 83, s s, 125 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 85, s s, 150 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 87, s s, 175 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 89, s s, 200 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 91, s s, 225 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 93, s s, 250 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 95, s s, 275 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 97, s s, 300 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 99, s s, 325 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 101, s s, 350 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 103, s s, 375 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 105, s s, 400 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 107, s s, 425 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 109, s s, 450 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 111, s s, 475 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 113, s s, 500 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 115, s s, 525 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 117, s s, 550 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 119, s s, 575 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 121, s s, 600 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 123, s s, 625 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 125, s s, 650 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 127, s s, 675 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 129, s s, 700 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 131, s s, 725 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 133, s s, 750 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 135, s s, 775 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 137, s s, 800 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 139, s s, 825 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 141, s s, 850 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 143, s s, 875 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 145, s s, 900 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 147, s s, 925 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 149, s s, 950 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 151, s s, 975 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 153, s s, 1,000 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 155, s s, 1,025 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 157, s s, 1,050 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 159, s s, 1,075 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 161, s s, 1,100 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 163, s s, 1,125 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 165, s s, 1,150 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 167, s s, 1,175 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 169, s s, 1,200 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 171, s s, 1,225 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 173, s s, 1,250 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 175, s s, 1,275 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 177, s s, 1,300 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 179, s s, 1,325 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 181, s s, 1,350 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 183, s s, 1,375 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 185, s s, 1,400 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 187, s s, 1,425 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 189, s s, 1,450 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 191, s s, 1,475 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 193, s s, 1,500 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 195, s s, 1,525 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 197, s s, 1,550 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 199, s s, 1,575 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 201, s s, 1,600 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 203, s s, 1,625 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against Fredonia Realty Co. et al.; Slater & E., attorneys; due, $3,724.51; taxes, &c., $530; prior mtg $18,500; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

Bleecker St. 205, s s, 1,650 ft w of Bedford St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sarah Cohen against

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CLARK T. CHAMBERS,

355 FIFTH AVENUE.

'Phone Murray Hill 7890.

Fourth Loft—11,500 Square Feet

In Fireproof, sprinklered building, southwest corner of Hudson & Vandam Streets; power, east.

Apply to Trinity Corporation

187 Fulton Street,

or your own broker.

1,800 SQUARE FEET

$6 71.80 per Sq. Ft., Subject to OUTLAY BLDG., 200 W. 39th St., Suitable high class offices. Apply to CARSTEIN & LINDEKIN, Murray Hill 838. 347 Fifth Avenue

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

Small private house for sale, 87th St. between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. Call Office 909, Apt. 5, 9-10, mornings.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE.

Two-story and basement; separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 84th St., near 5th Av.; close to trolleys and subway station.

PRICE $7,800.

BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

RIDGE BOULEVARD CORNER.

Large Plot and Garage.

House has 12 rooms, 2 baths.

PRICE $24,000.

BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

ON COLONIAL ROAD, BAY RIDGE.

Stucco house and garage; 9 rooms and 2 baths; electric lights, parquet floors.

PRICE $14,500.

BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY FRAME.

Rent $570 year; 11 rooms and 2 baths. With driveway.

PRICE $5,000.

BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

WONDERFUL CHANCE.

$500 cash, balance $20 monthly and rent, buys fine two-family house; modern improvements; 20 minutes to grand Central. Write or call, Electric Store, 199 East 56th St., near 3d Ave.

Elegant 7-room house in Flushing, all modern improvements, for sale at a bargain. Chas. Kriser, owner, 154 Ash St., Flushing.

Richmond.

For sale at Great Kills, Staten Island, dwelling, 8 rooms. Easy terms. Full particulars, B. Williams, Tottenville, Staten Island.

Long Island.

Flushing House.—Four bedrooms, two baths, garage and garden, in best section, near station; price $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York.

At Great Neck.—$9,500; country place, overlooking bay; commuting. Owner, R 380 Times.

Westchester County.

Stucco house at Larchmont, large plot, near station, garage; five bedrooms, three baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, shade, $11,500; quick sale. Howell C. Perrin, 5 East 42d St.

ON THE SOUND.

Charming Colonial house 10 rooms, 3 baths, double garage; maid's room; garden; bathing, tennis and golf; near Stamford station. Apply L. Field, 18 East 41st. Phone M. H. 3626.

New Jersey.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 33 Park Row, New York.

Englewood, N. J.—REAL BARGAINS. No camouflage; 2 high-class homes sacrificed; 40% under construction cost. Birtwhistle & Livingston, 46 Dean St., Englewood.

Madison, N. J.—Sale only, modern 18-room house, garage, 600 feet elevation; express trains; price $12,000. P. O. Box 81, Madison, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Small furnished house, desirable section, within east hour of downtown; April 1 to October or shorter term; might consider storeroom suitable for apartment; beyond 90th St.; reply mail only, giving price, &c. H. Foster, Com. Relief in Belgium, 45 Broadway.

To Rent—6 or 7 rooms; modern improvements; rent moderate; between Woodlawn and Valhalla. (Harlem Division;) if locality suitable would buy prospective purchaser. Thos. H. Dennis, 129 Lafayette St., N. Y.

Wanted to Rent—Permanent, Westchester or Long Island, easy commuting; modern house, 7 or 9 rooms. Back, 448 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Phone 2946 Bedford.

Small family adults wish to lease modern house, 8 to 12 rooms, Yonkers or the Riverdale section preferred. Particulars to Responsible, B 1070 Times Harlem.

Modern seven or eight room house, Long Island, not over 30 minutes Penn. Station. Write M. S., 3,223 Broadway.

Modern seven or eight room house, good location, Flushing; give particulars. Write M. S., 3,825 Broadway.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

A business woman would rent her comfortable home on Long Island at very reduced figure for long season in return for board. X 237 Times Annex.

Long Beach, West.—Five-room bungalow; plumbing, electricity; all; $750 season. Inquire today, Rider's Taxi Co. at station.

Summer Home Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished home, $30-$40 monthly; commuting. Nadel, 148 East 92d St.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$7,980 cash, balance mortgage, buys six-story East Houston St. corner apartment house with stores; rent $6,400; Henry St., six-story apartment house and store; price $80,000; mortgage $35,000 at 6%. Rent $4,300. Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St. Afternoons.

Amsterdam Av., near 95th St.—Five-story tenement with stores; size 25x82; price $25,000. Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

West side business corner, 25x120, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; six stores and three basement stores; all rented; price, $40,000; mortgage, $20,000, 5 per cent.; terms to suit. Phelps, 2,678 Valentine Av., near 194th St.

Three-story private dwelling; 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas and electric light; choice Washington Heights block. Apply Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St.

$40,000; 5-story apartment house with stores; Bronx; size 40x100; rented at $5,600. Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

Beautiful country estate located between Hempstead and Meadowbrook; 4 acres, large house, 13 rooms, with sun parlor, all improvements, six bedrooms, three baths; barn, garage, and bungalow for help; located near golf links; bargain, asking $25,000, any terms; brokers protected. Address Laura A. Skinner, 597 Fifth Av., Murray Hill 9363.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING.

House, 10 rooms, modern improvements, high elevation; most healthy place on Long Island; light; large plot 80x206 running through from street to street; conservative value $12,750; quick sale $7,750. Particulars, Gressler, 547 Hanford Av., Flushing, N. Y.

Brick cottage and garage in Forest Hills, L. I.; 15 minutes from Penn. Station, New York; eight rooms and two baths, all improvements. William Wood, 35 Harvest St., Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6254 Forest Hills.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AND ESTATES; BAYSHORE SECTION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 46TH ST.

SAGE FOUNDATION.

2½ lots; sacrifice. D. S. Walker, 165 Broadway.

Long Beach plot, 100x100; bargain. C. Meyer, 200 West 101st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS

119 WEST 71st. STREET

WE will probably have a few 4, 5 and 6-room apartments to rent from October 1st next. Prospective tenants, filing their applications now, will receive notice April 1st at which apartments will be available.

AL. MORDECAI & SON

30 East 42nd St.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

All outside, south and west exposure. Kenilworth, 181 Central Park West.

North Corner 75th Street.

Possession April 15; $2,400 to Oct. 1, 1919.

$6,000 for extension of lease. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 160 West 73d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

987 MADISON AVE.

Southeast Corner 77th Street.

Stylish apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, Rent $3,100; 8 rooms, 3 baths, occupancy April 1st. Apply Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Six white stone and brick apartment houses on Eastern Parkway, near Kingston Ave. subway station; 4 family, 8 room single apartment and maid's room; all improvements; yearly rent $2,300 at present; can increase rental to $3,500 per year; mortgage $12,500, 5%; price $17,500. Garvey, 197 Bedford Ave., Bklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Nutley.—Ten rooms, bath, stucco construction, perfect condition, gas and electricity, all gas kitchen, laundry in basement, steam heat, instantaneous hot water heater, double garage, coper screens and new awnings for entire house; two glass-enclosed sun porches; located on best street in town; within five minutes' walk from station; price reasonable; no exchanges. Owner, 61 Fell, 66 Broad St., New York, or 349 Hillside Av., Nutley, N. J.

Elegant location, beautiful houses, all improvements and garages, at Leonia, Bogota, Teaneck, and West Englewood, near New York; wonderful bargains; easy terms. Raymond Moore, West Englewood, N. J. Phone Englewood 1313-M.

For sale, at Tenafly, N. J., modern house, eight rooms, two baths; report; location, high ground, 2½ acres lawn, shade trees, garden. H. S. Mott, 233 Broadway. Barclay 7500.

Bargain.—Pretty 10-room house; all improvements; outbuildings; 2 acres; view; short commuting West Shore; $8,000. Owner, Room 1705, 90 West St. Rector 9178.

Moving to California.—5 rooms, bath, all improvements; dwelling; large plot; $3,400; reasonable terms; half hour out, Erie. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

6 rooms, bath, steam-heated dwelling, all improvements, half hour out, Erie; large plot; $4,200; reasonable terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house, best suburb, for lease; all-year business. R. O., 415 Times Downtown.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.

25 acres; fine 12-room house, beautiful grounds, river view, greenhouse; all fruits. Apply James Barrow, 97 Clark St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—Hudson River front, 4 acres, 12-room dwelling, garage, boat house; bargain. W. O. POLHEMUS, Nyack, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Eight to ten room house with all improvements, within 25 miles of New York in any direction. Give full particulars and name rock-bottom price, including terms, valuation of assessor for taxation and amount of yearly taxes. Reliable, P. O. Box 654, City Hall Station, New York.

OWNERS OF GOOD LOCATIONS.

We lease property of all kinds, pay the highest rent and good securities, and keep property in first-class condition. Blum Realty, 472 Grand St., N. Y. G. Orchard 5136.

Have client who will pay $1,000 down to purchase home from $6,000 to $8,000; easy commuting distance, Long Island or Westchester. W. Armstrong, 500 5th Av., Room 402.

Will buy any large or small income property if price is low, or old buildings capable of improvement; send fullest details and exact location for attention; quick action desired. Meehlon, 44 Times Annex.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

Spot cash for bargain; immediate answer. Call, write, or telephone Blum Realty, 472 Grand St., New York City. Orchard 5136.

Special client will invest $20,000 cash in uptown apartment property; send particulars. Ames & Co., 20 West 31st St.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ONLY $1,500.

Forty-four acres; eight-room house, barn, wagon shed, and tool house; good school near.

Would make excellent fruit farm; in centre of grape region; plenty of pasture for cattle. Good water; plenty of wood; lake one mile away; fishing; fine view of Hudson; ideal for bungalow sites.

Esopus, Room 14, 20 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For lease or rent in Brooklyn, N. Y.—Factory and dock property, 93x380 ft., 3-story brick building, 60x87; 1-story brick, 32x80; power house, 20x50; shed, 30x145 ft. A 653 Times Downtown.

FOR BUSINESS.

House on 40th St., between 6th and 7th Aves., in growing restaurant district; lot 23½x110; easily altered; might lease. W. Armstrong, 500 5th Av., Room 402.

Broadway and 65th St., 2d floor, 40x100; suitable for billiard, gymnasium, theatre, office, or automobile school; opposite Secretary of State's office; all conveniences. Reilim Construction Co., 1,947 Broadway.

LOFT 5,000 FEET UPWARD

for storage; excellent service; splendid light; electric elevator (17x7); 4,000 pounds capacity; immediate possession. W. R. Gordon, 410-412 West 52d St.

CORNER LOFTS TO LET.

100x92 feet each, with electric power; suitable for manufacturing; well lighted and sprinkled. 17th St. and Avenue B, New York City.

3d Av., 2,620, (Cor. 141st St.)—Large store and loft over, connected by stairs; suitable for any business; steam, electricity, &c. Apply 650 1st Av.

509 FIFTH AV., AT 42D ST.,

1,500-3,000 SQUARE FEET.

F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO.,

TEL. CORTLANDT 7475. 165 B'WAY.

For Rent.—One large, light room; partition into two sections; four windows, facing street; steam heat and service; $100 month. Madison Sq., 220 Fifth Av. Superintendent.

43-44 West 39th St.—Attractive front offices; fine light; very reasonable rent; best location for light business. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

LOFT 26 WEST 31ST.

MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING; EXCELLENT LIGHT; $2,000.

AMES, 20 WEST 31ST, ON PREMISES.

Lofts to rent, 15,000 square feet; electric power, steam heat, sprinkler; only those requiring entire 15,000 square feet need apply. Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th St.

Mailing and telephone privileges; stenographer when wanted; in excellent office opposite curb market. Telephone Broad 1783.

STORE, 27 WEST 56TH,

Adjoining 5th Av. Reduced rent.

AMES, 26 WEST 31ST. Brokers protected.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 E. 129th St.

Mail privileges $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Auto sales room, 75 feet, 7th Av. Repair shop 87th St. between Broadway and 7th Av. Apply on premises.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 906, 31 East 42d.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER STORE, $75. 1,186 MADISON AV., AT 87TH ST.

Long Island.

Loft to let, 8,000 square feet; steam heat, sprinklers; good help centre; no union troubles. L. Drukerman, Woodhaven, L. I.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

From May 1st, two office rooms, light and sunny, between Broadway and Fifth Ave. and Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Streets; would sublet from desirable tenants; state particulars and terms. R 293 Times.

Wanted large private office in well appointed suite, with stenographic services; vicinity Times Square or financial district. Allendorf, 32 Broadway. Telephone 3626 Broad.

Wanted part of loft, about 50x100; for manufacturing of cloaks; with or without machinery. Location 24th to 34th St. Farragut 2961.

Use of desk with mail and phone service wanted; please state rental and location in answer, A 162 Times.

Artist, first-class photo retoucher, seeking desk room. H 797 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

40TH, 146 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 3-room housekeeping apt.; linen, silver, piano; possession March 24; lease three to six months. Apt. 84. Phone 3484 Schuyler.

56TH ST., 140 EAST.—Six-room apartment, bath; $175. Plaza 6417.

938 Av.—Attractive 2-room apartment; elevator building. Phone Col. 1378.

96TH, 34 EAST.—Completely and attractively furnished apartment; linen and silver; for rent until Oct. 1. Lenox 3483.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 547 Madison Av. Vandebilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 37th St.

ELEGANTLY furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator service; reasonable. Madison Square 7037.

LARGE and small attractively furnished apartments. Mrs. Jarrett Smith, 31 East 58th St. Murray Hill 9465.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 720, (67th).—Parlor floor, two beautiful large rooms, private bath, newly decorated, parquet floors, electricity; gentlemen.

SUBLET DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, ALL SECTIONS. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 46TH ST. TEL. 4900 VAND.

Unusually attractive furnished studio apartment, with roof garden, to let for six months; Steinway grand piano; reference required; telephone morning between 9 and 12. Madison Square 848.

Furnished—West Side.

19TH, 119 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, top floor, high-class elevator house; lease till October 1st; immediate possession. Wallace.

46TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $26-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6225.

45TH, 137 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 1-3 rooms, private baths; hotel service.

49TH ST., 324 W.—Two room outside sunny suite, living room, bedroom, tiled bath; $25 weekly; Japanese restaurant and service. Hotel Maryland.

50'S, (near 8th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $110; also three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

53D, 234 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Six rooms, elevator apartment. Apt. 30; private phone; mornings; will divide 2 or 3 rooms.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two-room sunny suites; private baths.

56TH, 70 WEST, (Hotel Devon.)—Attractively furnished nonhousekeeping apartment consisting of two double bedrooms, large parlor, dining room, and two baths, to sublet for two or three months; rate $360 per month; complete hotel service.

56TH, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, (high-class building,) 7 rooms, 2 baths; $225; also 5 rooms, 2 baths; $200. Emerson, 23 West 42d St.

56TH, 105 WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; apply Superintendent.

56TH, 206 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

67TH, 144 WEST.—For rent, attractively and newly furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; $130; lease until Oct. 1, with privilege year longer. Circle 2080.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Facing park, sublet, studio apt., spacious living room, bedroom, kitchenette, exquisitely furnished, immediate possession; bargain.

56TH, 100 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 2 rooms, bath; modern kitchenette, $125 monthly. Call.

70TH ST., 200 West, (Apartment 12.)—Seven rooms, bath, extra lavatory; completely and well furnished; very handy subway, elevated, bus stations, and markets; $175 month until October 1st; references essential; possession within week.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Sublet, room with bath, $80 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; complete hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. K. Gerard, Thelma Apartment Hotel, Columbus 9180.

72D, 166 WEST.—Apartment 3 rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, kitchenette, with tile bathroom and shower; ice refrigeration; $160 until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to Manager, on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 6 outside rooms, 2 baths; excellent location. Apt. 71. Phone 6717 Columbus.

72D, 305 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment, $280 monthly. Agent.

73D, 141 WEST, (Hotel Hamilton.)—Sublease two rooms and bath. Apartment 216.

74TH, 41 WEST.—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED THREE-ROOM STUDIO APARTMENT; KITCHENETTE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; ELECTRICITY.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 1 room, dressing room, private bath, kitchenette, convenient surface, subway, "L," busses; modern elevator apartment; references. K 389 Times.

80S (near Park).—Seven rooms, corner apartment; short lease. Phone Col. 1277.

82D AND WEST END AV.—April to October, $100 month; seven rooms, seat, south, and west exposure, comfortably furnished; private telephone; four easy flight walk-up; appeals to parties who want to live at moderate cost in excellent location; maximum of light, air, and sunshine; quiet, refined neighborhood; seen by appointment between 11 and 4. 4254 Schuyler.

86TH, WEST.—Private family leaving city will sub-to responsible party, April 1 to Oct. 1; 3 large corner connecting rooms, with large kitchen; exceptional opportunity for quiet, refined people; adults only. Particulars, phone Schuyler 8085.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Artistically appointed 3 rooms, shower and bath, kitchenette; view of Hudson; short lease if desired; $180, including maid service, electricity, gas.

86TH, (Belnord Apartments.)—7 rooms, 3 baths, elaborately furnished; owner leaving. Cathedral 8876.

88TH, 56 WEST.—Two elegant, connecting rooms with bath; together or separate.

88TH, 342, (Riverside.)—Parlor floor, private house, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, gas, $90 per month. Schuyler 8085.

89TH, 56 WEST.—Two elegant connecting rooms, with bath; together or separate.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; maid service; $80.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive eight rooms; southern exposure; corner apartment. 58.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $160 a month, with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

104TH ST., (Between Broadway and West End Av.)—Unusual five-room apartment for six months; in modern, high-class building; delightful, outside rooms, southern exposure, one sixth floor; beautifully furnished and unusually artistic; $175; reference required; seen from 10-6. Phone Academy 2018.

108TH, 4 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; Steinway piano. Academy 960. Apt. 1.

110TH ST., 630 WEST.—Six and seven room apartments, furnished, $125 to $200 month. Inquire Superintendent. Call all week.

111TH ST., 328 WEST.—Private family wish to lease their six-room-and-bath apartment. Telephone 6340 Cathedral, or call Apartment No. 26.

114TH ST. & SEVENTH AV.—Young man wishes to sublet his seven-room furnished, light, airy apartment, reserving one room for his own use; maid service if desired. Phone appointment, Madison Square 2280.

115TH, 604 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside Drive, express station.)—Eight rooms, spotlessly clean, mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, piano; rent reasonable; shown afternoons. See Superintendent or telephone Blood, Morningside 6740.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Furnished apartment; 7 rooms; 10th floor; baby grand piano, Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture, Victrola, silver, linen; sunshine every room; French windows; parlor, library, dining room; may be seen any morning. J. C. Hill.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Will sublet room, front apartment, furnished complete; overlooking Riverside Drive; half block from subway; $300 a month; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Morningside 4677.

116TH, WEST.—Will share our beautiful apartment overlooking Hudson with congenial couple, furnishing their meals. Morningside 8274.

116TH.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, 10th floor; immediate occupancy. Vanderbilt 1450.

118TH, 310 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

119TH, 307 WEST.—Six large, light rooms; elevator; convenient neighborhood. Gtpe.

123D, 201 WEST.—Five months from April 1; six rooms, linen, silver; no children. Apt. 10, mornings, 10 till 1.

125TH, (near Columbia.)—Attractively furnished apartment until October. Miss Fassbind, Morningside 8068.

126TH ST., 278 WEST, (Apt. 4D.)—To sublet, furnished, 5 rooms, modern apartment; May-October.

APARTMENT seeking simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Corp., Apartment Specialist. 209 West 72d. Columbus 8974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

ATTRACTIVE, newly furnished 5-room front apartment, one door from Drive. Circle 1962, 10 to 3 P. M.

BROADWAY, 3,471, Corner 132d St.—Elegantly furnished six-room apartment to sublet from April 1 to Oct. 1; references required. Tel. Audubon 6164. Apt. 4. Adams.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 55, corner 59th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing park, 7 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, Steinway grand, May 1 to Nov. 1. Call, or telephone Columbus 4715.

ELEGANTLY furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator service; reasonable. Madison Square 7037.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 39 W. Van Winkle, 166 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

FOR RENT.—For six months, artists' apartment, attractively furnished, 26-foot living room, lots of books and pictures; light, airy, suitable bedrooms. Tel. Riverside 4613.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Five-room, furnished apartment, all improvements; six months' lease; adults. Phone 2296 Academy.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 160 West 73D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Uniquely situated four-room apartments, living-dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen; fireproof; sunshine, wonderful river view; exceptionally cool; $95; references. 10D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 118.—Furnished between apartment; long, short lease; three master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms, bath. Telephone Schuyler 1876 or Schuyler 2068.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (157th).—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, $150 month; immediate possession. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460.—8 rooms, 3 baths; magnificent period furniture; valuable paintings; Oriental rugs; $450. Apt. 62. Telephone Morningside 8765.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 300.—Attractive seven-room apartment; $150 a month from April to October; facing drive. Call or 'phone Apartment 42A. Audubon 1690.

TWO ROOMS and bath; conveniences; gentlemen preferred; references. Telephone 1338 Academy. De Vore.

WEST END AV., 817.—Furnished or unfurnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Apt. 11B. Apply Superintendent.

WEST END AV., 80'S.—Magnificently furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths. Vanderbilt 1483.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath, Warburton Av., Yonkers; select neighborhood; 20 minutes from subway terminus; 3 minutes Greenwood Station; rent $60 monthly. B 1067 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished—East Side.

54TH ST., 6 AND 7 EAST.

Two and three-rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400; breakfast served in rooms; maid service available; fine light and air; splendid location; pleasantest at ends. Superintendent, on premises, or

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,

46 Cedar St. Tel. John 9700.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS AND BATHS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, SUBLET TO OCT 1. SEE SUPT., 152 MADISON AV.

TWO EXTRA-LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS WITH BATH; SUBLET; PARTY GOING AWAY; SEEN ANY AFTERNOON. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, 152 MADISON AV.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH, 151 WEST, (cor. 6th Av.)—2d floor, (top,) 4 rooms, studio skylight; rent $35.

47TH, 11 WEST.—3 rooms and bath; housekeeping; beautifully decorated; $2,100.

50'S, WEST.—High-class apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $300; also 7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200; also, (Gramercy,) 5 rooms, bath, $1,500. Elberson, 25 W. 42d St.

50TH, 3 WEST.—Elevator apartment; exclusive; two exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette.

56TH, 116 WEST.—Facing park; sacrifice; Apt. 2; beautiful, spacious rooms, kitchenette.

61TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex three rooms, bath, five closets, kitchenette; meals cooked and served without charge; southern exposure. Phone Butler 7 or 1.

70TH, 236 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 6 sunny outside rooms, 3 baths; rent from May 1 to October, 1920. Apply on premises, apartment 9-A.

72D, 48 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, April 1 or before.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Seven-room, single, modern apartment; ground floor.

75TH, 145 WEST.—One and two room suites, unfurnished.

104TH, 218 WEST, (Riverside.)—High-class room, bath, kitchenette; $70 month; steam.

APARTMENT, 4 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, unfurnished; immediate possession; will sublease. R 277 Times.

DUPLEX APARTMENT,

67TH ST., 27 WEST.

Studio; three master chambers, reception and dining room; butler's pantry and kitchen; three baths; two servants' rooms; price $5,000. F. O. James. Phone 1123 Columbus.

PORT WASHINGTON AV.—Six rooms; $1,400; long lease; physician preferred. D 367 Times.

SIX ROOMS and foyer; two baths; rent, $1,400. Inquire Hudson View Const. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Phone Audubon 4657.

WEST END AV., 225, (at 72d.)—Exclusive ground floor, 2 rooms, kitchen, and bath; 2-year lease from Oct. 1; rent $83; going West; will sacrifice lease $100 cash or rent for $100 month; strictest references. Sinclair.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

COUPLE WANTS 4 OR 5 ROOMS; $125. MILLER, 162 West 50th. Circle 3067.

Unfurnished.

From April 1 to Sept. 30, by gentleman, sitting room, bedroom, bath, maid service; furnished apartment or furnished rooms. Washington Square district; state terms and particulars. K 393 Times.

Wanted, in apartment hotel, below 100th St., unfurnished apartment of two bedrooms, parlor, bath, kitchenette; give full details, location, size rooms, rental. G 729 Times Downtown.

Two adults, financial, social references, desire apartment, 3 rooms, furnished housekeeping apartment below 59th; April-October; responsible. G 288 Times.

By two gentlemen, preferably below 14th St., west side, two bedrooms, living and dining room and kitchenette; state terms and particulars. K 394 Times.

Wanted, 6 or 7-room apt., vicinity of 7th or Lenox Av., between 110th and 125th St. or Heights; occupancy April 1. Franklin, 1547 Broadway.

Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, Greenwich Village section preferred; $45 per month. Earle, 46 West 49th St. Tel. 8656 Bryant.

THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, SUNNY, LIGHT, ELEVATOR, UNFURNISHED APARTMENT NEAR PARK OR WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. B 803 TIMES ANNEX.

Wanted, west side, unfurnished apartment, 4, 5, or 6 rooms; modern conveniences. G 279 Times.

Responsible business man (no children) desires apartment, 6-7 rooms, west side; about $1,200; would sublease. G 183 Times.

FIVE ROOMS, new building, between 64th and 86th Sts. Write Rodrigues, 15 Central Park West.

Will sublet small furnished or unfurnished apartment; two ladies; best care taken; $40 month; central. D 256 Times.

Responsible family want apartment on lease. Phone Colonial 1278.

Gentleman wants two rooms, bath; clean linen essential. R 258 Times.

Young married couple desire 2 or 4-room apartment; moderate. E 370 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

177TH ST., 119 EAST.—Sunny room, well furnished, electricity, running water, in elevator apartment house. Styvesant 8049.

21ST ST., 142 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, light room, running water, suitable for two; also small room.

25TH ST., northeast corner, 36th and Lexington Av.—Clean, quiet, respectable home; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

30TH, (168 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $12 weekly; with bath, $20 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

33D, 135 EAST.—Large, sunny front room; gentlemen; convenience; private; reasonable. Pinehold.

38TH ST., 116 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished large room with bath in private residence for gentle

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING.—Ex-service man, employed, 26, well educated, seeks place with big advertiser or agency; inexperienced. A 151 Times.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER, with sales ability, desires connection with commercial enterprise. A 147 Times.

ALL AROUND RETAIL MAN IN LADIES' ready-to-wear, open for position; buyer, salesperson, salesman; can furnish best references. B 396 Times.

ASSISTANT to busy executive, detail worker, buying, selling, office experience, young man, 22, seeks reliable connection. G 297 Times.

ASSISTANT, (30,) experienced correspondent, sales records, secretarial, office duties, desires position, prospects; moderate salary. Right connections. B 1053 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, experienced, handled 2,000 accounts. Also Burroughs bookkeeping machine, just released from Ordnance Department, seeks position with opportunity; highest credentials. L 791 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; young energetic married Christian, with all-around experience, capable of taking entire charge or willing to accept subordinate position; not afraid of hard work; moderate expectations. Address Merged, 115 Franklin St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant executive; honorably discharged; thoroughly experienced at controlling accounts, factory costs, trial balances, and payrolls; efficient correspondent and office manager. Wilfred S. Stachenfeld, 69 East 97th St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner; I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; seeks satisfactory connection; fine character and ability; will start at $15. Mr. E., 38 West 23d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, general office worker, 5 years' experience, ledger clerk, operate Elliott-Fisher, Burroughs adder; $16; Christian; references. K 634 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, experience 10 years, desires position; prefer Packard, Cadillac cars; wages $30 week; best references as to character and ability. Phone 319 Audubon. Chauffeur.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25; highly recommended; experienced, commercial, retail, and public accounting, factory costs, statements. Samuel Englewitz, 1,616 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, married, (24,) good education, 4 years' clerical experience, desires position with future; reference. D 849 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, (19,) accountancy student, accurate, active, desires position with advancement; will commence with liberal salary. G 719 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, high school graduate, college; experienced; references. G 720 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, discharged soldier; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; four years' practical experience. G 259 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 28; executive ability; take full charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting. A 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, correspondent, typist, expert filer; payroll man; thorough, competent office manager; 22, married; references; $25. D 220 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 24; thoroughly experienced; highest credentials; well educated. A 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable young man; three years' experience; references; salary $25. G 746 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, credits, accounting, executive; temporary position; competent; reasonable. R 295 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, 25, 3 years' experienced wholesale house; moderate salary. G 721 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, thoroughly experienced young man; complete charge; references. A 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER thorough and efficient, wishes position, afternoons and evenings only. G 290 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, sales and purchase ledgers, also pay roll. G 722 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on all kinds of books; formerly with C. P. A. R 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced; can take charge office, correspondence, credits, collections. A 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced and reliable; can take full charge; $30 start. G 724 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (41,) printing, binding; costs, rate control, distributions, analysis; $35. S 427 Times Downtown.

BOY (17) WANTS POSITION EVENINGS; ANYTHING. G 752 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUILDERS' GENERAL ASSISTANT; experienced estimator, superintendent, detailer, etc.; accurate and reliable. A., 2,002 Madison Av.

BUTLER and valet for bachelor; experienced; young American; neat, sober, honest, and willing. Address W. I. P., 4th floor, 20 West Kinney St., Newark, N. J.

BUTLER, valet, well recommended, experienced, good cook, wishes position with bachelor or small family. X 227 Times Annex.

BUTLER. English, 31, married. L., care of Roberts, 525 West 122d St.

BUSINESS MAN, 33, Christian, open for position with reliable firm; thoroughly experienced in executive work and salesmanship, including correspondence; can assist a busy man; has traveled the South and Southwest selling the best stores; forced to accept a position account of the war affecting his business. G 236 Times.

CHAUFFEUR (25) wishes position private family; W/C, housework, was stores; 3 years' experience; furnish references; employed present; any make car; own repairer. Wayne, 233 West 12th.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, white, single, honorably discharged A. E. F. soldier, wishes position, country, year around; good references. Damken, 100 Manhattan Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, and valet if desired, married, 30 years, wishes position with private family; careful driver; willing and obliging; nationality, Swedish. Gustave Lundquist, 516 East 77th St., Apt. 9.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 30, married, 9 years' experience, Pierce, Packard, Locomobile, Cadillac; honest, sober, willing; first-class references. R. Carlson, 32 West 52d St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 5 years' experience, sober, reliable, wants position with private family; drive any car; discharged from aviation; good mechanic. Fred Oppenheim, 684 St. Nicholas Av.

CHAUFFEUR, French, at present employed, wishes change; is married; quite, willing, and obliging; A1 job only. Dechamps, 60 West 109th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 12 years' thorough experience driving and repairing cars; 4 years with one party. Geo. Schneider, 204 West 88th. Schuyler 4778.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, 15 years' experience, wants position with private family. Devine, 530 West 179th St. St. Nicholas 9380.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Well educated young Japanese desires a position in private family; best of references; can drive and repair any car. R 278 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, reliable, seeks position; long time reference as to ability. J. R., 182 East 73d. Telephone Rhinelander 9040.

CHAUFFEUR, 5 years' experience, own repairs, excellent references, neat, light colored, American, refined, strictly temperate. Phone Gramercy 4956.

CHAUFFEUR, private, 10 years; need of a position; graduated 2 years ago school of experience; references. Telephone Westchester 1462.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic; 9 years' experience Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Cadillac; highly recommended; go anywhere. Yoshi, 23 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) wishes position; do own repairs; furnish references. Idesrt, 242 W. 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent mechanic; highly recommended; go anywhere. Telephone Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position private family; references. Pihlman, 31 E. 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, married, 12 years' experience; best references. Rhine 2795. Otto.

CHAUFFEUR, (33,) wishes private position; references. Write Box 6, 1,515 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, married; reference. Henry Opitz, 87 Ninth Av., Long Island City.

CHEMIST, graduate, (24,) discharged soldier, desires laboratory position; moderate salary; 2 years' analytical and research experience. G 272 Times.

CHEMICAL.—Young man, college education, analytical and industrial experience. K 805 Times.

CHEMIST. — Analytical, in organic, (36 years,) accurate and intelligent. Telephone Intervale 5490.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 10 years' experience, wide acquaintance, seeks selling connection. D 250 Times.

COUPLE, responsible, wish position to take charge country club, estate, hotel, or in similar capacity, city or country; thoroughly experienced, on both in management and kitchen; A1 references; security. R 284 Times.

COUPLE wish positions, man chauffeur and wife housekeeper or chambermaid and waitress; good references. K. J., 129 East 130th St., care Heiden.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MAN, an expert; also office manager and accountant; are 31; keen, alert, thoroughly desirable; could educate any city; splendid opportunity to secure our former employe at terms entirely within reason. Consult Mr. Roberts, Vice President, 50 Columbia Hts., Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN, assistant, 25; commercial, retail, and public accounting experience; highly recommended. Samuel Englewitz, 1,616 Washington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MAN, experienced, seeks new connection; familiar with wholesale and retail drygoods and cotton converting lines; bookkeeping, investigations, reporting, determining new risks, correspondence; age 28; highest business and character references. R 500 Times.

CREDIT COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT; efficient; capable of assuming responsibility; thoroughly experienced. A 141 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; technical graduate, experienced designer and detailer of special machinery; inventive and skilled mechanic; patent drawings. K 346 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced mechanical engineer, undertakes work by the hour. W 515 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced machine design, layout, and detail; technical college man. D 252 Times.

EXECUTIVE or assistant, thirteen years' detail and executive experience, two years in branch office and sales work, capable correspondent and collections, seeks permanent connection industrial or manufacturing enterprise. R 283 Times.

EXECUTIVE; thoroughly familiar in all matters of export trade, finance, purchasing, shipping, &c.; practical working knowledge of bookkeeping; open for engagement. G 728 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position; highest credentials. Executive, 822 Woolworth Building.

EXPERT OPERATTES, (42,) experienced shadowers, wish positions; best references. L 49 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

EXPORT OFFICE MANAGER, assistant to busy executive; thorough knowledge of preparation of shipping documents, bookkeeping, stenography, and office detail; highest recommendations on honesty, ability, and initiative; salary $30. L 776 Times Downtown.

EXPORTERS.—Man, 26, single, technical education, foreign travel, export experience in buying, selling, desires foreign opportunity. A 144 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER, EXECUTIVE. Capable of organizing factory or department along efficient lines; superior, expert welfare organizer. Box S 440 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL.—Former Lieutenant, 27, six years' general banking experience, desires connection with downtown financial institution; references. W 619 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, head, lifelong experience in all branches, including greenhouse; take full charge private estate; married, (45,) no children. C. Umbach, 253 East 61st St.

GARDENER, ASSISTANT. — Useful all-around man; private estate; single, middle age; references. Useful, H 796 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, experienced, and best references; New England States preferred. Hanson, 9 East 89th.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, 22 years old, neat appearance, commercial and technical experience, desires position offering advancement. B 1067 Times Harlem.

JOB WANTED as publisher or general manager of evening newspaper; advertiser is equipped; ability, experience, and character to handle efficiently a daily that offers opportunity for constructive work in making a large success; interview during A. A. N. A. convention week. Address in confidence B 804 Times Annex.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, N. Y. U. graduate, desires connection with C. P. A.; part time work mornings preferable. G 253 Times.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, N. Y. U. graduate, desires connection with C. P. A.; thorough bookkeeping experience. G 252 Times.

LAWYER, just discharged, desires commercial opportunity; high grade executive; clever credit man; efficient sales manager. H 773 Times Downtown.

MAJOR, EXECUTIVE IN GENERAL STAFF DIVISION, UNITED STATES ARMY, ENTERED AS FIRST LIEUTENANT SEPT. 7, 1917, DESIRES OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT HIS QUALIFICATIONS FOR CIVIL POSITION; AGE 32; MARRIED; NO OBJECTION TO LOCATION THAT IS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK; WILL TRAVEL; SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY, BUT FUTURE MUST OFFER CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT AND MUCH ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. X 273 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN, 36, technical education, experienced executive buying, selling, manufacturing, construction, retail business, desires high class opportunity. A 55 Times.

MAN from California, 32, married, contemplating return to Frisco, desires to represent firm of this city; details in first letter. L 798 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS, real estate owners, chain stores, attention! I want position maintaining plant or buildings. O 1212 Times Bronx.

MANAGER OR STEWARD, 25 years' restaurant experience in every detail; trustworthy and reliable; able to furnish references and security if desired. M. R., care of Beaver Cafe, 51 Beaver St., New York City.

MANAGER, correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman; man, (37,) executive ability, solicits position. B 741 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR, licensed, colored, experienced barber and dermatologist, Swedish body massage; electrical device, visiting specialist. B 801 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience here and in Russia would like to connect himself with an exporting concern whose knowledge of cotton, textile, and spinning industries is available. X 224 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, designer, calculator, executive, automobiles, special machines, pumps, gas engines, with inventive ability, wants position. R 270 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, energetic, knowledge bookkeeping, accurate figures, desires position. B 1064 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Public accountant and auditor offers his services as office manager to corporation or firm in New York City having need of a man with the above qualifications. E 389 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—ENERGETIC YOUNG MARRIED MAN, EXPERIENCED DETAIL HANDLER; DIPLOMATIC AND COURTEOUS; SALARY $35. F 436 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, public accounting, corporation, manufacturing, and selling experience. G 259 Times.

PAYMASTER.—Welfare executive; 10 years' payrol experience; 12 years' social and industrial welfare worker; factory systematizer. Box S 439 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN, 30, with four years' exceptional experience, would like position with contracting firm or other interests abroad; references. R 236 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, educated gentleman, French, Spanish, desires position, afternoon, evenings. H 794 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION.

A manager with 9 years' remarkable success; highest possible references, especially for maximum production of quality and large quantity; executive with constructive and inventive ability; $4,000. R 262 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN, thoroughly understands repairs and management of property, desires position, or will work on percentage basis; will furnish security. L 784 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE. — California business man now here, young, active, wants exclusive Pacific Coast representative first-class lines; will open San Francisco offices and employ crew of salesmen; novelties preferred. L 777 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30; am a successful salesman, have had extensive experience, an energetic, educated, good personality, able to meet executives and heads of business, acquainted with textile mills throughout East and Pennsylvania, knowledge of chemicals, dyes, soaps, and finishing products; city or road; want salary and commission. L 782 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and business man of San Francisco, now visiting here, wants to represent large concern on Pacific Coast; commission basis; have ample capital to carry accounts, if necessary; highest business and financial references. Address P., Room 305, Hotel Pennsylvania.

SALESMAN, good appearance, fine conversationalist, honorably discharged from army, desires connection with reliable concern handling good line; two years' experience selling knit goods, covering city and New England States; drawing account against commission. L 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 21, good appearance, character and ability, desires opportunity to become a salesman; will consider any reasonable offering. B 63 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Will take out line of silks or perfumes through New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Maryland, and District of Columbia; commission basis. D 245 Times.

SALESMAN, speaks French, English, Polish, Russian. A1 correspondent, looking for permanent position; well acquainted Europe, states. R 271 Times.

SALESMAN, live wire, 25, just returned from trip through Pennsylvania, New York, wishes change position; can leave you to offer? Wm. Wachtel, 61 Sheriff St., city.

SALESMAN, American, (40;) high grade; hustler; wide experience large deals; good closer; moderate salary or drawing account at start; highest references. D 243 Times.

SALES ASSISTANT, college graduate, (22,) desires position with progressive concern; well recommended. R 291 Times.

SALESMAN.—Position desired in retail or wholesale line of business. X 260 Times Annex.

SALESMAN seeking to represent firm making muslin and silk underwear. R 289 Times.

SALESMAN, 36, experienced, seeks connection with wholesale or retail house. R 286 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN wants connection with large dress contractor; has big following. D 265 Times.

SALESMAN wants line black silk velvet; now selling trade New England, New York side line; commission. D 264 Times.

SALESMAN, 34, desires position with commercial concern; city or travelling, salary or drawing account. K 290 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, high school education, wishes position. K 367 Times.

SALESMAN, just discharged, wants good line to cutting-up trade. R 274 Times.

SALESMAN, married, wants fine silk velvets, ladies' handbag trade. A 133 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (25,) possessing tact, initiative, personality, experience, qualified to take complete charge affairs of busy executive, wishes opportunity to create real future; recently released from navy; (30.) E 366 Times.

SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, now employed, desires make change; salary not less than $3,000. G 460 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, 23, army discharge, college education, selling concern preferable. S 426 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK WISHES POSITION; 31 YEARS, MARRIED; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AT ROUTINGS AND THE HANDLING OF HELP; 7 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. H 792 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK. Thoroughly experienced in all branches of shipping and receiving; can keep records of all outgoing and incoming shipments; 7 years' experience middle aged, married. H 791 Times Downtown.

SHOE MAN would like to be connected with reliable firm as asst. buyer men's shoe dept. X 1220 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, Christian, 26, high school graduate, eight years' experience in various lines of business, desires position; rapid and accurate stenographer; honest, conscientious worker, neat appearance; best references; recently discharged U. S. Army; salary $30. L 778 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly qualified, well educated, long experience, knowledge French, seeks position; salary secondary consideration; army discharge; would leave city. Hoboken, 546 Clarement Parkway, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER; capable; cleancut; knowledge bookkeeping; four years high-school education; two years' practical business experience; not afraid hard work; best references. G 277 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, speedy, experienced, excellent knowledge Spanish, desires connection offering good prospects for advancement; well recommended, $25. G 699 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, general office assistant, 21 years of age, thoroughly competent, 2 years' experience, desires position. G 690 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (30,) experienced correspondent, secretarial, office duties, desires permanent position; prospects; moderate salary; right connections. B 1052 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) ten years' experience, desires connection, good future; capable, energetic, and reliable; A1 references. S 429 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Understands Spanish; business school graduate; accurate, willing, and capable. August Gandia, 37 East 58th Plaza 2903.

STENOGRAPHER, 28, fully experienced, capable, speaking French and Italian; $35. E 371 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, 22, experienced, seeks position with possibilities for future. G 749 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, knowledge of French, Spanish, bookkeeping, desires position. G 683 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, competent, willing worker, desires good connection. B 1048 Times Harlem.

STEWARD.—Position with golf, country or yacht club, large or small; experienced, good executive; married; references from New York City and Long Island clubs. Address X 261 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT, assistant Superintendent, master mechanic; have finished Government work and desire to locate with reliable concern where 20 years' practical tool and manufacturing experience can be used to mutual advantage; A1 references. R 285 Times.

SUPERVISING ENGINEER, C. E., seeks relocation, materials, realty interests attention. A 157 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN.
Ex-soldier, 23, five years' domestic-export shipping experience, capable handling all details, possessing initiative, executive ability, seeks connection; salary desired, $1,500. H 719 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Thoroughly qualified teacher, now leaving war work, desires day or evening tutoring in elementary or high school subjects; specialty French; references. A 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, HONORABLE ARMY DISCHARGE, COLLEGE GRADUATE, FIVE YEARS' OFFICE EXPERIENCE, LEGAL TRAINING, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH COMMERCIAL CONCERN IN CREDIT OR SALES DEPARTMENT; I AM WILLING TO START AT THE BOTTOM IF THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. A. A. ENKLEWITZ, 1,616 WASHINGTON AV., BRONX.

YOUNG MAN, 27, relieved from active service as Ensign in navy, desires position in which ability and integrity will mean rapid advancement; both manufacturing and selling experience. If you require the services of some one in a position of special nature, I might successfully fill it. If desired, subsequently, I am in a position to purchase interest in business. R 283 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, high school graduate, recently discharged from A. E. F., thorough knowledge of French, desires position as translator, interpreter, or anything where such knowledge can be put to advantage; A1 references. Chayes, 143 Rodney St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN desires position with an advertising agency or concern doing national advertising; two years' Columbia School of Finance; practical experience; just discharged from naval aviation. X 250 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (25) wishes position with a well-established house or in men's furnishing store; experienced; honorably discharged from U. S. Army. R 217 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position as assistant bookkeeper or clerical work; will start with moderate salary. B 1068 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, experienced handling silk, woolens, desires position care of piece goods with manufacturer. Gillis, 26 East 130th.

YOUNG MAN, honorably discharged, experience as cashier and clerk, unquestionable references, desires position with reliable concern. L 787 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Salesman seeks connection with manufacturing or jobbing establishment; inside and outside experience; splendid references. A 140 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate; capable, intelligent, business experience, desires position in mercantile concern. B 1071 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes to connect with a chemical concern; governing chemical student; knowledge of inorganic. L 785 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) married, high school education, desires to make change; active, ambitious; unquestionable references; interview before 10 or after 5. E 365 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, honest, willing, desires evening position; best references. H 761 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) responsible position with advancement in wholesale house. G 291 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 2 years' business experience, wishes position; advancement. B. Flam, 354 East 3d St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, good penman, expert at figures, wishes position. L 794 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION EVENINGS; ANYTHING. G 751 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, wishes to get in connection with a reliable firm. R 261 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, intelligent, good penman, general office work; $15. L 772 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 2 years' office experience, wants position; $15. N. Goldsmith, 1,339 Intervale Av., City.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position in bank; was check clerk 3 years; navy release. Timlin, 108 East 87th.

YOUNG MAN, South American, desires make change; export experience; references. L 775 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION; FUTURE. L 783 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 22, well educated, office and sales experience; references. A 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearing, desires to get into pictures. A 146 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on long-established export trade paper; one familiar with textile and novelty trade preferred; liberal cash commission; write full particulars and give phone number. R 299 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Splendid opportunity for refined, educated lady, possessing experience and demonstrated ability; state experience; commission G 710, Times Downtown.

AGENT, SOLICITOR, for city work on commission basis; no experience necessary. New France, Room 1009 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

ASSISTANT to bookkeeper; careful and accurate; give fullest details, salary expected, etc.; knowledge of stenography preferred. A 775 Times Downtown.

BEADERS, steady work, hours 9-5, Sat. 9-1. Wolf Co., 12 John St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

MISSES' SUITS,
SHIRTWAISTS,
CORSETS,
MILLINERY TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY,
RIBBON.

Apply at office of Superintendent mezzanine floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ALSO,

require women in various departments as saleswomen to serve several days a week, or more if convenient, from 12:30 to 5:30 P. M. Experience not necessary; beginners will be instructed; salary will be paid while learning; this presents an excellent opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

BILLING CLERK.—Young woman who can typewrite, with experience in the printing business preferred; $12 to start. Write Treasurer, Room 806, 95 Madison Av.

BILLING CLERKS.—Operators for No. 11 Remington machine; salary $16, $18. Remington Typewriter Co., Employment Dept., 374 Broadway.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR wanted, Moon's Hopkins; speedy and accurate. B 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be competent to handle double entry bookkeeping and draw monthly trial balances; also to do typewriting; only highest references will be considered; Christian firm. Apply B 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE; ONE WHO CAN TAKE FULL CHARGE OF DOUBLE-ENTRY SYSTEM; HIGH SALARY; STEADY POSITION. GLOBE THREAD CO., PIERCE AND 7TH AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for busy office of manufacturing house; quick and correct at figures; good typist; stenography not essential; must have at least two years' experience; state particulars and salary. L. Y., 814 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for ambitious woman, familiar with up-to-date methods, trial balance, statements, controlling accounts, &c., and accustomed to handle large number of accounts; state experience, salary, &c. E. A. 807 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND STENOGRAPHER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, FOR RETAIL MILLINERY BUSINESS. APPLY IN PERSON TO MR. SHEEHAN, CARE CROCKER, 375 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER; unusual opportunity; new manufacturing company; young woman as bookkeeper and general office worker; must be typewriter; Christian firm. A 770 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and Stenographer, capable of operating Elliott-Fisher board; must be bright and energetic and come highly recommended; splendid opportunity for right party. Answer B 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, easy routine work; good chance for advancement; hours, 9 to 5; Saturday half day; state age, experience, religion, and salary expected. Write Box 56, 2,121 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; complete charge; thoroughly competent; experienced; $16 start; references. L 786 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Must be experienced, correct, and careful worker; references required. Max Mayer & Sons, 800 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale jewelry house, with knowledge of stenography; must be accurate figurer at billing; salary $15-start. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1425.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 528 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Gentile house, (near 20th St. and 6th Av.); must have several years' experience; state age, references, and salary to start. B. E. 815 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Printing house wants a competent bookkeeper; one familiar with controlling accounts and the handling of payrolls; full particulars. Treasurer, B 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, with at least 3 or 4 years' experience; must know stenography. R. & R. Underwear, Inc., 105 East 29th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Double entry; 4 years' experience; trial balances; salary $18 to start. G 753 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with little experience; good salary; excellent opportunity; write full details. A 778 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS, double entry, thoroughly experienced. Write only, International Audit Co., 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Neat, bright girl, for rapidly growing import firm; initial salary $15. A 774 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, take charge of office; woman preferred. Call 10 A. M., The Royal Lace Co., 425 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, able to take trial balance, control accounts. C 758 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry; permanent position and good salary. B 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; knowledge of office work; $14 to start. Broda & Meyer, 220 West 42d St., Room 2004.

BOXER.—HIGH CLASS MEN'S NECKWEAR MANUFACTURER REQUIRES SERVICES OF A BOXER AND EXPERIENCED ON MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR; SALARY TO START $16 A WEEK FOR AN EXPERT; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY. BLANCHARD & PRICE, 142 5TH AV.

BUYER FOR
NECKWEAR AND VEILINGS.
An excellent opportunity for a buyer with experience and who possesses good judgment; a high-class department store in the Middle West desires such a buyer. Apply by letter stating full details to "Neckwear," Room 600, Tribune Building, N. Y. C.

BUYER FOR
JEWELRY AND LEATHER GOODS
for a large, progressive department store outside of New York; give your full qualifications in first letter; confidential. "Jewelry," Room 600, Tribune Building, N. Y. C.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced; references; sleep out; woman's club. 132 East 40th.

CHINA PAINTERS.—Several young ladies with brush experience; comfortable employment; high-class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 6th Av.

CIRCULATION ASSISTANT.—GOOD PERMANENT POSITION FOR YOUNG WOMAN EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING DETAIL OF CIRCULATION WORK ON MONTHLY MAGAZINE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE BRIEFLY QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. R 231 TIMES.

CLERICAL, YOUNG WOMEN, over 16 years of age, for small order work; opportunities for advancement. Belles Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

CLERICAL WORK, light and congenial; good salary to start, with chance for promotion; write stating all about yourself. A 780 Times Downtown.

CLERK-TYPIST, high school graduate, good writer, quick figurer; $12; good hours, time bonuses, pleasant surroundings. McCall, 236 West 37th.

CLERK.—Young lady, neat appearance, for main office of hotel; $75 month. Apply Manager, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av., 55th.

CLERICAL.—Desirable opening for inexperienced girl, good family. K 396 Times.

COOK, neat, clean, and thoroughly experienced, and also capable of acting as manager of restaurant serving business lunch to executives and office help of large manufacturing plant; apply in person. Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken.

COOK, plain, and general housework, to go to the country; three in family; nice home; $45 month. Maginnis, 22-24 West 38th St.

CORSET SALESWOMEN.
L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J., require corset saleswomen who understand fitting and who have had experience in selling various lines of corsets; only those women who have had department store experience will be considered; applications confidential. Apply by letter or in person all week. Employment Office, second floor; hours, 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DANCING TEACHER wanted; refined, bright young lady. Reeves Conservatory, 1,947 Broadway. Call.

DESIGNER AND FORELADY.—Starting new department manufacturing middies, dresses, skirts, and boys' wash suits in California; $30 per week. References to Geo. Neill, 4 West 22d St., New York.

DEMONSTRATORS for high-class toilet preparations in and out of city; good salary. Apply, 9:30, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

DESIGNER, experienced, for smart cotton dresses; good pay; steady position. Stein Bros., 104 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, stenographer, for Gentile firm; experience and reference. Boring Service Co., 220 West 59th. Apply before noon.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; typist; $14 to start. G 361 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DISHWASHER, neat, clean, and willing; swedish or Finnish girl preferred; permanent position; apply in person. Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken.

ELLIOTT-FISHER.

Splendid opportunity for operator on model "8," in office large food products enterprise; convenient location; permanent position; luncheon; advancement; give age, education, experience. Address Elliott-Fisher, P. O. Box 289, City Hall Station, City.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Will train 20 young women for position as automatic-telegraph operators; short training course, with weekly salary; rapid advancement to $100 monthly; vacation, insurance, benefits; cafeteria serving excellent meals at cost price. Apply all week, in person only, between 9-4, room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

FILE CLERKS.
Bright girls, over 17; must possess, be equivalent of, a high school education; experience not necessary, but must be capable of rapid development; quick advancement; liberal vacation on sick leave; 8 hours a day, half day Saturday; starting salary $10, increase in 30 days if satisfactory. Perry Dame & Co., 142 East 32d.

FITTERS
to go to Hartford, Conn.; fine permanent position; call Wednesday, March 19, between 12:30 and 2 P. M.; inquire for Mr. T. E. Rourke.
LEONARD & CO.,
141 MADISON AV.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
require
the services of
EXPERIENCED
WAIST and SKIRT FINISHERS;
also
rapid hand sewers, accustomed to fine work, for
SPECIAL ORDER WORKROOM.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
require
the services of an
EXPERIENCED SHIRT HAND
accustomed to shortening sleeves and minor alterations on fine shirts.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

GIRLS GIRLS.
Young girls, make themselves generally useful on the floor of a dress factory; good pay, steady positions. Baum & Wolff, 39 Madison Av., corner 29th St., 10th floor.

GIRLS, 15-21, in sample department of large mercantile house; good opportunity for bright girl; experience not necessary. Address, stating salary and full particulars, G 741 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—To learn hand coloring on pictures; $9 paid while learning; good advancement. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

GIRL for clerical work; mail opening experience preferred. Call at once, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d.

GIRLS wanted for advertising mailing department; experience not necessary; 9th floor, 104 5th Av.

GIRL wanted, light work; experience unnecessary. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 45th.

GIRL.—Neat white girl in dental office; salary $10. Dentist, 929 West End Av.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,
540 5TH AV., REQUIRE
FINE HAND SEWERS
on children's clothes. Apply fifth floor.

HEAD CARETAKER for girls in Brooklyn orphan asylum; must be refined and experienced institutional worker. Call 1435 Atlantic Av., corner Kingston, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined and well bred woman, under 40, to take charge of refined home (apt.) for one; good plain cook; good home and good pay for an industrious and capable woman of executive ability and taste; position open for immediate engagement; give full particulars as to age, nationality, where born, how long in this country, single, married, or widow, A1 references, the kind of position previously held, and monthly salary desired; only trustworthy, capable, and scrupulously honest and dependable applicants need apply; give telephone number. A 784 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—COMPETENT GIRL; NO WASHING; $30. CALL WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 9 TO 11, APT. 8-C, FIELD, 129 EAST 69TH.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, for large country club near city; best of references required; state salary expected. H 778 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple; country; 1 hour from New York; $40; no washing. B 44 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Family 4 adults; apartment to May 1st; farm, city conveniences, to Nov. 1st; must be good cook, agreeable and willing to come home to good woman. Telephone Lenox 4813.

HOUSEWORKER.—Reliable girl for small family; references;

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

"THE AMERICAN,"

115 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST.

BELOW ARE LISTED A FEW OPENINGS THAT WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO FILL TODAY. THEY REPRESENT A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE MANY NOW AVAILABLE.

SECRETARY - STENO - CORRESPONDENT; mercantile concern; uptown section; capable of handling a mass of correspondence; must possess initiative; $25-$30.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; food products concern; downtown section; must have 2 years' experience; prefer one who has had banking; $25.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, (4) uptown section; insurance concern; must have very good experience; splendid opportunities; $22.

STENOGRAPHER and DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, downtown trust company; personality must be pleasing; $1,000 year and lunches.

STENOGRAPHER, DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, manufacturing concern; downtown section; $20.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, downtown bank; experienced; $900-$1,000 year and lunches.

STENOGRAPHER, downtown legal concern; must have at least three years' experience; $20.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry experience; manufacturing concern; $18.

TYPIST; prefer one experienced in export manifest, bills of lading, &c.; $20 month.

CLERK AND TYPIST, uptown section; knowledge of filing, good at figures; rapid typist; $15.

A number of openings for stenographers, retail clerks, file clerks; girls good at figures; for both the experienced and beginners; also typists, $10-$25.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

THE AMERICAN VOCATIONAL EXCHANGE, 7 Pine St.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

Interviews accepted 9 A. M.-3 P. M. refined, well educated American young women (18-30 years) who understand how to groom themselves correctly for business, for permanent positions with high-class Christian firms.

STENOGRAPHERS.

1 SECRETARY (Accurate and fairly rapid) for combined legal and editorial work; ability necessary to interview; (college training preferred;) $1,500-$2,000.
1 LEGAL, $1,500.
1 LEGAL, $1,300.
1 BANKING, (at least 4 years' banking experience,) $1,500.
2 LEGAL and COMMERCIAL, $1,000 upward.
OTHERS, $750-$900.
3 SPANISH-ENGLISH, $1,200-$1,800.
TYPISTS, OPERATORS.
5 TYPISTS, $14-$15-$18.
1 MULTIGRAPHER, $18-$20.
1 DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $22 (luncheon).
5 DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $16-$20.
1 SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (brokerage work), $75 month.
1 UNDERWOOD BILLING CLERK (also to act as relief switchboard operator,) $16.
CLERKS (high school training):
1 SUPERVISOR, (clerical work,) $75 m'th.
1 ADVERTISING, (makeup dept.,) $70 m'th.
1 PROOFREADER, (college girl, inexperienced in business, excellent opportunity for advancement,) $15.
6 FILING, $15-$18.
2 PUBLISHING, $12-$15.
10 TEMPORARY CLERKS, (grammar school graduates,) $40 month.

WILL YOU HELP ME TO FILL THE HUNDREDS of positions that have to be filled? Help is scare. It is not a matter of fitting you into a place that "will do" but a choice of some real live propositions.

If you are a clean, intelligent American, with a business foundation that is strong enough to stand the building of unlimited possibilities and still strengthen that foundation, call, because we can offer you something worth while. No registration fee.

DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.
BRODY AGENCY,
220 Broadway, 4th Fl. Park Place.

IMMEDIATELY.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $15-$20. Others, Brokerage, Publishing, Automobile, advertising, real estate, construction, $12-$25.
COMPUTER, $20-$25.
TYPISTS, $12-$20.
BOOKKEEPERS and assistants, $15-$25. Others. FREE REGISTRATION.

"For the particular business girl."
THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU.
Only Office,
156 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley.

Expert French stenographer, $1,800.

Secretary with knowledge of Spanish, (possibly to go to Cuba,) $1,800.

Secretary to research professor, $20-$25. Other stenographic and secretarial openings for young college and high school women; positions with real possibilities.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
MacMahon, 50 BROAD. Room 1023.
Stenographers, accurate ..... $20 to $18
Stenographer, beginners $15
Telephone operators ..... $22 to 20
Typists ..... $20 to $16
Typists ..... $16 to $13
No registration fee. Call immediately.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
20 NASSAU. ROOM 602.
STENOGRAPHERS, $18 to $25.
File Clerks, Typists, and Bill Clerks.
FREE REGISTRATION.

TUPPER AGENCY, 57 Nassau.—Free registration; stenographers; hundreds of permanencies, elite firms; splendid pay; commercial, financial, export, law, Spanish.

HIRSH OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 Broadway.
Dictaphone operators, $25; typists, $16; file clerks, $18. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Increase your speed and earning power. Write for "Flying Fingers," free. Rose L. Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building. Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $10-$25.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
99 5th Av. 93 Nassau St.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $12-$25

HIGHLL, Flatiron Building.—50 stenographers, $12-$20; typists, $12-$16; bookkeepers, filers.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—We have an attractive opening for an accountant thoroughly experienced in general and factory accounting; dynamic, tactful and capable from practical experience to take charge and conduct complete audit, prepare reports and systematize without supervision; a thorough knowledge of tax law essential. Suite 723, 52 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Wanted immediately, expert bookkeeper, thoroughly competent to take full charge and complex system of accounting. Apply, giving details of experience, etc., Utility, P. O. Box B, Summit, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; must be expert comptometer operator; wanted on permanent staff of certified public accountants; exceptional opportunity for advancement to right party. Address, stating full details as to experience, &c., B 29 Times.

ACCOUNTANT to take charge of auditing department of large corporation; one experienced in public accounts office preferred; state salary, experience, and references. Address "Auditor," 272 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS ARE WANTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT ADVERTISER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

It wants men of intelligence and good personal appearance to present to the big interest of this country an advertising project of importance. This is not an experimental proposition. The income of men heretofore employed on it has been more than substantial—much in excess of average earnings. The payment is on a commission basis, the commissions being paid immediately. Intelligent application to this work will attract only part of the proper sort. Apply personally at the New York office, 256 Broadway.

ADVERTISING COPY AND SERVICE MAN. —Advertising agency seeks a copy and service man who possesses ability; must thoroughly understand agency methods and be a writer of ability on diversified subjects, good at layouts and skilled in securing good type effects; must be accustomed to responsibility and be relied upon to do his part well without supervision; one who can bring strong testimonials and additional remunerative; state references, experience, and salary to begin. G 295 Times.

AGENT.—Special agent wanted for a large and long established manufacturing plant in Maryland; require man over 30, thoroughly experienced in industrial secret service work, competent to organize and develop his own department; will have a free hand in selecting operatives; permanent position, which will develop as ability is shown; in reply, which will be held confidential, state age, experience, references, religion, and salary desired. Box 462, Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

AIDE MANAGERS.

BEST & CO.
REQUIRE

COURTEOUS, ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS AIDE MANAGERS IN THEIR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, WHO HAVE HAD GOOD RECORDS OF PAST EXPERIENCE WITH FIRST-CLASS STORES. APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
APPLY AT ONCE.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
7 WEST 50TH ST., 8:30 TO 10 A. M.

AMBITIOUS SALESMEN,

absorb this!! A year ago I resigned as sales manager of the largest automobile distributer in the country. I wanted to increase my earning capacity. I had reached the top of the ladder. I looked over the business field with a fine comb and rejected innumerable propositions. At last I fell on the greatest business in the world, LIFE INSURANCE, which had been presented to me many times before but never until I tried the business did I realize the possibilities.

A delightful business, calling on the highest type of business and professional men, offering them a commodity of the most unquestionable character. Every day doing some good for my fellow-men, and at the same time building and enjoying an income far beyond my fondest hopes. Your compensation, based upon commission, will be limited only by your own intelligent application. You ambitious salesman, come in and let's have a talk, and let me thoroughly prove my statements to you. If you are in the 30s or 40s, have demonstrated your ability in your present position, if you are making $3,500 or upward, and you are eager to double, or treble, your present income, will you hold yourself open and permit me to prove that I have the very opportunity you have been waiting for? Call and see my sales manager, Mr. Taylor, between 2 and 5 o'clock, 902, 516 Fifth Av.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER by a progressive Middle West store; qualifications, forceful copy writer and good layout man, preferably an assistant now employed who wishes an opportunity. Interview wanted, Waldorf-Astoria, Tuesday or Wednesday evening, 5:30 to 6 o'clock. Inquire R. G. Yeager, The C. H. Yeager Co., Akron, Ohio.

ATTENDANT with experience for an institution to care for insane patients; pay $40 month. Call at 146 East 38th St. today at 3 P. M.

BANK.

Office boy, about 16 years, in high-class National Bank; good opportunity for advancement and permanent position. G 708 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, SOLDIER OR SAILOR, IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; ONE WHO HAS BEEN WOUNDED PREFERRED, BUT MUST BE ABLE TO USE UNDERWOOD BILLING TYPEWRITER AND BE QUICK AND ACCURATE IN FIGURING. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, &c., GOOD OPPORTUNITY. G 737 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILLING CLERK.—Long hand figurer; must be absolutely experienced calculating discounting; rapid and accurate. B 9 Times.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR (Moon's Hopkins) wanted; speedy and accurate. B 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, by Christian advertising agency; one with agency or publisher experience preferred; must be capable of taking full charge, make monthly charts and reports, state experience, salary expected. A 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be competent to handle double entry bookkeeping and draw monthly trial balances; also to do typewriting; only highest references will be considered; Christian firm. Apply B 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with Christian firm; must be experienced and acceptable to bonding company; write, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. A 756 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced as cashier, with Christian firm; must be acceptable to bonding company; write, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. A 760 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for bank; must be competent and stand strict investigation as to habits and ability. Write, stating experience, salary expected, Randolph B. Perkins, 15 Exchange Place.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, accurate, and reliable; department store experience preferred. Apply, stating salary and reference, A 767 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in fatcory office; small town Pennsylvania; must be competent to handle from 1,000 to 2,000 accounts. Address, stating salary expected. X 977 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER for family hotel; capable handling desk; $80 and lunch. Address letter with experience, Arlington, 104 West 49th St.

BOOKKEEPER, with little experience; good salary; excellent opportunity. Write full details, A 777 Times Downtown.

BOND AND SECURITIES HOUSE, on account of rapid growth requires additional salesmen; do not apply unless you have been representing a reputable financial house; for men who can qualify we have a proposition which means real money and a satisfied clientele; salary and commission. Address Salesmen 217 Times Downtown.

BOYS.

Several ambitious, intelligent boys can get a good start with a Wall Street bond house, where every opportunity for advancement will be given; address W. P., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary, high school graduates; congenial work, short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. S 419 Times Downtown.

BOY 17-18 years old for messenger and minor clerical work about office; salary $20 to start; reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, and references. R 279 Times.

BOY, about 17 years of age, in stockroom of handkerchief house, who is willing to make himself generally useful; furnish references and state salary expected. Write box 87, Room 1009, 110 West 34th St.

BOYS wanted in sample department in leading export house; opportunity to learn the dry goods export business; permanent position. Address, stating salary and full particulars, G 743 Times Downtown.

BOY or YOUNG MAN for clerical and messenger work in investment bank; must be high school graduate and of neat appearance; give age and salary desired. G 735 Times Downtown.

BOY, with good reference, to begin as bank runner; only those need apply who are willing to work their way up; state age. Write Box 54, 2121 3d Av.

BOY, bright, young, for large railroad and steamship office; good chance for advancement. Apply by letter, giving full references and salary wanted. A 154 Times.

BOY for errands and office work; good chance for advancement to neat-appearing, ambitious boy; Christian corporation. Call 11th floor, 307 West 25th St., Mr. Gran.

BOY, bright, wanted by large woolen house; splendid chance for advancement; must be good at figures; state salary and references. G 227 Times.

BOY, bright, to learn Custom House brokerage business; willing to merit advancement; state age, experience, salary. B 437 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED
FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
625 East 141st St.

BOY wanted in advertising agency to run errands; excellent opportunity. Call Ruthruff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY, 16, to learn art and lettering; make himself useful; chance for advancement. Bruda & Mayer, 220 West 42d St., Room 2004.

BOY wanted; bright office boy; excellent opportunity for advancement; young man; answer in own handwriting. B 39 Times.

BOY wanted for errands. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 46th St.

BOYS, over 16, go errands, also help house departments. H 736 Times Downtown.

BUYER FOR
TOILET GOODS AND NOTIONS.
One of the leading department stores in Ohio has an opening for a man having similar experience and who by his first letter can prove he possesses the necessary qualifications for this position. Buyer, Room 800 Tribune Bldg., New York City.

CASUALTY

Experienced investigator by large casualty company for New York City and vicinity; must be familiar with New York and New Jersey Compensation Law; office and outside work; good opportunity for young lawyer; state age, experience and salary. J. L., 406 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted on a 1½-ton Federal truck to load and unload heavy plumbing and building materials; hard work, long hours, steady job, good salary; one familiar with plumbing materials preferred; must make himself useful in shop and be willing to work; must have references. Call early Wednesday morning at 309 West 76th. Milton Schaier Contracting Corp.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; valet, with knowledge of cooking. Room 1001, 52 Broadway.

CHEMIST, experienced in manufacturing extracts, crushed fruits, concentrated syrups; exceptional opportunity for right man; must have years' experience; high salary. H. M., 816 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Wallpaper manufacturer requires chemist thoroughly experienced in manufacture pulp colors; state experience and expectations. G 736 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK, light and congenial; good salary to start, with chance for promotion. Write, stating all about yourself, A 779 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Man wanted for office work in dye plant. Address, stating salary, age, &c., G 294 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.

BEST & CO.
REQUIRE

SALESMEN IN THEIR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVING A FIRST-CLASS CLIENTELE; THOSE WITH FOLLOWING PREFERRED.

ALL APPLICATIONS IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND NO REFERENCES ARE LOOKED UP UNTIL AFTER A SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW HAS BEEN HAD.

APPLY ALL WEEK, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7 WEST 50TH ST., 8:30 TO 10 A. M.

COLLECTORS.—Three active men between 25 and 40 to collect for large insurance company; salary and commission. Call at Room 2, 953 3d Av., corner 57th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted by one of the largest children's dress houses to work on white lawn dresses; good work; must have long experience in same line. H. C., 804 Times Downtown.

CORSET AND BRASSIERE FITTER; must be competent and have ability to originate new ideas; exceptional opportunity for person who is capable; in reply state in detail experience, age, and salary expected. M. P., 507 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK for Brooklyn factory; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 778 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—By large Christian corporation, experienced credit man familiar with paint business. Apply, own handwriting, stating experience, age, and salary expected. K 394 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, EXPERIENCED; DETAILER ON GENERAL MACHINERY. MUST BE GOOD WORKER; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND FULL DETAILS. N. H. 333 TIMES.

ESTIMATOR.—Plumbing supply; must be thoroughly familiar with details; state experience, reference, and salary. R 285 Times.

FOREMAN.—Lathe department foreman; first-class all-around machinist thoroughly experienced on production work; familiar with blue prints and all kinds of measuring instruments; do not call unless you have had direct charge of a lathe department. Blue Motor Appliance Co., 12th and Garden Streets, Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER wanted, married, small family, for greenhouse and care of trees and shrubs; must be competent man; private estate, 40 miles New York City; good salary; house, coal, light. Apply Supt., B 55 Times.

HOTEL CLERK wanted; middle aged. 157 West 45th, Horning Times, Manager.

INDUSTRIAL.

TRACTOR DESIGNER.

WE REQUIRE AN ENERGETIC, CAPABLE STORAGE BATTERY TRACTOR AND TRUCK DESIGNER; MUST BE EXPERIENCED WITH THIS TYPE OF WORK IN THE FIELD IN ADDITION TO HAVING TECHNICAL ABILITY TO DESIGN. A PERMANENT POSITION IS CERTAIN TO A LIVE MAN WHO HAS THESE QUALIFICATIONS. THE LAKEWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LOAN CLERK for uptown branch of large national bank. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. R 301 Times.

MAN to take charge of Clearing House department in brokerage house, members New York Stock Exchange. Answer, giving particulars and reference, also salary expected, Box B74, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

MAN.—REAL ESTATE OFFICE WANTS MAN FOR RENTING IN THE SECTION BETWEEN 57TH AND 125TH STS.; WILL MAKE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH RIGHT MAN. HEIL & STERN, 1,165 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MAN.—A steamship company having in operation 90,000 tons of ships requires the services of competent person to take charge of its freight and charter departments; good place for person having experience and capacity. S 286 Times Downtown.

MAN WANTED.—Good sheep man t handle herd of about 225 sheep; one familiar with diseases common to sheep. A 765 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced, to take charge of figuring; printing paper. G 766 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Fruit man; experienced; references. J. Jacobs, in Penn. R. R. Station, 32d St. and 7th Av.

MAN, strong, to labor in small warehouse; state experience and references. A 769 Times Downtown.

MANAGER to take complete charge with the exception of buying for an up-to-date men's specialty clothing shop in nearby city; this is an unusual opportunity for live wire and business getter, possessing besides a clean record, plenty of pep and personality, and knowing the retail clothing line from A to Z. Apply after 9:30 A. M. to Mr. Zobel, 460 4th Av., 12th floor.

MECHANICS wanted, first class. Apply Cadillac, 6 West 62d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT

in credit department of large manufacturing firm; must have knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary expected. B. S., 168 Times.

OFFICE BOY, large cotton goods house; must have fair handwriting; apply in own handwriting. B 30 Times.

OFFICE BOY in office of publishing house; salary $10 per week. G 739 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright young man, over 16, experienced switchboard, filing, mailing; salary to start; $9. L 781 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—High school education; must be quick, accurate; state age, salary, experience. L 760 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Apply Reynold's Electric Co., 1,123 Broadway. Room 1020.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOKKEEPER.

A large and growing brokerage house wants a thoroughly competent bookkeeper; state experience, salary earned, and references in letter of application. M. Keahon, Room 62, 6 Wall St., New York.

PAYING TELLER for uptown branch of large national bank. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. R 302 Times.

PHARMACIST or physician, energetic, young, to travel in the interests of a well known and strictly ethical pharmaceutical preparation; previous business experience desirable; an excellent opportunity for a man of ability who is able to show results. Apply, stating experience, and with full particulars, to A 748 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN to take over a contract for the medical care of a large group of people in a thriving section of Greater New York; permanently established practice and good income; no investment required; state age, qualification, and whether married or single; references required after an interview. $45 Box Bee Desk, Room 1106.

PLATER.—For large plant in N. Y. City on night shift; must understand thoroughly the care of dynamos and copper depositing; splendid opportunity with good salary; must have unquestionable references. Call after 10 A. M., 366 5th Av., Room 714.

PURCHASING AGENT.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY; STATE SALARY EXPECTED; ONLY HIGH-GRADE MAN NEED APPLY. ADDRESS D. B., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REPRESENTATIVE, energetic, preferably a physician or pharmacist, is required to travel on a salary basis in Brazil in the interest of a well-known pharmaceutical preparation; fluent Portuguese necessary and previous business experience desirable. An excellent opening for a capable man with some executive ability. Apply, stating salary, age, references, and all other particulars, without which no application will be considered, to A 757 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER for salaried position who is familiar with electrical apparatus and qualified to engineer and sell fire alarm, telephone, signal and low tension systems; technical education desirable but not necessary; state age, experience, and salary wanted. G 736 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—This company manufactures a special spacing device which sells for $10; it is a new and remarkable invention and offers an utility of the first order; nothing like it has ever before been on the market; there is no competition; the selling field is virgin; every business office is a prospect; from 1 to 100 can be sold to a customer, depending on his needs; we can use the services of A-1 salesmen; reasonable advance against commission. Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 51 East 10th St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced road salesman to sell well-known line of automobile accessories; one willing to travel only need apply; line is essential; trade established everywhere; big earning for a capable and honest hustler; commission or salary arrangement will be made to right man. Apply by letter to Box 562, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN, about $3, experienced selling domestic cotton piece goods trade; this is an opportunity to make permanent connection with one of the oldest and largest firms. Address, stating salary and full particulars, G 743 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic young man, well educated and of refinement, to sell famous phonograph language courses to business people on salary and commission; must follow up inquiries from our previous introduction; state references. Address B 43 Times.

SALESMEN.—Cloak house with large output seeks the services of several first-class salesmen, thoroughly experienced, on commission basis any territory; only those with large trade need apply, giving full details, which will be held strictly confidential. B 16 Times.

SALESMAN, to sell I. C. S. service; high-class man, hard worker; must come well recommended; unless you are a $2,000 a year man or better don't apply; salary and commission. Apply Wednesday, 9-11, Room 1104, Temple Bar Building, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN to introduce new household article in grocery trade for old established manufacturers; must be experienced; salary and expenses. Call between 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., Room 701 Tribune Building, Thursday morning. Do not call unless you have had experience.

SALESMEN.—Financial institution doing $6,000,000 year in New York City wants two efficient men to place income contracts "a salary or commission. Apply Mr. Waddell, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN. — SEVERAL HIGH-CLASS SECURITY SALESMEN; COMMISSION BASIS; CORPORATION JUST ORGANIZED. CALL BETWEEN 10 and 4. MR. KELLY, 16 PARK ROW, SUITE 932, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN to represent international correspondence school in Jersey City and earn $40 to $80 per week drawing account against commission. Apply with references to H. A. Spearin, 665 Newark Av., Jersey City, Room 207.

SALESMAN.—A real man who can fill a $10,000 commission position with an underwriting investment house, where advancement to salesmanager is rapid; a live wire with the punch. Call Cortlandt 5827 for appointment.

SALESMAN, single men, to travel calling on supply stores and service stations with line ignition parts and brushes; those experienced in this line preferred; liberal commission, with expenses advanced. H. A., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.—By an importing and manufacturing silk house, an experienced salesman for Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey; must know the line and territory thoroughly; salary. X 270 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — ESTABLISHED LINEN HOUSE TO SELL HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, INSTITUTIONS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; OPPORTUNITY NOW FOR RIGHT MAN; SALARY OR COMMISSION. K. L., 806 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN to carry our line of popular selling ladies' and men's leather coats; will consider men now selling clothing or cloaks and suits in conjunction with our line; commission and drawing account. D H., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To a man who has sold merchandise an excellent chance is offered to learn the selling of securities; with our co-operation an industrious man can earn over $5,000 a year commissions; only those seeking a permanent position need apply. K 442 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Discharged overseas men as agents to sell League of Nations stamps; best proposition since service flag; causing riot in other cities; just arrived in New York; commission. Call after 10, Room 401, 24 East 23d St.

SALESMAN wanted to travel nearby territory selling a popular ice cream to dealers; permanent position at straight salary to producer. Phone before 1 o'clock Wednesday, Bryant 6845. Ask for sales manager.

SALESMAN, silk, ribbons, (Jobber,) young man, for vicinity and New England; must have following and established trade; commission and drawing; excellent chance. R 99 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in selling gasoline; straight salary basis; must be willing to travel; state selling experience and salary expected. H 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Fine line ladies' neckwear, retail and jobbing, Middle West; only experienced need apply; good opportunity for right party; commission. Galberg-Chenk, 100 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Established linen house; to sell hotels, restaurants, institutions; must have experience; fine opportunity for right man; salary or commission. K L. 806 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for city trade; also side line on the road; unlimited territory; strong line men's and women's raincoats; straight commission. Goodwear Raincoat Manufacturing Co., 225 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced millinery line; one that has acquaintance with jobbing trade; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. D. B., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Sell silks and Oriental products for export and import corporation, on commission; state full particulars. G 703 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Established printing-stationery concern desires services of energetic hustler with established trade; salary and commission. G 778 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—THE NAVY KNITTING MILLS, 295 5TH AV., MANUFACTURERS OF FASHION SWEATERS, CAN USE A FEW HIGH-GRADE EXPERIENCED MEN IN ESTABLISHED TERRITORIES; EXCLUSIVE OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER LINES; COMMISSION BASIS. PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT, MADISON SQUARE 4848.

SALESMEN.—An unusual opportunity is open to a few single men of good address, with soliciting and selling experience, to leave New York and procure members to our co-operative association; highly indorsed by the press; drawing account with liberal commission; permanent employment with rapid promotion to producers. Apply 10-12, The Civilization Course, 110 West 34th.

SALESMANAGER for old established out-of-town manufacturers of soap, introducing new product to grocery trade; must be capable of taking charge of all initial distribution work, also handle follow-up advertising as fast as distribution is obtained. Address by mail only, stating experience and salary expected, F. H., G 414 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN—SECURITIES.

The sale of securities is attractive and lucrative. To men with good personality and credentials we offer a most unusual opportunity for large earnings; commission basis. Every assistance in operation will be given and extended to men who qualify. No previous stock-selling experience required. S 539 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell stocks; those who have been selling to the retail trade or to professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection that offers an opportunity to earn from one to five thousand dollars per commission within the next six weeks. Phone Rector 7287 for appointment, or write A 757 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced road salesman to sell well-known line of automobile accessories; one willing to travel only need apply; line is essential; trade established everywhere; big earning for a capable and honest hustler; commission or salary arrangement will be made to right man. Apply by letter to Box 562, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live-wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men entering the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Rutland, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1013, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AND DECORATION FIRM REQUIRES SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING BEST PRIVATE TRADE; ONLY THOSE CONSIDERED WHO HAVE THESE QUALIFICATIONS; ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AND REMUNERATION EXPECTED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. "b. c." BOX 88, 1,600 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.

L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J., require salesmen for their line department; only those men who have had several years' experience in this line need apply.

Apply by letter or in person, Employment Office, second floor, between 9:30 and 12.

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ASK INQUIRY INTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Republican and Socialist Aldermen, Through Wm. F. Quinn, Demand Investigation.

BOARD DEFEATS THE MOTION

Hint That State Legislature May Be Asked to Conduct a Hearing.

Republican and Socialist Aldermen yesterday demanded an investigation of the Police Department under threat of asking for a legislative inquiry if the local board refused to vote for one. The demand was put forward by Alderman William F. Quinn of the Eleventh Manhattan District, who asked for a discharge of the Committee on Rules from consideration of his resolution demanding an investigation of the department. After a lively debate Mr. Quinn's motion was defeated and it was said that the Legislature would be asked to appoint a committee to conduct an investigation.

Mayor Hylan was blamed by the Aldermen for the present conditions in the Police Department, and Alderman Quinn declared that if crime and lawlessness continued to increase "the people of New York City will rise up in their wrath and take the situation in their own hands by appealing to Governor Smith to remove the present Mayor." He charged that the Mayor had "injected cheap and petty political dictation" into the department. He declared, also, that his resolution demanding an investigation had been long enough in committee in view of the importance of protecting the public interests against lawless conditions, and he added:

"If you defeat my motion I can assure you it will be followed by an investigation conducted by the State Legislature," he continued.

Mayor Hylan has injected into the Police Department the same cheap and petty political dictation that has characterized his administration of the different departments of the City Government since New York was unfortunate enough to elect him to office.

"The present deplorable conditions have no doubt been brought about from the cheap ward politics practiced by Mayor Hylan in his dictation to the Commissioner and the appointment and promotion of men for political preference rather than ability over the head of the Police Commissioner, which has lowered the efficiency of the department to the present deplorable standard."

A letter from Commissioner Enright to the board answering some of the questions put to him last week by Alderman Falconer, Republican, was received and placed on file. In it Commissioner Enright defended the use of a fund for the pay of special patrolmen by declaring that the Board of Estimate had provided the funds, but that none of it had been used and it was now at the disposal of the Board of Estimate. Relative to the raising of the pistol permit fees to $25, the Commissioner said that the power to issue permits by the police was not mandatory, but discretionary. He said that Officer George J. McDermott had lost his position because the Purchasing Department had been abolished to save money.

The Commissioner did not refer in any way to the demotion of Inspector Costigan to the rank of Captain.

W. C. T. U. SEEKS $1,000,000.

Will Begin Five-Year Jubilee Celebration This Month.

The State Women's Christian Temperance Union headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue announced yesterday the beginning this month of a five-year jubilee celebration of the national organization with a drive, to be carried through immediately, for $1,000,000 and 1,000,000 members. This is in anticipation of the celebration by the union of its fiftieth birthday in 1924, and is in accordance with plans given out from the National W. C. T. U. headquarters, at Evanston, Ill.

Temperance work in the United States is not finished with the adoption of the prohibition amendment, the women say, and they are urging increased effort.

The women are planning to send agents to more than forty foreign countries which have been federated since 1884 in the World's W. C. T. U. In Mexico the W. C. T. U. is circulating petitions to President Carranza urging him to prevent the invasion of American brewers.

WANT DR. CURRELL TO QUIT.

South Carolina University Students Present Petition to Trustees.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.—Dr. W. S. Currell, President of the University of South Carolina, was asked today to resign as head of the institution in a petition presented to the Board of Trustees signed by 166 members of the student body.

This action followed a mass meeting of students held yesterday afternoon, at which resolutions were drawn up asserting that the university is losing its prestige and that college spirit is more of a tradition than a fact. The petitioners say they believe Dr. Currell to be a gentleman of scholarship and integrity, but that he lacks inspirational power, is tactless in dealing with men, cold in association with students, and devoid of the qualities of imagination and idealism, so that, the petition argues, the university's future with the doctor at its head is well-nigh hopeless.

Tumulty's Sister Sponsor for Ship.

Miss Esther Tumulty, sister of Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, acted as sponsor today at the launching of the steamship York Harbor at Mariners Harbor, S. I. Among the guests at the launching were Secretary Tumulty's mother and his brother, Felix Tumulty. The York Harbor is 276 feet 6 inches in length, 43 feet in the beam, 34 feet in depth, and has 1,200 horse power. Her keel was laid on Sept. 17, 1918.

DISCUSS CASE OF DISABLED.

Rehabilitation Conference Begins—Foreign Delegates Speak.

Delegates from England, France, Belgium, Italy, and Canada, with American Army surgeons and surgical experts in civil life, met in the International Conference on Rehabilitation which opened in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday under the auspices of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men and the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, to consider ways and means of best caring for the nation's war cripples.

In opening the conference, Douglas C. McMurtrie, Director of the Red Cross Institute, asserted that of all the problems of reconstruction facing the United States there was not one so vital and so far-reaching in its effects as that of taking care of the men of America whose bodies had been shattered in battle.

At the morning session a representative from France, England, Belgium, and Italy described what had been done in those countries in rehabilitation work. The foreign speakers were Professor L. Alleman, Chief of the Educational Staff, Belgian Military Institute for Invalids and Orphans of the War, at Port Villes, France; Dr. Maurice Bourillon, Director of the French National Institute for Invalids of the War, Paris; Mrs. Ethel Wood, Secretary of the Local War Pensions Committee of England; F. Gerald Robinson of Canada, and Professor Vittorio Putti, Director of the Riszoli Institute, Bologna, Italy.

Colonel Frank Billings, Chief of the Division of Physical Reconstruction, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, and Lieut. Col. Frank I. Miller, assistant to him, told of America's plans in the matter and of the things actually accomplished by this country.

At the evening session Dr. Charles A. Prosser, Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, gave in detail the United States Government program for vocational rehabilitation. The other speakers were Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, Dr. James C. Miller, Charles H. Winslow, H. L. Smith, and George C. Greener, who spoke on "Encouraging Disabled Men to Undertake Vocational Rehabilitation."

The conference will continue for four days, including two general sessions in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday and Friday evenings and a mass meeting in the Hippodrome next Sunday afternoon.

Capt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Now Major

Information was received by cable yesterday of the promotion of Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., to the rank of Major. In January, the Croix de Guerre was awarded to Major Fish by General Petain. The citation from the French commander said: "Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., commander of Company K of the 369th Infantry Regiment, being on furlough, came back to spend his furlough with the regiment, knowing it had been engaged. Has rendered precious services, exposed incessantly to danger, before, during and after the taking of a village and in establishing contact between the regiment and his battalion." Major Fish is a son of Hamilton Fish of 810 Fifth Avenue. He is a nephew of Stuyvesant Fish.

Elkus Heads Free Synagogue.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Free Synagogue at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, yesterday Abram I. Elkus, who has been Vice President of the congregation for ten years, was elected President to succeed Henry Morgenthau, who recently resigned. The election of the First and Second Vice Presidents was postponed until the annual meeting to be held in April Mr. Elkus has been associated with the organization and active in the work of the congregation since its foundation.

Senator Flies In from Washington.

Senator Charles B. Henderson of Nevada flew from Washington to the Mineola field yesterday in an airplane piloted by Major W. C. Ocker of the United States Air Service. The flight, which took two hours, was made in a De Havilland machine equipped with a 400 horse power Liberty motor. Senator Henderson expects to make the return trip by air this morning.

ASKS AID IN JOB FINDING.

Reconstruction Commission Suggests $50,000 State Appropriation.

Pointing out that the imminent demobilization of the Federal Employment Service, coupled with the arrival from France of the 27th and 77th Divisions, would tend to create an acute unemployment situation in this State, the Reconstruction Commission, in a report submitted yesterday to Governor Smith, recommended that he ask the Legislature for $50,000 to expand the work of the State Industrial Commission to cooperate with what is left of the United States Employment Service.

"The 27th Division is here, and the 77th Division is expected in a few weeks," the report says, "so that the replacement problem is acute for the first time in our own State, and the men of those divisions have rightfully raised the demand of 'local jobs for local men.' Employment, owing to complicated causes, is not plentiful. The figures obtainable show that, while the replacement of soldiers in positions is proceeding with very excellent results, the displacement of civilians is assuming serious proportions."

Frankie Estate Goes to Hospital.

The will of Rose Frankie, who died at 600 West 114th Street, leaves $37,500 in direct bequests and her residuary estate to the Presbyterian Hospital to establish free beds. The only other bequests were $500 each to Edward A. Hendricks and George Pflome, friends.

MAYER UPHOLDS VERDICT.

American Socialist Society Liable for Obstructing Enlistment.

Federal Judge Mayer yesterday denied the motion to set aside the verdict of guilty found against the American Socialist Society, founder of the Rand School, on an indictment charging it with obstructing enlistment in the army and navy. Sentence will be imposed Friday. Under the law a fine of not more than $10,000 may be the punishment.

Professor Scott Nearing, also indicted with the society, was acquitted. He was the author of a pamphlet, "The Great Madness," which the society printed and published and on which the indictment was mainly founded. It was shown that Nearing was not a member of the society when he wrote the pamphlet.

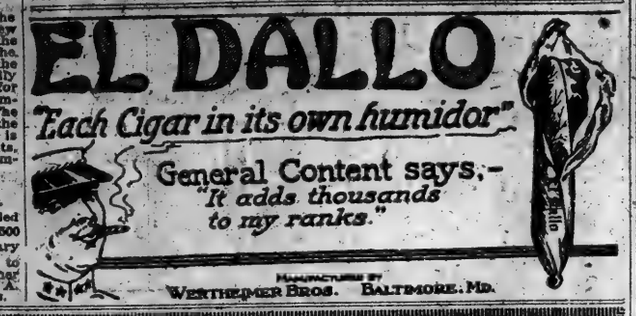
To Give Concert in Art Museum.

A concert will be given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Saturday evening from 8 until 10:30 o'clock, giving the public an opportunity to hear music while viewing the works of art. The orchestra, which will consist of more than fifty pieces, will be placed in the main hall, and has been provided by Michael Friedsam. Admission will be free.

EL DALLO

"Each Cigar in its own humidor"

General Content says,—
"It adds thousands to my ranks."



MANUFACTURED BY WERTHEIMER BROS. BALTIMORE, MD.

We Have a Big Job for YOU

¶ An opportunity to look after the wants of our heroes while on the transports en route to these shores.

¶ We will make satisfactory allowance to men of mature years, citizens, "good mixers," and entertainers, and will provide transportation and the usual uniform and equipment.

¶ *If you have confidence in your ability to render personal service to the men who have preserved the right to live freely, apply at once, in person, by mail, or telephone.*

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD,
149 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

PHONE
Gramercy 4704
Barclay 5845

"When does a Young Man grow old?"

Our salesman had said something about a "young man's model."

"I'm forty," said the Customer. He looked thirty. "If it were twenty years ago I suppose I should be wearing a silk hat, side whiskers and a long-tailed coat. However, I've just put in eight months in France, and as long as I can play a fast game of tennis, and keep my waist line, I am going to wear just as stylish clothes as any other young man."

When you come to think of it, where are the old men? Have they gone out of fashion?

As long as a New York man can play the game, stand the gaff and keep happy he's a young man, and is entitled to dress the part.

When we say
"Hart Schaffner & Marx
New Waist-Seam Suits for Young Men"

we not only have in mind our lively new suit ideas—single and double breasted models in beautiful fabrics—for men who like to show self respect through respect for stylish, up-to-the-minute clothes; but in keeping the price of these smart clothes down to $35, we are saving you $10, $15, and $20 a suit.

Wallach Bros.

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246-248 West 125th
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The Effect of By-Products On Food and Livestock Prices

IF a thousand pound steer could be used for nothing but its food parts, its meat, sold at regular prices, would not bring what the steer cost. If its three hundred and fifty pounds of inedible parts were thrown away, ***either producers would have to take lower prices for animals or consumers would have to pay more for food.***

Hence, Armour and Company must find a way to use and sell every ounce of all livestock.

One of the fundamental benefits of big business is that it has the resources to make scientific investigations in developing new products and the organization to sell them when they have been developed.

There is more imposed upon us than merely the marketing of meat. The beef animal referred to above affords an instance—35% of our efforts in manufacturing and selling have to do with parts that are not food at all. Multiply this one steer by millions. Think of the problem of finding markets for glue, curled hair, hides and pelts, wool, lubricating oils, soaps, banjo strings, pharmaceutical preparations, sand-paper and many other by-products in almost unending quantities. This would be difficult for a concern with lesser facilities; no large organization, even, could accomplish the task without years of endeavor in upbuilding many kinds of markets.

To produce foods economically, we not only have to be in many lines of business but we must also be large factors in each of these many lines. For, upon our ability to profitably market the by-products, depends our ability to buy and sell foods at our present small margin of profit.

But packer by-products relate to more than food. They affect the everyday life of all. They give employment and wages to many additional thousands of workers and they are used in every business and craft, and relate to every industry in the world.

Thus it is that when you purchase Armour Products you are doing two important things:

You are helping assure producers of fair prices which encourage them to raise the food supply of the future.

And you are definitely securing for yourself utmost value in the food you eat.

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Brooklyn Food Show
and Better Homes Exhibition
MARCH 17-29

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Ladies' bag in taxicab 1,280, New York license number, between Mori Restaurant, 144 Bleecker St. and 27 East 61st St., containing $20 in cash, bunch of keys, and other articles; keep the money and return bag and contents. Room 768, 115 B'way.

LOST.—Will the party send to Hotel Manhattan, 42d St. cars at cashier, the small black and gold purse, with contents except the $500? Rings are of no value except to owner; no questions asked; lost between 2 and 4, March 17.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, on Broad St., Newark, between Kinney St. and Red Cross Headquarters, an amethyst brooch surrounded with pearls and diamonds. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 1,091 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST.—Monday, between New Rochelle and Bee's, either on Westchester train, or 3d Av. elevated, or 34th St. crosstown car, lady's gold wrist watch and snap link bracelet. Notify Appleyard, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, tags Chilton Paint Company, Cortage Point, N. Y., and Boylston National Bank, Boston, as identifying marks. Return to H. G. Russell, 101 Park Av., Room 707. Reward.

LOST.—Oval gold brooch, having two photographs in back; valuable as keepsake; reward. Goldsmith, 435 West 119th St. Morningside 8200.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of pearl necklace with diamond clasp, lost Tuesday noon, between Altman's and Oppenheim-Collins. Miss Mason, Murray Hill 5090.

LOST.—Saturday, March 15, a pink cameo pin, between 74th and 76th St., on Madison Av.; liberal reward. Mrs. Hough, 565 West 160th St., Apt. 2B.

LOST.—Sunday evening, in taxi, between restaurant, 39th Street and Manhattan Opera House, blue and green brocade silk bag; reward. Kimball, 8 East 45th St.

LOST.—Pearl-shaped diamond ring, surrounded by sapphires set in platinum; finder please return to cashier Hotel Commodore and receive $100 reward.

LOST.—$200 reward for return of pear-shaped pearl; lost on Saturday night at Cocoanut Grove or in taxi returning to East 82d St. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

LOST or STOLEN.—Bank book No. 379193 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Four $100 Liberty bonds in Bronx subway Saturday evening, March 8; reward. Address R. E. Ellery, 500 Broadway.

LOST.—Pigskin card case, gilt bound, army hospital, 177th St., Friday evening. Return Yale Club. Liberal reward.

LOST.—In the Pennsylvania Station, Sunday morning, between 8:30-8:45, a mink necklace; reward. V 54 Times.

LOST.—Roll papers, typed, and manuscript, subway train, Monday. Glassberg, R 272 Times.

LOST.—Tuesday, March 18, dog, bull type, white breast, brown back; reward. Abeles, 341 West 101st St.

LOST.—A pair of eyeglasses on 125th St., between Proctor's and Third Av.; reward. Ferris, 440 East 139th.

LOST.—Monday evening at Gaiety Theatre, small sable scarf; suitable reward. Servese, 8 East 45th Street.

LOST.—Nine Liberty bonds, $500; near Hotel Claridge; reward $200. D. W. Habeg, 41 West 125th St., Harlem 2508.

LOST.—Wallet, $70 cash, 2 drafts, hundred each, and papers; liberal reward; leave Cashier, Commodore Hotel. Lee d. Schiff.

LOST.—Ladies' gold-faced Waltham watch, March 17; reward. Allen, Bryant 6500.

LOST.—Bag with home work; $10; reward. Falk, 1242 Franklin Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Glasses, in Lexington Av. Return to 149 East 51st St., obliging owner.

FOUND.—At Dobbs Ferry, one automobile tire. Herbert Mead, Jr. Telephone Murray Hill 6075.

FOUND.—In Broadway car purse with money; Call at car barn.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 96 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$100 REWARD.—Lost Monday night, at Reisenweber's, or between Reisenweber's and 71st St., or in taxicab, a flexible diamond platinum bracelet. F. E. Rush, New York Herald.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

for silver cigarette case lost Saturday in New York subway. S 426 Times Downtown.

Found.

FOUND.—Brooch; Fifty-fifth Street. Write K. Cox, 114 West 76th Street.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$25 REWARD.—Belgian Griffon; small dog; light, silky hair coat; answers to name "Dick", or "Dickey"; short tail; two rows of puppy teeth in lower jaw. Owner much attached. Mrs. Grossmith, 68 West 50th St. Phone Circle 1544.

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Plenty of power is one of the prime necessities of motor car satisfaction. The car that is equipped with an under powered motor is like an army without artillery.

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Sedan $1,766 Touring Car $1,177
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Additional for Wire Wheel Equipment $75.00.

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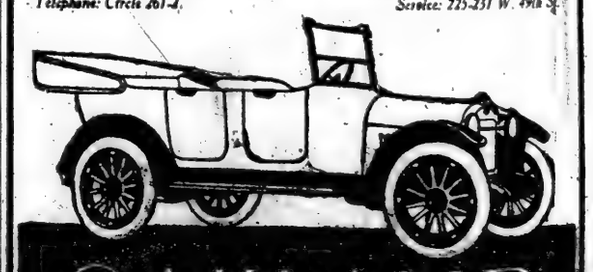

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AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, preceded by rain on the coast today; Friday, fair, warmer.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

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LODGE AND LOWELL DEBATE COVENANT; BOTH ASK CHANGES

Senator, Questioned, Says He Would Support League Draft if Properly Amended.

SEES MANY PRESENT FAULTS

Wants Monroe Doctrine, Immigration, and Tariff Specifically Reserved from Interference.

GOOD BASIS, SAYS LOWELL

Holds Covenant Fulfills Minimum Requirements of a League That Would End War.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19. — "I am not against the League of Nations. Far from it. I am anxious to have the free nations unite to do all that can be done to secure the future peace of the world and bring about a general disarmament."

This positive declaration was made tonight by United States Senator Lodge at Symphony Hall during his joint discussion with A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, on the proposed League of Nations covenant.

While many in the audience, indeed, most, were surprised to hear this statement from Senator Lodge, the Senator declared himself surprised to realize that his critics were of the opinion that he was opposed to the League of Nations idea. This is not so, he said, his difference being with the present draft of the covenant.

"If the League shall be put in such shape that it will promote peace instead of breeding disorder and will work no injustice to these United States, I will support it," said Senator Lodge in replying to a question by Dr. Lowell, during the debate.

"I hope from my heart it will be amended," he added. "I hope that such a League will be framed somewhere. In my belief it will not be done in Paris."

A Distinguished Audience.

The debate was held in Symphony Hall, in the presence of 3,000 people, an audience notable for its distinguished character.

Governor Coolidge presided. By the rules of the debate Senator Lodge opened the discussion with an hour's speech. President Lowell then spoke for an hour and a half, after which Senator Lodge devoted a half hour in rebuttal.

In the outset of his address Senator Lodge declared he did not oppose the idea of the League of Nations. He differed with the provisions of the draft as it now is. He declared it to be a dangerous doctrine as it now stands. He quoted from utterances of Theodore Roosevelt shortly before his death, and referred to an interview he had with the former President. He declared that he and Mr. Roosevelt were of one mind in the matter of the League of Nations.

Senator Lodge said that his first constructive suggestion was that the League of Nations covenant be redrafted and put into language everybody could understand. By so doing the causes of disputes would be removed. He said the covenant should be one that would avoid conflicting interpretation.

He referred to the Monroe Doctrine as something that "in its essence rests upon the proposition of separating the Americas from Europe in all matters political," and demanded that its principles be specifically reserved from violation.

He said this country was ready at any time to go to Europe to save Europe from barbarism, but not for an obscure war in the Balkans.

He defended the right of this country to control its immigration laws. He said no nation or nations should have the power to say who should come into the United States.

Senator Lodge reviewed with considerable emotion and emphasis the Tenth Article of the proposed League of Nations. He said we were asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation in the world.

He asked his auditors whether they were willing that we should guarantee the integrity of all the nations of the world. Cries of "yes, yes" went up from all parts of the hall. In a twinkling they were drowned in shouts of "no, no."

As Senator Lodge closed some one called for "three cheers for the greatest man in the United States." The cheers were given.

Dr. Lowell Introduced.

President Lowell was then introduced. He was greeted with applause lasting two minutes. He spoke in a clear voice, referring to himself as an "inconsistent Republican." He said he agreed with Senator Lodge that the covenant was defective, and added, "I feel that when those defects in the covenant are corrected, it ought to be ratified."

Nevertheless the Harvard President insisted that the present draft was a great advance and contained many noteworthy features. If clarified in certain respects he felt that it would prevent future wars.

President Lowell asked Senator Lodge two questions:

"1. If the covenant were amended as you wish would you vote it?"

"2. Will you formulate and send to the proper quarters the amendments you wish made?"

Dr. Lowell said he believed if that Senator Lodge sent to Paris his amendments to the covenant, with the word

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
Quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Wireless Telephone Links Ireland with Canada

LONDON, March 19.—The establishment of wireless telephony between Ireland and Canada was announced today by the Marconi Company.

MONTREAL, March 19.—Experiments in wireless telephony across the Atlantic have been proceeding for some time between the Marconi stations at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Clifton, Ireland. These experiments are still in progress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Edward J. Nally, Vice President of the American Marconi Company, said tonight concerning the reported talk by wireless across the ocean:

"The conversation probably took place between the two wireless stations that have been established in Ireland and Nova Scotia. The one in Ireland is at Bally Bunion. The one in Nova Scotia is at New Castle. These two stations are of the latest types."

Mr. Nally said this was not the first transatlantic wireless conversation. He recalled that several months ago wireless telephone conversations took place between Washington and Paris via the Eiffel Tower and Washington radio station. This is further than the 2,000 miles between Bally Bunion and Nova Scotia.

ARREST DR. WILKINS ON ARRIVAL HERE

Physician, Smooth Shaven, with Hair Cropped, Returns to Face Murder Inquiry.

POLICE FAIL TO MEET HIM

Telegraph Message from Baltimore Told of Intention to Appear at Mineola.

Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, the physician for whom a warrant was issued by the Nassau County officials, following an investigation of the murder of his wife at their Long Beach home on Feb. 27, was arrested last night in the Pennsylvania Station shortly after he had alighted from a train from Baltimore. He was taken to Police Headquarters here, where he was held as a fugitive from justice, pending the arrival of the Nassau County authorities, who said they would ask for his commitment at a hearing to be held before Justice of the Peace Casslus Coleman at Long Beach at 10 o'clock this morning.

The physician disappeared on Sunday morning, and a general alarm for his apprehension was sent to all parts of the country on Monday night when Charles R. Weeks, District Attorney of Nassau County, began to make his plans for presenting the case to the Grand Jury. A warrant was issued for Dr. Wilkins's arrest on Monday by Justice of the Peace Coleman, the application for the warrant charging him with murder.

Not until yesterday did Louis K. Freiss, his counsel, hear from Dr. Wilkins, according to a statement issued by the lawyer late yesterday afternoon. About the same time District Attorney Weeks received a message from Dr. Wilkins saying that he was returning to Mineola. Both messages had been filed in Baltimore at 11:25 A. M., and that to the District Attorney said:

"Morning newspapers say my case is to be presented to the Grand Jury by you today. Would like to appear. Am returning to put myself in your hands."

Information received by the police here was that Dr. Wilkins would arrive at the Pennsylvania station about 7 o'clock last night, and detectives were assigned to watch the crowds as they alighted from the train. No person answering the description of Dr. Wilkins was discerned and the police left the station.

Physician Was Smooth Shaven.

About 8 o'clock a reporter who had waited for a later train saw a man coming through the gates who resembled closely the descriptions sent out by the police, although he was smooth shaven. When Dr. Wilkins was seen last by the Nassau County authorities he had a growth of side whiskers. The reporter notified a policeman, Patrick J. Cavanagh, of the Church Street station, Richmond Hill, of the presence of Dr. Wilkins and they followed him to a telephone booth.

Dr. Wilkins appeared greatly agitated and over the telephone talked in a loud voice to a person who had apparently failed to keep an appointment to meet him in the railroad station. He did not tell the police whether he had expected that his counsel would meet him there, but Mr. Freiss telephoned to Police Headquarters later to ask permission to confer with his client. This permission was refused by request of District Attorney Weeks, who asked that no one be permitted to talk to Dr. Wilkins until the Nassau County Prosecutor had had an opportunity to confer with him.

Admitted His Identity.

When the physician was accosted by the policeman as he came out of the telephone booth he admitted his identity and explained that he was about to take a train at 8:10 o'clock on the Long Island Railroad for Mineola, where, he said, he intended to give himself up to the authorities there. He sat down on a bench and sought to induce the police-

Continued on Page Three.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

MODERATES RISE AGAINST SOVIET IN PETROGRAD

London Gets the Report Also That Allies Are Leaving Odessa, Menaced by Reds.

GREEKS CAPTURE KHERSON

Drive Reds from City 92 Miles Northeast of Odessa and Make Rapid Advance.

SIBERIANS ANTI-AMERICAN

Method of This Country's Intervention Leads to Hostile Press Campaign.

LONDON, March 19.—There are unconfirmed reports that a revolution of the Mensheviki, or Moderate, element of the Social Democratic Party against the Soviet Government has broken out in Petrograd, according to a German Government wireless dispatch received tonight.

Following reports that a critical state of affairs exists in Odessa and that it is being evacuated by the allied forces, which, while not confirmed, are not denied in official quarters, dispatches from Moscow and Saloniki tell of successes by and against the Bolsheviki near the Black Sea port.

The Saloniki advices, dated yesterday, read:

"Greek troops have defeated the Russian Bolsheviki at Kherson, northeast of Odessa, and advanced about twelve miles, according to an official announcement made today by Greek headquarters here. The Greeks captured prisoners and war materials."

The news from Moscow came in Russian wireless messages. One, dated Saturday, said that the non-Bolsheviki had assumed the offensive in the region north of Odessa, but had been repulsed by a Soviet counterattack and retired toward Bresovka. It was added that the City of Zhitomir had been occupied by the Soviet forces on March 14.

The other statement, sent under date of Monday, is as follows:

"Soviet troops again have secured a victory in the region of Odessa. Mixed detachments of White Guards, consisting of partisans of General Denikine and General Petlura, made great efforts to defend the approaches to Odessa for the purpose of covering the complete evacuation of the city. The Red Guards defeated the enemy, who are retiring toward the city."

For several months British and French detachments have been in Odessa.

Kherson, ninety-two miles northeast of Odessa, and an important trading centre at the mouth of the Dnieper, was reported in a dispatch from Athens on Feb. 26 to have been occupied by Greek troops. On March 12 a wireless dispatch received in London said that Kherson had been captured on March 8 by Ukrainian Soviet troops.

SIBERIAN PRESS HOSTILE TO AMERICA

Method of This Country's Intervention Leads to Active Campaign of Criticism.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 17, (Associated Press.)—Never since the landing here of troops in August has there been such widespread criticism of the United States. The newspapers are full of tirades and ingenious distortions of facts calculated to sow discord among Americans, Russians, and America's allies. It is an unquestioned fact that there is a systematic campaign. Some newspapers of Siberia, it appears, have been subsidized and are distinctly hostile to the United States.

The Russians, never overconfident regarding the intentions of the Americans, have been ready listeners and the legitimate Russian press reprints and editorializes on the fabrications that have been put in circulation.

Beginning with the disappointment over the passiveness of America's intervention, the sentiment developed mistrust and an outspoken hostility in many quarters to the Princes' Islands proposal for a conference of all Russian factions with the Allies, justly or otherwise credited to President Wilson.

Americans were instantly dubbed friends of the Bolsheviki and the idea was quickly utilized by an unfriendly press and accepted in the political circles of the Russians generally. There is no effective means here of combating this propaganda and the result is that the United States has few champions in any class or party.

Reassurances by Major Gen. William S. Graves, the military commander here, regarding America's nonpartisanship, were offset in the Russian mind, which is little concerned in the fine shades of interference and noninterference, by definite charges of pro-Bolshevism here and abroad, arising from the refusal of the Americans to co-operate with its military against the alleged Bolsheviki in the Amur district. The giving of asylum to the revolting Cossacks recently was construed in a similar way. This incident, however, was the only one of a maligning character to draw fire. Colonel Henry D. Styer, who has been active for the Americans in the Cossack controversy, wrote to the newspapers an explanation of the affair in which he

Continued on Page Two.

THE NEW HOME OF STEARNS KNIGHTS
at 13 Central Park West.
A beautiful car in beautiful surroundings.—Adv.

First German Food Ships Start Out From Hamburg

LONDON, March 19.—Eight German steamers, including the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Cleveland, Graf Waldersee, and Pretoria, sailed from Hamburg this week for foodstuffs, according to advices from Berlin.

It is said that the crews of the ships made a formal demand that they should not be removed from the vessels during the trip.

The eight German ships allotted to the United States under the Brussels agreement are the Zeppelin, 15,200 tons; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, 17,000 tons; Graf Waldersee, 13,000 tons; Patricia, 14,468 tons; Cap Finisterre, 14,500 tons; Pretoria, 13,200 tons; Cleveland, 16,900 tons; Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 25,000 tons. They will be used on the westward trip to transport American soldiers from France. The Imperator, 52,000 tons, will be added to this fleet shortly.

GET TYLER, WANTED IN BANK MURDERS

Daring Bandit, Sought for Holdup in Brooklyn Dec. 13, Captured in St. Louis.

KILLED TWO, GOT $13,112

Police Say He Admits Identity —Wife with Him When Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The failure to pay a fine of $19.30 imposed in Columbia, Mo., for disturbing the peace led to the arrest yesterday of I. Roy Tyler, 29 years old, wanted in New York City for the murder of two bank officials and wounding a detective in a bank robbery at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 3, last. He is also charged with the robbery of a bank in Cleveland in December, 1917.

Tyler was identified at Police Headquarters by Detective Sergt. Elias Hoagland, who recognized him from pictures that had appeared on a circular received by the police. After examination Tyler admitted his identity, but denied the crimes charged to him. A reward of $3,500 was offered for his arrest.

Tyler was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Catherine Tyler, said by Dr. Ralf Harding, a veterinary surgeon, of Kansas City, Mo., and by the doctor's wife, Mrs. Grace Harding. The four were traveling from Kansas City to Canton, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Harding's mother. Tyler, when arrested, gave his name as Frank H. McGann of Kansas City.

The police were notified that the party, traveling east in an automobile, had passed through St. Charles, Mo., where they had eluded capture. They were arrested at Taylor Avenue and the Hodiamont tracks by Detectives Roach, Rogers, and Dempsy, and were brought to Central District. Tyler (or McGann, as he was then known) admitted being fined in Columbus. He was in a hurry to be on his way, he said, and offered to pay the fine.

Thinking that the automobile in which he was traveling might have been stolen, the detectives demanded to see his bill of sale. While he was establishing his ownership of the car, Detective Hoagland entered and glanced at the prisoners.

"You are Roy Tyler and you are wanted in New York for murder," he said.

"My name is Frank H. McGann, and I was never in New York in my life," returned the prisoner.

"Turn up your sleeve," demanded Hoagland, as he seized the man's arm.

He bared his arm to the elbow and revealed the letters "I. R. T." tattooed on the forearm. Hoagland then produced the circular on file in the Bertillon Bureau giving the tattoo marks as part of the description of the missing man. A scar on the bridge of the nose also fitted the description.

Tyler wilted and admitted his identity. "From the minute you looked at me I knew I was a goner," was his only remark.

His wife, whose picture also appeared on the circular as wanted for the Cleveland bank robbery, also admitted her identity.

"We had planned to commit suicide before allowing ourselves to be taken alive," she said.

An automatic pistol was found in Tyler's pocket, and another revolver was found in the automobile. Mrs. Tyler was wearing a platinum ring set with thirty-three diamonds, valued at $3,000. She also wore two more diamond rings, a diamond lavalliere, and pearl earrings, and had $216 in cash.

Tyler said he had $48,000 on deposit in a bank in Phoenix, Ariz., and owned oil lands in Texas worth $250,000.

Dr. Harding declared that he had met Tyler, or McGann, as he knew him, in Kansas City when he brought a pet dog to him to have it treated. He was persuaded to accompany them to Canton for a short trip, he said. They are held by the police for investigation.

Telegrams have been sent to New York for instructions as to the disposition of the Tylers, and Kansas City police have been asked for information regarding Dr. Harding.

The sum of $13,112 was stolen from the East Brooklyn Savings Bank at Franklin and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of Dec. 13, 1918, by two hold-up men, who shot and killed De Witt C. Peal, the paying teller, and Henry W. Coons, the assistant cashier,

Continued on Page Eight.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

FIND COVENANT REVISION DIFFICULT; LEAGUE COMMISSION TO ATTEMPT IT; CLEMENCEAU'S RESIGNATION DENIED

SOME DIFFERENCES IN PARIS

Wilson Said to Have Opposed Clemenceau's Rhine Proposals.

RIVER BOUNDARY DEMANDED

French Insistent on It for Self-Protection Against the Germans.

SECURITY THEIR SOLE AIM

Italy Is Irritated Over Rumors of a Reference of Her Claims.

Rumor That Clemenceau Quit Denied in Official Quarters

PARIS, March 19.—A rumor that Premier Clemenceau had resigned the portfolio of Minister of War, which was current here today, was denied in official quarters this evening.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19.—I was told by a high authority this morning that Prime Minister Clemenceau had placed his resignation in the hands of President Poincaré, who had refused to accept it, but confirmation has not been obtainable from the man most concerned.

The story is current that President Wilson after his return to Paris on Friday last assured Clemenceau that America could not and would not indorse the full French demands for the disposition of the west bank of the Rhine, and would not support France in its campaign to prevent the annexation of German Austria to Germany.

It was on Monday evening, according to my informant, that Clemenceau went to President Poincaré with his resignation from the Premiership and the French delegation to the Peace Conference. President Poincaré refused to accept the resignation, telling Clemenceau that he must stay at the head of the Government and in the Presidency of the Conference to fight for the best terms available, even if he had to yield much more than he desired. The President of the French Republic insisted that France could not get on without the support of America, no matter what modifications were enforced by President Wilson on the French program for the treatment of Germany.

President Wilson and Prime Minister Orlando of Italy have had two conferences this week. Orlando was with Colonel House today. It is known that Orlando is being flooded with telegrams from all parts of Dalmatia insisting that he hold out for the full Sonnino program against the Jugoslavs. Orlando does not believe in the Sonnino plan. Furthermore Italy is inclined to favor the annexation of German Austria to Germany.

Thus many questions geographically remote may be factors in determining the nature of the peace treaty as to German's western boundary.

FRENCH INSIST RHINE SHALL BE BOUNDARY

Strong Demand of the Nation Is Voiced by the Foreign Office.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—Although many references and statements as to what France desires on the west bank of the Rhine have been made since the armistice, they have been partial and unauthorized. But today a member of the French Foreign Office gave me a summary of the program contained in the Tardieu report on this matter to the Council of Ten. It is on the agenda of the council for immediate action after the unfinished work on the military, naval, and aerial program.

As to the action on this report, no absolute prediction can be made, although the plenipotentiaries of all the big powers have seen it. From advance comment, France expects complete support and sympathy from England in everything demanded. There is hope, with perhaps a little less expectation, regards as America. Italy has no objection to the French Rhine program on its merits, but may hold out or suggest modifications for trading purposes; that is, to get French support on one or more of many Italian demands now considered debatable.

What might be called the French slogan on this west bank of the Rhine question is "No annexation by France,

Continued on Page Two.

"Ward Off Influenza"
Malt. & R. Cle-a-form Lozenges 25c.—Advt.

Supreme Council Calls on Poles and Ukrainians to Suspend Their Hostilities Before Lemberg

PARIS, March 19, (Associated Press.)—The situation in Galicia was considered by the Supreme Council at its session this afternoon, and it was decided to request the Poles and the Ukrainians to cease hostilities under certain conditions.

The official statement issued this evening reads:

The Supreme Allied Council met this afternoon between 3 and 7 o'clock. An exchange of views took place in regard to the military situation in Galicia. The council agreed on the terms of an injunction to be addressed to the two armies facing each other in front of Lemberg, requesting them to suspend hostilities at once, on certain conditions.

The council then dealt with the western frontier of Poland and heard the report of the Commission on Polish Affairs, which was presented by its Chairman, M. Jules Cambon.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, March 21, at 3 P. M.

CECIL HOLDS LEAGUE VITAL PEACE FACTOR

Says the System of Mandates Requires It as a Part of Its Machinery.

HELP TO MONROE DOCTRINE

The League, He Says, "Can Do Nothing in America" Without Our Consent.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—Speaking for himself and the entire British delegation at the Peace Conference, Lord Robert Cecil this afternoon made an emphatic statement to the effect that the covenant of the League of Nations must go into the preliminary peace treaty. This comes at this moment from England as the strongest possible backing of President Wilson's contention. It follows the declaration of the French Foreign Minister that the covenant should wait for the permanent treaty.

Speaking particularly to the American correspondents, Lord Robert said:

"If the Monroe Doctrine means that there ought to be no interference in American affairs by Europe without the consent of the United States, then the covenant of the League of Nations strengthens and reinforces that doctrine; because, after the League is in existence, it can act only through its own organs. They are the council and the body of delegates. The United States will always be a member of each. These organs can take no international action without unanimous consent. Therefore the League can do nothing in America without the consent of the United States."

On the main question Lord Robert said:

"The preliminary treaty is going to settle the broad principles of the pacification of the world. In any such treaty the covenant should have a part. In the first place, many problems faced can be solved only by reference to the League. I doubt if it will be possible to proceed to the terms of the final treaty without the covenant in the preliminary one.

"For example, take the German colonies. You can't leave them in the air. The Council of Ten already agrees that the colonies shall be taken care of by mandate; but mandates presuppose the existence of the League. No such system can be established without a league as part of the machinery. If the League is what I think it is, it is an essential element to pacification. The sooner we get it to work the better. I should look with grave fear on any attempt to postpone its coming into existence. I do not believe any such attempt is likely to be made.

"Putting the League covenant into the preliminary peace cannot delay the treaty. Aside from those who want no league at all and those who want a humanly impossible perfect thing, there are few critics of the covenant as it stands. It needs no material altering. It can be made ready for the council whenever it is called for. This is not only my view but that of the entire delegation."

Cecil on Our Responsibilities.

PARIS, March 18, (Associated Press.)—Inclusion of the League of Nations covenant in the preliminary peace treaty will not delay the signing of the treaty, which it is hoped will be accomplished within two weeks, according to Lord Robert Cecil's statement to British and American newspaper correspondents tonight. He said that three amendments to the covenant had been submitted, but added that he was "sure there will be no difficulty in meeting all legitimate objections."

Discussing the Monroe Doctrine and the effect of the League of Nations upon it, Lord Robert said:

"The Monroe Doctrine is strengthened

Continued on Page Two.

LABOR CHIEF FLIES TO LLOYD GEORGE

Thomas Summoned to Paris in Effort to Prevent Strike Crisis in Britain.

PREMIER HOPES TO REMAIN

View That Peace and Bolshevism Are in a Race—Grave Fears in London.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—The appeal addressed by President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Orlando to Mr. Lloyd George to remain in Paris despite the threatening industrial outlook in Great Britain, is a significant reminder that there is a close race between the Peace Conference and Bolshevism in Europe.

The British Premier realizes that if individual national interests are to receive the first consideration, the international situation will be still more seriously imperilled.

His response to the triple appeal was to send for J. H. Thomas, the railway men's leader, who flew to Paris by airplane today. Lloyd George will take Thomas into his confidence regarding the international situation and emphasize the necessity of a speedy conclusion of peace. It is hoped that Thomas, who is considered a sensible man, will come back to England duly impressed and will use his best efforts to obtain a postponement of the industrial crisis which is threatened for the end of this week, so that the British Premier may be enabled to remain at work in Paris.

That Wilson, Clemenceau, and Orlando should have taken the extraordinary step of informing Lloyd George how essential is his continued presence at the conference during the next two weeks is much more than a tribute to his known qualities. It is a direct outcome of events which have happened since Lloyd George returned to Paris.

Progress at Paris Impeded.

It is more or less of an open secret that during the absence of both Lloyd George and Wilson the work at Paris had not progressed satisfactorily. One instance may be cited.

There had been for some time an acute realization of the fact that the food conditions in Germany and Austria made for the spread of Bolshevism in both countries, and before Lloyd George came away arrangements had been made by which Herbert C. Hoover was to furnish certain supplies in advance of the final solution of the problem of provisioning Germany, which has now been reached. One of the first things Lloyd George discovered when he got back to Paris was that these provisional measures of relief had been impeded, if not altogether rendered a dead letter, by the action of French Finance Minister Klotz.

Klotz's attitude in the matter had some justification and none of the other plenipotentiaries had ventured more than mild protests. Lloyd George was deterred by no hesitations. As my informant put it, he went to the mat with Klotz and won.

Meanwhile, much valuable time has been lost and the work of all the commissions of which Hoover was the head had been rendered more difficult by the delay.

Harrison Fears Catastrophe.

It is too soon yet to hazard any opinion as to what success Lloyd George will have with Thomas, or whether the latter, in the event of his agreeing with the Prime Minister, will be able to influence the railway men and through them the mining and transport trades, whose prospective strike this week threatens to bring about what Frederic Harrison describes as the most tremendous issue Britons have ever had to face.

Harrison, in an article published today, in which he takes no part for either capital or labor or for the Government which stands between them challenged to decide what shall be done, says:

"If our capitalists, if our workmen, if our Government do now make a

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing
Think of WHITING.—Advt.

PERIL SEEN IN AMENDMENTS

Might Cause Defeat of League Plan, Its Advocates Say.

COVENANT IS REPRINTED

Proposed Changes to be Considered at Early Meeting of Body That Framed It.

JAPAN'S SPECIAL INTERESTS

Likely to be Insisted Upon if Recognition of Monroe Doctrine Is Demanded.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19.—Efforts made under the eye of President Wilson to redraft certain provisions of the League of Nations covenant so as to meet the suggestions of friendly critics have had little, if any, success.

Tuesday night, at the Bischoffsheim Mansion, [the President's temporary residence,] Lord Robert Cecil, Colonel House, and David Hunter Miller went over the covenant with the President in an attempt to overcome the objections advanced by sympathetic friends of the League scheme, including a prominent Republican leader, who sides with ex-President Taft in support of Mr. Wilson's position. It was asserted today that every trial at redrafting emphasized the fact that changes could not be made without treading on somebody's toes.

At Tuesday's conference it was intimated that Great Britain had no objection to including the provisions suggested. Lord Robert drafted a new clause which was admittedly not perfect, and this was submitted to ex-Attorney General Gregory with the request that he change it so as to make it acceptable to the entire Peace Conference, but Mr. Gregory conceded his failure to do so. Men friendly to the covenant who profess willingness to make the desired changes assert that it is practically impossible to draft acceptable amendments to meet the objections advanced in the United States and elsewhere. They stand with Mr. Wilson in maintaining that every possible point now brought forward was discussed at length when the covenant was written, and agree with him. Efforts at amendment are likely to cause confusion and afford an opportunity for enemies of the League to endanger the whole scheme.

Neutrals to be Heard Saturday.

In order, however, to afford the fullest freedom of discussion of the new suggestions, the covenant has been reprinted with the proposed changes inserted. These will be considered at an early meeting of the commission which drafted the document. Tomorrow a sub-committee of this commission will meet to hear suggestions from the neutral Governments, which will be taken up at the session of the full commission under Mr. Wilson's Chairmanship on Saturday.

If one may judge by what is said in authoritative circles the effort to provide special recognition of the Monroe Doctrine is certain to lead to demands for recognition in the covenant of the special interest of some particular Government—that of Japan, for instance, which will probably propose the recognition of her superior rights in China.

Nor is there any likelihood of consideration being given to the proposed provision that the League shall not interfere with the domestic affairs of any nation. While this might be regarded as recognising the Monroe Doctrine, it would also be construed as forbidding the League to interfere on behalf of Ireland and would arouse opposition to the covenant on that ground. The suggestion for a special article concerning domestic affairs is said to emanate from the Pacific Coast and to be aimed at the Japanese. It goes without saying that for that reason it would bring spirited opposition.

Misunderstandings Removed.

March 18.—Behind the conference held this afternoon between President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, in Colonel House's apartments in the Hotel de Crillon, lies the decision of the dominating personalities in the Peace Conference to arrange the preliminaries to a definite peace with the least possible delay. It is apparent that nervousness over the international situation is increasing. In spite of his desire to

remain here at this rather critical juncture, Mr. Lloyd George may be compelled, because of the British labor situation, to return to London on short notice; and he, as well as Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau, is extremely anxious to make arrangements for the settlement with Germany before conditions in that country become worse.

This afternoon's conference was devoted largely to an attempt to adjust the embarassing boundary problems which have been postponed from time to time until postponement is no longer feasible. The first thing to be done is the definition of Germany's future boundaries, which involve the disposition of the Sarre Valley and the suggested creation of a buffer State out of the Rhenish provinces. Once these problems are settled, the questions pertaining to the conflicting Italian and Jugoslav claims affecting Dalmatia, and other territorial disputes, can be left to more leisurely discussion as they affect the Allies themselves and not the enemy countries.

The main present perplexity centres around the drafting of the peace treaty with Germany, to which Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George are devoting themselves assiduously.

Misunderstandings Removed.

When President Wilson and the Premiers of France and Great Britain met this afternoon, it was with the satisfying knowledge that the misunderstandings that had been created in the minds of some of their subordinates and in the press over the status of the League of Nations covenant had been cleared away. The President's production of the resolution adopted by the Peace Conference at the plenary session of Jan. 25, committing the conference to incorporating the creation of the League in the peace treaty, took the wind out of the sails of those who had professed themselves astonished over the President's proposal. Some injudicious comment from British quarters was construed as putting Lloyd George in opposition to the President, but all present information goes to show that the British Prime Minister is in accord with the President's contention that the League covenant should be an integral part of any peace treaty with Germany.

French officials were quick to intimate to the American peace mission that they had been misunderstood in the reports of their views as to having the covenant amalgamated with the peace terms. Their explanation gives the impression that they may have construed the resolution of Jan. 25 as meaning that only the principle of the League of Nations should be enunciated, and not that the covenant, as a complete document, should be incorporated in the treaty. But any misunderstanding in the public mind as to the respective positions of the British and French have now happily been cleared away.

Proof of Anglo-American Accord.

Whatever may have been the original private view prevailing among the British representatives over the wisdom of the President's insistence on including the League covenant in the peace convention, the fact remains that Lloyd George's assent to the President's wish had no strings to it. There is no reason to doubt that, granting for the sake of illustration that Lloyd George did not believe in the President's view, the British Prime Minister was glad of another occasion to emphasize the desire of his Government for Anglo-American unity in all matters relating to the adjustment of the peace of the world.

Inquiry in the proper quarters produces the impression that the leading allied plenipotentiaries have not determined whether they will submit the revised League covenant to the plenary session of the Peace Conference before delivering the peace treaty with the covenant included to the German plenipotentiaries. Guarded answers to questions suggest that the Council of Ten may again bring the covenant before the plenary session before the Germans receive the treaty.

This is a rather surprising attitude, as the covenant has not yet been approved by the Peace Conference as a whole, and France and Japan have made reservations on certain points, while Australia desires the fullest discussion of the document. A possible explanation, suggested by what is said in well-informed quarters, is that the plenipotentiaries of every allied and neutral nation will have an opportunity to discuss the covenant before it is taken up with the Germans at the formal Peace Congress at Versailles.

The impression created by the development of the last few days is that the slowness with which the interallied peace negotiations are proceeding has had an irritating effect on many of those concerned. As a result of this condition some persons are inclined to talk too freely without definite information or to obtain an exaggerated notion of the importance of certain incidents. That speeding up is essential, on account of the state of affairs in Germany, everybody agrees; but no good is being accomplished by getting excited over this or that happening which, by comparison, is of minor consequence to the real work of making peace.

No Radical Amendments Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 20.—G. H. Perris cables to The Daily Chronicle:

"I have good reason to believe that no very extensive or radical amendments in the pact of the League of Nations is contemplated and that the commission holds that some criticisms have been made under misapprehension of the effect of the project.

"Many improvements have already been made in the draft of the covenant and some detailed additions are under consideration, but, as I have said, the general principles and outline are not likely to be altered."

TALK OF SOME CHANGES IN COVENANT DRAFT.

Report That American Delegates Will Consider a Limited Number of Amendments.

PARIS, March 19. (Associated Press.)—The American delegation, it is said, plans to accept a limited number of amendments to the League of Nations covenant. Secretary Lansing will preside over the meeting of neutral delegates Thursday to hear their views on the situation.

It is expected that the League of Nations Commission will then reassemble and perfect the amendments, and that the completed covenant will then be attached to the peace treaty.

The following subcommittee has been named to meet the neutral representatives:

Léon Bourgeois, France Lord Robert Cecil, Great Britain; Eliptherios Venizelos, Greece; Paul Hymans, Belgium; Colonel E. M. House, the United States, and Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbia.

The military terms of the treaty of peace have been amended by the elimination of the clause providing for the control of Germany's armament for an indefinite period. Admiral W. S. Benson of the United States Navy pointed out that the original terms committed the United States to a virtually indefinite occupation of Germany, and it was chiefly on his insistence that the terms were modified.

American delegates also pointed out that control of any portion of Germany for such a period would delay the return home of American troops and would amount to annulling the sovereignty of Germany.

As amended, the terms provide for control through the time fixed for the delivery of materials of war, guns, and ships, but not through the period during which war damages will be paid by Germany.

Premier Lloyd George, who was asked by President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Orlando to postpone his return to London, has decided to remain in Paris until the draft of the treaty of peace is concluded. This announcement was made officially today.

League to Ignore Labor Disputes.

The Commission on International Labor Legislation held probably its last meeting today, when it reached an agreement on all points at issue. The American contention that each country should settle its internal labor problems without invoking the power of the League of Nations prevailed.

This communication regarding the meeting was issued:

The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth meetings of the Committee on International Labor Legislation took place today under the Presidency of Mr. Gompers. The special sub-committee appointed to find a solution for the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the application of labor conventions by certain Federal States presented a report suggesting a solution, which was accepted by the commission.

The final reading of the British draft convention for the establishment of a permanent organization for international labor legislation was completed, and the draft convention as amended was adopted by the commission for submission to the Peace Conference.

The commission then continued the discussion of the labor clauses to be recommended for inclusion in the treaty of peace.

The Commission on the International Régime of Ports, Waterways, and Railways met at the Ministry of Public Works to consider clauses regarding transportation by rail to be inserted in the treaty of peace. Consideration of these clauses will be continued at the next meeting tomorrow morning.

The commission decided yesterday to recommend to the conference that Switzerland should receive the navigating facilities on the Rhine for which she has made demands.

The Peace Conference Commission on Czechoslovak Claims decided on its report at a meeting this morning.

Italian claims before the Peace Conference will encounter no difficulties and a solution will be easy, according to the Paris correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia in Rome.

International Air Code.

In a report submitted yesterday the commission appointed to consider plans for an international air code announced that the British proposals had been, in the main, accepted. An international council will be formed as a section of the League of Nations to handle all matters relative to aerial navigation.

It has been decided that each nation is entitled to sovereignty over the air above it, subject to the granting of permission for the passage of foreign aviators. There is to be no discrimination against any nation by another, air pilots will be licensed on an international basis, and there will be international rules governing the right of way for airplanes and airships.

The Belgian delegates have presented the official request of Belgium that Brussels be chosen as the seat of the League of Nations. The delegation has transmitted to President Wilson and the heads of the great Powers a copy of the letter from Burgomaster Max, of Brussels, stating that the municipality is ready to present to the League the Egmont Palace, formerly the property of the Duc d'Arenberg, for use as its headquarters.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—The Belgian Government, the Socialist newspaper Peuple announces, has agreed to accept the principle of an eight-hour day and to further efforts to have it included in the peace treaty. Instructions to this effect, it is added, have been telegraphed to M. Vandervelde, the Socialist member of the Belgian peace delegation.

CHILEAN CABINET CONFERS.

Considers Sending Delegates to Neutrals' League Meeting.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 19. — The Chilean Cabinet met today to consider the invitation to send representatives to the neutral conference on a League of Nations in Paris. President San Fuentes yesterday telegraphed all Cabinet members absent from the capital asking their opinion on the conference and also concerning the advisability of urging an amendment of Article X. of the proposed constitution.

LABOR CHIEF FLIES TO LLOYD GEORGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

wrong decision it is irreparable. It may be a blow to Britain for generations. We may come down to what Spain, Portugal, and Holland were as soon as their sea power and overseas trade were lost, nay, it might come to us as it with Russia now."

A single false step, adds Harrison, by capital, by labor, or by Parliament "may be the ruin of our country and may bring speedy starvation and anarchy to our generation."

Though it may be thought in many quarters that Harrison paints the prospect in too lurid colors, the situation is, in the view of most people, at least serious enough to call for the speedy return of the British Prime Minister, whose continued presence in Paris, on the other hand, is declared to be necessary for the completion of international peace.

CECIL HOLDS LEAGUE VITAL PEACE FACTOR

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

by the League of Nations covenant because international action will be carried out by the organs of the League. The United States will be represented on each body, and, since these bodies are international, no action can be taken without the consent of all. No action can be taken by the League which is opposed by the United States Government unless such action should be against the United States itself, and then would not affect the Monroe Doctrine.

"If, on the other hand, the view is that there ought to be a complete and watertight division between the American continent and the rest of the world, then, no doubt, any action in which America takes part would be an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine. For my part, I should regard any such doctrine as disastrous to the future of the world. The war left the United States in a position of enormous power. With that gigantic power goes great responsibility to the world at large and to herself. The peace of the world is not only a European but an American interest. America cannot afford to say that she has no interest in what goes on in Europe. If she did she would be false to the world at large and to herself."

BORAH'S IDEA OF SURRENDER

Doesn't Want to Give Back to George V. What We Took from George III.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 19.—"The League of Nations makes it necessary for America to give back to George V. what it took away from George III," Senator Borah of Idaho said in an address here tonight.

Senator Borah admitted in reply to a question asked by a man in his audience that he had nothing to offer as a substitute to prevent wars.

"You cannot prevent war," he said. "You can only minimize wars."

DEMAND THAT REED RESIGN.

Missouri House Democrats Adopt Resolutions.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 19.—James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, was called upon to resign his seat in the Senate in resolutions adopted here today by a conference of fifty of the sixty-seven Democratic members of the House of Representatives.

The action was taken, conference leaders announced, as a result of Senator Reed's address to the Legislature yesterday in which he attacked the proposed League of Nations.

HUNGER NOW CAUSING EPIDEMIC IN VIENNA

"Stiffness Sickness" Overcrowds Hospitals—40,000 Dogs Eaten —Relief on the Way.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 18.—Provision trains for Vienna and Poland are now passing through Switzerland in charge of American Red Cross officials, and none too soon, for independent non-Austrian reports reaching me unanimously testify to the distressing conditions in Vienna and parts of Poland.

A hunger epidemic has broken out in Vienna and all the hospitals are overcrowded with patients. This latest disease is known as the stiffness sickness. The patients' limbs become stiff and they can hardly drag themselves along. In severe cases patients can even be moved only with great difficulty and when they are moved or their bones are touched they scream with pain.

Hitherto physicians have found that nothing gives relief except phosphorus in cod liver oil, which, however, is hardly obtainable.

Doctors declare that if necessary Vienna must part with the Hapsburg crown jewels, which are worth millions of dollars, to obtain food. Otherwise, they say, the whole population will perish.

Lately 40,000 dogs in Vienna have been either killed by their owners for food, or stolen for food. Housebreaking is becoming so common that insurance companies decline to meet their obligations.

Count Lutsow, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Rome, in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, said rumors in Austria about the Government dividing the land had caused the landowners to cease cultivation and unless the Allies intervened and insisted on the Austrians cultivating the land properly, there would be no harvest there this year. Lutsow remarked that there was a great lack of all kinds of fertilizers and agricultural impements.

DESTROYERS TO AID FLIGHT.

Chain Across Atlantic Will Keep in Touch with Bellinger's Seaplane.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Lieut. Commander Bellinger has been ordered from Norfolk to Washington for work in connection with the preparation of plans for the transatlantic flight to be undertaken by a big navy seaplane some time in the Spring. It was said today at the Navy Department that no orders had been issued for the flight itself and that in all probability the plane would not start until some time in May. The pilot has not been selected.

Tentative plans for the flight provide for placing destroyers every few hundred miles along the route so that at no time will the big plane be unaccompanied.

The route of the flight has not definitely been determined upon, but probably will be from some point on the North Atlantic Coast via the Azores to Brence or Great Britain.

The seaplane will be equipped with wireless and by means of a relay through the destroyers it will be able to maintain constant communication with shore.

BERLIN, March 15. (Associated Press.)—The Rumpler airplane factory in Bavaria, the plant which produces Taube airplanes, has under construction a giant airplane intended for a transatlantic flight.

MEXICO FOR LEAGUE.

Expresses "Sympathy and Admiration" for President Wilson.

MEXICO CITY, March 19.—There were made public today resolutions introduced in the Mexican Senate, but not yet acted upon, in connection with the League of Nations project. One expresses "sympathy and admiration" for President Wilson and the other declares the Mexican Senate "wishes that the noble democratic proposals of President Wilson, which it admires and applauds, be realized, and manifests its desire that if it has the opportunity the Mexican Republic form a part of the proposed League of Nations."

Thus far these resolutions have been the only expressions available in any way indicating Mexico's stand relative to the proposed League. No official statements have been forthcoming.

TYPHOID RACKS PETROGRAD.

Bolsheviki Forbid Disinfection as an "Upper Class" Practice.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—A dispatch from Helsingfors reports that typhoid fever is now raging worse than ever in Petrograd, 200 dying daily in the public hospitals and perhaps many more in homes.

The Bolshevist authorities do nothing, and even prevent disinfection, considering this a survival from "upper class" times.

BAVARIAN NOBILITY ABOLISHED

New Diet Also Hears Premier's Program—Cabinet Announced.

BASLE, March 19.—Premier Hoffmann outlined the program of the new Bavarian Government at a sitting of the Diet in Munich yesterday. Representatives of all parties, it is said, approved the Government's plans and the Government received extensive powers for the direction of state affairs.

Bills abolishing the nobility of Bavaria and prohibiting rights of inheritance were adopted.

Deputy Speck, speaking as the representative of all parties in the Diet, protested against the separation of German territories from the former empire, against the retention of German prisoners of war by the Allies and against attempts to prevent the union of German-Austria and Germany.

Premier Hoffmann announced his Cabinet as follows:

Minister of Justice—Dr. MAX ENDRES.
Interior—MARTIN SEGITZ.
Finance—Dr. Werkle.
Communications — HEINRICH FRAUENDORFER.
Social Affairs—Herr UNTERLEITNER.
Agriculture—Herr STEINER.
Military Affairs — Herr SCHNETTENHURST.

Herr Frauendorfer and Unterleitner were members of the Cabinet of the late Premier Eisner. Herr Segitz has been Minister of the Interior, succeeding Herr Auer, who was shot at a sitting of the Bavarian Diet after the assassination of Eisner.

NEW TAXES FOR GERMANY.

Drastic Levy on Private Fortunes Included in Program.

BERLIN, March 18, (Associated Press.)—The preliminary drafts of the new taxation measures are ready for early submission to the National Assembly.

Direct taxation is the underlying feature of the forthcoming assessments, which include an inheritance tax and a general war levy for the current year. Amusements, tobacco, and playing cards will be taxed. A drastic levy on private fortunes is provided for.

FLAY INDEPENDENTS FOR BERLIN REVOLT

Minister Heine's Speech in Prussian Diet Indicates Bitter Party War.

PRO-RUSSIANISM CHARGED

Claims for $128,000,000 Damages in the Recent Uprising Are Filed.

BERLIN, March 15, (Associated Press.)—That the Majority and Independent Socialist parties are irreconcilably split is the common impression in political circles today, resulting from a speech by Wolfgang Heine in the Prussian Diet, made in reply to the demand of the Independents for a repeal of martial law in Berlin.

Following closely Minister of Defense Noske's castigation of the Independents at Weimar, Herr Heine, who is the Prussian Minister of Justice and one of the Majority leaders, presented a scathing indictment of the faction of Hugo Haase, the Independent leader, in which he reviewed the intimate co-operation existing between the Independents and the Spartacides from the first day of the revolution. In defending the Prussian Cabinet's action in proclaiming martial law in connection with the Lichtenberg riots, Heine charged the Independents with "using the blood of Spartacide victims for the purpose of furthering their political aspirations."

Herr Heine told the Independents that they were more concerned about Russia than about the welfare of Germany. He branded Karl Radek, the Russian Socialist, who is under arrest in Berlin, charged with attempting to foment Spartacide uprisings, as a "universal criminal," and said that it was not the Russian steam roller that brought about Germany's defeat, but Bolshevist infection and corruption, paid for with stolen Russian funds.

While the Independents winced under the lashings, and persistently attempted to embarrass Heine by noisy interruptions, the Minister was loudly applauded by his own party and the Bourgeois factions. He said that the Independents were double dealing and that their political deception had been going on since Nov. 9, when Philipp Scheidemann's party agreed to enter into an arrangement with the Haase faction for the purpose of taking over the Government.

The speaker said that while the negotiations with the Independent leaders were going on during all that day the Independents continued to mislead the majority on order to afford Karl Liebknecht the necessary time to occupy the Reichstag building with Spartacide Red Guards and otherwise organise attached troops and deserters for the purpose of injecting terror into the early days of the revolution.

Heine also held the Independents responsible for the Spartacide activities of the fugitive police head, Eichhorn, and for the lawlessness of George Ledebour's marines. He charged that they precipitated the recent general strike without the slightest justification. The speaker added that while the Spartacides were the gunmen of the Independents, the Independents were the real and greater menace, as they were the root of the whole terroristic movement.

Adolf Hoffmann, who supported the motion of the Independents for the repeal of martial law, answered Herr Heine in a two-hour speech, in the course of which he presented an outline of alleged brutalities and wholesale executions by the military authorities in connection with the suppression of rioting.

BASLE, March 19.—Damages incident to the latest revolt in Berlin will aggregate more than 512,000,000 marks, the Frankfurter Nachrichten says. Claims for damages for this amount have already been filed against the city.

MODERATES WIN ELECTIONS.

Extremists Beaten in German Strike Districts and at Hamburg.

LONDON, March 19.—The elections to the Soldiers' Councils in the Magdeburg, Thuringian and Ruhr districts have resulted favorably to the present Government, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council for the Minden and Bielfeld districts, the newspaper also reports, has declared against the system of councils as a factor in the permanent political system and has issued a warning against communism, for which it says the workers are not ripe.

Elections for the Constituent Assembly in Hamburg have resulted in the Majority Socialists seating 81 representatives, the Democrats 22, the People's Party 14, the Independent Socialists 13, the Economic League 13, the National People's Party 4, and the Centrists 2, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

NO ALLIED FOOD FOR STRIKERS.

Germany to Allow Extra Meat for Hard Labor, Braun Says.

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—In an interview in Berlin Herr von Braun, German Under Secretary of State, said that the Entente had promised to remove restrictions upon trade between Germany and the neutrals, especially as regards telegraphic communication, and to mitigate the severities of the blacklist system.

Germany, continued the Under Secretary, must provide for her own food supply, with the assistance of the neutrals, conditioned upon her ability to pay. He pointed out that caution should be exercised in estimating the effects of imports on the German ration, but said it would be possible to increase the flour ration. Bacon and pork supplies would be assigned particularly to workers who had hard manual labor to perform, and none of the supplies would go to strikers.

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Insurance saving on 99 installations
Before GLOBE Sprinklers were installed: Average rate on buildings, $1.35; on contents, $2.04.
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140 Broadway Cort. 6780

The Golden Rod Mills, Fort Worth, Texas, installed GLOBE Sprinklers

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INSIST THAT RHINE BE THE BOUNDARY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

but absolute security for her in all future time."

French Invoke History.

"The Rhine must be both the political and military boundary of Germany," said my informant. "There are in history traditional reasons for this from the past, as well as the more obvious military reasons of the present and future, which were brought home to us by the present war and invasion. One merit of the French plan is that it is not only for the protection of France, but works no hardship on the people themselves in what has been German territory west of the river.

"Although these people are of German origin, they had been prior to 1814 under the influence of French culture. The architecture of their very cathedrals is French. All we demand for the present is that these people and their territory shall cease to be used by the Central German Government on the other side of the Rhine as a military menace and vantage ground for invasion against us, as in past centuries. For the future we think they should have an independent status. There is not the slightest desire on our part to attempt to make them part of the French unity in the future. We do insist, however, that the Rhine shall be a military and political boundary.

"As to military requirements, there are obvious restrictions to the effect that Germany must never again have any troops, fortifications, or munition works on the left bank. But, beyond that, the Allies must have control throughout the period of occupation of all commercial enterprises capable of military uses. I refer to the railroads particularly.

"All German railroad property in administration and management on this side of the river must be controlled by us till such time as the region is politically independent. In the same way all control of bridges across the Rhine must be in our hands. This control of railroads and bridges can never be restored to Germany if it is our will to demilitarize the west bank.

"There is another precaution we propose taking as a pure military measure, aside from the political aspect of the situation. It is that the entire German population on the west bank shall be perpetually rid of all military obligations to Germany. They shall not be subject to service in German armies or allowed to volunteer; and no taxes shall be imposed upon them for German military purposes. Not a cent of public or private money from the west bank of the Rhine may be contributed to the support of the German Army.

Occupation as a Guarantee.

"As to the Rhine being the political boundary of Germany also, we mean this: There will be two periods—that of allied occupation and afterward. The occupation must continue till Germany has paid her reparation bill in full. During that period the local administrative control of the towns and villages will continue in the hands of the native population. But these local bodies shall have no political connection whatever with any central German Government at Berlin or elsewhere. Everything that is needed in the way of general legislation or administration must be controlled absolutely by the Governments in occupation.

"Following this period of occupation and payment of reparation, and as soon as possible, this territory should become an independent State for its own good and as a protection for France and the rest of the world against the Germany of the future.

"The French program as to the Saar Valley north of Alsace-Lorraine is not yet perfected. If it is added to French territory it will not be annexation, for on that score this region falls into the same category with Alsace-Lorraine by going back to former boundary precedents. Various plans have been proposed, but none definitely adopted. One was a complicated economic-political device by which France should take the coal output as her own, leaving the population of the territory as before; but it was found too difficult to take the mines underground and not the surface."

RUMORS FROM PARIS IRRITATE ITALY

One Report Was That Her Claims Would Be Referred to a Tribunal of the League.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 18.—Public opinion here is greatly irritated by rumors set in circulation, it is thought, by enemies of Italy, that the Italian territorial problems would not be decided together with the French ones before the signing of peace. But afterward, together with those of the new nations rising from the fallen Austrian Empire. This would be regarded as an insult by the Italian nation, which, as one of the great Powers, regards it as her right to have her claims decided by the Peace Conference before Germany is called to discuss the preliminary peace terms. The Corriere d'Italia, commenting on the subject, says:

"If this report is true, we do not hesitate in affirming that it would be the duty of the Italian delegates to oppose such a proposition, even at the cost of packing their trunks and leaving Paris. But we refuse to believe that President Wilson or anybody else can ever have a thought of such a thing, which would be a grave offense to Italy, and a disloyal denial of what she has done for victory, while it would provoke deep disagreements among the Allies, not justified by any serious reason.

"Italians have great respect for President Wilson and are perhaps amongst the allied people those who realize most the necessity for the application of his ideal theories, even at the cost of some sacrifice. But there is one sacrifice Italians evidently cannot make, that of agreeing to such a grave diminution of the prestige and honor of their country.

"All Italy is waiting for the decision to be taken during the next ten days, when, it is expected, the Italian territorial questions will be decided, together with the French.

Many Italians from Fiume and Dalmatia have come to Rome, it being easier to get here direct news from the seat of the conference. Their eyes are turned toward Paris, where they feel the fate of their country is being decided, to learn whether their cities, which for centuries have suffered the Austrian yoke, are crying in vain to be reunited to their mother country.

Daily demonstrations take place in favor of these Irredentist towns. The question universally asked here is what attitude America will take in the affair, as being the only nation which has not signed the treaty on London and which has no obligation toward Italy. France has declared that she will stand by her Latin sister and make good her signature. England also has recognized that Italy has fulfilled her part of the agreement. Will America, it is asked, hold the Italian aspirations as just, or will she make difficulties? The long discussion between President Wilson and Orlando, and the ties of sympathy uniting the two countries, lead people to believe that Wilson is favorable to the Italian claims.

SIBERIAN PRESS HOSTILE TO AMERICA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

fully outlined the stand taken by General Graves.

Other diatribes have been received in silence and as a consequence the loyal friends of the United States among the Russians are wavering. The silence and do-nothing policy of the Americans are plainly getting on the nerves of the Russians. France and England have few troops here and these are not actively engaged, but their Commissioners are visiting and counseling the Omsk Government with the result that they are being credited with being the best friends of Russia. The Japanese are regarded as having rendered positive service in a military way.

Only the Americans, to whom the Russians looked for help and sympathy, are considered to have failed, not because of their failure to send troops, a hope which has long since been abandoned, but for lack of moral and material support such as other nations are giving.

This is not solely the Government's view, though it naturally craves sympathy and aid. Among its officials there are others who resent the presence and passivity of the troops, and the alleged encouragement by America of their enemy, the Bolsheviki. A representative of the Omsk Government, in discussing the situation, confessed himself and his superiors mystified by the silence of the United States on vital matters of policy. He complained of the misuse of American citizenship by former refugees who have returned and become agitators here, and declared persons of this character were discrediting Americans.

Among the troops and the villagers along the railways there is a sullenness and unfriendliness which did not exist a month ago. This is due, besides the Cossack incident, to a refusal of General Graves to respond to appeals by the inhabitants along the Usauri and Amur Railways, and the Suchan mines district, where the Americans are stationed, for protection against outrages by Russian soldiers. To these appeals, as well as a request from the Japanese in the Blagiovestchensk district for a company of troops to fight the so-called Bolsheviki, General Graves has made the same reply, namely, that he would be exceeding his authority and violating the American policy toward Russia.

General Graves entertains strong doubt whether all Russians who have taken up arms in Eastern Siberia can properly be termed Bolsheviki. The peasants for months have been subjected to brutality at the hands of troops, chiefly Cossacks, most of whom represent the Omsk Government. On the pretext of searching for Bolsheviki the troops have raided villages in the countryside, murdering and imprisoning men and beating and maltreating women. There have been reports of such occurrences in many districts and individual cases which have been investigated have established the truth of some of these reports, and the Japanese apparently have adopted the course of supporting the troops who are committing the outrages.

Out of all of this has grown the charge that General Graves has not shown a proper spirit of co-operation, and has displayed a tendency to pro-Bolshevism.

Causes of Anti-American Feeling.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Reports of growing anti-American feeling in Eastern Siberia have been for some time in the hands of the State Department. The reports, it was learned today, came from both American diplomatic and military representatives in Siberia, and instances of this feeling were cited. Officials of the State Department, it was said, however, have thoroughly approved the conduct of the American forces under Major Gen. William S. Graves.

Instructions were issued to General Graves before he went to Siberia to avoid carefully any act which would commit the United States Government to either side in any factional troubles. These instructions, it was said, have been repeated from time to time, and strict observance of them by the American commander has aroused some of the hostility.

State Department officials said today that the situation as regards Japanese influence was clearing. The War Party in Japan to which much of the friction was attributed in reports reaching this country has been superseded by the Peace Party, and it is regarded as certain in circles conversant with the situation that as regards lessening of the friction between the Japanese and Americans the future is hopeful.

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LAST OF THE 27TH BACK FROM FRANCE

104th Machine Gun Battalion, Old Troop C of Brooklyn, Returns on the Seattle.

OTHER TROOPS ARRIVE

Cruiser Charleston and Transport Harrisburg Bring Air Units, Casuals, and Nurses.

The last unit of New York's famous 27th Division, the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, returned home yesterday. The 12 officers and 396 enlisted men of the battalion were in every battle in which the 27th Division took part. Their casualties were 40 killed and 70 wounded. Lieut. Col. Charles H. King, who first commanded the battalion, was severely wounded on Oct. 12, and Major R. R. Molyneux of Syracuse, N. Y., was in command of the returning soldiers. The battalion was made up from the 1st Cavalry, which included old Troop C of Brooklyn, that saw service on the Mexican border.

In the heavy rain and air of gloom that hung over the harbor, 3,150 American soldiers in all reached port from France yesterday on the United States cruisers Seattle and Charleston and the American transport Harrisburg. When the police boat Patrol and the department steamboat Correction went alongside the Seattle, which brought the New York troops some of the Welcome Committee shouted out "Are you downhearted?" The answer rang out joyously "No. Not by a darned sight!" It was just a mist for the soldiers who had lived through a Winter in the trenches in France and Flanders.

In giving a summary of the work of the battalion, Major Molyneux said:

Tells of Battalion's Task.

"We went abroad last May, and the battalion was not long in France before it got to work. On Bastile Day, 1918, the battalion reached the Flanders front, and the next morning marched into the usual shelling of the Steenvoorde-Abeele road. In this sector during July, with the field-gray divisions of Prince Rupprecht massing for a final drive to the Channel, the division was thrown in in support of the British. The battalion worked between Poperinghe and Reninghelst and south to Boschepe, digging machine-gun pill boxes, and siting and manning "S O S" and break-through guns along the support line. This was not mere work, either, for the German counter-battery shelling took its daily casualty toll.

"Now came front line work. Opposite Mount Kemmel, the battalion taking over on Aug 2 the La Clyte-Scharpenberg sector of the front line, a sector where to stir by day meant death, where by night the Germans harassed, bombed, raided and strafed. The gun teams manning positions behind, amid and in front of the infantry, suffered severe losses, but they repulsed the nightly raids, they swept Boche works with machine-gun fire, they played upon his roads and tracks and dumps, and continually deviled his troops in their trenches. So persistent grew this harassing by every engine of destruction that the German lines became untenable. Our infantry at once attacked. In the engagement that resulted on Sept. 2 in the capture of Vierstadt Ridge, the divisional machine guns played no active part, however, being stationed at Abeele in reserve.

"On Sept. 27 the battalion stood to at Templeux La Fasse during the reduction by the infantry of the outpost positions of the main line. At dawn of the 29th when the divisions at the left of the Second American Corps launched the main attack on the Ronssoy-Hergicourt front, the 104th had taken its initial position. At 6 A. M. the companies were moved south and east of Ronssoy toward Bart and Guillemont Farms. There the Boche shelling and concentrated machine gun fire from Guillemont threatened heavy losses, and the troops were told to wait under such cover as the wreckage of Ronssoy offered.

Major King Wounded.

"In the afternoon the battalion at Ronssoy came under heavy mustard-gas bombardment and was shifted to the north fringe of Ronssoy Woods, where the division machine gun officer held the companies throughout the night. The second day the Australian support division, leap-frogging through the American line, pushed out from La Catelet and Nauroy so far as to enable the infantry to consolidate impregnably our left and threaten the Germans in Venhuile. On the relief of the division on the night of Oct. 1 the battalion was withdrawn to Templeux.

"While the battalion was dug in at Sabilier Woods Major Chester M. King, then its commander, was wounded on the night of Oct. 14 during a heavy mustard gas bombardment. Oct. 19 saw the division across the St. Maurice stream and saw them drive the foe east of the Canal de la Sambre et Oise. All divisional machine guns meanwhile had been reassembled near St. Souplet, where they were held until the night of Oct. 28-29, when the division was ordered out of the line.

"That entire Selle River Valley campaign, and now the march back across the dismal, shell-torn country to the rest area, were made under cruel weather conditions; so to our casualties were added a number of deaths due to exposure. While the 104th was in billets in Corbie refitting there came the news of the signing of the armistice and with it the end of the unit's fighting."

In addition to the machine gunners the Seattle brought back six casual companies, including one from New York State, and other companies, composed of men from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, New Jersey, and Iowa. Among the casual officers was Major Howard D. Collins of 630 Park Avenue, who was consulting medical officer at Base Hospital 80, at Mesdes, France.

Woman Air Postman Here.

The Charleston arrived and docked ahead of the Seattle, although the latter left Brest two days ahead, but came over a longer course, the officers said. Among the 1,271 officers and men on the Charleston were the 27th and 147th Aero Squadrons and a number of casual companies, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry A. Denhart of Bowling Green, Ky. The 27th Aero Squadron is credited officially with fifty-five enemy planes. They lost 60 per cent. of their number in casualties. Captain Alfred A. Grant of the First Pursuit Group was decorated with the D. S. C. and Croix de Guerre with one palm. The 147th Aero Squadron has been flying twelve months in France and has ten casualties.

Miss Katherine Stinson, the American aviator who was delegated by the Government to act as aerial postman from Paris to Coblenz, returned yesterday on the transport Harrisburg. She was forced to give up aviation on account of a heavy cold contracted while driving an ambulance.

The Harrisburg brought 2,302 troops, including a detachment of the 147th Infantry, 9 officers, and 305 men under the command of Major John Harris, the first of the 37th Division of Ohio to return to the United States. 2 naval officers and 218 enlisted men of the navy, and 30 nurses from Jefferson College. There were 7 officers and 623 sick and wounded on board, including 25 stretcher cases. Among the wounded were 10 marines who fought in the Argonne.

Among the women on the Harrisburg was Miss Barbara Adam, who went over in August, 1917, with the Post-Graduate Hospital unit and has since been attached to Base Hospital 8 at Savenay, near Nantes.

GET TICKETS FOR PARADE.

Distribution to Soldiers for Relatives Begins at Mills.

Distribution of tickets entitling the relatives of soldiers to seats in the grandstand when the 27th Division parades in Fifth Avenue on Tuesday, March 25, was begun yesterday among the troops at Camp Mills by the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to the Home-coming Troops. Not until two tickets have been supplied to every soldier in the division will the distribution of tickets to other persons begin, and that probably will be Saturday or Sunday.

Every precaution has been taken by the city police and the officers of the 27th Division to prevent the tickets from falling into the hands of speculators. Information had reached the Mayor's Committee and officers of the old New York National Guard units that fabulous prices had been offered to the soldiers, and particularly to the replacement troops from other States, for their tickets in the grandstand on the day of the parade. Some soldiers reported that they had received offers of $50 for single tickets.

Mayor Hylan went to Camp Mills yesterday with some of the members of the Welcoming Committee when an automobile carrying the tickets was sent there under heavy police guard. Officers at the camp told him that they had reports that men, believed to have been ticket speculators, had been observed by the military police at the camp, and that information given to the officers was that some of the soldiers had signed agreements to give up their tickets upon payment of fees. The Mayor said that he would ask Police Commissioner Enright to detail detectives to the camp to arrest speculators who were seeking to buy up tickets.

All the tickets for seats in the few private stands that had been erected within building lines in Fifth Avenue were sold by ticket agencies a few hours after they had been offered for sale and no tickets are available to the public now, except those in the possession of speculators. The appeal of the Mayor's Committee for all window space along Fifth Avenue for the use of the wounded soldiers in the army hospitals here also has curtailed the advantageous spots open to civilians at other parades, and it has been reported to the Mayor's Committee and to 27th Division officers that high prices have been offered for windows by civilians.

Several offers of space for wounded soldiers were made to the committee yesterday. Mrs. Hugo Reisinger reported that she was building a stand at 963 Fifth Avenue for the use of 100 wounded soldiers from Embarkation Hospital No. 3 in the old Greenhut store building. J. M. Gidding & Co. reported that they would give their window space in their shop at Forty-sixth Street to fifty wounded soldiers.

Under the plans of the division commander, the Police Band was to have led the parade, but Inspector John Daly and others at Police Headquarters last night said they feared the participation of the band might be impossible because of dissension within the ranks. Actions in the organization have prevented rehearsals, and the opposing elements refused to reconcile their differences so that they could march in the parade. The trouble started when E. F. Goldman was replaced as Director by Paul Clifford. No rehearsals have been held since October because each meeting was attended by disorder.

77TH'S HOMECOMING DELAYED UNTIL MAY

Can't Sail Before April 24 Unless German Shipping Becomes Available Soon.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The 42d (Rainbow) and 26th (New England National Guard) Divisions will sail from Brest between March 25 and April 19, the War Department was informed today by General Pershing. The Rainbow Division lands at New York and the New England division at Boston.

General Pershing said it would not be possible to send the 77th (New York National Army) Division home before April 24 unless German shipping became available sooner than was now expected. He did not indicate whether the 42d or the 26th would start first. The former is at Ahrweiler, Germany, with the Army of Occupation, while the New England troops are at Montigny-le-Roi, France. The 77th is at Château Villain, France. Plans for the reception of the Rainbow and New England divisions in this country have not been announced, but the 42d, which is composed of guardsmen from twenty-eight States, probably will go to one of the camps around New York and the 26th to Camp Devens, Mass.

An advance party of officers of the 77th Division was to have left France on March 15 to establish headquarters in this city, according to a cablegram received yesterday from Major Julius O. Adler by Major S. Fullerton Weaver, who returned last month to open an employment agency for the soldiers and to propose plans for the formation of a 77th Division Association. It was sent from Sable, near Le Mans, and said:

"Advance party will leave 77th Division about March 15 for New York to make necessary staff arrangements for approaching arrival of Metropolitan Division in United States. Officers detailed for this are Lieut. Col. Douglass Campbell, Division Machine Gun Officer; Major James A. Roosevelt, 302d Supply Train, and Captain Lindley, 306th Infantry. They will establish temporary headquarters in New York City. Party returns with up to date roster of division which, it is hoped, will be of some benefit to relatives and friends inquiring about members of the 77th Division. Advance party also intends to develop 77th Division Association in New York City. Association is well organized here and among other aims proposes to find lodgment for all men of the division desiring it upon being mustered out. Approximately 5,000 cases are to be cared for. Voluntary annual dues to the association of 10 francs a year have already been subscribed by most of the division. From present indications some units shrould arrive in New York City around April 15. The entire landing period, it is believed, will not consume a week and efforts are now being made to embark the greater part if not the entire division in one convoy. As a result of the thorough and untiring efforts of Major Gen. Robert Alexander and his staff, "New York's Own" will return to its home a fighting unit of which its friends can well be proud.

"The most interesting news received was that the entire landing period for the division will not cover a week," said Major Weaver. "This makes it much easier for the parade of the 77th Division, which will be the event of the year in New York."

LIEUT. E. A. MacGUIRE CITED.

New Yorker Wins War Cross for Heroism at Bois de Chatillon.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following:

First Lieut. Edward A. MacGuire, 6th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois de Chatillon, between Nov. 8 and 9. Having developed a hernia in crossing the Meuse River, Lieut. MacGuire disregarded remarkable fortitude and devotion to duty by remaining with his company and leading it into action, reaching his objective under severe machine-gun and shell fire. He continued with his command until a double hernia developed from strain caused by two forced marches into advanced positions, and he was ordered to the rear. Home address, Mrs. Edward MacGuire, wife, 18 East 129th Street, New York, N. Y.

BRITISH AND FRENCH UNEASY OVER TRADE

Complaint in Commons That Export Control Leaves Markets to America.

WANT END OF BLOCKADE

One Speaker Fears National Bankruptcy—French Hope for Large Credits Here.

LONDON, March 19.—Speaking in the House of Commons today on the second reading of the Appropriation bill, George Lambert, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said there were two budgets this year, aggregating £1,500,000,000, and that if this sum were to be raised by taxes it would mean fifteen shillings in the pound income tax and the doubling of the duties on tea and sugar. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the member added, would have to resort to borrowing.

He appealed to the Government to be resolute in restoring the export trade, unhindered and unchecked by any "absurd Government regulations."

Sir Frederick Ranbury, Privy Councilor, said that a continuance of the present financial methods meant, eventually, national bankruptcy. Other speakers complained that control of exports permitted America to step in and capture British trade abroad.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the criticisms, said that the Government was trying to abolish control as quickly as was safe. The export of cotton goods was free to every part of the world except the blockaded countries, he said, and in this case restrictions were maintained for reasons of interallied policy. The House, he believed, would hardly assume responsibility for acting in opposition to Great Britain's allies.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was advised that it was not a fact that Americans were sending goods where British goods were not admitted. What the Americans had done was to book orders and give long credits for goods to be delivered when the blockade was raised. It was open to British manufacturers to do the same.

The sooner the blockade could be raised, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, the better the Government would be pleased, and it would gratify the Government if Germany could draw some of her supplies through neutral countries.

French Hope for American Credits.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—Foreign exchange closed steadier today, with sterling 37.30 and the dollar 5.70 to 5.75. Both dollars and pounds were actually purchased at these prices to a considerable amount, and it is probable that official or semi-official support for France has been advanced.

So far there has been no sign of British willingness to revoke the decision canceling the facilities afforded during the war for buyers of pounds sterling in London.

Writers of financial articles in the Figaro and the Journal des Débats appear to hope in America for the maintenance of France's credit abroad, but it is doubtful whether American manufacturers will be willing to do business on terms unacceptable to the British. The basis of the French hopes appears to be the suggestion that American banking interests might agree to finance in the United States long-term credits for French purchasers.

As stated yesterday, the root of the difficulty goes far deeper, and any such measure would be little more than palliative. The transactions in question would be on such a big scale, in view of France's enormous requirements, that it is doubtful whether any private banking combination could find the cash required on reasonable terms.

Sooner or later it may be necessary for America and Britain to take measures to uphold French Government paper, whose unparalleled inflation is the real source of the trouble.

MORE AMERICANS FREED.

War Department Also Reports 13 Deaths in German Prison Camps.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Corporal Gustave Carlson of Middletown, Conn., and Private Joseph A. Kenny of 67 Dwight Street, Brooklyn, previously reported killed in action, were taken prisoner and now are said to have been released by the Germans. Other men of the army reported by the War Department today as having been released from German camps are:

LYTER, C. B., Carlisle, Penn.
HERZIG, PETER, Wallington, N. Y.
SHIELDS, S. T., Fruitland, Md.
ERICKSON, E. J., Washington, Fla.
TOLLE, C. D., Peebles, Ohio.
BAKER, W. W., Moundsville, W. Va.
ROWE, D. P., Barnet, Vt.
ROSSUM, HAAKON, 251 52d St., Brooklyn.
TRONSON, MELVIN, Outlook, Mon.
HICKS, STACY, Hartford, Conn.
MASSONI, L. A., 22 Mulberry St., New York.
TUCKET, JACK, 279 4th St., New York.
KELLY, J. P., Westerbury, Conn.
O'BRIEN, L. T., Peakskill, N. Y.
BERKOWITZ, MAX, Poland.

John Sutter, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J., is reported to have been released from a German prison camp and to have been admitted to a French hospital.

Herbert H. Hall, Guilford, Conn., is reported to have been released from a German prison camp and is now in territory occupied by the Allies.

The department also announced the release from a German prison camp of James Smith, a civilian laborer, of whom the department had no record.

The release of six Americans who were taken from the British mule-ship Esmeraldas by the famous German raider Moewe a year ago has been reported to the War Department. The men, who were said to have sailed for Aaranus, Denmark, are: W. J. Breen, Medford, Mass.; E. W. Carter, Newport News, Va.; J. J. Carr, Ireland; W. T. Whelpley, Jamestown, N. Y.; Rosery Ferry, Middletown, Conn., and T. W. Ballou, Norfolk, Va.

The names of thirteen additional privates of the American army who are reported to have died in German prison camps were made public today. The men were:

YAUGER, W. H., Beech Hill, W. Va.
MABRY, W. S., Benton, Ill.
KUCH, E. R., Williamsburg, Iowa.
CLUCKEY, O. A., Skowhegan, Me.
LONG, B. S. J., Clifton Forge, Va.
LOWE, W. J., 619 Forest St., Harrisburg, Penn.
PAST, J. P., Edwardsville, Ill.
STUBBS, R. H., Hedrick, Iowa.
WOLDAL, SOLFAST, Gays Mills, Wis.
PETERSON, EDWIN, Eau Claire, Wis.
SCHULTZ, O. J., Somers, Mon.
FUNK, W. S., Moline, Ill.
COCKRANE, J. W., 349 63th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SENDS INQUIRY ON KOREA.

State Department Tries to Learn If American Consul Was Arrested.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—American Government agents in the Orient have been asked for information regarding reports that during the independence demonstrations in Korea the American Consul at Söul was arrested by Japanese soldiers and that American missionaries, including women, were subjected to indignities.

The State Department today had no information on the subject other than that contained in press dispatches.

ARREST DR. WILKINS ON ARRIVAL HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

man not to take him to Police Headquarters, but upon threat of force he walked out of the station. On the way out of the railroad station Dr. Wilkins and Patrolman Cavanagh were joined by Detective Edward McAuliffe, of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who accompanied them in a taxicab to Police Headquarters.

While he was being questioned at Police Headquarters by Lieutenant Francis McCarrick before he was sent to a cell, Dr. Wilkins was agitated. One of the questions put by the Police Lieutenant was, "Are you married?" To this Dr. Wilkins replied, "I am a widower now." He made no comment when he was informed that he was held as a fugitive from justice, and no one was permitted to question him upon his reasons for leaving the city or for having his mustache and beard shaved off and his hair cropped closely, thus changing his appearance.

It was noted by detectives who had been studying the description furnished by the Nassau County officials that Dr. Wilkins wore the same apparel that he had on when he visited the District Attorney's office on Saturday on the last time before his disappearance. They noticed also that he wore a new crepe mourning band on his derby hat. Other details of his dress conformed to those given in the official description.

After he had been informed at his offices in Mineola last night that Dr. Wilkins had been arrested, District Attorney Weeks telephoned his request to police headquarters here to permit no one to talk to Dr. Wilkins and he announced that two detectives from his staff would be detailed at once to stand on guard at the cell. District Attorney Weeks said he would accompany the prisoner from this city to Long Beach this morning, and that he would ask for his committment to the Nassau County jail in Mineola pending action of the Grand Jury upon the evidence now being presented. He said he would ask for an indictment of Dr. Wilkins for murder in the first degree.

All articles with which Dr. Wilkins might have harmed himself in his cell were taken away from him by the police. Among the possessions held by the police are a box of pills and a hypodermic syringe. He had no weapons of any kind.

Statement by Wilkins's Counsel.

In a formal statement prepared yesterday before he had received the telegram from the physician Mr. Friess, his counsel, denied that he had knowledge of the movements of his client. His statement follows:

The disappearance of Dr. Wilkins is as much a mystery to me as it is to any one. I last saw Dr. Wilkins at Mineola on Saturday, March 15, and I last heard from him when he telephoned to me Sunday morning from Flatbush, and I arranged with him to meet me at Port Washington.

Dr. Wilkins during the last week expressed his innocence to me many times. He stated many times: "Though I know I can prove I am innocent, the odium of an arrest would be terrible to me."

I think this preyed on his mind and he was unbalanced when he absented himself. I cannot explain his irrational act in any other way.

The statement in the papers this morning that I have been subpoenaed before the Grand Jury is absolutely false and absurd and could not have been made by any one connected with the case. An attorney for an accused person is not called before the Grand Jury to testify against him or in his behalf.

To this formal statement was appended the note: "I have received a telegram signed W. K. Wilkins stating that he is returning to New York." Mr. Friess declined to make additional comment last night after he had learned of the arrest of Dr. Wilkins.

One of the theories being followed by District Attorney Weeks in his investigation of the crime is that the person who murdered Mrs. Wilkins was aided by an accomplice who might have instigated the crime. The prosecutor said yesterday that he was satisfied that the motive for the murder was entirely mercenary.

Under the will of Mrs. Julia K. Wilkins, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office here yesterday, Dr. Wilkins is not mentioned as one of the legatees. The will was dated June 25, 1903, before her marriage to Dr. Wilkins. Louis G. Friess, counsel for Dr. Wilkins, who filed the will, is named as one of the executors.

The will leaves to a nephew, Edgar D. Pitsnke, and a niece, Evelyn Pitsnke, Mrs. Wilkins's interest in eight lots in Harrison, N. J. The niece Evelyn receives Mrs. Wilkins's diamond earrings and pin, and the nephew Edgar her watch. Other personal property and jewelry are bequeathed to friends.

It was stipulated that the proceeds of the sale of the residue of the estate should be distributed as follows: $1,000 each to the College of the City of New York and the New York Normal College for the establishment of scholarships in German and English; $1,000 to the German Hospital, $1,000 to the Phi Sigma Kappa Society, and $1,000 to the Ladies' Caritas Society of New York. A sum of $5,000 was set aside for the purchase of a burial plot, and small sums also were bequeathed to the janitors of her houses at 485 West Forty-first Street and 422 Greenwich Street.

Knew He Was in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 19.—Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, who is said to have relatives and friends in Baltimore, was here for some time today. The Baltimore police were fully aware of his presence in the city, but made no attempt to arrest him. Whether he had been in this city since he left New York last Sunday, is not known.

Chief of Police Carter learned early today that the doctor had sent a telegram from the Camden Station of the B. & O. Railroad, to District Attorney Weeks at Mineola, N. Y., but the chief did not issue any instruction for the physician's arrest because, as he said, "if Dr. Wilkins is wanted, I have yet to learn it from the Mineola police."

Maine Keeps September Election.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 19.—Maine will retain its September election of State officers. A proposed constitutional amendment, which would have changed the date to November, was killed by acceptance of an unfavorable report of the Committee on Legal Affairs.

FOR PARADE

Private Apartment to Rent on day of parade, 3 large windows on 5th Ave., one flight up. Apply Room 810, 1170 Broadway.

SEEK COURT ORDER TO MAKE 2.75 BEER

Brewers Appeal for Injunction to Restrain Federal Officials Here.

WANT A QUICK DECISION

Hint That Government Will Join in Effort to Expedite the Pending Litigation.

A suit was filed yesterday in the Federal Court for an injunction restraining Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, from interfering with the manufacture of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol. The complainant is the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company and the complaint follows the line of argument in a suit filed with the court on Saturday asking for an injunction restraining the Directors of the Everard Breweries from ceasing business on May 1.

The new suit was filed by Emory R. Buckner of the law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, and the solicitors, Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie, and William L. Marbury, appear in both actions. It was admitted yesterday that the suits were allied and that they were the forerunners of others which would be instituted in case it was found that other complainants or other forms of procedure were necessary to obtain from the courts a legal decision as to what constitutes an intoxicating beverage.

After filing the complaint Mr. Buckner called upon United States Attorney Caffey and asked him to take such action as would expedite the litigation. Mr. Buckner explained that a court decision would be as useful to the Government, which would have to enforce the law, as it would be to the complainant. Mr. Caffey made no definite reply to Mr. Buckner's request, and he refused later in the day to discuss the matter for publication. It was said, however, that the Government might be expected to view the pending litigation in a friendly spirit and to join with the complainant's counsel in order to obtain a quick decision. It was explained that the resignation of the defendant, Mark Eisner, as Collector of Internal Revenue takes effect today, and that the name of his successor will have to be substituted in the complaint later. But haste was deemed of so much importance that it was decided not to delay action for a single day.

Attention is called in the complaint to the fact that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued regulations restricting the manufacture and sale of beer and other malt liquors to products containing not more than one-half of 1 per cent. by volume and it is contended that these regulations "were and are arbitrary, unauthorized, and void, as well as unconstitutional." It is also set forth in the complaint that since the proclamations of the President the complainant has manufactured and sold beer only in the manner prescribed. Then the complaint reads:

"Complainant alleges that beers and other malt liquors which contain not to exceed 2¾ per cent. of alcohol by weight are not in fact intoxicating when used for beverage purposes, and therefore were not and are not within the intent, scope, and purview of said act of Congress."

The complaint also says that all of the beer manufactured and sold by the complainant since Aug. 10, 1917, contained not to exceed 2¾ per cent. of alcohol by weight, which is the equivalent of 3.3 per cent. by volume. The complaint then says that the need for conserving food supplies ceased with the signing of the armistice and asserts that the date of the prohibitive act, Nov. 21, 1918, was ten days after the armistice was signed. Attention is also called to the statement made by the President to Congress that "the war thus comes to an end."

There was a disposition yesterday on the part of officials of the big brewing concerns to mark time until the Government had replied to the Hoffman Brewing Company suit. An official of the United States Brewers Association said that many of the breweries still had stocks on hand that were manufactured before the first of the year. These concerns could afford to hold off. It was asserted that if any brewers tried to market beer of 2.75 per cent. alcohol manufactured since the first of the year it would in all probability be those whose stocks had diminished. The Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, an officer of the concern said yesterday, intended to manufacture 2.75 per cent. beer for the material, but when it would be done he could not say definitely. The company has enough stock on hand to last until May. "Yes, we are going right on making beer," was the way he expressed it.

TO AWAIT PALMER'S RULING.

Decision on Beer, It Is Said, Will Govern Revenue Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A conference was held at the Internal Revenue Bureau today in regard to the beer manufacturing situation, and the decision was reached to take no definite step until a decision was obtained from Attorney General Palmer, unless the manufacturers began the making of beer under conditions which might be considered in violation of the bureau's rulings as to alcoholic content.

It was reported that a technical arrest probably would be made if the manufacturers defied the Revenue Department but that the case would not be pressed until the Attorney General's decision was made. If the decision was against the manufacturers' stand, the test case would then be pushed.

JOIN 2¾% BEER COLUMN.

Massachusetts Brewers Vote to Take Chance on Manufacture.

BOSTON, March 19.—The Brewers' Association of Massachusetts, at a special meeting today, adopted resolutions recommending that breweries begin the manufacture of 2.75 per cent. beer. The resolution, it was stated, was adopted unanimously by the meeting, which was attended by representatives of twenty-two breweries in this State. The resolutions said that in view of the opinion of counsel the association recommended to its members that they proceed in accordance with that advice.

BROCKTON, Mass., March 19.—Towns in this vicinity that voted license last week, after many years of prohibition, have received so many applications for licenses that the Selectmen have decided to hold a conference at Rockland this week to consider the situation. It is expected that a general policy as to the number of licenses to be granted will be discussed.

Whitman, Rockland, Abington, East Bridgewater, Hinsham, Plymouth, Hull, and Easton went into the wet column. The Abington Selectmen suggested the conference and several towns are said to have responded favorably. Whitman, however, has decided not to join.

The outcome of the conference is of particular interest here as Brockton is a no-license city and some of the new license towns adjoin it.

MAKE FOOD PRODUCTS NOW.

Distillers' Stockholders Vote to Change Corporation's Name.

At the annual meeting of the Distillers' Securities Corporation yesterday President Julius Kessler told of the progress the company is making on its new line of business, food products. Many of the company's distilleries, heretofore engaged in making whisky, have been converted into plants for the manufacture of divers sugar products and another is engaged in the manufacture of yeast. The yeast business, it was said, was steadily expanding, with a good demand for the product, and more of the plants may enter this field.

In view of the changed character of the business the stockholders voted to change the name of the concern to the United States Food Products Corporation. The Board of Directors was increased from seven members to nine, those elected yesterday being Theodore B. Wagner and Thomas A. Clark.

KEYSTONE BREWERIES RESUME

Act on Legal Advice That They May Make 2¾% Beer.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 19.—Seven breweries operated by the Central Pennsylvania Brewing Company resumed brewing beer today after having been shut down for three months. Officials of the company declared that they resumed operations under the advice of attorneys who assured them that there was nothing to prevent their making beer containing not over two and three quarters per cent. alcohol.

Other brewers who work independently of the trust are expected to resume next week.

Move for Prohibition Referendum.

SALEM, Ore., March 19.—A step toward application of a popular referendum to the joint resolution of the recent Legislature ratifying the national prohibition amendment was taken today when a Portland attorney filed the form of petition for invocation of the referendum for approval and preparation of a ballot title. It is regarded as probable that a Supreme Court decision will be necessary to determine whether the referendum may be invoked against the resolution.

Year for Running Apartment Still.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 19.—Kelso Hally, prominent in local business and social circles, was sentenced to a year in the county workhouse and fined $250 by the verdict of a Criminal Court jury today on the charge of operating a moonshine still in the basement of an apartment house. Hally was released on $1,500 bond pending motion for a new trial.

SONS OF ITALY CELEBRATE.

Proceeds of "Victory Festival" Will Go to Relief Work.

More than 100 Italian societies and lodges were represented last evening at Tammany Hall, 145 East Fourteenth Street, where a "Victory Festival" was given under the auspices of the Sons of Italy. The proceeds of the benefit will be devoted to the work of the Italian Auxiliary of the American Red Cross, the Verdi Industrial School Fund, the Sanatorium for Tubercular Orphans of Italian Soldiers in Rome, in which there are at present 600 children, and for the erection of a monument in Italy to the poet and philosopher, Francesco Stabili.

NEW POST FOR JONNART?

Report That He Will Become Commissioner for Alsace-Lorraine.

PARIS, March 19.—Georges Maringer, French High Commissioner for Alsace-Lorraine, will soon resign to resume his old post of State Councilor, the newspapers announce. It is probable, according to press reports, that Charles Jonnart, Governor General of Algeria, will be appointed to succeed him.

With the appointment of a new Commissioner the duties of the office will be greatly extended.

Benjamin Franklin says:
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ISAAC M. WISE CENTENARY. The Rev. D. Isaac M. Wise, the great Jewish reformer, was born a hundred years ago. The story of his life work is told in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

Full Text of Senator Lodge's Address Opposing the League Covenant

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

that "If it's like that, I'll vote for it, they would be adopted.

Continuing, Dr. Lowell, addressing the press, said: "And I want you to notice especially, you gentlemen in front, whether he answers them or not."

Mr. Lodge's Rebuttal.

In his rebuttal, which followed President Lowell's address, Senator Lodge made his declaration that he would support the League if the covenant draft fails.

Lodge Assails the Covenant As Dangerous in Present Form

Points Out What He Regards as Provisions That Imperil American Sovereignty and Make the Present Document Impracticable.

Governor Coolidge in introducing the Senator said:

"My fellow citizens: We are gathered here tonight as the representatives of a great people to hear the discussion of a great question by great men. All America desires that peace which our brave soldiers have won with the sword should be made secure by fact and by parchment. That is a duty that we owe alike to the living and to the dead. Fortunate is Massachusetts that it has two citizens so eminently fitted to discuss for us this question, for wherever statesmen gather, wherever men love letters, the discussion of this evening will be read and pondered.

"Of course two great sons of Massachusetts, the one is the senior Senator of the Commonwealth, the other a President of a university established under our Constitution. The first to address you is a Senator pre-eminent in Massachusetts, honored here and famed abroad—Henry Cabot Lodge."

Senator Lodge spoke as follows:

"Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow-Americans: I am largely indebted to President Lowell for this opportunity to address this great audience. He and I are friends of many years, both Republicans. He is the President of our great university, one of the most important and influential places in the United States. He is also an eminent student and historian of politics and government. He and I may differ as to methods in this great question now before the people, but I am sure that in regard to the security of the peace of the world and the welfare of the United States we do not differ in purpose.

"I am going to say a single word, if you will permit me, as to my own position. I have tried to state it over and over again. I thought I had stated it in plain English. But there are those who find in misrepresentation a convenient weapon for controversy, and there are others, most excellent people, who, perhaps, have not seen what I have said and who possibly have misunderstood me.

"It has been said that I am against any League of Nations. I am not; far from it. I am anxious to have the nations, the free nations of the world, united in a league, as we call it, a society, as the French call it, but united, to do all to bring about a general disarmament.

"I have also been charged with inconsistency. In the Autumn of 1914, Theodore Roosevelt made a speech in which he brought forward the idea of a League of Nations for the prevention of future wars. In the following June of 1915, speaking to Union College in New York on Commencement, I took up the same idea and discussed the establishment of a League of Nations backed by force. I spoke of it only in general terms. I spoke again in favor of it in the following Winter before the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace.

"But the more I reflected upon it and the more I studied it the more difficult the problem appeared to me. It became very clear to me that in trying to do too much we might lose all; that there were many obstacles and many dangers in the way; and that it would require the greatest skill and self-restraint on the part of nations to make any league that would really promote and strengthen and make more secure the peace of the world.

"In January, 1917, the President of the United States brought forward a plan for a league to enforce peace in an address to the Senate, and I discussed it at some length, showing the dangers of the proposition and the perils which it would bring, not only to peace, but to the United States.

His Position Was Roosevelt's.

"During all this time, I may say, I was in consultation or I was talking with Theodore Roosevelt in regard to it. His position and mine did not then differ.

"On Dec. 21 I made a speech in the Senate in which I discussed the fourteen points and some of the momentous questions raised by the proposition for a League of Nations. Colonel Roosevelt wrote an article in the Kansas City Star upon that speech, approving it and commending it. I will read a single paragraph from it:

"'Our need is not as great as that of the vast scattered British Empire, for our domains are pretty much in a ring fence. We ought not to undertake the task of policing Europe, Asia and Northern Africa; neither ought we to permit any interference with the Monroe Doctrine, or any attempt by Europe or Asia to police America. Mexico is our Balkan Peninsula. Some day we will have to deal with it: All the coasts and islands which in any way approach the Panama Canal must be dealt with by this nation, and by this nation in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine.'

"On Jan. 3 of the present year—the Friday before his death—he dictated another editorial which appeared in The Kansas City Star after his death. I wish time would permit me to read it all, but I will read only one paragraph.

"'Let each nation reserve to itself and for its own decision, and let it be clearly set forth, questions which are non-justiciable. Finally, make it perfectly clear that we do not intend to take a position of an international "Meddlesome Mattie." The American people do not wish to go into an overseas war unless for a very great cause and where the issue is absolutely plain. Therefore, we do not wish to undertake the responsibility of sending our gallant young men to die in obscure fights in the Balkans or in Central Europe or in a war we do not approve of. Moreover, the American people do not intend to give up the Monroe Doctrine.'

"Two weeks before his death I was with Theodore Roosevelt for some hours, seeing him for two mornings in succession. The draft now before the country was not then before us, but we discussed fully the League of Nations in all its bearings. We were in entire agreement. The position that I have taken, and now take, had its full approval. The line I have followed in the Senate and elsewhere was the one he wished to have followed.

"I do not say this to transfer any responsibility from my shoulders to his. All I do and all I say is on my own responsibility alone. But it is a help and a strength to me to feel that I have behind me the approval, the support of the great American, the great patriot, the great man whose death has been such a grievous loss, not only to the United States, but to the entire world in this hour.

As to Consistency.

"Now, just a word in regard to inconsistency. I do not think I have been inconsistent, but it does not matter whether I have or not. Individual inconsistencies have no relation to the merits of any question. If nobody ever changed their minds it would be a stagnant world. The only difficulty comes, as it comes with many habits, harmless in moderation, but dangerous in excess.

"Let civilized Europe introduce some kind of police system in the weak and disorderly countries at their thresholds, but let the United States treat Mexico as our Balkan peninsula and refuse to allow European or Asiatic powers to interfere on this continent in any way that implies permanent or semi-permanent possession. Every one of our allies will with delight grant this request if President Wilson chooses to make it, and it will be a great misfortune if it is not made.

"When inconsistencies become excessive they are apt to suggest self-seeking and insincerity or lack of real conviction. I think it is hardly worth while to discuss inconsistencies. No one can tell where the discussion may lead. On May 6, 1914, at the unveiling of the Barry Monument in Washington, President Wilson said:

"'There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the nation as were the stirring then, and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see where he has the full conception of what it means that America should live her own life. Washington said it when he wrote his farewell address. It was not merely because of passing and transient circumstances that Washington said that we must keep from entangling alliances.'

"I pause for a moment to say that Washington did not say that we should keep clear from entangling alliances in the farewell address. He said that we should keep clear of permanent alliances and of temporary alliances would be sufficient to meet an emergency—as they were in the war just closed.

"I merely mention this because the phrase 'entangling alliances,' which is so familiar to the country, was the utterance of Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural. He warned us from entangling alliances. He too, like Washington, I know is considered antiquated by many people. I merely recall it for the benefit of Jeffersonian Democrats, if any still survive.

"In Washington, on Jan. 6, 1916, addressing the Pan-American Congress, President Wilson said:

"'The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained, and always will be maintained, upon her own responsibility.'

"I think I am not to blame for wishing it to be maintained now.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, we are all agreed in desiring the security of the peace of the world. I am not going to argue such a question as that. We all hate war, and let me say to you that nobody can hate it more than those upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility of declaring war and sending forth the flower of our youth to battle. A man who has once borne that responsibility never can forget it.

"I should not think of arguing to you that peace is better than war than I should think of insulting your intelligences by arguing that virtue was better than vice. We may dismiss it. We are equally desirous, I think—most of us certainly are desirous of doing all we can, through a union, or league, or alliance of the nations—to make the peace of the world secure; more secure at all events, than it has ever been before. I will not stop to argue that.

"The question before us, the only question of a practical nature, is whether the League that has been drafted by the Commission of the Peace Conference and laid before it will tend to secure the peace of the world as it stands, and whether it is just and fair to the United States of America. That is the question, and I want now, very briefly, to bring it to the test.

"Wars between nations come from contacts. A nation with which we have no contact is a nation with which we should never fight. But contacts, foreign relations between nations, are necessary and inevitable, and the object of all diplomacy and statesmanship is to make those contacts and relations as harmonious as possible, because in those contacts is found the origin of all war.

"In this scheme for a League now before us we create a number of new contacts, a number of new relations, which nations have not undertaken before to create. There have been many leagues. There is nothing new in the idea of a league. They go back to the days of Greece. There is the peace of Westphalia, the League of Cambrai. To-day there are some thirty altogether in the pages of history, none of them very successful. And in the Holy Alliance of 1815 another attempt was made, and that time a League to preserve peace.

"But we are approaching this League on a different basis and on a different theory from any I believe ever attempted. We are reaching for a great object, playing for a great stake. But we are creating new contacts. Therefore, we should examine all the propositions with the utmost care before we give an assent to them.

Covenant Loosely Drawn.

"I take, first, the form of the draft, without regard to its substance. There were four drafts presented to the commission, one by Italy, one by France, one by the United States, and one by Great Britain. The British draft was the one selected. You can find in the treaty, if you will compare it with the plan put forth by General Smuts in January, that some paragraphs were taken from his plan with but slight changes. How nearly the draft presented conforms to the British draft I have no means of knowing.

"The drafts offered by the other countries have never been discussed, although we are living in the era of open covenants openly arrived at. I hope in the course of a few years that those drafts may appear in the volumes published by Congress which contain an account of our foreign relations.

"The draft appears to me, and I think to any one who has examined it with care, to have been very loosely and obscurely drawn. It seems to me that Lord Robert Cecil, who I believe is principally responsible for it, should have put it in the hands of a parliamentary draftsman before it was submitted. A constitution or a treaty ought to be in legal, statutory or constitutional language and not in the language selected for this purpose.

"The language of that draft is of immense importance, because it is necessary that there should be just as few differences of opinion as to the meaning of the articles of that draft as human ingenuity can provide against. No man, be he President or Senator, can fix what the interpretation of that draft is. The draft itself, the articles themselves, should answer as far as possible all questions. There is no court to pass upon them. They would have to be decided by the nine powers whose representatives compose the Executive Council.

"The people who are for this draft of a league and those who are against it differ about the construction of nearly every article, and, not only that, but those who are for it differ among themselves, and those who are against it differ among themselves, as to its construction. There will be differences arising out of that very porous instrument. There will be differences arising before a twelvemonth has passed, among the very nations that signed it.

"Mr. Taft said on the 7th of March: 'Undoubtedly the covenant needs revision. It is not symmetrically arranged, its meaning has to be dug out, and the language is ponderous and in diplomatic petols.' I have said nothing about the draft as severe or as well put and as thoroughly descriptive as that.

Constructive Criticism.

"Lately the phrase has been much used, especially when an answer was not very easy, that criticism must be constructive, not destructive. It was a convenient way of answering awkward questions, and evidently those who say it and use it freely have never stopped to think that there are some cases where criticism must be constructive as well as destructive, and some cases where it must be destructive alone.

"For instance, in discussing slavery we criticise it in order that it may die, and we do not expect that a substitute shall be offered for it. If a burglar breaks into my house and threatens the life of my wife and children I should try, if I could, to shoot him. That is destructive criticism, and I should not think it necessary to precede it with a proposition that he should engage in some other and less dangerous occupation.

"Now this is a case where constructive criticism is clearly needed, and my first constructive criticism is that this league ought to be redrafted and put in language that everybody can understand. By doing that you will remedy at once many causes of difference and disputes, and you want the instrument to diminish disputes, increase harmony, because its purpose is to promote peace.

"Another point is to remember that the sanctity of treaties is above everything else important. Whatever a country agrees to, that the country must maintain. The sanctity of treaties lies at the basis of all peace, and therefore we must be as careful as possible to remove all chances of disagreement arising out of conflicting interpretations of language.

"As I have said, my first constructive criticism is that we should have a revision of the language and form of the draft.

Vote of Executive Council.

"Now, in discussing the draft of the League I can only deal with the most important points. To analyze those articles of that League as they should be analyzed would take many hours. But I will speak of one point which runs all through it—and that is that there are so many places where it says that the Executive Council—which is the real seat of authority—shall recommend or advise, or propose measures, and it fails to say by what vote they shall do it. There are one of two places where it is stated there shall be a two-thirds vote, another case where it shall be unanimous; but in most cases it is not stated.

"Now, either there should be a clause in there saying 'where not otherwise stated, the decision of the Executive Council shall be by a majority vote, or else it ought to be expressed in every article where they are called upon to make a recommendation, or a proposal, or a decision of any kind.

"Again let me quote from Mr. Taft. He says, speaking of ambiguous phrases: 'One of them, for instance, is in respect to the Executive Council. Will it need a unanimous vote or will a majority vote be sufficient, where there is no specification?' That puts the point extremely well, and I think there should be another change. I offer that as a second constructive criticism.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"I now come to what seems to me a very vital point, indeed, and that is the Monroe Doctrine. I shall not undertake to trace the history of the doctrine or of its development since Mr. Monroe first declared it. But in its essence it rests upon this proposition of separating the Americas from Europe in all matters political. It rests on the differentiation of the American hemisphere from Europe, and therefore I have found it difficult to understand an argument first advanced with more confidence, perhaps, than it is now, that we preserve the Monroe Doctrine by extending it.

"The Monroe Doctrine was the invisible line that we drew around the American hemisphere. It was the fence that we put around it to exclude other nations from meddling in American affairs, and I have never been able to get it through my head how you can preserve a fence by taking it down.

"The Monroe Doctrine is the corollary of Washington's foreign policy declared in the Farewell Address. I am not going to base any argument upon it, but it is a mistake to consider the policy laid down by Washington and Monroe as ephemeral and necessarily transient. As Mr. Wilson well said, Washington's doctrine is not transient. It may be wrong, the time may have come to discard it, but it is not ephemeral, because it rests on two permanent facts—human nature and geography.

"Human nature, you may say, has changed. When you study the history of the past, as far as we have a history, there is a curious similarity in it at all stages. But one thing is certain—not even the wisest and most optimistic of reformers can change the geography of the globe. They may compel navigation has quickened enormously. The Atlantic Ocean is not what it was as a barrier, or the Pacific either, I suppose. But do not forget that, even under modern conditions, the Silver Streak, as the little channel is called, only twenty miles wide, was England's bulwark and defense in the last war. Do not underrate the 3,000 miles of Atlantic. It was on that that the Monroe Doctrine, the corollary of Washington's policy, rested.

"Great systems of morality and philosophy have been taught and preached 2,000, 2,500, 3,000 years ago. They may be wrong, but they are neither transient nor ephemeral, because they rest upon the eternal verities, and when you come to discard a policy like that it is well to realise what you are abandoning and what its importance is.

The Monroe Doctrine has been expanded. A resolution was passed unanimously in the Senate a few years ago stating that the United States would regard it as an act of hostility for any corporation to the association of any other nation to take possession of Magdalena Bay, being a post of great strategic, naval and military advantage. It did not rest on the Monroe Doctrine. It rested on something deeper than that. It rested on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine, the great law of self-preservation.

"They say that if we demand the exclusion of the Monroe Doctrine from the operation of the League they will demand compensation. Very well, let them exclude us from meddling in Europe. That is not a burden that we are seeking to bear. We are ready to go there at any time to save the world from barbarism and tyranny, but we are not thirsting to interfere in every petty quarrel that may spring up in the Balkans.

"Mr. Taft says that the covenant should be made more definite as to the larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine. I agree entirely. I offer that as my third constructive criticism, that there should be a larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine, and when the leading advocate of this draft takes that position, it seems to me, it cannot be a very unreasonable one.

Immigration and the Tariff.

"There is the question of immigration, which this treaty reaches under the non-justiciable questions. I am told—I believe I have followed it through all the windings—that a final decision could only be reached by unanimity, and it is said that the League would not be unanimous. I think that highly probable, but I deny the jurisdiction. I cannot personally accede to the proposition that other nations, that a body of men in executive council, where we as a nation have but one vote, shall have any power unanimous or otherwise, to say who shall come into the United States. It must not be within the jurisdiction of the League at all. It lies at the foundation of national character and national well being. There should be no possible jurisdiction over this power which defends this country from a flood of Japanese, Chinese and Hindu labor.

"The tariff is involved in the article for the boycott. The coastwise trade is involved in Article 21. I think we ought to settle our own import duties. They say it is a domestic question. So is immigration, but they are domestic questions with international relations.

"Moreover—and I know some people think this is a far-fetched objection, but having other nations meddle with our tariff runs up against a provision of the Constitution; the Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. Now I do not offer that as a final objection. No doubt we could amend our Constitution to fit the League but it would take some time and I think it is better to steer clear of the Constitution in cases like that and I offer an amendment, already proposed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, an ardent Democrat and a supporter of the League, to exclude international questions of the character of immigration and the tariff from the jurisdiction of the League. I offer that as a fourth constructive criticism.

Withdrawal or Termination.

"This treaty is indissoluble. There is no provision for withdrawal or termination. In the old days—very old days—they were in the habit of beginning treaties by swearing eternal friendship, which made them last no longer. That has been given up for modern times almost all the treaties that we now have contain provisions for termination or withdrawal on notice. If there is no provision for withdrawal you are thrown back on denunciation or abrogation by one nation.

"I have been surprised to hear in the Senate and elsewhere the statement that this was only a treaty, and we could abrogate it by an act of Congress at any time, as we can under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why, ladies and gentlemen, nothing could be worse than that. No greater misfortune could befall the peace of the world than to have a nation, especially a powerful nation, abrogate the treaty. It is usually a prelude to war. It is in many cases at least. There ought to be some provision by which a withdrawal could be effected without any breach of the pacts or any injury to the nation.

"My fifth is that the covenant should also be made more definite as to what its obligations may be terminated. I offer that as another constructive criticism.

"I am obliged to move rapidly, for my time is expiring, but there are two great points that I cannot leave wholly untouched. One is Article XIX., providing for mandatories. It does not say who shall select the mandatory, that is, who shall select the mandatory, that is, that a nation may be selected to take charge of a weak or a backward people and be appointed by the League to that work. It has been suggested that we should take charge of Constantinople; that we should take charge of Armenia and Mesopotamia and Syria.

"I am not going to argue it at length. I am not as deeply opposed to that provision as many others—as most other people are, as I believe the American people are. But it is a very grave responsibility to take—to take charge of some distant people, furnish them with civilians to carry on their Government, furnish them with an army to protect them, and send our young men away on that business. We have done it in Cuba, we have done it in San Domingo, we have done it in Nicaragua, and are doing it now. That is all within the Monroe Doctrine; that is all within our own "Ring fence." We must do it; only we do it to the world; and we are quite capable of doing it successfully. But this is a demand to go out through Asia, Africa, and Europe, and take up the tutelage of other people.

The Most Important Article.

"Then comes Article X. That is the most important article in the whole treaty. That is the one that I want the American people to consider, take it to their homes and their firesides, discuss it, think of it. If they commend it the treaty will be ratified and peace with that will be. But think of it first; think well.

"That pledges us to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the League, that is, every nation of the earth. We are not guarantees; we have no understood frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation practically in the world. It will be when the League is complete. As it is today we guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of every part of the far-flung British Empire.

"Now mark! A guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. If we guaranteed your country in South America alone, we were the only guarantor, and we guaranteed but one country, we should be bound to go to the relief of that country with army and navy. We, under that clause of that treaty—it is one of the few that are perfectly clear—under that clause of the treaty we have got to take our army and our navy and go to war with any country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the League.

"Now, guarantees must be fulfilled. They are sacred promises—it has been said, only morally binding. Why, that is all there is to a treaty between great nations. If they are not morally binding they are nothing. When the Senators and Representatives of the United States agree to Article X. we must carry it out in letter and in spirit; and if it is agreed to I should insist that we did, because the honor and good faith of our country would be at stake.

"Now, that is a tremendous promise to make. I ask the fathers and the mothers, the sisters and the wives and the sweethearts whether they are ready yet to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of every nation on earth against external aggression, and to send the hope of their families, the hope of the nation, the best of our youth, forth into the world on that errand."

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Lowell Would Clarify Draft and Forbid Foreign Footholds Here

Dwells Upon the Great Need of Measures to Prevent Future Wars, and Says the Draft, with Certain Alterations, Would Accomplish That Purpose.

Governor Coolidge now said:

"The next to address you is the President of Harvard University, an educator renowned throughout the world, a profound student of Government and the science of statesmanship, truly a master of arts, eminently a doctor of laws, fitted to represent the Massachusetts domain of letters—Abbott Lawrence Lowell."

Mr. Lowell said:

"Senator Lodge has been so long in public life, and has rendered such eminent services, that I regard him not only as a statesman but almost as an institution. For his ability and courage I have the highest respect, and I have usually been in accord with his opinions. Moreover, I have always been consistently Republican. But, although I suspect that we differ much less about a League of Nations than might appear on the surface, I cannot agree with his utterances, and still less with those of some of his senatorial colleagues, on the draft of a covenant reported to the Conference at Paris.

"Few, if any, Americans hold the doctrine, propounded by certain German writers, that war is in itself good. Few do not desire peace sincerely, and it would probably be safe to go further and say that the vast majority of our people welcome the idea of a League of Nations to prevent war, even if it involves some inconvenience for us.

"Great systems of morality and philosophy have been taught and preached 2,000, 2,500, 3,000 years ago. They may be wrong, but they are neither transient nor ephemeral, because they rest upon the eternal verities, and when you come to discard a policy like that it is well to realise what you are abandoning and what its importance is.

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"Perhaps the time has come to do it. I only wish tonight to call your attention to the gravity of that promise, to what it means; that it is morally binding; that there is no escape from it, no guarantee of that sort is invoked. Think over it well; that is all I ask. Consider it, and remember that we must make no promise, enter into no agreement, that we are not going to carry out in letter and in spirit, without restriction and without deduction.

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"What is the alternative? Is it to do nothing? Is it to have no League? Is it to have no effort to bring about a general disarmament? Is it to have no effort to bring about a general disarmament? Is it to have no effort to bring about a general disarmament?

"Let me say that I am not going to argue that the League is not a good thing. I am not going to argue that it is not a good thing. I am not going to argue that it is not a good thing. I am not going to argue that it

Lowell's Speech and Lodge's Rejoinder

Continued from Page Four.

which it projects misses the mark altogether.

"This misunderstanding of the nature of the League proposed, and of the functions of its organs, is the foundation of most of the objections raised against the covenant. If the United States is not subject to the orders of the Executive Council, or under any obligation to adopt its recommendations, it is senseless to talk of our being ruled by a body in which we have only one vote out of nine. The opponents of the League set up an imaginary scarecrow of their own creation, and then fire at it with great satisfaction to themselves. Their shots do not touch the real mark, although they may trouble the innocent bystander.

"Another bogey of an equally unsubstantial kind is that 'England' has in the Body of Delegates six votes to our one. If the only functions of this body are to talk and to select the four other States to be represented on the Executive Council, and to make unanimous recommendations after inquiry into a dispute, the number of votes therein are not of much consequence. Moreover, even if the British self-governing colonies are admitted as members of the League, it is by no means certain that Great Britain can always control their votes; and, on the other hand—tell it not in Gath—who but the United States would practically control today the votes of Panama, of Nicaragua, of Haiti, and of San Domingo?

"Let us now turn to the particular objections made to the entrance of the United States into this League, or indeed into any league to maintain the peace of the world.

First or last the opponents of the covenant always seek for an argument in Washington's farewell address. Curiously enough, I have never heard Washington's opinions, or practice, which must be well known, quoted against prohibition or some other modern innovations. It is even more strange to hear Senator Borah urge the authority of Washington against a League of Nations, but say that if the Saviour of mankind should revisit the earth and declare for such a League he would, nevertheless oppose it. To the ordinary man, that Senator's ideas of authority in matters of opinion are somewhat elastic. No sensible man would for a moment assert that if, owing to a change of conditions in the modern world, he were convinced of the utility and wisdom of a departure from the policy of Washington and the great statesmen of his day, he ought nevertheless to vote against that departure because of opinions expressed a century ago.

Must Not Be Immobile.

"Senator Lodge has told us that we ought to be very cautious in abandoning a policy laid down by Washington and followed for a hundred years, and there is good sense in the caution. It does not mean that we are to be chained down to immobility by the traditions of the past, regardless of changes in conditions. That would be wholly contrary to the American spirit, and to the character of Washington himself, who was one of the greatest innovators in history, for the reason that he fixed his vision not upon the past, but on the facts of his day and the problems of the future. Senator Lodge's caution means only that the burden of proof always rests upon those who advocate something new. We accept that burden of proof, and seek to show, what I believe the great mass of our countrymen feel: That the time has come when the nations should co-operate with each other to war so far as possible; that from this humane effort the United States should not stand aloof; and that the principles embodied in the covenant of Paris with such amendments as can no doubt be provided, provide the best means available for the creation of such a League. This is what we are striving to prove, and I believe that we shall prove it to the satisfaction of the American people.

"As our senior Senator, and as the leader of the Republicans in the Senate, we have a right to ask Mr. Lodge two questions: First, whether he will, or will not, vote for the covenant of Paris, provided it is amended as he wishes; and, second, what amendments thereto he desires.

"A further objection to the covenant is that it contains no provision for withdrawal from the League. If this is a serious cause of reluctance to its ratification there would probably be no great hesitation in adding a clause that any member might withdraw on giving a reasonable notice—let us say a couple of years—provided all its obligations were fulfilled up to the time it withdrew.

"Another objection brought forward by the opponents of the League is that Asiatic immigration, the policy of a protective tariff, or some other matter of vital domestic interest, may form a subject of dispute with another nation, may be brought before the Executive Council for inquiry and decided against us. It is hardly to be credited that the framers of the covenant did not intend to submit to the interference of the Council the internal affairs of the members of the League, and assumed that the Council would in such questions follow the recognized principles of international law.

"It can hardly be supposed that England, for example, intended that any nation should be entitled, by raising a dispute, to ask the Council to inquire into the Government of the natives of India, and make recommendations for a change; or that France intended to authorize an inquiry whether or not she was justified in repealing the Concordat with the Church; or that Italy contemplated a recommendation on the restoration of the Temporal Power of the Vatican.

"If it were not self-evident that purely internal affairs were intended to be left in the hands of each country as heretofore, the exceptional treatment of a couple of such subjects would prove it. Special provisions are made for reducing armaments and improving the condition of labor—matters that would otherwise be regarded in international law as domestic concerns. It is true that there is no express statement in the Covenant that internal affairs are not subject to interference by the Council, and there is no attempt to define what matters are of this nature, but it is perfectly clear that immigration and tariffs are internal affairs, and if there is any serious doubt on the question, there will doubtless be no objection to making it perfectly clear.

As to Monroe Doctrine.

"Next we come to the greatest bugbear of all, the point on which popular alarm is most readily awakened by vague denunciation without definite explanation. It is the Monroe Doctrine. As one of those who have always believed strongly in this doctrine, I understand that it means, or is by some persons supposed to mean, several different things. In its original sense it meant that no foreign nation should interfere with the independence, or seek by force to acquire any part of the territory, of any country in the American hemisphere. Taken in this sense the covenant extends the doctrine over the whole world, or at least over all that part of it which is covered by the League.

"There is another later and broader sense in which the doctrine means that no foreign nation shall acquire a foothold on these continents even with the consent of the country that owns the place. This was the phase of the doctrine invoked in the case of Magdalena Bay. A Japanese company proposed to buy from Mexico a tract of land on this bay in Southern California, ultimately, as we believed, for the purpose of a Japanese naval station. Our Government objected, and the purchase was not made. Such a transaction is not forbidden by the covenant of Paris, and if we went to arbitration about it the decision might be that Mexico had a right to sell land to Japan or any other power if she wished to do so. The United States would be justified in asking, and in my opinion ought to ask, for a clause in the covenant that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, or in any other way, any possession on the American continents or the islands adjacent thereto. Nor do I believe that the European members of the League would object to such a clause, because they do not want another nation to acquire military posts or naval stations in the neighborhood of their own coasts, canals, or coaling stations.

"There is, however, a third interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, rarely asserted, often repudiated, but nevertheless widely entertained, which stands on a very different footing. It is that, while foreign powers are forbidden to take territory from American countries, we are at liberty to treat them as our interests may dictate. According to that view Central and South America are a game preserve, from which poachers are excluded, but where the proprietor may shoot as he pleases. Naturally the proprietor is anxious not only to keep away the poachers, but to oppose game laws that would interfere with his own sport. With their professed principles about protecting the integrity and independence of small countries, the nations that have drawn up the Covenant of Paris can hardly consent to a claim of this kind. Nor ought we to demand it. A suspicion that this is the real meaning of the Monroe Doctrine is the specter that has prevented the great South American States from accepting the Doctrine. This has been the chief obstacle to mutual confidence, and cordial relations with them; and the sooner it is definitely rejected the better.

"Some Americans, while professing a faith in the right of all peoples to independence and self-government, are really imperialist at heart. They believe in the right and manifest destiny of the United States to expand by overrunning its weaker neighbors. They appeal to a spirit of patriotism that sees no object, holds no ideals, and acknowledges no rights or duties, but the national welfare and aggrandisement. In the name of that principle Germany sinned and fell. The ideas of these American imperialists are less grandiose, but at bottom they differ little from hers. It would be a calamity if we should have helped to overcome Germany only to be conquered by her theories and her errors.

"Finally, an objection is made to the covenant on the ground that its provisions are contrary to the Constitution of the United States. It is argued that an obligation assumed by treaty to limit military or naval forces and armaments in this country is contrary to the provision of the Constitution which vests in Congress the power to raise and support armies; that the obligation not to go to war without previous arbitration, or perchance to go to war under certain contingencies, is contrary to the provision vesting in Congress the power to declare war; that the same is true of the obligation to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of the other members of the League, because this may involve war; and that the obligation to prevent commercial intercourse with the people of an offending country is contrary to the provision which confers on Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. It is contended that a treaty which regulates any of these things impairs the power of Congress to do so and is, therefore, unconstitutional.

"Now it so happens that all these things have been regulated by treaties already made, still in existence, and duly ratified by the Senate. Treaties regulating commerce in various ways have been common, and are too numerous to require citation. No doubt they have often been authorized by Congress, but so can this covenant if it is deemed necessary. With that authorization, and sometimes without it, there has been no question of their constitutionality.

Limiting Armaments.

"The limitation of armaments by treaty is very old. More than one hundred years ago, in 1817, an agreement was made with England to limit the naval forces of the two countries upon the Great Lakes. It was approved by the Senate, put into effect by proclamation of the President, has been in force ever since, and been faithfully observed to the great satisfaction of every one concerned. It is fortunate no one discovered that it was unconstitutional, for in this country this means that it is beyond the power of those making it, and hence null and void. But if the treaty was valid, England or the United States could at any moment have built a navy on the lakes without breaking it, for there is no such thing as a breach of a void treaty. It makes no difference whether this was in form a treaty, for it was an international agreement approved by the Senate.

"Treaties to guarantee the integrity and independence of another country are of a more recent date. Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 states that the United States guarantees, positively and efficaciously, to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time in which this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guarantees, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.'

"In like manner the treaty of 1903 with Panama states in its first article: 'The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.' Still more recently the treaty with Haiti ratified by the Senate on Feb. 28, 1916, provides in Article 14 that 'the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian Independence.' Each of these treaties implied going to war if necessary, and the last says so explicitly.

"Within the last few years the so-called Bryan treaties have been made which cover the remaining point, that of an agreement not to go to war, before arbitration. The treaty with Great Britain, ratified by the Senate on Sept. 25, 1914, is a good example of this series of agreements. In the first article it provides for the reference to an international commission of all disputes of every nature whatsoever the settlement of which is not already provided for and in fact achieved under existing agreements, and adds that the high contracting parties 'agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.' During the years from 1914 to 1916 treaties of this kind, duly ratified by the Senate, were made with Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Uruguay.

"It is a little late in the day for opponents of the Covenant of Paris to discover that its treaty obligations are unconstitutional, and hence that all the foregoing treaties are null and void. This is particularly true of those Senators who voted for many of these treaties. The fact is that treaties touching any of these matters are not unconstitutional, because they do not affect the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution. They affect the good faith of the nation, and so long as they remain in force they are the law of the land. But Congress does not thereby lose its power. If it chooses to pass an act violating their provisions the act, though immoral and a breach of faith, is not illegal or void of effect.

"Some opponents of the Covenant suggest that the United States should be at the head of a League to preserve order and maintain peace in this hemisphere, and that a European League of Nations should take charge of troubles which arise elsewhere. But that is no solution of the problem of preventing war. It is merely putting things back into the condition that they were in before Germany began this terrific conflict. If we are willing to help remove from mankind the fearful scourge of war, we must play our part in removing it wherever it may exist.

"Other opponents suggest that we should not formally join a League, but can take part in a future European war if needed, as we did this time. Let the nations over there fight among themselves, and when we are drawn in, we will fight too. In this war we got off very lightly in comparison with the European belligerents. There are in America only 100,000 mothers who have lost their sons, and perhaps twice as many of our best young men wounded, many of them maimed and sufferers for life. There are few widows and orphans. Why not let it happen again, with perhaps ten times as many casualties? Oh, yes, why not? Is not this better than trying to prevent war? Besides, some country may be devastated, as Belgium and parts of France were, without our being drawn in; and then we may make money by the trade in munitions and foodstuffs. Why not? Is not this better than preventing war?

Not Perfection, but Needed.

"No great advance, no great step forward, has ever been taken by men without hesitation and without opposition. The Constitution of the United States was wrung from the grinding necessity of a reluctant people; but the far-sighted, sanguine, bold statesmen of that day were right in trying a great experiment, and they tried it with success. The America of their descendants has not become timid. The old idealism, the old fire, the old aspirations for something greater and better in the world, the generosity that is willing that others should share the prosperity and peace that we enjoy has not died out.

"The war has taught us some things which we hardly understood before. One is the cruelty, the suffering, the devastation, the horror of modern war and the absolute necessity of stopping it if civilization is to be preserved. Another thing the war has taught us—which we saw but dimly before—is that we have become a great nation and an inseparable part of the world.

"With the new contact with Europe which the progress of science has brought about, through the more rapid transportation of news, of things and of men, the days of American isolation have passed away forever. The numbers and intelligence of our people and the resources of our land have made us potentially the most powerful people upon earth. We cannot change it if we would, nor can we escape what it implies. We cannot move the world or our country backward, and it is unwise when we cannot help moving to look the other way. The destiny of America is forward, and we must look ahead.

"This covenant is not perfect, it is a draft published for criticism and will receive plenty of it, and through criticism some improvement also. But even when perfected, it will not be perfect. Nothing human is perfect; still more, it will not satisfy everybody, for the nature of things it is an attempt to harmonize the views of many nations and of many people within each nation. It is a compromise between these views, and compromise is the very life blood of all legislation, where the unsatisfactory, and the evil if you will, must be taken with the good, and for the sake of the greater good. The covenant is imperfect and poorly drawn, but it is framed on the right lines. The substance of the Saxon, the principles on which it is founded, are correct and should be accepted and improved.

"War can, in large measure, be prevented, and certainly such wars as we have just shuddered at can be prevented; but this can be done only by a League, and a League powerful enough for the purpose is possible only if our country plays its part. The hour is rapidly approaching when we must decide whether our country shall take its place, like a great and generous nation, side by side with others as guardians of law, order and justice in the world, or whether it shall turn its face away from a world in agony. When I hear Senator Borah, who doubtless thinks himself a good judge of the political atmosphere, say that if the Saviour of the world should revisit the earth and declare for a League of Nations, he would oppose it, I am reminded of a saying of that Saviour: 'Ye can discern the face of the sky; can ye not discern the signs of the times?'"

Lodge Says He'd Support League After It Is Properly Amended

That, He Thinks, Will Be Done "Somewhere, and Not in Paris"—Approves Lowell's Revision, and Criticises President for Failure to Consult Senate—Wants Peace Treaty First.

Mr. Coolidge—Under the arrangement for the discussion Senator Lodge will have half an hour to close.

Senator Lodge said:

"After President Lowell had finished revising and amending the treaty I think almost any one could have agreed with it. I will try to be plain, as well as loud. I said that I was in favor of a union of nations in any league, alliance, or society, or whatever name they choose to call it, that would tend to suppress and so far as possible secure the world against war.

"When I said any league, I supposed it included this one. Perhaps it does not. If this league is to be in such form that it will really promote peace, instead of breeding dissension and quarrels, as I believe it will; if it will be put in such shape that it will bring no injury or injustice to the United States, of course I will support it, because I said I would support any league that would do these things.

"I am not engaged in dealing with titles or with imaginary leagues, or leagues that are drawn by those who have no authority to draw them. I am engaged in dealing with the League that has been presented, whether complete or incomplete, to the people of the United States and we were given to understand that it was that League as it stood. I hope from my heart it will be amended. I hope we shall have a league in proper form, properly prepared, free from doubts, excluding what ought to be excluded. I hope it will be done—done somewhere before the end is reached. In my belief it will be done somewhere, and not in Paris.

"President Lowell asked me why I did not drew up amendments that I thought necessary and send them to Paris. I happen to be a Senator of the United States. I cannot speak with authority of the Senate. The Senate under the Constitution has the right to advise and consent.

"If the President of the United States had done what other Presidents have done, if he had laid that before the Senate—I am only asking something that has been done by almost all our Presidents who have consulted the Senate about entering into negotiations, about the character of negotiations, about awards, about pending negotiations.

"It was done among other Presidents, by Andrew Jackson, the old Indian fighter, victor of New Orleans, arbitrary and imperious; it was done by General Grant, the victor of the great civil war, who rendered the greatest service to peace that any one President was ever privileged to do, when he carried through the Geneva convention and saved a war with England. The Senate was consulted prior to negotiations by George Washington, it was consulted prior to negotiations by Abraham Lincoln. And in the path that George Washington and Abraham Lincoln have walked there is no man too great to tread.

Complains of Wilson's Course.

"If the President had laid that draft before the Senate as these other President's have done, if he had said to the Senate, 'I submit this draft to you for your advice, I hope for your approval, and for such suggestions as you may have to make,' he would have had the amendments laid before him to present to the Peace Conference in Paris. The battle would have been more than half won by the mere submission.

"He not only did not lay it before us, before the constitutional body which is entitled to advise him, but he does not call the Senate together now to consider it. If they want to know in Paris what amendments were required, call together the constitutional advisers of the President and the amendments will be drafted and sent. But one Senator cannot speak with authority for the entire body. The Senators are now scattered in 48 States. Call them together and the amendments will be presented, and if they are adopted the treaty will be ratified in very short order.

"Now, one word on that particular point, which would have saved time. We ought to have made peace with Germany. All this fervor for peace, and we are at war now. We are at war at this moment, and nobody seems to think it worth while to stop the existing war. Two months have been wasted—at least two months, owing to the insistence of discussing the League of Peace. It will be two months more at least before the treaty can be here. We ought to have made the treaty of peace with Germany at once.

"We ought to make the treaty of peace with Germany now.

"The argument has been made that unless the League of Nations was attached to the peace with Germany it would not pass. What a confession of weakness! I believe that the great movement for the world's peace is strong enough to go alone. I believe that will absolutely stand alone. But when it is settled on a peace with Germany interwoven with it, as we have been threatened, is it possible that that great experiment, so eloquently described by President Lowell, is so weak in the popular mind, so weak in Europe, that it has got to be smuggled in or carried through as a rider on the German treaty? I do not believe it.

"Give us the treaty of peace with Germany. Let us chain and fetter, impose the reparations, build up the barrier States, put the monster where it cannot spring again, and bring our soldiers home. They have been in Europe fighting the battles of the world—God bless them—fighting for other nations, fighting for civilization and freedom. No furloughs are theirs. They cannot run home in a night, to England or France or Belgium. They have to stay there, the men who have exposed themselves to the fire, who have made the greatest sacrifices, who have done the fighting. They cannot come home on a furlough. Some must remain, no doubt, to carry out the terms of peace, but the great mass of those men can be brought home. And if you tie up the League of Nations with a German peace, you make more delays.

"I believe sufficiently in a league of peace to secure the future peace of the world. I believe sufficiently in it to think that it will be built up and passed, no matter when it is offered, but I know that it will take time and take discussion.

"You have listened to President Lowell's amendments, to his criticisms of the drafting of the treaty. Surely the Senate might be admitted to the same opportunity. The power to advise has been taken from the Senate. It is now proposed to take from it the power of consent, by forcing through one treaty as part of another with which it is not concerned.

"I am not speaking about Senators. Senators, like Presidents, come and go, but the Senate remains an organic part of the Government. And let me say to you that when the powers, the constitutional functions of one of the great branches of the Government is atrophied, invaded, denied, you have got something to do at home to preserve the Constitution under which you have grown great.

"I repeat again, I want a League of Nations that will advance the cause of peace on earth, that will make war as nearly impossible as it can be made. I want to bring about a general disarmament. I know arbitration can do much. I do not want to put into any League articles which I believe impossible of fulfilment and which I believe nations will readily abrogate. But I am so firm a believer in the strength of the great peace movement that I am not ready to back it by the argument of fear. The United States has not come to where she is through fear.

"We have known that in ourselves our safety must be sought; that by our own right hand it must be wrought; that we must stand unpropped or be laid low. We are a great moral asset of Christian civilization. We are all that President Lowell has described as a necessity of the League. How did we get there? By our own efforts. Nobody led us, nobody guided us, nobody controlled us.

"We have just been told that we are not fit to be entrusted with any care of the South American difficulties if such arise and therefore we must entrust it to some other power. I object to that. I believe the people of the United States are just as human, just as anxious to do right to others as any nation in the world.

"We have cared for three of those powers, as I have already stated—Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua. In every instance war has been stopped and civilization and peace have progressed. Of course we can guarantee them. I did not know anybody ever said we could not guarantee the boundaries of another State. We have done it here under the Monroe Doctrine and done it well.

"The Monroe Doctrine was the necessary corollary of Washington's policy. I believe in it because I believe it protects and defends and guards the United States as it has for a hundred years. It does not interfere with Europe, it does not prevent our going to the aid of Europe, but it does preserve peace throughout this hemisphere. There is a longer record of peace here than you can find in some other places.

"And we are going to hand it over to a majority of other nations to say—a body where we have one vote. I do not say the time has not come to do it, but I do say, think well about it.

"May I venture a parable? A man is called on an errand of mercy. He springs to his feet and rushes out into the darkness. He does not know the way; he has no light. He falls into a trench, breaks his leg, and the errand of mercy remains unperformed. Another man starts on the same errand of mercy. He knows the road, he knows where he is traveling, he carries a light, he performs the errand of mercy.

Trotsky and Lenine.

"I wish to have the American people understand the road they are traveling. I want them to have light, plenty of light—the daylight, not go through a dark tunnel of umbrageous words, with nothing to see except at the end the dim red light of internationalism. Let us be careful where we tread. You are asked to exchange the Government of Abraham Lincoln, of the people, for the people, by the people, for a Government of, for, and by the people. Be sure that the exchange is for the better and not for the worse. When we abandon, if we must abandon—and if the American people think we must abandon we shall abandon it—when we abandon the teachings of Washington and Lincoln, let us be sure, as we enter on the road of internationalism, that we do not go too far toward the minister figures, at the other end, of Trotzky and Lenine. Let us do all in the world we can to assure the peace of the world, but let us, in this most momentous time, move slowly and take due consideration of our step.

"I admit, I confess frankly, that perhaps I speak with some prejudice, but there is one thing of which I have said nothing, of which I must say one single word before I close. I cannot forget America. I want my country to go forth; I want her to be a help to humanity, as she has been. I have nothing but the kindliest feelings to every race on the face of the earth. I hope peace will reign throughout the world. I want my country to do everything she can to bring about that blessed consummation. She has never proved wanting yet. She threw her award into the wavering scales and turned the balance in favor of freedom and civilization against autocracy and barbarism.

"I cannot but keep her interests in my mind. I do not want the republic to take any detriment. I do not want dangers heaped upon us that would only cripple us in the good work we seek to do. I want to keep America as she has been—not isolated, not prevent her from joining other nations for these great purposes—but I wish her to be master of her fate.

"I am an American—born here, lived here, shall die here. I have never had but one flag, never loved but one flag. I am too old to try to love another, an international flag. I have never had but one allegiance, the allegiance of the United States. Personally, I am too old, I cannot divide it now. My first allegiance must stay where it has always been, to the people of the United States, my own people.

"I have no doubt that this great country, which has no alliances, which seeks no territory, which desires nothing so much as to keep the peace and save the world from all the horrors it has been enduring—I want her left in a position to assert that and not submit her to a vote of other nations with no resource except to break a treaty which she wishes to maintain. We must not only strive to keep the world at peace, we must try to keep America as she is. I do not mean outside a league, but keep her as she is in her ideals and in her principles. Therefore study this question, think of it, think of it. Remember that the Senate at least will ultimately carry out the wishes of the American people. They want to look at it themselves, they want the people to look at it, and when that is done have no fear of the verdict.

"The verdict of the people, while it will be in favor of doing everything that this mighty nation can for the preservation of the world's peace, will not allow the United States to be put into a position where she will be in any degree injured, weakened, or crippled. I want to see her stand as she always has stood, for the right, for mercy, for help and benefit to all men, to the oppressed and those who struggle for freedom, all alike. Let her go on in her beneficient career, and I want to see her stand as she has always stood, strong and alive, triumphant, free."

PRESS AND PUBLIC BACK LLOYD GEORGE

Approve Premier's Decision to Remain in Paris, Despite Threatened Labor Crisis.

SPLIT ON NATIONS LEAGUE

Assertion Made That Not Preliminary Peace but a Stronger Armistice is Impending.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—The British press and public are in general agreement with the principle that world peace must take precedence of the internal peace of any country, and Lloyd George's decision to remain in Paris is consequently approved. Some criticism is heard, however, of a system of government which seems to make any one man indispensable in executive business.

The League of Nations crisis in Paris is now attracting as much attention here as the industrial crisis at home. Lloyd George is represented by some British correspondents in Paris as having an open mind, and others describe him as favoring Wilson's plan. It is noteworthy that a majority of these correspondents, possibly influenced by the partisan atmosphere in which they move, incline to the view that the dovetailing of the covenant of the League in the peace treaty will delay the latter.

The correspondents of The Times, Daily Telegraph, Morning Post, and Daily Express take this stand more or less decidedly.

The correspondent of The Daily News, which is out and out Wilsonian, declares it is grotesque misrepresentation to state that Wilson is holding up peace by his attitude. G. H. Perrys, who is one of the best informed correspondents in Paris, particularly in regard to all matters concerning the League of Nations, suggests that the hitch is in a fair way of being removed, and information available today in London on it that this will be accomplished much along the lines indicated in The London Times editorial cabled this morning.

This would be tantamount to giving Wilson his way by inclusion in the preliminary peace treaty of a clause or clauses crystalizing the principles of the League of Nations in so far as they are generally accepted, and at the same time recognizing the existence of differences of opinion regarding specific points in the covenant, which latter reservation might placate the American Senatorial opposition.

The Westminster Gazette's Paris correspondent records as a fact that until Lord Robert Cecil's statement on Tuesday night the British official prediction and promise were tantamount to peace in a few weeks with the League of Nations relegated to an ulterior date, after indeed, even the minor territorial disputes had been regulated. Now that Wilson has emphasized his position that the League is the foundation and roof of a permanent structure of peace and could not be regarded as a vague institution playing no practical and integral part in consolidated settlements, the result, according to this correspondent is that the conditions being prepared are not of preliminary peace, but simply a renewal in definite shape of the strongest provisional armistice we have yet had.

Editorially The Westminster Gazette, which throughout has been a most fervent advocate of the League, maintains that "the idea current in some quarters that time would be saved by eliminating the League and postponing it to a future occasion seems to us a misconception."

The Westminster Gazette couples this mild declaration with a strenuous appeal to the Conference to speed up.

The Star and The Manchester Guardian vehemently support the Wilsonian position, and both appeal to Lloyd George to stand by the President.

UNITE IN ATTACK ON HEALTH INSURANCE

Merchants, Manufacturers, Physicians, and Fraternal Societies Argue at Albany Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Compulsory health insurance as proposed in the Davenport-Donohue bill was attacked as un-American, unsound, and unconstitutional by its opponents at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. Manufacturers, merchants, physicians, and representatives of fraternal organizations appeared in opposition, while representatives of labor argued for it.

Senator Davenport announced he had amended the bill to meet some objections by physicians. Chief among the changes is a provision that the head of the proposed bureau of health insurance shall be a physician. Another empowers the State Industrial Commission to arrange a schedule of fees for physicians varying according to local conditions. The Industrial Commission is also required by another amendment to appoint both State and local Medical Advisory Committees with powers of investigation and recommendation.

The Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State, through Mark A. Daly, General Secretary, protested that the cost of administrating health insurance to the taxpayers of the State would be not the estimated $360,000 named by the introducers of the measure, but nearer $5,000,000. Another representative of the association, Frederick Hitchcock, declared it would be unfair to compel employers to pay for the sickness of an employe where the sickness had been contracted either through intemperate or licentious living.

Other opponents held that present State agencies were sufficient to take care of most of the ills of the people and called the bill the first step in a program of social insurance which would include invalidity insurance, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance.

The State Federation of Labor, through James P. Holland, its President, went on record as favoring the bill, as did representatives of up-State branches of the federation. James M. Lynch, State Industrial Commissioner, who argued for the bill, declared there had been no constructive criticism. The argument of unconstitutionality is the last ditch of the standpatters, Mr. Lynch said. He laughed at the argument that the bill was un-American because it was based on a German system and was part of the German Kultur program.

Names Committee for Wolfsheim.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger approved the acts of the physicians and family of Louis Wolfsheim, member of Wolfsheim & Sachs, manufacturers of jewelry boxes, who is alleged to be temporarily insane, in having him committed to the Manhattan State Hospital as a pay patient. Mrs. Sophie Wolfsheim, the wife, and Sylvan Wolfsheim, son of the alleged incompetent, were named as his committee.

ARREST 18 MEXICANS TRYING TO JOIN VILLA

New Yorker Among Those Caught in Raid at Border in Texas—One Wounded.

EL PASO, Texas, March 19.—Federico Servantes, Chief of Staff to General Felipe Angeles, when he was with Francisco Villa in 1914, was arrested near Socorro, Texas, 35 miles southeast of here, today, with eighteen armed and mounted men, who were attempting to cross to Mexico to join Angeles and Villa, against the Carranza Government. One Mexican escaped.

Manuel Iturbide, who came here from Detroit, Mich., to join the Angeles expedition, was wounded in an attempt to escape. He was shot by Alfonso Newton, a member of the Army Intelligence Staff under Captain Carroll Counts, who made the arrests.

Fernando Licaga, former aide to General Angeles, and Manuel Lomas of New York, a captain on Angeles's staff, were among those captured. Lomas, whose address was 618 West 158th Street, New York, arrived here three weeks ago. He was closely watched by the Army Intelligence Department and the Department of Justice agents. Iturbide was also shadowed. As a result their plans were discovered.

Charges of violating the neutrality laws by setting on foot a military expedition against a friendly country were filed against sixteen of the eighteen captured Mexicans in the United States District Court today. All of the men arrested are in jail.

Want Property Committee Named.

An application for the appointment of a committee of the property of John H. Stevens, member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, who has been in the Rivercrest Sanitarium under a commitment of Supreme Court Justice Bijur since Feb. 20 last, was filed yesterday by his relatives. An affidavit by Dr. William E. Dodd, Superintendent of the sanitarium, stated that Mr. Stevens suffers from delusions.

HYLAN FELICITATES POLICE.

Demand for Investigation Causes Mayor to Praise Enright.

As an answer to the demand of the Republican and Socialist Aldermen that the Police Department be investigated, Mayor Hylan yesterday sent a letter to Police Commissioner Enright congratulating him and particularly Inspector MacDonald for "breaking up the gambling fraternity in this city." In his letter he said:

"I know the police will continue the work of suppressing all sorts of gambling and vice throughout the city during the present year as he did during the year 1918. The Committee of Fourteen in their report attempt to take credit for putting disorderly hotels out of business, and, incidentally, giving the police credit for co-operating with them.

"The fact is that the police did their work without the aid or assistance of the Committee of Fourteen. Under this administration the police, as you well know, have had nothing to do with the committee or Mr. Whitin, their Secretary. Regardless of Alderman Quinn's attack, continue your policy of driving out the gamblers and disorderly houses. Keepers from the Fourth Inspection District (known as the White Light District) in which the Alderman's district is located."

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

On Sale Beginning This Morning

1,500 Dainty Lingerie Blouses

Special at $1.85

The sample line of one of New York's best blouse makers—famous for the individuality and exquisite needlework of his beautiful blouses. Splendid assortment of styles—made of French voiles, trimmed with hand-embroidery, Val. laces, frills or fichus. Not all sizes in each model—but *your* size in a number of really very charming styles. Four *pictured*.

Saks & Company Direct Attention to a Very Choice Collection of

Women's Smart Spring Suits

OFFERED TODAY AND FRIDAY

Special at $39.50

—a price which does not in any way indicate their clever styling and perfect needlework.

This is truly a wonderful presentation of the most charming styles created in women's suits for Spring, affording wide latitude for choice in the selection of box, belted and delightful tailored models. The styles are not only strictly correct, but far superior in workmanship to suits usually seen at this very modest price.

New Features

are the smart tuxedo collars, Russian blouses and novelty vestees of silk tricolette, tussah, or pique.

The Materials

are Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Tweeds, Pencil Stripes and Worsted Checks.

Sizes 34 to 44, and in some models up to 50 1-2 bust.

Fourth Floor.

Beginning This Morning—At Saks

A Most Unusual Sale of

Women's Dolmans, Cape-Coats and Capes

At $22.50

At $22.50

Only the very newest of Dolman capes, cape-coats and coats are represented—all exact reproductions of models selling at much higher prices, displaying smart shawl collars of Foulard silk or self material, new convertible collars, and novelty button or braid trimmings, as dictated by Paris. The materials are the most successful for present wear, and of known dependability: Fine serges, velours, poplin and gabardine.

Coats and Capes of this sterling character are certainly rare at $22.50

LARGE LOANS
OR
SMALL ONES

We have plenty of money for loans on improved property in any Borough of Greater New York.

Our fees are moderate, our answers prompt and you pay the current rate of interest.

May we have the opportunity to consider your application?

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Capital $5,000,000
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176 Broadway, 137 W. 125th St., 370 E. 149th St., 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn
369 Fulton St., Jamaica 67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
80 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

On March 22nd this man will be seen in

BARRACKS

the new style in

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

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20 BROAD STREET.
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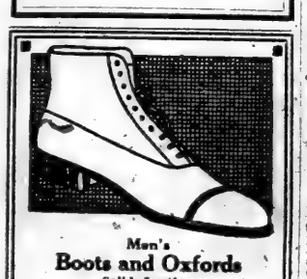
7th Regiment

Ex-members of the Seventh Regiment will Parade as part of the escort to the

107th Infantry, U.S.A.
ON
Monday, March 24, 1919

Assembly at 2:15 P. M. East of 5th Ave. as follows:
East 33rd St., ex-Members in Uniform.
East 32nd St., ex-Members Companies A, B, C & D.
East 31st St., ex-Members Companies E, F, G & H.
East 30th St., ex-Members Companies I, K, L & M.
Black Derbys, Dark Clothes.
DANIEL APPLETON,
Grand Marshal.



Men's
Boots and Oxfords
Solid Leather
$7.50 upwards
Including Brown Shell
Cordovan Oxfords
at $8.00
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.

Dr. Richard W. Muller's Books on Hair

Hair and its Preservation—3rd reprint.
Loss of Hair and the Quartz-lamp Treatment (translation)
Baldness, its causes, its prevention and its treatment—Second reprint
$2.00 each (postage extra) All bookstores
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Authorized Exchange Dealers
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NEW & USED
BUICKS
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.
One door East of Broadway.

DEPORTATION CASES TO GO INTO COURTS

Counsel for I. W. W. Held at Ellis Island Prepares Habeas Corpus Writs.

HOWE MUST PRODUCE THEM

Petition Follows Tactics by Which 12 of Group Recently Brought Here Were Freed.

The fight to save from deportation those members of the I. W. W. who were brought here from the West recently on the "Red Special" and whose cases were decided unfavorably by the Department of Labor in Washington will be shifted today to the Federal courts in this city. Charles Recht, Miss Caroline Lowe, and Sidney R. Fleisher, attorneys for the men, prepared yesterday a writ of habeas corpus which they took to Ellis Island for signature by the twenty men and one woman confined there. This morning it will be presented to a Federal judge, who will sign it as a matter of course. It then will be served upon Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, who will be directed to produce the men in court.

The legal battle, so far as it has been disclosed by the attorneys, will follow closely the line of that waged with the immigration authorities which resulted in the liberation of twelve of the men and the refusal to allow the others their freedom. The twenty-one now held are: Martin De Wal, William Longfors, F. Mihalik, Peter W. Merta, Mrs. Peter W. Merta, E. E. McDonald, Sam Nelson, Louis Mische, Alexander Klail, Magnus A. Otterholm, Charles Jackson, Raxis Maskiunas, John Morgan, Solomon Ehrlich, Sam Dixon, Charles Burnat, Albert Osborne, Aphim Listkoff, Fritz Holm, Donald McPherson, and Gustav Lipkin.

The petition declares that the twenty-one "are unlawfully imprisoned, detained, confined, and restrained of their liberty by Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, N. Y., Southern District of New York, under the pretended authority of an order or warrant made by the Secretary of Labor of United States, acting under the pretended authority of an act of Congress of Oct. 16, 1918." The writ declares "that the said petitioners are not committed or detained by virtue of any process or mandate issued by any court of the United States, or by any judge thereof; nor are they committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of a competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction or the final order of such tribunal made in a special proceeding instituted for any cause, except to punish them for contempt; nor by virtue of an execution or other process issued upon such judgment, decree or final order."

CHARGES AGAINST WAR RISK BUREAU

Former Examiner of Claims Says Business Methods in Compensation Section Are Bad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., a former examiner of claims in the Compensation Section of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, tonight made public a letter written by him under yesterday's date to Secretary Glass of the Treasury Department, making the charge, over his own signature, that there has been "gross inefficiency, utter lack of administrative ability, wastage of public moneys, and official dishonesty in the conduct of that important branch of the Government service in your department."

Mr. Dawley's letter reads:

"Having held a position as examiner of claims in the Compensation Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, as a matter of public duty and self-vindication, I desire to call your attention to the gross inefficiency, utter lack of administrative ability, wastage of public moneys, and official dishonesty in the conduct of that important branch of the Government service in your department.

"During my short tenure of office in the section referred to, never have I seen such a display of executive incapacity, either at home or abroad, in a business and professional career extending over periods of many years. The only check upon employes doing as they pleased was a timekeeper or watchman stationed at the entrance to the building to prevent any one leaving without a pass during office hours. Otherwise examiners, stenographers, messengers went about the building holding conversations whenever and wherever they pleased.

"Stenographers employed at relatively high salaries, in some instances mere school girls and boys, in other instances matured women, assigned to take dictation from me in some instances were unable to read their own stenographic notes, and some did not understand the rudiments of punctuation. The maximum output of typewritten letters of any one stenographer ever assigned me was twenty in one day, many of them letters which I could have written myself in five minutes.

"Young men employed as examiners in some instances turned their work over to their stenographers while they absented themselves from the building, the specific instance of one being called to my attention who made weekly trips to Baltimore. An examiner whose desk was immediately behind mine spent a great part of his time doing nothing or holding conversations with examiners visiting him, the conversations frequently interrupting my work. On one occasion he amused himself throwing paper wads at a stenographer taking dictation from me, until I told him to leave the room if he wanted to play.

"Orders issued by the Chief of the Division were heeded with about as much attention as your own ruling of Dec. 27 regarding the meaning of 'dependency' in the war insurance act, and that was not at all. There was no supervision of either the examiners or the stenographers, and my various complaints because of the inefficiency of the service which I was obliged to depend upon went unheeded.

"Further than that, upon addressing a memorandum to H. C. Houlihan, Chief of the Division, with the view of getting better service, an unjustifiable attempt was made to find fault with one of my cases, and I was abused in a cowardly and uncalled for manner.

"At the suggestion of Congressman Campbell of Kansas, I attempted to bring these matters to the attention of the Director of the bureau, Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, whereupon, two days later, I was notified that my services had been discontinued, to take effect at the close of business on Feb. 28, 1919. I was given no hearing in the matter, no chance to defend myself against any charges which may have been brought against me, and what is more my semi-monthly pay check was held up and I have been unable to secure the pay which is due for the services rendered."

Some people are surprised that
INSTANT POSTUM
is so delightful and satisfying.
Try it.

SHERMAN MADE CHIEF OF AIR TRAINING

Four Executives to Assist General Member Under New Organization Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Sherman of the Engineers Corps has been detailed as Chief of air service training, which will include heavier-than-air training at both the ground schools and flying fields under Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Director of Military Aeronautics. Colonel Sherman is a flier and has been connected with the air service for several years.

Announcement of the appointment of Colonel Sherman was contained in a statement today by Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service, explaining the organization of the service by which production and operations were brought together under the divisional staff set up by General Menoher. The staff plan, it was said, was the one used overseas. The Director will be assisted by four executives. One will have charge of supply, engineering, production, procurement, and maintenance. Another will direct training and operations. Still another will gather and distribute information, and the fourth will control administrative and executive work.

Colonel Sherman is not a member of the Executive Staff, but as Chief of Training he will carry on work for which Professor Hirman Bingham of Yale University was brought into the service at the outbreak of the war. Professor Bingham organized and directed the ground schools.

Forged Wilson's Name; 7 Years.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19.—John Thomas O'Brien today was sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for seven years for having passed a worthless check for $100 bearing a forged signature of Woodrow Wilson. The check was passed in 1912, when Wilson was Governor of New Jersey. O'Brien posed as a Texas Sheriff and a close friend of the then Governor Harmon. He passed the check on a State House employe in the absence of Governor Harmon.

SEES CHANCE FOR TEACHERS

Mayor Hylan Says Fame Awaits Those Who Improve System.

At the office of Joseph Yeaks, member of the Board of Education, a letter of Mayor Hylan to City Supt. Ettinger de Oct. 8 was given out yesterday without comment. When the Mayor wrote it he sent a copy to Mr. Yeaks. In the latter the Mayor said:

"I wish it were possible that some person in the Department of Education could lift the system, rise to the occasion, and make the Department of Education in this city second to none in the world. The men whose sympathies are with the salary grafters, power seekers, and pleasure hunters will never attain this high pinnacle, but the man who is strong enough to eliminate useless activities, put an end to over-supervision, and get back to fundamentals, such as sufficient schoolhouses to properly house the children, a thorough practical elementary training conducted along economic lines, will make a name for himself that will be heralded throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Many would value an opportunity to make such a reputation, and I am quite certain that there are many in the Department of Education of this city who would welcome such an opportunity."

The Rexall Store

TOBACCO WAR!

THE tobacco business of the country has been built up very largely on trade-marked brands which are on general sale. There is a very large public demand for these articles, and their sale represents a large part of the business of every legitimate dealer in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Occasionally, sometimes from a desire to sacrifice legitimate business for advertising purposes, and sometimes from a desire to grasp and secure control of the business of others—large retail stores cut prices on popular items to a figure which leaves no living margin of profit to the average dealer nor to themselves. These cuts sometimes take the form of cash reductions, and at other times indirect cuts are made through use of premiums.

A cut-rate war has been started, and is being waged by two large concerns at the present time. The Liggett Drug Stores have always operated their business on the sound principles of selling merchandise of high quality at reasonable prices, yielding a fair margin of profit to the owners of the business. But we do not propose to have our legitimate business diverted to others through such cut-price methods. With our large chain of two hundred Drug Stores, our buying power is equal to any corporation in the country, and should we permit this pernicious practice to continue unchallenged, our business and the business of all the other thousands of legitimate merchants will suffer.

We will not allow our Stores to be undersold by any such tactics, or for any such purposes as described.

We have on hand large stocks of the popular brands of cigarettes, and we are therefore offering these popular brands at the following prices:

HELMARS
10's.....12c | 50's.....58c
20's.....23c | 100's...$1.15

CAMELS
20's.....14c

MELACHRINOS
Plain and Cork.
10's.....15c | 20's.....30c

FATIMAS
20's.....17c

MURADS
10's.....15c | 20's.....30c

LUCKY STRIKE
20's.....14c

Liggett's
THE SAFE
DRUG STORES

The Rexall Store

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

SMARTLY TAILORED APPAREL FOR YOUNG LADIES

During the Spring vacation young ladies from fashionable finishing schools who desire to secure for immediate wear smartly tailored street suits, tailored dresses, riding habits, golf and motoring clothes, will find in our assortments many attractive models in the most distinctive imported fabrics.

The skill this organization has shown in producing graceful and attractive apparel for young ladies from 14 to 19 years has made De Pinna clothing the standard at our most select schools.

Tailored street suits in hand loom Canadian homespuns, Scotch tweeds and English woolens.
Separate skirts for sports wear in new and exclusive patterns.
Top coats and great coats for street and sports wear.
Tailored shirts and blouses in washable silks and other fabrics.
Riding habits in cross saddle and side saddle models.
Tailored hats.
"Anniped" shoes and riding boots.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Military Clothing
½ Price Sale

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$35.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$32.50
Officers' Serge Suits.....$30.00

Officers' Trench Coats
$25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, $11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof.

Officers' Raincoats...$20.00
Raincoats.....$15.00
Raincoats.....$17.50
Officers' Raincoats.....$11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black)....$15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees.....$3.00

Wool Army Shirts.....$3.75
Wool Army Shirts.....$4.00
Wool Army Shirts.....$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts...$2.75
Silk Khaki Shirts....$5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps.....$3.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$50.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$40.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$37.50

Leather Belted Coats.....$25.00
Leather Lined Coats.....$30.00
Leather Lined Coats.....$27.50
Leather Lined Coats.....$15.00

No C. O. D.'s
GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor
No Returns

"THE GREATEST OF MODERN NOVELS"
The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse
By IBANEZ, Author of "The Shadow of the Cathedral"
Both novels are for sale at any bookstore; price of each, $1.90 net.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form
For infants, invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.
More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc.
Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

ORDERS HOLD UP IN RAILROAD WORK

Powell Gives Notice of Sweeping Restriction of Additions and Betterments.

MEANS CUT IN LABOR FORCE

Failure of Congress to Pass Appropriation Compels New Step.

ONLY OLD BALANCES LEFT

Amounts Remaining from 1918 Account to be Used as Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—All new railroad work by way of additions, betterments, and new lines that can be held up has been ordered stopped by the United States Railroad Administration because of the failure of Congress to replenish the railroad revolving fund by the appropriation of the $750,000,000 asked for by Director General Hines.

The new order, which has been issued to all Regional Directors by T. C. Powell, Director of the Division of Capital Expenditures, does not relate to equipment for which financial provision has been made. On Jan. 1, 1919, there was still to be expended from the 1918 budget $337,000,000 for additions, betterments, and new lines, and the Federal managers had submitted additional budgets for 1919 amounting to $325,000,000, making a total of $662,000,000.

The 1918 budget as given in Mr. McAdoo's annual report was: Additions and betterments, $273,000,000; new lines, $47,000,000; equipment, $658,000,000; total, $1,278,000,000. As stated by Mr. Hines to the House Appropriations Committee, the amount expended in 1918 on account of this budget was $266,000,000 for additions and betterments, $17,000,000 for new lines, and $290,000,000 for equipment, a total of $573,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1919, there was still to be expended on the 1918 budget $307,000,000 for betterments and additions, $30,000,000 for new lines, and $368,000,000 for equipment—$705,000,000 altogether.

Stoppage of necessary betterment work will mean the laying off, or the putting on short time of many workers at a time when the unemployment situation is giving serious concern. The emergency financing now being done by the Railroad Administration and railroad companies only provides for payment for equipment and a portion of $351,000,000 owing by the Government to railroads on last year's account and cannot, except in exceptional instances, provide for the additions and betterments.

Letter to Regional Directors.

Hereis Director Powell's letter on the subject of capital expenditures directing that no new railroad work be started without further approval:

To Regional Directors:

In the light of the present financial situation, corporate officers who, prior to this date, had agreed to finance certain additions and betterments chargeable to capital account, now express a desire to review these authorities, and, after conference with the undersigned, the following telegram was today sent to the executives of all member roads represented by the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee by Howard Elliott, Acting Chairman:

"After conference today between Mr. Powell, Director of Division of Capital Expenditures, and myself, it was understood that the following telegram should be sent by me to the executives of all member roads:

"Please be advised that the Director, Division of Capital Expenditures, United States Railroad Administration, issued on March 3 Circular 19, and which is now in the hands of all Regional Directors, and Federal Managers, requiring that the definite position as to approval or disapproval of the corporate officers shall be secured before any work costing more than $1,000 shall go forward, whether carry-over of new work. In the event corporate officers desire to reconsider under existing conditions any approvals heretofore given by them for additions and betterments, whether carry-over or new work, they are authorized to take up, at once the withdrawal of such previous approvals with the Federal managers, who before proceeding further will, in accordance with said Circular 19, report the situation to the Director of the Division of Capital Expenditures for his special instructions."

It is assumed that the corporate officers will immediately act on this message.

Will you please instruct each Federal Manager to afford the proper corporate officer upon application full opportunity to review projects chargeable to capital account, whether in progress or contemplated, including not only the items in the 1918 budget and on D. C. E. forms approved since January 1, 1919, but also all uncompleted items in the carry-over from 1918.

Safety Work to Continue.

If the corporate officer withdraws or withholds approval of any project for financial reasons or otherwise, please proceed as follows:

1. Work not started shall not be commenced without further approval by this division.

2. As to projects already started and actually under way, please see that no further work is done, except:

(A) When necessary to insure safety.

(B) Where the project is so far completed that to stop work would be more expensivethan to continue it.

(C) Where a job is covered by bona fide contract and stopping the work would seriously demoralize conditions, especially as to working forces.

In all cases where the Federal Manager and Regional Director believe the work should be done, whether as to new work or as to continuing work now in progress, even though the railroad company withholds or withdraws its approval, a full report should be promptly made to the Division of Capital Expenditures (with a copy thereof to the President of the company) stating the objections or disagreements that cannot be overcome, with the definite recommendation of the Federal Manager and Regional Director; and pending further approval by this division, no such work should be started, and except as provided above, no such work in progress should be carried on. JT. C. POWELL.

West Virginia to Pay Old Debt.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 19.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Virginia Debt Settlement bill, by which provision is made for paying the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States against West Virginia in favor of Virginia. The bill provides that a direct tax shall be laid each year sufficient to create a sinking fund to retire one-twentieth of the bonds and pay the interest on them.

To Push Trade with Argentine.

The Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce, to facilitate commerce and trade between the Argentine and the United States, was incorporated yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Cohalan. Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to the Argentine, is one of the incorporators, and others are Edward J. Barber, Herbert S. Houston, Galen L. Stone, John Barrett of Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Sanford, Willis H. Booth, and Daniel C. Wing of Boston.

PLAN QUICK SUFFRAGE VOTE

Republicans Expect Passage Within a Week After Congress Meets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The first task contemplated by the Republican majority of the new Senate and House is the passage of the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Leaders in both Houses are confident that they will be able to pass the amendment within a week after Congress is called into extra session. Plans have been made by the floor leaders in both Houses with that end in view.

The day the new Senate Committees are organized by the Republicans, the Susan B. Anthony amendment will be introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage, of which it is now practically Senator Hiram Johnson of California will be Chairman. Every effort will be made to report the amendment favorably as soon as possible, and Republican leaders will then demand that the Senate consider the question at once. If any Democratic filibuster develops, the cloture rule will be called into effect by the Republicans.

The House Suffrage Committee has already been selected by the Republicans. No real delay of any kind is anticipated there. James R. Mann of Illinois is Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee. He expects to have his committee consider the resolution and report it out at once, and will then carry the amendment to the floor of the House.

No trouble is anticipated for the amendment in the House, and it is now expected that it will pass the Senate by at least one vote more than the necessary two-thirds.

FRENCH TRACKS TO REOPEN.

Dressmakers Among Those Who Petitioned for Renewal of Racing.

PARIS, March 19.—The Government has consented to the resumption of horse racing in France, beginning May 1.

Among the latest petitioners in favor of the resumption was the dressmaking industry, which declared that the race meets were of the greatest importance to it as affording the means of launching new fashions.

West Virginia's New Taxes on Fats.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 19.—The House of Delegates today passed the bill levying a tax of one-first of 1 cent a thousand feet of gas for each 24 miles such gas is transported within the state and 5 cents a barrel on the transportation of oil.

Saks & Co. Present To-day

A Most Unusual Collection of

"Hats Exquisite" at $10.85

which take their inspiration from costly importations

These exquisite creations are the very last word in distinctive millinery fashions—youthful, chic, and expressive of the rare genius of the world's best known designers. A trip to Paris would reveal no smarter models, nor a greater variety of styles. By so faithfully reproducing these, the most exquisite styles shown in the French metropolis for Spring, we have virtually brought leading Paris Shops to your very door.

Small, but Highly Distinctive Turbans, New Sailor Types, and a Host of Dress Hats

trimmed with all the newest trimmings, form only a part of this display

One style pictured

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

The Specialist Shoe

For CHILDREN—1 to 9 years of age

A Protective — Not a Corrective Shoe

DESIGNED BY AN ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON. SOLD ONLY BY FRANKLIN SIMON & CO. FOR THE NINETY-EIGHT IN EVERY HUNDRED BABIES BORN WITH NORMAL FEET.

Baby's First Shoes
1 to 2 years—Sizes 2 to 5
3.50

Baby's Walking Shoes
2 to 4 years—Sizes 5 to 8
4.00

Children's Laced Shoes
4 to 6 years—Sizes 7 to 10½
5.50

Girl's Laced Shoes
6 to 9 years—Sizes 11 to 2
6.50

NATURE makes few mistakes. Very few babies are born with feet that need correction. ALL babies are born with feet that need protection.

STEVENSON, IN HIS SONGS OF CHILDHOOD WROTE:—

"Children you are very little
And your bones are very brittle;
If you would grow great and stately,
You must learn to walk sedately."

We agree and disagree with the poet—*agree* that little children's bones are very brittle—but *disagree* that little children *must* learn to walk sedately.

We consulted a specialist who is the recognized head of the orthopedic profession and he designed the Specialist Shoe — a scientific shoe which allows the foot to develop normally and naturally.

The greatest endorsement for this shoe is that *ninety per cent* of all the mothers who buy their children's shoes in the Franklin Simon Shoe Shop, *invariably* select the Specialist Shoe.

ONLY THE FINEST LEATHERS AND THE MOST SKILLED WORKMANSHIP ENTER INTO THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue) WEST 43d STREET

For Young Men and Men

NEW SUITS FOR SPRING

Just Received From The Kirschbaum Tailoring Shops

$32.50 *$37.50 and $40 values*

$37.50 *$42.50 and $45 values*

$42.50 *$47.50 and $50 values*

THESE suits would furnish a full money's worth at prices from $5 to $7.50 higher. The value is there—in style, in fabric, in workmanship. But we are selling *Kirschbaum Clothes* upon a margin so close as to break all retail precedents and traditions—a fact, which, as it becomes known among men, is making this the most talked-of clothing section in New York today. Where else could a man go to get such style—such quality—such value—*all three.*

Flannel, cheviot and unfinished worsteds suits—many silk-lined—in the latest New York Sack models.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

McCutcheon's

Announce a Special Display of Dresses of

English Prints

for Girls from 2 to 14 years

A fine selection of dresses in the new "English Prints" will be shown during this and the coming week on our Second Floor, and in our Fifth Avenue windows.

No mother with a daughter between the above ages should fail to see this unusual display.

"English Prints," imported exclusively by James McCutcheon & Co., are the newest and smartest wash dress cottons on the market, wonderfully fine in texture, and printed with many new and attractive patterns, which lend themselves with particular appropriateness to children's dresses.

The selection includes simple tailored models for girls of 2 to 6 years and more dressy models for the older girls, from 6 to 14 years of age.

Many of the same styles can be had in Imported Dimities.

We are also showing Spring tailored coats and hats for girls.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

Reg. Trade Mark

BANDITS ROB BANK; TWO CAUGHT IN CAR

Policeman Overtakes Freeport Robbers Fleeing in Auto and Shoots One.

THIRD MAN HIDES IN WOODS

Held Up Teller and Employes with Pistols and Got Away with $3,180.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 19.—Three young men walked into the First National Bank, in the centre of the business section, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, and at pistol's point took $3,180 in notes of small denomination from C. Edward Heming, paying teller, making their escape in a touring car they had stolen earlier in Manhattan. An hour later the men were overtaken as they were speeding their automobile up Long Hill, near Jamaica, and when they tried to get away across fields one of them was severely wounded, the second was caught with $2,030 of the stolen cash, while the third was said tonight to be hiding in the woods near the foot of the hill, and surrounded by the police.

The locality of the bank ordinarily is rather well peopled, but the steady drizzle today had made Main Street deserted when Mrs. A. Glickman, wife of a local photographer, hurrying down to the railroad station, observed the rainsoaked car with its three overcoatless, dripping passengers proceeding leisurely toward the bank. Mrs. Glickman's perplexity at the slow pace of the car in such weather occurred also to Arthur Woods, seventeen-year-old clerk, as he glanced up from his ledger in time to see the car come to a halt in front of the bank. Idly wondering about the matter, Woods was just jotting down the license number, 173-728 N. Y., when two of the drenched passengers came into the bank.

With a remark about the weather one of the men dug down into his pocket and presented a $10 bill to Heming, asking him to turn it "into little ones." He followed this up by drawing a revolver, as did his companion, and directing Heming, William F. Kraft, cashier; Woods, Miss Mary Davis, daughter of the bank's President, and Miss Florence Noon, a clerk, to put their hands up. All did, except Miss Noon, who screamed and darted out the rear of the office. Working quickly, the men grabbed several packages of bills, and, overlooking nearly $5,000 lying near by, backed out of the bank. Just as they stepped into the car one of them turned and warned that any attempt to pursue would result in a volley.

Miss Noon at the telephone notified Police Captain John J. Dunbar and he immediately flashed a description of the car and the license number, supplied by young Woods, east and west along the Island. When the warning was received by Captain George Kauff at Jamaica he telephoned to the police booths in the outlying sections, and not long afterward a car fitting the description flashed past the booth at Jericho and Hempstead Roads, Queens Village, going at sixty miles or more an hour. Patrolman Charles Wendling, standing talking beside the car of Abraham Spah, a salesman of 109 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, recognized the machine and started after it.

Such a machine, however, was too slow for the fleeing car, and at Queens Avenue the policeman switched to a faster car. Nearing Hillside Avenue Wendling drew up almost even and ordered the men to halt. Instead they tried to escape, and when one of them flourished a revolver toward Wendling the policeman opened fire. At the first exchange Rothermel fell with a bullet through his chest. The second man vanished into the woods, and while Wendling was chasing him the last of the band disappeared.

The salesman in his car kept on along the road and soon caught up with a man going along at a fast clip. Such hailed the wayfarer and invited him to take a ride.

"I've got to get to New York in a hurry," said the stranger as he climbed into the automobile.

"I'll take you right to the car line."

replied Spah, and he drove on toward Jamaica and stopped at the first police booth, where the guest was placed under arrest. He gave the name of David Brownstein of 338 East Fifty-eighth Street, and, according to the police at Jamaica, made a confession.

According to the police version, Brownstein said that Rothermel, whose address is 1,471 Second Avenue, Manhattan, engineered the robbery. He said that Rothermel telephoned him last night and asked him to meet him. Brownstein said he agreed and found Rothermel in company with Henry Berman, who lives somewhere in East Eighty-first Street, Manhattan. The police say that Berman and Rothermel informed Brownstein that they had been out to Freeport and had located two banks, "one better looking than the other." Brownstein, on his confession as related by the police, agreed to make the expedition.

He was later arraigned in the Jamaica Police Court and held without bail on a charge of felonious assault. It was said he would be taken to Freeport today.

Charged with robbery, Henry Berman, 23 years old, a pipefitter, living at 161 East Eighty-first Street, was arrested last night as he was about to enter his home. According to Detective Alfred Bomfort of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who made the arrest, Berman is suspected of being the third man in the Freeport bank holdup. He entered an emphatic denial to this charge, however, when he was questioned at Police Headquarters.

O'LEARY COUNSEL SUMS UP.

Asserts That Case Against His Client Was "Framed Up."

The summing up in the case of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others, charged with violating the Espionage Act, continued in the Federal Court all day yesterday. At the close of the day it was announced that if counsel finished presenting their cases to the jury early enough today to enable Judge A. N. Hand to finish his charge, the case would go to the jury late this afternoon.

Those who spoke yesterday were W. H. Daly and Colonel Thomas B. Felder, counsel for Adolph Stern, one of the defendants, and O'Leary respectively. Colonel Felder said that the case against O'Leary was "framed up," and that, while he did not believe President Wilson or the Attorney General had anything to do with it, plans were laid to convict O'Leary after the telegram to the President and the latter's telegram repudiating O'Leary, had been exchanged. He referred to the failure of the Government to indict Tom Watson of Georgia, whom he described as "a man recreant to every sense of honor." All they did to Watson, Colonel Felder said, was to deny the mails to his publication. H. Snowden Marshall of counsel for the Government will sum up this morning.

EX-HEAD OF ROBBED BANK IS ARRESTED

George Williams, Formerly of the Cosmopolitan, Charged with Making False Entries.

4 INDICTED FOR LARCENY

Official Denies Connection Between $26,432 Theft and Accusation Against Ex-President.

George B. Williams of 800 West 114th Street, formerly President of the Cosmopolitan Bank, Prospect and Westchester Avenues, the Bronx, which was robbed a week ago of $26,432, was arrested last night charged with making false entries in the books of the bank.

The ex-bank official was arrested on a bench warrant issued by Supreme Court Justice Mitchell in the Bronx, after the Grand Jury had returned an indictment against Williams. At the same time the Jury found indictments against Samuel Smith, former paying teller; Frank Reynolds, former assistant cashier; Samuel Leavitt, a cafe proprietor, and Abraham Leavitt, his brother, an shipping clerk. The indictments against the four charge them with grand larceny of the sum taken from the bank.

The alleged entry was said to have occurred in December and to have involved a transaction of $7,500. Williams, who had been employed as President of the Cosmopolitan Bank for about three years, receiving a weekly salary of $75. He was formerly a State bank examiner, and at the time the Northern Bank, operated by Joseph G. Robin, was ordered closed by the State Banking Department it was said that Williams's investigation had done much to disclose the financial unsoundness of the Robin Bank.

At the Cosmopolitan Bank last night Harold Stiner, Vice President and son of the owner, issued this statement:

"It has come to my attention through inquiries made of me this evening by various newspaper men that some of the affairs of the Cosmopolitan Bank are alleged to have been the subject matter of a Grand Jury investigation out of which, it is said, there has come the alleged indictment of a former official of the bank. If that be true, and I have no knowledge than any such indictment has been found, the alleged crime upon which the Grand Jury is said to have found an indictment was committed, if it was committed at all, prior to Jan. 23, the date on which myself and other interested parties acquired control of this institution.

"The impression seems to have gone abroad that the alleged indiscretion of a former officer of this bank are connected as part of the larceny of $26,000 from this institution. On behalf of the stockholders I deny emphatically that any connection exists between the larceny of the $26,000, of which $23,000 has been recovered, and the alleged irregularities in the accounts of a former official which are said to have been the basis of the Grand Jury's inquisition. At no time did the Cosmopolitan Bank stand to lose a dollar, as it was fully indemnified by ample securities."

KEMMEL CLUB TO EXHIBIT.

27th Division Artists to Show Their War Paintings and Drawings.

The Kemmel Club, composed of the artists and newspaper men of the 27th Division who fought at Mount Kemmel, held a meeting yesterday at the McAlpin Hotel to complete arrangements for the exhibition of drawings and paintings of its members which will open Saturday at Kennedy & Co.'s studio, 613 Fifth Avenue, and continue for a week. There will be about 150 exhibits, drawn and painted by the men of the 27th Division on the battlefields, in camp and training quarters, and include character sketches, battle scenes, cartoons, and the like.

FOR DR. CRAGIN MEMORIAL.

More Than $50,000 Subscribed for Work of Sloane Hospital.

More than half of the proposed one hundred thousand dollar memorial fund, which is being raised to continue and enlarge the work of the Social Service Department of the Sloane Hospital for Women, in memory of Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, New York's famous gynecologist and obstetrician, who died last October, has been subscribed. The following committee has been organized to take care of raising the fund:

Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Tracy Dowe, Mrs. John S. Hoyt, Mrs. Allan Robbins, Mrs. A. W. Johnston, Miss G. R. Stillman, Mrs. George Brewster, Mrs. S. W. Lambert, Mrs. V. Simkhovitch, Mrs. W. Straight, Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. E. G. Stillman, Mrs. C. Auchincloss, Mrs. George Orvis, Mrs. A. McC. Beard, Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Mrs. James Sheffield, Mrs. Robert Brewster, Mrs. Howard Brokaw, Mrs. Herbert Straus, Mrs. R. G. Freeman, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey.

Contributions may be sent to Henry K. McHarg, 40 Wall Street.

GET TYLER, WANTED IN BANK MURDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

before getting the money, and wounded Detective Albert Doody, while escaping with it.

When Paying Teller Peal refused to heed the demand to hold up his hands one of the hold-up men shot him dead. Coons came running forward and was dropped with a second bullet. The hold-up man handled his revolver like an expert, sending both bullets to the heart. Shooting at intervals to keep the six other bank officials and three depositors from stirring, the first "hold-up" man kept command of the situation, while the second one squeezed through a wicket and gathered up the money which he found at the paying teller's desk.

After getting the money the two men left the bank together, wounded Albert Doody, a police detective, who happened to be in the vicinity and tried to intercept them, and escaped in an automobile which was waiting for them.

George H. McCullough, the chauffeur, afterward gave himself up to the police, admitting that he waited for the men and drove them away, but denying that he knew of their plans in advance and insisting that he acted with the muzzle of a revolver pointing at him in aiding their escape. He was indicted for murder in the first degree by the Kings County Grand Jury.

Tyler, who had escaped from jail in Rochester only a short time before the Brooklyn bank robbery, while he was awaiting removal to Sing Sing after conviction for a bank robbery in Rochester, was identified by Detective Doody as the man who had shot him.

Detectives who worked on the case learned that Tyler and his accomplice had gone to Canarsie, where they had divided the money, Tyler giving his companion the small end of the purse.

He returned to New York that night. The detectives found that he had dropped $2,000 gambling that night. He left New York on Dec. 20 and was traced to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he dropped out of sight. Tyler's movements were followed for a time by detectives who kept in touch with a woman with whom he was infatuated, but he succeeded finally in eluding the detectives completely.

REPUBLICANS VETO REPEAL OF PRIMARY

'Politically Unwise at This Time,' Verdict of the Executive Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Out of the murk surrounding the proceedings at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, which continued here today, there emerged tonight the information that during the final session the committee vetoed favorable action on the Walton-Pearson bill providing for the return of the State Convention law "politically unwise at this time."

Senator Charles S. Walton of Ulster, sponsor for the measure in the Upper House, said tonight that he was entirely unwilling to accept the verdict of the Executive Committee with regard to his bill and that any one who expected that it was dead as a result might be badly fooled.

None of the members could be prevailed upon to give reasons for the action taken with reference to the State Convention bill beyond the mere information that Miss Mary Garrett Hays, the suffrage leader, who is one of the five women members of the committee, had expressed the opinion that it would be politically expedient to repeal the direct primary law until it has had more of a trial.

One member of the committee ventured this bit of additional explanation: "It would be playing into the hands of Governor Smith were the Republican Legislature to pass this bill and send it to him for veto or approval. In the event that the Governor should find the public sentiment throughout the State in favor of the change that some of the promoters of the Walton-Pearson bill profess to have found he could divide the praise that would come to the Republican Party for bringing about its passage through a Legislature which it dominates by giving it his approval. And in the event that he should find sentiment throughout the State unfavorable he could put the Republican Party in the hole and amass political capital for himself by vetoing it and telling his reasons why in a message."

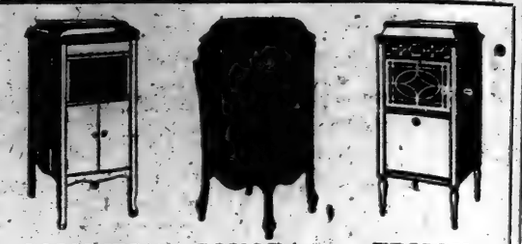
Some persons at the Capitol who laid the action of the Executive Committee to another and deeper reason insisted that it was closely bound up with the candidacy of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for re-election to the United States Senate next year. Of the members who attended the conference here in person, none is friendly to Senator Wadsworth politically. In connection with this it was regarded as not entirely without significance that George W. Aldridge of Monroe and William L. Ward of Westchester have preferred to be represented by proxies.

ARMY OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Captain Reginald E. Taylor, chief of personnel of the gas staff, Chemical Division, United States Army, at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, committed suicide in his home in the Dawson Arms, 225 West 110th Street, early yesterday. According to his wife, he had worked hard during the war in making tests of gas and gas appliances to be used by the troops in France and often stayed at his work late at night, experimenting with new devices.

Mrs. Taylor said she had no intimation that her husband was not feeling well. She and their daughter, Elinor, 7 years old, were visiting in Brooklyn Tuesday night, she said, and did not know what time the Captain came in and went to bed. When she awoke yesterday morning she smelled gas and, going to her husband's room, found him on his bed, a tube connected with the gas jet in his mouth and a towel wrapped about his head. Dr. Jacob Shapiro of Harlem Hospital, worked over Captain Taylor for more than a half hour, but was unable to revive him.

Mrs. Taylor said her husband, enlisted in the army during the Spanish-American war and had been promoted from a private.



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With Elaborate Entertainment Changed Nightly.
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THERE are a good many men in a rut as to motoring possibilities.

They don't know what they are missing or what it is costing them to use a compromise car.

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It can be throttled down on high gear as low as two miles an hour and most of its work is done on high. From two miles an hour it will, in a few blocks, pull up to better than a mile a minute. But with all its speed and power it is not a racing machine; it has none of the limitations of the car built for fast travel over short distance; and it doesn't make you pay for power you don't use.

One prominent industrial man says, "The Packard has added at least three hours to my potential business day."

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Another, "The Packard is one shining example of a motor car that an owner might elect to drive and care for himself."

There is a new science of transportation—that of motor-vehicle performance, maintenance and cost. It has to do with your car and its duty, however limited its use.

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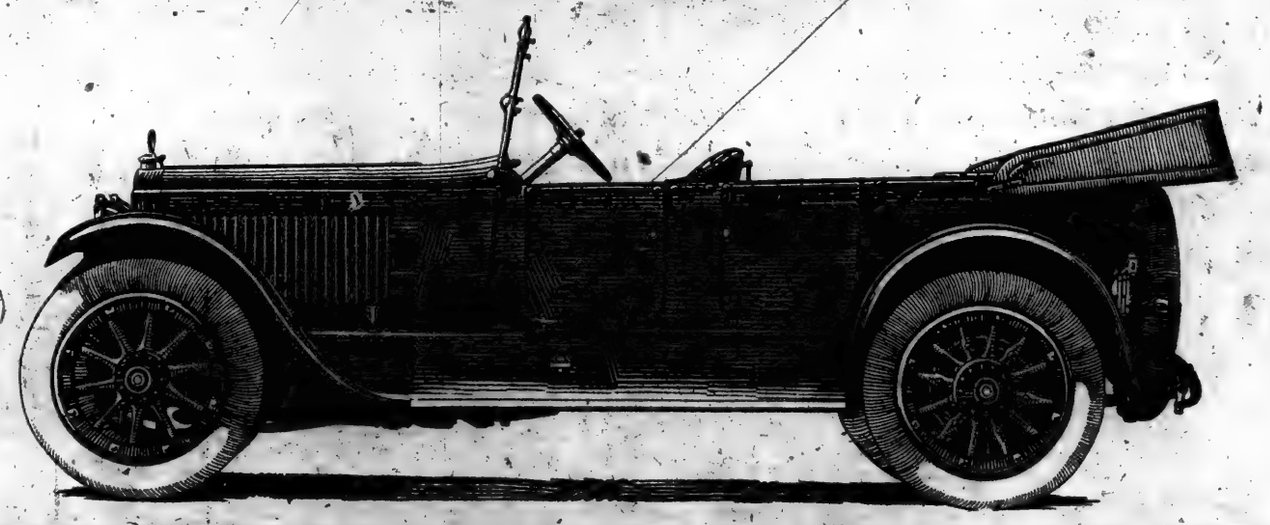
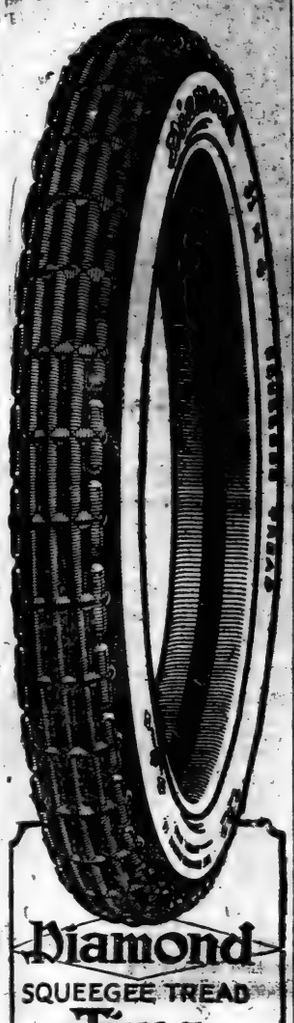
Hartford: Washington Street at Park
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Pittsfield: 121 West Street





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523 NAMES IN FOUR NEW CASUALTY LISTS

Include 181 Dead and Two Missing; 392 American Prisoners Unaccounted For

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Four army casualty lists, containing 523 names, were given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 273,084, including 4,584 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,865. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 278,939.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 6 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 62 died of accident, 110 died of disease, 11 severely wounded, 51 wounded to a degree undetermined, 278 slightly wounded, and 2 missing.

The War Department has received information, revised up to March 14, relative to the release of prisoners, showing that 4,534 soldiers have now been released and returned, so far as records sent to Washington disclose. The showing follows:

	Taken Prisoner.	Released Recorded.
Army	4,900	4,584
Navy	79	73
Total	5,035	4,606
Died, A. E. F.		185
Died, Marines		4
Escaped prisoners		20
Total		4,825
Civilians	281	103
Total	5,320	4,928
Prisoners not accounted for		392

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 19.	Total.
Killed in action	51,463	6	51,469
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	12,322	3	12,325
Died of accident	3,323	62	3,385
Died of disease	21,297	110	21,407
Total	70,136	181	70,317
Wounded	192,179	340	192,519
Missing	5,712	2	5,714
Total	268,027	523	268,550

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgt.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ADLER, H. L., 314 8th Av., B'klyn...(WL)
BATTAGLIOLA, J., 81 Baxter St.....(WL)
BAYER, H., 1,098 Intervale Av.—Corp.(WL)
BENDER, R. A., 170 Russell St., B'klyn(WL)
BENDIKSEN, J. B., 329 57th St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
BENEDICT, M., 2,906 W. 25th St., Coney Island.....(WL)
BEZOLD, G. F., 883 3d Av.....(WL)
BROWN, E. H., 67 West 89th St.....(DD)
COHEN, L., 356 9th Av.—Corp.....(WU)
CONROY, J. J., 418 Hamilton St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
CONROY, M., 1,644 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
DAVIS, DUDLEY, 993 Park Av.—Corp.(WL)
DOLAN, J. N., 716 49th St., B'klyn—Sgt.....(WS)
EDELSTEIN, C., 554 E. 65th St.....(WL)
FALKIN, M. J., 1,542 Hoe Av.....(WL)
FALKINS, J. F., 894 Tremont St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.....(WL)
FUCHS, HENRY A., 93 Miller Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
HELLER, H. S., 461 10th Av., Long Island City.....(DD)
HICKEY, J. P., 748 8th Av., Astoria—Corp.....(DD)
KANNERT, E. M., 2,189 Pacific St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
LAURETTE, V., 96 Myrtle Av., Flushing.....(KA)
LEMON, A. McM., 785 Quincy St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WL)
LYNSKEY, H., 941 Crescent St., Astoria.(DD)
McGINNISS, H., 797 Madison St., Bkln.(DD)
MURRAY, J. J., 227 Milford St., Bklyn.(DD)
NORD, EDWARD, 763 Hart St., Bklyn..(DD)
PENTOLA, A., 134 Jefferson Av., Bklyn.(DD)
SELLS, J., 102-59 Bread St.—Sgt...(WL)
SPINNER, EDWIN, 449 W. 124th St..(DA)
STEIGELMAN, C., 159 Forsyth St.....(DA)
VIRSHUP, ALEXANDER, 36 Norfolk St.(DD)
WILLIAMS, W. P., 1,837 Fulton St., Bklyn.(DD)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

ALLEN, W. E., Newark Valley.....(WL)
BAINES, WAYNE D., St. Regis Falls.(WL)
BEELS, ALFRED, Lancaster.....(DD)
BEERS, OLIN R., Beerston.....(WL)
BENEDICT, J. E., Syracuse—Corp.....(WL)
BENNETT, H. S., Elmira.....(WL)
BENNETT, RALPH D., Darien—Corp...(WL)
BESSETTE, A. J., Cohoes.....(WL)
BOKOSKY, BONY, Utica.....(WL)
BONNELLI, R. D., Phillipsport—Lt.....(WL)
BOYD, HARRY S., Andover.....(WS)
BOYKE, W. A., Syracuse—Corp.....(WL)
BRUNDIGE, ARTHUR, Valley Falls...(WL)
BULLOCK, LESTER E., Johnson City.(DD)
CAVIOLA, JAMES, Rochester—Corp...(WU)
DAVIS, H. J., Niagara Falls—Corp...(WL)
FARLEY, ROGER M., Ithaca.....(WL)
FORTUNATO, C., Yonkers.....(DD)
HARRIS, JAMES N., Palmyra.....(DD)
HERRICK, W. R., Cooperstown—Cook..(DD)
KELLEY, J. A., North Tarrytown—Lt..(KA)
KOCHONSKE, ANTHONY, Buffalo.....(WU)
MANNING, E. J., Stillwater—Corp.....(DA)
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM, Montauk..(DD)
NELSON, GEORGE E., Peekskill—Mch.(WL)
PARENT, ELBERT, Plattsburg.....(DA)
PEPPER, EDWIN S., Buffalo.....(DA)
PRESTON, JAMES C., Hornell.....(DD)
PRITCHARD, A. J., Lockport.....(DD)
SAUNDERS, C. C., Leonardsville—Mus.(DD)
SMAR, STEPHEN, Olean.....(DA)
SOYI, THOMAS, Sanborn.....(DA)
WESTFALL, E. E., Newark Valley..(DD)

ALABAMA.

BRIERS, J. L., Montgomery.....(DD)
LEVELL, LUCIEN, Ensley.....(DD)
MONCRIEF, PARKER J., Blanton.....(DD)
OWENS, JOSEPH, Jr., Hillsboro.....(DA)
THOMAS FREEMAN, Marion.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

HARPER, HENRY P., Scotts.....(KA)
MOREY, HARVEY W., Jonesboro.....(DA)

CALIFORNIA.

ALBRO, OSCAR R., Los Banos.....(DD)
DAVIS, VICTOR H., San Francisco...(DD)
CINCOTTA, ANGELO, San Francisco..(DD)

COLORADO.

CARLIN, JAMES, Denver—Wagn.....(DD)
FOLLINO, HENRY, Oakview.....(DA)
WILLIAMS, W. H., Denver.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BALDWIN, H. G., Hartford—Lt.....(WL)
BARKER, F. J., Bridgeport.....(WL)
BONOLA, PETER, Hartford.....(WL)
BROWN, ROBERT E., Waterbury.....(WL)
CONNORS, M. J., Hartford—Corp.....(WL)
SAUNDERS, J. F., Waterbury—Corp.(DD)
VICCHIA, M. D., New Haven.....(DA)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HURDLE, Paul L., Washington.....(DD)

FLORIDA.

GREEN, ISAIAH, Appalachicola—Cook.(DD)
JACKSON, DAVID, Jacksonville.....(DD)
THOMAS, A. T., Ritta.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

AIKEN, JODI, Covington.....(DD)
BARCLAY, G. W., Savannah—Corp.....(DD)
REAGAN, T. E., Stockbridge—Corp.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

ADLER, GEORGE C., Marseilles.....(DD)
COMSTOCK, E. F., Chicago—Corp.....(DA)
NIBBELIN, RALPH, Brereton.....(DA)
RITZEL, SYLVESTER I., Joliet—Corp.(DA)
SORENSON, JOSEPH, Chicago.....(DA)
WELLS, JULIAN H., Winchester.....(DA)

INDIANA.

COX, ELMER M., Indianapolis.....(DD)
HEITGER, J. O., Bloomington—Mch....(DD)
KAHL, ERNEST L., Otisco.....(DD)
REGNOLD, J. H., N. Judson—Sgt.....(DA)
ZOOK, CLAUDE, Morgantown.....(DA)

IOWA.

FOX, WALTER H., Waucoma—Capt..(DD)

HATCH, ELSIE MAY, Edgewood—Nurse.....(DD)

PASLEY, JOHN H., Glidden.....(DD)
VERMILLION, SCOTT L., Dexter.....(DD)
YOUNIE, A. M., Sulphur Springs.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

LONG, JAMES C., Fulton.....(DA)
McCRACKEN, JAS. W., Sharpsburg.....(DD)
MORROW, W. L., Dareville.....(DD)
NIXON, JOE, Franklin.....(DD)
SETTLE, JACK L., Middlesboro—Sgt.(DD)
STEVENS, JESSE, Pultz.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, ALEX., Eubank—Sgt.....(DA)

LOUISIANA.

BRADLEY, IKE, Morgan.....(DD)
KING, JOSEPH W., Houma.....(DD)

MAINE.

MERCIER, HENRY, Houlton—Cook....(DD)

MARYLAND.

REID, ELTON N., Welbourne.....(DA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

ALVORD, CLARK, Newton Highlands..(DD)
CROSS, WALTER I., Hingham Centre..(DD)

MICHIGAN.

BEAUCHAMP, GEO., S. Range—Wagn..(DD)
BORKOWSKI, JACOB H., Detroit—Chauffeur.....(DD)
GOHM, WILHELM, Bay City.....(DD)
LAMOREAUX, JAMES W., Bitely.....(DD)
SIEVERS, EDWIN, Detroit.....(DA)
TYSZKIEWIEZ, Walter, Hamtramck...(DD)

MINNESOTA.

DAHLIN, CLARENCE C., Minneapolis.(DD)
STOLTMAN, JOSEPH V., Winona.....(DA)
TIBELING, REUBEN O., St. Paul.....(DA)

MISSISSIPPI.

LASETER, CALLE B., Morton—Sgt....(DD)
SHANNON, JIM, Coffeeville.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

CORNELIUS, J. E., La Due—Hos.....(DD)
DOVER, PETER, Kansas City.....(DA)
HUNTER, NOBLE, Palmyra.....(DD)
MARTIN, LUTHER P., La Plata—Corp.(DA)
NOONAN, EDWARD J., St. Louis....(DA)
REEVES, LEM, Marion.....(DA)

MONTANA.

MARLIN, JESSE, Billings—Corp.....(DW)
OLSON, HENRY, Crane.....(DA)

NEBRASKA.

HAMPTON, A. F., Harrison—Cook....(DD)
SMEATON, HOWARD, Wood River...(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

ABITANTO, SALVATORE, Elisabeth..(WL)
BAKER, C. H., Paterson—Corp.....(WL)
BALZARETTI, V., West Hoboken.....(WL)
BARKALOW, J. W., South Amboy.....(WL)
BARTON, ROLAND, Jersey City.....(WL)
BECK, RICHARD H., Kearney—Corp...(WL)
BENEVENTO, ANTONIO, West Berlin.(WL)
BIELER, CARL H., New Market.....(WL)
BLAIR, WILLIAM J., Gouverneur.....(WL)
BROSS, JACOB F., Irvington.....(DD)
COLE, A. M., South Amboy—Corp.....(WL)
COON, JOHN G., Dunellen.....(DD)
EISELEZ, ALBERT, North Bergen.....(WL)
FARRELL, EUGENE, Union Hill.....(WL)
JONES, R. H., Phillipsburg—Wagn.....(WU)
RICHARDSON, S., Blackwood—Wagn..(DD)
SPISAK, FRANK, Passaic.....(D) (MA)

NEW MEXICO.

MARES, LUIS E., East Raton.....(DD)

NORTH CAROLINA.

ALLRED, DANIEL W., Ranseimen.....(DA)
BRINKLEY, ELBERT, Enfield.....(DD)
LUCAS, PERRY A., Hobgood.....(DD)
VERNON, JESSE A., Madison.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

HOLSTEN, IVAR E., Haley.....(DD)

OHIO.

CRONAK, JOSEPH, Cincinnati.....(DD)
DAVIS, ROY, Barberton.....(DD)
FIETH, D. A., Wapokoneta—Cook.....(DD)
GIPES, WILLIAM, Cincinnati—Sgt.....(DD)
LEWIS, FRANK J., Cincinnati.....(DD)
LUDWIG, CHARLES F., Cleveland.....(DA)
ROBERTS, H. E., Warren—Cook.....(DA)
THOBE, JOSEPH, Minister.....(DA)

OKLAHOMA.

SHAW, S. R., Kingfisher—Corp.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ELLIOTT, C., West Middlesex.....(DD)
ELY, HARVEY L., Pallmington.....(DD)
KOHLER, CHARLES I., Philadelphia...(DD)
LUCAS, ANDREW, Dunbar.....(DA)
MAY, HARRY F., Jr., Lancaster.....(DD)
MUIR, ROBERT, Mount Carmel.....(DA)
NISSLEY, H. H., Middletown.....(DA)
O'CONNELL, D. F., Birchardville—Cook.....(DD)
PERRY, JAMES S., Canonsburg.....(KA)
REBERT, EDWIN C., York—Sgt. Maj..(DA)
RUGGIERO, PHILIP, Bangor.....(DA)
WALTMAN, NORMAN, Philadelphia...(DD)
WEISS, GEORGE J., Pittsburgh.....(DA)
ZERBE, EDWARD G., Beach Creek....(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BARNES, JESSE H., Columbia—Sgt...(DD)
BENSON, WILTON, Seneca—Corp.....(DD)
GANTT, DAVIS, Columbia.....(DD)
LEE, McDANIEL, Carwell.....(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

EGAN, JOHN, Millbanks.....(DD)
MONSON, FREDERICK H., Waubay.....(DA)
SORENSEN, EINER V., Arlington.....(DA)

TENNESSEE.

BLAIR, JAMES N., Greenback.....(DD)
COOPER, FRANK H., Chattanooga.....(DD)
SPRUILL, M. L., Memphis—Sergt. Maj.(DD)
WHETSTONE, W. M., Gainesboro—Corp.(DA)

TEXAS.

ADOUE, BERTRAND, Dallas—Lt.....(DD)
BARBER, ARCHIBALD, Tivola.....(DD)
KRAMER, HENRY, Brenham.....(DD)
LOTT, JOHN M., Somerville.....(DD)
FLETCHER, PHILIP, San Antonio—Sgt.(DW)
STORY, NOAH E., Irving.....(DD)
WARES, E. M., Amarillo—Chauffeur..(DD)
WASHINGTON, ROBERT, Galveston...(DD)
WENDE, FRITZ, Cleco.....(DD)
WOODWARD, EMMET M., Lessburg...(DA)
YANCY, CARL D., Fort Worth.....(DA)
YBARBO, JOHN L., Martinsville.....(DA)

VERMONT.

ALLISON, H. W., Newport—Corp.....(DD)
VASILAUSKAS, S., Derby Line.....(DA)

VIRGINIA.

ALLEN, WALLACE, Petersburg.....(DD)
CYRUS, JAMES P., Concord.....(DD)
LANE, JESSE, Logan.....(KA)
MATNEY, ERNEST R., New River.....(DA)
RICHARDSON, C. E., New Glasgow)...(DA)
WHITLOCK, WILLIAM J., Orange.....(DD)
WILSON, SAMUEL, Kenbridge.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

POPE, FRED, Raymond.....(DA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

KETTERMAN, R. G., Elkins.....(DW)

WISCONSIN.

HENDRICKSON, D., Blanchardville..(KA)
LENTZ, JULIUS, Kenosha.....(DD)
PETROCCHI, EMILIO, Kenosha.....(DA)
RASIAM, PAUL, Blair.....(DA)
SCHNEIDER, J. H., Milwaukee—Cook.(DD)
SCHOLTZ, CHARLES W., Marinette...(DD)

WYOMING.

SNYDER, MACK W., Sheridan—Sgt....(DA)

CANADA.

RUDDLING, H. E., Chatham, Ontario..(DA)

ENGLAND.

SHARP, G., Rugeley, Staffordshire....(DA)

IRELAND.

HANNA, J., Stronocumantrias—Corp..(DD)

ITALY.

ZUCCORO, LORETO, Roma Supino....(DA)

NORWAY.

FAGERLAND, LAURUS, Bergen.....(DA)

SWEDEN.

OBERG, O. M., Kungsgraden, Sandsian.(DA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
KRAFT, W. C., 1,004 Fox St., Bronx—Sgt.	(DA)	(MA)
PORTENT, R., 125 Monroe St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
SEILER, B., 1,324 Charlotte St.	(D)	(MA)
ZIMBROSKI, A. J., 2 Fore Place, Brooklyn—Corp	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

MEXWELL, W. H., Jeffers.....(D) (MA)
RILEY, HUGH F., Syracuse.....(D) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BAKER, MANCO L., Minden, La..(KA) (D)
MOY, A. L., Streator, Ill.....(D) (MA)
JACKSON, W. E., West Branch, Mich.....(KA) (D)
LAUVER, F. W., Funeral, Ill.(DW) (MA)
LOADER, A., Comfourne, Gosforth, Burst, England.....(D) (MA)
LUCAS, JOSEPH, Melville, La.....(D) (MA)
MAVRAIDIS, T. J., Detroit, Mich. (D) (MA)
MITTELSTETTER, E. F., Middlestadt, Ill.....(KA) (MA)
MORGAN, A. N., Cape May Court House, N. J.....(D) (MA)
OSWALD, W. M., Fertile, Minn. (D) (MA)
PELL, O. A., Fort Payne, Ala..(KA) (MA)
PERRY, HUBERT, Gibbon, Neb.(WU) (KA)
PETTERSON, F., McHenry, N. D.(D) (MA)
POTUCEK, WM. J., Chicago, Ill.(KA) (MA)
POWELL, J. H., Lexington, Ky..(DP) (MA)
RAUCH, E. E., Emaus, Penn.....(D) (MA)
RIEMER, ALBERT, Oconto, Wis.(D) (MA)
RIGALI, PIETRO, Pawtucket, R.I.(D) (MA)
RADOS, C. P., Philadelphia—Corp.(D) (MA)
ROSPHELER, F. S., Elma, Iowa..(D) (MA)
ROMANO, A. R., San Francisco..(D) (MA)
ROPER, K., Steubenville, O.—Lt.(KA) (MA)
ROSE, FRANK, Old Forge, Penn.(D) (MA)
ROSPLOCK, JOHN, Racine, Wis.(D) (MA)
RUDY, LARS, Fairview, Mon.....(D) (MA)
SALYER, W. G., Charlswood, Va.—Sgt.....(DP) (MA)
SALAMONE, ALFONZO, Porto Ampedoale, Sicily, Italy.....(D) (MA)
SANFORA, L., Cleveland, Ohio..(D) (MA)
SCHERRER, J. C., Covington, Ky.(D) (MA)
SMITH, JOHN M., Macon Ga.....(RD) (KA)
SOLANE, JOS. C., Etna, Penn.....(D) (MA)
SWEETLAND, F., Pawtucket, R.I.(D) (MA)
WHITT, LEE H., Huron, Kan.....(D) (MA)
WILLOUGHBY, RICHARD, Parrinton, Mich.....(D) (MA)

FIRST TO PLAN FOR DISABLED

U. S. and Canada Only Nations with Federal Programs

The United States is the only one of the allied nations, with the exception of Canada, which has adopted a definite Government plan looking to the rehabilitation of its disabled soldiers, according to officials from the Federal Board of Vocational Education, who addressed the International Conference on Rehabilitation of the Disabled at the Waldorf yesterday. Dr. Charles A. Prosser, Director of the Board, presided.

In other allied nations, it was stated, great progress has been made along the line of preparing the wounded for the resumption of a place in the economic world, but it has practically all been the work of individual and volunteer action.

"The American Government has a definite program for preparing these soldiers for a return to civil life," said Dr. Prosser.

Speaking at the evening session, which was held at Carnegie Hall in the form of a mass meeting last night, Dr. Prosser described the process of rehabilitation in this country from its beginning with the Federal Board, established before we entered the war, to its latest activities whereby it undertakes to give the soldier industrial, commercial or professional re-education and then a place in the employment for which he is best suited.

Other speakers at the day's session included representatives from Canada and France. N. F. Parkinson and Dr. Andre Treves. The conference will be continued today.

THE "TURN-OVER"

Successful merchants constantly try to increase their "turn-over."

"Turn-over" means the average number of times a store's stock is sold.

Our "turn-over" is more than twelve times per year, compelling fresh goods always.

THE SAFE DRUG STORES Liggett's

TO BE SOLD
BY THE
ALIEN PROPERTY
CUSTODIAN

562 Shares of the Capital Stock of
Compania de Minerales y Metales, S. A.
and Voting Trust Certificates Representing 34,644 Shares of the Capital Stock of

THE AMERICAN METAL COMPANY, LTD.
NEW YORK CITY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the office of The American Metal Company, Ltd., 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 7th day of April, 1919.

First. At 10.00 o'clock, A. M., 562 shares of the capital stock of 25,000 shares issued and outstanding, of the par value of one hundred (100) pesos each of Compania de Minerales y Metales, S. A., a Mexican corporation, and also, but separately therefrom.

Second. At 10.30 o'clock, A. M., voting trust certificates issued under an agreement dated December 5, 1918, between the owners of stock in The American Metal Company, Ltd., of the first part, and Joseph F. Guffey, Henry Morgenthau and Berthold Hochschild, representing 34,644 shares of the par value of $100 per share, of the capital stock of The American Metal Company, Ltd., a New York corporation.

The said voting trust certificates representing 34,644 shares will first be offered for sale in one parcel, all bids therefor to be per share, and after all bids for the same shall have been made, the bid of the highest bidder will be reserved until completion of bidding for the separate parcels. The said voting trust certificates will then be offered for sale in blocks of 100 shares each (except the last block which shall be 44 shares), all bids therefor to be per share.

The American Metal Company, Ltd., has an authorized capitalization of $25,000,000, of which $7,000,000, divided into 70,000 shares of the par value of $100 each are issued and outstanding, of which 53,064 have been deposited under said voting trust agreement.

Full description of, and information concerning, the properties to be sold, the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, and the orders thereof, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42nd St., New York City.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

Ask any TRUCKING concern

TO choose a motor truck *whose* truck experience should you investigate? Should you ask a man who just uses trucks as a matter of course? Or should you ask the man who makes his *living* operating trucks—the *truckman* who must make his trucks pay a daily profit?

It is significant that so many trucking concerns in New York operate INDIANA MOTOR TRUCKS exclusively.

To help you choose the truck best suited to your purpose we will gladly send you a list of prominent trucking concerns who will as gladly tell you just why *they* chose the INDIANA in preference to all other trucks.

If you are in the market for a motor truck—write for "How to Choose a Motor Truck"—an impartial analysis of the Motor Truck field. You simply fill in the blank spaces of this analysis—add up your results like a column of figures—and the truck best suited to your purpose stands clearly before you—the *right* truck the *first* time. This helpful analysis is in loose-sheet form. Write for a complimentary copy.

NEW YORK MOTOR TRUCK SALES CORPORATION
508-510-512-514-516 West 55th St., New York City.

Sole Distributors in the Metropolitan District for INDIANA TRUCKS

ADAMS
Black Jack
CHEWING GUM

Good for the Throat

The dash for civilian clothing finds us well prepared.

Complete outfitting.
—without delay.
—without extravagance.
—without regrets.

No higher standard anywhere.

All-wool clothing. Made to fit, not to measure. Your own individual size.

Shirts, socks, underwear.

*"Composite" Derbies. They conform without "conforming."

*"Westpointer" shoes. The military last that's won approval of both officers and men. All leather and equally good for business.

Tan $7.50; Black $9.

*Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

ANANDALE

Trim, graceful, beautifully proportioned

and, of course, with all of the usual IDE superiorities

- perfect fitting,
- easy to button and unbutton
- ample cravat-space
- LINOCORD unbreakable Buttonholes

Ide COLLARS

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS EXTRA WEAR SAVES YOU SHOE MONEY

"I find Neolin Soles superior in every way to other soles. They are flexible, tough and waterproof. In the future I shall buy nothing but Neolin-soled shoes."

A. G. Aldrich, of Springfield, Mass., who makes this statement tested Neolin Soles by having a pair of worn shoes re-soled with them. "They have already worn one month longer than the soles I used to wear," says Mr. Aldrich, "and will be good for at least three months more."

An easy way to try out Neolin Soles. Have them put on your worn shoes. See for yourself how long they last—and why they are a real economy.

Or, get them on new shoes, which come in many styles for every member of the family. Neolin Soles are made scientifically by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neōlin Soles
Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

We Make All Our Own Shoes From the Best Leathers Obtainable

From 6.50 to 12.50

E. VOGEL, Inc. 64 Maker of Fine Boots. Nassau St.

CHANGE TO BEIS UNION SUITS

3 P. M.
Advertisements of Business Premises for Rent for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 3 P. M. on Saturday.—Advt.

WELL KNOWN MEN BACK NEW MEASURE AT ALBANY FOR RIGID BOXING REGULATION

WALKER INTRODUCES A NEW BOXING BILL

Army, Navy, and Civilian Board Backs Stringent Pugilistic Measure.

CONTESTS OF 12 ROUNDS

Provides for Strictest Discipline Among Boxers, Managers, Officials, and Promoters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The State Legislature was today given for its consideration a real bill restoring boxing backed by some of the most influential men in the country. The measure was introduced by Senator James J. Walker of New York for the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control, recently incorporated in this State.

Primarily the measure is intended to exercise disciplinary authority over every one connected with the boxing game "to the end that all contests be dignified and manly, so as to receive the approval of the public and of right-minded people." Some of the biggest men in the United States Army and Navy, in the legislative life of Washington and Albany, Governors, business men, authors, artists, and college Presidents have given their approval to the measure as introduced.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of an Athletic Commissioner at $7,500 a year, to be named for a four-year term, and four deputies, each at a salary of $3,500 a year, to supervise the sport. The Boxing Board of Control, whose President is Major Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, an amateur boxer of note, is empowered under terms of the bill to license professional boxers, their managers, seconds, trainers, referees, judges, timekeepers, promoters, and clubs.

The bill provides for twelve-round decision bouts, the decision to be given by two judges, who, if they disagree, must call on the official referee to render a verdict. Gloves are to weigh not less than five ounces. A club physician must examine all boxers before they enter the ring. The license fee is a most astringent. Any boxer who participates in a "fake" bout loses his license, and any one connected with the sport found guilty of any act against the best interest of boxing would suffer a like penalty.

Under the licensing provisions a boxer will have to put up a real scrap or be banned from further appearance in the ring. Boxing champions who ignore bona fide challenges for "unreasonable periods" will be hauled over the coals and not only lose their licenses but also their laurels. Participants in a "fake" fight or an unclean fight, where fouls are deliberately made or barred punches "put over," will be treated in the same way.

Managers are not handled any too kindly. If a manager conspired with a boxer to sell the fight, if he takes an unreasonable amount of his man's earnings, or if he hands the press false reports that betting on a participant may be influenced, the manager will handle no more fighters, the bill provides. Promoters may not handle a fighter. They must not pick any "set-ups" for one man in fixing up a bout or appoint a referee who will be friendly to a boxer the promoter might want to see win. He will lose his license, too, if he sells tickets beyond the capacity of his building, charges excessive prices for ringside seats at important bouts, or breaks faith with the boxers and fails to pay them the sum agreed upon before they entered the ring.

Referees, trainers, seconds, and timekeepers must behave themselves in the ring or lose their licenses, the bill says. The twelve-round feature of the bill was introduced because the backers of the measure believe they have struck a happy medium between shorter and longer fights to insure proper training and a better exhibition.

Boxing clubs must be licensed. Clubs in cities of the first class will have to pay a $500 license fee; in second-class cities $400, and elsewhere $200. The boxers themselves will have to pay a fee of $3, managers a $25 fee, trainers $3, seconds $3, referees $2, the two judges each $3, and the promoters of the show $100. These fees are to be applied in payment of the expenses and salaries of the Commissioner, his deputies, and to defray the cost of issuing the licenses. A club, to stage a bout, must be legally incorporated, the bill further provides. It places restrictions on the differences in weight of participants, and except in the light heavyweight and heavyweight classes the difference shall not exceed eighteen pounds.

The bill goes further and defines new weights at which championship battles must be fought. The weights are almost identical with the scale adopted in the army. They are: Bantamweight, 118 pounds; featherweight, 125; lightweight, 135; welterweight, 145; middleweight, 160; light heavyweight, 175, and no limit for the heavies.

The Boxing Control Board is empowered by the bill to license corporations which have a building used exclusively for athletic purposes and which they have leased for at least one year. The Commissioner may issue a license to the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, or the army, navy, or air forces for special tournaments. The Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control was incorporated here on Jan. 16 last by Adolph E. Borie, Gutzon Borglum, R. B. Steele, William Dennis, Thomas D. Conroy, and Alfred L. Marillery, all of New York City.

BOXERS GOING TO DENMARK

Winners in Amateur Tourney Will Compete Abroad.

An unusually large entry is reported by A. A. U. officials for the local amateur championship boxing tournament which will be held at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall March 27 and 29.

The leading boxers of the district are expected to compete for the titles in eight classes. A further incentive will be offered the successful boxers. The winners in the various classes are to compose a team which will journey to Boston for the national title tournament April 7 and 8.

The successful boxers in this event will be selected to represent this country in the international amateur boxing tournament to be conducted in Denmark late in April.

N. Y. A. C. SEEKS GYM TITLE.

Winged Foot Organization Again Enters Championship Competition.

The first championship competition in which the New York A. C.'s emblem will be worn since the beginning of the war will be the annual Metropolitan A. A. U. gymnastic title event which will be conducted April 5 at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Paul Pilgrim, track lieutenant at the Mercury Foot organization, yesterday notified the A. A. U. officials that the club would enter a team for this title. The Winged Foot Club's prohibition against championship competitions will end on April 1.

Princeton Swimmers Lose Meet.

Montclair A. C.'s swimming team defeated the Princeton natators last night in a dual meet in the former's tank at Montclair, N. J., by the score of 28 to 24. Deetjen and Taylor were the most effective Montclair A. C. swimmers, each scoring a victory and securing a point position in other events. Deetjen won the 100-yard swim and Taylor the 200-yard event. In the 50-yard swim Deetjen was second and Taylor third.

Columbia Fencers Beat Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—Columbia defeated Harvard at fencing here tonight by the score of 7 bouts to 2. Captain Bloomer of the Morningside Heights foils team won all his bouts.

RALLY WINS POLO MATCH.

Meadowlarks Team Defeats Rovers in Cup Series, 7 to 4.

A rally in the second half gave the Meadowlarks polo trio a victory over the Rovers last night in the indoor polo tournament for the Winn Cup at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 7 goals to 4.

The Meadowlarks had a handicap of one goal, but demonstrated early in the match that this concession wasn't needed. Brilliant playing by Earl Hopping enabled the team to play even with the Rovers, and the first period ended with the teams tied at 4 goals each. Hopping scored two of his team's goals in this period.

In the second period Hopping again showed the way in attack and guided his team to victory. Dr. H. B. Blackwell scored heaviest for the Rovers, getting three goals.

The lineup:

MEADOWLARKS, (7.)	ROVERS, (4.)
No. 1—H. W. Loeb.	No. 1—H. Levinsky.
No. 2—E. Hopping.	No. 2—Dr. H. B. Black—H. Guggenheim.
	Blackwell. Back—R. Grannis.

Goals—First period: Hopping, (2,) Guggenheim, Levinsky, Dr. Blackwell, (2.) Second period: Hopping, Guggenheim, (2) Handicap—Meadowlarks, 1 goal. Referee—A. Kinney. Timekeeper—H. Winn. Scorer—George Sherman. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

TILT SKILLFUL WITH CUE.

Defeats Crowe in Pocket Billiard Match at N. Y. A. C.

William C. Tilt of the Calumet Club, former champion, won his fourth victory in the national amateur pocket billiards championship tournament at the New York A. C. yesterday, when he defeated Albert C. Crowe in the afternoon session by the convincing margin of 125 points to 83. Tilt, playing in brilliant form, gave an impressive exhibition.

The former champion completed his string in sixteen innings. This is the fastest and most consistent game Tilt has played in since the start of the tournament. His highest cluster was eighteen points.

In the evening Cecil Munoz showed a return to form when he vanquished Charles Shongood, Jr., by the score of 125 to 86 in seventeen frames. Munoz was always master in the score, advancing to the front with the opening frame when he pocketed nine of the balls. Shongood was in comparatively poor form and seldom attained the ability he has shown in previous games. Munoz had a high run of 13 while Shongood's was 14.

J. Howard Shoemaker, the champion, will oppose J. J. Maloney of the Bronx this afternoon, and in the evening Tilt will play Munoz.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

William C. Tilt—4 1 5 13 12 13 10 12 4 14 5 2 9 12 7 4—125. Scratches, 2; nigh runs, 18, 13, and 12.

Albert C. Crowe—10 13 9 1 2 1 4 2 10 0 9 12 5 2 7—83. Scratches, 4; high runs, 16 and 11.

EVENING GAME.

Cecil Munoz—9 6 12 7 8 12 8 5 8 12 4 5 8 12 9 4 1—125. Scratches, 5; high runs, 13 and 12.

Charles Shongood, Jr.—5 8 2 7 6 2 6 9 6 2 10 9 6 2 5 10 1—86. Scratches, 10; high run, 14.

LETTIE GUY BRINGS $2,175.

Guy Axworthy Yearling Sold at Garden Sale to W. H. Hanan.

W. H. Hanan of Brooklyn paid the top price for horses yesterday in the first day's session of the annual Blue Ribbon Horse Sale in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Hanan expended $2,175 for Lettie Guy, a yearling trotter consigned by the Walnut Hall Farm, Donerail, Ky. This was the highest price of the day and some spirited bidding resulted before the yearling was finally knocked down to the Brooklyn horseman. Lettie Guy is a bay filly foaled a year ago, and is by Guy Axworthy-Annuiet, the latter a blood sister to The Harveater, which had a mark of 2:01.

Mr. Hanan added another high price to his day's activities when he secured Andress, a bay colt, which was also consigned by the Walnut Hall Farm. The price for this yearling was $1,575, the second highest bid of the session. Andress was foaled in March last year.

A total of thirty-two head, the first division of the Walnut Hall Farm consignment, were put on the block in the course of the day, and drew the heaviest bids. Only four of them, however, attracted $1,000 or over. The others to bring top prices, in addition to Lettie Guy and Andress, were Etta Guy, a chestnut filly bought by D. Clark of Orangeburg, N. Y., for $1,000, and Mother Machree, which took a similar sum from William Wharton of Brooklyn.

BIG GRAPPLERS ARE READY.

Zbyszko and Strangler Lewis Clash at Garden Tomorrow.

Ed "Strangler" Lewis and Wladek Zbyszko, who will grapple in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, yesterday completed their training for the contest. Both wrestlers are reported in excellent condition. George Bothner, veteran wrestler, will referee the match.

The last local meeting between Lewis and Zbyszko resulted in disorder when Zbyszko fouled his antagonist. Lewis gained a technical victory through Zbyszko's unfairness. Lewis has mapped out a plan of battle for the coming match which he expects will leave no room for doubt as to his superiority over the Pole.

A heavy demand for tickets is reported by the promoters. The officials have announced that if the match does not result decisively for either grappler the spectators will have their money refunded.

Billiard Match for Lewis.

In the 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Fuller's Academy last night J. Lewis of Doyle's defeated J. Lange of Fuller's by a score of 200 to 176. The match went forty-one innings. Lewis had a high run of 55. Lange's best effort was 27.

APPEL AND TOBEY IN SQUASH FINAL

Harvard and Princeton Club Players Win Matches in National Title Play.

Harold Tobey, the southpaw squash player of the Princeton Club, and John W. Appel, Jr., the heavyweight but agile bat wielder of the Harvard Club, will battle for the national amateur squash tennis title on the Squash Club courts tomorrow afternoon. Both of these players came through their semi-final matches yesterday, Appel having a comparatively easy time defeating Stewart H. Johnson, the young Yale Club player, while Tobey in his semi-final contest defeated W. H. Vander Poel of the Squash Club after a hard fought match.

Vander Poel, who advanced to the semi-finals by playing strong, steady, consistent squash, appeared overanxious yesterday, and in his attempts to make hard drives he lost control and accuracy. Tobey with his southpaw strokes kept after his opponent all the time, and, although there were occasions when Vander Poel seemed to have the situation pretty well in hand, Tobey was steady and pulled up out of danger.

Vander Poel started out at a lively clip in the first game, and was leading at 8—4 when his eagerness to get more speed in his drives caused him to become erratic, and in his wildness Tobey found a chance to pull up to 8 all. During this spell of Vander Poel's bad driving Tobey whizzed the ball around the court with pretty, well picked shots. Tobey used a cut on the ball which bothered Vander Poel at times, and the Princeton Club player also managed to play the ball low enough to cause his opponent considerable bother.

Tobey's playing in the second game improved, while Vander Poel's period of wildness continued, and the Princeton Club player ran through this game rapidly at 15—2. Vander Poel made wild swings at the ball, which sent it out of bounds.

Vander Poel steadied down considerably in the third game and went at Tobey as if he intended to completely change the complexion of the match. Vander Poel's hard smashes began to net him aces, and he drove with terrific force, but at critical moments Tobey was able to return his swiftest shots with success. This third game was a see-saw affair and the result was in doubt right up to the end. Vander Poel at one time was leading at 13—11, and several of his vicious drives had caught Tobey out of position.

Tobey, through his skillfully executed corner to corner drives, was able to pull the score to 15—all, and then for a time the players seemed deadlocked and it was any one's game. In this crisis, however, Tobay was the steadier player and his "gets" counted when he needed them badly. Vander Poel became erratic at times when he should have played safer tactics.

The court experience of Appel gave him an easy victory over young Johnson. At no time was the veteran really extended, and although the Yale Club player put up a game fight and never stopped trying, he was unable to cope with Appel's game when that Harvard Club smasher put a lot of steam into his smashes.

The summaries:

National Amateur Squash Tennis Championship.—Semi-final Round—John W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Stewart H. Johnson, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—4, 15—7; Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club, 15—12, 15—2, 18—17.

WHITTEMORE LEADS FIELD.

Brookline Golfer May Lose Honors on a Technicality.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 19.—Parker W. Whittemore of Brookline led the big field with a total of 235 at the conclusion of the 54-hole championship tournament of the Tin Whistles here today, but as he forgot one of the sacred rules of the club and played in the forenoon after entering for the afternoon, it is possible he may lose the well earned title on a technicality. Whittemore's three rounds were 78, 79, and 78.

If Whittemore is out of it L. D. Pierce of Ekwanok and H. G. Phillips of Moore County will have to play off a tie to decide the championship. Pierce finished in 77, 80, 85—251, and Phillips in 85, 83, 83—251. J. B. Chapman of Greenwich, with 252, was the only other player to finish with an average under 85 for the three rounds.

KERR WINS ON NINETEENTH.

Greenwich Golfer Beats Newton in Extra Hole at Bellcair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 19.—Hamilton Kerr, the Greenwich golfer, went to the nineteenth hole in the Belleair tournament today before getting a decision over F. C. Newton of Brookline. The latter was two up at the sixteenth and it appeared all over, but Kerr got the two remaining holes when Newton failed to get on the green on either hole in his second, and the match was all square at the home hole. Kerr played a beautiful shot out of a mound at the eighteenth dead to the pin. The first extra hole was easy for him, when Newton missed his second shot.

A surprise was the playing of T. A. Ashley, the Boston golfer, who defeated Cameron Buxton, the Philadelphian, by 2 and 1. George Balch, the Cincinnati golfer, the present local title holder, went down to defeat at the hands of E. H. Augustus of Cleveland, by 4 and 3. De Witt Balch of Cincinnati won easily and meets Kerr tomorrow in the semi-finals.

HARVARD AND YALE BARRED.

Will Not Be Allowed to Enter Crews at Henley This Year.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—Neither Yale nor Harvard University will be eligible for this year's Henley regatta, as the Management Committee today decided not to admit any foreign entries other than those for the interallied eight-oar race.

King George will present the cup for this event, to become the property of the winning crew.

America is expected to enter for this race.

HAUGHTON MAY NOT COACH.

Harvard Football Mentor Now Considering Business Appointment.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19.—While the recent appointment of J. Wells Farley as Chairman of the Harvard Football Committee has made it appear that the reappointment of Percy D. Haughton as Harvard's football coach was probable, there is now considerable doubt about his taking the position. Haughton has made it known that he is seriously considering a business appointment which will prevent him from giving up much time to the coaching job.

The most likely candidates at the present time as successor to Haughton as football coach are Leo Leary, who has been Haughton's assistant for several seasons, and Reginald W. P. Brown, Harvard's football scout.

There will be three weeks of Spring football practice on Soldiers Field and the candidates will get together on March 31. There are a number of candidates, among whom are Eddie Casey, Tom Enright, W. B. Felton, A. Horween, W. B. Frothingham, and several others.

DINNER FOR AL DE ORO.

Veteran Three-Cushion Champion Guest at Testimonial.

Friends and admirers of Alfred De Oro, the veteran Cuban billiard player, tendered the three-cushion champion a dinner last night at the Café Boulevard. The celebration was in the nature of a welcome to the Cuban star after his successful journey West, when he won the three-cushion title from Augie Kieckhoefer of Chicago.

A number of prominent billiard enthusiasts attended. Jack Doyle was toastmaster. Addresses were made by Maurice Daly, Bill Donovan, Herbert McKenzie, Sol Allinger of Philadelphia, Albert G. Cutler, T. F. Dwyer, George Barton, and C. M. McIntosh. Out-of-town guests included John Klein of Baltimore and E. M. Stack of Trenton, N. J.

MAY NAME GIANNINI COACH.

Columbia Authorities Said to Have Agreed on Rice's Successor.

Despite many rumors to the effect that a man entirely new to intercollegiate rowing in the East would be named to coach the Columbia University crews, it was learned on reliable authority last night that the university committee on athletics had definitely decided upon Eugene J. Giannini as coach for the 1919 crews. The new man who was mentioned was Eddie Durnan, a Canadian professional, whose home is in Toronto and who is a friend of Jim Rice. No one, not even Rice, could offer any light on Durnan's rumored selection.

Rain and rough water kept the crews indoors and they put in another day on the machines in University Hall. It is the intention of Fred Plaisted to boat both Varsity and freshman crews in barges until such time as the launch is floated, and the shells are brought from the Edgewater quarters to the Gould boathouse.

PRATT WILL ADORN SECOND FOR YANKS

He Sidetracks Business in Favor of Baseball and Signs Proffered Contract.

Derrill Pratt, the second baseman of the Yankees, who has been undecided whether to continue life as a baseball player or as a captain of industry, made a decision yesterday in favor of baseball. Joe Kelly, the Yankees' scout, went to Lebanon, Penn., yesterday and whispered a few words in Pratt's ear. The player said he was satisfied with the terms of his contract and signed on the dotted line. He will join the club here Saturday and sail for Jacksonville with the squad.

The winning over of Pratt practically completes the Yankees' roster. The only real hold-out now is Dutch Leonard, who is still in California. Ernie Shore, while he has not signed a contract, is going to join the club at Jacksonville and talk over terms with Manager Huggins. Frank Baker will not report at the training camp, but will join the club before the season opens on April 23. Until that time Wilson Fewster will play third base.

There will be a general round-up of Yankee players here Saturday, and the squad will sail at noon. There will be about thirty in the bunch, which Huggins will look over at the training camp. Phil Schenk, the groundkeeper, is already at Jacksonville, fixing up the baseball park. Doc Woods, the Yankee bonesetter, is also on his way, and there is nothing left now for the Yankees to worry about except the winning of the pennant.

The signing of Pratt does away with any possibility of Charley Herzog being invited to become a member of the Yanks, if Pratt had decided to stay in the steel business, there might have been a chance that Herzog would have been taken on, but with Fewster as an extra infielder Huggins will probably have no use for Herzog.

Manager McGraw of the Giants, accompanied by Mrs. McGraw and Christy Mathewson, assistant manager and coach, left yesterday for Gainesville, Fla., where the Giants will train at the grounds of the University of Florida. Secretary John B. Foster will muster the members of the squad at the Penn Station this evening and the players will all be on hand ready for practice on Sunday.

Manager McGraw will have about thirty-five players all told, but expects to cut the squad down before starting on the trip home with the Boston Red Sox. In the party this year will be an unusually large number of young pitchers. The only members of the Giants who have not signed contracts are Pol Perritt and Fred Anderson. It is expected that they will show up at the training camp before the team starts north.

The National Commission yesterday reinstated Al Mamaux, the Brooklyn pitcher, to good standing, and the player will go south with Manager Robinson's squad this week. Rube Schauer, the former Giant pitcher, was also reinstated to the Minneapolis Club. Catcher Forest Cady was awarded to the Philadelphia Nationals, who were in a dispute over the player with the San Francisco Club.

Easy Victory for Klinger.

Jacob Klinger defeated Hal B. Coleman last night in the A. A. B. A. 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Daly's Academy, by a score of 200 to 85, in twenty-six innings. Klinger made a high run of 27, with an average of 7 18-26. Coleman's highest run was 17, and he averaged 3 10-26.

BENNY KAUFF IS MARRIED.

Giants' Centre Fielder Weds Miss Hazel Cassley at Lancaster, Ohio.

LANCASTER, Ohio, March 19.—Benny Kauff, outfielder for the New York Giants, who was recently discharged from military service, was married here today to Miss Hazel Cassley, daughter of a Pennsylvania railroad engineer.

Kauff announced he would soon join the Giants at Gainesville, Fla., where the club will train.

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

Penn Sends Apology to Columbia About Water Polo Game.

The incident which attended the forfeiture of a water polo game to Columbia by the University of Pennsylvania two weeks ago was brought to an end yesterday, when the Columbia management received an apology from the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association for the action of the Quaker Captain, who took his team from the pool and refused to let it continue the game.

CHICAGO OFF FOR COAST.

Cubs Start for Training Camp in Sunny Pasadena.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Sixteen members of the Chicago Nationals left here tonight in charge of President Fred L. Mitchell for Pasadena, Cal., where they will begin training Sunday for the pennant race. Three players will join the party at Omaha and three others are already on the coast.

The Cubs will play eighteen exhibition games on the coast and en route home. They will start their homeward journey April 5.

NAME DATES FOR WRESTLING.

Metropolitan Mat Championships to be Held on April 19.

The annual Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championship tournament will be conducted at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall under the auspices of the American Railway Express Employes' Association on April 19 and 21, it was announced yesterday.

Like the motor cars, Manhattan Shirts are not "assembled" products.

Fabrics of Manhattan design, woven in Manhattan's Solway Mill, Manhattan dyed, color guaranteed.

Cut and tailored to a standard set by more than 50 years of acknowledged leadership—the accepted equals of finest custom shirts.

Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed

In as large variety of patterns as correct grooming will permit.

We're America's largest distributors—our new Spring stocks meet the requirements of that position.

$3 to $13.50

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The Sprayer Polish

Better Than Woman's Strength for Cleaning and Polishing Furniture

WONDER-MIST contains ingredients which remove dust and loosen dirt and stains on furniture, woodwork and hard wood floors without the need of back-breaking, arm-wrenching effort. Simply spray it on. Then wipe off the dust and dirt with a cheesecloth dampened with water, and polish with a dry cheesecloth. Can be applied with cloth if desired.

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Scrub up your smokedecks and cut for a new pipe deal!

SAY, you'll have a streak of smoke-luck that'll put pep-in-*your*-smoke-motor, all right, if you'll ring-in with a jimmy pipe or the papers and nail some Prince Albert for packing!

Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe by its first name, *then*, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! *Talk about smoke-sport!* You wager-your-wad on P. A. and a pipe! Quality makes Prince Albert so different, so appealing all along the line.

Men who never before could smoke a pipe and men who've smoked pipes for years all testify to the delight it hands out! P. A. hits the universal taste. *That's why it's the national joy smoke!* And, it can't bite or parch. Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while it's good going get out your old jimmy pipe or the papers and land on some P. A. *for what ails your particular smoke-appetite!*

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

CARUSO'S JUBILEE SATURDAY

Governor, Mayor, and Gen. O'Ryan to Attend Opera Fund Benefit.

Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff will be the guests of the Metropolitan Opera Board on Saturday night, when Governor and Mrs. Smith, the Mayor and Mrs. Hylan, and others officials will also occupy boxes in the parterre, and Otto H. Kahn and James M. Beck will speak at the presentation of a city flag to Signor Caruso, who celebrates his silver jubilee on the stage. The public has paid more than $25,000 for tickets, including war tax, and the profits will go to the Opera Emergency Fund, which takes the place of the old Metropolitan pensions. The audience is expected to be one of the most brilliant in the history of New York's opera house.

Last evening the tenor made his only other appearance of the week in "Samson et Dalila," with Mme. Matsenauer again as the heroine, and Mr. De Luca as the High Priest for the first time this season. Miss Smith led the ballet and Mr. Moranzoni conducted. There was as usual a sold-out house.

PLAN TO AID COMPOSERS.

$175,000 Still Needed for Course of Study for Americans in Rome.

An American "Prix de Rome" is among the possibilities of a plan discussed yesterday noon at a meeting in the home of Otto H. Kahn, at 1,100 Fifth Avenue, to raise $175,000 to insure the founding of a musical department at the American Academy at Rome. The late J. Pierpont Morgan, at his death, held a mortgage of $375,000 on the academy buildings, which his son offered to cancel provided the academy raise a fund of like amount. More than $200,000 has already been subscribed, and the time limit for obtaining the balance is May 1 next.

The speakers at the meeting yesterday included Mr. Kahn, Frank Seymour Hastings, Grant La Farge, Charles D. Norton, and Major Felix Lamond. It was their opinion that with some aid from American musical clubs the fund will be completed without difficulty. Three years' residence in Rome is required for the most promising young composers, according to the plan outlined, which aims to elevate the plane of American music and produce composers who would rank with the French, Italian, and German masters."

Mrs. Roosevelt to Tell of France.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wife of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will address the Republican County Committee at its monthly meeting tonight at Bryant Hall, telling of her experiences with the Red Cross in France. The committee on Rules will report favorably a by-law amendment providing for the election of women district leaders by the committee instead of their appointment by the men leaders, as at present.

GASTON DE LA TOUCHE SAILS

French Line Head Returns After Tour of This Country and Canada.

Gaston de Pellerin de La Touche, the President of the French Line, who has been on a brief tour of inspection through the United States and Canada, sailed yesterday for Havre on the liner Espagne. Before leaving President de La Touche said that he hoped to be able to give out a definite statement within the next twenty-one days regarding the German shipping that is to be turned over to the French Government.

"We expect to have three fine passenger steamships for the Havre-New York trade—the Columbus, 35,000 gross tonnage; the Hindenburg, 27,000 tons, and the von Tirpitz, 28,000 tons—and there will also be seventeen new freighters of 12,500 gross tons taken over from Germany."

"Luck in Pawn" to Open Monday.

"The Net" will end its run at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Saturday night, and "Luck in Pawn," a comedy by Marvin Taylor, will be produced there next Monday night. In the cast will be Mabel Taliaferro, Roland Young, Robert Fiske, Fleeker, Harry Ashford, Ann Warrington, Florence Short, Brenda Fowler, Benjamin Kauser, Reina Carruthers, and Robert Adams.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Sinbad" will end its New York run in another week, and will then begin a long tour. This piece has been performed here more than four hundred times.

"I Love You," a comedy by William Le Baron, will be produced out of town soon by G. M. Anderson.

Mona Bruns, who has been acting in "Hobohemia," will create the title role in "Susan Lenox," a play made by George V. Hobart from David Graham Phillips's novel. The piece is now in rehearsal under the direction of the Shuberts.

The Provincetown Players will present Susan Glaspell's first long play, "Bernice," at their theatre at 133 Macdougal Street, tomorrow night. Also on the program will be "The Peace That Passeth Understanding," by John Reed. The plays will be continued for a week, including Sunday night.

Beatrice Herford's next matinee at the Booth Theatre will be given a week from Monday.

"Welcome, Stranger," by Aaron Hoffman, is announced for production in the near future.

Peggy O'Neil has been added to the cast of "Tumble In," coming to the Selwyn Theatre. She will succeed Audrey Maple.

Bernard Granville, who has been in active service, will return to the vaudeville stage at the Riverside Theatre next week.

The new Shipman-Wilde play, hitherto known as "Lambs Are Lions," will be called "What's Tomorrow?"

A benefit performance will be given at the Hippodrome on Sunday night in aid of the Eighty-sixth Street Temple.

Grand Stand

tickets to review the 27TH DIVISION in their WELCOME HOME parade on

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located on 5th Ave.—94th to 95th St.—giving a clear and

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NOTE—We have a few choice windows left for private parties holding from 2 to 12.

CENTURY THEATRE
Opening Monday Eve., Mar. 24
Tickets Now On Sale at Box Office.
The 27th Division Players Present
"LET'S BEAT IT"
WRITTEN AND REHEARSED IN PICARDY AND FLANDERS.
(More Musical and Delightful Than the New York Division's Last Success, "You Know Me, Al.")
Prices 50c to $2. No War Tax.

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THEATRE TICKET OFFICES
Our charge for service is 50 cents per ticket over the box office price. No exceptions.
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LIBERTY THEATRE West 42d St. Phone Bryant 22. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
World says: "A real oasis in a month of theatregoing."
Sun says: "Most important contribution to the American theatre that our stage has witnessed this year."
"TRIUMPH" N. Y. Sun.
HENRY MILLER
BLANCHE BATES
HOLBROOK BLINN
ESTELLE WINWOOD
in a new play by Philip Moeller,
"MOLIERE"
Eve. Mail says: "Arouses audiences to enthusiastic outbursts."
Eve. Post says: "Distinctive literary, imaginative and dramatic qualities."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
William Gillette in BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. Dear Brutus

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20.
"AN OVATION"—Times. "THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY"—Herald.
OTIS SKINNER

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Special Mat. Tuesday, March 25
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Columbia Opera Comique

GEO. COHAN B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY
A Prince There Was
GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:30.
MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN
THREE FACES EAST
with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
DADDIES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
FRANCES STARR
in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. at 8:15
MATINEES SATURDAY A WED., 2:15.
The Laughing Musical Comedy Hit!
Victor Herbert's Smartest Music
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Hilarity
The VELVET LADY
ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic
Two Entirely Different Shows.

Punch & Judy 49th St. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30.
STUART WALKER PRESENTS
Mat. To-Day. Last Time. The Book of Job
and "The Taste of the Apple"
Next Week: Only Every Eve. at 8. Mats. Thurs. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. (Now Playing)
YALE PROM SHOW By Yale University Dramatic Association
EXTRA MAT. TOMORROW (FRIDAY). VICTORY DAY MAT. TUESDAY, 3 P. M.
LIGHTNIN'

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Friday, Sat., Tues. & Wed., 2:30.
AND ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed.
VICTORY DAY MAT. TUESDAY, 3 P. M.
CORT West 48th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
"Tillie" "Jerry" "Mrs. Bob" and Mrs. Osborne
The Better Ole
SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY, MARCH 25

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:15.
JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER!
The Big Sensation of Spirit Mystery THE INVISIBLE FOE Grips New York—Follow the crowd to the HARRIS THEATRE

STANDARD, Broadway, 39 St. MATINEE TODAY
LEO DITRICHSTEIN "THE MARQUIS (de PRIOLA,"
Next Wk—Booth. Tarkington's "Penrod"

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY EVENING, 8:30.
Major-General Sir F. B. Maurice, K. C., M. G., C. B.
Director Military Operations British General Staff 1915 1918
First Eminent Military Authority to Lecture in America
Hear him tell "HOW THE WAR WAS WON"
Major General JOHN F. O'RYAN,
Com. of the Famous 27th Division, will preside
Seats $2.50 to 50c at Box Office or Management
General Maurice's American tour is under the exclusive management of LEE KEEDICK, 437 Fifth Ave., Manager World's Most Celebrated Lecturers

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Tonight, 8, Triple Bill: "Legend," "Temple Dancer," "Jongleurs." Ponselle, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers, D'Angelo, Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Ananian. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 2:15, Amore dei tre Re. Music; Martinelli, Didur, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8, Carmen Jubilee, Act III Elixir, Act 2 Pagliacci, Act III. Prospects, Barrientos, Muzio, Matsenauer; Caruso, Scotti, De Luca, Diaz, Mardones. Cond'rs, Papi, Moranzoni, Bodanzky. Gen'l Adm. $3. Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $3. Elman, Violinist. March. Const. Hadley. Ten. Orch. Cond. Hageman.
Next Mon., 8:15, Oberon. Ponselle, Gentle; Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. Aft. at 2, Sat. Mat. ($1 to $5), Faust. Farrar, Delanois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Werrenrath. Cond., Monteux.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Hackett, De Luca, Segurola, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Tours. at 8:15, Boris. Barrientos, Bower; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
HANDBAM PIANO USED.

The First Pershing Square Musicale
THE COMMODORE
Grand Ballroom, Wed. Eve., April 2, at 8:30. The artists appearing on this occasion are:
MARY GARDEN
ENRICO CARUSO
MISCHA ELMAN
ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN
Reserved Seats, $5 & $3; Boxes, $50 (seating six), plus 10% War Tax. Mail orders now received at the office of the management, R. E. Johnston, 1,451 B'way

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th, at 8th Av. Evs. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. 8:15.
LAST 4 TIMES
Famous Comedy of Recent Years
A TAILOR-MADE MAN
With GRANT MITCHELL
Always 500 Orchestra Seats at $1.00
Next Mon. Jane Cowl in Crowded Hour Seats Now.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW
ANOTHER JAZZ FESTIVAL
LIEUT. JIM EUROPE
and his "HELL FIGHTERS' BAND"
NEW PROGRAM—NEW JAZZ.

AEOLIAN HALL FRIDAY AFT. MAR. 28 AT 3. Song Recital By YVONNE GALL
Benefit for Speedwell Society for Convalescent Children.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Tickets $2 to 50c.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Mar. 25, 8:15
PIANO RECITAL —GUIOMAR— NOVAES
Postponed from Jan. 4.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Mar. 24, at 8:30
CAPT. ALAN BOTT
Author of "Cavalry of the Clouds" on FLYING For the Allies by IN PALESTINE
Tickets $2 to 50c. Box Office or Manager.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 27 at 4
Capt. H. G. GILLILAND
Three Years a Prisoner in Germany. Speaking on "My German Prisons."
Tickets $2 to 50c at Box Office, Agencies or Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 25, at 8:15. Fifth and Last Subscription Concert.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor
SOLOIST LEVITZKI
Glinka, Glazunoff, Mussorgski, Rubinstein, Tschaikowsky.
Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. DANIEL MAYER.

Waldorf-Astoria, Tues. Eve., Mar. 25, at 9
SONG RECITAL HULDA LASHANSKA
TICKETS at COLUMBIA TRUST CO., 34th St. & 5th Ave.; Leading Hotels and McBride's

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., March 25, at 3:15
SONG RECITAL CAROLINE CURTISS
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. JOHNSTON.

Friday Night after the Theatre
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THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1919.

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THE PRICE OF COAL.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has asked the State's Attorney General how he may find out why the cost of coal is being advanced at the season when reduction is customary. Perhaps the Attorney General will reply that the reasons now are similar to those found when a like inquiry by a Pennsylvania commission a few years ago found that higher wages, taxes, royalties, and freight rates were among the reasons. The Anthracite Conciliation Board has just awarded to Pennsylvania miners an increase of wages retroactive to 1916, and a work day shortened from nine to eight hours. The miners' convention now sitting at Indianapolis is asking for a six-hour day, a five-day week, an increase of wages, and nationalization of the mines. Any idea that the producers can be made to pay such costs out of their own pockets is as illusory now as when Pennsylvania last investigated the subject. The Federal Attorney General of that time, who retired a few weeks since, announced that if the producers added wage increases to the price of coal they would be prosecuted under the Sherman law. But prices were increased, nevertheless, and the prosecution of the Coal Trust resulted in the discomfiture of the prosecutor. Pennsylvania itself was party to mulcting the consumers whom it seeks so diligently to protect against the coal producers. It levied a tax of 2½ cents on coal production and was astonished when 10 cents was added to the price of coal. That scandal was outrageous. Millions were collected from consumers, but thousands only were paid to the State, and it is not known that there were any refunds when the Pennsylvania law was quashed. Pennsylvania's indignation at the high price of coal is a marvel of assurance.

There is no mystery why coal is high. All Government regulated prices are high, and would probably have been higher if they had not been regulated. For example, the minimum price of hogs has just been annulled, and now there is a demand for a maximum to put a top to the market. Everything which goes into coal is higher, and it seems to be expected that coal should be lower. The price at the mines is a half higher, the freight rate is nearly one-fifth higher, wages are higher for different classes of labor by from 46 to 180 per cent.; all materials and equipment for mining are higher, and the Governor of Pennsylvania makes himself a party to arousing popular sentiment against a price which was fixed by the Government. According to the Department of Commerce, the prices of industrial commodities are higher by from 50 per cent. to more than five times that, and coal has advanced less than almost anything else.

Scarcity of coal is not the reason for raising prices. Never was so much coal mined as during the war, and hardly ever has there been such a surplus of coal as followed the armistice. Just as food was never so abundant in England as during the German blockade, so coal was never so amply stocked as when there were fears that it would be harder to get than it ever really was. Now stocks are large, perhaps excessive, and mining is checked. The building and steel trades are talking of stimulating buying by reductions of prices. The coal trade seems to think that buying will be increased by higher prices beginning May 1. The difference in the cases explains the difference in policies. There is no surplus in the iron or building trades, and prices apply to a demand which exists, or can be aroused, in industries which will revive when there is profit in sight. The anthracite trade is something in the nature of a luxury and has definite limits to profits as well as costs. The bituminous trade ranges within wider limits and is stimulated by a price for anthracite which creates an overflow demand for the cheaper product. Both trades have shown a large decrease with the decline from war trade activities, but there is more forward business reported in the cheaper coal. On a wider outlook there is hope for an export demand, which will stimulate both trades, but the cheaper grade in particular. England is producing millions of tons less than normally, and on account of labor troubles is without hope of supplying her regular trade. It lies open to the world, and especially to ourselves. Argentina has been paying $35 a ton and wants millions. But in Argentina as well as the United States and England labor is lending its best efforts to prevent the consumption of coal and to put the costs above the consumption level by "making work."

These topics are of absorbing interest for those who regard political economy as the science of prosperity, and for those whose hopes of the future lie in economic betterment as the means of social betterment. The trades here discussed are basic, but turn on the same principles as others closer to consumers. There is no hope, for instance, of cheaper shoes so long as the shoemakers' strikes reduce production and increase costs. Our strikes, like the British, are motived in considerable degree by aspirations for a "new social order," the modern alias of socialism. That economic philosophy has done nothing to produce social betterment, but the world has made greater progress since MARX prophesied a capitalist catastrophe than in any other half century.

THE DIRECTED PRIMARY.

From the arcane deliberations of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee not too much information has been allowed to percolate. In regard to the Walton-Fearon bill for the nomination of State and judicial officers by a State Convention, the committee seems to have been unable or afraid to make up its mind. Yet Chairman GLENN "told "the Executive Committee that an "investigation made by him had disclosed an overwhelming sentiment "among Republicans throughout the "State in favor of returning to the "convention system." The directed primary is not regarded by the mass of New York Republicans as a proper means of expressing their will as to the choice of State and judicial officers; and without the State Convention they have no real means of making their voice heard in regard to the policies of the party in New York as a whole. The primary was to be the "people's primary." At least the Republican people hold it is something else. They want a return to the old system. The Executive Committee hesitates about making, or refuses to make, the change.

One would think that the condition in which the Republican Party of this State has got itself by following Mr. WHITMAN, the especial friend and beneficiary of the directed primary, would have shown the gentlemen whom he placed in charge of that party that the people, the Republican people, need to be consulted a good deal more than they have been in the last few years. They showed at the polls last year what they think of prohibition, a subject upon which Mr. WHITMAN wouldn't give them or the other voters of the State the opportunity to declare their views. The directed primary is a failure and fraud. It will not gain any new strength from the irresolution or timidity of men who followed to defeat its champion.

The New York State Republican Party is greatly in need of reorganization and repair. It needs new leaders. It needs to reflect the spirit and purposes of the majority of its voters. The directed primary is the convenient plaything of bosses and boodlers. The whole party must have a chance to take a hand in the game. Until the State Convention is restored the party can have no authentic general organ. For a party, as for the State and the nation, representative self-government is a necessity. In the name of "the people" the directed primary has enfeebled, and to a great extent destroyed, popular control of parties.

EGYPT AND KOREA.

When many nations are being freed from alien rule of long standing and set up for themselves, it is natural that national feeling should break out elsewhere. In Egypt there are extreme demands by nationalist leaders, and riots which call for sharp action by police and soldiery. In the land which for ten years past has been known as Chosen, but which still thinks of itself as Korea, there is a widespread popular reaction which so far has expressed itself more or less peaceably, perhaps because it has no weapons for other expression, but which has led to severe repression. The Egyptian movement will certainly be watched with great sympathy in Germany; so will the Korean movement, unless the Germans still cling to the fantastic hope of an eventual alliance with Japan.

Egypt and Korea may both raise the question of a people's right to self-government, but they raise the even more important question of a people's capacity for self-government. Whether a people has the divine and inalienable right to misgovern itself is a matter on which opinions will be held according to political theory; but in the present situation of a closely interrelated world a people which wants to rule itself may justifiably be asked to give some proof that it knows how to do it. Among the nations lately freed in Middle and Eastern Europe we are already seeing a great difference in political capacity; the Czechs and Poles are able to maintain efficient governments satisfactory to the people, but it remains to be seen whether the Ukrainians, for instance, are capable of doing it; and if they cannot they open up a great expanse of territory for the spread of disorders that threaten the structure of society everywhere.

Egypt fell into the hands of England, and Korea fell into the hands of Japan, because of the incapacity of native governments. The progress of a nation to self-consciousness and self-government almost always begins with the intellectuals, and intellectuals who have had no practice in administration and political management have usually been unable to master the concrete problems of administration and politics. The British Government intends to give to Egyptians, as it is already giving to Indians, "an ever-increasing share" in the management of their own country; but the intellectuals and agitators at the head of the national movement want everything at once. If they got it, the chances are twenty to one that Egypt would in a few years be in the turmoil of half a century ago. British rule has brought security and a very considerable degree of prosperity; the lower classes of Egypt are not likely to sympathize very much with the ideas of the nationalist leaders, who are to some extent of different race, and almost altogether of different interests, from the masses who appear to have accepted CROMER as they accepted PTOLEMY.

Japanese rule in Korea seems to have been marked, on occasion, by a harshness that was perhaps unnecessary and certainly unfortunate in its effects. Nevertheless Japanese rule is efficient, as Korean native government was not. In Korea as in Egypt men of the upper classes dream dreams of the past and of the future, but there is no great reason to believe that they could set up a stable government, and their rule would buy a dubious moral satisfaction at the probable cost of most of the material prosperity of their country. That exchange is worth making sometimes, but each case should be scrutinized on its own merits. Increasing native participation in government such as the British promise in Egypt and the Japanese might wisely promise in Korea will train native leaders in the practical work of administration according to the more advanced ideas of the suzerain power, and may eventually make both peoples capable of ruling themselves. But in the meantime anarchy in Korea would be an active menace to Japan, anarchy in Egypt an active menace to the whole Mediterranean. There is a world interest as well as particular interests, and the world interest in each case may at present best be served by a continuance of enlightened rule from the outside, with gradual progress toward native self-government.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT AGAINST GOVERNOR SMITH.

Undeterred by the failure of the campaign to oust Civil Service Commissioner WILLIAM GORHAM RICE, the tribe of spoils politicians which mistakenly believes that Governor SMITH was elected for its especial benefit and aches to discredit his administration fee-faw-fums for the removal of State Conservation Commissioner GEORGE D. PRATT. His term does not end until 1921, but why wait so long for the extrusion from office of a competent public servant? In the unforgettable words of WEBSTER FLANAGAN of Flanagan's Mills, Texas, "What are we here for?"

To us cockneys here in New York, to the so largely urban population of the State, the great, the vital, movement for conservation to the lasting prosperity of the State is mostly a thing unknown. The forests must be preserved that the water supply may be preserved. The game and fish must be preserved both for purposes of food and of sport and outdoor life. Probably it will be news to most of us that the raw fur crop of the State for the year 1918-19 was worth about two million dollars to the trappers and hunters and farmers. There is still plenty of wilderness and wild life. The stories of Captain MAYNE REID are not wholly obsolete, nor the amusements and industries of the pioneer. The care of the water resources of the State, its medicinal waters in the State reservation at Saratoga, for example, its waters as a source of power, are of themselves sufficient work for, more than sufficient justification of, the State Conservation Commission.

The Commission did fruitful labor in the war, such as recruiting regiments of foresters to cut timber and make lumber in the French and British woods, carrying on a campaign for wood fuel, increasing water power. In spite of the war, it has carried on the investigation of the water-power resources of the State, begun in 1907, so that the amount of available water power is now known with substantial accuracy. That is, the figures and facts upon which a pondered and lasting policy of water-power use and development can and should be established are at the service of the State.

Commissioner PRATT has been active, intelligent, useful, and efficient. He has driven out all squatters on State lands; made the State Game Warden Service more vigilant and effective than any other in the country, so that violators of the deer law have been hunted and brought to justice, including many old offenders long regarded as immune. He guarded the fish hatcheries at his own expense after the Legislature enacted the State Fish Cultivator out of office. No other Commissioner has done so much or so well.

"TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT."

Representative LONGWORTH of Ohio has replied, with good temper and urbanity, to some splenetic and keenly personal observations about him made by Mr. MANN of Illinois. Into these little controversies of Republican brethren if is not for strangers to enter rashly; and the control of the next House of Representatives by Mr. MANN and his delegates stirs too many Republican hearts to mutiny and rage to be treated unsympathetically by impartial spectators of the show. One thing that Mr. MANN said about Mr. LONGWORTH, however, and to which Mr. LONGWORTH, the Colonel's son-in-law, makes a reply of considerable significance, is worth noting. Erroneously assuming that Mr. LONGWORTH was a member of the Committee on Committees in the last Congress, Mr. MANN said amenely that the appointment was made as "a sort of tribute to Colonel ROOSEVELT." Mr. LONGWORTH replies, with a severity of truth and not of language, that Mr. MANN "was about the last man "of any prominence from whom "Colonel ROOSEVELT during his life "sought any tribute. The two men "did not breathe the same atmosphere. Their conceptions of public "duty were about as far apart as the "poles." Mr. LONGWORTH might have added that Mr. MONDELL of Wyoming, Mr. MANN'S substitute as floor leader, received from the Colonel an uncomplimentary "tribute" on account of his opposition to measures of conservation and reclamation.

Mr. LONGWORTH ironically suggests that if Mr. MANN really wants to pay a tribute to Colonel ROOSEVELT he should "definitely assure the country that he will keep his hands off "the organization and legislative "control of the next House of Representatives." In that way Republican harmony in 1920 may be brought about.

Colonel ROOSEVELT has left millions of friends and admirers in the Republican Party. The ancient, reactionary or nonprogressive, elements in it which he fought and hated will be in control of the next House. Possibly it might have been wiser to pay a little tribute to Colonel ROOSEVELT than to pay so much to Mr. MANN and Mr. CANNON and the rest of the preadamites.

SINN FEIN AND BOLSHEVISM.

We are hearing much about the Irish Republic, proclaimed by an Irish Parliament with the kind consent of the English authorities and an indulgent police. What does this Sinn Fein republic, bursting upon a surprised world, propose to do? What is the Sinn Fein polity and political philosophy? A Dublin philosopher, who wraps himself in the beautiful name of AODH DE BLACAN, enlightens us in his "Towards the Republic." "All English institutions, manners, customs, words, and works," it appears, "are so much rubbish that must be swept out and destroyed." According to the President of the Irish Parliament, Gaelic is "dying in native-speaking districts." What is to be the language of the Irish Republic, if shortly it can have no Gaelic and solemnly resolves to have no English?

Mr. AODH DE BLACAN pines for "the communal Gaelic State," whatever that is. According to him, Bolshevism itself caught its fire from Ireland, from the works of JAMES CONNOLLY:

It is known to all that the Bolsheviks, the only protagonists in the great world-struggle who performed a great act of renunciation in the name of Conscience, Justice, and Liberty, were led by men who studied CONNOLLY'S writings and watched his career.

Sinn Fein's devotion to Germany is well known. Have its later affections embraced the Bolsheviki, "the only "protagonists in the great world-"struggle who performed a great act "of renunciation in the name of Con-"science, Justice, and Liberty"?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advertising a Worthy Contemporary.

A particularly interesting periodical, and one deserving of a wider circulation than it gets, is The Night Message, which, though appearing in "leaflet" form, contains much sound advice and a lot of information that would be valuable to many besides the Principals of the New York night schools, to whom it is addressed by their Superintendent, WILLIAM MCANDREW. From the current issue, which is No. 5, the reader can get glimpses both of the work that is done in these schools and of the work they ought to be doing—a distinction rarely without a considerable difference when made with respect to any human institution.

The problems of the night schools, of course, are peculiar to themselves, in that most of the pupils are approaching or have reached adult age, and a good many of them have quite as much to unlearn as to learn before they will deserve the names of Americans. From several of the articles in The Night Message it is evident that Superintendent MCANDREW has a heartfelt appreciation of the fact that some of his teachers would themselves be the better for a little Americanizing, but he tactfully refuses to emphasize that need and contents himself with supplying them with the material for straight talks on the subject of "liberty" as it is understood and exists in this country.

For it seems that the night school teachers frequently are obliged to convince—or to leave unconvinced—their pupils that this really is a free country, the pupils showing a strong tendency to believe the statements of soapbox orators who have told them that they are slaves to tyrants of assorted kinds, including not only the capitalists, but the police and judges on the bench.

Freedom Has Its Restraints.

In reply to questioners who think that in a country truly free everybody should be allowed to do exactly as he or she pleases, the night school teachers are told, or rather advised, in The Night Message to admit that this is not, never has been, and probably never will be the American ideal. From the very beginning of the nation's existence the liberties of its people have been hedged about with carefully defined restrictions, designed to promote and preserve the general welfare and interests as both are understood by a majority of the voters. There are many things that nobody is free to do here, and not a few that cannot be said without incurring punishment.

But that is not tyranny—it is the carrying out of its own will by a people free in the only sense that any people can be free if it is to be honest, decent, and at least moderately civilized. It does not content the soapbox orators or their followers, but it is all they will get unless the infection of their own madness spreads far beyond its now fortunately limited circle.

For the kind of liberty they want they should go to Russia, and it would be well for them to go soon, else their enjoyment of it will be brief, for the end of their freedom cannot be distant even there. It is the one form of government that never has worked for long in practice, in which respect invariable human experience shows it to be inferior to all others, including the unmitigated rule of divine right monarchs. That is bad enough, but it is not as bad as anarchy.

Old Problem in a New Form.

Evidently there will soon confront the courts a large and difficult task—a task so large and so difficult that its performance in a way satisfactory to even half of the people can be hoped only by the maddest of optimists. What the courts will have to do is to declare exactly what proportion of alcohol in a beverage makes it "intoxicating."

The trouble with that question is not that it has no answer, but that it has at least as many answers as does the inquiry as to the correct method of making tribal lays, and again every single one of them is right—which always is most confusing to judicial minds and others.

To the cold and impartial scientist who is also an etymologist, even the minutest quantity of alcohol is "intoxicating"—has, that is, in some degree the effects of any narcotic poison. But the scientist would also admit that, though all these effects are properly described as "intoxicating," they are not necessarily deleterious and may be most beneficial in the meeting of an emergency due to pain or fatigue. So the courts will get little real help from the scientists.

Reliance on "laymen" will be equally vain. For the Judges will be told—and shown, if they request it—that the intoxicating potency of a liquid, spirituous or malt, depends less on its alcoholic content than on what the world's people call the "carrying" power of the individual drinkers. One of them may suffer more disturbance of mental and physical balance from a single glass of beer or wine than another from ten times the quantity of whisky or brandy.

All this, of course, is discussion in the domain of extremes, and therefore not very profitable, but such arguments will be made by both the "wets" and the "drys," and they must be met somehow, before the required definition of "intoxicating" can be formulated.

But the problem is only an old one in a new form, for it is no harder to decide when a drink is "intoxicating" than when a man is "intoxicated." In both cases the matter is one of infinitely varying personal opinion.

"Safety First" Is Not for Airmen.

Memories need not be very long to reach back to the time when newspapers and their readers were discussing as earnestly and excitedly the perils and possibilities of crossing the English Channel or Long Island Sound by means of an airplane as they do today a like voyage across the Atlantic. It was M. BLERIOT who first went by the aerial route from France to England, and it is significant that he did it in a machine with an engine that never before had run continuously long enough to make the other side of that then alarmingly wide stretch of water.

Today hardly a head would turn to see a man starting on that journey or completing it.

The Atlantic is, indeed, "a different proposition," but the difference is not really an essential one, and, such as it is, it is not as great as the difference, with respect to power and trustworthiness, between the airplane M. BLERIOT used and those now available to any aviator who has or can command a few thousand dollars. One sadly recalls, however, that before Channel crossings by airplanes became matters of every-day occurrence several men failed in the attempt—and made no more attempts at doing anything else whatever.

But there never would have been an airplane flight, long or short, if "safety first," or even last, had been the guiding and controlling rule of aviators. They are real men, and danger, instead of deterring, attracts them, as it always does all real men when the object to be accomplished is worth while.

Doughboy and Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever "knockers" might like to say to the contrary the relationship of the army officer and the doughboy is more often one of sympathy and understanding than otherwise. This is not alone from my observation, for as Philip Gibbs says of himself, I am a nobody in this great adventure and what I say in this respect must of necessity be the result of careful observation rather than hearsay.

As one instance I should like to tell you that last night as I was walking along Fifth Avenue I met a number of soldiers marching. As the last man passed I heard a clatter of tinware and I turned to see a soldier gathering up the contents of his mess kit. He was having some difficulty, as his rolled blanket made it hard for him to bend over. While he was gathering the kit together a Lieutenant, walking from the opposite direction, appeared. He saw the doughboy's plight and immediately went to his assistance. In a minute the two were in order, soldier and Lieutenant saluted and smiled and passed on. It all happened so quickly no one by the biggest stretch of the imagination could have accused the Lieutenant of playing to the gallery. It was genuine help on the part of the Lieutenant that was genuinely appreciated by the doughboy.

New York, March 18, 1919. J. B.

FORCE BEHIND THE LEAGUE.

A Changed Attitude of Society as Noted by President Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the present active discussions concerning the proposed League of Nations, it is interesting to note some general observations made more than fifty years ago by W. E. H. Lecky, in his "History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe," upon the advent of new theories and beliefs at various stages in the history of mankind. He says:

"It was observed that every great change of belief had been preceded by a great change in the intellectual condition of Europe, that the success of any opinion depended much less upon the force of its arguments, or upon the ability of its advocates than upon the predisposition of society to receive it, and that that predisposition resulted from the intellectual type of the age. As men advance from an imperfect to a higher civilization, they gradually sublimate and refine their creed. Their imaginations insensibly detach themselves from those grosser conceptions and doctrines that were formerly most powerful, and they sooner or later reduce all their opinions into conformity with the moral and intellectual standards which the new civilization produces. * * * The pressure of the general intellectual influences of the time determines the predispositions which ultimately regulate the details of belief, and though all men do not yield to that pressure with the same facility, all large bodies are at last controlled. * * * Definite arguments are the symptoms and pretexts, but seldom the causes of the change. Their chief merit is to accelerate the inevitable crisis. They derive their force and efficacy from their conformity with the mental habits of those to whom they are addressed. Reasoning which in one age would make no impression whatever, in the next age is received with enthusiastic applause.

Does this not accurately foreshadow the present crisis in the evolution of human affairs? As President Wilson said, there is a great force now working throughout all the nations of the world toward a higher standard of duty, which will not be turned aside nor stopped by the obstructions of those who lack the imagination to see. As in the past, the success of the new great advance in civilization will depend "much less upon the force of its arguments, or upon the ability of its advocates, than upon the predisposition of society to receive it." And the arguments we hear are only the "symptoms" of the change which has already taken place.

HERBERT B. SMITH.
New York City, March 19, 1919.

"PORT OF MISSING MEN."

The Surgeon General Gives Credit for It to The Right-About.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The issue of THE TIMES of March 16, 1919, carried a story relative to the establishment by all similar newspapers printed under the auspices of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. of a column called The Port of Missing Men, the purpose of which is to obtain information of missing soldiers for their relatives.

I am directed by the Surgeon General of the army to state, for the purposes of accuracy, that The Port of Missing Men column, under this title, was originated by a member of the staff of The Right-About, published by the Medical Department of the army for and by the soldiers at Debarkation Hospital No. 3, Greenhut Building, New York City. It was originated fully two months ago, and since that time has been a regular feature of the thirty-two hospital newspapers published at all general hospitals, and at some debarkation hospitals, under the control of the Medical Department of the army. During this time thousands of inquiries have poured into the office of the Surgeon General of the army, and because of the fact that these inquiries were exchanged and reprinted by thirty-two hospital newspapers many missing men have been located by families and relatives, and other information concerning them obtained from soldiers returning from abroad and passing through the army hospitals.

The Medical Department of the army is pleased that The Port of Missing Men has found such widespread favor and has had such phenomenal success, and welcomes the opportunity of extending the scope of this column by having it printed in the camp publications now under the auspices of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., or, for that matter, by any other publications that reach soldiers returning from abroad; but, in the interest of accuracy, it only seems right that the credit for the origin and success of The Port of Missing Men column should go where it belongs, i. e., to the staff of The Right-About and to the hospital papers under the supervision of the Medical Department of the army.

WILLIAM WOLFF SMITH.
Captain, Sanitary Corps.
War Department, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, March 17, 1919.

WE OWE THEM THIS

Of War, its endless waste, its cruelties,
Its dreadful Moloch-hunger for bright youth,
Its trampling Beauty underneath the feet
Of famine, pestilence, and wanton death—
Of these we heard while War raged through the earth!

Yet now that Peace, like some white spirit, stands
So near the waiting World, so beautiful,
With day upon her forehead and the hope
Of men unborn in her wide-visioned eyes,
We hear the loud, discordant, angry cries
Of men distrustful, men of jealous minds
Who ever doubt all good they have not wrought,
And who, like Greeks of old, would banish one
Whom some have honored, even called "the Just."

These men, too crystallized to hope or pray
Or work with others for a better day,
Would hold America aloof, apart
From any League they might not wholly plan
Or any Peace upheld by that one man!

Perchance the League may fail. . . .
Who but high Gods
May know the end, and, god-like, peer across
The stormy seas of Time to Timeless ease?
No mortal sees the end of any trail
His feet may tread. . . . But, by our gallant Dead
Who died so Freedom live, we owe them this:

To carry on the Work they well began,
To guard against self-centred egotist,
Be he a King, or Senator, or Bolshevik,
Attaining Joy and Opportunity,
Not merely for Ourselves, but for Our World!

So, over all the torn and tortured Earth
Men's lives at last may blossom in the light,
And Beauty burn, and little children grow
To be the Men their stunted Fathers dreamed.

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

GEN. MAURICE SEES THE NEED OF LEAGUE

No Alternative Between It in Some Form and a Crisis in Europe, He Says.

PRAISES AMERICAN TROOPS

Former Head of British General Staff, Here to Lecture, Tells Need of an Early Peace.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the British General Staff from 1915 to 1918, arrived in New York from Halifax yesterday, after crossing the Atlantic on the Cunarder Campania, which put in at Halifax on account of the harbor strike here.

General Maurice, in an interview at the Hotel Knickerbocker, spoke on the League of Nations, the industrial situation in England, the attitude of the British toward conscription, and touched lightly on his sensational "Where is Bluecher?" interview and his challenging of statements made by Premier Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law concerning the critical military situation last Spring.

Dressed in mufti, General Maurice, whose fresh coloring and short red mustache belie his thin silver hair, told his interviewers that he had come almost direct from Paris, where he had been since the opening of the Peace Conference.

Must Have Some Agreement.

"I have studied the question of the League of Nations as deeply as I have been able," he said. "My conviction is that there is practically no alternative between the League of Nations in some form and a crisis in Europe which may be very nearly as serious as the war crisis. I think the Constitution, as it has so far been put forward, was definitely meant to be subject to amendment and revision, and the more constructive criticism there is of the draft with a view to putting it in the best possible form, the better.

"But I am sincerely of the opinion that the state of Europe at present is such that if the peace conferees do not arrive at some agreement along the lines that have been put forward in the draft, and if America cannot see her way of accepting a share of some kind in the League—then I think the last state of Europe will be worse than the first."

When asked whether he meant that Bolshevism might be the alternative, Sir Frederick said that Bolshevism was rather a loose term in these days and was used to mean many things.

"My conviction," he continued, "is that the people who fought in the war have had burned into them the determination that there has got to be some new form of government to relieve them of the danger to which they were exposed in the past and if they do not get it they will take that they will take the law into their own hands, upset the authorities and patch up things as best they can. If such a movement should begin in Europe there might be a prospect of it passing to England. It is difficult to say where such forces would stop, once they started.

Danger of Another Revolution.

"The Spartacide movement has no really great force of public opinion behind it, but if Germany is thrown into despair the people may throw their lot in with the Spartacides. There was some danger of this had the feeding of Germany been delayed. When the Allies, on renewing the terms of the armistice put the screw tighter and tighter, there was some danger of driving the Germans to despair and thus into another revolution. If such a revolution began in Germany it would spread elsewhere and the danger is not over yet.

"The importance that I attach to getting the terms settled with Germany in this, Germany, I feel, is in the position of the man who has been condemned and is awaiting punishment. If we keep the man waiting a long time for his punishment he may commit suicide. A nation may do the same thing."

On the question of conscription in England, General Maurice said the feeling there is almost unanimous against it, but the public is beginning to realize that the army obtained on a conscription basis cannot be broken up yet and therefore conscription must be kept up temporarily.

He explained that the old army is gone and that the present army is being reduced to 900,000 men. Regiments now there were 4,500,000 men in the British armies and so far, he said, about 2,000,000 have been demobilized.

"You ask me about the Bluecher incident," he continued. "That came out of an interview I granted to the correspondents. It was the time of the great crisis of March. I wanted to explain to the British and to the other allied public that what was being done was right. I took as an illustration Waterloo, where the British Army was hammered until the reserves came. The condition last Spring was the same until the French arrived to restore the situation.

Only Half of Interview Sent.

"Now, my statement on that occasion was a bit lengthy and the first half of it was sent out and not the second half. And in the first half I was made out as opposing unity of command. I had accepted unity of command under Foch and thought it was playing the game right. However, owing to difficulties in cable communication, the interview was not cabled back and so you in this country held me up to obloquy. I did not know this until the American papers arrived a fortnight later, and then I wrote the story which has been published in an American magazine."

General Maurice was asked concerning his challenge of the accuracy of statements on the military situation made by Premier Lloyd George and David Bonar Law, whose statements were upheld by a vote of the House of Commons, while Sir Frederick was subsequently placed on retired pay.

"That is still a matter of controversy," he said. "I don't think that the moment when we are trying to settle the peace is one in which to rake up controversies which have nothing to do with peace."

Regarding the Irish situation, he said: "I'm an Irishman myself, but I would treat the Irish question on the same footing as the other. It is a matter of complete politics in England. The Government has deliberately let it alone because it would interfere with the peace with Germany. The less that is done to raise controversial questions the quicker the settlement of the peace with Germany will be."

After mentioning his recent visit to Germany, General Maurice was asked if Germany feels her guilt.

"I say definitely, no," was the quick answer. "The feeling of the people is that they have been let down by the Kaiser and the militarist party. They recognize that, but that they recognize their moral guilt I do not believe."

He did not believe with Maximilian Harden that if the Kaiser were not too cowardly to return, he could rally his old officers around him and assume the reins of government. He thought that at present there was so much feeling against the military party that there was no danger yet of a military reaction.

Labor Unrest a War Aftermath.

The unrest in the ranks of labor, he said, was the result of the aftermath of the war, and the situation when he left was much more hopeful than the previous week. It appeared to him that the prospect of the great strike threatened by the "Triple Entente" of Labor had been avoided, as both sides, employer and workers, were stating their cases before a commission, and that there was optimism that some form of adjustment would be reached.

It was pleasant, said General Maurice, to reach New York at the same time that the 27th Division was getting home. One of the first calls he made in New York after his arrival was on Major Gen. O'Ryan.

He told of a compliment paid the British by General O'Ryan, who said that the reason the American troops loved the British Army was that they found them always straightforward, that if they thought they could do a job they said so, and if they thought they could not they said that.

"I can return that compliment," he continued, "for General Rawlinson, who commanded the Fourth Army, in which the 27th Division fought when they attacked the Hindenburg line, said to me that the reason why the Fourth Army loved the Americans was that whenever the Americans were given a job they would go all out to the last man on it. That was the sort of mutual esteem that was built up on the battlefield and which I will try to perpetuate by telling the American public."

"Every man among them was a crusader," was his verdict of the American soldier, uttering an American officer's opinion of his troops.

The demobilization troubles have been pretty well settled, General Maurice said in answer to a question on that situation. He said that to please the people the Government made a change in the plan before election, and the result was that men were discharged out of their turn. This was resented and caused some trouble, but has been put to rights. The present plans for the Army of Occupation were working well, he said. They are being formed largely of boys of 19, who, being young, are enthusiastic and keen and are being attracted by a considerable advance in pay.

General Maurice will remain in the United States about three months. His first lecture will be given in Carnegie Hall, on Sunday evening, and he will be introduced by General O'Ryan. He also delivers lectures in this city, Washington, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. He will tell of the last few months of the war, how the allied victory was won, and explain the part taken by each army in the final victory. He will also deliver parts of his lecture to the Peace Conference.

SAYS KOREA NEEDS JAPAN.

Missionary Finds People Unfit for Self-Government.

MADISON, N. J., March 19.—The revolution in Korea was described today as "wildfire agitation by a people as yet unfit for self-government" by the Rev. Dr. E. D. Soper, a professor in Drew Theological Seminary here, who has just returned from a seven months' tour of the Far East, part of which he spent in Korea.

He was of the opinion that notwithstanding mistakes in Japanese rule and abuses of power by some of the Japanese in the country, the Koreans were better off morally, physically, and economically under Japanese control than when they were independent. He said the Koreans were yet "children," while the Japanese were "adolescents."

One of the chief causes of the uprising, according to Dr. Soper, is the "widespread talk of 'self-determination' for small nations," fostered by agitators. The severity of Japanese rule, the backwardness of the Koreans in accepting modern customs, the introduction of the Japanese language in the Korean schools, the death of former Emperor Yi Heui, the system of espionage adopted by the Japanese all over Korea, and the maladministration and venality of some of the Japanese Judges sent to Korea in 1910 at the time of the occupation were mentioned by Dr. Soper as other causes. These Judges, he said, failed to curb the activities of many Japanese "freebooters."

Many of the early day evils were remedied, however, and the Koreans were becoming reconciled to the new sovereignty when the war broke out. The coming of peace and the talk of agitators, he said, made them restive, particularly in Northern Korea, where discontent and the clamor for independence became most pronounced.

"When the ex-Emperor died on Jan. 23 last," he said, "Korean women wailed for days at the palace gates. This was aggravated by a report that Yi Heui had committed suicide in disgrace over the betrothal of his son to a Japanese Princess. Political agitators took advantage of the occasion to stir up the people and remind them that they might obtain independence for Korea by appealing to the Peace Conference at Paris. Money was raised and two emissaries were sent overseas.

"Severity of Japanese rule could not help but create resentment and rebellion in Korea. Cases of cruelty were common and Japanese soldier police were spying everywhere. They even watched a religious service I conducted in a chapel at Seoul, to ascertain if there were any 'inflammatory' utterances. Christian Korean Sunday schools stopped singing such hymns as 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' and 'The Son of God Goes Forth to War,' because the ignorant Japanese gendarmes regarded them as incendiary."

Nevertheless Japanese administration of affairs in Korea, according to Dr. Soper, has been characterized by marked improvement in the railroads, transportation, industry, farming, and finance. The Japanese have cleaned up the cities and towns, indescribably filthy, and are making them "model centres of the Far East."

REPORT ON WISE FUND.

Workers in the Campaign Meet at the Biltmore.

More than $36,000 has been contributed toward New York City's quota of $100,000 in the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Campaign, being held this week in the United States for the purpose of gathering a fund of $300,000 in order to advance the purposes of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Both institutions were founded by the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise.

The reports of the teams soliciting the funds were made yesterday afternoon at the first meeting of the workers at the Hotel Biltmore. The first synagogue to exceed its quota was the New Synagogue, said to be the youngest congregation in New York, whose quota was $3,000 and whose contribution so far amounts to $4,432. Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart was Chairman of the meeting. Among those who spoke were Mrs. William D. Sporborg, Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the fund, and Dr. Nathan Krass of the Central Synagogue.

The subscriptions, as reported at the meeting yesterday, were as follows:

Temple Emanu-El	$14,000
Temple Beth-El	5,807
Free Synagogue and branches	1,427
Central Synagogue	3,000
Temple Israel of

ARCHBISHOP HAYES SOLEMNLY INDUCTED

Conferring of New Title Upon Bishop Brings Tributes from Priests and Congregations.

ST. PATRICK'S THRONGED

Has No Other Plan, He Announces, Than to Uphold Ideals of the Good Shepherd.

With simple ceremonies necessitated by the Lenten season the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes was installed yesterday afternoon as Archbishop of the Diocese of New York. Despite the simplicity, a solemn and impressive dignity marked the conferring of the new title upon the former Bishop, and St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded to the doors with both the clergy and the laity who had come to do him honor. The papal decree was brought by the Most Rev. John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, to whom a lay committee responded through the Chairman, former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney welcomed the Archbishop in the name of the clergy, the Very Rev. George J. Waring, C. S. A., performed the same function for the army and navy chaplains, and Justice Victor J. Dowling made an address in behalf of the laity. To these Archbishop Hayes responded with an expression of appreciation of the responsibilities to which he had been called, and with an appeal for the instilling of the spirit of God and of Christ into the momentous affairs of the world today.

The procession reached the main doors of the cathedral at 3 o'clock, where Archbishop Hayes was received by Mgr. Lavelle, pastor of the cathedral. Here the Archbishop divested himself of his cappa magna and in its place received the cope, mitre, and crozier of the Bishop's office, after which he was sprinkled with holy water, incense, and presented with a small crucifix. Mgr. Lavelle then offered prayers for the Archbishop, after which the procession moved up the main aisle to the altar to the chanting of the Te Deum. Later, after the Apostolic Delegate had formally conferred the title of Archbishop, Bishop Hayes removed the episcopal designations from the red robe of the Archbishop.

Those in the procession, in the order in which they reached the chancel, were: Students of the Seminary, members of the religious orders, the Monsignors and Bishops, the archiepiscopal cross bearer with acolytes, the Most Rev. John Bonzano with deacons of honor, the three Papal Chamberlains, Gerald M. Borden, Nicholas F. Brady, and Thomas H. Kelly; the Knights of St. Gregory and members of the lay committees, army and navy chaplains in uniform, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. John O'Ryan, Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Colonel John J. Phelan, Lieut. Col. Edward A. Brown, and Archbishop Hayes and the Knights of St. Gregory.

After the formal reading of the Pope's designation, Archbishop Bonzano conducted Archbishop Hayes to the Gospel side of the altar, and then retired to the episcopal side, from which he delivered his address. In speaking of Cardinal Farley, who lately occupied the office of Archbishop, the Apostolic Delegate said:

"In the ceremony of today we pay a new tribute to the Cardinal's memory. It was his wish that one whose merits he knew so well should assist him in bearing the burden of the episcopal office, and now, by the action of the Holy See, his auxiliary becomes his successor. A significant approval of the choice that he made and a fulfillment of his earnest desire."

When Archbishop Bonzano had concluded his address the 1,000 priests in the archdiocese approached the new Archbishop and one by one knelt before him, kissing the ring which he wears upon his right hand and thus signifying that they pledge allegiance to their new superior officer. After the priests in their black robes and white surplices came gray-mantled Friars, and finally the khaki-clad and blue-uniformed chaplains of the army and navy.

Praises Archbishop for War Work.

Judge Dowling recounted the achievements of the Archbishop in the various offices he has held, laying especial stress upon his loyal and zealous direction of the army and navy chaplains.

Speaking of the work of the Archbishop in the war, Chaplain Waring said that it was a most remarkable achievement, as the Archbishop had kept his hand constantly on the pulse of the war activities and that only lately the Pope had expressed in most glowing terms his admiration for his phenomenal organization and administrative ability.

In expressing the confidence of the clergy in their new leader Mgr. Lavelle closed his address with a reference to "men's minds which are out upon a wild tempestuous sea of doubt and threatening despair about the things that were once held sacred and secure."

In one part of his address Archbishop Hayes exclaimed with great fervor: "I say in the name of Benedict XV that the Peace Conference will only be permanent when God reigns for those who compose it and Christ the Lord is made one of their council." After speaking of the feeling of responsibility the new office placed upon him, he said:

"I have neither plans nor policy to announce, except my ardent desire and my fixed purpose to keep before me constantly the ideals of the Good Shepherd, and to strive to walk in the footsteps of my revered, sainted, and illustrious predecessors in this Metropolitan See."

Miss Bell Weds H. R. Thornburgh.

Miss Charlotte R. Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bell of 309 West Ninety-third Street, was married last night to Howard Robert Thornburgh of Atlanta, Ga., the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride by the Rev. Hubert Jones of Jamaica, L. I. They will make their home in Atlanta, where Mr. Thornburgh is in the electrical business.

ALBERT S. WASHBURN DEAD.

Once Prominent Hotel Man and Civil War Veteran Was 75.

Albert S. Washburn, for many years a prominent hotel man, retiring fifteen years ago, died suddenly yesterday in his apartment at Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. Mr. Washburn was for years largely interested in city real estate and directed hotels at Palm Beach, Fla., Ocean Grove, N. J., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and other places.

Mr. Washburn was born in New York City seventy-five years ago, his forefathers coming to Manhattan Island in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He enlisted in the 127th Regiment, New York Volunteers, for the civil war and served with the regiment in the army of the Potomac; also with General Cochrane at Suffolk, Va., and in the battles around Charleston. Wounded in the Battle of Honey Hill, S. C., while charging with his regiment on a Confederate line of breastworks, he fell with a broken leg, and the war had been over for a year before he was off his crutches. Mr. Washburn was a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and was a Knight Templar.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. GEORGIANNA MORRIS BOGART, wife of Adrian Bogart, a retired mason and builder, died at her home in Bath Beach on Saturday, at the age of 70 years.

JOHN HENRY KNOX, 57 years old, in the insurance business and formerly a Pinkerton detective, died on Monday at his home, 28 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, of apoplexy. He was a member of Adytum Lodge, No. 540, F. and A. M.

JOHN C. KREY, a salesman for the Warren Chemical Company and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home in Jersey City, N. J., on Monday of pneumonia.

Captain GRIFFIN COCHRAN, city editor of The Lexington (Ky.) Leader, died in Tours, France, of pneumonia on Feb. 21, according to word received by his aunt, Miss Esther Parkes of Port Jefferson, L. I. Captain Cochran was born in Brooklyn, and before engaging in newspaper work he was in the woolen business.

PHILIP L. F. ELTING, proprietor of Orchard Terrace, one of the best-known Summer boarding houses in Ulster County, died Tuesday night at the age of 83 years.

JOHN F. FULLWOOD, cashier of the Consumers' Pie Baking Company, and for forty years treasurer of the New York Pie Baking Company, died suddenly on Monday at his home, 115 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

THEODORE RICKSECKER, retired, President of the Theodore Ricksecker Perfume Manufacturing Company, is dead at his home, 61 South Burnett Street, East Orange, N. J. He was 74 years old, and was one of the founders of the Perfumers' Association of America.

Mrs. FRANCES E. LOOMIS, widow of the Rev. Dr. Henry Loomis, for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died Monday at her home, 1,186 Lexington Avenue, in her ninetieth year.

PERCY ROBERT SCARR, 63 years old, who retired ten years ago from the cloak and suit business to take a position in the advertising department of the American Cloak and Suit Review, died yesterday at the Memorial Hospital. His home was at 216 West Eighty-second Street. He was born in London.

ESSIE RAYMOND, 30 years old, formerly a well-known actress who retired seven years ago when she married David M. Lion, a stock broker, died Tuesday at her home at the Adion Apartments, Fifty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. She was a daughter of George Tugnot, a mining promoter of this city, and was seen with Lew Fields in "Old Dutch," and in "Havana" at the Casino Theatre.

DAVID MILLER, who served with the old 9th Regiment of New York during the civil war and with the New York National Guard in many riots that followed the reconstruction period, died Monday at his home, 633 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J. He had held the rifle championship of both the United States and Germany.

Miss MAY FRANCES BLATCHFORD, daughter of Mrs. E. W. Blatchford of 188 Bellevue Avenue, Montclair, died of heart disease Tuesday night, at the age of 53.

Miss FLORENCE CAROLINE WERTHER SIMONSON, wife of Charles Simonson, a Queens real estate dealer, died yesterday at her home in Chicago Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., in her thirty-first year. Before her marriage she taught in Public School 89 of Elmhurst.

Mrs. HENRY POWELSON, 83 years old, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Compton, 4 Park Avenue, Summit, N. J. On account of her feeble health she was never informed of the death, two months ago, of her son, who lived in Queens, L. I.

THOMAS E. WOODS, 81 years old, senior member of the banking house of Woods & Co. in the early '90s, died Sunday in the Long Island College Hospital of pneumonia. His home was at 124 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He was a veteran of the civil war and a thirty-second-degree Mason.

FREDERICK PERCY KALKHOFF of 71 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday. Mr. Kalkhoff was Vice President of the Kalkhoff Company, printers, at 216 West Eighteenth Street, Manhattan.

THEODORE A. BRALEY, publisher of The Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin, died suddenly at a hotel in Chicago yesterday. He was 59 years old.

CHARLES BRODMERKEL, Jr., member of the firm of H. A. Caesar & Co., dry goods commission merchants, at 50 Union Square, died yesterday. Mr. Brodmerkel was in the forty-eighth year of his age, and lived at 924 West End Avenue.

BERNHARD ROSENSTOCK, President of the Peronne Realty Company, 140 Nassau Street, died yesterday in his sixty-fifth year, at his home, 600 West 163d Street.

Dr. CHARLES F. FOWLER, 58 years old, died last night at his home in New London, Conn. He was born in Moodus, Conn., where he formerly directed a small patent medicine business. He owned a racetrack at Moodus and several steam yachts.

WILLIAM E. BUDD of Andover, N. J., for many years State Fish and Game Warden of New Jersey, and an inventor of a reversible plow and several improvements upon the mowing machine, died Tuesday in the Dover General Hospital at the age of 72.

MAURICE BRODZKY, 64 years old, for many years prominent in Australian journalistic circles, died Tuesday at his home, 365 West 186th Street. During his residence in London, in 1912, he received from the French Government the commendation medal for voluntary service granted for active service in the field in the war of 1870-71.

HARVEY M. GEER of Ballston Spa, a consulting engineer, died Tuesday night at the Samaritan Hospital in Troy, N. Y., in which city he was born in 1851. He was a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Class of 1872, and had superintended the construction of waterworks in many cities.

Miss MANA IRENE SILO, daughter of James P. Silo, the auctioneer, and Mrs. Silo, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 128 West Seventy-third Street.

FREDERICK HAWS PINCKNEY, 80 years old, head of the New York brokerage firm at 61 Broadway which bears his name, died Tuesday at his home at Queens, L. I.

Mrs. CESARINE FRASER, 88 years old, widow of Colonel James L. Fraser, who commanded the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers in the civil war, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Heusel, 837 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. After the Port Royal, S. C., had been taken from the Confederates and Colonel Fraser had been made Provost Marshal, Mrs. Fraser raised the Union flag over the town.

America's Production.

An economist estimates that the United States, with only 6% of the world's population and 7% of the land, supplies the following percentages of the world's products:

Automobiles	85%	Coal	32%
Refined Copper	80%	Zinc	50%
Corn	75%	Lead	40%
Oil	66%	Silver	40%
Cotton	60%	Iron and Steel	40%
Copper	60%	Wheat	25%
Aluminum	60%	Gold	20%

It is evident that this country must provide the bulk of materials to repair the waste of war and to make possible the return of the world to normal conditions.

The Citizens National Bank offers merchants and manufacturers the complete facilities of a commercial bank, including a thoroughly equipped department for the transaction of business abroad.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
Established 1851

'GREEN LINE' LED TO CELLS.

Two Men Get in Row Following Shonts's Instructions.

Obeying literally the instruction of President Shonts to follow the green line from subway to shuttle train, at the Grand Central station landed James R. Hamilton of 1,272 Sherman Avenue in the West Forty-seventh Street police station last evening. It was also responsible for the arrest of John F. Foster of 507 Lenox Avenue. Both were locked up on counter charges of assault.

Until yesterday Hamilton lived at 307 East 149th Street, the Bronx, and last evening he essayed for the first time to reach his new Washington Heights home by transferring by way of the shuttle train from east to west side subways.

When he got off the train at Grand Central Hamilton picked up the green line and as the route was new to him he followed it with head up and eyes continually on the band of green. In the course of his travel he knocked into Foster, who also was engaged in following the green line. The argument that followed was continued all the way to the shuttle train. Then by some chance of fortune they both made the same car by the same door just as the guard closed it.

Standing close together and just within the door they continued their exchange of views. Words were followed by blows and the battle entertained some of the passengers and shocked and alarmed others, nearly all the way to the Times Square Station. When the train reached there the frantic whistlings by the motorman brought two policemen, and so under police escort both were taken to the police station. Before being permanently separated for the night they were treated for bruises.

TO TRY MORE B.R.T. OFFICIALS

District Attorney Will Call Case of Motorman Next Wednesday.

The acquittal of Thomas F. Blewitt, Division Superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, by a jury at Mineola on Tuesday has not affected the plans of District Attorney Lewis of Kings County as to the trials of President Timothy S. Williams and the other officials and employes of the railroad company who are under indictment for manslaughter as a consequence of the fatal wreck in the Malbone Street tunnel on Nov. 1. Mr. Lewis will start the trial of Luciano, the alleged "green" motorman, who operated the wrecked train, next Wednesday.

HERMAN H. STEIN DIES.

Treasurer of Standard Oil Co. of New York a Pneumonia Victim.

Herman H. Stein, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New York, with offices at 26 Broadway, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in his apartment at 251 West Ninety-second Street, after a short illness of pneumonia.

Mr. Stein was born in the South and had lived in New York City for about twenty years. He was 48 years old, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mabel Rogan Stein. The body will be taken to Rogersville, Tenn., for interment.

Military Funeral for Colonel Scott.

The funeral of Colonel David H. Scott, U. S. A., who died of pneumonia in the Polyclinic Hospital, this city, on Monday, was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., following which the body was taken to Washington, D. C., for interment in Arlington Cemetery. The body had lain in state in the Memorial Chapel of Princeton Cemetery for twenty-four hours. A military escort under command of Colonel S. G. White and his Executive Staff, consisting of three companies of infantry from Camp Dix, formed at the door of the chapel and escorted the body to the church, where the service was read by the Rev. Alfred Baker, rector emeritus, assisted by the Rev. Robert Williams, the rector. Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commander of Camp Dix, Chief of Colonel Scott, attended the services.

Charles J. Wittenberg.

Charles J. Wittenberg, President of the Wittenberg Coal Company, with offices at 11 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 33 West Ninety-first Street, in his fifty-fourth year. He was also President of the Newport News Docks and Coal Corporation, the Pocahontas and New River Coal Company, the Rahway Valley Railroad Company, lessees; the Victoria Coal Mining Company, the Virginia and Tide Water Coal Company. Director of the Rahway Valley Railroad Company, and Great Northern Casualty Company of New York.

Born.

EISLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan A. Eisler (Miriam Wallach) of 940 Riverside Drive announce the birth of a daughter, March 19, 1919.

GREENBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Greenberger (nee Otillie Schwarzkopf) of 170 East 91st St. announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth Marjorie, on March 19, 1919, at Lenox Hill Hospital.

SALM-HOOGSTRAETEN.—On March 17, at 405 Park Av., to the Count and Countess (nee Maud Coster) Salm-Hoogstraeten, a son.

Married.

HELMS—VALTER.—At Calvary Episcopal Church, New York City, by the Rev. Alfred R. Hill, on March 5, 1919, Franklin W. Helms to Lillian M. Valter, both of Summit, N. J.

Died.

ANDREWS.—The Huguenot Society of America announces with regret the death of Mr. Constant A. Andrews, a member of the Society, on March 12, 1918, at his home in White Plains, N. Y.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, President.
MRS. JAS. M. LAWTON, Treas.

BARNES.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1919, Julie J., widow of Charles C. Barnes and daughter of the late Jacob D. L. Armour, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, 151 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, March 22, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

BATTERSON.—On Wednesday, March 19, at St. Luke's Home, 2,014 Broadway, Mary Anna, widow of Henry Adams Batterson, and daughter of the late Horace and Julia Larkum. Funeral service at the Church of St. Ignatius, West End Av. and 87th St., on Friday, March 21, at 11 A. M. Interment Hartford, Conn. Hartford papers please copy.

BENNETT.—On March 18, 1919, at the Midwood Sanitarium at Brooklyn, Louisa Rochon, widow of the late John Bennett, formerly of Bay Ridge. Funeral private.

BLATCHFORD.—After a short illness, at Upper Montclair, N. J., on March 18, 1919, Frances May Blatchford, second daughter of Mary E. and the late E. W. Blatchford of Chicago, Ill., in her 53d year. Funeral services at her late home, 188 Bellevue Av., Friday, March 21, at 2:45 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie R. R., 2 P. M., for Upper Montclair station.

BLOOM.—Michel, beloved son of Moses and Dinah Bloom, husband of Fannie Haber, father of Stanley, brother of Harry, Jessie Evelyn, Ned Arthur, and Chauncey, March 19, 1919, in his 34th year. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Thursday, March 20, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers. Pittsburgh, Penn., and Denver, Col., papers please copy.

BRADY.—On March 17, John Henry, beloved husband of Caroline J. Funeral services at his late residence, 14 Lott Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

BRODMERKEL.—Charles, Jr., beloved husband of Emily Brodmerkel, in his 48th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRODZKY.—On March 18, Maurice, dearly beloved husband of Florence Brodzky, at his residence, 367 West 186th St., New York, aged 65. Formerly of Melbourne, Australia, and London, England. Funeral strictly private.

BURGOYNE.—Suddenly, at St. Petersburg, Fla., March 17, 1919, Edward A. Burgoyne, husband of the late Anna L. Burgoyne, aged 75 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 24 Bay St., City Island, N. Y., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—On March 18, Amelia S., beloved wife of George W. Connolly and daughter of John C. and the late Amelia S. Reid. Funeral services at her late residence, 360 East 20th St., at 2 P. M., on March 20.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 18, 1919, at his residence, Shrewsbury, N. J., Dr. James E. Cooper, beloved husband of Sarah E. Haight, in his 70th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

COX.—At his residence, 130 East 67th St., on March 17, 1919, Kenyon Cox. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., Thursday morning, March 20, 1919, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

CUNNINGHAM.—On March 19, of pneumonia, James A. Cunningham. Services Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at his sister's residence, Mrs. Mealy, 1,812 Harrison Av., West Bronx. Interment Saturday at 10 A. M., Woodlawn.

DIERCKS.—On Sunday, March 16, Anna H. Diercks, mother of Jules and Christian, in her eightieth year, at Hampton-on-Thames, England.

DREXLER.—On March 18, 1919, Joseph Drexler, son of the late Felix and Margaretha Drexler. Funeral Friday, 9:15 A. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Charles E. Deppermann, 504 West 157th St., thence to St. Catharine's Church, 158th St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ENGEL.—Marcus. Members of Manhattan Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B., are invited to funeral of Brother Marcus Engel at Beal Brith Home for Aged, Riverdale Av., Yonkers, Thursday, March 20, 1 o'clock.
CHARLES J. FOLTZ, President.
PHILIP COWEN, Secretary.

FARRELL.—Mrs. Anna M. Farrell, March 18, after a short illness. Funeral from her late residence, 2,606 Decatur Av., Fordham, Friday, at 9:30 A. M.

GALE.—At Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1919, Ida May, beloved wife of Thomas M. Gale, and daughter of the late Thomas J. Fisher.

GARBAT. — Suddenly, on March 17, Mrs. Isaac M., beloved wife of Isaac M. and mother of Miss Flora and Dr. Abraham L. Garbat. Funeral Tuesday, 18th, at 2 P. M., 71 East 91st St.

GILSENAN.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Edward Albert Gilsenan, in his 20th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 1,706 79th St., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 20, at 8 P. M.

HASHIMOTO.—George. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's.) Thursday, 3:30 P. M.

HERZIG.—Tuesday, March 17, in her 85th year, Jeanette, widow of the late Albert Herzig. Funeral from her late residence, 48 De Groat Place, West New Brighton, S. I., Friday, March 21, 11 A. M. Bradford, Penn., papers please copy.

HOLT.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 19, Joseph Holt, beloved husband of Jean Gordon Murray Holt, in his 55d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 132 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, Friday, March 21, at 3 P. M. Interment Green Hill Cemetery, Lutknow, Ontario, Canada. Canadian papers please copy.

HURTIG.—Sadye, widow of Ben. Hurtig, at her residence, "The Maples," St. James, Long Island, on March 18. Solemn requiem mass from the Roman Catholic Church at St. James, Long Island, at 10 A. M. Thursday, March 20. Interment same day, Calvary Cemetery, Plot O, Section 16.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Virginia Johnson, in her 72d year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Vostach, 230 East 161st St., on Thursday, March 20, 8:15 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

KALKHOFF.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1919, Frederick Percy Kalkhoff of 71 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

KIRCHER.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, George Kircher, father of Stacy G. Kircher, in his 52d year. Funeral services at 1:30 P. M. Thursday, March 20, at parlors, 14 East 30th St.

KRAUS.—Pauline, beloved wife of Martin Kraus, March 18. Funeral services March 20, 9 A. M., at Home for Aged Hebrews, 121 West 106th St.

LEVIN.—On March 18, in her 70th year, Bertha, widow of the late Morris and devoted mother of Rose Gibbs, Hattie Goldsaa, Albert, Irving, Rudolph, Gussie Jockers, and the late Julius Levin. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 1,476 Wilkins Av., Bronx, on Thursday, March 20, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

LIBBY.—At Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, March 19, 1919, Augustus F., beloved husband of Harriet Robbins Libby. Funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, March 21, at 2:15 P. M., on arrival of 1:03 train from Hoboken. Interment private.

LIVINGSTON.—Joseph L., of pneumonia, March 19, aged 64 years, formerly of Nicaragua. Funeral notice later.

LOOMIS.—At New York City, March 17, 1919, Frances Elizabeth Craft, wife of the late Rev. Henry Loomis, in her 90th year. Interment Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot 9:40 A. M., Thursday.

LOUGHERY.—On March 18, John T., beloved husband of Mary, and father of John, Joseph, and Mary. Funeral Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock from his late residence, Glen Rock, N. J.

LOUGHERY.—John T., Tabernacle Lodge No. 598, F. and A. M., announces with deep sorrow the death of Worl Brother John T. Loughery. Masonic funeral services this evening at 8 o'clock. Train leaving Jersey City 6:40 P. M. Chambers, and 23d St. 6:25.

McBRIDE.—On March 18, John Joseph, beloved husband of Susan McBride, (nee Cassell), and father of Agnes and Edna McBride and May Lyon. Funeral from his late residence, 419 West 44th St., Thursday, March 20, at 10:30 A. M.; thence to the Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., where a solemn high requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

MADIGAN.—On Wednesday, March 19, Bridget, (nee Cloonan), widow of Timothy Madigan. Funeral from residence of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Moore, Park Av., Port Washington, L. I. Notice of time later. Kindly omit flowers.

MUNTERT.—Suddenly, March 17, Charles, aged 46. Remains at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

NEUMAN.—Tuesday, March 18, 1918, Emanuel, dearly beloved husband of Clara beloved father of Saul, Leon, Regina, and Sylvia. Funeral from his late residence, 904 West End Av., Thursday, March 20, at 1:30 P. M.

NEUMAN.—Emanuel. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Beth Israel Hospital, held Tuesday, March 18, 1919, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS Emanuel Neuman, our fellow Director, entered into eternal life; and
WHEREAS since his election as a Director he had given time and thought to the growth and extension of the hospital;
RESOLVED, That death has deprived us of a friendship of value to ourselves and to the hospital; and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes, an engrossed copy thereof be presented to his family, and that the Directors attend the funeral in a body.
JOSEPH H. COHEN, President.
MELVILLE J. SCHOLLE, Secretary.

NEUMAN.—Members and seatholders of the Congregation Adath Israel of the Bronx are requested to attend the funeral and pay our last tribute of respect to our late ex-President and member, Emanuel Neuman, on Thursday at 1:30 P. M., at his late residence, 904 West End Av.
JOSEPH L. SCHEIER, President.
MOSES REES, Financial Secretary.

NEUMAN.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral and pay your last tribute of respect to our brother, Emanuel Neuman, Thursday, 1:30 P. M., 904 West End Av., near 105th St. By order of
REUBEN GREENBAUM, Master.
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

NOLAN.—Ann Elizabeth, (nee Quinn,) wife of the late Michael N. Nolan and daughter of the late James Quinn, Albany, N. Y., in her 79th year, after a long illness, at her home in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on March 19, 1919. Funeral private, Kindly omit flowers.

ORR.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Margaret J., daughter of the late David and Ann Boyd Orr. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 473 Hudson St., Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

PINCKNEY.—At Queens, N. Y., March 18, 1919, Frederick Hawes Pinckney, aged 80 years, beloved husband of Caroline Murray and beloved son of James Henry and Henrietta Pinckney. Funeral service at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday at 11 A. M. Interment Hartford, Conn.

PLEASANTS.—On March 18, at New York City, William Heth Pleasants, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment Richmond, Va.

PURCELL.—Mary Loomis, beloved wife of the late Thomas F. Purcell. Funeral Thursday forenoon from residence, 1,070 Grant Av.

PUTNAM.—Suddenly, on March 18, 1919, at her home, Geneva, N. Y., Evelyn Thomas, wife of Henry Fibley Putnam and daughter of John Lloyd and Mary Brant Thomas, in her 31st year.

RICHARDSON.—Mortimer O., beloved husband of Lucretia Richardson, on March 19, 1919, in his 49th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 761 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Apartment 3B, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DIABETIC Bread

ABSOLUTELY STARCHLESS and Sugarless—can be made easily in any home from

LISTERS DIABETIC FLOUR

—a peculiarly different Diabetic Flour, delicately flavored, self-rising—put up in small boxes, use for each day. Makes Diabetic Bread, Cookies, Noodles, Pancakes—delicious in taste and very easily digested. A perfect and unusually sustaining food for the diabetic.

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Died.

ROSENSTOCK.—Bernhard, in his 66th year, beloved husband of Eva, father of Felix M., Leo, Jesse, and brother of Fred, Samuel, and Fanny. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 166th St., Friday, March 21, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends, members of Congregation Rodeph Sholom, Noah Benevolent Society, and Washington-Manhattan Lodge, I. O. B. B., are respectfully invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

ROSENSTOCK.—Bernhard. We regret to inform members Manhattan Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B., of the death of Brother Bernhard Rosenstock, and invite them to funeral Friday morning, March 21, 11 o'clock, 600 West 166th St.
CHARLES J. FOLTZ, President.
PHILIP COWEN, Secretary.

ROSS.—Feb. 26, at Marseilles, France, William Ross, Jr., First Lieutenant Co. A, 301st Battalion, Tank Corps, Volunteer A. E. F., originally commissioned Engineer Reserve, only son of William Ross of Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Buried at Marseilles.

ROSS.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death in the service of his country, at Marseilles, France, on Feb. 26, 1919, of William Ross, Jr., First Lieutenant, Co. A, 301st Battalion, Tank Corps, Volunteer A. E. F., a member of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

SCARR.—On March 18, Percy Robert, in his 67th year. Funeral services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Friday, 1 P. M. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

SHAW.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 19, Elisabeth Zita Shaw, beloved wife of G. Arnold Shaw, in her 36th year. Funeral from her late residence, 32 Gilbert Place, Yonkers, Friday, March 21, at 9:30 A. M. High mass at Monastery of Sacred Heart at 10 A. M. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery, Yonkers.

SILO.—On Wednesday, March 26, Nana Irene, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Silo, at the home of her parents, 128 West 73d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMONSON.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on March 18, 1919, Florence Caroline, beloved wife of Charles Simonson and mother of Ruth and loving daughter of William and Caroline Werther, in her 31st year. Funeral at her home, Chicago St. and Maurice St., on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

SIMS.—On March 18, 1919, John Carlysle Sims, beloved husband of Anna M. Schneider, and eldest son of Robert J. and Elizabeth Bates Sims. Funeral services at the Funeral Parlors, 17 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Thursday, 8:15 P. M.

STEIN.—On March 19, 1919, Herman H., beloved husband of Mabel Rogan, aged 48 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 251 West 92d St., Wednesday evening, March 19, 8:30 o'clock, and at Rogersville, Tenn., on March 22, afternoon. Louisville, (Ky.,) Atlanta, (Ga.,) Rogersville papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 19, 1919, at his residence, 225 West 110th St., Captain Reginald E. Taylor. Funeral services will be held tonight, Thursday, at 8 o'clock, at August Eickelberg's Parlor, 934 8th Av., near 55th St. Relatives, friends, and members of Park Lodge 516, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN BENTHUYSEN.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, Henrietta D. Van Benthuysen, in her 77th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 378 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, March 20, at 2 P. M.

VAN WART.—On Tuesday, March 18, at 31 Madison Av., New York City, Sarah Irving Van Wart, daughter of the late Henry Van Wart, and Abby Irving Van Wart. Funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Av. and 35th St., on Thursday, March 20, at 10:30.

WADSWORTH.—At Summit, N. J., March 19, 1919, Ellen Silvester, widow of Dr. F. Wadsworth, in her 86th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. W. H. Mount, 51 High St., Summit, N. J., on Thursday, March 20, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Malden, Mass.

WARING.—On March 19, 1919, Elizabeth Hancock, beloved wife of James Palmer Waring, at her residence, 20 East 124th St. Notice of funeral later.

WASHBURN.—Suddenly, at the Hotel Endicott, on March 19, Albert S. Washburn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEINSTOCK.—On Monday, March 17, 1919, Caroline, widow of the late Abraham and dearly beloved mother of Jacob M., in her 76th year. Funeral from her late residence, 567 West 149th St., on Thursday at 10:30 A. M.

WHITMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 18, Ethel Griffen, wife of Frank E. Whitman and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Griffen of White Plains. Funeral services at late residence, 411 West 114th St., Friday, March 20, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

WILLIAMS.—At Atlanta, Ga., March 18, Lillie Hedden, youngest daughter of the late John G. and Frances Hedden Williams. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Friday, March 21, following the arrival of the Southern Express at 2:02 o'clock, Pennsylvania Station. Asheville and Edenton, (N. C.) papers please copy.

WITTENBERG.—At his residence, 33 West 50th St., after a short illness, Charles J. Wittenberg, in his 54th year. Funeral notice hereafter.

WOLLINS.—Katharine, on March 19, after a short illness, Katharine Marine, beloved wife of Louis Wollins, 514 West 114th St. Interment at Rochester, N. Y.

In Memoriam.

ADELSON.—In loving memory of Dr. Jonas, dearly beloved, who departed this life March 20, 1917. Gone but not forgotten.
HIS FAMILY.

BAME.—In loving memory of Pauline Bame, who died March 20, 1918.

BURGER.—In loving memory of Joseph Burger, dearly beloved husband and father, who died March 20, 1918.

CHURCHILL.—Month's mind requiem mass for Thomas W. Churchill, at Church of St. will be offered for repose of the soul of Harriet Hayes Churchill, beloved wife of Rose of Lima, 160th St., near Broadway, at 9 o'clock Saturday, March 22.

Wells Mead Chapel

The homelike Mead Chapel is always at the disposal of our patrons who find it inconvenient to hold funeral services in the home. No extra cost. 1933 Madison Ave. Phone Harlem 3715. Day or night.

JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS,
Funeral Directors—Chapel,
332 East 86th St. Lenox 6652
1063 Cossoura, w. 170th. Tel. 3636 Tremont.

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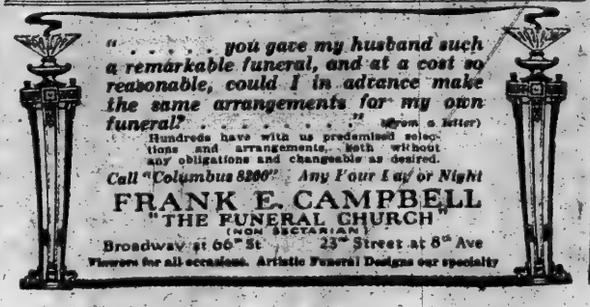

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NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Forty-seven new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,968,700 were chartered today. They include:

American Levant Syndicate, Inc., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $50,000; W. G. Kanrenzy, A. Akilliotes, A. B. Berkmeier, 21 Broad St.

Woodrow Improvement Co., Manhattan, realty and construction, $5,000; I. and W. and Max Baldwin, Inc., Manhattan, restaurants and moving pictures, $10,000; J. W. Umans, M. Reid, 3 Weinstock, 1,497 46th St., Brooklyn.

Ajax Auto and Aero Sheet Metal Co., Manhattan, machine shop, $15,000; M. S. Kaufmann, A. M. Jacobs, H. W. Meyer, 3,801 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

St. Regis Holding Co., Manhattan, hotel, restaurants, bars and lunch rooms, $10,000; A. Goodman, F. Rosenthal, A. J. Briggs, 1,975 Broadway.

Raleigh Contracting Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. F. and J. A. and W. B. Peedy, 324 West 122d St.

R. & R. Holding Co., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; F. Hillman, J. and I. Roth, 131 St. Nicholas Ave.

Hall-Kellogg Corp., Manhattan, petroleum and agricultural products, $200,000; C. Thoms, F. K. Hamisch, W. B. Arundel, 149 Broadway.

Nassau Ice Co., Kingston, $100,000; P. L. Ernst, F. H. Butehorn, R. A. Maclean, 318 54th St., Brooklyn.

Smith-Schermerhorn Corp., auto business, $40,000; V. C. Campbell, O. F. Presbrey, F. Davenport, 196 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

One and Three South William Street Building Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; S. A. Prime, Jr., W. G. Wilcox, C. E. Peck, 3 South William St.

Aetna Advertising Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; L. R. Wolf, N. and H. D. Greenwald, 152 West 47th St.

Ralph Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; S. Wacht, Jr., H. Berson, D. B. Kaminsky, 170 Broadway.

R. Krause & Son, Inc., Manhattan, textiles, ribbons, and fabrics, $215,000; C. A. Brodek O. and F. Krause, Orange, N. J.

Adcraft Printing Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; R. K. Dehler, C. W. Harlow, Jr., J. S. Bennett, 120 Nassau St.

The Yankee Overall Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; N. Gerstein, D. Gurtowich, B. Weintraub, 408 Warwick St., Brooklyn.

Arctic Art Mfg. Corp., Manhattan; lubricating cups and devices, $150,000; H. Frosh, F. T. Craven, F. J. Knorr, 424 Gerard Av., Bronx.

Werthmann & Co., Manhattan, textiles, $10,000; R. and C. and M. Werthmann, 66 Leonard St.

Victor Photoplay Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Samadoby, N. Yoeraga, V. Crasnoff, 206 West 85th St.

The Broad Trading Co., Manhattan, merchandise and personal property, $5,000; I. D.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

GERMAN AMERICAN FILTER COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State—ss:

This certificate issued in duplicate hereby certifies that German American Filter Company of New York, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of February, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of Office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Official (Signed) A. B. PARKER,
Seal. Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of the Company, Room No. 203, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

Dated March 6, 1919.

GERMAN AMERICAN FILTER COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

March 18, 1919.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the copartnership of Nathan Fromm, Lewis J. Berkwits and Rudolph Baldi, doing business under the firm name of the American Hat Company at No. 610 Broadway, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the said business formerly conducted by said copartnership will hereafter be conducted by said Nathan Fromm and Rudolph Baldi to the have assumed all of the liabilities of the said copartnership. The said Lewis A. Berkwits having this day retired from said firm as a partner.

Mr. Lewis A. Berkwits having acquired the entire capital holdings of the Jane Marsh Co., Inc., will continue the business of said corporation at No. 16 East 40 Street, New York City.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HUMBERT TONTI and DOMINICK TONTI, under the firm name and style of "TONTI BROTHERS," in the wholesale and retail importing business, has since February 16th, 1919, been dissolved by the withdrawal of Dominick Tonti as a member of the firm. Mr. Humbert Tonti will succeed to the firm and will continue to transact business at the location, to wit: No. 2,269 2nd Avenue, New York City, under the firm name and style of "Tonti Brothers."

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY ANNOUNCE that their copartnership under the name of TRACHTMAN & MEYERS, doing business at 44 E. 23d St., New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

MORRIS TRACHTMAN.
PHILIP MEYERSON.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J.—Salvage of Camp Kendrick.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of the constructing Quartermaster at Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J., from 12 o'clock noon, March 25th, 1919, for the sale of Camp Kendrick, which has a capacity for the housing of two thousand men, which includes all buildings, equipment and mechanical equipment, electrical plant, heating plant, water supply and sewerage. A complete list of equipment and various materials will be furnished by the Constructing Quartermaster of Camp Kendrick upon request. All bids shall be sealed and addressed to the Chief of Constructing Division and marked "Proposal for the Salvaging of Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J." and will be opened at the hour fixed therein. A certified check equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid must accompany each proposal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Geo. C. Burnett, Major Q. M. C., U. S. A., Constructing Quartermaster.

Morrison, S. W. Dorfman, H. B. Stein, 220 Broadway.

Richard & Son, Inc., Manhattan, jewelry and watchmaking, $20,000; L. M. Hueller, C. C. Seller, E. F. Roehm, 29 Liberty St.

Manchester Tumper Co., Manhattan, $100,000; L. L. Resch, W. A. Werner, L. E. Sanders, 2 Rector St.

Seaboard Contracting Co., Manhattan, $10,000; K. McGlynn, M. B. and O. A. Armagnac, 309 Park Av.

Perfect Refillable Fuse, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Vanstreitern, W. S. Mulle, A. A. Sarafan, 149 Nassau St.

Pyramid Laundry Machine Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. and B. Ruttenberg, J. Cohen, 239 West 108th St.

Walter H. Knauth & Co., Manhattan, lumber and building material, $25,000; M. Halligan, Jr., W. H. and O. H. Knauth, 230 4th Av.

Barr & Selderman, Inc., Manhattan, textiles, $10,000; D. Selderman, R. and J. Barr, 1,494 Nos Av., Bronx.

Abelee Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. D. Spring, I. and A. Abelee, 96 Haven Av.

Jacob Bezel, Inc., Manhattan, chinaware and household furnishings, $5,000; H. Shapiro, E. Budnick, J. Bezel, 1,107 3d Av.

Square Deal Carting Corp., Niagara Falls, $5,000; D. Pannebaker, L. R. Hall, J. M. Milton, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

John Curtin Corp., Manhattan, sailmaking, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; J. Reichberg, L. C. Muir, J. Ballasey, 220 East 93d St.

Welpins Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Goldfarb, E. and A. Weiss, 150 West 167th St.

Aircraft Cravat Co., Manhattan, neckwear, $10,000; S. G. Harnett, A. Schachter, H. Kohan, 93 2d Av.

Paramount Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; H. B. Edmonds, C. Wund, F. A. Zissman, 38 Park Row.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

W. Reid Williams, Inc., Geneva, $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Brandegee, Kincaid & Co., Utica, $300,000 to $600,000.

A. and M. Electric Co., Utica, $80,000 to $160,000.

The Transcontinental Publishing Corp., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Society Maid Hat Shops, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $50,000.

Albany Knitting Co., Albany, $15,000 to $30,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

C. J. Moberg, Inc., Mount Vernon, $100,000 to $50,000.

Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Inc., Montecello, $400,000 to $300,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Vitagraph-Lusin-Selig-Essanay, Inc., Manhattan, to Vitagraph, Inc.

E. R. Pearlman & Co., Manhattan, to Morton Trading Co., Inc.

Plymouth Hardware Co., Rochester, to Plymouth Hardware and Plumbing Co.

DISSOLUTION.

The Lafley Electro Lighting Corp., Manhattan.

Pechter Baking Co., Manhattan.

L. Stampler, Inc., Manhattan.

Overland Buffalo Co., Buffalo.

Leon Rhelms Co., Manhattan.

K. & F. Dress Co., Manhattan.

George J. and Paul Goldstein & Co., Manhattan.

Durras Confectionery Co., Manhattan.

C. F. Bishop, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—Charters filed:

Wright-Jeffries Tire and Battery Co., New Brunswick, $10,000; J. M. Jeffries and W. M. Blackbaum of New Brunswick and Tullus Wright of Philadelphia.

Long Branch Steamboat Co., Long Branch, $75,000; M. J. Gondstein, Harold W. Danser, and M. D. Daumosl, all of Long Branch.

Union Hill Tire Sales Station, Inc., Union Hill, $4,000; Joel Jacobs, Sydney Bernheim, and Walter Lowenthal, all of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 19.—Charters filed: Great Lakes and Ocean Transportation Co., $2,000,000; Gustav E. Atkinson, Jr., John A. Popp, all of Chicago, Ill.

Phoenix Oil Production Co., $1,500,000, acquire and develop lands; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

The Oesterle Co., $1,500,000, mine and explore for gold, silver, platinum, &c.; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Lancaster Steel Products Corp., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Joh Shipping Corp., $600,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Merchants' Oil and Gas Co., $150,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin of Wilmington.

Peter Kernig, Inc., $50,000, manufacture, sell, deal in, and with butter, cheese, eggs, &c.; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

INCREASE.

Dower Mfg. Co., New York City, $50,000 to $100,000.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pd.	Payable.	Hold. of Rec.
Am. Surety	2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Balt. Tube com. & pf.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cent. Ag. Sugar pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cons. G. M. N.	1.00c	M	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Detroit Edison	2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Duquesne Light pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
Gray & Davis	.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Hupp Motor pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Int. Agricult. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Merrimack Chem. pf.	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Metropolitan Trust	6	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
N. W. Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Old Colony W. M.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Otis pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Philadelphia Co.	.75c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 1
Do 6 p. c. pf.	$1.50	S	May 1	Apr. 1
Phila. & West. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Public Service N. J.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 29
Do pf.	2-3	M	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Rep. Ry. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Title Guar. & Trust	5	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
United Verde Ext.	.50c		May 1	Apr. 1
West India Elec.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Westing. Air Brake	$1.75	Q	Apr. 30	Mar. 31

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED (NEW) GASOLINE OR KEROSENE ENGINES. Bids will be opened at 10 A. M., May 1, 1919, for any or all of forty-one (41) 10-12 H. P. Engines. Will operate on either gasoline or kerosene. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. Is. No. 361 M. E.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding possession thereof under the Act, I have seized and hold

BONDS.

	Interest.	Date.	Maturity.	Amount.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. First Mortgage	4½%	Jan.-July	1944	$50,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Louisville & Nashville Coll.	4%	May-Nov.	1952	25,000
Atlantic & Danville R. R. First Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1948	30,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Equipment, Series "H"	4½%	Apr.-Oct.	1921	10,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Equipment, Series "I"	4½%	Apr.-Oct.	1922	10,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Equipment, Series "J"	4½%	Apr.-Oct.	1923	10,000
Baltimore & Ohio Refunding Mortgage	5%	June-Dec.	1995	25,000
Birmingham Ry., Light & Power Co. General Refunding	5%	Apr.-Oct.	1954	11,000
Broadway & Seventh Av. R. R. First Mortgage	5%	June-Dec.	1943	5,000
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 4-5s First Mortgages	5%	Feb.-Aug.	1950	50,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey General Mortgage	5%	Jan.-July	1987	5,000
Central Pacific Ry. First Refunding Mortgage	4%	Feb.-Aug.	1949	125,000
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. & A., Division I, Cons. Mtge.	4%	Jan.-July	1939	5,000
		($100.00 in coupons not cashed.)		
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. General Mortgage	4½%	Mar.-Sept.	1992	75,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Convertible	4½%	Feb.-Aug.	1930	25,000
Chicago & Alton R. R. Refunding Mortgage	3½	Apr.-Oct.	1949	50,000
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. General Mortgage	5%	May-Nov.	1987	8,000
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Cons. Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1952	50,000
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. First Mortgage	4½%	June-Dec.	1969	25,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. First Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1949	100,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. General Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1989	300,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Refunding	4%	Apr.-Oct.	1934	50,000
Chicago, Union Station Company First Mortgage	4½%	Jan.-July	1963	50,000
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R. R.	4%	Jan.-July	1939	10,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Genl. Mtg.	4%	June-Dec.	1993	29,000
Colorado & Southern Ry. Refunding & Ext.	4%	May-Nov.	1935	50,000
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York Convertible	6%	F. M. A. N.	1920	100,000
Delaware & Hudson Co. First & Refunding Mortgage	4%	May-Nov.	1943	150,000
Detroit & Mackinac R. R. First Lien	4%	June-Dec.	1995	100,000
Detroit Terminal & Tunnel First Mtg.	4½%	May-Nov.	1961	50,000
Erie Railroad Co. General Lien	4%	Jan.-July	1996	50,000
Erie Railroad Co. Prior Lien	4%	Jan.-July	1996	55,000
Erie Railroad Pennsylvania Collateral Trust	4%	Feb.-Aug.	1951	50,000
Florida West Shore Ry. First Mtg.	5%	Jan.-July	1934	25,000
German Imperial Government Treasury Bonds	5%	Mar.-Sept.	1918	200,000
Hocking Valley Railway First Cons. Mtg.	4½%	May-Nov.	1999	21,000
Illinois Central R. R., St. Louis Division	3½%	Jan.-July	1951	25,000
Interborough Rapid Transit Co., First and Refdg Mtge.	5%	Jan.-July	1966	50,000
Kanawha & Michigan Ry. First Mtge.	4%	Apr.-Oct.	1990	10,000
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Ry. Refunding	4%	Apr.-Oct.	1936	10,000
Kansas City Southern Ry. First Mtge.	3%	Apr.-Oct.	1950	154,000
Kansas City Southern Ry. Refunding and Impt.	5%	Jan.-July	1950	100,000
Lake Erie & Western R. R. First Mtge.	5%	Jan.-July	1937	4,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Louis. Div., Second Mtge.	4%	Mar.-Sept.	1980	16,000
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R. R. First Mortgage	5%	Jan.-July	1947	20,000
Manhattan Ry. Consolidated Mortgage	4%	Apr.-Oct.	1990	25,000
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie Ry.	4%	Jan.-July	1938	25,000
New York, Chicago, St. Louis R. R. Debentures	4%	May-Nov.	1931	25,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Conv. Debentures	6%	Jan.-July	1948	7,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Conv. Debentures	3½%	Jan.-July	1956	50,000
New York, Ontario & Western Ry. General Mortgage	4%	June-Dec.	1953	100,000
Northern Pacific R. R., Prior Lien Mtge.	4%	J.A.J.O.	1997	25,000
Northern Pacific R. R., St. Paul, Duluth Division	4%	June-Dec.	1996	50,000
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co. I. & Refdg. Mtge.	4%	Jan.-July	1961	100,000
Philadelphia Co. Convertible Debentures	5%	May-Nov.	1922	50,000
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Cons. Mtge.	4½%	Feb.-Aug.	1963	50,000
Reading Co. General Mtge.	4%	Jan.-July	1997	50,000
Rio Grande Western R. R. First Mtge.	4%	Jan.-July	1939	25,000
San Antonio & Aransas Pass First Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1943	50,000
Seaboard Air Line Ry., Atlanta-Birmingham Div.	4%	Mar.-Sept.	1933	50,000
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Refunding Mtge.	4%	Apr.-Oct.	1959	100,000
Seaboard Air Line Ry. 1st Consolidated Mtge.	4%	Jan.-July	1949	50,000
Southern Pacific R. R., Central Pacific Collateral	4%	June-Dec.	1949	25,000
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div., First Mtge.	4%	Jan.-July	1951	25,000
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Prior Lien Mtge.	4%	Jan.-July	1950	112,500
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Adjustment Mtge.	6%	Apr.-Oct.	1955	37,500
St. Louis Southwestern R. R. First Mtge.	4%	May-Nov.	1989	50,000
Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. First Mtge.	5%	Jan.-July	1935	12,000
Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. First Mtge., Western Div.	5%	Apr.-Oct.	1935	15,000
Union Pacific R. R. First Lien & Refunding	4%	Mar.-Sept.	2008	50,000
Wabash R. R. Omaha Div. First Mtge.	3½%	Apr.-Oct.	1941	50,000
Western Maryland R. R. First Mtge.	4%	Apr.-Oct.	1952	75,000
Wester. New York & Penn. R. R. General 3-4%	4%	Apr.-Oct.	1943	20,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. First Consolidated	4%	Mar.-Sept.	1949	25,000
Wisconsin Central Ry. First Gen. Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1949	74,000

STOCKS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. preferred	5%	Feb.-Aug.	25,000
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	6%	M. J. S. D.	25,000
Norfolk & Western R. R. Preferred	4%	F. M. A. N.	20,000
Pennsylvania R. R.	4%	J. F. M. A. O.	75,000

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 31st, 1919, at the hour of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said Property. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 15th, 1919.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney, Proctor for Alien Property Custodian. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES. OF NEW YORK.

provisions of the Trading with the Enemy

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate, with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., X 321 Times Annex.

Garage Storage Business.—Do you want partner with money interested in your business? Undertaker, experienced, with money and services, will associate with established undertaker, preferably Hasbrouck section; business sold without publicity. A. F. Curtin, 180 Montague pl., Bklyn.

$4,000 buys valuable lease of store, suitable for department store, druggist, or large confectionery business, at foot of Bayside Av. subway station, and prominent transfer point. Phone Fordham 4980.

Wanted—Good connection with broker to sell $30,000 of A1 oil stock in $35,000 company in Ranger Burk Burnett Oil Field of Texas. Burk Burnett Oil Co., 528 World Building.

YEILINGS.—Experienced man with following in trade; good opportunity for right party; salary and interest in business. Yeilings, 220 Times.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb; for lease; all year business. B. O., 420 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Exceptional Opportunity.—For sale, long established, furnished, graduate nurses' home in central location; long lease; rent more than half covered by separate heated apartments; modern building, elevator, rooms and apartments fully rented. Apply W. A. Taylor, Inc., 205 Columbus Av., N. Y. City.

Will sell beautiful stock of lingeries, negligees, and blouses of recently opened shop; will also consider leasing beautiful fixtures; opportunity for someone understanding ready stores for ready-to-wear or ladies' tailoring establishment; store in best location. 142 West 57th St. See Miss Gilbert.

Promoter or broker desired to promote the sale of a new motor which has prospects of revolutionizing the motor industry. V 61 Times.

A business that will be greatly benefited by the country going dry; must sell on account of death; price $7,500 cash, net earnings now at rate of $4,000 per year; earnings can be greatly increased by right party. R 320 Times.

Ice plant, cold storage, trucks, wagons, in progressive Georgia town; exceptional opportunity for experienced ice man; $45,000; bargain. South & West Land Co., 1,270 Broadway.

Mechanical engineer will sell patented metal inventions; can handle production. A 786 Times Downtown.

Fully equipped custom shirt establishment, sell reasonable; fine location. R 876 Times.

Millinery shop on Broadway corner for sale. M. C., 809 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

WANT THREE MEN WITH $10,000 EACH TO JOIN A SYNDICATE TO ENLARGE A GOING BUSINESS; FULL INVESTIGATION EARNESTLY INVITED; STRAIGHT FORWARD PROPOSITION. CHAS. E. WHITING, ROOM 1106, 35 WEST 39TH ST.

Young attorney with capital wanted, to invest for organization already formed; will have permanent office in luxurious suite; opportunity to do extensive private work; salary basis. B 60 Times.

Wanted, a few men able to invest $500 as manager of our chain fruit stores, now opening; start $30 weekly, plus 2 per cent. on sales, unlimited possibilities; references required. Apply Allied Fruit Co., 106 West 57th St.

Partner wanted, with $3,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. R 275 Times.

Wanted, 3 active partners, hotel man, $1,000, others apartment houses, $10,000-$20,000; highest references required. Konkin, 3,089 Broadway.

Opportunity to party with capital to enter into established manufacturing plant, need capital expand business; strictest investigation allowed. X 284 Times Annex.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Sales advertising manager will invest $1,000, with services in business. A 170 Times.

BUSINESS LOANS.

Loans made on machinery, printing plants, trucks, automobiles. Security Finance, 41 Liberty.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

A LIVE EXECUTIVE

production, engineering, and sales experience, desires to join manufacturing or engineering concern where initiative and ability are wanted; 25, married; highest references. R 430 Times Downtown.

New export concern wants representation of first-class lines in machinery, tools, and general hardware for all European countries. S 411 Times Downtown.

Energetic representative, with some capital, wishes to open office New York, organizing sale live specialty; hardware or chemical preferred. R 215 Times.

Wanted.—A company to manufacture a metal marine life saving device made necessary by Government regulations. W 620 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXPLOSIVES.

Contractors, please take note of following: Atlas Powder Co., explosives immediately available at attractive prices:

221 tons 1¼x8 Gelatin Dynamite, 1¼8.
176 tons Miner's Friend No. 1, 1¼8.
Government of the Netherlands, 50 East 42d St., Room 1106. Tel. Vanderbilt 5946.

PATENTS SECURED, PROMOTED. Consultation 10-1, 6-9. Julian Wittal, 47 West 42d. Murray Hill 3139.

MAILING PRIVILEGES; PROMPT AND careful service; $3 month. 281 Broadway, Room 402.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash. Philipsin Brothers, 16 Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

BLANKETS Wanted.—Will purchase khaki or gray woolen blankets; first or Government rejects; any quantity; must be cheap. Phone Chelsea 7220 4th Av. Dept. 3023.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.— 316, F. & H., all colors; will pay cash for quantities. Gramercy 4481.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOURS Wanted.—315 botany, 0360 American, all colors. Gramercy 3789.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Botany, Stevens, Sisters in green, Burgundy, brown. Farragut 2224.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Stevens, F. & H., Botany, all shades, quantity. Haft, Farragut 0782.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, all colors; must be cheap. Farragut 4072.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanies 315 and Radium, for cash. Call Gramercy 9067.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—Large quantities for cash. Gramercy 8668.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315, all colors, any quantity. Shapiro, Madison Square 3409.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany 315, color 220 tan. Mad. Square 8275.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples placing large orders; bring samples. 30 West 32d, 3d floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade delmans. 35 West 31st, 7th floor.

CAPES, Delmans, Coats, Suits Wanted. Spot cash paid; any quantity. Farragut 5156.

CAPES, COATEES Wanted.—Plush pile fabrics for Fall. 137 West 27th, 1st floor.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Dark Copenhagen Tresaan or Renfrew; quantity no object. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall coats. Call Thursday and Friday 45 West 24th St., 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at infants' and children's Fall samples. 24 West 20th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Spring coats to close out at a price. Lewin-Beiman Co., 470 4th Av.

COTTON POPLIN Wanted.—Black only; quantity no object. 1,270 Broadway, Room 601.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Spring shades; also navy Gabardines. Madison Square 8777.

DELHI Wanted.—Copenhagen, for cash. 9035.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders Georgette taffeta wash dresses; only those making clean merchandise bring samples. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new styles in printed and beaded georgettes; also satins. Call mornings, 28 West 21st, floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Printed georgettes and foulards; jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples. Room 306, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted. — Large jobber placing stock orders on new silk and cotton dresses. 12th floor, 154 West 30th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders, better georgettes, cloths, silks. Baron, 1,160 Broadway.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In jobs, for cash; highest grade. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on wash dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 129 West 30th St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgettes and wash dresses. Fourth floor, 139 West 29th St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy tan, and black, for cash. Farragut 4089.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay spot cash; navy only. Pastersack, 319 5th Av.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Lorraine 3659, 3617, navy. Greeley 721.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy and rookie; any mill. Knobel & Bloom, 145 W. 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy 4565; also shepherd checks. Farragut 8568.

GHALLIS WOOL Wanted.—Printed; preferably Jaffe; can use any quantity. Jaffe, 31 East 32d.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—For cash; call with samples. Majestic, 129 West 29th St.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; cash; all kinds. Madison Square 8671.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies', all silk, full fashioned; also fibre; any quantity. Strkin Sirkin, 505-507 Broadway.

JAPANESE SILK Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Japanese silks and satins; spot cash. J. C., Phone Madison Square 4620.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—36 inches Hallson's or similar; al colors. Rashkind & Solotf, 244 5th Av.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Large quantities, light-weight styles; 110 or 1320. Spring 8895.

LINENS Wanted.—French white and colored linens. 1404 Madison Square.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Eagle's quality 321. Gramercy 2460, before 10 A. M.

FEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Emerald, nile, maize, red, lilac, other odd shades. Spring 7805.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Woolens, cottons, everything; cash. Mark, 80 5th Av. Chelsea 9192.

POIRET TWILLS AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, tan, rookie. L. Goldstein & Co., 11 East 28th. Madison Square 10170.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy, for cash; also 09070 black serge. Jacobs, Ginsberg & Kranitz, Chelsea 8206.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy, any mill. Farragut 4464.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158, gray and navy; quantity cash. Chelsea 8057.

POPLINS Wanted.—9610, or 09077 black. Farragut 2841.

POPLIN Wanted.—09610 and 09077 black navy. Chelsea 9965.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, navy and black. Farragut 2123.

SATIN Wanted.—Charmeuse, black and navies; also in the gray goods. Madison Square 3314.

SECO Wanted.—For cash; whits, colors; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SECO SILK Wanted.—Flesh and white. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

SERGE Wanted.—09070 American; will pay $2.62½ net, cash. Pollack-Selman Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09070 or U. S. 838; open for quantity, navy only. Farragut 2177.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific C. S. shade, 105, 1,160, 1,385; also other shades. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 104, 99, 1461, 3450, 10280, 11438, 519 for cash. Gramercy 7833.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 54280 and 11433, or similar weight for cash. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, and all other qualities. Stern Miller Co., 23 West 326, Madison Square 8072.

SERGE Wanted.—54280; will exchange tan, copen, rose, taupe, plum, and green for black. Farragut 4089.

SERGES Wanted.—4061, 47118, 3, 7614, spot cash. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGE Wanted.—American 06063 or similar at best cash price. Shonlinger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., 234 South Market St., Chicago.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange 09070, 5 piece black, for navy. Epstein & Masur, Farragut 4643.

SERGES Wanted.—Lorraine 1658 cream, also Juilliard's 4421 taupe, gray, tan, Copenhagen, wine, for cash. Chelsea 10379.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289 black and navy, at a price; spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 7 West 24th.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 7614 stern serges, navy only, for cash. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 1,261 Broadway.

SERGE Wanted.—0636 or 858 navy. Phone Madison Square 4878.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert's 9240, 9056, 7312, 0600 for cash. Madison Square 9067.

SERGES Wanted.—For dresses and capes; large quantities for cash. Gramercy 6669.

SERGE Wanted.—7312 blue. Telephone Gramercy 5392.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 780, navy, for cash. Farragut 5166.

SERGE Wanted.—3850 or similar, navy. I. Wasserman, 30 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—MFL, 54289 navy, black, and Fall shades. Chelsea 6549.

SERGES Wanted.—1850, 104, 7120, 587, black, navy; cash. Gramercy 2435.

SERGES

Visit Rosebud For Bigger Values

Crisp Cotton Dresses
$2.75 to $10.00

Smart Wash Skirts
$12.00 to $60.00 a dozen

Rosebud Cotton Dresses Wash Skirts

ROSEBUD MFG. CO.
Quality Merchandise at Lowest Prices.
37 W. 26th St., N. Y.

Spray Mark

Suits, Capes, Dolmans and Step-Ins
for Misses

Original styles, always a long step in advance of our imitators. Gracefully developed from every modish fabric.

Immediate Delivery.

SPRAYREGEN & MARKS
158 West 29th Street, N. Y.
"Garments of Quality and Distinction"

To Get Acquainted

Order 3 doz. Assorted Children's and Misses' Hats

Sizes, 3 to 16 Years.

At $15.33 per doz.

MAX MAYER, Inc.
352 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C. Dept. T.

For CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES

GRASS CLOTH—We are now ready to take orders for nearby or future deliveries for this "ramie-finished" cotton fabric in beautiful shades—this season's most successful fabric—with those who use it.

POTTER TEXTILE CO.
72-74 Madison Av., N. Y.

W.B.S. ANGORA CLOTH

ALL COLORS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
PHONE MAD. SQ. 3138

The WILEY-BICKFORD-SWEET Co.
1140 B'WAY

SERGE DRESSES

Half Wool To close out $3.00 NET

POPLINS from $3.75 up
TAFFETAS from $4.75 up
WASH DRESSES $18 Per Doz. up

QUICK DELIVERY.
ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

SUITS, CAPES and DOLMANS
At Popular Prices.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

KIRSHMAN BROS.
36 West 25th St. N.Y.C.

$9.00 Doz. BLACKS & NOVELTIES $10.50 Doz.

WAISTS

$12.00 $15.00

LARRY GOLDBERG, 1270 Broadway.

TipTop DRESSES

Silks, Taffetas, Georgettes, Figured Georgettes, etc., FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

29-35 W. 32nd St.—30-34 W. 33rd St.
Stock Always on Hand.

HOLSTEN, YOUNG AND COMPANY

LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
WATERPROOF TWEED COATS
RAIN AND AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 37TH STREET

NAVY HOLDING SOME CIVILIAN OFFICERS

About 500 to be Kept, Despite Resignations, Until Peace is Proclaimed.

NEEDED IN DEMOBILIZATION

Their Retention Means Higher Grade for Some Regulars, but It Is Denied This Is Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Approximately one-third of the temporary regular officers who entered the navy from civil life are being held in the service, most of them on receiving ships, despite the fact that they are anxious to leave and have tendered resignations.

The contention has been made that most of these "temporaries," who are not to be confused with Naval Reserve officers, are being denied release because they are necessary to sustain temporary appointments to grades higher than their permanent rank held by regular officers. Regular officers, so long as they serve in higher grades, get correspondingly higher pay, and if they can retain these places long enough legislation may be enacted by Congress making provision for more officers, and they will escape returning to their regular rank and lower pay.

When the matter was brought today to the attention of Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy, he consulted a prominent officer of the Bureau of Navigation, who stated that it was true that the retention of "temporaries" from civil life was having the "effect" of retaining permanent officers in higher grades, but that this was not the "purpose" of the decision to hold the "civilian" temporaries" in the service for the present.

The civilian temporary officers were being held, it was explained, as a reservoir from which to obtain officers for use in the demobilizing of the reserves and for such other duty as might be found for them. This decision, it was asserted, was reached after the Bureau of Navigation awoke to the fact that the navy would lose its reserve officers when President Wilson issued his peace proclamation.

There were about 10,000 officers known as reserve officers, it was stated, who under the terms of the law which authorized their appointment could not be used after the official announcement of peace. When it was realized that the navy might lose the services of these reserve officers it was decided to hold as many as possible of the temporary civil officers.

When the fleet started south for its Spring manoeuvres in Cuban waters several months ago the Bureau of Navigation began stripping the fleet of reserve and temporary officers, and these were assembled on receiving ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other points. It has been contended that there are now 500 temporary naval officers at the receiving ship in the Third Naval District and large numbers in other districts who are performing no necessary duties and who have been denied release from the service. A large number of these are anxious to return to civil life.

The Bureau of Navigation official said there were only a few more than 500 of these temporary officers, taken from civil life, involved in the cases in which the bureau had refused so far to grant releases and it was asserted that the number on the receiving ships in the Third District was not as large as 500. The number on all receiving ships and elsewhere in this status was just a fraction over 500. The number of "temporary" officers appointed from civil life totalled about 1,532. All but 500 of these had submitted resignations. About 460 resignations had been accepted, leaving approximately 340 unaccepted. Resignations were accepted in most urgent cases only, on account of family distress or other well "cord o' exigencies. This policy would be continued, it was declared, for a few months to come.

The exact number of officers in the naval service was not obtainable today, but it was learned that on Nov. 9, 1918, two days before the armistice was signed, it totalled 32,474 officers and 467,030 men. Of the regular navy there were 5,656 officers designated as "permanent" and 4,833 officers designated as "temporary." The number of permanent regular officers is now about 5,700 on the basis of war strength. On a peace basis, under existing laws, it would be about 5,300, without counting "temporaries" and reserve officers. When the enlisted personnel was enlarged to a war basis more officers for the regular service were needed and the law permitted temporary appointments of such officers. Over 3,000 of these "temporaries" were promoted from the regular service.

It was admitted that if temporary civil officers were permitted to resign now there would be no interference with the status of regular officers holding higher rank through temporary appointment. It was explained that the reappointment of officers is made officially only twice a year, on July 1 and Jan. 1, and that there would be no reappointment before July 1 next, by which time the navy would have obtained something over 400 new officers by graduation from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, whose presence in the service would compensate for the loss of such of the temporary officers as are permitted in the future to return to civil life.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.: Miss B. L. Conrad, waists, dresses; 37 W. 20th.
AKRON, Ohio—Federman Dept. Store: L. Federman, silk, cloth skirts, children's coats; 116 W. 32d.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney Co.; J. Steller, cotton dress goods; 1,133 Broadway; York.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Hawley Co.: L. J. Hawley, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. High Co.: R. J. Haynie, domestics; R. A. Conliff, china, toys; 1,150 B'way; Latham.
BALTIMORE—H. W. Rothstein & Co.: H. W. Rothstein, mfrs. men's, boys', children's clothing; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Wearwell Pants Co.: E. Crockin, mfrs. pants; Penn.
BALTIMORE—L. Hartz & Banks: B. Hartz, manufacturers men's clothing; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: W. F. Coggins, G. V. Schort, notions; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stein & Newman Bros.: A. Stein, wash goods; 50 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—J. Latinsky, jobs women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
Bon Ton Cloak—Baltimore Bargain House; C. F. Krastel, shirts, overalls; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; E. Michaels, furn. goods, hosiery, bokfs.; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; C. A. Reinhardt, furs; 200 5th Av.; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. V. Schort, notions; 354-4th Av.; Longacre.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Robert Aland, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Penn.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.: A. M. Sisson, ladies', misses', boys' coats; 395 Broadway; Penn.
BOSTON—J. Dreyfus & Sons; E. J. Dreyfus, underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.: G. F. Johnson, furs; Miss J. Can y; Miss Keene, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. H. White Co.: Miss Toland, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Talbot Co.; G. Maromber, piece goods; Commodore.
BOSTON—E. H. White Co.: A. H. Shannon, silks, black, colored dress goods, wash goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.: F. A. Fuller, furs; G. W. Little, upholstery, floor coverings, basement; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; F. W. Buxton, gen. manager; Miss Davenport, hosiery; Miss C. M. Kennedy, underwear; Miss Cabus, millinery; 2 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss R. Romanow, muslin underwear; 244 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, linens; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. Goldin, waists, skirts; Penn.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—N. Gutman & Co.; N. Gutman, pants; Penn.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. E. Clarkson & Co.: E. E. Clarkson, coats, suits; Imperial.
CALCUTTA, Ind.—Howeson Bros.; Norman McLeod, housefurn. goods, floor coverings, furniture; Penn.
CANTON, Ohio—Seltner Co.; D. Seltner, domestics, laces, trimmings; Penn.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, corsets; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—N. Shure Co.; A. M. Robde, jewelry; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; W. E. Nesbitt, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. Powell, dresses; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; F. F. Keppel, men's made to order clothing; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; J. B. Rosenberg, silk waists, Room 404, 1,182 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Green's; Miss M. Covington, cloaks, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. W. Leffingwell, women's garments; Miss M. Halberg, women's costumes; 1,107 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; A. Shane, ribbons, bdkfs.; 44 East 23d.
CINCINNATI—L. C. Cloud & Co.; J. A. Cloud, hats, caps; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss Loomis, millinery basement; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; J. J. Kelley, merchandise manager, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Murray, wash goods; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—S. Baum Co.; S. Baum, furn. goods; McAlpin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; J. A. Grimes, coats, suits; West 32d.
DALLAS, Texas—The Fashion; M. Jakovitz, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 402, 1,182 Broadway.
DALLAS—I. Rude, men's furnishing goods, hats; Penn.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris, Emery Co.; M. Hoffmann, jobs serges dresses; 1,150 Broadway.
DETROIT—Northern Dept. Store Co.; W. H. Flynn, dry goods; Pennsylvania.
DETROIT—E. E. Hudson Co.; G. E. Preston, gen'l mdse.; Miss Mahoney, misses' ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, carpets; 277 5th Av.; Great Northern.
DANVILLE, Penn.—Cohen Bros.; B. F. Cohen, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
FAIRMONT, Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son Co.; J. M. Hartley, women's, children's ready-to-wear; J. H. Round, millinery, notions, hosiery, gloves; 1,270 B'way; Penn.
FLINT, Mich.—O. M. Smith & Co.; G. R. Jackson, women's garments; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, gloves, underwear, umbrellas; Miss K. Zerwitz, Miss A. L. Keene, misses' wear; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Myers & Gross; N. Gross, cotton, flannel goods; Commodore.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. H. Chapman, shoes; 230 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Wolff Brothers; Mrs. Carter, ready-to-wear; 362 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—O. S. Kashion, rugs; Holland House.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; R. C. Masterson, blankets; 1,182 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; L. U. Groff, silks, dress goods; 404 4th Av.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, books, stationery; 116 W. 32d.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; D. F. A. Beggs, wash goods, linens, domestics; 432 4th Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Millner Co.; B. K. Merryman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
MACON, Ga.—Waxelbaum Co.; J. Waxelbaum, women's, infants', children's ready-to-wear, general mdse.; 220 Church.
MAHONY CITY, Penn.—H. B. Friedberg, clothing, hosiery, underwear; Broadway Central.
MESA, Ariz.—The Toggery; D. Johnson, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 402, 1,182 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Hirsfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. C. McCarthy, dress goods, silks, 1,133 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, coats, suits, waists; Mrs. E. F. Mitchell, art needlework, lamps; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss Wille, coats, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.
MONTICELLO, N. Y.—Hammond & Cooke; J. A. Cooke, rugs, housefurn. goods; Herald Square.
MONTREAL—Gault Bros. Co.; C. G. Mussell, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear, gloves; Holland.
MOBERLY, Mo.—I. B. Forney, dry goods; Imperial.
NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey Co.; W. H. Mazey, linens, white goods; 4 W. 22d.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingswood.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; F. J. McKenna, millinery; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Shushan Bros. & Co.; A. L. Shushan, furn. goods, notions, underwear, ready-to-wear; 396 Broadway.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Meyers Bros.; J. Eisaman and L. A. Meyers, dry goods, carpets; 1,150 Broadway.
NOGALES, Ariz.—Le Belle de Paris; Mrs. C. Germonstrant, ready-to-wear; Room 402, 1,182 Broadway.
NORFOLK, Va.—J. & L. Friedan; J. Friedan, women's wear; Penn.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—J. E. Lambie & Co.; T. P. Fairchild, carpets, upholstery; Latham.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. H. Cruickshank, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
NORWICH, Conn.—Josephine M. Labrey; Miss H. Labrey, piece goods; Lonorie.
PALESTINE, Texas—Grand Leader; A. L. Meyer, general merchandise; 1,182 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blumer's"; Mrs. A. Criscoe, dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—"Stuart's"; Miss Cross, jobs georgette waists; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Bels Mfg. Co.; A. Smith, mohair silk; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; A. A. Lewis, floor coverings, basement; 1,261 Broadway; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—I. & S. Fagen, silk waists; 33 West 34th.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; M. J. Connerford, flannelette underwear; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Bismer's"; Miss Mahoney, skirts; H. Kamhols, Spring furs; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—G. Allen, white goods, laces, embroideries, millinery, art goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; J. A. Rubin, coats; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Wolk Bros.; G. Wolk, clothing, underwear; Penn.
PITTSBURH—Princess Mfg. Co.; H. Goldberg, children's, infants' wear, muslin, flannelette, underwear; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; L. Cohen, serge capes; 353 5th Av.; Room 603.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. Abbot, books, stationery; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. E. Davies, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; B. B. Croup, women's waists; L. A. Kramer, display furniture; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shonberg, furs, misses' wear; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewis-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, caps, dolmans; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Fuller Osborn Mfg. Co.; J. C. Young, wash skirts, coats, skirts; Latham.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Dutchess Mfg. Co.; H. E. Bross, mfrs. pants; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss Moriarity, skirts; Miss Salinsky, jobs waists; Miss Feidman, jobs silks, muslin underwear, petticoats, aprons; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; M. B. O'Toole, men's furnishing goods; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss C. Gibney, ribbons; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. H. Reijett, prints; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—S. & J. Rosenberg; Sz Rosenberg, furn. goods; Collingwood.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman Co.; Mr. Rosenberg, capes, suits; 225 5th Av.
ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; L. Herr, ready-to-wear, children's dresses, petticoats; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. Johnston, notions, toilet goods, books; 432 4th Av.
SELMA, Ala.—Rothschild Merc. Co.; A. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; A. Davidson, mdse. mgr.; 1,261 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; Mrs. M. E. Rooney, books, stationery; 105 Grand; Commodore.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Levy, Wolf Dry Goods Co.; S. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.
STAUNTON, Va.—Crowell & Sachs; S. J. Sachs, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss A. Becker, skirts, sport coats; Miss G. Newman, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Elder Mfr. Co.; C. A. Jobes, underwear, sweaters; 200 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; P. Treuman, prints, percales, ginghams; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss L. Bonck, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; J. G. Wilmer, children's dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.; Marr; Av.
TAUNTON, Mass.—Lilac Shop; M. Howarth, women's ready-to-wear, infants', children's, boys' wear; Lonorie.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Alexander J. Cohn Co.; A. J. Cohn, men's furnishing goods, clothing, shoes; 301 Canal.
TROY, N. Y.—Goodkind Co.; F. Kranson, gen'l mdse.; 1,133 Broadway.
TROY, N. Y.—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; G. A. Cluett, linens; 385 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Greenebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks, wash goods; Wallick's.
WICHITA, Kan.—George Inpes D. G. Co.; Miss O'Hale, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. P. Moffitt, carpets; 6 W. 32d.
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Minnie E. Sherman, toys, trunks, sport goods, notions, jewelry; Woodstock.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Fairview Dept. Store; S. L. Jenkins, dry goods, notions, women's, men's, furn. goods, hats, shoes; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.—M. J. Feely, woolens, dress goods; Miss K. Kiernan, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; M. J. Feely, dress goods, linings; 404 4th Av.

STERN BROTHERS REPORT.

Controller Williams's Preaches as Member Illegal, McFadden Holds.

Stern Brothers, department store operators, in their report to stockholders for the year ended with Jan. 31, show net profits of $400,080, which compare with $365,873 in the preceding year. In the year just passed profits from trading operations were $842,918, and miscellaneous revenue amounted to $53,831, making the total income $896,749 before charges. In his report to stockholders, Louis Stern, President, said:

"The business of your company during the past year showed a satisfactory improvement, and if general conditions are normal during this year there is every reason to believe, based upon the increasing volume of business since the beginning of this year, that its steady and healthy growth will continue."

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

HEWSON & FITZPATRICK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert Hewson and Stephen Fitzpatrick, individually and as copartners, trading as Hewson & Fitzpatrick, wholesale and retail grocers at 197 Chambers Street, by the following creditors: Francis H. Leggett & Co., $4,414; Procter & Gamble Company, $49, and Robert M. Hewson, $6. Judge Mayer has appointed Courtlandt Nicoll receiver in $3,000 bond. Assets said to be $10,000. An assignment was also made to Richard M. Mackey.

STRAIGHT EDGE DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION, baking products, at 100 Lawrence Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Arthur V. Dalsai, the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Straight Edge Baking Company, Inc., $508; David Coulter, member of the firm of Coulter, Bogert & Coulter, $1,334, and Alonzo Wood, $1,000. Liabilities said to be $5,000 and assets $1,500.

IRVING A. BOGAN, an electrician at 309 East 163d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,742 and assets of $64. Among the largest creditors are Central Electric Supply Co., $1,575, and Royal-Eagle Electrical Supply Company, $500.

H. AMY & CO.—The schedules in the assignment of H. Amy & Co., stock brokers at 44 Wall Street, who assigned on March 5, 1919, to Edward J. McGuire, were filed on March 19, and show liabilities of $885,489; nominal assets, $819,923; actual assets, $158,849. Among the assets are seat in New York Stock Exchange, valued at $70,000; deposit in Bank of America, $4,389; equity in securities pledged with the Bank of America to secure loans, $11,500; equity in securities pledged with the Chase National Bank, $50,079; equity in securities pledged with the Equitable Trust Company, $4,500. Among the largest creditors are Mrs. E. D. Popp, $83,212; M. F. Connelly, $8,965; Mrs. Katherine S. Cramer, Chicago, Ill., $39,823; estate of C. G. Miller, New York City, $28,795; Mrs. Kate F. Spencer, Chicago, Ill., $14,025; Marquard & Co., Berne, Switzerland, $14,629; Mrs. Anna S. Amy, $43,965; Louis V. O'Donohue and Mrs. I. O'D. Amy, $122,161; Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, $66,840, and Warren Kinney, $73,144. Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court fixed the bond of the assignee at $100,000.

MARIETTA CARTER NEGLIGEE COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed David Haar receiver for John Williamson, John T. Goff and Max Saligman, individually and trading as Marietta Carter Negligee Company, at 53 West Twenty-fifth Street, in $1,000 bond. Assets said to be about $2,500.

Out of Town.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Temporary receivers were appointed by consent in the United States District Court today for the Eastern Shore Shipbuilding Company of Delaware, which conducts a shipyard at Sharptown, Md. Henry J. Glelow of New York brought suit, alleging that the concern owed him $4,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 or over.

Bernstein, Julius—Dieckerhoff Raffloer & Co. $120.63
Beall, Merritt P.—B. H. Terrell 332.18
Beigel, Sigmund—M. Stern 133.50
Berger, Emil—Jack Weiner Corp. 240.20
Blynton Flouring Corp.—Herrman Woodcock, Jr., Inc. 293.92
Braunstein, Joseph and Jennie—J. Kantrowitz 104.65
Burns, Fred V.—Holden-Evans Steamship Co. 2,618.00
Blanc—Tampacas Oil Co. of Mexico.. 7,768.00
Same—National Petroleum Corp. 12,464.50
Commercial Delivery Co.—L. Harris 264.40
Clayton, Walter F.—Manhattan Sand Co. 432.95
Cohn, Michael, and Robert L. Stedman, Inc.—E. Reich 157.78
De Blas, Attilo—Ajax Rubber Co. 122.30
De Fontaine, Wade H.—E. B. Slade et al. 887.05
Dinsmore, James T.—C. B. Provost et al. 216.07
Dorrmann, Bertha—J. B. Stewart et al. 382.41
Edelman, Philip—Edelman & Grossoff, Inc. 1,143.85
Franco-American Machine and Tool Corp.—H. Bernstein et al. 125.00
Guinzburg, Frederick M.—Union Exchange Nat. Bank of N. Y. 2,597.75
Goldberg, Minnie, and Domenico Gatto—People, &c. 500.00
George B. Wilt Co.—W. E. Lovering et al. 335.61
Holtzendorff, H. Tilden—J. Axelrod 5,268.90
Heller, Sam—Pearlman & Goldsmith Co. 200.81
Kennedy, Andrew H.—S. Castellano 431.21
Kurshman, Solomon, Samuel, Nat, Oscar, and Joseph, (Bradford Mills)—P. S. Ralpern 798.20
Kellstrum Bros., Inc.—I. Blumberg 1,625.00
Martin, Marie, and Herman Cohn—People, &c. 300.00
Murphy, Edward and Wm. F.—New York Central Railroad Co., costs 110.20
Mandelson, William, (Unico News Service)—Chauncey Holt Co. 112.14
New York Rys. Co.—W. E. Renann 152.81
Siebel, Sigmund—E. J. Burke, Ltd. 105.20
Ryan, Rose, and Albert Regina—People, &c 300.00
Sheaman, Joseph—H. Bernhard et al. 206.54
Schoiler, Leopold—U. S. Title Guaranty Co. 189.67
Schaeffer, Louis—B. Senter 225.80
Siegel, Louis—A. Drivas, costs 108.95
Sofield, Stephen B.—F. Jennings 180.06
Samuels, Irving B.—J. F. Sullivan 116.01
Schlechter, Abraham, and Max Geduld, (Geduld Embroidery Works, Inc.)—S. Brody et al. 113.66
Schultz, Joseph—Metropolitan Woolen Co. 366.87
Schonwald, Leopold, and Max Gelman—Stulman Box and Lumber Co. 114.25
Turner, John and J. J. Logan 8,861.52
Untermyer, Julius—M. Lent 182.38
Vivie, E. Hermann—A. F. de Leon et al. 2,708.45
Wohl, Eugene J.—M. L. Seidman et al. 162.97
Woodruff, Genevra W. H.—G. W. Woodruff 1,870.75
Withers, Howard A.—G. Hill 581.72
Winter, Robert A.—John Lucas & Co. 302.63

In Bronx County.

Beatty, Robert—H. Peace et al. $118.75
Connell, Edward J., Jr.—P. Ochen et al. 200.00
Cohen, Nathan—Jacob Smotensky 120.72
Roswell, Alexander—S. K. Landesman et al. 77.81
Sandberg, John F. and Auga M.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. 164.76
Webster Live Poultry Market Co.—Fleck & Hilman 9,481.76

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hallenbeck-Hungerford Realty Co.—D. P. Henly, March 20, 1918, reversed. $5,982.84
Rosenbe r, Max—S. P. Tull, July 2, 1918; reversed. 423.32
Feickert, Hannah—E. E. Robert, Nov. 12, 1918. ..... 1,630.57
Bing & Bing Const. Co.—Dempsey Const. Co., Jan. 27, 1919. ..... 1,865.80
Anderson Supply Corp.—Tisch Machine Tool and Die Works, March 14, 1919. 625.50
Walbroehl, Mary—American Brass and Copper Co., Aug. 7, 1918. ..... 3,982.05
Klein, Philip and Joseph—A. Hirschhan et al., Feb. 13, 1919. ..... 556.06
Augusto, Inc.—F. De Marco et al., March 6, 1919 ..... 290.75
Kobusch, George J.—F. Fisk et al., Nov. 13, 1918. ..... 530.55
Lynch Const. Co.—F. Barber, Feb. 13, 1919 ..... 161.20
Klopstock, Paul—G. W. Ingram, Nov. 23, 1918 ..... 6,191.72
Sabbagh, William—Trotteur Hat Co., Feb. 21, 1919. ..... 426.56
Manowitz, Louis—L. Freiman, Feb. 10, 1919 ..... 158.38
Union Dime Savings Bank—Goldsmith Bros. Smelting and Refining Co., March 15, 1918. ..... 1,384.83
Turner, Maud M.—Louise A Co., March 13, 1914, canceled. 1,359.18
Gargiulo, Silvio—D. Finale, March 11, 1919 ..... 536.13
Heim, Silvio—R. Morrison, Dec. 18, 1918 ..... 272.10
MacDonell, Kathleen—Joseph A. Corp. Jan. 15, 1917. ..... 351.37
Kane, Gall—G. T. Silver, Feb. 6, 1919 ..... 732.70
Milgrim, Charles—W. F. Armstrong, Jan. 9, 1919. ..... 442.20
Erie R. R. Co.—W. G. Hamilton et al., March 27, 1914. ..... 5,[illegible]
Same—Same, Dec. 12, 1916. ..... 114.70
Carrington, Elmer R.—L. T. Bigham, March 1, 1919. ..... 428.20
Fenton, Wm. J.—R. W. Russell, Feb. 18, 1914 ..... 301.55
Milgrim, Charles—W. F. Armstrong, Jan. 9, 1919 ..... 442.20
Sturges, Henry C.—George R. Read & Co., March 14, 1919. ..... 137.46
Same—same, March 6, 1917. ..... 330.67
Bernfus, Robert and Louis—J. Hacker, Dec. 11, 1917 ..... 228.42
Stabilis, James, and Antonio Spinelli—People, &c., March 6, 1919, (vacated). 300.00

In Bronx County.

City of New York, Board of Education—Grimaldi, Oct. 23, 1918. ..... $380.25
Same—A. Grimaldi, Oct. 23, 1918. ..... 75.00

BAHNSEN'S
FINE
JERSEY CLOTHS
In New Spring Shades Now Ready.
C. Bahnsen & Co.
257 4th Ave., Cor. 21st St.

Levett Frank & Co

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Knickerbocker Flags
30 x 45
Duck Heading With Grommets
Ready to be attached to pole.
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50c Each
$4.50 Per Dozen
$45.00 Per Gross
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You want—see his Number 1010
Then scour the market to see if you can beat either the style or the price.
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The ideal sport coat for cold, raw days—warm and comfortable.
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Silk Dresses, $10.50 to $35.00
Taffetas, Beaded and Printed Georgettes, Georgette Combinations, Meteor, Crepe de Chines, Foulards, Tricolettes, etc.
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Serge Dresses, $8.75 to $16.50
Dancing Frocks, $9.75 to $29.50

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NEW YORK

CAPES—SUITS—DOLMANS
Large Assortment for Immediate Delivery
Save 10 to 15%
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HERE IT IS!
CAPE $3.75 NET
Excellent grade ALL WOOL men's wear French Serge.
A dashing style with full sweep that rivals far more expensive models. Better see this *at once.*
Also examine a dozen other cape models including handsome silk lined capes up to $16.75

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Also Tomorrow Same Hour

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$25,000

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Price 92¾ & Interest
to Yield 5⅝%

Blodget & Co.
74 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

New York City Bonds
Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
16 Wall St., Specialists, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	895,814	312,696	1,280,208
Year to date	37,837,569	30,673,313	48,522,865

Stocks Display Generally Firm Tone in Active Market—French Exchange Recovers.

The action of the stock market yesterday laid further emphasis on the lack of new and positive factors for traders to base their operations upon. In this respect the day's business supplied a counterpart of every session for practically the last ten days, or from the time that steel producers agreed to cooperate with a Government commission in an effort to popularize prices. The course of trading was different from that of Tuesday only in the fact that prices were free of such sudden selling as occurred near the close of that day. In the main, the market was firm to strong, with most signs pointing toward an increase of professional activities, particularly among the issues which have been found to be most susceptible to concerted buying. The total sales, the turnover of more than 800,000 shares indicated the continued participation by the public, and prices for the standard stocks showed that whatever selling in the way of realizing was put through came upon a fairly ready market. Bonds were as dull as they have been at any time since Jan. 1, with price changes unimportant.

There were one or two groups of stocks whose movements were worthy of particular comment. The steel issues displayed considerable strength and were consistent in their movement after a little unsettlement when business began. In view of the extraordinary purpose of the meeting at Washington between steel producers and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce a hesitating and heavy tendency might have been looked for in these shares. The rise of these stocks attracted all the more attention for the reason that comment from steel trade quarters denoted a great deal of confusion about the immediate future and a condition of inaction on the part of buyers. The Iron Age and The Iron Trade Review both laid emphasis on the downward price movement among certain finished products, and reference was made to reported heavy cuts in quotations for pig iron. Perhaps a sagging process in the steel and iron market should be looked upon as a natural result of all the talk heard of late of an agreed lower price schedule at Washington, but the assumption is also permissible that producers are beginning to feel out the market for the purpose of doing business at the best prices obtainable. In some quarters of the steel industry account has been made of the evident lack of a complete buying program on the part of the Government, and uncertainty over the actual effect of price reductions, with governmental acquiescence, has been heightened for several days past by the delay in completing the railroad financial schedule. This whole situation of course is obscure, but should begin to clarify immediately after the result of the Washington conference becomes public. Certainly the steel stocks, while they have not made any important forward progress, have reflected more confidence than concern over the outlook.

French exchange scored a sharp recovery as the market in London grew steadier. From a minimum quotation of 5.78 the day before, the check moved forward to 5.85. It appeared as though the scare which afflicted the market after the French Treasury reduced its supporting quotation had been largely dissipated, influenced by the belief among bankers that the market would not be permitted to go entirely adrift. The money market reflected for the first time yesterday the clearing of checks drawn for income tax payments. A considerable falling off in loans was reported, and the demand loan rate reached a maximum of 6 per cent. compared with 6¾ per cent. at the close of business the day before. Most loans were put through at 4½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6
Low	4½
Renewals	6
Last	5½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5½
Ninety days	5½@5¾
Four months	5¾@5¾
Five months	5¾@5¾
Six months	5¾@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¾@6

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7565	$4.7565	$4.7565	—.0000
Cables	4.78⅛	4.78⅛	4.78⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.85	5.85	5.85	+.00
Cables	5.84	5.84	5.84	+.00

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Each.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.	Tuesday. Demand Bid.	Asked.
4.8663 London	$4.7585	$4.7645	$4.7615	$4.7665
5.1813 Paris	5.85	5.84	5.85	5.83
5.1813 Belgium	6.80	5.84	5.84	15¾
China—				
Hongkong	74.50		74.00	65¾
Peking	120.00		120.25	106
Shanghai	111.50		111.75	10¾
40.29 Holland	40¼		40¼	15¾
19.30 Greece	19.35		19.40	100
52.44 India—				
Bombay	35.43		*35.73	75¾
Calcutta	35.43		*35.73	20¾
5.1613 Italy	6.37½		6.35	30
Japan—				
Kobe	50.75		50.50	104½
Yokohama	50.75		50.50	51
19.30 Spain	20.50		20.60	15¾
50.00 Philippine Islands—				40¾
Manila	49.875		50.00	
39.80 Scandinavia—				46½
Stockholm	27.80		27.80	6¼
Copenhagen	25.75		25.80	9½
Christiania	26.55		26.75	
South America—				48
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.875		45.00	33½
44.42 Rio	36.25		36.375	24¾
5.1913 Switzerland	4.84		4.86	50¼
$1.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.		Asked.	81
100 rubles	14.30		14.45	44
500 rubles	14.10		14.25	85¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.71⅝	$4.72¼	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $725,750,150; balances, $101,894,548; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,893,695; Federal Reserve credit balance, $81,159,506.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@40½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$11,423,313	$115,588,488
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	52,925,236	811,961,614
Miscellaneous	63,719,936	359,737,081
Miscellaneous rev	17,043,986	324,221,790
Total receipts	$145,112,485	$2,111,438,985
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	876,599,073	9,884,750,579
Excess of total rcts over total disbs	134,677,070	241,676,299
Total expenditure	$21,712,159	11,776,177,514

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.35
Spelter	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.60
Antimony	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Quicksilver			$70.00	
Aluminum	29.00	$1.00	29.00	$1.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		36.15		36.15

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Tuesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	77	15 0	77	0 0
Copper, futures	74	15 0	73	0 0
Tin, spot	237	0 0	236	0 0
Tin, futures	230	0 0	229	10 0
Spelter, spot	39	0 0	38	0 0
Spelter, futures	37	10 0	36	0 0
Lead, spot	28	0 0	28	0 0
Lead, futures	27	0 0	27	10 0

The Railroad Meeting.

The attention of the business and financial world will be centred on the meeting in Washington today between Director General of Railroads Hines and the Central Committee of Railroad Executives. It is believed that Mr. Hines has about decided upon the programme he will follow in carrying the Railroad Administration through the period of uncertainty until Congress appropriates funds to meet the requirements of the railroads, and a definite announcement following the meeting is looked for. It is also believed that the executives and the Director General will consider a paring down of capital expenditures where such cuts may be made.

French Exchange Rates.

The exchange rate on Paris improved somewhat yesterday. It closed, around 5.84, which, while still some way from where it stood a few days ago, is a fairly good recovery from 5.16 a week ago. And in banking circles and elsewhere the talk of "French crisis," which was one of the milder terms used in Tuesday's gossip, was notable yesterday because of its absence. Those most familiar with French conditions do not deny that France has a serious problem—which of the belligerents has not?—but the talk of crisis and bankruptcy is obviously absurd. As for France putting down exchange to finance payment of the $194,000,000 which matures April 1, it was explained yesterday by a French banker that the terms of the loan operation were put aside more than a month ago.

Every Day Complete.

The stock market is in the parlance of New Street, a "one-day" affair. Each day has its bulge and its reaction. The whole cycle is covered within the five-hour span. Ordinarily, the market ought to be a three or four day affair, with movements holding over from one session to another. But not so now. And New Street, having this, is convinced that the public following is not as large as it might be. What the market following lacks in numbers, however, is more than made up for in the aggressive manner in which it trades, as witness the big daily turnover these last few weeks.

Money Tighter.

The call money market, glutted with funds on Tuesday, was not quite so plentifully supplied with loanable money yesterday. One explanation offered was that the checks which the Collector of Internal Revenue had been unable to put through the Clearing House on Tuesday had been cleared yesterday, which took up the surplus offered on Tuesday on the Stock Exchange. The rate yesterday got up to 6 per cent. at one time, evidencing less funds available, while in the acceptance and commercial paper market there was a noticeable falling off in institutional demand.

Mexican Oil Royalties.

Announcement that the Carranza Government did not intend to enforce immediate payment of the royalties on the production of petroleum in Mexico during January and February was hardly a surprise to companies operating in that country. Up to the present time the producers have refrained from paying any oil royalties, although they have paid taxes, and they intend to continue the same course. The word "royalties" has a sinister meaning to the petroleum companies. Thus far Mexican finances have profited not at all from the attempt to impose the royalty provisions of the Mexican Constitution on the oil companies. Several times enforcement has been proposed, but each time, when the due day was near at hand, the decree has been annulled.

Steel Demand Latent.

While there is little present demand for steel products, the situation which exists in in no wise analogous to that in the copper industry. There is a big demand for steel, which is awaiting a price stabilization. This is not confined to any one class of consumers. On every hand the need for iron and steel is becoming imperative if industry in general is to be rehabilitated. It is only when consumers believe that prices have reached the low level, or something approximating it, that the demand will assert itself forcefully. The railroads are especially in need of steel, it being said that at least 500,000 tons of rails are needed for replacement alone, and this only in the case where replacement is absolutely necessary. The builders admit they need steel, but that they cannot afford to buy at prevailing prices. To meet this demand there is no oversupply of steel as there is of copper.

General Motors "Senior" Shares Rise.

General Motors preferred and 6 per cent. debenture stocks have been running a parallel course for some time, with this difference: The debenture shares have been much more active. Yesterday both classes of stock closed at 99, a figure close to the maximum level of the year and approximately the same as the final prices of last week. On several days recently where hundreds of shares of preferred have changed hands there have been dealings in thousands of shares of the debenture issue. In point of activity it would seem that the upbidding of the debenture shares stirred up increased trading in the preferred, although the additional influence exists that the preferred is convertible into the other stock share per share.

Neither Hot Nor Cold.

With bearish influences for stocks to be found in business conditions at home and abroad, it is almost remarkable that little bearish talk on stocks is heard in the average commission house. It might be said also that for some days past there has not been a great deal of rampantly bullish comment either. Traders who have stocks apparently have found no urgent reason for taking profits and their new buying has been of a cautious variety. As a result the net change of fifty representative stocks from Monday's opening to last night's close was negligible.

Jewel Tea Drops Quickly.

Jewel Tea was bid up 4⅛ points last week without any great effort, but it declined 5 points yesterday with even greater ease. The drop to 41 under sales of about 1,400 shares seemed to be the result of a hurried effort to take profits in a market which was as thin as the market for this stock has been at times in the past few periods of weeks. The highest price for the day was 2½ points under the closing quotation on Tuesday.

The January Deficit.

Recent dispatches from Washington have placed the operating deficit of the railroads in January at approximately $26,000,000, with net earnings running in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. Fault was found with this calculation yesterday in railroad circles, the question being raised that the standard return of the carriers for the year averaged $75,000,000 a month, the deficit would necessarily be larger, or $55,000,000. As some railroad man have read the contracts the latter stipulate that the standard return shall be for one year or each fraction thereof, pro rata. "On that basis," said one man, "how could the deficit for January be less than $55,000,000?"

$17,310,000 for Louisville & Nashville.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad rental contract was signed yesterday calling for $17,310,000 and smaller contracts were also executed by Director General Hines.

Stocks. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35⅝	40	100	Adams Express	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ½
27½	28	1,100	Advance Rumely	27½	28	27½	27½	— ½
62½	63	300	Advance Rumely pf	62½	63	62½	63	+ ½
		200	Ajax Rubber	77½	77½	77½	77½	
		100	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
3⅜	3¾	2,400	Alaska Juneau	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33½	33¾	6,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
95	96¼	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	95	97	95	95½	— ½
106¾	107½	3,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	107½	108¾	106½	107	— ¼
101	101⅝	100	Am. Agrl. Chem. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
74½	75⅛	3,900	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	75¼	74½	75	+ ⅛
165	173	100	Am. Br. S. & F. pf	165	165	165	165	— 5
67¾	69	7,600	Am. Can	67¾	69½	67¾	69	+ 1½
102	103⅝	100	Am. Can pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
90¾	91	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	— ¼
49	49½	12,500	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49½	48¾	49	+ ⅛
13	13¾	500	Am. Druggists	13	13¾	13	13¾	
17½	17¾	900	Am. Hardware	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	
94¾	95	5,900	Am. H. & L.	94¾	95	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
47¾	48	600	Am. Ice	46	48	47¾	48	+ ¾
70¾	70¾	15,700	Am. International	70	71⅝	69¾	70¾	+ ⅝
48	48¾	6,900	Am. Linseed	48¾	49	48	48¾	+ ⅛
88¾	89¾	400	Am. Linseed pf	89	89	89	89	— ½
66¾	66½	100	Am. Locomotive	66½	66½	66¼	66¼	— ¼
1¾	3	3,800	Am. Malting	2	2¾	2	2	— ⅛
49	50	200	Am. M.let pf.c.of d	50	50	49½	49½	
68¾	68½	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68	68½	68	68½	— ⅛
105	106	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105½	105½	105¼	105½	— ¼
92	94	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	— ½
80½	81¾	900	Am. Steel Foundries	80	81¾	79¾	81	+ ¾
37½	37¾	1,300	Am. Writing P. pf	38	38¼	37½	37½	— ¼
13¾	13	500	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
43½	44	700	Am. Zinc, L. & S pf	45	45	43½	43½	— ½
60¾	61	2,600	Anaconda Copper	60¾	61	60¼	61	+ ¼
63	63	9100	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf	61	61	61	61	
83	85	100	Do. 2d pf.	85	85	85	85	+ 1¾
69	70	100	As. Dry Gds. 2d pf	63	63	63	63	— 4
74½	75	100	Associated Oil	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
82¾	82¾	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
115¾	118	10,100	At., Gulf & West I.	114	117¾	114	115¾	— ¼
89½	88½	27,700	Baldwin Loco.	87½	90¾	87¼	89¾	+ 1¾
48¾	48¾	800	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
1¾	1¾	400	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
66¾	66¾	14,400	Beth. Steel, class B	64½	67	64½	66¾	+ 1½
104½	105	900	Beth. Steel 8% pf	104½	105	104½	105	+ ¼
20¾	23¼	900	Booth Fisheries	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
23¾	24	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
93¾	94	200	B. R. T. ctfs. dep.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
142¾	144	100	Brown Brothers	139½	142½	139½	142½	+ 2½
6¾	6¾	800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
20¾	20¾	300	Butte & Superior	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
58½	58¾	2,600	California Packing	60¾	60¾	58¾	58¾	— ½
26	26½	1,900	California Petrol.	26½	26½	26	26	— ⅛
70¾	71	100	California Pet. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
162	163	1,200	Canadian Pacific	162	163	162	162½	— ¼
71¾	71¾	11,000	Central Leather Co.	70¾	72¾	70¾	71¾	+ ⅝
83¾	83½	900	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	82½	83¾	82½	83½	— ¼
126¾	126¾	600	Chandler Motor	125½	128	125½	126	— ¾
58½	59	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	59¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
38¾	38½	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	38¾	37¾	38¼	— ⅛
71	71¾	1,900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	71	71¾	70¾	71¾	— ⅛
95¾	96	100	Chi. & Northwest	95¾	96	95¾	96	— ¼
25	25¼	1,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23	25¾	23	24¾	+ ¾
18¾	18¾	1,800	Chile Copper	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
42¾	43	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	+ ¾
24½	25	100	Col. & Southern	25	25	25	25	+ 1
45¾	45¾	1,100	Colorado Gas & El.	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
44	46	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¾
94½	95¼	400	Consolidated Gas	95	95¾	95	95¾	
4¾	5	100	Con. Ist. Cal. Min.	5	5	5	5	
79	79¾	2,900	Continental Can	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	+ ¼
53¾	53¾	45,700	Corn Products Ref.	53¾	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
106¾	107¼	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	106¾	108	106¾	107¾	+ ¼
68¾	69¾	6,900	Crucible Steel	68¾	69¾	67¾	68¾	+ ¼
93	94	100	Crucible Steel pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
23¾	24	3,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	23¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
73¾	73¾	1,700	Cuba Cane S. pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73¾	+ ¼
175	180	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	175¾	182	175¾	182	+ 7¾
175	180	600	Do. old issue	181	182½	181	182½	+ ¾
		100	Den. & Rio Grande	4½	4½	4½	4½	
89	93	50	Detroit United Ry.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
63¼	65¼	12,800	Distillers' Secur.	64	65¼	63¾	65¼	+ 1½
12¾	13	500	Dome Mines	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
17¼	17¾	1,900	Erie	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
29	29¼	200	Erie 1st pf.	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
51½	52	2,600	Fisher Body	53	53	51¾	51¾	— ¼
90	95	100	Fisher Body pf.	95½	96¾	95½	96½	— 1
31½	31¾	1,200	Gaston, W. & W.	31¾	32	31½	31¾	— ⅜
53	53½	3,000	General Cigar	53	54½	52¾	53	— ⅜
156¾	157¾	1,300	General Electric	157	158¾	157	158¾	
122¾	123¼	8,000	General Motors	122¾	125¾	121¾	125¼	+ 1¾
90	90¾	300	General Motors pf.	90	90	90	90	
90¾	90¾	2,100	General Motors deb.	90	90¾	90	90¾	
66¾	67	1,100	Goodrich Co.	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	+ ⅝
93¾	93¾	900	Great Northern pf.	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
43¾	43¾	7,900	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	+ ⅛
42¾	42¾	100	Greene-Can. Cop.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ½
56	57	400	Gulf States Steel	56	56	56	56	— ¾
60	61	200	Hartman Corp.	61	61	61	61	+ 1
42¾	43¼	400	Haskell & Barker	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	— ⅛
98¾	98¾	400	Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	
46¾	46¾	1,100	Inspiration Copper	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ¾
5¾	5¾	3,400	Interboro Consol.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
18¾	19¼	3,400	Interboro Con. pf.	18¾	19¼	18	18¾	— ¼
16¾	16¾	4,000	Int. Agricultural	16¾	19	16¾	18¾	+ 2¾
84½	86¼	3,300	Int. Agricultural pf.	84½	86¼	82¾	86	+ 2
122¾	124	400	Int. Harvester new	125	125	122¾	123½	— 1½
82,400	27	27	Int. Mer. Marine	27	28¼	26¾	27¾	+ 1¼
17,800	113¼	113¾	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	111¾	114¾	111¾	113¾	+ 2¾
2,500	25¼	25¼	Int. Nickel	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
2,100	46	46¼	Int. Paper	46¼	46¾	45¾	46¼	+ ¼
100	78	78	Int. Paper pf. sta.	78	78	78	78	
1,800	41	43¼	Jewel Tea	43¼	43¼	41	41	— 5
200	90¼	90¼	Jewel Tea pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90	— ¼
100	19¾	19¾	Kansas City South.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
100	53	53	Kansas City So. pf.	53¾	53¾	52½	53½	+ ¾
15,700	112	113¼	Kelly Springf. Tire	111	113¾	106½	111½	— ¼
300	39¾	39¾	Kelsey Wheel	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— 1¾
2,900	30	30¼	Kennecott Copper	30	30	30	30	
700	69¾	70	Lackawanna Steel	69¾	70	69¾	70	+ 1
100	75	75	Laclede Gas	75	75	75	75	— 2
100	18	19	Lake Erie & W. pf.	18	18	18	18	
100	25	25	Lee Rubber & Tire	25	25	25	25	
1,700	55¼	55¼	Lehigh Valley	55¾	55¾	55	55¾	+ ¼
100	111¾	111¾	Liggett & Myers pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ 1¼
200	47¾	49	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	47¾	49	47¾	48¾	+ ¾
900	38¾	39	Maxwell Motors	40	40	38¾	39¼	— 1¼
900	65¼	65¼	Max. Motors 1st pf.	67¾	67¾	65¼	65¼	— 2½
1,400	31¾	31¾	Max. Motors 2d pf.	31¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	— 1
36,000	183¾	183¾	Mexican Petroleum	186	184¾	182¾	183¾	— 2½
600	22¾	22¾	Miami Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
2,600	45¾	45¾	Midvale Steel	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	+ ¼
200	6¼	6¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
500	13	13	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	12¾	13	12	12	— 1
2,800	24¼	24¼	Missouri Pacific	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
400	52	52	Missouri Pacific pf.	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
500	74¾	74¾	Montana Power	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
100	32¾	32¾	Nat. Acme	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
1,400	123	123¾	Nat. Biscuit	123	123¾	122¾	123¾	+ ¾
100	74½	74½	Nat. Lead & Suit.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
200	15¾	15¾	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
200	51	51	Nat. Enam. & St.	51	51	51	51	+ ¼
100	67	67	Nat. Lead	67	67	67	67	+ ½
100	107	107	Nat. Lead pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ½
600	11¾	11¾	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	11¾	11¾	11	11	— ¼
23,000	15¾	15¾	Nevada Con. Cop.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
1,100	110	111	United Fruit	174	174½	173	173	— ½
300	24¾	24¾	United Ry. Inv. pf.	24¾	24¾	24	24	— ¼
700	20¼	20¾	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
22,450	144¼	144¾	U. S. Indus. Alco	144¼	144¾	141¾	143¾	— 1½
100	31¾	31¾	U. S. R. & Imp.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
300	83¾	84¼	U. S. Rubber	83¾	84¼	83¾	84	+ ¼
100	111¾	111¾	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
400	49¾	49¾	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	49¾	49¾	49	49	— 1
111,900	94¼	96	U. S. Steel	94¼	96	94¼	95¾	+ 1½
400	114¾	114¾	U. S. Steel pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ¼
1,200	71¾	71¾	Utah Copper	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	+ ¼
200	15¾	15¾	Utah Securities	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
200	58	58	Va.-Car. Chemical	58	58¼	58	58	— ¼
200	114	114	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	114	114	114	114	+ 2
100	94¼	94¼	Vulcan Detin. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ½
500	8¾	8¾	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Columns.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	$9,517,000	$5,749,500	$3,767,500
Year to date	$270,443,850	246,444,000	255,248,300

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

U. S. Liberty 3½s, 1932-47: 103 (2), 102 (2), 101 (2), 100 (2), 99 (2), 98 (2), 97 (2), 96 (2), 95 (2), 94 (2), 93 (2), 92 (2), 91 (2), 90 (2), 89 (2), 88 (2), 87 (2), 86 (2), 85 (2), 84 (2), 83 (

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Our Financial Letter, issued on Wednesday of each week, covers important developments in the general situation together with the numerous statements and reports received from leading corporations and provides critical comment thereon, from the market standpoint. A general statistical Manual is issued monthly, complete Standard Oil statistics bi-monthly.

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DECISION DEFERRED ON STEEL PRICE CUT

Representatives of the Industry Begin Conferences with Industrial Board.

WANT FEDERAL SAFEGUARD

Assurances on Trust Law and Government Buying Sought—Another Meeting Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Representatives of the steel industry and members of the Department of Commerce Industrial Board conferred today in an effort to reach an agreement on price reduction and stabilization. At the close of the conference it was announced that a further meeting would be held tomorrow, and the following statement was issued:

"After meeting with leaders of the iron and steel industry representing approximately 90 per cent. of the country's production, the Industrial Board announced this afternoon that satisfactory progress had been made, but that a final decision on a lowered scale of prices would not be reached until after full consideration of all phases of the subject.

"The question of prices was not touched upon at the first conference. The entire time was devoted to a discussion of the general situation and the advisability of a reduced schedule of steel prices at the present time in order to stimulate buying."

George N. Peck, Chairman of the Industrial Board, said:

"We found the steel men entirely willing to co-operate in making effective any program that will hasten the return to normal conditions. It is as yet impossible to tell just how long it will take to formulate the new price schedule."

According to reports in circulation some of the smaller high-cost companies are fighting to avoid the recognition of price reductions which might seriously endanger comfortable profits made under war conditions.

Early Decision Expected.

That a decision must be reached soon was conceded by practically all who participated in the conferences. It is possible that announcement will come tomorrow which will make it known whether there is to be general co-operation with the industrial board along lines suggested by that organization. Big steel interests are said to lean toward some such agreement if price schedules which they present are acceptable to the Government as a basis for making Government purchases, thus establishing a price barometer for the trade.

One of the most interesting and important of the developments was found in the attitude of most of the representatives of the steel interests as well as the Government representatives in regard to the future of the steel industry and other industries the prosperity of which are closely identified with the conditions of the steel trade. Every one was in a cheerful mood. Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who was one of the first to reach the conference rooms in the morning, said: "Things look fine; very fine." That spirit seemed to be present everywhere.

While there was much discussion concerning the fate of the plan for voluntary co-operation with the Government board and courses which might be pursued in the event that a final agreement was reached, it is rumored that the steel industry is looking ahead to a period of heavy sales and general prosperity, and is shaping its plans on this basis.

Representatives of the steel industry who were reached tonight stated that there would be nothing to say until tomorrow's meeting. Reports that there had been a definite break between the steel interests and the industrial board—set in circulation by the fact that a joint conference which had been announced for 3 o'clock in the afternoon did not materialize—were denied by all involved in the meetings. Chairman Peek let it be known that he had received word from the steel conferees that they could not complete their deliberations in time to present any program of value at the hour set and asked for delay until tomorrow.

Added interest was lent to the conference because of the failure to get together which had characterized former attempts on the part of the steel interests and the Government, and also because of the realization that any decision which might be reached would have far-reaching effect on the entire industrial fabric of the nation.

Steel Men Want Assurances.

The steel men held a separate session in the afternoon at the Willard Hotel. It is understood that several questions are under dispute. The smaller companies, it is said, are seeking assurance of protection in the event that price reductions might threaten their life, but their final stand undoubtedly will be controlled by the decision of the big corporation whose activities necessarily will dominate the situation.

The big corporations, it is said, are seeking definite assurance that prices which may be agreed to by the joint conferees will be respected by the Army and Navy Departments, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board in making purchases.

There is a determination also on the part of the steel interests to settle beyond doubt the attitude of the Department of Justice as to the application of the Sherman act to the agreement which is proposed. A representative of the Department of Justice attended today's conferences. It is felt, however, that this point can be settled satisfactorily.

Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield attended the morning conference, at which there was a discussion of the coal and coke situation as it affected the steel industry.

It is possible that the steel interests will present tomorrow the scale of price reductions, which they believe will be fair to all interests involved in the deliberations. Up to this time the program which the steel men have in mind has not been given in any detail, even to the members of the Industrial Board, and they were in ignorance today of the rates which might be suggested.

Of the more prominent representatives of the steel industry the only absentees was Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Bethlehem Steel. His company was represented by President Grace.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
March	$1.57	$1.54	$1.54½	$1.56	$1.27⅝	
May	1.43⅝	1.41⅛	1.43⅜	1.42⅝	1.25⅞	
July	1.35⅝	1.33⅛	1.35¼	1.35		
Sept.	1.30½	1.28	1.30			

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
May	64⅞	63¾	64⅝	64⅝	65¾	
July	63⅜	62⅝	63¾	63½		
Sept.	60½	60¼	60¼			

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 74c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 73½c; No. 4 white, 72@73c; ordinary clipped, 74@76c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
May	28.40	28.00	28.35	28.05	28.17	
July	27.82	27.20	27.77	27.60	28.17	
Ribs—						
May	25.65	25.17	25.55	25.67	24.80	
July	24.40	23.90	24.37	24.35	25.22	
Pork—						
May	46.40	45.70	46.20	46.70	48.50	
July	43.55	42.70	43.25	43.70		

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.10
July	14.45	14.40	14.42	14.58
September	14.15	14.08	14.11	14.26
October			14.02	14.17
December	13.90	13.80	13.94	13.97

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.60¾	$1.60¼	$1.60¾

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	62.70	62.31	62.46	—.24
25 industrials	91.14	89.48	90.10	—.95
50 stocks	76.92	75.89	76.28	—.59

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 18	76.54	76.16	76.32	+.30
Mar. 17	76.11	75.68	76.02	+.21
Mar. 15	76.64	76.26	76.43	+.32
Mar. 14	77.21	76.57	76.74	+.02
Mar. 13	77.52	76.78	76.72	—.37
Mar. 12	78.12	76.83	76.97	—.37

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	73.58	Mar. 5	76.29
1918	80.78	Mar. 11	64.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917	84.17	Mar. 21	79.67	Mar. 1	84.88
1916	90.72	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 2	87.52
1915	95.83	Mar. 31	89.86	Mar. 1	94.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	69.72	Jan. 31	76.29
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	68.37

Full Years.

1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	71.30
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	67.40
1916	101.53	Nov. 20	80.01	Apr. 22	94.88
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.00	Feb. 24	91.53

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change.		
40 issues	77.44	—.10	—.78	+1.58

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 18	77.54	+.02	Mar. 11	77.53	—.12
Mar. 17	77.52	—.03	Mar. 10	77.65	+.06
Mar. 15	77.58		Mar. 8	77.57	+.01
Mar. 14	77.55	—.00	Mar. 7	77.56	+.11
Mar. 13	77.64	+.07	Mar. 6	77.45	—.15
Mar. 12	77.57	+.04	Mar. 5	77.60	—.18

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	77.44	Mar. 19	77.44
†1918	77.43	Jan. 21	76.04	Mar. 20	76.04

Full Years.

1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.63	Sep. 27	76.78
1917	80.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.24
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	86.44

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

MEXICAN EMISSARY DEPARTS FOR HOME

Rafael Nieto, Finance Minister for Carranza, Leaves Without Having Arranged Loan.

BAN ON LIMANTOUR LIFTED

Official Under Diaz, Exiled in 1911, Also Reported on Way from France.

Rafael Nieto, Acting Minister of Finance of the Mexican Government, who has been in New York for about six weeks in an endeavor to arrive at some understanding with American financial interests with the view of refinancing Mexico, has left New York and is now on his way to Mexico City. It is expected that Mr. Nieto will stop off at one or two Southern cities before returning to Mexico, but it is also expected he will repost to President Carranza within a very short time.

Mr. Nieto returns to Mexico without having arranged a loan for his country. It is said, however, that his visit has been productive of a much better understanding between American and Mexican interests. Since his arrival here an international committee of American, British, and French bankers has been formed to protect the interest of investors of those countries in Mexico, and on Monday last Mr. Nieto met the American members of this committee. The result of that conference has not been made public.

About the time Mr. Nieto arrives in Mexico City it is expected José Ives Limantour, Finance Minister under the late President Diaz, will also reach the Mexican capital from France. Limantour has been in exile since 1911, and only a few days ago the Carranza Government announced that the ban had been lifted and that he could return. Men familiar with the Mexican situation are inclinded to lay great stress on his reappearance in Mexico, and it is believed by many that the Carranza Government has invited him to return in order to assist in straightening out Mexico's tangled finances.

Limantour is generally credited as one of the ablest financiers not only in Mexico but in all of Latin America. A Frenchman by extraction, Limantour amassed a huge fortune, most of which he invested in French securities. He was Finance Minister of Mexico for about sixteen years. In 1893 he arranged the refunding of the Mexican national debt with J. P. Morgan & Co. 1904 he gained stock control of the National Railways of Mexico for the Mexican Government, and in 1909 he merged that system with the Mexican Central, which he purchased from American interests headed by Henry Clay Pierce.

What is regarded as his greatest financial triumph was the stabilization of Mexican exchange, at the rate of about 2 pesos to the dollar. He did this by providing a settlement fund at New York. At the time of his departure from Mexico it is said this settlement fund contained approximately 20,000,000 pesos, while there was a surplus in the Mexican Treasury of about 60,000,000 pesos.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans. Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98⅞	99⅛	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅛	99⅜	5.70
Gov. of N. F'd'd		July, 1919	99½	99⅞	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.75
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99¼	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	65	67	
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	12½	13½	
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	35	37	
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00
Company Issues.					
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-'22	99½	100½	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	100¼	100⅜	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	98	98	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅛	101⅛	4.50
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	100⅝	102	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅛	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅝	103⅛	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	103⅞	104⅛	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅛	99⅜	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100⅝	5.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101⅛	101½	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101⅜	101⅝	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¼	101⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101⅛	101⅝	6.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100¾	100⅞	5.85
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	86	90	7.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1920	80	100	8.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1921	98½	98⅞	8.20
Chi., R. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	96¼	93⅝	6.75
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98⅜	6.85
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅞	100¼	5.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	5.70
Cud'by P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101½	102⅝	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.50
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98	99	
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99	5.85
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¼	100⅝	5.25
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¼	100⅝	5.45
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99½	99⅝	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅝	99	6.00
G. & S. F.	7	Sep., 1920	97	98¾	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	85½	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	6	Sep., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
N. Y. N. H. & H.	6	Sep., 1919	99	99¼	5.50
Ont. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ont. Ry. & L. 1st & Ref.	5	June, 1924	89	91	
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97⅛	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96⅝	96¾	7.20
P. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100¼	5.80
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1922	97	97⅜	7.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100⅝	101⅛	5.20
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	103	103½	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¾	103	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103½	104¼	5.75
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99½	101	6.85
San Diego G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	94	7.50
Shawinig. W. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1923	98½	98¾	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅝	6.60
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	98	97	7.45
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. Sec.	7	Apr., 1921	97	99	7½
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	89¾	91	10.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 15, '20	99⅞	100¼	5.50

EXPERTS TO CLEAR TAX LAW TANGLES

Government to Have Advisers at Custom House to Aid with Tentative Returns.

PARTNERSHIPS MUST FILE

Forms Ready and Should Be In May 15—Ticket Brokers to Pay on Excess.

For the benefit of corporations and others who filed tentative returns Collector of Internal Revenue William H. Edwards of the Second District announced yesterday that a number of Government authorities on the law will be on duty in Room 605 at the Custom House to give expert advice to taxpayers. The tentative returns must be supplanted by amended returns within forty-five days from March 15 last.

Blanks for corporation returns, which were not ready on time because of tardiness in passing the Revenue bill, are now on hand and are being distributed. At the Second District offices and those of the other collectors every effort will be made to help corporations and others who are puzzled as to the exact interpretation of various parts of the law.

Mr. Edwards yesterday called special attention of members of partnerships to Section 224 of the new law, which reads:

"That every partnership shall make a return for each taxable year, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions allowed and shall include in the return the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the distributive share of each individual. The return shall be sworn to by one of the partners."

"Under the 1913 law," he said, "a partnership was not required to file a return unless requested to do so by the Commissioner; in order to determine the taxable income of members of the partnership. Under the 1917 act partnerships were not required to file a return unless called on by the Commissioner, or unless the net income was in excess of $4,000. These provisions are not set forth under the 1918 law, therefore all partnerships are required to file without regard to the amount of net income accrued or the net loss sustained during the taxable year. Under the law the last date for filing returns was March 15, 1919. In view of the fact that necessary forms were not available the time for filing has been extended, under Treasury decision 2804, to May 15, 1919."

Mr. Edwards said that from April 1, 1919, brokers in theatre tickets will be compelled to pay a tax to the Government on the excess charged by them.

"The new revenue act provides that where a ticket of admission to a theatre is sold at a place other than such theatre at not more than 50 cents above the regular price 5 per cent. of the amount of the excess must be paid to the Government as tax," said the Collector.

"If the excess charged is over 50 cents on a ticket, 50 per cent. of the entire amount of the excess must be paid to the Government. It is important to note that this tax is to be paid by one selling the ticket and is in addition to the tax paid by the theatregoer. Tickets sold for all other places of amusement under similar conditions are affected in the same way. The name of the seller and the price at which sold (exclusive of the tax to be paid by the person paying for admission) must appear on each ticket."

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4	6.40	5.00
Buf., R. & P.	1919-'23	4½@6	5.65	5.65
Can. Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.80	5.80
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.40	5.65
C. & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.00	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.85
Colo. & S. & N. O.	1919-'23	5	5.40	5.60
Chickasaw Ry.	1919-'21	6	7.60	7.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.25	5.70
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.80	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.30	5.30
Illinois Central	1919-'29	4½@5	5.65	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.65	5.50
Mich. Central	1919-'22	5	6.00	5.80
Minn. & St. L.	1919-'27	5	8.50	8.50
M., K. & T.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.35
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	6.00	5.70
Nort. & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.60	5.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@6	6.40	5.95
Penn. G. Freight	1919-'23	4	5.25	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'23	4½	5.65	5.45
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Railway	1919-'94	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.25	5.50

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¼	1⅝	La Rose	.37	.38
Amer Oil	7⅛	8⅛	Iron Blossom	.44	.50
Bay S (pas.	6	8	Iron Cap	9½	10
Bos Ariz.	1	1¼	Jerome Verde	.82	.75
Boston Ely	.95	1⅛	Majestic	.17	.18
Bos Mont	.50	.51	Mex Metals	.23	.25
Bohemia	.75	.85	Mex Tung	.4	.8
Butte & Bal	1	1¼	New Baltic	.75	1
Butte Lon	.12	.15	Nat Z & L	.10	.12
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev	.41	.42
Champ. old	2	2⅛	New Doug	.12	.15
Chief Con	3⅛	3¼	Onco	.29	.40
Con Ariz	1	1⅛	Onondaga	.10	.15
Con Copper	4⅜	5	Pilgrim	.35	.38
Cortez	.15	.17	Rainier	.60	.65
Crystal	.29	.30	Seven Metals	.38	.60
Crown Res.	.48	.35	S W Miami, full paid	.75	1¼
Denbigh	.28	.20	Texana	.32	.34
Earle Black	2	2⅛	Truro	.25	.28
Eagle B. B.	2⅛	2⅜	Un Ver Ext.	32½	.33
Fortuna	2	3	Vic Mines	1	1⅛
Gold Lake	2	6	Yukon Gold	.70	.93
Houghton	50	100			
Hona Oil	.44	.45			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters appertaining to or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

LEE RUBBER AND TIRE CORPORATION.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, Room 2026, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, March 27, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine directors and to consider and vote upon the ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments made by the Board of Directors since their election at the last annual meeting of stockholders, for the purpose of determining upon an increase in the number of directors from the present number of nine to the number of eleven, and for the transaction of any and all other business that may properly come before the meeting.

All stockholders of record on the books of the corporation at the close of business on March 20, 1919, will be entitled to vote.

Dated March 1, 1919.
JOHN M. DETTRA, Secretary.

EMBREE IRON COMPANY.
The annual meeting of stockholders of Embree Iron Company has been called and will be held on the 1st day of April, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of electing five Directors to succeed those whose terms then expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ROBERT S. DUTTON, Secretary.

COTTON STILL DROPPING.

Decline Hits New Style Contracts Harder Than the Old.

Profit-taking by the South, and some profit-taking as well as some taking of losses by Wall Street and local commission houses, sent yesterday's cotton market further down on the reaction which set in on Tuesday. At the low of the day the market reflected losses of 30 to 50 points on the day and declines of 80 to 90 points from Monday's closing level. The decline hit the new style contracts harder than it did the old, the average loss in the active months being about 110 points greater for the new style contracts. May was the exception, the old style contract selling down to 23.40, while the new style May contract only touched 24.00.

There was little in the news of the day to account for the action of the market. The news was not especially good, but on the other hand it was not particularly bad. For the most part, the price fluctuations were governed more by developments arising from within the market. The technical position, it is plainly evident, had worked around to where it favored very much a break in values.

Last week there was too much enthusiasm, poorly warranted, over the outlook for early peace and a speedy removal of export restrictions. Now, it would seem, there is not so much enthusiasm. The turn in French exchange, presaging a reduction in French demand for the staple, is made a bear point in the ring. Also, it is argued by the late bulls, if France is unable to buy in the quantity expected, it may be assumed other countries will have to buy more sparingly. The result: a decided change of heart among ring traders who only last week were cheered by the prospects of huge exports.

After touching the low points of the day the market became somewhat better and rallied to around Tuesday's closing prices. March was down 30 points at the end of business, but other months were within a range of 10 to 15 points either way.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	26.30	26.50	25.50	25.75@25.90	28.05
May	23.65	23.80	23.40	23.70@23.80	23.79
July	22.35	22.48	22.00	22.48	22.43
Sept.		21.00	20.85	21.25	21.00
Oct.	20.55	20.90	20.40	20.75@20.80	20.70
Dec.				20.75	20.40
Jan.		20.80	20.70	20.70	20.40

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	24.25	24.45	24.00	24.42@24.45	24.30
July	22.75	22.81	22.35	22.75@22.77	22.85
Oct.	21.16	21.32	20.90	21.29@21.32	21.30
Dec.	20.90	20.98	20.69	21.00	21.00
Jan.	20.77	20.90	20.70	20.93@20.98	20.95

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, at 28.45c. for middling upland; sales, 300 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.20c.; New Orleans, 27.50c.; Savannah, 27c.; Augusta, 26.75c.; Memphis, 27.25c.; Houston, 26.75c.; Little Rock, 27.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	16,586	16,425	17,968
Exports	6,847	2,455	
Exports, season	5,332,804	3,082,347	2,962,566
New York stocks	81,635	86,020	121,088
Port stocks	1,318,225	1,307,305	1,668,528
N. Y. arrivals	727	804	

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton was in moderate demand at 15.31d. for middling and 19.49d. for good middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which American, 4,000 bales. Imports, 3,000 bales, none American. Futures opened steady, unchanged, to 23 points decline, and closed quiet, but steady, down 11 to 27 points. Prices: March, 16.47d.; April, 15.50d.; May, 14.05d.; June, 13.85d. Manchester—Yarns were freely offered and cloths were quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair and warmer in the interior, cloudy on the coast Thurs. Fri., fair.

S. C., Ga. and Fla.—Fair weather and mild temperature Thurs. and Fri.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; mild temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

Ind. and Ill.—Partly cloudy and warmer Thurs. Fri., unsettled, probably followed by rain and colder.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

Michigan—Partly cloudy Thurs.; warmer in east. Fri., cloudy and colder, probably followed by rain or snow.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.65
Alta	.01	Mexican	.16
Andes	.07	Occidental	.20
Ophir	.06	Sierra Belcher	.26
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.05
Challenge	.07	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.16	Sierra Nevada	.15
Exchequer	.01	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.77½
Hale & Norcross	.17	

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 American Cigar Common
100 American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
100 American Lithographic Pfd.
100 American Piano Com. & Pfd.
100M American Typefounders Co.
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 Aeolian Weber Piano & P. Pfd.
25 Canadian Explosives Common
25 Continental Insurance
25 Battery Park National Bank Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Common
100 Famous Players-Lasky
100 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Co.
100 Franklin Insurance "Rights"
100 General Baking Com. & Pfd.
100M General Baking 6s
100M General Manifold & Ptg. 6s
11 Great American Insurance
100 Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea
25 Hocking Valley Ry.
20 Home Insurance
250 Int. Nickel-Manville Com.
40 Jos. Dixon Crucible
80 Knox Hat 2nd Pfd.
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Mechanic Refrigerating Com.
100 Metro. Pictures Corp. Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 N. Y. State Railways Com.
25 Nipissing Mines Co. Com.
100 Otis Elevator Com.
100 Penn Coal & Coke
50 Richmond Radiator Pfd.
25 Royal Baking Powder Com.
50M N. Y. Shipbuilding 6s
100 Planographic Equipment Co.
25 Safety Car Heating & Lig.
25 Southern Power.
100 Standard Gas & Electric
25 Sanborn Map
10 Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
100 Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Com.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
10M Ward Baking 6s

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

10M Adams Express 4s, 1947
100 Air Reduction
25 Aluminum Co. of America
10 American Alkaseo Insurance
25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
100 American Meter
50 Aeolian Weber Piano & P. Com.
75 Atlantic Holding
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Bankers Trust Stock
75 Continental Insurance
25 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 Famous Players-Lasky
50 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
50 Franklin Fire Insurance "Rights"
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
100 Du Pont Chemical Pfd.
100 General Baking Pfd.
25 Great American Insurance
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
800 Gold Car Heating & Lig.
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
15 Imperial Oil, Ltd.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
25 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
25 Lima Locomotive Pfd.
100M Lincoln Mt., L. & Fr. 6s
11M Lero, Co. of America Deb. 6s
20 Lone Star Gas
20 Midland Securities
25 H. K. Mulford Co.
50 Nat'l Aniline & Chem. V. T. Pfd.
25 National Fuel Gas
10 N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr. Stock
100 N. Y. State Ry. Pfd.
28 Nichols Copper
50 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
125 Penn. Coal & Coke
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Peerless International Pfd. & Com.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
28 Pyrene Mfg.
50 Remington Typewriter Com.
50 R. J. Reynolds Com. "A" & "B"
75 Sanborn Map
100 Singer Manufacturing
25 Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Tidewater Oil
25M Wm. Whitmer Sons 6s, 1930
100 White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.
10 Yonkers Trust Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.

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Current News

To properly gage the market action of securities you must know what is going on. Our **"WEEKLY MARKET NEWS"** contains the latest news of over 20 active stocks. The current number reviews

Aetna
Island Oil
Submarine Boat
Cosden & Company
Glenrock
General Asphalt
Merritt
Midwest Refining

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United Nat. Util. 6s, 1920
Buff. & Susq. 1st 4s, 1963

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DIRECT LOANS FOR ROADS.

$50,000,000 Is Only for Administration's Current Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The $50,000,000 advanced by the War Finance Corporation to the Railroad Administration will be used only to pay current bills and not meet obligations already incurred with railroad companies, Director General Hines announced today.

The loan, he explained, does not eliminate the need for future appropriations, and does not change the Railroad Administration's program for financing purchases of equipment by use of trade acceptances. Neither does it modify the proposed plan of giving certificates of indebtedness to railroad corporations for past debts.

Other loans will be made by the War Finance Corporation to individual railroads, but the $50,000,000 is the only direct loan possible to the Railroad Administration, since the War Finance Corporation Act limits to this amount advances to any single business interest.

To Vote on Stock Issue.

The Directors of the United Cigar Stores Company at a meeting yesterday voted to call a special meeting of the stockholders on April 11 to pass on a proposal to increase the common share capitalization from $30,000,000 to $60,000,000. If the increase is authorized the proceeds of stock sales will be used to extend the company's business.

Battery Company's Report.

The Electric Storage Battery Company in its annual report for 1917 shows total net earnings of $3,949,873, as compared with $2,447,882 in the preceding year. The earnings for last year are equivalent to $24.45 a share on the common stock without making allowances for Federal taxes. In 1917 the earnings per share were $15.32.

Transit Company Earnings Increase

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in its report for last year shows a surplus after charges of $1,584,516. This compares with $2,083,634 in the preceding year. The gross earnings of the company were $31,706,477, an increase of $1,977,501 over those shown in the report of 1917.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s June, 1963	100⅝	100⅝	100½
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅜	100⅜	100¼
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1940-30	99⅜	99⅝	99
4½s Mar., 1964	95⅞	96⅛	96
4½s Mar., 1963	93⅞	93⅝	96
4½s Apr., 1958	95⅜	95⅝	96
4½s Sept., 1960	95⅞	96⅛	96
4s May, 1959	91	91½	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	91½	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	91½	91
4s Nov., 1956	90½	91	90½
4s Nov., 1955	90½	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	92
4s May, 1919	98⅛		99⅛
3½s Nov., 1955	81		81

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	81½	83½	81½
3½s May, 1954	81½		81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.60	..	4.60
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	..	4.60
4½s 1919-1929	4.60	..	4.60
4½s 1919-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s 1924-1933	4.60	4.40	4.60
3½s 1940-1963	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1930-1933	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1923-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1919-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1940-1963	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.65
3½s 1919-1925	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,025	Cities Service	345	345	345	348
1,780	Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¼
17,755	Cities Service bank shrs.	37¼	36½	36¾	37
$54,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	129	131
73,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102¼	101¼	101¼	102

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Electric Power	12	14	Miss River Power	10	13
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74	Miss River Power pf.	40	44½
Am Gas & Electric	120	123	Northern Ohio Electric	12	15
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44	Northern Ohio Electric pf.	80	90
Am Light & Traction	243	245	Northern Ont L & P	11	15
Am Light & Trac pf.	98	100	Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf.	55	60
Am Power & Light	60	61	Northern States Power	70	72
Am Power & Light pf.	90	90	Northern States Pow pf 91		92½
Am Public Utilities	10	15	Northern Texas Elec.	51	53
Am Public Utilities pf.	32	33	Northern Tex Elec pf.	68	73
Am W W & Electric	6	7¾	Pacific Gas & Electric	53½	53½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	86	88	Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	87½	89
Am W W & E partic.	10	13	Puget Sd Trac, L & P	16	18
Carolina Power & L.	31	34	Puget Sd Tr, L & P pf.	62	65
Colorado Power	22	28	Ry & Light Sec pf.	75	80
Colorado Power pf.	98	100	Republic Ry & Light	21	23
Columbus Electric pf.	73	78	Republic Ry & Electric pf.	58	61
Com Power, Ry & Lt.	20	21	Southern Cal Edison	88	90
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	42½	43½	Southern Cal Edison pf	98¼	102
Conn Power pf.	73	78	Standard Gas & Elec.	28½	29½
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85	Standard Gas & Elec pf.	43	44
Eastern Texas Electric	53	57	Tampa Electric	107	112
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	78	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power.	5	8
El Paso Electric	82	87	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf.	23	25
Electric H & S pf.	94	96	United Light & Rys	39½	41
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75	United Light & Rys pf.	71	74
Federal Light & Trac.	9	11	Western Power	16	18
Federal Lt & Trac pf.	44	48	Western Power pf.	65½	68½
Galveston-Houston Elec	25	35	West. Church & Kerr.	64	66
Galveston-Hous El pf.	27	30	West. Church & K pf.	81	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	67	69½	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s.
Appalach Power 1st 5s	70	73	Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s.
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	85	90	Nor States Pow 6s, '26.
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	92	95	Nor States Pow 5s, '41.
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99½	100	Nor Tex Elec col 6s.
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80	Omaha & C B 5s, '28.
Col Power 5s, 1953	87	90	Pac Gas & El 6s, 1937.
Conn Power 5s, 1963	85	90	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s
Commonw Pow 6s, 2016	87½	89	So Cal Edison 6s, '39.
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	89	93	S W Power 5s, 1943.
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	Twin S G & E 5s, '53.
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99	Un L & R 1st 5s, '52.
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90	Un L & R deb 6s, '26.
Empire Gas & F 6s	90	94	Un Util Inv 6s, '47.
Empire Refining 6s	94	97	U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927.
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	85½	Utah Securities 6s, 1922
Gt West Power 6s, '25	87	92	Wash-Idaho W, Lt&P 6s
Middle West U 6s, '22	86	92	

1st 4½s	90.38	90.38	90.38
1st 4½s	86.40	86.40	86.38
1st 4½s	95.08	95.04	95.08
2d 4½s	95.12	95.00	95.04
4th 4½s	95.63	95.42	95.50

†Prices include interest.

CONSOLIDATED COAL REPORT

Company Shows Increase of $96,000 in Gross Earnings.

The annual report of the Consolidation Coal Company for last year shows total earnings of $26,148,895, an increase of approximately $95,000 over the gross earnings of 1917. After operating expenses, depreciation, and depletion charges the net earnings were $7,158,109 as compared with $11,356,000 in the preceding year. The increase in operating expenses over 1917 was more than $4,000,000, the difference between net earnings in the last two years being almost entirely accounted for by this.

After the payment of interest charges and Federal taxes the balance available for dividends was $5,006,891, or the equivalent of about $12.41 a share on the outstanding capitalization. This balance compares with $8,911,528 available for dividends in the preceding year, or $24.38 a share on the stock.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sherwood & Merrifield received yesterday an award of an issue of $450,000 City of Syracuse 4½ per cent. bonds. These are tax exempt in New York State and are being offered to the public at a price to yield 4.35 per cent.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices closed steady in a moderately active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The reaction of the late afternoon gave way to a rally a few moments before the close, and final quotations made for a firmer tone in the market. The strong tone in the standard industrials was reflected in the general list. The market movements, as a rule, was irregular during the day, but the tendency was upward.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
630	Allis-Chal	36⅝	35⅜	36
250	Am B Sugar	76⅝	74⅜	74⅜
180	Am Can	48⅝	47⅞	48
30	Am C & F	90¾	90¾	90¾
270	Am Cot Oil	49¾	49¼	49¼
50	Am H & L	18½	18½	18½
251	Do pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
930	Am Interna'l	71¼	69⅝	70¼
180	Am Linseed	49¾	48¾	49¾
40	Am Loco	67	66¾	67
20	Am Malting	2¾	2¾	2¾
180	Am S & Ref	68⅝	68	68¾
250	Am Sugar	123¾	119¾	121¾
90	Am Sm & Tob	115	113¾	114¾
10	Am Tel & T	104¾	104¾	104¾
90	Am W P pf	38	38	38
20	Am Woolen	83	81¾	81¾
20	Am Zinc	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
35	Anaconda Copper	61	60¾	61¼
490	A G & W I	117¾	115¾	116¾
3,320	Bald Loco	89¾	87¾	88¾
490	Beth Steel B	69¾	68	68½
50	Brook R T	24½	24	24½
30	Cal Packing	60¾	60¾	60¾
30	Cal Petr	25¾	25¼	25¼
10	Can Pacific	161¾	161¾	161¾
715	Cent Leath	73⅝	70⅝	71¾
60	C. M. St P	38	38	38
20	Columbia G	45	45	45
20	Col Fuel & I	43	43	43
10	Con Gas	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,080	Corn Prod	54	53⅝	53⅝
630	Cru Steel	87¼	85¾	85¾
320	Cuba C R	24¾	24	24
250	Dist Sec	57¾	57¼	57¼
20	Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾
130	Erie	17¾	17¼	17¼
20	Do 1st pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
20	Gen Cigar	53¾	53¾	53¾
260	Gen Motors	163	161	161
20	Goodrich Co	89¾	89¼	89¼
10	Gt Nor pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
40	Do Ore	45¾	43	43
23	Insp Copper	46¾	46¾	46¾
480	Int Mer M	28	27½	27½
4,710	Int Nickel	114¾	111¾	113½
150	Int Paper	46¾	45¾	46¾
20	Interb C pf	18¾	18	18
680	Kelly S Tire	113¾	108¾	111½
10	Ken Copper	80	80	80
100	†Lehigh Val	56	55	55
50	Mex Motor	20¾	20	20
8,400	Mex Pet	184¾	182¾	183¾
100	Midvale St	45¾	45¾	45¾
250	Mo Pacific	24¾	24¼	24¼
60	Nat C & C	18	18	18
10	N Y Air B	110¼	110¼	110¼
310	N Y N H & H	30¾	29⅞	30
90	North Pac	63¾	62	63¼
280	Ohio C Gas	41¾	40¾	40¾
50	Pan Am Pet	81	81	81
3,000	Pennok Oil	15¾	14¾	14¾
75	Ont Silver	5¾	5¾	5¾
340	Okla Oil	9⅝	9⅜	9½
290	P A P & T	81½	80¾	81½
30	Pennsylvania	44¾	44¾	44¾
40	Phil Co	35¾	35¾	35¾
20	Pierce-A	44¾	44¾	44¾
280	Pierce Oil	19¾	18¾	19¾
350	Pitts Coal	28¾	28¼	28¼
50	P S W Va	27¾	26¾	26¾
20	Ray Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾
530	Reading	85¾	84	84½
82	Rep I & S	82	82	82
20	Royal D t c	93¾	93¾	93¾
160	Saxon Motor	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,600	Sinclair Oil	44½	42	42¾
310	South Pac	109¾	101¾	102
30	Southern Ry	22¾	22¾	23½
90	Studeb'r	65¾	65¾	65
180	Texas Co	215½	213	213
680	Texas & P	35¾	34	34¾
300	Tob Prod	58¾	57	57¾
20	Union Pac	129¾	129¾	129¾
330	Un Cigar S 1st	134¾	134¾	134¾
1,850	U S Ind A	145¾	141¾	142¾
750	U S Rubber	94¾	93¼	94
18,825	U S Steel	99¾	98¾	99
50	Utah Copper	71¼	70¾	70¾
80	Va-Car C	58¾	58	59
800	West Elec	47¾	46¾	46¾
10	White Motor	53¾	53¾	53¾
465	Willys-O	29¾	28¾	29

†Listed.

BONDS.

$1,250	Lib 3½s	99.38	99.38	99.38
4,100	1st 4½s	96.40	96.38	96.38
5,100	1st 4½s	96.08	96.04	96.08
5,900	2d 4½s	95.12	95.00	95.04
2,850	4th 4½s	95.63	95.42	95.50

†Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	†Aetna Exp	9¼	9¼	9¼
900	†Am B Mag	67¾	67¾	67½
100	Am-B M Co	4	4	4
1,600	†Am Road M	88	86½	87
200	†Am W Fur	6	6	6
1,700	B-Am T Co. coupons	24¾	24¼	24½
100	J G Brill	34	34	34
600	†Bal Motor	9	9	9
1,300	†Dict Fred	11¾	11	11¾
200	†Fairbanks	56	56	56
550	†Fam P-L	57	57	57
4,000	†Gen Asphalt	67¾	66	67
100	†Do pf	102	102	102
10,000	Hupp M Co	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,800	Int Rubber	18¾	18¾	18¾
3,700	†Jones B	23¾	23	23¾
13,900	Key C & B	85¾	81¼	84
3,700	†Lack G C'l	34½	33¾	33¾
15,000	Mar of Am	5	4¾	4¾
4,500	†Nat Ar & C	37	29	29
300	†Nat L G & E	66	65¼	65½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200	†Anglo-Am	18¼	18¼	18¼
20	†3d Oil Cal	267	265	267
122	†Ist Oil, N J	687	680	687

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	†Allen Oil	2	1¾	1¾
1,500	†Barn't O&G	¼	¼	¼
4,000	†Boone Oil	¼	¼	¼
1,000	†Bob-McN	33	33	32
6,500	†Com Pet, w I	51½	50½	50¾
1,000	†Cos & Co	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,300	†Crystal Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	†Driller, com	40	40	40
200	†Elk Basin	6¾	6¾	6¾
10,000	†Esmeralda	5½	5	5
2,000	†Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,300	†Glenrock Oil	4½	4¼	4¼
1,000	†Gt Plains Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	†Home Oil Ref, w I	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,200	†Houston Oil	81	80	81
2,000	†Hudson Oil	2	1¾	2
300	†Int Petrol	21¾	21	21
4,800	†Isl'd O & T	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,200	††Kenova Oil	8	7	7½
1,000	†La O & R	40¼	40	40
100	†Marlin Ref	7	7	7
3,500	†McCoombs	2¼	1¾	2

MINING STOCKS.

4,000	†Alas-BCMet	38	37	38
7,500	†AdelM&M,p	30	29	30
200	†Ari Mines	1	1	1
2,000	†Ari Tin & T	¾	¾	¾
600	Ariz B Cop	¾	¾	¾
500	†Ariz-Butte	62	62	62
2,500	††Atlanta	6	5¾	6
4,500	Big L Cop	½	½	½
5,000	†Bos & Mon	51	50	51
3,500	††Caledonia	52	51	52
2,000	†Cal&Jerome	¼	¼	¼
2,000	†Canada Cop	1¼	1¼	1½
7,300	†††Candel Bil	64	61	63
7,500	†Cashboy	8½	8	8
1,200	†CerbSilM&M	4	3¾	4
500	Con Ariz Sm	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Cres Con G	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	†Eu Creek M	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	†††Florence S	77	77	78
9,400	†Gold G Expl	¾	¾	¾
500	†Goldf Con	20	20	20
2,000	††Gold Merg	6	6	6
2,000	††Great Bend	5	5	5

BONDS.

$3,000	†Am T & T 5s	99¾	99¼	99¾
6,000	†Anac's 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	†Braden 6s, 1931	93	93	93
2,000	†Con G E L & P 7s, B	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000	†Can Gov 5s	99½	99½	99½
5,000	†Cudahy 7s, 1923	102¾	102	102¾
10,000	†Int Rapid T 7s	90¾	90¼	90¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ††Unlisted.
Note.—Tuesday 800 Triangle Film sold at ⅞.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Air Reduction	50	60	50	60
Am-Brit pf	30	35	30	35
Brit-Am Tob, reg	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
Bucyrus	14	15	15	16
Carbon Steel	85	90	90	95
Car Lt & Pow	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Chalm M pf	25	40	25	40
Chev Motor	190	220	190	220
Colum Graph	170	175	170	175
Colum Wool'n	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Curtiss Aero	11	13	11	13
Do pf	45	55	45	55
Eastern Steel	74	77	74	77
Emer Phono	3½	4	3½	4
Fire Texas	42	43	42	43
G S Razor	129	132	129	132
Havana Tob	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Holly Sug pf	92	97	93	97
Imp Tobacco (Gt Brit)	16½	17¼	16¾	17¼
Lake Tor Boat	1¾	2	1¾	2
Lima Loco	34	36	34	36
L Val Coal	54	57	54	57
Lib.McNeill	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Man Transit	½	¾	½	¾
Mitchell Mot	20	25	20	25
Nat A & C pf	88	90	88	90
Nat Motors	15	20	15	20
N Y Shipbldg	54	57	54	57
Penn C & C	28	34	25	34
Poulsen Wire	4½	6	4½	6
Rem Type	45	47	45	47
Rep Motor T	35	38	35	38
Stewart Mfg	38¾	39½	38¾	39½
St Joseph	11	12	11	12
Smith M T	¾	1	¾	1
Steel Alloys	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Todd Shipyd	98	100	98	100
Triangle	4	5	4	4¼
United Motor	44½	46¾	44½	46¾
U S L & H	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
U S L & H pf	3	3¼	3	3½

OIL STOCKS.

Continental O	1	1¼	1	1¼
Cosd & Co pf	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Crown Oil	29	31	29	31
Curman Pet	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Homa Oil	46	49	43	47
Kinney Oil	70	72	70	72
Mexican Gulf	20	30	20	30
Midwest O pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Pitts O & G	8	8¾	8	8¾
Royal Oil	¾	1	¾	¾
Savoy Oil	2¾	3	2¾	3
Small Oil war	38	40	38	40
S W Oil	40	45	40	45
Stanton Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
Tyrone	1¾	2	1¾	2
Weyl O & G	¾	1¼	¾	1

MINING STOCKS.

Nip Mines	9	9¼	9	9¾
United East'n	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

Phila 6s	96½	97	96½	97
So Ry 6s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Balt Tube	72½	72½	72½
560	Con Coal	82	82	82
100	Cosden	7¾	7¾	7¾
35	Davison Ch	37	37	37
13	Mt Ver Mills	17¾	17¾	17¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	Mt V Mills pf	78	74¾	78
2	Penn W P	19¾	19¾	19¾
405	United Rys	16	15¾	15¾
550	W. B & A	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Wayland Oil	3½	3¼	3½

Bonds.

$3,000	Balt Tube 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼
5,000	Cosden 6s, B	90½	90	90
4,000	ContPow 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾

$1,000	Con Rys 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
9,000	Rys Inc 4s '51	60¾	60¾	61

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am Zinc pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
90	Ahmeek	66	64	64
25	Alaska	3¼	3¼	3¼
15	Allouez	39	39	39
30	Algomah	30c	30c	30c
50	Anaconda	61	60¾	61
109	Ariz Com'l	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Cal & Ariz	59	58½	59
11	Cal & Hecla	392	391	392
60	Cop Range	40	39½	39¾
775	Daly-West	25	25	25
95	Island Creek	44¼	44¼	44¼
40	Isle Royale	24¼	24¼	24¼
110	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
90	Mayflower	83½	83½	83½
157	Mohawk	52¾	52	52¾
40	Nipissing	9¾	9¾	9¾

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means cases to be argued.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—378—Northern Pacific Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. J. R. Thompson, as County Treasurer of Flathead County, Mont.—Dismissed, with costs.

245—L. Maxwell, executor, &c., plaintiff, v. A. K. Hughes, Comptroller, &c., et al.; and 731—L. W. Hill, administrator, &c., plaintiff, v. same.—Argument concluded for plaintiff in 731.

246—J. J. Brougham and A. N. Stanley, Jr., v. Blanton Mfg. Co.—Argued.

248—Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. et al., petts., v. E. Leatherwood.—Submitted.

251—A. K. Parker et al., plffs. in err., v. The State of N. Car.—Submitted.

254—G. E. Parker, as Supt. for the Five Civilized Tribes, et al., apllts., v. Tootle Kiley, a minor, by Jacob Stiefel, her guardian, et al.—Submitted for apllts. No appearance for appellees.

255—Minerals Separation et al. pet., v. Butte & Superior Mining Co.—Argument commenced.

256—J. E. Hathaway & Co., apllt., v. U. S.—Argument commenced for apls.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Call for March 20: Nos. 235, 256, 258, 259, 261, 263, 264, 265 (to 270,) 272, and 273.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, Circuit Judges. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 628, Post Office Building.

Peter U.S.
Re Rudolf Isel Co(Majestic Co.
Re Brothers. Clyde Co(Penn RR.
Benham(Tug Mahones.

Romer(Drehin.
Wright & Cobb(Tug Aurora.
McWilliams(Tug Burke.
Auto Co(Nigel Co.
Prosser Co(Fletcher

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 5, Woolworth Bldg., twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Schermerhorn Cor Co(Lambert Franap.
Penn RR(Tug Leonard Richards.
Owners Ltr No 223, (Hamilton, &c.)
McCahn(Range Robert D. Jr. et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Re Cot Oil Co(Lewis Corey Co.
Magnolia Prov Co(Atlantic Coast Prod.
Farrington(Mandeville.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 631, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

Last day to file demurrer, &c.:—G. Thiellates et al. Motion:—Hans Leumann et al.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room —, P. O. Bldg., Bklyn.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.

Simmons(Hartford & N Y T Co (on trial.)
Baker(Spruill Smith (on trial.)
Kerbacher(Knick Ice Co.

Imperato(Atl Stevedoring Co.
Rivers(Luckenbach SS Acti, &c, Soerstadt(Moran T T Co.
Bitterman(SS Mexico.

DISTRICT COURT—Inch, J.—In Room 363, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

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Bitterman(SS Mexico.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Heuman(Powers Co.
Orthy(Bowden.
Bedell et al(Erlich-Roffe.
Tuttle et al(Argyle(Punkett.

Delano, Jr(Col Mach Works & ano.
Miller(Barker, Rose & Clinton Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clark, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Beckett(Cement & Gravel Co.
Re Ruber.
Re Johnston.
Mehs & Mfrs Exch(Spratt.
Brofield(Bradley Con.

Schlesinger Bros. Co(Ornstein Mot Co.
Reynolds(NY Rys.
Woers(Rosenfeld.
Ogle(Rosenthal.

APPELLATE TERM—SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Gotham Nat Bank(Lewis.
Connor(Connor.
Mesina(Eureka Paper Co.
Marks(Merken.
Elliott(Magnon Cont.
Kelly(Tassi.
Lamendola(Citterberg.
Saffon(Ayala.
Bedat(Finck.
Citron(Cohen.
Ziotnick(Ziotnick.
Mut Life Ins Co(Anderson(Same.
Meagher(Meagher.
Gloster(Hudson Trading Co.
Rath(Baehm Paper Co.
Rose(Rose.
Musher & Co(Ins Co of N A.
Oriental Am Traders, Inc(Slocum, Avram & Slocum Trad Co.
Lincoln Trust Co(Salvin.
Gardner(Henry W. Savage, Inc. (N Y.) (2.)
Behnert(Hickey Con)
Levy(Atlantic Machinery & Foot Co. (2.)
Wilson(Int R T Co.
Bradford(Dunn.
Penn Public Brew Co(Nathan.
Ford(Rogers L & T Inc.
Johnson(Johnson.
Re Ackerman, (Allison.)
Cone(Kaplan.
Van(Hayden.
Board of Education(Board of Education.
Kelly(Tassi.
Wagner(Chamberlain. (2.)
Hackett(Onofrio.
Westcott(Bird.
Benson(Renick.
Foster(Owen.
Fowler(Fowler.
Fowlacy(Haccerty Motor Trucking Co.
Dysters(Co Ay Bil.
Hahn(Hahn.
Weinberg(Stanhope & Co.
Wolf(Baldwin.

Goldberg(Wells Fargo Co.
Marrick(Union Ry.
Caswell(Ehrd.
Flynn(Volk & Co.
Evans(NY, NH & H RR. (2.)
Parker(NY Rys.
Daly(same.
Aquith(same.
Marsh(Guild.
Quintilliani(CNY.
Neary(NY Cons RR.
Supino(Int R T.
Rosetta(same.
Schiffer(NY Rys.
Frolle(Lorsch.
Davis(NY Rys.
Devine(NY Rys.
Chrysler(Motor Co.
Bierman(Gelman.
Rubin(Chasdorfer (2.)
Lasting(NY Rys.
Sabino(Lo Sasso.
Addocco(NY Rys.
Wolfsohn(American Co.
Sullivan(Richmond Light, &c. RR.
Goff(Scholer.
Lazarus(Same.
Morris(Klein.
Bilawski(C I & B RR.
Strachan(Int R T.
Law(Amer Shoe Mach & Tool Co.
Bilawski(C I & B RR.
Strachan(Int R T.
Goodman(Rosnicoff (3.)
Silbarberg(Great Cnt Palace Co.

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Re Cot Oil Co(Lewis Corey Co.
Magnolia Prov Co(Atlantic Coast Prod.
Farrington(Mandeville.

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Bitterman(SS Mexico.

DISTRICT COURT—Inch, J.—In Room 363

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MORTGAGE LOANS.
$30,000—Have funds at this amount to lend on second mortgage on well located improved New York City property. O. A., 177 Times.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS 5%, CHANGES VERY REASONABLE. DAVID LION, 170 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

An unusual opportunity; 37 to 43 West 126th St.; five three-story brick dwellings, 20.10x100 each; ten rooms and bath each house; price, $8,500 each; mortgage $5,000 each; rented 1900. James H. Cruikshank, Owner, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

For Sale.—Three new law houses, in Bronx; big bargains; small cash; two new law houses on Heights; three new law houses; great investment. Fischer Realty Co., 2,071 3d Av.

Three-story private dwelling; 10 rooms, 2 baths; gas and electric light; choice West Washington Heights block. Apply Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St.

Builder Attention—A block of graystone, modern private houses; easily remodeled for two-family; St. Nicholas Av.; a bargain. J. K. Roddy, 45 East 17th St., Room 709.

Spot cash for great bargains; immediate answer. Call, write or telephone Edward Browning, 110 West 40th. Bryant 7123.

For rent, furnished, reasonable price, large private dwelling; West 70's. Call Rector 2158.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, Residence, with garage; house 10 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood oak floors and trim; large porch, electric lights, gas, water heater, gas ranges, large open fireplaces; recently decorated; large rooms; plenty of closets; plot 100x100 ft.; private hedge, shade trees, fruit trees, garden; garage for largest car; $19,000. Call 1,030 84th St., Brooklyn. Phone 8122J Bath Beach.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE,
527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING.
House, 10 rooms, modern improvements, high elevation; most healthy place on Long Island; fruit; large plot 50x203 running through from street to street; conservative value $12,750; quick sale $7,750. Particulars, Grassler, 547 Sanford Av., Flushing, N. Y.

GARDEN CITY BARGAIN.
The beautiful lots on Kilborn Road, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING—BARGAIN.
Must be sold, ten lots, taken under foreclosure, near station; will divide. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Port Washington, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Hudson River front, 4 acres, 12-room dwelling, garage, boat house; bargain. W. O. POLHEMUS, Nyack, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Dainty Villa.—A real suburban country home for year-around living, with 2-3 acre, shaded by fine oaks; almost new; fully decorated; ready to move into today; seven handsome rooms; tiled bath; paneled living room, 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high to city; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $8,900 on easy terms to desirable party; $6,200 on first mortgage; near country clubs, schools, churches, and markets, in a refined, exclusive residential neighborhood. Private Box 50 Times Downtown.

Elegant location, beautiful houses, all improvements and garages, at Leonia, Bogota, Teaneck, and West Englewood, near New York; wonderful bargains; easy terms. Raymond Moore, West Englewood, N. J. Phone Englewood 1818-M.

SUMMER HOMES.
ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK, DEAL, MONMOUTH.

Also hotels and boarding houses. Send for booklet. Albert Robbins, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J., (opp. depot.) Allenhurst, N. J.

Moving to California.—6 rooms, bath, all improvements; dwelling; large plot; $3,600; reasonable terms; half hour out. Erie. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

6 rooms, bath, steam-heated dwelling, all improvements, half hour out, Erie; large plot; $4,200; reasonable terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Charming residence, beautiful Heights section; 8 rooms; all improvements; fine condition; steam heat; cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

For sale cheap, mountain Summer home; four acres; small house; barn, garage, brook; woodland; Somerset County; 45 miles Reading Railroad. H. Plump, Skillman, N. J.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house, best suburb, for lease; all-year business. R. O., 416 Times Downtown.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 30 Pine St., Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut.

Atlantic Coast seashore development, successfully started; owner deceased; heirs wish to sell to settle estate. Executors, 38 56 Times.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Lake Frontage:—Berkshires; 10-room farmhouse; barns; maple sugar equipment; plenty of trees; spring water; for sale less than cost; near expensive residences; investigate this. Archer, 10 E. 43d.

Lake Frontage; beautiful shade; farm house, barn, spring water, near property owned by city people; bargain, $5,000; Berkshires; list properties now. A 397 Times Annex.

Country estate for sale; East Brookfield, Mass.; Colonial type house; cost more than present sale price a century ago. Apply Trustee, P. O. Box 5223, Boston, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Eight to ten room house with all improvements, within 25 miles of New York in any direction. Give full particulars and name rock-bottom price, including terms, valuation of assessor for taxation and amount of yearly tax. Reliable, P. O. Box 654, City Hall Station, New York.

OWNERS OF GOOD LOCATIONS.
We lease property of all kinds, pay the highest rent and good securities, and keep property in first-class condition. Blum Realty, 472 Grand St., N. Y. C. Orchard 5146.

Will buy any large or small income property if price is low, or old buildings capable of improvement; send fullest details and exact location for attention; quick action desired. Munition, 26 Times.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY.
Spot cash for bargain; immediate answer. Call, write, or telephone Blum Realty, 472 Grand St., New York City. Orchard 5126.

Painter wants charge or lease business. Box 68, 2131 3d Av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

A small house, attractively furnished. Murray Hill Section.
Three master's bedrooms.
Two baths; hardwood floors throughout.
Apply Bond, E. Lummis,
28 West 33d St.
Phone Knickerbocker 1622.

Brooklyn.

Six white stone and brick apartment houses on Eastern Parkway, near Kingston Ave. subway station; 4 family, 6 room single apartment and maid's room; all improvements; yearly rent $3,900 at present; can increase rental to $4,100 per year; mortgage $13,000, 5%; price $17,500. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Metro.

Genuine Bargain.—$4,250 buys 8-room and bath brick house; heat, electricity, parquet floors; near Brighton "L" and Brighton Beach; easy terms to responsible party. J. Stein, Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 3980 between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Handsome One-Family House.—Seven all-light rooms and bath; highly modern; best Flatbush section; near cars and elevated; for sale, very reasonable. Call or inquire 815 East 5th St.

Modern house, all improvements, 2 baths; lot 40 by 100 feet; price $12,500. 1,549 East 17th St.

Queens.

WONDERFUL CHANCE.
$800 cash, balance $30 monthly and rent, buys fine two-family brick; modern improvements; 20 minutes to grand Central. Write or call, Electric Store, 199 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

New Gardens house, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; on beautiful corner plot; price $27,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Richmond.

For sale at Great Kills, Staten Island, dwelling, 8 rooms. Easy terms. Full particulars. E. Williams, Tottenville, Staten Island.

Westchester County.

FOR SALE at Rye Beach; 150 yards from beach, 2 minutes from trolley, 11-room stucco stan roof; new house, large lot; fruit; 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, large living room, fireplace; garage for 2 cars; must sell; owner's business away. Address E. A. Ross, Rye, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL 11-ROOM STUCCO HOUSE WITH TWO BATHS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS, CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON; FEW MINUTES FROM NEW HAVEN STATION; ALSO WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL, HIGH SCHOOL; PRICE $15,000. E 11 TIMES.

ON THE SOUND.
Charming Colonial house 10 rooms, 2 baths, double garage; man's room; garden; bathing, tennis, and golf; near Stamford station. F. L. Field, 18 East 41st. Phone M. H. 9324.

Bronxville.—Beautiful furnished stucco house, tiled baths, sun parlor, Italian garden, tennis court, garage. Telephone 7525 Murray Hill.

For sale, 20 miles out, cottage, 9 rooms and bath; modern improvements; large plot; $6,000; terms easy. Telephone 276 Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Modern furnished cottage, near beach at Rye; five bedrooms and bath; rent $1,000 season. Telephone, write or call Chas. S. Walker, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

Long Island.

$13,500 ($2,500 down;) cost $18,000; site 75x110; 14 rooms plus attic and basement; all improvements; Richmond Hill (Kew Gardens line); 4 min. from Penn. Sta.; 5 other routes. Photos at R. Hinds, 146 Broadway Cortlandt 4285).

Handsome house, double garage, on plot 100 x180, corner; 3 minutes to station, 35 minutes from Broadway; $18,000. E. G. Sheard, 247 56th Av.

Flushing house 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, and garden, in best section, near station; price $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Beautiful new house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; near station; all or part. Owner, 8-446 Times Downtown.

New York State.

BIG BARGAIN AT TARRYTOWN.

LARGE ESTATE SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE INSTITUTION; MAIN DWELLING AND ALL OUTBUILDINGS IN A1 CONDITION; CAN BE BOUGHT ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

CARL C. LOH,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

New Jersey.

RIDGEWOOD HOME FOR SALE,
west side, convenient to country clubs and station; plot, 150x225; attractive grounds, shade, garden, fruit, berries, ornamental shrubs; 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, all improvements; stable, garage, 2 cars, man's quarters; prompt possession; photographs and full particulars.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.)
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.—Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

NEW HOUSES.
Six and seven rooms; steam heat; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, large kitchens, with pantry; plot 40x150; price $6,150; terms to suit; also desirable home sites for sale. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row, New York. Tel. Barclay 8835.

To rent, at Norwood, N. J., gentleman's country home; located on a high elevation; beautiful house, 12 rooms, all improvements; servants' quarters; rent $50. Fred Osterstedt, Hillsdale, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. Lawyer, 18 Park Row, New York.

Houses Wanted.

Young couple, with child, desire to rent in New Rochelle or Pelhamwood, a 7 or 8 room house, bungalow type, with garage; would pay an option to purchase within one year; best of references given and lease secured. Address Jantzer, 8th floor, 495 5th Av.

Modern one or two family unfurnished house wanted in the vicinity of Fordham, Bronx-ville, or Mount Vernon. Reply, giving full details as to location, rental, &c., R 454 Times Downtown.

To Rent—6 or 7 rooms; modern improvements; rent moderate; between Woodlawn and Valhalla, (Harlem Division;) if locality suitable would be prospective purchaser. Thos. H. Dennis, 120 Lafayette St., N. Y.

Furnished house, 12 rooms, 2-3 baths; suitable limited number paying guests; garden preferably; Westchester, near Sound. H. X., 102 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Completely furnished, June to October, detached house, $300 month; garage. 7460 Flatbush.

Long Island.

Sea Gate.—Complete furnished home, 12 rooms, billiard, sun parlor, garage, all or part to adult family. R 443 Times Downtown.

Long Beach, West.—Five-room bungalow; plumbing, electricity; $1,500; $150 cash. Inquire today, Rider's Taxi Co. at station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Broadway and 45th St., 3d floor, 40x100; suitable for billiard, gymnasium, loft, offices; or automobile school; opposite Secretary of State's office; all conveniences. Railing Construction Co., 1,947 Broadway.

NORTHWEST COR. 59TH ST. AND 1ST AV.
Lofts containing 5,000 square feet; also ground floor and basement, containing 20,000 feet; splendid light, fourexights; sprinklers, heat, elevator, private or freight. Ellsner.

FOR BUSINESS.
House on 49th St., between 6th and 7th Ave.; in growing restaurant district; lot 20x115; easily altered; night lease. W. Armstrong, 505 5th Av., Room 43.

34 Av., 1,650 (Cor. 144th St.)—Large store and 1st floor, connected by stairs; suitable for any business; steam, electricity, &c. Apply 660 1st Av.

For Rent.—One large, light room; partition into two sections; four windows facing street; steam heat and service; $40 month. Madison Sq., 229 Fifth Av., Superintendent.

Lofts to rent, 15,000 square feet; electric power, steam heat, sprinkler; only those requiring entire 15,000 square feet need apply. Keane & Miller, 316 East 88th St.

1,000 Madison Av., (78th St.)—New building; large store, ideal for gowns, millinery, novelties, art, or any high-class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, 963 Madison Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Eskridge, Railroad, 111 E. 125th St.

Bath privileges $6; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Hudson 8077.

Auto sales room, 75 feet, 7th Av. Repair shop 57th St. between Broadway and 7th Av. Apply on premises.

980 Madison Av., (76th St.) small store. Apply A. Bianchi, 1,143 Madison Av. Phone Lenox 5407.

Store, 12x52, for high-class business. Inquire Supt., 310 7th Av., (58th.)

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 808, 31 East 42d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, a stable or building that can be used for light storage warehouse, with 10,000 to 15,000 square feet, situated anywhere between 14th and 59th Sts., East or North River; possession immediately by responsible tenant who will make any needed repairs. See Mr. McKee, 225 West 42d St., between 11 and 3. Phone Bryant 8473.

FIVE OR TEN-YEAR LEASE WANTED OF GROUND FLOOR STORE FOR RESTAURANT; VICINITY OF 57TH AND 59TH ST. OR BROADWAY AND FULTON ST.; SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO J. WOODBURN & SON, 140 BROADWAY, CITY.

Office space wanted by old established financial corporation, about 450 to 500 sq. ft., preferably on Broadway, Wall to John, or will share larger offices with high-class tenant suit. Corporation, H 980 Times Downtown.

Physician desires office, reception room and living room; private house, between 50th and 72d St., Lexington, 5th Av.; immediate possession; highest credentials. A 178 Times.

Architect and engineer, army man, desires space in desirable location, preferably to share office with good concern. M. W. D., 1,812 Clinton Av., Bronx.

400 to 500 sq. ft. office and storage space, between 14th and Battery, 6th Av. and West St.; convenient to all traffic lines. E 306 Times.

Responsible firm desires two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; Battery to City Hall. E 466 Times Downtown.

By architect to share light office, telephone and stenographer, reasonable, 22d to 42d Sts. R 325 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

47TH AV., 467.—TWO ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENT, SUB-LET; NEW, MODERN, MAID SERVICE INCLUDED. INQUIRE RESTAURANT, 469.

30TH ST., (168 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $20 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Large cheerful room, second floor; 3 front windows; kitchenette; running water, closet, bath; $30 monthly.

40'S.—Attractive 2-room apt., elevator bldg. Phone Col. 1278.

49TH, 146 EAST.—Handsomely furnished three-room housekeeping apt.; piano, linen, silver; possession March 24; lease three to six months. Phone 3483 Schuyler. Apt. 54.

50TH, 51 EAST.—Sunny corner living room, bedroom, bath; for bachelor, club district. Phone Plaza 4746.

60'S.—Four rooms, sunny, outside; attractively furnished; exclusive; elevator house. Plaza 5847.

75TH, 103 EAST.—4 rooms, bath; modern apartment; to rent furnished. Rhinelander 2345.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, West Side; Long, Short Leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

GRAMERCY NEIGHBORHOOD.—Unusually attractive six rooms, bath; old mahogany, chintzes; $100 monthly. Tel. Greeley 2888.

MADISON AV., 782, (67th.)—Parlor floor, two beautiful large rooms, private bath, newly decorated, parquet floors, electricity; gentlemen.

PARK AV. (58th.)—7 rooms, 2 baths; furnished; $200 a month; possession; elevator; modern. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av.

Unusually attractive furnished studio apartment, with roof garden, to let for six months; Steinway grand piano; reference required; telephone morning between 9 and 12. Madison Square 845.

New York State.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 125 WEST.—Four rooms; piano; elevator. Baker, Apartment 140. Chelsea 6600.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $50 per week; full hotel service.

44TH, 236 WEST.—Beautiful large living room, bedroom, kitchenette; light housekeeping; permanent couple only; service; $90 month. Wilson.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; furnishings guaranteed; N-S rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH, 151 WEST.—Elegantly appointed large room & bath; new throughout; $80 monthly.

57TH, 3 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 2 exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette.

51ST, (Off 5th Av.)—Magnificently furnished, large two-room-bath, exclusive new apartment, sublet April 1, six months, $175, or eighteen months less, exceptional opportunity; strictest references. Bryant 6400, Room 534.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Facing park, sublet, studio apt., spacious living room, bedroom, kitchenette, exquisitely furnished, immediate possession; bargain.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 2 rooms, bath, modern kitchenette, $125 monthly. Call.

59TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms; bath, kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

70TH ST., 200 West, (Apartment 12.)—Seven rooms, bath, extra lavatory; completely and well furnished; very handy subway, elevated, bus stations, and markets; $175 month until October 1st; references essential; possession within week.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Sublet, room with bath, $90 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; complete hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. K. Gerard, Thelma Apartment Hotel. Columbus 9780.

72D, 154 WEST.—Apartment to rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchen, with fine bathroom and shower; ice refrigeration; $160 until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to Manager, on premises. Telephone Columbus 9780.

72D, 306 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment, $200 monthly. Agent?

74TH, 41 WEST.—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED THREE-ROOM STUDIO APARTMENT, KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECRICITY.

74TH, (near West End Av.)—Three rooms and kitchen; private house; private garden; storeroom; comfortable; complete; $175, including gas, electricity. Call Riverside 7080. Casper.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two and three room suites, with kitchenette and private baths.

78TH, 58 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, pantry, bath; $90 monthly, including service.

76TH, 245 WEST.—Suite one room and bath, $10 month; electricity.

80S.—4 room-apt., completely furn.; elevator bldg.; rent $125. Phone Col. 1378.

81ST, 304 WEST.—Charming sunny 3-room furnished housekeeping apartment; immediate possession. Bernard.

86TH, 330.—Artistically appointed three rooms, bath, kitchenette; beautiful view Hudson; $180, including maid service; gas, electricity; short lease if desired.

86TH, (Belnord Apartments.)—7 rooms, 3 baths, charmingly furnished; owner leaving. Cathedral 8766.

88TH, 56 WEST.—Two elegant, connecting rooms with bath; together or separate.

88TH, 342, (Riverside.)—Parlor floor, private house, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity.

90TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; sunny floor, five rooms, kitchenette, two baths. $150.

97S.—Attractive apartment, seven rooms; $145 per month. Phone Riverside 6780, 3C.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases for one year required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $70 to $180 a month; with or without kitchenettes; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment. Let, included, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

105TH ST., (936 West End Av.)—Corner apartment, seven rooms, completely furnished, including new grand concert Steinway piano; beautiful view of river and upper Broadway; reference required. Phone Academy 1340.

106TH, WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; all conveniences; modern. Phone Academy 940, Apt. 1, after 9 A. M.

110TH.—Subway; seven rooms, 2 baths; new building; handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

111TH ST., 553 WEST.—Private family wish to lease their six-room-and-bath apartment. Telephone 6940 Cathedral, or call Apartment No. 36.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

114TH ST. & SEVENTH AV.—Young man wishes to sublet his seven-room furnished, light, airy apartment, reserving one room for his own use; maid service if desired. Phone appointment, Madison Square 230.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Four rooms, light, attractively furnished. E. Saunders.

115TH ST., 606 WEST, (Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.)—$125 per month; 8 large, light rooms and bath, nicely decorated; elevator; convenient location. See Superintendent on premises.

115TH, 504 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Attractively furnished 3 rooms and bath. Morningside 6740, Apartment 6B.

115TH, 404 WEST.—Light, newly furnished, elevator, near Columbia; private. 1E.

116TH, WEST.—Will share our beautiful apartment, overlooking Hudson, with congenial couple, furnishing their meals. Morningside 8274.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Six and seven room apartments, furnished, $125 to $200 month. Inquire Superintendent. Call all week.

116TH.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, 10th floor; immediate occupancy. Vanderbilt 1490.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

119TH, 419 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, top floor, high-class elevator house; lease till October, $80; immediate possession. Wallace.

153TH ST.—Attractive, clean, three-room apartment, furnished; new building; convenient "L." Root, or Supt., 409 Edgecombe Av.

161ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner.)—To sublet, well-furnished six-room apartment, from April 1 to Sept. 15; rent $55 per month. Telephone Audubon 6807, Apartment 1-H.

181ST, 880 WEST, (corner Riverside Drive.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, all outside rooms. Tel. St. Nicholas 9212. Apt. 5G.

APARTMENT seeking simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 259 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 8th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

ATTRACTIVE 10 rooms, 2 baths, facing Drive; $250. Academy 316, Apt. 2-A.

BROADWAY, 3,671, Corner 152d St.—Elegantly furnished six-room apartment to sublet from April 1 to Oct. 1; references required. Tel. Audubon 6100, Apt. 62, White.

BACHELOR APARTMENT to sublet, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, $80 monthly. B 65 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 69th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing park, 7 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, Steinway grand, May 1 to Nov. 1. Call, or telephone Columbus 4725.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

NEAR COLUMBIA.—2-room furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette. Wallace, phone Morningside 7700.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Sublet from April, beautiful apartment, 5 rooms, all outside; Oriental rugs, mahogany, books; $150 month. Apt. 51. Cathedral 7520.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116.—Furnished ten-room apartment; long, short lease; three master bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms, bath. Telephone Schuyler 1876 or Schuyler 2056.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Attractive seven-room apartment; $150 a month from April to October; facing drive. Call or 'phone Apartment 42A. Audubon 1600.

RIVERSIDE.—Convenient 157th St. subway, 7 rooms, 2 baths; 10th floor; magnificently furnished. Phone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450.—8 rooms, 3 baths; magnificent period furniture; paintings, Oriental rugs; $450. Apt. 62, Morningside 8748.

SHERMAN AV., 221, (Cor. 207th St.)—4 outside rooms; elevator; $50 month.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elegantly furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

WEST END AV., 740.—Apartment 21S, corner 98th St.—Beautifully furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; can be seen between 12:30 and 2 o'clock or any evening; $250 per month from April 1 until Sept. 1. Telephone 6841 Riverside.

WEST END AV., near 80th St.—Six rooms and bath; rent from April 1 to Sept. 20; $110 per month. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Av. Telephone Schuyler 9376.

WEST END AV., 817.—Furnished or unfurnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Apt. 11B. Apply Superintendent.

WEST END AV., 80'S.—Magnificently furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths. Vanderbilt 1452.

WEST END.—Six rooms, 2 baths, new building, handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Eight large rooms, bath; 3 open fireplaces; elevator building, near new subway; most desirable location.

75TH, 103 EAST.—4 rooms, bath, modern apartment, to rent. Rhinelander 2243.

Unfurnished—West Side.

49TH, 11 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; housekeeping; beautifully decorated; $2,000.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Facing park; sacrifice; Apt. 3; beautiful, spacious rooms, kitchenette.

75TH, 145 WEST.—One and two room suites, unfurnished.

88TH, 58 WEST.—Two elegant connecting rooms, with bath; together or separate.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (Corner 85th St.)—The Turin—Highest type apartment building; 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; rents $1,800 to $2,700. Apply owner on premises.

SIX ROOMS and foyer; two baths; rent, $100. Inquire Hudson View Const. Co., 990 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Phone Audubon 4657.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette, and bath, for one month. Write, H. T. Sibley, Irving Hotel, 26 Gramercy Park. State clearly location and terms.

Two adults, financial, social references, desire small, handsomely furnished housekeeping apartment below 59th; April-October; responsible. G 288 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Let your apartments with Wickliffe Gray, apartment specialist, 259 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

Kitchen apartment, piano, for business man and niece; April 1; two months; $100; highest references. E 377 Times.

TWO or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern, furnished, below 96th St. G 301 Times.

Responsible family want apartment on lease. Phone Columbus 1378.

Unfurnished.

Couple wish high grade apartment, 7 or 8 rooms, 3 baths; good location; West End Av., between 72d and 90th Sts. preferred; will make lease for 3 or 5 years; will pay $3,000 to $3,500; highest references; if, inclosing home office would make cash payments for entire lease. Write Milton S. Frank, 25 West 23d St.

Wanted, in apartment hotel, below 100th St., unfurnished apartment of two bedrooms, parlor, bath, kitchenette; give full details, location, size rooms, rental. G 729 Times Downtown.

Ground floor apartment for physician's office; 8 or 9 rooms, for immediate occupancy, between 50th and 86th Sts., Lexington Av. to Broadway. B. F., 39 Times.

THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, SUNNY, LIGHT, ELEVATOR, UNFURNISHED APARTMENT NEAR PARK OR WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. B 803 TIMES ANNEX.

Wanted.—3 or 3-room modern apartment; Harlem location preferred; rental about $1,000. Phone during day Paragut 2420, during evening Morningside 8178-M.

Three or 4 rooms, sunny apartment; must be modern; west side; sublet feasible; references. Write R. W., 2876 Broadway.

Apartment, 4 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, unfurnished; immediate possession; will sublease. Johnson, 1,877 Times.

Six or seven rooms wanted by three adults; west side. B 459 Times Downtown.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished room and meals by young Christian Spanish student gentleman; with English-speaking family having children of years in family; moderate rate. X 389 Times Annex.

Wanted, by two gentlemen, two rooms or small suite, or might consider one extra large room, with or without meals; please state full particulars and price. R 431 Times Downtown.

One-two rooms, preferably private bath, suitable two men, between 34th-72d Sts.; $40-$50 monthly. G 300 Times.

Refined couple desire one or more furnished rooms with kitchen privileges, above 100th St. west; references. A 164 Times.

Young business man desires clean room, preferably with private family; west side, 90th to 125th Sts.; $6.50. G 309 Times.

Furnished large room wanted by gentleman; location 72d to 23d Sts., west. R 336 Times.

Lady wishes furnished room, west, with private family; give rates. G 298 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.).—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than housekeeping or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

PARK AV., 1,189, (924.)—Two nicely furnished front rooms, with all improvements, suitable for business couple or two congenial gentlemen; good table kept; references required. Phone Lenox 1134.

West Side.

56TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests.

56TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant back parlor suite, private bath; single room; table unexcelled.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms; running water; near bath; references.

52D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

52D, 244 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with board; private bath; ladies only; references. Columbus 1065.

52D, 202 WEST.—Attractive large double room, private bath, telephone, home cooking.

50TH, 105 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor, front; parlor; dining; references.

49TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Paraud Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; servants' and lounges; meals; booklet.

49TH, 121 WEST.—Table boarders, by day or week.

48D, 124 WEST. (Grayecourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

47TH, 130 WEST.—Medium-sized room with all accommodations, home cooking; references.

47TH, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small room; all conveniences; table-board.

46TH, 322 WEST.—Modern, private residence; spacious suite, furnished, unfurnished, overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (Corner 112th.)—Large room with board, suitable one, two. Rogers.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Villa Home of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 8c.
Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Life; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult. With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 501, (74th.)—Large double, single rooms, private baths, meals; one block facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Young couple, with baby and nurse, wish suitable boarding accommodations in refined home; references. Telephone Montgomery 3639.

Gentleman, Protestant, would like room and board with small, refined private family, living near Broadway, beyond 90th St.; references exchanged. R 313 Times.

Gentleman wants board and room with private family. E 373 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $26 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board, $36 and $45.
Suites for two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR FAMILY HOTEL,
124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3244 Yonkers.

Connecticut.

Quiet farm house in the Berkshires; good fishing and hunting. Mrs. M. H. Roche, Clapinville, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 17, desires position; high grade firm; moderate salary. B 1065 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced corporation controlling accounts; 5 years' experience; books balanced, financial statements rendered; $30. A 730 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Experienced, capable, conscientious; first class reference. E. Greenwald, 658 112th St., Richmond Hill, Telephone Richmond Hill 5270.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Double entry; 4 years' experience; trial balances; salary $18 to start. G 758 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT; TYPIST.—Experienced; high school graduate; best references. Phone 6413 Igleside.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; control accounts, trial balances; complete charge; references. A 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, bill clerk, typist,—2 years' experience; salary $18. D 256 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; 9 years' experience; references; salary. $20. G 311 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Experienced; best references; salary, $20. G 311 Times.

COLLEGE WOMAN, experienced in handling records, bookkeeping, and correspondence, will assist professional or business man or institution outside New York City. X 368 Times Annex.

COOK AND BUTLER.—Couple, very good cook and butler, for a small adult family; by appointment only. Complete references; city or country. A 167 Times.

COMPANION and housekeeper to a lady by refined, educated American widow; experienced and capable; references exchanged. R 468 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and cost clerk, with 6 years' manufacturing experience, desires position with reliable concern. S 465 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; beginner; some office experience; neat, accurate; competent. Stationers, 1,879 Southern Boulevard.

FRENCH COUPLE wishes position in private house; wife cook, husband houseman or butler; good references; write for appointment. 146 West 64th St., M. K., care Mitchell.

GIRL.—Refined, cultured American desires take charge several children afternoons; French taught; references exchanged; vicinity West 113th St. Phone Cathedral 7659 mornings.

GIRL, Norwegian-American, wishes position, full charge baby or children; experienced; references, $50 city only. Tel. Webster 4923-J.

GOVERNESS: German; experienced in helping in English, French, and music lessons; physical care; highest references; $75. H 700 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, excellent cook, only for adults; city or country; only first-class position considered; unquestionable references. Mrs. N., in care of Hartmann, 307 2d Av., New York. Phone Stuyvesant 1167.

HOUSEKEEPER, practicable refined woman with boy 6; no washing considered; suburban preferred; reference. L, 709 Amsterdam Av.

MASSAGE, (Swedish.)—A graduate of the Osteopathic Institute of Washington, Fla., desires female patients or private position with a gentlewoman. Please address H. M. 241 Lenox Av.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Housemath, Cathedral Plaza, 41 West 109th St., Apt. 25G.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 5 years' experience typist; knowledge of stenography; $18. L 171 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS: fine sewing by day or week; best references. B 1077 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.

Young woman capable of handling all details of important personal matters connected with business and finances; at present and for some years in similar position. Address Box 434 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Christian young lady (28); ten years' experience; first class stenographer; capable taking charge small office; A1 references; salary $25-$30. B 1072 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY, stenographer, young lady, five years' experience, rapid, accurate, reliable, neat appearance; can assume full charge of an executive's work; salary $30. D 377 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, (19;) 3 years' experience; efficient; possessing initiative and ability; $24. Cortland 2080, Extension 302, Gaines.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER; high-school graduate; four years' experience. Gramercy 2080, B 814 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (23;) collegiate; formerly with President Al corporation. R 389 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, good level head, competent in every detail office work, trained in the progressive brain-using school, wants job at $30 weekly and can prove she is worth more; no agencies. Phone Miss Rose, Audubon 4293, or write, 974 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant secretary; brainy, cultured; quick comprehension, oil, mechanical, engineering experience; 7 years accustomed rapid technical dictation, pleasing personality, excellent speller, punctuator, paragraph intelligently; unquestionable references; $35. R 408 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—I want to place my stenographer on account of moving office to Illusion. She is bright, alert, competent to do detail work, and recommend her highly; will want to start $16. Stuyvesant 2540, Mr. Walters.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am desirous of placing competent, and experienced stenographer, who has been in my employ a year, with a commercial house; $16. S 445 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, cashier, $5, wishes position with hotel out of town; permanent; excellent references. Call Broad 1788, or write Permanent, 621 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, intelligent, conscientious; reliable, business graduate, willing and capable. Ernestine Baehr, 87 East 86th. Plaza 1998.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate; neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. Madeline Lenihan, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Can assume responsibility without dictation, assume responsibility, meet people; $30. L 709 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, reliable, neat appearance, desires permanent position; salary $16. A 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner with knowledge of office work; salary $10. Helen Adler, (60) East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent young lady wishes a stenographic position in congenial office; secretarial ability; $30. D 264 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; $16; 2 years' experience; accurate; salary $18. E 379 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Bright beginner; $10 to start. R. B., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER - OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Experienced; good worker; reliable; neat and accurate. S 458 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 6 months' experience; high-school education; accurate, willing; $9. R 458 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly reliable; references; American; $18. R 432 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified; reliable, accurate; $30; highest reference. S 468 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, nine years' experience, wants morning work; familiar offices detail. R 306 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; age 22; 2 years' experience; exceptionally neat; high school graduate; legible penman; quick figurer; unquestionable references; $12. H 722 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and assist in office; experienced; 458 West 118th St.; phone Morningside 2550, Apartment 2A.

TEACHER.—Spanish young lady, teach Spanish and French. Write 400 W. 150th St., Apartment 42.

TYPIST desires work at home; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone Riverside 5063.

YOUNG LADY, chambermaid and waitress; or take care of children. Sheehan, 933 Columbus Av.

Employment Agencies.

400 skilled cooks, butlers; Japanese. American agent. Kurihara, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7931.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, controls, financial, and other statements, costs; desires position; 15 years' commercial and contracting; salary moderate. J., 40 North 13th St., Flushing, L. I.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, eight years' wide experience; university graduate, desires permanent position three days a week. Energetic, G 750 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR-EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS EXECUTIVE, American, 34, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; systematiser; now available; $2,600; A1 credentials. S 458 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 5 years' public accounting experience, which included devising and installation cost and general accounting systems, auditing, preparation tax returns; salary $2,400. A 171 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Highly educated, experienced junior desires connections with progressive accountants; best references; salary secondary. D 263 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Thomas Beekman 968. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax expert; books opened, closed; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fee. Alpert-Barst. Phone Harrison 840.

ACCOUNTANT, cost and production, thoroughly experienced young man, 22 years, desires position anywhere; moderate remuneration. S 458 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Four years controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements, audits, &c., two years statistical analysis. R 428 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $5 weekly. Goldwater, 152 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, bookkeeper; thorough theoretical training; ten years' practical hotel experience; take full charge hotel accounting. R 219 Times.

ACCOUNTANCY student seeks position evenings as accountant; reasonable. 171 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Concerns that can't afford regular bookkeepers write Caxton Auditors, 500 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, college graduate, desires position with C. P. A. G 283 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires to increase his clientele; fees reasonable and work guaranteed. Z 1222 Times Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, seeks position, part or whole time. 171 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

Active worker, experienced selling advertising and specialties, seeks connection daily or trade paper; good proposition. R 316 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Honorably discharged infantry lieutenant, 22 years of age, is willing to start at bottom with advertising agency or advertisers of merit. D 267 Times.

ARMY OFFICER, several years' experience, West Point graduate, desires to enter civil life; seeks executive position. F. O. Box 1,540, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT to executive, correspondent, 22, experienced, now with copper company, seeks responsible position; demanding resourcefulness, alertness. G 763 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, (24,) law clerking and business experience, desires position with active law firm or large corporation. R 442 Times Downtown.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER, with sales ability, desires connection with commercial enterprise. A 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant executive; honorably discharged; thoroughly experienced at controlling accounts, factory costs, trial balances, and payrolls; efficient correspondent, and office manager. Wilfred S. Stachenfeld, 69 East 97th St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner; I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $15. Mr. F., 26 West 123d St. Phone 318 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, several years' experience, 5 years' experience, ledger clerk, operate Elliott-Fisher, Burroughs adder; $16; Christian; references. K 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man, (24,) married, desires position; experienced on customers' ledgers, also manufacturing accounting; salary $25. S 446 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, (19,) accountancy student, accurate, active, desires position with advancement; will commence with liberal salary. G 719 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, 21, correspondent, credits, collections, selling experience, willing to work in office and outside. B 1065 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 30; executive ability; take full charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting. D 274 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 27; highly recommended; 5 years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balance; executive ability. R 309 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier; correspondent, typist; expert figurer; payroll man; thorough, competent office manager; 22, married; references; salary, $35. B 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, credits, accounting, executive; temporary position; competent; reasonable. R 296 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, controlling, credits, correspondence; references; $30. B 1060 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER thorough and efficient, wishes position, afternoons and evenings only. G 290 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough, ten years' experience, desires work three days a week. A 1223 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, thoroughly experienced young man; complete charge; references. S 448 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, N. Y. U. student evenings, desires position with accountant. G 643 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT. — (23,) thoroughly experienced; modern accounting; highest credentials. D 240 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) married, controlling, credits, correspondence; references; honorably discharged; $30. B 1054 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, desires work two hours daily. G 761 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, executive; monthly trial balances; take charge; double entry. G 213 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER, (25,) thoroughly experienced; take complete charge; moderate salary. S 447 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, student of accounting, wishes position with large concern. E 454 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, PART TIME.

Books written up daily, weekly, or monthly; permanent or temporary. S 378 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; conversant modern methods; correspondent; seeking executive connection; $40. S 433 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, neat and reliable; can take full charge; $30 start. G 724 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' sales and purchase ledger experience; also payroll. S 459 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 5 years' manufacturing cost experience; accurate and progressive. S 457 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, garage business experience, whole or part time. Charles, 36 East 9th St.

BOY, (15,) high school graduate, responsible, capable worker, desires position with firm offering opportunity; unquestionable references. G 760 Times Downtown.

BUTLER and valet for bachelor; experienced; young American; neat, sober, honest, and willing. Address W., 4th floor, 20 West Kinney St., Newark, N. J.

BUTLER, valet, will recommended, experienced, good cook, wishes position with bachelor or small family. X 427 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MAN, 33, Christian, open for position with reliable firm; thoroughly experienced in executive work and salesmanship, can handle sales correspondence or assist a busy man; has traveled the South and Southwest selling the best stores; forced to accept a position account of the war affecting his business. G 293 Times.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife, no children, reliable, responsible people, want care of house, May to November, when family are going away; references. G 302 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—I am anxious to secure a position for my chauffeur; he is experienced on Packard, Pierce, and Cadillac, and can be highly recommended. Call Schuyler 5763, Mr. John J. Regan, between 5 and 6 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 5 years' experience, on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, experienced in Cadillac cars, desires position; under Packard, Cadillac cars; wages $30 week; best references as to character and ability. Phone 5319 Audubon. Chauffeur.

CHAUFFEUR, and valet if desired, married, 30 years, wishes position with private family; careful driver; willing and obliging; nationality, Swedish. Gustave Lundquist, 18 East 78th St., Apt. 9.

CHAUFFEUR-COUPLE.—Americans, thoroughly experienced; good mechanic; wife good cook, housekeeper; neat; city, country; highest references. B 812 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, mechanic, 7 years' experience, do all repairs, own tools; references. McCabe, 515 West 136th. Aud 2285.

CHAUFFEUR, French, at present employed, wishes to make a change; polite, willing, and obliging; A1 job only. Dechamps, 60 West 100th St. New York City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience; good mechanic, obliging; splendid references; neat, light colored American; city or country. B 811 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 26 years, single, 5 years' experience Cadillac cars, wishes position with private family. Harry M. Everett, 330 East 42d.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) wishes position; do own repairs; furnish references. Ideal, 242 W. 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) wishes position private family. Walter Clark, 37 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; good mechanic; go anywhere. Telephone Greeley 4656.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced driver and mechanic; willing to do other light work. Devoe, 215 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, country or city. B 1074 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, single, mechanic, careful driver, desires position. Box 3, 1,508 2d Av.

CHEMIST, graduate, (24,) discharged soldier, desires laboratory position; moderate salary; 2 years' analytical and research experience. G 272 Times.

CHEMIST, 25, analytical, inorganic; experienced iron, steel, and alloys, also rubber; general business ability; good reference. R 310 Times.

CHEMICAL.—Young man, college education, analytical and industrial experience. K 395 Times.

COMPANION to lady; intelligent American, refined personality, desires resident position or would travel; excellent references. A 175 Times.

COST CLERK, (22,) honorably discharged, thorough knowledge of payroll auditing and compilation, time records, cost analyses, distribution of overhead charges; best references. S 444 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Young Finnish couple wishes position in country or city; man as chauffeur and useful; wife for plain cooking. Mr. Salo, 419 West 118th St. Morningside 6000.

COUPLE wish positions, man chauffeur and wife housekeeper or chambermaid and waitress; good references. K. J., 125 East 130th St., care Heiden.

COUPLE.—Man chauffeur, useful; wife cook; city or country; best references. N. S., 119 East 127th St., care Lehti.

COUPLE, Finnish, man chauffeur, useful; wife good cook. Richard, 317 East 128th.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, thoroughly experienced, tactful, excellent correspondent, executive accountant, desires position with reliable concern. A 166 Times.

DECORATOR.—First-class painter, decorator, general business man, wants charge shop, hotel, estate, chain of stores; can direct men, meet customers, make estimates; decorative business New York 20 years. Competent, G 314 Times.

DENTIST.—Honorably discharged First Lieutenant desires a position with busy practitioner or dental laboratory; good bridge and crown worker; ALSO PART OF NO CONSIDERATION. 475 Manhattan Av. Tel. Morningside 924.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced mechanical engineer, undertakes work by the hour. W 618 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, expert on builder's finish, and cabinet work, detailing, listing. A 156 Times.

ENGINEER, draftsman, industrial plant design, equipment, construction. J. A. D., 123 Nelson Av., Jersey City.

EXECUTIVE SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER, AGE 40; POSSESS HEALTH, ENTHUSIASM, SOUND JUDGMENT, KNOWS THE FACULTY OF MAKING FRIENDS; GOOD JUDGE OF HUMAN NATURE; 12 YEARS' ROAD EXPERIENCE; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, BUT WOULD CONSIDER SUITABLE CONNECTION. X 256 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE CAPABILITY MANAGER, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position; highest credentials. Centaur, 826 Woolworth Building, City.

EXECUTIVE, expert on credits and collections, sound judgment, capable office manager, successful business career, Christian, highest credentials, desires responsible position. S 443 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, university graduate, 6 years' experience in legal profession, desires connection in office of large commercial or legal firm; reference. S 466 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Frenchman, 33, knows English, French, Spanish well, wants connection with export house where future as foreign representative is assured. R 451 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, landscape engineer; expert on scrub, grading tree moving, orchids, palm rooms; high-class, responsible position desired; best references. Power, 238 West 145d St.

JOB WANTED as publisher or general manager of evening newspaper; advertiser is equipped by ability, age, experience, and character to handle efficiently a daily that offers opportunity for constructive work in making a large success; interview during A. N. P. A. convention week. Address in confidence B 804 Times Annex.

LAWYER, just discharged, desires commercial opportunity; high grade executive; clever credit man; efficient sales manager. H 773 Times Downtown.

MAN, married, (38,) energetic, honest, mechanically inclined, ten years banking, two years investigator, three years cashier and commercial credits, one year retail credits, wants position; $35 per week. E 376 Times.

MAN, reliable, middle aged, with artificial leg, desires position at seated work; held one position nineteen years. Phone Columbus 9789.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MASSEUR, licensed, colored, experienced barber and dermatologist, Swedish body massager, own electrical device, visiting specialties. B 991 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

designer, estimator, executive, automobiles, special machines, patents, gas engines, has inventive ability, wants position. B 870 Times.

MECHANIC, army discharge, 7 years' experience overhauling, wants position $25 day. Y 1221 Times Bronx.

NURSE.—Man, 23 years old, hospital training, wishes position to take care of invalid or convalescent person; reference. C., 61 West 84d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, energetic, knowledge bookkeeping, accurate figures, desires position. B 1061 Times Harlem.

PHYSICIAN, 36, with four years' surgical experience, would like position with contracting firm or other interests desiring reference. R 298 Times.

PRODUCTION.

A manager with 9 years' remarkable success; highest possible references, especially the magneto production of quality and large quantity; economical, executive, diplomatic, inventive ability; $4,000. R 283 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN desires position; long experience management all types buildings, both mechanical and executive branches. G 298 Times.

SALESMAN, SALESMANAGER.

33, have had extensive experience with reputable house, but through change of business, due to war condition, am open for connection with reliable concern, am thoroughly acquainted with territories from coast to coast and all retail department stores; highest references. A 172 Times.

SALESMAN and business man of San Francisco, now visiting here, wants to represent large concern on Pacific Coast; commission basis; have ample capital to carry accounts, if necessary; highest business and financial references. Address P., Room 805, Hotel Pennsylvania.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 30, ambitious, just released from service, desires position traveling salesman; established firm; experienced; best references; salary, expenses. D 275 Times.

SALESMAN, speaks French, English, Polish, Russian, A1 correspondent, looking for permanent position; well acquainted Europe, States. B 871 Times.

SALESMAN, Christian, capable and reliable, wishes good line on commission; can produce results; highest references. W 623 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, business producer; good appearance; good talker; college man; commission. E 307 Times.

SALES ASSISTANT.

College man, 22, desires position with progressive concern; well recommended. R 318 Times.

SALESMAN

live wire, desires connection progressive concern; character and ability recommended. A 165 Times.

SALESMAN calling on export houses desires good line; commission basis. R 422 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with broad experience seeking connection; salary or commission basis. S 452 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, now employed, seeks good connection; five years' sales experience. D 266 Times.

SALESMAN wants line black silk waists; now selling trade New England New York; side line commission. D 254 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, desires position with commercial concern; city or traveling; salary or drawing account. K 350 Times.

SALESMANAGER desires change; progressive, active, present time connected large corporation. G 305 Times.

SALESMAN, inside, experienced automobile accessories. X 406 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 23; experienced correspondence, office details, bookkeeping, sales; excellent references; moderate salary. Bergmann, 567 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, EXCELLENT REFERENCES, DESIRES POSITION. R 320 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK OR PACKER not afraid of work, with advancement. B 1079 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK, 5 years' experience foreign and domestic. S. L., 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) correspondent; cleanest; knowledge bookkeeping; secretarial training; 7 years' mechanical experience; quick, wide, clear, original thinker; accurate, punctual; age 25; assume responsibilities; unquestionable references; $25. W 601 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) ten years' experience, desires position; good future; secretarial ability; capable, energetic, and reliable; knowledge automobiles. R 433 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 6 years' experience; high school education; efficient, refined, conscientious; excellent references. R 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, 25, experienced, seeks position with possibilities for future. 261 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; 5 years' experience; thoroughly competent, bright; familiar with office routine; $20. R 423 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; understands office work; reference; $12. R 446 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; reliable; references; American; $15. S 451 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; neat, refined; 4 years last position; rapid. G. Snow, 804 Jackson Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young ex-student, army man, (21;) 2½ years' varied experience. D 258 Times.

STEWARD.—Position with golf, country or yacht club, large or small; experienced, good executive; married; references from New York City and Long Island clubs. Address X 261 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRODUCTION or general foreman; products made of sheet metal; handle large force of men. X 293 Times Annex.

SUPERVISING ENGINEER, C. E., seeks relocation, materials, realty interests allenglish. A 157 Times.

TIRE SALES EXECUTIVE

With initiative and sound judgment seeks new connection where ability to accomplish things will be recognized.

Thoroughly versed in methods of distribution through the dealer, as well as direct to the large commercial user. For last two years in charge of various territories in Eastern States, now located in Metropolitan District in above capacity.

Thirty-three years old, married, no objection to location.

Address Tire, B 810 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MAN.

Ex-soldier, 28, five years' domestic-export shipping experience, capable handling all details, possessing initiative, executive ability, seeks connection; salary desired, $1,600. H 779 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, wonderful, domestic, export experience, desires position. S 460 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, MARRIED, HONORABLY DISCHARGED ARMY LIEUTENANT, 10 YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; CONSIDER COLLECTION AGENCY WHEN ENTERING SERVICE, HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS SOLICITOR; GOOD APPEARANCE; DESIRES POSITION OF EXECUTIVE NATURE WITH DRESS OR WAIST MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN THEIR SALES DEPARTMENT; IF DESIRED, SUBSEQUENTLY, WOULD PURCHASE INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS. ADDRESS BOX 449, TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

YOUNG MAN, AGE 26, QUICK, INTELLIGENT, WITH PLENTY OF GET-UP, DESIRES OPENING IN FIRST-CLASS ALL-AMERICAN BUSINESS HOUSE; START AT BOTTOM; EXPORT, IMPORT, OR FINANCIAL HOUSE PREFERRED. R 310 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN desires position with an advertising agency or concern doing national advertising; two years at Wharton School of Finance; practical experience; just discharged from naval aviation. X 260 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, discharged soldier, expert bookkeeper, general clerical experience, desires position with reliable concern; references. H 956 Times Harlem.

YOUNG COUPLE, Finnish, wish position; country or caretaker; man chauffeur, useful. River, 238 East 124th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, technical graduate, wishes connection with electrical contractor; knowledge of electricity, drafting. F. Straus, 106 West 164th.

YOUNG MAN, 27, energetic, college education, desires position with reputable concern where individual initiative is recognized. H 318 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) married, high school education, desires to make change; active, ambitious; unquestionable references; interview before 10 or after 5. E 366 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, intelligent, neat appearing, desires position with firm offering opportunity; unquestionable references. G 760 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, splendid references, correspondent either qualifications; desires position where initiative will insure advancement. A 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 27, seeks position as junior clerk; four yrs ex experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; employed; seeks change; excellent references. G 803 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) army discharge, desires position traffic department commercial house; 8 years' experience handling claims. B 1076 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) with technical experience, desires position in engineer's office, between 9:30-3 P. M.; salary immaterial. A 179 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, possessing excellent qualities; advancement to come through energetic service; five years' business experience. D 272 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, honorable discharge from U. S. Army, desires position with future. S 477 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

MISSES' SUITS,
SHIRTWAISTS,
CORSETS,
MILLINERY TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY,
RIBBON.

Apply at office of Superintendent, mezzanine floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ALSO

require women in various departments as saleswomen to serve several days a week, or more if convenient, from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M. Experience not necessary; beginners will be instructed; salary will be paid while learning; this presents an excellent opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Splendid opportunity for refined, educated lady possessing experience and demonstrated ability; state experience; commission. G 715 Times Downtown.

AGENT, SOLICITOR, for city work on commission basis; no experience necessary. New France, Room 1605, Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

ALTERATION HAND on dresses wanted; excellent position to steady worker. The Lillian, 1,907 B'way, 63d. Phone Columbus 8000.

ALTERATION HANDS IN HIGH-CLASS DRESS SHOP. B. PLUMER, 2,858 BROADWAY.

APPRENTICES in editorial and printing department of publishing house; part or all high school education required; no experience necessary. Write 958 University Av., Bronx.

ASSISTANT in office work, able to operate typewriter; fair penmanship; by hardware supply house. Eberhardt, 1,560 2d Av.

ATTENDANT with experience for an institution to care for insane patients; pay $40 month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 2 P. M.

A REAL ESTATE OFFICE
requires the services of a stenographer and general office assistant; salary to start $10 per week; healthy and wholesome surroundings and opportunity to acquire business knowledge that will qualify advanced positions; please apply in writing. Bee & Sons, 476 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—An old, established house, at 135 Bronx branch, has an opening for a young lady 16 to 20 years of age to make bills on an Underwood typewriter; permanent position; must be qualified in figure correctly and rapidly; hours 8 to 5:30. Apply, stating age, experience, education, and salary desired. R 453 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT AND AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER WANTED; MUST HAVE 6 TO 7 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $25 EACH. APPLY HOLSTEN YOUNG & CO., 34 WEST 27TH ST., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Easy routine work; good chance for advancement; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half day; state age, experience, religion, and salary expected. Write Box 56, 2,121 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, who understands double entry; $25 weekly. Mme. Estelle, 277 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer with at least two years' experience; $16. Apply American Trunk and Bag Co., 519 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Gentile house, (near 20th St. and 6th Av.) must have several years' experience; state salary, reference; will start to start. B. E. 518 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced in wearing apparel line; rapid and accurate at figures; state salary and full particulars. B 975 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.

Purchase department; experienced; Christian firm; state age, experience, salary desired. R 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; exceptional opportunity. Reply, stating detail, New England Panama Hat Co., 37 West 4th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, with knowledge of typewriting. Apply A. Goldstein & Son, 6 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant) who can operate typewriter; state experience, salary. A 415 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; state salary, age; give details. A 420 Times Downtown.

CABLES.—Young lady, with some knowledge of codes and cables; give fullest particulars and salary desired. S 473 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, &c.—Capable wo

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.

ESTABLISHED 1908.

BOOKKEEPER; controlling accounts; factory costs, salesmen's accounts, &c.; automobile line; $1,500 year.

SECRETARY for downtown law office; woman 25 to 30; must be good stenographer; little bookkeeping ability; $1,456 year.

MANAGER for small wholesale office; Western man; must be stenographer and bookkeeper of initiative and experience; $1,200 yr.

TYPIST; export shipping experience; details of bills of lading, Consular invoices; have knowledge of Spanish; $1,200 yr.

STENOGRAPHER; uptown mercantile house; excellent opportunity; $1,140 year.

STENOGRAPHER; want girl who knows follow-up work; card system, &c.; $1,040 year.

HOUSEKEEPER, for small boys' school in the country; must have practical experience; be refined and fond of boys; excellent surroundings and accomodations; $800 yr. and maintenance.

Call 9 to 1.
Room 725.

DO YOU KNOW

you can be placed immediately in the position you desire through the
BRODY AGENCY,
220 Broadway, Nat. 1 Park Pl.
STENOGRAPHERS; legal; $16-$35.
STENOGRAPHERS; brokerage, advertising, construction, real estate, automobile; $12-$20.
Comptometer; $20-$25.
Typists; $12-$20.

FREE REGISTRATION.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
ROOM 308A, 32 WALL STREET.
Excellent positions refined American applicants, between ages 17-36, with Christian firms.

12 STENOGRAPHERS, $22-$18.
8 DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $22-$18.
BEGINNERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, &c.
No Registration Charge. Call immediately.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 NASSAU.
Nat. 1990. Free registration.
Stenographers, chartering, $22; commercial, $25; law, $20; dozens and dozens and dozens of preferred permanencies; $10 to $25; legal, many typists, switchboard clerks.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU. ROOM 600.
STENOGRAPHERS.....$18 to $25
File Clerks, Bill Clerks, Typists, Statisticians, Dictaphone Operators.
FREE REGISTRATION.

STENOGRAPHER, ass't to manager, location, 14th St., $23; Stenographers, (4.) location, Columbus Circle, $22-$23; Stenographers, downtown, $90-$120 month. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americanese. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 2249.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical, French-English stenographer. Call immediately.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $25; fifty stenographers, $12-$20; typists, filers. Migbill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER $20; unusual position; stenographers, $10-$33; typists, clerical. Sarah Clark Agency, Room 1250, 123 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, secretarial openings. Call immediately, Roberts Agency, 101 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, Spanish and French dictation, high salary. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

ROSE WERBER AGENCY, 1090 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $10-$25.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
489 5th Av. 93 Nassau St.
STENOGRAPHERS.....$12-$25

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMAN,

requires experienced salesman for our silk and dress goods department. Apply to Superintendent, Mezzanine Floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, reliable man with first-class experience to control accounts of proprietary business; must be thoroughly competent to draw up balance sheets and all statistical returns; good prospects to the right man; write, giving all details of past career. Apply Box 191, Doriand Agency, 366 5th Av., New York.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, with experience in handling men and office details; must have capacity to become department head. Address, stating salary desired, Disciplinarian, W 624 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, to assist in managing accounting department; salary, $35; state age and experience. B 698 Times.

ADVERTISING SALES MANAGER.
I need an experienced, brainy, hard-driving advertising man who can sell advertising to export houses and take charge of solicitors; a man with a following, not over 35 years of age, and full of enthusiasm; commission and salary commensurate with ability. S 472 Times Downtown.

AISLE MANAGERS.

BEST & CO.
REQUIRE

COURTEOUS, ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS AISLE MANAGERS IN THEIR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, WHO HAVE HAD GOOD RECORDS OF PAST EXPERIENCE WITH FIRST-CLASS STORES; APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
7 WEST 35TH ST., 8:30 TO 10 A. M.

APARTMENT HOTEL CLERK.—Must understand switchboard and something of jacquers; state age, references, and salary wanted. R 311 Times.

ASSISTANT PLACER, experienced, in insurance broker's office; familiar with all branches; state previous employment and salary desired. A 787 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—Must have hotel experience and knowledge of bookkeeping; hard working young man. Hotel Ashton, 93d St. and Madison Av.

BARBER, FIRST CLASS, TO MANAGE SHOP IN LARGE HOTEL AT ATLANTIC CITY. E 374 TIMES.

BOILERMAKER FOREMAN for tank shop in Ohio; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 790 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be good penman, accurate and able to take off trial balance; salary $18; permanent position in office of factory in Mt. Vernon. X 294 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with experience, able to take care of several ledgers and some knowledge of accounting; $23 to start and chance for advancement; give experience and references. B 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, accurate, and reliable; department store experience preferred. Apply, stating salary and reference. A 767 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man to act as bookkeeper in silk house; silk experience preferred; state age, salary, and references. B 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, on estate of woman's wear retail store, and take charge of special orders. M. Lihtmann, Room 216, 47 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER thoroughly experienced in modern methods, cost accounting, and control accounts; man with piano factory experience preferred. B 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of books, credits, collections, and correspondence, for small, fast-growing concern; big opportunity. 150 East 54th.

BOOKKEEPER, accustomed to details in printing office; salary and experience. R 461 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 13-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several bright elementary or high school graduates; congenial work, short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. S 419 Times Downtown.

BOY 17-18 years old for messenger and minor clerical work about office; salary $20 to start; reply in own handwriting; stating age, education, experience, and references. R 279 Times.

BOYS wanted by large tire insurance corporation; good future if capable; high school education desirable but essential; give full particulars. R 427 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17 years of age, in stockroom of handkerchief house, who is willing to make himself generally useful; furnish references and state salary expected. Write Box 97, Room 1009, 110 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY WANTED
FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
335 East 141st St.

BOY.—Bright, capable, wanted as messenger by large manufacturer; splendid chance for advancement; must be over 15 years; salary to start $9. Apply B 53 Times.

BOYS, ACTIVE, UNDER 18, OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM, GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. APPLY ROOM, JONES & CO., 30 BROAD ST.

BOY wanted as messenger by downtown banking house; $6 week to start; must come well recommended. S 474 Times Downtown.

BOY Wanted.—Excellent opportunity for bright, energetic boy, age 15-17, to make permanent connection with Christian firm on Wall St. R 480 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to train as junior salesman; write, stating education, experience, and salary expected; Christian firm. X 295 Times Annex.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted for general office work. Apply John & Biggins, 1,350 Broadway.

BOY.—About 16, general office work with electrical supply company, opportunity for advancement; $8. B 53 Times.

BOY.—Bright young boy for office work; previous experience not necessary; good pay to right boy. E 380 Times.

BOY, 16 or 17, for general office work; salary to start, $9; opportunity for advancement. Call Room 1205, 27 William St.

BOY wanted in law office; 15 years of age. Call 66 Liberty St., 12th floor.

BOYS, over 15, go errands, also help house departments. H 756 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to learn photo supply business. Willoughby's, 1116 West 32d St.

BUSHELMEN, experienced on men's clothing. Lambert, 134 Nassau St.

BUSINESS MAN between 25 and 30 to sell a ventilating device both by mail and traveling; a man of energy and ideas can create a good position for himself; location Middle West; write experience, age, and salary requirements. X 290 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private family; Cadillac car; steady position. Address, stating age and full particulars regarding references, S. L., 968 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—A discharged soldier to drive a motor truck; must understand his business thoroughly. Telephone 101 Bergen.

COLLABORATOR.—Good English scholar, typist (Remington) wanted; must be able to write interesting stories from notes compiled semi-technical reports during spare time, day or evenings; state compensation per hour, experience, age, telephone, etc; Manhattan. R 432 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Indorsement and calculation clerk in insurance broker's office; must be experienced and proficient; state previous employers and salary desired. A 791 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.

BEST & CO.
REQUIRE

SALESMEN IN THEIR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO SERVING A FIRST-CLASS CLIENTELE; THOSE WITH FOLLOWING PREFERRED.

ALL APPLICATIONS IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND NO REFERENCES ARE LOOKED UP UNTIL AFTER A SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW HAS BEEN HAD.

APPLY ALL WEEK, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7 WEST 35TH ST., 8:30 TO 10 A. M.

CONTRACTORS wanted by one of the largest children's dress houses to work on white lawn dresses; good work; must have long experience in same line. H. C., 804 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish and English, wanted, by long established manufacturing and exporting corporation; capable person will have desirable position offering opportunity and permanency; answer in both languages. K 378 Times.

COST CLERK for Brooklyn factory; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 778 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN on finishing fixtures, able to make real working drawings, with knowledge of mechanics and mathematics, rather than ornament. Apply by letter only to Mr. White, Duplex Lighting Works of General Electric Co., 6 West 48th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Letterer and tracer; 2 years' experience; bring sample of work. Vapor Heating Co., 507 5th Av.

DRAFTSMAN and engineer; Longspan, reinforced concrete. Write experience and salary, R 522 Times.

ENGINEER with experience on tank and boiler work, preferably one who can speak Spanish; state salary desired. A 789 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY for export office, ambitious and willing; chance for advancement. Apply Marburg Bros., Room 1011, 90 West St., N. Y.

ESTIMATOR AND SALESMAN on boiler and tank work; state experience in estimating and salary desired. A 788 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.
Shipping clerk, familiar jewelry line, understanding Spanish; must be fully competent to take full charge of department; salary, $25; permanent position. R 460 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK, with wide practical office experience in segregating important papers, wanted for few weeks; apply by letter only, stating experience and salary desired. A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway.

FILE CLERKS.—Young men; experienced; prefer those having high school education; apply by letter only. B. Wurtzel, fourth floor, 62 Broadway.

FOREMAN
COTTON WAISTS,

EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF OUR ENTIRE FACTORY OF COTTON WAISTS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND UNDERSTAND THE WAIST MANUFACTURING FROM A TO Z; ONLY THOSE WITH LONG EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.

THE LION WAIST CO.,
16 WEST 22D ST.

GARDENER FOR COUNTRY ESTATE near New York; unmarried ex-soldier preferred; state experience, wages, reference. S 459 Times Downtown.

INDUSTRIAL
ESTIMATOR.—Plumbing supply; must be thoroughly familiar with details; state experience, reference, and salary. R 269 Times.

LITHOGR.LETTERERS AND ENGRAVERS.
Several experienced men for stone and plate work; state experience and salary expected. Box R. D., 104 East 14th.

LITHOGR. STIPPLE ARTISTS.
About three first-class men in large lithogr. establishment; state experience and salary expected. Box R. M., 104 East 14th.

LOAN CLERK for uptown branch of large national bank. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. R 801 Times.

MANAGER—FOOD PRODUCTS.
Wanted, a thoroughly live, capable man to manage and control a food product distributing concern; good salary and exceptional prospects for right man; must have good experience in similar positions. Address, giving details of qualifications and past record, also stating age and salary expected. Apply Box 192, Doriand Agency, 366 5th Av., New York.

MANAGER for our chain retail cloak and suit specialty stores located in progressive, up-to-date city; do not apply unless you are a first-class retail man, have tact, personality, and perseverance and know how to successfully handle both help and trade. The Samuel Stores, Inc., 460 4th Av., and ask for Mr. Zobel.

MAN, experienced, to take charge of bookkeeping department of a corporation located in this city; must act as treasurer; must have thorough knowledge of controlling accounts; a knowledge of Italian or French is desirable, though not essential; state age, references, and salary wanted. A 798 Times Downtown.

MAN with experience in drug store or laboratory work in large dyestuff concern in Brooklyn; must be capable of doing accurate weighing; 7½ hours per day; good salary; permanent position. Reply with full particulars, G. G., 840 Times Downtown.

MAN.—REAL ESTATE OFFICE WANTS MAN FOR RENTING IN THE SECTION 147TH TO 34TH STS. WILL MAKE LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH RIGHT MAN. HEIL & STERN, 1,165 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MAN, strong, to labor in small warehouse; state experience and references. A 760 Times Downtown.

MAN FOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS; EXPERIENCED; STATE EXPERIENCE. B 1073 TIMES HARLEM.

MARGIN CLERK, experienced curb securities; state reference, experience, salary desired. R 47 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS wanted, first class. Apply Cadillac, 6 West 62d St.

MODELER'S APPRENTICE.—Opportunity to develop artistic talent; young man, with some experience or art school training preferred. Keeler, 70 Washington St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY in office of publishing house; salary $10 per week. G 739 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—High school education; must be quick, accurate; state age, salary, experience. L 790 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16, years old or over. Answer own handwriting, stating nationality and where employed. H 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS wanted by General Motors Export Co., 1,784 Broadway; good salary and chance for advancement.

OFFICE BOY, neat, conscientious, intelligent, for reasonably offices. Apply Room 2005, 120 Broadway.

OIL SALESMAN
wanted by old-established refinery; an experienced engineer, who can sell lubricating oil to consumers in New York City and surrounding territory; selling experience not as necessary as natural experience with engines and machinery; position permanent, with advancement; salary or commission; give full experience with application; applications treated as confidential. Box 485 Times, 1 Madison Av.

PAYING TELLER for uptown branch of large national bank. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. R 803 Times.

PHYSICIAN to take over a contract for the medical care of a large group of people in a thriving section of Greater New York; permanently established practice and good income; no investment required; state age, qualifications, and whether married or single; references required after an interview. S 485 Times Downtown.

PRINTING OFFICE MAN, experienced in the business to handle detail work, make out job and check up stock tickets, look after making dummies, &c.; state experiences, salary. B 55 Times.

PRINTING HOUSE downtown wants man to take care of laying out orders in flat paper department; state age, experience, and religious affiliations. R 439 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS.—Soldiers who have gone "over the top" same public speaking experience preferred, but not essential; wounded men accepted; nominal salary and expenses; apply 9:30 to 12; Armenian and Syrian Relief, Queensborough Corp. Bldg., Long Island City.

PURCHASING AGENT.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE; ONLY HIGH-GRADE MAN NEED APPLY. ADDRESS D. E., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RECEIVING AND SHIPPING CLERK.—State experience and salary expected. Write X. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SALES ENGINEER for salaried position who is familiar with electrical apparatus and qualified to engineer and sell fire alarm, telephone, signal and low tension systems; technical education desirable but not necessary; state age, experience and salary wanted. G 736 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Wanted, a keen, live man of first-class experience to control sales department of a proprietary, specialty food business trading throughout the States; fine opportunity, with good salary and prospects for vigorous trade pusher who has sound knowledge of all the best and most up-to-date methods of selling; applicant must be thoroughly reliable and have good references. Applications will be treated in strictest confidence; write, giving fullest particulars of experience, including age and salary desired. Apply Box 190, Doriand Agency, 366 5th Av., New York.

SALESMAN.

We want a salesman thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale grocery trade in the metropolitan district to sell food products. Must be conscientious and ambitious and able to produce results. To such a man we can offer an interesting proposition on a commission and drawing account basis. Applications, which will be held confidential, should give full details concerning experience, references and drawing account desired to start. A 793 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live-wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission daily; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a desirable position offering permanent investment to those who make good. Apply to Rutland, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMANAGER.
An underwriting investment house has an opening for a manager who can engage salesmen, preferably one who can bring a few high grade salesmen with him. The overwriting commission will net at least $10,000 per annum. This is an unusual opportunity. State full qualifications. Experience in this line not essential. S 490 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Great Northern manufacturing company wants two thoroughly experienced traveling salesmen, between 31 and 45 years old, to sell quality aluminum cooking utensils in New Hampshire and Illinois on liberal commission basis; traveling expenses advanced; opportunity to earn from $5,000 to $10,000 a year; only men with highest references and able to qualify in other ways need apply. Call in person Thursday, Friday, C. P. Shaw, Hotel York.

SALESMAN.
A high grade salesman required by a responsible underwriting house for special work. Leads furnished. Salary and commission. Address giving qualifications. Wall Street P, O. Box 27.

SALESMEN.—Securities, with or without experience; qualifications are high-grade personality, integrity, and unquestioned credentials; to such that qualify we offer an unusual opportunity for quick promotion to managerial position; commission basis. Call or phone for appointment Beekman 7834. H. O. FETTE & CO., 116 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell stocks; those who have been selling to the retail trade or to professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection that offers an opportunity to earn from one to five thousand dollars on commission within the next six weeks. Phone Rector 7287 for appointment, or write A 787 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
for city only; on well advertised line of office equipment sold to large and small offices, banks; only men of good appearance, with highest references and A1 past record considered; salary or drawing account and bonus promising $3,500 to $4,000 first year for real men who prove ability and dependability in our line; rapid advancement thereafter; bring your references to T. A. Cook, 913 Park Row Building.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an energetic salesman with electrical sales engineering experience to sell Atlas fuses to large factories in New York and vicinity; must be a fighter; salary $150 monthly, expenses, and 7½% all sales over $1,500 monthly; excellent opportunity to develop into position of district sales manager. B 813 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced road salesman to sell well-known line of automobile accessories; one willing to travel only need apply; line is staple and essential; trade established everywhere; big earning for a capable and honest hustler; commission or salary arrangement will be made to right man. Apply by letter to Box 592, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in the industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 755 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Stock salesmen, (2) desired by prominent brokers' house for high grade industrial proposition; factory located in N. Y.; and backed by prominent local man; most attractive inducements; live leads and co-operation; no drawing account experts need apply; commission basis only. C. W. Galvin & Co., 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN.
WANTED, TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR LINE OF CARPETS AND RUGS; KNOWLEDGE OF LINE NOT NECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE PROVEN SELLING ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE; ENTHUSIASM AND PERSEVERANCE; LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; EXPENSES ADVANCED. R 826 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—New England and the South; commission basis; steady; live, energetic men, familiar with big store and mail order trade, to take toilet preparations as a side line; this line is of the highest standard; extensive advertising has paved the way; has not been sold in shops in this territory. A 174 Times.

SALESMEN, single men, to travel calling on supply stores and service stations with line ignition parts and brushes; those experienced in this line preferred; liberal commission, with expenses advanced. H. A., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.—By an importing and manufacturing silk house, an experienced salesman for Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey; must know the line and territory, thoroughly; salary. X 270 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to carry our line of popular selling ladies' and men's leather coats; will consider men now selling clothing or cloaks and suits in conjunction with our line; commission and drawing account. D. H., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man calling on retail dry goods stores, New York and vicinity; established trade; salary and commission; references; excellent future; ladies' shirtwaist line, Box B. D., 194 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, acquainted with steamship companies, export-import, and insurance concerns, wanted by manufacturer's agents to sell typewriter carbon paper and ribbons on liberal commission basis; references. R 808 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced in selling gasoline; straight salary basis; must be willing to travel; state selling experience and salary expected. R 799 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, "live wire, active" wanted, retail and jobbing, Middle West; only experienced need apply; good opportunity for right party; [illegible] 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN for an opening with a growing grocery firm; to handle hotel and restaurant trade; excellent opportunity; state particulars as to reference and experience; salary and commission. A 799 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced millinery line; one that has acquaintance with jobbing trade; good opportunity for right man; commission basis. D. B., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—An energetic salesman familiar with underwear and sweaters for jobbing trade; an excellent opening for the right man; salary. 774 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Want snappy, hustling salesmen; must be high class in appearance and ability, thoroughly experienced in selling high-grade industrial stock; commission only. See Mr. Eldman, Room 501, 30 Vesey St.

SALESMAN.— Energetic representative to cover large territory to introduce our tire-retreading process; preferably familiar with auto field; commission and drawing account. D 271 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile supplies salesman; indoor position; state experience and salary expected. Write C. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, solicit accountants' review; every bookkeeper a subscriber; commission every sale; write Fidelity Accounting and Audit Co., 309 Broadway.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, TO HANDLE NOVELTY LINE OF LADIES' FEATHER NECKWEAR; COMMISSION BASIS. N L 966 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN (telephone stock) wanted; must be experienced and have a clientele; salary, commission. 116 Nassau St., Room 707.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, young men, 18-25 years of age, to sell food products; real opportunity; commission. S 455 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced retail furniture business; steady position. Write, in confidence. A 419 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, wanted on hosiery, that have a following in this city or towns near by; commission basis. B 58 Times.

SALESMAN; to sell hosiery and underwear, experienced; city or suburban; salary or commission. J. Robinson, 33 Orchard St.

SALESMAN, experienced ladies' and children's coats; North and South Carolina, Virginia; commission or salary. B 59 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, hosiery and underwear; salary or commission. Bodek & Epstich, 65 Canal St.

SHIPPING CLERK, youth over 16; all around assistant. S 482 Times Downtown.

SHIRT MARKER, experienced. Lyric Shirt Co., 71 Franklin St.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN.

We have an opening for a young man with some experience in missionary work with retail grocery trade, selling food products; experience desirable, but ambition and willingness to work more essential. Replies must state experience, references, and salary daired to start and will be held confidential. A 794 Times Downtown.

SOLDIERS and riveters wanted on milk cans and ice cream cans. Harwood Refining Works, 1,075 Cypress Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOLDIERS, discharged, or agents to sell our common sense reminder; house-to-house canvass; big commission. 220 5th Av., Room 1107.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, experienced in both subjects, familiar with general offices routine; previous employment in architectural iron or builder's office preferred; bring references, Central Iron Works, 420 East 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER

wanted early in April; splendid opportunity for young man with initiative; to receive consideration, reply by letter only, giving references and salary wanted. Engineers, 2 Columbus Circle, New York.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young man with experience automobile stock room; steady position. N. Y. Mitchel Motor Co., 419 West 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER

beginner considered, good chance advancement. Davidson Tool Mfg. Co., 60 North 6th St., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMEN.
We require the services of men who have been successful in selling securities over the telephone to those who qualify are offered a salary, commission, and bonus arrangement. See Mr. Simon after 10 A. M., Room 901, 59 Pearl St.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted, competent working superintendent on gentleman's country place; Westchester County; please reply giving age, experience and salary expected to A. C., Box 326 Times.

TRACTOR DESIGNER.
WE REQUIRE AN ENERGETIC, CAPABLE STORAGE BATTERY TRACTOR AND TRUCK DESIGNER; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN THE LINE IN ADDITION TO HAVING TECHNICAL ABILITY TO DESIGN. A PERMANENT POSITION IS CERTAIN TO THE LIVE MAN WHO HAS THESE QUALIFICATIONS. THE LAKEWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TYPIST, young man; experience not necessary; salary to start $10; chance for rapid advancement; apply by letter. R 425 Times Downtown.

TYPE CASTERS WANTED; STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY. A 796 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WATCHMAKER WANTED FOR ONE OF THE LARGE CITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA; STEADY POSITION; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; $40 A WEEK TO START. L. W. RUBENSTEIN, 54 MAIDEN LANE.

WE REQUIRE A MANAGER FOR OUR IMPORT AND EXPORT DEPARTMENT; PLEASE APPLY BY LETTER FOR APPOINTMENT, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS TO J. A. BADENOCK, VICE PRESIDENT, PARK AND TILFORD, 329 WEST 42D STREET.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer for medium size department store in Des Moines, Iowa. Call Thursday evening at 37 West 26th St.

YOUNG MAN, neat and energetic, good penman, to assist in selling and to make himself generally useful in credit clothing business for men and women; AI references required; excellent chance for advancement to the right party. Standard Outfitting Co., 51 West 14th.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, for a general merchandising office, a young man of neat appearance, to carry messages and to make himself generally useful. Apply, stating salary desired, Madison Square, Box 109.

YOUNG MAN wanted in the office of a New York Stock Exchange house as a runner; must be experienced, and have first-class references. R 449 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted as Spanish-English stenographer in export office; one familiar with consular papers preferred; state age, salary and experience. P. O. Box 161, Madison Square, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Apply in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a large jobbing house, experienced, in the getting up of sample lines in dress goods and cottons. Apply, stating salary expected, G. D., P. O. Box 105, Sta. F.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN in the sales department to learn the commercial business; excellent opportunity. Write, giving references and salary expected. B 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant in wholesale woolen house; state age, reference and salary expected. L 789 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, with some experience as clerk and good handwriting, in large export house; give experience and salary desired in reply. S 494 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in repair department of large machinery concern; state age; salary to start $12. R 437 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to cut woolen and trimming orders in mail order house; only those with experience need apply; salary, $18 start. Apply 11th floor, 801 Broadway, at 3:15.

YOUNG MAN for purchasing department of a large house; apply by letter, stating salary desired. R 424 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, over 16, for light inside cleaning work. H 787 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS, over 15, help around departments, also run errands. S 483 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A YOUNG MAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE DUTIES CONNECTED WITH THE RECEIVING DESK OF A METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER; MUST UNDERSTAND HOW TO HANDLE COPY, LAYOUT, CUTS, AND MATRICES; ALSO HAVE A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; SALARY TO START $22. APPLY, STATING REFERENCES, [illegible] TIMES BROOKLYN.

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I want to interview bookkeepers, cashiers, school teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience, who are ambitious to get into higher accountancy positions paying

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Do you want to tie up with a new splendid industry with a wonderful future before it? On our built-in board are calls for

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DRIVERS.

We can train you in a few weeks for one of these jobs—waiting for YOU. Write, call, or telephone today for a free pass to our shops and see tractors in operation. East Side Branch Y. M. C. A., 137 East 92th St., New York. Telephone Lenox 6051.

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is forming to meet in the lower business section Wednesdays, from 5:30 to 7 P. M., to follow the celebrated Course in Foreign Trade now given under the direction of Edward Ewing Pratt.

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Take advantage of the great after-the-war reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; we guarantee to make you independent by a profession of unlimited opportunity; taught by actual work; no book study; three months' course; day and evening classes; easy payments; tools and equipment furnished free; call or write for Booklet C, HOUSE DENTAL SCHOOL, Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment only. Write or phone Chelsea 4064 for details and booklet "K."
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CLASS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING has first teaching session on Saturday, March 22, from 2 to 3:45 P. M.; attend and observe class methods and teaching procedures; no obligation incurred. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for further details. Page & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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Men wanted to become MECHANICAL Specialists. Practice from the start. Individual instruction in laboratory work by competent expert mechanics under graduate dental surgeons. Fully equipped laboratories. Day or evening. Porcelain casting included in the course. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 42d St., New York.

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Good English is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, proper use of words. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletin "Your English" and for details of early evening classes now forming. Page & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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and take advantage of the peace-time opportunities now offered in executive, industrial, and public accounting. Our large staff of C. P. A.'s will coach you by HOME STUDY in a few months this highly interesting and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone, or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, 309 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pulitman Bldg., New York.

50 MEN WANTED
TO TRAIN IN MERCHANT MARINE AD. MINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS; 12-week course, evenings; intensive instruction; prepares for administrative work in handling shipping; great opportunity; complete details sent upon request. Bureau of Education, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

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Big demand NOW for Motion Picture, Studio, and Commercial Photographers; 3 months' practical course covers all branches. Individual instruction. Day or evening. Easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "P." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

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This Week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Page & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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RAILROAD CLERKS.—Prepare for higher positions; become efficient; our home study course will equip you. C 695 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER—Capable young man, single, for South America; $2,100.
STENOGRAPHER - SECY. — Exp. man, good personality, for busy executive; $2,100.
SALES MANAGER.—High grade executive man, in electrical products; must have engineering and sales promotion exp.; $3,000.
ACCOUNTANTS—Several openings for high grade men; manufacturing cost exp. in or about N.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Kirk, Lt. Col. N. T., detailed as an examiner and witness before the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet in this city, of which Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter is President.

Garcia, Lt. Col. L. C., and Zimmerman, 1st Lt. N., to Newport News.

Stearns, Lt. Col. J. H., to Hosp. 42 at Camp Wadsworth.

Newhouse, Maj. O. T., to Hosp. 28 at Ft. Sheridan.

Sullivan, Maj. R. Y., relieved from duties assigned him on Jan. 27.

Buchanan, Maj. W. R., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Lane, Maj. J. W., to Hosp. 12 at Biltmore, N. C.

Kerr, Maj. W. W.; Thompson, Capt. I. F.; Thompson, Capt. R. A.; Powell, 1st Lt. B. Bunton, 1st Lt. G. C.; Scofield, 1st Lt. E. J., and Atwell, 1st Lt. J. C., hon. discharged.

Greer, Maj. J. M., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Richey, Maj. R. M., to Camp Lewis.

Williams, Maj. W. W., to Ft. Logan.

Fraley, Capt. F., to Hosp. 38 at Eastview, N. Y.

Powers, Capt. J. B., to Minecla.

Merry, Capt. J. R., to Camp Sherman.

Roberts, Capt. W. S., to Camp Pike.

Pomeroy, Capt. W. C., and Sanders, 1st Lt. F. P., to Camp Lee.

Lockert, Capt. E. L., to Hosp. 6 at Ft. McPherson.

Patterson, Capt. D. C., and Harris, Capt. L. N., to Hoboken.

Samuel, Capt. M. J.; Coleman, Capt. Hr M.; Schroeder, 1st Lt. L. P.; Mann, 1st Lt. L. T., and Miller, 1st Lt. W. C., to Ft. Russell.

Llewellyn, Capt. C. E., to Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Des Moines.

Thompson, Capt. J. C., to Hosp. No. 21, at Markleton, Penn.

Craig, Capt. J. A., to Camp Grant.

Wood, Capt. R. L., to Camp Dix.

Davis, Capt. T. G., to Hosp. No. 22, at Philadelphia.

Dyer, Capt. W. H., to Hosp. No. 34, East Norfolk, Mass.

De Vries, Capt. J. C., to Camp Wadsworth.

Williams, Capt. W. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Conner, Capt. P. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Panama Canal Dept. for discharge.

Browne, Capt. C., to Baltimore with 634 Inf.

Rideout, Capt. W.; Stone, Capt. H. R.; Mays, 1st Lt. A. T., and Gibson, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Upton.

Meyer, Capt. A. J., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Eastern Dept.

Brides, Capt. A. E., to Ellington Field.

Sage, Capt. E. C., to Hosp. No. 30, at Detroit.

Cleary, Capt. H. W., to Hosp. No. 5, at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Irvin, Capt. R. A., to Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Foutz, 1st Lt. F. G., to Camp Bowie.

Deaver, 1st Lt. C. W., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of Southeastern Dept.

Black, Capt. M. E., and Simpson, 1st Lt. B. C., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh.

Barron, 1st Lt. W. M., will report to Surg. Gen.

Eaves, 1st Lt. M. L., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson, sick.

Preston, 1st Lt. G. H., to Governors Island.

McBride, 1st Lt. J. T., to Chanute Field.

Bemis, 1st Lt. H. and Stam, 1st Lt. N. C., to Jefferson Barracks.

Englander, 1st Lt. C., to Hosp. No. 8, at Colville, N. Y.

Sproule, 1st Lt. E. W., and Getaman, 1st Lt. N. W., to Jefferson Barracks.

Allison, 1st Lt. D., to Ft. Logan.

Infantry.

Charles, Col. O. J., to Newport News, as Port Inspector.

Lewis, Lt. Col. C. R., to Minneapolis, Minn., as Dist. Insp. R. O. T. C. District No. 4.

Baxter, Maj. J., to University of Minn., as Asst. Professor of Mil. Science.

Riley, Maj. F. J., will report to Chief of Coast Div., at Washington.

Wood, Capt. C. E., to Kansas City.

Urquhart, Capt. A. K., to Nashville, Tenn.

Baker, Capt. G. L., to Fort Jay, with 22d.

Wells, Capt. P. B., and Harris, Capt. C. N., hon. discharged.

Davis, Capt. H. L., to Camp Holabird.

Davis, Maj. L. D., and Myers, Capt. A. F., will report to Chief of Staff.

Kenyon, Capt. H. E., to Gen. Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.

William, Capt. M. R. W., to Gen. Hosp., at Fort Bayard.

Newquist, Capt. D. C., 158th, to Camp Dodge.

Yeomans, Capt. G., to Des Moines College.

Jarvis, Capt. C., and Janowski, Capt. F., 85th, to Fort Oglethorpe.

Calhoun, Capt. P. H., to Mass. Agricultural College.

Hayes, Capt. H. W., to Camp Gordon.

Carden, 1st Lt. R. A., to Gen. Hosp. No. 6, at Fort McPherson.

Jordan, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Meade.

Angier, 1st Lt. C., Jr., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Southern Dept.

Sayler, 1st Lt. K. N., to Massey School, Pulaski, Tenn.

Christensen, 1st Lt. H. W., to San Francisco.

Holcombe, 1st Lt. T. H., to 24th, Columbus, New Mex.

Martin, 1st Lt. A. W., Jr., to Gen. Hosp. No. 12 at Camp Green.

Atherholt, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Jackson.

McCandlish, 1st Lt. R. J., to Hoboken.

Stanton, 1st Lt. C. M., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Corps.

McGrath, Lt. Col. J. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of West. Dept. at San Francisco, for assignment.

Bonner, Maj. R.; Nicholson, Capt. A. M.; McLean, Capt. H. G.; Rogers, Capt. A., and White, 1st Lt. F., assigned to Const. Div.

McCauley, Maj. S. W., to Baltimore.

Aldan, Maj. G. M., to Hoboken.

Rinard, Maj. D. P. Minas, Capt. G. A., and Fitzpatrick, Capt. R., hon. discharged.

Shebele, Capt. E. K., to Fort MacIntosh.

Smith, Capt. R., will report to Chief of M. T., at Washington.

Jones, Capt. F. S., to Fort Russell.

Ackerman, Capt. W., to Florence Field.

Wiersen, Capt. J. L., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Army Reserve Depot at Columbus, Ohio.

Snyder, Capt. C. A., to Newport News.

Wagoner, Capt. H. L., to New Cumberland, Penn.

Wood, Capt. G. W., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Silecup, 1st Lt. H. S., will report to Zone Finance Off. at Boston.

Mason, 1st Lt. J. B., to Philadelphia, in Zone Supply Office.

Arney, 1st Lt. J., to Washington.

Riddle, 1st Lt. H. G., to Camp Knox.

Field Artillery.

Cubbison, Col. D. C., will report to Chief of Staff.

Rehkopf, Col. N. B., to Camp Taylor as Cmdt. of F. A. T. C.

Carter, Col. A. H., will report to Chief of Field Artillery.

Collins, Col. L. P., to Leland Stanford Junior Univ., Cal., as asst. Prof. of Mil. Science.

Snyder, Lt. Col. F. S., to 10th Cav. at Ft. Huachuca.

Jones, Lt. Col. H. L. C., to Camp Upton.

Aver, Maj. C., and Burgin, 1st Lt. H. M., to Hoboken.

Smith, Capt. G., to Camp Pike Base Hosp.

MacDavin, Capt. J. D., to Washington.

Engineers.

Raymond, Col. R. R., hon. discharged as Col. only.

Gee, Col. C. C., to Engineer School, at Camp Humphreys.

Fleming, Col. F. B., to New York, for assignment.

Scheidenhelm, Lt. Col. F. W.; Lyman, Maj. T., and Wagner, Capt. C., will report to Chief of Engs.

Sherman, Lt. Col. W. C., will report to Director of Air Ser. at Wash.

Green, Maj. C. N., assigned to Const. Div. at Wash.

Foster, Capt. C. F., to El Paso.

Kuhnorn, Capt. F. W., will report to Zone Supply Off., at Chicago.

Peaslee, Capt. H. W., to Washington.

Cowles, 1st Lt. R. P., to Letterman Hosp., San Francisco, for treatment.

Hart, 1st Lt. H. P.; Hutton, 1st Lt. H. S., and Arrowsmith, 1st Lt. J. C., hon. discharged as First Lieutenants only.

Ordnance.

Monroe, Col. J. E., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Panama Canal Dept.

Hatcher, Lt. Col. J. S., designated as Ord. Off. for National matches, 1919.

Cease, Capt. W. J., to Fort Sam Houston.

Morris, Capt. F., assigned to 102d Ordnance Depot Co., at Camp Dix.

Bell, 1st Lt. J. G. A., will report to Chief of Ord. Officer.

Cushman, 1st Lt. A. C., and Yates, 1st Lt. E. F., to Chicago Dist. Ord. Office.

Gallagher, 1st Lt. W. J., to Detroit Ord. Office.

Andrews, 1st Lt. H. B., to New York.

Leath, 1st Lt. O. M., to Rochester Ord. Office.

Joyce, 1st Lt. W. J., to Amatol Arsenal.

Air Service.

Street, Col. E. Z., assigned to Committee on Education at Washington.

Bane, Capt. T. D., to Detroit.

Anderson, 1st Lt. W. V., to Newport News.

Harris, 1st Lt. R. D., Jr., Univ. of Minn., as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science.

Mason, 1st Lt. E. S., will report to Cmdg. Off. at Garden City.

Lowe, 1st Lt. B. F., to Aberdeen Prov. Grd.

Coast Artillery.

O'Rear, Col. J. T. H., to Fort Williams.

Watrous, Maj. L. H., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Spiller, Maj. Reuben, to Boston.

Harvey, Capt. L. T., will report to Judge Adv. Gen. at Washington.

Page, Capt. H. J., to Puget Sound Defenses at Fort Worden.

Grimm, Capt. H. F., to Fort Monroe.

Cavalry.

White, Col. G. F., to Fort Huachuca, to command 10th.

Palmer, Col. R., assigned to General Staff Corps.

Wolfe, Maj. S. H., 4th, will remain on personal duty until further orders.

Hill, Maj. J. R., to St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio, as Prof. of Mil. science.

Fitzpatrick, Capt. R. M., to Hoboken.

Motor Transport Corps.

Jarvis, Capt. F. E., to Chicago.

Easterly, 1st Lt. W. S., to Hoboken.

Fear, 1st Lt. R. G., to San Francisco.

Elphart, 1st Lt. H. B., and Cpol. 1st Lt. B. to Washington.

McAninch, 1st Lt. C. W., to San Antonio.

Bleak, 1st Lt. G. A., to Philadelphia.

Signal Corps.

Crook, Maj. W. T., to Camp Vail.

Cooper, Capt. E. H., will report to Chief Engr. Dfr.

Gregory, Capt. H. M., to Camp Meade.

Mardigian, Capt. H., to Camp Vail.

Andrews, Lt. Col. F. M., to Washington.

Dental Corps.

Rayens, 1st Lt. H. A., to Hosp. 6 at Fort McPherson.

Miller, Maj. A. J.; Ogden, 1st Lt. J. J., and Price, 1st Lt. W., to Hosp. 2 at Fort McHenry.

Wilson, 1st Lt. D. R., to East View, N. Y., to Hosp. 33.

Lasswell, 1st Lt. J. T., to Camp Humphreys.

Sanitary Corps.

Harwood, 1st Lt. H. A., to Hoboken.

James, 1st Lt. W., to Fort Sam Houston.

Veterinary Corps.

Divine, Capt. J. T., to Hoboken.

Houston, 1st Lt. F. D., to Camp McClellan.

Miscellaneous.

Hambleton, Col. T. E., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., hon. discharged.

Creamer, Lt. Col. C. C., Judge Adv. Gen., to Chicago.

Burgwin, Maj. A. P., Judge Adv. Gen., to Camp Taylor.

Page, Maj. M., to A. G. D., to home and stand relieved.

Harriman, Maj. E. A., Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., will report to Director of Purchase, &c., at Wash.

Blankenship, Maj. J. A., Camp Shelby.

Hay, Maj. E. D., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., will report to Judge Adv. Gen.

Following Majors are hon. discharged:

Converse, G. L.	Fish, D.
Steele, T.	Newman, D. L.
Manley, C. S.	McDonald, R. D.
Hall, E.	Griffith, C. T.
Cronin, G. E.	Sedlacek, E.
Miller, J. D.	Frankeberger, D.
Taylor, H. L.	Krapf, G. W.
Frank, J.	Vautsmeier, W. W.
Frankel, A. F.	

Gunn, Capt. J. C., to home and stand relieved.

Marshall, Capt. H. R., will report to Chief of Ordnance.

Van Duzen, Capt. D., to Wash.

Starke, Capt. J. R., to Philadelphia and Washington, thence return to proper station.

Troxel, Capt. W. H., and Gilmore, Capt. H. F., to Hoboken.

Following Captains of Engineers, Inf., and Air Ser. honorably discharged:

Williamson, J. F.	Richards, R. E.
Carr, J. B.	Price, R. L.
Sheppard, N. K.	Norris, N. L.
Newman, J. B.	Tackabury, R. V.
Underwood, H. M.	Montague, E. A.
Cruesere, R. M.	McCaskey, E. W., Jr.
Niles, S. A.	Curray, H.
Nald, G. J.	McCalib, D. P.
Cumming, G.	Stillson, C. M.
Myers, A. F.	Mayer, W.

Higgins, Capt. L., to Hoboken.

McCain, 1st Lt. G. F., Air Serv.; Evans, 1st Lt. J. H., Air Serv., and Louth, 1st Lt. G. K., Qm. C., to Hoboken.

Kinakery, 1st Lt. C. E., to Motor Transport Office, New York.

Muthler, 1st Lt. H., 307th Trench Mortar Bat., to Camp Lee.

Rule, 1st Lt. G. B., to Ft. Oglethorpe, under guard, for court-martial trial.

Ballard, 1st Lt. I. N., to Camp Merritt.

Sheldon, 1st Lt. H. W., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Davenport, 1st Lt. F. E., and Berry, 1st Lt. G. A., Jr., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Leaves.

Mason, Lt. Col. C. W., 108th Inf., 1 month.

Harbeson, Col. J. P., Inf., 3 months.

Morgan, Col. A. S., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., 10 days' extension.

Teller, 1st Lt. L. W., C. A. C., 14 days.

Kupfer, 1st Lt. C., Inf., 3 months.

O'Keefe, Capt. D., F. A., 30 days' extension.

Ruth, Capt. T. D., U. S. A., 14 days.

Harmon, Capt. T. G., Inf., 10 days.

Oswalt, Maj. J., Jr., 10 days' extension.

Roscoe, Lt. Col. F. A., 10 days' extension.

Anderson, Maj. O., M. C., 10 days.

Carswell, 1st Lt. W. B., Jr., Inf., 12 days.

Pierce, Brig. Gen. P. E., 14 days.

Fuller, Col. L. A., M. C., 10 days.

Bennett, Lt. Col. C. R., 14 days.

Cubbison, Col. D. C., F. A., 10 days.

Abbott, Capt. S., 12 days.

Field, Maj. R. W., Inf., 12 days.

Lotterhos, 1st Lt. C., M. C., 1 month.

Morris, Capt. L. E., Inf., 15 days.

Mollery, Capt. M. P., Jr., F. A., 14 days.

Goethe, Lt. Col. J., 14th Cavs., four months.

Deane, 1st Lt. R. H., 33d Inf., 12 days.

Education Notes.

"The Crisis in the School System" will be the topic of discussion, at a meeting of teachers and labor union members in the auditorium of P. S. 21, Manhattan, on the evening of March 26.

The trial of Benjamin Glassberg, a teacher of history in the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, who is accused of advocating Bolshevism in his classroom, was to have been held yesterday afternoon by the Board of Education, but Gilbert E. Roe, counsel for the Teachers' Union, who will defend him, was unable to be present. The trial was postponed until 2 P. M. on March 27.

A meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Education will be held tomorrow afternoon.

President Somers of the Board of Education attended a dinner of the Boy Scouts at the Imperial Restaurant, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening.

Members of the special legislative Committee on Teachers' Salary Bills will confer with the teachers and representatives of the Boards of Education and Estimate of this city.

April 11 has been set by Acting State Commissioner of Education Finegan as Arbor Day for this district.

Evening School No. 1, Manhattan, Lexington Avenue and 169th Street, will hold its graduation exercises this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The program will consist of recitations, singing, piano and violin selections, and the rendition of an act from "As You Like It."

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for examiner, Grade 1, Law Department, will be received until 4 P. M. on April 8. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 50 on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, including report, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The compensation, proposed by the Board of Estimate, is from $1,980 to $1,440 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for April 22 an examination for assistant chief, office of extension work, North and West, for men. A vacancy in the States Relations Service Department of Agriculture, for duty at Washington, D. C., at $2,000 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, 35; experience, 40, and thesis, 25. The prerequisites are graduation in agriculture from a college or university of recognized standing and at least some experience gained by actual work on a farm as a means of making a livelihood, and, in addition, at least three years' successful experience in agricultural extension work, of which not less than one year must have been as State leader or director. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments.—To take effect 8 A. M. March 20: Bicycle Patrol, with bicycle and equipment, T. J. Egan, from 54th Precinct.

Assignment as Corporal discontinued; to 53d, assignment as Patrolman: Bicycle Patrol, E. S. Stears, 58th, assigned to bicycle duty.

Application for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol John Ryan, 95th, from 9:10 A. M. March 7 to noon March 10; F. F. Crane, 112th, from 10:20 A. M. March 9 during disability; Henry Wittel, 113th, from 10 A. M. March 11 during disability.

Fire Department.

Appointed fourth-grade firemen, to take effect at 8 A. M. March 20: J. M. Bray, Eng. 9; Patrick Motley, Eng. 27; M. A. Dunne, Eng. 203; to take effect at 8 A. M. March 24: Joseph Tarantini, Engs. 207.

Special Leaves and Absences.—Capt. Joseph Bissell, Engine Co. 259, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. March 21; Engineer of Steamer M. J. Cassy, Eng. 220, for 15 hours from 8 A. M. March 21; Fireman 1st grade J. J. Doherty, Hook & L. Co. 107, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. March 22.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—MEYER & BUSH CO., Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES WEISBECKER, (a corporation,) Defendant. In the matter of the APPLICATION OF GEORGE F. HINRICHS, Receiver for CHARLES WEISBECKER, for permission to advertise for, claims of creditors.

Notice is hereby given according to law and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made by the Hon. Julius M. Mayer, a Judge thereof, on the 8th day of March, 1919, to all creditors and all persons having claims against the said Charles Weisbecker (a corporation) of No. 268 West 125th Street and 2,623 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified to LEON DASHEW and BENJAMIN FISHER, attorneys for the said Receiver herein, at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1919.

Dated, New York, March 13, 1919.

GEORGIE F. HINRICHS, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW AND BENJAMIN FISHER, Attorneys for Receiver, Office & P. O. Address, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—High pressure prevails generally east of the Mississippi River, but it is relatively low off the Middle Atlantic Coast. Pressure also is high over the Northwest and is low over the South Rocky Mountain and South Plateau regions and over the Upper Mississippi Valley.

General rains fell in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and in the Pacific States during the last twenty-four hours, and scattered snows over the Northwest, Utah, and Nevada.

There has been a general rise in temperature in the great central valleys and the region of the Great Lakes, a decided fall over the North Plains States, and a moderate fall over the Middle Atlantic States.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be threatening, probably with rain Thursday, and fair and warmer on Friday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky the weather will be generally fair and moderately warm Thursday and Friday. In the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region the weather will be fair and warmer Thursday and partly cloudy with moderate temperatures on Friday. In the upper lake region the weather will become unsettled Thursday and be followed by rain or snow and colder Thursday night or Friday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast at and between Sandy Hook and Boston for a storm off the New Jersey Coast apparently moving northward.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Thursday and Friday will be strong east, with rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong north, rain; South Atlantic Coast, gentle variable, fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday, preceded by rain on the coast. Friday fair, with rising temperature.

Southern New England—Probably rain Thursday. Fri. fair, with rising temperature.

New Jersey—Threatening, probably with rain Thursday. Friday fair, with rising temperature.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday, except probably rain in the southeastern portion. Friday fair, with rising temperature.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday, probably preceded by rain on the coast. Friday fair, with rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	40	37	4 P. M. 70	45
6 A. M.	39	36	7 P. M. 60	42
9 A. M.	51	39	9 P. M. 43	45
12 M.	68	40	11 P. M. 40	45

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; the average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 45 degrees at 5:15 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
3:15—184	West Houston St.; Rapid Cutting Co.	Slight
7:30—87	Essex St.; Morris Reiter	Slight
8:10—113	Lenox Av.; United Cigar Stores Co.	Slight
P. M.		
1:40—836	East 138 St.; J. Leiderman	Slight
1:40—657	Eagle Av.; Mary Schlick	Slight
2:45—257	Elizabeth St.; Rosario Capello	$500
3:15—183	E. 98 St.; Nellie Gover-man	Not given
8:35—751	E. 138 St.; Marcus Brothers	Slight
9:15—548	W. 25 St.; Newman Charcoal Co.	Not given
9:25—173	East B'way; Forward Publishing Co.	Slight
11:15—847	Lenox Av.; Samuel Weinerb	Slight
11:40—1,324-1,326	So. Blvd.; not given	Slight

Estate Appraised.

CRABBE, S. GEORGIANA, (May 10, 1918.) Total estate, $351,167. Assets, cash, $157; personal, $14,144. Besides this sum and included in the personalty is a claim against the defunct German Government for the estate, $4,128 share in the steamship William P. Frye, which was sunk by a German U. boat on Jan. 27, 1915, and is listed by the appraiser as of no value; stocks and bonds, $236,866. Of the thirty holdings the larger are 773 shares of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, $42,650; 735 shares of Fajardo Sugar Company, $76,117; 546 shares of Pennsylvania Railway Company, $24,365, and 630 shares of National Sugar Refining Company, $40,740. Beneficiaries: Her son and daughters, Edward Crabbe of Toms River, N. J.; Louise A. of 291 Riverside Drive, Linda R., same address, Eleanor G. Gardner of 3 West Ninety-third Street, Ida C. Post of 292 Riverside Drive, and Marguerite C. Greeff of 24 West Ninety-first Street, $38,629 each.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York, held at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1919. Present—Hon. John C. Knox, District Judge.—In the matter of SAMUEL POWERS, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Archibald Palmer, verified the 6th day of March, 1919, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 6th day of August, 1917, praying that the above-named Samuel Powers be adjudicated a bankrupt and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same and that said alleged bankrupt is now not within this District, that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, be it now,

On motion of Archibald Palmer, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 4th day of April, 1919, to the petition filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made, granting the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times, once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 18th day of March, 1919, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence, (or place of business,) No. 360 Seventh Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

J. N. C. KNOX, U. S. D. J.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, 320 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM NOVICK, Plaintiff, against M. GROH'S SONS, INC., Defendant; WILLIAM NOVICK, Plaintiff, against CHELSEA ICE PLANT, INC., Defendant.

Upon the annexed petition of GEORGE C. DE LACY and E. BRIGHT WILSON, duly verified the 18th day of March, 1919, and upon motion of WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, attorneys for the Receiver herein,

LET all creditors herein show cause before me, one of the Judges of this Court, at Room 331 Federal Court and Post Office building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of March, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the bid of Philip B. Fouke and Geo. B. Hoyt, in the sum of $44,000, subject to a mortgage of $120,000, to be deducted from said sum, should not be accepted for all of the assets of the above entitled corporations, except accounts receivable and real estate located on 61st Street, New York City, and cash.

LET the defendant companies also show cause why they should not join in and sign any necessary or incidental instruments requisite for the proper passing of title herein.

LET a copy of this order be served upon each creditor by mailing to his last known place of business or residence in a securely sealed and postpaid wrapper on or before March 19th, 1919.

LET a copy of this order be published in The New York Times on the 20th, 22nd and 24th days of March, 1919.

At the time of the return of this order, such other and further relief will be granted as to the court may seem just and proper.

Dated, New York, March 14, 1919.

JOHN C. KNOX, U. S. D. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that the STANDARD OIL COMPANY (N. J.,) owner of the steamship CUSHING, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of a collision between the said steamship CUSHING and the steamship PROTEUS on the 19th day of August, 1918, value of the vessel and freight, $1,235,000.

All persons claiming damages in respect of such loss, damage, destruction, or injury must prove their claims before Louis Bennett, Commissioner, at his office, Room 254, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM via PLYMOUTH and HAVRE

S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM..... Mar. 26
S. S. NOORDAM..... April 9

For Rates and Further Information Apply General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....6:02 | Sun sets.....6:07

THE TIDE

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:53	10:11	4:00	4:03
Governors Island	10:11	10:55	4:24	4:47
Hell Gate	12:15	12:18	6:30	6:35

Arrived—Wednesday, March 19.

SS Seattle, Brest, March 6.
SS Harrisburg, Brest, March 10.
SS Dalmatia, Palermo, Feb. 13.
SS Sirius, Lisbon, March 2.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, March 3.
SS Hatteras, Nantes, March 2.
SS Charleston, Brest, March 3.
SS Monterey, Havana, March 15.
SS Lake Granden, San Juan, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ventris	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Italia	Marseilles	Mar. 3
Argentina	Marseilles	Mar. 4
Dakotan	St. Nazaire	Mar. 3
Giuseppe Verdi	Marseilles	Mar. 6
Mocanain	Brest	Feb. 20
Maumee	Brest	Mar. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Louisville	Brest	Mar. 18
Escapa	Bordeaux	Mar. 9
Calgoa	Brest	Mar. 6

DUE SATURDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Venezia	Marseilles	Mar. 8
Francesco	Marseilles	Mar. 3

DUE SUNDAY.

Matsonia	Bordeaux	Mar. 13
Noordam	Brest	Mar. 15
Westboro	Bordeaux	Mar. 7

DUE MONDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Mar. 11
North Carolina	Brest	Mar. 12
Huntington	Brest	Mar. 12
Antigone	Bordeaux	Mar. 13
Polar Land	Bordeaux	Mar. 9
Tivives	SS. Nazaire	Mar. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Georgeanna Weems, Martinique	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Huron, Turks Island	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Lake Forest, Barbadoes	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Neptunes, Haiti	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Patria, Marseilles	10:00 A.M.	
Adriatic, Liverpool	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Plattsburg, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Juno, Haiti	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
I. D. S. Adolph, St. Johns, N. F.	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korean Prince, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Freedom, Brest		10:00 A.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Sysic, at Brisbane, March 11.

Sailed.

SS C. of Shanghai, from Glasgow, March 15.
SS City of Birmingham, from Calcutta, March 3.
SS Gila, from Bordeaux, March 18.

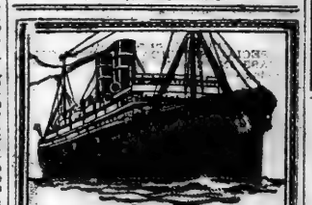
Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M., March 22, SS Adriatic.
Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. March 22, SS Jean Laurent, and at 7 A. M., March 22, SS Aledo.
Portugal—Close at 10 A. M. March 22, SS Patria.
Greece—Close at 9 A. M. March 22, SS Isabela.
Azores Islands—Close at 9 A. M., March 29, SS Venezia.
Liberia—Sailings uncertain.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Makura.....April 2
Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver B. C.)—SS.....Apr. 8
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Straits Settlements, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.



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(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co
(a&b) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co
(a) Nelson Lines
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ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
T. S. S. "HOLLANDIA"
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SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN
Denmark
Norway Sweden
Hellig Olav, Mar. 29 Frode Viii., April 5
Oscar II.....April 24
For rates, etc., apply Passenger Office, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

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Modern twin-screw passenger steamers.
NORWAY—SWEDEN—DENMARK
BERGENSFJORD.....April 8
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

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—LA VELOCE—
NEW YORK, GENOA
ITALIA-AMERICA, INC., 1 State St., N. Y.
COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
PASSENGER AGENTS, 290 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 26 BROADWAY.

De Luxe Florida Special

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tuesday, 5 P. M., March 18, Brooklyn Bridge station 3d Av. "L" or a Bronx express train, lady's silk handbag containing eyeglasses and ring; reward. Cary Spring West, 243 West 29th St., New York City.

LOST—Stock: 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred certificate B-14634, registered in the name of Mrs. Edna Billings Sidmsmith. Finder please notify Babcock, Rushton & Co., 7 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Leather bag containing two $100 bonds, $80 in bills, other knick-knacks, also weekly payment book of furniture. Liberal reward if returned, care Lee, Morris & Co., 354 5th Av.

LOST—Black silk bag with beaded rose design, containing a gold vanity bag, cigarette case, automobile license, other papers; reward. Mrs. A. F. Durant, 507 Madison Av., Plaza 5694.

LOST—March 17, at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel or on street to Penn. R. R. station, a small white enamel pin in shape of a shield, with letters "G. C. L." in small diamonds; reward. D 299 Times.

LOST—Skunk scarf, March 13, evening, Kingsbridge car, 125th St., Lenox Av. to Broadway and 178th St.; reward. Louis Meyers Fur Co., 21 West 28th.

LOST—Lady's small diamond wishbone pin, platinum and gold setting, Wednesday, between 157th and 324; reward. Mrs. J. Vander Beugle, 780 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of pearl necklace with diamond clasp, lost Tuesday noon, between Altman's and Oppenheim-Collins. Miss Mason, Murray Hill 5090.

LOST—$300 reward for return of pear-shaped pearl; lost on Saturday night at Cocoanut Grove or in taxi returning to East 52d St. Charlton & Co., 534 5th Av.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of cameo pin lost in or near tailor shop Columbus Av., 97th St. R. Neville, 3 West 87th. Phone Schuyler 5804.

LOST—Between 32d St. and 87th St., and Columbus Av., platinum wrist watch, marked "F. E. S." Return to A. Silverberg, 395 4th Av. Reward.

LOST—Change purse, containing $24, in telephone booth of drug store corner 59th St., Madison Av.; reward. Telephone Plaza 4129 mornings before 12.

LOST—Pear-shaped diamond ring, surrounded by sapphires set in platinum. Finder please return to Cashier Hotel Commodore and receive $100 reward.

LOST—Tuesday, March 18, lady's pink cameo pin; liberal reward. Harlin, Room 705, 112 East 19th. Phone Stuyvesant 7452.

LOST—Vicinity 138th St., Riverside Drive, French bull, male, brindle and white; reward. 810 Riverside Drive, Apt. 9.

LOST—Brown fur neckpiece at Garden City Station; married Memphis, Tenn. Reward return to cashier, Hotel York.

LOST—Odd cuff button, vicinity 34th St., near subway; reward. Notify H. Grossman, 8 416 21st Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Black bag, silver top, Amsterdam Av., 72d St., back 58th St.; finder keep money, return contents. Telephone M. S., Circle 3841.

LOST—Army discharge papers, vicinity of New York. Kindly return to Herbert Warner, 206 North 7th St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Four $100 Liberty bonds in Bronx subway Saturday evening, March 8; reward. Address R. E. Ellery, 590 Broadway.

LOST—Some time ago, citizenship papers, drawn to M. Weisman, 1,923 Crotona Parkway.

LOST—Diamond sunburst, in taxicab from 907 Madison Av. to 45 East 61st St. Wednesday evening; reward. 507 Madison Av.

LOST—Nine Liberty bonds, $50; near Hotel Claridge; reward $200. D. W. Haber, 41 West 125th St., Harlem 2508.

LOST—Bag with home work; $10; reward. Falk, 1,342 Franklin Av., Bronx.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 96 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest size of a pea.; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$100 REWARD.—Lost Monday night, at Reisenweber's, or between Reisenweber's and 51st St., by in taxicab, a flexible diamond platinum bracelet. F. E. Rush, New York Herald.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

for silver cigarette case lost Saturday in New York subway. S 426 Times Downtown.

$25 REWARD for return of diamond veil pin, lost on 6th Av. Wednesday, Charlton Co., 534 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$25 REWARD.—Belgian Griffon; small dog; light, silky hair coat; answers to name "Dick" or "Dickey"; short tail; two rows of puppy teeth in lower jaw. Owner much attached. Mrs. Grossmith, 68 West 56th St. Phone Circle 1544.

Found.

FOUND—At Schrafft's, 20 West 38th St., gold ring, small setting; initial "H. S." Owner may recover at Schrafft's, 60 W. 23d.

FOUND—Pay envelope, outside of Republic Theatre; can be secured by identifying and paying for this advertisement. Phone Circle 5670.

FOUND—Lady's wrist watch bracelet in theatrical district. Apply Phil Glemby, 12 East 22d.

BOILED EGGS

are given a rare relish by the addition of a few drops of

Lea & Perrins SAUCE

Eggs in any style are made more appetizing by the use of

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Have a bottle in the kitchen as well as on the table.

WE GOT THAT WRINKLE OUT.

That wrinkle in so many coats, running across just under the collar, is not in, nor will it come in ours. A triumph in coat cutting and tailoring. Our Spring Suits are ready; Overcoats, too, many silk lined and of fabrics with the "old time touch"—not high either, for $25, $28, $30 to $45 secure excellent suits and overcoats. Manufacturing my ready made clothes allows an extra value to go in, which separates them from the ordinary. G. N. Vincent, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

MAZOLA

Makes Fried Foods More Digestible

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
P.O. Box 161, New York

TO LET BOATS MOVE INTERBOROUGH COAL

Strike Leaders Agree to Request of Director Smith of the Railroad Administration.

OTHER UTILITIES INCLUDED

Threats of General Harbor Strike Repeated—Ships Still Delayed by Situation Here.

At the request of Regional Director A. H. Smith of the Railroad Administration the Strike Committee of the harbor workers agreed yesterday to permit the railroad harbor facilities to be used for supplying coal for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and othe public utilities in New York City.

The agreement between the Railroad Administration and the Marine Workers Affiliation, which ended the strike, so far as it concerned harbor facilities under Government control, bound the railroads to handle only the type of harbor business which they had previously been handling, and not to take work which had formerly been done by private boats, now idle because of the strike.

Threats of a general harbor strike were repeated yesterday by officials of the Marine Workers' Affiliation as a retaliation for the action of the private boat owners in seeking to make separate agreements with the strikers.

A strike by the International Longshoremen's Association has been hinted at several times by the strike leaders, as a trump card which they have to play, in case the private boat owners appear to be ready to make a fight to the finish on the present basis. Several thousand longshoremen are now in compulsory idleness on account of the lessened harbor traffic due to the strike, and representatives of the boat owners have been skeptical about the danger of a general strike by the longshoremen remaining at work.

The officials of the strikers ignored yesterday the proposals of Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, that he should eliminate himself as a representative of the boat owners, and that officials of the Marine Affiliation should eliminate themselves as representatives of the harbor workers. Mr. Bonynge said there was some chance of coming to an agreement if the boat owners and their men got together, but no hope for peace so long as the men were led by officials who placed the eight-hour day in the forefront of their demands.

In spite of the acquisition by the army authorities at this port of additional harbor vessels to coal transports bringing troops back from Europe, the Adriatic was forced to postpone her sailing again until today for lack of coal. The White Star liner has been delayed now a week. The Chicago and the Espagne of the French Line sailed yesterday after being delayed for several days. The White Star Line wirelessed the Celtic, which is on her way to Halifax, to obtain coal there, before coming to New York.

CHAUFFEURS ACT ALONE.

Strikers, Ignoring Committee, Ask Company President to Speak.

The striking taxicab drivers of the Town Taxi Company and the Black and White Cab Company, owned by the same interests, held a meeting in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon and unanimously decided to send a request to W. Bundy Cole, President of both companies, to attend a meeting and address them.

When he had ascertained that the request came from the men themselves and not from the committee which called the strike because of the discharge of a member of the committee for insubordination, Mr. Cole consented to meet with the men on Friday. He said last night that he had not yet decided where the meeting would be held nor the hour. In his address Mr. Cole said he would tell the men in detail the attitude of his company and of the conditions upon which the strike may be settled. The strike has been on for several weeks now and about 1,000 men are affected.

Receiver Permits B. R. T. Unions.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company notified the employes of the company yesterday that they were at liberty to organize labor unions in line with the recommendations of the War Labor Board.

FLAGS!
FLAGS!
SPECIAL SALE!
Columbus Mfg. & Supply Co.
830-832 NINTH AVE.
New York.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS.
Phone—Columbus 7171-7172-7173.

A Nutritious Nibble—
SALTO NUTS
Prepared by Hatch
Exclusive Process.
Hatch
Hatch—He Pays the Parcel Post
30th St., at Herald Sq. | B'way at 34th, B'way at 45th

LIMITATIONS

Almost daily The New York Times is forced to omit advertisements because of lack of space.

Today 28 columns are omitted and 108 columns published.

There is reasonable assurance that all advertising offered for Saturday, Sunday, or Monday will be published. Orders for the insertion of advertisements if possible should include the words "or the first available day," as well as the date when publication is desired.

DOOMED MURDERER TURNS ON KEEPERS

Ferraro Charges Sing Sing Keepers with Knife in Bolt for Freedom.

TO DEATH CHAIR TODAY

Prisoner Wounds Two Men, Biting One's Finger Off Before He Is Overcome.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 19.—Facing execution within thirty-six hours, Giovanni Ferraro, a desperate murderer confined in Sing Sing death house, made a savage attack with a dagger he made in his cell on his guard today in a daring but unsuccessful bolt for freedom. For nearly ten minutes the death house was in an uproar, with some of the sixteen other condemned prisoners signifying their approval of Ferraro's onslaught, while others resented his act and demanded that he spare the guards' lives. Ferraro was finally disarmed and put in solitary confinement in a dingy punishment cell, where he will be watched every minute until led out to the electric chair tomorrow evening.

Ferraro and Antonio Verrino of Monroe County were scheduled to die together shortly after 11 o'clock tomorrow night. Word was brought in to the condemned cells this morning that Governor Smith had commuted Verrino's sentence to life imprisonment, but had turned down Ferraro's plea for clemency. Ferraro, realising he would have to pay the penalty for murdering William Dunbar, his railroad boss, at Farmersville eighteen months ago, decided to fight his way out of the condemned chamber.

He made his plans beforehand. Out of a strip of heavy metal plate, which it is thought he either ripped off death house plumbing or some one smuggled into the death house for him, he fashioned a knife. He made a handle by tearing strips of cloth from his clothing and binding these tightly around one end of the improvised knife. This left a blade about four inches long. This he ground down to a very sharp edge, presumably by filing it on the steel bars of his cell or on the stone floor.

Attacks When Door Is Opened.

Every day condemned prisoners are led out of their cells, in pairs, for a few minutes' exercise. This is necessary to prevent their muscles stiffening in the cells. There were three guards in the death house, Edward O'Toole, on the ground tier; Michael McCarthy, on the upper tier, and H. P. Thacker was just inside the entrance door. As O'Toole opened Ferraro's cell, Ferraro made a swing with his right arm. In his hand he clutched the knife he had concealed up his sleeve. It was aimed straight for O'Toole's eye, but he warded the blow somewhat and the knife cut the corner of his eye.

As O'Toole, solidly built, tried to grab Ferraro he struck out again with his weapon. This time the knife penetrated the guard's cheek, and opened an ugly wound from which blood spurted profusely.

O'Toole shouted for help and Alessandro Vallero, a Brooklyn murderer, in a cell close to the one Ferraro had vacated, likewise shouted for aid, and cautioned Ferraro not to kill O'Toole, who is popular with many of the prisoners.

As Keeper McCarthy hurried to O'Toole's aid, Ferraro drew back the dagger again, and made a full swing for the guard's throat. O'Toole landed a blow in the murderer's face with his fist and the murderer missed, but made another lunge at O'Toole. The guard turned his head sufficiently to save his throat, but the blade plowed deep into the back of his neck.

Thacker got into the fight as McCarthy had succeeded in flooring the murderer, and was trying to wrest the knife out of his hand. Ferraro succeeded in fastening his teeth into one of McCarthy's fingers, and bit it completely off. McCarthy finally got the knife, Ferraro, fighting for his life, writhed, kicked, and bit wildly, but the guards finally choked him into submission.

Sounds General Alarm.

Before rushing to O'Toole's aid the door tender tapped the alarm bell that rings in Principal Keeper Martin Deeley's office, and several guards, realizing something had gone amiss in the condemned chamber, answered the summons for help. But by the time they got in through the steel door the death house guards had vanquished the prisoner, and Ferraro, cut, bruised, scratched, and smeared with blood, was led outside, still defiant and cursing in broken English, and thrown into the gloomy cell.

O'Toole and McCarthy were taken to the prison hospital, where Lieutenant Amos O. Squire, U. S. N., official prison surgeon, dressed their wounds. Later they were taken home. O'Toole, who lost considerable blood, is not out of danger yet.

Warden Moyer is making an investigation to determine how Ferraro got the metal with which to make his dagger. Presumably he has had it a long time to fashion it without being discovered by the watchman.

While the keepers were fighting for their lives the other condemned prisoners were shouting or shrieking. Joe Cohen, convicted of the murder of Barnett Baff, the poulterer, is on the ground tier and saw the fight from start to finish. Cohen is said to have sided with the guards and frequently warned them as Ferraro would try a new pass with the knife.

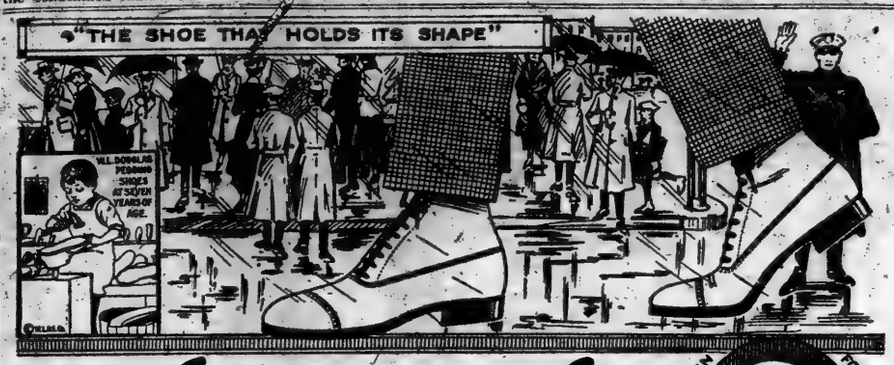
In the thirty years the death house has been in existence there have been but two previous attempts to escape. Thomas Pallister and Frank Koehl escaped before midnight one night in April, 1893, while a terrible storm was raging, but a week later their dead bodies, with a bullet hole in each, were found in the Hudson River and the crew of a schooner they tried to steal were believed to have shot them dead as pirates. Oresta Shillitano shot and killed Keeper McCarthy in June, 1916. He got up into the streets of the village but, being nude, was soon recaptured and afterwards executed.

As all callers at the death house are separated from prisoners by a double row of wire screens it was pointed out that there was negligence somewhere in permitting the murderer to get metal with which to make a weapon.

K. of C. Worker Drowns Here.

Michael J. Killackey, of 523 West 138th Street, a Knights of Columbus worker, was accidentally drowned at noon yesterday by falling off a Government tug while trying to board the United States naval transport Agamemnon in the river. The transport left her pier in Hoboken at 11:05 A. M., bound for Brest, and Killackey, who was booked as a passenger, reached the pier after the gangway had been lowered. He was sent off on a tug, and fell into the river while boarding the transport. He was picked up, but died soon afterward.

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"



W. L. Douglas

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00

IF you have been paying $10 to $12 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W. L. Douglas $7 and $8 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

BOYS' SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00

CAUTION
Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated,
BEWARE OF FRAUD

For sale by 106 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from factory by mail. Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail

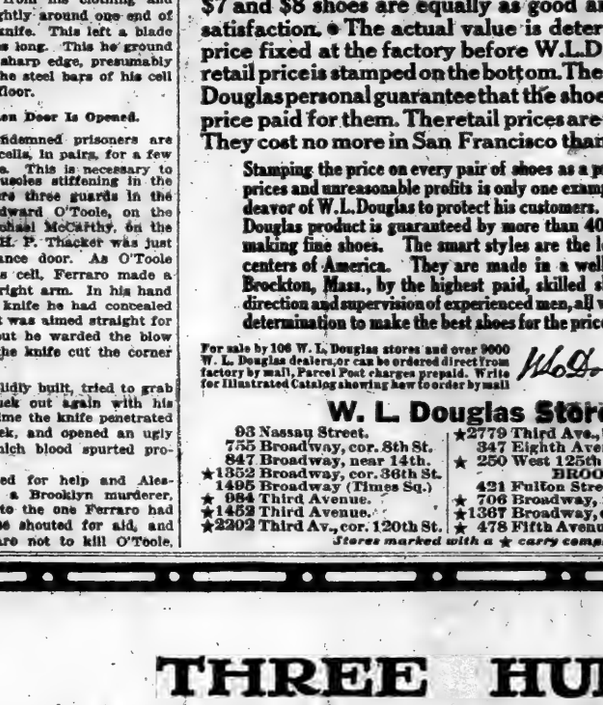
W. L. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th.
★1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
★ 984 Third Avenue.
★1452 Third Avenue.
★2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
★2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
★ 250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
★ 706 Broadway, near Thornton St.
★1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★ 478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington Street.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
★PATERSON—192 Market Street.
★TRENTON—29 East State Street.

Stores marked with a ★ carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women

THREE HUNDRED
UNDERWOOD
TYPEWRITERS



IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
LATE MODEL
PUSH-END CYLINDER

An opportunity that alert business men should not overlook!

THESE machines are thoroughly rebuilt and are in perfect condition. In operation and performance, they equal the standard of machines that cost $100.00.

Let us send one to your office for inspection—no obligation whatever. Or, if you desire, call at our showroom with your typist and select the particular machine which suits her "touch" and requirements. Every typewriter carries our

ONE YEAR GUARANTEE WITH SERVICE

Money refunded if not entirely satisfied!

CORONA SALES CO. INC.
GEO. B. SAMUEL, *President*.
— TYPEWRITERS —
531 FULTON ST. At Hoyt Street Subway Station BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MAIN 9272-3

Wallach Hats
$3.50

The loud pedal is on the low $3.50 price, when we sing the praises of these hats.

The rest of the description makes them sound like $5 values—*and they are*—at $3.50.

But seeing is believing, and the Wallach Guarantee backs your belief—in the color as well as wear.

Wallach Hats, $2.50, $3.50 and $5

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Heroes' Day, March 25th

WHEN OUR OWN 27TH marches up Fifth Avenue. We who cannot wear Uniforms can at least honor the occasion by dressing our best.
Now's the time to order your new Suit.

Made to Measure, $25 to $60

Do it to-day and we will finish it in time for the celebration.
Never a Spring showing so fine.
Extreme, conventional or conservative styles.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET
30 EAST 42D STREET

P. S.—*It's a small nature that does not thrill at the noble deeds of others*
Arnheim Axioms.

Studebaker
MOTOR CARS

Beautiful in Design
Thoroughly Modern
Mechanically Right

EVERY piece of steel in the New Studebaker cars is prescribed by Studebaker experts and tested when received from the steel mills to see that it is "up to specifications."

You cannot buy a car in which better steel is used, or where more stringent precautions are taken to see that every finished part is perfect.

STUDEBAKER
Retail Salesrooms: Broadway at 56th Street
Service and Repair Department: 219-223 West 77th Street

Store Rented—Must Vacate April 30th

An unusual opportunity to purchase

MEN'S HIGH-GRADE 5TH AVENUE FURNISHINGS

while they last, at greatly reduced prices—a chance you'll regret to miss

2,100 Madras and Percale SHIRTS 1.59
$2.50 to $3.50 Values

1,500 SILK SHIRTS 4.95
In Excellent Variety of Fabrics and Designs; Splendid Colors. Values Up to $10.00

All Shirts sold for less than last year's wholesale prices.

Large assortment of high-class Winter and Summer UNDERWEAR of well-known brands, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, soft and stiff COLLARS, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.

GURYAN'S ENGLISH SHOP
292 FIFTH AVENUE, Between 30th and 31st Sts., N. Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow, cooler, probably fair; fresh north winds.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. . NO. 22,336. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

U.S. COURT MAKES HEDGES RECEIVER FOR N.Y. RAILWAYS

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. Brings About Action Through Suit for $36,806.

INABILITY TO PAY ADMITTED

Interborough Rapid Transit and Interborough Consolidated Not Included.

FLOATING DEBTS $1,600,000

President Shonts Holds Failure to Get 8-Cent Fares Responsible.

Job E. Hedges, lawyer, noted after-dinner speaker, and one-time Republican candidate for Governor, was appointed receiver of the New York Railways Company yesterday by United States Judge Mayer. The petition was presented by the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, a Delaware corporation which is a creditor to the amount of $36,806.26. An answer filed by the Railways Company at the same time that the petition was presented admitted all the allegations made in the complaint. The concurrence of the defendant in the action makes the transfer of the railroad property to the court a friendly proceeding.

As soon as the receiver had qualified he went to the company's offices at 165 Broadway, where Theodore P. Shonts, the President, was awaiting him. After a brief conference newspaper reporters were called into Mr. Shonts's office and were introduced to Mr. Hedges. In response to a request for a statement Mr. Shonts said:

"I have no statement prepared and simply want to say this. On looking back to the time that we began our campaign for increased revenue for the railways I find this booklet entitled 'Why a Charge for Transfers is Justified.' It was issued under date of May 22, 1917, and from that time until now we have been trying to educate the public and the public authorities as to the necessity for increased revenue, because of increased costs of maintenance and operation which had to be faced as the result of the war.

"I remember that last Summer the situation with regard to the Railways Company became so serious that we thought that if we could live through Sept. 30 we would indeed be fortunate. We did get by Oct. 1, however, and then we wondered if we could get by Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. But we managed to live through those dates by the grace of God and the indulgence of our friends, and in addition nature was kind to us and we did not have to carry the usual burden of bad Winter weather.

No Encouragement for Bankers.

"We continued to run on, hoping that before the axe should fall there would be some relief extended, or at least that there would be a promise of relief, so that we could go to our bankers for our financial requirements. If the recent bill had passed in Albany, and if the Board of Estimate had shown any inclination to aid in the situation, the banks would undoubtedly have helped us over our period of strain. We had lived through December and January, which were the worst months we had experienced, but when our creditors began to press us and to demand payment and a statement of our cash situation there was only one thing for us to do.

"I called a special meeting of our Board of Directors and read them the financial condition of the company, and they agreed upon the receivership. I did not know earlier in the day that the action would be taken today, but I do know that it was imminent."

Mr. Shonts said the American Brake Shoe Company had filed the bill and had served it upon him earlier in the afternoon. He also said that if authority to charge an eight-cent fare had been granted it would have been possible to weather the storm. He also said that the company had been receiving only 5.12 cents as revenue for each passenger carried because of transfers.

"And here we are," he concluded, with the new boss on the job," introducing Mr. Hedges. Asked for a statement, Mr. Hedges said:

"The problem is one that will have to be worked out. I assume that in choosing me to act as receiver Judge Mayer, who is an old classmate of mine and with whom I have been intimate, believed that I would approach it with a fallow mind. It is a problem that can be worked out in some normal manner, and until I am more familiar with the company I cannot comment further."

Mr. Shonts was asked how the receivership would affect the Interborough Consolidated and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and declined to comment except to make it clear that only the New York Railways Company had been put into the hands of the court.

In the financial district it had been known for some months that the New York Railways Company had been in straits more than once in half a year. The recent failure of the Directors to declare a dividend on Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock aroused interest in the Interborough Consolidated, the holding company which has interest to pay on April 1 on Interborough-Metropolitan bonds. The holding company has depended almost entirely

Continued on Page Six.

Perfect GOLF in a Perfect Climate—Full Spring glories in April and May. THE MANOR, Asheville, North Carolina.—Advt.

Ex-Emperor Charles Is to Live in Switzerland

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 20.—Emperor Charles, it is reported, will soon leave for Switzerland to live, complying with a wish expressed by the Austrian Government. The Emperor has been urged formally to abdicate his throne, but so far has not done so, though his declaration to submit the decision to the National Assembly is held by the foreign office as equivalent to abdication.

The ex-Emperor, it is said, will be accompanied by British officers as an escort. Three of his children are already in Switzerland.

The ex-Emperor's aide de camp, Captain Schonta, who is at Eckartsau Castle, declares the news of the Emperor's departure is unknown there. The report is credited, however.

GENEVA, March 20, (Associated Press.)—The Swiss Government has received a formal demand from ex-Emperor Charles of Austria requesting permission for him to live in Switzerland. As the Allies, through Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, when sounded on the subject recently, made no objection to such residence, the request of Charles probably will be granted.

The matter is now in the hands of the Political Department, the request having been favorably considered by the Federal Council.

Reports from Neuchatel, twenty-five miles west of Berne, say that ex-Empress Zita, wife of Charles, has arrived there incognito, and is living in a private house.

INDICT DR. WILKINS ON MURDER CHARGE

Nassau County Grand Jury Accuses Physician of Killing His Wife.

WILL GET AN EARLY TRIAL

Is Locked in Cell at Mineola and Will Plead Today.

Acting on evidence presented by District Attorney Charles R. Weeks, the Grand Jury of Nassau County, sitting at Mineola, L. I., late yesterday afternoon filed with the Supreme Court an indictment charging Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins with the murder of his wife. Twenty minutes before the Grand Jury had announced the result of its deliberations, the elderly physician had entered a cell in the county jail adjoining the courthouse, having been committed on a warrant charging him with the commission of the crime. He will be arraigned today before Supreme Court Justice Albert H. F. Seeger for formal pleading to the indictment, which alleges that he is guilty of murder in the first degree.

In commenting on the outcome of his investigations, District Attorney Weeks said that he was prepared to bring Dr. Wilkins to trial at the May term of the Supreme Court. He also made public the fact that ex-District Attorney Charles N. Wysong of Nassau County had been retained by Dr. Wilkins as special counsel for the defense.

The indictment of the physician followed an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Julia Wilkins, his wife, who was murdered on the night of February 27, just outside the door of the Wilkins Summer home at Long Beach, L. I. Although Dr. Wilkins reported to the police that his wife had been killed and he had been beaten into unconsciousness by thieves whom they had discovered robbing their house, the subsequent conduct of the physician, coupled with the discoveries made by detectives assigned to the case, caused the District Attorney to discredit his story. The William J. Burns Detective Agency was called into the case to aid the county officials. Additional evidence uncovered by the authorities which implicated Dr. Wilkins caused District Attorney Weeks to decide on Tuesday night to lay his case before the Grand Jury for their action. The taking of testimony occupied nearly two days.

Arraigned in Justice's Court

Dr. Wilkins, whose whereabouts was unknown to the authorities from 11 o'clock on Sunday morning until 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he was arrested in the Pennsylvania Station on a warrant, was arraigned at noon yesterday before Justice of the Peace Cassius Coleman at Long Beach, and held without bail. From Long Beach he was taken to Mineola and questioned by the county officials before being placed in a cell.

While waiting yesterday morning for the lineup at Police Headquarters in this city, where he spent the night, Dr. Wilkins talked about his flight and the charges pending against him, according to Deputy Sheriff Carman Plant and Detective Allen O. Myer, who took him to Long Island. He protested his innocence and said that his character had never been impeached "until this devilish charge came up." The reason he had fled from the jurisdiction of this State, notwithstanding his promise to remain in New York, he said was because he felt that everybody was against him. In telling of his flight and voluntary return Dr. Wilkins said:

"After I had made an engagement by telephone with Louis G. Fried, my attorney, I decided to go to Washington to see my stepdaughter. On the train I

Continued on Page Nine.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

PLAN TO RUN DOWN THE BOLSHEVIKI IN THIS STATE

State Senators Unanimous for Resolution to Investigate Their Propaganda.

$500,000 FOR REVOLUTION

Senator Walters Says Authorities Recently Intercepted Huge Draft to New York Leaders.

ASSEMBLY SOON TO ACT

Speaker Sweet Favors the Resolution, Which Carries an Appropriation of $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Acting on secret information received from official sources which indicate that Bolshevism with heavy financial backing is making rapid headway in New York and soon may become a menace to organized government in the State and nation, J. Henry Walters, President pro tem. of the Senate, introduced today a concurrent resolution providing for a legislative investigation to trace the dangerous movement to its source and devise legislation to curb its seditious activities.

The resolution was adopted as offered from the floor unanimously, practically without debate, and without resort to the usual practice of sending it to the Finance Committee, although it carried a $50,000 appropriation. John J. Boylan, acting minority leader, said the State should devote all its resources if necessary to pulling the props from under the revolutionary movement.

The resolution will come up for final action in the Assembly on Monday night if the attendance is such as to justify bringing up a measure of such importance. There is no doubt as to what the lower house will do, for Speaker Sweet is committed to the resolution; but in all probability the appropriation will be reduced to $30,000 so as not to make too heavy inroads on the rather slim contingent fund of the Legislature.

While it is stated in the resolution that disclosures made before the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate at its recent investigation into Bolshevist activities are in part responsible for the proposal to investigate and if possible lay bare the origin of Bolshevist propaganda in this country, it became obvious from what Senator Walters said in an interview tonight that the Legislature was spurred to its prompt and decisive action by reports more recent, more startling, and more immediately concerned with this State.

Among other things, Senator Walters, without disclosing the sources of his information, said that the authorities recently had intercepted in transmission a foreign draft for almost $500,000 sent from Europe as a contribution to the Bolshevist movement in the City of New York.

The text of the Walters resolution was in part as follows:

Whereas, it is a matter of public knowledge that there is a large number of persons within the State of New York engaged in circulating propaganda calculated to set in motion forces to overthrow the Government of this State and of the United States; and

Whereas, sufficient facts were adduced by the sub-committee of the Senate of the United States investigating this subject during the last session of Congress to indicate the necessity of further inquiry and action; and

Whereas, it is the duty of the Legislature of the State of New York to learn the whole truth regarding these seditious activities and to pass, when such truth is ascertained, such legislation as may be necessary to protect the Government of the State and to insure the maintainance of the rights of its citizens.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, (if the Assembly concurs,) That a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly be and is hereby created, to consist of four members of the Senate, to be appointed by the temporary President of the Senate, and five members of the Assembly, to be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, of which joint committee the temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly shall be members ex officio, to investigate the scope, tendencies and ramifications of such se-

Continued on Page Two.

Luxemburg Premier Wires of Vote for Independence

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUXEMBURG, March 20.—Following a discussion and vote on a referendum to the whole people about the form of government for Luxemburg, the Parliament, sitting on March 19, adopted unanimously the following motion in the Chamber affirming the unshakable will of the Luxemburg people to maintain its independence and autonomy:

"The Chamber, confident about the treaties concerning our country and the generous principles proclaimed by our deliverers guaranteeing free disposal of themselves to the nations, expresses the will of the Luxemburg people to maintain its independence and autonomy and passes on to the order of the day."

EMILE REUTER,
Prime Minister.

LONDON, March 20.—The Luxemburg Chamber of Deputies passed a bill on March 13, by a vote of 30 to 20, calling for a plebiscite to decide whether the present dynasty will be maintained, a new dynasty created, or a republic established, according to dispatches received here.

SHIP FLYING BOAT TO CROSS OCEAN

British Air Ministry Sending Porte Machine Here for Official Attempt.

EXPERTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Flight from There Will Be Tried in Early April, Montreal Hears.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—The flying boat Porte, which is named after Lieut. Col. John C. Porte, who designed it, will be shipped on a vessel across the Atlantic tomorrow for the purpose of making from Newfoundland what may be practically described as the official attempt to fly over the Atlantic.

The Porte machine comes from the Government workshop, and will carry the hopes and blessings of the Air Ministry.

LONDON, March 20.—Following successful trials of new British dirigibles of the rigid type, the Government, according to The Mail, has ordered the building of two enormous airships.

Each will be 800 feet in length, and have a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet. They will be driven by six engines, which will generate 1,800 horsepower, and will have a lifting power, it is said, of 80 tons, compared with 29 tons, the largest load carried by any known to be in existence.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 20.—A party of airmen and meteorological experts from England have arrived here to take observations on air conditions in connection with plans for transatlantic flights. They expect to remain several months, making a study of wind currents and meteorological conditions generally through the Spring and Summer. Members of the party have been assigned to visit various parts of the island to fix on the most suitable point for observations.

The announcement from England that Harry S. Hawker had already shipped a machine to Newfoundland with a view to attempting a flight across the ocean soon has aroused great interest here. Dominion officials have no information regarding the plan.

It now seems that the special cable refers to another machine than that in which Hakwer is to attempt to fly across the Atlantic, shipment of which was announced in a special cable to THE TIMES from London Tuesday, and that the British Government will make a double attempt to win the "blue ribbon of the air."

The dispatch of Tuesday said that the machine was a Sopwith two-seater with a twelve-cylinder, 375 horse power Rolls-Royce Eagle engine that it was built in two months, and was then on the way to Newfoundland, with Hawker designated as pilot and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, R. N., as navigator.

Three days before a special cable to THE TIMES announced that the R34,

Continued on Page Four.

COAL COMMISSION FOR CONCESSIONS TO BRITISH MINERS

Recommends Shorter Hours, Higher Wages, and Reform in Ownership System.

SUGGESTS NATIONALIZATION

Unification by National Purchase or by Joint Control Proposed as Alternatives.

ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Bonar Law Says It Will Fight a Strike Against the Award.

LONDON, March 20.—The interim report of the Coal Commission, of which Justice Sir John Sankey is Chairman, issued tonight, recommends seven hours of work underground, instead of eight, from July 16, and six hours from July 15, 1921, subject to the economic position of the industry.

The report recommends an increase in wages of 2 shillings per shift for colliery workers now under sliding scales, and an advance of 1 shilling for workers under 18 years.

In the interest of the country the colliery workers, it is further recommended, shall have an effective voice in the direction of the mines.

The present system of ownership and system of working is condemned, and it is declared that a substitute must be found either in nationalization or unification by national purchase or joint control.

The Sankey report points out that the recommendations mean the distribution annually of £20,000,000 additional in wages, and that it should be considered whether a penny per ton should be collected at once on coal brought to the surface to improve the housing in the colliery districts. This would be equal to £1,000,000 yearly.

Sir Justice Sankey report is also signed by Arthur J. Balfour, who was Master Cutler at Sheffield in 1911-12, and has been connected with various advisory commissions; Sir Arthur Duckham, Director General of Aircraft Production, and Sir Thomas Royden, member of the Shipping Control Committee.

Two Minority Reports.

Another report, by the mine owners on the commission, recommends an increase of eighteen pence a day in wages and a reduction of working hours to seven.

A third report, by the miners' representatives, signed by Robert Smillie, the miners' leader; Frank Hodges, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Sidney Webb and others, recommends acceptance in full of the miners' demands, including nationalization.

The mine owners' report states that the miners received wage increases of 106 per cent. during the war, while the cost of living rose 115 per cent. The majority of the miners received free coal and houses. The miners' demand is for a 30 per cent. increase on the war wages.

The workers' report largely deals with social conditions. It says that one-tenth of all the nation's children are born and raised in mining villages, a large proportion in Scotland living under the soul-destroying conditions of single-room houses. A majority have no more than two rooms. There are between 160,000 and 170,000 casualties yearly, of which from 1,500 to 1,700 are fatal.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, in a statement in the House of Commons this evening, said that the Government accepted the report of the Commission, including its undertaking to report on the question of nationalization by May 20 and to issue interim reports from time to time on the problem of improvements in the coal industry.

Proposals of this nature would be put into immediate operation, Mr. Bonar Law declared. This involved the continuance of coal control for two years.

With reference to the Sankey report, which he explained was signed by three representatives of the employers not directly concerned in the coal industry and granted the miners two-thirds of their demands in wages, Mr. Bonar Law said that the signers of the report recommended a further reduction in hours in 1921, because they assumed that by then the output of 1913, namely, 287,000,000 tons, would be reached. The estimated cost of what was recommended was for the current year £48,000,000.

It was proposed that the profits of the coal masters should be limited to 14d per ton. Taking all things into consideration, the estimated cost to the taxpayers would be nearly £30,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law also announced that the employers had made what he himself and the Labor Minister considered reasonable proposals to the transport workers, and he had reason to believe that these would prove acceptable to the men.

The negotiations with the railroad men had not been concluded. A detailed statement of the men's demands and the sum involved, together with details of the Government's offer, would be published.

Meanwhile, said the speaker, the Government had definitely proposed that wages, including the war bonus, should be retained at the present level until the end of the current year. The men had, in addition to that, however, pressed further demands involving an estimated additional expenditure of more than £10,000,000, which, in the present posi-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

WILSON AND PREMIERS SEEK AGREEMENT OVER REPARATIONS AND FRENCH FRONTIER; THESE PROBLEMS OVERSHADOW LEAGUE

Swiss Offer Amendment to Guard Monroe Doctrine; Other Changes in Covenant Urged by Neutrals

PARIS, March 20.—Neutral countries of Europe, Asia, and America had an opportunity today to express their views and propose amendments to the League of Nations plan, meeting in response to the invitation of the Supreme Council.

The meeting was held at the Hotel de Crillon, the American headquarters, in the same room where the covenant was framed.

Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain was Chairman and Premier Venizelos of Greece, Dr. M. R. Vesnitch of Serbia, Paul Hymans of Belgium, Colonel E. M. House of the United States, and Leon Bourgeois of France sat as members of the sub-commission.

The meeting proved an impressive occasion. Thirteen neutral powers were represented by Ambassadors, Ministers and delegates, with retinues of military and civilian attachés. The nations directly represented were Norway, Persia, Salvador, Switzerland, Argentina, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden.

At the close of the session it was announced that no serious differences or disagreements had developed and that the discussion was proceeding satisfactorily.

This official bulletin was issued:

Representatives of neutral States were received informally this afternoon by a small committee of the League of Nations Commission.

A draft of the covenant, as read at the plenary session held Feb. 14, was the basis of discussion and delegates from neutral countries proposed amendments after the first fifteen articles had been read.

Switzerland offered the largest number of amendments, being largely changes in phraseology. The Spanish delegate, Manuel G. Hontorio, personal friend of King Alfonso, also took an active part in the discussion. The Argentine Minister reserved action until instructions were received from his Government.

A Swiss amendment concerning the Monroe Doctrine was offered in writing and was placed at the foot of the program for discussion tomorrow. It was favorably regarded in American quarters as expressing adherence to the doctrine in such form as might prove acceptable and at the same time safeguard national sovereignty.

Other amendments suggested urged an increase in the number of small nations admitted to the executive control of the League, the reduction of armaments, and the control of munition manufacturers.

JAPAN WILL SEEK EQUALITY CLAUSE

Delegates at Paris Want at Least Recognition of Rights of Their Nationals Abroad.

BRITISH OPPOSE THE PLAN

Australian and Canadian Delegates Voice Strong Objections on Their Own Account.

PARIS, March 19, (Associated Press.)—A Japanese amendment to the covenant of the League of Nations providing that the contracting parties shall agree to grant "equal and just treatment" to all aliens within their borders who are nationals of States members of the League, will be submitted to the Supreme Council, it is learned by Reuter from Japanese sources.

The standpoint of the Japanese is that all citizens of nations deemed sufficiently advanced to become members of the League, should have equal rights when traveling or living in foreign countries, it is said.

While the Japanese delegates do not accept the view that treatment of foreigners and discriminating immigration laws are purely matters of domestic policy, they say they are content to ask from the League only a recognition of the claim of their people now loving in foreign countries to equal rights with other aliens.

The Dominion delegates here heartily concur in the view of the British delegation that the question of equality of treatment of all nationalities throughout the world is not a matter for the League of Nations. A prominent Australian expressed the opinion that the Commonwealth was not prejudiced against the Japanese, but had a great admiration for them. Nevertheless, he said, Australians believed that it would be better for the future world if each race should develop along its own distinctive lines.

The chief consideration, the Australian continued, was the industrial one. Australia aimed as building up in the most rapid manner an all-British population of over fifteen millions, and her chief attraction was her high wages and pleasant industrial conditions. The Asiatic worker, as known in Australia, however, was a cheap worker, and, therefore, the Australian continued, if the doors were opened to Asiatic immigration they would have to be closed to Europeans.

A Canadian delegate held that the question of immigration must be settled individually by each country. Canada, he said, has had no complaint regarding the Japanese in Canada. Their immigration was limited, he pointed out, and only a few hundred were admitted yearly.

SPARTACIDES PUT OFF STRIKE.

BASLE, March 20.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Spartacides have circulated handbills in the suburb of Neukölln announcing that the general strike throughout Germany, the date of which was originally fixed for March 20, has been postponed to April 6.

HARTSHORNE, FALCK & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St.—Adv.

ENGLISH LAMENT PARTY STRIFE HERE

London Times Says They Work With Wilson as Head of State, Not as a Democrat.

NOT IMPOSING A POLICY

Reception of Senators' Courier in Doubt—Press Loath to Mix in Our Quarrels.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 20.—A New York dispatch, published in both The Times and The Daily Mail, states that an anti-British twist is being given by the Republicans to the League of Nations controversy. Headlines stating that the League makes "the United States a vassal of Great Britain" and "the League gives England world hegomony" are cited in proof of this.

It is not stated from what papers these captions are taken, but the correspondent later in his dispatch says that Colonel Harvey's Indianapolis speech and other denunciations of the League on the ground that it makes America a guarantor of the British Empire receive the widest publicity by the Hearst papers and The New York Sun.

The Times devotes a column article to deprecating that the bitterness of the party controversy in America should react on Great Britain and to stating the reasons for the British support of President Wilson.

The Star holds that the headlines cited are "paraphased from Harvey and not newspaper opinions," and says that Premier Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts merely played the parts of mediators between the Old World and the New in reconciling French and American views as to ending the war.

"The arrival of the Republicans' courier in this country is awaited with considerable interest in newspaper circles here. In conversation with various editors the suggestion that the newspapers would boycott the service from policy was scouted, and it was pointed out that today, for instance, the Lodge-Lowell debate was reported at length in several papers.

The New York Times correspondent has not yet had opportunity to ascertain whether the British censorship would intervene. A definite position in the matter could hardly be taken up until further knowledge was obtained of the methods whereby the Republican Senators proposed to extend their domestic controversy to this country.

The governing rule of the British censorship for some time has been that no censorship existed over foreign telegrams or discussion of foreign affairs, although two London papers discovered yesterday that exceptions had been made to this rule.

Part of the Times argument in the editorial referred to was that it was

Continued on Page Two.

LEADERS IN LONG SESSION

Hours Spent in Discussion at Lloyd George's Residence.

RESULT IS NOT INDICATED

Differences Over Franco-German Border Are Admitted to be One Important Theme.

CUTTING DOWN CLAIMS

Commission on Reparation Cuts Bill Against Germany to $40,000,000,000.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 20.—The impression that peace with Germany is being delayed by the League of Nations is entirely unfounded.

While President Wilson, Lloyd George, and the other Premiers are working on the League and Lord Robert Cecil, M. Bourgeois, and Colonel House are holding night sessions for a similar purpose, entirely different matters are now delaying the peace conclusions.

If such problems as the left bank of the Rhine, reparations, economic agreements, and territorial settlements in Southern Europe, Syria, and Mesopotamia could be disposed of, there would be no postponement because of the League of Nations.

All the causes of delay are connected with the immediate pressing difficulties, whereas the League deals with future security.

Smoothing Out Differences.

PARIS, March 20, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, are holding a series of meetings for the adjustment of differences between them.

They conferred today at the residence of Mr. Lloyd George, the session lasting from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until late in the evening.

The differences relate to some of the larger questions pending now—reparations for war losses and the Franco-German frontier. These questions have assumed paramount importance for the moment, taking a place even ahead of the League of Nations, for while the work of the commission revising the covenant is proceeding rapidly, much difficulty is being met in reaching an accord on reparations and frontiers.

The chief issue of the question of reparations is not what Germany should pay, but what she can pay. The commissions which have studied the subject have gradually reduced the claims to a total of about $40,000,000,000.

How far President Wilson is adhering to the ideas of the American members of the commission in regard to the questions at issue is not known, but it is thought probable that they are serving as a guide for him.

Wide Variations on Reparations.

One proposal was to spread the payment over forty years. On this basis the principal, with interest, would amount to $80,000,000,000 at the end of the period.

Against this proposal the commission has estimated all the available wealth and resources of Germany at home and abroad.

The American view as to these estimates is that $12,000,000,000 is the utmost that can be expected. This $12,000,000,000 is made up roughly as follows:

German resources outside of that country, $8,000,000,000, represented in merchant ships, railways, and mines in Alsace-Lorraine, coal and iron deposits in the Sarre Valley, foreign securities and Government property in former German colonies. Seven billions of this property, the commission estimates, belongs to private citizens and the remainder is owned by the Government.

Of private resources, German, has property valued at $1,000,000,000 in South America, $750,000,000 in the United States, and $3,000,000,000 in other countries. All this outside property is regarded by the commission as subject to confiscation by the allied and associated powers.

Should this view prevail, it would yield $8,000,000,000 for the immediate liquidation of war losses. This would leave $4,000,000,000 to be paid, if the American estimate of the total to be claimed is adopted.

The American view as to the means to provide for this balance is that the chief reliance will have to be placed

Bolsheviki Put to Death Mme. Jakovleva Who Had Been in Charge of Executions

COPENHAGEN, March 20.—A Bolshevist newspaper of Petrograd publishes a long list of persons who have been executed in connection with the counter-revolution. Among the names on the list is that of Mme. Sternberg-Jakoleva, President of the committee dealing with executions, who herself had been held responsible for thousands of executions.

No reason is assigned for her execution.

Last Autumn a woman named Mme. Jakovleva was placed at the head of the Commission for Suppression of Counter-Revolutions, with its headquarters at Petrograd. Possibly she may be the "Mme. Sternberg-Jakoleva" who has just been executed.

Soon after her appointment the Soviet press declared that Mme. Jakovleva was too fainthearted and did not act as did the women prison officials, who have been accused by foreign observers of being more cruel than the men.

In speaking about the work of Mme. Jakovleva an Associated Press dispatch, dated Stockholm, Oct. 23, says:

"It is greatly to her credit that the terror has abated somewhat under her administration. She apparently hesitates to shoot and imprison with the same indifference that characterized the régimes of Moses Uritzky and William Shatoff, an American-trained anarchist, who held the post for a short time after Uritzky was assassinated late in August."

IMPERIAL GRANUM with milk makes a completely balanced food for infants, growing Children and Invalids.—Advt.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Adv.

in Germany's balance of trade. This in turn has opened another large and subsidiary question, as to how far German industry should be allowed to compete with the rest of the world, particularly with nearby countries like France.

The French delegates hold that German industry should be curbed by checking exports and imports. The American and British views tend toward permitting Germany to resume industrial activity in order to pay the balance of the $4,000,000,000 debt to the Allies and associated powers. The commission's experts estimate the exports and imports would yield a balance of about $300,000,000 annually, or approximately a billion dollars every three years.

On this basis the balance of the debt could be extinguished in twelve years and the entire operation concluded. This view, it is said, is far from meeting with general acceptance. The French, and to some extent the British, are inclined to ask much heavier reparation, spread over a much longer period.

Serious division of opinion also exists over the allotment of damages among the allied powers. The French claim priority for the destruction of invaded regions, while the British insist on an allotment on the basis of war costs. It is generally conceded that France has suffered the largest material loss, while Great Britain has imposed the largest burden of taxation on her people.

The United States has put in a maximum claim for loss of life and property during the war aggregating a little less than $1,000,000,000. The amount for individual loss of life is $25,000 in each case.

President Wilson spent this forenoon at the Paris "White House" in preparation for the conference this afternoon with Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

Colonel House told British journalists today that he was convinced that the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, would be ready for signature on March 29. He added that he would be "disappointed if the Germans were not at Versailles three weeks hence."

Premier Lloyd George told the British newspapermen that he had decided to remain in Paris until the Peace Treaty was signed. He expressed the opinion that one of the reasons for the present labor difficulties in England was the fact that the treaty had not been completed, which led to a feeling of disquiet in that country. He said that he was "unable to imagine that labor leaders would resort to force at the present moment."

When informed of the statement by Colonel House that the Germans were expected at Versailles in three weeks, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Add another week,' and it will be about right."

President Wilson will act as Chairman at the meeting of the League of Nations Commission which will be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when all the proposed amendments and changes will be considered and the plan will be put into definite form.

This will be the first meeting of the commission since the covenant was adopted the day before Mr. Wilson left for America, and it will consider all proposals submitted. The commission plans to hold continuous sessions until the work of revision is completed.

Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney General of the United States, is now here and is among those who have sought to draft a proviso relative to the Monroe Doctrine in such form that it will meet the approval of legal experts.

Labor Not Under League Control.

The Commission on International Labor Legislation has decided against the International Labor Bureau, when constituted, invoking the aid of the League of Nations to enforce its decisions.

This decision was mainly due to the difficulties that would be encountered in the United States, where State constitutions would require alterations before they would permit such outside interference.

The Interallied Aerial Commission has a sub-commission at work, elaborating the proposed international air code. It is hoped that its labors will be completed within a week and the results presented to the Peace Conference.

From the progress made by the sub-commission it appears that the proposal is to subject traffic by the air routes to virtually the same regulations as that by ground routes. It is planned to protect the customs regulations of the various countries by establishing landing grounds at the frontiers and making it obligatory for pilots to land before passing from one country to another in order that the customs formalities may be complied with at such landing points.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE UNDER AMERICAN AEGIS?

Startling Suggestion Seriously Made by One of England's Statesmen.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY,

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19.—Irish independence under a mandate to America has been mentioned in British councils, and at least one English statesman is a serious advocate of that settlement of what has been heretofore an insoluble problem. There no longer exists the old fear of German plotting in Ireland, and in any event American supervision would safeguard that point.

While this suggestion is novel and in a sense startling, it illustrates the prevailing breadth of discussion in remaking the world map. The British are especially open-minded in this regard, many English statesmen maintaining that the British Empire is a state of mind rather than an aggregation of territory. Their dominions and dependencies are but loosely bound together, and the real cohesive power is tradition, language, and sea supremacy.

Many British tell me they would be glad to have all countries in Asia Minor under an American mandate, because that would mean efficient and orderly government.

The question regarding Ireland seems chimerical, but if put forward by some one in authority might have a sobering effect on American light-heartedness on this subject.

ROMANONES FAVORS LEAGUE.

Says Spain Is Willing to Make Sacrifices to Assure Its Success.

MADRID, March 19.—Premier Romanones told The Associated Press today that he was a partisan of the League of Nations in the "same sense and scope as President Wilson."

"Spain is ready to collaborate with other nations to her utmost ability to establish the League and is willing to make whatever sacrifices are within her power to assure its success," he added.

MOST OF UKRAINE IN BOLSHEVIST GRIP

French Fall Back on Odessa After Inflicting Heavy Losses Upon Reds.

LETTS CAPTURE MITAU

Bolsheviki Retiring on the Polish Front as Well—Compelled to Evacuate Pinsk.

LONDON, March 20.—Nearly all of the Ukraine is now in the hands of the Bolsheviki, according to advices reaching London today. In heavy fighting at Nikolaiev, northeast of Odessa, the Bolsheviki lost between 5,000 and 8,000 men, but forced the French garrison, after fierce fighting, to withdraw to Odessa by sea.

Further east, the advices add, the Bolsheviki have reached the Isthmus of Perekop, leading to the Crimea.

COPENHAGEN, March 20.—The important railroad junction town of Mitau, southwest of Riga, has been captured by Lettish troops, a Lettish official statement issued on Wednesday announces. The Bolsheviki, the statement adds, are retiring along the whole front.

Bolshevist troops, under pressure of Polish forces, have been compelled to retire and evacuate Pinsk, 100 miles east of Brest-Litovsk, according to a dispatch from Warsaw.

HELSINGFORS, March 20.—The Bolshevist forces have been compelled to abandon Dvinsk, (Dunaburg,) which lies 110 miles southeast of Riga.

Greeks Victors Against Odds.

SALONIKI, March 18.—The Greek victory at Kherson, northwest of Odessa, was won over a Bolshevist force of four times the strength of the Greek division engaged, according to an official statement issued at Greek Army Headquarters here. The statement says that the Bolshevist armies have been reorganised and are under the command of German officers, a large number of whom participated in the battle. The text of the statement reads:

The commandant of the Second Division of Greek troops in Russia reports a brilliant victory at Kherson over forces of Bolsheviki four times the number of the Greek troops engaged. He says that the Greek arms were covered with new laurels.

According to official indications the Bolshevist forces have been completely reorganised as to rifles, artillery, and machine guns, and are commanded by German officers, of whom a large number took part in the fighting.

The Greek troops realized an advance to the depth of a little more than twelve miles, capturing numerous prisoners and considerable booty. In spite of reinforcements, the Bolshevist troops have not been able to reconstitute their line.

UKRAINE DIRECTORATE APPEALS TO ALLIES

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BUCHAREST, March 17, (via Courier to Paris, March 20.)—In what form and to what extent the Allies will decide to intervene against the Red danger in the Ukraine is now the burning question at Bucharest, where military circles cherish no illusions as to the determination of the Bolshevist leaders to hack their way through to the Black Sea ports and Hungary. With the approach of Spring this anxiety is increased. It is clear that Rumania will have to bear the brunt of the coming offensive. The military moves which may turn out to be forerunners of the Bolshevist campaign seem to have begun already at Vinitsa-Koziatyn. There the Reds have made several successful drives, capturing Koziatyn itself, according to the details received here today from Kishinev.

Vinitsa is expected to fall into the hands of the Bolsheviki any day. Only the Ukrainian commander, Petlura, and his staff with their soldiers remain in the town, which up to a few days ago served as a provisional seat of the Ukrainian Directorate after its flight from Kiev. When they learned that the Red Guard was less than thirty versts north of Koziatyn, and that it had found enthusiastic support among the peasant masses, all the Ministers of the Government and their officials left Vinitsa in a panic for Kalenietz-Podolsk.

With the Soviet troops marching on Koziatyn and the Ukrainian front crumbling up under the Bolshevist pressure, the Directorate has appealed to the allied military representatives at Odessa. Commissioners have been dispatched with full powers to conclude an agreement at any price, and negotiations still are in progress.

Meanwhile Odessa itself is in danger, and, whatever is the result of the conference, it is significant that the French and Rumanian troops have crossed the Dniester into Ukrainian territory for the purpose of occupying Tiraspol and Razdenia.

Stories emanating from Paris and purporting to be official reports have misled the Rumanians still further by tidings of imaginary victories over the Bolsheviki. One of these tales recently credited General Denikene with delivering a smashing blow on the Don front, naming the towns and villages he was supposed to have taken, and placing the number of prisoners taken at more than 30,000, not to speak of rich booty and guns. In reality, before and since the date of the alleged triumph General Denikine has been retiring before the Red Guard.

Militant Bolshevism constitutes the real living danger of the world, these officers insist, and no amount of fantastic paper victories will allay it.

Estimates of the strength of the Soviet armies in men continue to fluctuate between 250,000 and 1,250,000. Observers in close touch with Bolshevism put the figure at half a million. The total includes numerous loose bandit gangs employed as vanguards. They organize Bolshevist demonstrations in localities which the Reds hope to occupy. Counting these men, it is believed the Soviet Government has at its disposal more than 750,000 soldiers. It is estimated that with the recent Ukrainian deserters, when the latter have completed their training, the Red armies may well reach the million mark. Famine keeps driving the men into the service in increasing numbers.

MORE NEWS OF RUSSIAN RIOT.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Dispatches received at the State Department today from Sweden said Social Revolutionists in Petrograd and Moscow had been active in demonstrations against the Bolsheviki, and that rioting in the streets had occurred. A Bolshevist Commissioner who attempted to address one meeting of Social Revolutionists was mobbed.

According to these advices, all roads leading into Petrograd were closed to passenger traffic on March 15.

LAWYERS TO STUDY LEAGUE

John G. Milburn, President of the Bar Association, has announced the appointment of a Committee on International Law to deal with the project of the League of Nations in behalf of the Bar Association.

Elihu Root will act as Chairman. The other members will be Chandler P. Anderson, James Byrne, Frederic R. Coudert, Paul D. Cravath, Abram I. Elkus, James W. Gerard, William D. Guthrie, Charles E. Hughes, George L. Ingraham, John Bassett Moore, Alton B. Parker, Munroe Smith, Charles H. Strong, and George B. Wickersham.

PERMITTED TO HEAR KAISER BLOW HIS NOSE

Correspondent Gets Thus Far and No Further—Ex-Ruler Said to Expect Recall.

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AMERONGEN, Holland, March 18.—After elaborate advance arrangements by letter, telephone, and personal conferences, I was the guest today of young Count Carlos Bentinck at Amerongen Castle, where the former Kaiser is waiting until the day when some Quai d'Orsay policeman steps up and, laying his hand on the once imperial shoulder, says: "Come on. The Judge wants to see you."

Were it not for the moat all about the building and the picturesque causeway leading from the gates to the front doors of the castle it would be more like a girls' seminary than the home of a feudal lord.

"The Emperor is out for an airing now," said the Count. A stinging cold gale from the West was howling through the birches and firs.

We strolled through the grounds, passing along a path east of the castle, then wandering westward, then northward.

"Those windows on the second floor are the Emperor's," said the Count, "He retires to his suite in the afternoon."

"But where is he now?" I asked.

We had reached the east and west road running in front of the castle grounds, and at the question the Count paused, raising hand warningly. From behind a brick wall near a row of trees came the sound of wood sawing only a few feet distant.

"That is the Emperor sawing," said the Count.

I said I would like to meet the one-time Kaiser and ask a few questions, as the folks in America have some natural curiosity about his views of certain events since March 21 a year ago.

The Count looked as if I had scoffed at Omnipotence. His explanations why this was perfectly impossible ran on until the sawing paused, and this time my hand was raised for silence.

From over the garden wall came a staccato note, much as that made by a Christmas tree horn used by conductors on the Dutch railways when they want the engineer to proceed. It was repeated, and then I realized the astonishing truth.

The All Highest, not once, but twice, had blown his nose. He was human, after all, and in enthusiastic fellow recognition the Count blew a blast also. I would have vaulted the wall and unloaded a few hearty war questions on the ex-Kaiser right there had I not been deterred by the click of policemen's heels on the paths, and by the knowledge we were carefully observed by hidden persons.

I had a fleeting glimpse of the former Kaiser from a distance later. His butlers nowadays are fending off the world from the All Highest. From the townsfolk is obtained one plausible explanation of why no stranger is permitted to speak to him.

After four months' seclusion here it has become the general story that the ex-Kaiser's isolation is due not so much to what he might say to interviewers as to what interviewers might tell him. It is said that few letters addressed to him reach his hands, and papers are carefully scanned and culled before he reads them.

He knows nothing of the Bolshevist disaster that has overtaken his country, it is said, and there is reason to believe that he still fondly hugs the fancy that his stay in Holland is only temporary and his restoration a foregone conclusion. Surrounded by flatterers, the one-time Kaiser still is under the influence of those who treat him as a partner of the Deity.

He is addressed as his Imperial Majesty, though his retinue has been reduced from fifty-nine to five.

A surprising fact of the former Kaiser's sojourn in Amerongen is that the townspeople take little or no interest in him. They seem to feel he is a "has been."

HOW FOCH ACHIEVED UNITY OF COMMAND

Won His Baton, President Poincare Told Him, in the Garden of Doullens.

ASKED SUPREME COMMAND

Persuaded Clemenceau and Others That French and British Armies Should Hold Together.

By CHARLES A. EATDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19.—When President Poincaré gave General Foch his Marshal's baton last Summer, he said in the course of his presentation speech: "Marshal Foch, you won this baton in the Garden of Doullens."

Doullens is a town not far north of Paris, where no battle was ever fought, and those who heard the speech wondered at the time what the reference meant. But in those days the interest in daily battle communiqués was too keen for long-continued interest in a bit of rhetoric. Only recently have I heard the explanation that Poincaré had in mind that Foch's greatest single act toward winning the war was the bringing about of unity of military command of all the allied armies. This he did in the Garden of Doullens.

It was last March, when the capture of Paris was considered possible, if not probable, by French Headquarters. Generals Castelnau and Pétain declared that to abandon Paris would be fatal, and that the French capital must be saved even at the cost of losing touch with the British armies and leaving them to save the Channel ports as best they could, alone and without French co-operation. Foch disagreed. He said the French and British armies must keep in touch at any cost, and that there must be one supreme command.

This was the vital question. Clemenceau, Foch, Poincaré, Pétain, Lyautey, and Loucheur went to Doullens to thrash it out on March 24. They expected the arrival of Lloyd George and Haig the next day. Foch and Clemenceau spent the greater part of the day walking and talking in the garden. Foch urged upon the Premier the necessity of unity of command and of keeping the armies together even at the risk of increasing peril to Paris.

In the end Clemenceau was not thoroughly convinced. He spent most of the night wrestling with the matter alone. In the morning he told Foch that he was right, and added:

"Now, you must convince Poincaré and all the others."

By the "others" he mean the British, who had arrived. The group resumed its conversation in the garden, but soon adjourned to a room in the Town Hall of Doullens. Foch once more went into his argument for unity, but—as the man who told me the story put it—"he was not in good form."

Clemenceau, thoroughly convinced himself, took charge of Foch's argument for him. When the Premier had finished he turned to Haig, asking if he consented. Haig did not utter a word, but bowed his head in acquiescence. Then Lloyd George said: "In the name of His Majesty's Government, I accept this plan."

Whereupon Clemenceau placed his arms about the British Premier's shoulders to express his feeling, and unity of command was an accomplished fact.

JAPANESE RADICALS CRITICISE GEN. GRAVES

Our Siberian Policy the Target of the War Party and Its Press.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Definite information has reached Washington that the radical press in Japan has been going far afield in criticism of the United States Government in connection with its attitude toward Siberian problems, and that there has been a growing feeling against this country among certain elements in Japan, Manchuria, and Siberia. So far there has been no official feeling of opposition displayed, but the situation in that section of the Far East is being very carefully watched, and very complete reports are being received through various authoritative channels. While there is ground for the statement that the whole situation is very well known to officials here, it is impossible to obtain from them any statement on the situation.

The feeling that has been developed in the Far East is not confined to expressions in the radical press and by members of the Japanese war party, but has been reflected also in statements made by certain allied nationals and by some of the Russian factions in Siberia. Part of the feeling grows out of the fact that the American Government has refused to permit General Graves, commanding the American expeditionary force in Siberia, to take sides in any of the internal political moves in Siberia, and because this Government would not allow its forces to be used in the movement proposed by some for putting down Semenoff and other factional leaders, or to be used in suppressing any of the coups d'état that have taken place at Vladivostok.

Some of the feeling of opposition to the United States developed at the beginning as a result of differences of opinion among certain Japanese leaders over the understanding reached between this country and Japan by which each nation was to place an equal number of men, less than 10,000 each, in Siberia. The Japanese General Staff wanted to send more men into Siberia than the diplomatic officers of this Government wished to send there, after the matter had been considered in conferences between representatives of this country and Japan. The Japanese General Staff went to the point of putting something like 62,000 men into Siberia, but this number has been reduced to about 20,000 men, which is nearly three times as many men as the United States has sent there.

The campaign conducted against the United States by the vernacular radical press in the Japanese sphere in the Orient has been brought to more of a head recently by a misfortune sustained by one of the Japanese military forces which was cut up by the Bolsheviki. Japanese papers and leaders who are anxious to establish what was today described as a sort of "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" over Siberia assert that the United States is laying plans to seize Siberian trade from the Japanese, and those in Japan who have favored an aggressive foreign policy have been trying to make the most of this argument.

The whole situation is being watched very closely, but, fortunately, developments have not reached such a point as to demand official action.

CHINA'S CLAIMS PRESENTED.

Terms Submitted at Paris Include Return of Tsing-Tao.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 20.—The Chinese delegates in Paris on March 2 submitted to the Conference China's peace terms to Germany and Austria. They expressed the hope that all unequal terms and unjust restrictions of China's sovereignty would be removed.

China demands the return of Tsing-Tao, the return of her railway and mining interests, the cancellation of agreements with Germany, the cancellation of the Boxer indemnities, and the return of the observatory instruments stolen in 1900.

COAL COMMISSION FOR CONCESSIONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

tion of the railroads, was a very serious thing.

Mr. Bonar Law said the Government was prepared to adopt the Sankey report in spirit and in letter. The miners' leaders had never had such an opportunity and never would have one again. There had never been such an opportunity for making real progress in connection with the problems of the coal industry, and in rejecting it the miners' leaders would be making the greatest mistake ever made by the leaders of a great industry.

If they were willing to wait, continued the Government spokesman, they could have a report on nationalization and everything else. The matter must, however, be settled by Parliament. If a strike came it would not be an ordinary strike against employers, but against the State, and, in such case, the Government must use the whole of its resources without the slightest hesitation to win victory, and win it quickly.

At this statement a great uproar arose from the labor benches, and cries of "We could talk as big!" "You are threatening!"

There were counter-cheers, and Mr. Bonar Law resumed: "This is not a threat; no Government could do otherwise. In such a struggle there could be but one ending, or there is an end to government in this country."

The railwaymen had a long conference today on the new Government offer, but adjourned until tomorrow without reaching a decision.

The transport workers were also in session, considering the report of the Negotiating Committee, which has been in conference with representatives of the employers and the Board of Trade. It is understood that a satisfactory settlement has been reached, virtually conceding to the dock and riverside workers all their demands.

Canada's War Bill.

PARIS, March 20.—Canada has completed her war cost estimates for submission to the Reparations Commission. It is understood, according to the Reuter correspondent, that the amount will exceed $1,500,000,000.

London to Honor American Dead.

LONDON, March 20.—A memorial service for American soldiers and sailors who fell in the war is to be held in Westminster Abbey on April 4.

PLAN TO RUN DOWN BOLSHEVIKI HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ditious activities and report the result of its investigation to the Legislature.

Then follows a clause vesting in the committee the usual broad powers exercised by legislative investigating committees, and another providing the necessary appropriation.

Senator Walters said this evening that the personnel of the proposed committee would be decided upon as soon as the resolution had been adopted by the Assembly and concurred in by the Senate in its amended form. He said that no date had been fixed in the resolution on which the committee must report its findings, because it was realized that the report could not be made at the present session, and that it might prove impracticable to wait until next year's lawmaking body met. Senator Walters said that should the investigation disclose a condition which called for drastic and immediate action, the Governor doubtless would order an extraordinary session of the Legislature to deal with the situation. It is not expected that the investigation will be begun until after the final adjournment of the present session.

"Information which has come to us from sources which I am not at liberty to disclose, but which we give great weight, indicates the existence in this State of a concerted, well organized movement with vast ramifications and heavy financial support, designed to overthrow the State and National Government," said Senator Walters. "Hundreds of thousands of dollars are received from outside this country to encourage the spread of Bolshevist doctrines and to promote Bolshevist activities among certain classes in this State. You can appreciate the necessity for a thorough investigation when I tell you that only recently foreign drafts—as I understand it, from Russian sources—for close on $500,000 were intercepted while in transmission as a contribution toward the support of Bolshevist activities in New York City.

"With Congress adjourned, it becomes doubly our duty to attempt to trace this evil to its sources, devise legislation to curb its manifestations and to erect safeguards for the protection of our American Government, our American ideals and institutions, as well as for the rights of our American citizens. I trust that we shall not stop at anything or with anybody in our effort to tear Bolshevism up with the roots and hurl it into the sea.

"One alarming feature of the situation is that Bolshevism, as experience shows, has contrived to raise a standard under which Socialists, anarchists, and I. W. Ws., who heretofore have been ready at all times to fly at each other's throats, can rally and be in perfect accord."

It was learned tonight from another source that one phase of the new movement that would come in for special inquiry was that a campaign said to have been launched by the Neo-Bolsheviki to disrupt the loyalist labor movement in this country and turn control of it over to the radicals. Labor leaders who have visited the Capitol recently have told the legislative chieftains that they have already seen the manifestations of this and warned them against the consequences involved in the success of any such movement.

BOLSHEVIST AGENT HERE WANTS US TO TRADE

From the office of Santeri Nuorteva, director of the Finnish Information Bureau at 200 Broadway, who, according to testimony in the Senate inquiry into Bolshevism, has represented the Lenine-Trotsky Russian Government in this country, a statement was given out last night that L. C. A. K. Martens had been appointed agent in the United States of the Russian Soviet Republic and instructed to attempt to open trade relations between Bolshevic Russia and America.

The statement, issued under the name of Mr. Martens himself, said that Soviet Russia is prepared at once to place in banks in Europe and in the United States gold to the amount of $200,000,000 to cover the cost of the initial purchases.

Prefaced to the statement was a summary of the career of Mr. Martens, showing that he was born and educated in Russia and had been here for several years as American representative of the Demidoff Iron and Steel Works of Russia, now "nationalized" by the Soviet Government. Mr. Martens, however, is not listed in the city directories, and several well-known Russians in business here, of whom inquiries were made, said they had never heard of him.

After saying that as a first step toward opening relations he had forwarded his credentials to the State Department with a memorandum on conditions in Russia and an outline of the desire of the Soviet Government to establish trade with the United States, the Martens statement said that the Bolshevist government was prepared to submit propositions which he thought would be acceptable to Americans; that in a short time he would appoint a commercial attaché and open New York offices, and that he was planning to organize and incorporate a "Board of Trade of Soviet Russia."

Regarding "the blockade and the invasion of Russia," as it termed the present hostilities, the statement declared that the Soviet Government was "willing and sincerely anxious" to have the fighting cease and to facilitate the peaceable withdrawal of American troops from Russia. The Government was also "willing to open its doors to citizens of other countries for peaceful pursuit of opportunity," and it invited "any scrutiny and investigation of its conditions." Reports that the rule of the Soviets is one of violence and murder were characterized as "altogether unwarranted." At any rate allied intervention in Russia "had obviously very much to do with the so-called terror."

The statement said that Russia, through the Soviet Government, was prepared to purchase in the American market railroad supplies, agricultural implements and factory machinery, tools, mining machinery and supplies, electrical supplies, printing machinery, textile manufactures, shoes and clothing, fats and canned meats, rubber goods, automobiles and trucks, chemicals and medical supplies, and was prepared to sell flax, hemp, hides, bristles, furs, lumber, grain, platinum, metals and minerals.

In conclusion the statement said it was "high time for the world outside Russia to dispense with its passionate and partisan dealing with the Russian situation."

Washington Not Impressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The statement of L. C. A. K. Martens, issued in New York, that he has recently received credentials appointing him representative of "the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic" in the United States and has forwarded his credentials to the State Department was not regarded tonight in well-informed quarters in Washington as likely to precede any recognition of him by this Government.

Martens is not the only gentleman in this country claiming, on the basis of the presentation of "credentials," that he should be recognized as the representative of an organization not recognized as a Government by the American State Department. There is in Philadelphia a gentleman professing to be "Irish Ambassador" to the United States. Some time ago he presented credentials from a so-called Irish Republic to the State Department. They were pigeonholed, this Government having no purpose to accord recognition to the organization he said he represented.

There is only one Government in Russia that this country has formally recognized, and that is the Provisional Government of which Kerensky was formerly head, and some of the men identified with which brought about the formation of the Omsk All-Russian Government in an effort to set up a legal government of law and order in Russia, in succession to the Russian Provisional Government. The officially accredited and officially recognized Russian diplomatic representative to the United States is Boris Bakhmeteff, who is carried in the latest issue of the diplomatic lists and of the Congressional Directory, the officially prepared Government Blue Book, as "Ambassador extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary" from Russia to the United States. Ambassador Bakhmeteff is now temporarily absent from Washington in attendance at Paris for the Peace Conference.

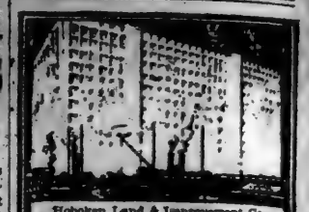
There are attached to his Embassy a military attaché, a naval attaché, a commercial attaché, a financial attaché and other attachés all of whose names appear in the official diplomatic lists. The American Government has recognized no other Government in Russia, and in the absence of such recognition could not and would not receive in any formal way either diplomatic or consular or commercial representatives from an unrecognized Government.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT FUND.

Gov. Smith Asks Legislature for $50,000 to Establish Labor Bureaus.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—As an antidote to Bolshevism among the unemployed and to aid soldiers and sailors returning to private life after serving under the colors through the war in finding work, Governor Smith in a special message sent to the Legislature today urged an immediate appropriation of $50,000 for the maintenance of employment bureaus to take the place of those conducted by the Federal Government for that purpose, but cut off through the failure of Congress to pass the Sundry Appropriation and General Deficiency bills. In support of the request Governor Smith embodied in his message a communication received from his Reconstruction Commission and signed by Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of that body, and John G. Agar, a member.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"Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible discord, and the madding wheels
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Of conflict." (Milton)

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ENGLISH LAMENT PARTY STRIFE HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Great Britain's desire to work with the American people, who were represented by their President, and that the fact of Wilson being the leader of the Democratic Party was a mere accident, for, it goes on, "if he had been a Republican we should have been at exactly the same pains to understand his point of view and work with him."

Hopes We Will Not Withdraw.

In an editorial yesterday morning The Times dwelt on this point of political quarrels in America in relation to the League proposal. It said:

"The powers in conference are concerned with Mr. Wilson as President of the United States and with the American people. We are anxious that the United States should complete the work they have begun in entering this war, and, while we are grateful for their assistance in laying down the principles of settlement, it would be a painful anti-climax if America, after formulating them, should promptly disown all responsibility for their execution.

"We refuse to believe that one party in the United States seriously contemplates so lame a termination of the great part played by America in the war, or to hitch the high hopes for the future that America has encouraged us to form to the fortunes of one political party. It is the American people who will decide this great issue, and our case is so good and their instinct so generous that we are certain we shall not be disappointed. The conference will make every effort to meet the reasoned objections of American critics of the covenant, but that done, we are confident that the American people will rise to the height of their own argument and of their great tradition of freedom."

The Times in the same editorial said that Lloyd George had been well advised to stay for the present in Paris.

"Peace," it said, "is the master key of our domestic troubles, and to let it wait upon their settlement would be to treat the symptoms and leave the malady untouched."

While agreeing that the League of Nations project is an integral part of the peace settlement, and cannot be separated from it, The Times saw no reason why the peace treaty should not be drafted, defining all that Germany must do and must not do, setting up the League of Peace, but leaving it to the League to draft its own constitution at leisure.

"We are not," said The Times, "going to submit our peace to amendment by the Central Powers. They must accept it as it stands, as the judgments of a court which is quite able to enforce them. The relations between the Allies and the Central Powers are not those of equals, but of victors and vanquished, of Judge and convicted criminal, and the sooner Germany understands that fact the better."

Broadly speaking, it may be stated that the British press will exercise great caution lest it be drawn into America's political controversy, and its attitude toward the Senatorial courier will largely depend upon the nature of the service. Meanwhile it cannot be doubted that, while British sympathy with the League of Nations ideal remains what it was in the beginning, there has been of late a considerable accession to the number of those who have doubts as to whether the procedure being followed in Paris in regard to the covenant is best or even logical.

The Morning Post, which has been outspoken on this point, has now been joined by The Daily Express, whose Paris dispatches today began with the sentence, "President Wilson has won a pyrrhic victory and by winning it has destroyed any chance the League of Nations had of becoming an effective instrument for securing the peace of the world."

Says England Imposes No Policy.

LONDON, March 20, (Associated Press.)—In an editorial today on the controversy in the United States The Times says:

"The English, without distinction of party, regard a better understanding with Americans as the crown of victory. It is unfortunate for the ideal that so many of us on both sides of the Atlantic have at heart that party feeling should be running so high just now in America, and that we, who are working with President Wilson in Paris, should furnish the sticks with which the Republicans are belaboring the Democrats.

"We have no wish to take sides in these party controversies, and have been at some pains to avoid even the suspicion of doing so. Our sole wish is to work with the American people in what we believe to be as much their ideals and interests as our own.

"Wishing that, with whom should we work but the President of the United States? That he is also leader of the Democratic Party is a mere accident to our mind, and if the President had been a Republican we should have been at exactly the same pains to understand his point of view and work with him."

The Times points out that there were at the opening of the Conference two general views about the kind of peace that the world ought to have—the French view and the American view, and adds:

"No views of settlement were so clearly identified with this country as these two were with France and America. The chief instrument of the American view was the League of Nations. This ideal has in one form or another almost as old as international law, and nearly every country in the world has at one time or another contributed to it, but its application to the problems of this war came from America in the first instance.

"There is, therefore, no question at the Conference of our imposing a policy of our own. What we have done was to seek to reconcile so far as possible the French and American views. Our policy at Paris has been that of mediator and interpreter, not the result of selfish calculations or masterful diplomacy.

"The truth is that under the constitution of the League each of the great powers makes exactly the same sacrifices of independence and acquires world hegemony in exactly that sense, and does both in the same cause of world liberty and world peace."

The Liverpool Post says:

"Lord Robert Cecil places the Monroe Doctrine in its true light with regard to the League of Nations. He says in effect that so far from the League being the deathblow to the capital article of American political faith, it is the application of that article on a universal scale.

"According to the draft of the covenant, the parties to the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of every member of the League. The most absolute supporter of Monroeism could surely desire no more than that.

"The independence of both Americas is guaranteed by an overwhelming majority of the powers, great and small. The League of Nations will give America her rightful place in the van of the forces of civilisation that henceforth are to shape the larger purposes of our race."

BAKER ASSAILED BY CHAMBERLAIN

Senator Charges Secretary with Inconsistency In Court-Martial Controversy.

ANSELL "ELBOWED ASIDE"

"Trio of Reactionaries" Declared to Influence the War Department's Head.

ARMY TRIALS DENOUNCED

Military Committee Chief Rejects Reason for Failure to Divulge Reply to Crowder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The charge that Secretary Baker "elbowed aside" the one officer who had the courage to condemn the army court-martial system and "took into the bosom" of his confidence "a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries" in the military establishment, is made in a letter which Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has just sent to the Secretary of War.

Senator Chamberlain's letter was written to Mr. Baker in condemnation of the latter's refusal so far to comply with the request which the Senator made March 18 for the publication of the statement made to Mr. Baker on March 11 in reply to letters written by Mr. Baker and Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, in justification of the army court-martial system.

Secretary Baker is now in the West with General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, touring army posts. He went West on Sunday, March 9, immediately after making public General Crowder's attack on General Ansell, whose letter to Mr. Baker, joining issue with the statements made in the Baker and Crowder letters, was submitted to Benedict Crowell, the Acting Secretary of War, the following Tuesday.

Mr. Crowell refused to make public the Ansell letter, saying that it was addressed to Mr. Baker. However, in response to a request from Senator Chamberlain, on behalf of the Senate Military Committee, Mr. Crowell turned over a copy of the Ansell letter to that committee in confidence last week.

Baker Denied Need of Haste.

On March 16, after reading the Ansell statement, and concluding that it was a complete reply to the Baker-Crowder correspondence, Senator Chamberlain telegraphed to Mr. Baker at the Presidio, San Francisco, demanding that the Ansell letter be made public. Secretary Baker telegraphed back, saying that he had asked Congress to enact legislation to correct court-martial evils, and would renew this request when the new Congress met, but could not imagine why the Ansell letter could not await his return.

Senator Chamberlain was so much dissatisfied with this response from the Secretary that before leaving Washington last night for Natchez, Miss., his former home, for a two weeks' rest, he sent to Secretary Baker the letter made public tonight. He says that Mr. Baker expressed "warm approval of the existing system," and "seemed blind to any deficiency."

He can hardly believe that the bill which Mr. Baker submitted early last year to Congress on the army court-martial system was any "bona fide effort at reform." In connection with the demotion of General Ansell the Senator's letter flings this accusation at the Secretary of War:

"You elbowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the prevision to point out its terrible results—General Ansell—and took into the bosom of your confidence a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries—General Crowder, the then Acting Chief of Staff, and the Inspector General, the last named of whom is even this day engaged, by your order, in a so-called 'investigation' designed, in my judgment, to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system."

When the draft of legislation was prepared, and while it was pending, there were two acting Chiefs of Staff, Major Gen. John Biddle, who served in place of General Bliss, then in France, until March, 1918, when Major Gen. Peyton C. March returned from France and was made Acting Chief of Staff, serving as such until May, 1918, when he became Chief of Staff. The Inspector General of the Army, to whom Senator Chamberlain alludes as being a "pronounced reactionary" is Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain.

Text of Chamberlain Letter.

The full text of Senator Chamberlain's letter follows:

March 19, 1918.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Sir: On the 16th instant, I addressed you a telegram in which I asked that you give to the public a statement made by Lieut. Col., formerly General, Carmel T. Ansell, in reply to statements made by yourself and by General Crowder, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, in which you both gave warm support and approval to the present court-martial system, and in which General Crowder besides indulged in severe personal criticism and accusation against General Ansell, who in testimony recently given before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, had condemned the existing system of military justice and the administration under it.

I asked you to make the statement public, primarily because it was a clarifying contribution to the subject now agitating the people, to which the people are entitled, and, secondarily, because it was only fair and just to this officer that you should do so. I believed that you would make this statement public, and do so immediately, in order that the people might have the opportunity of considering it as nearly contemporaneously as possible with the opposing views publicly expressed by you and the Judge Advocate General. In that I am disappointed.

I have just received from you the following telegram:

"Your telegram received. More than a year ago I asked of the Military Committees of both the Senate and House legislation to correct the evils in the present court-martial system. I shall renew the request when Congress reassembles. There would seem to be, therefore, no controversy on the merits of the subject. Have not yet seen the letter in question and cannot imagine any reason why my consideration of it on my return will not be in time enough.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

It is painful to me, Mr. Secretary, to find you fencing upon a question which means so much to the tens of thousands of enlisted men who have suffered injustice under the present system, a question which means so much to you, the army, the nation. In the telegram you say that more than a year ago you recognized the evils of the present court-martial system and requested legislation to correct them, and that inasmuch as you intend to renew that request, there can be no controversy on the merits of the subject.

Charges Inconsistency by Baker.

Your present recognition of existing evils of the court-martial system is strangely irreconcilable with your published statement no more remote than March 10. In that statement of warm approval of the existing system you seemed blind to any deficiency. You say therein:

"I have not been made to believe by a refusal of these complaints that justice is not done today under the present law, or has not been done during the war period, and my acquaintance with the course of military justice (gathered as it is from the large number of cases which in the regular routine come to me for final action) convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and had not existed."

You further say that you are "absolutely confident that the public apprehensions which have been created are groundless." And then you put the capstone upon your monumental confidence in the system by further saying:

"I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound."

And finally you call upon the Judge Advocate General to make a statement for the purpose of reassuring the people, who "must not be left to believe that their men were subjected to a system that did not fully deserve the terms of law and justice"; and then you conclude, rather lightly, that after all it is but "a simple question of furnishing the facts, for when they are furnished, I am positive that they will contain the most ample reassurances."

On March 19 you were blind to any deficiences in the existing system; as indeed the evidence abundantly shows you have been deaf throughout the war to complaints about the injustice of this system, complaints which should at least have challenged your earnest attention, rather than provoked your undisguised irritation.

Attacks Secretary's Bill.

But, as you say, you did propose certain legislation to the committee which they did not see fit to recommend for enactment, and which, very fortunately, did not become law. I can hardly believe that that bill, prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and submitted by you, was a bona fide effort to reform the existing system, and the slightest consideration of the bill will show that had it been enacted into law, it would have made the system even more reactionary, if possible, than it is now.

I can hardly believe that this was a bona fide effort at reform, because you already had had an opportunity to establish in your department a legitimate and necessary revisory power over, and supervision of, courts-martial procedure. General Ansell was at that time Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, and his opinions were entitled to be respected as such, and in all other matters they were so respected. In order to keep courts-martial procedure within just and legal limitations, he wrote an office opinion in which he clearly demonstrated that this power of supervision was to be found in existing law, and in that opinion all the officers of the department, among whom were many most distinguished lawyers from civil life, concurred.

And yet, in order that that opinion might be overruled and that you might rely upon the theory that you were entirely without power, you either ordered or permitted General Crowder himself, who was not at that time connected with the office, to return thereto and write for you an overruling opinion, of which you approved, and in doing so, voluntarily denied that it was your right and duty under existing law to supervise the system. You approved the opinion of the Judge Advocate General which was to the effect that this supervisory power did not exist and, furthermore, ought not to exist, inasmuch as the law military is the kind of law that should be left to be executed at the will of the camp commander.

If you had really desired to establish a legitimate legal supervision of courts-martial, you could have done so simply by approving the opinion of the acting Judge Advocate General, which was not a personal opinion but was an office opinion which in ordinary course of administration would have been adopted. Advised to do the proper thing by your chief law officer, and having been shown by him the way to do it, you declined to do so upon some slight legal technicality. This is evidence to me that you did not desire to do so.

Ansell "Elbowed Aside."

You supplanted the officer who had seen fit to call your attention at the beginning of the war to the necessity of keeping the strictest supervision over courts-martial procedure by an officer who contended that such supervision was not necessary and that such supervision would derogate from the power of the commanding officer and destroy discipline. You elbowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the prevision to point out its terrible results—General Ansell—and took into the bosom of your confidence a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries—General Crowder, the then Acting Chief of Staff, and the Inspector General—the last named of whom is even this day engaged, by your order, in a so-called "investigation" designed, in my judgment, to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system.

You accepted those views. But, in order that any future responsibility might be shifted from your shoulders to Congress, you presented a bill which, even if you did not, your advisers did, know could not be passed. Your advisers did not wish any modification of the existing system. They and you declined to accept the views of the Acting Judge Advocate General that would have gone far toward alleviating the situation on the ground that those views were not fully justified by the letter of the statute.

You were thus solicitous that your power be found in the letter of the statute. And yet, in the very bill proposed, you asked for the power of suspension of sentences when you were already suspending sentences by administrative order without one word of legal authority therefor.

There is another evidentiary circumstance that indicates the effort was not made in good faith, but was simply designed to allay public apprehension and inquiry by the appearance of doing something. It is shown by the records of your department that the Judge Advocate General of the Army in correspondence with the senior officer of his department in France, shortly thereafter, said, with respect to an Administrative makeshift which he had proposed for adoption, and which you did adopt, that it was necessary to do something to head off the threatened Congressional investigation, to silence criticism, to prevent talk about the establishment of courts of appeal and to make it appear to the soldier that he did get some kind of revision of his proceedings other than the revision at field headquarters.

How can it be said that such an attitude of mind is consistent with an honest desire to alleviate the situation? It is significant also that your interest upon this subject was not such as to produce that active participation of the department which characterizes its efforts when it desires to secure legislation.

Says Proposal Was Reactionary.

The bill to which you refer and the nonenactment of which you plead as shifting the responsibility for the maladministration of military justice from you to Congress, if honestly submitted, is conclusive evidence that you yourself are entirely reactionary, or that you have been imposed upon and deceived by advisers who are. That bill is Senate 2692, and provides, so far as immediately pertinent to this discussion, that Section 1199, Revised Statutes, be amended to read as follows:

"The Judge Advocate General shall receive, revise, and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions, and report thereon to the President, who shall have power to disapprove, vacate or set aside any finding, in whole or in part, to modify, vacate or set aside any sentence, in whole or in part, and to direct the execution of such part only of any sentence as has not been vacated or set aside."

Do you really know, Mr. Secretary, the purpose and legal effect of that bill? In the first place, it would have to be construed together with that statute which makes the Chief of Staff the trusted military adviser of the President and Secretary of War, whose authority he habitually exercises, on the one hand, and places him in supervision and control of all bureau officers, including the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

On the other hand, the President's power, therefore, as a matter of law, over the conduct of courts-martial cases would under that bill be habitually exercised by the Chief of Staff, an ultra-military official, without the slightest competency to pass upon those errors of law which prejudice the rights of the accused and thereby render it necessary to modify the judgment, and with a disposition to disregard such rights. And also, the Chief of Staff, and not the President, would be the one to exercise this power in fact.

There were some 350,000 courts-martial from the time we raised the new army until July 1 last. Nobody would expect the President to review such a number or any appreciable part of them. Nobody, indeed, could expect the Chief of Staff himself to do so. The work would have to be intrusted to some minor military minion, inexperienced in law and the administration of justice, and whose training had disqualified him for such functions.

The Judge Advocate General, when he appeared representing you before the House Military Committee, admitted that this would be the course of administration and contended that the Chief of Staff ought to have that power. He said that that was necessary in order to maintain discipline.

Could Reject Acquittals.

But worse than this, that bill would authorize the Chief of Staff to disapprove, vacate, and set aside a finding of "Not guilty" and substitute upon his view of the evidence a finding of his own. Notice, the language is that he shall have the power to disapprove, vacate, or set aside "any finding," and also to modify, vacate, or set aside "any sentence."

This is a power which ought not to be granted to any man, and I feel safe in saying will never be granted by Congress. This alone was sufficient not only to condemn the bill in the mind of Congress but to show the attitude of those who proposed it.

Do you believe, Mr. Secretary, that the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, or any other official should have the power to set aside any acquittal and substitute for it a conviction, or to set aside one sentence and substitute for it a harsher one, or to set aside a finding of guilty of a lesser offense and substitute for it a finding of guilty of a greater one? That is what the bill which you proposed authorizes.

But the bill further provides "that the President may return any record through the reviewing authority to the court for consideration and correction." This power is on a par with and supplemental to the absolute power which I have just referred to. If the Chief of Staff were not satisfied with a finding of not guilty he could return the record to the court-martial with instructions to make a finding of guilty. If not satisfied with a light sentence, he could instruct the court to award a heavier one. If not satisfied with a finding of guilty of a minor offense, he could instruct the court to find the accused guilty of a more serious one.

Do you believe that the President, the Secretary of War, or the Chief of Staff, or any other official should have such power? If you stand for that bill you evidently do.

Wanted Power for President.

The Judge Advocate General, who appeared before the committee in representation of your views, testified:

"I want the President authorized to return the record which we get here, back through the convening authority to the trial court, and ask a reconsideration of their action, so that he may proceed, if he desires, upon the revised finding of the court, and thus make the court participate with him in the final judgment."

When asked the question whether a commanding General could disapprove a finding of not guilty and send it back, he said: "Yes, when, in his opinion, the finding is not sustained by the evidence," and he argued that that power, necessary to the maintenance of discipline, was now possessed by all commanding officers and ought to be possessed by the President and Chief of Staff.

In further argument sustaining that view he said, with respect to cases in which very small sentences had been awarded:

"I do not know anything that could attack discipline more than if the commanding General, who is also the reviewing authority, or the Secretary of War, or the President, who will become the reviewing authority of that class of cases under this legislation, could not invite the attention of the court to the effect of such a sentence upon the discipline of the army generally. I do not think this power would have survived throughout the centuries if it were intrinsically wrong."

Obviously he was unaware that this is one of the few countries in which such a barbaric practice has survived. These views you doubtless approved, inasmuch as in your letter to the committee you invited it to hear the views of the Judge Advocate General in explanation and support of the proposed legislation.

For the moment at least you now conceive that there should be a power of revision. That, to use your language, is "structural," "organic." The lack of a proper revisory power is a lack of legal control at the top.

There are many other deficiencies of the same character. There is an absolute lack of legal control at the bottom and throughout the proceedings.

You have said that the cases that came to you in regular routine convince you that the complaints against the system are groundless. Unfortunately, Mr. Secretary, you are not in touch, and apparently do not desire to get in touch, with the administration of military justice. You must know that under the existing system the Secretary of War sees and takes action only upon that relatively insignificant number of cases which are required under existing law to go to the President for confirmation. He sees none of the others.

Fears Favoritism to Officers.

These few cases consist in the far greater part of a few sentences of dismissal of commissioned officers. These are not the class of cases in which appears the injustice of which I complained. The court-martial system is such, and the regard for rank in the army is such, that a commissioned officer appears before a court-martial to far better advantage than does a private soldier.

You do not see the system in operation. You do not see its tragic results. When you denied the department the revisory power over all court-martial cases you denied yourself the opportunity to keep in touch with the administration of justice throughout the army. Your knowledge is obtained from this insignificant number of cases of commissioned officers and from those persons surrounding you who are interested in supporting the existing revolutionary system.

The existing system does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand. The records of the Judge Advocate General's Department reek with it, and upon proper occasion I shall show the people that this is true. The organization of the Clemency Board now sitting daily and grinding out thousands of cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never correct the injustice done.

You have, of course, adopted the statement of the Judge Advocate General, which you invited and published. That statement is involved in an inextricable confusion and patent inconsistencies as to your own pronouncements upon this subject. In one and the same breath it declares the system unusually excellent, and then blames Congress because it has failed to enact the bill which you proposed and has heretofore been referred to, declares that military law can best be administered finally in the field, but at the same time argues that the system would be much improved by the establishment of a departmental appellate power; it contends that courts-martial should be subject, not to legal control, but only to the power of military command, and at the same time objects to assuming responsibility for the outrageously excessive sentences awarded when courts and commanding officers go wrong, without legal restraint.

Courts-martial of "Chivalry."

It admits that our soldiery must be hurriedly drawn from civilian life and from the operations of the more liberal civil code, but assumes that for that very reason the military law ought to be more harshly applied in order to obtain discipline. It argues that courts-martial are not courts of justice, but "courts of chivalry and honor," and concludes that since the soldier must on occasion yield up his life on the battlefield, he should not be heard to complain if it be taken away by these courts of chivalry; it places courts-martial in high esteem, though admitting that they apply not the modern rules of right, but mediaeval principles that govern overlord and armed retainer.

It says that the officers who sit in judgment upon the private soldier cannot be military zealots, because it was only yesterday that they got out of their civilian clothes, but in the next paragraph asserts that they are most competent to award military punishments, because of their military appreciations. It argues that the primary purpose of a court-martial is to maintain discipline, as though discipline in any real sense could be maintained in our army without doing justice.

I beg to assure you that there is controversy on the merits of the subject. There is great difference between you and me. That would be relatively unimportant. But there is great difference between you and Congress, and there is great difference between you and the American people.

I do not believe that a court-martial should be controlled from beginning to end by the fiat of military command. I do not believe that a commanding officer should order the trial of an enlisted man on a charge that is legally insufficient. I do not believe that he should order a court to overrule pleas made in behalf of an accused man which upon established principles of law would bar the trial. I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer can cast established rules of evidence to the winds and insist upon the conviction of a man upon evidence that no court for a moment would entertain.

Quotes Threat to Subordinate.

I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer should be permitted to deprive an accused of the substantial right of counsel and railroad him, unheard and unrepresented, to a conviction. It was only yesterday that I was shown a record in which the counsel for the accused man was intimidated from examining his superior officer as a witness by a threat made in open court by the superior officer that any question asked him reflecting upon his credibility would promptly bring charges against the youthful counsel.

I do not believe that the conduct of a court should be controlled by a commanding officer. I do not believe that a court should be directed or instructed to reverse its finding of innocence or to impose a harsher punishment than that originally awarded.

On the other hand, I believe, and I insist, that courts-martial having in their care and keeping the lives and liberties of every single one of our soldiers shall be courts of justice, acting as Judges, controlled by and responsible to no man, controlled by and responsible to their own oaths, and to the great principles of law which have been established by our civilization to protect an accused wherever he is placed on trial.

Surely you have been misled. Officers of your department who have supported the Inquisitorial system and who have imposed upon you, or most unfortunately persuaded you, have been busy preparing their defense. You have been presented lengthy reports designed to controvert the speech which I made in the Senate on this subject, which reports I have shown you to be misleading and utterly unreliable. Volumes of statistics are being prepared to show that, after all, the system is not so bad.

Whether you do or not, the American people see and have the evidence; members of Congress have the evidence. You have taken a terrible stand upon a subject which lies close to a thousand American hearthstones. The American people will not be deceived by such self-serving, misleading reports and statistics. Too many American families have made a Pentecostal sacrifice of their sons upon the altar of organized injustice. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.

TURKS MASSACRE GREEKS.

Great Unrest Reported Over Disposition of Smyrna Region.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 20.—From a good source I learn that manoeuvres designed to misrepresent the ethnological situation in the Smyrna region, under foreign instigation, are assuming a scandalous character. It is also announced that some hundreds of Turks held a meeting on Saturday in the theatre at Smyrna to protest energetically against the eventual occupation of the city by Greece.

News from Smyrna reports many murders and robberies by bands of Turks against the Greek element in this region. The situation of the Greeks has become exceedingly critical.

ATHENS, March 20, (Associated Press.)—Information from what is considered a trustworthy source describes the condition of the Greeks in the Smyrna district as extremely critical. Bands of Turkish soldiers and civilians are overrunning the region, murdering and pillaging, the advices state.

At Budja, near Smyrna, last Thursday, according to the advices, a party of Greek peasants returning from the fields was attacked and numbers of them were killed. After the Turks had left the bodies of fifty Greeks, it is alleged, were found decapitated and partially burned.

FRENCH GRAIN CREDIT ENDS.

Higher Exchange Raises the Cost of Argentine Purchases.

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—The Argentine credits to France under the agreement for the purchase of grain made last year expired on Tuesday, and since that time French exchange has risen from 5 francs 60 centimes for a gold peso to 5 francs 70 centimes.

A new credit convention between the two countries has not yet been ratified.

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WIRELESS PHONE TO LONDON NEXT

Test Between Ireland and Canada Shows Feasibility of Commercial System.

WILL CONNECT AUSTRALIA

First Words in Talk Over 2,000 Miles Through Air Distinctly Heard.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 20.—Though detailed information regarding wireless telephoning between Ireland and Canada is withheld for the present by the Marconi Company, THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed that the transatlantic wireless telephone promises to be an astonishing success and that the first efforts to talk through the air were much more successful than the first attempts at wireless telegraphing.

The establishment of a regular system of commercial wireless telephony from New York to London is believed to be now merely a question of time, and before long Sydney, Australia, and the furthest parts of the earth will be placed on the aerial exchange.

The Marconi Company promises complete details in a few days. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the company, was seen this afternoon by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent and was asked how long experiments in transatlantic telephoning had been in progress.

"We succeeded at our first attempt," he replied.

"What was the longest distance wireless telephony had accomplished before," was asked.

"Before the war, and before we had to give up experiments in long-distance work, Marconi had, I believe, telephoned from Italy to the north coast of Africa, about 300 miles. The distance we have now covered, from Ireland to Canada, is over 2,000 miles.

THE TIMES correspondent recalled the fact that the first wireless telegraphic signals across the Atlantic were merely faint repetitions of letters, and asked if there was a similar faintness about the spoken words.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Isaacs, "the words were very distinctly heard." Then he added: "I have no doubt we shall also soon be able to develop a practical, commercial wireless telephone service between London and New York, and you will soon be able to call up Sydney Australia, if you want to. But we don't want to go into full details of how we do it yet. We shall make a complete announcement in a few days.

PHONED BY WIRELESS TO BREST

The George Washington Got Messages from New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—One-way wireless telephone conversations were held between the Naval Radio Station at New Brunswick, N. J., and the American transport George Washington throughout her voyage from New York to Brest.

The messages were sent from the station at New Brunswick, which belonged to the Marconi Company before the war but which was taken over by the Government and has since been under naval operation.

The George Washington received wireless telephone messages and replied to them by wireless telegraph, not having a wireless telephone apparatus for sending wireless telephone messages over long distances. One of the messages sent by wireless telephone to the George Washington was from Secretary Daniels. President Wilson listened to the wireless words of Mr. Daniels but was unable to reply vocally.

The fact that these one-way conversations from New Brunswick to the George Washington, even after the steamer reached Brest, were held was confirmed at the Navy Department today by Commander S. C. Hooper of the radio branch of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and other naval officers.

The apparatus used in sending the messages to the George Washington is the invention of E. F. Alexanderson of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, who had charge of the tests which the navy ordered made at the New Brunswick station during the President's voyage. After the Government took over the Brunswick station it installed the General Electric Company's system, which was used with a device known as the Alexanderson alternator for sending the messages. That they were plainly heard was confirmed in radio messages from the transport.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 20.—The wireless telephone messages between New Brunswick, N. J., and the steamship George Washington at Brest, France, covered a distance of approximately 3,200 miles, the greatest distance yet covered by the wireless telephone by several hundred miles, E. F. W. Alexanderson stated today. He began experimenting for the General Electric Company at New Brunswick about two years ago, but before much progress could be made the Government took over the plant for wireless telegraph communication with France. When the President decided to go abroad the experiments were resumed and the apparatus brought to its present state.

Mr. Alexanderson believes that commercial wireless telephone service will soon be established between all the principal cities of the world. The features of his invention making long-distance telephoning possible are, according to Mr. Alexanderson, his high frequency alternator, known as the Alexanderson alternator, which provides a more efficient way of generating electric waves, and his new magnetic amplifier, which transforms telephone currents to high-power electric waves. He also has a new antenna which is several times more efficient than any previously used.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN BADEN.

Occupy Mannheim and Karlsruhe Because of Outbreaks.

GENEVA, March 20.—French troops have occupied Mannheim and Karlsruhe, on the east bank of the Rhine, on account of Spartacide outbreaks there, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says.

The newspaper adds that the French have also occupied Rheinau, five miles south of Mannheim, and Whinhafen.

A Berlin dispatch received on Monday said that reports had reached there that the British and French had advanced their outposts from the limits of their bridgeheads at Cologne and Mayence, respectively. The French were reported to have entered Frankfort.

Mannheim is south of the Mayence bridgehead area, but is directly on the east bank of the Rhine, where it is joined by the Neckar. Karlsruhe is about five miles east of the Rhine. No reports of very recent disorders at Mannheim and Karlsruhe have been received.

There has been no statement from Allied quarters either affirming or denying the report that the British and French had enlarged their bridgehead limits.

A Dance for Jewish War Relief.

The Alpha Epsilon Phi Sorority will give a dance tomorrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Jewish War Relief Fund. Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Michael Friedsam, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. Albert Stern, Mrs. Fred Stern, and Mrs. Irving Lehman are among the patronesses.

GERMANS BREAK OFF PARLEYS OVER POLAND

Refuse to Sign the Terms Previously Agreed On—Berlin Cabinet Is Blamed.

PARIS, March 20.—The German Government representatives have refused to sign the terms with the allied commission in regard to Poland, previously agreed upon, says a Havas dispatch from Posen, and the negotiations have been considered by the Allies as broken off. The correspondent adds that the Germans were quitting Posen immediately.

The interruption of negotiations came at a time when a result seemed about to be reached. It is said that this was the result of the evasive attitude of the German Government. Dispatches state that the German high command appears to be in open conflict with the Berlin Cabinet, and will not undertake to respect an armistice between the Germans and Poles.

In making his report to the Supreme Allied Council yesterday on the Polish question, Judge Cambon, head of the Conference Commission on Polish affairs, set forth the purpose of the commission to create a Polish State which would have a firm foundation for its future welfare and at the same time to respect the principle of nationalities, despite the difficulties resulting from the geographical features of the problem.

Poland, M. Cambon pointed out, was half inclosed by German territory and had an imperative need of an independent outlet to the sea, by a route easy of access, to insure her national autonomy. Therefore, he said, it was necessary to incorporate in the new State some German elements, which, he reminded the council, had been introduced there by Germany herself with deliberateness and in conformity with her colonizing system. In considering objections to the solution proposed, M. Cambon argued that it should be remembered that the country had already been thrice dismembered.

Premier Lloyd George argued that Germany must not receive any pretext for organizing a sort of irredentist movement, especially east of the Vistula, where the Germans were rather numerous.

The plan of the commission, it was pointed out, gave to Poland boundaries that rendered her territory more restricted than it was in 1772. It put in her possession an outlet to the Baltic, which along a considerable distance spanned the Vistula to Dansig, but excludes the Allenstein territory, to determine the position of which a plebiscite is proposed.

Mr. Lloyd George also remarked that by connecting Dansig with Thorn and Warsaw by two independent railroads it would probably be possible to make Poland economically independent.

The commission's report will probably be discussed by the Supreme Council Friday, when the question of sending to Warsaw the Polish Army divisions which had fought on the French front is also expected to come up.

WARSAW, March 18.—Polish newspapers express approval of the decisions reached by the Peace Conference commission on Polish affairs regarding the new boundary between Germany and Poland and the corridor to Danzig. They question the decision concerning a referendum in the Allenstein district, and point out that the Prussian census of 1911 showed a Polish majority there.

The papers say that there is urgent need of solving the problems of Teschen, Lemberg, and Vilna, where the claims of the Poles are in controversy with those of Czechoslovaks, Ukrainians, and Lithuanians, respectively.

BRUSSELS, March 20.—Belgium has recognized the independence of Poland.

THREE SLAIN BY AMERICAN.

German Report Says He Killed German Guard, Comrade, and a Farmer.

AMSTERDAM, March 20, (Associated Press.)—A dispatch from Frankfort-on-Main gives the report that an American soldier on Monday night killed three persons in a small town of Hesse-Nassau. A German frontier guard asked two American soldiers for their passes, which they did not possess, and turned them back.

According to this report one of the Americans drew a revolver and shot the German dead, and then fled. While running, he turned and again fired, accidentally killing his comrade, as well as a German farmer.

An American officer, it is said, is making an investigation.

SHIP FLYING BOAT HERE TO CROSS OCEAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

England's largest airship, had made a trial flight. She was 665 feet long and 80 feet in diameter, with a petrol capacity that would enable her to fly to America and return without landing. It was said that Great Britain was basing her hopes of a transatlantic flight not on these lighter-than-air machines only, but that in addition to the Handley-Page products she was relying on a "special" squadron of other "heavies" which were being tuned up by Lieut. Col. J. Porte. These boats, about which little had been told, were called the "Felixstowe Furies," after the resort where they had their headquarters, and it was said that they did such excellent work in the later stages of the war that their commanders were out for greater laurels.

Lieut. Col. Porte would probably have been the first pilot to make a serious attempt to fly across the Atlantic had it not been for the war. He had been designated as principal pilot of the flying boat America, built by Glenn H. Curtiss for Rodman Wanamaker. The America had reached the point of trial flights at Hammondsport when Porte was called home. At that time he had every confidence that the America would make the trip successfully, and he left with the promise that no one else should attempt the trip in her, pending such time as his Government could spare him.

The United States Navy is also preparing for a cross-Atlantic flight, using seaplanes of the N. C. 1 Curtiss type, four of which now are at Far Rockaway. Just when this flight will be attempted, and whether it will be a non-stop or a "two-hop" flight, is still undetermined, so far as the public knows. It has been reported unofficially that the start would be from Hampton Roads and that Lieut. Commander Patrick L. Bellinger, commanding the air station of the Fifth Naval District, would be the pilot.

AIR POST TO BRITAIN COSTS $500 PER LETTER

Captain Fenn, in Charge, Telegraphs The Times He Will Carry 12 Letters at That Rate.

Captain M. Fenn, in charge of a proposed transatlantic flight to be attempted by a Sopwith (British) airplane from Newfoundland to England, telegraphed to THE TIMES from St. John's Newfoundland, that the flight will be attempted about the first week in April by the Sopwith Aviation Company, Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames, England, and the airplane will carry mail to a limited extent.

"It is thought that certain American gentlemen may wish to have the honor of being the first to send a letter by Transatlantic Air Post," the message reads. "We are willing to carry twelve letters, not exceeding 1 ounce per letter, at the rate of $500 a letter.

"The mail bag will be sealed officially at this end and handed over officially on arrival of the machine in England."

Letters for the air post, the Captain says, must reach St. John's not later than April 8.

MAY ISSUE BONDS TO ASSIST ROADS

War Finance Corporation Considering Offering $200,000,000 at 4¾ Per Cent.

EARLY REQUIREMENTS MET

Railroad Administration to Supply $70,000,000 Certificates of Indebtedness for April Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Among means toward supplying advances which the War Finance Corporation expects to make to relieve the financial situation of the railways, the corporation has under consideration a plan to float a bond issue of about $200,000,000 at 4½ per cent., limited to twelve or eighteen months. The corporation would put these bonds out within a few weeks, hoping they would be taken up by trust companies and banks rather than by the general public, upon which Treasury officials will concentrate in the Victory Loan campaign. The bonds would be exempt from taxation except estate, inheritance, excess profit, and war profit taxes and surtaxes.

Director General Hines announced after a meeting with railway executives that the requirements of the railroad corporations April 1 would be $70,000,000 and that certificates of indebtedness would be issued to the corporations, upon which they could borrow from the War Finance Corporation. This payment to the railroads would allow them to pay their April dividends.

A statement from the Railroad Administration explains the plans for meeting the April requirements of the railroads as follows:

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, met today again in conference with railroad executives and at the conclusion of the meeting he stated that the Railroad Administration was in a position to advise definitely its policy with reference to the April requirements of the corporations, for interest, dividends, and other corporate needs.

"The plan announced by the Director General is that the Railroad Administration will issue its certificates of indebtedness to the railroad corporations for amounts due on account of renewal and other transactions arising out of Federal control. It is estimated that the amount of the April 1 requirements will be approximately $70,000,000. The War Finance Corporation announces that it is prepared to receive applications from the railroads for advances for their April 1 requirements on the security of certificates of indebtedness issued by the Director General.

"Consideration is still being given by the Director General as to the method to be adopted for meeting obligations due from the Railroad Administration to equipment companies. An announcement on this subject will be made in the near future."

The Director General also conferred with the Federal Reserve Board, the Governors of the twelve reserve banks and other officials being present. While the officials discussed the financial situation of the country as a whole, the purchase of the railroads was paramount. The conference will continue two days longer.

Those present at the meeting were Governor Harding and Messrs. Miller and Hamlin of the board, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency; R. C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Senator Owen, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and Representative Platt, the new Republican Chairman of the House committee on those subjects, as well as the twelve Governors, the Executive Committee of the Advisory Committee, and Director General Hines.

It was announced at the Railroad Administration that John Skelton Williams, Judge Robert S. Lovett, and Henry Walters, President of the Atlantic Coast Line, had been appointed an Advisory Committee on Purchases.

WILSON COVENANT INDORSED

Manhattan Club Unanimously Votes Confidence in the President.

The Manhattan Club, at its regular meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution unanimously indorsing President Wilson's plan for a League of Nations. The resolution read:

"Resolved, That the Manhattan Club, founded to advance Democratic principles, and, true to its traditions, hereby expresses its whole-hearted confidence in Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in his earnest effort to restore peace after the vicissitudes of a world war, and hereafter, by a League of Nations, to promote international cooperation and to secure international peace and security.

"It congratulates him as Chairman of a committee of the Peace Conference, representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and eight other nations, in unanimously recommending to the Peace Conference the constitution of such a League of Nations, and it proclaims its conviction that the proposed League of Nations will go far to insure peace on earth and for all future generations."

The resolution was presented by John G. Saxe. Justice Edward G. Whitaker, President of the club, presided at the meeting.

Coffee Hurts Many People

If you have been accustomed to drink coffee and find it causes headache, nervousness, sleeplessness or heart or stomach annoyance, why not try—

INSTANT POSTUM

A table drink absolutely free from caffeine, the drug in coffee, but of rich coffee-like flavor.

At Grocers Everywhere.

"There's a Reason"

POPE URGES UNITY IN EAST.

Expresses Hope for Closer Affiliation with Apostolic See.

ROME, March 19.—Pope Benedict received deputations of members of the clergy belonging to the Eastern Church today. Replying to an address by Mgr. Papadopulos, head of the Eastern congregation, he briefly summed up what he had been able to do to alleviate suffering caused by the war in the East.

"The Roman Pontiff has always been a friend of the Oriental church and has reposed great hopes in it," he said. "He has not only been a friend, but has turned with deep affection to the Orient, which has been all the more intense because of the uncertainty of the fate of the distant sons of the church. I wish these words could reach the far shores of the Orient, but as my voice cannot reach so far I transmit my thought to those present, and trust that all with that Oriental Christendom should be united by close friendship and filial love to the Apostolic See."

The Pope then bestowed the Apostolic blessing on all present.

HONORS PRELATE EXPLORER

Royal Geographical Society Gives Back Grant to Archdeacon Stuck.

LONDON, March 20.—The Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Back Grant to Archdeacon Hudson Stuck of the Yukon in recognition of his travels in Alaska and his ascent of Mount McKinley in 1913.

The Back Grant is an annual gift made by the Royal Geographical Society. It is named for Sir George Back, who explored parts of Northern Canada about 1830.

FERRARO IS EXECUTED.

Prisoner Who Attacked Guards with Knife Goes to the Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 20.—Giovanni Ferraro, the murderer who yesterday attacked and wounded his guards in an attempt to fight his way out of the Sing Sing death house with a knife he had improvised in his cell, was executed at 12 o'clock tonight. It was feared that he might make another attempt to escape and he was led into the death chamber handcuffed and bound to one of the guards, and was not released until after he was strapped fast in the electric chair.

Warden William Moyer and his assistants took extraordinary precautions that Ferraro could not cheat the law. Discussing his attack on his keepers Ferraro muttered something about not going to die in the electric chair, and this made his attendants prepare for another bolt for freedom or an attempt at suicide. So the murderer was placed in the old death house, which is in the same building, so that he could be taken to the execution chamber without disturbing the other sixteen prisoners.

As soon as he was within the old death house, a pair of handcuffs were locked on his wrists and an extra guard assigned. Two keepers were instructed to watch Ferraro's cell continually and visitors to the other condemned men were excluded. Only fluids were given Ferraro for food, and these were fed to him by an attendant. Solids were eliminated to prevent any possible chance of the prisoner choking himself.

Lammasch Going to Paris.

GENEVA, March 20.—Dr. Lammasch, former Premier of Austria and a strong opponent of the union of German Austria with Germany, is on his way to Paris. The newspapers here consider his journey of great importance.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

NAVY BLUE SERGE CAPES and COATEE-CAPES
For Girls and the Junior Miss

NAVY blue serge, the ever new, the never old fabric has stood the test of time. It was first woven in the 12th. century and since practice makes perfect, it may truly be said that it has attained a perfection not rivaled by any other material.

Always in fashion, always in season, it is becoming alike to grown-ups and to young people.

Navy blue serge successfully and charmingly fashions capes and coatee-capes for Girls and the Junior Miss. Every variation of the mode is shown.

Girls' sizes, 6 to 16 yrs.
Junior Misses, 13 to 19 yrs.
18.50 to 65.00

(Illustrated)
Girls' Custom-made Serge Cape
39.50

GIRLS' and JUNIOR MISSES' COAT SHOP—Second Floor

Gidding
PARIS 5 EAST 46 ST NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

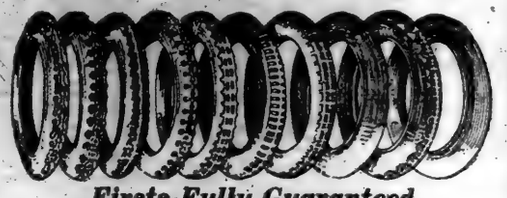
Our especially large COLLECTION OF PARIS MODELS furnish untold inspiration and motif for the INDIVIDUALIZATION OF THE MODE and our organization of DESIGNERS TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS will carry out your Personal Wish in the made-to-measure garment

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.—BROADWAY—34th St.

Automobile Tires

Firsts and Seconds

Those who have bought tires of Gimbels in the past will need no second invitation to call.



Firsts Fully Guaranteed

A variety of makes and sizes, including the following:—

30x3	Keystone	C.L.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		$12.95
30x3½	Napoc	C.L.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		14.25
32x3½	Batavia	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		13.25
31x4	Keystone	C.L.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		23.50
32x4	Batavia	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		27.50
33x4	Keystone	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		30.50
34x4½	Batavia	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		37.50
36x4½	Keystone	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		39.95
35x5	Batavia	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		45.75
37x5	Batavia	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		48.50

War Tax Paid by Gimbels

Seconds Sold Without Guarantee

30x3	McGraw	C.L.	Plain	Special Sale Price		$9.95
30x3	McLean	C.L.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		9.00
30x3½	McLean	C.L.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		12.75
32x3½	McGraw	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		14.64
32x4	McGraw	S.S.	Plain	Special Sale Price		16.77
32x4	Mason	G.D.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		21.16
33x4	Falcon	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		22.54
34x4	Victor	S.S.	Rib	Special Sale Price		19.80
35x4½	Firestone	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		33.00
36x5	Portage	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		36.00
37x5	Portage	S.S.	N.S.	Special Sale Price		38.10

War Tax Paid by Gimbels

As well as other makes and sizes at equally attractive prices.

AUTO SUNDRIES

At Gimbels the price asked for Automobile Supplies is always the lowest at which such goods can reasonably be expected to sell.

Johnson's Freeze Proof, ..	$1.29	Marvel Auto Cleaner,	24c
Wood Automatic Adjusters,	$1.00	Auto Seats,	$2.25, $2.75
Automatic Clutch Release for Ford Car,	35c	Greene Guns, force feed,	$1.55
Automatic Gasoline Economizer,	$1.00	Blowout Patches,	45c, 65c
Eureka Radiator Cement,	25c	Marvel Junior Vulcanizer, with six patches,	70c
Johnson Carbon Remover,	$7.50	Badger Cut-Out Outfit,	32c
Rabo Balls,	60c	Electric Auto Spot Light, with mirrorscope, 9 inches in diameter, 2½-inch rear view mirror, polished reflector, Special,	$2.95
Johnson's Liquid Wax,	35c, 60c, $1.15		

GIMBELS—AUTO SUPPLY STORE—Fourth Floor

Give These The Up and Down! John David Pure Silk Shirts, $4.50 Up To $12

AT only $4.50! Think of a *Pure Silk Shirt* at a non-silk price! It is genuine Chinese Shantung Silk of two smart types—collarless with French double-band cuffs, or soft collar with the John David 2-button sports cuff.

$8.50 to $12! The same *upstanding values* in hefty, crunchy, full-bodied silks, especially set aside for their glossy richness, sun-proof colors, piquant originality of pattern and cousinhood to custom ideas.

The Town-Famous John David *White Oxford Shirt* costs you $2.75.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32d Street

What If You Lost Both Arms?

Some of our soldiers have—more civilians have. Are they to be helpless? Not if they tackle their problem in the right way.

Come tonight to hear Quentin D. Corley, the armless judge, who will tell you how he overcame his handicap.

There will be graphic moving pictures to demonstrate how other seriously handicapped men have made good.

Admission free. Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, at 8 o'clock tonight.

STEEL PRICES CUT; WAGES TO STAY UP

Agreement Reached by Representatives of Industry and Government in Conference.

TO HOLD REST OF YEAR

Reductions Run from Ten to Fourteen Per Cent.—Iron Ore to Keep Present Price.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—After a series of conferences which ended at 10:15 o'clock tonight representatives of the steel industry and the members of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce reached a decision upon price reductions affecting the more important of the raw materials and finished products.

While formal announcement of the complete schedule, which will guide buying for 1919, was withheld until tomorrow, the information was supplied that the reduction in part represented a cut of approximately $4 a ton from the price now quoted by the steel trade on merchant bars and plates and structural shapes, which set the standard for the more important finished commodities of the industry.

Announcement was made that no cut had been made in the price of iron ore f. o. b. Lake Erie ports, which remains at $5.50 a ton. This decision is dependent upon what action may be taken later in connection with attempts which are being made to bring about reductions of freight rates on ore. Freight rate reductions might result in a reopening of the matter.

It was announced officially, also, both by the Industrial Board and the steel men, that no decision was made concerning wage reductions. The Industrial Board would not consent to go on record as in favor of a general reduction policy at this time. This point played a prominent part in the debates held today by the steel men and the Government representatives, the steel men holding that greater reductions than those represented by the schedule finally agreed upon could not be made unless a definite policy leading to wage reductions were agreed upon.

Statement by Judge Gary.

Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, made this statement at the conclusion of tonight's conference:

"We have agreed upon prices. We cannot give you a full statement regarding these prices until tomorrow, when one will be prepared for the press.

"It is expected that prices during 1919 will not be any lower, and our present intention is to make no decreases in wages, except perhaps at some mills where there is a contract between employers and employes providing for a sliding scale."

John A. Savage, of Savage & Co., ore producers of Duluth, Minn., announced that ore men of the Great Lakes region will make a determined effort to have freight rates on ore reduced. His statement was made in the presence of steel men and members of the Industrial Board and met with their approval.

Here are such of the new prices which represent reductions of from 10 to 14 per cent. as were made known tonight:

	Per Gross Ton.	Reduction Per Ton.
Basic pig iron	$25.75	$4.25
Billets, (four-inch)	38.50	5.00
Billets, (two-inch)	42.00	5.00
		Per 100 Lbs.
Bars, (merchant)		$2.25
Plates		2.60
Structural shapes		2.40

Reduction on bars, plates, and shapes, $47 a net ton.

It is understood that the reduction from present prices of slabs, which have been quoted at $46, was $5 a ton, making the new price $41; also that there was a $5 reduction agreed upon in the case of sheet bars, making the new price $42 a ton. These two quotations, however, have not been officially confirmed as yet.

It is understood the Industrial Board is prepared to guarantee that the price schedule adopted will be accepted by the five largest Government purchasing agents—the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments, the United States Shipping Board, and the Railroad Administration. It is also understood that a representative of the Attorney General's office followed closely all of the negotiations and that the steel interests received full assurance that the action taken was approved by the Department of Justice, thus eliminating any danger of proceedings under the Sherman law.

The theory on which the price schedule was adopted was that the Government agencies, by making heavy purchases of the industry, would readjust and stabilize the market and that other buyers would be forced to make their purchases at the same figures.

It is expected that business activities in many directions will feel the effects of the decisions reached within a few days.

The decision of the steel men to recognize the Industrial Board as a competent agency with which to work added to the prestige of that body in connection with the conference which it soon is to hold with other industries. It is conceded that definite results will come from these conferences. It is the proposal of the Industrial Board to extend its efforts to reach food commodities and building material industries.

The steel decisions were not reached without much stormy debate, which was marked even by admitted dissension among the steel men. Certain of the great steel interests, among them the United States Steel Corporation, it is understood, were more ready to accept heavy reductions than were others, including Bethlehem Steel.

The latter corporation, it is understood, because of lack of shipping facilities, is experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining its ores at the same prices as United States Steel. Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Bethlehem, attended the conference today.

The members of the Industrial Board seemed to feel that the obtaining of a reduction of $7 a ton on plates, bars, and shapes was a satisfactory step as a result of the conferences.

Difficulties of Small Plants.

A struggle to prevent reductions which would result in small concerns being forced to shut down or operate at a precarious profit was carried on by the smaller interests. They contended for compromise prices.

The big interests, it is understood, were ready to accept the Government proposals approximately, but desired in return that some formal stand should be taken by the Industrial Board concerning wages and other labor problems. The tendency of the Board, according to reports, was to avoid any direct action in regard to the labor situation, leaving the question of wages to be dealt with later.

The conferences were resumed at 11:30 A. M. after the representatives of the steel industry had met in separate conference from 9:30. Upon meeting the members of the Industrial Board the steel men had ready a schedule of prices from iron ore to the finished product. This schedule was rejected by the Industrial Board as too high. As a result the conference broke up after an hour of debate, the steel men again going into separate conference. This continued until 4:30 P. M., when the joint conference was resumed.

It was at the latter conference, according to report, that the question of labor conditions was brought forward as having a most important bearing on the ability of the steel industry to accept sharp reductions. It is stated that the steel men were ready to make material concessions as to prices if assured that the Industrial Board, as a Government agency, would take a stand on the labor situation.

It is reported that there was a wide divergence of opinion even in the councils of the steel men concerning the prices which would permit the smaller operators to continue. Such developments resulted in extending debates at the separate meetings which the steel men held.

DEFENDS EX-KAISER.

Chose Flight Rather Than Civil War or Death, Hindenburg Says.

BERLIN, March 20.—Aroused by recent criticisms of former Emperor William regarding his flight from Germany to Holland last Fall, Field Marshal von Hindenburg has prepared and published here a defense of the ex-ruler's action.

After depicting the situation as it existed in November, caused by the weakening of the army, the doubtful reliability of the forces in the field, and the breaking out of the revolution at home, the Field Marshal writes:

"The peaceful return home of the Emperor then became impossible. It could only have been carried out through the forceful employment of loyal troops, and civil war would have been added to the hostilities with the enemy.

"The Emperor could have betaken himself to the fighting troops in order to meet death at their head in a last attack upon the enemy, but the armistice so keenly desired by the people would thereby have been postponed and the lives of many soldiers uselessly sacrificed. The Emperor finally, in agreement with his advisers and after a severe mental struggle, decided to leave the country, solely in the hope that he could thereby best serve the Fatherland, save Germany from further losses, distress, and misery, and restore peace and oder to her."

REED WILL STICK; DEFENDS SPEECH

Missouri Senator Says Text Shows He Was Not Disrespectful to President.

WOULD DEBATE LEAGUE

Demand for His Resignation Reads Him Out of Party in His State.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—United States Senator James A. Reed today, in commenting on the action of fifty Democratic members of the Missouri House of Representatives, who yesterday after a conference adopted resolutions calling on him to resign and run for re-election as a means of determining public sentiment on his views, said he had no objection to the men passing the resolution, but he did object to their saying he spoke disrespectfully of President Wilson. The text of the speech would show the contrary, he asserted.

"I am not conducting this campaign as some are, by abusing any one who does not agree with me," he said, "but I make no denial of the fact that I do not agree with President Wilson. I will not resign, of course—not unless all these other fellows with views for and against the League of Nations resign. In that case I will go with them and we can have a general election with the document as the paramount issue.

"I believe it is coming to a general referendum, for the United States Senate will not ratify the document."

Senator Reed expressed willingness to meet ex-President Taft, Alton B. Parker, or Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska in debate on the League of Nations.

The preamble to the resolutions calling on Senator Reed to resign discusses the conditions under which he was invited to address the Legislature and states that "much to the surprise, the discomfort, and disapproval of the Democratic Representatives," he referred to President Wilson "in a most sneering, sarcastic, and disrespectful manner," and by his utterances "plainly indicates it is his opinion that President Wilson in his advocacy of the League of Nations was encouraging and advocating the adoption of an English policy to the detriment of the United States" and that "the statesmanship of American patriots and American leaders was second to that of the statesmen of Great Britain."

It is declared that Senator Reed's address was an attempt to "belittle and belie" the leadership of the Democratic Party and its accomplishments in the last six years and was an effort on his part to "bring dissension and strife" into the ranks of the party and that the speech was "a direct insult to the party and the people who had given him his political prestige and made it possible for him to acquire any degree of prominence as a Democrat and a statesman."

These resolutions were then adopted:

"Resolved by the Democrats of the House of Representatives in conference, that we do hereby denounce the distinguished Senator as not entitled to claim any title or standing as a Democrat in the Democratic Party from Missouri, and suggest to him that, if he is so confirmed in his opinions he resign his position as Senator and again submit himself as a candidate for the high position which he now occupies to the entire dissatisfaction of the party which nominated and elected him, and be it further

"Resolved, That we again express our confidence in the courage, patriotism, and wisdom of our President, Woodrow Wilson, and express the intention of following him in the settlement and adjustment of all questions growing out of the recent war until we are convinced, by the judgment of fairer-minded men, prompted by higher motives and cleaner purposes than the Hon. James A. Reed, that the President of the United States is wrong and that his policy should no longer be pursued and that he should no longer be followed."

The resolutions were presented to the conference by Representative Frank H. Farris of Phelps County, one of the sixteen Democratic members of the House who withdrew from the chamber yesterday afternoon while Senator Reed was speaking.

Friends of Senator Reed who attended the conference said tonight that they had no opportunity to defend him.

BAILEY RENOUNCES DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Former Texas Senator Assails It for Extravagance and Multiplying Job Holders.

Former United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, now a resident of Washington, D. C., renounced the Democratic Party last night in an address before the Road Horse Association of New Jersey at Newark.

Mr. Bailey had copies of his address prepared, and said before the meeting that he had thought for some time of announcing his withdrawal from the party which had sent him to the House of Representatives from 1891 to 1901 and to the Senate from 1901 to 1913. He said he had finally decided to declare himself in the address last night. In his speech he said:

"I have been a Democrat all my life, a 'dollar' Democrat, if you please, and I have never scratched a party ticket, but those who now control the Democratic Party have renounced or abandoned one Democratic principle after another in such rapid and bewildering succession that they have left us nothing except the name.

"Since Thomas Jefferson founded it and first gave immortal utterance to its creed, the Democratic Party has always insisted that every State should exclusively control the local affairs of its own people, but a Democratic Congress immolated that time-honored doctrine upon the altar of national prohibition and a majority voted to repeat the sacrifice on behalf of woman suffrage.

"For more than a century a Democratic Party has opposed the creation of useless offices, but in the last six years Democratic Congresses have created more offices and more useless offices than were ever created in the same length of time since this Republic was organized. Our fathers dreaded the extension of Federal power to a point where 100,000 employes would be required, but we have added bureau to bureau and function to function until more than 500,000 are now permanently employed and we are complacently proposing to add the 3,000,000 more who are employed by the railroads and the telegraph and telephone companies.

"For more than a century the Democratic Party preached and practiced economy in all public expenditures, but, despising our traditions and our teachings, a Democratic Congress, even before we engaged in the European war, had spent more money than any Congress which had ever before assembled in the history of the Republic. Within the last three months Democratic Cabinet officials have asked for appropriations aggregating the sum of $18,000,000,000 for the fiscal year—from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

"For more than a century the Democratic Party has enjoined upon us to reverence the Constitution of our country and to respect its wholesome limitations, but in this time men calling themselves Democrats and holding high position deride the Constitution as an obsolete scrap of paper and scoff at its most sacred guarantees. I know and you know that this Republic cannot be preserved if the Constitution which created it is destroyed, and we can have no better proof of our patriotism than by defending the Constitution, which established, and which only can save, our free institutions.

"I have no right to speak for others and if they choose to support the Democratic Party after it has ceased to support Democratic principles, I recognize their right to do so. But, as for me and my house, we will never again vote for the candidate of any party which constantly reduces our liberty and unnecessarily increases our taxes."

During his long political career Senator Bailey had many quarrels with his party. In 1896 he resigned his candidacy for a third term in Congress by way of repudiating William Jennings Bryan. Nevertheless, he was renominated and elected. Two years later he resigned as Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, because his followers failed to support some of his acts.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's and Young Men's New Spring Suits at $29.50

Friday and Saturday Only

Thank Gimbel Three-store Buying influences for a lowered price in a rising market—just as the season opens.

New models, suitable for Spring and Summer. Well tailored in a variety of fabrics and enough variety of patterns to suit most tastes. Plain blues, grays, browns, striped worsteds, mostly in dark shades—all sizes.

Men's Spring Overcoats $25

Full silk lined and ¼ silk lined. Oxfords, Grays, Brown, Tans, also Form Fitted models for Young Men.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor.

Men's Hats, $3

Soft Hats and Derbies, New Spring Styles

Not since 1914 have such hats sold for so little.

These hats are getting the best advertising in the world—the recommendation of customers who bought them. That is why this sale is bringing more people to our Hat Store each day.

GIMBELS—HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Military Clothing ½ Price Sale

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats $27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$35.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$32.50
Officers' Serge Suits.....$30.00

Officers' Trench Coats $25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.

Officers' Raincoats...$20.00
Raincoats.....$15.00
Raincoats.....$17.50
Officers' Raincoats.....$11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black)....$15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees.....$3.00

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, $11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof.

Wool Army Shirts.....$3.75
Wool Army Shirts.....$4.00
Wool Army Shirts.....$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts...$2.75
Silk Khaki Shirts....$5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps.....$3.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$50.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$40.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$37.50

Leather Belted Coats.....$25.00
Leather Lined Coats.....$30.00
Leather Lined Coats.....$27.50
Leather Lined Coats.....$15.00

No C. O. D.'s GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor No Returns

On Sale at Saks' Beginning This Morning

350 Women's Fashionable Frocks

That sell regularly at $25 and $29.50

Special at $18.50

Sample frocks of a leading New York dressmaker, together with one hundred frocks from our regular stock that have been selling at $25 and $29.50. Splendid assortment of afternoon and street models, beautifully fashioned of lustrous taffeta, hand-embroidered or beaded; Georgette crepe, tucked crepe de chine, satin or crepe meteor, wool jersey or serge, beautifully embroidered.

Good selection of colors—Sizes 34 to 44—Each a wonderful value

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street.

This little job for Grant A. & P. Tea Co. got another. Ballinger & Perrot, Architects.

Before we organized this company, some of us hired contractors.

Did we learn what owners really want?

Answer: We do 74% repeat orders.

Going to build? Phone Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

WE DON'T BELIEVE
you understand the possibilities of the
PLAYER PIANO
unless you have heard the
"CHRISTMAN"
Its rendering of the Master Compositions is uncanny in its duplication of the interpretation of the Virtuoso.
Prices: $600, $675, $750, $850.
Monthly payments if desired.
CHRISTMAN SONS,
M'F'RS, 753 6th Ave., bet. 42d and 43d

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
6-7 E. 59th St. E. P. O'REILLY.

SAKS & COMPANY

Direct Attention To-day to a
Most Uncommon Collection of

Men's Fine Shirts At $2.00

¶ If we had to go into the market to-day to get these shirts we certainly could not offer them at this price. Many we could not offer at any figure—because the cloths are now unavailable.

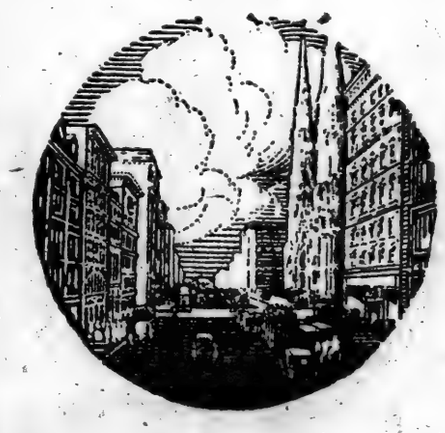
¶ They are all of a very fine character in coloring and patterns—comparing favorably with custom shirtings that go hand-in-hand with almost prohibitive prices. Of especial interest are the

End and End Cloths—unequalled for serviceability; Woven Madras—as fine as ever left a Scottish Loom; and Fine Printed Cloths with Satin Stripes that hold their lustre against all the rigors of modern laundering methods.

Men's Silk Cravats
Special at $1.00

¶ Imported scarves never looked better, and we doubt if they ever will excel these. Tailored in rich Satins in two-tone effects, Novelty Ribbed Silks in all the colors of British Regiments; and a new silk in Pershing Brown, Yankee Blue and other victory colors.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street



Dobbs Hats
Fifth Avenue
620 TWO SHOPS **244**
near 50th st · near 28th st

Fashionable Derbies & soft hats of exclusive Dobbs design for Spring

AMERICA'S SHARE IN THE WAR. Frederick Palmer, the famous war correspondent, describes America's share in the victory over Germany in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

CONCRETE WHITE FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO. NEW YORK

HEDGES RECEIVER FOR N. Y. RAILWAYS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

in the past for its income on the dividends paid on the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Traction Securities Break.

The receivership itself had been discounted by the stock market earlier in the day when rumors began to circulate through the district that court action might be expected and the stock of the Interborough - Consolidated - Company broke sharply, the common dropping to 4¼ and the preferred to 12¼. Before the close the preferred recovered a part of its loss to 14, but even at that quotation, the net loss for the day was more than 5 points. The common closed fractionally higher, than its low for the day at 4¼, with a net loss of ¾ of a point.

The traction bonds of affiliated companies were also under pressure. Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s, which opened at 21¾, sold down as low as 19¾, while Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s sold off ⅞ to 69, from an opening quotation of 69¾.

The allegations contained in the papers filed in court followed the line of statements issued by President Shonts in the last eighteen months. They speak of the threatened disintegration of the property through lack of income to meet pressing obligations, the danger that inefficiency in operation resulting from lack of money and of borrowing capacity will embarrass the public, that a complete cessation of operation may be brought about, and that if many suits for debts were instituted the property might be entirely destroyed.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when Judge Mayer told reporters that several gentlemen were calling on him and that the subject, if of importance, would be communicated to them as soon as possible. It was about 6:30 when the Judge called the reporters to his chambers in the Woolworth Building. Those who had called on Judge Mayer, besides Mr. Hedges, were James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Railways Company; Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the stockholders; George M. Judd, representing the plaintiff; John F. Cotton, Jr., counsel for the 4 per cent. bondholders; Charles P. Howland, for the 5 per cent. bondholders, and William G. Pearce, President of the Brake Shoe Company.

The petition recites the failure of the old Metropolitan Railway system, its reorganization and its passage into the control of the defendant, and adds "on information and belief:"

"Since entering into possession of the property the defendant has expended large sums, aggregating more than $3,000,000, in making improvements and additions and other capital expenditures to and upon lines of its system, including its leased lines, and that said expenditure has greatly benefited such lines of railroads and enhanced the value of said leased property, but that the defendant has no further resources for any further expenditures that may be needed. The defendant has been required and will be required to make large expenditures for the maintenance and repairs of its system and that it will be unable to pay therefor, although immediately necessary for the operation of its lines."

After placing the probable demands of accident suits at "upward of $1,000,000," the complaint continues:

Danger of Disintegration.

"There is grave danger that the lines of the defendant may no longer be operated in a single system, but the various lines which are now owned or leased by the defendant may be broken up and be separately operated. There is likewise grave danger that suits may be instituted against the defendant in respect of claims and that it is essential to the interest of the defendant and to the interest of the public and to plaintiff that the property should not be sacrificed. The position of the defendant is the more acute by reason of the present bad financial situation of public service corporations generally, and there are outstanding unpaid special franchise taxes for the year 1900 against the property and certain of the lessors, which, with interest claimed to be due thereon, amount to approximately $500,000."

It is explained that these taxes constitute liens upon the special franchises of the companies affected and that there is a likelihood of steps being taken by the city's officials to sell the liens. The petition expresses fear that in this way the city is seeking to get hold of the lines in order to operate them as a municipal venture. Then the petition speaks thus of the earnings of the company:

"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the results from operation of defendant's system were such that the income was $123,633.87 less than the amount required to pay the interest on the first real estate and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds; for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1918, the defendant's income of the period was $738,187.50 less than the amount sufficient to pay such interest; that on Dec. 31, 1918 defendant's corporate deficit was $2,123,039.32; that all of the defendant's special and reserve funds have been exhausted and that the defendant has not sufficient credit to obtain the moneys requisite for the operation of its property."

The petition states that all of the appurtenances, rolling stock and other property are in "reasonably good condition," that during the past year the lines carried 300,000,000 passengers, and that the average number of persons employed by the company will exceed 6,000.

Company's Liabilities.

Taking up the precise financial condition of the company, the petition says on information and belief that the authorized capital stock issued and outstanding is $17,495,060, subject to the following mortgage indebtedness: First real estate and refunding, $18,061,280.75; adjustment, $30,600,487.44; convertible scrip, $2,230. The first mortgages on the company's lines are: Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad, $5,000,000; Columbus and Ninth Avenue, $5,000,000; Broadway Surface, $1,500,000; South Ferry, $350,000, and Central Crosstown, $350,000.

On its leased lines there are the following first mortgages: Christopher & Tenth Street Railroad, $210,000; Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry, $700,000; Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown, $1,000,000. On the Broadway & Seventh Avenue line there is a first consolidated mortgage of $8,150,000 and an improvement and refunding mortgage of $1,500,000 on the Twenty-third Street line.

Explaining still further the financial condition of the company, the petition says on information and belief:

"Failure to meet the interest on such bonded indebtedness as such interest matures, other than interest on the aforesaid adjustment mortgage indebtedness, which accrues only as earned, will operate also as a default under the mortgage."

Calling attention to the condition of the leased lines, the petition said:

"Many of the leased lines in defendant's system are without adequate equipment of their own, and in many cases the motive power employed on leased lines of controlled companies has been changed to electricity without supplying said lines with independent power houses or other independent sources of supply of power, leaving such lines dependent for power on other lines of the system."

In its answer to the complaint the Railways Company admitted all of the allegations and joined in the prayer for the appointment of a receiver in order to preserve the system "as it has been maintained and operated," and particularly to preserve the "franchises, privileges, and property" and its corporate existence and the real and personal property. The petition makes no mention of any value set upon the property beyond stating the amount of the capital stock. The answer is signed by Mr. Quackenbush and by Richard Reid Rogers of counsel.

Mr. Hedges's appointment is temporary, which is according to custom. At a hearing to be held before Judge Mayer on March 31 the appointment will doubtless be made permanent.

Discussing the receivership last night Travis H. Whitney, Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission, said that as the floating debts of the company amounted to $1,000,000 the receivership was inevitable. Asked what the value of the company's plant was he replied that the most recent statement of figures placed it at $85,000,000 in normal times and $85,000,000 at war-time prices.

"I shall be glad to co-operate in any way possible," Mr. Whitney said, "to insure a continuation of the service so that the public will not be inconvenienced. I hope the receiver will be able to handle the property so as to avoid a separation of the various lines, which would result in additional fares through the abolishment of transfers. The situation has been so serious that there was really no way out but to apply to the courts for relief."

A statement prepared some time ago by Corporation Counsel Burr concerning the situation of the Railways Company in its relation to the leased lines contained a list of these lines, the capital stock of each and the annual rent paid by the Railways Company. The lines, according to Mr. Burr, are the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, common stock, $900,000, dividends 1½ per cent., $13,500; costs and expenses equal 2½ per cent. in addition to interest on $700,000 4 per cent. mortgage bonds.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue line, common stock, $2,100,000, dividends of 10 per cent., $210,000 in addition to other costs, making a total of 201,-678.97.

Central Crosstown Company, interest of 6 per cent. on $250,000 of mortgage bonds, $15,000.

Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company, dividends of 8 per cent. on $650,000 of common stock, $52,000; with other charges the total is increased to $77,164.

Forty-second Street and Grand Street Company, dividends of 18 per cent. on $748,000 of common stock, $134,640; with other costs, the total is $167,546.75.

Twenty-third Street Railroad Company, dividends of 18 per cent. on $600,-000 of common stock, $108,000; with costs, the yearly payment is $136,789.99.

Eighth Avenue Company, a fixed rent of $215,000, which, with other costs, brings the total to $265,675.37. Mr. Burr says that this makes the dividends amount to 26¼ per cent. on a capitalization of $1,000,000. He also says that this company pays its stockholders 17¾ per cent. dividend, and that out of the difference paid by the Railways Company the Eighth Avenue Company pays 6 per cent. on an issue of $750,000 in certificates of indebtedness.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company, fixed rent of $400,000; with additional payments, the total annual cost is $448,850.53, or, according to Mr. Burr's figuring, nearly 10 per cent. on a capitalization of $2,850,544.

Sixth Avenue Company, fixed rent of $145,000, or a total of $175,690.35, including costs, which is 8.78 per cent. on a capitalization of $2,000,000.

Ninth Avenue Company, fixed rent of $64,000; with costs, the total is $98,670.35 or 12.33 per cent. on a capitalization of $800,000.

Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railroad Company costs the Railways Company interest on $1,000,000 of 5 per cent. mortgage bonds.

Mr. Burr said that if the large dividends paid to the stockholders of these companies were reasonably reduced the deficit of the Railways Company last year would soon be made up.

Origin of the Company.

The New York Railways Company came into being on Dec. 31, 1911, when it succeeded to the management of all of the property of the defunct Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Interborough-Metropolitan Railway Company, except that part of the old system which had been leased from the Third Avenue system in 1900 and taken back by the Third Avenue after a default of rent in October, 1907. The Metropolitan and the Interborough-Metropolitan had been sold on Dec. 29, 1911, to a committee of bondholders composed of Guy E. Tripp, Alexander Hemphill, and Edwin S. Marston. The receivers for the old company were Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson.

The old traction companies had been through a stormy period. Merger followed consolidation, and consolidation came on top of merger. William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and others attempted to put together all of the tractions in Manhattan. They succeeded in gathering in most of the small lines, and in the late nineties had reduced the number of important systems to three—the Metropolitan, which operated most of the surface lines; the Third Avenue, which had the surface lines not in the Metropolitan system, and the Manhattan, which operated most of the elevated lines. In the panic of 1907 the Third Avenue system, which had been taken into the Metropolitan in 1900, was turned back to its owners for operation when the Metropolitan failed to live up to the terms of its lease, which was to run for 999 years.

Theodore P. Shonts has been President of the New York Railways since its formation. Frank Hedley has been First Vice President and operating head for the same period. The system operates about 155 miles of track, of which it owns 43½ miles directly, the remainder being either leased or managed through stock ownership.

Mayor Hylan's Comment.

Mayor Hylan was at a meeting of the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate when he received word of the receivership. Shortly after Corporation Counsel Burr went to the Federal Court to ask for the appointment of a co-receiver on behalf of the city, both the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel being under the impression that it was the Interborough Rapid Transit Company that was involved. Asked to comment upon the step taken by the New York Railways all the Mayor would say was:

"The Interborough said there would be a receiver for these lines. They have made good their promise."

Controller Craig was also under the impression when he first heard the news that a receiver had been asked for the I. R. T.

"It is to be hoped," commented the Controller, "that whoever is appointed will take into consideration the interests of New York City."

LONDONER FAVORS RELIEF.

Underground Company's Manager Sees Need of Higher Fares Here.

After a study of transit lines in New York City W. E. Manderlick, Secretary and Business Manager of the Underground Electric Railways Company, Limited, of London, which controls all the underground lines of that city and operates more than 2,000 buses, said yesterday that unless the transportation lines of New York City obtained relief he could not see how financial troubles and a disintegration of systems was to be averted. Mr. Manderlick will sail tomorrow on the Adriatic. He has visited New York many times and had watched, he said, the development of the transportation lines here. New York, he said, was becoming a greater international financial centre and the transportation lines were of the greatest importance in that development. After studying the situation during his present visit, he said that in his opinion any one who investigated would find that the lines were not earning operating expenses, taxes, and a fair return on money invested. Some, he said, were not earning operating expenses and taxes. Few, if any of them, he said, were able to put anything aside as a reserve.

"Without any reference," Mr. Manderlick continued, "to the amount of the various securities issued by the corporations, but merely looking at the matter from an economic standpoint, unless something is done to give your transportation lines relief, I cannot see how you are going to avert a serious financial disaster involving a chain of receiverships, a disintegration of your transportation systems with perhaps the consequent abandonment of some of your lines, the throwing out of employment of men at a time when a great many men are looking for jobs, and the causing of far-reaching complications which seem to me will be most detrimental to your city and to its citizens collectively and individually, to say nothing of the investing public.

"I had to pay twice as much for a newspaper here as I did a little while ago; my hotel bills were very much greater; it costs me $5 more [illegible] and a letter from New York to Chicago, the steam railway fares to Paris were much higher; on every hand I found the cost of living had increased. I cannot for the life of me understand why the city transportation lines have not been allowed temporarily to increase their fares.

"They, like ourselves, have had to pay their men more wages in order that the latter may live decently, the cost of material for the maintenance of the property has been vastly higher, and yet the street railway, elevated, and underground fare remains the same. Such a state of affairs is not likely to render the securities of your traction companies attractive investments in any market. I should think it would lead to great difficulty in the raising of new money for any future improvements and extensions.

"It has been my observation, and the war has proved, that Americans have a wonderful faculty of rising to the occasion whenever the necessity demands. I don't mean to criticise the policy of the powers that are responsible, but I am wondering what you are going to do and how long a time set remains in which to take action of a remedial sort before the cataclysm comes in your transportation situation.

"In London we were faced with the same problems, but by a slight temporary alteration in fares we have been able to cope with the unprecedented conditions. I am reminded of the old Roman proverb: 'It is better to take medicine at the outset than at the last moment.'"

CHARGE O'LEARY JURY TODAY

District Attorney Declares Defendant Hid Behind Irish-Americans.

The summing of the Government's case against Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who is charged with having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the draft law, was concluded yesterday. Judge Hand will charge the jury this morning and the case will go to the jury some time this afternoon. Judge Hand will begin his charge at 10:15 o'clock this morning.

Ex-United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall made the concluding argument for the prosecution. Mr. Marshall said that O'Leary had tried to hide behind the patriotism of Irish-Americans. Mr. Marshall read an excerpt from the paper that was known as Bull, and of which O'Leary was editor, wherein Cardinal Gibbons and the late Archbishop Ireland were criticised for "clamoring for war." Mr. Marshall said that in 1915 O'Leary applied to Bernstorff for $25,000 to be used in financing the so-called American Truth Society, and he added that the society did receive $5,000 from Dr. Albert, the Financial Attaché of the embassy, the money being paid in installments through a man named Wiener.

WOMEN GRILL SWEET.

Say They Forced Speaker to Admit Burying Reform Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly came in for a bitter attack today from a delegation of women who called upon him and urged him to use his influence to get out of committee a series of bills for the protection of women in industry, so that they could be discussed on the floor. They included the Eight-hour-day bill for women and minors, the Minimum Wage bill and bills for the protection of women working on street cars and in offices, which at present are in the custody of the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries.

All the bills have the backing of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, of which Mary E. Dreier is Chairman. Miss Dreier headed the delegation that called on Speaker Sweet, the other women being Mrs. Frank J. Toms of the Woman Suffrage Party; Miss Emma B. Beard and Mrs. Lucia Houpt Connell of the Consumers' League; Miss Louise Gilman of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Grace Phelps of the Woman's Legislative Conference.

"We told Speaker Sweet that we knew he was responsible for the failure of the committee to report the bills," said Miss Dreier. He first sought to evade the question, but later admitted that he was responsible and said his action was taken after an informal conference with certain members of his party who opposed the bills."

According to the women, Speaker Sweet told them that the State should be protected from ill-considered legislation, even though it might have popular support, and that members of the Assembly should be spared the necessity of voting for measures they did not believe were wise or run the risk of losing the votes of women and of labor. The Speaker said Republican members had come to him three to one against reporting the bills.

"We know that this is not so," said Miss Dreier. "We know that on the contrary the Speaker has been calling Republican Assemblymen into his room and has threatened covertly to kill their legislation if they dared to come out for the bills. What shall we say of the great State of New York when a little paper manufacturer from Oswego holds up legislation which will benefit almost a million workers?"

New Golden Book for Brussels.

PARIS, March 20.—A Golden Visitors' Book for Brussels, replacing the one stolen by the Germans, has been procured by the Senate, according to a Havas dispatch from that city. President Wilson's will be the first signature.

CLEANLINESS

Working bars as clean as a housewife's kitchen. Glasses clean, dry, sparkling. Syrups and Ice Cream prepared from best materials with greatest attention to hygienic detail.

You may drink and let your children drink at Liggett's Soda Fountain with perfect peace of mind.

The Rexall Drug Store Liggett's

FOUNDED 1850 LONDON

AN INVITATION TO COLLEGE AND "PREP" SCHOOL STUDENTS

Our location at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue makes this establishment a convenient rendezvous for our regular student customers and their friends who may be in New York during the Easter holiday.

We invite them to consider the "Lounge" on our mezzanine floor as entirely at their disposal.

Our representatives who visit the leading colleges and "prep" schools in term time will be in New York until after Easter to render personal service.

In our complete assortments of clothing, furnishings, headwear, and footwear there may be found ready for immediate service complete outfits for street wear, evening dress, or sports wear.

Young men's top coats and motor coats, in loosely draped English models.

Young men's suits in imported tweeds, homespuns, and flannels.

"Prep" suits made especially to the proportions of young men wearing long trousers for the first time.

Riding suits and golf clothes in the most approved English models.

Full evening dress suits and dinner jackets.

Complete assortments of furnishings, headwear and footwear for formal and informal wear.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

The New Assortments of Men's Spring Clothing are now ready for selection on the Sixth Floor

"Altman Standard"

is adequately represented in the smart, carefully tailored Suits and Coats that have been assembled, combining, as they do, every dress requirement demanded by the man who must have his clothes "just so."

MEN'S SACK SUITS

are priced . $35.00, 40.00, 45.00 to 70.00

MEN'S OVERCOATS

are priced . . . $35.00, 40.00 to 55.00

A thoughtful present to A WOMAN

A copy of next Sunday's Sun containing the beautiful additional SPRING-FASHIONS ROTOGRAVURE NUMBER consisting of eight pages of lovely photographs Depicting The LATEST MODES in GOWNS, SUITS, WRAPS, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

All the leading New York houses have contributed to make this number A COMPLETE and AUTHENTIC RECORD of the COMING SEASON'S FASHIONS

Every woman will want to enjoy this PICTORIAL PAGEANT

Be sure she gets it.

"It's good shopping to buy the best" says Bobby

—and when it comes to corn flakes, you shouldn't be satisfied with ordinary corn flakes but you should ask for

POST TOASTIES

We are Loaning in Queens and Nassau on improved property. Rates and charges reasonable.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.

Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

GD

Gordon & Dilworth

REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

Sold by leading dealers

If unobtainable at yours call Bryant 5244

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

ASSAIL GOVERNMENT PART IN PORT STRIKE

Merchants' Association Denounces Repudiation of the Macy Award.

PROMISES BREAK IN TIEUP

Towboat Exchange Says It Will Resume Traffic on a Larger Scale Today.

The Merchants' Association made public a letter yesterday sent by William Fellowes Morgan, President of the association, to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Director General of the Railroads, and the Chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, censuring them for failing to stand by the Macy award in the harbor controversy, after President Wilson had given his assurance that those departments would use all their power to enforce it.

The association asserts that the Government departments which yielded to the harbor unions, which had struck against the enforcement of the Macy award after pledging themselves to obey it, had placed a premium on breaches of faith in labor controversies.

The association stated explicitly that it expressed no opinion as to the merits of the issue between the harbor workers and their employes; but confined itself to protest against the part played by the Government.

"Fair-minded men are striving earnestly," the letter said, "to promote resort to arbitration as a means for composing differences between employers and employes. Such agreements are valueless unless their obligations are honorably observed by the parties thereto. Refusal to abide by an arbitration award, after having voluntarily agreed to be bound thereby, is signal bad faith. To condone such violation, to yield to further demands determined excessive by the arbitrator, is to reward bad faith, to place a premium upon it, and to promote resort to it. Condonement, therefore, amounts to encouraging a resort to force and discouraging arbitration.

"By whoever sanctioned, such condonement of the violation of an arbitrator's award is reprehensible; it is doubly harmful when sanctioned by governmental authority, for it is then tantamount to notice that the Government will not enforce the obligations of good faith, but on the contrary will reward the delinquents by conceding their demand. It is obvious that such a position, taken by the highest governmental officials, must have a far-reaching and exceedingly harmful effect.

"But in the present case concession to bad faith is not the only nor the most disturbing feature. The surrender of governmental rights is even more serious.

"No Government which surrenders its powers to its servants can long exist. In this case striking employes sought to impede or prevent the exercise of important and pressingly necessary Government functions. Their demands had been held to be inequitable by an official arbitration, which they themselves had sought and whose findings they had pledged themselves to observe. In spite of their pledge they refused to abide by the award, and in order to enforce their further demands stopped part of the machinery of Government.

"To the demands of its striking servants, made under these conditions, the officials of four departments of the Government yielded, thereby assenting to the proposition that certain Government functions should be carried on only on terms imposed by the servants of the Government.

"This means the surrender by the Government of the power to control the people's affairs, and the practical vesting of such power in striking employes.

"Against these actions by your department and the other Governmental agencies involved we earnestly protest because

"(1) It creates an official precedent destructive of the principle and practice of arbitration, and

"(2) It surrenders the sovereign power of the Government in disregard of the President's statement that, 'I am sure that the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, and the Railroad Administration and any other Government agencies interested in the controversy will use all the power which they possess to make your findings effective.'"

Strike Leaders Defend Repudiation.

The officials of the strikers have defended their action in striking, after pledging themselves to abide by the Macy award, on the ground that the award was so disappointing to the rank and file of the workers that they would have struck spontaneously, if their leaders had not declared the strike, and that the unsatisfactory character of the award was admitted by the boat-owners in their offer of better terms than those recommended by V. Everit Macy.

A. L. Stone, Federal Administrator of the Erie Railroad, who made terms with the strikers on behalf of the Railroad Administration, demanded at the outset, it was said, that the union men should fulfill their pledge to stand by the Macy award. The following day he abandoned this position and began to make concessions which ended finally in the new set of terms. The private boat owners allege that Administrator Stone acted against his judgment and under immediate pressure from Washington, but Administrator Stone himself has refused to discuss the matter.

Officials of the Tow Boat Exchange stated yesterday that they had made terms individually with a number of their lighter captains and would resume traffic in the harbor today on a larger scale. It was predicted that some of the strikers, who are alleged to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the union officials, would start a drive against them at the union headquarters at 26 Park Place today for the purpose of renewing negotiations with the private boat owners.

T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Association of Longshoremen, asked for a meeting of the Strike Committee today, that he might put some proposals before it. He refused to discuss the nature of his proposals.

Paul Boynyge, counsel for the boat owners, said that O'Connor has not been authorized to convey any proposals for the boat owners, but that the offer of the boat owners to increase wages and to form a joint board for the purpose of adjusting other grievances remained open. He said that the boat owners were ready to reopen negotiations with a committee of the strikers at any time, but were resolved to have no more discussion of the eight-hour day question.

COMMERCE BODIES JOIN.

Farm Central Organization Covering State at Albany Gathering.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Representatives of commercial organizations in this State today completed organization into one central body. Hundreds of delegates from all sections of the State were welcomed by Governor Smith. General programs for the work of the united commercial organizations will be outlined tomorrow and officers will be elected. Senator Frederick M. Davenport, who is framing the new State tax laws; Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, and George D. Pratt, State Conservation Commissioner, spoke to the conference.

"Great problems of reconstruction following the war face you as you are forming your State organization," Governor Smith told the delegates. "They need the care and attention of the greatest minds in the State. May we hope that from the deliberations of your body may grow material benefit for the State and its people."

Dr. Vincent declared that the men and women who work with their hands are resolved to have a larger share in determining the conditions of labor.

BARGAIN CLOTHES SALE TO POOR OF BRUSSELS

Nominal Sums Asked for American Contributions to Avoid Pauperizing the People.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, March 18.—Every American who contributed garments to the great American clothes campaign of last Fall for the relief of France and Belgium would feel amply compensated for any sacrifice if he had been able to be present at the great sale of these garments for the poor people of Brussels, which began today in a large unused railroad station.

Since early morning there has been a queue a block long, each individual waiting his turn to replenish the family wardrobe in the hall, gayly decorated with Belgian and American flags. For days Brussels has been eagerly scanning the bills posted throughout the town with the list of prices. Men's suits, sometimes new, are offered for 50 cents; women's suits, blouses, and skirts for less. Each member of a family is allowed to purchase one of each kind of garments. Families unable to afford even these modest prices also receive clothes; but the poorer classes have lived so long on charity that it was thought advisable to charge a nominal sum.

Till the present, clothes from America were all repaired before being given to the people, thus providing employment. But as the war was drawing to an end, and clothes of all descriptions were still held at exorbitant prices, quite out of reach of the working class, it was decided to have a large sale as soon as possible, without waiting for repairs. An enormous factory has been given over to the American clothes. Here they arrive in large bales, going through several processes of sorting as to size, &c., and are arranged in neat piles. Cotton garments are washed in the factory. Nine hundred men and women are employed there on American clothes. A large repairing-tailoring shop is also attached to the factory.

Many of the touching letters found in clothing from American children will soon be answered by Belgian school children. Mr. Chatfield, representative of the American Relief Commission for Belgium, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that more clothing was now being received or on the way than during the four years of occupation, as a result of the clothes campaign of last Fall, and that 106,000 tons of foodstuffs were expected by April 1.

FOOD PRICES CUT 6%.

But Were 9 Per Cent. Higher Last Month Than in February, 1918.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Although food prices showed a decline of 6 per cent. during the month ended Feb. 15 last, the prices were 9 per cent. higher than those which prevailed in February, 1918, and about 75 per cent. higher than the price average of 1913.

Price statistics for last month, announced today by the Department of Labor, showed that twenty-six of the forty-two articles listed were cheaper in February than in the preceding month. The marked decreases were in eggs, 33 per cent., and butter, 19 per cent. Potatoes lead the twelve articles showing an increase, with an advance of 25 per cent.

CRITICISES GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Hodge Says Control of Transportation Is Socialism.

Censuring what he termed the socialist actions of the Government in an address at the Hotel Plaza yesterday morning, Dr. Richard Morse Hodge, extension lecturer of Columbia University, said that pure socialism was Bolshevism and that Government ownership of transportation and communication facilities was socialism. Dr. Hodge said:

"Is our Government Administration beyond argument on the question of socialism? Socialists have everywhere gloated over Government operation of a large part of industry in every country engaged in war. In spite of the demonstration on a large scale of how impossible it is for a Government to operate industry with economy or with efficiency comparable to that of private enterprise, some office holders who have enjoyed the unusual powers conferred on them by Congress are naturally not much impressed by the enormous waste of money incidental to the political control of industry."

In time, Dr. Hodge said, public opinion and the ballot will permit Americans to resume business according to the methods of business enterprise, "but at present the obstinacy of certain officials who were Socialists before appointment to office is conspicuous. This obstinacy is revealed in the seizure of the cables and the telegraphs after the surrender of the enemy, and in the humiliation of the Government in allowing itself to be insulted twice by the refusal of strikers in New York Harbor to abide by the arbitration awards to which they had committed themselves in advance."

SINN FEINERS SEIZE ARMS.

Raid British Aerodrome and Escape with Eighty Rifles.

DUBLIN, March 20, [Associated Press.]—The biggest raid by Sinn Feiners to secure arms which has as yet been recorded took place this morning at the airdrome near Santry, six miles from here, when Sinn Feiners numbering nearly forty overpowered the soldiers on guard and seized eighty service rifles.

There were only three sentries on duty, and eight more soldiers were resting in a guard hut. They were bound and gagged and were tied to beams in the hut. The military motor cars at the airdrom were disabled to prevent pursuit and the raiders made their escape.

WIDOWED MOTHERS AIDED.

Association Hears Reports on the Work of a Year.

At the annual meeting of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon Mrs. William Einstein, the President, and the board of officers were re-elected. Mrs. Einstein read her own and the Secretary's report.

The last year, the closing of the first decade of the work of the fund, was said to have been its most prosperous and successful. In all 128 families were aided, including 283 children, and $49,000 was expended.

A play was read at the meeting by Jane Manner and addresses were made by Elisabeth Marbury and Sophie Irene Loeb, after which tea was served.

BISHOP GREER ACTIVE AT 75.

Attends to Duties in Diocese, Said to be Largest in Country.

Bishop David H. Greer celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday yesterday by attending to his usual duties in his diocese. He was the recipient of many letters and telegrammes of congratulation.

Bishop Greer completed fifteen years in the Episcopate several weeks ago. He has the direction of 412 clergymen, of whom 44 entered war service. The Bishop also has the oversight of 292 churches which constitute what is said to be the largest diocese in the country.

W. U. MESSENGERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Demand Is Made for Increase to 3 Cents a Message and Zone Observance.

SEVERAL HUNDRED QUIT

Leaders Declare All Will Be Out Today—Older Men Stay at Work.

Demanding a rate of 3 cents a message and a stricter observance of the zoning system of extra fees for messages delivered outside certain limits, several hundred messengers employed by the Western Union yesterday went out on strike. Following a meeting held last night in a hall in Fourteenth Street, near Second Avenue, leaders of the strikers asserted they would have every Western Union messenger on strike today.

The first intimation of the strike that came to the attention of the company's officials was at 5 o'clock yesterday, when eighty boys on duty at the main office, 195 Bradway, announced they were no longer working. The walkout spread quickly to the branch offices, and inquiry last night at many of them was met with the announcement that all the boys had gone out. While the strike had not affected Brooklyn last night, it was said that an effort would be made to induce the boys over there to quit when they appeared for work this morning.

A Western Union official said, shortly after the boys walked out, that the trouble was caused by agitation among the younger boys, who were seeking to obtain a three-cent message rate. He pointed out that the boys went out last February and, after an experiment with girl messengers had not proven exactly a success, the company advanced the message rate to 2½ cents a message, abolishing the uniform fee of 40 cents for a certain number of deliveries.

According to Jack Garvey, who is in charge of the messengers at night at the main office, the older messengers remained faithful. He said that young pickets who had tried to persuade the men to quit had failed in their attempt. Another Western Union official said that the strike undoubtedly would be felt by business men today. He said that the day force of boys was almost entirely composed of the younger element, and that this undoubtedly would go out in a body.

When the strike became known to the officials the Old Slip Station was notified and a policeman was stationed in front of the main offices. Men on post in the precinct were notified to see that messengers who refused to go on strike were not molested as they were in last year's walkout. The strikers last night, however, remained outside the "police zone" and confined their efforts to verbal persuasion.

One of the messengers who attended the council in the Fourteenth Street hall said that heretofore the messengers had worked on a zone plan whereby they were paid an additional fee if their delivery was outside a certain territory. He asserted that the company had recently begun to disregard this arrangement and that the boys had become much dissatisfied. According to this messenger, reports at the meeting had it that more than 800 messengers were on strike.

RUMANIA'S SAD PLIGHT.

Lack of Transport Facilities Complicates the Food Situation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 6, (via London, March 19.)—The traveler from Constantinople finds a striking difference between the gayety and welfare of the enemy capital and the repressed and gloomy atmosphere in this country. There is nobody in the streets of Constanza, except the French patrols and the thieves they are shooting for looting what has been left unstolen by the Bulgarian troops.

The journey to Constanza from Bucharest, which in normal times takes six hours, now occupies twenty-four to thirty. The beautiful and expensive Danube bridge has been partly destroyed, and travelers, after crossing the river in barges, must walk miles to the train which runs between Constanza and Bucharest. The whole country presents a desolate aspect. Most stations have been burned, villages are destroyed, and the fields unplowed.

In Bucharest the streets all night show the same gloom as the rest of the country. The formerly gay city is now plunged in absolute darkness, owing to lack of fuel. In fact, everything except French perfume and women's silk stockings, which have been sent in great quantities from France, is wanting in Rumania. The country sorely needs food and clothing. An ordinary suit of clothes costs $250, and a pair of boots $125. Food prices are as bad. In the restaurants, two fried eggs cost $2.50 and a cup of coffee $1.25. Meat is unavailable and bread very scarce.

Transport has been reduced to a minimum. Of the locomotives forming the pre-war stock six have been left by Mackensen, who sent the rest to Germany, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Traffic has been reduced to three trains weekly. Food arriving at Constanza is sent into the interior with great difficulty. Fifteen thousand tons of flour are still stopped at Constanza. Unless the Allies take energetic steps to compel Hungary and Bulgaria to return the stolen locomotives, and the Allies speed up the sending of repair material, no efficient help can be given to Rumania. Only a small area is being tilled for the next harvest, owing to the lack of cattle, forage, and especially seed.

GAIN IN COTTON OUTPUT.

Over 500,000 More Bales Produced Last Year Than in 1917.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Final statistics on the 1918 cotton crop, announced today by the Census Bureau in its last ginning report, place production at 11,888,138 running bales, or 12,022,908 equivalent 500-pound bales, both exclusive of linters.

The 1917 crop was 11,248,242 running bales, or 11,302,375 equivalent 500-pound bales. The Department of Agriculture in December estimated the 1918 crop at 11,700,000 equivalent 500-pound bales included in the 1918 figures are 177,121 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass.

Round bales, counted as half bales in the running bales statistics, number 154,060, compared with 189,078 in 1917.

Sea Island bales included are 51,[illegible], compared with 92,619 bales in 1917. Distribution of Sea Island for 1918 by States was: Florida, 20,160; Georgia, 21,[illegible], and South Carolina, 9,964.

The average gross weight of bale for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, is 505.7 pounds, compared with 502.4 pounds for 1917.

Ginneries operating numbered 10,[illegible], compared with 20,351 in 1917.

Ginnings of the 1918 crop by States, in equivalent 500-pound bales, were: Alabama, 800,121; Arkansas, 55,500; Arkansas, 985,319; California, 47,321; Florida, 28,242; Georgia, 2,120,600; Louisiana, 586,405; Mississippi, 1,225,348; Missouri, 61,516; North Carolina, 895,895; Oklahoma, 876,270; South Carolina, 1,560,900; Tennessee, 329,208; Texas, 2,602,810; Virginia, 24,865; all other States, 6,157.

Rhode Island House Votes for Test.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The House today passed the resolution directing the Attorney General to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States on the constitutionality of the action of Congress on the prohibition amendment. The resolution will be transmitted to the Senate tomorrow.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

The Vogue of the Cape

Makes These Values Unusually Interesting

We are amply prepared to meet all demands for these popular garments.

Women's Capes, $29.50

A copy of a higher priced model, in a superior quality Serge lined throughout with peau de cygne. Note the unusual pockets and the effective lines.

Women's Capes, $25 to $175

Little Children's Capes, $8.95

A circular "ripple" model full length, lined throughout and with dotted silk tie. Sizes to and including 6 years.

Children's Capes, $8.95 to $15.95

Misses' Capes, $27.50

A clever model that may be worn either as a Cape or adjusted with buttons to form a Dolman, slightly draped. Over-collar and lining of plaid silk. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Capes, $17.50 to $150.00

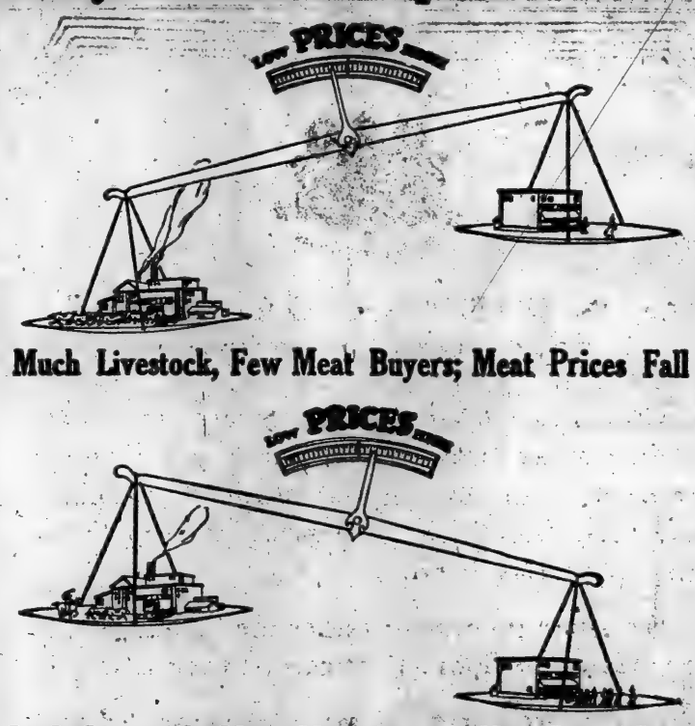
Girls' Capes, $25.00

Military in style, with brass buttons and "Victory Red" satin lining and over-collar. Belted waist-coat fronts. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

Girls' Capes, $15.50 to $49.50

Third Floor

Why Prices Go Up and Down



Much Livestock, Few Meat Buyers; Meat Prices Fall

Little Livestock, Many Meat Buyers; Meat Prices Rise

This shows why prices fluctuate. The number of animals shipped to market varies from week to week. The demand for meat also changes frequently, and often unexpectedly.

This means that live-stock prices and wholesale meat prices change from day to day. Competition determines prices so that the supply on hand at any one time is just taken up by the demand.

Swift & Company doesn't like these price changes. We have to use the utmost skill in buying and selling in order to get our average profit of a fraction of a cent per pound of meat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue
G. J. Edwards, District Manager

Gimbel Brothers

33rd St.-BROADWAY-34th St.

Home Made Ladders of Opportunity

Men at the Heights in every vocation have climbed there on ladders of their own making.

Edison, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Schwab—All Owe Their Greatness Not to Schools and Colleges, but to Books and Life.

School and College merely start a man; books and work do the rest. You may even do without the college, as did Lincoln, Edison, and Rockefeller, but you cannot do without BOOKS.

Whether you are destined to be a Superman or not may matter little to you, but if you want to take the first steps away from mediocrity, you must have at hand the books that the foremost men of our times consider indispensable—the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the home library of universal education.

The parents' greatest debt to the child is the preparation for future efficiency and happiness. This is why millions are spent every year for college. The Encyclopaedia Britannica costs a small fraction of what it costs to go to college for one year, and yet its 30,000 pages have within them the materials for a college education.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica helps the children in their school work, answering their multitude of questions and supplying the "human interest" not found in text books. It explains and gives them a greater grasp of their studies, thereby making it easier for them to get higher grades. It presents the facts of history and science; art and literature; geology, geography, biography, physics and chemistry, in so fascinating a way that the children remember what is worth while. When your child has his next composition to write, let him use the Britannica and see how much easier it is for him.

For the woman in the home the Britannica provides a fund of practical information on every subject. There are splendid articles in the Britannica on domestic science, on rugs, laces and embroidery, tapestry and jewelry; on china, on interior decoration and on music and dancing. Whatever the special interests of the various members of the family are, the new Britannica is a prolific source of knowledge, complete and authoritative.

You need the Britannica and you ought to have a set. But you should act quickly, for the present sets we have on hand are all that can be had printed on the beautiful, thin, but tough, India paper. Write at once for complete information. Coupon herewith properly filled out is all you need send, but send it now.

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Fill Out and Mail Now

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York City

Gentlemen:
Please send me free and postpaid your large illustrated booklet giving interesting information about the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Also give me particulars regarding the price I will have to pay for one of the remaining sets of the Handy Volume issue of the Britannica printed on genuine India paper.

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Oldest Military Tailors in America

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Are You Interested in the Future of the Disabled Soldier?

If so, you should show that interest by coming tonight to hear about what is being done to restore him to self-support.

Brief talks and fascinating moving pictures.

Admission free—you are expected at eight o'clock at Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

ENTHUSIASM

Success in most branches of human endeavor is largely a matter of being as enthusiastic over a job after you get it as you were before you went after it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Values To Open Your Eyes

We don't say "Wholesale Prices" as a bait to attract you.
But here are the facts: We are Wholesalers catering to thousands of agents throughout the United States. Now we've added a Retail Department which sells made-to-measure suits *at wholesale prices.*
Come in—and we'll show you values to open your eyes—an example:—
Full silk lined suit, $35. Choice of styles and materials.

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RETAIL CUSTOM TAILORING DEPT.
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Near Fifth Avenue

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OF
Durability and Distinction

If you are contemplating a change in your office appointments, we are in a position to supply your every need, whether it be a simple telephone table or a luxurious mahogany desk.
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27th N. Y. Div., U. S. A.
Insignia, Welcome Home Badge and Banner

As authorized and approved by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Com.
Banners, 75c. Arm Insignia, 25c
Welcome Home Badge, 15c Each
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
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Authorized Distributor. Phone Bryant 1360
23 West 34th St., New York City
AGENTS WANTED
Jobbers, Stores & Canvassers Supplied.

7th Regiment
Ex-members of the Seventh Regiment will Parade as part of the escort to the
107th Infantry, U.S.A.
ON
Monday, March 24, 1919
Assembly at 2:15 P. M. East of 5th Ave. as follows:
East 33rd St., ex-Members in Uniform.
East 32nd St., ex-Members Companies A, B, C & D.
East 31st St., ex-Members Companies E, F, G & H.
East 30th St., ex-Members Companies I, K, L & M.
Black Derbys, Dark Clothes.
DANIEL APPLETON,
Grand Marshal.

Retailer's 38c Grade
Coffee
In 5 Lb. Lots and up
From Wholesaler Direct to You
30c Lb.
BEAN OR GROUND
Come direct to wholesale headquarters, save delivery expenses and retailer's profits. Get the most delicious coffee your money ever bought. Delivered to Your Door for 32c Lb.
Combination Coffee (Ground Only) cash & carry 25c lb. DELIVERED FOR 28c A LB.
Satisfaction or Money Back.
Gillies Coffee Co.
233-239 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Between Park Place and Barclay Street.
Phone Barclay 8887. Established 79 Years.

GERMANY'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

Friedrich Ebert delivering his address of acceptance as the first President of Germany is the subject of an impressive picture in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

POLICE TAKE STEPS TO GET TYLER BACK

Start for St. Louis to Bring Bandit Suspected of Brooklyn Bank Murders Here.

CASE BEFORE GRAND JURY

Prisoner Tells Police He Will Waive Extradition—Also Wanted in California.

Detectives engaged in the search for the two men who shot and killed the cashier and assistant cashier of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank at 643 Myrtle Avenue on Dec. 18, and made their escape with $13,112 of the bank's funds, after shooting a policeman, were sent to St. Louis, Mo., yesterday to bring back I. Roy Tyler, who was arrested there on Wednesday as one of the murder suspects. Ever since the robbery Detective William Roddy had followed Tyler from city to city in the West, but the escaped convict, with plenty of money and traveling in a high-power automobile, was able to keep clear of his pursuer, who had to depend on railway timetables.

"Roddy was within a few hours' ride of St. Louis when the arrest was made, and should reach that city tomorrow," said Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey, in charge of the Detective Bureau. "I have instructed him to forward fingerprints of the man arrested with Tyler, though we have no evidence that the convict's companion is implicated at all. Whether or not Mrs. Caroline Tyler, wife of the convict, will be brought here with her husband depends upon further information as to her presence here at the time of the robbery.

"I am convinced that Tyler is the 'tall man' described as one of the two East Brooklyn Savings Bank robbers. In addition to the chauffeur of the bandit car, George H. McCullough, we have three or four others who have identified the photograph of Tyler as the slayer of the bank officials."

Detective Bernard Down, who was aiding in the search for Tyler, and Detective Sharp of Rochester, who knew the convict personally, are also on their way to St. Louis to complete the identification of the suspect. Detective Sergeant Elias Hoagland of St. Louis, who identified Tyler from the description in the police circular sent from New York, will probably receive the reward of $3,500 offered for the arrest of the convict.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis, upon hearing of the arrest, brought the case of Tyler to the attention of the Kings County Grand Jury. He presented evidence to that body which, he said, he believed will result in an indictment being brought against him, charging him with murder in the first degree. Meanwhile he ordered Assistant District Attorney Albert Conway to proceed at once to St. Louis to give any necessary legal assistance to Detectives Down and Roddy. Mr. Conway left on a late afternoon train.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—I. Roy Tyler, who when arrested gave the name of Frank H. McGann, who is being held with his wife, Mrs. Caroline McGann, at Police Headquarters, while detectives are investigating McGann's alleged complicity in bank robberies at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, is named in an automobile robbery circular issued by Chief of Police J. H. Neiderman of Oakland, Cal., it was learned today.

A reporter was questioning McGann in detective headquarters when Chief of Detectives Hannegan handed McGann a copy of the circular.

"Looks like they want you out West, too," Hannegan said to McGann.

McGann carefully read the circular which contained his name with seven aliases, and his wife's name with four aliases. The description also included the Airedale dog.

After finishing, McGann said: "It sure does, Chief," but he displayed no signs of nervousness.

Mrs. McGann told Chief Hannegan that the machine was purchased more than a month ago. She changed her story and said it was bought at Dallas, Texas, two weeks ago, and the bill of sale was made in her name.

McGann said he will waive extradition to Brooklyn, N. Y., and his wife said she will go to Oakland to answer any charge which might be brought by authorities there.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Harding of Kansas City, who were arrested with them, are being held also. The police say they have information involving Harding, but have not made public the details. The quartet is still in jail here.

McGann in explaining his connection with Dr. Harding said he and Dr. Harding planned to engage in business at Kansas City, but never actually entered it.

CONFISCATE DREW'S LIQUOR

Actor's Party Raided by Omaha Police.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., March 20.—Sidney Drew, the screen and legitimate actor, bumped into the "bone dry" law here Wednesday evening, when his private stock of liquors was confiscated by the police. Mr. and Mrs. Drew were entertaining friends in their room at the Fontenelle Hotel when policemen with a search warrant entered. A black case containing bottles of vermuth, absinthe, Scotch whiskey and port wine lay conspicuously open. The police took the case and its contents and Mr. Drew to the police station, and released him for appearance this morning. The charge of bringing liquor into the State in violation of law was quashed when the actor was arraigned, but the black case and its contents were not returned to him.

On Tuesday night Governor and Mrs. McKelvie were guests of the Drews.

Philadelphia Brewers to Resume.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Following the lead of brewers in several other cities, the members of the Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association at a meeting today decided, without dissent, to resume the manufacture of beer containing 2¾ per cent. of alcohol. G. W. Bergner, President of the association, said that no attempt would be made to sell the product until a definite ruling had been given as to what constitutes an intoxicating beverage.

Maine Sticks to 3 Per Cent.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 20.—The House today concurred with the Senate in indefinitely postponing the act relating to intoxicating liquors fixing the percentage of alcohol at one-half of 1 per cent. It was stated during the debate that Maine is the only prohibition State having a 3 per cent. alcohol standard.

GATHER LEGAL DATA IN MILD BEER CASE

Counsel Also Prepares Medical Opinion to Prove 2.75% Brew Nonintoxicating.

ONLY ONE SUIT PLANNED

Says Action Will Be Carried to Supreme Court—Settlement Workers to Testify.

Emory R. Buckner, who is associated with Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie, and other eminent lawyers in the litigation under way for the purpose of establishing that beer which contains only 2.75 per cent. of alcohol is nonintoxicating, said yesterday that a vast amount of medical and legal testimony was being gathered for the purpose of proving that beer as mild as is proposed cannot legally be described as "intoxicating."

"There is a large staff assembling this testimony," said Mr. Buckner. "A number of attorneys are preparing the evidence. Lawyers, medical men, research men, chemists, and laymen are also engaged in the work.

"We have found that there is a great deal of medical opinion to the effect that beer with 2.75 per cent. of alcohol is not intoxicating. Many eminent medical men could be called in support of this. In addition to such expert testimony, we will have the testimony of workingmen and other laymen, who can speak from knowledge, and from settlement workers who have observed the results of the use of beer of this type.

"The suit brought by the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company to restrain the Internal Revenue Collector from forbidding the brewing of beer with such a percentage of alcohol is the only suit which we intend to bring and, if possible, the entire issue will be settled on this case, which will be carried right up to the Supreme Court, if it is possible.

"I understand that some of the brewers are now manufacturing the beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol or less, but I am not fully informed on this point."

"In some of the prohibition States," he said, "light beer of this kind is permitted, but it is impossible to say yet how far such precedents may have weight in this case."

A representative of the United States Brewers' Association said yesterday that the only legal authority which had been found on the question was the practice in the "dry" State of Maine of tolerating beverages containing less than 3 per cent. of alcohol.

"The latest decision in Maine," he said, "was last December, where it was held in a minor court that the seller of a beverage containing only 2.45 per cent. of alcohol was not violating the Maine law against intoxicants. In one previous case a judge in a minor court had instructed the jury that a beverage containing 3 per cent. of alcohol was intoxicating. The appellate tribunal reversed the lower judge, holding this instruction to be erroneous. The rule of acquitting defendants under the Maine liquor law, if they can show that the liquor they sold had not more than 3 per cent. alcohol, has been in effect about fifteen years.

15 Reasons
Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by this Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

12.

The Company makes frequent losses by having to take depreciated real estate and pay the lender his principal, but its losses are trifling compared with losses of investment companies on their investments in bonds and stocks.

The well managed savings banks have had the same experience. They have had to take some real estate, but the losses on it have been small compared with the depreciation of the best municipal and corporate bonds which they have to carry by law.

The lesson to all investors, individual and corporate, is that they should increase their mortgage holdings and limit their holdings of fluctuating securities.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

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FINDING HELP AND JOBS.

How the Government is assisting in providing employers with workers and men with jobs is shown in an article in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

KANGAROO is for the man whom Fashion follows, rather than for the man who follows Fashion—there's a difference. Its scarcity forbids the possibility that it will become common. Its refined restraint bespeaks the cultured taste of gentlefolk.

Kangaroo is the softest leather you know made softer; the smoothest leather made smoother. It's Kidskin for comfort; Calfskin for service; Patent Leather for shimmer, when polished.

No man who has worn Genuine Australian Kangaroo would willingly return to the every-day leathers of commerce and commonness—his feet won't let him. Large sizes a specialty.

WOMEN! Make it a point to stop in at our 42nd Street Shop and try on one of our Four Distinctive Styles in Genuine Australian Kangaroo. Large sizes a specialty.

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ESTABLISHED 1853
Two Convenient Shops
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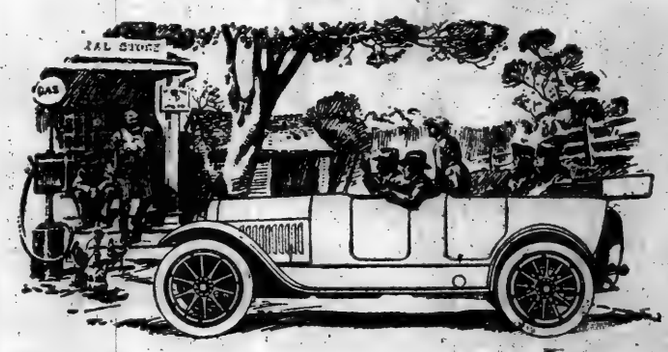
A HOT SPOT Chalmers Never Cries for Gas



A GALLON of gas goes a long ways in a Hot Spot Chalmers. For the great engine in this remarkable car wrings every last bit of power out of gas.

As soon as it leaves the carbureter the gas hits the Hot Spot (one of two magnificent devices common only to a Chalmers) and there it is "cracked up" into "dust".

So "dry" does this gas become that once it reaches the cylinders and the spark plugs touch it off there is translated immediately almost every single bit of power that nature put into gas.

But to get the "dry" gas to the cylinders from the Hot Spot is no easy matter.

The great Ram's-horn was designed to do this work and it does the task well.

See this device and you'll never forget it. You'll wonder why it wasn't done years ago. But the common every day thing known as a pin, remember, was one of the last things the human mind devised.

One look at this Chalmers car of today and you'll want to sit behind the wheel. One ride there—and you'll want one.

Six months later, you, too, will say that the Chalmers is really one of the few great cars of the world.

Quality First

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What thing can you do best?

"Are you a misfit?" asks* Walt Mason in the April American Magazine.

Then he bursts out with this characteristic bit of Walt Masonry:

"The down-and-outer looms in view, the symbol of distress; there's doubtless something he could do, and score a big success. What if he failed at making cheese, or keeping lawns in trim? What if he failed at herding bees, and teaching hens to swim? I would not say that bone or wood was used to build his head; I would not say he is no good, until I see him dead. He may have failed at winding clocks, at spreading sealing wax; he may have failed at darning socks, at pulling carpet tacks. But somewhere there's the proper hole where this square peg would fit; so help him reach his little goal, that he may make a hit. He may be built for baking beans or brewing boneset tea, perchance for drilling horse marines, or teaching Cherokee. Perhaps, to make the fellow win, a kind word would suffice; I'd never say a man's all in until he's placed on ice."

In April

* "Are You a Misfit?" by Walt Mason. This is the first of a set of talks by the Emporia poet and humorist coming in the American Magazine.

The American Magazine

The Crowell Publishing Company
Woman's Home Companion
The American Magazine
Farm and Fireside

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Since you are the man who pays, which will serve you best?

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$10,000 Life Insurance

Guaranteed Low Cost to Age 65, Then All Premiums Returned

A combination of permanent insurance with systematic saving for old age. Income in event of permanent total disability. Cash value and all other desirable features.

Age 30	194.90	Age 40	295.70
Age 35	233.50	Age 45	395.70

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Are You Interested in the Movies?

The most vital moving picture show you have seen in a long time will be given this evening. The films illustrate the process of re-training disabled soldiers for self-support.

Admission is free and you are cordially invited to come. Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, at 8 o'clock to-night.

SLIP-GRIPS

Soft Collar Holders

WANTED: SALESMEN

to carry a side line in New York. Must have established trade.

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Every requisite for the Fisherman. Rods, Reels, Artificial Bait, Flies, Lines, etc. Great Variety and Highest Quality, including Imported Tackle of renown, for Fresh or Salt Water.

20% Reduction on All Fishing Tackle.
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We sell manufacturers' surplus stocks—standard makes. What we are doing for thousands of others we can do for you.

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32 x 4	"	17.37
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Red Inner Tubes, All Sizes, $4.89 per pair.

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EXCELLENT READING.

The Magazine Section of Sunday's New York Times is always a fine home companion. To preserve twenty-six copies, a handsome cloth binder will be mailed for $1.25.—Advt.

REPUBLICANS BALK AT SENATE CAUCUS

Walters Threatens to Resign Leadership in Stormy Albany Conference.

FAIL TO FRAME PROGRAM

Senate Leader Criticised for Not Consulting Colleagues on Legislative "Deal" with Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—They had a stormy time of it at the conference of Republican Senators which came to a close in the early hours of this morning. Charges that lobbyists for corporations had the run of the Legislature were bandied about, there were signs of an incipient revolt over a proposal to bind the Republican Senators through caucus action to a program regarding which a majority of their number professed ignorance, and finally things got so unpleasant that J. Henry Walters, President pro tem. of the Senate, in a moment of anger threatened to "throw up his thankless job."

It was definitely learned today that the secret conference here of the Executiv Committee of the Republican State Committee, far from having a steadying effect on the Republican majority in the Legislature, if anything, has made things worse. Senator Walters himself freely announced today that he would the bill out of committee and up for de regardless of anything that was decreed at the Executive Committee meeting. Senator Welpon of Ulster made it known that he had arranged for a hearing on his State Convention bill before the Assembly Judiciary Committee preparatory to a determined effort to get the bill out of committe and up for debate on the floor of the House.

It came to light today that Chairman Glynn of the Republican State Committee had caused to be prepared a bill providing for reorganization of the Public Service Commission, and that as yet he had been unable to find any one willing to introduce it. The proposal, however, led to the report that the Republican legislative leaders may be unable to carry out their agreement with Governor Smith, arrived at by Senator Walters and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly at a conference a week ago.

At the conference last night Senator Walters was taken to task severely by Senator Thompson for "making a deal" with the Democratic Governor without first consulting his Republican colleagues in the Senate. Senator Thompson declared he regarded the Governor's proposed reorganization of the Public Service Commission for the First District as of public utility corporation origin and declined to help its enactment.

The threat of Senator Walters to resign his leadership was made during the discussion of the proposal to bind the Republican Senators to the Republican legislative program which, so far as could be learned tonight, has not even been fully evolved.

The proposal to caucus the Republican Senate majority on an entire party program was the outgrowth of a suggestion by Senator Walters, following a heated discussion on municipal ownership measures, that the Republican Senators go into caucus and decide against municipal ownership legislation of any kind at the present session.

The night conferences are to be continued next week beginning Wednesday.

CALL CHILD AS WITNESS.

Helen Barry Tells of Conditions in Yonkers Day Nursery.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 20.—Helen Barry, an eleven-year-old girl, testified before Justice Tompkins and a jury in the Supreme Court today against Annie Murphy, the matron of the Yonkers Day Nursery, who is on trial for manslaughter in having as alleged, through neglect, caused the death of one of the babies in the institution.

Breakfast at the nursery, the witness said, consisted of oatmeal and mush without milk or sugar. Luncheon was "soup without any flavor and bread when Mamma came." Cocoa without milk or sugar and bread was the menu for supper, she said. When she wrote a letter to her mother, Miss Murphy, she said, told her what to say.

"She told me to tell her," continued the witness, "that we had meat to eat and everything was nice in the nursery.

I wrote that my brother Willie had been taken to the hospital and Miss Murphy rubbed it out."

Her brother died in a hospital after Charles H. Warner, Superintendent in Yonkers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, had closed the nursery. To counsel for the defense the witness said that she had not told her parents of conditions at the nursery because Miss Murphy was always near by and she had not told her teacher because she feared the teacher would tell the matron.

INDICT DR. WILKINS ON MURDER CHARGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

gave the visit more thought and concluded that I would get off at Baltimore instead and not bring my troubles into her home. I remained in Baltimore until I returned to this city."

Dr. Wilkins said that his sole reason for shaving off his beard was to enable him to surrender personally to District Attorney Weeks at Mineola, before he was apprehended elsewhere. By means of his changed appearance he said he was able to elude the police for forty minutes in the Pennsylvania Station while he was waiting for Mr. Friess, his attorney, to reach there in response to a telephone call he had made to him.

"When I arrived in New York at 7:30 o'clock I immediately telephoned to my attorney," he said. "I had already purchased a ticket for Mineola, and intended going out on the 8:10 train to surrender myself. For forty minutes I walked around the station, and nobody recognized me. Friess did not arrive, and I missed the 8:10 train. A few minutes later a policeman touched me on the arm and said he wanted me to go to the station with him."

Searched at Headquarters Here.

Before leaving Police Headquarters, Dr. Wilkins was searched. A hypodermic syringe and a quantity of strychnine and morphine tablets were found in his pockets. He admitted to the police that he used drugs moderately.

The trip to Long Beach was made by automobile. En route the physician complained of hunger, and a stop was made while he ate a substantial breakfast. He frequently inquired for his dogs, saying that he had been worried about them ever since he left the city. Before going to the court at Long Beach, Dr. Wilkins was taken to the house, in front of which his wife was murdered. His dogs ran out and jumped around him, but he seemed to be unaware of their presence, until just before leaving, when he petted them a moment. Dr. Wilkins changed his clothes and reappeared in a neat black suit. He wore a black overcoat.

As Deputy Sheriff Plant was leading Dr. Wilkins into the building where the court is held, Louis G. Friess, the doctor's attorney, who was waiting on the steps, accosted him. With a show of joviality Dr. Wilkins called out:

"Hello, Friess; how are you? You caused me a lot of trouble by not showing up last night."

Justice of the Peace Coleman read to Dr. Wilkins the warrant and accompanying deposition which charged him with having killed his wife by beating her over the head with a hammer. Through his counsel he pleaded not guilty and waived examination. Justice Coleman then signed the commitment papers remanding him to the county jail at Mineola.

Accepts Questions Freely.

Deputy Sheriff Plant took the prisoner immediately to Mineola by automobile. He was taken into the District Attorney's office and questioned for three-quarters of an hour by Assistant District Attorney Elvin Edwards, William J. Burns, Charles Hansen, finger print expert of Nassau County, and Deputy Sheriff Maurice Cohn. District Attorney Weeks declined to divulge what Dr. Wilkins had told the officials, but he said that the defendant had displayed remarkable self-possession throughout the examination. Dr. Wilkins answered all questions without hesitation, he said, and seemed willing to volunteer information.

At the conclusion of the examination Dr. Wilkins said that he was hungry, and he was taken to a restaurant in the basement of the Court House, where he ate heartily. He was later questioned again by Sheriff Phineas Seaman and William J. Burns.

The statement made by Dr. Wilkins that he had gone to Washington to visit Mrs. Odette Shepherd, his stepdaughter, was challenged by the county officials, who said that they have positive knowledge that she had been in Los Angeles for more than two months. Friends of the Wilkins family have told the District Attorney that the relations between Mrs. Shepherd and her mother and stepfather had been strained for a number of years.

COST $1,000 TO GET IN $700.

Steen Tells of Plans to Get $1,000,000 to Destroy Bolshevism.

Clyde P. Steen, President of the National City Editors' Association, and one of the promoters of the anti-Bolshevik campaign, to finance which it was estimated by the promoters about $1,000,000 would be needed, visited the office of District Attorney Swann yesterday.

He was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe as to the methods employed in raising funds and also with reference to the telegram that was sent out asking for subscriptions. Mr. Steen said the sending out of the appeal cost about $1,000, and that the receipts totaled not more than $700. He told Mr. Kilroe he would give him a complete report of the financial activities of the organization tomorrow.

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Look inside the lid—insist upon seeing the famous Victor trademarks. On the portable styles which have no lid, the Victor trademark appears on the side of the cabinet.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

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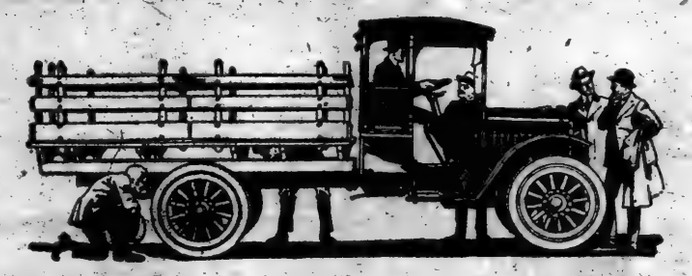

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That is why the Maxwell is so practical, why it is so hardy, why it seldom needs mechanical attention, why it is always a delight for engineers to look over.

It is every man's truck. It is not a road rolling monster. Neither is it light and flimsy. It will carry 80% of the different kinds of loads conveyed by horse or motor.

Surprising, of course, is the chassis price—$1085; several hundred dollars less than any other truck of similar capacity. Quantity production is the reason for this.

Pays for itself as it runs. See it and save.

Maxwell
More miles per dollar
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STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
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REPORTED ARMY AND MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 279,438

499 Named In Four New Army Lists Include 174 Dead and Seven Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Four army casualty lists containing 499 names were given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 273,583, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,855. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 279,438.

Army lists issued today included the names of 7 killed in action, 7 died of wounds, 44 died of accident, 116 died of disease, 142 severely wounded, 17 wounded to a degree undetermined, 17 slightly wounded, and 7 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 20.	Total.
Killed in action	31,468	7	31,475
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,325		13,353
Died of accident	3,385	44	3,429
Died of disease	21,407	116	21,523
Total	70,317	174	70,491
Wounded	192,519	319	192,837
Missing	5,714	7	5,721
Total	268,550	499	269,048

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ASTIN, J., 120 E. 122d St.....(WL)
BARBER, W. A., 471 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island.....(WL)
BARIS, A. D., 2,390 Cornelia St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(DD)
BEHAN, E. V., 146 68th St., Brooklyn—Capt.....(WL)
BEHR, N. J., 150 W. 82d St.....(WL)
BOTTHOFF, J. B., 409 W. 19th St.....(DA)
COLLIGAN, J. S., 269 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
COOK, E. D., 136 W. 86th St—Lt.....(WU)
DAVIES, S. D., 815 E. 37th St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WL)
DEL VECCHIO, M., 2,404 Crotona Av., Bronx.....(WL)
FARRELL, R. J., 600 E. 182d St.....(WL)
FITZSIMMONS, J. J., 210 E. 34th St...(WL)
FLANAGAN, G. H., 2,107 Amsterdam Av.....(WL)
GOLDENBERG, M., 300 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
HAAS, J. B., 538 W. 50th St.....(WS)
HIME, C., 347 Madison Av.—Worker...(DD)
LUKINOFF, S. M., 1,089 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
LUPO, P., 228 E. 77th St.....(WL)
McALLISTER, T., 210 E. 54th St.....(WL)
MAIORINO, A., 313 E. 109th St.....(DD)
MARTIN, M., 500 W. 126th St.....(DD)
MAUFFS, R. H., 347 Madison Av.—Worker.....(DD)
MOON, J. I., 347 Madison Av.—Worker.(DD)
MOSER, DAVID, 164 Henry St.....(DD)
MOYNIHAN, ANDREW, 136 E. 88th St.(DD)
QUIRLEY, WILLIAM, 764 W. 123d St..(DD)
RANSON, LORRAINE, 247 Madison Av.—Worker.....(DD)
REILLEY, T.T., 226 W. 139th St.—Maj.(WL)
SEIBERT, G. H., 518 E. 140th St.....(WL)
SPERI, A., 29 Mott St.—Cook.....(DA)
SPRINGER, DALLAS, Havan Av. and 180th St.—Corp.....(DA)
STAHL, CHARLES, 32 W. 96th St.....(WL)
TANTURRI, CEASARE, 45 Skillman St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
WILLIS, R. E., 49 Bradhurst Av.—Sgt.(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

BARD, HENRY L., Laurens.....(WL)
BARTLETT, A. R. E., Rochester—Sgt.(WL)
BARTLETT, GEORGE W., Honeoye.....(WL)
CLIPPER, J. W., Buffalo—Corp.....(DD)
DEARY, P. A., Croton-on-Hudson.....(WL)
EGGLESTON, C. R., Glens Falls.....(WL)
FRASER, CHESTER H., Rochester—Lt.(WU)
HARMS, JOHN E., Saugerties.....(WU)
HOWE, LOUIS W., Oneida—Sgt.....(DD)
LEONARD, J. B., Niagara Falls.....(WL)
McALESTER, S. H., Hicksville—Sgt...(WL)
McCARTHY, D. P., Cazenovia—Lt.....(WL)
McCULLAGH, G. E., Altmar.....(WU)
McGRAW, W. J., Buffalo—Sgt.....(DD)
MARINO, JOSEPH, Glens Falls.....(WL)
PIOTZKOWSKI, J., Niagara Falls.....(WL)
ROPKE, HERBERT, Lava.....(WU)
SEWARD, NORRIS W., Bergan.....(WL)
SILVERNAIL, C. E., Elmira.....(DD)
STEFNICK, JACOB F., Salamanca.....(DD)
TAYLOR, ERVINE, Watertown.....(DA)
TOLODZIESKI, K., Buffalo.....(MA)
TUCCI, SAM, Syracuse.....(WL)
TUTHILL, GEO. L., Jamesport—Mech.(DW)
TWITT, JAMES, R.R. Syracuse.....(WL)
VAN DEUSEN, MANFRED H., Cohoes.(WL)

ALABAMA.

BARNETT, JAMES H., Birmingham...(DD)
MARTIN, CHARLIE, Bells Spurter.....(DA)
ROYAL, CHARLIE L., Fort Deposit....(DD)

ARIZONA.

GRADY, EDWARD, Yuma—Sgt.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

MORRIS, JAKE, Pine Bluff.....(DD)
SIMMONS, LOUIS, Pecan Point.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

AYER, VERNON C., San Francisco...(DD)
BRAVE, CHARLES T., Selma.....(DA)
LEE, RAYMOND A., San Mateo.....(DD)
VARGUS, GEORGE B., Hayward.....(DD)
WHITE, A. V., Los Angeles—Mech.....(WL)
WRIGHT, ALFRED W., San Francisco.(DD)

COLORADO.

McILWEE, JAMES J., Denver—Lt.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

ALVEY, MICHAEL, Waterbury.....(WL)
AMBROSIO, V., De New Haven.....(WL)
APUZZO, JOHN, New Haven.....(WL)
AVISEGO, SAMUEL, Terrington.....(WL)
BARNES, EDWARD B., Bristol.....(WL)
CAHILL, ARTHUR H., Danbury.....(WL)
CURLEY, F. X., Waterbury—Cook.....(DD)
DEARBORN, WARREN C., Bridgeport.(WL)
FOWLER, JOSEPH F., Waterbury.....(WL)
FREEMAN, HUGH J., Willimantic.....(WL)
PECK, HARRY D., Torrington—Hrs...(DD)
SHAPPELL, R. E., Deep River.....(WU)

FLORIDA.

LEVAIN, JOHN D., Palatka.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

BRANAN, M. E., Norman Park—Cook.(DD)
CURRY, H. M., Forsythe—Corp.....(DW)
HENDERSON, BERRY, Alpharetta.....(DA)
ROBINSON, JOHNNIE, Milledgeville...(DD)
STANFORD, LOUIS O., Register.....(DD)
TYE, ZED, Narcross.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, THOMAS L., Lindale.....(DA)
WILSON, DUNEK C., Lexington.....(DD)

IDAHO.

WARD, MARTIN S., Boise—Corp.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

CALDWELL, C. E., Chicago—Lt.....(DA)
MEYERS, ELMER, Chicago.....(DD)
PETERSON, ALFRED E., Chicago.....(DD)
SHUMAKE, THOMAS C., Assumption...(DD)
STANLEY, W. P., Witt—Corp.....(DA)

INDIANA.

BOARD, ALBERT B., Fort Wayne.....(DD)
DRAKE, HENRY, Monterey.....(DA)
REYNOLDS, JOHN E., Muncie.....(DD)
TIMMONS, G.M., Fillmore—Master-Eng.(DA)

IOWA.

McCOY, CLARENCE D., Creston.....(DA)
MAY, GURDON E., Glenwood.....(DD)
MEYER, AUGUST W., Farnhamville....(DD)
THOMPSON, HENRY, Greenfield.....(KA)

KANSAS.

COLLINS, EMMITT M., Chanute.....(DD)
MARSHALL, JOHN N., Wakefield—Sgt.(DA)
REMICK, EARL F., Osborne.....(DD)
ROCKLAND, THEODORE, Lawrence...(DA)
SHOCK, ANTHONY, Abilene.....(KA)
TAYLOR, EARLE W., Seneca—Sgt.....(DA)
WILDER, T. E., Macksville—Corp.....(DA)

KENTUCKY.

CASEY, WILLIAM M., Paris.....(DD)
LOUGHRY, CROSBY, Manlton.....(DA)
MARTIN, LOUIS, Lexington.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

LOWE, ROBERT F., Campti—Sgt.....(DW)
RAINS, J. H., Pleasant Hill.....(DW)
STEVENS, WILLIE, Campton.....(DD)

MAINE.

LOCKE, EARL E., Portland.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

LAIRD, JOHN, Rosiindale.....(DD)
LUPKIEWICH, WLADYSLAW, Salem.(DA)
MARCOVITZ, SOLOMON, Boston—Lt...(DA)
WARD, HERBERT V., Fall River.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

BAILLARGEON, J. A., Detroit.....(DD)
BERGER, GILBERT L., Climax.....(DD)
BETTE, DAVID, Port Huron.....(DD)
MARSH, CHARLEY E., Rosebush.....(DD)
POWELL, N. F., Iron Mountain—Cook..(DA)
SMITH, EMORY E., Carleton.....(DD)
WATSON, JOHN, Newberry.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

BRAIN, G. D., Owatonnastewie—Sgt...(DD)
MATSON, ARVID, Sebeka.....(DD)
NAGEL, ALBERT L., New Ulm.....(DA)
O'NEILL, JOHN J., South Minneapolis—Corp.....(DD)
THEOBALD, A. J., Sherburn.....(DD)
ZIMMERMAN, GEORGE, Grey Eagle...(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

CAMPBELL, WILLIE, Meridian.....(DD)
LESEE, JIM, Ashland.....(DD)
McGOUGH, NELSON, Morton.....(DD)
MARSALIS, CURLIE, Smithdale.....(DD)
SHINNAL, CUTTER, Hanlston.....(DA)
SUDDARTH, CHARLES W., Fayette...(DD)

MISSOURI.

BAKER, R. H., Liberty—Sgt.....(DA)
COLVIN, CLARENCE, Cabool—Cook...(DD)
KASDEN, C. D., St. Louis.....(DA)
MARTIN, HARRY A., St. Louis.....(DD)
MAYFIELD, W. O., Competition.....(DD)
TUCKER, J. I., Kansas City—Corp.....(DA)

MONTANA.

LANE, CHESTER, Forsythe—Cook.....(DD)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLAYBURN, GEORGE, Piermont.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

AMBROZEVICE, JOSEPH, Newark...(WL)
ASHWORTH, HORACE, Trenton.....(WL)
BJORN, GODFRID, Woodbridge—Sgt...(DD)
BURGESS, JAMES, Paterson—Corp.....(DD)
EGLER, W. M., East Orange—Sgt.....(WL)
HOBLITZELL, C. W., Jersey City.....(WS)
LANE, JOSEPH, Lodi.....(DD)
MILLER, W. B., Jr., Barnsboro.....(DD)
RANDLE, FRANK H., Freehold.....(DD)
BISCO, JOHN J., Blue Anchor.....(DD)
SPAHR, WM., Jersey City—Mus.....(DW)
VALENTINE, F. A., Vineland.....(WL)

NORTH CAROLINA.

McKINNIE, RICHARD, Holly Springs.(DD)
PAYNE, HUGH R., Lake Landing....(DD)
WADE, BRYANT, Rocky Mountain.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

MILLOY, JOHN P., Cooltnes.....(DA)
THOMPSON, LAVERN J., Cavalier....(KA)

OHIO.

BENNETT, JESSE L., Circleville.....(KA)
HUDSON, CLARENCE E., Bellaire.....(DA)
MARTIN, EUGENE, Columbus.....(DD)
MOORE, WILL, Cincinnati.....(DD)
SHEPARD, ISAAC W., Cambridge.....(DD)
WERT, CARL F., Bucyrus—Sgt.....(DD)
WONES, STANLEY M., Dayton.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

BUTLER, DENNIS, Stilwell.....(DA)
MORGAN, RECTOR, Chickasha.....(DA)
OLIVER, JOS. S., Frederick—Sgt.....(DD)
PROPHET, WM. J., Waukomis.....(DW)
STEWART, CLYDE H., Pawnee—Lt.....(DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BAKER, THOMAS, Hollidaysburg.....(DW)
BLACK, JOHN, Chicora.....(DD)
GROFT, OREN, Home.....(KA)
HARRIS, W. W., Scranton—Corp.....(DD)
LA BUHN, E. G., Pittsburgh.....(KA)
LUTZ, H. H., Sharpsburg.....(DD)
McFARLAND, P. K., Pittsburgh—Wagn.....(DD)
MILLER, JOSEPH S., Allentown.....(DD)
MILLER, R. B., Dillsburg—Wagn.....(DD)
NICOLAS, RAYMOND, Kane—Sgt.....(DA)
KAHN, EARL E., Birdsboro—Lt.....(DA)
REESE, JOHN, Scranton—Corp.....(DA)
ROBINSON, JOHN G., Tyrone.....(DD)
SPRENKLE, OWENS D., Hallam.....(DD)
VETRI, FILLIPPO, Marcus Hook.....(DD)
WATKINS, HERBERT J., Jonnstown...(DD)
WITHERSTINE, R. H., Philadelphia...(DD)
WOLF, IRA L., Bellefonte.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

LACEY, WILLIAM F., Pascoag.....(DD)
RIENDEAU, NAPOLEON, Woonsocket.(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

McFADDEN, JOHNNIE, Gable.....(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

RASSMUSSEN, R. C., Wakonda.....(DD)
TUREK, MIKE, Lake Andes.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

BOCCIA, CLEMENT E., La Follette...(DD)
WILLIAMS, C. L., Martin—Corp.....(DD)

TEXAS.

BLANCHETTE, HARMON, Bellville...(DD)
CALDWELL, MARVIN A., Austin—Lt..(DD)
KLAPUCH, EDMUND, Moulton.....(KA)
McMAHON, LEON, Tilden—Sgt.....(DD)
WELLS, WILLIAM E., Stanford.....(DA)

VIRGINIA.

CARR, JAMES F., Hampton—Lt.....(DA)
CHRISTENSEN, C., Cherrydale—Corp.(DD)
COLLEY, FRED H., Birchleaf.....(DA)
FOX, JOHN L., Norfolk—Saddler.....(DD)
LONG, BERNARD J., Clifton Forge...(DA)
MERRITT, JAMES, Charlie Hope.....(DD)
SONNER, HOWARD S., Strasburg.....(DD)
WICKS, HARRIBON, Basic City—Corp.(DD)

WASHINGTON.

OLSON, OSCAR, Seattle.....(DA)
SMITH, ALVIN E., Loomis.....(DA)
WARSON, ARTHUR E., Samas.....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

THOMPSON, J. E., Martinsburg.....

WISCONSIN.

McCLELLAND, GUY W., Burlin—Maj..(DD)
THOMPSON, JOHN T., Viroqua.....(DD)

WYOMING.

COCHRAN, GRIFFIN, Lucerne—Capt..(DD)

HOLLAND.

BYMA, PETER G., Vyfhurten.....(DD)

ITALY.

LUCCAMINIO, L., Muntaria, Runiani..(DA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

MILLER, J. 3 E. 105th St.....(RD) (MA)
WAGNER, M. M., 704 Park Av., Brooklyn.....(Erroneously) (DA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

LA PORTE, L. W., Ticonderoga.(WU) (MA)
REED, EDWARD, Middletown.....(D) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BAKER, T. G., Pilot Rock, Ore.....(Erroneously) (DW)
BOLTON, G. E., Scranton, Penn.(WU) (KA)
BOWE, HARVEY, Dry Branch, W. Va.—Sgt.....(D) (MA)
DEVENNY, J. V., Philadelphia—Lt. (D) (WS)
DORO, E. A., Poysippi, Wis.....(WU) (KA)
HARDING, LLOYD, Bay City, Mich.—Corp.....(KA) (MA)
HOKE, R. R., Harrisburg, Penn.—Corp.....(D) (MA)
MANNER, PETER, Kuaponiansi, Finland.....(D) (MA)
MILTON STEFAN, Cleveland, O. (D) (MA)
NADLER, JOSEPH, Cleveland, O. (D) (MA)
NICHOLSON, C.D., Houston, Tex. (D) (MA)
NIXON, E. D., Cookstown, N. J. (D) (KA)
NORMAN, E. C., Cleveland, Ohio. (KA) (MA)
NORMANDIN, J. O., Woonsocket, R. I.....(D) (MA)
PANKAWSKI, A., Hartford, Conn. (WS) (KA)
REESE, W. F., Cerulean Springs, Ky.—Sgt.....(D) (MA)
REIST, S., Aurora, Col.—Sgt...(DW) (WS)
ROHWEILER, R. I., Wahpeton, N. D.....(D) (WU)
STUBBS, E., Seattle, Wash.....(D) (WL)
SZEWCZYK, P., Coloma, Mich. (KA) (MA)
THOMAS, W. C., Atlantic City, N. J.....(Erroneously) (DA)
WILSON, E., Raven, Va.....(D) (MA)
WRIGHT, F. M., Lyndon Station, Wis.....(D) (MA)

MAJOR D. G. HARRIS CITED.

Led His Battalion in Attack Despite Broken Collarbone.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Maj. Duncan G. Harris, 306th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action in Avgonne Forest on Sept. 30. During an attack in the Argonne Forest he fell and broke his collar bone, but he continued with his battalion throughout the attack and until the Meuse was reached. For fifteen days he was continually with his battalion, personally leading them against strongly fortified enemy positions, although suffering acute and continued pain from his injury and being handicapped by having his arm in a sling. Home address, Mrs. Alice Harris, wife, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Other awards are:

Capt. William R. Bourden, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, Canada; 1st Lieut. George R. Higley, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, Houston, Tex.; 2d Lieut. John W. Trager, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, Peoria, Ill.; 2d Lieut. E. M. Young (deceased), Infantry (attached division quartermaster, 89th Division), Hartford, Conn.; 2d Lieut. Glenn E. Wilcox (deceased), Co. L, 30th Infantry, Texarkana, Tex.; 2d Lieut. Rufus B. Jackson, 370th Infantry, Des Moines, Iowa; First Sergt. Edward J. Cox, Co. K, 30th Infantry, Valley Falls, N. Y.; 1st Sergt. William B. Beach, Co. C, 4th Engineers, Colorado City, Colo.; Bugler Hildred D. Davis, Co. C, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, Springfield, Ill.; Sergt. Allie Swaggerty, Hdqrs. Co., 60th infantry, Knoxville, Tenn.; Corp. Charles Britt, Co. H, 307th Infantry, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Corporal Frank Zilkey (deceased), Co. D, 16th Infantry, Mayflower, Idaho; Corporal Francis L. Daniels, Co. H, 353d Infantry, Smith Center, Kan.; Corporal David Stearns, Co. C, 4th Engineers, Portland, Ore.; Privats First Class William M. Ferrall, Med. Det., 11th Infantry, Ashland, Miss.; Private First Class Alick Carrole, Co. D, 16th Infantry, East Watertown, Mass.

PEACE *first*, and peace *now* without entangling alliances—and without "a deliberate attempt to dragoon the Senate"—this is the plea of a strong editorial in this week's issue of

The Nation
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WONDERFUL FEAT.

Photograph of Lieutenant Ormer C. Locklear, transferring head downward, from one airplane to another, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

PROHIBITION-1919

No Question of its ENFORCEMENT

THERE has been much speculation as to whether this country would really be "bone dry" in three months, and whether Prohibition would ever go into effect in great cities like New York; but now even the most optimistic have given up all hope of the country remaining "wet."

The Great HOLLANDER STOCKS *are* GOING FAST!

We *must* dispose of our enormous reserve stocks of wines and liquors. The House of HENRY HOLLANDER, one of the leading wholesale importing houses in this country, has been conducting a WINE VAULT CLEARANCE SALE through which thousands of cases of finest Vintage Wines and Imported Liquors have been acquired by private purchasers and connoisseurs.

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Also we still offer many of the most famous Vintage Champagnes, such as Pol Roger 1906, 1909; Krug 1909; Lanson 1906, and others; as well as authentic Rhine and Moselle Wines and rare Liquors.

We invite your inspection of our stocks.

If not convenient to visit our establishment, telephone or telegraph for our representative, who will bring complete information and price lists.

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CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

LITTLE BEARDSLEY DRAWING FOR $630

"How Tristan Drank the Potion," 11 by 8¾ Inches, Leads Sale of Artist's Works.

43 ILLUSTRATIONS, $6,972

Miss Choate's Collection of Edwards Colored Mezzotints, with French Engravings, Brings $5,140.

At an interesting sale of original drawings by Aubrey Beardsley, consigned by Frederick H. Evans of London, in whose possession they have been since they were made, at the Anderson Galleries last evening, the forty-three numbers brought $6,972. The greater number of the drawings were purchased by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Rosenbach & Co., Philadelphia. Twenty-six numbers were illustrations of "Le Morte d'Arthur," five miscellaneous, and the remainder small grotesques from "Bons Mots."

The drawings were small, mounted on sheets of brown paper and framed for the sale only. The larger of the illustrations for "Le Morte d'Arthur" brought the highest prices, "How Tristan Drank the Potion" going to S. Thayer for $630, and the same buyer paid $500 for "Tristan Nursed by Iseult." These were each 11 by 8¾ inches. "Arthur and the Strange Maiden," 11⅛ by 8 inches, went to Dr. Rosenbach for $500.

Two full-page borders with portraits of Beardsley by F. H. Evans went to C. Walls, the first for $255 and the second for $220. These were each 11 inches by 8¾. J. F. Drake paid $140 for "Girl Standing in the Sea," 5⅝ by 3¾ inches, and to Rosenbach went, among others, "Knight Carrying His Helmet" for $105; "Dreaming Figure in the Wood," $135; "Piping Down the Valley Wild," $190, and "Three Swans," $150. Two full-page borders, 8⅛ by 6⅝ and 8⅛ by 6⅝, with no pictures, sold for $120 and $130.

"Rejane," a Portrait, $230.

In the miscellaneous drawings, "Rejane," a portrait in red pastel and black ink, went to Rosenbach for $270, and "Perseus," with pencilled figures on the back, sold to order for $200. The lovely tiny drawing, 6¾ by 2⅞ inches, "Pan Down by the River," went to E. Wayle for $200. "A Necromancer and Her Cat" went to J. F. Drake for $170, and the little "Pan Asleep," 5⅜ by 3¼ inches, to Rosenbach for $170. John Lane's collection of Beardsley drawings is supposed to have been destroyed by fire at Leipsic, and in that case there will be no other Beardsley collection to go on the market.

Colored mezzotints by S. Arlent Edwards and others, the collection of Miss Caroline Choate, with French engravings from other sources, completed the evening's sale. The latter sold for $5,140 for 198 numbers, making a grand total for the evening of $12,112. Edwards's "Madonna," by Fra Filippo Lippi, went to J. L. Porter for $280, and his "Prince of Orange," after Van Dyck, to D. B. Butler & Co. for $200.

Old and Modern Paintings Sold.

"An Architectural Design," an interesting old picture of an Italian palace by Fernando Bibiena, brought the highest price at the first night's sale of a collection of old and modern paintings at the American Art Galleries last evening, going to Bernet, agent, for $450. To the same buyer went the big picture, "Nymphs and Satyrs," brilliant in coloring, 96⅜ inches by 115¾, for $200. Charles H. Pope, who bought a number of pictures, paid $110 for "Ploughing," a painting 36¾ inches by 136¾, by a French contemporary artist, Emile Bergis. "Breakfast of the Orphans on the Day of Their First Communion," by another modern French artist, Emile Renard, went to Chester for $150. The seventy-four paintings brought $2,313. Thomas E. Kirby was in the auctioneer's chair. The sale will be concluded this evening.

ASSAILS AGITATORS.

Mr. Burleson Says Unions Are Not Discriminated Against.

Postmaster General Burleson, in a letter made public here today, to Secretary of Labor Wilson regarding the labor situation in connection with the Government's control of telegraph and telephone wires, charges that a "few agitators" are continuously conducting propaganda which engenders unnecessary dissatisfaction among employes. The Post Office Department's policies are misrepresented, Mr. Burleson declares, so that the impression is created that the Government discriminates against employes who are members of labor unions.

The Postmaster General asserts that equal treatment in the matter of wages, conditions, and consideration of grievances is given both to union and non-union employes.

The letter of Mr. Burleson deals with a memorandum prepared by Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, relative to telephone and telegraph workers, which Secretary Wilson had asked the Postmaster General to consider. Mr. Burleson declares that Professor Frankfurter in studying the situation did not consult the Post Office Department's Wire Control Board, of which Mr. Burleson is Chairman, and that Professor Frankfurter, consequently, failed to learn facts.

"Much of the dissatisfaction which now prevails," the letter reads, "is not due to any failure on our part to remedy claims as to wages or hours or working conditions, but is due entirely to the few agitators and the propaganda which they have continuously conducted."

Denies Award of Croix de Guerre.

In a letter received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Lieutenant Harold P. Lederman of 913 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo., denied that he received the Croix de Guerre for valor at Château-Thierry as was announced in the list of Jewish war heroes compiled in the office of the "War Records of American Jews," and printed on Feb. 24. Lieutenant Lederman said that his regiment, the 30th Infantry of the 3d Division, was cited for bravery in this battle, but he did not receive a personal award.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra has not played so brilliantly this season as it did last night at Carnegie Hall. It was the fifth and final evening concert and the program was devoted to three French composers, Lalo, Debussy, Rameau, and one Russian, the now redoubtable and always fascinating Rimsky-Korsakoff. Henri Rabaud conducted. The audience was in a particularly sympathetic mood and the applause spontaneous. The Lalo overture to "Le Roi d'Ys" begins to sound "vieux chapeau." It is well-made, the themes pregnant, and the scoring effective, were it not for the undue preponderance of the drums and other instruments of percussion, and it must be said that Mr. Rabaud did not seek to attenuate their ferocious rataplan. The general performance was rather rough, opaque, and certainly noisy. Not precisely a promising beginning.

Debussy's "Nocturnes" cleared the air. The three numbers of this charming group went better than we had dared to hope, as imagination does not largely built in the mental make-up of the French conductor. "Nuages" was not too poetical, but the "Fêtes" was full of sparkle and rhythmic life. Rabaud is nothing if not rhythmic. "Sirènes," with its muffled eloquence, its exquisite nuances, was altogether a delight, especially as the female chorus on this occasion happened to have been trained by Stephen Townsend of Boston. These sirens came over on a special train from the city of the sacred codfish. They sang artistically. We only heard the first part of the "Scheherazade" suite, and that was brilliant and richly colored. There can be no manner of doubt as to the superior playing of this famous orchestral organization since Henri Rabaud has been at the helm. He has proved an admirable drill master. Last night was the high water-mark of the season. On next Saturday afternoon the band is to play for the last time.

Pianists, Single and Tandem, Fill Day

Pianists, single and tandem, made a Spring holiday of it yesterday at Aeolian Hall. Reuben Davies, a nature musician from Kansas, had the matinée to himself, and gave a scholar's program—an early Beethoven sonata, Op. 2, No. 3; some Chopin and Liszt, as well as Debussy's "Homage to Rameau" and studies of Ganz, Blanchet, and Cyril Scott. Last evening Rose and Ottile Sutro played, with refined taste and mutual understanding, the more unusual piano repertory for two instruments—Brahm's sonata, Op. 34; Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," rescored by Rihm; a waltz of Chaminade, Arensky's "Dreamar," Templeton Strong's "Naiads," and Algernon Ashton's "Toccata Brillante." It is not often that the range of the keyboard is tested so searchingly in one day.

Three American Operas Sung Again.

Three American operas, two of them for the second time on any stage and one for its second season, were sung to an interested audience at the Metropolitan last evening. Breil's "Legend" and Hugo's "Temple Dancer," like Cadman's longer-lived "Shanewis," may not draw Caruso houses, but the public finds in them something of its own; it is another case of "Toby's Bow," in which critical opinion salutes the newcomer as a member of the family. The original cast appeared, headed respectively by the Misses Ponselle, Easton, and Braslau, and Mr. Moranzoni conducted.

DIVORCE FOLLOWS NINTH OF MARRIAGES

Proportion Increased in Recent Years, Statistics Gathered by Census Bureau Show.

MORE PEOPLE MARRY, TOO

Desertion Leads Causes of Decrease in Number of Happy Homes—New York Low in Divorce Table.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—About one marriage in every nine is terminated by divorce. The number of marriages in proportion to the population has increased since 1890, but the divorce rate has increased much more rapidly. The returns for 1916 show 1,050 marriages and 112 divorces per 100,000 population.

These are features of a report on marriage and divorce, covering the calendar year 1916, soon to be issued by Sam L. Rogers, Director of the Census. This report was compiled under the supervision of William C. Hunt, Chief Statistician for Population.

According to the returns, which covered 2,885 counties out of a total of 2,890—no data being available for the missing counties—the number of divorces granted in 1916 was 112,036, or 112 per 100,000 of population, as against 84 in 1906, 73 in 1900, and 53 in 1890.

Excluding South Carolina, in which State all laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878, the lowest three divorce rates in 1916 are shown for the District of Columbia, North Carolina, and New York—13, 21, and 23 per 100,000 of population, respectively; while the highest three rates are those for Nevada, Montana, and Oregon—607, 328, and 255, respectively. The divorce rates were higher in 1916 than in 1906 for all the States, except eight—Maine, West Virginia, South Carolina (in which there were no divorces in either year), Alabama, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado—and the District of Columbia. In 31.1 per cent. of the cases the divorce was granted to the husband and in 68.9 per cent. to the wife. The latter percentage compares with 67.5 for 1906 and 66.4 for 1896.

The principal causes for divorce and the percentages contributed by them to the total were: Desertion, 25.8 per cent.; cruelty, 28.3 per cent.; infidelity, 11.5 per cent.; neglect to provide, 7.1 per cent.; drunkenness, 3.4 per cent.; combinations of preceding causes, 5.6 per cent.; all other causes, 6.7 per cent. Desertion was reported as the cause of 30 per cent. of the divorces granted to the husband and 20.8 per cent. of those granted to the wife.

In only 37.7 per cent. of the divorce cases were children reported; in 62.1 per cent. no children were reported; and in 10.2 per cent. the records contained no data as to children. Children were reported in 27.8 per cent. of the cases in which divorces were granted to husbands; no children in 58.7 per cent. of the cases; and in the remaining 13.5 per cent. the records contained no data as to children. The corresponding percentages based upon divorces granted to wives were 42.3 per cent., 49.2 per cent., and 8.6 per cent., respectively.

RECEIVERS FOR IRON WORKS

Government, It Is Said, Owed $2,000,000 in Groton Concern.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 20.—In the Superior Court this afternoon, on the application of the United States Steamship Company, Judge Reed appointed R. O. Cutler, Vice President and manager of the Groton Iron Works, and P. B. Harwood, Manager of the Mariners' Savings Bank, temporary receivers of the Groton Iron Works.

The writ alleges that the plaintiff has advanced to the defendant, a subsidiary, about $800,000, and that the indebtedness is not secured. It is further alleged that the defendant corporation has claims against the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation under contracts aggregating over $3,000,000 in the Groton plant, and over $900,000 in the Noank plant, which the defendant corporation has been unable to collect.

Charles W. Morse, President of the Iron Works, says that with adjustment of claims against the United States Shipping Board creditors will receive settlement in full.

"Veronica's Veil" Here for a Benefit.

Arrangements are under way to give a performance of "Veronica's Veil," the Hoboken passion play, at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 14, in aid of the New York Foundling Asylum. The third week of the current presentation of the play in St. Joseph's Auditorium, in West Hoboken, will begin with a performance on Sunday afternoon. About 50 members of the 27th Division from Camp Merritt attended a special performance of the play in the auditorium last night.

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. William Gillette in BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. Dear Brutus

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Times—"AN OVATION."—Herald. Otis Skinner His Greatest Success THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. VICTORY DAY MAT. TUESDAY, 2 P. M. LIGHTNIN' GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today, Sat., Tues. & Wed., 2:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. VICTORY DAY MAT. TUESDAY, 2 P. M.

CORT West 48th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. "Tilly" says: "The Better 'Ole" is the BEST SHOW in Town. SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY MARCH 25 BOTH MR. and MRS. COBURN

KNICKERBOCKER B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, TUES. & Wed., 2:15. JOHN COPE'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER!

The Big Sensation of Spirit Mystery THE INVISIBLE FOE grips New York—Follow the crowd to the HARRIS THEATRE

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Tom'w, 2:30. STUART WALKER PRESENTS MAT. TO-DAY LAST 4 TIMES. The Book of Job and "The Tents of the Arabs" Next Week Only, Every Eve. & 2 Mats. Seats Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. Now By Yale University Dramatic Association YALE PROM SHOW

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

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GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6460. Take 7th Ave. Subway to Christopher St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed., 2:30. HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village

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RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Marriage Price." Symphonic Dance Ballets. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

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CENTURY GROVE, East of Country Club MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION.—Press Cal. Club

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues., Wed. & Thurs. ALICE BRADY Personally FOREVER AFTER In Special Matinee Next Tues. at 2 P. M.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tomorrow, 2:30. "Absorbing." —Mail. THE NET LAST 3 TIMES

Beginning MONDAY EVENING "LUCK IN PAWN" A modern love comedy by Marvin Taylor, with MABEL TALIAFERRO, ROLAND YOUNG, ROBERT C. FISCHER. Special Matinee Next Tuesday, 2 P. M.

BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON Bet. MON. EVE., MAR. 24, Seats Now. Masterliest's Dramatic Master-Stroke "A Burgomaster of Belgium" with an all-English company. Special Mat. Next Tuesday, 2 P. M.

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

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JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR Selwyn Theatre W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Moves Next Monday Manhattan Op. Ho.

TEA for THREE Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Extra "Victory" Mat. Next Tues. at 2

SELWYN THEATRE Next Mon. SPECIAL SEATS NOW. "TUMBLE IN" A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY with An All-Star Chorus Extra "Victory" Mat. Next Tues. at 2.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT BENNETT MOSS & MANN'S Latest West's Thriller of Thrillers UNKNOWN PURPLE With RICHARD BENNETT 7TH BIG MONTH

PRINCESS Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15. Matinee Tuesday, 2:15. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes "BETTER THAN EVER" —Eve. Sun. OH, MY DEAR! "OH, BOY!"—N. Y. Herald.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY THIS WEEK COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUR HOUSE "CAPPY RICKS"

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (By Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

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COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Special Mat. Tuesday, March 25 Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." The Royal Vagabond A Cohanized Opera Comique

GEO. COHAN B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE ONLY LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY A Prince There Was GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS DADDIES

STANDARD, B'way, 66 St. MATINEE TOM'W. LEO DITRICHSTEIN "THE MARQUIS de PRIOLA." Next Wk—Booth Tarkington's "Feared"

CENTURY THEATRE Opening Monday Eve., Mar. 24 Tickets Now On Sale at Box Office. The 27th Division Players Present "LET'S BEAT IT" WRITTEN AND REHEARSED IN PICARDY AND FLANDERS. (More Musical and Delightful Than the New York Division's Last Success, "You Know Me, Al.") Prices 50c to $2. No War Tax.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 25, at 8:15. Fifth and Last Subscription Concert. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor SOLOIST LEVITZKI

Glinka, Glazounoff, Mussorgski, Rubinstein, Tschaikowsky. Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY AFT., MAR. 28 AT 3 Song Recital By YVONNE GALL Benefit for Speedwell Society for Convalescent Children. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Tickets $2 to 50c.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Mar. 25, 8:15 PIANO RECITAL Postponed from Jan. 4. —GUIOMAR— NOVAES Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Mar. 23, at 3 ORCHESTRAL Society of New York. MAX JACOBS ..... CONDUCTOR Soloist, Vera Barstow, Violinist. Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office.

TO-NIGHT after the Theatre LUBOVSKA Supper, Dance and Farmani HOTEL des ARTISTES, 1 West 67th St. Table reservations including admission and supper, $5. Seats not at tables, $3 and $2. Telephone now for reservations 4294 Col.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15. Concert Beethoven Musical Soc. (Community Orch.) CONDUCTOR, HENRY LEFKOWITCH. MARCELLA CRAFT—Soprano JACOBSEN—Viola Tickets 50c to $2.00. Now on Sale.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT. Piano Recital AURELIO GIORNI Assisted by HANS KRONOLD, 'Cellist. Benefit CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE. Tickets 50c to $2 at Box Off. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tom'w (Sat.) Aft. at 3. Voice Janacopulos Soprano Direction Catherine A. Bamman. Seats 50c to $2.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Eve. at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL MANFRED MALKIN Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

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44TH ST. THEATRE, 2nd west of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Special Mat. Next Tues. at 3 AL JOLSON And Incomparable Company of 100 in Last 2 Weeks Sinbad Last 2 Weeks MR. JOLSON WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. A Dazzling, Sparkling Musical Hit. THE KISS BURGLAR Maude Carroll, Donovan Maley, Harry Clarke. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT at 7:30. BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS' FUND. BLANCHE BATES, MARGARET WYCHERLY, ISABELLE LOWE, TOM WISE, ALPHONSE ETHIER in "THE GOLDEN FLEECE."

Nora Bayes 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. This week only. Mat. Tom'w, 2:15. GREATEST JAZZ MELODISTS EXTANT New Syncopated Orchestra with Marion Cook, Cook's Southern Trio, Eve. Concert—Wm. A. Brady. Display Elizabeth Murray, Geo. & Edith Rath. 12 others.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:40. A New Farce A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

39TH ST. Thea., 39, Bryant 412. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. The Play That Pleases 1000 Laughs KEEP IN TO YOURSELF "Breaks All Records for Laughter."

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. A Tobacco Barn of Musical Comedy GOOD MORNING, JUDGE All Girls. Music, Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Nellie Kies, Charles King.

"We bet that pleasant little comedy through a second time and enjoyed it, which is something resembling a real test of merit."—Mail. TOBY'S BOW

The Ace of Comedies with NORMAN TREVOR George Marion—Doris Rankin. COMEDY Thea., 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:20.

CENTRAL 47th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. A Musical Play Different. Somebody's Sweetheart Special Matinee Next Tuesday at 2 P. M. Sun. Eve. Concert—Wm. & Gordon Dooley, Ralph Hoey, Elizabeth Murray, 13 others.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. Jolly Musical Romance with EDWYNN Some Time Special Matinee Next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 3 JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION. NEXT THURS. AFTERNOON AT 2:30. WALTER AS HAMPDEN-HAMLET "THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION." —J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Mat. 2:15 Sat. 2:15. SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS. Tonight & Sat. Mat. Last 2 Times ROBIN HOOD Tom'w Night; also Next Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat. Mat. PATIENCE Next Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Eve. MIKADO Orville Harrold, Jefferson de Angelis, Wm. Danforth, Herbert Waterous, Bertram Peacock, Kate Condon, Elsa Ruegger, Elsie Clapperton, Edith Mason.

French Thea. 9th Colombier 66 W. 38. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. LE MISANTHROPE

Vanderbilt 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy 4th Month A LITTLE JOURNEY with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane. Special Matinee Next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

! EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Original Monologues BEATRICE HERFORD MONDAY MATS. at BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MAT. MAR. 31 AT 2:30.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Tom'w. Walker Whiteside in "The Little Brother," with Tyrone Power. Next Week, Florence Reed, "Roads of Destiny."

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY EVENING, 8:30.

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Wed. Aft. at 2, Sat. Mat., ($1 to $5), Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Werrenrath. Cond., Monteux.

Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Hackett, De Luca, Scotti, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Thurs. at 8:15, Marta. Barrientos, Homer; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Sundelius; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MARY GARDEN FESTIVAL TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25TH, AT 8:30 P. M. MARY GARDEN In her two greatest roles, supported by Alfred Maguenat, Louise Berat, M. O'Sullivan, and others, in "LOUISE" and "CLEOPATRE." ARTHUR RUBENSTEIN Great Polish Pianist. GEORGES BAKLANOFF Russian Baritone PAVLEY & OUKRAINSKY In "L'Apres-Midi d'une faune" by Debussy. TICKETS $1.50, $2, $3, $4, $5 & $6. NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

Carnegie Hall, Mon

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franch, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919.

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THE LEAGUE PRINCIPLE.

Controversy gave place to co-operative effort when Senator LODGE in his debate with President LOWELL in Boston Wednesday evening declared that he was "in favor of a union of nations in any league, alliance, or society, or whatever name they choose to call it, that would tend to suppress, and in so far as possible secure the world against war." He is "anxious to have the free nations united to do all that can be done to secure the future peace of the world and bring about a general disarmament." It then became doubly clear, what had been evident throughout the debate, that President LOWELL and Senator LODGE desire and seek the same thing—an assurance against the horrors of war. Both suggested amendments to the draft of the League Constitution, but both adhered to the principle of the League, a covenant between the nations so far as possible to prevent war. Senator LODGE's position is very far removed from that of Senator BORAH and other extreme opponents of the League who have thrown reason, logic, consistency, and prudence to the dogs in their furious desire to assail President WILSON.

To the League, as planned at Paris, Senator LODGE objects, and he indicates some amendments which would meet his objection. The draft of the Constitution would be more acceptable to the Massachusetts Senator if he would take pains to understand it better. The things which chiefly arouse his antagonism are really not in the League, he reads them into it, he imagines them and so battles with unrealities. No man whose vision is not clouded by some prejudice, conscious or unconscious, would any longer dwell upon the groundless and now thoroughly exploded theory of a conflict between the League Constitution and the Monroe Doctrine. Any violation of that American Doctrine in this hemisphere would be in itself a breach of the covenant, it would destroy the covenant and the League. An amendment reserving our rights under the Monroe Doctrine would be but an empty and superfluous formula. It might, therefore, be unobjectionable, but Mr. LODGE can see, any friend of the principle of the League can see, that the attempt to introduce the reservation by amendment would invite and make practically certain other suggestions of amendment which no friend of harmony among civilized nations would desire to have presented.

So, too, with the question of immigration, of racial equality. A racial equality clause was rejected by the Commission when proposed; and it was the sense of the Commission that questions of immigration must be considered as an internal question by each nation. It is an economic matter, not racial, and it is as purely internal and domestic as the tariff. We do not know what Senator LODGE had in mind when he asked his audience "to think well" over Article X. of the Constitution, "that pledges us to guarantee "the political independence and territorial integrity against external "aggression of every nation a member of the League." He objects that this involves us in the guarantee of the territorial integrity and political independence "of every part of the far-flung British Empire." It involves us also in the guarantee of the territorial integrity and independence of every member of the League, of the new States to which the destruction of Imperialism has given birth.

But it involves not us alone, as the Senator's words would imply, but with us every one of the associated nations. It is a foundation principle. Without that, the covenant would be a meaningless pact. It is the prime purpose of the League to prevent this very thing about which Mr. LODGE advances the precautionary suggestion that we must "think well." Territorial aggressions, assaults upon the independence of nations, are notoriously among the frequent causes of war. Of what use would be a covenant to keep the peace which omitted these provocations to a breach of it? Of course we make guarantees, of course we assume obligations, assured peace can be had on no other terms. The alternative is freedom of territorial aggression and consequent war. That is not what Senator LODGE desires. He declares that he wants to see a League of Nations against war. He will never see one, the world will never have one, that does not make the mutual guarantee of integrity and independence a basic principle.

Those objections to the League plan which were most confidently advanced and have been chiefly dwelt upon disappear with clear understanding of what the plan means. The sacrifice of sovereignty, the loss of control over our own affairs, violation of the Constitution, subordination to the will of foreign Powers, abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, perpetual entanglement in foreign broils, all these grounds of protest against the plan have been swept away in the course of the discussion. They were unreal, not substantial, most of them were whimsical, none of them has stood the test of candid analysis of the terms of the League plan. There is one ground for objection upon which some opponents of the League have firmly planted their feet, one to which most of them were powerfully attracted even if they did not know it, and which no reasoning or argument can destroy. It is for the people, with their horror of war, to make it untenable. It is the partisan objection, the objection to everything Mr. WILSON does or says. Many Senators, many men of prominence, have opposed the League who would have welcomed it with enthusiasm had it borne a good Republican name, probably any name except that of Mr. WILSON. Those who oppose the League on that ground will have their reckoning with the American people, who, like Mr. LODGE, ardently desire a union of the nations to make right and justice the rule of international conduct and thereby prevent war. That is the purpose, we may say it is the sole purpose, of the League of Nations under consideration at Paris.

UNJUST PREFERENCE.

After much heat and sound and fury of declamation, the Assembly has passed, by a vote of 98 to 28, the proposed constitutional amendment giving veterans, civil or military, of the Spanish and the world wars a preference in civil service examinations and promotions. Against the protests of both the majority and minority leaders, members of both parties voted for the amendment. The objection which so many politicians cherish against civil service reform was cloaked or aided by a sentimental, emotional, and patriotic appeal. One member cried to another:

> Don't you dare, on next Tuesday, to cheer our boys as they march in the Victory parade! Don't you dare to cheer General O'RYAN! Any man who is against this bill is an unprincipled scoundrel.

So fair, rational, and convincing was the argument for this attempt to establish a privileged class and to diminish the efficiency of the State civil service. It is to the advantage of every citizen of the State that its civil service be maintained at the highest possible degree of ability and effectiveness: Fitness, ascertained by the same prescribed tests for all, and without regard to persons or matters extrinsic to merit, is the purpose, the essence, and the basis of that system. It is unjust to all the people of the State to suspend the rule of merit and give privilege to a class, however deserving. It is unjust to the veterans to assume that they are incapable of holding their own with other applicants for posts in the civil service. It is unjust to, and an offense against democratic equality of opportunity and treatment to set up a favored and privileged caste and class.

Our soldiers of the European war, our soldiers who fought to liberate Cuba, are put, by their pretended passionate friends at Albany, in a queer light, in a position which must be distasteful to them. They fought for democracy. As their reward democracy is to be driven out of the civil service and class favoritism set up in its place.

Only a minority, a small minority, of the Spanish war veterans has asked, has for years been asking, this preference. How many world war soldiers of New York have asked for it? Undoubtedly an immense majority of them will repudiate this coddling, offensive to their dignity, to their democracy, and insulting to their abilities, of the spoilsmen. The unforgetable services of our soldiers, our gratitude to and our affection for them, are used by the politicians as a plausible means of smashing civil service reform and injuring the State.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONDITIONS.

Ancients who remember "The Henrietta" remember also the extraordinary manner in which an unsophisticated professor enriched himself. He had been "tipped" to sell some stock for profits by the fall. As he had no stock, naturally, in his simplicity, he bought some to sell and found himself enriched by the rise instead of the fall. There is a crude similarity in the movement now in the exchange markets. Francs and pounds are sold by those who want to buy dollars. Dollars are sold by those who want to buy francs and pounds. It is a game of contraries which puzzles even experts at times, especially times like these, when all ordinary weather signs fail. It has long been known that the prices of all foreign moneys were artificial, being made to by the "pegging" of sterling in New York alone. It was a gigantic task, and even England was not able to peg sterling throughout the world. It was bought where it was cheap, and sold here, where it was kept dear, to buy dollars with. That was the "triangular operation" by which goods were bought in one place by debts owing from another place to be delivered in the third place. That is about as clear as the method of selling shares by first buying them seemed to the professor.

It is clear that the discarding of artificial methods of buying and selling exchange means an approximation at least to normal methods. The exchange market is now more closely related to the goods market, and that is a good thing for both parties to the exchange. The cheapness of sterling and francs makes it easier to buy in Paris and London, and thereby encourages their exports, our imports. As francs and pounds are cheaper here dollars are dearer there, which is merely a restatement of the same fact from the other end. The alteration in the relative values of the remittances tends to shift the burden from the credit market to the commodity market by favoring payments in goods instead of by raising credits. Our foreign friends, under present conditions, are relieved by the check to their imports. They are under less necessity of buying dollars, dear now, by promise to return them later with interest, and we take goods instead of supplying credit.

That is the theory, but there are complications due to the lack of shipping to carry our goods away and to bring their goods here. Exchanges should tend to become normal as the supply of both goods and shipping becomes normal. We could hasten the process by paying more for foreign goods, and necessarily buying more francs and pounds to pay for them. Or we could cheapen dollars abroad by renewing foreign credits here, thus reducing the demand for dollars, which rise in value as foreign moneys fall, and vice versa. Speaking broadly, the movement of the exchanges reflects our passing from a debtor to a creditor nation. We no longer have to pay our foreign dues in gold on the old scale, and our foreign friends are under the necessity of adding either money or securities to the goods which they can send us at present.

A YEAR AGO.

On March 21, 1918, LUDENDORFF flung a million men against the British armies, before Cambrai and St. Quentin. All Winter we had been looking forward to this possibility, but without much belief in it; the advantage to the Germans of letting the other side throw its men against intrenched lines seemed so obvious, and the chance of success in any attack of their own so slight, that many people in Washington refused to believe that this was the great attack even after it had begun. We did not know then the uneasiness in the Central Powers which might have made a long-continued defensive war unsafe for the rulers of Germany; we did not know so well as did the commanders at the front that lines could be broken by the tank, and that the Germans had developed a new offensive tactic that promised great results; above all, we did not know the temperament of LUDENDORFF. And when the papers of that Thursday afternoon told of the beginning of the attack we all supposed that it would be repulsed with terrible loss, leaving things much as they were before.

But Thursday's fighting resulted in German gains; on Friday they gained more, it was evident that they had really broken the line; by Sunday morning we had to face a defeat already serious, threatening to become disastrous. On Sunday, too, we read of the all but incredible long-range gun that had begun to bombard Paris. The British armies were in retreat, the French reserves were apparently doing little to stop the Germans; worst of all, our own armies were still on this side of the Atlantic. And so it went on from day to day, the Germans ever further west. Nothing like the gloom of those days had ever been experienced by any of us but those who could remember the civil war; Frenchmen had to go back to 1870 for a parallel; and nobody in England had ever known anything like it. The Black Week of 1899 had depressed Englishmen over a few unimportant injuries to national prestige; but if LUDENDORFF won this battle it might mean the downfall of the British Empire.

On the other side there was exultation. Amid the roar of the first day's guns the Kaiser declared: "The prize "of victory must and will not fail "us; no soft peace, but one which "corresponds with German interests." Six days later he was still boasting that "we shall win everything." In the Reichstag speakers were declaring that there must be no more "moderation", such as was shown to beaten Russia; thumping indemnities, huge annexations must punish the western Powers for their will not to be defeated. For a whole week the Germans ate the word in their hands; Frenchmen spoke calmly in the face; Englishmen wondered if the course of history had not turned against them, and Americans knew the humiliation of being unable to help our friends when their life and ours was at stake. It was worse than the Marne, for then the British armies were not yet enrolled, the Russian armies were still far away; America and Italy were not yet in the war. This time the world had summoned all its forces against the Germans, and if the battle were lost the world might be lost. The memory of those days still hurts, and will hurt so long as those who lived through them are alive.

Yet in the last days of that first week the tide was beginning to slacken; French pressure had narrowed the expanse of the offensive in the south, the British were not broken in the north. The first really good news came at the beginning of the second week, when on March 28 a great German assault on the British buttress at Arras was stopped in its tracks. On both flanks the Germans were held; their offensive was narrowing day by day, pushing down in a point toward Amiens, finally stopped in front of the city. There were other hard blows—in Flanders in April, on the Aisne in May, toward Compiègne in June; sometimes the danger was almost as great as in March; but the blackness of the first days of the Ludendorff offensive we never knew again. There was a general conviction, based on no very scientific reasoning, perhaps, but justified by the event, that if they failed in the first great rush they could never win.

We know now how close they were to victory a year ago; and it is a thing we may all remember while talking about who won the war. The war could not have been won without our army on the Marne and in the Argonne, but if French and British troops had not stopped the attack in March our army might never have had a chance to help win the war. The imperial person who a year ago today would have no soft peace has just celebrated the sawing of his thousandth log at Amerongen; he might be spending his time very differently but for the steadfastness and courage of the men who fought before Arras and Amiens.

THE FEELING IN SIBERIA.

No news could be better than that sent out by The Associated Press from Washington to the effect that "the "situation as regards Japanese influence" (in Siberia) "was clearing." On the authority of the State Department, The Associated Press alleges that the triumph of the peace party in Japan over the war party has lessened and is still lessening the chances of friction. Despite the general view of Japan as a militaristic Power, there has always been an almost even division between those who favored a strong military and foreign policy and those who were more inclined to follow the ways of peace and build up the country internally. The division has been so close that Japan has never entered upon a serious alteration of foreign policy without the matter hanging in doubt until the last moment, ever since the Meiji era began. This time the pacific party is wholly in control.

The war party was in control at the time the friction began between Japan and the United States to which Mr. ACKERMAN called attention in THE SUNDAY TIMES recently. It may be that to the remnants of its influence not yet cleared away we owe the illfeeling toward the United States which is unhappily manifest in Siberia. Nevertheless, we ourselves cannot go wholly blameless. The militaristic party in Japan and in the Japanese Army would never have been able to create an unpleasant impression of the United States in Siberia if we had done our whole duty toward that country. They could not, even if they would, create adverse impressions toward France and Great Britain, because every Siberian can see with his own eyes that those countries have been willing from the first to do everything they could for his country. The Associated Press correspondent at Vladivostok says the Russian feeling against us is not due merely to our "failure to send troops, "a hope which has long since been "abandoned, but for lack of moral "and material support such as other "nations are giving."

Granted this feeling of doubt and surprise, gradually chilling into suspicion, it is easy to see how an anti-American propaganda, carried on by certain influences now out of power, might have a fertile field to work on. It is the easier because doubtless the Germans and the Bolsheviki have not been idle in spreading the same ideas. Aside from a few conscienceless Jingoes, no one in this country wishes to have any dispute with Japan. The general feeling here is one of relief over the dominance of men in that country who take the same view that we do.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Regulation Always Has Failed.

Applying to the new bill to legalize boxing matches in this State the long-recognized rule that to learn the crimes which the people of a nation are inclined to commit it is only necessary to read their criminal code, one inevitably arrives at the conclusion that, in spite of the intrinsic innocence and real merits of this form of physical exercise, it is lamentably open to many abuses, and since it has to be patrolled and more generally supervised and morally protected than the occupation, as a matter of fact, is not far from being proof that, whatever may be the merits of boxing, they are outweighted, so far as regards its promotion for money-making purposes, by its temptations and dangers.

That has been, too, the lesson of experience. Under none of the laws by which the regulation of boxing has been attempted in the past have scandals many and grave been avoided, and none of the laws has succeeded in making the "athletic clubs" devoted to this specialty other or better than centres from which demoralising influences spread to considerable distances. Upon most of them has rested the curse that seems to be irremovable from commercialised sports of every kind, and upon none of the other kinds, not even on horse racing, has the curse rested quite as heavily as upon this one. Not all who participate in it are ruffians, nor are all who promote or profit by it dishonest, but the tendency that way has been lamentably strong, and even the respectable exceptions have often been suspected and reprehended by the majority of good citizens.

Amateur Boxing Is Enough.

Whether or not the bill just introduced at Albany would preserve the merits of boxing and eliminate its evils is a matter of opinion, but one must be an optimist indeed to hope with any confidence that this unprecedented result would be achieved. There is no doubt that the bill reads well. It very explicitly recognises that the sport is not one which, like most others, can be allowed to take care of itself. By its many and strict provisions it admits even more plainly that both boxers and their exploiters, if allowed to follow their natural bents, will fail, in many if not most cases, into criminal courses and will be honest only under compulsion constantly and vigorously maintained.

Perhaps such compulsion could, and possibly it would, be maintained through the operation of this latest device to moralize boxing, but it would be at considerable expense in public money and more in anxiety.

That professional boxing is worth what it would cost to keep it "clean" is at least dubitable. A much simpler course would be to decree a perpetual ban on boxing for money or for prizes that can be turned into money. That would give a perfect protection against all the evils of boxing by removing it from the domain of business, where it has no right to be. Whatever of good there is in boxing can be gained by the real amateurs and the professionals can turn to better trades.

Respectful of High Authority.

Whoever has been discouraged while observing such "signs of the times" as have come to his attention can find both consolation and cause for hope that all is not lost in noting with what eagerness and in what numbers the Bostonians flocked to hear Senator LODGE and President LOWELL attack and defend the covenant of peace.

The subject of debate was serious and even solemn. It could appeal only to people with an intelligent interest in international politics, and while the speakers are both eminent men, neither of them has the sort of eminence that excites public curiosity and thereby attracts crowds, regardless of personal feelings or opinions. They are not champion pugilists or sensational revivalists, and though from them words of wisdom could be expected with justifiable confidence, neither was at all likely to indulge in the oratorical fireworks that please the unthinking.

Boston Is No Longer Peculiar.

Yet Symphony Hall was thronged and another throng as large stood moaning outside the doors because there was no more room inside for anybody to sit or stand. This should be distinctly encouraging for those who need encouraging and distinctly reassuring for those who are in want of reassurance. Embittered and stubborn pessimists may say, "Oh, yes, but that was Boston! In other parts of the country—." Much delicacy is no more than is needed to make the answering of that objection safe, but—well, Boston has progressed beyond the stage when all its inhabitants were cloistered scholars or transcendental philosophers, and it is no longer peculiar or a city set apart.

Boston is still great and good—that is gladly and hastily added—and if its Americanism is not quite as much of the old style as it used to be, the change is the reverse of discreditable to the city. What it did, therefore, one can believe any other American city would have done if favored with a like precious opportunity, and all is well with us, or at least as well as could be expected. Whether or not the speeches changed any opinions—that can be left in doubt. A reading of the speeches does not disclose that the eminent gentlemen stand so very far apart. Certainly no unbridgeable gulf yawns between them and there was nothing in what they said to prevent them from shaking hands most cordially when or if they do come together. They argued, but they did not quarrel, and so did they not an excellent example for the rest of us.

Earned and Unearned Income.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your editorial article of today in which you argue that so-called unearned incomes should be taxed at a higher rate than earned incomes, wouldn't this be an injustice and a hardship in the case of the widow and the orphan?

Already from a third to a half of their incomes is consumed in local taxation in many of our States.

Further, why prejudge it by calling it "unearned"? In many cases a lifetime of saving has "earned" it.

Wouldn't the next mental step of the unthinking be to say: If unearned that there is no right to any of it?

H. M. MERRITT.

New York, March 17, 1919.

THE WHITE PEACE.

Dawn on the night's horizon—day of the unmailed hand!
Thrill of the unspoiled ages in the youth of the upturn land!
A call from the sacred silence, from smitten soul and soil:
"Bow ye in consecration—set ye your hands to toil."

Seven times seventy ages have smitten the earth to pain:
Yea, and till seven times seventy the earth has buried her slain;
And, scarred with death-filled trenches, and choked with blood of men,
Forgiving, has smiled her harvests, and yielded her fruit again.

Tramp of the living heroes, where the warring heroes trod!
A million low, white crosses, singing the ancient Word:
"Go beat your swords into plowshares! Go forge your tools and live
Till Love and Justice conquer—till God and the dead forgive!"

Seven times seventy ages the tale has been the same:
Glory of victor and vanquished, honor and grief and shame.
But never such grief, so costly, such scenes as souls abhor,
And never such glory as ours, naming the Final War!

CHARLES TOOLE CLEAVES.

KOREA'S APPEAL.

Asks an Opportunity to Show Fitness for Self-Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial, "Egypt and Korea," and the communication from E. D. Soper of Madison, N. J., with great interest.

I agree with your political philosophy that a people has no right to misgovern itself. But, on the other hand, has a militaristic nation, such as Japan, a right to crush the aspirations of another people on the presumption that the other people is incapable of self-government? By this very theory George III. governed the American Colonies, Metternich oppressed the Italians, and the Central Powers exercised tyranny over the peoples recently liberated by the Allies. If the allied and associated powers permit Japan to keep on oppressing the Korean people on the presumption that the Koreans are incapable of self-government, then they are trampling under foot the very principles for which they fought. All the Korean people ask now is a chance—a chance to prove their capacity for self-government. It must be remembered that the essence of American democracy is equality of opportunity. The Korean people of today are deprived of this inalienable right to develop their potentialities.

Ever since Japan seized Korea, the country has been terrorised by official espionage, and the people have been and still are deprived of primary civil and political rights, unable to express disapproval, repressed and silent. All the Korean periodical literature—all the way from local newspapers to scientific journals—has been completely stamped out. Higher education among the Koreans is prohibited by the Japanese Government, and the Korean students are not allowed to come to America to finish their education. The Japanese language has been made the official tongue, and the study of the Korean language is prohibited in the schools. The Japanese Government in Korea went so far as to make a systematic collection of all works of Korean history and literature and burn them.

In commerce and industry, the Japanese have the complete monopoly. While Korea was independent, all nations enjoyed equal commercial privileges. Now the Nipponese tradesmen practically drive out all other nationals, and have the market to themselves. The Korean merchant cannot compete with his Japanese competitor because of the preferential treatment accorded to the latter by the Japanese Government. All the rights to develop the resources of the country are given to the Japanese, and Korean enterprise, even of the humblest sort, is insidiously hampered by the Japanese. Thus the Korean people are reduced to industrial serfdom, and are forced to submit to Japanese rule through economic pressure.

The above is a brief summary of only a few of the many flagrant injustices to which the Korean people are forced to submit. Korea's appeal to the Peace Conference and to the enlightened public opinion of the West is to have Korea internationalised under the mandate of the League of Nations with the guarantee of complete independence in the future. The accomplishment of this will convert the Korean Peninsula into a zone of neutral commerce to the benefit of all nations. It will also create a buffer State in the Far East which will be a safeguard against any single power and maintain peace in the Orient. This national reconstruction would eliminate the dangers which Japan faced when no international guarantee effectually maintained Korea's freedom.

The Korean people of all classes are united in this appeal to the Peace Conference and to the Western public. All they ask is simple justice—a fair chance to prove their capacity for self-determination. To deny them this chance on the presumption that they are incapable of self-government is like telling a young woman that she ought to learn to swim but she must not go near the water.

HENRY CHUNG,
Representative Korean National Association.

New York, March 20, 1919.

Philip Gibbs's Literary Family.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an interesting point as to how much of natural ability and how much of acquired talent composes the gift which takes a man to eminence in literature. The distinction which has been won by Philip Gibbs in two hemispheres makes it of interest to point out that he is one of a group of brothers several of whom are notable in letters. Mr. Gibbs was born Philip Hamilton Gibbs. He is one of the six sons of the late Henry Gibbs of the Board of Education (England) and Helen Hamilton. He is thus the brother of Cosmo Hamilton, the well-known dramatist and novelist who, in 1898, legally adopted his mother's surname for family reasons; of Anthony Hamilton Gibbs, whose books dealing with the West Coast of Africa were widely praised, and of Major Arthur Hamilton Gibbs, M. C., Royal Field Artillery, author of "Rowlandson's Oxford," "The Compleat Oxford Man," "Cheadle & Son," and "The Hour of Conflict." The last named, the youngest of the brothers, has had four years of war, and his book experiences entitled "Gunfodder," with an introduction by Philip Gibbs, will be published shortly. The art of writing is evidently born in some families.

FRANK DILNOT.

New York, March 19, 1919.

"We Want Our Country."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today, there appears a letter condemning the action of two soldiers in the uniform of the United States in carrying American and Irish flags behind a sign bearing the inscription: "England, damn your concessions, we want our country." Does your correspondent demand that men who served their adopted country in the war should confine their sympathies to Jugoslavs, Czechoslavs, and the various other small peoples, and withhold any support for the cause of liberty where its establishment would interfere with British imperialism? We entered the European war for the purpose of establishing certain universal principles to be applied to all nations, and we, soldiers of Irish birth or blood, would be lacking in manhood if we did not claim for the land of our fathers the same rights which are being conceded to Bohemia, Poland, and other heretofore subject nations.

A. ROONEY.
M. ROONEY.

(The Two Man Who Carried the Flag.)

New York, March 19, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters in this morning's TIMES regarding the St. Patrick Day parade fully express my sentiment. Our city rulers do not need to sanction officially and permit such banners to be carried through our streets. The average citizen does not hold any ill-will toward the British Government.

REBECCA HOLMES.

New York, March 19, 1919.

An Unlucky Seventh Son.

The seventh son of a seventh son is proverbially lucky, but baby John G——, who is the seventh son of a poor family on the east side, has found his six months of life far from fairy-like. Just two months after little John was born his big, strong father died of influenza, and though Mrs. G—— is a happy mother, and very tactful and wise in the training of her seven boys, there has never been quite enough food or fuel or clothing to care for the entire family. With so many boys to care for, the eldest only seven, Mrs. G—— is not able to be breadwinner also, and so the Charity Organization Society is giving her a regular allowance, which she stretches to the limit of its purchasing power. Two hundred and forty-six dollars is needed to provide this for the next six months. Contributions sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street will be promptly acknowledged.

The following contributions for another family are acknowledged with sincere thanks: Mrs. Lizzie D. Keep, $5; Cash, $1; Cash, $1; Frederic A. Lucas, $5.

MAY VIEW BELGIAN RUINS.

Devastated Area and Battlefields Open to All Visitors June 1.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is authorized to state that, beginning June 1, the Belgium Government will allow all persons to visit the devastated areas and battlefields of Belgium. As reconstruction cannot begin immediately, the battlefields will be left intact.

Arrangements are being made by large automobile companies to fetch visitors from Brussels. The trip will include the ruins that were Dixmude and Nieuport, the Four Sluice Gates, which played a part in the history of the war at Ypres, and the cemetery of tanks beyond Kimmelberg. The famous 380mm. gun which bombarded Dunkirk from a distance of forty-eight kilometers is still practically intact, hidden in a small wood, with a complicated railway system for transporting projectiles nearly six feet in length. It took the Germans nine months to set up the gun emplacement.

A few canteens are selling coffee and drinks to travelers, although at present it is unsafe to travel without a revolver, owing to bands of roughs in the devastated areas, who were left by the Germans when retreating to mislead the allied armies, and who will still deceive the unwary traveler.

All the countryside is still covered with barbed wire and camouflage of various sorts. The German camouflage is distinguishable by the cubist touch.

A few families have returned to the heaps of brick and mortar in the last few weeks, and war material is used to make temporary shelters. In some ruined houses old women, who courageously returned, are searching for buried money and treasures, but otherwise desolation reigns over the silence.

"It is almost more lugubrious than when the scream of shells filled the air," said an officer who accompanied THE TIMES correspondent.

A line of tagged washing and a man digging in a field were homely touches in miles of battlefields.

It has been decided to rebuild Ypres, although the ruins of the cathedral will probably be left.

Belgium is already counting on American visitors.

WHALLEY ASSAILS CLARK.

Says Republican Reactionaries Want Him for Democratic Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Representative Richard Smith Whalley of South Carolina, who is identified with the insurgent movement among House Democrats against making Champ Clark the Democratic floor leader in the next Congress, issued a statement tonight calling attention to the fact that Mr. Clark has not yet publicly taken a position on the proposed League of Nations, and expressing the belief that Mr. Clark would be forced into advocacy of the League by party sentiment and by the action of the Democrats of the Missouri Legislature in demanding the resignation of Senator Reed because of his anti-League stand.

"From all I can learn," said Mr. Whalley, "the defeat of the Democratic Party at the last election was due to the fact that the leadership of the party for the past several years was intrusted to hands which led it by the expression of individual views and not the views of the majority of the Democratic members. Whenever a paramount issue was presented to the House, invariably one or more of the Democratic leaders would join hands with those fighting the Executive and the policies he desired enacted into legislation.

"Those of us who do not believe Mr. Clark and Mr. Kitchin have properly led the party and feel they should not be elected as leaders in the next Congress, believe in the creation of a steering committee.

"It is quite apparent to those of us who have watched the Republican Party for many years that there is a transparent reason why Republicans advocate the election of Mr. Clark. The Republicans fully appreciate the fact that through the actions of Mr. Clark and others a division has been created in the Democratic ranks which resulted in the success of the Republican Party last Fall. The continuance of this division would be assured by the election of Mr. Clark as leader, and, therefore, contribute to the success of the Republican Party in the election of 1920.

"I am reliably informed that Mr. Mann, who has just been defeated for the Speakership by the Republicans, is heartily in favor of Mr. Clark, and believes he is the logical leader for the Democratic side. Doubtless the same view is shared by all the Republican reactionaries, who would hail with delight the Democratic members continuing the division in the party and their failure to unite and co-operate with the President."

DEFENDS WAR RISK BUREAU.

Col. Lindsley Calls Charges of Discharged Employe Falsehoods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, the newly appointed Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, replied tonight to charges of gross inefficiency and wastefulness made against the bureau by a discharged employe and published widely today.

"The statements made by Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., in his published letter to Secretary Glass of the Treasury Department, dated March 18, with reference to administrative matters of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, are a tissue of falsehoods," said Col. Lindsley.

"Mr. Dawley had a full hearing by the assistant to the Director of the bureau and, in the presence of Representative P. P. Campbell of Kansas, he presented his case very fully to Mr. Shouse, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury having juriadiction over the War Risk Bureau.

"Mr. Dawley's resignation from the bureau was requested because of his utter unfitness. In the reorganization of the bureau there is being conducted a careful individual investigation as to the value of service rendered to the Government by each of its employes. As rapidly as cases of individual incompetency are developed the chief of the division involved will recommend to the Director the discharge of such persons from the Government service. In each case a member of the Director's staff will personally review the case and give the one involved full hearing. If the conclusion is then reached that the Government is being improperly served, such person will be discharged from the Government employ. Statements of discharged employes will not be made the basis for individual replies by the Director."

BORDEN OFFER STILL OPEN.

Not Improbable That He Will Be Ambassador to Washington.

PARIS, March 20.—Reuter's Limited understands that the offer of the British Ambassadorship at Washington to Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier, is still open.

Sir Robert has not yet made a decision, but it is said that it is by no means improbable that he will accept.

AMERICAN ARTISTS TO EXHIBIT IN PARIS

125 Paintings Chosen by a Novel Method on French Government's Invitation.

24 SCULPTORS ALSO PICKED

Each Contributor Is to Show One Work in the Luxembourg Museum.

William A. Coffin, President of the Committee for the Exhibition of American Art, to be held by invitation of the French Government in the Luxembourg Museum, has just given out a statement concerning the method by which the names of the artists were chosen and the final complete list of these names together with the titles of the works to be exhibited. The method is a novel one and a decided improvement upon the ordinary jury system.

The American collection has been made up by invitation, the choice of the artists represented having been made by each of the twelve painters on the committee naming individuals in turn until the limit set was reached. To these were added one work by each of the members of the committee. Each work was selected by two members delegated by the Executive Board, consulting with the artist invited. The total of paintings is 125. When an artist could not accept the invitation, the member who named him chose another to take his place. The three sculptors made up their lists in conferences at the meetings of the full committee, apart from the deliberations of the painters, and the painters did not vote on sculptors nor the sculptors on painters. The total number of pieces of sculpture is twenty-four. Finally the entire collection when assembled was passed in review before the full committee at a meeting held for the purpose and was approved by common consent. A committee of three American artists in Paris will select works by Americans residing in France and England or who are there at the present time. John S. Sargent, J. J. Shannon, and W. Elmer Schofield in England; W. T. Dannat, Walter Gay, F. K. Frieseke, Janet Scudder, and others in France will thus probably be represented.

Many artists of reputation are not represented because of the limited size of the collection, but a special effort has been made to include prominent artists in other localities than New York and vicinity so as to give the collection the most representative character possible.

The Painters.

The names of the painters are:

Wayman Adams.	Rockwell Kent.
Karl Anderson.	Edward A. Krauss.
F. C. Bartlett.	Leon Kroll.
Gifford Beal.	Max Kuehne.
Reynolds Beal.	Ernest Lawson.
Cecilia Beaux.	W. L. Lathrop.
George Bellows.	Daley Lever.
F. W. Benson.	Jonas Lie.
Louis Betts.	De W. M. Lockman.
Louis Bouche.	George Luks.
Max Bohm.	Henry Lee McFee.
R. B. Brandegee.	M. Jean McLane.
Hugh H. Breckenridge.	Alfred H. Maurer.
Roy Brown.	Kenneth H. Miller.
G. De Forest Brush.	Richard E. Miller.
H. P. Burlin.	F. Luis Mora.
Bryson Burroughs.	Jerome Myers.
H. F. Butler.	Hobart Nichols.
B. C. Carlen.	Violet Oakley.
Emil Carlsen.	George Pearse Ennis.
J. F. Carlson.	Walter L. Palmer.
C. S. Chapman.	William M. Paxton.
W. A. Coffin.	Joseph T. Pearson, Jr.
Glenn O. Coleman.	Van Dearing Perrine.
C. C. Cooper.	Maurice Prendergast.
Paul Cornoyer.	Grace Ravlin.
William Cotton.	Edward W. Redfield.
Kenyon Cox.	Lieut. Henry Reuterdahl.
Bruce Crane.	William Ritschel.
Arthur Crisp.	William S. Robinson.
C. C. Curran.	Edward F. Rook.
Andrew Dasburg.	Charles H. Davis.
Randall Davey.	Joseph Sharp.
Charles H. Davis.	Ernest Roth.
Joseph H. Camp.	Chauncey F. Ryder.
Chester Dewey.	Leopold Seyffert.
E. W. Dickerson.	Charles Sheeler.
Paul Dougherty.	Everett Shinn.
Frank V. Du Mond.	John Sloan.
Ben Foster.	William T. Smedley.
Kenneth Frazier.	Eugene Speicher.
Maurice Fromkes.	Robert Spencer.
William Glackens.	Carl Sprinchorn.
Walter Griffin.	Modest Stein.
Albert L. Groll.	Joseph Stella.
Oliver D. Grover.	Maurice Sterne.
Bernard Gussow.	Albert Sterner.
Gardner Hale.	Gardner Symons.
Philip L. Hale.	Edmund C. Tarbell.
Samuel Halpert.	Abbott H. Thayer.
John Mc L. Hamilton.	Helen M. Turner.
Birge Harrison.	Walter Ufer.
Childe Hassam.	Robert W. Van Boskerck.
C. W. Hawthorne.	Douglas Volk.
Robert Henri.

ROOSEVELT SPEECH RECALLS HIS FATHER

Lieut. Col. Theodore Is Cheered to Echo During Talk at Republican Meeting.

WIFE WINS PLAUDITS, TOO

Both Tell of Army Life, and He Criticises Some of the Banners in St. Patrick's Parade.

Old Republicans of New York, who remember when Colonel Theodore Roosevelt first appeared upon the political platform, were visibly surprised and afterward last night when the Colonel's eldest son, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, returned only recently from active service in France, made his first public speech from the platform at the Republican County Committee meeting in Bryant Hall.

For upward of an hour young Roosevelt held an audience that filled the hall spellbound by his simple delivery of a tale of war.

So thoroughly characteristic of the elder Roosevelt were many of the speaking methods of the son that old-timers said they thought they were listening all over again to the famous man who broke into political life in New York City back in the eighties when he was a candidate on the same organization for the Assembly at Albany.

The younger Roosevelt wove the old time, engaging T. R. spell, and the audience, two-thirds of whom were women, stood up and cheered him long and loud. After the meeting the men crowded the corner in the lobby in their efforts to grab the speaker's hand and tell him how much he reminded them of his dad.

Wife Wins Honors, Too.

Even at that, Lieut. Col. Roosevelt didn't carry off all the honors. His wife, who was Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander before her marriage, spoke for about the same length of time, telling of her experience in YorkTown, work in France, and the women part of the audience particularly expressed their appreciation of her convincing and winning personality.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt had been invited by Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, to address the members of the committee on their war experiences. The announcement brought out the largest crowd the County Committee has had in years. The Roosevelts took seats with a number of friends down in the audience, but when the meeting started there was a clamor for them to go to the platform.

"Three cheers for the Roosevelts," yelled a man in the audience, and the crowd stood up to give them. Mrs. Roosevelt, in the costume of the Y. M. C. A. war worker, spoke first, and it was her first appearance on a public platform. She was cheered again and again as she told of her work in France among the soldiers on leave.

Clad in his army uniform "Young Teddy," as a man in the crowd called him, then strode to the speakers' table and captivated the audience at once by exclaiming with a grin, which lacked the famous dental display of his Bluffing father, but nevertheless was just as captivating, that, "It's bully to be home. There were yells and cheers at this and Mr. Roosevelt, without any trace of self-consciousness, went on:

"This is the first time I've spoken since I came back from France and I am happy and proud to speak before the Republican County Committee in the city that has all the memories of my family."

The thought of the famous Roosevelt ran through the audience and it was several minutes before the Lieutenant Colonel was able to proceed.

"Although the minority party during the war," he went on, "the Republican Party led the fight for an aggressive war and it led it aggressively whenever the party had a voice."

That sentiment was thoroughly approved by the audience also, and then the speaker said he would tell only of incidents in the everyday life of the everyday soldier.

He told how the men in his regiment slept in barns on the hay in the various villages where they were quartered. For himself, he said he slept in a house where a thin partition separated him from a cow, and when the cow slept he slept.

Describing the events that led up to the beginning of one battle, Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt said his men had been given a short leave and sent to a village near Paris. They had barely reached there when a word came that they must return to the front.

"Although they had no sleep for two nights," he said, "the men didn't grumble. They liked it. They went back singing and cheering. We lay in a woods all one day planning the counter-attack which took place on July 18. The men slept the night of July 17 and the next night attacked in a driving rain. So little time did they have that, although the men got into position at 4:10 A. M., they attacked at 4:35. There was merely five minutes of an artillery preparation, and then the attack began.

"All up and down the line it was hard to restrain the men. There were constant yells of 'Let's go.' We had planned a surprise, and we did surprise them. We went right through their artillery. If you can do that, you know, you have drawn the enemy's fangs.

"There were all kinds of men in my regiment. One Lieutenant was a former city editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Another was an ex-State Senator from Washington. Not more than 10 per cent. of my regiment were regulars. Ninety per cent. were national army men and members of National Guard. All creeds and races were represented. And not one of these men but would have knocked down the first man who said they were n t good Americans."

Mr. Roosevelt referred to some of the banners carried in the recent St. Patrick's Day parade, one of which had the inscription, "England, Damn Your Concessions; We Want Our Country."

"I have no sympathy with the people who feel that way," he said with earnestness, thrusting out his jaw and advancing to the front of the platform. "If they feel that way, I wish they would go back to the country from which they came."

A big cheer went up from the audience, and the speaker continued:

"We have got some pretty big problems before us. Now the men are all coming back. More than 90 per cent. of them are young men and they've lived that type of life from two years to six months. They have got any amount of potentiality for good in them, but they also are restless. Every one in this country has got to give attention to seeing that these energies are turned in the right direction. The future of this country will depend a lot upon what stand we will take in dealing with these men.

Before Mrs. Roosevelt was introduced, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Vice Chairman of the committee, took the chair. Mrs. Roosevelt, in telling how the men were entertained at rest areas under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A., said that the English and French soldiers could go to their homes when on leave, but the Americans had to be taken care of in other ways.

"I cannot say enough regarding the behavior of the American men on leave," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "The police force was small but it was not needed. A more decent, self-respecting body of men cannot be imagined."

After the meeting Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt held an impromptu reception in the hall, the members eagerly shaking their hands and welcoming them home. A crowd also waited on the sidewalk outside and cheered them as they departed.

HAYWARD GUEST OF CLUB.

Commander of Negro Regiment Says Not a Man Was Captured.

Colonel William Hayward, commander of the 15th Regiment of negro troops, was the guest of honor at a dinner last evening given by the Circumnavigators Club, of which he is a member, at the Hotel Commodore. Newton W. Gilbert, President of the club, was toastmaster.

After receiving the praise of the chairman and ex-Governor Charles H. Whitman, Colonel Hayward told of the deeds of his men at the battle of Champagne, which he said "was the decisive battle of the war."

"Americans," he said, "should not be arrogant about the success of the war just concluded. I will admit that we helped a good deal and the final victory was really ours, but the armies of France, Britain, and Belgium had been winning the war every day until we got there. The American army lost dreadfully in the brief time that it was in the fighting.

"As soon as my regiment reached France it was transformed into a French one. We received French rifles, French knapsacks and guns; in fact, the only thing American that we had was our uniform and the shoes, when we had them. We also had a French commander, General Gouraud, for whom I cannot say enough. He had the most splendid, the bravest, finest, and most efficient organization that I have ever been operated. I must also praise the German soldier, and if anybody says that the German did not fight it would mean that the American did not fight. We did and it was a darned hard fight, too!"

Speaking of the bravery of his "babies," Colonel Hayward said that in the days of terrible fighting the 15th never had a man captured by the German army. "No regiment in any other army could say the same. They would die gladly, but captured, never."

He then told of the battle of Champagne in which, through the directions of General Gouraud, the Germans opened fire on empty front line trenches, and following this, Hayward's men counterattacked, with the result, he said, "that almost every woman in Germany is wearing a mourning band two days later."

"Again showing the "modest magnanimity" of the Allies, he said that when it came to decide which regiment would be the first to lead the Army of Occupation into Germany, the French said, 'Hayward and the Stars and Stripes must go before the Tricolor or the British flag or any other flag on earth."

Old French Armchair Brings $660.

There were returns of $10,000 for the first day's sale of antiques of Robinson & Farr, Philadelphia, at the Clarke Galleries yesterday afternoon. A seventeenth century French armchair upholstered in grospoint brought the highest price, going to Mrs. E. A. Shewan for $660. A Louis XV. walnut chair in petit point went to Ginsburg & Levy for $400 and an eighteenth century English walnut settee to Mrs. William Thaw for $315. An eighteenth century English painted settee went to Mrs. Ernest Iselin for $130, and Stuart Walker paid $100 for an eighteenth century black and gold settee of the Heppelwhite order. A three-piece silver tea service dated 1830 went to James Elsworth for $220. Irvin Cobb paid $180 for an antique French gilt mirror. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Joseph A. Blakes to Return in June.

Colonel Joseph A. Blake, M. D., and Mrs. Blake of Paris have changed their plans and instead of waiting until next Autumn to return and make their home here, they are booked to sail late in May and will bring their three children with them. They will arrive here in June and spend only a few days in town, and will probably spend the Summer in Newport.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HARKIN, 55 years old of 8410 Twenty-first Avenue, Bensonhurst, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Monday and her husband, James Harkin, died in the same hospital on Wednesday after an operation. Mr. Harkin was 56 years old and was an inspector for the Central Leather Company of Manhattan.

Mrs. LOUISA ROCHON BENNETT, widow of John Bennett, a farmer of Bay Ridge, died on Tuesday in the Midwood Sanitarium. She was 85 years old and lived at 432 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JULIET JANE ARMOUR BARNES, widow of Captain Charles C. Barnes, a veteran of the civil war, who was one of the organizers of the 47th Regiment of Brooklyn, died in her ninety-first year on Wednesday at her home, 181 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Barnes was a founder of the Eastern District Industrial Home and was also active in the Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary.

Mrs. ISABELLA ROSE FOSSARD, mother of Adelaide Parsley Fossard, an authoress, died on Monday at her home, 1091 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Dr. George H. Fossard, a prominent Brooklyn physician who was killed by a highway-man five years ago.

HENRY FUEHRER, a retired lawyer, died on Wednesday at his home, 913 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 67 years. Mr. Fuehrer was born and educated in Cologne, Germany, and settled in Brooklyn in 1865. He had written several dramas in German, including "Koenig Alfonso" and "Pariser Commune," and four terms had served as President of the Arion Singing Society. He was also at one time President of the German-American Citizens' League.

Miss JANE O. HAND, for forty-one years a teacher in Public School 12, Brooklyn, died at her home, 73 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in her seventy-ninth year.

MORTIMER O. RICHARDSON, 41 years old, cashier of the brokerage firm of King Farnum & Co., in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 709 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-second year. Mr. Richardson was Treasurer of the Masonic Club of Brooklyn and for sixteen years was recorder of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

JOHN D. PEASE, for many years President of the Pease Piano Company, died yesterday of diabetes at his residence, 1,047 Falls Street, the Bronx. He was 74 years old.

ISAAC BELLANAP, a retired building contractor, died yesterday of tuberculosis at his home at Oneco, Conn. He was 52 years old.

JOHN E. CASSIDY died on Wednesday night at his home in Flushing, at the age of 35. He was an employe of the Highway Department in Queens.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHAEFER, the widow of ex-Coroner Schaefer of Staten Island, who died on March 13 of influenza, died yesterday of the same disease, which she contracted while nursing her husband. She was 61 years old.

Mrs. LUIS TERRAZAS, the wife of General Terrazas, former Governor of Chihuahua, Mexico, died on Wednesday night at her home in El Paso, Texas, at the age of 65.

Mrs. MARY BAIRD WHITEHEAD, the mother of the Rev. Henry Whitehead of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in this city, died yesterday at her home in Port Chester as the result of a fall on Wednesday afternoon.

HENRY J. NOBLES of Linden, N. J., managing director of the Rogers & Thompson Company, sugar exporters of this city, died on Wednesday of pneumonia at Elizabeth, N. J. He was 36 years old.

P. AUGUSTUS ANDERSON, a veteran actor, died yesterday at his home in Westville, N. J., at the age of 80. He had acted in support of Edwin Booth, Clara Morris, and Mary Anderson.

Dr. JOHN HENRY BRADSWORTH, a physician and druggist of Paterson, N. J., died there yesterday at his home, 201 Ellison Street. He was born in England seventy-one years ago.

GEORGE H. GOODHEART, a retail jeweler at 542 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at Lloyd's Sanitarium after a brief illness, aged 57. His home was at 182 St. Nicholas Avenue.

DONALD NICOLL, the head of the tailoring business at 1,242 Broadway, founded by his father in 1880 under the name of Nicoll the Tailor, died yesterday at the age of 66, in Los Angeles, Cal., at the home of his son, Wallace. He was one of the oldest members of the New York Athletic Club.

F. A. SCHERMERHORN DROPS DEAD IN CLUB

Philanthropist Is Stricken with Apoplexy While Speaking at Dinner.

SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR

Assisted Many Educational Institutions and Was Formerly a Trustee of Columbia.

Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, capitalist, philanthropist, and educator, dropped dead in the Union Club last night as he was addressing the guests at a dinner given by the Governors of the Club by its President, Charles Frederick Hoffman. Mr. Schermerhorn, who was 75 years old, faltered in the midst of his speech, then fell into the arms of the old friends who hurried to him. He died in a few minutes. Dr. James F. Nagle of 16 West Fifty-fourth Street, who was summoned hurriedly, found that he had had a stroke of apoplexy, and that he was beyond help. The Coroner then was notified.

Mr. Schermerhorn, whose home was at 101 University Place and whose office was at 25 Liberty Street, had not been active in business in the last few years. He had devoted himself largely to the interests of the New York Trade School, of which he was a Director and Treasurer.

Mr. Schermerhorn was born in New York, Nov. 1, 1844. He graduated from the Columbia School of Mines in 1863 after having interrupted his studies to serve in the civil war. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 185th New York Infantry on Dec. 27, 1864, and became a First Lieutenant Jan. 25, 1865. He served in the army of the Potomac and was mustered out in 1865 after having been breveted a Captain for gallant conduct at the battle of Five Forks. After resuming his studies and later while pursing his business career, Mr. Schermerhorn served seven years in the National Guard of his native State.

Beside his business interests Mr. Schermerhorn devoted much time to the cause of education, having served many years as a Trustee of Columbia University, and having been largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the New York Trade School, of which he was Treasurer and Trustee at the time of his death. He was a member of the American Geological Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Loyal Legion, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. Among the clubs of which he had been a member were the Metropolitan, Century, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Coaching, Westchester Country, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Mendelssohn Glee, and Riding.

PAULINE MARKHAM DIES.

Once Prominent Actress, Long Retired, Succumbs at Her Home Here.

Pauline Markham, a veteran actress, who was known throughout the country many years ago, died yesterday from hardening of the arteries at her residence, 438 West 23d Street, after a long illness. She retired from the stage thirty years ago when her leg was broken. In private life she was Mrs. Jean Gravel.

She was born in 1847 in England, where she made her stage début when still a child. She came to New York and appeared in the famous "Black Crook" of Niblo's Garden fame. With the closing of the "Black Crook," she played in "Pinafore."

For several years before her retirement Miss Markham appeared in a dramatic sketch with Catherine Dana, making her last appearance at Tony Pastor's. There will be a funeral service at the Campbell Funeral Church at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

WILLIAM J. HANNA DEAD.

Former Food Controller for Canada Is Stricken in Augusta, Ga.

William John Hanna, K. C., of Sarnia, Ont., President of the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, died yesterday at Augusta, Ga., where he went for his health three weeks ago. He never rallied from an attack of heart disease suffered on Wednesday. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. Hanna began life as a school teacher and saved enough money to put himself through college and law school. A few years after being admitted to the bar he entered political life and became Provincial Secretary for Ontario. In 1916 Mr. Hanna was appointed Food Controller for the Dominion and at once announced a policy of co-operating with Herbert Hoover.

Cephas Brainerd Rogers.

Cephas Brainerd Rogers, who died at Meriden, Conn., on March 15 at the age of 81, was one of the founders in 1868, with his two brothers, of the firm of C. Rogers & Brothers, silverware manufacturers of Meriden. Upon the incorporation of the firm in 1899 he became its President. Later the company was united with the United States Silver Company, and in 1902 the combined property was sold to the International Silver Company. A year later Mr. Rogers retired from active business.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

BUT SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD, AND HIS RIGHTEOUSNESS; AND ALL THESE THINGS SHALL BE ADDED UNTO YOU.—MATT. 6:33.

LOVE WORKETH NO ILL TO HIS NEIGHBOR; THEREFORE LOVE IS THE FULFILLING OF THE LAW.—ROM. 13:10.

We place the soul-stirring words of Scripture where they will sink in. To get results, to bear fruit, these great truths of the ages must be seen and read. He p to circulate them by the press, by advertisement, by word of mouth. To aid the cause of Christ and World Evangel send any amount NOW to Church Extension Bureau, 264 Fifth Ave., New York.

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Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 146th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

Born.

RUBINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rubinger of 881 West End Av. announce the birth of a daughter, March 19, 1919.

Engaged.

LANGFELD—SCHMOLL.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Schmoll, 210 West 81st St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Bonne, to Lieutenant M. Langfeld, United States Engineers, of Baltimore.

Married.

BROWN—EDELSTEIN.—On Sunday, March 16, at the home of the Rev. Aaron Eisenman, Nathan Brown of New York City to Minnie Edelstein of Long Island City.

GUTMAN—AXMACHER.—Lucille Helen Axmacher to Max Gutman, by the Rev. Dr. Schulman, on March 20, 1919.

Died.

BARNES.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1919, Juliet J., widow of Charles O. Barnes and daughter of the late Jacob D. L. Armour, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral service at the late residence, 161 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, March 22, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

BELKNAP.—Suddenly, Thursday morning, March 20, Frank Drayton Belknap of Riverside Drive and 103d St., in his 69th year. Notice of funeral service later.

BILLINGS.—At his residence, 119 East 177th St., on Thursday, March 20, 1919, Mortimer Warner Billings, son of the late Calvin O. and Mary F. Billings. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLANCHFORD.—After a short illness, at Upper Montclair, N. J., on March 18, 1919, Frances May Blanchford, second daughter of Mary E. and the late E. W. Blanchford of Chicago, Ill., in her 53d year. Funeral services at her late home, 188 Bellevue Av., Friday, March 21, at 3:45 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie R. R., 2 P. M., for Upper Montclair station.

BRODMERKEL.—On Wednesday, March 19, Charles Brodmerkel, Jr., beloved husband of Emily Brodmerkel. Funeral service at his late residence, 824 West 52d Av., Friday, March 21, at 8 P. M. Burial private at convenience of family.

BROWN.—Floyd Fargo, on March 20, in his 41st year, at his residence, 331 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services private. Interment (N. Y.) and Toronto papers please copy.

BURGOYNE.—Suddenly, at St. Petersburg, Fla., March 17, 1919, Edward A. Burgoyne, husband of the late Anna L. Burgoyne, aged 71 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 24 Bay St., City Island, N. Y., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

BUTLER.—Emma H. Butler, (nee Downing,) on Wednesday, March 19, widow of Theodore W. Butler. Funeral services at her late residence, 154 Winthrop St., Friday, at 7:30 P. M.

CARON.—Suddenly, at Quebec, Canada, on Thursday morning, March 20, 1919, in his 40th year, Adolphe de Bois, beloved husband of Mary Montague Howard and only son of Lady and the late Sir Adolphe P. Caron.

CENDRIER.—On March 20, 1919, after short illness following the birth of a daughter, Olga Elizabeth, beloved wife of Lucien Cendrier. Funeral service at her late residence, 975 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3 P. M. Funeral private.

CHATFIELD.—At Utica, N. Y., on March 20, 1919, Albert Hayden Chatfield of Cincinnati, Ohio, in his 60th year. Interment at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHRISTMAN.—Charity Lodge, No. 737, F. & A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend funeral service of our late Bro. Charles Christman at his late residence, 410 East 146th St., Saturday, 12:30 o'clock.
JAMES FARRINGER, Master.
J. J. FARBRIDGE, Secretary.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 18, 1919, at his residence, Shrewsbury, N. J., Dr. James E. Cooper, beloved husband of Sarah E. Haight, in his 75th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CUNNINGHAM.—On March 19, of pneumonia, James A. Cunningham. Services Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at his sister's residence, Mrs. Mosby, 1,813 Harrison Av. West Bronx. Interment Saturday at 10 A. M., Woodlawn.

DIEM.—Emily M., on Thursday, March 20, 1919, at her home, 91 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Funeral Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. G. H. Terner, 50 Central Av., East Orange, N. J. Funeral services Saturday, March 22, at 3 P. M.

DIERCKS.—On Sunday, March 16, Anna H. Diercks, mother of Jules and Christian, in her eightieth year, at Hampton-on-Thames, England.

DOOLEY.—On Wednesday, March 19, at her residence, 312 Bedford Place, Glendale, L. I., Elizabeth, (nee Reynolds,) widow of the late Patrick G., mother of Isabelle, John, Mary, Kathleen, Irene, Jane, Frances, and the late Henry L. Funeral notice hereafter.

ETTLINGER.—New York Isaiah Lodge, No. 1, I. O. B. B.—Members are respectfully requested to attend funeral services of Brother Lewis Ettinger, at Mainonides Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
E. BATER, Secretary.

FARRELL.—Mrs. Anna M. Farrell, March 18, after a short illness. Funeral from her late residence, 2,656 Decatur Av., Fordham, Friday, at 9:30 A. M.

GOLDFIELD.—On March 20, in his 48th year, Joseph A., beloved husband of Sarah (nee Levy) and devoted father of Bertram. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 241 West 108th St., on Sunday, March 23, at 10 A. M.

GOODHEART.—On March 20, George Harold, in his 57th year. Services to be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 66th St., Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

GRAVEL.—Pauline. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 2 P. M.

GREEN.—On March 18, 1919, George T., Jr., son of Mary Burd Peale and the late George T. Green of Maidenhead, N. J., interment private. Mass. Philadelphia papers please copy.

GRIFFIN.—Gerald Irving in state TAMPA-BELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. Auspices Actors' Fund.

HERZEG.—Tuesday, March 17, in her 80th year, Jeanette, widow of the late Albert Herzeg. Funeral from her late residence, 42 De Groat Place, West New Brighton, S. I., Friday, March 21, at 2 P. M. Bradford, Penn., papers please copy.

HOLT.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 19, Joseph Holt, beloved husband of Jean Gordon Murray Holt, in his 53d year. Funeral services at the late residence, 153 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, Friday, March 21, at 3 P. M. Interment Green Hill Cemetery, Lutheew, Ontario, Canada. Canadian papers please copy.

HOWELL.—March 20, 1919, Mary Johnston, wife of Chester J. Howell. Funeral 1 P. M. Saturday, March 22.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on March 20, 1919, Grover F., beloved husband of Mary Jackson, in his 54th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 2,015 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 21, at 8 P. M.

KALKHOFF.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1919, Frederick Percy, beloved son of G. Frederick and Emelie Kalkhoff and brother of Helen Kalkhoff. Funeral services at his late home, 71 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 21, at 8 P. M.

KAPLAN.—On March 20, 1919, Lottie, beloved wife of Michael Kaplan, beloved mother of David, Max, Jacob, Murray, Frederick Kaplan, Fanny Drechsler and Emma Ornstein. Funeral Friday, at 11 A. M., from residence of her son, Jacob M. Kaplan, 1,563 49th St., Brooklyn.

LEWIS.—On March 20, 1919, Pamela Brown, widow of William F. Lewis. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Varian, 356 West 121st St., Saturday, 8 P. M.

LIBBY.—At Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, March 19, 1919, Augustus F., beloved husband of Harriet Robbins Libby. Funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, March 21, at 3:15 P. M., on arrival of 1:08 train from Hoboken. Interment private.

LIVINGSTON.—On March 19, 1919, Joseph L., formerly of Norfolk, Va. Funeral on Saturday morning, March 22, at Grace Church, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

LOUGHERY.—On March 19, John T., beloved husband of Ida and father of John, Joseph, and Marie. Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, Glen Rock, N. J.

LOUGHERY.—John T. Tabernacle Lodge No. 566, F. and A. M., announces with deep sorrow the death of our Brother John T. Loughery. Masonic funeral services held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Train leaving Jersey City 6:40 P. M., Chambers, and 23d St. 6:55. Constitution Chapter 230, R. A. M.; Columbian Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine are invited to attend.

MacDOWELL.—On Thursday, March 20, 1919, at her residence, 229 West 71st St., Nettie Hopper, beloved wife of Noah MacDowell. Funeral service at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St., Saturday, March 22, at 3:30 o'clock.

McINTOSH.—Florence L. J. McIntosh, wife of Andrew J. McIntosh, at her residence, 166 West 87th St., Fifth Day, Third Month. Services will be held at Friends' Meeting House, 19th St. and Rutherford Place, First Day, Third Month, 23d, at 2:30 P. M.

MADIGAN.—On Wednesday, March 19, Bridget, (nee Cloonan,) widow of Timothy Madigan. Funeral from residence of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Moore, Park Av., Port Washington, L. I., Saturday, at 10 o'clock. Solemn mass St. Peter's Church, Port Washington, 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

MOORE.—At Dumont, N. J., March 19, Peter E. Moore, in his 77th year. Funeral service at the residence of his son, Albert C. Moore, on Washington Av., Dumont, N. J., on Sunday, March 23, at 2:30 P. M.

MURRAY.—Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral service of Joseph P. Murray, (First Company,) at the Church of Our Saviour, 103d St. and Washington Av., New York City, on Saturday, March 22, 1919, at 10 A. M.
AUSTIN E. PRESSINGER, Secretary.

NALLY.—Suddenly, on March 19, at his residence, 1,750 Walton Av., John S., husband of Mary A., father of Charles, John, Raymond. Funeral March 22, 10 A. M., from Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Ave. Automobile cortege.

NICOLL.—On March 20th, at Los Angeles, Cal., Donald Nicoll, aged 66.

ORR.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Margaret J., daughter of the late David and Ann Boyd Orr. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 473 Hudson St., Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PEASE.—On Thursday, March 20, 1919, John D., beloved husband of the late Mary L. Pease, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1047 Park St., Brooklyn, Friday, 8 P. M. Interment at Worthington, Mass.

PINCKNEY.—At Queens, N. Y., March 18, 1919, Frederick Haws Pinckney, aged 80 years, beloved husband of Caroline Murray and, beloved son of James Henry and Henrietta Pinckney. Funeral service at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday, at 11 A. M.

POST.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1919, of pneumonia, Frederick James Post, son of Mary A. Cruse and John E. Post. Services Florham Park, N. J., Friday, 1 P. M.

PUTNAM.—Suddenly, on March 18, 1919, at her home, Geneva, N. Y., Evelyn Thomas, wife of Henry Sibley Putnam and daughter of John Lloyd and Mary Brant Thomas, in her 31st year.

RODMAN.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Thursday, March 20, Caroline Louise Townsend Rodman, widow of Randolph Rodman, in her 67th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 171 Prospect Road, North Orange, Saturday, March 22, at 2 P. M.

ROGERS.—At Meriden, Conn., March 19, 1919, after a short illness, Cephas Brainerd Rogers, in his eighty-third year.

ROSENSTOCK.—Bernhard, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Eva, father of Felix M., Leo, Jesse, and brother of Fred, Samuel and Fanny. Funeral from his late residence, 1,630 West 163d St., Friday, March 21, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends, members of Congregation Rodeph Sholom, Noah Benevolent Society, and Washington-Manhattan Lodge, I. O. B. B. are respectfully invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

RUSSELL.—Suddenly, on March 20, at 161 West 108th St., Clara Louise, daughter of Celeste Stanley and the late Parley A. Russell of Great Barrington, Mass. Funeral services at Brightside, Great Barrington, on Saturday, March 22, at 3 P. M.

SHALE.—On March 20, 1919, Sarah M. Mills, wife of Jacob B. Shale. Services at her late residence, 301 West 108th St., Saturday, 3 P. M.

SHALITA.—On March 20, Samuel Shalita, in his 76th year, beloved father of Morris and Pincus Shalita, Mrs. Harry Frank, Mrs. Paul Sohler. Funeral services at residence, 546 Clermont Parkway, New York, March 21, 9:30 A. M.

SHAW.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 19, Elizabeth Zita Shaw, beloved wife of G. Arnold Shaw, in her 30th year. Funeral from her late residence, 32 Gilbert Pl., Yonkers, Friday, March 21, at 9:30 A. M. High mass at Monastery of Sacred Heart at 10 A. M. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery, Yonkers.

SIEGEL.—Sadye Sarah, nee Frank, wife of Dr. Eli S. Siegel, 1,058 Southern Boulevard, on March 19. Funeral 10 A. M., Friday. Burial Mount Judah Cemetery. Scranton and Wilkes-Barre papers please copy.

SILO.—Nana Irene, on Wednesday, March 19, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Silo, at the home of her parents, 128 West 73d St. Requiem mass on Saturday morning, March 22, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St.

SILO.—The Alumnae of the Blessed Sacrament Academy announce with sorrow the death of their Sister Alumna, Nana Irene Silo, on Wednesday, March 19, 1919.
ALICE L. BRADY, President.
IRENE M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

SIMONSON.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on March 19, 1919, Florence Caroline, beloved wife of Charles Simonson and mother of Ruth and loving daughter of William and Caroline Werther. Funeral private, at her home, Chicago St. and Maurice St., on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

STREIB.—On Thursday, March 20, Dorothea, beloved daughter of William Streib and Agnes Streib, (nee Suhr,) in her 6th year, after a long illness. Funeral Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M., from late residence, 1,738 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

VAN ZELM.—Cornelia L., on Thursday, March 20, 1919, widow of the late Henry van Zelm. Funeral services at her late residence, 119 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Saturday, March 22, 1919, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1919, David A. Walker, in his 82d years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John MacLauchlan, 204 Chestnut Av., Metuchen, N. J., on Saturday, March 22, 1919, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

WARING.—Elizabeth Hancock, wife of James Palmer Waring, at her residence, 20 East 126th St., after lingering illness. Services Saturday, March 22, at 11 A. M., THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St.

WHITEHEAD.—At her home in Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, March 20, 1919, Mary Barry, beloved wife of Henry Hedden Whitehead, and youngest daughter of the late Alexander McMillin and Ann Jane Sinclair, formerly of Jersey City. Burial office and requiem at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., Saturday, March 22, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 18, Ethel Griffen, wife of Frank E Whitman and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Griffen of White Plains. Funeral services at late residence, 411 West 114th St., Friday March 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

WILKINSON.—Entered into rest on March 19, 1919, Caroline A., widow of James H. Wilkinson, and daughter of the late William and Caroline Steers Tucker. Funeral services at her late residence, 562A Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, March 22, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Atlanta, Ga., March 18, Lillie Hedden, youngest daughter of the late John W. and Frances Hedden Williams. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Friday, March 21, following the arrival of the Southern Express at 2:02 o'clock, Pennsylvania Station. Asheville and Edenton (N. C.) papers please copy.

WITTENBERG.—After a short illness, on Wednesday, March 19, 1919, Charles J., beloved husband of Agnes Shaffel Wittenberg and father of Mrs. H. Ivan Stengel and Hulsie S. Wittenberg, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 33 West 50th St., on Friday, March 21, at 3:30 P. M.

WOLLINS.—Katharine, on March 19, after a short illness, Katharine Marine, beloved wife of Louis Wollins, 514 West 114th St. Interment at Rochester, N. Y.

WOOD.—At Rutherford, N. J., on March 20, 1919, suddenly of pneumonia, Frank F., beloved husband of Julia Wood. Funeral services at his late residence, 18 West Pierrepont Av., Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

WRONE.—March 19, Samuel, beloved son of Henrietta and the late Barnard and brother of Henry F. and Rebecca Moteles. Funeral from chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Sunday, March 23, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BAME.—In loving memory of Pauline Bame, who died March 20, 1918.

CHURCHILL.—Month's mind requiem mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of Harriet Hayes Churchill, beloved wife of Thomas W. Churchill, at the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 165th St., near Broadway, on Saturday, March 22, at 9 o'clock.

FARMER.—In memory of my dear aun

GIANTS OFF FOR TRAINING IN THE SOUTHLAND AND YANKEES WILL GO TOMORROW

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GIANTS START TRIP FOR PENNANTVILLE

McGraw's Players Now on Way to Training Camp at Gainesville, Fla.

YANKEES TO GO TOMORROW

Manager Huggins Will Assemble Players at Jacksonville Monday —Robins Already There.

The first move of the Giants toward the National League pennant for 1919 was made last evening, when a party of players started on the trip to Gainesville, Fla., where McGraw will put his squad through a course of training. The first batch of players were in charge of Secretary John B. Foster, and in the party were Heinie Zimmerman, Hal Chase and Mrs. Chase, Larry Doyle, Lew McCarty, George Burns, all regulars, and Rosie Ryan of Holy Cross, and Terhune of the Bronx, two recruit pitchers, Jack Gillespie, a local infielder, and a young pitcher who calls himself Cleary. This lad has decided to withhold his real name from an anxious public until he learns whether he is good enough to stick with the Giants.

The players are due to reach Gainesville on Saturday. Manager McGraw will be there by that time, and practice will probably start on Sunday or Monday. Bob Steele and Frank Noel, pitchers, joined the party in Philadelphia last night ,and two rookie twirlers, Rommel and Lyons, were picked up at Washington. Benny Kauff and his bride will go to Florida from Lancaster, Ohio, where Benny was married Wednesday, and Eddie Sicking will go from his home in Cincinnati. Captain Art Fletcher, Clarence Pitt, an outfielder, and George O'Neill, a recruit catcher who will go to Rochester, will all leave from St. Louis today. Jim Thorpe starts from his ranch in Yale, Okla.; Jess Barnes from Circleville, Kan.; Earl Smith from Hot Springs, Ark.; Ted Miller from Chicago, Wilbert Hubbell from Buhl, Idaho; Ross Young and Jesse Winters from San Antonio.

Al Baird, the promising young infielder, and John Paul Jones, the rookie pitcher, together with Pol Perritt, will leave today for Florida from Shreveport, Ga. Fred Anderson and John Calhoun Benton will leave from their homes in Fayetteville, N. C., while Ferdie Schupp will go from Louisville. Frank Polan, a young catcher, who played on Benny Kauff's soldier team at Camp Sherman, will go from Cleveland.

Gainsville, where the Giants will train, is the home of the University of Florida, and the college authorities have given the club the use of the grounds and gymnasium.

McGraw's main task this year is to build up a pitching staff. The outfield with Burns, Kauff, and Young is as strong as any in the league, and the experienced infield made up of Chase, Doyle, Fletcher, and Zimmerman should be able to hold its own with any of them for another season or two. McGraw will probably get another catcher to aid McCarty and Earl Smith, and his only worry is really the pitching staff.

If Schupp should return to the form he displayed two season ago, when he was the best southpaw in the game, the pitching problem will be solved. Barnes, Benton, Causey, and Perritt are all dependable boxmen, and McGraw believes that at least two of the youngsters, Jessie Winters and Sidney Ross, will be good enough to retain places on the staff.

Yanks Start South Tomorrow.

The advance guard of the Yankees will get away at 1 o'clock to-morrow for Jacksonville. In the party with Lieut. Col. T. L. Huston, Secretary Harry Sparrow, and Coach Pat O'Connor will be Herb Thormahlen, Frank Kane, George Mogridge, Ping Bodie, Alex Ferguson, and Derrill Pratt. At Philadelphia, Bob Shawkey will join the club, and Allan Russell, Wilson Fewster, and Scout Joe Kelley will join at Baltimore.

With the exception of Frank Baker, who has been given permission to report when the season opens, and Dutch Leonard, who is still unsigned, the entire Yankee squad will report at the Hotel Burbridge, Jacksonville, on Sunday night, and will start practice on Monday at South Side Park. Manager Miller Huggins left his home in Cincinnati today and will be in Jacksonville to meet the players.

The following men will report at Jacksonville direct from their homes:

Catchers—Truck Hanna from Rivera, Cal.; Muddy Ruel from St. Louis; and Earl Baldwin from Oakland, Cal.; Pitchers—Ernie Shore from East Bend, N. C.; Jack Quinn from Chicago; Pete Schneider from Los Angeles; Luther Nelson from Matherville, Ill.; Neal Brady from Ludlow, Ky.; and Frank O'Doul from San Francisco. Outfielders—Duffy Lewis, who has been at Hot Springs for the last ten days, getting an early start ahead of the regular squad, will leave there to begin work at Jacksonville on Monday; Sam Vick from Batesville, Miss.; Elmer Miller from Superior, Wis.; George Halas from Chicago, and Tom Miller from Richmond.

Infielders—Roger Peckinpaugh from Cleveland, Walter Pipp from Grand Rapids, Aaron Ward from Booneville Ark.; and Edwin Mooers from Richmond. Scout Bob Connery will leave from his home in St. Louis.

Johnny Jones, an infielder, who was signed last Fall while at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, is now on the U. S. S. Ohio, and will join the club just as soon as he is discharged from the navy; also pitchers Bob McGraw and Walter Smallwood, who are in Germany with the Army of Occupation.

The team will remain in Jacksonville until April 14, when they will begin a series of games with the Brooklyn National League Club, playing in Brunswick, Ga., on April 14, Orangeburg, S. C. on April 15, Goldsboro, N. C., on April 16, and Newport News, Va., on April 17. In addition to the three games with the Brooklyn Club on March 20, April 15 and April 12, the two clubs will play seven-inning practice games on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, beginning April 8.

Dodgers Already on the Way.

With Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Dodgers and several of his pitchers already enjoying the sunny Florida climate at Jacksonville, the last of the players left this city yesterday afternoon for Florida. Shortstop Ollie O'Mara, Tom Griffith, the outfielder from Cincinnati and Gene Sheridan a recruit infielder sailed yesterday on the Comanche. Cadore, Pfeffer and Miller are already in Jacksonville and Al Mamaux will arive today.

Shortston Olson from Los Angeles, Captain Zach Wheat from New Polo, Kan.; Hy Myers from Kensington, Ohio; Ernie Kreuger from Mesa, Ariz.; Jack Snyder from Youngstown, Ohio; and Ray Schmandt from St. Louis are all on their way to camp and will start work on Monday, when Manager Robinson expects that twenty-five of his athletes will be on hand. Jimmy Hickman will not report for several days, as he is recovering from an attack of influenza.

Brooklyn has two holdouts, Burleigh Grimes, the pitcher, and Bill Kopf, the infielder, who was obtained from Cincinnati in the trade for Jake Daubert. Manager Robinson expects that both of these players will be in line before the training season is over.

A. A. U. Clears Joe Loomis.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Joe Loomis, track star of the Chicago Athletic Association, was cleared today of charges of professionalism made by officials of the Central A. A. U. because he had written articles on athletics for a newspaper. Loomis agreed to donate the money he had received to the purchase of a trophy which will be contested for in an A. A. U. meet.

QUAKER CREW TO BE BUSY.

Oarsmen's Schedule for Season Will Be a Trying One.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—John Arthur Brown, Chairman of Pennsylvania's Rowing Committee, tonight gave out the Quakers' boating schedule. It is as follows:

April 12, with the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis: 'Varsity, second 'Varsity, freshman, and probably the "tacker" crew of 150 pounds or under, all to be rowed at the Henley distance of 1 mile 550 yards.

April 19, with Yale, on the Housatonic at Derby; 'Varsity and second 'Varsity, at the Henley distance.

May 17, Childs Cup races with Princeton and Columbia on Carnegie Lake, at Princeton. There also probably will be races for second 'Varsity and freshman crews.

May 31, American Henley on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia; 'Varsity, second 'Varsity, third 'Varsity, freshman, and the "tackers" 150-pound crews.

Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, will referee the Pennsylvania-Annapolis regatta.

"From what I hear," said Mr. Brown tonight, "the American Henley undoubtedly will be the best regatta of the year. Annapolis, Princeton, Columbia, Syracuse, and the Union Boat Club of Boston, made up of ex-Harvard 'Varsity men, all will be in the fray.

"Also, we hope," continued Mr. Brown, "that Cornell may be able to send down its 'Varsity crew, and that Yale and Harvard will be represented by their second 'Varsity crews. In the case of Cornell, it depends much upon what the Ithacans have done in the early season.

"If any other crew wants to come into the Childs Cup race at Princeton, we shall welcome it. In other words, we shall row anybody, anywhere, if the scholastic requirements do not interfere."

TIGERS SET CREW DATES.

Princeton Oarsmen Have Four Events on Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—Princeton will meet all her traditional crew rivals in the 1919 crew schedule as given out today by the Board of Athletic Control. Princeton will have only one home race, the Childs Cup race on Lake Carnegie, May 17, in which Pennsylvania and Columbia will be her opponents.

The Tiger eight will row the Navy and probably Harvard on the Severn in the opening race of the season, April 19, and two weeks later will row Yale at New Haven. The last race of the season will be against Cornell at Ithaca, the big Red crew having rowed here last year. While the schedule contains only four regattas it is thought to be one of the best ever arranged for the Orange and Black crew.

The schedule:

April 19, Navy at Annapolis; May 3, Yale at New Haven; May 17, Childs Cup race at Princeton; May 24, Cornell at Ithaca.

CUBS BEAT 'VARSITY CREWS.

Harvard Freshmen Outrow Three First Crews in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—The Harvard freshman crew sprang a surprise this afternoon by defeating the first three eights of the university squad. The yearlings rowed a game and fast race, and after the first quarter mile of the Henley distance had opened up a lead which they held until the finish.

Crew B, stroked by Captain Whitman of the 'Varsity, finished second, a length and a half behind the winners. Crew C was third and Crew A a hopeless last, because one of its oarsmen caught a crab.

The race was rowed in rough water and against a strong wind.

19 GAMES FOR PRINCETON.

Tiger Baseball Team Will Open Season April 12.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—The 1919 Princeton baseball schedule was announced today. Princeton will meet practically all of the teams that had places on the 1917 schedule, and will, as usual, meet Harvard and Yale in the usual series of games. The Tigers will also play Penn twice. The season will open with the Swarthmore game on April 12.

The schedule:

April 12, Swarthmore at Princeton; April 16, Villa Nova at Princeton; April 19, Columbia at New York; April 23, Holy Cross at Princeton; April 26, Syracuse at Princeton; April 30, Lafayette at Princeton; May 3, Cornell at Princeton; May 7, Virginia at Princeton; May 10, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 14, Fordham at Princeton; May 17, Harvard at Princeton; May 21, Dartmouth at Princeton; May 24, Harvard at Cambridge; May 28, Georgetown at Princeton; May 31, Yale at New Haven; June 4, Colgate at Princeton; June 7, Pennsylvania at Princeton; June 10, Rutgers at New Brunswick; June 14, Yale at Princeton.

LEWIS AND ZBYSZKO READY.

Wrestlers Meet in Finish Bout at Garden Tonight.

A record crowd is expected at Madison Square Garden this evening, where Ed (Strangler) Lewis and Wladek Zbyszko will wrestle to a finish, catch-as-catch-can style. The promoters report unusual interest in the match, as there has been a heavy demand for the tickets.

The grapplers are said to be in superb shape. Lewis will rely chiefly on his dangerous headlock, which has caused the downfall of many grapplers who have faced him in the past. Zbyszko will use his toe hold, which is his favorite method of attack. George Bothner, himself a veteran of many mat bouts, has been selected to referee the bout.

A fall has been guaranteed by the management. It has been announced that if the bout fails to result decisively admission money will be refunded. This guarantee is calculated to restore interest in wrestling and eliminate the tediousness that has attended bouts in the past.

Inasmuch as no limit has been placed on the match, it is planned to have Lewis and Zbyszko take the mat promptly at 9 o'clock. This is expected, will give the combatants plenty of time to reach a decision before midnight.

RENZ RETURNS TO N. Y. A. C.

Transfers A. A. U. Registration When Club Lifts Championship Ban

Eddie Renz, the New York A. C. walker, is the first athlete to take advantage of the Mercury Foot's rescinding action on the championship ban. Renz, ignorant of his organization's decision to lift the ban April 1, applied Tuesday for a transfer of registration temporarily to unattached. This would permit him to compete for the two-mile walking championship at the Seventh Regiment A. A. games April 5. Winged Foot officials notified its athletic members by mail of the restoration of championships with the club members. Upon receiving his letter Renz immediately applied to be retransferred to the New York A. C., whose emblem he will carry in the two-mile-walk test.

Pool Champion Wins at Angle Game

J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the national amateur pocket billiard championship title, scored a victory last night over Sam Estabrook in the amateur three-cushion carom billiard tournament at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. The score was 30 to 27, after sixty-eight innings of close play. Both contestants made high runs of four points.

SHOEMAKER SCORES EASY CUE VICTORY

Titleholder, in Fine Form, Defeats Maloney, 125 to 19, in Amateur Pool Tourney.

J. Howard Shoemaker, national pocket billiards champion, scored the most impressive victory of the annual title tournament at the New York A. C. yesterday when he defeated J. J. Maloney of the Bronx, in the afternoon session, by 125 to 19. This is the most one-sided result that the tournament has yet produced.

The title-holder was in better form than in any of his previous matches. All shots seemed alike to him and he executed with unerring accuracy. His position play was almost uncanny and when, infrequently, he did appear to overplay a shot, Shoemaker quickly recovered his stroke on a deep cut or long table shot. Maloney, in the face of the title-holder's remarkable form, made a feeble effort. That he was affected by his rival's display was evident for he missed badly and in the twelve innings scratched seven times. Shoemaker scratched five times.

Shoemaker started the game by taking the opening four frames. In his early efforts the champion included a cluster of twenty-seven points, which was marked by the greatest display of ability for the tournament. In the opening frame he pocketed all of the balls. This done he repeated in the sixth and seventh frames, when Maloney failed to get a single point. In the ninth frame the title-holder again cleared the table and from this frame he continued in a run of twenty-eight points, which is the record for the tournament. Shoemaker was halted within two points of victory after this spectacular performance, but the necessary brace of tallies came easily in the twelfth frame. Shoemaker also had runs of 24 and 19. Maloney's best runs were of eight and seven. This was Shoemaker's fifth victory in four games.

William Tilt of the Calumet Club, former title-holder, annexed his fourth victory in the evening match when he disposed of Cecil Munoz, Amateur Billiard Club champion, by the score of 125 to 119 in nineteen frames. Tilt has not yet lost a game and is leading in the standing. Munoz has won three games and lost two.

Both players were off form and several times missed easy shots. Tilt went to the front when he took the opening frame of fourteen points, and remained in the lead up to the seventeenth frame. Here Munoz went out in front by 110 to 109, but the Amateur Billiard Club player's leadership was shortlived. Tilt took the eighteenth frame by thirteen points to one, and completed his string in the following pyramid:

Tilt had two high runs of 13, and Munoz had runs of 10 and 9.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

J. Howard Shoemaker—14 13 12 12 5 14 14 4 14 13 12 2—125. Scratches, 5. High runs, 28, 27, 24, and 19.

J. J. Maloney—0 1 2 1 9 0 0 10 0 1 2—19. Scratches, 7. High runs, 8 and 7.

EVENING GAME.

William Tilt—14 11 8 6 6 9 10 4 2 8 13 6 8 4 11 7 2 13 6—125. Scratches, 14; high run, 13.

Cecil Munoz—0 3 9 8 2 5 4 10 12 6 1 14 6 10 3 7 12 1 8—119. Scratches, 4; high runs, 10 and 9.

BALCH AND AUGUSTUS WIN.

Beat Ashley and Kerr on Bellair Links and Reach Final.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 20.—De Witt Balch of Cincinnati will meet E. H. Augustus of Cleveland in the final of the Bellair golf championship tournament tomorrow.

It was a case of the East against the West today in the semi-finals, and the West came through in both matches. Augustus defeated T. A. Ashley of Boston by 3 and 2, and Balch put out Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich by 4 and 3.

FIRST GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Spring Open Tournament Will Begin There April 24.

Dates for the Spring open golf tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood have been chosen, according to an announcement received last night. The time selected is April 24, 25 and 26, the same as those decided upon in the Spring of 1918, the last meeting at Lakewood.

Frank Barton, of the Marine and Field Club, captured chief honors when the golfers last met at Lakewood, defeating Pierre A. Proal of Deal in the final. The usual program will be in order, prizes being offered for as many sixteens as fill. As these dates are the earliest yet for a tournament in this section, Lakewood will open the season hereabout.

AUSTRALIANS HERE TO DISCUSS TENNIS

Lt. Wilding, H. Y. Bradden, and W. P. Dunlop Will Attend Executive Meeting Today.

Men prominent in international tennis and the affairs of the Australian Tennis Association are expected to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association this afternoon and evening. Those who have been invited include Lieutenant E. A. F. Wilding of Christ Church, New Zealand, brother of the late Anthony F. Wilding; H. Y. Bradden, former member of the Davis Cup Committee for Australia, and William P. Dunlop, former Vice President of the Australian Association.

Lieutenant Wilding is returning home after service with the British air forces and Mr. Dunlop also is homeward bound from service overseas. Mr. Bradden is a member of the Australian Trade Commission in this city. When their presence became known George T. Adee, President of the U. S. N. L. T. A., invited them to meet the Executive Committee of the National Association at dinner this evening to facilitate an exchange of views with reference to tennis affairs throughout the world.

The Executive Committee will consider the applications for sanctioned tournaments this season and such other business as may be brought to its attention. Aside from adoption of the schedule there are comparatively few matters down for discussion, as the meeting follows closely upon the annual meeting.

Edwin F. Torrey of Clinton, Secretary of the National Association; Alfred H. Chapin of Springfield, the Treasurer, and Craig Biddle, member of the Executive Committee, arrived yesterday from Palm Beach to attend today's session, which will be held at the Waldorf.

AWARD TENNIS TOURNEYS.

Western Championship Will Be Decided at Kansas City.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The annual Western tennis championships and sectional doubles, which have been held in Chicago for the last twenty-nine years, were awarded today to Rockhill Tennis Club of Kansas City, Mo., for July by officials of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, governing body for Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri.

The Michigan State tournament was set for Aug. 4, at the Detroit Tennis Club. The National clay court tournament, which has been awarded to the South Side Tennis Club of Chicago, opens July 14.

LAGONIA ESSAYS BIG TASK.

Will Strive for Three Titles in A. A. U. Boxing Championships.

Sam Lagonia of the Bronxdale A. C., State and district amateur boxing champion at 158 pounds, will endeavor to gain three championship titles at the annual Metropolitan A. A. U. championship tournament, which will be held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall March 27 and 29. Lagonia has entered for the 158 and 175 pound classes and the heavyweight division.

Only once in the history of local A. A. U. boxing has a competitor been successful in annexing triplicate championship laurels. John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., carried off the titles in these three classes at the championship tournament held in conjunction with the 250th anniversary celebration of Newark, N. J., in 1916.

Ortiz Wields a Winning Cue.

A. Ortiz defeated H. Frisch last night at Thum's Billiard Academy in the three-cushion metropolitan championship tournament of the A. A. B. A. by the score of 35 to 30 in 30 innings. Each player made a high run of 3.

PAYS $3,500 FOR SUNFLASH.

Cane Gives Top Price of Sale for Peter Volo's Son.

The record price of $2,175 set on the opening day was topped twice at the closing day's session of the annual Blue Ribbon Horse Sale yesterday in Madison Square Garden. W. H. Cane, a newcomer to the harness racing world, set the price mark for the sale when he gave up $3,500 for Sunflash, a two-year-old bay colt by the champion Peter Volo, 2:02. Mr. Cane gave his address as the Woolworth Building, but was practically unknown to the regulars who flocked about the ring. It is understood he is acquiring a collection of stake trotters, which will be trained by Will Dickerson, a local trainer. Sunflash was consigned by the Allendale Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Cane injected another of the day's leading bids into the auction when he was carried to $1,500 in a spirited contest before Brisac, a black stallion, was finally knocked down to him. Brisac has a mark of 2:06¼ for a mile track. He was bred by the Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., and was consigned by S. A. Pickering of Pittsburgh.

Miss Dewey Watts, a four-year-old trotting mare by Lord Dewey-Gingie Watts, brought the sum of $2,700, the second highest price of the sale. An agent of S. A. Fletcher of Philadelphia, owner of the Laurel Hill Farm, bought in the animal, which has a mark of 2:06¾. It is said she will be used for breeding purposes.

High prices and spirited bidding marked the closing day, and this was taken to indicate a revival of interest in harness racing.

Colts by San Francisco, 2:07¾, attracted top-notch prices, Tareyton, a brown colt, consigned by Leo Oettinger, was purchased by R. C. Laebury for $1,050, while Silk Frisco, a bay colt, consigned by the Walnut Hall Farm, went to $1,350 before it was knocked down to W. H. Cox.

GIANNINI TO COACH COLUMBIA OARSMEN

Named to Succeed Jim Rice, but His Appointment Is for This Season Only.

Eugene J. Giannini, for many years rowing coach and director of athletics at the New York Athletic Club, was appointed yesterday to coach the Columbia University 'Varsity and freshman crews for the 1919 season. The appointment was made by the university Committee on Athletics after a long session. His selection was unanimous.

It was stated after the meeting that Giannini would assume charge of the crews on Monday, and that in the meantime they would continue to row on the machines in University Hall. Giannini will have as his assistant Fred Plaisted, who was first assistant to Jim Rice for five years and who has been acting as head coach since the candidates for the crew were called out six weeks ago. It will be Giannini's task to develop a sprinting crew for the Child's Cup race at Princeton on May 17, the only one in which the Blue and White 'Varsity eight will row in this year. In view of his experience in developing short-distance crews at the New York A. C. it is the belief of the committee that he will be highly successful in this project.

In making known Giannini's appointment the committee stated, through Leverett Tyson, graduate manager of athletics, that no action had been taken with reference to next year, and that the appointment of the former New York A. C. coach at this time was for the balance of this season only.

Giannini was coach of the New York Athletic Club crews and physical director of the club for twenty-five years. He began his rowing career under Bob Cook in 1887, learned the principles of good rowing at this time, and has stuck to them ever since with marked success. One of his crews made up of business men held the record of the Philadelphia Henley course, which has been rowed over by all the college crews.

Giannini rowed No. 9 in the Dauntless Boat Club crew which won the senior eight-oared race in the Harlem regatta. In 1888 he joined the New York Athletic Club and stroked the eight-oared crew which won in the Harlem regatta in the Fall of that year. After that he stroked the four which was first in the Downing Cup race in the People's Regatta at Philadelphia. He also rowed No. 6 in the winning eight in the race for the Sharpless Cup in the People's Regatta. He was Captain and rowed No. 6 in the eight-oared boats which won the national championship in 1891 and 1892. He coached those crews which were the famous "chipple" crews of the New York A. C.

Both in single and double sculls Giannini made a splendid record, and in rowing of all kinds had to his credit between thirty and forty victories when he retired from competition to accept the position as rowing coach and athletic director of the club in 1895.

As a coach and trainer, both on land and water, Giannini was a success from the beginning. He has coached thirteen victorious crews in the national regattas of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Those winning crews have included five senior eight-oared shells. He developed sixteen novice eight-oared combinations, of which twelve have won junior races in various regattas, and his crews have won as many as six races in one regatta.

Mordecai Brown to Manage Team.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 20.—Terre Haute will accept a franchise in the Three I Baseball League, next Sunday, according to Chairman John Cleary of the Chamber of Commerce Baseball Committee, who today announced that Mordecai Brown, former Chicago National League pitcher, had been signed as manager.

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Monroe Clothes
$21
New waistline models in handsome Spring Fabrics—including Flannels *at a real saving.*

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42nd Street cor. B'WAY
50 & 42nd " " MADISON
NASSAU " " FRANKFORT
5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY
14th St. opp. ACAD. MUSIC
34th Street, Cor. B'WAY
59th, " " 1st COL. CIRCLE
125th, " " cor. 7th, Arp
CHRYSTIE St. at CANAL

SHORT FLIGHT TO ECONOMY

BRONX
Bergen Ave at 149th St.
BROOKLYN
Court & Montague Sts.
Fulton & Hoyt Sts.
587 Fulton at Flatbush
NEWARK—151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—Newark Ave. at 2nd
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Peace conditions have already improved the earnings of many corporations that were seriously affected by the war. That these earnings will continue to increase with the return to normal conditions is confidently expected.

Since security prices in some cases have not as yet reflected these improved earnings and prospects, we are still able to offer strong securities at wartime prices.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Support Removed from Sterling Exchange Market—Local Traction Securities Fall.

The decision of the British Government to withdraw its support from the sterling market supplied an event yesterday which promises to be of great influence in shaping international trade and financial developments during the remainder of the reconstruction period. It could be said that the abrupt alteration of the process which had been in operation for nearly three years came as a surprise to the banking community. The decline of the sterling cable rate from the quondam "pegged" price of about 4.76½ to 4.70 therefore reflected the unexpected news as well as the actual intention of the British Treasury authorities to let the market take care of itself. While the decline was substantial and was accompanied by no indications that it might not go further, it was noted in banking offices that relief more than apprehension was expressed over the proof supplied that an important effort was being made to get the market back to a normal basis. The removal of the sterling "peg" confirmed the impression obtained from the similar development in case of French exchange at Paris a few days ago that the leading financial minds of Europe were centring their attention upon means to dissolve the costly measures used for so long to stabilize the financial operations of their Governments. The belief that the franc and sterling markets have been freed from restrictions with one purpose among others of discouraging imports is considered in the financial district as secondary to the intent of removing artificial methods in finance. Doubtless, in view of sentiment toward reopening the markets, the British Treasury action would have been less of a surprise had it not been for dispatches from London in the last day or two stating that a plan for removing support from sterling was not being contemplated by the officials. Yesterday's rates were the lowest reached since December, 1915, when the market was moving up from its former minimum quotation of 4.48.

The stock market was reactionary, but it was difficult to say whether the decline of sterling quotations had any particular influence. There were other developments of a purely domestic character which had a more intimate relation to speculative activities. Also the irregular character of trading throughout the week has shown quite a tendency in the downward direction might as easily be brought about as a renewal of the advance. Prices did not display any real weakness, however, and the railroad issues showed to only a moderate degree the effect of the highly confusing situation at Washington. The Street was called upon to contemplate an unusual situation of the Railroad Administration announcing a new decision to postpone improvements and extensions which have not been started, and also to end work already under way, where it could be done without danger to travelers and freight, at the same time that another Government department was seeking to have steel prices reduced to a level where Government buying might be stimulated. The railroads are the largest customers of the steel mills in normal times and it had been expected that they would be among the first to take advantage of lower quotations. Lack of available funds through the failure of the Senate to act on the railroad bill is the reason for curtailing railroad outlay, but the dearth of money promised to be relieved in part by the plan of the War Finance Corporation to sell $200,000,000 of its bonds. Altogether the railroad situation appeared to be fuller of perplexities yesterday than for some weeks past. Local traction stocks and bonds, particularly those of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, declined sharply. The movement was based on fears of more serious developments than had occurred since the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company went into the hands of the courts. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. most of the day.

Heavy Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 19.—Trading on the Bourse today was heavy. Rentes were quoted at 62f. 30c. for cash. Exchange on London at 27f. 35c, and the 5 per cent. loan at 89f.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATLS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High ..... 6 High 6½
Low ..... 5½ Low 6
Renewals ..... 6 Renewals 6½
Last ..... 5½ Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days ..... 5¾ Sixty days ..... 5¾@5¾
Ninety days ..... 5¾ Ninety days 5¾
Four months ..... 5½ Four months 5¾
Five months ..... 5½ Five months 5¾
Six months ..... 5½ Six months 5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5@5½

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months 5½
Other Names.
6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.69	$4.69	—.0665
Cables	4.76½	4.70	4.70	—.06½
France—				
Demand	5.71	5.71	5.71	—.06
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	—.06

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.69	$4.70
5.1613 Paris	5.71	5.70
5.1813 Belgium	5.94	5.92
China—		
Hongkong	75.00	75.10
Peking	118.00	118.25
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
40.20 Holland	40%	40¾
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.42	6.40
Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.90
Yokohama	50.75	50.90
19.30 Spain	20.45	20.55
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27.20	27.50
Copenhagen	25.50	25.70
Christiania	26.10	26.30
South America—		
Buenos Aires	45.00	45.125
Rio	26.25	29.375
4.8665 Switzerland	4.95	4.90¾
61.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.05	14.20
500 rubles	14.00	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—		Commercial—	
90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.
$4.63	$4.65¾	$4.63½	$4.64

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $714,809,139; balances, $78,830,978; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,146,842; Federal Reserve credit balance, $50,833,295.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d; in New York, $1.01¾, official; Mexican dollars, 77¾@80¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$11,786,206	$115,948,431
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	545,749,681	1,306,686,419
Miscellaneous	86,780,156	962,777,292
Miscellaneous	17,647,306	234,835,107
Total receipts	$641,932,701	2,808,247,211
Excess of ord. rcts. over disbursements	71,455,086	
over receipts		9,216,686,820
Excess of total disb. over total rreceipts	121,412,570	14,414,940
Total expenditu.	$570,477,077	$11,824,942,032

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	956,941	242,062	993,797
Year to date	38,679,210	30,914,366	48,516,662

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34	40	200	Adams Express	36	36	36	36	— ½
26½	27	1,000	Advance Rumely	27½	27½	26½	26½	— ½
61½	63	400	Advance-Rumely pf	62	62½	61½	61½	— 1½
		300	Ajax Rubber	74	74	73	73	— 2
3⅝	3½	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	4⅜	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	2	600	Alaska Juneau	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
35½	36	3,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35½	36⅝	35	35½	— ⅛
91	92	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107	1,600	Am. Agricul. Chem	107	107	106½	106½	— ½
100½	101⅜	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101	101	101	101	— ½
74½	75½	5,600	Am. Best Sugar	75½	76¾	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
48	48⅛	14,200	Am. Can	47⅝	48⅝	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
100	102	430	Am. Can pf	102	102	101	101	— 2½
90	90⅜	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	90⅜	90⅜	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
113⅜	114½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
47½	48⅜	5,200	Am. Cotton Oil	48⅛	49⅜	47⅞	48	— ⅛
12½	13	1,300	Am. Druggists	13	13⅛	12⅝	13	
17⅜	17⅝	1,800	Am. Ex. Leather	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
93⅞	94	2,700	Am. H. & L. pf	93	93	92⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
46⅜	46⅝	400	Am. Ice	47	47	47	47	— ½
61½	62	800	Am. Ice pf	62⅜	62⅛	61½	61½	— ½
70½	71	15,800	Am. International	70½	71⅜	69⅝	70	— ⅝
48¾	48⅞	1,100	Am. Linseed	48⅝	48	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
86½	86⅞	400	Am. Locomotive	87	87	86	86⅜	— ⅜
1⅝	2	1,600	Am. Malting	2⅛	2⅛	1⅝	2	
67½	67⅝	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	68⅛	68⅞	67	67⅛	— ⅛
80⅞	81¼	500	Am. Steel Fdries	81⅛	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ½
122⅝	122⅞	7,600	Am. Sugar Ref	123⅛	124⅛	121⅝	122⅜	+ ⅛
112	112⅜	2,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	114	114	112	112⅜	— ⅛
104½	104⅞	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	104⅛	104⅞	104	104⅛	— ⅛
51⅜	53	1,200	Am. Woolen	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
35⅜	36	3,400	Am. Writing P. pf	37⅛	37⅛	35½	35⅝	— 2
42½	43	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	43½	43½	42½	42½	— 1
59⅜	60¾	3,000	Amazonia Copper	61⅛	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜	— ½
23⅝	24	500	Asso. Dry Goods	23	25	24¼	24¼	— ½
92	92½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¼	92¼	92	92	— ½
96	96	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96	96	96	96	— ½
113⅜	114	6,700	At., Gulf & West I.	116	116¼	113¾	113¾	— 2½
66	67		At., Gulf & W. I. pf		66½	66½	66½	— ½
87⅝	87¾	23,100	Baldwin Loco	88½	89¼	87¾	87¾	— ⅜
48	48¼	600	Baltimore & Ohio	48½	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
55	56¼	900	Baltimore & O. pf	56¼	56¾	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
120½	122	700	Barrett Co. (The)	121	121½	120	121½	+ ½
1½	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
65½	65⅝	7,800	Beth. Steel, class B	66¾	66¾	65¼	65⅝	— ½
104½	105	100	Beth. Steel 8 % pf	105	105	105	105	— ½
20¾	21	1,500	Booth Fisheries	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
22	22⅜	6,100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	22¾	23⅛	21⅞	22¼	— 1½
21⅞	22	200	Do. cfs. of dep	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
78	88	100	Brklyn Union Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ⅝
	6¾	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
20¼	20½	700	Butte & Superior	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
21¾	22	100	Butterick Co.	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
58	58¾	2,700	California Packing	59¼	59½	58	58	— 1½
		100	California Pack. pf	109	109	109	109	— ½
25⅜	26	1,400	California Petrol	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
70	70¼	500	California Pet. pf	70¼	70¾	70	70	— ¼
160¼	161½	600	Canadian Pacific	161¾	161¾	160½	160½	— 1½
92½	93¾	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	
	45	1,000	Columbia Gas & El	45¾	45¾	44⅝	45	— ⅜
		100	Compt. Tab. Rec	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
		800	Consolidated Gas	94	94	92⅞	92⅞	— 2⅛
		2,000	Continent'l Can x d	78¾	79	76¾	77⅞	— ¼
	54⅝	31,000	Corn Products Ref	54⅝	55	53⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
65¾	66	6,100	Crucible Steel	66⅝	67	65	65½	— ¼
		100	Crucible Steel pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
23½	23⅝	3,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	24⅛	24⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
73⅝	74	3,400	Cuba Cane S. pf	73⅝	74½	73½	74	+ ⅛
105	106	100	Del. & Hudson	107	107	107	107	— 2
64½	64⅝	16,600	Distillers' Secur	65⅞	66	63⅞	64½	— ⅜
12⅝	12⅝	300	Dome Mines	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
16⅝	16⅞	700	Erie	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
28½	29	500	Erie 1st pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
49	49½	1,900	Fisher Body	51¾	51¾	49	49¼	— 2¾
31	31½	2,100	Gaston, W. & W	31½	31⅝	31	31	— ⅝
53¼	54	2,000	General Cigar	53½	53½	52	53	
156	157	200	General Electric	157	157½	157	157½	+ ¾
160⅝	160½	18,500	General Motors	161⅜	162¾	158	160⅝	— 1¾
90	90¼	1,100	General Motors pf	90¾	90¾	90	90	
90	90¾	1,500	General Motors deb	90¾	90¾	90	90¼	+ ⅛
66⅝	67	1,300	Goodrich Co.	67⅝	67⅝	65½	66⅝	— 1
92½	93	1,600	Great Northern pf	93¾	93¾	92½	92⅝	— 1
40½	41	2,000	G.N.ofs. for O.P.x d	41½	41½	40⅛	40⅞	— ½
41¾	42½	300	Greene-Can. Cop	42½	42½	42	42	— ½
41½	42	2,400	Haskell & Barker	42¾	43¼	41½	42	— ½
46⅝	46⅝	800	Inspiration Copper	46⅝	47	46⅛	46⅛	
4⅝	4⅝	20,200	Interboro Consol.	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14	15	25,100	Interboro R. T. pf	15⅜	15⅜	13⅞	14	— 1¼
17⅞	18⅝	200	Int. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
68	69	2,600	Int. Agricultural pf	69½	69¾	68	68½	+ ⅛
122	123	1,600	Int. Harvester env	123⅝	125	121½	121½	— 2
26⅜	27	16,500	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅞	28¼	26⅜	27	— ⅛
111	111½	70,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	114½	114½	110½	111	— 2½
25¼	25½	1,700	Int. Nickel	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
45⅞	45⅞	3,300	Int. Paper	46½	46⅞	44¾	45⅜	— 1½
41	41½	500	Jewel Tea	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ 1¼
		100	Kayser (J.) & Co. x d	106	106	106	106	— 1
		30	Do., odd lot x d	107	107	107	107	
113⅞	114	7,500	Kelly Springf. Tire	112⅝	114	111	113⅞	+ 2⅜
29½	30	1,600	Kennecott Copper	30½	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ½
68¾	69	700	Lackawanna Steel	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	— 1⅛
24¾	25½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	25¾	25¾	25	25	
55	55⅜	1,200	Lehigh Valley	56⅜	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅝
110	115	100	Liggett & Myers pf	111	111	111	111	— ½
80	85	400	Manhattan El. gtd	82	82	80	80	— 7
35¾	36	1,400	Maxwell Motors	38¾	38¾	35	35	— 3⅝
61⅜	62	2,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	64	64	61½	62	— 3½
28½	29	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	31	31	27⅜	28½	— 2½
71½	72	1,000	May Dept. Stores	70¼	71⅜	70	71⅛	+ 1¼
183⅛	183⅜	40,700	Mexican Petroleum	185	185⅝	181¼	182¼	— ⅛
22¾	22⅞	200	Miami Copper	23⅛	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
44⅞	45¼	4,800	Midvale Steel	45⅝	45⅝	44	45	— ⅛
6	6¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
12	12	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
24	24½	2,900	Missouri Pacific	24¾	24¾	24	24	— ¼
51	52	300	Missouri Pacific pf	52	52	52	52	— ½
71	72	400	Montana Power	72½	72½	72	72	— 2½
32	32¼	100	Nat. Acme	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
123½	125	500	Nat. Biscuit	128	128	125	125	— 1½
116	120	200	Nat. Biscuit pf	118	118	117½	117½	— ½
70	70¼	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
160½	161½	600	Nat. Enam. & St	50⅝	50⅝	50½	50½	— ⅜
92½	93¾	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
	15⅜	100	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
106	110	200	N. Y. Air Brake	110	110	107	107	— 3
500	700	200	N. Y. Central	75¾	75¾	73	75	— ¾
25	26	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	26½	26½	26	26	— 1
29¼	29¾	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	30½	30½	29½	29½	— ⅝
19¼	19¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	
104½	105	300	Norfolk & Western	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	— ½
50	52	100	North Amer. x d	52	52	52	52	+ 1½
92¼	92¾	3,000	Northern Pacific	93	93½	92½	92½	— ½
	40¾	12,000	Ohio Cities Gas	40¾	41	40	40¼	— ½
		2,300	Ohio Cities G. rgts	3⅛	4	2⅝	3⅜	— ⅛
		400	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
	8¾	3,800	Ok. P. & R. x d, x r	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
		4,700	Do., rights	1⅛	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
80½	81	7,400	Pan-Am. P. & T.	80¾	81⅜	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	6,000	Penn. R. R.	44⅛	44⅝	43⅞	44	— ⅛
49½	50½	300	People's Gas, Chi	50	50	49¼	49½	— ⅛
58	58	200	Pere Marq. prior pf	58	58	58	58	— 1
35⅝	36	1,800	Philadelphia Co	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
44¾	44½	3,700	Pierce-Arrow	44¾	44⅞	44¼	44½	— ⅛
103	103¼	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	106	106	106	103	— ⅝
18⅜	18½	3,600	Pierce Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
48⅝	49⅜	700	Pittsburgh Coal	49	49	48½	48½	— ⅜
36½	36¾	2,300	Pitts. & West Va	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
71¾	72	300	Pressed Steel Car	72	73	71¾	71¾	— ¾
120	121	200	Pullman Co	121¼	121½	121	121	— 1
78¾	79	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	79	79	77½	77½	— ⅜
19⅝	19½	200	Ray Con. Copper	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
85	85	5,000	Reading	85	85	83¼	84¼	— ⅜
37½	37¾	100	Reading 1st pf	37½	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	100	Reading 2d pf	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
81½	82	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¾	82¾	81¼	81½	— ⅜
102	102	100	Rep. I. & S. pf. x d	102	102	102	102	— 1½
93	96¼	16,000	Royal Dutch t r	93	96¼	93	95	+ 2
89	92½	26,500	Do., temp. ctfs	89	92½	89	90¾	+ 2⅝
8	8¼	4,500	Saxon Motor	9	9¼	8	8¼	— 1¼
17⅜	17⅝	200	Seab. Air Line pf	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
178	178	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	178	178	176	176	— 1
10½	10¼	200	Shattuck Arizona	10½	10½	10	10	
42⅞	44⅜	35,600	Sinclair Oil Refin	42⅞	44⅜	42½	43⅜	+ ½
52	52	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
101⅝	102⅜	7,600	Southern Pacific	101⅝	102⅜	101¾	101⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	600	Southern Railway	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
88	88	300	Southern Ry. pf	88	88	87⅜	87⅜	— ½
132⅛	132¼	1,200	Standard Milling	132⅛	132¼	132	132¼	+ 2¼
82⅜	83½	41	Studebaker Co	82⅜	83½	81	81¾	— ½
53⅜	53⅝	500	Stutz Motor	53⅜	53⅝	52¾	52⅞	— ⅝
35	36	100	Superior Steel	35	36	35	36	
12⅜	13	900	Tenn. C. & C.	12⅜	13	12¾	12⅞	
212½	213	5,900	Texas Co.	213½	215½	212	212½	— ⅛
209		300	Do., sub. rcts. f p	211	211	211	211	+ 1½
34	34½	10,200	Texas & Pac.	35⅜	35⅜	33½	34	— ⅜
14	15	25,100	Third Ave.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— 1½
88½	88¾	16,800	Tobacco Products	88¼	89¾	87⅝	88½	+ 1½
98½	100¾	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	99½	99½	— 1½
138	151	100	Underwood Typew	140	140	140	140	
128⅝	129	3,000	Union Pacific	129	129½	126½	126¾	— ⅝
		100	Union Pacific pf	73½	73¾	73½	73¼	+ ⅛
42	43	1,800	United Alloy Steel	42¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
131	134½	20,400	United Cigar Stores	134⅝	135¾	132	134⅛	— ⅛
110	114	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	110	110	110	110	— 4
103½	115	100	United Drug	110	110	110	110	+ 7½
167½	170	400	United Fruit x d	171	171	170	170	— ⅛
24½	25	100	United Ry. Inv. pf	24	24	24	24	
19⅝	20	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20	19¾	19¾	— 1½
54⅝	55	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	24	81	U. S. Express	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
142	142½	24,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	143⅜	145¼	140½	142½	— ½
30⅛	31½	300	U. S. R. & Imp	31⅜	31⅝	31	31	— ⅞
83	83½	5,000	U. S. Rubber	84	84	82¾	83½	— ⅞
48⅜	49½	100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
45	50	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	— 1½
95⅝	95½	90,300	U. S. Steel	96⅛	96⅝	95⅜	95⅝	— ⅛
114⅝	115	100	U. S. Steel pf	115	115	115	115	+ ⅛
71	71⅝	1,000	Utah Copper	71⅝	71⅝	71	71	— ⅛
14½	15⅜	500	Utah Securities	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
57⅛	57½	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	58¼	58⅝	57½	57⅝	— ½
81⅝	81⅝	200	Wabash	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
33⅝	34	700	Wabash pf. A	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
10¾	11	400	Western Maryland	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18¼	19	400	Western Pacific	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
56½	57	300	Western Pacific pf	57	57	56½	56½	— ⅛
87⅝	88	300	West. Un. Tel. x d	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	47¼	2,500	Westingh. E. & M.	46¾	47⅜	46½	47	+ ⅛
8	8¼	200	Wheeling & L. E.	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
53	54	700	White Motors	53½	53½	53	53½	— ¼
76¾	77	600	Wilson & Co.	75¾	76¾	75¾	76¾	— ⅛
96⅜	98	100	Wilson & Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
26⅝	26¾	12,400	Willys-Overland	29¼	29¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
63⅜	63¾	1,100	Worthington Pump	65	65	61½	62¼	— 3½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Structure Stable.

The strong understructure of yesterday's stock market was pretty much in evidence all the way along. The net result of the day's trading was a lower price level, but with such news as the bears had at hand to facilitate their operations, a really large decline might have been expected. The removal of

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STERLING EXCHANGE ON AN OPEN BASIS

British Government Ceases to Support Dealings in the New York Market.

RATE DECLINES TO $4.70

Another Step, J. P. Morgan Believes, Designed to Restore Normal Business Conditions.

The British Government has ceased to support British exchange in the New York market, according to a statement issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday. The statement said: "We have received instructions from the British Government to suspend purchases of sterling exchange for (British) Government account." Mr. Morgan, who himself made the announcement, said, in commenting on it, "I presume this is simply another step of the kind all governments have been taking designed to permit business to resume its normal course."

The rate at which J. P. Morgan & Co., acting for the British Government, has maintained sterling exchange is $4.76 7-16 to the pound sterling for cable transfers. On the announcement of the withdrawal of support the rate declined to $4.70, for cables, with no quotation during most of the day for sight drafts on London. The market was very active and more or less feverish. At the formerly established rate of $4.76 7-16 the discount on British credit here was slightly more than 3 per cent. At yesterday's low level of $4.70 the discount was nearly 3½ per cent. This is the lowest rate at which actual business has been transacted since the Fall of 1915, when sterling exchange went as low as $4.50 to the pound, representing a discount of 7½ per cent., and necessitating "pegging" operations by the British and French Governments.

The announcement yesterday was a surprise to most bankers. Early in the week, when it became known that the French Government was taking steps to remove the artificial restrictions on its exchanges, it was reported both here and at London that similar action would be taken by the British Treasury authorities, but unofficial but supposedly inspired cable reports from London denied this most emphatically. Yesterday, however, even before Mr. Morgan made his announcement, it was apparent that something unusual was going on in the foreign exchange market, for it was discovered that there was no substantial or organized support to the quotation for sterling. In the muddle which followed, some very low quotations were reported, but so far as was learned by inquiry among leading banks and dealers, these extremely low quotations were temporary quotations and nothing more.

Discuss British Motives.

The most general reason given for the action of the British Treasury corresponds to the explanations offered by French fiscal officers now in this country for the removal of restraint on franc exchange: the British Government is anxious to see business returned to a normal basis. Both England and France are desirous of curtailing unnecessary imports into their countries. At the same time, in both countries there are those who demand that the artificial restrictions on trade be removed. Now, say bankers, the financial authorities in both countries are preparing to take off the licensing restrictions on imports and allow the discount on their exchanges to govern the trade movement. As far as is known here, the licensing systems in England and France have not as yet been abandoned, but it is expected they soon will be.

Under financial arrangements with the United States Government, both England and France will be in position to draw some credits from our Treasury as long as the peace treaty is unsigned, or until the huge authorization is unexhausted. There is approximately $1,000,000,000, it is said, still available for credit grants to the Allies, and yesterday it was said that such an amount would more than cover the needs of the Allies for a long time to come. Thus, purchases for Allied Governments will not be affected by the market rate for exchanges, because the United States Treasury will be able to supply credits here for their use. The private importers abroad, though, will be affected as they will be forced to pay more for imports the lower exchange rates go. In this way a declining exchange rate acts as a tariff barrier, and in the opinion of international bankers here, this will automatically tend to checks imports into Britain and France.

Look for Readjustment.

The situation as regards private importers in those countries is said to be more acute now than it is likely to be in the future. It is expected that conditions will be straightened out within a short time and that exchange rates will not go as low as some of the alarmists have predicted. As a matter of fact, bankers were rather well pleased yesterday that sterling held as well as it did and this was accepted as an augury of a much easier readjustment to normal than was generally anticipated a short time ago. If this readjustment were made, it was said, future financing between the United States and Europe would soon settle down to dealings between individuals in all countries, and would see the early elimination of Governments in commercial operations.

The situation in the exchange market, it was explained, is very different now from what it was in 1915, when England and France first began to stabilize their exchanges in this country. Then the United States, as a nation, was neutral and it was obviously impossible for the belligerent Governments to obtain credits from the United States Government, which became possible only after our entrance into the struggle. Thus, at that time, it was of vital importance to the belligerent Governments doing business with America to keep their exchanges as high as possible, because all settlements had to be made in the open market. Now, on the contrary, the Governments can finance themselves by arrangement with our Treasury and only private interests abroad will be adversely affected by the declining exchanges.

MINISTER NIETO HOPEFUL.

Thinks Conferences with Bankers Led to Better Understanding.

Rafael Nieto, acting Finance Minister in the Mexican Cabinet, who was said on Wednesday to be on his way back to Mexico, but is still in New York, issued a statement yesterday giving some details as to the purpose of his trip here. It was said yesterday that he will leave for Mexico within a few days.

"I am returning to Mexico," said the statement, "with the impression that my conferences with the International Committee of Bankers have been successful in securing a better understanding and co-operation between Mexico and her creditors. The matters in reference to Mexico's foreign debt will take some time to settle, and I have never presumed that they could be solved within a few weeks. The conferences have only begun and will be continued after further preliminary studies of the questions involved are completed."

Brooklyn Borough Gas Report.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company for last year shows a deficit, after charges and taxes, of $148,047. The net earnings were $90,622 as compared with $114,708 in the preceding year. The total income was $25,366. Against this were charges for interest, taxes and amortization of $173,413.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S SALES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	84.15	82.01	83.47	— .31
25 industrials	90.45	89.03	89.47	— .36
50 stocks	77.45	75.81	76.79	— .50

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 19	76.92	75.86	76.29	— .04
Mar. 18	76.94	75.16	76.33	— .37
Mar. 17	77.15	76.13	76.66	+ .21
Mar. 15	76.94	76.27	76.45	— .22
Mar. 14	77.27	76.27	76.74	+ .22
Mar. 13	77.59	76.52	76.72	— .22

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.12	Mar. 13	73.58	Mar. 5	76.79
1918.	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 26	67.40
1917.	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	84.85
1916.	76.73	Mar. 14	69.49	Mar. 1	67.83
1915.	68.52	Mar. 31	59.96	Mar. 1	64.96

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.12	Mar. 13	69.78	Jan. 21	76.79
†1918.	70.85	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	68.69
Full Years.					
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	72.20
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	68.83
1916.	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	86.23
1915.	94.15	Oct. 23	58.90	Feb. 24	91.32

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues 77.81	—.13	—.91	+1.18

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 19	77.44	—.10	Mar. 19	77.57	+.04
Mar. 18	77.54	+.02	Mar. 11	1735	—.12
Mar. 17	77.53	—.05	Mar. 10	77.65	+.06
Mar. 15	77.55	..	Mar. 8	77.57	+.01
Mar. 14	77.55	—.09	Mar. 7	77.56	+.11
Mar. 13	77.64	+.07	Mar. 6	77.45	—.13

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 2	77.31	Mar. 20	77.31
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 21	70.06	Mar. 30	76.13
Full Years.					
1918.	82.86	Nov. 12	73.65	Sep. 27	73.73
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.94	Dec. 20	74.94
1916.	99.15	Nov. 27	94.19	Apr. 20	98.04

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON DROPS ON REPORT.

Federal Ginning Figures Cause Bears to Force Prices Down.

The early trading in the cotton market yesterday was influenced mainly by the publication of the Census Bureau's final ginning figures, which showed 11,848,242 running bales and 12,022,601 gross bales for the 1918-1919 season. This was somewhat larger than had generally been expected, and the trade was inclined to sell on the figures, which were made public just before the opening here.

Wall Street houses, apparently believing the ginning report of the utmost importance and of considerable bearishness, were the aggressive sellers, and succeeded in getting prices down 30 to 50 points from the opening, which was strong.

After that the market rallied a little and held rather well at the improved levels. The business was not brisk and trading was devoid of its usual snap on report days. The commercial crop is still worrying the bulls, as it is certain to be above 13,000,000 bales when linters are included, and a good many bullish positions have been predicated on a gross crop of not more than 13,500,000 bales.

Against this larger-than-expected crop, however, there are offsets which promises to make a lively market later on. The removal of import restrictions in England and France, as indicated by the turn in the foreign exchange market, may mean a lively demand for cotton for export for a time, unless exchange on London and Paris moves too adversely to those centres. In addition, there is the probability of an opening up of trade with the Central European countries and also with the neutrals.

At the close of the market prices for near months were close to where they had left off the previous day. Far months, however, were considerably lower, losses ranging from 25 to more than 50 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	26.80	26.10	25.70	25.70@25.80	25.75
May	24.05	24.20	23.90	23.85	23.79
July	22.90	22.90	22.30	22.35	22.48
Sept	20.57	21.20	20.20	21.00	21.25
Oct	21.00	21.15	20.75	20.75@20.80	20.75
Dec			..	20.27@20.50	20.75
Jan			..	20.25@20.50	20.70

NEW CONTRACTS.

May	24.40	24.50	24.25	24.44@24.45	24.43
July	22.83	23.09	22.53	22.65@22.71	22.78
Oct	21.80	21.80	20.95	21.05@21.08	21.28
Dec	21.10	21.23	20.70	20.77@20.80	21.00
Jan	21.10	21.20	21.10	20.65@20.70	20.98

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and again unchanged at 28.45c for middling upland; sales, 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.20c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 26.85c; Memphis, 27c; Houston, 26.50c; Little Rock, 27.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	8,490	18,403	13,814
Exports	19,717	39,230	
Exports, season	3,252,617	3,171,567	3,942,226
New York stocks	83,908	86,214	135,184
Port stocks	1,306,089	1,340,488	1,580,925
N. Y. arrivals	1,480	194	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was fairly active at 15.28d for middling and 19.14d for good middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, of which American, 2,000 bales. Imports nil. Futures opened steady, 2 down to 8 up, and closed steady, 2 to 27 points higher than Wednesday. Prices: March, 18.49d; April, 18.66d; May, 14.29; June, 14.09d. Manchester: Yarns were irregular and cloths were more active.

Niagara Power Companies' Income.

The combined income account of the Niagara Falls Power Company and the Canadian Niagara Power Company, for last year, shows total operating revenue to have been $5,616,386 as compared with $3,225,115 in the preceding year. The net income increased from $2,195,804 in 1917 to $3,240,575 last year. After all deductions the surplus for last year was $1,901,883.

Harriman Deposits Show Growth.

The Harriman National Bank, which celebrated its eight anniversary yesterday, reports a growth in its deposits of 900 per cent. since the formation of the institution on March 20, 1911. On that day, when the Harriman National Bank received its charter, its deposits were approximately $4,100,000. Yesterday an officer of the bank announced the deposits were about $40,100,000.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Period Ended March 15.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance March 8		$18,532,433.32
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,210,429.96	
Miscellaneous	1,885.11	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	10,250,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	10,000,000.00	
		21,502,349.07
		$39,734,782.39
Payments—		
General administration	$3,954,434.16	
Corp. stock notes	6,000,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	5,000,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	11,276,100.00	
Interest on city debt	959,313.81	
		23,413,847.80
Balance March 15		$16,321,065.59

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance, uninvested March 8		$2,853,127.15
Receipts		11,791,223.42
		$14,643,350.57
Payments		10,007,025.00
Balance, uninvested March 15		$4,636,354.57
Aggregate balances March 15		$20,957,420.16

Controller's Statement as of March 15.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding March 8	$56,765,000.00	$76,857,000.00	$8,710,000.00
Net increase	1,480,000.00	8,320,000.00	*4,721,000.00
Outstanding March 15	$58,245,000.00	$85,167,000.00	$3,989,000.00
Cash balance	10,716,843.86		
Net obligation	$47,498,156.86		

*Decrease.

TRAVIS GIVES PLAN FOR NEW STATE TAX

Suggests Increases on Inheritances, Motorists, Temperance Drinks, and Stocks.

$30,000,000 MORE NEEDED

Controller Would Meet War Deficits Without Further Levy on Incomes and Realty.

State Controller Eugene M. Travis, outlining in a statement last night a system of taxation whereby he thought the loss of $11,000,000 tax and the deficit due to emergency appropriations during the war amounting to $19,000,000 would be made up without increasing the State's direct tax on realty, declared that he eliminated from consideration the question of State income tax, because he felt that the present Federal income tax with the proposed increases to cover at least six years makes such a State tax inadvisable at the present time. The Controller said the present condition of State finances is due not to waste, but to the people's own desire for improvements which have resulted in funded debt exceeding $368,000,000, with an annual interest obligation, in round numbers, of $13,000,000. Mr. Travis's statement said:

"The Inheritance Transfer Tax law could be amended so as to yield at least $3,000,000 more annually. New York does not tax bequests to benevolent, educational, and kindred institutions of other States, nor is a tax imposed upon the estates of non-residents in respect to money or intangibles physically present within the State. Other commonwealths insist upon such a tax, and it is time that New York should follow suit. The present investment tax is permissive, but it is difficult to compel owners of intangibles to contribute as they should for the support of the State. If the present law were made mandatory and suitable penalties provided, at least $4,000,000 could be added.

"If this State should adopt an annual tax on motorists similar to that imposed in all others, at least $2,500,000 revenue could be secured from this source.

"Many hotels and popular restaurants will reap a large profit from traffic in nonintoxicating substitutes, and a tax on this business would easily produce at least $6,000,000 annually. Again, corporations organizing here for the first time pay comparatively less for this privilege than in any other State, and a slight increase in the present rate would produce an income aggregating $2,000,000 annually.

"The stock transfer tax yielded more than $5,000,000 last year, and at least $1,000,000 more could be added without increasing the present rate, if a tax were imposed on shares of stock borrowed and loaned, and also upon their original issue. In addition, over $13,000,000 more revenue could be secured from the present manufacturing and mercantile corporation income tax, if partnerships and general business organizations were included in the scope of this law.

"The tax on banks last year, amounting to $5,500,000, was retained by the communities while the tax on trust companies and the surplus of savings banks aggregating $4,000,000 was kept by the State. If this rate was increased one-quarter per cent. it would yield at least $2,375,000 more.

"Finally, additional income of at least $2,000,000 annually could be secured if the law limiting the exemption of bonds to Federal, State, and municipal securities was amended. This would mean the taxing of every serial registered or coupon bond issued as an investment."

CANADIAN PACIFIC REPORT.

Gross Earnings Reach Record Mark of $157,537,698.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the last year show a total of $157,537,698, the largest ever reported by the company in its history. The gross is an increase of $5,148,365 over the figures of 1917. The surplus after charges was $24,824,875, as compared with $33,848,192 in the preceding year. Of this amount the portion available for dividends on the common stock was at the rate of 10.97 per cent., whereas in the 1917 report, earnings equal to 15.89 per cent. were shown.

The reduction in net earnings after a record gross business was largely attributable to the increase in operating expenses, which were more than $17,000,000 greater in 1918 than in 1917. Special income fell off by more than $2,500,000, but this account was able to show a slight surplus after payment of the 3 per cent. dividend to the common stock. Operations of the railroad proper exceeded the 7 per cent. contribution by nearly 1 per cent. Dividends paid on both the preferred and the common shares were unchanged from the previous year. The surplus last year was $2,532,372, as against $11,354,315 in 1917.

Great Falls Power Co. Report.

The Great Falls Power Company in its annual report for last year shows gross earnings of $3,563,836 and net earnings of $2,107,774. The total net income was $2,220,790. After depreciation charges there was a balance of $1,568,396. The surplus, after dividends, was $547,135.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.15	6.30	6.50	6.60
Spelter	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.60
Antimony	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Quicksilver	$70.00	..	$70.00	..
Aluminum	29.00	$1.00	29.00	$0.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		36.15		36.15

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 16c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	0	0	77	15	0
Copper, futures	74	10	0	74	15	0
Tin, spot	253	15	0	257	0	0
Tin, futures	253	5	0	230	0	0
Spelter, spot	32	0	0	33	0	0
Spelter, futures	37	10	0	37	10	0
Lead, spot	25	0	0	26	0	0
Lead, futures	27	0	0	27	0	0

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First Mortgage Bonds

New York, March 19, 1919.

To the holders of

The Jefferson Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1, 1889, maturing April 1, 1919.

The Jefferson Railroad Company offers to exchange the above mentioned bonds so that they shall mature April 1, 1939, (subject to redemption at 105% and accrued interest on any interest day on thirty days published notice) at interest at the rate of 5½% per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of April and of October in each year at the office of Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New York, N. Y., without deduction for any taxes which the Railroad Company is bound to pay or entitled to deduct therefrom, the present mortgage security of said bonds to remain unimpaired.

Holders of such bonds are referred to the appended announcement of Messrs. Drexel & Co. as to the terms of the extension offer.

The Jefferson Railroad Company,
By F. D. Underwood,
Vice-President.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1919.

Referring to the above notice, the extension privilege applies only to the holders of such bonds who shall deposit the same with us at our office, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on or before April 1, 1919.

At the time of making such deposit, the coupon due April 1, 1919, will be cashed if presented with proper income-tax certificate.

Upon such deposit, temporary receipts will be issued exchangeable for bonds of an equal principal amount, with the Extension Supplement and coupon sheet attached, when prepared, and there will be paid in cash the sum of $20 for each $1,000 bond. The investment yield of the extended bonds will thus be approximately 5¾% per annum.

Copies of the Extension Supplement may be had on application at our office.

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4½s July, 1967	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	3½s Nov., 1954	81½	82½	81½
4½s June, 1968	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	3½s May, 1964	81½		81½
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝				
4½s Mar., 1967	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	4½s 1924-1931	4.70		4.60
4½s Mar., 1966-30	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝	4½s 1921-1923	4.70		4.60
4½s Mar., 1964	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	4½s 1915-1926	4.70		4.60
4½s Mar., 1963	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	4½s 1919-1925	4.70	4.50	4.60
4½s Apr., 1966	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	4½s 1924-1952	4.70	4.50	4.60
4½s Sept., 1963	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s May, 1958	91	91⅛	91	4½s 1930-1938	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1958	91	91⅛	91	3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1957	91	91⅛	91	3½s 1927-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1965	90¾	91	90¾	3½s 1918-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90¾	3½s 1915-1926	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s Nov., 1938	91⅛	93	92	3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50	
4s May, 1918	98⅜		98⅜	3s 1915-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s Nov., 1965	81		81				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
880	Cities Service	348	345	345	348
1,480	Cities Service pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
12,550	Cities Service bank shrs.	37½	36¾	36¾	36⅞
$40,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	129	131
67,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102¾	101⅛	101⅛	102

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15	16
Adiron Elec Power pf	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	118	121
Am Gas & Electric pf	43	46
Am Light & Traction	240	243
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100
Am Power & Light	59	60
Am Power & Light pf	77	78½
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	32	37
Am W W & Electric	6	7⅛
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	63	67
Am W W & E partic	10	13
Carolina Power & L	30	33
Colorado Power	23	28
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Columbus Electric pf	73	78
Com Power, Ry & Lt	19	21
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	42¾	43¾
Conn Power pf	73	78
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	53	57
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	78
El Paso Electric	83	87
Electric S & S pf	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	9	11
Federal Lt & Trac pf	43	47
Galveston-Houston Elec	30	35
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	57	60

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	67	69½
Appalach Power 1st 5s	68	72½
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	85	90
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	92	95
Cities Fuel & P 7s	96½	98½
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80
Col Power 5s, 1963	87	90
Cons. Power 5s, 1952	95	99
Consumers Pow 5s, '36	87½	89
Dallas Electric 6s, '22	89	93
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s, '27	96	98
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90
Empire Gas & F 6s	96	100
Empire Refining 6s	94	97
G. West Power 5s, '46	84½	86½
Gt West Power 6s, '25	87	92
Middle West U 5s, '65	86	93
Miss River Power 1st 5s	78½	80
Nor Ont Lt & Pow 6s	76	82
Northern States Power 5s	70	73
Northern States Pow pf	91	92½
Northern Texas Elec	51	56
Northern Tex Elec pf	68	73
Pacific Gas & Electric	53½	53½
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	87½	89
Puget Sd Trac, L & P	15	18
Puget Sd Tr, L & P pf	62	65
Ry & Light Sec pf	15	20
Republic Ry & Light	21	22½
Republic Ry & L pf	80	81
Southern Cal Edison	88	90
Southern Cal Edison pf	98½	102
Standard Gas & Elec	23½	29½
Standard Gas & Elec pf	44	45
Tampa Electric	107	112
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	5½	6
Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf	24	27
United Light & Rys	40	42
United Light & Rys pf	71	72½
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf	65½	66½
West, Church & Kerr	62	65
Wests. Church & K pf	81	84

Bonds.

Am Gas Ch. 107⅞	107¾	107⅞
Do pf	101½	101¾
Am Sugar	124	123
Do pf	116⅝	116
Am T & T	103	104⅛
Am Wool pf 6s	97½	98
Am. G. & W. L.	116	114
Booth Fish	20⅜	20⅝
Cent Steel	15	14⅜
Do Standard	44¼	44½
Gen Elec	156	156
Gorton Pew	29½	29½
Int Prod Co	19	19
Island Oil	7⅛	7⅜

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & W. I 5s	79	79
7,000	N E Tel 5s	90¼	90½

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	AmRadia pf	116	116	116
115	Armour pf	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
225	Booth Fish	21	20⅜	21
50	Chi G & C pf	8	8	8
50	Chi Pn Tool	63¼	63⅛	63½
535	Cudahy	109	108	108
72	Com Edison	113	113	115
95	Dia Match	112	112	112
575	Ill Brick	68	67	67
5,758	Libby	27¼	26	26

Bonds.

$2,000	BoothFish 6s	94	94
1,000	Chi Tel 5s	96	96
3,000	ComEdist 5s	93¾	93¾
1,000	MetSWlst 4s	55½	55½
$5,000	Peo G ref 5s	77¾	77¾
20,000	Pub Serv of Nor Ill 5s	87½	87½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
257	Am Stores	28	28	28
4	Am Gas, N J	65	65	65
8	Buf&Susq pf	52	52	52
30	Cambridge	40	40	40
2,130	El Stor Bat	66¾	64¼	66
80	Int Ry of N A	28¾	28	28½
50	KeystTel pf	101	101	101
190	Lake Superior	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞

Bonds.

$2,000	Read gen 4s	84¼	84¼

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Sewer P	15¾	15¾	15¾
225	Am W G M	53	53	53
130	Col'mbiaG&E	46	45	45
10	Harb-W pf	100	100	100
260	Ind. Brewing	3½	3½	3½
215	do pf	9	9	9
25	La Belle Iron	98	98	98
20	Lone St Gas	213	213	213
135	Mfrs Lt & H	50¾	50	50¾
110	Nat Fireproof	7¾	7¾	7¾
540	OhioFuelSup	45¾	45¾	45¾
385	Okla Gas	31¾	31¼	31¾

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yester-day's Bid.	Yester-day's Ask.	Week's day. Bid.
Am Brass	206	209	206
Atlas Powder	133	140	130
Do pf	93	98	88
Babcock & Wilcox	168	168	166
Bliss	250	350	250
Do pf	75	80	80
Colt's Arms	40	44	40
Du Pont Powder	255	265	255
Do debs pf	92½	94	92¼
Hercules	216	220	216
Hercules pf	106	108	106
Ingersoll-Rand Co	168	172	164
Do pf	100	103	97
Niles-Bem't-Pond	100	104	100
Do pf	93	100	93
Scovill Mfg	343	360	345
Standard Screw	275	285	273

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day's Bid.	Yester-day's Ask.	Week's day. Bid.
Am Cigar	130	132	130
Do pf	89	89	85
Conley Foil	200	220	200
Geo W Heinze Co	161	166	161
Do pf	110½	111	110½
J S Young	98	105	98
MacA & Forbes	205	215	200
Do pf	100	102	100
P R-Am Tobacco	128	134	128
R J Reynolds, A	440	460	440
Do B	380	395	380
Do pf	106	111	106
Weiman-Bruton	170	175	167
Do pf	103	108	103

*Ex dividend.

DIVIDENDS.

Dayton Coal, Iron & Railway Co.
Dayton, Tennessee.

The Board of Directors of Dayton Coal Iron & Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of April, 1919, to shareholders of record at close of business March 22nd, 1919.

Checks will be mailed through the Corporation Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York. WM. F. HOWELL, Secretary.

New York, March 17th, 1919.

OTTO EISENLOHR & BROS., INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT., on the outstanding preferred stock of the corporation, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1919.

HARRY DIETRICH, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were reactionary at the close of a moderately active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were slightly above the lowest levels of the session but the net losses in a majority of the active issues ranged from a fraction to a point. The market movement throughout the session was irregular. The selling in the afternoon was general and included both industrials and rails.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Jun	2	2	2
250	Allis-Chalm	36½	35	35¾
320	Am B Sugar	76¾	75	75
370	Am Can	49	47⅝	48½
30	Am C & F	99	99	99
120	Am Cot Oil	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝
20	Am H & L pf	94⅝	93½	93½
40	Am Ice	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛
630	Am Internat	71	69¾	71
50	Am Linseed	49	48⅝	48⅝
110	Am Loco	67¼	66¼	66¼
150	Am Malt	2¾	2	2
300	Am S & R	99⅜	97⅜	97⅜
730	Am Sugar	125	122⅝	123
180	Am Su Tob	118¾	112¾	113⅜
20	Am T & T	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
80	Am W P pf	87	85¾	85¾
30	Anac Cop	61¼	60¾	60¾
22	A. T. & S. F	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
20	A. G. & W. I.	115¾	115¾	115¾
2,040	Bald Loco	86¼	81¾	81⅞
375	Beth St'l B	86¾	85¾	85¾
450	B'klyn R. T	23½	22	22⅜
40	Butte C & Z	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
40	Cal. Packing	54¼	54¼	54¼
130	Cal Petrol	24¼	23¾	23¾
400	Cen Leather	73⅜	69⅞	70⅝
20	Ches & Ohio	58¾	58¾	58¾
220	C. M. & St. P	38	37	37¼
30	Do pf	53¾	53¾	53¾
10	C. R. I. & P.	24½	24¼	24½
10	Chino Copper	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
125	Colomb Gas	45¾	45	45
70	Col F. & I.	43	41⅜	41⅜
880	Corn Prod	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛
240	Crucible St'l	66⅜	65¼	65¼
260	Cuba Cane	24¾	23¾	23¾
1,100	Dist Secur	68	65	65
80	Erie	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝
20	Gas W & W	31¾	31¼	31½
870	Gen Motors	161⅞	158¾	160½
80	Goodrich Rub	67⅝	66	66
20	Gt Nor pf	93½	90¾	93½
70	Gt Nor Ore	41¼	41	41⅜
10	Inspir Cop	46½	46¼	46½
200	Int Mer Mar	28⅜	27¾	28
3,540	Do pf	114½	110⅝	111⅝
150	Int Nickel	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
410	Int Paper	46¾	44⅞	45¾
1,100	Interb Cons	3¼	4¼	4¼
620	Do pf	19⅝	18¼	19
280	Kelly-S Tire	113½	110¾	113½
40	Kenne Cop	30	30	30
20	Lack Steel	69¼	69¼	69¼
100	Max Motor	31¾	30½	30⅝
50	Do 2d pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
4,405	Mex Petrol	185½	181½	183⅝
80	Miami Cop	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
90	Midvale Steel	45¾	44¾	44¾
100	Mo Pacific	34⅝	34¼	34¼
30	Nat Conduit	15⅝	15½	15½
20	Nat Enamel	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
20	N Y Air Br	113	111	111
30	N Y Central	75½	75	75
180	NY, NH & H	23¾	23¼	23¼
10	North. Pac	83	83	83
230	Ohio C Gas	41	40¼	40¼
10	Ont. Silver	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
900	Okla Oil	9	8¼	8¾
220	P. A. P. & T.	81¾	80¾	80¾
130	Pennsylvania	44¼	43⅝	44¼
10	Phila Co	35¾	35¾	35¾
230	Pierce-Arrow	44¾	44¼	44½
410	Pierce Oil	18¾	18¼	18¼
100	P. A. W. Va.	27	26⅝	26⅝
10	Ry St'l Spgs	78½	78¼	78¼
30	Ray Copper	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
1,100	Reading	86	85½	86
10	Rep I & S	83¾	83¾	83¾
335	Royal Dutch			
	N Y S.	96⅝	94¾	96¼
40	Do tem cfts	92	91¾	91¾
1,025	Saxon Mot	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
1,170	Shoal Oil	44¼	42¾	43¾
630	South Pac	102¾	101½	101⅝
20	South Ry	28½	28⅜	28⅜
10	Stutz Motor	54	54	54
1,150	Studebaker	63¾	61¼	61¼
10	Tenn Cop	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
130	Texas Co	215	213¾	213¾
780	Texas & Pac	35¾	35¾	34¾
340	Third Ave	39	38¾	38¾
250	Union Pac	128¾	128¼	128⅜
745	Un Cig St	135¾	131⅜	134
930	U S Rubber	94	93¾	93¾
8,620	U S Steel	96	94⅝	95¾
70	Va-Car Ch	58½	57¾	57¾
240	Westing Mf	47½	46¾	46¾
785	Wrlys-Overl	29¾	29½	29½

*U S BONDS.

$1,300	Lib 3½s	100.00	99.98	100.00
1,550	1st 4½s	96.34	96.28	96.30
1,350	2d 4½s	95.08	95.00	95.00
2,750	3d 4½s	96.06	95.92	95.92
3,350	4th 4½s	96.52	96.42	96.44

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Aetna Explo	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
300	‡Am Bosch Magneto	67½	67¼	67½
200	Am-Brit Mfg	3½	3½	3½
1,500	‡AmRadMach	37	36	36¾
1,300	‡Am Writ Pap	5	4½	4½
100	Brit-Am Tob.			
	rets	24¼	24¼	24¼
400	Do, coupon	24¼	24	24¼
1,100	‡Chalm Mot	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
1,050	‡DebgrProd	11⅜	10⅝	11¼
600	‡FamousPlayers-Lasky	57½	56½	56½
1,000	‡Frese't(Tex) Sulphur	42¾	42¼	43
800	‡Gen Asphalt	67⅝	65½	65½
100	‡ Do pf	101	101	101
300	‡Hav Tob pf	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
15,000	HuppMotCar	9¼	8¾	8¾
500	Int'cont Rub	18½	18	18
300	‡Jones Bros Tea	26¼	26¼	26½
4,600	Keyst T & R	85¼	83¾	84½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

5	‡Atl Ref	1250	1250	1250
25	‡Galena Sig Oil pf, n	105	105	105
75	‡Ohio Oil Co	349	344	344
10	‡PrairieOil&G	670	670	670
10	‡Prairie P L	286	286	286
10	‡South P Oil	300	300	300
10	‡S O. Ind	780	780	780
62	‡S O. N Y	352	350	351
20	‡Swan & F	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,200	‡Allen Oil	2	1⅝	1⅝
800	‡Bar O & G	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,200	‡Boone Oil	4	3¾	4
6,000	‡Bos-Wyo O	34	32	33
5,000	‡Com Pet wi	51¾	50½	50½
2,000	‡Cos & Cos	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,150	‡Crystal Oil	2	1⅞	2
300	‡Elk B Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾
10,000	‡Elm Oil	5½	5	5
12,000	‡Fed Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,000	‡Glenrock O	4½	4¼	4¼
2,000	‡GtPlainsPet	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Hoss	⅝	⅝	⅝
	‡Houston O w i	15¾	15½	15½
200	‡Houston Oil	81	80½	80½
6,500	‡Hudson Oil	2¾	1¾	2¾
400	‡Int Pet	21	20¾	21
4,500	‡Jal O & T	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,200	‡Kenova Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,200	‡La O & R	39½	38¾	39½
8,000	‡MarlandPet	7¾	6¾	7¾
1,100	‡McC P & R	2¾	2	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

2,300	‡Alas-BCMet	39	33	39
5,000	‡Arlpha. M & M p	31	28	31
100	‡Am Mines	1	1	1
8,000	‡Am T & T	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Ariz B Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Ari Butte	60	60	60
3,700	‡Atlanta	6	5½	5½
1,200	‡Big L Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	‡Boe & Mex	51	50	51
2,500	‡Caledonia	31	31	31
800	‡CalxJerome	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Canada Cop	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,800	‡Candel Sil	64	61	63
22,500	‡Candsey	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,200	‡CerbSilMxM	4¼	4	4¼
800	Cres Con G	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	‡Eu Cross M	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	‡Gen Silver	78	77	78
11,200	‡Gold G Exp	4½	3¾	4
1,750	‡Goldf Con	20	19	19
800	‡HamM&S, p	74	74	74
10,000	‡Hat G M, p	35	30	35
2,000	‡AmT&Tds	99¾	99¾	99¾
35,000	‡Anacon 6s	97⅞	97¾	97¾
1,000	‡Can Gov 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
40,000	‡Fed F L 5s	104½	104¼	104½
73,000	‡Int R T 7s	90	88	88
10,000	‡Ill Cent 5½s	96½	96½	96½
125,000	‡Kan City Sou 5s, 1918	141¾	140	140
1,000	‡Kan City Ry Term 6s	93	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Air Reduction	50	60	50	60
Am-Brit pf	20	30	20	30
Brill Car Co.	33	35½	33	35½
Bucyrus	13	15	12	13
Canton Steel	85	95	85	95
Car Lt & Pow	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Chalm M pf	35	40	35	40
Chev Motor	195	220	190	220
Colum Graph	170	175	170	175
Colum Wool'n	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11¾
Curtiss Aero	11	13	11	13
Do pf	45	65	45	65
Eastern Steel	74	77	74	77
Emer Phono	3½	4	3½	4
G S Razor	120	132	120	132
Havana Tob	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Holly Sug pf	92	97	92	97
Imp Tobacco (Gt Brit)	16½	17¼	16½	17¼
Lake Tor Boat	1¾	2	1¾	2
Lima Loco	34	38	34	38
L Val Coal	84	87	84	87
Man Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Stromberg Mot	90	97	90	97
Nat A & C pf	88	90	88	90
Nat Fireproof	8¾	9	8¾	9
Nat Firep pf	14½	16	14½	16
Nat Motors	25	29	25	29
N Y Shipbldg	34	37	34	37
Penn C & C	23	24	23	24
Poulson Wire	4½	6	4½	6
Rem Type	45	47	45	47
Reo Motor	35	38	35	38
R J Reynolds Tobacco, B	385	390	385	390
Stewart Mfg	38¾	39½	38¾	39½

DIVIDENDS.

Finance and Trading Corporation,
45 Exchange Place,
New York, N. Y.

March 20, 1919.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the three months ending March 31, 1919, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 27, 1919.

Transfer books will not close.

OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, Jr., Treasurer.

EVERETT, HEANEY & CO., INC.
New York, March 19, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Everett, Heaney & Co., Inc., has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½% on the stock of this Corporation, payable April 10, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 31, 1919.

ELIAS L. EVERETT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

RINDGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable Tuesday, April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

FRANK J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,
165 Broadway,
New York, March 20th, 1919.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable at its office on April 1, 1919, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on March 27th, 1919.

G. F. GUNTHER, Secretary.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day's Bid.	Yester-day's Ask.	Week's day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	16	18⅝	18
Atlantic Refining	1250	1275	1225
Borne-Scrymser	500	515	500
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	93	90
Chesebrough Mfg	320	340	320
Continental Oil	535	550	535
Crescent Pipe Line	28	40	28
Cumberland P L	180	190	180
Eureka Pipe Line	168	174	168
Galena Signal Oil	107	160	105
Do pf, new	101	105	101
Do pf, old	125	150	125
Illinois Pipe Line	170	175	170
Indiana Pipe Line	90	102	90
Int Pet Co, Ltd	20¾	21¼	21¼
National Transit	22	24	24
N Y Transit	190	205	190
Northern Pipe Line	108	115	108
Ohio Oil	340	348	345
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	53	58	55
Prairie Oil & Gas	660	670	665
Prairie Pipe Line	268	270	268
Solar Refining	355	370	350
Southern Pipe Line	165	170	165
South Penn Oil	295	305	295
Southwest Pa	93	96	93
Stand Oil of Cal	265	272	265
Stand Oil of Ind	775	785	775

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Founded 1803

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share; to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
To the Stockholders of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of said Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Railroad Company, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing directors, of electing inspectors of election to act as such at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock of said Railroad Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on April 8th, to 10 A. M. on April 21st, 1919. H. B. BLANCHARD,
Secretary of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company.
March 15th, 1919.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE National Machine Box Mak'g Co., Inc.:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, the election of Directors for the NATIONAL BOX MAKING MACHINE CO., not having been held on day designated by the By-Laws, a meeting of the members of the said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, of repealing the present By-Laws, of adopting new By-Laws, and of transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the President of said corporation, Room 1218, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York City, March 11, 1919.
CARL F. BOKER, A Stockholder.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Findings Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the company, No. 138 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1919, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to change the name of the corporation from Metropolitan Findings Co., Inc., to Metropolitan Slipper Co., Inc.
Dated New York, March 19th, 1919.
ADOLPH ADAMSON, President.
HENRY WILDER, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 16, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, April 2, 1919.

The Stock Transfer Books will close on Friday, March 21, 1919, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, April 3, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M.

E. S. LOCKE, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., February 25, 1919.

▲ MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on Monday, March 31st, 1919, at the hour of thirty o'clock P. M. at the offices of the Company at 130 Washington Place, New York City, for the election of Directors and Officers, as provided in the by-laws of the Company, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully be brought before such meeting.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

511 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y., March 19, 1919.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BRADHAM TOBACCO CORPORATION, for the purpose of election of officers and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the first day of April, 1919, at two o'clock P. M.

A. P. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The National Acme Company will be held at the Main Office of The Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, March 27th, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

N. S. RATHBURN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J. Salvage of Camp Kendrick.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Constructing Quartermaster at Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J., until 12 o'clock noon, March 29th, 1919, for the sale of Camp Kendrick, which has a capacity for the housing of ten thousand men, which includes all buildings, equipment and mechanical equipment, electrical plant, heating plant, water supply and sewerage. A complete list of equipment and various materials will be furnished by the Constructing Quartermaster of Camp Kendrick upon request. All bids shall be sealed and addressed to the Chief of Constructing Division and marked "Proposals for the Salvaging of Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J.," with the names of the bidders thereon. A certified check equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid must accompany each proposal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Geo. C. Burnett, Major Q. M. C., U. S. A., Constructing Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO BOND BUYERS.

Bids will be received by the County Controller of Washington County, at his office, Washington, Penna., until 11:30 A. M., Monday, March 24, 1919, to be opened in the office of the County Commissioners immediately thereafter, for $125,000 Road Improvement Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, free of Penna. State Tax, dated April 1, 1919, and maturing as follows: $5,000, October 1st, 1927; $10,000, October 1st, 1928 to 1934, both years inclusive; $25,000, October 1st, 1935, and $20,000, October 1st, 1936. A certified check in the sum of $5,000 must accompany each proposal, the right being reserved to reject any and all bids.

For further information address County Commissioners, Washington, Penna.
T. J. UNDERWOOD,
County Controller.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C., March 17, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., March 27, 1919, and then opened, for the purchase of grease, recovered from garbage, collected by the Commissioners, D. C., during April 1, 1919, to and including May 31, 1919. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, together with necessary information, may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineering Department, Room 427, District Building. GWYN GARDINER, C. W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED (NEW) ENGINEERS' COLLARS AND RAILROAD LANTERNS.—Bids will be opened 10 A. M. April 17, 1919, for 500 or more of either of the following items, f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., where they may be inspected: 10,000 one-pt., straight spout, blank enameled oilers, refer to S. P. D. No. 565 GB.; 50,000 one-half pt., combination rigid and swing bail galvanized lanterns, refer to S. P. D. No. 278 GB. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Only those advertisements offering business opportunities that will bear strict investigation are accepted for The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Bid.	Due.	Bid.	Ask. Yield.
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	99⅞	99⅝ 6.00
Dom. of Canada		Aug.,1919	99⅞	99⅝ 5.10
Gov. of N. S.W.		July, 1919	99⅞	99⅝ 5.10
Gov. of Queens.		Nov., 1923	99⅞	99⅝ 5.75
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	99⅞	99⅝ 5.10
Russian Gov.5½		June, 1919	93½	93 ..
Russian Gov.6½		Dec., 1921	85	83 ..
Russian Gov.6½		Dec., 1921	85	83 ..
Swiss Gov...5		Mar., 1929	99¼	100 5.00

Company Issues.

A. R. Mac. C.7		Jan.,'20-22	99½	101 6.45
Am. Cot. Oil..5		Sep., 1919	100⅛	100⅜ 5.00
Am. Ex. Int. L..6		Aug., 1921	99½	99¾ 6.05
Am. Thread..6		Dec., 1928	101	103 5.75
Am. T. & T..7		July15,'20	101¼	101½ 6.10
Am. Tob. Co.7		Nov., 1919	100⅜	100⅝ 4.00
Am. Tob. Co.7		Nov., 1920	100⅝	101 6.00
Am. Tob. Co.7		Nov., 1921	102½	102⅝ 5.80
Am. Tob. Co.7		Nov., 1922	103⅛	103⅜ 5.90
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	103¾	104 5.92
Atl. Vel. Ry..				
1st & ref...6		July, 1919	98	100 7.00
B. & O. R. R.5		July, 1919	99½	99⅝ 5.70
Beth. S. Corp.7		July15,'19	100¾	100⅞ 5.15
Beth. S. Corp.7		July15,'20	101¼	101½ 5.83
Beth. S. Corp.7		July15,'21	101¼	101½ 6.35
Beth. S. Corp.7		July15,'22	101¼	101½ 6.45
Beth. S. Corp.7		July15,'23	101¼	101½ 6.49
Can. Pac. Ry.6		Mar. 2,'21	100¼	100⅝ 5.85
Chi. Pn. Tool.8		Feb., 1927	98	99½ 7.70
Chi. Pn. Tool.8		Oct., 1920	99	100 6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.8		Oct., 1921	98½	99½ 6.20
Chi. R. & I. P.6		July15,'19	99⅜	99½ 6.75
Chi. R. I. & P.6		July, 1922	98	98¼ 6.55
Cub-Am. Sug.6		Jan., 1920	99⅞	100⅛ 5.50
Cub.-Am. Sug.6		Jan., 1921	100	100⅛ 5.70
Cud'hy P. Co.7		July15,'22	101½	102¼ 6.40
Del. L. & W..5		Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾ 5.75
Duq. Lt. Co..6		July, 1921	98	98¾ 6.50
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1919	99⅝	100 6.00
Fed. Sug. R..6		Jan., 1920	99¾	100 6.00
Gen. Electric.6		July, 1919	100⅛	100⅜ 5.25
Gen. Electric.6		July, 1920	100¼	100⅝ 5.45
Gt. A. & P...5		June,1921	99½	99¾ 6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry..5		Sep., 1920	99⅝	99 6.00
I. C. C. & E..5		Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾ 7.50
M. V. G. & E.5		May, 1922	86	87½ 9.26
Mat. Bl. 6		Dec., 1920	93	97½ 7.75
N. Y. Central..6		Sep., 1919	99⅝	99¾ 5.75
Old. G. & E..6		June, 1919	98	100 6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.7		Dec., 1929	95	98 8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.				
1st & ref...6		June,1924	89	91 ..
Penn. Co. 4½		June15'21	97	97⅛ 5.75
Phila. Co.....6		Feb., 1922	96¾	96⅞ 7.20
P. & S. R. R.6		Mar., 1920	100	100⅛ 5.80
P. S. C., N.J.7		Mar., 1923	97	97½ 7.00
Proc. & Gam.7		Mar., 1920	101¼	101⅞ 5.95
Proc. & Gam.7		Mar., 1921	102	102⅜ 5.70
Proc. & Gam.7		Mar., 1922	103½	104 5.90
Proc. & Gam.7		Mar., 1923	103½	104⅛ 5.75
Roch. R. & L.7		Sep., 1921	99½	101 6.55
San Diego C.				
G. E. E....6		Dec., 1922	91	96 7.50
Shawinig. W. & P.5		Dec., 1919	99	104 ..
St. L. & E.ser.7		Sep., 1921	96	100 8.00
Southern Ry..6		Mar., 1922	99½	99⅝ 6.15
Stude. Corp...7		Jan., 1921	100	100⅝ 6.60
Stude. Corp...7		Jan., 1929	90	97 7.45
United L. & P.				
Ry. Sec. ...6		May, 1920	97	98 7.25
U. L. & Ry.sec.7		Apr., 1923	97	99 ..
Utah E. Corp.6		Sep. 15,'21	99¾	99¾ 10.30
W. E. & M....6		Feb.19,'20	99⅛	100¼ 5.90

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH GAS for year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total receipts.	$518,078	$434,646	$394,078
Net earn.....	90,629	114,708	149,585
Net rate res. on acct. $90 rate	31.63%	66.87%	53.76%
Balance.....	9,001	47,884	115,847
Total income..	35,386	66,510	146,297
Deficit	148,047	83,441	8,204

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	347,207	193,186	54,021
Net aft. taxes..	92,407	49,483	42,918
Sur. aft. chgs..	52,032	17,170	35,463
12 mos. gross..	3,250,067	1,924,496	650,451
Net aft. taxes..	861,851	598,206	263,748
Sur. aft. chgs..	374,569	271,054	53,515

DETROIT EDISON CO. for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	1,306,873	1,142,497	167,332
Net. aft. taxes.	377,197	349,830	27,377
Sur. aft. chgs..	239,261	252,223	¤12,071
2 mos.' gross..	2,780,558	2,420,283	360,295
Net aft. taxes..	835,869	742,735	93,133
Sur. aft. chgs..	567,836	544,323	23,056

MONTANA POWER for quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
3 mos.' gross..	2,052,897	1,772,500	280,197
Net. aft. taxes..	1,222,407	1,153,627	68,780
Sur. aft. chgs..	785,864	775,324	10,570

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT & POWER CO., for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earn.....	908,050	917,350	¤9,300
Net aft. taxes.	647,621	655,795	¤8,144
Sur. aft. int...	371,261	380,281	¤9,020
Sur. aft. divds.	29,706	81,161	¤51,454
Profit & loss sur.	627,179	623,536	13,643

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	688,288	606,720	79,537
Net. before tax.	261,938	231,467	29,540
Sur. aft. chgs..	86,011	133,752	¤47,740
8 mos.' gross..	5,450,504	4,808,645	641,859
Net before tax.	1,797,468	2,207,180	¤409,711
Sur. aft. chgs..	490,468	1,009,740	¤519,542

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION subsidiary companies for February—

Gross	406,016	348,451	57,564
Net aft. taxes..	253,697	210,177	43,520
Sur. aft. chgs. incl. dep....	73,220	58,718	14,502
12 mos.' gross..	4,762,447	4,051,611	710,836
Net aft. taxes..	2,973,604	2,513,540	460,064
Sur. aft. chgs. incl. d—	981,224	687,748	243,476

¤Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

COMPUTING - TABULATING-RECORDING for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net profit....	$2,134,837	$1,915,746	$1,531,227
Interest	346,531	347,888	344,373
Balance.....	1,788,306	1,567,858	1,186,854
Dividends	418,223	418,963	418,292
Surplus.....	1,368,084	1,149,396	768,562
P. & L. acc...	13,488,249	3,985,084	2,835,688
Add'l allowance for depreciation, reserves for doubtful accounts, &c.			1,000,000

†No allowance for Federal taxes which have not yet been finally determined.

WORLD TOUR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross; profits..	$18,776	1,190,363	362,544
Net profit ...	289,112	661,930	383,806
Pf dividends...	85,750	85,750	85,750
Com. dividends.	70,000	70,000	70,000
Surplus	133,362	506,200	228,056

‡Excess profit and income taxes for year 1918 to be deducted when ascertained.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....1919-'27		4	6¼%	5.90 5.50
Buf., R. & P.....1919-'33		4½	6%	5.95 5.65
Can. Pacific.....1919-'28		4½	5.90	5.80
Chas. & Ohio....1919-'27		4½	5.90	5.80
C. & N. W.....1919-'23		4½	5.60	5.25
C., R. I. & P....1919-'27		4½	6.35	5.96
C., St. L. & P....1919-'34		5	5.90	5.50
Chic. Gas L. & Ref..1919-'28		5	7.00	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.1919-'29		5	6.25	5.75
Del. & Hudson....1922		4½	5.85	5.50
Erie R. R.....1919-'27		4½	6.35	5.85
Illinois Central..1919-'36		4½	5.85	5.25
Louis. & Nash...1919-'23		5	5.65	5.25
Mich. Central....1919-'23		5	6.00	5.50
Minn. & St. Lou.1917-'27		5	6.40	5.80
M., K. & T.....1919-'23		5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific..1919-'22		5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio....1919-'27		4½	6.20	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines.1919-'28		4½	5.85	5.50
N. Y. Cent. R. R.1919-'32		4½	6.00	5.70
Norf. & Western.1919-'24		4½	5.80	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.1919-'27		4½	6.00	5.60
Penn. G. Freight.1919-'23		4	6%	5.55 5.20
Reading Co.....1919-'27		4½	5.70	5.45
Seaboard Air L..1919-'25		5	6.50	6.00
Simon Refining...1919-'21		6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific..1919-'26		4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Railway.1919-'24		4½	6.00	5.80
Union Tank.....1919-'30		5	6.10	5.50

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Cynamid pf....	6	Acc.	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Am. Ice Sec. pf....	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do Sec. pf....	½	Ex	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Chi. Ry. Equip. pf..	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Cities Service	1	Ex	May 1	Apr. 15
Do	1	Ex	May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf.	½	M	May 1	Apr. 15
Columbia Trust	4		Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Distillers' Secur.	½		Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Do	1½	Ex	Apr. 19	Apr. 2
Do	1½	Ex	Apr. 18	Apr. 2
Granby Con.,M.S.&P.	1¼	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Great Lakes S. S....	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	2	Ex	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hedley Gold Mining.	10c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 26
Lawyers Mortgage....	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Magor Car	1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Do	2	Ex	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
N. Y. Trust.....	8	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Ohio Fuel Supplier....	1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do Pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¼	1⅝	La Rose.....	28	33
Am. Oil.....	7⅝	8	Iron Blos....	43	46
Am. Gas.....	6	7	Iron Cap....	9	10
Boston Ariz.	1	1⅛	Jerome	83	76
Boston Ely..	95	1⅛	Majestic	16	18
Boston Mont.	50	61	Max. Metals	23	25
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Moj. Tung...	4	7
Bingom	25	50	New Baltic..	1	1¼
Butte London	12	15	Nat. L. & Z.	10	12
Calaveras ..	1	2	Nixon Nev...	28	29
Champ., old.	2	2⅛	Nev. Doug...	15	18
Chief Con....	2⅛	2⅜	Nipissing ..	7	7⅛
Con. Ariz....	1¼	1½	Onondaga ..	19	13
Con. Copper..	4⅜	4⅝	Pilgrim	55	56
Cortes	13	15	Rainier	60	65
Crystal	23	25	Seven Sis....	58	60
Crown Res..	50	55	S. W. Miami.		
Denbigh	27	28	full paid...	15	1¼
Earl-Eagle...		2	Texana	21	23
Eagle & B. B..	2¼	2⅜	Truro	25	75
Fortuna	1	1⅛	T. V. Ext...	33	35
Gold Lake....	2	6	Vic. Mines..	1	1½
Houghton	25	50	Yukon	15	90
Homa Oil....	43	44			

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Forecast:

W. Va.—Cloudy on the coast and fair in the interior Fri. and Sat.; somewhat warmer.

S. C., Ga. and Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; cooler Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Partly cloudy Fri., cooler by Fri. night. Sat. cloudy and cooler.

Ind.—Partly cloudy and colder Fri. Sat. cloudy, colder in s. and e.

Ohio—Fair Fri., colder by Fri. night. Sat. partly cloudy and colder.

Mich.—Partly cloudy and colder Fri. Sat. fair.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN:
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.42½	1.41	1.41¾	1.41 5/8@1.42	1.27½
May	1.42½	1.40¾	1.41¼	1.40¾	1.25⅝
July	1.38⅝	1.37¾	1.38¼	1.38¼	..
Sept.	1.34	1.33	1.33¾	1.33	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
March	65	64½	65	..	90½
May	65¾	63¾	64¾	64⅝	86¼
July	63¾	62¾	63¾	63¾	..
September	61⅝	59¾	61¾	60¾	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78@78½c; No. 2 white, 75¼@76c; No. 3 white, 74@75c; No. 4 white, 73@74c; ordinary clipped, 70@70c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	35.10	35.10	35.10	35.37	..
July	27.65	27.40	27.50	27.77	25.37
Ribs—					
May	25.27	25.07	25.15	25.55	25.07
July	24.12	23.92	24.00	24.37	23.80
Pork—					
May	45.75	45.25	45.35	46.20	42.75
July	42.75	42.50	42.60	43.25	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	15.07	15.06
July	14.50	14.40	14.49	14.43
September	14.15	14.15	14.17	14.11
October	....	....	14.07	14.03
December	13.90	13.85	13.89	13.84

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
March	$1.67	$1.65	$1.67
May	1.71	1.06¼	1.70¾

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, March 20.—Forty-eight new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $2,325,000 were chartered today. They include:

Gilbert Shoe Co., Manhattan, $100,000; S. H. Imbray, E. and F. M. Perlberg, 141 West 115th St.

35 South William Street, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; P. L. Quiterman, E. L. Rosenfeld, M. L. Hinds, 35 South William St.

Trinity Trucking Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; G. C. Sprague, A. Coons, I. W. Bonner, 200 West 94th St.

Gramercy Trans. Corp., Garrison, Putnam County, $50,000; W. H. Peck, A. Coons, G. E. Crosby, 353 W. 193d St.

Georgetown Realty Corp., Inwood, $5,000; T. R. Minis, G. M. Pettit, J. R. Scharff, Inwood.

Willard Hawes & Co., Manhattan, coffee, cocoa, cabinet and dye woods, 5,000 preferred shares stock, $100 each; 5,000 common, no par value; active capital $525,000; Willard Hawes, 2 Cedar St.

Service Laundry Supplies Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Klingman, 8 and E. H. Coler, 4,404 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

York Mills, Inc., Manhattan, rugs and floor coverings, $50,000; Tucker, E. T. and J. A. Allen, 351 West 22d St.

K. S. W. Livestock Community, Inc., Bronx, $15,000; Sulg, E. and J. Kelly, 388 East 149th St., Bronx.

Seidbach Real Estate Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; B. Sternbach, J. and H. L. Seidin, 1,712 Bath Av., Brooklyn.

Hamilton Electrical Corp., Millbrook, $500,000; F. H. Butsborn, T. L. Ernst, R. A. Maclean, 318 74th St.

Four Seventy Six Broadway Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; M. R. Lawrence, T. J. Whalen, H. D. Coughlin, 60 Broadway.

Steers Terminal Co., Manhattan, wharfage and warehousing, $50,000; E. and J. R. and H. G. Steers, 17 Battery Place.

Ackley & Schuyler Co., Manhattan, carbonated waters, $25,000; H. J. Faulkner, G. W. Morgan, A. C. Schuyler, 30 West 68th St.

Horrocks-Ibbotson Co., Manhattan, $50,000; G. Carminez, Abramson, E. C. Davidson, 116 Nassau St.

Stoppelbein-Sinclair Audit Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Sinclair, J. V. Stoppelbein, H. B. Flun, 271 Broadway.

Southern Sales Corp., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $350,000; A. B. Kerr, W. E. Sims, C. C. Hoffinger, 30 Wall St.

Syracuse Dray Mfg. Co., Syracuse, $100,000; F. S. Benenati, J. P. McGraw, D. F. Chase, Syracuse.

Leo Salomon, Inc., Manhattan, insurance, $25,000; S. Mazrak, C. D. Hecht, L. Salomon, 505 5th Av.

Krag Building Corp., Manhattan, $6,000; S. Gottesfeld, M. H. Kramer, A. Laverso, 51 Chambers St.

Gerrard Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $6,000; A. E. Gutgsell, E. L. Tschantre, G. Gerard, 92 William St.

Owl Flashlight Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. J. Freiman, J. Rudgis, 1,983 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Arlan Kid Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Schonberg, S. Goldman, L. Seidenman, 1,545 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Kramer & Rabinovitch, Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; C. F. Field, Sebastian Robettinger, D. H. Bogart, 288 West 92d St.

Ernest Reimann Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. F. Lenig, C. Heinrich, E. Reimann, 570 West 191st St.

Dow Laboratories, Troy, drugs, $15,000; J. C. Dow, R. L. Keller, J. G. Cole, Waterford.

Red Head Spark Plug Corp., Manhattan, $80,000; H. Rashbaum, M. Kaliski, A. H. Hill, 4,518 Richardson Av., Bronx.

Ray Emery Productions, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; I. A. Schiller, A. Colles, R. Emery, 150 West 45th St.

Antin Brothers, Manhattan, knitted outfits for dolls, $10,000; J. and M. Antokolsky, L. Antin, 165 Greene St.

Firenze, Inc., Manhattan, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, $5,000; J. and S. Werdiger, A. Meisel, 24 Stuyvesant Oval.

M. B. Helpern Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; N. B. Helpern, F. Spiro, B. Lavinsky, 135 Broadway.

Otto & Co., Manhattan, insurance and custom brokerage, $10,000; G., C. D., and H. E. Otto, 56 Pine St.

Our Own Steam Laundry, Inc., Manhattan, $30,000; J. Weinberger, D. Steinhorn, A. Cohen, 513 West 168th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Orbis Mundi Realty Corp., Manhattan, $500 to $100,000.

Corona Typewriter Co., Manhattan, shares are increased from 10,000 preferred, $100 each, and 10,000 common, no par value, to 5,000 shares first preferred, $100 each; 10,000 second preferred, $100 each, and 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Phenix Import Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $10,000.

Grocers' Milk Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $50,000.

Arrow Grit Mfg. Co., Hudson Falls, $100,000 to $500,000.

Associates Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $150,000.

New York Insulation Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Hatch Glass Sand Corp., Buffalo, $35,000 to $110,000.

Chaffee's, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $75,000.

Weekes-Hoffman Co., Syracuse, $200,000 to $750,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Roeser & Heidelberger, Manhattan, to Roeser & Heidel, Inc.

The Every Week Dress Co., Manhattan, to Nu-Stile Every Week Dress Co.

SURRENDERED BY AUTHORITY.

Southern Sales Corp., Delaware.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Jefferson County Farmers Co., Operative Association, Inc., Watertown.

Crookped-Holder Co., Manhattan.

The American District Telegraph Co., Manhattan.

L. and L. Paper Box Co., Manhattan.

121st St. Garage, Inc., Manhattan.

National Theatres Curtain Co., Manhattan.

Through an error THE TIMES, on March 11, stated that the Anglo-South American Development Company, incorporated on the previous day, were to manufacture textiles, oils, drugs, and chemicals. In reality the firm will act as exporters, importers and general traders.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—Charters filed:

Atlantic Metal Novelty Works, Newark, $25,000; Davis Joseph and Sarah Joseph of Newark, and Harry Joseph of Passaic.

New Jersey Charcoal Co., Irvington, $50,000; Fred Hagaman, William G. Hagaman of Newark, and Frank G. Hagaman of Jers

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants
Ten cents per word each insertion.

BLANKETS Wanted.—Will purchase khaki or gray woolen blankets; first or Government rejects; any quantity; must be cheap. Henry Isaacs, 222 4th Av. Gram. 3022.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. and H. Fotany, all shades; quantities; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 4621, Extension 3.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Stevens 7022, brown, Talbot H. 90, brown. Madison Square 3121.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—All shades. Joseph Lesser, 137 West 25th.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanies 315 and Radfom, for cash. Call Gramercy 6067.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing orders on suits and capes of better kind. Seventh floor, 12 West 31st.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, Suits Wanted. —Spot cash paid; any quantity. Farragut 3154.

CAPES, SUITS Wanted —Silks only; jobber placing stock orders. 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

CAPES, SUITS and DOLMANS Wanted for cash. 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

CHALLIS WOOL Wanted.—Printed; preferably botanies; can use any quantity. Jaffe, 31 East 32d.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Amoskeag plaids, checks, and plain, all colors; Universal checks and plain. United States Textile Co., 316 4th Av. Gramercy 4814, Dept. 1.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open for quantity flowered white sateen and cotton taffeta. Farragut 117.

CREPE DE CHENE Wanted.—68 pick, standard finish; 95c, less 8% cash. Addison, 49 West 23d.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Four thread at a price. Dorothy Waist, 38 West 28th St.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—Holden Leonard's 611, color 434; also velour, color 548. Madison Square 8275.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—Spring shades and heavy weight American velour. Chelsea 6349.

DELHI Wanted.—Copenhagen, for cash. Chelsea 8633.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders Georgette taffeta wash dresses; only those making clean merchandise bring samples. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Large jobber placing stock orders on new silk and cotton dresses, 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ginghams, voiles, and printed georgette; jobber placing orders, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for cotton dresses; call with samples; orders placed. 24 floor, 146 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders, better grade georgettes, cloths, silks. Baron, 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—In lots, for cash; highest grade. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs, in silk and cotton dresses. Underselling Waist Co., 116 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on wash dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 139 West 29th St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1431.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on printed voile. 1,133 Broadway, room 815.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgettes and wash dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy acme 1583; any quantity, cash. Gotthelf & Revits, 10 East 33d St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy and rookie; any mill. Knobel & Bloom, 145 W. 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pap cash, navy only. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Tan; spot cash. Joseph B., Foiz, 1,150 Broadway.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy 3529. Madison Square 7950.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for quantity of printed georgettes, dark grounds, at a price. J. D. Booth & Son, Inc., 134 West 28th.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, Hilaborn Amoskeag 19004, Pilot 47, Golden Rule, Nuggett and Defiance Chambray; quantity no object. R 498 Times Downtown.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids and checks; must be below market price for cash; send swatches. Prince Garment Co., 1,013 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GINGHAMS, Voiles, and Printed Georgettes Wanted.—At a price. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; cash; all kinds. Madison Square 8674.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Cotton, cash lots. Madison Square 7465.

JAPANESE SILK Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Japanese silks and satins; spot cash. J. C., Phone Madison Square 4620.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—36-inch Mallinson's or similar; all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Open for jobs in middies. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

OXFORD MELTONS Wanted. — Must be cheap. Greeley 486.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Emerald, nile, maize, red, lilac, other odd shades. Spring 7854.

PECO PLUSH Wanted.—Also H. & H. Baffin seal; quantity; cash. Greeley 2030.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy 4978, Garfield or F. & H. 8055, or similar. Madison Square 7950.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—In navy, for cash. J. Heft & Son, 99 Madison Av.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy, any mill. Farragut 4664.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy and black American serge 0696, high shade velours. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS, PLUSHES Wanted.—90610; also poop and esquimette. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted. Navy, American. Farragut 2477.

SATIN Wanted.—Charmeuse, black and navies; also in the gray goods. Madison Square 5314.

SECO Wanted.—For cash; white, colors; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGE Wanted.—American 06093 or similar at best cash price. Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg Co., 234 South Market St., Chicago.

SERGE Wanted.—06070 American; will pay \$4.65. Pollack-Selman Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09070 or U. S. 828; open for quantity, navy only. Farragut 2177.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific C. S, shade, 105, 109, 110, 1263; also other shades. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 104, 99, 1464, 3020, 10230, 11433, 519 for cash. Gramercy 76.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, and all other qualities. Stern Miller Co., 22 West 22d. Madison Square 8972.

SERGES Wanted.—54280; will exchange tan, Copen, navy, taupe, plum, and green for black. Farragut 3496.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0936, or similar; also Pekin velour; good price; cash. Joseph Lesser, Greeley 3133.

SERGE Wanted.—No. 87 black, 5 pieces; will give navy in exchange, or will buy black. Madison Square 3368.

SERGE AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—99, 09070, 0936, or similar; Botany 315 all colors. Madison Square 2239.

SERGES Wanted.—6120 W. F. X., V. S. L., M. F. L., 11433, 54280, 7201, 7614. Madison Square 5814.

SERGES Wanted.—7614 3, or similar; all quantities. Eisenberg & Friedman, Stuyvesant 7332-3.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity 09070, American navy or similar; spot cash. Joseph Durst, Greeley 3133.

SERGES Wanted.—K. S., navy and black; also assortment of poplar cloth. Franklin 1734.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7614, navy; Stevens 3020, navy. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 104, 11433, or similar, for cash. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 235, 2001, 3050, black and navy; cash. Gram. 2402.

SERGES Wanted.—6120 and 7120; will pay cash. Phone Farragut 4925.

SERGES Wanted.—780, 7120, 0936, 09070, 519, 828; other qualities. Farragut 5628.

SERGE Wanted.—White, all widths. A. J. Crystal, 135 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—3700, 3702, navy. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, 5070, and 1550, navy. Gramercy 2925.

SERGES Wanted.—99 or similar, for cash. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGE Wanted.—Golf red; good quality. Madison Square 7987.

SERGE Wanted.—728, 11433, for cash. Cohen & Plaks, Chelsea 590.

SERGES Wanted.—780 navy; spot cash. Stuyvesant 4066.

SERGES Wanted.—780, navy, for cash. Phone Farragut 5166.

SERGES Wanted.—2305, 99, for cash. Greeley 1186.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted and fifty-fifty; also serges; mail samples. R 389 Times Annex.

SILK JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Bright and dark shades, Milanese or Tricot; pay cash; must be priced right. McLoughlin, 1109 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SILK Wanted.—Satin stripe taffeta; open for big quantity, at a price. Zimmern & Zimmern, 826 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for jobs of fancy, close cut. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

Buyers' Wants
Ten cents per word each insertion.

SILKS Wanted.—Light shades, remnants, any quantity, for cash. Freydberg, 95 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2236.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in any quantity, for cash. Mad. Sq. 2673.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy, any make, or will exchange for oxfords. I. Arbus & Son. Farr. 3334.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; cash. Milter, 22 West 32d.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—All shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade silk and washable. 3d floor, 11 West 25th.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Call 9-12, room 731, 225 5th Av. Emerson Waist Co., 200 Fifth Av.

SOISETTE and Pongee Wanted.—Black only; under 25c. Emerson Waist Co., 200 Fifth Av.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9040.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—White, light blue, flesh, taupe, copen; also Paulette taupe and navy. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES, Broadcloths, Velours Wanted. —Any mill, any quantity, all colors; good prices. Farragut 5028.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—A quantity of navy tricotines. S. L. Silver & Co., 6 East 32d St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 5010 or 4718, color 423. Madison Square 8276.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, or similar; all shades. Mad. Sq. 2899.

UNIFORMS Wanted.—Officers' military skeleton-lined wool and cotton gabardine; must be at a sacrifice. Jacobs-Mauz Co., San Antonio, Texas.

VELOUR Wanted. — Quantity of American heavyweight velour, in all shades; state quantity and price of each shade. X 289 Times Annex.

VELOURS Wanted.—Large quantities heavyweight assorted, Pom Pom American 12075. Eisenberg & Friedman, Stuyvesant 7332-3.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for high shades Stevens or American; will pay cash. Madison Square 1380.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Interested 27-inch and 36-inch black twill back; submit samples, quantities, &c. G 327 Times.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Straight and twill back, any width, cash. G 334 Times.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Black, 36-inch twill back. Greeley 1876.

VENETIAN Wanted.—De Luxe, 32-inch, quantities. Spring 5568.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for quantity navy blue or white hand-embroidered and beaded Georgette or Georgine waists at a price. Philipsborne's, 512 Broadway.

YALAMA, DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Open for 50 pieces, all colors, for cash. Farragut 9143.

Offerings to Buyers
Ten cents per word each insertion.

BELTINGS.—Close out quantity 2, 2½, 3 inch soft, medium and stiff finish. Reinhard, Stuyvesant 1696.

BRAIDS.—Three-end black braid, immediate delivery, 80c. a ligne, 5 to 48 ligne. Franklin 4109.

BURELLA.—Buckley-Cohen 711; all colors. Greeley 4378.

CAPES AND DOLMANS.—Finest men's wear serge; ready for immediate delivery at reduced prices; wonderful buys. Samuel Streiser, 48 West 22d.

CAPES, DOLMANS.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 59th.

CAPES AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—The fast-selling kind; also novelties; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES.—All-wool French serge, big closeout. Schwartz & Schwartz, 38 West 26th.

CAPES.—Dolmans and suits on racks, at a price. Harry Gelfond, 122 W. 27th.

CAPES, SUITS.—\$7.75 on the rack for quick delivery. Bernstein, 118 W. 27th.

CAPS.—Whipcord overseas caps, stock on hand, \$10.50 per dozen net. Royal Hat Co., 181 Mercer St.

CHAMBRAY.—Ten cases arkwright stripes. Levy Brothers, Canal 1076.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, \$5.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14, \$7.50 dozen up; big values. Levi Bros., 56 West 3d.

CHILDRENWEAR DRESSES, 6-14, \$5 dozen up. Fazekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

CLOTH.—Wool jersey overcoating cloth, twelve to thirty-two ounce; new patterns; taking orders; desirable; splendid value. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS, DOLMANS, CAPES.—For immediate delivery; pile fabrics ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring coats, velours and poplin, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COTTON KNIT FABRICS for gloves, mittens, leggings, slippers; various kinds, various colors, made to order. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CREPE DE CHINES, Georgettes, Meteors, Poplins, Taffetas, Peau-de Cygne, &c.— "The right merchandise at the right price." Weinstein & Bloom, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 1283.

DOLMANS, Capes, Suits.—Attractive styles; good values. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; dainty new models in beaded and plain georgette, taffetas, georgette and taffeta combinations, at unusually low prices. Kilt Dress Co., 29 West 27th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery. Susquehanna Poplins \$3.75, Taffetas \$6.75 up, also Georgettes; exceptional values for Easter sales. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—500 snappy taffetas, satins, serges, georgettes, slaughtering prices; especially for bargain basements; also 300 stylish suits. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—800 dresses in taffeta, satin, and georgette on the racks for immediate delivery; up-to-date styles. A. Packales & Son, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery snappy silk and cotton dresses; special numbers for misses. N. Y. Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs in Jersey taffeta and satin dresses; all colors and sizes; in very snappy models. Lorraine Dress, 130 West 29th.

DRESSES.—5,000 silk dresses for immediate delivery at popular prices; also big jobs in French serges. Pan American Dress, 42 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ringhams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, taffetas, and satin on racks for immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, wool jersey, taffeta, and satin to close out. H. Wolfenson, 256 5th. (near 29th.)

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, and satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job to close out georgette, taffeta, crepe meteor, and serges. Capital Dress, 44 East 8th St., Cor. Greene.

DRESSES.—Schreiber's all-wool jersey dresses at \$7.90 net. 1 Rand & Co., 37 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and serges, to close out reasonably. Jacob Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Job 100 high-grade serges, to close out cheap. Blod Dress, 64 University Place.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette, taffetas, crepe de chine; close out. Stanley Dress, 15 West 24th.

DRESSES.—150 latest material and samples, to close out at sacrifice prices. American Costume, 17 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Beaded Georgette crepe de meteia and taffetas for immediate delivery to jobbers. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, taffetas, satins, \$6.30 to \$8.50; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 W. 23d.

DRESSES, Jersey and silks, several thousand, to close out at a price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 28th.

DRESSES.—5,000 on the racks, crepe de chine, taffetas, satins, jerseys, \$6.75 up. Ruby, 7 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, \$7.75; georgette, \$10.50; also waists, to close out, snappy styles. Bernard Waist and Dress, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out, georgettes, taffetas, on racks. Floramell Dress, 39 West 29th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Eleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, \$5.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, \$5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 satin, 50c on dollar; great sacrifice. Cohen, 120 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Serge, georgette, jersey, to close out. 10th floor, 136 West 21st.

FABRIC.—50,000 yards striped automobile embroidered taffeta to close out. 8 East 17th St., 1st floor.

GEORGETTES.—Stehli quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 2313.

Offerings to Buyers
Ten cents per word each insertion.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES. — All kinds; big sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

HATS.—2,000 dozen panama, silk, palm beach, for children, ladies, and men, below price; export and domestic trade. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4259.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Big job fine chambray and gingham, \$9 per dozen; percales and Hollands, \$7.50 per dozen. J. Shor, 15 West 17th.

JAP SILKS.—Almost any weight at prices below market; also crepe de chine and georgette; direct from mill. Samuel Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 4547.

KNIT COTTON JERSEY CLOTH, bleached white, pink, and colors, various qualities, for bloomers, underclothing, skirts. Becker, Amsterdam, New York.

PANAMAS.—238, B. P. N. L. 227, below market price, any quantity. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

PANAMA STOCK on hand, Pacific P. N. A., B. P. N. L., Meadowbrook taffeta, Whitman 230. Chelsea 9667.

PANTS.—Boys' knickerbockers, blue serge and striped worsteds, sizes 8 to 16, \$4.25 a dozen. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4259.

POIRET TWILL.—Garfield 4978, black, cheap. Madison Square 1520.

POIRET TWILL.—Garfield's 4978, black; will sell very cheap. Madison Square 500.

POM POM.—American 12075, navy; will sell cheap. Greeley 8653.

POM POM.—American, 12075; reasonable. Phone Chelsea 5098.

POPLIN.—For sale 10 pieces No. 767 at \$1.75, net cash; make best offer; 15 pieces navy No. 3678. Stylefit Skirt Co., 923 Washington Av., St. Louis.

POPLIN.—Following styles in assorted colors: Pacific, P. P. L., H. W. P., Germania, 6300, American 6706½, Amoskeag 8158, Selden 1095. Chelsea 5098.

POPLIN.—Dobson's navy original tickets, one piece, high shade American. Friedman Simon Co., 44 West 28th.

POPLINS.—American, high shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POPLIN.—American, 6606½, and Scotia, 6502. Chelsea 8867.

POPLIN.—American, 0326, tan and gray. Greeley 4376.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' fine raincoats, tan or oxford, \$2.37½. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies', to close out cheap. Real store for ready-to-wear or ladies' tailoring establishment; store in best location. 142 West 57th St., see Miss Gilbert.

REPP AND LINEN F. all colors, for children's dresses, and boys' wash suits; very cheap. Telephone Chelsea 3280.

SATIN CHARMEUSE. —54-inch, black and navy; immediate deliveries. Mad. Sq. 3313.

SEGO SILK.—First quality, 23½c. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES.—Pacific cotton warp; all colors; CS, C8G, OGM, CFS, Lorraine 1636, Hamilton 1855. Bachmann Emmerich, 44 East 23d.

SERGES.—0036, 11433, 104, 84, 54289, 1464, 7120, also Velours, Silvertones, all makes. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4814, Dept. 3.

SERGES.—0036, U. S. 828, 226, 11433, 3850, similar goods, quantities; immediate delivery. Andon Mills, 228 4th Av. Gramercy 6084.

SERGES.—7002, \$1; 1464, \$2.20; 104, \$2.17½; 4768 Pekin poplin, \$2.60; also other serges in black and navy. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—41-102, 41-103, W. F. X., 42-inch French serge, Jamestown cotton warp poplin. Murray Hill 2289.

SERGES.—787, 0288, 0606, 47, 102; also tricotines. Madison Square 1076. Jacob Cohen, 1,150 Broadway.

SERGES. — Cleveland's 8288, also other men's wear numbers, cheap. Elco Mills, Madison Square 2639.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES. — U. S. 235, original tickets, large quantity; immediate delivery; also 1464, black. Gramercy 1814.

SERGE AND POPLIN.—780, 41-3, 549, Metcalf 8158, 4860, and Radium broadcloth very cheap. Madison Square 2339.

SERGES.—54289, 9056, 11433, 235, 09077, Delhi, American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES.—235, \$2.47½; 8200, 7120, 9056, 0690, 94, 6301, MFL; others; cheap. Farragut 2578.

SERGE.—528 Garfield, navy and black; quantity on hand. Phone Farragut 4444.

SERGES.—11433, 235, 0696, 54280, 780, V. S. L. 6301. Davidoff Co., Madison Sq. 4022.

SERGES.—0696 American, navy; quantity to close out. Friedman, 1,123 Broadway, 9702.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94, navy, 5 pieces; 6301, navy, 25 pieces. Gramercy 2937.

SERGES.—Botany 780, all colors, \$1.65. L. L., 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SERGES.—Navy, 11433, 809. Phone Madison Square 1520.

SERGES.—Navy, 3850, 54289, 2137 Gera; cheap. Farragut 534.

SERGES.—1464, 09070, 696, 0609, M. F. L. Madison Square 9567.

SERGES.—712, navy only; 10 pieces; original tickets; sponged; cash. Chelsea 1083.

SERGES.—0936, 11433, 3850, 9056, 0609, 0696. Madison Square 7222.

SERGE.—Equal to 7120, 5 pieces black, \$1.60 cash. Freyman, 19 West 21st.

SERGES.—1464, black, navy, 4632, black and navy; high shade poplin. Farr. 9407.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Botany 780. Madison Square 1400.

SHEPHERD CHECKS—All constructions, 54-inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 6280.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery, crepe de chines, \$1.12½; 4-thread fancy linings, 75c, \$1.15; wash satins, 95c. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SILKS, plaids, stripes, and foulards, at low prices. 8 571 Times Downtown.

SILVERTONES.—H. & L. 902, Shades 440, 455, 456. Farragut 5170.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, \$1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, \$2 up; best models, excellent values. Immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Latest styles; high-lustre Susquehanna poplins, black and colors, \$1.95. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 B'way.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, \$2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, \$2. Ford, 114 West 28th.

STOLES, CAPES, AND DOLMANS.—Baffin, Hudson, and plush; Kerami moles and all newest furs for effects; ready in style and price. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS AND CAPES on racks for immediate delivery; exceptional values; suits, \$10.75 to \$16.75; capes, \$7.75 to \$16.75. Williamsburgh Manufacturing, 1,133 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUITS.—Job, 500 poplins, serges, taffetas, to close out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg, Co., 29 W. 35th St.

SUITS, extraordinary values, immediate delivery; belted, box and other models; \$8.75; sample, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out at a sacrifice, latest models. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9040.

SUITS.—Have 1,000 suits to close out for immediate delivery at a sacrifice. Blaustein, Lefer, Baum, 10 East 30th St.

SUITS AND SKIRTS for immediate delivery; most attractive prices. Room 501, 3 West 29th. Madison Square 6719.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schatinan, 31 West 31st.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans. On racks, snappy styles; attractive prices. M. Waldman, 17 West 28th.

SUITS, CAPES AND DOLMANS for immediate delivery. Zimmerman & Carper, 48 West 22d St.

SUITS.—Six different styles of serge suits to close out. Louis Noechkes, 37 West 28th St.

TAFFETA, navy, 8 pieces good quality, suitable for dresses or skirts, at very low price. Madison Square 8860.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES. — Stehli qualities; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES.—Lot of mill ends, various lengths, all shades cheap. Madison Square 4062.

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES. — All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTE.—Immediate delivery; all colors; 30 inches wide; \$2.70 yard. Stuyvesant 2103.

TRICOTINES.—To close out, fine quality rookie, navy, taupe, and black Whitmans; 104 black unfinished khaki worsted; cheap. Isaac Goldman, 418 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Gera 50341, tan and rookie; also Dobson 107, navy, and rookie; velours, Dearing and Milliken, American fabric. Greeley 1121.

TRICOTINE.—One piece taupe, good quality; price reasonable. Madison Square 0685.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, black, tan, rookie, copen, taupe. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, 24 East 21st St., Room 501. Gram. 1892-6128.

TRICOTINES.—Navy and rookie. Greeley 4776.

Offerings to Buyers
Ten cents per word each insertion.

TRICOTINE.—Joel's 9768 rookie, tan, Pekin, to close out; reasonable. Freedman, Farragut 9714.

VELOURS.—0360, 052, henna, terra cotta, Algerian; immediate delivery; also serges of various descriptions. Audon Mills, 229 4th Av. Gramercy 6034.

VELOUR.—Stevens 4281-549; henna; poplin, American, Pekin. Farragut 3023.

VELOURS.—High shades, poplins 0696, serge 1464. Gramercy 1807.

VOILE.—150 pieces of fine imported silk voile, 39-40 inches, all shades; 20 additional pieces assorted prints; also 2,000 yards of French laces, varying widths, cream and tinseled; cheap. Call Stevens, Broad 4880.

WAISTS. — Astonishing values, \$8.50 dozen; immediate delivery. S. Schlein, 1,270 Broadway.

WOOLENS.—All descriptions merchandise below market price. 44 East 32d, fifth floor.

Coureurs Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on high-grade Summer skirts; no wash goods; bring samples of work. Room 1806, 15 E. 26th St.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses who can produce quantities of well-made dresses at a price. 142 West 26th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors call with samples of silk and cotton dresses; large orders placed. 3 West 30th, one flight up.

Allied Industries.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash. Halperin Brothers, 16 Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Hand-sewing; large quantities, any make. Hanover 972.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., inc., 114 5th Av., New York, wole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4816 Chelsea.

SHOES.—60,000 pairs shoes for export, direct from factories; can ship at once; men's work shoes, dress shoes, women's and children's, \$1.65 per pair up. Phone Worth 3823, 290 Broadway, Offices 415-416.

SHOES.—5,000 pairs of light army shoes, at a bargain. Berlow, 110 Duane St.

TRUNKS, leatheroid, 33x21x18, with telescopes; shipping cases, fibre, 36x18x14; other Government goods for sale. Murray Hill 5831.

Will sell beautiful stock of lingeries, negligee, and blouses of recently opened shop; will also consider selling beautiful fixtures; opportunity for some one understanding real store for ready-to-wear or ladies' tailoring establishment; store in best location. 142 West 57th St., see Miss Gilbert.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted with experience in handling exclusive line suits and coats; one who can show results in business to the extent of over \$100,000; exceptional inducement to right man; salary or commission; all territories open. D 293 Times.

Situations Wanted.

BUSINESS BUILDER, Organizer.—Naval officer, 28 years of age, backed by several years of good, practical business experience, wishes to connect with a progressive organization in sales or executive capacity; experienced purchasing agent; willing to leave city. S 849 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Released naval officer (27) desires profitable connection as executive or salesman with reliable concern; formerly successful manufacturer and salesman of men's specialty clothing; thorough knowledge of woolen fabrics; highest references. H 987 Times Harlem.

I AM OPEN for a few specialty lines for Southern territory, such lines as women's and misses' cheap dresses, shirtwaists, men's exclusive silk shirts, work shirts, kid gloves, hosiery, and novelty jewelry; 8 years' experience in Southern territory one firm; I want everything on commission basis; no drawing account; none but the reputable and specialist need apply. A 192 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED man, 18 years New York representative manufacturing corporation, highest credentials, desires executive position. D 283 Times.

SALESMAN, American, (46;) high grade hustler; wide experience large deals; good closer; moderate salary or drawing account at start; highest references. S 253 Times.

SALESMAN wants line black silk waists, now selling trade New England, New York; side line; commission. D 284 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, discharged soldier, expert bookkeeper, general clerical experience, desires position with reliable concern; references. H 936 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced with hosiery, desires connection wholesale establishment. A 190 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....5¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday ....5¾ per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months paper.

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

While a pretty fair business was done in gray goods in this market yesterday, trading was not active enough to bring about any change in prices. Among the printcloth sales made during the day were 39-inch 80 squares at 14¾ cents, 39-inch 68-72s at 11 cents, and 38½-inch 64-60s at 9¾ cents. Sheetings were none too active, but there was further trading in 36-inch 5.50s at 8 cents. Business in fine-yarn goods was about on a par with Wednesday's. Active buying of the clothing styles continued.

Slow Deliveries on Tricotines.

The dress goods market is practically cleaned out of tricotines for prompt delivery, and another supply will appear only in small quantities. There are two reasons given why deliveries on this fabric must be delayed. One is that the material is a "slow weave fabric," and the other has to do with the conditions among the yarn spinners. With Government regulation of the wool supply the spinners were not in a position to meet the demand that sprang up almost overnight for the yarn out of which tricotines are constructed.

Show Silk Manufacture.

J. H. & C. K. Eagle, one of the largest silk manufacturers in the country, are now displaying a film showing silk manufacturing from the culture to the finished product. The show is being put on in an improvised auditorium in the Eagle Building. The pictures were originally taken in order to instruct employes of the concern in more efficient methods of handling the production operations and proved so interesting that the concern decided to cut out a few of the more technical features and show them to those interested in the silk industry.

Sport Shoes Sell Better.

One of the features of the trade in men's shoes of late has been the improvement in the demand for footwear designed for sports use. Particularly good has been the call for golf and tennis shoes, and this is attributed both to the return of thousands of the younger men from France and to the taking up of golf again by many of the older men who refrained from the sport during the war for various reasons. There is also a picking-up reported in the call for shoes especially designed for hiking, and it is predicted that a revival of that form of exercise will result from the return of the men from France.

Quality Goods Are Wanted.

There is one outstanding feature of the apparel trade in both the men's and women's branches and that is a demand for higher quality goods. The explanation for this demand that carries most conviction is that the public was very much dissatisfied with merchandise that was made at high prices. When prices were advancing up to their present levels the majority of manufacturers attempted to keep down quotations by substituting inferior materials and workmanship. The result was much poorer merchandise that buyers were dissatisfied with and after the experience would not purchase again.

Adjusting Sponging Disputes.

Woolen men are looking forward to the plan to be adopted for settling sponging disputes with a great deal of interest. Rejection of goods by buyers after they turned out to be unsuitable was made quite a practice even though there was little or nothing wrong with the material. Under the plan contemplated, an impartial party will judge each case in dispute and, whether the buyer wants the goods or not he will have to take them if they are not imperfectly manufactured. On the other hand, it is believed the mills will not be tempted to pass out imperfect goods and will take more care in their manufacturing methods.

Japanese Raw Silk Prices Firmer.

The raw silk market at Yokohama continues strong, and prices have advanced further on good buying for American account. Tram stock is quoted at from 1,430 to 1,450 yen, with high-grade silks scarce and hard to get. The visible supply has been reduced to about 33,000 bales. The Canton market is a little firmer, due to American buying of the sixth crop silk. Some business has also been done there in new crop silk for forward delivery. The Shanghai market is steady for steam filatures and tsatlees, but tussahs have again declined. At Milan the chief activity is on the part of speculators who want to reel silk to sell to the Government at schedule prices, which are above the market. The local market continues to improve, with buyers paying premiums for quick deliveries of certain silks.

Want Deliveries Advanced.

So active has become the consumer demand for the better grades of silk hosiery that wholesalers are daily getting letters and telegrams requesting them to ship Spring goods due the retailers before the delivery dates specified in the orders. With the mills hard pressed to ship the goods when due, most of these requests have to be refused. Fancy hosiery is especially in demand. Among these are clocked effects, deliveries of which are considerably retarded by a shortage of hand clockers. While machine clocking would solve the problem, it is not considered the proper thing for the grades of goods in question. Early deliveries are a feature of the Fall business taken, many orders specifying shipment on July 1, or as soon thereafter as the merchandise is ready.

Her Plan Was Successful.

A new variation of an old game was recently worked successfully on a local retail store, with the result that the woman who was back of the scheme got an expensive dress free. She represented herself to the clerk as a Mrs. Blank of a certain Southern city, tried on the dress, had it fitted, and then asked that it be charged and sent to the address she gave. Before the alterations were begun the credit office was querled on the charge. The account in the name given being in good standing, the charge was O. K'd. Several hours afterward the woman returned to the store and said she would call for the dress the next day instead of having it sent. However, she sent a messenger, to whom the dress was delivered. The fraud was not discovered until the customer whose name was used was billed for the dress.

Argentine Farmers Refuse to Plant.

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—Agrarian strikes are spreading in Argentina, according to reports received here from several provinces. The farmers are refusing to plow their ground or to plant because of the low prices of agricultural products.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1050.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil & Co.; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; 37 West 36th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; F. Sherman, notions, ribbons, fancy goods, jewelry; 1,133 Broadway.

ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Berman & Co.; J. Berman, clothing, furn. goods, notions; Imperial.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ginsburg, Kirshan & Ginsburg; S. L. Ginsburg, ready-to-wear; Room 305, 1123 Broadway

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means terms of counsel.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20. Alfred P. Cook of New York City, admitted to practice.

No. 61. Rhea et al., trustees, &c., et al., pltfs., v. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Passed, to be restored to the call on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

No. 62. Original.—The State of Tennessee, comp., v. the State of Ark. et al.—Motion to set case for argument refused for the complainant.

No. 63. R. Mathewy & Co., aplt., v. the U. S.—Argument concluded.

No. 64.—The New York Central Rd. Co., pet., v. Samuel Goldberg.—Argued for the pet. and (c) Stephen B. Corboy, Drainage Commissioner of the Calumet Ditch.—Argument continued.

No. 65.—Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Co., plain., v. the Toledo and Ohio Central Ry. Co.—Argument commenced.

No. 72. S. Haymond, aplt., v. Anthony Brown et al.—Continued.

No. 84.—Hoskins et al., apits., v. St. Louis Independent Packing Co.—Argued.

The call for Friday, March 21, will be as follows: Numbers 266 to 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, and 281.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Second Circuit.—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, C. J.—At 10:30 A. M. In Room 364, P. O. Bldg.

Feder (c)E.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 4, Woolworth Bldg., twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McCohn (c)Barge Robert Dis. Co. et al. v. Rivers (c)Lackenbach & Co.

Belarmian (c)88 Mexico. Arom & Co (c)Lackenbach 88 Co.

Acri, &c., Scarzadi (c)Lombardi, T & T Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 225, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Am Pipe, &c, Co (c)Montebello (c)Mandel of Westchester.

Dering (c)New Jersey Glass (c)Goetz.

Brewer (c)Dunlop.

Rabenold (c)Dingwall.

West Porto Rico Cigar Co (c)Toole.

Ricordi (c)Columbia.

Hoyo (c)Ellis.

Chalmers (c)Dr. Board of Education.)

Pomeroy (c)Holding Val. RR. (2.)

Mc Seyville.

Solomon (c)Mon (c)Asian Com Union of Amer (c)Morenini.

Tierney (c)Madigan.

Silver (c)Nat Surety Co.

Smith (c)Grassick.

Re Smith.

Cheney (c)Williams.

Baxter (c)Trumbour-Whitehead Brass & Copper Co.

Re Smith.

In Gershman.

Walz (c)Walcher.

King (c)King.

Re Cook.

Kelsey (c)Revenue.

Success Waist Co (c)City & Walker Dry Goods Co. (2.)

Gunther (c)Alfro.

Karminski (c)Nat Gum & Mica Co.

Williams (c)Hercules Ore Co.

Re Rauch.

Re Owen.

Re Mizell.

Re Irvin.

Re Graham.

Re Glasts.

Re Curley.

Re Auerbach.

Re Arthur.

Re Chasey.

Meisner (c)NY Rys.

Goldberg (c)Wells Fargo & Co.

Mayrick (c)Union Ry.

Carroll (c)Here.

Flynn (c)Volk & Co.

Stenz (c)NY, NH & H RR. (2.)

Parker (c)NY Rys.

Daly (c)same.

Asquith (c)same.

Marszek (c)Kuhl.

Quintini (c)NY.

Henry (c)NY Cons RR.

Supine (c)Int R T.

Rose (c)same.

Schiffer (c)NY Rys.

Fiolle (c)Lynch.

Davis (c)NY Rys.

Hermann (c)Hellman.

Rubin (c)Ginsberger (2.)

Laefsky (c)NY Rys.

Batkin (c)Lewisohn.

Sadacca (c)NY Rys.

Wolfsohn (c)American Bead Co.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Imp—Kingsley R H Co (c)Hillbrand Co.

Schott (c)Baxter.

Jones (c)Lewis.

Lennan (c)Lennan.

Newman (c)McAlpine.

Bobrick (c)Mackenzie.

Adelman (c)Bishop Sons & Co.

Kahn (c)Kahn.

Stein (c)Drew & Co.

Dewanap & Co (c)Loos.

Penn Oil Co (c)Beggs & Co.

McLaine Co (c)Operative Apartment Co.

Int'l Cloak Mfg (c)Mass Bonding Ins Co

Stearns Co (c)Sire.

Societa Libraria Italo Barsotte.

Goldman (c)Morris.

TRIAL TERMS—Cases assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Singi Vecchi, Inc (c)Mandalas.

Cohen (c)Globe Indemnity Co.

Wasserman (c)Pahn.

Rossman (c)Puni.

Grubman (c)Deutsch.

Vandeweghe Bros, Inc (c)Spirer.

Kleinmanex Cloak Co (c)Stein.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inquest—Citron (c)Matterhorn Realty Co.

Clark (c)Variety, Inc.

Harvey (c)Koenigsberg.

Roesler (c)Watts.

Gerard (c)Rosenbaum, (2.)

Fleisher (c)Trenkman.

Caplin (c)Schwartz.

Bedamic Cons. Gas Co of NY.

A. & B. Export & Imp Co (c)Franco & Am Chemical Co.

Wagner (c)NY Rys.

Goldberg (c)Wells Fargo & Co.

Mayrick (c)Union Ry.

Carroll (c)Here.

Flynn (c)Volk & Co.

Stenz (c)NY, NH & H RR. (2.)

Parker (c)NY Rys.

Daly (c)same.

Asquith (c)same.

Marszek (c)Kuhl.

Quintini (c)NY.

Henry (c)NY Cons RR.

Supine (c)Int R T.

Rose (c)same.

Schiffer (c)NY Rys.

Fiolle (c)Lynch.

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PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30

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DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE.

JOHN D. MINER Cort. 337.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

MY SUBURBAN HOME

TO LET, APRIL TO OCT., NEWLY FURNISHED, 35 MINUTES FROM 33RD OR CORTLANDT ST., 7 ROOMS, ALL CONVENIENCES, $60. TELEPHONE MR. BRAISTED, BROAD 141.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE

Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.

Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

122 Feet Sunlight

5th Loft 4,000 $2,500

533-541 CANAL ST.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON
Possession May 1st.
Carries 200 Lbs. Sq. Ft.
Heavy Duty Electric Elevators.
Apply at elevator on premises.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Factory Wanted

to lease, 20,000 square feet, near N. Y. City; must have railway siding. Reply with full details.

A. HEUSEL,
417 5th Ave., N. Y. C., Room 1018.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS

119 WEST 71st. STREET

WE will probably have a few 4, 5 and 6-room apartments to rent from October 1st next. Prospective tenants, filing their application now, will receive notice April 1st which apartments will be available.

ALMORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42nd ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments

375 Park Ave.
52d & 53d St.

340 Park Ave.
51st & 52d St.

WE will probably have a few desirable apartments to rent from Oct. 1st next.

Prospective tenants, filing their applications now, will receive notice April 1st which apartments will be available.

R. C. VOTH
375 Park Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Carlton Mansions
270 Park Ave.,

Handsomely furnished corner apartment for rent to June, 1920.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Town Dwellings and Country Estates
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6300 Murray Hill

STUDIO APARTMENT

New house, east of Central Park; handsomely furnished; studio 14x30, with north skylight; 3 master's rooms and bath, 1 maid's room and bath. For four months or longer. Rent $200 per month.

RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN
30 E. 58 St. CORPORATION. Plaza 4951.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

Six white stone and brick apartment houses on Eastern Parkway, near Kingston Ave. subway station; 4 family, 6 room single apartment and maid's room; all improvements; easy rent $2,200 at present; can increase rental to $2,500 per year; mortgage $12,500, 5%; price $17,500. Garvey, 197 Bedford Ave., Bklyn.

Two-family house, perfect condition, positively every modern improvement, Flatbush; beautiful street near Avenue J station; bargain, $11,500; small payment down; easy terms. A 761 Times Downtown.

Queens.

WONDERFUL CHANCE.

$500 cash, balance $30 monthly and rent, buys fine two family brick; modern improvements; 20 minutes to grand Central. Write or call. Electric Story, 199 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

Elegant 7-room house in Flushing, all modern improvements, for sale at a bargain. Chas. Krlser, owner, 164 Ash St., Flushing.

Suburban house, 6 rooms, bath, attic, large porch, fireplace, steam heat; price $6,000. Phone Hollis 6628-J.

Richmond.

For sale at Great Kills, Staten Island, dwelling, 8 rooms. Easy terms. Full particulars. E. Williams, Tottenville, Staten Island.

Westchester County.

Scarsdale.—Stone, hollow tile house, garage, ¾ acre; all improvements; 250 feet above sea level; Edgemont Park; ten minutes from station; sell $19,000, or rent furnished, $1,100 four months; $2,400 a year. Owner can be seen Saturdays or Sundays, Heathcote Inn, Howard Taft, agent.

For Sale.—At New Rochelle, on easy terms, 14-room house, with baths, sleeping porch; two-car garage; old shade trees; over one-half acre ground; high residential section; also one 8-room house, good section; might rent to responsible party. R 842 Times.

Stucco house at Larchmont, large plot, near station, garage; five bedrooms, three baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, shade, $11,500; quick sale. Howell C. Parish, 5 East 42d St.

ON THE SOUND.

Charming Colonial house 10 rooms, 2 baths, double garage; man's room; garden; bathing, tennis, and golf; near Stamford station. F. L. Field, 15 East 41st. Phone M. H. 9836.

Near lovely Bedford, 7 miles Bedford Hills; country road; stone and shingle, spacious house; 5 master's rooms, 2 servants'; dining room 24x20; artistic appointments; $1,800 for season. Owner, Box 1, Bedford, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester County.

For sale, White Plains, house, seven rooms, steam heat, water and gas; minute in residential part city; price $16,000. Address Owner, D 96 Times.

NEW GARDENS HOUSE.

Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Bungalow for Summer; 5 rooms; fireplace; improvements; large plot; boating, bathing, fishing. Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony, 40 West 32d St. 9060 Madison.

For rent, Hastings-on-Hudson, 12-room stucco house; all modern improvements; rent $45. Brenner, 516 West 178th.

At Larchmont.—Colonial, 8 rooms, bath; all improvements; low price; terms. J. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. 9060 Madison.

Long Island.

Flushing House.—Four bedrooms, two baths, garage and garden, in best section, near station; price $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Beautiful new house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near station; all or part. Owner, S 441 Times Downtown.

Small private house for sale, 87th St. between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Call Circle 909, Apt. 5, 9-10 mornings.

New Jersey.

RIDGEWOOD HOME FOR SALE.

West side, convenient to country clubs and station; plot, 150x225; attractive grounds, shade, garden, fruit, berries, ornamental shrubs; 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, all improvements; stable, garage, 3 cars, man's quarters; prompt possession; photographs and full particulars.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7118.)
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

HOMES FOR SALE.

At Ridgewood, N. J.—Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7118.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. S. Sewell, 15 Park Row, New York.

Madison, N. J.—Sale only, modern 10-room house, garage, 600 feet elevation; express trains; price $12,000. P. O. Box 61, Madison, N. J.

Connecticut.

WATER-FRONT—SALE OR RENT.

Strictly modern house, on Sound, hour out; 13 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; fully furnished, $18,500; exceptional bargain; terms; private beach. R. J. Walsh, 26 West 42d St.

Houses Wanted.

Young couple, with child, desire to rent in New Rochelle or Pelhamwood, a 7 or 8 room house, bungalow type, with garage; would pay an option to purchase within one year; best of references given and lease secured. Address Jantzer, 5th floor, 485 5th Av.

Modern one or two family unfurnished house wanted in the vicinity of Fordham, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Vernon, Hoyt; giving full details as to location, rental, &c. R 454 Times Downtown.

Small house wanted, all improvements; commuting distance; April 1; permanent; $65. K 462 Times Downtown.

Small house for young couple; no children; all conveniences within commuting distance of New York. A 218 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Sea Gate.—Complete furnished house, 12 rooms, billiard, sun parlor, garage, all or part to adult family. R 443 Times Downtown.

At Belle Harbor, Rockaway Coast, furnished modern 16-room stucco house. Owner, 327 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 4103.

Long Beach, West.—Five-room bungalow; plumbing, electricity; $1,500; $150 cash. Inquire today, Rider's Taxi Co. at station.

Westchester.

Scarsdale.—April to July, or to October; ten-room house, sleeping porch, garage; near station. Telephone Gramercy 1846, Ext. 10, or Scarsdale 82W.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, 8-room moderate-priced bungalow for club of young men for Summer months within about 40 miles of New York City; best of references will be given as to character and habits of individuals concerned; give all details in reply. B 818 Times Annex.

Wanted for Summer, comfortable furnished house, about eight or nine rooms; must have small garden; within easy commuting distance New York City. Phone Audubon 4409.

Modern house, 8 rooms, furnished; ample grounds; walking distance station; 20 miles out; Westchester preferred; May to October. Reliable, K 466 Times Downtown.

Bungalow for Summer wanted; garage attached; commuting distance; fishing. W., 2,046 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A. A. ATTENTION.

In Seventies, near Park Av.
20-foot dwelling, sun exposure; must be sold this week.
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS,
505 5th Av.

PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE.

$1,000 cash, and $4,500 balance, easy quarterly payments will buy 2-story frame house; good location; must be sold. Aldhous, 2,389 7th Av.

FOR BUSINESS.

House on 45th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; in growing restaurant district; lot 22x54.10; easily altered; might lease. W. Armstrong, 500 5th Av., Room 402.

For rent, furnished, reasonable price, large private dwelling; West 70's. Call Rector 3136.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or will rent with option to buy, two-story building located in Bronx; suitable for bakery, laundry, or any other light manufacturing purpose; terms to suit; agents protected. For full particulars, address Dillman Bakery, Inc., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

Bungalows and bungalow lots for sale at beautiful Midland Beach, New Dorp, S. I.; perpetual restricted bathing privileges guaranteed; bungalows $2,300 up; double lots, 40x62½ feet, $500 up; warm weather brings higher prices; write for appointment. Frank Bowes, 12 St. Marks Place, N. Y. City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING.

House, 10 rooms, modern improvements, high elevation; most healthy place on Long Island; fruit trees and shade; 50x203 running through from street to street; conservative value $12,750; quick sale $7,750. Particulars, Gressler, 547 Sanford Av., Flushing, N. Y.

Port Washington Estates, on Manhasset Bay. Price, $14,000; all improvements, fine old trees; price, $2,000. Horace C. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Must be sold, 138 Hempstead lots, be Fulton St., in the best section; builders' opportunity. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

A magnificent Long Beach building plot for sale, near the Nassau Hotel; a bargain. Telephone owner, 7486 Prospect.

Kew Gardens.—For sale or rent, house, 10 rounds, garage, all improvements; 15 minutes' commutation. Phone Hess, 900 Audubon.

SAGE FOUNDATION.

2½ lots; sacrifice. D. S. Walker, 165 Broadway.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Port Washington, L. I.

Long Beach plot, 100x100; bargain. C. Mock, 200 West 101st.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Hudson River front, 4 acres, 12-room dwelling, garage, boat house; bargain. W. O. POLHEMUS, Nyack, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A $600 payment secures small village farm; balance like rent; apple trees in full bearing; five-room model farmhouse in course of construction; village water, electricity. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. 9060 Madison.

For sale, at Tenafly, N. J., modern house, eight rooms, two baths; superb location, high ground, 2½ acres lawn, shade trees, garden. H. S. Mott, 233 Broadway, Barclay 7500.

For Sale or Rent—East Orange, N. J., attractive houses, 15 rooms, 3 baths; high elevation; large grounds; suitable for high-class boarding house or sanitarium. S 573 Times Downtown.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Gentleman has several small farms on which he will build model farmhouses for families who will make permanent homes; plans sent to approved prospects. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. 9060 Mad.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house, best suburb, for lease; all-year business. R. O., 415 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Half acre plot with running stream, $350; village water, electricity; money loaned to build. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. 9060 Mad.

Apple orchard plot, full bearing; in village; about 100 trees; acre or half acre; electric light; water; money loaned to build. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. 9060 Mad.

Moving to California.—9 rooms, bath, all improvements; dwelling; large plot; $2,400; reasonable terms; half hour out. Mrs. W. Butscher, 164 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

8 rooms, bath; steam-heated dwelling, all improvements, half hour out, Erie; large plot; $4,200; reasonable terms. W. Butscher, 164 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Charming residence, beautiful Heights section; nine rooms; all improvements; fine condition; steam heat; cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

For sale cheap, mountain Summer home; four acres; small house; barn, garage, brook, woodland; Somerset County; 45 miles Reading Railroad. Ed. Fiume, Millman, N. J.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Country estate for sale; East Brookfield, Mass.; Colonial type house; cost more than present sale price a century ago. Apply Trustee, P. O. Box 2332, Boston, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want to exchange my equity ($20,000) in best business property on upper Third Av. for private house in city or suburban home; not more than 40 minutes Grand Central. A 213 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

OWNERS OF GOOD LOCATIONS.

We lease property of all kinds, pay the highest rent and good securities, and keep property in first-class condition. Blum Realty, 473 Grand St., N. Y. C. Orchard 8188.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

Spot cash for bargain; immediate answer. Call, write, or telephone Blum Realty, 473 Grand St., New York City. Orchard 8136.

April 15, 20, suburban cottage, modern, 5-6, 7 rooms, 945-$50, within 45 minutes; night buy; good care; responsible. A 198 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS.

All light, high ceilings, suit anything. 25x100—50x90—32x800, with, offset—50x40. Ideal stable—40x100—50x200; one location; your choice; immediate possession. Harlem Rooftop, 17 East 137th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

Long Island City.—Will build three-story fireproof building, vicinity Queensboro Bridge, containing 12,000 sq. ft., completed within 90 days. Weiss, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

CORNER LOFTS TO LET.

100x232 feet each, with electric power; suitable for manufacturing; will light and sprinkled. 17th St. and Avenue B, New York City.

For Rent.—One large, light room; partition into two sections; four windows facing street; steam heat and service; $100 month. Madison Sq., 224 Fifth Ave., Superintendent.

Lofts to rent, 15,000 square feet; electric power, steam heat, sprinkler; only those requiring entire 15,000 square feet need apply. Sloane & Moller, 216 East 95th St.

1,000 Madison Av., (125th St.)—New building; large store, ideal for gowns, millinery, toilettes, art, or any high-class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, 963 Madison Av.

500 FIFTH AV. AT 42D ST.,
1,500-3,000 SQUARE FEET,
F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO.,
TEL. CORTLANDT 7475. 165 B'WAY.

Store to let; spacious parlor floor store with large show windows; also suitable for office; can be seen between 3 and 6 P. M. 125 East 84th. Apply to janitor.

Long Island City.—50,000 to 90,000 sq. ft., in fireproof building under course of construction; may divide. Weiss, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Mailing and telephone privileges; stenographer when wanted; excellent office opposite curb market. Telephone Broad 1745.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 115 E. 129th St.

Mail privileges $5; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Auto sales room, 75 feet. 7th Av. Repair shop 37th St. between Broadway and 7th Av. Apply on premises.

OFFICES TO RENT

in Watson Building, 256 Church St., cor. of Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

East second floor on Broadway, opposite Wanamaker Building. 330 Broadway, Barclay 5320.

Five light offices, Wall St., $2,400; available May 1. R 462 Times Downtown.

Nice office furniture for sale; buyer keep room. 11 Wall St., Room 50.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 306, 51 East 42d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, a stable or building that can be used for light storage warehouse, with 10,000 to 15,000 square feet, situated anywhere from 144th and 59th Sts., East or North River; possession immediately by responsible tenant who will make any needed repairs. See Mr. McKee, 236 West 42d St., between 11 and 12. Phone Bryant 3473.

Physician desires office, reception room and living room, private house, between 50th and 72d Sts., Lexington, 5th Av.; immediate possession; highest credentials. A 173 Times.

Wanted to sublease, nicely furnished office, 3 rooms, about 1,000 feet, first-class building, downtown district; will buy furniture. Telephone Cortland 2667.

STORE WANTED ON FIFTH AV., 34TH TO 59TH ST.; HIGHEST GRADE TENANT. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Stock broker, member of New York Stock Exchange, requires about 500 square feet of space in the financial district. Telephone 4950 Broad.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

45TH AV., 467.—TWO ROOMS AND BATH APARTMENT, SUB-LET; NEW, MODERN; MAID SERVICE INCLUDED. INQUIRE RESTAURANT, 466.

30TH ST., (168 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6100.

50'S.—Six-room apartment, 2 baths, short lease, $125; elevator building. Phone Columbia 1277.

56TH, 51 EAST.—Sunny corner living room, bedroom, bath; for bachelor, club district. Phone Plaza 4946.

90'S EAST.—Six rooms, 3 baths, newly furnished; particulars. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1460.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; in the eighties, near Park Av.; immediate possession; rent $325 per month. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6300.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished; two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. MADISON 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor, two beautiful large rooms, private bath, newly decorated, parquet floors, electricity; gentlemen.

SUBLET DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, ALL SECTIONS. HERBERT H. SMITH, INC., 25 EAST 46TH ST. TEL. 4990 VAND.

TWO-ROOM SUITE, one room kitchenette; private house. Lenox 5475, 42 East 76th.

Unusually attractive furnished studio apartment for rent with piano; for six months; Steinway grand piano; references required; telephone morning between 9 and 12. Madison Square 845.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven rooms, bath, (bargain,) $135; also apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

10TH, 125 WEST.—Four rooms; piano; elevator. Baker, Apartment 140. Chelsea 6600.

44TH, 238 WEST.—Large front living room, bedroom, kitchenette; complete light housekeeping; elevator apartment; permanent couple; service. Wilson.

45TH, 541 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6252.

45TH, 127 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 1-2 rooms, private baths; hot water.

49TH ST., 104 WEST.—Two-room outside, sunny suite, living room, bedroom, tiled bath and shower; $25 weekly; restaurant service, home cooking. Hotel Maryland, 49th St., near 6th Av.

50S, near 6th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $125; also 70s, West, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; apply Superintendent.

50S, near 5th Av.—Apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $300; also 7 rooms, 2 baths, $225. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D, 46 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; roof garden; gentlemen preferred.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

96TH, 300 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

96TH, 100 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 2 rooms, bath, modern kitchenette, $120 monthly. Call.

96TH, 116 WEST.—Facing park, exquisitely furnished two spacious rooms, kitchenette; reasonable.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Sublet, room with bath, $60 monthly; also packet bedroom and bath, $40 monthly; complete hotel service. Japanese dining room on premises. E. Gerard, Thelma Apartment Hotel, Columbus 9780.

72D, 108 WEST.—Apartment 3 rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchenette, with fine bathroom and shower; ice refrigeration; $180 until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to Manager, on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D ST., (2,102 Broadway).—Two handsomely furnished rooms, (18x20); southeastern exposure; maid service included; to Sept. 15; references.

72D ST., WEST.—Apartment, beautifully furnished. Telephone 9429 Columbus between 8 and 11 mornings.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two and three room suites, with kitchenette and private baths.

75TH; 14 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath, kitchenette. Kiernan.

76TH, 245 WEST.—Suite one room and bath, $70 month; electricity.

79TH, 135 WEST, (Apt. 7-A.)—Exceptionally fine, very spacious four rooms; two bedrooms; new building; 7th floor; southern exposure.

80TH, 125 WEST.—Four rooms furnished on 10th floor; southwest exposure; two bedrooms. Inquire on premises.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Charming sunny 3-room furnished housekeeping apartment; immediate possession. Borsodi.

82D, 228 WEST.—Suite rooms, private bath, dressing rooms; housekeeping privileges; $75.

86TH, 342, (Riverside.)—Parlor floor, private house, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity.

90'S, (Riverside Drive.)—Seven rooms, $165; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 8096.

96TH, 58 WEST, (Apt. 2A.)—Five attractively furnished rooms, Summer months; conveniently located.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchenettes; maid service, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

104TH ST., Between Broadway and West End Ave.—Five-room apartment, beautifully furnished, six months, delightful outside rooms; modern building; $175. Phone Academy 3018 before 1.

106TH ST., 61 WEST.—Six rooms, well furnished; desirable location. Superintendent.

106TH ST., (836 West End Av.)—Corner three rooms, bath; newly furnished; particularly attractive; including new grand concert Steinway piano; beautiful view of river and upper Broadway; reference required. Phone Academy 1340.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, 1 bath, 1 lavatory, maid's toilet, from April 1 to Sept. 1; must rent immediately. Academy 726.

110TH, Subway; seven rooms, 2 baths; new building; handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

111TH ST., 538 WEST.—Private family wish to lease their six-room-and-bath apartment. Telephone 6349 Cathedral, or call Apartment No. 36.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortably furnished; immediate three-room apartment, kitchen; immediate possession.

116TH, WEST.—Will share our beautiful apartment overlooking the Hudson with congenial couple furnishing their meals. Morning, 8374.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

124TH, 507 WEST.—Newly furnished five rooms, steam heat, elevator apartment; 12A.

124TH, 510 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, elevator; reasonable. $80 Morningside. (Apt. 6-C.)

157TH, Near Broadway.—Six-room apt; new building; $85 monthly. Phone Col. 1278.

161ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner.)—To sublet, well-furnished six-room apartment, from April 1 to Sept. 15; rent $95 per month. Telephone Audubon 8607, Apartment 1-H.

180TH ST., 575 WEST, (Apt. 4D.)—To sublet, furnished, 5 rooms, modern apartment; May-October.

181ST, 880 WEST, (corner Riverside Drive,) —6 rooms, 2 baths, all outside rooms. Tel. St. Nicholas 9212. Apt. 5G.

APARTMENT, four rooms, exclusive section St.-Nicholas Av.; sublet party purchasing furnishings only; rent very reasonable. Phone Audubon 9850.

APARTMENT seeking simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

Attractive 9-room apartment near 96th St. subway; artistically furnished; overlooking Hudson; April 1 to October 1, or longer; family obliged to leave city; reasonable. P 74 Times.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished 5-room modern apartment; Oriental rugs, piano, Victrola; one block; 167th subway; reasonable. Telephone Morningside 4501, Apartment 25.

ATTRACTIVE 10 rooms, 2 baths, facing Drive; $250. Academy 316, Apt. 8-A.

ATTRACTIVE two-room kitchenette; lease to Oct. Phone 3105 Columbus before 10.

BROADWAY, 3,671, Corner 152d St.—Elegantly furnished six-room apartment to sublet from April 1 to Oct. 1; references required. Tel. Audubon 6100. Apt. 62. White.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 69th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing park, 7 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, Steinway grand, May 1 to Nov. 1. Call, or telephone Columbus 4733.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 102 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (165th.)—Six attractively furnished rooms, bath, 4th floor front; high-class house; excellent service; two blocks west subway; private telephone, grand piano; to responsible party only; $100. 1 to Oct. 1; $150 monthly. Write L., 3,764 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Attractive seven-room apartment; $150 a month from April to October; facing drive. Call or phone Apartment 42A. Audubon 1600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460.—5 rooms, 3 baths; magnificent period furniture, paintings, Oriental rugs; $450. Apt. 63, Morningside 8748.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90's.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, overlooking Hudson, $125. Phone Riverside 9086.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Seven large light front rooms; completely furnished; $150. Apartment 4C.

SIX rooms, furnished; front; sunny; $75; immediate possession. 2,731 Broadway.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.

55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required. Ownership management.

TWO large southern exposure rooms, adjoining bath, 7th floor; meals if desired; in small refined family. 5825 Cathedral.

Two large southern exposure rooms, adjoining bath, 7th floor; meals if desired, in small refined family. 5825 Cathedral.

WEBB AV., 2,440.—Sublet furnished apartment, beautifully located; 4 rooms, bath; telephone service; May to Oct. 1. Langenfeld, telephone Fordham 508.

WEST END AV., 740, Apartment 21B, corner 96th St.—Beautifully furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; can be seen between 12:30 and 2 o'clock or any evening; $200 per month from April 1 until Sept. 1. Telephone 5941 Riverside.

WEST END.—Six rooms, 2 baths, new building, handsomely furnished. Columbus 5974.

6-ROOM APARTMENT, 97th, between Riverside-West End. Phone 5846 Riverside.

Unfurnished—East Side.

To sublet, 3-room front apt., southern exposure; rent $80. Supt's bell, 19 East 56th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

4-8 ROOMS, beautiful apartments; light; refined; $60-$70. Phone Morningside 9746.

50TH, 2 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 2 exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette.

57TH, 11B WEST.—Facing park; servi apt. two beautiful, spacious rooms, kitchenette.

70'S, WEST.—High-class apartment, five rooms, two baths; also Central Park, 90's, seven rooms, baths; $1,400; also 80's, seven rooms, $1,900. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

75TH, 145 WEST.—One and two-room suites, unfurnished.

88TH, 56 WEST.—Two elegant, connecting rooms with bath; together or separate.

BEAUTIFUL, large one-room apartment, wonderful view, overlooking Central Park; for bachelor; $50 month. Superintendent, 5 Columbus Circle.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 535.—Apartments unfurnished; 7 rooms and bath; $1,200; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—To sublet, 7 rooms; beautiful river view; $100 month. Apt. 6 B.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

RIX ROOMS and foyer; two baths; rent, $100. Inquire Hudson View Const. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Phone Audubon 4407.

SOUTH BROADWAY, 636, Yonkers.—Five large outside rooms, $65; opposite Van Cortlandt Park.

WEST END, 255, (at 73d.)—Most desirable two rooms, kitchen, bath; ground floor; occupancy Oct. 1; $43 month; will sell my two-year lease for $100 today; rare opportunity; St. Clair's apartment.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

South Yonkers.—Six rooms, bath, two porches, two-family house, two minutes from railroad, ten minutes subway; May to October; $60 monthly. R 318 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CLERK.—Time; experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; age 20; army honorable discharge; excellent references. R 486 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Position as ledger clerk; twelve years' experience; total balance. R 346 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced in sales promotion work and office details; with successful record writing snappy, forceful business-getting letters, is open for immediate engagement; prefer office manufacturing concern; but will connect with any firm needing a high grade man. R 352 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE invited with firms who require a man with executive experience in manufacturing and installation of electrical apparatus; good technical education. R 468 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, (22,) honorably discharged, thorough knowledge of payroll auditing and compiling cost records; desires employment; distribution of overhead charges; best references. S 444 Times Downtown.

COTTON MAN urgently desires connection with reliable converting concern; experience includes piece goods buying, selling, and converting; age 37; solicit interview; salary or commission; highest credentials submitted; service man. K 461 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, Finnish, man chauffeur, useful; wife good cook. Richard, 117 East 128th.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced mechanical engineer, undertakes work by the hour. W 616 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE

Competent business man, wide experience in production, sales, and office management. In Government work during war, close connection with substantial manufacturing or merchandising house; 45 years old, university education, exceptional references. X 320 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Released naval officer (ex-) desires profitable connection as executive or salesman with reliable concern; formerly successful manufacturer and salesman of men's specialty clothing; thorough knowledge woolen fabrics; highest references. H 937 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-MANAGER of a national association of employers will be free May 1 to make an engagement where capable and successful association organizer and manager is required; exceptional references and full particulars at interview. X 326 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.—Efficient young man (24), excellent office, corresponding and sales training; open for connection with progressive organization in responsible position. S 374 Times Downtown.

EXPERT

ACCOUNTANT-CORRESPONDENT,

perfect Polish, Russian, passable French, German, 30, wants difficult, permanent, well-paid work; not abroad; agencies unattended. Mass. 134 West 109th.

FIREMAN, stationary; hotel or large building; three years' experience. Phone Circle 1382.

GARDENER, Head, or Superintendent.—Thoroughly experienced greenhouse, flowers, lawn, shrubs, vegetables, orchard, farm products, &c.; raising and taking care of same, married, one boy 9 years old; best references. Address G. E. Johnson, 189 Franklin St., Secaucus, N. J.

HEAD OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

Young man, former executive of successful motor transportation company, desires favorable connection; capable of taking charge of shipping-receiving department; references; bonds. A 205 Times.

I AM OPEN for a few specialty lines for Southern territory, such lines as women's and children's coats and dresses, men's exclusive silk shirts, work shirts, kid gloves, hosiery, and novelty jewelry; 8 years' experience in Southern territory one firm; I want everything on commission basis; no drawing account; none but first-class reputable and specialist need apply. A 193 Times.

INTERPRETER.—Spanish, Italian, and English; age 21; clerical experience; can operate typewriter. G 225 Times.

JEWELRY BUYER.

I want to connect with a reliable house, immaterial whether retail, wholesale or department store; I have 12 years' practical experience, starting as an apprentice, progressing through the various grades of the business to road salesmanship; am an American, 29 years old, with a good practical as well as elementary education; can take care of own technically descriptive correspondence; will furnish highest recommendations. A 186 Times.

LAWYER, just discharged, desires commercial opportunity; high grade executive; clever credit man; efficient sales manager. H 773 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman; man, (37,) executive ability, solicits position. B 741 Times Downtown.

MAN, recently discharged from U. S. Army, experienced 7½ years as cost accountant, chasing agent, paymaster, and office manager for large printing plants, 2½ years as purchasing agent and mechanical director of house publishing several magazines, good personality, highest recommendations, single, age 32, location no object, wishes connection with concern in any line where there is a prospect for future. X 300 Times Annex.

MAN, married, (36,), energetic, honest, mechanically inclined, ten years banking, two years investigator, three years cashier and commercial credits, one year retail credits, wants position; $35 per week. E 375 Times.

MAN, honorably discharged soldier wants position; long experience around all kinds of pleasure boats; good swimmer; experienced fisherman; also understands camp cooking. R 345 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience in rubber in Russia would like to connect himself with an exporting concern whose knowledge of cotton, textile, and mining industries is available. X 224 Times Annex.

MIDDLE-AGED man, 18 years New York representative manufacturing corporation, highest credentials, desires executive position. D 283 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, (18,) practical business training, position; can take care of magazine and newspaper mail-lists and payment books. P. B. Siano, 36 Kenmare St., New York City.

PURCHASING AGENT, having nine years' experience in buying materials, machinery, and equipment for electrical and automobile manufacturing concerns, desires position where knowledge and conservation is appreciated. S 479 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT OR ASSISTANT.—Technical graduate, (33,) experienced in construction and manufacturing equipment and materials. Hilgren, 1,431 Dean St., Brooklyn.

REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN, leaving for London immediately, wishes to hear from firm desiring representation abroad; offers references. K 460 Times Downtown.

SALES ASSISTANT.

College graduate, (22,) desires position with progressive concern; well recommended. T 783 Times.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live-wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who qualify. Apply to Rutland, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN.—Want to connect with a good middy blouse house, all styles; also a good wash dress house; have established trade in silk dresses; can open some nice accounts in above lines; can furnish references; territory, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; representative will call on account; commission paying; no advances necessary. Don't answer, if you are not up to date in styles, and competitive prices. 6619 Torresdale Av., Tacony, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN and business man of San Francisco, now visiting here, wishes to represent large concern on Pacific Coast; commission basis; have ample capital to carry accounts, if necessary; highest business and financial references. Address P., Room 365, Hotel Pennsylvania.

SALESMAN.—American commercial traveling salesman, 10 years' acquaintance with leading New England druggists; open for engagement with reputable house. Glenn, Room 11, Auditorium Hotel, Norwich, Conn.

SALESMAN, young man, 21 years of age, desires position as inside tire and accessory salesman, 2 years' previous experience. G 328 Times.

SALESMAN, two years' experience selling sweaters and knit goods, desires connection with concern handling a good line of merchandise. R 477 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, capable, experienced, hustler, desires connection with progressive mercantile house. G 340 Times.

SALESMAN.—Position desired in retail or wholesale line of business. X 323 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, now employed, seeks good connection; five years' sales experience. D 249 Times.

SALESMAN.—Business producer; executive ability; advertising, newspaper experience; college training. G 328 Times.

SALESMAN, inside, experienced automobile accessories. K 466 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, age 20, possessing tact, initiative, personality, experience, qualified to handle affairs of executives, wishes to create real future; best references. R 466 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.—Honorably discharged soldier, experienced stenographer, office manager, and private secretary; excellent references; good appearance. A 208 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER (22); army discharged; college education; $30; please call Rector 7710.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, large business, handiwship, cloaks preferred. R 473 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK AND MANAGER, 15 years, married, wishes position; references. G 240 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 5 years' experience foreign and domestic. C 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, young man, 25 years, seeks connection where initiative and hard work, coupled with efficient effort, will mean additional responsibility and advancement; excellent correspondent, bookkeeper; 6 years' business experience; salary $35. X 301 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, (24,) eight years' experience; secretarial ability, possessing initiative; highly competent; best references; moderate salary. K 484 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Understands Spanish; business school graduate; accurate, willing, and capable. August Gandia, 370 East 58th. Plaza 2983.

STENOGRAPHER (27), ten years' experience, desires connection; good future; secretarial ability capable, energetic, reliable; A-1 references. R 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT.—College graduate; experienced; 22; seeks position with future. R 462 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, high-school graduate, 15 months' experience, with knowledge of Spanish, desires position. S 378 Times Downtown.

STEWARD.—Position with golf, country or yacht club, large or small; experienced, good executive; married; references from New York City and Long Island clubs. Address X 261 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MAN, possessing initiative and executive ability, capable handling details, desires connection with firm offering inducements; have had nine years' domestic export experience; until recently connected with English Government. J. J. Hurley, 514 Morton St., City.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position in high-class elevator apartment house; mechanic with own tools; strictly temperate; best references. F. M., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

VALET.—Experienced, wishes position as valet and nurse to invalid gentleman; town or country; best city references. G 32 Times.

YOUNG MAN, AGE 24, QUICK, INTELLIGENT, WITH PLENTY OF PEP, DESIRES OPENING IN FIRST-CLASS ALL-AMERICAN BUSINESS HOUSE; START AT BOTTOM; EXPORT, IMPORT, OR FINANCIAL HOUSE PREFERRED. R 319 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, company clerk and in Quartermaster Dept. in U. S. Marine Corps for 14 months, desires position; is energetic, ambitious, has initiative and executive ability. A 184 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—High school graduate, company clerk, and in Quartermaster Department in U. S. Marine Corps for 14 months, desires position; is energetic, ambitious, has initiative and executive ability. A 184 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) army discharge, desires position traffic department commercial house; 3 years' experience handling claims. B 376 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, honorable discharge from U. S. Army, desires position with reliable concern. K 458 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) with technical experience, desires position in engineer's office; between 9:30-3 P. M.; salary immaterial. A 179 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; stenographer; experienced; can furnish references. D 289 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 6 years' experience office stock, desires opportunity. L. F., 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) college graduate, desires position with brokerage concern. R 429 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced with hosiery, desires connection wholesale establishment. A 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21); farm work; inexperienced; strong, willing; best references. R 480 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—High school graduate, seeks position with future. S 486 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) familiar with office work; good correspondent; $18. R 457 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires clerical position; accurate, conscientious; excellent references. B 1075 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks position; A1 references; advancement. L. S., 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position assistant C. P. A. Lee, 627 West 136th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ALTERATION HAND on dresses wanted; excellent position to steady worker. The Lillian, 1,007 E. 163d. Phone Intervale 5000.

ALTERATION HANDS IN HIGH-CLASS DRESS SHOP. B. PLUMER, 2,355 BROADWAY.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced ledger clerk, understanding controlling accounts; must write well and figure correctly. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

ASSISTANT to bookkeeper, quick and accurate at figures; typist preferred; state experience and salary expected. B 67 Times.

ATTENDANT with experience for an institution to care for insane patients; pay $40 month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable young woman wanted to keep general books; knowledge of controlling accounts essential; state qualifications fully; salary to start $25. R 480 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant control accounts; knowledge of typewriting preferred but not absolutely essential. Write, stating qualifications, age, and salary expected, Drugs, 48 W. 4th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, to G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Gentile house, (near 20th St. and 6th Av.); must have several years' experience; state age, references, and salary to start. B. E., 816 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY. CALL VARIETY PUBLISHING CO., 1,476 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer; closed Saturday; half day Sunday; call after 10 A. M., Esco Woolen, 18 West 21st.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Must be thoroughly conversant double entry; neat handwriting essential; Gentile house. Call William Fox, 23 E. 26th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; exceptional opportunity. Reply, stating detail, New England Panama Hat Co., 27 West 4th.

BOOKKEEPER,

thoroughly competent; must be accurate and have plenty experience. Falcon Waist, 1,239 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, for misses' suit house; must be capable; good salary. Eichtner & Desmonde, 20 W. 47th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced; steady position; state salary and references. B 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, American Rustproof Co., 220 5th Av.

CASHIER.—Bookkeeper and assistant in large food (ice cream) house; must be thoroughly experienced; both permanent positions, excellent salaries, pleasant surroundings; exceptional opportunities for advancement. In reply, state qualifications in detail. A 422 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wages $32 and room; $35 and room out; hours 8-4. Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway at 3d St.

CHINA PAINTERS.—Several young ladies with brush experience; comfortable employment; high-class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 501 5th Av.

CLERKS, 16 to 20 years of age, in a large office; experience unnecessary; some high-school training desirable, but not essential; salary $10 per week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; write stating age education, and experience, if any. B 448 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER, experienced, wanted, one familiar with filing and handling of orders. Call at once. Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d St., New York City.

CLERICAL YOUNG WOMEN, over 16 years of age, for mail order work; opportunities for advancement. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

CLERK, record, in large manufacturing concern; must be quick, accurate, and capable of making neat figures; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box R 464 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT

wanted by nationally known manufacturing establishment to take complete charge of routine correspondence; reply, stating full previous experience and salary desired. B 84 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESWOMEN.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE YOU MAY APPLY BETWEEN 6 AND 7 EVENINGS.

CAPABLE WOMEN CAN EARN LARGEST SALARIES HERE; STEADY POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY SUPT. MARTIN'S, FULTON CORNER BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

COMPANION-TEACHER. (AMERICAN OR ENGLISH,) FOR MY 9 YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER; MUST BE CULTURED AND REFINED AND HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE WITH CHILDREN; COLLEGE GRADUATE PREFERRED; AS WRITING COMPANION AFTER SCHOOL HOURS IN CITY TILL JUNE, THEN SPEND SUMMERS AT OUR FARM NEAR CROTON-ON-HUDSON; WRITE STATING QUALIFICATIONS, ADDRESS K. M. P., BOX 886, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK.

COMPETENT BUSINESS WOMAN.

We desire to secure permanent services of a woman who is a stenographer, understands office routine, and can be taught our ways; this woman will eventually be in charge of department, working under other direction; salary to start not over $35; further opportunity satisfactory to any one. R 488 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Good plain cook and housewerker, family two adults, two children; seven-room apartment; willing to go to country in May; references required; $45. Deming, 128 East 24th St.

COOK AND MOTHER'S HELPER, friends, relatives; country; Scotch or American. A 200 Times.

COOK wanted; also no general house work, family of three adults. Call or phone Miss Mullen, 21 East 80th. Lenox 8054.

FILE CLERK.—Neat, quick, and accurate. Apply Chas. Solomon, 24 West 32d St.

FILING CLERK.—Experienced young girl as file clerk; prefer one who has experience on the Library Bureau automatic system; state salary expected. R 485 Times Downtown.

FINISHERS AND HELPERS; GOOD WAGES; YEAR ROUND POSITION. ROSWORTH, 14 WEST 50TH ST.

FITTER EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' GOWNS. X 297 TIMES ANNEX.

FORELADY'S ASSISTANT.

Intelligent and ambitious, experienced in candy packing for assistant forelady, with expectations of becoming forelady; excellent opportunity.

SCHRAFFT'S, 80 WEST 23D.

FORELADY

ON CORSETS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. LILY OF FRANCE CORSET CO., 303 6TH AV.

GIRLS FOR NIGHT WORK; HOURS 5:15 TO 12:30 P. M.; CLEAN, EASY WORK, GOOD WAGES; FREE LIFE INSURANCE AND HOURS. APPLY REPUBLIC PLAYER ROLL CORP., 488 WEST 51ST.

GIRL.—Ambitious, willing girl, required for straight stenographic work with opportunity to become manager's secretary shortly; knowledge of dictaphone desirable; stating experience and salary required to start. B 68 Times.

GIRLS to do clerical work in large publishing office; neat writers with fair geographical idea of our country, can obtain good permanent position. Mothers' Magazine, 95 Madison Av.

GIRL to sort ladies' white gloves; young girl, with or without experience; Saturday afternoons off all year; steady place. Knickerbocker Cleaning and Dyeing Co., 402 East 31st St.

GIRLS wanted, experience not necessary, for filing and pasting in a commercial house. Apply by letter, R 426 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—To learn hand coloring on pictures; $3 paid while learning; good advancement. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

HAIRDRESSERS.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced hairdressers and marcel wavers in their hairdressing salon; steady employment and liberal salary. Apply in person or by mail to superintendent.

HEMSTITCHERS OR PINK WORK; GOOD WAGES; YEAR ROUND POSITION. ROSWORTH, 14 WEST 50TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined woman take charge of apartment for one; must be good, plain cook, capable, industrious, trustworthy; plain home for honest woman as to wages, age, and references. D 266 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, for large country club near city; best of references required; state salary expected. H 778 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK, cooking; competent white girl; sleep out; adults; small apartment; references; last morning or evening. 146 East 40th St., Apt. 61. Phone 3634 Murray Hill.

HOUSEMOTHER.—Care for children business couple, country; girl of school age no objection. S 408 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMOTHER for boys' school in Central Pennsylvania; middle-aged widow preferred. X 275 Times Annex.

LUNCHROOM WORK.

Young women by New York Telephone Company for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; salary $12 to $14 according to length of service.

Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. C., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MANAGERESS, familiar with cloaks, suits, gowns, &c., to take full charge with exception of buying for ready-to-wear specialty shop out of town; must be woman of good appearance, possess personality, and be able to get best co-operation from employes. Apply in person or by letter to Mr. Zobel, 460 4th Av., 12th floor.

MANICURISTS.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require first-class manicurists; steady employment and liberal salary. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

MATRON for boys' school in Central Pennsylvania; middle-aged widow preferred. X 274 Times Annex.

MILLINERY.—FIRST CLASS MILLINERY SALESWOMEN ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD MILLINERY EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY ALL WEEK. FIFTH AVENUE SHOP, 340 5TH AV., NEAR 34TH ST.

MODELS, tall, experienced, size 36, for a fashion ball display. Apply between 5 and 6:30 P. M., Bope Segure, 18 West 56th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Kindergarten training; willing to assist light housework; country. A 201 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, take entire charge of baby 16 months old. D 273 Times.

NURSES.—Young women as attendant nurses, experienced and inexperienced, for home for incurables; good home atmosphere, nicely appointed rooms for nurses; state age and experience, if any. B 80 Times.

NURSES, undergraduates, for night duty in country hospital for convalescent crippled children. Apply Monday A. M., 10 to 12, New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

NURSE or mother's helper, to take care of little girl 2 years; home for infant; good wages, room to self; must be highly recommended. Call, 10-2, Chalmers, 102 West 93d.

NURSE GIRL, white, experience not necessary; pleasant home in White Plains. Write Weber, 4 Mitchell Place, or phone 975 White Plains.

NURSE, patient, cheerful, for two children, 2 and 4; amiable disposition more essential than training; references required; $50. Deming, 128 East 24th St.

NURSE, experienced, for three children; references; state salary expected; permanent position. Mrs. E. C. R. Laidlaw, 758 West 6th St., Plainfield, N. J.

NURSE.—A competent trained child's nurse for boy 3 years. Apply N. D. Light, Apt. 4A, 131 Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—Young girl to act as nurse in small private school for backward children. X 276 Times Annex.

NURSE, experienced; two boys, 4 years and 8 months. Apply after 4 P. M., 370 Central Park West, cor. 102.

NURSE.—Undergraduate for small hospital; $30 monthly and maintenance. 253 E. 57th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE; ACCURATE FIGURER, GOOD PENMAN; BILLING; PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT; STATE PARTICULARS, REFERENCES, SALARY. B. U., 223 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State experience, if any; must be over 16; salary to start $8. Accountant, P. O. Box 305, City Hall Station, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; stenographer-typist; chance for quick, accurate beginner; $10. G 338 Times.

OPERATORS wanted, 48-hour week, steady work, good pay. Calef Bros., 101 Clarystie St.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.,

REQUIRE

SALESPEOPLE

FOR SATURDAYS ONLY.

SALESWOMEN.—The Book of Knowledge, 2 West 45th Street, has an opening for two saleslades to sell The Book of Knowledge and Book of History; no previous book experience essential, but applicants must be willing to work; commission basis. Inquire for Mr. Obolits after 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STOCKERS COLLINS & CO.,
West 34th St.,

require experienced

SALESWOMEN

for the following depts:

SUITS,
GOWNS,
COATS
and
UNDERWEAR;

permanent positions

at good salaries

with commission.

Apply Superintendent's Office.

SALESWOMEN.

100—EXTRA—100.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. & BROADWAY.

WISH TO ENGAGE 100 EXTRA SALESWOMEN WHO CAN WORK 5, 6, OR 7 DAYS EACH WEEK, FROM 9 TO 6 P. M.
ALSO
EXTRA SALESWOMEN TO WORK ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD SELLING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
334 St. and Broadway,

require the services of experienced SALESWOMEN FOR

GLOVES,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
JEWELRY,
SHIRT WAISTS,
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
MILLINERY,
ART EMBROIDERY,
WASH GOODS,
VEILINGS.

THESE positions present exceptional opportunities.

Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.—Solicit; accountants' review; every bookkeeper a subscriber; commission averaging $50 weekly. Fidelity Accounting and Audit Co., 309 Broadway.

SALESLADY, take charge of dress shop located Broadway Heights; good opportunity; Superior Dress, 116 East 28th.

SALESWOMAN; thoroughly experienced on suits and dresses; high salary; steady position. Apply Post, 19 West 42d St.

SALESLADY, experienced, for cloak and suit department. Apply at The Mentor Co., 226 West 125th.

SALESLADIES, AGENTS, refined sell League of Nation stamps; make $15-$25 day; commission. Call Room 401, 32 E. 23d.

SALESLADIES, investigate commission advantages selling our portrait certificates. 1,400 Broadway, Suite 203.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.

A woman of refinement, tact, and good judgment; must be an excellent and rapid stenographer, and conversant with social forms, and have good handwriting; state full particulars as to experience, education, and salary expected. B 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant wanted by importing concern; nice position; excellent prospects of advancement; state salary. Remington No. 10 operator. A 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER,
with knowledge of
SWITCHBOARD,
only experienced need apply.
QUEEN QUALITY,
33-34 WEST 34TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER; one or two hours morning or afternoon; typewriting; near Times Square; state age, moderate terms. A 217 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience, in mercantile house, preferably clothing house; state experience and salary desired. X 322 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary, experienced young woman over 25, college education essential, banking experience preferred; state qualifications. S 448 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, accurate, competent, knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate preferred; Christian firm. Apply 9-11 or 3-5, Room 516, 70 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, 2 years' experience, manufacturing concern; one not afraid of hard work. Behrman, 302 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted; previous secretarial experience essential; highest references and all particulars required. B 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Understanding general office duties; state experience, references, and salary expected. Importer, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be able to take dictation in French and as well as English; one with export experience preferred. Address G 286 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by mechanical house; must be rapid and accurate; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 288 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Wholesale jewelry house; hours 8:15 A. M. to 5:45 P. M. Call or write, Lippmann, Stier & Blum, 1,261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST in Jamaica office; salary $12; state age. Write A. W., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER for real estate office; state salary and experience. M. P., 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Experienced in drug line preferred; steady position; $18 start. Call 7th floor, 48 W. 4th.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER combined, experienced; reference, salary wanted. B 572 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, typist; 5½ day; 360 6th Av., corner 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for Christian real estate office; state salary and experience. K 459 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.

experienced in operating a very large and busy hotel board required; state particulars and experience. H. H., 466 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for large cloak and suit house; must be experienced. Fifth floor, 1,333 Broadway.

TEACHERS (3), resident; for elementary grade and (1) kindergarten for crippled children's home in country; previous experience desirable. Call or write, morning 10 to 12, New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced girl used to busy board, with some experience in placing factory orders; one familiar with order dept. routine preferred; good opportunity; state experience and salary. B 70 Times.

TYPISTS.—Mail order house wants young women over 16 years for copy work; business experience not required; apply mornings. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPIST.—Accurate, experienced, able to translate from and into Italian; state salary. B 78 Times.

WAITRESS.—Private house; wages $40; references. Telephone Friday morning, Rhinelander 9840.

WOMAN.—Colored, to assist in taking care of middle-aged bachelor's apartment; must be a good cook and able to do all kinds of housework; pleasant sleeping quarters; state fully reference, qualifications, and compensation expected. S 567 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRLS.

15 to 17 years, for positions in which they will receive good wages and course of training to develop them for advancement; parents invited to call with their daughters.

Apply all week, Best & Co.
Employment Office, 7 West 35th St.,
8:30 to 1 A. M.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, of high character and good references, to assist trained nurse in family with 3 young children; must be able to play with and teach children; also neat, willing and able to mend; good home in Woodmere, L. I., and splendid opportunity to learn to become most efficient child's nurse. Communicate fully with C. E., Room 1,304, 347 9th Av., New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN.—High class establishment is opened to scientific care of the scalp, requires young woman (or Manicure branch); also one for Washington, D. C.; splendid opportunity to become proficient in the profession; good salary while under tuition, when proficient remarkable good income assured. B 79 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted; a large machinery dealers, who has had some experience in card work; must be able to operate typewriter; quick, accurate; need not be stenographer; when replying, state age, references, and salary desired. A 427 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to care for convalescent crippled children in hospital in White Plains, N. Y. Call or write Monday morning 10 to 12, New York Orthopaedic, 42d and East 59th St.

YOUNG LADY in sales department of large manufacturing machinery concern; no experience necessary; state age; salary to start $15. X 456 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY FOR TRIMMING DEPARTMENT; ONE EXPERIENCED FURRIER PREFERRED. FRED'K J. DOLLWAGNER, 153 WEST 27TH.

YOUNG LADY, to do drafting and lettering; salary to start; good chance for advancement; submit sample of work. X 455 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN for clerical and filing positions; advancement. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York.

YOUNG LADY wanted as file clerk; rapid advancement and good chance. Apply by letter, R 423 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

OVER THREE THOUSAND
GIRLS AND WOMEN

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Specialties in profession that has been established and made profitable by our chain of schools, the only ones of their kind. Inspection of the equipment, alone, will repay you for a visit. If you expect to enter business or to increase your earning capacity our assistance will be invaluable to you. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses.

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Telephone Madison Square 8097.
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THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av. (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Fred. Gaskell, A. M., Director.

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PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY

as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.,
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Employment Agencies.

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We consider that our responsibility goes further than just securing a "job" for our registrants.

We believe it our duty to secure the best position possible for each of our applicants, the position they are best suited for and only with the very highest class business houses in New York.

Be fair with yourself and get the kind of a position that your ability qualifies you for, and you will be amply repaid in contentment and salary.

Following is a partial list of vacancies in our Women's Departments:

SECRETARY - STENO.—Must have thorough secretarial experience; must possess initiative and executive ability; must have exceptional personality; uptown section; bank; $35-$40.

SECRETARY—Downtown law firm; must have thorough legal experience, at least 4 to 5 years; $20.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, (4)—Insurance concern, uptown section; must be A1 operators; splendid environment; $22.

BOOKKEEPER—Manufacturing concern; prefer one who has had experience in wholesale dry goods, familiar with handling sales ledger cards; take entire charge; $1,200 yr.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manufacturing, uptown section; prefer one who has had technical experience; familiar with handling detail clerical work; small office; $20.

STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown mercantile reporting concern; must be competent, have appearance; position in secretarial capacity; $20.

STENOGRAPHER—Uptown tire concern; prefer one who has had automobile experience or automobile parts experience; must be of pleasing personality; $25 mo.

STENO, BOOKKEEPER.—Downtown engineering concern; must have double entry experience; $18-$20.

STENO. - ASST. BOOKKEEPER.—Brokerage concern; double entry knowledge; $20.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2).—Downtown insurance concern; prefer one who has had experience in insurance or legal work; $80 mo. A number of openings for girls of little experience, uptown and downtown section; $12-$15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must have A1 experience; uptown section; motors concern; $20.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST — Wholesale line; double entry experience; uptown section; $16.

A number of openings for Clerks, Typists, File Clerks, Ledger Clerks, for both the experienced and beginners; $9-$15.

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EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

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NO REGISTRATION FEE.

STENO.-SECRETARY. — Downtown position; with knowledge demonstrating.....$25
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STENO.—Manufacturing.....$25-$30
STENO.—Brokerage.....$20-$18
STENO.—Richmond Hill.....$25
STENO.—Bill clerk, asst. bookkeeper.....$20
STENO.—Sugar brokerage.....$18
STENO.—Asst. bookkeeper; brokerage.....$18
STENO.—Dictaphone operator.....$18
STENO.—Beginner; high school graduate preferred.....$12
STENO.—Double entry bookkeeper; downtown.....$25
STENO.—Insurance.....$18
STENO.—Brokerage position.....$25
BOOKKEEPER.—Brokerage.....$20
BOOKKEEPER.—Washington Heights.....$18
BOOKKEEPER.—Harlem; prefer woman 35 or over.....$20
BOOKKEEPER.—Insurance.....$20
BOOKKEEPER-STENO.—Downtown.....$25
TYPIST.—Luncheon; uptown.....$15
COPYIST.....$12
OFFICE.—Office woman, with executive ability.....$25
OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Record clerk; brokerage.....$20
OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Harlem.....$12
OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—Brooklyn.....$15
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.....$20-$18
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.....$18
TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Brokerage experience; downtown position.....$16

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
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ESTABLISHED 1900.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, not over 30; rapid, experienced; good opportunity; $27 wk.

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BOOKKEEPER, publishing house, double entry, trial balance, &c.; $25 wk.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, familiar general secretarial duties; good stenographer, &c.; $22 wk.

TYPIST, investment house; want rapid, accurate operator; $15 wk.

Call 9 to 1,
Room 725.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
90 NASSAU, ROOM 600.
STENOGRAPHER, BILL CLERKS, FILE CLERKS, DICT

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—Intelligent stock boy wanted in shade department of wholesale house; excellent opportunity. L. D. Bloch & Co., 125 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, about 19, in mailing department of dry goods commission house. Address, stating experience and salary expected, "Cotton Goods," R 462 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for purchasing department of large house; apply by letter, stating salary desired. R 429 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, over 15, help around departments, also run errands. S 493 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS NEEDED.
MEN AND WOMEN.

I want to hear from bookkeepers, cashiers, school teachers, office workers, stenographers and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience, who are ambitious to get into higher accounting positions paying

$2,400 TO $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.

The readjustment of commerce and industry to a peace basis, the reconstruction and reorganization of American business along more efficient lines, the more scientific analysis of costs and methods of domestic and world competition and the necessity for accurate income and excess profits tax reports to the Government have created thousands of new and attractive opportunities for permanent positions in the higher accounting field.

At present we can supply only a very limited way students and members to fill the numerous requests being received for such accountants, auditors, junior and senior accountants, comptrollers, &c., &c. Government and business demands have exhausted the available supply of trained men and women.

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APPLICANTS WHO ARE ACCEPTED

will be placed under the direct personal supervision of one of our staff of certified public accountants and thoroughly trained in the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify for important accounting work.

Address for interview, giving age, position, education and telephone number, A. C. S., Post Office Box 61, Times Square Station.

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IN
FOREIGN TRADE

is forming to meet in the lower business section Wednesdays, from 5:30 to 7 P. M., to follow the celebrated Course in Foreign Trade prepared under the direction of Edward Ewing Pratt.

Join this group now. "Foreign Trade, Today's Opportunity," contains full information. Send your business address for this booklet. Business Training Corporation, Telephone Vanderbilt 3355, Dept. 134, 185 Madison Av., New York.

ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG

in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character delineation will determine your qualities and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Write or phone Chelsea 4084 for details and booklet "K."

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CLASS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING has first teaching session on Saturday, March 22, from 3 to 3:45 P. M.; attend and observe class methods and teaching procedures; no obligation incurred. Telephone Columbus 7100 (ext. 1465) for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for further details. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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Good English is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (ext. 1465) for free bulletin "Your English" and full details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand 25% per accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for free booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

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AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANT man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

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MACHINIST trade taught practically; lathes, blueprints, micrometers; $35. School, 4 West 125th.

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THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE.
Auditors and accountants, $200 month.
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Stenographers, $15-$20-$25 week.
EXPERIENCED and the right PERSONALITY
are essential in securing attention to the above.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
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FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
14 BROADWAY.
Span. stenos., $35; Span. invoice clerk, $35; exp. cable clerk, $30; clearing house clerk, $30; stenos-sec'ls, $40. Register free.

BOOKKEEPERS, $100 monthly, others $30; typists, $20; stenographers, $25-$30; office assts., $15, Brooklyn; no registration fee. Dishi Agency, 20 Vesey St.

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ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
AUSTRIAN Daimler, 4-cast, latest imp.
CADILLAC 4-PASS. 1917 SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC VICTORIA 1917 COUPE.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1918 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL 1918 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, 1913 SPECIAL.
MERCER 4-PASS., 1918 SPORT MODEL.
MERCER 4-Pass., 1917, Nickel Trimmings.
PACKARD 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 4-PASS., 1917, VICTORIA TOP.
STUTZ 2-PASS., 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 6-Pass., 1917, Double Windshield.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.
1700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1562.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 5 passenger touring; perfect mechanically; newly painted. De Lamater Motors Corp., 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

BUICK 1917 Sedan, exceptional bargain. 1,779 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918 7 passenger; perfect in every detail; a quality used car. De Lamater, 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

BUICK light 4 touring; excellent condition; bargain; $475. Lee Butler, 6,164 Melrose.

BUICK 1918 E-49, 7-passenger touring, $1,200. Smith, 154 W. 124th. Morning, 151.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain. 1,779 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
Roadsters. Flick, 1,700 Broadway, 8d floor.

CADILLAC 1918 SPECIAL 7-PASS. SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
LANCIA 4-PASS. SPECIAL. Brand new.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
DIAMLER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1915 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
MUTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
CHAS. C. BURRELLE,
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 163.

CADILLAC, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Locomobile limousine or landaulet wanted; 1917-1918; must be first-class condition; state lowest price. Box B 83 Times.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-passenger roadster; wire wheels; exceptionally fine car. Lincoln Square Tire Co., 1,900 Broadway, Columbus 9693.

CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1918 4-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 LANDAULET.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
FRANKLIN 1917 Chummy Roadster.
HUPMOBILE 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
HUPMOBILE 1918 TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 TOWN CAR.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
MERCER 1918 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1916 7-Pass. Touring.
MERCER 1916 RUNABOUT.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Runabout.
PIERCE 1917 "38" LANDAULET.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOBY,
1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Victoria Coupe, 4 pass.
PIERCE latest model "33" landaulet.
CADILLAC 1917 Limousine, 7 pass.
PACKARD 1917 Roadster, 3 pass.
CADILLAC 1917 Phaeton, 4 pass.
MARMON 1917 Close Roadster, 4 pass.
CADILLAC 1917 Touring, 7 pass.
MERCER 1916, 4 pass.
CADILLAC 1916 Limousine, 7 pass.
PACKARD 1918 Touring Bodies.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5678.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC COUPE; must sacrifice; no dealers need apply; will demonstrate. H 782 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1918 coupe; 1917 Sedan; 1918 touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, exceptionally fine body. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC landaulet; special wheel base; in good condition. E. Boyle, 132 West 58th St.

CADILLAC landaulet wanted, in good order. Laird, 303 East 84th St. Lenox 8948.

CARTERCAR, 4-cylinder roadster; North-way motor; self-starter; generator; 16 volt battery; only 13,000 miles; $800; cost $2,800. Phone 3765 Flushing.

CHARLES A. ACKERMAN, (Circle 17.)
225 West 58th St., East of Broadway.

HUDSON cabriolet, carefully used. 1917
HUDSON landaulet town car. 1917
MERCER 5-passenger, cheap. 1918
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McFARLAN touring, perfect. 1916
REO touring, now being painted. 1917
FORD sedan, electric starter. 1917
STUDEBAKER Sport model and touring. 1918
OVERLAND "90" touring. 1918
MAXWELL touring; very reasonable. 1917
DODGE Sedan, fine shape; late. 1917

CHANDLER 6-CYLINDER ROADSTER.
If you want a comfortable six-cylinder roadster with sporty lines you should look over my 1918 Model Chandler; it is in excellent condition, has been driven far enough to tune it up nicely, and has been equipped with wire wheels and four new tires; a low price will be made if you act quickly. Phone Mr. Calder, Barclay 8778.

CHANDLER 1918 chummy roadster, 4-passenger, almost new. Odell, 675 East 170th St., Bronx. Telephone 3637 Tremont.

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY,
109 West 64th St. Telephone Columbus 7100.
Fifth Floor.

USED cars which are worthy of investigation.

3 Dodge Brothers Touring Cars.
1 Dodge Brothers Jitney Bus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Apperson Touring	$400
2 Ford Deliveries, each	200
2 Ford Deliveries, each	225
1 Ford Delivery, 1½-ton chassis, with cab.	250
1 Ford Touring	310
1 Ford Touring	400
1 Overland Touring (1918)	500
1 Paige Roadster	300
1 Vim Delivery Model D 20	275
1 Vim Delivery Model D 20	400

CLYDESDALES' SIGNALS, all sizes, rebuilt and repainted; time payments; Phone Schuyler 1371.

CUNNINGHAM 1918 6-PASS.
PEERLESS 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
CADILLACS 1917, ALL TYPES.
CHALMERS 1918, ALL TYPES.
McFARLANE 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL, ABORN, 239 WEST 59TH ST.

DETROIT ELECTRIC demonstrating car; 1918 model; $3,075; new battery; new paint; car as good as new; real bargain at $2,250. Detroit Electric Car Co., 20 Central Park West, N. Y.

DETROIT electric, duplex drive car; battery in good condition, having been used very little; paint practically new; Miss Mc—, owner leaving town will sacrifice at $1,750. Telephone Columbus 3725.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918 Duplex Drive; new battery; new paint; Dr. B's car; $1,900. Special offer. Will be seen at 20 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT electric, 1916, duplex drive; recently repainted; battery in good condition; big bargain at $1,250; Mrs. F.'s car. 20 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918 Duplex Drive; new battery; new paint; Mr. L.'s car; $1,750. See this car at 20 Central Park West, New York.

DODGE BROS. sedan; excellent condition. Mr. Davies, Fordham 4302.

Franklin Chummy, latest series, 4,607 miles.
Franklin Runabout 1917, 2-pass., repainted.
Franklin Touring, 1917, demountable rims.
Franklin Chummy 1917, special bargain.
Franklin Limousine 1917; very fine.
Jeffery Sedan, 6 cyl., Chesterfield, $625.
National Highway Six, very classy, $775.
Oldsmobile, 4 cyl., 1916 Coupe, 4 tires, like new, and 1917 Sedan, $575.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
E. G. Kuh, Manager,
225 West 58th St. 4th Floor; Take Elevator.

FRANKLINS.—29 used models. Gage, 51 E. 42d St., Murray Hill 422.

FORD.—We have 30 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also ½, 1, and 1½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on all cars; cash or partial payments and trades if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,996-2,003 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8200.

FORD Sedan, run 2,100 miles; self starter, electric lights, demountable rims, extra tire; almost new; bargain. Franklin Used Car Dept., E. G. Kuh, Manager, 225 West 58th St., 4th floor; take elevator.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL, LATE 1918. Almost new; extra new tire; must sell; rare opportunity. Pippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON super six, late 1917 Model J; new Goodyear tires and many extras. Lincoln Square Tire Co., 1,900 Broadway. Columbus 9693.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; also town car. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON Super Six, 7-passenger touring; perfect; make offer. 440 East 149th St.

HUDSON, 1918; new; extra equipment. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

HUDSON.—Limousine; excellent condition; bargain. Gage, 51 E. 42d. Murray Hill 422.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, Sedan; guaranteed; almost new; will accept reasonable offer. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE special sedan, perfect condition. Telephone 9690 Bowling Green.

KING 8, fully equipped, 1918 model, in excellent condition; can be seen. Sterling Top Co., 518 West 57th St.

LEXINGTON 7-passenger touring car; mechanically perfect; like new. 440 East 149th St.

LIBERTY 1918 touring car; run only 1,600 miles; fully guaranteed; will sacrifice. Duguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE for sale, 1917 7-passenger touring, 58 H. P.; driven about 11,000 miles by owner only; in perfect condition; all new tires and two new spare tires; an opportunity to secure a car in every respect as good as new; price 4,000, cash. H 462 Times Downtown.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 LIMOUSINE.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59th St.

MARMON.—Four-passenger chummy roadster, 1917 model; excellent condition; equipped with Webber automatic carburetor, cast-iron pistons, two spare wheels; run about 11,000 miles; will sell private purchaser only. R 469 Times Downtown.

MARMON 1918 Touring; condition new. Phone Circle 5892.

OLDSMOBILE 1918 touring, Little 6. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.
Reconditioned and guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND CO., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND 1918, country club; excellent condition; extras; $875. Tel. King, 5413 Fordham.

PACKARD 1918 touring, 3-35, 7-passenger; ran 4,000 miles; practically new; no dealers. Phone Circle 2955, Apartment 1-E.

PACKARD, 1918 landaulet; condition new; Westinghouse air springs. Phone Circle 5892.

PACKARD 1918 limousine, extra touring body; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PATHFINDERS, 1918; six and a seven-passenger; touring; torpedo types; brand new; price $2,900 each; cash; F. O. B. factory. John Welder, 459 5th Av., N. Y. Murray Hill 4081.

PIERCE-ARROW closed car, 38 H. P., 1916, '16, or '17 model, for private use; must be in good condition throughout; give full description, also price, mileage, equipment, and where to be seen. Reasonable, 145 Times.

PIERCE ARROW (1918) Landaulet, 38 H. P. Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

PIERCE ARROW (1918) Suburban Sedan, 38 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 town landaulet; practically new; splendidly equipped. Herman H. Kaye, Inc., 1,658 Broadway, Circle 94.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE-ARROW 48 12in 1916 Touring; condition, tires, and paint new; beautiful car; reasonable. Drubin, 2,194 Broadway, 4th.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car, 11 H. P., Mr. Dee, 2299 Vanderbilt.

FOR.—Pure sable wool rug, 9x12, in medium weight Stead treatment; a 1917 Reo 5-passenger touring Sedan, completely equipped; 4 new tires and extra; has run 5,000 miles. R 502 Times Annex.

REO 1917 touring, 6-cylinder, perfect condition, newly painted, cheap. Owner, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

ROAMERS.—Absolutely new; 1918 chassis; also limousine slightly damaged by water; exceptional bargain. Gage, Telephone 422 Murray Hill.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 REO 7-PASSENGER.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE.
150 WEST 58TH ST. ROUSE CIRCLE 1262.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED, GUARANTEED,
CLOSED AND OPEN MODELS, 4 AND 6.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7900.

STEARNS-KNIGHT brougham, leather collapsible back, seven-passenger, new 1917; unable to take delivery; report; will sacrifice. Baum, 415 West 55th. Columbus 7900.

STEARNS-KNIGHT seven-passenger touring car, first class condition; will sacrifice. J. Picker, 518 West 125th St.

STEARNS limousine, 1918; mechanically perfect; 440 East 149th St.

STUTZ, sport model, 7-passenger; very late model, $1,600; excellent condition; trade considered. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; open evenings.

STUTZ roadster, late model, willing to sell at great sacrifice; best condition in every respect; don't quibble if you want a car and bargain. Pioneer Braid Co., 231 West 19th St. Phone between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. Chelsea 9955.

STUTZ.—1918 speedster, 1917 roadster, 1916 speedster. 1,779 Broadway, (57th,) one flight.

STUTZ 1917 four-passenger Bulldog; condition excellent; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918, Bearcat, mechanically like new; bargain. Ryan, Lincoln Garage, 1,986 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, seven passenger; exceptional condition throughout. Willys Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; Phone Bedford 8800; open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT coupe, 1918; will accept reasonable offer. 440 East 149th St.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE
HIGH-CLASS AUTOMOBILES.
PROPERTY PRIVATE OWNERS.
MURRAY HILL 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER, LOOKS LIKE ROLLS-ROYCE.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
OWEN MAGNETIC BROUGHAM.
PIERCE-ARROW 4-PASS. TOUR., $500.
STUTZ SEDAN.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASS. TOURING.
HUP 1917 TOURING, $750.
REO TOURING, $525.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT, $800.
MERCER, 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER, VICTORIA TOP.
VELIE BROUGHAM.
NATIONAL LIMOUSINE.
All of these cars at sacrifice prices. Must be sold at once. No reasonable cash offer refused.
LINCOLN SQ. AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,930 BROADWAY.
Phone Columbus 4374.

Before deciding—it will pay you to look over our stock of Used Oldsmobiles and other makes. Oldsmobile Co. of New York, Used Car Department, 221 West 58th St. Phone Columbus 9690.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD 1910 3½-ton chassis, new tires.
PACKARD 1911 3½-ton chassis, new tires.
PACKARD 1912 3½-ton chassis, wood hoist and dump body.
PACKARD 1912 3½-ton chassis, wood hoist and dump body.
PACKARD 1912 3½-ton chassis, wood hoist and dump body.
PACKARD 1911 3½-ton chassis, wood hoist and dump body.
STEWART 1918 1½-ton chassis, closed body.
PACKARD 1913 3½-ton chassis.
PACKARD 1915 3½-ton chassis, worm drive, platform body.
INDIANA 1915 3½-ton chassis, covered rack body.
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD 1915 3½-ton chassis, 10 trailer.
UNITED STATES 1916 3½-ton chassis, rack body.
PACKARD 1912 3½-ton chassis, covered rack body.
Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1,091 Broadway, New York City.

TRUCKS.—1½, 2½, 3½, 5 ton; all style bodies, also specially rebuilt, guaranteed, bargain prices; easy terms. Gramm-Bernstein Sales Corporation, 1,457 Broadway, Bryant 5187.

CHASSIS.—Have four new 5-ton chassis, two 7-ton chassis and one 2½-ton tractor chassis; all worm drive; will give expert discount on one or all. R 512 Times.

FOR HIRE.—5½-ton truck; contract work a specialty. F. R. Fauth, 972 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIERCE ARROW TRUCK, five ton, for sale; $3,000 bargain. 987 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Automobiles to Rent.

Automobile busses for hire; capacity twelve to sixteen passengers; also Packard twin six limousines. Inquiries solicited. Naughton Mulgrew, 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 2100.

CADILLAC, classy seven passenger limousine, $2.50 hour; day, week, month. Columbus 5679.

LOZIER.—For hire; large limousine; hour, day, week, month; driven by owner; terms reasonable. Phone 4001 Harlem.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson; 204 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car, Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

LANDAULET town car to hire monthly; reliable chauffeur. Riverside 9067.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, Pierce, Mercer, or Stutz. Room 201, 527 5th Av.

FRANKLIN sedan brougham wanted; good condition; bottom terms. R 158 Times.

LANCIA late model runabout wanted. Carruthers, 15 Broad St. Phone 5161 Hanover.

MARMON, STUTZ, or CHANDLER; Despatch model; full particulars. B 1066 Times Harlem.

MERCER 1913-14, MODEL 35-H. G 813 TIMES.

PEERLESS, eight cylinder, four passenger or two passenger speedster; state price, number of car, &c. H. J. Lowndes, 28 West 63d St.

STEARNS 4-cylinder, Cloverleaf or touring; late model. Baum, 415 West 55th St. Columbus 7900.

STUTZ, &c.—Advertiser offers cash for Stutz, Cadillac, Mercer, 1916 touring car or other standard make. Gibbs, 960 Whitlock Av., Bronx. 6092 Intervale, 6-7 P. M.

WANTED,
Mercer, Marmon, Stutz, Hudson or Cadillac, late model; cash. Hippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

WANTED.—Franklin or Hudson touring 1918, good condition, reasonable. Address G 821 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7220. Special classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St., at Broadway.—30 Reasons 30—Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue L.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St.—Superior instructions guarantees you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.00.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

MME. ESTELLE, 277 5th Av., N. Y.

Retiring from business April 15.
Complete fixtures of this high-class millinery and gown shop; must be sold before this date.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 39 West 32d St., near Broadway.

A mahogany roll top desk, $10; oak flat top, $7; typewriter desk, $7.50; typewriter, $25; tables, chairs, filing cabinets. 60 Cortlandt St.

Grandfather's Clock, walnut case, made in London 1767, imported by Colonial Livingston family. W. A. Field, Rowayton, Conn.

7 horsepower gas engine; good condition. Tenth, 171 1st Av.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 425 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVESTORS' ASSOCIATION WANTS TO "open an experimental shop for its members and plans to make and market their inventions; meeting Saturday, March 22, Room 32, 123 Av., 7 P. M. Inventors and novelty makers invited.

WILL THOMAS G. JENKINS, FORMERLY of 504 West 113th St., (1912,) with office in Singer Building, and later at 263 Broadway, in the real estate and insurance business, communicate to his advantage with N. A. North, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

TO VIEW PARADE.—TO RENT, LARGE windows, 5th Av. Phone Greeley 42.

FOR SALE

Government Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED LEATHER.—Bids will be opened at 10 A. M., April 14, 1919, for any or all of the following grades, F. O. B., Philadelphia, Penn.: 5,000 A and B Russet Harness Backs, approximately 16 lbs. each; 2,000 A and B Russet Strap Sides, approximately 8 and 9 ounces each; 5,000 A and B Russet Strap Backs, 7 and 8 ounces each. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 975 C. E.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS "FROM FACTORY TO You"—The wonderful new improved 1919 National Combination Typewriter, with nice traveling case, for office, home, and traveling; weighs 7¼ lbs.; will do all that any large office typewriter will; sells for less than one-half the price. Catalog on request. Write for our attractive proposition for dealers and agents.
J. C. Chapeck, Director of Sales,
NATIONAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
Fond du Lac, Wis.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $6.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4735.

Purchase and Exchange.

WANTED,
HIGH-CLASS SECOND-HAND DRUG STORE AND SODA FOUNTAIN FIXTURES; GIVE FULL DESCRIPTION AND PRICE. ADDRESS W. C. B., BOX 3276, BOSTON.

PARADE OF THE 27TH DIVISION.

WINDOW WANTED ON LINE OF PARADE FOR PARTY OF FOUR. REPLIES MUST GIVE PARTICULARS OF LOCATION AND STATE PRICE. ADDRESS X 259 TIMES ANNEX.

Wanted.—Comptometer, Burroughs, Monroe, Calculating and Adding Machines. I offer for sale and rent, Comptometer, Calculating and other Adding Machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

WANTED—OLD STAFFORDSHIRE PLATTERS, PLATES, &C. E 398 TIMES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., X 224 Times Annex.

Garage Storage Business.—Do you want partner with money increase your business? Understand thoroughly, with money and services, will associate with established undertaker, preferably Bushwick section; business sold without publicity. J. F. Curtin, 69 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—Brickyard on Hudson River, fully equipped; operated last season; abundance clay and sand; present capacity eleven million; can be increased. 374 Times Annex.

Wanted—Good connection with broker to sell $30,000 of A1 oil stock in $85,000 company in Ranger Burk Burnett Oil Field of Texas. Burk Burnett Oil Co., 528 World Building.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best corner; $6,000; big value; all year business. B. O., 420 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

A live executive, managerial and sales ability, desires connection with responsible firm, with or without investment; highest references; principals only. B 817 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMEN (3) have clientele Northeast Pennsylvania, desires connection with company looking for capital and where dividends are assured. X 221 Times Annex.

Advertiser has $3,500 to invest in an established, growing business; opportunity must be offered for thorough investigation of its merits; give full particulars in first letter. Bona Fide, B 820 Times Annex.

Active business man with capital would connect high grade business; answering state particulars, reference exchanged; confidential. B 839 Times.

Would purchase established drug store; no objection to locality outside New York; give complete details when replying. B 821 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE BROKERS, highest credentials, will finance entire issue of a good stock proposition. X 220 Times Annex.

Sales advertising manager will invest $5,000, with services in business. A 170 Times.

Hotel wanted, Long Island, 40 to 70 rooms; no bar; state particulars. A 194 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

EXPORT-IMPORT OPPORTUNITY.
Wanted.—Party, commercially efficient, possessing tact and imagination, with available capital, may become a principal in organization of export and import corporation, fundamentally established, connections in every country with world's largest firms; correspondence strictly confidential. Address A 219 Times.

WANT THREE MEN WITH $10,000 EACH TO JOIN A SYNDICATE TO ENLARGE A GOING BUSINESS; FULL INVESTIGATION EARNESTLY INVITED; STRAIGHT-FORWARD PROPOSITION. CHAS. E. WHITING, ROOM 1105, 35 WEST 39TH ST.

HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURER WITH UP-TO-DATE FACTORY WANTS PARTNER WITH CAPITAL. M. W., 243 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOR SALE.

Exceptional Opportunity.—For sale, long established, furnished, graduate nurses' home in central location; long lease; rent more than half covered by separate rented apartments; 7-story modern building, elevator; rooms and apartments fully rented. Apply W. A. Taylor, Jr., Inc., 305 Columbus Av., N. Y. City.

Will sell beautiful stock of lingeries, negligees, and blouses of recently opened shop; will also consider selling entire furniture; opportunity for someone understanding real estate for ready-to-wear or ladies' tailoring establishment; store in best location. 143 West 57th St. See Miss Gilbert.

An active, going, fully equipped manufacturing business of fancy and novelty furniture, cabinets, humidors, candy boxes, desk sets, and general novelties selling to all department store trade; must sacrifice. S. N. Freedman, 135 Broadway, Room 512.

Silk and trimming store for sale, best section in Harlem; $10,000 cash needed; agents do not need apply. R 476 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Two successful salesmen establishing permanently on Pacific Coast want for representation lines of men's underwear, belts, hosiery, &c.; also notion lines. R 497 Times Downtown.

Company, headquarters Wilkes-Barre, Penn., wants to open agency for a marketable commodity, we have salesmen throughout Northeast Pennsylvania; best credentials. X 319 Times Annex.

Manufacturer of high-grade suits and coats in reorganizing and is looking for live wire salesmen with or without capital; exceptional opportunity for the right man; none but the best need apply. G 833 Times.

Wanted to sublet hosiery, underwear, gloves, &c., departments in live women's wear store, located in best town in South. X 227 Times Annex.

Have New York office and good financial standing; want line of merchandise, domestic or foreign, or good specialty. A. S., 1,170 Broadway, Room 414.

Wanted.—A company to manufacture a metal marine life saving device made necessary by Government regulations. W 620 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS LOANS.

Loans made on machinery, printing plants, trucks, automobiles. Security Finance, 41 Liberty.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MAILING PRIVILEGES; PROMPT AND careful service; $3 month. 261 Broadway, Room 402.

CORPORATION TAX REPORTS MADE, revised. Banks. Tel Barclay 8180-8181. R 498 Times Downtown.

WONDERFUL FEAT.

Photograph of Lieutenant Ormer C. Locklear transferring, head downward, from one airplane to another, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

Wills for Probate.

CORNICE, ANDREW J., (March 12,) 236 West 76d St., makes the following bequests: $1,000 to George Schlueter for faithful service; $1,000 to Mary Cornice, wife of Andrew Cornice, Jr., and $1,000 to Jacob Cornice, an invalid. The residue of the estate directs that a trust fund of $250,000 be created for decedent's wife, Kate R. Cornice, and the income paid to her during her life. He also gave all the personal effects. The principal of this trust fund, together with any other residuary part of the estate, is to be divided among the children on the death of their mother.

GWYNN, JOSEPH K., former Secretary of the American Tobacco Co., (Feb. 25,) 466 Central Park West, leaves to his wife, Marie Louise Gwynn, all his personal effects and $30,000 and the income from the residue of his estate during her life. On her death the deceased directs that from the principal shall be paid $10,000 to Anna Gubner, a servant; $50,000 to the Agricultural College of the University of Missouri to erect a school of domestic science in memory of Mrs. Louise Gwynn," and $5,000 for the painting of a portrait of the latter to be hung in the institution. Mrs. Gwynn also left $5,000 to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary of this city, $7,500 to the Presbyterian Hospital, and $5,000 to the Women's Hospital. To a nephew, Joseph K. Gwynn of Crestwood, Ky., is left $25,000, and $10,000 each to his brothers, the Rev. W. B. Gwynn of Crestwood, Ky.; Frank Gwynn of Kansas City, Mo., and Thomas Gwynn of Kansas City. To his sisters, Mrs. Henry Jenkins of Elizabethtown, Ky., and Mrs. W. R. Silvey of Clarendon, Texas. After these bequests the will leaves

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Lady's blue handbag, tatoun, stage door, New Amsterdam Theatre, to 103 West 70th St., 11:30 P. M. Wednesday; contained money, check book on Colonial Bank, marked Betty Hale, and other incidentals; reward. George F. Aitken, 1,841 Broadway. Phone 7700 Columbus.

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown leather brief case from automobile, vicinity postoffice Thursday, March 20, between 11 and 11:30 A. M.; generous reward, no questions asked. Bryant Home Devices Corporation, 11 East 44th St.

LOST—Black, silk bag with beaded rose design, containing a gold vanity bag, cigarette case, automobile license, other papers; reward. Mrs. A. P. Durant, 567 Madison Av. Plaza 6070.

LOST—Lady's fur neckpiece, night of March 18, between Park Row, Manhattan, and De Kalb Av. Subway Station, Brooklyn; suitable reward. C. T., 80 Franklin St., Manhattan.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch and bracelet, between 5th and 6th Avs., and 37th and 42d Sts.; possibly in Brick Church or Lord & Taylor's; reward. Phone Hoyt 3900.

LOST—Lady's small diamond wishbone pin, platinum and gold setting, Wednesday, between 157th and 83d; reward. Mrs. J. Vanderpoel, 780 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of pearl necklace with diamond clasp, lost Tuesday noon, between Altman's and Oppenheim-Collins. Miss Mason, Murray Hill 5090.

LOST—Black leather case containing photographs of furniture, lost out of automobile. Five dollars reward, no questions asked. 116 West 39th St., Room 132.

LOST—Between 42d St. and 57th St. and Columbus Av., platinum wrist watch, marked "F. K. F." Return to A. Silverberg, 805 6th Av. Reward.

LOST—Taupe bag, beaded with seal beads; containing money; between Strand Theatre and 59th St. Keep money; communicate X 298 Times Annex.

LOST—Broadway-Amsterdam car, Tuesday night, lady's black velvet bag, containing money, keys, receipts, bond coupons, opals. Reward, return F. La Grange, 205 W. 91st St.

LOST—Soldier's kit bag, on Long Island train No. 785; stamped K. C. L. or Kenneth C. Lee, Co. A, 303 Bn. Tank Corps; reward. X 316 Times Annex.

LOST—On Fulton St., Brooklyn, probably De Kalb Av. car, Fourth Liberty coupon book. Return Taquinta, 62 Wall St. ground floor, receive reward.

LOST—Wednesday, March 19, man's silver Waltham wrist watch, between Liberty St. ferry and Wall St. Lieutenant T. W. Towler, 8th Dept., 37 Wall St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, taupe fox scarf, in Pennsylvania Hotel grill, taxi, or subway. Reward, no questions. Carter, Room 1420, 61 Broadway.

LOST—Black overcoat, lightweight, Feb. 21, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Grand Central Station, or in taxi. Reward, return to J. A. Scott, Inc., 70 5th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, March 18, lady's pink cameo pin; liberal reward. Harlin, Room 708, 112 East 19th. Phone Stuyvesant 7462.

LOST—Vicinity 125th St., Riverside Drive, French bull, male, brindle and white; reward, $10 Riverside Drive, Apt. 9.

LOST—Brown fur neckpiece at Garden City Station; marked Memphis, Tenn. Reward return to cashier, Hotel York.

LOST—Diamond sunburst, in taxicab from 807 Madison Av. to 45 East 61st St. Wednesday evening; reward, 507 Madison Av.

LOST—Nine Liberty bonds, $500; near Hotel Claridge; reward $200. D. W. Haber, 41 West 125th St., Harlem 2508.

LOST—Lady's gold-faced Waltham watch; "E. M. A." on back; March 17; reward. Allen, Bryant 6550.

LOST—Box containing mesh bag, lower Broadway, Telephone Dooley, 7900 Rector. Reward.

LOST—Diamond fob, initials "L. J. B." Good reward. L. J. Bimberg, 277 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarf pin; lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. P. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 36 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with Mellwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$100 REWARD.—Lost Monday night, at Reisenweber's, or between Reisenweber's and 71st St., or in taxicab, a flexible diamond platinum bracelet. F. E. Rumi, New York Herald.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's wrist watch bracelet; theatrical district. Apply Phil Glemby, 12 East 22d.

FOUND—5th Av. and 59th St., little white dog, brown blanket. Miss Martin, Plaza 6794.

FOUND—Today, bracelet. Send full description. R 348 Times.

FOUND.—Bunch of keys. Telephone Plaza 1319.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Last Sat. afternoon, medium-sized young male dog, black and tan, some white, face perfectly marked; no value except to owner; liberal reward. Gould, 26 West 69th St.

Special—
Pure Silk
Sox
55c
a pair

Friday and Saturday Only

These beautiful Silk Sox with extra high spliced heels, and double heels and toes are a breath of springtime.

Colors: Black, White, Bronze, Gray, Cordovan, Helio, Navy Blue, Palm Beach, and Russian Calf.

Remarkable value even for a Wallach Special—at 55c a pair.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
846-848 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

FLAGS

American silk on black sticks with gilded spear heads in stock

At Close Out Prices

G., H. & E. FREYDBERG
85 Fifth Avenue, corner 16th St.
Stuy. 2236

Your Opportunity to Make Big Money.

EXCELLENT READING.

The Magazine Section of Sunday's New York Times is always a fine home companion. To preserve twenty-six copies, a handsome cloth binder will be mailed for $1.25.—Advt.

STURDY ENGINEERS BACK FROM FRANCE

27th Regiment, Noted for Bridge and Road Building, Here on Dakotan.

AERO UNITS ALSO ABOARD

17th Squadron, Which Bombarded German Aerodromes, Arrives—Three Other Ships in.

Four ships with troops came in yesterday. The Navy transport Dakotan, from St. Nazaire March 7, brought in 53 officers and 1,789 men; on the transport Maumee, which left Brest on March 6, were 2 officers and 102 men; the Anchor liner Italia, which touched at Marseilles on her way from Naples, brought 30 officers and 889 men, and on the army transport Moccasin 53 casuals came in.

On the Dakotan arrived the hard-working 27th Engineers, who built bridges to reach the fleeing Germans, kept roads open, built railways, and did other military engineering many times under fire. There were 44 officers and 1,349 men under Colonel Oscar B. Perry. He said his command had lost but 6 killed and 31 wounded. The 27th Engineers were organized at Camp Meade Oct. 23, 1917, and it was said they represented nearly all nationalities and all branches of the mining industry.

Colonel Perry was chief engineer with the Guggenheim forces, but he sacrificed his high salary to go to Plattsburg in the Summer of 1917. In the Fall of that year he organized the first company of the 27th with men who had worked in the Guggenheim mines in North and South America. Company A was the first to get across and it operated with Pershing's First Army. Other companies followed as they were organized, and the whole command did not get into concerted action until the Argonne fighting. The special work which the 27th was to do was mining and tunneling under the enemy, but there was little of that sort of work to do, as the Germans were being pressed back too rapidly, and accordingly it turned to the other work.

They were in the big drive at St. Mihiel and they followed up the Marne drive. They were also in the Argonne battle. At the latter place they constructed fifty-five trenches of various kinds, their work being carried on under fire. They have returned with three regimental citations and the names of three great battles on their flag.

Lieutenant Robert Burrage of Boston, Mass., was cited for reconnoissance work at Bilosnes on Nov. 1 when he took a patrol into the German trenches and killed three of the enemy, returning with only one of his own men wounded.

Lieutenant Howard L. King, 550 West 164th Street, Manhattan, was attached to B Company. On Oct. 4 at Apremont his company had to build a bridge over the Aire River. They were under direct enemy artillery fire the whole time.

It took three days to complete the work, but they did it with the loss of four killed and sixteen wounded. Lieutenant Wilder Lahy, 48 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, of Company F, spent most of the eight months he was in France in bridge building. Lieutenant C. J. Hampel of 211 West 107th Street was also engaged in bridge building.

Besides the Engineers, the 187th Aero Squadron, commanded by Lieutenant J. T. Hecke; of Rochester, and the 17th Aero Squadron under Major S. B. Eckert of Philadelphia, returned. The 17th did most of its work with the British at Cambrai. Its record is sixty-five enemy planes. Seven of the fliers were decorated. On one occasion a combat group flew over Dunkirk and bombed the German aerodromes, destroying many planes and killing, it was estimated, 39 enemy pilots and 120 men.

Four men died on the voyage, three of pneumonia and one of accident. Corporal George Herbeleb of the 17th Aerial Squadron, who lived at 3,334 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, was killed March 17 by falling through an open hatch which had been left open by a working party in violation of rules.

The officers and men who returned on the Italia were from fifteen different casual companies, mainly recruited from camps in the south of France. They were commanded by Lieut. Col. Oscar H. Fogg, who went to France as a Major in the Ordnance Department, and was promoted in rank and made head of the Construction and Maintenance Department, with headquarters at Tours.

The Maumee, which had explosives on board, went to anchor in Gravesend Bay, and her troops were taken to Hoboken on an army tug. The soldiers were casuals belonging to the 37th and 83d Divisions, which come from Ohio, and numbered 102 men. The two officers aboard were Lieutenant L. J. Arata of 2,306 Avenue U, Brooklyn, and Lieutenant E. L. Morris of Bellefonte, Penn.

CROSSES FOR MEN OF 27TH.

Presentation by Major Gen. O'Ryan to be Same as Overseas Ceremony.

Crosses won on the fields of Flanders are to be presented to thirty-one officers and enlisted men of the 27th Division next Sunday at 3 o'clock in the sheep meadow in Central Park. By direction of General Pershing the decorations will be pinned on the winners by Major Gen. O'Ryan, and the ceremony will be identical, so far as military arrangements go, with the presentation of tokens of valor made on overseas battlefields.

Before the decorations the 2d Battalion of the 107th Infantry, comprising Companies E, F, G, and H, will be reviewed. The medal men will then form in a long line, national and regimental colors six paces to the fore, while General O'Ryan, with Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding the 107th, pass down making the investitures. During the ceremony of award the battalion will form a three-sided square about the men being decorated.

Following the presentation of the Cross de Guerre to Lieutenant J. Gilmore, 106th Infantry, and Privates Michael J. Ressner and James Gallagher, both of Battery F, 105th Artillery, the following officers and men will be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross:

104th Artillery—Corporal Ralph B. Sullivan. Corporal George A. Dupree, Mechanic Herber M. Brink, and Private, (first-class,) William B. Nette, all of Battery B.

105th Infantry—Lieutenant Maryin P. Atkins; Sergeant Henry S. Kirk, Company B; Sergeant Samuel B. Boykins, Company B; Corporal Henry P. Lynch, Company E; Private, (first-class,) Walter Klinge, Company M; Private Anthony Sclafoni, Company A.

106th Infantry—Sergeant Harry E. Lynk, Company G, and Private James Bougie, Sanitary Detachment.

107th Infantry—First Sergeant Harold Greene, Company H; Sergeant Harry C. Hull, Company H; Sergeant George Rowe, Company I; Sergeant Frank E. Dee, Company I; Sergeant Philip Garey, Company I; Corporal Merritt D. Cutler, Company I; Corporal Abel J. Levine, Company H; Corporal Albert C. Westfall, Company G; Private, (first-class,) Frank H. Kenny, Jr., Company H; Private George K. Hagemeyer, Company M, and Mechanic Edwin W. McLaughlin, Company I.

108th Infantry.—Major Paul Daly, 18th Infantry, (attached); Lieutenant Edwin A. Dennis; Private De Witt W. Crandall, Sanitary Detachment; Private Max Norton, Sanitary Detachment; Private Mahlon C. Ward, Company F.

It was announced yesterday that the War Department had granted permission for the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point to act as a guard of honor in front of the official reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The cadets will arrive on Tuesday morning and will march up Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue; swinging up the avenue at about 9:30 o'clock. After a conference yesterday between police officials and members of the Mayor's Committee, police and traffic plans for the parade were announced as follows:

All traffic will be diverted from Fifth Avenue between Fifth Street and 120th Street after 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Police lines will be strictly maintained from that time until the last of the returning troops have passed up the decorative thoroughfare. No encroachment will be permitted either on the roadway or the sidewalk at any time.

All of Fifth Avenue except between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets and Fortieth and Forty-second Street, will be open to the public between the curb line and the building line.

No persons will be permitted by the police to stand on either side of Fifth Avenue between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, which has been reserved for the convalescent soldiers of the hospital at Greenhut's.

No persons will be permitted to stand on the west side of Broadway between the north side of Twenty-third Street and the north side of Twenty-fifth Street, or on the east side of Fifth Avenue for at least fifty feet on either side of the Altar of Liberty and the Arch of Victory at that point.

The public will also be excluded from both sides of the avenues in front of the Public Library, and the marchers will there file past the wounded veterans of the world war, the Spanish war veterans, and the remnant of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be located at vantage points there. No spectators will be permitted on the sidewalk between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fifth Streets.

Police Inspector O'Brien of the Traffic Division, who will be in general charge of the 10,000 men along the line, requests that persons desiring to cross Forty-second Street at Fifth Avenue do so by using the shuttle subway service to Times Square and the Grand Central Terminal or else one of the nearby streets designated for limited traffic uses.

These traffic streets have been designated by the police as follows: Eastbound traffic, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, Fiftieth, Fifty-eighth; west-bound traffic, Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Forty-ninth, and Fifty-seventh Streets.

No persons or vehicles will be permitted to cross Fifth Avenue anywhere except at the points noted.

Persons holding grand stand tickets must approach the section of the stand in which they are to be seated through the cross street indicated on each ticket. No spectators will be permitted west of Madison Avenue between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets until 9:30 A. M. except those provided with grand stand tickets. After that hour the public will be allowed to occupy the easterly sidewalk of the avenue except where the West Point cadet guard of honor will be located.

Plans for the Brooklyn parade on Monday, of 15,000 men, including the Brooklyn contingent of the 27th Division, were completed yesterday, when announcement was made that all Brooklyn stores would be closed until 1 o'clock Monday. All public schools also will be closed. Brig. Gen. James C. Robb, commander of the 2d Brigade, N. Y. G., will be Grand Marshal, and the line of march will be from Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, through Bedford Avenue to Park Place, to Flatbush Avenue, to Prospect Park Plaza, to Prospect Park West, and to Fifteenth Street. Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan are among those who will review the parade.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 20.—Military police at Camp Mills today took into custody a civilian who was roaming about the barracks where the men of the 27th Division are quartered, and who was suspected of being a ticket speculator. The M. P.s are trying to put a stop to the actions of scalpers in securing tickets to the parade of the 27th on Tuesday in New York. The man arrested today is being detained by the military authorities. He had two tickets for the parade when arrested and a large amount of money. Half a dozen New York detectives are to be on duty at the camp tomorrow to aid the military police.

RED CROSS UNIT TO MARCH.

Detachment Won Praise from O'Ryan for Work at the Front.

Captain Stephen Bobo, who commanded the Red Cross detachment which served with the 27th Division throughout the fierce fighting in Flanders, announced yesterday that the unit would be included in the organizations which are to march in the divisional parade next Tuesday. In addition to Captain Bobo, eighteen men, six of them New York soldiers, relieved from their commands and assigned to duty in the Red Cross unit, were cited for exceptional courage before the division left France.

"During our operations in France," wrote Major Gen. O'Ryan in a letter dealing with the work of the detachment, "the Red Cross unit attached to the 27th Division did much to add to the comfort of the men, but the real test of its efficiency came when our troops became actively engaged. At that time the Red Cross, often under heavy fire, rendered great assistance both in the care and transportation of the wounded, and saved many lives.

"I have always regarded this unit as a part of the 27th Division and have accordingly designated a place for it in the parade."

Captain Bobo, according to officers attached to headquarters, joined the 27th Division on the day it landed in France, and immediately "put the Red Cross on the map with the division." He is a native of Memphis, Tenn., according to the citation he received, which sets forth a commendation for "personal courage and great devotion to duty frequently demonstrated during battles and engagements in which this division participated, and for exceptional capacity for work and energetic action in all that related to the activities of the American Red Cross."

The New York men, and the acts which won them commendation while serving with Captain Bobo, are:

Private Fred Schroeder, Division Headquarters Troops—For gallantry and determination in delivering rations to front line units under heavy enemy shell fire—this in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Sept. 1, 1918.

Private Leo Smith, Division Headquarters Troops—For gallantry and determination in delivering rations to front line units under heavy enemy shell fire—this in the battle of Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Sept. 1, 1918.

Private E. J. Foley, 105th Field Artillery Hospital Company—For untiring zeal and courage under fire in carrying supplies to and evacuating wounded civilians from the towns of Sahale Minarese and St. Souplet during the progress of our advance through these towns—this immediately prior to the battle of Le Selle River on Oct. 15, 1918.

Private Joseph Mendola, 108th Infantry; Private A. M. Petero, Company C, 102d Engineers, and Private L. Smith, Division Headquarters Troops, were also cited for valor performed in relieving distress under fire in the towns of Sahale Minarese and St. Souplet.

TO MARK 77TH MEN'S GRAVES.

Home Association Sends 1,500 Statuettes to France.

Major S. Fullerton Weaver, sent from France by Major Gen. Robert Alexander to arrange for the homecoming of the 77th Division, said yesterday that the only information he had received concerning the date the division would arrive in New York was contained in the cable message from Major Julius O. Adler, D. S. C., which had been filed on Wednesday at Sable Sarthe, France.

"I must regard that message as official," said Major Weaver, "and it informed me that the indications were that the first units of the 77th Division would arrive in New York about April 15, and that the first landing period is believed will last about ten days. In addition to information that the 77th Division would be all used April 24, I know absolutely nothing except what was published in the newspapers. In that article it was stated that the division was at Chateau Villian many weeks ago."

Major Weaver said that circular letters are being distributed by the 77th Division Association to merchants all over the city explaining the 77th Division Employment Bureau, and asking the merchants to indorse its slogan, "New York Jobs for New York Soldiers."

Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby, Assistant Secretary of the 77th Division Home Association, has arranged to ship to France 1,500 gray markers to be placed over the resting places of 77th men who made the supreme sacrifice. The markers are to be of bronze, ten inches in height and four inches wide, and are figures of the Statue of Liberty, the divisional insignia.

A special meeting of the division's home association will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the clubroom of the 305th Infantry Auxiliary, 180 Madison Avenue, for the purpose of discussing the proposed divisional clubhouse. It will be attended by former commissioned officers of the division, as well as by the officers and directors of the various auxiliary organizations of the division.

In discussing the clubhouse, Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, who is Chairman of the Divisional Home Association, said yesterday that a temporary clubhouse at least was assured. He said that a property under consideration would afford ample space, and fitted with showers and other comforts, probably would be available for the men by the time they returned.

State's Welcome to Troops.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—A resolution extending a welcome to the men of the 77th Division and 165th Infantry, who are to return soon from overseas, was unanimously adopted by the Assembly today. The resolution was introduced by Minority Leader Donohue.

Governor Proclaims Day of Welcome to the 27th

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—In a proclamation issued tonight Governor Smith fixed Tuesday, March 25—the day on which the members of the 27th Division will parade in New York—as "a day on which proper observance be made throughout the State in honor of the returning heroes of the 27th Division." It is not a Statewide legal holiday.

The Governor's proclamation in part reads:

"It is right and proper that a day should be so set apart in honor of the magnificent victories of our armies in the cause of humanity to which the members of our former National Guard, which largely composed the membership of the 27th Division, contributed their full measure.

"Our pride in their achievements, our appreciation of their splendid victories, find expression in this public welcome."

WANTS WORLD FREE TRADE.

Cobden Club Memorandum to Peace Conference Received Here.

George Haven Putnam, President of the American Free Trade League, made public yesterday a cablegram of greeting to the organization from the Cobden Club of England and also the text of a memorandum which has been addressed to the Peace Conference by the Cobden Club emphasizing the importance of cancelling tariff barriers in the readjustment of international relations.

The cablegram said that the Cobden Club expresses the conviction that free trade is an essential factor in securing and maintaining the peace of the world.

The memorandum to the Peace Conference is in part:

The great purpose of the conference, that to which, by common consent, every other purpose is to be subordinate and auxiliary, is the settlement of international relations on such a foundation as will give to the peoples of the world a reasonable hope and assurance of the future maintenance of peace among them. It is our earnest conviction that the universal adoption of the principle and practice of free trade would greatly contribute to the attainment of this purpose.

We do not propose to justify this conviction by an appeal to economic doctrine. We believe, indeed, that the materia requirements of life among the peoples of the world would be increased, and their satisfaction made more stable and secure, by the common adoption of a policy of free trade between them; but we are not, at the moment, concerned to prove this. What does concern us, and what we think closely concerns the conference, is the kind of relationship between nations which a policy of trade protection, adopted by each against the others, assumes, and which actually creates and keeps in being.

It will not be denied that this policy, in practice, sets up artificial barriers between nations; that it restricts their intercourse; that, to the extent to which it is successful in accomplishing its object, it divides and disunites their interests; and that it has been a fruitful source of illwill between them.

It is, therefore, a hostile relationship which a policy of trade protection assumes as existing between the peoples of the world; and it is a hostile relationship which it actually creates and keeps in being. In the unions of previous independent States composing the Federal Republics of the United States, Switzerland and Brazil this has been recognized and acknowledged. Among the fundamental conditions of these federations the abrogation of the policy of trade protection against each other on the part of the component members was included; and once abrogated no attempt has ever been made, or desire expressed on grounds of trade, to revert to it. Within the area comprising the union trade protection has been given up, and trade has not suffered; while the bonds of peace and affection have been strengthened.

The memorandum was signed on behalf of the Committee of the Cobden Club by Francis Mowatt, Chairman; T. Fisher Unwin, Treasurer; J. A. Murray Macdonald, Hon. Secretary; F. J. Shaw, Secretary.

COX ON GERMAN ART.

Paper Prepared by the Painter Read at Academy's Meeting.

A paper on "German Painting," prepared by Kenyon Cox, the artist, who died on Monday, was read yesterday by Robert Underwood Johnson at a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street. Mr. Cox was to have read his paper at yesterday's meeting. It was to be the second of a series of four addresses on "The Failure of German Kultur."

In the graphic arts, Mr. Cox had written in his paper, Germany had produced two artists of something approaching the first rank, Durer and Holbein. While Germany might boast of two masters of almost the first order, she had none of the second or even the third rank, the paper continued.

After relating the foreign influences on the two Germans, Mr. Cox had written: "Nowhere in German art will you find anything like the noble serenity of the Greeks; nowhere anything like the spontaneous and abundant outpouring of beauty which marks the Italians; nowhere the clarity, the logic, the elegance and the restraint of the French.

"Wherever the sublime, the beautiful, or even the graceful is attempted German art is still-born. It is difficult to tell which is more fatal to it, the lack of inspiration or the lack of taste, and still more difficult to tell which is the most distressing, German classicism, German romanticism, or the German attempt at luxuriance and frivolity.

"German scholars have been studying Greek sculpture for more than a hundred years, and may be said almost to have made the science of classical archaeology their own. Whenever any part of that science is discussed the authorities quoted as final will almost certainly be found to bear German names. It would seem that if any modern people should have a true appreciation of Greek art that people should be the Germans. Yet the effect upon a native mind of every German restoration of an antique statue, and still more of every German attempt at the imitation of classical sculpture, is a kind of terror lest one should be forced to believe that Greek art was really like the German interpretation of it."

MANY years ago the Kryptok Co., Inc., engaged us. They were not ready for national advertising. For several years we co-operated in making various types of advertising for the use of the local oculist, optometrist and optician. We sent sales messages to these men through the mails, by the thousands.

About three years ago the Kryptok Co. asked us to build a complete marketing plan, embracing everything from trade-mark to consumer appeal.

We didn't build this plan in a day, a week or a month. We built it as thoroughly and as accurately as an engineer would build a factory plan. And why not? The investment finally made would build several factories.

We held a conference with the active officials of this company. We asked them to tell their story first. They told us the inside of their marketing history—then their hopes, their ambitions, and their ideas as to how to attain them. For hours we asked questions. We went away with their point of view. But we were not satisfied—we must know the other side.

So, for weeks, our Commercial Research men interviewed the retail trade and the profession. They studied the methods of competitors and of kindred lines.

Then we built the Plan—but not merely to visualize the possibilities of one year. It covered a program of many years. They accepted the plan and engaged us to execute it.

For one year it was carried out and business increased tremendously. Then the war interfered with the production of the right quality of glass. Kryptok lenses had to measure up to a standard, and so the output had to be temporarily curtailed.

For a few months the advertising was stopped, while the glass problem was being solved. Then the advertising started again, and on a still larger scale. In *The Saturday Evening Post* of March 22nd is a one-page advertisement, which is one of a series appearing in many magazines each month.

Write for a copy of our booklet, "Putting the Advertiser on the Witness Stand." It tells what twenty of our customers think of our service. We would be pleased to explain our methods to executives.

Hoyt's Service, Inc.
PLANNED ADVERTISING
116 West 32nd Street, New York
80 Boylston, Cor. Tremont Street, Boston — *Leader-News Building, Cleveland*

A Reminder to
Busy Executives

Have YOU sent for your FREE copy of
"An Essay on Executive Efficiency"

We want to send this Booklet *free* to every interested executive with an interior communication problem, whether bank, office, store, factory, plant or Governmental department.

It will show you how to analyze your inter-communication problems, and how to lighten the burden of routine that tends to smother you and your other creative executives.

Check the Coupon for this free Booklet or for a 5-minute Demonstration of the

Dictograph

System of Interior Telephones

Let us show you—on your own desk—how the Dictograph will simplify and expedite the work of every executive and employe in your organization—how it will enable each to do more work, better work, quicker work; and yet permit each man to remain at his own desk or within his own department.

No wasted steps—no misspent energy—no needless errors.

The Dictograph brings complete efficiency in inter-communication—*why be satisfied with less?*

Mail the Coupon now—or Telephone Bryant 4683. The booklet will be mailed, or demonstration made, without obligation of any kind on your part.

General Acoustic Co., G. H. Lehman, President

Dictograph Products
1201 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42nd St.
New York City

Mail to
GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO.,
1201 Candler Bldg., 220 W. 42nd St.,
New York City.
(*Check one of the Squares*)

☐ Free Booklet
You may mail "An Essay on Executive Efficiency."

☐ 5-Minute Demonstration
You may give us a 5-minute Demonstration at the Dictograph.

[Date]..... [Hour].....
Name.....
Position.....
Co.....
Address.....
NY—T—3-21-19

What's New?

Men ask us that question every day now. There's an exclusiveness in being the first to wear a good new style, that appeals to New Yorkers.

The new waist-seam styles are just such styles. Double and single breasters with lots of clever new style touches. Beautiful fabrics.

The low $35 price on many of them is another good reason why you should be interested.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Double Breasted Suits

$35

a special price that nets you a very big saving

Spring Overcoats

$35 New waist-seam Topcoats; smart box coat ideas in popular knitted fabrics; and Chesterfields—at a price which means an appreciated saving.

Evening Clothes

$40 is a pre-war price on Hart Schaffner & Marx Full Dress or Tuxedo (coat and trousers) for men who want the newest in dress clothes.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
846-848 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Copyright, 1919, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Grape-Nuts

A True Builder

Made from whole wheat & malted barley this delicious food provides the necessary elements for sturdy muscle and brain building. *Economical—Requires no sugar.*

"There's a Reason"

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, colder today; Sunday fair; strong north winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. ..NO. 22,337. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

RECEIVER NAMED FOR HOLDING CO. OF THE INTERBORO

Failure of Transit Co. Dividend Leaves No Cash to Pay Inter-Met Bond Interest.

BANKRUPTCY IS ADMITTED

Hints of Municipal Operation and of Unification of All City Transit Systems.

BIG FINANCIAL DANGER SEEN

Shonts Declares Interboro Is Not Earning Enough to Pay the Interest on Its Own Bonds.

Following the trail of the New York Railways Company, the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding concern for both the Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, passed into a receiver's hands yesterday. The suits differ in that the Railways Company proceeding is in equity and the company remains under direct control of the court, while the Consolidated Corporation is involved in bankruptcy, and is controlled by the court until creditors, representing a majority interest, elect a trustee, which may take place within a few weeks.

The receiver for the Consolidated is James R. Sheffield, a lawyer and former Assemblyman. He served for two years as head of the Fire Department, and was for a time President of the Republican Club. At a recent dinner given at the Hotel Commodore in honor of John M. Rielde, President of the Democratic Club, he attacked President Wilson in a speech. He was named as receiver by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer.

The collapse of the Consolidated Corporation, it was said, would have no important effect on either the Railways or Interborough Company. It was incorporated solely for holding purposes and was engaged in no other business.

The petition in the case was filed by Dave H. Morris, holder of fifty collateral trust 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company dated April 1, 1906, and by William F. Ladd and William J. Fransioli, each of whom owns one of the bonds.

Earlier in the day the way was cleared for the court proceedings by the Directors of the corporation, who held a special meeting and were addressed by Theodore P. Shonts, the President. The following transcript of the proceedings was filed with the court along with the other papers:

"The President stated that inquiries had been received from holders of Interborough-Metropolitan Company 4½ bonds as to whether their corporation would be in a position to pay the annual interest due upon such bonds on April 1 next. The President further stated that the corporation was not now, nor would it on April 1, 1919, be in possession of sufficient cash to meet this liability; that the present condition and immediate future prospects of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were such that there was no likelihood of a resumption of dividend payments upon the stock of that company for sometime to come, and that a continuance of the receipt of such dividends by this company (Interborough Consolidated) was necessary if the interest upon the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ bonds was to be paid; and that in the circumstances it was a matter of policy for the board to decide as to whether it would not be advisable to communicate these facts to the inquiring bondholders and at the same time express a willingness to let such further action be taken in the courts or otherwise as to them seems proper."

Admits Bankruptcy.

After a discussion, the transcript of the proceedings says this resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the President be and he hereby is authorized and directed to answer the said communication of the bondholders by a statement in writing to the effect that this corporation is and will be unable to pay interest accruing on April 1 upon the 4½ collateral trust bonds of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and that this corporation is willing to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground."

These proceedings of the Directors makes the corporation a willing participant in the bankruptcy proceedings. Among the Directors at the meeting, besides President Shonts, were Cornelius Vanderbilt, A. J. Hemphill, W. L. Fepbarman, H. M. Fisher, and John G. Milburn.

The petition filed with the court sets forth that the corporation was created as a result of the consolidation of the Interborough-Metropolitan Railroad and the Finance and Holding Company; that the corporation was in the business of buying and acquiring, as an investment, securities and stock certificates of other corporations, and that on its own account it is not a profit earner. The petition states that the corporation is insolvent, and adds:

"The Interborough Consolidated Corporation has a large amount of bonds, securities, and certificates of stock of various corporations in which it has interest, some of which have been heretofore pledged as collateral security for its obligations, and are not now in its possession or control, but others are now located in its safe deposit vaults under the control of the said alleged bankrupt." The following securities are

Continued on Page Four.

MIS. (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Ukrainians Take Lemberg, Long Defended by Poles

WARSAW, March 20, (Associated Press.)—The Ukrainian troops besieging Lemberg have entered that city after five days of hard fighting, according to an official statement issued today.

The resistance of the Polish reinforcements sent to the aid of the beleaguered city was broken by the Ukrainians, the statement adds.

A document seized by the Poles showed that a reward of 4,000 crowns and five arpents (about five acres) of land had been promised to every Ukrainian soldier entering Lemberg.

Save for a four-day truce, Lemberg has been besieged by the Ukrainians and subjected to shellfire since early in January, and for several weeks the city has been cut off from supplies and reinforcements of any kind. Moreover, the defenders, said to include women, girls, and young boys who took up arms to aid the men folk and Polish soldiers, have been without either light or water and reduced to virtual starvation, according to reports from Warsaw.

Lemberg's fate was sealed on March 18, when the Ukrainians, having captured Przemysl, brought up heavy guns to the outer forts and began to lay the city in ruins.

No attention whatever appears to have been paid to the Paris Peace Conference order to both Poles and Ukrainians to cease hostilities until the dispute for the territory of Eastern Galicia could be settled by the Allies.

LACK OF COAL MAY STOP SUBWAY LINES

Shutdown Avoided Thursday by Three Hours, but Threatens Again Next Week.

APPEAL MADE TO NAVY

Government Boats Asked to Fill Interborough Bunkers Depleted by Harbor Strike.

The entire transportation system of New York City had a narrow escape from shutting down on Thursday because of lack of coal, caused by the harbor strike, and there is danger that the subway and surface lines may come to a sudden stop next week, it was announced yesterday, unless the Navy Department comes to the rescue of New York.

There was only enough coal for three hours on hand on Thursday morning, it was stated, when an additional supply was made possible by the intervention of Regional Director A. H. Smith of the Railroad Administration, who moved some coal to the rescue of the Interborough. Permission to use railroad equipment to coal the Interborough was given by the strike committee of the harbor workers, but this permission has since been withdrawn and assistance must come from the Navy Department, it was stated yesterday, if New York is to be insured against walking.

Marine Director W. B. Pollock of the Railroad Administration said yesterday that the strikers had refused to sanction further use of the railroad equipment for coaling the subways and that the private boat owners had refused to charter any coal boats to the Government for the purpose of coaling the Interborough. Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the Marine Affiliation, said yesterday that the refusal of the unions to furnish more coal to the Interborough was due to the fact that non-union men had been employed to man the coal barges and the union men on that account would not handle the towboats.

Says Navy Failed to Help.

Regional Director Smith came to the rescue of New York City, according to Vice President Frank Hedley of the Interborough, after the Navy Department had failed to make good a promise to aid the city in obtaining a coal supply. According to Mr. Hedley, he applied to the Navy Department for help on March 19, after receiving assurances that the navy would aid the city, but had waited more than twenty-four hours without getting a reply. Mr. Hedley's letter was as follows:

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.
165 Broadway.
New York, March 20, 1919.

Mr. Travis H. Whitney, Acting Chairman Public Service Commission, 49 Lafayette Street, New York City, N. Y.:

My Dear Mr. Whitney—I have your note of the 19th instant, containing a copy of a letter dated March 18 addressed to you as Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission by Mr. H. A. Garfield of the United States Fuel Administration. I note that Mr. Garfield states that Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the navy has assured him that the navy would lend its assistance to the Fuel Administration in supplying coal, if it became necessary.

I advised you yesterday of the critical situation which existed because of the lack of coal and have daily kept you advised regarding the seriousness of the situation. We have several times, particularly last night, arrived at the critical stage, and as a matter of fact if it had not been for the assistance rendered last night by the Railroad Administration through Mr. A. H. Smith, the Regional Director, and his assistant, Mr. A. S. Hardin, who delivered us coal during the night, this transportation property in the city would have ceased operation, and it is only the extraordinary efforts of the Administration and the two gentlemen above mentioned that has permitted us to continue our service.

The writer is satisfied that the crisis has not yet passed and we are not today assured that we may receive an uninter-

Continued on Page Six.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

WARNS AGAINST SELLING MEXICAN LAND TO JAPANESE

State Department Serves Notice on American Syndicate at Los Angeles.

CITES LODGE RESOLUTION

Attention Officially Called to Policy in the Magdalena Bay Case.

INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS

Tract Proposed to be Sold Said to be Close to California Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Acting on telegraphic information furnished by Senator James D. Phelan of California, the State Department has issued a warning to Americans interested in a large tract of land on the Lower California coast of Mexico, the sale of which to certain Japanese interests is projected, that it will be well to bear in mind the Lodge resolution passed by the United States Senate on Aug 2, 1912. The department has also undertaken an investigation of the project.

The Lodge resolution declared the attitude of the United States under certain conditions on the possession or ownership of strategic alien harbors within the American continents. The resolution was passed after it had been brought to the attention of the Senate in the Spring of 1912, the last year of the Taft Administration, when Mr. Knox was Secretary of State, that negotiations were in progress for the sale of about 4,000,000 acres of land by an American syndicate to a syndicate in which Japanese interests would be largely represented.

The resolution as then adopted, and which has now been called to the attention of the Los Angeles syndicate which is represented as being involved in negotiations to sell another tract of Lower California to Japanese interests, was passed by the overwhelming vote of 51 to 4. It reads:

"Resolved, that when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see, without grave concern, the actual or potential possession of such harbor or other place by any Government, not American, as to give that Government practical power of control for naval or military purposes."

Magdalena Bay Case Cited.

The land now in question, according to the representations made by Senator Phelan, belongs to the California and Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles. In reply to Senator Phelan the State Department notified him that it had communicated with the officials of the land company and called their attention to Senate documents 694 and 606 of the Sixty-second Congress, Second Session, in connection with the Magdalena Bay affair and the events which led up to the adoption of the Lodge resolution.

Mr. Lodge pressed for the adoption of his resolution at that time because he considered it wise policy "to anticipate any situation which may give rise to difficulty or misunderstanding with any friendly nation." His resolution, although it did not mention Japan by name, was nevertheless considered a plain declaration by the Senate that if Japan undertook to obtain a foothold on the shores of Mexico, or anywhere on the American continents, it would be regarded as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and of grave concern to this nation.

Senate Document No. 694, which the State Department has called to the attention of the officials of the Los Angeles Company, is the report of Secretary Knox, which President Taft sent to the Senate on May 23, 1912, in response to the Senate resolution of May 16, calling upon him to send to the Senate copies of letters from the attorney

Continued on Page Three.

Situation in Egypt Grave; Allenby to Take Charge

LONDON, March 21.—Owing to the grave situation in Egypt and the presence of General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, High Commissioner for Egypt, in London, General Allenby, the commander of allied forces in Palestine, has been appointed Special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan. He will have supreme authority in all military and civil matters and will take measures to restore order and maintain the protectorate over Egypt. He will reach Cairo on Tuesday.

Unofficial advices from Egypt show that the disorders have spread through the whole Valley of the Nile, from Cairo to Assuan, and are being largely directed toward the destruction of railway and telegraph lines. The latest Reuter's telegram from Cairo, under date of March 15, stated that Cairo had been quiet for two days, with the exception of an incident in the Seyideh Zenal Quarter, where an armored car fired upon rioters, killing thirteen and wounding thirty-seven.

Rioters have removed the rails between El Waste and Rekkah and sacked the station at Rekkah. At the Galicoub an airplane dispersed a crowd of rioters, inflicting a number of casualties.

A large number of armed Bedouins have entered Beheira province, Lower Egypt, from the west, and are robbing towns and villages. The situation is not regarded as presenting any military danger.

The Turkish flag is reported to be flying in some villages of Beheira province.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The State Department has received reports from Cairo stating that disturbances in Egypt have lost their original political character.

The department's information is that the movement now appears to be one under joint control of Bolshevist and Mohammedan religious fanatics.

PHELAN CHARGES DESIGN BY JAPAN

Senator Says Tokio Government Has Doubtless Planned "Peaceful Conquest."

FEARS ORIENTAL CALIFORNIA

Japan's Proposal of Race Equality at Paris Is Called Preposterous.

By UNITED STATES SENATOR PHELAN.
By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The Associated Press reports the demand of the Japanese representatives at Paris that the constitution of the League take cognizance of the rights of foreigners and that the Japanese be accorded "equal and just treatment." This would require the United States to grant citizenship, the voting privilege, intermarriage, and the ownership of land.

California and the Pacific Coast region is not only the most exposed territory but has had actual experience with what it believes to be a great national danger. It therefore devolves upon the Western United States to make protest and to inform the East of the nature of its objections.

Oriental immigration has flowed into this part of the country until Congress and the State Department have by exclusion laws and the "gentleman's agreement" set up a barrier. Recent developments have shown that Japanese men and women carrying passports from their country have come, in reduced numbers, it is true, through the gates of the country; but an apparent attempt to circumvent the Federal laws and agreements and the California land laws forbidding ownership of land by Oriental aliens has been discovered.

Seeking Mexican Border Land.

Recently forty Japanese, detected in crossing the Mexican border, have been ordered to be deported, and the postal censorship has revealed that the Japanese write to their friends at home and

Continued on Page Three.

50 Missouri Legislators Offer to Resign If Reed Will Do So And Make League Test

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 21.—Fifty Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature today offered to resign if Senator James A. Reed, Democrat, from Missouri, would resign from the United States Senate. After resigning the legislators would run for reelection, as they suggest Reed should do, to force a popular vote in Missouri on the League of Nations.

The challenge of the legislators came after a series of conferences, in which they decided to throw down the gauntlet to the Senator, and at the same time attempt to show that the people of Missouri indorse the President's plan for a League of Nations.

As an alternative, it was suggested that the Democratic State Committee call a convention of representative Democrats from every county in the State, to give indorsement to the President and his aims, to denounce Senator Reed, and to bring about a reorganization of the party in the State if conditions are found to justify it.

Senator Reed was assailed from the floor of the House late today by Representatives F. M. Norman and C. M. Edwards, Democrats.

"I do not know whether I have been of any service to the State as a Representative," said Norman, "but I believe I know of no greater service we could perform, if the Senator will tender his resignation, than to tender our resignations to the Governor and go before the people of Missouri on this issue. We could then get rid of what has been a nuisance in the State for some six years."

Representative Frank Farris today made public letters he said he had received from St. Louis attorneys indorsing the action of the conference in calling upon Senator Reed to resign.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—Told tonight of the resolution adopted by fifty Missouri Democratic legislators that they would resign and rerun for office if he would do likewise in order to ascertain the wishes of the voters regarding the proposed League of Nations, United States Senator James A. Reed refused to discuss the matter and dismissed the subject by referring to it as "some more of their stuff to embarrass me."

LONG'S HATS, Celebrities & Designers of Men's Hats—15 Stores.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

HOPEFUL PRESAGE SEEN IN REDUCTION OF STEEL PRICES

Renewed Activity in Many Lines Expected to Help Solve Unemployment Problem.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD PLEASED

Hopes for Co-operation of Other Industries, the Consuming Public, and Labor.

SHIPYARDS WILL BENEFIT

Railroad Administration Plans for Work on Large Scale May Soon Be Pushed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Renewed activity along many lines which will aid in solving unemployment problems and hasten general prosperity throughout the nation was predicted today by the steel operators and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, as a result of the reduced prices agreed upon for the iron and steel industries.

The complete schedule of revised prices was issued late this afternoon, after George N. Peek, Chairman of the Industrial Board, and other representatives of the Government had conferred with Attorney General Palmer and had received his assurance that there was nothing in the informal agreement reached to which his office would find objection.

The fact that a cut of $7 a net ton on merchant bars, structural shapes, and plates had been decided upon was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Today's official announcement developed the important point that the cut agreed to on light rails was no less than $11 a ton, while on other rails the reduction was $10 a ton.

It is the expectation that the Railroad Administration will immediately begin to make its plans for purchases, now that the lowest prices are assured, and will be ready to proceed with work on a very large scale when it obtains sufficient funds. The rail reductions, it also is believed, will have a very beneficial effect on foreign orders.

Both the steel men and the Industrial Board announced formally today that no wage reductions were decided upon at the conference, and that for the present at least, not any were contemplated, except in cases where prior agreements between employers and employes had been made.

That the small high cost companies had made a hard fight to obtain a higher schedule than that which was adopted, was made evident in the statements of both the steel men, for whom E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, acted as spokesman, and the Industrial Board. Judge Gary, however, predicted that an era of large prosperity was ahead if other industries would co-operate as the steel men had. The Industrial Board admitted that some of the high-cost war companies might be forced to suspend temporarily, but expressed the conviction that, with the buying campaign which was sure to come with the reduced prices, the ingreased business would soon permit practically all plants to operate on a basis of fair profit.

Industrial Board Statement.

Here is the statement issued by the Industrial Board:

"In giving its approval to the schedule of prices just decided upon for the principal articles of iron and steel the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, carrying out the purpose for which it was created, believes that a level has been reached below which the public should not expect to buy during the current year. The purpose of the Board is to bring about such a lower level of prices as will effect stability and stimulate trade, to the end that business and industry can proceed and build up with confidence and provide maximum employment.

"In its effort to effect co-operation between the Government, representing the public, and capital and labor, it has in view a due and just regard for all of these interests, and therefore, in giving its approval to these prices and others which it will consider immediately, it will endeavor to strike a balance which, while calling sooner or later for some sacrifice or adjustments on the part of all, yet will not subject any of these interests to undue hardship.

"The board is asking industry to cooperate in taking the first step and voluntarily make temporary sacrifices in the interest of all and has asked the iron and steel industry, because of its fundamental importance, to be the first to act, and the board is highly gratified with the spirit in which it has responded.

"It is fully understood and expected that the present wage rates or agreements will not be interfered with, the approved prices having this in view.

"The reduction in the price lists may involve the necessity of some high-cost plants either shutting down temporarily or running at a loss for a period, but it is expected with an increased volume of business soon to be developed a reasonable return to the average and better than average producers will be afforded. In view of the higher costs developed throughout the world as a result of the war, a return to anything like pre-war prices is regarded as out of the question. It is expected that other industries as well as the consuming public and labor will recognize their obligations in the circumstances and cooperate in the same generous spirit as has the steel industry."

The statement made by Judge Gary was issued through the Industrial Board

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CALOX TOOTH POWDER
Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

ITALIANS VOTE TO QUIT CONFERENCE UNLESS CLAIM TO FIUME IS GRANTED; COUNCIL TAKES UP POLAND'S DIFFICULTIES

Germans Talk of Sending No Treaty Mission; Only a Messenger Needed, if They Can't Discuss It

BERLIN, March 20, (Associated Press.)—The German Government, it is said, is disinclined to send a special mission to Paris for a meeting with members of the Allied Peace Conference, if the reports are correct that the Entente powers will not permit a discussion of the draft of the peace treaty.

The German delegates, it is stated, think that if they are not to have a hearing they can spare themselves the trouble of a trip to Versailles, and will instead send a messenger to bring the draft of the peace treaty to Weimar.

BASLE, March 21.—The President of the German Armistice Commission at Spa has presented a note to the interallied delegates asking if Germany should regard as true the statements in the French and British press that the peace treaty would be ready for the Germans as soon as President Wilson approves it, but that the Germans would be allowed neither to discuss nor modify the document, according to Berlin advices.

BRITISH UNIONS VOTE 'NO STRIKE'

"Triple Alliance" Decides to Continue Work During Parleys with Government.

OTHER WORKERS RESTIVE

Farm Laborers and Cotton Operatives in a Ferment—Railwaymen and Miners Calmer.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 21.—[illegible] "Triple Alliance," railway, transport, and mine unions, [illegible] operation tonight, following the rejection by the railway men of the Government's proposals and the postponement by the miners of consideration of the Coal Commission's report, decided to adjourn until tomorrow, when the Government should be approached with a view to breaking the deadlock created by the railway men's obstinate attitude.

Unwise as predictions are, it is being predicted that this means that the worst danger of a strike is over. London housewives, who during these last few days have been laying in stocks of condensed milk, sardines, and other comestibles, will breathe more easily tomorrow morning. Statistics as to the available food supplies in the metropolis are unobtainable, but the popular idea was that London would have been in the starvation point in three days' time from the moment the Triple Alliance declared a strike unless the Government preparations to cope with the crisis were much further advanced than appeared on the surface. Of course, the general public was unaware of the extent of these preparations, but it may be stated that Andrew Bonar Law's announcement in the House of Commons Thursday night was an indication that the authorities were convinced that they had the situation well in hand and could guarantee that the community would be safeguarded.

One of the most satisfactory conclusions drawn from tonight's decision is that the more experienced and cool-headed leaders among the miners still retain their ascendancy, despite the clamor of the hotheads in their union.

The railway men's rejection of the Government proposals was the work of extremists who carried a motion for an immediate strike, which tonight's decision of the Triple Alliance happily overrules.

Tomorrow's negotiations with the Government will be conducted by a joint delegation of the Triple Alliance, and, although it would be unsafe to predict what turn the negotiations will take, hopeful auguries are drawn from the fact that the miners apparently view the Sankey report with favor, and that the transport workers have no special grievance of their own, but have been largely influenced by sympathy with the railway men.

Two votes being better than one, the railway men may come to see that the basis upon which the Triple Alliance was formed, namely, an agreement not to make a treaty of peace without consulting their friends, equally applies to the making of war.

Other Centres of Unrest.

One of the most disquieting features of the crisis is its background. The stage for the moment is set for the Triple Alliance, but back of the stage and in the wings discontent among many other sections is seething. In addition to the big unions threatening strikes today, there is a multitude of others awaiting their turn tomorrow. The ringing down of the curtain today, whether it be on open strife or on peace so far as the big unions are concerned, will mark the beginning of developments in other classes of labor.

The Agricultural Laborers' Union is agitating; there is trouble in the cotton industry; the whole industrial world is in a ferment. Everybody, as A. M. Thompson, an expert writer on labor topics, puts it, wants more pay and less work; and they all want it at once.

Meanwhile the manufacturers affirm

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

TAX ON CAPITAL AS WORLD PANACEA

Peace Conference Expert Says It Would Hasten Normal Conditions.

TONNAGE PROBLEM ACUTE

Another American Expert Says Strike in England Would Starve Europe in 30 Days.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 20.—During my recent American visit I noted the questions oftenest asked as showing the direction of interest, and I had an opportunity today to put some of them to several departmental heads with whom I luncheon at the Hotel de Crillon. These men are prominent Americans who are preparing the peace details, and it is their work which President Wilson and the Premiers are piecing together into a general plan. The answers to the questions provoked a round-table discussion, the gist of which I am cabling.

The first query was whether there was danger of a general economic collapse in the Entente countries.

"Collapse is too strong a word," replied one economic expert. "There is no reason why Europe should not recover slowly from the effects of the war. Take France, for instance. There is a plethora of money here among a large body of the population. The problem is to place the burden upon those who can carry it. The question is largely one of government."

"How can you have a good economic situation?" I asked. "For five years production was largely diverted to war purposes. In other words, human energy was mainly used to manufacture material with which to destroy human energy, and there must exist an enormous deficit in real wealth, although money—especially 'printing press' money—may have been increased."

French Shy of Taxes.

The reply was:

"Since the armistice there has undoubtedly been a relaxation in industry; but I believe when we can examine the situation it will develop that the war stimulated activity to such an extent that the deficit is surprisingly small. If the producing masses can be put to work promptly, there will be no such exhaustion as many have feared. In France there are undoubtedly vast sums of currency hidden away by frugal people, which is not altogether unfortunate. If these funds were deposited in the banks, as would be the case in America, there would be an immense and injurious inflation of credit, as there already is of currency, with resultant distress from high prices. France must screw up its nerve to impose taxes to get what it needs. Political conditions have not permitted this. Any Finance Minister who openly tackled this problem would drag down the whole Ministry in a storm of protest. Even the comparatively light taxation in the form of the tax on small incomes remains uncollected on the books. The Government is afraid to send its Tax Collectors to the people of small means."

"The English won't flinch from meeting their situation squarely," said another. "Indeed, I shall not be surprised to see a capital tax levied in England. To levy such a tax would prove a complex and drastic proceeding; but if it were done, the recovery from the war depression would be much more rapid. If all countries had the nerve to adopt this method, the world would soon get back to normal. If handled scientifically, a capital levy would be a tremendous stimulus to individual saving and thrift. Another valuable result would be the tendency to get rid of class prejudice. One of the dangers of the present situation is that labor elements feel that they have paid most heavily in loss of life and that it is unjust to ask them to assume the burden of the war debt. If the suggested capital levy could take the form of an assessment against private and corporate wealth on some equita-

Continued on Page Two.

ACUTE CRISIS OVER ADRIATIC

Orlando and Colleagues Unanimous in Drastic Declaration.

INFORM OTHER POWERS

Col. House Hopes to Present Plan That Will Settle the Italian-Slav Dispute.

NEUTRALS END LEAGUE TALK

One Proposal Is to Give Small Nations Eight Members of Executive Council.

PARIS, March 21. (Associated Press.)—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference has unanimously decided to withdraw from the conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy contemporaneously with the conclusion of peace.

The decision was reached at a meeting today of the full delegation, presided over by Premier Orlando. It was immediately communicated to the powers.

Colonel E. M. House of the American mission promised Premier Orlando to present within a few days a project concerning the Italian-Jugoslav frontier, which he hopes will satisfactorily settle the dispute.

Washington Expects a Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Both the State Department and the Italian Embassy today said they had no confirmation of the reported decision of the Italian delegation to withdraw from the Peace Conference if Fiume was not assigned to Italy contemporaneously with the conclusion of peace.

The feeling among diplomatic observers here is that the matter will be adjusted. It is believed that the powers will find some means for settlement of the controversy between the Italians and the Jugoslavs.

Dr. Felice Ferrero, former Director of the Bureau of Information, said that Fiume had "always been a free city strongly animated with the feelings of local freedom."

"The irredentism of Fiume, which led to its declaration of union with Italy," he asserted, "practically dates from the declaration of the war and the régime of violence under which the protection of the Austrian Government was instituted in the city by the Croatian element. Such feeling is now so strong that the Mayor of Fiume solemnly declared in Rome that, should Fiume be assigned by the Peace Conference to Crotia, the entire population of Fiume would rather migrate than stay, and other officials of the city, not constrained by the necessity of keeping parliamentary language, put it more bluntly by saying that the Fiumians would rather go to hell than be with Croatia."

Fiume the Crux of Conflicting Claims.

The action of the Italian delegation at Paris, apparently brings to a head the controversy between Italy and the new Jugoslav State over the disposition of land along the Adriatic, formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Italy's claims originally included virtually the entire Dalmatian Coast, with Trieste and Fiume, the latter city being the second principal seaport on the eastern side of the Adriatic. Recent reports have been that the Italian representatives were disposed to make concessions regarding the land along the Dalmatian coast, provided Fiume remained to Italy. The Jugoslavs, however, have been insistent that this port should be allotted to them, asserting it to be essentially a Croatian city and necessary to their new State as affording the only suitable sea outlet for her commerce.

On the other hand, there has been no disposition on the part of Italy, so far as Fiume was concerned. Her attitude was stated by Premier Orlando in the Italian Chamber of Deputies March 1, when he stated that while Italy remained "faithful to the spirit of conciliation which inspired the treaty upon which Italy entered the war," that did not mean that she could "remain insensible to the appeal reaching her from the Italian town on the Gulf of Quarnero (Fiume)," which was "exposed to the loss of both its nationality and independence. We do not think," added the Premier, "that this is possible at the very moment when it is wished that the world may be redeemed from the memory of violence done to the rights of peoples."

There have been several "incidents" at Fiume and other points in the territory claimed by Italy and Jugoslavia since the signing of the armistice, as the feud at one time grew so bitter that Italy cut off food relief imports for the interior. This matter was adjusted by the Supreme Council in Paris, and recent reports had seemed to indicate that

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an amicable settlement of the conflicting claims was possible.

Before the war Fiume was the only seaport of the Hungarian Kingdom. Its position and facilities made it the seat of virtually the entire shipping trade of Hungary. It had an ante-bellum population of nearly 49,000.

COUNCIL CONSIDERS THE POLISH QUESTION

Discusses the Sending of Haller's Troops—Neutrals' Conference on League Ends.

PARIS, March 21. (Associated Press.)—The Council of the Powers today considered the question of sending the three Polish division now in France to Poland by way of Danzig, but decision on the question was deferred until tomorrow.

The delegates of neutral nations on the question of the League of Nations concluded their presentation of views to the League commission committee today.

About thirty-five amendments to the League covenant were proposed, mainly textual and formal. All these amendments will be considered at the League Commission meeting tomorrow, which will sit under the Presidency of President Wilson.

One of the Swiss amendments provides that the covenant shall not be interpreted as containing anything contrary to the sovereignty of member States, and that it shall not interfere with the internal affairs of member States. This is supposed to guard the Monroe Doctrine.

Another amendment proposes one to give the neutral States a representation of eight members on the Executive Council.

Japanese to Modify Proposal.

The Japanese delegates informed the League Commission that their amendment on racial equality would be renewed in modified form. This will omit reference to "racial discrimination" and provide for "equal and just treatment." This, it is said, may further be modified to "just treatment," but the Australians are declared still to object to this modified form.

An official statement, issued tonight, says:

At the meeting of the League of Nations Commission Committee this afternoon the neutral representatives gave their further views on the draft covenant, of which the remaining articles were examined.

Lord Robert Cecil thanked them for their assistance in the labors of elaborating the projects of the League of Nations which was of much use to the commission.

The Peace Conference, he declared, hoped that all the States there represented would become original members of the League.

The Conference Commission on International Labor Legislation today held two meetings to consider the final draft of the labor clauses to be included in the treaty of peace.

JAPAN WON'T REFUSE TO JOIN.

Will Bring Up Later the Matter of Race Discrimination.

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PARIS, March 31.—Japan will not refuse to join the League of Nations because of the refusal of other great powers to consent to incorporate a clause to eliminate discrimination against Asistic immigration.

Japan merely brought up the question as a matter of principle, excepting that the principle would be recognized, when the League actually becomes operative, but since the matter of immigration has been classed as an internal affair and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the League, Japan will wait to bring up the subject later.

Japan will maintain the reservation, made on this point at the day the covenant was submitted to the peace table in plenary session, but will make no promise that she will not raise the question later.

CITES OUR INTEREST IN CABLES

German Paper Asks if America Will Consent to Plan.

BERLIN, March 19. (Associated Press.)—In connection with the reported desire of Great Britain and France to retain control of the cables taken from Germany, the German Gazette says:

"It would be interesting to learn the attitude of the United States toward the proposed plan to rob us of our cables. President Wilson has declared that the United States is interested in securing direct communication with all the countries with which America desires to enter into commercial relations. Germany, we suppose, also belongs in this category.

"Shall the American merchant be subjected to the control of his European competitors—British and French? That would be the direct result of British and French possession of the German cables."

CUTS AMERICAN CRITICISM.

French Censor Deletes Part of Anti-Wilson Expression Cabled from Here

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—The French Government's inclination to suppress newspaper criticism of President Wilson's attitude in regard to the League of Nations was demonstrated again today.

The censor deleted a portion of The New York Sun editorial, calling on the Republicans to make the League a party issue from a dispatch sent to the Echo de Paris by Judson Welliver, its Washington correspondent.

GOMPERS'S WORK NEARLY DONE

He Calls on Wilson, Who Praises Labor Commission's Results.

PARIS, March 21.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor who is going to London Wednesday for a conference with the Parliamentary Committee of the British trades unions, was received late today by President Wilson, who expressed his appreciation of the work of Mr. Gompers' commission.

Mr. Gompers' departure from Paris will mark the virtual conclusion of the labor commission's work. Discussions on various proposals will continue, but these are only on such points as almost beyond doubt will be recommended for inclusion in the Peace Treaty.

DENIAL BY CLEMENCEAU.

Says There Is No Truth in Report that He Offered Resignation.

PARIS, March 21.—Replying to a question regarding the correctness of a report published early this week that he had offered to President Poincare his resignation because of questions relative to the Rhine and Austria, Premier Clemenceau said today:

"There is not one word of truth in the whole story."

RHINE PROVINCES BIG PEACE PROBLEM

British and Americans Accept French Principle on Buffer State—Method in Doubt.

NEED TO GUARD FUTURE

Self-Determination Involved in Any Proposal to Set Up the Provinces Alone.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 20.—Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George were again in conference today in an effort to adjust the most important and most persistent questions confronting the Peace Conference. This method of adjustment through private exchanges between a few leading figures—which has been adopted since the President's return to France—is reported as promising the success hoped for, although there are no surface indications yet of material progress toward a complete agreement.

The troublesome problems which the President of the United States and the Premiers of France and Great Britain are seeking to solve pertain almost entirely to the delimitation of the German boundaries. Financial dispositions remain to be agreed upon, and the three leading conferees will not take up such matters until they have received a report from their financial and economic advisers, who, it is considered, are still in a practical deadlock, except as to the amount of reparation to be demanded from Germany.

Boundary Question Vital.

This amount has not been definitely fixed; but it has been agreed in principle that it is impossible to seek to make Germany pay the amount which the war cost the Allies. France, with a suggestion of $200,000,000,000, and Great Britain, with a call for $120,000,000,000, realize that these figures must be abandoned. The amount Germany will be called upon to pledge herself to pay will be in the neighborhood of $40,000,000,000, which represents the estimate of the allied experts of the sum Germany could surrender within a reasonable period, say of ten years.

From the conditions stated, it is apparent that President Wilson's insistence that the League of Nations covenant be included in the treaty of peace which is soon to be laid before the German Government, (the American representatives object to having it called a preliminary treaty of peace, as, according to their contention, it will embrace the entire settlement with Germany,) is not a source of delay in concluding the peace negotiations. The real difficulty arises over the French proposal for setting up the Rhenish provinces as a buffer State for the protection of France against possible German aggression.

The United States, and, it is believed, Great Britain, do not object to the principle of the French proposal, but it is difficult to strike a happy medium between the mere principle and the plan for carrying it into effect. For one thing, the Rhenish provinces have a German population and embrace the largest industrial region of the former empire. To cut them off entirely from Germany might raise problems that would afford ground for future troubles to the allied Governments. Incidentally, the principle of self-determination, to which all the Allies assented, is involved.

But beyond these is the matter of deciding whether the buffer State, if established, shall be permanent or temporary. In other words, shall the people of the Rhenish provinces have the right to say how they shall be governed or to vote on the question of returning to the political authority exercised from Berlin?

To Report Changes Today.

While Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George are endeavoring to untie these hardest knots, means are being taken to perfect the League of Nations covenant so as to have it sanctioned for incorporation in the preliminary peace treaty by the time the three leading plenipotentiaries are ready to report on boundaries, reparation, and other unadjusted details.

Today a subcommittee, including Colonel House for the United States, Léon Bourgeois for France, Lord Robert Cecil for Great Britain, Premier Venizelos for Greece, M. Hymans for Belgium, and Dr. Vesnitch for the Slavic peoples, had a long conference with the diplomatic agents of the neutral Governments, whose views were invited, and who have advanced suggestions for changes in the covenant.

The results of today's conference will be reported Saturday to the meeting of the Commission on the League of Nations under the Chairmanship of President Wilson. Those informed say that everything promises rapid progress, and that the covenant will be in a fair way of disposal before all the other matters to be incorporated in the first treaty are adjusted.

These circumstances are pointed to as showing that there is no substantial foundation for the criticism that President Wilson has delayed the conclusion of the treaty, when delays are dangerous on account of conditions in Germany.

Swiss Monroe Doctrine Idea.

Switzerland has advanced a suggestion for a provision in the League of Nations covenant which appeals to some American representatives here as possibly meeting the sentiment in the United States for special recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the fundamental law of the League.

The objection to making changes in the covenant still holds among those who contend that any material amendment will produce a controversy that may endanger the whole League structure. At the same time it is conceded that if the Swiss proposition has the merit claimed for it of not being inconsistent with the principles and objects of the League, and is so worded as to give no offense to any nation, the American delegation will be glad to conform to any general sentiment in the Peace Conference for its adoption.

The Swiss proposal provides for recognition of the principles of national sovereignty. It is contained in a series of suggestions made in behalf of the Swiss Government and submitted at the conference between the Interallied Committee and representatives of thirteen neutral nation.

The Swiss Government had prepared a document, pointing out where, in their opinion, the covenant might be strengthened, article by article.

The Swiss suggestion regarding the protection of national sovereignty was talked over informally by some of those present; and after the meeting it was said among the American representatives that it might satisfy the demands of Senate Republicans without producing a controversy likely to cause a dangerous reaction against the covenant.

President Wilson's view in this connection is unknown, but his general opinion is that no proposals have yet been advanced that were not discussed fully when the covenant was drafted.

PRINCE MAX'S FRIENDS REPLY.

Hindenburg Statement Brings Out Blame for Ex-Kaiser.

BERLIN, March 19. (Associated Press.)—In Field Marshal von Hindenburg's statement explaining and defending the flight of former Emperor William there was a sharp criticism of Prince Maximilian of Baden, then Chancellor, for publishing the fact of the Emperor's abdication without the latter's assent. It is expected that this will evoke a sharp rejoinder from friends of the ex-Chancellor, who are already pointing out that the Emperor left Berlin on Oct. 31 without consulting or notifying the Chancellor, who vainly attempted at the last moment to induce him to stay in Berlin, and later unsuccessfully urged him to return to the capital in order that he might form his own judgment as to the extent of the crisis and the advisability of abdicating.

"Prince Maximilian had long been convinced of the inevitability of the abdication of the Emperor and the renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince," says the Tageblatt. "It was hoped by this means to save Germany from a complete debacle and revolution.

"The Emperor went to Great Headquarters to escape such advice and to seek a more congenial atmosphere. He dallied with the thought of abdication in those surroundings until too late to save the throne for a possible successor."

The address of homage circulated on the occasion of the former Emperor's birthday received 460,913 signatures, it is announced. The address and signatures will be bound in a series of thirty-seven volumes and sent to Amerongen.

DENIES RIGHT TO TRY KAISER.

Peace Envoy Schucking Says International Law Protects Him.

BERNE, March 20.—In an interview printed in the New Gazette of Zurich, Professor Walther Schücking, a member of the German peace delegation, says he does not believe that President Wilson's program can be invoked to deprive Germany of all her colonies.

"Mr. Wilson has promised a broad, generous settlement to peoples like the Germans," he says. "Civilization rests on the efforts of all the great nations. The question of indemnity appears to have been settled in principle, all that remains being to fix the amount. As to the League of Nations, Germany is sincerely desirous of collaborating in the organization, and I hope that the Paris covenant may be sensibly modified."

Professor Schücking says he thinks that the Swiss plan might profitably be consulted, as it is, in his opinion, quite remarkable, both from the judicial and political viewpoints. He holds that the real function of the treaty is to "bury imperialistic policies for the benfit of the smaller nations."

"I am astonished that the idea of prosecuting former Emperor William and his Generals is seriously entertained," he says. "Under international law there is no court competent to set up a tribunal, after the event, to try a ruler or General in contradiction of an essential principle of criminal law—that no penalty shall be imposed without a law authorizing it. I think that the question of responsibility for the war is an international one and can only be fully elucidated if all the Governments open their archives and an established tribunal examines all interested parties."

WANTS EPIRUS TO BE GREEK.

Saloniki Meeting Passes a Resolution to That End.

SALONIKI, March 20.—Reports reaching here from Paris with regard to the probable fate of Northern Epirus led Greek natives of Northern and Southern Epirus, now living here, to hold a meeting at which a resolution was passed declaring that peace in the Balkans would not be secure unless Northern Epirus were united with Greece.

The resolution asserted the confidence of the gathering in the justice of the Peace Conference in this connection.

LEAGUE COVENANT REDRAFTED BY KING

Senator Adds Four Articles and Will Go to Paris to Urge Their Adoption.

EXTEND MONROE DOCTRINE

And Provide That There Shall Be No Interference with a Nation's Immigration Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator William H. King of Utah has sent to President Wilson at Paris a revised draft of the covenant for a League of Nations in which four amendments have been embodied and representative of the changes which the Senator wishes to have made before he will be willing to vote for the ratification of a treaty containing the League project.

Senator King is a Democrat and has been considered all along a strong friend of the Administration. He has been in fairly close touch with the White House throughout the war and has supported the President's war measures in Congress.

In his redraft of the covenant Senator King has attempted to simplify the original draft made public at Paris and proposes the adoption of amendments providing that the Monroe Doctrine shall not be impaired, that the States of the proposed League shall acknowledge that the scope of the covenant will not include the proper domestic, international and national policy of any State; that nations entering the League may, after ten years from ratification of the League covenant, and upon one year's notice to the Executive Council, withdraw from the League, and that the League covenant shall take effect upon ratification by the five nations specifically represented in the Executive Council and by four other States.

Senator King believes so firmly in his amended draft that, in addition to forwarding the text to President Wilson, he will leave for Paris within three weeks to use all his endeavors to persuade the President and others to favor the adoption of his ideas.

The four articles he proposes shall be added to those in the original draft are appended:

"Article XXVI.—That States of the League acknowledge that the foreign policy of the United States of America, known as the Monroe Doctrine, which has for its principal purpose the protection of the territorial integrity and political independence of the free States of North and South America against the colonial enterprises of European powers, is a just and proper policy, and the States of the League covenant that not foreign power outside of the American States shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, session, or otherwise any possession in the American continent or on the islands adjacent thereto, and the States of the League further acknowledge that it is the purpose of these articles to extend the principles of the Monroe Doctrine for the protection of the territorial integrity and the political independence of the liberalized and nationalized States under the protection of the League in the Eastern Hemisphere, and in conformity with the Monroe Doctrine it shall be the policy of the League to commit the States of the Western Hemisphere the primary duty of the execution of the measures of the League in the Western Hemisphere, and to commit to the States of the Eastern Hemisphere the primary duty of the execution of the measures of the League in the Eastern Hemisphere."

"Article XXVII.—The States of the League acknowledge that the scope of these articles does not include the proper domestic, internal and national policy of any State, and that these articles do not confer upon the League any powers with respect to immigration, import, property, inheritance, nationalization, or citizenship, and it is expressly declared that the enumeration of these matters of policy in this article shall not, in any wise, limit or restrict the right of any State with respect to its national and internal political powers and sovereignty as recognized by the laws of nations.

"Article XXVIII.—The States of the League agree that any State which has assented to these articles may, after ten years from the ratification thereof, and upon one year's notice given to the Executive Council, withdraw its assent to these articles and from the League.

"Article XXX.—These articles shall become effective between the States ratifying the same, upon ratification by the five States specifically represented in the Executive Council and by two provisions of these articles and by four other States."

DEFENDS TEUTONIC UNION.

Pohl Hopes for Wilson's Help—Move for Paris Representation.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 20.—Chief Foreign Officer Pohl tells me that Austria trusts that President Wilson's feeling of justice and upholding of the principle of self-determination, will prevent the opposition against the Union of German Austria and Germany from becoming successful.

He further states that Germany is not exerting pressure on Austria, and that the tendencies behind the union are based on Wilson's idea of the League of Nations being the best guarantee against the abuse of such tendencies.

LONDON, March 21.—German-Austria, according to advices received here, quoting Berlin newspapers, has expressed a desire for independent representation at the Peace Conference. It desires also, the reports add, that the question of its union with Germany be postponed until the conclusion of the conference.

TAX ON CAPITAL AS WORLD PANACEA

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

basis, it would satisfy all such demands."

"And perhaps get labor accustomed to the idea of tax immunity?"

"It involves that risk; but we must take some chances, whatever we do."

Sarre Basin for France?

"Before leaving the subject of France's position," remarked another, "it seems to me that lately there has been a tendency to be hypercritical of France. We have too quickly forgotten the strain and loss to which this country has been subjected, and we expect her to meet industrial and economic problems as if nothing unusual had been happening. We should remember that France is suffering from shell-shock. She is now gathering herself together. In the past few weeks France has clarified her judgment on the League of Nations and will accept it as the best guarantee of her security, though she will naturally contend for as much weakening of Germany and strengthening of herself as she can get. She will probably receive the Sarre Basin, and this transaction can be freed from objection by crediting it on the reparation account. To make Germany give every single thing to France that does not infringe some League of Nations principle is eternally right."

"What principle do you propose to apply to Germany? Will she be manacled or freed?"

"She won't be enchained. There will be no extensive military occupation. We shall keep an economic whiphand. We shall hold the grip tight and that will be enough."

"What can she pay?"

"We know what her available convertible resources are—that is, what she can pay in two years. After that, one guess is as good as another. The guessing ranges from $25,000,000,000 to $200,000,000,000—the latter being the French figure. There is a point of equilibrium between what we should ask and what she can pay. It is the point where she can pay most and still keep going. That won't satisfy the aggregate demands, but it will be Germany's maximum. There is some discussion of a sliding scale by means of which Germany can get commutation for good behavior."

Big Strike "Would Starve Europe."

A discussion of the food supply followed.

"Tonnage conditions are more acute now than at any previous time," remarked one who has dealt with that subject. "The German ships at the very best can't get back here from America with food before June 1. Between now and then the strain will be greatest. Meanwhile, there is the menace of a general strike in England. That would be so calamitous in its effect that it just can't happen. A general strike in England would starve Europe in thirty days. Consider, for example: If America had to supply coal she would have to quit supplying food. Everywhere the situation would be rendered impossible. We've got all we can stand up to as it is."

There was general agreement on the round table in the view that resolve would and must come quickly in the Peace Conference. Europe fully realizes now that America must be taken while in the mood, and that if European nations pull and haul over their separatist ambitions they may lose their market for American help. The opinion on this point was summed up thus:

"The American is a good idealist while the heat of it lasts. And he is keen on doing some big thing efficiently. He will go strong either way. But dilly-dallying soon chills his zeal."

WILSON KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH FINANCE NEEDS

Has Authorized Measures to Meet Emergency in Washington Departments.

PARIS, March 21. (Associated Press.)—President Wilson is keeping in close touch with his private secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, and Secretary of the Treasury Glass, regarding the situation in which the Executive Departments at Washington have been left as a result of the failure of Congress to act on annual appropriation bills.

President Wilson has satisfied himself that for the present, at least, there is no imminent danger of the suspension of any vital Government activities and has already authorized measures to meet emergencies that have arisen.

GERMAN SEAMEN REBEL AT SERVING ALLIES

Vote at Hamburg Not to Man Ships Carrying Troops—Two Sailings Are Held Up.

LONDON, March 21.—The Hamburg Seamen's Union, after a discussion with the ship owners and the Hamburg Senate, has agreed that half of the crews on ships transporting food to Germany should be recruited from the union, provided that the Transport Union recruited the other half, a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says.

The seamen decided that they would not man ships carrying Entente troops.

BERLIN, March 21. (Via Copenhagen.)—The German steamers Burgermeister von Melle and Burgermeister Schröder, which were scheduled to sail on March 16 in accordance with the agreement reached at Brussels between the German and Interallied Food Commissions, have been prevented from leaving Hamburg owing to a resolution passed by seamen there refusing to operate ships demanded by the Entente nations.

Some newspapers protest against the resolution and say that it represents the will of a "small communistic section" and that it is strongly disfavored by other seamen's associations. The Hamburg Section of the Transport Workers' Union has lodged a protest against the action of the seamen.

HAMBURG, March 19.—At a mass meeting of seamen held today the following resolution was passed:

"Today's mass meeting of seamen of all descriptions refuses to participate in the delivery of German merchant ships demanded by the Entente and declares it to be the duty of all seamen and laborers to refuse to carry out work on those ships."

The resolution was passed on the ground that there was no guarantee that Germany would receive any food except the initial delivery.

PARIS, March 20.—The German steamships Cleveland, Patricia, and Cap Finistere, which are to be handed over to the United States, have left Germany for British ports, beginning the movement to place German ships under allied control. The German crews will be replaced by Americans in the British ports.

The vessels then, it is expected, will come to French ports to take American troops to the United States. They will return with food for Germany.

The first food for Germany under the agreement reached in Brussels last week will come from England. It is understood that vessels are now being loaded and probably will reach German ports within a week. Although the food supply of England has been maintained largely by America, the conservation methods there have worked so well that there is available a considerable quantity of bacon and many tons of beans. Bacon and beans will form the first lot of food to reach the Germans.

The Germans have begun the movement of gold to Brussels, where they agreed to deposit it as collateral for the food.

BASLE, March 21.—Ten German submarines which are to be delivered to the Entente powers have left Hamburg, according to a dispatch received here.

BLOCKADE STILL A WEAPON

For Obtaining Enemy's Acceptance of Terms, Harmsworth Says.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Brown Stoker suggested that, in view of the almost total cessation of movement in the cotton trade and the consequent scarcity of work, the free entry of cotton goods into Scandinavia, Denmark, and Holland should be permitted.

A. R. Harmsworth, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that the abrogation of the blockade arrangements could be carried out only with the consent of the Allies. All the Associated Governments, Mr. Harmsworth continued, considered it necessary at present, for reasons of policy, to maintain the blockade, but were fully alive to the irritation in Great Britain. As soon as the purpose of the blockade, one of the most important levers for obtaining the enemy's acceptance and execution of allied terms, had been fulfilled the Government would welcome the possibility of removing the blockade restrictions.

WANTS THE QUICKEST PEACE

Lloyd George Says Everything is Now Dependent on It.

PARIS, March 21.—"The first result to be obtained is peace, and the quickest peace possible," said David Lloyd George, British Premier, in a statement printed in today's issue of The Excelsior.

"All internal events in every country, allied or enemy," continued the Premier, "are dependent upon that peace, which we expect and desire to come at the earliest possible moment. Pending this, every one is living in a state of expectation and uncertainty. Commerce and industry are kept in a kind of stagnation, which can only engender disorders.

"I shall, then, remain in Paris, unless something unexpected arises, until the text of the peace preliminaries is definitely drafted and ready for submission to the German delegation not, let me say, for discussion, but simply for signature."

"Unredeemed Greece" to America.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 21.—A banquet in honor of Mm. Kyriakides, Spanoudi, and Squordeos, members of the National Council of Unredeemed Greeks, in Paris, was given tonight by the Committee of Unredeemed Greeks in London. Having heard from M. Kyriakides, who has just returned from the United States, of the cordial support and heartfelt sympathy of the American people and press to the unredeemed Greeks' cause in Turkey and Bulgaria, we grasp the occasion to express our deep gratitude to hospitable, liberal America, appealing to the American people and press, to urge President Wilson to confirm and ratify the just claims of the unredeemed presented to the Peace Conference by Premier Venizelos. MARCHETTI, Committee Chairman.

GUARANTEES NEEDED FOR FRENCH CREDIT

M. Peret Proposes Interallied Loan, with Great Powers Participating.

INDUSTRIAL DEADLOCK NOW

French Can't Buy Necessary Supplies Till Adverse Exchange Conditions Are Removed.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 20.—A suggestion for relieving French financial difficulties is made by Raoul Peret, President of the Budget Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, in an interview published today by the newspaper France of Bordeaux. M. Peret's proposal is for the emission of an interallied loan bearing the signatures of America, France, England, and Italy, of which the proceeds are to be shared among the signatories in proportion to their war expenses. The sinking fund for the eventual redemption and annual interest would be guaranteed by international taxes on freights, cables, ports, &c., which, as M. Peret points out, would be a practical first step in the financial operations of the Society of Nations.

According to the figures M. Peret gives in the interview, there is a deficit of some 21,750,000,000 francs in the French budget since the outbreak of the war, while at the lowest estimate there would be a shortage of 10,000,000,000 francs if there were an annual budget. So far M. Klotz, the Finance Minister, has made no suggestion as to how these sums are to be raised, save by a tentative allusion to a tax on capital, which was hastily dropped in view of the general opposition. Unless he can find a better solution in the few days that intervene before the subject is next discussed in the Chamber, it is generally thought here that he will be forced to resign, and M. Peret is named as the most probable successor. This fact gives importance to the latter's declarations, which at least contain the elements of a constructive policy.

Guarantee for French Credit.

True M. Peret's proposal, like the others made here, involves support by America and Great Britain of French credit. But, as I have emphasized in previous dispatches, it will be necessary sooner or later that the Allies resign themselves to this. The manner in which the support is given may be other than that suggested by M. Péret or any one else; but unless it is forthcoming in one form or another it will be impossible for France to resume her place in the business of the world which the interests of American and British exporters—to say nothing of her own—demand.

France's financial situation, as it is at present, can be stated quite simply. There is a great quantity of money in the country, but this money is almost wholly paper. No appreciable quantity of good—which alone represent real cash—can be produced without purchases of raw material, machinery, &c., from abroad. But for that this paper cannot be used without its depreciating to such an extent that French buyers must pay double, unless—and here is the point the French advance—this paper, or in other words France's credit be guaranteed abroad at or near its face value. That is what France hopes her allies will be willing to do. In the meantime, her representatives in the Peace Conference are trying to remedy matters by demanding, first, that the utmost possible amount be extorted from Germany right away, and, secondly, that France have a preferential call on it.

But experts are pretty well agreed that the very most France could hope for from Germany in the next twelve months would be $1,000,000,000. This would not be enough, though, it is at least sufficient to account for the French insistence on the point. The fact is, the war has pressed far more heavily on France than on any of the major Allies, and unless something is done to help her she will find it terribly difficult to recover. The world professes to be greatly concerned over the danger of Bolshevism, but it is a truism that there is no such fertile soil for Bolshevism as a country where prices are prohibitively high and unemployment common. Both those conditions, it is held, must fatally obtain in France unless her credit is supported.

Business Deadlock in France.

March 19.—The exchange market was steadier today, and dealers are recovering from the shock of the British curtailment of sterling credits. Further light was thrown on the British action by the statement made this morning by a prominent British manufacturer now in Paris that to his knowledge there were over £25,000,000 worth of cloth and cotton goods ready in England on order from France, awaiting importation permits. He said that even such permits as had been allowed during the war were now inoperative, in accordance with the theory advanced by Minister Loucheur that free importation would reduce values by the natural effect of an adverse trade balance.

Meanwhile, prices continue to rise in France, as the scarcity of goods becomes more serious. The present situation is a deadlock, which is unlikely to be improved by such retaliatory measures as the British have adopted. Both foreign and French business men are unanimous in hoping that the Peace Conference—or at any rate the Finance Committee—will reach an understanding which will allow the resumption of normal conditions.

In the face of official uncertainty, private enterprise is powerless. Meanwhile the market continues heavy, even Government stocks being affected. Sales on any large scale are practically impossible, and the whole trade of the country is in a state of stagnation.

TO RECAST PRUSSIAN MINISTRY

Provisional Form of Government Framed by Assembly.

COPENHAGEN, March 20.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that the Prussian Assembly adopted today a bill provisionally regulating the Prussian Government, and that thereupon Premier Hirsch formally tendered the resignation of his Cabinet. The Premier was requested to retain his functions pending the formation of a new Ministry.

The dispatch adds that in the Baden National Assembly Minister of the Interior Haas strongly protested against the reported intention of France to annex the Kehl region, east of Strasbourg, which has various manufactures and considerable trade, and a good harbor on the Rhine.

JEWS CLAMOR TO COME HERE

Starving Thousands in Poland Want to Join Relatives.

LONDON, Feb. 20. (Associated Press.) "The Jewish situation in Poland and Lithuania is so tragic that thousands are starving and tens of thousands clamoring for permission to join their relatives in the United States," says a report just received by the London bureau of the Zionist Organization from its special commissioner, Israel Cohen. The question of reuniting families, the bureau announces, has been presented to the State Department at Washington.

At Lemberg, Mr. Cohen says, he made an inspection of the districts damaged during the pogroms, and spoke with numerous victims as well as with Jewish representatives and with Colonel Wade of the British mission to Poland.

"There is abundant circumstantial evidence proving," his report continues, "that the pogrom was organized by the local military authorities, who supplied machine guns, hand grenades, automobiles, and motor lorries. There are sworn protocols of 500 cases in which officer patrols took part, and 2,000 cases in which ordinary soldiers took part. The names are known of 16 officers and 72 soldiers who were guilty of participation in assaults and plunder.

"The Polish military command at Lemberg is making desperate efforts to obtain evidence of Jewish attacks on Polish soldiers as a justification for the pogrom. Members of the Jewish militia previously released for lack of any real charge were rearrested and are still imprisoned by the order of the military commander, despite the decision of the examining judge that they should be liberated.

Damage done to personal property during the pogrom is estimated at 100,000,000 crowns. This does not include, however, the loss sustained by the destruction of synagogues. The Jewish Relief Committee in Lemberg had expended, up to the time of Mr. Cohen's report, 1,300,000 crowns on feeding, clothing and lodging 5,000 families.

"After my return from Lemberg," Mr. Cohen narrates, "I visited Zawiecim, where a few days ago a band of rowdies attacked the Jews during worship in several houses of prayer. They broke the windows, tore up the books, and also committed considerable damage in the Jewish cemetery, overturning and smashing tombstones. The Jews at Zawiecim pay 65,000 crowns monthly for the upkeep of the militia."

BRITISH UNIONS VOTE 'NO STRIKE'

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

that trade is at a standstill. The Socialist Clarion admits that many are paying more in wages to keep their people together than they are drawing for their gross output. One manufacturer says that three of his foremen have drawn larger salaries during the war than himself, and he does not expect to make a penny profit for the next twelve months, and perhaps not for two years. The payment of the excess profits tax has denuded employers of capital for reconstruction, and the wholesale amalgamations of banks is dangerously reducing the possibilities of obtaining loans.

Railwaymen Defer Strike.

LONDON, March 21.—The "triple alliance,"—the railwaymen, miners, and transport workers—at a conference tonight reviewed the whole position of the mine, railway, and transport workers and passed a resolution recommending that the railwaymen continue at work pending further negotiations with the Government, with a view to removing the deadlock. This action is interpreted to mean that there will be no strike before next Wednesday.

Earlier in the day James H. Thomas, one of the leaders of the railway men, said that the heads of the union had decided to reject the Government's offer regarding wages; that the decision had been made known to the Government, and that the matter would be dealt with at tonight's conference of the leaders of the "triple alliance."

One hundred and fifty delegates representing the miners of the United Kingdom met this morning to discuss the interim report of the Coal Commission, of which Justice Sir John Sankey is Chairman, and decide whether there should be a strike or peace in the mining industry. The conferees met without any recommendation from the executive officers of the unions before them.

After reviewing the report of the Coal Commission, Robert Smillie, leader of the miners, said he deeply regretted the "foolish utterances" of Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, in the House of Commons yesterday, "in which he threatened the miners."

"If a strike ensued and the Government beat the miners, or they beat the Government, the result would only show which side was the stronger," Mr. Smillie declared.

After a general discussion of the report the conference adjourned until 4 P. M. to enable the miners' executive to make its recommendation on the matters in question.

The conference at the morning session passed a resolution conveying to President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George "our appreciation and support of their endeavor to secure the establishment of a League of Nations in order that the future peace of the world may be preserved."

Railway Wages Doubled in War.

A detailed official statement which has just been made public shows the average earnings of railwaymen in 1913 were 29 shillings, sixpence, per week, and that they were increased during the war by 33 shillings. In addition to this, it is said, an eight-hour day was granted. These increased earnings and the shortened hours of labor, it is said, added £25,000,000, due to the increased cost of materials.

The statement sets forth details of the men's present demands, the granting of which, it is said, would cost £100,000,000 a year.

At a meeting of the representatives of the two unions of railwaymen, with Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade; Sir Robert S. Horne, Minister of Labor, and other Government officials yesterday concessions were offered the men as regards wages. The offers included a forty-eight-hour week, with a continuance of their present wages, until the end of the current year. This means, it is declared, an increase in railway rates.

Going to Build A Garage?

Or maybe it is a sleeping porch you are interested in; alterations in the front stairway or the problem of indirect lighting. Whatever it is you want advice about in building a new house or altering an old one, an expert will tell you if you write to The Delineator. This is typical of the service The Delineator renders its readers.

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SWORDS AND PLOUGHSHARES.
Many devices intended for use in war are being converted into utilities for peaceful operations. An article on the subject will be in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

REDS' BERLIN POWER SEEMS AT AN END

Government Now in Control, Though Underworld Still Makes Threats.

CITY HAS LOST ITS GAYETY

Poster Battle Against Bolshevism on the Walls Brings Display of Frightful Pictures.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 16.—Regarding reports of the tragic events in Berlin, there has been a great deal of exaggeration. The situation was serious enough but it was never really out of the Government's hands.

All sorts of threats are being uttered by the dark and underworld powers. The meeting of the Congress of Workmen's, Peasants' and Soldiers' Councils on April 8 may lead to important happenings, but my first impressions consist more of hopefulness than anything else that the extremists have really shot their bolt.

I have for the last few days been looking around Berlin, and I cannot yet persuade myself that it is not all a dream. It is really unbelievable. To imagine that the city could possibly fall from its high estate was, one used to think, to harbor fantastic thoughts. It constantly impressed on you the might of powerful empire, but now that might has gone, though vast symbols of it remain, mute and terrible.

The Berlin of old has indeed gone. War made it an imperial city. The ex-Kaiser promised that it would one day be the greatest of the world's cities. War has unmade it again, has reduced it to a provincial city.

No more does one see the well set up, well-dressed, highly disciplined soldiery of pre-war times. Instead, there are the demobilized, who still wear their uniforms because they have no other clothes, and those on duty do not recall the old army at all. They appear to belong to a peasant army. You see them in the streets in strong patrols or posted in twos and threes at street corners, still with their steel helmets, rifles, and hand grenades.

Armored motor cars career about, but no one notices them. You soon get quite accustomed, on turning the street corners, to find yourself looking down machine gun barrels. Here and there are bullet-riddled buildings, but on the whole the damage done to the palace and in other places during the December and January fighting was not so great as one expected after reading the accounts published at the time of the struggle.

The recent fighting wrought much greater havoc, though, being further away from the centre of things, I do not think that the political danger was quite so great. When "fighting Berlin" is talked of, it is well to remember that it has always been strictly local.

It is surprising how few Berlin people have really seen anything of the struggle which gives the newspapers of the world such big headlines. Many thousands have never even heard a shot fired. That gives some idea of the comparatively small hold of the disturbers of peace and order.

On Berlin's walls a curious warfare, which all can see, is being carried on. It is a poster battle against Bolshevism. The pictures are horrible, indeed, but no more ghastly than Bolshevism.

On one Bolshevism is represented as a terrifying gorilla, and on another as a murderer wiping out a family. Such placards, with their terrible black and red, are stuck up on buildings where a few years ago to have put them would have been little short of treason.

The various posters, indeed, make a curious study. One advertises a book about "La Vie Intime" of the ex-Kaiser. Another invites the people to begin a silence strike if the Entente refuses to listen to Germany's just demands.

In Unter den Linden, French officers may be observed speaking to two or three fully armed German soldiers—and cracking jokes. Again, you can note British soldiers giving alms to a crippled German warrior. On a hotel lounge a German officer who spent nearly all his life in the United States will be telling his experiences to American officers.

ARMY'S NEW COLLEGE WORK

Pershing Takes Over Y. M. C. A.'s A. E. F. Educational Program.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—General Pershing has arranged to purchase from the Young Men's Christian Association nearly $1,000,000 worth of text books covering practically every phase of general and technical education, from elementary school work to post-graduate courses in the great French and British universities. A recent cable said the estimate placed by Young Men's Christian Association officials on the books already obtained by their agencies in connection with the Army educational work was $964,792, and that this estimate had been accepted by the Army.

The transaction, it is understood, marks the transfer of the complete educational program abroad, with its post graduate schools, the A. E. F. University, near Paris, and the post-graduate scholarships, to army control. The project was initiated by the Y. M. C. A., and the instructors obtained through the same agency which also selected and assembled the text books upon which the educational framework was erected.

An indication of the quick advantage taken by officers and men of the educational opportunities offered is contained in a report which has just reached the War Department, showing that on Feb. 20, the enrollment of the American Army at the Sorbonne was 1,500 men. All of these, presumably, are graduates from American universities or colleges who are making the most of their chance to obtain post-graduate courses in France. The greatest number, 798, are enrolled for advanced scientific courses; 650 are seeking degrees in letters, 400 in law, and 150 in medicine.

GEDDES AS McGILL HEAD.

Sir Auckland, British Cabinet Minister, Accepts the Principalship.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 21.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Minister for National Service and Reconstruction, has accepted the offer of the Principalship of McGill University, and Sir William Peterson, the present Principal, has resigned.

Sir William has been ill for weeks with a paralytic seizure which overtook him while presiding at a lecture given by Harry Lauder.

Sir Auckland delivered an address to the students on Sept. 30, 1918, when he had just arrived at McGill, and at least a year before war broke out, urged the students to join the Officers' Training Corps. The next address the Professor of Anatomy will deliver at McGill—he held that chair before the war—will be as President of the university.

No Passports to Sinn Fein Official.

DUBLIN, March 21, (Associated Press.)—Father O'Flanagan of Roscommon, Vice President of the Sinn Fein Society, has been notified that the British Foreign Office has declined to issue passports for him to proceed to America. It was the purpose of Father O'Flanagan to proceed to the United States on behalf of the Sinn Feiners.

INVESTIGATORS SENT TO CONFER WITH REDS

Three Americans in Russia or on the Way to Study Prospects of Ending Strife.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—The American Commission has sent three special investigators on a secret mission to Russia to confer with the Bolsheviki and report on the prospects of a settlement of the Russian difficulties.

These investigators, who are now in Moscow or on the way, are William C. Bullitt of the State Department, formerly of The Philadelphia Public Ledger; Lincoln Steffens, and Walter E. Weyl of the New Republic.

SAYS FRANCE IS OPPOSED.

Hurd Declares Cable Message Shows Attitude Toward League Plan.

In making public yesterday a cable dispatch of congratulation to Senator Borah which had been received by the American Defense Society from M. A. S. du Mesnil Thorst, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Anti-German League, Richard M. Hurd of the Executive Committee of the American Defense Society, asserted that there was great opposition in France to the League of Nations, but that the censorship prevented the American people from knowing much about this.

The language of the cable dispatch received by the American Defense Society from the French Committee was: "Please transmit congratulations Borah."

"This statement of the French attitude toward Mr. Wilson's covenant will be a surprise to the American public," Mr. Hurd said.

"The censorship of the Government-controlled cables has been so strict that the people of the United States have but little idea of the real sentiment of the French people. Judging from the public statements of M. Clemenceau and the article of M. André Cheradame, it is clear that France does not want the present League, but wishes first of all to have the peace settlement made with Germany.

"The fear is widespread that Mr. Wilson's personal insistence upon placing first on the program a League of Nations, and only second the settlement with Germany, is diverting public attention from the punishment due the German criminals and the reparation, restitution, and indemnities due from Germany. Private letters from France say that, if Mr. Wilson's League of Nations goes into effect, Germany will attack France within ten years. To solve the problem of keeping Germany powerless for war spells security for France, which Mr. Wilson's covenant cannot accomplish."

WOOLEN MILL STRIKE ENDS.

13,000 Workers to Return to Places on Tuesday.

The strike of the 13,000 woolen mill workers which began seven weeks ago in Passaic, N. J., was ended last night, after an all-afternoon and evening conference between Charles J. Furey, a representative of the United States Department of Labor; John H. Kehoe of the Board of Commissioners of Passaic, and Matthew Pluhar, President of the Independent Union of Industrial Workers of the Textile Industry of Passaic and Vicinity. The workers demanded a forty-four-hour week, but get a forty-eight-hour week; they demanded the closed shop, but get in its stead the right to organize and a recognition of the union. They asked for a 30 per cent. increase in wages, but that matter has been left to an arbitration committee. The workers will return to work next Tuesday morning.

There had been numerous cases of disorder during the strike, but the most serious of these occurred yesterday morning, when 3,000 of the striking men and women clashed with a force of police and 200 soldiers of the State Militia Reserves in front of the Botany Worsted Mills, with the result that there was a free-for-all fight, in which several were wounded by flying bricks and stones, and more than a dozen were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. Severe jail sentences were imposed on the alleged ringleaders of the disturbance when they were arraigned in the police court.

The mills affected are the Botany Worsted Mills, employing 6,500; the Forstimann & Huffmann Company, the New Jersey Spinning Company, the Gera Mills, and the Garfield Worsted Mills. The employes of all of these had been working fifty-five hours a week, but a week before the strike occurred the employers agreed to a forty-eight-hour week. Nevertheless the workers went on strike. The Arbitration Committee on Wages will consist of two employes, two employers, and one other to be named by these four. The wage increase will date from next Tuesday.

DEPUTY REPLACES EISNER.

Richard J. McElliott to be Acting Internal Revenue Collector.

Former Collector of Internal Revenue Mark Eisner of the Third District announced last night that with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue he would install as acting Collector on Monday Richard J. McElliot, one of his senior deputies. The entire personnel of the office, Mr. Eisner said, would remain unchanged.

Mr. McElliot is 44 years old, and since his appointment nearly four years ago has been a field deputy and capital stock investigator. The place was offered to Chief Deputy Prendergast, Mr. Eisner said, who declined because of his health.

WARNING AGAINST MEXICO LAND SALE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

or others for the American syndicate interested in Magdalena Bay and copies of the State Department's replies. Senate Document 696 was the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommending the adoption of the Lodge resolution.

The situation involved in the present negotiations is understood to be identical, so far as the attitude of this Government is concerned, with that which was involved in the Magdalena Bay controversy. The Senate first took a hand in the Magdalena Bay question on April 2, 1912, when it passed a resolution calling on President Taft to transmit any information in his possession relating to the purchase of land at Magdalena Bay by the Japanese Government or by a Japanese company. On April 30 following President Taft sent to the Senate, in response to this resolution, the first report which Secretary Knox made on the matter. Secretary Knox stated that the department had no knowledge that the Japanese Government had acquired or desired to acquire land in Mexico.

"Not only is this true," said Mr. Knox's report, "but, doubtless in deprecation of singularly insistent rumors to the opposite effect, both the Imperial Japanese Government and the Government of Mexico some time ago made public official declarations to the effect that there was no basis for the rumors in question."

Then Mr. Knox told the Senate that an American syndicate had entered into negotiations for the sale of Magdalena Bay lands to a Japanese syndicate, and that when the attorney for this syndicate took up the matter with the State Department Mr. Knox had replied "that the fact ought not to be disguised that such a transfer would be quite certain to be misinterpreted in some quarters in a manner to cause a great outcry and that such a result would be so obviously a cause of regret to the Government of the United States that it would appear unnecessary further to comment upon the disposition of the Federal Government in the premises."

Lodge Expected to Maintain Stand.

Senator Lodge, who will be Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in the new Congress, stated his attitude toward the Magdalena Bay project while discussing Secretary Knox's report in the Senate on May 1, 1912. Senator Lodge, it is assumed, can therefore be depended upon to maintain the same attitude if the present negotiations progress any further than the Magdalena Bay negotiations in 1912.

Mr. Lodge then said that Secretary Knox's reply was clear and satisfactory and that while it was evident that the Japanese Government, as such, "had never attempted any purchase there," it was observed "that attempts had been made to sell the land in the neighborhood of Magdalena Bay to a company in which Japanese subjects were to hold a large, if not a controlling, interest."

After rehearing what had happened at Magdalena Bay, how an American syndicate had acquired some 4,000,000 acres and had negotiated to sell them to Japanese interests, he said:

"The peninsula of Lower California, although it belongs to Mexico, is a part of our coast, a continuance of the coast of California, separated from Mexico by the Gulf of California. It connects with Mexico at the upper end by a narrow strip through which pass the mouths of the Colorado, which are of very great interest to us.

"This upper part of Lower California has been used as a seat of insurrection and as a refuge for outlaws and bandits from Mexico during the recent troubles. There is no railroad connection on the peninsula, and Magdalena Bay can have no value whatever at the present time except as a military and strategic value. Its military and strategic value, however, is very great indeed."

The land involved in the negotiations of the California and Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles with the Japanese syndicate is situated on the peninsula of Lower California, much nearer to the American boundary line than was the land at Magdalena Bay. The land involved is represented as containing about 1,250,000 acres, and as being located just across the boundary line from the State of California, near Mexicali. The assertion was made tonight that if the deal had gone through probably as much as $50,000,000 would have been involved.

BOLSHEVIST ENVOY EXPECTS SUCCESS

Credentials Show That Martens Is Sent Here as a Potential Ambassador.

TRADE RELATIONS THE BAIT

New Agent and Nuorteva Hope to Find Sympathy in Washington—Meantime Busy at Propaganda.

Ludwig Christian Alexander Karlovich Martens, who on Thursday issued a statement in which he announced that he was prepared to open trade relations with the United States, on behalf of the Bolshevist Government of Russia, and that Lenine and Trotsky were ready to deposit $200,000,000 in gold as a guarantee to obtain such relations, is the official representative in the United States of George Tchitcherin, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Trotsky-Lenine Government. His credentials, signed by Tchitcherin and bearing the seal of the Russian Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, were sent to acting Secretary of State Frank Polk last Thursday.

Mr. Martens says he has been for years a friend of Lenine and Tchitcherin. He is 44 years old and has been in this country several years. He is Vice President of the engineering firm of Weinberg & Posner, Inc., with offices on the thirty-second floor of the Equitable Building. As an agent of the Demidoff Steel Works he placed in this country prior to the overthrow of the Czar and during the first two years of the war, he says, contracts to the amount of more than $3,000,000. Some of his friends appeared to be surprised when they read yesterday morning that he is the newly accredited representative of Bolshevist Russia in this country. In the régime of the last Czar, however, he served three years in prison because of his revolutionary activities. After his release he emigrated to England, where he remained until 1918, and then came to the United States.

Head of Propaganda Army.

Mr. Martens is now sharing offices with Santer Nuorteva, head of the Bolshevist propaganda in this country. Nuorteva said yesterday that propaganda is the wrong word to use in describing his activities.

"All that I am doing," he said, "is to tell the truth about Russia and in furtherance of that work to give the news, which in no instance is anti-American, to about 2,000 newspapers in various parts of the country. It is false to say that the Bolshevist Government is agitating for the overthrow of the United States Government. The Bolsheviki realize that Americans are able to run their own affairs without outside interference."

"Is the $200,000,000 which Mr. Martens says he is prepared to deposit as a guarantee of the proposed Russian trade credit in gold?" Nuorteva was asked yesterday.

"According to the instructions received from the Soviet Government that sum in gold is available for the purposes outlined in Mr. Martens' statement of yesterday."

"Do you imagine that the United States will agree to this proposal in view of all that is known in this country concerning the acts of the Trotsky-Lenine Government?"

"I do not know, but it seems to me to be an entirely proper matter for consideration."

"To agree would mean, in a measure, the recognition of Lenine and Trotsky, would it not?"

"Not at all. It calls only for trade recognition. Certainly there are obstacles to overcome, for at the present time there is a prohibition against banking transactions with Russia. The reason we offer to pay in gold is because of the depreciation of the paper ruble."

"Ambassador Francis told the Senate Committee that the Bolsheviki are printing paper money so fast that they no longer keep account of the amount turned out."

"It is true that they are printing a great deal of it, but I am sure they know how much is being turned out."

Nuorteva said that Mr. Martens sent to the State Department, with his credentials, a long memorandum in which he told of "the real conditions" in Russia.

"Will you make that memorandum public?" he was asked.

"We prefer to let the State Department do that. I will state, however, that we have not asked for recognition of our Government in that memorandum. Our position is that recognition will follow after trade relations between Russia and this country are re-established. We want recognition, but we understand the difficulties before us and when the time comes how to be able to overcome them."

"Ambassador Francis has stated, as has Dr. Huntington of the American Embassy, and Colonel Raymond Robins, that the Bolsheviki admit that they are out to overthrow the Governments of all the countries in the world and to replace them with such a Government as that which now prevails in Russia. What about that?"

"We are not such fools as to think other Governments can be overthrown as a result of outside interference."

"What about industry? All the evidence in the possession of American officials is to the effect that it has practically been destroyed in every part of Russia that is under Bolshevist control."

"It is not true that the Bolsheviki have taken over all the factories. They have taken over about 200. Those in the Moscow district are all in operation. Some of the factories in the Petrograd district are closed down because of a lack of fuel."

"What is the amount of gold reserve held by the Bolshevik?"

"I would not like to approximate the amount. It has been increased on the one hand by new production and decreased on the other hand through its removal from the country by various individuals. The Czechoslovaks alone, I am informed, got away with about $180,000,000 of Russian gold."

Atrocities "Exaggerated."

"Do you care to say anything concerning the atrocities committed by the Bolsheviki? You know that practically every American official who has left Russia in recent weeks tells the same stories regarding them.

"Of course, everything is being exaggerated. There is a loss of life in all revolutions, and there has been some bloodshed in Russia. If you mean by atrocities wanton murder I would just deny it and let it stop at that. There have been executions, the persons executed being those who sought to overthrow the Government. There were probably several hundred executions in Russia last year. But in Finland the anti-Bolsheviki put to death 10,000."

"Albert Rhys Williams, formerly in the employ of the Bolshevist Foreign Office, estimated the number killed in Russia since last June as probably one in a thousand of the population. Russia has 180,000,000 people, and that would indicate 180,000 casualties under the Bolsheviki."

"I think Mr. Williams's estimate was an offhand estimate."

"How many soldiers are there in the Red Army of Russia at the present time?"

"One million two hundred thousand, of whom 700,000 are fighting the Czechoslovaks and other enemies of the Soviet. The estimate I give you is contained in official information received by me as late as Jan. 15 last."

"American troops are acting with the Czechoslovaks.

Expect President to be Friendly.

At the offices of the Weinberg & Posner Engineering Company, in the Equitable Building, a Mr. Mandels did the talking. He said that Mr. Martens was an engineer of note and that, among other things, he was the inventor of a vital part of the Diesel engine. Mr. Mandels said that the firm was not Bolshevist in its sympathies, but made it clear that he favored the resumption of trade relations with Russia as soon as possible. The mere fact that Lenine and Trotsky were in control should not, he said, be a bar to the restoration of commerce between the two countries.

"President Wilson," said Mr. Mandels, "seems to be urging a policy of dealing with the Bolsheviki. I understand that he has already sent his own personal mission to Russia to look the situation over, and that the members of this commission are Lincoln Steffens, Dr. Weyl of The New Republic, and a Mr. Bullitt, who, I understand, is connected with the State Department."

At Mr. Martens's temporary office, at 299 Broadway, Mr. Nuorteva gave to THE TIMES a translation of Martens's commission from Tchitcherin. It reads:

THE RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERAL SOVIET REPUBLIC.
People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.
Office of People's Commissar, Jan. 2, 1919. No. 9/k. Moscow, cor. Spiridonovitch and Patriarsh Sts., No. 30/1. Telephone No. 4-22-36.

Be it known that the Russian citizen, Ludwig Christian Alexander Karlovitch Martens, residing in the United States of North America, is hereby appointed Representative of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in the United States of North America.

GEO. TCHITCHERIN.
[Seal of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.] Commissar for Foreign Affairs.
KOBERSKIN.
Secretary of the Office.

Bolshevist Propaganda.

In Nuorteva's office there is now being mailed weekly a "Weekly Bulletin of the Bureau of Information on Soviet Russia," of which bureau Nuorteva is the director. Nuorteva denies that these large sheets, which are about the same size as the propaganda sheets issued in the first months of the war by the German Information Service, constitute propaganda. As did the German Information Service sheets, each contains from six to ten articles, all "intended for immediate release." All of them paint conditions in Russia under Trotsky and Lenine as steadily improving and show those men and their aids as gentle kind-hearted individuals whose only aims are the betterment of mankind.

No Intention to Recognize Martens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—At the State Department it was said today that no credentials had been received from L. C. A. K. Mertens, who was represented in a statement issued from the office of S. Nuorteva last night as having said he had come here as a Bolshevist agent to negotiate for the opening of trade relations. From what was learned today there is no intention, even if the "credentials" of Martens are received later, to accord recognition to him in any diplomatic or other governmental capacity, or to accord recognition to the Russian Bolshevist Government which he professes to represent.

PHELAN CHARGES DESIGN BY JAPAN

By UNITED STATES SENATOR PHELAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

in the Hawaiian Islands giving directions how to reach Mexico for the purpose of crossing the line, and also supplying them with money. A rich Japanese steamship company has been negotiating with the California and Mexico Land Company, an American concern, for 800,000 acres of land contiguous to the California border, which is contrary to the Monroe Doctrine and the Lodge resolution passed by the Senate declaring the acquisition of lands by foreign Governments and nationals in Mexico to be an unfriendly act. This grew out of the Magdalena Bay affair.

Then, again, last year an increased number of Japanese women have been brought into the country, numbering more than 2,000, at the ports of San Francisco and Seattle, having acquired the status of wives, and as such entitled to admission by going through a form of alleged marriage in Japan, where, for the most part, the bride-groom was not present, but had sent his photograph and consented to the marriage by mail.

Japanese children of such unions, born on the soil, it has been held, are entitled to hold land, and land is being transferred to them, and under the statutes they are entitled to citizenship and the voting privilege when they attain their majority. The evil consists in the nonassimilability of the Japanese, which, if tolerated, would produce a mongrel and degenerate population.

Under the present law of California, Japanese may make leases of agricultural lands for four years, and it is the practice for one Japanese to pass the lease on indefinitely to friendly hands. The Japanese are not disposed to work for wages, and when they cannot get the fee or a leasehold they bargain for a share of the crop or pay cash rent, and because they work unremittingly man, woman, and child, and maintain a low standard of living and participate in none of the activities of the community, they are capable of crowding out and do crowd out the white population, until today the greatest production of potatoes, garden truck, beans, and berries is controlled by them.

Fears an Oriental California.

They take up only the best lands in the most favored districts, and where a few years ago were the homes of white American citizens and their families there are now dilapidated houses and intensive cultivation in the field. The white population is destroyed by this process, and sooner or later inevitably, unless restricted, the Japanese will have made of California an Oriental colony.

No greater evil could befall the State, because it is proud of its position in the Union as an American commonwealth, supporting domestic institutions and serving the great ideals of the country.

Therefore a campaign has been begun to check the evil and to answer the extensive Japanese propaganda which has been cunningly inaugurated and maintained throughout the country to hide the real purpose of this silent Japanese invasion, for nothing else can it be called. Without causing alarm and without striking a blow it is planned to take possession of the fair lands of the West which yield lucrative returns to the tiller of the soil.

The West is more interested in population than in production, and it seeks to preserve and defend its white population against the incursion of the Japanese particularly, who have been well described as the "Huns of the Orient," having had throughout their development German teaching and training. This is to say, like the Germans, their Government has doubtless planned this peaceful conquest and appointed every man to his task.

The military intelligence bureau knows not only of this industrial danger, but the military possibilities of a large resident Japanese population thoroughly drilled and owing allegiance to a foreign land in case of international trouble.

A low estimate places the number of Japanese now in a few counties of California at 75,000, and throughout the Pacific States there are other thousands, with an apparently constant increase, both by smuggling in and by the large birth rate, because the Japanese are a prolific people.

Says Japan Also Restricts.

It would be preposterous for the League of Nations under these circumstances to attempt to give equal privileges to the Orientals, involving citizenship, land ownership, intermarriage, and the voting privilege. Ultimately the evil will spread throughout the country, and the problem will be worse than as intimately and bitterly to other States now apparently free from the peril.

The justice of this course will appeal to Japan itself because already Japan has restricted, if not forbidden, land ownership by foreigners who, by the way, are not seeking land ownership, and excluding Chinese coolies from Japanese territory. Recently 200 such coolies who had irregularly entered Japan have been deported. In other words, Japan is protecting her own population against the competition of cheaper Chinese labor, so the United States in taking this position is merely taking a page from the Japanese book.

This is the proper time to confirm the policy of the United States by a covenant among the nations, in which, doubtless, Great Britain and her colonies will join, because Canada and Australia have already protested, to put an end to the menace to the homes of white people, the prosperity of American institutions, and what is broadly known as Christian civilization. The same is expected to preserve and defend nationalities on racial lines and so prevent attempted conquests and aversion.

JAMES D. PHELAN,
United States Senator of California.

RUSH GUNS TO CHECK RED RIVER FLOTILLAS

Allies in North Russia Strive to Offset Advantage of Spring Thaw to Enemy.

GEN. D'ESPEREY AT ODESSA

Petlura's Forces in Ukraine Resume Offensive and Position of Bolsheviki Is Said to be Critical.

ARCHANGEL, March 20, (Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviki have begun a new offensive in the territory between the Vologda Railway and the Onega River. A column of approximately 700 to 800 Bolsheviki on March 18 advanced up the road from the vicinity of Pleostskaia and attacked a small French and Russian garrison at the village of Bolshoia Ozera, on the line of communications between the allied Vologda Railway and Onega sectors, and about fifteen miles west of Odozserakaia.

From accounts reaching allied headquarters the little garrison fought bravely. At last reports the enemy held Bolshoia Ozera.

Patrol activity has increased considerably along the Vologda Railway and on the Dvina front. On both sectors the Bolsheviki have been defeated by the American and allied troops.

A small Bolshevist raiding party, making its way over the snow, surprised an allied artillery position in the forests near the Vologda Railway. After considerable fighting in the darkness the raiders were repulsed, leaving a number of dead behind.

Following up last Friday's success on the Dvina, when the Americans and Russians repulsed a raid against the allied lines of communication, an American patrol today encountered a Bolshevist patrol in a wood. A number of the Bolsheviki were killed and the others in the party were made prisoner.

As the Winter has been unusually mild in North Russia, it is expected that within a month the thaws will come to make extensive land fighting impracticable. The Bolsheviki will have a big advantage when the rivers open. The Dvina and Vaga Rivers will be navigable near the fighting front before the Dvina is opened further north around Archangel. This condition would permit the Bolshevist gunboats, which have spent the Winter at Krasnoborsk and Kotlas, to reach the vicinity of Bereniki before the allied river flotilla can steam southward to meet them.

Efforts are being made, however, to speed up the arrival of the allied fleet in the fighting zone in order to confine the Bolshevist advantage to the shortest time possible. In the meantime, as long as the present cold weather continues, it is a race against time to move over the snow before the thaw comes sufficient big guns and ammunition to hold the enemy boats in check until the allied vessels can move southward. In this work the allied transport service is performing a stupendous task in spite of the shortage of hay and oats, which has weakened the horses for the long hauls over the snow and added greatly to the difficulties of the situation.

PARIS, March 21, (Havas.)—Reports from Odessa as to the situation in that part of the Ukraine are conflicting. General Franchet d'Esperey, the allied Commander in Chief in the Near East, was expected at Odessa Thursday, and it is believed that important decisions were awaiting his arrival.

La Liberté says that all information concerning the possible evacuation of Odessa by the Allies is premature. The greatest difficulty of the allied forces there, the paper says, arises from the lack of food. The paper believes that if the Allies do leave Odessa they will retain Sebastopol and other strategic points.

BERNE, March 21, (Havas.)—The Ukrainian forces of General Petlura have successfully resumed the offensive, according to advices to the Swiss Telegraph Agency from Proskuroff, the seat of the Petlura Government. The position of the Bolsheviki in the Ukraine is declared to be critical.

Advancing northward from Proskuroff, the Ukrainians are reported to have reoccupied Sarny, an important railway junction southeast of Brest-Litovsk. Along the railway line running from Sarny to Vilna, the Ukrainians have occupied Dombrovitsa and Stolin. They also have driven the Bolsheviki from the line of the Gorny River in the Pripet marshes.

Los Angeles's Mayor Indicted.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 21.—Mayor Frederick T. Woodman of Los Angeles was indicted tonight on a charge of receiving a bribe for the protection of vice. George Brown and George Henderson were indicted on a charge of giving a bribe in connection with the same transaction.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION FOR NATIONAL UNION

Women Gathering for St. Louis Jubilee Denounce Senator Reed for Opposing the League.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The organization of a union of national scope which will unite the women of the country for effective action in carrying out legislative programs in the interests of women will be the important work of the jubilee convention of the National Women's Suffrage Convention which opens here Monday. This announcement was made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President, who arrived with the vanguard of the convention today.

"It is all hypothetical as yet," Mrs. Catt said, "but one idea is to pattern it after our own form of Government with two houses, the upper and lower, the higher house to be composed of delegates who have full suffrage powers, the lower of those who have no suffrage powers. The status of delegates from partial suffrage States will be disposed of later.

"This organization would concentrate its attention upon Congress, State Legislatures, and Boards of Aldermen for these are the lawmaking bodies. The purpose would be to sweep out of the way certain relics of antiquity, neglected details in the laws which while they do not oppress women as a whole do injustice to a minority unable to defend themselves.

"For example there are laws such as one in Florida making the age of consent ten years, which ought to be revised upward more nearly to approximate that of Wyoming where it is eighteen years and in Louisiana a mother has no claim upon her children, while in Illinois she is equal guardian."

Mrs. Catt bitterly denounced United States Senator James A. Reed for his opposition to the proposed League of Nations.

"Senator Reed's opposition to the League is a strong argument that it will and should be adopted," she said. "His influence is almost limited to his own vote."

Others who denounced Senator Reed were Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Second Vice President of the association.

FIGHT LEASE ABROGATIONS.

Tenants of Riverside Drive Apartment Plan Legal Action.

Tenants in the Langhorne Apartments, 860 Riverside Drive, near 159th Street, met last night in the apartment of Samuel Newmark to plan legal action to prevent abrogation of their leases and increases in rent. The apartment houses forty-five families and thirty-six of them were represented at the meeting last night. The house was owned by the Langhorne Construction Company, of which Jacob Axelrod is the President. This company transferred the property some time ago to the Winters Realty Company. The construction company began action several weeks ago to foreclose on a mortgage of $45,000 held by the Winters Company. This action it is now held abrogated all leases.

The notice that all tenants must sign new leases beginning April 1 came from the Bergmill Holding Corporations, whose agents are McDowell & McMahon of 1,438 St. Nicholas Avenue. Tenants said that the new rent scales would mean an increase of rents of from 40 to 50 per cent.

The tenants designated Henry S. Miller, 154 Nassau Street, to bring suit in court, and they pledged themselves to raise the necessary funds for a legal fight. A report will be sent to the District Attorney today with the request that he investigate.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES GUESTS OF PERSHING

General Entertains King and Queen at Chaumont and They Review Troops.

CHAUMONT, France, March 20.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium arrived here last night for a visit to General Pershing at his château. The royal pair made the trip by motor car, the weather being unfavorable for the journey by airplane they had contemplated. The King and Queen were accompanied by Colonel Tilkens, aide de camp to the court, a second Belgian officer, and Countess Decarmen-Chemay, lady in waiting to the Queen. They were met at the great entrance of the château by General Pershing and his personal staff, dined quietly, and passed the night in the château.

Snow fell heavily here in the hills of the upper Marne all last night, but this did not interfere with the reception given the Belgian royalties today at the Chaumont City Hall. The little city was brightly decorated and the streets were crowded with visitors from nearby towns, including many American troops from neighboring cantonments. Nearly all the French and American officers of the staff were present and the American Headquarters band furnished the music. Hundreds of school children lined the City Hall square, waving Belgian and French flags.

The Belgian royalties, after the reception at the City Hall had been concluded, went to the Courban airdrome and reviewed the 81st American Division. They then returned to the château and took tea with General Pershing, his staff, the local civil and military authorities, and the chiefs of the allied missions.

WINDOW SPACE 27TH DIVISION PARADE

We have had so many requests from customers that we wish to announce that all our window space has already been allotted, free, to wounded soldiers and relatives of men in the service.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY MAR. 25

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The New REPUBLIC
Published Weekly

The New Republic this week carries
a 16-page Supplement
The Political Scene
by WALTER LIPPMANN

Until the end of January Mr. Lippmann was an officer in the Military Intelligence attached to the personal staff of Colonel House in Paris. This supplement marks his return to the editorial board of The New Republic

It is a document such as no other American, not silenced by a present official connection, has had the opportunity or the equipment to produce—a document so significant that its book rights have already been claimed by a leading American publisher. The result of two years at the center of the military and diplomatic offensives. It sets forth facts—it cuts through doubt and confusion—it clears up question after question.

Why the 14 Points must be revised.
Why the Peace Treaty cannot be final.
Why the old diplomacy cannot guarantee it—and what can.
Naval competition with England—Why not? Freedom of the Seas.
Pitfalls in the Paris Covenant.
The Senate's job in the League.
The part of Lenin and Liebknecht.
Why the Bolshevists may succeed.
The way to meet Bolshevism.
The first thing to do—a proposal.

Return this coupon for the next 20 issues, including the Lippmann supplement and H. G. Wells' new novel "The Undying Fire," which begins in next week's issue.

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Rather a pretty fancy; and yet more than a fancy, for the shining of sun and moon on the griddle is symbolic of the visibility of every department in a CHILDS restaurant.

The counter and griddle at CHILDS are purposely left open to view to demonstrate the sanitary and scientific methods of preparing food.

And the kitchens are just as clean as the dining room. Even if the "sun and moon" do not shine there, a CHILDS kitchen is a fit place in which to eat.

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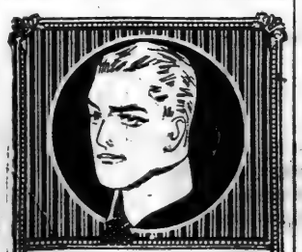

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RECEIVER NAMED FOR INTERBORO CO.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

named as among those in the corporation's possession:

List of Assets.

Shares of the capital stock of the New York Railways Company of the aggregate par value of $15,061,058.26; 852 shares of the capital stock of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, of the par value of $85,200; six first mortgage bonds of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, par value $6,000; one 5 per cent. bond of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, par value $1,000; 6 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Jerome Park Railway Company, par value $100,000; first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company, par value, $1,378,000; fifty-five shares of the capital stock of the Third Avenue Railway Company, par value, $5,500.

Also the petitioners say the alleged bankrupt now owns and has pledged as collateral security for its obligations the following:

Three hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight shares of the capital stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of the aggregate par value of $33,912,000; 103,574 shares of the capital stock of the New York Transportation Company, par value $1,035,740, and $800,000 worth of 4½ per cent. Liberty Bonds. Then the petition reads:

"In addition to the foregoing the alleged bankrupt owns certain bills receivable and claims for accrued interest and dividends, the amount of value of which is unknown, and has cash on hand or on deposit approximating $49,000. Your petitioner is informed that the condition of the alleged bankrupt's affairs and business is such as to render it absolutely necessary that a receiver be appointed at once to take possession of the said securities, bonds, and certificates of stock which are now in the possession or under the control of the alleged bankrupt, pending the issue of the bankruptcy proceedings, for the reason that the semi-annual instalment of interest on the collateral trust 4½ per cent. Interborough Metropolitan gold bonds, of which $62,776,000 principal amount are issued and outstanding and widely distributed among several thousand holders, will be due and payable by the alleged bankrupt on April 1, and that the alleged bankrupt will be unable to pay the same, with the result that the said bonds, securities, and certificates of stock may be subject to or in danger of efforts to levy on or be attached by holders of the bonds."

It is estimated that all the securities in the control of the corporation in one way or another is $60,000,000.

Hint at Unification of All Lines.

It was suggested yesterday, by an important official who is deeply interested in the successful outcome of all of the receivership proceedings affecting city transportation lines, that the three receivers, Lindley M. Garrison of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Job E. Hedges of the New York Railways Company, and Mr. Sheffield, might be able, by working together in harmony, and with the assistance of Judge Mayer, to find a solution of the city's traffic problems in the unification of all of the traction properties. It is known that Judge Mayer is much interested in the upbuilding of the transportation properties to the point of rendering adequate public service.

When news of the receivership was carried to 165 Broadway, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, as well as of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, was not in his office. When he returned, late in the afternoon, he expressed surprise. After attending to the formal details of turning over the company to the receiver's agent Mr. Shonts made the following statement:

"This is the second blow I have been fearing and predicting and hoping against and it brings to my mind a quotation from Shakespeare which runs, 'One woe does tread upon another's heels so fast to follow.' But in all seriousness, gentlemen, this has come as a great shock to all of us who have been fighting to prevent this disaster and what it means to so many thousands of the owners of these securities.

"We have faithfully, earnestly, and truthfully tried to state the facts to the public, and to the public authorities, that without help in the way of increased revenues these things would have to happen. We have no apologies to make in that regard, nor have we any apologies to offer for the results of our transportation efforts.

"From the time that we took over the operation of the properties in Jan. 1, 1912, until this country entered the war the net returns showed steady improvement from year to year and the physical condition of the property also showed improvement, so far as the New York Railways were concerned.

"So far as the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is concerned, I have here an insert from our last annual report which shows that during our life all but two years of the company's operation showed a steady increase in net corporate income. This increase in the first year was a little more than $3,000,000, and in 1917 which was the last year before we began to feel the effect of the war, the increase was about $9,000,000.

Bond Interest Not Earned.

"In that year after maintaining this railroad on a scale that has never been equaled in the world, our book surplus was about $19,000,000. At that time we felt that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was as solid as the Bank of England and, gentlemen, it is incomprehensible that conditions should have changed to such an extent in a comparatively few months that we are not earning the interest on the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent. bonds, but such is the case.

"The city authorities must admit that we have done everything to carry out the spirit and the letter of the subway contracts. We opposed the dual subway system when it was first suggested, and tried to prevent its adoption, as we thought it was uneconomical, but we have lived up to the contracts we made.

"From no point of view, either operating or constructing, have we failed to make good. It is almost incomprehensible that the authorities would not give us relief—not so that we could make more money—but so that we could maintain our credit and carry out our obligations to the people who bought our securities.

"We have fought the developments of the last two days. We lost our first and second trench, but we will keep up the fight in the third, hoping that some one will wake up to just what these developments mean, and will take action to prevent a further disaster. We must have an increased fare to enable the company to meet the interest on its 5 per cent. bonds and we will make the best fight we can."

Mr. Shonts, replying to questions, said that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company must meet the interest on the $190,585,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, which falls due on July 1, and that he believed that interest payment would be made, the amount of the payment which may not be earned up to that date to be paid probably out of surplus, which, he said, on Jan. 1, 1919, was approximately $10,000,000 or $12,000,000.

"Have you any intention of resigning from the offices you hold in these companies?" was asked.

"Not on your life," he replied.

It was suggested to Mr. Shonts that some of the city officials intended to try to bring about municipal ownership of the traction properties as the result of the receivership.

"Well, if that is their purpose," he said, "it is all the more wicked because there are so many people who depend for their incomes on the securities of these companies."

It was suggested that the Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had until the last day in March to declare a dividend on that company's stock and that no actual default of the interest on the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent. bonds could occur until April 1.

"That's right," he agreed, but he gave it as his opinion that no dividend action would be taken and the interest on the Interborough-Metropolitan bonds would not be paid on April 1.

Fears for City and State Credit.

Grayson M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who is Chairman of the Interborough-Metropolitan Bondholders' Protective Committee, commenting on the action of the court, said yesterday:

"The seriousness of the receivership is not less important than the effect that recourse to the courts may have on the credit of the city and indirectly on the credit of the State. This committee is going into the details carefully." Mr. Murphy also gave it as his belief that a way would be found to meet the situation.

The Interborough Consolidated Corporation was organized under the Business Corporation Law of New York in 1915, as a consolidation of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and the Finance and Holding Corporation which were also incorporated under the laws of this State, and through the agreement at the time of the merging became the holding company for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, operating the subways, the Manhattan Railway Company owning the elevated roads and the New York Railways Company. The Consolidated Corporation was dependent for the bulk of its income on dividends on the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the receivership will have little effect on the latter company. The holding company owns more than $33,000,000 of the $35,000,000 stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the receiver will vote that stock at the company's next annual meeting in the Fall, but in authoritative quarters it was said yesterday, that that point was academic, inasmuch as the court action was a friendly proceeding.

At the time of the merging of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and the Finance and Holding Corporation into the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the latter assumed a large number of debts and an issue of $87,825,000 Interborough-Metropolitan collateral trust 4½ per cent. bonds was put out. To meet the interest on these bonds the Consolidated had to be assured of at least $765,000 every three months, or more than $3,063,000 a year. The dividends from the Interborough Rapid Transit stock held by the Consolidated which had up till this year paid more than 10 per cent. annually since 1910, were more than sufficient to meet the holding company's interest requirements. In 1916-17 20 per cent. was paid on the stock; 22½ per cent. was paid in 1915, 15 per cent. in 1914, 12 per cent. in 1913, 15 per cent. in 1912, and 10½ per cent. in 1911.

Sees Chance for City Control.

Travis H. Whitney, Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission, commenting on the receivership, said:

"An appeal to the courts was what I expected and had predicted for some time. I have pointed out that the situation was so serious that unless the city authorities adopted some constructive program in regard to rapid transit there would be no way of escaping receivership proceedings. The Board of Estimate has been very remiss in not consenting to a plan permitting an increase in fares. Under the ruling of the courts the commission could do nothing until the board had modified the franchise contracts in regard to making five cents the maximum fare. If this section had been modified the commission could have made the necessary inquiry and then, if it was proved that increased fare was necessary to save the companies to the public use, an increase could have been allowed.

"The question now is whether we are going to build up the city. Personally, I do not believe that the end of these receiverships has been reached. At any rate a crisis exists in respect to transportation in the city. All of the companies are having difficulties in getting sufficient revenues to permit them to furnish the kind of service that should be supplied, to secure and maintain proper and adequate equipment, and to care for the interests of honest investors in the properties.

"Such investments, as well as the volume of business done by the New York Railways Company, for instance, are of such a size that the problem ceases to be local. Any mishandling of the situation might result in a serious disturbance of the entire financial structure of the country, although I recognize that there are those who look with some satisfaction upon the possibility of such a disturbance.

"I believe that it is entirely possible for a solution to be worked out. The companies should be permitted to earn revenues sufficient to furnish the transportation that the coming development of the city requires, and to protect the interests of the city through a simplification of the present intricate property relationship, which is admittedly a great stumbling block.

"Some of the companies may be in such serious financial condition that they may be willing to turn their stock control over to the city without asking payment for it. This would give the city an opportunity for an actual experiment in municipal operation. In one way this would be a good thing. It would afford a practical demonstration of whether the city is capable or ready for municipal operation."

Mayor Hylan's only comment upon the action of the Interborough Consolidated receivership was: ▸

"See the Corporation Counsel."

Corporation Counsel Burr said late in the evening that he had received no notice of the application, and did not care to say anything about it until he had seen the motion papers. Controller Charles L. Craig was a little more communicative. He said:

"Everybody knows that the Interborough Consolidated is the holding company for the 'tail ends' of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It was organized to unload on the public and it is a fortunate thing that the receivership has interfered with the unloading operation. Neither the receivership of the Interborough Consolidated nor the New York Railways Company affects in the slightest degree the city's contract with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the operation of the city-owned subways and equipment."

Governor Smith's Interest Denied.

Friends of Governor Smith denied last night a report from Albany that he had entered into an agreement with Mayor Hylan, W. R. Hearst, and Controller Craig to force municipal ownership of all transit lines in New York City. The Governor was in New York, but he refused to comment upon the transit situation. It was stated on his behalf that while he had not changed his position and was still in favor of municipal ownership and operation of street railways he was taking no active part to bring it about.

"It is absurd to say that Governor Smith has entered into any compact with Mayor Hylan or any one else to force municipal ownership of these traction lines through the appointment of receivers," said an individual close to the Governor. "The Governor has not reversed his position on the municipal ownership question. He still believes, as he did before election, that this is the only solution to the problem and that it is bound to come about, but he is not working actively to bring it about. The only thing in that line that he has done up to date is to support the Wagner-Donohue bill, which gives cities the right to decide the question for themselves. It may be that the Mayor, the Controller and Mr. Hearst also believe in municipal ownership, but that is merely a coincidence."

Venner Is Out for Shonts.

Clarence H. Venner of 10 Wall Street, who for years has made a specialty of suing large corporations and has been denounced several times by the courts because of his lack of merit in his actions, has issued an appeal in behalf of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, urging those who read his circulars to save the company from "strangulation" and to urge the officials to grant higher fares.

The first intimation of Venner's change of heart came when he arose at a recent meeting of the Broadway Association addressed by President Shonts and endorsed Mr. Shont's plea for higher fares.

Not long before that Venner had written a series of open letters to Mr. Shonts attacking the financial policy of the corporation, and giving every evidence by the character of the documents he sent out that he intended to continue his corporation baiting.

When Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen, in 1913, decided against Venner and a corporation in which he was interested a suit brought against the Interborough and some of its Directors, the court said:

"At the outset it may be well for the court to ignore the identities of the parties to this action, except possibly in considering them relative to the questions of credibility and good faith. Obviously no weight or virtue can be added to this court's memorandum by indulging in invectives or branding the plaintiff Venner, or his so-called alter ego or vehicle, the Continental Securities Company. If heretofore the judicial record and published opinions of various State and Federal courts tend to establish that said Venner is an artificer of litigation and a menace to corporate society, an added curse will work no cure."

Vice Chancellor Lane, in Newark, in 1917, in vacating an injunction obtained by Venner against the Bethlehem Steel Company, characterized Venner as a professional privateer.

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*246 W. 30th St.
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New York Herald, Herald Square
7 E. 36th St.
456 10th Ave.
*105 W. 40th St.
*350 E. 42d St.
Grand Central Station.
340 E. 48th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
*26 E. 49th St.
*510 Lexington Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
50th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
410 W. 54th St.
200 W. 57th St.
59th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)

E. S., above 59th St.

60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
67th St. and Park Ave.
†68th St. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School)
1010 Park Ave.
187 E. 94th St.
241 E. 119th St.
123d St. and Mt. Morris Park, W.
Lenox Ave. and 125d St.
2087 5th Ave.

W. S., above 59th St.

145 W. 69th St.
65th St. and Central Park West
†100th St. and Broadway
36 W. 69th St.
196 Amsterdam Ave.
71st St. and Broadway (church)
*246 West End Ave.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
West End Ave. and 81st St.
444 Amsterdam Ave.
*2455 Broadway
99th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
234 W. 109th St.
601 W. 114th St.
808 W. 125d St.
*1254 St. and Morningside Ave.
301 W. 125d St.
15 W. 125th St.
1600 Amsterdam Ave.
461 W. 141st St.
468 W. 148d St.*
149th St. and Convent Ave.
1000 St. Nicholas Ave.
530 W. 155th St.
160th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
178th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
720 W. 181st St.
190th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
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* Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.
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NAVY FLIERS WANT CHANCE AT PRIZE

Date for Trans-Ocean Flight Already Decided On May Be Advanced.

GETTING SEAPLANE READY

Officers Fearful Lest European Airmen Take Honors Without Our Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 21. — Preparations for the attempted flight of a navy seaplane across the Atlantic Ocean this spring are going steadily ahead at the Navy Department, and while officials decline to discuss them at this time, it is barely possible that the start may be hastened.

Information has reached the Department that the offer of the London Daily Mail of a prize of $50,000 for the first successful flight has resulted in a number of private British concerns planning the attempt and it is regarded as entirely probable that competition between them may cause the first flight to be undertaken sooner than had been expected heretofore.

It has been announced that the navy plane would not begin the flight for several weeks, possibly not until May, but some officers feel that with the plans now fairly well advanced the Navy Department would not be content to see the palm carried off by a foreign machine without bending every effort to be first in the field.

It now is generally recognized that because of the direction of air currents the American Atlantic Coast is the only feasible starting place for a transatlantic flight. This gives the Navy Department an advantage in time, as a British or any other European machine would have to be transported to this coast by steamer and be set up here. So far as the machine have not yet been selected nor has the number been determined. At least two will be necessary, as one man cannot run an air machine more than a few hours at a time and the flight will require many hours. Some officers believe two men can take the machine over, but others believe it would be better to have three.

While the machine that is to make the flight is capable of carrying fifty passengers for a comparatively short distance, so much gasoline will be required to run the ship that extra weight becomes one of the problems with which the department experts now are engaged. Other problems include the selection of the best route, possible weather conditions, and station ships. The route most favored now, it is understood, is one which will take the machine by the Azores, while tentative plans call for the stationing of destroyers at intervals of every 200 miles along the course of the flight.

TO AID OCEAN FLIERS.

British Air Force's Weather Bureau Will Make Special Forecasts.

LONDON, March 21.—All the resources of the British Air Force's Weather Bureau will be at the disposal of the aviators competing in the transatlantic flight, according to a statement made to The Mail today by Major Gondle, Chief of the bureau. A twenty-four-hour forecast for every competitor will be attempted, being based on reports from experts at St. Johns, Lisbon, and the Azores.

A British battleship will also be stationed between St. Johns and the Azores to co-operate with any British or American aviator making an official attempt to cross the ocean by biplane, he said. Weather Bureau stations in the western part of Africa will assist, it is understood.

Lieutenant Harris will sail for Halifax on the battleship Montcalm today and will test wind currents at great heights with a box kite apparatus. It is understood that a flying boat for the Air Ministry's official attempt will go to St. Johns on the battleship. Another official attempt in a Handley-Page machine is contemplated.

DIRIGIBLE ROOF GARDENS.

Post Prophesies Transatlantic Flight and Giant Pleasure Aircraft.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Consummation of a transatlantic air trip within the next thirty days was predicted by Augustus Post of New York City, Secretary of the Aero Club of America, today, at the final session of the conference of general commercial organizations of the State. Mr. Post further prophesied that "They will be hitching giant dirigibles soon to New York City skyscrapers to take on and off passengers," that seal and whale fishing would be promoted by the airplane, and that hereafter the possibility of an airman being lost in unknown stretches of land or water would be obviated.

Mr. Post told of a device now near perfection which will keep the airman's route mapped out over an area of many thousands of square miles.

"They have been experimenting successfully with a new noninflammable gas, and when it is ready to be commercialized they will be building 1,000-feet dirigibles which will have a cruising radius of at least 20,000 miles. These dirigibles can be fitted up for pleasure parties and with a roof garden and balconies. They will be extensively used, not only for pleasure purposes, but also for commercial uses."

He declared that within a few years there will be thousands of air tourists in New York State, and that with the Atlantic successfully crossed there will be established mail and passenger routes from this country to Europe.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly addressed the conference on "Machinery of the State Legislature," and denied stories of secret political conferences at which "legislation is prepared by the party bosses in the interest of party politics and without regard to the interest of the State."

The organization elected Fred W. Kincaid of Utica Chairman; Edmund N. Huyck, Albany, Vice Chairman, and M. J. Luan of Elmira Treasurer. The Secretary will be named later. Members of the Executive Committee named include George H. McCoy, Peekskill; Joseph M. Herbert, Kingston; Charles L. Crouch, Buffalo; J. H. Stills, Gloversville; Lewis E. Pierson, New York City; Harry Gould, Middletown, and E. E. Fairchild, Rochester.

ENTER FOR OCEAN FLIGHT.

Major Wood and Captain Wylie to Try for Daily Mail Prize.

LONDON, March 21.—Another entry for the £10,000 prize offered by The Daily Mail for the first flight across the Atlantic was made today in behalf of Major J. C. P. Wood, pilot, and Captain C. C. Wylie, navigator. They propose to make the attempt in an airplane of 375 horse power, capable of a speed of 95 miles an hour when carrying a weight of 2,632 pounds.

Major Wood has had considerable experience as an aviator, while Captain Wylie, in addition to his flying experience, has been navigating destroyers in mid-Atlantic.

PLANS FLIGHT IN APRIL.

Details of Sopwith Plane, Which Will Start from Newfoundland.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 21.—A transatlantic flight will take place within a month. Already Newfoundland as the most likely place for beginning it has been visited by three Englishmen interested in the attempt. Major Morgan, R. N. F. S., was here in February to select a place to fly from. He returned to England, and will be back at the end of March with a machine. He told me he would fly in the middle of April.

Captain Fenn, representing the Sopwith Aviation Company of Kingston-on-Thames here, has selected Mount Pearl, St. Johns, as a starting point. The Sopwith machine, accompanied by Harry Hawker, pilot, and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, navigator, left England on Monday and is due here the end of says he will fly in the middle of April.

Hawker is an Australian, who came to England in the early days of flying to learn. He took his pilot's certificate, and is now one of the best test pilots in the world, holding several British records. He got furthest on The Daily Mail circuit in Great Britain, a competition in which an unfortunate accident prevented the completion. Grieve was commander of the seaplane carrier Campania, and the machine is a biplane, secretly built in a corner of the Sopwith plant. It has a Rolls-Royce 360 horse power motor and a petrol supply for twenty-four hours. The pilot and navigator sit side by side, which is a radical departure. It has installed a powerful wireless apparatus. The pilot and navigator wear rubber lifesuits, which would keep them afloat three days. The top decking or back portion of the machine is in boat form attached to the machine by a quick release. The boat contains food and wireless apparatus, and can be released with speed while the machine is still in the air.

LIPSNER TO FLY.

Ex-Chief of Aerial Mail Service Seeks Transocean Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Captain B. B. Lipsner, former Chief of the Aerial Mail Service, announced tonight that Captain James V. Martin, U. S. A., had placed at his disposal the newly perfected Martin flying boat, in which Lipsner says he will attempt a transatlantic flight.

The Finance Committee of the Aviation Club of Chicago, Captain Lipsner said, would meet today to perfect the financing of the venture, which will involve the payment of $100,000 to Captain Martin, $25,000 when the plane leaves American shores, and the remainder when it arrives safely in Europe.

Captain Lipsner says he will take the Azores route, following the same course taken by President Wilson in the George Washington, and that he hopes to start in a week if arrangements can be perfected whereby the Navy Department will picket the route.

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Elaborate New braided effects

Extensive use of Japanese Embroidered designs

New lengths in sleeves particularly emphasizing the shoulder-cap sleeve for day wear so fashionable at the present time in Paris

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Saks & Company

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New Tailor-Made Suits for Misses

Duplicates of models by Jenny and Lanvin

At $39.50

These world-famous couturiers put both youth and distinction into the originals of these wonderful models—the choicest of "tailor-mades" shown this Spring for the youthful Miss. The selection shows new phases of the

Short box coat idea, Russian blouse, belted and sports models, together with most exquisite tailleurs.

displaying detachable Gilets of tricolette, moongio-silk, pongee, and bright-toned linen. The materials are those now very much in demand—

Tricotine, men's wear serge, snowflake burra, wool Jersey, imported tweeds and black and white checks.

Exceptional Value—

Misses' Smart Frocks At $25

Styles that are full of the vivacity of youth, in straight silhouette, distinctive Bouffant, Pannier, and gracefully draped effects.

Fashioned of lustrous satin, chiffon taffeta, figured foulard, Georgette crepe and satin combined,

tastefully trimmed with silk embroidery, pinched tucks, ruffles, and silk feather stitching. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Fashionable Capes and Cape Coats

will be found in a very wide assortment on our second floor. The models are among the choicest shown by leading European and American couturiers, developed in Evora, Bolivia, silvertone, tricotine, silk faille, Poiret twill, wool Jersey, and fine serge. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Priced very reasonably.

From $15 to $98.50

Saturday—In the Saks Greatly Enlarged Department for Girls—Second Floor

A Very Youthful Cape At $13.75

simply wonderful in its styling

A new full-sweep cape that is real girlish in effect, yet has all the graceful lines of those created for "Big Sister."

Fashioned of navy blue serge, showing quaint hood, lined throughout with foulard silk and finished with tassel.

Another model at $13.75

just teems with individuality. It is in smart yoke effect, with the very successful belted front. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Winsome Serge Capes for Junior Girls at $18.75

Stunning shirred back model with vestee front and shawl collar. Beautifully made—assuring the best of service—and lined throughout with silk foulard. Sizes 12 to 16.

Very practical—Yet Decidedly Individual

Girls' Crepe Frocks Saturday at $7.50

Delightful loose-fitting Bishop style frocks, in a variety of youthful colorings, trimmed with hand-embroidery in contrasting color, and finished with dainty ribbons at side to match embroidery. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

For Today—

BOYS Serviceable Suits

Some With Extra Knickers

At $13

Tailored to withstand the hard usage boys give to their clothing, by men who have made the production of boys' apparel a life study. Splendid assortment of materials. Sizes 3 to 18 years.

Boys' Suits

with Extra Knickers

At $18.75

Clever waist-seam and Norfolk styles, featuring a variety of new treatments and tailored according to a very high standard of workmanship. Mixtures of the finest grades. Sizes 8 to 18 years. *Pictured.*

For Cool Spring Days—

Boys' Reefers

Very Special

At $8.50

The ever practical Spring garment, in a variety of new models, tailored in Fancy Mixtures of known dependability. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

BOYS' Blouses and Shirts Special $1.15

Well-made Blouses, in colorings active boys lean toward. Some in Sports effects, others in Eton style, and still more with collars attached. Sizes 6 to 16 years; neckband in Shirts, 12 to 14½.

The Hat Pictured

is one of a large collection for Girls assembled on the Second Floor

At $5.75

We are making a special feature of Hats at this modest price, the variety of styles and the values excelling anything before shown.

Fashioned of the Newest Girlish Braids trimmed with Flowers and Ribbon Novelties

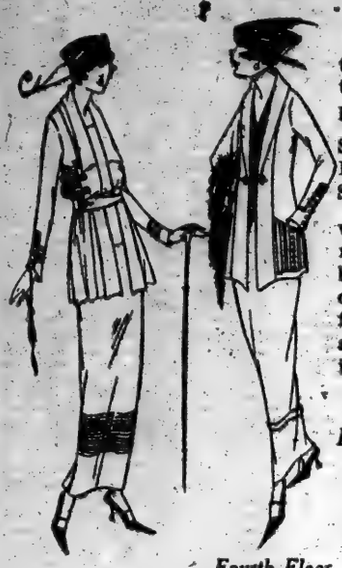
Also a splendid assortment of tailored Hats

At $3 to $5.75

We have made unusual preparations to present today

Fifteen New and Very Charming

Spring Suits for Women at $35



Suits that have all the chic and beauty of their expensive imported prototypes.

Smart Russian Blouse, Box Coat, Belted and Straight Line Effects

with embellishment of rich embroidery, silk braiding, and vestees of silk tricolette, silk faille, khaki-kool, and a new striped material in Oriental effect.

THE MATERIALS:

Poiret twill, gabardine, men's wear serge, tweeds, heather mixtures, wool Jersey, worsted checks.

Fourth Floor

Saks & Company

direct attention to a rare collection of

Women's Exquisite Dolman Wraps At $39.50

Reproductions of costly importations by Jenny, Lanvin, Bernard and other well known couturiers, exhibiting many charming style innovations not before shown in wraps below seventy-five dollars. Beautifully tailored in the most successful materials:

Silvertone, duvet de laine, tricotine, gabardine, men's wear serge, and rich mixtures, all lined with plain or novelty silks

Dolman Capes and Coats

are the mode of the hour—Saks present a splendid assortment for women today

At $25

Coats and Capes that have an unusual appeal because of their departure from the commonplace. They are moderately priced garments with all the character and grace expected at much higher cost. Fashioned of

wool poplin, men's wear serge, gabardine and wool velour

in every wanted color—sand, Overseas blue, rookie, navy and black. The style *pictured* is a straight line model, in wool poplin. Sizes 34 to 46.

La Vida Corsets

are favored by fashionably dressed women because of their perfect lines

La Vida are the best moderate priced corsets made. The new models for Spring are even more graceful than those previously introduced, helping wonderfully to idealize the figure and perfect the new silhouette. We are now showing these new modes in coutil, satin, batiste, and broche.

At $5 to $15

Exceptional Value!

Genuine Pink Shell Cameo Lavallieres At $2.95

Regularly $6.50. Exquisite pink shell cameos (as *pictured*), on solid gold engraved mountings, suspended on solid gold chains. We have never before offered such splendid values in genuine cameos.

Five New Styles selected from 1,000

$5.95 Wonder Hats

On Sale at Saks Today

A smart drooping dress Hat of Lisere Straw, with edging of Hair Lace. Faced with Georgette Crepe, and trimmed with Ostrich Plume and Velvet Ribbon. *5.95.*

One of the very new "Bow" Hats. Made of Georgette Crepe and Gros de Londre Silk. Very youthful. *5.95.*

A distinctive small type sailor, with hand-made brim. Developed in Lisere Straw, with Ostrich Crown and Plume. Faced with Georgette Crepe. *5.95*

5.95

A stunning Chin-Chin Sailor, with transparent Hair Lace Crown and straw brim. Trimmed with Velvet Ribbon and wreath of colorful flowers.

A new plateau Turban of Lisere Straw, finished with Silk Ribbon and Burnt Fancy Feather. One of the smartest hats seen this Spring. *5.95*

MESSENGER STRIKE CUTS W. U. SERVICE

Company Asks Customers in Financial District to Telephone Messages.

STRIKERS SAY 1,000 ARE OUT

Police Break Up Attack on Strikebreakers in Lower Broadway—Make Several Arrests.

The sudden walkout of nearly 1,000 Western Union messengers, which began with a strike of a few hundred messengers on Thursday afternoon, caused the company to request its customers in the financial district, where an abbreviated service was carried on yesterday, to dictate their messages to the main or branch offices by telephone or to hand them in at the offices of the company. Officials of the Postal Telegraph Company said last night that their messengers were not in sympathy with the strikers.

At the main office of the Western Union an official said the service had been diminished only 30 per cent. by the strike but that other messengers were rapidly being employed to replace the "restless ones." An order was sent out to the 137 branch offices in the city to allow no messenger to appear on the street in uniform, he continued, as the company wanted no repetition of the violence which characterized the strike of messengers last February.

Out of a regular roster of forty-five messengers at 1,450 Broadway, probably the busiest uptown Western Union office, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, only twelve messengers reported for duty in the morning. Older men, who were not in accord with the demands of the strikers, were quickly recruited at the Western Union employment office, 33 Park Place, and dispatched to the affected points, so that in the afternoon the manager of the Forty-first Street office was able to say that his service was running smoothly.

The immediate cause of the strike, according to a company official, was the discharge of three messengers from the office at 12 West Thirty-first Street. He added that sporadic efforts at organization had been made by the messengers from time to time. The discharged messengers got employment at the office in the Flatiron Building, where they were again discharged on Tuesday, because, it was alleged, they did not make complete returns on "pick-up" messages.

This was denied by a youth who said he was a member of the Strike Committee, which established itself yesterday at 230 East Fourteenth Street, in the Labor Temple Annex. "The strike is a great success," he said. "About 90 per cent. of our organization, or about 1,900 messengers, are out on strike."

The demands include, it was learned, in addition to a rate of 3 cents a message over the present 2½-cent scale, full pay for multiple copy of telegrams. The strikers want the company to stop mailing night letters, once a source of revenue for the messengers, and to regulate the number of messengers employed in the offices of the company.

Before a meeting of the strikers, held at the Labor Temple yesterday afternoon, about 300 messengers assembled for a demonstration in Bowling Green. They marched up Broadway, and in front of 120 Broadway found a group of ten or twelve strikebreakers. The police dispersed the marching throng, but not until several of the strikebreakers had been badly mauled. Julius Kaplan of 1,262 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, and Augustus Trotter, two of the strikers were fined $5 each by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court following charges of disorderly conduct made by a traffic policeman. Three strikers were also arrested in West Thirtieth Street for fighting with strikebreakers.

CONGRESS CITES CORPORAL.

Tennessean with Seven Men Took 132 Prisoners and Machine Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest American military decoration, to Corporal Alvin C. York of Fall Mall, Tenn., for conspicuous gallantry, was announced today by the War Department. General Pershing's cabled recommendation for the award, which has been approved, follows:

"It is recommended that the Medal of Honor be awarded to Corporal Alvin C. York, Company G, 328th Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Château-Thierry, France, Oct. 8, 1918. After his platoon had suffered heavy casualties, Corporal York assumed command. Fearlessly leading seven men he charged with great daring a machine-gun nest which was pouring deadly and incessant fire upon his platoon. In this heroic feat the machine-gun nest was taken, together with 4 officers, 128 men, and several guns. Corporal York has previously been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for this act, and if this recommendation is approved the Distinguished Service Cross will be recalled."

NOTABLES ON ADRIATIC.

White Star Liner, Delayed by Strike, Will Sail Today.

After being delayed several days by the harbor strike, the White Star liner Adriatic will sail today for Liverpool with 300 first, 275 second, and 250 third class passengers and 5,000 sacks of mail.

Among those booked for the first cabin are Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, the Duchess of Manchester Countess Granard, the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt with her son, Pedar Grugulere, Clive Bayley, the retiring British Consul General, and Mrs. Bayley; Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina and Mrs. Manning, Anders J. Juhlin, Postmaster General of Sweden; E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Consolidated Steel Corporation, and many others.

LACK OF COAL MAY STOP SUBWAY LINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

rupted supply of fuel sufficient to keep the transportation companies running.

Yesterday I advised you that I was in communication with Captain Hutchinson and Captain Consgin, who stated to me that they represented the Navy Department in this harbor, and I advised them of our true situation and told them that we could not keep the transportation lines in New York any longer than about noontime Thursday, March 20, and asked them if they would get a barge of coal at Fifty-ninth Street before 12:01 A. M. of the 20th, because if we did not get coal there by that time we would have to shut down the transportation lines. Captain Hutchinson advised me that all he could do was to advise Washington of the facts and to would hear from him later. I have not heard from him at this writing, 4:30 P. M., March 20, and did not receive any coal delivered by the navy. I am of the opinion that if it is the intention of the Navy Department to keep the transportation properties of this city in operation they should get busy at once and deliver to our power houses the necessary fuel. Yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. MERRILEY,
Vice President and General Manager.

The Navy Department, at the beginning of the war, took over a number of boats which had been engaged in coaling the Interborough and other public utilities and in the Summer of 1917 the Navy Department helped the Interborough through the coal crisis which caused a shut-down of the subway for a part of a day. Consequently, an appeal was made by the Interborough to the Navy Department to stand by when the present strike occurred, and assurances are said to have been given that the navy would give the traction companies enough coal to tide them over dangerous periods. Any coal moved for this purpose by the Navy Department will be handled by naval crews, not affected by the strike orders of the Marine Workers' Affiliation.

Fears Supply Will Stop.

Officials of the Interborough and of the Public Service Commission were still in doubt yesterday whether the promise said to have been given by the Navy Department would be carried out. The supply of coal from the Railroad Administration may have to come to a stop because of the attitude of the strikers and the private boat owners, said Marine Director Pollock. He said yesterday:

"We brought up a couple of boat loads from Port Reading for the Interborough yesterday in railroad-owned boats and landed a couple of additional coal boats today for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The union leaders agreed at first to supply traction companies with railroad equipment, but they have raised a series of objections and finally declare that their agreement is at an end. I don't want to be an alarmist, but a shut-down of the subways is one of the possibilities in the present situation."

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, acting head of the commission, said that the coal supply was now sufficient for about four or five days for the subways, and that everything possible was being done to get coal, but that there had been danger of a shut-down from time to time during the strike and that the danger still existed. He said that the Interborough officials might have been unduly optimistic in their statements a week ago minimizing the danger, but that they had been taking all possible measures since that time to get coal.

One of the surprises of yesterday's announcement that the Interborough had nearly run out of coal on Thursday was that Vice President D. W. Ross of the Interborough had made a statement on March 13 that the Interborough then has a nine-day supply of coal. According to the statement of Vice President and General Manager Hedley, this nine-day supply of coal, together with such additions as were made to it, ran out in seven days. On March 13 a statement was also issued on the coal situation by President Shonts of the Interborough, who said: "Yesterday we were able to make arrangements for further supplies, so that we see no danger now of coming this point that will imperil the traction service."

Representatives of the private boat owners refused yesterday to comment on the assertion that their refusal to charter boats to the Government had crippled the coal supply, but called attention to earlier statements, in which they had offered to furnish the Government with all equipment which it needed. It was asserted also that the Railroad, Army, and Navy Departments all had much idle equipment which could be used for towing coal, and that most of the coal furnished to the Interborough since the strike started had been supplied by private boat owners with non-union crews.

The White Star Liner Adriatic, which brings home about 4,000 American soldiers on each trip from England to this country, has now been held in this port for six days for lack of coal due to the harbor strike and will have completed a week of enforced idleness on this account when she sails tomorrow. The private boat owners blame the strikers and the Government for this and similar delays to home-coming soldiers, while the strikers blame it on the private boat owners. The War Department recently chartered ten boats from private boat owners to aid in coaling transports, but no improvement has taken place as regards the British ships acting as transports on their return trip.

Union officials gave assurances last night to Dr. Harry A. Garfield and T. L. Howe, the newest delegates sent by Washington to seek to bring about peace on the harbor, that they would do everything in their power to expedite the movement of transports. The meeting took place at the offices of Col. H. I. Kerrick at 45 Broadway last night. The union officials refused to give any assurances in regard to the coaling of public utilities.

REPLIES ON PORT STRIKE.

Hines Takes Up Criticism by Merchants' Association.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration, in a statement tonight replying to a resolution adopted yesterday by the New York Merchants' Association, said that granting of a basic eight-hour day was delayed last Fall when other railroad employes got an eight-hour day because of the Railroad Administration's desire to co-operate with other employers in adjustment of labor conditions among harbor craft workers.

The resolution adopted by the Merchants' Association criticised the Railroad Administration and the War and Navy Departments for "refusing to abide by the decision" of V. Everit Macy, an umpire for the War Labor Board, in granting an eight-hour day.

"If the Railroad Administration had followed its own wishes in the matter," said Mr. Hines, "such an adjustment as would have been as satisfactory, as has now been given its harbor craft employes would have been extended to them last fall, but it deferred action at the request of the men themselves, who felt that if the Railroad Administration would postpone positive action they would be able to bring about a common basis of settlement. It was also assumed that such postponement would at least be as satisfactory to the private boat owners as it would have been for the Railroad Administration to take the action last Fall."

WANT AGITATORS RELEASED.

C. F. U. Asks Secretary Wilson to Free Aliens Held at Ellis Island.

At the request of Miss Caroline A. Lowe of Chicago, for two years counsel for the I. W. W., organizations in the West, the Central Federated Union at its regular meeting in Labor Temple, 224 East Eighty-fourth Street, last night adopted a resolution calling upon Secretary of Labor Wilson to release the alien agitators now held for deportation by the immigration authorities.

James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, urged the organization of a labor party with the backing of the C. F. U., because, he said, labor had no voice at Albany. Edward I. Hannah, President of the Central Federated Union also spoke in favor of a labor party.

ALSACE-LORRAINE RULER.

Poincaré Appoints Millerand, Former French Minister of War.

PARIS, March 21.—President Poincaré, at a meeting of the Cabinet today, signed a decree appointing Alexander Millerand, formerly Minister of War, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. M. Millerand's headquarters will be at Strasbourg.

The Governorship of Alsace-Lorraine recently was declined by Charles C. A. Jonnart, formerly French Governor General of Algeria.

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Included are *Batavia Cloth Hats in Sports Coloring, Perky Brim Hats of Directoire Quaintness, Short-back, Wide Side Sailors of Paris Dictation. Hats of Hair Braid and Ostrich Novelties.*

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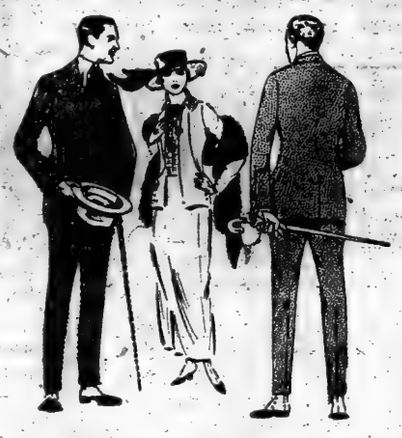

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For Men and Young Men
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Sack Suits—single or double-breasted; two or three buttons; patch or regular pockets; spring weight, fine woolens; models for the young men of military figure, also smart suits for older men.

No Charge for Alterations.
Men's Shop—Fourth Floor

Men's Shoes—A Spring Event

Today, Saturday

1500 Pairs
As Illustrated
$7.65

Dark Tan Calfskin Oxfords
Dark Tan Calfskin Shoes

Gun Metal Shoes
Black Oxfords, Various Kinds

Footwear that combines comfort, fit and durability

Men's Shoe Department, Fourth Floor

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March Sale of Books

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SAYS BAKER AIDED WAR OBJECTORS

Major Foster Asserts Secret Orders Gave Immunity to Obstructionists.

WARNED AGAINST PUBLICITY

I. W. W.'s, Anarchists, and Socialists Declared to Have Benefited by Perversion of Acts of Congress.

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—In an address before the City Club today Major Dick B. Foster, member of a court-martial at Camp Funston which tried 135 self-styled conscientious objectors, accused Secretary of War Baker with "intentionally or unintentionally aiding and assisting the I. W. W., international Socialists, and humanitarians in their program of blocking construction of the army by extending and perverting the acts of Congress for the protection, comfort, and solace of these obstructionists."

He also asserted that the pacifist organization had reached "the foundations of the most active department of the Government—the War Department."

Secret orders sent to commanders from the War Department, he said, meant "that every soldier in the United States Army could at any time have gone to his commanding officer and, upon stating that he was opposed to war, taken off his uniform and refused to do military service."

He related how objectors in the guardhouse awaiting trial would refuse to line up for mess, throw themselves upon the ground, and kick and scream. They set up a hunger strike and rattled their mess kits for hours at a time.

Baker Quoted by Sinclair.

"In the midst of this condition," Major Foster went on, "we took from a conscientious objector a circular sent out by Upton Sinclair, Socialist leader, in which he reprinted a letter from Newton D. Baker to the President of the United States, answering the President in regard to a complaint Sinclair had made of mistreatment of Socialists. That letter said:

"'I think, however, he should be informed that we are now doing absolutely all that public opinion will stand in the interest of conscientious objectors and others whose views do not happen to coincide with those of a vast majority of their fellow countrymen.'

"Mr. Baker was right. He was doing all that public opinion would stand in the interest of conscientious objectors, and through his secret orders, was doing more than public opinion would have stood, had the true conditions been known.

"The objectors sentenced by the general court-martial were sent to the disciplinary barracks at Leavenworth, Kan., but the pacifist protection did not leave them. After serving four months of their sentences 100 of them were given their releases. The order of Secretary Baker was that they should be honorably restored to duty, as soldiers, and that they should be paid for the entire time they had spent in the guard house awaiting trial and the time spent in the disciplinary barracks. Immediately following their honorable restoration to duty, the order read that they should be discharged."

Major Foster said he based his accusation against Secretary Baker "entirely upon my personal knowledge of the treatment extended these obstructionists. This knowledge was gained from official War Department orders and communications and personal knowledge of obstructionists.

Cites Secret Orders.

The speaker cited alleged secret orders issued by the War Department, of which the public knew nothing, but of which the obstructionists were well informed, as one process of "extending the provisions of the Congressional act to the advantage of the objectors."

"Objectors of all classes found protection awaiting in extensions of the act of Congress by secret orders and every man who expressed or showed any distinction toward military service found a well organized and well promulgated propaganda of the obstructionists awaiting that supported him. Bulletins and pamphlets from the National Civil Liberties Bureau of New York were semi-secretly promulgated among the drafted men upon their arrival in camp. These bulletins were arguments against military service and contained detailed instructions as to how the drafted man might avail himself of pacifist protection.

"Confidential letters and bulletins were sent to commanding Generals of all national army and National Guard cantonments and camps, the very nature of which prohibited any officer in the United States Army imparting to the public their contents. Each confidential order or bulletin contained the closing paragraph:

"'Under no circumstances should these instructions be communicated to the newspapers.'

"Public opinion, no doubt, was responsible for the secrecy of these instructions, as they were of a nature which would have been revolting to the American public had they known the full facts. One of the first of these secret orders provided absolute immunity for any man who chose to refuse military service. In part it reads:

"'With reference to their attitude of objecting to military service these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration.'

Inquiry Board Limited.

The number of objectors increased and numerous complaints on the peculiar condition went from army officers to Washington. A board of inquiry under the direct and personal supervision of the Secretary of War resulted. The announced intention of the board was to discriminate between the true objectors and false objectors. The range of the board, however, was limited by a second secret order promulgated by Secretary Baker Dec. 19, 1917:

"The Secretary of War directs that until further instructions on the subject are issued, personal scruples against war should be construed as constituting conscientious objectors," under the instructions contained in confidential letter from this office dated Oct. 10, 1917.' By that order every man who had any reason for objecting to military service, whether cowardice, humanitarianism, international socialism, belief in the principles of the I. W. W., or what not, had to be permitted to violate all the military regulations and his violations had to be quietly ignored and the man treated with kindly consideration.

"One of the objectors wrote this letter while in the guard house:

"'From what little news we get, we almost go crazy for joy when we read or hear that the red flag is rapidly waving over more and more territory in Europe, for we know it means liberty in the fullest sense of the word for those downtrodden workers.'

"That is the class of men the War Department ordered us to treat with kindly courtesy, and we did so."

For sincere religious objectors Major Foster said he had the highest respect.

Major Foster attended the first officers' training camp at Camp Funston, and there received his commission as Lieutenant. With the assignment of General Leonard Wood to Camp Funston, he was appointed Chief of the Department of Training Camp Activities and Amusements, and his elevation in rank came with his activity in that assignment. In private life he is a member of an architectural firm in Kansas City. At his own request he was discharged from the service at the time General Wood left Camp Funston to take command of the Central Division.

Denies Secret Propaganda.

Albert De Silver, Director of the Civil Liberties Bureau, 61 Union Square, denied last night that the bureau had circulated a "semi-secret" propaganda, or in any way had interfered with the enforcement of the Selective Service act.

"It is not true that we circulated propaganda secretly among drafted men or any other class of persons," he declared. "We don't circulate our literature secretly. The only bulletins which we issued with respect to the draft act were statements as to the law and the regulations as to conscientious objectors, and these were only issued to those who had expressed themselves as conscientious objectors, or their families.

"So far as I know we never issued any information which had not previously been made public by the War Department through departmental channels. The information we did give out was always in response to requests, and we merely told the men who asked us for information what their rights were. We deny that we ever circulated any propaganda against military service or that we suggested that anybody should violate the law."

"SECRET ORDERS" PRINTED.

Those Quoted by Major Foster in Congressional Record.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the absence of Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary Keppel, no comment was available at the War Department on statements made in Kansas City today by Major Dick B. Foster, charging that "secret orders" issued by Secretary Baker had protected I. W. W.'s, anarchists, and Socialists who refused to do military duty after being sent to cantonments. It was pointed out, however, that the orders of the department during the war in this regard had been inserted in the Congressional Record some weeks ago, including those orders from which Major Foster read excerpts to support his contention.

The largest number of men in the conscientious objector class at any camp was reported from Camp Funston, where Major Foster was on duty, and some instances of alleged extreme severity in treatment of prisoners there were reported. Investigations were ordered, but no disciplinary action was taken against any camp authorities.

The records of the War Department also contain reports on investigations resulting from charges made as to discrimination by Major Foster in his administration of camp concessions. No warrant for action of any sort against him was developed, however, and in recommending him for promotion Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding, said he had displayed great efficiency in bringing order out of chaos in the affairs of the post exchange which had been placed under his supervision.

Some officers informally expressed the opinion that they were not surprised that the so-called secret orders of the department as to conscientious objectors had been interpreted in the light put upon them by Major Foster. The suggestion that the prohibition against publication of the orders contained in them was intended to conceal the action of the War Department from the country at large was not considered seriously by these officers, who held the actual purpose was to prevent a spread of conscientious objector disaffection through advertisement of the problem these cases presented.

HITCH AT ANTWERP.

Preparations to Make Port an American Base Hang Fire.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 20.—The United States commission for the evacuation of the Third Army has taken extensive offices in five modern buildings at 14 Place Meir, Antwerp, and the Belgians already consider the establishment of the base as a foregone conclusion. But there appears to be a hitch somewhere. The preparations are not advancing and the officers are marking time at Antwerp.

No one knows anything definite, but it is rumored that there is hesitation over the expense of building a new camp while there are camps in France. Last week two American staff officers came to town on an inspection errand from the First Army. They wanted to send troops through in a few weeks' time, although this is physically impossible. Evacuation through Antwerp means relieving the strain on the French railroads, which is a vital question at the present juncture.

TELLS OF OLD MAN'S WOOING

Hart's 18-Year-Old Bride Says He Promised a "Paradise on Earth."

Mrs. Katie Wolf Hart, the 18-year-old wife whose husband, James Hervey Hart, 80 years of age, is suing for annulment of marriage, was the principal witness yesterday before Justice Russell Benedict, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hart said she first met her husband while she was employed as a manicure in a barber's shop in a building he owned at 1,372 Broadway. He asked her if she would like to be rich, and she told him she would. He invited her to his office, she said, where he proposed. Then she took him to her home, and he told her mother he would provide a "paradise on earth" for the daughter. After that the prospective husband went downtown with her, and bought her bridal outfit, and they were married and went on a honeymoon trip to Atlantic City and Lakewood. "He used to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and wake me up at the same hour," said Mrs. Hart. "I told him, 'Please let me sleep. You keep me awake until 2 o'clock, and then compel me to get up at 4.'"

Mrs. Hart testified that she married Mr. Hart because she respected him and grew fond of him.

"Did the financial side of the matter appeal to you?" she was asked.

"It did a little bit," replied the witness, "but I felt that I would be happy and contented and well taken care of in the future."

Mrs. Hart concluded her testimony by telling how Mr. Hart told her that he was "through" with her and was going back to his daughters.

Mrs. Hart has sued for a separation and to get information as to her husband's property, her counsel obtained an order compeling him to submit to examination before trial. PPapers giving the result of the examination, filed yesterday, show that Hart owns twenty-four parcels of real estate assessed at $332,400, that the gross income in one year was $45,693 and the net income between $20,000 and $25,000. The witness testified that he supported four daughters and a grandchild and spent more than his income.

The trial of the suit for annulment will be resumed Monday afternoon.

KEEN BIDDING FOR PLAYS.

Record Prices Paid for Some of Lord Mostyn's Collection.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 20.—At the sale of Lord Mostyn's collection of early English plays at Sotheby's, there was keen competition from American collectors. "Fidele and Fortunio," which was the foundation play for Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," was bought by Quaritch for £2,050, a record price for any Quarto purchase. American competition for this manuscript ceased at £3,000.

G. D. Smith bought "Impatient Poverty," for £510; Jacob and Hunt for £840, Green's "Comedie of George A. Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield," for £400, Ben Jonson's "The Fortunate Isles and Their Union," for £690, W. Fulwell's "Like Will to Like," for £240, and T. Ingelend's "The Disobedient Child" for £405.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

The Importance of That

FIRST TAILORMADE SUIT for the JUNIOR MISS

13 to 17 years of age

JUST think of the wonderful transition—she has reached the eventful age when she anticipates dispensing with hair ribbons, or perhaps has actually graduated to that period, and is donning her first real Tailormade Suit.

It should not be a suit designed for older sister and made in smaller sizes, but a suit especially designed on graceful youthful lines, with nothing mature about it either in design, fabric or color.

There are Junior Misses' Suits of tricotine, Poiret twill, serge, silvertone wool velour, wool Jersey or worsted checks.

24.50 to 69.50

(Illustrated)
Suit of navy blue men's wear serge
39.50

JUNIOR MISSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor

STORE WILL BE CLOSED TUESDAY, MARCH 25th
IN HONOR OF THE 27th DIVISION

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

TAILORING IS THE STYLE and STYLE IS THE SUCCESS of FRANKLIN SIMON MISSES' SUITS

(Illustrated)
Misses' Navy Blue Tricotine Suit
58.00

WHETHER a blouse suit, strictly tailored suit, straightline suit or some other suit has the greatest vogue, may formulate a feminine argument, but in this there is no question—success or failure of a tailormade suit is dependent upon the style and the style is entirely dependent upon the tailoring.

The model may be faultless, the fabric may be the finest, but without tailoring there can be no style.

Franklin Simon suits are tailored according to their own Fifth Avenue standard of workmanship. In every suit is embodied that uniformly high degree of skill that makes all Franklin Simon suits alike—though different.

SUIT FABRICS OF THE MOMENT

Angora chevron is an entirely new soft finished wool fabric with a chevron design woven into the cloth, making an attractive novelty weave. Considerable preference is given to suits of Poiret twill, wool tricotine, men's wear serge, silvertone wool velour and Oxford suitings.

29.50 to 195.00

MISSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor

Why such strong talk about
POST TOASTIES
They're different from other corn flakes
More meaty, more delicious!
Why, I could fairly LIVE on them
—Bobby

Served Saturday from 11:30 to 2:30 in the Gimbel Restaurant, Eighth Floor

Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter.	50c	Baked Fresh Mackerel, Vegetable Salad, Bread and Butter.	70c
Broiled Oysters, on Toast, Assorted Salad, Bread and Butter.	50c	Chicken a la King, Fruit Salad, Bread and Butter.	70c
Boiled Codfish, Egg Sauce, Peas, Parsley, Potatoes, Bread and Butter.	60c	Roast Turkey, Cranberry Jelly, Spinach, Candied Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter.	$1.00
Calf's Liver and Bacon, Peas, Creamed Potatoes, Bread and Butter.	60c		

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-34th ST.

Men's and Young Men's

New Spring Suits at $29.50

Today—Saturday, Last Day of This Sale

Thank Gimbel Three-store Buying influences for a lowered price in a rising market—just as the season opens.

New models, suitable for Spring and Summer. Well tailored in a variety of fabrics and enough variety of patterns to suit most tastes. Plain blues, grays, browns, striped worsteds, mostly in dark shades—all sizes.

Men's Spring Overcoats $25

Full silk lined and ¼ silk lined. Oxfords, Grays, Brown, Tans, also Form Fitted models for Young Men.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

For the Parade— **American Flags**

At Sensible Prices

Wool Bunting Flags—from 2x3 Ft. at	$2.65
to 8x12 Ft., at	$18.75
Cotton Bunting Flags—from 3x5 Ft., at	$3.95
to 8x12 Ft., at	$10.50
"Welcome Home" Banners and Flags,	at 25c and 50c
Silk "Welcome Home" Pennants, at	$1.25
Mounted Silk Flags of the Allies,	25c and 50c

The Contract Department is prepared to take care of Wholesale Orders

GIMBELS—FLAG SECTION—Fourth Floor

Men's Hats, $3

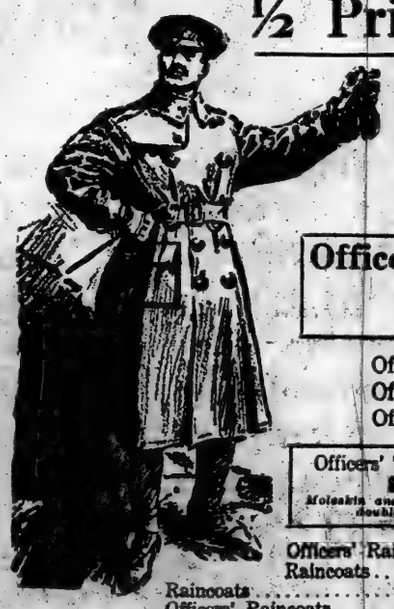
Soft Hats and Derbies, New Spring Styles

Not since 1914 have such hats sold for so little.

These hats are getting the best advertising in the world—the recommendation of customers who bought them. That is why this sale is bringing more people to our Hat Store each day.

GIMBELS—HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Military Clothing ½ Price Sale



Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats $27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$35.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$32.50
Officers' Serge Suits.....$30.00

Officers' Trench Coats $25.00 *Molaskin and belted, single or double breasted.*

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, $11.25 *Guaranteed Water Proof.*

Officers' Raincoats	$20.00	Wool Army Shirts	$3.75
Raincoats	$15.00	Wool Army Shirts	$4.00
Raincoats	$17.50	Wool Army Shirts	$4.50
Officers' Raincoats	$11.25	Cotton Khaki Shirts	$2.75
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black)	$15.00	Silk Khaki Shirts	$5.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees	$3.00		

Officers' Garrison Caps	$3.00	Leather Belted Coats	$25.00
Leather Belted Coats	$50.00	Leather Lined Coats	$30.00
Leather Belted Coats	$40.00	Leather Lined Coats	$27.50
Leather Belted Coats	$37.50	Leather Lined Coats	$15.00

No C. O. D.'s GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor No Returns

PADEREWSKI PLEADS FOR STRONG POLAND

Says It Will Be Barrier to Bolshevism and to Germany's Ambitions.

WORLD WAR NOT YET WON

Warns That Germans Seek to Control Russia with Idea of Dominating the World.

WARSAW, March 18.—Germany, although defeated in the west, is not yet beaten in the east, and, if her aims in that part of Europe are to be frustrated, and there is to be peace, there must be a strong Poland, Jan Ignace Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, declared today.

In outlining the present situation of Poland and its relation to the whole European question, Premier Paderewski said:

"The importance to the peace of Europe of a strong and united Poland cannot be exaggerated. Germany made war, not for honor and ideals, but for markets and raw material. The war has not yet been won. Germany is ready to acknowledge herself beaten in the west, but not in the east.

"The same men who organized the present war count on reorganizing Russia in their own interests. If they do so, they will have an endless supply of labor and raw material. In addition to wheat, they will have cotton from Turkestan, oil, great lumber supplies from the forests of Russia, immense coal and iron deposits, to say nothing of gold, platinum, and other materials. With these reinforcements Germany would inevitably stamp her dominion on the whole world. Think of the effect on the splendid body of America's high-ly-paid labor if Germany trained and directed the cheap labor of Russia and China. No one could compete with such cheap production.

"What stands in Germany's way is not France or England, which are so far off. Germany is at the gates of disorganized Russia, and once let her combine with the Bolsheviki and reorganize Russia, as she will have the leisure to do in peace time, she will dominate the world. A strong Poland alone can block this plan.

"From time immemorial it has been the task of Poland to protect civilization from the hordes of Asia organized by Germany into a machine to crush democratic civilization. This Germany would do by breaking the standard of living of the Western peoples. For the present task we need a free nation to cope with Germany in influencing the development of Russia.

"Danzig we must have, because without it our commerce would always be at the mercy of Germany. With Danzig we must have the river Vistula which is navigable almost to Cracow. It is an artery which, with its tributaries, gives life to the body of the Polish nation. From Danzig to Posen the majority of the population is Polish. The country is a garden and it furnishes two-thirds of the potatoes for Germany. The people are industrious, somewhat slow, but good organizers. They will furnish constructive men for the development of our country.

"Upper Silesia is even more Polish than Posen. It will be the centre of our iron industry. It is a pity that the Czechoslovaks have attempted to deprive us of the Teschen region, which is inhabited in a great part by Poles. The Bohemians do not need the coal there because they have many thousand tons for export in addition to what they use in their own industry. I hope the congress in Paris will not deprive the people of this region of their right to national unity with Poland. It might have disastrous effects.

"In Eastern Galicia a majority of the inhabitants are Ruthenians. The distinction between them and the Poles is not racial, but only religious and linguistic. The Ruthenians belong to the Greek Church which recognizes the authority of Rome. When a Polish woman marries a Ruthenian, the girls are classed as Poles and the boys become Ruthenians, and vice versa. Thus in the same family you will find Ruthenians and Poles, speaking the languages of both countries and with the only distinction being the religious rite in the same church. The Polish peasants in Eastern Galicia are enthusiastic over their newly found national unity, freedom, and independence.

"This patriotism is rooted deeply in the Polish people and will cement our nation in a strong barrier against Bolshevism on the one hand and against Pan Germanism on the other. If we receive from the Peace Conference those districts which will give us real independence nationally, industrially, and commercially. I hope that the American people will help us to attain this end."

TO END FIGHTING IN POSEN.

Supreme Council Considering Measures to Curb Germans There.

PARIS, March 21, (Havas.)—A semi-official German note, explaining the reason for breaking off negotiations at Posen, says it has been impossible to reach an agreement, especially regarding the Presidency of the commission controlling the situation there. The Germans say they are considering the appointment of the President by Pope Benedict, while the Entente nations desire the permanent Interallied Armistice Commission to name the presiding officer.

The Supreme Council will consider the Posen situation today and the adoption of measures against the Germans in order to bring about a cessation of hostilities there.

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—Regarding the interruption of the negotiations between the Germans and the Allied Commission to Poland at Posen, a German semi-official statement says the negotiations were interrupted because of differences over the composition of the commission to supervise the carrying out of the agreement, which, according to the Allied plan, would have given the Allies a majority on the commission. The statement adds:

"The rupture is no loss to German interests because the Entente's military proposals likewise do not satisfy the German claims."

TO APPEAR IN BEER CASE.

Anti-Saloon League Will Be Represented by Counsel in Federal Court.

The Anti-Saloon League, in the litigation begun in the Federal District Court by the New York Lager Beer Board of Trade to find out whether the Emergency Prohibition act, framed against intoxicating beverages, applies to the manufacture and sale of beer of 2.75 per cent. alcohol volume, is to be represented by Wayne B. Wheeler, the league's national counsel. This announcement was made yesterday by William Anderson, New York State Superintendent of the league. Mr. Wheeler has represented the league in nearly every important case in recent years.

Mr. Anderson said that he had been assured by William D. Guthrie, one of counsel for the brewing interests, that he would not object to the application of Mr. Wheeler for permission to file a brief either in the suit brought by the Hoffman Brewing Company or that brought by a stockholder against the Ehrgott Breweries to restrain the company from obeying the emergency prohibition law.

"The Anti-Saloon League is not overawed by the fact that Elihu Root, leader of the American bar, is counsel for the brewers," said Mr. Anderson. "Mr. Root is pre-eminent as a lawyer in spite of and not because of his connection with the liquor traffic.

"All the brewers are getting out of this dangerous business while the time, for even if the authority of the Internal Revenue Commissioner to construe the law should be successfully questioned the courts can hardly fail to prohibit the manufacture after May 1 'expressly uses the word "beer," and in prohibiting the sale after June 30 expressly says "beer."'

Quality First
Boston Garter

STORE WILL BE CLOSED TUESDAY, MARCH 25TH
IN HONOR OF THE 27TH DIVISION

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.

Outfitters to Boys

OF ALL AGES

Maintaining Four Individual Shops for Their Individual Needs

BOYS at an early age are not naturally disposed to care what they wear or where it comes from. But they soon learn! All they need is a little coaching, and they will learn the value of wearing fine clothes and what goes with them, just as easily as they learn that 4 goes into 16 and 5 goes into 20.

It's all a matter of education, and it is never too early to begin.

The Boys' Individual Shops are a sort of Preparatory School of Taste in Dress, where Boys acquire the rudiments of that life-time study, the Art of Wearing Clothes. There are four shops in all, one each for Clothes, Hats, Furnishings, and Shoes; and it is the aim of all four to implant in the youthful mind that preference for the fine things which only comes from seeing them. Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor.

Suits	Sport Coats	Bathrobes
Topcoats	Eton Suits	Sweaters
Reefers	Tuxedos	Shoes
Raincoats	Outing Suits	Hosiery
Middy Suits	Hats	Underwear
Suits for Stout Boys	Caps	Gloves
Corduroy Knickerbockers	Shirts	Handkerchiefs
Silk Suits	Neckwear	Collars

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

In our greatly enlarged sections devoted to

Trimmed and Untrimmed

MILLINERY

Now located on the Third Floor

WE have assembled a most varied assortment of Spring models for both Women and Misses, affording a most satisfactory selection for every occasion, at moderate prices.

Very Special for Saturday's selling:

Straw Sport Hats
Untrimmed plaited models in black and the wanted Spring colors,
Special $1.95

Banded Sailors
Of lisere with pineapple straw brims —black and wanted colors,
Special $3.95

Black Lisere Hats at $3.25 and 4.50
Transparent brims; smart models much in vogue this season.

Garlands of Fruits
and Flowers for trimming,
75c to 3.50

Ostrich Plumes
Uncurled—black and colors,
Special $1.65

Misses' and Children's School Hats
Of woven straw, barnyard and rough braid, priced according to straw, ... at $1.95 to 3.75

Wreaths, Feathers, Flowers and Novelty Trimmings.

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue) WEST 43d STREET

For Young Men and Men

NEW SUITS FOR SPRING

Just Received From The Kirschbaum Tailoring Shops

$32.50 *$37.50 and $40 values*

$37.50 *$42.50 and $45 values*

$42.50 *$47.50 and $50 values*

THESE suits would furnish a full money's worth at prices from $5 to $7.50 higher. The value is there—in style, in fabric, in workmanship. But we are selling *Kirschbaum Clothes* upon a margin so close as to break all retail precedents and traditions—a fact, which, as it becomes known among men, is making this the most talked-of clothing section in New York today. Where else could a man go to get such style—such quality—such value—*all three.*

Flannel, cheviot and unfinished worsteds suits—many silk-lined—in the latest New York Sack models.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

BEAUTY *and* STYLE

AMERICAN WOMEN are the most beautiful and the best dressed in the world. See what they will wear

THIS SPRING
in
TO-MORROW'S Sun
additional ROTOGRAVURE
FASHION NUMBER
Consisting of Eight pages of
LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHS
showing the Latest Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Hats and Shoes

What every woman wants tomorrow is a copy of
The Sun
See that she gets it.

All the Advantages

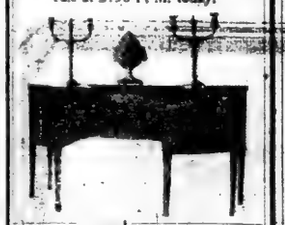
of the best commercial banks, for domestic and foreign business, are summed up in the complete and intelligent service enjoyed by our customers.

In addition, we are able to render our clients an unusually experienced and dependable trust company service.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard Broadway at 72d

Fownes Filosette.
Quality in a suede-finished fabric glove finer than any formerly imported:—American skill—Fownes century-old reputation. Durable, smart. Kid-fitting—washable.
Made in the U. S. A.
FOWNES FILOSETTE
REG U S PAT OFF
Seasonable shades. At shops everywhere.

LAST DAY OF PUBLIC SALE of ANTIQUES
The entire collection of ROBINSON & FARR, Philadelphia, is being sold at auction today in New York on account of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. Fine old English, French and Spanish Furniture of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. Centuries; Old English Portraits and Decorative Paintings, Georgian Silver, Needlework, fine Sheffield Candelabra, Prints, Etchings, &c., at the rooms of AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE, 6 West 44th St., New York. Sale at 2:30 P. M. today.



GOOD CHEER FOR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS

Two thousand voices will sing at the Mass Meeting for Crippled Soldiers Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the Hippodrome.

Charles I. Weiball will show "How to Dance the Buck and Wing With Artificial Legs."

Lew Young will tell "How to Get Along Without Arms."

M. J. Dowling will explain how he became a bank president without either arms or legs.

Experts on the Crippled Soldier Problem, representing Allied countries, will speak.

Charles Evans Hughes will preside.

No Admittance Charge.

Ticket holders must claim their seats before 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN RED CROSS
New York County Chapter,
389 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OFFICIAL
27th N. Y. Div., U. S. A.
Insignia, Welcome Home Badge and Banner

As authorized and approved by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Com. *Banners, 75c. Arm Insigma, 25c Welcome Home Badge, 15c Each*
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
First Lieut. L. Roberts Walton.
Authorized Distributor. Phone Bryant 1987
35 West 34th St., New York City
AGENTS WANTED
Jobbers, Stores & Canvassers Supplied.

Amy Lowell, the well known author and the recognized leader of the New Poetry movement, contributes to The New York Times Book Review tomorrow an amusing and critical article on the famous group of New England writers who founded the Saturday Club more than half a century ago. The book reviewed by Miss Lowell is by Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson and contains vivid reminiscences of the literary life of Boston during the fifties. In her clever article on Dr. Emerson's book Miss Lowell contrasts the famous "New England Brahmins" of the past with the writers of today.—Advt.

BAILEY HAS HOPES OF NEW DEMOCRACY

Looks for Restoration of Party Control to Old Line Democrats.

OPPOSES THE LEAGUE PLAN

"Will Never Bargain for Peace at the Sacrifice of America's Sovereignty."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The address of ex-Senator Bailey of Texas at the "Victory Dinner" of the Road Horse Association at Newark, N. J., last night, at which he declared that he would no longer vote the Democratic ticket, aroused the liveliest interest in Washington today, since Senator Bailey has lived in Washington ever since he resigned from the Senate and occupies a prominent position among lawyers here. Mr. Bailey explained in an interview this afternoon that he had not read himself out of the Democratic Party by any means.

"What I said was that I would not vote for the candidate of any party that insists on abridging my liberties and increasing my taxes," said Mr. Bailey. The inference conveyed was that if Mr. Bailey was to be read out of the Democratic Party by other Democrats, then the Democratic Party was irrevocably committed to a progressive abridgement of personal liberty, a progressive increase of taxes, and a constantly progressive waste of the country's resources. So long as the Democratic Party follows its present policies Mr. Bailey will not vote the Democratic ticket. But he was quick to add that he had no intention of voting the Republican ticket.

In Mr. Bailey's opinion there are many thousands of Democrats of the old school who so entirely share his views that sooner or later their opposition will crystallize in the shape of a new party. Whether such a new party will be a factor in the national campaign of 1920, or whether its organization may be delayed, is, in Mr. Bailey's opinion, not of serious importance at this moment.

It is his hope, as a life-long Democrat, that the present controlling element of his party, which he feels has proscribed the great majority of the old line Democrats and yet has called upon them to support its policies, may pass out of control, and that what he regards as true Democratic policies will be restored.

Mr. Bailey, when he left Washington yesterday morning to attend the dinner, had no intention of making the sensational address which he delivered. The horse is his hobby, and he intended to speak solely of the wisdom of breeding fine horses. But when he sat at the table he found that the menu card designated the dinner as a "Victory Dinner," and all around the dining room were decorations emphasizing the victory of the American soldiers in France, and so, on the spur of the moment, when he rose to speak, Mr. Bailey changed his topic. Holding the menu card in his hand he read the words on it and then began by telling his hearers that he was glad to be with them to celebrate the victory of the armies.

"That victory means much to us," he said. "It may mean more to the world. It means, they lead us to believe, it means, that the world has been made safe for democracy. I hope that is true, but I hope still more fervently that after our sons have been brave enough to make the world safe for democracy we will be wise enough to make democracy safe for the world."

Then he proceeded to discuss the Democratic Party and its policies of today, finally making the declaration that has aroused so much comment.

He also declared his opposition to the contemplated League of Nations.

"I say to you frankly," he declared, "that I will never consent to any scheme or Constitution which will give the King of England or the Emperor of Japan the power to send our American boys to a European battlefield. I love peace as much as any man ought to love it. But I do not love it so much that I would purchase it at any price, and I will never bargain for it at the sacrifice of America's sovereignty."

While his announcement last night was not contemplated when he accepted the invitation to speak, Mr. Bailey had been intending for some time to declare his plans. He has received numerous invitations to speak throughout the country, and today he decided that he would accept several of them and would on every occasion reiterate his position. He is recognized in Washington as one of the most forceful speakers that ever addressed Congress, and he has for years been sought as an after-dinner orator. Today he was receiving telegrams from different parts of the country congratulating him on his stand and assuring him that he voiced the sentiments of many other old line Democrats.

HARDING DENIES BRIBERY.

Iowa Governor Answers Charge That He Acted Corruptly.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 21.—Governor W. L. Harding, referring tonight to affidavits presented at today's session of the Iowa House Judiciary Committee's investigation of the Rathbun pardon case, branded as "utterly preposterous" any intimations that he acted corruptly in granting the pardon. The Governor's statement was caused by an affidavit introduced by Attorney General Havner, in which William Rathbun, father of the pardoned youth, asserted he gave $5,000 to his attorney, George Clark, with the understanding that it was to go to the Governor.

"Any intimations that I received money for the pardon of Ernest Rathbun," the Governor said, "or in any way acted corruptly in the matter, are so utterly preposterous that I do not consider it necessary to dignify them with denials.

"The affidavit of William Rathbun, Sr., was made after he had testified before the Ida County Grand Jury, and, as Havner admitted to the committee, his Grand Jury testimony was quite contrary to that in his affidavit in reference to me.

"The affidavit was merely a part of the bargain entered into by the Rathbun family and Havner to save members of the family other than Ernest Rathbun from prosecution in connection with the latter's appeal for a pardon."

Investigation of the case may be completed early next week. It concerns the reasons the Governor had for pardoning Rathbun before he had served a day of his life sentence for criminal assault, and also the methods employed by the Attorney General's office in gaining its revocation and sending Rathbun to the reformatory.

WISE FUND REACHES $44,000

Centenary Committee Reports Receipts Only to Thursday Morning.

The Isaac M. Wise Centenary Fund Committee said in a statement yesterday evening that contributions received at the office since Thursday morning indicate that $44,000 has been collected, and this exclusive of subscriptions collected by synagogues and special committees since then. Reports from the synagogues are expected to be made at a meeting that will be held at 6 o'clock today in the Biltmore Hotel. Felix M. Warburg will preside, and the speakers will be Supreme Court Justice Edward Lasanaky and Mrs. Alexander Kohut. Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff will act as hostess at the tea which will follow the meeting.

The committee gave out this statement showing the amount collected by the synagogues:

Congregations.	Quota.	Raised to Date.
Temple Emanu-El	$40,000	$20,000
Temple Beth-El	15,000	2,500
Free Synagogue & Branches.	8,000	1,600
Central Synagogue	6,500	3,500
Temple Israel of Harlem.	4,000	2,750
New Synagogue	8,500	4,195
Shaarey Tefille	3,000	1,100
Temple Rodeph Sholem	5,000	1,665
Beth Elohim, Brooklyn.	4,000	200
Temple Israel, Far Rockaway	2,500	1,015
Tremont Temple	500	140
Temple Sinai, Bronx	250	4
Mt. Neto	1,000	50
Women's Committee	20,000	25

Daniel P. Hays, of the committee has received a statement by Louis Marshall in which he says the time has come when it is the duty of Jewish laymen to take an active part in his religious and educational work.

The Harbor Strike

New York, March 22nd

To Our Customers:

YOU have suffered so much inconvenience and loss in consequence of the present harbor strike that an explanation of our position seems due you. The details of the controversy are probably sufficiently familiar to you to render any extended statement of them unnecessary.

After the demands of our men had been agitated for some six weeks, President Wilson, early in January, cabled the National War Labor Board to intervene and said:

"I am sure that the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration and any other Government agencies interested in the controversy will use all the power which they possess to make your findings effective."

In response to this direction, the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration submitted to the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board and agreed to be bound by its award. The Board thereupon proceeded to try the case and some 2100 pages of testimony were taken. The deliberations of the Board resulted in the so-called Macy Award.

The private boat owners were prepared and offered to adopt and abide by the Macy Award. The several departments of the U. S. Government which were committed to that award proceeded at once, and without any attempt at explanation or justification of their course, to set it at naught. The solemn promise of the President of the United States that the arbitration of the National War Labor Board would be upheld still remains unfulfilled.

Our Principles

We are holding our ground, single handed and alone, for the maintenance of these principles:

FIRST: To uphold the contention that an arbitration award is not a mere scrap of paper, to be lightly thrown aside for political or other purposes.

SECOND: To maintain port charges at such a level that the supremacy of New York will not be destroyed by the diversion of her commerce elsewhere.

THIRD: To establish with our employees a permanent board, with equal representation to employer and employee, to do away with future controversies of similar character.

Our Unity

At the outset of this controversy, 233 concerns, owning or operating practically all of the privately held marine harbor equipment in this port, determined to resist to the uttermost the demand for a fictitious eight-hour day—a demand declared impracticable in the operation of harbor equipment by Umpire Macy and by the National War Labor Board. Since the Government's surrender to the demands of the strikers, four of our former associates, controlling less than 1% of the privately owned floating equipment in this harbor, have acceded to the union demands. The remaining 229 concerns, owning more than 99%, are determined to resist to the end.

Our Plan

Repeated overtures have been made to our men. We have offered them an immediate and substantial wage increase. We have offered to make such readjustment of their hours of service and working conditions as the commerce of the port would permit. We have invited them to join with us in the creation of a joint board, on a fifty-fifty basis, to settle all present and future disputes. Individually the men acknowledge the fairness of these proposals and state that they desire to accept them, but that their union leaders will not permit them to do so. We have now waited for more than two weeks for our men to see the light of reason and to abandon incompetent leadership. The commerce of the port cannot wait longer upon their decision. From this time forward our efforts will be fully co-ordinated in manning and operating the largest possible number of vessels. At the outset, our efforts will be directed primarily at the movement of coal and foodstuffs. They will be expanded as rapidly as conditions will permit, in order that other urgent business demands may be met. We are confident that the scope and efficiency of the service will increase from day to day.

Our Reward

A fight for principle is usually costly and thankless. We would have been glad to avoid it if that had been possible. Now that we are committed to it, it is gratifying to feel that our course has commanded your commendation and approval. In these trying days we are heartened by the ringing words on this situation addressed to Washington by your Merchants' Association:

"By whomever sanctioned, such condonement of the violation of an arbitrator's award is reprehensible; it is doubly harmful when sanctioned by Governmental authority, for it is then tantamount to notice that the Government will not enforce the obligations of good faith, but on the contrary will reward the delinquents by conceding their demands. It is obvious that such a position, taken by the highest Governmental officials, must have a far-reaching and exceedingly harmful effect."

NEW YORK BOAT OWNERS

CHRIST or CHAOS?

Labor and Capital, once at each other's throats, are now both threatened by the Bolsheviki. Socialism awaits its day of opportunity. Unemployment is increasing. Breadlines are prophecied. Between the alley and the avenue a great chasm yawns. Nation is still set against nation. The principles and practices of governments are in the crucible.

Science, culture, politics, law, finance, education, sociology, and the armed forces of the world have proven themselves inadequate to meet the world's needs—no matter how much inherent good they may possess. Man's attempt to enforce the Golden Rule through systems and organizations has failed.

The way to victory is through the Church of Christ.
The way to service is through the Cross of Christ.
The way to peace is through the Spirit of Christ.
Christianity has not failed—it has not yet been tried!

Presbyterians Throughout America

have pledged themselves to a national and world-wide program which has as its basis a supreme confidence in the principles of Christ as the only means whereby the rule of Chaos shall be supplanted.

Tomorrow, in all the Churches an appeal will be made for a forty million dollar fund to make this program operative. New York Presbyterians are responsible for a million of it.

In raising this fund, we wish our fellow-Christians and neighbors to understand that no sectarian spirit dominates, no selfish purpose rules, no ulterior motive prevails, and that this campaign is engaged in with the full approval and sympathy of all the national evangelical denominations.

It is a task to which we gladly give ourselves, because we wish simply to serve our fellowmen in New York, in America, and throughout the world.

WE BELIEVE IN NEW YORK—it is our city—the city of which we proudly boast—we love its lights and shadows, its traditions and institutions—but we wish to make it a better city—for our neighbors and for ourselves.

It is a city greater than any other in all the world. We have more people within twenty miles of City Hall than live in all of Canada; more than live in twenty states; more than one twelfth as many as live in all the states.

It is a city in which dwell peoples from every land. Forty different nationalities are with us—and forty per cent of us were born in foreign countries.

It is a city to which the stranger comes. From town and countryside, from farm and store and shop, they pour in ceaselessly, to make name and fortune for themselves.

But our city is a great whirlpool, into which finally circles every element which makes for unrest, immorality and viciousness—where agitators of strange doctrines are given free reign, where the criminals of the world live by their wits, where the contest between the forces of good and evil is hottest, and where the normal restraints of life no longer hold.

The way to victory is through the Church of Christ
The way to service is through the Cross of Christ
The way to peace is through the Spirit of Christ

And What About America—Our Own United States?

A wave of radicalism is sweeping over our country—shall we give this movement a strong moral purpose instead of one which is purely materialistic?

Does the crying need of children mean nothing to us—in industry, in education, in their play-life, in their spiritual longings?

The problems of the immigrants have achieved a new place in our consideration since the war. Instead of being a menace they have proven that they may become a mountain of strength. We have too often been indifferent about knowing how they lived or how they got a living, underestimating their ideals and their hunger for the best things in life.

For two hundred and fifty years we have systematically expunged from the negro race those finer human elements which build up character and strengthen manhood. We have compelled them to live in the worst sections of our cities in the midst of moral degradation and filth of every kind. How can it be expected that their morals and ethics should be on a par with the white race? Have we done all that we can for the negro—the "black burden" of America?

The returning soldiers and sailors have come home with finer ideals of life—but they need jobs—cannot the Church help find them! They need careers—cannot the Church show them their opportunities as Christian lay leaders in any vocation wherein they may serve their country and the world as they served them as fighters for democracy!

Rural life needs to be enlarged if the farmer is to do his best work. The backward races in America—chiefly the Indians and the Mexicans—need the Christian school and Church. Many thousand lumber-jacks welcome the "sky-pilot" of the Church. The economic aspects of the liquor problem require intelligent and sympathetic discussion. The home life of all the people needs strengthening—for whatever destroys this unit of society is a menace to the nation.

The way to victory is through the Church of Christ
The way to service is through the Cross of Christ
The way to peace is through the Spirit of Christ

The War has Opened the Door for Greater Service to the Races Overseas

Nations long asleep have been awakened to their possibilities. They have learned the secret of the greatness of the Occidentals. They will clamor for industries and commerce. They will aspire to political freedom and real self government.

And while these things are dawning and breaking in on the consciousness of a half-aroused people the Church is in a position to offer its leadership in teaching the principles of education, of righteousness and justice, of the religion which must rest beneath all of life if their development is to be sound and permanent.

The Church Must Lead in these Great Tasks!

Church members responded finely to the appeals of the national war-time agencies. Without the Church these could never have done their work. Unless the Church which gave them birth, and out of which there emerges periodically similar enterprises, is strengthened and supported by those who do believe in a "practical religion," there may soon be an eclipse of the light which gives them warmth and life.

The Church is the spring of the best social, benevolent and moral enterprises—shall we now stem the source of the finest human ideals, the truest personal service, the most liberal supporter of agencies which bring hope and comfort to mankind, by failing to stand by this organization? There is no institution anywhere which can compare with it in the doing of everyday religious work, in the securing of social and economic justice, in the giving of comfort to the distressed and the afflicted, in the bringing of men to the knowledge of God, thus strengthening their characters and fulfilling the destiny of the human race.

To Presbyterians All—

Tomorrow is your day of opportunity. There never was a better time to respond to the call to service. No man is too big for the tasks that lie ahead. The Church demands not "your money OR your life" but "your money AND your life." Give them both tomorrow.

The way to victory is through the Church of Christ.
The way to service is through the Cross of Christ.
The way to peace is through the Spirit of Christ.

The 115 Presbyterian Churches in Greater New York, cooperating in the Victory Fund Campaign of the New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Knabe SALE of PIANOS

Some of the Bargains

Marscheider Upright	$50
Biddle Upright	75
Doll Upright, a bargain	145
Stanley Upright, mahogany	210
Haines Bros., art case	345
Caldwell Player Piano, bargain	365
Steinway Upright, rosewood	380
Primatone Player Piano, a gem	385
Chickering Baby Grand	390
Knabe Colonial Upright	395
Walter Player Piano, perfect	410
Foster Player Piano, a gem	425
Newton Player Piano like new	485
Knabe Colonial Upright	490
Story & Clark Miniature Grand	495
Brambach Miniature Grand	525
Haines Bros. De Luxe Player	610
Chickering Baby Grand	660
Knabe Baby Grand, mahogany	725
Knabe Mignonette Grand	730
Knabe Mignon Grand, walnut	775
Knabe Angelus Player Piano	825
Knabe Player Piano, mission case	885
Knabe Sheraton Art Grand	950

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DR. WILKINS ENTERS PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

Physician Shows Composure When Arraigned in Court on Murder Charge.

BOUGHT TICKETS FOR WEST

Investigators Say He Purchased Transportation on Day He Promised to Go to Mineola.

Although keepers reported that Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins had spent a sleepless night in the County Jail, the physician apparently had regained his composure when he was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Supreme Court Justice Albert Seeger in Mineola for pleading to the indictment charging him with murder in the first degree. Before he entered a formal plea of not guilty to the charge, Dr. Wilkins was asked if the spelling of his last name as it appeared in the indictment was correct. The name had been spelt "Wilkens." In a clear, steady voice he spelled the name out distinctly with an "i" in the last syllable.

After his arraignment Dr. Wilkins was remanded to the County Jail to await trial. Ex-District Attorney Charles N. Wysong and Louis G. Friess, who will defend the physician, spent several hours in consultation with their client. Mr. Wysong denied a report that Dr. Wilkins had been over friendly with an actress whom the police, it was said, were seeking in connection with the case.

"The suggestion is absolutely false," he quoted the physician as saying. "There was no other woman in the case. It is cruel to bring up such a subject. I am 67 years of age and from the time of my boyhood in Maine until the present moment, my life has been entirely blameless. My wife was my companion and nurse. There was no motive for my committing such a crime. There was every reason for my wanting her to live."

Concerning the second purported will, unwitnessed, which was produced for the first time last Sunday, Dr. Wilkins denied, according to his attorney, that he knew of its existence until it was found after the death of Mrs. Wilkins on the night of Feb. 27.

"When I first saw Dr. Wilkins yesterday he broke down," said Mr. Wysong. "I was deeply impressed by him and believe in his avowal of innocence. This is one of the saddest cases in which I have ever been called. Here is a man charged with a serious crime, who, I am convinced, lived a blameless life. His wife was his companion, dietitian, and nurse. Friends and neighbors of the couple at Long Beach and New York tell me that they were intensely devoted to each other. I am convinced that a jury will acquit my client of the charge against him."

Tracing Wilkins's Movements.

Witnesses have been found, who say they saw Dr. Wilkins and Mrs. Wilkins between 6 and 7 o'clock on the night she was murdered at Long Beach, waiting at the Fulton Street station of the subway for a train. Dr. Wilkins at the time, according to their stories, carried a package wrapped in paper and tied with heavy cord. This is the first definite information that the authorities have received as to the physician's movements prior to the committing of the murder just outside their Summer home at Long Beach.

Three other witnesses have come forward and said that on the night before the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Wilkins was performed Dr. Wilkins stayed at a Manhattan hotel instead of his own home, as was his invariable custom. He registered at the hotel, it was said, but whether he used his own name could not be learned.

Investigators at work on the case of Dr. Wilkins said yesterday that it had been learned that on the day he had promised to appear at Mineola he purchased a ticket for a Western city. Later, according to the investigators, he redeemed the ticket at a local railway office. He also, the investigators said, bought a ticket for St. Louis the same day, but so far as ascertainable did not redeem this one. Dr. Wilkins never did go to Mineola, but went to Baltimore instead.

In the year 1917 Mrs. Wilkins made a will in which her husband was the chief beneficiary, according to several witnesses found by the investigators yesterday. They had obtained knowledge of this document, for which a search will be instituted, from Dr. Wilkins himself, they said. In conversations they had had with the physician they recalled that he mentioned that Mrs. Wilkins had made a will leaving him the greater part of her estate.

Mr. Wysong yesterday quoted his client as making the following explanation of the will made by his wife in 1913 and the purported will which was given to District Attorney Weeks last Sunday:

"I never knew that any document disposing of my wife's property existed with the exception of the will which was executed in 1913. We never at any time talked about a will because I never had the slightest idea that my wife would not outlive me. She was robust and in perfect health, while I have been a semi-invalid for many years. It certainly did not expect to outlive her and I am certain I would have not done so had it not been for the lamentable way in which she met her death at the hands of robbers.

"It was not until after her death, when I was searching through the house, that I came across the second paper. The will of 1913 was made before we were married. Some time ago Mrs. Wilkins asked me to give up my practice, as I was getting old, and to devote myself entirely to managing her property. This I did and from that time on we lived on the income from her estate."

Dr. Wilkins at present is entirely without funds, according to Mr. Friess, who has been personal attorney for the physician and his wife for many years. He said that the Wilkinses had a joint bank account, but the physician now refused to touch any of the money. The house at Long Beach is in Dr. Wilkins's name and the attorney indicated that it might be sold to provide funds to be used in expenses incurred in the defense.

Restless Night in Cell.

Keeper William Coombes reported to District Attorney Weeks yesterday morning that Dr. Wilkins had had a restless night. The physician, he said, had spent most of the night pacing the floor and protesting his innocence of the crime. Several times he burst into tears and buried his head in his hands. In the morning he did not taste any of the food brought to him. At no time has he asked for any newspaper or other reading matter. Before he was taken to court to be arraigned for pleading he recovered his composure and seemed quite cheerful, commenting on the weather and other topics.

Every available seat in the courtroom was occupied when Dr. Wilkins was brought in. He exhibited a lively interest in the formal proceedings, which took only a few minutes. Those who had seen him the day before, when he was arraigned at Long Beach on the warrant charging him with the murder, commented on the change in his attitude. On the way back to the County Jail he chatted with his attorney and keeper and seemed in good spirits.

Mr. Wysong said that he would move for an early trial for his client. He hoped the case could be tried at the May term and not go over until Fall. Because of the age of his client, he said every effort would be made to have the case put on the May calendar. He said that Dr. Wilkins had requested him to ask the Court to appoint Louis G. Friess as trustee of his estate. A search would be made of the house at Long Beach, Mr. Wysong said, for the keys of the various properties owned by Mrs. Wilkins.

Dr. Cadbury's Resignation Accepted

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Haverford College Trustees today accepted the resignation of Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury, Professor of Biblical History, who in the closing days of the war got into difficulties by reason of a letter he wrote in which he referred to the attitude of the people of the United States as "an orgy of hate." Dr. Cadbury's name was submitted to a Senate Committee as one of those considered anti-American.

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Great Americans of Tomorrow

The great Americans of the future are in our schools and homes today. How shall we find them, and how help them to find themselves? Only by right education. It is the magic word which will bring to light the masters of industry, the statesmen, the authors, the artists, the geniuses who are slumbering in undeveloped minds and hearts. *Begin this education with THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in the home.* It teaches the child to observe, to think for himself, and helps him to find out what particular niche in the world belongs to him.

Where THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is "the heart of the home" there are no more idle or listless hours. There is always something interesting to do, to learn, and to think about. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is a practical work. It not only teaches the child the important and essential knowledge of the world, but it teaches him how to make use of it. It is practical: it is ideal: it is delightful.

No parent who has had this work in the home for a month could be induced to part with it, and as for the children, it does not take that long for them to discover that THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE interests them more than all their other books put together, and takes the place of most of them. Don't you want your child to have the SUPREME EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGE?

Answers Every Question a Child Can Ask:

Why does an iceberg float?
Why is sugar sweet?
Why does cream form on milk?
How does alcohol affect the brain?
Why does salt melt snow?
How does fog deaden sound?
Where does dust come from?
How many worlds are there?
What makes shadows?
What is camouflage?
What makes an echo?
Why does not the sea freeze?

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The Times readers may obtain free of charge the valuable and attractive illustrated book of specimen pages from THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. Let the children decide whether this new method of education interests them. Send for the FREE 80-page book which contains the following subjects: *The Sun and His Family; What Our Skin Is Like; How the Nail Grows on the Finger; How the Teeth Grow; The Nerves of Smell; The Marvel of Hearing; The Lords of the Wild Kingdom; A Concrete Ship in the Water; The Wonderful Birth of the Wheat; How We Dig Up Sunshine; Making the Desert Blossom; Canada the Wonderland; The Republics of South America; The Boy Carpenter's Box of Tools; West Point and Annapolis, and Others.*

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T. 3-23

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Gen. Pershing's Own Map
— OF THE —
Great St. Mihiel Battle

This large, colored Map of the St. Mihiel salient was made by headquarters experts on the battle-ground for the official use of General Pershing, and was sent by him to "The Digest." It shows the day-by-day positions and progress of all American Divisions engaged in this great offensive, also the locations of the French colonial troops, the enemy defense lines, and all railroads, tramways, towns, villages, rivers, etc. It is indispensable in tracing the progress of this brilliantly victorious drive, the first all-American offensive on a large scale. The Map is accompanied by a highly interesting descriptive article drawn from the Commander-in-Chief's own report. This authentic Map is well worthy of preservation, and as the demand for it will undoubtedly be very heavy, we advise you to go to your news-dealer at once and get your LITERARY DIGEST.

There are many other distinctive articles in "The Digest" this week, among which are:

Bolshevism's "Heaven on Earth"

"A Nightmare in a Lunatic Asylum" is the Way Russian Fugitives Who Straggle Into Switzerland Describe Life in Russia Under Lenine's Rule

The South on a Cotton Strike
World-Reconstruction Plans
America Getting German Trade in South America
Why Business Men Should Study Weather Maps
The Puzzle and Glamour of Weimar
Alabama's Neglected Literature
Evil Discords in Church, State, and Industry
Spaniards in the United States
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events
Tasks for the New Congress
When England's Navy Was Unprepared
Home Rule Agitation in Spain
Germany's Good-bye to War Prisoners
To Argentina By Rail
Testing Brain-speed By Reaction to Pain
The Tide in the War Poets' Inspiration
Long Hair and Statesmanship
The Episcopal Plan of Union
Diplomacy Ignoring God
Poetic Tributes to Roosevelt

Many Striking Half-tone Illustrations and Humorous Cartoons

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There is nothing more characteristic of man as distinguished from the remainder of creation than his insatiable thirst for information. One and all, we desire to know. The pursuit of this admirable ideal, relatively easy of accomplishment in the centuries that are gone, with their leisurely methods and gradual progress, is now become a matter of extraordinary difficulty. To-day we live so fast and so much happens every twenty-four hours that even our great army of magazines and newspapers can not record it all, and the man who should endeavor to peruse a tithe of them would inevitably be a candidate for an insane asylum. But there is one happy solution of this vexed problem. Read THE LITERARY DIGEST, "all the magazines in one," every week and get the gist of all the worth-while news accurately, concisely, and impartially presented. Test this out NOW.

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Resinol

Dandruff often causes irritation of the scalp followed by the loss of hair. It should receive careful treatment. For best results wash the hair with Resinol Soap and occasionally touch the parts of the scalp where the dandruff appears with a little Resinol Ointment.

Usually this treatment is successful promptly—the hair appears glossy and soft, and the scalp regains its normal skin health.

Sold by all druggists. For free samples write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Neural-gia

PLUTO acts both as a thorough, gentle physic and as a tonic in your blood. A wineglassful before breakfast is Nature's aid for neuralgia.

PLUTO

also is beneficial in treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
Smaller Bottle 20c

French Lick Springs Hotel Co.
French Lick, Ind. 186

Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS

POINTS THE WAY.

To get the details of any occurrence consult The New York Times Index. Every detail pointed to. Published four times a year. $2.00 a volume.—Advt.

ARMY TO ABANDON 27 CAMP CENTRES

Mills and Merritt to be Given Up—Upton and Dix to be Kept Permanently.

TO QUIT 15 FLYING FIELDS

Hazlehurst to be Held for Storage Use—28 Sites to be Sought.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A decision by the War Department to proceed with the purchase of the sites of fifteen army camps and thirteen balloon and flying fields was announced today by Acting Secretary Crowell. Less than $15,000,000 would be involved, Mr. Crowell said, and it would not be necessary to wait action by Congress, as the department had the necessary funds.

With these purchases completed, the army will have thirty training camps, including the sixteen original cantonments constructed for the training of the National Army, and nineteen aviation centres, most of which will be in the Southeastern States, Texas, and California. The few fields to be retained in the North will be regarded as Summer flying centres only.

Twenty-seven camps and fifteen aviation fields will be abandoned. Orders have gone out for the abandonment of twenty of the camps, including nearly all of the National Guard training centres set up after the United States declared war on Germany.

Construction work on the twenty-seven camps, according to War Department figures, represents a cost of approximately $110,000,000, of which $43,000,000 was spent on the four embarkation cantonments—Mills, New York, Merritt, New Jersey, and Stuart and Hill, Newport News, Va.

Approximately $280,000,000 has been spent in construction work on the fifteen cantonments to be bought and the fifteen now owned. It was largely because of the sum involved that the Department decided to go ahead with the purchase.

Army Policy Decision Awaited.

Most of the thirty camps are now being used as demobilization centres, but no definite plans for their employment after the war army is disbanded have been evolved. It was explained that the whole problem of the future use of the camps depended upon the nation's military policy and that no conclusion as to that could be reached until the Peace Conference at Paris had rendered its decision on world disarmament.

Announcement has already been made that only two flying fields will be actually used in training army aviators in peace time and that others purchased or now owned would become storage plants for material on hand or under contract. Location of the flying centres to be retained shows a plan to have three general training centres, one in the Far West, one in the southwestern part of the country and one in the Southeast, with the different fields in each section close enough together so that elementary and advanced training will be provided within a reasonable area. Total expenditures on the nineteen flying and balloon fields to be retained represent about $30,000,000.

Besides the fields to be bought for military purposes, one other, Chapman Field, Florida, will also be purchased "for business reasons" and subsequently sold. The same proceedure will be followed in the case of Camp Sevier, South Carolina, which was used as a National Guard training centre. Mr. Crowell said it was cheaper for the Government to buy this field at the option price of $597,940, and sell it again than to pay the damage claim made against the Government as the result of the building of the camp.

Secretary Crowell also said that the department had contemplated retaining Hazelhurst Field, on Long Island, but that the land would cost entirely too much. The option price on the field was placed at $1,550,000, or nearly twice the cost of the site of any of the thirteen aviation centres to be purchased. The Government has spent $5,348,896 on construction work at this field, considerable more than has gone into any other plant except Langley Field, Virginia, which is to be retained, and Wilbur Wright Field, Ohio, which is to be abandoned.

Plans and Costs Announced.

The list of cantonment sites now owned by the Government and to be retained for special military purposes, together with the cost of each, follows:

Doniphan, Okla., National Guard, $2,760,000.
Eustis, Va., Coast Artillery Corps, $11,700,000.
Funston, Kan., Field Artillery, $19,500,000.
Holabird, Md., Motor Transport Corps, $5,207,000.
Humphreys, Va., Engineers, $12,743,000.
Jessup, Ga., Motor Transport Corps, $1,417,000.
Johnson, Fla., Quartermaster Corps, $6,500,000.
Kearney, Cal., National Guard, $6,823,000.
Lewis, Wash., National Army, $8,400,000.
McClellan, Ala., National Guard, $9,906,000.
Normoyle, Texas, Motor Transport Corps, $1,580,000.
Pike, Ark., National Army, $43,700,000.
Sill, Okla., Field Artillery.
Travis, Texas, National Army, $9,320,000.
Benning, Ga., Miscellaneous, $9,930,000.

National Army cantonments to be purchased for military purposes, with the costs of construction and the prices at which the site's will be bought, are:

Bragg, North Carolina, $9,800,000—$1,800,000.
Custer, Michigan, $13,000,000—$426,000.
Devens, Massachusetts, $11,800,000—$300,000.
Dix, New Jersey, $12,800,000—$875,000.
Dodge, Iowa, $100,000,000—$600,000.
Gordon, Georgia, $11,100,000—$426,000.
Grant, Illinois, $14,400,000—$1,400,000.
Jackson, South Carolina, $10,000,000—$426,000.
Knox, Kentucky, $16,933,188—$2,500,000.
Lee, Virginia, $16,800,000—$415,000.
Meade, Maryland, $16,200,000—$350,000.
Pike, Arkansas, $12,700,000—$400,000.
Sherman, Ohio, $12,900,000—$1,150,000.
Taylor, Kentucky, $8,000,000—$375,000.
Upton, New York, $18,500,000—$1,000,000.

Cantonments, the sites of which are leased and which have been ordered to be abandoned, and the cost of construction on each, are:

Cody, New Mexico, National Guard, $8,500,000.
Colt, Pennsylvania, Tank Corps, $414,500.
Crane, Pennsylvania, Medical Department, $162,500.
Fremont, California, National Guard, $2,550,000.
Greene, North Carolina, National Guard.
Harrison, Indiana, Engineers, $3,500,000.
Leach, Maryland, Engineers.
Leavenworth, Kansas, Engineers, $2,600,000.
MacArthur, Texas, National Guard, $6,000,000.
North Jackson, South Carolina, Field Artillery.
Polk, North Carolina, Tank Corps.
Syracuse, N. Y., recruiting, $80,000.
Wheeler, Georgia, National Guard, $8,200,000.
Wadsworth, South Carolina, National Guard, $6,168,000.
Beauregard, Louisiana, National Guard, $4,800,000.
Forrest, Georgia, miscellaneous.
Greenleaf, Georgia, miscellaneous, $8,585,000.
Hancock, Georgia, National Guard, $6,[illegible].
Logan, Texas, National Guard, $8,800,000.
Sheridan, Alabama, National Guard, $2,800,000.

Cantonments the sites of which are leased and which are to be abandoned, and the cost of construction on each, are:

Stuart and Hill, Virginia, embarkation, $16,125,000.
Merritt, New Jersey, embarkation, $14,500,000.
Mills, New York, embarkation, $13,000,000.
Bowie, Texas, National Guard, $8,460,000.
Shelby, Mississippi, National Guard, $5,460,000.

Camp sites now leased and the disposition of which is still under consideration are:

Kenrick, N. J., chemical warfare, $301,422.
Vail, N. J., Signal Corps.

Decision on Aviation Fields.

Flying and balloon fields, the sites of which are owned by the Government, and which are to be retained and the cost of construction on each, are:

Langley Field, Virginia, $6,782,169.
Post Field, Oklahoma, $9,263,000.
Kelly Field No. 1, Texas, $1,923,000.
Rockwell Field, California, $833,000.
Lee Hall, Virginia, $819,150.
Fort Omaha and Fort Crook, Nebraska, $307,662.

Flying and balloon fields under option and to be purchased for military purposes, and the cost of construction on each, together with the price at which the land will be bought, are:

Arcadia Balloon School, California.
Brooks Field, Texas, $1,856,000—$170,378.
Dow Field, Florida, $1,411,637—$5,120.
Carlstrom Field, Florida, $1,193,251—$5,120.
Scott Field, Illinois, $1,787,575—$122,572.
Chanute Field, Illinois, $1,165,023—$268,700.
Ellington Field, Texas, $2,228,991—$102,400.
Kelly Field No. 2, Texas, $2,000,000—$460,800.
March Field, California, $994,077—$64,000.
Mather Field, California, $190,000—$72,038.
Selfridge Field, Michigan, $2,450,482—$100,000.
Post Field, Tennessee, $2,097,070—$68,010.
Souther Field, Georgia, $1,230,997—$25,554.

Fields to be abandoned, with the cost of each, are:

Palm Wine Field, Texas, $268,500.
Mc-Cook Field, Ohio, $710,102.

Fields the sites of which are leased and which are to be retained for temporary storage purposes, and thereafter to be abandoned, follow, with the cost of construction on each:

Barron Field, Texas, $1,264,886.
Call Field, Texas, $1,173,209.
Calruthers Field, Texas, $1,114,811.
Eberts Field, Arkansas, $1,815,840.
Hazlehurst Field, New York, $5,348,873.
Love Field, Texas.
Payne Field, Mississippi, $1,873,918.
Post Field, Texas, $1,114,811.
Taliaferro Field, Texas, $1,569,416.
Taylor Field, Alabama, $1,274,927.
Wilbur Wright Field, Ohio, $1,224,407.
Ourisman Field, Louisiana.

VOTICHENKO IS STRICKEN.

Composer Suffers Heart Attack After Battle with a Shark.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 21.—Sasha Votichenko, the Russian composer, was confined to his apartments here today following a heart attack yesterday while chasing a shark in the gulf stream off Palm Beach. He went deep-sea fishing with William H. D'Esterre, and when five miles off shore a shark took his bait and a lively battle followed in which the fish finally rushed the boat and was harpooned by the Russian.

The boat was a small open craft, and both men realized the danger of having the side broken. The composer became excited, and as he hurled the harpoon, dropped unconscious. The shark, with the harpoon well embedded, dashed away with the boat towing it a half mile before it was killed by rifle fire by attendants in the boat.

A. A. Cook War Finance Counsel.

Alfred A. Cook has been appointed special counsel to the War Finance Corporation to advise with it concerning the problems under consideration with respect to the financing of the railroads.

WILL RENAME PERIODICAL.

The Tammany Times to Change Title After April 15.

Assistant District Attorney Kilroe announced last night that the owners of The Tammany Times, a weekly publication, will change the title name of the paper because of complaints made to the District Attorney's office to the effect that some solicitors of advertisements for the paper had represented that the paper was the official organ of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Kilroe said the editor of the paper, George Feigl, had conferred with him concerning the alleged misrepresentations by solicitors, of which he disclaimed personal knowledge, and had agreed to find a new name for the paper after the issue of the anniversary number on April 15.

Seattle Church Calls Dr. Aked.

Announcement was made here yesterday that an invitation had been extended by the Plymouth Congregational Church of Seattle to the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of this city, to become its pastor. Dr. Aked left New York yesterday for the West where he will make known his decision.

Men's
Boots and Oxfords
Solid Leather
$7.50 upwards
Including Brown Shell
Cordovan Oxfords
at $8.00
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.

Welch's Grapelade Sandwiches

Write for booklet of new recipes specially prepared by cooking experts.

A NEW delicacy for luncheon, a novelty for the evening luncheon, and a joyful surprise for children to take to school are thin bread and butter sandwiches spread with Grapelade.

This new Welch discovery is made from full ripe grapes. It is cooked down with pure sugar to a smooth thick conserve. It isn't grape butter. It isn't grape jam. It is better, more delicious, more dainty.

Try it on the home folks, and then delight your friends with this new "National Spread" for bread, muffins, hot cakes, toast, biscuit.

Of your grocer in two sizes. 15-oz. Glass Jar, 35c.; 25-oz. Enamel-lined Tin, 50c.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

Ask the fountain man for a Grapelade Sundae

The Electric Washing Machine In the Home

The Electric Washing Machine solves the home laundry problem. It is clean, sanitary, saves exhausting labor and does not injure the most delicate fabrics

Its cost of operation is negligible—less than 20 cents a month for the usual family. Washing machines may be purchased on the deferred payment plan

This "Little Servant" is daily at work at our 15th Street and Irving Place Show Rooms

The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600

Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

Address	Telephone	Address	Telephone
424 Broadway	Canal 8600	151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4010
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Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

*Open Until Midnight

The High Signs of Orlando

S-s-s-h! Give heed with eye and ear,—and look sharp, brother, lest you miss it!

See,—that signal flashed by the man with the white mustache and the cigar in his teeth. He's giving you the "O" sign of Orlando!

It's the signal of the mystic order of big smokers,—the exalted sagamores of the witching weed,—they who possess a great secret which they are bound to reveal to brother smokers.

Follow him,—and he'll lead you to the haunts of his fellows—the United Cigar Stores. He'll give the password —"Orlando"—and vanish. That's his secret!

Orlando
The Sign of a Good Cigar

In Orlando we have the secret of an uncommonly good cigar at popular price—a secret that will reveal itself to you the first few puffs. Some say it's the mildness of Orlando—others say it's the original flavor. Quality is the answer of many. All are right, and yet, well, try an Orlando today and learn the secret yourself.

Orlando Favoritas size, 15c Box of 50, $5.00

Orlando comes in ten sizes—6c to 15c. This enables us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you"*

UNITED CIGAR STORES

608 MORE OVERSEAS ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

Reported Total Now Up To 280,046; 192 Dead Named in Latest Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Four army casualty lists, containing 608 names, were given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 274,191, including 4,584 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,855. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 280,046.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 11 killed in action, 7 died of wounds, 54 died of accident, 120 died of disease, 18 wounded to a degree undetermined, 891 slightly wounded, and 7 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 21.	Total.
Killed in action	31,475	11	31,486
Died at sea	732	—	732
Died of wounds	13,332	7	13,339
Died of accident	3,429	54	3,483
Died of disease	21,523	120	21,643
Total	70,491	192	70,683
Wounded	192,837	409	193,246
Missing	5,721	7	5,728
Total	269,049	608	269,657

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LD) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WD) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General. Col. Colonel. Maj. Major. Capt. Captain. Lt. Lieutenant. Sgt. Sergeant. Corp. Corporal. Bgl. Bugler. Mch. Mechanic. Wagn. Wagoner. Mus. Musician. Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BUSHEY, W., 972 67th St., Brooklyn.(WU)
CAHILL, G., 639 Manhattan Av.—Corp.(WL)
COMMERFORD, J., 144 W. 104th St..(DD)
ENGELBRECHT, F., 78 E. 122d St.,...(WL)
FARRELL, V. A., 246 W. 108th St...(WL)
FAY, JOHN, 806 Avenue C.....(WL)
FITZSIMMONS, J. J., 393 Hicks St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
HANRAHAN, J. J., 2149 So. B'vard..(DD)
JACOBOWITZ, A., 543 E. 5th St.....(DA)
KAMMERER, A. T., 490 E. 184th St...(DA)
LEVY, MOSES, 343 E. B'way—Corp...(WL)
McNIFF, FRANK, 554 55th St., B'klyn.(WL)
McNIFF, J. J., 370 Park Av.....(WL)
McNULTY, JOHN, 804 E. 62d St.....(WL)
MacFARLANE, M. N., 749 Purdy St., Astoria .....(WL)
MEADE, F., 134 Water St.....(WL)
MINELLI, N. J., 81 Mott St.....(DA)
MOONEY, E. J., 527 W. 137th St.—Cook.(WL)
MOONEY, P. J., 100 E. 52d St.....(WL)
MORAN, J. F., 940 Gates Av., B'klyn.(WL)
MORAN, W., 606 W. 46th St.....(WL)
MORAN, W. R., 803 2d Av.....(WL)
PIGNATARO, F., 180 West End Av....(WL)
REILLY, J. W., 15 Acorn St., Elmhurst.(WL)
REINISH, M. W., 173 Norfolk St.....(WL)
RIPPERGER, C. W., 397 Academy St., Long Island City—Lt.....(DD)
RINGER, G. M., 2,220 Broadway.....(WL)
SIMON, B., 211 Johnston Av., Bklyn..(WL)
SHERIDAN, E. A., 212 E. 45th St.....(KA)
SIMPSON, C. A., 5,001 7th Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(DD)
STOKER, G. J., 155 E. 83d St.—Sgt....(KA)
TANNENBAUM, J. S., 1,416 Stebbins Av., Corp.....(WL)
WODISCO, TONEY, 104 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
TWOHILL, J. M., 791 2d Av.—Mch....(WL)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BARRY, CHARLES R., Canandaigua...(WL)
BOHAN, M. J., Port Washington.....(WL)
BULKER, CHARLES R., Sodus.....(DD)
CENIELLO, ANTONIO, Rochester.....(WL)
CERRON, JOHN F., Livonia.....(WL)
CLAGG, MICHAEL M., Kings Park.....(WL)
COLDEN, CLINTON L., Syracuse.....(DD)
DEWETT, HAROLD W., Cohoes.....(DD)
LEONARD, B. H., Pierrepont .....(WL)
McCARTHY, W. B., Troy.....(WL)
McCOO, T. A., Watertown.....(WL)
MEYER, GEORGE, Ridgewood.....(WL)
MEYER, WILLIAM H., Middletown....(WL)
MOONEY, J. K., Syracuse.....(WL)
MOORE, CLAY A., Jamestown.....(WL)
MUNROE, JOHN J., Yonkers.....(WL)
O'CONNOR, FRANCIS, Troy.....(WL)
PAGLIA, FRANK, Auburn.....(WL)
REED, HAROLD W., Port Jervis.....(DA)
RIVARDO, REMO, Harrison—Sgt.....(DD)
ROGERS, JOHN W., Westfield.....(KA)
RUSAW, CLARENCE H., Syracuse.....(DA)
SALMON, VERNON W., Waterport....(WL)
SCANDELLA, H. J., Stony Point.....(WL)
SHANLEY, J. F., Westchester.....(WL)
SIMPKINS, RALPH, Hartford—Mch....(DD)
SMITH, E. F., Rochester.....(WL)
SMITH, EUGENE, Syosset.....(MA)
SMITH, JAMES F., Troy.....(WL)
STENANDER, CARL A., Jamestown...(WL)
STEWART, CARL, Jasper.....(DA)
TUBB, C. B., Rochester—Mch.....(WL)
URNIARCZ, ALEXANDER, Herkimer..(WL)
WHITEHEAD, C. L., Walden.....(DA)

ALABAMA.

AMBERS, ABE, Montgomery.....(DD)
BUSBEE, HARVEY G., Wadley.....(DD)
ELLIS, TURNER, Coffee Springs—Corp.(DD)
GREENE, CECIL E., Selma.....(DA)
MATHEWS, WILLIE, Mobile.....(DA)

ARKANSAS.

BOLLINGER, E. V., Little Rock.....(DD)
HOLMES, NUARY, August.....(DD)
McPEAK, ROBERT K., Democrat—Mch.(DD)
MACK, EDDIE, Pine Bluffs—Bgl.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

EVANS, MAUD, Fort Jones—Nurse.....(DD)
McELROY, J. W., Berkeley—Lt.....(KA)
MANSFIELD, ROY B., Elk Grove—Sgt....(DD)
STEPHENSON, GALE, San Diego—Sgt.(DD)

COLORADO.

GOODMAN, J. W., Colorado Springs—Corp.....(DD)
NABHER, GEORGE E., Denver.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

DAVIS, LOUIS, Bridgeport.....(WL)
LEWIS, ROBERT, New Haven.....(WL)
McCARTHY, HENRY J., Waterbury....(WL)
McNIERNEY, WILLIAM, New Haven..(WL)
NAGY, JOSEPH C., Torrington.....(DA)
PARK, JOSEPH M., New Haven—Lt....(WU)
PETRASK, FRANK, New Britain.....(WL)
POTE, ROBERT, Bristol.....(DA)
ROBERTS, LEON R., Plainfield—Sgt...(DD)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOLMES, MATHEW, Washington.....(DD)

FLORIDA.

EVANS, ERNEST, Micanopy.....(DD)
HAGLER, JESSE, Marianna.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

ADAMS, JOE K., Atlanta.....(DD)
JUDGE, LAWRENCE R., Cecil.....(DA)
WITHOFT, JOHN F., Fort Valley—Chauffeur .....(DD)

IDAHO.

BILLIPS, Clarence F., Hope.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

BARNDS, LEO, Freeport.....(DD)
BOWERS, WILLIAM, Rockford—Wagn.(DD)
BUREL, ARTHUR, Chicago.....(DD)
GERACY, W. J., Chicago—Corp.....(DD)
GORGEN, PETER, Chicago—Mch.....(KA)
HACKMAN, EDWARD G., Peoria.....(DA)
HILL, THEODORE, Leland—Corp.....(DD)
HUTCHINSON, H. L., Chicago—Sgt....(DD)
JEBSEN, C. W., La Molle—Cook.....(DD)
KENNEY, E. B., Chicago.....(DD)
KING, EDWARD B., Chicago—Sgt.....(DD)
KIRSHENBAUM, WILLIAM, Chicago..(DA)
LEBOR, JOSEPH V., Hennepin.....(DA)
McCORDIC, F. L., Chicago—Lt.....(DA)
MACER, PETER T., Aurora—Corp.....(DD)
PRIHODA, J. A., Chicago—Sgt.....(DD)
SLATTERY, M. E., Chicago—Corp.....(DD)

INDIANA.

GINSBERG, MYER, Terre Haute—Cook.(DD)
MacKALL, W., Lynnville—Wagn.....(DD)
PACHMAYR, FRANK J., Kokomo.....(KA)

IOWA.

AASE, IVAR, Des Moines.....(DD)
BALLER, JOSEPH A., Lewis.....(DD)
HARRINGTON, G. C., Manchester.....(DA)
KIRK, R. H., Dunlap.....(DD)
SANDRY, H. H., New Albin.....(KA)
TRUMBULL, W. S., Cogan—Lt.....(DA)
WELLS, W. L., Keokuk.....(DA)

KENTUCKY.

HAWES, W. D., Wickliffe.....(DA)
PARKER, J. E., Gray.....(DA)

LOUISIANA.

GENEROUS, LOUIS, Bellers.....(DA)
HERBERT, MARCELUS, Burtville.....(DA)

MAINE.

HARLOW, E. M., Norway.....(DD)

MARYLAND.

BARRETT, H. E., Baltimore.....(DD)
CROWL, H. W., Baltimore—Corp.....(DD)
JACOBS, C. W., Frederick—Corp.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

COUSINS, JACOB, Chelsea—Corp.....(DA)
FARRELL, JOHN J., Lynn.....(DD)
FITZGERALD, MICHAEL J., Milford.(DD)
GREEN, ARTHUR W., Lawrence.....(DA)
LYONS, DENNIS F., Marlboro—Sergt.(DA)
SPRAGUE, HERBERT C., Pittsfield..(DA)

MICHIGAN.

HENDRICK, RODGER C., Saginaw...(DD)
KREFT, VICTOR W., Detroit.....(DA)
POST, J., Grand Rapids—Corp.....(DD)
REINHART, JOHN, St. Joseph—Corp...(DD)

MINNESOTA.

ERICKSON, ERICK O., Badger.....(DD)
HEIM, HARRY R., Minneapolis—Lt...(DD)
GILES, BERT M., Elmore—Sgt.....(DD)
GUSTAFSON, HERMAN, Monticello...(DA)
JACOBSON, OSCAR, Little Falls.....(DA)
KOENIG, AUG. WM., Barnesville.....(DA)
PETERSON, HAROLD, Duluth—Corp...(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

BROWN, JAKE, Darling.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

BAKER, ROBERT, St. Louis—Capt....(DD)
BEUDE, JOHN A., Pevely.....(DD)
LEWIS, ROBERT M., Fredericktown...(DA)
LIPPER, WALTER A., Wyaconda.....(DA)
SPRY, WALKER, Boonville—Corp.....(KA)

MONTANA.

JETTE, ALCIDE, Missoula—Wagn.....(DD)
PEDERSON, PEDER, Keppen—Corp.....(DD)

NEBRASKA.

GEREN, THOMAS J., Heartwell.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

DU BOIS, CAMILLE, Plainfield—Sgt..(DD)
EDWARDS, HAROLD, Chrome.....(WL)
ELLIS, JAMES A., Hamburg.....(WL)
FICKA, WILLIAM T., Jersey City.....(WL)
GRAY, WILLIAM G., Bogota.....(DD)
KELLINGTON, JAS. A., Clarksburg...(DA)
McCARTHY, FRANCIS, Newark.....(WL)
MacFARLANE, JOS. S., Perth Amboy..(WL)
OULTON, LEO M., Weehawken.....(DA)
PIOTRASKI, DAVID, Trenton—Cook...(WL)
REILLY, MAURICE E., Jersey City...(WL)
REILLY, RICHARD G., Bound Brook..(WL)
SERICO, FELIX, Newark.....(WL)
STEFFINS, HARRY C., Jersey City...(WL)
TUSKINSKY, STAN, Passaic.....(WL)

NEW MEXICO.

VAUGHAN, LEON B., Raton.....(KA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

HOLL, GEORGE, Clinton.....(DD)
JENNINGS, BEAMAN, Cullasaja.....(DD)
JONES, LEANDER, Cremo.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

GEYER, J. M., Sheyenne.....(DA)
JOHNSON, C. M., Milton.....(DA)
SUNDE, P. O., Fargo—Sgt.....(DD)
THOMPSON, L. J., Cavalier.....(KA)

OHIO.

BINKLEY, E. H., Columbus.....(DD)
BISHOFBERGER, J. E., Springfield—Cook.....(DD)
BUDD, G. J., Westville.....(DD)
DWYER, J. C., Cleveland.....(DD)
EVANGELIN, F. D., Cleveland.....(KA)
GORE, J. J., Cleveland.....(DA)
GUTHRIE, W. A., Lima.....(DD)
JONES, E. P., Mansfield—Capt.....(DD)
McVAY, FRANK, Bliss Ash.....(DA)
PALERMO, CHARLES, Cleveland.....(DA)
PAYNE, C. O., Wilgus—Wagn.....(DD)
PIFER, L. H., Rockford.....(DA)

OKLAHOMA.

POOL, FRANK, Fairview—Cook.....(DD)
WARD, WILLIAM, Perry—Corp.....(DD)

OREGON.

FLINT, W. R., Portland.....(DD)
KUKENDALL, J. E., Eugene—Capt...(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTPETER, ELIAS U., Irwin—Cook...(DD)
BEAN, CHARLES W., Reading—Corp...(DD)
BILLERA, VINCENZO, Norristown.....(DD)
DUGGAN, ARTHUR J., Bradford—Sgt..(DD)
FORTNER, HARRY E., Philadelphia...(DD)
HAAG, WILLIAM H., Reading.....(DD)
HEISER, HERBERT C., Hesleton.....(DA)
HOOVER, JACOB, Defiance.....(DD)
JOHNSON, GUST M., McKeesport.....(DD)
JONES, BERT R., Erie.....(DD)
KELEHAN, CHAS. J., Philadelphia...(DA)
KELLY, CHARLES J., Philadelphia...(DA)
KREAMER, W. C., Jerseytown—Lt....(DD)
McANDREWS, T. F., Luzerne—Sgt....(DD)
PARSON, R. C., Ambridge—Capt.....(DD)
WINNALS, W. E., Philadelphia.....(DW)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHAVIS, FADO, North.....(DD)
GRANT, CHARLIE, Hendersonville...(DD)
LILLIENTHAL, JOHN F., Charleston—Wagr.....(DD)
LIVINGSTON, HARRY, North.....(DA)
SIMMONS, WILLIAM, Charleston.....(KA)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ARTZ, HENRY W., Mina.....(DD)
HAMPTON, GLENN C., Nemo.....(DD)
SWIFT, ALBERT O., Langford—Sgt...(DD)
WATERHOUSE, G. C., Sturgis—Corp...(DD)

TENNESSEE.

BOWMAN, GEO., Johnson City—Cook..(DD)
FLATT, SIDNEY, Haydenburg.....(DD)
HARVEY, MARK, Dunlap.....(DA)
JAMISON, ELLIS, McEwin.....(DA)
PETERSON, G. C., Caryville—Corp...(DD)

TEXAS.

BILLO, ALFRED, Eckert.....(KA)
CARLQUIST, WALTER, El Campo.....(DD)
DYESS, CHESTER E., Bryan.....(DD)
GALLOWAY, C. M., San Saba.....(DD)
GEARENT, THOMAS, Beaumont.....(DD)
GRAY, JOHNSON, Gainsmore.....(DD)
GRAY, ROBERT H., Olney.....(DD)
GRIFFIN, TOMMIE, Dennison.....(DD)
JOHNSON, FRANK, Frankston.....(DD)
McDANIEL, L. R., Conroe—Sgt. Maj...(DD)

UTAH.

HIATT, ALTON, Enterprise.....(DA)

VIRGINIA.

AFARIAN, HABOUTUN, Richmond....(DD)
BAILEY, JUNIUS, Wakefield.....(DD)
BRANCH, HENRY, Monroe.....(DD)
EPPS, JAMES, Chamberland.....(DD)
JENKINS, ROBERT L., Fredericksburg.(DA)

WASHINGTON.

HILL, ARTHUR, Everett.....(DA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

HART, ALVA THEODORE, Maxwell...(DA)
HIGHLEY, PETER WILLIS, Calcutta..(DA)
KIGER, EARL W., Glovergap.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

BEGLINGER, H. A., Oshkosh—Capt...(DD)
BERG, HARRY E., Barron—Sgt.....(DD)
FERSENDEN, WILLARD, Edgerton....(KA)
HAABL, JOHN, Milladora.....(DD)
JORGENSON, THOMAS E., Amery.....(DD)
SMITH, HENRY, West De Pere.....(KA)
WILES, FRANK E., Palmyra—Hrs.....(DD)
WINIECKI, FRANK, New Franken.....(DA)

NO HOME ADDRESS GIVEN.

BABONAS, JOSEPH—Hrs.....(DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Prev. Reptd.	Reptd. Reptd.
ASH, G. E., 650 Halsey St., Bklyn.	(KA)	(MA)
CONTE, T., V., 1,494 Gates Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
KESSEL, A. N., 138 Calyer St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(WS)
McMAHON, W. M., 41 Junction Av., Corona, L.	(KA)	(MA)
MARQUARDT, J., 441 W. 45th	(WU)	(MA)
MARSHALL, H. A., 545 Bedford Av., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
MIRS, RUDOLPH, 324 E. 72d	(RD)	(KA)
SHARP, E. C., 315 W. 79th St.	(Sick)	(MA)
STEMITIS, W., 6 Columbus Av.	(WU)	(MA)
TIRELLI, V., 400 E. 183d St.	(KA)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

LANG, HENRY C., Buffalo	(Sick)	(MA)
MARCOTT, W., Carthage—Corp.	(WU)	(MA)
MIKELSON, S., East Stillwater	(RD)	(KA)
PIOTROWSKI, JOSEPH A., De-psw	(Erroneously)	(DW)
SLEICHNIK, A. N., Troy—Corp.	(WU)	(MA)
SULLIVAN, W. M., Binghamton	(Sick)	(MA)
WHIPPLE, J. E., Warrensburg—Corp.	(Erroneously)	(KA)

OTHER STATES.

ANANIA, L., Martins Ferry, Ohio	(DW)	(MA)
BELL, F. F., Philadelphia, Penn.	(DW)	(MA)
BOWMAN, C. L., Menominee, Mich.	(KA)	(MA)
CARTER, J., Cornwall, Eng.	(MA)	(D)
COLLIER, F. B., Rowesville, S. C.	(KA)	(WS)
DESSELLES, G., Cotonport, La.	(RD)	(KA)
DIARON, N. Toledo, Ohio	(WU)	(KA)
DUNCOMBE, C. V., Rockford, Ill.—Sgt.	(RD)	(DW)
DURHAM, O. F., Naponee, Neb.	(KA)	(MA)
ENGLE, J. D., Monaca, Penn.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
EVANS, C. E., Rio, W. Va.	(KA)	(MA)
FARMER, J. R., Dorneyville, La.	(DW)	(MA)
FLYNN, W. J., Oil City, Penn.—Lt.	(DW)	(D)
LOVE, E. A., Prescott, Ariz.—Lt.	(DW)	(MA)
McCANN, F. H., Paxton, Texas	(D)	(MA)
McCARTHY, D., Chicago, Ill.—Corp.	(RD)	(D)
McGUIRE, P. F., South Amboy, N. J.	(RD)	(M
MAHER, W., Jersey City, N. J.	(WU)	(MA)
MARLOWE, H. E., Verona, Penn.—Corp.	(D)	(MA
SCOTT, F. C., Detroit, Mich.—Corp.	(MA)	(D)
SHAFTO, C., Asbury Park, N. J.—Corp.	(Sick)	(M
SKUROW, H. J., Chicago, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
SMITH, C., Hillsboro, Texas	(D)	(MA)
SMITH, HENRY, Mishawaka, Ind.	(Erroneously)	(DW)
STEPHENSON, W. B., San Francisco, Cal.—Lt.	(KA)	(D)
STOK, G. W., De Kalb, Ill.	(WS)	(KA)
STROMMEN, N. M., Minneapolis, Minn.	(KA)	(D)
TROBEL, C. D., Torrington, Conn.	(Sick)	(MA)

TROOPS SOUND FOR HOME.

War Department's Schedule of Transports Sailing from France.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Transport sailings with troops returning from France were announced today by the War Department as follows:

The Mani is due at New York March 30 with the Field and Staff Headquarters, machine gun and supply companies; medical detachment and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M of the 146th Infantry, (37th Division,) the majority of the men in these units being en route to Camp Sherman. On board also are casual companies of colored troops for New Jersey, South Carolina and Illinois, the Headquarters of the 73d Infantry Brigade and five convalescent detachments. Brig. Gen. Sanford E. Stanbery, commanding the 73d Brigade, is among the casual officers on board.

La Touraine, due at New York about March 28, has on board four casual companies composed of men from various localities.

The Arizonian is due at New York April 2 with the mobile ordnance detachment, Park Battery, medical detachment, motor section headquarters and Truck Companies A, B, E and F of the 5th Coast Artillery Park and the 640th, 257th, 801st, 43d, 37th, 174th, 172d, 19th, 21st, 30th, 31st and 33d Aero Squadrons.

The Madawaska, due at Charleston, S. C., April 1, has the Headquarters 30th Division, headquarters detachment, postal detachment 30th Division; 105th Train Headquarters, medical and ordnance detachments; Headquarters Troop, 30th Division; Headquarters 2d and 3d Battalions, sanitary detachment, 3d Battalion, Companies G, H, I, K, L and M of the 117th Infantry; Regimental and 1st Battalion Headquarters, headquarters supply and machine gun companies, medical detachment and Companies A, B, C and D of the 119th Infantry. Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison, commanding the 30th Division, is on board. Practically all troops on this ship are en route to Camp Jackson, S. C.

The transport Henderson, due at New York March 31, has on board 1,111 convalescent officers and men, a detachment of Base Hospital 22, and casual companies for New York and Massachusetts.

The battleship Kansas is due at Newport News April 1 with the 1st Battalion Headquarters, medical detachment and Companies A, B and C of the 112th Engineers, (37th Division,) en route for Camp Sherman and Camp Meade; detachments of the 146th Infantry, (37th Division,) en route for Camps Meade, Lee, Gordon and Greene, and a few casuals and naval enlisted men.

The battleship Georgia, due at Newport News April 1, has on board the Field and Staff, Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion Headquarters, ordnance and medical detachments and Companies D, E and F of the 112th Engineers, the majority of the men in these units being assigned to Camp Sherman. On board also are detachments of the 146th Infantry, (37th Division,) en route to Camps Greene, Lee and Bowie; detachments of the 146th Infantry and a few casuals.

The transport Liberator sailed from St. Nazaire March 19 for New York, and has on board the Headquarters 3d Battalion and Companies E, F, K, L and M of the 365d Infantry, (91st Division,) en route for Camp Kearny, and a casual company for Georgia.

Organizations announced today as assigned to early convoy included Base Hospital 84 and Evacuation Hospitals 3 and 7.

DIABETIC Bread

ABSOLUTELY STARCH, LESS and Sugarless—can be made easily in any home from

LISTERS DIABETIC FLOUR

—a peculiarly different Diabetic Flour, delicately flavored, self-rising—put up in small boxes, one for each day. Makes Diabetic Bread, Cookies, Noodles, Pancakes, delicious in taste and very easily digested. A perfect and unusually sustaining food for the diabetic.

One Month's Supply, $4.85
Fifteen Days' Supply, $2.75

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Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

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Hair and its Preservation—3rd reprint.
Loss of Hair and the Quartz-lamp Treatment (translation).
Baldness, its causes, its prevention and its treatment—Second reprint.
$2.00 each (postage extra). All booksellers.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Wholesome, nourishing, appetizing and economical

Beans are a food which, while always nourishing and satisfying, depend upon the baking to make them appetizing. That is why you should never ask for "Baked Beans," but always for

HEINZ OVEN BAKED BEANS

because Heinz Baked Beans are baked, really baked with dry heat in ovens. It is this baking that gives them their appetizing taste, that makes the beans the delicious dish they should be, but which they never are unless really baked.

Heinz Baked Beans are easily prepared, wholesome, nourishing, appetizing and economical.

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)
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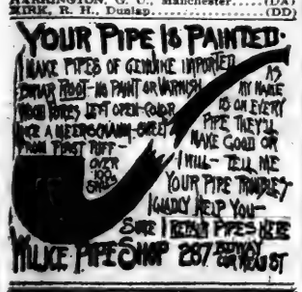
One of the 57 Varieties



On account of going abroad will sell my
SIMPLEX LANDAULET
Halbrook body, finely upholstered. Lately overhauled. In fine condition.
Telephone Circle 3747.

Tobacco War!

BULLETIN NO. 2

PROFITS to the retailer on established brands have always been small.

Within the past ten days, as a result of the cut-rate war being waged by two large retail concerns, in the form of cash and premium reductions, even these small profits are practically being wiped out on many items.

The Liggett Stores were reluctant to engage in this fight, because we believe in the policy of selling reputable merchandise on a fair profit basis, and in a proper consideration for the rights of others engaged in a large and legitimate industry.

We are confronted with facts, however, and we have a determination to see to it that our rights, and the rights of thousands of other legitimate dealers, are not invaded by the use of such obvious, time-worn and out-of-date tactics.

If we may judge by the past, the motive which precipitated this trade war was a desire to serve the selfish interest of some particular corporation or group of men, and to acquire quickly and unfairly the trade of competitors, some of whom may not be financially able to live for any length of time against such destructive competition.

In continuing the deep cuts indicated below, we mean to serve notice on the aggressors that, whatever their purpose, so far as the Liggett Stores are concerned, "THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

HELMARS
10's....12c | 50's....58c
20's....23c | 100's..$1.15

CAMELS
20's....14c

MELACHRINOS
Plain and Cork.
10's....15c | 20's....30c

FATIMAS
20's....17c

MURADS
10's....15c | 20's....30c

LUCKY STRIKE
20's....14c

Liggett's THE SAFE DRUG STORES

PREPARE TO RECEIVE MEN OF THE 27TH

Troops from the Surrounding Camps Will Begin to Arrive Tomorrow for Parade.

BROOKLYN PLANS GREETING

107th Infantry and 105th Machine Gun Battalion Will March Up Fifth Avenue on Monday.

Units of the 27th Division will begin arriving in the city tomorrow in preparation for their triumphal parade up Fifth Avenue on Tuesday, and upon the issuance of orders for the movement of the troops the Mayor's Committee of Welcome began to rush its work on the plans for the reception. Clerks in the committee headquarters in the Hall of Records worked until midnight mailing tickets to relatives of the soldiers and answering questions about the parade.

Among the units to be moved tomorrow are those comprising parts of the old National Guard regiments from Brooklyn. It is the desire of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee and the State Guard regiments to welcome the returning soldiers on Sunday afternoon, so that ample time will be left for preparation for the parade in Brooklyn on the following day. It is expected that all the Brooklyn units will be in their old armories before 6 o'clock tomorrow evening.

The troops from Brooklyn stationed at Camp Mills will detrain at Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, and march or ride on the elevated lines to the armories, where preparations will have been made for their reception and entertainment. Under these orders the units that will move are the 106th Infantry, complete; the Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, and the 105th Artillery Regiment; also the 104th Machine Gun Battalion. The 106th Machine Gun Battalion, composed of units from the old 1st New York Cavalry, also will move from Camp Merritt tomorrow. It will be transported to Jersey City on the ferry and thence ferried to Manhattan. It will take the subway from the Wall Street Station to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Others Coming Monday.

Other troops will arrive in the city on Monday morning. Those at Camp Mills will detrain at Long Island City and take the ferry to the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and thence they will march or take the most convenient elevated lines to their armories. The 108th infantry, the 54th Brigade Headquarters, the 107th Sanitary Train, and the 102d Supply Train will come in from Camp Merritt on the Fort Lee Ferry and take the subway to armories assigned to them. The 104d Field Signal Battalion will be landed by Government ferries at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, and it will march to the 71st Regiment Armory.

Although the arrangements announced yesterday made no provision for the arrival of two battalions of the 107th Infantry tomorrow so that the Second Battalion may pass in review in Central Park at the exercises attending the conferring of the military medals, some schedule to be announced today will arrange at least for the transportation of the Second Battalion. It will be quartered in the 7th Regiment Armory.

Major General Dnkel Appleton announced yesterday the personnel of his staff and full plans for the reception of the 107th Infantry by the Veterans' Association and the 7th State Guard Regiment. After the 107th has been assembled here on Monday it will parade up Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Sixty-sixth Street, with the Veterans' Association and the 7th State Guards as escort. A reviewing party will be stationed at the Union League Club. The hour of the parade will be announced later by General Appleton. The 105th Machine Gun Battalion, composed of units from old Squadron A, also will parade up Fifth Avenue on Monday about noon, on its way to the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

Wounded to be in Line.

The Red Cross announced yesterday that its plans for the transportation of the wounded on the day of the parade were complete. Of 1,253 men to be transported only six pleaded that they were too ill to ride in the parade or to ride to Fifth Avenue to witness it. About 300 of these men will march in the parade, at least part of the distance, about 900 will ride in automobiles and the others will take stationary positions and review the regiments. About 5,500 men from other divisions also will be transported by the Red Cross, and lunches and drinks will be placed in all the automobiles.

All the wounded who are coming into the city to be the guests of the War Camp Community Service for the parade also are being transported by the Red Cross. Wounded soldiers will be billeted in all the fifty-one units of the service, and meals and lunches will be provided for them. More than 700 from hospitals in nearby cities will arrive before Monday.

Officers who are editing the Gas Attack, the official magazine of the 27th Division, learned yesterday that the rule of the Mayor's Committee against venders also would apply to the Red Cross women who were to have sold the magazine in the municipal grandstand during the parade. Plans had been made for the sale of the magazine, but when the co-operation of the Mayor's Committee was sought, the ruling was made that even this activity was in favor of the commercialism that it had been desired to avoid. The ruling of the committee was approved at General O'Ryan's headquarters, and the magazine will not be sold in the stands.

The Towel of Jewels, at the entrance to the grandstands at Sixtieth Street, was illuminated for the first time last night, and will remain alight every night until after the parade. Governor Smith, ex-Governor Whitman, Borough President Dowling, Grover Whalen, secretary to the Mayor, and several officers from the 27th Division were present when the electricity was switched on. It attracted crowds in Fifth Avenue for several hours. The decoration cost $40,000, and contains 30,000 glass crystals. The coats-of-arms of the allied nations are presented in colors. Searchlights are placed near it to aid the display.

W. W. ATTERBURY RETURNS.

Arrives from France with Other Railroad Men on Giuseppe Verdi.

The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi arrived yesterday from Genoa and Marseilles with 1,923 American officers and men who were chiefly transportation and railroad men who had been working in France under Major Gen. W. W. Atterbury, former Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There were also several United States naval officers on the Giuseppe Verdi, thirty-two Y. M. C. A. workers, eleven army nurses, and a number of casual officers.

There were several casual detachments of United States marines on the Giuseppe Verdi whose time of service had expired. Among them was Private Lester Bergman of the 18th Company, 5th Marines, of Broadway and 168th Street, who was wounded at Verdun on March 29, 1918, and again on June 12 while leading four men in an attack upon a machine-gun nest at Belleau Wood. He wears the Croix de Guerre and has been recommended for the D. S. C. There was a party of six nurses from Bellevue, headed by Miss Katherine C. De Long, who had been serving in a hospital at Milan.

Lieutenant Harold Forshay, 624 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, a member of the 96th Aero Squadron, told the reporters how his observer, Lieutenant Paul J. O'Donnell of Washington, D. C., was killed on Sept. 26 while they were on a bombing expedition in the Meuse sector, near Verdun.

"We had started out in the morning with five others," said Lieutenant Forshay.

"We were attacked by a squadron of Fokker planes. Suddenly I heard O'Donnell's machine gun stop and turned to find that he had been shot through both legs and was fainting from loss of blood. A moment later he collapsed. The Germans above, seeing me alone, swooped down like vultures. O'Donnell revived and fired at the nearest plane, making a lucky shot, which sent the German down to the ground. O'Donnell then collapsed again and I made for the airdrome, but it was too late. When the surgeons went to examine him he was dead. Paul's family received his D. S. C."

OLD ASTOR LIBRARY FOR 77TH.

Division Association Announces Plans for Clubhouse.

The lease of the old Astor Library building, at Lafayette and Eighth Streets, as a temporary clubhouse for the men of the 77th Division, was announced yesterday at a meeting of the 77th Division Association, at 189 Madison Avenue. Major Archibald J. Thacher of the 306th Regiment said that the use of the building was assured until Feb. 1, 1920, and said that a better clubhouse might be built on the site after that date.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning and Major S. Fullerton Weaver, advance officer of the 77th Division, told of the plans of the 77th Division and of the idea for the building of a new clubhouse with funds to be raised among the members of the regimental auxiliaries. S. R. Berthon, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the association, said he was sure that the association need not go beyond the members of the auxiliaries to provide funds to carry out its plans for the clubhouse.

Major Weaver said that the official information at the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken was that the 77th would sail from France about April 24, and that use of German boats might make the return earlier.

POLICE IDENTIFY TYLER.

Detective Sees Bank Murder Suspect at St. Louis.

A telegram from a Brooklyn policeman at St. Louis confirming the identification made of a prisoner there as I. Roy Tyler, wanted here on a general alarm sent out for his arrest as a suspect in the murders and robbery at the East Brooklyn Savings Bank on Dec. 13, was received last night by Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey, in charge of the Detective Bureau. The message, which was sent by Detective Bernard Dowd of the Brooklyn Bureau, read:

"I have seen Tyler and he offers to surrender to the New York police. Prisoner says he will not fight extradition and will voluntarily go to Brooklyn and face any charge that may be made."

Previous to the receipt of this information Assistant District Attorney Albert Conway of Brooklyn had started for St. Louis, carrying with him the necessary extradition papers for presentation to the Governor of Missouri to get custody of the suspect. At that time District Attorney Lewis of Brooklyn said he had not received positive proof that the man arrested as Frank H. McCann was Tyler, the escaped convict of Rochester, and Conway had been instructed to make certain of the identification before taking proceedings to extradite the prisoner.

The information from Dowd appears to establish the identity of the suspect, and came as a surprise, as it was thought at Police Headquarters that Dowd could not reach St. Louis so quickly. Both he and Detective William Roddy had been trailing Tyler through the West, and Deputy Commissioner Lahey had directed both to go to St. Louis when the arrest was reported.

Deputy Commissioner Lahey said that a description and fingerprints of Tyler's companion under arrest, who had described himself as Dr. Ralph T. Harding, had already been mailed at St. Louis. There were two gunmen in the Brooklyn bank murders, one "tall," who is suspected to have been the convict. The identity of the other is yet unknown. Further information concerning the two women prisoners, one of whom claims to be Tyler's wife, is also expected to arrive today.

BELGIAN REFUGEES TO PAY.

Found Prosperity in England, but Ignored Income Levy Order.

LONDON, March 14. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Belgian refugees who fled to England at the beginning of the war have made their residence profitable, according to testimony in court at Hempstead, where a number of them appeared today to answer to the charge of not paying their income tax.

Women, it was testified, made as much as $1,500 a year, while it was not uncommon for men to earn from $2,500 to $3,500. None of the fifty Belgians summoned before the court had taken any notice of the order to pay their income tax, and the court ordered that they make amends "forthwith."

"Thais" Again, with Mme. Farrar.

Massenet's "Thais" was sung at the Metropolitan last evening with Mme. Farrar in the title rôle, Mr. Whitehill as Athanael, Mr. Diaz, and others as before. It was the opera's fourth performance and Mr. Monteux conducted. This afternoon "L'Amore dei Tre Re" will be sung for the first time this season, and tonight Signor Caruso will celebrate his jubilee with a house sold out for $25,000. Besides the gift of a city flag from the officials present, there will be silver wreaths and testimonials from the Metropolitan Directors and from Caruso's companions on the stage.

Drama League to Give a Supper.

The New York Drama League will give an entertainment and a supper at the Hotel Commodore on Sunday night, March 30, for members and their guests. On the program will be a Japanese Noh play by Catharine Du Pont and Douglas Crane, and numbers by J. H. Brewer, Georges Flateau, and Beatrice Herford. Rupert Hughes will be toastmaster, and addresses will be made by Louis Calvert, Louis K. Anspacher, Sheldon Cheney, and others.

Mary Kent, Contralto, Gives Recital

Mary Kent, a church contralto of Detroit, who as Marie Van Essen has sung in opera and concert with success, appeared yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall in her first local recital, assisted at the piano by Richard Hageman of the Metropolitan. She sang Gluck's air from "Orpheus" and others of Falconieri arranged by Pietro Floridia, as well as modern French and Italian songs and American pieces by Carpenter, Homer, Brockway, and Schindler.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"A New Girl," a musical piece by Anne Caldwell and Jerome Kern, will be produced in the near future by Charles B. Dillingham.

"The Doubter's Faith," a new play by Butler Davenport, will be acted at the Bramhall Playhouse for the first time on Thursday night of next week.

Harry Lauder will bring his tour of this country to an end at Omaha on April 1 and will sail for Australia on April 8.

A performance of the Shakespeare Playhouse "Hamlet," with Walter Hampden as the Prince, will be given before Yale students at the Shubert Theatre in New Haven on the afternoon of April 4.

Katherine Emmett will join Ruth Chatterton's company next Monday in Pittsburgh. Miss Chatterton is appearing in "Moonshine and Honeysuckle," hitherto known as "The Merrie Month of May."

Carnegie Hall, Sat., Mar. 29, at 8:15
THE ISADORA
Duncan Dancers
and
George Copeland
PIANIST
Seats 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50, at Hall and Van Hugo Musical Soc., 220 West 42d St.

OPERA TICKETS CARUSO Seats for today list. All operas. Subscription boxes sold. 1451 B'way. (40-41 St.) Phones Bryant 7877-8. Mon. Eve., Wagner, with Fremstad.

WILL TO VICTORY WON THE WAR, SAYS FOCH

Declares France Must Secure the Rhine Frontier or Have Fought in Vain.

PARIS, March 21.—Marshal Foch was reminded today that March 21 was the anniversary of the beginning of the great German offensive toward Amiens, and was asked by Jules Sauerwein of Le Matin to explain by what methods the Marshal had turned the offensive into a German defeat. The allied generalissimo replied:

"You ask me to tell you in a few words. Victories are won by science, that is true, but also by faith. When one has faith, one does not retire; one stops the enemy where one finds him.

"You tell me that I gave victory to France. It was our admirable soldiers who gave it. I have but one merit, that of never despairing."

The writer asked the Marshal if his strategic science was a doctrine that could be taught or if it was rather not the faculty "to divine and improvise—called genius."

"Strategic science," said Marshal Foch, "can be acquired, but it is not a coup of formulas or a set of principles. It is a knowledge which the chief must make part of himself, so that it will guide all his decisions. This mental discipline can be gained by a study of history and by a study of concrete examples. It must leave the mind of the commander so open that he acts on accurate information and not on preconceived ideas and hypotheses. But the most brilliant qualities of intelligence are nothing without the will to victory.

"The battle won is the battle in which one refuses to admit one's self beaten, because the army is to the chief what the sword is to the soldier. Its value lies in the hand that wields it."

"We signed the armistice, in spite of the certainty of crushing the German armies, to avoid killing one more man and because it gave us everything necessary to a French victory."

Asked about the fixing of peace boundaries, Marshal Foch said:

"The Rhine is our only good line of defense. I do not demand annexation, but if we do not secure that military frontier we will have fought in vain."

O'LEARY'S JURY LOCKED UP.

Defendant in Conspiracy Case Spends Night in Tombs.

The jury considering the case of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who for the last six weeks has been on trial in the Federal Court charged with having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the draft law, was locked up for the night at 11 o'clock last night. At that hour the jury had been unable to reach a verdict after deliberating more than twelve hours. In the course of its deliberations the jury at no time asked for additional instructions from Judge A. N. Hand, nor did it in any other way communicate with him.

Judge Hand's charge to the jury, which was delivered yesterday morning, lasted one and one-half hours. The defense made sixty specific requests concerning matters to be incorporated in the charge, twenty-four of which were disallowed.

After the jury had retired O'Leary was taken into the Marshal's office, where he remained throughout the day and until the jury was locked up last night. He was then taken to his cell in the Tombs. A large crowd remained about the courtroom in order to be present in the event a verdict was returned. The jury will report to Judge Hand at 10 o'clock this morning.

Jewish Folk Songs at Columbia.

Elisabeth Gutman will sing Jewish folksongs before the Intercollegiate Menorah Association of Columbia University in Earl Hall this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The soprano gave similar recitals in a series last Winter at universities throughout the middle West.

Footprints of Disease

From sore throat to tuberculosis—from grippe to pneumonia—the germs of all kinds of communicable disease gain entrance to office, store, and factory.

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Lysol Toilet Soap
Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream
Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

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WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Mat. Today at 2. Winter Garden's Mid-Winter Extravaganza. Monte Cristo, Jr. Sunday Night Concert. A MIGHTY BILL OF MERRYMAKERS.

CENTURY ROOF. Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL. A SENSATION—Photo Col. 4000

BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON. Beg. MON. EVE., MAR. 24. Seats Now. Shubert's Dramatic Mirror Success. "A Burgomaster of Belgium" with an all-English company. Special Mat. Next Tuesday, 2 P. M.

BOOTH Thes., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

ELTINGE Seats Now. Sunday Night Jazz Concert. Chef Club Orchestra.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. SPECIAL MAT. NEXT TUES. at 3. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Tellaferro

SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats Today & Wed., 2:15. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE. George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

TOBY'S BOW. COMEDY Thea., 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20.

SELWYN HITS. JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR. Selwyn Theatre W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Moves Next Monday to Manhattan Opera House. TEA for THREE. Maxine Elliot's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Extra "Victory" Mat. Next Tues. at 2.

SELWYN THEATRE Next Mon. SEATS NOW. SPECIAL "TUMBLE IN" A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. Extra "Victory" Mat. Next Tues. at 2.

PARK Columbus Circle, 5902. Phone 8590 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mat., 2:15. SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS. Matinee Today, 2:15. Last Time. ROBIN HOOD. Tonight; also Next Mon., Wed., Fri. Evs. and Sat. Mat. PATIENCE. Next Tues. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. MIKADO. Orville Harrold, Jefferson de Angelis, Wm. Danforth, Herbert Waterous, Bertram Peacock, Kitty Condon, Blanche Duffield, Gladys Caldwell.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 3 WEEKS. Mats. Today & Wed. JOHN BARRYMORE in SHAKESPEARE'S REDEMPTION. NEXT THURS. AFTERNOON AT 2:30. WALTER HAMPDEN-HAMLET. "THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."—J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

French Thea., 46 Vlears. 55 W. 55. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs. THIS WEEK. Colombier LE MISANTHROPE

PRINCESS Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15. Matinee Tuesday, 2:45. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes. OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

44TH ST. Thes., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. at 2. Special Matinee Next Tues. at 3 P. M. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" Last 2 Weeks. Mr. Jolson will positively appear at every performance.

44TH ST. THEATRE—SPECIAL TOMORROW (Sunday) NIGHT. CARNIVAL OF JAZZ. BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST MELODISTS INCLUDING. BUDDY GILMORE (Makes the easy drums talk). FRANK WITHERS (Taught the drums how to talk). 14 OTHERS, and N. Y. Syncopated Orch. 40 All Jazz Units.

Broadhurst 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs. 2:15. A Crashing, Smashing Musical Hit. THE KISS BURGLAR. Marie Carroll, Dunstan Maier, Harry Clarke.

Nora Bayes 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15. GREATEST JAZZ MELODISTS EXTANT. Now Syncopated Orchestra Will Merlon York Cook's Band. Sun. Eve. Concert—Wm. & Gordon Dooley, Elizabeth Murray, Geo. & Dick Rath, 12 others.

39TH ST. Thes., Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. The Play of 100 LITTLE PLAYS. Laughs. KEEP IT TO YOURSELF. "Breaks All Records for Laughter"

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., at 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY. COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues., Wed. & Thurs. ALICE BRADY. Personally in FOREVER AFTER. Special Matinee Next Tues. at 3 P. M.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today, 2:30. "Absorbing."—Mail. THE NET LAST 2 TIMES. Beginning MONDAY EVENING Seats Now. "LUCK IN PAWN." A modern love comedy by Meredith Taylor, with MABEL TALIAFERRO, ROLAND YOUNG, ROBERT C. FISCHER. Special Matinee Next Tuesday, 2 P. M.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. A New Farce. A SLEEPLESS NIGHT. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:45.

! EAST IS WEST. With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Original Monologues. BEATRICE HERFORD. MONDAY MATS. at BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MAT. MAR. 31 AT 2:30.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. THE SHUBERTS present HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 7TH BIG MONTH. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. UNKNOWN PURPLE. Special Victory Matinee Tuesday, 2 P. M.

Vanderbilt 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. 4th Month. A LITTLE JOURNEY with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane. Special Matinee Next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

CENTRAL 47th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. A Musical Play—Different. Somebody's Sweetheart. Special Matinee Next Tuesday at 3 P. M. Sun. Eve. Concert—Wm. & Gordon Dooley, Ralph Herz., Elizabeth Murray, 12 others.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Jolly Musical Romance. Some Time with ED. WYNN. Special Matinee Next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Loew's 7th AVE. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. FLORENCE REED in "Roads of Destiny." Next Week Lee Carrillo in Lombardi, Ltd. with Grace Valentine.

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HIPPODROME, SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:15. RAOUL VIDAS Famous French Violinist. Frank Stedman, Pianist. HIPPODROME STARS and COMPANY. Benefit of 36th STREET TEMPLE.

Manhattan Op. Hse., 34th, nr. 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. Today, 2:15. 10:15. Funniest Comedy of Recent Years. LAST 2 TIMES. A TAILOR-MADE MAN. With GRANT MITCHELL. Always 500 Orchestra Seats at $1.00. Next Mon. Jane Cowl in The Crowded Hour. Seats Now.

TOMORROW NIGHT—SEATS NOW. ANOTHER JAZZ FESTIVAL. LIEUT. J. I. M. EUROPE and his "HELL FIGHTERS' BAND." NEW PROGRAM—NEW JAZZ

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. Take 7th Ave. Subway to Christopher St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today & Wed., 2:30. HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Marriage Price." Spanish Dance Soloists. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO Times Square. "THE BRAND," by REX BEACH. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Bank." Orch.

PLAZA Madison Ave. and 58th St. Capt. Robert Warwick in "The Argyle Case." Celebrated Mystery Play by Harvey J. O'Higgins, Harriet Ford and William J. Burns. Charlie Chaplin, "The Count."

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. DOROTHY DALTON in Her Latest Hit "Hard Boiled." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY & TO-M'W. 20c & 30c, including Tax.

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Carnegie Hall, Tom'w Aft., at 3. LAST RECITAL THIS SEASON. JOSEF HOFMANN. SEATS NOW AT CARNEGIE HALL.

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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Mar. 24, at 3. Torpadie Lifschey. SOPRANO (Joint Recital) VIOLA

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Symphony orchestra under David Mannes. No tickets required. Museum open from 10 A. M. to 10:45 P. M. Restaurant until 8 P. M.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. WILLIAM GILLETTE. BARRIE'S BEST COMEDY. DEAR BRUTUS.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. Times—"AN OVATION."—Herald. OTIS SKINNER IN THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY. VICTORY DAY MAT. TUESDAY, 2 P. M.

LIGHTNIN' GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today, Tues., Wed. & Fri., 2:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. VICTORY DAY MAT. TUESDAY, 2 P. M.

CORT West 48th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "Ulle" "Gets a Yes." The Better Ole. With MR. and MRS. COBURN. SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. LISTEN LESTER!

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. THE BIG SENSATION OF SPIRIT MYSTERY GRIPS NEW YORK! Follow the Crowd to The INVISIBLE FOE. "Thrills that bite to the marrow."—Dorothy Dix.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS DADDIES

STANDARD, B'way, 90 St. MATINEE TODAY. LEO DITRICHSTEIN "THE MARQUIS de PRIOLA." Next Wk—Booth Tarkington's "Penrod."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. MATINEES TODAY & WED., 2:30. The Laughing Musical Comedy Hit! Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Ministry. The VELVET LADY

ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld's 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic. Two Entirely Different Shows.

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. "TRIUMPH."—Sun. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood IN A NEW PLAY BY "MOLIERE" PHILIP MOELLER. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. NEXT TUES. AT 2

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Special Mat. Tuesday, March 25. The Royal Vagabond. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." A Colossized Opera Comique.

GEO. M. COHAN B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY. A Prince There Was. GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE in "MIS' NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Moonshine, Madness and Make Believe.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN. THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming.

Punch & Judy 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-Day, 2:30. STUART WALKER PRESENTS The Book of Job and "The Tents of the Arabs." MAT. TO-DAY LAST 2 TIMES. Next Week Only. Every Evg. at 8. Mats. Sats. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. Now Playing at YALE PROM SHOW. Yale University Dramatic Association.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA
Today at 2:15, Amore dei tre Re. Music: Martinelli, Didur. Chalmers, Rovia. Cond., Moranzoni. Tonight, 8, Carmen Jubilee. Gen'l Adm. $5. Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $2. Elman, Violinist. Marsh, Contr. Hackett, Tenor. Orch. Cond. Hageman. Next Mon., 8:15. Otello. Ponselle, Howard; Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss. Bothler, Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. Aft. at 2, Sa'l Mat., ($1 to $3). Faust. Farrar, D'Isaunets, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Werrenrath. Cond., Monteux.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Hackett, De Loss, Segurola, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Thurs. at 8:15, Mme. Barrientos, Homer; Cansuo, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Sundelius; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Boheme. Muzio, Romaine; Lazaro, Scotti, Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3.) Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delanois; Didur, Althouse, Mardones. Cond., Papi.
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Great Polish Pianist.
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In "L'Apres-Midi d'une (sane)," by De.usy.
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
E. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919.

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NO CAUSE TO WORRY.

There is no need of impatience with our Republican friends—at least, none with those of them who have votes to cast and responsibilities to recognize. A great deal must be allowed for politics, a fact of which the London newspapers are not aware. When the time comes there will be a League of Nations, and the work of the Peace Conference will be ratified. Let them scrap while they may.

It came to many as a surprise when Senator LODGE made known that he would support a League of Nations if it were amended, and yet it should not have surprised anybody. He saw defects in the present plan, and so do a good many of its supporters. President LOWELL, for instance. The covenant will be amended. Already the Republican Senators ranking below Senator LODGE are casually letting it be known that they are not violently and irrevocably against the League.

Take Senator KENYON of Iowa. He says he will support the general work of the Peace Conference. Meanwhile he takes the privilege of hammering it as hard as he can before he supports it. No harm done. He is a Republican at present, but lets it be known that when the time comes he will be a patriot. He must make hay, naturally, while the sun shines. Presently the night cometh when no man can work, but only vote. At present, the vote not yet being in order, he fears greatly that "the real substance of the Monroe Doctrine" is being abandoned, and this "real substance" he declares to be "the right "of America to settle American ques- "tions." The Des Moines Register, published in Senator KENYON'S State, patiently points out to him that the Monroe Doctrine, as set forth by President MONROE and not Senator KENYON, does not provide for any such thing as "the right of America to settle American questions." It declared, says The Register, "that "European monarchies could not an- "nex the territory of any American "State nor set up European institu- "tions on the western continent with- "out incurring the hostility of the "United States." Very well put, and quite a different thing. Neither President CLEVELAND nor President JOHNSON nor President ROOSEVELT, all of whom have been accused of extending the Monroe Doctrine, ever extended it to cover "the right of America to settle American questions."

Then there is Senator NORRIS of Nebraska. An organ of his, The Lincoln Journal, announced that he was irrevocably against any league of any kind. The Omaha World-Herald surmises that Mr. NORRIS began hearing from his constituents; but however that may be, The Lincoln Journal subsequently published a corrective item saying that the Senator held no such position. "Any statement "that I am opposed to a League of "Nations is wholly incorrect," says the Senator, revised. "It is true that "I have objections to some of the "provisions of the Constitution of the "League, but—" The World-Herald declines to follow him further, and why should we or any one? So, too, Senator SPENCER of Missouri.

Later on there will be a vote; a slightly amended covenant will be placed before the Senate. Much capital of one sort or another will have been made, and the vote will be unanimous, save for certain Senators who, having carefully ascertained that their votes will make no difference, will give a perfectly innocuous imitation of AJAX.

THE SAME BUCHAREST.

The sufferings of Rumania in the war were great and prolonged. Out of some 8,000,000 people, more than 600,000 were killed in battle or died of disease, and the invaders succeeded in destroying or carrying off much of the movable wealth of the country and almost all the rolling stock of the railroads which was necessary for food relief. Today fifteen thousand tons of food are waiting at Constantza because there are no trains to take them inland.

But in spite of these troubles the spirit of Bucharest seems to be the same. Some shipments have arrived from France. With clothing costing $250 a suit, eggs a dollar apiece, a cup of coffee a dollar, one would think that the precious space of these trains would have been used for the necessaries of life. And they were, but for the necessaries of life as Bucharest sees them. French perfumes and silk stockings were brought in by the carload; the populace is willing to wait for food. The Paris of the Balkans, if one may still apply that term to the capital of a people which denies that it belongs to the Balkan system, seems to have the same temperament as before the war.

BOLSHEVIKI IN THIS STATE.

If it be the fact, or anything like the fact, that, as Mr. WALTERS, President pro tem. of the State Senate, says, "a concerted, well-organized "movement with vast ramifications "and heavy financial support, de- "signed to overthrow the State and "National Government," is going on; that "hundreds of thousands of dol- "lars are received from outside this "country to encourage the spread of "Bolshevist doctrine and to promote "Bolshevist activities among certain "classes in this State;" then the appointment of a joint investigating committee of the Legislature, as proposed by the concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate unanimously and to be acted on by the Assembly next Monday, cannot come too soon. It is not to be believed that the Senate would have taken up this matter, almost without debate, except upon information from trustworthy and official sources. Mr. WALTERS says, in fact, that the information comes from sources "to which we give great weight."

At first sight, the statement that foreign drafts for nearly five hundred thousand dollars, to be used in stirring up Bolshevist deviltries in this city, were seized in transmission, wears a face of incredibility; but the Bolsheviki in Russia and their agents in other European countries seem to have plenty of money for the propaganda of their gospel of murder and destruction. Presumably, the American head centre of these activities is in this city. From the Far West a band of Reds, some of them relieved from the penalty of deportation by an indulgent Commissioner General of Immigration, have been sent here. I. W. W.'s, anarchists, extreme Socialists, seem to have found in the theory and practice of Bolshevism a common platform. Rich native boudoir Bolsheviki are believed to exist. Persistent efforts are made to poison the young with fatal teachings. Among the fiery or light-headed members of the labor unions Bolshevism is said to be making headway to the alarm of the conservative and sensible majority. There is considerable public uneasiness. The public should know the facts.

If Bolshevism is being fomented here, the fomenters must be exposed and punished. The extent of the evil in this State, the processes by which it is spread, the sources of its funds, the names of its leaders, its abettors and its converts, should be made known. An intelligent and conscientious investigation ought to be made.

STEEL PRICE REDUCTION.

The security market indicates that there is less dread of price cutting than was predicted. There is least cause for dread when the cuts are public, controlled by those in whom there is confidence, and under regulation with regard to other prices. When price cutting is like a stab in the back, and done without relation to other prices, it becomes uneconomic and destructive, and ceases to be a method of reviving trade. Nothing is more difficult to appreciate than that prices, like rates fixed by regulators, are not reasonable in themselves so much as in relation to other prices. A price which stands alone becomes a "monument" in the price fabric, is a mark to aim at. Price cutters take trade unfairly by quoting just below it, and the cutthroat game begins. When prices are reduced by all, and all along the line, the reductions are moderate, and fair to all. They are "fixed" only in the sense that they are sustained by general opinion. Nobody is compelled to maintain them, and nobody is compelled to buy at them. Some make larger profits than others at any given price, and some even may not be able to live at the fair average price. The Interstate Commission carried to the last stage the proof of the absurdity of the attempt to regulate profits, and there is no such attempt now made in the steel trade.

The Attorney General is represented at the price-fixing ceremonies, with much amusement at his expense. He is not looking for trouble, but avoiding it. He sits with those whom he is prosecuting for similar conduct because the law makes it his duty. The Sherman act is unique in that it makes it the duty of the Attorney General to institute proceedings in equity to restrain violations of the law by conspirators in restraint of trade. The ordinary procedure is to punish violators upon indictment. But the practice under the Sherman law is to constitute the Department of Justice into a quasi Grand Jury, and to prosecute or not prosecute according to the judgment of an individual, who uses his best judgment, no doubt, but without the safeguards of a court, although he acts as judge and prosecutor. Grand Jury procedure is preferable. It is less likely to err in judgment, or to be misused by complainants who are compelled to prove their grievance. There are cases now pending in which there are no complainants but the Attorney General, and proof that the proceedings are contrary to public interest, rather than that the defendants are guilty.

The Attorney General does well to make his present share in the price fixing less like a star chamber proceeding. He will do even better if he forgets an early decision from the Supreme Court in the pending trust cases, and then conforms his procedure to it, whatever it may be. Hitherto Attorney Generals have preferred their own opinions to those of the Supreme Court, and, rather than alter their policy in the public interest, have put the Supreme Court under the necessity of publicly recanting their earlier opinions, or sustaining them with results from which their decisions have said they recoiled. It will be an auspicious influence when the rule of reason is made so clear that the Attorney Generals cannot misunderstand it, and trusts will not dare to break it.

DANIEL IN WYOMING.

From Judge KUNKEL, of the County Court of Dauphin County, Wyoming, comes a decision so luminous, sagacious and final that it transcends county and State lines and recommends itself by its own merits to the laws, the codes and the hearts of all American States and all the American people. A tyrant man complained of "cruel and barbarous treatment" to him given by the wife of his bosom. According to his unverified and possibly romantic plaint, the lady, undoubtedly for cause and his own moral improvement, had kicked him soundly in the shins, to the incarnadining of the tibiae aforesaid. The old defense and description of a justified or necessary gentle battery was "molliter manus imposuit," laid hands on him gently. Doubtless the Wyoming tyrant's wife mollitèr pedes imposuit, kicked the brute in the most delicate and forbearing manner possible. Whatever the manner of the operation, the Judge's opinion looms up as a world-beacon on the downward path of Man:

> A man has full rights in his own home against everybody but his wife. But when she starts something it is the husband's business to beat a retreat. When a man puts a wife into his house he cannot complain about her treatment. He had a large field to draw from.

Thus the whole duty of man when his wife "starts something" is laid down by authority. In such a case the sometime lord of creation must take leg-bail at the top of his speed. When Dido has quit cutting up her didos, pious Aeneas can sneak back home.

WASTE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Proposals for resumption of our export trade with Russia come from several sources. The Vice President and general manager of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, now in London, tells a representative of The Associated Press that he is coming to this country, from which he expects to ship products across the Atlantic to Black Sea ports, and "from the Pacific Coast to Siberia." This Central Union, he says, is at the head of 35,000 local associations, of which "12,000,000 heads of families" are members. He intends to buy here "raw materials, cloth and manufactures of iron and steel." These must go across the Pacific, as "no formal blockade exists with regard to Siberia." And one MARTENS, now in this city, claiming to have been appointed trade agent of the Lenine-Trotsky Government, says he is prepared to expend $200,000,000 for "American railroad material, machines, cloth," and other products.

Only two days before statements about these projects were published, Mr. ACKERMAN, recently correspondent of THE TIMES in Siberia, had spoken as follows, in an address here, concerning the great accumulation of neglected American raw materials and manufactured goods in Vladivostok:

> There are thousands of bales of American cotton rotting away in warehouses. Lying in confused piles are machine guns and American machines of every description which have been ruined by exposure to the weather. There are more than enough steel rails in Vladivostok at present to build another track on the Trans-Siberian Railroad all the way from Vladivostok to Petrograd.

MARTENS and the manager of that All-Russian Central Union, with its 12,000,000 heads of families, might make a beginning at this Siberian port. Much can be saved out of that great heap of American raw material and manufactures.

POLITICS AND THE PRIMARY LAW.

From the intrepid spirits of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee is discovered the brave fact that it regards approval of the bill for the restoration of the State Convention as "politically unwise at this time." A member of the committee who is too bold to let his name be published explains that "it would "be playing into the hands of Gov- "ernor Harry." If the Republicans were to pass the bill. It convinced that a majority of both parties is in favor of it, he would sign it and get part of the credit. If he foiled that the majority did not want it, he would veto it, and "put the Republican Party in a hole." This belief in the infallible political clairvoyance of the Governor, this unwillingness to take a position on a great question of principle, is not uncharacteristic of the majestic statesmanship that, at present, directs the Republican machine and the Republican primary system of New York.

Nobody proposes to destroy the primary system. What is proposed, and ought to become law, is that candidates for State and judiciary offices shall be chosen by a convention all of whose delegates are to be chosen by the direct primary. Instead of breaking down the primary system, it would get a necessary addition and strength. It would be crowned and completed, not demolished. Except for convenience, the phrase "restoration of the State Convention" is inexact and misleading. It is a reformed and different State Convention that would be established. Elected under the direct primary, it would supply the chief deficiency of that system. It would give the whole party an organ by which, in the sight of the world and after interchange of views, debate, and deliberation, the policies of the party could be expressed authoritatively and its chief candidates selected. At present, the primary system lacks its natural head. Its work is sporadic, formless, largely done in hugger-mugger. Individuals count too much. Common consultation, coherence, unity, principles count too little.

WHY THE KAISER QUIT.

"Aroused by recent criticisms" of WILLIAM'S un-Caesarlike behavior in running away last November, HINDENBURG has come to the defense of his former lord. Revolution had broken out in Germany, the army was going to pieces; the Kaiser might have wanted to go home, but would have had to take an army with him to fight his own subjects. He nobly refused to be responsible for civil war; so, after a severe mental struggle, he decided to leave the country. To be sure, says HINDENBURG, "the Em- "peror could have betaken himself to "the fighting troops in order to meet "death at their head in a last attack "upon the enemy, but the armistice "would thereby have been postponed "and the lives of many soldiers use- "lessly sacrificed."

We may agree with HINDENBURG that this last procedure, partaking of classic dignity, was what so great a War Lord must have desired above all things; but HINDENBURG can hardly be right in his explanation of why the Kaiser didn't do it. Useless sacrifice of the lives of many soldiers and the postponement of peace were nothing to make the HOHENZOLLERN shrink back in times past. When HINDENBURG talks of "a last attack" he means the soldiers' last attack. It would have been the Kaiser's first attack. Maybe he didn't put himself at the head of his army because he had never been at the front before, and couldn't find the way. Maybe it was because the front was coming toward him so rapidly that he was afraid he would walk past it without recognising it. Maybe KARL RÖSNER had gone home and the Kaiser couldn't stir without him. Maybe, since it was Autumn and there were no violets to pick, the Kaiser would not have known what to do when he reached the front. Whatever the explanation, it can't be that the Kaiser was afraid of bullets and bayonets; he was too great a War Lord for that.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Tourists Are Invited to Belgium.

An official announcement by the Belgian Government gives formal notice that after June 1 foreigners desirous of visiting the desolated areas and battlefields of Belgium will be welcome and means of transportation to the various points of interest will then be available.

This invitation to tourists produces, at first hearing, emotions not entirely pleasant, for obviously one of its purposes is to bring money into the country, and while Belgium's needs are so nearly desperate that methods of meeting them should not be lightly or hastily criticised, yet there is something distasteful in a device that looks a little like commercializing misfortune and capitalizing sympathy. Such feelings, however, disappear on further consideration.

The action of Belgium is justifiable on more than economic grounds. Not only has she a natural right as well as a legitimate desire to have as many people as possible see just what it was that the Germans did when they invaded a country which they, with others, had sworn to protect, but it is something much more and better than a morbid curiosity that will attract travelers to the sites of recently prosperous and beautiful towns and now mere heaps of ruins or literally level with the ground.

The spectacle will be one of horror, but at the same time it will be profitable by giving, as nothing else would, a clear realization of what war waged by Germany, or rather by Germans, really was. That, in other days, might have inspired merely a hot hunger to avenge in kind the wrongs done; now indignation will be replaced, or at least accompanied, by appreciation of the fact that a remedy for war better than more war is less war or none at all, if that can be achieved.

King Philip's Record Still Stands.

Whoever contemplates a tour of the devastated areas in Belgium or France should make it more than a succession of exclamations over ugly spectacles. There should be a course of careful preparatory reading in order that what is seen may be understood in a relational way, and it would not be time wasted if the historic study began well back, say, to the sixteenth century, when King PHILIP II. of Spain and a good many other countries illustrated in this same region even more clearly and brilliantly than did the Germans the possibilities of man's inhumanity to man.

That is all admirably told by our own MOTLEY, and while his truly monumental work may make some present-day readers say that what the Germans did in Belgium was mild in comparison with the torturings and slaughterings in which their predecessors there indulged from not dissimilar motives, no harm will result from that. The only effect will be to disclose that even in savagery the Germans are neither original nor supreme exemplars, but only copyists, ambitious yet inefficient. They didn't stick to their chosen task with anything like the determination PHILIP showed, their Generals displayed far less of skill and personal courage than his did, and only in completeness of failure were they successful rivals of the Spaniards.

Computation Somehow Inaccurate.

According to the census officials who have been working up the statistics gathered in 1910, there were, that year in the United States and in 3,885 counties out of a total of 2,890, marriages to the number of 1,000 and divorces to the number of 112 for each 100,000 of our population. Thence the statisticians conclude, and would have us believe, that one American marriage out of every nine ends in divorce.

This computation is not convincing, and while the figures may be, and presumably are, approximately correct as to the number of marriages and divorces that year, it by no means follows that a ninth of the marriages then contracted did or will terminate in divorce. There may be people who move in circles where that is the ratio of successful to unsuccessful—or of tolerable to intolerable—unions, but the circles must be small, for such is very far from being either the experience or the observation of the ordinary, average, standard American citizen.

All of us know of couples divorced or separated, but certainly nothing like a ninth of our friends, neighbors, and acquaintances come in their marital venturings to grief as desperate as this. And if they did! It would be dreadful, indeed, from some points of view, but from others there would be consolations, and there are arguments of some force to support the contention of those who see in divorce a remedy for, or alleviation of, ills more serious than itself. Our courts have not yet reached the point of holding the so-called collusive divorce—the divorce wanted by both parties to it—as the one most commendable, or least reprehensible, of all, but they will in time.

Repeating an Old Warning.

From the Liberty Loan and War Savings Committees of the Second Federal Reserve District—which is this district—comes an earnest appeal that the owners of bonds and stamps be again warned against the evil folk who are constantly trying to make them exchange these sound and safe securities for others that promise far higher returns with only the remotest possibility of ever making any returns at all.

Of course, the warning is gladly repeated and it ought to be heeded. There are, indeed, good stocks and good bonds that pay better dividends or interest than do the Liberty Loans or the War Stamps, but the people interested in disposing of those good stocks and bonds are not teasing the small holders of the Government's obligations to sell out and reinvest. Anybody who does that can justly be viewed with deep suspicion, and if, at this time, he offers par—in stock—for securities now selling in the open market for less than that, he can be set down without much danger of error as a would-be swindler.

Colonel Harvey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with amusement tempered by amazement the reports of the speech of Colonel George Harvey on the League of Nations at a St. Patrick's Day dinner in Indianapolis. I had expected a serious discussion of a great question by the editor of the North American Review. I found a comic speech by the funny man of Harvey's Weekly.

Colonel Harvey objects to the League for many reasons, briefly these:

1. Daniels favors it.
2. So does Wilson.
3. Bryan is against it.
4. Wilson is for it.
5. The Democrats and Socialists want it.
6. So does Wilson.
7. Rabbi Wise is satisfied with it.
8. So is Wilson.
9. Wilson wrote it.
10. English statesmen wrote it.
11. Wilson originated it.
12. Taft is the real father of it.
13. Wilson had something to do with it, anyhow.

These arguments and reasons are certainly conclusive against the League.

Mr. Dick, the genial and humorous, but not highly intellectual, idiot on "David Copperfield," found it impossible to write anything without bringing in King Charles's head. Colonel Harvey is the Mr. Dick of the discussion. When he writes he can think of nothing but Wilson's head. He sees nothing in the League but a club with which to bang old friend Woodrow.

Colonel Harvey admits that he discovered Wilson. The discoveree afterward treated him as the north pole treated its discoverer, Peary. It froze him out. Admiral Peary accepted this philosophically, expecting everything in nature to act after its kind. Colonel Harvey can't get over it. The chilblains on his pride continually do ache, and he cannot forget them.

I have heard of scientists so absorbed in their profession that they would botanize on their mother's graves. Colonel Harvey is as devoted to the cause to which he has dedicated his life to get even with Woodrow.

CHRISTOPHER L. WARD.
Wilmington, Del., March 19, 1919.

THE SPRING OF PEACE.

When shall awake the birds to sweeter song,
When, to the hours, a rarer joy belong,
Than in that Spring when mankind's hatreds cease
And over earth shines dear the light of peace?

When shall the fields in fuller bloom rejoice,
The passing wind give truer, nobler voice,
Than in the Springtime when war's flag is furled
And budding hope revives a war-racked world?

When shall a season of man's life be blessed
With more delight, his senses more caressed
Than in that Spring, forthcoming from dismay,
Aglow with promise of a brighter day?

LURANA SHELDON.

FRENCH ART EXHIBITION.

A Protest Against the Manner of its Organization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in yesterday's TIMES on American artists who will exhibit at the Luxemburg Museum at the invitation of the French Government has called forth a protest from artists, critics, and laymen. It would seem as if this matter was a star chamber proceeding and had been concocted by a few artists to further their own immediate ends to place on exhibition their own works and those of their pupils who have assisted them in the execution of their works. The American public, as far as we can learn, has heard nothing of this matter until William A. Coffin, "President of the Committee for the Exhibition of American Art," suddenly springs it upon us as a fait accompli. Those of us who have spent many years in Paris and are old exhibitors at the Salon, some of us of French birth who have spent four years of the war in the Government service working for the French artists and their children, are a little chagrined at not being consulted in a matter of such importance. We will, of course, take it up with Mr. Jusserand, the Ambassador, and with the men in Paris who are in authority there.

By what authority was Mr. William A. Coffin elected the "President of the Committee for the Exhibition of American Art" to be held in the Luxemburg Museum, and why did he not send a notice of this invitation to every artist, painter, sculptor, and architect in this country? Mr. Coffin, no doubt, is known to a certain coterie of writers on art here, but it is a name that has no international significance. Why should he have been chosen for this responsible position, when so many eminent men were eligible? What is the object of this exhibition? If it is of importance to France that this exhibition be held at this moment, I am every distinguished American artist and art lover should be advised concerning it. It is too important a subject to be railroaded through by a coterie of men, and the American people will not stand for that sort of thing any longer.

This method of handling art projects of importance has had its day, and men must come out into the open. It has led to dissensions without number in the Academy, in the Society of American Sculptors, and in the Architectural Leagues. If the project is a worthy and important one, it is worthy of the consideration of all the earnest artists and art lovers in the country. One fails to find the names of the curators of our museums, of many able men on the Pacific Coast, in the Middle West, or in the South, but one does see the names of many men and women who have never executed a monument of importance or even a bust that has been placed in any important public edifice in this country or Europe. In the new order of things politics must be eliminated from art. Many of us can remember when Rodin was refused admission to the Salon, and when Meunier was looked upon with scorn. We do not need to hark back to the history of Millet.

This matter shows that the American has still much to learn about the fair treatment of his confrères in art, and this is the reason why a great many eminent artists refuse to send their works of art to the exhibitions, and why a great many rich and distinguished art lovers do not deal directly with the artists but go to the dealers. Has this great crisis we have just passed through, trying men's souls, left the artist unquickened? Is it possible that the war has passed him by while other men have been ennobled, broadened, and uplifted? If so, he deserves no pity.

If this movement is carried through, it will lead to the establishment of a new society of artists on a broader principle of real brotherhood, and not managed on the jingling principle of "high finance," which never can produce a great and enduring art.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST BORN IN FRANCE.

New York, March 21, 1919.

ROSE SIDGWICK MEMORIAL.

A Scholarship Fund in the Interest of Anglo-American Friendship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To make closer the bonds of friendship and understanding between England and America, and to commemorate the services of one who gave up her life in this cause, it is proposed to establish in the United States a fellowship in memory of Rose Sidgwick of the British Educational Mission to America, who died in New York City on Dec. 28, 1918.

During the tour of American colleges and universities which she had just concluded, Miss Sidgwick had everywhere left a deep impression of her loyable personality, her high ideals, and her admirable expression of the finest type of English scholarship. Her American friends desire to found a lasting tribute to her character and services, and in so doing to carry on the work in which she died.

At a meeting held at the Women's University Club in New York City on Feb. 15, 1919, a committee was organized to secure the necessary money and establish this fellowship. The committee consists of representatives of several colleges, universities, and organizations, with a number of individuals especially interested. Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College is Chairman, Mrs. Rebecca Hooper Eastman, Secretary, and Miss Mabel Choate, Treasurer. Not less than $25,000 will be required to carry out the plan. It is expected that the fund will be intrusted to the care of a permanent institute for international educational relations shortly to be opened in New York City. The fellowship will be awarded annually to an English woman, for a year of graduate study in an American college or university.

In a letter from the British Embassy in Washington, dated Jan. 17, 1919, Sir Henry Babington Smith, British High Commissioner, expresses hearty approval of this plan. He states that nothing could be more in accord with the aims which Miss Sidgwick had in view than the establishment of such a fellowship, and that such exchanges of students as this would assist in promoting would be one of the most effectual aids in developing closer relations between our two countries.

The committee is now beginning to invite subscriptions to the fund. Checks should be made payable to "The Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fund," and sent to the Treasurer, Miss Mabel Choate, 8 East Sixty-third Street, New York.

We should be very grateful to you for conveying to your readers an appeal for help in creating this tribute to an English scholar and bond between the English-speaking peoples.

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, Chairman.
Barnard College, March 20, 1919.

McCORMICK BLAMES CRITICS

But Says Illinois Indorses His Opposition to League Covenant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Republican Senators who signed the Lodge resolution on the League of Nations continue to be very active in their public opposition of the covenant for the League. Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, who signed the round robin, said in a prepared statement today that his mail showed that "the people of Illinois have sensed the real issue," and that ten to one of the letters he has received declare opposition to the Paris covenant in its present shape.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire, who returned today from a speaking tour of his State, said that he had found much support for the League, but almost united opposition to the League of Nations covenant in the form in which it was originally made public. "The League is dead in its original form," said Senator Moses.

"My correspondence on the League of Nations has been most interesting in its various phases," said Senator McCormick.

"The first letters that came to my office were from various women's clubs over Illinois. Many of them were practically alike. They consisted simply of letters from secretaries of the clubs, inclosing resolutions, asking Congress to stand behind Wilson and to approve a League of Nations. One glance at them was sufficient to indicate that they were the result of some concerted action or propaganda.

"The next letters in favor of the League were from ministers and churches. They indicated that the Federal Council of Churches had apparently got behind Mr. Wilson, without any regard as to the particular plan he might work out at Paris. In this connection, I have recently noted that officials of the League to Enforce Peace claim to have more than 3,000 Protestant ministers throughout the country working for it.

"In some cases the ministers expressed their individual views and in others they merely sent formal resolutions adopted at their church meetings. In none of these letters was there anything to indicate that the churches had given careful and analytical study to the Paris covenant. And with few exceptions, the ministers themselves merely indorsed the League of Nations principle without going into particulars.

"Then came the next class of letters—those from the professors of the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. I had a torrent of them—practically all condemning me for signing the Lodge resolution. It was quite apparent that these professorial gentlemen either had not read the resolution or else they preferred to disregard it. Because I signed that resolution, which urged the peace delegates to sign a peace first and then give careful and deliberate consideration to the formation of a League of Nations, the professors attempted to put me in the opposition of opposing any sort of a League.

"Their letters, while not of the form propaganda type, apparently were inspired, and I have heard that groups of professors of Harvard University have circularized professors in other institutions, urging them to bring pressure to bear upon the signers of the Lodge resolution to withdraw from the position they took.

"At first my letters, coming as they did from groups which had been put to work, made me doubtful, but I am unmistakably in favor of Wilson and any sort of a League of Nations, whether it protected America or not.

"But since the President's visit; since Senators Knox and Lodge and Reed spoke in Senate, and since Senators Chamberlain, King, and other Democrats have come out in opposition to the covenant as drawn by the British War Council and sponsored by Mr. Wilson, the people of Illinois have sensed the real issue. Today my mail is ten to one opposed to the Paris covenant in its present shape. And, if the form letters are excepted, it is almost unanimously against it.

"Mr. Wilson and his propagandists have very cleverly attempted to put the signers of the Lodge resolution in the false position of opposing any sort of League. But the people now appear to know that such is not the case; that most of the signers do favor some sort of League of Nations, but that they are opposed to giving away American independence, American sovereignty, and American policies without any kind of exchange."

Announcement was made tonight that a number of Democratic Senators favoring the President's project for a League of Nations would take the stump immediately in support of the Paris covenant and make speeches in their home States in which they would deal with the criticisms leveled at the plan by Republicans and other opponents of the present draft of the covenant.

Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee will make an immediate tour of that State, as will also Senator John K. Shields. Senators McKellar and Shields will also address the Mississippi Legislature on the League plan. Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio will speak at noon tomorrow before the City Club of Cleveland in support of the League plan and in answer to some of its critics. Senator William Kirby of Arkansas will leave Washington on Sunday for a series of speeches in his State.

BAKER TO CHAMBERLAIN.

Secretary Says Senator Is Responsible for Court-Martial System.

YUMA, Ariz., March 21.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who is inspecting army camps, replying to charges made yesterday in Washington by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, that the Secretary was under the influence of reactionaries opposed to changes in the army court-martial system, asserted that the Senator himself caused to be enacted the system he is attacking.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"I cannot permit myself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Senator Chamberlain about officers of the army to whom I hold an official relation and whose conduct I must judge dispassionately and upon all the evidence I can obtain. That duty is mine and not Senator Chamberlain's, and I shall perform it unbiased and unhurried by abuse or agitation.

"It is important, however, to note that the system of courts-martial and of military justice which the Senator attacks is one which he himself caused to be enacted in 1916, when it was presented by me as a reform and a moderation of the previously existing irregularities. It is also important to note that the amendment which I sent to Senator Chamberlain as Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate more than a year ago and more than a year before the occasion for the present discussion has, so far as I know, never even been presented by him to the Military Affairs Committee for consideration."

554 OF OUR AIRMEN KILLED.

Of This Total 171 Lost Their Lives in Actual Combat.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Casualties in the United States air service personnel, serving at the front, numbered 554. Of the total, 171 men were killed in combat. A table made public today by the War Department gives the following casualty report for the air service at the front.

Killed in combat, 171; prisoners, 135; wounded, 129; missing, 75; killed in accidents, 42; other causes, 4.

The record by months shows the rapid rise in casualties as American fliers began to get into action. It follows: March, 1918, 2; April, none; May, 27; June, 29; July, 65; August, 82; September, 181; October, 135; November, to Nov. 11, 43.

GEN. MAURICE EXTOLS SPIRIT OF OUR MEN

Tells of British Army's Warm Feeling for the Soldiers of the 27th Division.

O'RYAN AND STAFF GREETED

Commander, at Bankers' Club Luncheon, Tells of Desolation Caused by the War.

Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, Major General and former director of military operations on the British General Staff, paid tribute again yesterday to the Americans who fought alongside the British. General Maurice's expressions were called forth by remarks in praise of him and of the British generally, made by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the 27th, who with six members of his staff was the guest at a reception and luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday. General Maurice had no opportunity to reply at the moment, so he issued his statement later in the day. He said:

While New York is beflagged for the welcome home of the 27th Division I should like to say a word to New Yorkers of what the British Army feels about the American troops who fought alongside of it. I first saw Read's Second Corps, which was composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, on their march up to the line in Flanders. At a halt in the march a doughboy, weary with the weight of his pack, flung himself down at my feet, and looked up at me and said, "Say, boss, it's a dern long way to this war of yours. I want to get to it and get quit of the dirty business."

That represented the keen spirit of the American soldiers who came to us at the time when our men were stale after the buffetings which they had received in the Spring. One of our Generals who saw Read's Corps very soon after it went into the line, said to me, "Do you know, Maurice, I have just seen some men who liked the Ypres salient." I don't know whether I can convey to New Yorkers all that that implies. Our army had blocked the road to Calais in the Ypres salient in 1914. They had to abandon the ridges there to the enemy after the first dastardly German gas attack that overwhelmed the French troops on our left. For three years they held on the salient, shot at in flank and rear from the heights which surrounded them.

At the end of 1917 they won back the ridges at enormous cost, after three months of fierce struggle, only to have to abandon them again when the Germans drove in our line further to the south. By the Summer of 1918 Ypres had become a name of ill omen to the British Army, and to find men alongside them to whom Ypres or any other part of the front was all one, who were keen to fight anywhere and everywhere, had a tremendous moral influence on our troops. It changed British grit and determination into British enthusiasm and the British Army will never forget that.

When the tide turned it fell to the Fourth British Army to strike the decisive blow in the decisive battle of the world war; and the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions took a great and important part in that decisive attack upon the vast offenses of the Hindenburg line. The deeds of the Twenty-seventh Division are linked for all time with the name of the Fourth British Army, and upon the battlefield has been sealed a bond of friendship which I hope and believe it is beyond the power of man to loosen in the future.

Greet O'Ryan and His Staff.

General O'Ryan and the staff officers with him stood at one end of the reception hall of the Bankers' Club just before the luncheon and the guests were presented to them by George T. Wilson, Vice President of the club. Among those who greeted them were Brig. Gen. Shanks, commander of the Port of Embarkation; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Department of the East; Colonel Norman Thwaites of the British Army, ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, Commissioner of Internal Revenue William H. Edwards, ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman, Jacob H. Schiff, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Finley J. Shepard, John B. Stanchfield, Oscar S. Straus, and E. H. Outerbridge. A. Barton Hepburn presided at the luncheon. When he introduced General O'Ryan at the close of the luncheon the General said:

"There are many things of human interest which could be told of our service abroad, but to a gathering of this character and in the few minutes of time available, I shall mention only one or two aspects of the war which I think are of special interest to you.

"I recommend that you visit the battlefields and devasted areas of Belgium and France, for only by seeing with your own eyes the dreadfulness of what was done, can you adequately sense the hellishness of war. No movies and no photographs can convey to you a true conception of the realities. No description can portray the sadness and despair of the families whose homes and villages were shattered and even obliterated, as your own eyes will visualize those emotions when they see what we saw.

"Then you will experience moments when you will believe that civilization may be only skin deep and that man's inhumanity to man is something more than a phrase. It may be that financial men, in seeking for the true causes of the war, are apt to search in the fields of industrial and commercial rivalries. Every soldier knows in his heart that this war was conceived, plotted and ordered by the standing army of Germany. The hatreds, rivalries, teachings, fears and ambitions of German statesmen, bankers, educators, farmers and merchants, were largely the results of efficient staff work of the great General Staff during the twenty years preceding the war. If you have in your garage the swiftest, strongest and most efficient motor conceived, the pride of your family and friends, for whose edification you have frequently manoeuvred it in the garage, be assured that the day will arrive when your chauffeur will persuade you to take her out and show the world what she can do.

"Let us hope that in your coming provision for national defense, we may have some system akin to that of Switzerland, where the obligation to serve is mandatory and universal, and has nothing in common with the features of a standing army.

"In connection with this subject, there is in France an American woman who, perhaps, more than any other American, has an appreciation of the magnitude of the accumulated sorrow and helplessness of the people who were of the devastated area. She has also more than a sentimental interest in their welfare, for she is the soul of the Committee Americaine Regions Devastee. I refer to Miss Anne Morgan. If

CONDITIONS BETTER IN VERA CRUZ STATE

Railroads in Mexico Now Running on Same Time as Before the Revolution.

REBELS DO NOT INTERFERE

Diaz in Hiding and Report That He Has 40,000 Men Denied by Senor Fontes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 20.—Conditions are improving in the State of Vera Cruz. Paulino Fontes, General Manager of the railways from Mexico City to Guatemala City, states that after inspecting the railways he finds conditions improving rapidly. In the last four months the running time from Mexico City to Guatemala City has been three days—as good as before the revolution.

Asked about the rebels under Diaz, Fontes says that during all his travels he coupled his private car to freight trains and rode over all the lines with an ordinary passenger train escort without seeing any of the Diaz bands. He rode seventy miles on horseback through the mountains with Governor Aguilar and an escort of fifteen men without sighting bandits. He adds that the assertion of the Diaz exploiters in the United States that Diaz has a force of 40,000 men are absolutely false and that reports of Government agents say that Diaz is hiding with fewer than thirty men, his personal followers. As proof of this, Fontes says that Diaz does not control one large village, much less a town. Furthermore, 40,000 men cannot be hidden in any one State without someone seeing them.

The Mexican Railway is now arranging to sell oil to Guatemala for the use of all railway systems, as Guatemala can import oil from Mexico more cheaply than coal. The plan is now awaiting the approval of President Cabrera of Guatemala for an order to build a standard gauge railway bridge to allow through traffic.

Señor Fontes says the State of Vera Cruz is raising large crops of tobacco and sugar.

With the resumption of steamer traffic it is expected that the Vera Cruz Railway's earning capacity will be greatly increased. Señor Fontes says travel is safe as the line is guarded by railway troops.

"But, he says, "you must remember one may easily get a bomb. But we do not allow foot travel within 100 meters of the track. When found and arrested a man must explain his presence and if he is unable to do so he is sent to prison as a trespasser."

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Berlanga, said this afternoon that the Government was pleased with the number of American business men touring the republic. They are allowed to go Berlanga said this afternoon that the when these men return to the United States it will be shown that the majority of articles about Mexico are false, written in the interests of those who wish something for nothing.

VILLA'S LIEUTENANT KILLED.

Martin Lopez, Who Raided Columbus, Fell in Wednesday's Battle.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 21.—Additional details of the battle last Wednesday at Boquilla del Marquote, in which Villa followers were defeated by Government troops, were received at headquarters here early today from General Guzuxa, commander of the Government forces.

According to General Guazua, the battle lasted several hours before the rebels ran out of ammunition and charged in an attempt to capture the Federal mule train carrying ammunition. They were met by machine-gun fire and were compelled to flee, leaving their dead on the field. Villa's killed numbered 93, while the Federals lost only 16 killed.

Three bodies taken to Ascension, Chihuahua, twelve miles from the scene of the conflict, were identified by residents there as those of Martin Lopez, Villa's second in command; Ramon Vega, a Villa General, and Epifanio Holquin, a bandit leader.

Martin Lopez had been with Villa since boyhood, and for the last two years had been his personal lieutenant. It was Lopez who first instituted the practice of derailing trains and robbing the passengers. Lopez, with his brother Pablo, participated in the raid on Columbus, N. M., in March, 1915. Pablo was wounded and was later captured and taken to Chihuahua City, where he was executed.

Ramon Vega is a comparative newcomer among the rebels.

Among the Federals killed was a former Zapatista General, who received amnesty and was commanding a troop of Federal cavalry, including a number of his old followers.

MET FIANCEE IN CHATEAU.

Major L. B. Smith's Engagement to Miss Allbert a War Romance.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Allbert of Château Belgrave, St. Laurent de Medoc, Gironde, France, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Simone Allbert, to Leonard Bacon Smith, a lawyer of this city, and son of Eugene Smith of 39 West Sixty-eighth Street.

During the war Mr. Smith was a Major in the 127th Field Artillery, and while in France with his regiment he was quartered for several weeks at the Château Belgrave, where he first met his fiancee.

Miss Allbert's father is a retired banker of Bordeaux, and the Château Belgrave has famous vineyards. Mr. Smith is a member of the University, Army, and Navy, Squadron A, and Yale Clubs. His office is at 30 Pine Street.

DR. NATHAN KRASS
Lectures Sunday Mornings at 11 Promptly
at CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE
Lexington Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street
Subject, March 23d:
"Christian Science."
A FEATURE:
Questions submitted in writing will be answered by Dr. Krass.
FINE MUSICAL PROGRAM

MINORITY OPINION IN THE SCHOOLS
DR. HENRY NEUMANN,
Leader Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society
DR. HENRY R. LINVILLE,
PRES. TEACHERS' UNION,
at the Public Forum
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street
Sunday, March 23rd, at 8 P. M.
The Public Is Invited

DOCTRINAL LECTURES FOR
NON-CATHOLICS
By Rev. Bertrand L. Conway, C. S. P., and Rev. James M. Cain, C. S. P.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
PAULIST CHURCH
60th Street and Columbus Avenue.
CONCLUDING LECTURES:
Sunday, March 23d, 11 A. M.—The Presence of God
Sunday, March 23d, 8 P. M.—The Church and The Age

TO HONOR HENRY VAN DYKE.

Société des Villages Libres to Hold Assembly Today.

The American branch of the Société des Villages Libres will hold its first assembly today at 4 P. M. in the ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel. Former Governor Charles S. Whitman will preside and the guests of honor will be Dr. Henry van Dyke and Alexander J. Hemphill. Addresses will be made by Dr. van Dyke, who was formerly United States Minister to Holland; French Consul General G. Liébert, and Martin Littleton.

Major Alexander Carrel will officially confer the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor on Dr. van Dyke and the French Consul General will bestow upon Mr. Hemphill, who is Treasurer of the société, the Cross of Knight of the same order. During the ceremony Mme. Thomas-Delaunois of the Metropolitan Opera will sing "The Marseillaise."

WAR WORKERS WED TODAY.

Miss Rose S. Peabody of Red Cross to Marry Dr. Wm. B. Parsons, Jr.

The marriage of Dr. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., son of Colonel and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of this city, and Miss Rose Saltonstall Peabody, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass., will take place this morning in the school chapel at Groton.

Dr. Parsons and Miss Peabody returned last month from France, where they have been in service since May, 1917, the latter as Red Cross representative assigned to the United States Mobile Hospital No. 2, of which Dr. Parsons was on the staff of surgeons. Both were included in the citation for courage under fire which the hospital received from General Pershing.

Miss Wiles to Wed A. H. Gedney.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Everitt Wiles of Crest Lawn, Scarsdale, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edythe Wiles, to Austin Haugh Gedney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha H. Gedney of Mamaroneck. Miss Wiles is a graduate of the Savage School of New York, and is a musician. She is a direct descendant of Daniel D. Tompkins, one time Governor of New York and later Vice President of the United States. Mr. Gedney, who is a graduate of Columbia University, was until recently in the Government aviation service.

Women's Democratic League Dance

The Women's Democratic Political League, of which Mrs. Lillian B. Sire is President, gave a reception and dance last night at the Ritz-Carlton, in honor of Lieutenant Governor Harry C. Walker. Tableaux and special dances enlivened the evening.

Ex-Gov. Whitman Gives a Dinner.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis. His guests included Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Colonel William Hayward, U. S. N.; Colonel A. M. Hilge, Brig. Gen. L. W. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, E. J. Berwind, Elbert H. Gary, and Lorillard Spencer.

Penguins Give Springtime Dance.

The Penguins held their annual Springtime dance last evening at the Forsville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street. There were several special features, including a chorus of thirty voices in "The Awakening of the Penguin Vagabonds," a burlesque; a dance by young women entitled "The Spirit of Turpentine," and several other amusing antics. The final stunt was called the great Spring meet of the Penguin Athletic Auxiliary.

Hamilton-Woerz Wedding April 23.

Miss Beatrice Woerz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Woerz of 417 Park Avenue, and Lester Andrew Hamilton, whose engagement was announced last January, will be married on April 23 at the home of the bride's parents. A large reception will follow the ceremony, which is to be witnessed only by the immediate relatives.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD W. STREET, connected with a number of business enterprises in Adams, Mass., died of pneumonia there yesterday at the age of 77.

The Rev. J. A. TALBOT, rector of the Roman Catholic parish in Highland Falls and at West Point, died in the former place yesterday of meningitis.

ABRAHAM J. DRAKE, the first Mayor and the first Postmaster of Netcong, died Thursday night of apoplexy. At the time of his death he was President of the Council.

HERBERT W. KNIGHT, special Master in Chancery in the New Jersey courts, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 7 Highland Avenue, of acute indigestion. He was 62 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAIN PEARSON, 90 years old, widow of Henry H. Pearson, for forty-eight years in the hotel business in California, died yesterday at her home, Bayside, L. I.

Dr. JAMES J. CLARK, 90 years old, inventor of pioneer telegraph devices and contemporary of Samuel Morse, Alfred Vail, and others in telegraphic development, died in Washington yesterday.

CLAUDE M. JOHNSON, 68 years old, chief of the Federal Department Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington in Cleveland's first Administration, died in Lexington, Ky., yesterday.

CHARLES CASE, 57 years old, founder and manager of the Case Shoe Company, died yesterday at his home in Worcester, Mass.

BARNEY RIGNEY, 102 years old, who was nearly 50 years old when he enlisted in the civil war, died yesterday at the Fitch Soldiers' Home in Noroton, Conn.

Captain THOMAS W. HASTINGS, commanding Company D, 307th Infantry, died in France Feb. 25, according to word just received by relatives in this city. He was commissioned a Captain of Infantry in the Reserve Corps on May 10, 1917. He was assigned to the 307th Infantry upon its organization, and served with it until his death. Captain Hastings was gassed and wounded by shellfire.

The Rev. PHILIP HOWARD FOGEL, Ph. D., formerly Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University, died yesterday afternoon at his home at Hagelsville, Penn., of pneumonia, at the age of 38. He had recently been associated with the MacMillan Company of New York, and was also employed as a special expert in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington during the war.

ISAAC HARLEM, pawnbroker at 608 Eighth Avenue, and a member of the Pawnbrokers' Association, died Wednesday in his seventy-eighth year. His home was at 259 West Forty-fourth Street.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN, a practicing lawyer of this city for the last fifteen years and for the last eight or ten years connected with stock brokerage firms, died suddenly Thursday of heart disease in his apartments, at 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, in the 39th year of his age. Mr. Brown was born in Adams, Mass., and was graduated from Yale College.

FRICK PAYS $75,000 FOR A WASHINGTON

Manufacturer Buys Bust Portrait by Gilbert Stuart for Fifth Avenue Home.

PAINTING FOUND IN ENGLAND

The Price One of the Highest Ever Paid for the Work of an American Artist.

Henry C. Frick has purchased a bust portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart which is now hanging in his Fifth Avenue residence and for which he is said to have paid $75,000. The portrait, which is believed to be of undoubted authenticity, was held by its importers for $75,000, and undoubtedly sold for that price, which is one of the highest ever paid for the work of an American artist.

The portrait comes from an old English collection, and is believed to have belonged to the Campendown family. It resembles the Gibbs-Channing portrait in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, having a greenish gray curtain as a part of the background. The right side of the face is shown. The canvas is 24 by 28 inches. It was painted in the United States not [illegible] in England and brought to this country. It has been examined by representatives of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and by a number of collectors.

Previous to this sale the highest price ever paid for a Stuart bust portrait of Washington was $40,000 odd, given by a Western collector, now living in Philadelphia, for a Washington owned by George S. Palmer of New London, Conn.

FLEMISH PICTURE, $1,250.

"Adventures of Philopoemen" Leads Sale—142 Paintings, $6,406.

"The Adventures of Philopoemen," a seventeenth century Flemish picture, painted by a good artist of the time, brought the highest price at the closing sale of the collection of ancient and modern pictures at the American Art Galleries last night, going to Lorens, agent, for $1,250. This was a large picture, 93½ by 112½, with an abundance of still life, game, cooking utensils, and vegetables. A large decorative picture, "Banqueting Scene," of the school of Tiepolo, 53¾ inches by 98¾, went to Bernet, agent, for $260. "A Flemish Risking," a well-painted picture by a French contemporary, Charles Hoffbauer, 82½ inches by 127½, peasant leaving a snowclad village, sold for $120.

"Vanity," an eighteenth century picture of the Neapolitan school, went to Bernet, agent, for $135, and to the same buyer went a set of twelve scenes from the life of the Christ, painted on wood, 42 by 30 inches, for $60 each, $720. For "The Portrait of Louysius III.," Spanish school, full length, life size, in armor, he paid $180, and for "The Portrait of Christopher de Ligniville," French school, $135.

The returns for the evening were $4,092, making a total for the 142 pictures of $6,406.

Old English Painting Brings $1,000.

There were returns of $12,038 at the second day's sale of the antiques of Robinson & Farr of Philadelphia at the Clarke Galleries yesterday afternoon, bringing the total so far to $22,067. A quaint old English painting, a family of five persons giving a home concert in a high, paneled room, brought the best price, going to J. Anderson for $1,000. L. A. Biddle paid $425 for an eighteenth century French portrait, a young girl of the Louis school. Irvin S. Cobb purchased a late eighteenth century dwarf sideboard, for his Westchester farm for $190. Mrs. Kones paid $320 for a Sheraton inlaid sideboard with lion's head handles, and Mrs. William Thaw, $190, for a late seventeenth century gate leg table. A second gate leg table, a little larger, went to Stuart Walker for $200. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

William Greenley Nicoll.

William Greenley Nicoll, for many years a prominent lawyer of this city and Babylon, L. I., for one term Surrogate of Suffolk County, Long Island, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Peck Memorial Hospital, in Brooklyn, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Nicoll was born in Islip, L. I., a son of the late William and Sarah A. Nicoll, whose forefather, William Nicoll, was one of the first settlers of the island in 1683. After graduating from Yale in 1866, Mr. Nicoll attended the Law School of Columbia University, after which he began the practice of law. He was a member of the D. K. E. fraternity. Besides his widow he is survived by two brothers, Mrs. William H. Hubert of New York and Mrs. George B. Ashley of Camden, N. Y.

Born.

AMEY.—Dr. and Mrs. Willis Amey, 216 West 72d St., announce the birth of a son, Master Jesse Willis Amey, Jr., March 16, 1919.

BLUESTONE.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert I. announce the arrival of a son Thursday, March 20, 1919.

HOBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hoberman of 370 West 156th St. announce the birth of a daughter, March 21.

Engaged.

SWARTZMAN—FISHER.—Mrs. Rose Fisher announces the engagement of her daughter, Dora, to Mr. Nathan Swartzman of New York.

Married.

JAFFRAY—SHELDON.—On Friday, March 21, 1919, at Grace Episcopal Church, New York City, Florence McGregor Sheldon, Brooklyn, to Frank Burton Jaffray, Minneapolis.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—414 West 120th St., Julia Alexander, beloved wife of the late Adolph Alexander, devoted mother of Meyer, Philip, and Mrs. Louise W. Steiner. Funeral convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

ASPREY.—On March 21, 1919, Sarah C. Asprey, in Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Sunday morning, 12:30 o'clock. Interment Kenatco Cemetery.

BARNES.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1919, Juliet J., widow of Charles C. Barnes and daughter of the late Jacob D. L. Armour, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, 181 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, March 22, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Diamond Remounting
MODERN AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN PLATINUM
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET

Free Synagogue
CARNEGIE HALL—SUNDAY MORNING
MARCH 23RD AT 10.45 O'CLOCK
DR. SIDNEY E. GOLDSTEIN:
"Why Jews Join Christian Science."
ALL ARE WELCOME

Died.

BEANTON.—On March 20, at the residence of Gertrude H. Milliken, 123 Park Av., New York, Anna, daughter of the late Richard Beanton and Mary Somers. Funeral services private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BELKNAP.—Suddenly, Thursday morning, March 20, Frank Dwight Belknap of 1650 Street and Riverside Drive, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be in the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Dyckman St., Saturday, March 22, at 2 P. M.

BELL.—On Friday, March 21, Elizabeth Turner Bell, widow of George S. Bell, at her residence, 1,204 Boston Road, New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERG.—On March 21, 1919, in his 71st year, Frederick Berg, beloved father of Barbara Ider, Elizabeth Keber, Louis, Charles, Louisa Berg. Funeral private, from his late residence, 2,326 Webster Av., near 194th St., Bronx, on Monday, March 24, at 9:30 A. M.

BERNSTEIN.—On March 21, in his 60th year, John Jack, beloved husband of Florence and father of Marion, at 160 West 87th St. General convocation of Mt. Moriah Schnitt's Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Sunday, March 23, at 10:30 A. M.

BILLINGS.—At his residence, 110 East 177th St., on Thursday, March 20, 1919, Mortimer Warner, son of the late Calvin O. and Mary F. Billings. Services will be held at St. Edmund's P. E. Church, Morris Av. and East 177th St., Saturday, March 22, at 3:30 P. M. Interment convenience of family.

BLOCK.—Mrs. Fannie Block, (nee Rosenbaum,) Friday morning, March 21.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 116 West 72d St., on Thursday, March 20, Lawrence L. Brown, son of Maud E. and the late Levi L. Brown of Adams, Mass., in his 39th year. Funeral services on Sunday, March 23, at 3:30 P. M., St. Stephen's Church, West 69th St., near Broadway. Interment at Adams, Mass., at convenience of family.

CAMPBELL.—Federal Lodge, 888, F. and A. M.: Brothers—You are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Preston B. Campbell at his late residence, 632 47th St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M.

H. P. PHELAN, Master.
HARRY H. LIEPHARDT, Secretary.

CARON.—Suddenly, at Quebec, Canada, on Thursday morning, March 20, 1919, in his 49th year, Adolphe de Blois, beloved husband of Mary Montague Howard and only son of Lady and the late Sir Adolphe P. Caron.

CENDRIER.—On March 20, 1919, after short illness following the birth of a daughter, Olga, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Lucien Cendrier. Funeral service at her late residence, 975 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

CHURCHILL.—Month's mind requiem mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of Harriet Hayes Churchill, beloved wife of Thomas W. Churchill, at the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 165th St., near Broadway, on Saturday, March 22, at 9 o'clock.

CONE.—Helen B., wife of G. Herbert Cone, on Friday, March 21, at her residence, 394 Madison Av., Albany, N. Y.

CONDIT.—At Newark, N. J., at her home, 520 Summer Av., on Friday, March 21, 1919, Addie De Ronde, beloved wife of Edward A. Condit. Funeral services and interment private.

CONDIT.—Addie De Ronde Condit, wife of E. A. Condit, at her home, 520 Summer Av., Newark, N. J., Friday morning. Besides her husband, she leaves two daughters, Addie May and Catherine S. Condit, residing at her late home, and one son, E. Condit De Ronde, residing at Montclair, N. J. She is survived also by one sister, Mrs. A. O. Heiter of Pottsville, Penn., and a brother, I. S. De Ronde, residing at Oneonta, N. Y., and another brother, E. De Ronde, residing at West Orange, N. J. She was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., but had lived for about 23 years in Newark.

COOK.—At Grand View, N. Y., on Friday morning, March 21, 1919, Rebecca L., wife of John H. Cook, in her 72d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRAWLEY.—On March 21, after a short illness, Sarah Ellen, beloved wife of James Crawley, at her residence, 1,001 Boulevard, East Weehawken, N. J. Funeral from St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Union Hill, at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, March 24.

CUNNINGHAM.—On March 19, of pneumonia, James A. Cunningham. Services Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at his sister's residence, Mrs. Meeks, 1,812 Harrison Av., West Bronx. Interment Saturday at 10 A. M., Woodlawn.

DIEM.—Emily M., on Thursday, March 20, 1919, at her home, 91 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Funeral Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. G. H. Temler, 50 Central Av., East Orange, N. J. Funeral services Saturday, March 22, at 8 P. M.

DOOLEY.—On Wednesday, March 19, at her residence, 313 Beta Place, Glendale, L. I., Elizabeth, (nee Reynolds,) widow of the late Patrick C., mother of Isabelle, John, Mary, Kathleen, Irene, Jane, Frances, and the late Henry L. Funeral Saturday, March 22, at 9:30 A. M., at St. Fancras Church, Glendale, L. I.

DORMAN.—On Friday, March 21, 1919, at his residence, 988 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Samuel Dorman, aged 84 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DREHER.—Charles Henry, March 21, 1919, at St. Luke's Hospital, beloved husband of Minnie May, (nee La Rowe.) Services at his late residence, 355 East 201st St., Sunday, March 23, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

DUNN.—On Friday, March 21, at 310 West Ninety-fourth Street, after a long illness, in her 78th year, Amelia Sillick, widow of N. Gano Dunn. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, 86th St. and West End Av., on Sunday afternoon, March 23, at 3 o'clock. Interment at White Plains.

ELDREDGE.—March 21, 1919, Jean M. Eldredge of 17 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., in her 84th year. Services at Weatherhead's Funeral Parlors, 540 Main Street, East Orange, (Brick Church Station,) Sunday, March 23d, at 2:30 P. M.

FLOCKEN.—Nicholas I., beloved husband of Martha Flocken, (nee Spitzer,) and father of Walter I. Flocken, March 21. Services Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M., 223 Hewes St., Brooklyn. Interment Monday. Strictly private.

GILMOR.—Anna B., widow of the Rev. John Scott Gilmor, on Friday, March 21, 1919. Funeral service at her late residence, 64 Hudson Av., Haverstraw, N. Y., on Monday, March 24, at 11:30 A. M. on arrival of train leaving Weehawken at 9:29 A. M.

GOLDFIELD.—Of 241 West 108th St., on March 20, in his 48th year, Joseph A., beloved husband of Sarah (nee Levy) and devoted father of Bertram. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 West 130th St., on Sunday, March 23, at 10 A. M.

GOLDREYER.—Ethel, aged 10, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldreyer, 2,535 Grand Av., Bronx. Services at 2 P. M. Sunday. New Haven papers please copy.

GOODHEART.—On March 20, George Harold, in his 37th year. Services to be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 66th St., Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

GRAVEL.—Pauline. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 2 P. M.

GUSTAFSON.—Marie Louise, beloved daughter of Carl G. and Emma Gustafson, late of Montclair, N. J. Funeral service 8 o'clock Saturday evening, March 22, at Christ Church, South Amboy, N. J. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Sunday, 1 P. M.

HARLEM.—Isaac, on Wednesday, March 19, in his 78th year, dearly beloved husband of the late Minnie Harlem and devoted father of Mitchell, the late Mrs. Charles H. Stuliman, Mrs. Herman Katz, Mrs. Felix Pincus, Mrs. Lillie Katz, Mrs. Anson Furtsch, David E. and Herbert, and brother of Mrs. Jeannette Schwartz. Funeral Sunday, March, 23, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 259 West 44th St. Relatives, friends, and members of Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.; Integrity Lodge, No. 917, F. and A. M.; Kuruk Benevolent Association, Chebra Holche Zedak are respectfully invited to attend. Denver papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

HARLEM.—Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Isaac Harlem, at his late residence, 259 West 44th St., Sunday, March 23, at 9:30 o'clock.

BENJAMIN FOX, President.
J. GOLDSCHMIDT, Secretary.

HARLEM.—Integrity Lodge, No. 917, F. & A. M., announce with regret the death of our esteemed brother, Isaac Harlem, on March 19. Masonic funeral services at his late home, 259 West 44th St., on Sunday, March 23, 1919, at 9:30 A. M.

HASSINGER.—John D., on March 21, 1919, in his 48th year, beloved husband of Emma, (nee Seitz.) Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services Sunday, March 23, at 10 Irving Place, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Interment Monday, 10 A. M.

HASTINGS.—Captain Thomas W., commanding Company D, 307th Infantry, on Feb. 25, 1919, in France, beloved son of Mary Hastings (nee Kelly) and the late Michael Hastings, brother of James E., John J., and Michael Hastings, and Mrs. C. Newbeck, Mrs. H. Joyce, and Helen M. Hastings. Captain Hastings was commissioned a Captain of Infantry in the Reserve Corps on May 10, 1917, and assigned to the 307th Infantry in September, 1917, with which organization he served from its inception to the time of his death. He was twice wounded, first by gas and then by shell fire.

HERRICK.—On March 21, 1919, William, beloved husband of Katheryne Herrick. Funeral services at his late residence, 422 Convent Av., Monday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Paris (France) papers please copy.

Died.

HEYSON.—On March 21, Jacob R., beloved husband of Julia E. Hatsch, in his 63d year. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

JACOBSON.—Max, dearly beloved husband of Pamela Greetsinger and dearly beloved father of Gerson and Sidney, after a brief illness. Funeral from his late residence, 56 East 87th St., Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

JACOBSON.—Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M.: Brethren are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Max Jacobson, from his late residence, 56 East 87th St., Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M.

D. G. ADAMS, Master.
ALBERT BLOCH, Secretary.

KNIGHT.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, March 21, 1919, Herbert William, husband of Aleta De Forest Knight. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 5 Highland Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LEFFLER.—Moses L., on Friday, March 21, in his 52d year, beloved husband of Anna (nee Hershman), fond father of Edith Finn and William J. Leffler, and devoted son of Mrs. John Leffler. Funeral notice later. Kindly omit flowers.

LEWIS.—On March 20, 1919, Pamela Brown, widow of William F. Lewis. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Varian, 356 West 121st St., Saturday, 8 P. M.

MacDOWELL.—On Thursday, March 20, 1919, at her residence, 220 West 71st St., Nettie Hopper, beloved wife of Noah MacDowell. Funeral service at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St., Saturday, March 22, at 2:30 o'clock.

McINTOSH.—Florence F. J., McIntosh, wife of Andrew J. McIntosh, at her residence, 106 West 87th St., Fifth Day, Third Month, 20th. Services will be held at Friends' Meeting House, 144 E. 16th St., near Rutherford Place, First Day, Third Month, 23d, at 2:30 P. M.

McWADE.—Ada Somers, mother of E. Somers and Margaret McWade and Janet Comert, suddenly, March 19. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St., Sunday, March 23, at 3 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

MARTINE.—At West Orange, N. J., March 21, 1919, Augustiene Britton Martine. Funeral private from her late residence, 19 Lawrence Av., on Sunday at 4 P. M.

MEYER.—On March 21, at his residence, 515 3d St., Brooklyn, Hermann Meyer, in his 75th year. Funeral services Sunday, March 23, at 2:45 P. M. Funeral private.

MILLER.—Joseph, son of Henry Miller, aged 29, of pneumonia, 262 Elmwood Av., near Halsted St., East Orange, formerly of Montclair. Funeral mass Catholic Church, Clinton and Main Sts., East Orange, Monday, 10 A. M.

MOORE.—At Dumont, N. J., March 19, Peter F. Moore, in his 77th year. Funeral service at the residence of his son, Albert V. Moore, on Washington Av., Dumont, N. J., on Sunday, March 23, at 2:30 P. M.

MORT.—Amelia Ewing, at 4 P. M., Thursday, March 20th; widow of Benjamin Bush Mort. Private services 4 P. M. Saturday, 279 West End Avenue, New York. Philadelphia papers please copy.

NEWMANN.—Emanuel, the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Bronx record with deep regret their profound sorrow at the death of the late Emanuel Newmann. As Director and President of the association he rendered valuable service and made a lasting impression upon his associates and the young men with whom he came in contact.

M. MALDWIN FERTIG, President.
LOUIS WEINSTEIN, Secretary.

NICOLL.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on March 21, at the Peck Memorial Hospital, William Greenley Nicoll, son of the late William and Sarah A. Nicoll of Islip, L. I., in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services at Emmanuel Church, Great River, L. I., on arrival of train leaving New York at 1:40 P. M. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

PEARSON.—At Bayside, L. I., on Friday, March 21, 1919, Lizzie C., widow of Henry H. Pearson of San Francisco, Cal., and beloved mother of Charles and Fred C. Pearson and Emma Pearson Lamprecht. Funeral and interment private. San Francisco papers please copy.

RENNER.—On Thursday, March 20, 1919, J. Henry, beloved husband of Mary Renner. Funeral services at his late residence, 123 Halleck Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

RODMAN.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Thursday, March 20, Caroline Louise Townsend Rodman, widow of Randolph Rodman, in her 57th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 577 Hamilton Road, South Orange, Saturday, March 22, at 3 P. M.

ROGERS.—At 116 East 63d St., New York, Monday, March 17, 1919, at 4:30 P. M., in her 52d year, Edith Elliott Rogers, wife of Edmund Pendleton Rogers and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott, 755 Park Av., New York. Buried Wednesday afternoon, March 19, in St. James's Church Yard, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ROMEO.—After a short illness, Fred Francis Romeo, in his 24th year, beloved son of Francis Romeo, on Friday, March 21, at 4 P. M., 8,322 12th Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later. Dover (Del.) papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—Suddenly, on March 20, at 161 West 105th St., Clara Louise, daughter of Celeste Stanley and the late Parley A. Russell of Great Barrington, Mass. Funeral services at Brightside, Great Barrington, on Saturday, March 22, at 3 P. M.

SCHERMERHORN.—Suddenly, on March 20, 1919, Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, son of Peter Augustus and Adeline F. Schermerhorn, aged 74 years. Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Monday, March 24, at 10 A. M.

SCHERMERHORN.—F. Augustus. The Trustees of the New York Society Library are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, at Grace Church, on Monday, March 24, at 10 A. M.

BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.

SCHERMERHORN.—St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on March 20, 1919, at New York City, of their late associate, Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, Pres.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Sect.

SCHROEDER.—On Friday, March 21, 1919, Antonie E. Schroeder, (nee Kirschbaum,) beloved wife of Ferdinand Schroeder. Funeral service Sunday, 1 P. M., at her late residence, 431 Audubon Av. Interment Westport, Conn.

SCHELL.—On March 20, William Elmer, husband of Mrs. Frances Bale Schell. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,265 College Av., Bronx, on Sunday, March 23, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SHALE.—On March 20, 1919, Sarah M. Mills, wife of Jacob B. Shale. Services at her late residence, 301 West 108th St., Saturday, 3 P. M.

SHARP.—On Friday, March 21, 1919, Maude Bate, beloved wife of Sidney W. Sharp. Funeral services from her late residence, 309 Union Av., Cranford, N. J., on Saturday, March 23, 1919, at 4 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty St., Central R. R. of N. J., 3 P. M. Interment private.

SIFF.—Dora, wife of Samuel Siff, mother of Kate Siff, Rebecca Tropp, and Harry Siff, March 21, 1919. Funeral Sunday, private.

SILO.—Nana Irene, on Wednesday, March 19, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Silo, at the home of her parents, 128 West 73d St. Requiem mass on Saturday morning, March 22, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St.

STREIB.—On Thursday, March 20, Dorothea, beloved daughter of William Streib and Agnes Streib, (nee Suhr,) in her 6th year, after a long illness. Funeral Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M., from late residence, 538 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

TIMME.—On March 21, 1919, Edward F., beloved husband of Esther Timme. Services at 26 Mount Morris Park West, Saturday, 4 P. M.

In Case of Death
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FRANK E. CAMPBELL
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FLORAL DESIGNS
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Died.

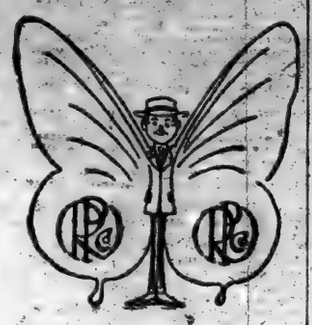
WARING.—Elizabeth Hancock, wife of James Palmer Waring, at her residence, 29 East 129th St., after lingering illness. Services Saturday, March 22, at 11 A. M. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St.

WASHBURNE.—Headquarters Lafayette Post 140, D. N. Y. C. A. R. Comrades, also members of Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, are requested to attend the funeral service of our late comrade, Albert B. Washburne, at the funeral parlors of T. Reilly, 33 West 106th St., on Saturday at 1 P. M. Ritual in uniform. By order

FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Adjutant.
GEORGE W. CLAAS, Commander.

WHITE.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., March 21, 1919, Arlene Purdy, wife of S. Fusseaux White. Funeral service at home of

ZBYSZKO FORCES SHOULDERS OF LEWIS TO MAT IN BOUT AT GARDEN



The butterfly is apt to think more of style than wear, but where's the style if his clothier hasn't fashioned his wings of good substantial stuffs?

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Connemara tweeds; fancy Shetlands; Scotch velours.

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All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 15, Boston."

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REIS
UNION SUITS

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Scenes and portraits connected with St. Patrick's Day celebration in New York in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

ZBYSZKO DEFEATS STRANGLER LEWIS

Polish Wrestler Wins Furious Bout with Body Hold in 1 Hour 34 Min. 36 Sec.

GREAT CROWD SEES MATCH

Garden Thronged with Fans, Who Howl as Giant Grapplers Make and Break Torturing Holds.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish heavyweight wrestler, threw Ed (Strangler) Lewis at Madison Square Garden last night after more than an hour and a half of gruelling wrestling. Although groggy and dizzy from punishment, Zbyszko picked Lewis up with a body hold and threw him to the canvas so violently that the Strangler lay in a heap, exhausted and defeated. Lewis had been the aggressor throughout and was the favorite with the crowd up to the sudden finish. The official time was 1:34:37 and the trick was turned with a plain simple body hold.

The Garden was jammed with the greatest crowd that has been in the Garden since before the war. The officials had to stop the sale of tickets at the end of his stick for a space, sent it on a straight and true journey past Lott, the Poly Prep goal tender.

Thereafter the teams renewed the struggle with increased vigor; Poly Prep to overcome the disadvantage, and the Erasmus Hall sextet to increase its lead and keep the opposition from endangering the margin. Numerous efforts at goals were turned back for the remainder of the opening session and through the second period, when the play constantly shifted to the territory of both schools.

In another game the New Utrecht H. S. team triumphed over Manual Training H. S.'s skaters by a score of 2 goals to 1. All the scoring in this conflict was done in the opening period. Shafer registered the first parmer in 2:53, putting New Utrecht in front. Callahan, the Manual Training right wing, evened the count in 10:40 with a brilliant effort, but at 11:10 Hettrick scored the goal which gave New Utrecht the game, despite a determined rally by Manual Training's aggregation in the second period.

The lineups:

Eras. Hall. (1.)	Position.	Poly Prep. (0.)
Huntington	G.	Lott
Hartell	P.	Dopple
Hall	C.P.	Jelliffe
Zbyszko	F.	Farah
Rollins	L.W.	H. Farah
Wyckoff	R.W.	Woodbridge

Goal—First period: Hall for Erasmus Hall in 10:02. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Umpire—Fred B. Mohle, Sayaqua Hockey Club. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

New Utrecht. (2.)	Position.	Man. Train. (1.)
Goldberg	G.	Caddy
Prustin	P.	Kelly
Sadler	C.P.	Martin
Hettrick	C.	Titus
Edwards	L.W.	Miller
Williamson	R.W.	Callahan

Goals—First period: Sadler for New Utrecht in 2:53, Callahan for Manual Training in 10:40, Hettrick for New Utrecht in 11:10. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Umpire—Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

FOXHUNTERS WIN AT POLO.

Archie Kinney Leads His Team to 15 to 11 Victory.

Archie Kinney led the Foxhunters to victory over the Squadron A polo players in the indoor tournament at Durland's last night by a score of 15 to 11. This match furnished one-half of a double-header. In the other portion the Outcasts, making their initial appearance, were defeated 14 to 13 by the White Owls.

The Foxhunters conceded ten goals to Squadron A, but the handicap only enabled the soldiers to remain in front for the first period. Kinney, with a dashing style of attack, was all over the tanbark in a variety of offensive plays which kept the Squadron A trio on the jump. Before the period ended Kinney had registered eight goals, which, with one by Major Nelson of West Point, brought the Foxhunters within striking distance of their rivals in a score of 11 to 9.

With the start of the second period the Foxhunters sprung a brand of play which completely disorganized the soldiers. Each member of the Foxhunters scored two goals and clinched the game.

The White Owls conceded nine goals to the Outcasts, and the former trio was forced to top speed to retrieve the margin. Excellent horsemanship and accurate stickwork by Herbert Winn, however, saved the day for the White Owls. Winn scored nine goals, five in the first and four in the second period.

The lineups:

FOXHUNTERS. (15.)	SQUADRON A. (11.)
No. 1—G. Sherman.	No. 1—M. Maynard.
No. 3—A. Kinney.	No. 2—V. Grimwood.
Back—Major Nelson.	Back—H. Cooke.

Goals—First period: Kinney, (3.) Major Nelson, Maynard. Second period: Sherman, (2.) Kinney, (2.) Major Nelson, (2.) Grimwood. (2.) Handicap—Squadron A, 10 goals. Referee—Dr. H. B. Blackwell. Timekeeper—William Loeb. Scorer—Earl Hopping. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

WHITE OWLS, (14.)	OUTCASTS, (13.)
No. 1—M. Wilder.	No. 1—M. Karminsky.
No. 3—H. Winn.	No. 2—M. Goodman.
Back—O. Colemas.	Back—Dr. Biers.

Goals—First period: Winn, (3, Coleman, (2.) Goodman, (3.) Second period: Wilder, (2.) Winn, (4.) Karminsky. Handicap—Outcasts, 9 goals. Referee—Dr. H. B. Blackwell. Timekeeper—William Loeb. Scorer—Earl Hopping. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

SHOEMAKER BEATS MUNOZ.

Will Play Tilt Tonight for Amateur Pool Title.

J. Howard Shoemaker, present champion, eliminated Cecil Munos of the Amateur Billiard Club from further contention in the national amateur championship pocket billiard tournament at the New York A. C. last night. The title holder won by a score of 125 to 116 in a long drawn out session, which lasted over nineteen frames. This result gave Shoemaker his fourth victory. He will oppose William Tilt, former champion, tonight in which may prove to be the deciding game. If Tilt wins, the title will be his, while if Shoemaker is successful a tie will be created, and the deciding game will be played Tuesday night. Tilt has won five straight games.

Neither Shoemaker nor Munoz approached his best form last night. Munoz particularly failed to show up to his standard. His stroke was unsteady, and he missed on comparatively easy shots. Shoemaker, on the other hand, played good only in spots, and slipped up in many long table shots.

Munoz gained an early lead when he took the opening two frames. Shoemaker, with the third frame, began to work consistently and soon had overhauled his rival. The players competed on practically even terms then, with first one showing in front and then the other. In the sixteenth and seventeenth frames Shoemaker gathered a cluster of twenty-three points, and this margin enabled the titleholder to lead to the finish. This was Shoemaker's highest run; his next best effort producing thirteen points. Munos had high runs of 16 and 13.

In the afternoon J. J. Maloney of the Bronx defeated Charles Shongood, Jr., with surprising ease. The score was 125 to 86. The contest lasted sixteen frames. Maloney made high runs of 15 twice. Shongood's best tallies showed 11 and 10. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

J. J. Maloney—10 5 13 12 11 7 6 13 5 4 2 2 12 14 5 11—125. Scratches, 8. High run, 15.

Charles Shongood, Jr.—4 9 1 2 3 7 8 1 9 10 12 12 2 0 0 9 1—86. Scratches, 4. High runs, 11 and 10.

EVENING GAME.

J. Howard Shoemaker—8 0 14 10 10 5 4 9 8 9 10 4 5 0 13 13 13 1 1—125. Scratches, 6; high runs, 23 and 13.

Cecil Munos—11 14 0 4 4 9 10 5 6 5 4 10 9 14 1 1 3 15 2—116. Scratches, 6; high runs, 15 and 13.

COLUMBIA CREW ON RIVER.

Oarsmen Insist on Workout on the Hudson.

After they had rebelled at continuing practice indoors any longer, the Columbia crew were transferred yesterday from the machines to the Hudson River, and one 'Varsity combination was boated late in the afternoon for a mile row in rough water and against a strong wind. Another 'Varsity eight and the freshman squad were introduced to the water from the float, but did not get into boats because it was too rough.

It had not been planned to put the boats overboard until Monday, when Eugene J. Giannini, the new coach, will take charge, but the oarsmen took things into their own hands and insisted that Fred Plaisted let them get a taste of actual practice outdoors. It was a mild revolt, but successful.

The 'Varsity eight as it was boated did not contain a single veteran of the 1918 crew. Lott, a junior 'Varsity man last season, was at stroke, and the other men were Newman, No. 7; Beers, No. 6; Stockhammer, No. 5; Giles, No. 4; Curran, No. 3; Pooler, No. 2; Ruffolo, bow, and Driessbach, coxswain.

Both 'Varsity and freshman squads will row from Gould House today, and it is probable that Steinschneider, a veteran of the 1918 crew, and one or two others from the 'Varsity and junior 'Varsity shells last Spring will turn out also.

Sir Thomas Lipton Coming Here.

MARBLEHEAAD, Mass., March 21.—A cablegram was received by the Corinthian Yacht Club today from Sir Thomas Lipton stating that he was sailing on the Aquitania and would reach the United States about March 26, where he would confer with American yachtsmen about the resumption of international yacht racing.

HOCKEY TITLE TO ERASMUS.

Poly Prep Team is Beaten in Decisive Contest.

FINAL STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	Tie.	Pts.
Erasmus Hall	6	1	0	12
Jamaica	5	2	0	10
Poly Prep	4	3	1	9
New Utrecht	3	3	3	7
Flushing	3	3	2	6
Commercial	1	5	1	3
Boys'	0	4	1	1

Bob Hall, Brooklyn's sensational schoolboy hockey player, gave the Erasmus Hall High School sextet the Public Schools Athletic League championship last night. The Buff and Blue skaters, in the deciding game of the tournament, vanquished Poly Prep's hockeyists in a stirring game at the Brooklyn Ice Palace by the slim margin of 1 goal to 0. This victory gave Erasmus Hall's team a clean record of six straight successes. Their point margin was 12 to 10 over the Jamaica High School team, which took second place from Poly Prep.

Hall scored the only goal of the game. It came after 10 minutes 2 seconds of play in the opening period, after the teams had struggled aggressively up and down the ice in vain efforts to send the puck into the net. The sterling Buff and Blue puck chaser was in the thick of the fight from the moment the opening whistle sent the teams in chase of the title. He came dangerously near slicing the puck into the Poly Prep net on many occasions, but his attempts were invariably nullified. On his successful effort Hall received the puck out of scrimmage and, after hugging it

NATIONAL SQUASH TITLE FOR APPEL

Harvard Club Player Easily Defeats Harold Tobey in Final Match of Tourney.

John W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club won the national amateur squash tennis title yesterday by defeating Harold Tobey of the Princeton Club in straight games, 15—2, 15—6, 15—6. Additional seats were provided around the courts at the Squash Club, and a large gallery followed the final clash of the tournament. Appel, with his hard, driving smashes, held the whip hand throughout the match, and the opposition of Tobey did not come up to expectations. The Princeton Club player was erratic and wild, and failed to display the steadiness which had marked his play during the tournament.

The Harvard Club player towered above his little opponent, and, although Tobey tried time and again to get his strokes going, he never recovered from the wildness which marred his play at the outset of the first game. Tobey attempted to oppose Appel with the same tactics which have been winning matches for Appel all season, and he found that the Harvard Club player's defense was just as strong as his attack.

Tobey tried so hard that he completely lost control and smashed many balls out of court. In fact, the summary of the match shows that Tobey's misses netted Appel fourteen aces in the three games, while thirteen aces came to the Harvard player on futile drives by Tobey against the tailtale. Nearly every time Tobey attempted the kill he smashed the ball out of court. This wildness, which was so evident in the opening hands, Tobey was not able to overcome.

Appel fairly ran away with the first game. After tallying three aces in the third hand, Tobey came back with one ace, and Appel found the fifth hand so productive that he ran up seven aces.

The Harvard Club player covered the court with remarkable agility, and, although Tobey sent them high and low and mixed up his drives, Appel seldom failed to make a "get." He easily returned the swiftest of Tobey's smashes, and, whether sending in cross-court shots or smashes which traveled around the court, Appel was rarely caught out of position.

In the first game Appel had his opponent 13—1 in the seventh hand, but Tobey managed to get one more ace on a pretty placement shot before Appel got his final ace. The second game went to twelve hands before Appel won at 15—6. Tobey's play improved slightly, and he made Appel work harder for his aces.

Tobey's tactics at hard smashing sapped his stamina, and his stroke weakened in the second game. He found Appel's shots so hard to handle that he gave his opponent six aces by smashes against the tailtale. Appel reeled off aces in rapid succession in the last hand of this game and tallied eight to run out his string of fifteen.

The third game was simply a repetition of the other two, and all the time the Princeton Club southpaw was weakening. Appel did not tire, and his strokes never lacked steam. He worried Tobey constantly with terrific drives from corner to corner, and many of his shots off the back wall were so low that Tobey was unable to return them above the tailtale. Tobey's best work was done on placement shots and he gained four aces in the final game by these tactics. His wildness was very noticeable in the final game and Appel gained six aces on the Princeton Club player's smashes out of court.

In gaining the championship Appel succeeds Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club as title holder. Hyde is in France.

The summaries:

FIRST GAME.

Appel	5	0	3	0	7	0	3	2	—15
Tobey	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	x	—2

RECAPITULATION.

	O	S	TT	M	P
Appel	5	3	5	0	3—15
Tobey	0	1	0	0	1—2

SECOND GAME.

Appel	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0—15
Tobey	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—4

RECAPITULATION.

	O	S	TT	M	P
Appel	3	1	8	3	1—15
Tobey	0	0	2	2	2— 6

THIRD GAME.

Appel	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2—15
Tobey	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0— 8

RECAPITULATION.

	O	S	TT	M	P
Appel	6	2	2	3	2—15
Tobey	0	1	0	1	4— 6

YALE SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

Eli Eleven Will Play Eight Games This Year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Yale's football schedule for 1919 was tonight announced by Manager Frank Peavey Heffelfinger, nephew of "Pudge" Heffelfinger, Yale's greatest guard, who is President of the Football Association. Eight games will be played, all in the Yale Bowl except the match in the Harvard Stadium, which, as usual, the Saturday before Thanksgiving, closes the season.

Five newcomers have been given a place on the schedule, Springfield College, University of North Carolina, Boston College, Tufts, and Maryland State College. The season will not open till the first Saturday in October, a week later than usual. No midweek contests will be played.

The schedule:

Oct. 4, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training College; 11 University of North Carolina; 18, Boston College; 25, Tufts; Nov. 1, Maryland State College; 8, Brown University; 15, Princeton, (all at Yale Field;) 22, Harvard, (at Cambridge.)

ANNOUNCE TWO SCHEDULES.

Williams College Sets Dates for Gridiron and Track.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 21.—Managers of the Williams College football and track teams announced today the following schedules:

Football—Sept. 27, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy; Oct. 4, Union; Oct. 11, Cornell, at Ithaca; Oct. 18, Columbia, at New York; Oct. 25, Hamilton; Nov. 1, Wesleyan, at Middletown; Nov. 8, Middlebury, at Williamstown; Nov. 15, Amherst.

Track—May 3, Union; May 10, Wesleyan; May 17, Amherst, at Amherst; May 23 and 24, New England intercollegiate meet, at Boston.

DAWSON GETS SQUAD OUT.

Columbia Baseball Team Has Practice on Field.

The Columbia 'Varsity baseball squad had its first workout on South Field yesterday. Not enough men reported to make up two nines, so that Fred Dawson had to be content with letting his pitchers toss up the ball until he thought they had had enough.

Norman Meany, Tommy Farrell, and Dutch Koenig worked out against the batters. It is Dawson's intention to have a short practice game, if that is possible.

TITLE SWIM MEET TONIGHT.

Eight Teams Will Compete in City College Pool.

The intercollegiate swimming championship will be decided tonight in the City College tank with eight institutions competing. Intercollegiate and national champions are among the numerous entries. According to the managers of the various teams, records are in danger. The colleges that have entered teams are Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, College of the City of New York, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst, and Wesleyan.

PLAN BUSY TENNIS SEASON.

Executive Committee Sanctions 300 Tournaments.

There will be more than 300 official tennis tournaments during the coming Summer, according to the schedule approved last evening by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The detailed list will be made public after it has been put into final shape by the Schedule Committee, but it is understood that there are no bad conflicts in dates and that every section of the country is adequately represented.

Seven members of the Executive Committee were present at yesterday's meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, George T. Adee, President; Julian S. Myrick, Vice President; Edwin F. Torrey, Secretary; Alfred H. Chapin, Treasurer; A. Y. Leech, Jr., of Washington, Joseph M. Jennings of Philadelphia, and former national champion Robert D. Wrenn of New York. The most notable absentee was Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who has not yet returned from the South.

Various committee heads and other guests, including the Australian visitors, Messrs. E. A. F. Wilding, H. Y. Bradden, and W. F. Dunlop, joined the central official body at dinner and took part in the ensuing discussion.

Although the chief business of the evening was the sanctioning of the Summer's tournaments, many other matters were brought to the attention of America's tennis governors. A report on the official balls for tournament use was presented by G. A. L. Dionne, and E. C. Conlin's statement on behalf of the Umpires' Association was read. Field Secretary Paul B. Williams recommended the support of the U. S. N. L. T. A. for the National Municipal Recreation Federation, founded in St. Louis by Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, for the purpose of encouraging competitive tennis in the city parks.

The question of international tennis came up for discussion, but only in an informal fashion, the Australian representatives having accepted the decision of the United States not to challenge this year for the Davis Cup, and fully appreciating the motives of sportsmanship which governed that decision.

An important feature of the new schedule will be the resumption of the Newport Casino tournament, which has been omitted for two seasons, and which, as formerly, will immediately precede the national championship, to be played at the West Side Club, Forest Hills, during the last week in August.

GOULD WILL DEFEND TITLE.

Court Tennis Champion Agrees to Play in December.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Jay Gould, holder of the World's Open Championship in court tennis, today announced through the Racquet Club of Philadelphia that as the war is now over he is willing to defend his title.

John W. Wear, racquets double champion, and Chairman of the Racquets Committee of the club, specified the conditions under which Mr. Gould will play. The match, the best in thirteen sets, would be played during the first three weeks of December on the courts of the Racquet Club. Mr. Gould is willing to play a return match with the accepted challenger at an agreed upon date within a year of the first match either in this country or England.

Mr. Gould said today that he would give preference to George F. Covey, former professional champion of England, whom he defeated for the World's Championship in this city in March, 1914. At that time there was an understanding that a return match would be played in England.

Another possible challenger is Walter Kinsella, the New York professional.

BABE RUTH FINALLY SIGNS WITH BOSTON

Red Sox Slugger Accepts Contract Said to Call for $27,000 for Three Years.

Babe Ruth, the home run slugger and pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, compromised with Harry H. Frazee, the owner of the club, yesterday and signed a three-year contract. Ruth came here yesterday at Frazee's invitation, and it was plain that the pitcher did not expect to come to an agreement because he did not even bring a grip. However, after a short talk with Frazee, Ruth signed for three years at a figure which he said was perfectly satisfactory, and immediately telephoned to Boston to have a friend bring over his baggage. This arrived last night and Ruth took a midnight train and is now on his way to Tampa, where he will join the club.

Ruth was holding out for a three-year contract at $10,000 a year. It is believed that he compromised with Frazee and will get about $27,000 for three years. Ruth wanted $15,000 for a one-year contract or $30,000 for three. Frazee's best offer to him up to yesterday was $8,500 for the coming season. This Ruth turned down.

"I am in fine shape right now," said Ruth yesterday, "and I know that I will have a better season this year than I had last. I have been exercising by doing hard work on my farm all Winter and it won't take me long to get into shape. I don't expect that Manager Barrow will ask me to play in two or three positions this year, for I would rather play in one position. I enjoy being in the game every day and there is nothing I like better than to get in there and take a hard swing at the ball when some of the boys are on the bases."

The signing of Ruth leaves only Carl Mays outside of the Red Sox fold. President Frazee said yesterday that he would not be surprised if the underhanded pitcher would show up at the Tampa camp any day, as he has always had a habit of being slow about signing his contract. There is only a slight difference in the salary which Mays has been offered Mays and the price he demands.

The Yanks are all ready to start for Jacksonville this afternoon, and when the players assemble for the first practice on Monday, the only player missing will be Dutch Leonard, the pitcher who came to the Yankees in the big trade with the Boston Club last Winter. There doesn't seem to be much worrying at Yankee headquarters about Leonard, and the officials believe that he will report in Florida before the team starts North.

Scout Tom Connery is now on the Coast, and the club officials would not be surprised if Leonard decided to go to camp with the Yankee scout. Connery, it is understood, has received orders from the club to bring Leonard along if such a thing is possible.

With the Yankee team strengthened by Leonard and Shore in the pitching department and with Duffy Lewis in the outfield, Manager Huggins has reason to feel optimistic about his club's chances this season. The Yankee party will leave the Penn Station at 1:04 this afternoon.

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Series C-3—3-Pass. Roadster.
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STRIKERS DEFY GOVERNMENT

Buenos Aires Longshoremen Refuse to Unload Coastwise Cargoes.

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—In its efforts to solve the difficulties caused by the port strike the Government today formally ordered the longshoremen to unload the coastwise steamers inside the port to permit of the entry of transatlantic vessels. The longshoremen refused to obey.

Owners of coasting steamers have announced that they will tie up all their vessels indefinitely as soon as they are unloaded and make no further attempt to keep open the traffic with the river ports, Paraguay, and Patagonia.

The packing house of La Blanca was among the firms boycotted because it refused in January to grant the demands of the striking longshoremen. Today the Blanca concern attempted to load a transatlantic steamer without employing union stevedores and sent a small steamer laden with frozen beef to be loaded on the steamer in the roads. The small steamer was pursued by two launches carrying strikers, who boarded the tug, beat the Captain and crew, and forced them to abandon their posts and enter the launches. The Captain and his men were carried to the shore, where Argentine marines rescued them and arrested the strikers.

BELGIUM'S BIG DEFICIT.

10,000,000,000 Francs, Due from Germany, Needed for War Debt.

BRUSSELS, March 21.—In introducing the budget for 1919, showing a deficit of more than 600,000,000 francs, which it is proposed to cover by the income tax and taxes on inheritances, tobacco, beer, and spirits, M. Delacroix, the Premier, said yesterday:

"The liquidation of the cost of the war looms up formidably, and we will need 10,000,000,000 francs. The existence of the country is at stake, but our great allies are undertaking the task of rebuilding Europe in a spirit of great generosity. Our national existence depends upon promises made us, and I think I can confidently tell you they will be kept."

Germany's debt to Belgium for requisitions of cash made by the Germans and other money transactions alone aggregates 10,000,000,000 francs, of which 5,000,000,000 francs represent German marks circulating in Belgium after the war and taken up by the Belgian Banque Nationale, and 2,000,000,000 francs confiscated by the Germans from the Banque Nationale and the Société Générale during the occupation.

"The balance is made of fines and monthly payments levied upon towns, cities, provinces, and public institutions. These figures were made public today by the Belgian Financial Commission on Reparation.

HOPEFUL PRESAGE SEEN IN STEEL CUT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

after the conference with the Attorney General. He said:

"After careful consideration and full discussion relating to cost of production and all other facts and circumstances relating to the iron and steel industry, representatives of the industry submitted to the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce a schedule of proposed reduced prices of the principal iron and steel products, which with modifications suggested by the Board and accepted by the industry, has been approved by the board.

"The objects to be secured are a revival and stabilization of business by establishing a reasonably low basis of prices which would be satisfactory to the consuming public, and yet, so far as practicable, would yield a moderate and reasonable return to the investors where they are entitled to it in the application of sound business principles, and at the same time would not disturb wage rates or interfere with wage agreements; and further having determined upon prices which the board will not be reduced during this year, it is believed that the volume of business will be promptly increased and that furnaces and mills will be operating at a largely increased capacity, thus giving employment to a correspondingly increased number of employes.

"It has been necessary to ascertain and scrutinize all the facts and figures in order to prevent any injustice, and this has been the occasion for considerable discussion and some differences, but as a final result of the conferences which have taken place during the last two days and before, the committee appointed to represent the entire iron and steel industries joined in the report which was made to the Industrial Board.

"While in the opinion of some of the manufacturers the board has unduly insisted upon some changes in the schedule submitted before approving the same, yet the Iron and Steel Committee are convinced that the members of the board have been governed solely with the intention of protecting and promoting the best interests of the public, the investors of capital and the employes without discrimination, and that the action of the board has been wise and just.

"The iron and steel industry was the first called upon by the board to meet the business situation and to lend its energies and assistance in bringing about readjustment and restoration of the good business conditions, and therefore was the first called upon to make the necessary sacrifice in profits; but those connected with the trade believe that as a result for the year as a whole they will be compensated, and that if other lines of industry show the same disposition, as they undoubtedly will, we may expect great business progress and prosperity in the near future."

Prediction by Shipping Board.

The United States Shipping Board predicted that the price reductions while not affecting the majority of contracts for ships now building, would encourage shipbuilding in the nation. Shipbuilders have alleged that because of the heavy labor costs and the high price of steel products, their industry was threatened. The Shipping Board announcement read:

"The immediate reduction of steel prices, just announced by representatives of the steel industry and by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, means a reduction in the in the cost of ships being built on certain contracts for the United States Shipping Board. Most of the steel ship contracts, however, were made for a lump sum price, and these are not affected by the drop in the cost of steel.

"There are certain contracts made on the basis of cost and a fee, explained D. H. Cox, manager of the Steel Ship Section, Emergency Fleet Corporation. In these cases the Emergency Fleet Corporation will get the benefit of the reduced rates.

"The majority of contracts, however, for steel vessels now under construction for the Government are on a lump sum price. These contracts were signed before the cut in steel and, therefore, the new rate does not mean any change in the prices previously agreed upon. In most instances the shipyards have undoubtedly purchased their steel. Accordingly the new prices will have little effect upon them. All future contracts will, of course, be ruled by the new rate, but we are not signing any contracts at present.

"This reduction in the cost of steel is regarded by the Shipping Board as a step in the right direction and calculated to encourage the shipbuilding industry of the nation."

The following table shows the prices which were in effect by Governmental regulation when the armistice was signed, the present prices which were put into effect by the industry after the signing of the armistice and the new schedule agreed upon, and the respective reductions:

	Nov. 11, Price.	Present Price.	New Prices.	Reductions From Nov. 11.	Reductions From Pres't.
Pig iron, basis	38.00‡	39.00‡	25.75‡	7.25‡	4.25‡
Billets, four-inch	47.50‡	43.50	38.50	9.00	5.00
Billets, two-inch	51.00‡	47.00	42.00	9.00	5.00
Sheet bars	51.00‡	47.00	42.00	9.00	5.00
Slabs	50.00‡	46.00	41.00	9.00	5.00
Strip, sheared	3.25*	3.00	2.65	12.00‡	7.00‡
Strip, universal	3.15*	2.90	2.55	12.00‡	7.00‡
Strip, grooved	2.90*	2.70	2.45	5.00‡	7.00‡
Merchant bar base	2.90*	2.70	2.35	11.00‡	7.00‡
Shaved plate	3.25*	3.00	2.65	12.00‡	7.00‡
Structural base	3.06*	2.80	2.45	11.00‡	7.00‡
Wire rod	57.00‡	57.00‡	52.00‡	5.00‡	5.00‡
Plain wire	3.25*	3.25	3.00	5.00‡	5.00‡
Nails	3.50*	3.50	3.25	5.00‡	5.00‡
Black sheets, No. 28	5.00*	4.70	4.35	13.00‡	7.00‡
Blue annealed, No. 10	4.25*	3.90	3.55	14.00‡	7.00‡
Galvanized sheets, No. 28	6.25*	6.05	5.70	11.00‡	7.00‡
Tin plate, No. 100, box	7.75*	7.55	7.00	15.00‡	††.00

Tubular products 5% points off card.

Skelps, base	3.50*	3.30	3.05	9.00‡	5.00‡
Light rails	3.00*	2.70	2.45	11.00‡	5.00‡
Rails, standard Bessemer	55.00‡	55.00‡	45.00‡	10.00‡	10.00‡
Rails, standard H	57.00‡	57.00‡	47.00‡	10.00‡	10.00‡

—, no change.

*Hundredweight. †Net ton. ‡Great ton.

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DIVIDED ON WILL DECISION.

Appellate Division Splits, 3 to 2—Contest Involves $250,000 Estate.

Mrs. Florence B. Ennis, adopted daughter of the late William H. Brown, of 134 West Eighty-sixth Street, was married to John M. Ennis, a broker, in October, 1916, without her foster father's approval or consent. For this reason Mr. Brown cut her off in his will and left his $250,000 estate to friends and charitable institutions. Mrs. Ennis contested the will and got a decree adjudging that Mr. Brown's promise to make her his heir at the time he adopted her must be carried out, and that she was the sole heir.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday, by a vote of three to two, that Mr. Brown had a right to dispose of his property as he chose when he felt that his foster daughter had forfeited her right to his estate by marrying against his wishes, and dismissed the complaint. The minority maintained that one of the considerations of the adoption of Mrs. Ennis was Mr. Brown's promise that she should get his property, and upheld the lower court. The case will now go to the Court of Appeals.

Howard Chichester, business associate of Mr. Brown, is one of the chief heirs under the will.

WOULD REPLANT FORESTS.

Pack Outlines Project Affecting Europe's Battle Areas.

A project for reforesting the battle areas of Europe has been advanced by Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, ex-President of the World's Court League.

"About one and one-half millions acres of forest land in France were destroyed by shellfire or cut down for wartime need," said Mr. Pack. "Practically all of Belgium's forests with any timber value have been felled by the Germans and sent to Germany or used for fuel. Great Britain made a great sacrifice to war work, for fully 450,000 acres of forests were felled to meet wartime needs. In Italy also great sacrifices were made to supply the army with trench timber and firewood.

"Many claims are made as to who won the war, but I am safe in saying one of the greatest agencies was the forests of France, for those forests held back the enemy time and again. The offer of the American Forestry Association to aid in reforesting work has been accepted by the forest authorities of France, Belgium, and Great Britain, and the association will shortly call upon the American people to aid in this great undertaking."

TO AID ARGENTINE TRADE.

New Chamber of Commerce Will Foster Business Relations.

Formation of an Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce in this city, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires, was announced last night by Enrique Gil on behalf of the Directors of the new organization. Its purpose is to foster trade relations between the two countries, to encourage American business men to invest money in Argentina, and to serve as a clearing house for all business. Its membership will include citizens of both countries.

Officers of the new organization will be chosen next week. The members of the Board of Directors are:

J. H. ALLEN, National City Bank.
W. H. BOOTH, Guaranty Trust Co.
J. C. BALDWIN, Jr., New York Quebracho Extract Co.
E. C. HOYT, Central Leather Co.
J. L. MERRILL, All-American Cable Co.
C. H. SANFORD, Samuel B. Hale & Co.
G. L. STONE, Hayden, Stone & Co.
HUGO WILSON, Argentine Embassy.
J. F. BARBER, Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.
JOHN BARRETT, Pan-American Union.
P. FLOWER, W. R. Grace & Co.
H. S. HOUSTON, Doubleday-Page Co.
J. A. MITRE, La Nacion.
P. DE RONDE, Oriental Steamship Co.
C. A. STONE, American International Corp.
C. H. SHERRILL, former Minister to Argentina.
D. C. WING, First National Bank.

Mr. Gil, who is secretary of the new organization, said that steps would be taken to form an arbitration pact between the United States Chamber of Commerce and the new chamber to settle trade difficulties. Mr. Wilson and Secretary Villanuil of the Buenos Aires Chamber will be special representatives of the Banco de Comercio. Articles of incorporation have been filed and the temporary headquarters will be at 1 Wall Street in the office of Mr. Gil.

TO REDEEM CERTIFICATES.

Treasury Moves to Prepare Banks for the Loan Drive.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Treasury today authorized the immediate redemption of a block of $613,000,000 loan certificates of indebtedness dated Dec. 5, and maturing ordinarily May 6, at par and accrued interest to the date of redemption.

"In view of the determination to open the Victory Liberty Loan campaign April 21," said a Treasury statement, "it is apparent that this issue must be refunded before the proceeds of the loan can reach the Treasury. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized Federal Reserve Banks, until further notice, to redeem in cash before maturity, at par and accrued interest to date of redemption, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series VA, dated Dec. 5, 1918, at the holder's option, the right being reserved, however, to make such redemption only after ten days' notice, from the holder to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, of the intention to exercise such option."

The object of this action is to get the work of redeeming the certificates out of the way before the Reserve Banks undertake their tremendous duties of the loan campaign.

Men's Clothing in Brisk Demand.

The men's clothing manufacturers are placed in position now where if they accept much further business they will have to buy additional woolens to cover these orders. Some of them do not propose to do this with prices where they are on the material that is needed. Double-breasted suits are still in large demand, and supplies of them are only coming through in driblets because of the late start made on their manufacture. They could not be made until the Government restriction was removed and this did not enable the houses to start making them much before the first of the year.

Hard Coal Stocks Depleted.

Seward's Journal will say today that nearly three weeks of interrupted deliveries have caused the retail stocks of anthracite coal in greater New York to become depleted to a point that is causing considerable worry to the local trade. Practically every yard is short of one or more sizes, and some are running low on nearly everything. The greatest pinch seems to be in egg coal. This is scarce both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and in the latter borough some of the retailers are nearly out of chestnut. Only the mildness of the weather is preventing the situation from becoming serious.

Coal Dealer Fined $500.

A fine of $500 for selling short-weight coal was imposed yesterday by Justices Collins, Salmon, and Edwards in Special Sessions on Herman Greenberg, Secretary of the Interboro Coal Company at 167 Avenue D. He was found guilty of selling 6,500 pounds of coal to a customer for 10,000 pounds, on June 24, 1918. Commissioner Holwell of the Bureau of Weights and Measures caused the arrest, following the arrest of Jacob Eisner, a driver of the firm, for delivering short-weight coal. The court sent Eisner to the Tombs for sixty days.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Advances and Declines Balanced One Another This Week.

For the first time in several months the changes shown by Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week were equally divided between advances and declines. There were twenty-six of each, compared with thirty-five declines and twenty-four advances last week. Compared with the number of items quoted in the list, the revisions noted this week are comparatively few. More than half of them were supplied by the foodstuffs alone.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples com., bbl.	$4.00	$4.00	$2.50
Beans, m. c., 100 lbs.	10.25	10.25	13.25
Butter, cream. ex., lb.	.67½	.61	.40½
Butter, S. D., c. to f., lb.	.47	.43	.35
Cabbage, per bbl.	1.50	1.50	1.75
Cheese, N. Y., fact.	.27	.26½	.20
Codfish, G'ges, 100 lbs.	11.00	11.00	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.16¾	.16¾	.09¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	.21¾	.21	.11
Eggs, fresh, gen.	.48	.46	.45½
Eggs, West., 1sts, doz.	.41	.40½	.38
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	11.25	10.85	10.75
Onions, bag	2.50	2.25	.75
Pork, Scott, 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	12.00
Potatoes, 100 lb.	2.37	2.37	2.42
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.09¾
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs.	9.00	9.00	7.45
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.23½	.23	.28
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.42	.45	.40
Bacon, 14os down, lb.	.25¾	.25¾	.25½
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	10.25	10.65	9.50
Hams, sug. c. 14 lbs., lb.	.28	.28	.25
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	19.35	19.15	17.25
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	28.80	27.80	25.75
Pork, mess, bbl.	50.00	48.00	31.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	12.00	11.25	11.00
Barley, malt, bu.	1.10	1.10	1.95
Corn, No. 3 yel., bu.	1.71½	1.62	1.—
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	1.—
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.74½	.71½	1.06½
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.70	1.55	—
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.37½	*2.37½	*2.27
Aluminium, pig, lb.	.31	.31	.32
Copper, electro., lb.	.14¾	.14¾	.23¾
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton.	36.15	36.15	34.25
Lead, lb.	.05¾	.05¾	.07¾
Spelter, lb.	.06½	.065	.061
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	43.50	43.50	47.50
Tin, lb.	.71	.71	—
Brown sheet., std., yd.	.17	.17	.24½
Cloths, pr., 64x90, yd.	.10	.09¾	.16½
Hides, No. 1, lb.	.25	.27	.28
Hides, cows, lb.	.25	.26	.22
Leather, belt, No. 1, lb.	.40	.40	.43
Leath., un. bks., t.r., lb.	.58	.58	.50
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	.56	.45½	.89
Silk, China, st. fil., lb.	6.70	6.80	6.85

*Government maximums.

With the exception of live beef at Chicago, which showed a decline, practically all of the major foodstuffs were again quoted higher this week. Short ribs did not change in that market, but advances were noted in live hogs and lard, as well as in mess pork and Middle Western lard. Hams were higher at this city. Both grades of flour moved up here, the Spring 100 per cent. variety registering a gain of 40 cents a barrel and the Winter grade of similar quality showing a rise of 25 cents a barrel.

The feature of the dairy products end of the foodstuffs list was the sharp rise shown by butter as the result of a heavy demand and rather limited supplies. The best creamery and the best renovated butters each advanced 2½ cents during the week, while a gain of 4 cents a pound was shown by State dairy butter of the common to fair grade. The best grade of cheese went up half a cent. The price of nearby fancy eggs was unchanged for the third week in succession, and the best Western stock showed only a very slight gain for the week.

The listed fresh fruits were unchanged for the week, but in the dried ones decided weakness was shown by currants and by lemon and orange peel. Onions produced the only advance in the vegetables, and are now quoted at $2.50 a bag, compared with 75 cents a bag a this time a year ago. The declines in this part of the list were all supplied by the beans, five varieties being quoted lower than last week. An advance in No. 4 Santos coffee was noted, but in the list of teas lower prices were quoted for both Sale and fine Formosa and low Japan. Zanzibar cloves dropped again, and the same was true of black and white Singapore peppers.

The grains list was bare of declines, but higher prices were recorded on corn, oats, rye, and milling barley. Leather showed a generally firm undertone, but quotable changes were missing. In the hides, however, advances took place in No. 1 native packer, Colorado grade and branded cow stock and a decline occurred in No. 1 heavy cows. Lake copper declined for the second week in succession, but this was the only change shown in the entire metals list. The rubber and tin markets were dull. Manhattan and Brooklyn, and in the latter borough some of the retailers are nearly out of chestnut. Only the mildness of the weather is preventing the situation from becoming serious.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

CHARLES STEGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Steger, trading under the firm name of the Atlantic Webbing Mills, at 61 East Ninth Street, by the following creditors: Charles Steger, $2,000; Pioneer Braid Manufacturing Co., Inc., $150; and David Hirsh, $300. Assets said to be $4,000, and liabilities $6,000.

CHESTER L. VON SPIEGEL, manager salesman, at 5 West Thirty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $797 and no assets. The only creditor is 120 Sixty Wall Street, claim for balance due for rent.

EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION of 2 West Forty-fifth Street.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles A. Riegelman receiver in $2,000 bond. Assets are said to consist of cash in bank of about $5,000, furniture and fixtures, $750, and accounts receivable, $3,000.

JOHN H. PARKER, CO., builders, at 315 Fourth Avenue.—Judge Mayer has appointed John J. Glynn receiver in $1,000 bond.

H. STANLEY CHASE, broker, at 111 Broadway.—Judge Mayer has appointed Peter Abeles receiver in $500 bond.

FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE CO.: at 155 East Twenty-fourth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $355,440, and assets at $488,567, consisting of real estate, $119,608; cash on hand, $39,047; accounts due, $284,317; stocks, bonds, &c., $13,197, and money in banks, &c., $29,396. Among the largest creditors are: Irving Trust Company, $112,950; Irving National Bank, $11,750; Fifth National Bank, $15,807; Bradley Contracting Company, $42,500, and William Bradley, $21,224.

GUSTAVE A. BECKER, hotel and restaurant corporation, doing business under the name of Cafe Des Artists at 1 West 67th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $45,969, of which $45,373 are unsecured claims, and assets of $30,106, consisting of cash, $17,108, and fixtures, wines, liquors, groceries, &c., $13,000. Among the largest creditors are Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $1,589; Samuel B. Bairom, $1,901; the Gorham Company, $3,978, and Nathan Sweetser Company, Inc., $1,970.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 161 failures in the United States for the week ended March 20, against 118 for the previous week and 227, 252, 371, and 375 for the corresponding weeks of 1918 to 1915. The New England States had 8, Middle, 25, Western 29, Northwestern 13, Southern 10, Pacific and Western 9. Canada had 10, against 10 for the previous week. In the United States about 83.1 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $7,000 capital or less, and 10.8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Bradley, Frank—H. G. Stephens.....$209.85
Brinn, Simon and Louis, (B. S. Brinn & Bro.)—M. Block.....379.34
Baer, Gustav—I. H. Kempner.....1,313.17
Burg, Harry—Standard Match Co.....223.70
Bi-Boro Realty Co., Thomas C. O'Connor, and Oscar Stevenson—S. Pallyea..904.38
Bernard, Willard H.—J. Klatzel.....115.30
Bertman, Samuel H., (Bertman Hat and Cap Co.)—I. N. Pachner & Sons.....2,226.80
City of N. Y.—Beaver Eng. and Con. Co.....952.25
Frank, Charles A.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....181.00
Fyderek, George, J.—L. Goldner.....891.20
Folda, Estelle—E. W. Jourdan; costs.106.20
Goldhaber, Kopel—C. W. Cox.....2,962.61
Hall, William—J. A. Hartwell.....361.70
King, John E.—F. Stuxsy, Jr., et al..5,180.22
Lawlor, James—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....100.60
Lillian Walker Picture Corp.—J. F. Gourley.....343.18
Llapes, John—Syrkin & Back, Inc.....379.38
Ince, Henry D.—G. W. Olvany.....2,061.15
Linzy, Herman R.—Kohn & Co.....204.14
Lenigan, John F., or Jack—B. Bloe-varnes & Sons.....508.98
Levene, Joseph—N. Y. Telephone Co..237.02
Lucymor Realty Corp.—N. Y. Edison Co.....153.30
Marantouse, John L. T.—Penn Oil Co.#.206.20
Manzo, Rafael—J. W. Barbrick.....7,810.88
Masconi, Bernardo or Bernard, and Bertha—J. Lichtenstein.....295.15
Margulies, Matthew L.—Interstate Elastic Braid Co.....1,237.75
Morse, Leon, Robert H. Holmes, and E. M. Deacon, (Morse & Holmes)—Guaranty Trust Co., costs.....155.75
McBride, Charles G.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....146.70
Mann, David F.—Morewood Realty Holding Co.....153.36
Newman, Philip B.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....139.70
N. Y. Rys. Co.—M. Waldron.....1,841.01
Oklahoma, Wyoming Oil & Refining Co.—Burr Printing House.....204.55
Payn, Elijah L.—W. E. Browning.....4,873.12
Quinn, Joseph E.—G. H. Rose.....277.88
Rubin, Emanuel, and Abraham Herman—W. Hoffman et al.....6,778.00
Rabbe, Frederick, J. Rottkamp.....536.40
Ross, Louis—M. Lehman.....4,220.32
Strand, Anton—A. A. Picard.....2,054.40
Spatzer, Samuel, and Max Kerman—C. S. Van Dusen et al.....382.30
Sullivan, Michael G.—W. Dill.....174.70
Simson, Benjamin—H. Bernstein et al.1,271.38
Shindelman, Isaac, or Isaac Schindler—C. Horn, Jr.....114.05
Sand, Ole—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....117.30
Spanier, Fred—Morris & Co.....158.74
Shulsky, Louis, and Moses Feder—I. Schwartz.....951.03
Tuzell, Josiah—Safe Deposit and Trust Co.....102.55
Trabucco, Thomas—C. S. Stearns Shoe Co.....140.06
Van Ingurgen, Bertram—N. Y. Motor Truck Sales Corp.....454.69
Wuelt, Henry, Jr.—N. J. Pergamo.....2,890.19
Weisbart, Paul—J. Aron et al., costs..100.64

In Bronx County.

Baker, Milton—American Exchange Cigar Co.....$32.75
Burstein, Irving—I. Dreyson.....280.40
Galaif, Abraham and Abraham—L. M. Breder.....47.76
Lustgarten, Harris—A. Billon.....114.50
Malin, Lazarus—C. Copenzolo et al..884.91
Rosenberg, Robert—F. Becker.....320.02
Rosenberg, Morris—H. J. Block.....129.22
Sokoloff, Jacob—R. Schwartz.....145.15
Wolf, Barney—S. Winetsky.....196.00
Wechsler, Bertha—M. Roseman.....365.02

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Winter, Julius, and William Heller—M. Trato, Feb. 4, 1913.....$178.65
Bird, John W.—G. W. Wattles, March 7, 1919.....1,835.33
Murphy, Jenny S.—D. P. Ritchey, Feb. 4, 1919.....105.70
Same—Same, March 12, 1918.....11,936.41
Loyal Building Co.—Kilroe Const. Co., Inc.
Jacob F. Frankel, and Ethel Frankel—National Radiator Co., June 20, 1917..865.66
Bauer, Lillian—William Burns, Inc., Jan. 28, 1919.....222.35
Schuits, Carl R.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co. et al., Nov. 19, 1918.....1,527.86
Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.—G. Fl-langeri, March 15, 1919.....1,190.80
Mandel, Max—P. Finver, June 22, 1918.5,121.35

In Bronx County.

Di Pietro, Maria—N. Romano, Dec. 29, 1917.....$67.84
Petrelle, Michael—M. Hollander, Dec. 11, 1918.....123.72

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Black, brown, or green; Stevens' 7522 or Clark & Dana's 1-28, Spring 9074.

CHALLIS WOOL Wanted.—Printed; preferably botanics; can use any quantity. Jaffe, 21 East 32d.

CHALLIS Wanted.—All wool, all patterns. Pomer Marinaco, 44 East 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs, in silk and cotton dresses. Underselling Waist Co., 116 West 22d.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy and rookie; any mill. Knobel & Bloom, 145 W. 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay cash; navy only. Pasternack, 219 5th Av.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Tan; spot cash. Joseph B. Fois, 1,150 Broadway.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy and rookie, for cash. Madison Square 2196.

JAPANESE SILK Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Japanese silks and satins; spot cash. J. C., Phone Madison Square 4620.

JERSEY Wanted.—14-oz. dark brown and other shades. Phone Gramercy 6450.

KAHKI KOOL Wanted.—Mailsen's or similar; all colors. Rosshind & Saloff, 244 5th Av., Madison Square 8806.

LINENS Wanted.—French; spot cash; bring samples. 37 West 20th St., 1st floor.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS Wanted.—The Rike-Kumler Co., Dayton, Ohio, wants 300 boys' suits, medium weight, all wool, useful patterns, high-grade tailoring, not over $7.50; also 200 men's suits, all-wool fancies, medium weight, high-grade tailoring, not over $18.50; also men's navy serges, double-breasted, waist-lined models; offerings will be considered at our New York office, 225 5th Av., at 2 P. M., Monday, March 24.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Open for jobs in middies. Underselling Waist Co., 116 West 22d.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy, any mill. Farragut 4664.

POPLINS Wanted.—All wool, large quantity, for cash. Chelsea 2906.

POPLIN Wanted.—P. P. L. navy or similar, Madison Square 2195.

SERGES Wanted. — 0636, 3350, 4061, 4408, 09070, 11433, 54289, 94, 104, 7120, velours 4281, Pekin, United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4817.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash, 7120, 7122, 1006, sponged and unsponged. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity, 11433, 54289, 54292, 1464. Gramercy 6502.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 528, navy; will pay cash. M. W. Levine & Co., Farragut 4072.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use a quantity of 104 serge; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 1280.

SERGES Wanted.—7034 or 7301, navy, tan, and Copen. Chelsea 9823.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, 09070, 9, 104, spot cash. Gramercy 2641.

SERGES Wanted.—99 or similar, for cash. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—For spot cash, 0609, 7120, 9070, 235, 538. Farragut 9855.

SERGE Wanted.—Black and navy, 11433 and 104. Farragut 9862.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for jobs of fancy, close out. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—All shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also point twills; spot cash. Farragut 3750.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, or similar; all shades. Mad. Sq. 2890.

VELOUR Wanted.—Quantity of American heavyweight velour, in all shades; state quantity and price of each shade. X 289 Times Annex.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan and Pekin, any make. Kramer, Madison Square 9686.

YALAMA DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Open for 50 pieces, all colors, for cash. Farragut 9143.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BUTTONS.—Glass and brass, 2,000 gross to close out cheap. Room 602, 24 East 21st St.

CAPES, Dolmans.—The fast-selling kind; also novelties; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES.—All-wool French serge, big closeout. Schwartz & Schwartz, 38 West 26th.

CAPS.—Whipcord overseas caps, stock on hand, $10.50 per dozen net. Royal Hat Co., 181 Mercer St.

CAPES AND SUITS on racks; variety of styles and cloths. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6-14, $5 dozen up. Faskelas & Son, 103 5th Av.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwits, 109 West 26th.

COVERT.—Pacific CVRL for sale. Gramercy 2400.

DRESSES.—Georgette, taffetas, and satin on racks for immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Schreiber's all-wool jersey dresses at $7.00 net. I Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Beaded Georgette crepe de medis and taffetas for immediate delivery to jobbers. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—5,000 on the racks, crepe de chine, taffetas, satins, jerseys, $6.75 up. Ruby, 7 West 20th.

GEORGETTES.—Stehli quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3513.

HATS.—2,000 dozen panama, silk, palm beach, for children, ladies, and men, below price; export and domestic trade. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4250.

PANTS.—Boys' knickerbockers, blue serge and striped worsteds, sizes 8 to 16, $4.25 a dozen. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4259.

POPLIN.—For sale 10 pieces No. 767 at $1.75, net cash; make best offer; 15 pieces navy No. 3678. Bigelfi Skirt Co., 922 Washington Av., St. Louis.

POPLIN.—Have three pieces taupe American 08077, cheap. Greeley 1544.

POPLINS.—American, all high shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POPLIN.—American, high shades only, at once. Greeley 1673.

POPLINS in all high colors. 6264 Farragut.

SEAM BINDING for sale very cheap. Madison Square 2185.

SERGES.—0686, U. S. 838, 235, 11433, 3850, similar, 600, quantities; immediate delivery. Andon Mills, 230 4th Av. Gramercy 6884.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Bahnsen, 10280 navy; no reasonable offer refused. If interested write A 229 Times.

SERGES.—Lorraines 3681, navy and black. Call Madison Square 7283.

SERGES.—06070, 0600, 626, 1464, M. F. L. Madison Square 9587.

SILVERTONE. — Holden-Leonard, Arthur Joel, all colors. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—Holden Leonard, Madison Square 8574.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale in quantities at low prices. Telephone Waverly 3348. A. Haslauer, R. F. D. No. 11 Elizabeth, N. J.

SUITS AND CAPES on racks for immediate delivery; exceptional values; suits, $10.75 to $16.75; capes, $7.75 to $16.75. Williamsburgh Manufacturing, 1,133 Broadway, New York City.

SUITS AND SKIRTS for immediate delivery; most attractive prices. Room 501, 3 West 29th. Madison Square 6719.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—Six different styles of serge suits on close out. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th St.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES. — Stehli qualities; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES.—All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

TRICOTINES.—To close out, fine quality rookie, navy, taupe, and black Whitmans; 104 black unfinished khaki worsted; cheap. Isaac Goldman, 418 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Cleo and Joel, tan and rookie; silvertones, Joel and Ardross; also 0609 serge, black. Greeley 1121.

TRICOTINE.—Cheap, rookie, tan, taupe, black. Phone Madison Square 1520.

WOOLENS.—All desirable merchandise below market price. 44 East 326, fifth floor.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on ladies' silk waists. Call between 9

Two Bonds

FULTON LT., HT. & POW. CO. First Mtge. 5s, due April 1, 1922. *Tax Exempt in N. Y. State*

Earnings (9 mos., 1918) at rate of 8 times interest charges.

Price to yield:

6½%

HAMILTON UTILITIES CO. First Mtge. 6s, due May 1, 1936.

First mortgage on entire property. Shortly planned to underly $13,000,000 of Bonds of Central Illinois Pub. Ser. Co. Earnings 2.7 times interest charges. To yield:

6⅝%

Ask for Circular T-2.

A.H. Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

INTEREST CREDITED MONTHLY
ON ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK SPECIAL RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
55 CEDAR STREET.
BROADWAY, 74TH ST. MADISON AVE. AT 72ND ST. 125TH ST. AT 8TH AVE.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $6,000,000

SINGER MFG. Stock
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash. Based on the closing we pay to-day
$50.00 for a $100—3½% Bond, 37 Coupons
$94.07 for a $100—3d 4% Bond, 3 Coupons
$94.14 for a $100—3d 4¼% Bond, 3 Coupons
$94.44 for a $100—4th 4¼% Bond, 4 Coupons
PURDY & CO.
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

LIBERTY BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AT PREVAILING MARKET PRICES.
E. H. HAINES CO., Inc.
1472 BROADWAY, COR. 43D ST.
TEL. BRYANT 0423. ROOM 807.
66 BROADWAY, NEAR WALL ST.
TEL. RECTOR 3216. ROOM 1707.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Stock
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Cities Service "Bankers" Shares
Standard Gas & Electric Stock
McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway 'Phone 7662 Rector

Procter & Gamble Co.
Rights bought and sold.
RIGHTS EXPIRE APRIL 1st, 1919.
A. M. Kidder & Co
8 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 2780.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Founded 1803
The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share; to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Clearing House of New York (limited) will be held at the office of the Company, 34 Beaver St., New York, Tuesday, April 1, 1919, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.
J. F. MARSH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Stocks Lead in Strong Forward Movement—Traction Bonds Lose Ground.

The stock market cast aside matters of unfavorable import yesterday, and, laying much emphasis upon one or two favorable occurrences, advanced to new high ground for the year. The steel issues stood in the foreground all the way, led by Steel common, whose net gain of more than 4 points was brought about by purchases to a total not far from 500,000 shares. The eagerness of buyers for practically all the steel company shares indicated that a great deal of significance was attached to the reduction of steel prices with Government sanction, and if the market had previously discounted anything of the action at Washington, it apparently had not considered in advance the factors which accompanied this action. Chief of these was the statement by E. H. Gary, head of the committee of producers, that the new prices were expected to stand as a minimum level for the balance of 1919. Applying the strict letter of this notice to consumers, there would seem to be no advantage in holding back buying orders for steel products, and reports which filtered into the financial district from trade quarters indicated that increased activity among users of steel was noted during the day.

Quite naturally, the stocks of companies which convert large tonnages of steel into finished goods were stimulated by the cut in prices. Among these were the railroad equipment, automobile, and agricultural machinery company issues. The reduction of $5 to $7 a ton, on top of the post-armistice decline, carries steel products down to the lowest figures quoted since early in the Spring of 1916, and the promise that no further shading will be considered by the producers for months to come should enable manufacturers to quote firm selling prices in booking orders for future delivery. While the steel shares were in large demand at steadily advancing quotations, the other issues moved forward with them. The rails were the least volatile, but this was to be expected in view of the various problems which the carriers still have to work out. The attitude of the Railroad Administration toward fresh purchases of rails, structural material, and equipment will be the subject of interesting study in the immediate future, now that the steelmakers have co-operated with Government in establishing a new price basis.

Sterling exchange worked downward, but the movement was not extensive enough to bring any really new and disturbing features into the market. The cable rate loosed at 4.76 from this point rallied to 4.71, which was a slightly better quotation than the final rate of the day before. Francs showed a disposition to recover, leaving off at 5.76. The removal of some of the restrictions heretofore surrounding the Italian exchange market brought a sharp rise, without any noticeable increase of business.

The outstanding item of unfavorable news was the appointment of a receiver for the Interborough-Consolidated Corporation, an event which, if it has any adverse effect on securities, will appear later. Recourse to the courts in respect to this holding company became known after the market closed. The receivership for the New York Railways Company resulted in additional declines of traction bonds, Interborough Rapid Transit 5s receding more than a point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock was weak, while Interborough-Consolidated preferred showed through a relatively small decline that the discounting of receivership proceedings had been largely completed the day before.

Call money rates moved downward from the 6 per cent. level of earlier days of the week, most loans being made or renewed at 5 per cent.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 21.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 5 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 89 francs 20 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATERALS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 5	High 5½
Low 4¾	Low 5½
Renewals 5	Renewals 5½
Last 4¾	Last 5½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days..... 5¼@5¾	Sixty days..... 5¼@5¾
Ninety days..... 5¼	Ninety days..... 5¾
Four months..... 5¼	Four months..... 5¾
Five months..... 5¼	Five months..... 5¾
Six months..... 5¼	Six months..... 5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5@5½

Commercial Paper.

90 to 90 days..... 5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.69⅝	4.68	4.69⅜	+.00⅝
Cables	4.71	4.69½	4.71	+.01
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	...

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8663 London	4.69⅝	4.71
5.1824 Paris	5.71½	5.70
5.1813 Belgium	5.97	5.95
China—		
Hongkong	75.00	75.10
Peking	118.00	118.20
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
40.20 Holland	40.50	40.65
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	⁄35.73
Calcutta	35.43	⁄35.73
5.1813 Italy	7.05	7.00
Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.90
Yokohama	50.75	50.90
19.30 Spain	20.25	20.35
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.90	27.10
Copenhagen	25.05	25.25
Christiania	25.90	26.10
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.75	45.00
44.42 Rio	26.25	26.375
5.1813 Switzerland	4.90	4.95
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.05	14.20
500 rubles	14.00	14.15

TRADE BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.67	$4.66	$4.66¾	$4.64

Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $726,804,815; balances, $92,106,000; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,460,221; Federal Reserve credit balance, $75,923,609.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d.; in New York, $1.01¾, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅞@80⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGAON, March 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$12,341,520	$116,504,695
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes...	660,100,008	1,419,116,287
Miscellaneous ...	70,494,675	868,511,770
Miscellaneous rev...	18,508,510	435,086,317
Total receipts ...	$761,504,731	$3,727,819,171
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursements ...	167,770,183	1,130,990,722
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	29,967,948	77,015,282
Expenditures	$93,736,533	11,848,190,893

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,231,904	313,260	1,010,788
Year to date	39,911,114	11,227,625	44,537,450

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	27¼	28	800	Advance Rumely	27	28¼	27	27¾	+¾
	62	63¾	1,300	Advance Rumely pf	61½	63¾	61½	63	+1
	...	...	100	Ajax Rubber	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+¾
	...	...	900	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
	3¾	3¾	1,600	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
	35½	36½	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	36¾	38¾	35¾	36½	+1
	107	107¾	3,100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	106	107¾	106	107¾	+1
	75½	76	8,000	Am. Beet Sugar	75	76¾	75	76	+¾
	48¾	49	11,500	Am. Can	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	+¾
	91⅝	91¾	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	90	92	90	91¾	+2
	114	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114½	114½	114½	116	+¾
	48¾	49	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	+¾
	12¾	13½	1,700	Am. Druggists	13¾	13¾	13	13½	+¼
	18	19½	700	Am. H. & Leather	18	18	18	18	...
	94¾	94½	1,900	Am. H. & L. pf	93½	94¾	93½	94¾	+¾
	46¾	47¾	1,900	Am. Ice	47	47¾	45¾	46¾	...
	83	84	700	Am. Ice pf	83	83½	83	83½	+1½
	71	71½	13,300	Am. International	71¼	71¾	70¾	71	...
	48½	49	2,000	Am. Linseed	48¾	49¾	48¾	49	+⅝
	88½	89	400	Am. Linseed pf	88½	89	88½	89	+½
	67¾	67¾	6,500	Am. Locomotive	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	+1½
	1¾	1¾	1,100	Am. Malting	2	2	1¾	1¾	...
	49	49½	100	Am. M.lst pf.s of d	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
	60	60¾	6,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	57¾	60¾	57¾	60¾	+2
	82¼	83½	900	Am. Steel Fdries	81½	83½	81½	82¾	+¾
	125¾	125¾	14,700	Am. Sugar Ref	123¾	126¾	123¾	125¾	+1¾
	114¾	114¾	4,000	Am. Sumatra Tob.	113	114¾	113	114¾	+1¼
	104¾	104¾	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...
	206½	206½	1,100	Am. Tobacco	204	209	204	209	+5
	101	102	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	102	102	102	102	+1
	52¾	53¼	800	Am. Woolen	52½	53	52½	53	+1½
	97	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
	36¾	37¾	800	Am. Writing P. pf	37	37¾	37	37¾	+1½
	13½	13¾	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	+½
	61½	61¾	11,000	Anaconda Copper	61	62	60¾	61½	+1
	1½	2	100	Assets Realization	...	...	1½	1½	...
	24	24½	200	Asso. Dry Goods	24	24	24	24	+⅛
	92¾	92¾	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+⅝
	86½	87	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+⅛
	114¾	115	2,300	At., Gulf & West I.	114	115½	114	115	+1
	65	66¾	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	66	66	66	66	...
	86¾	89¾	34,300	Baldwin Loco	85½	89¾	85¾	89¾	+1¾
	106	106¾	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106¾	106	106¾	...
	48	48¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	...
	54¾	55¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf	55	55	55	55	—½
	120	122	300	Barrett Co.	122	122	120½	120¾	—1½
	99	99½	100	Bethlehem Steel	96½	99½	96½	99½	+1
	69¾	69½	37,300	Beth. Steel, class B	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	+¾
	104½	105	500	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	105	105	104¼	104¾	—¾
	20	20¼	500	Booth Fisheries	21	21	20¾	20¾	—¾
	98	100	20	Bklyn Edison Elec.	100	100	100	100	...
	20¾	20¾	5,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	22	22½	19¾	20¾	—2
	20	21	400	Do. cfs. of dep.	19¾	20	19¾	20	—⅛
	8½	8¾	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
	6¾	7	800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¾	7	6¾	7	+⅛
	22½	22¾	5,700	Butte & Superior	20¾	23¼	20¾	22¾	+2
	60	60¾	4,500	California Packing	58	60¾	58	60¾	+1
	25¾	26	100	California Petrol.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+⅛
	70	70½	200	California Pet. pf	70	70	70	70	...
	57¾	58	200	Calumet & Arizona	57½	57¾	57¾	57¾	...
	159½	160	1,400	Canadian Pacific	160	160	159¾	160	—⅛
	93¼	93¾	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	93	93¾	93	93¾	—¼
	71¼	72	6,000	Central Leather Co	71¼	72¾	71¼	71¾	...
	110	115	100	Cent. & Co. Am. Tel	112	112	112	112	...
	32½	33½	1,300	Certain-Teed Prod.	32	34½	32	34	+2
	32½	33	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+⅛
	125	126	200	Chandler Motor	125	126	125	126	+1½
	58	59	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+½
	7¾	8¼	1,800	Chi. Great Western	8	8¼	8	8¼	...
	24½	25½	500	Chi., Great West. pf	25¼	25½	25	25	...
	37¾	38½	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	38¾	37¾	38¾	+1
	69	70	1,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69¼	70	69¼	69¾	...
	24½	25	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24¾	24¾	24	24½	...
	76½	77	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	76	76	76	76	+¾
	65¾	66¼	300	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¾	...
	18½	18½	500	Chile Copper	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+¼
	34½	34¾	1,400	Chino Copper	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	...
	33	33¼	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	34	34	34	34	...
	43¾	43¾	4,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	43¾	42	43¾	+2½
	54	56	400	Col. & Hock. Coal	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1
	45¼	45½	800	Columbia Gas & El	45	45	45	45¼	...
	46¾	48¾	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	...
	93	94	100	Consolidated Gas	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
	78	78¾	3,700	Continental Can	78	78¾	78	78¾	+1¼
	53¾	54¼	14,400	Corn Products Ref.	53¾	54¼	53¾	54	—¼
	107	108	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106	106	106	106	...
	67	68	13,600	Crucible Steel	66	68¼	66	68	+2½
	93	94	100	Crucible Steel pf	94	94	94	94	...
	23¾	24¼	7,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	23¼	24¼	23¼	24	+⅝
	74½	74¾	3,600	Cuba Cane S. pf	73¾	75¾	73¾	74¾	+⅝
	90¼	90	25	Deere & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
	4	5	100	Den. & Rio Grande	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
	7¾	7¾	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¾
	64½	64¾	7,400	Distillers' Secur.	64¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	...
	12¾	12¾	500	Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
	16¾	17¼	1,400	Erie	16¾	17	16¾	17	+⅛
	28¾	29	300	Erie 1st pf	28¾	29	28¾	29	+⅛
	48¾	49¼	400	Fisher Body	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼	+¾
	29¾	30¼	5,500	Gaston, W. & W	30¼	30¾	29¾	30	—1
	170	185	100	General Chemical	173	173	173	173	—2
	53¾	54	2,200	General Cigar	53¾	54½	53¾	53¾	+¼
	156¾	158	350	General Electric	157¾	158¾	157¾	157¾	+1
	11,300	162¼	11,300	General Motors	161	162¾	160	162	+1½
	87	90	200	General Motors pf.	89½	90	89¾	90	...
	90	90¾	900	General Motors deb	90¼	90¾	90	90¼	...
	66¼	66¾	1,000	Goodrich Co.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	—¼
	67	75	100	Granby Consol.	65	65	65	65	...
	88¾	89¾	600	Great Northern pf	88½	93¾	93¾	93¾	+⅝
	41¾	41¾	5,400	G. N. ctfs. for O.	41¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	+⅝
	42¾	43¾	700	Greene-Can. Cop.	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	+1
	55	57¼	400	Gulf States Steel	57	57¾	57	57¾	+1½
	62	64	100	Hartman Corp.	...	...	61¾	61¾	+1½
	41	42	100	Haskell & Barker	42	42	42	42	...
	47¾	48	2,900	Inspiration Copper	46¾	48	46¾	48	+1½
	4¼	4¾	5,100	Interboro Consol.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
	13½	14	4,500	Interboro Con. pf.	14	15¼	13¾	13¾	—1½
	18	18¾	300	Int. Agricultural	17½	18	17½	18	—1
	...	...	500	Int. Agriculturl pf	68	68	68	68	+½
	122	127	1,900	Int. Harvester new	122½	127½	122½	126¾	+5
	24¾	25	6,100	Int. Mer. Marine	24¾	27¾	24¾	27	...
	116	117	21,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	116	117	111	111¾	+¾
	25	25¾	1,600	Int. Nickel	25½	25¾	25¾	25¾	+⅛
	46	46¾	1,300	Int. Paper	46	46¾	45¾	45¾	+¾
	72	72½	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	72½	72½	72½	72½	+¾
	42	42	300	Jewel Tea	42	42	41½	41½	—½
	113¼	114½	4,200	Kelly-Springf. Tire	113¼	114½	113¼	114	+¾
	30	31¼	4,800	Kennecott Copper	30	31¾	29¾	30¾	+1
	69	72	6,200	Lackawanna Steel	69	72	69	72	+3½
	24¾	24¾	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+⅛
	53¾	55½	600	Lehigh Valley	53¾	56½	53¾	55½	+1¾
	78¾	78¾	100	Manhattan El. gtd.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	—¼
	31	31	100	Mathieson Alkali	31	31	31	31	+1
	34¾	35	3,200	Maxwell Motors	34¾	37	34¾	36¾	+1½
	61¼	64	3,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	61¼	65¼	61¼	63½	+1½
	27¾	28	2,400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	27¾	29½	27¾	28¾	...
	71¾	74	1,200	May Dept. Stores	71¾	74	71¾	74	+¾
	184¾	185¼	42,200	Mexican Petroleum	184¾	186¾	183¾	183¼	+2¾
	22¾	23	700	Miami Copper	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	+¾
	47¾	48	19,500	Midvale Steel	45¾	48¾	43½	47¾	+2¼
	6¼	6¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
	23¾	24	2,600	Missouri Pacific	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	+¾
	51¾	51¾	100	Missouri Pacific pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	...
	72	72	100	Montana Power	72	72	71	71	—1
	32½	32½	100	Nat. Acme	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
	123	123	100	Nat. Biscuit	123	123	123	123	—1
	16	16¼	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16	16¼	16	16¼	...
	50½	51¼	1,100	Nat. Enam. & St.	50½	51¼	50½	51	...
	67	68	300	Nat. Lead	67	68	67	68	+¼
	10¾	11	500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10¾	11	10¾	11	+¼
	15¾	16	3,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	15¾	16	15¾	16	+¾
	80	80	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	80	80	80	80	...
	106¾	110	200	N. Y. Air Brake	106¾	109	106¾	108¾	+2½
	75¼	76	100	N. Y. Central	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	+⅛
	19¾	20¼	100	N. Y. Dock	19¾	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¾
	29¾	30	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29¾	30	29¾	30	+¼
	19½	19¾	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	19½	19¾	19¼	19¾	...
	104½	105¾	200	Norfolk & Western	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾	...
	92¾	93	700	Northern Pacific	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+¼
	40¾	40¾	5,200	Ohio Cities Gas	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
	3¾	3¾	1,200	Do., rights, cash	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
	8¾	8¾	1,800	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
	...	...	900	Do., rights	...	...	...	...	...
	24¼	26	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	25½	25½	25½	25½	—1
	81½	81¾	9,700	Pan-Am. P. & T.	81½	82¾	81	81¾	+1¼
	43¾	44	4,200	Penn. R. R.	44	44	43¾	44	...
	36½	36¾	300	Penn. Seab. Steel	36	36¾	36	36¾	...
	50	51	100	People's Gas, Chi.	50	50	50	50	+⅛
	13	14	100	Pere Marquette	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
	36	36½	1,400	Philadelphia Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+¾
	44½	44¾	1,600	Pierce-Arrow	...	...	44¼	44½	...
	103	103½	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	103	103	103	103	...
	18½	18¾	3,600	Pierce Oil	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾	...
	49¾	50	4,700	Pittsburgh Coal	49¾	50¼	49	50	+⅛
	36¾	37	1,100	Pitts. & West Va.	36¼	37¾	36¾	37¾	+¾
	80	82	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	81	81	81	81	...
	71	71½	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	71	71½	70¾	71¼	...
	85	90	100	Public Service N. J.	85	85	85	85	...
	120	121	160	Pullman Co.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	—½
	78¼	78¾	1,000	Railway Steel Sp.	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	+½
	19¾	20	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+⅛
	84¾	84¾	7,300	Reading	84	85¾	84	84¾	+¾
	37¼	37¾	100	Reading 1st pf	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	+¼
	82¾	84¾	13,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¾	84¾	82¾	84¾	+3
	102	104	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	104	102	104	+2
	95½	97	14,750	Royal Dutch, f.	95½	97	94¾	96¾	+1½
	92	92	36,500	Do., tem. ctfs, N.Y.	92	92	91¾	91¾	+1½
	...	...	4,000	Saxon Motor Co.	...	...	7¾	8¼	...
	10	10¾	100	Shattuck-Arizona	10	10¾	10	10¾	+¼
	63	65	83,600	Sinclair Oil Refin.	44½	45¾	44	44¾	+¾
	58¾	59	1,900	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+¾
	101¼	102	11,300	Southern Pacific	101¼	102¾	101¼	102¼	+¾
	28¾	29	2,000	Southern Railway	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+¼
	67¾	68	700	Southern Ry. pf.	68	68	67¾	67¾	...
	62¾	62¾	10,200	Studebaker Corp.	61¾	63	61¾	62¾	+¾
	50¾	51¾	200	Stutz Motor c d	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½	...

WAR DEPARTMENT GIVES AID TO HINES

Advances $100,000,000 to Railroad Administration for Moving Troops and Supplies.

EASTERN ROADS LOST MOST

Seventy Per Cent. of Deficit Under Government Operation Was in Territory East of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Federal Railroad Administration received a windfall today in its effort to brace the difficult financial situation thrust upon it through the failure of Congress to appropriate $750,000,000 more for the Revolving Fund, when Acting Secretary of War Crowell announced that the War Department had advanced $100,000,000 to the Railroad Administration for transportation of troops and war supplies. Franklin Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, a few days ago advanced $10,000,000 to the Railroad Administration in payment for navy transportation.

Mr. Crowell stated today that the War Department estimates it owes the railroads $65,000,000 for moving troops and supplies. If this figure is correct then the $100,000,000 now advanced will square that debt and represent an advance disbursement of $35,000,000 for future transportation of troops and supplies. The Railroad Administration estimates that the amount due to date from the War Department is $82,000,000, but there is no haggling over this discrepancy of figures, which will be finally adjusted.

Director General Hines made this comment tonight on the action of the War Department:

"The Railroad Administration received today from the War Department $100,000,000 as payment on account for passenger and freight transportation services heretofore rendered by the railroads under Federal control to the War Department. In the ordinary course these payments would have been spread over the next three months. Ordinarily such payments would have been made directly by the War Department to the Federal Treasurers of the various railroads which rendered this service. It was arranged, in order to meet more conveniently the present financial situation, that the money be paid directly to the Railroad Administration at Washington."

Some of the details of the deficit in Government operation of the railroads in 1918 were obtained tonight. It is understood that of the $211,000,000 deficit ($30,000,000, or 70 per cent., was in Eastern territory, as the roads east of Chicago and north of Washington carried the great bulk of the war munitions traffic. The Western roads show a deficit of $72,000,000. In Southern territory the Government made small surplus. These figures are disclosed in a compilation of reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission made by the Bureau of Railway Economics.

The results of the year's operation by territories, as shown by preliminary figures subject to minor revisions, are as follows:

Eastern roads—standard return—$359,400,000; 1918 net operating income, $209,600,000; deficit, $149,800,000.

Western roads—standard return—$105,990,000; 1918 net operating income, $333,700,000; deficit, $72,200,000.

Southern roads—standard return—$138,000,000; 1918 net operating income, $144,500,000; surplus, $8,500,000.

Total—standard return—$603,300,000; 1918 net operating income, $389,800,000; deficit, $213,500,000.

Earnings statements of the individual roads show the varying effects of the shifting traffic and changes in the character of traffic. While 119 out of 154 large roads earned less than their rental, a few of the other lines earned considerable surpluses for the Government. The total of such surpluses amounting to about $80,000,000 as compared with $294,000,000 in aggregate deficits.

Among the railroads earning a surplus above the standard return were these:

	1918. Income.	Surplus Above Rental.
Union Pacific	$35,616,000	$11,916,000
Southern	28,291,760	10,895,000
Duluth, Missabe & North.	12,465,000	7,343,000
Michigan Central	13,616,000	5,554,000
Big Four	14,698,000	4,753,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	17,642,000	3,815,000
Atch., Topeka & S. Fe	41,558,000	3,114,000
Louisville & Nashville	19,367,000	2,057,000

The roads where the largest deficits resulted were these:

	1918. Net Operating Income.	Deficit.
Pennsylvania Railroad	$18,317,000	$33,042,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	7,463,000	18,463,000
Baltimore & Ohio	7,818,000	18,424,000
Great Northern	1,079,000	16,687,000
Erie	1,079,000	16,583,000
Chicago & N. W.	4,444,000	10,750,000
Pennsylvania Co.	4,284,000	10,767,000
New Haven	7,534,000	9,332,000
Philadelphia	2,973,000	8,360,000
Burlington	25,016,000	8,344,000
Boston & Me.	1,732,000	7,745,000
New York Central	48,291,000	7,710,000
Reading	8,847,000	7,020,000
Soo	2,858,000	6,714,000
Rock Island	4,211,000	6,700,000
Delaware & Hudson	2,446,000	4,963,000
Lehigh Valley	6,683,000	4,637,000

Comparison of results on the sixteen largest systems, ranged according to the volume of their gross revenues, discloses remarkable variations in the effect of the war traffic and unified operation on their incomes. These sixteen systems receive 60 per cent. of the rental paid by the Government to all the railroads. The list follows:

	Standard Return.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Penn Lines	$55,736,000	.....	$52,554,000
N. Y. Cent.	98,945,000	$1,445,000	.....
Balt. & O.	25,611,000	.....	18,424,000
Michigan	18,443,000	3,114,000	.....
Union Pac.	38,416,000	12,392,000	.....
South. Pac.	54,021,000	.....	17,000
Darlington	33,260,000	.....	8,344,000
St. Paul	27,754,000	.....	23,811,000
Northwest.	23,201,000	.....	10,159,000
Southern	18,735,000	10,895,000	.....
Ill. Cent.	16,282,000	.....	3,374,000
New Haven	16,687,000	.....	9,332,000
So. Pac.	30,057,000	.....	1,848,000
Louis. & N.	17,310,000	2,057,000	.....
Gt. North.	28,660,000	.....	16,687,000
Rock Isl.	14,912,000	.....	6,700,000
Total	$540,676,000	$29,701,000	$151,556,000

DISCUSS LOAN CAMPAIGN.

Volunteer Speakers Prepare for Bond-Selling Drive.

More than 400 volunteer speakers for the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan campaign met yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at one of several preliminary meetings for an exchange of views, before the actual start of the bond-selling drive. Members of such organizations as the Flying Squadron" of the National Security League, "Four Minute Men" and "Outdoor Men," were present, and there were more than 100 women in the audience.

Chalmers H. Wood, Jr., presided and called attention to the fact that just a year ago the German Army began its last big drive on the western front in France. He also recalled that immediately thereafter the Third Liberty Loan was heavily oversubscribed, and prophesied that the coming sales drive would be a popular movement devoid of politics.

Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Palmer told the speakers that the war was a true melting pot and that real American patriotism came out of it. He urged support for the coming loan and said that he was confident it would be a success.

Earlier in the day there had been a meeting of the Speakers Advisory Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee in the Bankers Club. Among those who attended were General Cornelius Vanderbilt, Moreau Delano, George W. Carpenter, and William J. A. Bailey.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	89.45	88.10	88.27	+.17
25 industrials	91.51	89.72	91.17	+1.70
50 stocks	76.97	75.91	76.72	+.93

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 20	76.45	75.51	75.79	—.59
Mar. 19	76.62	75.58	76.25	+.04
Mar. 18	76.94	76.16	76.34	—.30
Mar. 17	77.15	76.11	76.63	+.31
Mar. 15	76.84	76.17	76.43	+.02
Mar. 14	77.37	76.57	76.74	+.02

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	73.58	Mar. 5	76.72
†1918	70.05	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	84.35
1916	90.73	Mar. 14	85.40	Mar. 1	87.52
1915	65.83	Mar. 31	60.86	Mar. 1	64.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	69.75	Jan. 21	76.72
†1918	70.05	Feb. 10	64.12	Jan. 15	67.56
	Full Years.				
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.20
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.60	Feb. 24	91.35

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	77.15	—.16	—1.10	+1.06

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 20	77.34	—.12	Mar. 12	77.04	+.07
Mar. 19	77.64	—.10	Mar. 12	77.07	+.04
Mar. 18	77.84	+.02	Mar. 11	77.53	+.12
Mar. 17	77.52	—.05	Mar. 10	77.05	+.06
Mar. 15	77.53	....	Mar. 8	77.57	+.01
Mar. 14	77.55	—.00	Mar. 7	77.56	+.11

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.01	Jan. 3	77.45	Mar. 21	77.15
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	76.08	Mar. 23	76.09
	Full Years.				
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON MARKET IS DULL.

Moves Over Narrow Range, with Business Largely Professional.

With the exception of one or two options, the cotton market yesterday was extremely dull and moved over a very narrow range. For the most part, fluctuations were confined to less than half a cent either way, and neither the ring traders nor the Wall Street professionals found inspiration in anything that happened within the market, or in any of the news developments of the day.

Old May was run up to 24.25 at one time, and showed a net gain from Thursday's closing of about 60 points at that figure. But old May did not sell 24.00 cents, so that its extreme movement was less than half a cent. The rest of the market was very dull.

The business came mainly from Wall Street houses, which were mildly bullish, and from Southern interests, who appeared willing to supply all the cotton Wall Street cared to buy. Liverpool was fairly active at times, but did not take a consistent position. At the end of the day the market was up 5 to 35 points over the closing on Thursday, but this can hardly be accepted as evidence that the bulls had any the best of the session. As a matter of fact they did not.

It looked at times as if the sellers could easily break the market if they cared to, and that they were not anxious to do so would seem to indicate that their selling power is still a long way from being exhausted. If these interests were merely playing the short side, they would probably be willing to hit hard on the chance of driving the market down and getting their contracts covered. But they are doing nothing of the sort.

The market still refuses to pay much attention to news and trade developments. Since the two kinds of contracts came into vogue the market has been almost exclusively professional, and shows no convincing evidence that it is likely to change in the near future.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	26.25	25.57	26.25	25.70
May	24.00	24.45	24.00	24.20@24.30	23.85
July	22.50	22.75	22.25	22.60@22.62	22.35
Sept.	....	21.10	20.96	20.90@21.00	21.10
Oct.	20.85	21.00	20.70	20.80@20.85	20.75
Dec.	....	20.65	20.55	20.55@20.60	20.27
Jan.	....	....	....	20.40	20.25

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	24.65	24.80	24.44	24.65@24.70	24.44
July	22.71	22.99	22.62	22.85@22.87	22.63
Oct.	20.95	21.30	20.95	21.14@21.17	21.05
Dec.	....	21.06	20.65	20.85@20.87	20.75
Jan.	....	20.65	20.60	20.70@20.73	20.65

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points down at 28.40c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.20c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 27.00c; August, 26.88c; Memphis, 27.00c; Houston, 26.50c; Little Rock, 27.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	50,686	58,715	11,230
Exports	36,744	61,471	20,500
Exports, season	3,308,152	3,183,038	2,061,206
New York stocks	52,982	86,971	134,426
Port stocks	1,300,836	1,306,628	1,533,299
N. Y. arrivals	....	577	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was active at 15.32d for middling, and 19.12d for good middling. Sales, 3,000 bales of which 2,000 American. Imports nil. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 7 points down and closed steady 7 to 38 points advance. Prices: March, May, 14.43d; June, 14.21d. Manchester: Yarns were freely offered and cloths were quiet.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98⅝	99¼	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
Gov. of N. P.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99⅜	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	98¾	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	64	65	....
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	125	130	....
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	56	57	....
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag.	C.7	Jan. '20-22	99½	101	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	100¼	100⅝	5.80
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	99	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅛	101⅛	4.50
Am. Teb. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	102	102⅜	5.30
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	103⅛	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103⅜	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov. 1923	103⅞	104⅛	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100⅛	100⅞	5.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101⅛	101½	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101½	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¼	101½	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101⅜	101½	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '34	100⅝	100⅝	5.85
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	87	89	7.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.20
Chi., B. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	99⅜	100⅛	5.85
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98⅛	6.55
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100⅜	5.50
Cub.-Am Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅛	5.70
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101⅜	102⅜	6.40
Del. & Hud.	6	Aug., 1920	98⅝	98⅞	5.70
Distl. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98½	99	....
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99	5.35
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100½	100⅞	5.35
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98½	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99⅛	99	6.00
Hocking Val.					
R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¼	98	....
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99½	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	88	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1925	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	99⅝	5.75
Old. G. & E.	C	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	1st & ref. 5	June, 1924	89	91	....
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98⅜	98⅝	6.75
P. & R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	5.50
P. S. C., N. J.	7	Mar., 1922	97½	97⅝	7.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101⅛	101½	5.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102⅛	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103¼	103	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103½	104⅛	5.75
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99½	101	6.85
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.00
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	....
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	99	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1923	99⅝	99⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1920	98½	97⅞	7.35
United L. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. Sec.	7	Apr., 1921	97	99	7%
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90	91	10.30
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	99⅝	100⅛	5.90

TAKES COTTONSEED OIL PLAN TO HOOVER

Would Give Fats to Europe Instead of Going Into Fertilizer, Says Ex-Gov. Manning.

TELLS THE PLANTERS' SIDE

South Determined to Curtail Acreage —Smallest Crop Since the Civil War Predicted.

Former Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina, who sails for Paris this morning in the interest of the League to Enforce Peace, endeavored last night to clarify the situation with regard to the growers' side of cotton production, about which he said he had found much misconception in the East.

Governor Manning explained that he would take up one phase of the situation with Mr. Hoover when he reached Paris, and endeavor to persuade Mr. Hoover to use some of the revolving fund of $100,000,000 appropriated just before Congress adjourned in order that cottonseed oil might go toward replenishing the diminished supply of fats in European countries. Thus the surplus seed now in the hands of farmers would in turn go into food instead of being turned into fertilizer.

That there is no basis for the skepticism he found among cotton goods manufacturers over the determination of the South to curtail radically the acreage devoted to cotton was the point he most strongly emphasized. He said that, with the aid of the bankers, the South is prepared to hold on to its cotton until it can sell it at a reasonable profit, and that there is every evidence there will be no need to sacrifice the product pending the coming of the European trade revival and the demand that the bare shelves abroad be filled.

He pointed out that there have been short crops for four years, that exportation is reviving slowly—the Government estimating that it will reach 6,500,000 bales by the end of August, the close of the cotton year—and said the present plans for reduced acreage coming upon this accumulated shortage cannot help but force cotton users to pay a fair price for it.

Association Officials' Telegram.

As evidence of the sincerity of the Southern growers in their campaign to reduce acreage Mr. Manning gave out this telegram, which he received yesterday from the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Cotton Association:

"Central Committee in session today. Reports in from every county in South Carolina show remarkable success of campaign for reduction of acreage. South Carolina will reduce fully 33 1-3 per cent. Average reduction in commercial fertilizer in not only South Carolina but adjoining States startlingly far below ten-year average. Movement backed in South Carolina from mountains to coast. Mammoth public meeting will be held in Columbia April 3. Careful checking reports and confidential letters from every section belt proves that reduction campaign will extend from borders of Mexico to Virginia.

"All associations of belt send delegates to Memphis March 24 for purpose of checking and tabulating result of campaign, which is most important meeting ever held in belt. Meeting called for New Orleans May 14. Every State will be represented by twenty most able and experienced business men. Meeting called for purpose formulating and putting into operation plans for banking, financing, and stabilizing of cotton price. Cotton reserve banks, somewhat similar to Federal Reserve, receiving tremendous indorsement throughout belt. Will also formulate and put into operation exporting and marketing plan similar to the one suggested by Governor Harding. Will arrange definite and specific scheme for warehousing.

"Permanent organization of cotton association, membership to be composed of farmers, merchants, bankers, and business men throughout the belt will be put into force as result of this campaign. We will have not only cotton acreage reduction, holding of cotton for remunerative prices, but untold benefits will be derived. Confidential reports in from most reliable men in State prove that Texas, thoroughly organized, will make full reduction and is one of the leading States in the movement in belt. The number of wealthy farmers in various sections of belt who are not planting an acre of cotton but have bought the cotton they expected to make for October delivery and will plant lands in foodstuffs, will be truly startling. This movement of buying cotton as long as it is below cost of production and planting it to feed in order crops is being pushed and is becoming extremely popular and will have a final far-reaching effect.

"The labor situation is extremely acute. Returning labor not only refuses to work, but causing considerable trouble. Outstanding, appalling fact that labor on farms is underpaid, improperly housed, and advising that they leave for other sections. Absolutely impossible to make more than a minimum crop even with ideal seasons. Adverse seasons will result in smallest crop since civil war. The South is aroused and determined. This information is given as result of absolutely correct information in hand of our association."

The Cotton Seed Difficulty.

He himself is absolutely convinced, Governor Manning said, that so earnest and genuine has the movement become throughout the cotton-raising States that tremendous acreage is to be planted in foodstuffs and the South made more self-sustaining than ever before.

The situation with regard to cotton seed and its products, he said, grew out of an arrangement made between the seed mills and Mr. Hoover at the beginning of last season, whereby the Government practically guaranteed the price for the various products with the exception of the oil cake which is readily saleable for fertilizer. The sudden ending of the war, he said, has ended the demand for those products which were used for munitions, and there is on hand a large surplus of oil. As a result of the mills' inability to sell the oil, they, in turn, have left about 90 per cent. of the season's seed on the hands of the farmers.

This seed, valued at about $140,000,000, will not keep through the warm weather, and must soon be turned into fertilizer. Governor Manning felt, he said, that the Government was obligated morally, though not legally, to sustain the prices promised to the producers. This could best be accomplished, he said, if Mr. Hoover would begin buying the oil for use abroad where there is in many places more or less of a fat famine.

If Mr. Hoover would devote some of his revolving fund to this purpose, he said, the mills in turn would at once begin buying seed from the farmers and replacing the oil shipped abroad, so that this $140,000,000 worth of seed would go into human food at a time when the world is short of food, and particularly of fats, instead of being dissipated as fertilizer.

With regard to the League of Nations, Governor Manning said that he was convinced from many talks with returning soldiers, that while the South gladly did its share in the war, its people did not want such a conflict to happen again. There is a general conviction among the people and among the soldiers, he said, that the League of Nations is the best means of preventing another world war, even though this conviction might not always be based upon an analytical study of the proposed covenant.

LAST LOAN, GLASS ASSERTS.

Coming Drive Will Be Final Popular Subscription, Says Secretary.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, in several appearances here before Liberty Loan organizations, financiers, editors, and publishers gave assurance today that the Fifth or Victory Liberty Loan would be the last popular loan, to be supplanted by a bond bureau of the Treasury Department, and confidently predicted that the American people "will make the greatest success in the financial history of the world."

"The Victory Liberty Loan should be subscribed by the people from their savings and earnings," said the Secretary in one address, adding "that the people in one way or another must meet the Government's obligations.

"They may on the one hand lend to their Government and receive their capital with interest," he continued, "or the Government will have to raise funds by direct taxation, which takes away the funds entirely from the people.

"The Victory Liberty Loan will be the last popular loan. At the close of the approaching drive the organization which has so successfully conducted the Government's war financing will be disbanded. Such further financing as we find necessary will be conducted through a bond bureau which will be created in the Treasury Department."

The Secretary said that he was looking forward to a speedy readjustment of conditions, and trust that before the middle of April that readjustment will be so far effected that the flotation of the Victory Liberty Loan will have but small effect on the money market."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Sixty-two new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,837,023 were chartered today. They include:

Atlantic and Continental Corp., Yonkers, exporting and importing, $50,000; J. A. Dayton, A. A. Bailey, F. Spinner, Yonkers.

Cody Realty Corp., Buffalo, $5,000; M. Levee, S. Tauriello, A. S. Cody, Buffalo.

Feeley Co. Art Metal Work, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; J. E. Stanton, J. G. Heyer, C. V. Smith, Yonkers.

New Republic, American and European Shipping Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; M. Wapnowski, L. Kaczanski, A. Dambrowski, 111 North Sixth St., Brooklyn.

Trautman & Callais, Inc., Manhattan, woodworking and painting, $6,000; P. Lee, A. Roth, A. J. Ronagahan, 274 East Second St., Brooklyn.

Lockport Improvement Corp., $50,000; J. R. Earl, O. A. Loosen, F. A. Crosby, Lockport.

The Carey Medical Corp., Rochester, $10,000; D. G. Carey, G. E. Macorn, F. W. Clement, Rochester.

Chester B. Winn, Inc., Buffalo, artificial limbs and elastic hosiery, $500,000; J. L. Minney, J. J. Price, W. H. Watson, Buffalo.

Polonia Phonograph Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. Studzinski, W. Pierzchalski, V. C. Zerwinski, 7 West 108th St.

Bakers' Merchandise Co. of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, $25,000; H. Lorenz, C. Easling, E. Trunk, 2,671 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

The Rosemaid Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; R. N. and J. Nosofsky, 7 E. Lackrits, 705 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

E. H. and M. Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Eichhorn, M. and M. Hochberg, 22 East 102d St.

Federal Appliance Corp., Manhattan, auto accessories, $5,000; L. W. and F. L. Dinkelspiel, B. F. Latzman, 111 Broadway.

Producers Agency, Inc., Manhattan, mercantile business, $10,000; W. S. Muir, C. Sturges, W. H. Fanning, 329 Hudson St.

Grenet & Co., Manhattan, chemicals, $25,000; W. F. and E. F. Day, J. A. Burne, 2 Rector St.

Putnam Candy Co., Rochester, $20,000; W. May, J. D. Putnam, C. E. Lays, Rochester.

Yorkhoma Sales Corp., Syracuse, stocks, bonds, notes, and securities, $10,000; J. F. Sidman, B. T. Roach, C. W. Murphy, Rochester.

Robert R. Tee Leer, Inc., Manhattan, insurance, $15,000; R. R. Tee Leer, R. W. Swayne, R. C. Smith, 310 West 79th St.

Celluloid Clearing House, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; G. F. Von Glahn, Sr., G. F. Von Glahn, Jr., Buchbinder, 1,133 Broadway.

Reconstruction Engineering Corp., Manhattan, architectural engineering and insurance, 105 shares common stock, no par value; A. Parnell, W. Wriedt, K. M. Slezak, 52 Wall St.

Hamilton & Wade, Inc., Manhattan, insurance, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $100,000; D. C. Mason, E. D. Wade, J. M. Hamilton, 11 Liberty St.

Andrews Sporting Goods Co., Syracuse, $80,000; J. W. Pennock, Jr., W. D. and R. L. Andrews, Syracuse.

Parisian Novelty Children's Coats Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; L. and F. Bernbach, J. B. Goldstein, 344 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

The Murphy-Ryan Corp., Manhattan, contracting, $10,000; C. S. Ashley, G. T. Ryan, F. H. Murphy, 535 West 173d St.

Consolidated Appraisal Co., Manhattan, $100,000; T. Lamb, G. A. Smyth, A. I. Warren, 507 Fifth Av.

Antillean Holding Co., Manhattan, realty and construction, $25,000; A. A. Austin, J. M. Gumbs, M. E. Herbert, 104 West 144th St.

Monroe Shirt Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Etler, S. and B. Jaffe, 446 Broadway.

None Such Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. C. Bennett, A. L. Cole, E. M. Chute, 1,331 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Oil & Gas Co., Olean, $65,000; D. and E. M. and H. W. Marcus, Olean.

Gold Tire Sales and Service Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; A. Mehlon, W. Schulze, and W. H. Macleas, 320 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Sterling Shoes Co., Buffalo, $20,000; J. L. Fisk, A. D. Block, and W. C. Newcomb, Buffalo.

The Rye Construction Co., Rye, $10,000; J. M. Thomson, W. L. Brake, and A. E. Glasgow, Rye.

Volga Engineering and Trading Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. Apter, J. F. Levinson, and J. B. Boudin, 299 Broadway.

Sirrah Holding Co., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; M. Levy, K. B. Rosenwelser, and L. D. Brokaw, 66 Fort Washington Avenue.

Versailles Dressmakers, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; N. Meyer, L. Goldfarb, and B. Nitsburg, 193 Second Avenue.

Illon Citizens Store, Inc., Ilion, groceries, furniture, and machinery, $10,000; F. Walton, E. S. Parsons, and M. Welch, Ilion.

Monitor Warehouses, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; D. T. Cooney, J. J. Robertson, and E. J. Quinn, 123 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn.

B. F. and N. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. Knabenschuh, S. C. and H. W. Meyer, 3,801 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Port Washington Consumers Ice Co., Port Washington, R. A. Maclean, F. H. Butehorn, and A. E. Moore, 37 Wall Street.

Philippine Importing Co., Manhattan, laces, embroideries, and textiles, $61,000; S. A. Sutton, S. Ades, J. Shalom, 89 Morton St., Brooklyn.

Arbos Steel Products Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. Fowlds, Jr., W. F. Ashley, Jr., J. B. Galland, 15 John St.

Bibo Operating Co., Manhattan, hotels and restaurants, $25,000; H. L. Delatour, M. M. and E. C. Bibo, 2,700 Broadway.

Continental Freight Service, Ltd., Manhattan, $10,000; E. R. Katz, A. Silverman, I. J. Ginsberg, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Standard Print Shop, Manhattan, $5,000; L. Lehnstul, R. V. and S. B. Robbins, 416 West 129th St.

Lowy & Duschnes, Manhattan, auto and garage business, $50,000; A. J. Klein, J. Goldschmith, J. Ginger, 163 East 103d St.

Ajax Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; N. Berk, J. Lichtenstein, B. Price, 273 East 10th St.

Isaac Walcoff, Inc., Manhattan, men's clothing, $200,000; I. Walcoff, H. Ross, M. Rubinger, 160 Broadway.

Ballard, Sprague & Co., Manhattan, contracting and construction, $40,000; H. F. Ballard, D. J. Sprague, P. W. Beaven, 1,664 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Lee Board and Paper Co., Manhattan, $20,000; F. Spiro, C. and H. Lee, 601 West 163d St.

The Allied Fruit Co., Manhattan, $20,000; A. Bonora, A. Pitre, T. Imperall, 499 Lake St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Central Hudson Gas and Electric Co., Poughkeepsie, $2,500,000 to $2,600,000.

Spooner-Campbell Co., Gouverneur, $40,000 to $100,000.

The Motor Haulage Co., White Plains, $100,000 to $250,000.

Gray Seal Productions, Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $50,000.

Crown Embroidery Works, Manhattan, $45,000 to $200,000.

Spengler Auto Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

Isaac Kubie Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $150,000.

High Ground Dairy Co., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $150,000.

American Novelty Wash Suit Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Elmira-Ithaca Transportation Co., Elmira, $1,000 to $6,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Benson Electric Co., Minnesota, $50,000; Representative, I. F. Halton, 2 Rector St.

Gibson Refrigerator Co., Michigan, $100,000; representative, R. J. Ehlers, 110 West 40th St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Hofeller-Loesser Co., Buffalo.

Fireside Realty Co., Manhattan.

Strauss & Snyder, Inc., Manhattan.

Max Gutschneider, Inc., Manhattan.

Merchants' Gas Co. of South Otselic, N. Y., Otselic.

M. W. Winston & Son, Manhattan.

Wasie & Co., Manhattan.

Shawmut Tire Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan.

Dordan-Butler Realty Co., Manhattan.

Russia Trade Corp. of America, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 21.—

DIVIDENDS.

THE
Citizens National Bank
OF NEW YORK
New York, March 21, 1919.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) payable on and after April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 22nd, 1919.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY
Broadway and Thirty-Ninth Street
NEW YORK CITY.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, March 21st, 1919, a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable March 31st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1919.

The Transfer Books will be closed March 20th, 1919, at 3 P. M., and reopened March 31st, 1919, at 10 A. M.

Richard A. Purdy, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

Tower Cotton Mills, Inc.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record, March 27, 1919.

HENRY M. TOWAR, Treas.
Niles City, Michigan, March 8, 1919.

EAST COAST FISHERIES CO.
120 Broadway, New York,
March 17, 1919.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record, March 28th, 1919.

MARK W. NORMAN, Treasurer.

Dividend No. 8

Seamans Oil Co.

The regular quarterly dividend of five per cent. (5%) on all outstanding stock of this Company is due and payable March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record March 20, 1919.

W. L. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, Inc.
120 Broadway, New York, March 19, 1919.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.00 per share on the Common Stock of the Company and the regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, payable April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record March 31, 1919.

M. W. RANDALL, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

New York, March 13, 1919.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a half-yearly dividend of THREE PER CENT., ($3.00 per share,) payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1919. The Transfer books will be closed from March 20th to April 1st, 1919. P. W. JONES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.

March 21st, 1919.

The Board of Directors has today declared a quarterly dividend of Six per cent. on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1919.

ERNEST V. CONNOLLY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, March 21st, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after April 1st, 1919. The Transfer Books will remain closed from March 22nd, 1919, until that date.

WM. E. CABLE, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

63rd COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 15th, 1919 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1919. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. P. WELLS, Treasurer

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6% on its Preferred Stock on account of the accrued dividends, amounting to 12%, payable April 10, 1919, to stockholders of record as at close of business March 31, 1919. Stock Transfer Books will be closed from March 31 to April 11.

C. M. GRANT, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, March 12, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($1 per share,) payable April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

C. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, March 6, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 115 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, at twelve o'clock, Noon, on which date all Stockholders of record on March 8, 1919, will be entitled to vote.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., March 1st, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 118 North Congress Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Tuesday, April 1st, 1919, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from March 1st to April 1st, 1919.

By order of the Board.
C. S. SMITH, Secretary.

The Staten Island Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Staten Island Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on Monday, March 31, 1919, at 12:30 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and remain open for one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close March 19, 1919, at 3 P. M. and reopen April 1, 1919, at 10 A. M.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company will, on April 1, 1919, pay to the holders of its Adjustment Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, a semi-annual instalment of interest of 3% being the interest for the six months ended December 31, 1918, at the maximum rate carried by the Adjustment Bonds.

Payment of such interest will be made at the office of the Company, Room 1834, 120 Broadway, New York, on presentation and surrender of the proper coupons for such interest, and appropriate ownership certificate.

Dated, New York, March 22, 1919.
By, LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J. Salvage of Camp Kendrick.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Constructing Quartermaster at Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J., until 12 o'clock noon, March 29th, 1919, for the sale of Camp Kendrick, which has a capacity for the housing of two thousand men, which includes all buildings, equipment and mechanical equipment, electrical plant, heating plant, water supply and sewerage. A complete list of equipment and various materials will be furnished by the Constructing Quartermaster of Camp Kendrick upon request. All bids shall be sealed and addressed to the Chief of Constructing Division and marked "Proposal for the Salvaging of Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J." with the names of the bidders thereon. A certified check equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid must accompany each proposal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Geo. C. Burnett, Major Q. M. C., U. S. A., Constructing Quartermaster.

EISNER EXPLAINS TAX CONFUSIONS

Many Corporations Which Determined Capital Last Year Must Make Redetermination.

DISAGREE OVER RESERVE

Patents That Were Tangible Property Last Year Said to be Intangible This Year.

Because many corporations, the most of which made only tentative tax returns on or prior to March 15, are finding that in substituting amended returns they are confused as to the law and the regulations governing invested capital, Mark Eisner, who retired recently as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, endeavored last night to clarify the situation. He said that many corporations which had determined their invested capital last year, now found themselves confronted with the necessity for a redetermination because of the new law, even though no actual change in their assets had been manifested.

Mr. Eisner began by pointing out that patents which last year were tangible property are intangible this year and intangible property cannot be included in invested capital under the present law beyond 25 per cent. of the par value of the stock of the corporation outstanding March 3, 1917. Conditions with regard to borrowed capital likewise have changed, since last year such capital, how matter how treated by the corporation, could not be included in its invested capital while under the new regulations there are circumstances under which sums standing on the books as indebtedness may be treated as paid in surplus.

Prior to the issuance of the new Regulation 45 of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Mr. Eisner said, there was considerable controversy as to whether it was better from the standpoint of invested capital to set up a reserve at the end of the year for taxes, or to set up no reserve and pay the taxes out of earnings.

"The reserve for taxes," he explained, "concededly is part of the invested capital up to the time the taxes are actually paid out of that reserve, and many corporations believed that they made a mistake in setting up such a reserve which could only be included in invested capital up to June 15, 1918. However, the regulations have settled this by providing that whether paid out of surplus or charged on the books of the company against current earnings, the provision of Income and excess profits taxes paid must be held to diminish the invested capital at the beginning of the year to the proportion which the period between the payment and the end of the year bore to the full year.

"There is another and rather drastic regulation with respect to invested capital which is interesting but not easily worked out," Mr. Eisner went on. "It is provided that the profits ascertained at the end of the taxable year shall be deemed to be ratably throughout the year. That is to say, that if, on Dec. 31, 1918, it is ascertained that a corporation has made $24,000 for the year, these profits will be deemed to have arisen at the rate of $2,000 a month. The regulation in question provides that the taxes for the taxable year shall also arise ratably, and that where any distribution has been made during the year, the accrued taxes up to that time shall be a first charge out of the accrued earnings, and if the distribution and the accrued taxes exceed the accrued earnings, then the invested capital at the beginning of the year must be diminished pro tanto.

"For example, let us assume that Corporation A on Dec. 31, 1918, ascertained that it had earned $48,000 upon which it would have to pay taxes of $24,000. Assume further that on June 15, 1918, it had paid its income and excess profits taxes for 1917 amounting to $12,000. And let us say that its invested capital on Dec. 31, 1917, was $200,000. Assume further that on July 1, 1918, this corporation paid a dividend of $30,000. The first reduction of the invested capital will arise out of the payment of the 1917 taxes on June 15, 1918, amounting to $12,000, which amount having been retained in the corporation for the taxable year months will count as invested capital to the amount of $5,500 and will reduce the invested capital at the beginning of the year $6,500.

"Forty-eight thousand dollars profit arising as a result of the 1918 business of the company has arisen ratably, to wit, at the rate of $4,000 a month, so that on July 1, the date of the dividend distribution, $24,000 has been earned. But there have accrued the taxes of the taxable year, total $24,000, up to July 1, $12,000 of this $24,000 accrued taxes of the taxable year being a first lien against the $24,000 accrued earnings, leaves $12,000 available for distribution. But there has been distributed a dividend of $30,000, an excess of $18,000 over the $12,000 available, which $18,000 must therefore be deducted from the invested capital at the beginning of 1918, for six months, or $9,000 in all.

"The foregoing calculation is easy because it has been assumed that the taxes for the taxable year would be $48,000. But the difficulty lies in the fact that the amount of taxes which the corporation must pay depends upon its invested capital. And by the regulation in question, the invested capital depends upon the amount of taxes the corporation must pay. Until some modification is made of this regulation, it may be difficult for many corporations to file an accurate return.

"About the only suggestion that can be made, unless a change is effected in the regulations, will be to compute the tax upon an invested capital without the adjustment in question.

"Referring again to the requirement of the regulation that payments of taxes for the previous year cannot be held to have been made out of current earnings, it is quite likely that this requirement will meet considerable opposition. The logic of the regulation is that taxes are properly a charge against the profits of the year for which the taxes are assessed and are not a proper charge against the earnings of the subsequent year in which the taxes of the previous year were paid. That is perfectly good accounting, but the difficulty lies in the fact that ofttimes an excellent accounting theory may be at variance with the actual facts. It is quite likely that many corporations failed to set up a reserve for taxes at the end of the year 1917, and when they paid their taxes on June 15, 1918, their book entries may show that taxes paid were charged against earnings of the year 1918. If the facts show that there were earnings sufficient to pay the taxes, there will doubtless be many serious contentions raised that the facts should control, not an accounting theory."

Texas Company Earns $44,522,599.

The Texas Company reports gross earnings of $44,522,599 for the six months ended Dec. 31 last. The fiscal year has been changed to the calendar year and financial statements will hereafter be issued as of Dec. 31. After paying taxes, meeting operating expenses and setting aside a reserve of $7,196,165 for sinking fund requirements, depreciation, &c., there remained a balance of $8,801,726. This was equivalent to $12.68 per share of stock. The management carried $5,322,976 to surplus, making the total surplus $60,000,000.

EARNINGS.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net earn.	$815,948	$1,006,904	$854,980
Deprecia., &c.	169,507	246,928	78,776
Interest	29,296	28,200	28,200
Balance	607,145	731,776	247,984
Dividends	300,000	345,000	300,000
Reserve	259,331	62,987	54,995
Bus. for year	47,814	323,819	↑106,016
Prev. sur.	871,472	651,104	757,720
P. & L. sur.	919,286	974,923	651,104

↑Deficit.

JONES BROS. TEA CO.—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
February sales.	$1,168,812	$1,007,310	$146,502
Two months	2,299,586	2,043,399	256,187

S. S. KRESGE CO.—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
February sales.	$2,633,065	$2,153,199	$499,866
Two months	5,246,844	4,144,382	1,102,262

TEXAS CO. for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	Dec. 31'18	June 30'18	June 30'17
Gross earn.	$44,522,599	$30,260,653	$54,339,050
Net earn.	15,996,891	24,973,402	22,907,824
Surplus	8,332,976	14,397,241	15,192,628
P. & L. sur.	60,000,406	54,667,429	40,270,189

URGES BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

Senator Calder Says Full Industry Will Solve Unrest Problem.

United States Senator William M. Calder yesterday made an address before the Queens Chamber of Commerce at Long Island City, in which he reviewed business conditions in this country and placed the responsibility for getting things started up to the business men of the country. He insisted that the Government could do many things to assist, but that the primary responsibility was with the business men.

Senator Calder also spoke briefly concerning the developments at the Peace Conference. He said that the difficulties that have just occurred between the Italian and other representatives was one of the strongest reasons why President Wilson and his associates representing America should insist upon an early completion of the treaty of peace and should leave for quieter times and calmer judgment the negotiations concerning the League of Nations.

Remembering that he had before him most of the largest real estate investors in Queens, Senator Calder said that the point had been reached in the taxation of real estate where it could bear no heavier burdens. He insisted that the Legislature should pass a law fixing the amount of money that could be taken from real estate.

"The nation should immediately interest itself in the investment of its labor and surplus capital in the basic industry of construction," Senator Calder said.

"I know the suggestion is made that we take account of stock and wait until things become normal again. If by that is meant that we should refrain from business activity until the return of conditions that prevailed before the war, then, in my judgment, we will never begin.

"While I am in complete sympathy with every effort to see that the workingmen of the nation receive their just share of the profits, still I know that in some lines of endeavor a readjustment of wages must come. But let me submit, gentlemen, a thought that it is not so much a question of reduction of wages as it is a matter of the efficiency of labor. Men who have made a careful analyses of the situation tell me that during the war not only were wages materially increased, but the output of the labor was substantially reduced. The impression that some have sought to create in the minds of the men in labor that they must fear the entire reduction in the cost of production is a great mistake; but at the same time labor must bear in mind that it will be required to put forth its best efforts to help.

"No country can hope to have permanent prosperity unless its working people are steadily employed at a fair compensation, and no nation can permanently exist unless there is complete sympathy and understanding between capital and labor.

"The only way to start the wheels of industry is to start them. The business men of the nation have the right to insist that Congress shall display some business judgment in the management of its affairs."

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.
4½s July, 1967	100%	100%	100%	100%
4½s June, 1965	100%	100%	100%	100%
4½s Mar., 1963	100%	100%	100%	100%
4½s Nov., 1957	100%	100%	100%	100%
4½s Mar., 1957	100%	100%	100%	100%
4½s Nov., 1934-30	98%	98%	98%	98%
4½s Mar., 1964	95½	96%	95½	96%
4½s Mar., 1962	95½	96%	95½	96%
4½s Apr., 1966	96%	96%	95½	96%
4½s Sept., 1957	95%	96%	95%	96%
4s May, 1969	91	91½	91	91½
4s Nov., 1958	91	91½	91	91½
4s Nov., 1957	91	91½	91	91½
4s Nov., 1956	90½	91	90½	3s
4s Nov., 1936	91½	92	91½	3s
4s May, 1919	99½	...	99½	3s

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.
3½s Nov., 1956	81	...	81	...
3½s Nov., 1954	81½	83½	81½	...
3½s May, 1954	81½	...	81½	...

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.70	.. 4.70
4½s	1921-1923	4.70	.. 4.70
4½s	1919-1920	4.70	.. 4.70
4½s	1933	4.70	4.50 4.70
4½s	1934-1932	4.70	4.50 4.70
4s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s	1939-1939	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s	1938-1938	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s	1919-1921	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s	1936-1980	4.70	4.60 4.70
4s	1919-1923	4.70	4.50 4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
900	Cities Service	.346	343	343	346
1,749	Cities Service pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
16,000	Cities Service bank shrs.	37⅛	36½	36⅝	37
$47,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s.	131	129	129	131
$7,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s.	101⅛	101	101	103

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	15
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	122	124
Am Gas & Electric pf.	43	44
Am Light & Traction	340	343
Am Light & Trac pf.	90	100
Am Power & Light	57	58
Am Power & Light pf.	77	78½
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	82	87
Am W W & Electric	6	7
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	62	67
Am W W & E partic.	10	13
Carolina Power & L.	35	38
Colorado Power	25	30
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbus Electric pf.	73	78
Com Power, Ry & Lt.	42	43
Com Power, Ry & Lt pf.	42½	43½
Conn Power pf.	73	78
Consumers Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	93	97
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	78	83
El Paso Electric	84	87
Electric Bond & Sh pf.	74	76
Empire Dist Elec pf.	75	78
Federal Light & Trac	9	11
Federal Light & T pf.	44	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25
Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	60
Am W W & E col 5s.	67	69
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	70	73
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	90	92
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '34.	90	92
Cities Fuel & P 7s.	90	90½
Col Gas & El deb 5s, '27.	97	98
Col Power 5s, 1953.	88	90
Conn Power 5s, 1963.	85	90
Consumers Pow 5s, '36.	87½	89
Dallas Electric 5s, '22.	96	98
East Tex Elec col 5s.	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s, '21.	99	99
El Paso Elec col 5s.	88	90
Empire Gas & El 6s.	100	101
Empire Refining 6s.	94	97
Gt West Power 5s, '46.	84½	86½
Gt West Power 6s, '35.	86	91
Middle West U 6s, '25.	86	92
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s.	78½	80
Nor Ont L & Power 6s.	75	81
Nor States Pow 6s, '20.	98	99
Nor States Pow 5s, '41.	87½	89½
Nor Tex Elec deb 6s.	90	95
Ohio Gas & El 5s, '28.	75	80
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931.	88	90
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	97½	99½
So Cal Edison 6s, '30.	91	91½
S W Power 5s, 1943.	81	86
Twin S G & E 5s, '53.	80	85
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32.	84	88
Un L & R deb 6s, '26.	90	93
Un Gas Imp 5s, '37.	90	93
U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927.	94	97
Utah Securities 5s, 1952	90	91
Wash-Idaho W, L&P 6s	90	92

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	Con Coal	82¾	81½	82¾
430	Coaden	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	Do pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Con Powr	106	106	106

Bonds.

$2,000	Con Pow 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Elkhorn 5s	98	98	98

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	63	63	63
20	Alaska	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30	Anaconda	61¾	61¼	61¼
10	Cal & Aris	57½	57½	57½
25	Cal & Hecla	400	395	400
32	Centennial	13	12½	13
255	Cop Range	40¾	40	40½
150	Davis-Daly	5	4¾	4¾
50	East Butte	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	Ft Dodge	30½	30½	30½
200	Helvetia	30c	30c	30c
125	Island Creek	44½	44	44
50	Mayflower	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2	Bos & Alb	138	138	138
102	Bos & Mont	31	30½	30½
10	Bos Elev	65½	65½	65½
4	Fitchburg pf	56	56	56

Miscellaneous.

77	Am Ag Ch	107	107	107
26	Do pf	101⅜	101	101
110	Am Fn Serv	64c	64c	64c
700	Am Sugar	66¾	66¼	66¼
151	Am Sugar	125¾	123½	125¾
10	Do pf	116½	116½	116½
277	Am T & T	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜
105	Am Woolen pf	98	97¾	97¾
230	Booth	20¾	20¼	20¼
255	Century S	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	East S S	7¾	7¾	7¾
41	Edison	171	167	167
25	Fairbanks	54¾	54¾	54¾
626	Island Oil	7⅞	7¾	7¾

Bonds.

$2,000	A T & T 4s	84	84	84
1,000	N E Tel 5s	90½	90½	90½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Radi pf	120	120	120
120	Armour pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
120	Booth Fish	20½	20½	20½
10	Chi&CRy pf	8	8	8
20	ChiRys,Ser 2	1	1	1
402	Cudahy	108	107	107⅞
17	Com Edison	115	115	115
10	Deere&Co pf	96	96	96
165	Dia Match	113	111⅞	112
70	Ill Brick	67	66	66
2,819	Libby	27	26	26⅝
305	Lindsay Lt	14½	14	14
15	Nat Carb pf	121	121	121
50	Sears-Roe	178	175½	176
150	Stewart-W	91	90½	90½
15,872	Swift Int'l	56¾	56½	56⅝
840	Swift & Co	130⅝	129½	129⅝
722	Union Carb	82	81½	81½
440	Wilson	19	17	17⅞
74	Do pf	100	100	100

Bonds.

$5,000	ComEd 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½
14,000	Swift 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½
$5,000	Wilson 1st 6s	90	90	90

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am Gas,N J	65	65	65
150	Cambria Iron	40	40	40
6,036	Elec Storage	69½	66½	69½
790	Gen Asphalt	68½	67	68½
1,155	Do pf	102	100	101
1,680	Lake Superior	20⅝	19¼	20⅛
5	Lehigh Nav	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
35	Lehigh Val	55¼	55¼	55¼
5	Minehill	53	53	53
435	Penn R R	44¼	44	44¼
28	PennSaltMfg	83½	83	83
$70	Phila Co cum 6s pf	....	34¾	35

Bonds.

$2,000	BaldwinLoco 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	El & Peo 4s	70	70	70
1,000	NatProp 4-6s	32	32	32
$1,000	PennRR temp ctfs	94¾	94¾	94¾
23,000	United Rys inv 5s	75	69¾	70

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am Sewer P	19	19	19
25	Beth St'l B	67½	67½	67½
100	Consol Ice	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Do pf	21	21	21
85	La B Iron	98	98	98
160	Mfrs L & H	50¾	50	50
25	Marine pf	112¾	112¼	112¾
30	Midvale Steel	47	47	47
210	Ohio Fuel S	46	45⅞	46
287	Okla Gas	31⅝	31	31½
50	Okla P & R	8½	8¼	8¼
185	Pitts Brew	5¾	5¼	5¾
300	Pitts Coal	60	49¾	50
1,900	Pitts Jerome	15c	13c	13c
500	PittsMtShas	31c	31c	31c
5,230	Pitts O & G	11⅜	10½	11⅜
300	U S Steel	99	96¾	99
90	Westing A 1st	90	90	90
220	Westing Ell	47¼	47	47
25	Willys-Over	29	29	29

Bonds.

$1,000	Independent Brew 6s	48½	48½	48½
1,000	Penn Street Ry 5s	90	90	90

EARNINGS.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net earn.	$815,948	$1,006,904	$854,980
Deprecia., &c.	169,507	246,928	78,776
Interest	29,296	28,200	28,200
Balance	607,145	731,776	247,984
Dividends	300,000	345,000	300,000
Reserve	259,331	62,987	54,995
Bus. for year	47,814	323,819	↑106,016
Prev. sur.	871,472	651,104	757,720
P. & L. sur.	919,286	974,923	651,104

↑Deficit.

JONES BROS. TEA CO.—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
February sales.	$1,168,812	$1,007,310	$146,502
Two months	2,299,586	2,043,399	256,187

S. S. KRESGE CO.—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
February sales.	$2,633,065	$2,153,199	$499,866
Two months	5,246,844	4,144,382	1,102,262

TEXAS CO. for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	Dec. 31'18	June 30'18	June 30'17
Gross earn.	$44,522,599	$30,260,653	$54,339,050
Net earn.	15,996,891	24,973,402	22,907,824
Surplus	8,332,976	14,397,241	15,192,628
P. & L. sur.	60,000,406	54,667,429	40,270,189

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.
Am Brass		206	209	206	
Atlas Powder		140	145	135	
Do pf		88½	91	88	
Babcock & Wilcox		106	108	106	
Bliss		250	350	250	
Do pf		90	95	90	
Colt's Arms		40	45	40	
Du Pont		355	360	355	
Do debs pf		93½	94	92¾	
Hercules		213	220	216	
Do pf		106	109	109	
Ingersoll-Rand Co.		168	173	168	
Do pf		100	103	100	
Niles-Bem't-Pond		104	108	104	
Do pf		95	100	95	
Scovill Mfg		345	360	345	
Standard Screw		270	285	275	

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Am Cigar	130	135	130
Do pf	100	105	104
Conley Foil	205	220	200
Geo W Helme Co.	141	146	141
Do pf	100¾	111	109¾
J S Young	125	145	125
Do pf	103	108	98
MacA & Forbes	205	215	205
Do pf	90	100	90
P Ben Tobacco	128	134	128
R J Reynolds, A	450	460	440
Do B	380	400	380
Do pf	110	112	108
Weyman-Bruton	170	175	170
Do pf	103	*108	103

*Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The overnight news caused a sharp upturn in prices at the opening of business on the Consolidated Exchange. Under the leadership of United States Steel, which stock alone accounted for 40 per cent. of the total dealings, the market gained momentum as the day progressed, so that prices in the final hour were, as a rule, the best of the day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Allis-Chalm	33	33	33
350	Am B Sugar	81½	81¼	81¼
890	Am Beet Sug	49¾	48¾	49
40	Am C & F	91	90¾	91
90	Am Cot Oil	49¼	48¾	49¼
230	Am Druggists	134	13	13⅜
30	Am Ice Sec	18	18	18
40	Do pf	94½	94½	94½
60	Am Ice	47¾	47¼	47¾
720	Am Internat	71	70¾	70¾
160	Am Linseed	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
80	Am Loco	87	86¾	87
200	Am Malt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
480	Am S & R	69¾	68¾	69¾
50	Am St Fdry	81¾	81¼	81¾
211	Am Sugar	126	123	126
180	Am Su Tob	114¾	113¾	114¾
50	Am T & T	104¾	104¼	104¼
140	Am Tob pf	96½	96½	96½
20	Am Zinc	13¾	13¾	13¾
530	Anac Cop	82¾	80¾	81¾
2,205	Bald Loco	89¾	88¾	89¾
30	Balt & Ohio	46¾	46	46¾
1,525	Beth St'l	96	95	95¾
980	B'klyn R T	22¾	19¾	20⅜
170	Butte & Sup	25¾	20¾	23½
50	Cal Packs	59¾	58¾	59¾
30	Cal & Hecla	67¾	66¾	66¾
100	Can Pacific	158½	158½	158½
853	Can Leather	73¾	71	72
140	C, M & St P	38¾	37½	38¼
50	Do pf	54¾	54¾	54¾
50	C, R I & P	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Chile Copper	18	18	18
110	Col F & I	41

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Held at $1,000,000, the twelve-story apartment house at 600 Park Avenue was resold yesterday at a substantial profit by Meyer & Mayer, operators, to Max N. Natanson.

The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, was purchased by the sellers two weeks ago from the Bankers Trust Company, representing John H. Randolph.

Built in 1911 on the site of the old Winona, the pioneer of apartment house construction on Park Avenue, the structure has been one of the most successful buildings on the avenue. It is fully leased and yields a gross yearly rental of $125,000. William S. Baker negotiated the sale.

Haven Court Resold.

Another quick resale involved Haven Court, a six-story elevator apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and 180th Street. This structure, which occupies an irregular plot fronting 99.1 feet on Broadway by 127.4 feet on the 180th Street, was resold by Joseph Shenk to the Realty Managers, Inc., Frank Bergriach, Jr., President. The house contains sixty apartments and had been held at $350,000. Byrne & Bowman negotiated the resale. Mr. Shenk acquired the house three weeks ago from Donald Robertson. Joseph Shenk has also resold to a client of Kleiner & Kleiner 2,070 to 2,080 Arthur Avenue, three five-story houses, on a plot 150 by 100, renting for $26,000 and held at $185,000. H. Harris was the broker. Mr. Shenk acquired these houses yesterday.

Mr. Shenk also bought from the Kingsale Holding Company, through Charles E. Hutchinson, the six-story new-law building at 20 Arden Street, showing a rental of about $10,000 a year.

Broadway Lofts in $400,000 Trade.

Held at $500,000, the eleven-story loft building at 474½ to 476 Broadway, running through to 11 Crosby Street, and been resold by Frederick Brown, operator, to F. J. Heaney, S. K. Everett, and M. R. Lawrence. The structure covers a plot of about 7,500 square feet.

The buyers were represented by the Louis H. May Company, and in part payment gave a large amount of cash, three colonial Sumpter homes on the west side of Ocean Avenue, Equarac, L. I., each 100 by 100, and valued at $40,000; a block of forty-five lots facing on Jamaica Bay, Far Rockaway Boulevard, and Grand View Avenue, valued at $50,000, and two blocks of lots fronting on the same thoroughfare, between Conan, Neptune, and Beach Avenues, valued at $25,000. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the sale. Mr. Brown bought the property a month ago from the Adams Band and Building Company.

Banker Buys $160,000 Dwelling.

The six-story American basement dwelling, on lot 20.6 by 102.2, held at $160,000, at 23 East Eighty-third Street, was purchased by Harry Blankenese to a prominent banker, who will present the property to his son. The house, which was built about ten years ago by W. W. and T. N. Hall, was acquired on completion by Mr. Blankenese. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale.

$300,000 Heights Deal.

Morgenstern Brothers' Syndicate bought the four five-story apartment houses, occupying a plot 200 by 100, held at $300,000 and renting for $50,000, at 354 to 360 Wadsworth Avenue, from the Zagon Realty Company. S. Grosman was the broker.

North Moore Street Building Sold.

The Markham Realty Company, Clarence W. Eckhardt, President, bought the four-story factory building at 10 North Moore Street, adjoining it on the corner of Varick Street, on lot 21.9 by 75, from the estate of Thomas Martin. E. H. Schreiber was the broker.

Dyckman Apartments Sold.

The Benenson Realty Company sold the five-story apartment house, on plot 99 by 125, held at $150,000 and renting for $20,000, at 310 Sherman Avenue, corner of Arden Street, through Richard H. Scobie.

Society Sells Holding.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless to sell 418 West Forty-first Street to the Listowel Realty Company for $22,000. The property was purchased by the society in 1888, and is occupied as an industrial school, as a part of the society's industrial work.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Howland Pell sold the five-story house, 20 by 100, at 51 East Sixty-first Street to the 47 East Sixty-first Street Company, Inc., through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. The purchasers will remodel the house into small apartments. The Cruikshank Company represented the seller.

Arthur Hodges bought the four-story residence, on lot 25 by 100.5, at 132 East Sixty-fourth Street from Catherine L. Pell, for occupancy.

Dr. C. D. Meding bought the five-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 17.3 by 100.5, at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, in which he now resides, from Harry C. Rodgers.

Helen Squires sold the five-story American-basement dwelling, 20 by 100, at 18 East Eighty-third Street to J. S. Swan through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

The estate of George R. Sheldon sold the four-story dwelling, 21 by 100, at 407 West 144th Street, through the Duff & Brown Company.

Paul D. Cravath sold the large five-story dwelling at 107 East Thirty-ninth Street, a few doors west of Park Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100, and covers most of it.

Michael Furst sold the four-story dwelling, 14 by 55 by 98.9, at 145 East Thirty-seventh Street, through Pease & Elliman.

James H. Cruikshank has resold to Annie Sanford the three-story dwelling at 43 West 126th Street on lot 20.10 by 100. Goodwin & Goodwin were the brokers.

Church Increases Holding.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church, at 237 and 239 East 123d Street, bought the adjoining property at 241 East 123d Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 21 by 100.11, owned by Wilhelmina Karup. The church now has a plot 71 by 100.11.

Temple Gate of Hope Buys Plot.

The Temple Gate of Hope bought the vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 177th Street, 108 feet east of Broadway, from Nicholas F. Walsh, contemplating the erection of a $40,000 building on the site. James E. Barry of the Kosp & Wasson Co., negotiated the sale.

Tenement Deals.

The Citizens Savings Bank sold the five-story tenement, on plot 25 by 97, at 340 Madison Street, to Harry Abramowits through Roth & Solomon.

Julius Ridler bought from a client of Frederick A. Peyster Foster the five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100, held at $26,000, at 5 East 117th Street, through Harry Sugarman.

The three five-story flats, on a plot 75 by 100, at 311 to 315 East Seventy-first Street, have been sold by Sophia Mayso and Theresa Weil.

The Bronx Market.

Cahn & Pitman purchased from Louis Eickwort, the two-story private dwelling on lot 25 by 100 at 2,445 Webb Avenue, near 190th Street, through Mc-Lernon Brothers.

Sager & Shapiro bought the five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 118, held at $85,000 and renting for $10,000, at 1,876 Marmion Avenue, from the Kurwin Realty Co. Harry Johnson was the broker.

Benjamin Cohen bought the two five-story apartment houses, on plot 100 by 100, held at $120,000, at 908 to 912 Tiffany Street, from the 908 to 912 Tiffany Street Corporation, through Roth & Solomon.

Charles Wynne bought from John P. Flannery the five-story apartment house with stores, on plot 80 by 50, held at $75,000 and renting for $10,000, at the southwest corner of Southern Boulevard and 180th Street, Alexander Selkin and David Mintz were the brokers in the deal.

Daniel H. Jackson bought from the Ogra Holding Co., R. H. Kramer, President, the five-story flat with stores, on lot 25 by 100, through Leitner, Brenner & Starr.

Kano Realty Co., Inc., sold to the Sava Realty Corporation two five-story apartment houses at 833 Beck Street and 841 Fox Street, covering the block on the east side of Intervale Avenue, between Fox and Beck Streets. Joseph Wolkenberg was the broker and Kantrowitz & Ebsery, attorneys, represented the purchaser.

The Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Co. bought the five-story apartment on plot 50 by 100, renting for $9,000 and held at $85,000, at 104 West 104th Street, near Nelson Avenue, from the Benenson Realty Co., Inc. J. Greenberger was the broker in the deal.

Bronx.

The Wedgewood Company sold the one-story taxpayer, 100 by 85, containing seven stores and held at $50,000, at 2,255 to 2,267 Webster Avenue, through Richard H. Scobie.

Frederick L. Emmert of Boston sold the four-story apartment house, 36 by 120, at 916 Kelly Avenue, to a client of Richard H. Scobie.

The three-story brick house at 2,432 Woodrow Wilson Parkway was sold by Richard H. Scobie for Frances Sullivan.

The Benenson Realty Company bought from William C. Bergen the six-story and two five-story apartment houses on plot 125 by 98, held at $140,000 and renting for $20,000; at the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and 176th Street.

M. L. & C. Estate sold to Mrs. Frieda F. Schütz the new-law apartment house at 562 East 172d Street, on plot 34 by 100, near the Southern Boulevard.

Abraham Bricker bought from Frederick Bowers the five-story apartment house at 1,220 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, on plot 77.4 by 125.6. The house was held at $120,000 and rents for about $17,000.

Louise Bross sold the five-story apartment with stores, 27.6 by 100, held at $65,000 and renting for about $7,000, at the southwest corner of 151st Street and Prospect Avenue, through C. E. Depperlen.

Jacob Fischel and Harold Melson purchased from the Acre Building Company the two five-story apartments comprising a plot 100 by 100 at Park Avenue and 185th Street, held at $120,000. Krakauer & Henry were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Cahn & Pittman sold the two and one-half-story frame dwelling on lot 35 by 100 at 1,704 East Fourteenth Street to Bernard Carmeol through James Thornlike.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the two-family brick house at 1,845 Eighty-fourth Street to N. Grippo for occupancy.

Maay A. Sullivan sold the three-story brick single flat at 229 Seventh Street to Christian L. Meyer through F. C. Sautter.

Rufus T. Griggs sold the plot 60 by 100 on the north side of Seventy-first Street, 220 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, to Palermo Brothers, who will immediately improve the property with three two-story family brick houses. E. J. Storm negotiated the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Wappler Electric Company bought from the Claremont Holding Company, through the Roman-Callman Company, a solid block on Harris Avenue, near the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, in Long Island City. The purchasers will erect a three-story reinforced concrete factory on the site, in which they will gather their several plants, now scattered throughout Manhattan.

The XLNT Homes Corporation sold to T. Buxbaum a plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and West Street, Jamaica, and Mr. Buxbaum made an immediate resale of the same premises to M. Gross, a builder.

The Chapin Realty and Construction Company has sold to F. Prentiss a plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Bayside Avenue, west of Murray Street, Flushing.

R. Galucci has sold to L. Tribuno a plot, 70 by 100, on the north side of Bayside Boulevard, west of Bayside Terrace, Bayside.

Suburban Sales.

Mary A. Givens sold her residence on Broadview Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., to Charles Pausner, through the Pelham office of Fish & Marvin.

Frederick Mortensen bought a cottage on Manor Road, in the Westerleigh section, West New Brighton, Staten Island, through W. S. E. Hall.

The Linn estate, on Somerstown Road, Ossining, N. Y., consisting of twenty-five acres, with house, farm buildings, and orchards, held at $45,000, was sold to James Clarke through Fuchman to Nettie Cornwell.

Pauline Hartung sold the Lorenzo Hotel, on Chase Avenue, Rockaway Beach, to Bessie Stroker, through Roth & Solomon.

Max Green bought a plot of lots on the north side of Jervis Lane, East, at Far Rockaway, L. I., from the Orinoco Realty Company, through H. Frankfort.

Albert S. Brown bought the Port Washington property of the George W. Tibbits estate through Bell & Tibbits.

Otto Mayer bought the hospital and twenty-one acres of land at Hartsdale, owned by the Sisters of Misericordia, and will build a residence on the property. W. J. Ackerman negotiated the sale.

J. M. Eckenrode sold his residence at Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, N. Y., to Harold Flammer. George Howe negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Picker Enterprises, David B. Picker, President, leased through Leitner, Brener & Starr the Clinton Theatre, a 1,500-seat film theatre, at Clinton and Delancey Streets, for a term of years for rentals aggregating $350,000. This is the ninth in a chain of theatres operated by this concern.

The Schulte Realty Company leased the five-story building at 25 Pearl Street to Jackson's for a term of twelve years, at an aggregate rental of over $150,000, through Herbert Hecht & Co.

E. P. La Place leased the store and basement at 405 Madison Avenue through Royal Scott Glidden, in conjunction with Douglas Elliman & Co.

The City Real Estate Improvement Company, Paul Henry Zagat, President, has added to its holdings on Fifty-seventh Street the five-story building at 163 West Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, which was acquired from Henry C. Copeland on a ninety-nine-year lease, with rentals aggregating about $1,000,000. The lessee intends to remodel into studio apartments.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hanover Square, 8 to 12, for a four-story office building, 60.7x77.3; Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Corp., 71 Hanover Square, owner; Clinton & O'Connor, 2 West 29th St., architect, $80,000.

Laight St., 82, for a one-story warehouse, 20x70; Markham Realty Corp., 10 Nassau St., owner; A. M. Allen, 2 West 45th St., architect, $9,000.

Longwood Av., s w corner of Whitlock Av, one-story brick garage, 100x100; Whitton Realty Co., Jacob Sanders, 950 Avenue St., owner; same, architect, $9,000.

Hillcrest to Lawrence Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $65,000, all liens, 5 and 5, March 20 .....$1

FRONT ST., 75, n w s, 25.5 ft s w of Old Slip, 19.11x25.5; John P. Piper et al. executors, to Harry H. Grace, N. Y.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

MAIDE PROPERTY; Harry E. Grieg to Harry S. Hilliard, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $40,000, 5 and 5, March 20; attorney, same .....Gift

LUDLOW ST., 76, e s, 52.6x87.6; Pincus Pollack to Broadway Savings Institution, 7 Park Place, mtg $30,000, 5½, March 20; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$1

MOTT ST., 161, w s, 23x100; Sophie Wood to S. Blechman, 237 West 76th St., all liens, March 20 .....$1

191ST ST., 317 East, s s, 25x100.11; Rosie Punch to Bertha Leipsig, 1118 West 112th St., quitclaim, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Leipsig to Louis Silver, 1236 East 12th St., mtg $17,000, all liens, March 21; attorney, same.....$100

109TH ST., 425-35 East, n s, 148x97.4; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Elkay Builders Corp., 125 Nassau St., all liens, March 19; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St $1,000

111TH ST., 150 West, s s, 40x100.11; David Herizog to Marie Fuchsman, 205 West 111th St., all liens, mtg $53,750; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$1

114TH ST., 237 East, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Gerolima Fardi to Nunzio Brancato, 255 East 112th St., mtg $11,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

111TH ST., 150 West, s s, 40x100.11; M. Fuchsman to Nettie Cornwell, 205 West 111th St., mtg $53,750, all liens, March 20; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.$100

115TH ST., 118 West, s s, 25x100.11; Mark Newman to Frances H. Newman, 1,537 East 14th St., Brooklyn; attorney, Henry Hers, 44 Park Row.....$1

116TH ST., n s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 60x100.11; Marcus Goldberg to J. & A. Stone Realty Co., 42 West 114th St., mtg $40,000, all liens, March 19; attorney, Nathan H. Stone, 346 Broadway.....$100

116TH ST., 53 East, s s, 24x100, foreclosure; Winter Russell, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St $1,000

124TH ST., 218-26 East, s s, 16x160.11; Milton M. Silverman et al., executors, &c., to See-Em Holding Co., 30 East 42d St., all liens, March 20; attorney, E. S. Cohen, 160 Broadway $1

146TH ST., 213 and 220 West, s s, 40x99.11; Monmouth Holding Co. to Plumbers' Realty Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $35,000, all liens, March 15; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar St $1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,068, e s, 16.5x99.11; William J. Weber to Margaret C. Tansy, 2,068 Bathgate Av, mtg $3,000, March 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

9TH AV, e s, 59.8 ft n of 15th St, 19.11x100; Ephraim Bass to Donald R. Esher, 252 West 14th St., and Milo M. Wells, 2,236 University Av, Bronx, mtg $6,500, all liens, March 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

9TH AV, e s, 78 and 138.10 ft s of 53d St, 38.8x100x47.11x360; Bee Holding Co. to Donald H. Elder, 233 West 14th St., and Milo M. Wells, 2,236 University Av, Bronx, mtg $16,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

50TH ST., s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Morgan Thomas to Associates of John D. Crimmins, to the Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, b. and s., March 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

61ST ST, 154 East, s s, 19x100.5; Pauline K. Schrenkeisen to James J. Costello, 127 Vermilyea Av, mtg $30,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Harold C. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St $1

84TH ST, 320 West, s s, 19.11x102.2; Ellen Johnson to James Moffet, 330 West 84th St., Long Island City $1

93D ST, 94 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x37.6x irregular; Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees, to Annette Kosofsky, 251 West 113th St., mtg $53,000, all liens, March 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

FRONT ST., 75, n w s, 25.5 ft s w of Old Slip, 19.11x25.5; John P. Piper et al. executors, to Harry H. Grace, N. Y.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

MAIDE PROPERTY; Harry E. Grieg to Harry S. Hilliard, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $40,000, 5 and 5, March 20; attorney, same .....Gift

LUDLOW ST., 76, e s, 52.6x87.6; Pincus Pollack to Broadway Savings Institution, 7 Park Place, mtg $30,000, 5½, March 20; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway $1

MOTT ST., 161, w s, 23x100; Sophie Wood to S. Blechman, 237 West 76th St., all liens, March 20 .....$1

191ST ST., 317 East, s s, 25x100.11; Rosie Punch to Bertha Leipsig, 1118 West 112th St., quitclaim, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Leipsig to Louis Silver, 1236 East 12th St., mtg $17,000, all liens, March 21; attorney, same $100

109TH ST., 425-35 East, n s, 148x97.4; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Elkay Builders Corp., 125 Nassau St., all liens, March 19; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St $1,000

Frederick L. Emmert of Boston sold the four-story apartment houses, 36 by 120, at 916 Kelly Avenue, to a client of Richard H. Scobie.

The three-story brick house at 2,432 Woodrow Wilson Parkway was sold by Richard H. Scobie for Frances Sullivan.

The Benenson Realty Company bought from William C. Bergen the six-story and two five-story apartment houses on plot 125 by 98, held at $140,000 and renting for $20,000; at the southeast corner of Arthur Avenue and 176th Street.

M. L. & C. Estate sold to Mrs. Frieda F. Schütz the new-law apartment house at 562 East 172d Street, on plot 34 by 100, near the Southern Boulevard.

Abraham Bricker bought from Frederick Bowers the five-story apartment house at 1,220 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, on plot 77.4 by 125.6. The house was held at $120,000 and rents for about $17,000.

Louise Bross sold the five-story apartment with stores, 27.6 by 100, held at $65,000 and renting for about $7,000, at the southwest corner of 151st Street and Prospect Avenue, through C. E. Depperlen.

Jacob Fischel and Harold Melson purchased from the Acre Building Company the two five-story apartments comprising a plot 100 by 100 at Park Avenue and 185th Street, held at $120,000. Krakauer & Henry were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Cahn & Pittman sold the two and one-half-story frame dwelling on lot 35 by 100 at 1,704 East Fourteenth Street to Bernard Carmeol through James Thornlike.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the two-family brick house at 1,845 Eighty-fourth Street to N. Grippo for occupancy.

Maay A. Sullivan sold the three-story brick single flat at 229 Seventh Street to Christian L. Meyer through F. C. Sautter.

Rufus T. Griggs sold the plot 60 by 100 on the north side of Seventy-first Street, 220 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, to Palermo Brothers, who will immediately improve the property with three two-story family brick houses. E. J. Storm negotiated the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Wappler Electric Company bought from the Claremont Holding Company, through the Roman-Callman Company, a solid block on Harris Avenue, near the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, in Long Island City. The purchasers will erect a three-story reinforced concrete factory on the site, in which they will gather their several plants, now scattered throughout Manhattan.

The XLNT Homes Corporation sold to T. Buxbaum a plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and West Street, Jamaica, and Mr. Buxbaum made an immediate resale of the same premises to M. Gross, a builder.

The Chapin Realty and Construction Company has sold to F. Prentiss a plot, 40 by 100, on the north side of Bayside Avenue, west of Murray Street, Flushing.

R. Galucci has sold to L. Tribuno a plot, 70 by 100, on the north side of Bayside Boulevard, west of Bayside Terrace, Bayside.

Suburban Sales.

Mary A. Givens sold her residence on Broadview Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., to Charles Pausner, through the Pelham office of Fish & Marvin.

Frederick Mortensen bought a cottage on Manor Road, in the Westerleigh section, West New Brighton, Staten Island, through W. S. E. Hall.

The Linn estate, on Somerstown Road, Ossining, N. Y., consisting of twenty-five acres, with house, farm buildings, and orchards, held at $45,000, was sold to James Clarke through Fuchman to Nettie Cornwell.

Pauline Hartung sold the Lorenzo Hotel, on Chase Avenue, Rockaway Beach, to Bessie Stroker, through Roth & Solomon.

Max Green bought a plot of lots on the north side of Jervis Lane, East, at Far Rockaway, L. I., from the Orinoco Realty Company, through H. Frankfort.

Albert S. Brown bought the Port Washington property of the George W. Tibbits estate through Bell & Tibbits.

Otto Mayer bought the hospital and twenty-one acres of land at Hartsdale, owned by the Sisters of Misericordia, and will build a residence on the property. W. J. Ackerman negotiated the sale.

J. M. Eckenrode sold his residence at Cedar Knolls, Bronxville, N. Y., to Harold Flammer. George Howe negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Picker Enterprises, David B. Picker, President, leased through Leitner, Brener & Starr the Clinton Theatre, a 1,500-seat film theatre, at Clinton and Delancey Streets, for a term of years for rentals aggregating $350,000. This is the ninth in a chain of theatres operated by this concern.

The Schulte Realty Company leased the five-story building at 25 Pearl Street to Jackson's for a term of twelve years, at an aggregate rental of over $150,000, through Herbert Hecht & Co.

E. P. La Place leased the store and basement at 405 Madison Avenue through Royal Scott Glidden, in conjunction with Douglas Elliman & Co.

The City Real Estate Improvement Company, Paul Henry Zagat, President, has added to its holdings on Fifty-seventh Street the five-story building at 163 West Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, which was acquired from Henry C. Copeland on a ninety-nine-year lease, with rentals aggregating about $1,000,000. The lessee intends to remodel into studio apartments.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hanover Square, 8 to 12, for a four-story office building, 60.7x77.3; Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Corp., 71 Hanover Square, owner; Clinton & O'Connor, 2 West 29th St., architect, $80,000.

Laight St., 82, for a one-story warehouse, 20x70; Markham Realty Corp., 10 Nassau St., owner; A. M. Allen, 2 West 45th St., architect, $9,000.

Longwood Av., s w corner of Whitlock Av, one-story brick garage, 100x100; Whitton Realty Co., Jacob Sanders, 950 Avenue St., owner; same, architect, $9,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

84th St, 34 West, to a four-story dwelling; I. Plate, 340 Amsterdam Av, owner; C. B. Brun, 216 West 84th St, architect, $4,500.

Second, 2115 to 2119, between 116th and 117th Sts., Hudson Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc., 1,842 Broadway, owner; H. J. Moeller, 168 Park Av, architect, $5,000.

Lexington Av, 1573, to a five-story tenement; Ande Realty Co., 2 Rector St, owner; Grosenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects, $3,000.

125th St, 129 to 65 West, to a four-story stores, lofts, &c., building; J. Sobel, premises, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 2 Columbus Circle, architect, $15,000.

42nd St, 537, 539, 541 and 543, to a five-story storage; Hillman Co., 507 34 Av, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect, $3,500.

Orchard St, 148, to a six-story stores and cellar building; Mandel Singer Real Estate Co., Inc., 1,801 7th Av, owner; E. M. Adelson, 1,776 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn, architect, $4,000.

52d St, 63 West, to a four-story dwelling and cellar building; M. Byren and G. Berdall, 108 West 60th St, owners; Stephanson & Wheelat, 2 West 45th St, architects, $4,000.

57th St, 511 West, to a one and three-story stable and warehouse; M. G. Johnson, 1,123 Broadway, owner; N. McGlashan, 1,123 Broadway, architect, $5,000.

Gouverneur St, 27, to a three-story dwelling; Empire State Holding Corp., 27 Liberty St, owner; R. Fraser, 27 Liberty St., architect, $8,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

138th St, 257 West, n s, 113.1 ft e of 8th Av, 19.10x99.11, four-story dwelling; Equitable Life Assurance Society against G. H. Ford et al.; executors, &c., attorneys; due, $10,018.04; taxes, &c., $27.35; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

139th St, 228 West, s s, 348 ft e of 8th Av, 18.2x99.11, four-story dwelling; Equitable Life Assurance Society against T. F. Maguire et al.; Alexander & C., attorneys; due, $6,416.80; taxes, &c., $303.06; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Hyman Hochstein to M. Rosenfeld, 1,819 Mohegan Av, Bronx, subj $19,500, all liens; attorney, Phil. D. Shapiro, 115 Nassau St $1

BROADWAY, 586, e s, 111.6 ft s of Walker St, 37.8x119 so w s e of Courtlandt Alley; A. March 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

TAYLOR AV, 1,843; Minna H. Vielbarth to Michael Bayer, 3d, 1,843 Taylor Av, mtg $2,000, March 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VALENTINE AV, s w corner of 196th St, 62.6x100; Gumbin Holding Corp. to Monmouth Holding Co., 137 Liberty St, mtg $40,000, March 17; attorney, F. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $1

VYSE AV, 1,671 and 1,673, w s, 50x100; Custance Deperts to Bathgate Realty Corp., 277 Broadway; mtgs $40,000, March 20; attorney, Price Bros., 271 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bathgate Realty Corp. to Harvey A. Price, 271 West 125th St, mtge $40,000, March 20; attorneys, Arnold & Price, same $1

WALTON AV, w s, 82.7 ft s of Tremont Av, 82x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway; mtge $65,000, March 20; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 220 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp. to Harry A. Price, 1,108½ Intervale Av, Asbury Park, N. J., and another, mtge $5,000, March 20; attorney, same $100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 194th St, 25.17x24.3; Max Weinberg to Max Weinberg, 1,410 Crotona Park East, 2d mtge $6,000, March 20; attorneys, Hartman & Hartman, 220 Broadway $100

WESTCHESTER AV, 3,351, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 98.11x244.3; Emilie M. Miller to Theresa Hoffmann, West Schuyler Road and Westchester Av, mtge $6,000, March 18; attorney, J. Kudell, 370 East 149th St $100

149TH ST, 152 East, s s, 71.3x irregular; Thomas Morris to Dominick Lofaro, 498 Mott Av, mtg $4,000, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

153D ST, 504 East, s s, 25x118.5; Atzen Realty to Antonio Cascia and another, 523 West 135th St, mtg $8,200, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOT 2, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Nancy L. Ludwig to Elsie M. Ludwig, Woodhaven, L. I., mtg $2,900, March 20; attorney, Frank Bederton, 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 75 to 78, map of Isaac S. Hunt estate; Lawin Truckenbrodt to Emily M. Naumann, 223 East Tremont Av, mtg $1,000, March 13; attorney, Emily M. Naumann, 223 East Tremont Av $100

LOT 1, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Nancy L. Ludwig to Elsie M. Ludwig, Woodhaven, L. I., mtg $2,900, March 20; attorney, Frank Bederton, 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 75 to 78, map of Isaac S. Hunt estate; Lawin Truckenbrodt to Emily M. Naumann, 223 East Tremont Av, mtg $1,000, March 13; attorney, Emily M. Naumann, 223 East Tremont Av $100

LOT 1, s s Raymond St, 100 ft e of Libera Lepore to Thomas Morris, 153 East 149th St, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LYONS AV, n w corner of Zerega Av, 100x50; Norbert Robillard to Norbert Robillard Co., 1,509 Zerega Av, mtg $35,000, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Norbert Robillard Co. to Anna Beck, 239 Willis Av, mtg $3,800, March 20; attorney, same $100

ROAD from Macombs Dam, n w corner, n w to and along land of Johnson & Archer, 425 x irregular, also Andrews Av, e s, — ft n of 178th Street, e s, — ft s of Av, s e corner of 178th St, e — also land in Manhattan; Jas. L. Breen to Sidney Breese et al, trustees, 26 East 22d St, March 21; attorneys, Graves, M. & Y., 111 Broadway $1

ROAD from Lot 1 to Benton, s e to corner of land of S. B. Odell, runs s — to land of Hollier x w — x s w — x n — to road x e to beginning, contains 6 acres; George A. Mead to Margaret Hollier, 2,071 Boston Road, Feb. 19; attorney, H. B. Chambers, 115 Broadway $1

RYER AV, e s, 152.5 ft s of 182d St, 25x100; Matilda L. Stack to Anchor Co Angelina Colitti, 2,301 Belmont Av, mtg $5,000, March 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 804, s e, 16.6x88.10; Fannie Kupfer to Pincus Marlowe, 1,558 Minford Place, mtg $4,000, March 20; attorney, J. Stutsky, 220 Broadway $100

FINDLAY AV, 1,306, e s, 21x100; Benjamin Pollak to Jennie H. Pollak; 1,300 Findlay Av, one-half part, mtg $4,000; attorneys, Feuer, Pincus & Feuer, 32 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Pollak to same, one-half part, mtg $4,500, March 14; same attorneys $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 158.9 ft n of Fordham Road, 100x189; James F. Walker to Anna Vogel, 918 Leggett Av, mtg $85,000, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 92.11 ft s of 174th St, 52.8x115.11x8x irregular; Laura E. Walker to Madeline A. Carey, 1,868 Findlay Av, mtg $3,250, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 100 ft s of 172th St, 33.5x194.6x32x116; Marie Abenscheln to Benenson Realty Co., 500 Willis Av, March 15; attorney, Benenson Realty Co., 500 Willis Av $100

INTERVALE AV, e s, 97 ft n of 167th St, (805.) 115x33.1x100x100; also Beck St, s s, 3 s, at e s of Intervale Av, 55.7x100x 115.6x115; Kano Realty to Sava Realty Co., 220 Broadway, mtg $168,500, March 20; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 220 Broadway $1

LOT 2, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Nancy L. Ludwig to Elsie M. Ludwig, Woodhaven, L. I., mtg $2,900, March 20; attorney, Frank Bederton, 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 75 to 78, map of Isaac S. Hunt estate; Lawin Truckenbrodt to Emily M. Naumann, 223 East Tremont Av, mtg $1,000, March 13; attorney, Emily M. Naumann, 223 East Tremont Av $100

LOT 1, s s Raymond St, 100 ft e of Libera Lepore to Thomas Morris, 153 East 149th St, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LYONS AV, n w corner of Zerega Av, 100x50; Norbert Robillard to Norbert Robillard Co., 1,509 Zerega Av, mtg $35,000, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Norbert Robillard Co. to Anna Beck, 239 Willis Av, mtg $3,800, March 20; attorney, same $100

ROAD from Macombs Dam, n w corner, n w to and along land of Johnson & Archer, 425 x irregular, also Andrews Av, e s, — ft n of 178th Street, e s, — ft s of Av, s e corner of 178th St, e — also land in Manhattan; Jas. L. Breen to Sidney Breese et al, trustees, 26 East 22d St, March 21; attorneys, Graves, M. & Y., 111 Broadway $1

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SAME PROPERTY; Louis Pollak to same, one-half part, mtg $4,500, March 14; same attorneys $1

**GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCO

HOUSES, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Connecticut.

WATER FRONT—SALE OR RENT.
Strictly modern house, on Sound, hour out; 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; fully furnished; $18,500; exceptional bargain; terms; private beach. H. J. Waller, 25 West 43d St.

Houses Wanted.

Young couple, with child, desire to rent in New Rochelle or Pelhamwood, a 7 or 8 room house, bungalow type, with garage; would pay an option to purchase within one year; best of references given and leases secured. Address Janizer, 9th floor, 485 5th Av.

Modern one or two family unfurnished house wanted in the vicinity of Fordham, Bronx-ville, or Mount Vernon. Reply, giving full details as to location, rental, &c., B 454 Times Downtown.

AT RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, SMALL HOUSE WANTED; PURCHASE OR RENT; STATE LOCATION AND PARTICULARS. A 259 TIMES.

Small house for young couple; no children; all conveniences; within commuting distance of New York. A 218 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

For sale—8-room house on Great South Bay, furnished; hot and cold water, electric lights; private beach; within commuting distance; price $3,200. J. F. Benitt, 104 Elna St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Westchester.

Scarsdale.—April to July, or to October; ten-room house, sleeping porch, garage; near station. Telephone Gramercy 1346, Ext. 10, or Scarsdale 32W.

New York State.

New, eight rooms; modern conveniences; garage; garden. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 881.

Maine.

Camden, Me.—Seashore and Mountains.—For rent, fully furnished cottages; unusual in location; $450 to $2,000; photos, plans, detailed description. Carl R. Prescott, Newton-ville, Mass.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Bungalow for Summer wanted; garage attached; commuting distance; fishing. W., 2,043 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

117TH ST., 128 EAST.—Convenient location; well furnished four rooms and bath; shown on appointment. Adams.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

30TH, 70 WEST. (Hotel Devon.)—Large, sunny combination bedroom, living room, with bath. Apply afternoons, between 2 and 3, Apartment 612. Phone Circle 2900.

56TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two or three rooms and bath; together or separate.

72D, 203 EAST.—Gentleman's furnished bedroom, sitting room, and bath, $45.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side, choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL BENTON, 35 East 27th St.

CHARMINGLY, completely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, grand piano, East 60s, near Park Av., $300 per month for Summer; longer lease if required; responsible tenant only. Phone Gramercy 4465.

MADISON AV., 735, (67th.)—Parlor floor, 2 beautiful large rooms; private bath; newly decorated; parquet floors; electricity; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., (62d.)—4-room housekeeping; modern; furnished or unfurnished; sublet; best references necessary. Phone Plaza 4776 for appointment.

PARK AV., 940, (51st St.)—7 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Tel. 4895-Plaza. Coyle.

TWO-ROOM SUITE, one room kitchenette; private house. Lenox 5475, 43 East 76th.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 123 WEST.—4 rooms, piano; elevator. Baker, Apt. 140. Chelsea 6000.

19TH, 274 WEST.—Exquisite five light rooms; elevator; rich silver, rugs, paintings, linens; $110. Phone Chelsea 8524.

23D, 167 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, complete; references; lease. Supt.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

44TH 238 WEST.—Large front living room, bedroom, kitchenette, complete light housekeeping; elevator apartment; permanent couple; service. Wilson.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $56-$160 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6235.

50 S.—Apt., 6 rooms, $100. Phone Col. 1278.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Finest two-room-and-bath apartment in town; magnificently furnished; six months or longer; $150. Today only, 12-2. St. Clair.

52D, 46 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; roof garden; gentleman preferred.

69TH, 65 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, TWO-ROOM, KITCHENETTE SUITE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

69TH, 140 WEST.—3 rooms and bath; maid and meal service; April 4 to Oct. 1; shown after 2 P. M. Spencer Arms, Apt. 12B.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms; bath, kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Sublet, room with bath, $90 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $80 monthly; complete hotel service; a la carte dining room on premises. K. Gerard, Thelma Apartment Hotel. Columbus 9780.

72D, 48 WEST.—To lease until October, ideally located two-room studio apartment, with alcove, kitchenette and garden; spot, price, unfurnished, $75 per month; furnished, $90; may be seen 11 to 4; ground floor, rear.

73D, 141 WEST, (Hotel Hamilton.)—Sublease two rooms and bath. Apartment 215.

79TH, 102 WEST.—Two and three room suites, with kitchenette and private baths.

79TH, 14 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath, kitchenette. Kiernan.

79TH, 135 WEST, (Apt. 7-A.)—Exceptionally fine, very spacious four rooms, two bedrooms, new building; 7th floor; southern exposure.

81ST, 125 WEST.—Four rooms furnished on 10th floor; southern exposure; two bedrooms. Inquire on premises.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Charming sunny 3-room furnished housekeeping apartment; immediate possession. Borsodi.

82D AND WEST END AV.—April to October, 30, 40 rooms, seven, east, south, and west exposure, comfortably furnished; private telephone; four easy flight walk-up; appeals to parties who want to live at moderate cost in excellent location; maximum of light, air, and sunshine; quiet, refined neighborhood; seen by appointment between 11 and 4. 4284 Schuyler.

83D ST, 4 WEST.—4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; ground floor; private street entrance; $65. Apply basement, 9:30-12.

86TH, 320 WEST.—Artistically appointed three rooms, bath, kitchenette; charming view Hudson; $180, including maid service; electricity, gas.

86TH, (Belnord Apartments.)—Seven rooms, two baths, charmingly furnished; owner leaving. Cathedral 8676.

86TH, 342 WEST, (Riverside.)—Parlor floor, private house, three large rooms, baths, kitchenette; electricity.

88TH, 242, (Riverside.)—Parlor floor, private house, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath; maid service; $90.

92D ST, 206 WEST, (Apt. 4-B.)—Beautifully furnished modern four-room apartment, $150. Call, after 11 A. M., or phone Riverside 1911. Lukkason.

93TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchenettes; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

95TH ST., Between Broadway and West End.—Five-room apartment, beautifully furnished, six months; delightful outside rooms; modern building; $175. Phone Academy 3918 before 1.

107TH, 257 WEST.—Furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, lavatory, maid's toilet, from April 1 to Sept. 1; must rent immediately. Academy 728.

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—Private family wish to lease their six-room-and-bath apartment. Telephone 3940 Cathedral, or call Apartment No. 96.

114TH, 354 WEST.—Furnished housekeeping apartment, three rooms, bath and kitchenette; bright and cheerful. Telephone Cathedral 7436. Bihswanger.

115TH, 604 WEST, (Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, Express Station.)—Eight rooms, spotlessly clean, mahogany furniture; Oriental rugs, piano; rent reasonable; shown afternoons. See Superintendent or telephone Blood, Morningside 6740.

116TH, 150 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms, with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

Furnished—West Side.

116TH, 553 WEST.—Four beautiful outside rooms, bath; private house; $70.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Sublet, six-room apartment, furnished, April 1 to Sept. 15. Apartment 6C.

180TH ST., 575 WEST, (Apt. 4D.)—To sublet, furnished, 5 rooms; modern apartment; May-October.

APARTMENT, furnished, 5-7 rooms, Riverside Drive, April 1 to Oct. 1. Phone 8900 Worth, Extension 198, or write Room 200, Algonquin Hotel.

APARTMENT seeking simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive 8-room apartment near 96th St. subway; artistically furnished; overlooking Hudson; April 1 to October 1, or longer; family obliged to leave city; reasonable. B 74 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 89th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing park, 11 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, Steinway grand, May 1 to Nov. 1. Call, or telephone Columbus 4733.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 430.—Apartments two rooms, nicely furnished, facing Park; elevator, telephone service; $90 monthly.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS at 940 Park Av., 227 and 448 Riverside Drive. Phone 1476 Vanderbilt, Coyle.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 562 WEST 72D ST.

LIVING ROOM, two bedrooms, private roof, on twelfth floor; service; three months' lease or longer. Murray Hill 5278.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (187th.)—Six attractive rooms, two baths, 4th floor front; high-class house; excellent service; two blocks west subway; private telephone, grand piano; to responsible party only; April 1 to Oct. 1; $150 monthly. Write L., 3,784 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116.—Furnished ten-room apartment; long, short lease; three master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms, bath. Telephone Schuyler, 1876 or Schuyler 2056.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Attractive seven-room apartment; $150 a month from April to October; facing drive. Call or 'phone Apartment 42A, Audubon 1600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 480.—Eight rooms, three baths; magnificent period furniture, paintings, Oriental rugs; $450. Apt. 62. Morningside 8748.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 730, (92A.)—Five rooms, elegantly furnished; Steinway grand piano; immediate possession; rent $160.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Furnished complete, five rooms, two bedrooms, two baths, silver, linen, &c.; $225. Morningside 2518.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Attractively furnished 3 rooms and bath; long and short leases. Tel. 4995 Plaza. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (Corner 96th.)—Six rooms and bath, attractively furnished; long and short lease. Tel. 4995 Plaza. Coyle.

SIX rooms, furnished; front; sunny; $75; immediate possession. 2,731 Broadway.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of room and bath, $75 to $90; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

TWO large southern exposure rooms, adjoining bath; 7th floor; meals if desired; in small refined family. 5825 Cathedral.

WEBB AV., 2,440.—Sublet furnished apartment, beautifully located; 4 rooms, bath; telephone service; May 1 to Oct. 1. Langenfeld, telephone Fordham 500.

WEST END AV., 740.—Apartment 21S, corner 96th St.—Beautifully furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; can be seen between 12:30 and 2 o'clock or any evening; $250 per month from April 1 until Sept. 1. Telephone 6941 Riverside.

WEST END AV., (107th St.)—Modern five-room apartment, newly decorated; sublease to party purchasing furniture; sacrifice, Academy 1862.

Furnished—Westchester County.

South Yonkers.—Six rooms, bath, two porches, two-family house; two minutes from railroad, ten minutes subway; May to October; $60 monthly. R 317 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV, 467.—Two rooms and bath apt.; sublet; new, modern; maid service included. Inquire restaurant, 469.

PARK AV. (near 57th St.).—Two large rooms and bath; very desirable; $1,200. For appointment telephone Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 3 WEST.—Elevator apartment, two exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65.—Corner apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; short lease. Phone Columbus 1278.

100TH, 313 WEST, (Riverside.)—High-class room, bath, kitchenette; steam; $70 month.

BEAUTIFUL, large one-room apartment, wonderful view, overlooking Central Park, for bachelor; $50 month. Superintendent, 5 Columbus Circle.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (Corner 93d St.).—The Turin.—Highest type apartment building; 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; rents $1,800 to $2,700. Agent, owner on premises. Telephone Riverside 3521.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 325.—Apartments, unfurnished; 7 rooms and bath; $1,200; immediate possession.

FORT WASHINGTON AV.—Six rooms; $1,400 long lease; physician preferred. D 267 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—To sublet, 7 rooms; beautiful river view; $100 month. Apt. 5 B.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Apartments five and seven rooms; furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Apartment, modest, refined, 3 or 4 rooms. Including kitchen, electric lights, and modern improvements, from April 1 at about $50; good neighborhood; lease or sublease; best references; will pay commission. Jelling, 24 State St. Phone Broad 775.

Wanted immediately, two to three months, two to four room furnished apartment, suitable for light housekeeping; upper west side, University Heights or Central Park West, location desired. R 538 Times Downtown.

Well-furnished apartment for married couple in desirable neighborhood for Summer months, highest references. Phone Audubon, 6568, Apartment 43, or write D 315 Times.

Wanted—Apartment or small house, about 8 rooms and bath, on west side, between 150th St. and city line, or would buy a house of above description. Address Frank Spies, 133 West 21st St., New York.

Congenial young couple desire four rooms in private residence or apartment; housekeeping; moderate; best references. B 1098 Times Harlem.

Eight or nine room modern apartment, between West 72d-116th Sts., by April 1. K 451 Times Downtown.

Wanted, unfurnished seven-room modern apartment, $65-$75. Telephone 2659J Intervale. Cowen.

Modern 4 rooms, not above 116th St., West, about $75. Phone Morningside 8546.

Five rooms, about $50; desirable location, Bronx. Phone 1096 Riverside before 2.

Modern 4 rooms, not above 116th St., West, about $75. Phone 8549 Morningside.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. (northeast cor. 25th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable home; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmont.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $28 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 143 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen.

35TH ST., 22 EAST.—Two connecting rooms and bath, together or separate.

36TH, 58 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; southern exposure; bath; permanency preferred.

Furnished Room.—Large, comfortable, private house; gentlemen; references. Phone Plaza 2900.

LEXINGTON, 284, (36th.)—Clean, large room, closet, dressing room, running water, electricity; gentlemen.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (Between 61st-62d Sts.)—Large front room, with private bath, in private house.

PARK AV., (Near 83d.)—High-class connecting rooms, southern exposure, private bath, shower, every convenience; exclusive section; private family. Phone Lenox 6868.

TO A GENTLEMAN, very comfortable, large, light room, with all conveniences, in private apartment. Telephone Madison Square 2060.

West Side.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; attractive; most conveniently located.

37TH, 40 WEST.—Nice, large front room in quiet, clean house; electricity; phone; $10 week.

52D, 47 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor, bedroom, bath; piano, electricity; telephone; also small room.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable; centrally located, southern exposure. Circle 2993.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Comfortable single room; business person only; reference essential; 7th floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

66TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large and small room; contiguous hot water; electricity; phone; reasonable.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; private bath; convenient subway.

69TH, 98 WEST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

73D, 207 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-kept single room; business people preferred.

74TH, 35 WEST.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM; PERFECTLY APPOINTED PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST.

74TH, 145 WEST.—Comfortable room; electricity; private house; men only; references.

74TH, 41 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SMALL ROOM; REASONABLE.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Small rooms, top floor; bath, conveniences; references.

75TH, 353 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; complete; steam heat, electricity; clean.

75TH, 140 WEST.—Newly furnished residence rooms, bath; electricity; telephone; $10-$15.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive front parlor, running water; telephone; $10.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, small room; all conveniences.

76TH, 59 WEST.—Responsible gentleman; $3 week. Call tonight, Apartment 2 North.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with private bath.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Attractive, large, small, rooms, with, without private bath; electricity; refined.

76TH, 173 WEST.—Clean, large room; bath; southern exposure; gentleman only. Welch.

78TH ST., 310 WEST.—Two select rooms and bath; private family; references exchanged.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large room; running water; $10; also small room; telephone.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private home; beautiful sunny room; references essential.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room suitable 1-2 gentlemen; private bath.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Facing park, elegant large room, private bath, alcove; modern house, privacy, and good board; 58 minutes from New York. Address L. F., Post Office, New Hyde Park, L. I.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Large front parlor, adjoining bedroom; running water; electricity.

82D, 1 WEST.—Large, front single room; business man or woman; reference. Janvrin.

85TH, 104 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private family. Sanderson.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished rooms, suitable for bachelors, single or suite.

87TH, 300 WEST.—Just one bedroom, with dressing room attached; hot and cold water; plenty closet room; adjoins bath; environment unequaled; business people preferred.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Four attractive, newly furnished rooms in private house of honorable family; all improvements; subway; references required.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, attractive large back parlor; also second floor front room; private baths; steam; electricity.

89TH, 36 WEST.—Beautiful large room, running water, adjoining bath; private house.

89TH ST., 320 WEST.—Large back parlor; bath; kitchenette; privileges; electricity.

92D, 50 WEST.—Two large front rooms, with running water, convenient to bath; electric lights; telephone.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive, furnished front room; reasonable; telephone. Borgia.

100TH, 243 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single room, suitable for gentleman only.

105TH, 4 WEST.—Desirable, clean room; elevator; no other roomers; $3.50. Apt. 8.

112TH, 211 WEST, (near Riverside.)—High-class room, $8. Apartment 2 S. E.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Private residence; large, well furnished room, extension bath, second floor, $18.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable medium sized; bath adjoining; gentleman. Apt. 3.

114TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 53.)—Nice room adjoining bath; no other roomers.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Front parlor, handsomely furnished; piano, Victrola; studio purposes.

122D, near Amsterdam.—Room for professional or business woman or graduate nurse. Tel. Morningside 6487.

123D, 411 WEST.—Private house, 2 rooms, overlooking Hudson; bath; electric lights; telephone; near subway, buses; suitable 2 gentlemen; $12.50 weekly per room; references.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (corner 52d.)—Newly furnished, opposite bath, single and double; gentleman or couple; only those appreciating home atmosphere; modern elevator apt. Circle 4531. Eighth floor, south.

BROADWAY, 2,128, (74th.)—Two large, nicely furnished rooms; phone, elevator service. Apartment D. Phone Columbus 7050.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Nice, large living room, connection with bedroom, facing B'way; piano, electricity, telephone. Apt. 3.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 298, (cor. 90th St.)—Nicely furnished room; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (81st.)—Large, handsome rooms, single or en suite, in refined, modern house, just opened, all newly furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (cor. 144th St.)—Large outside room; private family. Apt. 25.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th.—Apartment, 2 large rooms and bath; steam heat, electricity, service, telephone.

WEST END AV., 227, (71st St.)—Room with, without private bath; American home; references.

WEST END AV., 626, (100th.)—Exclusive bachelor accommodations, with, without bath; references.

Brooklyn.

267 West End Av., Manhattan Beach.—A few furnished rooms in private house for Summer season, restricted section, to small family.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 735, (Cor. 64th.)—Large unfurnished back parlor, 4 windows, private bath, grand mirrors; residence or business; $35 month.

81ST, 29 WEST.—Exceptional large front room in elegant private house; maid service.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Suite two furnished rooms, with bath, in modern apartment building, between West 72d and 96th Sts., by April 1, for a business man; state particulars and price. K 452 Times Downtown.

Japanese gentleman desires a room within commuting distance of downtown New York; Long Island section preferred; breakfast. Furuichi, Mitsui & Co., 65 Broadway, New York.

Furnished room and meals by young Christian Spanish student gentleman, with English-speaking family having children or young men in family; moderate rate. X 296 Times Annex.

Young business woman desires quiet room and board with small private family; no other guests; near Madison Av., below 72d St.; please write terms and particulars; references exchanged. D 225 Times.

Gentleman desires room, private family, location 70th-96th, between Broadway and Riverside; can furnish reference. G 374 Times.

Young man desires room, with or without board; kindly give full terms, location, and other details. A 249 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping home? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, comfy's service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive large, double room, private bath; telephone. Columbus 9056.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor, dining table guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide-Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive, large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Medium-sized room with all accommodations, home cooking; references.

87TH, 252 WEST.—Party owning handsome home, 4 baths, desires few paying guests.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite, furnished, unfurnished, overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large, light rooms, strictly kosher table board; reservations for Passover. D. Jacobson, phone Morningside 4011.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (corner 104th St.)—Most gorgeous house, elaborately furnished; hotel service, private baths, elevator, telephone; finest Hebrew social surroundings; unsurpassed table.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20. Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

BOARDERS, WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Large double room; excellent board; two people; $35. Payne.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Large double, single rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman, Protestant, would like room and board with small, refined private family, living near Broadway, beyond 90th St.; references exchanged. B 318 Times.

Refined young business woman, pleasant surroundings, with or without meals; accessible to "L" or subway. Business, K 125 Times.

Young couple want a home with congenial family who will treat them as part of family; Harlem preferred. 381 1080 Times Harlem.

Wanted—Room and board, private family, by middle-aged gentleman. E 397 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1163 W. Plains.

Connecticut.

Quiet farm house in the Berkshires; good fishing and hunting. Mrs. M. H. Roche, Chapinville, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

Refined woman, with son 5 years old, desires board with congenial private family or small, exclusive boarding house; fresh vegetables essential; high location; permanent if satisfactory; state full particulars. X 353 Times Annex.

Long Island.

Young couple desire to share their excellent country home on Long Island; close to golf and tennis grounds; all conveniences; privacy, and good board; 58 minutes from New York. Address L. F., Post Office, New Hyde Park, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CLERK.—Young lady wants position as clerk or cashier, Summer hotel. B 1095 Times Harlem.

COOK, firs. class; good references. B 1100 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young American woman, intelligent, refined, and capable in every way, desires position with small adult family; good salary. B 1091 Times Harlem.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, experienced woman desires position in institution, boarding house, or small cafe; best results in managing servants and in buying. Warren, 1449 Rhode Island Av., Washington, D. C.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 86th St. Riverside 3220.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY, stenographer, American, thoroughly experienced, with leading banking and commercial houses; initiative, rapid, accurate; $1,800. B 1094 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; $15. Sophie Amer, 2,856 West 23d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Begginner; $10 to start. R.V. B., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8371.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; understands office work; reference; $12. R 446 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST; $18; neat, accurate; references. Miss Tonner, 453 Tremont Av. Tel. 6268 Tremont.

STENOGRAPHER, good insurance brokerage experience; can call noon hour; $25. R 546 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; some experience; $11. Miss Sherity, 81 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; neat, refined; 4 years last position; rapid. G. Snow, 604 Jackson Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, seven years' experience; thoroughly competent, tactful, good initiative; reference. R 476 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, middle-aged, good reader, would like position to read to invalide; terms $1 per hour. R 529 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wishes washing, ironing. 336 East 61st. Mrs. Cather.

YOUNG LADY, refined, well educated, loyal and trustworthy, excellent reference, thoroughly versed in music, bookkeeping, typewriting, seeks social or commercial position; $25. 8837 Rhinelander.

YOUNG LADY, 22, college education; understands bookkeeping, typewriting; $15. Phone Melrose 9040.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1900; $5 upward; services guaranteed; best references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR. — Books opened, closed, audited, systematized; special arrangements made with firms not employing bookkeepers. 522 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax expert; books opened, closed; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ADVERTISING MAN with several years experience on well-known metropolitan newspaper; recently discharged from military service; seeks position as salesman of advertising space in the office of a newspaper or magazine; best of references. X 338 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Honorably discharged infantry Lieutenant, 22 years of age, is willing to start at bottom with advertising agency or advertisers of merit. D 267 Times.

ARMY OFFICER, several years' experience, West Point graduate, desires to enter civil life; seeks executive position. P. O. Box 1,549, Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (26,) thorough knowledge accounts, systems, records, &c., desires position offering advancement. R 521 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, young man, desires permanent position with commercial firm; will use conscientious effort and results bring advancement; best references. C. W., 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.
Christian, (38,) thoroughly experienced, with excellent references, wishes position. D 329 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; take full charge of office; knowledge accounting. B 1096 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) married; controlling, correspondence, credits, collections; references; $30. B 1099 Times Harlem.

BOY (17), anxious to acquire newspaper education; willing to work hard; any hours; any part of country; preferably reporting. Phone Intervale 3362. R 341 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—EXPERIENCED MECHANIC; ENGLISH; AGE 29; SINGLE; ROLLS ROYCE, PIERCE, PACKARD; 10 YEARS EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. GEORGE HUGHES, 120 EAST 63D ST. PHONE PLAZA 8187.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' experience on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR.—Danish; 28; married; wishes position with private family; experienced and careful city driver; acquainted with Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac, Stutz. J. Jensen, 181 East 73th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, experience 10 years, desires position; prefer Packard, Cadillac; wages $30 week; best references as to character and ability. Phone 2319 Audubon, Chauffeur.

CHAUFFEUR, French, at present employed, wishes to make a change; polite, willing, and obliging; A1 job only. Dechamps, 60 West 106th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; thoroughly efficient man; fifteen years' experience; permanent position desired. Harry B. Smith, Telephone 6080 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 5 years' experience, single, wishes position with a private family. D 398 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly experienced; expert mechanic; strictly temperate; highly recommended. Telephone Greeley 4956.

CORRESPONDENCE invited with firms who require a man with executive experience in manufacturing and installation of electrical apparatus; good technical education. B 483 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, expert on builder's finish, and cabinet work, detailing, lofting. A 156 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, engineering, undertakes work by the hour. W 618 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Released naval officer (27,) desires profitable connection as executive or salesman with reliable concern; formerly successful manufacturer and salesman of men's specialty clothing; thorough knowledge of woolen fabrics; highest references. H 537 Times Harlem.

EXPORT.—Energetic married man wants to learn export and import business from the bottom; college education; thorough knowledge of French and German; highest references; small salary expected, but wants chance for advancement. G 349 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOME WORKERS
ON FILET CROCHETING, SWEATERS FOR COTTON AND WOOL WORK.
BUCILLA MFG. CO.,
20 GREENE, 5TH FLOOR.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper for small family; no laundry or cleaning; very pleasant living and accommodations; wages, $30; best references required. Apply Room, 150 East 72d Street.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, for large country club near city; best of references required; state salary expected. H 178 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Apartment hotel; state age and salary. G 380 Times.

HOUSEMOTHER for boys' school in Central Pennsylvania; middle-aged widow preferred. X 275 Times Annex.

HOUSEWIFE ASSISTANT.—Two adults, two children; no laundry work; conveniences; $35 month; Mt. Vernon. D 331 Times.

LUNCHROOM WORK.

Young women by New York Telephone Company for general work in girls' lunchroom; pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions; salary $12 to $14 according to length of service.

Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. U., or 41 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MATRON for boys' school in Central Pennsylvania; middle-aged widow preferred. X 274 Times Annex.

MILLINERS,

with experience in high-class work.

AT WANAMAKER'S.

APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

NURSES.—Splendid opportunity offered young women who wish to train as nurses' aids and nurses. Apply to Superintendent of Nurses, Beth David Hospital, 113th St. and Lexington Av.

NURSE or mother's helper, to take care of little girl 4 years and help with infant; good wages, room to self; must be highly recommended. Call, 10-2. Chalmers, 102 West 95th.

NURSE, experienced, for three children; references; state salary expected; permanent position, Mrs. E. C. R. Laidlaw, 758 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J.

NURSE, with surgical training, for nose, throat and ear specialist's office; must live in; state experience and salary expected. B 110. Times.

NURSE wanted for perfectly helpless invalid lady; applicants must state wages and give city references. B 825 Times Annex.

NURSES, undergraduates, for night duty in country hospital for convalescent crippled children. Apply Monday morning, 10 to 12, N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

NURSE, undergraduate, for small hospital, $30 monthly and maintenance. 231 East 57th St.

NURSE for two children, aged 7 and 3; good home; good wages. Wolf, 210 West 110th St. Phone Academy 1387.

OFFICE ASSISTANT FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE; ACCURATE FIGURER, GOOD PENMAN; BILLING; PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT; STATE PARTICULARS, REFERENCES, SALARY. B. U., 223 TIMES.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
West 34th St.,
require experienced
SALESWOMEN
for the following depts:
SUITS,
GOWNS,
COATS
and
UNDERWEAR;
permanent positions
at good salaries
with commission.
Apply Superintendent's Office.

SAKS & COMPANY
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR BOYS' WASH SUITS.
SALESWOMEN
FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' HATS.
ALSO SALESPEOPLE
FOR SATURDAYS ONLY.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 525 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $40, with Driving $65. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. I. Phone Circle 8370.
THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
235 West 57th St., at Broadway.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Men wanted to become specialists. Practice from the start. Individual instruction in laboratory work by competent expert mechanics under graduate dental surgeons. Fully equipped laboratory. Day or evening. Position awaiting those in the course. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. 3, 5 West 45th St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
SPECIAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLASS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING has first meeting session on Saturday, March 22, from 2 to 3:45 P. M.; attend and observe class methods and teaching procedures; no obligation incurred. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Talking to Others," and for further details. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
Good English is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletin "Your English" and for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; make new business for yourself; demand for accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $3,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fullmas Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship; &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wadsworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 36 St.

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LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 305 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 PARK ROW.
Addie Brown, Prop.

BANK TELLER.—Best of references required; banking experience; $1,800 to $2,500.

No Registration Fee.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN OFFERING OF SELECT USED CARS.
BUICK 1918—4 PASS. COUPE.
BUICK 1918—7 PASS. TOUR.
BUICK 1917—ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917—5 PASS. TOUR.
CADILLAC 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
CADILLAC 1917—ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917—4 PASS. CHUMMY.
HUDSON 1918—4 PASS. SPORT.
HUDSON 1917—4 PASS. SPORT.
LANCIA 1918—4 PASS. ROADSTER.
LOCOMOBILE 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
MERCER 1917—4 PASS. TOUR.
PACKARD 1917—4 PASS. TOUR. Fleetwood.
STUTZ 1917—4 PASS. TOUR.
STUTZ 1917—BEARCAT, 16 VALVE.
STUTZ 1917—2 PASS. ROADSTER.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC. EST. 1902.
1476 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

AUTOMOBILE, late model, wanted in exchange for five lots favorably located Long Island; front and clear. S 584 Times Downtown.

BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS USED CARS.
1918 PEERLESS, 7-passenger touring.
1918 LEXINGTON, Sedan.
1918 REO 7-passenger touring.
1917 HUDSON, Cabriolet.
1917 GRANT SIX, 5-passenger, touring.
1915 CADILLAC, 7-passenger, touring.
L. J. MOTORS CORP.
1,491 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Telephone Prospect 5134

BUICK 1917 Sedan, exceptional bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918 little 6 touring; exceptional condition; reasonable in price. De Lamatar Motors Corp., 1,077 Broadway. Circle 1246.

BUICK.—Light six, roadster. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Phone 3581 Schuyler.

BUICK, 1918, E-49, 7-pass. touring, $1,200. Smith, 124 W. 124th.; Morningside 1151

BUICK, 1918, E-45, touring, $1,000. Monday morning. Harris, 10 Wall St.

BUICK light 4 touring; excellent condition; bargain. 8475 Lee Butler, 6,164 Melrose.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
Masters. Black. 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1918 SPECIAL 7-PASS. SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917—ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
CADILLAC 1917—ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917—4 PASS. CHUMMY.
DUDSON 1918—4 PASS. SPORT.
HUDSON 1917—4 PASS. SPORT.
LANCIA 1918—4 PASS. ROADSTER.
LOCOMOBILE 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
MERCER 1917—4 PASS. TOUR.
PACKARD 1917—4 PASS. TOUR. Fleetwood.
STUTZ 1917—4 PASS. TOUR.
STUTZ 1917—BEARCAT, 16 VALVE.
STUTZ 1917—2 PASS. ROADSTER.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC. EST. 1902.
1476 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC COUPE; must sacrifice; no dealers need apply; will demonstrate. H 763 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, exceptionally reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CHALMERS.—Chandlera, 1918, 1917, tourings and chummy roadsters. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. 3581 Schuyler.

CLYDESDALES; SIGNALS, all sizes, rebuilt and repainted; time payments. Phone Schuyler 1251.

CUNNINGHAM 1918 6-PASS.
PEERLESS 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
CADILLACS 1917, ALL TYPES.
CHALMERS 1918, ALL TYPES.
McFARLANE 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SEDANS.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL, ARON, 229 WEST 57TH ST.

DETROIT ELECTRIC demonstrating car; 1918 model; $5,075 car; new battery; new paint; car as good as new; real bargain at $2,250. Detroit Electric Car Co., 30 Central Park West, N. Y.

DETROIT electric, duplex drive car; battery in good condition, has been used very little; paint practically new; Miss A.'s car; owner leaving town will sacrifice at $1,750. Telephone Columbus 3720.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918 Duplex Drive; new battery; new paint; Dr.'s car; $1,900. Car to be seen at 20 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT electric, 1916, duplex drive; recently repainted; battery in good condition; the bargain at $1,250; Mrs. F.'s car. 20 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918 Duplex Drive; new battery; new paint; Mr. L.'s car; $1,750. See this car at 20 Central Park West, New York.

DODGE 1918 coupe, better than new; purchaser saves $400. Dr. Lindsay, Hotel Astoria.

FORD.—We have 30 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also ½, 1, and 1½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on new cars; time payment and trades if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,998-2,008 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3200.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FORD 1918 model runabout, excellent condition; demountable; sacrifice $300. 546 West 24th St.

FRANKLIN SEDAN; series 9A; just out of paint shop; excellent condition.

CHADLER, 1918, 4 pass., sport model; wire wheels and good tires.

FRANKLIN, 33 Halsey St., Newark, N. J. Tel.: Market 2127.

FRANKLIN Broughham; would exchange for Marmon Chummy or Franklin two-passenger roadster. Room 902, 50 Church St.

HAYNES 1916 Sedan combination; condition excellent; tires, paint new. Johnson, Columbus 7638.

HUDSON 1918 4 passenger sport; slip covers, 3 extra shoes; car like new; 8,700 miles; motor guaranteed; make offer; private. Oberweger, 136 West 52d.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL, LATE 1918. Almost new; extra new tire; must sell; opportunity; $1,875. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; also town car. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON.—Super-six, touring; almost new, $1,200; write. Room 708, 10 Wall St.

HUDSON 1919; new; extra equipment. Wallace, 234 West 80th.

HUMPOBILE Sedan, 1917, recently overhauled, new tires, shock eliminators, new battery. 425 Summit Av., South Orange. Phone 908.

HUPMOBILE 1917, Sedan; guaranteed; almost new; will accept reasonable offer. Diuguid Bros., 1,235 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE special sedan, perfect condition. Telephone 6996 Bowling Green.

LANCIA 4-passenger Fleetwood; also runabout. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

LIBERTY 1918 touring car; run only 1,000 miles; fully guaranteed; will sacrifice. Diuguid Bros., 1,235 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 LIMOUSINE.
WALLACE, 234 WEST 59th St.

MARMON.—Four-passenger chummy roadster, 1917 models, excellent condition; equipped with Webber automatic carburetor, cast-iron pistons, two spare wheels; run about 11,000 miles; will sell private purchaser only. R 468 Times Downtown.

MARMON 1917 touring car; also 1917 Sedan; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1918 touring; condition new. Phone Circle 5623.

OLDSMOBILE 1918 touring, Little 6. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

OLDSMOBILE, coupe, 1916; beautiful car. Owner, Henderson, jeweler, Coney Island.

OLDSMOBILE.—....ew, 4-passenger, 8-cyl., wire wheels, $1,300. Harris, 10 Wall.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS, Reconditioned and guaranteed; exceptional offerings. WILLYS OVERLAND INC., Broadway and 59th St.

PACKARD 1918 limousine; total mileage 11,000; excellent mechanical condition; repainted, like new; tires good; two extra shoes; full tool equipment. Pierce-Arrow Used Car Exchange, 1,691 Broadway, corner 51st St. Telephone Circle 2460.

PACKARD 1918 touring, 5-35, 7-passenger; run 4,000 miles; practically new; no dealers. Phone Circle 2895, Apartment 1-E.

PACKARD, 1918 landaulet; condition new; Westinghouse air springs. Phone Circle 5892.

PACKARD 1918 limousine, extra touring body; practically new. Wallace, 234 West 59th

PIERCE ARROW (1918) Landaulet, 38 H.P.
PIERCE ARROW (1918) Suburban Sedan, 38 H.P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. $1,800. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

RENO.—For sale, or will exchange for 4 medium-weight sedan or touring car, 1917 Reo 5-passenger touring Sedan, completely equipped, 4 new tires and extra; has run 5,000 miles. X 309 Times Annex.

RENO 1917 touring, 6-cylinder, perfect condition, newly painted, 352 East 149th.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 REO 7-PASSENGER.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
1916 MERCER 4-PASS TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE.
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED, GUARANTEED.
CLOSED AND OPEN MODELS, 4 AND 6 CYL.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 WEST 57TH ST. COLUMBUS 7600.

STUTZ roadster, late model, willing to sell at great sacrifice; best condition in every respect; act quick if you want a good car and bargain. Pioneer Braid Co., 251 West 19th St. Phone between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. Chelsea 1985.

STUTZ.—1918 speedster, 1917 roadster, 1916 speedster. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight.

STUTZ 1917 four-passenger Bulldog, condition excellent; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK FULTON TRUCK CO.
WILL SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES:
1918 FORD, (extra heavy springs,) with small platform, body and cab.
1917 FULTON truck chassis, with stake body and cab.
1913 2-ton CHASE with cab.
1913 1½-ton CHASE chassis.
1912 CASE limousine.
1914 GARFORD chassis.
1918 FULTON; with fine express body and top. Demonstrator.
1,800 BROADWAY. PHONE 5061 CIRCLE.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, seven passenger; exceptional condition throughout. Willys Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; Phone Bedford 8800; open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT coupe, 1918; will accept reasonable offer. 440 East 149th St.

Motor Trucks.

FOR HIRE.—3½-ton truck; contract work a specialty. F. R. Fauth, 972 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIERCE ARROW TRUCK, five ton, for sale; $3,000; bargain. 987 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Automobiles to Rent.

Automobile owners for hire; capacity twelve to sixteen passengers; also Packard twin six limousines; inquiries solicited. Naughton Motor Co., 153 East 56d. Phone Plaza 2100.

LOZIER.—For hire; large limousine; hour, day, or month; driven by owner; terms reasonable. Phone 4091 Harlem.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 294 W. 49d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Latest twin six touring. Andrews, 157 West 68th St. Columbus 8785.

PACKARD twin six; owner drives, for hire monthly. S. J., 1,921 3d Av.

RENAULT landaulet brougham, town car. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

LANDAULET town car to hire monthly; reliable chauffeur. Riverside 9967.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Locomobile limousine or landaulet wanted; 1917-1918; must be first-class condition; state lowest price. Box B 83 Times.

CADILLAC, Pierce, Mercer, or Stutz. Room 201, 527 5th Av.

LANCIA late model runabout wanted. Carruthers, 15 Broad St. Phone 5161 Hanover.

PEERLESS, eight cylinder, four passenger or two passenger speedster; state price, number of car, &c. H. J. Lowndes, 28 West 83d St.

STEARNS 4-cylinder, Clovertleaf or touring; late model. Baum, 415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

Wanted—4-passenger light roadster, perfect mechanically, with good rubber and essential extras; state history, make, year, mileage, and price, all in first letter; other replies not considered. S 407 Times Downtown.

WANTED,
Mercer, Marmon, Stutz, Hudson or Cadillac, late model; cash. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

Wanted car with chauffeur 3 afternoons each week, (not Sunday); give terms and make. West Side, F 614 Times Downtown.

1916-1917 7-passenger touring body in excellent mechanical running condition; must be prominent make; no junk; price must be right. X. C., 206 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 235 W. 57th St., at Broadway.—30 Reasons 30—Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 223 West 80th St.—Superior instructions guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSES, $60.00.
BEDFORD BRANCH, Y. C. A.
1,128 BEDFORD AVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

MME. ESTELLE, 377 5th Av., N. Y.

Retiring from business April 15.
Complete fixtures of this high-class millinery and gown shop; must be sold before this date.

A mahogany roll top desk, $10; oak flat top, $7; typewriter desk, $7.50; typewriter, $60; 37; typewriter desk, $7.50; typewriter, $60; tables, chairs, filing cabinets. 60 Certificate St.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means owner or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Bernard S. Van Rensselaer of New York City and Joseph Frank of Brooklyn, were admitted to practice.

186—W. H. Odell, aplt., v. P. C. Farnsworth Co., et. al. Ordered to call on motion of counsel for aplt.

280—The Kentucky Heating Co., et al., plaln., v. the City of Louisville.—Continued.

285—Crescent Milling Co., aplt., v. the H. N. Strait Mfg. Co., et al., and No. 287, 288, 289 and 270; Crescent Milling Co., plain., v. the H. N. Strait Mfg. Co.—Argument commenced for aplt. and plain; Court declined to hear counsel for the appellees and defendant:

272—N. Powers, Trustee, &c., plain., v. Scott County Milling Co.—Submitted.

273—Texas & Mississippi River Rd. Co. et al., plain., v. Mrs. C. J. Mullins, admr., &c.—Argued.

274—A. D. Collett, Trustee, &c., aplt., v. J. R. Adams.—Submitted for aplt. No appearance for appellee.

276—S. D. Barrett, pet., v. the Virginian Ry. Co.—Submitted.

278—D. F. Moore, aplt., v. the United States.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday. Call for March 24: Nos. 274, 270, 281, 180, 282, 283, 284 (and 285,) 186, 288, 289 and 291.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Re Junius Coal and Wood Co., (Hearing).

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Cafferty, Respt., v. Southern Tier Publishing Co., aplt.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Dingman Munitions Supply Co., aplt., v. The Studebaker Corp. of America, respt.—Order of Apit. Div. affirmed in so far as it affirms order over ruling demurrer to first defense, with leave to withdraw said demurrer and reversed in so far as it reversed order of Special Term sustaining demurrer to second defense without costs; questions certified answered as follows: First question in the affirmative; second question in the negative.

P. S. Com. Second District and another, aplts., v. Iroquois Natural Gas Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

May, respt., v. Hetterick Bros. Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and each of the questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Winter, aplt., v. Doelger Brewing Co., respt.; Outman, respt., v. Livingston, &c., impld. with others, defts.; Weiss, respt., v. Roesche, aplt.; Vesner, doing business under the name of C. H. Vesner & Co., &c., aplt., v. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., et al., respts.; Salsano, respt., v. The Marine Milk Co., Ltd., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

The Town of Luray, respt., v. The M. Y. C. Co., aplt.; Colon & Co., aplt., v. Smith and another, respt.—Judgments reversed; new trials granted; costs to abide event.

Poppa, an Infant, &c., respt., v. Weston and another, aplts. (Action No. 1.) Motion for leave to appeal dismissed with $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements; Poppa, respt., v. Weston and another, aplts., (Action No. 2.) Motion for leave to appeal denied with necessary printing disbursements.

The Oswego and Syracuse Co. and another, respt., v. State of N. Y., aplt.—Motion to add cause to calendar and set same down for argument granted and case set down for argument on the third Monday of April next.

People, ex rel. Finnegan, respt., v. McBride and others, composing the Civil Service Com. of the City of N. Y., aplts.—Motion for leave to file a brief amicus curiae granted.

Colvin, aplt., v. Post Mortgage and Land Co., respt.—Motion to amend remittitur denied, with $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Brauer, respt., v. Lawrence, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People ex rel. Cotte v. Gilbert, Clerk, &c. —Order reversed and application for mandamus denied, without costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Appellate Division, First Department.

DECISIONS.

J. Kearsley Mitchell et al., respts., v. William F. Hudson, impld., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

New York Pneumatic Service Co. et al., aplts., v. F. T. Cox Contracting Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs; demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of said costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Frederick E. Feigenbaum, aplt., v. Edward Hizenay et al., respts.—Judgment so far as appealed from reversed, with costs to plt., and provisions substituted therefor authorizing a deficiency judgment against respondents. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. Norman Bulkley, respt., v. Kaolin Products Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt., unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $2,534.66, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Florence B. Ennis, respt., v. Howard Chichester, as individ. and as exr., &c., et al., aplts. Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, P. J., and Dowling, Page, Denning and Merrell, JJ., dissenting. Settle order on notice.

William F. Wetzel, respt., v. C. N. Y., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. the Same, aplt. —Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fanny B. Wetzel, respt., v. the Same, aplt. —Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William O'Donnell, admr. respt., v. C. N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Keagley Mitchell et al., respts., v. Ford Sales Corp., aplt.—Motion for order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

The Same, respts., v. William F. Hudson, impld., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

Schwartz & Co., respt., v. Almwell Co., et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements with leave to each defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this Court and at Special Term. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Charles Liberman, admr., v. Max Mayer, et al., as Committee, &c., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac Liberman, aplt., v. Same, respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Etta Baum, aplt., v. Same, respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bowery Savings Bank, respt., v. Walter E. Ward, impld., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this Court and at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

Francis Hughes, an infant, &c., respt., v. Susan Lawton, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Catherine F. Hughes, respt., v. Same, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Rouse, aplt., v. Richard Holl, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathan Rosenberg, aplt., v. Jacob Holzman et al., as exrs. &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Merchant & Evans Co., respt., v. Machinists' Mutual Aid Assn. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William N. Mead, aplt., v. Moran Towing & Transportation Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the Matter of Rhoda E. Hoyt, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Germenton, respt., v. Bradley Contracting Co., aplt.—Determination and judgment in favor of new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. in this court and in the Appellate term to abide event. Opinion by Rhearn, J. Order filed.

In the Matter of Charles Leopold, &c.—Order modified as stated in opinion and as so modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Finelits, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. Michalisky—Solomon Hanford. Re City Island Land & Dock Co (Schofield St.)—William J. Burke.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Rogers, Schroeder—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Re J. Heichel, Inp—James W. Monk.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Chambers Dalsfriend Rosenthal—Roderick J. Kennedy. Jacob Schenfield—Doris M. Lapine—Edward S. Murphy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, J.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

P. H. Hobblethwaite, aplt., v. C. R. and W. B. Flint, respts., Acq. 1, 2 and 3.—Order resettling order of affirmance signed. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, without costs. Defendants' motion of March 21 for further resettlement of order of affirmance denied, without costs.

P. E. Kane, an infant, by his guardian, ad litem, aplt., v. Erie R. R., respt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

J. A. Kingsbury, &c., on complaint of K. Warnock, respt., v. D. McGuire, aplt.—Motion denied.

G. Moskowitz, aplt., v. H. Davidson, respt. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

People, &c., respt., v. H. Alfani, aplt.—Motion granted.

J. D. Evans, respt., v. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion for interpleading granted, with $10 costs.

J. Gordon, an infant, by J. J. Gordon, his guardian, ad litem, respt., v. J. Grady, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. J. Gordon, respt., v. J. J. Brady, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A. S. Hoyt, aplt., v. E. C. Hoyt, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re probate of the last will of H. Allaway, dec'd., as will of real and personal property.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Queens reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

A. Lesser, aplt., v. L. N. Lesser, respt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Medical Associates Realty Co., respt., v. W. McCarroll et al., aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion to vacate the order for defendant's examination granted, with $10 costs.

C. M. Nankivel, respt., v. Gaston Williams and Wigmore, Inc., aplt., &cts. 1 and 2.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., respts., v. F. De Goria, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

E. B. Scally, respt., v. J. T. Ackerman, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. Solowey, &c., respt., v. Junius Coal and Wood Co., Inc., and A. Rosenthal, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

C. F. Whitney, et al, respts., v. Constantine Investing Co., et al, aplts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Ramsey, Capt. M. M., detached from Staff of Rear Admiral Andrews; and will report to Commander of Naval Base at Cardiff.

O'Connor, Capt. G. R., from Naval Training Station at San Pedro to assignment by Commodore Commandant of Coast Guard.

Jacobs, Cmdr. W. F., from the Housatonic to command Mine Sweepers Force for distant service.

Reed, Cmdr. M. E., previous orders revoked; to duty as Engineer Officer of Mare Island Yard.

Munroe, Lt. Cmdr., W. R., to the Mississippi.

Maddox, Lt. Cmdr. C. H., to the Norfolk Yard as District Radio Material Officer.

Newton, Lt. Cmdr. W. F., detached from Staff of Admiral Andrews, and assigned to Naval Base at Cardiff.

Jukes, Lt. Cmdr. E. W., previous orders revoked; to Washington as Recorder of Board of Awards.

Dekay, Lt. Cmdr. R. C., to the Minneapolis as executive off.

Hasahegan, Lt. Cmdr. J. D., to the Acolus as executive off.

McGlynn, Lt. Cmdr. J. A., to the League Island Naval Hospital.

Jacoby, Lt. Cmdr. W. E., to Destroyer Pay Office at Philadelphia.

Berry, Lt. A. G., to the Allen.

Schirm, Lt. A. G., to the Wisconsin.

Wensell, Lt. A. G., to the Comfort.

Kris, Lt. R. E., and Poppen, Lt. J. R., to Expeditionary Battalion, Marine Corps, at Galveston.

Searls, Lt. H. H., to Puget Sound Naval Hospital.

Ashton, Lt. R. A., to Gulfport, Miss., Naval Training Camp.

Foley, Lt. F. D., to the Virginia.

McCulloch, Lt. F. D., will report to Cmdr. of Cruiser and Transport Forces as supply off.

Little, Lt. C. G., to the Naval Air Station, Cape May, N. J.

Phillips, Lt. R., to the Northern Pacific.

Cunningham, Lt. M. L., to the Dixie.

Loomis, Lt. F. P., to San Diego under public works off.

Davey, Lt. J., to San Pedro as supply off. of Submarine Base.

Betts, Lt. F. P., to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

Wills for Probate.

SCHUSSLER, LOUIS, J., (March 9.) Deceased left $300,000 in personal property, which he divided into five funds of $60,000 each, and directed that the income from same be paid his widow, Lillian E. Tanner Schussler of 725 Riverside Drive; his brother, John P. Schussler; his nephews, William P. and Louis D. Schussler, and niece, Margaret B. Schussler.

STANTON, LUCIUS M., (Feb. 16,) at the San Remo Hotel. The deceased leaves a wife, Mary Augusta Stanton, and two sons, Frank M. and Lucius Stanton. The deceased gave to his wife in lieu of dower the house at 31 West 71st Street, with all its contents, and an income of $1,000 during her life. To his sons he leaves $25,000 and his interest in the business of Stanton Brothers. However, in the petition filed with the will it is specified that the widow receive no part of the estate, inasmuch as she has renounced all benefits under the will.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved; Asst. Sgt. Quinn, 7th Pct., from 1:40 P. M. March 13 until further notice; Sergt. J. D. Cahill, 83d, from 4:45 A. M. March 14, during disability; Patrol. E. W. Schnaible, 28th, from 6:10 P. M. March 14, during disability; John Walsh, 40th, from 9:10 A. M. March 14, during disability; Timothy McCarty, 42d, from 4:40 A. M. March 16, during disability; Frank Michaels, 116th, from 6 P. M. March 13 to 12 P. M. March 17; Timothy O'Connor Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 6:50 P. M. March 11, during disability; Albert McDonnell, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 11:35 A. M. March 13, during disability; W. F. Dickson, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad No. 1, from 7:50 A. M. March 18, during disability.

Education Notes.

An eight-foot public statue of General Pershing is to be done by the students in the modeling class of the New York Evening School of Industrial Art. When completed, this statute is to be placed in Pershing Circle, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

The local School Board of District 20 has urged the purchase of a site and the erection of a building to relieve congestion in P. S. 5, 11, and 58.

William A. Shea and Milton Breckstone will be appointed as attendance officers at $1,200 a year to fill vacancies.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the establishment of a position of mechanical draftsman in the Bureau of Vocational Activities at $1,800 a year.

Charges of neglect of duty have been preferred against Charles Putnam, inspector of heating and ventilating, and against Alexander B. Simpson, inspector in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The City Superintendent has been authorized to employ an alienist to help in obtaining the retirement of teachers afflicted with mental disorders. There are said to be four or five cases of this kind.

Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder has been directed to proceed with the work of installing a luncheon system in P. S. 51, Manhattan.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I, JESSE WINBURN, FORMERLY RESIDING at No. 276 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, with my wife, Lilly Winburn, hereby give notice that my said wife and I are now living separate and apart, and that I will not be liable for any debts which may be hereafter contracted by her of whatever kind or nature.

TO VIEW PARADE.—SECOND FLOOR ON 5th Av., $25 per person, including luncheon; special rate for party. Apply 1 West 30th St. Madison Sq. 3770.

THE CIGAR STAND AT 47 WEST 42D WAS sold from A. Kabashnick to B. Liebowitz. Creditors call during week.

PARADE.—Parlor window, five persons, $15. 5th Av., 10th St., Q 870 Times.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Air pressure is decidedly above normal over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and in the Far Northwest, with the maximum readings of the barometer in the region of the Great Lakes.

A disturbance is central off the Atlantic Coast, apparently in the vicinity of Bermuda, and another disturbance is central over the upper Rio Grande Valley.

Rains and snows fell within the last 24 hours in Utah and Nevada and rains in New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Fair weather was general in all other parts of the country.

Temperature has fallen considerably in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the south Rocky Mountain and south Plateau regions, and risen in the northern Plains States.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will be lower Saturday throughout the middle Atlantic States and New England, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. It will rise Sunday in the Lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Winds along the north Atlantic Coast Saturday and Sunday will be fresh and strong north, with cloudy weather; middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and strong north, partly cloudy; south Atlantic Coast, moderate north, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Partly cloudy and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

"New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	47	53	4 P. M.	64	66
6 A. M.	47	49	6 P. M.	62	60
9 A. M.	51	52	8 P. M.	60	56
12 M.	63	60	11 P. M.	52	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 67

EX-JUSTICE VINCENT DEAD.

Prominent Chicago Jurist Dies in His Office of Heart Disease.

Special to The New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Ex-Justice William Alexander Vincent of the law firm of Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, died suddenly today in his office of heart disease.

Born in Wheeling, W. Va., ex-Justice Vincent attended Ohio Wesleyan and Columbia University. He went to New Mexico as counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad about 1886. He was Chief Justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court until 1888, Chief Justice of Montana in 1889, and refused the office of Chief Justice of Utah later.

He returned to Chicago and had since practiced law with former Judge Adams A. Goodrich, Judge Lorin C. Collins, and Clarence S. Darrow.

Ex-Justice Vincent was strong in his support of the allied cause during the war, and in denunciation of those who would compromise with the Hun.

MARRIED BLINDED SOLDIER.

Miss Chelma Wed Sergt. Major McMahon of Princess Pat Regiment.

Miss Anna Chelma of Little Neck, L. I., and Sergeant Major Leo C. McMahon, survivor of the Princess Pat regiment, who returned from overseas totally blinded, are figures in a war romance which culminated last week in their marriage.

The couple first met at a ball given recently in this city at which the Canadian was pointed out to Miss Chelma as one of the most severely wounded men present. On hearing of his wounds—he wears a silver plate on his head and bears the scars of a bayonet wound in the back and a shrapnel wound in the right knee, how he was blinded by gas, and how his parents both died while he was abroad, it is said Miss Chelma burst into tears.

The Sergeant Major was told of the young woman's sympathy by his friends, and an introduction followed. Last week they were married, and now the bride leads her blind soldier husband when they go for a walk in the village.

Metropolitan Artists' Ball Tonight.

The Metropolitan Artists' Club will give a fashion ball tonight at the Biltmore Hotel. Two orchestras will play for the dancing which begins at 10:30 o'clock. Many are expected to attend from the Metropolitan Opera House after the Caruso jubilee performance.

Mrs. Auchincloss Decorated.

Word has been received in New York that Mrs. Emma Guidet Auchincloss has been decorated by the French Government for her devotion and untiring work in nursing the sick and wounded in the military hospital at Tours. Mrs. Auchincloss received the Medaille d'Honneur, the highest award for service in the gift of the French Republic.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Wednesday evening, probably at 59th St. entrance of Metropolitan Opera House, a gold and white bead bag, 8x11 inches, with fringe on bottom, containing a gold lorgnette and gold chain, spectacles with white rims, also a ring. Liberal reward; no questions asked. F. E., Room 906, 198 Broadway.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company certificate of stock No. NY06519 for fifty shares, registered in the name of John J. Gill, bearing date March 6th, 1913. Ample reward paid if returned to W. P. Cooper, Attorney, Shelbyville, Tennessee.

LOST—Black silk bag with beaded rose design, containing a gold vanity bag, cigarette case, automobile license, other papers; reward. Mrs. A. P. Durant, 567 Madison Av. Plaza 6070.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch and bracelet, between 5th and 6th Avs. and 57th and 42d Sts.; possibly in Brick Church or Lord & Taylor's; reward. Phone Hoyt Bryant 8900.

LOST—Lady's open-faced gold watch, either on car leaving Sea Gate about 6:05 or going to Sea Beach train leaving Coney Island at 6:16; reward. McAndrews, Room 711, 1480 Broadway. Phone 6387 Bryant.

LOST—Velvet handbag, at B. Altman's ladies' dressing room, containing gold watch and chain, fountain pen, money; liberal reward for the return of same to Wm. H. Davidow Sons Co., 302 5th Av.

LOST—LARGE BAR PIN, DIAMOND, EMERALD, IN BUILDING, 15 WEST 46TH. REWARD; WELLS, TELEPHONE BRYANT 4865.

LOST—Taupe bag, beaded with seal beads; containing money; between Strand Theatre and 59th St.; return bag, keep money; communicate, X 286 Times Annex.

LOST—Black overcoat, lightweight, Feb. 21, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Grand Central Station, or in taxi. Reward, return to J. A. Scott, Inc., 79 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond and platinum wrist watch, somewhere between 44th and 48th Sts., on Broadway. Liberal reward to finder by returning to D. Edelstein, 340 West 86th St.

LOST—If party who took gold-cased fountain pen from Hotel Wolcott writing room will return same to desk a reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST—Bank book No. 431866, Seaman's Bank for savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Several hundred dollars, Wall Street-Broadway section; reward. Room 1021 Equitable Building, Telephone Rector 10000, Extension 150.

LOST—Diamond crescent, Thursday, 181st St., Broadway, St. Nicholas; reward. 612 West 178th.

LOST—Diamond fob, initials "L. J. B.," March 20; liberal reward. L. J. Bimberg, 277 5th Av.

LOST—In taxi, beaver muff, between 41st and Park Av. to West 74th; reward. G. Faulhaber, 202 West 74th.

LOST—Amethyst and gold pendant on way from Algonquin to 120 East 87th, evening of March 20; reward offered. Plaza 3867.

LOST—In or near Carnegie Hall, dark gun case, containing gold-clipped eyeglasses. Return to 320 West 87th, Apt. 3-W; reward.

LOST—On Thursday night on Unionport crosstown car, small purse containing sum of money and keys; reward. D 330 Times.

LOST—Traveling bag from automobile at Columbus Circle or in park containing baby's clothes. X 355 Times Annex.

LOST—Tuesday, March 18, lady's gold cameo pin; liberal reward. Harlin, Room 705, 142 East 19th. Phone Stuyvesant 7462.

LOST—Wednesday, one large silver fox necklette; suitable reward, no questions asked. I. S. Jonas, Room 1536 Aeolian Building.

LOST—March 19, man's silver Waltham wrist watch, between Liberty St. ferry and Wall St. Lt. T. W. Aowler, Hanover 6280.

LOST—Brown fur neckpiece at Garden City Station; marked Memphis, Tenn. Reward return to cashier, Hotel York.

LOST—Small diamond brooche, Thursday, March 20; suitable reward. Phone Academy 31.

LOST—Child's sealskin collar, Central Park, near 85th; reward. Phone 5396 Schuyler.

LOST—Masonic pin enclreled by ring, Thursday. Phone Chelsea 6141; reward.

LOST—Lady's wrist watch, Elgin; initials, "L. S."; reward. Box D 310 Times.

$50 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarf pin; lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. P. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked for the return of diamond link bracelet containing 24 diamonds, with diamond heart charm; with 13 diamonds and jade charms, lost at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday evening. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD

for earring, ruby and diamond, lost Sunday, March 16, between Hotel Chatham and Ritz. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$5 REWARD for bunch of keys lost March 20 between 81st St., Park Av., and 37th St., 5th Av. at Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's wrist watch bracelet; theatrical district. Apply Phil Glenby, 12 East 22d.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Last Sat. afternoon, medium-sized young male dog, black and tan, some white, face perfectly marked; no value except to owner; liberal reward. Gould, 26 West 40th St.

LOST—White English setter bitch; answers to the name of Peggy; reward; no questions asked. 197 Puritan Av., Forest Hills, L. I.

LOST—Vicinity 125th St., Riverside Drive, French bull, male, brindle and white; reward. 610 Riverside Drive, Apt. 9.

LOST—White fox terrier, Friday, Park Av. between 70th and 80th. Reward if returned to 106 East 84th.

FOUND—5th Av. and 58th, little white dog, brown blanket. Miss Martin, Plaza 6794.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.,
10:30—"THE CALL TO SAVE NEW YORK CITY."
12:30—SUNDAY SCHOOL AND ADULT BIBLE CLASS.
3:00—GRAND VICTORY RALLY.
Address by Dr. Stratton on "THE LEAGUE OF LOVE."
Recital of war poems by JAMES H. HERON, the Orator-Poet.
Our Victory Flag Will Be Unfurled.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 6 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Mr. J. Howard Ardrey, Leader. Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR—I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Mystery, or the Great Change; or, A Generation of Christians who will NEVER GO THROUGH DEATH AND THE GRAVE."
In this sermon Dr. Haldeman will speak on the state of the Christian dead.
8 P. M.—"THE POPE IS REPORTED SAYING NON-CATHOLICS OUGHT NOT TO POSSESS PALESTINE. GOD HAS SWORN NEITHER CATHOLICS NOR PROTESTANTS, BUT JEWS, SHALL POSSESS IT FOREVER. WILL JEWS ACCEPT HEAD OF PROPHETIC LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS POLITICAL MESSIAH? IS CHRIST COMING TO MAKE THEM A RULING, NATIONAL POWER? WILL JERUSALEM BE WORLD CAPITAL? ARE WE TO HAVE A UNIVERSAL GOVERNMENT TO SATISFY EVERY IDEAL, A GOVERNMENT WHICH IS NEITHER A DYNASTIC, NOR A DEMOCRATIC, SELF-ELECTED, AUTOCRACY? ARE EVERY DAY EVENTS FULFILLING PROPHECY AND PROVING BIBLE THE WORD OF GOD?"
Friday Night, March 28, 8 o'clock;
"Remembering the Way."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.
11 A. M.—CESIDIO SIMBOLI preaches.
8 P. M.—OPEN FORUM MEETING.
C. K. EDMUNDS, President of the Canton Christian College, "China's Only Hope."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR.
11 A. M.—Dr. L. F. Tucker and Dr. Eaton.
3 P. M.—Dr. Eaton—"IS PROHIBITION A TEMPERANCE OR PROHIBITION? ARE WE TO HAVE A UNIVERSAL GOVERNMENT TO SATISFY EVERY IDEAL, A GOVERNMENT WHICH IS NEITHER A DYNASTIC, NOR A DEMOCRATIC, SELF-ELECTED, AUTOCRACY? ARE EVERY DAY EVENTS FULFILLING PROPHECY AND PROVING BIBLE THE WORD OF GOD?"
Eaton Class for Men, 10 A. M.
Women's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"What Our Boys Bring Home."
8 P. M.—"The Socialists' Solution."—in series "Building the New World."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
179-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11—"SHINING LIKE THE STARS."
8—"THE WAY PLAIN; WHY MISS IT?"

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. JAMES H. SPENCER, D. D.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,985 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 42d St. 11 A. M. only.
Eighth Church—Subway Bldg., 96th & Lex. Av.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6 to 8, P. M.—Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday Morning, March 23, at 11 o'clock,
Speaker: DR. J. DUNCAN SPAETH of Princeton.
Subject: "DEMOCRATIC IDEALS AND THE MILITARY MIND."

Interdenominational

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean Yale School of Religion.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Public lectures by Dr. HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL on "MIND AND CONDUCT."
Monday, March 24, "Happiness."—Wednesday, March 26, "Intuition and Reason." At 5 o'clock.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
REV. THOS. B. WILKINSON, PASTOR.
REV. GEO. McNEELY OF NEWARK, N. J., will preach Sunday morning and evening
AT 10:45 A. M. AND 7:30 P. M.
Morning Topic—"THE WITHERED HAND."
Evening Topic—"THE OUTSTRETCHED ARM."

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. 104th St. and Broadway.
11 and 8—Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
Prayer Meeting Every Night Next Week at 8 o'Clock, Except Saturday.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 35th Street.
H. PERTELEVITCH RAUD, OF RUSSIA.
4:15 P. M.—"The Key Which Unlocks Every Problem."

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Simon R. Cohen of Brooklyn on "Discontent."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Industrial Peace in the New World."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All Are Welcome.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV., AT 76TH STREET.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon) at 10:15.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"THE GREAT HUNGER."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY at 10:45 A. M.
DR. SIDNEY E. GOLDSTEIN:
"WHY JEWS JOIN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 53th St.—Dr. KRASS lectures today, 10:00 A. M. Sunday, 11 promptly. Subject: "Christian Science."

Lutheran

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d St.
Rev. AUGUSTUS STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Hast Thou Counted the Cost?"
8 P. M.—"As Becometh Saints."
Midweek Lenten Service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
11—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., preaches.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE, W. 104TH, NEAR COLUMBUS.
11 A. M.—DR. HARRIS.
8—E. M. Moffatt, "Twice Born Men," Illustrated. Dr. Harris, "Carry On."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:00 P. M. Thurs., 8 P. M. (March 27.) Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, "Christian Aspects of League of Nations."

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—"Religious Anarchy."
8—"Haunted Lives."
Music, Osmond's "Redemption."
6—Social Tea. Soldiers, Sailors, Strangers.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.
Rev. Joseph W. Chaney, B. D., Minister.
(The Big Church Around the Corner.)
11—"Dwelling Characteristics of Jesus."
8—"The Tragedy of Eden."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"On Our Door-Sills."
8 P. M.—"Faith in Action."
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Forum.
Strangers Welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th Street, west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK.
11 A. M.—"My Father's Business."
8 P. M.—Service Medals.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH,
10th St., near Columbus Av.
11 A. M., 8 P. M.—DR. ALLAN MACROSSIE.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10:15 A. M. Service 11.
REV. JOSEPH F. STOKES OF BOSTON will preach. Subject:
"THE RELIGIONS, THE DISTINCTIVE FACTOR OF TRUE MANHOOD."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 73D STREET.
Sunday, 9:45 A. M.—Truth Sunday School, L. GAYETTE.
Sun., 11:15 A. M.—Miss EDITH A. MARTIN.
3:30 P. M.—Success Meeting. ANNA NOLLE.
8:15 P. M.—Rev. JOSEPH H. STOKES of Boston.
Mon., 8:15 P. M.—Healing, Miss MARTIN.
Tues., 8 P. M.—Miss JULIE M. COOKE.
8:15 P. M.—Mrs. LAURA G. CANNON.
8:15 P. M.—HARRY GAZE.
Wed., 8 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. CANNON.
8:15 P. M.—Miss MARY ALLEN.
Thurs., 8 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. E. L. GAVITTE.
8 P. M.—Open Class, Mrs. A. V. CHENEY.
8:15 P. M.—Mrs. LAURA G. CANNON.
8:15 P. M.—"The Temples and Gardens of Asia," Mrs. ANNA Mae DANIELS.
Fri., 8 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. CANNON.
8:15 P. M.—Dr. O. S. MARDEN.
Sat., 8:15 P. M.—SUCCESS FORUM.

SCIENCE AND BUSINESS.
Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room.) 11:15.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
the Business Man and Wonder of the 20th Century. Subject:
"SCIENCE OF TODAY IN BUSINESS."
The latest discovery in science.
NO MORE LIMITATION IN FINANCE.
Everybody welcome. Good music.

MRS. CHAPIN, Vice Pres. International New Thought Alliance and World Lecturer,
THE NEW COMMODORE,
West Ballroom, 42d St. and Lexington Av., Sunday mornings at 11.
"THE MYSTERY IN YOUR LIFE."
Interviews at residence, The Baltimore, Room 641. Public cordially invited.

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY."
HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER.
Gold Room of Chalif Studios,
Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163 West 57th St.
Sunday Morning at Eleven.
"INTRODUCING YOUR SUPER-SELF."
All welcome. Bring your friends.

"THE LAST PROPHETIC DATE IN THIS WORLD'S HISTORY."—The first of three lectures on the Most Remarkable Prophecy Between the Lids of the Bible. PROF. C. T. EVERSON, Casino Theatre, 39th and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. Doors open 7:15. Free. Largest Sunday night audience in city.

DR. AND MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS hold meetings Sundays at 11, 305 Lexington Av., near 32d St. Subject: "The Divine Birthright of Health and Intuitional Knowledge to be Realized Through a New Order of Meditation."

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY,
163 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall,
Sunday, 4 P. M. Monday, 8 P. M.
KATHARINE EGGLESTON, Speaker.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
Bible School at 9:40.
Men's Bible Class at 10.
Organ Recital by Clarence Dickinson, Friday, 12:15.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Tuesday) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street,
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.,
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—J. DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 11 A. M.
REV. CHARLES C. ALBERTSON, D. D.
at 4:30 P. M.
REV. ROCKWELL H. SHRANK, D. D.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Publications and Sabbath School Work.
Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10.
Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Founded 1716.
Old First, University Place, Madison Square Presbyterian.
FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET.
11 A. M.
REV. DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.
8 P. M.
REV. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

FORT GEORGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
St. Nicholas Av. and 186th St.
LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., Minister.
Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway at 174th St.
Daniel Hofman Martin, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"The Man Who Ran Away."
7:45 P. M.—"The Woman Who Came Back."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
125d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. George G. Dowey, D. D., will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—REV. ROBERT DAVIS.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 86th St.
REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, PASTOR,
will preach at 11 and 8.
March 24, at 8 P. M.
CAPT. LESLIE VICKERS,
"Under 5 Flags in the Great Crusade."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Tuesday evening Union Service through Lent.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, cor. 105th.
11.—Dr. John E. Williams of Nanking, "China and the Peace Conference." 8.—Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin, "Seven Stars and Orion." (Honoring Victors.)

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject, "THE VICTORIOUS LIFE."
Second of the Series.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Lexington Avenue and 113th Street.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Chinese.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Van De Water.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M. (choral except Monday and Saturday.) Lectures on "St. Paul," by Rev. Prof. Tyson on Wednesday at 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong and Address ..... 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—"What Sort of People Does America Want?" (Rector.)
4—Music: Verdi's Requiem.
8—Forum: "The Minority Opinion in the Schools," Dr. Henry Neumann, Leader Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, and Dr. Henry R. Linville, Pres. Teachers' Union.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
59th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D. (Rector.)
MASON PATTERSON, Organ Recital. Next Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Chaplain HERBERT SHIPMAN, fresh from France, preaches.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Park Av. and 51st St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Richard T. Henshaw.
3:00 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:30 P. M.—Evensong and Address. (Rev. Paul G. Favor.)
5:45 P. M.—Confirmation Conference.
DAILY LENTEN SERVICES, (except Saturday,) 12:10-12:40.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS ARE FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES,
8, 11, and 8.
(Rector.)

SAINT IGNATIUS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 87th St.
Rev. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, Rector.
Masses, 7, 8, 9:30, 11.
Vespers and Benediction, 4.
Preacher at 11, Rev. A. W. Jenks.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street,
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector); 4 P. M., United Service of St. James's and Holy Trinity, (Rev. H. PERCY SILVER.)
Friday, 5 P. M., Lecture on St. Paul by PROF. TYSON.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
11—"Deciding Your Own Fate."
8—"God's Help in Daily Life."

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
10th St., west of 3d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11:00—Sermon by the Rector.
"The Prayer for Purity and Peace."
4:00—Allen Music and Enemy Propaganda.
Mr. John Powell,
Mrs. Harriet Ayres Seymour, and others.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev E. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Annual Service of the Church Mission of Help at 4 P. M. Preacher: the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York.

The Annual Service of the CHURCH MISSION OF HELP is to be held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 46th St., West of 6th Av., on Sunday, March 23, 1919, at 4 P. M. Preacher: The Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas's Church.
The offering will be devoted to the work of the society.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam) Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector, 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL
Broadway and Fulton Street
Services 8, 10:30 and 5; also
CHORAL LITANY, SERMON at 8 P. M.
Preacher: Chaplain Smith.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway,
Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address. (Dr. Leach.)
8 P. M.—Hour of organ music.
Daily Lenten Services, 12, 5, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Services—7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M.
SERMON and CALKIN'S Mass, 10:30 A. M.
Preacher Sunday Morning and DAILY at noon during the week, Rt. Rev. Dr. SIDNEY CATLIN PARTRIDGE.

TRINITY CHURCH,
Broadway and Wall St.
7, 8, 9—Holy Communion.
10:20—Morning Prayer.
11—Holy Communion and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. MANNING.
3:30—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
MID-DAY SERVICES,
March 24, 26, 27, 28,
REV. KARL REILAND, D. D.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.
4:45 P. M.—Instruction on Christian Doctrine.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rev. FREDERICK BURGESS, JR., D. D., Rector. 8, 11—Rector, and 8, (Rev. Henry Smart.) Thurs. Eve., 8:15 (Rev. Chas. E. Hill.)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Reformed

THE MARBLE CHURCH
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The League of Peace."
8 P. M.—"Why Are You Here?"

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. MacLEOD will preach at both services.

THE WEST END CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

AT 4:30 P. M., Special Music, Cantata. "The Life Everlasting." H. A. Matthews.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING E. BERG, D.D., Minister.
Rev. JOSEPH FREDERIC BERG, D.D., of Flatbush Reformed Church, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. IRVING E. BERG, D.D., at 8 P. M. Subject: "A New Heaven and a New Earth."
All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. E. DUBYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av.—Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister. 11 and 7:45.
7:45—"A Haunted House."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Spiritualist

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION.
Genealogical Hall,
West 14th St.
Services—Sundays at 3, 7 P. M.,
Fridays at 2:30.
Speaker next Sunday,
SWAMI BODODANANDA.
Subject, MEDITATION.
Messages.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Circle Studio Bldg., 5 Columbus Circle.
Sundays at 11 and 7 P. M. Sharp.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker, will lecture. Messages given.

Theosophy

AT 2,238 BROADWAY,
N. Y. LODGE, T. S., FOUNDED 1897.
Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT.
Sunday, Tuesday at 3, 8 P. M.
DR. F. MILTON WILLIS.
MME BLAVATSKY, THE OCCULTIST.
GOETHE, THE INTELLECTUALIST.
FREE PUBLIC CLASSES.
Thursday, 8 P. M. and 3:15 P. M. Sunday.
Friday, 3:30 P. M. Children; Sat., 10:30 A. M.
Public Cordially Invited. Lending Library.

AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE,
Broadway, 67th St., Central Lodge, T. S.
Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT.
Sunday, March 23, 3:15 P. M.
Mrs. MAUDE LAMBART-TAYLOR.
"THE PATH OF DISCIPLESHIP."
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Class in "The Secret Doctrine." Friday, 3:15 P. M.;
"ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY."
Public Cordially Invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—(Independent.) 24 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:45. "The Occult and the Manifested," Mrs. H. P. Tuso.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
Park Av. and 34th St.
11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
Series on "The Community Church."
(3) "DEMOCRACY—THE RELIGION of the PEOPLE OUTSIDE the CHURCHES."
4:30 P. M.—Vesper Services. MR. HOLMES, "Literary Landmarks of the Great War."
(3) "THE GREAT WAR: DRAMA OF THE WAR."
8:15 P. M.—Forum. Hon. FRANCIS NEILSON (EUROPE) and the PEACE CONFERENCE.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St.
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Minister.
10 A. M.—Lecture Conference.
"Job as Literature," Frank Baker.
11 A. M.—Sermon: Rev. ROGER S. FORBES, Unitarian Church, Germantown, Penn.
8 P. M.—Forum, GEORGE D. PRATT, State Conservation Commissioner.
"HOW OUR STATE CARES FOR ITS NATURAL RESOURCES."
Illustrated With Moving Pictures.

ALL SOULS,
4th Av. and 20th St.
WM. L. SULLIVAN, D. D.,
Minister.
11 A. M.—"RIGHTEOUS NATIONALISM AS VIRTUE AND SAFEGUARD."
Third of Six "Sermons for the Time."
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,)
Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.
11 A. M., Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M.
"THE BOYS COME HOME."
Thursday, 4:30 P. M., Lenten Recital.

Y. M. C. A.

STUART WALKER.
"The Book of Job in the Theatre."
Special

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer Monday; strong north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,388. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1919. 120 PAGES, in Nine Parts, Including Pictures and Magazine Section (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

BURLESON PUTS MACKAY OUT OF POSTAL SYSTEM

President, Secretary, Counsel, Directors, and Owners Deposed by Official Order.

A. F. ADAMS PUT IN CHARGE

Postmaster General Accuses Officials of Obstructing Government Control of Lines.

COMPANY MAKES RETORT

Secretary Alleges Plan to Ruin It Because It Refused to Raise Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—On the ground that the chief officials of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company had refused, or failed, to follow instructions, had tried to embarrass and discredit Government control and had failed promptly to put a new wage schedule and the eight-hour day into operation, Postmaster General Burleson today issued an order deposing Clarence H. Mackay as President of the company, W. W. Cook as General Counsel, and William J. Deegan as Secretary, and placing in control of the Postal system A. F. Adams, President of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company and a member of the Government's Telegraph and Telephone Operating Board. Mr. Adams served the order on Mr. Deegan today and took charge.

The order issued by the Postmaster General, which also included the removal of "the Board of Trustees, Directors, and the owners" from all connection with the property, follows:

Text of the Official Order.

"Whereas, the President of The Mackay Companies, Clarence H. Mackay; its general counsel, W. W. Cook, and its Secretary, William J. Deegan, have failed to carry out the orders and instructions of the Postmaster General and have conducted themselves before the public and with the operating forces of said system in such manner as to materially and disadvantageously affect the interests of the Government and the operation of this and other telegraph and telephone systems under Government control:

Now, therefore, it is ordered: That Clarence H. Mackay, President; W. W. Cook, General Counsel; William J. Deegan, Secretary, and the Board of Trustees or Directors, and the owners, are relieved of any and all duties appertaining or incident to the supervision, possession, control, and operation of said telegraph and telephone system, the supervision, possession, control, and operation of which was so assumed by the President in his proclamation of the 22d day of July, 1918; and I hereby substitute A. F. Adams for said Clarence H. Mackay, and said owners and said Board of Trustees or Directors in the management of said system, and direct said A. F. Adams to take possession for me of all records, books, and papers, made and used in the operation of said system since midnight of July 31, 1918, and also the net balance or balances of the funds derived from the operation thereof since midnight of July 31, 1918; all officers and employes of the said telegraph and telephone system, except-as and in the capacity in which hereinbefore relieved therefrom, will continue in the performance of their present duties, reporting to their respective superior officers and on the same terms of employment as heretofore, the purpose being with respect to this system, as with respect to all other telegraph and telephone systems under Government control, so to operate said system as to maintain its integrity and value as a going concern, the efficiency of the organization, and of adequate service to the public."

Refusal of Compensation.

An announcement by the Post Office Department makes this statement:

"In further explanation of this matter, it was stated at the Post Office Department that the order removing Messrs. Mackay, Cook, and Deegan from the operation of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company's land lines under Government control is made necessary by the fact that since the Post Office Department refused to grant that company the compensation asked for by them the officials have refused to follow out the instructions of the department in the management of the properties, and failed to put into operation promptly the wage schedule and the eight-hour day, and in various ways endeavored to embarrass and discredit the Government operation of the wires.

"The reason for the refusal of the Department to grant the compensation asked for was that the sworn statement, submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of the company, placed the net income for 1917 at $117,264, while the sworn statement they made to the Wire Control Board as a basis for compensation placed the net income for the same year at $6,465,598.34.

"The value of the plant and equipment of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, sworn to in the company's returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1916, was $8,647,472, but the officials of the company declined to make any statement of valuation to

Continued on Page Eighteen.

POLAND WATER FOR HEALTH
On account of its purity and great medicinal power, it is Safe and without an equal in all cases of fever. Send for new illustrated book giving half century of history and endorsements. POLAND SPRING CO., 180 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Pullman Service Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

Hungary Occupied by Allies to Curb Bolshevist Disorder

LONDON, March 22.—Allied troops in the last few days have occupied the greater part of Hungary, with the exception of Budapest, and the surrounding districts, for the purpose of suppressing plundering by Bolshevist gangs and restoring order, according to a dispatch from Vienna to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—A Budapest dispatch says that a mob stormed the Post Office and military buildings and destroyed the Honved monuments. It is reported that the Extreme Socialists intend to proclaim a Soviet Republic.

Red Russian troops are reported to have arrived at Tarnopol.

GROOM ROOSEVELT FOR A CITY OFFICE

Republicans Consider Naming Late Ex-President's Son as Board of Aldermen Head

SPEECH STIRRED LEADERS

Regard Recent Address Before County Committee as Revealing Political Timber.

Because of the favorable impression he made when he addressed the New York Republican County Committee last Thursday night Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, eldest son of the late Colonel Roosevelt, is being seriously considered by Republican leaders in the city for political office. The Republicans who heard Mr. Roosevelt tell about his war experiences at the meeting were so impressed that the leaders have discussed the possibility of naming him for office this Fall.

The only city office to be filled by an election this Fall is that of the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. The place was made vacant by the resignation of Alfred E. Smith when he was elected Governor, but Robert F. Moran, former Vice President of the board, moved up to the Presidency to fill out Mr. Smith's unexpired term. The Republicans are eager to capture the office, thereby entitling them to a place on the Board of Estimate, which is solidly Democratic.

Young Roosevelt is eligible as a candidate, for he lives in this city, at 185 East Seventy-fourth Street, and several leaders have already put forth their belief that he would be by far the best candidate the party could nominate. The fact that he has a war record and bears a name popular with the voters has been advanced among other things as a good reason for his nomination.

Many Republicans believe that young Mr. Roosevelt has a political future as promising as was his father's when the latter first started in political life. The elder Roosevelt had ten years the advantage of his son, for while the present Theodore Roosevelt is 32 years of age, his father started on his political career when he was ten years younger. If he should be elected President of the Board of Aldermen, there is no reason why Mr. Roosevelt should not go higher. Republican leaders assert. Many believe that it will be easy for a straight Republican to be elected Mayor after the first Hylan administration, and with two years' experience in municipal affairs, as young Mr. Roosevelt would have if elected this Fall, they already see him the Mayoralty candidate of the party in 1922.

Mr. Roosevelt attended Groton School and was graduated from Harvard. He then began a business career as an employe of the Hartford Carpet Company, spending two years of the four he was with the firm in San Francisco. He married Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander in 1910, and in 1912 entered the firm of Bertron, Griscom & Jenks of 40 Wall Street as a bond salesman. In 1915 he went to the first Plattsburg Training Camp and came out with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1916 he was made a Captain and in February, 1917, a Major.

He went to France with the first consignment of troops as Major of the First Battalion of the 26th Infantry. He saw hard fighting in the Soissons campaign and was severely wounded in the leg by the bursting of a shell at the capture of Flotsy. When he returned to his regiment it was with the title of Lieutenant Colonel.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt would be a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, the Republican leaders say, they do not know, as they have not yet sounded him as to his political ambitions. It was suggested that his preference might be to go to Albany as Assemblyman or Senator, in which event he would be following in the footsteps of his father, who was elected an Assemblyman from New York County. The leaders point out, on the other hand, that the office of President of the Board of Aldermen has far greater possibilities. The late John Purroy Mitchel used the office as a stepping stone to the Mayoralty, while Alfred E. Smith went from the Presidency of the board to the Governorship.

TEA DANCES CLUB DE VINGT, 15 East 55th St. SUPPER DANCES
Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evenings, 10:30.
Open to Public as well as Club Members.
The Dansante Every Afternoon, 4 to 7.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES.
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

$1,001,244,575 PAID ON INCOMES AND EXCESS PROFIT

Total of First Installment in 63 of Country's 64 Tax Collection Districts.

REVENUE BUREAU PLEASED

Result Accepted as Evidence That Prosperity Is General Throughout the Nation.

VICTORY LOAN PREDICTION

Probability That It Will Be for $6,000,000,000—Needs of the Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Internal Revenue Bureau announced today that the income and excess profits taxes paid on March 15 at sixty-three of the sixty-four collection districts of the country totaled $1,001,244,575, and this response was accepted officially as an indication that there was general prosperity throughout the nation.

The bureau has now collected from all sources since the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1, 1918, approximately $2,500,000,000, and further evidence of optimism as to general business and financial conditions is found in the fact that there has been a ready response upon the part of those bearing the tax burden although such large payments were called for by the new revenue law.

Only one-quarter of the total amount to be paid into the Government under the income and excess profits titles of the revenue law were called for on March 15 and the total which it was estimated by the House Ways and Means Committee for the year under the titles was $4,700,000,000.

The Revenue Bureau states tonight that the first payments of $1,001,244,575, which have been made with one district missing, indicate that more than $4,000,000,000 will be raised for the entire year and that the $4,700,000,000 estimate made by Congress may be realized, as all of the returns for the first quarter which have been made by corporations are tentative and subject to revision.

It is believed by the Revenue Bureau experts that in making tentative estimates the corporations in practically all instances figured a minimum amount to be paid and that the revisions which must be in by May 1 will in almost every case bring additional revenue to the Government.

Many Small Payments in Full.

On the other hand it has been stated that many individuals, especially those paying incomes of not more than $150 for the year, sent in the full amount on March 15. It therefore will be impossible to determine with any very great degree of accuracy whether the $4,700,000,000 estimate of Congress will be met by actual payments until revised statements have been made by corporations and the payments by individuals carefully tabulated.

Republican Senators, among them Smoot of Utah and Penrose of Pennsylvania, predicted that the revenue would fall short of the estimates made by Congress. Senator Smoot estimated that the total from all sources would be at least $700,000,000 under the estimate. The relief provisions in connection with income payments, he felt, would be the chief factor in bringing about such a result. But the Revenue Bureau today asserted that it was fully satisfied with the amount of money obtained on the first returns. A statement by the bureau contained this analysis of the returns:

"All the district reports showed a decided increase over the 25 per cent. of last year's income tax collections, which amounted to $750,000,000, with the exception of Minnesota, New Mexico, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and West Virginia. On the basis of last year's collections Minnesota's quarterly deposits should have been about $15,000,000, but they were only $11,000,000; Philadelphia's should have been $41,000,000, but they were $38,000,000; West Virginia's should have been $11,000,000 and were $10,000,000, while Pittsburgh's should have been $80,000,000 and were $64,000,000.

"Later reports, officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau say, will show beyond question that all of these districts will exceed all of last year's collections. As to Pittsburgh, it is the opinion that Pittsburgh's payment of first installments will not come up to the $80,000,000 mark, which was the quarter of last year's total. It is explained by the fact that many of the big steel companies which paid last year in the Pittsburgh district probably paid this year in the New York district. The fact that New Mexico is behind is due to the congestion of business.

"The largest increase in deposits over the quarter of last year's total is shown in North Dakota and the Eighth Illinois District, where there was a 240 per cent. increase. The Third Iowa shows a 180 per cent. increase and the Fouth North Carolina 135 per cent. increase; the Fifth North Carolina and South Carolina, 125 per cent. increase.

"General prosperity throughout the country, officials point out, is indicated by the returns. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has collected from all sources since July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, about $2,350,000,000 of revenues."

The deposits received up to March 21

Continued on Page Fifteen.

AIRCRAFT YEAR BOOK—Gives History of Aeronautics in America; tells how men fly; visualizes commercial future in air. Manufacturers Aircraft Association, 501 Fifth Ave. $3.—Advt.

British Railwaymen Stick to Big Wage Demands

LONDON, March 22.—Representatives of the miners, railwaymen and transport workers conferred with Government leaders in Downing Street for an hour and a half today in an effort to end the deadlock between the railwaymen and the employers. After the conference the railwaymen's leaders went to report to their conference, declaring that the situation was grave.

According to one report the railwaymen rejected an offer of an increase in wages which would cost £90,000,000 annually, and insisted on demands which would cost £120,000,000.

BERLIN IN FEAR OF BOLSHEVIKI

Talk There of Preparations by Trotzky to Invade Germany with Large Forces.

RED CONGRESS CAUTIOUS

Decides to Postpone Plans for World Revolt Campaign Until Peace Is Signed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—Berlin at the moment is full of fears regarding Bolshevist designs upon Germany in the coming Spring. According to the Copenhagen Social Democraten their fear is of invasion by a Bolshevist army marching through Lithuania and Livonia and supported by a fleet on the coast.

The Soviet Government is said to have given instructions to the Bolshevist General Staff to prepare plans with all possible speed for raising and equipping an army of 150,000 men, whose main object will be to give support to the Spartacides in Germany. It would incorporate within its ranks 100,000 Russian prisoners still there.

These fears of the Berliners also are alluded to by the Berlin correspondent of the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende. He shows how the spread of the strike movement to Austria is coincident with the trouble already threatening on Germany's eastern frontier, and that the object is to throw Austria as well as Germany into confusion, and no longer merely to satisfy the German Spartacides. Far from it.

"The conclusion is generally drawn," says the correspondent referred to, "that the movement is not led by Spartacides, but that the threads are in the hands of Russian leaders, and that what now is imminent is a great attack by Lenine and Trotsky upon the remainder of ordered civilization in Central Europe."

No attempt now appears to be made by revolutionary organs to conceal what is afoot. Daily they are becoming bolder and more impudent. This is recognized by Vorwärts, which can only give dismal comfort that some day the German "will for order" will surmount all opposition.

International Congress at Moscow.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 22.—According to information received here from a reliable source, the so-called International Communist Congress which the Soviet dictators are holding at Moscow in order to elaborate a general plan for simultaneous Bolshevist insurrections in Europe and America, has in secret session adopted a decision postponing decisive action.

Intermediaries who attended the conference reported that the progress of Bolshevist propaganda had so far not fulfilled expectations, owing to the strict surveillance exercised by all Governments, and that the movement was in consequence not yet sufficiently prepared to insure its success.

The conference thereupon decided to wait until peace is signed and the present restrictions on international correspondence and traffic are abolished or modified, facilitating the communication with foreign countries, and, above all, the deposit of propaganda funds in foreign banks which now is attended with much difficulty and danger.

In a special meeting of the conference MacLean, Debs, and Loriot were respectively elected Presidents of the future Soviet republics of England, America, and France, these three extremist leaders having already previously been chosen by Lenine as his viceroys in the West. Spartacide Leader Eichhorn was designated in place of Liebknecht as future chief of the Soviets of Germany, and the same position in Hungary was assigned to the Hungarian Communist leader Bela Kuhn.

Upon his return from the front Trotsky made a speech declaring the Soviet armies had been reinforced and ordered to take the offensive at Narva and on the Murman coast, and promising speedy amelioration of the food situation as a result of the Bolshevist conquest of the Ukraine, whence vast supplies of grain would soon be dispatched to Moscow.

A vote of thanks was addressed to General Obowsky, former Chief of Staff of General Brusiloff, who commands the Bolshevist army which captured Kieff.

An extraordinary number of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians are much in evidence at the conference; also several Indian Nationalists, and at least one Irishman, while an obscure personage, named Reinstein, masquerades as the delegate from America. These adventurers are presented by the Soviet to the Russian workingmen as representative labor leaders whose attendance proves the adherence of the workingmen classes all over the world to the Bolshevist doctrine.

Although the conference is thus not without its comic aspect, it is already clear from its deliberations that the international activities of Bolshevism are not destined to diminish, but may be expected to redouble in intensity during a certain period after the conclusion of peace.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

WILSON WOULD CHANGE LEAGUE DRAFT TO GUARANTEE NATIONS' SOVEREIGNTY; ANXIETY OVER DELAY ON PEACE TREATY

DOUBT OF EARLY DECISION

Various Commissions Are Unable to Complete Their Work.

GENERAL BASIS NOT FIXED

Reparation and Boundary Issues Seem Near Settlement, But Final Action Is Deferred.

PROBLEM OF RESTORATION

Again Brings Up the Question of Pooling Allied War Debts With Ours.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—Everywhere in Paris one finds a spirit of dissatisfaction over the delay in concluding peace. "Everywhere in Paris" should, perhaps, be qualified by the statement that among the peace plenipotentiaries pretty generally, there is a disposition to say "be patient. Things are progressing and the results will be apparent soon."

But among many of the persons of important official position in the peace negotiations, although lower in rank than plenipotentiaries, a spirit of impatience is developing. This applies to some of those who represent the United States.

What impresses observers is the tendency to defer decision or what is more important, the obstruction that is placed in the way of decision when a decision appears to be at hand or for obvious reasons should not be longer delayed.

The leading plenipotentiaries make strong efforts to determine Germany's western boundaries, and after their differences, which were many and sharply defined, have been ironed out, they suddenly switch to other matters without adjusting what is really the question before them.

In some of the special commissions which are dealing with problems requiring expert knowledge, no fundamental terms for guidance have yet been positively determined. The whole situation has thus been robbed of much of the promise of a fairly early conclusion that existed recently.

A practical deadlock still exists in the Reparations Commission. This body, while now realizing that it would be unwise to attempt to compel Germany to pledge herself to pay the entire allied war costs or anything approaching the amounts demanded by some of the allied Governments, has not come to a definite conclusion.

It has been indicated that the Reparations Commission would recommend that Germany be assessed $40,000,000,000 in the way of reparation damages. There is a strong conviction, however, on the part of some members of the commission that the impoverished new Germany, greatly reduced in territorial extent, and with its producing capacity enormously curtailed and its merchant fleet gone, will be unable to make reparation to anything like this amount, even if the payments are extended over a long period of years.

This matter of financial adjustments is akin to the subject of restoring the continental Allies to a position where they can again compete, industrially and commercially, with the rest of the world. No progress, apparently, has been made in this direction.

The proposal to pool the allied war debt with the United States taking a proportionate share as if we had entered the war in August, 1914, does not appeal to the American representatives who are persistently refusing to sanction any such arrangement. They continue to contend that a principle of "the Lord helps those who help themselves" should be followed by Europe. In other words the European countries should begin to establish themselves industrially and commercially by getting to work in a normal way.

It has been impressed on the European representatives that private credits were available in America to re-establish industry in Europe, but the discussion always veers around to the proposal that the United States Government furnish the credit. Evidently President Wilson, if his agents in Paris represent the views of the Government correctly, has set his foot down on having the United States

Continued on Page Two.

IMPERIAL GRANUM with milk makes a completely balanced food for Infants growing Children and Invalids.—Advt.

Lloyd George Statement Shows Danger Of New Clash on Joint League-Treaty Plan

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—Just at the moment when everything seemed to be favorable to harmonizing the differences over the League of Nations covenant, Peace Conference circles were disturbed over a statement attributed to Lloyd George that the Council of Ten and the British delegation never considered President Wilson's contention that the League covenant should be incorporated in the preliminary peace treaty. The British Premier was put in the position by this statement of being opposed to the President's attitude.

No authoritative explanation has been given, but the impression is conveyed that the Prime Minister had been misunderstood.

The American delegates profess to be not disturbed over the matter. They call attention to the fact that Lord Robert Cecil, as a representative of Great Britain on the League Commission, agreed with the President's view, and in a public statement declared that he was speaking for the British Government in indorsing it.

In other respects, however, the prospects of success for the President's position are excellent. Most of those concerned in drafting the covenant hold that national sovereignty is already protected, but concede that the Swiss amendment may meet the demand of Republican Senators for a special provision recognizing the Monroe Doctrine.

Jam in the Peace Road.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—There is a temporary jam in the peace road, which may have serious consequences unless it is cleared up.

To give the concrete facts, questions of reparation are holding things up. It is not the French alone who are insisting on an agreement regarding this matter before the submission of the peace terms. I have it on best authority that Premier Lloyd George also insists on naming the British percentage before agreeing to the peace terms.

It was Lloyd George who stopped the Polish proceedings after a unanimous agreement was reached.

A third trouble has been created by General Allenby's bringing the Syrian problem here and leaving it on the conference doorstep.

This is by no means a complete list of the separate interests which are causing confusion and delay, but it will give an idea of what is the matter with the Paris conference.

Interallied squabbles which, strictly speaking, have nothing to do with the main question of peace with Germany are causing the exasperating and dangerous delay.

It is hoped that President Wilson will take a bold stand which will put a quietus on the interallied contentions, leaving them to be fought out after the one big essential question of the German terms is settled.

FIUME DECISION LEFT TO WILSON

Conference Delegates Believe Way Can Be Found to End Difficulty.

ITALIANS' FEELING INTENSE

Fear Serious Trouble at Home Unless They Obtain Fiume in the Peace Treaty.

PARIS, March 22, (Associated Press.)—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, which yesterday threatened to withhold approval of any peace treaty not definitely settling the Italian-Jugoslav controversy, has answered all advances, aiming at the establishment of the eastern frontier without assigning Fiume to Italy, by declaring that any such solution, even if accepted by the delegates here, would be useless, as neither the Italian Parliament nor people would ratify such an agreement for the abandonment of what they consider "the indispensable completion of the mother country."

There is no hint yet as to the character of the plan under consideration by Colonel House for a settlement of the Fiume problem, but it is expected that the plan will be ready in a day or two.

March 21.—Hope was expressed tonight in Peace Conference circles that by the first of next week a plan would be presented that would surmount the difficulty in the way of completion of the peace-making work of the conference, raised by Italy. President Wilson has the whole question before him, and it is from him that the plan upon which hope of a satisfactory settlement is based is looked for.

The action of the Italian delegation, taken as a unit, amounting virtually to an ultimatum directed to the Supreme Council, gave great concern to other delegations today. Although the Supreme Council was occupied with a consideration of the western Polish boundary, the Premiers themselves, with Colonel House, were trying to find some solution to the difficult problem presented by the action of the Italians.

It has been known for some time that the Italian delegates were apprehensive that any program adopted by the Supreme Council that contemplated the relegation of the Italian-Jugoslav controversy to the League of Nations, when it was formed, or even its consideration by the Supreme Council, after the completion of the peace treaty with Germany, would seriously jeopardize Italian claims.

The fear has been expressed by some Italian delegates that after the conclusion of the German treaty President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and perhaps other leading figures in the council, would leave Paris, and the remaining members of the council would not

Continued on Page Three.

TERRACE GARDEN Dance Palace.
Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12.
Saturdays and Sundays, 2 to 12.
Welcome Home Matinee Tues., 2 to 12.—Advt.

EXPECTS CONGRESS SESSION IN MAY

Wilson Hopes to Return Home Then and May Cable a Call for Extra Session.

SENATE MAY MEET FIRST

Question of President Making Speaking Tour for League Not Settled.

PARIS, March 21, (Associated Press.)—A special session of both houses of the American Congress will probably be called to assemble about the middle of May, the date when President Wilson hopes to return to the United States.

It is possible that if the treaty of peace is sufficiently advanced to warrant such a course, a special session of the Senate may be called even earlier to afford it opportunity to deal with this subject before being called upon to direct its attention to other important matters, chief of which will be financial affairs.

It is held to be unnecessary for President Wilson to be in Washington when the call for such a special session is issued, for this may be cabled from Paris in advance of his departure from France. Mr. Wilson, however, has reached no decision regarding the question and is reserving the shaping of his course of action until he has a more definite idea of the date of his return to America.

The President is also keeping in touch with the development of sentiment in the United States toward a League of Nations. If the situation appears to him to demand such action it is not unlikely that soon after his return from Europe he will make an extended speaking tour, presenting his view of the issue directly to the voters in the States whose Senators are opposed to the ratification of the League plan.

Washington Looks for Early Session.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—An extra session of Congress not later than May 15 is now regarded as a certainty among officials and leaders in Congress and if the President is able to return as early as May 1, both houses may be called to meet soon after that date.

It was said unofficially at the White House today that President Wilson might return to the United States by May 1, leaving Paris immediately after reaching an agreement on the principal features of the peace treaty, without waiting for the actual signing of the document.

The suggestion in Associated Press dispatches from Paris that the President might summon the Senate in special session to consider the peace treaty in advance of the meeting of both houses was received here with interest. It was noted in this connection that the Republicans, who will control the Senate, have

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

AT WORK ON LEAGUE PLAN

Commission Considers Many Changes Proposed by Neutrals.

SWISS MOVE GAINS FAVOR

But President Is in Doubt About Its Acceptance by the Full Commission.

JAPAN HAS NEW PROPOSAL

Just Racial Treatment Will Be Asked—Host of Amendments Offered.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—Without making any material changes the League of Nations Commission, at a long session lasting from 3 o'clock until the dinner hour this evening, redrafted the first seven articles of the covenant on the basis of suggestions from the neutral Governments and other sources.

The subject of the Monroe Doctrine will be reached an another meeting on Monday. President Wilson will take a hand in an effort to draft an amendment along lines of the Swiss proposal for the preservation of the sovereign rights of individual nations. This provision is considered important, in view of the opinion of some that it may meet the demand of Republican Senators for the protection of the Monroe Doctrine.

There is no certainty that the League Commission will accept a substitute provision intended even indirectly to recognize the superior rights of the States of the western hemisphere.

It is understood that the President is willing to participate in the attempt to draft a provision of this character, but he is inclined to the belief that the commission will not assent to anything that changes any of the vital principles enunciated by the covenant as originally drawn, or make any material change whatever.

At this afternoon's session the commission failed to make any change following the suggestion of Senator Lodge in his debate with President Lowell of Harvard that the voting powers in the League Council should be defined.

Swiss Proposal Holds Chief Interest.

PARIS, March 22.—Meeting today for the first time since the League of Nations covenant was officially presented to the Peace Conference on Feb. 14, the League Commission, under the Chairmanship of President Wilson, took up the numerous amendments proposed to the original draft.

The commission completed consideration of eight articles of the covenant, the changes being formal. Important amendments concerning the Monroe Doctrine, the Japanese amendment for just racial treatment, and the French amendment relative to the creation of a general staff, were deferred for consideration at a meeting Monday evening.

The Japanese amendment has been revised so as to be introduced into the preamble and recites the equality of "nationals" of the States belonging to the League.

These and other propositions have been in a controversial state and the Commission is to decide whether they will be incorporated in the covenant. The neutrals proposed the largest number of amendments, thirty in all, but they were largely formal, except a Swiss amendment concerning sovereignty. This reads as follows:

This covenant shall not be interpreted as containing anything contrary to the sovereignty of States except in so far as the State itself, by adhering to the covenant, shall consent, and the covenant itself shall not interfere with the internal affairs of any of its members.

While this proposal does not mention the Monroe Doctrine, it is tacitly understood to apply to it. Some members of the American delegation are inclined to accept an amendment on such lines, feeling that it would meet the demand of the United States for a declaration to safeguard the doctrine. This and other plans proposed to buttress the doctrine are the chief subject of interest in American circles.

Question of Coercive Measures.

The article of the covenant which provides for coercive measures against a State breaking relations with the League without submitting its grievances to the executive body of the League is also under scrutiny.

Amendments have been offered by neutrals, stipulating that force might be used only in case of necessity, that it might be brought to bear only after economic pressure had proved insufficient, and that small States might decline to take warlike steps.

When this matter was under debate at yesterday's session of neutrals, Lord Robert Cecil, who presided, said that if small States were allowed to refrain from military action, the forces of other States should have permission to pass over their territories.

Premier Venizelos of Greece declared at the same meeting that purely defensive alliances would be allowed under the League covenant.

The commission's discussion of the proposed amendments this afternoon lasted several hours, and the meeting then adjourned till Monday evening. This bulletin was issued:

The Commission of the League of Nations met this afternoon under the Chairmanship of President Wilson. This was the first meeting of the commission since the draft of the covenant was presented to the plenary session of the conference on Feb. 14.

A discussion took place on a number of amendments suggested by the members of the commission, as a result either of the recent exchange of views with the representatives of neutral States or of the constructive criticism to which the covenant has been generally submitted.

The commission will resume its examination of the covenant on Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

FRAMING FINAL REPORTS.

Labor and Waterways Commissions Drafting Their Conclusions.

PARIS, March 22.—Announcement was made by the Conference Commission on International Labor Legislation today that the only thing remaining for the commission to do was to draw up its report to the conference. At its session today the commission completed consideration of the proposals laid before it by a deputation from women's organizations.

In recognition of the principle of self-determination in labor questions, the Labor Commission today introduced a clause into its report providing that "no recommendation or draft convention shall in any case be accepted or applied so as to diminish the protection already accorded to workers by the existing laws of any of the high contracting parties."

The intention of the clause is to safeguard legislation already in effect in any country which might be regarded by that country as better for the workers than that recommended by the Labor Bureau.

The report was largely a discussion of the Seamen's act in the United States and recognition of the possibility that the bureau might make recommendations on that subject which, while improving the condition of seamen generally, would not measure up to the standard fixed by the United States.

The Labor Commission has definitely decided that the findings of the bureau must be supported by moral suasion in countries where special problems exist, rather than by invoking any force which the League of Nations might offer.

The Commission on the International Régime of Ports, Waterways and Railways met this afternoon at the Ministry of Public Works, and examined clauses to be inserted in the treaty of peace in regard to the régime to be applied in the Danube. The commission will continue the examination of these clauses on Monday.

PRESS AND CONFERENCE AGAIN IN CONFLICT

Delegates Discuss Newspaper Comment—Censor Slashes Out Editorial Criticism.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—The French censorship is not only exercised against comment that may be displeasing to the Americans. Other Allies are similarly protected in varying degree.

Thus today "Pertinax's" Echo de Paris editorial concludes with a quarter column of white gap reminiscent of the blanks that used to appear in L'Homme Enchaîné, when Clemenceau tried to express his views critical of the party in power.

It is against the pacifist section of British opinion that "Pertinax" is inveighing and which he blames for a great deal of the alleged irresolute policy of the Council of Ten regarding the Polish question. He says:

"The conference has 'considered' the sending of troops to Poland. The conference does nothing but consider. It has reached no conclusion."

As I pointed out in yesterday's dispatch, it is delay and inaction that are alarming French opinion and of which the French are critical, rather than of any specific policy, program, or method. The same note is evident in the Figaro, which prints an optimistic prediction from Colonel House that the peace treaty will be ready in three weeks with the caption, "Peace in Three Weeks?" The sole comment is the phrase, "What a fine dream!" at the end of the Colonel's statement. To that extent is criticism limited by the present censorship.

On the other hand, as a result of five years' similar régime there has grown up what almost might be termed a sort of cryptogram system in the press here by the use of subtly wrapped up and allusive phrases which, though probably escaping the notice of the general public, are entirely comprehensible to the initiated. Such men as Capus in the Figaro, Herbert in the Temps, Pertinax in the Echo de Paris, and Gauvain in the Journal des Débats are masters of literary expression as well as skilled journalists, and they can convey a shade of meaning that will pass the censor but not fail to inform their expert readers.

In France there is a marked distinction between "news" newspapers, like the Matin, the Petit Parisien, or the Journal, and "newspapers of opinion," as the French term them, whose circulation is far smaller, but whose political importance and influence are fully as great in view of the élite public they reach. The Temps, Débats, Figaro, and Echo all belong to the latter class, and accordingly there is far more accurate knowledge in Paris of the truth of any situation than might be imagined.

This explains why, as at present, the sentiment of doubt or anxiety can be "widespread and general" as knowledge filters down through the masses from those in the secret, even though it is almost impossible to illustrate by direct quotations any expression of press views on the subject.

PARIS, March 22.—The meeting of the Supreme Council yesterday was taken up in large part with discussion of peace conference comment in the French newspapers, according to the Paris press this morning.

This is the third time that the conference has started on the warpath against the press, says M. Saint Brice in Le Journal, who adds that it has already been remarked that these "fits of temper" are never symptomatic of favorable developments.

The failure of the council to reach a decision regarding Poland and the sending of a commission to the Orient are the subjects of criticism in this morning's newspapers, together with what the Socialist L'Humanité calls the conference's lack of method and daily growing confusion.

DOUBTFUL OF AGREEMENT.

New Zealand Premier Pessimistic as to Reparations, &c.

LONDON, March 22.—William Ferguson Massey, Premier of New Zealand, interviewed today by The Evening News with regard to indemnities and the punishment of those responsible for crimes against international law, said:

"The position is difficult regarding the question of reparation and the payment of indemnities and the punishment of those responsible for the war and the innumerable crimes committed against the law of nations and the principles of humanity.

"I should like to think that the members of the Peace Conference would be solidly united regarding these matters, but, judging from indications, I am afraid that an effective unanimity will not be reached."

GENEVA MAKES BID FOR SEAT OF LEAGUE

Offers a Chateau and Park on Shore of Lake Leman—Brussels Presses Her Claim.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 22.—I am informed that the Government of the Canton of Geneva has addressed a letter to President Wilson as senior member of the Paris Conference offering a château and park beautifully situated on shores of Lake Leman within fifteen minutes of the city, as the home for the League of Nations.

The plan of selecting a Swiss town as the seat of the League of Nations is gaining ground, particularly among Americans.

There was talk of Lausanne also in this connection, but this lacks the historical and cultural association that distinguishes Geneva.

PARIS, March 21.—The official request of the Belgian delegation to the chiefs of the delegations of the five powers that Brussels be selected as the capital of the League of Nations is the first offer of the kind to be made officially to the Peace Conference. There has been talk of Versailles, Berne, Geneva, and The Hague as a possible seat of the League.

After mentioning the concrete argument offered by Belgium in the shape of the gift to the League of the Egmont Palace, formerly the property of the Duke d'Arenberg, as seat of the League, M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, General Secretary of the Belgian delegation, said to The Associated Press:

"We have the greatest respect for the claims of neutrals in this matter and do not wish to make our application in behalf of Brussels stand merely on sentimental grounds, but upon the practical advantages. As far as America is concerned, direct communication by wireless between Belgium and America would be assured. Our Department of Public Works is already at work in an effort to tack a loop on one of the former German cables in order to permit Ostend or Bruges to communicate direct with New York without a relay in England.

"In addition we are establishing a powerful wireless station in Belgium on a site particularly adapted to such a purpose and are permitting the erection of a station which will be able to be heard at any and all points along the American-Atlantic seaboard. Also, in the event of a future war, an attacking country might demur from violating Belgium when that country has the seat of the capital of the League of Nations.

DOUBT OF EARLY DECISION

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Treasury finance the war debt of any European nation or supply the heavy amounts necessary to rehabilitate industry when private credits are available for the purpose.

The list of vital subjects pertaining to the peace settlements that are still unadjusted would be formidable. The work of the Inter-Allied Economic Commission is a notable exception. It will have ready a report next week in which it will recommend several provisions relating to economic measures, for inclusion in the peace treaty.

This report will cover tariff arrangements for the resumption of German trade, a provision to prevent trade discrimination between allied countries, the status of the pre-war contracts between the German and allied business interests and recommendations for the disposition of German property in allied countries.

It is understod that this commission will recommend an international conference on economic and commercial questions.

In the field of political adjustment the situation is such as to cause great irritation. The Polish territorial question has been practically settled, however, through the withdrawal of the British objections to giving the new Polish State certain territory, which is inhabited by a large number of Germans. This territory is part of the "corridor" which is to furnish to Poland free access to the Baltic at Dantzig. By contracting the territorial extent of the "corridor" certain German districts would remain under the German Government, but it has now been agreed that Poland shall have these German sections.

A minor complication, affecting the Polish settlement, concerns the number of troops to be sent there. The three Polish divisions, which were mostly recruited in the United States and are now in France, preparing to embark for Danzig, are regarded by some influential military experts as insufficient to resist the Bolsheviki. The question of augmenting this force has given rise to a spirited discussion in the governing body of the Peace Conference.

It might be mentioned that when the leading plenipotentiaries were supposed to be devoting themselves to an intensive effort to agree on the western boundaries of the contracted Germany, they took up the matter of mandates for the Government of Armenia and the other former Turkish territory.

These things indicate that President Wilson's insistence that the League of Nation covenant shall be included in the preliminary peace treaty is not likely to delay the conclusion of the preliminary peace.

So many difficulties have caused the delay in the agreement on provisions of this treaty that the promises that it will be ready soon are taken by many with a grain of salt.

Meanwhile those charged with collating the suggestions which will be discussed when the covenant is considered by the entire Peace Conference are making progress and are confident that the covenant will be disposed of by the time the preliminary peace treaty is ready for approval.

RHINE SETTLEMENT WILL TEST COVENANT

London Observer Says Yielding to French Would Be to Return to Old Ideas.

FAITH IN LEAGUE NEEDED

Paris Reports Clemenceau Convinced That Buffer-State Plan Is Unwise.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—In diplomatic quarters here it is held to be of some significance that The Chronicle publishes the following from its diplomatic correspondent:

"The situation at the Peace Conference is one of unquestioned delicacy. The temporary or permanent allocation of the Rhine Province to France or even its neutralization is admittedly a contentious matter. Some, even many, describe it as the touchstone of the League. Certainly its decision will throw light upon the reality of the new covenant.

"Are the French willing to risk what many regard as the security of their country out of faith in the League? Without faith there is no progress in the path of peace. Yet the French clamor for protection. There are high strategic grounds for wanting this additional strip between themselves and the Rhine. Without it they feel they will not be safe from a nation such as Germany which twice has invaded them in fifty years, and which will possess twice their population with the addition of the Austro-Germans.

"Marshal Foch is said to believe that France needs this outer bulwark which such a buffer State would offer. On the other hand, the acquisition by France in any form of the left bank of the Rhine never has been a war aim of Great Britain, though we have been pledged to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

"But this particular territory is on a different footing from that of the two provinces. There are no historical and ethnological grounds for alienating it from Germany, though there may be acute military ones. This is a question which must be settled by the Conference. It is a matter of high strategy.

"Should the weight be against the change the more stalwart partisans of the League will applaud. Should, on the contrary, the powers decide otherwise as a concession to the very natural French nervousness on the subject of frontiers, then these same persons will deplore the sacrifice of a new principle for the old system of alliances and military guarantees."

Report Clemenceau Convinced.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—Premier Clemenceau withdrew last night the resignation which he had placed in the hands of President Poincaré on Monday because of his failure to induce America and England to agree to all the French demands as to the disposition of the left bank of the Rhine in the peace treaty.

The withdrawal of the resignation is now explained as having followed the success of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George in convincing Premier Clemenceau that for the future peace of the world there must be no German irredenta on the west bank of the Rhine, no reversal of the Alsace-Lorraine bitterness. There is no question but what Alsace-Lorraine stays with France and probably part of the Saar Valley.

In further explanation of the withdrawal of the resignation it is learned from the same sources that England and America may support France in her insistence that German Austria shall not be annexed to Germany. This arrangement, however, is resented by Italians, who say that if the self-determination principle does not hold in Austria it cannot be used against her to block her Adriatic plans.

EXPECTS CONGRESS SESSION IN MAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

taken no steps toward organization, although the House Republicans virtually have completed their work.

Democratic and Republican leaders who are still in Washington agree that the sooner Congress is called the better it will be.

"I am glad the President is going to do it," said Speaker Clark. "The quicker the better, in my opinion."

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, recently chosen Republican floor leader, held that Congress should be in session now.

"I am glad," Representative Mondell said, "to know that the President anticipates calling an extra session and apparently has reached some definite conclusion about it. I hope, however, that he calls it before the middle of May. Congress ought to be in session now. Every day it is not in session embarrasses and interferes with the work of those Government bureaus and departments for whom deficiency appropriations were asked and which were provided for in the deficiency bill that failed. In any event, Congress should be called not later than May 1 and it will require at least two months to consider properly the six great supply bills and the deficiency bill which failed in the last Congress."

Government departments by resorting to various expedients are meeting the situation created by the failure of appropriation bills in the last Congress, but it is regarded as essential that these measures be passed before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Consideration of the peace treaty is expected by Senators to be among the first questions that will be taken up after the new Senate is organized. It will probably receive exclusive attention while the House is busy with appropriation bills. A preliminary controversy is promised over the demand for open debate of the treaty. Some Senators have canceled engagements in distant territory on the strength of the idea that an extra session is likely before long.

TALK OF UNTANGLING LEAGUE FROM TREATY

Aids Say Majority of Senators Can Do It—League Advocates Doubt Success of Move.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Reports from Paris of plans to entwine the constitution of the League of Nations inextricably in the peace treaty caused discussion today among the Senators still in Washington of questions of Senate procedure, not hitherto emphasized.

Although a two-thirds vote of the Senate is required for the ratification of treaties, Senators pointed out that under the rule amendments might be adopted by a majority vote.

Senator Borah, a critic of the League plan, said that this would give opponents a distinct advantage as it would enable a bare majority to revise the League constitution or separate it from the peace treaty.

Other Senators, however, said that the majority rule might well become an important asset of Senators supporting the League. The latter believe that a considerable majority of the Senators favor a League of some sort, although a majority oppose the present draft.

Senator Poindexter, in a formal statement tonight, said that the "efforts to coerce the United States into an acceptance of the League of Nations by weaving the plan into the peace treaty" would fail. He insisted that a sufficient number of Senators to insure the defeat of the League was already on record against it. He added that "public sentiment in this country is overwhelmingly against it."

NO THREAT, SAY JAPANESE.

Delegation at Paris Disturbed by First Report of Ishii's Speech.

PARIS, March 22.—The Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference say that at no time have they made any threat to break away from the conference if certain claims of Japan were not recognized.

Some concern had been aroused in the delegation by reports printed here of the speech recently delivered by Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, in New York City, to the effect that the Ambassador had stated that Japan would withdraw from the conference if recognition was not given to her claim for equal treatment of the citizens of all nations that were members of the League of Nations.

Cabled copies of Ishii's speech have since been received by the delegation, however, which show that no such declaration was made by the Ambassador as reported, and have relieved the concern of the delegation.

Ambassador Ishii, in his speech before the Japan Society on March 14, made a plea for the inclusion in the proposed covenant of the League of Nations of a provision to eliminate race descrimination. He made no threat, however, that Japan would withdraw from the Peace Conference if such provision were not embodied in the covenant.

SEES LEAGUE PROMISE TO PROTECT FRANCE

Belief That America Would Be Obligated to Send an Army at Once if Germany Attacked.

(Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Company.)

PARIS, March 22.—I am permitted to state on the Authority of one of the American Peace Commissioners that if the present covenant of the League of Nations is adopted, it means that, if German troops ever cross the French frontier again, the President of the United States immediately will order an American army overseas to reinforce the French.

If the United States accepts a membership in the League of Nations as now constituted, it will not be necessary for the President to obtain the consent of Congress to dispatch an expeditionary force to the aid of any nation assailed any more than he would have to convene Congress to obtain consent to order the troops to repel invaders who landed on Long Island.

My informant says that as a safeguard against any such an emergency as another German onslaught, the United States will promise France to maintain a standing army of half a million men and Great Britain also will have to pledge the upkeeping of a big force.

It also is expected that the League of Nations General Staff, as demanded by Leon Burgoisse, would recommend and supervise, for instance, that a certain fleet of transports be always available within a short time for transporting American troops overseas and English soldiers across the Channel.

There is no question of voting by the League of Nations Council or anything else. If in the future any armed force crosses the frontier of a neighbor it commits an act of war against every member of the League and the big powers must immediately respond by rallying to the assistance of the nation assailed without calling a general League of Nations meeting or consulting the domestic legislators or representatives of the people.

TREATY FAR FROM FINISHED.

Terms So Far Cover 130 Pages and More Is to Come.

(Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune.)

PARIS, March 22.—The League Commission this afternoon began revising the covenant of the League of Nations.

Meanwhile the drafting of the peace treaty is practically at a standstill, and while about 130 pages of the treaty have already been set down, they refer to military and naval terms and partially to frontiers, leaving the principal items of reparations and economic and financial terms still incompleted. The military terms have now been settled but for reservations and there remain the naval terms, the Kiel Canal, Heligoland, the German cables and whether the German fleet will be sunk. The frontiers are largely fixed in principle, although the matter of the left bank of the Rhine is still unsettled.

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HYLAN BARS BECK IN CARUSO JUBILEE

Keeps Lawyer from Paying Tribute by Threat to Withdraw City Flag Presentation.

HURTS HIM MOST, SAYS BECK

Shows That Mayor Didn't Object Till the Last Moment—Tributs to Caruso a Notable Function.

Just before the curtain rose on the final episode of speeches and presentations last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, where the silver jubilee of Enrico Caruso as a singer in America was being celebrated, Mayor Hylan, who headed the official city guests, gave notice to the management that James M. Beck, who was on the program as one of the principal speakers, must not take part in the proceedings.

The Mayor sent his secretary, Grover A. Whalen, to General Manager Gatti-Casazza behind the scenes to say that if Mr. Beck was allowed to speak the city officials present would be forced to withdraw from their part in the public greeting to Caruso.

Mr. Beck was informed of the Mayor's statement and immediately told those in charge of the ceremonies that, rather than interfere with any honors planned for the singer, he would yield his place in the program. He did so, accordingly, after copies of his formal address had been sent broadcast by local news agencies, all of which had to be recalled. At the point where Mr. Beck was to have spoken, the official party instead appeared on the stage.

Mr. Beck's Statement.

Later, Mr. Beck made the following statement regarding Mayor Hylan's action:

"When I was asked to make an address tonight, and learned that Mayor Hylan intended to be present, to avoid any attempt to harass him I asked that the Mayor be requested to state whether my presence as a speaker would be distasteful to him. I was informed that the opera company was assured on behalf of the Mayor that it would not be. On the face of that assurance I came to pay a tribute to a great artist, nothing being further from my mind than to make any political reference. Just as the curtain was about to rise the Mayor sent me word that if I spoke, the flag intended to be given to Mr. Caruso would not be presented.

"It was then left to me to determine whether or not I should speak. Rather than interfere with the gift to Mr. Caruso, I preferred to remain silent, conscious that this atrocious exhibition of bad manners, which was as much an insult to Mr. Caruso and to the audience as it was to me, would injure the Mayor more than it would me.

"It must not be thought that the willingness of the Mayor to mar a notable occasion was due to my expression of opinion on Lincoln Day with reference to certain phases of our foreign policy. It is due to the fact in the most critical hour of the war I directed the attention of the public to the activities of the Hearst press. For this the Mayor attempts to humiliate me. He can't do it, for no one can be humiliated by injustice. I am glad I stepped aside so as not to mar the spirit of an otherwise happy occasion. If Mayor Hylan can stand this violation of the common proprieties of life I think I can."

Speech a Tribute to Caruso's Art.

The speech which Mr. Beck did not deliver was solely one of tribute to Caruso as a gifted singer "who with infinite care has developed his art" and "has taken his place with the historic tenors of all time." The only reference in it to the war, aside from mention of Caruso's war work and the gallantry of Italy's armies, was the following:

"Even in the last tragic four years, when human society has witnessed as never before the wreck of nations and the crash of worlds, art has risen above the lurid flame and the black smoke of battle, and remains in imperishable beauty.

"The intelligent public spirit of this great city, which, without governmental aid, has given us the best opera in the world, could well find a new expression in a revival of the classic drama. After the civil war, Edwin Booth played 'Hamlet' one hundred successive nights in this city, and everywhere throughout the land there was a revived interest in the classic theatre.

"Let us fervently hope that the great war now ended may bear similar fruit and that the theatre of New York may be as worthy as the opera of its metropolitan dignity."

A Notable Tribute.

The feature of the celebration was the formal presentation to Mr. Caruso of a flag of the City of New York. This was made by Police Commissioner Enright. In addition, the presentation of gifts and testimonials from the opera management, artists, chorus, orchestra, stagehands and staff, the Metropolitan owners and directors, and the allied boards of the Brooklyn Academy and the Metropolitan Opera House of Philadelphia, prolonged the ceremonies to a late hour.

The receipts were more than $35,000, to be donated to the Opera Pension Fund. The opera boxes next the stage were occupied by guests of their owners, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and A. D. Juilliard, as also were the boxes of Otto H. Kahn, William Ross Proctor, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

Governor Smith was invited and seats were reserved for him and Mrs. Smith in a pair of boxes occupied by Mayor Hylan's party, including, besides Mrs. Hylan and Miss Virginia Hylan, the City Chamberlain, and Mrs. Berolsheimer, Police Commissioner and Mrs. Enright, Secretary and Mrs. Grover Whalen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Johnson, and Francis D. Gallatin.

Major Gen. O'Ryan of the 27th Division was in Box 3, and the Italian Consul's party in Box 4, across the house. Mary Garden, Geraldine Farrar, and John McCormack also had box parties, as did Calvin G. Child, J. Ellis Fisher, J. Aspegren, Harry Sinclair, F. Olsen, E. M. Gattle, Mrs. Whiton, Commander Marks, Stanley Burmeister, Mrs. E. Warren, Mrs. L. H. Jensen, Sigurd Klommann, Dr. Justus Barth, and the Marquis de Fassano.

Mrs. Enrico Caruso had with her in the Astor box Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Seton Henry, and Captain Hope. Other guests of Mr. Caruso in the orchestra were Sergeant Romeyn Benjamin, Mrs. Frederick W. Goddard, Mrs. Beatrice Pratt, Miss Howland, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Clayborn, Miss Nina Morgana, and Bruno Zirato. They were entertained at supper by Mr. and Mrs. Caruso after the opera.

Otto H. Kahn's Tribute.

Otto H. Kahn, as Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company, extended to Caruso the congratulations of those present, official and otherwise, both in and out of the opera circle.

"When offering you the tribute of our admiration, it is not the glory of your voice which I have in mind primarily, though it is the most glorious and perfect voice of a generation, for having heard which posterity will envy us," said Mr. Kahn. "But in your case we admire the voice, the art, and the man.

"I have in mind your boundless generosity, your modesty, kindliness, and simplicity, your unselfish consideration for others. Bearing a name which has become a household word throughout the world, you have retained the plain human qualities of a man and a gentleman, which have won you the affection of those whose privilege it is to know you personally.

"I have in mind your fine loyalty to this country and this city. A son of a noble country which has taken so glorious a part in the war, you have given abundant proof, again and again, of your warm attachment to America and to New York. You have managed even to find a generous thought, a pleasant gesture, and a gracious word in going through the painful process of paying an income tax running into six figures.

Mr. Kahn referred to "the innumerable tokens" showered upon the tenor as he pointed to some of the presents which had been brought to a table on the the stage, mentioning the givers:

Gets the City's Flag.

Philip Berolsheimer, the City Chamberlain, headed the delegation from the Mayor's party who presented the large banner bearing the municipal coat of arms to Caruso in recognition of his services in war benefits and in singing for the Liberty Loans. Captain William Brainard of the Police Reserves, of which the Italian tenor is also an honorary member, was the flag carrier, and Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright made the presentation speech.

Mr. Caruso's reply was in English. He said:

"My heart is beating so hard with the emotion that I feel that I am afraid I cannot even put a few words together. I am sure you will forgive me if I do not make a long speech. I can only thank you and beg you to accept my sincerest and most heartfelt gratitude for tonight and for all the very many kindnesses which you have showered upon me. I assure you that I will never forget this occasion and ever cherish in my heart of hearts my affection for my dear American friends. Thank you! Thank you! Thank you!"

Gold Medals Among His Gifts.

The gifts to the tenor included a gold medal from the Metropolitan management, and another from the chiefs of departments on the stage; an eighteen-inch silver loving-cup from the chorus, and from the orchestra men an ornate silver vase, as well as a great Italian vase of silver, two feet high, from the Opera Directors' Board, and a silver fruit dish from the directors of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

His fellow artists in the world-famous company gave Caruso a platinum watch, having seventy-eight little diamonds set around the rim, and ornamented on the back with 140 small stones in three circles about the monogram "E. C." made up of sixty-one square-cut sapphires. It was presented in a silver box on which were engraved the names of all the members of the Metropolitan's company of singing stars.

From the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company stockholders, the owners of the theatre, there was an illuminated parchment signed on behalf of all the thirty-five families holding boxes in the $7,000,000 Golden Horseshoe by their President, A. D. Juilliard. An engrossed parchment from the Philadelphia Opera Directors was signed by Edward T. Stotesbury as President, and an illuminated scroll from the Brooklyn Academy Directors by President Thomas L. Leeming.

The entire membership of the Metropolitan company was assembled on the stage when the curtain rose for the last time for the presentation ceremonies. The audience applauded the novel sight of Mr. Gatti's stage, not in such costume as they wear in the operas, but in evening dress, the women especially being gorgeously gowned. Geraldine Farrar summed up the situation for the entire assembly by kissing Caruso on the cheek, while she called for "Three cheers for Caruso," to which the tenor responded with "Three cheers for America."

MOST IDOLIZED SINGER.

What Caruso Has Done in 25 Years at the Metropolitan.

BY JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER.

The most idolized singer in America is Enrico Caruso. The popular demonstration at the Metropolitan Opera House, of which he was the hero last night, would have turned the head of a less balanced man than this Italian tenor. The occasion might be called without exaggeration an apotheosis of Caruso. Celebrating his twenty-fifth anniversary as a singer, his fifteenth year at the Opera House, the audience that greeted him was in quality and size the most notable that ever assembled within the walls of Giulio Gatti-Casazza's big aviary.

The artistic career of Caruso is as well known as that of any great general or statesman. He is a national figure. The fairy-godmother who at his cradle wished him a golden voice also dowered him with a golden heart. His popularity is not founded on réclame. He is a great artist, and he is something rarer, a genuine man; the combination is unusual in the ranks of singers, musicians, and other modest folk.

The gala performance last night was for the benefit of the Opera Emergency Fund, and the financial result was highly satisfactory. As for the musical feast, it consisted of the third act of "L'Elisire d'Amore," with Caruso, Barrientos, Sparkes, Scotti, and Didur. Papi conducted. This was followed by the first act of "Pagliacci," with Caruso, Muzio, De Luca, Werrenrath, and Bada. Moranzoni conducted. The evening ended with the second scene, third act, of "Le Prophete," with Caruso, Matzenauer, Mardones, Diaz, and Schlegal. Bodanzky conducted. It was a case of Caruso first and the rest "somewhere in the field."

The list of operas in which this tenor's name figures since the season of 1903-1904 reveals his amazing versatility. No need to repeat chapter and text; suffice to say that he has sung 549 times at the Metropolitan since his advent there, and during one season—1907-1908—he made the remarkable record of fifty-one appearances. Nor has he relaxed speed with the years. During 1917-1918 he actually sang forty-two times, which for a man of 45 is true vocal heroism. And Caruso is a hero. Like good wine he mellows with age. As for his range, a perusal of the operas in Italian and French will prove his catholicity in taste. From Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" to Flotow's "Martha," from "Rigoletto" to "Pagliacci," there are few lyric works that he has missed. "La Forza del Destino" was revived for him this year, and yet he wasted his extraordinary voice on such a trifle as "Lodoletta." But in all his unusual undertakings he brought us a refreshing sincerity and tonal beauty. His presence has been an artistic boon at a period when the art of singing has fallen far from its once noble estate.

Caruso In Glorious Voice.

Of course there was a tremendous hurrah after each act, as Caruso was in glorious voice, and the various casts that participated were keyed up to feverheat enthusiasm. The lobbies were absolutely impassable. We buttonholed Signor Scognomillo, violoncellist and close friend of the great tenor. "He looks as if he were 25 years old and sings like 25, instead of celebrating his silver jubilee," said Signor Scognomillo. It was the soundest criticism we can think of and we propose to stop there. Signor Antonio Scotti, that incomparable singing actor, was in splendid form. He has just returned from spearing alligators and, incidentally, feminine hearts, at Palm Beach, and he was in voice, and need we ask Sergeant Salpizio lived again! Didur, Mardones, Muzio, Matzenauer, Barrientos—who was a charming Adina in "L'Elisir d'Amore"—De Luca, a great artist, and all the assisting singers contributed to an historical evening.

The after-piece, the speeches and the conventional pow-pow, was in the same way; so was the treasure-house, which happened to be Mr. Otto Wolff's room; there the mildest burglar would have gone green with envy. The place was literally crammed with gifts—jeweled, enameled watches, gorgeous tributes in precious stones, wreaths of gold, and decorations in diamonds and lace, but not less. Flowers, flowers, flowers enough to furnish forth a hundred happy June brides. And outside on Broadway stood a motley mob of Italians, poor, enthusiastic melomaniacs. The police kept them moving, but they always got back to the central attraction—Caruso! "Da Carus'! He sings, da Carus' Magnifico Carus'." Can one add a word to this involuntary tribute?

ECONOMIC FEATURES DRAFTED FOR TREATY

Germany's Pre-War Contracts Regulated—Trade Status to be Settled.

PARIS, March 22, (Associated Press.)—The economic subjects which are to be introduced into the preliminary peace treaty were definitely determined at a meeting of the Economic Commission today.

These take a wide range of important subjects, including the disposition of German patents, trade marks and copyrights, and alien property, such as that held by the Custodian of such property in the United States.

The main subjects which will appear in the treaty are:

First—The future status of German commercial treaties with the allied countries, all of which have been abrogated.

Second—A tariff arrangement, under which trade may be resumed and providing against discrimination between the allied countries.

Third—A provision regulating pre-war contracts between German business interests and allied business interests, which were suspended by the war.

Fourth—Provisions for the disposition of German property in allied countries, mostly in the hands of Government Custodians, and also allied property in Germany. This branch includes German patents, trade marks, and copyrights.

Fifth—A provision for the assembling of an international conference to deal with economic and commercial questions.

The foregoing subjects are being drafted in treaty form for inclusion in the treaty.

VILLISTAS FREE AMERICANS.

Release Follows Warning to Carranza from State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The State Department was today advised of the release by the Villistas of Whettan, Bentley and Tierjen, in whose cases the Mexican Government was informed that this Government would expect that lives of Americans would be given full protection. The men were imprisoned about four days. The department has been advised that no physical injury was inflicted on any of them.

The department has also been advised by telegram by the manager of the New Sabinas Company, a British concern, at Sabinas, Mexico, that Oscar Wallace, an American citizen residing at Hacienda Encinas, near Progreaso, Coahuila, Mexico, was attacked by bandits and was taken away, either dead or wounded. The case is being investigated by the authorities. Mr. Wallace has no relatives in Mexico.

GERMANS DISCUSS NATION'S HUGE DEBT

Financial Experts Divided in Opinion as to Whether It Can Ever Be Paid.

BANKRUPTCY A POSSIBILITY

High Tax on Incomes and the Restoration of Exchange Suggested as Remedies.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 20.—"Is national bankruptcy coming?" Such is the question which is a good deal discussed in the German press. It may be remembered that at Weimar Dr. Schiffer, Finance Minister, stated that Germany's national debt reached $42,500,000,000, and that Germany as a whole, her separate States, and her local authorities will have to find $5,000,000,000 yearly interest on her indebtedness.

The magnitude of these figures stands out in very bold relief if it be remembered what the empire's financial position was before the war. Then the national debt was $1,250,000,000, and the empire, Federal States, and local authorities together yearly raised a like amount in taxation. Now that the country's taxation will have to be increased fourfold, and now that the national debt is more than thirty times as great, is the country faced with the prospect of "filing her petition" and starting afresh?

Schiffer at Weimar said no, but he did not give clear indications as to what the way out was to be. Richard Witting, President of the Administration of the National Bank of Germany, interviewed on this problem, declares:

"What is national bankruptcy really? Is it the reduction or suspension of interest on loans for a definite or an indefinite period, or forward? Does it mean a tax or levy in order to reduce the amount of interest paid out? Does it signify a forced paper currency, or does it mean a declaration that no capital borrowed by the State will be returned?

"I think we shall manage to avoid such things, though none of them would be a surprise after the unparalleled misfortune which has befallen us. A first condition of even slow convalescence is that the country begin at once to work in an orderly fashion to produce and to create values. Then the country will, by exports, be able to receive imports, create an improved exchange, and buy raw material at reasonable prices. That would enable us to repay our $15,000,000,000 of short loans.

"Our industry requires that money in order to buy raw material and machines and to finance new ventures, &c. That cannot, however, be done without a heavy tax on fortunes, which the wise financier will spread over a number of years. Otherwise our economic life would suffer severely."

Dr. Walter Rathenau, head of the General Electricity Company, declares that no civilised State need have recourse to the brutal, antiquated, unjust, and one-sided expedient of national bankruptcy." His two chief remedies are a high tax on incomes and the restoration of exchange.

A well-known private banker of Berlin takes the opposite view, and declares that "with our national debt increased by the burdens which the Entente's demands will place on us, the question of how a saved nation's bankruptcy must be answered by a definite 'No.'

"It is quite impossible for the German people to pay the following annual sums: Interest on debt, $3,000,000,000; debt redemption over fifty years at the rate of $1,250,000,000 yearly; normal budget of at least $750,000,000, and a like amount for victims of the war, in all over $5,000,000,000 per annum, even if it be accepted that the radical taxation of war profiteering and private fortunes reduced the national debt by $12,500,000,000, which I believe.

"The yearly figure to be budgeted for would still remain in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000. For Germany to produce such a sum with her economic life almost completely destroyed, her industries cut off from supplies of raw material, and with her working strength so greatly reduced by war losses and underfeeding, is frankly impossible."

Dr. Julius Wolf, Professor of National Economy at the Berlin Technical High School, thinks that national bankruptcy can only be avoided by putting on the direct and indirect taxation screw to the uttermost.

TROTZKY PREPARES TO DEFEND PETROGRAD

Mobilizes Men Up to 46 Years as Esthonian-Lettish Offensive Menaces the City.

PARIS, March 22, (Havas)—The Esthonian-Lettish offensive against the Bolsheviki is menacing Petrograd so seriously that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine, has ordered the general mobilization of all men up to the age of 46, according to a Zurich dispatch to The Matin.

A cable message interpreted by the Lithuanian National Council here as meaning that Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland have recognized the independence of Lithuania, was received by that organization yesterday. As made public by Vincent Jankus, Vice-President of the Council, the message read:

"Copenhagen, March 20.— Credentials of our diplomatic representatives are accepted by Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland."

It is signed by Sadickis, who was sent to Denmark as Lithuanian Minister.

EGYPT QUIETING DOWN.

Bedouin Robber Raids Now Said to be Only Disturbing Feature.

LONDON, March 22.—The situation in Egypt has improved greatly, according to Reuter telegrams dated March 21 at Cairo. Order has been restored in several towns, and Cairo and Alexandria are tranquil. Telegraphic communication between Cairo and Tanta has been resumed.

The only disturbing feature, the telegrams say, is that the Bedouins are reported to be gathering in considerable numbers; but they are said to be out for robbery and not in connection with the unrest in Egypt.

FIUME DECISION LEFT TO WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

have full powers to deal with Italian demands. The state of mind of the Italian public is said to be such that the failure of the Italian delegation to return from Paris speedily with the title to Fiume and the Dalmatian coastal islands might have grave internal results, according to some of the delegation.

For many weeks, therefore, they have been flooding other delegations and the offices of foreign correspondents with literature to support Italian claims. This incited the Serbian delegation in Paris to sharp responses, which denounced Italian contentions as in violation of President Wilson's "fourteen points" because they denied access to the sea to the Jugoslav population in the interior.

The Italian claim is that racially, historically, and economically, Fiume and the immediate vicinity is Italian. They assert that the eastern Adriatic coast must go to Italy as a military measure to insure protection to exposed Italian cities on the western shore of the Adriatic.

Indirectly the Supreme Council is called upon in deciding this issue, to pass on the validity of the secret treaties negotiated in London in 1915, some of which at least are held to be at variance with Wilson's "fourteen points." The council is also embarrassed by the effect of any decision which it may make in the Fiume case, upon the Greek and French claims to the Smyrna coast, Polish claims to Lemberg and Polish claims to Danzig.

The whole question will go before President Wilson for consideration and solution. Its removal as the serious danger to the conference proceedings is hoped for, it was said tonight. It is expected that he will present some plan by Sunday.

One possible solution of the problem now under consideration is that military experts of the Supreme War Council, who have completed their work on German war issues, should consider the Italian claims under instructions to present a solution in time to obtain action on them simultaneously with the disposition of the German peace treaty.

One difficulty in the way is the lack of a competent Government in Austria with which to negotiate. Another is the distribution among the new States, formerly part of Austria, of the share of the war indemnities which they must assume.

In the meantime Rear Admiral Phillip Andrews, who has been in command of the American naval base at Cardiff, Wales, is going to the Adriatic to take command of American forces there, relieving Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack.

Wants "Door of Her Home" Shut.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 22.—The Allies must choose between Italy and the Jugoslavs, General Guglielmetti, military attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington, told the Canadian Club here last night.

"You in Canada have law," he said. "You trust it because you made it. You have just, wise Judges and policemen, yet you shut the doors of your houses. Italy also relies upon the justice of the League of Nations; but first she wants the door of her home shut. France feels likewise, and asks the Allies to give her a strong frontier. A choice must be made between Italy and the Jugoslavs. As Italy has been loyal to her allies in the common cause until the last, so her allies must be loyal to Italy. We rely upon France and the United States, but especially upon our own dear England."

A Warning, Not a Bluff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The reports that the Italian delegation had threatened to quit the Peace Conference unless their claim to Fiume was granted are here expected to hasten a decision respecting the Adriatic question. There was still no official confirmation from the State Department or the Italian Embassy, and one press association today carried from Paris what was represented as a denial of the story of the threat.

According to one view, the statement of the attitude of Premier Orlando and his colleagues was permitted to get wide circulation yesterday as a warning to the conference that the Italian Government was not bluffing in insisting on its claim to Fiume. It is realized here that no Italian Government could stand if it failed to take every possible step to fulfill Italian aspirations. There is no division of sentiment on Fiume in Italy.

The Serbian Government meanwhile has made a fresh appeal to the allied Governments for recognition of the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, insisting that such recognition is urgent on account of the situation in Jugoslavia. In making its petition the Serbian Government is not asking that recognition shall carry with it a recognition of all the territorial claims of the Jugoslavs.

Spring's Touch of Richness in Furs

SPRING and Summer Furs—the graceful accompaniment of the Spring Suit and the essential protection for a Summer evening—have reached their perfection in the H. Jaeckel & Sons' collection of

Russian and Hudson Bay Sables

They are the classics of mild weather furs, in exquisite harmony with the season—carefully selected and matched. In addition, there is a very unusual assortment of

Silver Fox and Fisher

which are creditable rivals of the sables, particularly appropriate for Easter.

Summer Storage of Winter Furs

Telephone 5230 Madison Square

H. JAECKEL & SONS, Inc.
16-20 West 32nd St.
(Our Only Address)

"America's Leading Furriers"

Furs for Summer

IS it a wrap Madame desires for the cool days and evenings? Then it is that she seeks the scarf that may softly swathe her shoulders in its beauty or assume its role as a chic little cape, with narrow slits serving as arm holes—or perhaps the loose, graceful wrap of mole bordered with flying squirrel in exquisite contrast. Or—but, Madame, *Charvet's* craftsmen have wrought a host of wondrous wraps of equal perfection.

And of certainty, Madame will select a dainty scarf, "La Cravate Mignonne" of one, two, or three skins—so fashionable and so smartly conceived by our Parisian artists—made in Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Stone Marten, Mink.

And Madame should see our collection of Fox—natural blue, silver, or the new so beautiful battleship grey Fox.

Cold Storage for Furs

Charvet et Cie
FOURRURES
18 West 57th Street New York

Spring Models

Gowns : Suits : Wraps : Millinery

THE fashions presented by the House of Collins rest their authenticity upon the dictates of American inspiration.

Singularized by their absolute originality—they stand apart.

Only in a collection thus created can real exclusiveness be expressed. Collins models recognize no competition.

Made to individual order only, Collins creations invite your attention.

Henry Collins

9 East 57th Street, New York

Lane Bryant

STORE CLOSED TUESDAY

Appropriate Apparel for

Stout Women

Never has style so favored the stout woman. Never have the new modes been so becoming to the woman of extra-size. You of stout figure will delight in the assembly of the new modes which we are proud to present for your approval.

New Wraps Capes and Dolmans monopolize the vogue. And certainly no style was ever so effective in concealing the stout woman's size. The variety of fabrics seems unlimited. $34.75 to $120.00.

Tailleurs Many elegances and graceful touches characterise the new spring suits. Box coats and semi-fitted styles. A showing of fabrics, vests and novel trimmings that will delight the feminine heart. $39.75 to $125.00.

Gowns Simplicity in garniture and lines that create a slender appearance will endear these dresses to the woman of extra-size. Serges, Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Taffetas, Tricotines, etc. $29.75 to $119.50.

Blouses Modes expressive of the spirit of Spring. Radiant with color, exquisitely trimmed with laces and handwork. $2.95 to $22.50.

Skirts The new skirts show a grace of line that is delightfully charming. Materials in profusion. $9.75 to $34.75.

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th Street, New York

TELEGRAMS HELD UP WHILE WAR WAS ON

Inquiry Shows French Officials Suspected of Disloyalty Destroyed Them by Thousands.

PARIS, March 22.—How the telegraph service of France was operated during the war has been revealed by an official investigation made by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to inquire into war contracts. The report made by the commission shows that the "Telegraphic Controls Section," of which M. Tannery was the head and Captains Georges Ladoux and Pierre Lenoir the active members, was responsible for scandalous abuses.

M. Tannery, the report declares, admitted that an average of 40,000 dispatches daily were held up in the Paris office and the majority of them were never delivered. The rest of the dispatches were delivered only after great delay. The dispatches held up were thrown into a wastebasket and were destroyed when the accumulation became too great, the officers never informing the senders or the addressees of what had happened to the messages.

The section, it was testified, made no discrimination in treating telegrams sent by and to Kings, Princes, and diplomats, treating them as they did the messages of ordinary individuals.

The French Foreign Office, the report says, experienced great difficulty in preventing the systematic holding up of State dispatches. The Central Section, it was testified, without informing the department, stopped all dispatches for Spain, as well as those from M. Basset, the Minister at Copenhagen. Stock Exchange orders were suppressed, including orders concerning the war loans for national defense. Orders sent by the great French munitions firm of Creusot also were stopped.

When this condition of affairs was discovered the French Foreign Ministry made a report in which it said that "the Telegraphic Controls Section is an organ of confusion and disorder which engenders extraordinary abuses and risks compromising the Government seriously."

M. Tannery was dismissed, but obtained another post under the Ministry of Finance in Alsace. He was removed from that post recently. Captains Ladoux and Lenoir are facing prosecution in connection with the purchase of the Journal by Senator Charles Humbert.

Captain Lenoir was arrested on Oct. 20, 1917, and a Paris newspaper charged him with being connected with the chief German spy in France. The Captain was said to have admitted receiving money from Swiss merchants who desired to control a big French newspaper. Captain Ladoux, former Chief of the Intelligence Bureau at the French Ministry of War, was arrested in Paris on Jan. 2, 1918.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Women of Fashion are Wearing

HAND-KNIT FILET SWEATERS

THE mode for the early northern season is forecasted at Palm Beach. Most of the smartest styles make their debut at this resort.

And hand-knit filet sweaters are the noteworthy success of the present Palm Beach Season—a success which will be duplicated here.

Filet mesh sweaters are entirely new and possess the added charm of exclusiveness—an exclusiveness which will be retained as they can only be made by hand.

More attractive sweaters cannot be imagined—the blouse or dress is revealed just enough to give lovely color harmony or dashing color contrast.

OF WOOL SHETLAND FLOSS — Slip-on sleeveless model with the smart square cut neck. In brown, purple, turquoise, navy, rose, cherry, black or white.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS

SWEATER SHOP—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

ANNOUNCE

The Opening of the

Junior Misses' Shoe Shop

THE girl between childhood and young womanhood, whom we call the Junior Miss, is a most discerning and exacting person. She is at just the age when smartness of attire may only be achieved through specialization.

This particularly applies to the Junior Misses' shoes. Ask any skilled shoemaker and he will tell you that the most difficult shoes to design and build are those for the Junior Miss—therefore

The Junior Miss Must Have
A Shoe Shop of Her Own

Such a shop opens tomorrow, on the Third Floor, with a complete assortment of oxfords, pumps, boots and slippers for the Junior Miss of nine to fifteen years.

THE PRICES RANGE FROM FIVE TO EIGHT DOLLARS

JUNIOR MISSES' SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

STORE WILL BE CLOSED TUESDAY, MARCH 25th
IN HONOR OF THE 27th DIVISION

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Speaking of Tailormade Suits

DO NOT MISTAKE
The DAFFODILS of DUPLICATION
For the ORCHIDS of ORIGINALITY!

The greatest distinction apparent in the INDIVIDUAL SHOPS is in their Apparel selections—not mostly duplication and lack of variety, but mostly variety and lack of duplication.

An atmosphere of merchandise is no atmosphere for the modes and one cannot mix the two successfully. You don't catch the French doing it, nor us, nor should you! Fashion is a garden, merchandise is a field. One is tended, the other is tilled. You do not want a model that is sown broadcast like wheat, but the choice of many models whose lineaments are a chequered spectacle of variety.

And what is true of a suit is true of its appurtenances; of a hat, a fur scarf, a blouse, a shoe or a glove.

WOMEN'S TAILORMADE SUITS
FOR IMMEDIATE SELECTION

In the widest variety of models, fabrics and colorings.

FORTY-FIVE to TWO HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—Balcony Floor

THE BLOUSE IS NEXT TO THE TAILORMADE IN IMPORTANCE

The ultra smart over-blouse has the endorsement of arbiters of style. Many variations are to be had in desired fabrics and colorings. But the time, place and suit must determine the blouse.

13.75 to 68.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES' WAIST SHOP
Third Floor

SLENDER LONG VAMP OXFORDS AND PUMPS WITH CHARACTER

Long vamp models which emphasize length and take from the breadth, simply by the ingenuity with which they are designed. In fashionable leathers; with French or military heels.

8.00 to 11.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES' SHOE SHOP
Third Floor

INDIVIDUALITY IS RARE IN GILETS — BUT NOT HERE

The Neckwear Shop attains it with some smart new gilets designed and made in the privacy of its own workrooms. No two alike. All of them lovely.

4.00 to 30.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES' NECKWEAR SHOP
Main Floor

GLOVES ARE INDISPENSABLE WITH THE TAILORMADE SUIT

New importations of our own Parfait French kid gloves in all the smart shades. Also one-clasp mocha gloves in the new mushroom tan or dove grey.

3.00 to 3.50

WOMEN'S and MISSES' GLOVE SHOP
Main Floor

MILLINERY THAT IS A COMPLEMENT TO THE TAILORMADE

For example, a Watteau hat—a thing of beauty, airily designed with a provocative tilt to its narrow brim, and the charm of a *tout ensemble* typically Watteau.

POSTSCRIPT—Of course, the Watteau is only one of hundreds of new hats, in all braids and shades, now blooming in the French Millinery Shop. Designed in our own Fifth Avenue workrooms.

18.00 to 35.00

FRENCH MILLINERY SHOP—Fourth Floor

CHOKER FUR SCARF DESIGNED BY OUR OWN FURRIERS

A chic and becoming necessity with the tailormade suit. Made of Moleskin, or Hudson Seal, also Natural or Taupe Squirrel. Drapable in a variety of ways.

POSTSCRIPT—For immediate selection or made-to-order, some very rich one, two or three-skin animal scarfs of Russian Sable, Blue or Silver Fox, Fisher, Cross Fox, Mink or Kolinsky.

45.00 to 650.00

SUMMER FUR SHOP—Fourth Floor

SENATE MESSAGES MIGHT GO AS 'ADS'

Paris Press Not Averse to Using the Courier's Budget at the Usual Rates.

CAN'T COUNT ON CENSOR

He Might Cut Out Such Matter Just as He Does Editorials and Cables.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—All parties concerned — newspapers, censorship, and Government officials—are inclined to duck the question of the publication in the French press of the news which it is reported is going to be brought by a Republican courier. The newspapers feel it is hardly within the French province to discuss what appears to them to be chiefly an American matter, even though it does affect France and the Allies generally.

This reluctance was evident when the subject was first raised, and it would undoubtedly influence them now, even should all the censorship bars be lifted. On the other hand, they make no objection to the form of publicity already common in the United States and Great Britain of inserting such matter as an advertisement, with or without editorial comment.

If the Republicans are willing to pay for this, the decision is put directly up to the censorship which controls advertisements equally with news.

The censorship authorities are unwilling to make a statement until they see the copy and more particularly receive definite instructions from higher up. Government officials who were questioned, reply that at present they are unable to decide either way.

What it comes to is that they will act in accordance with the President's wishes, with a general bias native to all well-developed censorships in favor of the suppression of anything that may cause trouble. This means that unless the President expressly states that he wishes the Republican news to be printed it is highly unlikely that it ever will see daylight, save in an emasculated form.

Censor Keeps Very Busy.

At present the French censorship is fully as rigid as at any time during the war. Everything regarded as having questionable possibilities is firmly suppressed, and this is particularly the case in respect to anti-Wilson matter either from America or in the shape of French comment.

Ever since the Peace Conference began Judson C. Welliver's Washington dispatches to L'Echo de Paris have been mercilessly mutilated. This state of affairs was accentuated after an incident in the second week of February, when cables were sent to America stating that the American delegation were inclined to suggest a change in the conference venue from Paris owing to the hostility of the French press.

The result was something approaching a panic in censorship circles, so that as things stand at present there is no chance whatever of really anti-Wilson copy being printed here unless there is a radical change.

At the same time it must be understood that with or without the censorship the French are not opposed to the League of Nations as such. From the beginning the French have insisted that their criticisms were directed against the theory that the League of Nations should be made an essential part of the Peace Treaty, not against the League itself. They said that such a procedure was putting the cart before the horse; that from the practical standpoint, what they wanted was to get peace, a safe peace, as quickly as possible, and then fix up the details of the League of Nations afterward.

It was on that basis that Pertinax in L'Echo de Paris and Capus in Le

[illegible] Still Believe in "Peace First."

The French representatives in the Peace Conference have had to yield, but their true attitude is obvious from the efforts they have made to substitute definite armistice terms, to be imposed on Germany immediately, for the present indeterminate situation. If this plan had gone through, as it was expected to do until the President's return, the French held that the worst danger, namely, the failure to settle Germany's future status, would have been avoided.

Now the so-called final armistice or "preliminary peace" has, complain the French, gone back into the melting pot. They are not particularly reassured by the official assertion that the whole thing will be settled in three weeks or [illegible]

[illegible] ready for inclusion in the Peace Treaty. They do, however, accept that the covenant should be so included. In point of fact, they are so worried by delays that they would accept almost anything.

There does still remain doubt as to whether the various emendations of the covenant, said to be demanded in different quarters, may not hinder this optimistic program. Perhaps if the censorship restrictions were removed that doubt might find expression in print. That it does not do so at present proves nothing save the efficacy of the censorship control.

Freighter Launched at Hog Island.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22. — The Sarcoxie, the nineteenth vessel to be launched at the Hog Island Shipyard was sent overboard today. The vessel, a 7,500-ton cargo carrier, was launched by Mrs. Frederick Morris of Cody, Wyo., wife of the Chief Inspector for the Emergency Fleet Corporation at the yard.

CONFIRMS REPORTS OF BULGAR ATROCITIES

International Board of Inquiry Tells of Cruel Treatment of Serbian Populations.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Extracts from reports of the International Commission of inquiry which has been investigating crimes and atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Bulgars upon the Serbian population during the war, were made public here today by the official Information Bureau of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The report charged that a reign of terror, designed to exterminate the Serbian people in the Macedonian and Morava districts, was carried on by the Bulgarians, and that thousands of civilians were tortured and massacred.

Official documents, the reports asserted, prove conclusively that the Bulgarian authorities gave orders which were directly responsible for the commission of the crimes. A Bulgarian bishop defining the policy of the Government was quoted as saying:

"There must be but one master in the Balkans—the Bulgarian people."

Atrocity after atrocity is related in the reports. It was alleged that when the Bulgarians passed through villages all the influential residents and the members of their families were put to death, as were old men and women, and even nursing babies, which were tortured in many cases up to their mothers' and valuables and then were killed, it was charged.

The Bulgarians were particularly cruel to women, and instances were cited where the Bulgarians outraged and killed them in large numbers. In one town the inhabitants were driven out by a rain of machine gun bullets, it was charged, only to be met during their flight by another group of Bulgars who attacked them with bayonets.

Many instances were said to have been reported by eye-witnesses where the Bulgarians in moving masses of Serbians between internment camps or from town to another butchered the helpless victims. In exhuming bodies of the slain in the Gorges of Vrutsia, which were described as being "a vast [illegible] Serbian graveyard," corpses were found [illegible] on top of each other. Many of the slaughtered Serbs were not even buried.

The Bulgarian authorities were [illegible] with having been especially fond of treating women particularly the wives of Serbian officers and schoolmasters, and with having persecuted the Serbian clergy with pitiless cruelty. Many were buried alive, it was said, and in all the territory occupied by the Bulgars not one priest was left in his parish. Those who were not butchered were interned in camps, where thousands were said to have died through excessive cruelty.

WILL MAN THE IMPERATOR.

Other German Food Ships Delayed by Spartacan Terrorism.

BERLIN, March 20, (Associated Press.)—The crew of the Imperator, the largest vessel which the Germans will hand over to the United States, have expressed a willingness to take the ship to sea. The wages of the seamen on the Imperator are 400 marks a month.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Line, a special dispatch from Bremen says, has a fleet of twenty-three steamers, totaling 280,000 tons, ocean-going, equipped and ready to depart for the United States. There has been some delay in manning the ships because of terroristic propaganda carried on among seamen by a small Spartacan minority.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, in discussing the refusal of Hamburg seamen to serve on vessels to be handed over to the Allies, says:

"The behavior of the Spartacans in Hamburg is only part of the general Spartacan scheme to disrupt Germany so completely that she will be unable to resist their political demands. One would be justified in suspecting that Russian machinations are behind the movement, in which the German Spartacans are only accomplices. The conclusion of the Brussels treaty was highly displeasing to the Spartacans, and the action of the Hamburg seamen is the last desperate attempt to frustrate it. German workingmen shall go hungry—that is the sum total of Spartacan politics."

Reports from Paris last week were that the Imperator was stuck in the mud and that it would take several days to get her off.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 22.—The movement among German seamen against taking service on the German foodships is really of a Spartacist character, and is assuming serious dimensions. The motive originally attributed for their action, namely, that Germany had not a sufficient guarantee for the continued delivery of food supplies by the Entente, is incorrect.

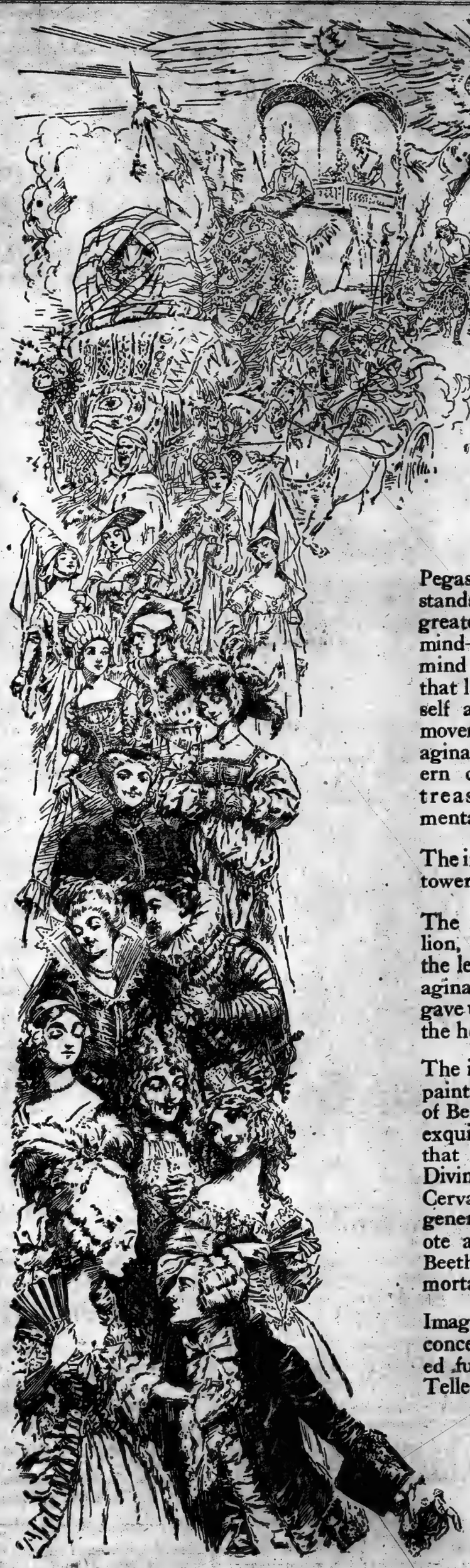
The organizers said openly they would be in favor of the Spartacists if no supplies came from Entente sources as, in that event, the German Government would be forced to negotiate with the Russian Bolshevist Government in order to obtain food from Russia.

Already, as a result of the seamen's strike, two steamers which should have left Amburg yesterday were unable to obtain adequate crews and had to remain in the harbor. The seamen's action is being opposed by the marine officers' organization, and it is also expected that Noske, the Defense Minister, will take action with a view to co-operating with the ship owners in the returning in safety and sailings of vessels.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

AS A
TRIBUTE
TO THE
27TH DIVISION
THIS STORE
WILL BE
CLOSED
TUESDAY

RED CROSS
CLOTHING
DRIVE
MARCH 24TH TO 31ST
"Send
Them
Clothes"



The Quality of Imagination

ITS RELATION and APPLICATION TO WOMAN'S DRESS OF TODAY

"Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace."—*Byron.*

Pegasus—the winged steed—stands as the symbol of the greatest quality of the human mind—Imagination. The mind that lacks imagination, that lacks vision stagnates itself and clogs the onward movement of the world. Imagination has endowed modern civilization with all its treasures—material and mental.

The imagination of a Pharaoh towered pyramids to the sky.

The imagination of Pygmalion, the sculptor, gave us the legend Galatea. The imagination of Michael Angelo gave us the Sistine Chapel and the heroic statue of Moses.

The imagination of Da Vinci painted the Last Supper, that of Benvenuto Cellini wrought exquisite pieces of Artistry, that of Dante conceived La Divina Commedia, that of Cervantes gave us the great generous figure of Don Quixote and the imagination of Beethoven gave us his immortal symphonies.

Imagination, vision, broad conceptions have been allowed full flight in the Bonwit Teller & Co. establishment.

Imagination took us to Java to learn from the natives the beautiful process of Batik dyeing, brought to them centuries before by the Buddhist missionary priests from India. It took us, likewise, into the Arctic for silver fox and sable; into Persia for broadtail pelts; into Bolivia for chinchillas; into India for camel's hair wool; into Egypt for costume decoration; into the sands of Peru for the textiles of the ancient Incas. Imagination takes us into the archives of museums, reads for us documents of bygone splendor; it urges us to stimulate our minds with the architecture of the Cathedral of Milan with its four thousand statues; it leads us to collaborate and create new fashions with the couturiers and modistes of Paris; it forms for us a plastic model so that the lines of a tailored suit may be modeled therefrom in lines of fluency and perfect proportion.

Imagination is the touchstone of life, the stimulus for growth, the constructive element of affairs. The power for expressing imagination is the power that counts big in this institutional shop of Women's Fashions.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ROBINS ASSAILS ALLIES IN RUSSIA

Declares Their Policy Overthrew Provisional Government and Aided Bolsheviki.

HECKLED BY HIS AUDIENCE

Czechoslovak Colonel Objects to One Statement and Ukrainian Tries to Question Speaker.

In his first public address since he appeared before the Senate committee investigating Bolshevism Raymond Robins of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia spoke for three hours yesterday before 2,000 men and women at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association at the Hotel Commodore on events in Russia, and in conclusion outlined what he thought should be done to settle the Russian question.

Of the 7 per cent. of the population who ruled the wealth of Russia before the war, said Mr. Robins, 1 per cent. was the executive brains of the country, and the brains were those of Germans. Russians could not manage industry in Russia and delegated this task to the Germans, who were trained for it. When the war broke out many of the Germans returned to Germany, hoping to sweep back on the bayonets of military victory and become masters where they were before but managers.

"It may still be possible," he asserted, "to save the values of the situation for the Allies, for America and her economic interests, instead of forcing Russia into Germany's arms."

Mr. Robins then advocated withdrawal of the allied forces from Russia and declared: "The Russian people have the right to have the kind of Government the Russian people want. No Government set up by foreign rifles will ever be maintained except by foreign rifles. In this situation is the ultimate test of the conscience, the intelligence, and the good-will of the American people."

Among those at the speaker table who asked questions were Count Ilya Tolstoi, Alexander A. Boubilkoff, who resisted in the arrest of the Czar, and M. K. Oberoutchoff, former Governor of the Military District of Kiev. From the floor Colonel Hurbam, who led the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia, asked Mr. Robins whether it was not true that German officers led the Red Guards. Mr. Robins denied this, but limited his denial to the extent of his knowledge during the time he was in Russia. He said he believed that the Czechoslovaks were "unwittingly used in Siberia as instruments of reaction." Colonel Hurbam challenged the accuracy of this statement, but the Chairman, Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, announced that "outside forces had intervened," and the room would have to be cleared in five minutes. Mr. Howe also refused to put to Mr. Robins a question by M. Sichinsky, a Ukrainian, as to why the Bolsheviki persisted in making war on the Ukrainians if they believed in the principle of self-determination.

Baiting Mme. Breskovskaya.

In reply to one of the questions, Dr. Robins, after praising the past of Mme. Breskovskaya, asserted that she had seen fit to lend herself to a propaganda against him.

Mr. Robins blamed the United States and the Allies for the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty by Russia. He also said that work of the Committee on Public Information in Russia contributed to the disorganization of the Russian Army. The soldiers read the literature put out by the committee's agents which told of the power of the United States, of the thousands of airplanes that would drop explosives over the German lines and of how America would win the war quickly and the peasant soldiers said: "We have been fighting three years and lost 4,000,000 dead. I guess we'll go home and let them win the war."

It was to overcome this condition that Colonel Thompson, he said, contributed $1,000,000 of his own fortune to attempt to stabilize the Kerensky Government by attempting to spread another propaganda saying to the peasants that they would never get back their land if they did not continue fighting the Germans. Colonel Thompson, said Mr. Robins, never gave a cent to the Bolsheviki.

Describing his dealings with Lenine and Trotsky Mr. Robins said he never knew either of them to break his word, and in several instances Lenine had gone out of his way to aid him in some matters.

After the preliminary Brest-Litovsk treaty was drawn up Mr. Robins said, he obtained from Lenine a promise that if the Allies offered to help Russia economically and in a military way the Russians would oppose ratification. Mr. Robins said he took this promise, which was in writing, to allied representatives who approved of the proposition. Bruce Lockhart, the British representative, thought it was the only real chance to keep Russia in line, and cabled to the British Foreign Office to this effect.

"Harold Williams, an able journalist, who opposed the Bolsheviki," continued Mr. Robins, "thought enough of it to write a cable on British Embassy stationery, and I have the original. The head of the National City Bank in Petrograd indorsed the situation. The head of The Associated Press, an intelligent and conservative man, indorsed it and sent two cables in support of the position. Ambassador Francis sent two cables to the State Department indorsing it. In the meantime we waited for the reply. And Lenine called the Brest treaty a robber's treaty and a Tilsit treaty.

"Then the meeting of the Fourth All-Russian Soviet took place. Lenine was on the platform. He called me over and asked me what I heard from my Government. I said I heard nothing. He asked me what Lockhart had heard. I said the same thing. Then Lenine said that he knew that the Allied Governments would not support the workers and peasants' Government, that they would rather have the Kaiser's Government than us. And he said to me that he was going to advise the Congress to ratify the treaty, and he did."

Mr. Robins advocated the lifting of the embargo on all the Russian fronts; the opening of negotiations for an armistice on all fronts, amnesty for all political offenders, relief by the Red Cross for Petrograd and Moscow; the dispatch of a commission of inquiry with trade experts to Moscow. He declared, however, that he was not in sympathy with the Bolshevist formula, and that he was against the class struggle theory as false to history and to the freedom of the human spirit.

DOMINIONS WOULD SHUN MEDDLING IN EUROPE

Americans Said to Support a Memorandum Submitted by the Canadian Premier.

LONDON, March 22.—That the British Dominions do not feel that they should take the responsibility of entering into the deciding of the differences of European nations where the British Empire is not directly involved is the statement made in a memorandum on the League of Nations submitted by Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, to the British delegation at the Peace Conference, according to the Paris correspondent of The Morning Post.

This memorandum, the correspondent states, is supported by the American delegation.

It was not submitted, he adds, after consultation with the Australian delegates, but Premier Hughes, according to the correspondent, has pointed out that this does not imply that Australia disagrees with it.

WAR COUNCIL PLANS TO SEND POLISH TROOPS

Leaders Agree on Policy to Dispatch Forces in France That Were Raised Here.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—President Wilson, Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, who are engaged in endeavoring to adjust the difference over the Polish situation, are agreed that troops should be sent to Poland and measures set afoot to transport the three divisions of the Polish Legion, which was raised mostly in America. The question is raised whether these are enough.

Involved in the discussion between the four big men of the conference is the determination of the Polish boundaries with particular reference to ceding to Poland territory contiguous to Danzig, which contains a large German population.

PARIS, March 22.—The Supreme War Council received at its session today a fresh report from the Commission on Polish Affairs which was discussed and reserved for final examination later. This examination will take place in connection with the subsequent fixing of boundary lines affecting Germany.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Monday, when the Council will go into the question of sending the Polish troops in France to join the Polish Army in Poland.

The Council will also come to a decision as to what action shall be taken regarding the interruption of the negotiations with the Germans at Posen over the questions jointly affecting Germany and Poland.

LONDON, March 22.—General Inudant, representing Marshal Foch, announced at a meeting of the Armistice Commission Wednesday that the Entente had declined the German proposal that Polish troops should be landed at Koenigsberg, Memel or Libau, instead of Danzig, according to a German Government wireless despatch received tonight.

General Inudant said that the International Commission at Warsaw had been instructed to make all preparations for landing the troops at Danzig. For this purpose, the message says, the German Government was requested to grant the members of the Commission the necessary liberty to travel.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—At a meeting of the Armistice Commission on Tuesday, General Baron von Hamerstein, according to a dispatch from Berlin, transmitted to General Nudant, Marshal Foch's representative, a note saying that the German Government could in no case permit Polish troops to land at Danzig and pass through the country, "as it would lead to an attempt to bloodily oppress the undoubted German majority in West Prussia." The note said the Government also refused to permit allied and Polish officers to travel unrestrictedly without supervision in the territories east of the Vistula.

General Nudant, remarking that the note categorically rejected all the proposals and demands of the associated Governments, said he would transmit it to Marshal Foch.

Berlin newspapers protest in strong terms against the reported proposals of the Allied Supreme Council to give Poland a corridor through Germany to the Baltic.

The Zeitung am Mittag says that it is certain that an attempt to land Polish troops at Danzig will be opposed by military force.

Theodor Wolff, writing in the Tageblatt, says that if the landing of Polish troops cannot be prevented, no German delegates should go to the Peace Conference.

The Germania says that no German Government would sign a peace treaty containing the reported conditions.

O'LEARY JURY AGAIN HELD FOR NIGHT

Already Out More Than Thirty-five Hours When Taken to Hotel.

AGREED ON ONE DEFENDANT

Judge Hand Rejects Suggestion of Disagreement and Orders Deliberations Continued.

The jury in whose hands rests the fate of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who for eight weeks has been on trial charged with having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of this country, was locked up at 11:15 o'clock last night and were ordered to report back to Judge A. N. Hand, in the Federal District Court at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The jury had been out for more than thirty-five hours when Judge Hand ordered United States Marshal McCarthy to take the members to the Hotel McAlpin for the night.

Late yesterday afternoon Foreman J. M. Hunter informed Judge Hand that he believed it impossible for the jury to reach a verdict in the case of one of the defendants, this defendant, in the opinion of lawyers for both sides, being O'Leary. The other defendant in the case of Adolph Stern, a German subject, who was business manager of Bull, the anti-British publication of which O'Leary was the editor.

The jury reported three times to Judge Hand yesterday. The first time was at 12:40 P. M., when the jury filed into the court room for instructions. They had written a note to Judge Hand stating they were unable to agree up to that time and would like additional instruction in regard to Counts 3, 5, and 7, of the indictment.

Judge Hand told them Counts 3, 5, and 7 dealt only with the crime of attempting to cause insubordination, mutiny, disloyalty or refusal of duty by the publication of articles in Bull Magazine. He said Count 3 referred to an article in the August number, Count 5 to the September issue, and Count 7 to the October issue. He told them they must consider the counts separately to determine the relation of the defendant to the charge.

"In order to find the defendants guilty," said Judge Hand, "you must find beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a willful attempt on their part to cause insubordination, mutiny, disloyalty or refusal of duty by the particular publication in each case."

Four hours later the jury was again conducted into the court and this time Foreman Hunter informed Judge Hand that it appeared impossible to reach a verdict in the case of one of the defendants. Judge Hand appeared to be ready to discharge the jury and order a disagreement in this case of the defendant, in whose case no decision had been reached, when George E. Hall, who is juror No. 9, arose and said that he believed it was still possible to reach a verdict if deliberations continued. Judge Hand thereupon ordered the jury to resume consideration of the case.

At 11:15 o'clock last night Judge Hand sent for the jury and asked Foreman Hunter if there was any chance of them to believe a verdict could be had. Mr. Hunter replied that, in his opinion there was no ground for any such hope. Judge Hand, however, decided not to discharge the jury and instructed that they be taken to their hotel for the night.

The usual reports as to how the jury stood in the case were current in the Federal Building. One of O'Leary's lawyers said he believed that the jury stood eleven to one in favor of acquitting his client. On the other hand a Government official declared that the jury stood nine to three in favor of convicting O'Leary.

The courtroom was crowded all day and last night up to the hour that Judge Hand ordered an adjournment until 9:30 this morning. Most of those in the room were relatives or friends of O'Leary.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the American Fund for French Wounded, Captain Edward Vernon Rickenbacker, American aviator, and commander of 94 fighting aeroplanes, will lecture on his experiences on Tuesday evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. The proceeds are to go toward building a hospital at Rheims, the site for which the French Government has already given. Among those interested are Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. T. Coddyard Blair, Mrs. Benjamin Lee Throop, Mrs. Charles H. Chaplin, Mrs. Walter Phelps White, Mrs. James Roosevelt.

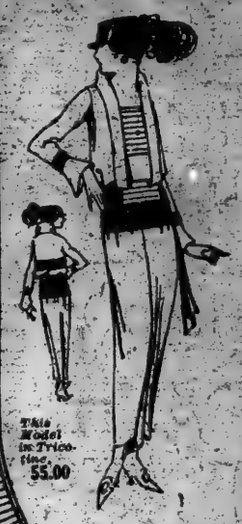
Curator Dead, Killed by Train.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., March 23.—Dr. Herbert H. Smith, curator of the museum of the University of Alabama and at one time curator of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, was killed today by a Louisville & Nashville freight train. Dr. Smith was deaf and failed to hear the locomotive whistle. He was born at Manlius, N. Y., in 1851.

ROBINSON'S
25-27 West 42d Street N.Y.

New Springtime Styles in

Blouse Suits & Frocks



Styles that are different and fascinating—a wealth of them in a bewildering assemblage of youthful models. The

Blouse Suit
(Illustrated)
45.00

Is being enthusiastically received by smart women. It is such a hit that we have made it up also into a

Blouse Frock

Developed in Fine Serge and beautifully embellished with soutache braid.

This Model in Tricotine 55.00

Special Showing of Spring Frocks in the Wanted Styles at 25.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Announce the Newest Modes in

Springtime Millinery

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s originations, copies and adaptations of new importations.

Charming versions of the new modified Directoire, pokes, straight-sailors, turbans and types from the Watteau period—also Picturesque Hats of studied beauty for afternoon wear.

Artistically trimmed with Vulture and Ostrich fancies, flowers, fruit and smart ribbon bows.

6.75 to 50.00

COPIES

Do not confound ordinary artificial pearls with Técla Pearls. Técla Pearls are copies of true orientals—artificial pearls are copies of Téclas.

You want a copy of the original gem, not a copy of a copy.

Even copies can be carried too far.

TÉCLA
398 Fifth Avenue, New York
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

In Honor of The 27th Division
This Store Will Be Closed Tuesday, March 26th.

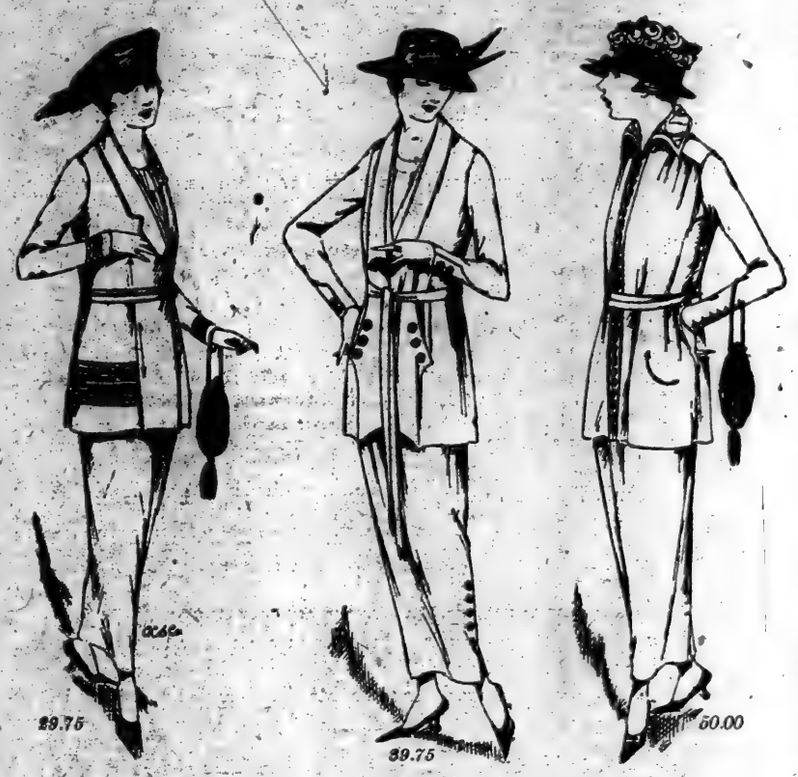
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Announce a Specially Prepared Sale Monday

Women's Tailored Suits

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Models

Never have style-notes for suits been given more thought than now—they vary from the chic short box coat to the tailored and blouse effects.



Tailored Suits developed of navy and black Serge, in straight-line and belted models, smartly braid bound and braid trimmed. *Special* 29.75

Exclusive Tailored Suits of navy Serge, in sash belted and blouse models, with pongee and silk Tricolette Vests. *Special* 39.75

Custom Tailored Suits of superior Tricotine and Poiret Twill, handsomely embroidered and braid trimmed, in semi-fitted, slashed and belted models. *Special* 50.00

Present an Extensive Collection of

Women's Capes and Wrap Coats

These Capes and Wrap Coats are developed in the season's favored fabrics on unusually clever lines. The yoke, full flare back and coatee front are interesting features.

37.50 45.00 58.00 75.00 and up

Special Sale of Women's Capes

Capes of Navy Serge, full flare model, coatee front; lined throughout. Special 27.50

Capes of Gabardine, in Navy, Black and Rookie; yoke effect; lined throughout. Special 47.50

Capes of superior Men's Wear Serge and Gabardine, in Navy and Black, new throw scarf model. Special 37.50

Capes of Navy Serge, full flare circular model, elaborately trim'd with silk braid; lined throughout. Special 58.00

At Extraordinary Reductions Monday

About 250

Women's High Class Dresses

For Street, Afternoon and Informal Wear

To Close Out from the Regular Stock

An unusual assortment of this season's choicest models in Serge, Satin, Georgette Crepe, Taffeta and Foulard Silk, in Russian blouse, draped, straight line, tunic, and effects, Basque; effectively beaded or trimmed with self colored and eyelet embroidery.

Much Below Regular Value 28.00

BANKERS NOT A UNIT ON INTERBORO SUITS

Intimated That Receiverships Will Be Carefully Looked Into by Financial Interests.

CITY PLANS TO INTERVENE

Corporation Counsel Prepares Data on New York's Obligations in Transit Development.

While no statements were issued yesterday by either the Stockholders' or the Bondholders' Protective Committee of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, it was learned in authoritative quarters that no immediate action would be taken by either committee, other than to thoroughly investigate the situation.

In the financial district the announcement of the appointment of a receiver for the Interborough Consolidated Corporation caused some surprise, and it was intimated that bankers would look into the matter thoroughly this week. Just what action might be expected to follow was not disclosed, but it was evident that the receivership did not meet with unanimous approval.

In the stock market most of the local traction securities sold off yesterday, although some issues displayed firmness and regained a part of the ground they had lost recently. Interborough Consolidated preferred sold up to 13¾ at the close of yesterday's trading, with a net gain of ⅝ of a point, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit gained ⅜ of a point. Interborough Consolidated common sold ⅛ a point lower, to 6, Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s sold up to 53, after opening at 52, while Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s opened at 67 and sold up to 68¼. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s on the Curb, which sold at 89 on Friday, eased off to 85 yesterday, and closed at 86, with a net loss of 1 point.

City Prepares to Intervene.

A memorandum prepared by Corporation Counsel Burr for use in case the city decides to apply to the courts for the appointment of a co-receiver to act with Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, and James R. Sheffield, receiver of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, tells the amount of the city's investment in rapid transit construction.

Mr. Burr declined yesterday to discuss the subject for publication because of the probable intervention of the city in the litigation. He referred warily to the position of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, but refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether that company also intended to enter into friendly receivership proceedings with some creditor. It was pointed out that in February, 1917, the Interborough Company, for the purpose of attracting investors, issued a pamphlet in which it said the assets of the company were sufficient to create a margin of safety. It also contained the information that on June 30, 1916, the surplus of the company was $17,530,977.69, that this was increasing rapidly despite liberal dividend payments and gave promise of reaching an amount in excess of $25,000,000. The pamphlet also said that assuming that the amount should be only $20,000,000, the additional income earnings capable of being applied to the surplus "at set down, at only a conservative $500,000 per annum."

Mr. Burr's memorandum contains various items which show that so far the city has appropriated $136,602,055.31 for rapid transit lines to be operated by the Interborough Company. This amount includes the money provided for the first subway. Commenting on the total Mr. Burr says that the amount must be supplemented with millions of dollars more. Then the memorandum says:

"The $136,602,055.31 has been used for the following general purposes:

For construction, which includes construction of the railroads and the various stations; station finish; erection of signal towers; purchase and installation of tracks and track materials, and all of the outlays which come within the construction costs under the provisions of the contracts	$107,450,690.13
For construction of terminals and acquirement of real estate, easements, and rights-of-way required for the construction of the lines	12,368,655.20
For interest on bonds	13,075,582.47

Total provided and authorized by the city up to Dec. 31, 1918, toward the cost of construction of the rapid transit railroads [illegible]

Attention is called to the fact that in the foregoing figures the amounts of the Public Service Commission's share-able cost of construction for the last four years have not been included.

Mr. Burr in his memorandum says:

"The total of such additions which form a part of the cost of construction for the last four years will aggregate at least $16,500,000. These expenses of the commission, which are a part of the costs to be capitalized by the city, have been paid from general revenue bond issues, which the city wishes to be converted into and taken up by rapid transit corporate stock. It may be noted that the $10,500,000 estimate of these expenses does not include interest on the bonds during the last one, two, or three years, hence the figures used in this respect are conservative."

Interborough's Obligations.

From the memorandum says that the obligations of the Interborough Company is to contribute $38,000,000 toward the cost of construction and $22,608,800 for equipment.

"It was estimated," the memorandum explains, "that the total cost of construction would aggregate $116,000,000, of which the Interborough Company was to contribute, one-half, or $58,000,000, but the city's original contribution, including $38,200,000, which was appropriated on March 18, 1913, aggregated $63,602,866.36, and as the construction costs and interest costs have gone on, exceeding the original estimates thereof, the city has authorized additional appropriations, which now total $136,602,055.31, in addition to which it has paid out $10,500,000 during the last four years for the expenses of the Public Service Commission, of which approximately one-half, or $5,250,000, will form a part of the construction costs provided by the city.

The $58,000,000 contributed by the Interborough is to be used in twenty-nine construction contracts, $38,421,825.12, and for the payment of awards, interest, &c. As a part of the payment the city allowed the company $2,000,000 for the abatement of its interest in the Steinway tunnel. There still remains $15,970,028.08 for the company to pay. Concerning this the memorandum says:

"From the unallotted balance of $15,970,028.08, the interest on the company's outlays during construction will require to be paid, together with its engineering cost chargeable to construction and the cost of equipment of a new car, or $24,000,000, amounting to $1,740,000."

Then Mr. Burr calls attention to the fact that the city has invested besides a total of $136,000,000 in rapid transit lines to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

"This will be the cost to the city," Mr. Burr says, "and was for the sole purpose of enabling the people to ride for a 5-cent fare. Efforts to increase the fare will be opposed as vigorously now as before the avalanche of 'unforeseen' started."

Argument on B. R. T. Securities.

Argument was heard yesterday by Federal Judge Mayer on an application by Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, for instructions as to whether a suit should be instituted for the recovery of bonds deposited as collateral for loans with a number of banking and trust companies, which failed to meet the alleged legal requirement stipulating the price at which they were to be sold in case of default. It is also said that some of the securities were largely in excess of the loans and that only a sufficient amount of bonds should be retained by the collateral to cover the loans.

Mr. Garrison explained the lack of the needed legal requirement for safeguarding the interests of the borrowing concern, and Isaac D. Grunsfeld, representing a number of note holders, told the court that the bonds involved in the proceedings aggregated about $29,000,000 of consolidated and refunding mortgage bonds of the B. R. T. Company issued on July 1, 1917, as part security for notes. Mr. Grunsfeld said that if the bonds were not legally issued the practice of a generation in courts and in business and financial circles would be upset. Hundreds of millions of bonds issued similarly would be affected, he said, by a ruling that such an issue of pledged was illegal.

He expressed the belief that the law permitted any corporation to pledge its bonds to secure its notes without regard to the price at which the lender might sell them.

Henry W. Peet, representing the Central Trust Company, said the money had been lent to the B. R. T. Company as the result of an arrangement by which the War Finance Board provided the company with more than $10,000,000 of new money, that the money had been distributed according to agreement and the bonds pledged as security were considered as a legal issue. Former Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott and others filed briefs. Decision was reserved.

It was explained by a representative of the Receiver that if the suit is instituted by Mr. Garrison as receiver and is successful that the banking concerns will then be in the same position as other unsecured creditors.

SAY BISHOP IS AN USURPER.

Russian Greek Catholic Priests Make Serious Charges in Court.

Through the appointment of Francis S. Bangs, a vestryman of Trinity Church, as receiver of the property of the Russian Greek Catholic Church in America, which was established in 1796 and has 250,000 members, it became known yesterday that serious charges are made in the suit brought by the Rev. John S. Kedrovsky of 191 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, in behalf of about thirty pastors of the church. The chief defendant is Alexander Nemelovsky of 15 East Ninety-seventh Street, recently elected Archbishop of the church in North America at a convention in Cleveland, controlled, it is said, by a number of his adherents who are named as defendants in the Supreme Court action.

The plaintiffs contend that Archbishop Nemelovsky is an usurper, and that he plotted with Sergius Snegiroff, also a defendant, to drive Evdokim Meschersky, alleged to be the lawful Archbishop, out of the country and to lay hands on $2,000,000 of church property. They say that after the defendants had defamed the alleged lawful Archbishop in official printed prayers, he left for Russia in August, 1917, and has not returned. As a result of allegations that the defendants imported religious tokens and other goods from Russia duty free for free distribution and then sold them, the Federal revenue officers raided the church headquarters in East Ninety-seventh Street and seized goods and books which are still in the possession of the United States District Attorney.

The plaintiffs also allege that the defendants sought to use for their own purposes $12,527 of Red Cross funds, which the defendants say they merely borrowed, and which is now in the hands of the receiver pending the suit. It is also alleged that $1,000 raised for the Russian Orphanage at Springfield, Vt., was not sent there, and that an effort was made to raise $10,000 on a mortgage on the church property by forging the signature of Consul General Ostinoff.

SUPPORTS FOSTER CHARGES

Another Officer Asserts Secret Orders Protected Fake Objectors.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22.—Major Frank Knox, who recently returned to the editorship of The Manchester Union, after his release from army service, in a signed statement tonight, said that he was "prepared in general terms to support the accusation brought against Secretary of War Baker by Major Dist. E. Foster, that orders were issued to commanding officers of mobilization camps in the United States which practically forbade effective training of fake conscientious objectors who were inducted into the National Army under the draft law.

"During the first three months," the statement says, "of my service in a mobilization camp in this country, that situated at Camp Dix, I was in an unusually good position to observe the methods of handling these conscientious objectors.

"From the commanding officer of the division down, there was a feeling of outraged helplessness when, under explicit secret orders from the Secretary of War, we were compelled to permit men who were nothing but contemptible slackers to find shelter behind the screen of a suddenly acquired religious scruple which forbade their bearing arms."

The statement cites the case of a drafted man in Major Knox's battalion who said he belonged to "some Bible society which forbade his bearing arms," and who refused to work in barracks. "Investigation," the statement continues, "disclosed the fact that the man had joined the 'Bible Society' but a few weeks before reporting for duty and obviously for the purpose of avoiding military duty."

"Send Them Clothes"
Red Cross
Clothing Drive—March 24-31.

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Est. 1879

BOYS' CLOTHES
Made in our own shops.

THERE'S one BIG reason why Best & Co. boys' clothing is bought continually by other clothing manufacturers for comparison purposes. It is because it is known all over the world to be the highest standard of maintained excellence possible.
The reason: our strict adherence every year of the past forty to an all wool—fadeless standard linked up with workmanship and finest of inner-materials.
These taken together spell SERVICE. 129

The Standard by which all others are judged.

Special for Monday

13.50 to 16.50 Military Suits *for boys 4 to 10 years.*	10.50
18.50 to 22.50 Military Suits *for boys 4 to 10 years,* including U. S. A., English, Italian and French types.	13.50
6.50 Tan Raincoats *for boys 8 to 20 years.* Fully guaranteed.	
Every boy and young man should have on of these coats for school, country and camping.	5.25
DISTINCTIVE NORFOLKS— *for boys 7 to 18 years.*	17.50 19.50 22.50

Official Agents for Boy Scouts.
You Never Pay More at Best's

Leonard's
24 West 39th St.
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
Maternity Apparel
Expressing simplicity, fashioned on graceful and fashionable lines, and presenting exclusive models.
Dresses, Gowns, Skirts, Blouses, Negligees, Corsets, Brassieres.
The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal.
The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.
New Spring Models
At Very Special Prices
Simple Dresses of Serge or Satin. *From* 29.50
Afternoon Dresses of Georgettes, Beaded or Flowered, soft Satin or Crepe de Chine. *From* 32.50
Separate Skirts New novelty materials. 10.50
Mme. Leonard in personal attendance
Fashionable Models for All Occasions
Ready-to-Wear or Made to Order

SOLICITOR FOR EXPORT ADVERTISING WILL ACCEPT POSITION AFTER APRIL FIRST IN AGENCY OR LARGE EXPORT PUBLICATION; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN AMERICA, ITS PEOPLES AND ITS TRADE CONDITIONS THROUGH FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN EXPORT ADVERTISING, AND HAVING CONNECTIONS WITH EXPORT ADVERTISERS THROUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD. HE IS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING RESULTS. ADDRESS ALLEN, GENERAL P. O. BOX 226, PARK ROW, N. Y. CITY.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Est. 1879

New Style Features in
FURS
for Spring Wear

CHIEF among the new fur scarfs for Early Spring wear are the trim, double furred pieces.

These are displayed in fox and wolf, all shades of brown and gray, kolinsky, marten, Hudson Bay and Russian sables.

Wolf Scarfs - - - *from*	37.50
Fox Scarfs - - - - *from*	45.00
Marten Scarfs - - *from*	50.00
Kolinsky Scarfs - - *from*	40.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs - - *from*	75.00
Russian Sable Scarfs *from*	150.00

You Never Pay More at Best's

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR ADVERTISEMENT OF MISSES' EASTER SUITS, AT SPECIAL PRICES, WHICH APPEARS ON PAGE 5 OF THE ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

SCORES OF NEW EASTER STYLES
Are Introduced Every Day. Come and See the Choicest Ones at Best's

INTERESTING NEW TAILLEURS
for Every Woman

for large women
Suits in 42½'s and 44½'s as fashionable as those in 36. The new tuxedo is particularly effective in long line—large suits.

for petite women
New 32's and 34's in box tailleurs suits with gilets, all graceful and of dignified charm.

for the woman returning from uniform
Plain tailleurs satisfying the taste for the clean-cut which the well-tailored uniform has developed. English tweeds, tricotines, cutaways, long line suits are among them.

for the sports woman
The new herring-bone cheviot is an introduced English model. Heavy weight and light weight English cloths with leather buttons and leather piped buttonholes.

for the business woman
New models, comfortable and chic are the new velour checks, tricotines and poiret twills. All of soft tailoring whose correctness will take them anywhere.

Monday we shall offer special as illustrated, a new tuxedo typical of the many smart new styles, rookie or navy tricotine with gilet, and the new velour checks green and white, tan and navy, black and white.
Sizes 34 to 40. 48.50

SILKS AND GEORGETTES LEAD *in Women's Spring Frocks*

Long line, side draped, beaded and embroidered Georgettes, used alone or in combinations with satins are proving to be a most satisfactory style for Spring, correct both for afternoon and restaurant wear.
We have made a special point of having an assortment of models of our customary Best & Co. quality of material and workmanship and at prices lower than they may be found elsewhere.
Particularly for Monday, we mention a dress—combination Georgette and satin with embroidery of the same color as the dress.
A choice of brown, navy or black. Sizes 34 to 42. 47.50

OSTRICH FLIES INTO VOGUE
on Women's Newest Hats

Jaunty tips of ostrich, long graceful ostrich fringe, and willowy plumes carry both small and large hats to success. It is such a smart, cheery mode that one would know instantly that it is straight from Paris.
Hats have made up their capricious minds to fly away,—there is no doubt about that, for if the bird-like air is not given by ostrich, then it is by scores of tiny wings. We wonder if the Aeronautical Exposition had anything to do with this!
Flowers are blooming in lovely gardens on little round turbans, large sailors and on becoming floppy hats.
A wide and varied collection of individual models from our own workrooms and copies of Paris models— 15.00

STRAIGHT LINES vie with BLOUSE EFFECTS *in Misses' Frocks*

Gay printed Georgette frocks cleverly assume simplicity, but really they are quite intricate with drapery and floating overskirts. They are altogether charming, and so in keeping with the fresh youthfulness of young womanhood.
Embroidered tricotine dresses are smart and very popular. They can be worn with dolmans and pretty capes now, and later with scarfs.
Monday and Wednesday we are featuring a distinctively Best & Co. misses' navy serge model that is correctly straight of line down to the hips where wide pockets flare. Then the line tapers to the hem of the skirt. A sow of buttons runs down the back from neck to hem.
Special 29.50

MISSES' WRAPS *are More Scant of Line*

The line is still drawing in at the bottom; indeed, some of the newest wraps are tight up to the hips. This extreme, yet graceful mode is balanced by the increasing favor that conservative coats are meeting. Smart and Spring-like short capes are coming out in many materials for sports and dress wear.
Monday and Wednesday we are featuring a fine serge cape which will be found here only in navy blue or walnut. Special 25.00

WINDOW SPACE 27TH DIVISION PARADE
We have had so many requests from customers that we wish to announce that all our window space has already been allotted, free, to wounded soldiers and relatives of men in the service.
THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY MARCH 26TH

BESCO CUSTOM CORSETS
Insure Correct Lines for Women

What are the correct lines? A natural waist—this Paris insists upon; easy freeness above the waistline—which the freedom top of a Besco corset provides for; an increasing slimness and tapering lines below the waist—this, especially, calls for skillful corseting.
Ask our corsetiere to explain our new system of measuring for Besco corsets. It is all done mathematically on a chart.
There is a particularly good service for large women. 12.00 to 75.00

A NEW SPRING-LIKE NOTE
in Gilets for Women

We believe we are the first to introduce these lovely Spring-like gilets of sheer, crisp organdie. They promise to be very popular, and no wonder!
Clear light pink, blue or champagne organdie was never so charming as in these gilets with their delightful sprays of hand-embroidery and neat hand-made buttonholes. 5.85
Hand-drawn hemstitched linen gilets are smart and altogether new. Colors, too, are attractive: old blue, oyster white and green. 10.50

WOMEN'S GEORGETTE BLOUSES
Boast Frilly Vestees

of net and Valenciennes lace. These top the style wave of Georgette that is steadily increasing. Round-neck blouses are altogether collarless or finished with pleasing and becoming frills. And, by the way, front frills are regaining a place for themselves this season.
It is interesting to notice the change that the ages have wrought in the peplum. It was originally a long tunic worn by the earliest Grecians, extending from throat to feet and girdled above the hips.
How different is the newest peplum!—A sheer, lovely thing of Georgette in beautiful coloring. Come in and see the newest peplum blouses designed especially for us. Some of them, handsomely embroidered in chenille.
For Monday and Wednesday, we are featuring a special blouse, flesh or white Georgette blouse with a vestee of net frilled with lace. 9.75

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
That Little Children May Look Their Best
Fourth Floor *Sizes up to Three Years*

Broadcloth Coats
Like Spring Flowers
come forth in pink, light blue, apricot and maize. Brother and sister may dress alike in pretty coats such as these. 22.50 to 27.50
More tailored and defined of line this season, are the coats of raspberry and artillery blue silvertip burella, crystal cord in tan shades and fancy light serge. Some of these are daintied with hand-embroidered white collars and cuffs. 12.50 to 29.50
Attractive little tan covert coats for boys or girls are tailored in the Best & Co. way and fully lined. 12.75 to 23.50

Little Miss Organdie!—
Frilly and Pretty
steps out in lovely colors—rose, Nile green and maize. At Easter she may look as Spring-like as the gaily colored egg that Easter Bunnie will leave her. Dainty frocks of colorful organdie and voile with many wee frills and bits of hand work are 3.50 to 8.50
Hand-made long and short dresses for baby-dear are very beautiful and reflect the personal interest of women who love children and who do this particularly lovely work only for Best & Co. 1.95 to 27.50

Best & Co. Leghorn Hats
for Little Folk
seem best of all this Spring, but white Milan mushroom shapes and pretty silk hats follow them closely. Both the Leghorns and the Milans are either tailored or adorned with bright flowers, velvet ribbon, wee buds, etc. Beginning at 5.00
Silk hats are delightful. Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, satin and taffeta, all play their parts well. Sometimes alone, but more often combined with fancy straws. Beginning at 6.00
Baby's cap may be of crepe de chine or made by hand of lawn. Beginning at 1.25 and 1.85

You Never Pay More at Best's

STRENGTHEN CASE AGAINST WILKINS

Police Report Finding Parts of Paper Used on Murder Hammer in His Pocket.

A DAUGHTER IS MENTIONED

Frenchwoman Thought Physician Did Not Refer to His Stepchild.

Police agencies, including private detectives, were busy yesterday gathering evidence in the case of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, accused of the murder of his wife in the yard of their home in Long Beach. Along with the rumor that an actress figured in the case there was heard yesterday a report that the doctor had a daughter. This is based upon the testimony of a French woman who said she had heard the doctor speak of his daughter. It was also learned that the authorities had found, in a pocket of the trousers worn by Dr. Wilkins on the night of murder, pieces of the Lynbrook newspaper of the same date as the piece that was wrapped around the handle of the hammer which the physician has said he never saw before the night of the murder.

This new evidence is considered important. Detectives said they believe it to be the missing part of the first page of the Lynbrook Era of Jan. 29. Along with this discovery, it was said, the State police have found a work coat belonging to the doctor which contains spots of green paint similar to that found on the hammer which the doctor claims never to have owned.

A search of the Olive Street house in Long Beach has resulted in the finding of three bank books. These, it was said, were for accounts of which Dr. Wilkins knew nothing. One was issued by a Brooklyn trust company and the other two by Manhattan banks. It was also said that Mrs. Wilkins had $1,000 in a box with the Colonial Trust Company of Manhattan, and it is believed the doctor did not know of it. The authorities believe there is a third will by Mrs. Wilkins in existence and they are looking for it.

"We have not found a third will," said County Detective Carman Plant, "but we suspect there was one." Dr. Wilkins' life in New York is the object of the closest scrutiny and it was detectives working in this city who came upon trails that may introduce the two women in the case. They have found, it was said, that the physician had been getting the roomers to move from the house in West Sixty-fifth Street. The last of them is said to have been asked to move two weeks before the murder. Following their theory of the other woman in the case the investigators are delving into a story told by Mrs. Zabrotsky of 412 West Fifty-fourth Street, a former housekeeper for the doctor, about a woman and her daughter, the latter an actress, who roomed in the Sixty-fifth Street house last winter. She said she heard the doctor tell the elder woman that her daughter should not be allowed to marry. The mother is now in Canada and the police are trying to get in touch with her to find out whether Dr. Wilkins had ever shown affection for her daughter.

The possibility that Dr. Wilkins may have a daughter was brought about when a member of the State Police questioned Miss Commatt, a French woman living at 118 West Ninety-eighth Street, and who once roomed with the Wilkinses. "I don't know anything about the crime itself, but I think that if the doctor did it it was for his daughter," Trooper Northrup said Miss Commatt told him. He asked whether she did not mean the doctor's step-daughter, and she replied she was not certain, but believed the woman she had in mind was the doctor's daughter.

A man has been found who said on the night Mrs. Wilkins was murdered he saw the doctor and his wife quarreling in the Jamaica railroad station. For some time part of the investigation has centred on trying to find out whether Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins quarreled shortly before Mrs. Wilkins was murdered. They say they have made valuable discoveries.

Dr. Wilkins was yesterday moved from the second tier of cells in the County Jail to a cell in the first tier. The men on the ground tier were of a rough and loud-spoken type and their noise distressed the accused physician.

Dr. Guy C. Cleghorn, jail physician, examined Dr. Wilkins today. He said he found nothing to indicate Dr. Wilkins had been in the habit of using drugs. Dr. Cleghorn has been giving Dr. Wilkins daily two tablets containing one-fiftieth of a grain of strychnine each as a heart stimulant.

MICHAEL

Tailleur pour Dames

Presents

a complete collection of exclusive Models with his very latest productions created for Spring and Summer.

TAILLEVR COSTVMES

They are on view now at his elegant Salon.

MICHAEL

734 FIFTH AVENVE AT 57TH ST.

New York

Forle' Heller

THE HEADSIZE OF YOUR HAT is its most important detail. Improper headsizes that hurt your head—that allow your hat to "wobble," will spoil the pleasure you may take in wearing the most stylish of millinery. Forle Heller Hats have proper headsizes, because particular and specific attention is paid to this most important detail.

2 East 46th Street a step from the Avenue

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The Store will be closed all day on Tuesday, March 25th, in honor of America's home-coming heroes.

Commencing March 31st (coincident with the Daylight Saving schedule), the Store's business hours will be 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

SPECIAL-INTEREST SALES FOR TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

A Sale of Novelty Gilets

very specially priced at

$3.85, 4.50 & 5.50

will be an event of general feminine appeal in view of the important quota contributed by the fancy vestee to the success of the season's smart tailor-mades.

These attractive little gilets are made of genuine French ratine and ornamented with the popular moss embroidery. There are three styles and a variety of attractive colors and combinations from which to make selections.

(First Floor)

Seven Thousand Yards of American Cotton Voiles

will be offered at unusually low prices. The Sale will comprise

Printed Voiles, presenting many new designs on tinted backgrounds; special at

39c. per yard

Plain Voiles, in an attractive assortment of colors; special at

42c. per yard

This event offers a worth-while opportunity for the economical purchase of pretty materials for Summer dresses.

(First Floor)

The Blouse Department

is showing, among many charming novelties for Spring, an extremely smart button-back blouse of fine Georgette (in white and flesh-tone), daintily pin-tucked and accentuated with narrow lace insertings.

The distinguishing feature, however, is seen in the finely-plaited Vandyk collar and cuffs, edged with narrow lace. This really unusual blouse is specially priced, in stock, at

$12.75

(Dep't on the Second Floor)

Unsurpassed Values will be offered in

Marvex Gloves for Women

and

Betalph Silk Hosiery for Men & Women

in a Sale which will present an unusual opportunity for the purchase of new, fine-quality Spring merchandise at considerably less than normal prices.

Women's Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves

(short length)

in all-white, all-black, beaver, slate-gray, tan, and white stitched with black,

at $2.45 per pair

(Marvex Gloves are made in France, and are sold in New York exclusively by B. Altman & Co.)

Betalph Silk Hosiery

(also exclusive to B. Altman & Co.)

WOMEN'S HOSE

Black silk, per pair	$2.35 & 2.65
Black silk (extra large size) per pair	3.00
White or colored silk (fine gauze) per pair	2.65

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Black or colored silk, per pair	$1.95

(Both of these Sales on the First Floor)

An Important Special Sale of 200 Women's Spring Capes and Wraps

will offer four of the season's newest and most fashionable models; the major number developed in wool tricotine (so much in demand), others in the ever popular bolivia cloth; all of them handsomely silk-lined throughout, and

Uniformly and very specially priced at

$65.00

The colors: taupe, bison, cocoa, tan and navy blue.

(This Sale will take place on the Third Floor)

A Number of Misses' Tailored Suits

(in two absolutely new and distinct y modish designs which have not previously been on sale) will be featured at special prices:

SUITS of navy serge, with belted coat having box-plaited back, at $42.50

SUITS of smart homespun (especially desirable for college or country wear); or of navy men's-wear serge . . at $48.00

These Suits are all splendidly tailored and the coats silk-lined.

(This Sale on the Second Floor)

Important Reductions

to go into effect to-morrow, have been made in the prices of many pieces of

Fine French Lingerie

in order to make space for incoming importations. Included are Chemises, Nightrobes, Corset Covers, Pantalons and Petticoats in a variety of charming styles, all beautifully made of the sheerest materials, and most of them adorned with delicate hand-wrought embroidery.

The prices at which these dainty undergarments have been marked represent really extraordinary values.

(Second Floor)

Riding Habits and Sports Suits

presenting the latest approved modes and fabrics for Spring and Summer, are now being shown in the Department on the Third Floor.

Many of these new models have been designed especially for B. Altman & Co. and are not to be obtained elsewhere. For cleverness of cut, perfection of style and correctness of detail they are not to be surpassed.

The materials featured—tweeds, jerseys, homespuns and coverts—are not only fashionable, but lend themselves particularly well to the requirements of the life out-of-doors—for which, indeed, they were primarily designed.

Prices are moderate.

MEDIATION FAILS IN HARBOR STRIKE

Unions Stand Out for 8-Hour Day and Employers Offer Nothing Less Than 10.

TRANSIT LINES GET COAL

Towboat Exchange Members, Acting as Pilots, with Non-Union Crews, Put More Boats to Work.

Renewed efforts by James L. Hughes, Conciliator for the Department of Labor, to settle the harbor strike, were blocked last night because the Strike Committee refused to modify its demands for an eight-hour day and the private boat owners declined to offer anything better than a ten-hour day.

Mr. Hughes, after spending the afternoon with the private boat owners, addressed the Strike Committee with the boat owners' offer of a ten-hour day, an increase in wages and a joint commission of employers and employes. President Thomas L. Delahanty announced later that the union leaders stood firmly for the eight-hour day, declared impossible by the boat owners, who allege that the hours of the sailing are regulated by tide conditions. Further attempts to bring about an agreement will be made tomorrow.

The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, which furnishes the bulk of the coal consumed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, succeeded yesterday in operating five towboats and coal barges, thus putting all its harbor equipment into operation for the first time during the strike. These boats, with the help of private boat owners and nonunion crews, furnished coal for the Interborough and the B. R. T. in sufficient quantities to postpone for some time the danger of a shutdown, although it was said that there was still no certainty that the New York traction companies would get through the strike without a shutdown.

Although there was no general resumption of harbor traffic yesterday, following the advertisement of the private boat owners that they would try to operate their craft, officials of the New York Towboat Exchange said that steady progress was being made. Gerald Keller, Secretary of the Exchange, said that 200 boats were owned by members of the Exchange, and that twenty-six of them were in operation yesterday, the owners in most cases acting as pilots and operating with nonunion crews. On Friday twenty-one of these boats were in operation, and on Thursday fifteen. This rate of increase, Mr. Keller said, showed that the boat owners were making good progress against the strike.

Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, ridiculed Railroad Director General Hines's explanation of the abandonment of the Macy award. Mr. Bonynge made this statement:

"Mr. Hines should consult a physician. Red and a Spring tonic are indicated for his case. His statement that the Railroad Administration delayed putting the eight-hour joker into effect last Fall out of consideration for the private boat owners is the product of a tired mind.

"For the few people who prefer facts to official gush let it be stated that on July 15, 1918, a wage award, applicable to the classes of marine equipment in this port, was made by the New York Harbor Board of Arbitration, The Railroad Administration, although a participant in the arbitration, unilaterally kicked it aside and put into effect a completely revised scale with changed working conditions. This is shipping pickings for the private boat owners and not then been discovered, to the chagrin at that time of the Railroad Administration, that the boat owners could not be bought off. The reasoning coming from the heir apparent of this scandal pretty convincing and he one had the hardihood to challenge it.

"The same performance is now repeated in the case of the Macy award. Only difference being in the excuse assigned. The sovereign stuff from the rear exit and sweetness and unformity come in through the family entrance, hand in hand."

Captain William A. Maher, Vice President of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, said yesterday that separate settlements had been made by the union with thirty-four independently operated companies, four of which were members of the New York Boat Owners' Exchange. He said the latest company to accept the union's terms was the Aldrich Towing and Transportation Company of the Tow Boat Exchange Building at 11 Broadway.

The New York Tow Boat Exchange was asserted in a statement yesterday that its members, and not the Railroad Administration had saved New York City from a shutdown of the subways. In a statement the exchange said:

"The fact is that the towboat Hudson, manned by a volunteer crew, delivered to the Interborough at 2:15 Thursday morning the coal boat Tiaroa with about 600 tons of coal. This was in response to the appeal from the subway for coal to prevent a shutdown. The Hudson towed the Tiaroa from Pier 6, East River, to the Interborough power house at Fifty-ninth Street and the North River, consuming one hour for the round trip."

TO TELL HOW WAR WAS WON

Gen. Maurice Will Describe 27th's Part in Last Big Drive.

In the lecture which he is to deliver in Carnegie Hall tonight, Major Gen. Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, K. C. M. G., C. B., the first of the allied Generals to tell "How the War Was Won," will described the dramatic change in the fortune of war between July, 1918, when the Germans, confident of victory, were preparing for their last great offensive, and November, when they were crushed and beaten. He will explain in language which will be clear to the nonmilitary public, how the great triumph was won, the difficulties against which the British, American, and French armies had to struggle, and how they overcame them.

In his lecture General Maurice will give a description of the great fight of O'Ryan's division on the Hindenburg line. The lecture will be illustrated with a series of remarkable lantern slides showing at a glance the position at critical periods; and also by air photographs, never before exhibited in public, showing the ground over which the troops fought, and the Germans defenses through which they broke. Among these slides are photographs of the German trenches and the famous St. Quentin tunnel through which the boys of the 27th and 30th Divisions of the American Army forced their way in the decisive battle of the war.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the 27th Division, will preside at the lecture, and introduce his British confrere to his first American audience.

Over Three Thousand of Our Graduates now holding $12 to $35 a week positions

obtained by us for them upon completion of our

MONTH'S INTENSIVE COURSE

Our instruction embraces the systems of all the Various Equipment Manufacturers.

Special classes for clerks now employed.

Our sixth year—our sixth successive removal to larger quarters.

New York School of Filing

1170 Broadway, at 28th St., Madison Square 6097

Formerly Singer Building

SURPRISE

THE MATERIAL USED IN AN AVEDON FROCK NOW HAVING ITS FIRST PRESENTATION IS A FLOWERED GEORGETTE CREPE WHICH HAS BEEN DRAPED OVER PAULETTE CREPE METEOR. TWO FOLDS OF FLOWERED CREPE, WHICH HAVE BEEN DRAPED AT CROSS ANGLES ON THE SKIRT, SUPPLY A SURPRISING EFFECT WHICH EARNS READY FAVOR, AND TENDS TO SLENDERIZE THE MODEL.

$42.50

AVEDON

448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

A Pleasant Place to Know About

THE CIRCUS IS COMING.

Tanbark and Peanut Season Opens at Garden Next Saturday.

The circus is getting ready to move from its Winter quarters in Bridgeport into Madison Square Garden. The caravan will get under way this afternoon and if the small boy is alert around midnight or early tomorrow morning he can see the outfit as it rolls into the Mott Haven freight yards for the Garden.

Such a commotion as there was yesterday in Bridgeport. Babe, king of the elephants, and Mary, who marches by his side, were being polished after many skin softening baths; Sidar was voicing her complaint from the tiger cages because, like the small boy, she objected to having her hair ruffled. All down the lines of animals and cages many busy attendants were working getting the animals into shape to win the admiring glances of the crowds that will soon view them. It was a great day for the baby animals which have never yet come to New York. Pete, the trainer, said that Little Tim, the baby giraffe, had really been asking his mother all about it.

The first train, bringing the red wagons, animal cages, the calliopes and the chariots, is expected to reach the Bronx about 10 o'clock tonight. "Babe," with the other elephants, will lead the way down town, and after him will come the animals, great and small, on foot or in their moon cages. When daylight comes tomorrow it is expected that the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Show will be safe under roof and the performers will be ready for practice.

Next Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock the doors of Madison Square Garden will be thrown open, and 2:15 o'clock will mark the opening of the tan-bark, sawdust and peanut season.

Weyl is Coming to America.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—The statement that Walter E. Weyl of the New Republic was a member of the American mission, headed by William C. Bullitt, which went to Russia to investigate the Bolshevist rule, was erroneous. Mr. Weyl is in Paris and preparing to leave for America.

Telephone Greeley 2400

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5th Ave., at 37th St.

Have Arranged for Tomorrow

A Special Sale of

Negligees & Petticoats

Priced Remarkably Low.

Breakfast Robes, 3.95

Beautifully made of diamond dotted Silk Mull, with sash that goes around twice and ties in back. Trimmed with double row cording in horizontal effect. Smart pockets. Colors: Pink, Rose, Copen, Light Blue and Orchid.

Crepe de Chine Negligees, 7.95

Two distinct and unusually smart models, in slip over effect. One is decidedly plain and trimmed with ribbon and hemstitching; the other is accordeon pleated, with contrasting collar and cuffs. Various wanted shades.

Crepe de Chine House Gowns, 12.95

Accordeon pleated Crepe de Chine house gown, with overjacket of lace and chiffon. Flesh color, Blue, Orchid and Maize.

Combing Jackets, 3.95

Of crepe de chine and lace, trimmed with ribbon and buds. Shown in Flesh color, Blue, Orchid and Maize.

Georgette Crepe Negligees, 16.75

Accordeon pleated Georgette Crepe negligees, with drapery of lace from the shoulders, forming overjacket. Beautified with buds and silk tassels.

Satin Petticoats, 3.95

Also of fine quality Crepe de Chine. Shadow proof back and front. Scalloped embroidered bottom. Flesh color and White. Also included are Silk Jersey models with finely pleated Taffeta bottoms. Obtainable in all Suit shades.

Silk Jersey Petticoats, 6.95

Two decidedly different models. One is in straight line effect, enhanced with ruffles; the other has deep border finely pleated in contrasting color block effect. All lengths.

Silk Jersey Petticoats, 4.95

In an unusually varied assortment, including all Silk Jersey models, with fancy bottoms; Jersey top with Taffeta or Satin bottoms. All colors and all lengths.

EXHIBITIONS OPEN SUNDAYS 1-5 P. M.

EXHIBITIONS & SALES AT THE

ANDERSON GALLERIES

PARK AVENUE & 59TH STREET, NEW YORK

¶ *To be sold Thursday afternoon, Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoon, March 27, 28, 29, at 2:30 and 8:15*

CHINESE WORKS OF ART

POTTERIES, PORCELAINS, JADES AND OTHER SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, BRONZES, LACQUER, CLOISONNE

SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

RUFUS E. MOORE

WITH ADDITIONS FROM THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

MRS. RUFUS E. MOORE

SALES CONDUCTED BY MR. FREDERICK A. CHAPMAN

KEMMEL CLUB EXHIBITS.

War Sketches by Artists Who Fought at Mount Kemmel.

The Kemmel Club is made up of artists who were together in the fighting at Mount Kemmel. Only one member of the club, Harold Kunkle, was killed. The work done by the different members in the Spartanburg Camp and later in France is now on view at the Knoedler Galleries and shows the spontaneity of their vision and keen interest.

Corporal G. William Brodt, illustrator of the "Dere Mable" series, has sketches of Spartanburg life as breezy as one might expect from his brisk temper of mind. Many are in color, but his best things are in black and white, extremely crisp and clean in execution. Ray Van Buren, art editor of "The Gas Attack," has an irresistibly funny page of sketches illustrating what you must forget to do when you re-enter civilian life. You must give up that lorry catching habit, for example, and learn to see a butcher's cart pass without flying after it in your full dress suit, and you must forget to wash your plate with the coffee. Returned soldiers authenticate the items.

A keen little comment on social conditions is made by Lauren Stout in his "War Times in Amiens," a study of a fashionably dressed young woman with high heels and furs, done in black on a flaming red background. "The Welcome," by H. E. Wells, indicates the intensity of the maternal embrace when Johnny comes marching home. Rolando L. Rivera's drawing of the convict street cleaners at Spartanburg has a decorative quality enhanced by the tiger stripes of the costume. Merritt Dana Cutler is at his best in a quiet little drawing of a ration party carrying rations to the front under shelter of a long knoll. Lauren Stout brilliantly commemorates the diverse types of the people of Tuffe and elsewhere in France sipping their cassis and water or going about their daily affairs with the extreme foreignness that was better than cognac for the spirits of the American soldier. The other exhibitors are C. C. Small, Jack Collins, Don Emmery, Harry C. Hall, Harold Kunkle (killed in action Sept. 29, 1918,) J. G. Brenner, and S. R. Wylie.

WILL WELCOME DE VALERA.

Dublin Prepares National Greeting for Sinn Fein President.

DUBLIN, March 22. (Associated Press.)—The Sinn Fein Executive makes the following announcement:

"President De Valera will arrive in Ireland Wednesday evening next, and the Executive of the Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament) will offer him a national welcome. It is expected that his homecoming will be the occasion of national rejoicing. Public processions will be made for paralleling the procession.

"The Lord Mayor of Dublin will receive him at the gates of the city and escort him to the Mansion House, where he will deliver a message to the Irish people."

De Valera escaped from Lincoln prison several weeks ago. He was serving a sentence for leading Sinn Fein attacks.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.

Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. *Jewelers*

Our Remounting Specialists are prepared to transform Old Jewelry into Modern Gattle Creations

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

KAHLER SHOES

Est. 1864.

STYLE COMFORT QUALITY

STYLE—Emphasizing every new feature consistent with good taste.

COMFORT—OUR Special Lasts provide it fully.

QUALITY—A superior product of skilled artisans.

P. KAHLER & SONS

15-17 West 44th St.

Near 5th Ave., New York.

Send for Catalogue T.

Telephone Greeley 2400

Hail to Our Heroes Store Closed Tuesday, March 25th *Welcome Home, 27th Div.*

5th Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

A Most Notable Assemblage of

Newer Fashions for Spring

Reflecting the most advanced ideas from abroad.

Affording unusual latitude for the selection of Easter apparel of distinction and new exquisiteness.

Prices are very modest

Smart Blouse Suit of Tricotine 39.50

Ultra fashionable Tricotine Suit, in smart blouse coat model. Collar is in tuxedo effect with overlay of silk Faille Taffeta. String sash ties in front and double inset pockets are shown at sides. Trimmings of silk arrow heads on pockets and simple embroidery embellish this clever new suit.

Hair Line Striped Suit

Specially Priced Tomorrow

69.50

This unusually handsome new model, inspired by Premet, is beautifully developed in rich hair line striped material, revealing soft rolling lapels, and single link-button in jacket. The clever sash is extremely narrow and ties in front. Smart inset pockets, narrow shoulders, trim sleeves and slashed sides to waistline are interesting details. Deep border of self material, with stripes running in crosswise effects make this a Suit of very tasteful type. Rows of tiny buttons in the back add smartness.

Poiret Twill Suit

Specially Priced Tomorrow

89.50

A delightful reproduction of a late Jenny model. Skilfully tailored in Poiret Twill, featuring smart gathered waistline, with drawn-through string sash that ties in front. Collarless model. Slashed sides to waistline, snug-fitting sleeves, narrow shoulders and hand-made buttonholes are other smart features embodied. A few rows of tiny tucks are portrayed about the neck line. Coat is accentuated with straw braid and small buttons. Waistcoat is of Baronette Satin, lavishly gold metallic embroidered.

New Tricotine Suit, 69.50

Mannish Tricotine Suit 58.00

A decidedly individual new model, fashioned along smart, masculine lines. Handsomely braid-bound. Distinctive features are the narrow belt, double flap pockets, trim sleeves and hand-made buttonholes. The back of the coat is trimmed with a few buttons, buttonholes and silk arrow heads.

Exquisite Moire Silk Dress

Specially Priced Tomorrow

59.50

Unusually charming is this new model of striking simplicity. Developed in Moire Silk Taffeta. The skirt is peculiarly tucked at one side, forming a very soft drape. The demure round neck and trim sleeves are delightful features as well as the back panel, tucked in under the waistline.

Distinctive Tricotine Cape

Specially Priced Tomorrow

69.50

This charming new Springtime cape in distinctive silhouette model, reveals in its splendid styling an artistic drape at one side, deep crushed collar in monk effect and narrow front sash. The deep yoke and shirring add additional charm. The cape is fashioned of Wool Tricotine. Radium Silk lined.

Smartly Draped Satin Gown

Specially Priced Tomorrow

69.50

A new creation of rare chic. Fashioned of soft lustrous Satin, exhibiting smartly draped skirt, round collarless neck and bell-shaped sleeves. Charming girdle and sash is of heavy silk cords, and ends in handsome silk tassels. A delicate touch of embroidery about the neckline and cuffs is delightfully portrayed.

New Braid Trimmed Cape

Specially Priced Tomorrow

39.50

A trig model in double front panel effect, with full flare back. Carefully tailored in very fine Serge and accentuated with several rows of silk braid, in horizontal effect. Of especial interest is the unique throw scarf ending in beautiful Silk tassels. Luxuriously Fancy Silk lined.

New Printed Georgette Dress

Specially Priced Tomorrow

39.50

A refined model of distinguished elegance, carefully fashioned of printed Georgetta in various color combinations, revealing an effective new drape in the skirt and bodice. Three-quarter length sleeves are trimmed with two narrow bands of self material, finely pleated. Charming girdle and sash is of Satin ribbon.

Exclusive Poiret Twill Cape

Specially Priced Tomorrow

59.50

An adorable new cape of Poiret Twill, emphasizing the smartest lines of the Spring silhouette. It is quite roomy at the top and tapers to a nicety at the bottom, where it is buttoned. Encircling bands of Silk Faille Taffeta are applied as trimmings immediately below the shoulder line, and at the extreme bottom. Overlay collar is of Silk Faille Taffeta. Pussy Willow Silk lined.

New Spring Fur Capes & Throw Scarfs 29.50 to 425.00

A magnificent showing of the richest and most fashionable peltries for the new season. Sable, Fisher, Stone Marten and Baum Marten in one, two or three skin effects. Handsome Mink Stoles. Natural Squirrel Stoles, Capes and Coatees. Luminous Fox Scarfs in Poiret, Kamchatka, Taupe, Georgetta, Silver and Cross.

LARGEST AIRSHIPS MAY ENTER RACE

British R-33 and R-34 Being Remodeled for Transatlantic Flight.

SHORT BROS. TO COMPETE

Unlikely That Start Will Be Made Until After the Middle of June.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—The latest entry for The Daily Mail's transatlantic flight prize comes from the Short Brothers, who have entered the Short "Shiel" airplane, fitted with a 375 horse power Rolls-Royce engine capable of a speed of ninety-five miles an hour. It will carry a pilot and navigator. Application has been made to the Air Ministry for the services of Major J. C. P. Wood to pilot the machine, which will be navigated by Captain Wylie, nephew of the marine painter.

The Daily Mail says it is probable that both the R-33 and the R-34, the largest airships in the world, will attempt the Atlantic flight. It is likely that the former will try the southern and the latter the northern route. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., who built the R-33, have received orders to modify its equipment in such a way as to make the Atlantic flight possible, six extra petrol tanks being fitted to the airship to bring its total fuel capacity to just over twenty tons and the crew space in the corridor being extended so as to give ample sleeping room.

Special mess arrangements, extra cooking appliances and extra drinking tanks will be installed. The outer cover will be especially waterproofed and the rudder and elevator controls stiffened as precautions against bad weather. A long range wireless set will be installed, and duplicate navigating instruments will be carried.

Each airship will make several preliminary trial flights over the Atlantic, so that by the time they are ready to attempt crossing the ocean weather conditions will have been tested and the venture reduced to practically a certainty. These preliminary flights will, in the aggregate, cover practically the distance between this country and the United States. It is unlikely that any start will be made until after the middle of June.

BRITISH NON-RIGID MAKES NEW AIR MARK

Covers 1,285 Miles Over North Sea in 40 1-2 Hours Without Stop.

LONDON, March 22.—The first account is now officially published of a remarkable long distance flight over the North Sea which was performed by a British non-rigid airship, the US-11, during the last few days. The voyage took the form of a circuit, embracing the coasts of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland, North Germany, and Holland. The trip was characterized by extremely unfavorable weather and therefore is regarded as ranking as perhaps the most notable flight of the kind ever undertaken.

The total length of the round trip was 1,285 air miles, and the time taken was about forty and a half hours. The airship started from the Firth of Forth, laying a straight course toward Denmark. There was a northwest wind of fifteen to twenty miles an hour and the night was dark, but the airship was only a mile from her course when she passed the Dogger Bank lighthouse. After passing the lighthouse the velocity of the wind increased and calcium flares were dropped into the sea frequently to determine the location.

The airship's troubles began on the return journey. The wind became stronger and more tempestuous. At midnight one engine became useless and the ship was forced a considerable distance to leeward. The Captain contemplated landing in France, but finally decided to hold on in the hope that the wind would abate. The wind abating somewhat, a "land fall" was made at North Foreland, [North Foreland, England.] At this time the gasoline supply was running low and only one engine could be kept running.

During the last stage of the voyage the wind was very violent and the crew had the greatest difficulty in controlling the ship. All suffered intensely from seasickness, especially the pilots and coxswains.

The flight was carried out entirely over the sea. It was the longest non-stop overseas voyage ever made by a British aircraft, and so far as is known it was a world's record for non-rigid airships.

The journey of the British naval dirigible, nonrigible airship, of 1,285 miles in forty and one-half successive hours, without landing, establishes a new long-distance record for both airplanes and airships, although its speed, less than thirty miles an hour, has been several times surpassed.

This is the second triumph for a nonrigible. The first was an altitude record made by the Italian Falonini, No. 2, between Rome and Turin in 1915—22,000 feet. This, however, was beaten on Sept. 16, 1918, by Captain Schroeder, who rose over the Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, in an airplane, to a height of 28,900 feet.

Only Germany has given serious attention to the building of rigible airships—the Zeppelin. The super-Zeppelin type, with a capacity for 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas and four engines of 15,000 horsepower, was supposed to have a radius of 3,000 miles and be able to climb to an altitude of 17,000 feet. The official records of Zeppelins have not been published, but their journeys over England in the war are not believed to have exceeded 900 miles.

The main difference between rigible and nonrigible craft is that in the former the envelope covers a metal frame; in the latter there is no supporting frame. Both within the envelope have gas compartments, or, in the nondirigible, auxiliary balloons both within and without.

The British nonrigible might possibly have been able to make the distance, under favorable conditions, between Cape Verde, Africa, and Natal, Brazil, which is 1,325 miles—the shortest air route between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Next is the route between Cape Race, Newfoundland, and West Munster, Ireland—1,946 miles. This route, however, by going south 20 degrees, may take advantage of the Azores; thus it is in two legs, Cape Race-Flores, 1,060 miles; Flores-Portugal, 1,110 miles.

GOVERNOR SEES FIREMEN.

Delegation Calls at City Hall to Urge Him to Sign Three-Platoon Bill.

Governor Smith gave interviews to a number of individuals and delegations at the City Hall yesterday, following his regular practice of holding Saturday receptions in the Governor's Room there. One of the delegations was headed by Thomas Spellacy, President of the International Fire Fighters' Association. He wanted the Governor to sign the so-called Firemen's Three-Platoon bill. There will be a hearing on the bill before the Senate Cities Committee in Albany next Wednesday.

The delegation told the Governor that if they could not get the Three-Platoon bill they would be satisfied with a two-platoon bill. The Governor told them that he could do nothing about it until the bill came before him, but it is said that there is little hope of the bill passing the Legislature. The question of amending the bill to provide for a referendum is said to be under consideration. The city administration has offered to support a two-platoon bill when all the firemen now in the army get back, but Mr. Spellacy called on the Mayor and urged him to support a three-platoon bill.

Tomorrow the Governor will review the parade of part of the 27th Division in Brooklyn, and on Tuesday, after reviewing the parade in New York, he will return to Albany. When the Governor arrived at the City Hall he was accompanied by Police Lieutenant Andy McDonald, who has been assigned to act as the Governor's bodyguard. McDonald was a schoolmate of the Governor. He was recently promoted to the rank of first-grade Lieutenant, and the Governor selected him to be his bodyguard on his visits to New York.

7,750 at Art Museum Concert.

The third of the March series of free concerts held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last evening had an audience of 7,750 persons. Michael Friedsam donated this concert, which had David Mannes as its conductor. Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" started the program and it ended with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes." The other numbers were Dvorak's "Largo" from the New World Symphony, excerpts from "Carmen," Grainger's "Irish Tune from County Derry" and "Mock Morris," and Tschaikowsky's "Overture, 1812." Following the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" the orchestra delighted in Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," excerpts from Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," "Two Island Melodies" by Svendsen, and Saint Saëns's ballet music from "Henry the Eighth."

EXPLAINS PROBLEMS IN OVERSEA FLIGHT

Biggest Question Is Carrying Sufficient Gasoline, Says Curtiss Manager.

'PURELY PHYSICAL MATTER'

Frank H. Russell Gives Figures Showing What Would-Be Prize Winners Must Contend With.

Frank H. Russell, General Manager of the Curtiss Engineering Corporation of Garden City, gave his ideas yesterday of the mechanical conditions under which airplane builders must work to accomplish the transatlantic flight.

He points out the necessity of insuring the success of the flight before it is begun and of building a machine that will not be a freak but a scientific achievement. He says it must carry its own fuel, must be able to fly both east and west, and must be able to follow the regular trade paths. Otherwise, he says, it may win the £10,000 prize, but the real credit will go to the airplane that later flies under normal conditions.

Assuming that the plane will be a flying boat, as a land machine would be helpless if it had to descend to the water, Mr. Russell says that the type can be fixed because:

"The flight is purely a physical matter, like the transcontinental trip of an engine or motor car. Gasoline is the great problem, and since we know that every gallon of gasoline weighs about six pounds and know how much weight airplanes of different sizes will carry, we can make some very accurate calculations.

"The maximum that any airplane will safely carry as a load, (including crew, oil, gasoline, food, &c.,) is the amount of its own weight," said Mr. Russell. "In other words, the load of a machine must not exceed 50 per cent. of the total weight to be carried. If we start out with the 90-horse power motor, and ask what its performance would be, we will find certain conditions dictating its performance.

What Motor Would Need.

"The maximum distance to be flown in crossing the ocean is acknowledged to be 1,800 miles. Allow 15 per cent for drift, &c., and we have the equivalent of 2,000 miles. At 100 miles per hour, which is certainly a high rate of speed, a 90-horse power motor would require 20 hours' supply of gas. Consuming about 9 gallons an hour, the motor would thus need 180 gallons of its total supply, or, in pounds, 6.1x180, or a total of 1,116 pounds. This would make the airplane weigh about 3,000 pounds, which is too heavy a load for a 90-horse power motor to carry economically.

"A 150-horse power motored machine might lift the required load, but two facts prevent its doing so in any practical manner. The first is that space is not available in the machine for the gasoline. The second is that the head resistance which would be occasioned if it were loaded on would not permit successful flight. A 400 horse power Liberty or Curtiss K-12 engine requires thirty-six gallons of gasoline per hour. And this revives the question of weight, as 9,000 pounds of total weight would have to be carried, obviously an impossibility.

"Even the three-motored type of mammoth flying boat would not be altogether feasible. In round figures, 12,000 pounds of gasoline would have to be carried. This could be done; the N-C-1 can carry a load of more than 24,000 pounds, so that 12,000 pounds would not pass the 50 per cent. load limit previously discussed, but a difficulty heretofore unmentioned would arise.

"Suppose one motor should cease to function. The triple-motored airplane would be in the same position as the single-motored machine, for the two motors would not support it in flight, certainly not until it had completed one-half of the trip, and accordingly lessen the load of gasoline, and probably not until it had covered three-fourths of the required 1,800 miles.

Boats to Meet Requirements.

"But figures show that as we go up to a four-motored flying boat we have every reason to believe that the problem would be solved. The proportion of weight carried to power gradually increasing, it would here reach a point where three motors could support a flying craft which would carry ample gasoline to fly from Newfoundland to Ire-

land, and after a short replenishment make the more difficult trip across the ocean to some point which overall at practically all times.

"The reason why aeroplanes can make the transatlantic flight thus finds its solution. And I need not say that boats are now being constructed on both sides of the water which will meet the requirements of the great journey. Their builders know why they have waited, and when an adequate airplane makes the journey the public will realize what aeronautical engineers had in mind when they put off the attempt at 'crossing so long.'"

Mr. Russell has been connected with flying since 1909. As general manager of the Curtiss Engineering Corporation he has been in close touch with the men who have designed and built the big flying boat types for the United States Navy, and is in position to discuss with authority the transatlantic flying situation.

W. E. D. STOKES ASKS DIVORCE

Suit Revealed Through Inadvertent Appearance in Court.

Through the filing in the Supreme Court yesterday of a notice of appearance by Emory R. Buckner, as attorney for one of the co-respondents, it became known that W. E. D. Stokes had sued his second wife, Helen Ellwood Stokes, whom he married secretly eight years ago, for divorce. Mr. Buckner appears for Ronald Miller, but said yesterday that he did not know Mr. Miller. He had been retained to appear for him as soon as the papers had been served.

When he learned yesterday that the divorce papers were not yet on file in the County Clerk's office he said the notice of appearance was filed through inadvertence and that unless the divorce complaint was put on record tomorrow he would withdraw his appearance. A. H. Gleason appears for Mr. Stokes, and it was said that Delancey Nicoll would represent Mrs. Stokes, who intends to defend the suit at every stage.

The attorney for Mr. Stokes admitted that the suit had been begun in December last. He said it had been withheld from the court files as a matter of courtesy to Mrs. Stokes to prevent publicity, but that the action would be pressed to trial. Shortly after the beginning of the suit Mr. Stokes left his home at 317 West Seventy-eighth Street. His wife and their two children, one born in 1914, and the other a year later, continue to live in the family home, with ample provision for their support.

It was said that Mr. Stokes had been ill for several months and was recovering from pneumonia.

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Eloquently expressing the most advanced style ideas; tailored in a masterly manner. Specially designed models for misses as well as women.

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The luxurious draped effects which stand sponsor for the current cape vogue are masterly portrayed in a large selection of fascinating models.

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Among the newest hats that have come from the Gimbel studios are turbans, flower and fruit laden, as satisfying in color-harmony as a rare polychrome.

Hats swept in showers of ostrich plumes, uncurled or in curled luxuriance.

Picturesque hats of the lovely hair-braid, in a blending of pastel tones.

The demure high-back hats of a Louis XVI quaintness.

They have taken their inspiration from the original style-successes of the Paris modistes, included in the showing.

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New Spat Pumps in Patent Leather or Dull Kid; long vamps; Louis XV. heels.

8.50

Fawn Spats. Special 2.75

Smart Walking Oxfords in Brown or Black Kidskin, Brown or Black Calfskin and Patent Leather; flexible welted soles; military heels.

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Special—WOMEN'S SOROSIS BOOTS

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Fawn or Gray Kidskin Boots with turned soles and Louis XVI. heels, also African Brown or Fawn Kidskin and Gray Suede Lace Boots with cloth tops to match; nearly all sizes represented.

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PLAN LONGER TEST OF AERIAL PHONE

Inventor of Apparatus Which Sent Messages to Brest Explains Its Workings.

THREE CHIEF FEATURES

These Are High Frequency Alternator, Magnetic Amplifier, and Multiple-Tuned Antennae.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 22.—Dr. Ernest F. W. Alexanderson, inventor of the apparatus which made possible the sending of wireless telephone messages by the Navy Department from New Brunswick, N. J., to President Wilson on board the transport George Washington at Brest, France, a distance of 3,300 miles, told today of the experiments which led up to this record-breaking feat.

Dr. Alexanderson, who is consulting engineer for the General Electric Company, was working on his apparatus at the New Brunswick wireless station, where the General Electric system had been installed, when the Navy Department took charge of it during the war. For a time his experiments there were held up, the General Electric's system being used solely for the transmission of War and Navy Department wireless telegraph messages to France, but after the signing of the armistice he was able to resume his work, and he was ready when President Wilson returned from France on his first trip to test his devices for transmitting wireless telephone messages.

"We have no reason to believe that 3,200 miles is the greatest distance we can now send messages," said Dr. Alexanderson, "but at present we have no other means of making a greater test. The receiving apparatus on President Wilson's ship is the only one that can be used at present. We expect to make longer tests soon."

A feature of the apparatus at New Brunswick is that it can be used for other wireless telephone or telegraph messages without alterations. This is impossible with other instruments, Dr. Alexanderson says.

It was in 1911 that the first experiment was made for the transmission of telephonic speech by the magnetic amplifier, the invention of Dr. Alexanderson, between this city and the College of the City of New York. These tests were continued for five years without developments sufficient to warrant extending them to a greater distance. In 1918 the General Electric removed the experimental station from this city to the New Brunswick station, where its apparatus was utilized by the Government.

The first inkling that Dr. Alexanderson had returned and completed his experiments came with the announcement that on President Wilson's first return from France Secretary Daniels talked over the regular telephone from Washington to New Brunswick and then by wireless telephone to the President while his ship was still 700 miles at sea. Then followed the sending of wireless telephone messages daily throughout the President's second trip to France from New York to Brest.

Thirteen poles, each 400 feet high, make the New Brunswick plant conspicuous. Otherwise the two-story brick building would appear as any power house.

There are three features of the Alexanderson apparatus, the high frequency alternator, the magnetic amplifier and the multiple tuned antennae. From the mechanical and electrical standpoint, the large high frequency alternator is the big outstanding feature of the station. The purpose of this is to make alternating current electricity. Alternating current used for light and power has a "frequency" of twenty-five to sixty cycles per second, but the alternating current used in wireless and supplied at this station has a frequency of 22,000 cycles per second. The only thing that moves in his giant machine is a solid steel wheel without wires and containing no copper whatsoever. This rotor, as it is called, weighs nearly three tons, and rotates at 2,100 revolutions per minute. The speed of this rotating element is regulated to within one-tenth of 1 per cent., regardless of the amount of electrical load thrown on or off the circuit in the sending of messages.

The alternator is rated at 200 kilowatts and weighs about 12 tons without its base. The floor space occupied by the machine, including its base and driving motor, is only 8 feet wide by 20 feet long, which is less than 2 per cent. of the total floor space of the station.

The advantages of the high frequency alternator, as explained by Dr. Alexanderson, follow:

It causes a clear-cut "whistle" or flute-like sound to be sent out, with no harmonics. Harmonics have various frequencies and different wave lengths and interfere with other stations. They are useless wave lengths which fringe the message.

It is steady in its operation and run without interruption in service 97% per cent. of the time during the month of February.

It is cool, clean and quiet in operation as a motor.

It is of massive construction and resembles other electrical machines but at all freakish.

It has a low power consumption. The record of one month's work, 94 per cent. time in operation, shows a power consumption averaging less than 300 kilowatts drawn from the power system, including all auxiliary power demand for station and living quarters. On a freak test, a message sent on only 1-12 KW in the antennae was reported at a Pacific coast station, 2,400 miles distant.

The magnetic amplifier is a machine that has no moving parts. Its principle depends upon the invisible and motionless action of magnetism within the iron. The tiny electrical impulse from the telegraph key or voice wave releases the energy within the alternator and out of the high spun antennae flashes the amplified voice waves. No device has ever equaled it for clear enunciation.

There is a sharp staccato note to its [illegible].

There is still another or negative view which can be taken of the amplifier's function. It is the throttle valve which cuts off from the antennae the electricity created by the high frequency generator, and intermittently it releases this energy and lets it dash out as the impulses.

The multiple tuned antennae, the third feature, is like the sounding board of a piano. It augments the volume of sound so that it can be heard at a greater distance and also refines the vibrations. It can be compared best to an organ pipe. One refinement possessed by the organ over practically every other musical instrument, is that each tone is provided with its own individual resonating pipe, separate and distinct. Since the length of the pipe is just one-fourth the wave length of its tone, it resonates only the pure tone desired. This refines the quality of the tone as well as amplifies its volume.

And just as the tuned antennae of the wireless station both purify as well as amplify the particular tone or vibratory frequency of the station's generator. Or putting it differently, the wires of the antennae are given electrical characteristics so that they "tingle" or "vibrate" electrically, in tune only with the particular vibrations set up by the one high frequency alternator in the station and with no other.

"Speaking in the simile of the organ pipe, the action of the multiple tuned antennae may be explained as follows," said Dr. Alexanderson. "Whereas in all previous systems the antennae may be likened to a single organ pipe, the multiple tuned antennae is similar to six organ pipes tuned to the same pitch and sounded simultaneously in such a way that the combined sound is six times as strong as the sound emitted by each pipe. While it takes six times as much power to blow the six pipes as one pipe, the greatly increased efficiency of the new system is realized by the fact that it would require thirty-six times as much power to blow one pipe so strongly that it would emit a sound equally strong as the combination of the six pipes."

The six fanciful organ pipes are "tuning coils," and, as a happy by-product of their action, they also serve as lightning arresters.

The Magnetic Amplifier.

The Tuning Coil.

THE RADIO STATION AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GERMANY GETS FLOUR.

First Lot Imported Since Armistice to be Sold in One-Pound Lots.

BERLIN, March 20, (Associated Press.)—The first lot of flour imported into Germany since the armistice will be placed on sale in Cassel this week. The price will be 95 pfennigs for a German pound, or approximately $40 a barrel at the normal rate of exchange.

The flour will be distributed in pound lots for use in gravies and other culinary purposes, but not for making bread.

BRITISH VICTORY REVIEW.

Fourteen Battalions of the Guards Cheered by London Populace.

LONDON, March 22.—The first triumphal march on a large scale of British troops which fought in France and Belgium occurred in London today. Fourteen battalions of the Guards, representatives of all units of Great Britain's crack corps, accompanied by their bands, proceeded from their barracks to Buckingham Palace, where they were reviewed by King George. The line of march these led through the main streets of the City.

Despite the gray skies of the day great crowds assembled to cheer the men, many of whom belonged to the "Old Contemptibles," and had fought from August, 1914, until the signing of the armistice.

The procession was led by the Earl of Cavan, the first commander of the Guards Division, with his staff, which included the Prince of Wales. The city was gayly beflagged and the troops received a tremendously enthusiastic reception.

Men of the 27th
Welcome Home!

We originally intended to write about our Men's Shops. Then we came to the conclusion that this is no time to discuss civilian achievements. Manners mean more than merchandise, particularly just now. And we couldn't raise any excitement anyway. New York is more interested today in the clothes you are wearing than in the clothes we have to sell. And why not? What's a hand-tailored suit to the glory that is Khaki! What's an imported scarf to an imported scar! What's a Banister Shoe to the seven league boots of Victory.

We Hope to see You when You Buy

But we're going to see
you when you go by!

That's about all we can say right now. We're going to close up the store and get close up to the curb when you pass along. And so far as clothes and shoes and furnishings are concerned, what Dewey said at Manila will do for us and for you: *Shoot when you are ready, Gridley.*

Hand-Tailored Suits
Hand-Tailored Topcoats
Hand-Tailored Evening Clothes
Hand-Tailored Golf Clothes
London Aquascutum Topcoats
Custom Shirting Shirts
Scotch Wool Golf Jackets
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English Linen Collars

And so on and so on!

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Spring is here—the dark days are gone—the nation needs good cheer, and woman's duty is to lend happiness by attiring herself in the most pleasing raiment.

Most important of all is footwear. No matter how dainty your dress, how elaborate your costume, shoes will make or mar.

In the extensive variety of Dorothy Dodd Shoes for Spring, you will find just the style to complete and harmonize with your new apparel.

Dainty colonials, pretty pumps and oxfords, styled correctly and reasonably priced. For the cool days of the early Spring you will see beautifully designed walking oxfords as well as every favored style for active service and social wear.

The new shoes are ready for women who would be well dressed. See and wear them now and add to the nation's gladness in the coming of better days.

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Manufactured by Dorothy Dodd Shoe Co. Boston, Mass.

CITY ALREADY ASTIR WITH PARADE SPIRIT

Flood of Lights Shows Fifth Avenue Nearly Ready for March of 27th.

VISITORS CROWD HOTELS

Roof Gardens and Ballrooms Being Filled with Cots to Accommodate Throngs.

Flood lights, casting beams amounting to 100,000,000 candle power, turned Fifth Avenue into a canyon of brilliancy last night and, picking out the flag-draped store-fronts, the thousands of banners, the grandstand after grandstand and bench after bench, revealing the tall Victory Arch and the Public Library's memorial shafts standing like sentinels, disclosed the thoroughfare as practically ready for Tuesday's triumphant march of 27,000 of New York's heroic Twenty-seventh Division.

The lights brought out, too, the fact that the vanguard of the host that was expected is already sweeping into the city, for the thoroughfare last night took on some of the aspects of the victory celebration that followed the signing of the armistice. Further evidence that the city is fast filling up came from hotel men, the railroads and the agencies that find quarters for soldiers' relatives and friends, all of which reported a sudden spurt of business. At hotels with roof gardens cots were being put in last night to care for the rush, and it was said that by tonight ballrooms would be partitioned off to provide additional sleeping accommodations.

Thirty-one officers and men of the division will be decorated with Distinguished Service Crosses and Croix de Guerre this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the sheep meadow in Central Park. The pinning of the decorations will be done by Major Gen. O'Ryan under special authority from General Pershing. The 3d Battalion of the 107th Infantry, under command of Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant, will act as guard of honor.

Because of the confusion which would result if the directions are not followed, the Mayor's Committee yesterday released instructions to ticket-holders and the public generally, with a request that the following be studied and followed carefully:

All traffic will be diverted from Fifth Avenue between Fifth Street and 129th Street after 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Police lines will be strictly maintained from that time until the last of the returning troops have passed up the decorative thoroughfare. No encroachment will be permitted either on the roadway or the sidewalk at any time.

All of Fifth Avenue except between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets and Fortieth and Forty-second Streets will be open to the public between the curb line and the building line.

No persons will be permitted by the police to stand on either side of Fifth Avenue between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, which has been reserved for the convalescent soldiers of the hospital at Greenhut's.

No persons will be permitted to stand on the west side of Broadway between the north side of Twenty-third Street and the north side of Twenty-fifth Street, or on the east side of Fifth Avenue for at least fifty feet on either side of the Altar of Liberty and the Arch of Victory at that point.

The public will also be excluded from both sides of the avenue in front of the Public Library, and the marchers will there file past the wounded veterans of the world war, the Spanish war veterans, and the remnant of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be located at vantage points there. No spectators will be permitted on the sidewalk between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fifth Streets.

Police Inspector O'Brien of the Traffic Division, who will be in general charge of the 10,000 men along the line, requests that persons desiring to cross Forty-second Street at Fifth Avenue do so by using the shuttle subway service to Times Square and the Grand Central Terminal or else one of the nearby streets designated for limited traffic uses.

These traffic streets have been designated by the police as follows: Eastbound traffic, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, Fiftieth, Fifty-eighth; westbound traffic, Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Forty-ninth, and Fifty-seventh Streets.

No persons or vehicles will be permitted to cross Fifth Avenue anywhere except at the points noted.

Persons holding grand-stand tickets must approach the section of the stand in which they are to be seated through the cross street indicated on each ticket. No spectators will be permitted west of Madison Avenue between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets until 9:30 A. M. except those provided with grand-stand tickets. After that hour the public will be allowed to occupy the easterly sidewalk of the avenue except where the West Point cadet guard of honor will be located.

Late yesterday afternoon the flag-drapers, made expert by work on earlier celebrations, began the unofficial decoration of the avenue. Building-front after building-front was festooned and draped, and from hundreds of staffs the flag of the 27th Division—orange with the divisional insignia—was flung. At one big store, an American flag five stories broad, covered the front, while festoons of small ones were grouped about a big replica of the Great Seal of New York State, surmounted by "27" in blue electric bulbs. "To you who have served this flag so bravely and so well, a hearty and grateful welcome," was the inscription on a sign spanning the huge bunting.

At others, thick strings of greenery were strung from flag to flag, while scarcely a window was without some sign of cheery greeting or a flag or a banner with "New York's Own" and a service star or two. Unlike other dressings of the avenue, windows of shops were left untouched—except that a number of windows already were fitted with benches, for, according to announcement, nearly 450 stores or individuals have invited wounded men to see the spectacle from these vantage points.

As for the official decorations, the city authorities said last night that the work of the twenty-eight sculptors engaged on the Victory Arch and other structures had been practically finished in the afternoon. By nightfall all of the scaffolding had been removed from the north side of the arch, while the remainder will come down tomorrow. Although many of the giant figures of the arch will be visible today, the sextriga, designed by Paul Bartlett, showing six plunging horses atop the arch, will not be unveiled until tomorrow at about noon.

Work on the decorations at the Public Library, designed to recall those who made the last sacrifice on the battlefields of France, probably will be completed tomorrow also. The erection of shields bearing the insignia of every division of the American forces progressed far yesterday, and the last touches on the elaborately embellished pillars and courts were put on at sundown.

According to the Mayor's Committee, the avenue's decorations are divided into three phases. At the Public Library, with its court of the honored dead, a sombre, mourning note will be expressed, while at Madison Square, at the end of the Victory Arch's colonnade, fluttering flags and captive balloons will express a triumphant motif. At Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street the spirit of thankfulness and joy, typified by powerful illuminations, is intended. There, at the southern end of the two and a half mile long grand stand, a jeweled portal has been erected, consisting of an arch with two shafts, each eighty feet high, the portal itself being 180 feet wide. About 82,000 pieces of crystal prisms, in ruby, jonquil, olivine, and acquamarine blue, surround a sunburst of 9,000 pieces to bring out the coats of arms of the Allies.

Two dozen 18-inch searchlights, equipped with parabolic reflectors, will train a great beam upon the 41,000 flashing crystals at night. The total candle power at this point will be 96,000,000 and successively the great shaft of light will turn the arch of jewels white, purple, blue, green, orange, and yellow. The arch was illuminated last night for the first time.

At the Victory Arch the ceremonies of triumph will have a solemn tinge. Early Tuesday morning the Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Twenty-sixth Street will be carpeted with sand and roped off. As the head of the parade comes down the route will be severed by a bayonet wielded by a Sergeant wearing British and American valor medals. A caisson with memorial casket and wreath, drawn by eight black horses, with a military guard, will pass slowly under the arch, while the guns of the harbor's forts boom out a 21-gun salute. Impressive ceremonies will also take place at the Library, with its Roll of the Dead, its chronicle of the heroic deeds of the division, its bench after bench of camouflaged soldiers from the debarkation hospitals and its honor guard of veterans of the G. A. R. and the Confederate Army.

The War Camp Community Service yesterday announced that all of its fifty-seven units in the city would be thrown wide open to care for the wounded men who are expected to come here for the parade. According to letters received by the organization, the men are coming from all points of the country and include 700 from army hospitals scattered between Oswego, Boston and Washington. Details for the care of the men were completed in the afternoon just in time to care for the first arrival. He was Frank Jamison, of the 306th Infantry, who reported at Pershing House, in Gramercy Square, on leave from the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

The War Camp workers said that all trains would be met from now on by Red Cross ambulances, and that the men would be taken directly to the organization's units where they will be lodged, fed and amused until the parade. On the day of the parade the men will be put on busses and sent to points of vantage.

BABE BORN ON TRANSPORT.

Louisville Also Brings 51 Brides of Soldiers and Sailors.

The United States naval transport Louisville, commanded by Captain Herbert Hartley, docked at Pier 2, Hoboken, yesterday, from Brest with 2,233 troops and fifty-one brides, twenty-four of whom were married to soldiers and twenty-seven to sailors, and were all British with the exception of one French girl.

The only incident on the voyage was the advent of a baby boy, weighing eight and a half pounds, which was born to Mrs. John Kemm, the wife of a sailor belonging to Philadelphia, on March 15, at 2:32 A. M., when the transport was 700 miles west of Brest. The boy was named Louis Scott Kemm after the ship, and his mother's native land, and they were both doing well when the vessel arrived yesterday morning.

Among the wounded on the Louisville were seventeen soldiers who had fought against the Bolsheviki in the Archangel section and were glad indeed to get back to America and see the sun shine once more. One of the men was Private Alfred Starikoff, 1,067 Hastings Street, Detroit, who landed at Archangel on Sept. 4 and then started to hike 100 miles along the tracks of the Vologda railroad to meet the Bolsheviki.

From what he saw of them the Bolsheviki fought fiercely, he said, were reckless of their lives, and from what he had seen of the country around Archangel he did not blame them.

Included in the units on the Louisville: 117th Air Service Construction Company, three officers and 218 men; four detachments of the 148th Infantry, 37th Division, 13 officers and 536 men. The men will go to Camps Dix, Upton, Lewis, and Bowie.

The troops were under command of Major Connor of El Paso, Texas. All are replacements, and, although attached to the 87th Division, practically no Ohio men were aboard.

Also on board were Surgeon Units 100, 101, 103, two casual companies from Ohio and one each from Texas, Louisiana, and Massachusetts, twelve casual officers and a Brest convalescent detachment.

Among the women workers of the Y. M. C. A. on the Louisville was Miss Elinor Whittemore of 158 Newberry Street, Boston, who took part, playing the violin in an entertainment given by General Dickman at Coblenz to the Prince of Wales and his staff. The other musicians in the party with her were Henry Souvaine, pianist, of 324 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Ernest Wilson of 418 West End Avenue.

PRAISES SPIRIT OF 27TH.

Chaplain Says Men Kept on Fighting After Being Told to Rest.

The story of how the Americans broke the Hindenburg line was told last night at the Catholic Club by the Rev. Father Francis X. Kelly, Chaplain of the 27th Division. The first attack on the outposts of the Hindenburg line was made early in the morning of Sept. 27. The 106th Infantry, made up of the old 14th and 23d Regiments of Brooklyn, were led to the attack by thirty tanks, and when nine of these were put out of commission in the first few minutes the Brooklyn boys, Father Kelly said, went right on. The 106th, he said, went so fast that they lost contact with the right and left flanks, and the Germans began to filter through and attack them in the rear. It was then, the Chaplain said, that the 103d Engineers, the old 22d of this city, dropped their regular work, took up rifles and fought until the line closed up, taking many prisoners.

At night, continued Father Kelly, the 106th was sent to the rear, to rest the 107th and 108th on flanks and the 105th in the center took their places. When the boys reached Guillemont Farm the 105th was told to mop up the Germans who had come out of holes and were attacking them in from the rear. Father Kelly said that, after they had taken a ridge from which they could see the Hindenburg line, word came from the English General to stop and rest. They wanted no rest. "Give us a barrage," was the word they sent back, the Chaplain said. They got the barrage and kept on going until a British airman circled overhead and dropped a message, which read: "The Germans have evacuated and the Hindenburg line is yours."

TO AID CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

Hughes Will Discuss Problems of Physical Reconstruction.

Problems confronting crippled American soldiers will be discussed by Charles Evans Hughes and authorities on physical reconstruction at a mass meeting in the Hippodrome at 2:30 this afternoon, conducted by the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Charles I. Wetzell, a cowboy, will demonstrate bronk-and-ring dancing with artificial legs, and other skilled cripples will show how to eat, box, and sign checks without hands and arms.

Chaplain Alison A. Jaynes of the Twenty-seventh, who made a tour of the hospitals in England, will also speak. Other speakers will be Michael J. Dowling, banker and ex-Speaker of the Minnesota Legislature, who lost his arms and legs in a Dakota blizzard; Captain E. A. Baker, Canadian representative at the International Reconstruction Conference; Douglas McMurtrie, and Walter Jennings, Chairman of the New York County Chapter. Two thousand girl singers, members of L. Camilieri's Italian's Liberty Chorus, will lead the audiences in singing, and the Twenty-second Regiment Band will play.

OPPOSES CURB ON AUTOISTS

Broadway Association Wants Knight-Wheelock Bill Amended.

The Broadway Association, with a membership of merchants, automobile operators and men connected with the motor trade, has passed a resolution opposing the present form of the Knight-Wheelock bill now before the Legislature. The Association recommends that the bill be either killed or so recommended as to enable out-of-state motorists to come into New York City without an extra license, after an extra examination, or that the bill be so amended that all operators throughout the State be licensed under equal requirements.

Major Henry G. Ostyke, managing director of the Broadway Association, said yesterday, "Since the resolution was passed the Association has received a letter from City Magistrate Cobb, of the Traffic Court, stating that a suggestion will be made to the Legislative Committee, having the bill in charge, that sub-division 2 of section 281, so far as it applies to New York City, be made to read as follows:

"No person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle in a county wholly included within a city unless such person is a duly licensed chauffeur or operator, whether the owner of such vehicle or otherwise. Provided, however, that a non-resident of such county, who shall reside elsewhere within the State, may so drive or operate not to exceed ten days in any one year.

"It is clearly understood that people residing outside the State of New York are protected in their ability to operate in New York City by the reciprocity clause."

1878 A. Jaeckel & Co 1919
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th and 36th Sts
NEW YORK
FURS OF DISTINCTION
For
SPRING WEAR
Telephone 2044 Greeley

MASTER Shoe Builders
SHOE CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK
Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

Grace with Beauty

IT is difficult to walk or dance gracefully in slippers that fit imperfectly and slip at the heel. ShoeCraft Slippers and pumps are proportioned to fit snugly at heel and afford ease, security and balance, lessening the chance of a turned ankle. In addition, their beauty confers distinction on the feet which they dress so becomingly.

JAPONICA—If you would have your feet your most attractive feature, these dainty patent leathers point the way. Buckles or bows may be added. Very desirable at $10

Mail Orders, Post Prepaid, Fit Guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-23 and Measurement Chart.

"TWO UNUSUAL COSTUMES at the USUAL PRICE OF ONE"

At this uniquely charming shop all the costumes are Original Sample Creations—specially selected by Maxon from the showroom models of the foremost creators of New York and Paris. And every one of the exquisite, much-in-advance toilettes is Maxon-marked at practically half their prevailing prices elsewhere.

A large Springtime collection of Original Sample Gowns, Suits and Smart Wraps—in the most beautiful and novel of the new fabrics—rarely two alike—Prices $19 to $89.

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway at 48th St.
One flight up. Take elevator.

In Honor of the Gallant 27th Division
This Store Will Be Closed All Day Tuesday
James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY 34th Street

Specially Prepared Sale
12,000 Pairs
WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES
65c Pair.
Two-clasp Silk Gloves with double finger tips; Paris point embroidery; in the most fashionable shades, including Gray, Pongee, Black and White. A complete range of sizes in all colors.

Remarkable Sale
1,000 WOMEN'S SMART SPRING SUITS
38.00
regularly 19.50 to 55.00
Thirty-five to Forty New Styles—Six Illustrated
Beautiful Spring Suits, in a large variety of models; smartly tailored—reproducing the latest Paris ideas; good lines; excellent workmanship. Size 34 to 46.
MATERIALS—Fine Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Tweed, Check Velour, Silvertone and Army Serge.
STYLES—Authoritative and distinctive models including Braid-bound, Braid-trimmed, Notch Collar, Tuxedo Collar, Belted, Sport, Plain-tailored or Semi-tailored, Button-trimmed and Fancy tailored.
COLORS—New Taupe, Reindeer, Rookie, Tan, Gray Mixture, Brown, Navy Blue and Black.

Smart and Distinctive Models
WOMEN'S SPRING DRESSES
28.00
Figured Foulard Dresses,—smart model; surplice effect; attractive designs and beautiful colorings.
Taffeta Dresses,—waist beaded; Georgette Crepe vest; handkerchief tunic and crushed girdle.
Taffeta Dresses,—embroidery on waist; tunic, collar and sleeves with plaited band; deep girdle and tie ends.
Georgette Crepe Dresses,—over Taffeta embroidered in block effect straight tunic.

Extraordinary Sale
WOMEN'S CAPES & CAPE-COATS
25.00
A special purchase of high grade Wraps enables us to offer these garments at such a low price. Smart models, made of excellent quality Serge; braid bound; satin or taffeta folds on one model. Lined throughout with Plain or Fancy Silk.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
A Special and Unusual Sale of Wardrobe Trunks at $29.75

Full size, three-ply Veneer Box, open top, covering good weight fibre, heavy fibre binding, double hardware, most pleasing patterned, durable cloth lining, shoe box. Capacity 10 to 12 suits or gowns. Size 41 in. high, 21½ ins. wide, 20 ins. deep. $29.75

CLUB BAGS
Black, All Leather; Values $7.50
Special, $5.00

OXFORD BAGS
Actual Value $20
In this Special Sale..... $12.50

Brief Cases of Cowhide
200 at this price. Smooth brown or black grain. Both heavy stock, 2 pockets. Extension lock. 2 sizes—15x10. $4.75

WEEK-END CASES
Made of Black Enameled Duck, with Cowhide corners, Straps, reinforced sewn Handles. Contains deep Tray and full length Pocket on top. Crêtonne lined. Choice of 24, 26 or 28 inches. Regular $7.50. Special $5.00

All Goods Guaranteed.
NONE C. O. D. ALL MAIL ORDERS FILLED.
LIKLY LUGGAGE CO., INC.
MADISON AVE., COR. 34TH ST., N. Y.
BRANCH STORE: 311 FIFTH AVE., at 32d St.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER CONCERN

Forsythe Waists

Model P-4
New Spring Tailormades
Smart semi-tailored waist in white striped dimity. Plaited linen edging..... 6.50
Mail orders promptly filled.
Catalogue on request.
JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS
THE WAIST HOUSE
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MELLES
450 FIFTH AVENUE Between 39th & 40th Streets Over Mirror Candy Store
UNUSUAL SALE
New Spring GOWNS
19.50 AND 25.00

For Afternoon and Street Wear
Newest models, latest popular materials and colors.
SERGE TAFFETA SATIN TRICOTINE WOOL JERSEY CHARMEUSE GEORGETTE

SAYS MORAL SENSE HERE FAVORS IRISH

Sir Horace Plunkett Expects American Sentiment to Force Solution.

RETURNS HOME ON ADRIATIC

Chairman of Dublin Convention Declares Peace Must Bring an Irish Settlement.

Among the 300 first cabin passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic was Sir Horace Plunkett, who presided last year over the Dublin Convention which was supported by the British Government, but failed to bring about an agreement between the Irish factions. Sir Horace has spent seven weeks in the United States, which he devoted largely to studying American sentiment on the Irish problem, and declined to make any comments on the League of Nations or the Irish question beyond what was contained in the following statement:

"Americans are united as never before in the forty years I have been coming to this country in a desire to see full justice done to the national aspirations of Ireland. They want the difficulty out of the way both on account of the vital principles involved and the immense number of your citizens of Irish birth and blood. That question will, if not settled, continue to disturb your domestic politics, where it raises false issues and threatens to become a serious embarrassment in your foreign policy. I have been assured over and over again that nothing else in all the peace problems of the Allies touches America so closely, morally and politically.

"My inquiries in America have related rather to the urgency than to the manner of settlement. Of this I am certain, the solution will be greatly simplified if the unanimity which I have observed in this country is maintained. Whatever the President may or may not see fit to do or say in Paris, I feel that the moral sense of the American people must be satisfied and their politics and policies freed from false issues and embarrassment arising from the actual state of Ireland.

"I am glad to find that on one vital point American opinion seems quite definite. The plans for the partition of Ireland, which from time to time find favor at Westminster, would no more satisfy American opinion than they would be tolerated by the sentiment of Ireland. There may be many solutions of the Irish question, but there is only one Ireland.

Another passenger on the Adriatic was Clive Bayley, the British Consul General in New York, who is going home suffering from heart disease brought on by the strain of three and a half years of war work. He was accompanied by his wife and will go to Scottish Highlands to recuperate.

Ex-Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina and Mrs. Manning sailed on the liner to visit the grave of their son, Major William Sinkler Manning of the 316th Infantry, formerly of the Washington staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was killed on Nov. 6 near Brabant, to the northeast of Verdun. The Governor said he would attend a conference of the International Peace League, which was to be held in Paris and would also make a study of the cotton situation while he was abroad. Mrs. Manning said that in addition to visiting the grave of her eldest son, she also hoped to meet her other two sons who are with the army in France.

Among others who sailed on the Adriatic were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, the Duchess of Manchester, Countess Granard, General Sir Charles Gunning, G. C. B., C. M. G., who has been head of the Remount Division of the British Army in this country since 1914, and Colonel J. K. Sato of the Japanese Army, who is Military Attaché to the embassy in Paris.

SPEAKS FOR IRELAND.

Democrats, at Bay State "Victory Dinner," Ask Wilson to Aid Her.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22.—Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Senator David I. Walsh were the principal speakers here tonight at the "Victory dinner," attended by more than 300 Democrats from all over the State. A resolution was passed asking President Wilson to "use his influence for consideration by the Peace Conference of the claim of Ireland to nationhood."

Senator Walsh, referring to the League problem, said, "Our boys stood behind the President in the trenches and will stand by him now."

MOVE TO DENOUNCE REED.

Missouri Leaders Want Democratic State Convention for That Purpose.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 22.—Democratic leaders in the House of the State Legislature today took steps to have that body secure a Democratic State Convention at which would be taken some action concerning United States Senator James A. Reed and his opposition to the League of Nations.

Ben M. Neale, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will be asked in a letter the legislators now are preparing to call the convention as speedily as possible for the specific purpose of denouncing Senator Reed, who is a Democrat, and of indorsing President Wilson's plan for the League of Nations.

TELL EX-EMPEROR TO GO.

But Vienna Government Fails to Enforce Warning to Charles.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—The Vienna Government has once more notified former Emperor Charles that it is desirable that he quit the country, but no pressure has been brought to bear to force him to leave, according to telegrams received here from the Austrian capital.

It is declared that the maintenance of a court at Eckartsau, which it has been said former Emperor Charles would hold, is contrary to the new Constitution adopted by the National Assembly. Some commentators insist that the former Emperor convert his renunciation of the throne last November into abdication for himself and the House of Hapsburg.

Price Down on

PEANUTS

Our customers will be glad to know that the price of peanuts has so materially dropped in the past few days that the old reliable "Jumbo" variety, rich in nut fats and delicious of flavor, may now be had at

45 Cents Per Half Peck

Fresh roasted twice daily. 55 cents delivered by parcel post within 800 miles. Back to a former-day price. None better ever sold in this market. You will like them.

Get Our Free Book, "Nuts in the Diet"

For better health and a clear brain have less meat in your menu. Ask your doctor, or our illustrated booklet, "NUTS AND THEIR PLACE IN THE DIET" will instruct and interest you.

NEW YORK'S OLDEST NUT STORE

Largest Retailers of High Grade Nuts. Call, Write or telephone Cortlandt 4180.

15 BOX WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK. C. S. CASH 223-225 FULTON ST., N.Y.

RED CROSS CLOTHING DRIVE

March 24th to 31st

Every practical garment desperately needed. A list of Red Cross Receiving Stations is advertised daily in the New York Morning Newspapers.

Commencing Monday, March 31st, This Store Will Open at 9 A. M. and Close at 5:30 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY *34th Street*

In Honor of the **Gallant 27th Division**

This Store Will Be Closed All Day Tuesday

Discontinued Patterns

300 ROYAL WILTON RUGS

From Looms of the Most Prominent Manufacturers

At ⅓ Less than Regular Prices

The assortment consists of a variety of beautiful patterns to be discontinued the coming season to make way for new designs and the rich colorings are most desirable. This sale presents an unusual opportunity to purchase high-grade Rugs at marked savings.

Royal Wilton Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft. **56.00** regularly 90.50

Extra heavy quality, woven of fine woolen yarns; the colorings and patterns are suitable for Living Rooms, Dining Rooms and other purposes.

Royal Wilton Rugs

49.00

regularly 79.50

Same Rug as above except suitable for smaller rooms; good range of colors and patterns; size 8.3 x 10.6. ft.

Royal Wilton Rugs

32.50

regularly 51.50

An especially desirable size for small apartments, Living or Dining Rooms, also Foyers; size 6 x 9 ft.

Seamless Velvet Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft. **38.00** formerly 52.50

Unusually attractive designs and colors; good quality wool.

100 Seamless Axminster Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft. **52.50** regularly 62.50

Heaviest grade of Axminster Rugs made in this Country; large selection of new patterns and rich colorings.

HIGH-GRADE SILVERWARE

At Much Less Than Regular Prices

(All Pieces Engraved Free of Charge)

Sheffield Plate Reproductions

Meat Platters:
13-inch, regularly 8.75, **6.50**
15-inch, regularly 10.50, **7.95**
17-inch, regularly 12.75, **9.85**
19-inch, regularly 15.00, **11.95**
21-inch, regularly 17.00, **14.00**
Cracker and Cheese Dishes, regularly 7.00 **4.95**
Gravy Boats and Trays, regularly 8.50 **5.95**
Open Vegetable Dishes or Sandwich Trays, regularly 6.00, **4.00**

Meat Platters—well and tree design:
17-inch, regularly 16.00, **13.50**
19-inch, regularly 19.50, **16.00**
22-inch, regularly 25.00, **19.75**
Chop Dishes:
11-inch, regularly 6.00, **4.50**
13-inch, regularly 7.50, **5.75**
15-inch, regularly 8.75, **6.95**
Double Vegetable Dishes, lock handle, regularly 11.50, **8.95**
Bread Trays, regularly 6.00, **3.65**

Sterling Silver Flatware

Sterling Silver Three-piece Steak Sets,—two patterns, regularly 4.50 **3.00**
Sterling Silver Salt Sets, twelve pieces in case, regularly 8.00, **6.50**
Flower Vases with Sterling Silver Holder, regularly 6.00, **4.50**
Glass Marmalade Jars with Sterling Silver top and spoon, regularly 3.00 **2.25**
Sterling Silver Picture Frames,—photograph size, regularly 4.50 **3.75**

Oneida Community Par Plate

Vernon Pattern Guaranteed 10 Years

Tea or Coffee Spoons, doz. regularly 2.00 **1.60**
Dessert Spoons or Forks, regularly 4.00, doz. **3.25**
Round Bowl Soup Spoons or Table Spoons, regularly 4.25 doz. **3.50**
Table Forks, doz. regularly 4.25 **3.50**
Salad Forks, doz. regularly 5.50 **4.50**
Butter Spreads, doz. regularly 5.00 **4.00**
Flat Handle Medium Knives, regularly 5.25, doz. **4.50**
Flat Handle Dessert Knives, regularly 4.75, doz. **4.25**
Bouillon Spoons, doz. regularly 5.00 **4.00**
Orange Spoons, doz. regularly 4.00 **3.00**

"McCREERY LINENS"

Below Present Wholesale Cost

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths, each **3.75** and **5.00**

Superior quality pure Linen Damask Table Cloths:
size 68 x 68, **5.50** each, regularly 7.00
size 68 x 86, **7.50** each, regularly 9.00

Pure Linen Damask Table Napkins,—size 22 x 22 inches, doz. **5.50** and **7.50**

Pure Linen Damask Table Napkins,—size 24 x 24 inches, doz. **7.50** and **10.00**

All Linen Irish Table Damask,—70 inches wide, yard **1.75**

Sheer Lawn Bed Spreads, hand-embroidered, each **10.50** and **12.50**

TOWELS

Pure Linen Huck Towels, hemmed, doz. **5.50**
Pure Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched, doz. **6.00** and **7.50**
Cotton Huck Towels, doz. **2.50** and **3.00**
Turkish Bath Towels, doz. **3.00** and **4.50**
Irish Glass Towels, doz. **4.50** and **6.50**

REAL MADEIRA LINENS

Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered

Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces, set **3.95**
Pillow Covers, each **1.75** and **2.50**
Tea Napkins, doz. **5.50**
Tray Cloths, each **25c** and **30c**

200 dozen Mosaic Tea Napkins,—hemstitched; hand-embroidered corners, doz. **6.50**

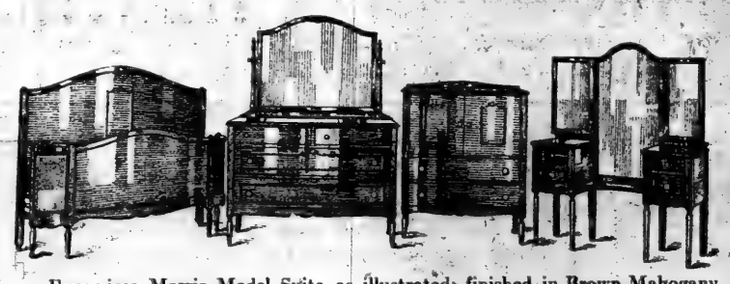
A new importation of Japanese Blue and White Luncheon Sets, Cloths and Napkins at special prices.

FURNITURE WEEK

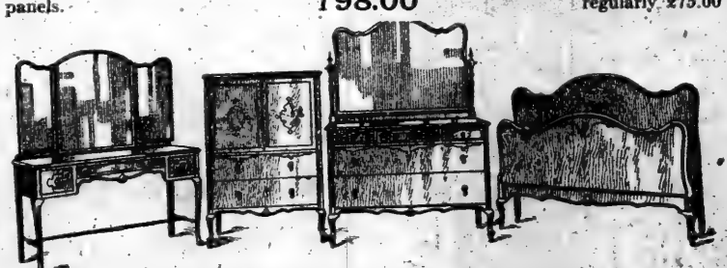
Semi-Annual Sale—McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture, Beds & Bedding

At Extraordinary Savings

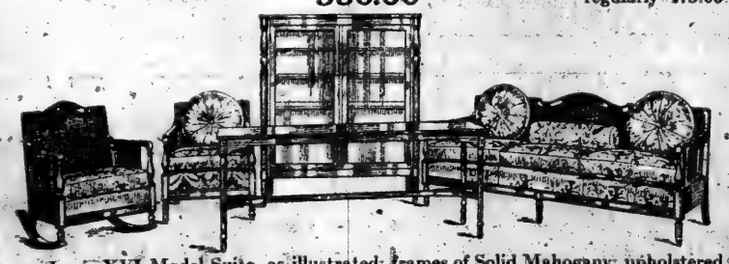
Commencing Monday, March 24th



Four-piece Morris Model Suite, as illustrated; finished in Brown Mahogany. Suite includes 48-inch Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and Bow-end Bed with cane panels.
198.00 regularly 275.00



Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suite, as illustrated; made of Mahogany or American Walnut. Suite includes Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed.
350.00 regularly 475.00



Louis XVI Model Suite, as illustrated; frames of Solid Mahogany; upholstered in Damask.
Sofa, regularly 150.00, **98.50**
Arm Chair, regularly 75.00, **47.50**
Rocker, regularly 65.00, **39.50**
Sofa Table, regularly 45.00, **35.00**
Bookcase, regularly 69.50, **55.00**

Enameled Iron Bed, with 2-inch square posts and cross rods; in Ivory or White Enamel finish.
16.50 regularly 21.00

Solid Mahogany Wing Chair (or Rocker) upholstered in Tapestry.
25.00 regularly 37.50

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suite finished in Ivory or Gray Enamel, Mahogany or American Walnut. regularly 395.00 **325.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suite in Walnut, including Dresser, Chifforobe (with compartment for hanging clothes), Vanity Case and Bed. regularly 425.00, **335.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suite in Brown Mahogany, including 50-inch Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. regularly 295.00, **239.50**

Four-piece Ivory Enameled Suite, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. regularly 235.00, **189.50**

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite in Solid Mahogany, including 72-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 975.00 **695.00**

Queen Anne Model Suite finished in Brown Mahogany, including 66-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Oblong or Round Extension Table, Tray Cabinet, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 475.00, **375.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite in American Walnut or Mahogany, including 72-inch Buffet, China Cabinet with drawer, Enclosed Service Table, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 575.00, **475.00**

LIBRARY FURNITURE

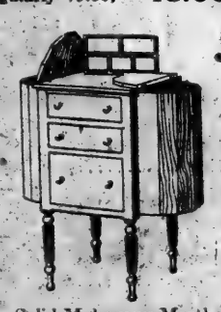
Overstuffed Sofas,—upholstered in Tapestry; outside back covered in same material; with loose spring cushions and spring edge. regularly 125.00, **79.50**

Overstuffed Arm Chairs,—upholstered in Tapestry to match Sofas. regularly 69.50, **42.50**

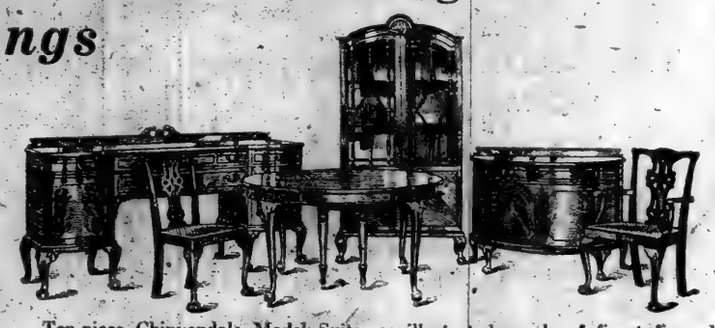
Overstuffed Sofas,—upholstered in Tapestry; outside back covered in same material; spring cushions and spring edge. regularly 135.00, **84.50**

Overstuffed Arm Chairs,—upholstered in Tapestry to match above Sofas. regularly 79.50, **45.00**

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon with removable glass tray.
15.00 regularly 25.00



Solid Mahogany Martha Washington Work Table. Limited quantity. No Mail or Telephone orders.
10.75



Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated; made of finest figured Crotched Mahogany. Suite includes 78-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Linen Cabinet, Oblong or Round Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.
795.00 regularly 995.00

Ten-piece Windsor Model Suite, as illustrated; finished in Antique Brown Mahogany. Suite consists of 66-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, 54-inch Extension Table, Side Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 337.50
249.50

Colonial Model Suite, as illustrated; upholstered in Tapestry. Same material used on outside backs; all spring edges; pillow arms.
Sofa, regularly 179.50, **110.00**
Arm Chair, regularly 89.50, **57.50**
Arm Rocker, regularly 89.50, **57.50**
Table, regularly 35.00, **27.50**
Bookcase, regularly 65.00, **49.50**

Boudoir Chair, custom-made, with loose down cushion.
24.50 regularly 33.50

Brass Bed, with 1-inch filler rods; bright and satin finish.
24.50 regularly 30.00

SEES FAULTY LEAGUE BETTER THAN NONE

Pomerene Not Satisfied with Present Draft, but Will Vote to Ratify It.

CAN'T BE WORSE THAN WAR

Objection to Giving British Five Votes Largely Removed on Explanation, He Says.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22.—Speaking here today in support of the League of Nations, Senator Pomerene of Ohio, a Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that, while preferring amendment of the proposed League Constitution so as to make it more definite and to specifically exempt from its provisions the Monroe Doctrine, he would support it whether it was changed or left untouched. The address was delivered at a luncheon of the City Club.

"Whatever imperfections there may be in the proposed League," said Senator Pomerene, "I submit that up to date no better plan has been proposed by any of the critics of the measure. They and we hope that some means may be devised whereby to prevent war in the future. The opponents have pointed out some defects in this plan, but they give nothing constructive to take their place, and the world will not forgive those in authority if they do not exert themselves to the utmost to bring about some plan which will give promise and hope for the future."

Discussing recommendations made by Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, and Knox of Pennsylvania, Republicans, that consideration of plans for the League be deferred until after peace has been established, Senator Pomerene said the League and the peace treaty were so intertwined that one without the other would be worthless.

"I recognize that the proposed Constitution is not logically arranged," he continued, "that it is poorly phrased and that it is written in the involved and somewhat stilted form that characterizes many diplomatic documents. Even President Wilson's bitterest enemies, while they have charged him with all kinds of high crimes and misdemeanors, do not even presume to charge him with being responsible for its language."

Senator Pomerene said he would prefer to have amended section 1, which gives Great Britain and her dominions five votes in the body of delegates, but added that an examination of the document showed safeguards which relieved this feature of its principal objections.

"For one, I am willing to try the experiment," the Senator concluded. "I submit that, whatever the results may be, the efforts for peace in this behalf cannot be worse in their consequences than was the war.

"The danger is not yet over. So long as the allied troops are in the field, there may be no danger from the German armies. But there is an enemy looming up in the Far East which threatens to be even as destructive to the civilization of the world as the German forces—that is the spirit of lawlessness which prevails among the Bolsheviki and in Germany and Austria, ever the common foe of our civilization, the common foe of all governments—and it behooves the United States and her allies to take common counsel for the defense of humanity.

"The fourteen nations that drafted the League constitution were comrades in time of war; I am sure they can be and will be companions in time of peace. Surely we ought not to refuse to join them in time of peace to preserve when we joined them in time of war to establish peace."

IF

You have an opportunity

for

A SALES MANAGER

with

Pep, purpose and enthusiasm, a university man with eleven successful years' experience as Sales Manager and General Manager of Canneries, who has proved he is worth $6,500 to a large corporation, address B 99 Times.

GALLERIES CLOSED TUESDAY — "27th's DAY."

"A GREAT PUBLIC SALE."

At The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING APRIL 2

TO BE SOLD

Beginning Monday, April 7, and Continuing Daily Until Saturday, April 12, Inclusive. Commencing Each Day at 2:30 P. M.

THE ENTIRE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

Antique Textiles

and

Embroideries

OF THE WIDELY KNOWN CONNOISSEURS AND EXPERTS

Vitall & Leopold Benguiat

OF NEW YORK AND PARIS

Now Discontinuing Their Paris and New York Establishments

THIS VERY EXTENSIVE COLLECTION, WHICH REPRESENTS

A MONEY VALUE OF OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS

consists of Sumptuous Ecclesiastical Embroideries and Palace Hangings of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Notable Tapestries, Beautiful Old Genoese and Other Rare Velvets, Cloth of Gold and Silver Thread Brocades, Superb Antique Silks and Satins, and Gothic, Renaissance and Other Laces, Petit Point and Other Embroideries and Silver Hanging Lamps.

THE WHOLE FORMING A VERITABLE MUSEUM OF ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS, DATING FROM THE FIFTEENTH TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, WHICH ARE NOW NO LONGER PROCURABLE, NOT ONLY ON ACCOUNT OF THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS ARISING OUT OF THE GREAT WAR, BUT MORE ESPECIALLY OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF FINDING SPECIMENS OF EQUAL ARTISTIC MERIT AND RARITY ON SALE EITHER IN EUROPE OR THE ORIENT.

ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS NOTABLE COLLECTION IS

A Remarkable Collection of Antique Needlework Pictures

Mr. Vitall Benguiat's Private Collection of EXTREMELY RARE JUDAIC OBJECTS

HIS COLLECTION OF

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL OLD VELVETS

AND

A Large Number of Magnificent Curtains and Beautiful Old Materials for Wall Covering

WHICH FORMERLY EMBELLISHED ANCIENT PALACES AND CHATEAUX

AND WHICH ARE ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR USE IN A PRESENT DAY CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A Descriptive Catalogue Will Be Mailed to Applicants on Receipt of One Dollar

The Sale will be conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistants, Mr. Otto Bernet and Mr. H. H. Parke, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York

In Honor of the 27th Division this Store will be Closed all day Tuesday

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

The Best of the New Modes in

WOMEN'S SPRING ATTIRE

For street, dress, sports and travel wear

ARE shown in unusually wide assortments of ultra and conservative styles —so uniformly attractive that the selection of a becoming model for any type of figure is much simplified.

Unusual Values for Monday:

Women's Smart Tailored Suits

In belted, box or plain man-tailored models; developed in tricotine, Poiret twill, oxfords, plain or over-block serge,

at $37.50 and 49.50

Distinguished Types of Women's

DOLMAN WRAPS & CAPES

For street, afternoon and evening wear

ARE shown in a choice selection of models—many copies of later Callot, Cheruit and Paquin creations, developed in Evora, silk duvetyn, Paulette, tricolette, Chanelette, silks, velvets and other materials, $45.00 to 395.00.

A Special Offering for Monday:

Evora Dolman Wrap Coats

Several fascinating styles, in wanted Spring colorings; artistically draped and handsomely lined with fancy silks,

Special **$75.00**

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS

Impressive values provided in

Messalines, Jerseys, Taffetas, some with jersey tops—all new Spring models in the wanted colorings, on the Main Floor

Special **$3.75**

New Model Skirts

In Messaline or Two-tone Jerseys—smart models, in street shades,

Special **$4.95**

MILLINERY

THIS section in its commodious new quarters on the Third Floor is now serving with greater satisfaction a much larger clientele—bigger assortments are shown and our usual moderate prices prevail.

An Exceptional Opportunity:

TRIMMED HATS

at $12.50

Include Sailors, Turbans, Watteaus and Directoires, trimmed with flowers, ostrich and fruits

WOMEN'S GLOVES

An extraordinary sale

at $1.35 pr.

Regular values $2.25

Included are Imported Glaces, light-weight, overseam sewn; two-clasp Paris point embroidery; black, white, pongee, grey and tan, also white with black backs.

Also One-Clasp Full Pique Washable Glace, with combination backs; mode, old ivory and cream.

MISSES' MODISH SUITS

In chic tailored or dressy models

Unusually smart types, featuring straight line, blouse and box coat styles, with waistcoats of duvetyn, silk tricolette and period tapestry in rich color effects, many finished with touches of embroidery and other treatments. The materials are silk duvetyn, tricolette, tricotine, velour checks, serges and Poiret twill; also satins combined with duvetyn.

at $22.50 to 195.00

An Exceptional Value for Monday:

Misses' Spring Suits, SPECIAL AT $45.00

Blouse, box and straight line styles made of tricotine, Poiret twill and fine serges; coats lined with plain or fancy silks; 14-16-18 yrs.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

Worth-while economies available on the Main Floor

Printed Novelty Voiles

In a large assortment of this season's new designs and colorings; excellent value

at 38c yd.

Superior Quality Voiles

Novelty Woven and Printed effects, in the most approved designs and color combinations,

at 95c yd.

A Very Fine Grade Dress Gingham

In an attractive collection of checks, stripes and plaids; also BELFAST DIMITIES in a range of new printed effects,

at 58c yd.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD LINENS

The March Sale features a Special Purchase of

Gold Medal Table Cloths and Napkins

At 25% Less Than Current Prices.

2 x 2 yards,	2x2½ yards,	2 x 3 yards,	2½ x 2½ yards,	2½ x 2½ yards,
$8.50	$10.50	$12.50	$11.50	$15.50

Large Dinner Size Napkins to match, doz., $11.75

Pillow Cases, hemst'd; Irish All Linen, pair	$2.95	Dimity Bedspreads, hemmed; Summer weight, at	$2.25
Irish All Linen Sheets, Hemstitched, pair	11.00	Satin Finish Bedspreads hemmed, at	$2.95
Huck Towels, hemst'd; Irish All Linen, doz.	$6.75	Turkish Bath Towels— Very absorbent; hemmed ends; dz	$4.50

Mosaic Tea Napkins, hand-embroidered; hemstitched; assorted corner designs per dozen $5.75

WOOLEN FABRICS

For Suits, Dresses and Coats

This Department has greatly augmented its already extensive assortment of Spring and Summer textures, prominent among which are Imported Tweeds and Homespuns, Hairline Striped Suitings, Plain and Checked light weight Suede Velours, as well as the more popular weaves in wanted colorings.

Important Sale on the Second Floor

All Wool Tricotine and Poiret Twill

54 inches wide; extra fine quality; soft finish and medium weight; in a wide selection of this season's colors and several shades of blue, also black,

at $6.50 yd.

Advantageous purchases made several months ago have made possible this excellent value.

LINER BALTIC BRINGS 400 PASSENGERS

Col. Herbert Parsons Returns from Switzerland—Favors League of Nations.

FORESAW THE GREAT WAR

Major Horsefield, on Former Visit Here in 1913 After Tour of Germany, Predicted Conflict.

The White Star liner Baltic arrived yesterday from Liverpool via Halifax, with 400 passengers and mails and docked at Pier 59, North River, in twenty minutes, practically without the aid of tugs, as Captain William Finch had her nearly alongside when two railroad tugs came puffing up to help him.

Among the passengers in the first cabin was Lieutenant Col. Herbert Parsons, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who has been in the army for fourteen months, seven of which he spent at Langres, attached to the staff of the 5th Division, and was then sent as Assistant Military Attaché to the United States Legation at Berne. Colonel Parsons said he was unqualifiedly for the League of Nations which was badly needed in Europe.

"Switzerland is still being rationed," he continued, "with bread, cheese, and most other foodstuffs, but there is not very much suffering there. German propaganda is being carried on in Switzerland just as it has been all through the war."

Forecast the War.

Another passenger on the Baltic was Major George Horsefield of the Royal Garrison Artillery, who organized twenty-two siege gun batteries at Harwich, England, before going over to France, where he has been fighting since the beginning of 1917. On his previous visit to America in October, 1913, in an interview at the Manhattan Club the Major forecast the war. He had just come from one of his semi-annual trips through Germany and described the new barracks, hospitals, and warehouses which had been erected at central railroad points throughout the country and was positive that there would be war with Germany before the following September.

The Major also told of the big German fleet coming over to the English coast without lights in September, 1913, when he was doing duty at Landguard Fort, and one night the army looked as though that the guns were run out and the men slept with their trenches beside them in the fort for three nights, but the British Government viewed the incident simply as a part of the German naval manœuvres.

Major Horsefield was through the battles in 1917 and 1918 in the Ypres and Arras sectors and along the Lys River, including the many fought battle of Passchendaele Wood, Merville, and Armentieres. The latter, he said, were the 9.2-inch railway garrison guns, which could fire a shell at 15,000 yards' range that would pierce through four-inch Krupp armor plate.

Major Horsefield received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government and the Order of the British Empire, and two military decorations from King George at Buckingham Palace before leaving for New York. At the outbreak of the war in 1914 he was an officer on the reserve list and 43 years old. He gave up his business to join his old corps in the heavy artillery.

Ensign Here from Russia.

Another passenger on the Baltic was Ensign C. S. Bishop of the United States Navy, who was with the naval brigade in Northern Russia that had been landed there to assist the Russian naval brigade of 350 officers and men hold the coast against the Bolsheviki. There were three officers and thirteen enlisted men there, he said, but they had all left the Archangel district except Rear Admiral McKenna, who is with his staff at Murmansk, watching the developments. The military operations, he said, were confined to the four fronts, which extended about 175 miles from Archangel.

Ensign Bishop said there were 4,800 American troops in Northern Russia when he left at the end of January, and they were looking forward to being brought home, but he did not know what would happen if the allied army was taken away. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, was at Murmansk when he left.

Lord Fairfax of Cameron, son of the late Dr. John Contee Fairfax of Northampton, Va., arrived on the Baltic to visit relatives. The young Earl of Lathom was also a passenger, accompanied by his sister, Lady Barbara Seymour; Mrs. N. M. Lindsay, and A. Bruce Lawford. The party will spend a week at the Ritz-Carlton and then go to California. The Earl is but 22 years old and was wounded in the war. The Baltic landed 2,000 Canadian troops at Halifax and a number of civilian passengers.

BIG JUDGMENT IS FILED.

Papers for $10,551,525 in Favor of Bankers Trust.

A judgment for $10,551,525 was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the Bankers Trust Company and against the National Securities Corporation, a Virginia corporation, with an office at 71 Broadway, in a suit to foreclose on a bond issue made in 1914 on which the interest due Dec. 1 last is unpaid. The papers were served on George E. Claflin, Vice President of the corporation, on Feb. 8 last, and no defense was made to the suit.

White & Case, counsel for the trust company, stated yesterday that the defendant owns stock and notes of the Idaho Power Company, which have been attached and will be sold in April.

TO PREPARE NAVY FLIGHT.

Seven Officers Assigned to Trans-Atlantic Aviation Station.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Seven officers of the navy and one of the Marine Corps have been assigned to the trans-Atlantic section of the office of the Director of Naval Aviation for duty in the preparation of plans for the flight across the Atlantic Ocean which is to be undertaken soon by a big seaplane of the N-C type.

The officers are Commander J. H. Otwers, in charge; Commander R. C. Richardson, Construction Corps, experiments; Lieut. Commander J. N. L. Bellinger, operations; Major B. L. Smith, Marine Corps, material; Lieut. Commander G. De Chevalier, operations and liaison; Lieut. Commander R. E. Byrd, navigation, and Lieutenant Barrat, aerographying.

Some of the officers will make the flight, but as yet the crew of the plane has not been selected. Five men, very probably, will be the maximum number to be carried, and as all weight possible must be sacrificed to fuel-carrying capacity it may be that only four men will go.

In addition to two pilots, two mechanicians will be necessary. The commander of the ship will be the navigating officer, and, since he will be an experienced pilot, it has been suggested that he could take turns at driving the machine. Many officers believe the commander will find it necessary to give all his time to navigation problems.

Several new instruments for use during the flight have been perfected at the Navy Department, but their nature is a carefully guarded secret. In the preparation of the plans close co-operation is being maintained between the naval officers and the Weather Bureau, which will continue to prepare special charts and daily forecasting aerographic conditions over the course and the ha-

MEDIATES FOR MESSENGERS

Miss Perkins Arranges for Telegraph Officials to Hear Grievances.

Miss Frances Perkins, Commissioner of the State Industrial Commission, and John Mealie, Assistant of the State Industrial Department, will act as conciliators in the strike of the Western Union messengers, it was announced last night. Miss Perkins invited the strike committee to state the messengers' grievances yesterday, and later discussed with J. C. Skelton, Superintendent of Messengers of the Western Union, the advisability of permitting L. M. Sackin, counsel for the strikers, to present the grievances to the Western Union officials.

After the conference it was announced that the strikers should deal directly with their employers, with Miss Perkins as mediator. A hearing will be held at the offices of the company, 195 Broadway, on Monday. The statement of demands which the messengers' committee presented to Miss Perkins included the following:

Recognition of the union and Grievance Committee as well as the reinstatement of all who had been locked out by the strike. An increase of one-half cent per message—the pay now being from two to two and one-half cents a message. The increased rate is now being paid by the Postal Telegraph Company. A ten-hour day, including one hour for lunch, and a six-day week. Pay has been lost through the mailing of night letters by the company, and the zoning system has also reduced their earnings.

$1,001,244,675 PAID ON INCOMES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

and a comparison on basis of 25 per cent. of receipts in 1917, where such figures are available, follows:

District.	Total Deposits, Inc. March 27, '19.	Inc. or Dec. Over Corresponding Date, March, 1917
Alabama	$7,416,000	$1,000,000
Arkansas	2,500,000	1,000,000
First California	25,431,000	
Sixth California	10,000,000	
Colorado	7,000,000	311,000
Connecticut	34,340,000	14,054,000
Florida	2,016,000	1,000,000
Georgia	8,424,000	2,000,000
First Illinois	75,000,000	$1,000,000
Fifth Illinois	3,856,000	2,416,000
Eighth Illinois	6,000,000	5,000,000
Thirteenth Illinois	2,500,000	341,000
Sixth Indiana	7,000,000	1,000,000
Seventh Indiana	3,000,000	3,000,000
Third Iowa	11,000,000	7,000,000
Kansas	9,000,000	5,000,000
First Kentucky	3,000,000	2,000,000
Fifth Kentucky	870,000	400,000
Seventh Kentucky	1,700,000	1,000,000
8th Kentucky	621,000	
Louisiana	9,000,000	4,000,000
Maryland	50,000,000	5,000,000
1st Massachusetts	75,000,000	12,000,000
1st Michigan	30,000,000	11,000,000
4th Michigan	5,000,000	2,000,000
Minnesota	11,000,000	3,000,000
1st Missouri	10,000,000	5,000,000
6th Missouri	4,000,000	2,000,000
Montana	3,000,000	
Nebraska	5,000,000	2,000,000
New Hampshire	10,000,000	5,000,000
1st New Jersey	8,000,000	1,000,000
8th New Jersey	20,000,000	5,000,000
New Mexico	1,000,000	$500,000
1st New York	18,000,000	4,000,000
2d New York	146,000,000	
3d New York	30,000,000	
4th New York	17,000,000	5,000,000
9th New York	3,000,000	1,000,000
28th New York	3,000,000	1,000,000
37th New York	3,000,000	1,000,000
1st N. Carolina	7,000,000	2,000,000
4th N. Carolina	3,000,000	1,000,000
N. and S. Dakota	3,000,000	1,000,000
1st Ohio	17,000,000	8,000,000
10th Ohio	3,000,000	1,000,000
11th Ohio	3,000,000	1,000,000
18th Ohio	44,000,000	4,000,000
Oklahoma	3,000,000	1,000,000
Oregon	5,000,000	2,000,000
1st Pennsylvania	80,000,000	*3,000,000
4th Pennsylvania	5,000,000	2,000,000
28th Pennsylvania	7,000,000	3,000,000
33d Pennsylvania	50,000,000	*20,000,000
South Carolina	4,000,000	2,000,000
Tennessee	7,000,000	3,000,000
1st Texas	15,000,000	
2d Virginia	4,000,000	2,000,000
6th Virginia	3,000,000	1,000,000
W. Virginia	11,000,000	6,000,000
W. Virginia	10,000,000	*1,000,000
1st Wisconsin	10,000,000	10,000,000
2d Wisconsin	5,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$1,001,244,675	

*Decrease.

Victory Liberty Loan Predictions.

WASHINGTON, March 22, (Associated Press.)—With the announcement today of the collections from the first 25 per cent. instalment payment of income and profits taxes last Saturday, the last financial milestone preceding the Victory Liberty Loan has been passed and it seems probable that the loan will be for approximately $6,000,000,000.

Governors of Federal Reserve Banks attending a conference closing tonight were told that although official statements of the amount of the loan heretofore have referred to "five or six billions," the higher figure was nearer correct. Treasury officials today emphasized, however, that the amount of the loan had not actually been determined.

The aggregate of the first instalment tax payments will bring into the Treasury only about $200,000,000 net at this time, since $800,000,000 is required to pay certificates of indebtedness maturing coincidentally with the tax payments.

In support of the belief that the Treasury would make six billions the goal of the Victory Loan campaign, officials pointed out that $4,835,000,000 certificates of indebtedness were outstanding to be redeemed out of proceeds from the loan, and they said that probably another billion must be issued before loan receipts began to mount. Proceeds from the certificates will be required to pay ordinary Government expenses for two months, now running at the rate of $1,200,000,000 a month, and to redeem a little more than $800,000,000 of certificates falling due before May 5.

"The Treasury Loan available to meet current cash requirements about $1,700,000,000, a rather high net balance, not including all the tax receipts from last week's collections. Officials, however, do not desire to let the cash working balance get below $1,000,000,000, for this is less than a month's expenses.

Indications now are that unless the Victory Loan is largely oversubscribed the Treasury will have to begin within a few months after the campaign to market new securities, selling them mainly to banks, as a means of meeting future Government expenses. These would be in addition to possible issues of tax certificates in anticipation of the last two instalments of tax payments Sept. 15 and Dec. 15. In preparation for the second instalment June 15, approximately $285,000,000 of certificates already are outstanding, and the Treasury has announced it does not expect to increase the amount of these certificates.

Make It a "Near Beer" Plant.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22.—The Springfield Breweries Company will not follow the lead of the Massachusetts Brewers' Association in testing the war prohibition act by the manufacture of beer of low alcoholic content, but will manufacture a non-alcoholic "near beer."

Red Cross Clothing Drive

Send your *other* coat. Your fellowman is shivering for it in Europe. Every practical garment desperately needed. A list of Red Cross receiving stations is advertised daily in New York morning papers.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Store Will Be Closed on Tuesday, March 25th

Change of Hours

The Daylight Saving Law will go into effect at 2.00 A. M., Sunday, March 30th, the clock being advanced one hour.

Beginning Monday, March 31st, this store will close at 5.30 P. M.

The intervening week, March 24th to March 29th, the store will close as usual at 6.00 P. M.

NEW BLOUSES

Of Rare Loveliness.

Georgette Crepe is the favored medium for the Mode's expression both for the Costume and the daintier type of Blouses.

Tablier Models achieve unusual distinction and, in straight panel or apron effects, are elaborate with embroideries, beading or applique motifs. Basque models, Russian models, braided or chenille embroidered, are featured and there are many exquisite Blouses with real Filet, Venise or Valenciennes laces or hand embroideries. Prices range from **$5.95** to **$45.00.**

Sport and Tailored Blouses
in the new Silks and Sheer Linens, Voiles and Batistes.....**$3.95** to **$19.75**

Third Floor

An Important Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits

An Event Planned on an Extensive Scale Providing Exceptional Values

$29.50
Suits of fine Men's Wear Serges, braid and button trimmed. Tweeds in strictly tailored models. Linings of peau de cygne.

$39.50
Suits of Poiret Twill, Serge, Hair Line Stripes, Oxfords, belted and tailored models, with vestees; many braid trimmed.

$45.00
Suits of Poiret Twill, Serge, Hairline Stripes, Oxfords. Many clever style notes, reproduced from higher priced models.

$65.00
Suits of unusual distinction, in Mixtures, Checks, Poiret Twills, Tricotines, Serges. Blouse or straight tailored coats, embroidery, braid trimmed or with vestees.

A Collection of Spring Suits Ranging from $29.50 to $285.00

Misses' Apparel

Fashions for youth this Spring charm by their simplicity. The Cape's vogue is anticipated in many models, mainly of Serge and Tricotine. Cape Coats and Dolmans, distinctive novelties, are also featured. Prices range from **$17.50** to **$195.00.**

Tailor-mades in straight or blouse models define the new Silhouette; in Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twills and Silvertone, **$27.50** to **$150.00.**

Dresses for Street, Afternoon and Evening in every accepted fabric and color, latest interpretations of the Mode, **$17.50** to **$175.00.**

Women's Capes

Fashion's favorite Serge Capes, in models of decided style interest, introducing new ideas in waistcoats, picturesque collars, smart braid strappings, button trimmings. Many models at **$25.00** to **$75.00.**

Swagger Cape Coats of Serges and Tricotines, are here and for the woman who demands the ultra, graceful Dolmans of Bolivia, Evora, Silk Duvetyn, Tricolette; soft rich Satins, Taffeta, or Silk Faille.

A choice collection at **$57.50** to **$195.00.**

Third Floor

MILLINERY

Eloquent of Spring Time

Hats that forecast delightful surprises, revealing new themes, that have Paris as their inspiration and the cleverest of our own designers as their interpreters.

A collection that includes every accepted type of Hat, from the smart, strictly tailored to the exquisite, flower-laden or feather-adorned Picture Hat.

Black Hats, all black or with touches of bright color; navy, African brown, cherry red, Alpine blue, the new dusk and henna tones, attractively priced at **$7.50** to **$20.00**

Fourth Floor

"Dix-Make" Dresses

A New Spring Showing.

Morning and House Dresses of this well-known make are featured by Lord & Taylor because the name Dix assures style, quality and fine finishing details. A complete assortment of new models, in crisp, pretty, serviceable Percales, Chambray, Gingham, Batiste, Dimity and Pique, priced **$2.95** to **$7.95.**

Unusual Values for Monday

Blue Chambray Dresses, **$2.75**
A practical model with three-quarter sleeve, wide collar, broad belt; pearl button trimmed.

Striped Percale Dresses, **$3.95**
Double breasted model with novel collar; 2 pockets in skirt.

Dotted Lawn Dresses, **$3.95**
Sheer white lawn with colored dots, in a dainty model with white Tuxedo collar.

Checked Voile Dresses, **$6.95**
A pretty model with white dotted Swiss vestee, large collar and cuffs; in light colors.

Second Floor

For Tomorrow Only

Dainty Night Gowns

$2.45

Flesh and white Batiste and Nainsook, with Filet, Valenciennes or novelty laces, medallions of embroidery, pretty ribbon run beadings. New models, sleeveless or with little sleeves.

Philippine Hand Embroidered Gowns
Featured at

$3.95

Hand made and exquisitely hand embroidered garments, with inserts of lace; others with hand drawn work.

Second Floor

Interesting Values in Women's

Taffeta Dresses

$42.50

Three phases of the new Mode, developed in this fashionable silk.

Taffeta in black or navy, introducing wool-embroidery in silver gray, upon long panels and tunic.

Taffeta in brown or navy, with jewel colored bead-embroidered motifs.

Taffeta combined with figured Georgette Crepe, in a model of simple elegance. Navy, with gray or all gray effects.

Third Floor

New Brassieres

For the Spring Silhouette

The correct Brassiere for every type of figure may be selected here from an assortment comprising models of leading makes.

Recently introduced are Mme. Irene Brassieres, with a new feature that gives supple, easy, graceful lines; many styles, priced **98c** to **$18.75.**

A representative collection of Brassieres featuring—

"Model," De Bevoise, W. B., Bien Jolie, Treo, Ovida, Pansy, Lucile, A. P.,

and our own Lord & Taylor "Special" models in every material, style and size required.

Bandeau Brassieres
Brassieres for Stout Figures
Brassieres for Young Girls

as well as those for the slender and average figures.

Priced attractively at 50c to $30.00

Second Floor

Fine Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

At less than normal prices considering the cost of good linens in the wholesale market today.

Table Cloths	*Table Cloths*	*Table Cloths*
2x2 yards....**$6.95**	2x2½ yards....**$8.75**	2x3 yards....**$10.50**

Napkins to match—$7.95 per dozen

Huck Towels
Imported union Huck Towels (half linen and half cotton)—dozen.....**$5.75**

Luncheon Sets
Pure linen, hand embroidered Luncheon Sets, excellent value at.....**$4.95**

"Athletic" Turkish Bath Towels, 45c each

Unusual Values in Bed Coverings

White Blankets,
pink, blue and yellow borders, with silk binding to match **$7.85**

Comfortables
Figured silkoline covered, with plain mull borders.....**$3.95**

Muslin Sheets
Size 54x90 inches.....**90c**

Muslin Pillow Cases
Size 42x36 inches.....**34c**

Second Floor

Two of the Favored Styles in

Women's Spring Footwear

The "Virginia" Dress Oxford
Bench-made
Gun Metal Calfskin
Brown Kidskin
Patent Leather
Dull Kidskin
$11.75

Women's Walking Pumps
Military Heels
Colonial Buckles
Gun Metal Calfskin
Patent Leather
Dark Tan Calfskin
$8.75

Second Floor

Moire Silks in Great Demand for Easter Gowns

The comprehensive assortments shown here afford a wide range for selection in the fashionable street and evening shades, also black. The prices are moderate throughout.

Foulard Silks
Small and large figures on navy blue grounds, always so popular; 36 to 40 inches wide.
yard **$1.78** and **$2.50**

Japanese Shantungs
6,000 yards of a fine, reliable quality, clean and desirable; 33 inches wide.
yard **85c**

White China Silk
4,500 yards of good washable silks; 36 inches wide. Excellent values at yard, **88c** and **98c**

Ground Floor

In the Dress Goods Section

Two Splendid Values for Monday

Dress Serges
54 inches wide; sponged and shrunk; in the wanted colors and black.
yard **$1.98**

Broadcloths
54 inches wide; sponged and shrunk; navy blue and black.
yard **$2.85**

White Lingerie Nainsook at 38c Yard
Sheer fine quality at a very low price; 36 inches wide.

Second Floor

INDESTRUCTO
SERVICE GUARANTEE
INDESTRUCTO REPAIRED OR REPLACED FREE FOR FIVE YEARS
LUGGAGE SHOPS

Exceptional Values

Leather Bags
Regular $11.00 Special **$7.50**
Genuine leather covered. Sewn corners. New flat snap catches and "inside" lock, as illustrated.

Brief Cases
Regular $7.00. Special **$4.45**
Black, Brown and Russet GENUINE COWHIDE "Two-Strap" Brief Case, with excellent quality Snap Lock, 15x10 inches.

Regular $42.50. Special **$27.50**
Combination Ladies' and Men's Model, contains every feature of the highest priced models and many not found in any other make. Ten hangers complete with laundry bag, shoe pockets, removable hat box, &c., cretonne lined.

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LUGGAGE SHOPS
330 FIFTH AVE
Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
BRANCHES AT
24 East 42d Street
EAST OF 5TH AV.
1347 Broadway
AT 36TH ST.

FURS FURS

We manufacture furs of the better kind and sell them direct to wearer, offering an opportunity of real thrift. Visit us if interested in Furs. You will be pleased.

Special Mon. & Tues.
Taupe, Poiret, Kamchatka, Blue and Natural Fox Scarfs
$25 $35 & $40
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, single skins, $40; two skins, $60.
Fisher Scarfs, **$65, $70 up**

J. O. TEPPER
12 West 36th St., Nr. 5th Ave.

CAN'T AGREE ON CUT IN LUMBER PRICES

Industrial Board, After Consulting Producers, Recognizes Difficulties Popular to Trade.

TO CONTINUE CONFERENCE

Lumbermen Present Assert That Any Decision Made Would Affect Only Their Own Plants.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Representatives of the lumber industry and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce encountered many difficulties in beginning conferences today with a view to effecting price revisions similar to those in the steel trade. At the close of more than six hours of discussion it was announced that no agreement had been reached, and in view of the complexity of the situation sufficient data were not available on which the board could base any action.

Hope of an agreement was held out, however, in the decision to have a committee of the lumbermen remain in Washington for consultation with the board and to supply available figures on the production costs of each section of the industry. Further meetings will be subject to the call of the board, which will occupy much of next week in conference with brick and cement interests.

The committee consists of John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Dr. Wilson Compton of Chicago, Secretary-Manager of the same organization; R. M. Rickey of New Orleans, economist of the Southern Pine Association; G. L. Hume of Norfolk, Va., North Carolina Pine Association; George W. Ward of Jacksonville, Fla., Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association, and M. W. Stark of Cincinnati, American Hardwood Association.

It was evident from comments after the meeting that the lumbermen did not hold out any prospect of material reductions in the prices of their products. Mr. Kirby declared production costs had gone up out of proportion to the rise in price and that the increase had continued even since the armistice was signed.

In response to the request of the board that the lumbermen take the initiative in submitting a schedule of revised prices, it was pointed out that nobody present had authority to take such action other than for his own plants and that even if an agreement were reached at the conference, its effect would be local to those plants and have no general effect.

Many Producers Unrepresented.

Members of the board said frankly that they recognized the difficulties involved as peculiar to the trade. S. P. Bush, presiding as Chairman in the absence of George N. Peek, pointed out that the Western fir producers were not represented and that there was no basis available at the meeting on which to effect adjustments between Southern pine, Northern pine, hardwood and all the other varieties of lumber, each of which had its own production problems and no general spokesman.

A. C. Johnson of Dubuque, Iowa, representing some retail lumber dealers, declared many buyers would begin construction as soon as there was an announcement that there would be no reduction in lumber prices. Mr. Johnson had the support of the lumber producers in declaring that price reductions would have so small an effect on dwellings and other wooden construction that it was assurance of stability rather than lower cost which was desirable. He said a reduction of $5 a thousand feet would mean a saving of only $30 in a house consuming 15,000 feet of lumber. The material was said to be smaller factor in wooden construction than in any other class of building.

Pleased by Steel Price Revision.

Announcement of steel price revisions elicited favorable comment today from officials of the Department of Labor and the American Federation of Labor on the clause providing that "present wage rates or agreements will not be interfered with" by the reductions to the public.

"Any action on the part of large employers of labor to lower their prices for their products to the point where they only receive a reasonable return on their investment cannot be but helpful," said Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

"In fact, considering the tremendous profits they made during the war, they could very well afford to sell their products at little or any profit with the purpose of assisting in encouraging peace industries to resume activities at once. The resumption of the peace industries also cannot be but helpful in keeping at work those now employed, that will assist in absorbing soldiers as they are demobilized."

Roger W. Babson, Chief of the Information and Education Service, Department of Labor, declared it was useless for purchasers to expect lower wages to bring down the price of steel. "For that reason," he said, "builders who use structural steel will serve no useful purpose for their own interest, and will hamper the restoration of public confidence in business if they delay any longer putting under way steel construction that is now required. America is short of almost every kind of construction, and builders have held off because they hoped for lower wages and prices. The prices that have now been fixed will continue in force for a long time, and no reduction in wages of any importance need be looked for.

"Already there have been encouraging indications of revival on the part of the steel industry, even before the price scale was announced. Letters received by this service show that orders are coming in to steel plants in gradually increasing number, and some steel and iron plants already working full time contemplate extensions and the employment of larger forces.

"The stabilization of steel prices should result in a greatly increased volume of business."

DRAFT BOARD'S WORK DONE.

Those in New York to Close Finally on March 31.

Martin Conboy, Director of the draft for the City of New York, announced yesterday that all draft boards would finally close on March 31. During the coming week the records of the boards will be shipped to Washington and it is estimated that about fifty freight cars will be needed to transport them. If the draft records for the entire country, filed in the ordinary filing cases and stacked six feet high, were put in a continuous line, they would extend for a distance of seven miles. The records will be kept on file in Washington under the custody of the Adjutant General of the Army. The various boards have carefully arranged their records so as to be available for immediate reference, and they will be carefully preserved.

Within a few days the typewriters, desks, and other property of the local boards will be sold. Each board is to post an advertisement of sale at or near its headquarters, and will receive sealed bids for the various items. In this city the blank forms, which were rendered useless for anything except waste paper by the signing of the armistice, weigh nearly ten tons, and will be sold to the highest bidder for waste paper.

When the records have been shipped and the property sold the boards will be ready to close their doors. It is not contemplated, however, to discharge the members from service immediately. They will receive formal discharges at such time as the Secretary of War may decide.

BOLSHEVIKI STILL WHEN POLICE COME

Russian House Meeting Stopped When Patrolmen Are Seen Patrolling Block.

MOSTLY WOMEN THERE

That Radicals Are Spending Much Money Here Known Now to the Authorities.

The Russian House, a five-story red brick building at 133 East Fifteenth Street, was to have been the scene yesterday afternoon of a meeting of the Workers' Council of the waist and dress industry. The call issued for the meeting indicated that those expected were persons of I. W. W. and Bolshevist sympathies.

The meeting was ready to start and the assembly room was packed to the doors when one of the leaders happened to look out of the window into Fifteenth Street. He saw six or seven uniformed policemen patrolling in the block. A hurried conference followed, and it was quickly announced that the meeting was adjourned because of the presence in the vicinity of "uninvited guests," the unwelcome visitors being the policemen.

It was announced later that the meeting would be called for the afternoon of April 6, when it would be held regardless of the presence of any "uninvited guests."

The call for the meeting said among other things that "the new labor movement abroad," with its "system of shop delegates and workers' councils, is the labor instrument of the future." And that this system is already in successful operation in Russia and England.

Most of those who attended the meeting were young women. There were some men, but after the meeting adjourned and the crowd began to leave the building it was noted that many of the women and girls had in their hands a little orange colored book entitled "The Greatest Thing on Earth," the front cover showing a globe with the letters "I. W. W." superimposed on it.

On the first page it is stated that between labor and capital "a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class to take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system. . . . There are organizations everywhere, and where there are none they will be formed. In the industrial union alone will the workers forge the sword, train themselves for the use of all and every weapon that can be used in the struggle for a better world."

That the radical organizations, such as the I. W. W., which is agitating for Bolshevism in America, have large sums of money at their disposal is no longer doubted by the authorities. Their publications alone entail an expense running into thousands of dollars weekly in this connection it was pointed out yesterday by a Federal official that Senator J. Henry Walters, President pro tem. of the State Senate, stated in the Senate at Albany on Thursday that the authorities had recently intercepted a draft for $500,000 from Bolsheviki in Russia and intended for propaganda work in this country.

Santera Nuorteva, head of the Bolshevist news propaganda in this country, was asked about this.

"The first I heard of any such sum," he said, "was when I read about it in the papers. I know nothing about it. I can say positively that we never received it. However, make it plain that we are running a legitimate news and not a propaganda service."

Ludwig Christian Alexander Kariovich Martens, the new "potential ambassador" of the Bolsheviki to the United States, was still unrecognized by the Government at Washington at a late hour last night. He says he sent his credentials, signed by George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Washington last Thursday. It was said yesterday that he is still waiting to hear from Acting Secretary of State Polk.

He also sent to Mr. Polk a long statement as to conditions in Russia. His [illegible] American officials who left Russia recently.

Nothing Nuorteva nor Martens have been in Russia since the Bolsheviki came into power is that correct? Nuorteva says he gets his information officially from the Bolshevist Government, which Government through the statements made by the Ambassador and other emissaries whose information is first hand.

All-American Society Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The All-American Society has filed incorporation papers with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $1,000, and the Directors are Clyde F. Steen of Lima, Ohio; Albert Kuok of the Waldorf Hotel, Manhattan, and Paul A. Zlesimah of 18 Park Row, New York. The principal office is in Manhattan, and the shares of capital stock are $5 each. The purposes are to conduct speaking tours in the State of New York.

HOSPITAL MEETING CALLED.

Washington Heights Moving For Better Facilities.

The Physicians' League of Washington Heights has called a mass meeting for April 9 in the Auditorium of Public School No. 132, at 168th Street and Wadsworth Avenue for the purpose of impressing the city authorities with the need for additional hospital facilities on the Heights. The Washington Heights Civic Federation and the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association have joined hands with the Physicians' League.

At a meeting at the Central Club, 511 West 149th Street, on Friday evening, the Aldermen and Assemblymen of the Upper West Side went on record in favor of the city hospital plan and resolutions to that effect will be read at the mass meeting.

The speakers at the mass meeting will be Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland and Charities Commissioner Bird S. Coler, both of whom have indorsed the project.

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MILLINERY
734 Fifth Avenue, at 57th St.
Every Monday a select variety of
DRESS & SPORT
HATS
Blouses, Sweaters & Bags

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Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-Nine Years

Spring Furs
COATEES,
CAPES,
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NECKPIECES
embodying the most advanced fashion features.
Winter Furs
Accepted for Dry Cold Air Storage
AT MODERATE CHARGES
In honor of the 27th Division
This store will be closed all day Tuesday

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
ANNOUNCE
FORMAL OPENING DISPLAYS
America's Most Complete Showing of
NEW MODELS
(original and reproduced)
Featuring the Great Successes of
PREMET
TRUE TO HER SUPERIOR REPUTATION FOR THE DESIGNING OF THOROUGHLY WEARABLE CLOTHES, HAS FURNISHED A NEW KEYNOTE FOR TAILORED APPAREL
RENEE
(FORMERLY WITH PREMET)
HAS WON INSTANTANEOUS FAME FOR HER WONDERFUL DRESSES AND CONTRIBUTES HER BEST.
LANVIN
(DESIGNER OF YOUTHFUL MODELS)
HAS SENT US THE SMARTEST OF HER INGENUE DESIGNS IN FROCKS AND TWO-PIECE SUITS.
PAQUIN, LELONG, DOEUILLET
DRECOLL, AGNES, ROLANDE
MARTIAL, ARMAND AND OTHERS
have rounded out the collection with the greatest of their successes, thus making this presentation more productive of individual appeal than any other authentic showing of its kind

CLOSED ON TUESDAY, MARCH 25
ESTABLISHED 1856
W. H. HALL
18 West 38th Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE
Spring and Summer
FURS
Exceptional Opportunity to Purchase Fine Furs for Spring and Summer Wear at Moderate Prices
We are enabled to offer these great inducements on account of having anticipated the rising market and increasing scarcity of Furs. We bought the pelts of these scarfs months ago at prices far below present market quotations.
FUR SCARFS.
Taupe Fox Scarfs..... $35— $50— $65
Kamchatka Fox Scarfs..... $40— $65— $80
Lucille Fox Scarfs..... $50— $75—$100
Pointed Fox Scarfs..... $65— $85—$125
Cross Fox Scarfs.....$115—$150—$175
Natural Silver Fox Scarfs...$200—$300—$400
Hudson Bay Sable, One Skin, $70; Two Skins, $135
Stone Marten Scarfs, Two Skins.....$85
Blended Jap Sable, One Skin, $45; Two Skins, $90
Dark Mink Scarfs, One Skin, $35; Two Skins, $70
Mole Scarfs, Fancy Model.....$35
Squirrel Scarfs, Fancy Model.....$32
WE ARE ALSO OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Coatees, Capelettes and Neckwear
of unusual elegance and character in Sable, Mole, Squirrel, Hudson Seal, etc.
at Moderate Prices
Orders for Repairs and Remodelling taken now at Summer Prices.
The most scrupulous care given to Furs stored with us.
W. H. HALL, 18 W. 38th St.
Telephone Greeley 2707. Formerly 6th Ave. and 22d St.

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WHEN you purchase a Pease Player Piano you receive the direct benefit of what three-quarters of a century in the Piano Manufacturing business has taught us.
Each Pease Player Piano is thoroughly representative of the highest class of workmanship, and the combination of
Unsurpassed Tone Qualities, Exceptional Durability, and Artistic Case Design
insures satisfaction to the most critical.
When our ONE PRICE system is considered it makes the purchase of a Pease Player Piano a first choice.
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Old Pianos Taken in Exchange Convenient Monthly Terms
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FIFTH AVENUE
NUMBER THREE SIXTY TWO
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Navy Men's wear Serge Suit. Coat and Shirt, bottom trimmed with rows of narrow black silk braid. $398
A Tailormade Suit of Tricotine is the garment of the moment and is made even more desirable by the youthful charm of our designs and the reasonableness of our charges
Prices That Lighten The Coming Government Tax
New Tricotine Tailored Models
Dresses 37.50 to 250.00
Suits 39.50 to 125.00
Capes 45.00 to 115.00
With Tailored Models
A Small
FUR SCARF
of either
Russian Sable
Stone Marten
Natural Fisher
or
Hudson Bay Sable

MAISON BERNARD
Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.
Sale Extraordinary
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Furs
Russian Sables
Made into 1, 2, 3 Skin Scarfs. Actual Value $300 per skin. $195
Silver Foxes
Specimens of rare beauty, ultra fashionable for SPRING WEAR. Actual value $400 to $850. $225 to $495
Hudson Bay Sables
1, 2, 3 Animal Scarfs. Regular Prices $75 to $120 per skin. $45 to $75
Fisher
Extra fine Dark Skin. To-day's Value $225 to $275. AT $145
Coats & Coatees
A number of short Coats and Coatees, in Mole, Seal, Summer Ermine, etc. EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.
Spring Capes & Manteaux
25 Individual Models, of Duvetyn, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Satin, etc. Actual Values $95 to $175. $50 to $95
A Limited Number of Model Gowns
for Afternoon, Evening Wear, in all the prevailing French fabrics (some slightly handled from modeling). Regular Prices $75 to $150. $35 and $50

We have waited more than a year to give these facts to the public!

MORE than a year ago we introduced the *Cole Aero*-EIGHT. We offered no broad claims for it. That it sponsored *aerotype* design and construction—an absolutely new conception for motor cars—was sufficient to recommend it to the immediate ownership of thousands.

But now—after more than a year of its uninterrupted service in the hands of these thousands, we are prepared to disclose facts concerning the ability, capacity, utility and fitness of the *Cole Aero*-EIGHT which cause the usual claims for recognition to dwindle into insignificance.

The Original *Aerotype* Motor Car

Availing itself first of every new and approved advancement in automotive engineering developed during the war, the *Aero*-EIGHT offers features which are nowhere else obtainable.

Not only was it the first and original *aerotype* motor car, but it carries *aerotype* designing to a *more complete* and *extensive* plane than can be found anywhere in the motor car field. As a result, the *Cole Aero*-EIGHT is a revelation in performance efficiency, mechanical development and scientific economy. It is seasons ahead in its contributions to motor car engineering and designing. It changes completely all former conceptions of what may be expected of a motor car.

Uniform Efficiency and Economy

It is our firm belief—supported by the experience of thousands of owners—that the *Cole Aero*-EIGHT delivers more nearly 100 per cent. mechanical efficiency with greater economy at all speeds and under all conditions of travel than any other car.

Aerotype construction endows it with a wider range of performance than ever before has been embodied in a single motor car. It offers a combination of speed, reserve power, acceleration, hill-climbing ability, ease of control, road adherence and riding comfort that is unequaled. It reaches the peak of possibility in every department of motor car performance and under every condition it delivers the maximum efficiency with a corresponding minimum of operating cost.

Features Nowhere Else Available

Essentially a "custom-made" stock car, the *Cole Aero*-EIGHT adapts itself admirably to individual treatment. No stock car offers as complete accessory equipment or as many features of comfort and utility, while no strictly "custom-made" car offers more.

In the *Cole Aero*-EIGHT, the most exclusive body designs are coupled with the most advanced mechanical developments in automotive engineering. The *Cole Aero*-EIGHT throws wide the gates and permits the motor car to enter a new field of possibility and performance.

15,000 Miles on Tires

Through application of improved engineering principles, we have created in the *Aero*-EIGHT a car which is giving 15,000 miles, or more, on its original tire equipment. This is not an unsupported claim, but an established fact based on the actual experience of owners.

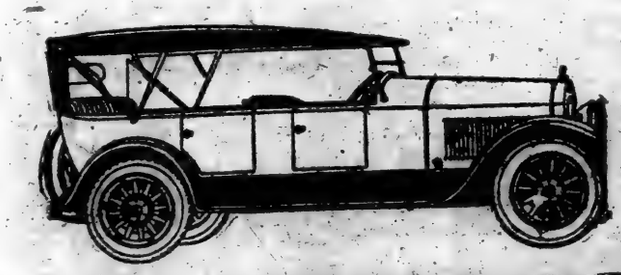
Reports on tire mileage now in our files show that *Cole Aero*-EIGHTS which have been driven 15,000 miles have negotiated that mileage on their original tire equipment. The tires on cars which have been driven less than that distance are reported to be in such excellent condition as to assure their service for 15,000 miles, at least. In certain individual instances, owners report having negotiated as high as 21,160 miles on their original tire equipment before a replacement was necessary. These reports are available for investigation.

We have waited for more than a year to make these disclosures—waited until our own convictions had been substantiated irrefutably by the experience of not just a few, but of *thousands* of owners who are using their cars daily in every section of the country.

We now offer the actual performance records of the *Cole Aero*-EIGHTS in service as the irrevocable proof of the efficiency of *aerotype* design and construction—testimony which has weathered the test of months and the intimate experience of thousands of discriminating motorists.

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

The more you know about motor cars the more you will appreciate the Cole Aero-EIGHT. We invite your personal investigation



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FRANCE DECORATES DR. HENRY VAN DYKE

He Would Have New York "Adopt" Verdun, Ruined by Germans, and Restore It.

A. J. HEMPHILL HONORED

Service, Under Auspices of the Villages Liberes, Held in the Hotel Biltmore.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, former American Ambassador to the Netherlands, and Alexander J. Hemphill, the New York banker, were made Chevaliers of the French Legion of Honor at an investiture service in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday.

The service was held under the auspices of the Villages Libérés. Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, who is a Major in the French Army and a Commander of the Legion of Honor, officiated in conferring the decoration upon Dr. van Dyke. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, bestowed the decoration upon Mr. Hemphill.

The guard of honor was escorted to the hall by a unit of the 27th Division and a contingent of sailors. The 27th Division men were in heavy marching order, equipped with steel helmets, gas masks and packs, and accompanied by the regimental colors.

The meeting, which was presided over by former Governor Charles S. Whitman, marked the first definite steps to be taken to bring about the co-ordination of the relief work in France, and to bring the different American organizations doing relief work in the devastated regions of France under one head. The object of the American Committee of the Villages Libérés is to express the admiration of the United States to the heroic endurance of the French people during the years of war.

Plan to Adopt Villages.

The speakers pointed out the work and the object of the Villages Liberes. Under their plans American cities or groups of Americans or individuals may adopt a French village. The adopter will help to re-establish the peasant in his former environment, making him able to resume his normal life, and undertake as well the physical reconstruction of the homes and public buildings.

Dr. van Dyke, after he had been decorated and kissed upon both cheeks, said that the honor conferred upon him was entirely unexpected. He continued:

"France has suffered more than any other nation by the cruel robber war which Germany forced on the world in 1914. I do not forget the splendid sacrifices of Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Italy, and other nations in the cause of liberty. I do not forget the great and generous offerings of the United States in that cause. But I say that France has borne the heaviest brunt of the conflict, and has sustained the greatest loss in the war.

"By way of recompense her gain in honor and glory, in the admiration and affection of the civilized world ought to be equally great. It should find expression not only in words but in deeds.

"In the first week of August, 1914, the treacherous attack of the Potsdam brigands, through the neutral ground of Luxemburg and Belgium, was aimed at the heart of France. She did not want war. She had no dreams of revenge for 1870. She pleaded for peace. But she was assaulted, and she defended herself and the world gloriously. In the first battle of the Marne the civilization of Europe was saved by the French poilus under Joffre, and the man who put the victory over in the centre was General Foch.

"For four years after, that France had to bear the ravages of war and the barbarities of the Germans, in some of her fairest regions and loveliest cities. She bore them without a murmur and without flinching, because she held to that glorious motto of Verdun: "On ne passe pas!" It was that spirit that defended the world from the black deluge of the Huns. Thank God, that spirit, with the aid of some British and American troops, has won the victory.

"I have been in the front trenches beyond Verdun, under fire. I have seen the desolation wrought in the fair country of Lorraine and the Barrois. The countryside of Jeanne d'Arc is laid waste by the German barbarians. The little towns and villages, once peaceful and prosperous, are now in ruins. The desolation of past wars is nothing compared to that which Robber Germany has inflicted on France during the last four years.

"Take Verdun, formerly a city of 20,000 inhabitants, now a riddled wreck of houses in which a thousand people could not find human habitation. What shall happen to this brave city? The newspapers say the people of Verdun are coming home. What are they coming home to?

"I should like to see the city of New York adopt and guarantee the restoration of the city of Verdun. I should like to see every town and village in France which has been ruined by this abominable German war helped and rebuilt by some town in America.

Favors League of Nations.

"The grateful memory of Lafayette and his companions, who helped to win our independence as a nation, urges this recognition of America's debt to France. But more than this, the outlook for the future of the world makes the security and strength of France an essential element of human progress. Democracy cannot be safe if she is left in danger. She is the frontier of freedom in Europe, and therefore she must be safeguarded for her own sake and for our sake.

"You know I am in favor of a League of Nations to enforce that peace for which Britain and France and Belgium and Italy and the United States and the other allied nations have fought in this war. But the League must be as strong and straight and clear as the conflict in which we have won the victory over German militarism. The great mistake of leaving France friendless, which was made in 1870, must never be repeated. The League of Nations must not only be consonant with the Constitution of the United States, but it must also offer adequate protection to our old friends, our dear ally, the light-giving nation, heroic France."

Gaston Liebert in his address said it was Germany's intention to so cripple France that she could not rise to her feet in time to be of strength when Germany launched the next invasion. He said Germany would have to pay all the industrial losses, and that France, in a very few weeks, would float a loan which the Germans would be compelled to meet in twenty or thirty years.

Others who made short addresses were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Martin W. Littleton, Alexander J. Hemphill, and Major Alexis Carrel.

WILL AID RAILROADS.

Meyer Says War Finance Corporation Has Worked Out a Plan.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, was in New York yesterday and said that arrangements were being made to grant financial assistance to the railroads.

"The War Finance Corporation," said Mr. Meyer, "has worked out a form of certificate with the Director General of Railroads, which will be acceptable to the corporation, and, we believe, to others as well, as security for loans to the railroads. We have endeavored to simplify the work for the railroads as much as possible, and a standard form of application and the resolutions of the Directors to accompany this form have been prepared by our counsel. These will be obtainable at the offices of Mr. Thom at the Railway Executives' Committee at Washington.

"A survey is being made of the entire transportation situation for the next few months, and we shall endeavor to form a program to cover the entire financial situation in co-operation with Director General Hines, the railroads, and their bankers."

PUTS MACKAY OUT OF POSTAL SYSTEM

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the Wire Control Board, although repeatedly requested to do so.

"Mr. Adams presented this order to Mr. Deegan, Secretary of the company, this morning, Mr. Mackay not being in the office, and took charge."

Investigation by Congress.

The action taken by the Postmaster General served to stiffen the determination of opponents of Mr. Burleson in both Senate and House to demand a thorough investigation of the Post Office Department by the incoming Congress. A strong movement is on foot to get the wires out of control of the Government with as little delay as possible, and Senators and Congressmen are not attempting to keep that fact a secret.

While most of the legislators who could be reached were not willing to discuss the merits or demerits of Mr. Burleson's action in detail, there were a number of expressions to the effect that Mr. Burleson seemed to have a faculty for getting into rows, and that it was about time to determine whether he was in the right.

Senator James E. Watson, Republican of Indiana, who is in open opposition to the Postmaster General, was one who referred without reservation to the deposing of Mr. Mackay.

"It's Burlesonian," he said. "It is just another demonstration of his autocratic, high-handed methods. There will be an investigation of the Post Office Department, without a doubt. I have introduced a resolution for an investigation and will reintroduce it as soon as Congress convenes."

He said he felt that Mr. Burleson "shows a complete and entire lack of business ability." He added that in the resolution he would present he would make the date for the return of the wires and cables Sept. 1.

Senator Watson led the fight on the Senate floor against the domination of Mr. Burleson over the wire systems and was vigorously aided by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota and Senator Townsend of Michigan. Senator Townsend, it is expected, will be elected by the Republicans to head the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

"High-handed," Says Steenerson.

Representatives Steenerson, who will be Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, characterised Mr. Burleson's methods as "high-handed," and said an investigation of the Post Office Department by the House would be urged if proper complaint were made. He added that steps would be taken as quickly as possible to take the telephone and telegraph lines out of the hands of Mr. Burleson, without waiting for the declaration of peace. It was probable, he said, that the matter would be brought to the attention of the Steering Committee, with the purpose of obtaining immediate action by Congress.

Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, while not referring directly to the Mackay incident, said: "I have always considered the taking over of the wires unwarranted. I spoke against it in the Senate."

There are a number of Democratic legislators who are anxious to curb Mr. Burleson, because they feel that he is injuring the Democratic Party.

Representatives Madden of Illinois, Steenerson of Minnesota, and other Republican members of the House have fought the Postmaster General over wire control and they are ready for a new onslaught.

KANSAS CITY, March 22.—A. F. Adams, President of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, appointed to supersede Clarence H. Mackay as the head of the Postal Telegraph Company, has been at the head of the local company for seven years, and has been a member of the Government Telephone and Telegraph Operating Board since its creation. Before coming to Kansas City Mr. Adams was connected with independent telephone company operations in Illinois, Texas, Kansas, and Missouri.

ASCRIBED TO REFUSAL TO INCREASE RATES

Postal Official Says That Is Real Reason of Burleson's Action —Considering Resistance.

Clarence H. Mackay, President; William J. Deegan, Secretary; and W. W. Cook, General Counsel of the Postal Telegraph Company, were relieved of their duties as such officials yesterday in conformity with an order issued by Postmaster General A. S. Burleson.

A. F. Adams, President of the Bell Telephone Company of Kansas City, who was directed by the order to succeed Mr. Mackay as President of the company, proceeded, accompanied by C. N. Bracelen, a lawyer for the Bell Telephone Company here, and Union N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company, to serve the order and take possession of the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company at 253 Broadway.

Charles P. Bruch, Third Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company, became the active head of the property by direction of Mr. Adams. Mr. Mackay, Mr. Deegan, and Mr. Cook remain as officials of the Mackay Companies, the holding corporation having financial control of the Postal Telegraph Company.

While the reason for removing the officials, as stated in the official order, was that they had "failed to carry out the orders and instructions of the Postmaster General" and had "conducted themselves in such a manner as to materially and disadvantageously affect the interests of the Government and the operation of this and other telegraph and telephone systems under Government control," Mr. Deegan, as Secretary of the Mackay Companies and of the Postal Telegraph Company, said the real reason was that the Postal officials had blocked a project to raise telegraph rates immediately after the Postmaster General raised telephone rates.

Proposal to Increase Rates.

"On Jan. 10," said Mr. Deegan, "shortly after the increase in telephone rates had been announced, two officials of Mr. Burleson's Operating Board came to this office and suggested an increase in telegraph rates. These officials were G. M. Yorke, Vice President of the Western Union, and Union N. Bethell, President of the New York Telephone Company and Chairman of Mr. Burleson's Operating Board. They asked if we would agree to an increase in telegraph rates. We said flatly that we would not, and that ended the interview.

"We have not disobeyed any order of Mr. Burleson's, as he charges, although we admit this company negatived the proposal to increase rates. An increase of rates may be needed by the Western Union, but it is not needed by any efficiently operated company. Of course, there is likely to be an increase now that Mr. Mackay is out of the way. It is probable, also, that the inefficient operation which will ensue will make this increase necessary."

Mr. Deegan said that the matter of making a legal resistance to the order was in the hands of Mr. Cook and would be decided later. Mr. Deegan gave out this statement:

"This order of Burleson was delivered to us at 12 o'clock today without any word of warning or previous notice and in the absence of Mr. Mackay from the city over the week-end.

"Burleson gives as a reason for the order that we have failed to carry out his orders and instructions. We do not know what Burleson refers to in the way of orders and instructions. This is all a pretense.

"The statement by Burleson that we failed to promptly put into effect the wage schedule is a distortion. We announced an increase in the wages of all our employes on March 5, to take effect on January 1, 1919, which was more generous than that ordered by Burleson. The Burleson schedule was based entirely on the Western Union plan of organization, which is different from ours, and it was impossible to apply Burleson's schedule to our organization.

"Attempt to Distort Facts."

"Mr. Burleson's Operating Board admitted this and told us to do the best we could with it, and we did the best we could with it and made it even better than Burleson's plan, which latter is being condemned by Western Union operators, while our wage schedule met with the approval of our employes. Burleson's statement on the wage schedule is a deliberate attempt to distort the facts.

"We did refuse to assent to a proposition made by Burleson's Operating Board of Bell Telephone and Western Union officials to increase telegraph rates, but this never reached the form of an order after the Postal Telegraph Company refused to assent to such a plan. Mr. Burleson carefully refrains from mentioning this, and this may be the reason he has removed our officials.

"Burleson is trying to confiscate our money in order to pay it to the Western Union. He ordered that we shall have less than we earn, and that the Western Union shall have more than it earns.

"The three men who came to the Postal Telegraph Building at 253 Broadway today to demand our property were Mr. Bothell, a Bell Telephone official; Mr. Bracelen, a Bell Telephone lawyer, and Mrs. A. F. Adams, a Kansas City telephone man who has been put in charge of our property by Mr. Burleson. Not one of these men knows the slightest thing about the telegraph business and not the slightest thing about the Postal Telegraph system. Adams in turn is subordinate to Burleson's Operating Committee, consisting of two Bell Telephone officials and one Western Union official, and Adams himself.

"It is one of the most despotic acts in the history of Government. We shall not surrender or abandon our fight against Burleson's usurpations. His purpose very evidently is to destroy the Postal Telegraph system, but he will fail in that purpose. I think that Congress will have something to say about it as soon as it convenes. This turning of our property over to our competitors, removing our officers, and giving our money to the Western Union would be incredible if it were not true."

Bethell Doesn't Remember.

Mr. Bethell said he did not remember any visit to the offices of the Postal. Asked if a proposal had been made to increase rates, he said: "Yes, there was at one time. I believe Mr. Reynolds, formerly Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company, gave some testimony on that point in Washington."

Asked if the Postal had refused to raise rates, Mr. Bethell said: "I don't care to say anything on the matter."

Testimony by Edward Reynolds, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company until last December, when he was removed by the Postmaster General, was given before the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads of the House on Jan. 21, as follows:

"Mr. Burleson's Operating Committee, consisting of a Western Union man, two Bell Telephone men, and one independent telephone man, has within the last few days tried to get the Postal Company to agree to increased telegraph rates, and the Postal Company has refused. If the Government will turn back at once the Postal Telegraph lines, we will continue to carry on the telegraph business at present rates, but there is no knowing what increase of telegraph rates may be necessary if the operating methods and policies and the staff organization upon which the splendid service of the Postal has been built up are to be disorganized and destroyed by Government management."

Scale of Wages and Hours.

Mr. Deegan said the assertion that the Postal had failed to put into effect a scale of wages and hours ordered by the Postmaster General was untrue and the steps taken in this direction by the Postal had had the approval of the members of the Postmaster General's Operating Board.

"As the plan was originally given to us," he said, "it was impracticable, because it was based on the Western Union's organization of shifts of operators, which is radically different from ours. When we called the attention of Mr. Bethell to this, he admitted that this was a fact and directed us to do the best we could. We formed a plan which was better than the Western Union's, and no objection has been made to it.

"Another thing which shows the character of this pretext is the fact that we have had no labor troubles, while strikes have been occasionally threatening on the Western Union. The Western Union 'would have a strike for increase to what the employes pay.'"

Mr. Deegan was asked what effect the present changes were likely to have on the Postal.

"They are likely to mean the utter disorganization of the company, if long continued," he said. "The resolution under which the Postmaster General seized the wires gives him control only to the time that peace is signed. The Postmaster General is using his power in the last weeks for the purpose of injuring this company and strengthening the Western Union. What his motive is I don't know. We have been giving a highly efficient service. We have had no trouble with our customers. The Western Union, judging by what we hear, has been giving an extremely poor service, increasingly poor. All of this makes the Postmaster General's conduct still more of a puzzle. We are giving good competitive service, pleasing the public, when a politician from Texas grabs our property and hands it over to our competitors."

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, was in Baltimore today, having come on from New York to see his daughter who is at school here. He said tonight:

"Until I shall have had the opportunity of reading and studying the full text of the order dismissing me from the service of the company I prefer to make no comment about it. I will wait until I get back to New York to read the order, and will probably make a statement then."

DISMISSES RATE SUIT.

Massachusetts Court Holds Government Can't Be Made Defendant.

BOSTON, March 22.—The full bench of the State Supreme Court today dismissed a petition of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission against the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, by which the commission sought to compel the company to cancel toll rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson and to return to the schedule in effect prior to Jan. 21. The court held that the United States was a party involved and could not be sued.

The opinion, which was written by Chief Justice Rugg, said that it was "a fundamental principle of law that the United States, like all sovereigns, cannot be impleaded unless it consents to be sued."

"We are aware of no statute," the court said, "whereby the United States has consented either to become a party to rate making proceedings before the Public Service Commission or before this court. It is the contention of the Attorney General in behalf of the Public Service Commission that the resolution of Congress of July 16, 1918, reserved to the States the right to regulate intrastate rates to the same extent as that power existed before Federal control. That contention is founded upon the final clause of the resolution. That proviso does not seem to us reasonably susceptible of being stretched by implication to include a consent to be impleaded in the State courts in such a proceeding as this. Such consent is not commonly inferable from such remote and equivocal phrase having direct and adequate reference to another matter.

"Therefore it appears to us unnecessary to consider or discuss the merits of the question whether the proviso of the resolution of July 16, 1918, under its reservation of 'lawful police regulations of the several States,' justifies rate regulation by a State in the exercise of its police power because we do not reach it."

CHURCHES TO AID SOLDIERS

150,000 to be Organized for Aiding U. S. Employment Service.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The General War Time Commission of the churches, representing more than 20,000,000 church members, announced today that it had undertaken the organization of its 150,000 churches for co-operation with the United States Employment Service in the obtaining of jobs for returning soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilian war workers.

Plans of the commission provide for co-operation of the individual churches with agents of the employment service. Members of the churches will be asked to report vacancies and the jobs will be classified according to the qualifications of the men. The proposal, it was said, had been laid before each of the thirty-five churche bodies represented on the commission.

CITY'S GIFTS TO WISE FUND.

More Than Half of New York's $125,000 Quota Subscribed.

More than $65,000 of New York City's $125,000 share of the fund of $360,000 that is being sought in the United States to maintain the work of the Hebrew Union College and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has been subscribed, it was announced yesterday at the second meeting of the campaign workers for the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Fund at the Hotel Biltmore. The final meeting will take place next Wednesday at 5 P. M.

The speakers yesterday were Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Rebecca Kohut and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays. Ben Altheimer was the Chairman. Here is a list of the synagogues and their subscriptions to date:

Temple Emanu-El	$22,312
Temple Beth-El	6,020
Free Synagogue and Branches	1,425
Central Synagogue	6,000
Temple Israel of Harlem	4,120
New Synagogue	4,802
Shaaray Tefila	2,565
Temple Rodeph Sholom	4,700
Beth Elohim, Brooklyn	680
Temple Israel, Brooklyn	2,700
5th Street Temple, Brooklyn	80
Temple Israel, Far Rockaway	2,520
Tremont Temple	140
Temple Sinai, Bronx	122
Ahavath Sholem, Brooklyn	25
Temple Israel, New Rochelle	500
Women's Committee	460
Mrs. Phillip J. Goodhart	1,500
Mrs. Regina May	77
Mrs. D. P. Hays	1,370
Miscellaneous	1,420

Subscriptions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the campaign, on the second floor of the Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

DRUG MAKER ARRESTED IN ASPIRIN CASE

Analysis Shows Talcum Powder Chief Ingredient of Tablets of Which 394,000 Were Seized

Blank Diplomas for Dentists Discovered in Brooklyn Raid—J. M. G. Kukay Held in $1,000 Bail

More than 394,000 alleged aspirin tablets were seized yesterday in Brooklyn. The manufacturer was arrested. He gave his name as Joseph M. G. Kukay. He said he was head of the Verandah Chemical Company, No. 24 Verandah place, Brooklyn.

The arrest followed the analysis of the tablets. They were found to be devoid of aspirin. Talcum powder was the principal ingredient of the tablets. It was found to consist of seventy per cent "innate material," sugar water and salicylic acid were also used.

Health Commissioner Copeland said that thousands attacked by influenza or pneumonia had recourse to aspirin tablets. He said

"There is no doubt but that many thousands of persons rushed to aspirin as soon as they had a little cold. It certainly did not help those people if they happened to get talcum powder into their systems, and it appears that many thousands of those tablets were sold throughout the country."

Inspector W F Cummings, of the Brooklyn Food and Drug Division, with his chief, Walter B. Drennan, made the raid on the Verandah Chemical Company.

Chief Drennan said:

"We seized 394,000 tablets, on the strength of the diagnosis made, and believe the whole lot consists of talcum powder. The manufacturer seems to have done a great out-of-town business, and I estimate his monthly shipments were no less than 500,000 tablets. He declares he is a Spaniard and has been doing business for several months in Verandah place. Just how many millions of these tablets he has sold as aspirin tablets I cannot state."

An interesting phase of the seizure of the drug was the discovery of a printing press and blank diplomas for dentists. Dr. Copeland intimated there would be an investigation of this also.

Kukay was held in $1,000 bail, charged with violating the Health laws.

—SEE THE RED CROSS—

Now you know why you must Look for the Bayer Cross

BAYER

Genuine

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the unquestionable value of salicylicacid as those tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Lamberts Side of the Diamond Question

EVERY writer on jewelry these days has something to say about the scarcity of the higher grades of Diamonds, the crying demand for them, and the consequently high prices—"prohibitive" prices, they are sometimes called.

True enough, as far as it goes, but let us add a few words of comfort. Before the Diamond market got into its present condition Lambert Brothers bought largely and according to their good old custom imported Diamonds direct, so that

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

$75 $100 $200 $250 $300 $400 $500 $600

are sold at this store at lower prices than would be possible in a place that gets its supplies from middlemen, or put off buying until the wholesale prices went soaring.

Other Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings, $10.00 to $1,500.00.

Make comparisons between Lambert prices and any other prices for Diamonds, and satisfy yourself.

Man's Watch, solid 14-karat gold, engine turned, hunting case, hand engraved shield with Waltham movement, $40.00 up. Open face, $37.00 up.

Watchmaking, art and science is marching along. Anybody who would realize the improvement over cumbersome old models attained by the Waltham, Elgin, Howard, Hamilton and other famous factors, please let Lamberts "show you." Any price you please and every watch guaranteed. A good sterling silver watch for a boy, $15.00; a full jewelled Waltham, solid 14-karat gold, tested by heat and cold for the boy's father, $60.00.

No guesswork about a watch from Lamberts. Every one is passed by experts in the Lambert factory, whom not the smallest flaw escapes.

To Homecoming Troops and others; Lambert Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings are made in every size and shape, approved by custom, are guaranteed free from solder and are engraved without charge.

18-karat, $5.75 up 18-karat, $7.00 up 18-karat, $8.50 up 18-karat, $10.00 up
22-karat, $6.50 up 22-karat, $8.50 up 22-karat, $10.50 up 22-karat, $12.00 up

LAMBERT BROTHERS

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Store Open Daily Until 6 Saturday Night Until 9

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Bring Us the Dimensions of Your Living Room

EVEN if space is limited in your home, we can suggest a way of placing in it one of these beautiful little grands. They require but little more space than an upright.

Opera Grand $595

4 ft. 8 in. long.

THIS is just the little grand you have longed for—the smallest made—only 4 feet 8 inches long. Come and hear its lovely tone and see it in our special booth arranged to show how little space is required.

If you live out of town mail the dimensions of your living room and we will send you a paper pattern showing floor space this grand requires.

OPERA PLAYER GRAND, $1000

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A Queer Old Bird is The Pelican

Its bill holds more than its bellican.

But at that, its heart is bigger than its bill. It is the only bird which shares its food with other and weaker fowl.

So the queer old pelican looms up handsome in Goodrich's eyes—eyes which see beauty that is more than skin deep.

Goodrich, it is true, makes Silvertown Cords the handsomest tires—the very Beau Brummel tires of smart cars.

Yet if clumsiness and ugliness would add one mile to their service, Goodrich would make them clumsy and ugly as the queer old pelican.

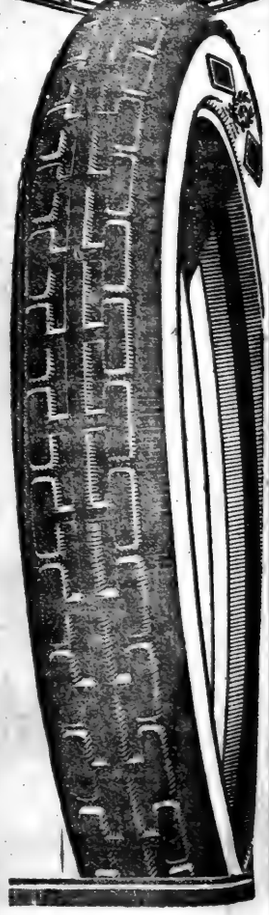
"Quality First," rules in the manufacture of Silvertowns; and they render quality service first and last.

Give your automobile the obvious grace and elegance of the Tires with the Twin Red Diamonds on the sidewall. Their mileage is sure.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"



ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST AND IMPORT IN WORLD OF SPORTS

GIANTS HOLD FIRST PRACTICE IN SOUTH

McGraw Loses No Time in Putting His Players to Work on Diamond.

GREAT WELCOME FOR THEM

Gainesville Declares Holiday and Mayor Tyson Extends Hand of Hospitality.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 22.—The Giants lost little time in getting started here this afternoon. An hour after they pulled into this pretty college town, they took part in a parade which led through the streets of Gainesville out to the university grounds, where McGraw sent the team through a stiff workout. Few of the players expected to be sent out so soon, but McGraw said there is nothing like getting down to real work at once. Besides, the boys will have Sunday to rest up.

The practice this afternoon consisted of the usual stunts performed by a team on its first day in a training camp. They started off with limbering up tosses, after which McGraw sent the regular team through the batting practice with Benton, Causey, Smith, Ross and winters doing the pitching. The regulars went to bat in the following order: Burns, Young, Chase, Zimmerman, Davis, Sicking, McCarty and Fletcher.

This gives some idea of how the Giants will bat when McGraw hands his official lineup to the umpire in the opening game of the season on April 23. Kauff is not yet at the camp but when he reports he likely will bat after Zimmerman, while Fletcher will follow Doyle.

The rookie infield lineup was Tod Miller, the Chicago youngster on first; McGraw at second, Sicking at short, and Jack Gillespie at third base. Miller, who won the middleweight boxing championship of the Great Lakes Training Station, looks like a mighty shifty lad on his feet and though only nineteen shows lots of promise. The natives seemed to find much amusement in the antics of little Gillespie at third base. He is a New Yorker, not as tall as Rabbit Maranville of the Braves.

Gainesville so far has gone to extremes in showing the Giants how welcome they are. This is the first time a big league club ever has been to Gainesville, and many people regard it as a sort of a circus.

The Giants are welcome with capital letters. Streamers to that effect are stretched across all the leading thoroughfares, while a band was at the station to greet the team when it reached here this afternoon. A committee consisting of Gordon B. Tyson, Mayor of the town, and A. M. Murfree, President of the Florida State University met the team at the station, and McGraw introduced each member of his party to the distinguished Gainesville citizens. The band also was out at the park, while the field was encircled with automobiles, which took the Giants and their party to the ball field. The little grandstand of the Florida University was well packed with people of the town who wanted to see what a big league practice actually was like.

Already the two-game series between the Giants and Red Sox to be played here April 9 and 10, is being looked forward to with great anticipation.

All but four of the Giants are here, the absentees being Kauff, Barnes, Earl Smith, young catcher, and Jim Thorpe.—Neither Anderson nor Perritt has reported, but both of these players are unsigned. The men now in camp are: McGraw, manager; Mathewson, assistant manager; McCarty, O'Neil and Boles, catchers; Schupp, Benton, George Smith, Winters, Hubbel, Causey, Steele, Jones, Ross, Brogan, Lyons, Rommel, Clarey, Ryan and Terhune, pitchers; Chase, Doyle, Zimmerman, Fletcher, Baird, Sicking, Miller and Gillespie, infielders, and Burns, Young and Pitt, outfielders.

WILL REVIVE YACHTING.

Atlantic Y. C. Plans Busy Season on Lower Bay.

After being inactive for the last two seasons on account of the war, Brooklyn yachtsmen are planning a big revival of the sport this Summer. As usual, the Atlantic Yacht Club will be the foremost in the sport on the waters of the lower bay. Although the Sea Gate organization does not plan to hold as many regattas as it did each season before the war, a movement now is on foot to hold a few races, including a short race week that will extend over a period of three days.

The flag officers at the Atlantic Yacht Club this year are all enthusiastic racing men. Howard S. Borden is commodore, Edmund Lang is vice commodore, and Horace E. Boucher is rear commodore. The last named Corinthian also is the fleet captain of the club. The flag officers believe that racing should again be started this Summer and with that idea in view they are now working on plans to make July 4, 5, and 6 the most important days of the Summer on Gravesend Bay.

The present plans call for a big regatta for all classes on Independence Day. It is understood that there will be an excellent class of New York Yacht Club thirty footers racing below the Narrows this year. The thirty footer is ideal for lower bay racing conditions. Two already are owned in the Atlantic Yacht Club and it is understood that at least two more will be seen in the fleet this Summer.

Commodore Borden is making arrangements with a manufacturer of hydroaeroplanes to have machines at Sea Gate over the Independence Day holidays. Not only will there be races among the boats, but the members may try riding in the craft.

Rowing races and water sports during the afternoon and a big Venetian Carnival at night is the program mapped out for Saturday, July 5. On Sunday, July 6 the Sea Gate club in all probability will give swimming races. The program is only tentative. In all probability, it will be increased before Independence Day.

COLUMBIA FENCERS WIN.

Take Seven of Nine Bouts Against Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—Columbia University today defeated Yale in fencing seven bouts to two. The feature match was between Captain Bloomer of Columbia and Captain Leicester of Yale, Leicester winning the decision after an extra period.

The Yale freshmen defeated Columbia, 1922, five bouts to four.

Athletics Training at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Members of the Philadelphia Athletics, who are going to do their Spring training at Shibe Park, are beginning to arrive at the grounds and are indulging in light practice. Among those who are here are Scott Perry, John Watson, Jim McAvoy, George Burns, Socks Seybold, and several new men.

Reds Off for the South.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22.—Fifteen members of the Cincinnati National League baseball team boarded a train here this morning, bound for Waxahachie, Texas, where the team will put in three weeks of training for the coming season.

Dickson Five is Defeated.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, March 22.—New York Military Academy defeated Dickson High here today by the score of 42 to 18. The game was very fast. Meenan and Forbes were stars for the cadets and Weiss for Dickson.

SHOEMAKER BEATS TILT.

Will Play Off Tie for Amateur Pool Title Tuesday.

By the convincing score of 125 to 73 in fifteen frames, J. Howard Shoemaker, national pocket billiards champion, vanquished William Tilt of the Calumet Club, former holder of the title, in the closing schedule game of the annual amateur championship fixture at the New York A. C. last night. The result, although not unexpected, contained an element of surprise, for it had been supposed that Tilt would make a better showing against the champion.

Through this victory Shoemaker gets a chance to retain his title, which he has already held for five years. Shoemaker has won five games and lost one, and Tilt has a similar record for the tournament. They will play off for the title Tuesday night in the Mercury Foot Club. If Shoemaker wins he will gain permanent possession of the championship cup, upon which he scored his first title last year.

Shoemaker played in better stroke than in any of his previous tournament games. The title holder was at the top of his game throughout. His stroke was smooth and his execution accurate from the start. Shoemaker played excellent position, and was wonderfully successful in solving perplexing problems on occasions when the balls were in pyramid formation. So steady was the title holder that Tilt was forced to the rôle of spectator for the major portion of the time consumed by the contest.

Tilt never after the first frame approached his top stroke. He was erratic to an extreme, and his efforts grew palpably worse as the match progressed. He could not sustain a pace for any appreciable length, however, with the result that he missed before he had a chance to become dangerous in the score on comparatively easy shots.

Shoemaker took eight of the fifteen frames, Tilt got four, and three were evenly divided, including the closing frame, which ended when eight balls had been pocketed. Shoemaker's best run was a twenty-two, which he registered in the fifth and sixth frames. Previously the titleholder had run out a string of twenty-one points in the third and fourth frames. Tilt had runs of 14, 12, and 10.

The score:

J. Howard Shoemaker—2 5 14 14 12 11 6 9 10, 5 7 7 11 10 ⟵125. Scratches, 3. High runs, 22 and 21.

William Tilt—13 2 9 0 0 1 3 9 5 4 9 7 7 5 4 ⟵73. Scratches, 4. High runs, 14, 12, and 10.

ALEXANDER BEATS MURRAY.

Veteran Tennis Player Surprises Champion in Three-Set Match.

BUFFALO, March 22.—The tennis players of the Heights Casino, Brooklyn, won all of the matches in the opening day's play of the interclub match with the Buffalo Tennis Club on the latter's indoor courts here today, taking three matches in the singles and one in the doubles.

The feature of the day's play was the victory of the veteran internationalist, Fred Alexander, over the national indoor title-holder, R. Lindley Murray, in a hard-fought three-set match at 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

The steadiness of the veteran carried him through to victory in the first and third sets. Harold Taylor defeated Hendricks of the home club, 6—1, 6—4, and W. J. Gallon of Heights Casino defeated Bowen of Buffalo, 6—1, 6—3.

In the only match played in the doubles, Ferguson and Fitch of Heights Casino won from the Buffalo pair, the Laverick Brothers, 6—3, 9—7. The competition will be continued today and Monday.

TILDEN DEFEATS RICHARDS.

New York Youth Loses Tennis Match to Quaker Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Again Vincent Richards, the sensational New York youth, who is a joint holder of the national doubles title, fell before the playing of William T. Tilden in an exhibition match this afternoon. The scores were 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

More than four hundred tennis followers were seated around the cage when the opening set started. Tilden found Richards going strong, the youth carrying the national singles runner-up too count of 8—6 before succumbing.

The second set saw Richards at his best. His returns were perfect, registering points through his accurate placing. He took this match at 3—6, the only one he won during the afternoon. Tilden found himself in the remaining two sets, forced the pace, and won the match by taking the third and fourth sets. The scores were 6—3, 6—4.

BENNETT WINS AT TRAPS.

Takes High Scratch Trophy at Travers Island.

A. P. Bennett, one of the best gunners in the New York Athletic Club, defeated Frec Flum of Atlantic City, N. J., holder of the national championship, in the shoot off for the high scratch prize at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. In the original shoot each gunner had 96 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap prize went to R. R. Debacher, who also was the winner of the special handicap prize.

J. H. Vanderveer, the Brooklyn Nimrod, won both the Travers Island and the special scratch trophies. The New York Athletic Club also gave a prize yesterday for the best visiting gunner It was won by Ben Donnelley, the Chicago expert.

In honor of Victory Day, the New York Athletic Club will hold a special open shoot of 100 targets at the Travers Island traps on Tuesday afternoon.

The scores:

Name.	T.I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Club. Cup.	Agc'n. Cup.	Scr. Cups.	H'p.
G. H. Martin.	1 20	0 21	0 22	1 23	87—8	95
R. E. Eldred.	2 20	2 22	0 22	1 20	86—12	92
W. B. Ogden.	1 20	1 22	1 22	0 21	86—8	94
W. G. Allen.	1 20	1 21	1 24	1 21	87—13	98
J. H. Vand'r.	3 23	1 24	2 23	1 25	92—12	100
Fred Flum.	1 23	1 23	1 23	1 24	93—8	100
R. S. Smith.	5 23	0 20	0 16	0 25	73—25	100
W. Grose.	4 20	2 23	2 19	0 21	73—16	89
W. S. Silk'h.	1 23	0 19	0 21	0 23	84—8	92
R. R. Deba'r.	0 19	4 25	5 23	5 28	75—30	100
T. H. Lewis.	1 22	0 23	1 22	0 23	90—8	98
T. H. Law'n.	2 25	0 20	1 19	2 20	82—13	95
G. J. Corb't.	1 23	1 24	1 23	1 25	91—8	99
E. B. Step'n.	3 23	0 22	1 24	0 23	88—12	100
W. W. Fee.	4 23	2 23	2 22	4 25	96—16	100
H. J. Elsw'h.	2 20	2 23	2 23	2 24	79—15	97
N. Webb.	1 21	1 23	2 21	2 23	79—14	93
C. L. King.	5 23	4 25	5 25	4 25	96—25	100
H. Sullivan.	3 17	1 21	2 21	1 20	78—10	88
S. Wing.	1 25	0 21	0 22	1 22	90—10	100
J. E. Athe'n.	4 22	3 23	3 23	3 17	73—16	89
R. L. Spotts.	1 25	0 24	0 21	1 19	89—8	97
T. Tuskell.	3 24	2 22	2 21	2 20	77—14	91
G. S. McC'n.	5 24	3 20	3 24	3 20	75—25	95
J. C. Taylor.	6 25	4 24	0 17	5 25	81—24	100
H. G. Vogel.	4 17	8 25	2 20	4 25	75—16	91
A. P. Benn't.	3 25	2 25	1 24	1 25	96—12	100
D. L. Culver.	1 25	1 23	1 24	1 25	90—8	98
F. A. Siebert.	2 23	1 24	2 24	2 24	89—14	100
F. Moore.	3 18	3 22	3 20	3 23	77—12	89
C. T. Sam'n.	0 20	0 20	0 19	0 15	75—0	75
C. Stein.	1 21	0 24	0 21	1 21	85—8	93
F. S. Will'n.	7 25	0 20	5 19	6 23	75—20	100
E. B. Ande'n.	3 25	2 24	2 24	0 23	86—14	100
F. A. Baker.	4 23	4 23	4 24	4 24	77—18	95
W. Bauer.	4 23	2 24	2 23	2 25	85—15	100
J. S. Conners.	5 23	6 24	6 23	6 25	77—20	100
C. A. Brown.	5 25	4 25	4 25	4 21	90—20	100
J. I. Bristol.	5 25	2 25	3 24	2 25	82—20	100
C. L. Healy.	7 21	7 21	7 21	6 21	54—30	84
F. W. Finch.	2 25	3 25	3 20	3 18	56—35	91
F. McLan.	7 23	5 21	7 25	7 25	76—28	100
U. Nida.	5 20	4 25	3 21	5 22	72—20	92
H. B. West.	3 21	0 22	1 20	1 21	82—10	93
J. P. Donovan.	1 23	0 23	1 21	1 21	82—10	93
J. Callahan.	2 23	4 23	4 21	6 24	67—28	95
A. Rowland.	0 19	0 24	0 16	0 15	74—0	74
A. B. Braden.	0 18	0 24	0 20	0 15	80—0	80
E. L. King.	0 22	0 22	0 20	0 23	87—0	87
J. Wendling.	0 18	0 20	0 19	0 15	66—0	66
E. Donnel.	0 24	0 21	0 23	0 24	92—0	92
J. Bishop.	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 17	71—0	71
H. Keller.	0 24	0 21	0 19	0 20	84—0	84
D. Kennedy.	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 18	75—0	75
R. R. DeWolfe.	4 21	3 21	3 22	3 25	73—20	93
W. R. Deberry.	4 23	4 23	4 22	3 22	96—15	100
N. Agar.	0 23	0 19	0 22	0 18	86—0	86
J. H. Finch.	0 23	0 21	0 23	0 24	90—0	90

WINNERS.

High scratch gunner—A. P. Bennett.
High handicap gunner—R. R. Debacher.
Special scratch gunner—J. H. Vanderveer.
Special handicap gunner—R. R. Debacher.
Travers Island Trophy—J. H. Vanderveer.
Ghost Trophies—Killed by G. H. Martin, T. H. Lewis, and F. A. Siebert; missed by J. Nida.

Legs on the Hasin, Club, and Ammunition Cups were scored by 11 gunners with 25 targets.

SELLERS SETS NEW 1,000-YARD RECORD

Sprints Home Ahead of Baker, Brown, and Devaney in Athletic Meet at Newark.

Before one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed an indoor athletic meet in Newark, Jack Sellers last night won the 1,000-yard metropolitan championship in a finish in which he set a new record of 2:18 1-5 seconds. The championship record was held previously by Mike Devaney and was 2:23.

A. H. Dolder of West Side Y. M. C. A. got away in the lead. Baker began to push Dolder on the second lap, with Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. C. second. On the next lap Sellers began to nose his way out of the pack and gradually forged to the front, taking the lead a lap before the finish. He won with about six yards to spare. Homer Baker came in second, leading Newton R. Brown and Mike Devaney in the order named.

New York's speedy quartet of stars won the one-mile intercity relay race from Philadelphia and Newark, who finished in the order named. The Gotham stars took the lead at the pop of the gun and held it right down to the finish. The New York team was composed of Ed Hesmer, Homer Baker, Jack Sellers, and James J. O'Brien and they ran in the order named. Representing Philadelphia were Lawrence Brown, Fred Davis, Pat Ferriek, and Ted Meredith, while running on the Newark quartet were John Maguire, Stuart Beattie, Brewster, and Mike Devaney.

Central High School of Newark won the national indoor interscholastic championship with 20 points, beating out the Hill School of Pottstown, Penn., who scored 13 points.

Three Paulist A. C. runners finished one, two, three in the two-mile run. Carmibe Cornetta, with a handicap of 150 yards, beat his teammate and national cross-country champion, Max Bohland. John Costello, with 150 yards, finished third. Cornetta won by about ten yards.

Sherman Landers of the University of Pennsylvania, with a handicap of three feet, won the 70-yard low hurdle A. A. U. race, beating A. P. Roberts of Stevens Tech, who was second, pushed hard by Massey, the Princeton College freshman star. The 300-yard A. A. U. handicap went to H. Deitchman of the Glenoco A. C., who breasted the tape ahead of Thomas Clorry of the Paulist A. C. and Nat La Tourette, a Newark schoolboy. The handicaps were too large for the stars.

The summaries:

880-Yard Interscholastic Championship.—Won by Lincoln Adams, Hill School; Milton Richmond, South Side High School, second; Stuart Beattie, Central High School, third. Both, Stuyvesant High School, fourth. Time—2:02. (New indoor interscholastic record.)

1,000-Yard Metropolitan A. A. U. Championship.—Won by John R. Sellers, New York A. C.; Homer Baker, Glenoco A. C., second; Newton R. Brown, Jr., unattached, third; Mike Devaney, Millrose A. C., fourth. Time—2:18 1-5. (New metropolitan record.)

70-Yard Low Hurdle Handicap, A. A. U.—Won by Sherman Landers, University of Pennsylvania; A. P. Roberts, Stevens Tech, second; W. E. Massey, Princeton, third; W. H. Bratten, Knights of St. Antony, fourth. Time—9:08 3-5.

70-Yard High Hurdles, Interscholastic Championship.—Won by J. Ripsel, South Side High School; H. Fhail, Central, second; R. Threthewey, Central, third; H. Boone, High School, fourth. Time—9:10. Boone knocked down two hurdles, forfeiting his place.

70-Yard Dash, Interscholastic Championship.—Won by Daniel Caprio, Central; R. Behr, Dickinson, second; E. Hesmer, De La Salle, Institute, third; O. Maslin, Barringer, fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

300 A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by H. Deitchman, Glenoco A. C., (3 yards,) second; Thomas Clorry, Paulist A. C., (13 yards,) second; N. La Tourette, Newark, Y. M. C. A., (12 yards,) third; R. Milne, Laughlin Lyceum, (10 yards,) fourth. Time—32 4-5 seconds.

12-Pound Shot Put, Interscholastic Championship.—Won by J. Hills, Hill School, 43 feet 4¾ inches; G. Wellman, Brooklyn Poly Prep, 44 feet 3 inches, second; P. J. Curran, Fordham Prep., 43 feet 1¼ inches, third; Rutan, Hill School, 40 feet 11 inches, fourth. (New Interscholastic record.)

Running High Jump.—Won by H. Troup, Ridgewood High School, 5 feet 8 inches; H. Michels, Dickinson High School, 5 feet 7 inches, second; H. Davis, Dwight School, 5 feet 6 inches, third; N. Sherrill, East Orange High School, 5 feet 5 inches, fourth.

Two-Mile A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by C. Cornetta, Paulist A. C., (150 yards;) Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) second; John Costello, Paulist A. C., (150 yards,) third; George F. Buttner, Jersey Harriers, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—9:43 4-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Championship.—Won by Denzil Bush, East Orange; Stuart Beattie, Central High, second; A. Tracy, Flushing High, third; A. Higgins, Theodore Roosevelt High, fourth. Time—4:46 4-5.

440-Yard Interscholastic Championship.—Won by F. McNamara, De La Salle Institute; H. Henderson, South Side High School, second; A. Lasady, Hill School, third; P. Quinn, East Orange, fourth. Time—0:54 4-5.

220-Yard Interscholastic Championship.—Won by Daniel Caprio, Central; F. Blodgett, Dickinson, second; C. Schley, East Orange, third; C. McKim, Barringer, fourth. Time—0:24. (New indoor interscholastic record.)

One Mile Intercity Relay Race.—Won by New York, with E. Hesmer, Homer Baker, J. Sellers, and J. O'Brien; Philadelphia, second, with L. Brown, F. Davis, T. Ferriek, and Ted Meredith; Newark, third, with J. Maguire, C. Beattie, A. Brewster, and Mike Devaney. Time—3:34¾.

N. Y. U. WINS ON THE MAT.

Girden, Lightweight, Throws Brooklyn Heavyweight in 4:30.

Barney Girden, the 135-pound wrestler of the New York University team, went out of his class in the meet with Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute last night and defeated the Brooklyn heavyweight (Fraser) with a head and arm lock in 4:30. Girden also won the bout in his own class, defeating Charman of Poly Tech with an arm and body hold in 2:38.

New York University won the meet, which was held in the Brooklyn Institute's gymnasium, by a score of 19 to 3. The only Brooklyn wrestler to win was Engler in the 145-pound class, who defeated Fieldelbaum of New York University on a referee's decision.

Captain Miano of the New York University team defeated Strobel of Poly Tech in the 158-pound class on a referee's decision in an extra period bout.

PUNCH FAIRS WINS MATCH.

Former World's Champion Defeats Jack White at Court Tennis.

Cecil (Punch) Fairs, the former world's court tennis champion, defeated Jack White in a professional match at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday at 6—1, 6—3. A large gallery followed the skillful play of the pros. The veteran was in excellent form and the competition was much closer than the score indicates.

Fairs tallied many aces by skillful kills into the grille and accurate placement shots into the dedans. Fairs took the first set handily but had more trouble in the second. In this set Fairs was leading at 5—1 when a rally by White brought the score to 5—3. After spirited play Fairs scored the winning ace. Fairs is the professional at the courts of Clarence H. Mackay at Roslyn, L. I.

Heitkamp in Charge of Athletics.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22.—Frederick H. Heitkamp has been appointed graduate manager of athletics at Rutgers College. He took charge of the athletic work at Rutgers this week. He is a graduate of the college of the class of 1917, was Captain of the 'Varsity team, and senior of the council. For the last twenty months he has been a Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Camp Hancock, Georgia.

Other News of Sports on Page Six.

Section Two.

STUYVESANT WINS IN TANK.

Manual Training Swimmers Victors, Too, in P. S. A. L. Race.

STANDING OF THE SCHOOLS.

	W.	L.	Pts.
Stuyvesant	3	0	6
De Witt Clinton	2	1	4
Townsend Harris Hall	1	1	2
Manual Training	1	1	2
Commerce	1	2	2
Erasmus Hall	1	2	2
Boys'	0	2	0

The junior swimming team of Stuyvesant High School continued its unbroken string of victories yesterday in the fourth of the series of indoor swimming meets being conducted for the first term high school students by the Public School Athletic League at Columbia University. The Stuyvesant swimmers defeated Erasmus Hall H. S. of Brooklyn by fifty points to eleven. This success gave the victorious team its third straight victory.

In the point of standing Stuyvesant is tied with De Witt Clinton H. S. for the lead. Each school has accumulated six points. De Witt Clinton's swimmers yesterday humbled the Boys' High School aggregation by the margin of 42 to 18 points. This gave the West Fifty-ninth Street schoolboys their third victory in four meets.

The summaries:

BOYS' H. S. VS. DE WITT CLINTON H. S.

800-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Boys' H. S.; De Witt Clinton H. S., second. Time—12:14 3-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Krisen, De Witt Clinton, with 21.5 points; Spire, Boys', 18 points, second; Drayfus, Boys', 8.3 points, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by McNulty, De Witt Clinton; Blum, De Witt Clinton, second; Cohen, Boys', third; Greenberg, Boys', fourth. Time—0:26 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Middleton, De Witt Clinton; Krisel, Boys', second; Spire, Boys', third. Time—3:05.

200-Foot Breast Stroke Swim.—Won by Blanman, De Witt Clinton; Conner, De Witt Clinton, second; Brennar, Boys', third. Time—1:30.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by McNulty, De Witt Clinton; Miller, De Witt Clinton, second; Joyce, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—1:17 2-5.

400-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by De Witt Clinton; Boys', second. Time—1:24 2-5.

Point score—De Witt Clinton H. S., 42 points; Boys' H. S., 18.

STUYVESANT H. S. VS. ERASMUS HALL H. S.

800-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Stuyvesant; Erasmus Hall, second. Time—8:13 4-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Corey, Stuyvesant, with 25 points; Bard, Stuyvesant, 23 points, second; Karney, Erasmus Hall, 14 points, third.

500-Yard Swim.—Won by Lacas, Stuyvesant; Sheiter, Stuyvesant, second; Paton, Erasmus Hall, third. Time—0:33.

150-Yard Swim.—Won by White, Stuyvesant; Parsits, Stuyvesant, second; Worster, Erasmus Hall, third. Time—1:01 4-5.

200-Foot Breast stroke Swim.—Won by Benedict, Erasmus Hall; Morgan, Stuyvesant, second; Pelletin, Stuyvesant, third; Koswell, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—3:43 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Kennedy, Stuyvesant; Benedict, Erasmus Hall, second; Dore, Erasmus Hall, third; Lang, Stuyvesant, fourth. Time—1:17 4-5.

400-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Stuyvesant H. S.; Erasmus Hall H. S., second. Time—1:04 1-5.

Point Score.—Stuyvesant H. S., 30 points; Erasmus Hall H. S., 11.

MANUAL TRAINING H. S. VS. H. S. OF COMMERCE.

800-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Manual Training H. S.; H. S. of Commerce, second. Time—2:15.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Shilling, Commerce, with 24 points; Ryan, Commerce, 10 points, second; Saunders, Manual Training, 18.5 points, third; Tompkins, Manual Training, 15 points, fourth.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Arnold, Manual Training; Rusk, Commerce, second; Dietrich, Commerce, third. Time—0:35 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Kaplan, Commerce; Mayer, Manual Training, second; Paskett, Commerce, third. Time—3:20.

200-Foot Breast Stroke Swim.—Won by Shaw, Manual Training; Diamond, Commerce, second; Fox, Commerce, third; Kuhn, Manual Training, fourth. Time—0:44 4-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Smith, Manual Training; Leach, Manual Training, second; Adler, Commerce, third; Keis, Commerce, fourth. Time—1:31 1-5.

400-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Manual Training H. S.; H. S. of Commerce, second. Time—1:06 1-5.

Point Score.—Manual Training H. S., 28 points; H. S. of Commerce, 23 points.

MIDDIES WIN WITH FOILS.

Defeat Team of Army and Navy Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, March 22.—Naval Academy fencers defeated a picked Washington team of army and navy officers in a series of close bouts held here this afternoon with foils. The midshipmen took seven out of eight bouts, but with sabres the visitors won two out of three. Except one encounter with the sabre, no bout was won by more than two points. Lieut. Col. McRae and Major Rayner of the army and Lieutenant Commander Hatch of the navy made up the visiting team.

The summary:

Foils—Calnan, Naval Academy, defeated Hatch, Washington, 5—3; Donnelly, Naval Academy, defeated Rayner, Washington, 7—5; Smellie, Naval Academy, defeated Hatch, Washington, 5—4; Calnan, Naval Academy, defeated Rayner, Washington, 14—13; Calnan, Naval Academy, defeated Hatch, Washington, 7—4; Rayner, Washington, defeated Becker, Naval Academy, 4—3; Donnelly, Naval Academy, defeated Hatch, Washington, 5—3; Becker, Naval Academy, defeated Hatch, Washington, 5—3.

Sabres.—McRae, Washington, defeated Webb, Naval Academy, 8—6; Cunninghams, Naval Academy, defeated McRae, Washington, 7—5; McRae, Washington, defeated Beck, Naval Academy, 8—6; Rayner, Washington, defeated Webb, Naval Academy, 7—3; Cunningham, Naval Academy, defeated Rayner, Washington, 11—9.

TIE IN PINEHURST GOLF.

Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Hurd Both Return Card of 91.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 22.—Sixty-two contestants took part in the qualifying round of the North and South championship for women, played on the championship course at Pinehurst today.

Mrs. C. P. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, former national champion, finished with 85 and led the field by a margin of five strokes, put withdrew. This leaves the award of the qualifying medal subject to the playoff of a tie between Mrs. R. T. Barlow of Philadelphia and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, the present title holder, both of whom started badly and finished in 91.

The leaders were followed at 92, by Mrs. J. R. Price of Pittsburgh and by Miss Sarah Fownes of Oakmont, Mrs. Myra Helmer Pritchard of Midlothian and Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, these last three tying at 94.

Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal, the Western champion, who was regarded as a likely candidate for the medal, found hard going all the way around and finished at 96, tying for last place in the first eight with Mrs. J. M. Scammell of the Baltimore Country Club, a former North and South champion.

Browns Win First Game.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 22.—In the first organized baseball game of the season, the St. Louis Americans defeated the San Antonio Texas League team here today, 6 to 2.

YOUR MOTOR WILL PULL TWICE THE LOAD WITH A ROGERS BROTHERS TRAILER
TWO OR FOUR WHEEL. ALL SIZES. ALL TYPES. FOR EVERY PURPOSE.
Rogers Brothers Co., Inc., 30 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

YALE TEAM TAKES HONORS AT SWIM

Eli Natators Win Three Firsts in Intercollegiate Meet at C. C. N. Y. Pool.

Yale swimmers carried off most of the honors in the intercollegiate swimming meet in the pool of City College last night, the representatives of the Blue taking first place in the 50 and 220 yard swims and the fancy dive and second place in the 150-yard event.

Binney of Yale won the 50-yard swim by a narrow margin after a hard finish against G. Rogers of Columbia. Benjamin of Yale won first place in the fancy diving event with a total of 103.7 points, with Anderson of Princeton second with 94.4. Hinks of Yale was first in the 220-yard swim after a close battle with Cowles of Amherst.

One of the best races of the meet was the freshman relay, which went to the Yale four, with Columbia second, Massachusetts Institute of Technology third, and Pennsylvania fourth. Georgi, the Princeton swimmer, won the 150-yard swim, with Hinks of Yale second, and Johnson of Princeton third. There was a tie in the plunge for distance between Elberain of Pennsylvania and Lesurgy of Rutgers, both having a plunge of 70 feet.

The summaries:

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by Binney, Yale; G. Rogers, Columbia, second; Scrantom, M. I. T., third; Johnson, Princeton, fourth. Time—0:28.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Benjamin, Yale, with 101.7 points; Anderson, Princeton, second, with 94.4 points; Spear, Westerman, third, with 89.1 points; Quay, Princeton, fourth, with 88.4 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Hinks, Yale; Cowles, Amherst, second; Leopold, Pennsylvania, third; Greene, M. I. T., fourth. Time—3:42.

Freshman Relay Race.—Won by Yale, (Townsend, Cook, Neville, Schaefer;) Columbia, (Foike, Eberhart, Christel, Maypard,) second; M. I. T., (Biddil, Fish, Rudderham, Greene,) third; Pennsylvania, (Armstrong, Hullivan, Mortyr, Union,) fourth. Time—1:38 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Tie for first place between Elberain of Pennsylvania and Lesurgy, Rutgers, with 70 feet; Badger, Yale, third, with 69.8 feet; Leonard, Princeton, fourth, with 67.6 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Georgi, Princeton; Hinks, Yale, second; Johnson, Princeton, third; Andrews, Rutgers, fourth. Time—0:60.

Because of the great number of entries in the 50, 100, and 220-yard swims, heats in these events were run off in the afternoon. In the shorter races, the first and second man in each heat qualified for the finals at night, while in the furlong, which was run off in three heats, the firsts were taken, and the fourth night entry was chosen from among the six seconds and thirds on the basis of the best time.

The summaries of the trial heats:

50-Yard Swim.—First Heat—Won by Binney, Yale; second, Johnson, Princeton. Time—0:28 3-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Second Heat—Won by Rogers, Columbia; second, Scrantom, Massachusetts Institute of Technogoly. Time—0:25 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—First Heat—Won by Georgi, Princeton; second, Hinks, Yale. Time—1:00 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Second Heat—Won by Leman, Rutgers; second, Johnson, Princeton. Time—0:13 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—First Heat—Won by Cowles, Amherst, (time, 3:41 2-5;) second, Green, Massachusetts Institute of Technogoly, (time, 2:44 4-5;) third, Rogers, Columbia, (time, 2:39.)

220-Yard Swim.—Second Heat—Won by Hinks, Yale, (time 2:30 4-5;) second, Lohrman, College of the City of New York, (time, 2:56 2-5;) third, Mason, Rutgers, (time, 3:10 4-5.)

220-Yard Swim.—Third Heat—Won by Leopold, University of Pennsylvania, (time, 2:45 4-5;) second, Schiff, Columbia, (time, 2:52 2-5;) third, Hopkins, Yale, (time, 2:53 2-5.)

WILLIAMS BOOMS BASEBALL

Athletic Council to Build Three New Diamonds.

WILLIAMSTOWN, March 22.—Opportunities for playing baseball will not be lacking for any Williams College students as the result of a campaign launched by Coach Ira Thomas of the Purple nine here. The Athletic Council has authorized the construction of three new diamonds on Cole Field.

Coach Thomas has emphasized the point that better varsity teams will be turned out by interesting more men in the national game. The new diamonds to be built will provide facilities for 180 students taking up the national pastime. In the form of an intramural league, plans for which have now been completed.

Another Chapter of

A Story of Interest to All

About the man who made the name of

WEBER

famous for the best Men's Attire Service—and who, until May 1st, is conducting a

Forced Removal Sale

because of Expiration of Lease

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$45.00 to 65.00 Ulsters all one price $32.50
It will pay you to buy now for next Winter.

$35 & $40	SUITS & OVERCOATS	Now	26.50
$45 & $50	"	"	32.50
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SHIRTS

$

BELGIUM CALLS FOR LONG CREDITS

Must Have That and Quick Reparation to Resume Her Economic Life.

WANT TOOLS FROM GERMANY

Return of Stolen Property and Check on German Factories Asked —Great Need of Machinery.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, March 21.—As the time for the signature of the peace treaty approaches the disappointment and disillusionment at the lack of any decision in Paris as to Belgium's right to priority in reparation grows more and more apparent here. The people are growing discontented and impatient, and blame the Government for the economic standstill, but the latter has arrived at a material impasse.

With the best will and desire in the world to help the nation nothing can be done without credits and machinery. M. Marquis, Imperial Deputy for the large industrial province near Liége, speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, said:

"The only way to relieve immediately the situation is by recovering from Germany the equivalent of cattle, machinery &c., stolen or destroyed by the Germans. The Germans should not be authorized to work for export before all Belgium's factories are in position to begin work. Germany destroyed, or stole, our machinery in order to prevent competition, and Belgium is extremely embittered that German factories which are intact already are beginning to work, and will even be able to take Belgium's place in the world market."

The Deputy showed THE TIMES correspondent piles of letters from constituents who wrote, stating their losses and asking what the Government intended to do for them. Even where machinery and cattle are purchasable, they are not in a financial position to buy without State aid.

"Without credits or immediate reparation we cannot help them," said the Deputy.

THE TIMES correspondent finds Belgium is full of energy and hope, confronted by material obstacles which, however, the people are confident of overcoming with America's aid and priority reparation at the Peace Conference. Industrialists and agriculturists reiterate in one sentence: "How are we to make a fresh start without immediate reparation?"

Belgium must resume all her economic life with the economic competition of France, which is only materially assisted while Germany, which is intact. For this she must have long credits. Another great financial difficulty is that Belgium now has in the national bank 7,500,000,000 marks left by the Germans, but which is useless.

"Cannot the Allies give us 1.25 francs each for these marks and hold them as security?" a prominent banker said, adding that America had been asked to trade marks for dollars resulting from the sale of German property in America. Seven and a half billion marks in negotiable cash at the present juncture would save Belgium, many think.

THE TIMES correspondent has just returned from a visit to the industrial district of Liége, where inactive machinery stands are waiting for machinery and raw material, and where the misery among the working classes is great. A visit to Belgium's two largest foundries, Cockerill's and Vugnee Marihaye, which are merely examples of thousands of smaller factories, gives a striking picture of the Germans' wanton destruction in order to ruin Belgium economically.

The General Director of Cockerill's, 2,000 men who several times was imprisoned by the Germans, speaking to THE TIMES correspondent, said:

"Tell your American readers that what we need most is long credits, about five years, but also raw material and machinery. After three years the factories will begin to pay. The Germans began to take away machinery in 1914 and never ceased, although their methods underwent several changes. In 1918, when they began to feel victory escaping from them, and were uncertain whether they would be able to retain Belgium, a formal order came to work more actively at the destruction of machinery. Machinery which could not be transported was systematically destroyed, rolling mills and blasting furnaces being especially attacked in order to prevent all chances of future competition. During this time all machine tools were transferred. Dynamite was employed for pieces it was impossible to destroy otherwise. The Americans are in position to send us machinery, and we must appeal there for rolling mills, but a great number of machine tools could be recovered in Germany. I hope soon to return to America, having retained excellent memories of my stay there."

Only by a visit to a foundry is it possible to conceive of the Machiavellian methods of destruction under the direction of Quasbach, who was Professor of Metallurgy at Aix-la-Chapelle. At Ougnee Marihayes the very foundation has been dynamited, so that it must be entirely reconstructed. The Director of Ougnee Marihayes said:

"Belgium's economical situation is unlike any other country's. England and America could develop industry during the war, France would have important Alsace-Lorraine industries, and Germany has conserved all her industries. It is hoped that America will help us with credits. It will take four or five years to rebuild, but if transportation is improved we could begin work now on a small scale."

KAISER HAS RECEIVED $409,000 FROM GERMANY

Two Allotments Made Before Seizure of His Fortune by Present Government.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—Before the seizure of the former German Emperor's private fortune by the present Government 600,000 marks were remitted to him through Dutch banks, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. Then he expressed a wish for an advance on his property with which to purchase Dutch landed property and the Government placed a million marks at his disposal, the newspaper says.

All the legal questions connected with the future disposition of the former monarch's private property are being investigated by a commission comprising representatives of the Government and of Count Hohensollern, as well as by non-official experts.

It already is said to be certain that his own private fortune will not be touched.

BEETHOVEN CELEBRATION.

Secretary Hugo Talks on "Community Music" at Aniversary.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo addressed a large audience in Carnegie Hall last night on "Community Music," as then and there illustrated by the Beethoven Musical Society, founded in the public schools of New York's east side, and celebrating on this occasion a tenth anniversary. Conductor Henry Lefkowitch and his young players in this period were the first to give a concert at Ellis Island and to greet immigrants reaching there with America's national anthems.

They played both "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" last evening, as well as classic music, three movements from Beethoven's First Symphony, and works of Carl Goldmark, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, Walter Damrosch, and Lekowitch himself. Marcella Craft, the opera soprano, assisted in airs of Scarlatti, Mascagni, Sibella, and others, and Sascha Jacobsen, the violinist, was heard in the G-Minor concerto of Bruch.

There were two concerts in Aeolian Hall yesterday, the matinee recital reintroducing Vera Janacopulos, a Greek-Brazilian soprano of Paris training, who was assisted in new songs by the composers, Serge Prokofieff, C. T. Griffes, and Maurice Dambois. Last evening Manfred Malkin, a pianist of mature and serious purpose, gave a recital, including in his program Beethoven's sonata, Op. 57, and works of Bach, Liszt, Chopin, and Debussy.

WEDS DR. W. B. PARSONS, JR.

Miss Rose Peabody of Red Cross Marries Captain—Both Cited.

The marriage of Dr. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., who was a Captain in the army during the war, and son of Colonel William Barclay Parsons of this city, and Miss Rose Saltonstall Peabody, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass., took place yesterday morning in the school chapel at Groton.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth M. Peabody, as maid of honor. The Misses Margery and Dorothea Peabody, Geraldine Lawrence of Boston, and Isabella B. Carter of Richmond, Va., were the other attendants.

Schuyler L. Parsons of 524 Fifth Avenue, a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers included Randolph Webb, his brother-in-law; Theobold Gardiner and George West of Boston, and Dr. Fordyce B. St. John, Dr. Roderick Grase, Dr. A. R. Stevens, and Henry Forster of New York.

Colonel Parsons, Commanding the 11th United States Engineers, was expected to arrive in time for his son's wedding, but he is still awaiting embarkation near Bordeaux.

Dr. Parsons and his bride will reside in this city. They recently returned from France, where they were cited for courage under fire by General Pershing, having been in service since May, 1917. Dr. Parsons was a member of the Presbyterian Hospital Unit and served with the British until May, 1918, when he was appointed one of the original staff of surgeons of United States Mobile Hospital No. 2, which served with the First Army in the Marne and Argonne, and went into Germany with the Army of Occupation. His bride was the Red Cross representative assigned to this unit.

Dancing Events.

An Easter costume carnival, to be known as the Chick-Chick ball, will be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday, April 10.

The third series of the Alsace-Lorraine dances will be inaugurated tomorrow night at the Hotel Lorraine, in aid of the Fund for Free Milk for France. These are supper dances and are largely attended after the opera and theatre.

A prize is to be awarded for the most characteristic Italian costume at the ball which is to be held on Thursday evening at the Hotel Vanderbilt for the benefit of the American Free Milk for Italy, which has headquarters at 721 Fifth Avenue. Italian officers compose the Floor Committee, and society girls are to sell fans, flowers, and programs. Many prominent society women are among the patronesses.

On Friday evening, at the new Hotel Pennsylvania, the enrolled women of the supply department of the New York Navy Yard, known as yeomanettes, will hold a dance.

Thomson-James.

The marriage is announced of Elliott C. Thomson of Brookline, Mass., and Miss Josephine Harriet James of this city, a daughter of Mrs. Jenny May James. It took place on Friday last in the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton officiating. Burton Wakely James gave his sister in marriage and Mrs. James was her attendant. Mr. Thomson is a son of Arthur C. Thompson and was recently discharged from the radio department of the U. S. Navy. He was graduated from Yale in 1913.

Social Notes.

Invitations have been issued by Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Mrs. Vogel, for a reception, to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Saturday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, for Sir Charles and Lady Henry.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to give a reception, followed by dancing, on Tuesday evening, at their house, 640 Fifth Avenue, for Major General and Mrs. O'Ryan.

Jacob H. Schiff is leaving for the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to remain three weeks.

Mrs. Frankel's Musicale.

The musicale, conference, and tea which will be held next Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Simon Frankel, at 4 West 86th Street, at 3 o'clock, is not being given under the auspices of the Jewish Big Sisters, but by Mrs. Frankel personally to a number of her friends and to the members of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Big Sisters as a manifestation of her interest in the Big Sister work.

Stern-Lewin Wedding Tuesday.

The marriage of Miss Mildred R. Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Stern of 817 West End Avenue, and Irving Lewin, son of Mrs. Lewin of 16 West Ninety-sixth Street, will take place on Tuesday at the St. Regis. A dinner and dance will follow.

A Son to Mrs. T. C. Ulbricht.

Announcement is made of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. T. Carlile Ulbricht of Havana, Cuba, on Feb. 6. Mrs. Ulbrecht was formerly Miss Beatrice A. Himely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Himely of Havana and New York. The child has been named T. Carlile Ulbrecht, Jr.

France to Free German Danes.

PARIS, March 22.—Conforming with the attitude of the British Government, the French War Office has consented to the immediate repatriation of German prisoners of war born in Danish Schleswig. The first group will be sent to Denmark from Dunkirk on a Danish ship.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

"L'Amore del tre Re."

"L'Amore del tre Re" was sung for the first time this season yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is stained-glass opera. Not that it lacks incident or vivid action—there is plenty to spare of the latter—but that its dominant atmosphere is psychological. Its characters are like figures in a dream tapestry. Without the haunting magic of "Pelléas and Mélisande," it is none the less poetic, as poetry is understood on the lyric stage today. The book by Sem Benelli is admirable, a better one seldom has been written. In it there are echoes of D'Annunzio—the muted melancholy of his "Virgins of the Rocks;" not forgetting Maeterlinck in one of his early plays, for example, "La Princesse Maleine." Concise, swift, tragic is the story of the Three Kings, father, husband, lover. If you wish you may read symbolism into the moving narrative, yet its symbolism does not fly like a flag as in some theatrical breezes. Montemezzi's music is a mosaic of Wagner—always the fly in the ointment of modern composers—and, of course, Verdi, also Puccini, Dukas, Moussorgsky, and Richard Strauss. However, the composer has assimilated his foreign material, and if Tristan or the Valkyrs do at times peep through his bars they are welcome attired as they are in his brave orchestral garb.

"The Loves of Three Kings" was produced at Milan nearly seven years ago, and here during the season of 1913-1914. The original cast comprised: Lucrezia Bori as Fiora, (it is good news to learn that Bori will return to opera,) Didur as the blind King Archibaldo, Amato as Manfredo, and Ferrara-Fontana as Avito. Caruso sang Avito last season; yesterday the rôle was assumed and sung by Martinelli. Claudia Muzio, who followed Bori, was again the too-much beloved Fiora, a woman literally slain because of love. Chalmers replaced Amato as Manfredo.

To tell the truth, this work has never proved a magnet for the public, which prefers "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," yet, it is musically and dramatically superior to "Lodoletta," "Isabeau," "Francesca," "Marouf," "Fiammetta," "Gismonda" and the rest of the thin, tasteless pastry manufactured by deft enough cooks, but containing little that is nourishing. Over Benelli's head despite his stodginess and pompousness, has more genuine music in some of his operas than all these artificial kickshaws lumped together. We eat the air promise-crammed. Wind-pudding and sawdust pie reward us, but stuffing, but not satisfied. "The Three Kings," even if it does not boast a marked individual profile, at least produces a poetic impression because of its libretto and artfully evoked musical atmosphere. There are moments when you forget the stained-glass mysticism. Archibaldo's narration in Act I., wherein he boasts of his deeds as a conqueror; Avito's entrance song and declamation in the death scene; Manfredo's aria in his return, the various duos, and the terrible scene in Act III., the climax, the blind King staggering under the load of Fiora's body. The last act is dolorous. There are, strictly speaking, no leading motives, though there are a few ingeniously developed musical figures in Act I., but the lyrical arioso flow through out and is subtly interwoven with the pattern of the drama. A happy balance between voice and orchestra is achieved. The orchestration of Montemezzi is rich, sombre, ductile, dynamic. Best of all, the voices are not drowned by the orchestra.

The tale might have been transposed from one of Dante's impassioned pages. Love, jealousy, hatred, followed by poisoning and death—here is the material for any tragic poet. D'Annunzio would have buried the plot beneath an avalanche of his gorgeous rhetoric. Sem Benelli commits no such error. His story scuds under bare poles, without one incident, attitude, gesture or phrase too many. All accomplished deftly. Right is this Italian. Gilbert wrote plays before he made the best light opera books in the English language. Much scurrilous wit has been wasted on Scribe's libretos for the Meyerbeer operas, nevertheless these operas have never been battered not even by Richard Wagner and his ir choate plots wedded to supremely beautiful music. You may follow Benelli's action without the aid of the words, as in the classic Triangle is exposed with perfect clarity the husband who goes to war, the lover, the "erring" wife—only wives "err," never husbands—whose excuse is that her husband is an "alien enemy," that her lover is one of her own people. Always an excuse. Isolde would have refused to be able, elderly gentleman, and, perhaps, she, like Anna Karenina, didn't like the shape of his ears. Always an excuse. Charles Bovary fell asleep after dinner and snored. A wonderful excuse for the immortal Emma, his spouse. Aïda, love, Radames as a man, though incidentally, she found it profitable to tempt him from his duty for the benefit of her father and country. Truly an excuse. We think Carmen the frankest sinner of the lot. Since Eve coquetted with Satan, disguised as a cobra di capella, or hooded snake, in Paradise Alley, Carmen is the most convincing of legendary coquettes. Her excuse was caprice and passion. None better. As for poor Flora, she was a woman killed by kindness. It was not a pleasant death in her case.

Mr. Martinelli sang with so much fire and force in the first act that he seemed a bit fatigued in the trying second act. But he is an intelligent artist and his voice is of natural beauty. No doubt he will later get into the skin of the character. Didur, too, shows the wear and tear of a strenuous season; but his Archibaldo is a finely thought out rôle. Mr. Chalmers's stage deportation, died at his home, is a congenial part, and, like Mr. Martinelli, will work out more elaborately. Miss Muzio was a passionate Flora, more robust than subtle, and always interesting. The cast was competent. Roberto Moranzoni conducted.

Last Boston Orchestra Matinee.

The last matinée of the Boston Symphony Orchestra occurred yesterday at Carnegie Hall. It was an enjoyable musical function, though the playing of the famous organization was not on a par with its Thursday evening performance. The second movement of the Saint-Saëns C minor Symphony was massive in its tonal beauty and the climax stunning. Conductor Rabaud always waits for a kettledrum climacteric with interest, and the artist who handles the sticks went for his instrument with a demoniacal intensity that must have pleased the French conductor. Saint-Saëns, like César Franck, narrowly escapes genius. His knowledge is enormous, his invention mediocre. When he drops the thread of his musical discourse, as in the Pedestrian Fugal chorale, or he lightly trips the gay fugato toe. In these things he recalls his venerated master, Franz Liszt.

An excerpt from Franck's "Redemption" followed. In it the string choir has seldom sounded so rich and sonorous. Bach was represented by his second concerto in F for violin, flute, oboe, and trumpet, played by Messrs. Fradkin, Laurent, Longy, and Heim, and barring a false entrance of the trumpet in the first allegro—which slip, oddly enough, did not dislocate the phrase—the entire composition proved delightful. What music is this which like a pure mountain source, sparkles and upgushes! "Sadko," a tone picture by Rimsky-Korsakoff, is not so eloquent as several of his other suites or poems, yet it is Rimsky, and that says everything. The writer was present at the first Parisian performance in the Cirque d'Hiver, exactly forty years ago this month, (Emma Thursby made a sensational début in the same auditorium that Spring,) and Jacques Pasdeloup was the conductor. A storm of hisses followed the finish of the "new music," and a riot nearly ensued. Today "Sadko" is rather tame to ears attuned to Stravinsky. The music served as a vehicle for some esoteric capering of the Russian Ballet several seasons ago. It is marked by fancy and vivid colors. The reading yesterday was drab rather than kaleidoscopic, though the finesse was admirable. The afternoon closed with a brilliant but not precisely traditional interpretation of the "Freischütz" overture. There was an ovation tendered to the distinguished conductor and composer of "Marouf" and plenty of applause for the orchestra. No official announcement for next season's plans has been made as to conductors, but it might be a good idea to let well enough alone.

MISS MARY TUTTLE WEDS.

Married to Lieut. Thomas Harvey S. Andrews by Bishop Faulkner.

The marriage of Lieut. Thomas Harvey Skinner Andrews, who returned from France a week ago and is now on General Wingate's staff, and Miss Mary Brooking Tuttle, of this city, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller Tuttle of Plattsburg, N. Y., took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church. Bishop Faulkner officiating. Miss Tuttle was attended by Miss Helen Bliven, and Captain Harry Addensill of the 27th Division was the best man. The wedding was a hurried one, decided upon after the arrival here of Lieutenant Andrews, but the families and a large number of friends were present.

Mrs. Andrews was graduated from Columbia and then joined Vassar Camp for Training Nurses. Lieutenant Andrews was in the 105th Field Artillery, 52d Brigade, 27th Division. He is a son of William Andrews of Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

MRS. COLGATE DIES AT 101.

Widow of Banker Was Co-founder of Colgate University.

Mrs. Susan Farnam Colgate, widow of James B. Colgate, banker and philanthropist, who during the civil war served as President of the Gold Board in New York, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the old family estate at Glenwood, Yonkers, N. Y., within one month of her 102d birthday anniversary. She had been an invalid for ten years.

Mrs. Colgate was the daughter of Anthony and Mary Everett Colby, and was born in New London, N. H., April 21, 1817. Her father was at one time Governor of New Hampshire, and during the civil war was Adjutant General.

In 1851 she married Mr. Colgate, a banker associated with the late John B. Trevor. His father was the founder of the soap manufacturing concern.

Mr. and Mrs. Colgate established the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, the Messiah Baptist Church, the local W. C. T. U. organization of Yonkers, and Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y.

Dr. Abel Fitzwater Price.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22.—Dr. Abel Fitzwater Price, Admiral Dewey's fleet surgeon at the battle of Manila Bay, died today in a hospital here, aged 71. Dr. Price was born in Lawrenceville, Penn., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1868, being appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy in the same year.

Bishop James Henry McCoy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.—Bishop James Henry McCoy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his home here tonight. Bishop McCoy was born in Blount County, Ala., Aug. 6, 1868. In 1900-1 he was editor of The Alabama Christian Advocate, and President of Birmingham College 1906-10. In May of the latter year he was elected Bishop.

Lieut. Ripperger Dead in France.

Lieutenant C. Wesley Ripperger, Air Service, U. S. A., died Jan. 22 at Base Hospital No. 85, Angers, France, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. Lieutenant Ripperger was a graduate of the New York University and New York Law School, being admitted to the Bar in October, 1916.

Paul Beauregard.

PARIS, March 23, (Havas.)—Paul Beaurégard, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Seine, died today. M. Beaurégard was also a member of the French Institute.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD F. TIMME, a textile manufacturer, died Friday at 26 Mount Morris Park West.

Dr. BRUCE L. DRUMMOND, 49 years old, a veterinary surgeon, died yesterday at his home in Cambridge, N. J.

NATHAN C. SILLINCK, 67 years old, Superintendent of Schools in Union Hill, N. J., died suddenly at his home yesterday.

EDWARD NALOD, an old-time dramatic actor, 62 years old, in private life Edward Dolan, died Thursday at Kingston, N. Y.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, for many years in the real estate business, died Friday at his home, 545 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 71 years.

DAVID WALKER, retired, former agent in Perth Amboy of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Metuchen at the age of 82 years.

Miss EVELYN VAN WYCK, daughter of the late Stephen Van Wyck, died yesterday at her home at Hewletts, L. I., in her seventy-second year.

JUSTUS HENRY RENNER, for many years in the real estate business in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 123 Halleck Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

WILLIAM K. McCOREY, 40 years old, a chemist with Ledoux & Co. in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 265 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN JACKSON, for thirty years employed as a boilermaker in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died in his fifty-ninth year on Thursday at his home, 404½ Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. ABIJAH R. CRANE, 88 years old, for fifty years identified with the Baptist Church and educational interests in Maine, a Trustee of Colby College, died yesterday in Kearny, N. J.

Captain JOHN C. WATSON, 52 years old, a shipmaster in the employ of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Corporation, died at his home, 125 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, of pneumonia.

HERMANN MEYER, a retired business man of this city and a member of Hermann Lodge, F. and A. M., died on Friday at his home, 515 Third Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year.

JAMES S. BENDER, member of the firm of Bender-Spitz Company, general merchandise, 24 and 26 East Twenty-first Street, died suddenly Thursday at his home, 510 West 144th Street.

THOMAS F. REILLY, 36 years old, of Flushing, L. I., died Friday in the Flushing Hospital of pneumonia, and twenty minutes after his wife, who is in a hospital a few hours after the birth of a child.

THOMAS COMBA, President of the Cadillac Taxicab Company, and one of the pioneers in the business, died Thursday of pneumonia at his home, 522 West 123d Street, at the age of 53 years. He was born in Massachusetts.

Mrs. SARAH KING ALLEN, widow of Captain William N. Allen, a mariner, died of heart disease on Friday at the home of her daughter, 225 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Allen was 72 years old and came of Revolutionary stock.

PRESTON B. CAMPBELL, a pressman with Martin B. Brown & Co., printers in this city, and a member of Federal Lodge, 888, F. and A. M., died on Friday at his home, 632 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was 49 years old.

PATRICK HUGHES, 74 years old, who until his retirement fifteen years ago was well known in the hotel business, died Friday night at his home, 182 West Eighty-eighth Street. He was born in Ireland.

CHARLES L. CLARK, 69 years old, for forty-three years in the employ of The New York Herald delivery service, died at his home, 56 Clark Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. Mr. Clark had been Secretary of Long Island Lodge, 382, F. and A. M., for thirty years.

ROBERT HALL STOTESBURY, who served as a hospital steward in the Union Army during the civil war, died on Friday at his home, 38 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-first year. Mr. Stotesbury was a Past Noble Grand of Bunker Hill Lodge of Odd Fellows.

FREDERICK ROMEO, a Director in the firm of F. Romeo & Co., importers, of Manhattan, died on Friday at his home, 9,333 Twajfth Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Romeo spoke four languages and was recently a yeoman in the United States Navy, attached to the Census Bureau.

Mrs. ANNA MUSER, widow of Richard Muser, formerly of New York and Ridgewood, N. J., died of pneumonia yesterday at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. York Harold delivery service, at the age of 67 years. Mr. Flocken was born in Odessa, Russia, and attended the Nikopolet University in Constantinople, Turkey, of which his brother, Frederick Flocken, was President. He settled in Williamsburg in 1871, and had served as Superintendent of Streets in Brooklyn under the administrations of Mayor Schieren and Mayor Wurster.

Born.

ENGELMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Engelman (nee Pauline Kahn), announce the birth of a daughter in Friday, March 21, at the New York Postgraduate and Child's Hospital.

FRENCH.—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. French (nee Irene Howe), a daughter, March 17, 1919.

HUBLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan A. Hubler (Dorcas Wallach) of 340 Riverside Drive announce the birth of a daughter, March 19, 1919.

IPTER.—Mr. and Mrs. William Ipter, 341 St. John's Av., Bronx, announce the birth of a son, March 20, 1919.

GREENBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Greenberger (nee Ottilie Schwarzkopf) of 170 East 91st St. announce the birth of a daughter, Edith Marjorie, on March 19, 1919, at Lenox Hill Hospital.

HARRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon D. Harris of 1,100 Park Av. announce the birth of a daughter, Shirley Patricia, on Monday, March 17.

ISRAEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Israel, (nee Blanche Cahen,) a son, Robert David, March 22, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

JACOBSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jacobson, (nee Ida Levy, New Haven,) 1,235 46th St., Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a son on March 8, Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOBEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lobel, Bayside, L. I., announce the arrival of a baby girl March 16, Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City.

MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Meyer (nee Juliette Hirsch) announce the birth of a son at their home, 29 Convent Av., Sunday, March 16.

RITTMASTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Rittmaster, (nee Rosalie Lyons,) of 886 West End Av., announce the birth of a daughter on March 21.

RUBINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rubinger of 886 West End Av. announce the birth of a daughter, March 19, 1919.

SAFFIR.—Born, a son, on March 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Saffir, 717 West 177th St.

SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shapiro (nee Marcus) announce the birth of a daughter, March 19, at Sydenham Hospital.

SMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Smith, (nee Rose Seligman,) 61 St. Nicholas Terrace, announce the birth of a daughter, Tuesday, March 18, 1919.

WILSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Wilson announce the birth of a son on March 16, 1919.

Engaged.

AMES—WINTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Ames Winter, to Mr. Knowlton Ames, Jr., of Chicago.

BASS—CHAITIN.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Chaitin of 1,018 East 163d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecile, to William Bass.

BILIK—HANCHAROW.—Mrs. Sara Hancharow of 2,268 Prospect Av., Bronx, announce the engagement of her daughter, Rose, to Sergeant Samuel E. Bilik.

BLOCH — SCHROTTMAN.— Miss Lottie Schrottman of 206 East 83d St. to Otto Bloch of 523 East 88th St.

DAVIS—DAUMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Dauman of 940 Fox St., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Irving Davis.

DAVIS—LESSER.—Mrs. Natalie Lesser of 20 West 129th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Lillian, to Moe I. Davis of Rochester, N. Y. Rochester papers please copy.

DRUCKMAN—BLEIER.—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bleier, 201 West 112th, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna, to Daniel Druckman of Chicago. Reception March 30, Duryea's, 47 West 72d, 8 P. M.

FREUROT—STRASSER.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Strasser, 1,932 3d Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Cora, to Mr. Sidney J. Freund. Reception Sunday afternoon, April 6, 3 to 6 o'clock, Hotel Netherlands, 5th St. and 59th St.

GOOTENBERG — WOOLF.— Mr. and Mrs. Michael Woolf of 2,780 Broadway announce the engagement of their daughter, Viola Catherine, to Dr. David Gootenberg of Staten Island. At home March 23, after 8 P. M.

GROSSMAN—FUHS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fuhs announce the engagement of their daughter, Madaline, to Mr. Edward Grossman, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Grossman of 310 West 90th St.

HERALD—BRAND.—Mr. Herman Brand of 322 West 100th St. announces the engagement reception of his daughter Selma and Mr. Stanley Herald, Sunday, March 30, at the Ritz-Carlton, from 6 to 8 P. M.

HEIT—KRAMER.—Mr. David Kramer of 1,157 45th St., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of his daughter, Anna, to Mr. Louis Ralph Heit of New York.

HUSID—BERGLASS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sol Berglass announce the engagement of their daughter, Nettie, to Murray Husid, March 16, 1919.

ITALIAANDER—LEVY.—Joseph Italiaander announces his engagement to Miss Sara F. Levy of Boston, Mass.

JACOBS—TYROLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Tyroler, 911 Simpson St., announce the engagement of their daughter Viola to Joseph G. Jacobs of Far Rockaway. Reception at The Wallace, 449 West 152d St., Sunday, March 30, 5 to 8. No cards.

LATZ—STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Stern of 961 East 156th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Mr. Edwin K. Latz, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Latz. Boston papers please copy.

LEOPOLD — SCHWARZ.— Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel A. Schwartz, 311 West 171st St., announce the betrothal of their daughter Belle to Mr. Leon Leopold of Brooklyn. No cards.

MEYER—MENDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mendel of 438 East 89th St. wish to announce the betrothal of their daughter, Selma, to Mr. Louis Meyer of New York and Meriden, Conn.

MOSBERG—HECHT.—Mrs. Lillie Hecht announces the engagement of her daughter, Kitty, to Mr. Harry Mosberg. At home after 6 P. M., Sunday, March 30, 1919, at 890 Prospect Av. No cards.

RABINOWITZ — SCHULCLASSER.— Mrs. E. Morris, 20 East 106th St., announces the betrothal of her niece, Helen, to Morris Rabinowitz.

SEDER—HAUSER.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hauser of 90 Nelson Place, Newark, N. J., beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude Rose, to Mr. Charles Seder of New York City.

SILVERMAN—DAVIS.—Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Davis, 1,273 East 10th St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet, to Mr. Richard B. Silverman. Reception Sunday evening, March 30, at 8 P. M., Buckingham Chateau, Church Av. and Buckingham Road, Flatbush. No cards.

SOCOLOW—KOENIGSBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Socolow of 1,431 and 1,432 Mace son Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian P. Socolow, to Mr. Henry Koenigsberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Koenigsberg of 1 East 106th St. Receiving to be held some time in June.

SPATZ—GERSTEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Gerstel of Atlantic City, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Hortense Spatz, to Mr. Joseph Spatz of Lraddock, Penn.

STERN—MARX.—Dr. and Mrs. Max Marx of 99 Shanley Av., Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ellen H., to Mr. Arthur L. Stern, son of Patterson, N. J. Informal at home Sunday, March 30, 2 to 5 P. M.

WARREN—SCULLY.—Mrs. John Loftus Scully announces the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie Hope, to Edward Rumbold Warren, Miss Scully is the daughter of the late Rev. John Loftus Scully of Toronto and this city, and Mr. Warren the son of the late Rev. Edward Walpole Warren of Brooklyn, James's Church, 71st St. and Madison Av.

WEINSTEIN—BUTT.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Butt of 1,671 Broadway, Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Ray, to Mr. Benjamin Weinstein of New York City. March 16, 1919.

WOLF—MANHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Manheim of 422 East 58th St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Amanda B., to Mr. Leopold Wolf of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married.

ANDREWS—TUTTLE.—At Grace Episcopal Church, New York City, by the Rev. Bishop Faulkner, on March 22, 1919, Lieutenant Thomas Harvey Skinner Andrews and Mary Brookings Tuttle.

BERGER—PRINCE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Prince of 231 Edgecombe Av. announce the marriage of their daughter, Blanca, to Mr. Joseph L. Berger on Sunday, March 16, 1919.

BOWEN—DRINKER.—At the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, March 19, by the Rev. Clarence MacCartney, Catharine Stober Drinker to Ezra Bowen.

BUSH—BLACKMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. William A. Blackman announce the marriage of their daughter, Alice Law, to Mr. Arthur Stebbins Bush of Montrose, Penn., on Thursday, March 20, in the Chantry of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City.

COHEN — VAN FRAAG.— Mr. and Mrs. E. William Van Praag, 610 West 150th St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Sylvia, to Mr. Lawrence S. Cohen on March 20, 1919.

KATZENSTEIN — KATZENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Katzenstein announce the marriage of their daughter, Gladys, to Mr. Oscar Katzenstein on Tuesday, March 18, 1919.

LEVIN—GROLLMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Grollman, 1,065 Morris Av., announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances, to Mr. Alfred F. Levin on Sunday, March 16.

MARKOVITS — HARTMAN.— Mr. and Mrs. Kalman Hartman announce the marriage of their daughter, Regina, to Louis Markovits on Sunday, March 16.

Card of Thanks.

BIRSCH.—The families of Hirsch and Schaffer wish to thank their relatives and friends for their kind expression of sympathy in the loss of our beloved Regina.

Died.

ASPREY.—On March 21, 1919, Sarah C. Asprey. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Sunday morning, 11:30 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

ATWATER.—At Tampa, Fla., on March 9, John Maxwell Atwater, in his 80th year.

BALDWIN.—Jane, daughter of Gratia Eaton and Charles Sears Baldwin, on Saturday, March 22, at 534 Riverside Drive, in her ninth year. Funeral at St. Ignatius's Church, 87th St. and West End Av., Monday, March 24, at 11 o'clock.

BAMENT.—At Summit, N. J., March 21, 1919, Hannah L. Bament, in her 85d year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, William N. Bament, 94 New England Av., Summit, N. J., on Monday, March 24, at 3 P. M.

BELL.—On Friday, March 21, Elizabeth Turner Bell, widow of George S. Bell. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,204 Boston Road, Bronx, on Sunday, March 23, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BENDER.—On Thursday, March 20, suddenly, James Bender, beloved husband of Pauline Bender (nee Spitz) and father of Elaine. Interment private. London papers please copy.

BERG.—On March 21, 1919, in his 71st year, Frederick Berg, beloved father of Barbara Idler, Elizabeth Kober, Louis, Charles, Louise Berg. Funeral private, from his late residence, 2,338 Webster Av., near 184th St., Bronx, on Monday, March 24, at 9:30 A. M.

BERNSTEIN.—On March 21, in his 30th year, John Jack, beloved husband of Florence and father of Marion, at 160 West 87th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Several months ago, vicinity Madison Av. and 58th St., diamond pin with platinum setting and gold back, made by F. A. Ahlborn & Son; reward. Will Mr. S. 24 Times, who advertised "Found" advertisement Feb. 23, also please answer B 28 Times?

LOST—Saturday afternoon, March 22, Pennsylvania Station, bound Riverside Drive, Wanamaker's, Franklin Simon's, Stewart's, diamond pendant, platinum chain, one large pink diamond, seven small diamonds in chain. Reward. Y 307 Times Annex.

LOST—Friday night, lady's open-faced gold watch, either on car leaving Shea Theatre about 6:30 or going to Sea Beach train leave at Coney Island at 6:16; reward. Mrs. McAdams, Room 711, 1,440 Broadway. Phone 257 Bryant.

LOST—400 shares Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. common stock, Certificate Nos. 4811, 4822, for 100 shares each, Liberal Gen. 495. Reward offered for return to Halle & Stieglitz, 30 Broad St.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch and bracelet, between 54th and 55th sts. and 9th and 3d Sts.; possibly in Brick Church or Lord & Taylor's; reward. Phone Hoyt Bryant 8900.

LOST—Diamond cluster engagement ring, platinum setting; one large diamond surrounded by small diamonds; Reserve Mrs. S. Pitney, 55 West 71st St.; $25 reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Ladies' blue leather pocketbook, containing $11, on Broadway car, probably transferring to Manhattan Av. car about 1:45 P. M. (fixtures) to H. M. Simon, 20 East 42d St., Room 426; reward.

LOST—Velvet handbag, at B. Altman's ladies' dressing room, containing gold watch and chain, fountain pen, money; liberal reward for the return of same to Wm. H. Davidson & Sons Co., 302 5th Av.

LOST—Several hundred dollars, Wall Street-Broadway section; reward. Room 1021 Equitable Building. Telephone Rector 10000 Extension 180.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, with four small diamonds, between 12th and 46th Sts., on 4th or 6th Av., or on bus; suitable reward paid E. M. Goring, 27 West 46th.

LOST—LARGE BAR PIN, DIAMOND, EMERALD, IN BUILDING, 18 WEST 46TH; REWARD. WELLS, TELEPHONE BRYANT 4600.

LOST—Taupe bag, beaded with seal bands; containing money; between Strand Theatre and 30th St.; return bag, keep money; reminiscence. X 296 Times Annex.

LOST—Between Criterion Theatre and Times Square, black velvet vanity case, containing money, letter to E. C. Schilling; reward. Fields, 200 West 97th.

LOST—Lady's black handbag between Pennsylvania Station and Commodore Hotel, in car; $200 reward. Return cashier Commodore Hotel.

LOST—Black overcoat, lightweight, Feb. 21, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Grand Central Station, or in taxi. Reward, return to J. A. Scott, Inc., 79 5th Av.

LOST—Scotch terrier, black and gray, answers to Flaxie, missing since Wednesday last; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to 144 West 47th St., Bryant 6900.

LOST—West Side Subway, Thursday night, bracelet bag, opera glasses, eyeglasses, case; reward. Fitzpatrick, 42 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 2045.

LOST—Wednesday evening, March 19, at the Vanderbilt Hotel, large diamond circle brooch; no questions asked. $500 reward if returned to Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$50 REWARD; no questions asked; lost at the Unity Club, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, diamond brooch. Return Sinsheimer, 9 East 126 St. Murray Hill 4788.

LOST—Diamond platinum comb, Friday night, between West 69th and West 70th Sts.; $50 reward. Mrs. M. Martin, 15 West 69th St.

LOST—March 8d., Pink cameo pin, on Pacific & Nostrand Av., Bedford Av., or Ocean Av. car. Liberal reward if returned to owner. Mrs. Johnson, 1,203 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LOST—In taxi, beaver muff, between 41st and Park Av. to West 74th; reward. G. Faulhaber, 302 West 74th.

LOST—Amethyst and gold pendant on way from Algonquin Hotel to 130 East 67th, evening of March 20; reward offered. Plaza 3867.

LOST—Knitting bag, baby's sweater, Y. M. C. A. envelopes, 5th Av.-42d St.; reward. Prospect 5643.

LOST—Black bag, $5, steel bead trimming, 5th Avenue bus, Thursday; reward. Telephone 4177 Riverside.

LOST—March 19, man's silver Waltham wrist watch, between Liberty St. ferry and Wall St. Lt. T. W. Aowler, Hanover 6280.

LOST—Bunch of keys, in the Wall St. district. Kindly return to New York News Bureau, 42 Park Row.

LOST—A silver watch, engraved Stearns, by Red Cross worker. Please return to Mrs. Freeway. Debarkation Hospital 3, 6th Av.

LOST—Small diamond brooche, Thursday, March 20; suitable reward. Phone Academy 31.

LOST—In or near Karnegie Hall, dark green case, containing gold-clipped eyeglasses; reward. Return to 320 West 87th, Apt. 3W.

LOST—Nine Liberty bonds; reward $200. D. W. Haber, 41 West 125th. Harlem 2506.

LOST—Masonic pin encircled by ring, Thursday. Phone Chelsea 6141; reward.

$50 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond platinum scarf pin; lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 22, 1919; no questions asked. Call at Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 22 and March 6, necklace of 96 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; center, one pear, small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked for the return of diamond link bracelet containing 24 diamonds, with diamond heart charm with 13 diamonds and jade charm; lost at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday evening. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$300 REWARD.

Lost, square diamond brooch, Saturday, March 15, at Knickerbocker Hotel or Beaux Arts Restaurant. Return to Apartment 6D, 146 East 40th St. No questions asked.

$50 REWARD

for engraved ruby and diamond, lost Sunday, March 16, between Hotel Chatham and Ritz. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's wrist watch bracelet; theatrical district. Apply Phil Glemby, 13 East 124.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Last Sat. afternoon, medium-sized young male dog, black and tan, some white, face perfectly marked; no value except to owner; liberal reward. Gould, 26 West 68th St.

LOST—White fox terrier, Friday, Park Av. between 70th and 80th. Reward if returned to 138 East 84th.

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RESERVE BANKS GAIN IN FEDERAL FUNDS

Chiefly Represented by the Income Tax Collections Which Were Due on March 15.

WAR PAPER LIQUIDATED

Total for the Week is $10,700,000 —Other Discounts Increased by $5,800,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Aggregate gains of $11,800,000 in reserves, largely gold, and considerable gains in Government deposits, representing chiefly income tax collections due on March 15, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement, issued as at the close of business on March 21, 1919.

War paper on hand shows net liquidation of $10,700,000, while other discounts went up $5,800,000. No appreciable changes are shown in the total holdings of acceptances or of United States bonds, while Treasury certificates on hand increased $4,100,000. Total earning assets stand at $2,543,200,000, or about $1,000,000,000 below the total for the week before.

Government deposits increased $135,000,000, while members' reserve deposits declined $70,300,000. Net deposits, because of the larger "float" reported this week, show a slight decline. Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased $7,600,000, substantial gains being reported by the Boston, New York, Atlanta, and Chicago banks. The banks report also an increase of $2,000,000 in their aggregate liabilities on Federal Reserve banknotes. Their reserve percentage shows a rise from 51.4 to 51.6 per cent.

FEDERAL DEPOSITS SHOW BIG INCREASE

The withdrawal of Governmental support to the exchanges of Great Britain, France, and Italy this past week was probably the most sensational occurrence in international finance since the entrance of the United States into the great war. Sterling exchange had been "pegged"—held firmly by artificial means—at a fixed price since September, 1915. French exchange, held less firmly, but firmly enough to warrant the assertion that it, too, was "pegged," had not fluctuated to any considerable extent for as long, and Italian bills of exchange had been salable only at rates prescribed by Government officials since last August. Last week all this was changed. In the opinion of bankers who are in position to interpret the motives of the several Governments, this means an early return to the normal and conventional way of doing business between nations and an abandonment of the system which has been spoken of as "community of interest in finance."

The great war has produced movements in the foreign exchanges which, bankers point out, would have been utterly impossible if only two or three nations had been involved in the struggle. Ordinarily sterling exchange could never go below $4.84 nor above $4.89 to the pound sterling. At the lower rate it would have been cheaper for the London banker to export gold to America in settlement of his debts than to buy exchange, and at the higher rate the American banker would ship gold to London rather than pay the high price for sterling credits. But in August, 1914, when London called in its credits from all over the world, the pound jumped to $7 here in New York and there were none to be had. New York could not send gold—there was not enough available to settle immediately the huge debts America owed England. But by the end of 1914 sterling exchange had reacted to very close to the mint parity of $4.8665.

Then followed England's huge purchases of munitions in this country. The United States, the neutral nation, could be no thought of having this Government make advances to Great Britain or any other belligerent, or of aiding in any other way to stabilize the exchanges. In a year, or by the early Fall of 1915, it became obvious to bankers that something would have to be done to aid the Allies if we were longer to sell them the supplies they needed so badly and which were so profitable to us.

In September, 1915, the pound was selling far below par, the low record of $4.50 was made in that month, and England and France sent over the High Commission headed by Lord Reading, to negotiate a loan. The $500,000,000 Anglo-French Loan resulted. Also, there were numerous bank credits arranged and huge sums in gold were sent here. Then both England and France mobilized American securities, stocks, and bonds owned by their nationals and sent them here, either for sale or to act as collateral for loans.

By such measures as these, sterling exchange was held at $4.76½, approximately, for cable transfers for eighteen months, and the French franc, which had sold at 6 francs and a few centimes to the dollar, recovered to about 5.70. When the United States entered the war, in April, 1917, arrangements were immediately made whereby the United States Treasury was to advance funds to the Allies for purchases in this country. This relieved the private bankers and the allied Governments of the tremendous strain. Incidentally, it completely changed the exchange situation, for with the entrance of the United States and the advancing of credits it became possible for allied Governments to finance themselves with the American dollars advanced, thus eliminating them from the exchange market entirely. At the present time, with both England and France insisting upon their desire to curtail foreign buying by their people, it is explained that a low exchange rate, so long as it is not necessary for the Government in question to suffer, is one of the best barriers, for the lower the exchange rate the more the individual must pay. Hence belligerent exchanges were not the only ones to cause concern to the powers. Those of the European neutrals occasioned much inconvenience and no little expense to the Allies and the United States. Scandinavian rates and those on Holland and Switzerland moved sharply against England and France, and because of the stabilization of sterling and francs here in New York, Americans also had to pay more for such European neutral exchanges as they might require. The rate on Spain, more than that of any other neutral, moved most adversely. The Spanish peseta, of the same normal value as the French franc, 19.3 cents in American money, sold as high as 31 cents. Pesetas are quoted here in cents per peseta, while francs are quoted at the number of francs a dollar will buy. Thus, when the peseta sold at 31 cents, it was equivalent to 3.22½ pesetas to the dollar.

Spain, like most of the Scandinavian countries, profited enormously by the war. These countries received gold in payment until they were surfeited with it. Because of the unheard of quantities they came into possession of, commodity prices in those countries rose enormously, and finally all of them refused "to receive further shipments of the metal. Furthermore, because of German influence, it is alleged, these countries, especially Spain, steadfastly refused to extend credits to the allied nations. As a matter of historic fact, no comprehensive credit arrangement was made with Spain until after Foch started his great offensive of last Summer. Then a syndicate of Madrid banks provided credits in Spain for the United States and the Allies.

COTTON MARKET AGAIN DULL

Prices During Last Week Were Erratic and of Wide Range.

The cotton market yesterday was again extremely dull, and considering that the Exchange is to be closed on Tuesday, not much improvement is looked for tomorrow. In yesterday's session there was a mild and not long-lived selling movement which developed at the opening, mainly inspired by the rather week-end statistics. It did not get far nor did it last long, and before the end of the first hour prices were virtually where they had left off the night before. There was only light trading thereafter, and at the close the market showed changes which were 7 points higher to 15 lower for new contracts, and 20 higher to 35 lower for old contracts.

The market for the week was erratic and showed over wide ranges. In the early days it was heavy and suffered a severe decline. But later it recovered most of the early loss. The Census Bureau report, which showed a probable commercial crop of upward of 13,100,000 bales, made the statistical position appear somewhat more bearish than was generally expected, yet it did not cause the decline which might have been expected to follow.

There has been a good deal of discussion over the export position, and here two conflicting forces are at work. The unpegging of British, French, and Italian exchanges has been accomplished more or less unfavorable for the reason that it is generally believed the withdrawal of support to the exchanges means decreased exports to those countries. On the other hand, it is reported—and generally believed—that Germany and Austria will purchase some 4,500,000 bales of cotton as soon as the blockade is lifted. It is said there will be no difficulty in financing these purchases, and some in the trade believe cotton will be moving toward Germany within two months.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton as figured up to yesterday by The Financial Chronicle:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	78,891	94,636	93,749
Since Aug. 1	3,980,007	3,901,116	4,619,163
Port stocks	1,901,494	1,811,306	1,554,006
Inter. ports rec'ts	57,283	64,350	165,515
Since Aug. 1	5,000,378	4,913,668	6,632,819
Inter. shipments	26,188	32,541	157,351
Inter. stocks	1,533,374	1,522,178	1,127,951
Amount brought into sight	178,651	188,446	216,331
Since Aug. 1	8,447,966	8,291,513	9,007,755
Northern spinners' takings	33,364	17,948	56,892
Since Aug. 1	1,439,606	1,406,240	1,723,815
Southern consumption	60,000	62,000	83,000
Since Aug. 1	2,890,000	2,825,000	2,786,000
Shorts to Great Britain	44,864	37,119	.....
Since Aug. 1	1,583,547	1,466,455	1,502,092
Expts. to France	.....	60,743	10,600
Since Aug. 1	843,534	843,348	494,532
Exports to Continent	40,125	36,449	19,248
Since Aug. 1	1,306,834	1,163,106	946,532
Total week's exports	84,489	134,312	29,846
Total since Aug. 1	3,282,805	3,171,909	3,294,747
World's visible supply	6,462,077	647,313	4,707,437
Of which, American	3,917,077	3,811,313	3,449,437
Liverpool stocks	496,000	497,000	460,000
Contl. stocks	336,000	338,000	164,000
Am. stocks	96,982	96,791	244,470
New Ori. stocks	434,297	436,351	403,900
On ship's'd waiting clearance	117,748	116,971	95,539

OLD CONTRACTS.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Mar.	24.25	24.80	24.20	25.90@26.00	26.25
May	24.23	24.40	24.20	24.40@24.41	24.20
July	22.40	22.65	22.52	22.62	22.60
Sept.	20.60	.....	.....	20.70	20.80
Oct.	.....	20.68	20.78	20.82@20.84	20.80
Dec.	.....	20.58	20.53	20.58	20.55
Jan.	.....	.....	.....	20.40	20.44

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	21.50	24.85	24.80	24.72@24.75	24.65
July	22.72	22.95	22.72	22.84@22.85	22.85
Oct.	21.10	21.23	21.06	21.12@21.15	21.14
Dec.	20.77	20.85	20.77	20.78@20.82	20.82
Jan.	20.70	20.73	20.70	20.63@20.65	20.70

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points up at 23.50c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.20c.; New Orleans, 27.00c.; Savannah, 27.00c.; Augusta, 26.75c.; Memphis, 27.00c.; Houston, 26.50c.; Little Rock, 27.25c.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments to take effect 8 A. M., March 23: Lieut. J. A. Krueger, from 9th Insp. Dist. to Traffic Div.; bicycle patrol with bicycle and equipment. P. F. Ryan, from 50th to 45th; Patrol. W. J. O'Donnel, from 81st to 10th.

Applications for 31 pay vails on sick report, approved: Patrol. F. W. Clfenbultel, 5th, from 8:40 P. M., March 9, to 12 P. M., March 13.

Samuel Cohen, 8th, from 2:40 P. M., March 8, to 12 P. M., March 13.

J. H. Brehme, 40th, from 8 A. M., March 16, during disability.

P. O. Rice, 46, from 3:30 A. M., March 16, during disability.

Edgar McQuade, 42d, from 10:20 P. M., March 2, to 12 P. M., March 4.

H. J. O. Kohler, Traffic Div., Subd. C, from 11:30 A. M., March 12, to 12 P. M., March 14.

William Mislon, Traffic Div., Subd. D, from 11:30 A. M., Feb. 15, 1919, during disability.

Fire Department.

The members of the department band will report to Fireman A. F. Muiz as follows: Monday, March 24, 8:45 A. M. sharp at Special Memorial Monument, Ninth Street and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; Tuesday, March 25, 8 A. M. sharp at east side of Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, Manhattan.

Revocation of indefinite leave of absence, to take effect at 8 A. M. on March 26, he having been honorably discharged from the army, Fireman 2d Grade F. E. Wiltz, Eng. 29.

Special leave of absence: Engineer of Steamer Joseph Bridgeon, Eng. 54, for 36 hours from 8 A. M., March 23; Fireman 1st Grade William Mildenwell, Eng. 39, for 24 hours from 8 A. M., March 24; Fireman 1st Grade Joseph Horacek, Eng. 55, for 24 hours from 8 A. M., March 25; Fireman 4th Grade J. C. Miller, Eng. 14, for 24 hours from 8 A. M., March 24.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Twenty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,422,000, were chartered today. They include:

Birk-Beardway Tire Co., Buffalo; R. H. Birk, W. A. Beardway, C. W. Heintz, Buffalo.

Patterson & Viemeister, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; E. F. Patterson, L. H. Viemeister, W. C. Grimm, 181 Moultor St., Brooklyn.

Wiltse & Griffin, Inc., Brooklyn, building and contracting, $5,000; E. H. Nostrand, J. Wiltse, F. T. Griffin, 474 Marion St., Brooklyn.

Chapin & Baker Mfg. Co., Syracuse, engines, boilers, and mill supplies, $30,000; C. H. Searl, F. R. Baker, E. L. Chapin, Syracuse.

The American Mailing Machine Corp., Brooklyn, $25,000; K. L. Holbrook, M. S. and A. S. Fuk, 344 S. Jefferson Place, Brooklyn.

Farmers' Consumers' Carbide Co., Syracuse, calcium carbide, $125,000; S. Downey, J. Quinn, W. Finneran, Syracuse.

Armory Theatre Co., Binghamton, $60,000; N. Kornbluth, D. Cohen, F. J. Cullen, Binghamton.

Niewenhous Realty Corp., Bronx, $500,000; H. S., M., and S. H. Niewenhous, 200 East 149th St.

The Novelty Shoe Co., Binghamton, makes footwear, $10,000; S. M. K., and S. Alberman, Binghamton.

Rino Development Co., Schenectady, guaranteed mortgages and graphite, $100,000; S. Price, of Saltzar and graphite, $100,000; S. Marks, E. H. and E. F. Cohen, Schenectady.

Corene Ice Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, ice, $500,000; Greenspan, J. M. Halperin, S. Friedman, 500 Broadway.

Verte Color Corp., Brooklyn, chemicals and colors, $20,000; S. R. and C. Ackerman, J. Greenfield, 99 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

Coast Commercial Corp., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $25,000; H. L. Brightman, W. Sonnenfeld, G. N. Whitney, 170 Broadway.

Hamer & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $20,000; J. W. Hill, E. A. Gorner, N. L. Hamlet, 20 Broad St.

The R. H. R. Corp., Manhattan, personal property, $10,000; G. H. Russell, I. R. Rattenbury, H. Heiman, 148 East 86th St.

Bradon, Grace & Co., Manhattan, brokerage and commission business, $10,000; E. E. Bradon, Grace, J. Bongin, L. Bonard, 64 East 126th St.

E. F. Whitney Candle and Wax Co., Syracuse, $217,000; M. A. Durand, J. R. Lamb, E. J. Lakin, Syracuse.

Stanley Food Corp., Manhattan, restaurants, $50,000; R. B. Smith, J. J. Coukran, 24 to 40 Wall St.

Holmes Motor Car Corp. of New York, Manhattan, 1,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $55,000; W. F. McDermott, J. L. Farrell, S. Adel, 107 Central Park West.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Thomas Meadows & Co., New York, Manhattan, $1,000 to $5,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

S. Birkenstein & Sons, Inc., Illinois, rags and waste material, $1,200,000; representative, J. Long, Times Building.

Anglo-American Chemical Corp., Delaware, exporting and importing; 50 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 200 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, 10 shares common stock; representative, R. C. Ely, 50 Broad St.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

American Machine Co., New Jersey.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Anglo-American Commercial Co., Buffalo; American Hydrogen Corp., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 22.—Charters filed:

Bell Locomotive Works, Inc., $450,000; A. W. Bertron, S. D. Howard, Paul S. Smith, all of New York.

Mammoth Mining and Milling Co., $300,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Curtis Eastern Airplane Corp., $300; M. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. McCleary of Wilmington.

Illuminated Tag Corp., $250,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Standard Securities Investment Co., $100,000; L. A. Irwin, M. L. Rogers, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Krouse Stores Co., food products, $100,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Hazlett, all of Wilmington.

Allsvial Land and Timber Co., $15,000; T. Schoer, P. D. Benson, F. H. Schomber, all of New York.

Bolivar Development Co., mining, $30,000; M. L. Rogers, W. G. Singer, L. A. Irwin, of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK.

Financial and Chemical Oil Products Co., New York, from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Equitable Investments Co., from $600,000 to $5,000,000.

Hudson Oil Co., New York, from $100,000 to $500,000.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in the week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

District.	Gold Reserves.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$103,889,000	$159,621,000	$285,072,000	$95,811,000	$195,338,000
2—New York	729,407,000	735,818,000	1,770,255,000	667,646,000	715,869,000
3—Philadelphia	128,120,000	185,166,000	406,169,000	97,851,000	208,855,000
4—Cleveland	232,806,000	165,546,000	471,175,000	180,693,000	230,580,000
5—Richmond	94,779,000	105,639,000	264,432,000	80,897,000	127,441,000
6—Atlanta	83,100,000	85,500,000	205,833,000	44,220,000	113,260,000
7—Chicago	419,088,000	356,980,000	794,278,000	231,428,000	418,982,000
8—St. Louis	82,874,000	100,179,000	226,074,000	69,656,000	107,025,000
9—Minneapolis	71,010,000	62,311,000	169,374,000	40,454,000	97,662,000
10—Kansas City	83,494,000	103,000,000	240,346,000	71,617,000	160,485,000
11—Dallas	54,843,000	52,847,000	142,007,000	30,406,000	50,270,000
12—San Francisco	128,256,000	139,731,000	323,513,000	77,581,000	190,982,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year ago.
RESOURCES.			
Gold coin and certificates	$929,741,000	$920,740,000	$970,352,000
Gold settlement fund	566,864,000	501,078,000	379,966,000
Gold with foreign agencies	5,829,000	5,829,000	52,500,000
Total gold held by banks	$902,434,000	$839,656,000	$902,805,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,112,933,000	1,170,801,000	878,805,000
Gold redemption fund	125,470,000	119,377,000	21,114,000
Total gold reserve	$2,140,842,000	$2,129,534,000	$1,802,814,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	67,736,000	67,303,000	60,558,000
Total reserves	$2,208,578,000	$2,196,787,000	$1,862,372,000
Bills discounted; Secured by Government war obligations	1,691,678,000	1,703,381,000	262,962,000
All other	189,000,000	144,215,000	230,157,000
Bills bought in open market	261,924,000	245,119,000	336,560,000
Total bills on hand	$2,142,463,000	$2,146,502,000	$871,199,000
United States long-term securities	27,222,000	27,223,000	21,739,000
United States short-term securities	173,471,000	168,845,000	220,014,000
All other earning assets	4,000	4,000	4,340,000
Total earning assets	$2,343,160,000	$2,344,077,000	$1,183,344,000
Bank premises	9,711,000	9,711,000	2,446,000
Uncollected items deduct from gross dep.	797,303,000	653,017,000	576,822,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	6,901,000	6,745,000	537,000
All other resources	7,772,000	7,607,000	650,000
Total resources	$5,373,425,000	$5,247,933,000	$3,488,295,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$81,612,000	$81,565,000	$74,811,000
Surplus	49,484,000	49,466,000	1,184,000
Government deposits	295,150,000	160,750,000	4,100,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,604,719,000	1,675,045,000	1,430,025,000
Deferred availability items	555,019,000	506,112,000	229,115,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	120,426,000	117,322,000	81,751,000
Total gross deposits	$2,560,949,000	$2,452,462,000	$1,882,396,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,510,687,000	2,506,095,000	1,429,509,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	142,443,000	129,479,000	7,978,000
All other liabilities	23,260,000	21,739,000	8,387,000
Total liabilities	$5,373,425,000	$5,247,933,000	$3,488,295,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	51.6%	51.4%	52.4%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	63.3%	63.0%	.....

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The War Department published the following Army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Lake, Col. G. B., to Hosp. No. 45 at Ft. Harrison.

Ming, Col. E., to Depty. Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth.

Field, Col. F. C., to Camp Grant as Surg.

Otley, Lt.-Col. A. H., and Marble, Maj. H. C., to Army Med. School.

McMurdo, Maj. H. R., to Camp MacArthur.

Poole, Maj. C. J., to Hosp. 34 at Ft. Harrison.

Lahey, Maj. F. H., to Camp Upton.

Collins, Maj. M. D., will report to Surg. Gen.

Clay, Maj. H. H., Adams, Capt. L. F., Hamilton, Capt. L. and Peters, 1st Lt. C. H., to Letterman Hosp.

Baird, Maj. T. McD., to Base Forestry Park, Wash., with 63d Inf.

Horn, Capt. H. W. and McComas, Maj. R. S., will report to Dir. of Air Service.

Cogswell, Capt. J. H., to Camp Dix.

Irwin, Capt. J. M., and Poynor, H. M., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen., Southeastern Dept.

Stewart, Capt. T. D., and Patterson, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Taylor.

Curry, Capt. D. P., Jr., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Panama Canal Dept. for discharge.

Sedwick, Capt. W. A., to Hosp. 31, at Biltmore, N. C.

Cartmell, Capt. T. M., to Hosp. 37, at Ft. Douglas.

McConnell, Capt. A. B., to Ft. Hoyard Gen. Hosp.

Washburn, Capt. W. W., to Camp Travis.

Cooper, Capt. J. M., and Stefel, Capt. H., to Roboken.

Ard, Capt. G. P., to Camp Gordon.

Mise, Capt. H. B., to Camp Kelly as flight surg.

Ford, Capt. R. H., and Uren, Capt. C. T., to Walter Reed Hosp.

McDougall, Capt. J. C., and Collier, 1st Lt. H. R., to Hosp. No. 1, at Mineola.

Pyle, Capt. W. Van B., to Camp Custer.

Judkins, Capt. W. D., and Sulberg, 1st Lt. J. E., to Hosp. No. 1, Denver.

Lathon, Capt. O. O., to Hosp. 40 at St. Louis.

Monsure, 1st Lt. W., Jr., to Camp Sherman.

De Rosier, 1st Lt. J. L., to Call Field.

Partington, 1st Lt. C. H., to Camp Shelby.

Kyrus, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Devens.

Kunkle, 1st Lt. E. L., to Jefferson Barracks.

Stewart, 1st Lt. H. E., to Hosp. 16 at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Hill, 1st Lt. E. W., to Hosp. 6 at Ft. Mc-Pherson.

Jones, 1st Lt. H. C., to Hosp. 23, at Ft. Sheridan.

Peacock, 1st Lt. K. C., to Hosp. 31 at Carlisle, Penn.

Landon, 1st Lt. G. M., to Hosp. 30 at Rest View, N. Y.

Thompson, 1st Lt. W. C., to Ft. Wright.

Peabody, 1st Lt. C. W., to Hosp. 12 at Boston.

Cavalry.

Davis, Col. E., and Goslee, Capt. R. W. (U. S. A.,) relieved from their duties in Lieut.-Colonels' schools will report for duty present duties at The Hague, Netherlands.

Meyer, Col. O. E., to Boston and report to Cmdg. Gen. of Northeastern Dept.

Hathaway, Lt.-Col. C. S., and Converse, Maj. H. L., 17th, relieved from assignment to that regt.

Shipp, Capt. F. S., 12th, assigned to 8th, at Ft. Bliss.

Ordnance.

Hof, Col. S., will report to Chief of Ord.

Sapp, Capt. C. S., to St. Louis.

Mullen, Capt. E. J., to Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.

Williams, Capt. S., to Baritan Arsenal as member of the School for Coast Defense Ordnance Officers.

Cooke, Capt. F. C., to Washington and report to Chief Dist. Ord. Officer.

Porter, Capt. W. B., assigned as Inspector attached to 104th Ord. Depot Co.

Rigg, Capt. I. H., to Nitro, W. Va.

Meehan, 1st Lt. R. J., to Baltimore.

Meek, 1st Lt. S. L., to Cleveland.

Yonkin, 1st Lt. H. F., to Chicago.

Quartermaster Corps.

Hirsch, Col. H. J., to Hosp. No. 8, at Lakewood, N. J., for treatment.

Rolfe, Lt. Col. R. R., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Southeastern Dept., Charleston, S. C., as Dept. Qm.

Massie, Maj. L. B., to Zone Supply Off. at Philadelphia.

Thompson, Maj. K. J., to Hoboken.

Schmidt, Maj. J. G., to Fort Leavenworth.

Bradbury, Maj. T. E., Hobart, Capt. K. A.; Mead, Capt. P. A.; Gargas, Capt. F. J., and Bullock, 1st Lt. C. E., will report to Chief of Const. Div.

Blauvelt, Maj. L. D., relieved present duty.

Smith, Maj. G. W.; Estes, Capt. H. B., and Moore, Capt. W. D., to Director of Purchase, Wash.

Thomas, Maj. E. C., and Herlihy, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Hrant.

Barnett, Maj. G. O., relieved Dept. Ordnance Dept. at Fedrickstown, N. J.

Bair, Capt. M. E., to Washington.

Stecker, Capt. H. A., to Hosp. No. 19, at Louis.

Smith, Capt. R., to Camp Normoyle.

Bear, Capt. F. C., to Baltimore.

Potter, Capt. W. D., to Alcatraz, Cal.

Cornwell, Capt. H. J., and Wilson, Capt. W. V., to Camp Eustis.

Naughton, 1st Lt. F. J., to Philadelphia.

Biello, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Benning.

Pizarelli, 1st Lt. J. J., will report to Base Supply Off. at New York.

Infantry.

Frpin, Capt. G. L., to 45th, at Camp Gordon.

Randolph, Col. J., to Letterman Gen. Hosp. at San Francisco.

Armistead, Col. O. F., to Univ. of Okla. as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Yancey, Maj. B. A., assigned to 35th, at Camp Travis.

Pond, Maj. H. H., to Camp Shelby.

Wheeler, Maj. J. M., to Camp Grant.

Gibbs, Capt. F. R., and Groff, Capt. J. M., hosp. discharges.

Everett, Capt. C., to Gulf Coast Mil. Academy as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science.

Lane, Capt. A. O., to Hot Springs Gen. Hosp.

Anthny, 1st Lt. P. C., will report to Director of Purchase, Hoboken.

Armstrong, Lt. R. F., relieved as Military Attache, Servia.

Firmell, 1st Lt. O. F., to Hosp. No. 11, at New York City.

Simpson, 1st Lt. A., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.

Gaines, 1st Lt. L. M., to Hosp. No. 3, at Fort McHenry.

Smith, 1st Lt. C. W., to Philadelphia.

Schmidt, 1st Lt. W., to Ind. Univ., at Bloomington, Ind.

Field Artillery.

Brophy, Col. G. M., to Insp. Gen.'s Dept. at Wash.

Fitzpatrick, Maj. J. A., to Fort Sill, Okla.

Spaulding, Ma

Eyes—Like Teeth—Need Frequent Examining

Have Our Registered Optometrist Examine your Eyes. Examination free of charge. Prices for Glasses consistently moderate.

GIMBELS—OPTICAL SECTION—Main Floor Balcony

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

"Send Them Clothes"

Red Cross Clothing Drive—March 24-31

Clothing of every kind is desperately needed. Your fellowman is shivering for it in Europe. A list of Red Cross receiving stations is advertised daily in New York morning papers.

Come Monday—The Gimbel Store Will Close All Day Tuesday

Store Closed Tuesday To Welcome The "27th"

The Deep appreciation of the entire population of New York to her "hero" soldiers for work well done has made the whole city of one accord, of one mind, and this unity will manifest itself next Tuesday in one of the most impressive ceremonies ever seen in any city.

• • •

But, after this day is over, when these fine young men have returned to civilian life, let no true New Yorker and no true American forget for a moment their glorious achievements and their splendid sacrifices.

• • •

It is for us rather to be dedicated next Tuesday to the "great unfinished task which they have thus far so nobly advanced," and one of the best ways to this end is a respectful consideration for the boys' welfare in the years to come.

• • •

The Gimbel Store feels that closing its doors next Tuesday and taking its own "boys" back to their Old Jobs as well as making room for many others is only a small part of our obligation to this fine army of patriots.

A Gossard Front-Lacing Corset

is the answer to "How can I achieve the straight-line Spring silhouette?"

Because to begin with, there is no lacing or awkward boning to deal with in the back of a Gossard corset. The back is one-piece and straight, and, Oh, so comfortable!

It laces in front, where one can see instead of feel the lacing.

There are a score of reasons why you should choose your Spring wardrobe over a Gossard. They will all be best told by just trying on a Gossard.

$2.75 to $16.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Perfumes

Ed. Pinaud Lilac Vegetal,	78c
Houbigant's Ideal Vegetal,	$3.50
Houbigant's Ideal Toilet Water,	$6.90
Houbigant's Ideal Perfume,	$7.25
Lentheric Aeolian Perfume	$4.5
Houbigant's Coeur de Jeannette Toilet Water,	$6.90
Roger & Gallet Bouquet des Amours Perfume,	$2.00 and $4.00
Roger & Gallet Vera Violette Toilet Water,	$1.75
Roger & Gallet Vera Violette Perfume,	$2.00 and $3.00
Coty Heliotrope Perfume,	$4.75
Coty Muguet Perfume,	$7.75
Djer Kiss Toilet Water,	$1.75, $2.75
Asurea Toilet Water,	$2.35
Floramaye Toilet Water,	$2.35

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Women's Afternoon and Dinner Dresses

An Extraordinary Purchase

Just One Hundred Dresses; Fresh from the Workrooms, and in the Lovely Fashions of the New Season; Dresses That Were Intended to be Sold at Much Higher Prices

Will Be Placed on Sale Tomorrow, together with groups of exceptional dresses from our own stocks, now selling at higher prices; all marked **$29.50**

The materials include:

Printed Georgette Crepe
Georgette Crepe over Satin
Taffeta
Pastel Georgette Crepe
Crepe de Chine
Embroidered Net and Lace
Hindu Crepe
Moonglow Crepe
Crepe Meteore

Taffeta, $29.50 — *Satin, $29.50* — *Embroidered Net, $29.50* — *Georgette Crepe and Crepe Silk, $29.50* — *Georgette Crepe, $29.50*

The colors offer:

Sunset
Bisque
Overseas Blue
White
Henna
Smoke
Black
Taupe
Nickel Grey
Navy

There are heavily beaded Georgette crepe models in the new tunic and bloused fashions and in glorious color combinations of beads and fabric. Charming models in the new knee-draping and with wing sleeves.

Piquant fashions combining figured silk crepe with Georgette and baronet satin. Simple fashions in crepe de chine, correct for many occasions. The printed chiffons that will serve so beautifully all Summer. Satin dresses with Russian tunic overblouse for street as for afternoon wear.

Not Many in Any Particular Model—Each Extremely Desirable.

We suggest early selection.

All sizes represented; several models that are particularly good for large figures.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S FASHION SALONS—Third Floor

New Silk Lingerie

As Fresh and Beautiful as a New Peach Blossom

Daintiest collection of exquisite garments fashioned of georgette crepe, satin and crepe de chine. Richly trimmed with laces, hand embroideries or elaborate effects of lace and medallions.

Most charming pieces for the Easter Bride. In many instances they can be matched; also complete bridal sets at very moderate prices. Many novelties in flesh, blue and orchid.

Bridal Outfits

consisting of Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises. Sold separately if so desired. Gowns, $9.50, $13.95, $16.95 and $19.95. Envelope Chemises, $5, $7.95, $9.95, up to $14.50.

$7.95 — $12.95 — $5.95 — $8.95 — $6.95

Night Gowns, hand embroidered, $12.95 to $23.75.
Night Gowns, of Crepe de Chine, $4.95 to $16.95.
Night Gowns, of Satin, $6.95 to $25.
Envelope Chemises, of Crepe de Chine, $2 to $7.95.
Envelope Chemises, of Satin, $3 to $10.95.
Combinations, Marguerite models, $3.95 to $14.50.
Combinations, Flo Flo models, $3.95 to $8.50.
Bloomers, of Crepe de Chine, $3 and $3.95.
Bloomers, of Satin, $3 to $7.95.
Envelope Drawers, $5 to $9.95.
Princess Slips, $5 to $7.95.
Combination Drawers, $4.50 to $7.95.
Vest Chemises, of Satin, $3.
Combinations, Step-in models, $7.95 to $11.50.
Pajamas, "Billie Burke" models, $5.50 to $39.75.
Pajamas, Two-piece models, $12.95 to $27.95.
Envelope Chemises, hand emb'd, $9.95 to $10.50.
Knee-Length Chemises, hand embroidered, $8.50
Vest Chemises, hand embroidered, $6.95 to $8.95

GIMBELS—UNDERMUSLIN SECTION—Second Floor

Silk Petticoats

$2.95 to $25.00 ea.

Perhaps you have not been informed that the Section of Intimate Garments, such as *Negligees, Petticoats, Petti-bloomers, Dressing Sacques and House Dresses* is probably the most comprehensive in New York. In addition to the large selection, prices are the least considerable so far as we have been able to ascertain. As an evidence of this,

Please Examine:—

Petti-bloomers, $1.95 to $10.75

At $10.75 — Glove silk Jersey Milanese, heavy quality, in street colors and black. Embroidered in self colors, also in contrasting.

At $3.95 — Habutai Silk Petti-bloomers. Street colors and black.

At $1.95 — Princess Cloth Petti-bloomers. Street colors and black.

Milanese Glove Silk Jersey Petticoats, $10.75

Colors: French Blue, Old Rose and Black.

Flounce knife plaited and edged with gaily flowered ribbon.

GIMBELS—PETTICOAT SHOP—Second Floor.

Chiffon Bordered

Veils

$1.50 to $3.95 each

These smart Spring models come in plain meshes, chenille dots, and scroll effects. Colors are Black, Brown, Purple, Taupe and Navy.

Mesh Veiling, in assorted colors at 30c and 50c a yard.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Ribbon, 39c a Yd.

All Silk Moire Taffeta Ribbon, suitable for millinery and children's hair bows. A range of the new Spring shades.

39c. a yard

Black Satin Back Velvet Ribbon, suitable for millinery and dress trimming. 1 to 3¼ inches wide.

20c to 65c a yard.

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

$6.95 — *$8.95*

League Blue, Sunset, Wedgewood; Bermuda, Rose

Georgette Crepe Blouses For Spring

"Express Happiness With Color"—Says Paris

White and delicate flesh-pink have not been abolished, but Georgette crepe blouses in these delicious colorings are like Spring's own flowers and so flatteringly becoming!

Here are two blouses in fashions new as the Spring.

"Iris"

with the double bib collar, double cuffs and bowknots of black taffeta ribbon, at

$6.95

"Daffodil"

with the mediaeval neck-line and the soft unstitched pleats back and front, at

$8.95

GIMBELS—BLOUSE SALONS—Third Floor

Glove-Silk Underwear

For Women

To have the Gimbel label on silk underwear means they must measure up to a given standard in

GIMBEL BROTHERS NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PARIS

Detail of Workmanship. — *Properly tailored to fit.*
Quality of Cloth Used. — *Reinforced where needed.*
Generous proportional Sizes. — *Most wanted delicate shades of pink.*

Glove Silk Vests, $2.50 and $2.75

Bodice style with tailored band tops and neat ribbon shoulder straps at $2.50. Tailored band tops in regulation low neck, sleeveless model, at $2.75.

Glove Silk Bloomers, $3.50

Cut wide across the seat and full width in legs. Reinforced to add to their wear.

Glove Silk Union Suits, $4.75

Band top suits, or bodice style, of standard quality glove silk in perfect fitting model. Fully reinforced.

GIMBELS—UNDERWEAR SECTION—Main Floor

Men's and Women's

Handkerchiefs

Men's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, plain white hemstitched, ¼ in. hems only, 6 for $1.75.

Men's Fine Grade Irish Linen, narrow hems, 6 for $2.35.

Women's Colored Novelty Handkerchiefs, all the new Spring shades, 25c each.

Women's Novelty Handkerchiefs, white with colored embroidered corners, some with colored imitation Armenian lace edges, 12½c each.

GIMBELS—HANDKERCHIEF SECTION—Main Floor

So Great Has Been the Demand That Gimbels Have Secured

Another Thousand Bolts of Real Chinese Pongee

to sell at

Natural Color 32 to 33 in. wide

58c yd.

Cheaper than Cotton

By the piece (17 to 18 yds.) $9.75 piece

Washes so easily that it is just the fabric for children's garments, shirts for men, underwear for every one, curtains, and all sorts of draperies in studios and Summer cottages, and, and, and—oh, there's "a thousand and one" uses for Real Chinese Pongee.

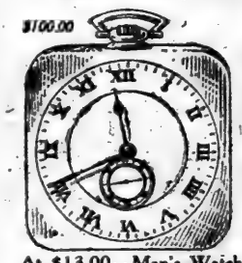
Campers and those who "take to the Open Road" can't do without Pongee—it's so practical and wears so well.

Note: *Some persons have bought a dozen or more bolts, for their own personal use. Some manufacturers have bought a hundred or more bolts, finding nothing else so good at so small a price in the market.*

GIMBELS—SILK SECTION—Second Floor

Lasting Gifts for the Men Returning from Abroad

Watches, from $13 to $100



$100.00

Jewelry Section is showing some splendid Watches, any one of which would make a fitting gift for your Hero. Makes are Waltham, Elgin, Howard, and Fine Swiss Movements. Each has been selected with the greatest care, timed, regulated and cased in a variety of metals. You may choose from 14 karat gold, twenty and twenty-five year gold-filled, silver, nickel and gun metal.

At $13.00—Man's Watch
12 size, 20 year gold-filled case, open face, plain polish 7-jewel Elgin movement. Guaranteed.

At $22.00—Man's Watch
12 size, 25 year gold-filled case, open face, plain polish, 15 jewel Elgin movement. Guaranteed.

At $25.00—Man's Watch Stream Line Elgin
12 size, 20 year gold-filled case, open face, plain polish, 17 jewel movement. Guaranteed.

At $30.00—Man's Watch
14 karat gold. 12 size, plain polish, open face, 7 jewel Elgin movement. Guaranteed.

At $75.00—Man's Watch Stream Line Elgin
12 size, 14 karat gold, open face, plain polish. 19 jewel movement. Eight adjustments.

At $100.00—Man's Watch
Illustrated, 14 karat gold, thin, square model, with hinge case. 17 jewel Waltham movement, silver dial. Guaranteed.

Other watches ranging from $7.50 to $255.00.

GIMBELS—JEWELRY SECTION—Main Floor.

Fisher, Mole, Stone Marten

are among the furs in Spring fashion favor

As are also squirrel, mink, sable, fox. The smartest new handling of these furs are being shown from the single-skin scarf which is just a charming neck-band to the great rippling cape or the panel-back, stole front cape.

Gimbel prices for each piece will be found to compare to their advantage with any shown elsewhere.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Choose Your Dress Goods

by Daylight

at Gimbels

Just examine this Black Broadcloth, 54 in. wide, and exquisitely finished. Sponged and shrunk. For tomorrow only the very small price.... **$3.95 yd.**

• • •

$2.95 yd. New, Made-in-America, All-Wool Serge, 54 in. wide. Double warp, firm twill. Navy, cream and black.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

To Do Honor to the Glorious "27th"

American Flags for the Parade:

Wool Bunting Flags—From 2x3 ft. at $2.65 to 8x12 ft. at $18.75.

Cotton Bunting Flags—From 3x5 ft. at $3.95 to 8x12 ft. at $10.50.

Welcome Home Banners and Flags at 25c and 50c.

Silk "Welcome Home" Pennants, at $1.25.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Lovely Colored

Wash Goods

New wash fabrics now so popular in the fashioning of dainty Spring and Summer frocks.

36 in. Colored

Swiss, $1 yd.

Finest American made Swiss. Shown in a beautiful range of striped effects, plaids, cluster stripes of various colorings on white backgrounds. Can be combined with organdy or checked gingham to make a stunning frock; also suitable for blouses and smocks.

Colored Irish

Dress Linen, $1.50 yd.

Genuine imported Irish linen, fine French and ramie weaves. Just the fabric for box coats, separate skirts, smart tailored suits, peplums and children's school wear. Shown in copenhagen, old rose, henna, pink, pongee, brown, canary, helio, orchid, nile green, reseda, victory blue, navy blue, gray brick, ivory, gold and black.

Pretty Printed

VOILES

$1 and $1.25 yd.

Large collection of beautiful printings, representing rich georgette effects on white and colored backgrounds. Small, neat design; also medium and more elaborate effects. More than a hundred different designs from which to choose. 40 inches wide.

GIMBELS—Second Floor.

For less than $75.00 you can have these two Chairs and the Day Bed

To Help Furnish Your Reconstructed Home

The Luxuriant Davenport is only $140.00, and the chair to match (not illustrated) is $75.00. *These articles added to the fine Rugs (below) will make a lovely Home.*

Day Beds

Frame Only $17.50

(Illustrated B)

In Antique English Brown Mahogany finish or in American Black Walnut.

William and Mary type, 28 inches wide. Height, 28 inches; length, 80 inches. Double Cane Panels in head and foot board.

A limited number of frames only in stock to be closed out at this price. $17.50.

(A) $140.00 — *(C) $19.50* — *(B) $17.50* — *(D) $32.50*

Dark Oak Easy Chair, $32.50
In Tapestry or Spanish Leather. Spring seat and loose cushion back. *(Illustrated D)*

Queen Anne type 3 Piece Cane Suite, covered in Blue and Gold Damask - - - $295.00

American Walnut Cane Davenport, loose cushion seats and pillows in Blue Velour - - $84.75

Adam type Mahogany 3 Piece Suite, covered in Black and Gold Damask with Japanese Characters - - $172.50

Other Items

Tapestry Davenport, $140.00

(Illustrated A)

Seven feet over all, spring arms, outside back covered in same material; loose seats. Tapestry Arm Chair to match, $70.00.

Queen Anne Chair, $19.50

(Illustrated C)

Solid Mahogany, with decorations. Mulberry Velour seat.

Tapestry Wing Chairs, loose cushion seat, claw foot - - - $39.50

Queen Anne type Mahogany Bookcase - $30.00

GIMBELS—FURNITURE SECTION—Seventh Floor

Dobson Carpeting Still to the Fore at Gimbels

Notwithstanding the tremendous selling of this fine output of the John and James Dobson Mills, there remains a full range of colors and qualities, at the following Prices:

Dobson's Plain Wilton Velvet Carpets, Now $2.50 and $3.50 Yard
Dobson's Plain Velvet Carpets, Now $2.00 Yard
Dobson's Figured Majestic Velvet Carpets, Now $1.55 Yard

To the Dobson Great Offering is Added

Sizes:	27 in. x 54 in.	4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	6 ft. x 9 ft.	9 ft. x 12 ft.
Grass Rugs	$1.50 to $2.65	$5.50 to $8.50	$8.00 to $13.25	$10.00 to $21.00
Rag Rugs	$1.60 to $2.85	$3.75 to $9.75	$8.75 to $15.25	$13.50 to $30.00
Klearflax Rugs	$3.75	$12.40	$19.80	$39.60
Axminster Rugs	$5.75	6 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 6 in. $16.50 to $18.75	$31.50 to $36.50	$39.50 to $57.50
Wilton Rugs	$6.75 to $12.75	$27.50 to $43.75	$38.25 to $78.50	$59.50 to $129.00

GIMBELS—RUG AND CARPET SECTION—Sixth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS

The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS Section 2

E SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1919. E

MAY BE GREATEST MARITIME POWER

Shipbuilding Facilities Acquired During War Puts U. S. in Lead, Says Hurley.

EUROPEAN TRIP REPORT

Convinced America Can Outstrip All Other Nations in Replacing Lost Tonnage.

MERCHANT MARINE TO STAY

Will Require Fleet of 7,500,000 Tons to Carry Commerce Estimated for 1920.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Shipbuilding facilities acquired during the war have made the United States the greatest potential maritime power of the world, asserts Chairman E. N. Hurley of the Shipping Board, and will enable it to outdistance all other nations in the race toward replacing a shortage of 16,225,000 gross tons of shipping lost as the result of unrestricted German submarine warfare and of the failure of normal increase by new production. Mr. Hurley made this assertion today in a report of his trip to Europe, where for three months he was in close touch with the shipping interests of foreign nations. The report will be used in working out a policy of ownership and operation of the American Merchant Marine.

Mr. Hurley estimated that in July, 1914, the seagoing steam bottoms of the world totaled 41,225,000 gross tons, which was reduced by war to 37,000,000 gross tons, a net loss of 4,225,000 gross tons. In addition, he stated, there was a loss of 12,000,000 gross tons which would have been constructed if war had not stopped the normal increase in production, making a total loss of 16,225,000 gross tons. The Allies and neutrals suffered a total loss by enemy action, marine risk, and capture of 15,218,000 gross tons, Mr. Hurley said, and gained by new construction and seizure of enemy ships 14,249,000 gross tons, leaving a net loss of 968,000 gross tons. The net loss to the Central Powers was vastly greater, since they lost 3,616,000 gross tons and gained only 740,000, a difference of 2,276,000 gross tons.

Only two countries, the United States and Japan, have a larger amount of tonnage now than when the war began. Japan showed a net gain of 25 per cent., Mr. Hurley reported, while the United States jumped far in the lead with a net gain of 125 per cent.

"The United States forged ahead as rapidly as Germany fell behind," said the report. "In August, 1914, the United States seagoing merchant marine, 500 gross tons and over, included 634 steamers of 1,758,485 gross tons, and 370 sailing vessels and schooner barges of 947,532 gross tons, making a grand total of 1,494 seagoing merchant vessels of 2,706,317 gross tons. On Nov. 11, 1918, at the end of the war, the steamgoing merchant marine had increased to 1,366 vessels of 4,683,263 gross tons and the sailing vessels and schooner barges had decreased to 747 vessels of 529,917 gross tons, making a grand total of 2,113 seagoing merchant vessels of 5,313,180 gross tons. This does not include the seized enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated 88 vessels of 562,005 gross tons, of which number 81 of 546,210 gross tons were steamers and seven of 15,795 gross tons were sailing vessels.

Total War Construction.

"The total construction in the United States added to the merchant marine during the war amounted to 875 vessels of 2,941,845 gross tons. The purchase from aliens of 233 vessels of 833,854 gross tons, the movement from the Great Lakes to the ocean of sixty-six steamers of 139,469 gross tons, and miscellaneous acquisitions amounting to thirty-one vessels of 39,219 gross tons are other sources of acquisition. The loss of 114 vessels of 322,214 gross tons by enemy action, of 278 vessels of 405,400 gross tons by marine risk, of 130 vessels of 268,149 gross tons by sale to aliens, and of sixty-four vessels of 1,9,271 gross tons through the sale to the United States Government, abandonment and other causes, accounts for the decreases. Losses of fifteen German and requisitioned ships amounting to 112,248 gross tons are not included.

"Today we are potentially the greatest maritime power of the earth, for the reason that we possess the greatest shipbuilding instrumentalities."

Mr. Hurley stated that Great Britain suffered a net loss in the war of 3,443,000 gross tons, amounting to 18 per cent. of her entire tonnage. Other nations which suffered heavy losses include Norway, which lost 1,178,335 gross tons; France, 907,168 gross tons; Italy, 302,124 gross tons; Greece, 237,545 gross tons; Denmark, 239,922 gross tons, and Sweden, 201,733. Every effort is being made by each of these nations, Mr. Hurley asserted, to regain its former maritime standing.

"The study of the Shipping Board experts revealed a teeming ambition among other powers to achieve a higher maritime standing," said the report. "In almost every country the desire exists not only to replace war losses but to add new totals to be used in the work of reconstruction and in developing new foreign trade. Even Switzerland has not escaped this desire to acquire a merchant marine. Ships will be acquired as soon as canal improvements are made on the Rhine."

The chief interest now centres on the question of whether the United States can henceforth maintain her new place upon the seas, or whether she must now demand the energies that brought her merchant fleet into being.

"There is every reason," Mr. Hurley continued, "for believing that America has come back upon the ocean—to stay. Observations compel optimism. The war has brought us into a high place as a maritime power. I find the peoples of the world aroused to an intense interest and concern as to the use we are to make of this power. In America, you have heard much of British competition. In Great Britain I heard a great deal more about American competition. The truth is that our friends across the water are for the first time entering upon a period of actual competition. In our praise of British seamanship and British operating ability we have been prone to ignore the advantages which lay on the side of the ships which flew the Union Jack. I have no misgivings about the era of competition which is coming. The obstacles of inexperience will quickly give way before American industrial strength and energy. It is a new age of ocean transportation as well as of public policy. It is an age in which new conditions will rule and old advantages will become inoperative. It is an age of promise for those who would participate in America's high destiny upon the seas."

Mr. Hurley said prior to August, 1914, both the foreign trade and the shipping of the United States were dominated to a great extent by British, because American traders and ship operators who wished to do business could do so most conveniently through British agencies. In 1915, he recalled, only one-seventh of the foreign trade of the United States was carried in American bottoms.

"The total exports and imports of the United States for the year 1915 were approximately 30,000,000 long tons," said the report. "With average shipping efficiency the movement of these goods would have required about 9,000,000 gross tons of ships. Assuming an annual increase in the foreign trade of the United States equal to the average increase for the five years preceding August, 1914, our foreign trade in 1920 would require a greatly increased merchant tonnage if it all were to be carried in American bottoms."

Should Carry 50 Per Cent. of Trade.

Mr. Hurley declared it was an accepted principle that a strong maritime power should carry in its own ships at least 50 per cent. of the aggregate of its exports and imports, and in addition some of the trade between countries not yet in the shipping business.

"Assuming a total export and import business in 1920 of 70,000,000 long tons," he added, "it would require a fleet of about 7,500,000 gross tons to transport 50 per cent. in our own ships."

One of the types of ships most desirable for the new merchant marine, according to Mr. Hurley, is a speedy, effective combination cargo and passenger liner of from 15,000 to 25,000 deadweight tons, which could be operated efficiently in the transportation of high-class merchandise, passenger, and mail.

"Shipping men generally agree," he said, "that it is not the total tonnage but the character of the vessels that makes a successful fleet. The country might have 10,000,000 tons of shipping which, if not of the right sort, could not be operated profitably in competition with ships of a better type belonging to another nation. I have heard a great deal of talk about the construction of ships 'to win the war,' emphasis thus being laid on the number of small ships we had under construction. It was sought to convey the impression that our new ships would suffer by comparison with those turned down by our friends and associates overseas. It may surprise these critics to hear, as I have heard, that British yards had under construction on Oct. 31, sixty-six ships of 6,000 gross tons and over. Our program for that date called for 106 ships of 6,000 gross tons or over."

Mr. Hurley said three factors militated most strongly against the natural and desirable expansion of the foreign trade of the United States. First, the necessity for developing men, thoroughly American in ideals and training, to handle foreign trade; second, the recruiting of an American personnel for the operation of the ships and the handling of the work at the ports, and third, the extension of banking facilities. The idea that too high wages are being paid American seamen for this country to compete with other countries successfully was ridiculed by Mr. Hurley.

"It is time for the public mind to be disabused of this conception," he stated. "The facts will dismay those who are agitating for a lower wage scale on American ships. We are paying our seamen $75 a month. England, during the war, paid her seamen $72 a month. The French and Dutch are paying high wages. In Sweden the seamen's scale is even higher than in the United States."

The retention of high wages was important, he added, because men who had labored under great strain yielded their attention more readily to the agitator. The success of any nation in shipbuilding and ship operating, he said, will be determined by the manner in which the labor situation is handled.

PLEA FOR HOSPITAL AID.

Money Needed to Keep Up Tuberculosis Work in France.

Mrs. Royall Tyler of Paris, wife of Major Tyler of the United States Signal Service, and Vice President of the Paris Committee for Edith Wharton's War Charities, made an appeal for the tuberculosis work to be carried on by that organization in France, at the house of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander recently. She was introduced by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Chairman of the New York Committee.

Mrs. Wharton and her workers had hoped to give up their labors at the close of the war, Mrs. Tyler said, but the French Government had urged them to carry on the fight against tuberculosis for another two years until it was in position to take it over. The Government is also co-operating with Mrs. Wharton's committee in a model tuberculosis dispensary in one of the poorer parts of Paris and other will be opened later throughout the city.

To support the hospital work, Mrs. Tyler said, $400,000 would be needed, and two friends of the work had promised $100,000 if the remainder could be obtained. The Red Cross has also contributed 200,000 francs, 300 beds, and their equipment, and two laboratories.

"There has been a difficulty in treating tuberculosis in France," said Mrs. Tyler, "because the French people think of it as an incurable disease, and they think when we say that it can be cured that it is a pious fiction until they see that it is actually done."

TO OPEN ROAD IN DECEMBER

Service Board Soon to Contract for Pelham Bay Route.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that the Pelham Bay Park branch of the Lexington Avenue subway would probably be ready for operation by December. A statement by the Commission said that contracts for the completion of the work would be let in small groups so that the extension might be put into operation in sections. The statement also says:

"The Commission is particularly desirous of getting the line completed across the Bronx River as soon as possible. Beyond this river the line extends through Unionport and Westchester to Pelham Bay Park."

Contracts for the work are ready and bids will be received on March 31 for the erction of all of th structural steel on the elevated part of the branch. It is believed that with the operation of the road to its final terminus at Pelham Bay Park development will begin along the entire section and that the city will reap large returns in increased taxable values.

O'RYAN IS HONORED BY LAWYERS' CLUB

Commander of 27th Division Made Honorary Life Member of Organization.

GENERAL EXTOLS MORALE

Calls Spirit More Than Technique—Archbishop Hayes Also Speaks at Luncheon.

At a luncheon given yesterday by the Lawyers' Club in its rooms at 115 Broadway, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the 27th Division was made a life honorary member of the club. The General, in his address, ascribed much of the success of lawyer-soldiers in the war to their legal training. Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, guest of honor with General O'Ryan, paid a tribute to the General for his leadership during the Mexican border troubles as well as in France.

General O'Ryan was accompanied by several members of his staff, and among those at the speakers' table were William Allen Butler, President of the club; Judge Alton B. Parker, Captain Joseph O. Eddy, Dennis F. O'Brien, Robert C. Morris, Perley Morse, and George M. Cohan, who sang two of his songs, "Over There" and "When You Come Back." John B. Stanchfield presided.

In introducing General O'Ryan, Mr. Stanchfield mentioned the fact that the distinguished leader had been born in New York City, as had Archbishop Hayes, and that early in life he had begun to exhibit military leanings by compelling members of his family to perform military tactics, and that once when he was 9 or 10 years old, an aunt had found him scribbling the words "Major General John F. O'Ryan."

"If that was his dream and ambition all his life," continued the Chairman, "how splendidly he has lived up to it. When General O'Ryan was connected wit the National Guard in this State, the one telling criticism made of him was that he had converted the armories into military establishments and had discontinued their use for collion purposes. Moreover, he believed that if a captain was lax in discipline, that there was something wrong with his major, and if a major was at fault, there was something lacking in his colonel. In other words, he believed in putting the responsibility right up to the commanding officer. And also no soldier in the war fought with more courage than the representatives of the National Guard."

Emphasizes Morale.

General O'Ryan put especial stress upon the importance of intelligence and morale in the making of the soldier, and held that the knowledge of the technique of battle was of less importance than was usually supposed. This intelligence and morale, he pointed out, were developed by the training that the lawyer received in law school and in his profession.

"In the first place," he said, "the army is created by laws. It is governed by laws, and its mission in war is to execute the law which is the expression of the national will. Hence, at the outset, we in the army are fundamentally concerned with the law. Then, the the army has its own law, the Articles of War. It has its own laws of personal relations, namely, army regulations. To execute the fundamental laws, it has its own system of military jurisprudence and its own systems of military tribunals.

"The will of the commander of troops is expressed and conveyed to those who are to execute it through the medium of orders. When we reflect that the will of the commander must be understood to be executed intelligently, this requirement coupled with the great diversity of mentality and education among the mass of men are the agents of execution, will indicate the grave importance of framing orders which deal with the lives of men. As lawyers you know the importance of clarity and conciseness of language in the preparation of legal instruments. These features must characterize the phraseology of all military orders.

"When we come to consider the higher command, the importance of the legal aspect of the conduct of military affairs and the value of legal training are emphasized. When the history of the American effort in this war is written in true perspective ,this will be forcibly brought out in the record of the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. General Pershing, who has acted not only as the commander and leader of an army of two millions of men, but as a diplomat and statesman in the higher sense.

"In some of the local combats where there were inconsequential setbacks the shortcomings were the result of inattention, laziness, lack of thoroughness, lack of adequate sense of responsibility, of initiative, energy, or determination. These are qualities which make up character, are they not? And while they are the qualities most difficult to develop, for their development involves time, much more time than does the development of mere manual dexterity in the movement of weapons with precision and effectiveness. These also are the qualities which mainly determine the usefulness of man in civil life. In the development of the soldier his value in battle is largely determined by the dependability of his character in relation to all the diverse activities which make up military effort in war."

Archbishop Hayes opened his address with the tribute to General O'Ryan from "the 1,200,000 souls in my archdiocese, for all of them honor him." After saying he believed he had been appointed Archbishop because of a desire to honor the army and navy, the Archbishop said that he had had a wonderful experience in visiting the camps of the United States.

"I wanted to see that the boys had a fighting chance to keep their souls whole," he continued. "And outside of two or three sore spots, the boys were well protected by the Government, for the Administration realized that the best soldier was the man who kept his soul clean, and in this work General O'Ryan stood out preeminently.

"While it is true that in a material way we were not altogether prepared for the war, we were certainly prepared in the essential thing, for we had men like General O'Ryan, who had the brain, the heart, and the soul. They went forth not as soldiers of fortune, but as men fighting for the honor of a cause."

After Archbishop Hayes had spoken, William Allen Butler, President of the Lawyers' Club, conferred upon General O'Ryan the honorary life membership.

Charge Against Trainor Fails.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Assistant General Porter informed the War Department he has decided that there is not sufficient evidence that J. Milton Trainor of Chicago solicited a commission of $100,000 in connection with the Chicago Speedway Hospital project to warrant any action by the department. It was charged that Trainor, an official of the Real Estate Division of the War Department, sought the commission from the interests seeking acceptance of the Speedway project.

Dr. Copeland Reports Great Increase In Sale of Habit-Forming Drugs Here

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, who has been gathering information as to drug addicts in this city, said yesterday that in the month of January manufacturers are estimated to have sold more cocaine to wholesalers in this city than was sold in all of 1918. The February demand, he said, was so great that manufacturers had to limit their sales.

The legal sales in December in thirty-three of the 2,600 drug stores in the city indicated, he said, sales of 376 ounces of morphine, 72 ounces of cocaine, and 1,690 ounces of heroin, making a total of 2,628 ounces, which would be sufficient to give 30 grains of these drugs each day during the month to 2,000 drug addicts.

Figuring the normal medicinal dose at one-sixth to one-fourth grain each day, the commissioner figured out that these sales would be sufficient to furnish drugs to 40,000 persons had it been administered medicinally. One drug store is reported to have sold 585 ounces in a month, and it was Dr. Copeland's belief that the large sales of the thirty-three stores cited indicated that a very large part of such sales were made to addicts.

Both Dr. Copeland and Dr. James A. Hamilton, Commission of Correction, emphasize that drug addiction is a disease that is not confined to the poor or the unrefined, but extends to all strata of society. Indeed, Dr. Copeland pointed out, that the rich have the advantage in that they can buy in quantity while the poor are robbed by illicit vendors who charge high prices and adulterate the drug.

"Much has been written about the constitutional rights of the drug addicts," said Dr. Hamilton, "about the unscrupulous doctors who sell drug prescriptions at from 25 cents to $2; about it being a shame to send drug addicts to correctional institutions to receive treatment, and about how such addicts are abused and misused, but one does not hear so much about the constitutional rights of the rest of mankind—the law-abiding citizen who must pay the bill, those whose homes are wrecked, whose property is endangered and whose lives are often threatened.

"Drug addiction is a disease and has become such an increasing menace that, if allowed to continue unchecked, it will ruin not only the individual but the nation as well."

Dr. Hamilton's study shows that 50 per cent. of those addicted to drugs have criminal histories. Some had bad records before they took to drugs, but most of them went wrong after they had formed the habit.

"The best treatment," says Dr. Hamilton, "is that known as reduction, which consists in reducing the dose until the craving has passed away, the patient receiving proper nourishment to build him up."

COMMUNITY CHORUS WILL START TODAY

People's Liberty Singing Organization to Appear at Benefit for Disabled Soldiers.

TO BE PERMANENT BODY

Organizers Undertake Americanization Program on Basis That Music Is Common Language.

The People's Liberty Chorus, organized for the systematic development of music, of the people, by the people, and for the people, will make its first appearance at the Hippodrome today. The new organization will make its debut under the auspices of the American Red Cross at a meeting for the benefit of the nation's disabled soldiers.

The organizers of this new body devoted to community singing are: Dr. Henry van Dyke, Verner Jennings, Edwin C. Holter, Robert Appleton, S. A. Miles, Isabel Lowden, Brooks Leavitt, and William P. Tuttle. The purposes of the chorus are set forth as follows:

"The realization of a nation's ideals depends, first, upon a common understanding of those ideals by the individuals who make up the nation.

"To attain that common understanding in a nation composed, as our nation is, of many different peoples, each with its own peculiar psychology, its own language, its own national traditions, there must be discovered a common ground upon which all meet, a common language which all speak. That language is music, the common language of mankind.

"When groups of people are brought together for the enoyjment of music, when they sing together in proper fashion, whatever their other differences, they then become imbued with a single purpose—the making of a perfect harmony. The psychological effect obtained by this community of effort is a harmony of spirit and reasonableness of mind most agreeable for the acceptation of common high ideals.

"It is because thinking men and women have come to realize that community singing provides one of the greatest, if not the greatest, means for the unification of our people, upon which depends our strength as a nation, that those who have hereto attached their names have come together to form the organization.

"Therefore, as a memorial to those Americans who have given their lives that American ideals may live, we establish the People's Liberty Chorus for the development of music of the people, by the people, for the people."

La Camilieri, who has conducted several choruses in New York City during the last two Liberty Loan drives and the second Red Cross drive has been selected as leader. Headquarters for the organization will be at 156 West Seventy-second Street.

Miss Lowden, one of the organizers, pointed out yesterday that while the idea of having a chorus to sing at various mass meetings and other gatherings of patriotic nature in the city was not new, the idea of having a permanent business organization to handle the singing had been reached only after a thorough study of the situation and after it had been learned that funds would be forthcoming to finance the proposition.

"We plan to have the People's Liberty Chorus to accomplish its purpose, the unification of the people, not by music alone, but also by education, motion pictures, and lectures," said Miss Lowden.

"We are going to establish community centres in different parts of the city, an daleo we will use those already established by other organizations where the people of the neighborhood will come together weekly to sing and take part in such other form of approved entertainment as will add to their pleasure an dcontentment. Again, we will bring choruses weekly from these centres to a common centre, where they will sing with a small orchestra. Also, several times a yearly, in Madison Square Garden or other suitable place, events will be given in which all the different choruses will participate. These concerts will consist of chorus singing, accompanied by the best orchestras procurable and assisted by eminent artists from the opera and the concert stage.

"The management of the business affairs of the organization will be in the hands of an executive committee. The funds will be deposited in a reputable bank, to be drawn only by the secretary on consent of the executive committee. Twice a year the accounts will be audited and a statement forwarded to all our subscribers.

"It is our belief that today all conscientious citizens feel it their sacred duty to do their part to see that the frightful sacrifices entailed by the war shall not have been made in vain; to see that our American ideals shall not perish. We believe that to accomplish this end it is first necessary to unify the diverse thought of the people and that music is a means that establishes at once a common meeting ground for the thought and feeling of all nationalities and from every walk of life.

Miss Lowden declared that private pledges and subscriptions from business firms throughout the city assured the new organization of a sound financial foundation.

AGES GIVE SANCTION TO ARCH OF VICTORY

Since Time Immemorial Triumphant Armies Have Marched Through Ornate Gateways.

STRUCTURE READY FOR 27TH

Soldiers Will Parade Under Temporary Memorial to Achievements of Our Forces.

There is the sanction of centuries of custom for the Victory Arch at Madison Square under which the veterans of the 27th Division will parade when all New York does them honor next Tuesday. Returning warriors have been honored by the "home folks" ever since in the dim past organized armies began going out, fighting and returning, perhaps victorious. It is due to the fact that it was through the gates of the walled city that the army in full martial array would make its re-entry that the custom of building first special triumphal gateways, and, later, elaborate triumphal arches, grew up. Thus it is that the arch itself has come to bear the symbolism of victory, though its intrinsic form perhaps does not convey the spirit of victory so well as might some more lofty, soaring conception.

It was because of the great mechanical difficulty of building one of these structures in ancient day, since oftimes the arch could not be completed until long after the victory it was designed to celebrate, that arches became commemorative as well as celebrated. Thus the arch of Titus, commemorative of his victory in the siege of Jerusalem in the year 70, was not completed until years after the event. The arch of Titus is not known on it will never forget. We were packed, all of us wounded, fifty-one in a small cattle car. We were laid in the car one on top of another and traveled that way for three days. Neither food nor water was given us and the only attention was received was when the civil population in towns through which we passed turned out to stone us.

"At Munden, which was not the worst prison camp I saw, I was placed in a room, 12 by 20, in company with sixteen Russian officers, the idea being, you see, that British officers should not have even the small comfort of talking to their countrymen. Also, the Germans realized that by herding the men of two such nationalities as Russian and English together, the minority was bound to suffer. For example, I always liked a bit of fresh air in the room, but my Russian comrades insisted on every window being tightly closed.

"We were not allowed to read or to smoke, and man after man went mad. You cannot conceive of the hate that rises in your heart when you are locked in like that, hate not only for your captors, but also for the men confined with you. I have seen men in my room go stark raving mad because the walls of the room persisted in being square. You can hardly realize that here, can you?

"I kept trying to escape but was too weak with wounds and scurvy. They gave me no medical attention, and the food was awful. How I used to envy the lot of the enlisted men who were made to work. They got some real food and they could get beyond those terrible prison walls, and see a bit of the green world once in a while. The officers the Germans fed what they called 'ersarts' rations, that is, imitation rations; food scientifically composed. Our bread was made of 70 per cent. starch of potatoes, 20 per cent. bran, and 10 per cent. sawdust.

"Finally I got a letter home in a secret code that my mother sent to the Foreign Office and finally it reached the American Embassy in Berlin. Ambassador Gerard acted at once. His visit to Munden in April, 1918, resulted in our being transferred to Bishofswerda in Saxony, a fairly decent prison.

"I was transferred half a dozen times after that until April, 1918, found me again at Bishofswerda. There the Swiss Red Cross Commission saw me and ordered the Germans to give me medical attention. At this time I weighed about 103 pounds, where I had formerly weighed 185.

"I was sent to a hospital in Dresden where a surgeon operated, taking the bone splinters from my lungs. That, I think, was about the cruelest experience I went through as a prisoner. Although the Germans were most anaesthetics in that hospital they refused me any sort of relief. I was tied hand and foot on an operating table and for two hours and twenty minutes I lay there while that surgeon worked over me. I had a mental breakdown when it was all over, but I don't think you will wonder at that; I will say onething—the surgeon knew his business."

Captain Gilliland described how he was sent back to Bishofswerda to recuperate, where things were fairly easy for a few weeks until Rumania declared war. Then, he said, the matron in the hospital and some of the attendants came to his bedside and cursed him and shook his bed so that his wound broke open afresh.

"I finally escaped from a train with three other men," Captain Gilliland said. "We leaped from the right hand side of the car and the guards were unable to shoot at us on that account. We had previously cut the signal cord and they could not get the train stopped. We walked 140 miles in five days without food, and finally sneaked across the Dutch border. In getting across the border German sentries killed two of my comrades and wounded the other.

"Across the line in Holland, Captain Gilliland said, the Dutch gave them splendid treatment, and he was finally sent back to England. He declared that the Allies must have a care now how they handle the situation, for the Kaiser is more than likely to "come back." He is still regarded by the people of Germany as a martyr, according to Captain Gilliland, and will be brought back to rule if there is half a chance given.

TELLS THE HORRORS OF GERMAN PRISONS

Major Operations Without Anaesthetics One Method of Torturing British Officers.

FED ON ERSATZ RATIONS

Men Driven Mad by Confinement—Capt. Gilliland Describes Years of Misery.

To tax Germany to the last penny she is able to pay, then apply that money to settling the war debts of the Allies, thus lightening the financial burden borne by practically every man, woman, and child in the nations that drew sword against the Central Powers is the method suggested by Captain Horace G. Gilliland, British officer and author, now lecturing in America, for stopping the spread of Bolshevism throughout the world.

In an interview yesterday, Captain Gilliland, whose thirty months spent in fourteen different German prison camps, have not made him tender hearted, asserted that he thought the allied world should take good care to feed the enemy populace and then take just as good care that that same populace should pay to the last farthing for damage done.

"It is manifestly impossible for Germany to pay in blood and bone for the trouble she has caused the world," he said. "But she can be made to pay in dollars and cents, as you say here, and by paying in that fashion she can render a real service to the world by stopping the spread of Bolshevism."

Captain Gilliland told a thrilling story of the cold-blooded treatment accorded him while a prisoner in Germany from October, 1914, until April, 1917, when he escaped.

An officer in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment of the British Regular Army, Captain Gilliland, landed in France Aug. 12, 1914, with the First Division of the British Expeditionary Force. He served with that Division until October when, at the first Ypres battle, in the La Bassee engagement, he was made prisoner. His company had been ordered, 870 strong, to hold a corner in front of La Bassee while the hard-pressed English withdrew before a numerically overpowering German force. They held for twenty-two hours, and, when the men in gray finally stormed over the trenches held by the khaki-clad troops, there was only Captain Gilliland and three enlisted men alive. All four were desperately wounded.

"We were ordered to the rear," said Captain Gilliland, "and commenced crawling along as none of us could walk. Our captors were enraged at the resistance we had made against them and refused us Red Cross aid. One of the men, unable to crawl fast enough on account of his wounds, was bayoneted by a German soldier a few feet in front of me. Before we got to La Bassee I had become separated from the other two men and I have never heard of them since.

"I was suffering from a bullet wound in the ankle and a serious shrapnel wound in the chest which had driven splinters of my ribs into my lungs. In spite of my condition, I did not receive medical aid of any sort; in fact, it was a year and eight months before the Germans even examined my wounds.

"From October until Dec. 1 I was in prison in Lille, and then I was transported with a batch of other prisoners, British officers and men and French, both regular and colonials, to Munden, in the Harz. Of the men that were sent on it will never forget. We were packed, all of us wounded, fifty-one in a small cattle car. We were laid in the car one on top of another and traveled that way for three days. Neither food nor water was given us and the only attention was received was when the civil population in towns through which we passed turned out to stone us.

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Erected to commemorate the homecoming of the victorious army and navy of the United States of America, and in memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice for the Triumph of the Free People of the World and the Promise of an Enduring Peace.

Allegorical figures were modeled on the spandrels of the two main arches by Andrew O'Connor and Isidore Konti. Similar allegorical figures were executed on the minor spandrels of the side arches by C. A. Heber, F. M. L. Tenneti, Lewis Cook, and Philip Martiny. Bas reliefs illustrating the battles of Château-Thierry, Ypres, and the Marne, and the services rendered by the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the Jewish Welfare Board were made by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Gutzon Borglum, John Flanagan, Herman MacNeil, Chester Beach, Mahomri Young, H. Crenier, Charles Keck, Frederick Roth, Eli Harvey, H. M. Shrady, G. Testi, and Raphael Menconi.

CALL FOR STUDENT NURSES.

Ample Employment Assured by Metropolitan Training School.

The scope of the nurse's work has broadened so much that there need be no fear that the nurses returning from France will overcrowd the profession, according to Mrs. Richard B. Aldcroft of the Woman's Municipal League. Speaking as the Chairman of the Charities Committee, she has issued an appeal for young women to enter the Metropolitan Training School for Nurses, where many are needed.

"The home conditions of the students," said Mrs. Aldercroft, "are ideal, and the building itself is more like a Summer hotel than a school, for it is entirely removed from the hospital and the location could not be surpassed. Girls entering for the course can enjoy many privileges and advantages which are not to be found in any other large hospital in the city.

"As a war measure the course has been reduced from three to two and one-half years, and besides a half day each week, and every third Sunday, a vacation of four weeks is allowed in the first two years. Not only are all expenses paid for the students, but after a short probation period an allowance is given to the pupils of $10 to $15 a month, according to the number of months they have attended the school."

The course is open to women between 18 and 35, who have had one year of high school training or the equivalent. Inquiries regarding the school should be sent to Miss Agnes S. Ward, Superintendent, Metropolitan Hospital Training School, Blackwells Island, New York City.

SEES CHANCE FOR SOLDIERS

Sergeant Suggests Discharged Men Buy Lower California.

Sergeant J. A. Kirk of the 117th Engineers of the Rainbow Division, whose home is in San Diego, Cal., and who has spent much of his time in the Mexican State of Lower California, proposes land development as a solution of the unemployment problem, upholding Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior. He points out the vast and practically unsettled State that lies to the south of California as a field with many opportunities.

"Secretary Lane," he said yesterday, "has the right idea. Get the men on the land, and the problem of soldier jobs will automatically solve itself. As for the Southern California proposition, I have talked it over with hundreds of my comrades, and I believe that, ambitious as the scheme may appear, it is feasible.

Continuing, the Sergeant, who is a veteran of eight major engagements, said:

"I suggest a scheme by which we can all become independent. I propose that the 2,000,000 men or more who went to Europe to form ourselves into an organization, with sufficient capital to purchase Lower California. I am familiar with this undeveloped land, capable of a population of not less than 5,000,000 people, which contains at present not to exceed 5,000.

"It has a climate that is unexcelled. It offers a seeker after health or wealth the opportunity of no other country in the world. This great peninsula is wonderfully rich in gold, silver, copper, tin, onyx, marble, and sulphur, none of which has been touched. The west coast of the entire country, lying along the pacific is the finest citrus fruit country in the world, barring none. Stock raising could be carried on without cost to the owner. Grasses of the nutritious kind grow the year around.

"For agriculture, gardening, poultry, it has no superior. It must, however, be borne in mind that this country is practically virgin. Although it lies contingent to our own country and is only a few hours from San Diego by auto or coastwise boat, it offers to our soldiers an opportunity to pioneer, to build, to create a great State."

HOSPITALS ASK A HEARING.

Want a Voice in Legislation Affecting Training of Nurses.

In order to have a voice in the determination of their future the Hospital Conference of the City of New York, representing forty of the largest institutions in the city which maintain nurses' training schools, has appealed to John Finnegan, acting Commissioner of Education, for a hearing on the proposed legislation affecting the hospitals.

Following a meeting Dr. Thomas Howell, President of the Conference and Superintendent of New York Hospital, appointed a committee consisting of W. Emlen Roosevelt, President of Roosevelt Hospital; Harold I. Pratt, President of Brooklyn Hospital, and Howard Townsend, President of the Society of New York Hospital, to confer with Mr. Finnegan.

"Several bills," explained Dr. Howell, "have been introduced in the State Legislature during the last few years, which, if passed, would revolutionize the training of nurses in the hospitals. At present there is an amendment to the nursing bill at Albany which provides, among other things, for the training of short term nurses for attendants. The hospitals feel that there is a demand for this class of attendants, (for there is a shortage of nurses,) but since the hospitals will be giving the training to these students, they feel that they should be consulted in the matter. Heretofore, the hospitals have been ignored."

A committee of three, Dr. George O'Hanlon, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital; Dr. Charles B. Grimshaw, Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Robert J. Wilson, Medical Director of the Department of Health Hospitals, was appointed to consider the question of establishing courses for the training of attendants in general hospitals.

WANTS SIGNS AT CROSSINGS.

Service Board Asks Legislature to Amend Railroad Law.

The Public Service Commission has caused to be introduced in the Legislature a bill amending the railroad law so as to provide additional protection at crossings. The bill has been approved by the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, which is asking the Legislatures in all of the States to make similar amendments.

The bill provides that the railroads shall furnish and that the county, or other political division of, the various sections of the State, shall install in the highways an approach warning sign on each side of every railroad grade crossing in the State and distant therefrom not more than 300 feet. This sign is to consist of a circular metal disc painted white, with a black cross and the letters R. C. upon its face, the disc to be of metal and mounted upon a metal post. It will be at such a height above the grade of the highway as to intercept readily the rays of automobile headlights, so that it will be visible at night as well as during the day. In approaching a grade crossing and upon reaching such a sign it is made the duty of drivers of automobiles to slow up and proceed toward the crossing with their machines under perfect control.

U.S. LEADS IN WORK FOR DISABLED MEN

International Conference on Rehabilitation Shows Steps Taken by Government.

CANADA TAKES LIKE ACTION

Other Allied Countries Leave Rehabilitation to Private Enterprise.

NATIONAL PROGRAM HERE

Federal Board Head Explains Scope of Retraining Men Injured in Battle.

In its provisions for returning disabled soldiers to profitable employment, the United States Government leads the world. This fact was brought out at the International Conference on Rehabilitation held in this city last week. It was shown that, with the exception of Canada, the United States was the only Government that had taken official cognisance of the nation's supreme duty to rehabilitate its soldiers incapacitated through wounds or illness from pursuing their former means of livelihood.

In other countries, in France, England, Belgium and Italy, the necessity of rehabilitation has been recognised as one of the first of the reconstruction problems and delegates from those countries to the Conference discussed with Americans their own experiences, but with them rehabilitation has been a matter of private, voluntary, enterprise, undertaken by philanthropists, backed but not organised by the Government. In America, as in Canada, the Government has said to its soldiers: "We sent you to fight, we will take care of you disabled."

In an interview yesterday, Dr. Charles A. Prosser, Director of the Federal BBoard of Vocational Education, charged with the work of retraining the men from the hospitals, told of the scope of America's plans of rehabilitation.

"When we took our boys from their civil job

back into his old line of work, and where that is not possible, then he is asked where his preferences lie. He is educated according to his own desires.

"Say a man wants to become a stenographer. He is sent to a business school, preferably one near his own home. We make all arrangements with the school for his tuition. We pay for his board while there just as if he was still serving, Uncle Sam. If he is short of ready cash to buy civilian clothes we are prepared to give him his first civilian outfit. Say a man wanted to go to college. We send him for one year, and then if his work warrants it we stand ready to give him a second year to fit him for a profession."

Dr. Prosser gave figures showing the size of the task which the Federal Board has before it in this matter. It is estimated that about 200,000 men will need the retraining. Of this number half have been crippled by wounds and half disabled through illness. About 3,000 are still in France and the rest have been transported back to this country. Nearly 40,000 have already registered with the Federal Board asking for help. An analysis of the first 1,200 cases shows that 345 men out of the number selected agriculture, 274 commercial pursuits, 212 industry and trade, 257 professional, 45 courses in Americanization, and 23 unclassified. The survey cost to the Government for its disabled soldiers will reach the neighborhood of $2,300,000.

A feature of our work that I don't think we generally get credit for," said Dr. Prosser, "is that the vast majority of the rehabilitated men are better off after the training even with the disability they may have, than they were before. In general, employers find that the disabled men come back to them after the reeducation fitted for better jobs than those they had when they were injured."

Douglas C. McMurtrie, Director of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, in an interview on the same subject, said:

"The positive aspect of the employer's duty is to find for the disabled man a constructive job where he can hold his own on a basis of competence alone," said Mr. McMurtrie. "In such a job he can be self-respecting, be happy, and look forward to a future. This is the definite patriotic duty. It is not so easy of execution as telling a Superintendent to take care of four men, but there is infinitely more satisfaction to the employer in the results, and infinitely greater advantage to the employe. And it is entirely practical, even in dealing with seriously disabled men.

"A cripple is only debarred by his disability from performing certain operations. In the operations which he can perform the disabled man will be just as efficient as his non-handicapped colleague, or more so. In the multiplicity of modern industrial processes it is entirely possible to find jobs not requiring the operations from which any given type of cripples are debarred. For such jobs as they can fill the cripple should be given preference.

"Thousands of cripples are now holding important jobs in the industrial world. But they are men of exceptional character and initiative and have, in general, made their way in spite of employers rather than because of them. Too many employers are ready to give the cripple alms, but not willing to expend the thought necessary to place him in a suitable job. This attitude has helped to make many cripples dependent. With our new responsibilities to the men disabled in fighting for us, the point of view must certainly be changed. What some cripples have done, other cripples can do—if only given an even chance.

"The industrial cripple should be considered as well as the military cripple, for in these days of national demand for the greatest possible output there should not be left idle any man who can be made into productive workers. With thoughtful placement effort, many men can be employed directly on the basis of their past experience. With the disabled soldiers who profit by the training facilities the Government will provide, the task should be even easier.

"This, then, constitutes the charge of patriotic duty upon the employer: To study the jobs under his jurisdiction to determine what ones might be satisfactorily filled by cripples; to give the cripples preference for these jobs. To consider thoughtfully the applications of disabled men for employment, bearing in mind the importance of utilizing to as great an extent as possible labor which would otherwise be unproductive. To do the returned soldier the honor of offering him real employment, rather than proffering him the ignominy of a charity job."

WOMAN WINS HIGH PLACE.

Government Recognizes Mrs. Wadsworth's Horse Improvement.

Just as women are more successful than men in the care and rearing of children, so are those women, who turn their attention to it, more successful in rearing other young animals. Usually women breeders specialise on the smaller and more domestic animals that find a place in or near the home, such as dogs, cats, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, &c., but there are many notable examples of women winning their spurs in competition with men in the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding instances is the winning of recognition by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the War Department by a New York State woman. She is Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, and she has been appointed to be a specialist in horse husbandry in the Department of Agriculture, and as a representative of the department will continue her work with the Genesee Valley, N. Y., Horse Breeders' Association, which she organized. Mrs. Wadsworth's work in assisting farmers in the Genesee Valley in raising better horses, and the support she has given the Livingston County, N. Y., Fair, impressed officials of the Agricultural and War Departments as being so practical that when she requested their co-operation in her enterprise it was immediately granted. The department officials say that the sort of work Mrs. Wadsworth has done should be encouraged, because it is materially improving the horse-breeding industry in that part of New York. In addition to directing the work of the association in the Genesee Valley, Mrs. Wadsworth is successfully managing an estate of 11,000 acres.

When this New York horsewoman first interested the farmers in the Genesee Valley in better horses she obtained a number of high-class thoroughbred sires, some of which had good racing careers. These were placed in the hands of local farmers, who got the returns for taking care of the animals. She also placed high-class dams with farmers on easy terms, to build up their stock. All horses were selected for good dispositions, good conformation, soundness, bone, and size.

As a result of her work, Mrs. Wadsworth has demonstrated the value of thoroughbred horses, and now many farmers in the Genesee Valley use horses in their daily work which are half, or even entirely, thoroughbreds. The improvement in horses brought about by the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association has not been surpassed by any similar association in the United States, say officials of the department, and, in addition to giving expert advice and counsel in horse breeding, Mrs. Wadsworth has assisted the members in finding a market for their high-class animals.

Mrs. Wadsworth has also taken a great interest in the Livingston County Fair, held at Avon, N. Y. Last year at this fair $2,650 was offered as prizes in the breeding classes for colts of thoroughbreds. These prizes were open to competition by all farmers in the country, whether members of the Breeders' Association or not. However, all members of the Breeders' Association are required to show their colts unless especially exempted. A large number of premiums were offered in each class, so that all good entries received recognition.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Wadsworth has frequently proved her ability as a horsewoman by long-distance rides. Her ride in 1910 is a world's record. She rode 212 miles in twenty hours, including all stops, the actual riding time being 15 hours, 20 minutes. She used twelve horses in all, four of them being young horses which had been broken the previous Spring. It was a coincidence that this ride was undertaken at a time when all army officers of field rank were required to demonstrate their ability as horsemen by riding ninety miles in three consecutive days.

COLLECTOR EXPLAINS 'PERSONAL SERVICE'

Edwards Interprets Revenue Law on Corporations in This Favored Class.

INQUIRIES SWAMP OFFICE

Reports Many Concerns Misconstrue Statute on This Point and Hope to Avoid Heavy Tax.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, where most of the big corporations file their returns, said last night that in substituting amended for tentative returns, a process they must complete within forty-five days from last March 15, a great many corporations are puzzled as to whether they can class themselves as "personal service corporations." Corporations of this class are recognized under the new law as partnerships, and while they are required to file returns of their incomes, only the individual members are taxed under the individual tax liability for the income accrued to the corporation. The fact that such corporations are segregated from ordinary corporations, which are subject to a large excess profits tax for 1918, has led many corporations to construe themselves as in this favored class, and has brought a flood of inquiries as to this phase of the law.

Mr. Edwards points out that Section 308 of the law sets forth the requirements for a corporation to come under this special class, and that Articles 1,523 to 1,532 of the regulations, under which collectors have been instructed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to interpret the law, have this to say on the subject:

"The term 'personal service corporation' means a corporation, not expressly excluded, the income of which is derived from a profession or business (a) which consists principally of rendering personal service, (b) the earnings of which are to be ascribed primarily to the activities of the principal owners or stockholders, and (c) in which the employment of capital is not necessary or is only incidental. No definite and conclusive tests can be prescribed by which it can be finally determined in advance of an examination of the corporation's return whether or not it is a personal service corporation. In the following paragraphs are laid down the general principles under which such determination will be made.

"The following classes of corporations are expressly excluded from classification as personal service corporations: (a) foreign corporations; (b) corporations 50 per cent. or more of whose gross income consists of gains, profits, or income derived from trading as a principal; and (c) corporations 50 per cent. or more of whose gross income consists of gains, profits, commissions, or other income derived from a Government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, inclusive.

Explains "Personal Service."

"In order that a corporation may be deemed to be a personal service corporation its earnings must be derived principally from compensation for personal services rendered by the corporation to the persons with whom it does business. Merchandising or trading, either directly or indirectly, in commodities or the services of others is not rendering personal service. Conducting an auction, agency, brokerage, or commission business strictly on the basis of a fee or commission is rendering personal service, however, the corporation assumes any such risks as those of market fluctuation, bad debts, failure to accept shipments, &c., or if it guarantees the accounts of the purchaser, or is in any way responsible to the seller for the payment of the purchase price, the transaction is one of merchandising or trading, and this is true even though the goods are shipped directly from the producer to the consumer, and are never actually in the possession of the corporation. The fact that earnings of the corporation are termed commissions or fees is not controlling. The fact that a commission or fee is based on a difference in the prices at which the seller sells and the buyer buys raises a presumption that the transaction is one of merchandising or trading, and it will be so considered in the absence of satisfactory evidence to the contrary.

"It frequently happens that corporations are engaged in two or more professions or businesses which are more or less related, one of which does not consist of rendering personal service. Thus an engineering concern may also be contracting, which amounts to trading in materials and labor; a brokerage concern may guarantee some of its accounts, a photographer may sell pictures, frames, art goods, and supplies, or as a dealer in a commodity may furnish expert advice or services with respect to its installation, use, &c. In such cases the corporation is not a personal service corporation unless the nonpersonal service element is negligible or merely incidental and no appreciable part of its earnings are to be ascribed to such sources.

"In determining whether a corporation is a personal service corporation no weight can be given to the fact that it employs personal services actively (a) the principal owners or stockholders are regularly engaged in the active conduct of its affairs and are engaged in such a manner that the earnings are to be ascribed primarily to their activities, and (b) its affairs are conducted principally by such owners or stockholders.

"Where the principal owners or stockholders do not render the principal part of the services, but merely supervise or direct a force of employes, the corporation is not a personal service corporation. The employes contribute substantially to the services rendered by a corporation, it is not a personal service corporation, unless in every case in which services are so rendered the value of and the compensation charged for such services are to be attributed primarily to the experience and skill of the principal owners or stockholders, and such fact is evidenced in some definite manner in the normal course of the profession or business. The fact that the principal owners or stockholders give personal attention or render valuable services to the corporation as a result of which its earnings are greater than those of a corporation engaged in a like or similar business, the principal owners or stockholders of which do not devote personal attention to the management or supervision of its affairs, does not of itself constitute the corporation a personal service corporation.

Must Hold 80 Per Cent. of Stock.

"No definite percentage of stock or interest in the corporation which must be held by those engaged in the active conduct of its affairs in order that they may be deemed to be the principal owners or stockholders can be prescribed as a conclusive test, as other facts may affect any presumption so established. No corporation or its owners or stockholders shall, however, make a return in the first instance on the basis of its being a personal service corporation unless at least 80 per cent. of its stock is held by those regularly engaged in the active conduct of its affairs.

"The fact that the owners or stockholders of the corporation may change during the course of the taxable year does not take a corporation which is normally in the personal service class out of that class. Frequent changes in the ownership of any substantial interest or number of shares is, however, evidence bearing on the question as to whether the principal owners or stockholders are actively engaged in the conduct of the affairs of the corporation. The incapacity, retirement, or death of a principal owner or stockholder who has been actively engaged in the conduct of its affairs will not be deemed to make any change in the status of the corporation during a reasonable time thereafter.

"In determining whether a corporation is a personal service corporation, no weight can be given to the fact that the invested capital of the corporation under Title III of the statute or the actual investment of the principal owners or stockholders is comparatively small. The test established by the statute with respect to capital is entirely different. That test is the nature of the profession or business as indicated (a) by the kind of services it renders and (b) the extent to which capital is required to carry on such profession or business. If the use of capital is necessary or more than incidental, capital is a material income-producing factor and the corporation is not a personal service corporation. No corporation is a personal service corporation if it carries on business of a kind which ordinarily requires the use of capital, irrespective of whether the owners or stockholders have actually invested a substantial amount of capital.

Includes Borrowed Capital.

"The term 'capital' as used in Section 200 of the statute means not only capital actually invested by the owners or stockholders, but also capital secured in other ways. Thus, if capital is borrowed either directly as shown by bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, notes, bills payable, or other paper, or indirectly as shown by accounts payable or other forms of credit, or if the business of the corporation is in any way financed by or through any of the owners or stockholders these facts will be deemed evidence that the use of capital is necessary. If a substantial amount of capital is used to finance or carry the accounts of clients or customers it will be inferred that because of competition or other reasons such practice is necessary in order to secure or hold business which otherwise would be lost, and that the corporation is not a personal service corporation. If a corporation engaged in an agency, brokerage, or commission business regularly employs a substantial amount of capital to lend to principals, to buy and carry goods on its own account, or to buy and carry odd lots in order that it may render satisfactory service to its principals or customers, it is not a personal service corporation. In general the larger the amount of the capital actually used the stronger is the evidence that capital is necessary and is a material income-producing factor and that the corporation is not a personal service corporation."

RED CROSS LETTER LIST.

Undelivered War Mail Held at the Casualty Bureau.

The American Red Cross Casualty Bureau, 20 East Thirty-eighth Street, issues the following list of undelivered war mail:

Adrouja, Mark G., General Delivery, New York City—Mrs. Dumica Zrucevic, Zelenika, Dalmatia, Gulf of Cattaro.
Beard, Lieutenant Chanler Irsevenor, General Delivery, New York City—Communication for Memphis, Tenn.
Cappal, Mrs. Gertrude, P. O. Box 77, Hoboken, N. J.—Private Joseph Trone, Company D, 11th Engineers.
Dial, Mrs. John H., General Delivery, New York City—Letter from Napier, Tenn.
Gordon, Miss Stella, 6 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City—Alfonso Naddeo.
Hand, Mrs. Harry C., General Delivery, New York City—Letter postmarked San Francisco.
Hobson, Captain J. J., General Delivery, New York City—Letter being held.
Hynes, Mrs. Katherine, 105 West 104th Street, New York City—Michel Boney.
Katalas, Tasos, 243 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City—Private George Katalas, Company L, 23d Infantry.
Kinnes, Alexander, New York City—William Kinnes, Company F, 106th Infantry.
Leibler, Mrs. Allie, 531 East Fifty-sixth Street—Joseph Leibler.
Munson, Martin, 536 West Forty-sixth Street —John L. Collins.
Parker, Lieutenant George H., General Delivery, New York City—Letter from Kansas City, Mo.
Rose, Miss Edna, 200 Nagle Avenue, New York City—Private Joseph J. Murphy, Company E, 59th Infantry.
Ryan, Lieutenant Charles H., General Delivery, New York City—Letter from Augusta, Me.
Sellers, Bennie, 66 East 130th Street, New York City—Max Sellers.
Stamper, Miss Lee, 1,180 Avenue A, New York City—Private Joseph Robertine.
Voyse, John, General Delivery, New York City—Private John Riccardi.
Wallach, Mrs. Samuel, 3 Park Street, New York City—Private Samuel Schultz.
Wright, Frank J., 127 Hester Street, New York City—Private Fred J. Wright, 306th Divisional Ammunition Train.

Addressees listed in the foregoing should call at the Casualty Bureau or furnish it with correct address, so that the National Headquarters in Washington can be notified to forward the letters.

SEES GERMAN HEART STILL UNREPENTANT

Czechoslovak Minister Says People Revolted Only Because Kaiser Failed.

ATTACKS PRESENT RULERS

Declares Ebert and His Supporters Backed Militarists and Never Retracted.

Germany at heart in 1919 is the same as Germany in 1914, declared Charles Pergler, first Czechoslovak Minister to the United States, who spoke yesterday to the League for Political Education in Carnegie Hall. Dispite this, the Republic of Czechoslovakia expects no trouble from the 2,000,000 Teutons included in the new nation's 12,000,000 of population, he added.

"The measure of German defeat lies not so much in what happened on the western front, but in the liberation of subject nationalities of Austria-Hungary," said Mr. Pergler, "and in the destruction of the German dream to dominate the East through German vassals, the Hapsburgs, and the clique of nobility and militarists which surrounded the dynasty. Austria-Hungary was Germany's bridge to the East. Through her she hoped to reach Asia, and to dominate Russia. A leading British publication at the outbreak of the war declared that the international position of Bohemia at the close of the struggle would be the test of victory or defeat. The Czechoslovaks are independent today, and by that token the associated civilized Governments and peoples have won a decisive victory.

"Yet a good deal still remains to be done, and the German has not given up hope of saving much from the wreck. In fact, some of them are still talking of dinner engagements in Paris, if we are to take at its face value the report that Dr. Wen Kuhlmann said the German would be in Paris in 1921. Only a while ago the press carried a dispatch informing us that the new German Foreign Secretary declared that Germany would not submit to any sort of peace conditions the Allies may seek to impose.

"A change of Government does not necessarily mean a change of heart, or even a change of mental attitude. Of this we fail to see any real evidence. The German revolution, so-called, occurred not because the majority of Germans realize the error of the original German aims were iniquitious, immoral, if not utterly barbarous, but because the German Government was unsuccessful in achieving these aims. In other words, because it failed to conquer. Most of the men now in power in Berlin belonged to the group which, in August, 1914, supported the war lords of Berlin by voting for the war budget. The Eberts, the Scheidemanns, the Davids, the Cunows, were quite vociferous in claiming that the small nations had lost their right to exist, and that this is an age of only large nations. They have not retracted; we see no signs of repentance. On the contrary, proof is adducible that the leopard has not changed his spots.

"The duplicity of German methods, even following the armistice, is best illustrated by the fact that only a while ago the Vienna Government, through Dr. Otto Bauer, complained that the Czechoslovaks failed to supply Vienna with foodstuffs and coal. That Vienna had been plundering the Czechoslovak lands for the first four years of the war was not mentioned. It now also appears that the Czechoslovaks furnished Vienna with the quantity of coal asked for. At the same time that this coal was being delivered in Vienna, the German-Austrian Government was sending arms into Bohemia to the German minority there for the purpose of occupying the very mines from which this coal came, and to enable the German minority to create trouble and disturbance.

"In other words, we are still dealing with a subtle enemy propaganda, one that is designed to sow distrust among the Allies, great and small. And we should be on our guard, not to trust reports from sources which sever so much of the methods of von Bernstorff."

IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.

Dr. H. L. K. Shaw of the State Department of Health will deliver the principal address at the annual meeting of the Home for Hebrew Infants, University Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, in the morning.

There will be a demobilization of the service flag at the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Throop Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, for soldiers in the morning, sailors in the evening.

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein will speak on "Why Jews Join Christian Science" before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall at 10:45 A. M.

There will be a ceremony of the conferring of the rabbinical degree at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, 70 Central Park West and Seventieth Street, at 2 P. M.

There will be a mass meeting in the interest of crippled soldiers under the auspices of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross at the Hippodrome at 2:30 P. M.

Bernard Sexton will speak on "The International Spirit" in his course of lectures on "The World's Younger Poets" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, at 3 P. M.

There will be a community meeting in support of the prohibition amendment under the auspices of the Brooklyn Committee on Law-Enforcement and the Constitution at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M.

George Gordon Battle will speak on "The New Order—What Shall It Be?" at the Harlem, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St., at 4 P. M.

The annual service of the Church Mission of Help will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West Forty-sixth Street, at 4 P. M.

Dr. Harry F. Ward will speak on "Essential Elements of the New Order" at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4 P. M.

Samuel A. Baldwin will give a free organ recital in the Great Hall of City College at 4 P. M. and another at the same time and place on Wednesday.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "H. G. Wells" in the Lodge Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 5 P. M.

The New York Philanthropic League of the United Order of True Sisters will hold its annual concert and dance at the Hotel Astor in the evening.

The Rev. Marcel A. H. Jousse, S. J., will lecture on entertainment for the benefit of the Layman's League at the Lexington Theatre in the evening.

The Rev. Theodore A. Greene will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Afloat on the Labrador" at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue, at 7:30 P. M.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart will speak on "The League of Nations and the Wage Earner," under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, at 8 P. M.

Dr. Richard Roberts will speak on "Democracy at the Crossroads" under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Forum, at Public School 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues, at 8 P. M.

The Temple Israel of Bronx will give a Purim entertainment and dance at Burland Casino, 861 Westchester Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Francis Nielson, formerly of the English House of Commons, will speak on "Europe and the Peace Conference" at the Messiah Forum, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

James A. Cruikshank will present "The American Ambassador" motion pictures of fishes and fishing at the Fulton Theatre at 8:30 P. M.

Tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, who made the motion picture, "Cannibals of the South Sea Islands," will start on a second trip to the South Seas, following a luncheon in their honor at the Hotel Astor.

The Rev. William A. Smith will speak on "How Women Can Make the Church More Masculine" at the annual service of the Churchwomen's Club of New York at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at 3 P. M.

Dr. Louis I. Harris will speak on "Safeguarding the Health of Women in Industry" at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Dr. Werner Marchand will speak on "The Forms of Life" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

F. W. Hodge will read a paper on "Excavations at the Ruin of Hawikuh, N. M.," before the American Ethnological Society and the Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the Academy of Sciences at the Museum of Natural History, at 8:15 P. M.

Ralph M. Easley will talk on "The Menace of Bolshevism" under the auspices of the National Security League at the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-ninth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

There will be a concert of Danish, Dutch, and Flemish folk songs under the auspices of the People's Music League at Cooper Union, at 8 P. M.

The first of a series of ten lectures on "Farm Management and Agricultural Economics" will be delivered by Dr. W. J. Spillman in Room 606, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, at 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

"Relief" will be the subject of the fourth of a series of conferences under the auspices of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies at the Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street.

Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen, and E. J. Cattell will speak at a luncheon of the Fifth Avenue Association at Delmonico's at 12:30 P. M.

Dr. Wade Oliver will lecture on "What Curriculum Is None for Science" under the auspices of the Long Island College Hospital at the Hoagland Laboratory in the evening.

There will be an "Engineers' Symposium" under the auspices of the local sections of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Society of Automotive Engineers at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street at 8 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Civilization in America" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Samuel M. Ewemer will speak on "Islam and Christianity" and Edwin M. Poteat on "Property: Its Duties and Rights," under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement at the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, at 8 P. M.

The Theatrical Battalion of the Women's Police Reserve will have its annual entertainment and reception at the Amsterdam Opera House at 8:30 P. M.

Thursday.

Dr. Marguerite T. Lee will lecture on "New Aspects of High School Botany" at the laboratory building of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden at 4 P. M.

Captain H. C. Gilliland of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will lecture on "My German Prisoners" at Carnegie Hall at 4 P. M.

Professor J. Loring Arnold will lecture on "Some Unusual Features of Electricity" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Samuel M. Zwemer will speak on "Islam and Christianity" and Edwin M. Poteat on "Property, Its Duties and Rights," under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement at the Old Reformed Church in Brooklyn at 8 P. M.

Friday.

There will be a conference on "Democracy in Industry" under the auspices of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, beginning at 1 P. M.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "What Shall We Do with Our Principles?" under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Saturday.

C. L. Close will lecture on "Guarding Machinery" under the auspices of the Safety Institute of America in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Building at 10 A. M.

"The Story of the Winds" is the subject of George H. Sherwood's lecture for the children of members of the Museum of Natural History at the museum at 10:30 A. M.

The Manual Training High School will give a Victory Pageant at the 14th Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, in the evening.

NEW ARMY AND MARINE CORPS CASUALTY LISTS

352 Named in Three Lists Given Out by Army Include 134 Dead and 218 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Three army casualty lists, containing 352 names, were given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 274,549, including 4,584 prisoners released and returned. One Marine Corps casualty list was issued, which contained 68 names, bringing the total for that arm up to 5,023. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 280,495.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 5 killed in action, 2 died of wounds, 27 died of accident and other causes, 90 died of disease, 14 severely wounded, 40 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 164 slightly wounded.

The Marine Corps list issued today contained the names of 29 killed in action, 26 died of wounds received in action, 9 died of disease, and 4 wounded to a degree undetermined.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 22.	Total.
Killed in action	51,466	5	51,471
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,339	2	13,341
Died of accident	3,493	27	3,520
Died of disease	21,643	90	21,733
Total	70,633	184	70,817
Wounded	193,246	218	193,464
Missing	5,728	..	5,728
Total	269,657	352	270,009

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	97	2,326
Wounded	121	3,111
In hands of enemy	..	25
Missing	..	241
Total	218	5,705
Total		5,923

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)
Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mech. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ATHY, MICAHEL J., 233 E. 95th St...(WL)
BARSKY, JACOB, 277 Avenue B.....(WL)
BELL, L., 1,920 Unit B., Bkn.—Lt.(WL)
BLOOM, BENNY, 1,510 Lexington Av..(DD)
CICERO, JAMES J., 2,320 Adams Pl..(WL)
DALY, WALTER, 1,174 Bathgate Av.(WL)
DAMRIN, P., 27 Amsterdam Av.—Sgt.(WS)
DUNN W. E., 1,581 Bergen St., Bkn..(WU)
ECONOMAR, NICHOLAS, 139 Sands St., Brooklyn—Cook .....(WL)
ERNST, THEODORE, 19 7th St.....(WU)
FLORANCE, JAMES H., 134 W. 106th St.—Corp.....(DD)
LIVINGSTON, CARLES E., 8 W. 106th St.—Mech.....(WL)
LYNN, CHARLES W., 305 St. Nicholas Av.—Mech.....(WL)
McCARTHY, J. T., 65 9th Av.—Corp...(WL)
MARSH, O. H., 7 W. 116th St., C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Av.—Civilian...(DD)
MURPHY, E. P., 547 1st Av.—Cook...(WL)
MURPHY, S. S., 28 Hamilton Ter.—Lt.(WL)
SCHNITZLER, LEO, 435 E. 160th St...(DD)
SCHOEL, LIEUTENANT, 1,920 Unit B., Bkn..(WU)
SIEGEL, ABRAHAM, 471 Grand St.....(WL)
VERDONI, DAVID, 33 Macdougal S.....(WU)
WERTHEIMER, E., 592 E. 4th St., Bkn.(WS)
WILSON, DAVID B., 50 S. Portland Av.—Bricklayer—Lt.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

ANGIER, FRANK, New Hartford.....(WL)
BACHUC, GEORGE, Utica.....(WL)
BAKER, ARCHIE, Dexter.....(WL)
BLOOMER, W. H., Binghamton—Corp.(WL)
BUSH, LEROY C., Lafayette.....(WS)
CARLISLE, JOHN, Syracuse.....(WL)
EDICK, HERBERT F., Mexico.....(DA)
FELL, EMMETT R., Syracuse.....(DD)
FISH, JOSEPH J., Buffalo—Sgt.....(WL)
HEVLING, A. E., White Plains—Sgt.(WL)
MEYER, VICTOR H., Glendale—Lt.....(WL)
MOORE, GORDON H., Kenmore—Sgt...(WL)
ORTHLIEB, J. J., Kingston—Corp.....(DD)
ROBERTS, SETH, Clyde.....(WL)
SETTEVENDEMMIE, D., Little Falls..(DD)
SEWSHEK, ANDREW, Auburn.....(WU)
SHANNON, JOHN J., Yonkers—Corp...(WL)
SMELLING, E. R., White Plains—Sgt.(WL)
TULLOCH, A., Schenectady—Sgt.....(WL)
WINDRUM, C., Kingston—Cook.....(DA)

ALABAMA.

MORRIS, DEWEY, Flomaton.....(DD)
STALLWORTH, M. M., Buena Vista...(DD)

ARKANSAS.

CLAYTON, AMBROSE L., Treat.....(DA)

CALIFORNIA.

BARNES, HARVEY C., San Jose.....(DD)
GOODNIGHT, ALBERT A., Otay—Corp..(DD)
RICHARDSON, PETER, Pasadena—Cook.....(DD)
WALTHER, CHARLES E., Lodi.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

BARBER, WM. I., Windsor—Wagn.....(WL)
BARRY, GEORGE W., New Haven.....(WL)
LECK, EDWARD E., Meriden—Sgt.....(DA)
TUCKER, G. W., Tariffville—Wagn...(WL)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BAYLY, LOUIS H., Washington—Lt...(DD)

FLORIDA.

COX, PEROY F., Palmetto.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

HEWETT, ALVIN, Villanow.....(DD)
JORDON, BOTHWELL, Wrens.....(DD)
KINCHEN, WILLIE, Buford.....(DD)
SHARP, LINCOLN, Sparta—Sgt.....(DD)

IDAHO.

COX, ELMER W., Parma.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

APPLEGATE, HENRY, Kansas.....(DD)
BAKER, CARLOS, Metropolis.....(DD)
CRAWFORD, J. D., Metcalf.....(DD)
DUSCHANEK, JESSE, Chicago—Cook...(DD)
GIESLA, FRANK, Chicago—Cook.....(DD)
FITZGERALD, JOSEPH E., Elkhart..(DA)
JACKSON, CARLE A., Springfield.....(DD)
RENNER, C. R., Chicago—Corp.....(DA)
PIHLGARD, ERIC F., Chicago—Lt.....(DD)
RAGE, FRANK, Chicago.....(DD)

INDIANA.

ABNER, BEN H., Loogootee.....(DA)
ADE, ARTHUR H., Indianapolis—Wagn.(DD)
ATWOOD, BYRON L., Acton.....(DD)
BOWLES, MARION C., Edgeport.....(DA)
FRAZIER, W. O., Hagerstown.....(DD)
VOGEL, WILLIAM L., Dubois—Lt.....(DD)
YOPST, WILLIS D., Wabash—Corp....(DD)

IOWA.

CHRISTIANSEN, I. M., Blanchard.....(DD)
FRANKENEN, WM., Council Bluffs.....(DA)
TWAITES, C. R., Dubuque—Sgt.....(DD)

KANSAS.

FOSTER, ALFRED E., Wellington.....(DA)
GILL, CARL L., Fredonia—Cook.....(DA)

KENTUCKY.

ARVIN, OTIS, Carrollton—Sgt.....(DD)
CROWDER, JOSEPH A., Latonia.....(DA)
FRANCIS, LUJAINE, Richmond.....(DD)
SCOTT, CHESTER, Winchester.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

CORTEZ, ARTHUR, Kraemer.....(DA)
ELDER, ERNEST, Wilson.....(DD)
LUMAR, JOSEPH, St. Patrick.....(DD)
SAUCIER, C. J., Plaucheville—Sgt...(DD)

MAINE.

BREWER, E. L., Houlton.....(DD)
O'CONNELL, D. F., Caribou.....(DP)
WALLACE, I. C., Portland—Cook.....(DD)

MARYLAND.

GRILL, G. E., Woodlawn—Corp.....(DA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BARRETT, C. J., Jamaica Plain.....(DD)
COLOMBEK, A., Turners Falls—Corp.(DD)
FITZPATRICK, A. F., South Boston...(DA)
FORTIN, J. P., Worcester.....(DA)
HOSS, GEORGE, Medford.....(DD)
SCOGGELL, H. H., North Adams.....(DD)
WOODBURN, F. J., Methuen.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

CLARK, H. A., Crystal.....(DD)
CLEMENT, I. J., Michigamme.....(DD)
FINKBEINER, A. C., Middleville.....(DA)
OATES, F. R., Kalamazoo.....(DA)
RUDBOROUGH, A. G., Adrian—Lt.....(DA)

MINNESOTA.

GITTLEMAN, JAKE, Minneapolis.....(DD)
KELLY, A. M., Duluth—Sgt.....(DD)
RYAN, J. J., Benson.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

AGAR, TOM, Kansas City.....(DD)
BIRD, T. W., Bethany—Corp.....(DD)
CARTER, CHARLES, Hatfield.....(DA)
EADS, WILLIAM, Webb City—Mrs.....(DD)
HECKMAN, L. F., St. Louis—Cook.....(DA)
STROUP, W. L., St. Louis—Corp.....(DA)

NEBRASKA.

FITCH, ALFRED C., Pleasanton.....(DA)
QUISENBERRY, WILLIAM M., Wood River—Corp.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

ANDERSON, JOHN W., Westerton....(WL)
ANDREWEVICH, GEORGE C., Jersey City—Corp.....(WL)
BANTLEFF, IKE FIELD, Rahway.....(WL)
BERGEN, HAROLD R., Jersey City.....(KA)
BURKE, JAMES W., Arlington.....(WD)
DANIELSKI, WILLIAM, Jersey City...(WL)
McDERMOTT, T. J., Paterson—Corp....(WL)
MacGUFFIN, RUSY, N., Passaic—Lt....(WL)
MacKROWE, C. C., Newark—Sgt.....(DD)
MOORHEAD, W. D., Rahwah.....(WU)
OSBORNE, HARRY, Harrietown—Corp.(DD)
ROBBINS, FRANCIS W., Florence—Sgt.(DA)
RUSSELL, JOHN J., Bayonne.....(DD)
SMART, PAUL R., Marksmen at Retrain—Lt.....(WL)
SERUBY, OSCAR H., Atlantic Highlands.....(DD)
SERWINSKI, CASIMIR W., Elizabeth.(DD)
UNDERWOOD, EARL R., Auburn—Sgt.(WL)

NORTH CAROLINA.

DALE, MARION, Morganton—Corp.....(DA)
SAWYER, A. M., Manteo.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

ECKERT, J., Van Rook.....(DD)

OHIO.

GERMAN, JOE, Cleveland—Sgt.....(DD)
FAURT, H. G., South Euclid.....(DD)
PRICE, CLYDE, Portland.....(DD)
WOOSTER, Wm. C., Lakewood.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

CONWAY, WM. T., Tulsa.....(DA)

OREGON.

BALL, ADDISON M. W., Portland...(DA)
KENNEDY, RICHARD M., Portland...(DD)
RAGSDALE, IRVING L

ARABIAN NIGHTS OF AN AIRMAN

Adventures of a British Officer Who Was Shot Down in Palestine.

CAPTIVE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Captain Bott Tells the Story of His Escape from the Turks Through Russia and Bulgaria.

Captain Alan Bott of the British Air Corps was flying over Palestine one day almost exactly one year ago. Though merely a boy, he already had two years of flying in France to his credit, was the author of "The Cavalry of the Clouds," a book telling about the battles of British airmen, and had been sent to the East to get material for another book recording further adventures of the same sort.

But fate had arranged that he should get other material. His plane suddenly burst into flames, he plunged to earth, was hurled from his seat, and lost consciousness. When he came to, he found that the engine had fallen from the machine and badly injured his thigh, and that he was pretty well broken and bruised besides, especially about his face, which had been ground right into the sand.

"In fact," he observed most casually, when he told about it, "I hadn't any face for two or three weeks."

Then followed months of starvation in Turkish prison camps, of audacious attempts to escape, of wanderings about Constantinople in disguise, of secret hobnobbings with British officers who had also escaped from Turkish captors, and were wandering about in disguises running all the way from a Greek boy's garb plus a nightshirt to the full attire of a Turkish lady. Eventually came an escape to Bolshevist Russia, and more fancy dress stunts, more cajoling and bribing of recalcitrant foes, and, at last, a safe haven under British protection. And now Captain Bott is in New York, busy writing books and lecturing and gazing with awe at our metropolis.

He told all about it the other day, in such a detached and oh-well-what-of-it? manner that one had to keep looking at the scars on his forehead and nose and chin, souvenirs of his abrupt collision with the Holy Land last Spring, to realize that this boy and not somebody else had figured in all these amazing adventures.

"I was shot down in flames in Palestine last April," he began cheerfully, after lighting a cigarette, "and landed upon a spot considerably celebrated in Biblical history—somewhere between Shechem and Nazareth. I hit a rock and lost consciousness. I must have lain there several hours because, when I woke up, it was bright moonlight.

Taken in Hand by Turks.

"Near by I saw a crowd of hill Arabs scrutinizing me. I didn't like it. The hill Arabs have been starving all through the war and, when I was in Palestine, they were roaming about ready to murder any one for the sake of his boots. They were having an animated discussion, and, from the little I could understand, I concluded that the point at issue was whether they should turn me over to the Turks and collect a reward or kill me on the spot.

"Before they had come to a decision some Turks appeared and took charge of me. Fortunately, they were Arabs and Armenians, of a sort who all along had shown themselves friendly to the British—in fact, the Turks did not use these men in the front line because they made a regular habit of deserting to us. They dressed my hurts as best they could, and then turned me over to some German officers, who got me sent to a hospital at Tulkeram.

"It was a beastly hole. Just as soon as my thigh felt better I decided to try to escape. I managed to slip over a wall and start toward the coast, fifteen miles away, from which I hoped to be able to swim to where the British lines were. But I was able to go only about 200 yards before my leg failed me, and there was nothing for it but to crawl back to the hospital. I tried to get in unobserved over the wall, but one of the Turks on guard discovered me, and as a punishment I was sent to the Turkish jail for criminals at Nazareth.

"Turkish hospitals and military prisons are bad enough, but they are nothing compared to a Turkish military jail. Among my fellow-prisoners was an Arab spy, a loathsome chap, covered with lice. There was slime all over the floor, and thousands, oh! thousands and thousands of bugs. We got a loaf of bread in the morning, and nothing else except a carafe of water mornings and evenings.

"At the end of three days some German staff officers came along and I walked right up to them and said it was an outrage for fellow-Europeans to be treated so outrageously. They were really quite decent about it and got me moved to better quarters.

"Then I was placed in solitary confinement: Beastly thing, solitary confinement—you just sit and think and think. Later I was taken to Damascus with some Australian officers, who had also been taken prisoner, and the chances of escape became brighter, for the Arabs of Damascus were pro-British all through the war, and only kept from open sympathy because the Turks terrorized them. The Australians and I got in touch with a Syrian interpreter, who told us he would make arrangements with two Druse Arabs from Lebanon to provide us with horses and Arab headdresses and help us to escape to the dominions of the King of the Hedjaz, who was fighting on the side of the Allies.

Betrayed by Interpreter.

"But half an hour before the time set for the attempt the Syrian interpreter appeared in a wild state of fright and betrayed the whole secret to the Turkish guards to the intense disgust of myself and the Australians. We were sent off the next day to Aleppo and from there to a big concentration camp for British prisoners at Afron-Karahissar, presided over by a brute called Maslum Bey, one of the chief murderers belonging to Enver Pasha's Young Turk party. Maslum had beaten a Russian officer to death and committed all sorts of cruelties. Our chances of escape from the camp under his command were almost none, for it was a good 150 miles from the seacoast and the countryside roundabout was alive with brigands, who thought nothing of murdering any traveler whom they happened to meet. Turkey was simply overrun with brigands during the war. I heard that there were 250,000 of them in the empire during 1918.

"I was put in an empty house, from which the Armenian occupants had been evicted, and no food was provided. When I was asked about this one of my guards said: 'All English officers have money; buy your own food.'

"Owing to the efforts of the American Legation at Constantinople, and, later, of the Dutch Legation there, the English officers imprisoned at Afron-Kara-Hissar got some sort of decent treatment, but the enlisted men at the camp were brutally used. They got a loaf of bread and a little water in the morning and a plate of thin soup in the evening. Parcels of food sometimes reached them from England, but the Turks stole at least fifty per cent. of the contents.

"Again I had made up my mind to escape, but I realized that it would be useless unless I could get to Constantinople. So I told a Turkish doctor who attended me that I had melancholia, mental derangement and all sorts of incipient insanity, and so impressed him that he ordered me sent to Constantinople for treatment. Captain White, an Australian with whom I had arranged to escape, with another prisoner, put a red-hot poultice on his ankle until it left a big mark and then told the doctor that the mark was undoubtedly tuberculosis, that he had suffered from tuberculosis before and that he must also be sent to Constantinople. The doctor agreed to send him there.

A Few Fits.

"In Constantinople I was put in a hospital with seven other British officers and, of the whole lot, only two were actually ailing—the other five and I were all shamming. I threw a few fits every once in a while, when the doctor was around, and White used to knock his ankle against the bed to keep it bad. In a cot near by another British officer pretended to be violently insane, talked Turkish all day, and insisted that his name was not Jones (which it was) but Abdul Hamid Effendi. Another read the Bible incessantly and kept prostrating himself on the floor.

"Having discovered that the doctor was a great admirer of Lloyd George—the British Visier, as he called him—I promptly informed him that I was Lloyd George's cousin (which I am not), whereupon he got up a great liking for me, took me on long walks and sails on the Bosphorus, and introduced me to some of his friends outside the hospital. White and I had kept our plans for escape in mind, but we had no chance to carry them out until one day we were ordered sent from the hospital to a concentration camp near the city. The day of the transfer seemed a good day to escape, so we got some checks cashed, sewed the money in our braces and elsewhere about our persons, and managed to make an arrangement with the engineer of a Russian tramp steamer to be hidden on his vessel and taken to Odessa.

"They started us from the hospital to the camp, and, by the grace of God, the little suburban train on which we were riding collided with another. In the confusion, White and I both leaped from the train. The last I saw of White he was running at full speed down the street, knocking people right and left out of his way, with Turkish guards close behind him.

"When I jumped, however, a Turkish guard jumped on top of me, and, when I tried to push him off he collared me and dragged me to the nearest police station. Next day, because of White's escape—the guards couldn't catch him—all the rest of us were told we were to be sent into the interior of Asia Minor.

"Something had to be done quickly—it was my last chance. While we were standing by the shore of the Bosphorus, waiting for a ferry, I slipped into a café and hid behind a Greek waitress. Then I slunk into a little fruit bazaar in Galata, where persons in European clothes were rare, and was immediately accosted by a Turkish policeman, who demanded to see my papers.

Oberleutnant Fritz.

"I had no papers, but, having thought that something of this sort might happen, I had put into my pocket a photograph of myself inscribed: 'Fritz Richter, Oberleutnant, Fliegertruppe.' Producing it, I told the policeman I was indeed Lieut. Fritz Richter of the German flying forces, and that I was in Turkish for secret reasons of state. After consultation in Turkish with other Turks in the fruit shop, the policeman let me go. Realizing that the police were probably looking for me all over the city, I thought it well to get on board the Russian steamer in which I had planned to escape. I went to the shore of the Bosphorus, where a German sailor, little knowing who I was, obligingly told me where my boat was moored. I hurried on board, and found the engineer who had agreed to help me anxiously awaiting my arrival. He only knew one word in English, which was 'yes,' and it certainly sounded welcome.

"That boat lay at its moorings more than three weeks, during which I led a life that could happen only in the East. I hid all day and at night went ashore clad as a Russian sailor. Part of the time I spent in a disused carpenter's workshop and there I found White, my Australian friend, still at large and living in the city in disguise. We made ourselves quite comfortable until a Turkish spy got wind of our hiding place and forced us to slip back to the Russian steamer.

"All over Constantinople there were escaped British officers like ourselves, eluding the police from day to day, living in constant fear of capture. Now and again White and I would meet up with some of them. There was Captain Yates-Brown, who had been in Constantinople ten weeks disguised as a girl, and Colonel Newcome, who, from mysterious hiding places, is circulating anti-German propaganda among Turkish soldiers. And there was Captain Pole, who had escaped from prison in his night shirt and, needing a Greek boy, had said: 'Here are ten shillings. Give me your clothes.' Pole had put on the clothes but, as he was very large and the boy very small, his arm was covered part of the way by a coat sleeve and the rest by the sleeve of his nightshirt.

"A short time before the time set for our vessel to sail the Turkish police came aboard and searched it, suspecting that White and I might be aboard, so we had to hide in the ballast tanks, a beastly hole with as much as six inches of bilge water. Once we stayed there twelve hours and a half, another time six hours.

"We were not discovered, however; got away safely to the Black Sea, and headed for Odessa. Far out on the sea our Bolshevist firemen got drunk, went on strike, and refused to stoke any more. The ship came to a dead stop, and its officers were forced to go down and stoke themselves while the firemen lay around drunk all over the boat.

"When we got to Odessa we found the Germans still in possession—this was last September. We slipped ashore, looked up a Russian girl to whom we had been recommended in Constantinople, and, helped by her, provided ourselves with false passports. As I spoke German, I was described on the passport as a Lett, because the Letts, though Russians, live near the German border and speak that language. White, being acquainted with Russian, received a perfectly good Russian name. We lived at the house of a Russian, and got rations of bread and sugar from the Huns by showing our false credentials.

"Odessa was in a turmoil. Street fighting was going on almost all the time between Germans and Ukrainians and Bolshevists, and it was as much as one's life was worth to venture out. Already the German and Austrian forces were going to pieces. Desertions were frequent, especially among the Austrians.

"We stayed in Odessa three weeks. White got 'flu' and I got 'flu' and jaundice. The prices were something terrible. A suit of clothes cost $375, an overcoat $250, a small cup of coffee 50 cents. We got in touch with General Denikine, who was fighting the Bolsheviki in the Kuban, east of Odessa, and made arrangements to borrow an airplane from him and fly to the allied forces in Siberia. But one day we heard of the Bulgarian armistice and decided to make for Bulgaria instead. We bribed a Bulgarian Captain to take us to Varna and started off with him across the Black Sea. Among those on board we found a Russian General, disguised as an engineer, who was going to seek aid for Denikine from the Allies. White, he and I slipped ashore at Varna and got to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. And there we found a British mission and were safe at last under the British flag.

Captain Bott intends to write two books, one describing his own experiences, the other the last days of the Turkish Empire, and to lecture all over the United States. When asked whether he liked New York he exclaimed with fervor:

"Do I? I should say so! It's the only place in the world where you can get enough to eat!"

ADMITS RECEIVING BOLSHEVIST MONEY

German Independent Socialist Leader Says He Followed International Custom.

JOFFE FLAYS OLD FRIENDS

Russian Propagandist Declares Berlin Comrades Are No Longer Revolutionary.

Accounts found in German newspapers recently received here of the revelations regarding the wholesale use of Bolshevist funds for the purpose of promoting the German revolution, referred to in a Berlin cablegram on Dec. 20, seem to show that Adolph Joffe, the Bolshevist Ambassador who was expelled from Germany just before the revolution broke on Nov. 9 because of his anti-Government activities, did furnish both the Independent Socialists and the Liebknecht group with large sums for buying arms and carrying on revolutionary propaganda.

Although Hugo Haase and Emil Barth, prominent leaders of the Independents and for some time members of the original Council of the People's Commissioners headed by Friedrich Ebert, asserted that Joffe had merely furnished them with material for Reichstag speeches, Dr. Oskar Cohn, another Independent leader, frankly admitted in a statement given out on Dec. 27 that he had accepted Russian Bolshevist money for revolutionary agitation in Germany, and that he had been merely following good International Socialist precedents in so doing.

In this statement Dr. Cohn, who is an Under State Secretary in the Department of Justice and was counselor for the Russian Embassy in Berlin, said:

"I shall remind myself with satisfaction of my activities as legal counselor of the Russian Embassy in Berlin. I often think with pleasure of the discussions that I carried on with Comrade Joffe and the rest of my Russian friends. There was unity regarding the object; regarding the hypotheses, the methods and the form of the German revolution we were by no means always in accord. There never was any dispute over the fact that the parties of the Socialist International must help each other with both words and deeds.

"My close personal acquaintance with August Bebel and Paul Singer and—to name only one living person—Wilhelm Pfannkuch, is due to the fact that I, before, during and after the Russian revolution of 1905 had the opportunity to present and support before the Executive Committee of the German party the financial requests of the Russian brother parties, both Menshevist and Bolshevist. How often in those days did Bebel and Singer, citing the broad point of view of the International, defend the cause of the Russian comrades against the financial timidity of some of the other members of the Executive Committee! But even those timorous ones only questioned the amount of the request, not, as the Vorwärts [the Majority Socialist organ] now does, the propriety of a Social Democrat daring to try a radical cure on the ailing body of our people.

No Explanation Required.

"Does it then require detailed explanations and justifications when I say that I gladly accepted the moneys placed at my disposition for promoting the German revolution by the Russian comrades through Comrade Joffe? Indeed, revolutions swallow up only a small fraction of what a single day of the world war cost—not counting human lives—but still they require substantial sums, and these sums must be raised by the International Social Democracy, which wants to bring about a Socialist order of society through revolution.

"Comrade Joffe gave me the money on the night of Nov. 5, 1918. This had nothing to do with the sums which, according to his former announcements, he had given for the purchase of arms. I have applied the money to the purpose for which it was intended, that is to say, the spreading of the idea of the revolution, and I only regret that circumstances have made it impossible for me to have used up the entire sum already. I hope that the time will soon come when I can give an account of my actions to the Russian comrades.

"I venture to direct Comrade Joffe's attention to an error: He did not place all of the securities deposited in Germany at my disposition for the promotion of the German revolution, but only to the amount of 4,000,000 rubles. Unfortunately, the banking house, because of formal considerations as to my authority, has not delivered this sum to me, nor the other millions which I was to use in aiding Russian prisoners of war and other suffering Russians. I have already notified the Soviet Government of this matter by wireless. The sums that Comrade Joffe gave me in cash for the support of Russian citizens—350,000 marks and 50,000 rubles—have been used for that purpose. I am awaiting a statement by Comrade Joffe telling me if I may temporarily use the remaining party funds to support the suffering Russian citizens."

This statement by Dr. Cohn caused the Moderate Socialist Government of Germany to issue, through its Foreign Office, a pronouncement to the effect that if it had supposed that there was any truth in Joffe's assertion about the use of Russian money by Dr. Cohn to promote the German revolution, it would not have allowed Dr. Cohn to have made a recent trip to Kovno to meet representatives of the Bolshevist Government. It also admitted having held up the invitation to meet him on the border directed by Dr. Cohn to the Soviet leaders.

Called Government Money.

Die Freiheit, the organ of the Independent Socialists in Berlin, commented upon Dr. Cohn's statement as follows:

"We entirely agree with Comrade Cohn that it is nothing but praiseworthy for the parties of the International to have mutually supported each other with counsel and acts and also with financial means. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that the executive of the Independent Social Democratic Party did right in repeatedly refusing to accept Russian funds, because in the case of these funds it was a question of State moneys."

As showing how much the late Dr. Karl Liebknecht was under the influence of the Bolshevists, the Germania of Dec. 27 quoted as follows from a speech on the German revolution delivered by M. Bucharin, a Bolshevist leader, before an All Russian Congress of working women in Petrograd:

"Liebknecht and his Bolshevist Spartacus group had adopted our Bolshevist tactics and went hand in hand with us. I shall never forget the moment when Liebknecht came to us in the Russian Embassy Building. The Government, in order to clip Liebknecht's wings and to handicap his constant activity in the factories, &c., had resorted to a stratagem and invited him to enter the Executive Council. Liebknecht came to us in a state of fearful excitement and asked us what he should do. We jointly agreed that Liebknecht should only enter the Government if the latter were to represent the demands made by us: the breaking up of the Reichstag and terrorism against the bourgeoisie and the officers if they were to rise against us."

The wireless message addressed by Joffe to "All the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils of Germany" on Dec. 15 was given as follows in the Kölnische Volkszeitung of Dec. 21:

"In answer to the declarations of People's Commissioners Emil Barth and Hugo Haase, let me say, first of all, that I would have been a ridiculous conspirator and would have been active for fifteen years in the illegal organization of the Russian Social Democratic Party all for naught if, in my strictly illegal revolutionary activity in Berlin, had acted in the way it pleases these two gentlemen to assert. It is a matter of course that I could not turn the money destined for the purchase of arms directly over to Barth, because that gentleman was a new man in the labor movement, and did not inspire me with any great confidence. Rather did I have to pick out such comrades for intermediaries as had a better claim to my confidence, and whose names stood higher in the labor movement. Still, it was very well known to Mr. People's Commissioner Barth that the several hundred thousand marks that he, as he himself admits, received from the German comrades originally came from me. He confirmed this to me at the meeting he mentions fourteen days before the outbreak of the revolution when he said that he knew very well where these moneys came from.

"On that occasion he reproached me for not having handed 'out to him the sum of 2,000,000 marks that had been requested of him by a renowned member of the Communist Party at the time of a visit to Berlin.' If I had done so, said he, the German proletariat would have been armed some time ago and been in a position to carry the revolutionary uprising to a successful end.

Questions for Haase.

"It is easy to see that in the matter of this revolutionary activity, in which the Russian Socialists work hand in hand with the Independent Socialist Party, no official agreements could be concluded, either with the party management or with its individual members. I should like to ask Mr. Haase, however, if he, on the various occasions when, for example, he and his political friends were receiving the material from me, and not merely the Russian material for their Reichstag speeches, when he, in the name of his political fellow believers, frequently asked me to make no payments to Germany because it was not in the interest of the German revolution, when the Independent Socialist Party openly tried to influence our relations to Georgia, when the Independent Socialist Party received financial help from us for the publication of pamphlets, when it made claims upon our literary activities, did not believe that all this was being done for the common benefit and the common object, the promotion of the development of the proletarian revolution in Germany, as everywhere else.

"I would not awaken these memories of our former joint activities if Mr. Haase had not taken the stand of Messrs. von Kühlmann, Solf, and Nadolny, according to which our close relations with the Independent Socialists were the very things held up to us as a crime for which we were then punished by expulsion from Germany. If the Independent Socialist party, which calls itself Socialist and revolutionary, publicly allows itself to reproach us for what we jointly undertook with its members when they were still revolutionists, then I am freed of all those considerations which would be customary and timely toward not only a political friend, but also toward an honest opponent.

"I would like to use this occasion to inform the legal adviser of the Russian Embassy in Berlin, Mr. Reichstag Deputy Dr. Oskar Cohn, that at present he need not pay over to the Independent Socialist Party the 550,000 marks and 150,000 rubles that he received from me the last night before my expulsion, that night when he sat under arrest together with us in the Embassy Building, and as a member of the Independent Socialist Party, for the promotion of the German revolution. The same thing holds good regarding the fund of 10,000,000 rubles deposited in Germany which I placed at Mr. Dr. Cohn's disposal in the interest of the German revolution. These moneys are no longer to be placed at the service of the Independent Socialist Party. Finally, concerning the sum of 350,000 marks and 50,000 rubles which Mr. Dr. Cohn received from me for the purpose of aiding Russian citizens remaining in Germany, I ask him to dispose of these moneys as originally arranged, for I do have no doubt that Mr. Dr. Cohn, with his personal uprightness, will execute this mission in the best way possible.

"JOFFE."

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*105 West Fortieth Street
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*129th Street and Morningside Avenue
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1600 Amsterdam Avenue
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456 West 148th Street
149th Street and Convent Avenue
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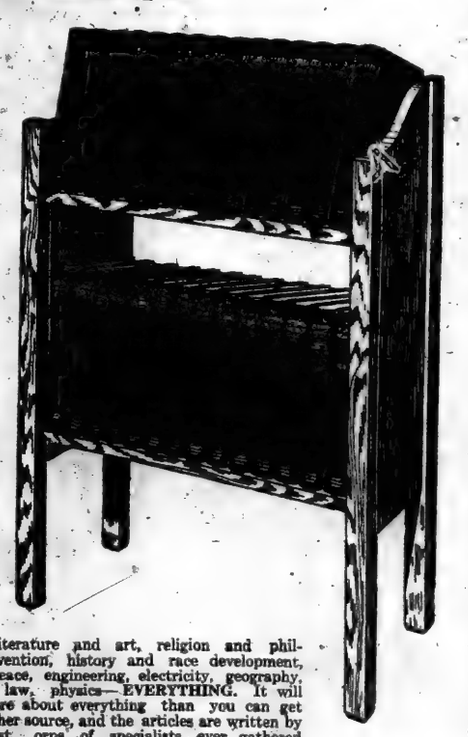

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Thirteen Members of Red Cross Praised for Service with 27th Division.

COL. M. N. LIEBMANN ON LIST

Commander of 105th Infantry, Killed in Belgium, Is Lauded for Devotion to Duty.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan yesterday gave out a special order citing for valor and conspicuous service 124 officers and men who served overseas with the 27th Division. Most of the citations mentioned acts of valor in the attack upon the Hindenburg line at the Le Selle River.

Four officers and nine ambulance drivers for the American Red Cross also are praised for devotion to duty in caring for the wounded of the division at the Hindenburg line and in other battles. In his citation of Lieutenant Walter H. Weaver of the Red Cross General O'Ryan says that, at the Hindenburg line, that officer showed "exceptional devotion to duty and untiring effort, which resulted in his death." The ambulance drivers were praised for their devotion to duty in evacuating wounded, without regard for their own safety, at the battle of the Hindenburg line.

Many of the other citations extol officers and men of the Medical Corps for their service in caring for the wounded and in exposing themselves on the battlefield to aid men who had fallen. Others mention instances of bravery and self-sacrifice in the infantry regiments, and acts of daring and initiative of men in the 102d Field Signal Battalion. The citations follow:

Lieut. Col. Morris N. Liebmann, 105th Infantry, (deceased)—For skilled leadership and devotion to duty while in command of his regiment and up to the time that he was killed in action, Aug. 5, 1918, near Dickebusch Lake, Belgium.

Major Charles A. MacArthur, 106th Infantry—For exceptional courage and qualities of leadership in battle, frequently demonstrated while commanding his battalion during operations against the Hindenburg line and during the forcing of the Le Selle River. Special mention is made in the ability demonstrated by this officer in leading his troops against the village of Arbre Guernon, which was successfully captured and held.

Major Edmund P. Fowler, M. C., Director of Field Hospitals—For meritorious service in operating day and night under shellfire at main dressing station at Villers Faucon, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30, and at Premont, France, on Oct. 11 and 12, 1918, during engagements subsequent to the battle of the Le Selle River, under similar conditions.

Major Moses A. Stivers, M. C., commanding Field Hospital Co. No. 105—For meritorious service in operating day and night under shellfire at main dressing station at Villers Faucon, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30, and at Premont, France, on Oct. 11 and 12, 1918, during engagements subsequent to the battle of the Le Selle River, under similar conditions.

Major Louis H. Gaus, M. C., commanding Field Hospital Co. No. 106—For meritorious service in operating at the main dressing station at Busigny, France, under enemy shell fire, during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Major William J. Cranston, M. C., Director of Ambulance Companies—For meritorious service in forward areas under heavy shell fire supervising the evacuation of wounded during operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918, and during the operations against the Le Selle River and the Canal de la Sambre, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Major Lefferts Hutton, M. C., Assistant Division Surgeon—For exceptional energy and zeal in the performance of all duties as Assistant Division Surgeon and for courage displayed under fire in the forward areas. This throughout the service of the division in Belgium and in France.

Capt. Frank R. Potter, 105th Infantry—For exceptional courage and qualities of leadership in battle, especially during operations against the Hindenburg line, east of Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918, when he voluntarily organized detachments of units other than his own and led them into effective combat, thereby checking an enemy counter-attack.

Capt. Raymond F. Hodgson, 105th Infantry—(Citation same as preceding.)

Capt. William J. Coogan, M. C., 107th Infantry—For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in maintaining a first aid station at the extreme front under very heavy fire for more than twenty hours, caring for and supervising the evacuation of wounded. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30, 1918.

Capt. David C. Bull, M. C., 107th Infantry—(Citation same as preceding.)

Capt. Moses C. Beal, Dental Corps—For devotion to duty and efficient service, frequently under trying conditions during the service of the division in Belgium and in France.

Capt. Arthur C. Webb, Dental Corps—(Citation same as preceding.)

Capt. Willis R. McCroskery, Dental Corps—(Citation same as preceding.)

Capt. Stephen N. Bobo, American Red Cross—For personal courage and great devotion to duty frequently demonstrated during battles and engagements in which this division participated and for exceptional capacity for work and energetic action in all that related to the activities of the American Red Cross.

Capt. O. G. Bright, American Red Cross—For courage under fire and devotion to duty in the evacuation of wounded during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918.

Capt. Charles N. Morgan, 106th Machine Gun Battalion—For courage and qualities of leadership exhibited during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918.

Capt. Charles N. Morgan, 106th Machine Gun Battalion—For courage under fire and devotion to duty during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, and engagements subsequent thereto, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Capt. Martin De Lorest Smith, M. C., Ambulance Co. No. 107—For exceptional courage, good judgment and determination in providing for and supervising under heavy enemy fire, the evacuation of wounded from Arbre Guernon to St. Souplet during the battle of Jonc De Mer Ridge and St. Maurice River, France, Oct. 18-20, 1918.

Capt. Lawrence J. Gorman, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For personal courage in action at Escaufort and St. Souplet, France, Oct. 16-18, in maintaining wire communication.

Capt. William I. Reardon, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 105—For meritorious service in operating day and night under shellfire at main dressing station at Villers Faucon, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30, and at Premont, France, on Oct. 11 and 12, 1918, during engagements subsequent to the battle of the Le Selle River, under similar conditions.

Capt. James M. Dunn, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 106—For meritorious service in operating at the main dressing station at Busigny, France, under enemy shellfire, during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Capt. Frederick Snyder, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 106—For meritorious service in operating at the main dressing station at Busigny, France, under enemy shellfire, during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Capt. Herman C. Russell, M. C., Ambulance Co. No. 107—For meritorious service in forward areas under heavy shellfire supervising the evacuation of wounded during the operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918, and during the operations against the Le Selle River and the Canal De La Sambre, Oct. 16-20, 1918.

Capt. Martin De Forest Smith, M. C., commanding Ambulance Co. No. 107—For meritorious service in forward areas under heavy enemy shellfire supervising the evacuation of wounded during the operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918.

Capt. George E. Taylor, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 106—For meritorious service in maintaining the walking wounded station under enemy shellfire during the operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918.

Capt. John W. McKemy, M. C., Ambulance Co. No. 105—(Citation same as preceding.)

Capt. Joseph P. Henry, Jr., M. C., Ambulance Co. No. 106—(Citation same as preceding.)

Capt. Jay E. Mosher, M. C., Ambulance Co. No. 106—(Citation same as preceding.)

Capt. Alfred F. Goodhue, M. C., commanding Ambulance Co. No. 106.—(Citation same as preceding.)

First Lieut. John Reynolds, 105th Machine-Gun Battalion—For courageous reconnaissance of enemy lines along the Le Selle River, Oct. 19, 1918.

First Lieut. Cedewood R. Daniell, 107th Infantry—For exceptional courage and leadership in battle near Vendhuile, France, Sept. 29, 1918, in assisting in the reorganization of the battalion after the battalion commander was wounded and second in command was killed.

First Lieut. John Orgill, Headquarters Co., 105th Field Artillery—For exceptional courage and gallantry in leading his battalion signal detail under heavy shellfire through a gassed area to establish communication with the advanced positions and in continuing the work although wounded, until it was successfully completed.

First Lieut. John C. Cipperly, 106th Infantry—For courage and determination in battle frequently exhibited in engagements in which his regiment took part, particularly in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, during the battle of the Le Selle River, in which battle he was wounded, Oct. 17, 1918.

Lieut. Austen T. Beckett, American Red Cross—For courage under fire and devotion to duty in the evacuation of wounded during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918.

Lieut. Walter H. Weaver, American Red Cross, deceased—For courage under fire and devotion to duty in the evacuation of wounded during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918, and for exceptional devotion to duty and untiring effort which resulted in his death. This at during the operations on the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 20, 1918.

First Lieut. Robert D. Williamson, 105th Infantry—For courage and efficient performance of duty during operations of his regiment in Belgium and in France.

First Lieut. Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry—For courage and determination in continuing in the performance of his duty after being wounded. This in the battle of Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30, 1918.

First Lieut. John Jerome Callahan, 105th Infantry—For courage and qualities of leadership while in command of his company. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 25-30, 1918.

First Lieut. Carl C. Harvey, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 105—For meritorious service in operating day and night under shellfire at Main Dressing Station at Villers Faucon, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30 and at Premont, France, on Oct. 11 and 12, 1918, during engagements subsequent to the battle of the Le Selle River, under similar conditions.

First Lieut. Arthur G. Cooke, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 105—For meritorious service in operating day and night under shellfire at Main Dressing Station at Villers Faucon, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30, and at Premont, France, on Oct. 11 and 12, 1918, during engagements subsequent to the battle of the Le Selle River, under similar conditions.

First Lieut. Foster R. Greaves, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 105—For meritorious service in operating day and night under shellfire at Main Dressing Station at Villers Faucon, France, during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-30, and at Premont, France, on Oct. 11 and 12, 1918, during engagements subsequent to the battle of the Le Selle River, under similar conditions.

First Lieut. Theodore D. Reed, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 106—For meritorious service in operating at the Main Dressing Station at Busigny, France, under enemy shellfire, during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

First Lieut. William F. Mealea, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 106—For meritorious service in operating at the main dressing station at Busigny, France, under enemy shellfire, during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

First Lieut. Simeon D. Bashore, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 106—(Citation same as preceding.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Scudder, M. C., Field Hospital Co. No. 106—(Citation same as preceding.)

First Lieut. Clarence C. Nesbitt, M. C., Ambulance Co. No. 106—For meritorious service in forward areas under enemy shellfire in evacuating wounded during the operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918.

First Lieut. Benton M. Montgomery, M. C., Ambulance Co. No. 107—(Citation same as preceding.)

First Lieut. Joseph H. Murphy, M. C., Ambulance Co. No. 107—(Citation same as preceding.)

Second Lieut. Oscar E. Hellquist, 107th Infantry—For courageous reconnoissance of enemy's position under heavy fire. This at Vaux-Andigny, France, Oct. 15, 1918.

Second Lieut. Claude G. Leland, 107th Infantry—For exceptional courage and qualities of leadership in battle near Vendhuile, France, Sept. 29, 1918, in promptly reorganizing his battalion with great initiative and firmness when his battalion commander was wounded and his own Captain and First Lieutenant killed.

Second Lieut. Llewellyn H. Davis, 105th Infantry—For courage and devotion to duty as intelligence officer of the 2d Battalion of his regiment. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Master Signal Electrician Francis A. Carey, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For extraordinary heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg line Sept 29, 1918, in repairing telephone lines under heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Regimental Sergt. Major Gurney Davenport, Headquarters, 105th Infantry—For courage and devotion to duty under fire, frequently demonstrated during the battles and engagements in which his regiment took part in Belgium and in France.

Regimental Supply Sergt. Francis J. Reilly, Supply Co., 105th Infantry—For courage and determination frequently demonstrated under fire while in performance of his duties during the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated in Belgium and in France.

First-Class Sergt. Patrick J. Campion, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For courage and resourcefulness in providing wire communication for the 105th Infantry on the night of Sept. 25, 1918, east of Ronssoy, France.

First-Class Sergt. Charles W. Armandi, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For bravery and disregard of his personal safety while stringing telephone lines for the 105th Infantry during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918, in the face of severe enemy shell and machine-gun fire.

First-Class Sergt. Charles S. Kean, Co. B, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For exceptional courage under fire while in charge of two sections of cable wagons laying wire from Ronssoy to Duncan Post. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

First-Class Sergt. Starr A. Miller, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For bravery under fire Oct. 18, 1918, on which occasion he strung a telephone line from Arbre Guernon to the advance positions under observation near Jonc de Mer Farm. Sergeant Miller by fearlessly exposing himself made possible the prompt telephone service furnished to the 106th Infantry.

First-Class Sergt. Bryant W. Seaman, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For resourcefulness and a high standard of courage exhibited during the battles and engagements of the division in Belgium and France.

First-Class Sergt. Truman L. White, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For courage and initiative in successfully carrying forward telephone communication from St. Souplet to Arbre Guernon during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

First Sergt. John J. Miles, Co. F, 106th Infantry—For exceptional courage and determination during operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, in remaining with his company although severely wounded.

Mess Sergt. Frank A. Grace, Headquarters Department 106th Machine Gun Battalion—For gallantry and determination while acting as chief agent and signalman for this battalion in repeatedly carrying important messages under heavy enemy fire, during the operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1918.

Sergt. E. P. Dames, Co. M, 105th Infantry—For conspicuous gallantry in action during the operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, in organizing detachments consolidating his company position and capturing a number of prisoners.

Sergt. Alfred J. Mattell, Co. A, 106th Infantry—For exceptional bravery and leadership in leading a platoon to its objective after all officers and senior non-commissioned officers had been killed or wounded.

Sergt. Harold B. Tuthill, Co. I, 107th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, in bringing a Lewis gun into action against an enemy machine-gun nest single-handed, after other members of the gun section had been killed or wounded.

Sergt. Robert S. Lee, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For extraordinary heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, while a member of the advance signal party which went over the top with the third wave, in establishing and maintaining telephone lines under heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Sergt. Waldo E. Goodrich, Headquarters Co., 105th Infantry—For exceptional performance of duty as regimental gas non-commissioned officer during the battles and engagements in which his regiment took part in Belgium and in France.

Sergt. Robert B. Day, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For initiative and courage under fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Sergt. Granville L. Howe, Photo Department, 27th Division—For bravery under fire at Walker Farm, Belgium, Aug. 31, 1918, taking moving pictures of shells bursting within 200 yards of his position. On Oct. 17, 1918, Sergeant Howe was severely wounded while taking photographs of the action in which this division crossed the La Selle River, France.

Sergt. Robert S. Lee, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For exceptional bravery while accompanying a party of signalers over the top with the 105th Infantry to form the advance regimental signal party in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Of this party the officer in charge and three privates were wounded, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and two runners were killed. Sergeant Lee tearlessly continued forward and completed his mission. His conduct was an inspiration to those serving with him and to the following relief.

Sergt. Jos D. McCann, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For bravery in voluntarily patrolling telephone lines between St. Souplet and Arbre Guernon in the battle of the Le Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918, under heavy shellfire. The success of the communication was due in no small measure to his courage in leading his detachment through gas and the shelled area.

Corporal Peter Collins, Co. D, 107th Infantry, (deceased)—For great courage and skilled leadership as the commanding of a Lewis gun squad in circling an enemy trench and effectively silencing the enemy fire which had stopped the advance of his company, thus being killed in completing his work. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal William J. Collins, Co. D, 107th Infantry—For exceptional gallantry in crawling under heavy fire to an exposed position and carrying a wounded comrade to a nearby shell hole. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal Edwin L. Eader, Co. G, 107th Infantry—For gallantry in rescuing wounded comrades under heavy enemy fire. This in the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal Edward R. Callans, Co. A, 106th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, in rescuing two wounded comrades under heavy shell and machine gunfire.

Corporal Alfred L. Reeves, Co. C, 107th Infantry—For exceptional courage and determination in assuming an advanced position for his Lewis gun and with it fire enabling troops of his platoon to reorganize, obtaining this work even after being severely wounded. This in the battle of Jonc De Mer Ridge, France, Oct. 18, 1918.

Corporal William F. Fiedler, Headquarters Co., 105th Infantry—For courage and devotion to duty frequently demonstrated under fire during the battles and engagements in which his regiment took part in Belgium and in France.

Corporal John E. Tevlin, Headquarters Co., 105th Infantry—For courage and determination in performance of his duties, particularly in carrying ammunition forward to Arbre Guernon during the battle of Jonc De Mer Ridge, France, Oct. 18, 1918.

Corporal James Fred Cammaas, Co. C., 102d Field Signal Battalion—For characteristically uniform high standard of devotion to duty and disregard for his personal safety in his endeavors to establish and maintain telephone communication for the regiment with which he was working, in the operations forward of Ronssoy, France, at which time he was on duty almost constantly for four days and nights. His disregard for shelling and machine gunfire and his persistious and continuous work made it possible for the reports of the front line units to be transmitted.

Corporal Harold E. Olson, Signal Platoon, 107th Infantry—For voluntarily running a telephone line from regimental headquarters to the regimental forward command post in the battle of Sept. 29, 1918, near Guillemont Farm, France, having to pass through a heavy artillery and machine gunfire. Again in action east of St. Souplet, France, Oct. 18, 1918, Corporal Olson displayed great personal bravery in the face of enemy shelling and although suffering from exposure to gas remained at work until relieved Oct. 22, 1918, when it was necessary to send him to a hospital.

Corporal George E. Searles, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For exceptional bravery in action during the battle of the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, while serving with the 107th Infantry near Guillemont Farm. Corporal Searles displayed similar characteristics in every action in which he participated.

Private (First Class) Thomas A. Browne, Headquarters Co., 105th Machine Gun Battalion—For gallantry and determination in repeatedly carrying important messages under heavy fire during operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1918, and during the battle of the Le Selle River, France, and engagements in Belgium.

Fred Hedgens, M. G. Co., 107th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action in driving a limber within a short distance of the advanced lines to bring back a wounded officer. This east of St. Souplet, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Thomas Hennessy, Co. M, 106th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, in evacuating wounded under heavy shell and machine gunfire, although wounded himself.

John A. Van Dyne, Co. F, 106th Infantry—Exceptional heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, in carrying messages through heavy artillery and machine gun fire while acting as a runner.

Edward H. Dean, Co. I, 106th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, in evacuating the wounded and leading stragglers back to the line.

Milton W. Flick, Sanitary Department, 106th Infantry, (deceased)—For extraordinary heroism in action during operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 29, 1918, in giving first aid and evacuating the wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

Edmund Wright, Co. H, 105th Infantry—For gallantry and devotion to duty while serving as battalion headquarters of his regiment. This during the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated.

Robert J. Harrison, Headquarters Co., 105th Infantry—For exceptional courage, determination and devotion to duty while serving as a runner at battalion headquarters of his regiment. This during battles and engagements in which his regiment took part in Belgium and in France.

Benjamin Thackrah, Jr., Co. H, 105th Infantry—For courage and devotion to duty in the delivery of messages in the battles of the Selle River, France, Oct. 17, 1918, in which battle he was wounded.

Frederick E. Dewey, 106th Ambulance Co.—For exceptional courage, determination and devotion to duty in rendering first aid to and evacuating wounded at the extreme front. This in the vicinity of St. Souplet, France, and during the battles of the Selle River, Jonc de Mer Ridge and the St. Maurice River, France, Oct. 17-20, 1918.

Spencer Christmas, Headquarters Co., 106th Infantry—For gallantry and determination frequently demonstrated while acting as a regimental runner, during the battles and engagements in which his regiment participated in Belgium and in France.

William J. Carter, Headquarters Co., 106th Infantry—For gallantry and determination frequently demonstrated while acting as a regimental runner during battles and engagements in which his regiment participated in Belgium and France.

Edward J. Murray, Co. C, 106th Infantry—For courage and devotion to duty in caring for wounded during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Robert S. Carpenter, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For exceptional courage in the face of violent enemy shell and machine-gun fire in patrolling and repairing telephone lines in the battle of Guillemont Farm, France, Sept. 29, 1918, with the 107th Infantry.

John M. Henwood, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For coolness and devotion to duty in action on Oct. 14, 1918, in the operations against the Selle River, France, while working on a broken telephone line under shellfire for several hours, remaining at his post as operator in the cellar of a house that was completely destroyed, and during the night acting as S. O. S. observer at an exposed position, when he was severely wounded, while his associate was killed.

Louis E. McKinney, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For exceptional courage and devotion to duty while laying a telephone line from the 107th Infantry under heavy shellfire in the operations against the Hindenburg line, Sept. 28, 1918. Also on Oct. 16-17, 1918, in the battle of the Selle River, he, with a partner, ran a line from Regimental Headquarters to 2d Engineer Headquarters of the 107th Infantry under heavy shellfire and through gas-laden woods.

William C. Nickel, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in action with the 34 Battalion, 106th Infantry, at Vierstaat Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 1918. Private Nickel volunteered to go forward to the front line with batteries necessary for the continuance of battery communication under a heavy machine gun and sniper fire from close range in clear observation of the enemy. In spite of this he succeeded in carrying out his mission.

William C. Nickel, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For courage and devotion to duty during the operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27, 1918. Private Nickel performed his signal duties under fire with fearlessness and disregard of personal safety.

Louis F. Ryan, Co. C, 102d Field Signal Battalion—For courage and devotion to duty near St. Souplet, France, in the operations against the Selle River, Oct. 16-17, 1918, while laying and maintaining a telephone line between regimental headquarters of the 107th Infantry and the 2d Battalion of that regiment. Private Ryan and his assistant patroled the line under heavy shellfire and in a woods heavily laden with gas.

Percy Sweet, Headquarters Department, 106th Machine Gun Battalion—For gallantry and determination in repeatedly carrying important messages under heavy enemy fire during the operations against the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1918.

Driver J. A. Coughlin, American Red Cross—For courage under fire and devotion to duty in the evacuation of wounded during the battle of the Hindenburg line, France, Sept. 27-30, 1918.

Driver Otis F. Swanson, American Red Cross—(Citation same as preceding.)

Driver N. E. Daggett, American Red Cross—(Citation same as preceding.)

Driver Albert E. Seay, American Red Cross—(Citation same as preceding.)

Driver Roy Lucas, American Red Cross—(Citation same as preceding.)

Driver Leo A. Byrnes, American Red Cross—(Citation same as preceding.)

Driver G. E. McKenney, American Red Cross—(Citation same as preceding.)

Driver Howard Fawcett, American Red Cross—(Citation same as preceding.)

Driver C. F. Griffin, Jr., American Red Cross—(Citation same as preceding.)

Copies of the citations of the soldiers who perished in the service have been sent to their relatives by General O'Ryan.

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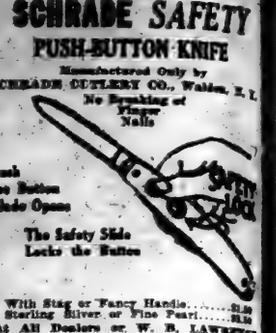

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Full Text *of Premier Clemenceau's Appeal to the People of the U. S.*

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[In addition to the 20,000-word Peace Covenant Feature mentioned above.]

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Major Gen. A. W. Greely's review of the work of the 1st U. S. Regulars on the battlefields of France and Flanders—first on the fighting line, last on the occupied territory.

RUSSIA'S MAD WELTER
The month's story of Russia's struggle against Bolshevism, with a narrative by eyewitnesses.

GERMANY'S NEW GOVERNMENT
The new German National Assembly; story of how the German Navy revolted; the last cruise of the German Fleet.

THE NEW EUROPE
Comprehensive detailed map, with explanation of all the new boundary lines and the claims of the new nations.

Y. M. C. A. WAR WORK
A semi-official summary of the work done by the Y. M. C. A. during the war.

ITALY'S FAMOUS NAVAL EXPLOIT
Official account of the dramatic sinking of the superdreadnought Viribus Unitis in the Adriatic—written by the Italian Naval Lieutenant who led the daring exploit.

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Official records and details of the Hungarian Republic; how German Austria was organized; the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs.

DESTRUCTION OF FRENCH FACTORIES
A circumstantial description of the wanton destruction of French factories, an almost unbelievable story of ruin and rapine.

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TRY FRENCH SPIES FOR AIDING GERMANS

Score of Men and Women Accused of Betraying Hiding Places of Countrymen.

ONE BORN IN UNITED STATES

French Defeatists in Switzerland and Bolshevist Teachers Sentenced to Death.

Even in a land of heroes and heroines like France, where men met death with a smile, whose women bore the loss of their loved ones without flinching, there are black sheep. But how rare they are in these days of radiant French glory is proved by the bitter detestation with which their fellow-countrymen and fellow-countrywomen are seeking to round them up and brand them with the mark of everlasting shame.

The deep-seated and relentless feeling of France against the handful of her sons and daughters who have shown themselves recreant in the years of her desperate struggle against the German invader finds abundant manifestation in the sensational trials now going on in Paris of persons accused of helping the enemy while his armies stood on French soil. Foremost among these are two which for weeks have been a prominent feature of the Paris newspapers; the trial of the so-called "dénonciateurs" de Laon, a score of men and women accused of betraying the hiding places of their countrymen behind the German lines, of spying on the French inhabitants of the occupied region, and of otherwise making the interests of the foe their own, and the trial of two Frenchman, one born in the United States, who, safe within the boundaries of Switzerland, worked hand-in-glove with the Germans and with leading Russian Bolsheviki, like Lenine and Radek.

The Laon gang include two characters, who, if the accusations against them are true, are worthy of a place among the most unsavory criminals of history. One is a policeman who, after causing the arrest of hundreds of his countrymen and the execution of some of them, turned state's evidence at his trial, and, in trying to save his own skin, implicated a number of other men and women. The second is a woman who vindictively pursued her own countrymen, hounded them out of hiding places, and found delight in turning them over to the German authorities for punishment, which, in more cases than one was meted out by a hangman or a firing squad.

The trial of the French defeatists in Switzerland has come to an end and both, though absent, were sentenced to death. But the Laon gang, according to the latest news available from Paris, have not had sentence passed upon them yet. Twenty of them have so far been haled before the bar of French justice.

Since early in the war the French military authorities and secret police were aware that, behind the German lines, there were persons of both sexes who, though bearing the proud appellation of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, were shamelessly aiding the boche. It was not expedient for many months to make known what evidence had been accumulating against these miserable beings; even when the French armies were surging victoriously forward last Autumn, occupying more and more of the territory which had so long been enslaved to the invaders, the authorities kept their mouths shut as to what they knew, feeling sure that those upon whom they had their eyes would believe themselves secure from interference, and endeavor to continue living in the country which they had traduced. And they were right. Some of these suspected of treasonable acts stayed behind when the Germans retreated; others hurriedly went to camps of French prisoners in Germany, and thence returned, hoping that the advancing French would look upon them as having been imprisoned by the Germans.

At last, after the city of Laon was again in French hands and German collapse imminent, Nemesis pounced upon the "dénonciateurs." Arrest followed arrest, until a full score were captured and hustled to Paris to stand trial.

The first arrest was that of Georges Toqué, alias Régis Huard, apprehended just as he set foot on French soil on his return from Germany. He was the first link in a long chain. As a result of searching cross-examination his wife and Pierre Marguet, a photographer of Laon, were also arrested and sent to Paris.

The next arrest, that of Emile Thomas, was the most important of all, for Thomas, a Frenchman formerly in the German police force at Strassburg, was a master spy in the Kaiser's service, according to the evidence against him, and formed the pivot upon which the activities of the whole Laon gang hinged. Thomas, it is said, was attached during the war to the Seventh German Army and did the bidding of his masters, the devastators of his native land, with such ruthless zeal that they decorated him with the Iron Cross of the First Class. The capture of Thomas was followed by that of the following sixteen men and women accused of having aided him in his campaign of treason:

Gabrielle Lambert, née Verion of St. Mihiel, a close friend of Thomas.

Angèle Dupré, known as Harpson.

Alice Aubert, second only to Thomas in villainy, if the evidence against her is true.

Georges Reselle, a friend of hers.

Emile Tassot, his brother-in-law.

Marie Manet, Tassot's mother.

Emile Lobjois, rural policeman at Assis-sur-Serre.

Marguerite Ulmet.

Moïse Lemoine.

Paul Kirgis.

Joseph Romain.

Gaston Venet.

A woman called Favre, known as "la belle Hélène."

Adam Barg.

Adrienne Lotvet, also known as Miranda.

Yvonne Marie Vies, who wrote for the Gazette des Ardennes, the German propaganda paper published in the occupied territory, under the pseudonym of Yvette Musset.

Thomas, according to the evidence, working in close affiliation with the German military police, established a centre of espionage at Laon and its vicinity, by means of which he tracked hundreds of unfortunate French patriots to their hiding places and delivered them over to their enemies. He was accused of having been directly responsible for the execution at Laon of fourteen persons, viz.: Corporal Gilbert, Captain Paradez; the Algerian sharpshooters, Abd-el-Kader and Ben Tuali; Private Cadilac, Artistide Frioctoan, Mayor of Angnilcourt-le-Sart; Auguste Byrard, his clerk; Auguste Verbois, rural policeman at Angnilcourt-le-Sart; Félix Lemoine, farmer; Ernest Boisard, policeman; Ernest Huguenille, teacher; Léon Gudart, Mayor; Charles Abbry, Municipal Councilor of Thiérus-les-Offrières, and Emile Dimanche, farmer, of Chateau-Portien. He is also accused of having caused the execution elsewhere of Dr. Fidel. Those of the victims who were of military age were executed because they had not given themselves up to the Germans before a certain fixed date; the others were found guilty of having given shelter and food to French soldiers behind the German lines.

Thomas was helped by several persons, it was stated, among them the Verion woman, but his most zealous coadjutor was the Aubert woman, seemingly fully worthy of the association. Installed by the Germans at Assis-sur-Serre as a spy, says the evidence, she worked unfiringly in the German interest with the aid of Tassot and her friend, Reselle, and stood high in the esteem of the German secret service, which sent her on several spying missions to France, England, and Switzerland.

But the most heinous offense charged against her is the betrayal, in conjunction with Tassot and Reselle, of the hiding place of Abd-el-Kader and Ben Tuali, Algerian sharpshooters. These men, left behind when the German hosts poured into France, managed to conceal themselves so effectually in a chimney at Angnilcourt-le-Sart that their whereabouts remained unknown to the invaders for fifteen months, during which they were fed by inhabitants of the neighborhood. The Aubert woman and her accomplices, it is said, having got on the scent of the two soldiers, tracked them to their lair, tipped off the German military police, and, as a result of their efforts, the two Algerians were dragged from their chimney, haled before a court-martial and shot.

This same Aubert woman, it is claimed, was also instrumental in causing the arrest and execution, in conjunction with the policeman Thomas, of M. Fricoteau, Mayor of Angnilcourt-le-Sart, his clerk Evrard, and the local policeman Verbois, all of whom were adjudged guilty of helping their countrymen and forthwith shot.

Later, in 1916, a French aviator was forced to land behind the German lines near Assis-sur-Serre, where he was hidden by the father of Tassot, one of the men on trial. The elder Tassot protected the aviator until he was able to repair his machine and fly back to the French lines. Soon after Alice Aubert declared to the Germans, it is said, that the aviator had been sheltered by a miller named Beauge, in which tale she was corroborated by the elder Tassot, his son, and Lobjois, the local policeman. As a result of this tissue of lies Beauge was condemned to death. He was not executed, however, but, escaping into the French lines, turned the tables on his accusers by denouncing them in turn to the French authorities. When Laon was liberated last Fall and the French set about wreaking vengeance on the traducers of Beauge, they learned that the elder Tassot had already been executed by the Germans for backing up the false statements of Marie Aubert concerning the miller.

Others implicated in this attempt to encompass the death of Beauge are Emile Tassot, Reselle, Marie Manet, and Emma Ulmet.

Toqué, his wife, and Marguet, the photographer, are accused of having acted as spies for the Germans.

The Verion woman, friend of Thomas, who is accused of being the arch-criminal of the Laon gang, is said to have betrayed many people to the Germans on charges such as hiding arms, bicycles, and the like. At courts-martial, it is said, she sat beside the German judges and, when confronted with her victims, testified to the truth of her assertions against them, thus causing their condemnation to more or less severe punishments. It is alleged, furthermore, that, in order to prevent her father-in-law from learning of her nefarious work, she lodged a complaint against him with the Germans, and thus caused his arrest and condemnation to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The Harpson woman was accused of going into France on a spying mission for the Germans. She denied this on the stand. The Mirandes woman is said to have betrayed patriotic activities of her husband to a German sea-commissioned officer called Klotz, with whom she was friendly. Lemoine, Kirgis, Romain, and Venet were charged with having lodged complaints with Thomas against numerous inhabitants of the Laon region. When Thomas turned State's evidence in Paris he accused them of having acted as his agents. He also accused Alice Aubert, Reselle and Emile Tassot of having betrayed, among others, the following:

Leopold Nadaux, mechanic, of military age and mobilized, who was in hiding at Crécy-sur-Serre. The Germans shot him.

Cavallier, a pharmacist, also executed.

Two men, Pinard and Michel, and two others, on the charge of having sheltered some Alsatian soldiers who had escaped from enforced service in the German Army and were hiding near La Ferté-Chévresis.

M. Lauriette of Assis-sur-Serre, on the charge of having hidden some French soldiers. He was thrown into the fort at Hilson, where he died before being brought to trial.

When cross-examined at her trial, Alice Aubert partly admitted being implicated in these acts. Reselle stoutly denied complicity.

The Favre woman, known as "La Belle Hélène," was arrested a short time ago in Belgium, charged with having testified against many inhabitants of her native town of Fourmies. She told the court that, after her husband had fled from France because he had killed her mother, she went to live with a baker called Cagnon, fell under the displeasure of M. Coppeaux, Mayor of Fourmies, and somehow got the Germans authorities on her trail and became the victim of a hostile campaign in the newspapers published by the Germans occupying the Hirson territory. To rid herself of this persecution, she said, she went to Toqué (one of the twenty on trial) and asked him to help her. He referred her to the policeman, Thomas, who, after threatening to take her children from her if she proved recalcitrant, forced her to enter his service as one of his many spies. Having accepted, she said, both she and Cagnon, the baker, gathered information against Mayor Coppeaux and some of his neighbors, as a result of which Coppeaux was soon condemned to death for false testimony and sent to prison, where he died. Afterward, according to her, she herself fell under the displeasure of the Germans and was sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor.

Toqué's defense was that he had acted during the years of German occupation as a sort of attorney for his countrymen, helping them to get out of the clutches of the German authorities. But why, asks the Paris Matin, did he send the Favre woman and Cagnon to the arch-spy Thomas to be made into procurers of victims for the German secret service?

The score of men and women already rounded up as members of the Laon gang are only the beginning, say the Paris papers, who predict more arrests.

The other treason trial absorbing interest in Paris of late was the court-martial of two obscure Frenchmen, Guilbeaux and Hartmann, charged with treasonable acts in Switzerland. Of these two, Hartmann was born in America and was living here at the outbreak of the war in 1914.

Guilbeaux, it was shown by the evidence, was a Belgian of French parentage, a notorious anarchist before the war, who, from 1912 onward, was in the habit of making frequent visits to Germany and returning well provided with money. At one time he sought to form an association to promote better relations between France and Germany, and, when that failed, became affiliated with the celebrated auto bandits of Paris led by Bonnot and Garnier. When war was declared, he went to Switzerland and ran several newspapers there which were openly "defeatist" and anti-French. Among his collaborators, it was declared at the trial, were Lenine and Radek, the Bolshevist leaders, and Romain Rolland, the well-known French pacifist.

The object of Guilbeaux's efforts, it was said in a long accusation read in court, was "to ruin the military and moral forces of France, hurl France into anarchy, and force upon her a German peace." Evidence was produced to show that Guilbeaux had actually been in the pay of Germany, dealing directly with Matthias Erzberger, the well-known German political leader and armistice delegate.

Hartmann, the French-American, it was asserted at the trial, worked in Switzerland under the orders of the banker Rosenberg, an active Germanophile, having reached that country from America via Gibraltar, where he had been detained because his papers were not quite right, only to be released because he was French and not suspected of wrongdoing. In America, it was said, he had been an anarchist, and, after the outbreak of the war, had tried to have those attending a meeting to vote against exportation of munitions to the Allies. Immediately upon his arrival in Switzerland, it was asserted, he became an active worker for the Germans, and made the acquaintance of Guilbeaux; after helping edit several newspapers he at length launched one called Paris-Genève under the auspices of Rosenberg, but it was so violently anti-French that it was suppressed after two months and a half, whereupon he brought out two other papers, openly Germanophile.

But Hartmann's activities, according to the statement read at his trial, went far beyond mere newspaper editing. He was also accused of having had a conference with the well-known German Deputy Haase at Geneva, where the two decided that Guilbeaux, who was a friend of Lenine, Trotsky, Radek, and other Russian revolutionists, should work with them in their plan to dominate Russia. At the end of 1916, it was said, Lenine and his comrades had a meeting with a German agent called Dallenvach and Guilbeaux, at which Lenine accepted all the proposals made to him and was sped on his way to Russia.

Guilbeaux and his accomplices, said the accusation, planned to bring about in France what had happened in Russia.

When he failed he is said to have corresponded with anarchists in Stockholm, alleging that France was on the verge of revolution and suggesting means for bringing it about.

It was stated that his activities had brought him into France three times, his visits leaving traces in military mutinies and evidences of relations with revolutionary and anarchistic organs.

Following the reading of the accusation against Guilbeaux and Hartmann the members of the court-martial, without a dissenting voice, sentenced both to death.

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A survey just completed by the Federal Bureau of Markets shows the great gain in the production and use of peanuts, not only for oil but for peanut butter, and as a substitute for more costly nuts or as a component part in confectionery.

The total commercial stocks of unshelled peanuts in the United States, including the holdings of peanut cleaning and shelling plants, warehouses, wholesale grocers, and other wholesale dealers, and various large users of peanuts, including oil mills, peanut butter manufacturers, confectioners, and bakers, amounted to 114,264,367 pounds. By far the largest holdings were reported by oil mills, which amounted to 55,867,145 pounds. The peanut cleaning and shelling plants reported 18,920,208 pounds, while wholesale dealers reported 8,861,371 pounds.

In the case of shelled peanuts the total holdings reported for the above-named classes of dealers amounted to 30,784,395 pounds, of which the warehouses held 14,808,569 pounds, the confectioners 6,418,265 pounds the peanut cleanings and shelling plants 4,831,645 pounds, and the peanut butter manufacturers 3,085,996 pounds. The total stocks of shelled peanuts were 124.6 per cent. of the holdings reported a year ago.

Of the total holdings reported for unshelled peanuts, 114,264,367 pounds, Virginia held 16,234,712 pounds; Georgia, 31,549,717 pounds; Alabama, 45,459,696 pounds, and Texas, 12,564,786 pounds. Of the 30,784,395 pounds reported for shelled peanuts, the States having the largest holdings, together with the stocks they reported, were as follows: Washington, 7,657,566 pounds; Illinois, 6,732,022 pounds, and Virginia, 4,211,377 pounds.

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31 x 4	14.45	15.45	3.10
32 x 4	14.95	15.95	3.20
33 x 4	14.95	16.45	3.25
34 x 4	15.95	16.95	3.75
35 x 4	16.45	17.45	3.40
36 x 4	16.95	17.95	3.50
34 x 4½	20.95	21.45	4.15
35 x 4½	21.40	22.70	4.25
36 x 4½	21.95	22.95	4.50
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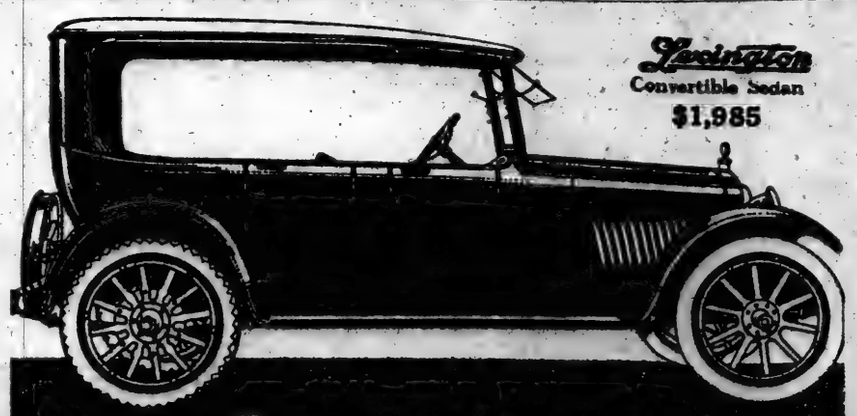

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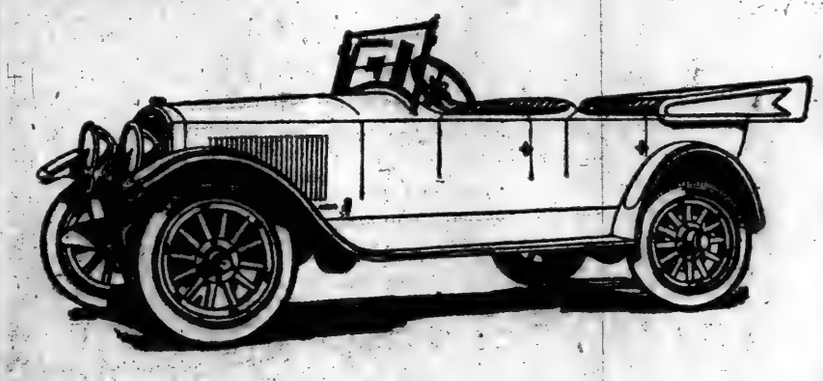

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Tamandelle Handicap Fails to Check World's Titleholder in Professional Tournament.

The second annual handicap tournament of the squash tennis professionals began on the Squash Courts yesterday, the preliminary round bringing out brilliant competition between the experts. Walter A. Kinsella, the world's champion, came through the early round, overcoming a handicap of 14 aces and defeating William S. Gray, the Columbia Club professional, in three straight games, 15—15, 17—16, 15—11.

The sensational match of the day, however, was a five-game affair between James Mullins, formerly of the Racquet and Tennis Club, and Harry Harris of the Montclair A. C., Mullins, playing from scratch, dropped the first two games to Harris, who had a handicap of five aces. Then Mullins settled down to his best game and in a rally which fairly bristled with action, his speed and cleverness carried him triumphantly through the next three games to victory.

Harris made good use of his handicap in the first game, and collected the 10 aces necessary to win, while Mullins was gathering six. Harris got a good lead in the fourth hand, when, by pretty placements and kills, he got four aces, which gave him a commanding lead. It was much the same in the second game. Harris got four aces in the second hnd, and, working on this lar and his handicap of 5, he won at 15—10.

In the third game Mullins started. His strokes up to this time did not have the speed which he produced in this session. He began a series of terrific smashes, and in the opening hand ran up five aces before Harris got under way. Mullins started a series of "kills," which were little short of marvelous, and no matter where Harris sent the ball, Mullins was always there to get it. He uncorked a change of pace which puzzled Harris, and the last three games of the match fairly seethed with dazzling shots.

Harris Begins to Tire.

Harris tired in the third game, for the pace was so fast that he was unable to cope with Mullins's swift plays His rally, after being two games behind, brought forth much enthusiastic applause from the gallery.

For real wizardry with the squash bat, it would be difficult to match the exhibition put up by Kinsella against Gray of the Montclair Club. The world's title holder played from minus 9 aces, while Gray played from plus 5. This big handicap of 14 aces didn't even seem to bother Kinsella, for with an ease and grace he steadily surmounted this great obstacle and reeled off aces with remarkable speed.

Kinsella bounded the ball low off the front wall just above the telltale and repeatedly caught Gray flat-footed out of position.

In the opening game, which Kinsella captured at 18—15, Gray had counted 10 aces which Kinsella had scored the 14 aces which brought him to scratch. He started out by getting five aces in the next hand and came on with such a rush that he caught up with Gray at 10 all. The competition see-sawed then until the count was 13 all. After that, while Gray managed to collect five aces Kinsella sent the ball lou t of court, the champion reeled off five and took the game at 18—15.

Title Holder Displays Skill.

Kinsella made up his minus nine aces in the second game when Gray's score was 8, and the champion played with such swiftness and cleverness that he caught him this trip at 8-all. The score then was tied at 11, 12, 13, and 14 all, after which Kinsella collected his necessary three aces, while Gray kept close at his heels, but was able to gather only two.

The third game was about the same as the second, with Kinsella overcoming Gray's great lead, when he tied him 9-all. To wdrives into the telltale by Gray put Kinsella the lead at 11—9, all, although Gray made a pretty rally and deadlocked the game at 11-all, Kinsella smashed his shots off the walls with such speed that Gray's returns sta ted up through the roof. The title h ler took the third game at 15—11.

The summary of the Mullins-Harris match follows:

FIRST GAME.

Mullins (scratch)—
2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6 1 0—6
Harris (plus 5)..0 0 0 4 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1—15

SECOND GAME.

Harris (plus 5).....2 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2—15
Mullins (scratch)....0 4 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 x—10

THIRD GAME.

Harris (plus 5).....1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 x— 9
Mullins (scratch).....5 0 0 2 4 2 0 0 1—15

FOURTH GAME.

Mullins (scratch).....2 5 0 2 1 1 4—15
Harris (plus 5).....0 0 1 1 0 0 x— 7

FIFTH GAME.

Mullins (scratch).0 0 0 1 2 4 0 0 2 3 1 2—15
Harris (plus 5)...1 0 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 x—13

The summaries:

Invitation Professional Squash Tennis Handicap Tournament, (Preliminary Round.)—Frank Lafforgue, Yale Club, won from William F. Gantley, New York A. C., by default; Stephen Voros, unattached, (scratch,) defeated Michael Murray, City A. C., (plus 5 aces,) 16-9, 15-8, 15-11; James Mullins, unattached, (scratch,) defeated Harry Harris, Montclair A. C., (plus 5 aces,) 6-15, 10-15, 15-9, 18-7, 15-12; Walter A. Kinsella, Squash Club, (minus 9 aces,) defeated William S. Gray, Columbia Club, (plus 5 aces,) 18-15, 17-16, 15-11.

GERMAN PLAYERS BARRED.

French Tennis Association Adopts Rule for Tourneys.

French tennis officials have not wasted time in making known their future action with regard to Germany's tennis representatives. At a recent meeting of the French Lawn Tennis Association a resolution was adopted forbidding French players from participating in any open meetings with foreign countries where German competitors have entered. Whether this action will be adopted with regard to other branches of sport is problematical.

The Spanish Lawn Tennis Association furnishes a contrast. The officials of the latter organization do not deem it expedient to place such a ban on the Germans, and prefer to remain strictly neutral in the matter. The conflicting attitudes will have an adverse effect on forthcoming tournaments which will be held in Spain in April and May. The events will be confined almost without exception to Spanish players, although ordinarily a considerable number of French players would have entered.

Play Polo Double Header.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 22.—A polo double header featured sports at the State militia armory. Young women were seen in action in the first game, in which the Buttercups defeated the Wasps by a 2 to 1 score. On the winning team were Miss Grace Rose, Miss Margaret Rue, and Mrs. Frank Hesketh. The Wasps included Mrs. A. S. H. Jones, Mrs. Beatrice Thompson, and Miss Beatrice Richardson. The second game was played between the men's teams, Ramblers and Rovers, and ended in a tie at 3-3.

END INDOOR NET SEASON.

National Championships for Men Begin Saturday.

With outdoor tennis already a possibility by reason of the mild Winter, the climax of the indoor season is still to come in the men's national championship, singles and doubles, which begins at the 7th Regiment Armory next Saturday morning. This event has purposely been scheduled later than usual this year, not only to allow for the return of some of the tennis-playing soldiers, but also to eliminate the period of inactivity that formerly made a distinct break between the indoor and the outdoor seasons.

It is already evident that the coming Summer will produce the biggest tennis record in the history of the game, and the indoor championship promises to fix at the outset a high standard for the later events to live up to. The entry list should be both the largest and the most representative that the old armory has ever seen.

Next Week's tournament will be the twentieth annual indoor national championship, the series having been started in 1900, when J. A. Allen won the title. Only two outdoor champions have hitherto competed successfully indoors, these being Holcombe Ward in 1901 and R. Lindley Murray in 1916, and both of these won their big titles after having proved their ability on the board courts. But many other significant tennis names are to be found in the indoor list, including P. R. Pell, G. F. Touchard, F. B. Alexander, J. P. Paret, W. T. Tilden, Jr., and S. H. Voshell.

The last-named is the present champion and has held the honor since 1917, when he defeated the Californian, C. B. Herd, in the final round. Last year R. Lindley Murray figured as the runner-up, and both of these challengers should be on hand next Saturday to try their luck again. Voshell, who recently played in the Middle States indoor tournament at Philadelphia, also expects to play through the national event in defense of his title.

His most dangerous opposition may turn up in the person of William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia, romper-up at Forest Hills last summer and winner of the new indoor Middle States tourney. Tilden is a sure entry, as is his champion doubles partner, Vincent Richards, the boy prodigy, who almost beat him in the finals at Philadelphia, after eliminating Holcombe Ward, Wallace F. Johnson in succession. The Japanese star and the chop-stroke artist may also be seen on the Seventh Regiment courts on Saturday, and there is a possibility that national champion Murray will come down from Buffalo to try to duplicate his outdoor victory of last summer. Another meeting between Murray and Tilden would be a drawing card for tennis fans.

A. C. Postley of the Seventh Regiment is chairman of the committee in charge of the indoor tournament and will act as official referee. Entries may be made to him at 449 Greenwich Street, telephone Canal 8337, up to 3 P. M., March 29. The draw will be made at the Armory at 5:30 on the afternoon of the same day.

Play will begin on Saturday, March 29, at 10 A. M., and will continue on Monday morning, after which the matches will be restricted to the afternoon hours. The draw for one doubles championship will remain open until Monday afternoon, March 31, play beginning the following day. It is the intention of one committee to finish the tournament by Saturday, April 5.

Local entries will probably include the O'Boyle brothers, formerly of Pelham Bay; E. Manchester, Hamilton Fischer, Ingo Hartmann, the Bassfords, Harold Taylor, the Donaldsons, and other juniors, as well as a few dark horses that have been quietly making the acquaintance of indoor tennis conditions.

The fact that the Armory courts will be impossible this week owing to the return of the soldiers, but contestants will be given plenty of opportunity to tune up at other indoor clubs, and consistently good form should prevail before many rounds are played.

A new rival to the American trio of women tennis stars, Molla Bjurstedt, Mray Browne, and May Sutton Bundy, seems to have risen in the person of a little French girl, Susanne Lenglen. Both Mrs. Williams and Watson Washburn have written enthusiastically of her playing, and now comes the report of a match at Cannes which speaks for itself. In partnership with Max Decugis, Mlle. Lenglen defeated no less a pair than Dean Mathey and Dowie Wrenn, and by the overwhelming score of 6—0, 6—0. The Americans were probably quite out of practice, but the French girl's showing was none the less astonishing.

With the indoor national tournament still a week off the local outdoor season was officially opened yesterday afternoon on the clay courts of the University Heights Tennis Club. An open handicap tournament had been scheduled, but weather conditions did not favor competitive play, and the enthusiasts on hand contented themselves with some friendly matches in singles and doubles. Among those on the courts were H. Paul Martin, E. H. Janes, and F. T. Howard. The West Side Club will open its courts next Saturday.

PROTEST 10 PER CENT. TAX.

Tennis Officials Send Resolution to Washington.

Calling upon a million tennis players to join in an effort to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on sporting goods, the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association passed a resolution at its annual meeting declaring such a tax to be unfair, un-American, and excessive. It was pointed out that this is the only country in the world putting a tax on the exercise and recreation of its boys and girls, and that while the tax on chewing gum is 3 per cent., and the tax on jewelry is 5 per cent., the levy on sporting goods is 10 per cent.

The position was stated as follows, in a resolution addressed to the Senate and House:

"We, the undersigned Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, on behalf of lawn tennis players of the United States numbering at least one million, respectfully protest against the unfair and un-American 10 per cent. levied on sporting goods.

"We also petition for its annulment on the ground that it lays an excessive burden on normal exercise and healthful recreation, both of which are vital to the well-being of the American people."

The members of the committee taking this action included George T. Adee of New York, President; Julian S. Myrick of New York, Vice President; Edwin F. Torrey of Clinton, Secretary; Alfred H. Chapin of Springfield, Treasurer; Abner Y. Leech, Jr. of Washington, D. C.; Joseph M. Jennings of Philadelphia, Robert D. Wrenn of New York. The committee decided to do everything possible to enlist the support of its own members and other organizations in this campaign.

Another action involving sporting goods was the reaffirmation of a resolution adopted in 1917 to enforce strictly the provisions of the amateur rule. During the war this was dormant, but with the passing of abnormal conditions, the committee decided that it was time to reaffirm its position in unequivocal terms.

Changes in the rules resulting from the action of the annual meeting as to conditions for junior and boys tournaments, were put into final form by the committee and some revision made in the ranking rules.

Authority to arrange the details incidental to the national singles and doubles championships was delegated to the committee in charge of those events. It was voted that all committees shall continue until their successors are appointed. The Executive Committee was informed of the recent shipment overseas of equipment for the American tennis team in the interallied games. The date for these matches has not been set, but they will be played some time in the Spring.

YANKS ON THE WAY TO SUNNY FLORIDA

Ball Players Leave for Jacksonville to be Inoculated with Pennant Virus.

Francesco Pirsola, who is not an Italian poet, but simply an outfielder for the Yanks, with a working name of Ping Bodie, was the outstanding figure among the Yankee baseball players who left here yesterday for the training camp at Jacksonville, where Manager Miller Huggins is going to attempt to inoculate his troupe with the pennant virus.

Ping was rather quiet last season because he was disappointed. He soaked the ball at close to a .300 clip two years ago, and last season when he failed to break down the fences at the Polo Grounds he was naturally piqued.

"But just you wait and watch us this season," said Ping yesterday, "this is going to be my year. I've been driving rivets all Winter, and I'm as hard as nails. I can hardly wait for the time to come when I will have that old bat in my hands. Ball players used to take things easy in the Winter, but during this last Winter all the players were working, and they are in better shape right now than they used to be in past seasons after three weeks' training.

"Say," said Bodie, "if we don't just about grab that pennant this season, it will be because we were hit by a cyclone. We've got the pitching, the batting, the infielding, while modesty forbids me saying anything about the outfield, and what more does any club want to win a pennant? I ask you."

One of the most promising lads in the batch of talent which left yesterday is Alex Ferguson. He pitched last season for Bridgeport in the Eastern League. The season closed on July 11 and up to that time Ferguson was a sensation, winning sixteen games and losing three. The Bridgeport club has threatened to bring suit against the Yanks for Ferguson. He was sent up there last season on an optional agreement. As the club suspended on July 1 of course the Yanks did not operate the option, as it wasn't necessary. The time for handling the Yankee stars has arrived, and when Spring comes around, Pratt admits that it is a strong impulse to resist. Herb Thormahlen, Frank Kane, George Mogridge, who last season successfully played the role of lifesaver to the Yankee pitching staff, made up the batch of players who got away. At Philadelphia the party was enlarged by Bob Shawkey, and at Baltimore last night, Allan Russell, Wilson Fewster, and Scout Joe Kelly got aboard. Fewster is slated to play third base until Frank Baker reports later in the season.

Colonel T. L. Huston, Vice President of the club, was in charge of the party, and he was very optimistic about the club's chances. The players will all be in Jacksonville tonight, and will report for practice tomorrow. The club expects good news at almost any time from Scout Tom Connery, who has been in California trying to persuade Pitcher Dutch Leonard to sign a contract.

Most of the officials of the major leagues and clubowners will be in Washington this week when the $500,000 Baltimore Federal League Club suit is scheduled to start. The action is brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. At the time of the settlement of the baseball war the Baltimore Federal League Club claims that it was discriminated against in the adjustment. The action is brought not only against the officials of organized baseball but also against the former officials of the Federal League who figured in the settlement. This includes Harry F. Sinclair, the Wards of Brooklyn, and E. W. Gwinner of Pittsburgh.

President John A. Heydler of the National League and his attorneys have been working on the preparation of the case for some time. It is expected that the hearing will start tomorrow morning and it may continue all week.

Colonel T. L. Huston of the Yankees says that sports furnished the bright side to the life of the soldiers on the other side. He has great praise for the athletic instructors who gave the doughboys so many pleasant hours of athletic enjoyment. Colonel Huston says: "War, as a general proposition, is all that General Sherman said it was, but, like everything else in this world, it is not a better side. And the brighter side in the recent worldwide conflict was the general boom in all forms of athletics for which it was responsible, and which, in the years to come, particularly in America and the nations allied with her, will insure a manhood more physically and mentally to carry on with the world's work than ever before."

"There is no question," he continued, "that the physical and mental condition of the American troops was the deciding factor in the war, and that our boys were able to throw into the balance the fighting power which broke the deadlock, sent the Huns reeling back, and ultimately brought about their complete defeat. And the reason that the Americans, many of them but hastily trained troops, were able to make such splendid showing was because of their athletic bringing up—their physical fitness, their ability to think quickly, and to act individually in emergencies. And these qualities they acquired on the ball lots, the gridiron, and other fields upon which brain, muscle, and brawn were put to the test.

"In a way, before we went 'over there' we realized what American sports, particularly baseball, had done for the youth of the United States. Today we appreciate fully that it supplied most of our fighters with the physical asset which enabled them to do those things which caused the German military machine to gasp in amazement from the outset. The European Army heads and the directors of the Y. M. C. A. and other agencies which operated for the welfare of the men in the camps here and abroad thoroughly appreciated the value of outdoor games, boxing, and general athletic stunts, and from the moment the men began their military training, athletics was made a part of the regular routine. And this program was continued on the other side."

WANT RICE FOR NEXT YEAR.

Effort Under Way at Columbia to Regain Former Crew Coach.

Agitation was begun by the Columbia undergraduates yesterday for the appointment now of Jim Rice as rowing coach for next season. The ball was started rolling by The Spectator, which urged the university athletic authorities to waste no time in settling upon a definite rowing policy without delay, and said that although Rice had declared himself out of rowing for this year he had not said he would be unavailable next season. It is understood that The Spectator's attitude has the backing of the alumni and that a determined effort will be made to retain Rice for next season.

Eugene J. Giannini will assume charge of the crew squad tomorrow at the Gould boathouse. It is not likely that a launch will be available for several days, for both the 1900, the big launch which was used last season by the Navy Gas Engine School, and the 1907, which was presented to the rowing authorities two years ago, are still in the boathouse and will not be put into commission for a week or more. It is likely that the 1900 will be used because it is larger and better adapted for work in the rough water on the Manhattan side of the river.

The high winds which prevailed yesterday prevented Fred Plaisted from sending the crews on the water as had been planned.

STRONG NINE FOR YALE.

Coach Lauder Has Fine Material for Baseball Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—Yale's baseball squad today closed its Winter training and was dismissed by Coach William Lauder for a four days' recess before reporting for the regular outdoor work. Two weeks' drill is expected to prove possible before the season opens here with a game against Wesleyan. As the Easter trip has been abondoned this year, the season will be continued with two matches a week until the schedule is completed late in June. The Faculty, in canceling plans for the Easter trip this year, which the undergraduates urged, stated that the trip will not be opposed in future years.

Lauder has organized one of the strongest baseball squads in Yale's history, which include in its membership two classes of candidates hitherto unknown in Yale baseball. More than a third of the players have seen military service. Bill Wright, a former Freshman player, is a promising candidate for the outfield; Bob Holden, a former centrefielder, is now being tried out for first base, and Ray Sriell, who hopes to re-enter college after Easter.

A wealth of material exists for every position on the team. Jack Hagar, the former University of Virginia pitcher, who twice subdued the Washington American League, is the most prominent candidate for the box. Two pitchers who are developing rapidly are Frank Conrad and Dean Robinson. They alternated in the box for the freshmen last year. Cal Holmes, the Varsity backstop last year, is easily in the lead among the catchers. There is a possibility that the battery of two seasons ago, Newell Garfield, grandson of the late President, and Ed Munson, will be released from military service in time to return to the university to finish the baseball season. Munson was Yale's best batting backstop of many years, while Garfield pitched fully half the games in 1916.

There are four candidates for first base, headed by Bob Holden. Jeff Sanderson, who played the position last year, is a brilliant fielder, but not a strong batsman. Frank Lynch, the former Exeter star, is being tried for both the outfield and first base. Howard Newton, the freshman first baseman three years ago, is another excellent candidate for the first bag.

Tom Sawyer, who played throughout last season without an error, has been kept at second base, while Thorne Murphy, son of the late Mike Murphy, is regarded a fixture at shortstop. Ray Gage, third baseman last season, has returned to the squad. Clifford Prann and Orson Kinney are also candidates for this position. Three other strong candidates for places are Parsons, freshman Captain last year; Harry Davison, son of the banker and National Red Cross President, and Joe Crotty, the former Holy Cross infielder.

Russell Boyd, Captain of the team and centre fielder last year, is apparently certain to again hold the position. Zach Gordon, one of last year's outfielders, is quite certain of a position, while Frank Lynch and Charlie Faherty lead the outfield candidates for the other places.

BUSY SEASON FOR FORDHAM

Baseball Team Arranges Schedule of Thirty Games.

Fordham's complete baseball schedule as announced last night by Manager Frank V. McMahon, consists of thirty contests, seventeen of which will be staged at Fordham Field. The list is the most pretentious ever arranged at the Bronx university, and includes games with most of the leading teams of the East.

Among the Maroon nine's opponents this year will be Yale, Princeton, Syracuse, the University of Havana, Dartmouth, Army, Navy, Columbia, and Holy Cross. The annual home-and-home series with Columbia, Georgetown, and Holy Cross will again be played this year, Yale, Lafayette, Lehigh, Boston College, and Catholic University will meet Fordham for the first time in several years.

One of the prominent features of the schedule is the game with the University of Havana, which will be played at Fordham Field on Thursday, May 29. The contest with Syracuse means a revival of athletic relations between the two State colleges and the local institution after a lapse of a decade.

The schedule originally consisted of only twenty contests, but, as the result of a recent decision of the Athletic Council that baseball would be resumed this year on its pre-war basis, Manager McMahon has since increased the number of dates to thirty.

Six weeks of continuous outdoor practice has fitted the Maroon nine for a long campaign, which will begin with Catholic University college game on April 3. A practice contest with the Federal Reserve Bank Club has been arranged for March 29.

The complete schedule follows:

April 2, Fordham College, at Fordham; April 5, In-Er-Seals, at Fordham; April 9, Seton Hall, at South Orange, N. J.; April 12, Yale, at New Haven, Conn.; April 14, Seton Hall, at Fordham; April 17, Boston College, at Fordham; April 19, Lehigh, at Fordham; April 21, Tufts, at Fordham; April 23, U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md.; April 24, Baltimore International League team, at Baltimore, Md.; April 25, Georgetown, at Washington, D. C.; April 26, Catholic University, at Washington, D. C.; April 30, Columbia, at Fordham.

May 2, Boston College, at Boston, Mass.; May 3, Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass.; May 7, Columbia, at South Field; May 8, Catholic University, at Fordham; May 10, Villanova, at Fordham; May 14, Princeton, at Princeton, N. J.; May 17, U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y.; May 20, Dartmouth, at Fordham; May 22, Holy Cross, at Fordham; May 24, Rutgers, at Fordham; May 29, University of Havana, at Fordham; May 30, Georgetown, at Fordham; May 31, Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge.

June 3, Syracuse, at Fordham; June 4, Lafayette, at Easton, Penn.; June 5, Colgate, at (pending;) June 7, Colby, at Fordham (pending.)

HARD SCHEDULE FOR NINE.

Penn State Baseball Team to Play Fifteen Games.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., March 22.—Penn State's baseball schedule for this year has just been announced by Manager C. P. Moore. It embraces fifteen games, five of them at home and ten on rival diamonds. The season starts on April 17 with a Southern trip of six games, the first being played with Maryland State College. An Eastern trip has also been arranged.

The schedule is as follows:

April 17, Maryland State, away; 18, George Washington University, away; 19, Catholic University, away; 21, Johns Hopkins University, away, (pending;) 23, Washington and Lee, away; 25, Virginia Military Institute, away; May 2, West Virginia University, at home; May 7, Army, away; 8, open; 9, Lafayette, away; 10, Bucknell, away, (pending;) 17, Lebanon Valley, at home; 24, Bucknell, at home; June 7 and 10, Carnegie Tech, at home.

CHAMPIONS IN TOURNEY.

Prominent Boxers Enter for Amateur Championships.

In the list of entries already received for the Metropolitan A. A. U. championship boxing tournament which will be held Thursday and Saturday nights at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, are nine competitors who have held national, district, and State championships in the past. The tournament has attracted a greater entry than ever before, and it is expected that some lively bouts will be furnished.

The prominent boxers who have entered include Dave Kamins, district bantamweight champion; James Tomasullo, national 115-pound title-holder; Ed Mirman, State champion at 115 pounds; Irving Jampol, former State champion at 115 pounds, who has outgrown this poundage; Charlie Pilkington, 125-pound State title-holder; Louis Aldrin, class leader at 145 pounds; Sam Lagonia, middleweight king; Archie Walker, former bantamweight champion who has advanced to the 130-pound division; and Frank Cassidy, State 135-pound champion.

OPENING TOURNEY GOES TO LAKEWOOD

Spring Golf Event Will Be Held at Jersey Resort on April 24 to 26.

It looks now as if the Country Club of Atlantic City would hold its annual Spring tournament either the latter part of next month or the first week in May. Dates for the open meeting at the Country Club of Lakewood were announced yesterday as April 24, 25, and 26, the same as those tentatively spoken of for the seaside tournament. Atlantic City, therefore, will probably decide on either the week previous or following the Lakewood gathering.

This club by the sea was one of the few organizations in the North to adhere to its original schedule last year, despite war conditions. In the Spring of 1918 Maurice Risley of the home club won from Fred W. Knight of Arentsmink in the final round, the last named winning the medal in the qualification test. In the Fall meeting, however, Knight not only led the field in the testing circuit, but won chief honors as well. He defeated Corporal George Hoffner in the decisive round.

For the fifth time J. Haines Lippincott was re-elected President of the Atlantic City organization, other officials named at the recent annual meeting being Daniel S. White, Vice President; Frederick C. Robbins, Secretary; John B. Slack, Treasurer; Directors, the above named and Charles Evans, Jr., Edward S. Lee, Henry W. Leeds, Walter J. Busby, Dr. J. B. Thompson, and Henry McSweeney.

Five positive dates and two tentative selections have been made for one-day tournaments under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association during May and June, while it is expected that several more meetings will be arranged within a short time. The Essex County Country Club will open May 9; Dunwoodie, May 15, and Hackensack, May 28. It is probable that Montclair will also take a date in that month, but nothing has been decided upon as yet.

June 5 has been set aside for Baltusrol, followed by Scarsdale June 24. The Country Club of Glen Ridge is likely to hold a meeting on June 20. The early part of that month will be devoted to the Women's Eastern Golf Association tournament, and the tri-city matches for the Stanley Cup at Apawamis, June 2 to 6, with the metropolitan meeting at Arcola, June 9 to 13.

Comparatively little has been heard from the South this season concerning long hitting by any of the professionals. One returning golfer has it that Mike Brady is showing marked superiority from the tees, but another admirer of Jock Hutchinson states that it is the former St. Andrews Scot who has the honor. It is understood that Jim Barnes has been off in his driving at two or three tournaments, and that he became so lacking in confidence for a time that he took to playing a spoon from the tee. All golfers have some such experience at one time or another, all of which is encouraging to the average golfer to know that even the star professionals are not perfect.

John McElhatton, professional of the Ridgemoor Country Club, claims that right in the doors of Chicago there are miles of ground exactly similar in character and contour to the famous British and Scotch links. He refers in particular to the land which lies within an hour's ride of the loop district, the sand dunes of Indiana. He says that all the traps on Chicago golf courses, if piled in one heap, would not be equal to the great natural bunkers which are available in the dunes.

MORE JUMPERS THIS YEAR.

Horsemen Putting New Life Into Steeplechasing.

It has already been indicated by the programs for the Spring meetings on the Eastern tracks that the jumpers will come in for more attention in racing this year. Interest was lacking in this branch of the sport last year chiefly because of the limited number of high-class fencers in training. This was one of the direct effects of the war, as several of the prominent owners of steeplechase horses were busy with war work and did not race.

A determined effort is being made this year to put new life into steeplechasing and there is assurance of larger fields, though the quality of the horses is something to be determined later. However, Major Thomas Hitchcock, Major Robert Gerry and others who owned many of the best jumpers are certain to return to the tracks with their stables this season.

With this assurance many of the jockery clubs are planning good steeplechase events. The first of these will be run during the Maryland season. The Maryland Jockey Club will hold a daily chase, besides the Green Spring Valley, valued at $5,000.

Word comes from Lynnewood Farm at Elkins Park, Penn., where the jumping division of J. E. Widener's stable has wintered, that the lot that will shortly be shipped to Pimlico under the care of J. Howard Lewis will number fourteen horses, among which are several green jumpers that have shown well in what schooling they have had. Among the known division will be Duettiste, Pussy Willow, Doublet, and Stonewood.

Trainer J. Owens has arrived at Pimlico with the jumpers of the Greentree Stable. The jumpers in the string are Cocktail, Tetan, Syosset, Moocasin III, Slipshod, Le Reguin, and Debadou. The latter won the Elkridge Steeplechase for three-year-olds last Fall, and this was his first appearance as a jumper. He won so easily that clever horsemen very promptly rated him one of the most flatterinw prospects seen in many years, and these predictions are well based, for his form on the flat well entitled him to consideration in the very best of company. Powers, who will do the riding for the stable, arrived a couple of days ahead of the horses to prepare the stalls and other details.

POLO PONIES IN TRAINING.

Two That Were Caught in Fire Show Form Again.

DEL MONTE, Cal., March 22.—Two of the Del Monte polo ponies that will figure in tournaments here this season are the survivors of a fire which it was thought had ruined them for further competition. They are Edith and Sunbeam, English-bred steppers, which will be ridden by G. Maurice Heckscher, the Meadow Brook player. They are in training now, and apparently as good as ever.

In July of 1916 the stables of Mr. Heckscher at Westbury, N. Y., took fire. Jack Rose, the trainer now with the string, went to work to release the ponies from the stalls. He was practically alone, but carried on the work of rescue. It is well known that a horse will stick by his stall in the face of fire, and Rose had his troubles in getting the ponies out of danger.

When it came to Edith and Sunbeam their blankets were already aflame, but Rose got them out. Sunbeam then beat it, and darted down the road, the blanket burning. Both ponies were severely burned on the back and flanks, but they recovered. They carry the scars yet, but Edith and Sunbeam are rated as two of the finest polo ponies that have been in California in years.

The work of the two ponies in the Del Monte matches have been highly praised and they will be in the Del Monte tournament on March 29 to April 13.

Other news of sports in Main News Section.

HARVARD EIGHT IS CHOSEN.

Coach Haines Picks Crew to Race Against Annapolis.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22.—Captain Frederic Whitman and Coach William Haines have decided on the makeup of the Harvard Varsity crew for the triangular race with Princeton and Annapolis on the Severn several weeks hence. The Crimson eight is picked after several weeks' work on the river, and two or three impromptu races, in addition to the four-cornered brush this week, in which the three university eights were forced to lower their colors to the freshman octet.

For at least a week or ten days after college reopens next Friday the Varsity crew will row experimentally, as announced today. Unless some unforeseen weakness appears in the makeup of the eight there will be no change before the triangular race. The university order is as follows: Stroke, Captain F. B. Whitman, '19; No. 7, N. Fraser, '19; No. 6, G. L. Batchelder, Jr., '19; No. 5, R. M. Sedgwick, '21; No. 4, D. H. Morris, '21; No. 3, F. Linder, '19; No. 2, C. F. Batchelder, '20; bow, D. Leighton, '20; cox, E. L. Peirson, '21.

Captain Whitman has been stroking Crew B since the start of practice. The one big problem at Harvard this year will be to develop a pace-maker to supplant R. S. Emmet, '19, last year's captain, who is unable to row this Spring.

Norman Fraser, at No. 7, and Del Leighton, at bow, have stroked former second crews, and if Captain Whitman doesn't fill the bill one of these men will be given a chance. George Batchelder at No. 6 is a Varsity football man, and with Whitman and Leighton rowed on the 1919 freshman crew. Charles Batchelder and John Linder rowed with the Captain of the 1918 crew which defeated Princeton and Yale. Robert Sedgwick and Dave Morris, at No. 5 and No. 4 respectively, rowed in last year's freshman crew, which also finished its season without a blemish. Edward Peirson, the coxswain, was also a member of that crew.

Every man on board that pulls an oar is of the rangey type, being at least 6 feet in height, and, with the exception of Sedgwick, are not extra heavy. Coach Haines has selected the candidates for the university and second crews to report again next Friday afternoon. From now on until the race on the Severn, the coach will put his eight through at least one stiff race on the Charles weekly, so that it will be most appear at Annapolis they will be hardened for the fast pace they will have to meet.

NAVY HAS STRONG CREW.

Veteran Oarsmen Return to Fill Places in Boat.

ANNAPOLIS, March 22.—Never in the sixteen years that Richard Glendon has coached the crews at the Naval Academy or at any other period of aquatics has the rowing situation appeared so favorable at present. With the strongest schedule that the crews have ever had, a good detachment of veterans and plenty of powerful new material and a liberal attitude toward the sport on the part of the officials, things are moving so smoothly that those connected with rowing are touching wood.

Even the weather is propitious and Glendon got his crew on the water as early as he has ever done and had them out many more times that he had up to this time in any other year. Every afternoon, from six to eight crews are able to get on the water. On Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays as much of the afternoon as is wanted is available, while on the other week days the authorities have excused the oarsmen from supper formation, giving an hour of daylight for practice, though it is impossible to get on the water until after 5:30.

The leading crews are now made up as follows:

First—Bow, Graff; 2, Gross; 3, Wirdman; 4, Skinner; 5, Ballreich; 6, Keppler; 7, Harris; stroke, Ingram; coxswain, Crawford.

Second—Bow, Tower; 2, Arthur; 3, Litchfield; 4 Reisenger; 5, Jacomini; 6, Sterling; 7, Kinsey; stroke, Van Buren; coxswain, Bens.

Fourth Class—Bow, Bailliere; 2, Dawson; 3, Jordan; 4, Lee; 5, Sanborn; 6, Johnson; 7, Gallagher; stroke, Keppel; coxswain, O'Dyley.

The 150-pound crew, booked to enter the event in the Henley Regatta, has not been formed yet, but there will be no trouble in picking it from the several junior crews which are on the water daily.

The local racing season will open on April 12, when the University of Pennsylvania will bring its crews here. Pennsylvania and the Naval Academy rowed twice last year, each winning once, so the rivalry this year is intense. Pennsylvania is understood to have seven of its veterans, while the Naval Academy has five. Penn will also bring its second and freshman crews.

April 19 should be the biggest rowing day in local history, with Princeton and Harvard as the opponents of the Naval Academy. The course will be a mile and seven-eighths in length, and a splendid course on the Severn River is available. Princeton will bring its freshman crew as well as its Varsity, and has been asked to bring a second crew also. Harvard has offered to bring its Varsity only, but has been asked to bring the other two crews if practicable, and is considering the matter.

Syracuse, with Varsity, 150, will row the Midshipmen on May 3. Races between the Naval Academy and Syracuse are always contested keenly, particularly as "Old Man" Ten Eyck coached the Midshipmen before going to Syracuse, and likes nothing better than taking a scalp away from Annapolis. Yale is still a possibility as a rowing opponent of the Navy this year, and may be admitted to this race or given a later date.

The Naval Academy, with four crews, will be as well represented as any substitution in the regatta of the American Rowing Association, taking place at Philadelphia on May 10. First, second, fourth class, and special 150-pound crews will be taken. A contest away from home is a rare thing in any line of sport for an Academy team, so the members of the rowing squad are exerting every effort to make the crew and get a chance to take in the Philadelphia trip.

FIX COLUMBIA-BROWN DATE.

Elevens Will Clash in Morning of Thanksgiving Day.

Columbia and Brown will meet in football on Thanksgiving Day and not on Saturday, Nov. 29, according to a semi-official announcement made yesterday. When the schedule was framed the date of the game was left unsettled because of the uncertainty as to the Army-Navy game. Now, however, that a definite decision has been reached by the Army and Navy authorities for the annual service football game at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 29, the Columbia and Brown football officials have arranged to play their big game on the holiday.

An innovation will be introduced by starting the game at 11 o'clock in the morning. Brown has been accustomed to start all its Thanksgiving Day games in the late forenoon, experiments having shown that attendance was larger at such games than at those started at 2 o'clock, the usual hour for Saturday afternoon combats. It is likely that if the morning starting hour is a success in the Columbia game this Fall it will be retained permanently.

It is regarded as extremely unlikely that there will be any Spring practice for the football men at Columbia this season. The cramped condition on South Field, and the fact that Fred Dawson is extremely busy with his baseball nine will preclude any chance of work this Spring for the football players, although there may be individual practice in punting and drop-kicking by some of the backs.

PENN CREWS HAVE SPEED AND FINISH

Quaker Oarsmen Show Remarkable Form for So Early in the Season.

LATEST IDEAS IN ROWING

Coach Wright Has Adopted Happy Combination of English and American Methods.

This article is the fourth of a series written for The New York Times on the rowing conditions and prospects in the leading Eastern universities by a well-known authority on collegiate oarsmanship.

With the combination of the orthodox English stroke and the latest American ideas of rowing and rigging, Joe Wright, the Canadian coach of the University of Pennsylvania, again has put on the water a remarkable crew. He has availed himself of real up to date progressivism and he has cut out conservatism, as has no other rowing mentor.

Rowing correctly the Quakers certainly are. However, psychology bulks large in final results.

A good past performer invariably has the invaluable asset of self-confidence, which carries far toward further successes. However, the prestige of having been a winning combination has wrecked many a crew through swell-headedness. But in the case of Pennsylvania this mental fault is pleasingly absent.

"What is your big crew's greatest fault?" I asked Wright. "It is too slow," was his answer, in his droll way, and immediately he proved himself a prevaricator by putting the boys over a measured half mile for me, in a gale of wind, in a race against the second Varsity and freshmen in the remarkable time of two minutes, twenty seconds, and they did this stroking below 36.

The Varsity men shot out at the word to go like a lot of greyhounds that had long been held in leash. In less than a hundred yards they had open water and then pulled away as they chose.

John Arthur Brown, than whom no man has done more for Pennsylvania rowing, thinks that the bow three are not quite in unison with the other five. My criticism is that, at a low beat number seven is not moving perfectly with stroke. However, when the pace is raised the two men are perfectly together.

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EXPECTED LARGER CUT IN STEEL PRICES

Reductions Announced by Government Cause Some Disappointment to the Trade.

SMALL BUYERS ARE BUSY

Placed Orders in Hands of Sales Agents to be Forwarded After Price Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—During the last two or three weeks the small buyers of steel products have been holding back orders in expectation of lower prices being announced, and the price reductions just arranged at Washington will immediately release their business. Many cases have been reported of buyers making up orders and placing them in the hands of district sales agents with instructions to forward them to the home office when the new prices became available. The buying thus resulting from the price revision will probably arrest the decline in the rate of steel production, which has been rather marked since the first of the month.

During February the mills ran at an average rate of nearly 94 per cent. of capacity, but in the last week operations have dropped nearly, if not quite, to 75 per cent. If buyers accept the intimation that prices as reduced this week are going to hold for the remainder of the year business will be materially stimulated, but the probability is that they will soon begin looking for another reduction, maybe by July 1.

The reductions made are not as extensive as was predicted in some quarters, and in particular the action runs counter to statements made in the last two or three weeks by many producers that if reductions were made at all these should be extensive in their nature. The reductions, however, are approximately those that many observers held would be useless as not calculated to bring about a widespread buying movement, while on the other hand they involve a loss to the steel mills on the business they are now carrying on books, since prices will have to be readjusted on much of this business already booked.

It appears that the reductions in finished steel prices other than standard rails will amount to about $7 a net ton. This will make the average price of the important commodities involved about $5 a net ton. The reductions made last December, from the Government limits, averaged about $4 a ton, the Government average having been about $76. The average of quoted prices for ten years before the war was about $36. Thus the reduced prices now in effect are about 80 per cent. above the ten-year pre-war average.

During that period fairly large profits were made by the steel mills, but costs rose so greatly during the war that the financial statements of steel companies for 1918 have been showing that actual costs in that year were equal to the average selling prices before the war. Since the ending of the war costs have been favorably affected by labor becoming more efficient, while rolling schedules could be arranged to better advantage than when the Government was calling for quick delivery of various unusual forms of material. On the other hand, production costs are adversely affected by the lower rate of operation, making the overhead bear more heavily upon the output per ton, and the overhead in steel mills is a very heavy item.

Unlike the case of finished steel products, the reduction arranged for pig iron is in harmony with the average of predictions made, basic iron being reduced from $30 to $25.75, while the last Government price was $33. This is a very substantial reduction, seeing that it amounts to 22 per cent., especially when it is considered that Lake Superior ore has not been reduced. Coke has experienced, under open market conditions, all the reduction that could be expected, from $6 to $4, or 33 per cent. Some disappointment is felt in trade circles that no definite assurance has been furnished that Government orders, particularly on behalf of the railroads, are to follow the price concessions just arranged, as this was supposed to be a part of the program.

There continues to be an excellent demand for all country goods, keeping the tube mills working at a good rate of capacity, hardly any decrease in the rate of buying has been noticed in the last week or two by reason of uncertainties as to steel prices. In this the trade in all country goods is different from that of other lines. In oil and gas fields there is considerable activity. Taking the industry as a whole, the pipe mills are operating at a general average of fully 75 per cent. of capacity. Some mills are down to about 60 per cent., with others operating at various rates up to 100 per cent. The National Tube Company is operating full, and its actual output has been somewhat at above rated capacity, this being due probably to the unusually advantageous rolling schedules that can be arranged under present conditions.

There has been a slowing-up in tin mill operations all along the line. The independents were operating at about 50 per cent. of capacity, and got below that figure this week. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which for six weeks made the splendid showing of operating substantially at 100 per cent. of capacity, last week operated four days, or approximately 75 per cent., though it operated practically all its 90 mills for the period. The decrease in production comes at a time of the year when pressure for tin plate is invariably increasing.

There are two factors that have disturbed the normal course. In the first place, the business which enabled the leading interest to operate at a higher rate than the independents was in large part special business, including, for instance, the release of oil plate orders that had been held up by the war, and naturally such special business came to an end. In the second place, the reports widely circulated that there was to be a downward revision in iron and steel prices have caused buyers to hold back orders and specifications, though confessedly in many cases actually in need of the material.

Consumers have sought price guarantees from the mills, but so far as can be learned, such guarantees have been denied, and in order to get the benefit of any decline in price that may occur, the buyer must hold his order back. The market is reported as well maintained at the regular price of $7.35 for 100-pound coke plate. In the circumstances tinplate is believed to be banking up, and it is expected that the price settlement will start buying, although this is by no means assured by the results of the conference. Mills assert that they have accumulated but little stock in the last two or three months.

A reflection of the tendency of iron and steel buyers generally to await the results of price adjustments is felt in the sheet industry, orders being very light in all departments. This applies even to the automobile trade, which is not so aggressive in seeking steel as it was a few weeks ago. While the mills had a fair volume of old business on which to operate, the decreased buying of the last few weeks has had quite an effect on operations. Last week the leading interest operated at only a trifle more than 70 per cent., while the independents barely averaged 60 per cent., and indications are that operations in the next couple of weeks will be still lighter.

Most of the mills are provided with contracts for ferromanganese covering their requirements beyond April 1, while in many cases contracts will carry mills at their present rate of consumption to July 1 or longer. The market has been made all this year by resale material, there being plenty of this to supply all market requirements, while the producers have made no effort at all to meet the resale price. In view of their insistence upon contracts being carried out, ferromanganese producers tend to have a quotation or asking price. This has been $200 for some time past, nominally on 80 per cent. alloy, with $5 per unit adjustment. There has been some evidence lately of furnaces taking a somewhat stiffer position than this, by their quoting $175 on 70 per cent. alloy, this being figured apparently on afterwards at $5 a unit for eight units from the other grade, which would make the $200 quotation work out to $187.50 per ton, but rather to $175 to $180 per cent. alloy.

There has been little to record in the pig iron market during the last week. Some consumers have paid as high as $31 for foundry grades, but in general the buyers greet contest to wait for word from the conference at Washington. Up to that time the market was quotable as follows: Basic, $30; Bessemer, $32.50; No. 2 foundry, $31@31.50; gray forge, $27.

With the exception of a single week since Jan. 15, when the Connellsville coke region adopted its policy of curtailment in production last week marked the lowest point in the ebb of the tide, when the week's output was cut to 303,300 tons, 30,000 tons less than last week, and 113,400 tons less than the production in the corresponding week of 1918.

Peru and Colombia Parcel Post.

Agreements have been made with the postal administration of Colombia and Peru, according to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, whereby the maximum weight applicable to parcel post packages exchanged between these countries and the United States will be twenty-two pounds instead of eleven pounds, as formerly. This is effective from March 1.

NO PLEDGES TO MEXICO.

American Bankers Working on Financial Rehabilitation Plans.

Reports that bankers have been "pledges" to the Mexican Government to finance, either partially or wholly, the economic reorganization of that republic were called absurd yesterday by those who are best informed regarding the Mexican situation.

The international committee of bankers formed some time ago to protect the interests of American, British, and French holders of Mexican securities, however, is working on the Mexican problem, and in order to carry on its studies more intensively the nine American members of the committee, who are J. P. Morgan, John J. Mitchell, Walter T. Rosen, Charles H. Sabin, Mortimer L. Schiff, James A. Stillman, James N. Wallace, Albert H. Wiggin, and Robert Winsor, have formed themselves into three groups to take up the three great questions—Mexican railroads, Mexican industries, and the Mexican national debt.

It is not expected that any definite plans will mature for some months.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Ashland Coal & I. Ry.	50c	Q	Mar. 25	*Mar. 25
Beech Creek	50c	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Dayton Coal & I. Ry. pf.	1c	M	Apr. 30	*Mar. 22
Joliet & Chi.	1¾	Q	Apr. 7	*Mar. 25
Kan. C. So. pf.	1	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Lack. of N. J.	1	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 7
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2	S	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Newark & Sim.	3	—	Apr. 1	*Mar. 24
Reading	$1	Q	May 8	*Apr. 16
St. L. & S. F. K. C., Ft. S. & W. pf.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Warren R. R.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	*Apr. 5

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
C. & Ham. Tr.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cin. St. Ry.	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cities Service	¼	M	May 1	*Apr. 15
Cities Service	1	Stk.	May 1	*Apr. 15
Do pf.	½	M	May 1	*Apr. 15
Cleveland Ry.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
Deq. Light pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
Illinois, W. L. & R.R. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Iowa R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Mon. V. T., pf.	37c	Q	Apr. 7	*Mar. 31
Nor. Ohio T. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 10
Phila. Co.	75c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 1
Do 6 p. c. pf.	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 1
Phil. & W. pf.	62½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
P. Rico Rys. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Pub. S. N. J.	1¼	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 28
Rep. R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ridge Av. Phil.	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Spgfd. & K. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Utah P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Wash. W. Pwr.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Y. & Ohio R. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15

BANK STOCKS.

Atlantic Nat.	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Citizens Nat.	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Coal & I. Nat.	2	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 13
Colonial	4	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Fifth Avenue	12½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Greenwich	4	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 21
Hanover Nat.	8	—	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Manhattan	$2	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 26
Manhattan	50c	Ex.	Apr. 1	*Mar. 26
Mechanics	$2	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 22
Metropolitan	2½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 24
Mutual	5	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 24
N. Y. N. B. A.	5	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Park Nat.	6	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Seaboard Nat.	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers	5	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 22
Brooklyn	5	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 21
Central Union	5½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 22
Columbia	4	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 21
Empire	5	Q	Mar. 22	*Mar. 20
Equitable	5	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 28
Fidelity	2½	—	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Metropolitan	6	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
New York	6	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
People's Bkn.	4	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 29
Scandinavian	2½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Title Guarantee	5	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Adirondack El. P. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Air Reduction	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Am. Bosch M.	$1.50	—	Apr. 5	Mar. 31
Am. Cyanide pf.	6	Acc	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
A. La F. P. E.	2	—	May 15	*Apr. 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 22
Am. Multig. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Am. Surety	$1	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 22
Am. Typefdrs.	1	Q	Apr. 15	*Apr. 10
Bah. & Willcox	2	Q	Apr. 3	*Mar. 31
Balt. Tube com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Bill. & Spencer	75c	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Bill. & Spencer	50c	Ex.	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Bill. & Spen.	$1.25	Sp.	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Bliss (E. W.) Co.	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 22
Bliss (E. W.) Co.	35	Ex.	Apr. 1	*Mar. 22
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 22
Brier Hill Steel	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Brier Hill Steel	1	Ex.	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cal. El. Gen. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 22
Canada Br. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Cement	1½	Q	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Canada S.S. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 21
Can. Cottons	1¾	Q	Apr. 4	Mar. 25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 4	Mar. 25
Can. Westing.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Card. A. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Case (J.I.) pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 17
Cent. Ag. Sug.	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cen. Fdy. 1st pf.	2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Chi. Pn. Tool	1½	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 13
Chi. Ry. Equip.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Cin. Gas & El.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Cin. & Sub. Bell Tel.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
City Invest. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Cleve. Automat. Mach. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Clev. Wor. Mfs.	1¼	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 20
Colt's P. F. A.	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
Comwth. Fin. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Consum. Power (Mich.) pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 21
Cream. Pkg.	1¾	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Cres. Con. G.M. & M.	10c	M	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Dayton P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Detroit Edison	2	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Distillers' Sec.	½	Ex.	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Distillers' Sec.	½	Ex.	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
E. Cat. Fish. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Edmunds & J. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Elsenlohr & Br. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*May 20
Elyria I. & S. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 24
Emer. & Br. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Erie Lig. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Everett-Heaney	50c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Fairbanks pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Federal Oil pf.	10c	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Fin. & Trad. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 27
Firestone Tire & Rubber pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 15	*Apr. 1
Gold & Stk. Tel.	1½	—	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Goodyear Tire & R. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
Do 2d pf.	2	Q	May 1	*Apr. 15
Gorham Mf. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 24
Granby Con. M., S. & P.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Gray & D. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Gray & D. pf.	1¾	Acc	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Gt. Lakes S. S.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gt. Lakes S. S.	2	Ex.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mendee Mf. pf.	4¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Howe Scale	1	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Huntington Dev. & Gas pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Hupp M. C. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hydrau. P. Stl.	2	Q	Mar. 22	*Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 20
Ind. W.W. pf.	3	—	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Interlake S. S.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Interlake S. S.	2	Ex.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Int. Agricult. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Int. Silver pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 24
Kan. G. & E. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Kirschbaum (A. B.) pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Lawyers Mtg.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Lib. Bureau	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Loco. of A. pf.	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
McA. & Forbes	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Magor Car	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Magor Car	$2	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Do pf.	2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Man., M. & M.	1½	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Man. M. & M.	1½	Ex.	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Mass. Lig. pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Math. Alkali pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mich. D. Forge	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Mich. Light	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Mich. Lime & Chem. pf.	4½c	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Mich. Stamp.	12½	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Mich. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Mid. States Oil	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Mtg. Bond	3	—	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Nagasar L. & P.	1½	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 20
Nat. Fuel Gas	2½	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, March 22, 1919.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'nt, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$9,759,000	$49,647,000	$996,000	$4,654,000	$31,599,000	$1,818,000	$776,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	4,210,000	46,069,000	1,794,000	10,475,000	42,961,000		
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,836,800	31,979,000	590,000	3,274,000	23,985,000	324,000	1,822,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,644,000	162,347,000	10,140,000	23,854,000	182,726,000	4,061,000	5,774,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,780,000	52,080,000	1,098,000	4,216,000	37,644,000		
National City	25,000,000	54,122,000	583,655,000	14,414,000	123,056,000	(a)$60,110,000	2,127,000	1,427,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,578,200	86,628,000	1,653,000	8,310,000	67,215,000	5,077,000	419,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	968,200	10,999,000	621,000	1,956,000	14,413,000	256,000	145,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	100,500	3,425,000	122,000	571,000	3,856,000		254,000
Am. Exchange National	5,000,000	6,167,300	116,871,000	1,717,000	15,855,000	91,147,000	5,984,000	4,911,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	23,651,800	390,532,000	2,373,000	36,040,000	279,027,000	4,934,000	
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,134,800	16,320,000	1,179,000	2,496,000	16,500,000	75,000	
Chat. & Phenix National	3,500,000	2,822,400	104,614,000	4,721,000	11,259,000	84,138,000	9,034,000	2,241,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,263,900	129,411,000	5,651,000	20,700,000	127,185,000		159,000
Citizens' National	2,050,000	2,294,500	33,253,000	978,000	5,405,000	24,855,000	249,000	902,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,404,300	56,838,000	1,860,000	5,577,000	29,251,000	49,000	
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	8,280,700	122,410,000	5,775,000	19,223,000	126,297,000	2,115,000	
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	8,163,800	38,506,000	790,000	3,488,000	25,705,000	8,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,439,300	206,588,000	1,582,000	21,591,000	161,642,000	2,861,000	4,971,000
East River National	1,000,000	636,000	6,880,000	209,000	829,000	6,435,000	93,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,000,000	40,787,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	16,000,000		644,000
First National	10,000,000	31,297,500	229,453,000	1,345,000	29,458,000	180,075,000	2,197,000	8,900,000
Irving National	4,500,000	6,112,000	114,214,000	3,847,000	19,274,000	119,198,000	880,000	1,370,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	421,800	12,336,000	715,000	1,589,000	11,919,000	727,000	199,000
Continental	1,000,000	842,300	7,160,000	148,000	703,000	5,803,000		
Chase National	10,000,000	18,870,700	350,740,000	6,741,000	39,713,000	299,290,000	11,882,000	1,500,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,301,400	20,654,000	1,361,000	2,597,000	18,477,000		
Commercial Exchange	200,000	858,100	7,446,000	278,000	1,046,000	6,757,000		
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	762,000	8,042,000	332,000	1,039,000	8,065,000		
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,067,000	16,053,000	1,437,000	2,004,000	16,173,000	47,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,949,000	12,983,000	292,000	1,716,000	12,029,000	34,000	397,000
Fifth National	250,000	397,900	6,000,000	302,000	1,395,000	7,407,000	606,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,782,400	51,642,000	986,000	6,653,000	44,559,000	240,000	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,704,900	89,339,000	715,000	8,015,000	55,809,000	1,809,000	797,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	1,122,600	19,275,000	783,000	1,898,000	11,079,000	411,000	415,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,271,200	15,384,000	489,000	1,684,000	14,923,000	381,000	399,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,289,500	30,589,000	731,000	4,041,000	27,865,000	6,578,000	
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	17,361,200	286,098,000	8,998,000	33,216,000	229,061,000	4,581,000	
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,551,000	66,696,000	699,000	9,563,000	57,843,000	1,010,000	
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,025,700	522,312,000	3,271,000	48,848,000	(b)440,180,000	23,880,000	
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,284,800	11,953,000	297,000	1,231,000	8,933,000	557,000	
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	8,904,700	94,314,000	1,032,000	9,263,000	71,935,000	6,548,000	
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,412,600	25,240,000	945,000	2,623,000	25,585,000	1,777,000	
New York Trust	2,000,000	10,677,100	197,550,000	3367,000	45,450,000	56,535,000	2,130,000	
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,306,700	30,774,000	496,000	3,115,000	15,877,000	1,631,000	
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	663,400	22,830,000	401,000	2,579,000	19,413,000	1,615,000	
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,402,700	47,054,800	808,000	3,979,000	31,347,000	1,094,000	
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,220,500	15,994,000	435,000	1,120,000	10,604,000	868,000	50,000
Irving Trust	1,500,000	1,189,500	41,585,000	2,432,000	5,013,000	42,383,000	1,680,000	
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,006,800	124,611,000	4,132,000	15,879,000	(c)147,898,000	8,704,000	
Total	$198,100,000	$366,153,000	$4,726,294,000	$95,063,000	$576,327,000	$3,856,708,000	$148,702,000	$36,605,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Greenwich	$500,000	$1,559,700	$17,015,600	$2,279,000	$1,866,000	$17,110,000	$95,000	
Bowery	250,000	812,200	5,850,000	684,000	327,000	5,452,000		
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	1,242,700	23,987,200	2,622,800	2,027,000	25,197,000		
State	2,000,000	807,100	44,007,200	4,378,000	3,374,000	42,573,000	58,000	
Total	$3,750,000	$4,421,800	$90,879,000	$9,963,000	$7,096,000	$90,332,000	$153,000	
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Title Guarantee & Trust	$5,000,000	$12,033,400	$41,702,000	$907,000	$2,964,000	$25,636,000	$789,000	
Lawyers Title & Trust	4,000,000	5,264,300	29,284,600	530,000	1,487,000	15,000,000	531,000	
Total	$9,000,000	$17,297,700	$84,986,000	$1,787,000	$4,441,000	$40,636,000	1,320,000	
Grand total	$210,850,000	$387,872,500	$4,902,279,000	$106,763,000	$587,874,000	$3,989,676,000	$150,195,000	$36,605,000
Change		—$6,086,000	—$31,340,000	—$2,809,000	+$17,806,000	—$1,525,000	+2,349,000	+506,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $96,978,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $25,007,000.

(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $61,368,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $16,400,000.

(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $28,181,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $9,685,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	$4,709,779,000	$94,629,000	$541,884,000	$43,809,027,000	$148,983,000	$37,613,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	91,175,000	10,134,000	6,897,000	91,222,000	85,000	
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	84,012,000	1,771,000	5,120,000	40,536,000	1,322,000	
Grand total	$4,884,957,000	$106,534,000	$553,901,000	$43,940,779,000	$150,390,800	$37,613,000
Change	—$6,086,000	—$265,000	—$19,978,000	—$35,889,000	+1,734,000	+1,217,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks March 4, 1919; 13 State banks and 15 trust companies Feb. 21, 1919.

Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $356,000,000 in average statement; $771,873,000 in actual statement.

†United States deposits deducted, $277,827,000 in average statement and $280,323,000 in actual statement.

‡Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R've in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R've in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$576,327,000	*$506,083,100	$70,243,900	+$25,918,900		$541,884,000	†$499,640,000	$42,244,000	—$16,363,980
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$9,963,000	7,096,000	16,259,760	799,240	= 631,340	$10,134,000	6,897,000	16,419,960	611,040	+ 534,460
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,737,000	4,441,000	4,085,400	82,609	— 19,500	1,771,000	5,120,000	4,079,500	811,500	+ 702,550
Total	$11,700,000	$587,874,000	$528,448,260	$71,125,740	+$26,527,740	$11,905,000	$553,901,000	$522,139,460	$43,666,540	—$15,116,970

*$501,632,040 on net demand deposits and $4,461,060 on net time deposits.

†$495,173,510 on net demand deposits and $4,466,490 on net time deposits.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919.

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Battery Park Nat.	$12,547,300	$11,100	$223,200	$1,077,100	$741,700	$10,529,900
Colonial	11,910,000	310,000	1,018,000	1,189,000	.....	13,520,000
Columbia	16,506,000	18,000	518,000	2,055,000	.....	17,151,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	7,350,242	5,256	4,852	765,830	2,010,927	7,740,212
International Bank	6,830,028	168,360	372,974	438,109	.....	7,304,992
Mutual	10,899,000	.....	163,000	1,846,000	.....	12,089,000
New Netherlands	6,128,000	.....	186,000	1,185,000	17,000	6,109,000
Washington Heights	2,451,000	73,000	342,000	164,000	.....	2,541,000
Yorkville	10,328,000	*1,089,000	350,000	624,000	100	11,858,000

*Includes $1,083,000 average balance at Federal Reserve Bank.

BROOKLYN—						
First National	4,523,000	4,300	161,000	748,700	941,200	9,964,400
Mechanics'	23,832,200	240,200	1,146,900	2,378,700	8,500	31,193,500
National City	6,667,000	4,000	168,000	879,981	485,000	7,782,

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Realizing Sales Press Stocks Back in Active Trading—Sterling Exchange Lower.

A sudden forward movement of stocks brings into the market traders whose purpose is to reap a transient profit, and the evidence of participation of this sort was seen in yesterday's session of the Stock Exchange. After numerous issues had reached new high points on the movement, Steel common crossing par, realizing sales appeared in large volume with the result that the closing was highly irregular. The steel shares lost amounts running from large fractions to 2 points. Some of the oil stocks were under pressure throughout the two hours of business, although in other departments the more extensive selling did not appear until near the close. In the Street the tendency toward reaction was considered a natural product of the enthusiastic buying of a speculative character which accompanied the reduction of steel prices the day before.

It could not be determined whether the secondary break in quotations for sterling exchange had an effect on security prices, although the fact that the removal of restrictions on exchange dealings earlier in the week appeared to be ignored by traders in stocks. The recession of the sterling cable rate from 4.71 the day before to 4.68 lent emphasis to the supposition that the British financial authorities were seeking to let the market run its own course free of control, even of a sentimental nature. The sharp advance of the dollar rate in London on Friday carried the quotation forward to 4.80 as the maximum, with a final reaction to 4.68. In view of this movement, in a market reported by cable as demoralized, yesterday's decline here appeared like an evening-up development, with some of the factors surrounding it still obscure. The quotations established yesterday morning were so near the 1915 minimum of 4.48 that preconceived ideas about the attitude of the British Treasury to the market had to be readjusted. Expectation that support would be rendered not far under 4.70 was suspended. Inasmuch as the market for sterling at New York has gone more "upon its own" for weeks past than in pre-war days, due to the slow cable service, strength is lent the supposition that certain of the influences which caused the slump in London were not reflected here for practically a full day. It is to be noted that local bankers find no cause for worry over the exchange situation, declaring that the removal of Government direction had to come sooner or later, irrespective of international conditions, and that trade developments should be allowed to shape the market as soon as possible. Little business was reported in sterling, and a recovery to about 4.86 occurred before the end of trading for the day.

The Clearing House bank statement showed that many loans incident to income tax payments early in the week had been paid off, the decline in the loan account being $38,000,000. Deposits followed a parallel course. The decline of $15,600,000 in surplus reserve was induced by a recession of $21,000,000 in reserve credits at the Federal Reserve Bank. The latter institution reported an increase of $70,000,000 in gold reserve, presumably reflecting the inflow of tax payments. Rediscounts of paper backed by United States Government obligations declined $84,700,000, and outstanding notes increased $5,000,000 to the largest total, $715,569,000, since the week of Jan. 3.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 5% High 5%
Low 5% Low 5%
Renewals 5% Renewals 5%
Last 5% Last 5%

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½%

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5¼@5⅜%	Sixty days	5¼@5⅜%
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5¼
Four months	5¼	Four months	5¼
Five months	5¼	Five months	5¼
Six months	5¼	Six months	5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 30 to 90 days 4½%
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4⅞
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5@5⅛

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼		
4 to 6 months	5¼		
4 to 6 months	Other Names	5¼	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.83	4.59	4.68	—0.04¾
Cables	4.86	4.60	4.68	—.06
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	—04
Cables	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	—.04⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8683 London	4.68	4.68
5.1824 Paris	5.75⅛	5.74⅛
5.1818 Belgium	5.90	5.89
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.10
Peking	116.00	116.25
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
40.29 Holland	40.375	40.50
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813 Italy	7.50	Nominal
Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.90
Yokohama	50.75	50.90
19.30 Spain	20.25	20.35
50.00 Philippine Islands—Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27.00	27.20
Copenhagen	25.50	25.75
Christiania	24.00	24.20
South American—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.75	45.00
44.43 Rio	26.12	26.375
5.1813 Switzerland	5.02	5.00
81.46 Russia, (nominal)—	Buying.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.05	14.20
100 rubles	14.00	14.15

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.59	$4.57

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $701,823,244; balances, $76,518,661; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $582,845; Federal Reserve credit balance, $57,617,080.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $30 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¼d; in New York, $1.01⅜, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@99⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$12,987,264	$117,180,581
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	780,034,153	1,588,990,531
Miscellaneous	74,863,208	176,870,963
Miscellaneous rcts.	19,127,300	126,305,110
Total receipts	$886,982,077	$2,353,286,526
Excess of ord. rcts. over disbursements	283,212,041	9,054,988,968
Excess of total rcts. over total disburs.	12,004,399	119,008,619
Total expenditrs.	$863,770,435	$11,908,225,390

Union Bag and Paper Statement.

The Union Bag and Paper Corporation, in a statement for eleven months of last year ended Dec. 31, 1915, shows a surplus after charges and Federal taxes of $1,416,719. This is equivalent to $14.82 a share on the outstanding stock. The fiscal years has now been made to end Dec. 31, and for this reason the only available comparison as to earnings is with the twelve months period which ended Jan. 31, 1915. The preceding report showed a surplus of $3,108,716, or $31.44 a share. Depreciation charges of $460,710 were written off from net earnings of $2,619,173. The total income of the company for last year was $2,306,357 as compared with $3,576,190 in the preceding report.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	601,955	455,782	$09,305
Year to date	40,505,660	31,688,408	45,145,765

	Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	71	71½	100	Advance Rumely	71	71	70½	70½	—½
			100	Ajax Rubber	73½	73½	73½	73½	
	3½	4	900	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	
	2½	2¾	2,000	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2½	2½	
	35	36	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35½	36	35½	35½	—½
	106½	107	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	107½	107½	106½	106½	—1
	101½	102¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	
	75½	76	700	Am. Beet Sugar	75½	76½	75½	75½	
	160	163	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	161½	161½	161½	161½	
	50¾	50¾	41,000	Am. Can	49½	51½	49½	50¾	+1
	91	91¾	2,000	Am. Car & Fdy.	91½	92	91½	91½	
	48½	49	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	49½	49½	49½	
	13½	13¾	1,400	Am. Druggists	13½	13½	13½	13½	
	19½	19¾	900	Am. H. & Leather	19½	19½	19½	19½	
	96½	96¾	7,500	Am. H. & L. pf.	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	+¼
	44½	44¾	1,000	Am. Ice	44½	44½	44½	44½	
	62½	63	600	Am. Linseed	62½	63	62½	62½	
	70½	70¾	8,200	Am. International	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	
	48½	49	200	Am. Linseed pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½	
	87½	88½	200	Am. Locomotive	87½	87½	87½	87½	
	96½	97	8,100	Am. Malting	97	97	96½	96½	
	2	3	100	Am. Malting pf.	2	2	2	2	
	68½	68¾	5,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	68¾	70	68¾	68¾	
	105	106¾	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	
	82	82½	500	Am. Steel Fdries	82½	82½	82	82	
	124½	125	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	123½	125½	123½	124¾	
	113	113¾	2,000	Am. Sumatra Tob.	114½	114½	113¾	113¾	
	104½	104¾	400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	
	206	206½	200	Am. Tobacco	206½	208½	206½	206½	
	101¼	102¾	500	Am. Tob. pf. new	102	102	102	102	
	101½	102¼	75	Do. odd lot	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	
	33½	33¾	280	Am. Woolen	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
	36½	36¾	500	Am. Writing P. pf.	37	37	36¾	36¾	
	129	130	200	Am. Ship. L. & T.	13	13½	13	13¾	
	61¾	61¾	8,000	Anaconda Copper	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	
	1¾	2	100	Assets Realisation	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	24	24¾	100	Asso. Dry Goods	24	24	24	24	
	86	87	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
	113¾	114	1,000	At., Gulf & West I.	114	114	113¾	113¾	—½
	88	89¼	12,000	Baldwin Loco	90	91½	88	88	
	45¾	45¾	400	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48½	45	45¾	
	54½	55	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	
	120	122	200	Barrett Co.	120¼	120¾	120	120	
	1¾	1¾	200	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	67	68	100	Bethlehem Steel	69½	69½	69½	69½	
	67¾	68	17,700	Beth. Steel, class B	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	
	89	90	100	Beth. Steel 7% pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	
	104½	105	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	105	105	105	105	
	20½	21	100	Booth Fisheries	20½	20½	20½	20½	
	20½	21	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	20¾	21	20¾	21	
	20¾	21½	500	Bklyn R. T. ctf.	20	21	20	21	+1
	74	75	300	Brown Shoe	74	74	74	74	
	8½	9	200	Brune. Ter. & Ry. S.	8½	8½	8½	8½	
	21½	22	500	Butte & Superior	23	23	22	22	
	59½	60	400	California Packing	60¾	60¾	59½	59½	
	26½	26¾	900	California Petrol.	26	26½	26	26½	
	69½	70	100	California Pet. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	
	57½	60	150	Calumet & Arizona	59	59	58	58	+1½
	150	150¾	720	Canadian Pacific	159½	160	158¾	159¾	
	92½	93¾	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	
	71½	72	9,700	Central Leather Co.	72	72¾	71½	72	
	83¾	84	400	Certain-Teed Prod.	84½	85	83¾	85	+1
	82½	83¾	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	82½	83½	82½	83½	
	124½	125	100	Chandler Motor	124	124	124	124	—2
	58	58¾	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	+¼
			100	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	8	
	37½	38	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38¾	38¾	38	38	—¼
	69½	70	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	70	70	69½	70	
	94½	95	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	95½	95½	95	95	—1
	24	24½	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
	76½	77	100	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	—½
	14½	15	600	Chile Copper	15	15	14¾	14¾	
			2,000	Chino Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½	
	34½	35	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	34½	34½	34½	34½	
	62½	63	100	Cluett, Peabody	63½	63½	62½	62½	+1
	42¾	43	5,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	43½	42¾	42¾	
	24	24¼	100	Col. & Southern	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
	54	56	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	
	45½	46½	100	Columbia Gas & El.	46	46	45	45	
	42	43½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	43½	43½	43½	43½	
	70	71	2,400	Continental Can	71½	72¼	71½	72¼	
	53½	54	2,000	Corn Products Ref.	54¾	54¾	53½	53½	
	67½	68	5,100	Crucible Steel	68¾	68¾	67½	68	
	93½	94	100	Crucible Steel pf.	94	94	94	94	
	23½	24	800	Cuba Cane Sugar	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾	
	74	74½	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	
	64½	64¾	2,200	Distillers Securities	65¾	65¾	64½	64½	
	12¾	12¾	200	Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
	70	71	300	Elec. Storage Bat.	70	70	70	70	+1
	16½	16¾	400	Erie	17	17	16¾	16¾	
	29	30	300	Erie 1st pf.	29¼	29¼	29	29	
	48½	49¾	500	Fisher Body	51	51	48½	48½	
	29½	30	3,000	Gaston, Wm. & W.	30	30	29½	29½	
	144½	145	200	General Cigar	145	145	144½	144½	
	156½	157	200	General Electric	156½	156½	156	156	
	161½	162¼	4,600	General Motors	162½	163¾	161¾	162	
	90	90¾	600	General Motors pf.	90	90¾	90	90	
	90¾	90¾	2,100	General Motors deb.	90¾	90¾	90	90	—⅝
	66	67	500	Goodrich (B. F.)	67½	67½	66¾	66¾	
	61	61	300	Granby Consol	61½	61½	61	61	
	83½	84	800	Great North. pf.	84½	85¾	83½	83½	
	41½	42	3,700	G. N. ctfs for O. P.	41½	42	41½	41½	
	42	42¾	600	Greene-Can. Cop.	43¼	43¾	42¾	42¾	
	55	57	100	Gulf States Steel	56¾	58¾	56¾	56¾	
	99	99¾	100	Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	+1
	47½	47¾	6,600	Inspiration Copper	48	48¾	47¾	47¾	
	4	4¼	6,600	Int. Consolidated	4	4¼	4	4	
	13	14	3,900	Int. Consol. pf.	13	14½	13	13¾	
	18	18½	200	Int. Agricultural	18½	18½	18	18	
	68½	68¾	300	Int. Agricul. pf.	68½	68¾	68¾	68¾	
	127	127¾	700	Int. Harvest. new	127	127¾	125¾	125¾	—1
	27¼	27¾	3,000	Int. Mer. Marine	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	
	112¾	113	10,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	112¾	113¾	111¾	113¾	
	25¾	25¾	2,300	Int. Nickel	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
	45	45¾	2,400	Int. Paper	45¾	45¾	45	45¼	
	41½	42	200	Jewel Tea	42½	42½	41½	41½	
	19½	19¾	400	Kansas City South.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
	114	114¾	3,800	Kelly Springf. Tire	114½	116¾	113¾	113¾	
	31½	31¾	4,200	Kennecott Copper	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	
	72	72	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	72	72	70	70½	
	7¾	8	100	Lake Erie & West	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
	24½	25	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	24½	25	24½	25	
	55	55½	800	Lehigh Valley	55	55½	55	55½	
	211	211	100	Liggett & Myers	211	211	211	211	
	100	101	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf.	100	101	100	100	
	114¼	114¾	100	Louis. & Nash.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¼	
	80	80	100	Manhattan El. gtd.	80	80	80	80	
	71	71	100	Marlin-Rockwell	71	71	71	71	
	36½	36½	600	Maxwell Motors	36½	36½	35¼	35½	
	64¾	64¾	800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	64¾	64¾	62¾	62¾	
	28	28	600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	
	74½	74½	1,200	May Dept. Stores	74½	75	74½	75	
	182¼	182¾	19,800	Mexican Petroleum	182¾	186	181¾	182¾	
	22¾	23¼	800	Miami Copper	23	23	22¾	22¾	
	47¾	48	6,400	Midvale Steel	47¾	47¾	46	46¼	
	6	6½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6½	6	6½	
	24½	24¾	1,000	Missouri Pacific	24½	24¾	24	24	
	70	71	200	Montana Power	70½	71	70½	71	
	32½	33	200	Nat. Acme	32½	33	32½	33	
	122	125	100	Nat. Biscuit	124	124	124	124	
	16½	17	1,800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	
	51	51½	500	Nat. Enam. & St.	51	51½	51	51	
	66½	68	400	Nat. Lead	68	68	68	68	
	10¾	11	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
	15¾	15¾	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
	73½	73¾	300	N. Y. Central	73½	73¾	73	73	
	30	30½	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30	30½	30	30	
	103½	104½	100	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104¾	104¼	104½	
	52	52	1,200	North American	52	52	50½	50½	—1½
	92¾	92¾	300	Northern Pacific	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
	50	51	2,800	Nova Scotia S. & C.	50	51	50	50	+1
	40½	40¾	2,600	Ohio Cities Gas	40½	40¾	40	40	
	8	8¼	100	Ontario Mining	8¼	8¼	8	8	
	8	8½	3,400	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8½	8½	8	8	
			5,600	Do., rights					
	82¾	82¾	4,000	Pan-Am. P. & T.	82¾	82¾	81	81½	
	44	44	1,400	Penn. R. R.	44	44	43¾	44	
	39¾	39¾	200	Penn. Seab. Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
	50	50	100	People's Gas, Chi.	50	50	50	50	
	88	90	200	Pere Marq. prior pf.	88	88	88	88	
	36	38	200	Philadelphia Co.	38	38	35¾	35¾	
	44½	45	2,100	Pierce-Arrow	44½	45	44½	44½	
	15½	15¾	2,100	Pierce Oil	15½	15¾	15½	15½	
	50	50	400	Pittsburgh Coal	50	50	49¾	49¾	
	86	86	150	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	86	86	86	86	
	37½	37¾	2,100	Pitts. & West Va.	37½	37½	36¾	37	
	71½	71¾	200	Pressed Steel Car	71½	71¾	71	71	
	79½	79¾	1,400	Railway Steel Sp.	79½	79¾	78¾	78¾	
	19½	19¾	300	Ray Con. Copper	19½	19¾	19½	19½	
	84½	84¾	5,400	Reading	84¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	
	37½	38¾	100	Reading, 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	
	82½	82¾	2,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	84¾	84¾	82½	82½	—2
	94½	95	2,500	Royal Dutch t. r.	96½	96¾	94½	94½	
	92½	93	16,000	Royal Dutch, N. Y.	94½	94¾	92½	93	—1½
	7¾	8¼	2,000	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
	17½	18¾	100	Sear, Air Line pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
	44½	44½	15,100	Sinclair Oil Refin.	45	45¾	44½	44½	
	54	55	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	56	56	55¾	55¾	
	101½	102¼	4,900	Southern Pacific	102¼	102¾	102	102	
	25¾	26	1,200	Southern Railway	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	
	67½	69¼	100	Southern Ry. pf.	68	69	68	68	
	38½	39¼	100	Strom. Carburetor	38	38	38	39	
	62¾	62¾	7,000	Studebaker Co.	63¼	63¼	62¼	62¾	
	51	52	200	Stuts Motor	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	
	36½	37¼	300	Superior Steel	36¾	37	36¾	37	
	12¾	12¾	100	Tenn. C. & C.	13	13	13	13	
	212¾	213	5,100	Texas Co.	215¼	215¾	212	212¾	
	32½	34	3,400	Texas & Pacific	33¾	34¼	33¾	33¾	
	14	15	100	Third Avenue	14	14	14	14	
	91¾	92	15,100	Tobacco Products	92¼	93	91¾	91¾	
	100½	101¼	400	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100	101¼	100	101¼	
	40¾	41	400	Transue & Wms.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
	47	48¼	100	Twin City R. T.	48	48	48	48	
	125	125¾	1,200	Union Pacific	126	126¾	125	125¼	
	42¾	43¾	500	United Alley Steel.	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	
	133¼	133¾	4,000	United Cigar Stores	134½	134¾	133¼	133¾	
	100	103	100	United Drug 2d pf.	105	105	105	105	
	165	170	500	United Fruit	169	170½	165¾	169¾	
	19½	20	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	19¾	19¾	
	58	58	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	
	140¾	142¼	3,600	U. S. Indus. Alco.	143¾	144¾	141	141	
	33½	33½	1,500	U. S. R. & Imp.	32	34	32	33¼	
	83	85¾	4,100	U. S. Rubber	83¾	84½	83¾	83¾	
	49½	50	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
	98	99¼	181,200	U. S. Steel	99¾	100¾	99	99	
	72¾	72¾	2,400	Utah Copper	73¾	74	72¾	72¾	
	15	16	100	Utah Securities	15½	15½	15½	15½	
	58½	58¾	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
	23½	24	600	Wabash pf. A	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	
	59	61¼	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	59½	59½	59½	59½	
	86¾	86¾	400	Western Union Tel.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
	46¾	47	3,000	Westingh. E. & M.	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	
	17	20	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	17	17	17	17	
	53½	54	400	White Motors	53	53½	53	53½	
	79½	79½	4,100	Wilson & Co.	79¾	80¾	79½	79½	
	29	29½	2,800	Willys-Overland	29½	29¾	29	29	
	65½	66	100	Worthington Pump.	64¾	64¾	64½	64½	
	70	71¼	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Report.

The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company did a gross business last year of $13,083,072, as compared with $7,675,856 in the preceding year. The total income of the company as shown in the report for 1915 was $1,335,595, an increase of approximately $121,000 over the figures of 1914. The surplus, after interest and taxes, was $1,030,193, equivalent to $11.34 a share on the capital stock. This surplus is almost identical with that of 1917. The surplus after dividends last year was $475,778.

What Dyes Australia Will Take.

Information has been received from the official representative of the Australian Department of Trade and Customs here that dyes at present on the water, or which will be actually shipped from the country of export before June 1 in execution of orders placed prior to Feb. 26, will be admitted upon arrival in Australia.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 Railroads	87.29	86.77	87.29	+ .39
10 Industrials	81.75	80.18	80.75	— .75
30 stocks	77.12	76.71	76.87	— .07

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Mar. 21	77.12	76.71	76.87	— .07
Mar. 20	77.19	76.77	76.94	+ .17
Mar. 18	77.02	76.60	76.77	— .17
Mar. 17	77.19	76.77	76.94	+ .17
Mar. 16	76.94	76.77	76.77	— .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
March	77.12 Mar. 21	73.83 Mar. 6	76.87

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Sinclair Gulf Corporation
Cities Service Bank Shares
General Asphalt
Island Oil
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DYESTUFF EXPORTS GROW.

National City Bank Gives Large Figures for America.

Reports that Australia had placed an embargo on all merchandise not originating in Great Britain, and the Australian trade commissioner's subsequent announcement that the only order issued along those lines was one which limited the importation of dyes into that country other than from Great Britain, calls attention to the amount of dyestuffs which have been sent to Australia from the United States. The National City Bank in a recent compilation shows that our exports of dyes and dyestuffs to Australia in 1917 amounted to $72,500, as compared with $16,725 in the preceding year.

"The quadrupling of our exports of dyes to Australia, says the bank's statement, illustrates the promptness with which the world responded to the development of the dyestuff industry in this country. It has been known for some time that the industry increased rapidly in the United States when trading with Germany was terminated to any normal scale by the beginning of the world war, but the bank's figures show that not only were the dyestuff manufacturers of America equal to the task of providing this country with the supplies which could be no longer obtained from Germany, but they were able to some extent to ship a part of their manufactures to other countries. In 1914, the year immediately preceding the war, the exportation of dyes and dyestuffs from this country was only $358,919. In 1915 $1,177,925 was sent out, and in 1918 total exportations were represented in round figures by $16,922,000.

"In 1917 our exports of dyes and dyestuffs were distributed to more than seventy countries throughout the world. In 1918 Japan took $2,233,000 worth of our dyes, against $522,000 in 1917, and $167,000 in the year before that. India took $1,948,000 worth in 1918, as compared with $167,000 in 1916. Brazil $1,482,000 against $71,000 in 1916. Italy $1,182,000 against $905,000 in 1916, France $1,630,000 against $247,000, and all Europe about $9,000,000 worth against $2,500,000 in 1916.

Germany was the world's chief producer and exporter of dyes before the war. In 1913 her total exportation of dyestuffs amounted to $54,700,000 in value. In 1917 the value of the dyes manufactured in the United States was slightly more than this or roughly $57,700,000.

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Advance-Rumely Co.	Mar. 17	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Alaska Gold M. Co.	Mar. 31	....	Apr. 18
Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co.	Mar. 26	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	Mar. 4	....	Mar 26
Am. Internat'l Corp.	Apr. 1	....	Apr. 2
Am. Sm. & Ref.	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Apr. 22
Am. Steel Fdys.	Apr. 1	Apr. 22	Apr. 22
Am. T. & T. Co.	Mar. 14	Mar. 28	Mar. 25
Ann Arbor R. R.	Mar. 8	Apr. 21	Apr. 19
Associated Oil Co.	Mar. 21	....	Apr. 1
A. T. & S. Fe Ry.	Mar. 20	Aft.mtg.	Apr. 24
Barrett Co.	Mar. 3	....	Mar. 25
Batopilas Min. Co.	Mar. 28	....	Apr. 15
Beth. Stl. com. & 7% pf.	Mar. 12	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Booth Fisheries Co.	Mar. 18	....	Apr. 8
Bush Terminal Co.	Mar. 24	....	Apr. 7
Butte & S. Min. Co.	Mar. 31	....	Apr. 15
Butterick Co.	....	....	Apr. 2
Cal. Pet. Corp.	Mar. 17	Mar. 25	Mar. 24
Cal. & Ariz. Min.	Mar. 25	....	Apr. 14
Can. J. I. Thrash. Machine Co. pf.	Mar. 22	Apr. 8	Apr. 2
Central Fdy. Co.	Mar. 31	....	Apr. 10
Ches. & Ohio.	Mar. 28	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
Chi. & Alton R. R.	Sep. 20	....	Apr. 21
C. B. & Q. R. R.	Apr. 5	May 8	May 7
Chi. & Nor. Ry. Co.	Mar. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Chi. G. W. R. R.	Mar. 29	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
C., St. P., M. & O.	Mar. 10	Apr. 9	Apr. 9
Chile Copper Co.	Mar. 26	....	Apr. 9
Col. Gas. & E. Co.	....	....	Mar. 29
Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	Mar. 5	....	Mar. 25
Diamond M. Co.	Apr. 12	Apr. 25	Apr. 24
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 17
Eastman Kodak	Feb. 28	....	Apr. 1
Elkhorn Coal Corp.	Mar. 25	....	Mar. 26
Fed. M. & S. Co.	Mar. 24	....	Apr. 14
Gen. Motors Corp.	Mar. 26	....	Apr. 16
Hartman Corp.	Mar. 29	Apr. 28	Apr. 22
Hock. Valley Ry.	Mar. 14	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	Apr. 2	....	Apr. 22
Joliet & St. L. R.	Mar. 25	....	Apr. 7
Kelly-Spring. Tire.	Mar. 17	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Kelsey Wheel, Inc.	Mar. 17	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Lack. Steel Co.	Apr. 8	Apr. 24	Apr. 23
Lake Sup. Corp.	Mar. 29	....	Mar. 27
Louis. & Nash. R.R.	Mar. 21	Apr. 2	Apr. 2
Manhat. E. S., Inc.	Mar. 10	Mar. 26	Mar. 25
Merchants Nat. Bk.	....	....	Mar. 31
Mex. Pet. Co.	Mar. 18	....	Apr. 8
Miami Cop. Co.	Mar. 28	....	Apr. 16
Mo., K. & T. Ry.	Mar. 11	Apr. 11	Apr. 10
M. & B. R. R. pf.	Mar. 12	Apr. 3	Apr. 2
Mont. Pow. Co.	Mar. 18	....	Apr. 7
N. O. & Nor. E. Ry.	Jan. 8	....	Mar. 27
Nat. Acme Co.	Feb. 25	....	Mar. 27
Nat. Lead Co.	Mar. 27	Apr. 18	Apr. 17
Nev. Con Cop. Co.	Mar. 28	Apr. 3	Apr. 18
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co.	Apr. 3	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
N. Y. & R. B. Ry.	Mar. 5	....	Mar. 25
N. Y., O. & W. Ry.	Mar. 8	....	Apr. 8
N. Y. & Wor. Co.	Mar. 24	Apr. 11	Apr. 10
Nor. Pac. Ry. Co.	Mar 4	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Ohio Fuel Supply Co. temporary ctfs.	Mar. 20	....	Apr. 9
Old Dom. Co.	Mar. 17	Mar. 27	Mar. 26
Owens Bottle Mach.	Mar. 29	....	Apr. 9
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	Mar. 24	....	Mar. 26
Penn. R. R. Co.	Jan. 24	....	Mar. 25
Pierce-Ar. M. C. Co.	Mar. 17	....	Apr. 9
Pierce Oil	Mar. 10	....	Apr. 9
P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.	Mar. 29	....	Apr. 9
Pitts. Coal (of Pa.)	Mar. 5	....	Mar. 29
P. & W. Va. Ry. Co.	Apr. 18	May 6	May 5
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co.	Mar. 10	Apr. 9	....
Pub. Serv. Corp. of N. J.	Mar. 7	....	Apr. 7
Ray Con. Cop. Co.	Mar. 20	....	Apr. 18
Rep. I. & S. Co.	Mar. 20	Apr. 17	Apr. 16
Savage Arms Corp.	Mar. 11	....	Apr. 1
Saxon M. Co.	....	....	Mar. 26
Shattuck Ari. Cp. Co.	Mar. 27	....	Apr. 19
Sin. O. & R. Corp.	Apr. 5	Aft.mtg.	Apr. 16
Southern Pac. Co.	Mar. 25	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Studebaker Corp.	Mar. 11	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Stutz Motor Car Co. of Am., Inc.	June 5	June 20	June 19
Union Bag & Paper	Mar. 19	....	Apr. 8
Un Cigar S. of Am.	Mar. 21	....	Apr. 8
Union Pac. R. R.	Mar. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Utah Cop. Co.	Apr. 5	....	Apr. 23
U. S. Ind. A. Co.	Apr. 7	....	Apr. 15
U. S. Rubber Co.	Mar. 26	....	Apr. 15
U. S. Steel Corp.	Mar. 14	Apr. 4	Apr. 21
West. Un. Tel. Co.	Mar. 20	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Westinghouse A. B.	Mar. 21	Apr. 2	Apr. 1

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settle't Day.	Privilege Expires.
Irving Tr. Co.	....	....	....	....
C. U. Tr. Co.	....	....	....	....
Cuba. of Dep.	Mar. 4	....	....	Mar. 23
Okla. P. & R. Co.	Mar. 20	....	Mar. 28	Apr. 10

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	95¾	96¼	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Gov. of Cz'd'l.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	....	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	94	96	....
Do rubles	6	Feb. 14, '26	12½	13½	....
Swiss Gov.	5	Dec., 1921	95	....	....
	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. '20-'27	99½	101	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	100¼	100¾	5.50
Am. F. P. L.	5	Aug., 1921	90	98	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	104	105	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¼	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¼	101¼	4.70
Am. Tob. Co.	6	Nov., 1921	102	102¾	5.30
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	6	Nov., 1925	104	104¾	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry. Lt. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99¾	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100¾	4.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101½	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101½	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¾	101½	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¾	102¼	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	102¼	102¾	5.85
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Feb. 1927	87	89	7.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.05
Chi. R. I. & P.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99¾	5.85
C., R. I. & P. R.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	6.55
Cub-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.50
Cub.-Am Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100¼	100½	5.70
Cud'hy Pack.	6	July 15, '23	101½	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	6	Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98¾	99	6.45
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	100	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. Ref.	6	Jan., 1920	99½	99¾	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.25
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1929	100¼	100¾	5.45
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98½	99½	6.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¼	98	6.50
L. Q. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99¼	7.00
M. Y. Co. & H.	6	Dec., 1919	99	99¾	6.25
M. Y. Co. & H.	6	Dec., 1920	97	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central.	6	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Old. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	100	100	6.00
Old. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1920	98	99	8.00
Ont. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	6	June, 1924	90	91	....
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98¼	98¾	5.75
P. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¾	6.00
P. S. C. M. J.	7	Mar., 1922	97¼	97¾	7.75
Prod. & Gen.	7	Mar., 1920	101¾	102	5.05
Prod. & Gen.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¼	5.70
Prod. & Gen.	7	Mar., 1922	102¾	103	5.90
Prod. & Gen.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.75
Pros. & Gen.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.75
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	90½	101	9.55
San Diego C. Ry.	6	Dec., 1922	91	94	7.50
Shawinig. W. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	8.00
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1919	100	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	98¾	99¾	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1923	96¾	97¼	7.25
United L. & P.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
Ry. Sec.	6	Apr., 1922	97	99	7%
U. L. & P.	7	Sep. 15, '22	99	91	10.20
Utah S. Corp.	6	Feb. 19, '20	99¾	100¼	5.90
W. E. & M.	6	....	....	....	....

TO GET FOREIGN MARKETS

Goods from This Country Should Be Handled by Americans.

Writing from Almeria, Spain, to the Department of Commerce, Consul Gaston Smith refers to the need of having American foreign trade in American hands. When the cost of goods made in this country is higher, this, he says, is nearly always due to their superiority. But to compete with manufactures of other countries successfully they must be sold by American agents and American salesmen, freighted by American ships, and American banks must handle the credits, collections, and other financial matters involved in placing them on the foreign markets. He adds:

"In any district, territory, city, or other political division in any foreign country of either hemisphere, where two of these conditions obtain, it will be seen that American machinery, textiles, and goods of all kinds dominate the market. The pecuniary interests which a foreign agent may have in handling these goods cannot by any means compare with the greater incentive which an American certainly has in seeing his country's products successfully competing with those from other countries. American banks or banking agencies, being familiar with American credits, will naturally endeavor to establish an intelligent system of exchange, and promote the financing of public works and development projects with American capital and equipment. Therefore, have Americans, real home rule Americans, act as agents and salesmen.

"If a foreigner has an agency for American products and, for some reason or other, is meeting strong competition from manufactures from some other countries, he will probably endeavor to secure the agency for the competing goods, and the American products will be left to take care of themselves, for his sole interest is the commission he receives on the sales. But if an American is confronted with the same conditions he will probably 'get busy' and find out the reason his competitor's goods are favored; and he will leave no stone unturned to remove the underlying obstacle to the sale of his merchandise."

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¾	1¾	La Rose	26	28
Amer Oil	7	7½	Iron Blossom	46	48
Bay S Gas	6	8	Iron Cap	9¼	10
Boot Arbs	1	1¼	Jer Verde	6	7
Boston Ely	1¾	1¾	Majestic	15	16
Boot Mont	51	53	Max Majolo	25	26
Bohemia	75	80	Moj Tung	4½	5
Begole	25	30	New Baltic	1	1¾
Butte Lon	12	15	Nat Z & P	10	15
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev	38	40
Champ oldr	2	2½	Nev Doug	15	18
Chief Cons	2¼	2¾	Onondaga	20	25
Cons Ariz	1	1½	Onondaga	10	15
Cons Cop	4¾	5	Pilgrim	54	58
Cortes	13	17	Rainier	60	65
Crystal	2¾	3	Reyes Mex	50	60
Crown Res	50	55	S W Miami	1	2
Denbigh	27	28	full paid	75	1¾
Earle Eagle	2	2	Texana	33	35
Eagle B.	2¼	2¾	Tonopah	25	27
Fortuna	2	3	Un Ver Ext	3¾	3¾
Gold Lake	5	6	Vic Mines	1¾	1¾
Houghton	15	30	Yukon Gold	75	85
Hoona Oil	42	44			

FOREIGN MARKET IRREGULAR

French Exchange Firmer Than Sterling—Italian Demoralized.

The foreign exchange market continued to display great nervousness and a good deal of irregularity yesterday. Sterling cable transfers opened nominally at $4.70 and then broke to $4.66, at which price sales were reported, this was the lowest figure noted since September, 1915, when the rate got as low as $4.50. Later the market recovered somewhat, and by closing time it was quoted in the neighborhood of $4.64 to $4.66. Business was not great in volume and quotations, for the most part, meant nothing.

French exchange was relatively firmer than sterling, while Italian exchange was utterly demoralized. The Italian Institute of Foreign Exchange, the official agency announced that overthrough the American division of foreign exchange of the Federal Reserve system refused longer to regulate the movement of lire, the institute was still in control. It explained that while it could not govern the sale of lire here, it could govern the sale of dollars in Italy. In other words, while it is possible to send money to Italy without the consent of the institute, it is not possible to get money out of Italy without first obtaining that consent. Bankers here believe the Italian authorities will experience difficulties in maintaining any such extraordinary position. In the market yesterday lire were quoted as low as 7¾ to the dollar. The institute announced its quotation as 6.45.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA INCP A.D. 1832.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital Paid Up, $6,500,000. Reserve Fund & Undivided Profits, $12,749,694.51

Head Office, Halifax, N. S. General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ont.

CHAS. ARCHIBALD, President; H. A. RICHARDSON, Gen'l Manager; J. A. McLEOD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

CONDENSED STATEMENT TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT as at December 31st, 1918.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Deposits by the public	$122,228,161.63	Cash & checks on other banks	$ 34,308,003.39
Deposits from other banks	1,677,219.52	Deposit in central gold reserves	12,000,000.00
Notes in circulation	17,568,924.51	Due from other banks	5,219,498.59
Acceptances under L/C's	375,749.51	Government & other bonds	30,638,180.07
Other liabilities	229,953.50	Call & demand loans	25,610,577.47
Total liabilities to public	$142,080,008.67	Total quick assets	$107,776,259.52
		Commercial loans	49,905,356.20
		Deposit with Dominion Govt. for security of note circulation	330,640.19
		Bank premises	2,798,825.74
		Liabilities of customers under L/C's as per contra	375,749.51
Capital	6,500,000.00	Other assets	142,872.02
Reserve fund & undivided profits	12,749,694.51		
	$161,329,703.18		$161,329,703.18

197 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and in Boston, Chicago and New York. Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued, available in all parts of the world. Bills on Canadian, Newfoundland and West Indian points favorably negotiated or collected by our Branches in the United States.

BOSTON — W. Caldwell, Mgr., Sears Bldg. CHICAGO — W. H. Davies, Mgr., 105 W. Monroe St. NEW YORK — H. F. Patterson, Agt., 52 Wall St.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday.	Friday.			Yesterday.	Friday.
		Bid. Ask.	Bid.			Bid. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July	1967	100¼ 100⅝	100⅜	3½s Nov.	1933	81	81
4½s June	1965	100¼ 100⅝	100⅜	2½s Nov.	1954	81¾ 82½	81½
4½s Mar.	1963	100¼ 100⅝	100⅜	2½s May	1954	81¾	81½
4½s Nov.	1957	100½ 100¾	100⅝	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Mar.	1957	100½ 100⅝	100⅜				
4½s Mar.	1960-30	96 96½	96⅜	4½s	1924-1931	4.70	4.70
4½s Mar.	1964	96¼ 96½	96⅜	4½s	1921-1923	4.70	4.70
4½s Mar.	1962	96 96⅜	96⅛	4½s	1919-1920	4.70	4.70
4½s Apr.	1966	96 96⅜	95⅞	4½s	1918-1923	4.70 4.50	4.70
4½s Sept.	1960	96 96⅜	96⅛	4½s	1924-1932	4.70 4.50	4.70
4s May	1963	91½ 91⅝	91	3½s	1940-1960	4.70 4.50	4.65
4s Nov.	1958	91 91⅜	91	3½s	1930-1939	4.65 4.50	4.65
4s Nov.	1957	91 91⅜	91	3½s	1922-1929	4.65 4.50	4.65
4s Nov.	1956	90¾ 91	90⅝	3½s	1919-1921	4.65 4.50	4.65
4s Nov.	Wash.	90¾ 91	90⅝	3s	1940-1963	4.65 4.50	4.60
4s Nov.	1936	91½ 93	91⅝	3s	1926-1930	4.70 4.60	4.70
4s May	1919	98½	98⅝	3s	1919-1925	4.70 4.50	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
630	Cities Service	345	343	342	346
1,145	Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
7,780	Cities Service bank shrs.	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	36⅝
$31,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	121	120	120	121
47,300	Cities Service deb. D 7s	101¾	101	101	102

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
	Adiron Electric Power	12	15
	Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74
	Am Gas & Electric	124	126
	Am Gas & Electric pf.	41	43
	Am Light & Traction	240	243
	Am Light & Trac pf.	99	100
	Am Power & Light	57	59
	Am Pow & Light pf.	78½	79½
	Am Public Utilities	10	15
	Am Public Utilities pf.	32	37
	Am W W & Electric	6¾	7¾
	Am W W & Elec 1st pf	83	87
	Am W W & E partic	10	13
	Carolina Power & L.	30	33
	Colorado Power	25	28
	Colorado Power pf.	96	100
	Columbus Electric pf.	72	78
	Com Power, Ry & Lt.	10	21
	Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	42	45
	Ccan Power pf.	73	78
	Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
	Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
	Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	78
	El Paso Electric	93	97
	Electric L & P pf.	93	95½
	Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
	Federal Light & Trac.	9	11
	Federal Light & T pf.	84	90
	Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25
	Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	60

Bonds.

$m W W & E col 5s	67	69½	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s.
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	70	73	Nor Ont L & Power 5s.
Arizona Power 6s.	1933	85	Nor States Pow 5s. '26.
Cin Gas & Elec 5s.	'56.	90	Nor States Pow 5s. '41.
Cities Fuel & P 7s.		98	Nor Tex Elec col 5s.
Col G & E deb 5s.	'27.	75	Omaha & C B 5s. '28.
Col Power 5s.	1953.	87	Pac Gas & El 5s.
Conn Power 5s.	1963.	85	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s
Consumers Pow 5s.	'36.	87½	So Cal Edison 5s. '39.
Dallas Electric 5s.	'22.	90	S W Power 5s. 1943.
East Tex Elec col 5s.		88	Twin S G & E 5s. '53.
East Tex Elec 7s.	'21.	98	Un L & R 1st 5s. '32.
El Paso Elec col 5s.		83	Un L & R deb 6s. '26.
Empire Gas & F 6s.		88	Un Util ev 6s. '43.
Empire Refining 6s.		94	U S Pub Serv 6s. 1927.
Gt West Power 5s.	'46.	84½	Utah Securities 5s. 1922
Gt West Power 6s.	'25.	88	Wash-Idaho W. Lt & P 6s
Middle West U 6s.	'25.	86	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Con. Coal	82½	82	82½
200	Consden	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	Con Gas	106	106	106
5	Hous Oil pf	83	83	83
50	Mt Vernon	18	18	18
80	Do pf	76¾	76½	76¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
42	Fa Wat Pow	79¾	79	79¾
66	Merch & Min	55	55	55
220	United Ry.	16¾	16¾	16¾
36	W. B. & A.	24½	24½	24½

Bonds.

$1,000	Consden 6s. B	80¾	80¾
1,000	United Railway 4s	73	73

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	63	62½	63
80	Allouez	38	37	38
50	Anaconda	62	62	62
100	Ariz. Com'l	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Cal & Ariz.	50	50	50
63	Cal & Hecla	400	396	400
170	Cop. Range	41	40¾	40¾
200	Davis-Daly	1¾	1¾	1¾
33	Hancock	5	5	5
10	Island Creek	44½	44½	44½
45	Mohawk	53	53	53
10	North Butte	10	10	10
19	Boston Elev.	66	65½	66
2	Boston & Me	31	31	31
2,675	Mass Elec.	1¾	1¼	1¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	North Lake	50c.	50c.	50c.
5	Old Dominion	33	33	33
15	Pond Creek	13¾	13¾	13¾
235	Quincy	54	52	52
200	Seneca	13¾	13	13
300	Shannon	2	2	2
10	Sup & Bost	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Trinity	2½	2½	2½
50	U S Smelt.	49¾	49¾	49¾
25	Utah Copper	73¾	73¾	73¾
400	Utah Metal.	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼

Railroads.

1,125	Do pf	5¾	5
20	NY, NH & H	30¾	30
20	West End	50	50

Miscellaneous.

15	N E Tel	94½	94½
11	Pac Mills	69	68
50	Punta Sugar	51	51
1	Plant pf	98½	98½
1,180	Stewart	20	20¾
210	Swift	130	129¾
15	United Fruit	170	169¾
82	United Shoe	49¾	48¾
16	Do pf	27¾	27½
105	Venture	10	10
20	Walworth	17¾	17¾
110	Warren Bros	58	57¾
	1st pf		58

Bond.

$10,000	Swift 5s	96	96

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty-five cents per agate line.

ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION SERVICE.

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY EXECUTED LARGE AND IMPORTANT U. S. ORDNANCE CONTRACTS AND ABOUT TO COMPLETE SAME, OUR STAFF OF DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERS AND THE MODERN MACHINE EQUIPMENT OF OUR PLANT IS NOW AVAILABLE TO UNDERTAKE YOUR PROBLEM OF DEVELOPMENT OR MANUFACTURE. IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGES OF YOUR ENTERPRISES OR IN THE ACTUAL PRODUCTION PERIOD YOU MUST PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY WITH AN ORGANIZATION WHICH "KNOWS HOW."

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO INTRUST YOUR UNDERTAKING WITH AN OBSCURE ORGANIZATION WHICH CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY CARRY THE ENTERPRISE BEYOND THE INITIAL DEVELOPMENT STAGE.

WRITE US NOW. Y 313 TIMES ANNEX.

MANUFACTURING PLANT, N. J., CORPORATION, 15 YEARS IN BUSINESS; A1 STANDING; PLANT FREE AND CLEAR; PERSONAL WILL BEAR CLOSE INVESTIGATION; LINE, SHEET METAL GOODS; DESIRES TO INCREASE VOLUME OF BUSINESS WITH FRESH CAPITAL, TOGETHER WITH ACTIVE SERVICES OF PRACTICAL MAN, IF POSSIBLE; THE BURDEN IS TOO MUCH FOR THE PRINCIPAL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY, HAVING CASH AND ABILITY; ONE OR BOTH; GIVE FULL NAME AND ADDRESS FOR INTERVIEW; NO SPECULATION. X 386 TIMES ANNEX.

HAVE YOU AN ARTICLE OF MERIT WHICH WOULD MAKE A GOOD MANUFACTURING AND SELLING PROPOSITION FOR A MANUFACTURING PLANT WITH METAL-WORKING MACHINERY? IF YOU WILL GIVE US A DESCRIPTION OF YOUR IDEA OR INVENTION IT WILL RECEIVE OUR FULLEST ATTENTION.

WE ARE READY TO PURCHASE PATENT OUTRIGHT OR MANUFACTURE ON A ROYALTY BASIS. AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY OR ANY ARTICLE OF METAL WITH WIDE MARKET WILL BE CONSIDERED. Z 384 TIMES ANNEX.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY, A GRAY IRON FOUNDRY, 5 TO 15 TONS DAILY CAPACITY; QUICK ACTION ON RIGHT PLANT. ADDRESS

FACTOR, Z 392 TIMES ANNEX.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Nationally advertised, ideal business location; excellent banking facilities; Chamber of Commerce; Post Office handles over million pieces mail monthly. Park Avenue Trust Company Building offers modern offices 50c to 70c per square foot per year; elevator and janitor service; hot and cold water. Photo, floor plan, rates on request. Drawer 516, Asbury Park, N. J.

Responsible parties to handle an auto accessory of high merit in various territories; a live proposition for those who can qualify; enormous present demand; general agents and jobbers in New York; exclusive territory given; three hundred and fifty to two thousand dollars required on merchandise contract. Call at National Co., 244 West 49th St.

An exceptional opportunity to obtain ¼ interest in progressive commercial school, established 18 years, for $17,000; can draw $2,000 salary and share ¼ of profits; man of good appearance, executive ability, good education, with teaching experience preferred. R 616 Times Downtown.

Gentleman with good connection and thorough knowledge of his line of large business; we offer opportunity to join us with drawing account and profit sharing; we have ample capital, warehouse, and factory facilities; give full particulars. Manufacturer, 706 Times.

A manufacturing company in Newark, with well equipped machine shops and some surplus capital, requests to recommend a line suitable for contract manufacture in their plant; might consider acquiring part interest; only principals who have substantial proposition worthy of serious consideration by responsible business men need reply; omit undeveloped "inventions." A 445 Times Downtown.

A good name, a slogan with a "kick," and a large faith these applied to good quality and moderate capital under investor's control; article had fair start before meeting setback through war; large field gives unlimited scope for development. K 469 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER WANTS TO PURCHASE OUTRIGHT FOR CASH A PLANT WITH POWER PRESSES AND TOOL ROOM EQUIPMENT FOR DIE MAKING; PRINCIPALS ONLY. MANUFACTURER, O 438 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Substantial manufacturing corporation wants capable men to establish branch and manage sales; about $1,000 necessary; you handle own money; will allow expenses to Baltimore if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Young business man of ability, knowledge Spanish, leaving for South America, seeks large connection with big business men and well-known manufacturer; salary and commission; references furnished. X 329 Times Annex.

Opening in my office representing large Western lithographer, advertising matter and specialties; field larger than I can cover; to right man with initiative attractive co-operative arrangement. Phone 3286 Murray Hill.

Furnished house, West 70s; 13 fine rooms; subway express, "L" station; electricity; parquet floors throughout; rent $133, income $375; $1,500 required; others; investigate. Winters, 17 West 42d.

Wanted—Distributers for several big auto accessory lines; New England States; if you are financially able to take on a sound, legitimate business see the manufacturer's representative, J. E. McOmber, Room 218, Hotel Cumberland, Broadway at 54th.

83d St., East.—Four-story building, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; reasonable alterations will be made to suit tenant. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av., Academy 1647.

Small Manufacturing Plant in nearby town is looking for a product that can be sold in cans or bottles; prefers to manufacture on contract basis for some selling agency; partnership considered. Inquire R 618 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers and inventors, let me solve your mechanical difficulties. I simplify and perfect faulty machine design and construct anything in the line of models or special machinery. A 908 Times Harlem.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR A GOOD AUTO LOCK TO MANUFACTURE, AND WILL PAY FOR THE RIGHT IDEA OR PATENT EITHER OUTRIGHT OR ON A ROYALTY BASIS. Z 385 TIMES ANNEX.

Domestic Swiss embroidery manufacturer of dress trimmings and novelties desires a man with service; must have $5,000. Write Embroidery, 8 Greenwich Av.

Wanted—Good connection with broker to sell $50,000 of A 1 oil stock in $35,000 company in Ranger Burk Burnett Oil Field of Texas. Burk Burnett Oil Co., 528 World Building.

Partner.—Good opportunity in a high-class gents' tailoring for man to do the selling part; one who has had experience preferred. E. Armitage, 533 Book Bldg., Detroit.

Christian concern desires competent accountant and office manager capable of investing $15,000; an exceptional opportunity. R 379 Times.

Lamp shades wanted; lamp base importer has surplus space to offer for sample room; good street locality. B 22 Times.

Pattern and machine shop fully equipped, in running condition. A. Wild, 272 Corona Av., Corona, L. I.

WANT TO RENT USE OF MARINE RAILROAD IN SHIPYARD FOR SHORT TIME. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 877 OR 2888.

GARAGES, LEASES.

Capacity 25 to 250 cars; sound propositions; all sections. Crowe, Times Building.

Salesman to take charge of branch office; small investment necessary. Novelty Distributing Co., 309 Broadway, Room 909.

Rights for sale; machine used casting room; big demand; money maker; satisfactory terms responsible party. B 227 Times.

LUNCHROOMS, RESTAURANTS.

All sections; receipts $100 to $500 daily; particulars. Crowe, Times Building.

Furnished hotel, near city; 120 rooms; steam heat, modern; rent or sell. Room 527, 26 Liberty St.

Garage wanted; will purchase or lease; any good location; submit full details in first letter. O. S., 200 Times.

Wanted.—Party co-operate Summer country club tea room. B 125 Times.

SUCCESSFUL STOCK SALESMAN SEEKS ENGAGEMENT. X 396 TIMES ANNEX.

WANTED, SMALL GARAGE IN CITY. D 368 TIMES.

Will invest small amount with services; stenographer, males. N 38 Times.

Hotel, boarding house, bungalows, farm; lease separately; fine Summer proposition. Want to buy or rent plant for manufacturing braids, soutaches. A 264 Times.

Rent or buy garage in small town; New Jersey preferred. Z 291 Times Annex.

EXPORT OPPORTUNITY.

An established export and import commission business, which in 1918 transacted nearly $1,000,000 business with the British possessions, showing a handsome profit, requires $50,000 to $100,000 in cash, and guarantees to finance the period of strain consequent upon the armistice, and to provide for further expansion; the business is well organized, and has strong foreign representation, the growth of long-standing affiliations; it is managed and controlled by a young man—Gentile—of fifteen years' London and New York export experience; it operates as buying agent for overseas firms, as foreign selling agent for American manufacturers, and as an importer of produce; this advertisement is designed to enlist the support of an experienced business man, whose reputation is as unimpeachable as the proposition presented. X 341 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with $100,000 cash to purchase one-third interest in going business; money used to purchase property costing $1,000,000 and showing net earnings of $400,000 first six months; we are investing $400,000 ourselves; balance due on property, payable out of first six months profits; will repay you $100,000 before we draw any profits on our investment, and you will still retain your interest in property; active participation in business if desired; control of investment in your hands; if you have banking credit of $100,000 good for six months, it will be sufficient; this is a big opportunity to secure an interest in a very profitable business. Apply Monday morning to Clawson & Co., Suite 528, 30 Church St., New York.

Corporation owning buildings and plant in this city, excellently equipped to manufacture high-grade hundred-dollar article they have successfully marketed for thirty years, with large, growing volume of orders on hand, desires to dispose of its business because of war disorganization, and advanced age of its principals; an extraordinary opportunity for aggressive business men to acquire paying organization, susceptible of large development; bargain figures—under $300,000; will sell only to principals of necessary ability to carry on the business successfully. A 922 Times Harlem.

A LARGE, WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN BROOKLYN HAS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ITS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR OUTSIDE WORK, PRINCIPALLY AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE WORK, PUNCH PRESS WORK, AND MACHINE ENGRAVING WORK, IN ADDITION TO GENERAL MACHINE WORK. REPLY P. O. BOX 145, BROOKLYN.

50,000 ACRES TIMBER.

Land in Louisiana, over 300,000,000 of oak, gum, and Cypress land, surrounded by fine plantations raising cotton, corn, rice, sweet potatoes, cattle and hogs, run out all the year; will sell at a bargain; 1,400 acres partly improved plantation cheap; 30,000 acres in Arkansas on the railroad, finest soil in the State and just the place to colonize with good townsite; let me show you some real profitable propositions, Monday and Tuesday. John J. Thompson, 51 East 42d St., N. Y.

I want to borrow $10,000 for a period of 9 months from April 30th, 1919; will give as security $3,000 of the capital stock of a New York corporation, whose total capitalization is $10,000; and whose earning capacity is over $2,500 monthly on its capital; will also give as security $20,000 of the stock of a New Jersey corporation earning 7% on its capital; will pay a reasonable bonus and 6% interest; in answering give name and telephone number. A 458 Times Downtown.

Good going business for sale; $3,000 cash; include stock, and automobile; can be run by one man at a profit of $100 weekly; goods all sold to wholesale drug and hardware trade; no manufacturing; write for appointment; no details sent by mail. K 5511 Times Downtown.

PARTNER, TIRE BUSINESS.

Active young man wanted, with $3,000 to $5,000; I know the business and will put up equal amount with you to open retail store in any live city and divide profits; no experience required—just a willingness to work; big profits and almost unlimited possibilities; now is the time to start; let's talk it over. Address B 217 Times.

Exceptional Opportunity.—For sale, long established, furnished, graduate nurses' home in central section; income 100% to date; rent more than half covered by separate rented apartments; 7-story modern building, elevator; rooms and apartments fully rented. Apply W. J. Taylor, Inc., 205 Columbus Av., N. Y. City.

Import and export concern, substantially financed, looks for experienced business man ready to go to the other side to take charge of selling of RAINCOATS, CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS, DRY GOODS, MACHINERY, CHEMICALS, LUMBER, FOODSTUFFS, &c. Address I. N., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

HOTEL, $6,500.

Times Square, 115 rooms; income $750 weekly; exceptional opportunity. Crowe, Times Building.

$4,000 buys valuable lease of store, suitable for department store, druggist, or large confectionery business, at foot of Burnside Av. subway station, and prominent transfer point. Phone Fordham 4980.

Having two hotels in Atlantic City, will dispose of one; will give full particulars. Apply owner of Hotel Albermarle, 54th St., at Boardwalk; or will exchange for New York City property.

Lunch rooms, restaurants, French pastries, high-class equipped; $60 to $450 daily receipts; terms, trials arranged. Glasel's, 220 East 42d.

Will invest $2,000-$5,000 and services in established manufacturing or jobbing business bearing strictest investigation. Opportunity, Y 293 Times Annex.

American firms desiring immediate representation in France and Belgium have exceptional opportunity. See Lieut. Parsons Monday or Tuesday, Hotel McAlpin.

Handsomely furnished 16-room house, 5 baths, West seventies; steam, electricity, elevator; income $580 monthly. Farrell 1,482 Broadway.

Profitable rooming house, centre renting section; Emergency Housing Committee, Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 Fifth Av.

Restaurant, Broadway corner building above 42d St.; slight alteration necessary; exceptional opportunity. Agents," Box 92 Times.

$3,500 can buy interest, with services in profitable printing plant; death of owner; a splendid opportunity. K 579 Times Downtown.

Grand opportunity for live restaurant man, new 3-story building with 70 sleeping rooms; 20x100; best location. Invincible A. Co., 51 East 42d St.

Modern Machine Shop.—Experimental and production work; will rent space, and use of tools, &c. Phone Franklin 4888.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb; for lease; all year business. F. O. 420 Times Downtown.

Resort, Times.

$12,000 buys factory of specialty netting yearly $25,000; exception. F., New York Times, Brooklyn.

Established business for sale; now earning $5,000 and over; price reasonable; half cash, half from business; no agents. N 53 Times.

High-class well furnished rooming house wanted; consider small hotel. Cash, 97 Times.

Accurate axe, sacrifice old chandelier refinishing plant for $2,000. C., N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

Young lady stenographer will exchange services for desk room in office building or hotel. N 59 Times.

Cutlery factory will purchase for cash. Send details manufacturers in first letter. R 529 Times Downtown.

Opportunity for manufacturer of wearing apparel to secure for contracting fully equipped plant out of city. B 81 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Gentlewoman seeks active partnership high class established business; city, suburban; will invest $500; details first letter. R 594 Times Downtown.

Active services and $500 to $1,000 would be put into business of merit; fullest details required. S 600 Times Downtown.

Executive, highest credentials, will invest $10,000 to $20,000 in jobbing or manufacturing concern; must be going concern, none others. W 38 Times.

Are you in need of money? Why not put your accounts to work? We will finance you on the most liberal terms. W 37 Times.

$5,000 to invest with one or two experienced men with like amount in export and commission business; references given and required. S 626 Times Annex.

Young man seeks opportunity to invest $1,000 to $1,500 and services in some remunerative line; energetic and constructive ability. B 149 Times.

Banker will finance rated accounts most liberal basis; methods will enable you to increase your sales without limit and no financial worry. W 39 Times.

Principal will buy established men's or women's wear store, New York or New Jersey. R 584 Times Downtown.

Will invest $2,000 in business with services; give full particulars. S 638 Times Downtown.

Experienced business man would invest in old established business; particulars. D 314 Times.

Motion-picture theatre desired; will buy or lease; city or out of town; state particulars. Kane, 169 Times.

Al experienced department store man has $10,000 to invest in a growing business. W. D. 111 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A NEW JERSEY CORPORATION

owns a number of valuable patents effecting important economies in house heating, power, and gas generation; can secure others of value; additional capital for that purpose and for business extension is desired; two executive positions are open to competent business men of social standing through moderate investment, who will obtain interest and share in the profits of the business; preference given to those having scientific education. For appointment, address J. F. B., 94 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

PARTNERSHIP.

An exceptionally good opportunity is offered to reliable party, preferably one having some knowledge of selling, and who can invest about $5,000 in a going manufacturing business that has been selling its product for the last six years to some of the largest concerns in the United States. War brought on restrictions, and, now that there is peace, we have excellent possibilities for developing the domestic market as well as a worldwide business, and right man is offered substantial interest in the business and a good salary from start. K 507 Times Downtown.

A well-established concern manufacturing a line of chemicals and dyestuffs is desirous of meeting party willing to interest himself substantially, with or without services; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address Concern, 217 Times Downtown.

A GOING BUSINESS REQUIRES $5,000-$10,000, WITH ACTIVE SERVICES; PROFITS ADEQUATE. ADDRESS ESTABLISHED, W 52 TIMES.

EXPORT-IMPORT OPPORTUNITY.

Wanted.—Party, commercially efficient, possessing tact and imagination, with available capital, may become a principal in organization of export and import corporation, fundamentally established, connections in every country with world's largest firms; correspondence strictly confidential. Address A 219 Times.

Additional capital needed to finance popular soft drink now doing business in Newark and surrounding cities; territory protected with franchise; rapidly growing demand reason for expansion; one who can take active part in business preferred; thorough investigation invited; prompt action necessary. T. F. Mansfield, 33 West 44th St., New York.

For loan of $100,000 for three months will repay with bonus of $25,000 and fully secure lender with deposit of collateral; also giving lender permanent position with interest in property costing $1,000,000 and showing six months net earnings of over $400,000. Apply Monday morning to Fred Scott, Suite 528, at 30 Church St., New York.

A rare opportunity to buy a going sash, door, and trim mill located in Jersey, 10 miles from New York City; plant consists of about one acre of ground; main building, 100x200 feet, and yards and sheds; mill equipped for steam or electric power; good manufactured stock on hand and railroad switch adjoins property; terms to suit purchaser; sickness compels sale. Y 299 Times Annex.

Advertiser has $3,500 to invest in an established, growing business; opportunity must be so afforded for thorough investigation of its merits; give full particulars in first letter. Bona Fide, G 358 Times.

ENERGETIC AMERICAN, (35,) broad commercial, financial experience, will invest few thousand with services sound, profitable business. A 267 Times.

Salesman has $4,000, good backing; seeks partner, manufacturing or jobbing. A 943 Times Harlem.

Will invest capital in services with some one thoroughly understanding or established silk underwear or waist manufacture. B 31 Times.

Young business man would invest $2,500 and services in proposition standing strict investigation; state full particulars. A 215 Times.

Wanted by concern having large list of investors, good merit ous proposition, in need of capital; state details in first letter; confidential. H 381 Times.

Salesman, just out of the army, has $500, desires partner with similar amount in any sound wholesale or retail proposition full particulars. G 310 Times.

Will invest $5,000-$10,000 with manufacturer, jobber, as silent partner. A 925 Times Harlem.

Live business manager has few hundred dollars to invest, with services; best references; principals only. A 220 Times.

$1,000,000 to loan heirs to estates or on merchandise or other security; going enterprises financed. Herd & Co., 100 Broadway.

Wanted to buy, gown shop or space for gowns with milliner; would consider partnership in gown shop. X 354 Times Annex.

Experienced office man, willing to invest $5,000 to $10,000, with services, in going manufacturing business, G. G., 800 Times Downtown.

Would purchase established drug store doing profitable business in New York City or other desirable locality; replying give full details. S 357 Times.

Will invest, with services, $5,000 to $15,000 in successful established business; describe business; principals only. A 768 Times Downtown.

War relics and souvenirs wanted at once. Telephone Schuyler 2137. High price paid; immediate delivery.

Hotel wanted, Long Island, 40 to 70 rooms; no bar; state particulars. A 194 Times.

$5,000 with service, legitimate business; send full particulars first letter. D 348 Times.

Have some money to invest in established business; full particulars. D 383 Times.

Sales advertising manager will invest $1,000, with services in business. A 272 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Want individual or underwriter place $100,000 eight per cent. preferred stock, carrying liberal bonus common stock; moneys to be used going manufacturing business with large distribution staple material. D 366 Times.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? Write or call Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

Old established Gentile concern needs $50,000 for trade expansion; investment guaranteed; exceptional profits; will consider employment of investor if he has office executive ability; worth investigation. R 380 Times.

$5,000 to $10,000 required for one-third or one-half interest in established business have three inventions in medical and surgical line, universally recommended and of benefit to humanity; principals only. Marvel Co., 1,482 Broadway, Room 716.

Established engineering contractor, well and favorably known, possessing valuable equipment, offers attractive proposition to investor capable financing expansion. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

Opportunity to party with capital to enter into established manufacturing plant; need capital expand business; strictest investigation allowed. X 284 Times Annex.

HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURER WITH UP-TO-DATE FACTORY WANTS PARTNER WITH CAPITAL. M. W., 348 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Excellent opportunity offered reliable man having $15,000; business established 40 years and now operating; partner can be active or otherwise; best references given and expected. W 54 Times.

Partner wanted, with $4,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. A 322 Times.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Offered to party who will invest $10,000 established publishing business. K 575 Times Downtown.

$5,000 to $10,000 required for expansion by an established concern manufacturing staple articles in metal novelty line. Reply D 349 Times.

Need capital to build and expand increasing business; no credit given; all cash transactions; large returns. Invincible A Co., 51 East 42d St.

Established, successful stock brokerage firm has opening for active, reputable man with capital; particulars only at interview. Z 321 Times.

We offer one-year guaranteed amortized loans yielding 6 per cent., with participation in profits. R 589 Times.

Gentleman to invest capital to put meritorious industrial publication, 27 years' established, on financial basis. W 59 Times.

A lady as partner wanted in high-class 6th ave. photographic studio, one that could bring in good class business; $1,000 for half interest. B 96 Times.

Young man with small capital and services wanted in established business; state full particulars. B 840 Times Annex.

Mill remnant business, established, partner wanted with $60,000; am Christian. N 55 Times.

Wanted.—Partner in silk manufacturing business; capital required. Address Box X 400 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

AGENCY OR SOLE REPRESENTATION WANTED FOR FOREIGN MARKET.

Only manufacturers of machinery, iron and steel staple goods, agricultural implements, tractors, automobiles, trucks, tools, and general hardware need apply.

EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,

88 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

LARGE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

WISHES TO UNDERTAKE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SOME ESTABLISHED HEAVY LINE OF MACHINERY; HAS PLENTY OF CAPITAL. BUT ARTICLE MUST BE OF NO EXPERIMENT. ADDRESS X 295 TIMES ANNEX.

ATTENTION! CHEMISTS

knowing cereal foods and chewing gum and willing to work for practical details of new product with me during spare time for share in success that results. X 307 Times Annex.

Active young man from Costa Rica, with foreign selling and mechanical experience 10 years, wishes to be traveling agent through Central and South America of any factory specialist in big machinery construction, with preference in those pertaining to agriculture; can furnish best references. For further information write Apt. 32, 225 West 108th St.

WANTED

to get in touch with individual or concern that can show past successes in bringing together sound business projects and capital. Stability, C 94 Times.

"ARIZONA REPRESENTATION."

What high-grade specialty have you to sell this State? Organization traveling State of Arizona for five years, on high-grade office specialty, selling banks, mining companies, large offices, and merchants, with headquarters and store in business district of Phoenix, desires leader on straight commission basis. Address P. O. Box 1233, Phoenix, Ariz.

Business man, Christian, age 33, is open for a position with a reliable firm to handle sales correspondence, or assist a busy business man; thoroughly experienced in executive work and salesmanship; has traveled the entire country; forced to accept a position due to the war lasting too long. B 231 Times.

AGENCY WANTED,

or sole representation in India on commission basis, from manufacturers requiring a permanent outlet for iron and steel staple goods, agricultural implements, hardware, tractors, &c.; export houses or selling agents need not apply; bank and trade references exchanged. Z 397 Times Annex.

Special products for export wanted to manufacture by machine shop directed by expert engineer, including building manufacture foreign electrical products; well located for shipping or temporary storage; responsible parties assured excellent service. Address K 457 Times Downtown.

PARTNER WANTED

in an established building and engineering firm; for expansion, require capital and an associate—one who can manage the getting of new business; capital investment preferably $1,000, although the amount is not of first importance.

B 527 Times Annex.

Investor.—Unusual opportunity is offered man willing to invest $1,500 and services; will give half interest in business; no get rich scheme; have good contract responsible concern; large profits possible; established, profitable; unlimited possibilities; immediate action necessary; no brokers. W 48 Times.

Wanted—By old established, very responsible real estate man of high-character and ability, $25,000. This money would make fawn land very valuable and produce large profit quickly; money amply secured; profits divided; best bank references exchanged. D 320 Times.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR READY CAPITAL.

A successful conservative piano manufacturer desires $10,000 to $15,000 additional working capital to extend present increasing business; an exceptional chance for investor to realize handsome returns. B 197 Times.

Young man with $1,000 seeks partner with like amount to establish exporting business; prefer party with knowledge of forwarding freight shipments and familiar with necessary details of railroad and steamship lines in New York City; give full qualifications in reply. Address Z 306 Times Annex.

An opportunity for accountant of ability and experience to share in half interest of public accountant established 20 years; to right man who will invest $2,000, this will prove highly profitable; write full particulars, including age, experience, &c. Address E. C., 489 Times Downtown.

PANAMA proposition, near Canal; large acreage, mahogany and other hardwoods of high quality; to put timber on market with assured profit $50,000; attractive; strict investigation desired. L. Maclean Beers, 175 5th Av., N. Y. City. Tel. Gramercy 5030.

YOUNG MAN, released from naval aviation, wishes highly organized connection with where he can learn details of production engineering; age 22; graduate of Polytechnic Preparatory School. R 362 Times.

$100,000 required extension established manufacturing business, erecting new factory; entire output sold under ten-year contract; first mortgage security; attractive proposition to capital. B 71 Times.

GROWING MOTOR TRUCK CONCERN NEEDS $40,000 CAPITAL WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICES; A REAL, EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. PRINCIPALS ONLY. TRUCKS, 33 TIMES.

Well established factory, selling staple goods to jobbers and large retailers, offers rare opportunities to well recommended factory manager with at least $5,000; state experience. P., 167 Times.

Plant high speed automobile machines, supplying specialty established outlet for production; no liabilities; require partner investing $18,000, half interest; principals only. S 494 Times Downtown.

Young woman in business desires extra capital for operating on larger scale; would borrow $5,000 to $20,000; excellent business opportunity; security; most genuine business chance. D 291 Times.

Will sell controlling interest in a going concern, holding salable patents without encumbrances, to party with capital; one interested in manufacturing preferred. B 25 Times.

CERTIFIED CHECK FOR $5,000 secures half interest in excellent national exploitation company. B 184 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Have New York office and good financial standing; want line of merchandise, domestic or foreign, or good specialty. A. S., 1,170 Broadway, Room 414.

Wanted to sublet hosiery, underwear, glove, &c., departments in live women's wear store, located in best town in South. X 327 Times Annex.

TOYS.—Airplane, (shown toy fair;) other toys; connection with manufacturing concern or promoter. Engineer, 301 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

Well-equipped sales force open to handle line of merit in city and on the road; representative houses only considered. Box 368, 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMAN of good reputation and standing wants to sell stock for some mining or industrial company; big following. "Select," 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Middle-aged man, 18 years New York representative manufacturing corporations; highest credentials, desires executive position. D 282 Times.

FOOD PRODUCTS AGENCY WANTED.

A representative selling concern wants specialties for jobbing and retail grocery trade; metropolitan district. C 22 Times.

Live wire salesman, with New York office, desires representation meritorious product, merchandise or specialty; commission. C, Box 186 Times.

Representation, exclusive, permanent, given responsible, well connected parties, any country except France, Belgium; Manufacturers Exporters' Alliance, World Building.

PATENT ATTORNEY-ENGINEER DESIRES TEMPORARY, PERMANENT POSITION; EXPERT SERVICES RENDERED. W 40 TIMES.

Young business man, going to Europe soon, wants to meet producers of raw materials, foodstuffs, and machinery. W 652 Times Downtown.

Japanese chef wishes operate dining room or restaurant in hotel or apartment or public place; if necessary deposit. S 5 Times.

Securities salesman, aggressive man, ability clientele, desires connection, meritorious proposition. W 2 Times.

Stock salesman wants good industrial to sell out of town. W 438 Times Downtown.

Salesman covering middle west wants live side line. R 64 Times Downtown.

Want exclusive territory in West for any good project. S 301 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPENINGS WANTED.

I CAN HELP YOU.

Can you use a capable and enterprising business man? Does your business need speeding up? Has it got into a rut? I am looking for a connection where I can increase a business and make it worth while to myself. I am an experienced executive, resourceful in business-getting suggestions, and understand selling, accounting, advertising, banking, correspondence. I will make an investment in the business. My credentials are of highest character, and correspondence will be scrupulously respected. R 186 Times Downtown.

MEXICO.

Manufacturers.—Do you want to sell your goods in Mexico? New York firm, with branches and selling salesmen throughout Mexico, wishes to handle additional lines on commission basis; specially interested in flour, lard, evaporated milk, and all canned goods, as well as all foodstuffs; heavy and all kinds of chemicals, cheap and high-priced shoes, hosiery, wearing apparel, and in general all articles which can be sold in Mexico; direct connections with manufacturers desired. G 436 Times Downtown.

DISTRICT MANAGER WANTED for one of the very best staple lines of high-grade goods now being produced in any part of the world; market universal and all year round; big demand for right party capable of measuring up to a big proposition, with sufficient money and the disposition to take a financial interest in a profitable manufacturing and selling business; state age, nationality, experience, references, and amount for investment; we will prove our case to your satisfaction. Address MANUFACTURER, 415 Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

MACHINE FACTORY WANTED.

Must be well financed, equipped for heavy machinery, apparatus; already in successful operation here and abroad; patent monopoly sought; principals only. Apply Notary, 220 East 42d.

Chief chemist, 30, married, 7 years' experience, knowledge Spanish, French, German, desires represent large chemical firm in South America; salary and commission; $5,000 to invest, if desired; contract. X 281 Times Annex.

EXPORT to Switzerland. — Energetic Swiss business man, good social standing, with two equally well-educated brothers, speaking English, French, Italian, German, desires sole representative agency reliable American concern. G 387 Times.

We have ten salesmen who call once a month on the drug trade in New England; will take one more non-competitive product; prefer well-advertised line or some staple article on commission basis. A 261 Times.

First class man to represent my personal interests in, and with headquarters at, large Fifth Avenue financial institution; must be man with best of references and financial standing; substantial salary, dignified work; write fully. A 274 Times.

Gentleman, familiar with export conditions, wishes to associate himself with an American manufacturer to develop business; advertiser has acquaintance with largest export houses in New York and can offer exceptional references. R 591 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

AUTO TAXI BUSINESS

Good town, New Jersey, near city; 3 limousines, 7-passenger; net profits $400 monthly; established 8 years; selling account family trouble; only $2,000 cash necessary; extraordinary opportunity; act quickly.

Steingut, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 4371.

For Sale or Partner.—Established auto and carriage business; 20 years; shop full of work, in Connecticut town of 14,000; close to N. Y. N. H. station; small capital required. R. C., P. O. Box 606, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Seventeen-year established hardware, coal, lumber, agricultural machinery and repair business, situated heart Pennsylvania mining section; extensive stock on hand; no encumbrances; price $75,000. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

Unusual opportunity; old established room and apartment renting business in choice locality; elevator building; cash $7,000 for furniture and lease and good will; net earnings $3,000 annually. For particulars, call on R. Kuba, 176 West 72d, or phone Col. 1278, Monday.

Near New York.—Established packing business, pork, beef products; going concern; complete, modern equipment, real estate, machinery, connecting spurs; statement assets, liabilities furnished. Realty Appraisal Corporation, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Returning to Canada, to protect business interests, I will sacrifice for half what I paid three years ago, my three apartment houses with one 5 per cent. mortgage; minute investigation, quick action and cash only. Telephone 2306 Beekman, or call Room 611, World Building.

An active, going, fully equipped manufacturing business of fancy and novelty furniture, cabinets, humidors, candy boxes, desk sets, and general novelties selling to all department stores; must sacrifice. S. N. Freedman, 1,350 Broadway, Room 512.

Completely equipped forging shop with power belt driven hammers; excellent location in city; no liabilities; competent help now employed; will consider renting or selling outright or working on shares. Address F. S., Box 136, 1,358 Broadway.

Millinery Shop—$1,200.—Milliner can secure profitable popular priced shop, 6 o'clock section; small rent; splendid location; unable to take care of two stores this time Hump, Bob, and Murph, (H. & J. Homsey)—Bernstein & Cohen.

Knight, Joseph F.—Emmons Bros. Co.

Kay, J. Newton—American Merchant Marine Ins. Co. of New York.

Kravits, Irving, and I. Kravits—I. Sternstein

Lynch, Thomas, and Patrick J. Kenny—People, &c.

Leon, Vincent L.—J. Ornstein.

Mankin, Max, S. Menkin, William Addelston, and S. Menkin, Inc.—G. J. Gilbert

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Manead Const. Co.—G. E. Hart

N. London, Inc.—H. K. Fort Co.

National Securities Corp. — Bankers Trust Co.

Olinsky, Benjamin—S. Potlish.

Roth, Victor, or Victor H. Roth and Victor I. Roth—E. Teijeiro.

Richardson, Francis C.—C. Pardee

Richbell Co., Edw. J.—Quaker Oats Co.

Scholl Mfg. Co.—M. Leichter.

Stellato, Erpideo—New England Steamship Co., costs.

Schlesinger, Louis & Sons — Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co., costs.

Schmeike, Louis C.—D. M. Pitts.

Schmeike, Charles M.—Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co.

Schmeike, Amelia Schmeike, Ernest A. Lemcke, and Bertha Lemcke—D. M. Pitts.

Sutliff, Wm. H.—D. B. Cornell.

Thompson, George—Bruce Const. Co.

Tomlin, William—W. C. Graves.

Warm, Max, & Co., Inc.—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York.

Victor Carpet Co.—Gilbert & Bro., Inc.

Weber, Peter—W. Bernsmann.

In Bankruptcy.

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Beasley, Harriet—S. Plager

Baumohl, Samuel—B. Baumohl

Bischof, Guido—E. Teijeiro

Brooklyn Improvement Co—J. Lehman

Blue Beam Chemical Co.—R. Ben-geant Co.

Carlucci, Frank—H. L. Eckert

Fogelson, Max, and Sarah D.—M. Harris

Freighters' Transp. Co. and Freighters' Ship Const. Co.—F. L. Zimmerman.

German Fire Ins. Co. of Peoria—Adder Machine Co. costs.

Hump, Bob, and Murph, (H. & J. Homsy)—Bernstein & Cohen.

Knight, Joseph F.—Emmons Bros. Co. costs

Kay, J. Newton—American Merchant Marine Ins. Co. of New York.

Kravits, Irving, and I. Kravits—I. Sternstein

Lynch, Thomas, and Patrick J. Kenny—People, &c.

Leon, Vincent L.—J. Ornstein.

Mankin, Max, S. Menkin, William Addelston, and S. Menkin, Inc.—G. J. Gilbert

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Manead Const. Co.—G. E. Hart

N. London, Inc.—H. K. Fort Co.

National Securities Corp. — Bankers Trust

The Merchant's Point of View

THAT there are unmistakable evidences of a better tone to business is apparent in all the markets, although this does not always manifest itself in actual sales of large dimensions. The reviews of buyers here from all over the country and the persistence of their inquiries are among the indications that goods are wanted. There is still too much of a disposition to go shopping for the purpose of ferreting out the lowest prices, as well as a disinclination to contract too far ahead. Then, too, the change from a sellers' to a buyers' market has brought with it the return of what the former consider unreasonable exactions, which make it a little harder to do business. It is true these are merely a repetition of the conditions that had grown up during many years before the war, but trade in general found an opportunity to get rid of them in the strenuous period of the last three or four years. The hope was expressed that they would never again reappear, but this turns out not to be the case. The intervening period was not long enough to fix and make permanent the new customs which it was sought to substitute in the place of those that had become established through long usage. So now buyers are seeking to take advantage of what they used to call trade advantages and what sellers termed trade abuses. These include cancellations, protection against a falling market, extra discounts, and post datings. In some lines there are concerted attempts for combating the return to old ways, but in a falling market the buyers have a little the advantage, and they show no inclination to give it up.

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The Outlook for the Year.

Circumstances of this kind account for much of the jerky character of the trade now passing in the primary markets. Added to this is, of course, the suspicion on the part of not a few of the buyers that prices in many lines have not yet touched bottom, in spite of the reductions that have been made. Whenever, as in the case of certain textiles, it appeared that bedrock prices had been fixed, much of the hesitancy in buying disappeared. Before the year is over, it seems to be universally conceded, plenty of goods of all kinds will be in demand by the consumers at home and for shipment abroad. Taking the country as a whole, its buying capacity was never greater than it is at present, and the outlook, especially so far as the crops are concerned, is particularly promising. The urge to purchase, furthermore, continues, as is apparent from the business reported by the retailers. Spring trade is keeping up remarkably well from all accounts, and an especially noteworthy feature of it is the demand for the better class goods. In women's wear this is a little more pronounced, although it is by no means confined to this. A continuance of seasonable weather is likely to stimulate the buying further, and this in turn will lead to reorders as well as encourage purchasing for the future. The next three or four weeks' experience is apt to furnish the cue for the remainder of the year's business.

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What the Canners Suggest.

Taken as a whole, canning is one of the great industries of the country. It is also a remarkably organised one with very competent direction. For several years the business has been taxed to the utmost to supply the needs of the armies of this and the Entente Powers, and of the neutral victims of the Germans. It is still doing much in these directions, but it is looking forward to the time when the abnormal demands will cease. The Foreign Trade Committee of the National Canners' Association has, for this purpose, been considering the outlook for exports, and has made a report on the subject which will doubtless receive official consideration. At present every nation of commercial importance, excepting Great Britain and China, has what is called an unreasonably high tariff on canned goods. The rates are virtually prohibitory and without even the pretense that they are for the purpose of protecting home industries. This condition holds good especially in the Latin-American countries. The canners are consequently appealing to the Tariff Commission for the purpose of having "bargaining" features put into our laws. The committee commends the work of the Tariff Commission in its investigations of home industries and imposts, but adds, significantly: "The danger is that when new tariff laws are being written, our overburdened Congress will neglect this valuable information and advice, and resort to the old log-rolling methods which result inevitably in hasty, ill-considered, vicious legislation." Another thing the committee warns against is the notion that foreign trade ought to be sought merely to dispose of surplus products in a time of plenty, and that at other times it may be neglected. It must be cultivated at all times so as to establish a demand from consumers in foreign markets. There is no doubt but that, given fair terms, the American canner will be able to hold his own in any part of the world.

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Southern and Northern Mills.

Many are still living who recall the time when the South began to do cotton manufacturing. Good reasons were given why it should succeed. The factories were to be near the fields where the raw material grew. This would save transportation expense. Labor was plentiful and cheap, and power could be obtained at low cost. The big Eastern mills at the outset looked upon the project with amused tolerance, feeling secure in the pre-eminence they had attained not only here but in the world markets. As time passed, however, more and more attention had to be paid to the Southern mills, which grew in number and effectiveness. Figures of productiveness began to be studied with some anxiety when it was apparent that the mills in the Southern States increased their spindles and looms at a faster rate than did those in New England. Ten years ago the number of spindles down South equalled those of Massachusetts, and since then the supremacy of the former has become more pronounced. This growth is strikingly shown in a chart recently prepared by N. F. P. Nichols, Secretary of the Industrial Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This indicates the spindlesge of Southern and Massachusetts mills, respectively, for the last twenty years. In 1899 the number of spindles in the former was 8,791,654, and in the latter 7,784,687. In 1918 the figures were, respectively, 18,062,072 and 11,312,816. The increase in percentage was 245 for the Southern mills and only 45 for those of Massachusetts. In cotton consumption the former in twenty years have gone from 1,828,571 bales to 3,300,363, while the latter has only gone from 1,065,236 bales to 1,459,291. The greater growth in manufacture of Southern mills is ascribed to the longer hours of operation permitted by law, and the plea is made that uniform hours of labor be prescribed so that New England mills shall not be at a disadvantage. The alternative would seem to be to have all the cotton mills down South.

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French to Try Factory Methods?

Following the movement for quantity production of clothing in Great Britain has come the suggestion of doing something of a similar kind in France. It has been recently asserted that a number of French manufacturers would soon come to this country to study methods in use here with a view to adopting and adapting them over there. It is said the French wish to go into standardizing and quantity production in order to make for themselves and for others what the Germans had been doing before the war. They desire not only to keep their own markets from the Hun, but also to try and secure a large part of the trade which the Germans had with other European countries. It is said that American executives may be employed to introduce the factory methods in vogue here. Their work, of course, will not only be in the line of producing fabrics, but also in the making of such garments as may admit of quantity production. Offhand, one would say that a combination of French skill and taste with cheap mechanical reproduction would be ideal and effective. But, as the articles to be turned out are for women's wear, their range would be limited. In the higher class of such goods, for which the French have an aptitude not equalled by any others, individuality and distinctiveness are the main requisites. In the more moderate priced, Americans and British are bound to be formidable competitors, in foreign markets at least, but that French industry can be speeded up to advantage is unquestioned.

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Cotton Production and Cotton Goods.

Figures of the past season's cotton crop which were made public during the week just closed showed a production of over 12,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each, exclusive of linters. This is a larger quantity than official estimates indicated, and is well above the crops of the two preceding years. In the South a little better demand seems to have sprung up for both spots and futures, and a noticeable feature is the increase of the call for the shorter cotton by Japanese interests. It is also said that considerable cotton is being bought for shipment to Italy to be sold to Germans as soon as peace is declared. The weather in a great deal of the growing district has lately been quite unfavorable, owing to a series of heavy storms. Mills are beginning to do a little more work in view of the increased demand for fabrics, although there is yet much idle machinery. The goods market has been quite active in a number of lines for deliveries up to June, and the finer and fancy fabrics have come in for a fair share of attention. Under the impulse of the buying orders, goods in the gray have shown some advances, and this is taken to indicate that the downward trend, so long in evidence, has been checked. Knit goods buying is as yet on a small scale, although it is expected to pick up decidedly in the course of the next few weeks. Some buyers are as yet undecided whether the prices quoted show reductions proportionate to those made on woven goods.

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Supplies of Wool Are Ample.

At the Government's wool sales in Philadelphia a good demand was shown for certain of the better grades, for which very satisfactory prices were obtained. Representatives of the woolen mills, and not dealers, were the buyers. But, as was the case in previous sales, poorer qualities were not desired, and they had to be withdrawn. Some day they will have to be offered for what they will bring, because it will not pay the Government or any one else to keep adding storage expenses to the cost of them. When that times comes there will be a decided unsettlement of wool values. The superfluity of wool supplies, and the recklessness of buying on the part of the Government, become more apparent with each new official report that is issued. The latest of these reports from the War Department shows that it bought or contracted for 722,450,168 pounds of wool, which is as much as was used in all the mills of the country for civilian as well as for war needs in the whole of 1918. There still remain 487,100,540 pounds to get rid of. This quantity and the estimated domestic clip of this Spring will be sufficient to provide for all the country's wool needs for this year and leave a couple of hundred millions of pounds surplus. To this will have to be added the quantity which will be imported. It is very evident there will be no dearth of the article. The goods market during the week was without especial feature, except that some of the orders put in have been scaled down by the mills as being speculative, and that the product of a number of the mills has been sold up. In dress goods there is yet no effort on the part of either buyers or sellers to hurry things.

PUTTING A CHECK ON TRADE ABUSES

Methods for the Purpose Used by the Service Bureau of the Waist League.

Business men are coming more and more to value co-operation as a leading factor in the successful conduct of commercial enterprises. Particularly valuable has it been found in relations between buyers and sellers and, because of this, various means of promoting it have been introduced by many of the trade associations.

One of the most effective ways of obtaining the closer relations desired, both between sellers and between sellers and buyers, is the service bureau that is now being operated by the United Waist League of America. This bureau, though hardly more than in infant in age, has already proved its worth. According to Moses Mosessohn, Executive Director of the league, which is a national organization, these are the purposes and methods of the bureau:

"The aim of our service bureau is to eliminate, as far as possible, any misunderstandings that may arise between the manufacturer and the retailer. If a member of this national trade body receives a check which is dated incorrectly, or receives an unsigned check, he reports it to the league. If, through the workings of the bureau, it is found that several of the other members have had the same experience the league warns the retailer that his practice is detrimental both to himself and to the entire industry. On the other hand, if one of the members of this organization finds that the retailer returns a large percentage of the merchandise he buys, and five or six of the other members find that he is a satisfactory account, that member is advised that possibly the trouble arises at his end.

"To be more detailed, all the waist manufacturers who are members of the league are known to each other by numbers. If, for example, Member No. 210 receives a first order from John Brown, Chicago, Ill., and he does not know how reliable an account this John Brown is, he sends an inquiry on it to the Service Bureau. This inquiry is entered on a card. All the cards listing the inquiries of the day are arranged alphabetically and tabulated on a form called an original inquiry sheet, which is sent to every one of the members. On this form the numbers of the inquirers appear to the right of the accounts inquired about. It also contains columns for the checking up, which permits a member to show the results, in code form, of his dealings with the account in question.

"Each member has a code card covering all of the various phases of business dealings and trade evils. If member No. 210 has had any transactions with John Brown, and he knows that John Brown is overbuying, he makes the corresponding code sign in the proper column. Each member checks the sheet the day he receives it, puts it in a self-addressed envelope with which the Service Bureau supplies him, and mails it back immediately.

"On the following morning the results of all the original inquiry sheets are compiled, entered on cards, and tabulated on a combined summary sheet. This sheet is then sent to the members, and is kept by them for future reference. When member 210 receives the combined summary sheet and finds numbers 235, 217, 319, &c., listed next to John Brown's name, he can either call up on the telephone or send one of the bureau's uniform reference slips to the members who listed: Each member has a complete list of the membership of the league, with their respective numbers, telephone numbers and addresses.

"The uniform reference slip asks for detailed information concerning the account, such as manner of payment, ledger experience of the last three shipments, notes, excessive and unfair discounts, &c. The cards containing the names of the firms inquired upon are filed geographically, for, express convenience. If there are a great number of shortages in a particular vicinity, the cards thus arranged will show this, and the fault is easily placed. If a member asks the service bureau if it has had any inquiries on Peter Smith & Co. of Baltimore, Md., or John Brown of Chicago, Ill., these cards are readily located in the file, and the reports listed thereon are given him. In case member No. 254 inquires on an account that has been cleared before, the bureau saves the members the trouble of rechecking it by giving the date of the combined summary sheet upon which it was previously listed.

"If a card shows that three or more members complain of the same pernicious practices, such as chronic returns, excessive discounts, prepaid express charges, cancellations, &c., the league informs the guilty retailer that these delinquencies are to their mutual disadvantage. If the retailer does not heed this advice, or does not believe that forewarned is forearmed, a notation is made on the combined summary sheet to that effect. As a result the members of the league, which includes the largest waist manufacturers of the country, avoid further dealings with this retailer.

"The underlying thought of the Service Bureau is to rid the manufacturer and the retailer in their dealings with each other, which, of course, is not to the liking of the habitual practicer of trade evils. Through it the retailer who has no intention of doing the right thing is automatically eliminated and a campaign of education is started with him with the idea of teaching him proper business methods."

NEW HATS FOR CHILDREN.

Linen and Silk Plaid as Components in Varous Models.

One of the leading children's millinery houses is showing a very pretty line of wash hats, ranging in price from $21 to $30 a dozen, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Describing them, the bulletin says:

"Heavy linen is used in these models in large floppy shapes, mushrooms, and rolling sailors. In the smaller shapes the high-crowned mushrooms are very effective. Stitched brims, with an edge in a contrasting shade of linen, have colored linen crowns to correspond. White is effectively combined with blue, pink, and lavender. A narrow band and tied bow at the side furnish the trim.

"A Scotch Highlander cap is effective in the combination of silk plaid and white linen, the plaid appearing on the top of the crown and as a narrow band around the headsize. A white linen eight-pieced tam is trimmed at the tip of the crown with a large white silk floss tassel. The straw tam is a big feature of this line in different shades of fine Italian Milan."

Acceptances Are Not Notes.

One of the most common objections heard among buyers against closing an account with a trade acceptance, according to the bulletin of the New York Credit Men's Association, is that this seems like giving a promissory note. "To clear up all misunderstandings upon this point," the bulletin goes on, "it must be stated that a trade acceptance is not a promissory note, neither is it a sight draft. In general merchandising practice the former is a promise to pay a debt after it is due, and the latter is an instrument to force payment of an overdue account, both being indications of unsound credit. The trade acceptance, on the other hand, is an order made at the time goods are received to pay for them at a definite future date, and it is, therefore, an indication of sound credit."

Gray Goods Demand Light.

Not a great deal of business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, the attempts of second hands to resell having scared buyers off for the time being. Practically all printcloth constructions can now be had from these sources at a quarter of a cent under the recent top prices, and sales were made yesterday on 39-inch 68-72s at 11 cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 9¾ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s at 8¼ cents. Sheetings and other coarse-yarn cloths were quiet and steady, their steadiness being due principally to the fact that they did not share in the recent advance to the extent that printcloths did. Real activity in other quarters of the market was also lacking.

TO HELP EXTEND TRADE.

Suggestions of American Chamber of Commerce in London.

Arrangements have been made whereby the American Chamber of Commerce in London will be represented at the forthcoming meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by a councilor and four delegates. The meeting will be held in St. Louis on April 29 and 30 and May 1. The London Chamber is also planning to be represented at the annual conference of the Foreign Trade Council of the United States, which is to take place at Chicago on April 24, 25, and 26.

Commenting on the foreign trade conference, the monthly bulletin of the London Chamber says that the rapidly changing situation in Anglo-American trade makes it difficult to decide exactly what subject should be presented by the London delegation, but several are under consideration. The bulletin goes on:

"One proposal that is almost certain to be made is that a definite program for the co-operation of all Chambers of Commerce in developing foreign trade should be drawn up. Considerable attention had been aroused by the proposal of last month's bulletin that all letters from individuals or firms to Chambers of Commerce in other countries should be certified by the local Chamber before being sent. This would be but a small part of the plan by which Chambers throughout the world would co-operate to give quicker and more active trade service to their members."

The bulletin also says that it is practically decided that the London delegation will present its Chamber's plan for regular direct conference between selected representative committees of the American and British sections of each trade. It further asserts that it is possible that Great Britain's national and commercial debt to the United States, which at the present time is thought to amount to £5,000,000,000, may be discussed by the English delegates. In this case, it was been suggested that American business men would be urged to give every possible consideration to opening up their markets to British traders who offer goods in which America does not specialise.

TALE OF IMITATION FUR.

Maker Invents Quadruped Not at All Like the Real One.

This is the story of the Wumpus or some such animal. Its creator, when he started out with his Frankenstein, was in just the same fix as he left the reporter. He lacked a name for his creation. To find it, and it is necessary when you make artificial furs to find a name for the pelt you have succeeded in imitating, he visited a naturalist friend. Even after his most detailed description of what his animal looked like, the naturalist could recollect no such thing as a Wumpus, or whatever it was the manufacturer had in mind. This, it may be added, did not stir the latter from his conviction that such an animal existed or should exist. So he went ahead with his plan to create his animal and start a national advertising campaign to sell the imitation of its fur. The reputation of the Wumpus—the animal has to be tagged with some name—became nationwide and the furs sold and the season was a big success.

But, as an aftermath of the campaign to add another name to the list of known animals, the manufacturer met his friend, the naturalist, and the latter was all elated over actually finding the quadruped whose name had become allied to the boundless words: "What does it look like?" eagerly asked the maker of artificial furs, having in mind something on the style of a mountain lion, for so his Wumpus had been pictured in the advertising. "Why, you were right on the name," replied the naturalist, "but your description was somewhat off. It's a little smaller than the average size rat and very rare."

HELPFULNESS IN SELLING.

As to Infants' Wear, It Is a Feature of Especial Value.

The representative of an infants' wear manufacturing house, in discussing the need of a more important place in the store for a department handling his line, stated that when this place is found saleswomen will also have to be found of more than the average intelligent sort.

The importance of the infants' wear department, he said, cannot be overemphasized. A properly run department should act as a feeder for the whole store. "Who is usually more helpless," he inquired, "than the new mother, and who is more appreciative of good advice? The opportunity for establishing the good-will of a concern is nowhere as good as in the infants' wear department. A valuable suggestion from the saleswoman is regarded not in the light of ordinary store service, but as a real personal favor. I should venture to say that the ideal type of saleswoman for such a department should consist of about 20 per cent. selling ability and the rest pure helpfulness.

"There is so much the young mother has to learn about the needs of her child," he continued, "that if she can be helped her gratitude will mean a lot to the store. Even if you don't want to consider the matter in anything but a dollar-and-cents light, it would be worth while to give the infants' wear department a more important place."

NO CANNED FOOD SURPLUS

So Army Stocks Are Not to be Disposed Of in the Market.

A letter from Colonel A. M. Davis, Q. M. C. Director of Storage, to Frank Gerber, President of the National Canners' Association, disposes of the question as to whether or not the army's surplus of canned goods would be put on the open market. In this communication Colonel Davis states that, acting along the lines suggested by the canners' representative, canned peas, corn, squash, and string beans will be added to the ration list, and this will entirely dispose of the stock on hand and eliminate the surplus. While salmon is not mentioned, it is the understanding that any surplus salmon which the army may have will not be offered in the domestic market.

In his correspondence with the Washington authorities Mr. Gerber pointed out the demoralization that would ensue if the surplus army supplies were to be offered to the domestic trade and suggested making canned peas, corn, tomatoes, and salmon an issued ration for the army, instead of use only as a sales article, which was the arrangement.

The rumor that the Government army's entire surplus would be thrown on the market gained ground after a semi-official announcement to that effect when offerings of small stocks on railroad tracks on demurrage were made.

Still Regulate Cotton Prices.

British price regulations on American and Egyptian cotton still hold, cables Consul General Robert P. Skinner from London, although the minimum restrictions on East Indian, Peruvian, and other growths have been revoked by the Board of Trade.

BUSINESS NOTES.

B. A. Wechsler, who for three years has been manager and buyer of piece goods for the Merit Company, 1,123 Broadway, has resigned, but will remain with the company until April 1. He expects to engage in the cloak and suit business on his own account.

David N. Mossessohn, executive director of the Associated Dress Industries of America, will make an address on the aims and purposes of that organization before the dress manufacturers of Baltimore in that city on Wednesday.

The March meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held at the Hotel Astor at 8 P. M. on Thursday. The topic for discussion will be foreign trade and credits, and the speakers will be E. E. Pratt, President of the Overseas Products Corporation, and F. B. Purdie, manager of the Albany, N. Y., branch of R. G. Dun & Co. The meeting will be open to all interested persons and admission tickets are not required.

FETTERS OFF THE CLOTHING TRADE

As a Result Has Come Demand for More Styles and Materials for Men's Wear.

A comparison of the number of sack coat models brought out by a representative clothing house for the Spring season this year and what it will show for the coming Fall season gives a fair index of the big difference between war and peace time manufacturing. Owing to the Government regulations on the use of woolens while the war was on, this house was permitted to put out only ten style numbers for its Spring line. So far for the Fall its line consists of fifty styles, and as the season advances other numbers will doubtless be added.

A restriction on anything usually makes people so much more anxious to use it, and the clothing manufacturers and retailers were no exception to this rule. Now that the ban on style features has been removed, they are ready and willing to put out and buy the fanciest effects. For this reason the recognised prophets in the clothing trade predict a Fall season replete with novelties of one kind or another.

One instance of how the embargo on styles worked is given in the case of the double-breasted coat. While there was nothing to hinder the making of such a style, the manufacturers enjoyed only a fair demand for the article, even though their best designing effort was put into the production of such garments. Immediately upon the lifting of the Government restriction there arose a sharp and insistent call for double-breasted suits that has continued up to the present time and finds the market now practically cleaned up on such merchandise, with only small supplies coming through from the factories. In this particular it might be mentioned that many of the manufacturers, foreseeing a demand for the style, had material cut up and ready for manufacture as soon as the Government permitted.

Among the style features that the manufacturers expect to see pushed for the next season will be the norfolk idea in many variations as applied to suits. Lapels reaching to the shoulder line will probably be seen. Overcoats are to be shown in a number of models that will probably seem bizarre after the strictly staple merchandise of war time.

Not only will the design of clothing strike an entirely fresh note for the benefit of a fashion-jaded public, but materials will also undergo the same change. When it was a question of 20 or 25 cents a yard more to use a silk stripe in cloth during the war, the mill man usually decided to economise and put out his material at the economical figure. Now he is ready to go as far as the woolen buyer will go, and the latter seems almost willing to play a no limit game. From the activity and care with which woolen mills are making their purchases of goods for the Fall, their selections should prove of exceptional merit. They appear to be fully convinced that what the public will want next season will be quality and not price, and, keeping this in mind, they are buying of the best for a demand that has had its fill of shoddy materials.

The clothing manufacturers do not arbitrarily decide what is and what is not to be good for a season, but they have the best retail sentiment on their side when they adopt a policy of design and manufacture. The retailers have reported a demand, and a growing one, for lively styles and quality materials, and the manufacturers are basing their anticipation of the fashion trend on these reports. But another merchandising detail that has not been lost sight of is that what remaining stocks there are which the retailers now have on hand are chiefly staples, and that these must be freshened up or the customer looking them over may well decide to "make his old suit do."

A visit to a clothing store now will convince even the novice that what is most needed is a little variety. Two out of three of the models displayed usually are serges or most conservative patterns, left-overs as a rule from a previous season. The salesman's best line is not "this is the newest thing," but that "this is model we are selling at the same price we did six months ago and the material is now worth half again what it was worth then." The salesman is probably tired of that line, the manufacturer and retailer certainly are, and they think it is safe to wager that the public is just a little weary of it also.

Research Unearths New Glasses.

In the work of the British Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research valuable results have been achieved in many directions, notably in the glass industry. The London Observer tells, writes Commercial Attaché Philip H. Kennedy from London, how Professor Jackson has succeeded in defining the ingredients required for the manufacture of optical glasses hitherto made exclusively at Jena. In addition to this, three completely new glasses, previously unobtainable, have been discovered. In the pottery trade a new ware has been discovered, also a new cheap glaze which will enable the British trade to hold its own with the hard porcelains produced in Germany and Austria.

FLAGS
and Welcome Home Badges and other military supplies.
Military Headgear Co.,
55 West 3rd Street.

Nearlinen — THE PROPER LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.

Retail Merchandise Executive
with Capital and Energy to invest
A man nationally known as an unqualified success will entertain propositions from large Department Stores. The advertiser has, in his 30 years of active, progressive retail experience, commanded a large salary, and only stores willing and able to make an offer attractive as to income and prospects should feel called upon to answer this advertisement. The advertiser seeks an executive position justified by his tested and proved ability and his very considerable capital to invest. X 318 Times Annex.

Auctioneers.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Private Loans
against
Merchandise
Accounts Receivable
Customers' Notes
Bills of Lading
Trade Acceptances
from
Private Funds
A. U. SURPRENANT
COMMERCIAL LOANS
10 Wall St. New York
Rector 7054

Advances on Merchandise
WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Bankers
68 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone Stuyv. 9000

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ADRIAN, Mich.—W. C. McConnell, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Selleh, women's ready-to-wear; 141 Madison Av.
AUSTIN, Texas—Condit, Franklin Co.; C. L. Condit, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way, Park Av.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; J. E. Dutton, shoes; Commodore.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Ben Bros.; D. J. Bantlin, toys; 116 W. 32d; B'way Central.
CHICAGO—J. B. Murphy, men's furn. goods, hats, dry goods; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Leopold, Solomon & Eisendrath; L. G. Leopold, trimmings; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; G. L. Stonehill, jun'l rides.; 631 B'way.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, millinery; 631 B'way; Marlborough.
CLEVELAND—Orwell & Hubbard Co.; E. W. Barnard, jewelry, china, stationery; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. L. Sailor, flowers, feathers; 631 B'way.
DENVER—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; M. Heller, fancy, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; 44 E. 23d.
DETROIT—Zuiebach, Hartman Co.; R. Zuiebach, mfr's. cloaks, suits; 604 B'way.
HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Bros.; E. A. Katz, gen'l goods; 200 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mere. Co.; F. L. Fleming, men's, boys' clothing; 2 W. 37th.
MONTREAL, Canada—J. O. Garceau, stationery; Murray Hill.
MONTREAL, Canada—G. S. Case, clothing, furn. goods; Commodore.
PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker; H. Walker, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear, house furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Newberger, Burdick, Scott Garment Co.; G. T. Scott, ready-to-wear; Ritz-Carlton.
TOLEDO—J. W. Mockett Co.; J. J. Watson, ready-to-wear men's clothing; Penn.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

KAHKI KOOL Wanted.—Mallison's or similar; all colors. Peshkind & Saleff, 344 5th Av., Madison Square 2408.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS Wanted.—All widths, black and colors, for cash, at under price. Tel. Gramercy 8094.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

CAPS.—Whipcord overseas caps, stock on hand, $10.50 per dozen net. Royal Hat Co., 181 Mercer St.

POPLIN.—For sale 10 pieces No. 707 at $1.75, net cash; make best offer; 15 pieces navy No. 3678. Skylift Skirt Co., 925 Washington Av., St. Louis.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale in quantities at low prices. Telephone Waverly 3248. A. Heslauer, R. F. D. No. 1, Elizabeth, N. J.

Contracts Wanted.

UNDERGARMENTS.—We make to order silk undergarments by hand or machine with your materials; prices for plain styles bloomers $1.35, nightgowns $1.85, vests $1; hand embroidery or fancy styles if desired. Tel. Lenox 8576.

Allied Industries.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

SHOES.—5,000 pairs of light army shoes, at a bargain. Berlow, 110 Duane St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN, (4;) good steady income selling best auto, silver, brass polishes; job with a future; commission. D 340 Times.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, correspondent; married, (34,) several years' training modern methods, assume full charge, seeks first-class permanent connection; excellent references. A 304 Times.

EXECUTIVE:
I have just returned from
SOUTH AMERICA,
where I have been associated in an executive capacity with a large copper producing company. I know South American customs and needs, and want to associate with some organization where my knowledge and experience can be useful. R 344 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Lieutenant, just discharged from Army after 17 months in France in the Corps of Engineers, desires position as executive or as assistant to sales manager in large industrial concern; have had 13 years' experience as a civil engineer and have handled all kinds of engineering materials; can give the best of references. A 226 Times.

I AM OPEN for a few specialty lines for Southern territory, such lines as women's and children's dresses, shirtwaists, men's exclusive silk shirts, work shirts, kid gloves, hosiery, and novelty jewelry; 8 years' experience in Southern territory one firm; I want everything on commission basis; no drawing account; none but the reputable and specialist need apply. A 193 Times.

MILLINERY.—Trimmed hat man who understands the business thoroughly and who has a good following among buyers, is open for a position with successful house. A 290 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, clerk, (18;) experienced; references; $15. Philips, 3806 3d Av.

SALESMAN and business man of San Francisco, now visiting here, wants to represent large concern on Pacific Coast; hardware specialties preferred; commission basis; have ample capital, and can furnish highest business and financial references. Write S. V. Peiser, Room 305, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

SALESMAN, with car, would entertain proposition, good specialty line; commission; New England or New York and Pennsylvania. A 286 Times.

SALESMAN desires side line; will leave New York for Pennsylvania towns shortly. R 307 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, company clerk and in Quartermaster Dept. in U. S. Marine Corps for 14 months, desires position; is energetic, ambitious, has initiative and executive ability. A 184 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced with hosiery, desires connection wholesale house. N 23 Times.

THE CUBAN MARKET
The American Products Corporation of Havana acts as Sales Managers in Cuba for a few reliable non-conflicting American manufacturers. It has four departments, viz: machinery, steel products, hardware and general merchandise. The department managers and their staffs are experienced salesmen in their respective lines and familiar with local conditions. Mr. Bolivar S. Romero, President of the corporation, temporarily in New York at the Hotel Ansonia, will be pleased to supply further information to manufacturers desirous of furthering their interests in Cuba.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Thorough executive, with a record of achievement, desires to make a change; highest credentials; salary $4,000. A 276 Times.

MIDDLE WEST REPRESENTATIVE
Will buy or sell any product for you or otherwise represent. P. O. Box 155, Sioux City, Iowa.

Benj. S. Wise, auctioneer, will sell Wednesday, March 26, 10:30 A. M., entire contents private residence, 148 West 76th.

—Motor Vehicle Dealers and Manufacturers

100% CASH down for your time sales paper—your Buyer pays the cost.

We finance Automobiles, Trucks and Tractors from factory to dealer, on his floor or in warehouse—and then we pay 100% cash down for the time sales notes when such motor vehicles are sold to Buyers. Your Buyer pays the cost.

Your profit on the sale of one car will probably pay the cost of keeping sufficient cars in stock or in warehouse to make immediate deliveries and thus clinch sales—which you may otherwise lose to your competitors who have their cars in stock. The Buyer wants his car now.

Our plan makes your capital equal to that of your more wealthy competitors, and you can keep your credit free for current business needs by letting us finance your stock cars and your customers.

We also purchase active open accounts receivable from responsible Manufacturers and Wholesalers in other lines of business. We have unusual facilities and abundant cash resources. Write for details and rates.

Ours is the Largest Company of its kind in the United States.

Commercial Credit Company
Cash Capital $2,250,000 Surplus $450,000
BALTIMORE
Represented at NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON CINCINNATI
Affiliated with
Commercial Acceptance Trust, Chicago
Cash Capital $1,150,000

C. O. S.
—Cash-on-Shipment

Where New York shipper uses our C. O. S. service he has funds within an hour of presenting documents at our office.

He merely presents invoice showing shipment to customer and immediately receives 80%. The remaining 20% he receives when customer remits.

On thirty day invoices, the cost of the service is only half the cost of the usual cash discount granted customers. No notes, non-notification where your capital is $35,000 or more.

Service may be had on one invoice or many—no obligation to continue.

The advantages of this method of financing are many. Interesting booklets will be sent upon request.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
CAPITAL $2,000,000
347 Madison Avenue, at Forty-fifth Street, N.Y.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1125

You Can Be a Preferred Customer

You divide your customers into two classes—preferred and ordinary. Your supply houses do the same thing.

Those in the preferred class, the discounters for prompt cash, get all the benefits you can give them—preference in getting their orders filled and "tips" when bargains are available. Those in the ordinary class, who pay "any old time," are denied these advantages.

Isn't it reasonable to suppose that your creditors do the same thing? For this reason YOU should be rated a preferred customer.

If you have been prevented from getting into this class by the lack of an elastic system of financing that insures instant cash funds ample to meet your needs as they arise, you owe it to yourself to investigate the advantages of our Service, which instantly converts your accounts receivable into cash in needed amounts, when and for as long as this temporary capital is required.

The service with the most advantages. Let us send details—they're free from all red tape.

MANUFACTURERS' FINANCE CO.
Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.
Represented in New York City at 1133 Fifth Ave. Bldg. Phone Gramercy 6798.
Also represented in all principal cities.
The oldest non-notification company in entire East and South.

Operate On Cash!
Cash is the tool of commerce. Why keep yours tied up unprofitably in your ledgers? Exchange your outstandings for my cash. Do it today! You'll be glad you did. Reasonable terms, non-binding contract, no "red tape." Tel. Chelsea 827.
UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
Jacob Rosenblatt
500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FINANCING
Loans to merchants, manufacturers, importers on outstanding accounts at lowest rates. Your capital on your books can be put to instant use.
RATES AS LOW AS 1%
STANDARD TRADING CO.
30 Years' Mercantile Experience.
401 Broadway. Spring 5581

Loans on Accounts
Inquire about our low rates.
Best Finance Co., 1133 Broadway

ADVANCES ON
Acceptances
Accounts Receivable
Commercial Paper
Documentary Drafts
Warehouse Receipts
LEVISON & COMPANY
Bankers
141 Fifth Avenue

BILLETS OF THE 6TH ON SLOPE OF GOLD

The Story of Post-Armistice Activities of 25,161 Americans.

LIFE IN 57 FRENCH VILLAGES

Still Lots of Hard Labor to be Done, Horses Shod, and Ahtos to be Fixed.

By ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

Negligibly little over two years ago it was my baroque fortune to pass one day by the office window of the Berlingske-Tidende in Copenhagen. Bulletins of the day's news had just been posted. My attention was at once drawn to the following item from America: President Hibben of Princeton says in address in New York that the day may come when American soldiers will carry the Star-Spangled Banner across the Atlantic into France. My interest in the statement was due to its origin and its Danish vestments rather than to its content, for no one who had then lived in Denmark for any length of time would have believed, as a result of reading the Danish papers, that America's belligerency was imminent. I have no way of vouching for the accuracy of the report from the point of view of journalism.

History, however, has told its irrefutable tale. The grandeur of the achievement may come into slightly clearer relief through comment on one division, provided we bear in mind the fact that we have had approximately forty such divisions in France, and still have, for complex reasons, about thirty. And now that we all know a vast deal more about armies than we ever imagined we could learn, it is unnecessary to state that the units other than divisional ones to which officers and men are attached are uncannily numerous, while the officers and men assigned to them or on detached service constitute armies of themselves. In other words, two millions is a large number and over two millions is even larger.

The 6th Division is now, and has been, so it seems to some of us, since prehistoric time, billeted in and on the Département Côte-d'Or, or golden slope. The slopes are quite evident; the attribute "golden" is not so easily appreciated. Our "area", is about fifty kilometers long and twenty kilometers broad. To go outside of it, a pass is necessary; to stay inside of it, patience is advantageous. Headquarters are at Aignay-le-Duc, transmographied at once by the American of type into Agnes the Duck. I am neither flippant nor jocose, but serious when I inform a disinterested public that Aignay-le-Duc had a population twelve years ago of 778, while the population at the present is 732. The other units of the division are billeted in fifty-six other villages scattered throughout the area. The names of all these villages have to be pronounced by the boy from home whose training has not necessarily been along linguistic lines. That boy has a dark hour when forced to ask a Frenchman the way to Quemigneroi.

The roll of the division is made up daily. On the evening that this is being written, (Feb. 15,) the War Diary shows that the 6th Division has 774 officers and 21,784 men "present," 217 officers and 2,386 men "absent." This makes a grand total of 25,161 human beings—a complete community unto itself. Apart from the multifarious military arrangements, the division must have, and has, all the institutions and functionaries of a stationary town of the same size. It has its lawyers and delousers, its chaplains and cooks, its teachers and undertakers, and so on, not omitting the two officials who bring real joy and solid comfort, the Postmaster and the paymaster. To say that the situation is interesting equals in originality the idea that man is mortal or Germany is defeated.

To be hived in this area makes one's reflective organs as busy as a bee. How does it come that France has so many villages and almost no detached houses? It may instruct, but it does not comfort, the American doughboy to be told that France's village system is the indirect heritage of feudalism. That diagnoses without curing. Until France's villages have electric lights, baths, sewers, stoves, at least a few frame buildings, an occasional movie, fewer stone walls, separate billets for animals of all degrees of thoughtlessness, a pavement here and there, and at least one street car—until these marvels shall have been accomplished it will be forever impossible to persuade the nephews of Uncle Sam that the French village system is desirable. Rather an isolated home with necessary outbuildings along a road that quickly leads somewhere than this picturesque conglomeration of venerable bâtiments huddled together and serving at once the needs of man, beast, and fowl. In such a situation legends become uninteresting, history grows dull, and tradition is of slight avail.

Aside from the Baedekeresque points in which the area abounds, one instructive lesson can be learned by a sojourn in this part of France: Owing to the mutability of all things, it does not pay to build too well; it is too expensive to pull down. The following corollary to this may be posited: Tourists love most those regions to which they are never obliged for more than one sunset.

The cessation of the shooting, however, neither makes sightseeing the prime object nor unemployment the characteristic status of a combat division. There are still many things to be done, at least at headquarters, with its three departments enigmatically tagged as G-1, G-2, and G-3. G-2 assembles intelligence concerning the enemy. G-3 is versed in us. G-1, familiar with this two-sided array of facts, does all in its power to make victory possible for us and defeat sure for the enemy without actually participating in tactical operations.

The analogy to the university becomes at once apparent. The enemy is the student, laying down a barrage of ignorance every morning at 8 o'clock in some sectors, at 9 in others, going over the top at unforeseen hours with some impossible movement which, if allowed to mature, would wreck social order, bringing up heavy artillery in some sort of secret conclave, cane rush, or riot, and sending out scouts and observers at all hours of the night—with heavy casualties. G-2 comprises those who study students without teaching, those who collect, interpret, and disseminate information concerning students' movements, intentions, and reserves, and showing how students' problems may best be attacked. G-3 is we, the Faculty, feckfully fighting for our cause, for humanity, trying to make the world safe for ambition. G-1 is the Board of Trustees, bringing up ammunition of various sorts, supplies of all sorts, and acting in a general administrative capacity without actually participating in tactical operations.

Does the university enjoy a furcease from toil so soon as the students disappear from the campus? It does not. Realizing that the enemy has only temporarily withdrawn and that his reserves are increasing in size, the academic G's are as busy as ever. It is even so with a combat division. The armistice modifies the agenda without making it dispensable. To attempt to fix the date on which the analogy between the campus martialus and the campus academicus will cease to function would be an act of supererogation on the part of any one whose insight into the virtues of the Society of Nations is vague, dim, and unstable.

No, the division has much to do even in the trumpeting times of the armistice. There is, first of all, the routine work, that plaguing species of duty that clings with burr-like tenacity to every phase of mundane existence. Its importance is undeniable; its attractiveness is unprovable. Then there are the daily drills—close order drills, extended order drills, and so on. In the former the doughboys do calisthenics with guns; in the latter they also deploy. That is to say they move about over some ground. The tastes of the men are beyond dispute; their staying powers are unknown factors. I can conceive of no more difficult task than that of going through one of these drills for the five hundredth time, out on the nominally golden slopes of France, it being Winter, the war being over, and the Society of Nations being in the making. And yet, I have seen men go through these drills as though they were thereby bettering the entire world, while the officers, some of them, at least, seem to derive as much pleasure from the engagement as "Somehow Good" William de Morgan was wont to derive from closing his sentences with prepositions. The attitude is beyond reproach—and difficult of appreciation.

An immense amount of time is taken up with manoeuvres, regimental, brigade, and divisional. For these the most elaborate preparations have to be made. Staff officials issue orders with all the solemnity of Argonne days. An extensive terrain has to be equipped with a complete telephone system. The topographical section gets out queer looking, highly colored maps that would do credit to a trained school of design. G-3 writes brochures on enemy intelligence. G-3 looks after operations. G-1 furnishes the necessary transportation and supplies.

Then comes the day of the party. Everything moves with military precision, or there is trouble on sale for some one. The actual marching of the troops, when the ground is open and covered with snow, is as theatrically impressive as anything I have ever seen. German prisoners are caught in large numbers. Our casualties are slight, for we invariably engage the enemy in a rearguard action. The objective is finally reached, the war is declared off, the critique is held, the troops return to their billets, the equipment is taken down and back to where it belongs, the old offices are re-established, new summaries of intelligence are created, new maps are printed showing our location and that of the enemy at the close of the day—in fine, the manoeuvre is over. It has been a ponderous affair, replete with excitement, because capable of resulting in wholesale confusion or detailed precision and efficiency, it all depending on whether every single participant has been constantly on the alert or partially asleep. Thus far I have never seen an actual nod. Such work is time-consuming, extremely expensive, poles removed, probably, from the demands of the future, but very, very good for one's soul. To be obliged to perform a trying task without becoming curious or inquisitive is a wholesome experience.

Aside from military activity, and infinitely nearer reality, is the time spent at hard manual labor. There are about 6,000 animals to be shod, and an unknown number of automobiles to be overhauled. Roads have to be repaired and barracks built. Food does not cook itself, though the appetite of the average soldier is automatic. Some one has to go thirty-two kilometers for the mail, two tons of which may arrive on a single day. Wet, green wood has to be cut, hauled, and persuaded to burn in Romance stoves for a disjointed community of 25,161 inhabitants. In short, work is plentiful, and strikes impossible. Despair from joblessness is as rare in the American Army as is death from overwork.

At the same time there is no scarcity of sane amusement; the recreation officer sees to that. There are boxing matches, football games, band concerts, and piano recitals, horse fairs and minstrel shows, moving pictures and lectures, as well as exclusive dinner parties with attending séances that carry on. Prepared with great care, and run off with equal enthusiasm, there is hardly any phase of life over here that is more American than these divisional sports.

There is, too, a dignified sight-seeing department under the aegis of a duly appointed officer. Each of these diminutive hamlets has its sight. It may be the battlefield on which Julius Caesar and Vercingetorix came to blows at Alise-Ste.-Reine, (Caesar's Alesia,) with its excavations second in importance only to those at Pompeii, or it may be the venerable Knight Templar reminiscences at Bure-les-Templiers where the 318th Engineers are now billeted. They are all worth seeing, if for no other reason, because they bring home to the youthful doughboy the bearing of long, long time on a civilization which may truly be called grand.

Of formal instruction there is also an abundance. At the present time, there are 3,103 students taking courses in fifty-six different schools, on twenty-four different subjects, under 214 instructors. Two of the subjects are the Bible and salesmanship; the other twenty-two may be readily imagined. There are also twenty chaplains, thirteen Protestant and seven Catholic, who look after the spiritual welfare of officers and men. This gives each Chaplain a congregation of approximately 1,250. Congregational work, however, is only a small part of an Army Chaplain's duty. The Chaplains of the 6th Division are busy.

The Y. M. C. A. workers, of whom there are thirty-six men and fifteen women, are, too. My own experience persuades me that the army Y. M. C. A. has been overknocked. I saw it at work in November, 1918, only a cannon's throw from the German line, and I see it at work now on the golden slopes of the French Republic. Though the army teaches us that we can really do things hitherto deemed impossible, it is extremely difficult for me to see how the Y. M. C. A. could have done, or could do, more than it has done or does. We must remember that its means are limited; it does not seem to control as much money, in proportion, as other welfare organizations. If the Red Cross or the Knights of Columbus gives a soldier something, while the Y. M. C. A. sells the same article, it is perfectly obvious that the American soldier exclaims: "I am for the Red Cross!" "I am for the Knights of Columbus!" That seems to be, if not the crux of the matter, at least one governing factor that cannot be neglected in an attempt to explain the differences in popularity enjoyed by the various benevolent societies. If my experience extended to other divisions my opinion might need modification. But in this division all three of these organizations do good work and merit unreserved praise.

These are the main ways in which the citizens of the 6th Division spend their time; there are many others. Some devote hours to serious study and systematic reading; for the division has an excellent library. It is only a pity that some sage benefactor does not present the division with several editions of "Everyman's Library." Letter-writing is energetically pursued by some—and not at all by others. It is unfortunate. Journalism comes in for much attention. The Circulator is no mean sheet, while The Sapper, brought out by the 318th Engineers, would not disgrace Times Square or Vesey Street. The division has four other papers with which I am unfamiliar and still alive. There are also moments of unadulterated idleness, owing to the fact that, work being done and recreation being over, there is absolutely no place to go.

And, lastly, serious meditation engages the time of mortals in this division to whom reflection, other than the light sort, was an apocryphal proceeding previous to having been billeted in a Department de la France. The reason is patent: time has been scarce, distractions numerous. But under the present circumstances there is so much time that one never spends. If the "dining room" be utterly unheated and have a mud floor, if the dishes be of tin and all conform to a prescribed norm, bearing the legend Q. M. D., it is evident that the consumption of alimentation will play a brief rôle. If there be no baths, time ordinarily allotted to ablutions has to be reassigned. If shaving has to be done in the open, standing on the banks of a tributary of the Seine, the shaver in question will take a short cut. And so on.

To wrench, suddenly, nearly 25,161 men out of their normal businesses and to create, quickly, a potentially militant community of equal efficiency with the 6th Division, is a splendid achievement. Nor is the 6th the sole division, while the similiarity of divisions is supposed to be one of their chief characteristics. The accomplishment starts thinking. Does the record actually stand out as an argument for or against a permanent army? What does excellent work, done under the most adverse circumstances, betray? It may sound demogogic or inane or both, but it is the civil duty of every unvarnished American to turn the question over in his mind, if possible, for it is of gigantic proportions. What is the best method of employing a man and a dollar plus clothes and rations?

Once upon a time, Jean Jacques Rousseau threw out this bit of wisdom: Il y aura dans tous les temps des hommes faits pour être subjugués par les opinions de leur siècle, de leur pays, et de leur société. Rousseau was commenting, not commending. Inescapable dualism connotes two parties, each with a creed. Will the minority in America be subjugated or the other way around? Regardless as to how civilized men behave in the future, will we, or will we not, have a large standing army? Be it ever so easy to arrive at a baked opinion on the subject in general, it is momentarily impossible for any one to hazard more than an amorphous guess.

Universal Appeal

Advertisements for WOMEN, 1918

	Agate Lines in The New York Times	Lead of Times Over Newspaper Next in Volume.
Dry Goods	2,614,388	465,846
Women's Specialty Shops	857,292	483,950
Candy and Gum	22,470	5,893

Advertisements for MEN, 1918

	Agate Lines in The New York Times	Lead of Times Over Newspaper Next in Volume.
Financial	1,217,932	716,187
Men's Furnishings	443,421	175,845
Tobacco	179,045	47,849
Office Appliances	117,622	82,998

Advertisements for MEN and WOMEN, 1918

Men and women read with similar interest announcements of the classifications below, in all of which, in 1918, The New York Times printed a greater volume of advertising than any other New York morning newspaper:

	Agate Lines in The New York Times	Lead of Times Over Newspaper Next in Volume.
Real Estate	969,900	279,800
Periodicals and Books	587,979	414,277
Automobiles	530,628	140,036
Schools and Colleges	224,817	136,115
Hotels and Restaurants	211,907	116,872
Musical Instruments	201,128	14,237
Boots and Shoes	164,339	82,870
Foodstuffs	149,444	6,350
Charity and Religious	147,146	37,101
Steamship and Travel	110,404	14,198

The New York Times has a greater week-day circulation than any other New York morning newspaper. The sales of the Sunday edition are in excess of 500,000 copies.

The New York Times

Fifty-Ninth to Sixtieth St.

BLOOMINGDALES

Lexington to Third Ave.

Store Closed Tuesday—All Day

Ah! Those New

French Bags

—so Artfully Beaded

ONE PAUSES BEFORE the cases all abloom with the beaded beauties that have come to us from a peaceful France. One falters before the impossible task of doing them justice in mere words.

* * *

JET IS PROBABLY DESTined for a very marked popularity—though its scarcity promises to keep it exclusive. Particularly effective are the combinations of dull and shimmering jet. Those of all dull jet are the acme of correctness for mourning use.

* * *

SOME NEW MELON bags have just crossed the ocean, too. And what colors! Tan and blue, navy and gray, gray and rose, brown and green in an unusual Persian pattern. One brown bag with flowers in dull blues has a shapely shell frame.

* * *

ALTHOUGH OUR BEADed Bags are priced from $15 to $63.50, there is one special group at $24.95 that presents an array of loveliness far out of proportion to the price. The all jet bags at this figure are most exceptional.

Main Floor

Your Home

—Concerning Your Choice of Living Room

Wall Paper

ITS A LIVING ROOM—thats the first thing to remember. Youll have to look at that wall paper for many hours every day. Therefore be sure to choose something restful—and not too colorful.

* * *

THE NEW ARTCRAFT Papers for 1919 show some particularly pleasing Aërochrome Blends that have a faintly clouded effect of unusual softness. They will make splendid backgrounds for pictures and a good foil for warmly colored hangings

* * *

GRASS CLOTHS, MUCH in vogue, have overcome what was formerly their only poor feature—their very visible seams. They are now designed with very faint stripes (one might well call them invisible stripes) that match perfectly—and therefore conceal the seams.

* * *

STIPPLED PAPERS ARE steadily gaining popularity because they resemble the simple stucco walls that, in the final analysis, are the most perfect settings. Tapestry effects are dignified and often supply just the right note when ones furniture is inclined to be massive.

* * *

PERHAPS THE MOST INterestine feature of our Wall Paper Department is the fact that papers of unquestionable taste may be had for as little as 25c a roll and up to $2.50. No reason for your not finding just exactly what you want. And no specialty shop can afford to sell for as little as we do. Convince yourself.

Third Floor

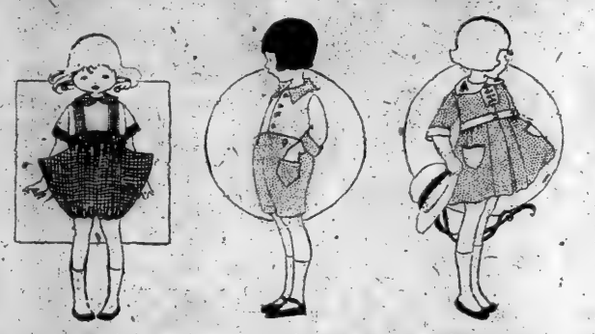
This Will Be Baby Week

Nurse Allen is coming! Thats jolly news to the myriads of Mothers who have benefited by her knowledge of babyhood. She will demonstrate the many advantages of the Vanta Pinless Garments that have now become the nucleus of every efficient baby trousseau.

Nurse Allen will be with us for the entire week—and we will celebrate her coming by offering a series of events.

ALL AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES

Layettes—consisting of 30 pieces.... $10.00
White Enamel Basinettes with wire springs.... 3.49
Cotton Mattress to fit the Basinette.... 1.49
Long Flannelette Gertrudes, mighty cosey.... .69
Infants' Lawn Caps, dainty as can be.... .49



98c — DUTCH ROMPers of checked gingham or plain chambray with white madras blouses. Green and white, blue and white.

$1.29 — FOR LITTLE Brother this washable suit with colored trousers, collar and cuffs and white blouse. Green, blue, pink, tan.

$1.49 — TUB DRESSES in a variety of styles and colors. The one pictured has white collar, vestee, cuffs and belt. Yellow, blue, green.

$1.89 — BLOOMER Dresses with unique little pockets and a dear little diagonally fastened blouse. Checked ginghams or plain chambrays.

All these dresses come in sizes 2 to 6 years.

Bloomingdales—Lexington Ave. Arcade

Four of the $29.50 Frocks

—Very Specially Priced for Tomorrow

GEORGETTE IS fashionable—serge is fashionable. So this frock decided to be doubly so and combine the two. And the exquisite motifs of jet proclaim it truly a 1919 frock.

FLOWERED GEORGette has a way of being very charming, dont you think? And this silk lined frock has a gracefully uneven tunic and a draped girdle that show the material to best advantage.

SILK BRAID stitching claims the center of interest when one glances at this navy serge dress of unusually good lines. The black silk cord girdle slips artfully through two small loops.

THE PERT LITTLE Georgette apron with its lovely embroidery gives this satin frock its charm. The Georgette blouse has its share of the embroidery and more than its share of gracefulness of line.

These four frocks give only a very partial idea of the scope and interest of this specially arranged group of springtime dresses. Their very moderate pricing will doubtless interest those women who feel that it is still advisable to be thrifty and essential to be smart.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Jet for Jewelry

—So Very Smart

EVEN THE PRECIOUS stones are giving way before the ever-growing wave of popularity that is carrying Jet to the very peak of fashion.

* * *

NECKLACES OF JET ARE striking notes on the new and simple frocks for springtime. Those of real Jet are priced $8.95 to $10.00. French Jet from 50c. to $5.00. Belgian Jet, $8.95 to $10.00.

* * *

THOSE JET COMBS THAT light up blond hair so effectively come in Spanish styles of unquestionable chic. $3.95 to $20.00.

* * *

BRACELETS TO EMPHAsize the ivory whiteness of Miladys slender hands may cost as little as $1.95 or up to $5.95. Earrings, too—are smart accessories. 50c. to $3.95.

Main Floor

Three Cheers

and a tiger for the Great 27th—but its likely youll grow hoarse before the long line passes.

Here are noisemakers to vent your enthusiasm after your voice fails—Cowbells (15c), Rattlers (10 and 19c), Red, white, and blue Horns (10, 19 & 25c), combination horn and rattle (19c.)

—Toy Store, Second Floor—

WELCOME HOME BADGES

for the fair sex. Red, white and blue ribbons, appropriately lettered in gilt. Two sizes, 10c and 15c.

Ribbons, Lex. Ave. Level

Time-Thrift

TIME!—THAT MOST precious of all commodities. One does most anything to conserve it and yet sometimes overlooks as obvious a way as opening a Charge Account.

—No waiting for Change
—One payment for everything

Real time-thrift that

* * *

A CHARGE ACCOUNT is available to all responsible persons. Would it not be well to clip this little advertisement and slip it into your purse as a reminder when next you come to the store?

* * *

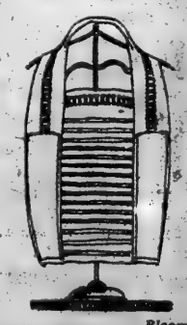
THE FACT THAT YOU have no account at any other store does not in the least influence us. We will make it easy for you to open one. The Department of Accounts is on the Sixth Floor.

Purchased at Just Half Price
A Comprehensive Stock of

NEW NECKWEAR

A MANUFACTURER of fine neckwear goes out of business. We buy his stock at half. We mark it at special prices. You purchase exquisitely dainty spring fripperies at unheard-of prices. Theres the story!

25c 39c 50c 75c $1.00 to $3.00



A wide enough price range and a wide enough style range to satisfy anyone—is it not? All sorts of collars, waistcoats, vestees, guimpes, chemisettes—oh, everything that can make an old frock pretty and a new frock irresistible.

* * *

RUFFLINGS 25c YD.

Chiffon, organdie, Georgette. White and all the popular colorings.

* * *

RUFFLINGS 50c YD.

Georgette in plain and two-tone effects. Also white and black.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Vanitee

Canteen Boxes

$2.95

We believe that this is the very first offering of these well liked bags at so popular a price. We have had them copied in satin striped moire, lined with changeable silk.

The large mirror under the lid and the small change purse in a side pocket are two convenient features. Navy, taupe, purple, brown, black.

Other Canteen Boxes $5 to $6.95

Main Floor

Dig!

Look through your closets—get out every piece of practical clothing thats leading an idle life. Someone needs it.

Red Cross
Clothing Drive March 24-31

An Introductory Sale of

Springtime Shoes

That Walk Away with the Values Now Being Offered Around Town

$5.95 $5.95

Theyre altogether new styles—remember that! And theyre smart looking, well wearing, comfort bringing shoes, too. The three styles embrace all daytime needs and the Colonials may even be used for more formal wear.

WALKING PUMPS—shown at the left—tan or black Russia with military heels and smart perforations.

OXFORDS—shown at the right—Cuban heels and perforated toes. Patent, gunmetal, tan Russia calf and white nubuck.

COLONIALS—pictured in the centre—smartly buckled and gracefully shaped. Dull or patent leather and dark brown kid.

NOTE—These prices stand for Tomorrow only.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1919.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Freach, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1919.

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Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
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FOREIGN RATES.

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LEAGUE FACT AND FICTION.

The League of Nations is not a government, is not a conspiracy of all the other nations against the United States. The Republican Senators sometimes represent it to be one of these, sometimes the other, sometimes both. If it were to be a government, it would be paramount, a super-nation, with control over the acts and affairs of member nations with or without their consent. If it were a conspiracy against the United States, it would be necessary to assume that the other nations, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, had wickedly and secretly put their heads together to ruin this country; that they had determined, for their own ends, to curtail our power, arrest our growth, and bring us into subjection to their will. Much of the criticism of the League plan is based upon this strange and owlish misrepresentation of its nature and purpose. This theory of the League might take its rise in the extreme unreason, actually it has taken its rise in the extreme of partisanship. It is not that the nations are plotting against us, but that the Republican Senators and leaders, in their alarm, are casting about for some means to diminish Mr. WILSON, to destroy his national leadership.

We may best understand the League of Nations if we fix our attention upon its foundation purpose. That has been well set forth by that eminent jurist, Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, as the renunciation by every member of the League "of the right to be judge in one's own cause." Austria was the judge of its own cause when it sent the ultimatum to Serbia, when it went to war with Serbia. Sir EDWARD GREY, as he was then called, urged that Austria take counsel with the other European Powers, that it permit the cause of quarrel to be examined. Germany and Austria refused, although the other Powers consented. Russia was the judge of its own cause when it went to war with Turkey in 1878, the war which led to the Congress of Berlin, and the settlement—not at all on the principles of Mr. WILSON'S fourteen points or of the Paris League of Nations plan—out of which grew the world war. The Balkan States were judges of their own causes in their two wars a few years ago. To go further back, FRANCIS I. was very much in the habit of judging his own cause in his wars with CHARLES V., and in his strifes with Italian princes for the possession of territory.

In the centuries during which nations have been judges of their own causes, the world has almost never been everywhere at peace. For the right to individual judgment in private controversy, civilized nations have substituted courts of law; settlement by street brawls, assassinations, poisonings, duels has given place to the decisions of judges and findings of juries. It would be impossible to obtain the signatures of Senators to a proposal for a return to the earlier savage method in these private differences. Yet thirty-nine Senators have actually pledged themselves not to approve and ratify the Constitution of the League of Nations, which in actual conditions is equivalent to expressing the wish that the right of nations to be judges in their own causes and to go to war when it pleases them be preserved.

That is what opposition to the League of Nations means, for the League plan is going to be a part of the Treaty, and the Senate cannot reject one without rejecting the other. The people are coming to a good understanding, not only of the meaning and purpose of the League, but of the attitude and the motives of the opponents of it in this country. Critics of the plan are now divided into two camps, and the division is becoming wider every day. The passionate party, reckless, irresponsible, violent, are now but a remnant. They are represented by Senator BORAH, who inquired the other day if this nation would consent to surrender to GEORGE V. what it won from GEORGE III., an inquiry which gives us a tolerably accurate measure of the reasonableness of this faction, of its respect for the intelligence of the American people. Much the larger number of the League opponents now abstain from mere mindless railing; they follow the examples of Senators LODGE and KNOX, declaring their adherence to the principle of the League of Nations but finding it difficult or impossible to accept what they seem to feel is Mr. WILSON'S League.

Discussion is now on the right track. It proceeds by analysis and exposition, points out defects, indicates changes, suggestions, and betterments. Knowledge and authority are enlisted for the League, against the League as now planned. That is the road to public enlightenment. The public is becoming enlightened. Already it has formed a conception of the League far truer and clearer than that of most of the critics who have been tearing the plan to pieces before nightly audiences. The public has seized upon the central, all-important principle, that the nations, in the common interest of peace and justice, renounce the right to judge their own causes of war, agree to submit them to examination, agree not to go to war until they have been examined, and agree to put constraint upon those who break the covenant. Save where partisanship has been an impediment to right understanding, the people have for much the greater part rejected the false interpretation of the League as a super-nation or as a conspiracy. The League of Nations must be created, it will be created, for without it the world will be exposed to the monstrous evils of war, of which there is no other preventive.

THE TARIFF THREAT.

When Congress next meets Mr. GILLETT will be elected Speaker and Mr. FORDNEY Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Both have announced their policies on behalf of the Republicans who will give them their power. Mr. GILLETT proposes a "protective "tariff measure which will provide more "abundant revenue and prevent an "inundation of foreign goods produced "by cheaper labor." Mr. FORDNEY thinks that we ought to raise as much from customs as England, something over a billion, instead of $172,000,000 in 1918. These declarations are welcomed joyously by old-fashioned Republican organs.

There is no profit in partisan discussions. The world has so altered that Democrats and Republicans should reconsider their positions regarding the nation's economic foreign policy as well as its political. World conditions have altered in a manner and degree to which the Republican spokesmen show indifference. Yet they cannot be ignorant that the nations which used to "flood" our markets with cheap products have become high-cost countries. That is particularly true of England, with which our foreign trade is largest. Also, the United States has become a banking nation. These are fundamental factors, and they require new sorts of tariff both abroad and at home. Tariffs which are fit for one phase of national industrial and financial development are not suited for other phases. There are ages in the life of nations as well as of men, and no nation is exempt from the conditions of youth, maturity, and age. In the words of a British statesman, there are "living and dying nations." We certainly are much alive. England is far from dead. Its old age is marvelously lusty. The reason for drawing the comparison is that England has passed around the circle of tariffs, and we are succeeding to the phase England is now leaving behind for a renewal of its youth.

The phases of national life are the agricultural, the industrial, the financial. They shade into each other as all economic cycles do, but they are distinguishable by others better than by those passing through them. When England was agricultural it protected its manufactures, as we did, and both were right. When England became industrial it dominated the world, not by its power but by its commerce. We are now joining England in that phase. Our commerce is outstripping the British at its best. The world's largest foreign trade in total, although not per capita nor according to wealth, has passed the nursery stage, and no longer needs the protection which it followed England in using, and must follow England in discarding gradually. With the profits of its industrial phase England made itself the world's banker, and in that, too, we are following in England's footsteps. If we had not been crippled in our civil war we might have overtaken England in fair rivalry before this. We are finding our fortune where we lost it. As the fortune of war we shall profit by England's loss as she profited by our loss. The fortune of war has cost England its ability to finance the world as generously as before, and has put us in position to become the world's purveyor, ocean carrier, and banker. Like England, through our industries we shall make profits which we must put to use, and can do so only by selling our goods and investing the proceeds above our needs in other lands.

No one who follows the news can doubt that England is becoming a high-cost country, under disabilities in meeting the competition of quantity producers, especially ourselves. The cables are crowded with reports of advances of wages in England, and shortening hours and production. Englishmen are rightly proud of the extent to which they have lavished blood and treasure in a cause to which we were late recruits. England is still very rich and strong, but less so. We are but in the gristle of our mature strength, and are about to set new standards of wealth for the world. But not in the manner of any Republican tariff we ever experienced. Rich as we are, we cannot give our goods away. There never will be another three years with the world running its account payable to us to eleven billions. The world does not own and cannot produce the gold to pay us specie. We can and should take securities for our dues from abroad, but the process will be slow on account of our financial immaturity, and can never be complete. There are goods which we need more than gold or paper, and which we cannot produce so well as others. If we are to sell our goods by billions we must take foreign goods as liberally. The Republicans begin by declaring their intention to triple the Democratic tariff, erecting a hurdle with intent to make it so high that those wishing to sell as much as we need to buy—in order that we may also sell what they need to buy—shall be under disabilities.

FIUME.

There is to be a general election in Italy in about three weeks, and no doubt Mr. ORLANDO does not like to go home and face the voters without Fiume. Moreover, dispatches have recently mentioned a plan to sign a peace treaty with Germany only, leaving questions affecting Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey to be dealt with in supplementary proceedings. The Italians fear that this is likely to lead to a confusion between the territory that is to be taken away from the enemy and the territorial questions to be settled among the Allies. It is hard to see why the Conference should sign a treaty with Germany only; there is still an Austria, there is still a Hungary, and a treaty can surely stipulate that such and such territory shall be taken away from them, even if its ultimate disposition must be deferred.

But the firm stand attributed to the Italian Premier is hardly to be regarded as an obstacle to harmony; indeed, it may be a notable move in the direction of a satisfactory adjustment. Mr. ORLANDO is more moderate on the Adriatic question than some of his colleagues, more moderate, perhaps, than public sentiment, which has been inflamed by the conflicts of the last few months. It was reported last week that the conference was considering a settlement which would give Fiume to the Italians and Dalmatia to the Slavs, except for the cities of Zara and Sebenico, which were to be autonomous—under what suzerainty was not made clear. If this were supplemented by guarantees of privileges to Slav commerce through Fiume, it might prove an acceptable solution. But a Premier who went before the Italian electorate next month with neither Fiume nor Dalmatia firmly in his hand would be committing political suicide.

The population of Fiume is chiefly Italian, though there are Slav, Magyar, and German minorities; the suburbs, however, and the country around are almost wholly Slav. It would be hard to make any settlement in this region without disappointing somebody. Its commerce comes from Hungary, to some extent from Austria, and from such Jugoslav territories as were allowed to have rail connections. Since the Dalmatian ports are connected badly, if at all, with the hinterland, Fiume must in the immediate future be the chief outlet for Jugoslav export, which is one reason why the Slavs want it, and why the Italians, if they get it, might legitimately be asked to give privileges to Slav trade. On the other hand, if these privileges were continued they might hamper the upbuilding of the Dalmatian ports and their railroad connection with the interior. Two things only in this tangled dispute can be said with some decision—that the treaty of 1915, which claimed for Italy extensive Slavic territories in Dalmatia and gave up the claim on the Italian city of Fiume, was based on a political arrangement which has entirely vanished, and that to give either side the full amount of its claims would be unfair to the other. Colonel HOUSE appears to have gifts as a harmonizer, and they can be well employed here.

THE CLASSICS.

The past week has seen a notable advance of the movement for dehumanizing the humanities and deliberalizing the liberal arts. Princeton, long a stronghold of the classics, has capitulated on terms; hereafter Greek is necessary neither for the entrance nor for the exit of a Princetonian, and an aspirant to the degree of Bachelor of Arts can get it with only a single year's study of Latin in his college course. "The action of the Faculty," say a dispatch from a forward-looking correspondent, "will "open Princeton to good men who are "not able to meet the former high en"trance credits." The good men so earnestly desired are apparently not to be too good, not good enough to learn the very modest amount of Greek which is taught in most preparatory schools, and which men who really want some scholastic opening for which this Greek is necessary have often acquired in a few months.

Yale goes even further. Latin is no longer required for entrance to the university, nor are advanced algebra, solid geometry, and trigonometry for the Sheffield Scientific School. Even in the centres of ancient humanistic studies the same tendency is seen; a correspondent of The Evening Post writes from Oxford that "the classics, while all admit their "inestimable services to learning in the "past, are gradually receding into the "background." Men coming back from the war have a desire to study something which will show concrete results, preferably in increased earning power; they are flocking to engineering schools and modern language courses.

It appears, then, that even Oxonians see a difference in kind between learning in the past and learning in the future, since that which formerly rendered inestimable service is now discarded. At Yale students of literary courses do not need to know Latin, without which they can hardly understand the foundations and structure of their own or the Romance languages, and scientific students can get along without forms of mathematics which are very nearly as essential to science as is Latin to letters. Literary men who know nothing of the growth of modern languages and letters, men of science who know no mathematics—this is, of course, not what Yale wants, perhaps not what Yale expects, but what Yale is likely to get.

A man does not often make more money by studying the Greek and Latin languages and the civilizations of the peoples who spoke them; he does make more money by learning modern languages and engineering. He will study modern languages for that very reason, though the teachers may be as incompetent in these branches as in the classics; he will work to overcome the handicap of bad teaching if his study promises a larger salary.

Nevertheless, there are other things in the world than salaries. At an engineering school a man learns engineering; in a classical course a good student well taught will come nearer to learning what GOD and man are than by any other formal academic study. In the last few years most members of the human race have taken an active personal part in the making of modern history; and a man who tries to understand where he is going and where he wants to go as a civic unit is as badly handicapped without knowing something of the origins of his civilization as is a physicist ignorant of biology. Civilization did not begin with the Declaration of Independence, nor yet with the Communist Manifesto; and a man who expects to have something to say about where civilization is going will have a considerably better chance if he knows something of its history and the characteristics of the races that have most strongly influenced it.

THE SEPTEMBER STATE.

Maine, three days ago, voted down a proposal to put herself in line with other States and hold her State elections in November. Maine is not given to useless spending of money, and to hold two elections a year costs something. Why did she do it? If an outsider has any right to guess, it was because the position of being the last important "September State" gave her such prestige that she did not want to give it up.

It is so odd to think of a State holding its elections in any month but November that we are half inclined to think of Maine as an anomaly in this respect, and yet there was a time when every State held its elections of State officers in any month that might suit its own will. It was true that in Presidential elections they all had to go to the polls at the same time, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. And for a long time, strange as it seems to us today, the State elections were regarded as so important that in New York itself the question whether DE WITT CLINTON should be elected Governor or not overshadowed the question whether JAMES MONROE should be elected President or not.

As the sentiment of nationality grew, the States began to pay more attention to the national elections and less to the local contests. One after another they corrected their election dates to make them correspond to the national elections. Finally, though there were still many early States, Pennsylvania was the one of greatest importance. Pennsylvania—another thing hard to appreciate in these days—was normally and heavily Democratic, and as her vote was up to the usual level or below it the politicians made their calculations on the probable result of the later election in November.

Pennsylvania abolished the early election and cast all her votes in November, having by that time become so extremely Republican that it would be impossible to calculate any November result by her action in the early Fall. But there remained Maine and Vermont as September States, and Ohio and Indiana as October States. Of course, the greatest emphasis was placed on the results in the two last named. There were also certain Southern States which cast their votes in other months than November, and hard as it is now to think of any Southern State as doubtful or possibly Republican, that was not the case in the seventies or late sixties. After President HAYES withdrew the Federal troops from the Southern polls, however, the Democrats—that is, the white men—took entire control of those polling-places, and, except in the case of North Carolina, where there was a strong mountaineer Republican element, the Autumn Southern States began to lose their significance.

So it came about that men placed their telescopes only on Maine and Vermont in September, and on Ohio and Indiana in October. All except Indiana were presumably Republican; but if the vote fell below normal in any of them it was regarded as an indication that the Democrats were likely to win the subsequent Presidential election in November. The campaign of 1880 was a strong instance, and yet it worked quite contrary to the tradition. Vermont was not very illustrative, but Maine went Democratic, while the Republican majority in Ohio was reduced and Indiana went Democratic. Nevertheless, GARFIELD, the Republican candidate, was elected President. It was afterward charged that the very fact of these Autumn reverses had led the Republicans to pour money into the doubtful States and carry the election.

There was, in fact, so much corruption, especially in the way of bribing voters, that the position of the September and October States was regarded as disgraceful and menacing. It was especially so in Indiana, where money without stint was poured forth by both parties merely to carry the October election. These States abolished the October election for the sake of decency. Of late years Maine, which has rigidly stuck to the September election, has had no political immorality to complain of, but that is doubtless due to the fact that she is much less of a barometer than she used to be, and consequently less money is spent there. There has been a change in the character of the Maine electorate, as there has been all over New England, due to the fact that a new class of voters has moved in, and the once rock-ribbed Republican States have become doubtful. In other words, it is no longer possible to calculate by the falling off of the Republican majority, for the reason that there is not any more any safe Republican majority by which to calculate. Still, Maine desires to stick to the old rule for whatever there may be in it in the way of prestige. We think there is very little nowadays.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

Of the cruelties of the Germans to the natives of German New Guinea the colony must long carry the marks. Even the Germans themselves, fearing the effect of ill treatment, substantial slavery, disease, and death upon the commercial value of the colony, endeavored, in the last days of their occupation, to manifest a little humanity; and its last German Governor seriously undertook to protect the rights of the natives. To the German planters, however, a native laborer, or any black, was simply a beast to be flogged, to be exploited and driven to death. So the population of the numerous islands that constitute what used to be German New Guinea has steadily diminished, and the diminution continues even under the mild and just administration of the Australians. The supply of labor grows shorter every year; and if it continues, the future development of the islands will be impossible.

It is curious to observe that the gentle treatment of the natives by the new administrators has alarmed even some of the missionaries. Mr. THOMAS J. McMAHON, in Chambers's Journal, tells us that "the missionaries in many parts are "complaining that the natives are be"coming more useless and idle as they "become more protected." In short, the native, having long been treated with the utmost harshness, is inclined to consider his new freedom as absolving him from all restraint and putting him under no obligation. "Me no frighten' and Government" is what the independent native says. This reaction is intelligible and natural: the same sort of feeling is displayed by people or races long oppressed upon whom freedom comes as a new experience which they have to learn to understand. Of course, some discount has usually to be made for colonial feeling about natives and native labor; and the colonial wouldn't be happy, probably no man of British birth would be happy, unless he could grumble at the Administration. But we cannot doubt the testimony of the missionaries. Mr. McMAHON says that no blame can be put upon it, but that its management of the natives is its weak point, and that they "are fast becoming less energetic, while "their powers of cunning are being de"veloped to an extraordinary degree."

For the health of the population, for the sick, for the children, the Administration is working vigorously. There are well-equipped native hospitals wherever there is a settlement. Over the sufferings, the plagues and abominations that "civilization" has inflicted upon these, as upon so many other native races, it is best to draw a veil. Whatever British humanity and science can do for this evilly treated folk will be done.

Whether natives should be taxed or not is a disputed question. The Germans brought the taxation system into New Guinea. Their methods were characteristically brutal. Now it is said that the natives have got used to it and pay promptly the annual tax of two dollars and one-half a year. Their delightfully humorous name for a tax is "throw-away money." A race capable of inventing so fine a synonym must be capable of a great deal more. The purpose of the tax is not revenue, but to teach the natives to work. If they cannot pay the "throw-away money" they "work off" the taxes, as the New England phrase is or used to be, by repairing the district roads. Those that work for planters or anybody else, or for the Administration, don't have to pay "throw-away money." It is hoped that the native, seeing that work brings tax money, will be encouraged to work for money to buy tobacco and knives, and so on.

These people, lazy as many of them are and dense as many of them seem or pretend to be, have great potentialities and capacities. Not a single one of the many tribes of the many islands, Mr. McMAHON tells us, "is low in the standard "of intelligence or the possibility of "usefulness." At the missions and on some plantations you find natives who can do any sort of mechanical work; and some "even of literary abilities suffi"cient to make first-class teachers and "clerks." They are in a period of transition, of uncertainty and puzzlement. The Germans treated them like dogs. The British "pamper" them. Former New Guinea has great resources and possibilities. The great problem of the Administration is to prevent depopulation and arouse ambition in the natives.

"Pidgin-English" is the curious gibberish spoken everywhere in this former German settlement. German talks to German, Englishman talks to German, Englishman and German talk to the natives in this elegant tongue. If you want hot water for shaving, you tell your "boy" to bring hot water "to cut em grass." If you ask for a bottle of beer, you tell the same youth to "fight em bottle," a metaphor our Drys will appreciate. If you want a cross-cut saw, you use this pleasing formula: "Pull "him, he come; push him, he go; all "time kai-kai [eat] tree." It is an engaging language, since its use seems to be founded on a misapprehension that may be compared to that behind "baby talk" or to the ingenuous habit some persons have of speaking loudly to a foreigner as if all foreigners were deaf. At the missions pidgin-English is not allowed. There the natives learn to read and speak good English and good German, each easier for them than the outlandish artificial dialect foisted on them. Some mission "boys" "even set up correct English for printing." It is the English and the German, not the native, whose want of understanding forces on the native this superfluous, absurd pidgin-English.

CARD CATALOGUES IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on the questionnaire of the school Principal in Oregon who didn't know the name of the Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives, nor the names of Representatives from his county, is very much to the point. Indeed, "how many clergymen, lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants, professors could answer correctly all or a majority of" the schoolmaster's questions? Certainly very few. But, and here's the point, the prohibitionists and woman suffragists can answer them, and from a card catalogue, as your recent magazine article explained. And I was glad to see that you brought out the connection between this matter and the prohibition—I was about to say question, but, of course, it's no longer a "question" but a great moral reform, an accomplished fact that has at last placed us in line with those other enlightened exponents of the bone-drought, the Mohammedans. It was unfortunate, however, that a typographical error crept into your last sentence. You say "A good many millions of us, thinking no small beer of ourselves, need to go to school to learn the rudimentary facts of our contemporary politics." Obviously, the many millions of us who are now thinking no small beer *for* ourselves are the ones who will have to go to school. The others have been there and learned to make card catalogues.

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., March 18, 1919.

AMERICAN WAR PAINTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the French Government is interested enough in American art to invite 100 American artists to exhibit at Paris, is not our own Government sufficiently interested not only in its artists but in its history to invite those artists, or at least the foremost of them, to help preserve for future years a record of our art in the war? And if our Government has not the funds or the inclination to put forward such an effort, are there not perhaps some men of means who have the vision to see how worth while it would be to father such a record before it is entirely too late to do so? It would require no huge sum to finance an enterprise of this kind. In the next six months such a group of artists could paint pictures which, after exhibition in the cities of the United States, could find a permanent home in one of the notable buildings of Washington that have been devoted to war purposes, so that a great memory of the scenes of great deeds might be pictured for Americans of the future.

JAMES N. ROSENBERG.

New York, March 21, 1919.

OCEAN RATES FOR FOOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We had an opportunity this week of shipping 1,000 barrels of apples within fifty miles of Copenhagen. Now, the freight on a barrel of apples to Copenhagen is $3.75, but to the other port, which is a distance of only fifty miles further, the steamship company would only accept apples by cubic measurement, and inasmuch as the cubic measurement of a barrel of apples is a trifle over 3½ cubic feet, the freight would amount to about $12.75 at the rate of $1.50 a cubic foot. Apples here are worth from $3 to $9 a barrel.

Now, in view of the fact that Europe is starving, one would really feel that the different countries in Europe, as well as our own country, would see to it that, if at least the normal freight rate did not apply, no such excess or outrageous rate would be forced on starving Europe; and this does not only apply to apples, but practically every other food commodity.

NATHAN E. GREENBERGER & CO.

New York, March 8, 1919.

A LEAGUE OF ART.

A Free Interchange to Make the Nations Acquainted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to propose a League of Nations in Art. It needs no covenants, no drafts, no high court of arbitration, no machinery to cause debate among politicians. It would exist solely in the mental attitude of the world.

The war has undoubtedly brought the peoples of the earth closer together. They have seen one another at close range, and the proximity has dissipated many differences. Nations which really know and understand one another will not let unimportant national characteristics estrange them.

Only by a free exchange of art—music, literature, paintings—can one people be interpreted to another. Unfortunately, we cannot all go visiting to the various parts of the world, so our thoughts must be conveyed by the artistic media of expression.

In art, as well as in politics, we have been jarred out of our traditional isolation. And the result will be good. The contact, the emulation, the competition will spur us to greater accomplishment.

President Wilson appreciates the cementing power of understanding. He gave an apt illustration of this in one of his recent speeches, when he quoted from Charles Lamb, who had said he disliked a certain person.

"But how can you dislike him when you do not even know him?" he was asked.

"That explains it," replied Mr. Lamb. "I cannot dislike any one I know."

Art is nearer to the people than it was before the war. The great struggle has shown up the sham of conventionalism. It has brought us face to face with the real. And it is this new human quality in expression, this appeal to men and women in all walks of life, which makes possible the League of Nations in Art.

What a combination the freer mingling of national characteristics in art would give! What beauty and strength! From the Slav races would come beautiful deep sentiment and unrestrained emotionalism, from the Anglo-Saxon a virile sense of activity—all of this climaxed by the sunny genius of the Latin races. EDGAR VARESE.

New York, March 20, 1919.

MR. AODH DE BLACAM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article today under the caption, "Sinn Fein and Bolshevism," you quote a passage from an article or pamphlet by Mr. Aodh de Blacam, evidently under the impression that the writer speaks for the Irish Assembly. Mr. de Blacam is a detached essayist, and his writings would have about the same effect on an Irish Parliament as the writings of another communist, Mr. Crage, have upon the English Parliament. If you are desirous of knowing something more about "The communal Gaelic State" referred to by Mr. de Blacam, the outlines of such a state are given in two books published in this country, "Cooperation and Nationality" and "The National Being," by George Russell, A. E.

PADRAIC COLUM.

New York, March 20, 1919.

THE SOVIET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is highly significant that the Germans, who are proud of their expressive language, have adopted a Russian word, soviet, (meaning both counsel and council,) to designate their new form of government. Thus they speak of the soviets of their soldiers and workmen, and even of their soviet republic. Evidently the Bolshevist exploits in Russia have produced an irresistible impression on German radicals. However, it is doubtful that, like their Russian comrades, the Germans, too, will sacrifice the interests of their Fatherland and the people to those of the International proletariat exclusively.

PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., March 20, 1919.

BAILEY'S RENUNCIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a somewhat humorous aspect of the case to find Joseph W. Bailey grandiloquently renouncing the Democratic Party. It is rather magnanimous of him to have stayed in so long, for the Democratic Party renounced him many years ago. H. P. K.

New York, March 21, 1919.

THE TREES OF HADDONFIELD.

I sing of Haddonfield, West Jersey's town
Whose name was ancient when the British
George
Flung Hessian tools and stalwart English
blood
Across the ocean leagues to his far lands
That blazed in red rebellion; Tories fawned
In Penn's green country town on this
great host
And, stooping, begged their Excellencies'
wish.

The Winter passed in revelry and song,
And all the captured city's windows
burned,
While hall and tavern throbbed with mellow mirth;
But, past the English outposts, Valley
Forge
Shrank in an iron Winter's harsh embrace,
Its loyal legions looking o'er the snow,
Torn by the double foes of want and cold.

Then turned the tides of war and eastward fled
The foe to troop ships at the Hudson's
mouth;
Through sylvan Haddonfield arms and the
men
Thronged the King's Highway, labeled
then as now,
Under some pleasant trees that have outlived
The fleeing enemy and valiant friend;
Beneath their branches floated battle flags
Stained with defeat to travel overseas,
Leaving behind an empire and a flag. . . .

The sap stirred in these trees a hundred
Springs,
And in their shade men talked and trooped
to wars;
Long afterward, nearby, a temple reared
Whose screen flashed moving films of battletides
Of puppet regiments on peaceful fields.
While o'er the roof the trees' great
branches tossed
As though in anger at this hollow show,
And would recall from out the years a
scene
To render pitiful this mimic fray.
When in the dust-clouds of retreating foes
Faded the royal hopes of high empire.

Again beneath the lordly trees there swims
The crimson flag of England last descried
Fading afar above the sullen lines;
But now, allied in Freedom's holy cause,
On swirling motor cars the colors swim—
The starry banner and the Union Jack.

THOMAS J. MURRAY.

LETTERS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND OTHER SUBJECTS

VIEWS OF READERS ON THE LEAGUE

Many Points of the Covenant Discussed and the Objections Considered

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear from our Senators and others much excited talk against the proposed League of Nations, in which they indulge in such glittering generalities as that it overthrows our national sovereignty, that it engages us in entangling alliances, that it commits us to sending our troops to fight in European wars.

I have read the constitution of the League, and cannot find in it a single clause which can by any possible construction be open to these objections.

It is all very well to make general affirmations. Let us come down to precise particulars. Will some opponent of the proposed League kindly put his finger upon words in it which create a sovereign power over this country in place of our own people? Will he point out any language which creates any entangling alliance with any nation? Will he quote any phrase that requires us to send troops to fight in European wars? If he will do this, then will the debate be put upon the right basis, the meaning of words and phrases. All true Americans are agreed that we do not want any supersovereign, that we will not have any entangling alliance with any European nation, that we have no intention of committing ourselves beforehand to engage in European or Asiatic or African, or even American wars. The sole question is, what word, phrase, or clause in the proposed League will bring to pass any one of these undesirable things?

Speaking of "entangling alliances" it should be remembered that when Washington used that phrase he had in mind secret alliances with individual European nations. He was not thinking of an alliance with all, to establish the very purpose he had in view.

May I add a suggestion as to the disposition of the German war vessels? The discussion over it, so far, only contemplates two alternatives, distribution of them among the allied nations, or sinking of them at sea. Much can be said for and against each of these alternatives.

There is, however, a third way, namely: to preserve them either as a single fleet, under the command of British, French, Italian, United States, and Japan Admirals, successively a year for each, or divide them into five fleets under Admirals from those respective nations; that fleet, or such five fleets to be under the orders of the League of Nations, maintained by it, (each nation contributing to the expense,) and used as an international police force to preserve so far as possible the order and peace of the world. If the Kiel Canal, Heligoland, and the German Navy Yard at Wilhelmshaven should be internationalized and placed under the control of the League there would be a home port for its fleet and the menace of Germany's sea power would forever disappear. It is not my desire at this time to submit any argument in favor of such a plan, further than to say that it will meet the objections to each of the other two. Of course, it must stand or fall on its own merits or demerits. Those can be brought out by public discussion. JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

New York, March 19, 1919.

From a Wounded Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who oppose the proposed League of Nations, either because they are not in favor of the policies of our President, (which would be very narrow minded of them,) or because of some other reason, and who were unable to be in a battle, I address the following:

You who have never seen the horrors of war, who have never seen a man disappear, literally blown to atoms, on being struck by a shell; who have never heard the shrieks of wounded human beings, who have never heard the hysterical laughter of a man as he gazes at the stump where his hand was a moment ago, who have never heard the cries, the groans, the swearing, the praying of men with festering wounds, lying in a first aid station, waiting too long and in vain for ambulances; who have never witnessed the terror of those men when the station is gassed and there are no gas masks, who have never seen convalescents, totally blind and with both hands amputated above the wrists—can you say that we should stop at anything in order to prevent this frightfulness, this savagery, this horror from occurring again? Is there any other way than by a League of Nations and combination of power? Will a simple treaty among the greater nations prevent a recurrence of such an attempt as Germany has made? Is not the League of Nations, as proposed, elastic enough and broad enough, whatever its defects, to insure world peace? Is it not a step, and the only possible step, in the right direction? I firmly believe so. If there is another way, speak it out. If not, for God's sake stop opposing this one remedy.

WYMAN RICHARDSON.
(Wounded in Action.)

Boston, March 18, 1919.

"The Party of Moral Ideals."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those of us whose voting experience goes back of the latest century mile post have not forgotten the difficulty once encountered by men of good moral standing who felt it their duty, even occasionally, to vote a Democratic ticket. How could they bring themselves to vote against the party of high purposes and noble ideals of Christian statesmanship?

What a far-away sound some of the Republican leaders of today are giving to talk of that kind! The first thing that the Republicans who now assume to speak for their party deem it necessary to do is to disclaim high ideals. Did our boys take arms and cross the ocean to lay down their lives for any purpose really nobler and less selfish than the fear that American toes were to be trodden upon? Heaven forbid the thought! Was or is America really concerned with the question whether any one outside her own borders should have the path open to the free development of popular government? Why should she be? "Am I my brother's keeper?" Even Republican women feel obliged to deny any moral outlook savoring of concern for the welfare of others. Witness the words of Frances E. Bangs, supporting a resolution in the New York Women's Republican Club against the League of Nations: "We did not go into this war for ideals. We went into it to save ourselves, and we want to have peace to save ourselves." How quickly the typical Republican of an older day would have answered such words from a Democrat with the quotation from Holy Writ: "He that saveth his own life shall lose it."

And yet these pessimists are right from their own point of view. If they are to defeat the League of Nations, which is admittedly based on unselfish ideals, and seeks the good of all as well as our own, they can only do it by first uprooting or benumbing the unselfish idealism which unquestionably exists in a very large portion of the American people. The Kaiser had to go through the same process with the Germans to fit them for the work he had in mind. A really vital moral idealism is an unhandy thing to have around, whether in the case of an autocratic ruler wishing to use his people to crush the liberty of the world, or a bunch of politicians seeking the defeat of an unselfishly organized League of Nations merely to discredit a political opponent.

But, unhandy or not, there is a very healthy moral idealism at work among the American people, and if Republican leaders continue their attempts to trample it down, they will drive a large share of the brains and character of their party over to the opposition, just as surely as a similar blindness to moral conditions drove the best of the Northern Democracy into the Republican Party a half century ago.

W. H. JOHNSON.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, March 18, 1919.

California Women and the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the California women who voted for Mr. Wilson and helped elect him for his second term. I come of a family of dyed-in-the-wool Republicans, and my first vote cast was for Theodore Roosevelt when he ran on the Progressive ticket. At that time I did not know anything about Mr. Wilson. Some three months after he entered his first term I began to "sit up and take notice" when reading his messages, saying to myself, "Here is a great man. Here is a man who is a great psychologist. Here is a man some twenty years ahead of his times." I continued to read everything he wrote or uttered, and watched his every move through all the Mexican and other troubles, as well as through the delicate situations of neutrality, and always I feel a glowing approval for whatever he did. When I voted for him I knew what I was voting for, but my old line Republican friends, in the words of our beloved Teddy, "threw a fit." An old friend of my father's wrote me hotly that my father would turn over in his grave if he knew I had voted for a Democrat, and further on, when war was declared, he wrote me asking me sarcastically if we California women were not proud of voting in a President to keep us out of war, and now we were in it. Oh, he was very peeved at me and my California friends.

We California women did not vote for Mr. Wilson because he kept us out of war. We voted for him because we knew war was inevitable, that he had avoided it as long as possible, and that when it came he was the man to bring peace. Also the Republican National Committee sent us Mr. Hughes and we heard him speak, and then we knew we wanted Mr. Wilson, if we had never known it before. When I voted for Mr. Wilson I also voted for Hiram W. Johnson, Republican candidate for Senate, who is a great favorite in California, and now I see Senator Johnson has joined Senator Reed against the League of Nations. This has grieved me so deeply that I sat me down and wrote Mr. Johnson that I expected him to stand by Mr. Wilson. I hope he will prove to be the big man we consider him, big enough to forget party politics, and not bring the glorious State of California, which in every way is progressive and above things petty, into the limelight as being a State without vision, narrowed by party, and unprogressive. Every one is for the League of Nations regardless of politics, creed, or religion. Wilson the Just stands before the world today, not as the leader of the Democratic party, but as the man of great vision for the whole world and its future peace and prosperity. Hiram W. Johnson's stand against the League of Nations does not, I am sure, represent the feeling of the State of California.

GEORGINA S. TOWNSEND,
Vice President Southern California Woman's Press Club.

Los Angeles, March 14, 1919.

The Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Lodge's main objection to the League of Nations rests upon its interference with the Monroe Doctrine, not as viewed by its original expounder, but from a Rooseveltian conception of it. The principle that the American continents, by the free and independent condition that they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization, involves, according to Senator Lodge, the right of this country to exercise a sort of police supervision in our Latin republics. This may be the private opinion of some individual Americans, but it is and always has been resented by us as an usurpation of our rights as sovereign nations; and were it adopted by the Congress of this country it would surely bring our Pan-American relations to a straining point with war as a possibility if not a certainty. Fortunately President Wilson during his term of office has labored hard to correct the impression, and now is working with fairness and justice to place our countries on the same footing as the other nations of the world where their territorial integrity will be respected not by Europe and Asia alone, but also by the United States. We gratefully recognize the immense favor that your glorious country has rendered us in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine; but Latin America is beginning to get tired of being considered by some Americans as a ward of their country. The Monroe Doctrine has shielded our nationalities from the imperialistic tendencies of Europe; and as an outcome of it the League of Nations is now being created, which main object is to thwart and uproot said tendencies wherever found. To us Latin Americans the League is highly desirable, for it guarantees to our republics the same advantages of the Monroe Doctrine, with the consent and backing of the majority of the civilised powers, and takes away from it the humiliating interpretation which has been given to it by some statesmen of the Rooseveltian type.

The League of Nations has come to stay, and I believe this country will be the first one to officially advocate it, for it does not interfere with patriotism when divested from selfish motives. Love of country is part of human nature and therefore imperishable; but the trend of political evolution is toward the welfare of humanity as a whole. This is in complete accordance with the spirit of Christianity which should pervade our world. Individual opposition to the League is simply the unavoidable path of resistance which slows up the processes of nature, but can never stop the forward trend of civilization. R. MUNOZ TEBAR.

New York, March 20, 1919.

General Wood's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Major Gen. Leonard Wood delivered a speech here before the Winter Nights Club on March 1 in which he advocated universal military training for at least six months, along the lines adopted in Switzerland. By innuendo he attacked the proposed League of Nations, placing nothing in its stead except increase of available soldiers and armaments, so as to be fully prepared for the next war, which he said was sure to come.

The Major General could not refrain from branding the President's peace speeches as "soft verbal massage" which would not accomplish any useful purpose. He yielded something as a militarist in that he said that arbitration was good enough in its way, but simply as an "adjunct" to armaments; and then he advanced the astounding argument against a league that any nation with a big army back of it stood a better chance always of winning the decision of the arbitrators than the weaker nation that had no such army. This statement was made not simply as stating what may be an unfortunate fact, but as an unchangeable condition, requiring big armaments everywhere.

His contention merely proved the necessity for the creation of a league to stand back of the international court of arbitration, so that the big nation with a big army could not intimidate the arbitrators in its favor any more than a litigant with a big gun should be permitted to win over a Judge of a court to his side as against the weaker litigant's appeal for justice.

To the militarist, "agreements," it seems, are to be kept only if they do not get in the way of the army and navy. Therefore, the Major General naturally ignored the official declaration of this country, made Nov. 5 last, when it accepted Germany's plea for an armistice based on a peace to include a League of Nations; in that declaration Secretary Lansing quoted the reply of the allied nations to Germany's appeal for an armistice as follows:

"The allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, (as to freedom of sea and compensation for damages,) they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent address."

To see all army officers going about the country denouncing the terms of the armistice, agreed upon by all the nations at war, would be a sight fit for the gods and all the bands of "little Americans."

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Colorado Springs, March 3, 1919.

The American Example.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If those who drafted the Constitution of these United States, those who signed it, and those who aided in adopting it were, as the result has abundantly proved, right in declaring that it was established "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," then those who advocate a League of Nations must be right.

It amounts to a syllogism.

The several States yielded up a portion of their sovereignty in order to make the union effective. Nevertheless, experience has shown that there was no loss of dignity to the States, and that the larger and richer and more powerful States, in the popular sense, have not imposed on the smaller, weaker, and poorer States.

The gradual evolution of man has led to the conclusion that what is good for the family is good for the community in which the family lives, that what is good for the community is good for the State, and that what is good for the State is good for the nation.

Similarly it has come to be recognized that the same principles of honesty, fair dealing, and regard for each other's rights and welfare that should control the individual should control States and nations; and that just as individuals may agree and provide means for compelling adherence to the terms of the agreements, so States and nations may agree and provide guarantees that the agreement will be observed.

From the foregoing it is plain that a league of the nations is most desirable, and that to attain an effective league each nation must yield something just as the States did in adopting the Constitution, and there is no reason to doubt but every reason to believe that if the Constitution of the League is along similar lines to those of the Constitution, mutatis mutandis, substantially putting the nations in the places of the States and adapting the provisions to that change, a League of Nations will be as successful as has the Union of the States. E. D.

New York, March 3, 1919.

Questions for Senator Poindexter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a large mass meeting of the Forum Association in East Orange Senator Poindexter, in an hour's tirade on the President and the League of Nations, quoted freely from the new Constitution of the League with the usual stock arguments of the reactionary opponents as to its being unconstitutional, unwise, unpatriotic, dangerous, entangling the country in European affairs, should be approved by a referendum vote of the country before adoption; the usual flings at the President for attending the Peace Conference, where he had attempted to rule the proceedings and delegates there; and laid great stress on Washington's Farewell Address and the terrible consequences that would follow from the League of Peace plan from European domination; and nothing could in reality be worse than to forget or forego the continued and literal adherence to the Monroe Doctrine; and finally said that he was an earnest advocate of peace, abhorred war, and was in favor of a compact or combination of the five great allied nations, although carefully avoiding mentioning such a combination as a league.

The Senator grew very eloquent over Washington's advice and the Monroe Doctrine, and after George Haven Putnam had very effectively disposed of the hobgoblins of suspicion and fear set up with the man of straw Mr. Poindexter had been so vigorously pounding, the Rev. Dr. Walkley, rector of Grace Church, quietly arose and asked the Senator point-blank when the people of the country or even the Congress had ever had opportunity of voting on Washington's entangling alliance address or upon the Monroe Doctrine as such. The Senator had spoken as does a trained lawyer in making an argument, and presumably, with the elaborate emphasis he gave to his opinions, as a student of history as well. His answer was evasive; indeed, he made no direct answer and appeared to be confused at the question.

This inquiry was followed by another from the audience, viz., whether in his opinion the compact between the five allied nations of which he had spoken would in all human probability be more likely to insure or safeguard the future peace of the world than would the League of Nations under the Constitution as unanimously agreed upon at the Peace Conference.

In the Senator's endeavor to reply he made what was a bad matter in responding to the previous inquiry decidedly worse. He stood motionless for a moment, then partially stuttered out an evasive, hesitating reply—and did not answer the question at all.

These instances but indicate the unreasonable, intolerant, and untenable attitude of the noisy opponents of the President and of the League of Nations efforts for humanity and the future peace of the world.

They are opposing one of the best and greatest positive demarkation events for the good of mankind known in the history of the world by a negative, nothing-to-offer-in-its-place policy.

Can it be political animosity or jealous hatred of the President's success in his great mission which creates this extraordinary spectacle of United States Senators stooping to such methods in time of crisis in the world's affairs? Compare the vituperative speeches of the Boraha, Reeds, Poindexters, Shermans, and others in and out of the Senate with the masterly speech of the President in Boston—which will captivate the country and touch a responsive chord with patriotic people the world over.

The breadth, force, logic, and high purpose of that address leave the narrow partisan obstructionists who have persistently misrepresented the President's aims and practicability of the League of Nations in much the same position as were those who heaped abuse upon Washington and Lincoln.

Later and perhaps at no far distant day those who are now distrusting and challenging Mr. Wilson's motive, using every effort at their command to pull down the great structure for the good of humanity he is striving so hard to help build up, will slink back into oblivion as did the defamers of other great men and great principles when great issues and leadership for the right were at stake.

FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

New York, March 1, 1919.

The Idea of Sovereignty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express hearty approval of your remarks on the subject of sovereignty in your leading Sunday editorial. Although the basic idea of sovereignty is today as obsolete as it is illogical, the word itself seems to retain a peculiar sort of charm over many minds, thereby constituting one of the chief obstacles to the highly desirable League of Nations plan.

The conception of sovereignty—at least, external sovereignty—is based upon a doctrine essentially fallacious. The idea is that, no matter what action a country feels called upon to take, no other country is entitled to interfere. If it does so, it affronts the "sovereignty" and therefore the "honor" and "dignity," of the first country. Yet the second country is also considered to be "sovereign," and as such may feel that its "sacred rights" are infringed by the first country's action. We have, then, the absurd situation of a conflict between two authorities, each of which is supposedly entitled to complete freedom of action. The ancient riddle about the irresistible force and the immovable object comes naturally to mind. There is no way out of the dilemma which is not fatal to the conception of "sovereignty." One of the two States must surrender completely, or else they must compromise the quarrel and each give way in part. It makes not the slightest difference whether this occurs peaceably, after friendly negotiations, or whether a war is first necessary to decide the issue. The essential point is that in the end at least one of the States is bound to give in to the other, and by this very act it ceases to be "sovereign." One State alone in the world might be sovereign; more than one cannot be. H. M. BAER.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 23, 1919.

Reform and Reaction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A passage in J. S. Mill's autobiography, Chapter 6, confirms the President's contention that a League of Nations must precede peace, if possible. Speaking of reformers elected to Parliament about 1834, he says:

"They were in unfavorable circumstances; their lot was cast in the ten years of inevitable reaction, when, the reform excitement being over and the few legislative improvements which the public really called for having been rapidly effected, power gravitated back in its natural direction to those who were for keeping things as they were; when the public mind desired rest and was less disposed than at any other period since the peace to let itself be moved by attempts to work up the reform feeling into fresh activity in favor of new things." L.

New York, March 15, 1919.

FIUME AND TRIESTE

Two Cities Whose Future Is Disturbing the Makers of New Europe

NEW YORK, March 15, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The storm centre of the Jugoslav-Italian question seems to have passed from Dalmatia to Fiume. It looks as if official Italy had quit her strong campaign for the annexation of Dalmatia and had no more in mind to press this impossible claim on which there is no compromise possible with the Jugoslavs.

Geographically, Fiume belongs to Croatia. In a narrower sense the so-called Liburnia, that is, the Croatian coastland and southeastern Istria, gravitate to it economically, and Croatia, part of Carniola, part of Bosnia, and part of Hungary gravitate to it in a broader economical sense. Above all, Fiume forms the door for Jugoslav, especially Croatian and Slovene, commerce.

The territory wherein Fiume is located is altogether Jugoslav. Like the Croatian coastlands, Istrian Liburnia is absolutely Jugoslav. The Italian colony at Fiume forms a solitary island in a Jugoslav ocean. And if the city were really Italian, this fact alone could not justify the annexation of the province, which is Jugoslav, and has a compact Slav hinterland.

Only a rivulet divides Fiume from Susak, although the latter administratively did not belong to Fiume. It is, however, only a part of Fiume, according to topographical and economical conditions, just as Hoboken is in fact a part of the harbor of New York. The population in Susak is entirely Croatian. If we were to judge the national character of Fiume, it is therefore inevitable to include Susak with Teresat, as the boundary line was artificial and had no foundation in reality. By doing so you will find in Fiume at least 34,000 Jugoslavs against a doubtful figure of 25,000 Italians.

The question of Fiume is, however, above all, economical. The New Europe very clearly defines the problem of Fiume as follows:

"Fiume and Susak are inseparable from each other, and have neither life nor meaning if artificially separated from the surrounding district, which is purely Croat. In order to include the 25,000 Italians of Fiume, Italy would be obliged to annex at least 100,000 Slavs, in addition to those whom she will inevitably acquire in Western Istria and behind Trieste. The right of self-determination must not be taken to mean that every town or village is free to detach itself from its neighbor, and Fiume less than most towns, can be removed from its setting. It owes not merely its importance, like Trieste, but almost its very existence, to the commercial requirement and ever-growing demands of a wide hinterland during the past century and a half. Its severance from Jugoslavia would not only be an injury in which the new State could never tamely acquiesce, but would spell utter ruin for Fiume itself, since the Croats, if deprived of their chief port, would have no course save to divert the railway traffic to Buccari, where they could not be interfered with. It is quite true that in five or ten years the whole problem may have been transformed, and that when the railways of Jugoslavia have been completed Spalato will become her chief commercial outlet. But as matters stand today, Fiume is the only Jugoslav port which has a broad-gauge railway connection with the interior, and must, therefore, for a long time to come, be the chief harbor of Serbia and Croatia alike. Indeed, even if the trade of Belgrade is eventually diverted further to the south, Fiume will always remain the chief Adriatic outlet of Zagreb, Budapest, Central and Southern Hungary, and even of Bohemia. There are, of course, certain business and financial interests which would like to secure for Trieste a monopoly at Fiume's expense, and seek to attain their end by goading the Irredentists of the latter city into a course which would spell their complete ruin. But such intrigues are foredoomed to failure, and common sense makes it clear that Fiume must form part of Jugoslavia, though preserving its special autonomous charter and proclaimed as a free port under the guarantee of the League of Nations." R. F. HLACHA.

Jugoslav Information Bureau.

The Future of Trieste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest a letter of F. Giovanelli in your Sunday issue, advocating the independence of Trieste, and, although I have been a resident of New York City for forty-seven years, the fact that I was born in Trieste impels me to have at heart the welfare of my native city.

Trieste was at one time independent and gave up her independence to unite with Austria, for protection from the nomad tribes that ransacked and pillaged the city upon every opportunity. For Trieste and Istria now to become an independent State would be an act of retrogression. What Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi did to unify Italy and succeeded in doing after the shedding of much blood can be made complete only by the irredente provinces being annexed to Italy.

The League of Nations, for which our President, Woodrow Wilson, is working so assiduously, and the Peace Conference now sitting in Paris, advocate the unification of all populations according to their language, sentiment, customs, and geographic positions, and in conformity with this idea Trieste and Istria cannot but be Italian.

Trieste, being a seaport of so much importance, many representatives and branches of German commercial houses are established there; the Slavs also have gone there to work and take advantage of the commercial activity; they do not, however, constitute the majority of the native population of Trieste, which is Italian, but are merely a minority, or the transient and temporary inhabitants. ANTONIO ZUCCA.

New York, March 17, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES I said that the majority of the people of Trieste are not enthusiastic about the prospective annexation of Trieste to Italy. Gustave Tolentino was very anxious to answer me. I do not question the sincerity of Mr. Tolentino; I said myself that those Italian-speaking Triestinos for whom sentimental reasons are paramount are for annexation. He had to suffer for his Italian feeling, he says, and my sincerest sympathy and respect go to him. He challenges me to inspect the books of the Irredenta Federation in order to see that the Italian Government never gave a red cent for the irredentist propaganda. I did not ask for it.

The difference between us is this: He has his mind on the gruesome past; I look into the future. Trieste is happily free from a hated rule. What now? This is the question. Mr. Tolentino and all the nationalists with rampant romantic theories see the only solution in annexation to Italy, even at the cost of the prosperity of Trieste. The Trieste Chamber of Commerce advocates the constitution of Trieste and Istria as an independent State. Mr. Tolentino has no sympathy for the Chamber of Commerce, as a romanticist never has much sympathy or understanding for the practical mind of a business man. Nevertheless the Chamber of Commerce represents the commercial interests of Trieste, and its opinion in a commercial city like Trieste means something.

The organized workers of Trieste, on the other side, have expressed themselves in the same way. I do not know what the Slav minority thinks about it. But, to say that 90 per cent. of the Triestinos are for annexation to Italy is a daring assertion even for a romanticist. I stick to my opinion, and some letters I and my friends have received recently only confirm this—that the majority of the Triestinos do not wish annexation of Trieste to Italy.

FRANK GIOVANELLI.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 17, 1919.

KOREA'S INDEPENDENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, a native born Korean, be permitted to answer the statement made by Dr. E. D. Soper on March 19?

Perhaps Korea is unfit for self-government, but from Christians and especially from a Christian missionary we expect sympathy and fair play. Dr. Soper's attitude seems to be entirely pro-Japanese.

Were his statements true the land of "Morning Calm" would be the "Paradise of the Far East," and the people of the "Booyer" would be a blessed people above all others under the Japanese control. But we Koreans are saying with a voice of indescribable grief, "No, no, no!"

For forty-two centuries Korea was a self-governing people, and at the time she was annexed to Japan by military force there was a well organized Government that was to a degree representative. The town units and the county units elected by universal male suffrage the officers of those units. The officers of the larger units, the district and the province, were appointed by the Emperor. How could such a people suddenly degenerate and lose that ability?

Japan is known the world over as being flagrantly immoral. How can an immoral country raise the standard of morals for a subject nation? Furthermore, the diverse evil has been spreading rapidly since Japan has come in. By a fine process of making figures lie Japan has shown an increase in the population of Korea since 1910. From the figures given out by the Emperor of Korea at the time of the war between China and Japan, Korea had a population of 23,000,000. The Japanese figures for 1910 were about 13,000,000. The latest report gave 15,000,000. There are nearly 1,500,000 Koreans in foreign lands. This still leaves a discrepancy of 6,500,000. In economic lines Japan has been as astute. By circulating paper money with no securities back of it and by a fine process of controlling prices the Japanese have been able to force nearly all of the Korean merchants into bankruptcy. Yet, Dr. Soper says, "the Koreans are better off morally, physically, and economically under Japanese control than when they were independent."

Can Dr. Soper or any fair-minded man who has any feeling of compassion in his heart for down-trodden nationalities see any reason why Korea or any country should be benefited by having a foreign language imposed upon it? Korea has a language that is as highly developed as that of Japan and far more so than any other Eastern tongue. There was a great literature, but most of it has been destroyed by their benefactors (?) because it was feared that feelings of patriotism would be engendered.

It is not true that these demonstrations have started since the war broke out. They have been going on for years. Thousands have been cast in prison and many more have fled from the country for political reasons. The Korean National Association was formed in 1905 when Japan first took control of Korea. When I left Korea in September of 1917 I was told by an official of the prison in Seoul that there were more than 11,000 political prisoners. This shows in a measure the autocratic tyranny of Japan.

Korea is the Belgium of the Far East suffering under the heel of autocracy.

A SON OF KOREA.

Madison, N. J., March 21, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years I was a resident in North China and was able to learn a good deal of Korean affairs through acquaintances in that country. While Japan, in my opinion, has very legitimate economic interests in Korea, as she needs the food products and raw materials for her factories which are to be found in Korea and Manchuria, and needs this nearby market for her manufactures, she is not justified in her treatment of the Korean people.

It was my opinion when I was in Korea, and is my opinion still, that it is Japan's intention that the Koreans shall be practically serfs, pursuing only the trades of farmers and artisans, leaving to the Japanese immigrants the administration of the Government, the mercantile and banking trades, and other more profitable callings. In other words, Korea is being exploited altogether for the benefit of the Japanese, with little thought of any obligation to the natives.

The attitude of the Japanese Government toward American missions, as shown by the unsuccessful attempt to discredit them in the course of the conspiracy case in 1912, and the limitations put upon the mission schools since, is caused by a desire to eliminate anything which may interfere with the complete Japanisation of Korea and the confining of the natives to the status of contented farmers and artisans.

JUDSON A. CRANE,
Professor of Law, University of Pittsburgh.

Feb. 10, 1919.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

A Serious Question Now Before the State Legislature

By WILLIAM G. WILLCOX.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The demand for increased salaries for public school teachers has passed the stage of a mere question of justice and fairness and become an acute issue of supply and demand. The schools are unquestionably suffering from a serious shortage of teachers, and salary schedules which fail to attract and hold desirable teachers need no further argument to justify their increase.

On the other hand, legislation which proposes a mandatory increase of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in the annual budget of the city challenges careful scrutiny and investigation from public officials and taxpayers. It goes without saying that there is no branch of community service which is more important than the public schools, and none in which the city's investment should yield a richer return, but for this very reason the huge expenditure should be impartially scrutinized and every item should be required to justify itself in value received by the city.

Viewing the matter from this standpoint, we must question every important factor in the problem. We cannot safely assume without proof that the principles underlying the old salary schedules afford a sound and fair basis on which to build new schedules. On the contrary, a little examination of the present schedules must convince any impartial critic that the whole basis on which they are constructed is radically wrong. In no other branch of civil service do employes receive such automatic increases regardless of merit, and in no other branch is there such a wide difference between minimum and maximum salaries of employes in the same group or division. In the elementary schools, for example, teachers who have taught sixteen years or more (and who in many cases have passed their maximum of efficiency) receive more than double the salaries paid to new teachers, while in the high schools the salary paid at the end of thirteen years is nearly three times the salary of new teachers. It can hardly be maintained that the value of service rendered increases in these proportions; indeed, it is probable that most educators would agree that the services of the average teacher reach their maximum value within eight years. All of the bills now before the Legislature, however, propose to continue (and even increase) this large difference between minimum and maximum salaries, and the most important measure proposes at the same time that the maximum salary shall be reached in ten years instead of sixteen years, thus making the following changes in the salaries of the three largest groups of teachers.

	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.
Elementary Schools.		
First six grades—		
First year	$720	$1,000
Tenth year	1,140	2,200
Sixteenth year	1,500	2,200
Seventh and eighth grades, (after three years in lower grades)—		
First year	840	1,450
Seventh year	1,340	2,500
Thirteenth year	1,820	2,500
High Schools.		
First year	900	1,500
Tenth year	2,200	3,250
Thirteenth year	2,650	3,250

Granting that the maximum salaries should be reached in ten years (if not earlier) the large increases proposed in these maximum salaries can hardly be justified. The fact that the initial salaries for new teachers are too low and must be materially increased is, of itself, no reason whatever for a corresponding increase in the maximum salaries. The crying need of the schools is for salaries which will prove attractive to desirable teachers and draw new blood into the system. This object will not be attained by offering higher salaries at the end of sixteen years or even at the end of ten years. The younger teachers cannot live on expectations. The cost of food and clothing is no respecter of salary schedules. Room rent, car fares and all of the thousand and one demands incidental to a teacher's position will not wait for annual increments. Moreover, no teacher can do her best work and maintain an enthusiastic and inspiring spirit in the classroom if harassed by anxiety in regard to her personal expenses. The first and most important requisite of any new schedules, therefore, is that the initial salaries must be high enough to provide a reasonable living wage and to compare favorably with salaries obtainable in other occupations.

The evil effects of the equal pay law of 1918 are becoming increasingly manifest. This law did not alter the salaries of men teachers then in the system, but its practical effect was to almost completely shut off the supply of new men teachers. The principle of equal pay for equal work is unquestionably sound, but the equal pay law assumes that work of women and men teachers is equal, while experience shows that it is not equal. The very fact that it is generally conceded that a reasonable proportion of men teachers is necessary for the best interests of the schools is of itself an admission that men teachers contribute something which the women teachers do not contribute. Any new salary schedule therefore should not only be calculated to attract and hold new women teachers but should also provide attractive salaries for men teachers. If it is not deemed desirable to provide separate salary schedules for men, then the positions for which men teachers are desirable should be carefully segregated and the salaries for those positions should be fixed with a special view to attracting and holding desirable men teachers.

While the proposed new schedules go far to meet the imperative requirement for an increase of initial salaries a cursory examination will reveal the fact that their principal effect would be a large advance of the salaries of the older teachers already in the service. This increase of the salaries of the older teachers would have little or no effect upon the supply of new teachers for the school system and must therefore be considered on its merits quite aside from this requirement. If the present maximum salaries were to be reached as proposed in the tenth year instead of in the sixteenth, that of itself would provide a large advance for an important group of teachers, increasing the tenth year salaries in the elementary schools from $1,140 to $1,500, and from $1,340 to $1,820, and in the high schools from $2,200 to $2,650.

It is proposed, however, not only that the maximum salaries shall be reached in the tenth year but that these maximum salaries shall be increased from $1,500 to $2,200 for the first six grades, from $1,820 to $2,500 for the 7th and 8th grades and from $2,650 to $3,250 for the high schools. Such salaries are quite unheard of in any school system in the world. They will be defended on the ground of the greatly increased cost of living, but it is by no means certain that the present level of prices will be so permanent as to justify legislation fixing salaries on this basis for the future. They will be defended also on the ground that desirable men teachers cannot be secured for less, but this may be met by fixing higher salaries for positions for which men teachers are required. There can be little doubt that minimum salaries of $1,000 or $1,200, and maximum salaries of not over $1,800 would provide an ample supply of women teachers for the elementary schools, or that for the high schools a minimum of $1,250 with the present maximum of $2,650 would be quite sufficient.

With the liberal pension now provided for public school teachers, there is less reason than heretofore for increasing the salaries of the older teachers, since they are now relieved of the necessity of making provision for their declining years from their own savings. This pension is automatically increased by any increase in the maximum salary, so that the proposed schedules would also add millions of dollars to the city's obligations to the teachers' retirement fund.

It is imperative, in the interest of the schools, that the inadequate minimum salaries should be materially increased, but the bills now before the Legislature at Albany are a palpable attempt to use this demand as a cloak for large increases in maximum salaries which cannot be defended on their own merits.

WILLIAM G. WILLCOX.

POLES IN LITHUANIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of March 10, under heading, "Give the Poles a Chance," in which the Lithuanian question is also taken up, cannot be passed without asking that a space be given in your valuable paper for a reply from those who are interested in Lithuania's independence.

Poland's intention to raise a big army under pretense of fighting the Bolsheviki is not looked upon with favor, because it is Lithuania and the Ukraine that are fighting the Bolsheviki while Poland, without coming even in contact with the Bolsheviki, wants to raise an army big enough to occupy Lithuania and to fight the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia. The Lithuanians and the Ukrainians were willing to trust the Peace Conference to protect their rights until they saw that Poland was disregarding all the principles declared by President Wilson and was proceeding, with the help given her, to plunder their countries.

Lithuania single handed is proving to be the real guardian again as much of Poland and of Western Europe against the Bolsheviki as she has been for many centuries the bulwark against the Tartars and the Germans. Why not, then, give aid and let Lithuania and Ukraine raise larger armies? I heartily agree with your conclusion that quarrels among Poles, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, and Czechs cannot be overlooked, for the reason that similar disorders in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries have served as a reason to partition Poland and Lithuania by Prussia, Austria, and Russia, in 1772, 1793, and 1795. Since no sad experience of the past is not appreciated by Poland, why not give now a chance to Lithuania, who is independent since December, 1917, and whose people always have shown good resisting qualities against the Germans, the Tartars, or the Bolsheviki?

Lithuania will never consent to Polish aspirations to take away Lithuania's ancient territories of Grodno, East Prussian Lithuania, Suvalki, or their capital, Vilnius. Acquisition of these alien lands, by force of arms or through the Peace Conference, would not only weaken Poland, but it would lead it to perpetual internal wars, and eventually to its downfall, disintegration, and perhaps to another partition. Since the partition of Poland by her more powerful neighbors was considered a crime of the grossest kind that was ever perpetrated against any nation, why, then, should she and the Peace Conference insist on partition of Lithuania?

I am in receipt of a proclamation recently issued by the Lithuanian Government to its people, in which they are called upon to make greatest sacrifices in defense of their country against the Bolshevist invaders in the north and Polish in the south. It also appears that Lithuanians have raised recently over $25,000,000 in internal loans. All this news, and the Polish armed aggression against territories of the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, and Lithuania indicate that the Polish leaders will have a hard road to travel, even with a big army, for a long time to come. Principles of right and justice would make Poland much stronger than the principle of opportunism and occupation of foreign territory.

VINCENT JANKUS,
Vice President of Lithuanian National Council.

New York, March 20, 1919.

The American Friends of Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I noticed an article concerning the National Bureau of Investigation, recently organized by the War Department, and a list of the national relief organizations approved by this bureau, following the announcement that the bureau had engaged Frank Persons to make a study of the relief situation abroad. Through some oversight the name of the Society of the American Friends of Musicians in France was omitted from this list. I feel that this approval is a matter which affects the confidence of the public in our work, and a permanent omission by your paper would do us harm. I therefore ask you to kindly take note of this matter and correct any impression that may have been made by this article and the omission of our name.

MABEL C. TUTTLE, Chairman.

New York, March 3, 1919.

PAINTED FURNITURE TO MATCH THE ROOM

Recent Examples of a Popular Form of Interior Decoration and House-furnishing Combined

FOR some years, on account of war and starving nations, the attention of the woman in the home has been turned away from the embellishing of her own surroundings. Now the reaction has set in, and, en masse, women are running around in search of new things in the way of home decoration. Decorators are being swamped with work. After a long discouraging period of inactivity they are being asked to display all of their pet schemes for dressing the inside of the house. It is all a part of woman's expression of joy at the lifting of the horror.

Some one who follows the psychology of American masses has said that as a country since we have passed the pioneer stage of discovering a land, and building homes upon it, we are ready, at last, to turn our attention in the direction of beautifying the places in which we live. At least there is a growing tendency to study and to carry out new and artistic schemes of furnishing.

American interior decoration is coming to be a thing with its own character and expression. Today the effectively furnished American home scorns period furniture or anything like the imitation of some ancient scheme of decoration. It is itself—something that seeks to fit our environment and our feeling, to be a proper background for us as we are.

Painted furniture is one bit of American expression. There are in this country artists of ability and who are turning their efforts toward creating furniture of this sort. They are achieving lovely things in color for they have learned to handle paint with skill and taste. Much can be done with a room in which the furniture actually assists the general scheme of color.

One room done by a very well-known decorator was painted cream color on walls and on ceiling—this to help in spreading out the size of the place, which was a little cramped and small in its original state. The furniture was carved and built, as plain as could be, to suit the lines and general contour of the room, and painted the same color as the walls. After that a scheme of decoration made up of brilliant conventional flowers in bright colors was applied to the walls in spots and to the furniture where it would show to the best advantage. Even the upright piano, mahogany in its original form, was redressed in cream paint so that it sank into the wall in a most miraculous fashion instead of throwing itself forward to fill up the room and obscure all other struggling pieces. It, too, had its quota of bright-colored decoration in harmony with the other designs in the room. It was a strange sight—a piano that seemed to belong to the place in which it lived.

Speaking of pianos in a modern decorative interior, one done lately is worthy of mention. For long we have accepted the hideous lines of a piano as inevitable. But this piano—an upright, too—had a square box made to fit over its entire shape, the lines of the box being quite straight and plain. Then the box was painted in panels of black and green and gold, a decorative design being carried out in certain of the spaces. Across the lower section of the piano where the knees and feet of the performer must have space to act there was drawn a black velvet curtain made to harmonize with the pattern of the whole. It was a delightful thing where once an atrocity had stood, and above it, on the yellow wall were two electric candle fixtures which had been painted to carry out the black and gold and green color effect.

In the new interiors pictures, unless they are very exquisite ones, do not appear at all. The idea is that a picture must be a part of the room which it occupies. For wall decorations there are large panels and squares of Batik or of bright and beautiful embroideries or of hand woven strips of some lustrous fabric, and these various decorations, as they may be chosen, establish the scheme of color for the room or do a large part in carrying out a scheme after it has once been decided upon.

The word Batik and the art of this dyeing have been much abused, for a piece of this Javanese dyed work, when it is well done, stands in the foremost ranks of artistic achievement. It is a pattern or a painting thoughtfully conceived and intricately worked out with many applications of dyes of varying degrees of color. And, somehow, the colors gained by this process seem to have a quality and a charm that are their own. When Batik, however, is merely a mass of heterogeneous color put on at random and spreading, with no definite direction, over the silk, it is far from beautiful and infinitely removed from anything that could be called decorative.

The woolen embroideries that are now used for wall panels are something new in this field. Of course, our ancestors painted large bowls of fruit on velvet and embroidered with faintly tinted ribbons on squares of silk, not to mention their samplers which we have appropriated for our own decorations. But these woolen embroideries are being done by some of the best of the modern artists and they carry out most successfully the idea of modern art decoration. The effective colors of wool are woven into the design in such a way that they give an effect at once novel and interesting. Used on a wall above a mantel or over a console table they leave nothing to be desired in the way of sparkling color.

More and more the art of weaving by hand is growing in favor in this country, and one loom is at present turning out beautifully woven fabrics to be used as spots of color on a wall. Then the old weavings—bed spreads and rugs, etc., are being brought out of their moth balls and high closets to deck the walls of the most modern of dwellings.

A room called Hungarian, and used for large gatherings of children in a lately decorated community house, is in the style designed to make it look like a place where children love to be. Its colors are red and blue, and a more cheerful and happy place could not well be imagined. All of the woodwork is painted with blue as its predominating tone, with red stripes running through it at stated intervals. The mantel is done in this way, and so are some shelves which are built into the wall. On the shelves are placed bright plates and jugs of Hungarian pottery repeating these colors on white backgrounds.

There are long tables painted blue on top and red somewhere on the legs. Then there are chairs of heavy wood carved out in thick curves. They are painted blue, with red and yellow birds and flowers to make them gay. The curtains are made of blue and white blocked gingham, the blocks being an inch square. The frames of the small window panes are painted red. Over the mantel there are three panels of modern paintings, and the panels in the big doors show modernist designs.

MAURICE DESCRIBES FLANDERS CAMPAIGN

GENERAL MAURICE'S "Forty Days in 1914" (New York: George H. Doran Company, $2 net) is a critical examination of the military operations in Belgium and France from the mobilization of the German, French, and Belgian Armies, and the dispatch to the Continent of the British Expeditionary Force to the time the Germans retreated to the Aisne.

There are no sensational revelations in the volume and its raison d'être is clearly to reconstruct in the light of contemporaneous reports the essential features of German strategy and to demonstrate why that strategy failed in the battle of manoeuvre preceding the period of static warfare which was to last until the Germans began their great offensive a year ago.

During the period covered he was in command of a division in the field. But the advantage of personal observation is not employed hypercritically; doubtless its original conclusions have been measurably qualified by the author's late observations as Director of Military Operations, while the facts he procured have been checked up or elaborated by such official works as the French "Bulletin des armées" for December and the official report of the Belgian General Staff, "L'Action de l'armée belge", and other similar documents.

Naturally the left motif of the whole narrative is the manoeuvring of the force with which the author was identified and so we hear little about the defense of Verdun and the great battles of the right wing. But what was passing on the left, during the period denoted, and within a great strip of territory, 250 miles long by 100 wide, embracing the central part of the Province of West Flanders and the Departments of Nord, Somme, Ardennes, Marne, Aisne, Oise and Seine-et-Marne, is related with movement and precision, and with the same logic and vision which characterized the author's critical articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES from May till November, 1918, albeit the vision in the former instances is chiefly retrospective.

In spite of the stategic railways which the German military authorities had constructed on the Belgian frontier from 1909 till 1913, neither the British War Office nor the French General Staff believed that Germany would invade Belgium. Nor did they at once realize the tactical and moral features of the invasion when it came—the implacements long ago set, the heavy howitzers, the distribution of field artillers among infantry, and, above all, the moving, dominating spirit of annihilation against all things not of military value to the invaders.

The plan of the French was, first and last, offensive with principal concentrations in Alsace and Lorraine and with defensive measures for Ardennes. Germany's crime against Belgium caused the French to lose six days, possibly nine days. But so stubborn had been the Belgian defense of Liége, so skillful the initial manoeuvres of the Belgian Army, that with the British force on hand in the middle of August, on the left of the French Fifth Army—all in Belgium—and forming a screen behind which, first, the Second, Third, and Fourth could form, and later, the Sixth and Ninth be mobilized, it was believed that the German bolt had over-shot itself, and it remained only to put the enemy hors de combat in Belgium and deliver him the coup de grace in Lorraine.

The battles of the Sambre, Mons, Charleroi, and Le Cateau, however, destroyed this illusion, and by the fourth week in August we find the German right wing rapidly moving south, checked at several points, but not held.

As a soldier it was, of course, von Kluck's business to destroy the main French army; he believed he had destroyed the British Army at Mons, but other counsels intervened. General Maurice writes:

"The German General Staff had absorbed the principle that the first object in war is the destruction of the enemy's main forces in the field, and that with this achieved all else follows . . . when fortresses and capitals have proved too attractive the penalty has been severe, and they were determined that nothing should tempt them from following the precepts of their gospel. The 'contemptible' British Army was flying in disorder; its advanced base at Amiens lay at von Kluck's mercy and could be occupied at once and without difficulty, while cavalry could cut communication with the Channel ports, &c."

The fallacy of this reasoning, General Maurice points out, lay in the mistake about the British Army and that "Paris had only a moral and not a military" status; also von Kluck evidently knew nought of the two new armies, the Sixth under Manoury, and the Ninth under Foch. General Maurice continues:

"On the first point the German Headquarters was apparently misinformed by von Kluck, but it should have realized that an army which is not pursued recovers rapidly and cannot be left alone with impunity. The chief responsibility for the failure to pursue us must rest with von Kluck, who was the man on the spot, and who ought, whatever his instructions were, to have adapted them to the changes of the military situation as they occurred. To continue to march southwest when the enemy is retiring due south is as curious a manoeuvre as is to be found in military history."

Yet, directly in his path was Paris—Paris, the ardently desired, and he did not turn to the southeast until he suddenly discovered the military value of the place. Then he tried to pivot.

"It has been reported that the Emperor, eager for an early and triumphal entry into Paris, strongly opposed the change in the direction of von Kluck's march, but the evidence as to this is very vague, and I cannot but think that the probabilities are that he was on the side of those in favor of deferring the advance on the French capital until a greater Sedan had been consummated. His versatile and erratic mind was doubtless deeply impressed by the great successes which the surprise engineered for him by his Generals had won, and he must have seen visions of taking prisoners by the hundred thousand. . . . Even the glory of riding through the Arc de Triomphe would be a small matter compared with so stupendous a dénouement to a campaign of thirty days. Von Kluck was not alone in failing to appreciate the difference between a retreat undertaken to avoid a trap and a retirement following upon defeat in a battle which has been fought to the last."

Then the stage was hastily arranged upon which the great battle was to be fought, with one ruined actor and some new ones—Sir John French, Manoury, Foch, and Gallieni, the last with his teeming motor buses from Paris.

"It was the menace of von Kluck's advance and not the complete defeat of the French armies which had forced Joffre to swing back his line. He had been surprised and had to pay the military penalty of surrendering the initiative to the enemy and of being forced to change his plans in haste, but it is to his eternal glory that amid the collapse of his first schemes, and with a burden of responsibility on his shoulders which would have appalled an ordinary man, he never lost his grasp on the situation, never wavered in his determination to return the attack at the first opportunity, and in circumstances of extraordinary difficulty assembled at the right time and at the right place the forces necessary to enable him to seize the opportunity when it came. If Joffre stood the test of early failure, the German commander did not stand the test of early success."

STRAW SADLY MISSED IN NEW SPRING HATS

But Color Is Plentiful, Trimming Is Gay, and Flowers Bloom Luxuriantly Everywhere

PARIS has said the word and hats shall display more trimming this season, in consequence, than they have for many days past. Women had grown accustomed to the hat of line and nothing more and they liked it, but they have bobbed over to the new style and the streets are a-bloom with colors that are bright and flowers that recall the old days of the Easter bonnet.

It is hard to say whether the hats are large or small or medium sized, for there are samples of each size and shape—the small ones being by far the most popular for this time of year when the winds are likely to blow a gale and when veils are necessary to keep the hat anywhere near the place where it naturally belongs.

They are Summer hats with which we are concerned, but straw, the Summer hat material, seems to be the least considered this season. There are hats of silk, hats of satin, hats of ribbon, hats of feathers, hats of flowers, but few and far between are the hats of straw.

The flower hats are, perhaps, the most successful because they have about them most of the feeling of Spring. A whole bunch of flowers set on top of a lady's head speaks most eloquently of the change of the season. And then the flower hats are done in such a charming manner just now, with their little blossoms sewed flat to the shape and the shape hugging the form of the head. The little veil that ties it all together is just the touch which makes the whole complete.

Embroidery, which has found its way into most of the dresses which one sees nowadays, has taken a foremost place in the making of hats. A French hat that has reached these shores is made of nasturtium-colored satin—one of those dull red nasturtium shades—and it has a narrow, straight brim with a full, rather puffy crown that is embroidered all over the surface with a winding design of black silk embroidery. The brim is faced with black satin to improve the effect.

A little bonnet hat is made all of blue forget-me-nots sewed closely together. It has long streamers of the narrowest of black velvet ribbons that tie coquettishly under the chin of the person who is fortunate enough to be able to wear it.

When the hats are made of straw they bravely adopt color as their chief excuse for being. One which came from Paris, too, is a brilliant salad green with a broad brim that is turned up at the back and trimmed there with a bow of wide velvet ribbon of the same color.

Indeed, ribbon bows are the thing to do this season. Some stick straight up into the air, others droop to the lowest possible point, while still others stand straight out on either side adding to the breadth of the hat.

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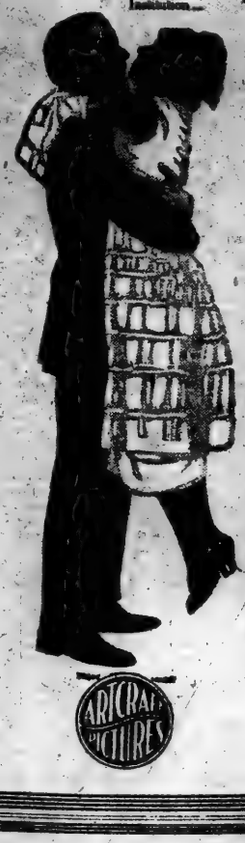
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ANALYSIS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONSTITUTION

Legal Authority Finds That Bugaboos of "Super-State" and of British Control Are Dissipated—Some Powers Are Only Advisory

BY WILLIAM L. RAWLS.

WHEN on Feb. 15 there was published in the United States the draft of the proposed Constitution of the League of Nations, there followed one of the most humiliating spectacles ever witnessed in this country. Although the draft represented the unanimous judgment of the representatives of fourteen countries, constituting the commission delegated by the Peace Conference to report upon the subject, there immediately developed violent opposition, to the plan in the Senate of the United States, although it was manifest that it was humanly impossible at that time for any one to have made even a superficial examination of the document. This opposition with one exception was confined to Republican Senators.

It is scarcely conceivable that men charged with the grave responsibilities which rest upon every Senator in regard to this matter could so precipitately have voiced their opposition, representing, as the proposed Constitution does, the best thought upon the subject of so many enlightened men, and having for its purpose the fulfillment of the desire of the world to avoid a recurrence of the catastrophe of the last four years. A decent regard for the solemnity of the occasion and the transcendent importance of the subject should have led every one to refrain at least from immature and ill-considered criticism, not to speak of partisan opposition.

In contrast to this the American people as a whole, and the press of the country with few exceptions, have approached the consideration of the plan with a fairness and a desire to understand it in accord with the best traditions of our people.

It is the purpose of this article to present an analysis of the proposed Constitution of the League and to consider the various objections which have been made to it. As a consequence of the haste with which the discussion was carried on, many glaring misinterpretations of the instrument resulted, which, fortunately, more careful and deliberate study has made it possible to remove.

While called a constitution, the proposed covenant when adopted will have the effect of a treaty, binding, of course, only upon the nations ratifying it.

Structural Arrangement.

Certain powers are given to the League and certain obligations are assumed by the parties to it. Any action taken by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution will be taken by the two bodies named in the instrument, viz.: The body of delegates and the Executive Council. These are separate and distinct bodies with separate and distinct powers.

The Body of Delegates is to be composed of representatives from each of the nations parties to the League. Each nation may have three delegates, but only one vote. Meetings of the Body of Delegates are to be held at stated intervals at the seat of the League, (not yet agreed upon,) or at such other place as may be found convenient. (Art. 1 and 2.)

The Body of Delegates is intended primarily and principally to be a mere conference for the discussion of international affairs. There are only three important powers conferred upon it, viz.: (1) the election of new members of the League by a two-thirds vote (Art. 7;) (2) consideration of disputes between nations when referred from the Executive Council (Art. 15;) (3) selection of four members out of the nine of the Executive Council. In each of these instances the manner of exercising the authority conferred is clearly and definitely prescribed, as will be seen later.

The Council is the active and important arm of the League, but it may be said here, as with respect to the Body of Delegates, that whenever any important action is to be taken by the Council, its authority is clearly defined and carefully safeguarded.

The Council is to be composed of the representatives of nine nations, five of these, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, are named in the Constitution (Art. 3) as permanent members, that is, a majority will always be composed of representatives from these five nations. The four other members under Article 3, are to be selected by the Body of Delegates "on such principles and in such manner as they think fit." The Council is to meet as occasion may require, but at least once a year at any place decided upon, or failing such decision at the seat of the League.

Methods of Voting.

A controversy has arisen as to the method of voting in the Body of Delegates and the Council. A consideration, however, of the various powers conferred upon them will show that in all instances where the matter of voting would be of any importance, a specific and definite provision is made with regard to the vote necessary for effective action.

It is contended that under Article 7, in which provision is made for the admission of new States, it is possible for England to have four or more votes in the Body of Delegates because all of her self-governing dominions and colonies are thereby made eligible to membership in the League.

Senator Lodge went so far as to say "but the fact remains that in the Body of Delegates England has five votes to one vote of any other country." The Senator could not have read understandingly Article 7. It provides that "admission to the League of States not signatory to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto, as States to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the Body of Delegates and shall be limited *to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.*"

While it might possibly be contended that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa would be *eligible* to membership, no one can say that they are actually *made* members by this or any other provision of the Constitution. In Article 3 it is stated that "the Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, *British Empire*, France, Italy, and Japan," &c. The British Empire as an entirety is therefore a member of the League, and as such would only have one vote under the express provision of Article 2. In the international sense, the British Empire is the only entity known to other nations. Its self-governing colonies are not sovereigns capable separately of assuming international obligations. But, Article 7 only deals with the admission of new members, and unless the self-governing colonies of the British Empire are named in the protocol to accompany the Constitution, (not yet made public,) they could not become members of the League without the assent of at least two-thirds of the other members.

If Article 7 renders eligible to membership self-governing dominions and colonies, the United States would have exactly the same right to ask the separate admission of Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, all of which are self-governing, as England would have to ask the admission of any of her colonies.

It is scarcely conceivable that the British Empire would desire to have its dominions and colonies admitted as distinct members, for this would make any controversy between them and the mother country subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the League of Nations with regard to disputes between the different nations, and work a disruption of the British Empire.

But, the expression "fully self-governing countries including dominions and colonies" is here used as a limitation upon the right to admit new members. It was intended to prohibit the admission of any country that was not fully self-governing throughout all the domain subject to its authority.

Article 4 provides that "all matters of procedure at meetings of the Body of Delegates or the Executive Council, including the appointment of the committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Body of Delegates or the Executive Council and may be decided by a majority of the States represented at the meeting." Whether fixing the vote necessary for action by a given body is a matter of procedure is doubtful. This is not important, as already stated, because wherever effective action is to be taken by either body the necessary vote is definitely stated.

Disarmament Provision.

Passing the provision as to the permanent Secretariat of the League, a mere administrative detail, and coming to a discussion of the separate powers, the first for consideration is Article 8, dealing with disarmament. Its first paragraph provides:

> The high contracting parties recognise the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State; and the executive council *shall formulate plans* for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine *for the consideration and action of the several Governments* what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament, and these limits, *when adopted*, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

Here it is clear that the Council has merely the power to recommend a certain program, and until such recommendation is adopted by the several Governments (i. e., by each nation) it has no operative force. No nation surrenders anything by conferring the simple power of recommendation upon the Council. Each may adopt or reject the recommendation or ratify it conditionally or with amendments as it chooses.

If the States, however, adopt the program, then they bind themselves not to exceed the scale of armament laid down therein without the permission of the Executive Council. No nation will of course ever adopt unconditionally such a program until it can feel assured that it is not subjecting itself to any risk by doing so. All this does not in any degree, however, lessen the significance of this article. It is the beginning of a great movement to end rivalry between nations in building up excessive and threatening armaments, and through the work of the League and the constant agitation of the subject, substantial results will in time unquestionably be obtained.

The objection to this article, on constitutional grounds, is baseless. The treaty-making power of the Federal Government embraces the right to deal with foreign nations with respect to all matters which have been commonly the subject of treaties. There are several instances where the United States has made treaties upon subjects similar to this, and the authority to make them has never been questioned. The Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 is an exact precedent. There the United States and England agreed that the "naval force to be maintained upon the lakes by the United States and Great Britain shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is: On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden and armed with one 18-pound cannon; on the upper lakes, to two vessels not exceeding the like burden each and armed with like force, and on the waters of Lake Champlain to one vessel not exceeding like burden and armed with like force." This constituted no limitation upon the sovereignty of either country. Every treaty is to the extent of the obligation assumed thereunder a limitation upon the exercise of power by the Governments making it. The determination of the question of the wisdom and policy of subjecting themselves to such a limitation by the respective nations is *the exercise of their sovereignty.*

It is thus evident that the only question arising under this provision as to disarmament is whether it is wise to institute a movement for disarmament and to make the effort to bring all great nations to some common agreement upon the subject. This is all that Article 8 does. It is difficult to conceive how there can be any difference of opinion about it when correctly understood.

Power Only Advisory.

In the second paragraph of Article 8 there is a declaration to the effect "that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objection," &c. This is purely declaratory and imposes no absolute obligation upon any nation to take any specific action. To the Council is given no power to do anything except advise how the evil effects of such manufacture can be prevented. Action upon such advice is left entirely to each nation.

The last paragraph of the article contains another pledge on the part of the high contracting parties, viz.: "in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war-like purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval program." This is an obligation assumed by the individual nations, but no power to take any action is conferred upon either body of the League. There is no reasonable objection to such a provision.

Article 9 provides for a commission "to advise the League on the execution of the provisions of Article 8, and on military and naval questions generally." Here again only authority to advise is given.

Territorial Integrity.

Article 10 contains one of the basic principles of the League. It says: the high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States, members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled." This is an absolute obligation upon the part of each of the parties to the covenant. The United States, should it ratify the Constitution, would pledge itself to give effect to this obligation by all means within its power. But, it is an undertaking by the individual nations; no power is conferred upon either body of the League, to decide when or how the obligation shall be discharged. Each nation decides these questions for itself. The duty is imposed upon the Executive Council "to advise upon the means" by which the obligation shall be fulfilled. Again, the power of the Council is of an advisory nature only.

The question, therefore, is, whether or not as a matter of national policy it is wise to assume such an obligation. No one who has given thought to the question of how to bring about some combination of the nations of the world for the purpose of preventing war, can have failed to see that the guarantee of the existence of the parties thereto is the indispensable foundation of any such arrangement. Otherwise, no nation would ever be willing to pledge itself by any agreement not to resort to war, or to the reduction of its armament.

What Roosevelt Said.

Mr. Roosevelt gave forcible expression to this, in an address at Christiania, Norway, May 5, 1910, when he said, speaking upon the subject of the effect of arbitration treaties upon the preservation of peace, "I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations. If they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and its absolute sovereignty within that territory, and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is vitally concerned) all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration."

The Monroe Doctrine.

It has been said, and justly so, that the effect of Article 10 is to extend the Monroe Doctrine throughout the world. Its effect undoubtedly is to bind European nations to respect and maintain the Monroe Doctrine. In other words, it imposes an obligation upon all nations parties to the covenant to do exactly the same thing with respect to each other that America undertook to do by the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

Objection is made that such an undertaking is a violation of the traditional policy of the United States to avoid entangling alliances with European nations. But surely no one with any appreciation of the character of Washington or any of the great men who aided in the establishment of that policy will believe that they intended it to prevent this country from joining a common agreement to maintain the peace of the world. They never could have dreamed that their policy would be tortured in such a way as to isolate this Government and render it impossible for it to aid in effecting the great moral purpose contemplated by this League. For America to remain out of any reasonable proposal for such a purpose would be in truth a shameful shirking of its moral responsibilities. One who can believe after the events of the last four and a half years that America is not concerned with the international relations of European nations is impervious to all knowledge.

The pledge is limited to protection against "external aggression," and the objection that it would prevent any colony or any part of any country party to the League from becoming independent is utterly groundless.

Article 11, containing only a declaration to the effect that the peace of the world is a matter of interest to the League, and imposing no obligation on the parties, may be passed without comment.

Prevention of War.

Articles 12 to 17, inclusive, contain, with the exception of Article 16, the most important provisions in the instrument.

Before examining in detail these articles, a general statement of what they accomplish will serve to make easier an understanding of them. They are intended to prevent the recurrence of an outbreak of war such as that in August, 1914. The opinion is widely held that if sufficient pressure could have been brought upon Austria and Germany to compel a deliberate discussion of the Serbian crisis, war would not have followed. The purpose of these five articles is to compel such a deliberate discussion.

This appears from an examination of the five articles mentioned. Article 12 says:

> The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Executive Council; and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council.

Here three absolute and unqualified obligations are assumed:

1. Not to resort to war without previously submitting disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council.
2. Not to resort to war until three months after an award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Executive Council.
3. Not to resort to war at all against a member of the League which complies with such award or recommendation.

These undertakings are emphasized, because by Article 16 all the parties to the League obligate themselves to take certain measures against any party to a controversy which fails to observe any one of these three obligations. And it will be seen when we come to deal with Article 16 that it is only in case one of these three obligations is violated that the parties to the League agree to take such measures.

The first obligation is to submit any dispute either to arbitration or inquiry by the Executive Council before resorting to war. This is an alternative obligation—that is, to submit either to arbitration or inquiry. Arbitration is by Article 13 made entirely optional, with the parties to the dispute. It provides:

> The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed upon by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The expression "they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration" means that the parties to the controversy must so recognize, thus making clear that arbitration is not compelled, but is invited.

Disputes to be Investigated.

Should the parties fail to so agree to arbitration, then there comes into operation Article 15, which provides:

> If there should arise between States, members of the League, any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

This, when taken in connection with Article 12, constitutes an unqualified obligation, should the parties not agree to arbitration, to submit the controversy to inquiry by the council before resorting to war. The purpose of this is two-fold: (1) To attempt to persuade the parties to reach a settlement, and, (2) failing settlement, to have a recommendation, or at least an investigation, by the council.

It is important to understand, however, that before there can be any recommendation having binding force and preventing either of the parties to the dispute from resorting to war, it must be a unanimous recommendation by the council, excluding the parties to the controversy. This is apparent from Article 15:

> Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendations which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations, and that if any party shall refuse so to comply the Council shall propose measures to give effect to the recommendation. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

The Council is allowed six months after the submission of the dispute to make an investigation and report. If there is a unanimous report, then, should the country against whom a recommendation is made comply therewith, the other nation or nations, parties to the controversy, are forbidden to resort to war at all under Article 17.

The effect of this, to repeat, is to invite arbitration, but failing agreement to do so by the parties, to compel submission of the dispute for investigation by the Council, and in case of a unanimous decision by it and a compliance therewith by the party against whom it is made, war is forbidden. Should, however, the Council be divided, then the parties are left to take their own course as to whether they will go to war or not.

The six months allowed to the Council to investigate will afford a "cooling time" to the disputing nations, will invite friendly diplomatic assistance toward reaching a settlement, and will call forth the judgment of the civilized world on the merits of the controversy, all of which will render exceedingly probable an amicable settlement.

All Problems Considered.

Thus the plan evinces a most thoughtful consideration of all the elements of the great problem of preventing war. It does not attempt the impossible, nor is it so tenderly framed as to be ineffective. It goes as far as those nations having regard for their obligations would be willing now to advance. This arrangement for compelling investigation before hostilities is a tremendous step forward.

Under the last paragraph of Article 15, either party to the dispute may require the body of delegates to be substituted, for the purpose of inquiry and recommendation, for the Council, subject, however, to the same rule of unanimity as to binding action. No country ought to hesitate to submit to the examination of the civilized nations of the world any controversy with another country, and if its contention is so clearly wrong as to evoke the unanimous judgment of all such nations against it, then it should be made to abide by such decision.

This leads to the consideration of Article 16, which provides:

> Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article 12 it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

The steps which the members of the League here obligate themselves unreservedly to take, namely, severance of all trade or financial relations, &c., are to be taken only in case any nation violates any of the three obligations before pointed out, imposed by Article 12—that is, only in case a State resorts to war without submitting its controversy to arbitration or investigation, or resorts to war in less than three months after an award or recommendation, or resorts to war against a member of the League which complies with such award or recommendation.

The obligation to take the steps set forth in Article 16 does not arise with respect to the enforcement either of an award or recommendation. This is covered by the provision in Article 13, that "in the event of any failure to carry out the award the Executive Council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto," and a like provision in Article 15 as to the recommendation of the Council or delegates.

So that, while the Council may advise or propose measures for giving effect to an award or recommendation, there is no obligation assumed to adopt such advice or proposal, and each nation is left to decide for itself what measures it will take for the purpose.

There is nothing, however, in Article 13 which forbids war by a party to a controversy against the other party where an award or recommendation has been made against such other party in case it does not comply therewith. The only obligation in that event is not to resort to war within three months after the making of the award or recommendation.

Constitution Not Invaded.

The first paragraph of Article 16, with respect to the steps to be taken to enforce the obligations of Article 12, has been assailed on the ground that it is unconstitutional in that it infringes upon the power of Congress to declare war, but it is submitted that this objection is without merit. It is perfectly proper for this nation to undertake to co-operate in enforcing the obligations of a treaty to which it is a party. This leaves the power to declare war unimpaired in Congress. Here as in all other treaties requiring legislative action to give them effect we would have assumed an obligation, but the discharge of that obligation would be left where the Constitution places it, namely, in Congress.

Congress, for example, alone has the power to appropriate money, yet treaties have been ratified which call for the payment of money by our Government, and the power of Congress to make appropriations was in no way infringed. In such cases it is the duty of Congress to redeem the country's pledge, and it has always done so.

Many treaties to which the United States is a party would undoubtedly call forth, in case of their breach by the other party, the exercise of the war power for their enforcement, but the power to make such treaties has never been questioned on the ground that they constituted an impairment of the constitutional power of Congress to declare war.

Article 17 provides for inviting States not members of the League, to assume the obligations of membership for the purpose of settling any dispute, either with a member of the League or with another outside State. If the State so invited refuses to accept the obligations of membership for such purpose, and takes any action against a member of the League forbidden by Article 12, then Article 16 becomes applicable against the State taking such action.

Conquered Territory.

The remaining articles require but a brief notice; only two of them are of great importance in the general scheme of the League.

Article 19 contains the program regarding the government of the territory obtained by conquest from Germany and her allies. The principles upon which this territory is to be governed are stated. The general purpose of the article is to so govern these territories as to remove, as far as possible, all future dispute regarding their possession. The plan is, that they shall be governed by parties to the covenant under the mandate of the League, the degree of authority to be exercised by the mandatory State in each instance either being previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties or defined by the Council.

Neither the United States nor any other member of the League obligates itself to assume the duties of a mandatory State. This is a matter of agreement among the members of the League.

Under Article 23 the parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any State, member of the League, shall be forthwith registered with the Secretary General, and as soon as possible published by him, and no treaty or international agreement shall be binding until so registered.

This puts an end to secret diplomacy, which has been responsible for most of the dissension among nations. The attack upon this provision on constitutional grounds has no more merit than that made upon the other articles. It is a perfectly proper obligation to be placed in a treaty between nations that notice shall be given when a treaty between one of the parties and another nation is made. This only makes it the duty of our Government to give such notice, and does not infringe in the least the treaty-making power of the President and the Senate.

Taking the plan as a whole, can any one find any sound objection to it? The monster superstate, about which Senator Borah and others have talked so extravagantly, vanishes entirely when this proposed Constitution is read understandingly and dispassionately. The plan is reasonable and practicable. It commends itself to the judgment and conscience of the American people. President Wilson has a right to defy opposition. On this question the American people are unmistakably with him.

HOW SECRET AGENTS QUIETED LABORERS

During the War Our Government Sent Out Investigators to Counteract Enemy's Trouble-Making Spies

SECRET agents or sympathizers with Germany were busy during the war fomenting strikes and dissatisfaction among workmen wherever the opportunity offered. That is an old story. But until now it has not been known that secret agents of our own Government were equally busy with the opposite aim—to prevent strikes and to check labor disputes in order that the production of war supplies might be swelled to a volume that would overwhelm Germany.

These agents belonged to the Investigation and Inspection Service, a subsidiary branch of the Department of Labor. They carried a talisman more powerful than any authority that could have been bestowed upon them—the appeal to patriotism—and in the adjustment of hundreds of labor disputes it was frequently called upon to exert its utmost influence to quell forces under the surface that threatened a widespread outbreak of disorder, or even, in one case in the South, civil war on a considerable scale.

A condition of actual terrorism was revealed in this place, a shipbuilding centre. The labor dispute started in the tobacco industry, in which many Cubans and Spaniards were employed. Before the war there had been two outbreaks, in which a resort to violence had produced bad blood between the workers and the proprietors and a large group of influential business men associated with the industry.

The workmen asked for higher wages, but the issue was transferred to a racial one, and the Cubans and Spaniards were accused of being German spies and sympathizers bent on disrupting the productive power of the whole community. Warnings were sent to the labor leaders from some source not identified that if they did not desist they would be driven from the city and thrown into the bay.

At this stage the foreign workers in the shipyards were drawn by sympathy to the support of the tobacco workers. Great excitement reigned among the foreign element. Meantime the proprietors and allied business interests appealed to the city officials, who, without careful investigation, were led to believe that certain workers were alien enemies plotting sedition under the cloak of labor demands, and preparations were made to take drastic action against these men.

At the critical juncture a woman agent of the Investigation Service arrived. She asked for time to ferret out the facts before a step was taken that would almost surely lead to bloodshed. In a few days she had the case stripped of the distortions which passions had given it, and with a concrete statement of the real issue at the bottom a demand for a reasonable advance in wages was able to convince the city officials that conciliation between the two sides was the patriotic and wise course for the representatives of the city. Misunderstandings were forthwith cleared away; a large factory, which was responsible for much of the trouble was brought into line, and a committee of citizens was formed to prevent a recurrence of racial and industrial clashes during the war. A form of settlement has since been reached, providing for the arbitration of differences, so that the war crisis has supplied what the previous peace times did not do. The acute problem was solved so quietly that the public never became aware of the menace to the community.

In another case a Government contract for food for the American Expeditionary Force was held up in the Far West. The dispute was over wages and hours. The Fourth Liberty Loan was coming on, and the workmen said that unless their pay went up they could not afford to buy bonds. A Western secret agent was sent to investigate. The report was that wages and hours were not up to the standard of that community. The concern was a national one; an Eastern agent was instructed to see the General Manager at headquarters of the company in New York. The result, when all the issues had been laid before the company's executive, was that a raise in wages of 32 per cent. and a reduction in hours were ordered. Employes went to work with a will; they caught up with the work and the food was delivered to our soldiers on time. This was followed by a raise of standards of wages by the company in its plants in other parts of the country, with the result of a more prompt delivery of Government supplies in every place where the big concern operated.

A Government tin can contract was held up because conditions in a subcontract factory were found to be deplorable, especially for women and children, including night work by young girls who complained to the investigator that they were afraid to go home through the dark streets. A serious waste of material also was shown. There were numerous accidents in the plant, crippling children of 14 or 15 years. The investigator found that an entire carload of the factory's product was defective. The War Industries Board took prompt action on the report, and the subcontract was withdrawn from the offending firm.

In a hurriedly constructed "ammunition city" production was hindered by a labor turn-over, for which one of the main causes was a bad system of management, resulting in interminable waits for assignments of jobs, for payment of wages, for adjustment of pay claims, and for transportation. The advent of secret agents resulted in correction of many of the abuses.

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FACING FACTS ABOUT JAPAN
CURE FOR LOOSE TALK

Suspicions Bred of Ignorance Must Be Eliminated as the First Step to the Solution of the Asiatic Problem

By J. W. ROBERTSON SCOTT.

Editor of The New East, Tokio, and author of "Mibon Oyobi Sekai," "Korea-demo Dushika," &c.

MR. Ackerman's article in last Sunday's TIMES rubbed away some of the pleasant effect of the Japan Society's dinner, held a couple of nights before it appeared, that cannot be helped. It is well, it is imperative, to get down to a basis of absolute reality about the relations of Japan and the United States. If the Japanese have fallen short, let the fact be frankly acknowledged, so that there may be hope of better being done in the future.

The Japanese, like the Americans and the British, have a way of throwing away their claims to world regard. Think how many things went wrong in the world which need not have gone wrong if, instead of sacrificing all the lives and the thousand millions of dollars that were sacrificed in the Boer War, Great Britain had then had statesmen who were statesmen enough to arrange matters otherwise. (She had such statesmen when the after-the-war settlement was made.) Think what Great Britain sacrificed in the good opinion of the world. Think what evil precedents she set and into what evil thinking she led some other powers. And so it is with Japan. The Japanese have such claims to world regard as have been gained for them by their military and naval reputation in the Russian war, by the extraordinary enterprise and self-control exhibited in their peaceful revolution and their adaptation of Japanese civilization to Western conditions, by their fidelity to treaties, by their delightful art, indomitable agriculture, and gracious and heroic feudalism. With such claims on world regard it is little wonder, perhaps, that a section at any rate of the Japanese should have been careless in playing with the moral assets of the nation.

Wrongs Remedied.

I said at the Japan Society's dinner that the Japanese, who have done so much that is noble, have also done some things which had grieved their well-wishers. Within the canons of politeness I could hardly have gone further on a festive occasion when the Japanese Ambassador was the chief guest. Perhaps it is unnecessary to go further in any case; to consider, for example, what justification the Japanese had, or may have imagined they had, in regard to movement of troops under the Sino-Japanese convention; to consider to what extent the various clashes between American and Japanese troops which have been reported and unreported have been due simply to language misunderstandings, to differences in habits and ways of thinking, and to that bumptious militarism of Japanese subordinate officers from which the Japanese themselves suffer. What has been done has been done, and has its place in history. What was wrong has been put right. Ambassador Morris, whose journeys to Siberia have been the truest sort of American enterprise, has returned to Tokio. Mr. Stevens is at length at work, and the Allies are seemingly of one accord in one place.

Where Mr. Ackerman does so well is in assailing the Japanese militarists alone—they have deluded a Japanese Foreign Minister and a Japanese Premier before now—and in making it clear that there is another party in Japan than the military party, that that non-military party has triumphed, and that every month its power is likely to grow. One of the greatest men of Japan—a man who on one occasion resolved on "hara-kiri," had circumstances over which he had no control hindered the redemption of a promise given to foreigners—wept in the presence of an American friend when he learned the truth about the way in which the militarists had compromised Japan over the sending of troops north.

Conceive how much such a display of feeling means in the case of a Japanese of the old school. One day last year the janitor of my office came up to see me and smilingly asked if he might be absent the next day. When I asked the reason he answered—still smilingly—that his baby son—his only son—had died in the night and that he wanted to bury him. Then, with that perfect manner which would not involve me in his grief, he smiled again! It was only when I said how sorry I was and how very sorry the whole office would be to hear of his loss—you will realise what the death of an only son is to a Japanese—that the man's tears came.

Perhaps you may be tempted to say cynically that this story of the smiling but none the less sorrowing father only illustrates once more how difficult it is to get behind the mask of the Japanese face. The answer to this is that what the Japanese say about the foreigner is that you can never tell what he is actually thinking! Therefore, when foreigners thought together as a Government, as Americans thought together first in deciding to enter the war for unselfish reasons, and secondly in advocating a League of Nations and disarmament, most Japanese supposed that they were hypocrites, and some of them think so still!

Decline of Militarism.

To get back to militarism, it may be safely said that it is a falling stock in Japan. Originally the Japanese sent their army, in which was the soul of the samurai, to school in France. Then came the Franco-Prussian war, and the dismayed Japanese Army accepted German tutelage. Now the Prussian image with its feet of clay has fallen, and a few days before I left Tokio I had the satisfaction of seeing what were no doubt the heralds of a new era, a party of handsome, workmanlike French aviator officers on the steps of the Foreign Office. Even before the armistice I was assured by a high official at the War Office that English would carry me further in the Japanese Army than German.

As to German influence in Japan, there is no virtue on which Far Easterners lay more stress than the respect to be shown to instructors. Do not forget that there have been some excellent German professors in Japan and that a generation which has been largely trained in the professions and in agricultural science, if not by German professors directly, then by men trained by German professors and benefited by post-graduate study and investigation in Germany, may be expected to acknowledge the obligations which the taught owe to the teacher. Further, if the Germans have gained educational influence in Japan it is not that they had a geographical advantage—American instructors were only a fortnight away against the German 11,000 miles of sea distance.

Do we really want to be friends with Japan or do we prefer to score off her? To score off her is easy. To be friends is difficult. Being friends means taking ourselves in hand. When you penetrate to the innermost sanctity of a Shinto shrine you come on a simple mirror. Only that. You see your own face. You have an opportunity of considering your own nature. When we are at Isaiah with Japan it is as well closely to examine our own minds and hearts.

Japan is the Time Machine in which we may sometimes see again our own regretted political, social, industrial, commercial past. Japan is in some sort the whipping boy for our repented-of political misdemeanors and shortsightedness. The Japanese, said I have said, have sometimes grieved their well-wishers. But have the Governments and the people of America and Great Britain never grieved their well-wishers? I should like to hear of the errors of Japan for which the Japanese might not, if they liked, cite precedents in the repented-of errors of Great Britain and the United States. As to the one matter of the relations with other peoples, does any one pretend that the American word filibuster came into existence without the thing? What is wanted, wrote young Cecil Rhodes in his first will, is "a secret society, the true aim of which shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world." It was to take over all Africa, Palestine, Mesopotamia, every bit of South America, Oceania, Malaya, and the coasts of China and JJapan, and insure the "ultimate recovery of the United States as an integral part of the British Empire!"

"Robes of Righteousness."

Because the English-speaking peoples have committed certain errors in the past that is no excuse for the Japanese committing them now. True. But when did persons or peoples learn most of their righteousness except by the teachings of experience and by hard lessons that honesty is the best policy? It is a fine and moving sight, the President of this great country hurrying the nations of the world into their Sunday clothes and carrying them off to the camp meeting. But this country in assuming its robes of righteousness may perhaps do well to remember that circumstances have kept it more out of the way of temptation than some of its European and Asiatic neighbors. Compare, as a Japanese friend did in conversation the other day, the condition of the United States and Japan in only one aspect. In America there are the enormous, rich uncultivated or half or quarter cultivated tracts in which manure or fertilizers are unnecessary and immense natural wealth of all sorts. In hilly Japan we have under cultivation of the most minute and painstaking character, all that can be levelled and most of what is sloping. I have seen rice fields no bigger than a double page of THE TIMES—the whole manured with tremendous difficulty and harvested in back loads. America has her great unpopulated spaces; Japan is puzzled to know what to do with a population which increases by three-quarters of a million yearly. And not only a big population, but a population which in no small proportion demands more than farmers' incomes. The colleges pour out a succession of men laboriously educated until they are nearly 30 years old, not only in the extraordinary difficult Japanese and Chinese tongues, but in one or two Western languages and in the requirements of various professions, and very hungry indeed for posts.

My first book was a plea for China, but consider the problem of China for a moment as it presents itself to the Japanese. In contiguity with Japan or across a narrow sea lies a great country racially allied and with a common religion, a common literature and common habits and customs. This country, though opened to the west before Japan, is inert. It has actually been partitioned into spheres of influence by European powers. If it becomes a prey to foreign rivalries it is a menace to the safety of Japan. This China, re-membery possesses the coal and iron of which Japan is in need and offers the possibility of employing the economic and administrative skill which the Japanese have put themselves so severely to school for two generations in order to acquire. The feeling of many Japanese concerning China is an honest fear of danger to Japan from China. Heaven forbid that I should seem to apologise for what is wrong whether in Japanese to our wives, wines, and spirits and now we are repentantly sipping dry. We are responsible in Japan for many silk hats and many frock coats, and now we are ourselves intent only on escaping from these necessities!

I profess that were I a Japanese I should not be without sympathy with some of the young men in Japan who, in their suspicion of a Westernisation which seems to lead to no definite point, and in their despair of establishing with the West relations of trust and confidence, seem to be proposing for their country a kind of intellectual and moral "Sinn Fein" ("Ourselves Alone") policy.

"In sober truth, Japan is undergoing such a strain as few nations have borne. By the attempt to change from Eastern to Western ways, or to combine the two, all within a short half century that is well within the recollection of many among us, Japan is strained mentally, morally, and politically, and in physique also. No nation, by reason of its struggle, has better deserved the friends, has more urgent need of friends who will bluntly speak the truth, but, as St. Paul prescribed, the truth in love, the only way of telling the truth which brings results.

Distrust A Barrier.

The real barrier between the English-speaking peoples and Japan, between East and West for that matter, is, as I have often written, a distrust of each other's morality and the delusion that the distrust is on one side only. This distrust is at the bottom of all our difficulties. Unless we face and deal with it our true progress will be slow. I write with deep conviction and considerable knowledge of the situation when I say that until this mutual distrust is fully realised and then removed, there can be no sure ground on which to build either commercially or politically.

It is strange, indeed, that so few people among commercial men and politicians are far-sighted enough to see beyond the impending peace settlement in Europe. The great coming question, the great question of our century, will be the future of Asia, perturbed as never before by the war.

I am tired of romantic tourist talk about Japan, China, and India. Man of genius though Lafcadio Hearn was, there are times when he is a rock of offense and a stone of stumbling. As the Tokio professor quoted by a French author asks, "What would the English think of a foreigner who wore black for Queen Elizabeth and wept over the death of Shakespeare?" The attitude of mind commonly brought about by the reading of Hearn alone is almost as hopeless as the attitude of mind to which the conception of an existing Japanese civilization is strange. The true friends of Japan are tired and every self-respecting Japanese is revolted by insincere slobber talk which characterises so much speechifying at the reception of Japanese commissions and deputations. Spirited and forward-looking Japanese are only too conscious of the shortcomings and handicaps of their country. He is no friend of Japan who glozes over what should be visible of paints for the ignorant a picture which has only a distant relation to reality.

Few of the books and fewer of the articles which are written about Japan are according to knowledge. They contain facts, no doubt; but the facts are set in no real perspective. A man was once told that facts in relation to a certain matter were all one way, and his argument was another. He said, very logically, "So much the worse for the facts." Most writing about Japan, where the situation is extraordinarily complex, lacks that background and atmosphere without which "facts" are but a poor guide. Background and atmosphere cannot be collected in Japan like the tourist's facts. They are not to be gathered in a few weeks' flitting from one well-appointed Western hotel to another, at a few politely given entertainments, or in casual talk with Japanese who have been so much Westernised that they cannot write their own language well and compose even their speeches in English. It is no easy thing to climb the barrier of Japanese speech and Japanese ideographs, of Japanese ways of thinking and Japanese usage, the barrier which is around islanders even when so many of them travel, as is the case with the Japanese. It ought to need no emphasising that Japan and China are the two most difficult countries to understand in the whole world. Yet are there any two lands on which the globe trotter has delivered his crudities more persistently or more unblushingly?

Plea for Understanding.

The mind of middle-aged Japan is troubled. The mind of young Japan is seething. Through the Japanese glass we see darkly something of what is coming in China and in India. In America, not six weeks from Tokio, as is my country, but less than sixteen days away, to play the part in understanding of the Far East to which Perry and Townsend Harris pointed the way? Are Americans to be merely curious, intermittently interested spectators of Asia or her friends? As one of the greatest of British sociological writers, Dr. Havelock Ellis, wrote to me this very month, "The day for narrow patriotisms is over. It is the largest and most reconciling international sentiment which we need, and the recognition that each people and group of peoples can bring to the whole its own necessary and harmonious contribution, however seemingly divergent."

Diplomatists may do their best. Business men will put forth their efforts. But until the quaking bog of mutual distrust between East and West is drained, little can be built that will stand securely. Stephenson eventually carried his railway across Chat Moss, and the Chat Moss between the English-speaking peoples and Asia can be got rid of by study, by liberality of mind, and by those beneficent forces of time which work the great political and social changes. Just now every thoughtful man and woman is solemnified by the memory of the fresh graves of our soldier dead who have given their lives a willing sacrifice in the cause of civilisation. For that cause we are privileged to give up only a part of our leisure and our energy.

It should not be necessary to stress the true patriotism of a right attitude of mind toward Asia. World peace depends on the development of high ideals of world citizenship and accordant practice. The West has done much for Asia, but our debt to her is profound and she has borne much at our hands. The largest and most populated of the continents of the globe, the continent which has given us every one of our religions, the continent of inconceivable potentialities, has not made its last contributions to the progress of mankind. The advance of Asia and of our own lands—for this war has taught us, if we never realised it before, that we are all members one of another—can be thwarted or helped as we fall or rise in our standards of right feeling, right thinking, and right action, as in our relations with Asia we add to virtue knowledge and to knowledge understanding.

ART AND ART EXHIBITIONS

The National Academy Show Offers a Wholesome and Agreeable Entertainment—A Group of Americans

AGAIN the National Academy of Design opens its annual exhibition in the spirit of friendliness.

Not very much is said that has not been said in one form or another on similar occasions, but the tone is courteous and the atmosphere is pleasant. The exhibition offers a perfectly wholesome and decidedly agreeable entertainment in general harmony with the Eighteenth Amendment. It will make a welcome post-war and Lenten diversion for an undeniably overstimulated public.

Contrary to the belief of all revolutionists, the prizes go to some of the best—some of the very best—work in the galleries, and the prize winners with the other canvases that have not been seen in the private galleries will receive later notice in these columns. The altman prizes are taken by E. W. Redfield and Gardner Symons; the Hallgarten prizes by Robert Strong Woodward, Ercole Cartotto, and Dines Carlsen; Jerome Myerss receives the Clarke Prize, Irving R. Wiles the Isaac N. Maynard Prize, and the Saltus Medal for Merit goes to Malcolm Parcell.

The Hanging Committee has shown remarkable ingenuity and taste in balancing the groups and in placing the decorations where they will contribute most to the charm of the general effect, which is indeed charming. What, for example, could have been better than to place a triumphant banner of blue and gold just above the blue and gold picture by Daniel Garber in the Vanderbilt Gallery—"The Hawk's Nest"—one of the best of Mr. Garber's recent things? The strong notes of the banner are echoed with sensitive vibrations in the blonde, sweet picture, and the whole wall gains by the positive bit of decoration. All the blue and gold in the room joins in the chorus, and it is surprising how much there is of it in our native landscape.

Guy Wiggins and A. T. Van Laer both are represented by Winter scenes in this gallery and Grace Fletcher varies the familiar Venetian formula with a "Snowy Day, Venice." There are two beautiful landscapes by Childe Hassam, one of them, "The Alders," enhanced by a particularly gracious little Hassam figure. Max Bohm has a picture with two boats and the title "Incident on the English Channel." Whatever may be happening, the design made by the dark red sails is admirable and the dusky warm tone of the color scheme, although it makes a somewhat incongruous spot among the lighter-keyed canvases near it, is agreeable. Abraham Harriton and Elliott Daingerfield provide enough in richness of palette to offset the lightness and brightness of such pictures as "Calling the Elans," by Victor Higgins, and "Summer Light," by Granville Smith, and "The Bend of the River," by Cullen Yates.

The figure subjects in the Vanderbilt Gallery seem fewer than usual, but there is the portrait of Howard Giles, by Leon Kroll, which is owned by the Academy. Marie D. Page has an excellent portrait of "Ensign Delano Potter," and W. T. Smedley shows his portrait of Mrs. John J. Raskob. Christine Herter's large picture of "The Kneisel Quartet" is in this room and Ivan Olinsky's group picture "Seventeen."

There are no especial salient hits in the Center Gallery, but the pictures hang together in more senses than one, and such things as J. Jean McLane's ebullient swift study of "Margaret and Her Brother," Gertrude Fiske's woman in a flaming vermilion wrap and a large-meshed veil, E. H. Potthast's "A Lively Sea," Camelia Whitehurst's blue-eyed child, blown onto the canvas like the feathery seed of the dandelion, and G. L. Nelson's sturdier child contemplating a delightfully cheerful and well arranged supper table, form pools of light and color on walls that have few dark or heavy notes.

In the South Gallery are a considerable proportion of the flower and other still life subjects by Dorothea Litsinger, Will J. Quinlan, Clara W. Parrish, H. L. Hildebrandt, Mary Foote, Elizabeth C. Spencer, Lillian B. Meeker, and Emma F. MacRae, and these lend a particular air of festivity to the room draped with its green laurel. Two large figure subjects—balance each other on the end walls, the stately "Hilda Kristina," by S. Lascari and Marion Boyd Allen's distinguished portrait of Anna Vaughn Hyatt. There are landscapes strong in color such as Jonas Lie's "Sunset Cliff" and hardly less emphatic city subjects such as Colin Campbell Cooper's "Chatham Square." A quiet note of real beauty and character is struck in Mary Foote's "Portrait of Miss Bonestell," in which a rare harmony between the style of the painter and the type portrayed is achieved.

The Academy Room contains such good things as Ernest Lawson's "Harlem River," and Ernest Rosen's "Blue, Silver, and Gold," with other canvases that uphold the standard of the exhibition.

A Group of American Artists.

The Knoedler Galleries are showing the work of a group of American artists who were living and working in Paris when the war broke out and had planned to hold an exhibition in the Georges Petit Galleries there. This exhibition contains recent work and the men exhibiting are known to the three art centres, London, Paris, and New York.

John Sargent leads the list with a "Waterfall" lent by Samuel T. Peters, one of the vigorous portraits of an out-door scene that testify to the directness of the artist's vision when confronted with the perplexing and multitudinous angle of nature.

Walter Griffin's "Bear Grange No. 5, Maine" is a landscape in which vibration and variety of surfaces are gained by the utmost ruggedness. The pigment is heaped up in little peaks within the boundaries of the different shapes included in the plan of composition, and counts in depth as well as in length and breadth, the shadows of these miniature mountains playing a distinct part in the tone of the picture. It is a method requiring a steady head to escape utter confusion, but Mr. Griffin's head is of the steadiest and his hand has grown amazingly in skill since he developed his distinguished style at Old Lyme.

John Noble in "The Basin, Brittany" also has a way of making pigment do its work in terms of volume. His great blobs of rich and pure color are separated from one another, however, by wide spaces of bare canvas. Probably the blobs will crack in time but the effect hardly will suffer by that and there will always be the free canvas to save the day, the shrinking and expansion due to atmospheric changes having been given plenty of chance to go on without injury to the painted surface. The force of the color and the boldness with which it is applied lend extraordinary carrying power to the picture, no other painting in the room having quite the same authority at long view.

It is interesting to compare the rich and complex surface of Mr. Griffin's picture and the less subtle but equally vigorous surface of Mr. Noble's with George Oberteuffer's "The Madaline." Here there is an abundance of free canvas, more even than in Mr. Noble's picture, but the colored parts are in many instances stained with a thin wash of pigment with an occasional stroke from a heavily loaded brush.

Although these differences are matters of technique they tell a very simple story, the story of temperaments so highly individualised and minds so alive to intellectual problems as to make impossible the following of a stereotyped method in common use. No unskillful person could imitate any one of these three painters with the slightest hope of deceiving even a rather ignorant public.

Richard Miller is represented in the exhibition by a very charming picture of a Spanish woman seated in sunlight. The character of the head is true to the racial type and gives a piquancy to the composition not always present in the bland and gracious work of this artist. Frederick Frieseke's picture of two girls, one nude, one clothed, which he calls "The Bathers," is not in his best vein, the chance for noting the contrast between the texture and color of the nude figure and the textures and colors of the fabrics in the draperies having been neglected, although the study of this contrast is the best reason there is for choosing such a subject, a favorite with artists since the day of Giorgione.

Myron Barlow's picture is in pallid pinks and violets, pretty girls winding wool. William H. Singer paints a river in Norway; Martin Borgard a revery, too unctious for the modern color appetite. C. H. Hawthorne shows a discouraging version of "The Wife," one of his hypnotised women not yet released from her trance. The other pictures are H. O. Tanner's "Christ Walking on the Water," Charles Thorndike's "Alpine Torrent," George Elmer Brown's "Summer Seas," John McLure Hamilton's portrait of Mr. Gladstone "editing the works of Bishop Butler at Hawarden," and a portrait of Mrs. Eddy, clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful, painted by Max Bohm—the "feature" of the Gallery.

There also are seven sculptures by Paul Wayland Bartlett, and etchings, lithographs and drawings by Joseph Pennell, Donald Shaw McLaughlin, Herman A. Webster, George Elmer Browne, Martin Borgard, Walter Griffin, and John McLure Hamilton.

Medals and Small Sculptures.

Laura Gardin-Fraser and Frances Grimes are showing small sculptures and medallions at the Arden Gallery until April 7. The animal studies of Mrs. Fraser are very well known, but they never have been seen to better advantage than in these pleasant surroundings. Her dogs in particular have the general characteristics of the canine types, capped by those idiosyncrasies which make each individual dog a personality to his friends. The little medallion of the Bide-a-Wee Home adds to the conventional list of dog qualities the less applauded, but hardly less certain attribute of humor, and in every one of the dogs portrayed this joyous humor is delicately suggested.

Among the horses the battered and weather-beaten "Bucephalus" is most appealing to the soft heart of the New York public, but "Polo Ponies" and the handsome beast ridden by General Pershing have as great if less conspicuous merit.

The portrait bas-reliefs by Miss Grimes are modelled with grace and simplicity, and the treatment of the heads is bland and delicate in feeling. The "Fountain Figure," owned by Mr. H. B. Anderson, is marked by great beauty of pose and sweetness of expression.

W. R. Leigh's Paintings of the West.

At the Babcock Galleries recent paintings of the West by William R. Leigh are on exhibition until April 5. They are the kind of picture that strongly appeals to the people of an Eastern city whose energy is only partly used up by the feeble excitements of Wall Street and its tributaries. Such people get a sense of physical power and something of the zest of physical adventure in seeing horses pick their way along a dangerous trail, Indian chieftains pushing over great hills, famous hunters at grips with the now extinct bison, riders blown by the big wind and bucked by the little broncho, the whole panorama of the picturesque West.

The best picture in the group is, however, one of classic peace, "The Land of His Fathers." Here is a little goat-herd seated on a great red slab of rock, over which he dangles his switch to be nibbled by one of the goats loitering below. Here we have good drawing, agreeable if somewhat pyrotechnic color, and more than a dash of true sentiment. And here, as in the other works, we have that touch of sophistication always to be found in the wild when placed among tame surroundings. The West is East seen from the Eastern angle, whatever pains is taken to put truth into the local color and history into the episode. The plain truth is that the West cannot be painted. It is just as much a state of mind as Boston, but it is a state of mind that changes as it comes within range of the artist's method of expression. Such material as Mr. Leigh and other painters are furnishing is, however, capital illustration of the "Book of the West," full of legends and adventure.

Training American Artists in France.

Announcement is made by the National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A., of the successful opening of the A. E. F. Art Training Centre at Bellevue, between Paris and Versailles, with 500 students from the American Army in courses of painting, mural painting, sculpture, interior decoration, industrial and commercial art design, ornamental modelling and architectural engineering. George B. Hellman, Director of the Department of Fine Arts of the Y. M. C. A. Army Educational Commission, is supervising the operation of the new art centre in co-operation with the army authorities.

"I feel confident," says Mr. Hellman in the communication on which the "Y" statement is based, "that the American Art Academy in France is going to eventuate from this beginning, and that in future years we shall have not 'Ecole,' as has been the case in the past, but perhaps a thousand Americans, following the Beaux Arts methods in France.

"The Y. M. C. A. Commission, the army authorities, headed by Brig. Gen. Robert E. Ross, and the important French art authorities have all given us most cordial support, and applications for study are coming in by the hundreds. Orders issued by General Pershing have brought in military associates, and the experts in architecture, sculpture, &c., on our staff are a remarkable lot. Famous Paris ateliers are now open to the A. E. F. men selected by our department. About 800 men will be provided for by what we have done.

"Men selected by us are to be put on 'detached service.' Their military duty will be to study; the whole game is now one of co-operation between the Army authorities and the Y. M. C. A. Commission. Our personnel will be drawn largely from the Army, though such men as Lorado Taft, Howard of California, Horner of Providence, R. I., have joined us. Cyrus W. Thomas is another excellent aid. Famous French instructors who speak English will lecture and criticise our students. The game is on and a little later we shall offer various opportunities, elementary ones, to the army as a whole."

The atelier system is the fundamental element of the program in which the Army and the "Y" are co-operating, and will be the basis of organization as regards architecture and various fields of painting and sculpture. Arrangements are being made to facilitate the instruction of specially qualified soldiers and permit their attendance at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and other famous institutions.

Mr. Hellman acknowledges the gratitudes of the Y. M. C. A. for the support of Gaston Liebert, Consul General of France at New York; Lieut.-Col. Theodore Reinach, chief of the Mission of France at New York; Lieut. Col. Seymour de Ricci of the French Mission; Charles Dana Gibson and F. de S. Casey of the Division of Pictorial Publicity; Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum and of the American Federation of Arts; Thomas Hastings, President of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects; McDougall Hawkes, President of the French Institute in the United States; Joseph H. Freedman, President of the American Group of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes, and Lloyd Warren, director of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

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CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAN CITIES

THE latest reports to the State Department from Russia state that in Petrograd and Moscow there is no coal, kerosene, or gasoline. Wood was "nationalized" in September, and since the passage of the official decree has not been available for private use. The supply remaining, used entirely by munitions plants, may be exhausted within a week. At any time the sewerage and water systems may cease operation.

The streets are practically deserted and a large number of the schools closed, the only persons to be seen on the streets being soldiers and persons begging for bread. The latter refuse money when offered. The death rate, chiefly from typhoid and smallpox, approximates 4,000 daily, facilities being lacking to bury the dead.

Moscow is better off than Petrograd, but the industries, except a few military establishments, have ceased operations. Peasants are bringing in the only food available, and it is sold at excessive prices. Sugar is quoted at 20 rubles a pound, dog meat at 7, and horse flesh at 21. Human flesh is reported to have been sold by Chinese soldiers, who have been arrested on the charge.

Traction and electric light services in Moscow are irregular, light being available only two hours a day. Stores and restaurants are closed, drug stores are drugless, all houses are used as asylums, barracks, or soup kitchens, and everything sold in Moscow is on the card system. Some theatres, including motion-picture houses, are open, but mass cannot be celebrated in the churches. Very unreliable news is printed in the two daily and two weekly newspapers that continue publication.

Railroad lines radiating from Petrograd to Moscow, Dvinsk, and Vologda, the Ova and Octa Railroad, and a Finland line are reported to continue operations, but others are said to have suspended traffic.

A MOSQUITTO MUSEUM

MOSQUITOS representative of all species at camps or posts where troops of the United States are stationed are to be collected for the Army Medical Museum in Washington.

At present the collection is incomplete and collections are to be made at each station at least bi-weekly at three periods during the twenty-four hours. The time of collection will vary in different latitudes, but observation will determine the time when the insects are most prevalent at each locality.

The insects are to be collected by means of a suitable killer or by mosquito traps. The "chloroform tube" is the best and most easily obtained killer, and mosquito traps are also useful. Shipments of the mosquitos in lots of twenty-five each in specially prepared boxes are to be mailed by medical officers at camps to the curator, Army, Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

'ALL-AMERICAN' LILIES

WHEN the Easter lilies bloom this Spring at the Government experimental farms at Arlington, Va., across the Potomac River from Washington, the flower breeders of the United States Department of Agriculture expect they will have taken one more successful step toward proving that lily bulbs may be produced in this country and that there is no good reason why Americans should be entirely dependent upon Japan and Bermuda for these stocks.

The lots now flowering show that florists need not follow their custom of discarding bulbs which have produced flowers only one year. As one way of proving that bulbs do not lose their vigor and usefulness through one year's production the Department of Agriculture men are flowering bulbs that florists always throw away. And they are growing them outdoors in the latitude of Washington. Florists have been skeptical about the use of bulbs year after year, because of their experiences with disease in imported stocks, but the Government men say that with care in handling there should be no more difficulty from diseases in the lily than in a score of other plants, provided the stocks are clean to start with.

An important reason why Easter lily bulbs that flower in America should be grown in America is seen in the fact that importations of all bulbous stocks have ranged around a value of $2,000,000 a year, and of this amount a large share has gone for Easter lily bulbs.

The Government work in this field has not gone far enough yet to justify public exhibitions of these stocks, but it is hoped that within a few years an "all-American" Easter lily show may be arranged as a final proof that lily bulbs may be produced in America just as well as in any other country.

AMUSEMENTS.

Other Amusement Advertisements in Section 4, Pages 3 and 4.

AT CARNEGIE HALL, FRIDAY EVE., APRIL 4th, at 8:30
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Business creates a new profession as quickly as it sees the need for it. And when the business world wants trained men, good salaries are paid. The word is, get the trained men. And so it is with this new profession of Traffic Management. Altho many traffic men already hold positions at large salaries, the demand is far from being filled. And business firms are willing to pay good salaries because they know that a qualified traffic man is a certain asset.
For instance, a concern in South Chicago had been shipping 200 cars of coke each day from Connellsville to their smelters. Through their traffic man they succeeded in getting a rate adjustment, saving about $5 on each car. Thus on one item alone this traffic man saved his firm over $300,000 a year. Another instance: the traffic manager of the Meeker Coal Co. secured a ruling from the Interstate Commerce Commission which resulted in a refund of $120,000. Another traffic manager of a big roofing concern helped save his firm $9,781 in two weeks on shipment of 96 carloads; another saved $4,000 on shipping horse shoes; another discovered $600,000 in revision errors. If you were a big employer, wouldn't you be only too glad to pay men like this large salaries?
Firms are losing money every day because they have not the qualified traffic men to handle their transportation problems. An oil shipper in Kansas was losing over $50 every day, $700 monthly, because he did not know he was entitled to lower rates. A novelty company of Chicago lost $3,041.41 on one shipment because they had no trained traffic man to direct the transportation end of their business.
These are the plain facts of the case. Realizing the great need in the business world for qualified traffic men, and the many losses now resulting from the shortage of these men, the American Commerce Association, a national organization composed of over 300 practical traffic executives, such as C. C. McCain, chairman, Trunk Line Assoc.; C. A. Blood, Freight Traffic Manager, Lehigh Valley R. R.; R. H. Drake, Traffic Manager, American Can Co.;—this national organization of over 300 men of such calibre now offers a complete course in traffic management for those wishing to enter this profession.
The instruction is given by correspondence, and can be completed in spare time. This Association, organized by traffic men, for traffic men, and of traffic men, prepares those taking advantage of this branch of its service to qualify for worth-while positions in the field of traffic. C. H. Wanamaker, a former telegraph operator for 10 years, after completing the course, immediately secured a position as Traffic Manager of the United Piece Dye Works, of Lodi, N. J., at a salary to start of $3,000 a year. Others have done equally as well.
Altho it is impossible to go into detail here regarding the excellent opportunities open, the American Commerce Association has prepared an interesting booklet for free distribution to those requesting it. Those interested in preparing for an uncrowded profession replete with good opportunities and most desirable financial remuneration will find it to their best interests to mail a postcard for this interesting booklet. Also please state whether you have had previous traffic experience, (altho such experience is not a necessity,) and give your present age, occupation, and telephone number. Address, American Commerce Association, Dept. 483, Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St., New York City.

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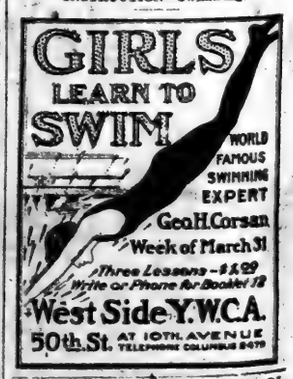

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DANIEL'S AND GERMANY'S STILL UNSUNK WAR SHIPS

Secretary of the Navy Reported to Have Pronounced Views on Deep Sea Solution of the Problem

BY WALTER LITTLEFIELD

DISCUSSION of the disposition of the German fleet, particularly that part of it consisting of battleships, (dreadnoughts,) battle cruisers, and armored cruisers, which is interned at Scapa Flow, or registered there for ultimate delivery, is likely to be renewed on the arrival in Paris of the American Secretary of the Navy in the week of March 31.

Secretary Daniels is understood to have very positive ideas about what to do with the major warships of Germany. He realises that if they were to be distributed pro rata among the Allies according to their naval losses Great Britain would receive the lion's share, in more ways than one, which would seriously disturb present naval programs, particularly that of the United States. He appreciates the convenience of the suggestion of those British and American naval experts who are ready to close the whole question by having the fleet sunk at sea. But he regards such a step as an economic blunder, regarding as unsound the argument of those who advise the sinking on the ground that the ships could not even be sold for junk at a profit above the cost of breaking them up. He is even believed to go beyond this and be ready to prove that some of the vessels with very little alteration would have a definite commercial value.

It has been asserted that the British Admiralty, which has already suspended, or definitely discontinued, work on some major ships laid down just before the armistice, is ready to allow France and Italy to have certain of the interned units and sink her own share. But there remains the economic crime of destroying property which might well be made productive if properly handled.

Naturally Mr. Daniels will consult with Walter Hume Long, British First Lord of the Admiralty, and the French and Italian Ministers of Marine, M. Leygues and Vice Admiral del Buono. Their views for some of the German war craft is simple and strong. They say: "How can we go to the Chamber with a naval budget asking for new ships? We would be asked: 'Where are the surrendered ships of the enemy?'"

M. Leygues and Vice Admiral del Bono have been quoted in, respectively, Le Journal of Paris and Il Tempo of Rome as being absolutely opposed to the destruction of the German ships, and both France and Italy are credited with the intention of insisting on getting their share.

Assertions that these comparatively few vessels, some of which were launched within the last year, have no war value have been credited to British sources, but whatever may become the official opinion of the British Government on the subject, the American, French, and Italian naval chiefs are believed to be pretty well united on the following opinion, which is that of a high authority in touch with all three:

"It is inconceivable that at a moment when the scarcity of metal and machinery is causing so many difficulties for the resumption of industrial life, in our country (France) especially, such an act of madness should be committed as the sinking of millions of tons of excellent steel, comprising boilers, dynamos, elevators, &c., which might be used either on board merchant vessels or else on land."

Since the war began several old Italian warships have been "scrapped" in a way to enhance their defensive if not their intrinsic value. The iron and steel of the old 12,000-ton battleship Duilio, if put on the market, would actually have produced a profit. It had cost $430 per ton to build and could have been sold, had not the Government sorely needed the metal, for $448 a ton.

War has the British Admiralty ever found her condemned ships going a-begging among junk dealers. On Feb. 6 the submarine E-13, interned at Copenhagen, was sold to Willer Petersen of Petersen & Albech of Copenhagen for 150,000 kroner, or over $41,000. The E-13 had cost $338,230 to build, but had been so damaged on Aug. 19, 1915, by striking on the Danish inland of Saltholm, that she was with difficulty towed to Copenhagen, where all idea of repair was abandoned.

The condemned warships of the United States Navy also have found purchasers, either dealers in old iron or refitters, and on at least one occasion two battleships were disposed of to a foreign Government for even more than it had cost to build them. These battleships were the Idaho and the Mississippi, which, in 1914, became respectively the Kilkis and the Lemnos in the navy of Greece. Each was six years old; each had a displacement of 13,000 tons; complement, 802; length, 375 feet; beam, 77 feet; and an armament consisting of four 12-inch and eight 8-inch guns in the main battery, and two submerged 21-inch torpedo tubes. Both had been laid down by the Cramps of Philadelphia in May, 1904, and completed in 1908. Ships which the United States Government has disposed of in the last ten years for purposes are shown in the following table:

"SALES OF UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS.

Ships.	Tons. Displ't	Original Cost of Hull & Machy.	Sale Price.	Date Sold.	Purchaser.
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Fox, torpedo boat	154	81,846.00	3,111	8-31-16	Nieder & Marcus
Chickasaw, tug	100	15,000.00*	2,550	4- 2-13	Reichert Tug Line
Franklin, frigate	5,170	.....	16,788	?	Joseph G. Hitner
Independence, frigate	3,270	.....	3,515	9- 3 13	John H. Rinder
Jamestown, corvette	1,150	.....	3,250	9- 4-12	Joseph G. Hitner
Manila, steamer	1,759	Captured.	7,020	5- 7-13	
Omaha, corvette	2,400	.....	14,140	7-10-14	Smith & Bondrow
Portsmouth, corvette	1,125	.....	4,689	4-17-15	John F. Burke
Porter, torpedo boat	165	144,000.00	4,444	11- 7-12	Andrew Olson
Stiletto, yacht	158	.....	1,008	9- 8-13	Marion Briggs, Inc.
Wabash, frigate	4,650	.....	22,625	11-15-12	Boston F. & M. Co.
Idaho	13,000	5,804,961.16‡	12,535,278	7-30-14	Greek Government
Mississippi	13,000	5,832,801.41‡			

* Purchase price.
† Sold as fighting ships; including guns and armor.
‡ Total cost of vessel complete.

The significance of the disposition of the Idaho and the Mississippi lies in the fact that vessels transferred to the flags of France and Italy from the German fleet would have a certain fixed value which could be debited on the total which the various ships disposed of in various ways might bring. According to the reports on file at the United States Navy Department on Jan. 1, 1919, the German Navy consisted of 1,008,240 tons built and 78,198 tons of vessels building, which would total 1,-131,452 tons. This does not include all of the submarines and small craft, but does include all the larger vessels of the German Navy. Incidentally, this represents tons of displacement and does not represent tons of metal incorporated in the construction of these vessels, which would scarcely amount to 40 per cent. of the displacement.

The German warships interned at Scapa Flow or registered there for delivery when complete—in the latter class are included only the König, dreadnought, and the Mackensen, battle cruisers—are four battleships of the König class of a total tonnage of 102,200; five of the Kaiser class with a total of 123,500 tons; six battle cruisers, 147,200 tons, and six armored cruisers, 32,400 tons. All make a total of 405,300 tons.

The smaller craft of the German Navy—destroyers, submarines, mine-layers, etc.—are being disposed of in two ways: Those still in German ports, under the revised terms of the armistice, must either be destroyed or broken up. Those interned in England are being kept in prime condition, as recent photographs show, for what fate, in the shape of the Paris Peace Conference, may have in store for them. At least the submarines will be used as dismal exhibits at the trial of some of the commanders.

Their disposition, however, is not troubling the big-wigs of the navies, for it is only the major units, surrendered on Nov. 21, which appear to count with them.

Battleship, battle cruiser, and armored cruiser units interned at Scapa Flow amount to 405,300 tons, and it is easy to see what Great Britain, France, and Italy would receive on a ton-for-ton indemnity basis for their losses in the same class of ships. No claim may be expected from the United States, which lost one ship in the categories in question—the armored cruiser San Diego, 13,680 tons, sunk by a mine off Fire Island, July 19, 1918—or from Japan, whose loss was due to internal explosions in home ports—the battleship Kawachi, 21,420 tons, and the battle-cruiser Tsukuba, 13,750 tons.

Great Britain, France, and Italy lost in all 558,037 tons distributed as follows:

	Battle Ships. No. Ton'ge.	Armored Cruisers. No. Ton'ge.	Cruisers. No. Ton'ge.
Gt. Britain	12 186,200	3 63,000	12 155,010
France	4 84,038	.....	4 34,128
Italy	4 58,427	.....	1 7,234

Thus Great Britain lost a total of 27 ships with a tonnage of 404,210, which practically equals the tonnage of the ships present or accounted for at Scapa Flow: France, 8 ships, with a tonnage of 88,166; Italy, 5 ships, with a tonnage of 65,661.

In the circumstances, a pro rata division based on losses would be quite impossible, although it might be possible if each of these three nations were to take the percentage of loss sustained as reckoned on the basis of its full complement of ships, for relatively the losses of France and Italy, in proportion to their navies, were nearly as great as England's.

As warships today the interned fleet is said to be worth about $200,000,000; if "scraped" it would certainly be worth not less than $12,000,000. (Its metal reckoned at 60 per cent. of the total tonnage of 405,300 at $50 a ton.)

But Mr. Daniels has an idea that another use might be made of it. This he will not publicly divulge until he has had a talk with the naval heads most directly interested.

In the circumstances it is not necessary to agree with the dictum of the London Times expert, on Feb. 22:

"It is more than possible that this course will be followed. The Germans had removed most fittings of any value before the surrender. What are left would, of course, be salved before the ships are sunk. It is quite certain that it will not pay to break the ships up, and in the circumstances it is thought that to sink them would be the best solution of a problem which may be difficult in other circumstances."

Some of the influences working against the perpetration of such an economic crime—ridiculous were it not so tragic in these days of steel and ship famine—have already been indicated. Yet, there is another force. It is the President of the United States. In the light of Secretary Daniels's known plan to derive definite commercial value from the ships what Mr. Wilson wrote to Representative Fuller of Massachusetts on March 7 takes on a new significance.

"Your letter of Feb. 27," says the President, "has interested and gratified me very much. I feel as you do about the project to sink the German ships. It seems to me like the counsel of those who do not know what else to do. But I have not yet had the opportunity to discuss it with any authoritative naval men and therefore do not like to form a final judgment about it without hearing them. I shall take it up when I get back to Paris and shall not forget that your judgment coincides with my own present conclusion."

Representative Fuller had written:

"Will you please tell me if there is any truth in the persistent rumor that the Allies are going to sink the German fleet because they cannot agree as to its distribution? I know of no piece of news that would so dissipate confidence in the Peace Conference as this wanton destruction of a navy worth $200,000,000."

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NEEDED: AN AIR BOSS

Divided They Fly, Army, Navy, and Post, but the Recent Cutting Off of Heads in Aviation Does Not Spell Doom of Unified Control

GENERALLY distributed speculation and some local stir were caused by the recent cutting off of heads in Washington when William L. Kenly, chief of the military part of the army air service since last May, suddenly ceased to be that and from a Major General in the air descended to be a simple Colonel of artillery in the field. Some prophets immediately predicted the end of all aerial activities, the scrapping of all the war's accumulation of airplanes, and the curt dismissal of several thousands of excivilian fliers and ground officers educated at vast trouble and expense to the public and considerable danger to themselves and—some of them—tried out on the western front and graduated with honors as aces.

All that anybody really knew was this: That Major Gen. Kenly was gone from Army Air Headquarters and Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, recently commander of the Rainbow Division over in France, was giving orders there instead. As a matter of fact, General Menoher had been there behind the scenes for many weeks—gradually creating a new organization out of the old which the cessation of hostilities had left, but ill-adapted to a peace program.

The disappearance of General Kenly was, therefore, only an incident and the real problem of the country's future aviation activities remained as before the reconciliation of conflicting interests in the army and navy, and outside of both and the creation of a policy and a program for the whole country—a program looking to naval, military, and commercial needs.

That is why those who in the last months of the war advocated the creation of an independent Department of Air, as the only possible way to meet the ever-expanding demands of the aircraft problem, will press that issue before the next Congress as the best way to clear away the difficulties and handicaps that now prevent the development of a service which all the leading nations recognize will in the future play a part of the first importance both in national defense and in commerce. At present aviation in the United States is drifting, and unless a unified program is soon established much of the progress made during the war will be lost, and it will take years to create anew the present advantages for the production of machines and the training of men.

What England Has Done.

Right at the end of hostilities was announced a great navy program, to build a navy second to none. Yet the stage of development which aviation has reached is obviously such that there can be no navy second to none unless the nation with that navy possesses an air service second to none—that, in fact, aviation may become the dominant factor in national defense. This Great Britain recognizes. The English are determined to remain in the forefront of aerial development, and in order to be sure of retaining a position among the first made, more than a year ago, careful and elaborate plans to bridge over the gap between war and peace, and to convert for use in the peace period every possible asset created under the stress of war.

The Air Ministry, established to meet a war emergency, is continued as a permanent part of the Government, and will dominate all training and operations by air, control the regulation of all travel and traffic by air, and will encourage in every possible way civilian aviation, including scientific investigations for the improvement of all types of machines and every branch of the service. To carry out these aims $330,000,000, according to the budget estimate, is to be spent by the British Air Ministry in the fiscal year 1919-20. As far as practical the aviation industry built up during the war will be conserved, in pursuance of a policy which assumes that if the gap between military and commercial use of airplanes can be bridged, not only will the present manufacturing facilities be needed, but large extensions be required. Meantime national and international air service routes are being planned on a grand scale and some are being put in operation.

In this country three departments have aviation programs of their own, the War, Navy, and Post Office. Two others have a direct interest in the development of aviation, since airplanes are needed by them. These are the Departments of Commerce and the Interior. It would be expected in the program for the ensuing year that the War Department would hold first place in all respects, for on it was placed the great burden during the war. In fact, in army and navy bills as finally amended and reported to the last Congress, but not passed by that body, the navy stood at the top with an appropriation of $35,000,000 as against the army's $30,000,000. Explanation of this may not involve the assumption that the central management of the Navy Department takes more interest in the development of aviation as a branch of its service than does the central management of the War Department, but the fact remains that the navy appropriation is larger. It is also true that the Navy Department is very strong on aviation and very jealous of any attempt to create a central authority over all aviation.

Situation in the Army.

The War Department's interest in aviation, stimulated to extra efforts during the war by insistent public demands, plainly sagged after the signing of the armistice. In spite of the enormous expansion of aviation during hostilities and in spite of the patent fact that the use of airplanes has transformed the face of war as nothing else has since gunpowder came into general use in place of bows and arrows, there is actually at the present time no representative of the Army Air Service on the General Staff of the army, where the older arms of the service—all profoundly affected by the application of man's conquest of the air to warfare—have their stronghold. Designs entertained in that quarter have apparently involved a plan of no permanent air service commissioned personnel at all, but instead a personnel made up of officers temporarily assigned from other services—cavalry, infantry artillery—as ordnance personnel was assigned from artillery. But good authority in Washington has it that the present idea of the General Staff is an Air Service branch of the army which shall be an arm like the cavalry in rank and importance.

In the Army bill that failed, the air service of the army, as approved by the General Staff, would have consisted of 22,000 men and 2,000 officers. In the air service itself there is strong belief in the future of aviation, and plenty of enthusiasm for a program of broad outlines, but so far this enthusiasm and the energy behind it have been held in check by the wall of the General Staff. The majority of the aviation officers see no possibility of the development through the General Staff of a service which they think must sooner or later take rank in importance with the army and navy rather than be a part of either or both. This position is not taken in any spirit of antagonism to the General Staff, but on the ground that the members of that body, out of contact with the achievements and possibilities of aviation, are not the men best qualified to lay down the right policy. Under such control, these officers believe, all great advancement will be held in check from lack of comprehension. Two arrangements are possible which do not involve this control.

First, (the one most desired,) the creation of an independent air department, which shall have charge of the training and equipping of the air services of the army, the navy, the marine corps and the Post Office Department; the control and regulation of all air travel and traffic in this country, which embraces the mapping of air routes, locating landing stations, and a mass of other detail, all of immediate importance in the development of the civilian side of aviation; the conduct of all Federal scientific investigations for the promotion of aviation, to replace the numerous bureaus now engaged on this work, no little of it duplication. Whether the air department, as proposed, shall limit itself to the training of men and officers, and the designing and supply of machines for the army, navy, and the Post Office Department, or whether it shall have a force of its own, with units serving with the army and navy as the marines of the navy did with the army in France, is a question on which there is a difference of opinion among those officers of the air service who stand for an independent department.

Second, to create an aviation department independent of the General Staff and reporting direct to the Secretary of War. This, it is pointed out, is what was done before any great strides were made in providing airplanes and aviators during the war. John D. Ryan, in the final lineup, as director in charge and Assistant Secretary of War, dealt directly with the Secretary of War. This, it is recognized, would only be a half measure, a step toward the unification of all the aviation branches and activities, but it would permit the War Department branch, as the most important of all, to take a course of unhampered progress and to lay the foundation for the merging of all interests later.

Question for Congress.

There is no doubt, however, that the General Staff of the Army will oppose any move of this kind, and any officer who takes the lead in advocating such a plan is sure to come into conflict with that powerful body whose guiding principle is centralized control over all branches and bureaus having to do with the army, just as the guiding principle of those who advocate an independent aviation department is control over all branches of aviation. But weightier opposition faces the other plan, to create a department whether of cabinet rank or not, reporting directly to the President. The Navy, the Army, and the Post Office Department can be counted to fight it with vigor, for that would interfere with their individual programs. The initiative, therefore, will have to come from Congress, and it is here that the fight will be made. The logic of one department and a unified program has already appealed strongly to many Congressmen. In the debates in the last days of Congress over the Army, Navy, and Post Office bills, this was brought out numerous times. Representative F. H. La Guardia of New York, who served as an aviator in Italy during the fighting, said on the floor of the House when the Navy bill was being discussed:

"The trouble is we are dividing this thing. We have four departments overlapping. We took away $3,000,000 from the Post Office Department the other day. We have all these people dabbling in this, instead of having a comprehensive, united air department taking over all these subjects for the Government and accomplishing results and developing a big aeronautical industry in this country. For every American machine that went over the lines into Germany it cost us more than a superdreadnought. . . . Until we have a united air service in charge of competent technical men, we must watch aviation appropriations. Let us take the money away from them until they come to their senses. When they come to their senses they will have come together, and we shall have an air department the same as England and France have."

Mr. La Guardia sought to take $10,000,000 off the navy's aviation appropriation.

A majority of the influential Senate Committee on Military Affairs are for a Department of Air. They voted in favor of the plan and it was made a part of the Army bill as reported to the Senate, though the significance of it was lost sight of in the excitement of the filibuster. In the next Senate Senator Harry S. New of Indiana will be a leader in advocacy of such a measure. He is firmly convinced that that is the only way out of the present conflict of interests which is holding up the development of aviation.

Inertia to Be Overcome.

It is obvious, however, that in order to establish a new department much inertia in Congress has to be overcome. A new department has usually begun with a small bureau and then grown up. But the present situation is different, according to the advocates of a Department of Air. Because, unless a central authority is created and some clear outline as to future plans drawn, the aircraft industry created by the war, upon the maintenance of which an adequate air service fundamentally depends, is in danger of disintegration or large reduction in facilities.

Not unnaturally, what the manufacturers, who have been marking time since the armistice, hope to see adopted is a policy similar to that already initiated by England. The viewpoint of the manufacturers may be stated as follows:

"We do not ask, nor do we advise, the building of a large number of military types, but we urge that the Government be charged with the responsibility of devising a plan by which civil aeronautics may be stimulated, so that an aeronautical industry may be sustained and a force of pilots may be retained in training. If an effort in this direction is accompanied by intelligent experimental development of military types, we shall be able to secure to the nation all the advantages of a large military air force upon a businesslike basis that will provide for a substantial part of its upkeep through commercial operations. Within a few years this critical period of development will have been safely passed and commercial aeronautics placed on a self-sustaining footing. The Government will then be relieved of further responsibility in the development of the flying art and the nation will enjoy not only security, but a dominant position in civil aerial navigation."

Congress cannot escape some sort of legislation on aviation. Air travel and traffic require probably a closer regulation than steamboat and railroad transportation. An immense amount of work in laying out routes over States and in obtaining rights for landing stations is to be done, likewise in the institution of machinery, for the issuance of licenses, and the inspection of machines. There is as yet no legislation on these subjects. The War Department issues licenses to civilians, but the authority to do so rests on an order issued by the President. The need of some action here without delay was seen by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and a measure introduced in Congress placing the issuance of licenses and all rules and regulations for the navigation of aircraft in the hands of the Department of Commerce, but Congress adjourned without acting on the recommendation.

Whatever the scope finally given for development of aviation, the officers of the army Air Service will make the most of their opportunities as at present defined. There is general satisfaction with the reorganization plan of the service announced by Major Gen. Menoher, the new Director of Air Service, who, after the armistice, was detached from the Rainbow Division, which he commanded, and brought over to take Mr. Ryan's place when the latter resigned. Since then General Menoher has been making a study of the two ends of the organization, production and aeronautics, for the purpose of arriving at an effective permanent form of organization.

The two war branches were created under emergency conditions. They were confessedly temporary, nor did they ever cease to function imperfectly, built separately, as they were, and only merged finally under the authority of Mr. Ryan, a supplementary war expedient. The new organization consists of four divisions in which are embraced the functions and departments of the old organization that require continuance. These, with their chiefs, are: Supply, Colonel William E. Gillmore; information, Major Horace M. Hickam; training and operations, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, and administration, Lieut. Col. William E. Pearson. The Chief Executive Officer is Colonel Milton E. Davis, who was Chief of Training under the Kenly regime, and the heads of the four departments are related in the new organization as assistant executives; they are numbered first, second, third, and fourth, in the order given above, but this does not indicate any difference in standing or precedence in the organization, but is to distinguish them.

The four departments stand on an equal footing in their relation to the Director of Air Service, but that of training and operations, with Brig. Gen. Mitchell in charge, is the largest as it is the main successor to the Division of Military Aeronautics, over which Major Gen. Kenly formerly presided. The names of the chiefs of the two branches of the old organization, "Director of Air Production" and "Director of Military Aeronautics," will be kept alive only until contracts existing in these names are disposed of. Whatever future expansion the Air Service may have the new organization, the result of careful study of every feature of the situation, offers a framework of which that expansion may take advantage.

SCIENTIFIC BASIS IN EMPLOYING MEN

IT seldom happens that measures of efficiency are transferred from military to civil life. Usually it is the other way around. Today, however, a good many of the principles worked out by the Government in the need of turning out a first-class army in double-quick time are being adopted by the nation at large. A case in point is the psychological test given to students who wish to enter Columbia University based on the tests given to army officers and officers in training. A case nearer home to the people, however, is the employment service system now being adopted by the United States Bureau of Labor. This city is the first to have one of these model employment bureaus.

During the war it was found necessary by the officials in the army to have some knowledge of the ability of the tradesmen inducted into the service. By tradesmen is meant men working at a trade requiring skill. Several methods were experimented with until the Trade Test System was reached. This was a method by which an officer, with no knowledge of the trades of the men who were sent to him for oral examination, could by a series of questions, prepared by experts, rate the man as to his standing and ability in his trade.

For instance, an automobile mechanic would come up for examination. According to his own estimation, he might be an expert at his trade. According to the results of the test, however, he might prove to be only an intelligent apprentice. The questions, it is important to note, were in no way prepared with a view toward determining the intelligence of the man or his psychological standing. They were merely intended to bring out the technical knowledge of the trade the man possessed. The correct answer in almost every case consisted of one word, the name of a part of the machinery or the necessary appurtenances of an engine. It was not a "yes" and "no" answer where a man took a 50-per-cent. chance of answering correctly, and where guesswork would do much toward misgauging the real knowledge of the person examined. A technical term known only to the man who had really worked in the trade was usually the answer expected. These answers were printed on the blank held by the examiner, so that he took no chance of slipping up on them. By the percentage of correct answers given the examiner knew whether his man was an apprentice, a journeyman, or an expert.

"So efficient did this system prove that the work of choosing the right man for the right job was greatly facilitated. What is more, it standardized the grades of efficiency throughout all the cantonments. For instance, a call came from England to send over one hundred expert wire stretchers on airplanes. Wire stretchers on airplanes was a trade not yet mentioned in the employment columns of any paper. There was "no such animal." The personnel department of the army looked through its files to find something that would most closely answer that description. Expert piano tuner was the man who fitted the need. Immediately a call would be sent out to several camps instructing the personnel division to send to the port of embarkation all the men who had passed the test for piano tuners with the rating of experts. The same thing was true of expert canvas stretchers on airplanes. Again, the trade was a new one, and again there was no indication on the files of there being a man to fit that description. But there were plenty of men who had been in the upholstery trade before they had entered the army. The necessary number of experts in this trade thus were recruited.

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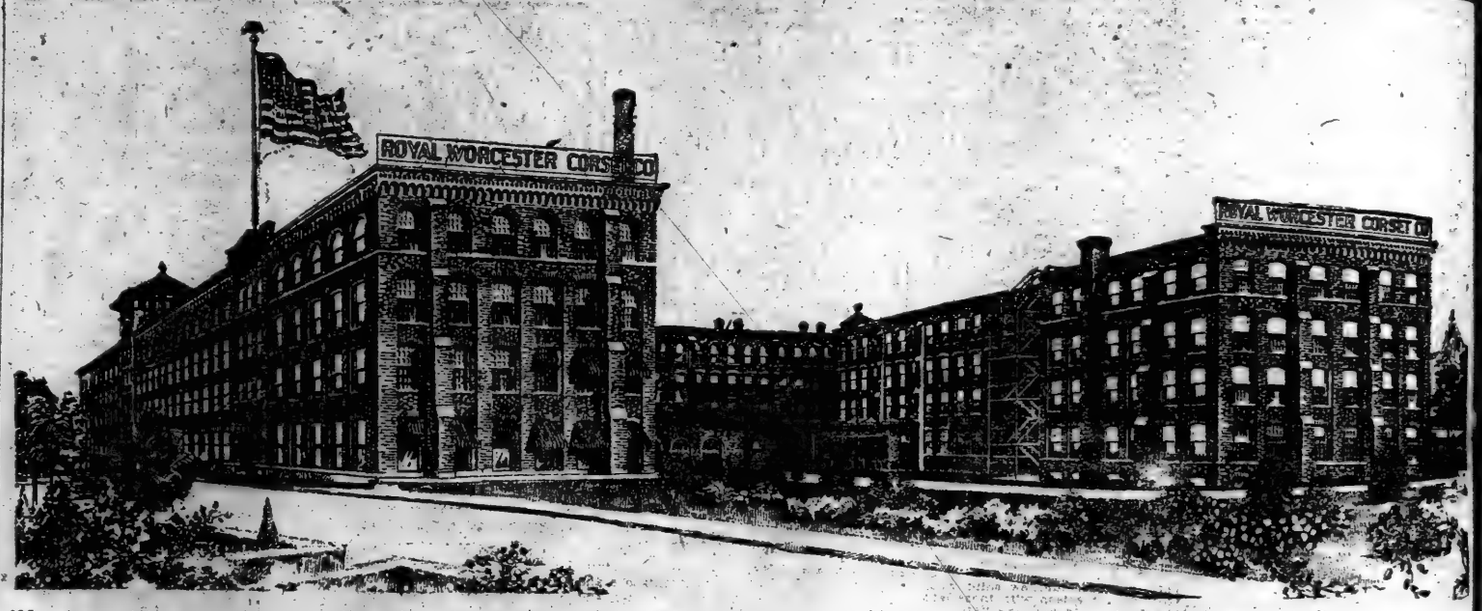

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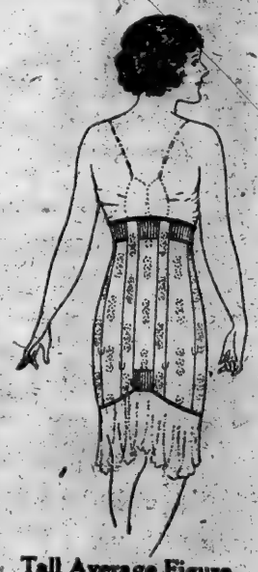

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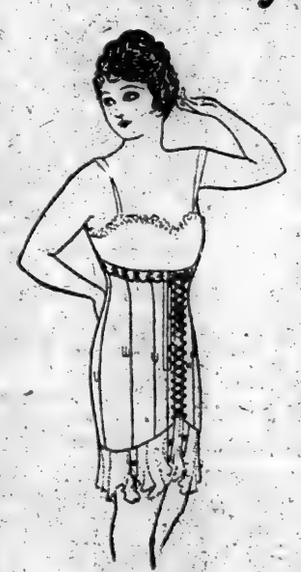

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1919.

WHEN NEW YORK'S 27TH HIT THE HINDENBURG LINE

Stories of Rare Courage and Endurance Brought Home by the Guardsmen Who Will Parade on Fifth Avenue This Week—Hardships of the Few Who Were Captured

THIS is a story—or rather a series of stories—of grit and courage in the 27th Division of New York guardsmen, the division which will parade through the city next Tuesday. It mattered not whether the New Yorkers were in the midst of battle, or prisoners, or in the precarious shelter in a rest area, their spirit and ability to grin in the face of misfortune were unfailing, as all observers have testified.

This story gives in detail the circumstances controlling the capture of the Americans in the battle of the Hindenburg line and their experiences behind the German lines and in German prison camps. It was written by one of the men in the 107th Infantry.

"Few men of the 107th, of course, had any idea that they might be taken prisoners. That was a condition possible only for their enemies. But a few were captured, and they had to admit to themselves and to their enemies that they were overpowered. Wounded, in some cases seriously, they had no other recourse than to surrender. Death was their only alternative, and to die without advantage to their friends would have been useless service. Twenty-one men of the 107th did the sensible thing for the circumstances in which they found themselves; they surrendered.

They Fought to a Finish.

"The circumstances surrounding the capture of the men were similar in the various instances. In small groups, sometimes singly, isolated from the main body of their comrades, they were surrounded. In nearly every instance they had advanced too far in the smoke cloud that had been put up to screen their movements from the enemy. When the smoke had cleared away they found themselves within the German lines, cut off in all directions. Each group fought until its case was hopeless.

"Lieutenant McIntyre of Headquarters Company, the only officer of the regiment so unfortunate as to be captured, had an experience that differed considerably from that of other men captured. He was in charge of the trench mortar platoon when the attack opened on the Hindenburg line in the morning of Sept. 29, and had sent his men to their prescribed position in the line, on the extreme left of the sector covered by the 27th Division. He stopped for a moment to dress the wound of a soldier who had been hit by shrapnel and another moment to converse with the Captain of a British company advancing in the same line with the Americans, on the left. Consequently he became detached from his command, which had advanced to its position. He was accompanied by his orderly, Private Cairns. In the meantime the attack had progressed satisfactorily. On his right he noted the long line advancing steadily at the slow pace set by the barrage schedule. Then the smoke screen was set up and the great cloud rolled over the ground toward the American front, embracing within its bank the entire battlefield. It overtook the Lieutenant and his orderly, who plodded on through it, in the belief that the were advancing with the battle line, unaware that terrific machine gun resistance had caused many casualties and held up the advance.

Pointing from a Shell Hole.

"Finally several Germans appeared on the scene. The Lieutenant called to them, but they seemed reluctant to approach him. Cairns shot at them, causing casualties. Then it was that the Lieutenant realized he was within the German lines. He sought shelter in a shell hole, from which he called to several parties of Germans, all of whom refused to respond to his demands for their surrender. Cairns fired at them, wounding some, who ran to the Americans, giving themselves up. They told the Lieutenant he was surrounded, but he paid no heed to them. When a party of Americans was seen to approach, hope revived in the hearts of the stranded pair, but it was soon noted that they were without arms and were being escorted by armed Germans. The Lieutenant shouted to the Americans to escape; that he and Cairns would kill the guard; but the prisoners only pointed to the Germans around them, declaring that escape was impossible. Then the Lieutenant noticed that Germans were everywhere in the vicinity. By this time the enemy had located the shell hole in which he had taken refuge and subjected it to a heavy machine-gun and rifle fire.

"The Lieutenant decided to escape if possible. Followed by his orderly he rushed from the cover of the hole, running along an abandoned trench. Cairns fell. The Germans continued to fire. The Lieutenant, though he had been hit, made an effort to reach his own lines. He ran toward the front, but the enemy fire was so hot that he was compelled again to seek shelter. This time he reviewed the situation and decided to give himself up. Cairns had been captured in the meantime.

"Other groups were taken on Sept. 29 during the assault on the Hindenburg line, after exciting experiences. A party of eight, including First Sergeant Dean, Corporal Waters, and Privates Noonan and Guliotta of K Company, and Sergeant Singer, Corporal Harley, and Private Engle of H Company, was compelled to surrender after a stiff resistance. Private Engle was so badly wounded he had to be carried, and was at once sent to the hospital upon their arrival at the headquarters in the rear. Another group of seven captives included First Sergeant Pflomm, Supply Sergeant Ryan, and Bugler Flemming of C Company, and Privates Casey, Cianfrogna, White, and Gallagher of E Company. Sergeant Eggers of F Company was alone when taken prisoner.

"In the fighting area the men were shifted from one headquarters to another, where they were quizzed by officers of the German intelligence section. No systematic effort was made to provide the men with food and water until they started on the long trip to the prison camps in Germany. The various small detachments were united at Ellincourt, twenty-two kilometers from Le Catelet. The prisoners were required to carry the more seriously wounded of their own party.

"Wounded men did not get the medical attention they required. Often the prisoners destined for internment camps should have been sent to hospitals. Sergeant Eggers says wounded men in a party of which he had charge were bound with paper bandages, because of the lack of anything better. The unsatisfactory living conditions and the indifferent nourishment the men were receiving retarded the healing process in the wounds, which in some cases became infected. Other men were stricken with fever. It was then that the little band of Americans suffered depletion in numbers. Men who were suffering from wounds which had become more serious from lack of attention and men who had developed serious illnesses during the trying period when they were drawing away from the line to the safety of the rear were finally sent to hospitals.

"Sergeant Eggers tells how he refused to take a bath when he scented a plot among the Germans to steal his clothing while he was bathing. His suspicions were confirmed when Sergeant Ryan lost most of his clothing, and thereafter had to wear a combination German and British uniform. Eggers was the recipient of two ten-dollar bills from a German soldier who declared he had no other use for them.

"Private Cianfrogna says he was taken ill and sent to a German hospital, where he was excellently treated. The nurse spoke English and took particular care of him. When he was finally sent to a convalescent camp, his spirits had revived to such a degree that he accepted a challenge from one of the guards to enter a boxing bout, and defeated him. Later he licked another one. Then he escaped from the camp and was recaptured.

"Sergeants Springer and Pflomm escaped from their guards while they were being taken to the prison cages. In broad daylight they followed the Canal du Nord, traveling in a southwesterly direction. For the first night they slept in a barn, and were fed by French civilians. They traversed the main street of Maubeuge, which was swarming with German soldiers. One of the Kaiser's men, uncertain of his bearings in the city, stopped the Americans and asked them to direct him to the town Mayor's office. Of course they knew nothing at all about the town Mayor, and made haste to leave the city. They had difficulty in finding a good sleeping place on the second night. Finally they espied a barn, but discovered that it was used by German light artillerymen, who stored hay for their animals in it. They buried themselves in the hay. Soon the artillerymen came around to feed the horses. They trampled in the hay, and all over the hiding Americans, who subsequently reached a point near Le Quesnoy, near which the fighting line was by this time located. They were well within the German artillery lines when they were espied by several half drunken German soldiers, who asked them into their billet to drink beer. A German Sergeant entered the room in which they were fraternizing with the enemy, noted that they were strangers, and sent them to a camp where a large number of French prisoners were being held. Pflomm was taken ill and transferred to a hospital, from which he returned to America. Springer in due time rejoined his regiment."

A Young Soldier's Impressions.

The letters of Agnese Ferraro to his guardian, collected in a book entitled, "Private Angelo Ferraro," which, by the way, is a nom de plume, are filled with impressions of the war made upon the mind of a boy not yet naturalized at the time he entered the army. They show, too, the material with which the 27th Division was fighting. From Flanders, before the attack on Mont Kemmel, the young soldier wrote:

"Not very good sleeping! My thoughts are on the morrow and the long past—yes, and the present strange company and strange circumstances. I began by being lonesome for that class in history I am to have when I go back to college.

"I wish you could be with the crowd tonight; it is an unusual company to be thrown together away off several thousand miles from hope, a strange combination to be fighting side by side for an ideal more hazy and more abstract, and yet more gripping, than any in history. I'm thinking of Greece and Rome, of Cæsar and Charlemagne and of the Celts, the Norse and the Saxons who disputed this very ground—if only they could appear so that I might set them against this motley group. The occupations are represented among us by tailors, bankers, and undertakers. We have the son of a Princeton professor; 'the Dove,' whose father is one of New York's wealthiest wholesalers; the nephew of a New England preacher, himself a Harvard honor man; a scion of exclusive Fifth Avenue.

"Tonight we are more than brothers, for tomorrow may see things, and we know that shrapnel and bullets are absolutely unconscious of ancestry or creed, occupation, or nationality. Among others we have Greek, Slav, Spanish, English, Swiss, the ever-present and irrepressible Irish, Italian, and a descendant of an American Indian. We have Episcopalian, Methodist, Jew, Catholic, &c., but I feel sure we have tonight no atheist—nor will have until this is over.

The Eagerness to Fight.

"We have the unique, not wholly enviable, distinction of being the first division of any army anywhere in the world's history made up of such heterogenous elements, and therefore we are looked upon as a sort of experiment. Men in the army and out of it have their doubts as to our willingness or capacity to make good. Wooden soldiers is the title such folks have been most willing to apply to us. * * * Whether there is any truth either in the condition or the belief, the division has been filled with nervous eagerness to be put to the test, so that we may prove to ourselves more than to anyone else that, notwithstanding our polyglot composition, we have a unity of heart and brain one hundred per cent. American. We have only had scrimmages as yet, and we need the real fray for ourselves as well as for others. Even the British have been imbued with some of the curious disquiet concerning us, and they watch, sometimes questioning, sometimes concerned, and sometimes amused.

"They are surprised and shocked to discover among us those whose English is merely a translation from a foreign language, lacking, they flatter themselves, the vitality of the original. Does a language suffer most from incapacity to enunciate through foreign trained vocal cords, or from carelessness grown out of a familiarity that breeds contempt? Beside the 'Thoid' Street and the 'goil' of the New Yorker, we have the 'bloke,' 'blime,' and 'ballyrotter.'" * * *

In the Hindenburg Smash.

Here are his impressions of the battle of the Hindenburg line:

"The end of the world came today and yet here I am. I remember a picture in the old family Bible of the last judgment and hell. Many and many a night, unknown to my parents, the confusion and torment and physical horror of that picture tore me from a sound sleep and left me quaking with the terror and the awe of it. Add to the nightmare of that picture a noise such as no mortal ear ever heard before and you have some faint idea of the hellishness of today. There are no words to describe it or the experiences that one gets from it. One can just enumerate a few bits of segregated impressions of a faint, far-away sort and that is all. But, oh, it was great, our wonderful, wonderful boys!

"I saw tanks move up. I saw airplanes brought down, I saw automobiles overturned, I saw shells burst in the centre of groups of men. I saw death, death and terrible images of death, unheard of, undreamed of before, but I saw also heroism and unselfishness such as the angels might envy, and all by our own boys, and the fellows I've been living and working with for the last year and a half.

"Somehow the idea has gotten hold of us that we are going through the decisive battle of the war, and if we are, then our grand old Empire Division is in the assault as shock troops, paying the price without complaint, in fact, gladly. The officers tell us they are not needed to lead the men, only to hold them back, and indeed I have not tended one man today who could speak who didn't beg me to hurry and fix him up so that he could get back into it. And the poor fellows who were unable to speak pleaded with their eyes. * * *

"After a volcanic barrage that exploded all the enemy mines in a narrow area, the Americans and Australians played a game of leap frog to open the impassable line that had to be passed. First one would rush for a distance in the face of the most murderous fire on record, then, as they squatted, the other division advanced between their files, opening a road through which the British moved forward against all the obstacles of hell. But we're there, past the Hindenburg line. I never was so happy or so proud in my life and I never was so sad as I am now over all who died and whose wounds I shall see in dreams if ever I sleep again." * * *

"It's Hideous, It's Magnificent."

A few days later he wrote:

"Well, the worst of it is over, at least for a little bit, and the fellows feel that they have come out of the mouth of hell. But it's glorious, wonderful—no, there are no words in the English language to describe what it is; it's hideous, it's magnificent, it's anything and everything of terror and of grandeur that you can think of, and then when you've stopped thinking, you've only just begun. No language is made to tell of things we've just been through because men were not made to go through such experiences, and yet the War Departments and the remainder of you will have to have some sort of report and so we'll try to tell you what can't be told and what will stab us with injustice every time we try.

"Officers and statisticians will put together figures of the length and depth of barbed wire, of machine guns, of rifles, of anti-tank guns, pill boxes, flame throwers, of ingenious passages and tunnels, of barrage and counterattack, of killed, wounded, and missing, and these, even these mathematical descriptions, will steal men's breath, for there were whole companies of wonderful New York boys who went in, two hundred and fifty strong, and came out with half a dozen standing."

Risking Death to Get a Rest.

The last days of active fighting found the boys of the 27th worn out after their struggle with the "cohorts of hell," as Ferraro puts it. Major MacArthur of the 105th Infantry tells this story that shows just how tired and war-weary were the men and how precious was any place of comfort, no matter what the dangers surrounding it:

"The 2d Battalion of the 105th Infantry, after two days' march, arrived at the railhead at Royssel. They had just come from the terrific ordeal of the battle of St. Souplet. Royasel was at that time a battle-smashed pile of wreckage. The streets had been cleared of the débris by the engineers, but little remained to harbor the troops except an occasional cellar or a hastily constructed shelter.

"The headquarters staff of the 2d Battalion were fortunate in finding a cellar about 10 feet by 25, in the further end of which was a small fireplace. This welcome means of warmth was greeted most eagerly, and after rummaging around for bits of firewood a comfortable fire was started. The men were gathered around drying out their wet clothes and relating incidents of the past week, when one of the officers noticed in the darkness some chalk writing upon the fireplace. On striking a match it was found that the word 'mined' had been written there.

"This bit of dreadful information caused the rest of them to strike matches and look further; and above they found the word 'dangerous,' and written on a board alongside in pencil, 'Do not light this fireplace, it is mined.'

"The fire had then been going upward of three-quarters of an hour, and just what to do was a question. It was finally decided to send for a detachment of engineers to examine the premises. The soldiers agreed that if the fireplace was mined they should go out, but every one was reluctant to leave this bit of comfort for the rain and cold. The orderly returned with word that the engineers could not be found. The officers and men remained, but during the course of the conversation silence would fall at intervals, and no doubt each was thinking to himself, 'Maybe the thing is mined after all.'

"So they remained all night. Outside were safety and discomfort. Within were warmth and the threat of death. In France comfort and death came to have new valuations for the soldier."

AS THEY WILL APPEAR IN TUESDAY'S PARADE

Field Officers, Regimental Commanders, and Company Leaders of the 27th Division in the Order of Marching on Fifth Avenue.

DIVISION COMMANDER.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

DIVISION STAFF.

Colonel William H. Raymond	Chief of Staff
Lieut. Col. E. Olmstead	Assistant Chief of Staff
Lieut. Col. William T. Starr	Assistant Chief of Staff
Lieut. Col. David H. Scott	Assistant Chief of Staff
Major Tristram Tupper	Division Adjutant
Captain J. A. S. Mundy	Assistant Division Adjutant
Lieut. Col. J. M. Wainwright	Division Inspector
Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger	Division Quartermaster
Major J. W. Farrell	Assistant Division Quartermaster
Captain Louis Gindrat	Assistant Division Quartermaster
Captain George W. Pepperell	Assistant Division Quartermaster
Colonel Walter C. Montgomery	Division Surgeon
Lieut. Col. Lefferts Hutton	Assistant Division Surgeon
Major L. A. Salisbury	Division Sanitary Inspector
Major M. F. Carney	Division Dental Surgeon
Lieut. Col. J. J. Daly	Division Ordnance Officer
Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid	Division Judge Advocate
Lieut. Col. William L. Hallahan	Division Signal Corps
Colonel William A. Taylor	Division Motor Transport Corps
Captain James S. Wadsworth	Division Headquarters Troop

54TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier Gen. Palmer E. Pierce	Commanding Officer
Colonel Fleming	Staff Officer
Major D. T. Dimbar	Adjutant

108th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel Edgar S. Jennings	Commanding Officer
Lieut. Col. Stanley Bulkley	Staff Officer
Major A. W. Candler	Staff Officer
Major Fred S. Conchman	Staff Officer
Major Paul Daly	Staff Officer
Major A. B. Peterson	Staff Officer
Captain George A. Elliott	Regimental Adjutant
Captain D. J. Cadotte	Regimental Personnel Adjutant
Captain E. G. Ziegler	Regimental Ordnance Officer
Captain C. S. Martin	Regimental Machine Gun Officer
Captain Fred S. Johnstone	Regimental Supply Officer
Captain R. K. Robertson	Regimental Headquarters Officer
Major S. H. Merrill	Commander 1st Battalion
Captain J. H. Robinson	Commander Company A
Captain J. F. Oakleaf	Commander Company B
Captain H. H. Farmer	Commander Company C
Captain C. J. Doanecker	Commander Company D
Major C. A. Sandberg	Commander 2d Battalion
Lieutenant Harrison S. Uhe	Commander Company E
Captain F. J. Moldiner	Commander Company F
Captain S. A. Brown	Commander Company G
Captain George H. Gardiner	Commander Company H
Major William A. Turnbull	Commander 3d Battalion
Captain Frank A. Smith	Commander Company I
Captain N. N. Snyder	Commander Company K
Captain J. Riffe	Commander Company L
Captain W. L. Hodder	Commander Company M

MEDICAL UNIT.

Major C. W. Lynn	Commanding Officer
Captain H. S. Albertson	Captain S. D. Palmer
Captain G. L. Miller	Captain J. T. Loughran
	Captain S. C. Roane.

DENTAL UNIT.

Captain F. W. Meeske	Commanding Officer
Captain O'Gorman J. Lane	Captain Elmer E. Purington.

107th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant	Commanding Officer
Lieut. Col. Nicholas Engel	Staff Officer
Major L. T. Linn	Staff Officer
Major A. M. Smith	Staff Officer
Major H. J. Stratton	Staff Officer
Major W. G. Andrews	Staff Officer
Captain Edward H. Kent	Regimental Adjutant
Captain Hiram W. Taylor	Regimental Ordnance Officer
Captain T. G. Simpson	Regimental Machine Gun Officer
Captain Kenneth C. Wilson	Regimental Headquarters Officer
Major Thomas J. Brady	Commander First Battalion
Lieutenant J. B. Jessup	Commander Company A
Captain T. D. L. Cronan	Commander Company B
Captain A. Talbot	Commander Company C
Captain B. Heylman	Commander Company D
Major Rowland Tompkins	Commander Second Battalion
Captain C. L. Waterbury	Commander Company E
Captain George P. Nicholas	Commander Company F
Captain M. E. Drake	Commander Company G
Captain R. G. Johnson	Commander Company H
Major Raphael Egan	Commander Third Battalion
Captain Claude G. Leland	Commander Company I
Captain Griswold B. Daniels	Commander Company K
Captain John A. Korschen	Commander Company L
Lieutenant J. L. Snyder	Commander Company M

MEDICAL UNIT.

Captain R. A. Turnbull	Captain H. A. Bancel
Captain W. J. Coogan	Captain C. P. Gray
Captain C. C. Bull	Captain A. N. Benedict

DENTAL UNIT.

Captain D. C. Hughes

53D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Charles I. De Bevoise	Commanding Officer
Major Douglas C. Despard	Adjutant

106th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel James M. Andrews	Commanding Officer
Lieut. Col. D. M. Green	Staff Officer
Captain Lewis H. Gibbes	Regimental Adjutant
Captain Stephen H. Fifield	Regimental Personnel Adjutant
Captain John W. Frost	Regimental Operation Officer
Captain George H. Ramsey	Regimental Headquarters Company.
Captain Howard Bird	Regimental Machine Gun Officer
Captain Rascoe B. Trumble	Regimental Supply Officer
Major A. MacArthur	Commander 1st Battalion
Captain George Terry	Commander Company A
Captain J. L. Van Schoonhoven	Commander Company B
Captain G. F. Bradshaw	Commander Company C
Captain Leonard J. Howard	Commander Company D
Major Daniel P. Sullivan	Commander 2d Battalion
Captain J. S. Clinton	Commander Company E
Captain F. R. Potter	Commander Company F
Captain C. G. Ross	Commander Company G
Captain R. F. Hodgdon	Commander Company H
Major Murray Taylor	Commander 3d Battalion
Captain Alexander Granat	Commander Company I
Captain R. S. Hall	Commander Company K
Captain Q. S. Ross	Commander Company L
Captain M. C. R. Whipple	Commander Company M

MEDICAL UNIT.

Captain George W. Papen	Captain W. H. Ormsby
Captain J. C. Donovan	Captain L. H. Klee

104th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel Franklin W. Ward	Commanding Officer
Lieut. Col. John M. True	Staff Officer
Lieut. Col. W. A. De Lamater	Staff Officer
Major Arthur D. Hill	Staff Officer
Major Francis E. Jascal	Staff Officer
Captain J. P. Cook	Regimental Adjutant
Captain William A. Hunter	Regimental Personnel Adjutant
Captain E. N. Brandt	Regimental Ordnance Officer
Captain F. Farwell	Regimental Supply Officer
Captain George R. Donoughgh	Regimental Machine Gun Officer
Captain Y. W. Brennan	Regimental Headquarters Officer
Major Ames T. Brown	Commander First Battalion
Captain R. A. Trask	Commander Company A
Lieutenant F. Reinert	Commander Company B
Captain W. Busing	Commander Company C
Captain A. J. Wilson	Commander Company D
Major Ransom H. Gillett	Commander Second Battalion
Captain W. B. Wesson	Commander Company E
Captain L. C. Brennan	Commander Company F
Captain J. G. Conroy	Commander Company G
Captain Fred K. Long	Commander Company H
Major Jesse S. Button	Commander Third Battalion
Captain Jerome F. Langer	Commander Company I
Captain Chester P. Jones	Commander Company K
Captain John T. Sheehan	Commander Company L
Captain Harry F. Sullivan	Commander Company M

DIVISION MACHINE GUN CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Edward McLeer	Commanding Officer
Lieut. Col. Kenneth Gardner	Commander 105th Machine Gun Battalion.
Major Stanton M. Whitney	Officer 105th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain L. H. Biglow, Jr.	Officer 105th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain Robert H. Laske	Officer 105th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain Edward S. Fish	Officer 105th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain A. Ball, 2d.	Officer 105th Machine Gun Battalion
Major Robert R. Molyneux	Commander 104th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain G. A. Storm	Officer 104th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain E. W. Block	Officer 104th Machine Gun Battalion
Major Nathaniel H. Egleston	Commander 106th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain John S. Roberts	Officer 106th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain Charles N. Morgan	Officer 106th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain H. W. Bousfield	Officer 106th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain W. L. Glass	Officer 106th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain J. C. Bredsky	Officer 106th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain C. E. Hancock	Officer 106th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain George C. Donnelly	Officer 106th Machine Gun Battalion
Captain Harry K. Tebbutt, Jr.	Medical Officer

SEPARATE UNITS.

102d Engineers.

Lieut. Col. William S. Conrow	Commanding Officer
Major William E. Lane, Jr.	Staff Officer
Captain William E. Ross	Adjutant
Captain Guy Bates	Company Officer
Captain Augustus P. Palmer	Company Officer
Captain Peter F. Burns	Company Officer
Captain Le Roy L. Odell	Company Officer
Captain N. F. Rothwell	Company Officer
Captain H. C. Campbell	Company Officer
Captain Franklin Ellis	Supply Officer
Captain A. W. Brandt	
Captain C. J. Diegel	
Captain Charles D. Bier	Medical Officer
Captain A. J. Fitzgerald	Medical Officer
Captain W. H. McCroskery	Dental Officer

102d Field Signal Battalion.

Major Arthur L. Howe	Commanding Officer
Captain G. S. Calloway	Unit Officer
Captain L. J. German	Unit Officer
Captain J. G. Meiter	Unit Officer
Captain G. M. Hall	Medical Officer
Captain M. C. Beal	Dental Officer

52D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate	Commanding Officer.
Major W. H. Schoellkopf	Information Officer.
Captain H. H. Jones	Brigade Supply Officer.

104th Field Artillery.

Colonel C. C. Pulis	Commander.
Colonel J. T. Delaney	Staff Officer.
Lieut. Col. J. E. Austin	Battalion Commander.
Major T. S. Hammond	Battalion Commander.
Major F. A. Peterson	Captain F. P. Gallacher.
Major C. G. Blakeslee	Captain W. C. McClure.
Captain H. B. Stimson	Captain P. Hasselbrink.
Captain C. G. Michalis	Captain S. Simpson.
Captain C. R. Toy	Captain A. W. Hofman.
Captain L. B. Russell	Captain A. E. Gibbons.
Captain H. Lawson	Captain W. E. Hegeman.
	Captain A. Acheson.

MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND VETERINARY UNIT.

Major G. W. Augustin	
Captain Leo H. Costigan	
Captain E. W. Plummer	

105th Field Artillery.

Colonel De Witt C. Weld, Jr.	Commander.
Lieut. Col. W. O. Richardson	Captain L. G. Fox.
Lieut. Col. I. L. Lovell	Captain W. D. Herbert.
Major Frank A. Spencer	Captain A. M. Fiser.
Major R. W. Marshall	Captain E. O. Gilmore.
Captain F. de Figaniere	Captain J. H. Beard.
Captain J. D. Burt	Captain W. H. Hereth.
Captain H. E. Sullivan	Captain C. H. King.
Captain O. A. Sheldon	Captain W. F. Fox.
Captain E. Raldiris	Captain A. W. Chauncey.
	Captain E. L. Brennan.

MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND VETERINARY UNIT.

Lieut. Col. S. F. Corbett	Captain J. F. Cushing.
	Captain L. R. Coder.

106th Field Artillery.

Colonel K. D. Klemm	Commander.
Colonel G. F. Verbeck	Captain H. G. Montgomery.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Kennedy	Captain W. D. Parlour.
Major B. Goodyear	Captain H. K. Parker.
Captain R. E. Burkhardt	Captain J. W. Pulleyn.
Captain J. J. Curtin	Captain W. F. Schell.
Captain H. L. Gilchriese	Captain R. A. Flinn.
Captain S. E. De Wolfe	Captain G. D. Toomey.
Captain O. J. Hudson	Captain G. E. Ashenman.
Captain P. J. Keeler	Captain T. R. Farley.

MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND VETERINARY UNIT.

Major R. W. Hinds	Captain J. C. Graham.

102d Trench Mortar Battery.

Captain Charles Pearson, Jr.	Commander.

102D TRAIN HEADQUARTERS.

Colonel Kirby Walker	Commanding Officer
Captain Albert Baragar	Adjutant
Captain J. S. Malder	Staff Officer

102d Sanitary Train Headquarters.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Wadhams	Commander
Captain H. C. Russell	Personnel Adjutant
Captain J. L. McWilliams	Supply Officer
Captain William H. G. Ballance	Quartermaster Supply Officer

Base Hospital Unit 27.

Lieut. Col. Edwin W. Fiske	Commander

AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Major C. B. Taylor	Commander

106TH AMBULANCE COMPANY.

Captain William B. Kruez	Captain R. M. Ballantyne
	Captain J. W. McKemy

106TH AMBULANCE COMPANY.

Captain A. F. Chesebro'	Captain J. P. Henry

107TH AMBULANCE COMPANY.

Captain M. de F. Smith	

106TH AMBULANCE COMPANY.

Captain S. L. Allerton	Captain J. E. Meeker

FIELD HOSPITALS.

Major Edward P. Fowler	Commanding Officer
Captain T. F. Baxter	Headquarters Officer
Major M. A. Stivers	105th Field Hospital
Captain W. I. Reardon	105th Field Hospital
Major L. H. Gans	106th Field Hospital
Captain Fred Snyder	106th Field Hospital
Captain P. C. Hacker	106th Field Hospital
Major F. Harnden	107th Field Hospital
Captain J. R. Haigler	107th Field Hospital
Major J. T. Pilcher	108th Field Hospital
Captain H. B. Smith	108th Field Hospital
Captain C. T. Newton	108th Field Hospital
Captain E. J. Reynolds	108th Field Hospital

102d Ammunition Train.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Bell	Commander
Captain E. V. Moncrieff	Adjutant
Captain J. A. Maclin	Supply Officer
Captain R. A. Chester	Personnel Adjutant

MOTOR BATTALION.

Major Percival E. Nagle	Commander
Captain H. N. Olmstead	Commander Unit A
Captain A. W. Pickard	Commander Unit B
Captain A. Shantz	Commander Unit C
Captain W. W. Ackerly	Commander Unit D
Captain H. S. Lynch	Adjutant

HORSE BATTALION.

Captain W. J. Gaskin	Commander Unit E
Captain Edward B. Libbey	Commander Unit F
Captain T. Marks	Commander Unit G
Captain C. M. Sanchez	Commander Unit H
Major F. W. Sears	Medical Officer

Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop.

Captain Clarence H. Roth	Commander

102d Supply Train.

Major Cuyl Lester	Commander
Captain C. McDougall	Captain A. W. Beale
Captain D. J. Donahue	Captain C. Curis

102d Engineer Train.

First Lieutenant Edward J. Fagan	Commander

27TH MILITARY POLICE.

Captain Juan M. Cebollos	Commander

RED CROSS.

Captain Stephen N. Bobo	Commander

SARGENT'S STUDIO OF SHELLFIRE

Glimpses of the American Painter and His White Umbrella Amid the Dugouts of Mont Kemmel and the Ruins of Ypres

A picture of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan by John S. Sargent, who had been commissioned by the English King to go to the front and paint war pictures, was reproduced in THE TIMES *last Sunday. The following article, written by Major Tristram Tupper of the 27th Division, relates to the work of the famous artist in the midst of shell fire.*

HEADQUARTERS had been pushed forward to the dizzy, shell-shocked edge of the Allies' world. Flanders. August. Then, like a giant mushroom springing unheralded overnight out of the mud and mire of things, there appeared a huge white umbrella—just an inoffensive, sit-in-the-sand-by-the-sea, green-lined white umbrella. Everything else was warlike, everything was camouflaged, everything was hard, serious, tense, and determined, for this was at battle headquarters, on a hill, overhanging the lines. In low, corrugated Niessen huts General O'Ryan, the division commander, and his staff pored over maps and bent their brows to mathematical, tactical, and strategical problems with will and determination to outgeneral and outwit the enemy. The boche staff officers were in similar huts beyond the blue ridge of hills, known as Mont Kemmel and Vierstaat Ridge, attempting, no doubt, with the same calibre of warlike will and determination, to outwit the Americans.

However, there was something that stood between these determined minds of Generals and their staffs. Something quite essential to war men. Young American boys were in the valley that runs northward and southward separating Kemmel from Douglas Camp, and this valley might truthfully be called the valley of the shadow of death. It was a valley of shell holes and mud. On the maps there appeared neat lines of red ink indicating trenches. But there were no trenches—nothing worthy of the name—merely shell holes and torn places in the earth's surface where soldiers might escape enemy observation through the day if they lay flat against the ground and did not move. The enemy held the high ground dominating all this sector, had held it since the valiant British Army plunged forward, sunk in the mud, and disappeared forever on its way to Paschendaele.

But here were fresh troops. They had no battle memories to haunt them. Their thoughts were not of the past, not of defeat. Their thoughts were all of victory. They were in the line for the first time and they were to be victorious—that was the splendid part of it—always they were to be victorious.

At headquarters there was a lull, a pause in the preparations. Orders had been issued—succinct, unmistakable orders. Officers and men were waiting for the time to arrive. The sun was shining, a sentinel slowly paced up and down the duckboard walk—rifle, helmet, and gas mask. An orderly stood at the entrance of the General's hut and across the rectangle of green grass was the white umbrella, as obvious as the observation balloons that seemed to dodge the bursts of shrapnel—small white clouds high in the blue sky. Beneath the umbrella was a small stool. But no one was seated there. Its owner was with the division commander.

To enter the General's hut it was necessary to descend four steps, and the man who sat directly in front of General O'Ryan must have bowed his shoulders considerably when he entered the door. He was tall. He was

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE THEATRICAL SEASON IN ITS FINAL QUARTER

THE GILDED MOLIERE

By JOHN CORBIN.

ONCE upon a time, longer ago than most people now alive can remember, a Freshman arrived at Boston inspired by the ambition which impelled Henry Adams to leave it—namely, to become an Educated Person. He had scarcely installed himself at the ancient and still extant university when he received a visit from an Italian merchant, who displayed to the Freshman's view certain plaster statuettes. The first were almost destitute of raiment, and chalk white. The Freshman frowned. Perceiving this, the Italian displayed others, quite destitute of raiment and rose pink. Noting that the Freshman's horror grew upon him, the Italian merchant produced from the bottom of his wicker basket a number of miniature busts, some of them a mortuary white, and some of them gilded. "Jak-es-pier-ra!" he said. "Mol-li-er-ra! Gretta artsest, fin-a man!" Out of his deep ambition to make himself an Educated Person our Freshman bought a pair of these—the gilded ones—and placed them on his bookcase. There they jointly presided, glimmering in the aura of immortality, over numerous empty shelves and a minuscule collection of books—prominent among which were Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar and Hill's Rhetoric, of great local celebrity, and a volume of no local fame whatever entitled "Les trois Mousquetaires." That is, they presided there for three years, until the quondam Freshman made the discovery which took Henry Adams a long lifetime, namely, that (even with the help of the gilded Jakes-pier-ra, gretta artsest, and of the gilded Mo-li-er-ra, fin-a man,) he could never, never become an Educated Person, and was rather glad he couldn't. So one evening—the 17th of March, as it happened—our hero slipped them into the basket of John the Orange Man while John was droning the patriotic strains of "Erin-go-bragh."

If exception is taken to Philip Moeller's "Molière," it is not merely because it shines resplendent. The beauty of scene and costume are a quite legitimate delight, and the excellence of the acting is much more than that. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, and Holbrook Blinn are among our most distinguished performers, and have not in years been seen to such advantage. And there can be no objection to the fact that the play presents its hero in the attitude heroic, as fin-a man. No dramatist ever made a more persistent, or, indeed, a more successful, stand for simple truth and sincerity, or showed a more unremitting devotion to his art. Nor is it to be held against Mr. Moeller that he falsifies certain matters of biographic fact. There is, of course, no shadow of evidence that de Montespan ever let her eye wander from her royal master, much less that she became enamored of a comedian; and it is almost equally certain that Molière never denounced his sovereign's autocratic egotism. There is no sure indication, furthermore, that Armande left Molière for another, and it is known that she returned to the conjugal roof long before Molière's death. Finally, the Grand Monarque was not present on that tragic occasion; and, far from recognizing in Molière the chief glory of his reign and of France, he showed a decided skepticism when Boileau proclaimed him as such. But the facts of life are generally as heedless of dramatic form as the drama is, alas, heedless of the facts of life. If the highly effective climax of the penultimate act, and the tragic pathos of the final curtain, were gained at the expense of superficial biographic accuracy, it would be in order to dismiss the play with the most fervent blessing.

But the essential truths of biography and of history are quite another matter. If this hero and play are a mere popular commodity, fabricated for the patronage of gilded great ones and rose-pink matinées, then some one should have taken advantage of the fact that it was produced on St. Patrick's day to slip it metaphorically into the basket of Old John—which, on that day only, contained nothing at all suggestive of Orangemen, but only lemons.

Possibly there have been romantic young actors for love of whom royal mistresses in France have risked their precarious position in court. But, though Molière did his best to play romantic parts, his public utterly refused to accept him, and he early resigned himself to his fate. In mind and temperament, (probably also in face and in figure,) he was the antithesis and living negation of all that is romantic—a keenly truthful satirist, a plain-clothes philosopher, and a born comedian. Even in low comedy he had an unfailing delight. All the pleadings of Boileau, who was jealous of the dignity of the chief ornament of French letters, could not restrain Molière from offering his back without scruple to the beatings of Sganarelle. At the date of this play, moreover, he was past 50 years old, mortally ill with a cough, distressed by the waning of his popularity, and yet immersed in the distracting affairs of his triple profession as actor, manager and playwright. De Montespan was 23, only four years older than Armande, whose affection Molière could not hold, though he loved her passionately, tenderly, wisely, and was in daily touch with her both in his domestic life and in the theatre. Was there ever a countenance that could be more crudely travestied by a gilding of erotic romance?

And then Montespan! That the play belies her life and character would ordinarily count for nothing. Few things are more tedious and inept than shrill clamoring as to the "true" this one or that one. But it so happens that her predicament in 1673 was acutely significant of the world in which Molière passed his life, the follies of which it was his great glory to satirize.

Far from casting her own eye abroad for erotic romance, de Montespan was engaged in a life-and-death struggle to hold the wandering eye of the King. She had borne him eight children, whom he had legitimated and raised to the nobility, yet she was in daily fear that she would be discarded. At the date of Mr. Moeller's play, she was beginning to have recourse to the infamous La Voisin, necromancer and poisoner. She took part in a series of black masses, in which as it seems babies were butchered to bind the magic spell. She mixed philters in the King's wine and soup—gruesome concoctions of cantharides, the dust of dried moles and the blood of bats. She even sprinkled his food with iron filings. The records of the Court physician show that his Royal Majesty, the Sun of France, suffered strange indispositions—headaches, nausea, vertigo, and filthy indigestions. But in spite of these and the Marchioness' philters alike, his eye continued to wander. Mme. de Ludres was succeeded by Mlle. de Fontanges, who died and was succeeded by the pious Mme. de Maintenon. Under stress of all this, de Montespan's love, or whatever it was, turned to bitter hatred. With the aid of La Voisin, she rubbed arsenic in the King's sheets and his shirts, and even contrived that a petition be presented to him, steeped in a poison so deadly that at the touch of it he was expected to expire. For both La Voisin and de Montespan believed in their black art as firmly as the Witches in "Macbeth" and Shakespeare's audiences had done, at the beginning of the century. Finally the plot was discovered. But, though the King removed the apartments of de Montespan to a distant wing of the palace, he refused to have her prosecuted, and did his utmost to hush up the scandal. For his eight children by de Montespan were destined for marriage with children of other royal households, so that no scandal (at least no further scandal) must fall upon their mother. The result of this secrecy was all that could have been desired. It is said that a full half of the royal families of Europe are descended from this dealer in mole dust, bat's blood, arsenical sheets and shirts, and iron filings.

It is perhaps too much to expect that Mr. Moeller or any playwright should show us Molière, who lampooned the charlatanry of the doctors and lashed hyprocrisy in religion, in contact with a nature like de Montespan's, fruitful as the theme should be. But at least we might be spared the spectacle of a notorious hag and sorcerer served up as a rose-pink, romantic nudity.

In the "great scene" in which Molière denounces the tyranny of the Grand Monarque, there is an even deeper absurdity, a cheaper appeal to the freshman public that is inspired by gilded statuettes. Our hero's attitude and his vocabulary are those of this twentieth-century world which is making itself safe for democracy. But those seeds had not yet been sown, the harvest of which came over a century ago in the French Revolution. Molière died when Louis XIV. was thirty-five. He had known only the brilliant and captivating youth of his sovereign, the glorious summit of the royal power in France. A century later, amid the dust and ashes of the monarchy, Beaumarchais raised the voice of satire against Kings, breathed the spirit of revolt against monarchy. "Le Mariage de Figaro," as Napoleon later remarked, is the Revolution already in action. To represent Molière as a republican is to jerk him forward ten decades and, moreover, to belie his very nature. Chatfield-Taylor, in his vivid biography, is explicit as to Molière's complaisance toward the royal will, and Brander Matthews, in his admirable "Life," has a passage which might well have been inspired by the new play at the Liberty. "Molière was no republican; he was no advanced thinker; he had no aptitude for political speculation; he accepted the framework of government as he found it. * * * Molière was manly always, and never servile; but when he was in the presence of his sovereign he knew his place and kept it." From the point of view of the public, the scene in which Mr. Miller denounces Kings in the person of Mr. Blinn has undoubtedly a popular appeal, and it may well bring the production to a success which in many ways it deserves; but as a scene from the life of its reputed hero it is plain balderdash.

Not the least damaging result of this plaster-cast method is that it presents the most tolerant and easy going of the great ones in the attitudes of strenuosity, the arch-comedian of mankind as a being almost without humor. The very language is turgid and pseudo-literary, whereas all the strong instincts in Molière were for simplicity and directness. Even when he chose for his vehicle the pompous Alexandrine, he bent it to the accent of living speech, studiously avoiding all the usual vices and devices of metaphor and epigram. In Mr. Moeller's text the flowers of speech blossom riotously as in a hothouse. Bernard Shaw, when he was still best known as a dramatic critic, was asked what he thought of the reviews of one of his earlier productions in London, which were decidedly not favorable. He replied: "I could have written them better myself." That Molière was the ablest dramatist of his own life is a fact beyond all question.

By an ironic coincidence, "Le Misanthrope" was put on at the Vieux Colombier on that same evening of St. Patrick's Day. It has no "great scene," no heroic attitudinising. Its most dramatic moment comes in the first act when Alceste, in his rage against self-conscious artifice, speaks out what he thinks of the sonnet of Oronte. The figurative style, he says, is false to human nature and to the truth—a mere play upon words, an affectation. The speech of nature is direct and simple.

Ce style figuré dont on fait vanité
Sort du bon caractère et de la vérité;
Ce n'est que jeux de mots, qu'affectation pure,
Et ce n'est point ainsi que parle la nature.

Though the style of "Le Misanthrope" has a seemingly infantile simplicity, and though the action is of the slenderest, the play tells the whole heartbreaking story of Molière's most passionate love and Armande's most charming fickleness. There is no trace of pose, no slightest attitude of the defender of the faith. And among the many characters satirized, Alceste himself is most ridiculous. The spirit of laughter is supreme. Yet beneath the sparkling surface the mind of sympathy can still divine a great heart that would break except for the tonic of laughter, the high spirit of truth that would be crushed if it had not the higher strength to throw off the incubus of life with a smile.

Molière is still supreme among all writers of comedy; and he owes his eminence to the largeness and the warmth of his heart, the simplicity and the strength of his mind, the robustness and the intelligence of his laughter—qualities which lend themselves ill to popular exploitation. Poor Hugh McCulloch said the true word in his "Ballade of Molière."

Whatever evil life might bring,
He mocked at it, and so grew gray
With laughter, never sorrowing
For wrongs his hands were weak to stay.
So, when Armande was led astray,
When all his joy was buried deep,
When he was sick to death, he'd say:
"To laugh is better than to weep."
Envoi
Poet, we grieve too, but betray
Our grief with tears; we cannot keep
The rule thy strength could still obey:
To laugh is better than to weep.

Otis Skinner's Characterization of Colonel Philippe Brideau, the Swaggering Hero in "The Honor of the Family," Is Perhaps the Most Striking of the Many Portraits Which He Has Contributed to the Theatre.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Three Faces East	Longacre	Aug. 13
Everything	Hippodrome	Aug. 22
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
Sinbad (second engagement)	44th Street	Sept. 2
Daddies	Lyceum	Sept. 5
Forever After	Playhouse	Sept. 9
The Unknown Purple	Lyric	Sept. 14
Tea for Three	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 19
Redemption	Plymouth	Oct. 3
Some Time	Casino	Oct. 4
The Better 'Ole	Cort	Oct. 19
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Tiger! Tiger!	Belasco	Nov. 12
The Crowded Hour	Manhattan	Nov. 22
Oh, My Dear!	Princess	Nov. 27
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Dear Brutus	Empire	Dec. 23
Somebody's Sweetheart	Central	Dec. 23
Listen, Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
A Prince There Was	George M. Cohan	Dec. 24
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
The Invisible Foe	Harris	Dec. 30
Keep It to Yourself	39th St.	Dec. 30
Cappy Ricks	Morosco	Jan. 13
The Woman in Room 13	Booth	Jan. 14
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
The Velvet Lady	New Amsterdam	Feb. 3
Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans	Henry Miller's	Feb. 4
Good Morning, Judge	Shubert	Feb. 6
Hebehemia	Greenwich Village	Feb. 8
Toby's Bow	Comedy	Feb. 10
Please Get Married	Fulton	Feb. 12
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan and Harris	Feb. 17
A Sleepless Night	Bijou	Feb. 18
The Fortune Teller	Republic	Feb. 24
Moliere	Liberty	Mar. 17
The Honor of the Family (revival)	Globe	Mar. 17

AN OVERSEAS ECHO

IN an editorial entitled "The Absentees," in The Stars and Stripes, the official paper of the A. E. F. in France, that publication discusses the comparative failure of the stars of the stage to volunteer for overseas entertainment service, and indulges in an interesting speculation.

"The A. E. F.," runs the editorial, "was still young when the appeal went back across the Atlantic for showfolk to entertain us—an appeal that still stands, for the response to it never met the demand.

"The difficulties which beset the fairly willing players were many. Red tape by the mile, passport piddling, enraging delays of months and months—all these things clogged the machinery of goodwill. That they were not insuperable, however, is evidenced by the fact that more than 700 players are here now. Some of them came at great personal sacrifice, most of them are thoroughly familiar now with the discomforts of our existence, many of them are solid for life in the hearts of young America.

"It is in honor of these 700 that it is worth recording with what singular unanimity the big stars stayed away. With a few exceptions, the ones who could best have afforded to come, those great favorites of the theatre whose names are printed largest and whose pockets are stuffed fullest, failed to answer the call. Name over the twenty or thirty best-known men and women of the American stage and see how many of them came. One or two perhaps. No more. The luxury-loving, overpaid, overpraised crowd, the spoiled children of America—they are strangers to the A. E. F.

"Probably all will be forgiven, or, rather, forgotten. Probably there will be no great reckoning. And yet—and yet, some of us can't help hoping that some fine night, at the first performance of an all-star production on Broadway, the greatest applause, the reception that will fairly stop the show, will be accorded, not to one of the advertised stars, but to some little soubrette, because there will be some soldiers out front who will remember that once upon a time she was one of them in France."

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

MAJESTIC—Bertha Kalich in "The Riddle: Woman."
MONTAUK—Leo Ditrichstein in "The Marquis de Priola."
TELLER'S SHUBERT—Walker Whiteside in "The Little Brother."
ORPHEUM—Mlle. Dasie, in a dance revue; Frances Nordstrom and William Pinkham, in "The Memory Book"; Toney and Norman, Collins and Hart, Julietta Dika, and others.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Jane Cowl in "The Crowded Hour."
STANDARD—"Penrod."
SHUBERT-RIVIERA—Florence Reed in "Roads of Destiny."
LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—Lee Carrillo in "Lombardi, Ltd."
BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"A Tailor-Made Man."

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

LAURETTE TAYLOR'S understudy was given her chance in Cleveland the week before last, (Miss Taylor fell heir to an attack of grip,) and according to all accounts she came through the experience with the flying colors which are customarily associated with just such proceedings. The understudy of Miss Taylor, as a matter of fact, was looked upon as rather a perfunctory undertaking, for in the event of the illness of a star it is generally customary, even obligatory, to discontinue performances. Miss Taylor's place, however, was taken at the Thursday night performance in Cleveland by a young actress named, or calling herself Opal Euard, who had been playing the bit of the second errand girl in the final act of "Happiness." She played the part for the remainder of the week in Cleveland, and the falling off in box-office receipts was rather surprisingly small. Miss Euard, so far as can be learned, had played but a single rôle prior to her appearance in "Happiness"—that of one of the cabaret girls in Act II. of "The Man Who Came Back."

"Happiness" was to have begun a Philadelphia engagement last Monday, and as a result of Miss Taylor's illness the company is now enjoying—or perhaps it should be "spending"—two weeks of idleness. Miss Taylor is still in Cleveland, and the Philadelphia opening has been postponed until a week from tomorrow.

It has now been definitely decided, incidentally, that Miss Taylor will spend the entire season of 1919-'20 in New York. Her first offering—or at least her most important—will be a play by Mr. Manners in which she will play an Italian rôle, and as a step toward the proper delineation of which she is now learning the Italian language.

Otis Skinner's next play will be Tarkington-made, (it is now being written,) but of its contents there is at present no hint. Tarkington wrote Skinner's "Mister Antonio," and that play, despite its failure to impress New York, served its star royally on the road for two seasons.

The Shuberts are preparing a variety of productions out of town these days, and it is accordingly safe to assume that there will soon be numerous changes in the playbills at their local houses. Rachel Crothers's newest comedy, "39 East," (the title is the address of a boarding house,) was seen in Washington during the last week, and probably will be presented in New York in another fortnight. Henry Hull and Constance Binney have the leading rôles. Rehearsals of George V. Hobart's dramatisation of David Graham Phillips's story, "The Rise and Fall of Susan Lennox," are now well along, and the premiere will take place in a few weeks. It will be played merely as "Susan Lenox," an "s" having been elided in the interests of billboard conservation. The leading rôle, which is said to be an unusually arduous one, will be taken by a comparatively unknown player named Mona Bruns. Edward Locke's comedy, "The Dancer," is somewhere in the offing also, with Martha Hedman in the leading rôle. In a musical way there are at least three pieces in preparation. The De Koven operetta, "Yesterday," has been given preliminary production, and the McIntyre-Heath piece, "Hello, Alexander," is being whipped into shape on the road. The third is entitled "Oh, Uncle!" and is the work of Edgar Smith, Jacques Pressburg, and Charles Jules.

Elsie Ferguson's new film contract is so arranged as to permit her return to the stage in the event that she so desires it, and she is now reported to be perusing manuscripts in the intervals between studio engagements. It is reported, also, that no less celebrated a pair of film folk than Mr. Bushman and Miss Bayne may also appear on the stage next season. Then, too, the motion picture people are desirous of arranging, in behalf of Theda Bara, at least a vaudeville tour as an impetus toward continued screen popularity.

"Take It From Me," a musical comedy which the road is said to have liked immensely, is finally about to be brought to New York—a week from tomorrow night, to be specific, at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The fact is here chronicled because the play's sponsors have been endeavoring for some months to obtain a New York playhouse, but the managers thereof have hitherto turned particularly deaf ears.

"Sinbad" will leave New York at the end of another week with all records for Winter Garden entertainments in its possession. The first production of the piece took place at the Winter Garden on Feb. 14 of last year, and since that time, with the exception of a few weeks during the Summer, it has been playing here continuously. Its trail has led from the Winter Garden to the Lyric, thence to the Century, next to the Casino, then back to the Winter Garden, and recently to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. There have been, furthermore, no efforts to prolong the run by artificial means; on the contrary, there have been attempts to end it, for Jolson is a powerful drawing card on the road. The star, incidentally, has been out of the cast several times during the New York run. Recently, while "Sinbad" was playing merrily on, Jolson spent more than a week at Palm Beach, meanwhile figuring as usual in the advertisements as the star of the attraction.

Zoe Akins's comedy "Papa," which has been on the eve of metropolitan production these many seasons, seems finally about to reach Broadway. At all events, it will be produced in Baltimore in another week by F. C. Whitney, best known in recent seasons as a musical impresario, and will be brought to New York a little later if all goes well. John L. Shine will have the leading rôle.

The management of "East Is West" denies officially the rumor that Fay Bainter will remain with that play only during the New York engagement thereof. "When the play goes"—thus the official communication—"she will positively go with it. She has never been established outside of New York, except in the few cities where she played when do you think you'll go over?"

"Now! Right away—this morning," replied Fitch.

"Fine!" said C. F. "Good-bye. I'm going to bed."

Fitch himself did not go to bed but caught the 8 o'clock train for Paris. Three days later he was back in London.

"Well?" queried C. F., when they met.

"Well," replied Fitch, "I must have misunderstood the name of that play. I saw 'La Rabouilleuse,' but the story isn't anything like the one that you told me. As a matter of fact, there isn't any play in Paris with that story. If there is, I couldn't find it."

"Never mind," C. F. told him. "Go home and write the play that I told you."

Incidentally, several American playwrights did some work on the play before it was eventually produced, and it was Paul M. Potter who finally figured on the billboards as the adapter. It is worthy of note, however, that the royalties on the present revival are being paid to the estate of Clyde Fitch.

THE NEW PLAYS

THIS week in the theatres will be fairly eventful, with a new Maeterlinck play, of course, looming as the most important offering. There will be a comedy and two musical plays in addition.

A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM—*Tomorrow night at the Belmont Theatre.*

Exclusive of a single performance in London, Maeterlinck's "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde" is now receiving its first production. (For the American production the title has been slightly altered.) The play, of course, is of the war, and is based upon an incident in the Belgian White Book. The entire action passes in a single day.

H. Lyall Swete, the English actor and director, will play the Burgomaster, and the supporting cast will be entirely English. The company will include Irby Marshall, Frank Royde, Leonard Willey, Alan Willey, Malcolm Moffat, Charles Cheltenham, Claude Cooper, Barry Macollum, Walter Kingsford, Raymond Bovey, George Du Bois, and Robert Whitehouse.

LUCK IN PAWN.—*Tomorrow night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.*

This is a comedy by Marvin Taylor, a new writer for the stage, and will serve to bring back to the footlights Mabel Taliaferro, who has been acting for the film camera these many moons. The play is being presented by Edward H. Robins and William Conway, the former well known in these parts as an actor.

In the cast, in addition to Miss Taliaferro, will be Roland Young, Robert C. Fischer, Harry Ashfard, Ann Warrington, Florence Short, Brenda Fowler, Benjamin Kauser, Reina Carruthers, and Robert Adams.

TUMBLE IN—*Tomorrow night at the Selwyn Theatre.*

The genesis of this musical comedy was "Seven Days," the ultra-successful Hopwood-Rinehart farce of seven or eight seasons ago. Otto Harbach has made it into a libretto, and the tunes are by Rudolph Friml. Arthur Hammerstein and the Selwyns, the latter being interested in the original property, have combined to lay the musical version before the public.

In the cast will be Herbert Corthell, Charles Ruggles, Peggy O'Neil, Zelda Sears, Johnny Ford, Evelyn Cavanaugh, Richard Dore, Edna Hibbard, Arthur Swanstone, Virginia Hammond, Fred Lennox, Ivan Strogoff, Olga Mishka, and others.

LET'S BEAT IT—*Tomorrow night at the Century Theatre.*

The previous show of the 27th Division men, "You Know Me, Al," set a high mark in service shows, but with the experience of that entertainment behind them it is promised that "Let's Beat It" will be even better. At all events, it is a 27th Division show in toto—book and lyrics by Private Gribble and Lieutenant William A. Halloran, and melodies by a quartet of privates. The performers are the same as those who participated in the pre-France show, with some additions.

The piece is in two acts, and—so says the announcement—"full of pep." The Century run is announced as four weeks.

LE MARIAGE DE FIGARO—*Tomorrow night at the Vieux Colombier.*

De Beaumarchais's comedy is the new offering of the French players, and its engagement of a fortnight will bring the current season of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier to an end. M. Copeau will be the Figaro and Valentine Tessier the Suzanne.

A single performance of "The Golden Fleece," a version of the Medea story by Thomas W. Broadhurst, will be given at the Broadhurst Theatre tonight in aid of the Actors' Fund. The cast will include Blanche Bates, Isabelle Lowe, Thomas A. Wise, Alphons Ethier, Katherine Emmett, Edgar Norton, David Higgins, Grace Nealey, Charles A. Stevenson, and others.

The Yale University Dramatic Association will begin a week's engagement at the Punch and Judy Theatre tonight, in the course of which it will give three matinées in addition to the evening performances. On its program will be four short plays: "The Murderers," a new play by Dunsany; "Nettle," an old one by George Ade; a farce by Henry Clapp Smith, and a burlesque by Maurice Baring.

The Provincetown Players are again in operation in their theatre at 139 Macdougal Street, their program including "Berdice," Susan Glaspell's first long play, and "The Peace That Passeth Understanding," a one-act play by John Reed. The plays will be given nightly up to and including Thursday.

The Shakespeare Playhouse production of "Hamlet" will presently be sent on tour with Walter Hampden, of course, continuing as the Prince. The final performance of the season at the Plymouth will be given on Thursday afternoon of this week, and there will then be two performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and a few other Eastern cities will then see the production.

At the Hippodrome tonight a performance in aid of the Eighty-sixth Street Temple will enlist the services of Raoul Vidas, Frank Stedman, Bella Story, Bert Levy, Charles T. Aldrich, Desbro Lubovska, and numerous others, including the Hippodrome chorus.

Musical comedy being about to invade the Selwyn Theatre, Miss Cowl and her associates of "The Crowded Hour" are being transferred therefrom today, and will take up their abode tonight at the Manhattan Opera House.

There will be extra matinées in practically all the theatres on Tuesday, the day of the 27th Division parade, and the unanimous desire of the new plays to reveal themselves on Monday is thus explained.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Bert Williams, "Intelligence," (war sketch staged and played by soldiers;) United States Navy Band, Miss Juliet, Boston's Riding School, Owen McGivney in Dickens's characters, Gliding O'Mears.
COLONIAL—Marie Cahill, Lillian Shaw, "Yip! Yip! Yaphankers!" Gretchen Eastman, Mullen and Coogan, and others.
RIVERSIDE—Bernard Granville, James and Bonnie Thornton, United States Navy Band, William Gaxton in "The Junior Partner," by Rupert Hughes; Josie Heather, Sahlia Terry and Company, and others.
ALHAMBRA—Emma Carus, Jean Adair in "Maggie Taylor, Waitress"; Frank Fay, Chilson-Ohrman, Halligan and Sykes, Adrian, and others.

C. F. AND "THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY"

SOME twelve or thirteen years after the event, the story of the genesis of Otis Skinner's play, "The Honor of the Family," has now been told for the first time by Alf Hayman.

Emile Fabre's drama "La Rabouilleuse" had been playing for many weeks at one of the boulevard theatres in Paris when Charles Frohman arrived in the French capital on one of his annual trips. He went to see the play, of course, and as soon as he left the theatre he sent a cable to Clyde Fitch in New York asking the playwright to join him in London as soon as possible. Fitch, knowing C. F.'s liking for prompt attention to his wishes, boarded the first steamer and a week later reached London at 2 o'clock in the morning. He had wired ahead that he was coming, and, hastening from the train to the Savoy Hotel, he found the manager waiting up.

"Well, C. F., you're here," was the other C. F.'s characteristic greeting. "Sit down. I saw a play in Paris the other night. Make a great piece for Otis Skinner."

He proceeded forthwith to tell Fitch the story which later became "The Honor of the Family." Perhaps deliberately or perhaps because his active mind and imperfect knowledge of French had combined to enable him to find certain values in the play which were not actually there, C. F. outlined a plot which was in reality a considerable improvement over that of "La Rabouilleuse."

"What's the name of the play?" inquired Fitch when the story was told. "I'd better go over and see it."

"Oh, the play?" rejoined C. F. uncertainly. "You mean the play I saw in Paris. That was 'La Rabouilleuse.'"

PLANS FOR THE PARK

IVANHOE," the only serious opera to be composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, will be heard at the Park Theatre before the end of the present season of the Society of American Singers. "Ivanhoe" was written in 1891 (the libretto by Julius Sturgis) especially for the opening of D'Oyly Carte's English opera house in London. The opera had no great life, and the production at the Park will mark its first presentation in America.

Also planned for the Park, albeit somewhat less definitely, is the production of an even rarer Sullivan opera—a one-act composition entitled "Contrabandista"—the libretto of which was written by Francis C. Burnand, once editor of Punch. "Contrabandista" was written by Burnand and Sullivan immediately after "Box and Cox," Sullivan's first opera. It was produced by German Reed at St. George's Hall, London, in 1867, several years before Gilbert and Sullivan met. In 1894 the authors expanded the piece into a full-length comic opera, called "The Chieftain," and it was produced at the Savoy for a brief run shortly after "Utopia."

"Contrabandista" is the property of Jefferson de Angelis, who is now joining the Park Theatre company. De Angelis has been "around the globe with Gilbert and Sullivan." He made a tour of the world with his own company, with the full Savoy repertoire, and found "Contrabandista" in India, where he obtained the rights to it. He sang Gilbert and Sullivan, incidentally, in the principal cities of India, China, and Japan, as well as Australia and the South Sea Islands, and the minute island of Mauritius, east of Madagascar. It was in Bombay that he fell in with some man of the theatre possessed of the manuscript and acting rights of "Contrabandista." He produced it on tour with no little success.

Grace George's second comedy of the season, "She Would and She Did," has been impressing Detroit favorably, and a New York theatre is now being sought. Broadway business has been a shade below its high levels of late, and the probabilities are that there will soon be several playhouses available.

The news from London is that "Uncle Sam," which is "Friendly Enemies" operating under a nom de plume, has jumped into the first rank of English successes, and is crowding the Haymarket nightly. According to one report, the play is breaking the record of the theatre, established some thirty years ago by Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry.

The newest Middleton-Bolton opus, "Adam and Eva," has worked its way east to Boston, and now seems likely to be a Spring offering in these parts.

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A NEW MUSICAL PLAY

Book and Lyrics by Will B. Johnstone. Music by Will B. Anderson. Cast includes Vera Michelena, Alice Hills, Georgia Manatt, Jack McGowan, Fred Hillebrand, A. Douglass Leavitt, The Gardiner Trio, and Others. Produced Under Direction of Jos. M. Gaites.

BELMONT 48TH STREET, EAST OF BROADWAY. PHONE BRYANT 42. EVGS. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:30.

MAETERLINCK'S DRAMATIC MASTER-STROKE

A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM

SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY (VICTORY DAY) AT 3

WHERE TO GO TONIGHT

Winter Garden Broadway & 50th St. Phone Circle 6800. Always the Best Sunday Entertainment in New York.

Nora Bayes Thea., 44th W. B'way. At 8:30. Phone Bryant 61. Wm. & Gordon Dooley, Elizabeth Murray, Geo. and Dick Rath, Sam Ash, Grace and Barkes, Chas. Althoff, La Veen and Cross, Alma Adair, 4 Bisons, Tony, Krimelina, Payton, Howard and Isetta, La Sylph, Norma Talma.

Central Broadway at 47th St. At 8:15. Phone Bryant 17. Wm. & Gordon Dooley, Ralph Herz, Elizabeth Murray, Dorothy Brenner, John Burke, Rath Bros., Carl McCullough, Millo Fico, Alma Adair, La Veen and Cross, Payton, Howard and Isetta, La Sylph, Norma Talma.

44th St. THEATRE. Just West of B'way. Phone Bryant 7292. CARNIVAL OF JAZZ

BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST MELODISTS, INCLUDING BUDDY GILMORE (plays the trap drum with) FRANK WITHERS (plays the trombone to suit)

14 OTHERS, and New York Syncopated Orchestra of 50

PRICES OF ALL JAZZ UNITS

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents

4th MONTH A Musical Play—Different. Somebody's Sweetheart. By Alonzo Price & Anatole Friedland. CENTRAL 47th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

6th MONTH The Musical Joyful. Some Time with ED WYNN. By Rida Johnson Young and Rudolf Friml. CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15

SPECIAL MATINEE CENTRAL TUESDAY, 3 P. M. CASINO

"NOW RAMBLE!" TO THE COMEDY THEATRE 41st St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

AND SHE NORMAN TREVOR

GEORGE MARION—DORIS RANKIN

IN THE SEASON'S MOST EMPHATIC COMEDY SUCCESS

TOBY'S BOW

250th Time Thursday Eve.

ALICE BRADY

Continues

Forever After

At the Playhouse

West 48th St. Bryant 3622. Evs. 8:30

4 Matinees This Week: TUESDAY AT 3.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.

WITHIN THE WEEK THE GOVERNOR of NEW YORK THE MAYOR And the EMPIRE STATE'S MOST DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER Visited the Shubert Theatre and said

"GOOD MORNING, JUDGE"

is the brightest, snappiest, cleanest, funniest and most enjoyable musical comedy in town.

A verdict concurred in by 100,000 New York playgoers, who have seen George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King, And their associate host of gleeful annihilators

Frolic through the frothy foolishness

Sir Arthur Wing Pinero gave a weary world an antidote when he wrote "The Magistrate!"

BEATRICE HERFORD ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES

at the BOOTH Theatre. TOMORROW'S MATINEE Next Matinee Mar. 31, at 2:30. POSTPONED

Republic Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents MARJORIE Rambeau

(by arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "The Fortune Teller"

A New Play by Leighton Graves Osmun

PARK THEATRE COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59 St. Phone Columbus 6800. Evgs. 8:15. Lawrence J. Anhalt, Lessee & Manager. Saturday Matinee Only, 2:15.

7 Month of Opera Comique SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS Wm. Wade Hinshaw, Gen'l Manager.

A Merry, Melodious GILBERT & SULLIVAN WEEK

Tom'w, Wed., Fri. Evgs. & Sat. Mat.

PATIENCE

"The greatest of all is Tatlamea.' . . . The thing to do is to hear it."—Globe.

"One of the brightest productions yet offered by the Society of American Singers."—Herald.

"Ought to make all New York forget its troubles. That is the sort of laughter that lasts over the evening and festoons itself through a week."—Mail.

"A refreshing contrast to what is offered nowadays as comic opera."—Telegram.

Tuesday, Thursday & Sat. Eves.

MIKADO

with Orville Harrold, Jefferson De Angelis, Wm. Danforth, Herbert Waterous, Bertram Peacock, Blanche Duffield, Kate Condon, Gladys Caldwell, Winifred Marshal and THE FAMOUS OPERA COMIQUE ORCHESTRA. John Mackie, Conductor.

39TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR B'WAY. Phone Bryant 418. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

The Triple Extract of Mirth

George Broadhurst Presents THE PLAY OF A 1000 LAUGHS

KEEP IT TO YOURSELF

BY MARK SWAN WITH EDWIN NICANDER

"BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR LAUGHTER"

MOROSCO THEATRE, West 45th Street. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.

SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY

OLIVER MOROSCO Presents WILLIAM COURTENAY AND TOM WISE

IN THE SEASON'S GREATEST LAUGHING SUCCESS,

"CAPPY RICKS"

THE WEDDING BELLS ARE RINGING

At FULTON West 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. Extra Victory Mat. Tuesday at 2. Pop. Wednesday Mat. Best Seats $1.50. Regular Matinee Saturday.

OLIVER MOROSCO'S WHIRLWIND FARCE,

"Please Get Married"

With Ernest Truex and Edith Taliaferro. Prices 50c to $2.00.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

IF You Could Make Yourself Invisible, What Would You Do?

See Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers, With RICHARD BENNETT THE 7TH BIG MONTH

UNKNOWN PURPLE

By Roland West and Carlyle Moore. Special Victory Mat. Tues. at 3

LOEW'S 7TH AVE. 7th Ave. at 125th St.

Night 25c to $1. Mats. Tuesday and Thursday 25c to 75c

WEEK BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT

OLIVER MOROSCO Presents LEO CARRILLO in "LOMBARDI, LTD."

With GRACE VALENTINE and Original Morosco Cast and Production. Week March 31—"THE 13TH CHAIR"

SELWYN THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Phone Bryant 6100. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Sundays 7:30.

TOMORROW (MON.) NIGHT AT 8:30

SELWYN & CO. present THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

'TUMBLE IN'

Book by OTTO HARBACH—Music by RUDOLPH FRIML. Based on a Farce Comedy by Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood.

CAST INCLUDES: HERBERT CORTHELL, PEGGY O'NEIL, ZELDA SEARS, EDNA HIBBARD, VIRGINIA HARWOOD, GLADYS HAGLER, CHARLES RUGGLES, JOHNNY FORD, ROBERT VIVIAN, ARTHUR EVANSTONE, FRED LENNOX, OLGA HRONKA

"VICTORY DAY" MATINEE TUESDAY AT 3

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., 8th Av. Sole Management Morris Gest. PRICES $2c to $1.50. Always Best Seats $1. Evgs. 8:30. Wed. Mat., Best Seats $1. Sat. Mats. 2:30.

Beginning Tomorrow Night

JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR

By Edgar Selwyn & Channing Pollock

JANE COWL for 3

By Zoe Cooper Mayer

EXTRA "VICTORY DAY" MAT. TUES. at 3 at BOTH HOUSES

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, W. 39 St. Tel. Bryant 1478. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

THE FIRST PLAY THEY TALK ABOUT BACK HOME

EAST is WEST

Is the Season's Success

EAST is WEST

With FAY BAINTER

EAST is WEST

ASTOR THEATRE—MATS. WED. & SAT.

48th ST. Thea., East 48 of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Today and Sat. 2:30.

SPECIAL MAT. TUESDAY AT 3.

Beginning Tomorrow Night at 8:30. Edward Belasco & Wm. Conway present

Luck in Pawn

A MODERN LOVE COMEDY. By Marvin Taylor.

With MABEL TALIAFERRO, ROLAND YOUNG, ROBERT C. FISCHER

5th Month A Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy

A LITTLE JOURNEY

With Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane

104th to 112th TIMES

VANDERBILT THEATRE, 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

Extra Matinee Tuesday at 3

PRINCESS

A SPARKLING MEDLEY OF FUN AND MUSIC

"OH, MY DEAR"

Special Pop. Victory Mat. Tues., 2:45 P.M.

BIJOU Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 6100. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40.

WHEN YOU FIND THIS SIGN ON YOUR NEIGHBOR'S DOOR, IT MEANS HE KNOWS A GOOD THING!

WON'T BE HOME TILL MORNING, GONE TO SEE "A SLEEPLESS NIGHT"

FUNNIEST FARCE IN 20 YEARS. Fenja Hopkins, Ernest Glendinning, Josephine Drake, Ronald Gallaher, William Morris, Carlotta Monterey and others.

Broadhurst Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 64. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.

GEORGE BROADHURST, Director.

"Deserves warm welcome it received."—Herald.

"With jazz, romance, a buirlesque poem, tuneful music and bright lines, is supplies a great entertainment."—Eve. Sun.

"Brought plenty of applause."—Mail.

The Crackling Smashing Musical Hit.

THE KISS BURGLAR

with Marie Carroll, Donovan Maley, Harry Clarke, Others. By the Composer of "Poor Butterfly"

BROADHURST THEATRE TONIGHT AT 8:30.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE. BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS FUND.

Blanche Bates, Margaret Wycherly, Isabelle Lowe, Tom Wise, Alphonz Ethier, Charles A. Stevenson, Albert Brown, Edgar Norton, Edward Dano, John Todd, in THE GOLDEN FLEECE

By THOMAS BROADHURST

Produced by Frank Smithson.

PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50

French Thea. 59 W. 58. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. This Wk & Next Le Mariage De Figaro

Shubert-Riviera 97th & B'way. Mats. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

Florence Reed "ROADS OF DESTINY."

Wk. Mar. 31—Bertha Kalich, "The Riddle: Woman."

To-day—Sunday Concerts, 1:30 to 11:30.

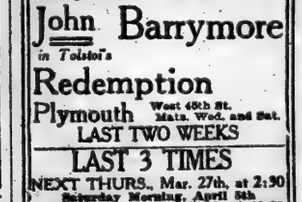
VICTORY WEEK

NEW YORK ACCLAIMS THE 27TH. DIVISION FOR ITS HEROIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND A. H. WOODS TRIO OF HITS

THE MELODRAMATIC MASTERPIECE

The Woman In Room 13

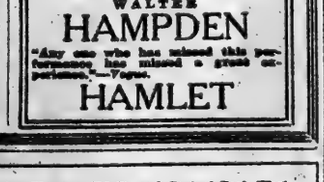
BOOTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.



THE BRILLIANT COMEDY

LOUIS MANN AND SAM BERNARD IN "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

HUDSON THEA., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.



THE MERRIEST of FARCES

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

TO-NIGHT 8:15 CONCERT. BIG BILL OF B'WAY JAZZ STARS Featuring the Famous CLEF CLUB ORCHESTRA 50 Sultans of Syncopation who originated the Jass Craze.

ELTINGE THEATRE Phone Bryant 5420. Seats Now 50c to $2.00.

Arthur Hopkins Presents the Dramatic Masterpiece of the Season.

John Barrymore in Tolstoi's Redemption

Plymouth West 45th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

LAST TWO WEEKS

LAST 3 TIMES

NEXT THURS., Mar. 27th, at 2:30

Saturday Morning, April 5th

Saturday Morning, April 19, at 10:30

WALTER HAMPDEN

"Any one who has missed this performance has missed a great experience."—Vogue.

HAMLET

HIPPODROME Annual Testimonial, 58th Street Temple. TONIGHT AT 8:30

RAOUL VIDAS Famous French Violinist

FRANK STEDMAN.....Pianist

HIPPODROME STARS & CHORUS

Concert starts at 8:30. Box Office opens at noon

HIPPODROME NEXT SUN. NIGHT MARCH 30, at 8:15. RECITAL BY

GALLI-CURCI

SEATS AT BOX OFFICE TOMORROW

Mgt. Chas. L. Wagner & D. F. McSweeney.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY AT 96 St. Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Mar. 24.

First Appearance Since Return from Active Service in France,

BERNARD GRANVILLE

The 20th Century Comedian.

U. S. JAZZ BAND of Boston

25 Former Enlisted Men, All Picked Musicians, Just Returned from France, Where They Played for President Wilson.

WILLIAM GAXTON & CO.

JOSIE HEATHER

SHEILA TERRY with Ben Bard & Gattison Jones

JAS. & BONNIE THORNTON

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th St., E. of 3d Av. Phone Melrose 2230. Evs., 25c. to $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to 50c. Sat. Eve., 50c to $1.50. Sat. Mats., 25-50-75c

WEEK MARCH 24TH Cohan & Harris Present The Funniest American Comedy of recent years.

A Tailor Made Man

By HARRY JAMES SMITH with Grant Mitchell and original company.

WEEK MAR. 31 "LOMBARDI LTD." With LEO CARRILLO. SEATS TOMORROW

F. F. PROCTOR'S BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.

125th St. Park & Lex. Av. Singer's Midgets AND OTHERS. CONT. 1 to 11 P. M.

58th St. At 3d Av. Miss Vincent Claire, Watts & Hawley, Jason & Haig, Mason & Keeler, Dance D'Illusion, Henry Walthall, others. Continuous 1 to 11 P. M.

23d St. Near 6th Av. Jazzarimba Band, Grazie Emmett & Co., Joyce & Lewis, Rita Boland & Co., Olsen & Johnson, Bluble & Brooks, others. Cont. 1-11.

5th Ave. B'way, 28th St. Patricola, Wesley & Boyne, Mc Blondell & Ott, Leander Perez, Lavarry & Prince, Jay Dawson Masons & Jack Stern, Libby & Nelson, others.

MOTION PICTURES.

Welcome Home Our Own

NEW YORK BOYS! YOUR BOYS! BOYS YOU KNOW!

SEE THEM IN "THE Glorious 27th"

AN EYE-WITNESS (The Motion Picture) has recorded their deeds of valor.

SEE THEM YEARNING UP THE HINDENBURG LINE

MOTHERS—FATHERS FRIENDS—BROTHERS SISTERS—SWEETHEARTS

SEE YOUR OWN MEN OF THE 27TH. See Yourselves.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way at 41st St. Direction M. KASHIN

SPECIAL ATTRACTION The Star of the Beast of Berlin.

Rupert Julian in "The Fire Flingers"

BOTH ATTRACTIONS STARTING TO-DAY

81st St. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81st ST. PHONE SCHUYLER 9993

MON., TUE., WED. An Absorbing, Compelling Story. THE TURN IN THE ROAD WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.

NEXT THU., FRI., SAT., SUN. CHARLES RAY In a Picture of Laughs & Excitement. "THE GIRL DODGER." A THOS. H. INCE PRODUCTION. Also Great VAUDEVILLE.

Mat. 15-20c, incl. tax; Ev. 10-25-35c, Sun. 5c

PLAZA Madison Ave. 59th St. "COMMON CLAY" With FANNIE WARD

The Vital Play that Swept the Country

Projection in color, adding vastly to the beauty and charm of the photoplay, and restful to the eye. These results secured by the remarkable Eureka Screen.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. B'WAY & 46 ST. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. GALE HAMILTON in "That's Good."

Loew's American Roof 42d, W. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. 2:30.

BEGINNING TO-MORROW (Mon.) EVE. Carl McCullough, 8 Black Dots, All Seats 50c. In Theatre, Wallace Reid, "The Dictator." 'Alias Mike Moran.' Excel. Vaud. Bill.

THE WORLD'S FIRST SUPER Circus IS COMING

The Amusement Surprise of the Century

Ringling Bros. AND Barnum & Bailey

ARE NOW COMBINED INTO ONE RECORD-BREAKING GIANT OF ALL EXHIBITIONS

OPENS AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN SAT. AFT. MAR. 29

SEAT SALE OPENS 9 A. M. TOMORROW

CENTRALIZING IN ONE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COLOSSAL, THE BIGGEST AND FINEST FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S TWO MOST FAMOUS SHOWS TOGETHER WITH A MYRIAD OF IMPORTATIONS, NEW TO AMERICA—POSITIVELY and OBVIOUSLY EARTH'S GRANDEST AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION

MORE AND GREATER ACTS BIGGER AND MORE WONDERFUL MENAGERIE

VAST FORUM OF FREAKS

ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING INCLUDING SEATS, 50c to $2.75

Int. War Tax. Children under 12 at reduced prices at all matinees except SATURDAY to $1.00 Seats and over.

BRANCH TICKET OFFICES—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. GIMBEL BROTHERS, R. H. MACY & CO.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY and 47th STREET

Mat. Daily at 2. 25c, 50c, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.

EVERY NIGHT 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. | Beginning Monday, March 24th.

FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY

Great Comedian, Absolutely in a Class by Himself. Pianologist and singer without a rival.

BERT WILLIAMS

With the best material of his career—new songs and new chatter. This great comedian has a method that achieves magical results in music hall entertainment.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK.

U. S. JAZZ BAND

25 Formerly Enlisted Bluejackets from Boston Navy Yard. All Picked Musicians. Leader Alfred J. Meers, Conductor. Largest Jazz Band in the World. Who Played for President Wilson while he was in France.

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION MISS JULIET A One Girl Revue

ADDED FEATURE HERBERT CLIFTON in his Travesty on the Wonker Sex.

BOSTOCK'S RIDING SCHOOL

EXTRA FEATURE OWEN McGIVENEY The Distinguished Portrait Actor presents "MR. BILL SIKES," a quick change dramatic episode from Dickens.

LADY ALICE'S PETS

PARISH & PERU

FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY

27th DIVISION BOYS

Heroes of the 27th on the Stage

A Great Episode of the War Portrayed by the Participants.

"INTELLIGENCE"

The Nerve of the Army at the Breaking of the Hindenburg Line when the Intelligence Dep't of the 27th rendered priceless service. Incident dramatized by Private Hugh S. Stange. Staged by Private Stanley Wood. Played by Sergt. Franklin Bingham, Privates Frank Sartorius, James Deehert, John Dillon and Hugh S. Stange—all direct from the front with the 27th Division.

BROADWAY AT 47TH ST. COLUMBIA

NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK

The Exclusive Columbia Type of Burlesque is the Most Enjoyable and the Most Successful Form of Amusement in New York. That's Why the Columbia is Crowded Every Afternoon and Night.

2 Big Comedy Sketches TO-DAY at 2:15, 5:25 & 8:35. 50c to $1.

Commencing To-morrow Afternoon

Burlesque Revue

with Harry K. Morton & Edith Russell

Big Chorus of Burlesque, Vaudeville, Music, Dancing and Pictorial Beauty.

A Shower of Funny Comedians, Delightful Singers and Pretty, Graceful Girls.

Twice Daily: Moderate Prices | Seats 2 Weeks in Advance | Smoking Permitted

Week Mar. 31: BEWERY BURLESQUERS with Billy Foster and Frank Harcourt.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 6th St. & 7th Ave. Phone Spring 6460

LAST 2 WEEKS

HOBO-HEMIA

A Scintillating Satire on "Village" Life. 7th Ave. Subway to Christopher St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

HIPPODROME, EASTER SUNDAY MAT. APRIL 20, AT 2 P. M.

ONLY JOINT RECITAL THIS SEASON OF

GLUCK and ZIMBALIST

Tickets 75c to $2.00. Mail Orders to Van Hugo Mus. Society, 230 W. 42d St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Oct., Nov. 16, at 8:15

THE ISADORA Duncan Dancers and George Copeland PIANIST

Seats 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50, at Hall and Van Hugo Musical Soc., 230 West 42d St.

RESERVED GRAND STAND SEATS FOR PARADE, MAR. 25—OPPOSITE OFFICIAL REVIEWING STAND—Choice Locations. Subscriptions booked, all accepted. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 39th St. TELS. GREELEY 4100, 4101, 4102.

OPERA TICKETS

Grand Stand

tickets to review the 27TH DIVISION in their WELCOME HOME parade on

PRIVATE STAND

located on 5th Ave.—94th to 95th St.—giving a clear and

PERFECT VIEW

on sale NOW—

Broadway Theatre Ticket Co Complete Offices, 1547 B'way, 229 W. 42d St.

PHONE 6300 BRYANT

OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY

NOTE—We have a few choice windows left for private parties holding from 2 to 12.

CENTURY Theatre, 62d St. and Central Park West. SOLE MANAGEMENT...MORRIS GEST Phone Columbus 8300. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.

OPENING TOMORROW EVENING at 9:15

The Twenty-Seventh Division's Great Musical Farce

"Let's Beat It"

¶ The First Show Back from Europe. Written and Rehearsed in the Battle Areas of France. Book, Music, Dancing, Costumes and Scenery Surpass Those of the Twenty-Seventh Division's Last Phenomenal Success, "YOU KNOW ME, AL."

MOTION PICTURES. | MOTION PICTURES.

RIALTO RIVOLI

B'WAY AT 42nd St. Direction of HUGO RIESENFELD. B'WAY AT 43rd St.

Commencing Today, 1 P. M.

PAULINE FREDERICK "The Woman on the Index"

A BRUCE SCENIC RIALTO QUARTETTE RIALTO MAGAZINE SENNETT COMEDY

RIALTO ORCHESTRA Hans Spialek & Finston conducting.

WILLIAM S. HART "The Poppy Girl's Husband."

PRIZMA & PICTORIAL RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

BOLM BALLET Silhouette Dance arranged by Adolf Bolm of the Metropolitan Opera House—Music composed by Victor Herbert.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—D. W. Griffith's fourth Artcraft picture, "The Girl Who Stayed at Home," with Robert Harron, Clarine Seymour, Carol Dempster, Richard Barthelmess, George Fawcett, and Tully Marshall; "Reilly's Wash Day," a Mack Sennett farce; the Topical Review, compiled as a special tribute to the 27th Division; "Topics of the Day"; scenic and educational pictures; Scotch songs by Malcolm McEachern; Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson at the organ; "Dance of the Hours" from "La Gioconda," Carl Edouarde conducting.

RIVOLI—"The Poppy Girl's Husband," with William S. Hart, supported by Juanita Hansen, an Artcraft picture, directed by Mr. Hart in collaboration with Lambert Hillyer, based on a story by Jack Boyle; scenario by C. Gardner Sullivan; "Reilly's Wash Day," a Mack Sennett farce; the Pictorial; "Silhouette Dance," arranged by Adolf Bolm, with music by Victor Herbert, a setting by John Wenger, and a cast including Alexander Umansky, Margaret Leeraas, Vanda Talanova, and Irma Bels; Liszt's "First Hungarian Rhapsody," by the orchestra, Erno Rapee and Joseph Klein conducting; Fetis's "March in C," by Professor Firmin Swinnen at the organ.

RIALTO—"The Woman on the Index," Goldwyn's first photoplay, starring Pauline Frederick, adapted from George Broadhurst's play by Willard Mack, who also appears in the cast with Wyndham Standing and Ben Hendricks, directed by Hobart Henley; "An Essay on the Hills," a Robert C. Bruce scenic; the Magazine; "Next Aisle Over," a Harold Lloyd-Pathe farce; the final movement from "Scheherazade," by the orchestra, Hugo Riesenfeld and Nat W. Finston conducting; songs by Anne Rosner and the Rialto Male Quartet; Chopin's "Nocturne," Opus 9, No. 2, by Arthur Depew at the organ.

BROADWAY—"The Fire Flingers," with Rupert Julian, supported by Jane Novak, directed by Mr. Julian, based on a story by William J. Neidig; "The Exploits of O'Ryan's Twenty-seventh," a moving picture history of the New York division.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, "Extravagance," with Dorothy Dalton; Tuesday, "Hearts Asleep," with Bessie Barriscale; Wednesday, "The Poor Boob," with Bryant Washburn; Thursday, "Never Say Quit," with George Walsh; Friday, "The Silk Lined Burglar," with Priscilla Dean, and "Go Get 'Em Garringer," with Franklin Farnum; Saturday, "The Love Defender," with June Elvidge; Sunday, "The Parisian Tigress," with Viola Dana.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "The Turn in the Road"; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, "The Girl Dodger," with Charles Ray.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "Common Clay," with Fannie Ward; Wednesday and Thursday, Zane Grey's "The Border Legion," with Blanche Bates and Hobart Bosworth; Friday and Saturday, "The Lamb and the Lion," with Billie Rhodes, and "The Cure," with Charlie Chaplin.

NEW PHOTOPLAYS.

RELEASES announced by Metro are: "The Way of the Strong," with Anna Q. Nilsson, March 17; "That's Good," with Hale Hamilton, March 24; "Jeanne of the Gutter," with Viola Dana, March 31; "The Island of Intrigue," with May Allison, April 7; "Out of the Depths," with Bert Lytell, April 14.

Select Pictures announces three releases for this month: "His Probation Wife," with Norma Talmadge, which was shown at the Rivoli last week; "Experimental Marriage," with Constance Talmadge, and "Marie, Ltd.," with Alice Brady.

Constance Talmadge's picture is based upon "Saturday to Monday," the stage play by William J. Hurlbut, and at first this name was adopted for the photoplay. The change was made when exhibitors expressed the fear that the display of the original title would give people the impression that the days on which the feature could be seen were being announced.

Captain Robert Warwick, who recently returned from France, where he served on the staff of General Pershing, has gone to California to play the leading rôle in the Famous Players-Lasky production, "Secret Service." Hugh Ford will direct.

"Our Teddy," the McClure Productions' film life of Colonel Roosevelt, was shown on the first Sunday in March at the University Heights Presbyterian Church, and, it is reported, other churches are making arrangements for its exhibition.

The Educational Films Corporation is distributing Robert C. Bruce's "The Restless Three," which was shown at the Rivoli in the week of Feb. 2.

Hiram Abrams has been appointed general manager of the United Artists Distributing Corporation, recently organized by D. W. Griffith, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, and Mary Pickford. B. P. Schulberg has been appointed assistant general manager. These two, with William G. McAdoo as general counsel, and Oscar A. Price, formerly Mr. McAdoo's assistant Director General of Railroads, as President, complete the roll of principal executive officers of the new corporation.

Joseph L. Plunkett announces the following photoplays for early exhibition at the Strand: "Good Gracious, Annabelle," with Billie Burke; "The Test of Honor," with John Barrymore; "Daughter of Mine," with Madge Kennedy; "Captain Kidd, Jr.," with Mary Pickford; "The Stronger Vow," with Geraldine Farrar, and "The Roaring Road," with Wallace Reid.

Cecil B. De Mille is about to complete "For Better, for Worse," by Edgar Selwyn. It is said that he considers it one of his most effective productions.

Elsie Ferguson is back in New York to make the interior scenes for her next Artcraft picture, "The Witness for the Defense." The exteriors were made recently in Miami, Fla. Warner Oland makes his first screen appearance in the production.

IN THE NEWS NET.

THE following statement has been issued by the Robertson-Cole Company:

"During the coming year the Robertson-Cole Company will issue through Exhibitors Mutual, productions of the Haworth Pictures Corporation, featuring Sessue Hayakawa; the Jesse D. Hampton Productions, starring H. B. Warner and William Desmond; Winsome Stars Corporation, featuring Alma Rubens; National Film Corporation, starring Billie Rhodes, Henry B. Walthall, Carter De Haven and his wife, Flora Parker; B. B. Features, starring Bessie Barriscale, and the Brentwood Film Corporation's five-reeler, "The Turn in the Road," with Helen Eddy and little Ben Alexander in the cast.

"Each of these stars will supply eight pictures a year, except the De Havens, who will issue a two-reel comedy each month. No picture will be released by Robertson-Cole unless it reaches the average set by contract with the various producing units, which will insure the public of the best films through Exhibitors Mutual. Robertson-Cole control the world rights to all the pictures named in the foregoing list, and use Exhibitors Mutual as a distributing agency in the United States and Canada."

Rupert Julian, who disappeared from the screen for a year to devote all of his time to work behind the camera as a director, will come back as an actor in "The Fire Flingers," a Universal picture at the Broadway this week. Mr. Julian directed the production while playing its leading character. It is based upon William J. Neidig's serial in The Saturday Evening Post. Waldemar Young wrote the scenario.

Tarkington Baker, formerly dramatic and literary editor of The Indianapolis News, and recently on the editorial staff of The Indianapolis Star, has been appointed general manager of the Universal Film Company. Mr. Baker came to Universal four months ago as director of publicity. He is a cousin of Booth Tarkington.

George Beban is to be seen on the screen again soon, according to an announcement from Hiram Abrams, who says that Beban has joined the ranks of the independent star-producers. The title of the coming photoplay is "Hearts of Men."

Briggs Pictures, Inc., announces the completion of its first three comedies based on the cartoonist's drawings. They are "The Days of Real Sport, or New Folks in Town," "When a Feller Needs a Friend," and "Skinny" Is Surprised." Stephen and Rosemary Carr have acted the principal juvenile rôles and have been engaged for the series of fifty-two pictures which the company plans to produce. Releasing arrangements will be announced within a fortnight, it is said. Meanwhile the production of the next comedy of the series is going on at the Thanhouser studio in New Rochelle.

Samuel L. Rothapfel's first comedy has been completed, it is announced. It was conceived by Mr. Rothapfel and put into scenario form by George V. Hobart. In the cast are Helen Weir, Yvonne Sheldon, Templar Saxe, Walter McEwen, Alex. Herbert, and Eugene Acker.

The cast for the photodramatic feature of the first Rothapfel program has been selected and the first scenes have been made.

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RESERVED SEATS $2 to 50c., at box office and agencies.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Afternoon, March 27, at 4 P. M.
Special Matinee Lecture by
CAPTAIN H. G.

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SPEAKING ON
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CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Eve., April 3, at 8:30
Positively Farewell Appearance of
CAPTAIN ALFRED F. B.

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Wed. Mat. at 2. ($1 to $5) Faust. Farrar, Delanois; Martinelli, Rothier, Werrenrath. Cd., Monteux.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Hackett, De Luca, Segurola, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8:15. Manon. Barrientos, Hemer; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Sundelius; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Boheme. Music, Bonzino; Lazaro, Scotti, Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8. (75c to $5.) Boris Godounov, Mussorgsky. Delannois; Didur, Althouse, Mardones. Cond., Papi.

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Concert at 8:30.
Prices from 50c to $2.
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Great Russian Violinist.
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HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Carnegie Hall, Next Friday Aft. at 2:30.
Schubert Symphony "Unfinished."
Tchaikovsky, 5th Symphony
Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Aft. at 3.
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MAX JACOBS.....CONDUCTOR
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Tickets at Box Office, 50c-$2. Boxes $15-$25.

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MR. LEO
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IN HIS GREATEST TRIUMPH
THE MARQUIS de PRIOLA By HENRI LAVEDAN
With Original N. Y. Cast.
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RETURN Booth Tarkington's SEATS NOW. PENROD

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TONIGHT (SUN.) AT 8:15.
Last Joint Recital This Season.
EFREM ZIMBALIST & SOPHIE BRASLAU
Tickets 50c. to $2.00 at Academy.

CARUSO ON WHEELS

By James Gibbons Huneker

THAT trip was all the fault of Billy Guard, better known to the musical world as Signor Guglielmo Guardi—though no relative of the famous painter of Venetian watercolors of the same name. It is even rumored that Guardi originally hails from the "Quid Just," but that knotty question will be solved, no doubt, by future historians. He is none the less 110 per cent. American in the shade. However, to my story. I was standing in the concourse of the Pennsylvania Station when Billy interrupted my meditation on the evils of near-beer. "Are you busy with me?" he hospitably inquired. I was about to board the regular 5 o'clock train to Philadelphia, and I cheerfully accepted his invitation. And then something happened. Not far from us a circle of spectators formed as a focal point the natty person of Enrico Caruso and a Red Cross girl. Evidently curiosity had ascended to the blood-heat mark of the human thermometer. With difficulty was the mass kept from swamping the border of safety, and, literally, embracing the well-beloved Italian tenor. What was he doing in such a place at the unearthly hour of 2:50 P. M.? Singers operate their throats all night and sleep out the daylight. It was not difficult to guess that he was going to Philadelphia on the Metropolitan Opera House Special, which during the season leaves every Tuesday afternoon at 3:54, returning some time after 2 o'clock the next morning. The present intermezzo piqued my interest. I shuttered my diminutive frame through the mob, exclaiming, "Tickets, please!" and because of this official camouflage soon reached the centre of attraction. Attired in garb of fashionable hue and cut, Signor Caruso held earnest converse with a pretty Red Cross nurse, whose face beamed with joy. Something had been given which pleased her sense of the fitness of things, and later I heard that Caruso had enrolled the names of his two sons as members of the Red Cross Association; both lads were then fighting in the Italian Army; Caruso is nothing if not patriotic.

"Say, ain't dat guy Carus?" was asked of me by one of the chaps at the news stands. "Doesn't he get $10,000 a night?" he further queried. "More," I replied. "Well, he don't look it," came the unexpected comment. Young America thus paid tribute to the absence of fuss and feathers in the personality of the singer. It is true Caruso does not look like the typical tenor of Italian opera, nor does he behave like one. There he was, happy as a boy out on a lark, the dingy December day not depressing him, and his spirits so high that we expected him to waltz with that gentle nurse on the finest dancing esplanade in the world. Nor did the young lady seem averse from the operation. To the disappointment of the crowd—by this time grown to monstrous size—Caruso did not dance, contenting himself with lightly caroling a basketful of previous high notes as he descended in his drawing room car. Manager Gatti-Casazza would have shuddered if he had been present. His supreme vocal planet prodigally wasting his golden wind in a hall bigger than the Metropolitan Opera House and no box office in view! Besides, it was flying in the face of nature. Tenors always bundle up to the eyebrows; they do not speak, much less vocalize, and usually are as cross as the proverbial bear. Caruso, who has defied doctors and vocal hygiene since he opened his magical mouth, is a false beacon to other singers. His care-free behavior should be shunned by lesser men who attempt to bend the bow of this great singing Ulysses.

But Caruso is careful about tobacco. He does not enter the compartment where others smoke. He prefers the odor of his own choice cigarettes. I never saw him without one, either in mouth or fingers. The despair he is of any throat specialist. He sits in company with his old friend, Signor Scognomillo, otherwise the Man-Mountain. Sits and smokes. He is to sing and so he doesn't talk, only smokes, or makes caricatures. Returning is another tale. In hilarious mood, he orders carte-blanche supper for the chorus. He plays pranks on his fellow-passengers. Even that most potent, grave, and bearded Signor, Manager Gatti, is forced to smile. Caruso is irresistible. He recalls the faraway days when he sang two operas every Sunday in the Teatro Mercadante at Naples on the good old Summer time at Salerno, when, during entr'actes, he would drop a string from his dressing-room window and draw up the fond prize—sardine and cream-cheese sandwiches. He was thin in those youthful days, and thin boys always have hollow legs that must be filled. Prosperity has not spoiled Caruso. He is human and tolerant, with a big heart, and he is devoid of professional megalomania. In common with oldsters I have railed betimes at altered musical tastes and often declared that in the days of my youth there were better singers. I still abide by this belief. There were vocal giants in those days; but there was not Enrico Caruso.

Since my dear old friend Italo Campanini there has been no one to match Caruso. Italo was a greater actor, indeed, more versatile. His Lohengrin, the first I ever heard, I shall never forget. Mr. Finck is happy in his suggestion that Caruso add Lohengrin to his long list of operatic portraits. I have heard tenors from Brignoli to Gayarre, from Campanini to Tamagno, Masini and Nicolini—this second husband of Aunt Adelina Patti wasn't such a mediocrity as represented by some critics; he suffered only from contiguity to a blazing star of the first magnitude—yet no one possessed a tithe of the vocal richness of Caruso. Some have outdistanced him in finesse, Bonci, Tamagno could have outreared him; Jean de Reszke had more personal charm and artistic subtlety; nevertheless, Caruso has a marvelous natural voice, moved with lyric magic. It is positively torrential in its outpouring, and with the years it grows as mellow as a French horn. Why, there are men in this vast land of ours who would rather be Caruso than the President of the United States of Europe. Can you blame them? In his golden prime, happily mated, full of verve, gayety—and healthy—well, his presence, apart from his art, consoles us for many a gray day on this ocky little orb we inhabit.

The recognition of personality has become in my "middle-years" a veritable obsession. With Henry James I could say that "I have found myself, my life long, attaching values to every noted thing in respect to a great person." Please strike out "great" from this sentence and substitute "any"; any person is interesting to me. Himself exquisitely aware of the presence of others, Henry James placed his fastidious preference amid certain castes, social and artistic. Like Walt Whitman, I prefer the company of "powerful uneducated persons," and nothing inhuman or human is foreign to me. I shouldn't be surprised to find more interesting "stories" among the members of the chorus than in the ranks of the "stars"; but the "stars" alone capture the curiosity of the public, and thus it is that I speak of some of them today instead of "la bella ragazzina" in Mr. Setti's forces. I was bundled on Manager Gatti's special car and promptly paid my fare to a conductor who suspiciously appraised my presence; to him I was neither fish nor flesh, nor good red chorus. I should have liked very much to walk through the chorus car, but with Otto Weil on one side and Edward Ziegler on the other I couldn't escape; furthermore, young Ziegler thus admonished me: "Sir, it's no place for an elderly inflammable person, is that car full of pretty young songbirds; Pattis and Scalchis en herbe." I meekly submitted and found myself in a smoking compartment where a card table was promptly installed.

A friendly game of old cat bridge whist. Now, I play Bach inventions every morning, but I can't play cards. I despise card games, agreeing with my friend J. K. Huysmans, who asserted that a monument should be erected to the memory of the inventor of cards because "he did something toward suppressing the free exchange of human imbecility." If the distinguished French pessimist and master of jeweled prose could have been with us that day he might have revised his polite judgment. Such gabbling. Such "Kachease," such feminine squabbles. No hotel piazza on the Jersey coast of an August afternoon could have held a candle to the shrewish vagaries and vituperation wrestling over a few painted pasteboards. Antonio Scotti, drumming on the table the rhythm of the Bataglian, would suddenly scowl, and, with Scarpia-like intensity, would demand: "Why you play that ace?" And Tedeschi, Director Sledz would groan in reply. A flash of lightning from a blue sky. Then Otto Weil banged down his cards and audibly expressed his opinion of his partner's playing. It is not fit to print. Judels never turned a hair, and he isn't bald. Even Scotti relaxed for a moment his ferocious Neapolitan air. No one can "play mad" long with Judels. Pan Gedymini drops in, and Amato, Chalmers, or Althouse, Scotti is smoke-proof. It is pleasant to record that this big operatic organization with its divers nationalities is en route a happy family. Music, after all, is the solvent, the real melting-pot of which we hear so much and see so little in everyday life.

Caruso is not the only fortunate on the wheels of the Opera Special. Reuben Gaul of the daily, inserting toes and warm paws in showers refreshments. His habitations would make her fortune in vaudeville. Signor Gatti philosophically reposes after the fatigues of travel and Union League Club banquets. Scotti munches chicken, resting after his Sergeant Sulpice role, and still dreams the Bataglian. Campanini smokes. Friend Scognomillo sleeps with one eye open. Finnegan Easton, wrung from her triumph on Parnassus, is there. In a compartment sits Geraldine Farrar. She also coffee. Her mother is with her. So are children and governess. "Oub Jooy" is brightened and keyed up as might be expected. I mention the name "Jim" Farrar, my boyhood's idol. The ladies become sympathetic. I call myself "compositore mancato," the nickname given me by Mascagni; a variant of Balzac, Dumas, and Probably Noah; i. e., if you can't compose, criticize. But when I proudly declared that I had never fallen in love with a prima donna during four decades as a music reporter, my "morality" being subservient of the motive of chance, the ally is charged with interrogation marks. Why wasn't some antiquarian pen been employed in behalf of the mother of the singer who has succeeded? What a theme! What pens hale a family interest! I think that Mrs. Farrar could write a better book about her brilliant daughter than did Mrs. Lew Tellegen of hermit.

Another time I talk with Frieda Hempel, who is one of the rapidly dwindling race of artists who know Mozart as well as Donizetti. What a Marguerite she would be! On the train she is like her contemporaries. She sits. She chats. For all I know, she may dope. Singers are very human. To fancy them as "grand, gloomy, and peculiar" is to imagine a vain thing. In private they behave like their butchers, bakers, candlestickmakers. [If they have one weakness peculiar to their tribe, it is never to read newspaper criticism of their performances. This is discouraging for music critics.] But the public likes sentimental film-fans, and the opera singer is pictured as a strange and fearful bird of prey; when seen at close range she is in reality a domesticated fowl. The much-advertised artistic temperament is only intermittent; even arrant bohemians are normal at least twice every twenty-four hours.

The call is sounded. Again New York! A jumble of voices is heard in the smoking compartment. "If you hadn't played that trump!"—It is Judels speaking. "Oh!" groans Papa Riedle. Scotti is now whistling the Bataglian. The blond Ordynski, having wished the Polish curse on Otto Weil—"may you have hangnails and dandruff!"—dons his greatcoat. "Addio, Hunskero!" sings Caruso. After refusing Ned Ziegler's kind offer of "First Aid to Flatbushers," which means his private car, I find myself alone on the chilly concourse. The hour of disillusionment, three past midnight. I've been on and off wheels with Caruso for twelve times sixty minutes. I ponder Flatbush and the possibilities of getting there by dawn. The scrubwomen are at work, a new postwoman saunters along. The luncheon-room cat rubs against me, almost coos with joy. I slink away, being superstitious regarding cherry-colored cats, stepladders, and cross-eyed theatre managers. (I am writing plays.) Then, resigned to the inevitable, I seek my trusty Glenn Curtiss hydroaeroplane, which is anchored in the Thirty-third Street inclosure, and fly home to Flatbush-by-the-Sea. I've had a crowded and enjoyable day.

New Mitchell Sixes

New Victory Model

100 New Conceptions
75% More Endurance

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To the Call for Better Cars

Come and see in this new Mitchell Six the coming idea in fine cars.

An army of specialists has spent two years in perfecting this ideal Six. All during wartime, while the Mitchell built trucks, they developed this car part by part.

Not merely to create new attractions. This new car is based on new standards. It is Mitchell's answer to the call for better-built cars—stronger, more enduring than Light Sixes of the past.

There are more than 100 important improvements. There is 50% more strength, 75% more endurance, 25% more economy, 30 more comfort.

These tremendous advances show how far the old-type Light Six fell below today's requirements.

Who Was at Fault?

The first Sixes built years ago were too heavy. The call went out for lighter Sixes, lower operating cost.

Many makers met that call. A rivalry developed. Every maker tried to under-weigh all others. And they went too far.

Later came a fierce price rivalry. Cars were skimped and shortened. Countless economies were practiced.

The years have shown that such things will not do. Extreme lightness involves weakness. Economies lessen endurance. Nowadays, when men buy cars to keep, such cars will not meet requirements.

The fault lay with everyone—buyers, engineers and makers. It lay in the call for extreme lightness and for lower prices. And it lay in under-estimating wear and shock and strain.

Mitchell Takes the Lead

Mitchell pioneered the Six. And Mitchell Sixes, the world over, led their class. Two years ago Mitchell decided to lead in this Six revolution. This new model shows the result.

It has taken two full years. It has required the best effort of scores of engineers, specialists and experts. It has cost $250,000 for new machinery and equipment. Its making requires 135 inspectors, to analyze the steels, watch every detail and make the countless tests.

But the result is by far the greatest car ever shown in this type and class.

Some Startling Facts

There is not room here to describe the car. You must come and inspect it. But note these facts.

Over 100 parts have been bettered. The average added strength is 50 per cent. The added endurance—by actual tests—is 75 per cent.

Despite added weight the fuel and oil cost is cut 25 per cent. A great deal of extra cost goes into the body, into the finish, the upholstery, the top.

Yet, with all these improvements, the price is below any comparable Six. That is due to the factory efficiency, for which the Mitchell plant is famous. The entire car—motor, chassis and body—is built in that plant, under scientific cost-reducing methods.

Come now and see the hundred ways in which this new-day car excels.

$1475 f. o. b. Factory

120-Inch Wheelbase. 40 Horsepower Motor. Three-Passenger Roadster, same price. New-Type Touring Sedan, $2,175.

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Ye Greenwich Village Prints

An expression of the newest trend in the development of art silks, and a comprehensive showing of just-designed cretonnes and willow and wicker furniture for indoor and outdoor use.

The fame of Greenwich Village has spread far and wide.

It is known as a place of workers; of artists and other folk who have the courage of their convictions; who believe in inspiration and who dare to bring their inspirations to life, whether on canvas, or between the covers of a book, or in bars of music, or the lilt of poetry, or—

—in the creating of silk designs.

The Greenwich Village Prints are silks of original design and vivid beauty.

They suggest many things, but most of all they suggest life. Every piece seems to have the living quality of colorful movement. The "Carnival" pattern, for instance. A gay riot of vivid awnings from which depend bright lanterns interspersed with wistaria-weighted lattices—and down below Harlequin and Columbine dancing away the hours.

"Carnival" serves a hundred decorative purposes, but so do the others—the elephant pattern—the deer and tree print—every one of them—for cushions, hangings, lampshades, telephone shields, sports hats, vestees, handbags, parasols.

The Nineteen-nineteen Summer Furniture —complete sets or individual pieces—beautiful rockers, straight chairs, divans, tables, magazine racks, lamps—made up in the finest quality willow and wicker and upholstered in beautiful, velvet-textured cretonnes specially selected because of their appropriateness.

We have never before assembled such an interesting array of furniture for porch, sun parlor or summer living room.

The wicker and willow in natural finish or tinted soft gray, brown, tan, green, mauve, French blue—or whatever color you like—with cretonnes that harmonize perfectly.

The Black Cat

Part of this furniture assembled in a great solarium with cool, tiled floor, vined lattices and artistic lamps.

Part of it grouped against a row of windows—whitest, sheerest summer curtains framed with more cretonnes, and more beauty.

Ideas—home-decorating ideas—everywhere in the display.

Come and linger here. This exhibit can tell you much.

Note—the quaint little pictures you see herewith are actual sketches of some of the signs down in Greenwich Village, outside the little tea rooms and restaurants where the Villagers gather to play when their work is done.

Introducing a New Fashion Idea:
A Challis Skirt with Hat and Parasol to Match

Wool challis—daintily sprigged in old-fashioned patterns—has come back, more charming than ever.

The skirts are fashioned in various ways—one finished with narrow ruffles—another trimmed with white gabardine—and the hats are wide-brimmed affairs, with the parasols—well, the parasols are very much in the picture.

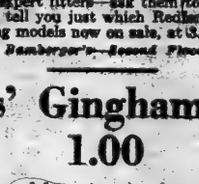
For sunny weather wear, we can think of nothing more effective.

Priced 29.50 the set.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO. NEWARK, N. J.

Our Storage Vaults Are Ready to Receive Your Furs



Formal Display of
Spring Footwear
For Women, Misses and Growing Girls

All of the pretty low shoes for Spring—oxfords, pumps and colonials—assembled with thought of the day's costume needs, from the early morning stroll to the evening dance—in every fashionable leather and cloth, and in prevailing shades, with prices of more than usual interest.

Arranged in the Women's Shoe Division.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

—And a Kiddie Jumps Into a White High Chair

Any day you may see the five chairs occupied by as many kiddies having their hair trimmed, or perhaps shampooed or singed—in the "Barber Shop" for kiddies, in the rear of the Green Room.

Our barbers make a specialty of cutting children's hair and do the work while mother looks on.

Comb and brush for each child in sanitary envelope. Cleanliness is everywhere here. The first tiny locks will be placed in a small envelope so that you may keep them.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

There Is a Redfern Corset For Your Figure

Moreover, it is a smart corset that conforms to the present-day silhouette, yet gives your own lines the freedom that is essential to grace.

Do you like the trim little lace-front Redfern?

Or do you find that a lace-back model is better suited to your needs?

Consult with our expert fitters—ask them to measure you—and they will quickly be able to tell you just which Redfern is the one you should wear. All of the Spring models now on sale, at 3.50 to 15.00.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

500 Tots' Gingham Dresses, 1.00

Winsome lassies of from two to six years of age will never be more adorable than when arrayed in one of these hand-smocked frocks of gingham.

It's clever,—the box plait down the front; and the white repp collars and cuffs contrast prettily with the pinks and blues and greens of the gingham. And so does the smart, all-around belt. Deep hem around the skirt.

Two fancy pockets for daughter's delight and for her little treasures.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

"London Mesh," Spring's Newest Fabric, in This Clever 3-Piece Suit

A copy of an import. Every woman will appreciate its "difference"—

A very striking costume, to be worn to best advantage by a woman who is more than medium height.

"London Mesh" is a beautiful wool fabric of very open weave. In this suit it is combined with satin in a rich, colorful chintz pattern.

The coatee, which is bound with silk braid and trimmed with shiny round buttons, is detachable.

Removed, it reveals a long, straight gown of simple cut, fashioned of the satin chintz, with two-thirds of its skirt covered with the "London Mesh," with belt to match, finished with a piped satin bow in back.

Its buyer will have a costume that is smartly distinctive and exclusive.

Priced 149.50.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

SEVEN days more will end the season for both the Russian Symphony and the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall, where today's star is Josef Hofmann, just completing a tour to the Pacific and back. He will play Beethoven's sonata, "Appassionata"; two arrangements by Saint-Saëns, five Chopin pieces, Scriabine's "Poème," Rachmaninoff's "Polichinelle," and others of Tschaikowsky and Liszt.

Vera Barstow will appear with the Orchestral Society, led by Max Jacobs, at Aeolian Hall this afternoon, the program including the Bach-Abert prelude, chorale and fugue; Brahms's symphony No. 2, Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso" for violin, Tschaikovsky's "Slavic March," and a new overture, "Herod," by Henry Hadley.

Raoul Vidas, the Rumanian violinist, is announced in a testimonial concert at the Hippodrome this evening, for the charities of the Eighty-sixth Street Temple.

Rudolf Bowers, violinist, at the Princess tonight, will play the Paganini-Wilhelmj concerto in D major, and pieces by Kreisler, Grainger, Grasse, and Victor Kolar.

Margaret Namara, soprano, and Oliver Denton, pianist, will appear this evening at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre in aid of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund.

The 369th Infantry Band will return to the Manhattan Opera House tonight for a farewell concert before its transcontinental tour, conducted by Lieutenant J. L. Europe.

Mischa Elman will play at tonight's Metropolitan concert, with the opera orchestra, under Richard Hageman. Representing the singing stars are Helena Marsh and Charles Hackett.

Greta Torpadie will sing at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon, when Samuel Lifschey, who served as bandmaster in the navy, is to produce a new sonata for viola by York Bowen.

The Berkshire String Quartet, closing in Aeolian Hall tomorrow night, will play Beethoven's grand fugue, Op. 133; a quartet in A minor, composed in 1895 by Henry Eichheim, and the quartet Op. 51, No. 2, of Brahms.

Caroline Curtiss, soprano, has an Aeolian début on Tuesday in airs from "Figaro" and "Louise," and songs by Mrs. Beach and Mrs. Salter. The recital will not start until 3:15 o'clock, owing to the parade.

The Russian Symphony Society will close at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday with Glinka's overture, "Russian and Ludmilla"; Glazounoff's "Spring," Tschaikovsky's "The Tempest," Rubinstein's concerto No. 3, with Mischa Levitzki, and "Exposition Pictures," by Mousorgsky.

Guiomar Novaes will give a postponed recital in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, with the program originally planned for Jan. 4, including works of Franck, Chopin, Faure, Philipp, and Debussy.

Hulda Lashanska will sing for the School of Design and the League of Women Workers on Tuesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria. She has airs from Pizzolo's "Hamlet" and from "Louise," and songs by Huerter and La Forge.

Louis Wins and Edouard Gendron will play a sonata of Handel, the C major of Mozart, Beethoven's C minor, Op. 30, and Schumann's A minor, Op. 105, in the first of their matinées at Aeolian Hall next Wednesday.

Michael Mangos, a Greek tenor, in his first concert on Wednesday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, will include songs by four Greek composers—Samara, Sideri, Rodiou, and Bekatorou.

Mildred Bryars, new in song recital, on Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall has an unusual program ranging from Beethoven's "In Questa Tombe" to H. T. Burleigh's "I Stood on the River Jordan."

Philharmonic farewells for this season will start on Thursday evening in Carnegie Hall, when the orchestra will play Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's "Caucasian Sketches," Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Wagner's prelude to the "Master Singers."

Barbara Maurel, an Alsatian, singing on Thursday evening at Aeolian Hall, has a group of old masters, others of Grieg and Debussy, and American songs by Carpenter, Horsman, Thurlow Lieurance, and William Reddick.

Friday's Philharmonic in Carnegie Hall is a complete change of bill, the request numbers for the matinee including Mendelssohn's overture, "Fingal's Cave", and two symphonies, Schubert's "Unfinished", of never ending melody, and the superb Fifth of Tschaikovsky.

Yvonne Gall gives her first recital on Friday afternoon in Aeolian Hall for the Speedwell Home for Convalescent Children. The French soprano has airs of Gluck, Weckerlin, Busser, Hue, Paladilhe, Hahn, Georges, and Vidal.

Frances Nash will play MacDowell's sonata "Eroica" on Friday evening in Aeolian Hall, with piano pieces by Chopin and Saint-Saëns, "El Albaicun," by Albeniz, and "Le Soir dans les Prés," by Dupont.

Aurore La Croix, an Australian pianist, at her third Aeolian matinée on Saturday, will play ten waltzes of Brahms, the Schumann Sonata, op. 22, and works of Schubert, Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Liszt.

The Philharmonic year ends next Sunday with Beethoven's Fifth symphony, Rachmaninoff's "Isle of the Dead," Bruch's G minor concerto for violin, and Tschaikovsky's "Overture 1812." The assisting artist is Eddy Brown.

Serge Prokofieff on Sunday next in Aeolian Hall will play an all-Russian program, including with his own works the "Pictures," by Mousorgsky and "Poème Satanique," by Scriabine.

Amelita Galli-Curci is to make her last appearance next Sunday evening, when the admired Italian soprano will give another full program of songs at the Hippodrome.

VARIOUS MUSIC EVENTS.

Francis Rogers, Edward Rechlin, Lisbet Hoffmann, and Abraham Heitovitsch will appear in Aeolian Hall on Saturday for the Blind Man's Improvement Club.

The A B C Glee Clubs of Amherst, Brown, and Columbia will be heard in a joint concert next Saturday evening at the Hotel Plaza.

The Chef Club will play the "Carmen Blues" and Will Patrick of Palm Beach will sing in a concert tonight at the Bitings Theatre.

David and Clara Mannes will give tonight the tenth and last of the season's lecture-recitals at the University Settlement.

The Educational Alliance has recitals tonight by Israel Katz, violin, and on Wednesday evening by Cantor Bernard Wosiff.

Clementine De Vere-Sapio will sing "Martha" with the chorus of the National Opera Club at the Waldorf on Thursday.

Ethel Leginska and Maurice Dambois will appear Friday evening at a Brooklyn Academy concert of a reproducing piano.

The Duncan Dancers will appear next Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Van Hugo Society.

Alessandro Dolci, the Chicago opera tenor, will sing next Sunday in Carnegie Hall for a fund to rebuild Italy's war-ruined churches.

Charles T. Griffes will give a composer's evening at the MacDowell Gallery on April 3, assisted by the Flonzaley Quartet.

The Pershing Square series of musicales starting April 2 at the Commodore will present Mary Garden, Caruso, Elman, and Arthur Rubenstein.

Elias Breeskin, violinist, has postponed his Carnegie Hall recital from March 4 to April 1.

The Schola Cantorum will hold its second subscription concert, devoted to Easter music, on April 9 in Carnegie Hall.

John Corigliano, a 16-year-old violinist, the son of Italian parents in New York, is to play on April 8 in Aeolian Hall.

Bethlehem's 1919 Bach Festival is set for June 6 and 7 at Lehigh University, where the subscription is now open for founders and guarantors.

Philip Berolsheimer, the City Chamberlain, and Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Board, are to direct next Summer's concerts in the parks.

Florence Hinkle has been engaged for Spring festivals at Richmond, Va., and Fitchburg, Mass., and on May 30 at Evanston, Ill.

Enrico Caruso, with Anna Case, Harrold, Chalmers, Werrenrath, and Seidel, will appear at the Newark Peace Festival in May.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Marcella Craft, who appeared as guest soprano with the San Carlo Opera Company last Fall, will be heard at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday evening in songs by Scarlatti and others in Italian, and in English by Di Nogero, R. Huntington Woodman, Schmeckle, and Polak, Foster's "Nipponese Sword Song," and Gano's "A Grave in France."

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

The Tollefsen Trio is announced to play at Tuesday's meeting of the Humanitarian Society in Carnegie Hall.

Esther Steinberg, a girl violinist, will appear in a concert next Sunday night in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.

Rosa and Charlotte Pruyello will give their first recital for two pianos on the afternoon of April 2 in Aeolian Hall.

Max Rosen, the New York violinist, is making a tour of the Pacific Coast, where he appeared lately in San Francisco.

Leo Ornstein plays today in the series of all-star recitals for loyal charities at the Broad Street Theatre in Newark.

Frieda Hempel will give her only recital in this vicinity on Tuesday evening in the High School Auditorium at East Orange.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Samuel Baldwin will record his first organ recitals at the City College this afternoon, playing works of Nevin, Miller, and Seely, and excerpts from Debussy's "Blessed Damozel" and Wagner's "Tannhauser."

H. T. Fleck announces "Carmen" for next Thursday's free operatic night at Hunter College, the music led by Clemente de Macchi.

David Mannes will conduct on Saturday evening the fourth and last of his orchestra concerts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A FESTIVAL FOR FRANCE

MARY GARDEN, with Baklanoff and Maguenat of the Chicago opera stars, Pavley and Ourkrainsky, the Russian dancers, and Arthur Rubinstein, the Polish pianist, assisted by an orchestra led by Monteux of the Metropolitan and Charlier of Chicago, will appear on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in Miss Garden's "Festival for France," under the auspices of the Secours Franco-Americain.

Besides opera scenes from Charpentier's "Louise" and Massenet's "Cleopatre," there will be instrumental numbers, including Chopin's E-minor pianoforte concerto, and among the dances Bizet's "Danse Tsigane" and Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun." The Debussy ballet will be a departure from the "story" read into the composer's music by Nijinsky and the Diaghileff troupe. The costuming will be "not in the archaic Greek but in the Pompeiian style," the action depicting the beguilement and separation of two human lovers by bacchantes, forest nymphs, and the famous faun.

Metropolitan's Closing Month.

The Metropolitan's twentieth week, with but three to follow, will stand pat upon thirty-eight titles already in the season's list. There are repetitions of "Oberon" tomorrow, with Ponselle and Martinelli; Wednesday matinée, "Faust," Farrar, Martinelli, Werrenrath, (new,) and Rothier; Wednesday evening "Rigoletto," Barrientos, Braslau, Hackett, De Luca; Thursday, "Marta," Caruso, Barrientos, Homer, Didur; Friday, "Carmen," Farrar, Sundelius, Martinelli, Whitehill; Saturday matinée, "La Bohème," Musio, Romaine, Lazaro, Scotti, and Saturday evening "Boris Godunoff," Matsenauer, Althouse, and Didur.

More Gilbert and Sullivan.

"Iolanthe" is announced, beginning April 1, as the next production by the Society of American Singers at the Park. For the coming twenty-seventh week "The Mikado" will occur again on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, with De Angelis, Harrold, and Miss Condon added, as well as Danforth, Waterous, Peacock, Misses Duffield and Caldwell. "Patience" will be sung tomorrow, Wednesday, and Friday nights, and at the Saturday matinée, with last week's new cast, including also the Misses Marshall, Tracy, and Browne, Messrs. Phillips and Blake, led by John McGhie.

ORCHESTRAS END SEASON

AMERICAN composers have fared well in the musical season now drawing to a close in New York, though no native work is among the dozen chosen by popular request for the coming week's three final Philharmonic programs. The oldest orchestral society in this country, and third oldest in the world, is completing next Sunday its seventy-seventh annual term, or almost 1,350 concerts since its foundation in 1842. Upward of fifty local events comprise the present year.

Besides the works of Rubin Goldmark, Chadwick, MacDowell, Strube, Hadley, and others of established reputation, Josef Stransky's programs have contained compositions of younger men, such as Reginald Sweet, Mortimer Wilson, Leo Ornstein, Roger Huntington Sessions, Harold Morris, Walter Kramer, John Powell, and W. H. Humiston. By official declaration "works of the classic and other great masters have been carefully selected and presented during the season, just as has been done in London since the beginning of the war by our great English allies."

Some of those listed have been Novak, Dvorak, Smetana, Ibbich, Gluck, Berlioz, Franck, Saint-Saëns, Debussy, Roger-Ducasse, Gans, Sinigaglia, Respighi, Svendsen, Grieg, Sibelius, Tschaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Wieniawski, Kallinikow, Rubinstein, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, Villiers-Stanford, Elgar, Delius, and Grainger. There have not been forgotten Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Litolff, Liszt, Cornelius, and Wagner.

Russians Still Pioneers.

Playing a final program in Carnegie Hall early in the present week, the Russian Symphony Society, with Modest Altschuler as its founder and conductor, will bring the sixteenth consecutive season of its musical activities in New York to a successful close. From small beginnings in the "underground" auditorium of Cooper Union far downtown, these concerts have grown to be an important factor in the artistic life of the metropolis. In the matter of novelties they may not unfairly claim a world's record.

Smaller communities throughout the length and breadth of the United States where the Russian Symphony has played Russian music for the first time continue to recognize these players from New York's foreign colony as pioneers. There have been the usual extended tours this season, under generous local patronage, in place of the old-time subsidy from the Government of the former Czar.

Boston Symphony Renovates.

With a waiting list for unclaimed seats, the Boston Symphony Orchestra announces five Thursday evening concerts and five Saturday matinées entirely different in program next season at Carnegie Hall. Present subscribers have until May 1 to renew their holdings through W. H. Brennan, manager, Symphony Hall, Boston.

Planning for Another Year.

The Symphony Society of New York, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, already announces the usual number of concerts for next season. These will include eight Thursday afternoons and five Saturday evenings, besides six Saturday matinée "Young People's concerts," in Carnegie Hall. There are also four Saturday morning concerts for children, as well as the sixteen Sunday afternoons, which have come to be the society's principal series of concerts, now annually sold out, at Aeolian Hall.

Babson of Closing Season.

While the Philadelphia Orchestra has completed its five visits to New York, its players are concerned in a concert announced at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 8 for the benefit of the Vacation Association Fund. Geraldine Farrar will make her first concert appearance of the season, and Serge Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer and pianist, will for the first time play here under the direction of Leopold Stokowski.

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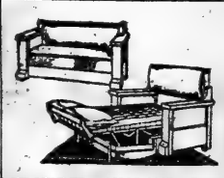
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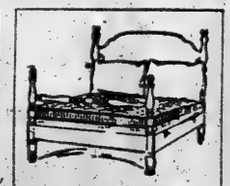
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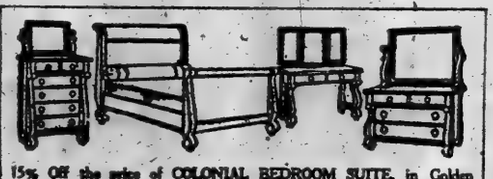
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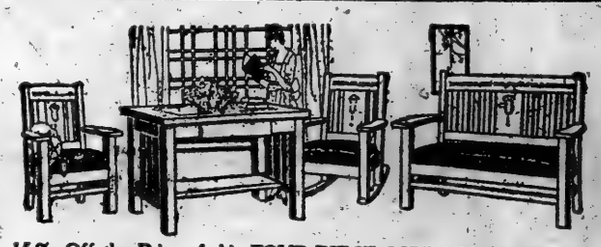
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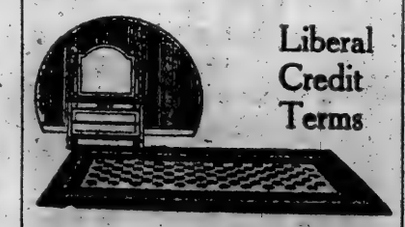
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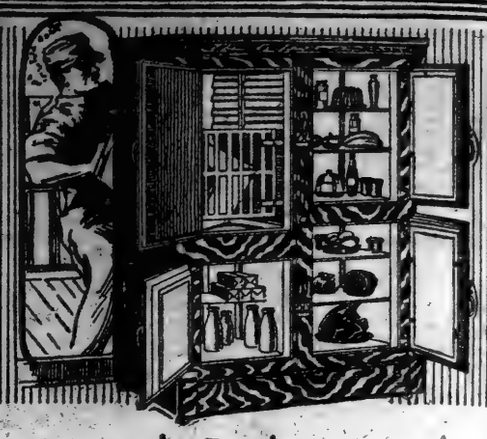

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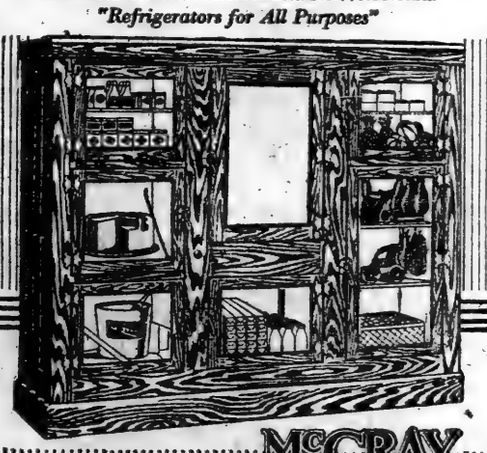
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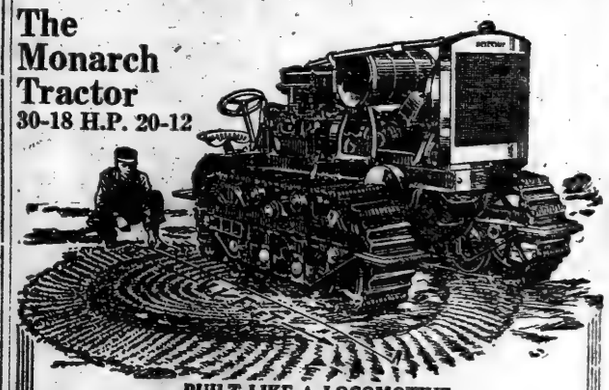

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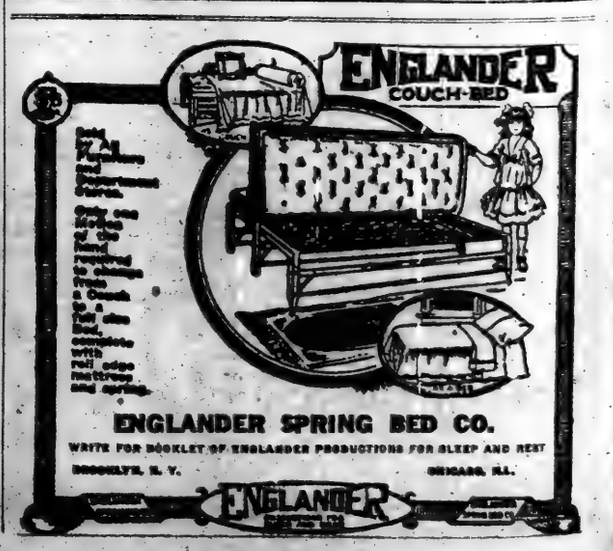

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CENTRALIZED COMMAND WAS FORCED ON ALLIES

Major General Maurice of the British Army Explains Process by Which Foch Became Generalissimo

UNITED command on the western front was thrust upon the Allies by force of circumstances after many reasoned attempts to bring it about had failed, according to Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the British General Staff from 1915 to 1918. General Maurice, whose subsequent differences with others in authority caused his retirement, enjoyed excellent opportunities for knowing the exact facts of the situation. He is now in New York, and in answer to a number of questions he said:

"From 1917 onward the general feeling among both the politicians and the armies of France and England was that some sort of unity of command was necessary, in order to co-ordinate the military operations on the western front. This necessity was emphasized by the collapse of Russia, although the first effort in the direction of unified control preceded the Russian revolution. Early in the year plans were laid for a combined offensive of the British and the French, the French to attack along the Aisne west of Rheims and the British at Arras and Vimy Ridge. Nivelle was at that time practically a Generalissimo, Sir Douglas Haig having received orders from his home Government which to all intents and purposes placed him under Nivelle's direction. As is well known, the British attack was a success, Vimy Ridge being taken and held, while the French attack along the Aisne was a failure, the French being halted with bitter losses.

"This failure of Nivelle to push through his offensive successfully gave the idea of a unified command a serious setback. It was not that the necessity was not recognized, for it was. It was merely because there was no one in sight of sufficient preeminence in whom the command could with justification be placed. It must be remembered that never in history has any leader been given a command of allied armies without first having established a European reputation. Wellington in command at Waterloo is a case in point. He had thoroughly established his ability as a leader before placing the combined forces of the coalition under his direction was even considered. Because, then, of the lack of a generalissimo whose appointment would provoke no criticism, the idea of a unified command for the moment lapsed, not to be revived until late in the Fall of 1917.

"The Italian collapse, with its well-known causes, brought the Allies up sharply and impressed upon them the necessity of making another effort toward unification. This took shape in the Versailles Council. It was considered at the time that this was really a unification of command. The various Governments were of course represented on the council, and were able through the council to collect all available military and other essential information, consolidate it and co-ordinate it for the common good.

"It was certainly a necessary international bureau with broad advisory powers. But in its general scope it was essentially advisory. It exercised no military control whatever, and because it could not give instant decisions without referring matters back to the home Governments concerned, was ineffective. In military operations there is often no time to be spent in such references. Decisions have to be made instantly if advantage is to be taken of favorable opportunities as they arise. This system, unsatisfactory as it was from a military viewpoint, continued in force until the beginning of 1918. The allied command knew that the Germans were coming west from Russia and were massing their strength on the front in France. For this reason there had been agitations for a more centralized command, but there was also serious dispute as to how it should be accomplished.

"Sir William Robertson, who was at that time the Chief of Staff of the British Army, proposed that the supreme command be reposed in the hands of himself as Chief of Staff, and of Foch as Chief of Staff of the French Army. They, it was argued with reason, held the key to the situation. They possessed all of the information available, they knew conditions thoroughly, all of the loose ends were in their hands. They would then be a de facto generalissimo instead of a purely theoretical one as the Versailles Council was. This plan, however, did not commend itself to the British Government. The war had gone on so long that there was a feeling, natural, perhaps, in the circumstances, that the soldiers should not be trusted with a power so great and far-reaching.

"As a counter proposal to this, Great Britain proposed to run matters with an Executive Committee made up of Foch as President, General Weygand of France, Cappelle Wilson of Great Britain, Bliss of America, and Cadorna of Italy. This was an attempt to establish command by committee which has always failed in war. Sir William Robertson protested against it to no avail. He was told that he could either serve upon such a committee, or, if he desired, remain Chief of Staff and carry out the military policy determined upon by the committee. He replied to the effect that inasmuch as such control was doomed to failure even before it was tried, he would rather not serve on or with the committee and resigned his post. The 21st of March came and with it the German offensive. Force of circumstances made mandatory a step which alone led to the solution of the troubles. Foch was placed in absolute command and never relinquished it.

"While on this point I might say a word about the army of manoeuvre which it was reported he held in leash ready to be thrown against the Germans at the opportune time. There never was such an army, for the simple reasons that there were no men, in the first place, and, in the second, the conception of it is a military impossibility. It would seem, to read the accounts of that period, that there was an army with a card reading 'army of manoeuvre' on its back. The function of such an army is not plain. It certainly could not have been used for defense, as the Commander in Chief was forced to reinforce the line where needed, sending a division here, another there, according to the necessities of the situation. Even such divisions had to be retired frequently to be refitted and recruited and were sent back almost immediately. As an offensive army it was conceived that the commander held this force in check to be turned loose at the proper moment when it would break the German lines and march through to Berlin.

"As I have said, there were no men for such a force. In fact, the Allies were outnumbered the day the counteroffensive began. In this offensive it was planned to attack on a twelve-mile front. Foch asked the commander of the attacking forces on how wide a front he was going to attack, and when he was told vetoed the proposition and directed an attack on a fifty-mile front. He was told there were not enough men. His reply was to attack anyhow. This incident alone is sufficient to show that such an army of manoeuvre as was popularly supposed to exist had, indeed, no existence in fact. The early stages of the countermovement were conducted simply by taking a division here and another there, wherever they could be spared, until the arrival of the American troops in force turned the balance of numbers toward the allied side."

INCOMPLETE PARALLELS PARIS 1870—BERLIN 1919

EVENTS which have followed the retirement to private life of the Imperial Government of Germany, more particularly those subsequent to the armistice of Nov. 11, provide an interesting parallel, both internal and international, with those which in 1870-71 brought the Franco-Prussian war to a close, abolished the Second Napoleonic Empire, and established the present republic.

Like Berlin, Paris suffered from a régime of anarchy—from the Communards, the Bolsheviki of that day—and whatever mental similarities they may have lacked, there was certainly a striking physical resemblance between Rosa Luxemburg of the Spartacides and Louise Michel of the Commune. There was also an armistice, a preliminary peace, and a final peace—the negotiations for the last being so disturbed by the Commune in Paris, that Bismarck was on the point of breaking them off more than once, not being sure that the Government which signed the treaty would have the authority to promulgate it. Similar forces have prolonged the period between the German capitulation and the present projected preliminary peace negotiations.

In tracing the course of events, however, from the time Napoleon III. surrendered at Sedan an army of 83,000 men on Sept. 2, 1870, till nearly a year later, when the French National Assembly definitely accepted the new political order, there may be noted also certain contracts with the events of 1918-19.

Two days after the surrender at Sedan the Corps Législatif at Paris declared the Emperor and his descendants excluded from the throne, created a Government of National Defense with Gambetta at its head, and proclaimed the Third Republic. No similar declaration and proclamation have as yet been made by the de facto Government at Berlin, and there still remains much mystery in regard to the transition period of Oct. 4-Nov. 9, when Prince Max changed his status from Imperial Chancellor to that of Regent with Ebert as Chancellor, who before the sun had set on the 9th had dropped all Kaiserlich designation. There is more mystery concerning the letters of abdication said to have been signed by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, respectively, on Nov. 28 and Dec. 1.

The siege of Paris by the Germans began Dec. 27, 1870, and ended Jan. 28, 1871, by the signing of an armistice. Meanwhile the King of Prussia, established at Versailles, had been made German Emperor by the German States on Jan. 18. The armistice did not at once end all military operations—Bourbaki's army escaped surrender by retiring into Switzerland and Belfort still withstood siege until Feb. 16. It was different with the armistice of Nov. 11.

By the terms of the armistice which Jules Favre negotiated with Bismarck a truce of twenty-one days, dating from Jan. 28, was agreed upon; elections were to take place on Feb. 8 for a National Assembly; all forts on the outer line of defense were to be surrendered; the German Army should not enter Paris, whose ramparts were to be dismantled and whose garrisons were to be surrendered as prisoners of war; the National Guard, with weapons, were to police the capital, which might receive food from outside; Paris must pay $40,000,000—no valuables were to be removed or weapons introduced; an exchange of prisoners was to be made and a postal service for unsealed letters instituted.

Gambetta protested against the armistice and resigned on Feb. 8. Five days later the new National Assembly was opened at Bordeaux and elected Thiers head of the Government. On Feb. 21, he began at Versailles those negotiations which were to end five days later with the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace. On the German side it was signed by Bismarck, the Bavarian Minister von Bray, the Württemberg Minister von Wächter, and the Badenese Minister Jolly; on the French, by Thiers and Favre. Its terms may be thus briefly summarized:

One—Alsace, except Belfort, and German-speaking Lorraine, including Metz, are to be surrendered. Two—$1,000,000,000 are to be paid, $200,000,000 in 1871, the rest by 1873. Three—After ratification by the National Assembly the evacuation will begin, but six departments with Belfort are to remain occupied by 50,000 troops, who (4-5) are to be maintained at the expense of the French Government; inhabitants of annexed territories to choose between the two nationalities; prisoners of war to be immediately set at liberty. Seven—Negotiations for a definite treaty to be opened after ratification of this treaty. Eight—Administration of occupied territory to be entrusted to French officials accountable to German military chiefs.

In two supplementary conventions it was agreed that parts of Paris on March 1 were to be occupied by 30,000 German soldiers; the rest might inspect the city without arms.

On March 1 these preliminary terms were ratified by the National Assembly at Bordeaux by a vote of 546 to 107. Two days later the evacuation of the capital began. On March 7 the German Emperor quitted Versailles, which on March 20 became the seat of the Thiers Government.

Two days before the Commune had broken loose in Paris. It was to dominate the city until May 29 and cost 20,000 lives. In the last month it was a street to street fight between the Versailles troops and the Communards, 30,000 of whom were taken prisoners, many of whom, when found with arms, were shot on the spot. A month before its fall the Commune had complained in a proclamation that "the bandits of Versailles every day throttled or shot their prisoners," and threatened that it would reply in the ratio of two lives for one. It did so, and executed the eminent hostages it held, including the Archbishop of Paris.

Meanwhile, severely hampered by anarchy in the capital, negotiations for a definite treaty of peace were proceeding at Frankfort. On May 10 that treaty was signed, together with three side treaties—Bismarck and Arnim for the German Emperor and Favre, Pouyer-Inerties, and de Goulard for France. Ratification by the National Assembly at Versailles followed on May 12 by a vote of 440 to 98.

In Berlin the May 29th of Paris may have been reached. The Feb. 26th of Versailles is approaching. The May 10th of Frankfort seems very remote.

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Monday, March 24, 1919

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Black Derbys, Dark Clothes.

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MEMORIAL OF WOES OF RUMANIAN RACE

Priests Representing Rumanians in This Country Have Prepared Indictment of Hungarian Tyranny

THE Queen of Rumania was recently in Paris consulting with Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch on the need of her countrymen being heard at the Peace Conference. Meanwhile a group of prominent Rumanian priests acting as spokesmen for the mass of people of their nationality living in this country have prepared a memorial in which they tell exactly what they have suffered at the hands of Austria-Hungary and what they expect the Peace Conference to do for their country. The grievance is mainly one of territorial integrity. Rumania wants the provinces taken from her by the Magyars in years past to be returned to her. The situation stated in the words of the memorial is as follows:

"The Danubian Rumanian principalities—Moldavia and Wallachia—in spite of all the intrigues, and mostly those of Austria-Hungary, were able in 1859 to unite themselves definitely into a single State, with the help and under the glorious auspices of the French and English nations.

"Bessarabia, this beautiful Rumanian province torn from the body of Rumania by Russia, after a bondage of more than a hundred years, is united now before our eyes.

"There are still in bondage Bucovina, stolen by the insatiable, Hapsburgs in 1775 from the lacerated body of Moldavia, properly said; Transylvania, with its adjoining provinces, Maramuresh Sugmar, Crishana, and the Banat, the cradles of Rumanism for over 2,000 years, now under the heavy chains of the Hungarians. Consequently it remains that, always by the unanimous and immutable desire of all the Rumanians, and with the help of the glorious allied nations that have sacrificed themselves for the triumph of the just, these provinces be united to those which are already free.

"The wonderful vitality and the remarkable qualities with which the Rumanian people are endowed are the security that this nation, situated between the rivers of the Dniester and the Tisa, and from the north of ancient Moldavia to the south of Dobroutza will faithfully fulfill its historical and international mission, which is the position of sentinel of the Latin culture and civilization in the Orient of Europe, in the citadel of the Carpathians, and at the mouth of the Danube, and the defender and promoter of liberty, democracy, and justice, based on the granite foundation of the brotherhood of nations worthy of living together."

The brief the Rumanians hold against Austria-Hungary is one of constant oppression. It goes back into the early centuries of history, when the Magyars fell upon the Rumanians in 896, and traces the numerous attempts made by the people of the conquered country to free themselves.

"With the passing of the principality of Transylvania under the sceptre of the Hapsburgs," it reads, "especially after the more liberal wars of civilized and cultured Occidental Europe brought about by the fall of the Bastile in Paris, there were thrown here and there a ready lash from the chain which held the Rumanians in slavery.

"However, it was decreed by the privileged aristocracy of Transylvania and in the face of the energetic protests of the entire Rumanian nation in 1848 that this great principality be united with the crown and the public right of Hungary. This was accomplished mainly by the ministerial dualist pact entered into between Vienna of the German Hapsburgs and Pesth of the oligarchists and privileged Magyars at the beginning of the so-called constitutional era of 1867.

"The subjection, spoliation, and ill-treatment of the Rumanian people were maintained and continued under other forms, under a system of a constitutionalism hit and mocked at in the most shameful and cynical manner.

"In the year 1868 the Magyar Parliament at Pesth voted, with the sanction of the Crown, upon a law granting equality of rights to the various nemenclators of Hungary: This law, which appears to have given some right to the Rumanian people, was not created for the immense majority of the non-Magyar populaties of Hungary, but only with the object and cynic intention of the Magyar ruling system to show the civilized world how equitable and liberal they were with the Rumanians, Slovaks, Serbians, Ruthenians, and the other nations ethnographically and geographically members of the Magyar country.

"These codes were never executed or put into practice. They were abandoned and even violated through ulterior laws.

"Those natives who insisted on their application were maltreated and punished, and while we were complaining to the world against the unfair, unjust, and inhuman treatment of the exclusive and privileged masters they shamelessly and proudly displayed those laws to the eyes of Europe.

"Each successive Magyar Government, whatever its color, political faith or nomenclature, has ever worked with one aim in view—the maintenance and defense of the 'nation's privileged,' the Magyar class, or Magyarized aristocracy and its favored satellites."

DIARY OF RETREAT FROM BELGIUM

THE United States Infantry Association has come into possession of the diary of an officer of the Prussian Guard. It has been translated and published under the caption "The Last Days of the German Army." On Oct. 16, nearly a month before the signing of the armistice, the diary shows, officers of the German Army realized that the Kaiser's abdication was imminent and believed that Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, would succeed to the throne. On Oct. 31 German officers were still looting. Parts of the document follow:

"Oct. 16, 1918.—In the train from Charleville to Brussels there are so many people that it is impossible to believe that leaves have really been stopped. It is true that the prohibition does not apply to workmen, officers' orderlies, &c. There are also many employes, particularly women belonging to headquarters and other parts of the service of the rear; they are going back from well within our lines. One would believe that the great evacuation of the territory occupied by us had already begun.

"A boy brings me the local paper at Namur, the Echo, which has the second note of Wilson. It is like a blow in the face given a scoundrel. It shows wretchedly how the apostle of peace is crawling at the feet of the French Generals drunk with victory. After all, the capture of Chateau-Thierry in the early days of June did not make us stop fighting, either. What is Germany going to say? But will there be an answer? Or will only general alarm be sounded? 'Stand up, people of Germany, they want to destroy you.' In the train I have been talking to officers. According to them it is possible that the Kaiser will abdicate. If he does it will be in favor of his third son, Prince Adalbert. I know that it cannot happen as long as we have a breath of German will left in us. We live in a dark period.

"The door opened and my mother falls weeping into my arms. 'What a misfortune,' she sobs. At once I think that the worst has happened, perhaps some one is dead in the house, and I ask, 'Who?' My mother answers, 'We must leave tomorrow.' The civil administration urges all Germans to send back the women and children. Railroad cars will be reserved for them.

"Oct. 17—At the club it is Thursday and the room is particularly full; it will be the last time for a while, at least that the waiter will have to serve so many people. Most of the people present have to leave Germany in eight days. The weight of the last events has, so to speak, broken the backs of the morale of those people. In listening to them one realizes that they are almost in a panic. I ask Uncle X why he takes such an attitude. He seems much surprised. Ordinarily he carries the flag of optimism high, but this evening, 'In two weeks the French will be in Brussels.'

"Oct. 18—The coast of Flanders is abandoned. The enemy is in Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Douai. What joy there must be on the other side. To think of that joy is more depressing than the depression caused by our forced retreat.

"Oct. 20—At midnight we go to the North Station to buy midnight editions of the Courrier de Belgique; it comes out as an extra, although it is Sunday. The great news we are waiting for—our reply to Wilson—is not there. The world wonders any end; Wise-hammer as he with Wilson. * * *

"Oct. 20—A package of mail and papers. I read the third note of Wilson, and this saddening phrase. 'We no longer refuse to conclude an armistice.' Even the cruel reservations of the second part of this arrogant edict can prevent us to salvage the remains of this single word of conciliation in the mouth of the man who has the power to order it.' I read during part of the night that speeches in the Reichstag, and I hear the morbid voices of a people which feels that these days are doubling its destiny.

"Oct. 30—I admit that during these days I have had frequent attacks of rage and of sorrow. It is four years that I have served faithfully at the front and I do not yet have the Iron Cross of the First Class. * * * The rage which more than once poisoned me during the first years of the war mounts again, the hate against the miserable oligarchies whose selfish poisons the regiment, and which has not yet learned how to judge men because its members content themselves with measuring them by their own incapacity.

"The papers bring our new answer, the one or only a few lines, and which express the hope of our people that the Allies will state their conditions. The speeches in the Reichstag are no pleasants because, after four years of involuntary silence, all German men are talking at once and have the right to talk. Accordingly today all sorts of things are being said which formerly one was wrong in being silent about or which the press kept silence concerning. As for me, the spectacle of all this young liberty which moves in very pleasant even when that talker Cohn makes such unpleasant revelations as those concerning the brutal intervention of Ludendorff in political affairs (Lithuania, &c.,) or when the delegates from Alsace-Lorraine reveal certain moving truths and show that the great majority of the souls in our imperial provinces have not been won to Germany during the past forty-seven years. In thinking on what is going on here and in the four great capitals of the world, I cannot help myself from believing that the war is over.

"Oct. 31—From 'Leibkuraglore' regiment, which we had loaned to our neighbors on the right today, only seventeen men came back, I hear. I go through Rethel with my men, and take from the girls' school some well-preserved furniture. In other places I take a mirror, some pictures, a couch, &c., to ornament our observatory.

"Nov. 1—I receive a visit from R. He tells me of the Italian offensive which has driven the Austrians back thirty kilometers on one point. If it is true—and how can the army of such a rotten State still resist?—if it is true, the war for us Germans, if it lasts, will be only a gesture of nobility and beauty.

"Nov. 4—We start tonight. In some days of march the division should reach the Meuse near Mouson."

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LUDEN'S relieves quickly. No coloring, no narcotics.
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How a Father Has Learned to Save Shoe Bills.
"My son is very hard on shoes, so keeping him properly shod has been quite an expense to me," writes Mr. J. Allison Allen, of Amity, Arkansas.
"But since I started to buy Neolin-soled shoes for him I have found that it costs only about a third as much to keep him in shoes."
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That they may have good hair and clear skin through life. Try this treatment for the hair. At night rub Cuticura Ointment into partings all over the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Nothing better than Cuticura for all toilet purposes.
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CONSOLIDATED GASOLINE ENGINE CO.
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Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" breaks up Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Tonsilitis and Grip. At all Druggists
COLDS

SARGENT'S STUDIO OF SHELLFIRE

(Continued from Page 1.)

large and grimly. He sat there in the hut over which the shells passed with a staccato shriek, a whistle, and a roar. He wore a British uniform. But he was an American, and though his years were many, his honors were even more. His long, unusual hand was steady as it guided a crayon over white drawing paper. The man was John S. Sargent, and the picture that he drew of General O'Ryan on that day in late August at battle headquarters was the one which appeared last Sunday in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The next time I saw Sargent he was surrounded by vastly different circumstances. He was moving slowly through the night. Overhead there was nothing but darkness, occasionally shattered into fragments by the increasing thunder of shells, occasionally, also, turned pallid by flares and star-shells of a greenish hue.

With Sargent there were two other officers—Lieut. Col. Kincaid and Captain Wadsworth. The artist had been told that down there in the valley near Dickebusch Lake a young artist soldier by the name of Van Buren had drawn on the wall of a crumbling dugout a remarkable picture of a woman. It was an evil night to look for a dugout. The boche had their "wind up," as the British say, and were throwing over an enormous amount of metal. Earlier in the evening men had been killed at the crossroads near Steenvoorde, and that day a shell had fallen in a nearby ammunition dump, starting a fire, which was extinguished by one of our men throwing himself on the flames, quite careless of his own life.

The road along which the painter and the officers made their way was corduroyed. The road was slippery with mud. It was necessary to step aside into mire deeper than their ankles now and again, in order that limbers and ration parties coming out of the line might pass. Many things moved along this road like shadows to the accompaniment of the big-throated guns, to the flash of their fiery tongues and the whistle of the shells they spat toward the enemy. The line at night is an amazing study. Not only the innumerable noises that strike the ear, but also the odors of poisonous gases, the lights that flit by in the sky, telling of friendly planes returning from raiding and bombing excursions; also there are beads of lights that climb into the sky—signals from the infantrymen to their supporting artillery. Small flashes, high in the heavens, show that archies are at work trying to bring down some enemy planes, while ghostly swaying columns of light linger about the sky. These searchlight beams cross each other and form Jacob's ladders, and spasmodically there is the red flash of artillery.

A messenger dog on a leash accompanied the painter and the officers into the lines. All were quite silent until a shell with its express train rumble came nearer and nearer, and finally struck within fifty yards, exploding terrifically. The animal, terrified, broke its leash, and one of the officers laughed. "A gun-shy dog isn't of much use down here," the officer said. "He must have been trained at one of the schools back of the danger line."

It took two hours to reach the dugout near Dickebusch Lake, where there was a marsh and many pools of poisonous water. It was a strange place for a young artist to have dreamed of a woman, and stranger still that he should have transcribed his dream from his mind to the rough wall. The dugout was twenty steps or more beneath the earth's surface, and then a short gallery, shored up with heavy timbers, led the way to the room. In entering a dugout the senses are distinctly affected by three things, first, the decreasing sound of artillery fire, next the seeming thickness of the darkness, and, finally, the strange odors of the earth.

Sargent said to the officer in front of him: "There's nothing here. There's nothing here. No artist ever worked in a place beneath the ground like this."

Some one fumbled in his pocket and produced a candle, and there, by its flickering light, they stood for a while looking at the walls. The rough boards had been smoothed down, planed with pieces of glass. There were pieces of glass on the earthen floor, and on the wall a woman had been drawn with seeming carelessness—a creation of the war. One of the officers suggested that the board be sawed out, but the painter rather objected to this idea. "This is the only frame that suits it. It should be left here." And so they left it there. The woman of the war.

Sargent had been commissioned by the King of England to paint pictures which would tell future generations of the days when America and Great Britain had fought side by side on French and Belgian soil. But when I saw him next his brushes were idle. The small stool upon which he sat was tilted forward and the canvas that rested partly upon a queer steel tripod and partly on his knees had not a single color upon it. He was seated beneath his white umbrella. Battle headquarters was his background. He was looking down into the valley. Small objects were moving in the valley—moving toward the blue hills beyond. There were terrific noises, there were white columns of smoke, our men were advancing. The New York Division was pivoting on the 30th American Division, and was swinging forward to the north of Mont Kemmel.

American troops were following the retiring boche, who was being driven out of the stronghold on Vierstaat Ridge. The division commander was not in his hut at headquarters. He had gone down into the valley, and I paused to speak to the artist and ask him why he was not painting. The reason was obvious—all the paintings of the great galleries of the world can give no adequate impression of war. It is indescribable. You may read all the books in the libraries, you may look at all the paintings of the masters, and you will not get anything akin to the feeling caused by the sight of a man stumbling forward, wounded, with the dream of life fading from his eyes. A description is merely words, a painting merely canvas—the other is a living, moving, human being, whose hopes and ambitions have suddenly been brought to an unnatural end.

The last time I saw Sargent was at Ypres, where not a house had a roof and not a room four walls—a ruin more complete than Pompeii. Airmen were circling overhead. Men of the Allies were just beyond the little river, the walled bank of which was slashed and broken. Near our lines stood a house built of white stone. Miraculously it had stood there. Two hundred yards away stood the ruins of a house which had been built of red brick. In other days neighbors had lived in these houses, had interchanged the courtesies of civilization, had borrowed of each other, no doubt, when their larders were low. But now no human being could pass from house to house. The houses were separated by No Man's Land. The boche lines ran in front of the red brick ruins.

In Ypres itself was no living thing. Cloth Hall was razed to the ground, the cathedral was a pile of stones, magnificent arches supporting nothing, deep shadows (the sun was upon it) and ragged walls. As I was leaving the town I saw a large bearded man, coat off, British breeches upheld by suspenders, sleeves rolled up, pushing a wheelbarrow while a slender young British officer walked beside him carrying an armful of coats and other things. The man pushing the barrow was John Sargent. He said later that he had stolen the vehicle from the Belgians. In the wheelbarrow were the stool, canvases, white umbrella, and easel of the artist. As he sat among the ruins of the Cathedral of Ypres, painting an arch under which a broken timber had been jammed, he talked of art after the war. Artists would rise to take the place of those who had been killed, and as he talked a pigeon, perched high on the broken walls that were once the tower of the Cathedral of Ypres, Sargent pointed with a paint brush to the pigeon. "It's in the heart of every living thing," he said. "The thing that has brought that pigeon back to the cathedral tower where it used to live will bring men back to these ruined towns and cities. They will build again. Home has an irresistible power. Man and beast always return."

I thought of the number of years he had spent in England, and I left him there painting beneath his white umbrella.

THE RED CROSS AND THE 27TH

By Lieut. Col. J. LESLIE KINCAID, Judge Advocate General of the 27th Division.

IT may be illuminating to the public to explain why the American Red Cross is entitled to the privilege of parading with the 27th Division in New York City next Tuesday. It actually means something more than a privilege. It is the right and duty of the Red Cross to be there with us. Under army regulations the Red Cross detachment is as much a part of the division as our headquarters staff or any other unit. With their ambulances and kitchen trailers, therefore, they must, perforce, be in line, just as they were "in line"—always—in those other days in Northern France and Belgium when the "show" was of an entirely different character.

But there is something even more to it than the right to be in line or the compulsion, under the regulations, to be in line. It is this: We want them to be there; the 27th would not feel happy without them.

I don't know what the 27th would have done without the Red Cross over there. I know that our army medical men are in hearty agreement with this statement. Our own medical officers—Lieut. Col. Walter Montgomery, our divisional surgeon, for instance—are always eager witnesses to Red Cross helpfulness.

I quote here from a report sent to Major Gen. O'Ryan on Jan. 30, 1919, by Colonel Montgomery. He said:

"The Division Surgeon takes pleasure in forwarding this report of the American Red Cross activities in this division and desires to specially commend to the division commander the services rendered by Captain Stephen N. Bobo and the Red Cross personnel serving under him for the high character of the work performed by him and them. Their assistance to the Medical Department and the division was of inestimable value, and the success of their work was most gratifying."

In approving this report the records show that General O'Ryan expressed "the appreciation of officers and men of this division for the exceptionally meritorious services rendered by representatives of the Red Cross throughout the entire service of this division in Belgium and France."

In the thick of the battle of the Hindenburg line, or the "Hindenburg show," as we call it, there appeared, as though by magic, at the moment when we were hardest pressed for aid, that train of ten extra Red Cross ambulances, driven by men who had been unable to get into the fighting and who, by the way, as truly and as bravely served their country at the steering wheel of those machines as any man did with rifle and hand grenade.

The story of those ten extra ambulances itself exemplifies the Red Cross character of service as we of the 27th knew it. It was nobody's fault that there was a scarcity of ambulances when the battle developed. The British regulation, under which we were fighting, restricted the use of their ambulances to a point too far from the zone where ambulances, as it proved, were most needed. The fighting had only started when we realized that within twenty-four hours there would be a need of more ambulances if the casualties proved as heavy as the stubbornness of the opposition indicated.

Colonel Montgomery told afterward how Captain Bobo had practically dropped into Paris and grabbed ten ambulances before anybody really knew that he was in town, or that the ambulances were among the missing. I understand that the Captain first consulted our own military authorities in Paris on the proposition, and they told him that they wished him luck. The army simply didn't have them there. In effect, they told Captain Bobo to get the ambulances if he could, and, as the Captain had promised before he started, he proved that he could. Those ambulances supplied from the Red Cross reserve—and, by the way, the Red Cross seemed always to have enough of everything "in reserve"—were the means of saving hundreds of lives of our own. That is only one instance of the way the Red Cross served the 27th.

Captain Bobo called for volunteers to proceed to the town of St. Souplet to bring out the wounded and to feed the starving people. Of the thirty-seven men in his detachment, thirty-five volunteered. The other two men were ill that day. I learned afterward of some of the exploits of this courageous little body. It was courting certain annihilation for them to drive into the open streets of the town, so they parked their ambulances under the shelter of the houses at the end of the street. Then they sent parties of men into the town in search for the people. These men found women and children and old men, huddled together in dark cellars, without light, without fire, and without food for three days. The wounded, many of them, had not had their wounds dressed at all. One old woman had been shot through her two thighs, and one leg was broken. She had lain that way for four days, without even the simplest treatment.

The Red Cross men used wheelbarrows to carry these wounded from the houses to the waiting ambulances. To expedite the removal of the wounded, parties were sent through the town to instruct the people to hang a piece of cloth on a stick in front of the house where there was a wounded person. In this way, all the wounded were taken out before we advanced and took St. Souplet.

The Red Cross later also established a little civilian hospital in this town, and turned it over to Lieutenant Reed of our command. They had no nurses, so they put Red Cross uniforms on some of the French women of Busigny, taught them first aid, and did the best they could, which was really excellent. This little hospital, with the other rescue work of the Red Cross, undoubtedly saved hundreds of lives in this little town alone.

I hope the people of New York will be able to gain from this account at least a suggestion of what the Red Cross did for the 27th Division. When Red Cross ambulances and battered kitchen trailers appear in our line next Tuesday, relatives and friends of the 27th, who look on, will understand not only why the Red Cross detachment is there, but also why we of the 27th are proud to have it there.

27TH'S PLAY BORN IN TRENCHES

"LET'S BEAT IT," the play to be given by the boys of the 27th Division at the Century Theatre, beginning tomorrow, is the first play to be seen here which actually was written in the trenches of France.

Last April the company staged "You Know Me, Al" When the division got its orders to sail it was noticed that the theatre troupe was packing up its scenery, makeup, and wardrobe. These activities were the subject of much jest on the part of the other men, who insisted that dancing the "light fantastic" had no part in the war game. The packing, however, went on, and the equipment was shipped overseas.

During the heavy fighting in the Mont Kemmel sector and along the Hindenburg line it was discovered that much of the morale of the 27th Division could be traced to just that little load of stage properties, which had brought a laugh at the outset. For the laugh went on. It was consciously directed by the "Broadway Boys," as they called themselves.

Things came to such a point that the troupe had to put up sign posters and arrows in the towns to show just where they were stationed. There are several towns in France today that can boast of the originals of American wartime art. Private C. C. Beall, who is the scenic and costume artist of the troupe, would leave headquarters with a brush and several pails of paint and go out to decorate the town. Most of the places in which the men were billeted were masses of ruins. Beall would take his position in front of the remains of a wall and before very long a goodly sized chorus girl would appear and direct the men to the place where they could hear her sing that evening.

Lieutenant William A. Halloran, Jr., who was originally of the 103th Machine Gun Company, and Private Harry Gribbin of the Sanitary Detachment of the 108th Infantry, wrote the beginning of the play, "Let's Beat It." The music was written by Burton Hamilton, leader of the Divisional Jazz Band; William Wittman, Sidney Marion, and Eric Krebs.

Rehearsals were held in all sorts of out of the way places and at any hour when the men felt inspired to try. This was apart from the regular vaudeville shows which had grown to be an almost daily feature.

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450 Fifth Ave., at 40th St. (Second Floor)
Take the Elevator and Save $100.

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS AT BOTH STORES
In Honor of the 27th Division Our Store Will Be Closed on Tuesday, March 25.
SECOND BIG WEEK OF OUR
Spring Housecleaning SALE
Knowing how great is the need for a few new pieces of furniture to complete the Spring housecleaning, we have made a special effort to have a full supply of the newest styles and patterns. Choosing the right furniture is probably the most important task now before you. Whether you expect to spend a thousand dollars for your furniture or a hundred—whether you furnish one room or six—here are the things you want—all are moderately priced and we cannot too strongly urge an early selection. All we ask in return is your promise to pay in weekly amounts which you will hardly miss.
"We Make Terms to Fit"
Plain Figure Tags on Everything
ENGLANDER COUCH BED
Complete with Imperial Roll-Edge Mattress. One motion of the hands converts the Couch into a full-size bed for two adults..... $24.75
MATTRESS--SPECIAL
$26.50
Sanitary Long Curled Hair Mattress
Balance While They Last
Each mattress is fresh and new, made with roll edges, fine sanitary curled hair and each carries the original label of the manufacturer. The coverings are assorted and include plain and assorted ticks. The balance of these mattresses; $40.00 values. Mostly in full sizes; at $26.50
Rocker
Large and roomy, in golden oak, with automobile seat of genuine leather, at $10.98
Library Table
Mahogany finish, 36 in. wide, with drawer and shelves for books at each end, as illustrated..... $21.98
Serving Tables
Over 50 discontinued patterns of these tables at 1-3 to 1-2 off regular prices. The above high-grade Serving Table, in oak, beautifully carved, at $17.98
High Grade 4-Piece Chippendale Period
Dining Room Suite in American Walnut
Four pieces, consisting of Buffet, 60 in. long; China Closet, 48 in. long; Serving Table, 38 in. long; Dining Table, 48 in. wide, 6 ft. extension, as illustrated, at..... $198.50
Queen Anne Bedroom Suite in American Walnut
3 Pieces at $139
Three pieces, consisting of Dresser, 45 in. wide; Chiffonobe, 36 in. wide, with sliding trays; Bed in full size, as illustrated, at..... $139.00
Genuine Leather
Three-Piece Library or Living Room Suite
Massive moulded frames, in Mahogany finish, highly polished, upholstered seats, back and arms in genuine Spanish leather; indestructible springs in seats, as illustrated.. $67.50
Greenpoint Enamel Bed $9.98
2-inch Continuous Posts, Heavy fillers, in 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. Only a limited quantity of these beds... $9.98
Rocker
Queen Anne Period, in Antique Mahogany; cane back, spring seat, upholstered in beautiful tapestry, at..... $19.93
Tea Wagon
Period design, in American Walnut or Mahogany, with removable glass tray; as illustrated... $26.50
Turkish Rocker
Heavily tufted, in extra quality of Imitation Mule-skin, at..... $31.98
Porceloid Side Icer
Hygienic, as illustrated... $24.98
At 84th St., 3d Ave.——Open Saturday Evenings at Both Stores——Motor Delive ries Everywhere——6th Ave. and 15th St.

MOTOR TRUCK USE FOR SHORT HAULS

How Costs Must Be Figured in Contrast to Freight Service by Rail—Where Saving Comes In

Service and cost are the two fundamental principles involved in the success of any motor truck operation whether it be conducted for general hauling purposes or over a definite route as an express or freight carrier. The fixing of a fair rate to cover all the items of transportation expense and yet leave a reasonable profit presents many difficulties, as the Department of Agriculture recently showed as a result of an extensive survey of many rural express lines. The subject formed one of the important topics at the recent truck owners' conference in this city and some very clear statements on the matter were made by W. J. L. Banham, general traffic manager of the Otis Elevator Company.

Transportation cost, according to Mr. Banham, involves all expense in making a shipment, starting with the boxing or packing expense until delivery is made to the receiver.

Mr. Banham presented some interesting figures as a comparison of costs between less than carload freight shipments and by motor truck per one hundred pounds. In the freight cost were included the first-class rate plus 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charges from the shipper's warehouse to freight house, plus 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charges from freight house to receiver's warehouse, plus 34 cents per hundred pounds increased cost of boxing to cover shipments made via freight, plus 17 per cent. account of increased weight caused by increased cost of boxing. The rate via motor truck covers delivery from the shipper to the receiver. This rate is averaged so as to be fair in comparison with the freight cost movement. The rates follow:

From New York to	R. R. Freight.	Motor Truck.
Newark	$.91	$.15
Passaic	.91	.18
Paterson	.91	.20
Elizabeth	.91	.20
New Brunswick	.91	.40
Trenton	.98	.80
Philadelphia	1.02	.80
Chester, Penn.	1.05	1.00
Wilmington, Del.	1.45	1.20
Coatesville, Penn.	1.15	1.03
Port Chester, N. Y.	1.02	.63
Greenwich, Conn.	1.02	.63
Stamford, Conn.	1.03	.65
Norwalk, Conn.	1.06	.68
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.10	.70
New Haven, Conn.	1.13	.73
Derby, Conn.	1.13	.73
Ansonia, Conn.	1.13	.73
Shelton, Conn.	1.13	.73
Naugatuck, Conn.	1.15	.74
Waterbury, Conn.	1.16	.75
Meriden, Conn.	1.16	.75
Hartford, Conn.	1.21	.90
Springfield, Mass.	1.25	1.00
Holyoke, Mass.	1.25	1.10
Worcester, Mass.	1.81	1.50
Boston, Mass.	1.36	1.50
Providence, R. I.	1.32	1.10

"It is usually necessary to prepare the material to be boxed or packed, and how much less protection can be used when moving via motor truck as against a less-than-carload movement via freight. Boxing lumber will frequently carry from 10 to 25 per cent. of its weight in moisture, unless it is passed through a dry kiln before being used for boxing purposes.

"The average receiver of freight apparently does not consider invoices for material due until delivery has been made. If terms of sale are 2 per cent.—ten days, or net thirty days—he usually takes ten or thirty days from the receipt of freight. If goods are in transit thirty days, it means that the shipper is selling on sixty days' credit instead of thirty days.

"If delivery can be made within twenty-four hours via motor truck, there can be no question about when the invoices are due, and the money can be used for further manufacturing, or in other ways."

RE-ENTERS NEW YORK DISTRICT.

The Briscoe car now being shown by the Garland Automobile Company. Latest touring type model, four cylinders, 104-inch wheelbase.

SOLVES THE HEAVY HAULING PROBLEM.

Seven-ton Warner trailer attached to motor truck for transporting bulky material. The trailer is loaded with a 7½-ton boiler. Shown by the Kaufmann-Haines Company.

BROOKLYN SHOW READY.

Opens Saturday Night with Forty-four Popular Makes of Cars.

More than two hundred automobiles in all the popular open and closed models representing forty-four different makes will be displayed on the big floor of the 23d Regiment Armory next Saturday night at the opening of Brooklyn's annual motor car show. Several cars not seen in the recent New York show will be exhibited. The complete list is:

Auburn, Baker, Buick, Cadillac, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cole, Davis, Dodge Brothers, Dort, Elgin, Essex, Ford, Franklin, Haynes, Hudson, Hupmobile, King, Lexington, Liberty, Locomobile, Marmon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Nash, National, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Overland, Packard, Paige, Peerless, Reo, S. G. V., Saxon, Scripps-Booth, Standard, Stephens, Studebaker, Stutz, Velie, Willys-Knight, Winton.

The show will continue for two weeks, the first week being devoted to passenger cars and the week from April 8 to 12 will be the commercial car exhibition.

The Show Committee of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association consists of A. E. Randall, Chairman; I. C. Kirkham, W. H. Kouwenhoven, C. J. Maxson, W. A. Sellon, and A. D. Corwin.

Dealers Re-elect Officers.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Automobile Dealers' Association Charles M. Brown was re-elected President, William C. Poertner was re-elected Vice President, and William Parkinson was re-elected Treasurer. The new Board of Directors consists of H. R. Bliss, Colt-Stratton Company; C. M. Brown, the Winton Company; H. J. De Bear, Maxwell Motor Car Company; H. J. Gilmore, Packard Motor Car Company; C. H. Larson, Cutting Larson Company; William Parkinson, William Parkinson Motor Sales Company; William C. Poertner, Poertner Motor Car Company; A. G. Southworth, Buick Motor Company; W. D. Stewart, Willys-Overland, Inc.; and Walter A. Woods, Van Cortlandt Vehicle Company.

They have plans for several new features for the coming year, which have not matured, one of which is the location of suitable headquarters for the association, which is to be run on a club plan.

NEED FOR PERMANENT ROADS

Since its organization in 1909 the National Highways Protective Society has devoted considerable attention to the road conditions of the United States and foreign countries, and Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, says very truly that it is high time now to place the road building policy of the country on a sound economic basis.

"Past mistakes in road building," he adds, "have not altogether been due to poor judgment, because fifteen years ago no one could foresee the development which has been made in the motor vehicle. Cheap roads built at that time lasted many years, and until the motor truck arrived could be maintained at a reasonable cost. Now that the motor truck has been developed it is nothing less than a crime for highway engineers to design and build and spend the State's money for anything other than a substantial road. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and other progressive States are realizing this fact and are building more concrete roads or roads with a concrete base. New York and Massachusetts are still continuing to build impermanent roads and which would seem to be a waste of money.

"The cost of maintenance of waterbound and macadam roads averages in New York and Massachusetts $1,000 per mile per year, as against $100 per mile per year for concrete roads. The bulk of the maintenance in the macadam type is in the pavement itself. With concrete the bulk of the maintenance is on edges and ditches.

"Commissioner Duffey, in his last report, states that bituminous macadam pavement under present conditions costs $28,000 per mile and concrete pavement costs $28,000 per mile, or a difference of $6,000 per mile. This cost is insignificant when you consider the relative maintenance costs of the two types and the fact that after twenty years you will have a good road if a concrete one is built as it is a proved fact that after ten years bituminous macadam will be practically a loss, besides, it will not ever serve as a proper base for a good pavement.

"Practically every highway engineer today agrees that all roads should have a concrete base. If heavy traffic does not exist when the road is built, it will soon develop, and every highway should be designed for heavy traffic.

"Inasmuch as it is admitted both here and abroad that a concrete base is necessary, then the cheapest form of pavement is obtained when placing this base by using a little care in the selection of materials and by using a better concrete. In this way it has been shown that a good concrete base and surface are obtained in one operation, and we have a permanent highway, cheaper than can be built in any other way and of longer life.

"The highways of today must be built as a commercial and business proposition, and so must be of the best type to insure reasonable permanency. Commercial highways are a necessity for the development of the country as well as for quick transportation of materials and for the lowering of the cost of living.

"The life of a good concrete road should be at least twenty years and it would seem that this country could afford to spend a large sum of money in the development of such highways if the money were put into roads which will last at least twenty years under motor truck traffic. Experts here and abroad believe that the concrete road is good for much longer than twenty years.

"The first fifty-million-dollar bond issue for the building of permanent roads in New York State was appropriated nine years ago and there is hardly a mile of the roadway built under that appropriation that is in existance at this time which has not been resurfaced or rebuilt. Connecticut has had the same experience, as well as New Jersey, and these States are now building roads that are meeting the requirements of present-day service."

New Long Island Touring Map.

The Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America has issued a new map of Long Island and vicinity. The touring area shown is somewhat larger than is usually included in a Long Island map. The main route along the Connecticut shore is shown as far as Westerly, R. I. The principal connections are also shown between Manhattan and Westchester County, and a section is included of New York and New Jersey west of the Hudson and south of Stony Point. Motorists who are not club members may obtain copies for 50 cents, paper edition, or $1, printed on linen.

STUDY HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

University of Michigan Will Open Roadbuilding Course.

An indication of the awakened interest in the construction of good roads is seen in an announcement just made by President H. B. Hutchins that the University of Michigan will open a course in highway transport. Its object is to train men to take responsible positions in the road building program of the country.

It is believed that many of the army transport men who have been engaged in driving trucks with heavy material over the roads in this country and Europe will be anxious to acquire expert information regarding road building and maintenance with a view of making highway transportation their life work.

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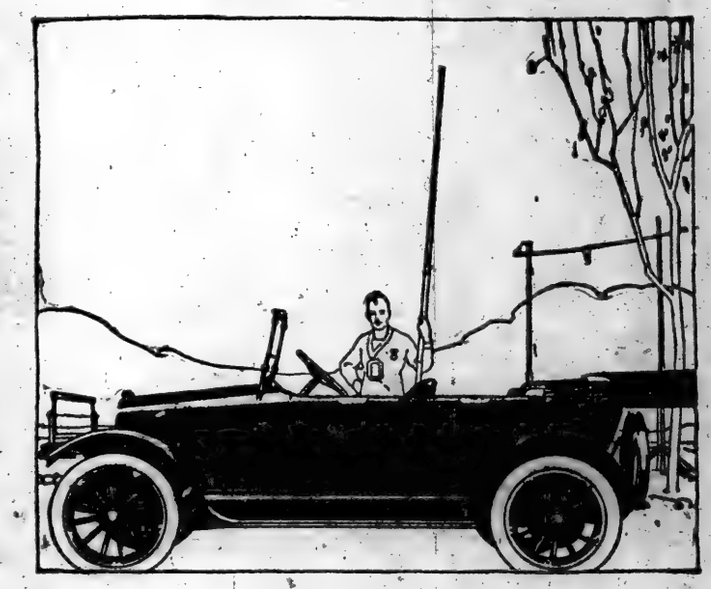

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The admiration for the Overland is due not alone to its sturdy and graceful appearance but to its utility as well. By its use thousands have increased their efficiency and added to their physical well-being. Over 600,000 Overlands are now in use. More than one-fifth of them are Model 90. No more conclusive evidence of public approval could be had. Overland success is largely due to the fact that Overland owners have not only bought Overlands themselves but have enthusiastically recommended them to their friends.

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AMERICAN AVIATION MUST GO FORWARD

Foreign Nations Alive to Commercial Flying Advantages, Says Aero Club President

With France, England, Italy, Spain and even ruined Germany alive to the supreme importance of developing aviation along all lines, including both military and commercial, the United States cannot afford to neglect her chance as she is threatening to do now that the lesson of a wartime's preparation is given. This is the view on the American aeronautical situation expressed yesterday by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America.

"Unless something is done by our Government to provide for employing aircraft in transportation, sport, or pleasure, now that the war is over, we stand in danger of sinking back, so far as aeronautics go, to the position we occupied in the science before 1914," said Mr. Hawley.

"We must remember that, even if we are willing to go backward in this matter," he continued, "the rest of the world isn't, and it may come about that America will find herself in a very unenviable situation as regards the conquest of the air unless our Government wakes up.

"All of our allies at present are bending nerve and sinew to hold the place they have won in aeronautics through the lessons gained from the air fighting, and they are going ahead. Of them all, England leads, for her statesmen seem to recognize that what ocean pathways have been now to merchant and passenger traffic, the air is going to mean presently. She has appropriated $365,000,000 for aviation, and is planning for an air service attached to army and navy of a guard of 6,000 officers and 70,000 men. It is needless to talk of what Britons are doing in the way of pioneer aviation; we have only to read of the preparations for the transatlantic flight to understand that they are not neglecting that feature of the science either.

"So far as commerce goes, it is a British machine, a big Handley-Page, originally constructed as a bomber, that is now carrying passengers between London and Paris, as safely, as comfortably, and a great deal more quickly than they could go in a parlor car.

"France is planning competition with the British service, and the Farman firm there will look out for her interests. She is developing other lines also. Italy, through Government subsidies and other encouragement, is getting ready to lead the nations in trans-Mediterranean passenger and mail carrying air traffic. Captain Herrera, Chief of the Spanish Air Service, has discussed with the Spanish Cabinet a proposition for a Spain-to-America air route. It is understood that Captain Herrera has the approval of King Alfonso for his scheme. Germany is planning a Zeppelin air route to this country as soon as the international situation shall have cleared a bit.

"What are we doing? We have at present something over 30,000 trained aviators in the army and navy with about 300,000 trained mechanics and field helpers. It is planned to cut this force down to 2,000. We have also about 30,000 machines under construction, with the necessary factories for making motors and equipment. Are we going to lose it all?

"Two things strike me as being favorable, however, to the future success of our aeronautics: one is the genuine and eager interest of the average American for the science, and the other is the effort our Post Office Department is making to stimulate success in the air mail service. The air mail route between New York and Washington has been in operation since last May, and has run, rain or shine, without mishap. Other routes are planned from one end of the country to the other, but at present things are held up for the lack of funds.

"We have everything with us, in America, every sort of incentive to become a leader in aviation. We should not allow England or any other nation to outstrip us in this direction. Our people are interested; we have a splendid foundation built by our tireless efforts to establish an air service to serve us in war; it seems to me that with only a little encouragement from the Government we could feel that our future in the air was assured."

ATLANTIC FLIGHT PROBLEMS

Depends on Weather Conditions, Says English Air Chief.

In discussing the problems of successful flight across the Atlantic Ocean, Major Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, Chief of the British Air Staff, in a recent address before the London Chamber of Commerce said that the problem was not so much one of endurance of the machine and personnel, but of navigation, meteorology and wireless. A straight course must be kept, both by day and by night in thick or fine weather, in all winds; even a small error in bearing might easily be sufficient to miss entirely so small a point in the Atlantic as the Azores.

As yet we know nothing, he added, of upper air conditions in the mid-Atlantic. The accomplishment of transatlantic flight demanded an organization capable of centralizing at the starting point all information about the immediate weather conditions all along the route in order that the rare opportunities when suitable conditions existed might be seized. It should not be undertaken lightly, and should be viewed at present as a demonstration rather than a commercial proposition.

The British aircraft experts who are now formulating plans for the development of commercial aviation on a large scale are devoting a great deal of attention to laying out the route between Egypt and India, and experimental flights have been made to "blaze the trail." Air General Sykes said. He gave an interesting explanation of the routes tentatively laid out.

"In good weather," said General Sykes, "a machine starting from London would doubtless fly direct to Marseilles without stopping; thence, with a short stop at Pisa or Rome, to Taranto. Its long journey overseas would be Suda Bay, in Crete, to the coast of Africa at Sollum. Then, with a possible stop at Mersa Matruh, the machine could proceed to Cairo, where mails could be transferred to another machine, in order that the one which had flown from London might be given a complete overhaul before return to England. Thence the route would lay by way of Damascus and Bagdad to Hasra, on the Tigris, to Bushire, and along the coast to Bunder Abbas, India, being reached in the next stage at Charbah-Karachi. Hyderabad and Jodhpur are the remaining stops to Delhi.

"For this journey some twenty-five aerodromes and landing grounds are necessary. Taranto, Cairo, and Basra would require to be equipped with first-class facilities, minor repairs being provided for at Rome, Marseilles, Suda Bay, and Karachi. The stages average 380 miles each, the total distance, London-Delhi, being approximately 6,000 miles. It is justifiable to look forward to the approach of a weekly mail service by air between London and India, the time of passage not exceeding seven or eight days. This would be advantageous from the commercial point of view."

General Sykes also said that the Air Ministry is studying the possibilities of opening rail and commercial flying routes between London and Dublin and London and Glasgow.

AERIAL TRIPS FOR WOUNDED

Many Successful Flights from Sahara Desert to the Coast.

The use of airplanes for carrying wounded men, of which an interesting example was given during the recent aeronautical show in this city, when a naval flying boat carried a wounded aviator from the naval station at Far Rockaway to St. Luke's Hospital, was successfully employed several times during the war in the Sahara desert section of Algeria.

The airplanes transported the wounded from the extreme southern portion of the Province of Oran, carrying a number of wounded men to the coast hospitals, covering distances of 200 to 300 kilometers in two hours and less. In some cases the wounded were brought to the ports of Algiers and Tunis from the Sahara desert, some of the airplanes in these trips flying 500 kilometers. The doctors in charge of the hospitals stated that many lives had been saved as a result of this airplane ambulance service.

Y. M. C. A. MAN'S STORY OF GERMAN CAPTIVITY

MUSIC from a hand organ in one street and music from machine guns in the next—that is the Berlin recollection brought home by Carl D. Lytle of Melrose, Mass., the only Y. M. C. A. worker taken prisoner by the Germans in the course of the war. He was captured at Maisy, near Soissons, on May 31, 1918, and left Berlin on Jan. 10 of this year.

"Berlin, when I left the city," he said the other day, "reminded me of nothing so much as one of our home cities on the day when the circus comes to town. I was able to move about freely in sections that were not guarded by Government troops or revolutionaries. The streets were filled with people as on a holiday; few shops were open, and practically no one was working. After dark, however, conditions changed, and anything might happen. One night I watched from my window a battle in the street; all the windows on the other side of the street were shot out. As a general thing the Berlin newspaper offices, railroad stations, and offices of telephone and telegraph companies were the centres of excitement.

"It was after the Germans had executed a successful encircling movement around the end of the Chemin des Dames that I started for Germany, halting at a crossroads beyond the Aisne and then being assigned with nine other prisoners to work as a stretcher bearer. The Huns apparently had made no preparations in this sector for handling the wounded. We were instructed to carry a German Captain back to a dressing station, and from noon that day until 8 o'clock the next morning we went steadily back mile after mile. We had no guards, and for the first two miles we didn't see a solitary Hun. After that we met plenty of them until we arrived at the cellar of a château where the wounded were received.

"The next morning we were brought back to a receiving cage near where we had been captured, and for two days we stayed in it, except when we were working on the railroad. Then we were put behind barbed wire entanglements and confined for five weeks.

"During all that time we were praying to get to Germany—not such an unusual prayer when you consider that then we would be registered and could send cards to friends, who knew only that we were 'missing in action.' It was early in July that I was asked by a Hun Captain to write a report stating what the Y. M. C. A. was, and three days later—whether the report had anything to do with it I never knew—I was placed with three American Lieutenants and got a room of my own.

"Later in July we were sent to Ejsen, on the Belgian border, and for ten days thirty-two of us were confined in a dungeon before starting on the final journey into Germany. It was here that I heard cannonading for the first time since I had been moved from the front. None of us knew what it meant, but we were to learn a few days later, when we were turned out of a train near Sedan and all traffic into Germany was stopped for a few hours while Austrian troops were rushed by us.

"This made us hopeful, and our spirits rose when we reached Rastatt camp and heard that the Allied had successfully turned the attack against the enemy. The claim was made that this news was obtained by two Frenchmen with a wireless rigging that caught snatches of messages sent by wireless from the front. Whether or not this was the way the news came, it later proved to be authentic.

"And now I must give the devil his due. I was sent to Stralsund, an island near the Baltic coast, where the Germans had a splendidly organized prison camp. Two officers and I were the only Americans in a group of 1,000 prisoners. We had educational, athletic, and entertainment privileges, and got some real food through the British Red Cross. Without this food we should not have been able to avail ourselves of the opportunities for athletics. The German food was of no value to men at work.

"We knew, long before it was suspected in America, that the Germans would welcome an armistice. And as the time approached our guards became more communicative and anxious to curry favor with us. We knew two days before the first blow was struck that there would be a revolution in Berlin. Seven days after the armistice was signed I was released, went to Berlin, and was assigned to go to Stettin to co-operate with the Danish Red Cross in the work among the prisoners. My job was finished and I was back in Berlin on Jan. 6. Four days later I went through the Kiel Canal on an American vessel, the Narragansett."

LENTEN RECITALS.

Haydn's "Passion" will be performed in part this afternoon at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia, by student singers.

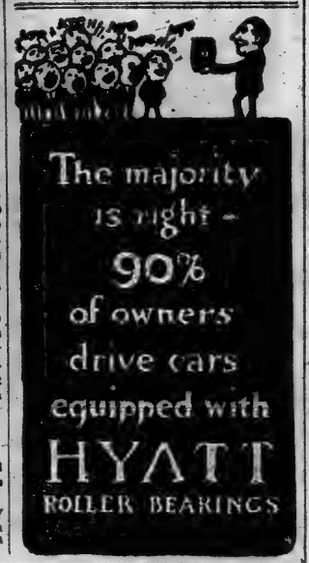
Clarence Dickinson will give noonday organ recitals at the Brick Presbyterian Church on the remaining Fridays in Lent.

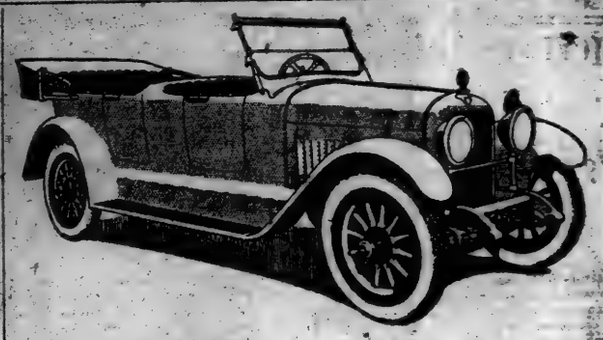
New Symphony Orchestra.

The Musicians' New Orchestra Society, composed of union musicians who will play in the New Symphony Orchestra's first concerts on April 11 and 12, made public recently a plan for an endowment fund, designed to benefit every member or his heirs, and patterned after that of famous bands in France and England.

"In view of comment which has been made on the co-operative plan under which our orchestra will be operated," said the circular, "the Musicians' New Orchestra wishes to call attention to the fact that the Orchestre Colonne and the Concerts Lamoureux in Paris are both conducted successfully on this plan. The London Symphony Orchestra, also on a co-operative basis, pays its musicians more than the privately managed organizations."

Edgar Varese has arranged programs for three pairs of post-season concerts to be given by the New Symphony Orchestra under his direction in April and May. His list for April 11 and 12 includes Bach's sonata, "The Heavens Laugh and the Earth Rejoices"; Debussy's "Gigue," Casella's "Notte di Maggio," voice and orchestra, from a poem by Giosue Carducci; C. T. Griffes's "Nocturne," Bela Bartok's "En Plaine Fleur" and "Noce Villageoise," and Gabriel Dupont's "Le Chant de la Destinée."





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Increase has been added to increase—the substantial Peerless resources and facilities are responding—will continue to respond to the might of public demand for right motor car performance.

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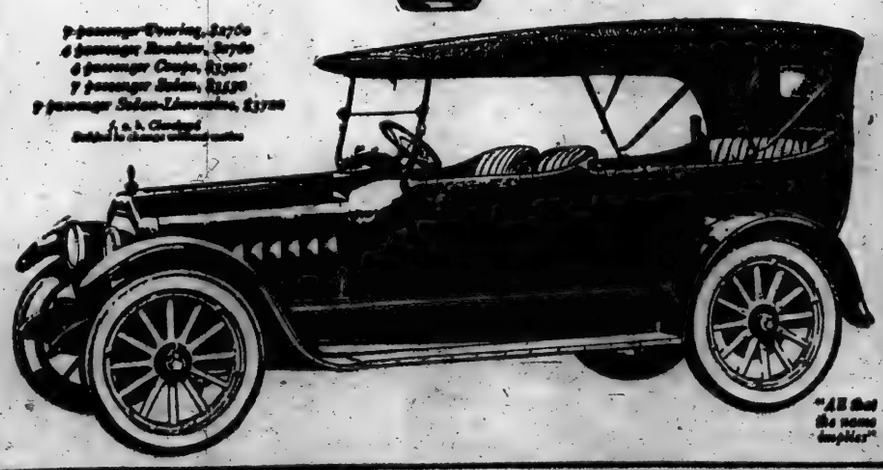

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Drive around for a few minutes battery inspection. It pays in the long run.

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WHEN TO WEAR WOUND STRIPES

Only One Allowed for Any Number of Wounds Received Simultaneously

MANY questions are asked about wound stripes. Here are some leading ones:

If a man is wounded twice by separate bullets at the same time, does he get one stripe or two?

What about the man hit in many places by fragments of the same shell? If he is hit once, then starts back and is hit again, is it one wound or two?

If a leg and arm are shot off simultaneously, what about it?

These questions were taken to the War Department at Washington to a clerk there who specializes in wound stripes.

The clerk looked over the list. "That is all covered," he said, "in General Order 53, and pointed to the following:

"A gold chevron of pattern identical with that of the war-service chevron, to be worn on the lower half of the right sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer, field clerk, and enlisted man who has received, or who may hereafter receive, a wound in action with the enemy, or as the result of an act of the enemy, which necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and an additional chevron for each additional wound; but not more than one chevron will be worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer shall be considered to be a wound within the meaning of this order."

"All those questions have come up," said the clerk, "and the answer is as the order shows that no matter how many wounds are received at the same time the man gets only one chevron. If a soldier were wounded and started back and was wounded later he would be entitled to two wound chevrons. The many questions that have arisen have required official interpretation of other parts of the order. For example, the medical officer must be an officer of the army—to keep the records clear—and this issue was settled by the claims of soldiers of a merchant ship, that they were wounded in a submarine attack. There was no army medical officer on board; their wounds were not serious enough to require attention after the ship reached port, so that no connection was established with the Medical Department of the army. Their claims had to be denied."

The wound chevron is naturally the most prized in the army. There are soldiers in the United States Army who were wounded during the Spanish-American war. They began to put in applications soon after the order was issued on the ground of a wound received more than twenty years ago. It was ruled that the order was retroactive, and the veterans of the Spanish-American war received the coveted chevrons. Then the question came up as to the civil war, and this, of course, was decided affirmatively by the ruling on the later war. Those affected are retired army officers. They may wear wound chevrons for the civil war wounds on those occasions, limited in number, when the regulations permit them to appear in their uniforms.

Some are seen on the streets now with wound chevrons and other chevrons sewed on civilian clothing. This is against the regulations and is covered in the following memorandum from the Adjutant General, P. C. Harris:

"These chevrons (meaning all) are for wear on the army uniform only and should not be worn on civilian clothing. Neither gold, blue, nor silver chevrons will be issued to men after their discharge from the army, but the War Department has no objection to honorably discharged officers or enlisted men, who rendered the necessary service, purchasing service chevrons from private firms, provided they wear them only on their uniform, when that uniform may be worn, and provided also that they make application to the Adjutant General of the army, stating service rendered, so that the same may be verified and the right of the applicant to wear the chevrons verified."

No steps have been taken against those who have chevrons on civilian clothes, the practice thus far simply being discouraged, but there is authority and if the custom spreads this authority may be invoked. Of course the army has no control over discharged men but the National Defense act of 1916 prohibits any unauthorized person from wearing the army uniform or any distinctive part thereof, which the wound or any other chevron is.

71,117 MEDALS FOR BOY SCOUTS

WHEN their big soldier brothers return from the other side a large number of the Boy Scouts of America will be wearing Government medals to show that they have been doing their part at home while their brothers have been winning recognition for their victory work overseas. The Treasury Department at Washington has so far given out 71,117 awards to Scouts who have sold bonds in ten or more homes.

In the first Liberty Loan 8,641 boys won the bronze emblem imprinted with the Treasury seal. After the second campaign it was found that 22,518 "kids in khaki" had won emblems and that 4,011 of the boys who had distinguished themselves in the first campaign were entitled to bars to add to their medal. They did better in the third drive, for which 23,672 emblems were given out and 12,275 bars.

Because of the fact that so many Scoutmasters of the 15,000 or more troops which took part in the Fourth campaign were away from their homes on war service, the official reports are slow in coming in to National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America. So far 6,527 troops have reported, showing that the boys turned in to the Government 457,647 subscriptions for $60,265,300. On this basis the Scout war work officials think it possible that the full returns will show 1,651,500 subscriptions for $138,495,000.

The Government has given 15,113 achievement buttons to Scouts who have sold War Savings Stamps to twenty-five or more individuals. There have been 7,068 ace medals awarded in addition to Scouts who have totaled $250 in sales.

For each additional $100 in Thrift Stamp sales the Scout gets a bronze palm to pin on his medal ribbon, and the $1,000 mark is indicated by a silver palm, while a gold palm shows that the Scout has sold an additional $5,000. These Scout ace medal winners are proudly showing 18,146 bronze palms and 1,442 silver and 188 gold ones.

The sales are made through the special red postcard plan devised for the Scouts by the War Savings Stamps Committee. Since the beginning of the campaign the Scouts have put out 2,156,695 of these cards. Their value at the average of $19.05 per card is $42,267,265.75.

Redfern
THE PREFERRED FRONT-LACE
Corset

"It is a perfectly wonderful corset." A perfectly wonderful corset must be one with correct and graceful lines, beautiful material and trimming. Its value must not be superficial, because it must be dependably made in parts unseen. And it must be comfortable. Front-Lace Redfern typify the designing skill of The Warner Brothers Company, and are, in truth, "perfectly wonderful corsets."

Redfern corsets are sold by the leading stores everywhere, because preferred by discriminating women. Their preference is your assurance of satisfaction.

Let Your Next Model Be a Redfern

Back-Lace
Front-Lace

A self-adjusting net protector under the lacings

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

S. BAUMANN & Co
COR. 46TH ST. & 8TH AVE.

Apartments Furnished From $75 Upwards on Our Easy Payment Plan.

Liberal Credit Terms to All
Our Terms Apply to New York, New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut.

Queen Anne Period American Walnut Dining Room Suite, 4 Pieces, consisting of Buffet, 66 inches wide; China Closet, Serving Table, Dining Table, 48 inches, 6 feet extension; as illustrated; at $189.50

Englander Da-Bed
With Cretonne cover, spring and mattress and pillows $26.50

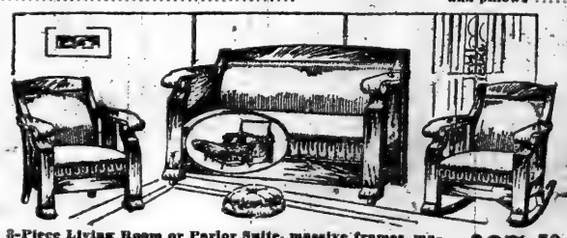
We Sell Columbia Grafonolas

an Credit From $20 up

Also Records on Credit with Every Machine.

Columbia Grafonola

Columbia and Cortina
Foreign Language Records for April on sale.
Write for Catalog. Mailed Free.



3-Piece Living Room or Parlor Suite, massive frames, mahogany finish, highly polished, upholstered in genuine leather; like cut, at $67.50

Greenpoint All-Metal Antique Ivory Trip-Lock Crib
with safety high side, square post and the Triplock feature, at $19.98

3-piece Queen Anne Period American Walnut Bedroom Suite, as illustrated, at $129.50

OPEN MONDAYS & SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Sewing Machines On Credit.

46TH ST. 750-752 EIGHTH AVE 8TH AVE

Motor Truck Deliveries.

Every Station on the West Side and East Side Subway Lines is an Entrance to the A. & S. Private Subway Entrance, Hoyt St., for a 5c. Fare.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

In Honor of the Parades of the 27th Division
This Store Will Be OPEN ON MONDAY
From 1 to 5:30 P. M. Only
And Will Be CLOSED ALL DAY TUESDAY

Heatherbloom Petticoats, $1.49

These Petticoats that don't interfere with the straight and narrow lines of the new skirts.

Black, Blue and Green grounds. With all-over designs in floral and flowered effects.

All have full labels, and all are made with pretty pleated and tucked flounces.

Second floor, East Building.

An Old-Fashioned Sale of 20,000 Yards of New and Desirable Dress Silks

WE are glad to announce a Silk Sale that is of the good old-fashioned variety, both in the great desirability of the Silks it offers and its extremely low prices.

Imagine getting fine, new, modish Chiffon Taffetas for $1.24 a yard, or Dress Poplins at 88c. yard, or Black Showerproof Foulard at $1.24! That is what will happen on Monday—but here are the details:

35-Inch Chiffon Taffeta, $1.24 Yard; Regular $1.75 Grade

We have just gotten 5,000 yards of this new, fine Silk from the mill. It should rightfully sell for 50c. a yard more. Perfect; in black, navy blue and a splendid range of other colors.

35-in. Messaline Satin, $1.24 Yard
Regularly $1.98 Yard
5,000 yards; in black and colors, including navy blue; all silk.

36-in. Washable Satin, $1.24 Yard
Regularly $1.49 Yard
In white and pink; will launder excellently; all silk.

36-in. Princess Dress Poplin, 88c. Yard
Formerly $1.49 Yard
For more than a year this popular fabric has been selling at the higher price. 36-inch; in black and colors. Silk and cotton.

Imported Shantung, 59c. Yard
Regularly 98c. Yard
32-inch; all silk, in the natural pongee color.

Plaid and Striped Silk, $1.69 Yard
Regularly $2.25 Yard
From our own stock, in a fine assortment of patterns.

Black Shower-Proof Foulard, $1.24 Yard
Regularly $2.49 Yard
40-inch; a fine lot from a well-known manufacturer.

Black Iroquois Taffeta, $1.89 Yard
Regularly $2.25 Yard
35-inch; in a fine chiffon finish. All-silk.

Street floor, West Building.

Women's Spring Suits
In Fifteen New Models

$19.75 $24.75 $29.75

To be smartly "Spring suited" is to be irreproachably well dressed for any number of different occasions, knows the Well-Dressed Woman.

And accordingly she pays particular heed to the selection of her new tailleur.

These Suits are bargains, nothing less, for they have all the smartness of line of far higher-priced models, and are made with the care that we insist upon being given all our merchandise.

MEN'S WEAR SERGE—In BLACK and NAVY BLUE.

THE JACKETS
—braid and button trimmed;
—lined with silk peau de cygne;
—some with tricolette vests and overcollars.

THE SKIRTS
—long and graceful in line;
—shirred at the top;
—finished with detachable belts.

STRAIGHT-LINE and BELTED MODELS — all authentic, beocimng Spring styles.

Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Silk Dresses, $14.98

A Special Purchase

These will be equally charming for Summer wear as for Spring, making them especially good bargains.

SATIN and TAFFETA—In STREET and AFTERNOON SHADES.

All made in graceful, fashionable styles that one expects to find only in considerably more costly frocks.

TUNICS, round and irregular.

PLEATED BANDS, PIPINGS of bright-colored silk, and other style features and trimmings do their share in making the Dresses smart.

Sizes 34 to 44.

Taffeta, $14.98 *Satin, $14.98*

Second floor, Central Building.

A Sale—At Lowest Prices of Popular Cigarettes

Read the names—note the prices—that's all that any cigarette smoker needs to know to impress upon him the importance of this sale. Another instance of the advantages of low prices afforded to A. & S. customers.

	Packages of			Packages of	
HELMAR	10	10c	LUCKY STRIKE	20	12c
MELACHRINO Plain or cork tips.	10	13c	FATIMA	20	15c
MURAD	10	13c	CAMEL	20	12c

Only 6 packages to a customer—assorted as you prefer.
Counter Deliveries Only.

Street floor, Hoyt Street, East Building.

High Grade Groceries at Surprisingly Low Prices

Don't miss this opportunity to save! To be able to purchase Canned Goods of this quality at these low prices these days is an event in merchandising that every housekeeper should grasp.

2,400—No. 1 Cans Hand-Packed Jersey Tomatoes. Blue Coat Brand—Fancy quality; delicious flavor.
2,000—8-Oz. Cans Spanish Style Tomato Sauce. Del Monte Brand—A blend of red, ripe tomatoes and fresh peppers.
2,100—10-Oz. Cans Tomato and Vegetable Soup. Our celebrated Montauk Condensed. Each can makes four to six portions.
2,400—No. 2 Cans Priscilla Extra Sifted Peas. Very small, tender Michigan Peas, of delicious flavor.
1,368—No. 2 Cans Priscilla Quality Succotash. Sweet, tender and creamy.
1,100—No. 3 Cans Booth's Oval Brand Spinach. Tender, full leaf; absolutely clean—true garden flavor.

8c can
17c Can

Counter Deliveries Only.

United States Food Administration License Number C03078.

Third floor, West Building.

Women's Black Kid Oxfords, $4.95 pr.

For Our $6.95 Quality

The difference of two dollars comes right off the price of these Shoes in our regular stock.

The Shoes are on a smart but sensible walking last; in black kid; with perforated vamp foxings, welted soles and military heels. All sizes—a fine, special offering for Monday.

Second floor, West Building.

Seamless Axminster Rugs

At Unmatched Low Prices

Axminster Rugs are great favorites for their handsome appearance and their great durability. Here is a fine lot in good patterns, selected from our own stock at very sharp price reductions.

	Regularly	At
4½x 7½ ft.	$19.25	$15.00
6 x 9 ft.	35.00	29.50
7½x 9 ft.	45.00	35.00
8¾x10½ ft.	59.50	45.00
9 x12 ft.	65.00	49.50

Third floor, East Building.

Sale of Men's Suits to Order
$32.50

Ordinarily we should ask $38.00 or more for Suits made to order in the same fine manner from the same fabrics.

The materials are all wool, fancy cassimeres, tweeds and cheviots—in the correct weight for Spring and Summer wear. The linings, trimmings and tailoring are first-class in every way.

There will, of necessity, be an extra charge for sizes over 42 chest.

Third floor, Hoyt Street.

Note These Fine Bargains!

More of the Fine Voiles at 24c. Yard.
Special Table, Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Plaid Skirts, Excellent at $12.75 & $15.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

Misses' Tailored Suits, $19.50, for $21.98 to $24.98 Grades.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Graceful Serge Capes, $13.95.
Second floor, Central Building.

Sale of Men's Suits to Order, $32.50.
Third floor, Hoyt Street.

Millinery Sale — Trimmed Hats, $4.98 and $5.98; Untrimmed, $1.98; *instead of $2.95 and $3.95.* Flower Wreaths, 59c., *instead of 69c. and 98c.*
Street floor, East Building.

Sale! 15,000 Pieces American Porcelain, One-third Less.
Subway floor, Central Building.

4-Piece Bedroom Suite, $165, Reduced from $183.
Fourth floor, East Building.

Abstbrook Wringers, at $6.49, from $7.98.
Subway floor, East Building.

Men's All-Wool Spring Suits at $22.50.
Second floor, Hoyt Street.

Women's Black Cotton Stockings, 18c. Pair.
Street floor, Central Building.

Men's Socks, 12½c. Pair, "Seconds" of 20c. Grade.
Street Floor, Hoyt Street.

Men's New Shirts, $1.39, Regular $2.00 Grades.
Street floor, East Building.

Costume Serge, $1.69 Yard, All-Wool and $2.49 Grade.
Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

Sale of Ribbons at 29c. Yard, for 50c. to $1.25 Grades.
Street floor, Center, East Building.

Table Cloths of Heavy Double Damask, 2½ yds. sq., $12.50, from $17.50.
Street floor, East Building.

Children's Capes, $10.50.
The Babywear Store, 2d floor, East Bldg.

New Percale Sacques, 98c and $1.29.
Negligee Balcony, Central Building.

Abrast Corsets, very good, at $3.98.
Second floor, East Building.

A. & A. Dentifrice Tooth Powder, Large Tin, 12c., from 19c.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Assorted Montauk Chocolates, 34c. lb., Regularly 39c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Solid Mahogany Finish Floor Lamps, $17.98, Regularly $22.98.
Third floor, Central Building.

Mercerized Finish Fast Black Sateen, 38c. Yard, Regularly 49c.
Lining Store, Street floor, Central Bldg.

Standard Quality Unbleached Sheetings, 37c. Yard, from 43c.
Subway floor, West Building.

Blankets, $8.50 Pair, Regularly $10.25.
Subway floor, West Building.

White Batiste, 49c. Yard, Regularly 59c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Irish Crochet Medallions, 4c. to $1.39.
Street floor, Central Building.

Engraved Wedding Announcements, 100 at $12.50, Regularly $14.50.
Street floor, East Building.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 6c. Men's Handkerchiefs, 10c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Crepe de Chine Blouses, $2.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Filet Net Lace Curtains
$1.39, $1.79 and $2.19 a Pair

Exceptionally low-priced, these groups of fresh, pretty Lace Curtains, in delicate filet patterns, with fancy borders and figured centers.

Charming Cretonnes 28c. and 38c. a Yard

There are 3,000 yards of these, in many effective striped and floral patterns, at specially low prices.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains $2.89, $3.89 and $4.89 Pair
Made on a good quality of bobbinet.

Pretty Ruffled Curtains $2.19, $2.89 and $3.89 Pair
Figured filet net on scrim, in dainty designs.

Third floor, Central Building.

Silver-Plated Hollow Ware

At Savings of 25% and Over

Such attractive American copies of Sheffield silver-plated ware as this will make handsome presents for Easter weddings soon to come. The pieces are all heavily plated on a hard metal, and the patterns are very desirable.

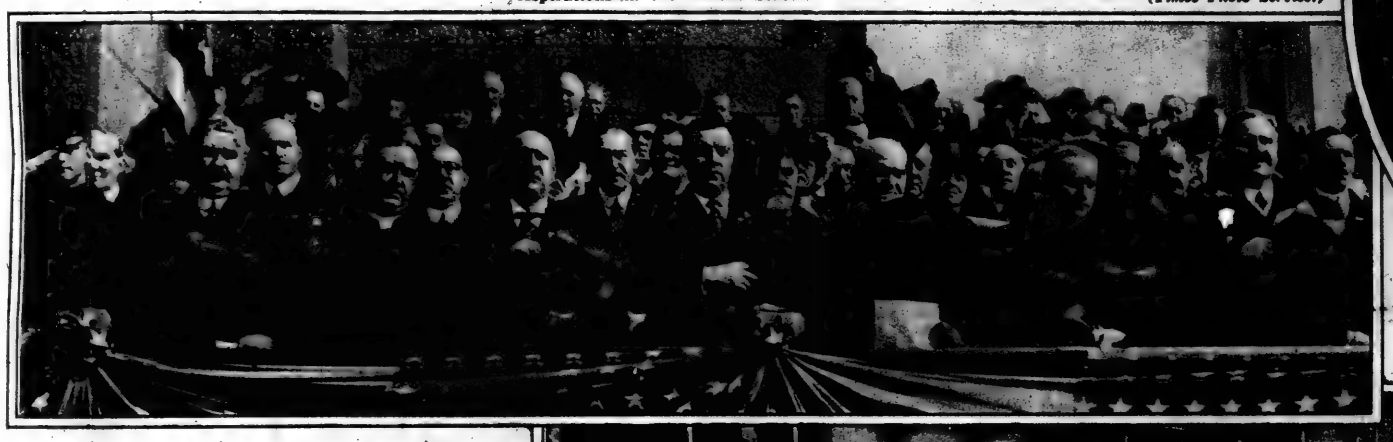
At $1.85, regularly $2.47—Bread Trays, with empire or Grecian edge.
At $2.25, regularly $3.10—Bread Trays, in pierced design, with thread border.
At $2.75, regularly $3.85—Crumb Sets, plain, butler finish, with narrow Grecian border.
At $2.75, regularly $3.85—Cheese and Cracker Dishes, gray finish, pierced border, with Grecian edge; glass dish with silver plated cover.

Subway floor, Central Building.

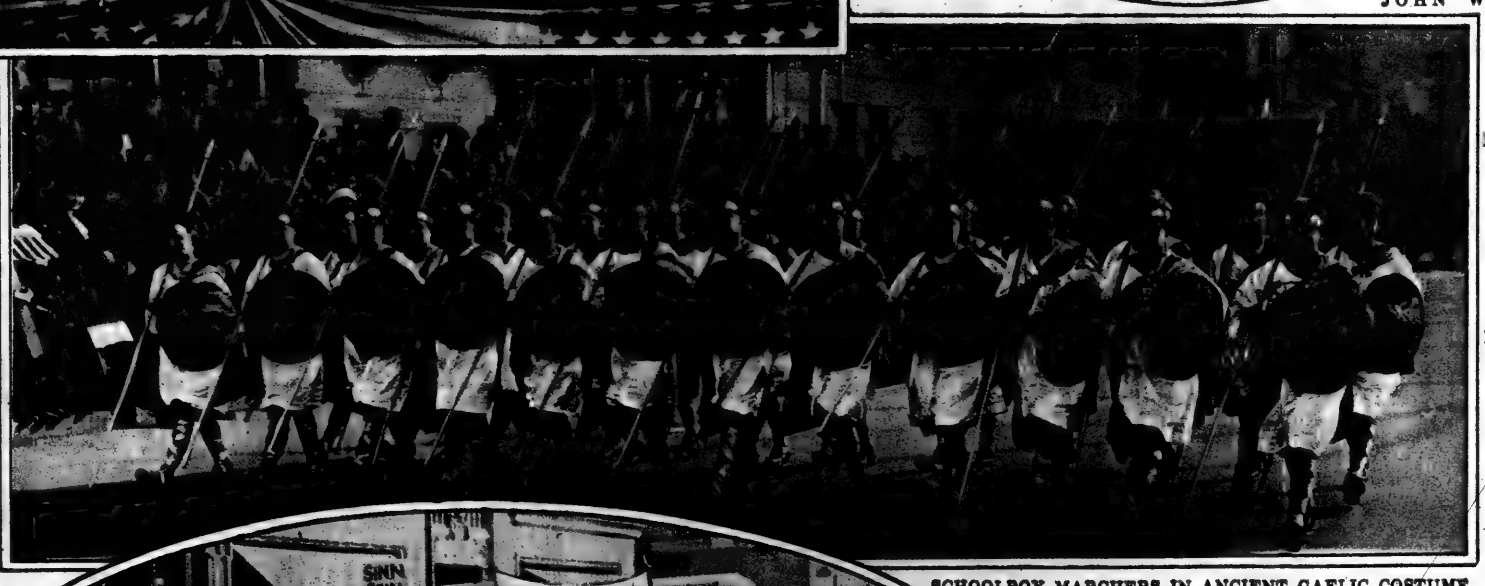
The New York Times

ST. PATRICK'S GREAT PARADE OF 1919 EPITOMIZED IN A SINGLE PHOTOGRAPH.
The Marchers, Who Were 25,000 Strong, Are Shown Following the Green, White, and Orange Banners of the "Irish Republic," with, in the Foreground, Wounded Soldiers of the "Old 69th," and in the Background, St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Official Reviewing Stand Occupied by the Leaders of Irish Aspirations in the United States. (*Times Photo Service.*)

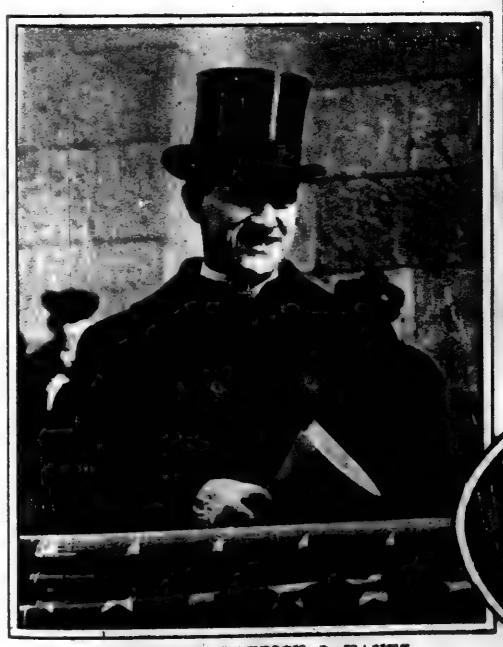
FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE JOHN W. GOFF, GRAND MARSHAL OF THE PARADE, BARES HIS HEAD IN RESPONSE TO AN OUTBURST OF CHEERS FROM THE REVIEWING STAND. (*International Film Service.*)



OFFICIAL REVIEWERS IN FRONT OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL UNCOVERED FOR THE "STARS AND STRIPES."
In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, Mgr. Deneen, Governor Smith, Supreme Court Justice Cohalan, Mgr. Mooney, Archbishop Hayes, and Mayor Hylan. (*Paul Thompson.*)

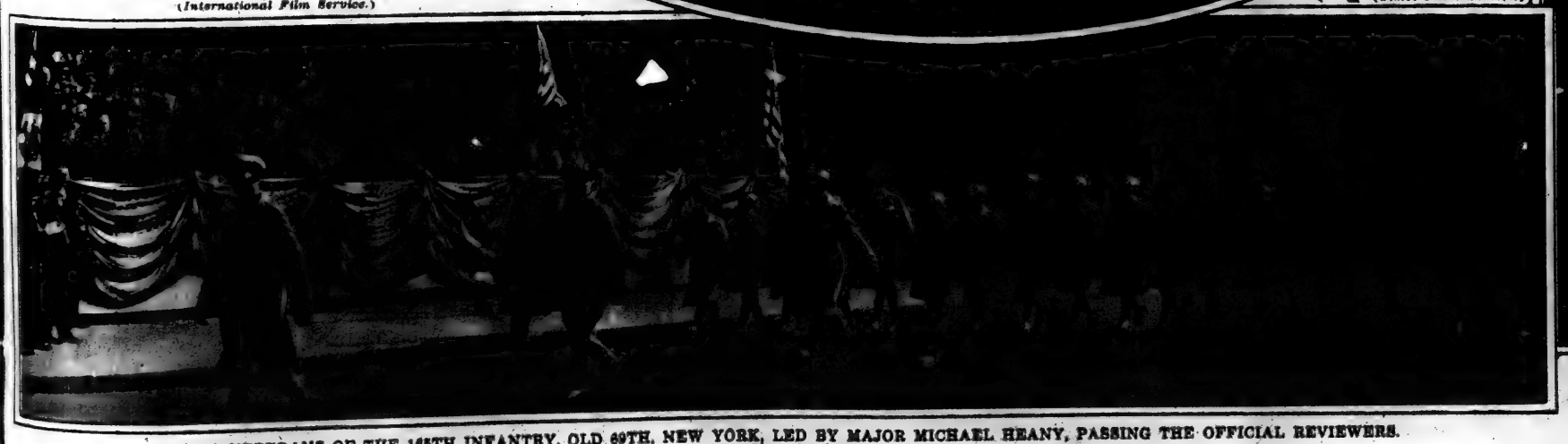


SCHOOLBOY MARCHERS IN ANCIENT GAELIC COSTUME REPRESENTING AN EARLY MILITANT PERIOD IN IRISH HISTORY. (*Times Photo Service.*)



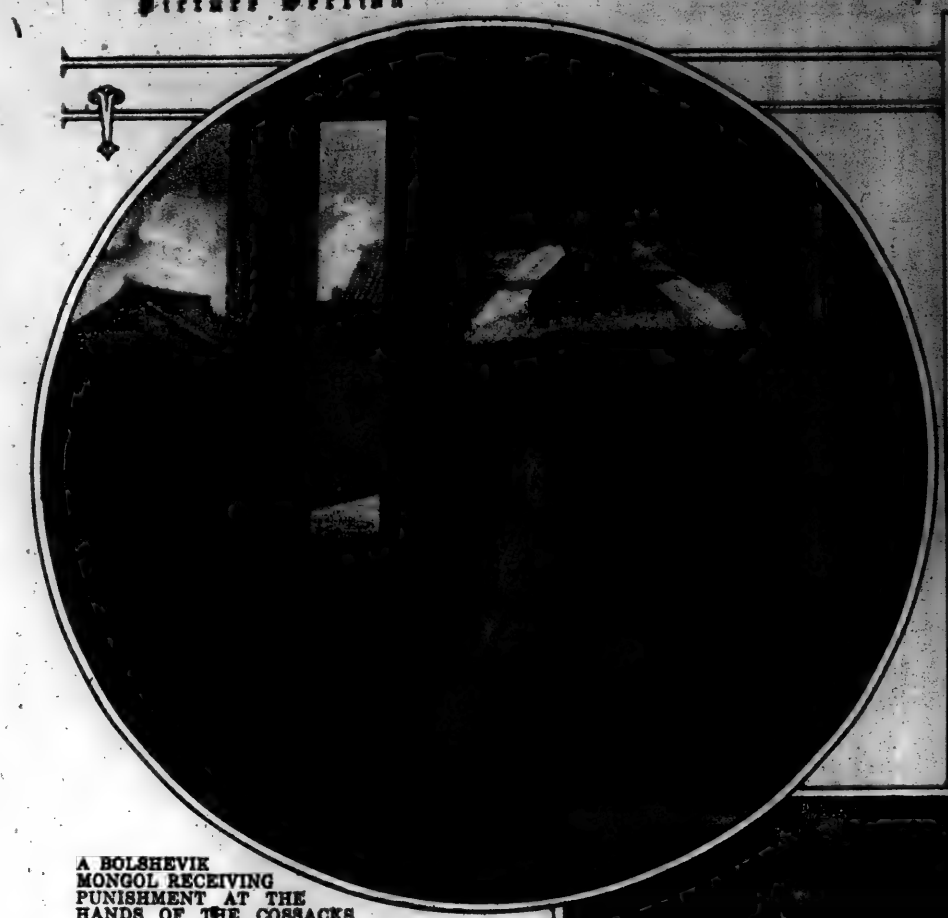
ARCHBISHOP PATRICK J. HAYES,
New Head of the Archdiocese of New York, Occupying the Place of Honor on the Reviewing Stand.
(*International Film Service.*)

"SINN FEIN FOREVER": IRISH GIRL MARCHERS WEARING THE COLORS OF "IRISH FREEDOM." (*Times Photo Service.*)



A. E. F. VETERANS OF THE 165TH INFANTRY, OLD 69TH, NEW YORK, LED BY MAJOR MICHAEL HEANY, PASSING THE OFFICIAL REVIEWERS.
(*Times Photo Service.*)

IRISH LAD IN ANCIENT GAELIC COSTUME AND HIS MASCOT AT THE HEAD OF A COLUMN OF BOYS SIMILARLY DRESSED.
(*Times Photo Service.*)



A BOLSHEVIK MONGOL RECEIVING PUNISHMENT AT THE HANDS OF THE COSSACKS IN SIBERIA.

With a List of His Crimes Written on His Collar, He Is Required to Stand at the City Gate for a Week or More to be Gazed Upon by Passers By.

(Times Photo Service.)

JOHN F. STEVENS,

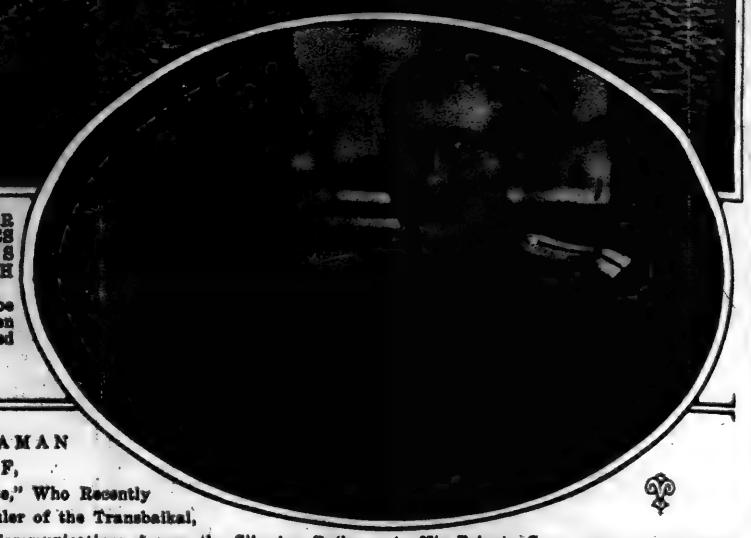
Designer of the Panama Canal, and Now at the Head of the American Engineers Rehabilitating the Siberian Railroad, Viewing a Baseball Game Between Teams of His Staff at Harbin, Manchuria. Seated on His Left Is Frank Cole, an Associate.

(Times Photo Service.)

TO PREVENT FURTHER SENSATIONAL ESCAPES BY GERMAN U-BOATS INTERNED IN SPANISH HARBORS,

This Submarine, About to be Sent to England, Has Been Lashed to the Spanish Armored Cruiser Pelayo.

(Times Photo Service.)



GENERAL ATAMAN SEMENOFF,

Cossack "Free Lance," Who Recently Declared Himself Ruler of the Transbaikal, Siberia, and Broke Communications Across the Siberian Railway, in His Private Car. (Times Photo Service.)

SCENE AT THE UNITED STATES ARMY OBSERVATION BALLOON SCHOOL AT ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA.

FURLOUGHED MEN OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY, OCCUPYING A SECTOR OF THE RHINELAND,

Out for a Day's Excursion Down the Rhine on One of the River Boats Operated by the Army and the Y. M. C. A., General Joseph T. Dickman, Commander of the Third Army, With an Aid, Looking on from the Shore.

(Bain News Service.)

GIRL SKIIERS OUT FOR THE SEASON'S FINAL RACE ON LAKE PLACID.

(Allison.)

PREMIER ORLANDO,

Head of the Italian Delegation, at the World Peace Conference. From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country.

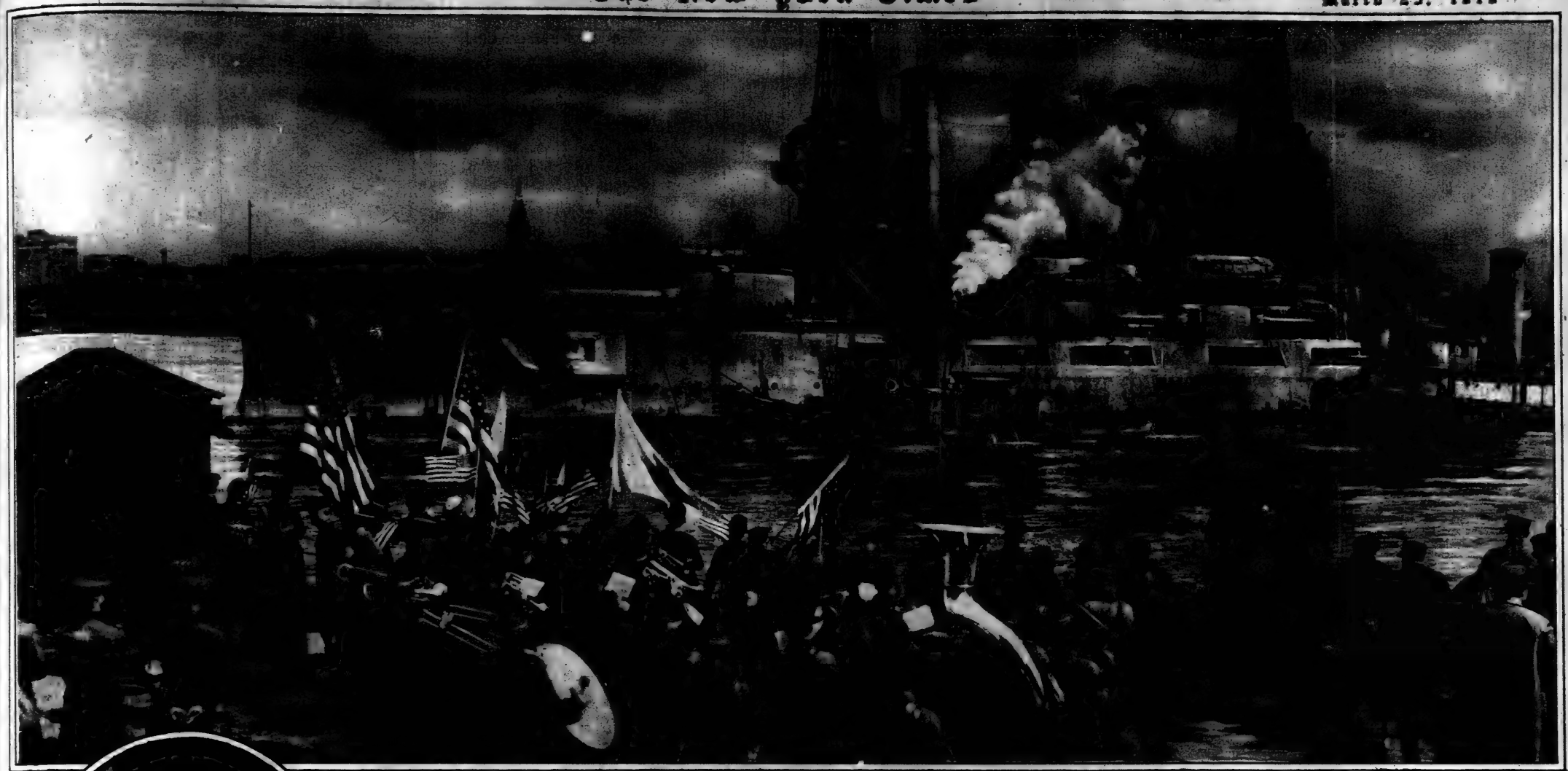
(Times Photo Service.)

BARON SONNINO,

Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ranking Second in the Italian Peace Delegation.

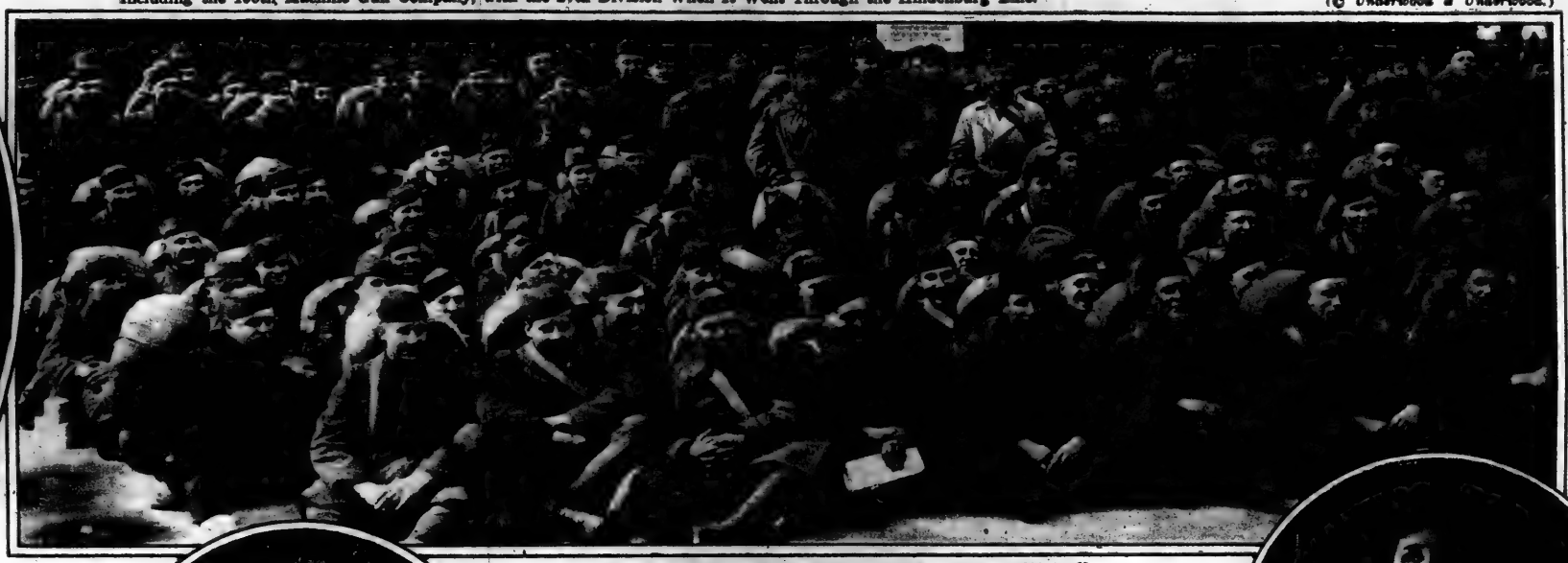
(Times Photo Service.)

MEN OF THE AMBULANCE COMPANY OF THE 165TH REGIMENT, OLD "FIGHTING 69TH," NEW YORK CITY, RAINBOW DIVISION, AT BAD-MEUENAHR, RHINELAND.



THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP MISSOURI ARRIVING IN HOBOKEN WITH 2,250 HOMECOMING TROOPS ON BOARD,
Including the 106th Machine Gun Company, with the 27th Division When It Went Through the Hindenburg Line. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

GUSTAVE NOSKE,
Chief of the German Military Forces Under the Ebert Government, Who Has So Far Crushed the Spartacide Uprisings. (© Press Illustrating Service.)



MACHINE GUN FIGHTERS OF THE 106TH COMPANY,
All New York Men, with the 27th and 30th Divisions in Northern France and Flanders, Immediately After Arriving Home.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER PATRICK N. L. BELLINGER,
Head of the Naval Air Station at Hampton Roads, Said to Have Been Selected to Make the First American Official Flight Across the Atlantic.
Commander Bellinger Was the First American to Fly Under Fire, the Incident Having Taken Place Over Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1915. (International Film Service.)

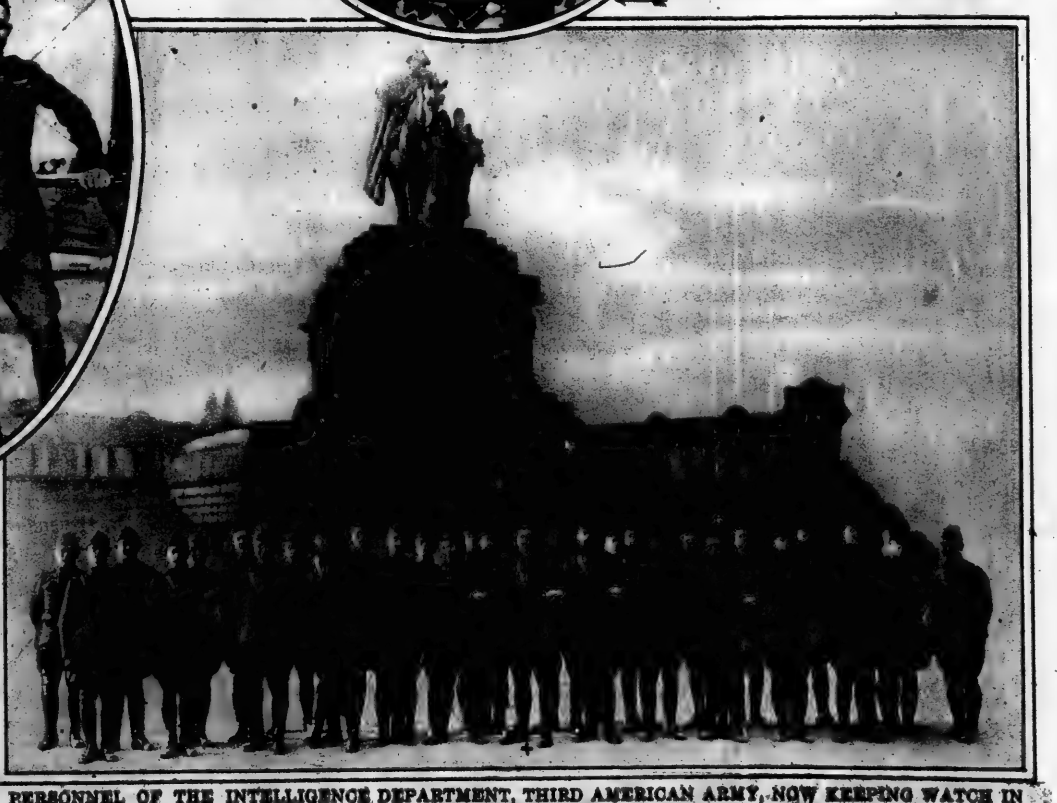
(© Mishkin.)

MISS YVONNE RANDOLPH STEMMLER,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Stemmler, Whose Engagement to Major Bascom Franklyn Morris Has Been Announced. (Streicht.)

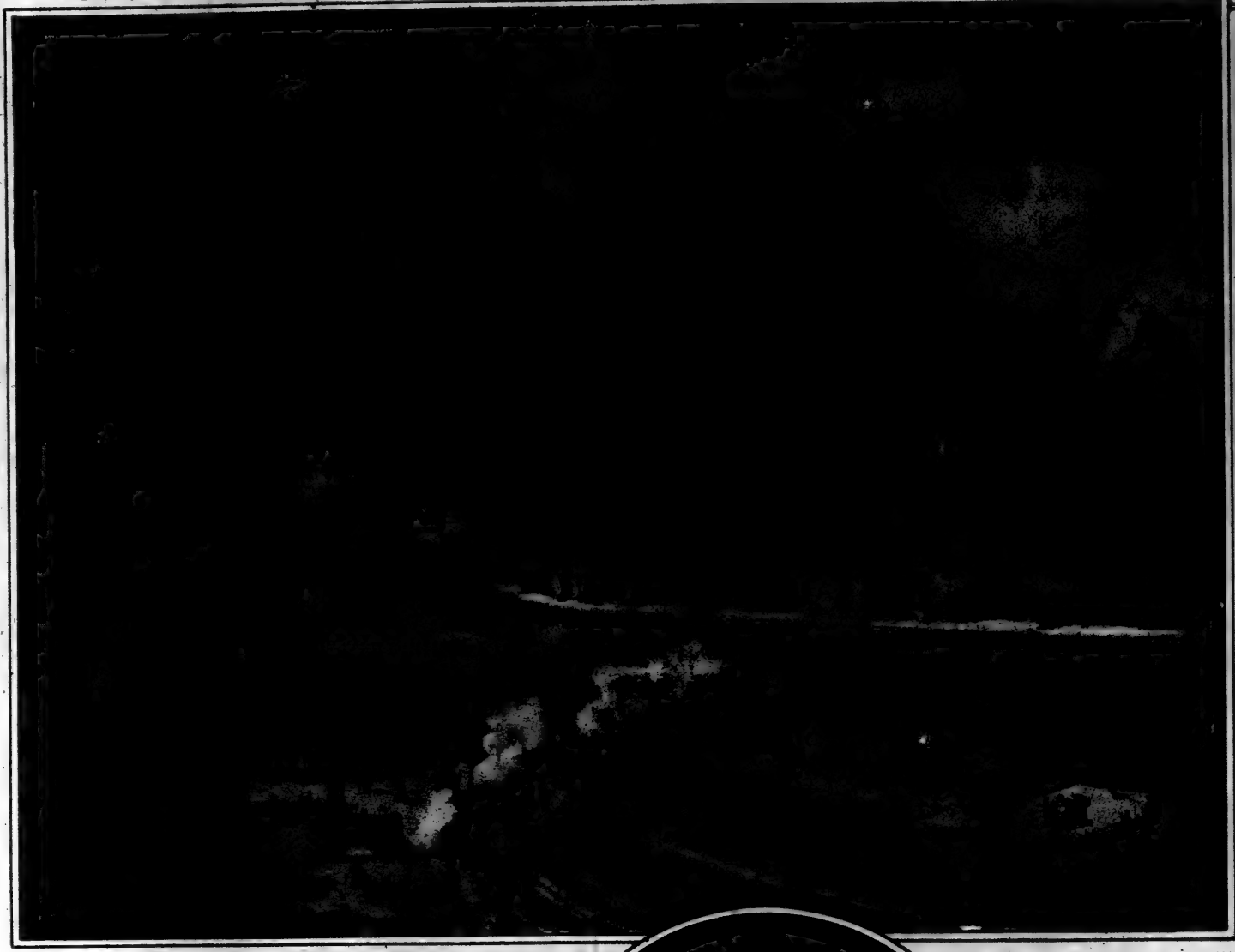
SOPHIE BRASLAU,
in the Indian Title Role of Cadman's "Shanewis," at the Metropolitan Opera House.

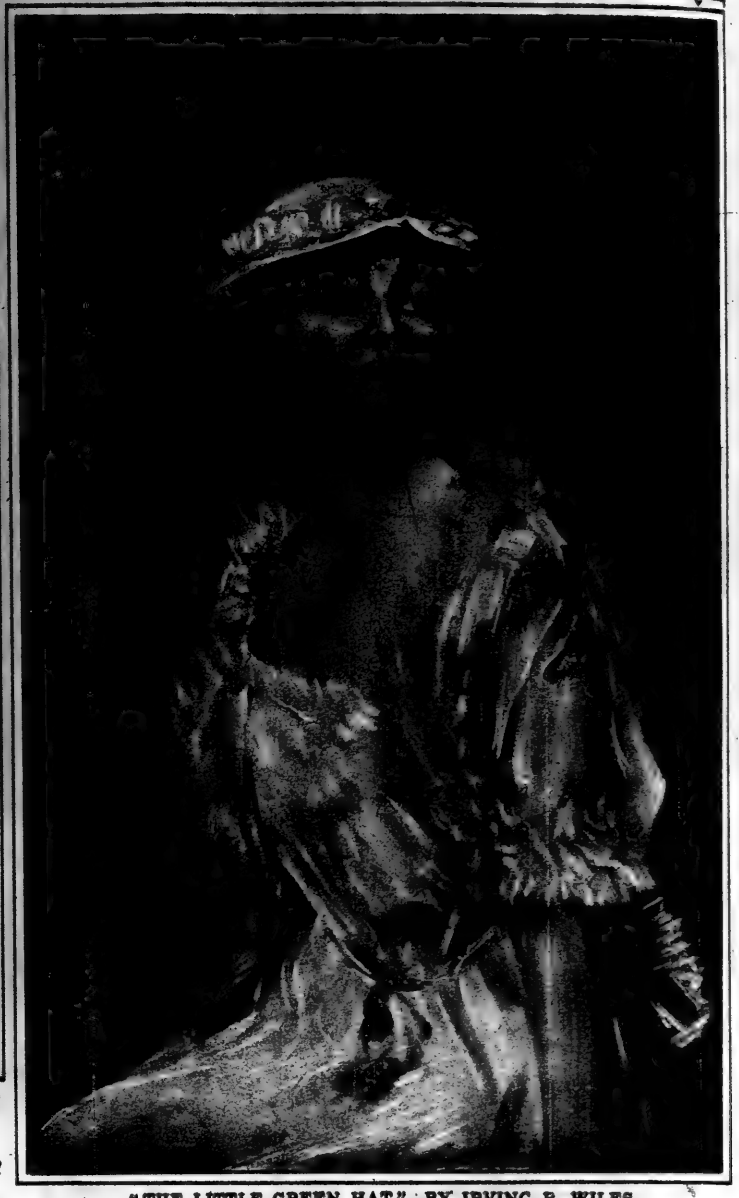
AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE WAR-SWEPT ARGONNE FOREST
In Which American Troops Did Much of Their Hardest Fighting, and from Which They Drove the Germans with Heavy Enemy Losses.
In the Central Background There Appears a Small Cemetery Bristling with Crosses Above the Graves of Soldiers Who Fell Thereabout.

MAJOR DAVID McK. PETERSEN,
American Ace, Killed a Week Ago in the Fall of His Airplane at Daytona Beach, Fla.
Major Petersen Is Standing Beside the Ill-Fated Machine with, at His Right, Lieutenant Francis Xavier Pavesick, Formerly of the Advertising Department of The Times, Who Was the Major's Flight Companion and Suffered Severe Injuries at the Time.
From a Photograph Taken on the Day Before the Accident.



PERSONNEL OF THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, THIRD AMERICAN ARMY, NOW KEEPING WATCH IN THE RHINELAND,
Grouped in Front of the Giant Statue of William I. at the Confluence of the Rhine and Moselle Rivers.
For Years This Statue, from Its Lofty Perch, Has Watched Over This Section of Germany. That Is Now the Present Duty of the Third Army's Intelligence Department, Commanded by Colonel R. H. Williams, Indicated by the Cross. (Times Photo Service.)





"THE LITTLE GREEN HAT"—BY IRVING R. WILES,
to Which Was Awarded the Isaac N. Maynard Prize of $100 for the Best Portrait in the Spring Academy.

"CHATHAM SQUARE"—BY COLIN CAMPBELL COOPER,
a New Painting of a Section of Lower Manhattan, Shown in the Current Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.
Photos Peter Juley.)

MISS MARION RYDER—BY ERCOLE CARTOTTO,
Awarded the Second Julius Hallgarten Prize of $200 by the National Academy of Design.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK STUART GREENE, 302d Engineers, 77th Division, Appointed Commissioner of Highways for New York
(Times Photo Service.)

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM T. MANNING, Rector of Trinity Parish, Immediately After His Investiture as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, by Admiral Groult, Commander of the French Forces in the North Atlantic.
(Times Photo Service.)

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS
on the Deck of the Leviathan Just Before Sailing to Europe a Week Ago.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

"THE OLD MILL"—BY E. W. REDFIELD,
Awarded the First Altman Prize of $1,000 in the Spring Academy.

"THE JADE BOWL"—BY DINES CARLSEN,
16 Years Old, Son of Emil Carlsen, Artist, Awarded the Third Hallgarten Prize at the Spring Academy. This Is Said to be the First Time in the History of the National Academy of Design, Organized in 1825, Where a Prize Has Been Given to an Exhibitor as Young as 16 Years. *(Peter Juley.)*

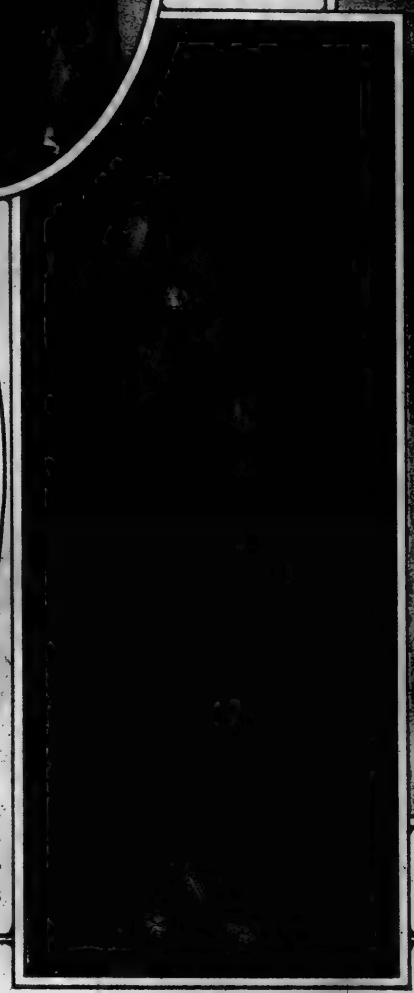
MISS BARBARA KERLEY,
Debutante Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, Whose Engagement to Lieutenant Henry Arthur Hutchins, U. S. R., Has Been Announced.
(Mishkin.)

EILEEN COTTY
in "Good Morning, Judge," at the Shubert Theatre.
(Moody.)

OTIS SKINNER as Colonel Philippe Bridau in "The Honor of the Family," at the Globe Theatre.
(Sarony.)

EVELYN VARDEN
in "The Honor of the Family," at the Globe Theatre.
(Hickson-Connelly.)

FRANCES PRITCHARD
in "The Midnight Whirl," Atop the Century Theatre.
(Abbe.)



CLOTH EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED WITH MOTIFS OF GOLD BEADS.
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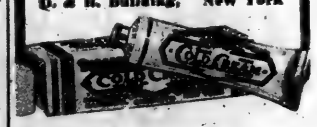

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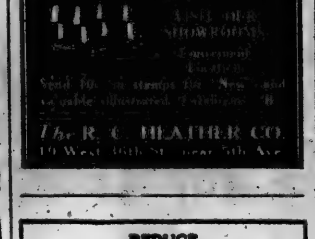

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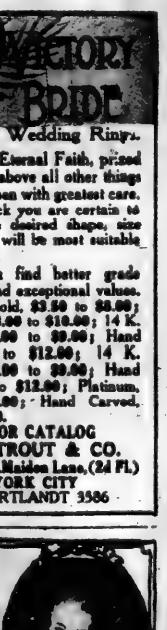

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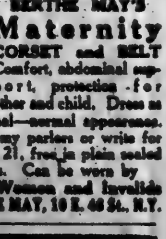

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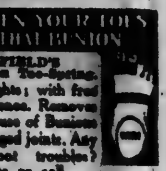

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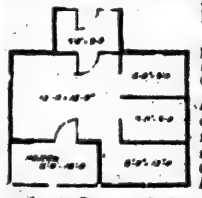

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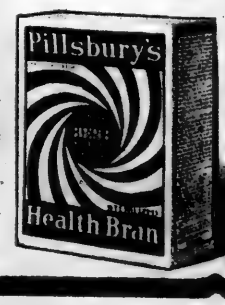

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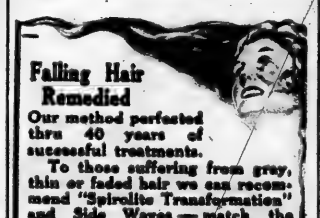

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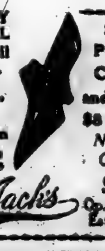

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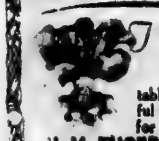

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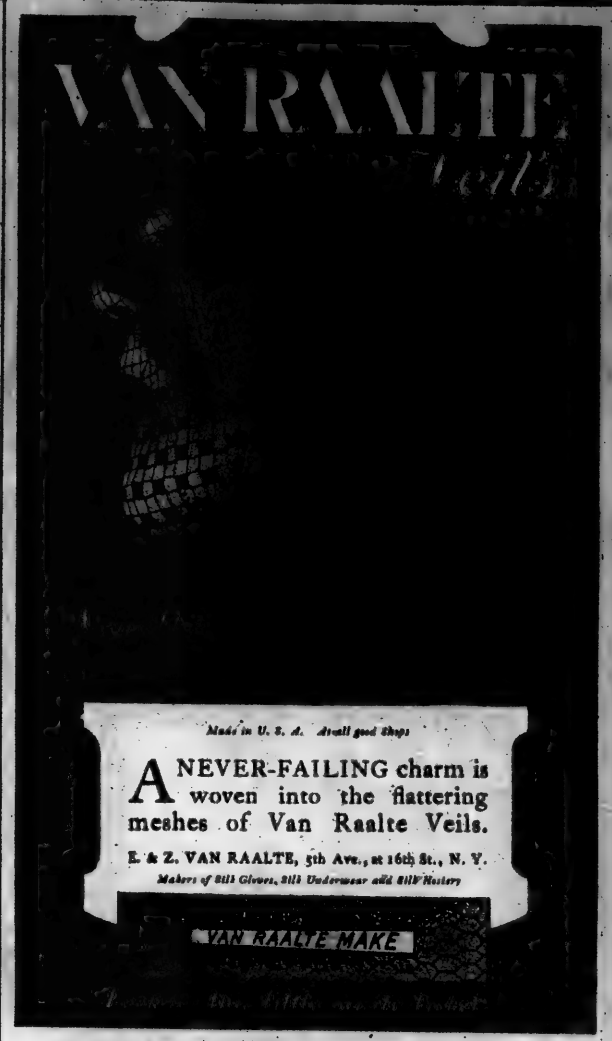


A Garden Full of Vegetables for $1.00

In again offering our Home Garden Collection of Vegetable Seeds, we have given critical attention to the varieties, selecting only those which have been tried and proven of excellent merit under widely different conditions of soil and climate. This Collection, if purchased separately from our catalogue, would cost $1.65.

One Packet Each of the Following for $1.00

Beans—*Bountiful*	Onion—*White Portugal*
Beans—*New Hardy Wax*	Parsley—*Double Curled*
Beans—*Earliest Bush Lima*	Peas—*McLean's Little Gem*
Beet—*Detroit Dark Red*	Radish—*Scarlet Globe*
Carrot—*Selected Chantenay*	Radish—*Long White Icicle*
Corn—*Golden Bantam*	Spinach—*New Zealand*
Cucumber—*White Spine*	Swiss Chard—*Giant Lucullus*
Lettuce—*Black Seeded Simpson*	Tomato—*Selected Stone*
Lettuce—*May King*	Turnip—*White Globe*

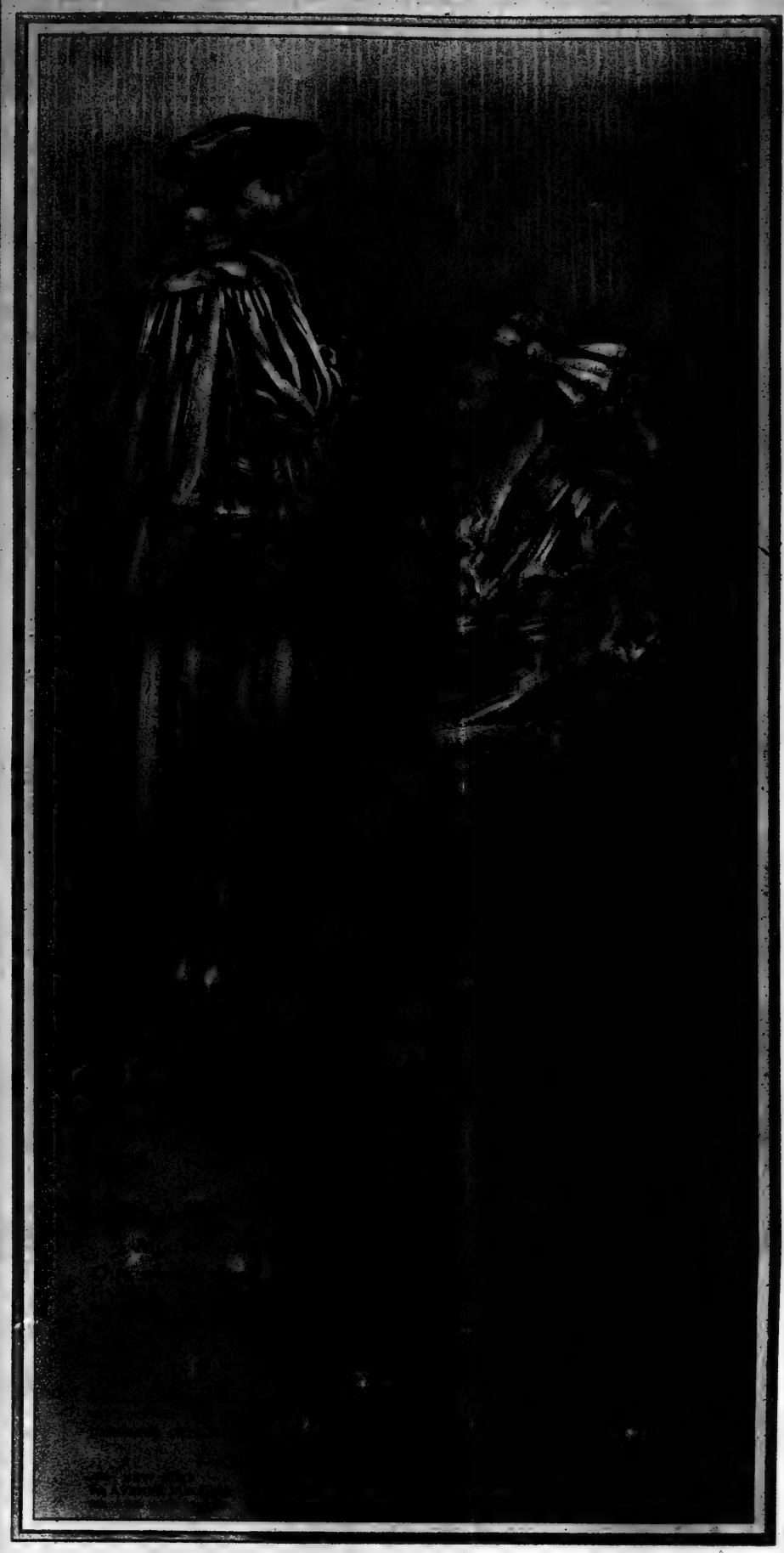
NOTE—With each collection we will include a copy of our interesting and instructive booklet, 16 pages and cover, devoted exclusively to vegetables and their culture.

ORDER YOUR COLLECTION NOW

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, dollar bill, or stamps, and secure this excellent collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. For Points West and Canada add 25c—($1.25).

Our 1919 Spring Catalogue sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay St., New York City



ALSO MAKERS OF
No. 51. Savonau Cold Cream (Solidified)
No. 48. Royal Thridace, "The Officer's Soap."
Finest Toilet Soaps in the World.
$1.00 Per CAKE.

J. GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE

In all shades, in suede, satin, patent and glace or dull kid. Oxfords and Boots.
A shoe that combines gracefulness of line and supreme comfort.
Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.
511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
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The Oldest Yarn House

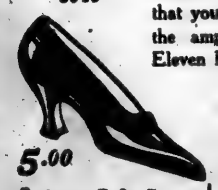
In America—Est. 1850.
Full supply of Yarns, all colors, in Colorable and Cord Stockard.
Weaved Knit Goods in Modern Creations.
French Tapestries.
HENRY HESSE,
389 Sixth Ave.
24-25 Sts., New York.

NEW SPRING STYLES

The Blyn Shoe
Footwear Fashions For Spring

The models are more attractive, varied, and interesting than ever this season, while the quality and finish are well up to the exacting Blyn standard. The prices and styles shown here are illustrative of the notably excellent values that you'll find throughout the ample stocks of the Eleven Big Blyn Stores.

Style 3040



5.00
Patent Colt Pump
Steel buckles, covered French heels, turned soles.

Style 779
Patent Colt Boot

7.50

Style 4214

6.00
Red Cross Shoe
Black vici kid Oxford; military heels; Red Cross flexible soles

Black kid top; French heels; welted soles.

West Side Stores: 222-224 W. 125th St. Near Seventh Av. 6th Av. & 27th St. 6th Av. 39th & 40th
J. Blyn & Sons
East Side Stores: 3d Av. and 122d St. 3d Av. 86th & 87th Sts. 3d Av. 150th & 151st Sts. Bowery, near Broome.
Brooklyn Stores: 442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St., nr. Hoyt St. / 832-833 Broadway, bet. Park Av. and Ellery St. / 1263-1265 Broadway, near Greene Av. FACTORY: 811-813 East 72d St.
Newark Store—689 Broad St., Opposite Military Park.
Mail Order Dept., 2240 Third Ave. Postage, including Insurance, 10c. Send P. O. Money Order or N. Y. Draft Only.
Eleven Big Blyn Stores

"Good morning!

have you had your breakfast?

Did you really enjoy your Coffee? If not, order some HOTEL ASTOR tomorrow and learn how its wonderful reputation was established.

The superior strength of the properly aged Coffees makes it more economical. A heaping tablespoonful to the cup usually gives best results; but if too heavy —use less.

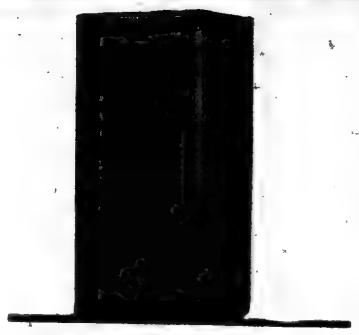
The moisture-proof container, our experience in selecting, blending and roasting, enable us to offer you the most delicious Coffee obtainable.

Why not use the blend selected for and always served to the discriminating guests of the most popular Hotel in the country?—the choice of a million people.

The reputation, carefully safeguarded and established during sixty years of successful Coffee merchandising, is your guarantee when you buy HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE—BEAN—STEEL-CUT (Chaff Removed) or PULVERIZED.

Why not have a HOTEL ASTOR Breakfast every morning?

B. FISCHER & CO., Inc.
NEW YORK



Pure—Clean—White—Uncoated

The Children Love It.

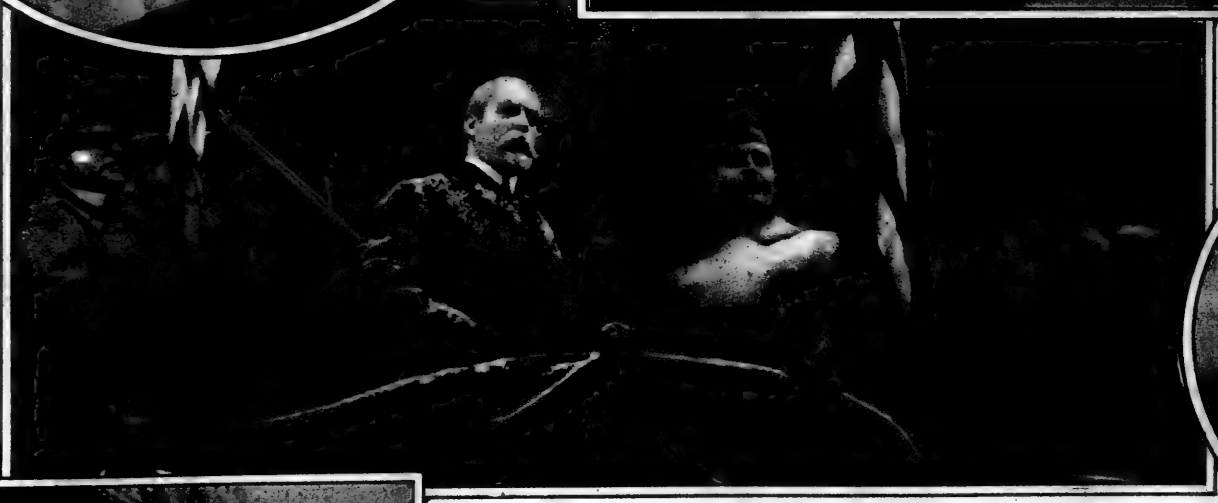
Over ten million pounds sold a year.

Ask your grocer—Costs no more than the ordinary kind.

The New York Times

LIEUTENANT ORMER C. LOCKLEAR, THE WORLD'S ONLY AVIATOR, SO FAR AS KNOWN, TO TRANSFER FROM ONE AIRPLANE TO ANOTHER
When Both Planes Were at Top Speed, Immediately After Having Accomplished the Daring Feat of Landing from His Plane on to the Wing of Another.

HIS FIRST "A. W. L." HOME: A SOLDIER OF THE 27TH DIVISION Pointing Out on a War Map to His Mother and a Girl Friend Exactly Where He Went "Over the Top" for the First Time.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



LIEUTENANT LOCKLEAR SWINGING, HEAD DOWN, FROM HIS AIRPLANE PREPARATORY TO DROPPING TO ANOTHER WHICH IS TO FLY UNDER HIM.
(Photos © International Film Service.)

TO FLY THE ATLANTIC THIS SPRING: New British Super-Triplane, "Porte's Super-Baby," Designed by Col. J. C. Porte, R. A. F., and Secretly Built at Felixstone, England. It Will Be Shipped to America in Sections, Reassembled, and Will Attempt the Transatlantic Flight from West to East.

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
in the Midst of a Driving Snowstorm, Receiving, on Behalf of the Union League Club, from the New York City Colored Draft Regiment, Best Known as "The Buffaloes," the Return of the Stand of Colors Presented to the Regiment by the Club at the Beginning of the War.

KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN
Personally Presenting the Colors to the Commander of the First Artillery Regiment Stationed at Getafe, Just Out of Madrid. (Times Photo Service.)

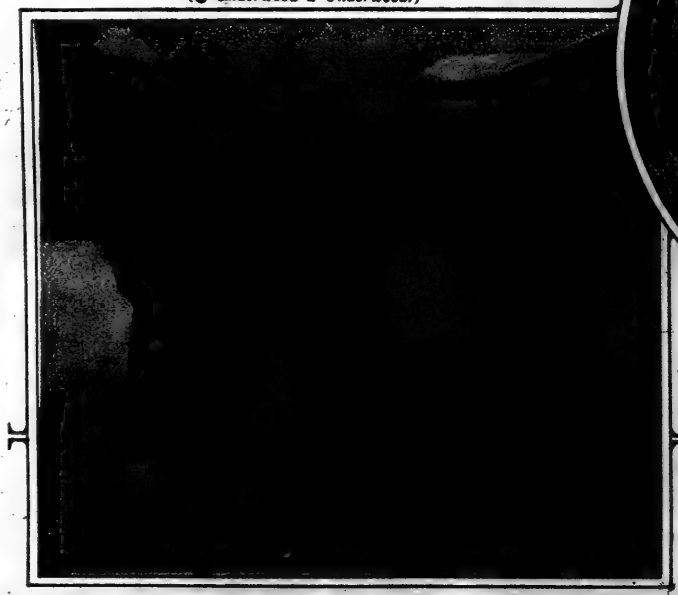
THE 52D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE OF THE 27TH DIVISION, BRIG. GEN. GEORGE A. WINGATE COMMANDING, ARRIVING ON THE TRANSPORT AMERICA.
(Paul Thompson)

FRIEDRICH EBERT, FORMER HARNESS MAKER, DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF GERMANY
Before the Delegates to Germany's First Democratic Constitutional Assembly in the Royal or Court Theatre, Weimar.
On the Speaker's Left, First Row, Left to Right, Are: Herren Hirsch, Wissell, Noske, Landsberg, and Scheidemann; Second Row: Dr. Preuss, War Minister; Colonel Reinhardt, Herren Erzberger, Schiffer, and Dauer; at the Speaker's Right, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister.

(Times Photo Service.)

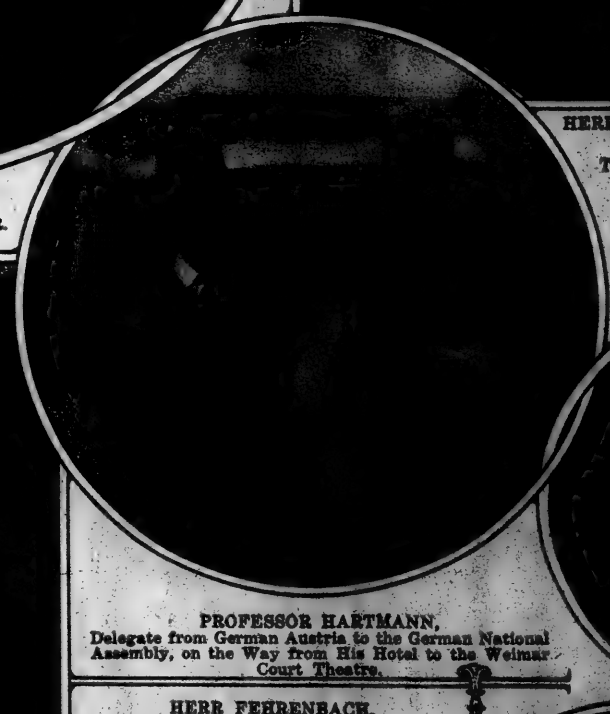
A GERMAN MILITARY AIRPLANE LEAVING BERLIN WITH OFFICIAL MAIL FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT WEIMAR.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

HERR EBERT CHEERED AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF GERMANY IN FRONT OF THE COURT THEATRE, WEIMAR.
This Historic Photograph Shows the Delegates, Both Men and Women, Assembled in Front of the Court Theatre While a Member of the Assembly Calls for Three Cheers for the New President Who Stands at His Left in the Centre of the Group.
(Times Photo Service.)

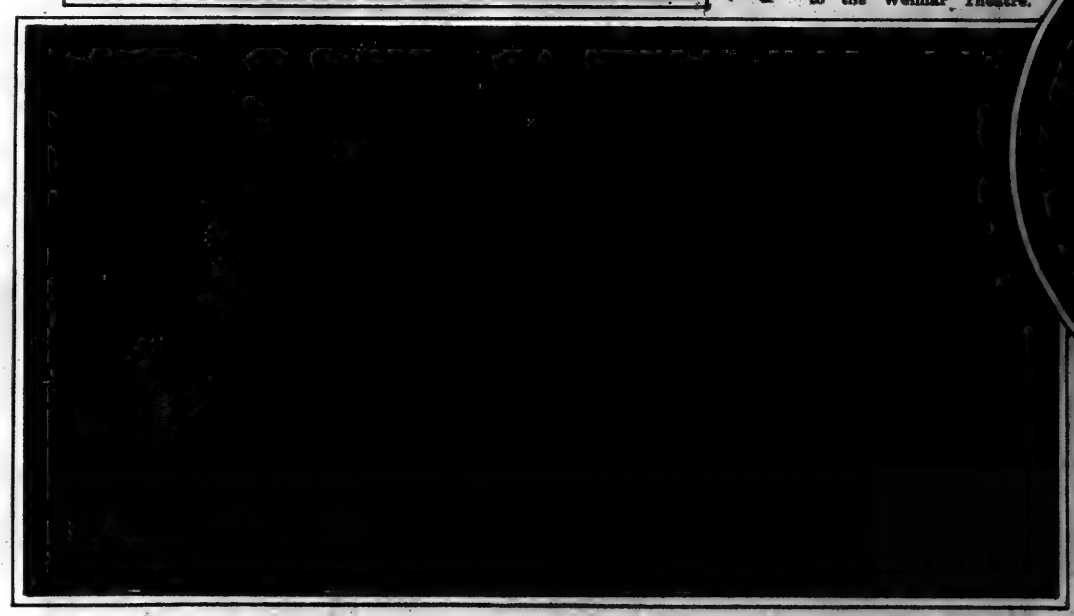


PROFESSOR HARTMANN,
Delegate from German Austria to the German National Assembly, on the Way from His Hotel to the Weimar Court Theatre.

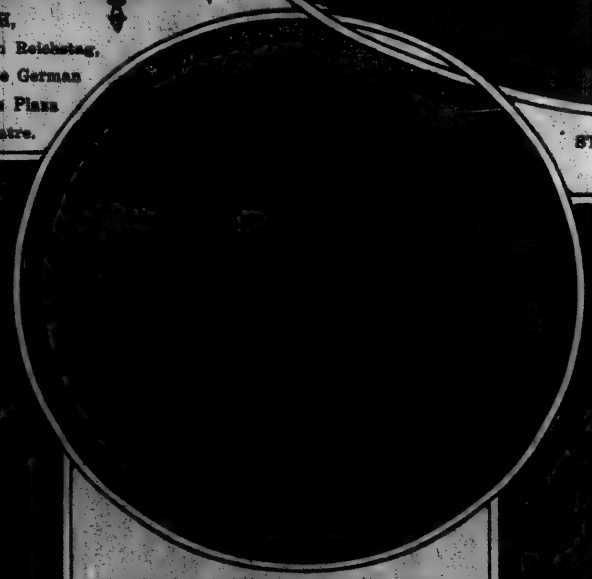
HERR FEHRENBACH,
Former President of the German Reichstag, with Two Other Delegates to the German National Assembly, Crossing the Plaza ←— to the Weimar Theatre.



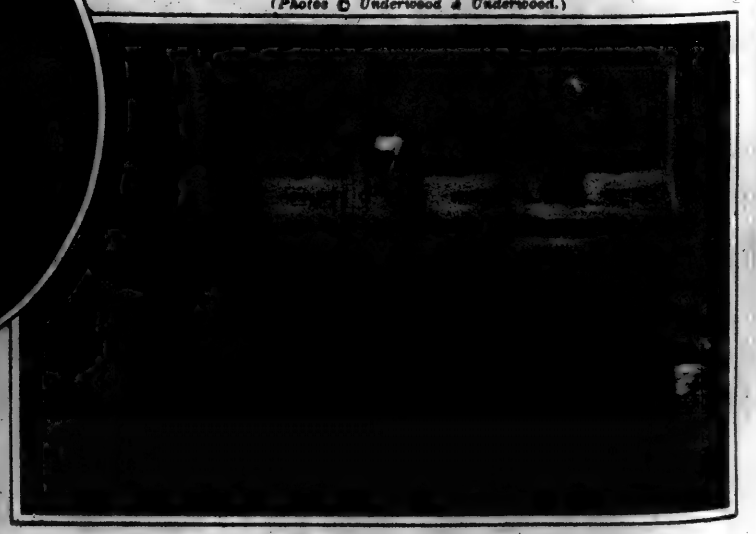
STEEL-HELMETED GERMAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR STANDING GUARD BEFORE THE WEIMAR COURT THEATRE DURING A SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



DELEGATES TO THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LEAVING THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH AT WEIMAR, Where Divine Services Were Held in Connection with the Opening of Germany's First Democratic Constitutional Convention.



"SANDWICH MEN" PARADING BERLIN STREETS WITH PLACARDS IN BEHALF OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS.
Beginning at the Left the Legends Read: "He Who Represents Science and Art Goes with the Democrats"; "The German Democratic Party Is the Party of the Women"; "He Who Wants to Give a Square Deal to Every One Must Live as a Democrat"; "German Women Take Our Advice and Vote Only for German Democrats."
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



"BOLSHEVISM IS HUNGER AND DEATH, BUT NEVER PEACE."
Say These Posters with Which Berlin Buildings Were Plastered in the Crusade Against the New World Menace During the Elections of Delegates to the National Assembly.

THE FAMOUS PARAVANE,
Mysterious Device Invented by Lieutenant Dennis Burnley, British Navy, Which Rendered German Mine Fields Harmless, Is Now Disclosed.
(Times Photo Service.)

GEORGE W. VANDERBILT,
Younger Son of the Late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Raymond T. Baker.
From a Recent Portrait by Lydia Field Emmet.
(Mary Hopson.)

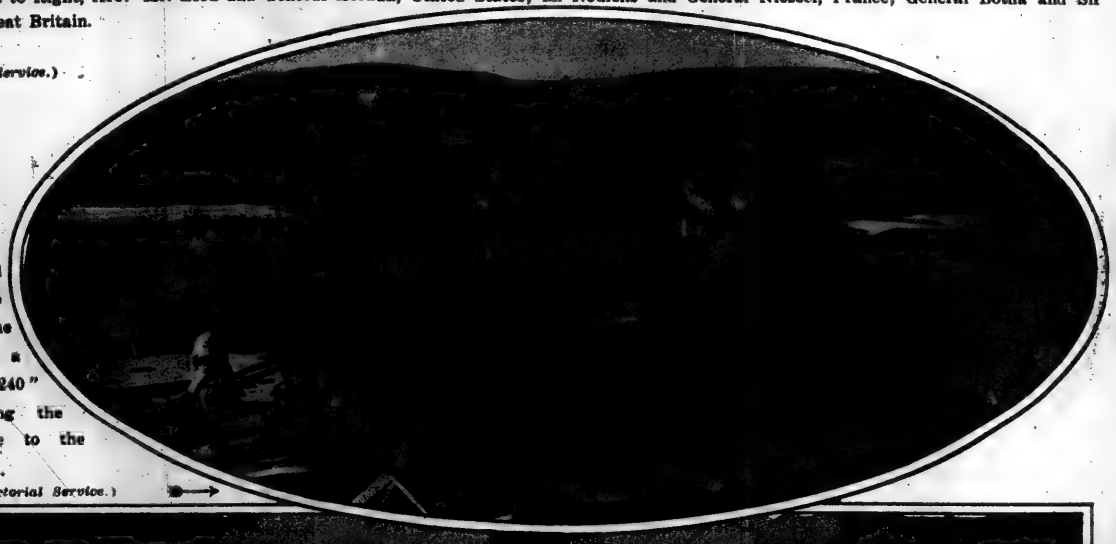
PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.
From a Recent Camera Study by Arnold Genthe.
(© Arnold Genthe.)

MERCHANT SHIP CROSSING THE GERMAN MINE FIELDS. Sketched to Illustrate How the Paravane, Cutting the Moorings of the Submerged Mines, Saved Countless Allied Ships During the War.
(© Illustrated London News.)

THE INTER-ALLIED POLISH COMMISSION, Appointed by the World Peace Conference to Settle the Differences Between the Poles and the Czechs.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Mr. Lord and General Kernan, United States; M. Noulens and General Niessel, France; General Botha and Sir Esme Howard, Great Britain.
(Central News Service.)

MME. MAURICE MAETERLINCK,
Formerly Mlle. Renee Dahon, Now Bride of the Belgian Playwright.
From an Informal Photograph of Mme. Maeterlinck at Her Home in Nice, Where the Marriage Took Place.

TESSA COSTA
in "The Royal Vagabond," at the Cohan & Harris Theatre.
(Campbell Studio.)



GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY,
After the Formal Surrender of the Dardanelles by the Turks, Examining a Great German "240" Fieldpiece Guarding the Bosporus Entrance to the Black Sea.
(French Pictorial Service.)

MAURICE MAETERLINCK,
Belgian Author of "The Bluebird" and Other Plays, Recently Re-Wed.
From His Latest Photograph Received in This Country.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS, ON REST LEAVE IN THE FRENCH ALPS, STARTING OUT ON THE ASCENT OF MOUNT RENARD.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

To the Wholesale Dress Buyer

Interpreters of the Great Successes in Fashions For Spring

Dresses · Suits · Coats

EXCLUSIVELY OF

Tricolette, Wool Jersey

Laine De Guerre

CROWN EMBROIDERY WORKS

105 Madison Avenue, New York

MAISON HAAS, INC. · · · PARIS

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Vogue of the Tailormade Suit ushers in the Slenderizing Model to be known as the

Tailored Clereté

CORSET

15.75

A specially designed corset which achieves slenderizing lines for the full figure—the low top creates a long waist and the back flattens the shoulders and lower hips. In flesh color striped and figured Roman cloth.
Sizes 24 to 38.

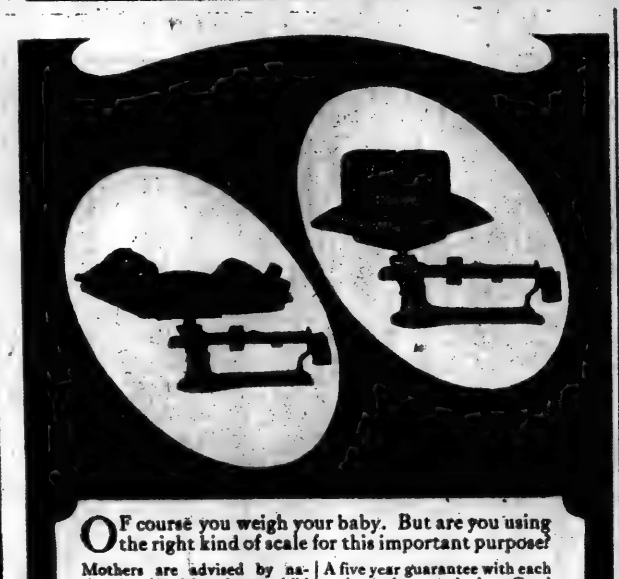
INTRODUCING

The "All-Time"

BRASSIERE

4.95

This model may be worn with any costume for daytime or evening wear. Made of flesh pink Italian silk, it reaches well to the waistline, gives a flat silhouette, and does not force the flesh up.



OF course you weigh your baby. But are you using the right kind of scale for this important purpose?

Mothers are advised by national authorities that a child must gain ¼, ½ or ¾ ounce, each day, for specified periods.

The "Perfection" Scale meets all Government requirements for highest accuracy. Registers every ¼ oz. up to 37 lbs. or up to 52 lbs. if desired. No springs, no complicated parts.

In addition to weighing baby, the "Perfection" may also be used for weighing all kinds of household commodities. Furnished with handsome wicker basket and strong metal scoop which are interchangeable.

A five year guarantee with each scale. Approved by Good Housekeeping and by Tribune Institutes. Sold at good stores or write us.

Price (37 lb. capacity) $20.00. With either basket or scoop $18.00. 52 lb. capacity, $1.00 extra. *Baby Book free.*

The Jacobs Bros. Co.
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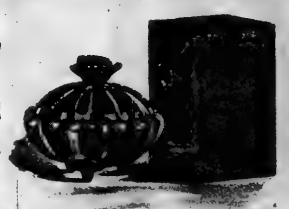
JACOBS PERFECTION INFANT and HOUSEHOLD SCALE

Perfume Your Home with

Vantine's

The Oriental Store



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By simply placing a small quantity of incense in the burner and applying a match, it will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall, its perfume will pervade the upper rooms, purifying the air by absorbing and dispensing all odors. It is used extensively in the boudoir, where its soothing perfume is said to induce restful sleep, and, when burned near clothes closet or press, will impart a most pleasing perfume to all clothing contained therein.

On sale in our Perfumery Dept., or send $1, (money order, check or registered currency,) and by return mail we will forward, prepaid, the set illustrated, which includes burner, package of our famous incense and complete instructions for using. Specify T 1882.
(Incense only, medium size, 50c; large size, 90c.)

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.

Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York
Importers of "Things Oriental" for 50 years.

GIRLS! USE "DANDERINE"

Have Lots of Thick, Glossy, Wavy Hair.

Costs Only 35c. a Bottle, and Is One of the Largest Selling Hair Preparations Known.

If you value your hair and its beauty, just once try Danderine. All drug stores and toilet counters sell Danderine. Full directions on each bottle. You just try it!

HAMILTON'S

THE NEW SPRING SUITS

IN TAILORED, BOX AND BLOUSE EFFECTS

WE have concentrated on Suits at $25.00—nearly fifty different styles at this price, including the new blouse effects and the popular tailored models. At $25.00 a wonderful showing of Georgette Dresses in beaded and draped effects.

And at $35.00 we have an equally attractive assortment of Suits in all the wanted colors and materials.

SUITS $18.50 to $50.00 DRESSES $12.50 to $35.00

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.

307 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 31ST ST.

Our New Spring Catalog will be mailed upon request.

Its responsiveness and its singing tone are made permanent by the same element of durability that has been such a marked trait of the Hardman Piano itself for 75 years. Has no equal at its price.

HARDMAN, PECK & Co. Est 1842
433 Fifth Avenue, New York
47-51 Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Food *for the* Nursing Mother

A Healthy Mother Means a Healthy Babe

If the nursing mother is not well-nourished, her milk lacks the vital elements and her baby does not thrive.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

the Unrestricted FOOD

for

Nursing Mothers and Babies

Gives Health to Both

It provides in the simplest, most strengthening form the necessary additional liquid nourishment that increases the quantity and improves the quality of mother's milk.

Send for a FREE COPY of "Your Baby's Health," with its Rules for Nursing Mothers. Address

JOHN CARLE & SONS, Dept. N. M. 15, 163 Water Street, New York City.

ILLUSTRATED: Chester Lounging Chair, $17; stained, $19.80. Cushions, $6.50. *Chaise Longue,* $38.

Minnet Willow

Many new luxurious and novel pieces for the 1919 Summer home. Selections made now can be delivered immediately or in June. Express paid 100 miles; freight 500. Inspection invited.

MINNET & CO.,
Lexington Avenue, 40th-41st Sts.

Write for Catalog

Re-upholstering and draperies a specialty.

DEAF?

Hear clearly and distinctly with a

Little Gem Ear Phone

Simplest and smallest hearing device

The absolute superiority of the Little Gem was recognized at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it received the Gold Medal, highest award for ear phones, in competition with the world.

Try our Auto Ear Massage; used to stop head noises and improve hearing. Call at our office for a *free,* private demonstration. Expert advice without charge. *Ask or write for booklet.*

GEM EAR PHONE CO., Inc.

901-BH Marbridge Bldg., 41 W. 34th St. at B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Greeley 3744
Canadian Office—Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

The Nestlé Permanent Wave

The "Nestle" is the original of all permanent waves on the human head. Large waving establishment at 657 and 659 Fifth Avenue (Corner 52d Street.)

Illustrated Booklet Free.

C. NESTLÉ CO.,

Permanent Waving Establishment
657 and 659 Fifth Ave., cor. 52d St., N. Y.
Telephone Plaza 6541.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Established 1879

Misses' Spring Blouse Tailleurs

Exclusive Models Developed at Special Prices

Number 1: of navy blue serge with a natural pongee vest. The jacket is lined with foulard, slit on the sides half way up to the waist. The blouse jacket shows a trifle more flare to its skirt than jackets have been showing heretofore but the skirt remains long & narrow **39.50**

Adding the correct finishing touch to the costume is a navy blue hat, with clusters of wild red cherries. **18.50**

Number 2: of tricotine in navy blue, black and walnut. About three inches of the colorful silk tricolette vest shows above the front closing. The lower square neck is an innovation that will be welcome on warmer days. The small, cut-out circles are inlaid with silk tricolette **59.00**

Two realistic, full-blown roses and a mass of leaves in back add piquancy to the black hat that is worn **29.50**

Number 3: of tricotine in navy blue, black and walnut. The Oriental blue vest is brocaded in bronze-gold. Notice how the sleeves widen to bell shape but disclose the tight cuff underneath. Turn this tailleur around and a row of buttons meets your gaze — from collar to hem **79.00**

A long cluster of curling fawn color ostrich clings close to the laid-back brim of the Pekin blue hat **32.50**

Second Floor

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You Never Pay More at Best's

The Song of SILK

Melodies of genuine, radiant beauty are the new and incomparable

MALLINSON SILK CREATIONS

magnificent in their appealing fine qualities ranging from the daring contrasts to the modulations of delicacy and charm.

Discriminating women show a decided preference for these distinctive silk "songs"

Pussy Willow *Dear-Knit*
Indestructible Voile
Kumsi-Kumsa *Khaki-Kool*
Roshanara Crepe
Ruff-a-Nuff
All trade-mark names

Shown at all the better stores

H. R. MALLINSON & COMPANY Inc.
The New Silks Guest
MADISON AVE. 31st ST. NEW YORK

Lovely Lois Lorraine prima donna, wears a gown of MALLINSON'S *Jacquard Kumsi-Kumsa*

MALLINSONS
Silks de Luxe

VAN RAALTE

SILK UNDERWEAR

"Look, Mommie, It's Good as New!"

OF course it is, for Van Raalte "Niagara Maid" Silk Underwear launders perfectly as often as you like. Even the pretty soft pinkiness remains undimmed and the trimmings and ribbons are fresh as ever. Be sure to insist on Van Raalte garments for style and service. For sale at all good shops.

NIAGARA SILK MILLS, 5TH AVE. AT 16TH ST., N. Y. C.
Makers of Van Raalte Veils, Silk Gloves and Silk Hosiery.

Some of the Smart and Distinctive

Springtime Models

designed by

A. J. Bates & Co.

Manufacturers and Designers of Shoes of Quality for Discriminating Women

The Drama Shoe

Sold by Representative Dealers

Comfort, quality—*twice the service*

PLENTY of length from hip to knee! No more working up beyond the stocking top! Comfortable fullness through the leg—freedom from strain. What satisfaction at last in a silk knicker!

No more strain and ripping seams where the ordinary knicker "goes" first. The Kayser knicker cannot "go" at the crotch no matter what the strain. There are no seams to rip.

A special inset, patented by Kayser, reinforces the seat. Cut on the bias, it "gives" with the greatest possible elasticity.

That added stretch of fully three or four inches in walking and bending. What a difference it makes!

Flat and smooth, this *Marvelfit* bias inset is characteristic of the tailored style and tone of Kayser "Italian" Silk Underwear.

Women everywhere appreciate the distinctive features and the character of Kayser undergarments. The Kayser label is in every type of garment you want. Your favorite store will show them to you. *"Cost no more than the ordinary kind."* JULIUS KAYSER & CO., New York.

Kayser
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR
Trademark registered
Marvelfit
Registered and patented

Copyrighted, 1919, by Julius Kayser & Co.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

SLENDER lines are youthful lines—and youthful lines are attained in these

Women's "La Supreme" Corsets

SOLD ONLY BY FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.

A Comfortable Low Top Corset (*illustrated at left*) for the slight form; of figured pink batiste with light flexible boning to give necessary firmness, and modeled to produce the straight slender lines for the youthful silhouette; well-fitting skirt section.
Sizes 22 to 27.
7.50

Pink Broche Waistline Corset (*illustrated at right*) with extension top especially designed for medium or full figures; a corset by no means heavy, although generously boned to give straight lines. The cutaway front provides for comfort when one is seated.
Sizes 24 to 30.
10.75

CORSET SHOP—Balcony Floor

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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Ave., 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Misses' "Betty Wales" Dress

Made Exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co.

SIZES 14 TO 20 YEARS

Depicts the charming result with which taffeta silk and printed Georgette may be combined.

THIS graceful "Betty Wales" dress is a tunic model of navy blue taffeta silk in contrast with French blue printed Georgette crepe, designed on youthful slender lines. The graduated tunic veils straight-line skirt of taffeta; collar and pipings on flowing sleeves of taffeta.
Sizes 14 to 20 years.

39.50

Misses' Dress Shop
Second Floor

HAT *illustrated*, from our shop.
Price upon application.

Prompt Delivery Free Anywhere in the United States
Phone 6900 Greeley

RISSEE'S

FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Stole Collar Cape

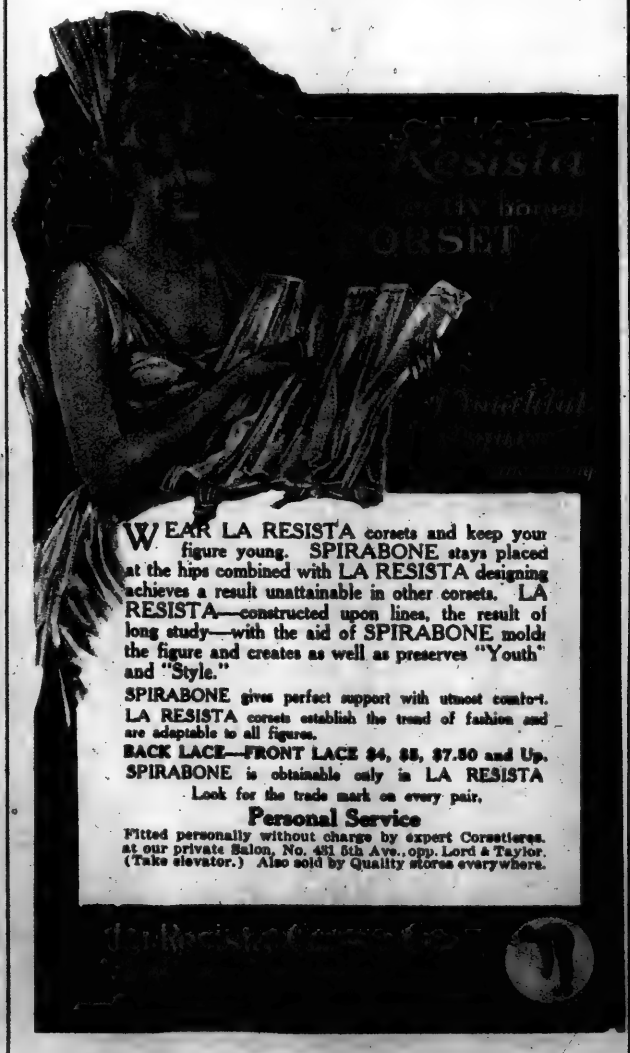
of Navy Trico
$59.50

Mail Orders are as satisfactory as Personal Transactions.

Kleinert's
BABY PANTS

Baby's rosy cheeks indicate that he needs attention. Kleinert's Waterproof Baby Pants snugly cover the diapers and keep clothes dry and clean. Quickly adjusted. Easily washed. Durable and inexpensive.

Hirschman Rubber Co. New York



WEAR LA RESISTA corsets and keep your figure young. SPIRABONE stays placed at the hips combined with LA RESISTA designing achieves a result unattainable in other corsets. LA RESISTA—constructed upon lines, the result of long study—with the aid of SPIRABONE molds the figure and creates as well as preserves "Youth" and "Style."

SPIRABONE gives perfect support with utmost comfort.
LA RESISTA corsets establish the trend of fashion and are adaptable to all figures.
BACK LACE—FRONT LACE $4, $5, $7.50 and Up.
SPIRABONE is obtainable only in LA RESISTA
Look for the trade mark on every pair.

Personal Service

Fitted personally without charge by expert Corsetieres at our private Salon, No. 451 5th Ave., opp. Lord & Taylor. (Take elevator.) Also sold by Quality stores everywhere.

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Maternity apparel designed by Lane Bryant has no maternity look. It is as smart and stylish as apparel for normal wear—conceals the figure—is healthful, comfortable and becoming. Extra fullness is cleverly concealed in the design. Patented adjustments allow expansion.

Spring Styles

Coats 21.50 to 145.50
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Skirts 6.95 to 34.50
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Corsets 3.95 to 12.50

Everything for baby, too, from the simplest slip to the most elaborate *layette*. Prices lower than elsewhere.

FREE *If impossible to visit our stores, write to Dept. L-13 for Style Book.*

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Distinctive Shoes for Women

MODELED on lasts that emphasize the vogue of long vamps which give the foot a smart, graceful appearance.

Colonial Pumps, hand sewed, of dull black, patent kidskin or black satin, with self buckle; graceful long vamps and French heels. (No. 45.) **10.50**

Pumps of black patent or dull leather, hand sewed, (*without buckles,*) graceful long vamp last, hand turned soles, French heels. (No. 53.) **9.50**

Paris cut steel buckles, as in illustration. (No. 53.) **8.50**

Pumps of white calfskin, new model, with hand sewed turned soles, French heels. (No. 47.) **10.50**

Walking Oxfords of dark brown or black Russia calfskin, made on comfortable last; welted soles and Cuban heels. (No. 49.) **9.50**

Walking Boots of dark brown Russia calfskin, smart last; welted soles, Cuban heels. (No. 51.) **9.50**

Dress Oxfords, combining black buckskin vamp with black satin back, also in all black buckskin; hand turned soles, shapely high arches and French heels. (No. 55.) **9.50**

Walking Pumps, nut brown Russia calfskin, (may also be worn with spats,) welted soles and Cuban heels. (No. 57.) **7.50**

Dress Boots of black patent kidskin with soft black kidskin tops, graceful long vamps and hand turned soles; French heels. (No. 59.) **12.00**

WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

Prompt Delivery Free—Anywhere in the United States—Phone 6900 Greeley

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MOURNING APPAREL SHOP

For Women and Misses

NOW LOCATED ON THE FIFTH FLOOR

ENLARGED both in space and scope, affording a secluded environment for the selection and fitting of Mourning Apparel and accessories with that mark of dignity, refinement and exclusiveness so rare in all-black or all-white apparel.

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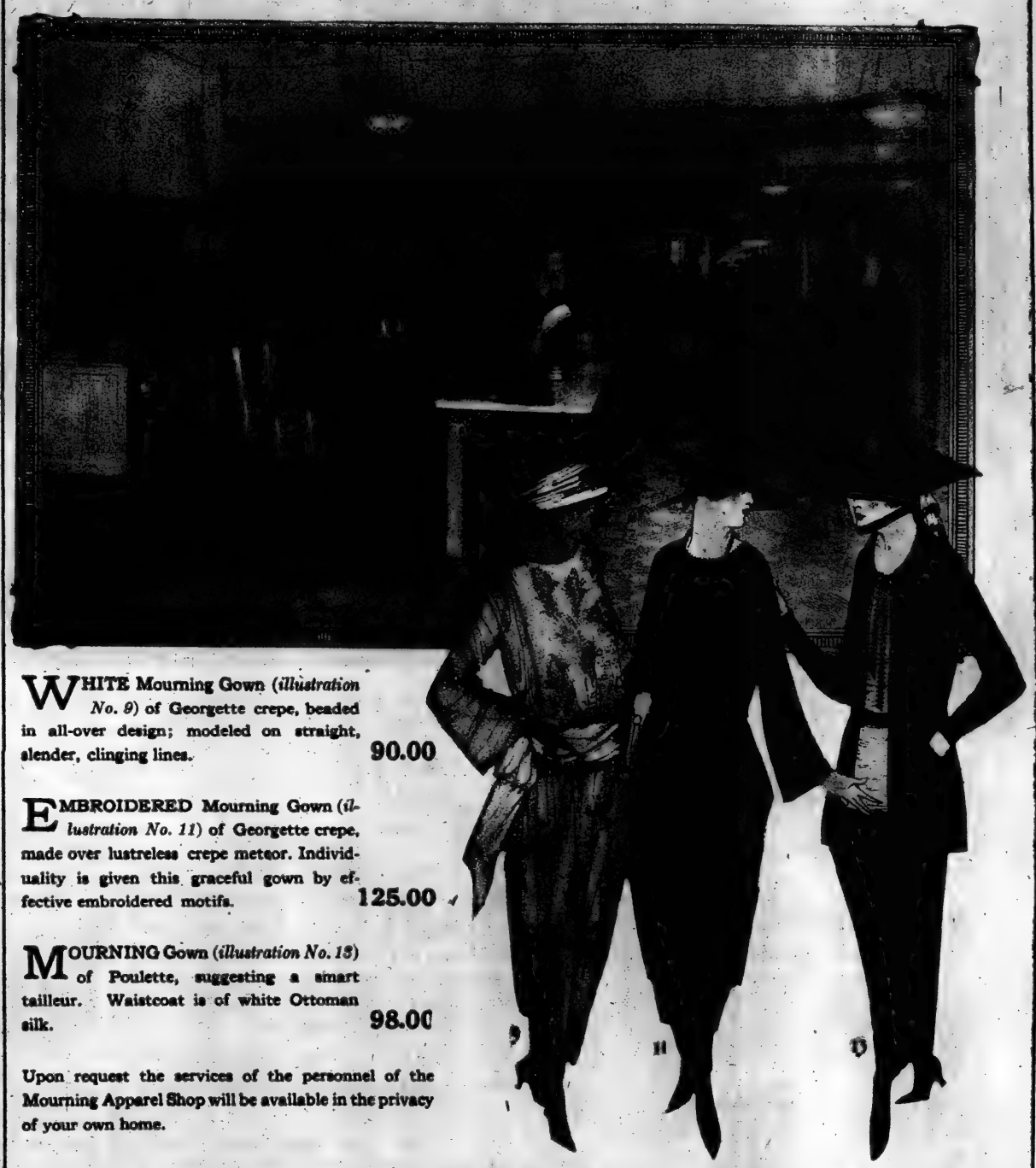

WHITE Mourning Gown (*illustration No. 9*) of Georgette crepe, beaded in all-over design; modeled on straight, slender, clinging lines. **90.00**

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MOURNING Gown (*illustration No. 15*) of Poulette, suggesting a smart tailleur. Waistcoat is of white Ottoman silk. **98.00**

Upon request the services of the personnel of the Mourning Apparel Shop will be available in the privacy of your own home.

HATS *illustrated,* from our Mourning Shop. Prices upon application.

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PARLOR MAID (left)—English mohair uniform, in plum color, $18; gray or black, $15. Same uniform in imported Irish poplin, $7; black French sateen, $5. Headpiece of broad ribbon and organdy, $7. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.25 complete.

PERSONAL MAID (centre)—English mohair uniform, black or gray, $15. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.

NURSE (right)—Coat of English serge; navy, gray or black, $45. Bonnet, $13.50; without veil, $10.50. Collar and cuffs, 70c.

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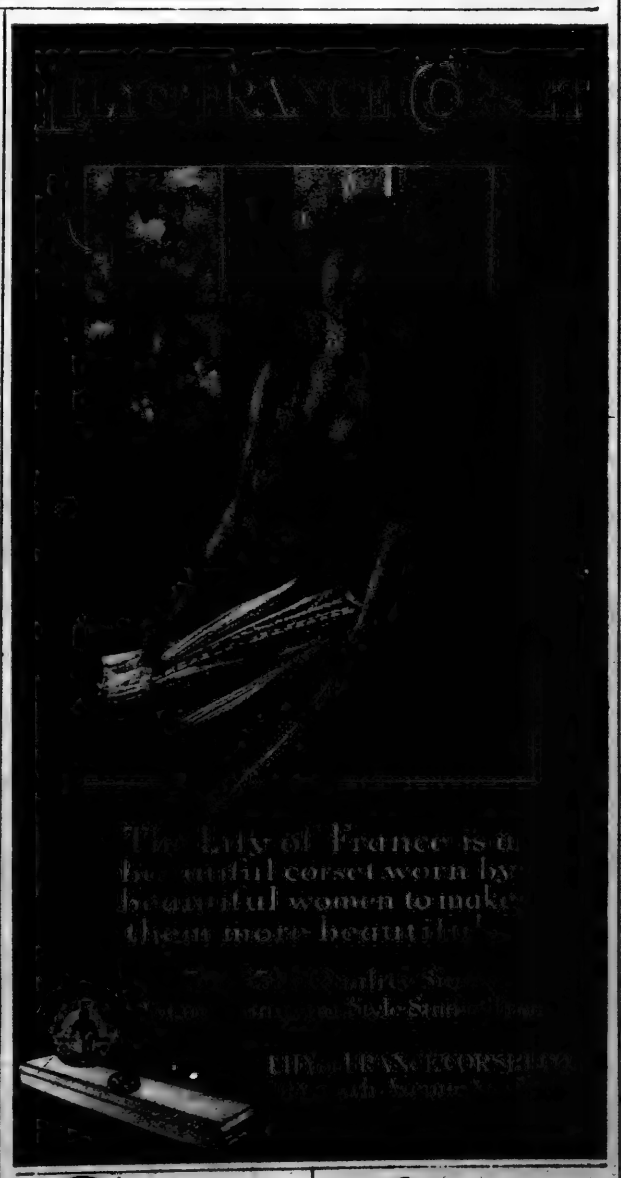
Specializing Exclusively in Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms.



Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
(Direct from the Factory)

4 Post Colonial Bed

Special for This Week

Mahogany
Height headboard 52".
Height footboard 47".
Width, 3 ft. 3".
With box spring and Pad mattress, complete, **$40**

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ODD PERIOD PIECES, $4 up.

Est. 1852 **MANGES BROS.** Inc'rpd.
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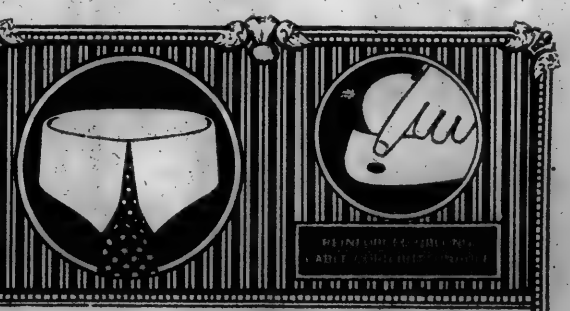
Makes Any Hat Fit Any Head—Comfortably

Pullastic
ADJUSTABLE HAT LINING

In all Good Hats—in all Good Stores
Or put one in your Hat Yourself



BARRACKS

A new and attractive Lion Collar. Now on sale from coast to coast—in the best shops.

Points 2½ inches

Made with the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole—an exclusive feature of

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

Chauffeurs' Outfits
Special now at $67.50

Suit, Overcoat and Cap to Match

With good fabrics scarcer than ever, there is now but one Royal road to Economy in Motor Apparel, and that is Quality. In this Chauffeur's outfit, consisting of suit, overcoat and cap of fine dark grey, all wool whipcord, we offer, considering conditions, an outfit which is remarkable for both quality and value. The outfit complete $67.50, or as follows:

Suit $29.50 Cap $3 Overcoat $35

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

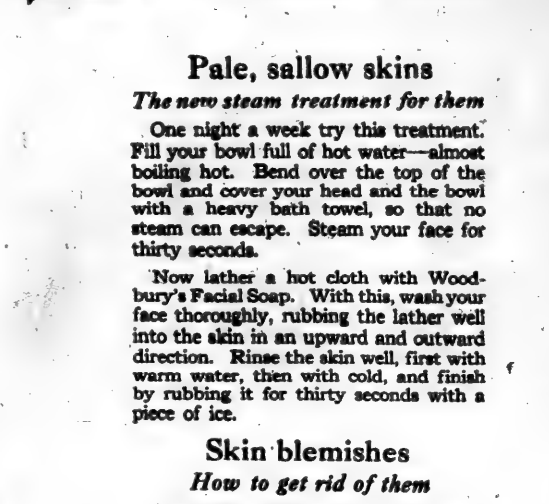
How to prevent blackheads

There is a special treatment for skin blemishes

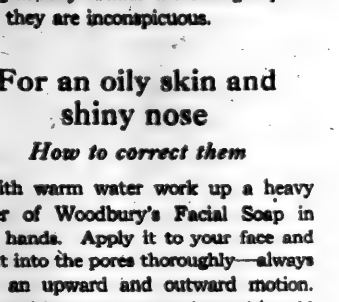
You can correct an oily skin

Five of the most famous skin treatments

Pale, sallow skins—*the new steam treatment for them*
Skin blemishes—*how to get rid of them*
Blackheads—*how to prevent them*
Oily skin and shiny nose—*how to correct them*
Conspicuous nose pores—*how to reduce them*



The new steam treatment



Conspicuous nose pores can be reduced

DO YOU know how to rouse pale, sallow skins? Do you know what causes blackheads? Do you know why the nose, especially, is apt to have enlarged pores?

Do you know that the oil in your skin is necessary to keep it smooth, velvety, supple?

Do you know that bacteria and parasites carried into the pores are one cause of skin blemishes?

These are things you ought to know about your own skin. Unless you understand what is keeping your skin from having the fine texture and delicate coloring that nature intended, you cannot have the clear, soft skin every girl longs for.

To have a lovely skin, you must know the fundamental facts about the nature of the skin and its needs.

Find out just what is the matter with it. Is it too oily? Is it growing coarse? Are the pores on nose and chin conspicuous? Whatever your trouble may be, examine your skin carefully and learn the special Woodbury treatment to remedy the condition.

Your skin is changing every day. As old skin dies, new forms to take its place. By the proper treatment you can make this new skin just what you would love to have it. Carry out this treatment faithfully. Before long your skin will take on the greater loveliness which the persistent use of Woodbury's Facial Soap brings.

These famous Woodbury treatments for the commoner skin troubles have helped thousands of men and women. You will find them in detail, together with scientific advice on the skin and scalp, in the booklet, "A Skin You Love to Touch" which is wrapped around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Get a cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap and begin tonight the treatment your skin needs. You will find it at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. A 25 cent cake will last a month or six weeks.

Pale, sallow skins

The new steam treatment for them

One night a week try this treatment. Fill your bowl full of hot water—almost boiling hot. Bend over the top of the bowl and cover your head and the bowl with a heavy bath towel, so that no steam can escape. Steam your face for thirty seconds.

Now lather a hot cloth with Woodbury's Facial Soap. With this, wash your face thoroughly, rubbing the lather well into the skin in an upward and outward direction. Rinse the skin well, first with warm water, then with cold, and finish by rubbing it for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

Skin blemishes

How to get rid of them

Just before retiring, wash in your usual way with warm water and Woodbury's Facial Soap and then dry your face. Now dip the tips of your fingers in warm water and rub them on the cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy cream-like lather. Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this soap cream and leave it on for ten minutes. Then rinse very carefully with clear hot water; then with cold.

Use Woodbury's regularly in your daily toilet. This will make your skin so firm and active that it will resist the frequent cause of blemishes and clear your skin.

Blackheads

How to keep your skin free from them

Try the treatment given here. Apply hot cloths to the face until the skin is reddened. Then with a rough wash cloth, work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear, hot water, then with cold. Dry the skin carefully.

To remove blackheads already formed, substitute a flesh brush for the wash cloth in the treatment above. Then protect the fingers with a handkerchief and press out the blackheads.

Conspicuous nose pores

How to reduce them

Wring a cloth from very hot water, lather it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in very gently a fresh lather of Woodbury's. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, *stopping at once if your nose feels sensitive.* Then finish by rubbing the nose for thirty seconds with a lump of ice.

Do not expect to change in a week a condition resulting from years of neglect. But use this treatment *persistently.* It will gradually reduce the enlarged pores until they are inconspicuous.

For an oily skin and shiny nose

How to correct them

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

This treatment will make your skin fresher and clearer the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit, and before long you will see a marked improvement.

Sample cake of soap, with booklet

of famous treatments and samples of Woodbury's Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream for 15c

For 6 cents we will send a trial size cake (enough for a week or ten days of any Woodbury facial treatment) together with the booklet of treatments, "A Skin You Love to Touch." Or for 15 cents we will send you the treatment book and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream.

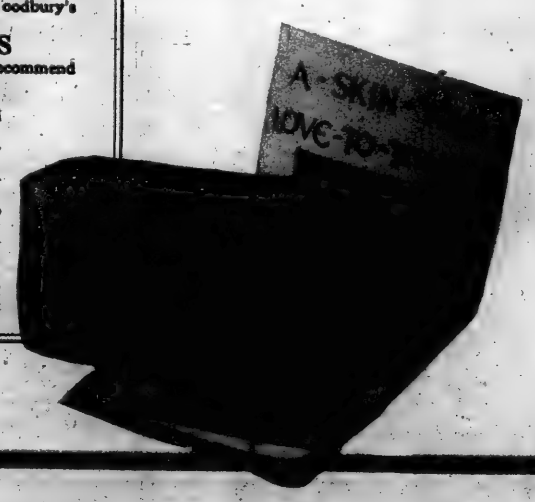
Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 35 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For the commoner skin troubles

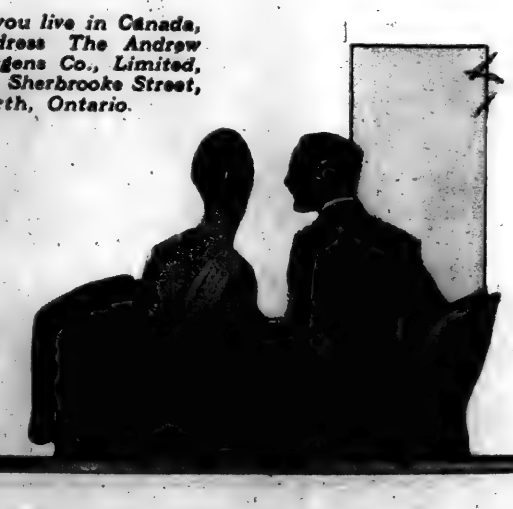
You will find complete treatments, as well as scientific advice on the skin and scalp, in the booklet "A Skin You Love to Touch," which is wrapped around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

CONTENTS

Babies—What physicians recommend
Bath—How much it means
Blackheads—A confession
Blemishes—How to get rid of them
Child of Five—How to preserve clear color of
Conspicuous Nose Pores—How to reduce them
Enlarged Pores—How to make your skin fine
Oily Skin and Shiny Nose—How to correct them
Shampoo—The right way
Sluggish Skin—To rouse
Tender Skin—New treatment



If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 35 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.



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Why My Memory Rarely Fails Me

and how the method of improving memory may be learned in a single evening

By DAVID M. ROTH

NOTE: When I asked Mr. Roth to tell in his own words, for nation-wide publication, the remarkable story of the development of his system for the cure of bad memories, I found him reluctant to talk about himself in cold print. When I reminded him that he could do no finer service than to share his story with others—just as he is sharing his method for obtaining a better memory with thousands who are studying his famous Memory Course—he cordially agreed to my proposal. And here is his story.—President Independent Corporation.

FIFTY members of the Rotary Club were seated in the banquet hall of the Hotel McAlpin in New York. I was introduced to each member in turn, and each gave me his telephone number and told me his occupation. An hour later, after they had changed seats while my back was turned to them, I called each man by name, gave his telephone number and named his occupation, without a single error.

The following evening, in the office of a large business institution, I asked the president of the concern to write down fifty words, numbers and names, and to number each item. An hour later I called out each item and gave the number opposite which it had been written.

At another time I glanced at the license numbers of a hundred and five automobiles which passed. These numbers were written down by witnesses, in the order in which the cars passed. Later, I called each number correctly and gave the order in which the numbers went by.

From Seattle to New York I have appeared before salesmen's meetings, conventions, and Rotary Clubs giving demonstrations of my memory. I have met over 10,000 people in my travels. Yet I am quite sure I can call most of these men and women by name when I meet them, ask many of them how the lumber business is or the shoe business or whatever business they were in when I was first introduced to them.

People wonder at these memory feats. Hundreds have asked me how I can store so many facts, figures, and faces in my mind, and recall them at will. And they are even more mystified when I explain that my memory used to be so poor I would forget a man's name twenty seconds after I met him. In fact, that was what led me to investigate and study the cause of poor memory and the remedy. For years I read books on Psychology, mental culture, memory and other subjects. All of these books were good, but none of them were definite, or easy enough. So I labored until I found out *what it was* that enabled me to remember some things while I forgot others. Finally I worked out a system that made my memory almost infallible.

I explained my system to a number of friends and they could hardly believe it possible. But some of them tried my method and invariably they told me they had improved their memory power in a week. They got the method the first evening and then developed it as far as they cared to go.

The principles which I had formulated in improving my own memory were so simple and so easy to apply that I decided to give my method to the world.

At first I taught my memory system in person. My classes, in Rotary Clubs, banks, department stores, railway offices, manufacturing plants and every kind of business institution grew amazingly in size and number. Memory teaching became my sole profession, and a wonderful experience it has been all the way from Seattle to New York City.

I soon realized that I could never hope to serve more than a small fraction of those who needed my memory system and were eager to take it up unless I put it into a home-study course which people could acquire without personal instruction.

The Independent Corporation, whose President, Mr. Karl V. S. Howland, had become interested in my work as a member of my Rotary Club class in New York, saw the large possibilities of my Course as an element in their broad program for personal efficiency and self-improvement.

So it was my pleasure to join forces with this great publishing house, and the Roth Memory Course, in seven simple lessons, was offered to the public at a price of $5 (correspondence courses having been sold hitherto at anywhere from $20 to $100.)

No money in advance was to be asked, the idea being that the Course must sell itself purely on its merits.

As you have doubtless observed, an extensive advertising campaign was launched by my publishers with full page announcements in all the leading periodicals of the country and in many leading newspapers.

This campaign has continued without a let-up and with ever growing momentum.

From the very start this advertising became successful. The idea spread. Orders came in from everywhere. Edition after edition of the lessons were printed and still thousands of orders could not be filled.

The promise was made that the Course would improve any man's or woman's memory in one evening. And it did! Letters of praise began to pour in almost as fast as the lessons were shipped—and have kept up ever since.

For example, Major E. B. Craft, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, New York, wrote:

> "Last evening was the first opportunity I had to study the course, and in one sitting I succeeded in learning the list of 100 words forward and backward, and to say that I am delighted with the method is putting it very mildly. I feel already that I am more than repaid in the real value and enjoyment that I have got out of the first lesson."

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York.

> "May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

Mr. McManus didn't put it a bit too strong. And here is just a quotation from H. O. (Multigraph) Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Co. Ltd., in Montreal:

> "Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory in a week and have a good memory in six months."

Then there is the amazing experience of Victor Jones, who increased his business $100,000 in six months. And there are hundreds and thousands of others who have studied the Course and who have secured greater benefit from it than they dreamed possible.

Perhaps the main reason why my method is so successful is because it is so ridiculously simple. You get the method of improving the Memory in one evening—in the very first lesson. Then you may develop your memory to any point you desire through the other six lessons. There are only seven lessons in all. Yet the method is so thorough that your memory may be trained to become your obedient slave. And instead of being hard work, it is as fascinating as a game to those interested. I have received letters from people who say the whole family gathers round the table for each lesson!

Men and women from coast to coast have thanked me for having made it so easy for them to acquire a good memory. As one man said:

> "Memory and good judgment go hand in hand. Our judgment is simply the conclusions we draw from our experience, and our experience is only the sum total of what we remember. I now store away in my mind every valuable fact that relates to my business, whether it is something I hear or read, and when the proper time comes I recall all the facts I need. Before I studied the Roth Course it took me three times as long to gain experience simply because I forgot so many facts."

And how true that is! We say of elderly men that their judgment is "ripe." The reason it is ripe is because they have accumulated greater experience. But if we remember all the important facts we can have a ripened judgment 15 or 20 or 30 years sooner!

Thousands of sales have been lost because the salesman forgot some selling point that would have closed the order. Many men when they are called upon to speak fail to put over their message or to make a good impression because they are unable to remember just what they wanted to say.

Many decisions involving thousands of dollars have been made unwisely because the man responsible didn't remember all the facts bearing on the situation, and thus used poor judgment. In fact, there is not a day but that the average business man forgets to do from one to a dozen things that would have increased his profits. There are no greater words in the English language descriptive of business inefficiency than the two little words, "I forgot."

My pupils are gracious enough to say that nothing will help make that fatal phrase obsolete so quickly as the memory system it has been my good fortune to evolve.

* * *

Mr. Roth has told his story. It now remains for you to turn it into dividends. Such an ambition will be helped, we are sure, if you will spend the fraction of time it requires to send for the complete Course on absolute approval.

After a few hours spent with the Roth Memory Course the fear as well as the tragedy of forgetting may be greatly eliminated. You should obtain a fascinating new sense of confidence and power.

Not only that, but you will have a sense of freedom that you never felt before. You may be freed of the memorandum pad, the notebook, and other artificial helps to which most of us are slaves.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to improve your memory power that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied, send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation
Publishers of The Independent Weekly
Dept R-173-B. 119 West 40th St., New York.

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you $5.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Times Mag., 3-23-19.

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
Section 7
NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1919.
(Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.)
SIXTEEN PAGES

THE VICTORY ARCH, MADISON SQUARE.

South of the Arch, Which Was Designed by Thomas Hastings and Spans Fifth Avenue Just North of Twenty-fourth Street, Captive Balloons Will Float Above the Pylons on Each Side of the Roadway. This Is the Most Elaborate Decoration on the Line of March for the 27th Division Next Tuesday.

Decorations Along the Parade Route

Besides the Victory Arch at Madison Square, the Committee on Decorations has provided striking scenes at various points on the route along which homecoming soldiers will parade in New York City. The architect is Paul Chalfin. The 27th Division will march before admiring throngs on Tuesday next. Later will come the 77th, known as the Metropolitan Division. In the Public Library decorations, pictured above, the Central Roll of Honor is a list of all the French and Flemish battlefields on which American troops fought. On the trees that form part of the scheme in front of the Library are hung battle trophies.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

I Was A Little Worried About Myself

I was sitting at home reading. Across the table my wife was busy with her sewing. Close by my daughter was engrossed in her lessons. It was a home scene typical of the average American family.

I laid down my magazine and sat back in meditation. My wife was quick to catch my mood. "What is it, John—business?"

"The most important business in the world," I answered. "The business of keeping well—of guarding against a premature breakdown.

"I am forty years old and I am earning a pretty good salary. But suppose something should happen? Suppose illness should come and I should be away from business for a long time—perhaps incapacitated? It wouldn't take long for our savings to disappear.

"I'm not inclined to worry over my health, and I'm not a health fanatic. But I wonder if I really know whether I am 100% well or not?

"Those little attacks of indigestion that I get from time to time, and the occasional sleepless nights—are they isolated symptoms or are they Nature's warnings of some hidden disease that I don't even suspect—working somewhere inside like a U-boat?

"You yourself—and Bessie there—you both go to the dentist regularly whether your teeth ache or not, but neither of you has ever had a thorough going-over by competent physicians—men who specialize in this kind of work.

"Here and there, for more than a year now, I've been reading about the Life Extension Institute. I find mention of it in magazine editorials and in newspapers—its sincerity—the character of the men behind it—its opposition to fads and quacks and charlatans—the high ethical plane on which it is conducted. It is undoubtedly doing a great work and I—"

I got no further. The door-bell rang—visitors were announced—and the evening passed merrily along! The question of health was temporarily forgotten.

Fact is, I forgot it entirely for three weeks. And then one day I missed one of my friends from his old accustomed place.

"Never Been Ill Before in His Life"

They told me how he had been suddenly stricken—how everybody expected him to pull through because of his strong constitution—how a sudden weakness developed that no one had expected—and in five days he was gone. People were all saying how well he had looked previous to that last sickness—that he had never been ill before in his life, etc., etc.

I tell you, it set me thinking. Could it be possible that I, too? Well, I was going to know! It took me only about three minutes to fill out that Life Extension Institute coupon and send it in. That very week I took their complete physical examination.

I have never had anything like it in my life. They didn't miss a single part of me. They tested my heart, lungs, abdomen and kidneys—took my blood pressure—made a microscopic examination of my blood—

tested my eyes and ears—examined my teeth—pored over my personal history blank for hereditary disease—told me about the quarterly urinalyses—literally made a spot map of my body and my entire life.

I feel that that examination has added ten years to my life. You can't imagine what a load it has taken off my mind. I now know exactly where I stand and just what I've got to do if I want to be sure of the best assurance of living out my allotted three-score-years-and-ten.

Ex-President Taft Behind the Movement

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Isaac M. Wise, Founder of American Judaism

(Continued from Page 9)

membership is 250, and embraces the rabbis of all the reform and most of the conservative congregations in America, together with other Jewish scholars.

Briefly summed up the broad features and final aims are:

The Central Conference of American Rabbis works for unity in Israel. It stands for decided convictions, but not for exclusive ones. It is democratic, and registers with impartial fairness the opinion and conviction of every member. In fact, it insists on deference to individual views, for it is a conference and not a synod. Dr. Wise organized it not for perpetuating divisions, but for nullifying them. And the history of the conference is a series of sincere efforts for union. Thanks to that spirit there is now, and has been for twenty-five years and more, not only a Union Prayer Book, but also co-operation among the 250 rabbis and the splendid example of solidarity which even the persistent altercations between opposing factions cannot destroy or even impair.

As the Hebrew Union College was the first Jewish theological seminary on the American Continent, so the library of that institution is the first building ever erected to house an exclusively Jewish university library. The building, which forms part of the college group, was erected at a cost of $50,000—the gift of a friend—is fireproof, has shelfroom for 40,000 volumes, and contains more than 40,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, consisting for the most part of Hebraica and Semitica, but including Neo-Hebraic, Yiddish and ladingo writings, and Jewish belles-lettres in modern languages. Among the notable collections is that of Spinoza's works, numbering 800.

The Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, a most important factor in the development of the general plans, though but a very few years old, has already assumed large proportions, numbering at present 188 organizations, with an individual membership of 25,000 women. Some of the affiliated organizations are semi-orthodox, and some are not connected with congregations. The work of the federation is a replica of the work of the Synagog and School Extension localized.

This organization did and continues to do splendid work for the soldiers in looking after their spiritual, moral, and material welfare. The success to be attained is limited only by the capacity of the women to work, and they are daily making their efforts more important to the present organization and the Jewish world at large. Among their most valuable activities are providing money for scholarships at the Hebrew Union College and the gathering and preserving of ceremonial and other articles for educational purposes.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, together with their auxiliary organizations, form the foundation, not only of Judaism in America, but of Jewry the world over. The great world war has opened a new vista, and it is daily becoming more evident that governments, of whatever character they may be, must be based on that quality of justice which is acceptable to the citizenry of all other countries. The two great Jewish organizations, founded on that principle, years ago demonstrated that they contained from the outset the dynamic as well as the potential forces, together with the capacity to adapt themselves to changing conditions or any exigency that might arise in any part of the world.

The founder began by laying the foundation so deep and broad that it would support a superstructure whose extent was beyond the grasp or even the imagination of his early supporters and contemporaries. But subsequent events, and especially very recent developments, have demonstrated most convincingly the far-reaching influence of these institutions and the firm hold they have on the substantial and representative Jews of the United States and through them the Jews of other lands. Within the month two events have taken place which may be termed epochal in the history of American Judaism. The first is the remarkable fact that in the face of the most strenuous efforts on the part of other Jewish organizations, permanent and temporary, the memorializing of the Federal Congress, the eliciting of expressions of encouragement from the President of the United States as well as from the authorities of other nations, and finally the approaching of the President in person, the Central Conference of American Rabbis was the first Jewish organization to receive official recognition and an official statement from the Peace Conference now in session in France, through the American delegation.

The other significant and highly important event is the unqualified indorsement by the most influential and most widely known Jews in the land of that Judaism which Isaac M. Wise constructed and the institutions he designed and founded to disseminate and perpetuate it. The campaign now in progress to commemorate the centenary of the founder by securing the requisite amount of annual subscriptions for the maintenance of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in all its activities has met with a response so prompt, so liberal, and so general as to leave no room whatever for doubt that the Jews of the United States have adopted this liberalized Judaism as their creed and mean to stand by it.

Thus has come the realization of one man's dream, more than three-quarters of a century ago, in that little Bohemian village, and it is a striking and beautiful coincidence that the same hour in which are recorded Isaac M. Wise's triumphant achievements should witness the coming out of his native land from under the yoke of repressive government, and become in itself what, in his youth, he dreamed distant America was when, as he stated half a century later, he received the message of Abraham:

"Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house unto the land which I shall show thee."

Finding Servants and Jobs

(Continued from Page 7)

public agency such as this connects up and co-operates with public and private educational institutions, especially those that make a feature of vocational training in order to fit the young person as accurately as possible with the job for which he is suited.

"Now as to the returning soldier: It has been borne in upon us most powerfully that a very large proportion of the returning soldiers don't want their old jobs or wish to go back to the class of work they did before they went into the service. They have very properly acquired a new sense of their own value, have developed new ambitions, new capacities. We are not content to put the returning soldier in any job that is offered or that he can be induced to accept. We make every effort to find these men the kind of job they want, or, at any rate, are best fitted for, and we encourage them to take courses in vocational training to equip themselves for a better grade of work than they have ever done before.

"This selective method of dealing with applicants for positions is something the commercial agency can't and doesn't want to employ. Only an agency that has no private interest to serve, that isn't 'on the make,' and is animated by the highest social purpose can be depended upon to maintain these standards and employ these methods.

"For example, no private agency could think of doing what we are doing in the case of the returning soldiers—send experts abroad, to come back on the transports with the men, so that their records can be taken as soon as they land. We know, then, what these men are fitted for, what they have done, what they want to do. We had all those records for the men of the 27th who got in on the Leviathan and the Mauretania," Dr. Kirchwey added, "by the evening of the day the boats got in.

"The importance of the Federal agency is due to several causes," he went on, in answer to a question as to the need of national where we had already had State employment agencies. "It maintains a country-wide standard, for one thing. As you know, not all our States have developed their civilization to the same point.

"Then, too, it is reasonable to expect that the Federal bureau will be more free from local politics."

The deficiency appropriation of $2,932,849 asked for to carry the Federal Employment Service until July 1 was one of the items of one of the bills that the last Congress failed to pass. It is probable that the Service will be able to "keep going," however, until the expected special session of the new Congress is called. An appropriation of $10,933,808 is needed for the coming fiscal year.

In talking of private agencies, Mr. Barnes said that for highly specialized positions, such as teaching, nursing, and various kinds of technical work, the private agency would probably be needed for another generation.

Peace Taking War's Inventions

(Continued from Page 11)

Hitherto, Sweden has had a virtual monopoly on gauges. The latest series of these gauges shows a precision and workmanship never before attained. They are accurate to less than one-millionth of an inch.

In an earlier stage the Bureau of Standards had a slow fight for recognition. For ten years it had been trying to get a new building for industrial research. Congress was preoccupied with river and harbor bills. Then came the war and a thousand questions for science to answer. Facilities had to be increased. Out of his own fund the President gave the money for two large buildings. The bureau had no funds to conduct the costly and extensive experiments called for by the Army and Navy Departments. Out of the ample funds voted by Congress for them the Army and Navy Departments transferred the needed money to the bureau, about $2,000,000 all told.

But the war is over now and the question is up to the future of the bureau—whether it is to be developed in accordance with the vast expansion expected in American industry as a great laboratory for national advancement in manufacture and commerce or is to be held down by lack of funds as in the past. The Department of Agriculture receives an appropriation of $35,000,000 a year, the Bureau of Standards something more than $1,000,000. The friends of the bureau do not expect a rapid increase to what is allotted the Department of Agriculture by Congress, but they do expect, in view of the more and more important part played by physical and chemical research and scientific and technical standardization, large and steady increases in the appropriations for the maintenance and expansion of the bureau.

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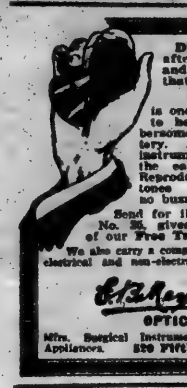

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WAR STORY OF PERSHING'S OBSERVER

Frederick Palmer's Estimate of the American Army's Share in the Victory Over Germany, from Belleau Wood and Chateau-Thierry to the Argonne

WHEN officers were showing visitors about American headquarters in France they would nod toward a door which had Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer's name on it and say: "There's a man who has seen more war and is seeing more of it than any of us." The former war correspondent seemed to have the run of the other offices, and of all reports, when he was in his own office, which was seldom. If action was going to take place he seemed to know of it long enough beforehand to be present as an observer. His reports evidently did not have to wait to go "through channels." Wherever he went all doors seemed to be open to him. He had known most of our Generals when they were Majors and Captains, and General Pershing when he was a Captain. The sign is down from the door at headquarters now. Palmer is home and discharged, and says that he is through with war.

"I know what you are going to ask first," he said. "Isn't my occupation over if the League of Nations succeeds? It's over anyway. I'll take in washing before I'll go to another war."

"Of all the experiences of these four years, which was the most memorable?"

"Nov. 1, the day when, after the weeks of attack in the Meuse-Argonne battle, our own army broke the German line. When General Foch read the German communiqué which confessed that the German line was broken, it was said that for the first time since he had begun the offensive operations he allowed himself an outburst of emotion. The night before the attack there was a dramatic scene of which history will make much at the headquarters of General Summerall, who commanded the 5th Corps, which was to strike the great blow in the centre of our army. Marshal Foch had sent General Maestre to the 5th Corps Headquarters to ascertain if all plans were ready for the morrow. General Pershing arrived about the same time. They were waiting when Summerall, who was hoarse from making talks to his troops, came in. 'Will we go through?' both Pershing and Maestre asked Summerall. 'Are you all ready?'

"Summerall answered: 'We will go through. Everything is ready. There is nothing to change.'

"We knew by the morning of Nov. 2 that the war was won, whether the Germans concluded to fight on or to make peace. We knew we could demand and win unconditional surrender. No other memory could equal that of the sight of our soldiers as they pursued the Germans from the 3d until the 11th of November on the way to the Meuse and across the Meuse.

"I should place next in sentiment the sight of King Albert returning to Brussels. I had been there when he retired before the Germans. Next, my first sight of the French flag flying from the Strasbourg Cathedral. It was the symbol of victory by a people who had waited forty-four years and then fought four years for victory. Then there was that soldier of ours standing on a bridge of the Rhine in sight of the old castles as he looked gloomily down the stream. 'Ism't that the nearest way to the sea, to home and Kansas?' he asked. Castles did not appeal to him. He wanted Kansas."

"Do you think," Colonel Palmer was asked, "out of your experience of war, that permanent peace is possible?"

"That depends upon how far we can reform human nature and how much wisdom we have learned from this war. If I were going to choose the place for the tribunal of the League of Nations I should place it in the middle of the salient, which I should have kept as it looked when I last saw it, while I was again going over the battlefields of the British front. The war had been over for a month. The fields which had seen the heaviest concentration and the most prolonged and fiercest fighting of any region in all history were now empty of guns and troops. The road was empty. In the silence I started suddenly. I heard the report of a howitzer distinctly, but it was pure imagination. On the battlefield of Paschendaele, where there was a chill, misty drizzle which made the scattered wrecks of tanks look spectral in the midst of the weed-covered shell craters, some shivering, drenched Belgians had sat down by the road after having tried in vain to find the remains of their homes. A British sentry sat in the drizzle on a box while he watched some German prisoners methodically salvaging out of the earth, mixed with human bones, any iron worth saving. This generation has seen enough of war to realize it is foolishness. Certainly, those Belgians, that tired British sentry, and those German prisoners wanted no more war. You did not need a League of Nations to make them pacifists. The real pacifists are the soldiers. The Ypres salient ought to be kept intact for the education of their children."

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Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer, Who Acted as an Observer for General Pershing and Was Chief Censor of the American Armies in France.

"What if the armistice had not been signed? What if the war had been allowed to run its course? Would we have captured the German army?"

"That is interesting speculation. If we hadn't captured the German Army last Fall we should have captured it this Spring. The people at home do not seem to realise the importance of the Meuse-Argonne battle. Château-Thierry interests them more. We had 200,000 troops altogether engaged in the Château-Thierry operations and 650,000 in the Meuse-Argonne.

"The American Army on the morning of Nov. 11 was in possession of both banks of the Meuse. It held all except one of the hills north of Verdun overlooking the plain of the Woevre. Thus we had the last defense line of the Germans on French soil. Ludendorff had told Berlin about the middle of October that he could get his army away and he could make such a stand on the Meuse line that Germany, though she had better make peace, need not accept humiliating terms. When we had all the positions which he was depending upon for his line of defense there was nothing for the Germans to do but accept the conditions which the Allies offered.

"In July, 1917, General Pershing decided that the first offensive of the American Army, when it was ready, would be against the St. Mihiel salient. With that we were to get our hand in for bigger offensives. After the Château-Thierry operations we began to assemble divisions and material for the St. Mihiel operation, which was set for Sept. 12.

"A few days before the 12th Marshal Foch came down to see General Pershing, and they had a talk. The upshot of this was that before we had even struck at St. Mihiel we began preparing for the Argonne battle. Indeed, that talk resulted in the most daring campaign of the whole war, to my mind, and the decisive one of the war. The original idea of the St. Mihiel operation was to move clear to Etain and Mars-le-Tours, seriously threatening Metz. We kept up that impression. Hindenburg went to Metz in person, as you remember, to look after the fortifications.

"Meanwhile Marshal Foch had decided to open up the whole line of attack from Flanders to the Meuse, aiming by succeeding alternate blows to confuse Ludendorff's disposition of his reserves, to break through the old fortifications at every point, and to force future operations in the open. American divisions helped to break the Hindenburg line, the line northwest of Soissons, and the line east of Rheims. Marshal Foch seemed to think well of us as line breakers.

"No one had ever conceived of any offensive from the Meuse River to the Argonne Forest. It was striking straight at the German line of communication, but the natural defenses back of the first line fortifications were indescribably difficult. Reading the reports of the time, it looked as if we went into that battle well prepared. As a matter of fact, our attack seemed to be defying all the rules and precedents which war on the western front had established. In order to make sure of a surprise we avoided many details of preparation which hitherto had been considered essential. It was the kind of manœuvre which makes or breaks commanders. We dared all for immediate victory instead of waiting all Winter on the supplies and the training which we needed for a Spring offensive. If we had not, I feel certain that the war would still be in progress, or else the Germans would have had better terms.

"We sent in divisions which had never been under fire before, divisions which had never operated with their artillery brigades, divisions short of transport. We wore down forty German divisions. Ludendorff brought more and more reserves of artillery and machine guns against us, but we kept at it—kept hammering. It was the Somme and Paschendaele over again, with the hope of victory the wine to exhausted officers and men. Drive—drive—drive—with the Germans slowly weakening. I had seen many battles—but nothing like this. We captured one lot of three hundred prisoners in which every man was a machine-gunner. Proportionate to our number of prisoners we took three times as many guns as the Allies—which showed how the Germans were pressing their guns to the front in the Argonne battle.

"At intervals between Oct. 1 and Nov. 11 we had as many troops in the front line as the British and French together. We were holding up our end—even our green divisions were.

"On Nov. 11 we had only two fresh divisions in reserve, and the French had fourteen and the British seven, as I remember. We had offered ourselves without stint. Individuals did not count. Nothing counted but victory.

"Though our reserves were exhausted for the time being, our men had extraordinary facility in recuperation, and we had an enormous store of replacements coming from home. I think myself that the elements of disintegration which were at work in the German Army would have ended in its complete disorganization and surrender before Christmas. The German soldiers had been promised victory too many times. The very way that the soldiers were trained as automatons made the hard act together by quitting together. Army opinion was divided about the question of the armistice. At the thought of further loss of life officers were entirely in favor of the terms which were laid down. Others said that when a struggle had been as bitter and as long as this there was only one way to clean it up, when you had the enemy going, and that was unconditional surrender, which would leave no debatable questions to prolong the period of reconstruction. It was much argued, and, of course, the question was settled by the statesmen."

"Did we really save Paris at Château-Thierry and at Belleau Wood?"

"There seem to be two views at home; one that we did almost all the fighting; another, that we did very little. The war wouldn't have been won if England hadn't come in, and then Italy, and then, finally, the United States. It wouldn't have been won if Russia hadn't done her part in the early years of the war. I confess that I don't know how much Guatemala helped.

"No, we did not save Paris at Château-Thierry. It is odd to find that what we call the operations of the Marne-

salient are referred to under the name Château-Thierry at home. Some of our machine gunners made a stand on the bridge at Château-Thierry on May 30, before the third German offensive. That was the only fighting we did in the town. I do not think that it stopped the German offensive in a military sense. In the counter-offensive operations the French took the town of Château-Thierry with practically no resistance in the town, which was indefensible once the hills around it were taken. I do not think that in a military sense, either, our stand along the Belleau-Vaux line on the Paris road saved Paris.

"Remember that four days after we went in on the road the French stopped the fourth German offensive toward Compiègne and Paris, and even made a successful counterattack. If you mean the moral effect of the presence of our troops and of the courage they displayed, then it is certain that we saved Paris. If we had not come into the war, I think that the war would have been lost by the first of May, 1918.

"Two mighty giants, both very tired, were coming to that psychological crisis which means a break, and we brought in the weight that turned the balance. General Pershing's tactics were always aggressive. He trained his men to be aggressive. He believed enough in his new divisions to throw them into the offensive against the Marne salient. It was the drive toward Soissons, July 18-22, that was the turning point. This forced the realization on the part of the Germans that we were in the war in earnest, and that alone with our confident offensive tactics and courage, we were developing a skill which would not be denied. The possibilities of the Germans ever attacking in force again were over when Mangin's army, including our divisions, reached the heights of Soissons.

"Turning again to the Meuse-Argonne battle, it seems to me that it is one of the four decisive battles of the western front, and by a decisive battle I mean one prolonged action which can be said to have brought a decision. The first of the four is the battle of the Marne, in which the Germans tried not so much for Paris as for the destruction of the French Army, which meant complete German victory; the second was the first battle of Ypres, when the Germans tried for the channel ports, whose loss would have meant a decision against British sea power; the third, Germany's effort for a decision at Verdun, and the fourth, when in the most concentrated of all the fighting of the offensive operations of September, October, and November, the new American army broke the German line in the Argonne and had convinced every German soldier in his heart that there was no fighting another new army with such reserves and resources as ours.

"The German offensives of last Spring may be called the fourth German effort for a decision, but they consisted of a series of operations. The battles of the Somme and Passchendaele were equally great battles, equally vital to victory. In the broad military sense, the war was not won by attrition, but by man-power and resources beating down man-power."

"What about the talk of the unhappy relations between the French and Americans?"

"Consider human nature! The Frenchman is the same Frenchman that he was 500 years ago. The French people from the start of this war have been worried, not only by the fact that they had the Germans on their front, but that there on their own soil were two other great armies. Who should realize the danger of their country better than in the presence of the living fact that they had to call in the assistance of two other armies. Prices are high in France. The shopkeepers are thrifty and they like to charge what the traffic will bear. This is true of all countries. The French have seen their houses occupied for four years by their own soldiers and by British, American, Portuguese, and Colonial soldiers.

"Though they appreciate that we saved them, they are human enough not to like to be reminded of it. We are tired of being billeted in their houses and in ruined villages—tired of discipline. We want to be back in our own country. The fearful strain of war develops irritation. There were bound to be difficulties in our allied relations. When they arose Marshal Foch and General Pershing settled them in a personal confidence. It is only propaganda that makes two partners, however close friends they are, even if they are brothers, always agreeing on every detail.

"Perhaps the truest expression that I have heard of the situation were the remarks of two French women in Paris. One said 'We are grateful to the Americans. They saved us. But I hope that now that the war is over they will go home as quickly as they came, and we may have France back to ourselves again.' The other replied: 'Yes, and considering the income tax and all the debts we have to pay, and how rich they are, I hope they will leave a lot of their money behind.'

"The irritation which soldiers suffer passes with time, and our men who fought in France will think of France in glowing memory ten years hence.

"We are used to broiling in steam heat, and one of our army's complaints against France is that there is no heat in the houses. The answer of the French to that is that what they want the Saare coal fields for is in order that they may have coal to heat their houses. It irritates them a little, perhaps, to have us sit up as judges over European affairs. Considering all they have suffered and all the war has cost them, they don't see why they shouldn't have full measure of reparation, and that to them means iron and coal, and Germany put where she can do no further harm. The French have a very keen sense of humor and they don't forget that we did not hold plebiscites in Texas or in California or even in the Mississipi Valley before annexations. They say that we have so much land that we do not appreciate or realize how precious a little is to them.

"Of course, the pronounced result of the American army being in France has been just the same with us as it has been with the Canadians. It made Canada a nation. It has made us more national and inherently American than we ever were before, because it has brought together in the fellowship of war all our classes and all our different races. The Meuse-Argonne was the real melting pot."

"Did we or the French take Sedan?"

"We took Wadelincourt, a suburb of Sedan, which led to an error in the report of our headquarters. Wadelincourt was well out of our sector. The men of the Rainbow Division, with the enemy on the run, did not bother about boundaries. In the pursuit they were after any Germans in sight."

"Which was our best division?"

"Shall we allow all division commanders to speak at once? I think that on account of their having been first in France, the army will agree on the First and Second as deserving the honor. Which of the two was the better? No man in the A. E. F. would dare express an opinion on the subject if he had one. We have expert testimony from every man in the First that it was the 'best' division in the army, and expert testimony from every man in the Second that it was the best. As to which of the two brigades of the Second was the better, the marine brigade was. All the marines say that it was. The regular brigade was also the better. All the regulars says that it was. I yield to the opinions of all these experts.

"There is no question about the 27th Division deserving high place. I am speaking in terms of battle efficiency. We did not think in terms of localities. General Pershing had a high opinion of the 27th on the border, and he was disappointed that it was not with him in the Argonne battle. But Sir Douglas Haig knew a good division when he saw it and did not want to let it go; and Marshal Foch agreed that it should remain. No division ever went against worse positions than those which the 27th attacked in the Hindenburg line. If it had been a veteran division, with three years' service in the war, it might have been warranted in saying that it was given a hopeless task, but such a division as the 27th in its first battle asked no questions. Talk about cannon to the right of them—they had both cannon and machine guns to the right and left of them. They had to fight every yard of their way against galling fire—and they simply kept on fighting.

"And the 77th Division in the Argonne—that was certainly a 'melting pot' job in the 'melting pot' battle for the 'melting pot' division. Any one who had suggested in 1917 throwing troops in an attack into the Argonne Forest would have been dismissed as mad. Even the armchair critics would have seen the folly of such an effort. At the close of the Argonne battle several of our National Army divisions had become veterans and were in a class with the First and Second."

Efforts to Prevent Inartistic War Memorials

With Skilled Advice Ready at Hand, the Public Will Have No Excuse for Providing Ugly or Unsuitable Tributes to Our Fighters

EVERY good war memorial must be the individual work of an artist. And we must not try to get our ultimate war memorials just yet; we shan't get them even if we do try!"

These are the first principles for the public to master in the much-talked-of matter of war monuments, says Charles Moore, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts and of the General Committee for War Materials of the American Federation of Arts, to which organizations questions about setting up memorials to our heroes and our victory are coming from all parts of the country. We are to have thousands of such monuments the country over, Mr. Moore believes. Out of the number he hopes that some will take their place among the great things of lasting beauty in the world. But we must not be in too much of a hurry, he cautions us; and above all things we must not think that a "stock pattern," the repetition of some conventional figure or design, will serve our purposes of commemoration.

"The thing that our memorials should commemorate is the spirit of the nation as a whole," he said, "not the soldiers alone, but the people everywhere, who gave their service and made their sacrifice for the triumph of our cause in the war. It was not a war won only by the fighting men; it was the war of a whole nation, doing battle for its ideal. That is the spirit that must be commemorated by the great war memorials.

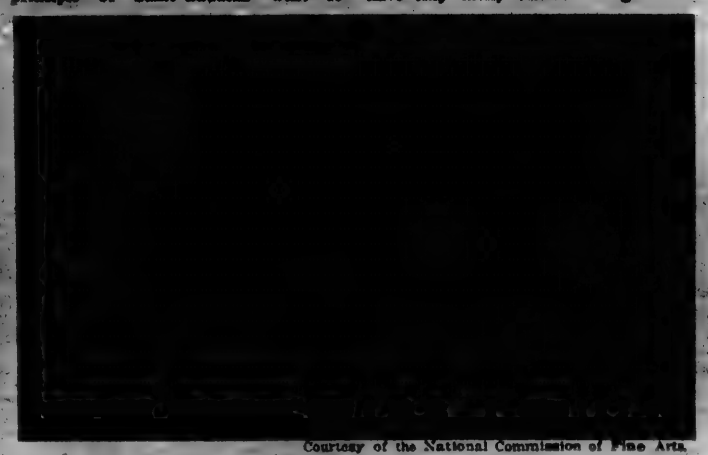
"Such a piece of work requires an artist. Only in the work of an individual artist, putting his effort into this one special task, can we hope for any good war memorial. The great working principle of Saint-Gaudens was: It doesn't make so much difference what you do as how you do it. That is true here; it does not so much matter what form the memorial takes as how the work is done.

"Then there is the matter of time. We cannot expect to create adequate war memorials at present because we are still too close to the war. We are still struggling for the ideals for which we have only lately ceased to fight. We have not yet got the peace treaty. We are working for the ideal of a League of Nations. It will take some decades to decide whether the world shall reap the victories won by the armies in the war. We are demanding war monuments, but we have not yet clear and distinct ideas about what they should express. We are still too close to it all.

"Most of the best monuments we have to commemorate the civil war are the work of Saint-Gaudens, who was a boy, an apprentice, when the soldiers were coming home. The Lincoln Memorial is just being completed. We were slow about our civil war memorials, it is true, because we were slow in getting sculptors. We have a body of sculptors now, so the situation in that respect is different. Yet it is my own belief that most of the great monuments of this war will be the work of men who are yet unknown.

"I am looking for good work from the men who have been overseas. In an army of more than 2,000,000 it is not unreasonable to suppose that there was an appreciative number of artists. Some of them we know already—I am expecting great things from Robert Aitken, and I might name others in the same way.

"The Lincoln Memorial is the greatest memorial in this country and one of the greatest in the world. It will be one of



Courtesy of the National Commission of Fine Arts.
The Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

Tax Discrimination and the Public Temper

Easing Burden for the Farmer and Laying Heavier Levies North of Mason and Dixon's Line Are Blamed for the Lack of Enthusiasm in Payments

By EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THE nations of the world are multiplying their taxes with one accord. Many of them are levying heavier toll on their peoples than is the United States, but if there is one country which is complaining more loudly than the United States, or with greater or better reason, the fact is not known. On the contrary, here is a gengral press telegram showing an amasing contrast between ourselves and taxpayers quite like ourselves:

> OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Not a single appeal from the business tax imposed last session has so far been received by the Finance Department.
>
> This is an entirely unexpected state of affairs, arrangements having been made for the appointment of boards in the various districts before which the appeals it was expected would be made could be heard; so far, however, no need has been found for them.

The taxpayers of other countries are not uncomplaining because they have nothing to complain of. The British income tax, for example, is ninefold the tax of 1914, and that earlier tax was thought about the limit of endurance. But the British tax is paid as cheerfully as though it were an investment instead of a sacrifice. Before the war Englishmen spent more than two-thirds of their income on themselves, 9 per cent. on Government, and saved 15 per cent. Annually Englishmen saved over a billion and a half dollars, and divided it nearly equally between home and foreign investments. Now their investments are all in the war. They are saving nothing, for the income tax exceeds the prewar savings. The cheerful compliance with the Government's needs rivals that in Canada, and for a like reason. In both cases there is a confidence in the tax laying authority's wisdom and public spirit which is not felt here, although our burdens are both lighter in proportion, and larger in total. Our readiness to pay taxes was equal to the readiness of our doughboys to risk their lives, and more cannot be said. But that great national asset has been wasted by levying taxes with thoughts of other objects than the proceeds of taxes.

There is a science of taxation, and its first axiom is that the law should be clear to the taxpayers. It may be doubted whether there ever was a more obscure series of laws than our war tax laws. At first laws were enacted on top of laws, because it was easier to do that than to rewrite laws which were complained of for obscurity and complexity. At last we have a new law, but it is more obscure and complex than the earlier measures. It would be unintelligible without the Treasury's interpretation, and already the Treasury is beginning to interpret its interpretations. The "regulations" under the law are longer than the law itself, and no man can say what taxes he ought to pay unless he reads both. The forms provided by the Treasury are many, and are as big as a baby's blanket. They demand information which the taxpayer could not foresee would be demanded, and which only a few can furnish. The resultant "inaccuracies" are countless, and some of them are not accidental. With apologies to the author of the tribute to the strawberry, it may be said that doubtless Congress could have passed a worse law, but that Congress never did.

The badness of the law is not accidental. The law was intended to discriminate between sections of the country, and classes of taxpayers. It was meant that the manufacturing sections should pay more heavily than the agricultural, and the wealthy few than the multitude. Those were serious errors. The sectional discrimination was a political blunder which played its part in causing the defeat of the party responsible for it. The discrimination between classes strikes at the root of democracy, not because the millionaires are taxed too heavily, for they are taxed less heavily than in some other countries, but because the moderate taxpayers escape too lightly. The idea that millionaires and corporations should pay for the war rather than the farmers and persons of moderate income is the opposite of the truth, as the facts will show better than mere argument.

France levies a specific tax on farmers equal to half the rental value of the farms. England exempts farmers as a species of protection, because England lives on imported foods raised on cheap land, and the competition has ruined British farmers. The tax returns for our farmers have not been itemized later than for 1916, paid in 1917. In that year, among 6,047,615 farmers, 14,407 paid income tax, although their crops were worth some twelve billion dollars. The manufactures of 1916 were valued at about fourteen billions, and the personal income taxes paid from that source were about nineteen million, additional to the corporation income tax of $81,000,000. The total farmers' income tax of less than two millions ranks the industry the lowest among those specified, only about one-fourth of one per cent. filing returns, and all together paying one-fiftieth of the income tax from manufacturing industries. Farmers own about one-fifth of the national wealth, and produce about one-third of the annual new wealth. They paid about 1-150th of the income tax. In the great agricultural State, Minnesota, eighty-nine farmers paid income tax. In Alabama, forty paid; in Georgia, 123.

The facts speak for themselves. There is no intention to blame the farmers particularly. They are not the only business men whose bookkeeping is poor and whose financial sense is undeveloped. If farming were conducted as efficiently as manufacturing, there would be more farmers who would be ashamed not to pay their share of the war costs, and perhaps farm products might be sold as cheaply as manufactures, and with greater profit to the farmers. It is easier to believe that the farmers are honest in not paying their taxes than to believe that the politicians were honest in not seeing that they did, at least to the extent of a moderate occupational tax. On the facts it seems that there were 6,047,615 reasons why those dependent on their votes should be deaf to that argument.

There are 22,696 American millionaires—meaning income taxpayers with incomes exceeding $40,000. That vote is negligible. There are even votes to be made by disproportionate taxation of wealth. But see how that sort of taxation works. The income on which taxes were paid in 1917, on the business of 1916, totaled $6,250,000,000, for all with incomes over $3,000. Our war costs have been running at $2,000,000,000 a month, from three to four times the income received by all receiving over $3,000 yearly. If the incomes had been confiscated, instead of merely taxed, the war costs of the past year would have been only about one-third to one-quarter met. There could be no greater mistake than the attempt to get war taxes chiefly from the wealthy. Our railway employes alone earn more than men with incomes of $100,000 and upward. The Tribune estimated that "the income of all the rich, that is of all the people with over $3,000 a year income, could not have much exceeded one-fifth of the total" income of the nation. The Sun said when the figures were published that "the bulk of the national income, some forty billions a year, * * * is more than three-quarters of it below $3,000 a year."

It is a demonstration that war costs cannot be got from the income of millionaires, because they do not have the incomes. War costs must be got from the rank and file, and that is where other nations than the United States look for them. If all incomes in excess of $100,000 were seized instead of taxed they would not pay for a month's war costs. If all incomes in excess of $3,000 were seized, not taxed, they would pay war costs for three or four months. When billions are wanted by the tax gatherer, they must be got from the million, not from the hundreds or scores of too wealthy. Mr. Kitchin's attempt to spare those of moderate income by overloading the rich is the opposite of approved practice, and works out differently from his calculation.

The British normal rate is 30 per cent. down to $650, but the supertax stops at 22½ per cent. above $50,000. Calculations have not been made for comparisons with the tax now being paid, but for the preceding tax our rate on $2,500 income was 4 per cent., against the British 12 per cent. on unearned and 9 per cent. on earned. Our rate rose under that law to 62.80 per cent. on incomes of $5,000,000, whereas the British rate stops at 52.39 per cent. Where we collected $10 on $2,500 income the British collected $300, or 3,000 per cent. more. But the British rate tapered down, whereas ours tapered up, so that at $5,000,000 income the British rate was only 68 per cent. of ours. Our present maximum rate is 65 per cent. surtax above a normal tax of 12 per cent. The French rate stops at 12.48 per cent. on $5,000,000.

But these comparisons are very partial, for what the French do not take in this way they take in others. Also the British excess profits tax is severe at 80 per cent., but is tempered by the consideration that it is a strict war profits tax, and not a tax designed to punish excess profits, and to discourage those who earn such heinous gains. In England the normal profits of business, the profits which were made in pre-war times, are exempt. Our excess profits tax is levied on all profits over a moderate rate on the investment, regardless of whether the excess profits are due to the war, or are above the peace profits. The British rate is nominally higher, but ours is the more severe and discouraging to enterprise. Our normal profits are taxed more heavily, but our war profits more lightly than in England. That is the reverse of what good tax practice would indicate. Our Federal inheritance is higher than perhaps anywhere else, and is on top of a State inheritance tax oftentimes.

The subject is far from exhausted, but enough has been said to indicate why our taxes are resented while other countries bear heavier taxes more cheerfully. The individual looks to the tax his neighbor pays as much as to the tax he pays himself. If the tax is levied democratically, on all alike, and in fair relation between men as well as their conditions, most men pay patriotically. That was the disposition in this country until a bad temper was aroused by appeals to class and sectional sentiment. The poor were tempted by the thought that their burden could and would be shifted to the too wealthy. The manufacturers were irritated by the exemptions of the agricultural class. The North was angered by the open declaration that the taxes would be laid North of Mason and Dixon's line. More money could have been found for the Treasury by methods which have been used among us and in other nations, but experience was ignored and a new departure made. The country has expressed its views on the subject by dismissing the party responsible for the adventure. And Congress has appreciated the lesson so little that after the election, which was equivalent to the recall of the mandate, it has passed another tax law worse than its predecessors.

The weight of the taxes is not the burden of the taxpayers' complaint. The method of the levy is worse than the total. The total could have been multiplied and borne as cheerfully as in other lands. We are tenfold richer than we were in the civil war, and the methods of that primitive era were not good. But relatively to resources we have neither borrowed nor taxed as well or as liberally as then. Yet now we have the incomparably superior resources of the Federal Reserve system, and in the sixties we had to create national currency and banking systems. We are lenient in our judgment of these days of small things, but our successors looking back on this part of our war effort will not say there were giants in our times.

CABIN OF THE PROPOSED PARIS TO LONDON AIR 'BUS.

(From L'Illustration.)

Paintings by Jean Julien Lemordant

Art at Home and Abroad

"Three Fishermen," by Jean Julien Lemordant. (On View at the Gimpel & Wildenstein Galleries.)

BRITTANY has given many themes to French art and not a few artists. In Jean Julien Lemordant she gave one worthy of her strength and valor. There will be, of course, a certain very special interest taken in the exhibition of his pictures, opening this week at the Gimpel & Wildenstein Gallery, which is not due to the merit of the work shown. The work will have to live down that prestige, so little desired by a brave man, which is due to his personal courage and patriotism. He enlisted, he fought like a tiger, returning again and again from the hospitals, mended or half-mended of his grievous wounds, to invite others—and receive them. The preface to the catalogue, written by his admiring and grateful countryman, Gustave Geffroy, narrates the theme of his heroism, and ends upon a most pathetic record of his finding himself at last upon the field of battle not only wounded but blinded, the cruellest fate an artist can suffer.

It would be impossible for a public nourished with ideals of gentleness to ignore the appeal of Lemordant's paintings aloof quite apart from his history as a soldier, bearing straightforward testimony to his preeminence as an artist. Only it is safe to assume, in fact as far as any other man of any honorable and honored profession would have it, that the Breton prize recently given to him at New Haven is a palm bestowed for achievement in the field of literature, the fine arts or the science of government. He received it as a great artist, not as a great soldier.

His most important paintings, in the matter of difficulties overcome and a frank, clear, esthetic message, are the mural decorations, studies for which are in the present exhibition. His decoration for the old Hôtel de l'Epée has for its subject the country of the artist's birth, the maritime zone of Brittany, its coast deeply bitten by a cruel and magnificent sea, its skies swept by fierce winds sending the clouds across the blue expanse in violent movement, its women, with their heavy, voluminous skirts, also blown by the coast winds, billowing across the wet sands. The bright reds and blues and violets of the picturesque costumes play into the scheme determined by the keen coloring of the sky and sea. The people are sturdy and muscular, and able to meet the rough handling of the untamed elements. The decoration, with its natural forms and excellent spacing, must have come into the sophisticated atmosphere of twentieth century art like a health-giving breath from the region it commemorates. It strikes the note that was to prevail throughout his work, a note of unquenchable vitality.

Shortly after executing this characteristic and brilliant panel Lemordant undertook the decoration of the ceiling of the Theatre of Rennes. His theme here was a Breton dance of Southern Brittany. In the centre he grouped his musicians playing upon biniou and bamharde, and around them whirl the dancers, big, peasant boys, with heavy frames and feet shod in wooden sabots; peasant girls in thick skirts, making their quick turns and gay "rondes" among the clouds as lightly and rhythmically as birds. For this decoration he made a score or more of studies illustrating the gestures of the dancers singly and in groups. "The design for the ceiling," we learn from the catalogue, "was to have been completed by a striking scene painted on a drop curtain of deep red draperies edged with gold, parted to disclose the descent of a swarm of children, women, and maidens in clothing of brilliant colors embroidered with gold and silver, the movement of the group continuing that of the dancers and weaving the decoration of the whole theatre into a unity of line and color." The title of the theme is "Joy," and in the sketch for it each line and spot of color contributes to the jubilant sentiment expressed.

For the Society of Fish and Oyster Breeding of France he made two big panels showing the oyster beds of Marennes and Belon, the women of Charente, with their heavy boots, hooded and cloaked, those of Quimperle in their coifs and pleated collars going forth to dig. The cruelty and tragic possibilities of the sea are emphasized in the incidents of the composition.

It is interesting to notice how the compression and the tight line of the first decoration open out and become large and fluent, and easy in the later work.

Whatever the beauty of these windbuffeted peasants may have been it is not their beauty that he has striven to preserve in the big, vigorous studies he makes of them. It is, first of all their strength, the tremendous physical power born of battle with the elements and exposure to hardship. It shows in their play as clearly as in their work and in the girls and women as much as in the men. The artist has watched his models in their natural environment in every position of strain and conflict and muscular effort; he has seen them carrying their dead comrades home from the wrecked ships or helping the exhausted survivors toward shelter. He has seen them at work on the oyster beds or carrying the nets or pulling cable or carrying a mast. He has seen them dancing and praying and mourning.

In painting them his studies show his method gradually becoming synthetic and admitting of an extreme generalization. Some of the dancing figures are hardly more than combinations of curved lines, the spaces inclosed brushed over with a simple color, yet the character of the face as well as that of the figure is definite. The small heads of the fishermen, dwarfed still more by their great frames, which are swelled beyond their actual proportions by cumbersome and stiff clothing, worn as a necessary protection against wind and weather, mark a special type. You see them in such a panel as the fresco "After the Shipwreck," bearing on their shoulders rudely constructed litters, and walking with a curious, shuffling gesture—hardly human to uninitiated eyes. You see them again in such drawings as "The Three Fishermen," reproduced on this page, their long cloaks floating behind them, their feet and legs incased in huge boots, their eyes squinting for a long view, making their way over the wet sands with seven league strides. They are full-blooded, coarse of flesh and hard of fibre, with something unexpectedly lithe and keen in the spirt flashing behind eyes bluer than the Brittany sea.

A fresco executed for a private house has for its theme the three seasons—Spring, Summer, and Autumn. For this also there are many studies—girls bathing, playing on the seashore, braiding their hair, dressing, loitering—all their gestures harmonious, with a rhythmic balance and co-operation of the muscles showing highly developed physical structure. In spite of the modernity of the treatment which has in it nothing of the Greek roundness of modeling, the ideal is closer to the Greek than to any other. It rests upon the artist's knowledge of the human frame, and a vision accustomed to the freedom of shore and sea. It implies a deeply rooted respect for physical soundness and energy. In the "Autumn" panel, "The Fruit Gatherers," there is one figure carrying a basket on its head expressing so much of the antique spirit that one thinks of Theocritas and the Seventh Idyll and the pleasant Isle of Cos.

The studies for the Fresco of Labor are not quite so happy. If the others never had been made these might seem of great importance. They show us puddlers and haulers and excavators, rollermen, foundrymen, glassmakers, miners, lumpers, rich in style and without sentimentality or melancholy, strenuous types performing work for which they are trained. His study of longshoremen harnessed like horses to the burden they are hauling along the bank while the great arch of a Seine bridge spans the river beyond them is fine in its firm architecture and the manliness of its conception. But something of gusto is missing and missed in these subjects which the Brittany work has made essential to our pleasure.

The American public has seldom had the opportunity to come so close to the mind of a painter who has made mural decoration his field. The walls of the gallery are covered with the most direct expression of Lemordant's thought and feeling. Naturally these are the thought and feeling of a man whose language is line and color, and who is saying what can be said best in this language. Nothing is explained and there is no reason for explanation, since the pictorial facts he wished to preserve are recorded in a handwriting perfectly legible to painters.

The studies are more than notes; they are rough drafts of the ideas appropriate to the finished decorations. There are drawings and sketches in color that repeat over and over again a certain group of figures or a single figure. You feel less that any one version is that destined to reappear in the decoration than that the painter was possessing himself of his subject, thinking it out, knowing it from different angles, making it a part of his mental equipment before he put it to work for him.

This leads a remarkable freshness and interest to the exhibition. The painter ventures on combinations, on motions, on gestures that he may or may not later discard, but that speak his mind and his interest in his subject. On a rather huge scale he is talking his work over intimately—with us. It makes the best kind of conversation, and we go away the richer for it whether we fully understand him or not. What we do understand without any chance of mistake is his attitude toward his work. It is the attitude of a master. All this summary treatment of his fellow-creatures, this suppression or omission of the detail usually considered necessary in depicting a sacred human being, this fine rapture of movement where whole episodes seem to be nothing but movement, this haughty carelessness of everything that belongs outside of a painter's baggage—how infinitely refreshing it is in comparison with the perfunctory compromises of an official and commercial "sketch exhibition." Moreover, the sanity of the point of view, the intensity of the interest shown, the freedom from triviality and diverted thought promise that the energy so triumphantly released in the cause of art will find other outlets into fields hardly less rewarding.

the world's beautiful things for thousands of years, as the Parthenon is, and the Pantheon at Rome. It is worthy to stand beside the most beautiful work that man has ever done. Yet it is nearly sixty years since Lincoln died. The United States waited while Lincoln's fame was tested out in the courts of world history. The memorial has employed the best thought of the country. Among artists, McKim, Burnham, Saint-Gaudens, Alimsted, Adams, Gilbert, Hastings, Anderson, Pope, Blashfield, and Wier, and among laymen, Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and Secretaries Hay and Root each had his helpful part in the production, which exemplifies the talents of Henry Bacon, architect; Daniel Chester French, sculptor, and Jules Guerin, mural painter.

"Certainly our great memorials do compare well with those of Europe. I

Washington Monument, Baltimore, Md.

might mention others as showing what good work our artists have done. Among such works of art in this country are the Battle Monument at West Point, which The London Architectural Record declares to be 'one of the finest monuments of its kind erected in modern times'; the Shaw Memorial in Boston, beautiful both in conception and treatment, sculptural, architectural, and in its setting; the Washington Arch, which the critic I have just quoted hails for 'the noble proportions of its mass and the extreme beauty of its details'; the Farragut Memorial here, the Washington Monument in Baltimore."

It is likely, Mr. Moore says, that we shall be oppressed with a plague of bad monuments "worse than those Egyptian pests which hardened Pharaoh's heart. The American Federation of Arts is ready to offer all assistance to the public, in making the memorials fitting, worthy, and beautiful. The General Committee of the organization, its regional subcommittees, and its professional advisers are mobilized for the purpose.

"We are not as a nation artistic in the expression of our ideas, but we are artistic in our desire for art," added Mr. Moore. "We want war memorials; we are going to spend a great deal of money on them, we want good ones."

A war memorial may take one of many forms. The Commission of Fine Arts and the American Federation of Arts have issued a bulletin suggesting and commenting upon some of these and enunciating general principles in connection with them:

Flag Staff With Memorial Base.—The expense may be little or much, according to the simplicity or elaborateness of the base and the extent of the architectural setting.

Tablets, whether for out-of-doors, or for the walls of church, City Hall, lodge room or other building, offer a wide field for the designer.

Gateways to parks or other public places.

Symbolic Groups, either in connection with architecture or isolated.

Fountain, which may be designed so as to afford places for inscription. It may cost $1,000 or tens of thousands.

Bridge, which shall get its chief beauty from its graceful proportions and the worthiness of the material used.

Building, devoted to high purposes, educational or humanitarian, that, whether large or small, costly or inexpensive, would through excellence of design be an example and inspiration to present and future generations.

Portrait Statues of individuals. A portrait statue which is also a work of art is not an impossibility, but it is such a rarity that committees should exhaust other possibilities before settling on this one.

Medals.—To make a good medal is one of the most exacting things an artist can be called upon to do. Properly to execute a medal takes much time and study, even from the most skillful and experienced.

Stained Glass Windows.—The subject is one requiring special study and consideration, and should only be taken up with competent advice.

Village Green, which exists in almost every small town or may easily be created.

Bell towers, band stands, memorial doorways, and memorial rooms are also suggested as possibilities.

"An great examples of some of these forms, I might mention the flagstaffs of the New York Public Library, the Alexander Bridge in Paris, the fountain at St. Peter's in Rome, the Harvard Gates, and the Princeton Gates," said Mr. Moore.

Photos by courtesy of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

An Example of Memorial Art—One of the Fountains, Piazza of St. Peter's, Rome.

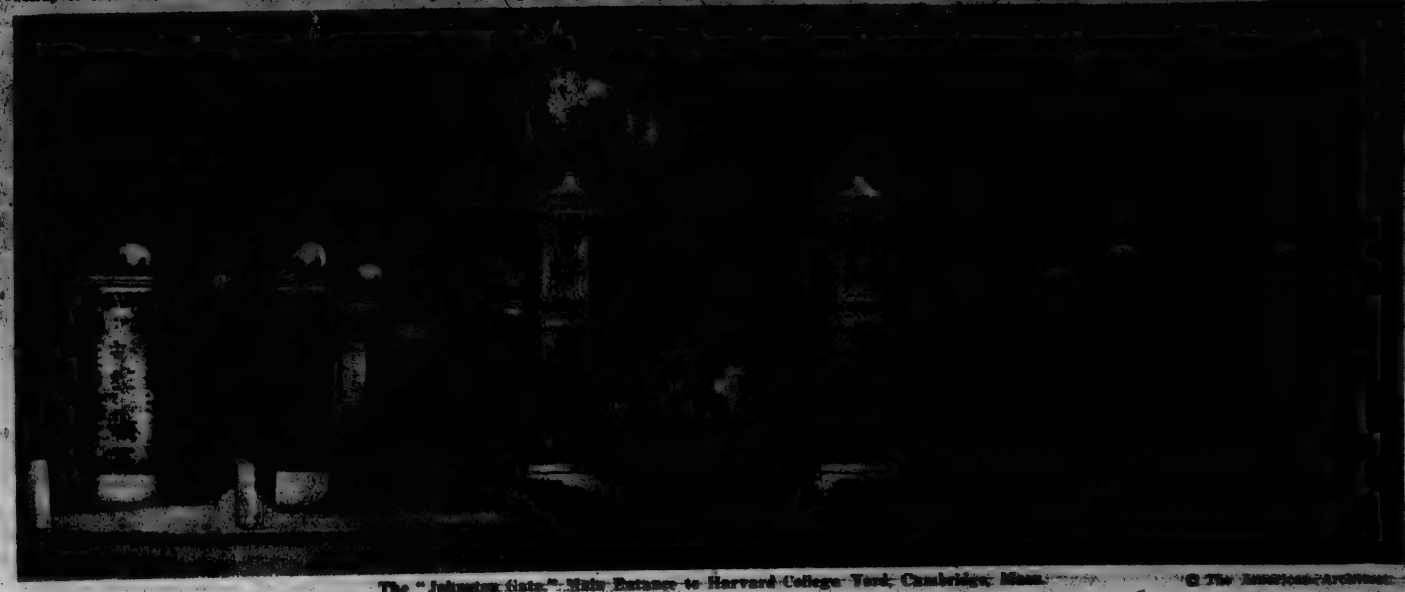
Cass Gilbert has summed up the character of the war memorial:

The most impressive monument is one which appeals to the imagination alone, which rests not upon its material use, but upon its ideahm. From such a monument flows the impulse for great and heroic action, for devotion to duty and for love of country. The Arch of Triumph in Paris, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial are examples of such monuments. They are devoid of practical utility, but they minister to a much higher use; they compel contemplation of the great men and ideals which they commemorate; they elevate the thoughts of all beholders; they arouse and make effective the finest impulses of humanity. They are the visible symbols of the aspirations of the race. The spirit may be the same whether the monument is large or small; a little roadside shrine or cross, a village fountain or a memorial tablet, speaks the same message as the majestic arch or shaft or temple, and both messages will be pure and fine and perhaps equally far-reaching. If

The Washington Arch, New York City.

the form of that message is appealing and beautiful. Display of wealth, ostentation and over-elaborateness are unbecoming and vulgar. Elegant simplicity, strength with refinement, and a grace of handling that imparts charm are the ends to be sought. These ends require, on the part of everybody connected with the enterprise—committee, adviser, and artist—familiarity with the standards of art, and, above all, good taste. Only by a combination of all these elements can a really satisfactory result be obtained.

"A memorial should be made to last a thousand years," concluded Mr. Moore, and repeated, "let us not be in too much of a hurry! But there is one kind of memorial which may be, and will be, set up at once. That is the commemorative tablet to those who have stayed and to those who have died. That we should have everywhere."



The "Johnston Gate," Main Entrance to Harvard College Yard, Cambridge, Mass.

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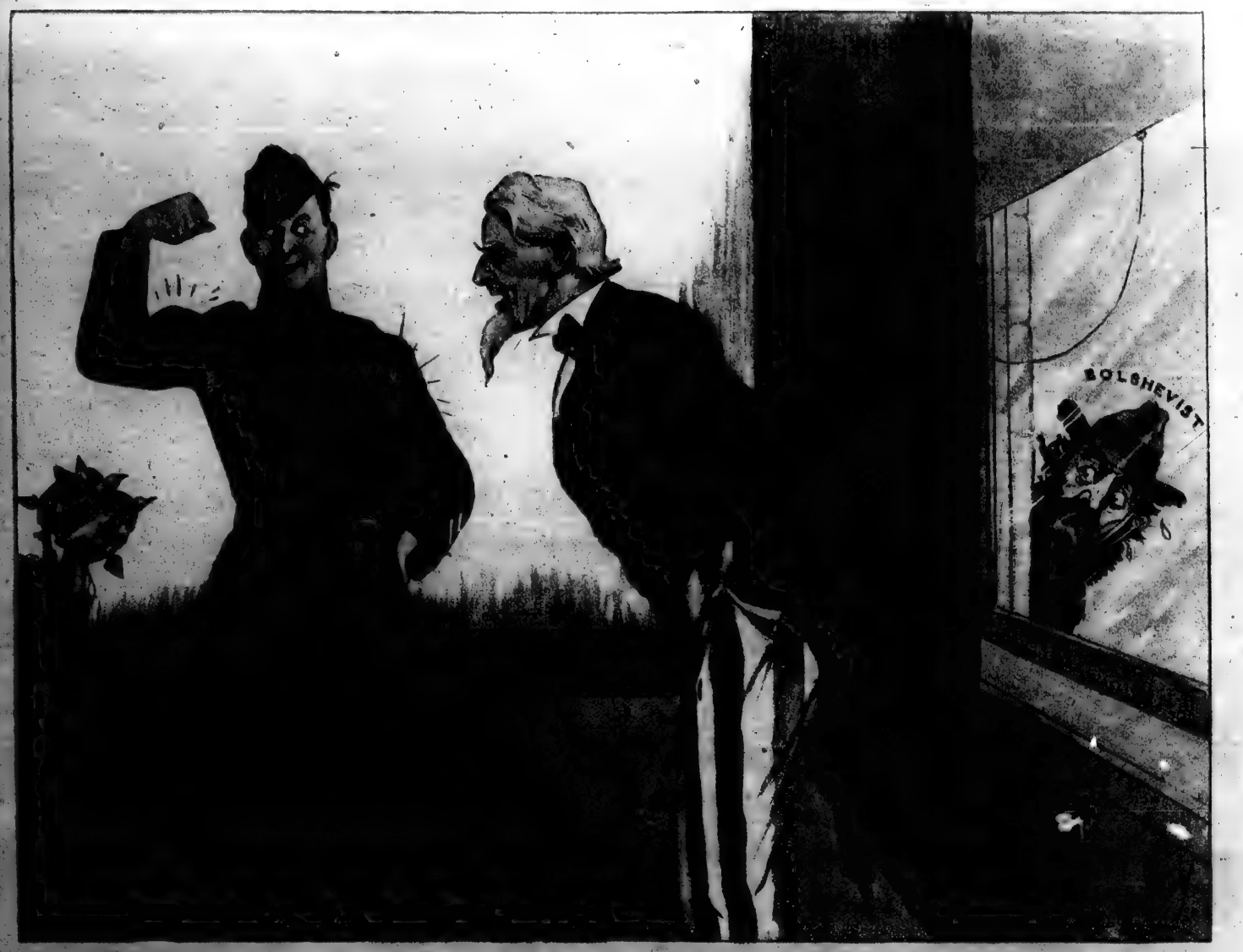


"Anybody looking for trouble, Uncle?"

Comic Anecdotes Brought Back by Negro Soldiers

THEY were known as "the Hell Fighters," these negro doughboys of the 369th, (old 15th New York Infantry,) whom Colonel William Hayward led in France. From all accounts they earned the title, and they brought back with them not only glory, but anecdotes filled with humor and the dialect of their race. Some of the stories they told on themselves, others were retailed by their officers.

"Would you like to be in the airplane service?" an officer asked one of the negroes while he was watching a French machine sailing overhead.

"No, Suh, not fo' mine," was the rejoinder.

"Why?" the officer persisted.

"Well, you see, ef I was up in dat dah machine an' de officer got kilt I'd have to git out an' crank up de engine, wouldn't I? I wouldn't have nothin' to stan' on."

A story often told concerns a seasick negro whose bunkie urged him to go out on deck.

"Come awn," he begged. "Dey's a ship a-passin' right now."

"Go 'way," said he of the sickbed. "Doan you bothah me until we's passin' a tree."

In one of the first trenches were 5,000 negro troops, supported at some distance in the rear by a force of whites 10,000 strong. A newly arrived negro trooper, who was visibly nervous, was being "kidded" mercilessly by his companions.

"What'd you do, Hennery," one of the tormentors asked, "ef ten billion o' dem lush Germans wuz to pop up outen de groun' right 'bout as close to you as nineteen is to twenty?"

"I ain't a-tellin' what I'd do," Henry answered, "but I know what de res' o' you niggahs would do, an' I know what de papers back home would be sayin' de nex' mawnin'. Dey'd have big headlines: 'Ten thousand white folks trampled to death.'"

One force of negroes was quartered next to a division of Moroccans, who had a perpetual feud with a regiment of Singalese near by. The Moroccans are mulatto in color, while the Singalese are as black as most of the members of Colonel Hayward's old regiment. This fact was really at the bottom of the feud. On one occasion Colonel Hayward wanted to send a messenger to the Moroccan commander and chose three of his own men to deliver it.

As the messengers approached the Moroccan camp the latter mistook them for the despised Singalese. They rushed from their dugouts brandishing guns, knives and pistols, and with wild shouts warned the strangers not to come nearer. The New Yorkers beat a hasty retreat, and when Colonel Hayward demanded of one what the trouble was he replied:

"Colonel, you bettah sen' some o' dem light cullud Hahlem lounge lizahds fo' dis job. We's done!"

The Morocco division occupied the same position for months, and during that time managed to collect a large number of German marks, each coin being worth about 16 cents. The New York troops spent their energies in collecting French francs. Whenever they were able to do so they exchanged their francs for the German coin. Colonel Hayward asked one of his men why he did this.

"Why, we's gwine to spen' it in Germany, of cose," the doughboy replied. "Ain't dat whah we's a-gwine?"

A group of colored Harlemites was standing in the mess line when several German planes suddenly appeared overhead. In half a minute the line had melted to one man, the Top Sergeant.

"Is you jes plum crazy or don't you know nothin'?" the Sergeant remonstrated when the men returned.

"Well, boss," replied the courageous Sam, "heaven is a long ways from France an' I ain't no hand to go travelin' on a empty stummick."

A Lieutenant inquired of a homesick youth why he was so anxious to get back home. "Aren't you being used all right? Did you ever see such pretty girls in your life?"

"I'se bein' used all right and de French ladies is also easy to look at," was the reply, "but my heart's jes natchally yeahnin' fo' de little O. D. gal I lef' in Alabam'."

(O. D. is army for olive drab.)

George Washington Johnson was rather an obstreperous patient in an English hospital.

"I don't know why it is," complained the exasperated nurse, "but you colored men give us more trouble than all the rest put together."

"Yassum," the patient agreed, "dat's jes what de Germans is a-sayin' about us."

In France the offensive "nigger" was not used in addressing the doughboys, and the French, who followed this example, had no word signifying "mulatto."

"Some of us," explained Private Bill Forshay, "was described as 'beau coup de chocolat,' an' de others wuz 'café au lait.'"

"What would you do if a pack of Germans suddenly came right down on top of us?" asked a Sergeant.

"Dey ain't gwine to know whar I is," replied the private.

"How's that, Sam?"

"Well, you see, dey might know whar I was, but not whar I is."

A negro doughboy was clad in white pajamas one night when the camp was surprised by German bombers. Everybody headed for his own dugout and Sam had some distance to travel.

"What did you do?" he was asked the next morning.

"Easy," he replied. "De good Lawd has gimme de bes' cammyfladge in de world. I dropped dem pajamies right whar I stood an' made de res' o' de trip in my birfday clo'es."

On the night of armistice day a negro trooper met some hilarious Frenchmen. Next morning he was before his Captain charged with intoxication.

"Young man," scowled the Captain, "you've got a mighty good record and I'm sorry. Have you any excuse to offer for this outbreak?"

"I ain't got no 'xcuse, please Cap'n," said the culprit, "but I'se done got a good reason."

"A reason," exclaimed the Captain. "What is it?"

"Well, Cap'n, I dunno de English fo' it, but de bunch I met las' night called it 'encore.'"

A German shell exploded one evening close to a dugout where a colored soldier was on guard. It did no damage, but a badly frightened trooper suddenly drew some dice from his pocket and threw them as far as he could

"From now on henceforth," he exclaimed, "I gwine lead a diff'nt life."

Peace Taking Over War's Inventions

Tests for Gun Barrels Serve for Steel Rails and Big Gun Detectors Measure Bridge Strains—Bureau of Standards' War Work Not Lost

WAR is also creative. For months now, while the tremendous losses have been appraised, the destructiveness of war has oppressed the public mind. Here is a brighter side: how scientific devices and methods designed to multiply death and ruin among the enemy are to be converted into the uses of peace for multiplying production and promoting general well-being. These are processes originated or improved at the Federal Bureau of Standards at Washington, over which, for obvious military reasons, up to this time a veil of mystery has been drawn.

During the war much was heard in vague rumors of instruments which by measuring sounds were able to locate guns of the enemy. Soon after we entered the war work was begun at the Bureau of Standards toward the development of devices used by England and France, and a complete set of sound-ranging apparatus, an improvement on anything in use up to the time, was ready for use just before the signing of the armistice. By means of this device within five minutes of the firing of an enemy gun its location could be communicated to the ordnance officers.

The principle is that sound travels with uniform velocity in all directions, subject to corrections for temperature and direction and velocity of wind. The American device has a central recording station and six substations. These substations are similar to the receiving end of a telephone. The guns, as it were, speak to them. The substations transmit the voice of the gun to the main station. The precise moment of the arrival of each separate sound at the main station is, by means of a special electrical apparatus, recorded on a strip of smoked photographic paper. Any divergence of the stylus or needle indicates sound. The difference in the time of the arrival of the sounds, accurate to the hundredth of a second, can be quickly read, and on the basis of these differences the location of the sound source—that is the enemy gun—calculated. Three-inch guns may be located at five to ten miles distance.

But in peace time there is no need to spot guns. How, then, salvage this idea and the investigation and labor that its application for war entailed? That is the question that arises with all the war work of the bureau. And in order to connect science with the prosecution of the war its facilities were greatly expanded and almost wholly diverted to war service. Two hundred problems having a direct military bearing were taken up, with a staff of experts assigned to the solution of each. Four-fifths of the work of the bureau was for the Army and Navy Departments. An immense amount of research was done. But practically all of it will be saved and will go to enrich industry and commerce in one way or another.

Here is an illustration, to follow up the sound-ranging device: A steel bridge seems a long way from a six-inch gun, as to any application of sound-ranging, but there is analogy. Bridges need listening to. One thing about bridges that has puzzled engineers up to this time is some way to measure the stresses. The method has been to build the bridges with a margin for safety, but how wide that should be was necessarily guess work, and when the load of the bridge increased its ability to bear up under the strain, a question into which both lives and property largely entered, was difficult even to approximate. As the stresses increase, the girders and other steel pieces of the bridge vibrate more. It is like some great stringed instrument, with such a range of vibrations that these are far above and below the ability of the human ear to record them. The plan, yet in embryo, is to adapt the instrument that listens to guns to listening to steel bridges, and by the vibrations received in the microphones to calculate the measure of the strain on the structure, or on any part of it.

Another illustration: In the early days of the war, when we were just beginning to equip our men by the hundreds of thousands, there was a great shortage of rifles, as every one remembers. The manufacturers were pressed to speed up. One difficulty, it now transpires, was a chief cause of delay. That was trouble in obtaining good steel for the barrels. Lack of uniformity in hardness of the steel rods out of which the barrels were made caused the drill boring the hole through the centre of the rod to diverge. A hidden hard spot threw the drill from its course, and there was another ruined barrel. This happened so often that the War Department called upon the Bureau of Standards.

"Is there any way," was asked, "to find out if a piece of steel is of uniform hardness and texture without drilling into it?"

The bureau went to work. The principle followed was that steel was a magnet, and the resistance or ease with which it was magnetized would determine the quality of the steel, its hardness or softness. A device composed of electric coils was made, contrived delicately to measure the degree of magnetization of the steel barrel rod passed through them. If there was an inner flaw it was brought to light. The bad barrels were thereafter thrown out beforehand; the making of rifles for our men took a big onward jump.

This device can be salvaged for peace use in many valuable ways. A flaw in the rail is the explanation of many a railroad accident in which lives are lost and property destroyed. The defect is within; there is no way of telling at the mill. So it is with steel in bridge building and other structures; a bad place inside may one day bring disaster. With this device developed to test out large pieces of steel, a step from uncertainty to certainty in an important matter will be taken in a great industry.

Over on the other side there are many fogs. One of the difficulties airplanes had was finding their home landing in a heavy fog; so another question, one of a great many, was asked of the bureau:

"Can any device be made that will indicate to an airplane when it is approaching its landing place?"

The answer was a magnetic ground coil, a little larger than a wagon bed, which sent radio waves to the airplane and the aviator. These sounds were peculiar and could be distinguished from any others. With the engine stopped, the sounds can be heard 3,000 feet away, 1,500 with it running, but improvements are expected to increase this distance. In commercial aviation of the future this invention will play a useful part.

During the war the methods for firing from airplanes had serious drawbacks. Both the mechanical and the hydraulic devices gave trouble; the timing by which they had to shoot when the blades of the propeller were clear went wrong frequently, and pieces of the propeller were shot away. The difficulties encountered caused the adoption in some instances of firing through the hollow axis of the propeller. The Bureau of Standards was put on this problem, and just before the war ended a method was invented for firing the aircraft gun by electric control. The gun is cocked automatically and is all ready to fire, the electric magnet on the side of the gun holding the trigger if necessary until the gun propeller blade is out of the way. There is a double electric system, one by which through contact with a button on the propeller axis the gun cannot fire when a propeller blade is in the way; the other by which the aviator, by pressing on a button or by biting on a small rubber tube through which two wires pass, starts and continues the gun firing. Tests show a wonderful performance. The gun fires fifteen times a second, and may be regulated in any degree up to this point. In no case has a propeller blade been struck. The advantage of the aviator regulating fire from his mouth when both hands are busy is seen. The gun was not perfected in time to be used by our men in France.

In many other branches proolems upon which the prosecution of the war in some sense turned were worked out. The foundations of two new American industries were laid, one the making of optical glass, for which a new and superior pot was invented; the other, the making of master gauges, for the immediate need of controlling the essential dimensions of guns and shells, but of value through the industries. The latter was the largest single problem undertaken by the bureau.

(Continued on Page 15)

Where Theodore Roosevelt Was Born

Times Photo Service.

House Which Will Be Reconstructed as It Was When Occupied by the Roosevelts.

A FUND of $1,000,000 will be sought by the Woman's Memorial Roosevelt Association to restore the house in which Theodore Roosevelt was born and to establish it as an American citizenship centre. The building, greatly altered since the time it was owned by the Roosevelt family, was recently purchased by a number of New York women. It is at 28 East Twentieth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, and is practically surrounded by tall loft structures. The intention of the buyers is to restore the house to its exact condition prior to the civil war and to furnish it as far as possible in accordance with the household fittings of that period, following the Colonel's own description in his autobiography.

"On Oct. 27, 1858," he wrote, "I was born at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York City, in the house in which we lived during the time that my two sisters and my brother and I were small children. It was furnished in the canonical taste of the New York which George William Curtis described in the Potiphar Papers. The black haircloth furniture in the dining room scratched the bare legs of the children when they sat on it. The middle room was a library, with tables, chairs, and bookcases of gloomy respectability. It was without windows, and so was available only at night. The front room, the parlor, seemed to us children to be a room of much splendor, but was open for general use only on Sunday evening or on rare occasions when there were parties. The Sunday evening family gathering was the redeeming feature in a day which otherwise we children did not enjoy—chiefly because we were all of us made to wear clean clothes and keep neat.

"The ornaments of that parlor I remember now, including the gas chandelier decorated with a great quantity of cut-glass prisms. These prisms struck me as possessing peculiar magnificence. One of them fell off one day and I hastily grabbed it and stowed it away, passing several days of furtive delight in the treasure, a delight always alloyed with fear that I would be found out and convicted of larceny. There was a Swiss wood-carving representing a very big hunter on one side of an exceedingly small mountain and a herd of chamois, disproportionately small for the hunter and large for the mountain, just across the ridge. This always fascinated us; but there was a small chamois kid for which we felt agonies lest the hunter might come on it and kill it. There was also a Russian mujik drawing a gilt sledge on a piece of malachite. Some one mentioned in my hearing that malachite was a valuable marble. This fixed in my mind that it was valuable exactly as diamonds are valuable. I accepted that mujik as a priceless work of art, and it was not until I was well in middle age that it occurred to me that I was mistaken."

Yellowstone Park in the Embrace of Winter

Scenic Wonders Are Transformed by King Frost Into Shining, Misshapen Masses

By O. J. GRIMES.

TO all nature lovers who have seen the natural phenomena in Yellowstone Park during the warm Summer months there must have come a yearning for a glimpse of the great national playground while in Winter's embrace.

For years I had longed to see Yellowstone Park from the hurricane deck of a pair of skis. Each Summer, as I wandered across the reservation in quest of new views and new experiences, all Nature, in the rear of the geysers and rush of cataracts, seemed to challenge a Winter visit. And so I was one of a party of four which started early in February from Gardiner, the northern gateway, because the park is easiest of access there during the Winter.

Pines in Yellowstone Park Covered With Frozen Vapor Present Fantastic Formations.

One member of the party was a guide, without which it would be extremely hazardous to attempt the trip when the entire floor of the park is covered by a six-to-eight-foot blanket of snow. The eternal whiteness of things was blinding. The stillness of the wilderness was broken only by the roar of the geysers when we neared the basins, the crackling of frozen timber, the occasional lonely howl of a coyote or the cries of a few scattering birds.

Scenic wonders of the Summer, except in the areas immediately surrounding the boiling springs and geysers, were scintillating, misshapen masses. Even the timber were coats of snow and ice. In fancy I had seen the verdant landscape of Summer under the dominion of the ice king, with waterfalls frozen and geysers hampered in their functions. I was disappointed only in the geysers; they made no distinction between Winter and Summer. But I had failed to anticipate the extent of the storm king's hold.

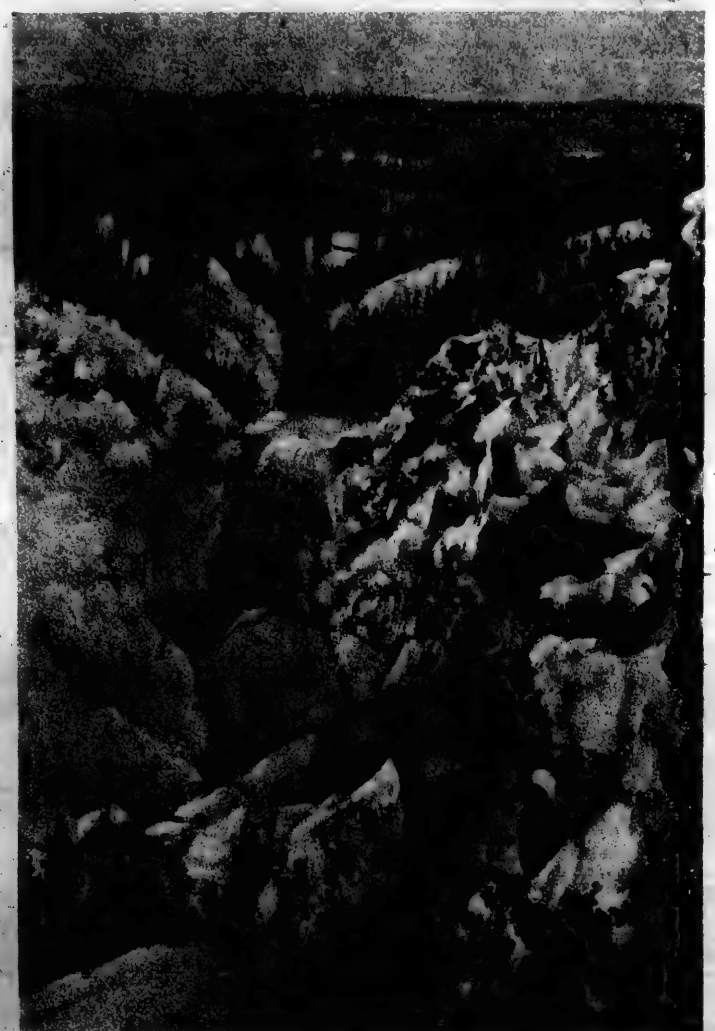
Mammoth Hot Springs bubbled forth from banks of snow and clouded the atmosphere with vapor. But as we approached Norris Geyser Basin clouds of steam arose many times more dense than in Summer. On the slopes around the basin, where in Summer the siliceous formation is parched and hard, we encountered a slippery, plastic mass which clung to the feet like mortar. A general view of the basin was impossible on account of the volume of vapor from every geyser, hot spring, and fissure.

Geologists are agreed that Norris is the newest of the geyser basins. The hydrothermal activity there gains annually in area and potency. It was not surprising, therefore, to discover that the finest display was given by the so-called "cold water geyser," the Valentine, which was first reported Feb. 14, 1910. It plays irregularly to a height of from 50 to 100 feet, in a slender symmetrical column, not unlike the Beehive, which has been called the most artistic geyser in the park.

At each eruption the preliminary upheavals from the Valentine are cold, but later the calorific elements gain the ascendency and the final outpourings are highly heated. The boiling waters from all the other spouters flow off over the formations in Winter as they do in Summer. Not so with the Valentine. The cold waters from its discharges had congealed into a great mound of ice, which, glacier-like, surrounded the geyser's crater on three sides.

During a quiescent period we entered the chamber of this cone from the open side and found ourselves in a fairyland of frozen forms. Icy nodules, singly and in clusters, simulating familiar sea forms, lined the walls and floor of the dell. It formed a marine garden where little imagination was required to discover coral, starfish, sea urchins, mollusks, and other dainty bits of sea life.

The most striking spectacle of the Norris basin was the pines, hoary with coatings of congealed steam from the geysers. All travelers through a mountainous country have seen the pines snow-laden after a heavy fall. They were visible on every hand in the park. But the pines at Norris were different. With every trunk, limb, twig, and needle coated with frosted vapor they shimmered with the splendor of tinseled Christmas trees. Often several pines, bent under the loads of snow and ice, had embraced each other for common support. An icy snow covered the group, obliterating even the outlines of the trees and giving the whole a semblance of massive marble buttes, which scintillated like millions of diamonds.



Famous Falls of Yellowstone Canyon Almost Hidden by Barrier of Ice. An Ice Bridge Has Formed Below the Falls.

Black Growler—A Dark Cavern Belching Forth Great Columns of Vapor. O. J. Grimes.

Beyond the border of the basin a forest of standing dead pines, white-coated, formed a labyrinth of glittering stalagmites. All in all, the Norris conglaciations formed the most weirdly beautiful spectacle I have ever seen.

At the head of the canyon the great falls of the Yellowstone were about three-fourths frozen. The falls have a vertical drop of 325 feet and the frozen mass hung like the inverted façade of a great cathedral. A single stalactite hung higher than the central tower of the great Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City.

We did not see, or expect to see in midwinter, any big game on the high plateaus of the park. The only cries that broke the monotony of the lonely trails were the yelps of coyotes, the call of the mountain bluebird or the raucous screech of the Canadian jay or "camp robber."

Over snow from six to eight feet deep on the level stretches, and twenty to thirty feet in drifts, we traveled some eighty miles in six days through America's wonderland. Without mishap and under favorable skies the trip was accomplished. Weary, yet content, we put down the ski pole and loosened the thongs that bound the skis. The call of the cataracts had been answered; the challenge of Winter had been accepted.

Finding Servants and Jobs by Federal Aid

Limitations, Inadequacies, and Dishonesties of Private Employment Agencies Pointed Out by G. W. Kirchwey and C. B. Barnes of Government Service

IT is all very well, on the face of it, to get a cook from a private employment agency; but, for all the mistress knows, the cook may have entered into a definite agreement with the agency to "get herself fired" within three weeks. A manual laborer may pay a dollar or two for the address of a firm that needs workmen, only to find, when he gets to the place, that there isn't any job; he may be the nineteenth man sent to an employer who has asked for ten laborers. Or he may get work, pay his commission on his first month's wages—say $4, if he is to be paid $40 a month—and be "let out" at the end of a week; and sometimes the dismissal is a part of a carefully worked-out scheme between the "hiring and firing" foreman and the agency.

Such transactions as this are probably far from being the habit of most employment agencies. But they do occur, and not infrequently. And if the charge of positive dishonesty cannot be laid at the door of the private agency in general, the system of private employment agencies can be accused of the easy temptation to dishonesty, says George W. Kirchwey, Federal Director of Employment for New York State, and Charles B. Barnes, who has been working in the Federal office here investigating employment agencies for years. Where exploitation does exist, it is difficult for employer or employed—whichever side is being taken advantage of—to put his finger on it, to trace it definitely and find it out, or to protect himself against it. Moreover, they add, where the temptation to dishonesty is resisted, the temptation to carelessness is less easy to withstand. At its best, the private agency can cover only a narrow field and offer a limited opportunity.

"Many private agencies are unscrupulous," said Dr. Kirchwey. "In the nature of things most of them are inefficient. Generally speaking, the private employment agency is a predatory institution. But even the honest ones—and of course there are many that are honest—have neither the motives nor the facilities for doing the things that need to be done."

"The first great wrong of the private agency is the temptation to exploit," said Mr. Barnes. "The law allows the agency to collect a certain percentage of the first month's wages. But even where a man doesn't get a job the agency charges something. There is a constant temptation to send the ignorant man anywhere, to take advantage of him, charge him a dollar or two for the agent's 'trouble' in supplying him with an address where there may be no job at all. I don't mean to say that the agent simply makes up the job; I mean that he can very easily send twenty men where he has an order to send ten—he gets a dollar or two from the extra ones just the same.

"In Chicago, which is a railroad centre and sort of clearing house, the situation is really awful. An agent told me himself that he had charged a man $16 for telling him about a job in Montana that paid $1.75 a day—and, understand, the agency doesn't guarantee the job; it merely supplies information. And men are shipped into Montana and Idaho, for example, to get jobs that don't exist—that is, that have already been filled by other men sent out by the same agencies.

"Another illegal proceeding that we know exists is the plan by which the foreman gets a rake-off from the agent for every man he takes on—and then deliberately takes more than he needs and fires them, takes more again, and fires them, too, and continues a regular game. It is very hard to nail this, for the workman, whatever he may come in time to suspect, has no proof, and neither of the two parties to the transaction is going to admit that he has committed a crime. But what we know happens is this: In a factory where the foreman does the hiring and firing, he will enter into an agreement with a private employment agency, under which he receives 50 cents for every man he takes on. He takes them, keeps them for a couple of weeks, begins to lay them off, and back they go to the agents for new jobs. Pretty soon the agent sends him another lot of men—and so it goes.

"In domestic service there is a temptation to that sort of dealing, too. We have had cases where the girl employed swore that she had entered into a contract with the head of a high-class agency by which she was to neglect her work and be discharged in a few weeks. That game is this: The agent would charge the mistress $6, say, and the maid $2; but instead of doing that she gives the girl a share of the $6 for being unsatisfactory, so that the employer will soon be back with another $6 for another maid!

"These are some examples of the illegal dealings in the private employment agency business, the nasty little petty end of it. I don't mean to say that all—or nearly all—private employment agencies are like that. I know some that are as good as it is possible for a private employment agency to be, and entirely honest in all their business. There is no doubt a good deal of talk about dishonesty that isn't true; but the fact remains that far too much of it is true!

"Then here is something that is apt to occur even in an honest and well-managed agency: A man is sent to a job that is going to pay him, say, $10 a week; his commission is $4 and he has to pay that before he gets the job; at the end of a week he is told that he won't do; he may be willing, dependable, able in many ways, but for some reason or other he doesn't suit this job—he may not be physically strong enough for it—and off he goes. He has been paid $10, and has had to give the agency $4, and now he is out of work again. That 'just happens.' But it is mighty hard on the man.

"You see, a private employment agency has got to make a good deal of money. The smallest of them must pay office rent and have one clerk—the expenses of all that, the rent, clerk's salary, and a modest living for the agent

WITH THE 27TH DIVISION AT THE FRONT.

© Kadel & Herbert.

A Card Game of American and British Soldiers, Brigaded Together in Picardy.

Brigade Headquarters on the Hague Farm.

come to about $4,000 a year—and I know of one good agency here in New York that takes in $25,000; some are said to get $40,000 a year. There are on an average about 600 private employment agencies operating in New York all the time. They must take in about $3,000,000 for telling people about jobs.

"The second thing that stands in the way of really fitting workers to what they can do—and that often stands in the way of finding them anything—is the very limited field in which the private agency works. I have just said that there are about 600 in New York City. These 600 are competitors. Each one works in its own tiny field, with no jot of co-operation. Their work, therefore, has no relation to the labor supply and demand as a whole, even in the limited field of New York City. They have no knowledge of anything outside their own clientele. To illustrate: Twenty men may come to the A agency seeking work of a certain kind, for which the A agency has no orders; the B agency, a dozen blocks away, may have an order for ten or twenty or thirty men to do just that kind of work and no men to send. Neither agency is going to refer inquirers to the other or to any other. The men in such cases take jobs they don't want or go without, or perhaps wander off searching somewhere else on their own account. This is a sample of the inherent weakness and inefficiency of the private agency system. There is no exchange, no broad survey."

Dr. Kirchwey stressed these points in comparing the inadequacy and incompetence of the private employment agency with the public bureau's wide and unhampered activities.

"The private agency has neither the facilities for getting applicants for positions nor the range of opportunities to offer seekers after work," he said. "It is of necessity a local hit-or-miss affair. It is unable to perform really public functions, such as distributing labor. That—the distribution of labor from congested areas to places where there is a demand for it—is one of the great functions of the public employment bureau.

"Before the State employment bureaus were opened at all, various attempts were made to meet the situation. The labor unions set up employment exchanges, but the employers distrusted those, because they said this was an attempt to unionize the shops. The manufacturers also opened offices for employment, but this was distrusted by organized labor for the converse reason.

"It is obvious that what is needed is a perfectly disinterested service, in which both sides can learn to have confidence, and which, because of the area over which it extends, will have a better understanding of industrial conditions generally, and will be in a position to clear labor from areas where there is a surplus to parts of the country where there is a deficiency.

"The public agency has two other functions which the private agency never has performed, and probably is quite unable to. One is to insure proper working conditions in establishments to which men, women, and children are referred for work. The other is to develop a scientific method for placing seekers after employment in the jobs which they are best qualified to fill. These can only be accomplished through motives which would not appeal at all to the fee-charging agency. A public service, animated by social motives, would look out very carefully for both.

"In the case of children the proper choice of a vocation is of the very first importance. Their whole future rests upon a proper choice at this time. A

(Continued on Page 14)

Isaac M. Wise, Founder of American Judaism

Centenary of His Birth Recalls Varied Achievements as Rabbi, Educator, and Editor After He Came to This Country from Bohemia in 1846

"I was well satisfied with my condition materially, and yet I was morbidly dissatisfied with everything—the country, the city, Judaism and Christianity, everything in any state appeared to me a disappointment; my ideals were far above the realities, and I could see no prospect of improvement. I felt sick of home (Bohemia). The irresistible longing for other conditions, another state of things generally, became to me finally the message to Abraham—'Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house unto the land which I shall show thee.' All my considerations as to such a venturous step were silenced by the charge to Eliezer—'He will send his angels before thee.' 'You must emigrate' became to me a Divine command which I could not overcome in spite of myself.

*"In an antiquarian bookstore in the City of Prague I found a collection of American English prints. * * * I purchased the whole and read with the heart more perhaps than with the reason. That literature made of me a naturalized American in the interior of Bohemia."—Isaac M. Wise, fiftieth anniversary sermon, Cincinnati.*

By ISIDOR WISE.

ISAAC MEYER WISE, born at Steingrub, Bohemia, March 29, 1819, landed in New York City on July 23, 1846, and in the following October was appointed rabbi of Beth El congregation, Albany, N. Y. He at once began putting into practice the reforms in the service which he had long been contemplating, and his was the first Jewish congregation in America to introduce family pews. Other innovations which quickly followed were sermons preached in English, a mixed choir, and confirmation services—all of which raised a storm of protest within and without his congregation—and he even went so far as to count women the same as men in forming the quorum of ten required for all religious ceremonies. Dissension naturally followed, and eight years later a split in the congregation sent him to Cincinnati, (April, 1854,) where he officiated without interruption the remaining forty-six years of his life, as rabbi, educator, and editor.

Nearly all the rabbis of note who came to this country before and during his time were from the German European countries, and almost without exception had been reared in an atmosphere heavy with restriction and repression, with little expectation of better material and social conditions for the Jews. Dr. Wise, however, was born in a different environment and bred in a more enlightened land, for Bohemia in his early youth had already produced many Jews of high rank in the rabbinate, the various professions, art, literature, science, and commerce. When he left his native land there were smoldering and ready to burst into flames those revolutions in the Germanic lands which culminated two years later in the abortive one in Austria, which added to the population of America a number of valuable men, among them Carl Schurz and many others like him.

The Austrian revolution was coincident with the war between the United States and Mexico, and while there would seem to be little connection between them, yet in the mind of Dr. Wise they were the two outstanding events within his experience. The Austrian revolution, however unsuccessful, none the less represented the struggle toward the highest ideals; the Mexican war, an attempt to perpetuate the lowest. The one was, from a moral point of view, the antithesis of the other. These widely separated conflicts, both as to distance and motive, simultaneous as they were, made so deep an impression on his mind that it remained throughout his lifetime. He marveled that in King and church-ridden European lands there should be this intense, almost fanatical striving for freedom and personal liberty, while in democratic America an attempt should be making to preserve and even extend the institution of human slavery. These two circumstances he could never reconcile.

The rabbis already in the country and the later arrivals contemporaneous with Dr. Wise, nearly all of whom he survived, were men of profound learning, academicians, and most of them had liberal tendencies and aspirations. They attempted the introduction of reforms in various directions and with varying success. But there was no co-ordination of effort and no single and distinct objective.

The Wise Homestead at North College Hill, Near Cincinnati, Acquired by Dr. Wise in 1860 and Occupied as a Summer Home Until His Death.

Isaac M. Wise has given to American Jewry not only a liberalized Judaism that will last because it fits into the everyday life of the Jew, but also the means for maintaining it, a great institution for the educating of American rabbis according to American ideals, the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, together with the most important and most significant Jewish religious organizations since the diaspora, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

These three institutions with their subsidiary organizations form the foundation on which rests the entire structure of liberal Judaism the world over, and these three great organizations are the materialization of the dreams and ideals of one man who, like Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, had faith in the masses, and whose motto was, "Yet Truth Will Triumph." His unfailing optimism, unselfishness of purpose, and grim determination to succeed won for him a full measure of reward, for he lived to see the fruition of his labors and to receive the honors and distinctions that spell the lasting success of all great altruistic undertakings. The tall, severely plain obelisk that marks his last resting place in the United Jewish Cemetery at Cincinnati—close by the first grave in the new cemetery, (1862,) the tomb of an old friend at whose funeral Dr. Wise had officiated—tells only of the body that has been given back to the earth from which it sprang, but the institutions and organizations he founded and guided through the best years of his life, the fine structure of the Hebrew Union College, the unrivaled library, housed in its separate and splendid building—these and many others stand as the lasting, indestructible evidences of the magnitude of the task and the extent of the success which crowned his last years.

Dr. Wise was President of the Hebrew Union College and the Central Conference of American Rabbis from their foundation to the time of his death. The parent organization, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, had its own head, always a layman. The first two organizations, though supplementing each other's work, are separate and entirely independent of one another. In Dr. Wise's lifetime there was established a Board of Delegates on Civil Rights—whose field of activity is defined by its title—with a permanent representative at the national capital, still extant, although a large part of its activities has been taken over by the American Jewish Committee, whose headquarters are in New York City. After the passing of the founder there developed in the U. A. H. C. two highly important subsidiary organizations, the Department of Synagog and School Extension, and the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, so that in fact the separate important achievements of Dr. Wise number six, viz.: the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Hebrew Union College, the Department of Synagog and School Extension, and the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

These organizations represent liberal, progressive, American Judaism as Isaac M. Wise conceived it, as it has been accepted in principle by the more liberal bodies of Jews on the European as well as the American Continent, and which now gives fair promise of becoming a world Judaism. No institution is born perfect; even the Constitution of the United States has required amending with changing conditions. Moses kept the Children of Israel in the wilderness until the old generation, taken out of slavery, had passed away and a new generation, reared under different conditions and in new surroundings, had been educated up to the task of self-government. He first created the nation and gave it the laws and the organization, the power and the discipline before he attempted to establish it in a land of its own.

The old generation of pioneers that stood so loyally by its leader has gone to its reward and the great work so well begun has been given over to a generation schooled in the new order of things and imbued with the spirit of the old leader.

"He came to America with definite plans and purposes; chief among these was to liberate the Jew from his narrow bigoted environment, to secure for him the enjoyment of equal political and civil rights, and to make him an independent and respected citizen of the community in which he lived."—Max B. May, Cincinnati, "Isaac Meyer Wise—A Biography."

*"Wise was active in so many directions, and was so great a power in the history of Judaism in the United States, that it is necessary to treat under distinct headings the various achievements of his long and successful career. He was above all an organizer, and the numerous institutions that he called into being attest to the great influence he wielded during his life. * * *"*

"During his lifetime Isaac M. Wise was regarded as the most prominent Jew of his time in the United States. His genius for organization was of a very high order; and he was masterful, rich in resources, and possessed of an inflexible will. More than of any of his contemporaries, it may be said of him that he left the impress of his personality upon the developments of Judaism in the United States."—The Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati.

"Isaac M. Wise achieved big things because he was lovable. Even his opponents had to admit that. And American Judaism of these latter days, since his time, is stolid and heavy, just because there is now in the United States no one like him who enlists and holds men through graciousness and kindliness and convincing naiveté. We have a great deal of discussion and much strenuous eloquence, but it results in nothing. We veer in a circle, for when the campaign is over we find ourselves where we started. We need, after all, not congresses and resolutions, but a man. This is the paradox of these after-Wise days. We have too many men, and not enough of a man like him. We have fussy men, who tear American Judaism into shreds, but we have no personality like Isaac M. Wise, who stands out for unity. There is not one in this country today who pleads for unity or whose voice for it has his genuine ring."—The Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman, Cincinnati.

*"However varied the perspective of pre-eminence in which he may be viewed by this the first generation since his death—whether it be in the capacity of scholar, or preacher, executive, reformer or editor—the one outstanding verdict upon which the jury of friends and critics unite is that Isaac M. Wise was a great organizer and leader. * * * But when we say that Isaac M. Wise was born to command, we say it on premises not of a priori logic, but of psychologic necessity. It was not the result that proved the man, but the man that created and proved the result. The success of Isaac M. Wise lay in the pre-eminently hortative rather than imperative mood of his ability to command. In that ability, as in his personality, he was imperative without being imperious; dominating without being domineering; compelling without being repelling. He was forceful, but also gentle; militant, but also mild; dynamic, but also meek. And the result was that in the totality of his greatness, he was to us his followers and to contemporary American Israel the true commander worthy of those he commanded."—The Rev. Dr. M. M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis, Ind., "Isaac M. Wise, Commander."*

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations was designed to be the means to an end, and that end was the Hebrew Union College. Isaac M. Wise based all his plans on one idea—unity in Israel. To that idea he held steadfastly, nor did he permit himself to be deluded by temporary successes any more than he allowed repeated failures to discourage him. The most fruitful result of his eight years' experience in Albany, N. Y., was the realization that a proper structure must have proper material, and that the foundation must be securely laid before the superstructure is attempted. There was no such material at hand in the middle of the last century, and he proceeded to create it out of the crude and scattered resources of that day. His first effort in this direction was the issuing of two weekly papers, one in English and the other in German. There were no Jewish publications of the character of these two in America at the time, and the result was just what he had anticipated, a means of direct intercommunication.

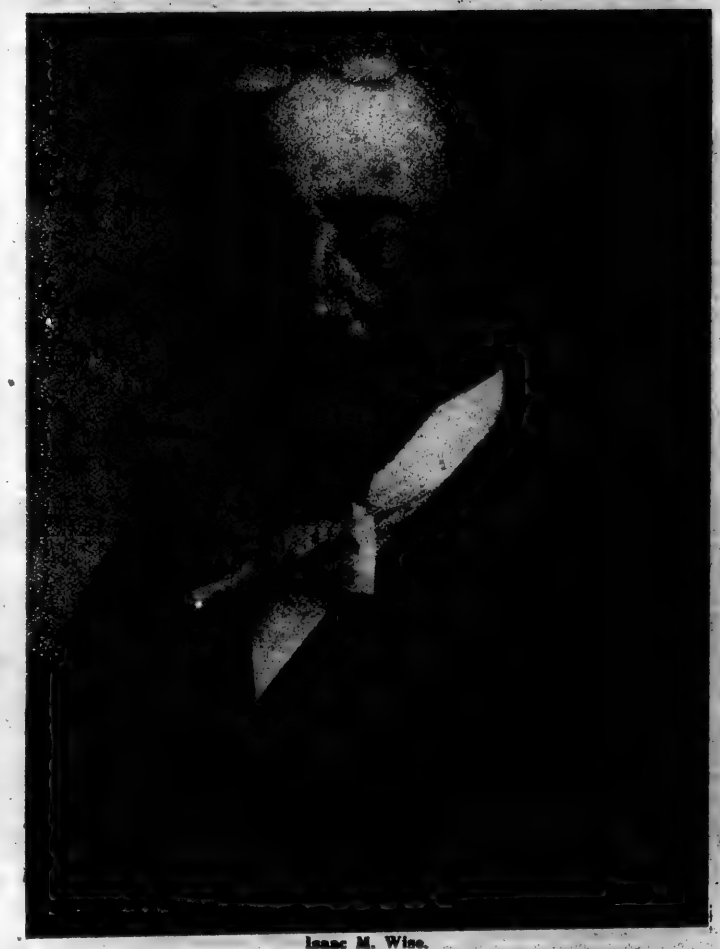
For the first time the Jews of America had something in common, a rallying point, a definite, tangible bond of union. Week after week and year after year, in that formative period between 1856 and 1873, he was enabled by means of these publications to reach the Jews of the United States, even in the remoter places, without interruption, bringing not only the news, foreign as well as domestic, but industriously making propaganda for a union of congregations for the purpose of establishing a seminary to educate and train the rabbis who, in turn, were to preach the liberalization of Judaism and demonstrate that the ancient faith could be adapted to changed conditions without the sacrifice of even the least of its tenets.

It was by means of his two publications, together with the personal contact which resulted from his frequent trips to the South, the Middle West, and the East, that enabled Dr. Wise to build up a substantial following, reaching into the smaller towns and isolated places that could not otherwise be reached. In a very few years Cincinnati became the headquarters, a sort of Mecca, for those who went to that city at least once a year for various purposes. None failed to visit the rabbi-editor at his office or in his home.

Finally, after more than a quarter of a century of intense and incessant striving in the face of the most tenacious and discouraging opposition, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was established and the first part of the great dream became a reality.

An appeal for the formation of a union of congregations was sent out on Oct. 20, 1872, to which thirty-four congregations responded favorably. In July, 1873, the representatives of these congregations met in convention at Cincinnati, and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was finally organized with a membership of fifty-six congregations. The first annual meeting of the new organization was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 14, 1874. The first biennial council, now the order of the general conventions of the union, was held at Buffalo, N. Y., in July, 1875, with a membership that had increased to seventy-two congregations. There the plan of starting a rabbinical college was adopted. These congregations were located in twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia—Buffalo was the first city in New York State to enter the union, and was thirtieth in the list—which became members in the following order: Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan, Arkansas, Mississippi, West Virginia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, New York, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Virginia, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Jersey, Maryland.

At the present time the union has a membership of 200 congregations (approximately 25,000 individuals) distributed throughout thirty-eight States and the District of Columbia, with twenty congregations each in New York and Ohio, seventeen in Pennsylvania, fifteen in Illinois, fourteen in Indiana, and from nine down to one in the other States. The States in which there are no congregations affiliated with the union are: New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada. The Jewish population in these States is small and scattered, particularly in the West, where Jews are mostly newcomers, but in both West and East the large majority are comparatively recent arrivals from Eastern Europe and with few exceptions cling to the orthodox Judaism of the native lands, assisted and encouraged by the numerous orthodox organizations and the Yiddish press and literature.



Isaac M. Wise.

The problem which fifty years ago faced the Jews of America was to reform and adapt themselves to the new environment, and this problem has been successfully solved by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which is today the most powerful Jewish religious organization in the world.

During the lifetime of the founder his personality served to hold the organization intact, but after his death it became necessary to divide the controlling force. Fortunately, he had lived long enough to rear a new generation imbued with his spirit and his views, so that the transition from the old to the new order, although not always free from dangers, was accomplished smoothly. It was in this period that the first serious attempts were made to establish similar organizations in other localities, but the Union of American Hebrew Congregations had grown so strong and together with the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Hebrew Union College and the other branches of the union had gained so firm a hold on the liberal element that the competitive organizations could do no more than emulate the original organization in their circumscribed zones. The 200 congregations which compose the membership of the union represent the best there is in American Jewry.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations finances the college, the library, and its own propaganda and publishing department. The lack of sufficient money has always proved a serious handicap and has limited its activities. The propaganda department, which has charge of the highly important work of unifying the Jews of America through the rising generation, has a million dollars' worth of work laid out and will perform as much of it as the money supplied will permit.

Jews have in the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and similar organizations, inspired by it and patterned after it, a power with which even the most remote and backward countries must reckon. This is the great accomplishment of Isaac M. Wise's greatest achievement. With these organizations, conceived by his fertile brain and born of his prophetic vision, the American Jews have a homeland in America, which the Jews of the world can share if they wish to come here, or whose protection is assured them if they elect to remain in their native countries.

Each alumnus of the Hebrew Union College is a missionary among his own people. Although the basic idea was the education of rabbis along liberal modern lines, in the spirit and full understanding of American institutions, in order to harmonize the religion of the Jew with his environment, there seems to be no question that the founder foresaw and intended what has since come to pass, the young rabbi trained for the post. The community leader who is worthy of and is paid the respect his office commands. The old arbitrary and paternalistic methods that characterized the administration of congregational affairs, even to the regulation of the rabbis' texts and sermons, were forced to give way to the superior quality of leadership with which the Hebrew Union College equips the graduates. For the curriculum provides not only a thorough course of study in all subjects concerning Judaism, Jewish lore and learning, but also the study of sociology with reference to Jewish philanthropy, practical social service work, and elocution.

For a score or more years after the opening of the college the graduates were accused of a lack of learning—they did not know enough of the Talmud and too much that was modern and irrelevant. This charge was until recently urged against them notwithstanding the Faculty is composed of eminent Professors of Theology, Homiletics and Hellenistic Literature, Jewish History and Literature, Ethics and Pedagogy, Jewish Philosophy, Talmud, Biblical Exegesis, Bible and Semitic Languages, and Assistant Professor in Rabbinics, and three special instructors, one the lecturer on the History of the Reform Movement and the Activities of the Rabbi, the remaining two, Sociology with Reference to Jewish Philanthropy, and Elocution, respectively. In addition, each graduate must have a B. A. from the University of Cincinnati or from a university of equal rank.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the college has provided rabbis for liberal congregations in Canada and England. English Jewry is very conservative, and it is only recently that the younger element, which inclines strongly to liberalism of the American kind, broke away from its old moorings and began steering a new course, with a "Liberal" as master and a graduate from the Hebrew Union College as Chaplain.

Up to the present time there have been 188 graduates from the college, of which number 155 are actively engaged as rabbis of reform congregations, professors and instructors on the college Faculty, or in work directly connected with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Of the remainder, 33, some have died and some are not officiating rabbis, but have entered other callings. Two are Superintendents of Jewish orphan asylums and others have entered the professions, mainly the law and literary and newspaper work. The 1919 graduating class will add a dozen more to the alumni, which, by a happy coincidence, will make the number of graduates in all 200, the exact number of congregations now affiliated with the union.

Forty of the most important cities in 38 States have 59 Hebrew Union College graduates occupying pulpits in the larger congregations, usually the leading ones. In some of the cities all the leading pulpits are filled by these graduates, as in Cincinnati (3), Baltimore (3), New Orleans (3), Milwaukee (2). In New York City four of the seven large congregations have as rabbis and associate rabbis six graduates, and Brooklyn has three in as many congregations, while two of Philadelphia's great congregations have four of these rabbis.

That the college has met with eminent success needs no further demonstration, but as an additional proof of the efficient and practical training of students and the spirit of loyalty and patriotism instilled into them, there may be cited the large percentage of students who enlisted in all departments of war service, combatant and noncombatant, including Base Hospital, Marine Corps, Jewish Welfare, and S. A. T. C. Of the seventy-six students above the age of 18, thirty obtained leave of absence to enter the various branches of war service. Most of the Chaplains abroad and a proportionately large part of the workers of the Jewish Welfare Board (with official sanction equaling the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army, and the Knights of Columbus) have been selected from the alumni or student body of the college.

"The objects of this organization shall be to foster a feeling of association and brotherhood among the rabbis and other Jewish scholars of America, to advance the cause of Jewish learning, to encourage all efforts toward the propagation of Judaism"—says Article II. of the constitution of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Isaac M. Wise organized this conference in 1889 and was President of the organization up to the time of his death in 1900. From 1883 to 1889 there were but twenty graduates from the Hebrew Union College, and these, together with the members of the Faculty and the considerable number of rabbis with affiliated and other congregations, constituted the first membership of the conference. The present

(Continued on Page 14)

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The New York Times
Review of Books
Section 8
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1919 SIXTEEN PAGES

EARLY YEARS OF THE SATURDAY CLUB

Dr. Emerson's History of This Well-Known Literary Organization Not Unlike an Old-Fashioned New England Album

By AMY LOWELL

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE SATURDAY CLUB, 1855-1870. By Edward Waldo Emerson. With illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. $7.50.

THOSE of us who were not quite born yesterday remember when it was the fashion to have plush and leather bound albums containing photographs of one's family and friends, and even of the places one had visited, laid out conspicuously on the parlor table. I was reminded of this old custom the moment I took a copy of "The Early Years of the Saturday Club" into my hands. Size, weight, format, were almost exact; only, instead of the plush or leather binding, this volume is clothed in decent bottle-green cloth, a pleasant reminder of the tightly buttoned frockcoats of the mid-century. It must be admitted, however, that since we are obliged to read these portraits, and not merely look at them, the form of the book is a great disadvantage. No one but a stevedore could hold it for more than a minute; and, in these degenerate days, reading desks seldom make a part of the furniture of a private library. This is a club record, designed for its members, and, as such, is fitting. The club members will cherish it; so should the public, but will the public read it? Scarcely in its present clumsy proportions, I imagine. As one of them, I cannot sufficiently deprecate this most unfortunate barrier of weight and size, which must somehow be overcome, and which can never be overcome sufficiently to make the reading other than a physical weariness.

To Bostonians, "The Saturday Club" is a tradition; but, in spite of the firm belief in its widely advertised reputation, which the club itself seems to hold, I doubt whether many present-day readers not brought up in the shadow of the State House ever heard of it. This fact alone justifies the publication of the book.

We have had a recrudescence of New England lately. The autobiographies of Charles Francis Adams and his brother Henry, the letters of Miss Susan Hale, have turned the reading public's attention back to the time when New England was America, or at least the thinking part of it. Dr. Emerson's book is a series of dissolving views of the period—slight, mere hints of pictures quickly withdrawn, but of an intriguing charm.

"The original plan," says the preface, was "to preserve first a record of the first half-century of its [the club's] existence. By sanction of the club only sixteen years of its history are here presented, but they tell of its golden age."

Here, at the outset, we come across the chief fault of the book—its exaggeration. The men dealt with were most of them remarkable, some eminent, but to open the volume with this paragraph:

> In the middle of the last century a constellation, which—as separate stars of differing magnitude, but all bright—had for twenty years been visible, at first dimly, in the New England heavens, ascending, was seen as a group, gave increasing light and cheer here and to the westward—journeying sons and daughters; reached our zenith; even began to be reported by stargazers beyond the ocean.

is to create an instant prejudice against the attitude of the author. That is mere bombast and rhodomontade, and there is far too much of it in the book. The author has been brought up in the shadow of these great ones, and yet he was not one of them, a fact which might have saved him from much breathless admiration; but his book would have been more interesting had he been able to draw off and gain a little perspective. Also, he is too much concerned to place halos on all and sundry. The result is an annoying confusion of values. In the individual portraits, too, the piquant charm of character is largely lost, as is the case in those photographs where much working to obliterate wrinkles has resulted in a smooth vacuity of expression. As Dr. Emerson presents them, these gentlemen are so good as to verge on the colorless. Luckily we know that such was not the case.

If one has the knowledge and energy to readjust the point of view a little, this account of sixteen of New England's most stirring years is absorbingly interesting. We must remember that the Boston of those days was a small town in a very young country. It lay a long sea voyage away from the movements of the great world. It was a peculiar community, this Brahmin Boston of the '50s. The tradition of education which caused the early settlers to found Harvard College so early as 1636 had persisted. These people had read and studied omniverously for two centuries. They were steeped in the Bible, they were familiar with Shakespeare and Milton, with Bacon and Defoe, and Addison and Alexander Pope. They were stern and righteous folk, and conduct was to them the most important subject with which a man could occupy his mind. But, with all this, there was a vein of poetry running through their granite seriousness which, now that the Puritan grip was relaxing, was beginning to make itself felt. To change the metaphor, the times were ripe for an abundant blossoming. "Amusement," as Dr. Emerson says, "was occasional and secondary; they still lived in the presence of the unseen; they worshipped and went apart for solitary thought. * * * Duty walked beside them from childhood." But set off against this, and more important than all, they possessed to a superlative degree the dry, strong tang of native Yankee humor.

The young men of the time were seized with a veritable nostalgia for the culture of the older countries. Coleridge and Carlyle had opened their eyes to German philosophy and to the poetry of Goethe and Schiller. A number of them went to study in Germany; students of medicine, and natural science, and art went to Paris; sculptors sailed direct to Rome; and others, nebulous as to their design, traveled vaguely about Europe imbibing "general culture." So was the Brahmin caste augmented by a new selection. These traveled Americans were at once brought together and set apart. But to them America owes her greatest liberal advance.

Man has always been a clubable animal, yet it is somewhat startling to find this natural instinct springing up in one of the most austere of men. Emerson's anxiety to meet and talk and listen adds a pleasant touch to a portrait none to understandingly drawn, hitherto. For it was Emerson who conceived the idea of the "Saturday Club," and his much younger friend, Mr. Samuel Gray Ward, who aided and abetted him in his desire, and who, by stepping in and making his own name conspicuous in the affair, "solved the problem of a fortunate and stable club." Mr. Ward was a man of the world who knew who would go well with who, a kind of knowledge which Mr. Emerson may very well have been without. Yet it was Horatio Woodman, a gentleman quite unknown to fame, who practically founded the club. Coming from Maine, he was somewhat outside the circle, but he had the good taste to like remarkable men, and with a zeal worthy of a Boswell, he was in the habit of asking such to dine with him at various taverns. Dr. Gould speaks of Woodman as "a genius broker"; in the words of W. S. Gilbert, I think he might be described as "a pushing young particle." But he must have done his pushing with a certain tact, for the remarkable men went to his dinners; and what was a dream to Emerson, and a matter of discussion with Ward, became in Woodman's hands an actual table, set in a front room of Parker's Hotel, and round the table were gathered "four poets, one historian, one essayist, one biologist and geologist, one mathematician and astronomer, one classical scholar, one musical critic, one Judge, two lawyers, and one banker." Their names, given in alphabetical order, were: Louis Agassiz, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., John Sullivan Dwight, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Cornelius Conway Felton, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, John Lothrop Motley, Benjamin Pierce, Samuel Gray Ward, Edwin Percy Whipple, and Horatio Woodman. Such was the personnel of the club during the early years of 1855-6-7. They met at 3 o'clock on the last Saturday of every month, and frequently lingered until 9. Or those who could, lingered, for the Concord members had a fast train to catch, until Judge Hoar conceived the brilliant idea of having his son drive his carryall to Waltham, which boasted a later train. Then home, ten miles to Concord, still talking to the jog-jog of his big black horse in the lampless starlight of country lanes.

It is all very long ago. Another world in customs, ideas and taste. More spring-like and hopeful than ours, when Longfellow could write: "A lovely morning tempted me into town. In the street, met Prescott, rosy and young, with a gay blue satin waistcoat, gray trousers, and shoes." This was the historian of "The Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella" and "The Conquest of Mexico." Both facts are typical of the adolescent vigor and glory of the times. One waxes superlative like Dr. Emerson as one thinks of it.

There are many pictures with just such cross-lights in them in the book. Longfellow is translating Dante's "Divine Commedia," and Norton is working on the "Vita Nuova." Every Wednesday evening these two and Lowell meet together and criticise what has been done and then "we have a little supper, to which one or two other friends come in, and at which we always have a pleasant time." We see Norton and Parkman working evening after evening on the revision of "The Oregon Trail" in the solitary counting room after office hours. There is Judge Hoar, swimming the Tiber just to see if he could; and Lowell, shinning up a pine tree four

(Continued on Page 146)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

Romer Wilson's Story of a Genius—"Civilization" a Notable Collection of War Sketches—Other Novels and Short Stories

MARTIN SCHUELER. By Romer Wilson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

THE adventures and vagaries of a genius, his temperament and character, his hopes and fears, successes and defeats, moments of rapture and of despair—these form the theme of Romer Wilson's novel. And with the history of the genius is interwoven the history of the opera which is his masterpiece. The book opens with Martin Schüler's first young conception of the "The Peahens"; it closes a dozen or more years later when, in June 1914, the opera is at last performed. Ignored, laid aside for the easy triumphs of a cheap and specious success, the great work is never entirely forgotten; it is in truth the "bridge, slender as a rainbow," which stands over and above the faults, failings, and weaknesses of Martin Schüler's life. These are many; for the author's view of her genius is the conventional one of the spoilt and wayward, froward, impulsive, selfish yet intensely lovable child of the universe, self-centred, incapable of friendship, inconstant in love. Thus Martin Schüler, whose every characteristic is keenly and at times very ably analyzed, both in his relations with himself and in his relations to the men and women about him. Yet it is not in him, but in the dying poet Werner that the book most nearly approaches originality. Werner's character, his illness and death, are clearly seen and described with a compelling power. Briefly as he appears, he is in many ways notable, and he helps greatly to make interesting a book which is heavily handicapped.

For it is a book which contains scarcely one name, whether of place or person, that fails to send a shiver of repulsion through the reader; a book which deals with a life beneath whose pleasant surface one constantly and instinctively expects to discern some indication of the hideous facts which, as we now know but too well, lurked there throughout those years of peace with which the novel deals. Martin Schüler himself is a German; all the other characters in the book are German; at the moment of his most impassioned outburst we are told that he "blasphemed God and insulted the Emperor"; the scene is laid entirely in Germany; the period described is the one just preceding the great war. Apparently, the book was written before the war, for the author, Englishwoman though she is, shows nowhere the slightest consciousness that she is writing of the pariah among nations. So entirely, indeed, is any such consciousness lacking, that one finds one's self half expecting to come at any moment upon some distinct trace of that slimy, insidious thing called German propaganda. All of which lends an added effect of unreality to a novel which in many of its scenes and personages is none too convincing. Several women play important parts in Martin's life; but no one of them is ever much more than a characterless doll. Lilli, whom Martin Schüler seduces and abandons in the very beginning; Hella von Rosenthal, with whom he has a love affair which is finely if somewhat rhetorically described; the old Countess von Arnstein, of whose brilliancy we are told much and shown nothing; and Sophie von Sebiatz, the best drawn of them all, in that she is described as one who, "In Berlin, manufactured herself out of the attitude of the many people about her, and out of events," but was "not very clever at conjuring something out of nothing," and so disliked the villa to which no one came and where nothing ever happened.

The method of the book is descriptive rather than dramatic. There are moments such as that one in which Martin steals the manuscript libretto of "The Peahens" from Werner's dead body, in which the actions or speech of the hero are used to illustrate his character, but in general the author relies upon analysis and description; she tells us about her people, seldom permitting them to reveal themselves. Her style, which not infrequently demonstrates a gift for phrasing, is generally terse and nervous, sometimes actually staccato. The construction, like the style, verges upon the staccato, yet the book is well and firmly held together.

The plot is slight, and centres, of course, entirely about the character of Martin Schüler. At the beginning he is a boy of 20, living in Heidelberg with his father, mother, and sister, and already commencing to write music. It is there that he gets the first idea of his "Peahens," but this is put aside for a time. He writes certain slight pieces which are fairly successful, and after a while a short musical drama, which is produced at a students' performance, and attracts the attention of one Bernard Steinbach, a wealthy man, who induces Martin to come to Leipsic, where the musical drama is again played. Presently Martin writes a light opera, which is extremely successful, and then another. He tastes all the delights of wealth, popularity, and social success—he is vain, and a snob—quarrels with Steinbach, and becomes the especial pet of the elderly Countess von Arnstein, who draws him to Berlin. It is in Berlin, on the very eve of the production of his third light opera, that he suddenly realizes how completely he has yielded to the allurements of an easily won success, and so prostituted his great gifts. A period of intense suffering follows, dur

(Continued on Following Page)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ing which his one magnificent grand opera, "The Pasheus," is at last born.

Scattered through the book are a number of descriptions of nature, all well done, while some of them are of unusual beauty, showing a marked sensitiveness to the loveliness of light and shade, of earth and sky. Martin himself is a carefully studied, well-rounded character, while among the minor people there are one or two who, like the commanding secretary, Wolf, are real human beings. Moreover, the novel has something of that elusive, arresting quality we call distinction; it is a book which appeals to the intellect rather than the emotions, and its appeal is dignified.

CIVILIZATION

CIVILIZATION. By Dr. Georges Duhamel. The Century Company. $1.35 net.

PRESS books, like price plays, are only too often among the most disappointing productions, leaving the reader sadly wondering what the others could have been like, since this one was adjudged the best. Not so, however, with Dr. Duhamel's volume entitled, ironically enough, "Civilization." When one has finished it one finds that the Goncourt prize for 1918 was well and worthily bestowed when it was given to this collection of sketches, which are fictionized fact. For they are fragments from what one man actually saw and knew—and he a surgeon who for four years was on the staff of a surgical automobile. In peace times he was a writer as well as surgeon, and when it is said that this is a volume of fictionized fact, it is not meant that the truth has been either distorted or sentimentalized or sugar-coated with a more or less ingenious "plot," but that the facts are presented after they have passed through that crucible which is the imagination of a trained writer, and then, it often happens, told by some individual who, though a type, is, as a person, a creation of fancy, instead of by the author-observer himself.

It is a fine, a noble book, this of the ironic title. It is neither a pretty, a pleasant, nor a grandiloquent one. The sketches and tales have to do with hospitals and dressing stations, with the "amphi" where the bodies of the dead are prepared for burial by the good man who tells of "Cavalier the Cuirassier," with the experience of a stretcher bearer on the Somme.

"The pain and the wreckage of war, the agony and blood and tears are here; and here, too, the quiet heroism, the generosity, the magnificent courage of "those Frenchmen of whose grandeur of soul, indomitable intelligence and touching naïveté the world knows too little." Who that has read the book will ever forget Loubs, the humble peasant from whom no words of thanks could be expected, but whose soul was able to "smile without a face"! And then there is the longer and very artistic sketch of "Lieutenant Dauche" and the friend who watched his cheerfulness, knowing that the wound he thought but slight was surely killing him, and Réchoussat, with his bewilderment and his childlike hope that those who were bringing a glimpse of Christmas to others would not forget him. It makes one very humble, very ashamed of one's own tendency to "grouse," to read of these men, and of Cousin, who could still form projects though both his legs were gone, and of Rabot, who was never known to laugh until the "Lady in Green" called him a hero—and he never ceased to laugh at that, so immense a joke did it seem to him. Here they are, those simple, splendid pollus of France, as a man saw them who was able not only to see and to feel but to set down that which he felt and saw, and to do it with directness, power, and a certain quiet force of emotion which seems to have passed beyond tears.

The sketches are not all sympathetic; foolish sentimentality, official red-tape and pretentiousness, the vanity of those clad in a little brief authority, these are written of in a style of stinging satire. And yet, side by side with such a bit as "Numbers," or "Regulating," comes the heartbreaking pathos of "In the Vineyard," or some bit of tenderness not untouched with whimsicality, like "Love and Ponceau"; this perhaps to be followed by such a masterpiece of irony, irony both of life and of death, as "A Burial." The Catholic priest and the Jewish rabbi both, so "A Burial" tells us, claimed the body of Lieutenant Limberg; across his coffin they exchanged glances, and "gazed at each other like two persons of the same family who, having fallen out twenty centuries before, have met again in the house of some business man." Dr. Duhamel possesses the gift of being able to epitomise in a few pages a matter which most writers would need a volume or more to expound. The sketch called "Discipline" with its truth, its sarcasm and its profound understanding, contains the very essence of certain "unbelievable phenomena," as the humble mathematician who tells the story calls them. And then there is that wonderful picture of the ennui and the hospital "On the Somme," vivid, noble, passionate, deeply moving with its splendid tribute to men such as Calmel, whose body was shattered beyond repair, but in whose spirit there was the strength which sufficed "to restore order and confidence in the hearts of all," during the terrors of a night bombardment.

Pathos, tenderness, irony, vivid description and stinging satire, all are in this book. Then, at the very end, comes the passionate outburst, "Civilization," a denunciation as searching, as cruelly illuminating as sunlight. There are people so blind to all beyond their own amusement that they do not realize how they are branding themselves when they declare, as many do, that they are "tired of reading and hearing about the war." It can be wished that such might have the contents of this book forced upon them. If there be in them anything beyond smallness and meanness of soul, "Civilization" should surely find, revive, and increase it, as helping to redeem them from their present despicable state.

THE FLAIL

THE FLAIL. By Newton Fuessle. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.60.

THERE is a sturdy, unflinching honesty about this novel that gives it impressiveness in spite of not a few crudities. The author lays on his colors thickly, in violation of artistry, and in violation of taste, which is perhaps the same thing. Something of the blatancy of the advertising methods which his hero practices clings to his style. A good example of his style is in the mechanical laying on of color in the following passage, describing an Autumn landscape seen through the window of a railway train:

"From the windows of the rushing train he was watching the ruddy autumnal foliage of the hillsides. The waning year was drenching the strong green hills with massed colorings—dabs of tokay and orchid, jets of cardinal, bands of bright lemons and brooding reserves, grouped by the white vertical markings of slender birch trunks, spangled with patches of cobalt skies gleaming through, and by tranquil pools of sunbeams.

This does not suggest a landscape; it suggests an advertising poster. And it is characteristic throughout of the novelist's method in description and his method in psychology. This might not be worth mentioning, it might be passed over with a perfunctory comment, were it not for the fact that a great deal in the book arrests attention. Fundamentally Mr. Fuessle is honest and sincere; he tries to transcribe his view of life without compromise.

His hero, Rudolph Dohmer, is the son of German parents living in Chicago. The father has had ambition to enter the Lutheran ministry, but was forced into factory work to earn more money. He has suppressed two instincts, the theological and the military. Like most of the other figures in the book, including the hero, we are told that he is "neurotic." The boy, at an early age, learns to despise his foreign home environment, while there remains in him a great deal of the German, "the Uhlan," that breaks out in spite of him. We follow his career in school and business, his college career, his amours. After graduation he becomes a reporter and works all over the country. He drifts to New York and goes into the advertising game, marries, and becomes a big success. War breaks out. He remains Prussian to the core of him, even planning to manage an advertising campaign for German manufacturers after the early expected German victory. His wife grows to hate him. But Germany does not win the war so readily. America intervenes to fight her. Still Dohmer remains unchanged. He writes Liberty Loan and patent medicine advertisements with the same facility with which he had, a few months earlier, written German "publicity." At the very end, we are given the spectacle of sudden and entirely unconvincing conversion. We are glibly told that the "Uhlan" in Dohmer has been killed. This is the merest claptrap. But it is the only concession to the conventional in an otherwise honest novel. There is "stuff" in this book, though it needs a great deal of sifting. And yet it leaves one with the sense that the author write another and a better novel.

A WARTIME ROMANCE

THE WHITE HORSE AND THE RED-HAIRED GIRL. By Kenyon Gambier. New York: Georg e H. Doran Company. $1.50.

PERHAPS there must be something preposterous about most exciting tales. Certainly there is much that is preposterous in this wartime romance. It is preposterous that a young English girl,

(Continued on Following Page)

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—*New York Tribune.*
JOHN LANE COMPANY *Publishers* NEW YORK

ONE can scarcely expect Sweet and Twenty to subscribe to the advice of age, but when she hoists her colours and decides 'twere better to live in a whirl than die of stagnation it is time to watch out.
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

H. STARKEY.—Some years ago under heading "First Bible Printed Here," you published a very interesting article describing a Bible published by Robert Aitken of Philadelphia, in 1782, which "is usually referred to as the first Bible in the English language ever printed in America." You also mention that the Bible was antedated by one printed by Mark Baskett, and by the assigns of Robert Baskett in 1782.
I have a Bible in two volumes, profusely illustrated with copperplate engravings, published by "John Baskett & Company, His Majesty's Printers, Edinburgh, in 1726," the title page being identical word for word (except as to the name of the publisher) with the Mark Baskett Bible, antedating same twenty-six years. You mention that although using the name of Mark Baskett, a London printer, the publishers were Moreland & Green of Boston. Is it not possible that my copy was also printed in the United States, although bearing as the publisher's name John Baskett & Company, Edinburgh?
The Edinburgh, 1726, Bible was printed by John Baskett, who died in 1762. The origin of the Bible-patent duties from Christopher and Robert Barker, in whose family it remained until 1709. The patent was then held by Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, from whose executors John Baskett and some others purchased the remainder of the term. In 1712 Benjamin Tooke and John Barker were constituted Queen's printers, to commence after the expiration of the term purchased by Baskett. Baskett bought from them their reversionary interest and obtained a renewal of sixty years. John Baskett was the printer of the famous "Vinegar Bible" in 1716-17. His name is last seen on a New Testament of 1762. Moreland & Green printed in Boston in 1752 a quarto Bible, the first printed in America in the English language. It bore the London imprint of the year from which it was reprinted: "London, Printed by Mark Baskett, printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty." In order to prevent a prosecution. The only copy known in the U. S. Mint, sold in 1892, it brought $3,650. It lacks the title to the New Testament.

A Little Learning

C. A. H.—Please tell me where to find the author quoted line of Pope:
A little learning is a dangerous thing.
[Ask your bookseller; you will find the lines about fools and learning in Pope's "Essay on Criticism," Part II, line fifteen, as follows:
A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

LAFAYETTE LEWIS BUTLER.—The lines regarding which C. C. Cartwright makes inquiry in THE NEW YORK REVIEW, Feb. 22, are from Shelley's "Adonais: an Elegy on the Death of John Keats." The thirty-ninth stanza reads as follows:

Peace, peace! He is not dead, he doth not sleep—
He hath awakened from the dream of life—
'Tis we, who, lost in stormy visions, keep
With phantoms an unprofitable strife,
And in mad trance strike with our spirit's knife
Invulnerable nothings. We decay
Like corpses in a charnel; fear and grief
Convulse us and consume us day by day,
And cold hope swarm like worms within our living clay.

This is a favorite idea of Shelley, and lovers of Shelley will find it interesting to compare this excerpt with the concluding stanzas of "The Sensitive Plant."

Answers to this appeal were also received from Mrs. Jane Login, New York; L. F. Mott, New York; J. Hemlock, Brooklyn; Dr. Herman T. Radin, New York; Mrs. Mildred Coate, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Joseph Gavit, Albany, N. Y.; Florence Laughlin, Richmond Hill, L. I.; James W. Park, Brooklyn; Lorraine Bailey, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. Park Lewis, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. W. Tinney, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. James Kennedy, Baltimore, Md.; S. C. Shealy, Albany, N. Y.; S. E. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y., and James Shand, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Inn of the Seven

R. H. L.—In reply to the appeal of C. F. Tuttle for a poem called "The Inn of the Seven," would say that it can be found in Songs of Men," an anthology of modern verse, compiled by Robert Frothingham, and published by Houghton Mifflin Company. Walt Mason is the author of the lines.
Information about these lines was also received from Blanco Hetfield, New York.

APPEALS TO READERS

MABEL R. HASTINGS.—Can any of your readers tell me the name of the author of the following extract and give me the entire poem?

Tread the seas of alien ports
Rapt in glad surprises,
But bring me back my world again
Within thine eyes.

Nodding Trees

MARGARET DU PONT LEE.—I would like much to know the author of the following:

With nodding trees and friendly trees,
And gladness everywhere.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

FIELD MARSHAAL VISCOUNT FRENCH has written, in the form of memoirs, the history of the campaign of 1914. An introduction by Marshal Foch will make the work indeed an allied production. It will be published in May by Houghton Mifflin Company under the simple title "1914."

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce that they have received from the Spanish novelist, Vicente Blasco Ibanez, whose "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" has been, perhaps, the most widely read in both Europe and America of all the novels about the world war, the sole authority to publish his works in English, and that hereafter, with the exception of "The Cabin" and "Sonnica," theirs will be the only authorized edition of all his books. The Duttons will have ready next week an American edition, with an introduction by Isaac Goldberg, of Ibanez's famous novel of the bull ring, "Blood and Sand," which many critics think is his greatest work.

A new novel by Basil King, "The City of Comrades," is announced for immediate publication by Harper & Brothers.

Frederic C. Howe's new book on "The Land and the Soldier," which Scribners will bring out at the end of this week, will offer a suggestive program for every one in whose heart the back-to-the-land idea rouses longing. Mr. Howe sets forth a plan for American farm colonies with a population of several hundred families each which would combine the social and educational advantages of the city with all of the pleasures and the health-giving environment of the country.

James Oliver Curwood has written an animal story about a black bear cub and a vigorous pup tied together for safe keeping by their owner, a Hudson Bay Company's agent in the Far North. The novel, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish next Saturday, is called "Nomads of the North" and it tells the story of how the two young animals fought each other furiously, developed a mutual wholesome respect, and finally became so attached to each other that when their leather bond was broken they continued their adventures together.

"The Mystery of the 13th Floor," by Lee Thayer, went into its third edition within three weeks of publication. Its author, a New York business woman who writes under a pen name, wrote the book as a means of keeping her mind off business when she was away from her office.

In "Reconstruction and National Life," which the Macmillan Company will publish shortly, Professor Cecil F. Lavelle discusses the historical approach to the problem of reconstruction in Europe, taking the ground that each people must, for the most part, work out its own salvation on lines determined by its history and character and that each nation's reconstruction will be the result of its own struggle toward freedom, order, and self-realization.

By a typographical error in the review of Thorstein Veblen's "The Higher Learning in America" in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS the price of the volume was given as $4. It should have been $2.

Walt Whitman died on March 26, 1892, and on that date this Spring, as a remembrance of the event, Henry Holt & Co. will publish Louis Untermeyer's "The New Era in American Poetry," which will summarize the leading tendencies and figures in the development of American poetry since that time. The book is an attempt to estimate how American poets during the last generation, have answered Whitman's challenge to "Poets to Come."

Devotees of golf will welcome the announcement of "The Picture Story of Golf Strokes," by James M. Barnes, the American champion, which Lippincotts will have ready in the near future. It will be illustrated with photographs showing Mr. Barnes in action through every phase of each stroke.

The Appletons announce publication of "The American Year Book," covering events of 1918, edited by Francis G. Wickware and prepared under the supervision of a board consisting of members of forty-three learned and scientific societies. For a number of years the "Year Book" has been an annual Appleton publication.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, who has come to the United States to lecture on "How the War Was Won," has written a book recounting the events of "Forty Days in 1914," which George H. Doran Company will publish this Spring. General Maurice was chief director of military operations of the British War Office from 1915 to 1918.

Putnam's Publications Mar. 22, 1919

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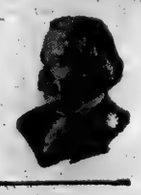

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

who knows nothing whatever of America, should be sent by the author—this is the situation on which the entire plot depends—to match her wits against clever Germans in occupied Belgium, in the guise of an American. And this is by no means the only flying in the face of possibility to which a credulous reader is treated in "The White Horse and the Red-haired Girl." One begins by holding these things against the book, by declaring at the outset that this will never do. And ere long one finds one's self murmuring, "Preposterous—but what of it?"

What of it, indeed? If we demanded realism of tales of adventure, how many exciting romances should we have to read? And this war has held strange happenings enough. Why not accept all that the author tells us as a part of the story, one argues—and then forgets to argue at all. For "The White Horse and the Red-haired Girl" is an absorbingly interesting tale. One may well say, "Fish, tush," and "Fol-de-rol"—but once in the swing of the story, one does not soon lay the book down.

The action takes place in December, 1914. Margaret Travers' twin brother has been "missing" since the fall of Antwerp; a mysterious message comes to tell her that he is alive and with friends, but not yet able to make his escape out of Belgium; it does not occur to Peggy to trust the friends who have saved him thus far to save him to the end, nor does she question her own ability to bring him home on a false passport if only she can get to Belgium. Off she goes, as Mrs. Montgomery Fargo of Kankakee, Ill. "What's Ill.?" queries Peggy when she reads the name and address of the American whom she is to impersonate. And the titled Englishwoman who is working out the details of the plan murmurs, "You must hunt that up. It does not stand for Michigan or Connecticut, I suppose, but there are other States."

It must be confessed that Peggy's scheme is worked out very well—have we not said that the book is absorbingly interesting? And when she reaches Belgium it is all thrilling. One wants to know whether the strange American traveling salesman is going to help or hamper her. One burns with curiosity about the beautiful Belgian who is cut by other Belgians because she "fraternizes" so gayly with German officers. Is Yvonne a German spy? Is Peggy caught in a trap when she goes to dinner with Lieutenant von Schmiedell? Is Roderick Stoneman, American in the French air service, to be got safely out of Belgium? And how?

The tale has some humor, too, and a briskness in the telling. A preposterous story—but good reading!

MOCKERY

MOCKERY. By Alexander MacFarlan. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

READERS who are looking for something different will find it in this "Tale of Deception." With an adventurous turn of plot it is, for the most part, an intensive character study of a strange young Scotchman, John Horton Grant, a master hypocrite and deceiver of self. It is not pleasant reading, but it is well done. The boy is embittered for life by learning under very harrowing circumstances that his mother's husband, the Hon. John Grant, an impoverished Scotch peer, is not his father, but Mr. Wilson, a tailor, whom the child loathes. The discovery causes the husband to commit suicide, and the boy to go out into the world with a great rebellion surging within his heart. After eight years of roving life he has been employed by the Probity League as a lecturer against Catholicism, and is going around the country denouncing the faith about which he really knows nothing, quoting examples of its deception which have been furnished him by people in authority in the league, and which he has not taken the trouble to investigate. Though he had been nicknamed "Deadly Earnest" Grant by the other lecturers because the world and its affairs always presented themselves to him in so grave and serious a light, Grant follows this mode of life because he likes to sway the crowds, although he tries to convince himself that it is his mission to tell the people the truth.

One evening when Grant is addressing a crowd of country folk he maligns a Mr. Rogers, a Catholic landowner in the vicinity. It happens that Mr. Rogers and a Dr. Hunter Henderson, his friend, are among those present. After the lecture these two men seek out Grant, and Henderson proves to him that the unpleasant anecdotes he has quoted about Mr. Rogers are lies, and that the league has furnished him with false data. It is here that Grant's hypocrisy is proved, for he has always claimed to be a lover of the truth, and now that he knows the league he represents is a fraud he tries to justify his

(Continued on Page 153)

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The New York Times
Review of Books
Literary Section
Of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1919.

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WHAT THEY READ

THE little pamphlet that has just been published by the American Library Association, containing a list of the books furnished for the use of our soldiers in France in connection with the schools established by the Army Education Commission, is eloquent of the wide field of service covered by the latter organization. There are 880 titles in this list, representing, as we are told, the purchase of approximately 300,000 volumes by the Library Association for use in France. Naturally, the great majority of these 880 titles suggest books of a strictly educational character, not textbooks exactly, although some of them might well come under this classification, but books containing technical as well as general information on an almost inconceivable variety of subjects connected with the industrial affairs of the world. If one can gauge such matters by the comparative number of titles devoted to the different classifications, our soldiers in France may be expected literally to beat their swords into plowshares, for agriculture occupies the largest division in the educational library that is being furnished. These books on agriculture, moreover, are far from being of the old-fashioned kind. The men using them for textbooks, if they become farmers at all, will do their farming in the most approved, up-to-the-future, scientific manner possible. The various trades, business, the arts, also, as represented in this unique soldiers' library, have the same modern note of efficiency strongly emphasized. The collection of books, indeed, is on the whole a notably successful attempt to bring together, in a necessarily restricted series, just those contributions to our educational literature that best illustrate and enforce the latest methods and principles in use in the typically efficient branches of modern industry.

BESIDES these books of a purely practical nature forming, as they do, the bulk of this soldiers' library, there are not lacking biographies, histories, works on religious and philosophical subjects, volumes of poetry, fiction, literary essays. Of these, history occupies the largest single division, with the greatest number of titles given to American history. Naturally, some of the selections are rather difficult to understand. For instance, out of eleven titles given to French history, why should four be devoted to the French Revolution? Why, too, should FROISSART'S "Chronicles" come under the classification of "poetry, essays, fiction," imaginative, to say the least, though much of this delightful old classic may be? Poetry is well represented, fording by far the largest part of the general literature division. Even EDWARD LEAR'S "Nonsense Book" is here—and "Spoon River Anthology"! But the volumes of fiction seem singularly incomplete. There are eight of the DUMAS romances; "Les Miserables," and "Notre Dame de Paris"; also "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer"; two volumes of stories by O. HENRY; "The Arabian Nights"; a volume of DE MAUPASSANT; SCOTT'S "Quentin Durward"; HEWLETT'S "Richard Yea and Nay"; "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," and that is all. But if a soldier has the D'Artagnan romances within reach his fiction library may well be considered sufficient.

ACCORDING to an interesting series of statistics given in The Publishers' Weekly, the war cut down the book production of France almost two-thirds, taking the years from 1908 to 1917 as a basis for comparison. Thus, in this decade the highest number was reached in 1909, when there were 13,135 books published. During the war years the book production was: In 1914, 8,968; 1915, 4,274; 1916, 5,082; 1917, 5,054. In Germany the total number of books published, year by year, shown nothing like this rate of decrease. In 1913 the number was 35,078; 1914, 22,208; 1915, 23,535; 1916, 22,020; 1917, 14,210. It would be interesting to know the relative rise or fall of book production in the two countries since the signing of the armistice.

WHEN MR. JOHN GARRETT UNDERHILL, in his introduction to the new edition of "The Cabin," by VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ, that Mr. KNOPF has just published, declares that "Spain has produced the greatest novel of all time in "Don Quixote," there are many of us who will be inclined to agree with him. The great gross masterpiece, in all its many-faceted humor and pathos, into which CERVANTES seems to have packed away the national character in its strength and its weakness, is as vital, entertaining, now as in the day when it first aroused Spain to the glorious possibilities of the national literature. It is a book, indeed, that might almost be said to have given birth to a nation. But when Mr. UNDERHILL tells us that Spain, besides producing this "greatest novel of all time," "has originated the modern realistic novel," agreement does not come so easily. For one thing, there is a conceivable difficulty in defining the "modern realistic novel." Was it born before the days of FLAUBERT? Can it be said to have made its first English appearance—not full-statured, possibly—in the novels of FIELDING and DEFOE? There is no denying the truth underlying Mr. UNDERHILL'S complaint that there is comparatively little first-hand knowledge of contemporary Spanish literature in this country. If it were otherwise, this question of the priority of Spanish realistic fiction might be less debatable. As it is, a good beginning toward a genuine familiarity with the salient characteristics of twentieth century literature in Spain is being made by various publications of English translations of the great Spanish novels of the day—publications that, from their increasing popularity, are becoming a unique feature of the season in fiction.

THE recent and highly successful celebration of the James Russell Lowell centenary is not the only affair of the kind that is likely to mark the present year. It is probable that much of the enthusiasm evoked by LOWELL'S anniversary was due to its special appropriateness at a time when Anglo-American friendship in particularly in the ascendant. LOWELL scored very high indeed as an Ambassador from this country to England, and the English tributes to his successful career as a maker of international friendships were natural and sincere. There will not be the same cause for English enthusiasm in the coming Walt Whitman centenary—and yet WHITMAN, outspokenly American though he always was, owed the first genuine recognition accorded him to the English literary critics of his day; and the fame of his rugged verse, extending subsequently to France and thence to Russia, is today probably more widespread than that of any other American poet, with the possible exception of EDGAR ALLAN POE. Besides LOWELL and WHITMAN there were four other American writers, born in 1819, whose centenaries this year should attract more or less attention—JULIA WARD HOWE, EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE, SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, and WILLIAM WETMORE STORY.

LATEST BOOKS

History and Biography

THE WHITE EAGLE OF POLAND. By E. F. Benson. 62mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.
Treats of the importance of Poland as one of the independent States which will prevent German expansion eastward.

THE HISTORY OF HENRY FIELDING. By Wilbur L. Cross. 8vo. New York: Yale University Press. Three volumes.
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KEELING LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS. Edited by E. T. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.
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LIFE OF FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS. By J. G. Millais. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.
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A series of seven essays on various phases of the spiritual awakening that the author sees in the world today.

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English translations of the diplomatic documents relating to Brazil's entrance into the war.

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(Continued on Following Page)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 143)

keeping his position as lecturer. Henderson, who is a wealthy cynic, amused at Grant's exaggerated sense of pride and injury, as well as at his belief in his nobility of nature, offers to take Grant with him to New Zealand on the condition that once they have landed his bargain ends.

But Grant has not been out at sea many days before he conceives of a splendid way out of his troubles. There is a Miss Beatrice Ward aboard, who is apparently wealthy, and who, he thinks, has fallen in love with him. And so he proposes, and is accepted. Then, suddenly, he really falls in love, this time with Ursola Cleland, a little steerage girl. Again Grant's absurd pride and abnormal conceit render it impossible for him to do the right thing. He acts the lie to both Beatrice and Ursola. Finally the ship is caught in a cyclone and the important characters are shipwrecked on an island with only one white man resident. Here the tangled web is unwound to the relief, if not to the entire satisfaction, of the reader.

TWENTY-SIX CLUES

THE TWENTY-SIX CLUES. By Isabel Ostrander. New York: W. J. Watt & Co. $1.50.

IN all our experience with detective stories of the murder type, like Anna Katherine Green's stories, for instance, there has been an unpleasant aftermath, especially if read late at night. In this respect "The Twenty-six Clues" is unique. Here is murder committed in a "crime museum," here are thrills, surprise, and suspense, and yet the book does not emanate that atmosphere of gruesomeness and uncanniness common to books of the sort. To some readers, however, this failure to make the hair stand on end when a door slams or the stairs creak may be a point in its disfavor. Nevertheless, Miss Ostrander has succeeded in writing a very satisfactory story with the mystery unsolved till the last act, and the perpetrator of the crime disposed of in the electric chair. We are told that she is closely acquainted with William J. Burns, with whom she collaborated in writing "The Crevice," one of her earlier detective stories.

The story is told from the viewpoint of McCarty, an old-time, retired detective of the police force, who, with the aid of his old crony, Reardon of the fire company, succeeds in solving the mystery, which baffles the whole police force and Terhune, the greatest living master of scientific criminal investigation. The reader is in sympathy with the genuine, kind-hearted, shrewd old Irishman from the first, and has faith in his wits, which are all he has to pit against Inspector Druet's entire police force and Terhune's defence and machines. They are all gathered in Calvin Norwood's house discussing the latest phases of criminal investigation when Mr. Norwood, whose hobby is collecting relics which have formed important data on many cases, offers to show them his crime museum, where these objects are on display. Norwood is especially anxious to show them the skeleton of the once beautiful Duchess of Piatra, lying on the operating table where the mad surgeon Valperes committed so many murders before his mania was discovered, underneath the blanket which covered Madera's body immediately after his assassination. But when Norwood draws aside the blanket, instead of the skeleton of the Duchess of Piatra is the body of Evelyn Jarvis, strangled to death. Evelyn Jarvis is a young married woman who lived next door and who is the best friend of Norwood's niece, Joan. The crime is so astounding because no clue to the mystery can be found. Mrs. Jarvis was greatly beloved by her friends and neighbors, and her life was seemingly an open book, so they are at a loss for a motive in her murder. Why the body was brought to the crime museum is the greatest puzzle of all. Terhune has one theory, Inspector Druet another, and McCarty a third, and McCarty wins.

PHOEBE

PHOEBE. By Eleanor Gates. George Sully & Co.

The heroine of Eleanor Gates's new story is a little girl 14 years old, Phoebe Blair, who goes with her father to visit the grandmother and two uncles she has never even seen. There is something mysterious about this sudden journey, which she takes in obedience to a telegram signed with the name of the beautiful mother whom she adores, and after she reaches her grandmother's house, the mystery deepens. She has long known that her father and mother are not fond of each other, but although she has been in the habit of attending the "movies" with the very greatest frequency, she is very much surprised, as well as shocked and horrified, when she finally discovers the truth. Being very unhappy in the little town where her grandmother lives, and very lonely without the mother from whom she never hears and the "movies" to which she is not permitted to go because of the disapproval of one of her uncles, who is a clergyman, she has a very sad time of it, indeed. But, of course, it all comes right in the end; an old love tangle is straightened out, and Phoebe gets a new mother who is a very good substitute for the old.

While the book is scarcely suitable for children, it is difficult to see what interest it can be expected to have for grown people. There are, it is true, one or two moments when Phoebe becomes a very human little girl, but apart from these the tale is stereotyped to the last degree.

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

mind that very soon, so far as the public is concerned, the war cripple will lose character as a veteran. He cannot wear his war record on his sleeve. In appearance he will become a one-legged, one-armed, one-eyed, blind, disfigured, or invalided man. With this handicap, if he is abandoned, he will inevitably drift into those unskilled, even mendicant, employments which have been traditionally reserved for cripples.

It is well to be reminded that total disability is the rarest accident in the war. The man who escapes death in the devastation of the trenches, in nearly every instance, and however seriously disabled, is a human being full of potential capacities for work. The first days of recovery from the shock of cruel injuries, after the excitement of action has subsided, are days of despondency, or may be so if the man is left to brood over his condition, suffering the while the pains immediately incident to surgical and medical treatment. In this critical period every effort should be made to inform and inspire him. In pointing out the wisdom of restoring a man to health and physical capacity, rather than to make him a mere pensioner, it is held that, "among the several causes of the condemnation of individuals to positions of inferiority, misdirected charity is chief. Individuals have been guilty of it, and communities, States, and finally, the greatest offender of all, the nation itself. The traditional national policy of war pensions, which has worked incalculable harm, is revealed in the light of recent developments as a ghastly mistake." When a man has suffered permanent impairment in the service of the public, "his loss is a debt which the public, or the nation, must discharge. This can be done most fully by restoring him, as far as possible, to the condition he was in prior to his entrance into military service, or, if it can be done, to a better condition." Here is an interesting point which will relieve the minds of many soldiers and sailors and their families:

> None of the allied Governments has allowed the vocational re-education and subsequent restoration to earning ability of the disabled man to affect in the least the amount of pension or disability compensation allotted to the individual. In the United States the compensation has been calculated strictly as a casualty insurance problem, on the basis of the experience of most of the accident insurance companies operating in this country. The method of awarding disability compensation was arrived at months before provision was made for vocational retraining, and the amount of compensation or "pension" a man receives is absolutely unaffected by any earning power the disabled man may be able to develop through retraining. The latter is entirely gratuitous, and additional to any monetary compensation for disability paid by the Government.

The twenty illustrations nearly all show injured men who have been restored to physical usefulness by mechanical and other appliances.

KEEPING FIT

KEEPING FIT ALL THE WAY. By Walter Camp. Illustrated with many photographs taken under the direction of the author. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.85.

MR. CAMP, known far and wide as an expert in physical training, promises, in the sub-title of this volume, to tell "how to obtain and maintain health, strength, and efficiency." No intelligent person can doubt that the rules he lays down for daily practice for men between the ages of 25 and 64 can hardly fail to improve the health even of those who have been most careless, if taken up and followed conscientiously at almost any period of life. The warning given in the opening chapter might seem superfluous were it not for the well-recognized truth that we are apt to be careless of that which we well know. He says:

> When a man goes without exercise and begins to accumulate fat, that fat gradually deposits itself and not alone about the waist; it invades the muscular tissue all over his body, even to his heart. As this accumulation grows there comes with it a muscular slackness and a disinclination to exercise. The man is carrying greater weight and with less muscular strength to do it. * * * As his abdomen becomes more pendulous his legs grow less active. As his energy wanes his carriage becomes more slack. He shambles along as best he can, if he is positively obliged to walk. His feet trouble him. Altogether he is only comfortable when riding. When he has reached this state the insurance companies regard him as a poor risk.

The author gives encouragement to the man who feels that he is slipping physically by asserting that if the "patient" is willing to take reasonable physical training along scientific lines, a few hours a week will keep him in respectable shape, so that he may preserve not only his figure, but his activity. While he believes that the best results are obtained by men who practice in squads the rules of training he gives, he admits that individual work will accomplish the same ends if followed faithfully. Much of his space is taken up by a description in detail of the exercises he recommends. These include marching, deep breathing, and a series of "setting-up" movements which are explained not only in the text, but by many photographic illustrations. Also, one should drink six or eight glasses of water a day, (none with meals,) and observe prudence in diet, both as to the kind of food and the quantity consumed. There are many health maxims given. Among them are:

> After a hearty meal stand up straight for fifteen minutes. If you will save your smoke till after luncheon, you'll never have smoker's heart. A bath, cold if you please, hot if you must, with a good rub, starts the day right. Dress to be cool when you walk and warm when you ride. Getting mad makes black marks on the health. Nature won't stand for overdrafts any more than your bank. You never saw a dog fill his mouth with food and then take a drink to wash it down. Tennis up to the thirties, but golf after forty. Tight shoes have sent many a man to bed with a cold.

This book—a handsome little volume, by the way—should be kept handy, in the desk of every busy middle-aged or elderly man of affairs.

MOTHER-LOVE

MOTHER-LOVE IN ACTION. By Prudence Bradish. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

IT was a happy idea to reprint in book form the series of articles published week by week in newspapers which set forth so lucidly and comprehensively the information herein contained. The author has covered the training of children so thoroughly that the opening chapter is devoted to advice to the expectant mother, while at the end, after accompanying the child through every important stage of its existence, we find her giving hints on the proper parental attitude toward the boy and girl after graduation at college. The book is written in an intimate, sympathetic way, as an experienced mother might talk to one who has a baby on her hands for the first time, or who is perplexed with the problems of a rapidly growing family. To the experienced parent there will be found little that is new. For example, we are told that there should be plenty of sleep for the infant, and he must be warm, comfortable, and well nourished before being put to sleep. Then he should be allowed to play in the dirt, and one should not tickle a baby too much. All this, and more, when the baby is very young. These hints are taken at random, but it would not be fair to intimate that the book in general is made up of trifles. On the contrary, the author takes her task of advising on children very seriously, and always there is something to induce thoughtfulness in the most seasoned of fathers, as well as mothers.

In one chapter, entitled "Father, this is for you," she warns him that when boys come to be six or seven years old, or perhaps a little older, they are at a dangerous age, when they are liable to take the wrong path if not advised and led away from it by the strong hand of a father who should assume to them the rôle of the "big brother." Then there is a chapter on "Habits," in which the importance of early training is emphasized with this little anecdote of Colonel Francis W. Parker, who, after a lecture, was asked by a woman at what age she should begin the education of her child. He asked her, "How old is your child?" "Five years," she replied. To which he returned, "You'd better hurry right home, madam. You have already lost five years." Throughout there are examples of this sort to aid in the clear presentation of the writer's ideas, and always they are apt and well selected. Besides containing useful instruction, the volume is entertaining reading even for an old bachelor uncle or for the woman who never expects to take more than a vicarious interest in youthful humanity.

The Gary Schools

The General Education Board, having completed its study of the Gary Schools undertaken at the request of the Board of Education and City Superintendent of the city, is presenting its conclusions in eight parts. We get the first installment in a volume prepared by Abraham Flexner and Frank C. Bachman and entitled "The Gary Schools—A Genuine Account." In this work of 295 pages a comprehensive statement is made of the educational problem that confronted the City of Gary and a clear exposition of what the city has done in the way of solving the problem. The seven other installments will give special reports of the "more characteristic or important aspects" of the Gary schools as follows: "Organization and Administration," by George D. Strayer and Frank P. Bachman; "Costs," by Frank P. Bachman and Ralph Bowman; "Industrial Work," by Charles R. Richards; "Household Arts," by Eva W. White; "Physical Training and Play," by Lee F. Hanmer; "Science Teaching," by Otis W. Caldwell; "Measurement of Classroom Products," by Stuart A. Courtis. (New York General Education Board.)

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MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH, HIS LIFE AND THEORY OF WAR

MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH: His Life and His Theory of Modern War. By A. Hilliard Atteridge. With eight maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

THAT the elevation of General Foch to be Commander in Chief of the allied armies was the result of a lifelong preparation, as well as of genius, may be guessed, if it is not known, by every one. But what that preparation was offers material for a story that is bound to be interesting, and that cannot be guessed at all. In the recently published biography of the great generalissimo we have a book full of information about modern warfare in general and this war especially, written in a readable, non-technical style; and we have a thrillingly interesting story in the narrative of Ferdinand Foch's career.

Three points, especially, stand out as one surveys the life of Foch as told by Mr. Atteridge. One is his theory of war, and the study of war, into which the author goes in a good deal of detail. Another is the fact that, unlike most successful soldiers, he had had no experience of actual fighting until a short time before he was chosen for the highest position any soldier should hold—the position on which the whole of the war's end must turn; in other words, Ferdinand Foch was never in active service until the outbreak of war in 1914, when he was 63 years old. Another point of interest is his devotion to his religion, which might well have been considered as hostile to his success in an "anti-clerical" day. Says his biographer:

> He had never sought to conciliate the favor of politicians or counted the influence of men in power. On the contrary, in his fidelity to the religious convictions that have been the inspiration of his life he had taken a course that was if anything calculated to provoke their hostility, and which certainly delayed his promotion to high rank and seemed likely to be an obstacle to his ever receiving an important command. . . . He never posed as a central figure at public functions; he was never interviewed by the press; he made no use of the professional reviews to bring his name before military readers. He never published a line until his chiefs suggested the publication of his lectures at the Staff College. From the day when he received his first commission he was a hard-working student of war, patiently preparing himself to do his duty when the opportunity came, and meanwhile content to put all his energies into the work assigned to him. Success in the career of arms is not always associated with high personal character or with this modest pursuit of duty for its own sake. In the case of Foch, the great soldier is also a man whose whole life has been inspired by the highest ideals.

So much by way of general introduction. It is the details of the story that make up the book. Ferdinand Foch was born at Tarbes in the Hautes Pyrenées in 1851. He chose the army as his profession, and had just begun his studies when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. He enlisted as a private, but the war ended before he had any part in the fighting, and he went back to his work as a student of war. In 1891, with the rank of Major of Artillery, he was attached to the General Staff; in 1895 he became assistant professor, and in 1900 full professor, of Military History and Strategy of the Ecole de Guerre. It was during his six years as a teacher at the War College that he made his mark in the French Army and deeply influenced its coming leaders, says his present biographer. And it was during those years that he delivered the lectures that were published to make plain his "theory of war." He urged upon Frenchmen the fearless study of the war of 1870-71, not blinking their own weaknesses and errors, not glossing over German superiorities; he urged the careful study of the history of war always. The content of his books Mr. Atteridge outlines most readably in the present volume.

In 1901 Foch went back to the artillery, and in 1905 he was given an important staff appointment. In 1907 he was made Brigadier General and selected for the General Staff, but he held this post only for a few weeks. The story of how he happened to give it up is especially significant of the mind and character not alone of Foch, but of another great man of the present day:

> General Bonnal, who had been his chief during the latter part of his professorship at the Ecole de Guerre, had just resigned his position as Director of the School. Several distinguished Generals had their names at once put forward as candidates for the vacant appointment. Foch was not among them, perhaps because he thought he could hardly be an acceptable candidate in the eyes of the fiercely "anti-clerical" M. Clemenceau, then the Prime Minister. But one day he was surprised by receiving an invitation to lunch with the Premier. When he arrived at the house he found that he was the only guest. During the déjeuner there was general conversation on various subjects, but not a word was said of the vacancy at the Ecole de Guerre. It was only when the coffee and cigars stage had been reached that Clemenceau said, without a word of introduction:
>
> "I have some news for you, General. You are appointed director of the Ecole de Guerre."
>
> "But I am not a candidate," said Foch, who was completely surprised by the announcement.
>
> "Possibly," replied Clemenceau, "but you are appointed all the same, and I am sure you will do good work there."
>
> The General thanked him, but suggested a difficulty.
>
> "Probably you are not aware," he said, "that one of my brothers is a Jesuit."
>
> Clemenceau laughed. "I know all about it, and I don't care a rap. Mon General, or rather Monsieur le Directeur, you are appointed, and all the Jesuits cannot alter it. You will make good officers for us, and that is the only thing that matters."

Of course Mr. Atteridge writes at length about Foch's work in the present war, telling, too, about certain early battles in Lorraine that have scarcely been heard of outside France. "Marshal Ferdinand Foch" is a thoroughly fine book.

EARLY YEARS OF THE SATURDAY CLUB

(Continued from Page 141)

teen feet in circumference for the same excellent reason; and Emerson, trying to shoot a deer and excusing himself for his probably intentional failure to do so by explaining that all he could see was a "square mist." They go to hear Jenny Lind, under the management of P. T. Barnum, sing in a hall over the Fitchburg Railroad Station; the Cambridge residents charter an omnibus and lurch through "The Port" into town to see Warren at the Museum or Fanny Kemble at the Boston Theatre.

Work and play and abundance of both. It is true that this was a mutual admiration society, but admiration is quite as necessary a condition to success as criticism is, and even if we take Lowell's estimate with a grain of salt, they were an unusual group of men. In a letter from England, probably during a little momentary wave of homesickness, Lowell says:

> I have never seen civilization at so high a level in some respects as here. In plain living and high thinking, I fancy we have, or used to have, the advantage, and I have never seen society on the whole as good as I used to meet at the Saturday Club.

This was written in 1888, and already the "used to have" rings somewhat sadly across the page. For the descendants of the tradition have altered it, and not for the better. The "plain living" still persists, but the high thinking has unfortunately mostly degenerated into "tall talking." Such is the danger of assuming, ready-made, the virtues of one's ancestors.

It must be admitted that the "high thinking" in the book becomes a trifle wearisome. They say what we consider needs no statement. People are constantly referred to as "shining spirits," poems are "sublime"; Mr. Fields can think of no higher tribute to Hawthorne than to say that "his writings have never soiled the public mind with one unlovely image"; and Dr. Hosmer, admiring, but worriedly apologetic, continues the burden:

> Humanity rolls before him as it did before Shakespeare, sometimes weak, sometimes heroic, depressed, exultant, suffering, happy. He did not concern himself to regulate its movement, to heighten its joy, or mitigate its sorrow. His work was to portray it as it moved, and in that conception of his mission he established his masterfulness as an artist, though it abates somewhat, does it not, from his wholeness as a man?

Hawthorne himself, master of prose though he was, takes a "vast satisfaction" in Longfellow's poetry, and Dr. Emerson, loyal to inherited estimates, announces with a fine dogmatism: "'Evangeline'—a poem that will hold its place in literature while true affection lasts." I cannot think that "true affection" has quite departed from the world, but even Dr. Emerson must be aware that "Evangeline," in the opinion of the modern critic, fell out of her niche so long ago that the moss is growing where she stood.

Yet I believe that Longfellow might have been a poet in another place at another time. The little poems to Lowell, one in French and one in Italian, prove it. The truth seems to be that he was a kind of literary chameleon. French and Italian verse is not goody-goody, and Longfellow unconsciously took on the national characteristics with the tongue. It is a thousand pities that these self-centred Brahmins were deaf to Walt Whitman and Poe, but why did their English mail-

(Continued on Following Page)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

KEELING LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS. Edited by E. T. With an Introduction by H. G. Wells. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

IN his kindly and sympathetic preface, H. G. Wells gives the reason for putting into an important-looking book these emanations from a man who hardly could be called prominent even in England, while in this country the natural question to arise in the minds of most well-informed men would be, "Who the deuce is Keeling?"

Mr. Wells knew him, however, and he explains that Keeling was a young Englishman who, after spending his allotted time in the public school at Winchester, where he soon made his strong personality felt, went to Cambridge, and was there known colloquially as "Ben," although his name was Frederick. But, says Mr. Wells, there was "not a trace of 'Freddiness' in him from top to toe." Then we learn that Keeling "was a copious, egotistical, rebellious, disorderly, generous, and sympathetic young man," and that "his egotism is the prime cause of this book." The "E. T." who edits the letters is Mrs. Townshend, whose daughter was Keeling's wife. Many of the letters are addressed to Mrs. Townshend, who evidently admired his independence of thought and brilliant intellectuality, and appears to have made due allowance for his liberal views on marriage and sex, even though they had a distinct bearing on his relations to her own daughter. Mr. Wells says further:

> It is the autobiography of a mind eager to get to the bottom of things—a personality anxious for aim and coherence, in a time when there seemed to be no direction for youth at all but the amateurish efforts of journalists . . . and playwrights, and the queerest of . . . self-appointed leaders and advisers. . . . He emerged from the Cambridge machine a first-class product and a potential "fellow," and his mind was still untrained. . . . One is left wondering if university history is indeed any sort of mental training at all, or whether it is still a mere matter of reading and sneezotage. And another thing that strikes one reader at least as extraordinary is to be found in the wildly speculative methods and the manifestly disordered nerves of Keeling in the matter of sex. He is a specimen of the completely education afforded in our time for a young man; his was the education of our social best, and yet he knew nothing in an ordered way, no ideas and experiences had been put before him, he had been given no preconception of sexual psychology at all; he had had to "find out" for himself about these matters as completely as if he had been a slum boy flung into a blind-alley occupation at the age of 13.

Keeling went into the war and died fighting in August, 1916. As Mr. Wells says, "Keeling's letters and articles upon the opening of the war and the events of his service are a valuable picture of the state of mind of the English intelligentsia of his time." He could not believe, for some time, that the Germans were altogether in the wrong, but he seems to have changed his opinion after a few months in the trenches. He went in as a private, because he wanted to see the thing from a clear-sighted angle. He was a corporal when he died. He knew most of the literary lights of his time in England and was a chum of Rupert Brooke's. An idea of Keeling's original and trenchant literary style may be gathered from this, in reference to one of Brooke's poems: "The flanks of the beast and their steaming lusts gleam plainly."

As to his view of the marriage relation, when he went to Leeds, to become manager of the Labor Exchange there, he separated amicably from his wife for the time being, to get away from the everyday worries of what he called "damned domesticity." Having provided, as he considered, for the maintenance of wife and child, his one desire for the moment was to regain independence of action and to fling himself untrammeled into his new duties. In one of his letters at this time he writes:

> I was called up to London to consult about various details of procedure a few weeks ago. I took the opportunity to visit my daughter. She is going on splendidly. On the whole it is a damned interesting thing to breed about the earth.

His wife and her baby were living in a little cottage in Yorkshire. He went there pretty often and took his friends there, but he called the place "R.'s cottage," and rather ostentatiously washed his hands of all responsibility. (He always referred to his wife in his letters as "R.")

Dealing with a long series of letters with no positive connection between them, a review of this book must necessarily be disconnected. So here are a couple of lines from one, not without its independent interest: "Every Englishman is a potential American—if he only has the sense to see it."

Being in Germany, and seeing a number of persons bathing en famille, he is moved to write to Mrs. Townshend: "Whoever started the idea that mixed bathing stimulates lust? People have no right to start these ideas except on a basis of realistic psychology." In another letter to the same person, he makes the airy statement: "Life is a game. If you lose the sense of adventure in it, the attitude of readiness for adventure, the sense of the fun of sitting on a large orange springing through space, you have lost the most precious thing." Another: "I think my sort of human animal gets into an unhealthy state of mind if it doesn't work fourteen hours a day and run two miles. At any rate, it is really healthier when it does." Later, when he was in the army at Aldershot, learning bayonet fighting, he remarks whimsically: "It is extraordinary what a lot there is to learn about pigsticking one's fellow-men. I am bad at it." In August, 1915, he writes from a hospital with a curiously prophetic vision, although he disclaims it: "There seems to be an awful lot of talk among English people of carving Germany up, scrapping her navy completely, &c." Keeling never lived to see this expectation fulfilled, as he would if he were alive now. No doubt he would have had something striking and original to say about it. As for the book as a whole, it is interesting intrinsically—not because Keeling wrote the letters. By Brown, Jones, or Robinson they would have been equally good reading.

REDEEMING THE DISABLED

THE REDEMPTION OF THE DISABLED: A Study of Programs of Rehabilitation for the Disabled of War and of Industry. By Garrard Harris, Research Division, Federal Board of Vocational Education. With an introductory chapter by Frank Billings, Colonel Medical Corps, U. S. A., Chief of the Division of Physical Reconstruction, office of the Surgeon General. And a foreword by Charles A. Prosser, Director of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE bringing concisely into one handy volume the problems of war and reconstruction as they confront the United States Government is an accomplishment of obvious value, as well to the wounded soldier and sailor and their dependents as to the whole people of this country. Not only is there a comprehensive review of what is being done by this Government in the direction of re-education of the more or less disabled fighting man, but the steps taken along the same line by other nations in the late war, including the belligerent countries, receive attention. In this connection it is noticeable that the German Government, while taking the best possible care of its wounded when there was likelihood of their being restored to fighting efficiency, usually left the permanently disabled, on their recovery from the acute stage of their injuries, to be looked after by private organizations or patriotic and benevolent individuals. Austria did much better than her Prussianized ally, taking care of her men until they were able to fend for themselves, while Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy have all been active in the endeavor to rehabilitate their soldiers so that in civil life they may take a part useful to the community and to themselves.

In his preface, Mr. Harris says that, while much has been written on various aspects and developments of vocational rehabilitation for disabled soldiers, generally it has been fragmentary and widely scattered. This book aims to be a record dealing comprehensively with the whole subject, and in particular with respect to the acceptance of the fundamental principles of this important duty by the United States and their development in this country. Much of the material was obtained from original sources opened to the Federal Board for Vocational Education in its studies on the subject of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled in Europe. A point made by Mr. Harris, and indorsed by Mr. Prosser in his "Foreword," is that, as the victims of our modern industrial life greatly outnumber those injured in the war, any program for the conservation of the handicapped has but little significance until it includes within its benefits this larger group, unsupported as it is by either a soldier's insurance or a soldier's compensation. In the "Introduction" Colonel Frank Billings has this pertinent thing to say about our wounded soldiers, which it would be well for all Americans to keep in mind:

> It is certain that in these first days, when our gratitude is surging and seeking expression, they will be received back with open arms. Their disabilities, their mutilations, and dismemberments will be badges of honor, inspiring respect and affection in their fellows—for a brief period. For a year, to quote a French mutilé, the war cripple will be a hero; after that, for life, he will be only a cripple. Does this sound unduly cynical? Bear in

(Continued on Following Page)

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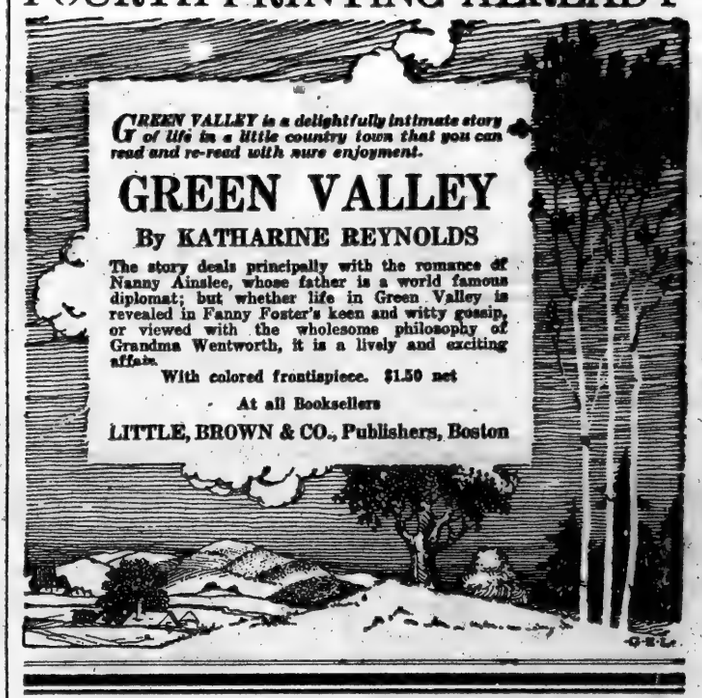

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EARLY YEARS OF THE SATURDAY CLUB

(Continued from Page 148)

sor Perry's contributions are the papers on Dwight, Lowell, Motley, Whipple, Prescott, Whittier, Hedge, and Estes Howe—at least these are signed by him; there are only eight, and the preface says that he wrote nine; but the proofreading has been scamped and some of the chapters are unsigned. Professor Perry's pages lack the snap of Dr. Emerson's, but they have a juster idea of proportion and a nice sense of humor. Baffled by the difficulty of placing the required aura about the head of Estes Howe, Professor Perry solves the difficulty most neatly by calling him "a personable gentleman of intellectual tastes." Mr. Moorfield Storey is responsible for the chapters on Sumner and Charles Francis Adams. They are clear, straightforward narratives, but without the epigrammatic brilliance which is usual to Mr. Storey. Mark A. De-wolf Howe on James T. Fields is verbose and none too animated, and ex-Governor McCall, dealing with his predecessor, Governor Andrew, is simply dull. Mr. Forbes's paper on Martin Brimmer owes its charm to the excerpts from John Jay Chapman's autobiographical volume "Memories and Milestones," and is marred by injudicious praise of Mr. Brimmer's amateurish book on Egypt. Evidently Mr. Forbes has not escaped the unreasoning hero worship peculiar to the Emerson family.

Such is the record of this pleasant old club; and, even if we differ with the authors in their critical pronouncements here and there; it is eminently a volume with a perfume hanging about it, and one which it is a pleasure and profit to read.

A ROBUST ANTHOLOGY

SONGS OF MEN. An Anthology Selected and Arranged by Robert Frothingham. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

EVERY ONE loves an anthology, but no one loves the anthologist. Why did he include this? Why didn't he put in that? The conviction that he could have compiled a much better one himself is one secret of the reader's enjoyment. Certainly, as long as many men have many minds, no anthology will ever be completely satisfying, except possibly to its author, but they are all interesting.

"Songs of Men" is trumpeted upon its slip cover as "A red-blooded book of manized verse celebrating the great outdoors, from the arctic circle to the tropics," and the "Foreword" takes up the strain: "Colloquially speaking, this is a bunch of verse intended to appeal to red-blooded men and women. Strong, virile stuff. • • •"

Spite of the handicap of such announcement, the reader hardy enough to persevere beyond it will be rewarded. He will find such old favorites as Austin Dobson's "Fame Is a Fool That Dead Men Eat" and Kingsley's "When All the World Was Young, Lad," also such new favorites as William Rose Benét's "The Horse Thief" and Vachel Lindsay's "Broncho That Would Not Be Broken of Dancing." In between there are some poems that, while they do great credit to the anthologist's taste, are rather surprising in this particular galère of the red blooded. Such are Ernest Dowson's "Impenitentia Ultima" and James Elroy Flecker's "To a Poet a Thousand Years Hence." But doubtless even the most virile must cease occasionally from virility.

Mr. Frothingham seems deliberately to have confined himself to selections from poets living within the last fifty years. This is a very distinct limitation upon the value of his anthology, but within this circumscribed field he has gleaned well. Apparently, too, he has tried to include as many comparatively unknown names as possible, rather than make the value of the verse itself the sole test of inclusion. As a result, there are only two brief poems by Kipling, and two equally brief by Masefield, out of all their copious veins of red-blooded poetry, while Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey are represented by only one each. Yet, although a dozen poems by these authors intrinsically better, it may be, than the average in Mr. Frothingham's book will occur to every reader, there is none in it that we would willingly lose. The author is to be thanked for rescuing many a thrilling bit that might otherwise pass quickly into oblivion.

So, spite of whatever inevitable personal quarrel the reader has with the anthologist, he ends, as usual, upon the indubitable fact that he has enjoyed the anthology. Except, that is, for one fly in the grape juice which he utterly refuses to swallow. The format of the book is excellent, save for the fact that the names of the authors are not attached to the poems. "Those lines have haunted me for years—let me see—" and one has to turn to the table of contents to find out who wrote them.

"That's a good thing—up to the minute, too. Who is the newcomer?" Business once more of turning back to table of contents, losing one's place plus one's peace of mind. No plea of the high price of print paper can possibly excuse it.

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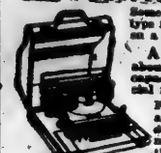

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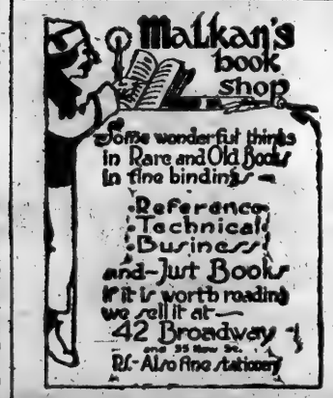

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¶ It is gratifying to have good books recognized by the critics and the public, and it is also gratifying to have the intentions behind their publication appreciated as in Henry Blackman Sell's comment on recent Stokes books in the Chicago *Daily News* in which he refers to us as "a concern that seems, for the moment, to have its editorial finger squarely on the pulse of popularity." Books of distinction and merit that also have popularity—this ideal has been achieved in a number of our Spring books. There is, for instance, the authorized biography, **CLEMENCEAU: The Man and His Time,** by *H. M. HYNDMAN.* It has been hailed promptly as *the* leading biography of the season. The N. Y. *Sun* enthusiastically terms it *"an enthralling biography of the Tiger of France by an Englishman who can write history vividly."*

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WIVES OF FAMOUS ENGLISH PRIME MINISTERS

WIVES OF THE PRIME MINISTERS—1844-1906. By Elizabeth Lee, with contributions by Mrs. C. F. G. Masterman. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

BEGINNING with the challenge that few will deny the influence which women, through the ages, have wielded in political life, this book ably supports the assertion, at least so far as concerns several of the most distinguished English statesmen of the nineteenth century. Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Palmerston, Disraeli, and Gladstone have all affectionately testified to the loyal and watchful aid of their wives as powerful factors in their public success. Not only did these broad-minded and devoted women take a deep interest in and possess a large inside knowledge of political affairs, but at elections they could be counted on, as canvassers, to do their full part toward gaining victory for their candidates. In the eight sketches in the volume, which include, besides the five already mentioned, the wives of Lord Melbourne, Salisbury, and Campbell-Bannerman, (the last two written by Mrs. Masterman,) the antecedents of both husband and wife, with the circumstances leading up to their marriage, are given rather fully, adding much to the sympathetic interest of the reader in their domestic relations.

To feminine readers, at least, the most interesting personality in the book will be probably that of Lady Caroline Lamb, wife of Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England from 1834 to 1841, except for the year 1835, when he was out of office. Lady Caroline died before her husband attained the Premiership, and it does not appear that she was of much help to him in his political career. On the other hand, there was so much action in her own life—particularly in her intimacy with Lord Byron—that one is inclined to lose sight of the importance of her husband in following the course of this exceedingly lively lady.

To begin with, when William Lamb first offered her marriage she refused him, assuring him that her violent temper would make them both unhappy, but suggested that she should adopt boy's clothes and act as his secretary. After that, it is easy to picture her entertaining the Prince of Wales and Sheridan till six in the morning, the latter being "completely drunk" when he left, and to understand why Byron, with whom she carried on a shamelessly open flirtation, spoke of her as "the cleverest, most agreeable, dangerous, fascinating little being that lives now, or ought to have lived two thousand years ago."

But Lady Caroline was an exception among statesmen's wives. Lady John Russell fairly worshipped her husband, and, though she never was such a leader of political society as Lady Palmerston, since she had neither the temperament, inclination, nor health for the part, the guests at her home at different times, whom she made it a point to entertain because it seemed necessary to the maintenance of Lord John's standing, make a thunderous roll indeed. Thiers and Garibaldi, Baron and Baroness Bunsen, Macaulay, Froude and Lecky, Dickens and Thackeray, Thomas Moore and Rogers, Tennyson and Browning, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, Longfellow and Lowell, Sir Richard Owen, John Tyndall and Herbert Spencer, Frederic Harrison and Justin McCarthy, Sydney Smith, Dean Stanley, and Stopford Brooke—all these were visitors and many of them warm friends of this gracious, thoroughly womanly hostess.

Lady Palmerston, with her fair hair, blue eyes and pink-and-white complexion, was a beautiful woman, and moreover of a particularly sweet disposition. She had no idea of making herself of importance, but, being deeply in love with her husband, it was his career that filled her mind and became the fixed purpose of her life. She employed her wit and charm and good taste to justify all he did, and sometimes to soften the bitterness his acts provoked. As "Pam"—who, in the Punch cartoons, was for years always represented with a sprig of shamrock in his mouth—had a way of riding roughshod over his opponents, we may suppose that this softening process called for the most refined feminine tact.

She knew all the State secrets, and often acted as her husband's private secretary, copying the private letters with her own hand. The work was enormous, but she never flinched from it. Such was her discretion that there was no fear of revelations, though she would sometimes quarrel with the Ambassadors or their wives. • • • She talked quite freely about affairs, but always with great astuteness. • • • Many discussions took place in her drawing room that influenced European affairs. Her tact and intuition were infallible, and Lord Palmerston always paid attention to her suggestions.

Mrs. Disraeli was a widow of 45 when she married the man who afterward became the Earl of Beaconsfield, and it is said that he proposed before her first husband was buried, notwithstanding that, in his earlier years, he had "declared that he never intended to marry for love, which he felt sure was a guarantee for infidelity, and that the marriages of all his friends who married for love or beauty turned out unhappily." Yet the conjugal life of Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli was one of ideal happiness, and when, on her death in 1839, Gladstone sent Disraeli a note of sympathy, he replied: "Marriage is the greatest earthly happiness when founded on complete sympathy; that hallowed lot was mine for a moiety of existence." Previously, in 1867, replying to the toast of his wife's health, he had said: "I do owe to that lady all, I think, that I have ever accomplished, because she has supported me by her counsel and consoled me by the sweetness of her mind and disposition."

There is a deep tribute to the estimable character and devotion to her husband in the chapter of Mrs. Gladstone, with many anecdotes of their daily existence, including some showing her intimacy with Queen Victoria. Lady Salisbury and Lady Campbell-Bannerman are both adequately introduced by Mrs. Masterman. The volume, as a whole, presents a picture of social and political life in England in the last century set in a most charming frame. There are authoritative portraits of each of the distinguished women dealt with, to make the work complete.

EARLY YEARS OF THE SATURDAY CLUB

(Continued from Preceding Page)

bags contain no volume of Browning? They were too provincial to be alive to still, small voices attempting a new speech. They are too provincial still to heed, even if they must perforce hear. Speaking of a prose address by Professor Pierce, Dr. Emerson exclaims: "This joyous paean • • • a nobler poem than the vers libre offered • • • as such today." And again:

> Longfellow, like Tennyson, has been regarded with superior pity by specialties and practitioners of the FORCED the involved, the lawless in form and subject. He, a man sweet, wholesome, normal, did not deal with pathological but universal experiences. To him selection, purity, and finish were inevitable.

Did Dr. Emerson but realize it, this gratuitous attack is most complimentary. Touché, Prince!

Mr. Dwight, in the last number of Dwight's "Journal of Music," essayed a more graceful valedictory on the same theme:

> We candidly confess that what new challenges the world as new music fails to stir us to the same depths of soul and feeling that the old masters did. • • • Startling as the new composers are, and novel, and curious, brilliant, beautiful at times, they do not bring us nearer heaven. We find no inner call to the proclaiming of the new gospel.

This is the real tragedy of age, for do not even the Scriptures tell us that heaven has many mansions? Professor Parry precedes the quotation I have just given with this admirable truism: "Ultimately, as is inevitable, the younger generation parted company from him and took its own road."

Times have changed with hurricane swiftness in these latter years. The rupture with the past has been severe, far more severe than other generations have known. I say "have known," because the beginnings they do not always know. They did not know Walt Whitman. But even changing more slowly, the artists of the Saturday Club had prejudice to encounter. William Hunt, returning home after two years spent in studying with the Barbizon painters, was "stirred by an attack in The Advertiser from some authority at Harvard on the modern French painters." He replied in a scathing article:

> The standard of art education is indeed carried to a dizzy height at Harvard University when such men as Millet are ranked as triflers. • • • It is not worth while to be alarmed about the influence of French art. It would hardly be mortifying if a Millet or a Delacroix should be developed in Boston. It is not our fault that we inherit ignorance in art; but we are not obliged to advertise it.

The chapter on Hunt is particularly delightful. He must have been an unusual man, far more than his pictures would lead us to suppose. There is something prophetic in his remark when Dr. Holmes handed him a little Japanese vase asking if he would like to see it. Hunt exclaimed: "Like to see it? By God, it's one of those damned ultimate things!" One wonders why, with so much insight and real artistic sensitiveness, he was not

(Continued on Following Page)

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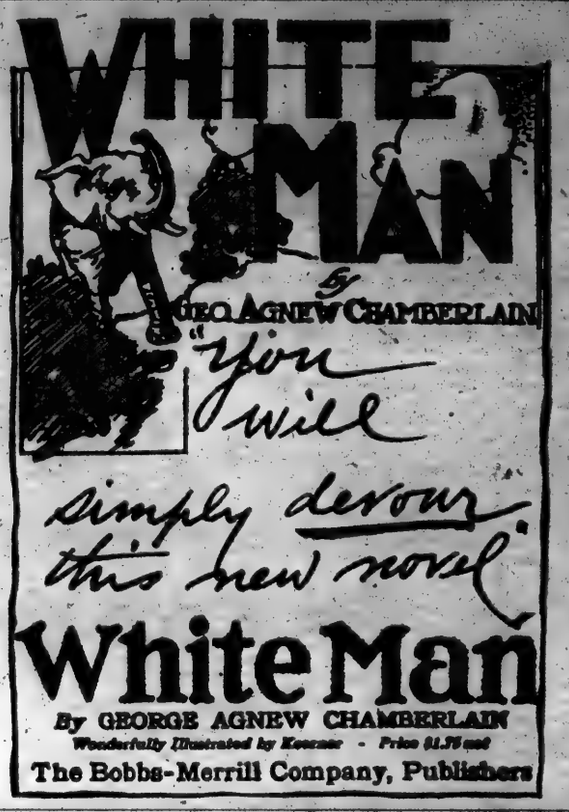

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EARLY YEARS OF THE SATURDAY CLUB

(Continued from Preceding Page)

a greater painter. Perhaps we are answered by the words of one of his pupils: "Even what is called the moral passion had a place in his art." In fact, it may have been Puritanism which throttled him.

There were a goodly array of writers in the Saturday Club, one painter, (the other does not count,) and one musician. But there were also scientists, and the chapters on Agassiz, Professor Pierce, and Jeffries Wyman are among the most interesting of all. They would only be garbled by quotation, but there is a pleasant little reminder of those remote times in the fact that Dr. Wyman was member of the Boston Fire Brigade and "ran with the old tub," which means that the brigade was a volunteer organization with a small hand pump on wheels as the only apparatus, if we except the leather bucket which each member owned and was bound to bring, duly marked with his initials. My grandfather's bucket still hangs in the hall of a member of the family.

Professor Pierce I remember well, and his sweet, benignant face. I must have seen him many times, but once stands out in my memory. A certain dinner party to which I was brought to see the great ones of the earth, after the fashion of our educationally forethoughted parents. Mr. Longfellow carried me round the table in a scrap basket, and the recollection of that ride is quite as vivid as though it were yesterday. Certainly, if there were greater poets and painters than these of the Saturday Club, there were few greater scientists anywhere in the world at that time. At one of the great expositions in Paris a mural tablet was erected with the names of all the eminent mathematicians of the world carved upon it; Archimedes headed the list, which contained only twenty-one names; the last was Pierce.

Probably the part of this large book in which the world will be most interested is that dealing with the civil war. The times are so like those terrible ones which we have just lived through. The narrative of following years pursued by Dr. Emerson is most excellent; we hear the rumors of war, we see the club and their friends getting ready, we watch with them from the tall windows as their sons march away. It is almost too painful. We used to read such things as history; now they are cruel fact.

Dr. Emerson gives us many glimpses behind the scenes. He tells how Messrs. Forbes and Aspinwall agreed to send a vessel with powder and food to Fort Sumter, in case it should be attacked, advancing the money at their own risk. But before the matter could be arranged Fort Sumter had fallen. The railroad bridges between Baltimore and Washington are burned, but Mr. Forbes charters steamers in Boston and Fall River and the Massachusetts troops are sent safely to Washington by sea. Three years pass, the war continues; but, great and devastating as it was, it did not sap every spring of life, as the present war has done. Longfellow still works on his translation of the "Inferno"; Agassiz goes to South America on a scientific expedition, and young men of military age are among his assistants. The Saturday Club was composed of men in the middle period of life, and we see the war from their angle. Particularly important in this connection are the chapters on Sumner, and Forbes, and Andrews and Charles Francis Adams.

At last comes peace, and the Harvard Commemoration, and Dr. Emerson acknowledges what I have always heard as a matter of family history, that Lowell's famous "Ode," written for the occasion, made no great impression at the time; was, in fact, overshadowed by Phillips Brooks's opening prayer.

Only commensurate with the desire for knowledge in these Boston Brahmins was their extraordinary faculty for seeking it at the wrong sources. Hunt fuddles his sense of color at the palette of the Barbizon painters; Henry James and Elliot Cabot confuse themselves to ineptitude upon German philosophy; Norton sits at the feet of Ruskin, and as one of the "Committee of Fifty" foists upon posterity the ghastly eyesore of Memorial Hall. Even Agassiz, adopted member of the caste, denied Darwinism with all the vigor of his personality. They might have done better by New England had they really been "constellations" instead of small and very fixed stars. But then, they might not have been at all. By them we have been kept fifty years behind the mind of Europe; without them we should probably have been one hundred years behind.

I have spoken of Dr. Emerson's habit of exaggeration and his sentimentality; he also has allowed himself to repeat the same anecdotes in a number of places, but still his are the best chapters in the book. It is not his fault that some of these Saturday Club members are people of extremely slight importance. Profes-

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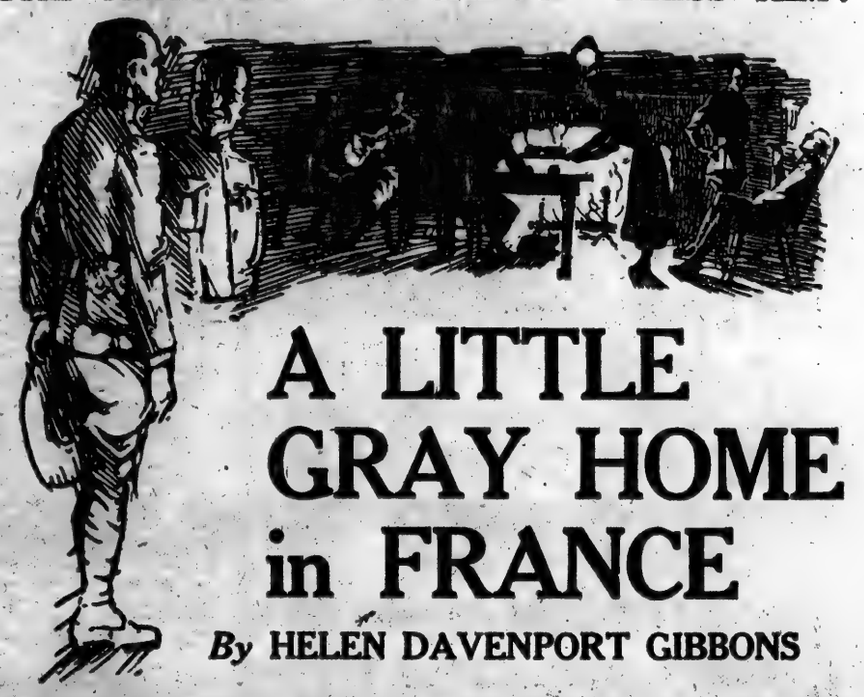
THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOY—BLESS HIM!



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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1919.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS — Circulation exceeding 325,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory. — Section 9

RE

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Fifty cents an agate line.

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HELEN.—It is necessary for you to come home at once. G. B.

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HELP WANTED—Female.
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Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

Misses' Suits,
Shirt Waists,
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Millinery Trimmings,
Ribbons.

Apply at office of Superintendent, Machine Floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ALSO

Require women in various departments as saleswomen to serve several days a week, or if more convenient, from 12:30 until 5:30 P. M. Experience not necessary. Beginners will be instructed. Salary will be paid while learning. This presents an excellent opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATORS, rapid, wanted by the Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, Room 2518.

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ATTENDANT for elderly lady; cooking required. Mendel, 106 West 69th St.

ALTERATION HANDS IN HIGH-CLASS DRESS SHOP. E. PLUMER, 2,356 BROADWAY.

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ARTIST, DESIGNER, for an exclusive style service concern; must possess talent and have creative ideas in infants', children's, misses' dresses; good salary to the right party; give fully of your experience. B 199 Times.

ARTISTS wanted; if you have original ideas for illustrating advertising, black and white, poster designs, &c., part time, write for appointment. A 182 Times.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR. Young woman, under 30 preferably, for supervising work of large force of file clerks, stenographers, typists, &c.; must have had substantial experience doing similar work, of which give full details; also give age, education, &c.; permanent position; salary to start $30 weekly. B 158 Times.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER, high-class retail specialty store of gowns, suits and coats, for large city not far from New York; must have thorough experience. B 228 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted with knowledge of office work in private school; hours 8:30 to 4:30; answer by mail, stating age, experience, and salary desired. School, 228 West 78th St.

ASSISTANT to management; take charge of girls in order department for publisher of Christmas cards; state age, experience, and salary. C 32 Times.

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HAVE VACANCIES FOR
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BEST & CO.
require
MODELS
for women's apparel,
tall, size 36.
Apply all week, 7 West 35th St., Employment Office.

BILL CLERK.—An old established wholesale house at their Bronx branch has an opening for a young lady, 18 to 20 years of age, to make bills on an Underwood typewriter; permanent position; must be qualified to figure correctly and rapidly; hours, 8 to 5:30. Apply, stating age, experience, education, and salary desired, K 249 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.
Experienced, rapid and accurate biller on Underwood machine; state qualifications and salary desired. Special, P. O. Box 977, City Hall Sta.

BILLING CLERK and typist; Remington machine; must be neat, accurate, and quick; wholesale house. Write for appointment, giving experience and salary to start. B. U., 324 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BILLING and FILING CLERK.—Royal typewriter; must be thoroughly experienced; $14-$15. Address, stating experience and references, H 823 Times Annex.

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A woman of experience; no objection to one who has served in a department store as assistant buyer.

Apply in person or by mail to E. H. Koch.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
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A girl who is just naturally neat, systematic, accurate; breed experience not necessary if she has self-confidence and is a capable bookkeeper; the opportunity is really bigger than the salary, for we pay only $15 to start; but a girl blessed with common sense and ambition to "do things" and DO THEM RIGHT will be paid what she is worth. Tell us, please, EVERYTHING you think will show us YOU are the girl for this position. Ambition, X 249 Times Annex.

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ASSISTANT DOUBLE ENTRY;
KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT HONOR STUDENT OF BUSINESS SCHOOL; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS "FUTURE," ROOM 2502, 110 WEST 40TH.

BOOKKEEPER.—Available about April 1. Young lady of neat appearance to take full charge of set of books of large corporation; must be absolutely competent and have at least five years of practical experience; do not apply unless fully competent, quick and accurate; no applications considered unless stating experience, salary expected, and giving references. Apply R 397 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY; also assistant bookkeeper for manufacturing firm; steady position; state age, salary required, experience, also references from last and previous firms. Address Manufacturer, B 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Busy woman store has opening in office for competent young woman who understands general store bookkeeping; good salary with good opportunity for advancement to competent person. B 137 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Furniture instalment firm offers a permanent position to competent girl to take charge of its books and office detail. Quick learner, or one with instalment experience preferred; state age and salary expected. "Borax," A 928 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; only thoroughly experienced need apply; good opportunity for ambitious young lady; give full details as to age, ability, qualifications, &c. B 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and typist; applicant must be a neat penman. Reply, in own handwriting, stating references, age and salary expected. O 420 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typewriter, refined, educated; steady position, with chance of advancement. Answer own handwriting, stating experience, salary, and references. Builder, C 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (double-entry) stenographer and typist, in retail bookshop; must be neat, quiet, and dedicated to a permanent position, which is assured the right girl. Address with references, salary desired, religion, &c. N 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, and stenographer wanted, by a large Brooklyn concern; must possess high executive ability and be a live wire; splendid opportunity; first-class references required. A 467 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I have a fine position for a capable girl as assistant bookkeeper; knowledge of stenography desirable; write, stating age, experience and salary expected. Janssen, 109 West 37th St. and Second Av.

BOOKKEEPER FOR HIGH-CLASS MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. S 7 805 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced double entry, trial balance; state age, experience and salary expected. S 605 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian firm; double entry; familiar trial balances and controlling accounts; $18-$20. S 674 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large concern; excellent change for advancement; state salary and experience. A 435 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, double entry; neat penman. Write, stating experience and salary desired, to I. M. Cohen, Room 1307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position; apply in writing, stating experience and salary expected; no beginners considered. Talyo Trading Co., 101 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, to take entire charge; knowledge of stenography essential; state references and salary. A. A., 800 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER assistant and bill clerk wanted; young woman. Call Weaver, Editing Automobile Co., 2,230 Broadway at 76th St.

BOOKKEEPER to keep perpetual inventory in stock department of large Brooklyn plant; state age, experience and salary. X 388 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and good all-around office girl for small manufacturing concern; state experience, salary. L., Box 60, 157 East 47th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Commercial banker desires experienced young lady capable taking trial balance; write, stating full particulars and salary desired. M. S., 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, by large mail order house; chiefly ledger entries. Apply by letter, Room 103, 500 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; experience only. Write particulars, Flora, 17 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography; experienced, alert, and businesslike; state references and salary. A 326 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typewriter wanted; state references, experience, and salary. Write W. W., 324 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER for printing office; one who understands control accounts; references; state salary. A 472 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT GIRL, 16-17, public school graduate. K., P. O. Box 197, Mad. Sq. Station.

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A fast growing New York specialty house requires the services of a competent buyer or assistant buyer, with some experience; must state full particulars, past experience, and salary desired to receive consideration; replies held confidential. B 219 Times.

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BUYER for social stationery and engraving; are you fully familiar with a social stationery and engraving line? Can you buy for and manage a business? If so, we have a vacancy for you with wonderful opportunities for advancement and a good salary; state experience. A 499 Times Downtown.

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GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. & BROADWAY,
REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CASHIERS.
MUST BE OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE; THESE POSITIONS PAY GOOD SALARIES TO WOMEN OF CHARACTER.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR.

CASHIER, knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; good opportunity; state age and experience; Broadway, near 69th. C 42 Times.

CASHIER for theatre; good appearing; reliable; references. Call at 2,189 8th Av., 1 to 4 P. M., Morningside Theatre.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wages $25 and room; $35 and room out; hours 8-4. Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway at 31 St.

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HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CHAMBERMAID, competent, for permanent place in the country; good wages paid; place is one hour from New York; two days and one night allowed in town each month, with ticket paid. Call at 264 Lexington Av. on Monday, March 24, between 10 and 2, carfare paid, or telephone Mrs. White, Murray Hill 6768 at same hours.

CLERKS, 16 to 20 years of age, in a large office; experience unnecessary; some high-school training desirable, but not essential; salary $10 per week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; write stating age, education, and experience, if any. B 648 Times Downtown.

CLERKS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF FOLLOWING:
Adding machine operator, $13.
Typist, accurate, $10-$12.
Telephone relief, (plug board,) $12.
Also high school graduate, accurate, $12.
All must be good writers, quick figurers; hours 8:30 to 5:30, Saturday 12:30; time bonuses; pleasant surroundings.
McCALL, 236 WEST 37TH.

CLERK, record, in large manufacturing concern; must be quick, accurate, and capable of making neat figures; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box R 464 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
Splendid opportunity for bright, intelligent American girls for general office work. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, to P. O. Box 302, Madison Square.

CLERICAL, &c.—Young women for clerical and filing positions; advancement. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Sta., N. Y. C.

CLERK familiar with office details; good penman and typist preferred; permanent position. Auerbach, 46th St. and 11th Av.

CLERK to assist in payroll department of a large Christian manufacturing company; must be capable of operating comptometer; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. B 142 Times.

CLERK wanted; must have high school education. Apply Room 800, 15 East 40th St.

COMPANION MAID wanted; refined middle-aged woman for elderly couple living in home; must be willing to prepare light breakfast; a good home for right party. H 376 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Comptometer operator for permanent position in Long Island City; one who is thoroughly experienced; quick and accurate operator; advancement to right party; give age, references, previous employment, and salary desired. Address Steady, Box 49, Long Island City.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
experienced, accurate and rapid; state qualifications and salary expected. Permanent. P. O. Box 975, City Hall Sta.

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER wanted; also want a mother's helper or some one willing to do second work; will make unusual arrangements for capable, intelligent women; would take two friends or sisters; refined home; every consideration. X 398 Times Annex.

COOK.—White; home cooking; small private family; refined home; good pay; references required. Call, 9 to 11 mornings, 110 Wallace Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone Mount Vernon 3059.

COOK wanted for all-year home in the country; family four; maids, three. Apply by letter to Mrs. S. A. Everitt, Huntington, N. Y.

COOK.—Colored, competent, good references, young; $45 and carfare monthly. Tel. 1743 Cath., Sunday morning. Bramwigg, 410 Riverside Drive, Apt. 6J.

COOK wanted, white, three months; references. 18 College Road, Princeton, N. J.

DEMONSTRATORS, PRODUCT PREPARATIONS; 1789 B'way and 32d St., Room 1. STEADY WORK; GOOD SALARY. APPLY BOELLY CHEMICAL CO., 24 EAST 22D.

DEMONSTRATORS dye soap; good workers; good salary. Apply before 11 A. M., Monday, 238 Broadway, Room 507.

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Young lady of neat appearance required; no experience necessary. Call 519 8th Av., Brooklyn.

DENTAL ASSISTANT.—Neat, refined young woman; must have some experience; state salary. C 14 Times.

DENTAL ASSISTANT; good opportunity experienced young lady. Write Dentist, 2,876 Broadway.

DESIGNER on infants' and children's coats up to 6 years; opening for a capable person able to take charge of plant with an old established, reliable concern out of city; permanent position to the right party and good salary; give full particulars; replies strictly confidential. Box H 614, 1269 Broadway.

DESIGNER.—Splendid opportunity for one capable of designing children's coats, aged 2 to 10. L. JACOBSON'S SONS, 114 West 27th St.

DESIGNER wanted on children's and misses' wash and wool dresses; good opportunity for right person. H. Linsk & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED ON BOUDOIR CAPS AND CAMISOLES; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTY WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS. M. M., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER ON GIRLS' HATS. MAX MAYER, INC., 352 4TH AV.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; first class; Christian firm; must have had at least one year's experience and be able to punctuate, capitalize, and spell correctly; state age, salary, and nationality. Box S 655 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, also competent stenographer; medical work; splendid opportunity, congenial surroundings. Apply Apartment B, 1,000 Park Av., between 4:30-5:30 P. M., Monday and Tuesday.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced; must be refined, neat, and accurate in work; salary $20 begin. Write fully personal experience; references. United Motors Section, 33 West 42d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced preferred, by Christian firm; state salary. Address A 430 Times Downtown.

DICTATING MACHINE transcriber and office assistant for small office; start $20. Edward C. Barnes & Bros., 114 Liberty St.

DRAPERS, (25,)
experienced on high-priced dresses; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY.
SAM'L FLOERSHEIMER & BRO., 141 MADISON AV., AT 31ST ST.

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THURN,
15 EAST 52D ST.,
REQUIRE
WAIST DRAPERS,
SLEEVE DRAPERS,
WAIST FINISHERS,
SLEEVE FINISHERS,
LINING HANDS.
HALF DAY ON SATURDAY.

DRESSMAKING.
HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 37TH ST.,
require experienced hands
IN ALL BRANCHES.
Also
PLAIN SEWERS.
HIGHEST WAGES.
HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY ALL YEAR.

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MOLLIE O'HARA,
21 EAST 49TH ST.
WAIST AND SKIRT DRAPERS,
WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS,
LINING HANDS,
RUFFLERS,
NEAT HAND SEWERS.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.

DRESSMAKERS,
white or colored; must make entire dresses; also finishers; 44-hour week. Call between 8-11, Knoxsborough, 161 East 84th, one flight up.

DRESSMAKERS,
First class
WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS,
HITCHINS,
251 5th Av.

3 P. M.

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This office will receive advertisements of help and situation wanted, vacant rooms, boarding accommodations, houses to rent, property for sale, business opportunities, etc. For the daily edition advertisements must be submitted before 7:30 P. M. on day previous to publication and for the Sunday edition before 8 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKER wanted by day in private family; only those who are experienced and able to do first-class work need apply. Phone Sunday after 6 P. M., 622 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER to take charge of department in first-class establishment; references. Address Miss E. N., 5th, David Whitney Building, Detroit, Mich.

DRESSMAKERS and FINISHERS on waists and skirts in high class gown shop; good wages all year; steady employment. Green Shop, 11 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKING.—WAIST, SKIRT, SLEEVE FINISHERS AND HELPERS. WILLIAM HARDY, 309 5TH AV.

DRESSES.—Good sewers, improvers. Coleman, 34 West 38th St.

ERRAND GIRL wanted in dressmaking establishment. Samuel Lorber, 1 East 46th.

EXAMINERS, experienced on dresses, suits, and skirts, also women who are willing to learn this business, which offers exceptional opportunities. Bellas Bess & Co., 95 Morson St., corner Washington St.

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Are you a fashion writer? Are you familiar with the origin of fashions? Can you distinguish the new fashions that hold best promise of adoption in this country? Have you the confidence to make such selections and the know-how to show why they are made? If you have these qualifications, you can bear of a permanent and lucrative position by addressing, with full particulars as to experience, salary, and specimens of your work, B 179 Times.

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FITTER EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' GOWNS. X 297 TIMES ANNEX.

FILE CLERK and assistant telephone operator wanted by large wholesale house; state age, religion and salary expected. O 402 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Permanent position with advancement; state age, salary desired, and previous experience. F. L., 100 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, with knowledge of typewriting; broker's office. Suite 901, 20 Broad St.

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HARRY COLLINS
REQUIRES
DRAPERS—SKIRT,
SLEEVE HANDS.
FINISHERS.—Waist, sleeve, skirt.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Sunday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
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ON CORSETS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. LILY OF FRANCE CORSET CO., 303 5TH AV.

FOR HOTEL OFFICE.
Wanted young lady; must be typist and experienced in checking and figuring. Apply 783 5th Av.; private office.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
require
the services of
EXPERIENCED
WAIST and SKIRT HANDS
for
ALTERATION
WORKROOMS.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
require
SALESWOMEN
for
CHILDREN'S
MERINO UNDERWEAR.
An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class merchandise; the most liberal salaries, permanent positions, and splendid future possibilities.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor,
Or by Letter.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
require
the services of
EXPERIENCED
WAIST and SKIRT FINISHERS;
also
rapid hand sewers, accustomed to fine work, for
SPECIAL ORDER WORKROOM.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
require
the services of an
EXPERIENCED SHIRT HAND
accustomed to shortening sleeves and minor alterations on fine shirts.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
require
GIRLS,
14 Years of Age and Over,
as
MESSENGERS
throughout the store.
Liberal salaries and opportunities for advancement.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
offer
exceptional opportunities
to a number of
BRIGHT GIRLS
AS
STOCK GIRLS.
Highest salaries to start with; rapid advancement.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
require
SALESWOMEN
for
WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S GOWNS,
WOMEN'S COATS,
MISSES' SUITS,
MISSES' DRESSES.
An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class merchandise; the most liberal salaries, permanent positions, and splendid future possibilities.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.
Or by Letter.

GENERAL CLERICAL WORKERS.
Large mercantile house has several permanent positions, with opportunity of advancement, open for office assistants, between 18 and 25 years of age, with practical experience; accuracy at figures, legible writing, neatness, prompt and regular attendance are the essential requirements.
State previous experience, names of concerns, church preference, and wages received. R 578 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Competent; fond of children; one mile from village of Greenwich, Conn.; two adults, three children and baby; wages $45. H. N. Whittelsey, 17 Battery Place, city.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, mostly cooking; no washing; family of 4; Dobbs Ferry, on Hudson; 40 minutes from Grand Central. Apply Monday, 10 to 2, at 823 West 83d St., New York City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER; small family; city reference; no washing; white. Call before 10 mornings or evenings, Apt. 53, 468 Riverside Drive. Telephone 6825 Morningside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER; white; no washing; country, $40; telephone week days, 9 to 5, Cortlandt official, 60, extension 297.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) to begin April 7; 4 in family; no washing; city reference. X 329 Times Annex.

GIRLS.—A large office, near City Hall, is in need of a few neat-appearing and bright young ladies for clerical positions; permanent positions, with good chance for advancement; pleasant surroundings; hours 9-5; experience not necessary if high school graduate; write, giving age, religion, and salary expected, R 588 Times Downtown.

GIRL as junior clerk in publishing house; permanent; some filing experience desirable. Reply in own handwriting; state age, education, experience, salary. A 434 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.
The Childs Restaurant Co.
WILL TAKE AS LEARNERS A NUMBER OF BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT WOMEN WHO WISH TO BECOME
WAITRESSES.
Department of Employment,
270 4th Av., near 17th St.,
New York.

GIRLS.—Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, 485 Fifth Av., wishes to secure the services of several bright young girls as office messengers; very pleasant surroundings and advancement as rapid as merit deserves. Apply Office Manager, 6th floor.

GIRL.—In office of manufacturing jewelers, refined young American girl, residing with parents, to assist in stock. Address in own handwriting, giving references and stating salary desired, P. O. Box 90, City Hall Station, New York.

GIRLS OVER 16
to assist in office. Apply to
MISS KALEY,
Butterick Building,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

GIRL for miscellaneous work in advertising department; the opportunity to learn details is a good one; experience is not necessary. Apply personally Monday morning, 104 5th Av., 9th floor. Ask for Mr. Higgins.

GIRLS.
Several, 15-17 years, with working papers; clean work, steady position; $6 start, advancement. Pictorial Review Co., 219 West 39th St., 8th floor.

GIRLS
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
A NUMBER OF VACANCIES ARE OPEN IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT FOR GIRLS, ABOUT 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE; THESE POSITIONS OFFER EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO GIRLS WHO ARE BRIGHT, NEAT, AND AMBITIOUS.
APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT G.

GIRLS FOR STOCK AND ERRANDS IN FASHION SHOP; GOOD CHANCE TO BECOME SALESLADIES; STEADY POSITION. RENARD, 47 WEST 42D.

GIRL wanted, white, for general housework; three in family; six-room apartment. 601 West 190th St. Phone St. Nicholas 3060. Apartment 61.

GIRL, bright beginner, for general office work; bring working papers; $8; good place to gain experience; pleasant surroundings. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

GIRLS, to learn good paying work; must be good workers and reliable. Apply Monday, Kross Knit Mills, Rider Av. and East 132d St., near 3d Av.

GIRLS wanted, experience not necessary, for filing and pasting in a commercial house. Apply by letter, R 425 Times Downtown.

GIRL for hand addressing and circular work; permanent position; advancement; $8 to start. D 317 Times.

GIRL, about 18 years, as assistant in office; salary to start, $12. Address D 385 Times.

GIRL.—High school graduate for office work; experience not necessary; salary $8 to start. O 454 Times Downtown.

GIRLS to learn hand coloring on pictures; $9 to start, with good advancement. Rotographs, 512 West 41st St.

GIRL for general office work; opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. K 183 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Bright girl for office work. Apply Mr. Entenberg, 12th floor, 460 4th Av.

GIRLS, (16 years,) to do light work. B. & C. Bindery, 163 West 29th.

GOVERNESS-MAID, (French,) under 30, to take care of 2 girls aged 10 and 9, going to school; must be able to instruct in French, German, and Italian, if possible. Apply to Ritz Carlton Hotel, Apartment 522, before 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M., or write for appointment. Liberal salary.

GOVERNESS, take charge 3 children between ages of 7 and 13; European or British preferred; must speak excellent French, like out-of-door life, be adaptable, of amiable disposition; permanent position. Phone 1651 Lenox, or call Monday, 1,113 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—Speaking perfect French and English; very best city references necessary. Mrs. Rossefield, 814 West End Av. Riverside 2012.

GOVERNESS, NURSE.—Experienced; for four children; permanent position, pleasant home in Mt. Vernon. Call Max Goldstein, 45 West 29th St.

HAIRDRESSER, expert, to act as lowlady in ribbon novelty house, confident of coming help; state salary and experience. K. K., 126 Times.

HEMSTITCHERS ON FINE WORK; GOOD WAGES; YEAR ROUND POSITION. ROWORTH, 14 WEST 50TH ST.

HOSIERY HEAD OF STOCK.
Head of stock wanted, ladies' hosiery department. Address Hosiery, Box 235 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young or middle aged, white or colored, as housekeeper and cook for widower and 2 school children, Ithaca, N. Y.; beautiful city of 30,000; ideal place for settler; reliable woman desiring home; housekeeper has two rooms, sitting room and bedroom, private bath; great opportunity for permanent place; good wages; transportation paid. R 315 Times.

HOUSEKEEPING COUPLE.
Wanted, old-fashioned working housekeeper and handy man, who will appreciate a good, comfortable country home on Long Island near city with young couple, two daughters; light housework, cooking, gardening; no washing; moderate wages. Telephone Heilis 0777. C 13 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED BY LARGE ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL; CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN ONLY TO THOSE HAVING FILLED SIMILAR POSITION IN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; PERMANENT POSITION. X 351 TIMES ANNEX.

HOUSEKEEPER. — A supervising housekeeper; also an additional supervisor to take complete charge of a group of young girls in a small Jewish institution of Greater New York; one who can instruct in sewing preferred. X 303 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER; permanently; experienced or not; now or in April, with or without laundry work; no bedroom work; white or colored; $30 to $45; please write all particulars and personal reference, or telephone at my expense. Mrs. F. A. Kimball, 80 Fourth St., Garden City, L. I., Telephone 1032 W.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working or general housworker for small family; no laundry or heavy cleaning; very pleasant living accommodations; wages, $30; best references required. Apply Burch, 150 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; family of two adults, village in Central New York; no washing; all modern conveniences; good home for reliable woman; would consider woman with a child; references. N 18 Times.

HOUSE MOTHER. — Experienced house mother to look after large dining room, dormitories, linen, &c.; must be capable; salary $50 monthly and board. Write, stating age and experience. B 218 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, 30-40, to take entire charge small house near Northport, L. I.; owner and one man; wages $50; all-year position; references required and given. Address A 439 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Experienced young woman to act as working housekeeper; small family; references; $40. Phone mornings, Columbus 8850.

HOUSEWORKER; white, good cook; no laundry or second floor work; good wages. Telephone Yonkers 5706, or write 10 Hillcrest Av., Yonkers.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; woman over 30; care apartment; partial care school child; no laundry; good home and wages. Carson, 142 East 19th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat, capable white girl, sleep in or out, for couple; good wages. 483 Fifth Av., corner 41st St., Room 74. Sunday, 2 to 6. Apt. 74, 323 West 113th.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; country; business couple; no washing. K 526 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; convenient apartment; good wages. 25 Claremont Av., Apt 3B. Tel. 7443 Morningside.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, working, for small family in country, where cook is kept. 47 Hilton Av., Garden City, L. I.

HOUSEMAID-WAITRESS.—First class, for family of three. Apply Melady, 194 Riverside Drive.

HOUSEKEEPER, over 30, willing assist sewing, cooking, and care young child; Scotch or American country. A 502 Times.

HOUSEMOTHER for boys' school in Central Pennsylvania; middle-aged widow preferred. X 275 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced, white; sleep in; small family; $40. Schafer, 450 Audubon Av.

HOUSE MOTHER, care children; business couple; country. K 525 Times Downtown.

IMPROVERS.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced improvers for their workroom; long season, liberal salary. Apply to Superintendent.

INVOICE CLERK, quick and accurate at figures; typist; Christian first; state age, experience, salary desired. 30-307 Times Downtown.

KINDERGARTNER or play leader, for afternoons, outdoor play school. Apt. 1C, 121 Riverside Drive, corner 85th St. Schuyler 7366.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

KITCHENMAID, competent, for permanent place in the country; good wages paid; place is one hour from New York; two days and one night allowed in town each month, with ticket paid. Call at 264 Lexington Av. on Monday, March 24, between 10 and 2, carfare paid, or telephone Mrs. White, Murray Hill 6768, at same hours.

LADY.—Refined, educated lady wanted at once in educational department of large incorporated institution; one over 28 or middle aged preferred; must be accustomed to the best social environment and willing to work six hours daily without supervision; best credentials rather than business experience required; will be trained for duties; salary $25 weekly; advancement. N. O. 80 Times.

LADY'S MAID.
English, French, or American, between 25 and 35, with best references, to travel in Summer with lady and 13-year-old niece; permanent place with lady alone in Winter. B 236 Times.

LADIES.—Dignified, lucrative employment in own time is offered several ladies of refinement and tact, having extensive acquaintance in exclusive social circles, and who are convincing talkers, to introduce obesity treatments; commission basis. B 113 Times.

LADY.—Intellectual, ambitious, position outside city in sales field, along school lines; $500 first six mos., commission also; advancement; permanency. Write Dept. C., 303 5th Av.

LADY SOLICITOR for high-class medical periodical; commission. D 307 Times.

LAUNDRESS, competent, for permanent place in the country; good wages paid; place is one hour from New York; two days and one night allowed in town each month, with ticket paid. Call at 264 Lexington Av. on Monday, March 24, between 10 and 2, carfare paid, or telephone Mrs. White, Murray Hill 6768, at same hours.

LAUNDRESS, competent, in private family of adults; seashore for the Summer; reference required. Call any time Sunday, 52 West 71st.

LAUNDRESS and cleaning woman wanted few days each week; best wages. Call all week, mornings before 9, evenings after 5. Apt. 55, 205 West 103d.

MA

HELP WANTED—Female.

PACKERS

[illegible] apply 10 a.m. Room [illegible]

PARLOR GIRLS.

[illegible]
[illegible]

CASHIER, CASHIER GIRLS FOR PARLOR

CANDY CLERK, woman, for small store, Lenox Local; $10 month, room, and board. Ideal Berkeley, 20 8th Av.

CORRECTION expert, to write certificates. Apply 115 5th Av., 4th floor.

PRIVATE SECRETARY for Christian firm in general office of a large manufacturing plant; only experienced stenographers need apply; salary $15-$20; state qualifications, and present salary. B 179 Times.

SECOND CLERK, not afraid of work, in large confining business; state salary if desirable; salary $10 to start; good opportunity for advancement; give references, qualifications, and experience. B 178 Times.

SALESWOMEN.

[illegible] positions, excellent salaries, with [illegible]
WOMEN'S SUITS
WOMEN'S COATS
WOMEN'S DRESSES
MILLINERY
MISSES' SUITS
MISSES' COATS
MISSES' DRESSES
CHILDREN'S DRESS
WOMEN'S SHOES

Apply 9 a.m. [illegible]

SALESWOMEN,
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

A VERY PROMINENT DE LUXE JEWELRY HOUSE WISHES TO ENGAGE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN FOR THEIR SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMOND AND WATCH SECTION. THIS POSITION PRESENTS OPPORTUNITIES SELDOM OFFERED. PERMANENT CONNECTION AND WITH LIBERAL SALARY. B. B., 849 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESWOMEN.

[illegible] CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY,
JEWELRY,
LACES,
MILLINERY,
CORSETS AND [illegible],
NECKWEAR,
RIBBONS,
SILVERWARE,
VEILINGS.

[illegible] ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN (2).
We require the services of those experienced on
DRESSES, SUITS AND COATS.
Good salaries and commissions; steady all-year positions; part time and extra help may apply. Those prepared to work.
BERARD,
6-8-10 WEST 13th St.

SALESWOMEN.

L. HACKENBURG & CO.,
Broadway, N. Y., require saleswomen of [illegible] ability for coats, suits, and fine millinery. Apply at Employment Office, corner 7th floor, 10 E. 14th St., between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SALESWOMEN.
Thoroughly experienced saleswomen wanted for
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
SKIRTS,
MILLINERY,
HOUSEFURNISHINGS.
Also junior saleswomen in all departments.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
WEST 125TH ST.

SALESWOMAN WANTED.
A college woman or teacher, between 25 and 30 years of age, who is free to accept an attractive traveling position immediately. Position is sales field along school lines, and pays railroad fare and salary to start. Give full details concerning age and experience in first letter. A few openings for teachers who want to work during their vacations. Address C. G. Smith, Room 1514, 56 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—A woman, well educated, possessing initiative, energy, and good judgment, for a special edition of the Bible for the young; six volumes, hundreds of beautiful illustrations, and many splendid new features. Indorsed by the leaders of all Protestant denominations. Successful selling experience desirable; liberal salary and commission; representatives earning regularly $50 per week and upward. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

SALESWOMAN wanted by a new high-class house, dressmaking, tailoring, and ready-to-wear; must have new ideas, experience, and economy of time trade; good salary and commission. Address Exclusive, C 6 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—Mrs. J. L. Dietrich has two or three vacancies in sales department of World Books, containing all departments of school work approved by New York State Board of Education; teachers or salespeople preferred; salary or commission. Monday, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

SALESLADIES, millinery; one price store; salary selling; experience unnecessary; Goldberg's, 201 Grand St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five words or space line.

SALESWOMAN.
WE REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN FOR OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY; CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.
Harrett Bros., Columbus Av., and 76th St.

SALESWOMAN, thoroughly experienced, quick and self-reliant, that understands thoroughly the selling of a garment; 1035 miles from New York; good salary to one that can fill the position; bring references with you. Apply Selling Association, 1,140 Broadway, New York.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED, GOWN, COAT AND SUIT DEPARTMENTS; HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SHOP; LIBERAL WAGES; PERMANENT POSITION; OPPORTUNITY. HAGEDORN'S, BROADWAY AND 21ST.

SALESLADY of impressive and dignified appearance, patient enough for fine products; experience unwilling; personal daily; very good salary to start. Call 9 to 10 A. M. or more weekly; state age and qualifications. A 168 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES—15
experienced in following departments: Corsets, waists, underwear, and hosiery. Good salary $15 to $20 per week to start. Apply 2d floor, Broadway and 146th St. Stern Andy I. Berger, 130 West 125th St.

SALESWOMAN
possessing ability may secure remunerative position in pictorial department, with best house in town. Wm. Scholz & Co., 139 Broadway.

SALESLADY, first-class specialty, shoes; uptown, effort guaranteed; position to competent young woman with understanding the sale of shoes. B 166 Times.

FACE LOZENGE wanted, experienced; good selling ability, attractive personality; $15 to $18 weekly. Call 9 to 11 A. M. daily. 1141 Broadway, room 804, 26th. Dorothy.

SALESLADIES (2) experienced in women's wearing apparel; $20-$25 weekly to start; excellent chance to advance or leave. Apply Wallace, 29 West 42d St.

SALESLADY.—Smart, bright, active young woman to assist manager; permanent position with good salary; splendid opportunity for learning business. B 140 Times.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. store; must be very good selling, and have good address; state salary, selling age and experience. Box C 88 Times Downtown.

DRAMATISTS, experienced, for instituting; good salary, with maintenance. Apply 12 St. Mark's Place between 10 and 12.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable young woman, for publicity bureau; former one will have been in public relations for Albanian Legation. B 160 Times Annex.

SHOOTER wanted in dressmaking establishment. Samuel Lasher, 1 West 34th St.

SOCIAL DIRECTOR.
Refined, intelligent, mature woman, experienced executive ability, to assist in the operation of large social club; salary $25 weekly in 1st; state qualifications, age, salary and references, otherwise interval; also give phone numbers so can arrange interview. D 201 Times.

SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT.
A woman of refinement, tact and good judgment; must be an educated and rapid stenographer; to cooperate with social forces; and have good handwriting; state full particulars as to experience, education, and salary expected. B 146 Times.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER desired by large concern; state experience, salary wanted. B 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER COMPANY,
1 Madison Av., 24th St.
requires experienced saleswomen for stock and suit department; permanent positions. Apply by mail.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.
The executive office of large concern has opening in its department, where it can use several young ladies, between 19 and 25 years of age, who are experienced as stenographers or typists. These are good, permanent opportunities for those having good common sense. Must also be conscientious workers, accurate and neat. State age, previous experience, with wages, church preference. B 577 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
A refined American lady, about 35-40 years of age, as secretary to President and General Manager, Christian firm; must be rapid stenographer, with some secretarial experience, and be able to do statistical work; please call or write at once.
J. H. Williams & Co., 183 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and intelligent worker; permanent position; good hours and pleasant working conditions; state age, experience and salary expected. A 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.
A splendid opportunity for a well-educated, industrious and experienced young American woman with initiative, executive ability and knowledge of bookkeeping; one who can assume responsibility and is capable of ultimately taking full charge of office of large manufacturing concern; give full particulars. B 602 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, expert, to do stenographer's work and act as office manager for high-class deskroom tenants; good permanent pay for right party; remuneration and future depend entirely upon you; hours 9 to 5:30; must be a good talker and not afraid of hard work; about $30 to start. Apply Room 859, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER
IN COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE; A PERMANENT, RELIABLE POSITION OPENED TO THE RIGHT PARTY. M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 66 W. 3RD ST.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Engineers and experienced; high-class positions; excellent salaries; typists; Oliver operators. If you are not an Oliver operator a demonstration will enable you to become one. Substitutes needed for Spring and Summer work at good salaries. No fee. Call 819 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackay.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, experienced, with good memory, for concern of high standing; one having knowledge of publishing or advertising business preferred; excellent opportunity for wide awake young lady; state qualifications, salary desired. A 480 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; must be able to take and transcribe notes quickly and accurately, also to do copy work. Apply in handwriting, inclosing specimen of typewriting; give age, nationality, experience, schooling, references, and salary desired. A 450 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for Remington machine for correspondence and general office detail; only those with experience need apply, in writing only, stating age, salary required, with details of experience, to E. M., Ridgeway Tea, 90 Warren St., corner West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS,
under 35 years, for large downtown bank; must be high-grade stenographer; publishing experience desired but not necessary; good salary and bonus; state age, education, salary, and experience. B 408 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant, preferably one with some real estate experience, to have a good knowledge of English and transcribe dictation accurately; good opportunity for a bright, capable girl. Apply by mail only, stating salary expected, Room 630, 50 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist of proficiency by Christian firm. Apply in person, Room 907, 100 Hudson St., city.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in sales dept. of a large manufacturing concern in N. Y. City; must be able to translate from Spanish to English; some knowledge of export desired but not essential; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary desired. B 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, quick at taking dictation, good speller, accurate at figures; steady position; good future for bright girl; state age, religion, experience; salary to start $15 to $18; hours 8:30-5:30; half holiday Saturday. Box C. L., 104 East 125th.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—A DESIRABLE POSITION UPTOWN IS OPEN FOR A REFINED, CAPABLE GIRL; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, RAPID, ACCURATE; REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. A 318 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably one with bookkeeping experience; neat penman and good appearance. Write, stating experience and salary desired, to L. M. Cohen, Room 1207, 489 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five words or space line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young woman for permanent position; hours 9:30-5:30, 1 week Saturday; to not apply unless you are capable of taking notes rapidly and transcribing accurately; write stating age, full past experience and salary expected. W. H. Hill, Home Pattern Co., 14 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced, refined girl, with good education and knowledge of general office duties; must be quick, accurate operator; state age, salary, details of experience, nationality, and religion. W 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be capable, efficient high school graduate; willing to operate dictaphone part of day; create her own opportunities for advancement. Apply Department B, 1,000 Park Av., between 4:30-5:30 P. M. Monday and Tuesday.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young lady, intelligent, neat appearance, who is willing to begin at moderate salary in position offering opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 476 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER TO DEVOTE PART TIME IN OFFICE, PART TIME IN HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY SHOWROOM; STATE SALARY. APPLY IN WRITING, BRIDIT, CARL MARSON MAURICE, 261 FIFTH AVE.

STENOGRAPHER.—QUICK AND ACCURATE, GOOD TYPIST; KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH DESIRABLE; SALARY $15; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCES. REPORT, B 583 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, with 2 or 3 years' experience, in large publishing house; must be neat, intelligent, and capable of handling details rapidly and accurately; hours 9 to 5; 9 to 1 Saturday. Butler's Weekly, 414 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant clerk for White Plains office of large real estate organization; young woman of initiative and industry; state salary and experience in first letter, please. L. R. H. 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; accurate, experienced, at more than usual intelligence, good education; knowledge of bookkeeping endorsed; answer giving full particulars, references, and salary desired. C 464 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young woman of education, tact, receiving quick, reliable, accurate; New England girl preferred, permanent; salary $25. Address 7 Franklin, 955 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, efficient, well educated, to assist in executive office; moderately large; who has been employed by manufacturing establishment; state full particulars and salary. R. B., 167 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER wanted; capable, efficient, and experienced real estate law stenographer and bookkeeper; age 25-30; salary $25; state qualifications, etc., to H. L., Box 16, 1,500 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER who can operate a dictaphone; excellent position. $12 to $15 weekly; will teach if necessary. Miss Church, room 806, 150 Broadway, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER for Christian firm, 32-35, who can take dictation and make himself useful in real estate office. Address in your own handwriting, stating salary desired. Suite 1001, Tradition Bank Bldg., 26th St. and 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist to act as assistant in Brooklyn factory office; state age, experience, and salary. C. G., 167 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, in office of large wholesale clothing house; must have years of experience and be used to rapid dictation and quick transcription. Apply Light & Schlesinger, 15 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had at least two years' experience; state age and salary wanted; good opportunity for a young woman who wants a future in sales department of a prominent manufacturing firm. B 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American lady; Christian firm; rapid stenographer; some clerical experience. Answer own handwriting, experience, salary. R 410 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young woman of good appearance. Some experience for small office in financial district. Hours 9:30 to 5. Saturdays 1 o'clock; salary $18. Commercial. K 483 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, wanted by large corporation, age 18-21; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. J. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

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Thirty-five words or space line.

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STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with good education and knowledge of general office duties; must be quick, accurate operator; state age, salary, details of experience, nationality, and religion. W 58 Times.

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STOCK BROKERS,
WEST END ST.,
have a vacancy for
HEAD OF STOCK
in their
WAIST DEPARTMENT.
A good position, with prospects of advancement, to one who qualifies. Apply after 9 A. M., Supt.'s Office, or by letter.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent
CASHIERS.
Good salaries. Apply at 9 A. M. Supt.'s Office or by letter.

STOCK CLERKS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE FOR STOCK WORK IN THEIR VARIOUS READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY AT 34TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT 8.

STOCK SALESWOMAN to place low-priced gold mining stock in up-state Cal. Co.; unit basis. K 529 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted by export concern; must be pleasant, intelligent, and know how to operate a typewriter; salary $15 to start; state age, experience, and references. B 118 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced in reception room duties, refined, and well educated young; knowledge of typewriting desirable; to be quiet; state religion. R 286 Time Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD and clerical work; commercial office. Apply Monday after 1, Room 1209, 1,140 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and general office worker; must have had commercial experience. Address A 469 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. S 580 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS (2), resident, for elementary grade and (1) kindergarten for crippled children's home in country; playground experience desirable, duties to call Monday morning, 10 to 12, New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

TELEPHONE GIRL.
One with experience in fire alarm preferred; must be quick, alert, and dependable; write giving age, experience, etc. Telephone, B 208 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
Bright young woman to take care of switchboard in a manufacturing plant in Long Island City; must be typist. Apply B 238 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced girl used to busy board, with some experience in placing factory orders; one familiar with order dept. routine preferred; good opportunity; state experience and salary. F 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with at least 3 years' experience wanted in a law office. Write fully, stating age, religion, experience, qualifications, and references; salary $20. R 580 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Small board; apply only if you have experience. Call 10 A. M., The North American Review, 171 Madison Av.

TYPISTS.
We have a few good vacancies for typists; pay according to experience; rapid advancement for beginners.
Call at once,
CHARLES WILLIAMS STORES,
35 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPISTS,
CLERICAL WORKERS,
STOCK GIRLS,
PACKERS,
YOUNG BEGINNERS.
Young women over 18 years of age may find satisfactory employment in our large mail order house; excellent opportunities furnish the means of rapid advancement according to ability. Apply mornings.
DELLA HUDE & CO.,
95 MORTON ST., COR. WASHINGTON ST.

TYPIST.—Bright young woman, preferably high school graduate, for desirable position with large insurance company; hours 9 to 4; salary $40 per month; write fully. O 439 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and file clerk in large law office; bright, quick, young woman of neat appearance; unusual opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary desired. A 465 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced, careful, and accurate; salary $15 to start. Call Monday, Mr. Goldman, 41 Union Square.

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HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

THE
AMERICAN VOCATIONAL EXCHANGE, Incorporated,
7 PINE ST.
Consolidating The American Commercial Exchange and the Skandia-American Agency.)

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Interviews accorded 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Monday and Wednesday to Executives and Stenographers.
On Tuesday and Friday to Clerks and Typists.
No interviews on Thursday or Saturday unless by appointment.

Our clientele embraces the most prominent Banks, Brokerage, Export, Insurance, Legal, Oil and Steamship Companies in the city; therefore our applicants must measure up to the highest standards.

We cordially invite REFINED, well-educated American young women (18-30 years) who understand how to groom themselves correctly for business, to make THE AMERICAN VOCATIONAL EXCHANGE, Inc., their Headquarters.

STENOGRAPHIC OPENINGS call for at least 2 years' High School training (or equivalent). Where higher education is necessary, it will be indicated in our advertisements, which will clearly set forth the requirements of the positions to be filled in order to conserve the time of applicants as well as our own.

We would appreciate the COURTESY on the part of our applicants if they would carefully read and note our requirements.

We would emphasize the following points:

We are unable to place women over 30 years of age in stenographic or clerical openings.

We cannot place the woman who fails to understand that a business office is not the place to wear clothes suitable for "social functions."

A prominent banker recently remarked: "I would not think of entering my office in a full-dress suit—my business clerks must observe the same rule." Yet fully fifty per cent. of the young women in business fail to observe this SIMPLE RULE.

Therefore we say to them:

Please do not place applications we are not fully cognizant of the fact that they should give their employers an EQUIVALENT for Salary. We say to these Slackers:

DON'T WASTE OUR TIME!

The following permanent positions with Christian firms are open to efficient workers:

STENOGRAPHERS.

1 SECRETARY, (college training, accuracy, fair general knowledge and legal experience required; position covers both legal and editorial work. Applicant will be required to interview men of military and social prominence in town.) $2,000.

1 SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE CLERK. (For Newark, N. J., office. College training or engineering or technical experience required.) $1,500, with excellent opportunity for advancement.

1 LEGAL. (General stenographic department experience in corporation law preferred.) $1,500.

1 EXPORT. (Stenographer and Bookkeeper.) $1,500.

1 LEGAL. (General law.) $1,400.

1 EXPORT. (Export or machinery experience required.) $1,200.

2 PUBLISHING. (Accounting Dept.) $1,200.

2 PUBLISHING. (Sales Dept.) $1,000; advancement to $1,300 in 6 months.

2 LEGAL. $1,000-$1,200.

1 PRIVATE BANKERS. (4-5 years' banking experience.) $1,200.

20 BANKING—COMMERCIAL—MANUFACTURING-OIL. $1,000 upward.

10 PUBLISHING-INSURANCE. $750-$800.

1 DICTAPHONE-MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. $23-$25 (luncheons).

1 PRIVATE BANKERS. $30 (bonus).

2 ELECTRICAL. $20.

1 SEVERAL. $18 and $20.

1 MULTIGRAPHER (Bank). $18.

TYPISTS.

1 BANK. $18-$20 (luncheons).

1 ELECTRICAL. (Experienced in tabulations.) $18.

1 WHOLESALE. (For billing on Underwood Biller, also to act as relief telephone operator.) $16.

1 COMMERCIAL. $15.

1 INSURANCE. $14.

1 MANUFACTURING. (Relief telephone.) $12.

CLERKS.

High School Diploma or Equivalent required unless otherwise stated.

1 EXECUTIVE CLERK, to train for Emergency work in various departments. (College training, age under thirty.) Salary commensurate with ability, not to exceed $1,500 to start.

1 SUPERVISOR. (For circular and mailing force of three. Must be thoroughly experienced.) $75 month.

1 PUBLISHING CLERK. (For advertising departments, to help make map, &c. Location calls for applicant living on "west side.") $70 month.

1 PROOFREADER. (Correspondence School; only inexperienced college girl considered.) $85 month.

FILING CLERK, $75 month.

FILING CLERKS, $65 month.

SUBSCRIPTION, $65 month.

1 INSURANCE, $50 month.

10 TEMPORARY CLERKS. $40 month.

(On insurance and temporary clerks, grammar school graduates will be considered.)

MACHINE SALE.

We have recently completed plans to cooperate with a school offering vocational training in Legal, Banking and Technical lines. Also Language and Stenographic Speed Classes.

Interviews will be accorded prospective students on Monday and Wednesday evenings, 5 to 8 P. M.

Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty Street.
Miss Boyd, Manager.

Positions 42d St. and downtown for stenographers with secretarial expr., Stenographers with two-four years' expr., young Stenographers with one-two yrs.' expr., also beginners; Young Filing School graduates; Typists, Bill Clerks, Superior Telephone operator ($75 to $85) Stenographer, knowledge Spanish.

BARKER-MacDOUGALL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 Broadway.

Legal Secretary; Stenographer and double entry bookkeeper; Stenographers with legal, bond, commercial, and banking experience; Dictaphone operator; Multigraph department head, several typists, billing clerks, policy writers; One switchboard operator accustomed to busy board. Registry free.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
Room 308A, 52 Wall St.

Excellent positions for refined American Applicants between ages of 17-35 years.
(13) STENOGRAPHERS; $25-$18.
(10) STENOGRAPHERS; beginners, $13-$10.
ELLIOTT-FISHER DICTAPHONE TYPISTS.
Clerks. No registration charge. Call immediately.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU STREET, MISS GRIFFIN.
STENOGRAPHERS, $20, lunches, bonuses.
STENOGRAPHERS, Dictaphone, several $18-$20.
TYPISTS, $15; Beginners, $12.
BILLING, switchboard, $16; others, $12.

FORD REGISTRY,
149 BROADWAY,
can place immediately, refined, experienced young women who can qualify for the following positions: Secretary, $30; stenographers, (2) $25; (8), $22; several, $14-$20; cashier, $16.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.

Many French steno., $30; Stenos. $25-$18; Elliott Fisher bkpr., $25; Typist, Tabulation, $6 day; Typists, $18-$15; File Clerk, $18; others. Register free.

ACME AGENCY, 145 Nassau St., Room 615.—Typists, stenographers, dictaphone, bookkeepers, clerical; high-class positions for experienced and beginners; Christian firms; registration free.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish placed other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1890.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeeper; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4340.

STENOGRAPHERS (10), brokerage...$18-$20
TYPISTS, CLERKS $15
Registration Free.
Wall Street Agency. 20 Broad Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors, wanted by prominent firm of accountants; must be able to handle such work without close supervision; only those with professional experience need apply; give full particulars of experience and state salary required. A 444 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; must be expert comptometer operator; wanted on permanent staff of certified public accountants; exceptional opportunity for advancement to right party. Address, stating full details as to experience, &c., B 29 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior assistant required by firm of chartered accountants; must be capable of taking entire charge of work; preferably man with experience in cost accounting. Reply, giving full details and salary wanted, O 406 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.

Thorough knowledge of accounting required; must have had bookkeeping experience; one who can handle a complete set of books without supervision; state age, experience, education, salary expected, &c. A 471 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Practical man of considerable experience to prepare for executives work in only second to third months and good address considered; please review experience and salaries. B 124 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by firm of certified public accountants; a good opportunity for capable juniors and seniors; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 475 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, wanted, experienced, accurate in details, to work with principal; permanent position to acceptable man; state confidentially full particulars. S 845 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior or semi-senior; must have had accounting experience; give references and salary expected. B 125 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—There is an opportunity for a live advertising solicitor who knows the financial field to connect with a daily business publication with a circulation in the larger textile markets among business men with money to invest; applicants should be familiar with financial advertisers of the better type; drawing account against commission. Address, with record, X 383 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING COPY MAN wanted, who has had house organ and general experience on technical copy for advertising department of large national advertiser; must be a well bred, well educated young fellow, who is willing to start at a moderate salary for the sake of a really unusual opportunity in replying, give full particulars. B 121 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER, experienced man to help executive handle accounts and write copy; write, mentioning experience, age, and salary required. Wales Advertising Co., (Mr. J. A. Wales, personal,) 110 West 40th St., New York.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, commission, for specialty circulated by Chambers of Commerce; application without references not considered; publication veteran assistant. Write Industrial, 1,408 St. Nicholas.

ADVERTISING AGENCY seeks young experienced man for managing office detail and copywriting; state experience and salary expected. I. B., Box 147 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING and subscription soliciting experience; high-grade trade publications; state experience; drawing account. R 174 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, A1; high-class monthly motion picture magazine; must be acquainted with agencies; commission basis only. Y 204 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted; experienced; salary, commission basis. 69 Wall St., Room 28.

A FLOOR MANAGER
and
ASSISTANT BUYER.

We require the services of an experienced man to take full charge of floor and assist in buying

SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES,

for a house specialising of wearing apparel; exceptional opportunity for right party; must state experience and salary desired, to receive consideration.. B 220 Times.

AISLE MANAGERS.—Meyer Bros., Main St., Paterson, N. J., require the services of thoroughly experienced department store aisle managers; permanent positions. Apply Supt.

AMERICAN YOUTH, about 18, some experience, for law office; salary and start. See Thornley, 42 Broadway, Manhattan.

ARCHITECTUAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced. Write or call Goldberger & Greiser, Raritan Bldg., Perth Amboy, N. J.

ARTIST.—Opportunity for first-class mechanical artist of versatility and with artistic rendering for catalogue illustrations; preference given to man with some clientele of his own, assuming our work as occasion requires; space furnished in light, clean studio; bring samples of work. The Miles Press, Inc., 116 West 39th St., City.

ARCHITECT and draftsman; experience in apartment house work. Telephone Colony 1640, New Haven, Conn., 8 Church St.

ARTIST, portrait painter; ideal working conditions; state salary wanted. A 279 Times.

BOYS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT; LIBERAL SALARY AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 34TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT B.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

One of our New England clients, operating a prosperous, well-established business, requires the services of a mature, well-educated, and experienced accountant to take a position next to the President and Treasurer, immediately directing all the accounting and finances of the company and later assuming greater responsibility.

Replies by letter only, should state age, education, whether married or single, complete chronological statement of business or professional experience, salary experience and expectations, and when free for a new connection. Be brief, be precise; if your record, likely to satisfy these requirements, is already on file in any of our offices, please call it to our attention.

Replies will be received in strict confidence and no inquiries made of present or past employers or references without express permission from the candidate. No attention will be paid to incomplete answers. SCOVELL, WELLINGTON & COMPANY, Certified Public Accountants, Industrial Engineers, New York, Boston, Springfield, Cleveland, Chicago.

Selected applicants will have an early interview.

Address reply to 119 State Street, Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT MANAGER
FUR DEPARTMENT.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a young man with a complete knowledge of furs as an assistant manager for their fur department.

This presents a desirable opportunity of liberal salary. Applications will only be considered from those having first-class experience.

Apply by letter only, giving details and addressing Superintendent, Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT STORE MANAGER
AND WINDOW DRESSER

wanted by exclusive woman's specialty shop; artistic arrangement of window displays and high-class experience absolutely essential; splendid future, adequate salary; communicate in writing only. Nathan Fox, 853 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER

for leading export publication; man experienced in mail promotion work and capable writing forceful, business-getting letters; newspaper or trade paper experience desirable; state fully just what you have accomplished. S 629 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN, working, for a composing room handling the highest grade of commercial and book work; average force on floor 30. Write, stating experience and salary expected, Confidential. A 447 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT PLACER, experienced, in insurance broker's office; familiar with all branches; state previous employment and salary desired. A 797 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, preferably with department store experience. A 466 Times Downtown.

AUDIT WANTED.—Small printing plant, machinery invoice $10,000, volume of business $40,000, wants thorough audit, with approval of present cost system or suggestions for improvement; give qualifications for job and tell approximate cost. A 308 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MOTOR TUNER, expert, and trouble shooter. Room 846, 1,364 Broadway.

AUTO SUPPLIES SALESMAN, indoor position; state experience and salary expected. Write C. T., 426 Artcraft Bldg., Brooklyn.

AUDITORS WANTED.

Positions available now for wide-awake construction accountants to audit shipbuilding work in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Texas; experience as senior public accountant or five years' experience with manufacturing or production costs, timekeeping, payroll and material accounts essential; put forward full details regarding age, experience, education, and qualifications, and state whether married or single; salaries $3,400 to start. F 271 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTORS for evening classes only; must have a thorough knowledge of automobile mechanics, tabulators and electrical devices; examination required; state past experience and references. A. E., B 222 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott Fisher operator; permanent position; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, references and salary expected. B-287 Times.

BOND AND SECURITIES HOUSE on account of rapid growth requires additional salesmen; those not apply unless they have been representing a reputable financial house; for men who can qualify we have a proposition which means real money and a satisfied clientele; salary and commission. Address Salesmen, 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

A firm just organizing wants a young man to take care of bookkeeping and to do general office work; must use typewriter; discharged soldier or sailor preferred; salary $25 per week; Christian concern; write, giving full information as to past experience and qualifications, including all previous employers' names. K 565 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with some or best experience, for fine country club 100 miles from New York; a good position is offered to capable, alert man with pleasant personality; board provided; State qualifications and salary desired. B 233 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER for sales and purchase ledgers, and if necessary take care of full set of books; must be accurate and willing to start with a moderate salary; good opportunities for the right man; state age, references and salary desired. A 468 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent assistant to accountant in progressive company; able upon occasion to take full charge of double entry books; must understand and write letter; salary $25; Christian concern; write fully as to past experience, giving names of former employers. K 556 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick and accurate young man, thoroughly experienced in double entry, trial balance, and controlling accounts; must have good references; splendid opportunity for right party. Carmichael, 12 East 56th St.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Splendid opportunity for two young men who have thorough knowledge of general bookkeeping; permanent position with good salary in growing business. B 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

Christian firm desires a thoroughly competent, double-entry bookkeeper; must take off monthly trial balance and have full controlling accounts; good salary. G. S., 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER TO TAKE FULL CHARGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY; OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. N 29 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, must be quick and accurate at figures, able to take care a number of accounts, understand controlling accounts, and trial balance; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. B 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Control accounts; knowledge of typewriter preferred, but not essential; salary $18-$20; write stating age, qualifications and experience. N. N., 800 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER experienced double entry; permanent position; excellent opportunity for advancement; state in detail experience, references, age, and salary required. G 362 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER in manufacturing business now downtown, shortly move to 46th St.; competent assistant generally in office work; references required. K 578 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, all-around office man wanted for small manufacturing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. T., Box 157 Times Annex, 475 W. 47th St.

BOOKKEEPER for dry goods business house, must understand account sales and advances to consignors; state experience, age and salary desired. C 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Young man for stock accounting; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. S 562 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of stock order books, in large Brooklyn plant; state age, experience and salary. X 390 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—We require a competent accountant and office man, accuracy, thoroughness, experience; absolutely essential; state age, salary, bond. Bradley, 180 Times.

BOOK SOLICITOR.—High-class proposition, (medical;) would suit ex-soldier; commission. D 906 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT and bill clerk wanted; young man capable of work. The Miles Automobile Co., 2,230 Broadway, at 79th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired. K 524 Times Downtown.

BOY, to run errands and assist in shipping department of wholesale dry goods house; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, and salary desired. B 183 Times.

BOYS FOR BANK.

Good opportunity for several boys, 14 to 17 years, starting in various departments of a large downtown bank; good salary, lunches, and other benefits; state age, schooling, salary desired, and experience. S 604 Times Downtown.

BOY to first-class designer's studio; good chance to learn wall paper and cretonne designing for boy who has some knowledge of drawing and talent; small salary paid at beginning, continued advancement. Grisom & Weiss, 19 East 30th St.

BOY to office of a large corporation in West 125th St.; hours 9 to 5, 1 P. M. on Saturday; salary, $6 per week; opportunity for bright boy for quick advancement; state age, religion, and experience. A 969 Times Harlem.

BOY, about 17 years of age, in the stock rooms of a manufacturer, to make himself generally useful; of American parentage and good education; state salary expected and experience, if any. Address Chemist, S 965 Times Downtown.

BOY.

In the office of large, well-known manufacturing company downtown, boy about 16 years of age as office boy; apply in own handwriting, stating age and wages expected. S 677 Times Downtown.

BOY, IN STOCK ROOM OF SILK MANUFACTURER; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS; STATE AGE AND SALARY. WRITE D. B., Box 251, 126 EAST 59TH.

BOYS wanted in sample department in leading export house; splendid oppotfunity to learn dry goods export business; permanent position. Address, stating salary and full particulars, K 946 Times Downtown.

BOYS, between ages 16 and 18, to assorting department of large corporation; unusual chance for bright boys of good families; state age, religion, nationality, and salary expected. C 427 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, for general office work in bank; must be neat, quick, and willing. Apply in your own handwriting, stating age, education, and previous experience, if any. B 236 Times.

BOY as messenger in office of evening newspaper; day work; $9 to start. Apply Monday, 8 to 9 A. M., The Globe, 73 Dey St. Ask for Mickie.

BOY.—Wall educated, office large Christian manufacturing firm; good chance for advancement; $35 monthly. Write or apply mornings, Automatic Electric Co., 31 East 40th St.

BOY wanted to train as junior salesman; write, stating education, experience, and salary expected; Christian firm. X 236 Times Annex.

BOY wanted, not under 16 years of age, in office of large corporation; good chances for advancement; salary to start, $8. K 477 Times Downtown.

BOY for importer's office; over 16; experience unnecessary, but must be well recommended; good opportunity for advancement; salary $10 per week. B 128 Times.

BOY, 15-17, for mailing department and general office work. Call Monday, Mr. Middleton, care Serv-Us Grocery Products Corp., 30 East 42d St.

BOY.—Work in large publishing house; good chance advancement for one who is ambitious; hours 8:30 to 5, Saturday noon. Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th.

BOY wanted, office customs broker, for nearby errands and make himself generally useful; salary $10. Box 447, Times, 2 Rector St.

BOY, 14-17, bright, energetic, in large corporation; excellent opportunity for good, permanent position and bright future. Briggs, 164 Times Downtown.

BOY for office, large importing and manufacturing company; good opportunity for advancement. S 668 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-18 wanted, in downtown office; apply, in own handwriting, stating age, experience if any. A 459 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—WANTED, 2 BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOYS, LARGE DOWNTOWN BOND HOUSE. S 587 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted; bright office boy, excellent opportunity for ambitious young man; answer in own handwriting. B 39 Times.

BOY.—Young, bright boy wanted to study mechanical work in jewelry novelties, on Fifth Av.; $9; references. D 581 Times.

BOYS for 5th Av. retail jewelry store, 16 to 18 years; references; willing to work. Apply B 842 Times Annex.

BOY.—16 years or over; work in electrical factory; $9 per week to start. J. H. Bunnell & Co., 5 Sullivan St.

BOY for stock room, handling office supplies; pleasant work for bright fellow of 16 or 17. Call 10-12, 315 4th Av., 20th floor.

BOY, office; bright, willing; quick advancement for right boy. Apply Room 922, 17 Battery Place.

BOY.—Large importing house wants small boy for office work only. Apply Room 1603, 65 Broadway.

BOY WANTED IN WOOLEN COMMISSION HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 207 TIMES.

BOY wanted by Wall St. office to run errands and do general office work. A 468 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, for office of large lithographic corporation; good opportunity; state age and salary expected. B 129 Times.

BOY wanted to work in bank. Apply room 308, 165 Broadway, N. Y. R 840 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 15, for errands and general usefulness; good, steady place. Address B 169 Times.

BOY FOR OFFICE; WAGES $10 TO START. TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BRUSHMAKER wanted who has thorough knowledge of manufacturing and handling Pickering and Leibig machines; steady position, good pay, big chance for advancement; state age, experience, references, and whether married; sobriety essential. X 391 Times Annex.

BUSHELMEN,
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
First-Class
BUSHELMEN
for their
Men's Clothing Workroom.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

BUTLER-COOK, young colored man for bachelor bungalow, Long Island; good references; $45 monthly. Address G 985 Times.

BUYER
FOR
MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Offers an excellent opportunity to a thoroughly experienced, up-to-the-minute Men's Wear buyer to take charge of the buying and management of their Men's Shop; do not apply unless you have been doing just this for reputative retail houses. Write, stating experience and all other details, for interview.

BUYER WANTED FOR NOTION, GLOVE, NECKWEAR AND SHIRT WAIST DEPARTMENT OF ONE OF THE LARGEST JOBBING DRY GOODS AND NOTION CONCERNS IN VIRGINIA; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE AND CAN FURNISH THE BEST OF REFERENCES, WHICH WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, NEED APPLY. ADDRESS "BUYER," 857 NORFOLK, Va.

BUYER FOR SOCIAL STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.

Are you fully familiar with the social stationery and engraving line?

Can you buy for and manage a busy department? If so, we have a vacancy for you with wonderful opportunities for advancement and a good salary; state experience. S., 491 Times Downtown.

BUYER.

SALESMEN'S OF BALTIMORE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY BUYER; NO BETTER OPPORTUNITY IN THE COUNTRY. ADDRESS, STATING ALL DETAILS AS TO PAST POSITIONS, JOSEPH SIEGEL, GENERAL MANAGER.

CANDY MAN.

WANTED, BY LARGE AND PROGRESSIVE NEW YORK HOUSE, ENERGETIC AND CAPABLE MAN, WITH GOOD GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANUFACTURING END OF THE BUSINESS, TO ASSIST IN PRODUCTION. THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO QUALIFY FOR A STEADY AND WELL-PAID POSITION; COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. S 1., 665 TIMES.

CASHIER for large export corporation; handle receipts and disbursements; must have thorough knowledge foreign exchange, executive ability, and highest references; K 535 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR to drive truck; only those experienced need apply. Call after 9 A. M. 146 Fulton St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; careful driver, married couple for country; must understand Cadillac and Ford cars, make own repairs, and be extremely neat; able to milk; woman must be good laundress and cook; house, heat, light, and vegetables furnished; best references required; state wages expected. Address P. O. Box 22, City Hall Station, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER for 30 year private position in country, preferably married; must be competent as gardener and chauffeur, and with excellent references. N 3 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; married man preferred; must be thoroughly reliable, experienced, and a gentleman in every respect. Write only giving details, references. H. Rentner, 4 West 33d. (34.)

CHEMIST, experienced in manufacturing varnish, paint, resin, &c.; splendid opportunity for right man; must have years' experience; high salary. H. M., 216 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, where education and practical experience fits him for position as assistant in analytical department of large commercial manufacturing house. S 667 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Wallpaper manufacturer requires chemist thoroughly experienced in manufacture pulp paper; state experience and expectations. G 728 Times Downtown.

CLERK, COLLEGE MAN.

Good opportunity in a big financial institution for a college man under 28 years who is interested in employment and personnel work; start as clerk and assistant in such work; good salary and future; state age, education and experience in detail, also salary. R 606 Times Downtown.

CLERK, age 20-25, for construction crew out of town; salary and expenses; good future for those who qualify; give age, education, and experience. A 461 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Inducement and calculating clerk in insurance broker's office; must be experienced and proficient; state previous employers and salary desired. A 781 Times Downtown.

CLERK with some bookkeeping experience; splendid opportunity for willing, considerate young man; state age, experience, education, and salary. D. B., 89 Times.

CLERK.—Young man who is quick and accurate at figures wanted by large concern; good opportunity; give full particulars in letter. A 192 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, 18, to do billing and assist in general office work; must run Remington typewriter. Call A. Mietz, Corp., 37 Elizabeth St.

COLLECTOR to take full charge of magazine subscription installment collections in the Greater New York district; must be thoroughly familiar with up-to-date mail follow-up methods, competent to direct and control men, arrange collection routes, &c.; bond required, we pay all costs. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected. B 841 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Used to country; tall, athletic; over 45; ideal home. Write P. B., 263 West 125th St.

COOK-VALET AND HOUSEKEEPER FOR BACHELOR; JAPANESE; FIRST CLASS; SMALL APARTMENT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN REQUIRED; REFERENCES. K 560 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED.

Unusual opportunity for bright young American who has had some experience in handling mail for retail stores or mail order clothing concerns. Apply by mail only.

A. DE PINNA CO.,
FIFTH AV., AT 50TH ST.

CORRESPONDENT and Systematizer.—Wall Street concern wants man of long experience and sound judgment to handle correspondence and systematize securities; must have several years' experience in this line of work and be fully competent to systematize and run department; doing large business; state salary, experience, also references, which will not be approached unless ready to close; big opportunity for right man. A 443 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Portuguese, male or female, export; English or Spanish shorthand desirable, but not essential; must be perfect correspondent, rapid typist; state experience and salary wanted. K 471 Times Downtown.

COST.

Opportunity, young man, office large food products concern; must know bookkeeping and possess experience in cost work; along manufacturing lines, preferably foods; growing firm; future assured; give brief outline, experience, mention age, salary expected. Address Costs, P. O. Box 280, City Hall Station, New York.

COST ACCOUNTANT for manufacturing plant at Hudson, N. Y.; machine shop experience preferred; position permanent, salary $2,000; replies must state full particulars regarding former employment. X 313 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, with practical experience, capable of managing a double entry cost system; must have executive ability; state salary desired. S 870 Times Annex.

COTTON GOODS SALESMAN.

Large converting house has White Goods cutting-up trade open for high-class salesmen; must have selling following; salary or commission; give age, experience; strictly confidential. A 457 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted, cook and houseman; references required. 18 College Road, Princeton, N. J.

CUSTOM CUTTER.—Experienced custom cutter on men's clothing; steady work for right man; state age and salary. B 164 Times.

CUTTER.

Foreman wanted, to take charge of cutting department in large shirt house; must be competent with all details of draft pattern, and experienced in cotton and flannel cutting. Lustberg, Nast & Co., 581 Water St., cor. Montgomery.

CUTTER.—HIGH CLASS.

Experienced on house dresses and aprons, for small factory; splendid opportunity for right man; state past experience and salary desired. E. E., 800 Times Downtown.

CUTTER, experienced man for cutting dept. who has had experience handling silk jersey cloth in glove factory, to go out of town. N 18 Times.

DENTIST, registered and highly recommended, to busy office; state experience, salary expected. O 18 Times.

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS,
YOUNG MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS
TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENTS IN LEADING 5TH AV. SPECIALTY HOUSE.
THE SERVICES TO PATRONS AND GENERAL SUPERVISION OF FLOOR BEING THEIR SPECIAL DUTIES; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTIVE, COMPETENT YOUNG MEN, EXPERIENCED IN WOMEN'S APPAREL PREFERRED.
APPLY BY LETTER, M. D., 807 TIMES.

DESIGNING ENGINEER.—Graduate M. E. shop and designing experience heavy machinery, assist in layout, incorporating bearings various classes machinery; sales office; excellent opportunity; salary begin $2,100; write only. United Motors Section, 33 West 42d St.

DESIGNERS.—Two good wall paper or cretonne designers; steady position, good salary; good advancement for right party; men experienced in this line need apply. Ericson & Wells, 13 East 30th St.

DESIGNER.—Experienced, competent, bonnas embroidery designer, good position, 3-year contract, who is willing to go to Chicago; good salary for right man. Apply Rosenman Bros., 40 West 20th.

DESIGNER wanted for popular priced ladies' suits and coats. B 194 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted by wholesale house; must be accurate and have initiative; state age, religion, experience, references and salary. K 494 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, financial experience; opportunity for advancement. The Magazine of Wall St., 42 Broadway, N. Y. C.

DOCTOR wanted in Compensation Claim Division of prominent Casualty Insurance Company; duties will be general in such department, but to be met involve practice or treatment of injuries; reply, stating age, medical school from which graduated, and year of graduation, general education, hospital experience, and whether any knowledge other than English is spoken. S 981 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.

Experienced in mechanical drafting on printing presses and paper handling machinery; write, stating experience, salary expected. Employment Manager, P. O. Box 19, Madison Square Station.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—BODY DRAFTSMAN, EXPERIENCED ON PRODUCTION, CLOSED BODY DRAWINGS. APPLY AT ONCE, PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

DRAFTSMAN to go to Cuba; mechanical experience in sugar factory layout; single man preferred; man capable of working up general arrangement and piping plans wanted by state engineer; salary, and experience. A 773 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN on lighting fixtures, able to make real working drawings, with knowledge of mechanics and mathematics, rather than ornament. Apply by letter only to Mr. White, Duplex Lighting Works of General Electric Co., 6 West 48th St.

DRAFTSMEN,
accustomed to machine design; must be good on details. Apply in person, M. W. Kellogg Co., Jersey City.

DRAFTSMAN.—Detailer on light structural and ornamental iron work; also in Long Island City; good opportunity for right man; state full particulars. B 189 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, M. E., 15 years' experience elevator and conveying machinery, structural steel, concrete piping, &c., power plant. A 814 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on machine and tool work; state experience and salary; position permanent. P. O. Box 78, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, competent on design, arrangement, and construction of ice plants. N 30 Times.

DRUG CLERK, young man, familiar with drug store sales, including chemicals for inventory work; must write clear hand; state experience and salary. C 376 Times.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT for trade paper; prefer a hustling young man who has been trained on a newspaper, but knows about mechanical as well as news matter, to handle a department of semi-technical matter about belting, lubricants, stokers, &c., as well as human interest news stuff; permanent position for right man. X 379 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL.—A Christian firm desires an all-round electrical supply man; one able to take charge of stores, buy, and oversee shipping and handle wholesale trade; to such a man a good position is open; apply in writing, stating salary desired. K 557 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL INSTRUMENT maker (high grade) wanted for development work; must have had considerable bench and shop experience and must be capable of originating and developing new ideas of construction; permanent employment that good wages for right man; much larger opportunity assured for the future if fully meeting present requirements. Manufacturer, K 465 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL MECHANIC.

A permanent position with large machine shop awaits an experienced electrical mechanic having thorough knowledge of motor wiring and assembling of heavy electrically driven machinery. In replying please state fully personal qualifications, experience, and salary expected. F. C. G., Box 1183, N. Y. P. O.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.—Large manufacturer wants young man familiar with claims, etc., in handling shipments, handling shortages. Address, giving full particulars, R. E., 375 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.

Young man about 18 in wholesale house; good penman. F E 284 Times.

ENTRY CLERK in wholesale woolen house; must be good at figures. Address A 486 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY to deliver small packages and make himself useful in shipping department; one living South Brooklyn preferred; steady position; salary $10. Apply Mr. Lieban, National Imperial Woolens, 809 Broadway.

ERRAND BOY for export office; ambitious and willing; chance for advancement. Apply Marburg Bros., Room 1011, 90 West St.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, army or navy man preferred; must be competent stenographer and thoroughly familiar with office routine; experience in handling merchandise desirable; exceptional future. F. F., 800 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, head, for examining and sponsoring department, large Western tailoring house; woolen mill experience desired; good salary; permanent position; must be good executive. X 315 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED FLOOR MANAGER BY HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY HOUSE; MUST BE UP TO GOOD APPEARANCE. MAISON MAURICE, 8TH AV. AT 52D ST.

EXPORT shipping clerk wanted, by large general exporters, shipping chiefly to South America, West Indies, and the Orient; must have expert knowledge of all shipping details, including inland and steamship routing, brokers' regulations, &c.; must be intelligent and live wire; preferably between 25 and 35 years of age; state fully age, experience, nationality, references, and salary desired. B 177 Times.

EXPORT DEPT MANAGER

In large cotton converting house; must be thoroughly conversant with English and Spanish, experienced in textiles, and familiar with West Indies and Mexican markets; exceptional opportunity is offered to the right party. Apply, by letter only, M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

EXPORT.

Important manufacturing and export house has opening for high-class Spanish stenographer, male or female; accuracy, rapidity in taking dictation and transcribing notes essential; Export not necessary; good salary and excellent prospects for competent worker; only those capable need apply. R 535 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.

Shipping clerk for head of department; must have some knowledge of Spanish and preferably a knowledge of the jewelry business; salary, $25 with steady advancement to right man; state experience and qualifications fully. Exporters, R 592 Times Downtown.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MAN; EXPERIENCED; STATE EXPERIENCE. B 1094 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER.—PROMINENT WOMEN'S NECKWEAR CONCERN WANTS SUPERINTENDENT FOR THEIR FACTORY; ONLY ONE HAVING SUCCESSFULLY HELD SIMILAR PO

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PHYSICIAN to join owner is contract for the medical care of a large group of people in a thriving section of Greater New York; permanently established practice and good income; no investment required; state age, qualifications, and whether married or single; reference required after an interview. G 25 Times Downtown.

PHOTO-ENGRAVER wanted; first-class finisher and re-toucher; state experience and salary expected. Address C. J. Peters & Son Co., 146 High St., Boston, Mass.

PHYSICIAN, good habits, assist giving scientific treatments; aim to do minor surgery; legitimate advertising offices out city; permanent position; capable man; registered. B 128 Times.

PIANO SALESMEN.

GIBBEL BROTHERS, 3RD ST. AND BROADWAY.

WISH TO ENGAGE EXPERIENCED PIANO SALESMEN. ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGHEST GRADE OF TRADE NEED APPLY.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 6TH FLOOR.

PACKERS.

BEST & CO. require

PACKERS—SKILLED, CAREFUL MEN WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE.

GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

Apply all week Employment Office, 7 West 34th St., 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

PLATER.—For large copper depositing plant in city; applicant must be man of broad and practical experience, preferrably one with some knowledge of electro-plating; good salary and opportunity; state experience and references. E 130 Times.

PLATE PUNCHERS.

Large fabricating shop in South wants secure services four expert plate punchers familiar with operation of Lyshelm or Thomas tables. Address Birmingham Steel Corp. Birmingham, Ala.

PORTER.—By manufacturing house; one who can make himself generally useful; salary $15; steady position. L. L., 800 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—Man as cleaning porter in large corporation; good, steady position and excellent opportunity to advance; state age, experience. Steady, 204 Times Downtown.

PORTER to take charge of offices, cleaning and making himself generally useful. Call 10 Jay St., New York.

PRESSMAN WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS MIEHLE TWO-COLOR PRESSMAN ON PAPER BOX WORK; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; ALSO GLUE MACHINE OPERATOR ON STAUDE AND INTERNATIONAL MACHINES. ADDRESS

WORCESTER PAPER BOX CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK.—Young man with experience in printing and loose leaf line to qualify as order censor, with opportunity for advancement to sales force; must have good knowledge of sizes and weights of paper; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. A 466 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN controlling high-class work can make excellent connection with well-known plant manufacturing the better kind of booklets, folders, and magazines at competitive prices; salary and commission. G 475 Times Downtown.

PROMINENT CHILDREN'S DRESS HOUSE

wishes to engage a man thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of colored wash dresses; should also understand contracting system; wonderful opportunity offered to right party; state experience. D. D., 800 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT wanted for electrical jobber. A young man, well educated, who has acted as assistant purchasing agent in electrical supply house, who understands the business, knows material, and knows how to buy economically and increase rate of stock turnover by conservative purchasing, who is willing to work hard and faithfully for the sake of establishing himself permanently with a reliable electrical jobber, such young man will be given first consideration. Your earnings will only be limited by your power to earn. State experience, age, religion, references, and salary required in first letter. Answers held confidential. Address P. A., Box 224 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT

For firm doing jobbing and light manufacturing on auto hardware and specialties; state age, past record, salary desired. P. S. D, 178 Times.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

for several aggressive salesmen to connect with a large industrial corporation; good leads furnished; commission only. Apply before 1 P. M., Room 407, 120 Liberty St.

REAL ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Must have good general knowledge printing, engraving, and kindred arts; knowledge electros, photographs, &c., and ability to follow ideas through from start to finish methodically and aggressively; must be good proofreader and correspondent; copy-writing experience; knowledge of national advertising, agency connections and space rates desirable but not essential; state ability, experience, religion, age, and salary expected; situated by large, permanent New Jersey corporation. M. A., Box 233 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, WESTCHESTER SUBURBAN.

We do not pay drawing account; until we know your worth; commission only; we have leads that are dying for lack of attention; misrepresentation, exaggeration, and intoxication have no place in our business; young men of slight experience will be considered for training, but experienced men preferred. M. D., 72 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Wanted, a collector who has had extensive experience and understands tenement repairs; good salary. C 460 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—General manager wanted; must have thorough knowledge of varied repairs usual on elevator buildings. C 459 Times Downtown.

Refined, middle-aged couple wants to rent in Westchester from May 1 small, desirable, modern, up-to-date cottage, good location; ground enough for small garden; commuting distance; 10 minutes' walk to station; best references furnished; give full particulars. L. 769 Times Downtown.

RENTING BROKER WANTED BY LARGE REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; ONE HAVING ABILITY TO HANDLE BIG PROPOSITIONS; STATE EXPERIENCE AND WORKING BASIS DESIRED. B 860 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Wanted, young, bright American man, familiar with the export trade, to represent a leading foreign newspaper; liberal salary and commission arrangement to the right party; $200 or $300 per week for the right man. For full particulars write W 45 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE, energetic, preferably a physician or pharmacist, is required to travel on a salary basis in Brazil in the interests of a well-known pharmaceutical specialist; finest references necessary and previous business experience desirable; an excellent opening for a capable man with some executive ability. Apply, stating salary, age, references, and all other particulars, without which no application will be considered. A 473 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN on special proposition; big commissions; liberal bonus if you work your own leads or have a clientele; in advance, but splendid co-operation. F. A., Room 61, 4 Wall St., New York.

RELIEF SUPT.—For section route work in large industry; address with full particulars

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN AND SALES MANAGERS, LISTEN.

The men occupying the BIG POSITIONS today in any national sales organization are the men who connected with that organization at the right time.

This is the RIGHT TIME to make a connection with this Corporation—destined to be one of the largest office appliance corporations in the United States.

Our products, which are fully protected by patents, are manufactured for us under contract by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Colt's contract for deliveries during 1919 and 1920 aggregate nearly $6,000,000 of merchandise. In order to finance this merchandise we are selling a limited amount of our Preferred Stock, accompanied by a substantial bonus of Common Stock.

We believe you can make more money this year selling this stock than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you can step into a permanent position as District Manager in our Merchandising Department, which will pay you from $10,000 to $30,000 annually the remainder of your active business life.

Stock selling experience helpful, but unnecessary. We instruct you. Many of our representatives, working through calls of introduction which we furnish, are earning over $500 a week in commissions.

If you think you can qualify, call Monday only, before 2:30 P. M., Suite 414, 50 East 42d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

ARE YOU GOING TO LATIN AMERICA?

A high-grade salesman to Latin America may add $100 or more commission a week to his regular income by interesting bookstores in important cities in line of well-known books of largest publisher of business literature in the world; good way to make hours between boats pay good returns. Write or call in person at Room 1204, 290 Madison Av.

SALESMEN.

BUTTON SALESMEN WANTED BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM TO CALL ON CLOAK AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS; ONLY THOSE WITH AN EXTENSIVE TRADE NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. G 512 TIMES.

SALESMAN.

IMPORTING HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR A HIGH-GRADE MAN FOR MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY, PITTSBURGH TO OMAHA; MUST HAVE WIDE ACQUAINTANCE AMONG THE MILLINERY AND DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS WITH FULL PARTICULARS WHICH WILL BE TREATED WITH STRICT CONFIDENCE, C. C., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGER WANTED

by a security house, a sales manager of broad experience in marketing securities; must be able to organize and train a competent sales force and conduct a mail-order campaign on a high-class oil stock; salary and commission; only a man with a highly successful record wanted; this is a big opportunity; all replies treated in confidence and must give full details. B 850 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Man, with experience in loose leaf or printing line, to qualify as salesman; good opportunity for man with selling ability to develop as senior man in territory; position also affords opportunity for travel if desired; must have good personality and appearance; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. A 469 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Wanted, two experienced forceful truck salesmen with proven ability in this line and backed by successful sales record, with A1 references, to sell Stewart Motor Trucks in Atlanta, Ga., a city of quarter million population and good truck market; rate of commission paid 5 per cent.; only men who can produce results and stand close investigation need apply. For further details address Parsons Motor Corporation, 25 Auburn Av., Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMEN Wanted.—A strong sales company, now being enlarged, can use a few salesmen; commission only; sell druggist and hardware dealers; will pay salary and commission; give full details, salary wanted, and business history in your first letter; all treated confidentially. B 183 Times.

SALESMEN

for city only; on well advertised line office equipment sold to large and small offices, banks; only men of good appearance with highest references and A1 past record considered; salary or drawing account and bonus promising $2,500 to $4,000 first year for real man who proves ability and dependability in our line; rapid advancement thereafter; bring your references to T. A. Cook, 913 Park Row, Building.

SALESMAN.

Manufacturing corporation has position for "live wire" salesman to handle export trade; must be experienced in this line and have a good record; apply, giving experience in detail; salary or commission. R 590 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

BRASIL AND ARGENTINA.

Salesman wanted by large building material manufacturing company, to travel South America; must have wide acquaintance with large business and importing houses and speak Spanish and Portuguese fluently; in applying state age, experience, &c.; confidential; salary, traveling expenses. Box 446, Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMEN.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS AND FURNITURE; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD CONNECTION AND EXPERIENCE WITH FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NEED APPLY; APPLICATIONS WITH FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY; STATE SALARY, COMMISSION EXPECTED. C 37 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—An opportunity for several real live book salesmen to demonstrate their ability in the sale of War Volumes of The New York Times on commission basis in New York City and unassigned territory out of town; new branches being opened offer opportunities for advancement to able salesmen. Apply by phone 1000 Bryant, extension 178; The New York Times War Volumes, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Sq.

SALESMAN, INSURANCE, TO REPRESENT ONE OF THE LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK SELLING NON-PARTICIPATING INSURANCE; MAN WITH GOOD RECORD FOR PRODUCTION CAN MAKE SPLENDID CONTRACT; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION; ONLY EXPERIENCED MAN NEED APPLY. J. BOHM, GENERAL AGENT, 512 5TH AV.

SALESMEN

Call Cortlandt 7627 after 9:30 A. M. Monday if you want to associate with a responsible Underwriting House.

We need three live wire salesmen; $100 to $200 commission weekly. A manager to the one who can make good. This is a genuine opportunity for men between 25 and 40 years.

SALESMAN.

FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESMAN, OVER 30; TO ONE WHO CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY AND CHARACTER. WILLING TO WORK EVERY TIME IN A RESTRICTED TERRITORY. AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO QUALIFY FOR LINE OF CARPETING; HONEST EFFORT WILL BE AMPLY PAID FOR ON A COMMISSION BASIS WITH EXPENSES ADVANCED; POSSIBILITIES FOR OVER $6,000 A YEAR. B 183 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—An unusual side line for good salesmen; salesmen calling on general stores and drug stores where everyone buys are offered a most unusual opportunity to make $10 to $20 extra a day commission with very little effort, selling one of the most attractive silk lingerie stocking propositions ever put on the market; this merchandise is put out by a long-established house of high standing; a credit to any salesman, no matter what present line his income may be; no bulky samples or heavy outfit to carry; write today for full particulars; specify territory you now cover. Address W. E., B 154 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

AN OLD AND STRONG INSURANCE COMPANY IS PREPARED TO TRAIN AND EDUCATE A LIMITED NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT YOUNG PERSONS IN THE INSURANCE BUSINESS, TEACHING THEM EVERY PHASE OF IT; EVERY FACILITY FOR SUCCESS WILL BE AFFORDED; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; SALARY OR COMMISSION K 488 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN WANTED; TWO VERY HIGH CLASS; ONE FOR GREATER NEW YORK, ONE FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON; ONLY MEN WITH WELL ESTABLISHED CONNECTION AMONG DRY GOODS STORES WILL BE CONSIDERED; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY; LINES TO SELL, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND COTTON PIECE GOODS; CONNECTION IS LARGE WESTERN DRY GOODS HOUSE OPENING UP NEW YORK OFFICE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MEN; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS DRY GOODS, 91A WORTH.

SALESMAN WANTED; NEAT APPEARING MAN ONLY, TO SELL SECURITIES FOR WELL KNOWN CORPORATION; BIG MONEY FOR RIGHT PARTY; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. CALL 1,480 BROADWAY, ROOM 1022; ASK FOR MR. ORANGE.

SALESMEN.—A nationally known organization needs the services of several salesmen to sell a widely advertised checkwriter on a commission basis; if you have selling ability, a permanent position and a good income is assured. 9th floor, 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—A LARGE SIGN COMPANY HAS A VACANCY FOR AN EXPERIENCED ELECTRIC SIGN SALESMAN; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO SELL ELECTRIC SIGNS; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. A 386 TIMES.

SALESMAN. — Manufacturing concern, long established, finest equipped plant in East, turning out highest type decorated metal containers; big proposition and opportunity; we need man with initiative and ideas, experienced in selling, capable of interviewing big men; salary commensurate with requirements. G 468 Times.

SALESMEN.—This company manufactures a special spacing device which sells for $10; it is a new and remarkable invention and offers utility of the first order; nothing like it has ever before been on the market; there is no competition; the selling field is virgin; every business office is a prospect; from $75 to 100 can be sold to a customer, depending on his needs; we can use the services of A-1 salesmen; reasonable advance against commission. Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 51 East 10th St.

SALESMANAGER. — Excellent opening for bright, capable, energetic young man, with sales experience preferably in the trade, to act as salesmanager with a well established industry manufacturing own important engine accessory; a good knowledge of carburetion, truck designs, and trade problems in general is essential; in answering give an outline of education and training, experience in detail, nationality, age, married or single, salary expected and when available. A 464 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Christian manufacturer of high standard men's wear specialties has opening middle and southwest territory for assistant to volume record. Commission and drawing account basis. State full particulars and experience. D 878 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted, with experience in handling a line of buttons for department stores in city and out of town; salary or commission. B 148 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling, calling on department and dry goods stores; strong line well-known boys' blouses and boys' shirts; side line; commission; few samples. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell long-established proprietary medicine to the drug trade throughout the United States; expenses, salary, and commission; state experience and salary expected. B 101 Times.

SALESMEN wanted by a large dress manufacturing concern; must have big following; one for city and one for out-of-town trade; commission basis. Leoplstat & Weiss, 127 West 47th St.

SALESMEN; to distribute free samples and sell automobile owners Ricardo, a positive carbon remover, guaranteed not injurious; gives 25% more mileage; sells $1 box; money back proposition; commission. N 22 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by a wholesale skirt, nightshirt, and pajama house for New York City and outside territory on a strictly commission basis; write, stating territory covered. S 2 Times.

SALESMEN.—Soldiers honorably discharged can make $10 a day, commission, selling magazine. Call between 9 and 10:30 A. M., Monday and Tuesday, Room 237, Mr. Friedman, 25 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—A few live wire specialty men, clean records, proven ability; salary, bonus, and expenses paid to those that qualify. H 272 Times.

SALESMEN, resident agents, all markets except Chicago and St. Louis; woolen and cotton goods; commission basis. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av.

SALESMAN on women's bathing suits as side line for city and nearby trade; commission; state experience. Box A S., 156 East 14th St.

SALESMAN, acquainted with wholesale cut-glass trade; state territory, experience fully; no attention given otherwise; commission. K 567 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Eastern manufacturer wants experienced paint and varnish salesman for New York City; salary and commission. X 257 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 28th.—Ribbons, (jobber,) young man, for vicinity and New England; must have following and established trade; commission and drawing; excellent chance. B 122 Times.

SALESMAN to handle line of boudoir caps as side line; state territory; commission basis. Box B 2 Rail Road.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN—MOTOR TRUCKS.

Rainier Motor Corporation has openings for several salespeople young men as junior salesmen. Motor trucks experience not absolutely essential, but preference given those who have sold specialties. Must have clean records; drawing account against commission. Apply at Sales Department, 220-230 West 58th St.

SALESMEN.—An investment house which is marketing the stock of an established local manufacturing corporation, directed by members of the New York Stock Exchange and other prominent business men, offers a really exceptional opportunity to several clean-cut, successful salesmen to earn large immediate commissions and permanent places in a live organization; these men will be given very unusual support and find their work congenial as well as profitable; in order to secure an interview qualifications should be fully stated. P. O. Box 74, Times Square, New York.

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SALESMAN to handle line of boudoir caps as side line; state territory; commission basis. Box B 2 Rail Road.

SALESMEN.

A few men required to sell the most unique proposition ever introduced in the country; look at your ledger; see how far up the ladder you have climbed; then ask yourself how much further you want to go; if you want to increase my earning capacity, I locked over the business field with a fine comb and found a few propositions, also protected life insurance, which had been presented to me many times before, but never until I tried it did I realize its value; I delighted numerous people as well as business houses, bankers, and professional men, offering them a service of most unquestionable merit. Really doing some good for my fellowmen. Doing both big and enjoying an income far beyond my fondest hopes. If you are in the 30s or 40s, have demonstrated your ability to fill present position, if you are making $3,000 or upward, and you are open to double, or treble, your present income, come in and let's have a talk. Hold yourself open and permit me to prove that I have the very opportunity you have been waiting for. Your compensation, backed upon commission, will be limited only upon your own intelligent application. Call and see my sales manager, Mr. Taylor, between 10 and 12, and from 2 to 5 o'clock on Monday, 916 Fifth Av.

SALES MANAGER.

A MAN-LEADER WITH ROAD EXPERIENCE AND PROFESSIONALLY KNOWLEDGE OF FOOD PRODUCTS INTRODUCTION, WHO CAN SOUNDLY PLAN SALESMEN'S WORK AND TEACH YOUNG MEN TO PRODUCE, IS NEEDED BY AN AGGRESSIVE HOUSE; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND DETERMINED PERSEVERANCE IMPERATIVE. REPLY FULLY, GIVING AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. A GOOD POSITION FOR A GOOD MAN. APPLICATIONS NOT GIVING FULL DETAILS WILL BE IGNORED. TELL WHY YOU CAN FILL THE BILL. ANSWER WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. ENCLOSE PHOTOGRAPH, WHICH WILL BE RETURNED. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 187, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK.

SALESMEN.

BANKING INSTITUTION REQUIRES THREE SALESMEN OF ABILITY; MUST HAVE HIGHEST REFERENCES, PLEASING PERSONALITY, AND DETERMINATION. DON'T ANSWER IF YOU ARE EARNING LESS THAN $3,000 ANNUALLY; MANAGERIAL POSITIONS PAYING OVER $10,000 OPEN FOR SUCCESSFUL MEN. THIS IS STRICTLY A BANKING PROPOSITION; COMMISSION BASIS.

FOR APPOINTMENT PHONE BARCLAY 2633, BETWEEN 9:30 AND 1 P. M.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.

We have a position of importance in which a man of absolutely clean record, attractive personality and genuine sales ability may find future opportunities and salary commensurate with his demonstrated ability.

The position is with a financial institution allied with the foremost companies in the automobile industry and consists of educational and sales presentation of a plan for financially assisting the dealers of those companies.

A knowledge of business organization methods, banking, credits, or automobile merchandising experience or a combination thereof, will be a valuable adjunct.

In your reply please state in addition to qualifications, your age, education, nationality, and if available include photograph. D 225 Times.

SALESMAN.

LARGE MANUFACTURER OF AUTO SPECIALTIES, DISTRIBUTING FROM CHICAGO, MUST HAVE LIVE WIRE TO HANDLE NEW YORK CITY SALES; DRAWING ACCOUNT $75 WEEKLY GUARANTEED. X 321 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—A nationally known organization needs the services of several salesmen to sell a widely advertised checkwriter on a commission basis; if you have selling ability, a permanent position and a good income is assured. 9th floor, 450 4th Av.

SALES MANAGER.

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SALESMEN.—A nationally known organization needs the services of several salesmen to sell a widely advertised checkwriter on a commission basis; if you have selling ability, a permanent position and a good income is assured. 9th floor, 450 4th Av.

SALES MANAGER.

A MAN-LEADER WITH ROAD EXPERIENCE AND PROFESSIONALLY KNOWLEDGE OF FOOD PRODUCTS INTRODUCTION, WHO CAN SOUNDLY PLAN SALESMEN'S WORK AND TEACH YOUNG MEN TO PRODUCE, IS NEEDED BY AN AGGRESSIVE HOUSE; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND DETERMINED PERSEVERANCE IMPERATIVE. REPLY FULLY, GIVING AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. A GOOD POSITION FOR A GOOD MAN. APPLICATIONS NOT GIVING FULL DETAILS WILL BE IGNORED. TELL WHY YOU CAN FILL THE BILL. ANSWER WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. ENCLOSE PHOTOGRAPH, WHICH WILL BE RETURNED. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 187, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK.

SALESMEN.

BANKING INSTITUTION REQUIRES THREE SALESMEN OF ABILITY; MUST HAVE HIGHEST REFERENCES, PLEASING PERSONALITY, AND DETERMINATION. DON'T ANSWER IF YOU ARE EARNING LESS THAN $3,000 ANNUALLY; MANAGERIAL POSITIONS PAYING OVER $10,000 OPEN FOR SUCCESSFUL MEN. THIS IS STRICTLY A BANKING PROPOSITION; COMMISSION BASIS.

FOR APPOINTMENT PHONE BARCLAY 2633, BETWEEN 9:30 AND 1 P. M.

SALESMEN.—Two efficient men to introduce our business system to executives; selling plan and names of principals assure success; every business man a prospect; liberal commission. Call Monday morning, 10 to 1, Business Digest, 241 West 57th St., 10th floor.

SALESMAN well acquainted with Western department store buyers, to represent well-known line of embroidered pillow cases, sheets and bureau scarfs; must be selling kindred line now; commission advanced. V. O., 196 Times.

SALESMEN Wanted, who are now traveling central western and eastern States; we have high grade line bungalow aprons; want man handling kindred lines; this line is a big seller and staple; commissions. B 205 Times.

SALESMEN

with experience in selling children's dresses; an excellent opportunity to those that can get results. ALEX PROPPER CO., INC., 1,270 BROADWAY, ROOM 408.

SALESMEN.—Want snappy, hustling salesmen; must be high class in appearance and ability, thoroughly experienced in selling high-grade industrial stock; commission only. See Mr. Eubank, Room 521, 52 Wall St.

SALESMAN wanted by cotton goods converter to sell to the retail trade in Georgia, Virginia, Carolinas, and Texas; can be handled as a side line on commission. A 197 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted who have sold real estate to investors; good proposition for men with following; permanent connection. Apply Mr. Downing, 1,123 Broadway, Room 606.

SALESMEN—SECURITIES.

Liberal commissions paid to right men, having clientele for securities established industrial companies, unlisted. G 522 Times.

SALESMEN.—We require the service of men for electric service organization, who are sluggers and can see ahead in the future; each man will receive drawing account against commission, after two weeks' trial. Apply from 1 to 3, Room 307, 33 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—Packing salesmen wanted for Brooklyn and Long Island to handle asbestos and mechanical rubber goods; only experienced men considered; salary, dress with complete information. X 256 Times Annex.

SALESMAN automobile accessory travelling salesman with established trade and good following to handle side line of ignition parts, automobile bulbs and fuses, on commission basis; state particulars and territories your travel. Space B 185 Times.

SALESMEN—GOOD APPEARANCE, CONVINCING TALKERS, WELL RECOMMENDED; ONLY THOSE WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN CALLING ON THE RETAIL DRUGGIST TRADE NEED APPLY; SALARY. A 252 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—To a man who has sold merchandise an excellent chance is offered to learn the selling of securities; with our cooperation an industrious man can earn over $5,000 a year commissions; only those seeking a permanent position need apply. H 378 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, under 35, to learn to sell livestock in old-established business; must know stenography and typewriting; good opportunity for right party; salary; write for appointment. B 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by wholesale dry goods jobbing house, now acquainted with the buyers of piece goods of the larger department stores in the city; address, state age, experience, &c.; salary and commission. A 486 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN having KNOWLEDGE WHOLESALE CARDBOARD AND PAPER BUSINESS, ACQUAINTED WITH PRINTING AND STATIONERY TRADE; SALARIED POSITION, CHRISTIAN CONCERN. B 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Securities experience not essential; personality and energy qualify as extraordinary opportunity for a few men to make big money; commission basis; five leads. Call between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., J. Kelly, 15 Park Row, suite 923, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN.—Two efficient men to introduce our business system to executives; selling plan and names of principals assure success; every business man a prospect; liberal commission. Call Monday morning, 10 to 1, Business Digest, 241 West 57th St., 10th floor.

SALESMAN well acquainted with Western department store buyers, to represent well-known line of embroidered pillow cases, sheets and bureau scarfs; must be selling kindred line now; commission advanced. V. O., 196 Times.

SALESMEN Wanted, who are now traveling central western and eastern States; we have high grade line bungalow aprons; want man handling kindred lines; this line is a big seller and staple; commissions. B 205 Times.

SALESMEN

with experience in selling children's dresses; an excellent opportunity to those that can get results. ALEX PROPPER CO., INC., 1,270 BROADWAY, ROOM 408.

SALESMEN.—West snappy, hustling salesmen; must be high class in appearance and ability, thoroughly experienced in selling high-grade industrial stock; commission only. See Mr. Eubank, Room 521, 52 Wall St.

SALESMAN wanted by cotton goods converter to sell to the retail trade in Georgia, Virginia, Carolinas, and Texas; can be handled as a side line on commission. A 197 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted who have sold real estate to investors; good proposition for men with following; permanent connection. Apply Mr. Downing, 1,123 Broadway, Room 606.

SALESMEN—SECURITIES.

The sale of securities is attractive and lucrative. To men who can furnish good references we offer a most unusual opportunity for large earnings; commission basis. Every assistance and co-operation will be extended to men who qualify. No previous sales-selling experience required. K 548

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STOCK AND BOND SALESMAN WANTED. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; WE TEACH YOU THE BUSINESS AND PUT YOU IN A POSITION TO MAKE A GOOD INCOME; YOUNG MEN OF EDUCATION FIND OUR WORK PLEASANT AND ELEVATING; SALARY AND COMMISSION. BOND HOUSE, K 853 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.
We want stock salesmen who can present a good rubber tire proposition honestly. We are a factory producing tires, and over $1,000,000 of orders on hand. Co-operation and assistance given, but strictly on commission basis. Call Wednesday after 12 o'clock. Ask for Mr. Beattie, 80 Union Square, Suite 9001.

STOCK SALES MANAGER
wanted by stock brokers; one who has had experience handling men, can bring good sized force with him, to sell industrials; permanent position; share in profits; drawing account. W. 639 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—CAPABLE YOUNG MAN WANTED BY IMPORTING HOUSE; MUST HAVE GOOD EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. DERRYVALE LINEN COMPANY, INC., 22 EAST 33D ST.

STOCK CLERK
IN WHOLESALE IMPORTING HOUSE; YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE IN NOTIONS OR DRY GOODS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. D. R. 227 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMAN
If you can sell stock in a producing oil company, 53 wells, Oklahoma and Kansas, paying large monthly dividends, highest bank references, finest literature, photographs and maps, on commissions basis, call Suite 311, 512 5th Av. Vanderbilt 8224.

STOCK SALESMEN.
We require the services of men who have been successful in selling securities over the telephone; to those who qualify an unusual opportunity is offered; salary, commission, and bonus arrangement. See Mr. Simon after 10 A. M., Room 801, 59 Pearl St.

STOCK SALESMEN.
We have a proposition that will satisfy your clients' requirements and good selling plan, forceful and enthusiastic salesmen should see us to make large earnings; salary, commission, and bonus. Mr. Balleroy, Room 808, 24 Stone St.

STOCK SALESMEN.
We want stock salesmen of the $5,000 to $10,000 class; must be producers with good records, to sell a high grade essential industrial stock of excellent standing; salary and commission. W 621 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALES MANAGER.
understands selling stock by phone, and to train others; only those who can prove their past successful record will be considered; salary and commission; write complete experience. W. 640 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN, WITH EXPERIENCE ON TELEPHONE; STATE PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS BOX 453 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

STOCK SALESMAN with clientele; liberal commission; enlarging steel, machinery, equipment industrial; export and domestic; established twenty years; large profits. K 482 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK for a large manufacturing concern; night work; state experience, age, and salary desired. B 830 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERKS.—YOUNG MEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN RIBBON BUSINESS. BOX J. N., 1619, ST. JAMES BUILDING.

STOCK SALESMAN WITH CLIENTELE; SPLENDID OFFERING; COMMISSION 15%. R 864 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMAN to place low-priced gold mining stocks of reputable California company; com. basis. K 558 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK for automobile tires and tubes. Address "Tires," 271 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted who, besides having had actual experience as superintendent on small mechanical work, can and will dig into matters himself instead of taking things for granted; if you can pass a keen scrutiny in this respect, apply by letter only, stating age, experience in full detail and salary earned in past. Address H. Milker, general manager, care C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., 18 to 86 [illegible] St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENT MAKERS wanted to go to St. Louis. A. Wissler Instrument Works.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTOR.
Young man to teach swimming from 3 to 7 P. M. No previous experience necessary; high school student preferred. Call Monday afternoon, Dalton Swimming School, 308 West 59th Street.

TEACHER or English for foreigners wanted, in a school of languages; apply stating particulars as to age, birth place, studies made, references, lowest salary accepted, to Teacher, A 337 Times.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand; must have had considerable experience; very good salary to start and excellent opportunities. K 606 Times Harlem.

THE
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES
REQUIRE

THE SERVICES OF A MAN AS ASSISTANT TO THE BUYER IN AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES, INCLUDING TIRES.

THE POSITION OFFERS MORE THAN USUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR A MAN WHO IS ALERT AND ACTIVE AND HAS GOOD ORGANIZATION TRAINING, TOGETHER WITH THE DIRECT EXPERIENCE EITHER IN MAIL ORDER OR LARGE DEPARTMENT OF SIMILAR LINE.

GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER, INCLUDING YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYMENT; LETTERS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS MERCHANDISE MANAGER, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TRAVELER FOR BRAZIL.
A prominent house of this city seeks a capable gentleman to represent it in Brazil; applicants should state their experience, qualifications, knowledge of language, experience, salary required, &c. S 642 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER.—An experienced departmental timekeeper by a large concern manufacturing light stamped sheet metal novelties; must have knowledge thereof by experience; recording place and time work operations; middle-aged man preferred; salary, $18 to start, with excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and experience fully. Manhattan Factory, 105 Times.

TOOLMAKER or machinist; one with large acquaintance in the machinery line, to act as salesman for machine shop; to one who can land orders for machinery, automobile parts, &c., good compensation; salary or commission. X 396 Times Annex.

TRACTOR OPERATORS and salesmen wanted; an outdoor job for red-blooded men; we will train you in 5 weeks for this work. Call, write, or phone Y. M. C. A. Tractor School, 157 East 86th St., N. Y. Tel. Lenox 9051.

TWO REAL LIVE ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGERS WANTED.
Recent promotions have created openings on two leading engineering publications which call for the services of keen thinking young men with a practical knowledge of advertising and publishing; they must be capable of handling details and answering correspondence; knowledge of machinery and engineering products desirable, though not absolutely essential; on one of these papers a knowledge of chemistry will be helpful and on the other a knowledge of Spanish or exporting will also prove valuable. Both of these positions offer a real opportunity to develop in a big way. We are looking for clean-cut, forceful, thinking men. Reply, stating in detail qualifications, experience, education, nationality, and salary desired. G 329 Times.

TYPIST, young man; experience not necessary; salary to start $10; chance for rapid advancement; apply by letter. R 426 Times Downtown.

TYPE CASTERS WANTED; STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY. A 796 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WALL STREET BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with Wall Street methods and correct at figures; references. R 567 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WATCH CASE REPAIRER wanted; good salary. Calif. Watch Case Co., San Francisco, Cal.

WRITER.—Architectural specification writer; must be thoroughly versed in highest class bank, office building, and hotel requirements, familiar with New York Building Code and other departmental regulations. Address, stating age experience, and salary expected, B 104 Times.

WRITER.—A well-known magazine wants an experienced writer who can get interesting interviews with prominent men, big executives, and interesting people; only men of proved experience and ability to write forcefully. C. E., Box 34, Station O, N. Y.

WE WANT
AN ARTIST.
A well-known advertising agency requires the services of an artist of unusual ability who can make sketches and finished drawings that will sell to national advertisers; must be capable in making them in any medium and in a variety of styles; an excellent opportunity for the right man; salary commensurate with ability; write us, outlining fully the experience you HAVE had; state age, whether employed, salary desired; samples of YOUR work will be requested if personal appointment is arranged. Artist, X 393 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN,
INTELLIGENT,
active young men with high school education, not afraid of work, to rush orders through the factory; $12-$14 start.
NEMO CORSET CO.,
18th St. & Irving Place,
one block east of Union Square.

YOUNG MAN.—MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN THE RIDGEWOOD SECTION (BROOKLYN) IS LOOKING FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, 20-22 YEARS OLD, TO DO OFFICE WORK; HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERRED; CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT ARE VERY GOOD FOR THE RIGHT PARTY, AND ONLY SUCH APPLICANT NEED APPLY WHO IS IN EARNEST AND WILLING TO WORK HIMSELF UP. X 345 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN.—An excellent opportunity is offered to a young man, preferably a graduate of a technological institute, who can study and describe certain kind of mechanical equipment used in department stores and report on the methods employed in their use; no technical knowledge required, but rather a special bent of mind and the ability to observe and report in clear English one's observations. B 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Leading exporters of cotton piece goods in the country require the services of aggressive American, 20 to 25; knowledge of cotton piece goods and Spanish desirable; this is a first-class opportunity for young man to make first-class connection. Address, stating salary, full particulars, K 541 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN familiar with billing and keeping of stock records; must be rapid and accurate at figures and have a fair knowledge of bookkeeping. Address in own handwriting; state age, reference, experience and salary desired. A 440 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Insurance company requires keen, energetic, well educated young man in Compensation Claim Division; must have good education and be able to conduct voluminous correspondence intelligently; in reply state age, education, business experience, nationality, languages spoken. S 590 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who is desirous of obtaining excellent opening that will enable him to secure a sound business education and who can supply good character references and who must be willing to work his way for advancement. B 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, ASSISTANT BUYER, EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND SUIT LINES; MUST HAVE GOOD HANDWRITING AND A1 REFERENCES. COMMERCIAL CLOAK AND SUIT CORP., 153 WEST 25TH.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state schooling, and experience. O 428 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—BY A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE, YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN THE GETTING UP OF SAMPLE LINES IN DRESS GOODS AND COTTONS. APPLY, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, G. D., P. O. BOX 105, STATION F.

YOUNG MAN in law office to do typewriting and run some errands; high school graduate preferred, and who is anxious to get ahead, and would be willing to learn to transcribe from dictaphone; salary to start $15. S 596 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in accounting office of large silk manufacturing concern; must be quick and accurate at figures; excellent chance to advance. Address in own handwriting, stating age, references, and salary, K., P. O. Box 197, New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted in export department for shipping work; position requires knowledge of Spanish for correspondence and consular purposes. Apply, stating age and salary desired, P. O. Box 151, Madison Square, New York.

YOUNG MAN.—Leading export house requires a young man with knowledge of Spanish; this is an opportunity for a bright young man to learn buying for export. Address, stating salary and full particulars, K 539 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for newspaper work, with nose for business news, to scan news and business papers of country for clippings; chance for one ambitious to write on such topics. Address, in own handwriting, W 654 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20-25, with burlap bag concern; must be willing to travel; opportunity to learn good business and advance rapidly; state full particulars, salary expected, &c. A 429 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, accounting department Flatiron Building; excellent opportunity to learn business and work into sales force; education, appearance, penmanship, references, nationality considered; state salary expected. B 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist Bureau of Information; must understand operating switchboard; salary to begin $40 monthly and advancement. Call Monday morning, Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

YOUNG MAN, college or high school graduate, for position outside city, in sales field along school lines; $500 first six mos.; commission also; advancement; permanency. Write Dept. C., 303 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, knowledge stenography, typewriting, willing to study evening course in advertising; good opportunity advancement; $15; state full particulars. D 387 Times.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN to watch main floor in men's retail clothing store; hours 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.; state salary expected, also former references. A 933 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 824 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, fully acquainted with popular-priced trimmings capable of buying goods similar with styles and manufacturing; good position to competent man. B 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, about 20 years old, to learn business in office of selling agents for knit goods manufacturers; opportunity for advancement. P. O. Box 344.

YOUNG MAN, OVER 16, FOR CLERICAL POSITION IN LARGE CONCERN; STEADY POSITION; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; $5 TO START; STATE AGE. P. O. BOX 396, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of French, willing to locate in foreign territory, to take charge foreign branch for export house. A 423 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,
With good office experience, accurate and thorough; state age, experience, salary expected. W. H. B., 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years, shipping department, watch importer; good opportunity; reference; salary start, $10. K 570 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strong, wanted in shipping and sample department; must not be afraid of hard work; salary $15; your advancement in your own hands. B 146 Times.

YOUNG MAN in insurance broker's office; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 581 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 15 years old, for office work in wholesale manufacturing jewelry firm; must be honest and neat. S 605 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for purchasing department of a large house; apply by letter, stating salary desired. R 424 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, as printing solicitor; state salary; experience unnecessary. S 631 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN wanted, over 18, good habits, ambitious; salary to start $15 per month. B 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN for general office work. A 462 Times Downtown.

THREE
$100,000 A YEAR
STOCK SALESMEN
wanted by financial organization to sell large blocks of exceptionally high-grade security that will stand the most rigid investigation. Company is acknowledged leader in its field and has unqualified indorsement of famous men known from coast to coast.
Organization is a going concern, with phenomenal accomplishments to its credit, and not only has it exceptional assets, but in large volume of business on its books for 1913. Orders have been received faster than they can be handled, and the financing is required for manufacturing expansion.
Only salesmen of the highest type, whose records will stand rigid investigation and who are accustomed to meeting men of capital considered. Salesmen must devote their exclusive time to this proposition and will work almost entirely on leads de thought, letters of personal introduction. No salary or drawing account will be granted, but commission only will be paid, so this is the way the type of men desired would prefer it.
Address by letter only, Johnson & Hopkins Company, 1,482 Broadway, New York City.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

LEARN EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANCY.
EXPERTS HIGHLY PAID.
I want to interview bookkeepers, cashiers, school teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience, who are ambitious to get into higher accounting positions paying
$2,400 TO $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.
The readjustment of commerce and industry to a peace basis, the reconstruction and reorganization of American business along more efficient lines, the more scientific analysis of costs to meet domestic and world competition, and the necessity for accurate income and excess profits tax reports to the Government have created thousands of new and attractive opportunities for permanent positions in the higher accounting field.
The demand for trained, competent persons to fill positions as cost accountants, auditors, junior and senior accountants, &c., can be met only in part. Government and business make heavy demands upon the available supply of trained men and women.
We place applicants who are accepted under the direct personal supervision of one of its staff of Certified Public Accountants, and teach them IN 300 TO 400 HOURS OF THEIR SPARE TIME, through
INDIVIDUAL HOME TRAINING,
to master the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify them for important accounting work.
Address for interview, giving age, position, education, and telephone number, J. H. R., Post Office Box 138, Times Square Station.

OFFICERS wanted for the new Merchant Marine. Native or naturalized Americans can enter the United States Shipping Board Schools for Teaching Navigation and get an Officer's License. Two years' previous experience in the Deck Department as a seaman is necessary in order to get a Third Officer's License. Instruction is entirely free. No enlistment is required. Course from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Day and night classes so you can support yourself while at school. Here is a chance to help your country and better your condition at the same time.
Apply to Capt. Bond, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, or to Capt. Wilson, Dickinson High School, Jersey City. John Frederick Lewis, Chief of Section 2, 108 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.
IF YOU LACK REGENTS' COUNTS FOR C. P. A., BUT HAVE EXPERIENCE, YOU CAN SECURE DEGREE IN ANOTHER RECOGNIZED STATE; INFORMATION UPON PERSONAL INTERVIEW ONLY. S 608 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MEN WANTED.
EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Take advantage of the great after-the-war reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; brilliant opportunity for ambitious men of all ages to rise above small salaried positions into profession of unlimited possibilities; individual instruction by actual work; no book study; 3 months' course. Our method, perfected through 28 years' experience, recognized as best; day and evening classes; easy payments. Equipment furnished free. Call or write for Booklet C. BODEE Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N.Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG
in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities; a character analysis will determine your qualifications, and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness; character readings by appointment. Write or phone Chelsea 4045 for details and booklet "K."
Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., New York.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY
and take advantage of the peace-time opportunities now offered in executive, industrial, and public accounting. Our large staff of C. P. A.s will teach you by HOME STUDY in a few months this highly remunerative and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone, or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, 309 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.
"WHY BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD STUDY ENGLISH" is the subject of an exceedingly practical address by Horatio N. Drury, A. B., at Pace Institute, at 6:15 next Thursday evening, March 27. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English," and for complimentary tickets to Mr. Drury's lecture on March 27. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS, INCREASE YOUR PAY BY INCREASING YOUR SPEED.
Entirely new method of speed dictation by use of the multiplex dictaphone. Join THE FREE SPEED CLUB, any system of shorthand, in the Harlem Evening High School, 31 West 116th St.; Department of Education, City of New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; becoming a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

50 MEN WANTED
TO TRAIN FOR MERCHANT MARINE ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS; 12-week course, evenings; intensive instruction; prepares for administrative work in handling shipping; great opportunity; complete details on request. A. I. Hardy, Dept. of Education, 154 Nassau St., Manhattan Plaza, Brooklyn.

LEARN TO SELL STOCKS AND BONDS.—Earn $500 monthly in commissions selling investment securities; dignified positions; locally or traveling; prepare now by mail; our instructions and co-operation practically assure success. FINANCIAL TRAINING CORP., Colorado Bldg., Denver, Col.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK!
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME NOW!
Big demand for Motion-Picture, Studio, and Commercial Photographers. Fascinating work. Three months' practical course covers all branches. Individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

$15
Monday, March 24. Day or Night, pays for Complete 6 weeks' course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for our "Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

CIVIL ENGINEER teaches arithmetic, algebra, geometry, drafting, mechanical, structural, surveying, evening. Mondell, 280 Madison Av., Murray Hill 8775.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 30 West 42d St. Phone V-4089 for catalogue.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT.
Reservations for a new class in domestic traffic management, to be started Thursday evening, April 3, now open; membership limited. Industrial Traffic Managers College, 299 Broadway.

MEN.—Learn photography; good-paying positions in art, commercial, or motion-picture studios; experts instruct by actual practice in E. Brunel's 30 modern studios; enroll now. E. Brunel Training School of Photography, 1,350 Broadway, at 32d St.

SPANISH, ENGLISH taught by cultured young woman graduate Boston University; simplified method of elimination insures immediate results. Room 423, 500 5th Av., (at 42d St.). Phone Murray Hill 2068.

SPANISH TEACHER wanted for high school; must be college graduate and citizen of United States; initial salary, $5 per day. Write, stating age and previous experience, B 168 Times.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitors' pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

CHIEF SCHOOL, 5 Beekman St.—The leading institution in preparation for all civil service examinations. Specialties in all commercial and secretarial subjects.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
Established 1889.
THE WORLD'S FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR BRAIN WORKERS.
INVESTIGATE OUR CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
BROKERAGE and OFFICE MANAGER; must have large clientele following; executive ability, personality, with Wall St. experience. $10,000.
MANAGER; Hides and Skins; must have experience in China, India, and South America.
AUDITOR; cost accounting; New Jersey. $3,000-$3,500.
ACCOUNTANT; familiar with public utilities accounting; Ohio. $2,500.
CORRESPONDENT; expert; familiar with sugar, coffee, rice machinery. $3,000.
SALES DEPARTMENT.
SALESMAN; perfumery and essential oils; must know soap manufacturing. $3,000.
SALESMAN; import; Hollander preferred; familiar with public selling and travel from Java to Japan. $3,000 and commission.
SALESMAN; Automobile accessories for Eastern States. $1,800, expenses and commission.
SALESMAN; export, Scandinavian; must know Russia and all its languages.
SALESMAN; must be thoroughly conversant with animal and vegetable oils. Import and Export.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.
ASST. OFFICE MANAGER; must understand bookkeeping thoroughly, and be able to supervise others; prefer experience in cotton goods line; wonderful future if man is exceptionally good. $30-$35.
RECEIVING TELLER; well-known Natl. Bank has opening for man with bank experience. $30-$35.
BANK CLERKS (5); uptown bank wants men with real ability; will start in receiving cage. $30-$35.
BOOKKEEPER; qualified to take full charge of books; prefer Wall St. experience. $30-$35.
BOOKKEEPER; to act as assistant to head bookkeeper of corporation; unusually particular as to personality and alertness; $30 to start.
BOOKKEEPER; take full charge; will be bonded. $30.
BOOKKEEPER; first-class general ledger man; prefer mercantile experience. $30.
BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER; South Brooklyn. $30.
BOOKKEEPER and COST CLERK; Mfg. concern. $25-$30.
COST CLERK; will have entire charge of costs in one dept. of large organization; factory experience and bookkeeping required. $30.
CHIEF CLERK; prefer college education and good knowledge of general office systems; mfg. or industrial experience of some kind necessary; brains and initiative are essential. $35—possibly more.
JR. ACCOUNTANT; young man with some experience in office of C. P. A.; clean-cut Americans only need apply; permanent. $1.00 mo.
SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS (4); $25-$30.
GREEK STENOGRAPHER; dictation in English. $25.
CONSULAR INVOICE CLERK; knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese required; typewriter or billing machine. $25.
STENOGRAPHER; as assistant to secretary; established American toy house; brains and personality absolutely essential. $100 mo.
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; for President freight forwarders; clean-cut; thorough experience as stenographer 88. line preferred. $100 mo.
STENOGRAPHER; knowledge of bkkpg. and filing; good penman; Bronx. $20-$25.
STENOGRAPHER; experienced in purchasing dept. routine; Bklyn. mfgr. $20.
STENOGRAPHER; experienced on dictaphone; ex-service man preferred. $20.
STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER; (20-25 yrs.,) small office; metal works. $20.
CLERK; native Spaniard; good personality; must speak English fluently; cable dept., export house. $20.
STENOGRAPHER; RR. office; Jersey City; permanent place for competent exercise man. $20.
SPANISH TYPIST; must know Portuguese; familiar with export documents. $20-$25.
LEDGER CLERK; experienced on A/R and A/P ledgers; ex-service man preferred; good handwriting. $18-$20.
ORDER CLERK; (20-25 yrs.,) experienced man for established toy house; start low, but advancement assured A1 man. $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER; Auto Co.; Jersey City, also clerical duties. Start $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER; freight dept. 88. line; bonus given; must be accurate. $18.
STENOGRAPHER; personality and at least one yr. experience; must bring references. $18.
STENOGRAPHER; Sales Dept.; Bklyn. mfgr.; exceptional opportunity. $18.
CALL 9 TO 1.

Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty Street.
Miss Boyd, Manager.
Sales Engineer, exprd. selling machinery China and Japan, salary open; Auditor and Accountant, travel for large corporation, attractive salary; Stenographer-Secretary to Genl. Mgr., Bookkeepers, Assistants, Ledger Clerks, Young Stenographers.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. ROOM 1057.
Supervises filling entry department, hardware experience. Stenographers, Chemical, $20. Clerk, experienced, cashier department; salary $25. Office Boys, $40.

BRODY AGENCY,
220 Broadway, (1 Park Place.)
FRENCH-ENGLISH stenographer, $35-$90; Stenographer, $20; Russian-English stenographer, $33; Accountant, good record, $30-$45; Bookkeeper, $30; Boys, $10-$15. Free registration.

JUPP AGENCY, 57 Nassau.—Free registration. Stenographers, $16, $15, $14; expert accident, $20; good penmanship and figures, $16; Christian firm; ex-soldier preferred.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm, export line; Spanish useful; $75-$80; to learn business. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

FORD REGISTRY,
140 BROADWAY.
Wants young men with bookkeeping experience for attractive positions; $18-$25.

BOOKKEEPERS, $100 monthly, others $20; typists, $20; stenographers, $25-$20; office assistants, $15, Brooklyn; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

ACCOUNTANTS, (seniors,) $4,200; assistant credit man, $25; statisticians; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

SALESMAN, auto accessories, for Ohio concern, $1,800 year and expenses. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

CIVIL ENGINEER teaches arithmetic, algebra, geometry, drafting, mechanical, structural, surveying, evening. Mondell, 280 Madison Av., Murray Hill 8775.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

This foremost of employment Exchanges occupies a unique position in New York business.
FOR SECURING QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES we are the accepted medium by the largest and best companies in the city.
FOR SECURING JUST THE POSITIONS DESIRED we are unquestionably the best word for men seeking employment.
These conditions, together with our distinctive methods and the privacy insured thereby, are the entirely apart from the ordinary "employment agency" and make us in truth "The Foremost Employment Exchange of the Country."
From the convenience of applicants, we give below the list of our different departments, together with the men in charge of each, and a few of the many positions now open.
If qualified for any positions advertised here or others along similar lines, call on the Placing Mgr. of the Department it appears in.

EXECUTIVE DEPT.
Mr. E. L. Saunders, Mgr.
FOREIGN BUYERS—One for Africa, one for Brazil; must be fully experienced in the buying of cocoa beans; $3,000 year.
ACCOUNTANT—In charge of work at War Risk Insurance in Washington, D. C., $5,000-$6,000.
MANAGER, (HIDE & SKIN DEPT.)—Must have had three years' handling hides and skins and selling them; specialized in description from India, China, and South America; send letters and foreign correspondent; to $5,000.
INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANTS.—Must have had at least three years' experience in the industrial field; $2,500-$3,000.
STEAMSHIP MAN—Must know the South American trade; $4,000 up.
OFFICE MANAGER & ACCOUNTANT—To systematize, supervise sales accounting cost work, &c.; $3,500.
COST & FACTORY ACCOUNTANT—35 miles out; must handle all cost work of about 1,000 people; $3,000.
STATISTICAL ACCOUNTANT — Experienced in constructive accounting and statistical work, sales records, graphic charts, &c.; $3,000.
RESIDENT ACCOUNTANTS.—To represent corporation in adjustment of accounting difficulties with subcontractors; $3,000.
COST ACCOUNTANTS—Must know supervision and distribution thoroughly; factory work; $3,500-$3,000.

SEMI-EXECUTIVE DEPT.
Mr. H. D. McClelland, Mgr.
TRAVELING AUDITOR—Experienced in public accounting or public utility essential; $2,100-$2,500.
ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT—Good opportunity for man with steamship purchasing experience; $1,800-$2,000.
EXPORT SHIPPER—Experienced local and Far East shipments and shipping details; $25.
SALESMEN (5) for Eastern States selling automobile accessories; commission basis, with $1,800 and expenses guaranteed.
BOOKKEEPER—Man with knowledge of foreign reconciliements; $30-$35.
SEMI-SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS—City work only; fine opportunity for man with good record and three years' experience with New York C. P. A.; salary commensurate.
STENOGRAPHERS, (4,) single, knowledge of Spanish necessary; two for foreign service; $1,800-$2,000.

CLERICAL DEPT.
Mr. G. D. Hamilton, Mgr.
LEDGER CLERK—Manufacturing concern; steady, settled man; trial balance and controlling accounts; $25 week.
BOOKKEEPER — First-class, for large wholesale concern; need man to analyze their accounts receivable, ledgers, and rectify mistakes; $30.
BOOKKEEPER—Export firm want man fully experienced in all details of their business in the bookkeeping dept.; $20 week.
STENOGRAPHERS — (1) Manufacturing concern, (1) railroad as secretary, (1) corporation as secretary, (1) manufacturing sales organization, and (20) others for various concerns, from $22-$30.
TRANSLATOR for bank, who can translate from and to any (2) foreign languages; must be typist; $1,200 year.

JR. CLERICAL DEPT.
Mr. H. C. Henry, Mgr.
STENOGRAPHERS.
(1) Jersey City; not much experience required; $16.
(1) Large downtown organization; $18-$17.
(1) Manufacturing plant, midtown; $20.
(1) Some experience in raincoat business; $25.
(1) Sales office, foodstuff; $22 up.
CLERKS.
(1) Paper house, assist shipping clerk; $16.
(1) Work on catalogues and blueprints; $17.
(1) Do invoicing on long-carriage typewriter; $18.
(1) Stores ledger clerk, near Jersey City; $20.
BOOKKEEPERS.
(1) In rapidly growing export house; must be experienced; desirable to advance; excellent opportunity to grow into very responsible position; 21 to 25 years old; to start, $20.

TECHNICAL DEPT.
Mr. M. L. Sanders, Mgr.
MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY SUPT.—Massachusetts; abstracts to be submitted; attractive salary.
We are looking for several engineers, civil, mechanical, and electrical, who are willing to go to the Far East and to South America; attractive salaries.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.,
200-208 Broadway,
Corner Fulton Street.

STANDARD
SERVICE.
What it means.
An organization of efficient employment specialists, operating a system of placing, wherein all applicants from office boy to executive receive a conscientious effort of vocational guidance. To the employer it means the right man for any specialized vocation, on whom he can depend for an intelligent performance of the routine activities of the position. The following positions are open for qualified applicants:
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNTANTS (Senior); Several openings for exp. high-grade men, $2,500.
AUDITOR (Traveling); Exp. executive, qualified mining accounts; must possess constructive ability. Capable cost accountant qualified to install systems, $5,000.
AUDITOR (Traveling); Exp. in bank audits, thorough knowledge stocks and bonds, $3,000.
EXPORT DEPT. HEAD: Capable young man exp. in general details of shipping documents, drafts, correspondence, $2,000.
STENOGRAPHER: Single, knowledge of Spanish, for South America, $2,000.
SALES ORGANIZER:- High-grade executive, capable of assuming full responsibility of directing large sales force, advertising, analyzing, $1,000.
SALESMEN: High-grade men exp. paint line; college graduate preferred, $2,000-$3,000.
SALESMEN: Exp. in metal specialties; mechanical training; preferably N. Y. State; bonus and $1,500.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.
COLLEGE GRAD.; No exp. for development work in production dept. of rubber mfg., $20-$125 mo.
TRANSLATORS: Spanish and Italian, $30.
BOOKKEEPER: Elderly man, $30.
STENOGRAPHER: Spanish or Italian, $20.
STENOGRAPHER: Greek, $35.
STENOGRAPHER: Investigator, $18-$20.
STENO.-TYPIST: Night work, $18-$20.
GENERAL CLERK: Insurance Co., $18.
SEARCHER: $18-$20.
STOREROOM KEEPER: Paper and twine, $18-$20.
SHIPPING CLERK: Exp. in paper bags, $20.
SHIPPING CLERK: $15.
OFFICE BOYS: (20) $10-$12.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior.
BOOKKEEPER.—Grocery Experience; $35.
RECEIVING Teller.—Bank experience; salary commensurate.
SALESMAN.—Box strapping experience; $125 mo. and bonus.
SALESMAN.—Call on Auto dealers in Eastern States; $1,800.
TYPIST SERVICE COMPANY,
149 BROADWAY, SINGER BUILDING.

BARKER & MACCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Two Sr. Auditors, public utility experience; Wall Street Bookkeeper; General factory supply purchasing agent; Expert factory invoice clerk; Assistant factory foreman; Experienced timekeeper, 20-25 yr.; Spanish invoice clerk; Young man, well educated, for cashier assistant; Several legal stenographers; Stenographer clerk; Salesmen.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.
PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

COMPTROLLER.—Out of town; salary $5,000.
COST ACCOUNTANTS.—Out of town; two with about metal shipyard experience; salary $3,000 yearly.
Four with machine and foundry experience; salary, $2,500 yearly.
ACCOUNTANTS.—
Eight for travel abroad; very choice; must be seniors, with C. P. A. experience; all expenses; salary $3,000 yearly.
Six very fine positions; financial institutions; must have had good junior and semi-senior experience; salary $3,000.
PRODUCTION MEN.—For steel shipyard; pipe and sheet metal experience.
HULL DRAFTSMEN.—For 9,000-ton steel shipyard.
TRAVELING AUDITORS.—(4) Experienced; $1,800 a year.
BOOKKEEPER.—Public utility experience; $1,800 a year.
SALESMEN.—(6) High

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty words or under one time.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. Christian, experienced banker, steady, reliable; salary expected: $25. 6 6th Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, high class, capable taking charge of office; references; $30; uptown preferred. C 31 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY TO LADY. MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER. Lady, (29), cultured, varied travel; good personality; French and English; experienced; highest references. B 573 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Young woman, private secretary, thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting, also bookkeeping experience, capable of handling business and personal correspondence, desires present position; references exchanged. C 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER who can take dictation accurately and transcribe it accurately, who can write a good letter without dictation, who can use judgment, good sense, and business knowledge in private secretary or for responsible job; years' experience; $30 and worth it. Write Stone, 1003 World Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman of refinement, with good appearance and pleasing manner, would appreciate the general office assistant in practical engineering and mercantile work, seeks position with reputable firm; American, Christian, $27; well educated; good business knowledge; bookkeeping; neat appearance and worker; $30. W 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant, secretary, high school graduate; 6 years' engineering, banking, educational experience; attractive personality; knowledge bookkeeping; wide; recent up-to-date office methods; quick comprehension; fluent correspondent; accurate and rapid technical dictation; phone and all very responsible references. C 688. O 41 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, cashier, M, wishes position with hotel out of town; permanent; excellent references. Call Broad 7241 or write Permanent, 63 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; good penman; good education; experience answering correspondence; neat, accurate and good personality; small, exclusive office; fine environment; $20-$22 start. A 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, now employed, 3 years, varied experience, desires position small office where ability to intelligently handle office detail is appreciated; $18. A 949 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, expert, American gentile; correspondent; reliable position with progressive house where consideration; A1 reference. O 888 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, several years' experience, competent, conscientious worker, wants permanent position; salary $25. A 941 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced high school graduate; flexible Arnet Lisk; must be 324 St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Legal; commercial; experienced double salary; permanent or temporary. B 468 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally well versed in English, able to turn out neat, clean-cut copy, desires position four days week at $5 day. K 479 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; intelligent, conscientious, reliable; business school graduate; willing and capable. Johanna Horan, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2098.

STENOGRAPHER; 6 years' commercial experience; import and export; office routine; exceptional ability; accurate; salary $22. C 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady of refined appearance, seven years' experience; salary $20 to start. Elinor Dunham, 143 Woodruff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Flatbush 8027W.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, 22, college education, 6 years' experience, wants responsible position; salary, $25. Room 1, 2268 Washington Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary; Christian; college graduate; good address; experience financial and technical; $30; excellent references. C 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high school graduate; executive ability; capable handling details; knowledge bookkeeping; 6 years' experience; $22. W 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) capable, efficient, willing to work hard, 2 years' experience college education; responsible position; $20. N. Applebaum, 1,980 Belmont Av., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; 5 years' experience; thoroughly competent, bright; familiar with office routine; $20. R 523 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, intelligent, conscientious; knowledge bookkeeping; executive ability; $35. R 496 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French translator and private secretary, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent position; $30. Lagata, 2,131 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary correspondent; capable assuming responsibilities; tactful meeting people; efficient assistant for busy executive; salary $25. A 296 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office detail work; experienced; high school graduate; commercial times worker; $14. Cecelia Orsher, 1,215 57th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, high school graduate; experienced machinery line; $15. B 529 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Bright beginner; $10 to start. R. R., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, desires permanent position; good future. N 9 Times.

STENOGRAPH with literary and artistic ability; desires to take charge of small office; interview people, &c. A 268 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant, capable handling details; 7 years' mercantile experience. A 294 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; quick comprehension; personality. M. Ackermann, 3 Tremont Av., East, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, recently discharged from Marine Corps, 5½ years' experience; salary $22. E. Andreas, 302 West 18th.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; excellent references; age 22. R 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, accurate, initiative; references; neat appearance; $20. K 528 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; high-school education; efficient, competent, refined; 7 years' experience. C 797 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' commercial, legal experience, knowledge bookkeeping; references; $16. K 511 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE WORK.—Experienced; conscientious and capable worker. R 561 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $20. O 445 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' commercial experience; familiar with office details. K 561 Times Downtown; capacity with public accountants or cost engineers concern; best references. R 406 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2 years' experience; references; American; $15. O 452 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar with office details; $18-$20. O 439 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Five years' experience; competent; familiar office details; $22. K 535 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, 3 years' experience engineers, exporters, metal brokers; $22. R 573 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, experienced, rapid worker; refined; salary $17. O 488 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly reliable; references; American; $18. K 512 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert, 10 years' experience, desires permanent position. O 461 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; writes advertisements, follow-up letters; $25 week. Conscientious. D 354 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY; capable, refined young lady; rapid worker; salary $22. K 505 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, willing worker; 4 years' experience; $22. W 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; can give you $40 services for $25 salary. B 658 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; four years' experience; $18. J. G., 1,319 Christian St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 1 year's experience; salary $13; referenced. P. D., 914 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Sterling 788.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2½ years' experience; good education; references; $18 to start. K 445 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate; several years' experience; reliable; reference. Box B. L., 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Two years' experience. Wilawsky, 7 604 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Bright beginner; reliable firm; advancement; $12. M 1,376 Times Bronx.

SWISS LADY, graduate Y. W. C. A. trained attendants' class, desires light case with baby; references. N. C., 8,295 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, assistant bookkeeper, file clerk; 4 years' experience, age 22, high school graduate; good memory, attractive personality. K 508 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST. High school graduate; pleasant voice, courteous; $15; very good references. D 515 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Thoroughly experienced; neat appearance; salary $14. O. B., 60 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; efficient; knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate. R 512 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, three years' experience; refined, willing worker; $14. O 448 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty words or under one time.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Christian, experienced hotel; steady worker; refined appearance; $18. 6 6th Times Downtown.

TRACER, Roman, Pitman shorthand, touch typewriting, English, would like to connect with high-class business school, evening classes. C 36 Times.

TEACHER desires filing, proofreading or clerical work; salary $25. A. C. T., 2,854 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Competent, courteous; experienced busy plug switchboard; familiar all office details; A1 references. I. G., 512 West 179th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting, desires a position as woman's companion, &c.; excellent credentials; unattached. A 109 Times.

YOUNG LADY, Christian, 23, 1 year's business experience, desires position at statistical work and graphic charts. K 497 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, ambitious, experienced typist and bookkeeper, stenographic, linguist, college graduate, desires position; reliable firm; salary $18. K 546 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY desires position as typist; can operate switchboard; 1½ years' experience; salary desired $15. O 467 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLLEGE WOMAN desires position as teacher domestic art or tutoring grades or high school subjects. C 43 Times.

YOUNG LADY, (23,) French, with English education, wishes good permanent position; no stenography. Miss L., 541 East 73th St.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as an assistant to physician; knowledge of laboratory work. X 352 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, literary inclination, desires literary position. O. Z., 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG colored woman, half afternoon; references. Miller 242 West 62d St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (82th.) Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

SERVANTS for all capacities; country. Hornig's Agency, 944 Third Av. 4910 Plaza.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—High-grade executive desires connection with good corporation as auditor, comptroller, or Treasurer; 12 years' experience banking and financing corporations; 10 years managing senior accountant with large firm Boston and New York; auditing, examining, and systematizing large corporations; now with Internal Revenue Income Tax Bureau Technical Department, Washington, D. C.; don't object to traveling; best of credentials. Address Paul, Room 2, Oxford Hotel, Washington, D. C.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR SEEKS A POSITION WITH SOME COMMERCIAL BANKING HOUSE, MANUFACTURER, DISTRIBUTOR, WHO HAVE BRANCH HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES; HAVE HAD 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; CAN FURNISH THE BEST OF REFERENCES. A 948 TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, 40, can devote evenings with export concern, having taken the A. I. C. S. course for the last twelve months and studied cost finding and scientific office management, desires to connect in a semi-senior capacity with public accountants or cost engineers concern; best references. R 406 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—It's tough luck that I am still only a first-class accountant, but even if two bankruptcies put my aspirations aside temporarily, am ready to new energy, ability, and wide experience into good sell anywhere for future harvest. Gaden, 1,081 Dean St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office executive, thoroughly qualified business man, with progressive methods and adaptability; understanding credits, collections; excellent correspondent and practical organizer; my experience, training ideas, and executive ability mean immediate results. A 295 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Scotch-American, 44, wants position with auditing concern for work in city; 15 years' experience as auditor and bookkeeper on construction work, with individuals, partnerships, corporations and holding companies; long experience on pay rolls, cost accounts, income tax and as paymaster; salary $200. A 928 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, systematizer; executive ability; thoroughly acquainted with all office duties; valuable asset to any executive concern handling Government contracts, solving complex problems, and making investigations. A 915 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, at present employed on war work and soon to be at liberty seeks position with firm of accountants as junior, or with corporation affording unlimited opportunity for advancement. Thos. A. Massina, 1,910 C st. N. W., Washington, D. C.

ACCOUNTANT.—First-class office man now at the head of the accounting department of a large steamship company, desires to make a change; good organizer and competent to install and operate as up-to-date system of accounts. W 6 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, auditing, controlling accounts, financial statements, office management; modern methods, desires permanent position with reputable concern; highest credentials. C 27 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT.
Thoroughly experienced costs, credits, collections; Christian, age 34; college education; best credentials; bond; salary $50; immediately available. R 356 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—American, Christian, certified New York, eighteen years' practical experience; at present employed in an executive position, desires to make a change; highest references. Address Accountant, Room 1581, 233 Broadway, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERT SERVICE; AUDITS, BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED; BOOKKEEPING ARRANGEMENTS for SMALL FIRMS; $2.50 WEEKLY. ROSSIN, 42 BROADWAY. BROAD 6422.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE.
Long manufacturing, mercantile experience; systematizer, credit, collection, office manager; American, 34, married; now available; A1 credentials. C 410 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, desires permanent connection with high-class organization. S 849 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty words or under one time.

ACCOUNTANT, senior bookkeeper, 24, 6 years' commercial experience, full office routine, is soliciting for responsible position; salary commensurate with ability. R 348 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager, (35,) 15 years' experience desires responsible position where initiative, ability, and character are required; correspondent; credits and collections, financial reports, &c.; high-grade services; best references. B 97 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Very capable man desires change; number of years present position as office chief, controlling accounts, audits, finance, correspondence, Government cases, &c.; salary $3,000. Address Executive, A 311 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, accustomed large enterprises, thorough organizer and systematizer; just finished important Government work; open for immediate engagement; salary $5,000. G 311 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, establishing own practice, will audit, systematize, part time; keep books small concerns or individuals; specialty engineering; best of references; bookkeepers. K 488 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, discharged soldier, correspondent, income tax reports, financial statements, audits, &c., desires position with future; $35. Secretarial Bureau, 60 Vesey St., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

Widely experienced in public and private accounting; university graduate; desires permanent position three days a week. K 541 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE-AUDITOR.
EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS.

American, 31, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; good systematizer; now available; $3,600; A1 credentials. O 411 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires connection, manufacturing concern preferred; 5 years' public accounting, embracing cost systems, auditing, preparation tax returns, &c.; immediately available. A. 510 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive, systematizer, thoroughly acquainted with all office duties, credits, collections, presently employed, desires to change; salary $3,000. B 289 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Students, juniors, seniors, for staff of certified public accountant; state age, education, experience, salary; no applications considered unless all qualifications given. O 456 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Four years controlling account, trial balances, financial statements, audits, &c., two years statistical analysis. R 428 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires to take the books of small concerns to operate on part time; statements compiled, tax reports filed. Krauss, 1,131 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.

Office Manager, Creditman, or Asst. Treas.; 20 years' experience; best of references; 35 ability, integrity, and character. X 306 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36,) married, desires connection mercantile concern; costs, financial statements; highest references; salary secondary. O 941 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Comptroller, Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Bookman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT wishes permanent position with manufacturing or mercantile concern; 12 years with last employer; best of references. C 4 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, two years' C. P. A. experience, capable handling audits, investigations, tax reports, desires connection C. P. A. firm. R 336 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Highly educated, experienced junior desires connections with progressive accountants; best references; salary secondary. D 263 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, 7 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE TEXTILE CONCERN; TAKE FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. A 965 TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—Full charge, modern methods, balance sheet, statements, &c.; 10 years present employer; highest references. K 480 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, familiar with cost, factory, and general accounting, now employed by large corporation, is open for engagement during spare time. A 486 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR. — Books opened, closed, audited, systematized; special arrangements made with firms not employing bookkeepers. R 522 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, A1, wishes to increase clientage; day or evening service; moderate charges. H. L. Smith, 2 West 52d St. Circle 5466.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, college graduate; manufacturing and mercantile experience; best references furnished. B 324 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, A1, wishes part time engagement with concern requiring high quality thorough work; reasonable. Carpenter, 865 West 192d St.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly conversant modern methods, correspondent, seeking permanent connection. R 505 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax expert; books opened, closed; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT-CASHIER, thorough commercial, financial, and accounting experience; 15 years with large corporation; modern methods. Box 442, Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, audited, systems, bookkeeping; part time; reasonable fees. W 5 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, capable of completing audits, make up statements, and reports. S 643 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires to increase his clientele; fees reasonable and work guaranteed. Z 1222 Times Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT, can spare evenings on statement work, keeping books, &c. R 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior; 3d year N. Y.U.; public accounting experience. K 562 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced junior and semi-senior; executive ability; conduct audits. A 289 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, auditor, systematizer, wide experience, difficult problems, desires employment. O 436 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 21, thorough bookkeeping and accounting experience; complete audits. A 834 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, 35, high-class man, open for engagement; salary $3,000-$3,500. R 385 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited weekly or monthly, financial statements; charges reasonable. A 823 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced N. Y. U. student, desires position with C. P. A. firm. A 183 Times.

ACCOUNTANT; books opened, closed; arrangements firms without bookkeepers. R 347 Times.

ACCOUNTING student, 6 years' bookkeeping experience, desires position with accounting firm. R 553 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, N. Y. U. student, discharged soldier; public accounting experience. K 474 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, desires part-time bookkeeping connections; audits financial statements. S 581 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—BOOKKEEPER, Christian, (26,) desires to connect with C. P. A. firm or first-class business house. G 835 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires position with C. P. A. three days a week; university graduate. A 827 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, audits, tax returns. Cooper, 1 Broadway. Bowling Green 8855.

ABLE OFFICE EXECUTIVE,
qualified in advertising, selling, sales promotion, installing systems, good organizer; now assistant manager fine company doing wholesale and retail business in "6 seconds" of about $1,000,000; age 28; sound reasons for desiring change. Non-Skid, 65 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER,
employed now, and has been for number of years, by large manufacturer selling through domestic jobbers, retailers and salesmen, exporters and foreign dealers, is compelled to make change for personal reasons, desires early and permanent engagement with future with Eastern manufacturer; 15 years' experience with all forms of publicity, domestic and foreign; executive; familiar with detail. Address X 390 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING
Copy writer, with merchandising trade, investigation and sales experience, wishes connection with agency or manufacturer who thinks advertising is an economical means of making sales; university graduate; five years' experience in agency, manufacture, and newspaper; now employed in New York City; references. Box B 27 Times.

ADVERTISING AND CATALOGUE ARTIST, WITH EXECUTIVE TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF HANDLING LAYOUT, COPY, PHOTOGRAPHING, ART WORK, PLATE WORK, PRINTING, WISHES POSITION WITH LARGE MANUFACTURER OR ADVERTISING AGENCY; ARRANGE INTERVIEW; NOW EMPLOYED. R 513 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MANAGER,
24, with three years' experience in public utilities and merchandise advertising, seeks position where the opportunities for energy, originality, and productiveness are not limited; at present employed. X 319 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER.—Publicity expert; agency and general experience; personable, efficient; highly recommended; moderate salary. B 317 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty words or under one time.

ADVERTISING SUPERINTENDENT,
HIGH POWERED! CREATIVE!
A business man as well as a writer, and back of him a record of things done that established his fitness for an important post. Available April 1.
A 317 Times.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF RELIABLE HOUSE OPEN OF AGENCY CONNECTION DESIRES ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, WITH ABILITY TO WRITE; MODERATE SALARY TO START. A 128 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MAN (will be unemployed shortly) wants to get in touch with live firm who wants aid; knows merchandising and advertising; can be secured on proper proposition as fact; full or part time. A 365 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, thoroughly experienced, well educated, capable writing full charge department, or assisting with manufacturer, mail-order house, or large retailer. C K. 111 Times.

ADVERTISING AND CORRESPONDENT.
American, original brains, out of the rut, at your service in any line acceptable; salary $25 weekly; test cost. Ebenezer, 1,619 Marion Av., city.

ADVERTISING MANAGER!
I write powerful, psychologically-sound advertisements; all-year college education; highest presidential present, former employers. N 13 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Unique experience with unborn ideas advertising plan was scientific, gaining large assured results; long experience with agencies and manufacturing concerns. D 349 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Honorably discharged infantry Lieutenant, 23 years of age, is willing to start at bottom with advertising agency or advertisers of merit. D 267 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, manager, high power, 20 years publication experience, wide acquaintance, open for engagement. K 521 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, Assistant, Expert Visualizer and Copywriter, rapid producibility, any product. B. Lewis, 867 West 181st St.

ADVERTISING MAN available, copywriting, layouts, catalogs, booklets, circulars; salary $35. G 624 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER, mail order; part time if preferable. C. H. Williams, 185 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, with large experience, desires position with large house. S 586 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTS, Builders, Real Estate Men.—Man, (35,) technical education, unusually successful experience, responsible position in architecture, building, and real estate, desires high-class connection. B 510 Times Annex.

ARCHITECT, experienced in country homes, wishes to connect with real estate development company. A 830 Times.

ARMY OFFICERS, several years' experience, West Point graduate, desires to enter civil life; seeks executive position. P. O. Box 1,548, Washington, D. C.

ARTIST.—Illustrator, broad experience at getting drawing, lettering, layout, &c., desires opportunity to connect with advertising concern; prefer good prospects to salary. W 18 Times.

ASSISTANT SALESMANAGER, (32,) head, thorough Western Christian, wishes to locate in New York; understands routing, &c., salesmen, road experience; also experienced bookkeeper-accountant, credits, collections, &c. W 8 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive, (27,) released from service, recently department head, executive ability, good correspondent, stenographer, desires responsible position; salary moderate; references. N 27 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE, correspondent, 23, experienced, now with mining corporation, seeks responsible position demanding resourcefulness, alertness. G 465 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.
I am accountant and systematizer; desire executive position; salary $3,000. S 626 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, COMPTROLLER, EXECUTIVE. Familiar with modern accounting systems; extensive managerial experience; exceptional references; salary commensurate with ability. A 462 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER, wants position for evenings; highest first-class references; 15 years' experience. S 677 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE.—Young man with 6 years' experience in automobile business as purchasing agent and salesman wishes to connect with a local automobile concern; capable of handling correspondence and detail work; good assistant to sales or service executive; navy release. A 947 Times Harlem.

AN UNUSUAL JOB
requires a man of unusual experience if you are confronted with an industrial condition in which the human element is involved, the solution of which spells opportunity to the salvor, maybe to the man you want. If you think so address W 10 Times.

BAKERY SALES MANAGER with experience in bread advertising, age 41, good appearance and a real hustler for a wholesale baking company. A 299 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; young energetic married Christian, with all-around experience, capable of taking entire charge or will accept subordinate position; must not afraid of hard work; moderate expectations. Address Mergott, 115 Franklin St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, 28, MARRIED; TRIAL BALANCE, DOUBLE ENTRY, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE; CHRISTIAN; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES. 923 TIMES HARLEM.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly familiar with cost accounting in building construction, desires permanent position with responsible concern; can furnish highest credentials; available on April 15, 1919. D 228 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant executive; honorably discharged thoroughly experienced at controlling accounts, factory costs, trial balances, and payrolls, efficient correspondent and office manager. Wilfred S. Stachenfeld, 60 East 97th St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER Plus; pleasing personality; gets the thing done; reasonable salary. S 616 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25, commercial, retail and public accounting, experienced; highly recommended, controlling accounts, statements, factory costs, systematic, wide awake, "pep." Englewitz, 1,616 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER—PART TIME.
Expert accountant will devote two or more hours daily writing up books of business not requiring the full time of a bookkeeper; monthly trial balance; also temporary work. N 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 27, nine years' experience, trial balances, controlling accounts, financial statements, past 3 years employed as auditor and office manager. D 311 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, 19, experienced, commercial college training, controlling accounts, trial balance, statement; quick, accurate figurer; references. K 490 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements, 6 years' insurance experience, desires position with advancement. S 607 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, correspondent; married, (34,) several years' training modern methods, assume full charge, seeks first-class permanent connection; excellent reference. A 304 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (expert) and cashier; understands double entry system and controlling accounts thoroughly; knowledge of typewriting and stenography; four years' experience; college education. A 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 30, expert, 10 years' experience, correspondent, systematizer, credits and collections; can take complete charge; responsible and high-grade services rendered; best references. A 829 Times.

BOOKKEEPING SERVICE.
Expert public accountant will keep books for small concerns; accounting in all its branches; fees moderate; day or evening service. D 1228 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, high school graduate, with scholarship honors, desires position as bookkeeper or office assistant; experienced. Benjamin Levine, 65 East 97th St. Harlem 8582.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.
Christian, (28,) thoroughly experienced, with excellent references, wishes position. D 328 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, desires to make change; neat, accurate; best references; 4 years' experience. Meyers, 2,927 West 19th St., Coney Island.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, conscientious, excellent penman, accurate at figures; honorably discharged soldier, 6 months, 27 East 58th St. Plaza 2094.

BOOKKEEPER, (35,) nine years' experience; double entry; controlling accounts; trial balances; statements; moderate salary; references. A 308 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (46,) with dress goods commission house, desires to make change; competent all-around man; Protestant; bond; commencing salary $50. A 813 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Office Manager, 25; thoroughly experienced; 7 years with last employer; highest credentials. S 670 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, married, desires position, preferably charge accounts receivable department. R 470 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, D. B., Christian, 36, married; 15 years' experience; competent to take charge; salary $60. Steady. O 437 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience; desires position; thoroughly competent; can assume charge; salary $30. Tanaka, 111 East 40th St.

BUTLER-VALET, 30 years old; 15 years last employer; thoroughly experienced with double entry system; honorably discharged soldier; salary $25. A 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (30;) 4 years' experience; double entry; controlling accounts; diligent; willing to work for moderate salary. S 681 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
accountant, efficient executive, controlling accounts, good correspondent, college education, 26, seeks opportunity. Box 562 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough, ten years' experience, desires work three days a week. A 1228 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, (24;) thoroughly experienced modern accounting; highest credentials. D 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, student of accounting, wishes position with large concern. S 444 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 4 years' experience; initiative; competent to take full charge. A 826 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, (27;) thoroughly experienced; take full charge; ex-soldier. O 468 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 45, long experience; steady, conscientious worker; references. O 441 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (35,) thoroughly experienced, disengaging, payrolls and cost work, desires to change position. A 344 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, 25, knowledge expert line, executive ability, energetic; $35. K 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, capable handling all office details; Christian; $30. K 509 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, estimator; carpenter-builder's office; 20 years experience. W. Henderickson, 260 61st St., Brooklyn. 3112 Sunset.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 28; thoroughly experienced; take complete charge; moderate salary. K 496 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ambitious, energetic young man, 25, controlling accounts; highly recommended. G 389 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man desires position where prospects for future are good; present concern likely X 311 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wants position with private family; city or country; neat, reliable, honest, sober. Kane, 3,535 Broadway.

BOY (17), ambious to acquire newspaper situation; willing to work hard; any hours; any part of country; preferably reporting. Phone Intervale 8862. R 341 Times.

BOY, stock cutter, alike; floor salesman; experienced; fine appearance. B. C., 6,726 Broadway.

BOSTON SALESMAN
wants to represent an out of town firm in Boston and vicinity on some article or line going to large department and other stores that is already partly, if not wholly established. Line with bully samples not desired. Address Miller, 164 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

BUYER, (25,) THOROUGH EXPERIENCE ALL METAL PRODUCTS, DESIRES POSITION; WOULD CONSIDER ASSISTANT TO BIG PURCHASING AGENT. R 506 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUTLER-VALET, Japanese, 28, neat appearance, well mannered, discreet, sober habits, unquestionable credentials, capable shave, desires position either high-class family or bachelor; no objection to location; letter only. Tanaka, 111 East 40th St.

BUTLER-VALET, for bachelor or small family; can take entire charge of small apartment; understands cooking; excellent references. Address Frederic, 152 East 59th St.

CANDY.—Young man, 24, wants to learn the business; is willing to work; has twenty-five years' business training; thoroughly capable. A 285 Times.

CARETAKER for private house; city, country; reference. Box 76, 3,013 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

AGE 23 YEARS, 16 YEARS DRIVING AND SHOP EXPERIENCE AS PART OF TIME IN PARIS MOTOR CAR FACTORIES; TRAVELLED ALL OVER EUROPE; SPEAKS FIVE LANGUAGES; DO ALL REPAIRS, DRIVE ANY CAR, GO ANYWHERE; HIGHEST REFERENCES. MARCUSSIS, YORK HOTEL, 7TH AV.-36TH ST., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Are you in need of a first-class chauffeur and mechanic, who has been a rated chauffeur with the U. S. Army in France for the past year? Can drive any car, French, English or American make; willing worker; best reference. K 502 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic; single; experienced on Pierce, Loco, Packard Twin Six, and Cadillac; eight years' experience, including two years Cadillac shop. wishes position with private family; refined, intelligent; best references. Numata, 330 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; private; permanent position wanted; careful driver and mechanic is appreciated; first-class traffic driver and tourist, keeping cars best condition; useful, temperate, trustworthy, and obliging; 7 years' private family references. G 886 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, experience 10 years, desires first-class position with private family; refer nces to character and all around ability on high power car, especially Packard, Cadillac; wages $30 week; strictly honest, sober. Karna, 3,535 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Japanese, single, formerly engaged various automobile foreign and domestic cars; abstainer; efficient, trustworthy, polite, useful driver; no objection with room, board, private garage; best city recommendation. Telephone Main 2097. Kaneko, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; married; (32;) specialty line; is necessary; careful, intelligent driver; experienced and capable mechanic; 13 years' experience in and around New York; best reference; wages $35. Telephone Lenox 10149.

CHAUFFEUR-EXPERIENCED MECHANIC; ENGLISH; AGE 29; SINGLE; ROLLS ROYCE, PIERCE, PACKARD; 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCES OBTAINABLE. 129 EAST 63D ST. PHONE PLAZA 8187.

CHEUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position (private;) eight years' experience; own repairing, overhauling; any make car; Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac preferred; $35. Meine, 234 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 2896.

CHAUFFEUR.—Danish; 28; married; wishes position with private family; experienced and careful city driver; acquainted with Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac, Stutz. J. Jensen, 231 East 76th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, (28,) 7 years' driving experience, sober in shop, wishes private position; strictly temperate; best of references. Chauffeur, care Greany, 12 West 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptional, trustworthy, economical, temperate chauffeur; traveled extensively; 15 years' personal recommendations. N 35 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, American, speaking French, wishes position with party going abroad; discharged from 17 months' service in France; sober; best of references; age 34. F. A., 1 Cowell St., Providence, R. I.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, desires position where permanency and competency are desired; salary $35 per week. Box 400, 878 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, French, at present employed, wishes to make a change; polite, willing, and obliging; A1

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

GARDENER SUPERINTENDENT, English, desires engagement private estate; life experience in all departments of gardening and general care of private places; married; small family; age 40; highly recommended. R 468 Times.

GARDENER, working superintendent, Swede; married, for gentleman's estate; also chauffeur; landscape gardening, grading and laying out grounds; best personal references. R 470 Times.

GARDENER, (head or supt.), middle-aged, single, thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, pictures and outdoor gardening; good executive; accustomed to handle big work. R 388 Times.

GARDENER, farmer, working foreman, Swedish American citizen; married, one boy; experienced in all branches; highly recommended. Gardener, care D. Jacobsen, 832 Tiffany Av., Bronx.

GARDENER, FARMER.
Situation wanted by practical man, age 40; agriculture, horticulture and floriculture; reference by last employer; life experience; prefer to buy land cheap or on the road; just out of service and wishes to break away from old concern; cannot interview until Saturday. R 571 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, educated, Swedish nationality, physical instructor, graduate from Swedish gymnastic and massage inst., expert driver of automobile, handle any car, can act as companion and possibly private secretary, desires suitable position. Olsson, 246 East 61st St.

GARDENER, (38,) married, experienced in bookkeeping, accounting, correspondence, general clerical work, wants position with good future; $30 to $35 to start. S 577 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, farm, life-long experience with scientific training, single, reliable, energetic, highly recommended, seeks good proposition. S 651 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, 40, wishes position; warehouse experience. Henry Schaffer, 111 Eldert Lane, Brooklyn.

HAIRDRESSER, licensed, colored, experienced barber, dermatologist;; Swedish body masseur; electrical treatment given; visiting specialties. Address B 531 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER OR EXPORTER.
do you want a really live, high-grade salesman, representative, traveled in Europe and the Americas, speaks French and Spanish? Let me show you my record and reasons; no small propositions considered. W 64 Times.

MANUFACTURING SUPERVISOR, machine designer and organizer of production and efficiency methods; modest salary; consider investment. R. G. Nast, Ericson St., East Rockaway, L. I.

MANAGER,
efficient, executive abilities, experienced modern methods, controlling accounts, collecting, seeks opportunity. Box 441 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEER, prepared to take responsibility for successful operation of old or development of new industrial equipment and processes, wants a position requiring ability and long engineering and construction experience. W 27 Times.

MECHANICAL SALES ENGINEER desires connection; technical training; railroad training; married; age 26; production man; live man. A 234 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER will manage factory and develop new metal articles. S 579 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.—Trimmed hat man who understands the business thoroughly and who has a good following among buyers, is open for a position with successful house. X 290 Times.

NURSE to care for semi-invalid in his home; 6 years with last patient; best references. A 824 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Was your organization shot to pieces during the war? Take advantage of the lull to organize now for the rush that is bound to come shortly. A specially trained office manager, with knowledge of corporation and cost accounting, systems and organization, including factory methods, will be available after April 1. High-class clean-cut. Address D. J. Farman, 425 56th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE MANAGER, Accountant, Bookkeeper, (28;) married; trial balance, double entry, auditing accounts, financial statement, correspondence; Christian. A 221 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced; modern methods and systems, accounting, auditing and costs; highly recommended; desirous of connecting with reputable concern. D 378 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER. — Accountant, executive, position as office manager; 2 years with C. P. A.; A1 references. R 1120 Times Bronx.

OFFICE MANAGER or executive head; a chief clerk of local board seeks position. A 916 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, clerk, (18;) experienced; references; $15. Phillips, 3208 St Av.

ORGANIZER.—Efficient business organizer; understands men and selecting employes, how to eradicate personal defects in each character, general welfare work, salesmanship and advertising; increase given by years' experience; engagement by hour, day, or week; phone for convincing demonstration. Charles De Lancey Allen, 271 West 125th St.

PERSONAL MANAGER'S ASSISTANT, (26,) well educated, legal training; practical; excellent experience in independent action; can be relied upon to relieve a busy executive; thoroughly dependable; a hard worker. B 180 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert, commercial interiors, exteriors; studio; references. A 916 Times Harlem.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER desires position developing and producing of metal articles he has presented inventions to offer. R 470 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Position wanted as purchasing agent. Have had 9 years' experience in purchasing materials for the construction and repair of steel and wooden vessels, general stores for oil steamships, shipyard use and supplies for the office, desk and stewards' departments. I am thoroughly familiar with organizing a complete purchasing department, having full charge of storehouse, traffic, receiving and shipping departments, keeping the stock and general stores ledgers, perpetual inventory, &c.
As an able buyer, understand the market, and am accustomed to great volumes of work. Highest references. X 844 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, 12 years' experience, thorough knowledge iron, steel, hardware, tools, factory supplies, automobile parts, jobbing accessories; capable storekeeper, efficient and loyal; highest credentials; moderate remuneration; immediate engagement. R 469 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

PURCHASING AGENT, having nine years' experience in buying materials, machinery, and equipment for electrical and automobile manufacturing concerns, desires position where knowledge and conscientious is appreciated. R 479 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING ENGINEER.
Experienced man desires connection with reputable concern requiring engineer with wide purchasing experience in connection with procurement of machinery and related commodities. D 363 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT who has made a special study of the latest methods and practices in purchasing, desires to connect with concern offering possibilities for development; excellent references furnished. X 854 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, supplies, stationery, printing, shipping, utensils; young man (25) desires position in above capacity with reliable house; moderate salary; army discharge. W 11 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Young man, (23,) twelve years' experience printing and paper business, desires position with large corporation, advertising agency, printer, paper house. R 565 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE EXECUTIVE, for individual or estate; 12 years' experience; banking references; fidelity bond furnished; complete care entire business details; rents, collections, insurance, interest, repairs; renumeration percentage basis. R 876 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN, thoroughly understands buying and management of property, desires position, or will work on percentage basis; will furnish security. L 794 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Long experience, care of business and apartment buildings; renting, collecting; full knowledge repairs, alterations. D 830 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—California business man, young, active producer, good advertising man, desires exclusive representation Pacific coast; line must be good; commission, drawing allowance; references and household goods preferred; will open San Francisco office; several salesmen. K 622 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Clean-cut well-educated man of 30 wishes to represent reliable concern in Plainfield, N. J., and vicinity, as salesman, collector, or adjuster; have automobile; excellent references. K 985 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES AMERICAN, leaving for London immediately, wishes to hear from firm desiring representation abroad; offers references. K 460 Times Downtown.

RETURNED soldier, having had 4 years' experience in stock department of big retail establishment, desires position where good services will be appreciated. K 469 Times Downtown.

SALESMANAGER.
Record producer seeks sales opportunity of magnitude with financially responsible concern. Proposition must afford unusual possibilities for exceptional earnings in return for rare sales sense, organizing instinct and demonstrated ability. All proof of claims submitted at interview.
D 337 Times.

SALESMAN—SPECIALTY.
OPEN FOR POSITION anywhere east of the Rockies; 15 years' experience; married; aged 36; have technical knowledge of selling mechanical and automobile merchandise; can furnish best of references; reply by letter only. L. W. N., Suite 21, 24 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

SALESMAN, (26,) married, experienced in selling to wholesale grocery, candy, and ice cream manufacturing trade in Philadelphia and Baltimore; can give any reference desired. Address Representative, 819 Heed Building, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN.—Young Spaniard, living in this country for the last 15 years, speaking English, Portuguese and Italian, with experience as salesman in the U. S., with large acquaintance among the exporting firms, desires a position as salesman here or traveler abroad. K 493 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (29,) who has intensively worked in the Central and New England States for the past six years, calling on hardware, house-furnishing, and general stores, desires connection with reputable concern; forceful and energetic worker. S 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY TO OPEN FOR REPRESENTATIVE LINE OF READY-TO-WEAR OR TEXTILES; TEN YEARS' GOOD FOLLOWING AMONG BIG DEPT. STORES AND JOBBERS. A 122 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Real producer and hustler; seven years' experience, covering metropolitan district and entire Eastern market; just out of service and desires to make change; cannot interview until Saturday. R 570 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
WHOLESALE HOSIERY SALESMAN.
Eight years' traveling experience, including metropolitan and New England districts; thorough full knowledge of grades of silk hosiery manufactured; married; 30 years of age; just honorably discharged from U. S. service.
Box 812, 745 Amsterdam Av.

SALESMAN, clean-cut, 28 years young, lots of "pep" and initiative, recently released after serving 21 months in navy, wants to connect with high-grade manufacturer of women's wear; formerly in business for himself; has successful sales record; confident he can "make good" in city, on road, or anywhere. D 833 Times.

SALESMAN-PRODUCER
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise specialities; am heavyweight producer understanding broad underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising and can demonstrate; will invest small sum in established and reputable concern with progressive institution; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. A 271 Times.

SALESMAN-EXECUTIVE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR-UNDERWEAR.
New member of firm liquidating; will consider proposition that gives evidence of possibilities.
C 84 Times.

SALESMAN, 12 YEARS' ROAD EXPERIENCE, LOOKING FOR A LINE WHICH WILL JUSTIFY HIS BEST EFFORTS; LOCAL TERRITORY. X 858 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN and business man of San Francisco, now visiting here, wants to represent large concern on Pacific Coast; hardware or general merchandise commission basis; have ample capital, and can furnish highest business and financial references. Write S. V. Peiser, Room 865, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

SALESMAN, experienced, now employed, would like to represent manufacturer selling to wholesale grocery, candy, and ice cream manufacturing trade in Philadelphia and Baltimore; can give any reference desired. Address Representative, 819 Heed Building, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN.—Young Spaniard, living in this country for the last 15 years, speaking English, Portuguese and Italian, with experience as salesman in the U. S., with large acquaintance among the exporting firms, desires a position as salesman here or traveler abroad. K 493 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (29,) who has intensively worked in the Central and New England States for the past six years, calling on hardware, house-furnishing, and general stores, desires connection with reputable concern; forceful and energetic worker. S 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY TO OPEN FOR REPRESENTATIVE LINE OF READY-TO-WEAR OR TEXTILES; TEN YEARS' GOOD FOLLOWING AMONG BIG DEPT. STORES AND JOBBERS. A 122 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Real producer and hustler; seven years' experience, covering metropolitan district and entire Eastern market; just out of service and desires to make change; cannot interview until Saturday. R 570 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Wide experience steam heating and power plant installations, steam specialties, pumps, valves, and allied mechanical lines; rapid-fire business getter; good correspondent. Business. C 469 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Want to represent Eastern concern in Chicago, to sell line of knee pants, and made to pants on commission or salary; pay my own office expenses; give you bank references and real estate guarantee. X 286 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.—A dividend-paying corporation has an opening for a first-class sales manager capable of establishing and managing a sales force. Apply Room 614, 38 Park Row.

SALESMAN, age 40, would like to represent some out-of-town firm; commission or salary; Christian; best references; adjusting, interviewing, buying. B 488 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SELLING HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS STORES, CITY AND JERSEY, DESIRES REPRESENT RESPONSIBLE CONCERN. R 508 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Good address, 20 years' experience in commercial line, wishes position with good concern; present employers retiring from business; salary; best references. R 469 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

SALES ENGINEER, practical man, shop experience and creating; foreign experience; French, Spanish, German; salary and commission; want job that brings $5,000 and over. Box 142, 543 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, good appearance, fine conversationalist, two years' experience selling wash fabrics and knit goods, desires connection with reliable concern handling a good line. K 494 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced ready-to-wear, with headquarters in Atlantic City, wants specialty line; wash and sport skirts, capes, blouses for there and surrounding territory on commission. N 6 Times.

SALESMAN, ROAD EXPERIENCE, open for engagement; age 36; best references; adaptable to any legitimate line; salary or commission. Address "Edward," 95 Isabella Av., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Successful record as salesman and executive, particularly in advertising, seeks connection on straight commission basis, to earn $10,000 or more annually; local territory preferred. D 397 Times.

SALESMAN.—American commercial traveling salesman, 10 years' acquaintance with leading New England druggists; open for engagement with reputable house. Glenn, Room 11, Auditorium Hotel, Norwich, Conn.

SALES ENGINEER, graduate, long experience in machine tools, power transmission in all its branches, foundry, &c., wishes to change; state full particulars. B 1068 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced and successful, seeks big, clean proposition; one which would appeal to best class of business men; downtown; strictly commission basis. K 473 Times Downtown.

SALES EXECUTIVE, advertiser, and all-around business man with builder record wants position where exceptional ability will bring results; compensation secondary consideration. A 241 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Real estate, securities, established selling force, extensive, satisfied clientele, fertile field, wants meritorious proposition. R 870 Times.

SALESMAN, with good following, wishes connection with reputable toy and novelty house; must have strong line for city and vicinity. A 319 Times.

SALESMAN, hustler, naval discharge, desires connection; progressive concern; inside or outside; where opportunity is offered; references. D 890 Times.

SALESMAN calling on housefurnishing and hardware stores wants a live wire side line; has established trade. A 945 Times Harlem.

SALES MANAGER.—Mature executive, unlimited energy, recognized leader; $4,500 minimum first year. Bronis, Box 227, City Hall Station.

SALESMAN, young man, thoroughly experienced in dress and underwear, desires connection wholesale establishment, house or road. X 892 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Reliable, hustling young man desires representative line of ladies' wash and silk dresses and waists; Northwest and coast territories. B 207 Times.

SALESMAN, with car, would entertain proposition, good specialty line; commission; New England or New York and Pennsylvania. A 266 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, (building materials;) ex-architect; expert advertising representative; best of city time; business letters prepared. G 388 Times.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER.
(40,) A1 record; experienced staple specialty lines. O 442 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 24, desires position with commercial concern; city or traveling; salary or drawing account. D 355 Times.

SALESMAN desires side line; will leave New York for Pennsylvania towns shortly. R 387 Times.

SALES PRODUCER wishes take charge New York or Philadelphia sales of some substantial, high-grade proposition. D 374 Times.

SALESMAN, shoe, wide experience with chain stores, desires position in retail store; best references. Q 62 Times.

SALESMAN, — Italian, highly educated, speaking English, French, Spanish, wants position. W 17 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced office furniture and stationery lines, New York City, desires position. A 236 Times.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with hardware and housefurnishing trade, desires side line with reliable concern. A 306 Times.

SALESMAN, with car, 20 years' experience, desires position with reliable firm. George Otto, 235 Fulton Av., Jersey City.

SALESMAN, 26, desires position with mercantile house; now employed. R 380 Times.

SECRETARY, 26, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, executive ability; several years' actual business experience; highest recommendations; salary $25. K 503 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, exceptional stenographer, executive ability, excellent references; A1 salary only. K 491 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING, traffic man, 28, married, experienced local, domestic export freight and express transportation, desires permanent position. R 805 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, 10 years' experience domestic and export, wishes position as head or assistant; expert packer. C 3 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced silks; also receiving clerk; domestic or export. R 359 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 30, married, experienced in export and domestic shipping, desires position; excellent references. G 396 Times.

STEAM HEATING
Superintendent, thorough experience estimating, designing, constructing all systems heating and power work; knowledge of plumbing; take full charge; handle men; get business; hustler. O 465 Times Downtown.

STEAMSHIP CO. EXECUTIVE.—12 years' coastwise service; now with Shipping Board. Washington; thorough knowledge steamship affairs. R 887 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Fluent correspondent; clean cut, intelligent, above ordinary 7 years' practical experience; manage office; secretarial training; quick comprehension; original thinker; age 29; unquestionable references; $25. O 468 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, 23, four years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping and French, wishes position with Stock Exchange, bond, or export firm; college graduate. A 932 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, (26,) ten years' experience; secretarial ability; capable, energetic and well-trained correspondent; A1 references. K 510 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, five years' experience; best references; man of ability and integrity; $25. A 228 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, rapid, accurate, long experience, speaks Spanish, wishes position. D 318 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school and business school graduate; experienced, ambitious; references. R 544 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced general office, factory, and purchasing departments, desires position. S 625 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, high class, long experience, seeks offer; well educated; A1 credentials. K 534 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, 25, college graduate, experienced; can fill responsible position; $24. 964 Time Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years tropical experience, knows some Spanish, desires position. S 647 Times Downtown.

STENOTYPIST and office assistant, 23, Christian; experienced; dictaphone operator. O 412 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, experienced; well recommended. Bauer, 1,674 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, CLERK.—Young man desires position as stenographer, clerk; can furnish reference. D 872 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; legal and commercial; references. R 858 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (ex-service man,) knowledge of French and Spanish. D 364 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist desires work to do at home evenings. A 214 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate, perfect French correspondent, desires position; $22. S 676 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, (20,) experienced, army discharge, desires position. K 529 Times Downtown.

STEWARD.—Position with golf, country or yacht club, large or small; experienced, good executive; married; references from New York City and Long Island clubs. Address X 261 Times Annex.

STEWARD-MANAGER, for the last 15 years in service with high-class clubhouses, wishes position in club, hotel, institution or apartment hotel. Box 585, Allenhurst, N. J. Telephone 2257-R Allenhurst.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRODUCTION or general foreman; products made of sheet metal; handle large force of men. X 292 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT for elevator apartment or office building; best references. Albert, 9 876 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT, ENGINEER. — Exceptional ability; good organizer; know how to get results. A. W. Davis, 468 W. 155d St.

SUPERINTENDENT and engineer; mechanic; loft or office building. C 7 Times.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES.
Salesman and manufacturer is looking for good, reliable house which is open to secure the services of high-class man to assist in making the right samples of novelties and staples and to sell their output to the importers, jobbers, and best cutting-up trade. Address D 892 Times.

TEACHER, &c.—Gentleman of high education, just from France, wants situation as teacher or companionship in private family; physical culture also. A 805 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, 27, married, experienced claim adjuster and correspondent; references. Address A. Z., 1,744 Bathgate Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

TIRE Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry has on its list a number of reliable men, natives of France, who speak English fluently and desire connection with American houses of good standing, seeking representatives in France or want to employ Frenchmen in this country.
These men have served in the French Army, and will supply references and full details upon request; there is no charge for this service. Kindly address Desk No. 8, Franco-American Board, 213 Flatiron Bldg., New York.

TIRE SALES EXECUTIVE.
With initiative and sound judgment seeks new connection where ability to accomplish things will be recognized.
Thoroughly versed in methods of distribution through the dealer, as well as direct to the large consumer. For last two years in charge of various territories in Eastern States, now located in Metropolitan District, in above capacity.
Thirty-three years old, married, no objection to location.
Address Tires, B 810 Times Annex.

TRADE ASSOCIATION.
Secretary's assistant and manager large office seeks new connection; years experience in organization and operation associations; fully competent to act as secretary; expert in compilation statistics, market reports, graph charts, open price bulletins, &c. N 11 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—Young man, graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, competent, experienced Spanish-English stenographer, wishes employment with drug concern where opportunity is offered. B 832 Times Annex.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, 28 years, specialty man, A1 references and bond, would like to represent corporation or firm in Florida and Georgia. E., 843 Dellwood Av., Jacksonville, Fla.

TRAFFIC MAN.—General transportation work, 18 years' wide experience; prefer exporting, importing; capable, steady; just released by Government. L. W. E., 16 East 30th.

TRAFFIC MAN, wonderful all-around domestic, export experience, desires position. S 628 Times Downtown.

TRUST COMPANY.—Man with legal education, familiar and experienced in real estate and trust matters, would like to connect with trust company. Q 868 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, former teacher, desires home work. 4 E. 2,060 Grand Av., Bronx.

TYPIST.—Literary work preferred; experienced. A. H., Apt. 35, 567 West 140th.

VALET, (33,) single, competent, first-class man, licensed masseur and gymnast, traveling, reference, wishes position; references. A 840 Times.

WANTED, gentlemen to invest. Good paying established metal manufacturing business; rare opportunity; state capital in communication. S 812 Times Downtown.

WINDOW TRIMMER.
card writer, also scenic background painter; understand color harmonies, and of creative ideas; at present employed out of town; desires a position with high-class firm in New York. D 338 Times.

WRITER of descriptive advertising and special articles has some overtime for high class work. Address X 850 Times Annex.

WRITER and translator, experienced, wishes permanent connection with publisher. N 11 Times.

WRITER on staff of great newspaper will handle publicity and space time; business letters prepared. G 388 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, just discharged from the navy; he is a friend of mine; he is of Irish parentage, old enough to have proved reliability; young enough to be adaptable to any line of work, and possesses natural wit and ability; he is clean and healthy, honest and industrious; he is ambitious and looking for work that offers opportunity for advancement; pay is secondary just now; I would like to have him working for me if I could offer him the opportunities he deserves. Can you use him? R. H. F., 2,308 2d Av., 119th-119th Sts.

YOUNG MAN, AMBITIOUS,
discharged from the army, is ready to talk business to a concern which can make money on his services; he is 28, a hard, intelligent worker, bookkeeper, stenographer-secretary, and office executive; he wants to talk to your before picking your man. W 628 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 24, recently released from aviation service, excellent family connection, intelligent, clean-cut, and ambitious, mechanically inclined, desires to connect with large factory organization offering genuine opportunities to a young man willing to learn the game; highest credentials. D 346 Times.

YOUNG MAN with considerable business training and technical education desires to associate himself with manufacturing concern in some form of industrial management; Yale graduate; married; A1 references. X 321 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires position as salesman, any line, either road or city; present manager of downtown retail store; good education, pleasing personality and appearance; will serve apprenticeship to learn business. S 575 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) business college graduate, one year bank experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, energetic and hustling, desires position with bank or mercantile house; where good work will be appreciated. R 565 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, French-English stenographer and Spanish translator, formerly assistant manager and French correspondent with an important export concern, wishes position with an export house; A1 references. S 673 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Ambitious young man, thoroughly experienced in chemical and drug line, desires position which offers chance for quick advancement; best references. H. Bch, 208 East 15th.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, selling ability, also 3 years' clerical experience, desires position with advancement; excellent references. O 432 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, importing line, can handle shipping, correspondence, other essentials, desires position with progressive firm. C 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN of experience and good references wants position as manager or supervisor of country estate. Address X 335 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 25; clerical experience; knows bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; best references; willing worker for advancement. Write A. B., 324 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) well educated, experienced export correspondence, buying, shipping; uses typewriter; excellent references. H. Schwartz, 117 West 114th.

YOUNG MAN, honorable discharge from army, would like to learn wholesale silk business; willing to start at bottom for reasonable salary. R 467 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, two years' college, navy release; prefer export, mechanical, or business where technical training useful. S. H., 612 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, capable, intelligent, credit department experience, desires position in mercantile concern. A 933 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, several years' office experience, high school education, rapid and accurate at figures, desires clerical position with reliable concern. A 322 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, splendid references; correspondent, other qualifications, desires position where initiative will merit advancement. C 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college graduate, wishes to connect with a reputable concern in its sales or advertising department. X 836 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 27, officer, discharged, college man, personality, initiative, knowledge French, desires position with future. D 356 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position as assistant to superintendent or clerical; army discharge; formerly purchasing agent. C 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years, experienced purchasing department, inquiries, buying, follow-ups, correspondence, meeting salesmen; salary. S. Leonard Welland, 923 Barretto St.

YOUNG AMERICAN, export experience, well versed Spanish, familiar all export documents, invoicing, clerical duties, stenography, correspondent. B 600 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position import and export house; has thorough and practical business experience; can typewrite. X 810 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (27) desires position with manufacturing concern, as assistant superintendent; 5 years' experience. S 633 Times, Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 14, wishes position with reliable mercantile house; thoroughly experienced; can furnish best of references. R 582 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) ex-officers' school, college education, business experience, desires association with concern in any capacity. Dolan, 404 East 158th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, office experience, high typewriting, good penman, seeks connection with future; references. O 422 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, (21,) technical and business experience, desires connection. S 647 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (21) seeks clerical position; accurate, conscientious; excellent reference. A 811 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 23, bookkeeper and office man, willing and competent; S 613 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires clerical position; pay roll, timekeeping, statistical work. X 874 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college man with selling experience, desires to connect with good concern; reasonable salary.

YOUNG MAN desires position a few afternoons each week during spare time typewriting or tracing. O 429 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, clerk and typist, executive ability, desires position. R 530 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, yearround service, desires position; good penman, quick at figures; $15 to start. Address Box 1,000 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) with some inside experience in silk line, seeks connection with silk house. A 233 Times.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly experienced with hosiery, desires connection wholesale establishment. N 38 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position with export or chemical house; chemical knowledge. H. Faller, 300 West 101st St.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, four years' experience with automobile concern; clerical work. Box 1288, 1,464 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24; willing, conscientious worker; excellent references. A 914 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) assistant bookkeeper, office experience, rapid figurer; references. O 422 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college student, desires position with future; 5 years' legal experience. R 508 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as ledger clerk; 3 years' experience; can furnish best of references. R 580 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, honorably discharged; good business experience; best references. D 353 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) good knowledge bookkeeping, correspondence, energetic, Christian; $15. K 508 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, desires position with reliable house. G 364 Times.

A BUILDER'S GENERAL ASSISTANT.
Experienced estimator, superintendent, detailer, &c.; accurate and reliable. A., 2,002 Madison Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

200 SKILLED COOKS, butlers, chauffeurs, and miscellaneous. Japanese-American Agent, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7981.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
AUSTRIAN Daimler, 4-PASS. Latest Imp.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1917 SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC VICTORIA 1917 COUPE.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1916 TOURING.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1915 TOURING.
DIESBROW 1915 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, 1918 SPECIAL.
MERCER 4-PASS., 1916 SPORT MODEL.
MERCER 4-Pass., 1917, Nickel Trimmings.
PACKARD 1916 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 4-PASS. 1917, VICTORIA TOP.
STUTZ 2-PASS. 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 6-PASS. 1917, Double Windshield.
STUTZ 1916 BIG STUTZ TOURING.

1,700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1562.

AN OFFERING OF SELECT USED CARS.
BUICK 1916—4 PASS. COUPE.
BUICK 1918—7 PASS. TOUR.
BUICK 1917—ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918—7 PASS. TOUR.
CADILLAC 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
CADILLAC 1917—ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916—4 PASS. CHUMMY.
HUDSON 1918—4 PASS. SPORT.
HUDSON 1917—4 PASS. SPORT.
LANCIA 1914—4 PASS. ROADSTER.
LOCOMOBILE 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1917—7 PASS. TOUR.
MERCER 1917—4 PASS. TOUR.
PACKARD 1917—4 PASS. TOUR. Fleetwood.
STUTZ 1917—6 PASS. TOUR.
STUTZ 1917—BEARCAT, 16 VALVE.
STUTZ 1917—2 PASS. ROADSTER.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC. EST. 1908.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

A PRE-SEASON OPPORTUNITY.
AERO-PLANE motor, 120 H. P., new.
HUDSON 1917 4 pass. Sport.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 1916, 70 P. Special, new.
MERCER raceabout, 1916; new tires.
MITCHELL sedan, 1917, wire wheels.
PACKARD coupe twin-six, special body.
ROAMER BREWSTER sedan, 1918, wire wheels.
SIMPLEX 1916 town limousine, wire wheels.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 6 cyl., 7 pass.
MERCER, 1916 touring, perfect condition.
YOU CAN SAVE BROADWAY PRICES ON THESE CARS. SERVICE FREE.
GILHOOLY & WHALEN, 157 West 56TH.

AUTO REPAIR SHOP.
Anticipating my discharge from the regular army in a few days, I respectfully solicit your patronage. A. Vreeland, 251 East 139th St., N. Y. C. Phone 1086 Woodlawn.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1919 CUNNINGHAM touring.
1918 CADILLAC Victoria.
1918 CHANDLER chummy roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL runabout.
1918 BUICK touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 CADILLAC 7-Pass. Touring.
1917 CADILLAC 4-Pass. Touring.
1917 STEARNS Sedan.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger touring.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 MITCHELL touring, equipped with wire wheels.
1917 REO ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL sedan.
1917 HUDSON carriage.
PACKARD "38" limousine, like new.
1917 STUDEBAKER touring.
1916 CADILLAC Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Touring.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
1917 PACKARD, 2-ton.
1918 REO, 2-ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS USED CARS
1918 PEERLESS, 7-passenger touring.
1918 LEXINGTON touring.
1917 REO, 7-passenger, touring.
1917 HUDSON, Cabriolet.
1917 GRANT Six, 5-passenger, touring.
1915 CADILLAC, 7-passenger, touring.
L. A. D. MOTOR CORP.,
1,491 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Telephone Prospect 5134

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
1918 Oakland brougham. 1918 Stearns-Knight, 4-cylinder touring. 1918 Olds 6-cylinder touring. 1917 Stutz, 4-passenger; 1918 Overland 4-passenger, Country Club; 1917 Paige light six sedan, 1917 Scripps, Model G; 1917 Studebaker 4-cylinder touring, Moline Knight limousine, wire wheels, Norman Garage and Sales Co., 238 West 54th St., 3d floor. Phone Circle 115.

BIDDLE-DUESENBERG 1918,
fitted with special 4-pass. light-weight sport body; individual fenders; wire wheels; cord tires; 100 H. P. Duesenberg motor; speed 90 miles per hour; car just delivered from Biddle factory; fully guaranteed.
Gilhooly & Whalen, 157 West 56th.

BODY.—Handsome small limousine, fine condition, from small Fiat. Fiat Repairs Co., 640 West 58th.

BUICK 1917 little 6 5 passenger touring; perfect mechanically; newly painted. De Lamater Motors Corp., 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1346.

BUICK.—Sell my 1917 "Little 6" touring (No 834,971,) late model, extras; excellent condition; $875. Florence Donnelly, Riverside Av., Amityville, L. I. Phone 110.,

BUICKS.—1918 roadster, demountable Winter top and Summer top, 1918 "S-40" touring 7-pass., 1917 tobe., all first class, F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th.

BUICK Roadster, 1918, S-44, first-class condition; rare bargain. Phone St. Nicholas 8310, Apt. 11.

BUICK 1918 four cylinder five passenger; excellent condition; make offer. New Amsterdam Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

BUICKS 1918 and 1917, "little sixes;" both five-passenger; excellent condition; make offer. Storage Warehouse, 221 West 37th.

BUICK 1918 little 6 touring; exceptional condition; reasonable in price. De Lamater Motors Corp., 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1346.

BUICK 1917 Sedan, exceptional bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918 7 passenger; perfect in every detail; a quality used car. De Lamater, 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1346.

BUICK Six, seven-passenger touring; excellent condition; real bargain; $875. W. O. Graham, Upper Montclair, or 7216 Cort.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
roadsters. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC.
Cadillac Limousine.
1917 Model, just taken in. It is equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, good shoes, and extras. Very good mechanical condition.
CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
3 Lafayette Av., Bklyn.
Phone MAIN

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK, Reputable modern, late model; cash. Fortunato Dentice, 21 East Whitehall Av.

DODGE, &c.—Wanted, late model Dodge, Buick 6 or Olds 6; give full description, cash price, mileage; no dealers. F. O. Box 48, Palisade, N. J.

EQUITY $1,250 well paying house in Brooklyn; want machine for late model automobile; terms; cost $6,500. 1957 Times Downtown.

FORD.—Wanted, Ford touring or runabout; year, price; latter only. Cole, 344 West 46th St., N. Y.

Highest prices paid for cars. Telephone before you call. Kline, 2413 Fordham.

MUDGE, &c.—Wants Sixteen speedster, Chandler touring, Stevens-Duryea touring, passenger phaeton, 191 ; fine condition; price reasonable; no dealers. R 806 Times Downtown.

LANCIA late model roadster wanted. Carruthers, 15 Broad St. Phone 2191 Hanover.

PIERCE 1913, eight cylinder, four passenger or two passenger speedster; state price, number of car, &c. H. J. Lewden, 28 West 63d St.

ROADSTER.—For $600 cash better value in late model roadster; no trifling or dealer; give full details. R 804 Times Downtown.

STEARNS 4-cylinder, Cleveland or touring; late model. Beam, 445 West 59th St. Columbus 7890.

Wanted Buick or Dodge sedan, recent model; must be in perfect condition and subject to examination by expert; state model, mileage, general condition, lowest cash price. R 890 Times.

WANTED—The best 1917 or 1918 four passenger, six cylinder $700 will buy; must be perfect. Write J. T. W., 248 West 102d St., New York.

WANTED.

Mercer, Marmon, Stutz, Hudson or Cadillac, late model; cash. Ripperda, Hotel Cumberland.

$750 for good auto, not over 10,000 miles; 1917 model. Buick Roadster; cash; no dealers. A 806 Times Annex.

Automobile Instructions.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $45, with driving, $65. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. I. Phone Circle 9210.

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving short time; private lessons; driving and mechanical courses. American Auto School, 736 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4916.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and page. Tel. Columbus 7930. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructions guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Supplies.

TIRES: SAVE 30%, 40%, 50%.
Fisks, Goodrickes, Endurance, McGraws, Marathons, Diamonds, Firestones, and many other good makes; also
CUT TIRES AT BEST MAKE
Sizes: 32x4, 33x4½, 34x4½, 32x5, 35x5, 37x5, 32x4½, 34x4½.
Above are "Best Buy" this year.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,783 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

MME. ESTELLE, 277 6TH AV., N. Y.,

Retiring from business April 15th.
Complete fixtures of this high-class millinery and gown shop must be sold before this date.

CLEMENCEAU.

Portrait on paper of Luze, 40x30; beautiful engraving by Pouquet Dorval, H. C., member of Salon of Paris; Artist's name printed in front of prints and signed by the artist; price 18, (200 francs.) Write to Bollo, 113 Boulevard Magenta, Paris.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 29 West 32d St., near Broadway.

Loughrey & Son, 3 East 44th, N. Y.—Complete fixtures of this high-class tailoring establishment; also stock of imported woolens and trimmings; must be sold before April 15.

For Sale—Unique antique book case, roll top secretary, and sideboard combined, 8 feet high; solid black walnut; an exceptional piece of antique furniture; best offer. P. O. Box 396, Manchester, N. H.

Sacrifice sale of unused hardware, drills, gins, machine bolts, &c; accept any reasonable offer. Watercraft Construction Co., 48 West 42d St.

Addressing machine, Belknap, with motor, good condition, a bargain. Magazine of Wall St., 42 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Two pawn tickets for ladies' diamond rings; one pledged for $65, one for $110; will sacrifice. C 394 Times.

Landscape paintings, California scenes, by distinguished artist, for sale at very reduced rate. G 372 Times.

Four valuable oil paintings to be sold cheap; owner going to Europe. 615 West 136th St.; apartment 10.

Dictaphone, practically new, for sale at a bargain. Mr. Hunter, Rector 7525.

Lady will sacrifice diamond ring, pins, mesh bag, wrist watch. Room 504, 347 Fifth Av.

Invalid wheel chair, good condition. Buyer, 801 West End Av., N. Y.

Furniture.

Early English 10-piece dining-room suit, consisting of buffet, crystal case, serving table, tea wagon, table and chairs; also 11 pieces for living room; will sacrifice all for $200. 714 West 179th St., Apt. 2. Tel. St. Nicholas 8955.

FOR SALE—ANTIQUE.
Collection of antiques, furniture, including pin cruet table, Adam's Consul table, Bristol and Waterford glass, &c.; by appointment. Telephone Stuyvesant 5007, or Box 448 Times, 2 Rector St.

New Chickering piano player, Chippendale mahogany bedroom set, other furniture, reasonable; Sunday and Monday afternoon. Block's apt., 978 Central Park West; no dealers.

Furniture for sale.—Antique mahogany console table mirror, dining room set, glass tops; ice box, other furniture; seen 10 to 12, or appointment. no dealers. Piper, 814 West End Av. Phone 2244 Riverside.

Don't sell your household furniture, rugs, carpets, bric-a-brac, paintings, bronzes, silver and plated ware, books, before getting my estimate. Frank, 605 West 111th St. Phone Cathedral 3843.

Fine antique mahogany davenport and tilt top table; six chairs, round table to match; decorated mahogany; no dealers. Alexander, 5 West 47th.

For Sale—Three-quarter Circassian walnut bed, hair mattress, box spring; nearly new. Monday or Tuesday, 9 to 11 A. M., 47 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 34.

Chippendale mahogany bedroom set, other furniture, reasonable; seen Monday, 2 until 4. Block's apartment, 978 Central Park West.

Small antiques, chairs, mirrors, braided rugs, imported novelties; low prices. Greenley Shop, 3 West 47th St.

Fine mahogany dining room and bedroom set for sale; reasonable. Apply forenoon. Fry, 305 West 97th St.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

ABANDONED OFFICE FURNITURE
From U. S. Bankruptcy and War Cause Sales.
FREE DELIVERY.
Desks, $7, $10, $12, roll-tops, flat-tops, typewriter and bookkeeper desks; a mahogany roll-top, $10; a double glass-top sanitary desk, $25; stationery cabinets, $6; letter and card filing cabinets, $5, $6, $10; all kinds chairs, tables, $3, $4, $6; wardrobe, $10; typewriters, $18; lockers, $5; double bookcase, $25; rugs, 10-foot glass sliding door wall-case, $30; counter tables, $10.
60 CORTLANDT STREET.

Wanted.—Any kind office furniture; bought quickly for cash; phone Cortlandt 4000.

Wire partition size 6 feet wide, by 6 feet high, for cashier cage, with small window and door, size 3½ feet by 6 feet;

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

39TH ST., 460 WEST.—Will sublet room, front apartment, furnished complete, overlooking Riverside Drive; half block from subway; $300 a month; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Morningside 4477.

116TH, WEST.—Will share our beautiful apartment, overlooking Hudson, with congenial couple, furnishing their meals. Morningside 8274.

126TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two (front) room suite or apartment 7 rooms, sunny, airy, luxuriously furnished; 1454 Morningside, Apt. 61.

187TH, 626 WEST.—To let immediately furnished parlor, bedroom, kitchen; southwest exposure, overlooking Columbia campus. Pents, Apt. 51.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

124TH 430 WEST.—Five rooms, front, attractively furnished; piano, linen, silver; apartment 64, Morningside 3886.

129TH ST., 36 WEST.—Eight rooms from May 1 to Oct. 1; elevator and all modern improvements. Inquire Supt.

130TH. (Overlooking Columbia.)—Beautiful four-room until October. Mora. 9070, 10-4.

3RD ST., 521 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment sublet, top floor, elevator, $65. Schutte.

134TH, 507 WEST.—Newly furnished five rooms, steam heat, elevator apartment; $55.

137TH, 510 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, elevator; reasonable. 380 Morningside. (Apt. 57.)

161ST, (3,456 Broadway.)—Attractive 6-room front apartment; near Riverside; china, silver; immediate possession; elevator, telephone. Apt. 12.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Four beautiful outside rooms, bath; private house; $70.

164D, 615 WEST.—Furnished apartment to let; 5 cosy rooms, May till October; rent $60; call mornings till 11. Phone Audubon 380, apartment 1E.

167TH, 601 WEST.—Sublet, six-room apartment, furnished, April 1 to Sept. 15. Apartment 6C.

167TH ST., 548 WEST.—Five light, well-furnished rooms; reasonable; seen 11 to 2. Apartment 3 E.

168TH.—Three-room, clean, attractively furnished apartment; new building; convenient L. Root, or Supt., 409 Edgecombe Av.

170TH, 645 WEST, Apt. 2K.—Four rooms, with bath; thoroughly up-to-date; beautifully furnished in mahogany. Oriental rugs; everything her's; $100 per month.

181ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner)—To let or sublet, well-furnished six-room apartment, from April 1 to Sept. 15; rent $65 per month. Telephone Audubon 6807, Apartment 1-H.

ANDREWS AV., 1,906.—Five rooms and bath; completely furnished; complete in outside rooms; overlooking Bartley Oval; April 1 to Sept. 1. Apply H. C. Burnett, Jr. Phone Fordham 2912.

APARTMENT seeking simplified.—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 160 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Apartment, sublet, 6 rooms, Columbia University and Riverside, if you purchase furniture, excellent location. Phone Morningside 838.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

APARTMENT, furnished, 8 rooms, 97th St., West End, and Drive. Call evenings, 7-9; Sundays, D. C., 2,588 Broadway.

Attractive 8-room apartment near 96th St. subway; beautifully furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 2 baths; $125 monthly from April 1. Oct. 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445, (cor. 116th.)—6-room furnished apartment, 3 rooms overlooking Riverside Drive, from May 1 to Sept. 15; $300 month. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Seven large rooms, front, furnished complete; fine view; April or sooner to October; $150. Apartment 6C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Furnished remainder five rooms, two bedrooms, two baths, silver, linen, &c.; $225. Morningside 2518.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths. Inquire Davidson. Tel. 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (116th St.)—Attractively furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; long-and short leases. Tel. 4995 Plaza. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (Corner 95th.)—Six rooms and bath, attractively furnished; long and short lease. Tel. 4995 Plaza. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th St.)—High-class, 8 rooms, 3 baths, completely furnished; magnificent view. Cochrane, 2 West 125th.

RIVERSIDE.—Eight rooms, three baths, 9th floor; exquisitely furnished; bargain. Columbus 5574.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 974, Apt. 5E.—Four bright, large rooms; up-to-date elevator building; Summer season; exceptional value.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 980.—Sublet four-room apartment; completely April 1; sell furnishings. See 2-5. Apt. 5I.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 974.—7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished, airy, sunny; large outside room. Audubon 4296. Madigan.

SIX rooms, furnished; front; sunny; $75; immediate possession. 3,781 Broadway.

TO RENT—All but the second floor of a four-story private house in the Eighties, near Central Park West; electric light, hardwood floor in all rooms; furnished with the exception of bed covering and tableware; rent $250; page but private families need apply. D 867 Times.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS
86th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $90; 3 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

THREE ROOMS, with bath, kitchen, light room, and chamber; near Columbia University; outside rooms; furniture wicker; piano; building four years old; 5 minutes 9th Av. "L" station. Tel. Morningside 9028. Dixon.

THREE bright rooms, kitchenette, elevator, $65; lease until October. Phone Morningside 7865.

Three bright rooms, kitchenette, elevator, $65; lease until October. Phone Morningside 7865.

VERY attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenettes, West 85th; elevator building; all improvements; $35. Circle 3812.

WEST END AV., 740. Apartment 21E, corner 96th St.—Beautifully furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; can be seen between 12:30 and 2 o'clock or any evening; $250 per month from April 1 until Sept. 1. Telephone 3941 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 4B.—Until October 1, with longer option, beautifully furnished 8 rooms and 2 baths; outside apartment. Telephone Riverside 6766. No agents.

WEST END AV., 782.—Four-room and bath apartment, facing West End Av., corner 96th St.; sublet furnished until Oct. 1, $200 per month. Apartment 42.

WEST END AV., (107th St.)—Modern five-room apartment, newly decorated; sublease to party purchasing furniture; sacrifice. Academy 1862.

WEST END AV., 808.—High-class apartment, 10 outside rooms, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rent from May 1. Apply Reid, 141 West 73d.

WEST END.—Six rooms, 2 baths, new building; 9 months; partly furnished. Columbus 2974.

WILL RENT from May 1 to Sept. 30, complete modern, well furnished apartment, located in the Seventies, near Broadway, 8 rooms, including three bedrooms and three bathrooms. Address C 328 Times.

WYOMING, 55th St., 7th Av.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, $225 month. May 1-Oct. 1. K. N. Tomkins.

6-7 rooms, attractively, completely furnished; $150; 97th and Broadway. N 5 Times.

Furnished—Bronx.

Apartment, 5 large, light, airy rooms, bath; all improvements, including electricity, steam heat, telephone, hot water, shower; attractively furnished; piano, silver, linen included. Located in Bronx, about 50 minutes from Grand Central or Times Square, accessible both subways. To lease to adult only, April 1 or later-Oct. 1 or later; $100 per month; references required. Corby, P. O. Box 26, Station R, Bronx.

Furnished—Long Island.

For Rent—Kew Gardens, in private home; $10 per week. D 880 Times.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, bath, Warburton Av., Yonkers; select neighborhood; 20 minutes from subway terminus; 8 minutes Greystone R. R. Station; rent $50 monthly. B 1067 Times Harlem.

New attractively furnished non-housekeeping apartment; two rooms, bath, front porch; Park Road, Pelham Manor; May to October; excellent dining room connection. Address Mrs. Hixon, 185 Broadway, South Yonkers.—Six rooms, bath, two porches, two-family house; two minutes from railroad, ten minutes subway; May to October; $60 monthly. R 317 Times.

SOUTH YONKERS.—To lease, five-room device; handsomely furnished, from April 1 to September 15. W 18 Times.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Elegantly furnished, steam-heated apartment; electricity; lavatories in bedrooms, bath; porch; garage. Kirby, 163 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J. Phone Cliffside 171-M.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Furnished apartment 2 rooms, all improvements, May 1 to Oct. 1; 9 minutes to D., L. & W. Tel. Orange 1196.

Unfurnished—East Side.

87TH, 17 EAST.—To let, near Washington Square, very large north light studio; 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; steam heat, electricity, water, hardwood floors; year's lease. Stuyvesant 4083.

187TH, 220 EAST, (Stuyvesant Apts.)—Doctor's apartment or private; 6 rooms; $70.

30TH, 130 EAST.—Eight large rooms, bath; 5 open fireplaces; elevator building, near new subway; most desirable location.

34TH, 45 EAST.—Wonderfully light, airy floor, with roof garden, bath, &c., and will be decorated to suit; other floors taken by cultured people; references required; open every day. Call or phone Bennett, Plaza 2558.

36TH ST., 54 EAST.—Premises being remodeled; 2-room and bath suites; unusually large rooms, with open fireplaces; $1,000 to $2,000. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av., N. Y. C. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
88 East 122d St., adjoining Mt. Morris Park; 8 large rooms, bath; steam; $900.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or janitor.

52D, 37 EAST.—2-room, kitchenette, and bath; steam heat, electric light, all improvements; open for inspection. Caretaker, on premises, or phone Owner, Bayonne 5301.

LOST UNUSUAL APT. IN NEW YORK
Madison Av. (102d.)—Three immense rooms; bath; kitchenette; fireplaces; exclusive. Plaza 4995.

PARK AV., 615.—Eight-room apartment; 3 master's bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 2. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Sublet single flat; 6 rooms; $75.00. Lease.

TWO EXTRA-LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH; SUBLET; PARTY GOING AWAY; SEEN ANY AFTERNOON. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, 152 MADISON AV.

815 PARK AV., CORNER 76TH ST.
Seven-room apartment, 3 master's bedrooms, living room, large foyer hall, dining room, pantry, kitchen, and 2 maids' rooms and bath; apartment high up and all southern exposure. Apart. on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

187TH, 22 WEST.—Newly renovated; occupancy May 1; 2 rooms, kitchenette. See 11 West 188th St.

97TH ST., 38 WEST.
Two rooms and bath, modern Sanpool building; $50.

97TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; high-class remodeled house; immediate possession.

97TH ST., 11 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; housekeeping; beautifully decorated; $2,100.

97TH, 9 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 3 exceptionally large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $2,400.

98TH, 27 WEST, at 5th Av.—April 1, two rooms, alcove, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; $75 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

83D, 64 WEST.—Elegant 8-room suite, bath, all conveniences, parlor floor, for doctor, business, or residence; large front basement. Phone Riverside 1600.

85TH, 108 WEST.—4 rooms, 4 baths; also maid's room; $130 month. H. Chambers, Apartment 3D. Phone Circle 864.

86TH, 227 WEST.—Two and four large, light rooms; elevator; $600-$1,200.

87TH, 118 WEST.—Magnificent park view, large beautifully decorated studio room, handsome fireplace, outside bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sacrifice.

88T ST., CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Exceptional, high-class, elevator apartment; 7 unusually large, light rooms; 2 baths; southern exposure; sublet $1,800. Phone for appointment 6279 Col., Apt. 6W.

96TH, 56 WEST.—3 large rooms, bath, suitable studio, physician, dentist; exclusive apartments; lease $120 mo.; electricity included.

78D, 29 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; 2d floor front; very desirable.

HD ST., 245 WEST, (Opposite Assembly.)—High-class 8-room apartment, kitchenette; $100.

78TH, 57 WEST.—Delightfully, cool Summer apartment; two large rooms; bath, maid service; eleventh floor; wide view. Superintendent.

79TH, 146 WEST.—One and two rooms and bath, unfurnished.

83D, 41 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 baths, to Oct. 1; $140 per month. Meyers.

100TH, 315 WEST, (Riverside.)—High-class room, bath, kitchenette; steam; $70 month.

112TH, 121 WEST.—Unfurnished first floor apartment, elevator house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, until October, 1920, $110 month; references required. Apt. 2.

125TH, 604 WEST, (Cor. Riverside Drive.)—Four rooms and bath, sublet from April 20 to Oct. 1; rent $50. Apt. 2E. Morningside 5554.

158TH, 550 WEST, (Top Floor, Southwest Corner.)—6 rooms; elevator; $75. Hardy, 62.

AMSTERDAM AV., 2,390, (179th St.)—High-class elevator apartment; fine section; beautiful apartment; excellent service; 6 rooms; $44.

BROADWAY, 5,109, cor. 132d St.—Immediate sub-lease to Oct. 1 or longer; beautiful 8-room apartment, all improvements; reasonable. Mrs. Myll.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 883, (Corner 86d St.).—Top floor.—Highest type apartment building; 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; rents $1,800 to $2,700. Apply owner on premises. Telephone Riverside 3521.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 344, (bet. 84th and 85th Sts.)—Top floor, 5 rooms, bath, 4 rooms and bath. Wm. H. Brown, Agent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 836.—Apartments, unfurnished; 7 rooms and bath; $1,800; immediate possession.

CHOICE APARTMENT, 864
Seven large rooms; steam, bath; May 1. 1,546 7th Av. (117th St.)

AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 2 and 3 large rooms, every building, all conveniences; possession April 1 or May 1; near New York-Yonkers city line; one block from Broadway trolley subway connection and four blocks to New York Central Station; drivers should call phone number for prompt attention. T. H., 290 Times.

ENTIRE basement of modern private house on restricted quiet block, just renovated, consists of very large front room, large kitchen and small room, lots of closet room, electricity, toilet (no bath); $20 monthly; a low rent; references. Inquire Superintendent, 108 West 120th St.

MARBLE HILL AV., 97.—8-family house, 7 rooms, bath, (private hall,) steam heat, electricity; improvements; possession immediately.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 30, cor. 113th St.—Attractive 7-room apartment to lease, unfurnished. Koppel.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Two large, light rooms and foyer, 8 baths, facing the Drive; possession April 1. Davidson.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 848.—Floor, private residence, select, convenient neighborhood. Call Sunday or evenings.

Unfurnished room, elevator apartment; private family; $20. Tel. Monday, St. Nicholas 2098.

WEST END AV., 916.—For rent, attractive, large and light two and three room apartments; each bathroom well ventilated; gas and electricity.

WEST END AV., 849.
Facing Straus Park, overlooking Hudson, 7 rooms, high-class elevator apartment, $2,400.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82—Apartments five and seven rooms; furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

4 OUTSIDE ROOMS; modern; corner apartment; Fordham; $40; April 1. W 36 Times.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

BENEDICT AV., 1,929, (177th St., Westchester Av. car lines.)—Upper floor, two-family brick; seven rooms; glassed porch; $45; May 1, 1919. Owner, lower floor.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted immediately, two to three months, two to four room furnished apartment; suitable for light housekeeping; upper west side, University Heights or Central Park West location desired. R 538 Times Downtown.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTS FURNISHED 6-ROOM APARTMENT, BELOW 110TH, TO OCTOBER; $135 MONTH. TELEPHONE CLARK REALTY, VANDERBILT 1450.

Well-furnished apartment for married couple in desirable neighborhood for Summer months; highest references. Phone Auburn, 6868, Apartment 4E, or write D 815 Times.

Bedroom, kitchenette, bath; modern house; Manhattan; moderate rental; would sublet part bachelor apartment; full particulars. K 564 Times Downtown.

Young couple want, April 1, comfortably furnished five-room, modern apartment; uptown or within commuting distance. D 867 Times.

Furnished apt. wanted by young couple, 2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; respectable neighborhood; $60-$80 month. B 815 Times.

Young business couple desire accommodations or will share apartment with small Jewish family or couple; references exchanged. R. H. 190 Times.

Literary man and wife want two clean, sunny rooms, (kitchen, bath,) $35-$40. Write Cody, 840 Manhattan Av.

Apartment 5-7 rooms, furnished, on Riverside Drive, April 1 to Oct. 1. G 826 Times.

Unfurnished.

Apartment, modest, refined, 3 or 4 rooms, including kitchen, electric lights, and modern improvements, from April 1, at about $50; good neighborhood; lease or subtenancy. Will pay commission. Jelling, 24 State St. Phone Broad 776.

Wanted—Apartment or small house, about 8 rooms and bath, on west side, between 150th St. and city line, or would buy a house of above description. Address Frank Spica, 1348 West 21st St., New York.

Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen or kitchenette, below 96th St., for two ladies; best references; state price. Phone Monday Bryant 2015, Brown. J 513 Times.

Apartment, modern, four or five rooms, west side preferred; sublet or lease from April 15 or May 1; young couple, Christians. Fordham 8366.

Congenial young couple desire four rooms in private residence or apartment; housekeeping; moderate; best references. B 1098 Times Harlem.

Seven rooms and three baths for occupancy May 1st or Oct. 1st; below 116th St.; west side preferred; state location, description, rental. K 516 Times Downtown.

$25 bonus paid to one who can get me 4-room apartment in Heights or Concourse, $40-$50; occupancy any time. Lewis, Room 3,121 Tribune Building.

Wanted—By couple, small, modern apartment; four rooms and bath; below 60th St.; good neighborhood; reasonable rent; references. C 11 Times.

Woman, unfurnished outside apartment, 3-3 rooms, kitchenettes; telephone; not above 100th; clean, warm; moderate price. K 515 Times Downtown.

Couple want to let or sublet 3-room and bath modern apartment from May or June 1st; Washington Heights preferred; state rental. Wanted 148 Times.

Couple wants to let or sublet 3 room and bath modern apartment from May 1 to June 1; Washington Heights preferred; state rental. Couple, 133 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Two or three rooms, bath, and kitchen or kitchenette; convenient section to city; rental, about $40. Box 48, Times, Times Square.

One room, or small kitchenette apartment, unfurnished or furnished, wanted for responsible manager, located neighborhood 96th, West; state full particulars, D 868 Times.

Unfurnished apartment wanted, 2-4 rooms and bath; $60-$100; southern exposure preferred. R 897 Times Downtown.

Riverside Drive or vicinity; couple want 2 or 3 room apartment; state terms and particulars; permanent. B 899 Times Downtown.

Three or four rooms, heated, desirable location, 45 minutes downtown. K 873 Times Downtown.

Six rooms, 2 baths, between 72d and 96th, west side, wanted for immediate possession. A. D. Marsh, 35 West 82d.

Five-six rooms wanted, 3 adults, 72d to 125th, west side; not over $75. B 1080 Times Harlem.

Wanted—Apartment, unfurnished; 3 or 4 rooms; west, between 146th and Dyckman Sts.; by April 15. D 837 Times.

Eight or nine room modern apartment, between West 72d-116th Sts., by April 1. K 451 Times Downtown.

Wanted, unfurnished seven-room modern apartment, 865-875. Telephone 3830J Intervale. Cowen.

Five rooms and bath; modern improvements; from May 1st; preferably south of 100th; rent about $75. N 24 Times.

Apartment 8 rooms, or 7 and foyer, below 155th St.; take sublease; under $1,400. Schrag, 46 East 134th St.

Dental surgeon wants two-room apartment or floor, private house; 50th-80th Sts., Madison to Lexington Av. W 34 Times.

Physician having extra room for dentist; Madison Av., 40th-60th. W 33 Times.

Modern 4 rooms, not above 116th St., west, about $75. Phone Morningside 8349.

Five rooms, about $50; desirable location, Bronx. Phone 1396J Tremble before 9.

Four or five room apartment, about $60-$65. A 483 Times Downtown.

Four-six room apartment, upper west side; couple; 900-75. R 527 Times Downtown.

Business woman desires room, bath, kitchenette; references exchanged. B 134 Times.

Six or seven rooms wanted by three adults. S 875 Times Downtown.

Six light rooms wanted, modern, above 72d St. Fletcher, 556 West 113th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICE SPACE.
6,000 square feet,
with furniture, partitions, carpets and equipment, offered for rent
in
HERBERT BUILDING,
114-116 WEST 42D ST.
Apply Owner, on premises, or
FRED. C. YOUNG,
66 Cedar and 63 Ann Sts.
2000 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
5,000 to 125,000 sq. ft.
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
WITH OR WITHOUT RAIL SIDING.

Will build for future occupancy to suit requirements.

ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
WATERFRONT STORAGE.

Unfurnished room, elevator apartment; private family; $20. Tel. Monday, St. Nicholas 2098.

WEST END AV., 916.—For rent, attractive, large and light two and three room apartments; each bathroom well ventilated; gas and electricity.

WEST END AV., 849.
Facing Straus Park, overlooking Hudson, 7 rooms, high-class elevator apartment, $2,400.

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4 OUTSIDE ROOMS; modern; corner apartment; Fordham; $40; April 1. W 36 Times.

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APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted immediately, two to three months, two to four room furnished apartment; suitable for light housekeeping; upper west side, University Heights or Central Park West location desired. R 538 Times Downtown.

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Well-furnished apartment for married couple in desirable neighborhood for Summer months; highest references. Phone Auburn, 6868, Apartment 4E, or write D 815 Times.

Bedroom, kitchenette, bath; modern house; Manhattan; moderate rental; would sublet part bachelor apartment; full particulars. K 564 Times Downtown.

Young couple want, April 1, comfortably furnished five-room, modern apartment; uptown or within commuting distance. D 867 Times.

Furnished apt. wanted by young couple, 2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; respectable neighborhood; $60-$80 month. B 815 Times.

Young business couple desire accommodations or will share apartment with small Jewish family or couple; references exchanged. R. H. 190 Times.

Literary man and wife want two clean, sunny rooms, (kitchen, bath,) $35-$40. Write Cody, 840 Manhattan Av.

Apartment 5-7 rooms, furnished, on Riverside Drive, April 1 to Oct. 1. G 826 Times.

Unfurnished.

Apartment, modest, refined, 3 or 4 rooms, including kitchen, electric lights, and modern improvements, from April 1, at about $50; good neighborhood; lease or subtenancy. Will pay commission. Jelling, 24 State St. Phone Broad 776.

Wanted—Apartment or small house, about 8 rooms and bath, on west side, between 150th St. and city line, or would buy a house of above description. Address Frank Spica, 1348 West 21st St., New York.

Living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen or kitchenette, below 96th St., for two ladies; best women; best references; state price. Phone Monday Bryant 2015, Brown. J 513 Times.

Apartment, modern, four or five rooms, west side preferred; sublet or lease from April 15 or May 1; young couple, Christians. Fordham 8366.

Congenial young couple desire four rooms in private residence or apartment; housekeeping; moderate; best references. B 1098 Times Harlem.

Seven rooms and three baths for occupancy May 1st or Oct. 1st; below 116th St.; west side preferred; state location, description, rental. K 516 Times Downtown.

$25 bonus paid to one who can get me 4-room apartment in Heights or Concourse, $40-$50; occupancy any time. Lewis, Room 3,121 Tribune Building.

Wanted—By couple, small, modern apartment; four rooms and bath; below 60th St.; good neighborhood; reasonable rent; references. C 11 Times.

Woman, unfurnished outside apartment, 3-3 rooms, kitchenettes; telephone; not above 100th; clean, warm; moderate price. K 515 Times Downtown.

Couple want to let or sublet 3-room and bath modern apartment from May or June 1st; Washington Heights preferred; state rental. Wanted 148 Times.

Couple wants to let or sublet 3 room and bath modern apartment from May 1 to June 1; Washington Heights preferred; state rental. Couple, 133 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Best second floor on Broadway, opposite Woolworth Building. 280 Broadway, Barclay 8300.

Hall privileges 33; excellent service; telephone switchboard. Desks. Riverside Brownstone, with 207.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 112 East 86th St.

Setting from business on account of illness; will sublet very desirable shop. 782 Madison Av., 68th-69th; reasonable.

Bright, newly decorated room, Metropolitan Tower; immediate possession if desired; rent $60. Apply suite 160, 1 Madison Av.

FOR RENT.

Beautiful corner, 3-room parlor floor. Doctor's office, 344 East 80th St.

Half of suite for physician; ready for occupation. Professional Building, 138 West 72d. Phone Col. 9860.

Large, light lofts, with elevator. 116-18 Lewis St. Janitor on premises.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, porcelain lined bathtubs. Suite 906, 31 East 42d.

Light, roomy office for rent, American Circle Building, 1,634 Broadway, Room 908.

Desk space to let. Room 43, 120 Church St., city.

Sublet, $180 monthly, suite modern offices, 1523 Aeolian Hall. Murray Hill 7778.

Will sublet part attractive office, near 8th Av., 424 to 434 W. 41 Times.

Fifth, 1,200 feet. Parlor floor; desirable location; physician or business. Plaza 6210.

9th, 56 East.—Parlor floor and basement; exceptional location. Plaza 6210.

Space. — Fitting, workroom. Rose Corset Shop, 10 East 46th St., opposite Ritz.

STORE TO LET, LONG LEASE.
146 West 46th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY WANTED,
ABOUT 50,000 SQUARE FEET,
MANHATTAN OR BRONX.
BERTRAM J. GOODMAN,
167 JOHNSON AV., BROOKLYN.

Wanted, to rent for one or two years with privilege of purchase, building on one floor with 50,000 to 100,000 square ft. of ground, for the manufacture of concrete stone; dirt floor satisfactory; location not more than 30 miles from New York City; location above Bronx or New Jersey, near Newark, preferred; railroad siding on property desirable. Apply Masonry Concrete Co., New Haven, Conn.

LOST WANTED,
2,000 to 5,000 square feet,
for offices and showrooms,
between Broadway and 6th Av., 14th and Madison Aves., with or without fixtures.

Phone 30, Bronx, Crosby 400, Wheeler Costumes Co.

Wanted, a stable or building that can be used for light storage warehouse with 20,000 to 25,000 square feet, situated anywhere between 14th and 59th Sts., East or North River; possession immediately by responsible tenant who will make any needed repairs. See John McKee, 236 West 23d St., between 11 and 2. Phone Bryant 3478.

Office space wanted May 1 by old-established financial corporation, about 1,000 to 800 square feet, preferably on Broadway. Wall, to John, or will share larger offices with high-class tenant only. Corporation, K 963 Times Downtown.

A specializing engineering and contracting company desires office space, preferably one private room, with telephone and stenographic service; downtown if possible. O 416 Times Downtown.

Responsible concern wants stores, preferably corners, on 5 or 10 years' lease, in lively neighborhoods in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx. Address W. Schroeder, 167 East 61st St., New York. Principals only.

Building or part of building, preferably two story, with basement, about 5,000 square feet, for small cereal manufacturing plant; lower west side, Manhattan, preferred. H 601 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Approximately 10,000 square feet factory space in New York metropolitan district, suitable for woodworking factory; prefer space equipped for heat and wired for power; must be cheap rent. R 896 Times.

Office room wanted in up-to-date building, between 42d and 59th Sts., on or near Broadway. Call or write Room 1313, Prince George Hotel.

Store or basement, or altered lower private house, Avenue or good side street; east or west, between 40th-60th Sts. Enterprise, 1,318 2d Av.

WAREHOUSE WANTED.
Want warehouse containing about 60,000 sq. feet, between 42d and 59th Sts.
N. A. BERWIN & CO., 56 WEST 45TH.

Exclusive milliner wants to rent part of store; Madison Av., 42d to 57th St., preferred. K 406 Times Downtown.

Responsible concern wants to lease for five years from May 1 building about 20x100 or 25x75, equipped with hand or electric hoist, below Fulton St. W 630 Times Downtown.

Wanted to sublease, nicely furnished office, 4 rooms, about 1,000 feet, first-class building, downtown district; will buy furniture. Telephone Cortland 3567.

STORE WANTED ON FIFTH AV., 34TH TO 52D ST.; HIGHEST GRADE TENANT. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

SHOE FACTORY WANTED,
fully equipped, making ladies' trims, located in Brooklyn or Brooklyn. B 95 Times.

Desire renting option, purchasing foundry manufacturing, roll metals. Altman, 3,014 5th Av.

Temporary office neighborhood Bowling Green; state particulars, telephone, &c. Morris Dixon, 22 Whitehall St., New York.

Office space wanted (1,500-2,000 feet) in building between Fulton and 14th Sts. particulars and terms. S 582 Times Downtown.

Painting contractor wants place with rental, shares for work. A 918 Times Harlem.

Desire room wanted by consulting automobile engineer in suitable location. G 901 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$100,000 TO LOAN
on 2d and 3d mortgages; to owners of modern tenements; no bonuses charged providing a lease will be given to the mortgagee.
ADOLPH WEISS,
261 Broadway. Tel. Barclay 3097.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS 5% CHARGES VERY REASONABLE.
DAVID LION, 170 BROADWAY.

Wanted, $12,500 5½ per cent., three years, first mortgage on Bronx improved property, assessed $36,000; value, $23,000. Security, 1,208 Times Bronx.

Will exchange, 65,000 upwards, 5½ per cent. dividend-paying stock for bonds, mortgages, or unencumbered realty. "Send Details," 200 Times.

Wanted—Real estate mortgages $15,000, without commission. Connecticut hotel, with amortization clause; brokers protected. Write Suite 600, 16 Cedar St.

$250,000 SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY.
Various amounts; centrally located Manhattan properties; brokers protected. Executor Estate, 135 Broadway.

$5,000 second mortgage city loan desired from private party, one year, not 10 per cent. bonus; principals only. W 60 Times.

$5,000 second mortgage for sale. W 632 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

Wanted, $6,000 on $20,000 Long Island estate, owner's bond. B 126 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach, 40 minutes to New York; 25 very choice lots, all improvements done; take any three or more; the only piece available to build on five in Greater New York by the ocean; 2 free bathing, boating, or fishing, the best; first mortgage to remain. H. L. Barnard, 59 Church St., City.

EASILY MANAGED INCOME PROPERTY.

Northeast corner St. Mark's and Saratoga Aves.; one-story brick; four stores; monthly rent, $123; $14,000. Owner, William F. Keogh, 2,311 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Owner leaving city desires to sell at sacrifice stone house, 5-story and basement, 10 rooms and bath; gas, electric light, furnace heat, parquet floors, lavatory in 2 rooms, in perfect condition; Stuyvesant section in Brooklyn. Tel. 3717 Bedford.

A large two-family house, with 6 lots; plot 132x100; beautiful garden; near 79th St. Station, West End line; choice location. Owner on premises, 1,849 79th St., Brooklyn.

An attractive home, Flatbush, with distinctive features; 7 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; inclosed porch; price $6,500. Tel. Bedford 898.

$11,000 buys 2 private houses; income $1,320; seen Sunday. Owner, 727 President St., near 9th Av., Brooklyn.

Driveway; needs renovating; easy terms. 194 Chauncey St., Bushwick 5118.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty cottage, $2,600; asphalt, trolley, improvements; $800 cash, $25 monthly. 8 per cent. Times Downtown.

Large stone, "all-year" bungalow; grand hill; ocean view; $6,500. G 945 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL BARGAIN.
**A five-story American basement house, 12 rooms and 3 baths, for $6,000 down and $300 per month for 12 months, first home on street from Riverside Drive, 1½ short blocks from subway, laundry with 8 solid porcelain wash tubs, new hot water heater heating plant, room with toilet and wash basin, room for chauffeur; first floor has foyer hall with fine place, walls hung with silk, wood work, white enamel, reception room is in silk and white enamel, kitchen 18x18, with double oven, range, copper boiler, gas range, large cupboards, room off kitchen, containing large glass lined ice box; second floor containing living room hung with blue velour, wood work in white enamel, parquet floor, Onyx mantle dining room paneled in early English oak with large bay window and open fire place; pantry well equipped with cupboards and china closets, has built in waining ovens, porcelain lined tubs to chest, gas stove and copper sink; third floor has two large bed rooms and bath, and two separate dressing rooms, equipped with marble wash basins, closets, mirrowed doors and numerous drawers and small closets, mantles and open fireplaces in each room, floors in each room, bath is tiled, has all necessary fixtures and showers, also has an instantaneous hot water heater and mantle with grate for open fire place. Fourth floor has suite of 2 rooms and bath, same as third floor. Fifth floor has two suites, one of one bedroom and dressing room, with running water, and other of three single rooms with baths for bath suites; house is equipped throughout with Tabor patent sand burglar alarm, gas stoves in front basement windows and drawers, dumb waiters, call bells from every room to kitchen, parquet floors hardwood trim, hot water heater in perfect condition; house fully furnished and will

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

TO GOLFERS.

Would you like to spend the Summer in a fully furnished 18-room Colonial house? 82a farm, adjoining best nine-hole golf course in State; 1 hour and 50 minutes from G. C. T.; milk, cream, butter from two Jersey cows included in rent. Write S 498 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

SUMMER HOTEL IN THE CATSKILLS. This property is located in one of the best sections and has been successfully operated since its construction by the present owner, who wishes to retire; price, completely furnished, $35,000.

PIERRE SCHENCK, BEACON, N. Y.

INCOME PRODUCING FARM.

SACRIFICE AT $15,000. In lower Berkshires, within 2 hours of 42d St., residence 16 rooms, bath, furnace, and farmer's cottage; new barns; 160 acres of excellent rolling land; fruit trees and woods; large brook and pond. R 432 Times Downtown.

Boarding house farm, Sullivan County; splendid location; 24-room house, 2-room cottage adjoining, all furnished; large barn, garage, horse, chickens; 16 acres, clear, wood; near lakes and brooks; unusual opportunity, better than reasonable price. Write for particulars. A 251 Times.

Crestwood, N. Y., No. 7 Lincoln Circle.—To close estate, fine family 2-story frame, plot 131x100, 12 rooms, all improvements, near Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad; price $8,000; mortgage $3,000. Apply to tenant on premises or Oliver E. Davis, executor, No. 2210 3d Av., Bronx.

Truck farm; perfectly equipped poultry plant; 24 acres; rich soil; new buildings; modern improvements; 5 minutes from station; fine locality near Middletown, N. Y.; bargain. E. Holmes, John St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Modern attractive home, Dutch Colonial style; rooms, bath, fireplace; $8,000; near Unot West Shore railroad; open to beautiful country. Oratamin Neighborhood, Blauvelt, N. Y., or 90 West St., Room 1413.

Two acres, with 14-room house, on main Albany Post Road, Hyde Park on the Hudson; may consider exchange. For further particulars, apply George Schweppenhauser, 2 West 125th.

Lake front, nearly a mile.—130 acres, 25 elegant bungalow sites or camp; abundance spring water; only 70 miles to New York. John W. Garrison, 343 Church St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Hudson River front, 4 acres, 12-room dwelling, garage, boat house; bargain. W. O. POLHEMUS, Nyack, N. Y.

Cottage at Ossining; nine rooms; third of an acre; improvements; $60 monthly. C. B. Palmer, Ossining, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For rent, option purchase, high-class all-year country gentleman's home, unfurnished, 45 minutes New York; station, schools; 10 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; extensive lawns, flower gardens; abundant shrubs, shade, fruit trees; tennis court, garage, chicken house, horse and cow stalls; 2,400 apple trees. Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, large sleeping porch; beautiful old shade; 2 tenant houses; plenty of barns; fine condition; price $22,000. George Rule, Princeton, N. J.

FOR SALE, CHATHAM, N. J. New 7-room house, all improvements; 3 blocks from station; price $7,800. Chicken farm, 10-room house, steam heat, electricity; barn and several outbuildings; 9 acres; 15 minutes' walk from station; high location; price $10,500. Inquire on place, Stryker, 25 Maple St., Summit, N. J. Phone Summit 1250.

Beautiful up-to-date home on Palisades; owner will sell immediately at pre-war cost; fine view; 10 minutes by speedboats. Hilside Drive, 110th St.; 6 wonderful rooms; space for 2 more; garage; extensive gardens; restrictions. Write for photographic description. 500 West 108 Grantwood, N. J. Telephone Cliffside 4234.

For Sale—Desirable country residence, Oak Tree, N. J., 4 miles from Plainfield, 2 miles from Metuchen; 60 acres, including wood lot; 2,000 feet road front; 16-room house, barns, carriage house, chicken house, icehouse, &c.; running brook, ice pond and orchards. G. W. V. Moy, Plainfield, N. J.; 343 Fowler, 204 Franklin St., New York.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Well built house, just completed; central Hall, living room and dining room, pantry, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, and tiled bath; steam heat; decorated; screened veranda; lot 50x140; lot 140 by 112; twelve minutes' walk station; high elevation; $7,800; terms. 39 N. Pleasant Av. Telephone 1460.

For sale, at Lyons, N. J., on D., L. & W. R. R., farm, 25 acres; 8-room house, all improvements; city and spring water in house; electric lights; hardwood floors and trim; 2 tenant houses, barn, chicken house, minutes' walk from station. Address Owner, 48 Washington Terrace, East Orange, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FROM MAY 1, EIGHT ROOMS AND IMPTS.; CENTRALLY LOCATED; BEEN OCCUPIED FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS AS A DENTAL PARLOR; ALSO SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN. INQUIRE OF OWNER, A. FISCH, 800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

A BARGAIN.
APPRECIATED IF INSPECTED.
For sale, at Nutley, N. J., ten-room house; all improvements; fireproof garage; four minutes from train or trolley; easy terms; lot 50x150. Jennie A. Taylor, 137 Hillside Av., Nutley, N. J. Phone Nutley 0371.

Suburban residence for sale; stucco house, fireproof roof, situated corner plot, 58x125, 7 rooms and bath; every improvement; hardwood floors, open fireplace, 8 minutes' walk from station; trolley; 45 minutes from New York; price reasonable. Address Box 88, Maywood, N. J.

Fine sixty-acre farm, near Metuchen, N. J.; 40 acres cultivated, balance pasture, orchard and woodland; 10-room house, beautiful grounds, flowers, shrubs, &c.; large barn and many other buildings; to settle estate property is offered at a real bargain; $16,000. Chelsea Sales Co., 46 West 24th St.

White and colored buyers, only 1,800 acres left, near Hammonton, N. J.; $40 an acre and up; also our Mizpah lots, only 10,000 lots left; $12.50 and up; good opportunity for salesmen. N. Rathbloit, owner, 1,003 N. 7th St., Phila., Penn.

1¼ acres, beautifully located land, on main street nice village 14 miles from city; choice of 2 railroads and trolley; fare 25c round trip; no buildings; fine shade trees; 10 minutes to station; good chance for builders; price $1,800. Address Chance, Room 611, World Building, New York.

To Let or For Sale, country place above Montclair, N. J.; 650 feet above sea level; commuting distance of New York; 7-room house; 8 acres of ground; orchard; swimming pool and outbuildings. For information inquire B. Levy, 38 East 32d St.

Owner moving to his farm offers his modern suburban stone residence to a desirable purchaser; a place which would require years to bring to its present state of perfection. For particulars address Box 216, Short Hills, N. J.

Artistic house, spacious rooms, flooded with sunlight, elegant grounds, restricted section; garage; wonderful bargain; others at Leonia, Bogota, and Teaneck. Raymond Moore, 90 West Englewood, N. J., Phone Englewood 1313-M.

For Sale.—8 acres, 1 hour out, northern New Jersey, fine bungalow site; 80 young fruit trees; $500 per acre; can be sold in one-acre plots.
H. I. Cogreshall, 35 Nassau St., New York City.

To Rent.—Attractive house, 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; electricity; garage; chicken house; vegetable garden; shade trees; 3½ acres; 10 min. walk from station, 1 hour from New York; easy commuting distance from New York. D 303 Times.

Will sell two desirable lots at Crestwood, near Yonkers, at assessed value; cash or monthly payments; one minute from station; facing park reservation; Liberty bonds accepted. Address King, 488 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD.

Bungalow in California, owner will sell reasonable built for own use; suitable opportunity, others $7,500 to $20,000; get busy.
J. G. TRUSDELL MOORE,
Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
HOMES FOR RENT, $50 UP; FOR SALE, $6,000 TO $20,000; FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $600 UP. PHONE BOONTON 231, OR WRITE BOX 574, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

For Sale.—Beautiful country place, Long Branch, N. J.; 7 acres; modern cottage; all improvements; steam heat; elevator; gardener's lodge, stable, garage; tennis court; vegetable garden; fruit trees. G 145 Times.

Summit.—Beautiful home, 11 rooms; large corner lot; barn; $9,500; mortgage $5,000. Kennedy, 27 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—East Orange, N. J., attractive house, 16 rooms, 2 baths; high elevation; large grounds; suitable for high-class boarding house or sanitarium. S 373 Times Downtown.

Nutley, N. J.—Ten-room house; large grounds, fruits, shade; perfect order; $12,000, reasonable offer considered. Particulars phone 3058 Madison Square, or write Owner, Turnbull, Nutley.

RUTHERFORD.—Choice, small modern house, best residential street; all conveniences; best conditions; chestnut trim; 75 ft. front; shade, fruit trees, flowering shrubs. R 535 Times Downtown.

Plainfield, N. J.—Front St. and Gerald Av. for sale; residential section; 14 rooms; 213x400; beautiful lawn, trees, shrubbery; brook in rear. Address Frucht, 130 West 120th St., New York City.

Widow must dispose of elegant suburban home, park section, Scranton, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; 1 acre well cultivated; bargain to quick buyer. Bellmer, 98 Warren St., New York City.

Gentleman has several small farms on hand he will build model farm houses for families who will make permanent homes; plans sent to approved prospects. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. 9860 Mad.

ON THE PALISADES.
Two acres, 8-room, modern house; all improvements, barn, garage; 6 minutes' ride to Englewood, N. J., station. Apply for price and details, Box 474, Englewood, N. J.

Near Ridgewood, N. J.—67 acres; 16 rooms, every modern improvement; all kinds fruit; 4 miles station; price $15,000; photographs. Hover, 225 5th Av., N. Y.

Rutherford.—Myrtle Av., near Carlton Hill Station, desirable lot, 50x100; restricted section; reasonable offer buys. S 464 Times Downtown.

Moving to California.—6 rooms, bath, all improvements; dwelling; large plot; $3,400; reasonable terms; half hour out, Erie. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

6 rooms, bath, steam-heated dwelling, all improvements, half hour out, Erie; large plot; $4,200; reasonable terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Munition factory, sale or lease; 35,000 square feet; railroad; fine power plant; 26 miles city. For sale, 25,000 square feet, one story, siding. Finck, Factory Specialist, Elizabeth.

Charming residence, beautiful Heights section; nine rooms; all improvements; fine condition; steam heat; cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—Pretty 10-room house; all improvements; 2 buildings; 2 acres; view; short commuting West Shore; $8,000. Owner, Room 1705, 90 West St. Rector 9178.

Half acre plot with running stream, $350; village water, electricity; money loaned to build. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

Eight-room house, brick; solarium, 70x142; trees and shrubs; a bargain at $12,000; terms; choice section of Maplewood. Phone South Orange 1290.

Rutherford, 7-room house, slate roof, oak floors, fireplace, steam, electricity, gas kitchen; 50-foot frontage; $5,500, $500 cash. Van Mater, 28 Montross Av., Rutherford.

For sale cheap, mountain Summer home; four rooms, open fireplace, garage, spring brook, woodland; Somerset County; 45 miles Reading Railroad. H. Plump, Skillman, N. J.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb; for lease; all-year business. R. 2d., 415 Times Downtown.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Bargain; 10 large rooms overlooking lake; $15,000, easy terms. E. Callan, 17 Battery Pl., New York.

Two brick factory buildings, with boiler and engine house; plot 175x200. Charles Fall, 1400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Attractive, fair acres, five-room dwelling, barn, modern electricity, water in kitchen; photo mailed. Box 317, Ramsey, N. J.

Commuter's home; improvements; 1-3 acre; fine location; desire prompt sale; real bargain. Owner, 135 Prospect St., Leonia, N. J.

Short Hills.—Sacrifice, 11-room house; to 10 acres; ideal location. Keeney, 46 West 34th. Riverside 10130.

Semi-bungalows, Lombard, $5,250 to $6,850. Kennedy, 27 West 42d St. $1,000 cash, balance monthly.

Westwood.—$15,000, 14 rooms, 2 acres; cost $30,000. Vesey St., New York.

Send for Free List Commuting Farms. BARSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED,
NEAR WOODS AND SEASHORE.
Summer or all year home; 14 rooms, 3 baths, 2 square acres; fine trees, shrubs, flowers, trees; in exclusive colony, having private beach, clubhouse, &c.; hour out. Mrs. Hallam, Rowayton, Conn.

Small country place midway between Riverside and Grand Beach, Conn.; 1¾ acres; beautiful, well-appointed house, garage; within 2 miles of Sound; all city conveniences combined with all country advantages. Address A. S. Crockett, 103 Park Av.; New York.

Near Ridgewood, N. J.—67 acres; 16 rooms, every modern improvement; all kinds fruit; 4 miles station; price $15,000; photographs. Hover, 225 5th Av., N. Y.

Rutherford.—Myrtle Av., near Carlton Hill Station, desirable lot, 50x100; restricted section; reasonable offer buys. S 464 Times Downtown.

Moving to California.—6 rooms, bath, all improvements; dwelling; large plot; $3,400; reasonable terms; half hour out, Erie. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

6 rooms, bath, steam-heated dwelling, all improvements, half hour out, Erie; large plot; $4,200; reasonable terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Munition factory, sale or lease; 35,000 square feet; railroad; fine power plant; 26 miles city. For sale, 25,000 square feet, one story, siding. Finck, Factory Specialist, Elizabeth.

Charming residence, beautiful Heights section; nine rooms; all improvements; fine condition; steam heat; cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—Pretty 10-room house; all improvements; 2 buildings; 2 acres; view; short commuting West Shore; $8,000. Owner, Room 1705, 90 West St. Rector 9178.

Half acre plot with running stream, $350; village water, electricity; money loaned to build. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

Eight-room house, brick; solarium, 70x142; trees and shrubs; a bargain at $12,000; terms; choice section of Maplewood. Phone South Orange 1290.

Rutherford, 7-room house, slate roof, oak floors, fireplace, steam, electricity, gas kitchen; 50-foot frontage; $5,500, $500 cash. Van Mater, 28 Montross Av., Rutherford.

For sale cheap, mountain Summer home; four rooms, open fireplace, garage, spring brook, woodland; Somerset County; 45 miles Reading Railroad. H. Plump, Skillman, N. J.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb; for lease; all-year business. R. 2d., 415 Times Downtown.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Bargain; 10 large rooms overlooking lake; $15,000, easy terms. E. Callan, 17 Battery Pl., New York.

Two brick factory buildings, with boiler and engine house; plot 175x200. Charles Fall, 1400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Attractive, fair acres, five-room dwelling, barn, modern electricity, water in kitchen; photo mailed. Box 317, Ramsey, N. J.

Commuter's home; improvements; 1-3 acre; fine location; desire prompt sale; real bargain. Owner, 135 Prospect St., Leonia, N. J.

Short Hills.—Sacrifice, 11-room house; to 10 acres; ideal location. Keeney, 46 West 34th. Riverside 10130.

Semi-bungalows, Lombard, $5,250 to $6,850. Kennedy, 27 West 42d St. $1,000 cash, balance monthly.

Westwood.—$15,000, 14 rooms, 2 acres; cost $30,000. Vesey St., New York.

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Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED,
NEAR WOODS AND SEASHORE.
Summer or all year home; 14 rooms, 3 baths, 2 square acres; fine trees, shrubs, flowers, trees; in exclusive colony, having private beach, clubhouse, &c.; hour out. Mrs. Hallam, Rowayton, Conn.

Small country place midway between Riverside and Grand Beach, Conn.; 1¾ acres; beautiful, well-appointed house, garage; within 2 miles of Sound; all city conveniences combined with all country advantages. Address A. S. Crockett, 103 Park Av.; New York.

Shippan Point.—Most desirable shore front; six master's bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, all improvements; verandas; gardens, beautiful shade trees; 2 acres.
William H. Mills, 7 East 42d St.

A $100,000 Estate for $50,000.—Imposing mansion; conservatories, stables, barns; grounds most elaborately developed, with lake, ponies, wonderful shrubbery; loads fruit, berries; splendid property; sacrificed. MARSHALL P. RICHARDS, Darien, Conn.

Beautiful farm along the river, two miles from centre of village; 10 acres tillable, 10 acres wooded; boating, fishing, and hunting; asparagus bed and fruit; house 150 years old; fine location; price $8,500. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

Sale or Rent.—Overlooking Sound; 35 acres; Norwalk, Conn.; high elevation; distant views; fruit; commanding site; comfortable buildings. Box 206, R. F. D. No. 43, Norwalk, Conn.

For Sale.—Splendid business property in the heart of Bridgeport, Conn., suitable for any business; immediate possession. 310 Newfield Building, Bridgeport.

Niantic, Conn.—Model chicken farm, 37 acres; 10-room house, improvements; barn, 23 chicken houses, stock, implements; $6,500; photographs. Hover, 225 5th Av., N. Y.

Sale or Rent.—House in Scarsdale, 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage; 2 acres; $20,000. White Plains, 284 White Plains, or Tel. 3466.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want to exchange my equity ($26,000) in business property on upper Fulton Av. for private house in city or suburbs; Bronx preferred; more than 40 minutes Grand Central. A 313 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Rent for Summer, mountain property; high elevation; house, 12 rooms; first-class condition, fully furnished; electric light; all improvements; within 2 hour hours by auto of New York City; party leaving city in safe locality, business experience proves of initiative, wishes property where party residing to be about 5 hours; references exchanged. Address, with photos, Archer, 16 East 40th St.

Wanted—Modern up-to-date house, not less than 10 rooms, 2 baths; all-year resident; vicinity White Plains or Great Neck, L. I.; not over $16,000. Phone 9037 Main. L. G. W., New York Times, Brooklyn.

Owners of two, four, six, or more houses in row of unremunerative rentals can be shown how to quadruple returns at low cost by skilful expert; original; modern, reliable; highest references; state executors, please note. Specialist Architect, E 383 Times.

OWNERS OF GOOD LOCATIONS.
We lease property of all kinds, pay the highest rent and good securities, and keep property in first-class condition. Blum Realty, 473 Grand St., N. Y. C. Orchard 5138.

WANTED FOR CASH
by investing client, elevator or walkup apartment; Washington Heights or Bronx; must be exceptional bargain. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY.
Spot cash for bargain; immediate answer. Call, write, or telephone Blum Realty, 473 Grand St., New York City. Orchard 5138.

We have cash buyers for high-class, fireproof houses or business places; good locations; submit your property to us at once. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Wanted—Income property, small mortgage and some cash, for $30,000 equity in beautiful Summer home at West End, N. J. P. O. Box 385, Asbury Park, N. J.

Have client for shore front estate on Long Island Sound, Long Island; about one hour from Penn. Station, New York; give full particulars. D 286 Times.

Have a large number of cash buyers for modern Bronx apartments; must be absolute bargains; no brokers. A 1225 Times Bronx.

Wanted, a large tract of land for colonization; would prefer an owner who will subdivide to suit individual purchasers. Colonizers, H 378 Times.

Money.—Any amount for New York real estate; must be bargains; propositions of owners or responsible brokers only; particulars first letter. Cash, H 380 Times.

Am looking for a bargain for my own occupancy; private dwelling, about 20 feet wide, east side, 60's or 70's, between 5th and Lexington Ave. L. M., 115 Times.

Wanted, apartment house in exchange for estate at Lawrence, Far Rockaway, value $125,000, free and clear. Address Box 313, 862 Columbus Av.

Have clients for improved property for cash; call or send particulars. H. Knobloch, 56 Liberty St.

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE.
Submit proposition, big, small; if bargain, quick action will follow. W 55 Times.

Wanted—Plot suitable for 7-room bungalow, along Hutchinson Road, White Plains, or below. A 187 Times.

Special client will invest $30,000 cash in uptown apartment property; send particulars. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Wanted to purchase dwelling house, adapted for alteration; must be bargain; give all particulars. B 218 Times.

Idle factories wanted. Knapp Scientific Building System, Box 1164 City Hall Station.

ANYWHERE, ONE, TWO, THREE
family houses wanted at cash bargain prices. Communicate Palladino, 448 East 116th.

Wanted small lot or very old building anywhere in New York; below 59th St.; must be bargain. A 204 Times.

GARAGE wanted, in good location; cash security ready or planned. Address H. O., 116 Times.

Will improve large plot in L. I. City; has railroad siding. C 17 Times.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Westchester County, estate of 178 acres; modern residence; sanitary barns; profitable orchard; land of high and fertile. Apply J. M. Reid, Granite Springs, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

THE REAL THING—SACRIFICE.
247 acres rich, fertile land, 50 acres fruit, 50 acres timber, balance pasture and cultivation, well fenced, abundant supply water under gravity; residence 14 rooms, big cellar, high ceilings, hardwood floors, modern conveniences, piazza 11x42; two barns, stable, sheep barn, new-law cow barn, modern piggery, &c. Price includes 18 head of stock, 3 mares, tools, machinery, growing crops, &c.; survey 100 acres; bargain of fields, plans and house pictures, &c., at this office. PRICE $12,500. Details mailed. No. 8770. J. Sterling Drake, 1 Trinity Place, New York.

ONLY $1,500.
Forty-four acres; eight-room house, barn, wagon shed, and tool house; good school near.

Would make excellent fruit farm; in centre of grape region; plenty of pasture for cattle. Good water; plenty of wood; lake one mile away; fishing; fine view of Hudson; ideal for bungalow sites.
Telephone Rector 8490. Room 2701, 14 Wall St.

Hudson Valley Fruit Farm, $8,000; 42 acres, on outskirts of village; 8-room house, outwater heat; 2 baths, well, village, and cistern water; barn, tenant house, root cellar; wonderful view of Hudson and surrounding country; 3,500 of grapes, 4 acres currants, 2 acres raspberries, 150 pears, 25 apples; a very profitable intensive farm. Full particulars, W. S. Betts, Marlboro, N. Y.

HILLTOP FARM.
Southeastern exposure, 40 acres, partly cultivated, some timber, good stream, extensive view, dry air, house 8 rooms and bath, barn, 2 orchards; 25 miles out; ideal country home; good farm.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

A big bargain; ninety-acre farm, 45 tillable, rest woodland and pasture; good small house, large barn; between Middletown and Port Jervis; only 1¼ miles from railroad station; mortgage $2,000, two years to run; cash price $1,800. J. B. Morris, 381 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Before you buy country property anywhere in New York State, write the Central Office of the Farm Brokers' Association of Omaha, N. Y., the oldest and most reliable organization of its kind in the State, for catalogue of "Farms for Sale," and a list of its offices throughout the State.

100-acre farm, fully equipped; 4 miles from Kingston, N. Y.; near markets, school, and station; 10-room house, electric lighting, phone; good water; 4 barns, wagon house, cow house, pig house, granary, chicken house, all good condition. Further details, write or 33 Times.

BORDERING THE ROUNDOUT RIVER.
Farm of 127 acres; 2 good houses; lots of outbuildings. Suited for gentleman farmer or high-class boarding house; $10,500. Send for pictures and accurate details.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

A very beautiful farm of 14 acres, excellent land; imposing modern residence, 10 rooms, all improvements; numerous outbuildings in splendid repair; abundantly fruited; magnificent views; near depot; cost $25,000; sell for $14,000. H. J. McGinley, Nyack, N. Y.

AN A1 WALLKILL VALLEY FARM,
285 acres; fine main house, 2 help houses; extensive barns; rare land; $25,000 includes cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, complete farm machinery. Pictures and accurate details. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

FARM, 280 acres; free and clear; Dutchess County; high, healthy location; fine house; running water; barns; chicken houses; orchard; timber. Farms, S 636 Times Downtown.

2½ acres, one mile from depot, eight from Kingston; seven-room house; barn, hen houses; large garden; fruit trees; excellent for chicken farm. Owner, W. J. Pearsall, 918 South 48th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

A pleasant home and farm of 102 acres, near Poughkeepsie, for $7,500, with stock and tools. Send for pictures and accurate details.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Rahway, N. J.—19 miles from city; 21-acre farm, 9-room house, orchard; price $13,500; easy terms.
IRVING WOLFE, 225 West 39th St., N. Y.

COMMUTER'S FARM, 15 ACRES, $5,500.
Bordering State road and river; finest soil; buildings poor. Send for pictures and accurate details. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Farm for lease, 45 acres, near Pompton Lakes, N. J.; rent $25 per month. Beck, 19 West 36d St.

Farm catalogue; send for it. W. W. SHAW, FARMER, Whitehouse Station, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

50s, Park and Lexington Avs., residence block, small three-story brownstone, nine rooms and bathroom; can be made attractive and comfortable home with slight alterations; price $20,000; reasonable terms.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

Palatial home for family with plenty means; West 72d and Drive; sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; 17 rooms; electric elevator; also suitable for hospital, high-class club, bachelor apartments; top floor, fine operating room, studio, sta. Kennedy, 27 West 42d St.

A small house, attractively furnished.
Near Hills Section.
Three master's bedrooms.
Two baths; hardwood floors throughout.
Apply Benj. R. Lammis,
25 West 23d St.
Phone Knickerbocker 1635.

PRIVATE HOUSE—RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Three-story and basement brownstone front; fine condition; parquet floors throughout; electric light; open plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a sacrifice. West 91st St., near Central Park. Easy terms. Address L. M. N., 73 5th Av.

For Sale—Two small private houses about 50x100 feet, on East 37th St.; private sale only; price $12,000; mortgage $4,000 each. G 850 Times.

CORNER HOUSE WITH GARAGE.
In excellent condition; 16 rooms; Convent Av., near City College; Evans & Ellimas, 160 West 73d St., Columbus 8390.

Attention! Dwellings in residential street, $8,000 cash; steam, hardwood; $12,500; (worth $17,000.) Wolff, 1,192 Lexington Av., (81st.)

For Sale.—Residence, West 70th St., altered for two families, constituting two duplex apartments, separate and complete; $30,000. Owner, 409 West 56th St.

Bargain.—163 West 135d; 17x100; brick dwelling; leased to same tenant last five years; colored; price $10,000. Beck, 19 West 32d St.

$2,500 will purchase house and lot, 135th St. near 8th and Madison Avs. G 836 Times Downtown.

Fine residence, excellent condition, West 90th St., near Central Park; cash $10,000; balance mortgage. Kennedy, 27 West 42d St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Bronx.

To settle estate, must sell beautiful modern 9-story stone house, detached, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, shower room, 11 closets, conservatory, pantry, 2 verandas, hardwood trim throughout, parquet floors, room for double garage, restricted neighborhood; University Heights; $15,000; mortgage $10,000; cash, $5,000. 2 other houses; all buildings fine repair; terrettile now, quick buyer gets fine horse, 3 cows, poultry, carriages, wagons, full line implements, hay, straw, corn, &c.; $6,000 takes all; easy terms; an absolute bargain. ANDREW HAYE, Millington, N. J.

POULTRY
AND FRUIT FARM.
Send for our Spring Farm Catalogue, with photo and details. Semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, all modern city conveniences; barn, garage, shop; modern poultry houses, running water, for 1,500 chickens; 3 acres; about 800 peach trees, some pears; State road; 1¼ miles out; immediate possession; price $6,000; $800 cash. Write today. Bray & MacGregor, 1077 Chrystal Bldg., Main, cor. Vineland, N. J.

FRUIT FARM—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME.—35 acres; highest cultivation; good soil; good roads; house 10 rooms, sun parlor, laundry, modern bathroom, hot, cold water; stock, implements; 1 mile railroad station and beautiful town, high school, banks; price $10,000. Owner, R. F. D. 2, box 74, Toms River, N. J.

FARM for sale or rent, about fifty acres, in New Jersey, 35 miles from New York, convenient to station; new ten-room house, barn, and other buildings; all fruit trees and berries. Tel. 3467 Franklin. S 671 Times Downtown.

10 acres, suburban farm, near Oradell, N. J., within 30-minute distance Hoboken; new 8-room house, barn; best water from artesian well 200 ft. deep; light, sandy loam; ideal for chickens, young fruit trees. For particulars address C. L. Norman, West Fort Lee, N. J.

PROFITABLE FARM BARGAIN.
Best stock, dairy, grain farm in State; Somerset County; depot at property; 45 miles from city; 100 acres rich, level land; 10-room stone free; best water; fruit; best section; a real money maker. F. J. Hahn, 119 East 67th St.

10 acres; modern 10-room house, hardwood trim, city conveniences, large verandas; running stream; beautiful location; macadam road; between Morristown and Mendham; very unusual opportunity. Harvey J. Genung or Arthur C. Day, Morristown, N. J.

75 acres; 6 timber; spring water; good house and buildings; borders on lake; 30 head; all machinery, tools, and crops; fine condition; $7,500; terms. E. S. Mahoney, 50 Bunnell St., Flemington, N. J.

Abused farm; good quality land and location; 100 acres 3 miles from county; all tillable; 8-room house and farm buildings; price $4,500; ¼ mortgage; 2 miles depot; bargain for industrious person. Wm. H. McConnell, Annandale, N. J.

A LINCOLN HIGHWAY FARM, $7,500.
75 acres, productive soil, cows, horses, 400 fowls, hay, grain, alfalfa, gasoline engines, complete machinery and tools included. Send for pictures and accurate details.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Small farm, six acres, ten-room house, large barn, and outbuildings, all in good condition. State road, excellent location; 1,000 feet elevation, $4,000 half mortgage. L. B. Tredway, Chester, N. J.

Farmer's farm, 125 acres, finest soil, dandy barn, plain house; quarter mile from main street of Hackettstown. Price $13,500. Send for picture and accurate details.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Commuters farm, 28 acres, fine 7-room house, all improvements, in refined, very healthful location; 27 miles on Lackawanna, near depot; $7,500. Wolff, Gillette, N. J.

Harrington Park, commuting, 9 acres, buildings; waterfront Hackensack River; rent, $25; price, $6,000; little cash. Marshall, 22 East 127th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
14-acre farm, situated in heart of Connecticut's finest fruit belt; 11-room house; large barn, garage; on trolley line, 12 miles from Hartford; 10 minutes' walk from direct line New York and Boston express; would sell to small family would consider trade. Write B. S., 21 South 18th St., Flushing, L. I., or telephone Flushing 1860-J.

RARE FARM NEAR RIDGEFIELD, $8,000.
Charming old-fashioned nine-room house, pretty shade and views. Damming a stream at small cost will make a large lake. All within the farm opposite the house. Productive land; buildings insured for $5,000; 121 acres extending to State road. Send for picture and accurate details.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

AN OLD COLONIAL MASTERPIECE,
with large columns, granite piazza, 11 rooms, stately elms; refined locality; ample barns; 100 acres, with 50 under cultivation. Send for picture and accurate details. $12,000.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

STOCKED FARM, LITCHFIELD COUNTY.
25 acres, near station and State road; borders beautiful river; 8-room house, bath, furnace; ample outbuildings; $6,000 includes 10 head stock, poultry, implements and furniture. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Bernardston, Mass.—Road house and farm for sale, 19 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, 10 acres on State road, good location; Summer boarders and auto trade; 35 acres first-class timber; price $8,500. P. A. Kimburg, 137 West 122d St., N. Y.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Beautiful orange grove and gentleman's estate in Florida's lake jeweled highlands, her best citrus section. Centre of charming Winter resort, one block from shipping station, 1 hour from Dixie Highway; health conditions ideal; no malaria, no swamps. Elevation over 100 feet, surrounding country rolling. Improvements consist large and profitable grove of grapefruit and oranges, 30-room villa with modern conveniences, overlooking beautiful lake, Italian rookery, greenhouse, garages, barns, servants' quarters, all well furnished; artesian well, tank, gasoline engine, windmills, &c. Grounds beautifully landscaped, planted with rare varieties fruit and flowers, and semi-circle witching lake. An ideal home Winter and Summer, producing good revenue, one appealing to lovers of the beautiful and to the highest type of investors. Triflers please do not answer. Price $35,000 cash—worth much more. Must sell to settle estate. Write J. Q. Lloyd, 199 Clark St., Fruitland Park, Florida.

FREE BOOK OF FLORIDA FACTS.—Own your own orange grove in beautiful Fruitland Park. Only a few left. Do you know waste will buy it for you. A few dollars a month may provide you with a life income. Schmitzer sold his twenty-acre grove here for $40,000—two thousand an acre. He saw the same opportunity that's offered you and planted a grove. Result—he reaped a small fortune. You have the same chance but you must act now. Write or call at Free Book of Actual Photographs, Florida Facts and the interesting story of a Fruitland Park Farm. Learn of crops that help you buy it. Address today, Lake County Land Owners' Association, 199 Sunset Way, Fruitland Park, Florida.

Farms Wanted.

Wanted—Small farm or acreage, good house, outbuildings; commuting distance; rent $25 to $35; would like option to buy. A 368 Times.

Small farm wanted, within commuting distance of New York; moderate price. C. M. Kellogg, 103, Park Av. Murray Hill 4857.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

50s, Park and Lexington Avs., residence block, small three-story brownstone, nine rooms and bathroom; can be made attractive and comfortable home with slight alterations; price $20,000; reasonable terms.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

Palatial home for family with plenty means; West 72d and Drive; sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; 17 rooms; electric elevator; also suitable for hospital, high-class club, bachelor apartments; top floor, fine operating room, studio, sta. Kennedy, 27 West 42d St.

A small house, attractively furnished.
Near Hills Section.
Three master's bedrooms.
Two baths; hardwood floors throughout.
Apply Benj. R. Lammis,
25 West 23d St.
Phone Knickerbocker 1635.

PRIVATE HOUSE—RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Three-story and basement brownstone front; fine condition; parquet floors throughout; electric light; open plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a sacrifice. West 91st St., near Central Park. Easy terms. Address L. M. N., 73 5th Av.

For Sale—Two small private houses about 50x100 feet, on East 37th St.; private sale only; price $12,000; mortgage $4,000 each. G 850 Times.

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In excellent condition; 16 rooms; Convent Av., near City College; Evans & Ellimas, 160 West 73d St., Columbus 8390.

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For Sale.—Residence, West 70th St., altered for two families, constituting two duplex apartments, separate and complete; $30,000. Owner, 409 West 56th St.

Bargain.—163 West 135d; 17x100; brick dwelling; leased to same tenant last five years; colored; price $10,000. Beck, 19 West 32d St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Montclair.—For sale, gentleman's fine home, plot 100x200; carefully conserved; 14 big rooms, parquet floors, 4 tiled baths, huge open fireplaces, sleeping balcony, beautiful period fixtures; all modern conveniences; garage; 5 minutes station. For information telephone Plaza 3218.

Extraordinary, well built, brand new semi-bungalows; 7 large rooms, beamed ceilings, refrigerator room; large front and side porches, spacious grounds, steam, gas, electricity; prices, $4,750 upward; easy terms. Call, write, phone. Always open. W. Nicholson & Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

For sale.—All-year home for downtown business man; less than 30 miles out, in northern New Jersey; 200 x 100x150 ft.; house has 13 rooms; electricity; gas, steam heat, sewer, open fireplaces; all improvements; also garage; 5 minutes from station. A 254 Times.

Eight-room house; large plot; room for garage, house has tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electric light, beautiful floors, and is in ideal location; price $7,000 on easy profitable terms. Carney, 230 Columbia Av., Grantwood, N. J. Telephone 846 Cliffside.

For sale or to rent furnished at Red Bank, N. J., on the bank of the beautiful Shrewsbury River, house with fourteen rooms and three baths; large grounds and barn; seven minutes' walk from R. R. station. Address J. B., 26 Riverside Av., Red Bank, N. J.

North Plainfield, N. J.—Two very desirable, commodious homes, with garages; fine residential, best residential section; available for sale; lease to approved parties at $75 per month; prompt action necessary. W. J. H., 95 Broad St., New York. Tel. Broad 691.

At Rahway, N. J.—Partially furnished house, adjoining Marsh residence, St. George's Av., to let for Summer; not far from Colonia and Seaworen; salt bathing, canoeing, and fishing park, Rahway River. Address C. G. Marsh, St. George Av.

Nutley—Modern 8-room house in restricted section of Nutley Park; large living room, open fireplace, steam, gas, electricity, parquet floors; plot 50x350; price $7,000, on easy terms. T. Rauch, 240 Whitford Av., Nutley, N. J.

For Sale—Beautiful suburban house, nine rooms and bath, attic, cellar; all city improvements; barn, hen house; fruit trees bearing; 35 minutes from N. Y. C., northern N. J.; price $7,000. R. H., Owner, 116 South Post Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For sale, reasonable, two cottages, Leonardo, N. J.; all improvements; large grounds, with fruit trees, garden, garage; 8 minutes from shore; trolley, train and Sandy Hook boat service. Address Vale, Room 1428, 1 Rector St.

Rutherford.—Choice, small, modern house, best residential street; all conveniences; best condition, chestnut trim; 75 feet front; flowering shrubs, shade, fruit trees. R 538 Times Uptown.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Moving to California, owner will sell his residence, built for own use; a realiable opportunity.

H. G. TRUMBULL, BROKER,
Opp. Erick Church Sta., Maplewood, N. J.

For Sale.—Very reasonable, Lake Cowen, near Silver Bay, two modern cottages, furnished; beautifully located; would exchange for property vicinity Los Angeles. T. V. Lanter, 71 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J.

For Sale: Modern 9-room house in one of the best locations in Westfield; garden plot 80x250, and some fruit; 8 minutes' easy walk to station; $7,000. Address Owner, 138 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J.

For Sale: 8-room modern house; garden, strawberries, ¼ acre land on ridge; New Milford station, 34 minutes to Hudson Tube; terms. Thurston, owner, 470 Convent Av., N. Y. Phone Audubon 4330.

Aren't you looking for a comfortable country home, with all modern imp'ts; spacious grounds; prices from $2,650 upward, payable the rent; terms $300 to $500 cash? For photos and full particulars address Board of Trade, R 549 Times Downtown.

A delightful country home; healthful hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Manhattan; eight rooms; every improvement; garage; best section; low price; $600 down, balance monthly. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Charming house, large studio, fireplaces, modern improvements, fruit, vegetables, near pines and Manasquan River, two miles from sea. Address Lock Box 18, West Point Pleasant, N. J.

Short Hills, N. J.—In millionaires' section, mansion sale or rent, 18 rooms, 3 baths; sun parlor, barn, garage; 8 acres ground; rent May 1, $1,800; sale price $40,000. J. Clarence Carr, Firemen's Bldg., Newark.

Big chance; beautiful modern house, newly decorated; plot 57x262; 8 rooms, bath, steam, elec.; best location; $6,500; could not build for $8,500; easy terms. Fred Ogden, 2 Par Av., Rutherford.

Ten-room house, suitable for one or two families; barrel fruit and shade trees; large garage; about an acre; hot water heat; cost $7,300. Make offer. Box 197, Ridgewood, N. J.

At Larchmont, attractive 12-room house, two baths, garage; all improvements; large plot, high ground; near trolley, ten minutes to station; price $12,000; a bargain. Smith & Flint, 391 Madison Av. Tel. Mur. Hill 5149.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Grantwood, N. J., Facing Riverside.—Dwelling, 11 rooms; all improvements; open fireplaces, gas, electricity, hot-water heating; $9,000 cash, balance mortgage. 228 Knox Av.

East Orange, (40 Warrington Place.)—Elegant residence, 14 rooms; property restricted; all improvements; plot 50x160. Robert L. Elder, 32 Nassau St.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., (135 Kipp Av.)—House 7 rooms and bath, lot 50x150, for $5,000 cash. Owner, 30 Myrtle Av., Newark, N. J.

Rutherford, 60 Addison Av.—Unusual two-family tile and stucco corner house; fine location; all improvements; six rooms each floor. Phone 961W Nutley.

House, 8 rooms; all improvements; half acre; tennis court; fruits and trees; large porch; chicken house; 5 minutes train and trolley. Piper, Tenafly, N. J.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Montclair, N. J.—For sale, modern ten-room residence, all improvements; two baths; lot 50x208; two railroads; price reasonable; principals only. G 417 Times Downtown.

Choice ten-room house, garage in rear, all modern; finest location on Bramhall Av., Jersey City; lot 50x103. F. Gayner, 80 Malden Lane, N. Y. C.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—
Beautiful modern home; 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; every city convenience; large garden. Frank Stewart, Ridgewood, N. J.

Englewood, N. J.—REAL BARGAINS. No advertising; 2 high-class homes sacrificed, 6% under construction cost. Birtwhistle & Livingston, 46 Dean St., Englewood.

Account death will sacrifice beautiful bungalow; all modern imp'ts; ideal location; large plot; easy commuting. Photo, further particulars. Owner, P. O. Box 168, Norfolk, Conn.

At Stamford, Conn., Furnished house for season; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths; large grounds; garden tennis court; garage; rent $300. Telephone 7810 Stamford.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Maine.

ON COOL MAINE COAST

Just over night from New York; Summit Pullman service; comfortable remodeled cottage; 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, living rooms, &c.; 4 open fireplaces, furnace, &c.; large glass-inclosed verandas; garage; freedom of 40 acres woodland and shore front; vegetables, small fruits, eggs, poultry, can be obtained on farm; ideal place for invalid or children; rental, $800. Apply Cornell Macy, Hewlett, L. I. Tel. Woodmere 2551.

Miscellaneous.

Boats.—Motor waterboat; 7 rooms; may be seen at Pier 1, foot Pierrepont Pl., Brooklyn; must sell.

Rooms Wanted.

Furnished house wanted in Westchester; six bedrooms, two baths, garage, &c., with some farm land; rent around $1,500 for season; purchase privilege optional. Vainty White Plains preferred. F. M. Friedman, 218 West 51st St., N. Y. City.

Want to purchase five or six room modern, well-built house, excellent condition, good location, Westchester County, commuting distance; large plot; must be ideal place and bargain; give full particulars, telephone number. R 358 Times Downtown.

Small house wanted, unfurnished, for May 1 occupancy, in vicinity of Westchester, within 45 minutes commuting distance from Grand Central; $60 to $70; will take over unexpired lease. Carson, 443 Hampton Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted, to rent, by responsible couple, attractive 5 or 6 room house, with garden possibilities, within 40 minutes by train or trolley from Newark, N. J.; good neighborhood and modern improvements essential. B 181 Times.

Commuter's place 3 acres or more, 7-room house, within hour Grand Central; must have all improvements, bath, electricity, furnace, close to station; lease now, buy next year if satisfactory. B 384 Times.

House wanted by a family of four adults; six rooms; seashore, Sound, or Westchester County; commuting distance; May 1 to Oct. 1; give full particulars. K 536 Times Downtown.

Immediately, by couple without children, small furnished house or apartment, suburbs, suitable for all-year home; two bedrooms or twin beds; reasonable; references. Murray Hill 5800, Extension 536. W 50 Times.

Small family of adults wishes to lease by the year 4 modern house, eight to twelve rooms, Yonkers or the Riverdale section. Particulars to "Responsible," A 246 Times Harlem.

Wanted to Rent.—Permanent, Westchester or Long Island; easy commuting; modern house, 8 or 9 rooms. Smith, 646 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Phone 2948 Bedford.

For two adults and maid, small furnished house, with garage, near station, in nearby suburb; immediate occupancy. Address Apartment 1206, Hotel Algonquin, New York.

Wanted, to rent, Bay Ridge or New Jersey, not too far house of 7 room; not over $50 per month. Bland, 566 52d St., Brooklyn.

Seven to eight rooms, two baths; May 1; Westchester or Long Island; city water preferred; by the year. H. M. Offner, 886 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

To purchase small house or building suitable for dwelling; east of 5th Av., between 59th and 60th Sts.; must be bargain; give full particulars. D 378 Times.

Bungalow.—Buy or rent; 5 or 6 rooms, improvements; some ground; commuting; New Jersey and near water preferred. R 397 Times Downtown.

Wanted, from May 1, year or more, 7 or 8 room house, all improvements, moderate rent, easy commutation; careful family; no children. K 378 Times Annex.

AT RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, SMALL HOUSE WANTED; PURCHASE OR RENT; STATE LOCATION AND PARTICULARS. A 236 TIMES.

Wanted—To rent, house or bungalow, 7 or 8 rooms, all improvements, in Westchester County or Long Island; state rent and particulars. A 237 Times.

Small house wanted, good environment, modern improvements, commuting distance, permanent; to rent. Address Room 1198, 73 Leonard St., N. Y. City, N. Y.

Wanted by responsible couple, 6 or 7 room furnished house in the Oranges from July 1 to Oct. 1; references given. Address Box 444 Times, 2 Rector St.

University Heights or South Yonkers; dwelling, modern; 10 rooms, garage on ground space; $10,000 to $15,000. O'Brien, 520 West 158th St.

Wanted by private family on long lease, modernized, 3-story house, below 90th St. R. B., 97 Times.

Wanted by professional man, an unfurnished or attractively furnished house in East 50s. W 56 Times.

Wanted to rent year round, 8-6 room house, 45 minutes out, with improvements; describe. X 390 Times Annex.

Wanted to rent, 5-6-room suburban house, modern improvements, convenient to station. L. L., 104 East 14th.

Wanted—To rent for Summer, furnished cottage, three bedrooms, on beach, commuting distance. Periman, 409 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Suburban house to rent in either Ridgewood, Glendale, Montclair, or Maplewood; rent $50-$100. S 506 Times Downtown.

Wanted, to rent, at once, by the month, small furnished house within two hours N. Y. City. D 362 Times.

Wanted, to rent, with option to purchase, 7 to 9 room suburban house, not over $12,000. K 523 Times Downtown.

Small house for young couple; no children; all conveniences; within commuting distance of New York. A 215 Times.

One-family dwelling, University Av. section; state details, lowest price. K 506 Times Downtown.

7-8 room detached home; easy commutation; state full particulars. D 268 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

WESTCHESTER SUMMER HOME

for rent, furnished; one hour from city; 3 acres, on hilltop, extensive view; recently built. First floor—Large living room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Second floor—2 maids' rooms and bath, library and playroom. Porches, garage two cars; garden; horse and cow if desired. Also adjoining bungalow, 4 rooms, modern improvements, will rent with above or separately. Photographs on request. Owner, S. Boyd Darling, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Cedarhurst.—Beautifully furnished 7-room house, 2 baths, garage; 8 minutes' walk to station; to be rented for the Summer; price $650. For appointment phone Far. Rockaway 2922. H. Rado.

Wanted, in Woodstock, Ulster Co., or vicinity, small house, simply furnished, four bedrooms, bath, for the Summer season; write full particulars. H. A. Mayo, 1,000A Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—April to July, or to October; ten-room house, sleeping porch, garage; near station. Telephone Gramercy 1346, Ext. 10, or Scarsdale 82W.

Well-furnished seven-room improved artistic home, 9 miles out, Jersey; fruit, shrubs; rent $50. R 558 Times Downtown.

Kenston Lake.—14-room residence to let furnished, for season, or sale. Box 198 Valhalla, N. Y.

Richmond.

For Sale or Rent—Summer bungalow at Great Kills; with or without garage; all improvements; bathing, tennis; 30 minutes city. Phone Harlem 9180.

Long Island.

SOUTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

For rent, furnished, or for sale, Summer cottage, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and toilet; at Georgica settlement, Wainscott; restricted community; 3 miles from East Hampton; frontage on Lake Georgica and ocean; fresh and salt water bathing, golf, and tennis. Owner, Mrs. C. Boyd Darling, Pleasantville, N. Y. Telephone 401 Pleasantville.

Shelter Island.—Cottage, 14 rooms, 3 baths, situated on highest point overlooking Bay and Sound; all improvements; gas heating, water; near golf course and Catholic Church; comfortably furnished; newly decorated. L. P. Jackson, 32 Murray St., New York. Telephone Barclay 7046.

Well-furnished ten-room house, garage, six acres; nicely planned grounds; waterfront; near station and village Southold; photos and information. Flora E. Bliss, 60 New York Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 7966 M.

For sale—6-room house on Great South Bay, furnished; hot and cold water, electric lights; private beach; within commuting distance; price $2,300. J. F. Bantit, 104 Etna St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Patchogue.—For rent, four-room bungalow, furnished; large porch; auto house. Phone 3707 Prospect. Emison, 1,508 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Country home for rent; nine rooms; improvements; 1½ acres; fruit; shade; near station; commuting. 36 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania.

MT. POCONO, PA.

For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements.
E. P. MERWIN, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

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COMFORT. W. W. BALL, 87 Nassau St., N. Y.

Cape Cod Camp.—Teachers or students; 3 rooms; fine surf bathing; $100 season. Address Comfort, S 505 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State.

Adirondacks.—New private camp, all improvements, completely furnished; 1,000-acre park; spacious fireplace in living room, dining room and master bedroom; three baths, 12 bedrooms; spring water; table and bed linens; boathouse equipped; large garage; stable; 3 lakes; good shooting; trout fishing; near Lake Placid; season's rent, $3,500, including guides, boats, wood, ice, garden, chickens. Address Owner, Suite 1108, Woolworth Building, New York. Barclay 7494.

Beautiful Summer or all-year cottage to rent, furnished, for season or year; 7 rooms; new, all-shingle house; unobstructive view of Catskill-in-rear and Hudson Valley in front; always a breeze; 62 sq. ft. porch; gas, steam heat, bath; fireplace; well; large garage; cobblestone fireplaced garden, &c.; clubhouse, close by, part of ground; $500 rent. 32 W. Broadway, corner, West Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Highmount, Grand-Hotel Station, Catskill Mountains; well furnished, ideally located; four master's bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantries, maid's room, bath. For particulars apply R. B. Koechersk, 139 Fifth Av.

Artistic bungalow on Lake Champlain, (near Burlington, Vt.)—Completely furnished; 7 rooms and bath; large piazzas; boats; photographs seen by appointment; $250 for season. Mrs. Van Patten, 112 East 17th St., N. Y. City.

For Rent.—Summer home, furnished; Lake Mohegan, N. Y.; April to November; 10-room double house, available two families; improvements; large grounds; garden. Telephone 3086 St. Nicholas.

Modern 12-room house; Central Valley, Orange County; 45 miles; electricity; hardwood floors; open plumbing; steam heat; well-furnished; large grounds. Instrument. 145 West 60th. Phone 6814 Columbus.

Blue Mt. Lake, Adirondacks.—Two bungalows, five rooms each; bath, running water, hot and cold; ice, wood; garage; season; each $200. Morrison, Apt. 42, 606 West 115th.

Pleasantville, N. Y.—13 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; 10 acres, garden; electricity, artesian well, outbuildings, tennis court. A. M. Godwin, 76 Bailey St., Brooklyn.

Lake George, Bolton Landing, N. Y.—Furnished cottage; fine place for large family, young children; modern improvements. J. N. Moore, 51 Wall. Telephone 7084 Hanover.

A 14-room residence, with 4 bathrooms; hour from city; fronting on Hudson; picturesque grounds. Suburbanite, A 252 Times.

New, eight rooms; modern conveniences; garage; garden. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 961.

BUNGALOWS.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; $300 to $500 season. Hiland, circular, R. Oakcrest, N. J. 1185.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED, GARAGE; $1,800 SEASON. APPLY LOCAL AGENTS, OR 120 MORRIS AV., LONG BRANCH, N. J.

West Orange, N. J.—Elegantly appointed home, all improvements, 12 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, piano 1 to Oct. 1; 13 acres; orchard, garden, pond, barn, 2 or 3 cows; chickens; rent, $1,000; family references required; entrance rent, $1,500. Inquire Real Estate Department, Mutality Trust Company, Newark, N. J.

Will rent Summer months high-class home located West End, N. J., convenient railroad station, grounds undulating 15 acres, plenty of trees; house first-class condition, well furnished; ample accommodations for large family; $3,400 for the season. Address Owner, G 383 Times.

45 minutes New York, 3 minutes station, exceptionally desirable bungalow, (furnished), large living room, bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, all improvements; extensive grounds, garage, tennis; from May to November; reasonable to responsible parties. S. D. Oppenheim, 250 West 42d St. Bryant 1943.

Allenhurst, N. J.—$350, now to Oct. 1, furnished houses, 6 rooms, all improvements. Samuel Taylor, 407 Euclid Av., near Page. See them or write.

Half of 16-room house in country; two acres fruit; 1 hour from New Jersey; no mosquitoes; $20. E 554 Times Downtown.

Short Hills, N. J.—Sacrifice modern country home; 14½ acre plot; steam heat, electricity, garage. A 502 Times Downtown.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—Cottage, eleven rooms, fully furnished; garage; select location. W. A. Dixon, 60 William St.

Connecticut.

Gentleman's home, recently constructed and charmingly designed; overlooking Sound; appointments and furnishings in best of taste; 6 master's bedrooms, with 5 baths, two servants' rooms, with own bath; two extra toilets; living and sleeping porches; garage for two cars; beautiful garden; approach through private road; for rent for four months for $2,000. Smaller cottages on the shore and in the country. Mrs. R. W. Fuller, Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

Adjoining Hickory Bluff, overlooking Sound and country, at South Norwalk; comfortably furnished house, open fireplace, four bedrooms, all improvements; large grounds, shade, fruit trees, garage, bathing, &c.; rent from April 1 if desired. Mrs. Ada S. Thomas, South Norwalk, Conn.

Shorefront, selected cottage, furnished; 4 bedrooms; commutation. E. Doughty, South Norwalk, Conn.

Vermont.

CEDARCROFT.—Summer residence on Lake Champlain, (near Burlington, Vt.) 10 acres natural park; magnificent views of Adirondacks and Green Mountains; house has large living room, fireplace, bedrooms, opening on gallery; eight sleeping rooms, two baths, four lavatories, piazzas completely surrounding house, and observatory; private dock, 2-car garage, icehouse filled; supplies brought to door; lake steamers land nearby, morning and night; photographs may be seen by appointment. Mrs. Van Patten, 112 East 17th St., N. Y. City.

Maine.

Camden, Me.—Seashore and Mountains.—For rent, fully furnished cottages; unusual in location; $450 to $2,000; photos, plans, detailed description. J. H. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

Farm house, 9 rooms and bath, furnished; ice and wood. On Belgrade Lake, sandy beach, great trout, bass, salmon fishing; $500 season. E. H. SULLIVAN, 141 Broadway.

Maine.—Grindstone Neck; rent, furnished, Summer cottage, 16 rooms; large lawn, sun parlor. For full particulars apply to Fidelity Trust Co., 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Maine Coast.—Comfortably furnished cottage, Summer, $300; water, country, woods; no society obligations; rest and recuperation. B 180 Times.

Miscellaneous.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.

Adirondacks, Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; Lakes George, Champlain. Adirondacks Co., Box 495, City Hall Station, Manhattan. Tel. Bedford 1315.

Wanted, for rent, during Summer, small furnished cottage at the seashore, within radius of 50 miles from city. Address J. S. S., Apt. 23, 416 West 123d St., New York City.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Couple, without children, want small, completely furnished house; all modern conveniences; three bedrooms; quiet, refined neighborhood in village; on Hudson; or Harlem or New Haven Railroads; June-November; sleeping porch. Send full particulars, rental. A 277 Times.

Wanted, cottage or bungalow, by couple; furnished or unfurnished; seven rooms, two baths; modern conveniences; exclusive location; near hotel preferred; within one hour of city; May to October; would consider purchase. Sterling, O 407 Times Downtown.

Wanted, a furnished bungalow or cottage, three to six rooms and bath, with or without meals, for about two or three months; the surrounding country must be healthful and attractive, within fifty miles of Manhattan; send full details. K 468 Times Downtown.

Wanted, for Summer season, small furnished cottage in Southern New York or Western New England; must have bath and four bedrooms, with garage or shed for one car, and enough land for vegetable garden. Box A 250 Times.

Wanted.—Furnished bungalow or cottage, three to six rooms and bath, with meals, connected with hotel, for about two or three months. Send details to G 506 Times Downtown.

By small English family, residence as paying guests, vicinity Long Beach, Belle Harbor, Neponsit, or Sea Gate, or will consider furnished cottage; months June, September, inclusive. A 522 Times.

Furnished cottage wanted from now till end of September; 5 or 6 rooms; Jersey Coast; 70 to 80 miles from New York; send photo, to be returned; state rent and full particulars. Box F 814, 1,265 Broadway.

For Summer season, ten or twelve room furnished cottage, North Shore, Long Island; will go forty-five minutes of New York; preferably Great Neck or Roslyn; write full particulars. W 44 Times.

To rent, cottage, on water, South Side, Long Island; eight rooms, improvements; two hours' cost. E. B. Allen, 1,486 60th St., Brooklyn.

Small cottage on beach, furnished or unfurnished; quiet neighborhood; $250 or $300 for season; commuting distance. A 250 Times Harlem.

SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW,

preferably near beach; Long Island; furnished or unfurnished; 40 minutes Penn. Station; $50; must have garage. P 300 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Modern house, 6 rooms, furnished; garage; grounds; walking distance station; 30 miles out; Westchester preferred; May to October. Reliable, K 498 Times Downtown.

Summer home wanted, furnished; Montauk or White Plains; house with three maids and two servants' bedrooms; three baths; garage. S 71 Times.

Private family of eight wants for rent cottage within 50 miles of city for season; requires 3 master's, 3 maids' rooms. Address J. King, Room 33, 37 Broadway.

Small house and grounds, with all improvements, for Summer; Westchester County preferred; mail full particulars, price, location. Room 610, 271 Fifth Av., New York City.

Cottage, five or six rooms, near Ossining, by family; commuting distance. R. M. Wigg, 60 Wall St.

A bungalow, five rooms, bath, &c., Long Island, for season. G. T. E., 1,432 Times Harlem.

Eight or nine room house for Summer; commuting distance; three-story house. Hanigan, 974 St. Nicholas Av., New York City.

Wanted, furnished house; must have four bedrooms; commuting distance; May 15-Oct. 1. S., 1,357 Union St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Cottage, with improvements; commuting distance; reasonable. G 426 Times Downtown.

Wanted, small cottage for Summer on edge Catskill lake; small family; full particulars. Edwin, 120 West 178th.

Want seven or eight-room house, furnished; Staten Island or Hudson County preferred; state rent. R 507 Times Downtown.

Small furnished bungalow, Summer season, commuting distance, country or seashore. M 43 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Six or seven room modern house, with garage, near water; April 1 until Oct. 1; prefer Long Island, within reasonable distance Pennsylvania Station. B 385 Times.

Montclair.—Nine rooms, 2 baths, modern, for months of June, July, August. Hill 4th St. Phone Montclair 1210.

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On March 27th at 9 A. M.

At public auction on the premises at West Taghkanic, near Hudson, N. Y., (N. Y. Central R. R.,) fully equipped with farm implements, cows, sheep, pigs, fowl, etc., 30 acres wood lot, balance cultivated; 200 fruit trees, 2 houses, electric light and fuel gas; 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms; good barns, etc.

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40 feet front and about 200 feet deep to East Kinney Place, on

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Bedford section, 80x90x100, 2-story. Rented $6,500 per annum, 10-year lease. Lessee to make repairs. Price $58,000, mortgage $32,000. Further particulars, possession possible. Ghegan & Levine, 138 Kingston Av.

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complete, or sections of it, offered for New York City income property that will bear the most rigid scrutiny and investigation. N. E., 70 Times.

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complete, or sections of it, offered for New York City income property that will bear the most rigid scrutiny and investigation. M. E., 66 Times.

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79th St., entire, garage, electric, parquet, $20,000.
Ridge Boulevard, 50x100, garage, electric, parquet, $16,000.
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24th St. & 16th Ave., garage, electric, parquet, $18,000.
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52d St. & 16th Ave., garage, electric, parquet, $8,500.

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4 story and basement brick flats of 4 apartments each, 2 rooms and bath in each. Rent $1,700. Bank mortgage $11,000.

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One family detached, near water.

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EASTERN PARKWAY
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Six-Story Elevator Apartment
Rented low at $16,760. Assessed $120,000. 1st ortgage $73,000. Trade for free and clear country place or lots in Brooklyn.
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Beautiful semi-detached dwelling; 12 rooms and 4 baths; garage in rear for three cars; apartment for chauffeur. Suitable for alteration. Will exchange for smaller house or other property.
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21 family; 50x100. Brick and stone, 3 stories. Hot water supply only. Foreclosure. Bargain.

2 Family—$6,500
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40x100—$5,300—1 Family
6 rooms and bath, hot water heat; glass enclosed porch, hardwood trim; easy home for small family.

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Only one in row at the price; others $7,750. Must be sold. Chance for homeseeker.

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Bay Ridge, New 1-Family Semi-Detached Brick Houses

with brick garages; ground 27.6x109.4; best built and finest equipped houses of their type in Brooklyn; houses, 76th St., bet. 1st and Narrows Ave.

Open Saturday and Sunday.

Take 4th Av. subway to 76th St. station, walk to 77th St., to 1st Av.; prices advanced in Spring; your opportunity now. If you cannot come personally, write for particulars.

J. H. PENNOCK, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

Block front, plot of 15 lots (200x150)

18th Ave. 78th-79th Sts. (Brooklyn)

Two (2) corners, including fine large 10-room house, steam heat, and all improvements and in excellent condition, with beautiful grounds; one (1) block from West End line of elevated subway; station 79th St.; house leased at $840, with 30-day cancellation clause; fine section and ripe for all building purposes; will sell right for cash, easy terms if desired; inquire owners, Manhattan Heights Improvement Co., Inc., 261 Broadway, New York City.

Detached Two-Family House

FOR SALE.

Six rooms and bath ground floor; 6 rooms and bath two upper floors; grounds 50x114; on Culver Line; price $8,500.

PAUL O. ABBE,
4,484 18th Av., Brooklyn, New York.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

1-Family, 6 rooms; parquet, electric light, steam heat; garage; Sheepshead Bay; $6,750, your own terms.

New, seven detached, nine single houses in course of construction; 8 room, toilet, bath, electric, parquet, steam; garage; enclosed porches and sleeping porch; finish to suit buyer.

Homes from $3,500 to $25,000; see me at once.
26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ocean Parkway Bungalow

READY TO MOVE IN

One family frame dwelling, 7 rooms, tiled baths, parquet floors, electricity, electroliers, open fireplace, steam heat, enclosed sleeping porch, garage space. Price $7,000; mortgage $4,750. East 5th St. near Ave. O. Fernand Strauchvig, 2,816 Ave. Q, Brooklyn. Coney Island 783.

$7,100—WORTH $10,000

2-story B. S. fancy front, 10 rooms and bath, hard wood trim, parquet floors throughout; console, mirrors, open fireplaces, electric lights, dining room on parlor floor; fine block; Bedford section, one block from "L." 15 minutes to Park Row.

Wm. P. Rae Company
490 Nostrand Ave., adj. cor. Gates Ave.

Clinton Trading Corporation,

186 REMSEN ST.,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Main 3040.

Buy, Sell, Rent and Manage.

108 South St., Jamaica	$3,300
1,169 State St., Flatbush	7,000
1,168 Dickens St., Far Rockaway	5,750
1,148 E. 7th St., Flatbush	6,500

and Other Bargains.

BAY RIDGE

Exceptionally fine location; high ground, splendid view; corner plot, 100x218; house has 12 rooms, two baths, shower, &c.; two blocks from subway station; owner leaving city and will sell at very low figure; land alone worth more than price asked. Walter L. Johnson, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

We Can Sell Your Property

Clients waiting for 1 and 2-family houses, building plots, apartments; send us what you have for sale.

William Liss, Inc.,
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

BAY RIDGE

IDEAL HOME FOR CHILDREN.

One-family frame house, brick filled, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; pool; playhouse in yard; extra lot available; cash $1,250, balance mortgage. 210 Wakeman Place, 68th St., Bay Ridge.

$9,000 Two-Family Detached Frame

Midwood section; 14 rooms; steam heat; parquet floors; electric light; separate entrances; two large porches.

J. D. RANCK, near Ave. J. B. R. L. Station.

PRIVATE HOUSE CHEAP.

1st St., between 8th and 9th Ave., elegant brownstone dwelling, 10 rooms; perfect condition, including carpets; will sell cheap. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

"Every Property Owner Should Join the Real Estate Board of N. Y."

Real Estate at Public Auction

SPECIAL SALES DAY

Tuesday, April 8th

AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

ABSOLUTE SALE

W. S. Brook Avenue nr. 168th Street
BRONX.

Excellent plot 95 feet south of E. 168th St. Size 25x95
OPPOSITE AND ADJOINING ELEGANT APARTMENT HOUSES.
RICHARD S. BYRNS, Esq., Atty., 97 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

EXECUTORS' SALES

Est. Adelaide M. Cramer, Dec'd.
376 Bleecker Street
(Near Perry St.)
Four story brick tenement. Size 21.5x70.

S. E. Cor. Jane & W. 4th Sts.
(No. 331 W. 4th St.)
Three story brick store and dwelling. Size 22x55.

Est. Anne Van Axtn, Dec'd.
211 Seventh Ave.
(Near 22nd St.)
Four story brick tenement and store near Subway Station. Size 16.5x60.

Est. Frederick Van Axtn, Dec'd.
3073-3077 Webster Ave.
(Near E. 204th St.)
Three three story frame private dwellings, each containing eight rooms and bath. Size of plot, 60x120. Sold in one parcel.

N. E. Cor. Stebbins Ave. and 170th St.
(Bronx)
Vacant plot ready for immediate improvement. Size 100x105.

W. S. Jerome Av., nr. 183d St.
(Bronx)
Vacant plot, 100 ft. north of 183d Street, adjoining Subway Station. Size 50x160.

HENRY ALBERS, JR., ESQ., Attorney, 74 Broadway, N. Y. C.

VOLUNTARY SALE

285, 287, 287½ & 289 Bowery
(Near E. Houston St.)

Four 4 story brick buildings with stores. Size of plot 78x70. Sold separately.
JACOB M. SHAFFER, ESQ., Attorney, 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Absolute Auction Sale

To Close Estate of James G. McLoughlin, Dec'd.

Private Houses, Flats and Building Plots

Thursday, April 10th,

at noon in Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

BOROUGH OF BRONX

N. E. cor. Willow Ave. & 137th St.
Vacant plot, size 100x125, suitable for manufacturing.

W. S. Jackson Av., opp. 144th St.
Large plot, size 200x144x200. Adjoining St. Mary's Park. Sold in two parcels.

Block front E. S. Cypress Ave., 135th, 136th Sts.
Size 300x95. To be sold in four parcels. Excellent apartment house site. Near subway station.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

N. E. cor. Eastern Parkway & St. Mark's Ave.
Plot, size 153.1x116x99.10. Excellent garage site.

7704-7710 & 7716-7724 Seventh Av.
Bet. 77th and 78th Sts.
Seven two-family brick dwellings. Size of each lot 21.6x depths varying from 94 to 114. Near Fourth Ave. subway station. To be sold separately.

1947-1951 East 8th St.
Near Avenue S.
Three two-story brick one-family dwellings containing 7 rooms and bath. Size 18x100 each. To be sold separately.

No. 54 South 10th St.,
Near Wythe Ave.
Three-story brick dwelling, containing 18 rooms and bath. Size 22.1x78.

103-105 Seeley St.
Near 19th St.
Two two-family brick dwellings. Size 19.4x39.4 each. Sold separately.

N. W. cor. Seeley & 18th Sts.
Vacant plot, size 100x100. Ready for immediate improvement.

S. E. Cor. Seeley & 18th Sts,
Vacant plot. Size 210x140x irreg.

287 Winthrop St,
Near Nostrand Ave.
Two-story brick dwelling. Size 20.9x106.

1220-1228 Nostrand Ave.
Near Winthrop St.
Four three-story tenements and stores. Size 20x74 each. Adjoining subway station.

Block front E. S. Bedford Ave., Malbone to Sullivan St.
Excellent plot for garage or apartments. Size 100x100. Sold in separate lots.

323 & 325 Vanderbilt St,
Near 19th St.
Two two-story brick two-family dwellings. Size 20x44 each. To be sold separately.

Mineola, L. I.
Vacant plot comprising fifteen acres, located on Jericho Turnpike, near Nassau Boulevard and Marcus Ave.

60 LOTS

on Morgan Ave., Beadle St., Division Pl. & Richardson St.
Located in Greenpoint section. Streets made and have all improvements. Size 20x100 each. To be sold separately. Surrounded by one and two-family dwellings. Good transit.

70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%.

Austin, McLanahan & Merritt, Esqs., Attys., 135 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Flatbush

10 Rooms, 2 Baths—Plot, 40x100.

Modern home in exclusive section; three minutes' walk from Brighton El. VERY DESIRABLE.

Price $9,000. Savings Bank Mort.

Thomas J. O'Reilly

FLATBUSH AVENUE

corner; bargain; 3-story store and 2 apartments, frame; lot 25x100; mortgage $4,500 at 5½%; price only $7,000; must sell; make offer.
W. Devoe, 1,569 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$10,000 will purchase new modern 50 foot apartment house. Will take back long-term second mortgage; owner leaving town; chance of a lifetime.

JAMES J. DONOVAN, Inc.
149TH ST. & COURTLANDT AV., BRONX.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

Modern, 12 large rooms, 2 baths, hot water, steam heat, large closet rooms, gas and electric; large garden; garage for 4 cars; might rent to responsible party yearly for $1,500. Buckbee, 61 West Fordham Road, or residence, 2,872 Grand Av., (190th.)

$1500 will purchase eight-family brick apartment; original cost $90,000. Exceptional bargain.

JAMES J. DONOVAN, INC.
149TH ST. & COURTLANDT AV., BRONX.

WEST BRONX CHOICE CORNER

for sale; 8 lots, 11-room up-to-date house, beautiful shade trees, lawn, vegetable garden. Convenient to subways and elevated lines. Room 806, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

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New eight room houses, all improvements, with room for garage and vegetable garden. Easy terms. Phone Fordham 1291.
D. HOULIHAN,
190th St. and Bainbridge Ave.

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Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penna. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Kew Gardens

Hollow tile house, 11 rooms, 2 baths. Open fireplaces. Parquet floors.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
CONCRETE GARAGE, LOT 60x100.
115 Onslow Place. Phone Richmond Hill 924

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSES ARE SCARCE

Desirable Ones at
MINEOLA

14 ROOMS—Corner plot; living room, 16x23; newly fitted; $15,000.

6 ROOMS—Glass enclosed porch; tiled bath; fireplace; garage; plot, 50x150; $7,250.

COTTAGE, Near station; large plot; six rooms, including large kitchen; $3,300.

BUNGALOW—Well worth while; garage; $5,750.

Mineola Homes Co.,
47 W. 34th St., New York
Phone Greeley 340.

JAMAICA BARGAIN

Jamaica Two-Family.

$4,250—2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, two heating plants; fine condition; near station.

$6,800—Morris Park, detached 2-family, 11 all-light, outside rooms; southern exposure; 2-story plans; near station; 35x100.

One-Family.

$7,250—Hollis, beautiful new condition, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; steam, gas, electricity, parquet; newly decorated; 40x100.

$5,500—Jamaica, block from Kings Park, 8 rooms; steam, gas, electricity; white enamel finish; sun parlor.

NEW COLONIAL HOME

$8,500 to $13,000; beautiful modern home, high-class construction; one with 3 baths now ready; other under construction. Early selection advised.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.
336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BARGAINS

Town of Queens, L. I., near Jamaica; 8 rooms; large plot; modern; $7,500; 5 minutes station, Hollis, near Jamaica.

9 rooms, handsomely decorated; plot 75x250; $10,750; 10 minutes station.

Jamaica, Hill section; every improvement; 7 minutes main station.

7 rooms, parquet floors, steam, $6,500.

8 rooms, parquet floors, steam, $8,500.

9 rooms, parquet floors, steam; 80 feet front; garage; $10,500. Ocean View Heights Agency. 'Phone 656, 18 Herriman Av., Jamaica.

$150 a Lot

800 LOTS AT ST. ALBANS, QUEENS, ONE STATION FROM JAMAICA, NEW YORK CITY.

$200 a Lot

160 LOTS AT ST. ALBANS.

Wesley H. Nevin,
525 NOSTRAND AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JAMAICA.

Beautiful plot, containing six lots. Eighty feet on Hillside Ave.

Liberal terms to builder.
Owner, Room 308, 217 Broadway.

$5,500—LITTLE GEM—CASH $1,000.

A perfect home, 7 rooms, 2 toilets, sewer, electricity, gas, stucco, parquet floors, driveway; really worth $6,500; five minutes subway, main station L. I. Railroad. B. H. SWEET, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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ESTABLISHED JULY, 1841.

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BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL

AT AUCTION

Wednesday, April 9, 1919

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By Order of V. Everit Macy, Esq., Trustee,

339-341-341½ WEST 41ST ST.,

250 Feet East of Ninth Ave.

The three 4-story and basement brick and brownstone tenements with three 2-story frame buildings in the rear. Size of plot 50x94.9. Suitable location for garage.

213 EAST 73D ST.,

125 Feet East of Third Ave.

The 3-story brick and brownstone double tenement, with two stores, four families on a floor. Size of lot 25x102.2.

243-245 EAST 123D ST.,

120 Feet West of Second Ave.

The two 3-story brownstone double tenements, two families on a floor, six rooms and bath to each family; hot water supply. Size of lots, 37.11 each.

66⅔ per cent. may remain on Bond & Mortgage for 3 years at 5%
DAVISON & UNDERHILL, ATTORNEYS, 50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

N. W. Corner Broadway & Carman Av.,
CEDARHURST, L. I.

The 2-story frame dwelling, containing 13 rooms and 4 baths, electric light, gas, steam heat, &c. Garage for two cars. Size of plot 133 feet on Broadway by 164 feet on Carman Av. x irreg. About 4 blocks from the Cedarhurst Railroad Station. Open for inspection at any reasonable hour.

88 to 94 Decatur St.

85 ft. east of Throop Ave.,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

The four 4-story brick and stone single apartments, 6 rooms and bath to each family; hardwood trim, open plumbing, some parquet floors, hot water supply, steam heat, &c. One block from Kingston Av. elevated station. Size of plot 100x130.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

ESTATE OF J. H. SUE LAGE, DEC'D.

44 GOLD STREET,

80.6 feet north of Fulton St., running through to Ryder's Alley.
The five-story brick loft building, with store. Size of plot 20.6x16.10x29.6.

108 VESEY STREET,

23.9 feet EAST OF WEST ST.

The three story brick building, used for hotel purposes, with store. Size of lot 23x75.10x irregular.

GARDE & GARDE, ATTORNEYS, 81 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.

Send for Illustrated Bookmaps to Attorney or at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MY NEXT SPECIAL SALES DAY

will be

Wednesday, April 9, 1919

I URGE

Estates, Executors, Trustees and Owners

contemplating disposing of their holding to confer with me at once that they may take advantage of this opportunity to offer their properties at auction on this date.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Croton-Harmon on Hudson

Forty Acres and Fine House

Just two miles to the right of either Harmon or Croton-on-the-Hudson, Mount Airy, overlooking beautiful country surrounding Croton reservoir for miles.

Forty acres, an ideal spot; ample ground for a gentleman's country estate; well watered, brook runs right through the place, besides a never-failing spring and 100-foot artesian well; very fertile land for cultivation; quite a number of fruit trees and a nice piece of woodland; there are six buildings in all. A farmhouse, two chicken houses, large barn, new garage, and a brand-new residence, with all the comforts of a city home; house is built of old field stones and cement from the bottom of large cellar to the second floor; the second story is finished up to the roof in hard North Carolina pine, cedar-shingled roof; front porch, 36 feet long and 10 feet wide, the posts are of cedar and the flooring cypress; electric lights and hot-air heat; commutation was $11.00 per month from Grand Central Station to Harmon or Croton; the automobile travel is right up Broadway through Yonkers, Tarrytown, on Albany Post Road to Harmon—the finest roads in the country, in sight of the beautiful Hudson all the way. It takes a little over an hour from Times Square; the house is about two miles from either New York Central Railroad station, and can be easily made by auto in seven minutes.

This is the most countrified, picturesque place so near New York for the price. Write Owner, CHAS. CAPEHART, Times Building, New York City.

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Those who desire quality and who do not wish to waste time viewing unattractive and run-down offerings will find our service as specialists of high-grade properties most satisfying.

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12 East 44th St., N. Y.
Dept. of Estates, 7th Floor.

For Sale or Rent

Plot 82x100

Cor. Washington & Bethune Sts.

rage; long lease; owner will improve for responsible tenant. Ideal for warehouse and garage.

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For Sale at
NEW ROCHELLE

WHITE CLAPBOARD HOUSE, 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat, all improvements. Garage. Plot 50x150. Price $9,000.

For further particulars apply S 8518.

NEW FRAME AND STUCCO HOUSES, 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, all improvements. Plot 100x150. Price $12,500.

For further particulars apply S 8188.

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A VERY UNIQUE DWELLING

Exterior, Tiffany brick and frame, of semi-bungalow type. Interior an arched hallway to Colonial staircase, beautiful woodwork. Price $16,000. House alone would cost more to build.

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Opposite Station, White Plains, N. Y.
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NEW ROCHELLE

FOR SALE—New Colonial type house, 8 rooms and 3 baths, large living room with open fireplace, hot water heat, electricity. Price $15,500.

MODERN HOUSE, 6 rooms and tiled bath, electricity, newly painted, exterior and interior; garage; plot 60x100. Price $8,500.

Furnished and Unfurnished Rentals.

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On Broadway

Forty-five minutes from Grand Central. 25-acre farm; ideal surroundings; finest water supply; Hudson River view for miles. Opportunity for gentleman farmer.

George B. Corsa,
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A NEW HOUSE,

with nine rooms, two baths, electric lights, hot water heat. Plot 90x150. Choice location. Convenient to station. Price only $13,500. Terms to suit.

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A Home: In Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Edwin W. Fiske Realty Co.,
24 DEPOT PLACE, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

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BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, PURCHASE, ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON RIVER.

For particular people. Designed to provide all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries possible. Can be purchased on our terms to suit purchaser.

$15,000 Modern stucco good style house. Hall, living, conservatory, porch, dining, pantry, kitchen, laundry, 3 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms. Every conveniences. Large plot. Good view over golf course.

$21,000 New house, beautifully designed inside and out. First floor opens up fine. 5 master's bedrooms and 2 baths on second floor. 2 servants' rooms with bath. Large corner plot. Southern exposure, good view.

$30,000 Charming new house on very high knoll. 8 large rooms on first floor and 2 sun porches. 5 master's bedrooms with 2 baths. 2 servants' rooms with bath. 2 car garage. Large plot of land, trees, shrubs, good view.

$55,000 Desirable country estate of several acres in choice neighborhood, and within 40 minutes of Grand Central Station. New tile residence, beautifully designed. First floor opens up nicely. 5 master's bedrooms and 3 baths on second floor. 3 servants' rooms and 2 baths.

$80,000 Worth $100,000. New stone residence, wonderfully designed inside and out. A model country gentleman's home, on 3 acres of high ground, with fine trees and view, in highly restricted section. First floor very attractive. 4 master's bedrooms and 3 baths on second. Also 2 servants' rooms with bath in wing, and 3 master's bedrooms on third floor. Large garage with housekeeping apartment.

Have many other choice places in Westchester for sale, ranging in price from $12,000 to $75,000 and upwards.

Let me know exactly what you want and amount you want to invest and I will locate you satisfactorily.

DAVID STEWART,
1 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 1150
Phone Bronxville 133.

An Unusual Bargain

Colonial house, located in finest section of Westchester, must be sold to close estate. First floor, reception hall, library, living room, dining room, kitchen, and enclosed porch. Second floor; 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths; third floor, 4 servants' rooms and bath. Hot water heat, gas, electricity; excellent condition. Garage for 4 cars, with chauffeur's room and bath; 6 acres lawn and woodland. Price $47,000. For information on Sunday telephone 2680 White Plains.

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TO CLOSE AN ESTATE EXECUTOR

Offers the Following Houses in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Two houses, 10 rooms each, with 2 baths. One two-family house, lot 40x100. One double house, on lot 80x100. Two seven-room houses, lot 40x100. One corner house, 8 rooms with bath; lot 40x100. Possession of any or all May 1, 1919. Reasonable mortgage arrangements can be made.

J. S. SPENCER, 26 Liberty St., N. Y.
or any Broker in New Rochelle.

A HILLTOP ESTATE

With carefully planned landscape work, complete outbuildings and 6 acres; house, 3 baths, sun porch, electric lights, hot water heat, garage, with living quarters; barn, carriage house, large root cellar, smokehouse, hennery, flower and vegetable garden; good orchard.

Price $35,500. The wise will investigate.

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Best Bargains in Larchmont

Stucco, 6 large rooms and garage..... $8,500
Stucco, 7 rooms, near station..... $8,500
STUCCO & SHINGLE, 8 ROOMS..... $7,500
New Colonial 8 rooms, 3 baths, Two-car garage $13,500

WE HAVE OTHERS.

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Exceptionally well planned interior; attractive exterior, stone and stucco; ten rooms, three baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; screens and awnings; sun and sleeping porches; large plot; four minutes to station; $17,500; reasonable allowance for decorating.

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Between Larchmont and Scarsdale in a most beautiful and high-class environment. Fine modern Georgian Colonial Brick Residence, containing 18 rooms and 6 baths, finished and decorated with exquisite taste. Large fireproof garage, gardener's cottage. Splendid water supply. Wonderful gardens. Beautiful lane of trees on entrance driveway. From 15 to 75 acres of land as desired. For sale at a great bargain to settle an estate.

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Fine old Colonial house which can be easily remodeled. Excellent location on State road, 90 acres of land. Large brook runs through property; fine tillable land. Taken in foreclosure. A remarkable opportunity. Offered for immediate resale, $10,000.

CHAPPAQUA BARGAIN

Beautiful modern home containing eight rooms and bath, on one acre of land. Garage, chicken house, and tool house. Property in excellent condition. Steam heat, electric light, city water. Within easy walking distance of station, on high ground. Price $6,500.

PARK HILL ON THE HUDSON EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Beautiful modern stone and frame residence containing 11 rooms and 3 baths. Fine garage. Exceptionally large and beautiful plot in splendid location. One of the most attractive homes in Westchester County. Offered for quick sale at a great bargain, $20,000.

A NUMBER OF OTHER EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS FROM $10,000 UPWARDS

AT HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN

Beautiful modern residence on splendid plot containing nearly an acre of land overlooking the Hudson River. House contains 8 rooms and bath, fine sleeping porch, sun parlor, hot water heat, all improvements. Price $9,000.

WHITE PLAINS BARGAIN—BEAUTIFUL MODERN STONE AND SHINGLE RESIDENCE.

This attractive house is situated in an excellent location on a large plot. Contains 11 rooms and 3 baths. Is attractively designed and laid out with every modern convenience and comfort; steam heat, two open fireplaces. Owner forced to move to another city, will sell at great bargain.

SCARSDALE BARGAIN FOR RENT OR SALE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Beautiful modern residence containing 13 rooms, 3 baths. Situated in a most desirable spot on 8 acres of land. Fine shade and fruit trees; near trolley, school and station. 3 car garage.

MAMARONECK BARGAIN

Beautiful hollow tile and stucco house, containing 6 rooms and bath. On three-quarter acre of land. Hot water heat; large garage. A remarkable bargain, $6,750.

AT LARCHMONT MANOR BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE

Situated near the bathing beaches. A most attractive residence containing 14 rooms and 3 baths. Large plot, fine garage and stable buildings; beautiful garden. A property of exceptional merits; a real bargain; price $17,000.

AT BRONXVILLE

Beautiful modern residence, containing 10 rooms and 2 baths, in a most desirable location, on large plot. An exceptional bargain, $12,500.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

WHITE PLAINS

A Model Home for $7,500

This is an ideal home for two or three in family. In finest section, all improvements; exceptionally well built. Contains large living room with fireplace, dining room and kitchen, three good bedrooms and bath, steam heat. Cost only $40 a month to carry. Act quickly if you want this little gem.

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AT PELHAM

Exceptional Bargain

On the Highest Knoll in Pelham Wood.

Plot 80x160, with number of large shade trees; Colonial clapboard House; living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, maid's room on first floor; four bedrooms, two baths on second.

5 minutes' walk from station.

For further particulars apply S. 9,186

Pelham, N. Y. Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av. New York.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE KNOLLWOOD

at Croton on the Hudson.

beautifully situated on one of the highest spots on the Hudson River, of which an unobstructed view may be had from the residence; 10 acres of land, large main building, numerous outbuildings, swimming pool, abundance fruit trees; price $65,000. Will consider trade.

Apply Edward C. H. Vogler,
Amsterdam Av. and 186 St.

PELHAM MANOR THE ELMS

Picturesque, old-fashioned Dutch Colonial house that nestles close to the ground; fine lawn, shrubs and trees; good plot; beautiful large living room, dining room, sun room; spacious veranda; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; all modern appointments; very comfortable and attractive.

For sale, $14,000.
J. B. THELL, 51 East 42d St.

BRONXVILLE—$13,000

Attractive stucco residence of eight rooms, in Lawrence Park, corner plot, 60x118. Gas, electricity, garage. Near Golf Club, private schools and Hotel Grumman. 30 minutes Grand Central.

Burke-Stone Inc. Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 142.

RYE-ESTATE

Surrounded by Finest Homes and Clubs.

135 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND.

Quick sale for about what buildings alone would cost to duplicate.

½ what adjoining land brought $17,500; reasonable allowance for decorating.

S. Osgood Pell & Co 17 West 44th St. Vanderbilt 5212.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WEST SIDE DWELLING BARGAINS

(Three houses advertised last Sunday were sold through this office)

$16,500 American Basement, near West End Avenue, and express subway station, two baths.

$18,000 Three story high stoop, 16x58x100, in Seventies. Bath extension, two baths. Nothing on the market to compare with it.

$21,000 Steam heated American Basement, dining room, parlor and kitchen on one floor, three rooms on other floors, electric light, parquet floors and two baths.

$23,000 Near 72nd Street Subway Station and West End Avenue. Modern Limestone American Basement, three baths and parquet floors. Rented to September 15th at $1,800. Quick action necessary.

$26,000 Modern 3½ story high stoop, 20x58x100.5, with extension. Electric lights, two baths. One of the cheapest offered. Worthy of your earnest consideration.

$31,000 Two family, two six room apartments, all improvements. A unique proposition. Electric lights.

$36,000 Near Central Park West, 4 story high stoop, twenty feet, five modern baths, electric light, parquet floors, rear stairway, beautiful condition. Reduced from $37,500.

$50,000 Opposite residences of C. M. Schwab, 25 feet, American Basement, built to order and modern in every detail. We know this house must be sold. Terms to suit.

$85,000 Semi-detached modern dwelling. Lot 50x181. Built to order and located in the best block in the 70s. Electric elevator, parquet floors. Cheapest house offered in the city.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St., near Broadway. Tel. 7240 Columbus.

Two Exceptional Hotel Sites

BROADWAY
40th & 41st Streets
31,600 Square Feet

BROADWAY
6th Ave. & 36th St.
23,000 Square Feet

Horace S. Ely & Company, 31 Liberty Street. Telephone John 232

New York will soon be in dire need of more high-class hotels, centrally situated.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Rent Furnished

Near Mount Kisco

Colonial dwelling, 6 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 6 servants' bedrooms, servants' bath. Large ground floor rooms, with servants' dining room. Lawn, terrace with shade trees. Garage. Also cottage of 7 rooms and bath. 20 acres, with well laid-out gardens.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Town Dwellings and Country Estates
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6300 Murray Hill

IDEAL FARM

Extensive frontage on North Shore of Croton Lake.

Over excellent motor road.

174 acres, high land, commanding fine views. Remodelled farm house, 14 rooms, 2 baths; gardener's cottage, 5 rooms, bath, outbuildings.

Will be sold immediately at Great sacrifice.

For further particulars apply R-22.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

Building For Rent

Fronting on B'way & Fifth Av, Bet. 25th & 26th Sts.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Four stories and basement; owner will aid in financing improvements.

Thomas J. O'Reilly

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

To pick up large old Homestead of 18 rooms, 3 baths, with 3 or more acres, situated in town of Scarsdale, adjoining White Plains. All improvements, including gas. Beautiful grounds, trees. Can be bought for land values. One mile from White Plains depot (express.) Trolley passes property. For appointment and details, write Box 100, Yale Club.

Larchmont Centre ON-THE-SOUND

Sound side of R.R., with sewers, water, gas, &c. Fine trees, restricted section, short walk station, Sound, school, &c. The time to purchase a plot is now before building to your ideas, which can be paid like rent; $500 cash will put you in your home.

ONAH J. FIELD GRIFFEN & Co.
11 E. 42d St. Tel. 6641—Murray Hill

LARCHMONT

Overlooking Hudson River

23 minutes from Grand Central Station

New Stucco House and Garage, 8 Rooms and Bath, all improvements. Can be had for immediate occupancy.

FERDINAND WITT.
509 Fifth Ave. New York
Phone 81 Vanderbilt or 962 Hastings.

CAN YOU UTILIZE BARGAIN

Large house, 8 spacious bedrooms, all improvements; perfect condition; hot water heat, desirable location, restricted, six minutes station, 40 minutes Grand Central; boating, bathing accessible. $8,000 cash. $7,000 mortgage.

"Personal," Box 606, 25 W. 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester County Property

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT FURNISHED

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Bellmont	Hastings	Bronxville
Larchmont	Dobbs Ferry	Scarsdale
Mamaroneck	Ardsley	Hartsdale
Rye	Irvington	White Plains
New Rochelle	Tarrytown	Chappaqua
Greenwich	Scarborough	Mt. Kisco
Belle Haven		Bedford
Stamford		Briarcliff
Noroton		Manor

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

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Over excellent motor road.

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Will be sold immediately at Great sacrifice.

For further particulars apply R-22.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

BARGAINS AT PELHAM MANOR

Beautiful stucco home, 10 large rooms, 2 tiled baths, sun parlor, right up-to-date improvements; 2 fireplaces; plot 125x150; 2-car garage, high, choice location. Sell $16,500—Rent $150 per month.

VERY attractive home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, gas, electricity; plot 75x150; garage. Price $19,500—Rent $1,500 per year. 75% may remain on mortgage.

These places are convenient to Sound, Golf and Athletic Clubs and Station.

N. E. Vail & Co., Inc., Tel. 1904
1st Nat'l B'k B'ld'g—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Lake Mahopac Island

Beautiful Petra Island; splendid forests; rugged, picturesque scenery; few minutes from two railroad stations; only 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; 650 feet above tidewater; 13.50 acres.

Bathing, boating, fishing, riding, golf, tennis, etc. Ideal for one or several camps.

In The Adirondacks within easy motoring distance.

Robert E. Farley, Owner
12 EAST 44TH ST.,
New York City.

SCARSDALE GREENACRES SECTION.

A bargain, stucco finish, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath; highest point, wonderful view; 5 minutes' walk from station; big lawn and garden; immediate possession. Other houses $14,000 up.

For information on Sunday telephone 719-W White Plains

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

Charming Old Country Residence
FOR SALE
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Five minutes' walk to station. Ideal home surroundings. Briarcliff Golf Links 1 mile. 15 rooms, 2 baths, spacious porches on three sides. House just repaired, including new steam heating. Village water, electricity, four open fireplaces; gas available. One acre of fine lawn with beautiful old shade trees. Additional adjoining land available. Possession May 1st. First time ever offered. Photographs and plans.

BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
10 E. 43rd St.
Tel. Vanderbilt 7313.
Or Your Own Broker.

For Sale—*At a Sacrifice*
A Splendid Country Estate
That Cost Over $300,000 to Build
and with the owner's authorization we offer it at
$125,000

A beautiful modern Colonial dwelling containing every conceivable attraction—owner's suite, six guests' bedrooms and six beautifully tiled baths, eleven servants' rooms and baths. Perfect and complete in every respect. Garage and outbuildings. Eight acres of highly developed lawns, gardens, shade trees. Situated on Orange Mountains in the fashionable, lovely and highly restricted residential section, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., ten minutes from Station.

For Further Particulars Apply to

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
Town and Country Residences
At 56th Street 414 MADISON AVE. Murray Hill 5000

Kew Gardens
Long Island

15 Minutes from Penn. Station

The Kew Garden Construction Co., Inc.,
BUILDS HOUSES
The home seeker secures at Kew Gardens a high standard of construction, together with vital economies effected by quantity buying, cost saving in every detail and the best architectural services.
You cannot find any place of residence whose charm is so wholly complete and whose high character is so fully established and so surely safeguarded.

Edgeworth Smith
One West 34th St., N.Y.
Phone Greeley 5000

Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1719

BUILDERS

WE OWN 1500 LOTS, equal to 150 CITY BLOCK FRONTS, surrounding the Broadway station of the Long Island Railroad in Flushing, 20 minutes from the Pennsylvania station by 54 express trains daily.

NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF NEW YORK CITY, has there been such a demand for private houses, selling for $7,500 to $15,000, as exists to-day, and we are prepared to make UNUSUAL TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDERS to meet this demand.

Full particulars will be furnished upon application.

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.
Tel. 1130 Murray Hill 82 VANDERBILT AVE

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE

Gentleman's beautiful brick and frame house; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths; sun parlor, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, hot water heat; gas and electricity; ¼ acre plot, 2 car garage; 10 minutes to station and markets; unsurpassed location.

Asking $20,000. Open to offer.

Furnished & Unfurnished Houses
Properties for Sale from
$7,000 to $350,000.

T. J. SULLIVAN
20 North Ave. Tel. 2790-3756
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Shore Front

The finest piece of shore front on Long Island Sound, for thirty years the country seat of the late Henry M. Flagler. Twenty-nine acres. A mile of shore front. Deep water. Less than one hour by motor from New York City. Three splendid bathing beaches on the property and century old trees. This property can be purchased today for about one-third of the actual value of the land.

Geo. Gascoigne,
Successor to
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 43d Street.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Our Service

is your service in locating the best there is in Westchester County.

The demand for houses is great.

The supply of the better kind is meager.

We still can show you some good ones at bargain prices.

Robert E. Farley Organization,
13 East 44th St., N. Y.
Developers, Builders & Brokers.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT GARDENS

We offer many exceptional bargains in modern houses ranging from $6,500 upward.

Why not build your home now?

Building costs are not too high now. Many homeseekers are now buying plots in desirable districts and planning the construction of their homes before prices increase. Larchmont Gardens is one of the most attractive residential parks near New York City in the exclusive residential zone near Larchmont.

Write for our illustrated booklet describing this charming suburb; also our booklet entitled "How to Own Your Own Home."

Branch office at the property.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave.
Specialists in Suburban and Country Properties

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Pelham Manor

Plot of nine acres, modern, masterly three-story residence, with four family bedrooms, three baths, three servants' bedrooms and bath, billiard room; best residential section, surrounded by large estates, urgently for sale; offered at a bargain price; easy terms.

At Greenwich, Conn.

Modern 16-room stucco dwelling near the Country Club, choice residential street with charming setting of fine old trees and shrubs, seven bedrooms, three baths, four-car garage—for sale. Right rent furnished for the season.

At Stamford, Conn.

Choice small property with modern frame dwelling, one-half mile from centre, on Strawberry Hill, the best residential section of Stamford. House has 9 rooms, including large living room, large plot with finest of shade trees, garden, two-car garage. Sale $13,500; $6,000 cash.

Wm. P. DAY

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fieldston
Riverdale-on-Hudson

NEW YORK'S MOST ACCESSIBLE PROGRESSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION

MOTOR up through Spuyten Duyvil Parkway today to FIELDSTON; ride through its spacious park-like boulevards, see for yourself its handsome homes, picturesque scenery. Its secluded, restricted character; enjoy its healthful air; note its many advantages and how short a time it takes to get there from the centre of the city.

The office of the Detached Estate, on the property, is OPEN all day, and you can investigate some of the attractive residences for sale and obtain other valuable information.

Send for Attractive Booklet

GEO. HOWE, 527 Fifth Ave.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND CITY

4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, equal to twenty city block fronts, FREE AND CLEAR, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue subway stations.

ALSO, 1,250 LOTS, between Ditmars Avenue express station and new East River waterfront park, 15 minutes from Grand Central subway station. Will subordinate FULL PURCHASE PRICE to responsible builders.

Rickert Realty Co.
52 Vanderbilt Ave.
Tel. Murray Hill 1190.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RARE BARGAIN

Owner, whose business takes him West, offers for sale at much below value, his attractive brick Colonial home at Garden City. Thoroughly modern, constructed for owner, every detail considered. Two master's bedrooms, three baths. Good servants' quarters, with bath. Beautiful grounds and gardens. Large fireproof garage with four-room apartment above, must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., N. Y.
Telephone 7244 Madison Square.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COL. JACOB RUPPERT'S TARRYTOWN ESTATE.

Now offered at a greatly reduced price and below its assessed valuation; 13 acres in lawns and gardens, sloping from Broadway to the Hudson River; an imposing white stucco dwelling of 16 rooms and 5 bathrooms, recently remodelled and renovated by the owner for his own home but never occupied; garage, stable, greenhouse; 444 feet Broadway frontage; enclosed by ornamental iron fence and gates; finest surroundings.

Opportunity for a great bargain.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Larchmont

Modern house, twenty rooms, three baths, all improvements; garage two cars, apartment for chauffeur and family; gardener's cottage. Price $35,000; easy terms—real bargain.

Geo. Gascoigne,
Successor to
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 East 43d St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To Settle Estate.

Beautiful 25-acre country place to be be sold at low figure; handsome modern stone residence; eight master's bedrooms, six baths, music room with pipe organ, specially designed furnishings and other features; stable and garage with apartments; flower and vegetable gardens; woods, lake, and brook; high elevation with extensive outlook over water and rolling country; near golf club and station; 40 minutes from Grand Central; can be rented for Summer season.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6057

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Larchmont Manor
Every Inch a House

If you want comfort, beauty, convenience, and individuality of design, you want this home. Modern, tapestry brick and white shingles, with copper gutters and leaders. On corner plot 100x140, beautifully landscaped; 8 minutes to water. Eleven good-sized rooms, 3 tiled baths, shower, hot water heat, storm windows, copper screens; fireproof heated garage; house complete in every detail. Built for a home. Not a sacrifice bargain, but a real value for your money, if you want a perfect home in an ideal community.

For information on Sunday telephone Larchmont 500.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
13 East 41st St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rye-on-Sound

Directly on the water, a wonderful location; three acres; modern house, nine bedrooms and three baths; garage four cars, apartment for chauffeur. To rent for season.

Geo. Gascoigne,
Successor to
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 East 43d St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two New Rochelle Bargains

NEW STUCCO HOUSE English design containing living room, dining room, library, solarium and kitchen on first floor; five bedrooms and three tiled baths on second floor. Mosts plumbing fixtures, open fireplaces.

LARGE PLOT Two-car Garage $18,000

A Modern 9-Room House with two car garage; immediate possession; accessible to trolley, depot, markets and schools.

Plot 100x100. Price $9,500

JAMES D. McCANN McCann Bldg., New Rochelle.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GRAYMANSE
At Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

The show place of Putnam County; 55 miles from Grand Central Terminal; about six acres on shore; opposite golf club; magnificent stone mansion; boathouse, Italian gardens, &c. Cost over $125,000; can be bought for one-third actual value.

Robert E. Farley,
Owner,
13 East 44th St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT MANOR

A Country Estate on Mohansic Lake

85 ACRES: large house, new bungalow, garage, complete farm equipment, all city improvements. Will sell or rent, furnished, for the Summer

A number of very desirable furnished homes in various sections of Westchester County, $1,250 and up for the Summer season.

CLARENCE G. MARTENS,
503 Fifth Ave., 12 Prospect Ave.,
New York City. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Tel. Vanderbilt 1541 Tel. 2231.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT GREENACRES.

First time offered for sale. Charming Colonial house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, hot water heat; large corner plot; spacious garage, beautiful trees; near station and tennis courts; occupancy any time; price $18,000.

EXCLUSIVE BROKERS.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
13 East 44th St.
Phone Murray Hill 7790.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fieldston

Riverdale-on-Hudson

NEW YORK'S MOST ACCESSIBLE PROGRESSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION

MOTOR up through Spuyten Duyvil Parkway today to FIELDSTON; ride through its spacious park-like boulevards, see for yourself its handsome homes, picturesque scenery. Its secluded, restricted character; enjoy its healthful air; note its many advantages and how short a time it takes to get there from the centre of the city.

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GEO. HOWE, 527 Fifth Ave.

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Larchmont Manor

Close to the Sound. FOR SALE, fine house, 7 large bedrooms, 3 baths; perfect condition; hardwood floors, open fireplaces; attractive grounds, ½ acre; 2-car garage. Opportunity at $25,000.

Edw. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins
BANK BUILDING, Larchmont, N. Y.

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The demand for houses is great.

The supply of the better kind is meager.

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LARCHMONT GARDENS

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Why not build your home now?

Building costs are not too high now. Many homeseekers are now buying plots in desirable districts and planning the construction of their homes before prices increase. Larchmont Gardens is one of the most attractive residential parks near New York City in the exclusive residential zone near Larchmont.

Write for our illustrated booklet describing this charming suburb; also our booklet entitled "How to Own Your Own Home."

Branch office at the property.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave.
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AT YORKTOWN HEIGHTS
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13 East 44th St.
Phone Murray Hill 7790.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLOTS & ACREAGE TO BUILD UPON.

We offer to you in the most attractive and well developed communities in our county. It will pay you to take advantage of present prices and our financing plans.

Robert E. Farley Organization,
13 East 44th St., N. Y.
Developers, Builders & Brokers.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE

Gentleman's beautiful brick and frame house; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths; sun parlor, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, hot water heat; gas and electricity; ¼ acre plot, 2 car garage; 10 minutes to station and markets; unsurpassed location.

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$7,000 to $350,000.

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GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Av., N. Y.
Telephone 7244 Madison Square.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE FARM.

A fine old place, 100 acres; plenty fruit; gravity water from spring; fine old shade trees; high elevation, fine view; rustling brook; 71 acres woodland; bearing and fishing nearby; old rambling house 100 years old, in fine order; 9 rooms; open fireplaces, steam heat, telephone; barn, carriage house, garage, hennery, icehouse, corncrib, smokehouse; 6-room tenant house; 2 miles from beautiful Lake Mahopac, in the hills of lower Putnam, 50 miles from New York City; $12,000 to quick buyer. Edward Joyce, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

PLEASANTVILLE

Why not live in Pleasantville, where you can own a home from $8,000 up and live as well as your neighbor? 30 minutes from Grand Central. Population 2,500; excellent schools and churches; healthiest town in commuting zone.

Send for list of homes, $8,000 to $10,000

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
13 East 41st St., New York City.

FOR SALE, within commuting distance, 120 acres of ridge and meadow land; large stone residence of 14 rooms and 2 baths; all modern improvements; commanding excellent view of surrounding country; highly elevated; good neighborhood; superintendent's cottage, garage with chauffeur's quarters, dairy barn, hothouse and other outbuildings; large vegetable gardens with assortment of fruit; also nice orchard, spring water. A bargain. To be had at its true values.

REED-CLARK COMPANY, Inc.
Phone 1516. White Plains, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Larchmont Manor

Close to the Sound. FOR SALE, fine house, 7 large bedrooms, 3 baths; perfect condition; hardwood floors, open fireplaces; attractive grounds, ½ acre; 2-car garage. Opportunity at $25,000.

Edw. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins
BANK BUILDING, Larchmont, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Residence

Re-built with Sunshine.
11 rooms, lot 60x100, centrally located.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Hot water heater and other Improvements.
Bargain to close estate.
F. T. Newbery, 156 B'way, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR SALE A fine double House, in good location, between depot and Sound. Each house contains eight rooms and tile bath, with furnace heat and gas; newly painted; on lot 60x112.
Price only $12,000. Terms to suit.
H. E. COLWELL, 304 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 600.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT LARCHMONT Extensive View Over L. I. Sound

A handsome hollow tile and stucco dwelling facing 2 streets; 9 attractive rooms; lot 60x210. Highest point in section; and beautiful shade. Garage. Wonderful views. A big Bargain, $12,500. Particulars of
H. M. OLCOTT Tel. 2286 Murray Hill.
51 East 42d St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE

New bungalow style country home, all modern conveniences; garage; restricted residential park. Price for quick sale, $6,500. Will rent furnished for Summer, $450 month.
LESLIE P. HARRIS, 8 North Av. Tel. 1168. New Rochelle, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale
In the Westchester Hills
1 mile from station

Land comprising 7 acres with fine trees, apple orchard, large vegetable garden. Frame residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, high location, commanding extensive views. Stable and garage.

For further particulars apply R-630.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Remarkably attractive new Dutch Colonial house of the single-servant model set in among old trees, shrubs, flowers, lawn, and hedges, on large plot, in a desirable location, on one of our finest streets; near trolley, schools, golf and tennis clubs; house has every up-to-date improvement, 10 rooms, sleeping porch, 3 baths; large living room with beamed ceiling; large fireplace; plumbing and hearing plant of the best obtainable; 2-car heated garage. This house was built and superintended from start to finish by owner.

PRICE $23,000.

M. E. DAILEY, 15 Broadview Avenue, Phone 7, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE, SMALL FARM.

Five acres, with orchard; high ground; southern slope; 1¼ miles from Pleasantville, N. Y., on handsome (macadam) road, 30 miles from New York; ideal for chicken farm; small seven-room house; brook on property; price reduced to insure quick sale.

BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY,
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30 miles out,
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8 rooms, 2 baths; hot-water heat, electric light, parquet floors, 2 open fireplaces, sun parlor; fireproof garage; high ground, large plot; fruit, &c.; restricted section; easy 8 or 10 minutes' walk to station.

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Beautiful 25-acre country place to be be sold at low figure; handsome modern stone residence; eight master's bedrooms, six baths, music room with pipe organ, specially designed furnishings and other features; stable and garage with apartments; flower and vegetable gardens; woods, lake, and brook; high elevation with extensive outlook over water and rolling country; near golf club and station; 40 minutes from Grand Central; can be rented for Summer season.

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New white clapboard House completed May 1; very large living room, sun parlor, dining room, breakfast porch, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths on second; 2 servants' rooms, bath, billiard room on third; all modern improvements, parquet floors; plot 80x125, with large shade trees. PRICE $18,000. For further particulars apply R-3000.

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Modern, attractive stucco home, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, large living and dining rooms, fireplaces, extensive porches.

OVER 2 ACRES

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$6,500

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Rolling land views, woods, meadows, streams. No other tract to compare with this in accessibility and natural advantages.

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5 minutes' walk from station.

Plot 125x218, with beautiful shade trees. Attractive frame residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; 2 car garage.

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Modern house and 3 acres; 1 mile from station; convenient to schools and Sleepy Hollow lub; house has 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, electricity, gas, hot water heat; garage, garden, &c.; moderate price.

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below value. Very attractive, large house, expensively decorated; 8 tiled bathrooms, piazzas of imported Welsh tile, solarium sun parlor; Summer arbor; 5-horse barn, carriage house, 3-car garage with chauffeur's living quarters; beautiful grounds; magnificent improvements, including sewers and gas; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Photo, particulars. L. H. Tasker, owner, 154 Nassau St.

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Magnificent Mount Vernon Residence;
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Nine rooms, stucco house; garage; one acre; magnificent water view; beautiful lawn; vegetable garden; near express station, 30 minutes; bargain. H. M. Pollitz, 115 Broadway. Rector 1562.

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New English design residence on acre plot, hilltop; exceptional view, overlooking surrounding country; 11 rooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, solarium, sleeping porch; screened throughout; all modern improvements; completely decorated and ready for occupancy; close to station; near golf and boat clubs, and only 30 minutes by express train service to Herald Square; terms to right party.

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Must be sold to close estate.
8 story frame house, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry. 2 blocks from beach, 5 minutes from station. Apply
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$2,500	Modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; garage.	
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Mountainside residence, 10 rooms, 3 bath; lot 100 ft. front	$18,000
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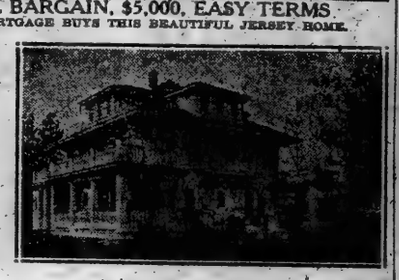

Ten big rooms, three tiled baths, porte cochere entrance, sleeping balcony, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, hardwood trimmed; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to railroad station; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets; corner plot, 191x200 ft. Write or 'phone GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. city. Tel. 6636—Audubon.

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$15,000 Finest location in town. English Colonial, 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electric, hardwood. A bargain to close estate; 7 minutes from station.

$18,500 Dutch Colonial, red tile roof, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large living room, steam, electric. Lot 100x200. Heated garage. Restricted location.

$9,500 Wonderful value; cosy home, 9 rooms, living room, steam heat, electric. Convenient.

Houses for sale at all prices.
Every facility extended to investigate.

Frank H. Taylor
Note First Name
Over 32 years opp. Brick Church Sta.
East Orange, N. J.
LACKAWANNA R. R.

FINE HOME

situated in the choicest section of Roselle, within seven minutes of the station. Roselle's population is composed of New York business men who have been attracted by its many advantages such as moderate living costs, and modern improvements as well as its fine schools, roads and beauty. Nine large rooms and bath, steam heat, electricity, hot and cold water, coal ranges, large laundry, preserve pantry, servants' room, artesian running water. Grounds 75x200, with roses, shade trees, etc. Fine garage, working bench, electrically lighted. An ideal home for a family appreciating comfort and a high grade, beautiful neighborhood. Price $8,500. Write or phone C. Westerberg, 9-11 West Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE

at Cranford, New Jersey. Beautiful suburban home, 12 rooms, 4 master's and 1 servants' bath, 5 open fireplaces, gas and electric light. New steam heat system, hardwood floors. Barn; beautiful shrubbery and grounds 176 by 152 feet. Most desirable residence location.
For price and terms write

CRANFORD TRUST COMPANY
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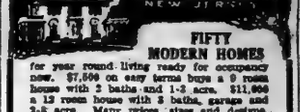

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for year round living ready for occupancy now. $7,500 on easy terms buys a 9 room house with 2 baths and 1-2 acre. $11,000 a 12 room house with 3 baths, garage and 2-3 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. City. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys it.
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Gentleman's Estate, Beautiful

GLEN RIDGE N. J.
WELL-BUILT HOMESTEAD

Modern improvements; plot 400x197 (1 1-9 acres;) convenient to Lackawanna Station and trolleys. Shade and fruit trees, garden. Sell at land value. Terms to suit buyer. H. C. Beach, 189 Market St., Newark, N. J.

"SEVEN CHIMNEYS" for Sale.

Estate orders immediate sale. Most charming old Dutch Colonial house; on fine knoll; majestic shade; 18 acres high, rolling land; pretty brook; superabundance fine shrubbery; house, mainly cut brownstone, 13 rooms, 3 bathrooms; Mott fixtures, electricity, steam heat. Less than 15 miles New York via all automobile road; short distance Arcola Country Club. Only $20,000. Rare opportunity. Allabough & Son, 63 Wall; phone Hanover 6895.

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For 50 years have specialized in choice residential properties along the Lackawanna R. R., Orange to Morristown, N. J. Under forced conditions we can present modern residence, ½ brick, tile roof construction, with garage and ¾ acre. Cost $30,000. Sell now $20,000.
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Allenhurst—Asbury Park—Deal
NOW RENTING,
Also Hotels and Boarding Houses. Send for Booklet.
ALBERT ROBBINS, INC.
ASBURY PARK, N. J. (opp. Depots.)
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Modern residence with three baths for sale at a bargain. For particulars of this and houses to rent by the year or season write or phone Adam Dean, 805 Mutual Bldg.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL SACRIFICE FOR $3,750, easy terms, and $5,000 first mortgage, much less than cost today, year round Colonial Home, on corner plot 100x186 feet; tastefully decorated and ready for immediate occupancy; ten big rooms, two tiled baths, a huge open fireplace, sleeping balcony and all modern conveniences; exclusive, refined surroundings, in New Jersey's most popular resident al section; country and golf clubs available; fishing and boating rights on privately owned lakes run with the property; splendid views, 900 feet elevation; excellent commuting facilities to New York City. I have plans and full details. Write or 'phone GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 71st St., New York City. Tel. 8400—Columbus.

$48,000 BUYS $65,000 HOME

This Montclair residence will appeal to the purchaser who wishes an ideal all-year-round property with every advantages and amid the right environments for the family. Contains 15 rooms, 5 baths, palm room; stable and garage. Two acres of magnificent grounds, gardens, trees, tennis court, etc. Terms 75% on mortgage. Photographs and details from

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
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Homeseekers Opportunity

Charmingly planned brick semi-bungalow, built days' work prior rise in materials; 6 rooms and bath; quality parquet floors, hardwood trim; all gas kitchen; many extras; huge fireplace; corner plot, 100x150, (or larger; subdivision); location; living room, 15x22; library, 5 bedrooms, (one for billiard room;) 2 bathrooms; beautiful decorations; immense shrubbery; garage; attractive exposure; high, sightly section; 6,000 population) Lackawanna Railroad; sacrifices $10,500; possession; photos here. Allabough & Son, 63 Wall. Telephone 6895 Hanover.

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Two cottages, one two-story frame, fully furnished, fifteen rooms and bath, rental $500. One three-story frame, fully furnished, fifteen rooms and two baths, rental $700. Both cottages have 1¼ acres of land, including garden. 2½ miles from Atlantic Highlands or Highland Station, 1½ mile from trolley running from Atlantic Highlands to Highland Station.

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16-22 William Street New York

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Small modern house with reception hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, gas and electric light; large corner lot, garage, chicken house, garden, shade. Price $6,700. Terms.

The State Trust Company,
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Phone 88, Seabright, N. J.
RENTING PRICE, FROM $400 TO $7,000.
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$16,500
BUYS
IN BEST SECTION OF
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14-room dwelling, slate roof, two baths, all improvements. Stable-garage. Wonderful plot, 150x225. Garden, shade, shrubs.

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OFFICE IN LACKAWANNA STATION, SUMMIT.

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7-Room House on large plot. Four years old. Modern. All city improvements. Easy commuting distance. Real Bargain. No Agents. "O. P.," Room 1219, 220 W. 42d St. New York City.

WESTWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful California bungalow, attractive location, 9 rooms, including 3 bedrooms, bath, hot water heat, all improvements; garage, etc.; plot 100x150.

FINE Colonial cottage, 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, every improvement; plot 75x150 or 300; reasonable terms. W. A. HENGSTENBERG, owner, 30 Church St., New York.

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Reserve your country place now on this 9-mile lake in mountains, 700 feet above sea; boating, bathing; 45 miles out; places $300 up to $2,000; modern improvements. Riley Realty Construction Co., Sterling Forest, N. Y. Always inspection, 9-2930.

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MAPLEWOOD
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SHORT HILLS
Real Estate
See
The J. Charles O'Brien Co.
South Orange, N. J.

SPECIAL.—Frame and stucco; slate roof, 9 rooms and 3 baths; steam, electric. Lot 62x90. Elevation; shade; convenient. Price $7,750. Terms.

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Modern one-family house, 10 rooms, 3½ tiled baths. Large living room, open fireplace; steam, electric, parquet floors throughout. Room for driveway and garage. $11,500. Convenient to Lackawanna Station. MODERN 1-family house, 9 rooms, bath; electricity, parquet floors; driveway and garage. $7,500. Terms. Possession May 1st. Convenient to Lackawanna Sta.

WITHERSTON & TUFTLIN,
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MONTCLAIR.

$12,500. Delightful South Side residence, conveniently to Lackawanna. Large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; immense sun porch; 6 bedrooms and 2 baths. All the latest appointments; excellent condition. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. (4616 Mtcr.)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fine suburban residence, most select and central locality; 15 rooms, including living room, library, 5 masters' bedrooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, electricity, hardwood floors; two-car garage with maid's room; large lot. HARVEY B. LENGARGER, 107 North Av. Opp. depot, Plainfield, N. J.

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$8,000. At great sacrifice; splendid 9-room modern residence; excellent location; 9 rooms, bath, steam, electric, all modern improvements; this property could not be reproduced for $10,000. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. (4616 Montclair.)

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From April 15 to Oct. 15, $600.
Electric lights, gas stove, water and telephone; on the Palisades; 20 minutes to Manhattan by ferry.
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Why Strap Hang?

WHY TRAVEL, twice daily in crowded cars or tubes when a pleasant boat and comfortable train in TWENTY MINUTES brings you to a splendid out-of-the-ordinary COLONIAL RESIDENCE in the suburban section of Jersey City? House, (built for present owner) is MODERN in every respect, has fourteen large, airy rooms and a beautiful square hall with stained glass windows.

SPECIAL FEATURES, such as Italian marble mantels, open fireplaces, large round plazas, special trim and artistic decorations, two bathrooms, &c., all go to make an exceptional dwelling which is a HOME in every sense of the word.

Stands on plot 60x100 feet, facing wide asphalted avenue in RESTRICTED locality. Price to QUICK buyer, $30,000. Inspection by appointment.

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$11,000 will buy a beautiful 10 room house, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, living room, with large open fireplace, hardwood floors; hammered brass fixtures; large sun parlor; outside sleeping porch; all modern improvements. Convenient to station. Ideal location. Exclusive neighborhood.

$9,500 will buy a very cosy, attractive 7 room cottage with large sun parlor, open fireplace in living room, hardwood floors, tiled bath; excellent location. Especially attractive to young couple.

$7,000 will buy a white Colonial cottage, 7 rooms, sun parlor, living room, dining room, kitchen, study or den, 3 bedrooms and bath; well built; excellent location; thoroughly modern and up to date in every respect. For further information or pictures of any of here houses, inquire at Owner, D 29 Times.

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Westfield, New Jersey
MODERN AND IN FINE CONDITION
11 Rooms and Bath.
Lot 106 x 150

Steam heat, electric lights, gas, gas range, Rudd water heater, screens, storm windows, big porches, porch screened, window and porch awnings, fine lawn, garden of perennials; hundreds of bulbs planted; 7 minutes' walk from C. R. R. of N. J. Station; near main line trolley.

PRICE $12,000

Completely furnished at small additional price. Apply Owner, Room 2819, 120 Broadway, New York City, or any broker in Westfield.

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215 acres, located 50 miles out in the mountains of Northern New Jersey, elevation 1,300 feet; cool and delightful; grounds nearly all in natural, wild woodland state; handsome new stone residence, two stories, every respect; 16 rooms, including five master bedrooms and two baths, with solid porcelain fixtures; steam heat; house nicely and comfortably furnished throughout; also a new hunting cabin, with squash court, exercising, showers, drying, lounge and toilet rooms and ten single bedrooms, each with hot and cold running water; tennis court; garage. Near the buildings is a fine, clear, crystal lake for bathing and boating, covering five acres. This is a great opportunity for one who can appreciate such a property. It also offers exceptional advantages for a health and physical training place, private club, sanitarium, convalescent institution, or Summer colony. Price (cost) $85,000. Or will lease at a yearly rental of $5,500.

CHELSEA SALES COMPANY,
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MONTCLAIR

$10,000 Attractive Stone Residence and beautiful surroundings. Large living room (fireplace), dining room (fireplace), sun porch, pantries, kitchen; 5 bedrooms, baths; every modern appointment; good sized plot; 2-car garage. Might rent, $1,200 per year, with option to buy.

$18,000 On the mountain top. One of the most attractive residences ever offered at Montclair (Colonial type). Centre hall, exceptionally large living room (open fireplace), sun parlor with tile floor and open fireplace; paneled dining room, butlery, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths and sleeping porch on 2d floor; 2 bedrooms, bath, on 3d; steam, gas, electricity; hardwood floors; beautiful trees; garage.

H. S. CONNOLLY & CO.,
Opp. Lackawanna Ter. Montclair.

LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME

Montclair-Morristown section; will sacrifice nine-roomed detached quick sale; it is ready to move into; almost new; on plot 100x173 ft.; trees, flowers, shrubs, seven handsome rooms; tiled bath; living room 28 feet long, with huge open fireplace; steam heat, running water, electric light, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high in the hills near pretty lake, in refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches, and markets; 45 minutes on train to N. Y. C.; splendid commutation service. D. L. & W.; complete, beautifully decorated; $4,200 on first mortgage, balance $2,800 on easy terms to desirable party. Commuter, post office Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

FACTORY FOR SALE or TO LET

Modern five story and basement; mill construction; 28,500 square feet; two freight elevators. Also three-story and basement storehouse, 10,400 square feet, with freight elevator. Power house, garage, sheds, &c. Plot extends entirely through block. Freight yard and passenger station opposite plant. In heart of Newark. Address American Oil and Supply Co., 53 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., or any broker.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

at
WOODCLIFF LAKE, NEW JERSEY.

Colonial house, recently remodeled regardless of expense, two acres of grounds. Wonderful trees. Formal garden. Excellent commuting service to New York. Fine automobile roads. Good neighbors. Healthy and accessible.

WIDOW MUST SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.

This beautiful home will be sacrificed regardless of cost, and can only be appreciated by inspection. Antique furniture may be bought with the house if desired. FRANK H. STRIPE, Attorney, 320 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR.

$55,000 Splendid gentleman's residence, built of tapestry brick, in the very garden spot of the old South Side. Extensive grounds, wonderful trees; imposing entrance hall, living room, reception room, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen, and immense palm room and billiard room; 10 master bedrooms, 4 tile baths, servants' quarters and bath. The interior finish is such as is found only in the very best of houses. May be seen by appointment.

Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna. (4616 Mtcr.)

FOR SALE.

Modern 15-room dwelling, one block from ocean, overlooking Deal Lake. Fully furnished. Lot 50x150 feet. Owner will sacrifice for $16,000. Premises now open for inspection.

For further particulars apply to
T. Frank Appleby Company,
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Phone Asbury No. 2.

BUY A PORTABLE HOUSE

and lease or buy a plot of ground in the woods on the Palisades; 20 minutes to Manhattan by ferry.
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Houses now being completed. Inspection invited. Send for plans and photographs. Will build to conform with your ideas.

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THE RENT you now pay and a small payment down secures title; total price only $7,750; corner plot, 150 ft. x 150 ft.; 9 big rooms, 2 baths; wide verandas, sleeping

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At a Great Bargain

Located in a city of 15,000 population; surveyed, mapped, and title guaranteed; gas and electricity on the property. Ready for immediate sale.

Every lot high and dry and suitable for high-class development. Low commutation fare; 160 trains a day; 40 minutes to Hudson Terminal New York City. Can easily be sold in six months and $50,000 profit made.

This property can be bought much below price asked for adjoining property. Press of other business interests compels owners to sacrifice.

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Shore front, 400 feet on Great South Bay, 1,100 feet on inlet on one side; private roadway on the other, giving permanent privacy. Perfect Dutch Colonial architecture, constructed under the personal supervision of present owner, with the highest type materials, fixtures, &c. Living room 20 by 34, dining room 20 by 20, and sun parlor all across the front of house. Seven master bedrooms, three baths, six servants' rooms and baths; garage same construction as house; five car capacity and chauffeur's accommodations. Tennis court, orchard of apple and plum trees, maple and other large trees. Artistically laid out lawn and paths with flowers, shrubbery; pergolas and sun dial garden. A gentleman's place of nine acres that has been kept up to the minute, one mile from railroad station, has cost $75,000, which will show by inspection; a price somewhat less considered. Photographs of this palatial domicile shown.

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Montclair-Morristown section; will sacrifice nine-roomed detached quick sale; it is ready to move into; almost new; on plot 100x173 ft.; trees, flowers, shrubs, seven handsome rooms; tiled bath; living room 28 feet long, with huge open fireplace; steam heat, running water, electric light, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high in the hills near pretty lake, in refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches, and markets; 45 minutes on train to N. Y. C.; splendid commutation service. D. L. & W.; complete, beautifully decorated; $4,200 on first mortgage, balance $2,800 on easy terms to desirable party. Commuter, post office Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

FACTORY FOR SALE or TO LET

Modern five story and basement; mill construction; 28,500 square feet; two freight elevators. Also three-story and basement storehouse, 10,400 square feet, with freight elevator. Power house, garage, sheds, &c. Plot extends entirely through block. Freight yard and passenger station opposite plant. In heart of Newark. Address American Oil and Supply Co., 53 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., or any broker.

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TO CLOSE ESTATE.

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Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna. (4616 Mtcr.)

FOR SALE.

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New stores, 20x110, with or without modern floor space above, for rent situated in the best business block in this city, the county seat of Westchester County. Present New York concerns with stores adjoining: Woolworth Co., United Cigar Stores, Huyler's, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea, Liggett's Drug Store.
An unusual opportunity for new concern wishing large space in the best retail location. Building in course of construction. Might be slightly altered to meet requirements of tenant. Possession May 1.
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At 130-132 East 13th St.
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Suitable for storage or light manufacturing, etc. Conveniently located.
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In new constructed building.
All improvements.
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F. W. Woolworth Co. 5 and 10c Store tenant for past 15 years. Possession May 1st. Suitable for any business. Section well built up with large apartment houses and good business section.
R. H. SCOBIE,
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Store, Basement and Loft
6 Murray St.
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3d Ave. and 149th Street,
Double window store to lease; near corner; particulars. J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3rd Ave.

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
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FOR SALE OR RENT.
Three-story brick; store, 16ft. basement. P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row.

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One block east of Broadway.
New corner building; 2 stores, 25x50 ft. each. Suitable any business. Particulars, J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

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30 MINUTES FROM
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2 min. from the busiest corner in United States: Broad & Market Sts., Newark, New Jersey.
Especially adapted for tool-making, jewelers or light or heavy manufacturing, where excellent daylight is required.
2-story buildings, top and side light, mill constructed. Cheap electric power and light. Steam heat. 6,000, 8,000, 2,200, 1,800 and 1,300 sq. ft. each.
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70,000 Square Feet
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160 Ft. of Bulkhead
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Near 23d St. & 1st Av.
PLOT 49x100 | Ideal location; suitable for garage, warehouse; long lease.

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FACTORY BUILDING
3,000 square feet; one story and basement. Also 8-room house with latest improvements, garage and driveway, on 80x100 feet, surrounded with garden, fruit trees, vine arbor; small cash required, balance on rent payments. Inquire 535 East 8th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn. Make appointments by phone, Flatbush 8507.

Water Front Factory
Will build modern factory to suit your needs on New York harbor; water front property; long lease or sale.
LONSI REALTY CORPORATION,
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Fifth Avenue Store
Wanted to Rent
Between 34th and 50th Streets
Horace S. Ely & Co.,
21 Liberty St., New York.

Ground floor, or 1 or 2 story building, 40 to 50 x 100, or would lease building to be erected, long-term lease, for storage of heavy material; south of Christopher St., west side. Address Metals, Box R 547 Times Downtown.

Factory Wanted
to lease, 20,000 square feet, near N. Y. City; must have railway siding. Reply with full details.
A. HEUMER,
617 6th Ave., N. Y. C., Room 1018.

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WHY PAY CITY PRICES?
You can get apartments in the beautiful Fordhams, close to station and 30 minutes from Grand Central, amidst big lawns, fine old trees, with private porch, excellent restaurant, bowling and golf. At 4th ave. and 189th st. TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS WITH BATHS. Most excellent neighborhood. References required.
A. W. COLE, Owner, 114 6th Ave., N. Y. Tel. N. Y. Chelsea 7200; Fordham 1981.

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119 WEST 71st STREET
WE will probably have a few 4, 5 and 6-room apartments to rent from October 1st next. Prospective tenants, filing their application now, will receive notice April 1st which apartments will be available.
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th St., Near Broadway
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms and Bath; can be had from April 1
Apply on Premises, or
A. SANDSTEIN, 76 Broadway
$1,300
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
All outside, south and west exposure. Kenilworth, 183 Central Park West, North Corner 72th Street. Possession April 15; $2,400 to Oct. 1, 1919.
$3,000 for extension of lease.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 103 West 75th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

740 LEXINGTON AVE.
S. W. Corner of 60th St.
ONE HIGH CLASS STUDIO APARTMENT
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $90.
Inquire weekdays only to Mr. Weiss, 6th Floor, BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and Lexington Ave.

BEAUTIFUL SUITES
Opposite Schwab Mansion
2 and 3 Rooms
987 MADISON AVE.
Southeast Corner 77th Street.
Select apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Rent $3,100; 3 years' lease; occupancy April 1 or 1st. Apply Superintendent.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

I KNOW GREENWICH
With its country clubs, golf links, yacht club casino, bathing beach, fine motor roads, Greenwich offers the best in country living on the Atlantic coast. Establish yourself here, for Summer or permanently. The following offerings are typical from my Spring list. The dwelling are in the best sections of Greenwich, Belle Haven, and Back Bay:
[illegible] bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Furnished June to October. $1,800.
[illegible] bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Furnished from May 1st for 1 year. $1,500.
Master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Furnished for Summer. $1,200.
Master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Furnished for Summer. $1,800.
Master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Furnished for Summer. $1,500.
Master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Furnished for Summer. $1,200

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REALTY WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Operators Take Substantial Profits in the Resale of West Side Apartment Houses.

BROWN SELLS 3 PROPERTIES

Lido Hall, Lasanne Hall, and the Rochambeau Among the Houses Involved in Yesterday's Trading.

The feature of yesterday's realty market, which closed strong, after an unusually active week, was resales in which a number of high-class apartments were turned over by operators at substantial profits.

Max N. Natanson resold to E. Rush Stoddard Lasanno Court, at 307 to 313 West Seventy-ninth Street, a ten-story fireproof apartment house, on a plot 100 by 100, near Riverside Drive, held at $475,000.

The property was purchased about ten days ago by Mr. Natanson from the Elsoe Court Corporation and resold at a substantial cash profit. D. Sylvan Crakow was the broker in the transaction.

Isaac Portman, operator, resold the Alabama apartments at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 137th Street, which he recently acquired. It is a six-story elevator structure, on a plot 86.6 by 100 by 147 by 148.6. The new owner is the Joseph G. Bender Realty Company, which gives in part payment the six-story tenement at 332 and 334 East Ninety-fifth Street, on a plot 45 by 100. Mr. Portman also resold through the Nehring Company the six-story elevator apartment house at 363 West 112th Street to Maria Kahre, held at $55,000.

E. Francis Hillenbrand resold for the Huerta Realty Company, Louis Schlechter, President, the Rochambeau, at 812 Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of 113th Street, 100 by 95, a six-story elevator apartment.

The buyer is the estate of ex-Judge Loewe's heirs of London, England, who gave in part payment the vacant plot at the northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Central Park West, 100 by 95, and 369 South Street, 21.2 by 70, opposite the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad terminal, near Gouverneur Street. Mr. Hillenbrand has resold to the Lon Realty Company, (League of Nations,) the Central Park West corner and also 369 South Street.

Brown Sells Three Properties.

Frederick Brown figured in three transactions which involved close to $700,000. To the Leah Realty Co., in a deal involving about $450,000, he sold Lido Hall, a nine-story fireproof apartment, 100 by 70, renting for $35,000 at 1,800 Seventh Avenue, the northwest corner of Cathedral Parkway. The buyer gave in part payment six five-story apartment houses, each on lot 80 by 100, at 1,297, 1,301, 1,367, 1,371, and 1,373 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Max Rosenfeld was the broker.

To Mrs. Alexander Patton of Curwensville, Penn., Mr. Brown sold the five-story apartment, 50 by 100, renting for $10,500, at 80 Vermilyea Avenue, near the Dyckman Street subway station. In part payment the buyer gave three four-story apartments, on plot 105 by 150, at 948 and 950 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn. The deal, which involved about $175,000, was negotiated by H. H. Neuberger.

The Vartan Holding Co. purchased from Mr. Brown the six-story elevator apartment, renting for about $16,000, at 9,566 Amsterdam Avenue, near 179th Street.

Sixth Avenue Lofts Resold.

The Land May Realty Corporation, Max N. Natanson, President, sold the six-story loft and store building, 60 by 161.6 by 51 irregular, held at $155,000 and renting for $21,200, at 102 to 108 Sixth Avenue, the southwest corner of Eleventh Street.

The Franklin Savings Bank sold the eight-story loft building, on lot 25 by 92, held at $90,000 and renting for $11,000, at 16 East Seventeenth Street.

The Landbre Realty Co. resold Moberon Hall, a nine-story elevator apartment house on site 55.6 by 100, held at $170,000 and renting for $20,000, at 385 to 389 Central Park West.

I. B. Wakeman negotiated all three deals.

Buys Tenth Street Apartment.

A. A. Hageman purchased Marlborough Arms, a seven-story fireproof apartment at 51 West Tenth Street, through Horace S. Ely Company.

The Bronx Market.

H. B. Selvin sold the apartment house, 51 by 112, held at $65,000 and renting for $3,000, at 2,311 Tiebout Avenue, to Meyer Rudin. J. Rubin negotiated the sale and A. Leichter represented the seller.

The Monterey Construction Company sold two four-story apartment houses at 548 East 178th Street, northwest corner of Monterey Avenue, fronting 105 feet on Monterey Avenue, valued at $90,000. They also sold the apartment house at 174th Street and Bathgate Avenue and the one-family house at 2,054 Anthony Avenue.

Milton M. Dryfoos sold to Vogel & Schulte the two five-story nonelevator apartments, each on plot 55 by 100 by 125, held at $140,000 and renting for $22,000, at 56 and 62 Seaman Avenue. M. Cohn and Harry L. Cobper were the brokers in the deal.

Samuel Barkin resold the two five-story apartment houses, on plot 80 by 110, held at $125,000 and renting for $15,000, at the northwest corner of Simpson and Home Streets, to Morris Insell, an investing client of Nathan Nasanowitz & Levy.

Abraham Bricken bought the five-story apartment house, on plot 77 by 100, held at $105,000, at 1,324 Grand Concourse, from Frederick Brown through Sam Soloski. Londen & Davis represented the buyer and Julius Ejaar the seller.

Casserman & Gottlieb sold the five-story apartment house at 752 Prospect Avenue to a client of A. G. Bechmann.

Cahn & Pittman resold to the Sussman Holding Corporation the five-story apartment house, on plot 84 by 100, at the northwest corner of 166th Street and Findlay Avenue.

QUEENS PLANTS INCREASE.

Good Rail Connections Cause Many Factories to Locate in the District.

On the north or Long Island City side of Newtown Creek, where fifteen years ago were scores of acres of unsightly swamp, there is growing up a city of industrial plants, models in construction and operation, employing many thousands of skilled workers. On the south side of the creek, in the Borough of Brooklyn, there are hundreds of acres of good upland, covered with weeds, refuse, and a few tumbledown buildings, and with no signs of industrial improvement or activity.

The Long Island City district is served by up-to-date railroad connections that bring them in close touch with the trunk lines of the continent, while on the Brooklyn side the marginal railroad, which would perform a similar service for Brooklyn, is still in the same state, thanks to official stupidity and neglect, as it was fifteen years ago.

The great hegira of manufacturing plants from Manhattan to Queens continues uninterruptedly and is one of the signs of the new era in which economy in transportation is one of the prime factors in deciding the location of industrial plants and commercial houses.

It is this advantage which Brooklyn manufacturers are now seeking to obtain through the marginal railroad, coupled with the fine waterfront privileges afforded by Newtown Creek, Dutch Kills Canal, and the Degnon Terminal Basin and the East River front, permitting raw material to be brought to the doors of the manufacturer or the merchant by ship or lighter that has caused the onward march of industrial development in Long Island City to continue uninterruptedly in spite of the cessation of war employments and readjustment of manufacturing conditions.

New Apartments Last Year.

Apartment houses providing accommodations for 6,248 persons were built in the New York City metropolitan district last year at a cost of $4,887,500.

STATEN ISLAND DEMANDS A DIRECT SUBWAY ROUTE

The Staten Island Subway Committee is carrying on an active campaign to secure a subway to and through the island. Meetings are being held in various sections of Richmond Borough, and the committee has issued a sixteen-page booklet explaining the need of a subway connection with Manhattan and showing the proposed routes with the aid of maps.

Louis L. Tribus, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday: "This committee, representing every locality and every element of citizenry of Richmond Borough, has sent a petition urging the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant the request made by the Borough of Richmond for a survey of a route for a subway to Richmond Borough, and to direct that such survey or surveys include the direct route from Manhattan to and through Staten Island.

"In making this application, the Staten Island Subway Committee expresses the unanimous wish and the undivided judgment of the people of Staten Island that such a subway would be to the greatest advantage of the city at large and of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond in particular.

"After numerous meetings and extended public discussion, the Staten Island Subway Committee at a recent meeting, at which every community in the extended territory of the borough was represented, resolved unanimously:

"That our representatives urge and demand from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a subway direct from Manhattan to and through Staten Island."

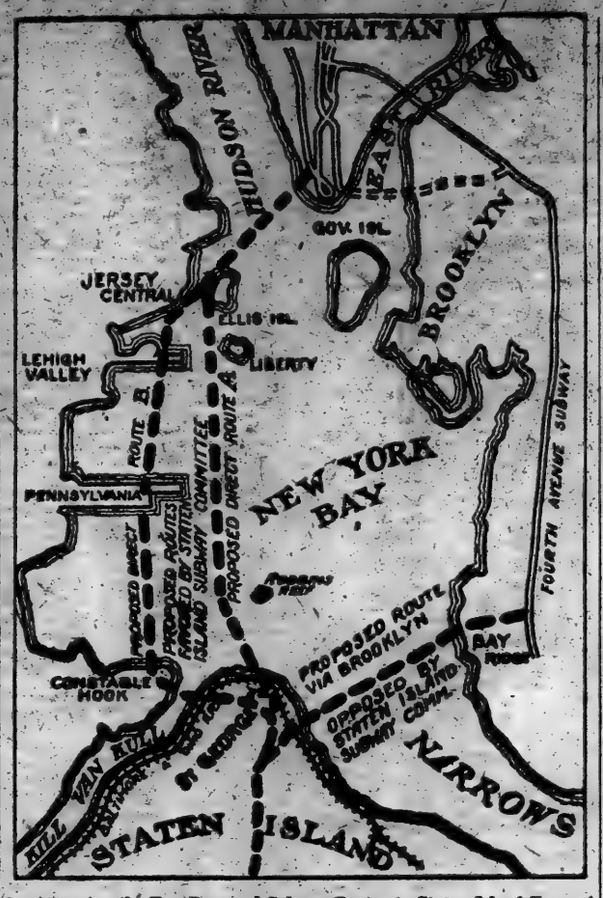
In the discussion leading up to this decision, every possible means of all-rail connection with the rest of the city was considered, but not a single voice was raised in support of any routes except these:

"1. The most direct route by subway from Battery Park, via Ellis and Bedlow Islands, under the shallows of the bay to Robbins Reef and thence under the Kill van Kull to and through Staten Island.

"2. The alternate direct route by subway from Battery Park via Ellis Island to within the bulkhead line below Communipaw; thence on an elevated structure just within the bulkhead line to a point near Robbins Reef; thence by subway under the Kill van Kull to and through Staten Island.

"We, therefore, have asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant the request of the President of the Borough of Richmond and of all the people of Staten Island and cause surveys to be made, so that the concrete proposition for the construction of such a rapid-transit line may be submitted at the earliest possible moment.

"There are 620 miles of rapid-transit lines serving 82 per cent. of the area of the City of New York. These lines run to and through the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.



Map Showing the Two Proposed Subway Routes to Staten Island Favored by Staten Island Committee.

"If the five borough, which was left out of the promised 'five-borough' plan, were supplied with rapid-transit lines in proportion to its area and the mileage of the dual system, Staten Island would have 744 miles of rapid-transit lines. The theory of the city has been to build rapid-transit lines to develop its taxable areas.

"Why not develop all the taxable areas in the city? Why not develop the fifth of the city's area in Richmond Borough?

"Richmond Borough constitutes 18 per cent. of the geographical area of the City of New York, yet, owing to lack of transportation, its taxable values form only 1.29 per cent. of taxable real estate in the city.

"In other words, one-fifth of the area of the city constitutes only one-seventh of the taxable values. Hence the heavy burden of taxation under which the centre of the city is groaning.

"It is a fundamental principle of sound business management that a corporation should develop its assets and make them work for the benefit of its stockholders. The corporation that stows away large assets in safe deposit and keep them idle is inevitably drifting to bankruptcy.

"The chief asset of the Corporation of the City of New York is taxable real estate within the city.

"Various administrations have vied with each other in developing part of this area and in developing its tax-bearing possibilities. The chief factor in such development has been the building of 361 miles of rapid-transit lines to give accessibility (and taxable values) to real estate situated in four of the five boroughs.

"This dual system, added to the original subway and the 'L' roads, makes 620 miles of rapid-transit lines serving 82 per cent. of the area of the city. In consequence there has been a net increase of $4,530,669,976 in the taxable values of ordinary real estate in the four boroughs in which there has been such development.

"Richmond Borough, almost equal in size to the combined areas of Manhattan and the Bronx, admirably adapted for residence, manufacturing, and commerce, constituting 18 per cent. of the area of the entire city, has a total taxable value to the city of only $113,360,007. Its ordinary real estate is assessed at only $101,012,180. Its vast land areas have a total taxable value of only $56,113,295.

"Former administrations have regarded Richmond Borough as a liability. Something pertinent might be said on this score, but never mind. The point is that the present administration has discovered that Staten Island is an asset."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO TENEMENT HOUSE LAW

During the last two years many private residences have been altered to so-called bachelor apartments, where there are a few rooms and bath to each suite, and this condition is on the increase, due to the scarcity of apartment buildings.

An excellent example of the demand for small apartments was shown last week when one of the large apartments of the old type, containing suites of from six to twelve rooms, was sold to operators. The new buyers announced that they intended to cut up the large suites into three and four room apartments. As a result of this announcement numerous applications were received from people who were ready and anxious to lease such apartments as soon as they were ready for occupancy.

This constantly growing demand is one of the best excuses for amending the present tenement house law so as to permit the alteration of the hundreds of private dwellings now vacant in this city into small apartments.

The private houses that have been altered contain suites of one or two rooms and bath, which are occupied by one person or a young married couple. These buildings are sanitary and in no way objectionable to healthy conditions, and yet they are all in violation of the tenement house law, in case they have more than two tenants, because invariably the occupants do some cooking, even if it is only the boiling of an egg in the morning. This has produced a gradual and widespread violation of the tenement house law.

In recent years there has grown up a new community condition in New York as well as other large cities in America, forcing a large proportion of the people, due to the scarcity of servants, into hotels and small apartments where they mostly dine outside of their rooms, either in the public dining room of the hotel, or in restaurants scattered about the city. These people often make their own breakfast and sometimes their lunch, and occasionally, when they have a fit of economy and the spirit moves them and they wish to be sociable and invite a few friends, they get up a dinner in their rooms on a gas or electric stove or chafing dish.

This class of people, and they are rapidly increasing, would be outlawed if the tenement house law is applied as written and as has been applied in many cases. There is hardly a hotel in the City of New York that cannot be classified as a tenement, because every one of them have rooms where the tenants or guests, some occasionally and others regularly, do independent cooking, and where there are three or more such tenants, the law provides the building must be classified as a tenement house.

Discussing the situation and the proposed amendments to the tenement house law Julius Franke of Maynicke & Franke, who has made an exhaustive study of the matter and is preparing a report on the subject, said recently:

The present altering of private houses to apartments is mostly to take care of a new and largely growing portion of our population, and if every house where there are three or more independent occupants boiling or frying an egg, either regularly or occasionally, is to be considered a tenement house, the proposed amendment to the tenement house law, allowing private houses to be altered for two or three families, would give little or no relief. This becomes apparent when the law is explained.

The tenement house law, in defining a tenement house, reads as follows: "A 'tenement house' is any house or building, or portion thereof, which is either rented, leased, let or hired out, to be occupied, or is occupied, in whole or in part, as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other, and doing their own cooking upon the premises, and includes apartment houses, flat houses, and all other houses so occupied.

"It has been decided that the number of occupants is not of importance in the above definition—the cooking is the important matter. Even only one person, be it man, woman or child, living alone in one room, or one alone in a dozen rooms, is considered a family and is violating the tenement house law if there are two other such in the same building, no matter if the building is one story or fifty stories high, and no matter if ten feet or 500 feet long, provided they do cooking, whether the boiling of an egg or cooking a sumptuous feast.

"The absurdity of this is so apparent that it need only be stated to demonstrate that the law cannot be impartially enforced in every case, but it is also evident that it may be enforced in many cases where conditions are not unhealthy, and, in fact, are much better than they are in most tenement houses built according to the tenement house law.

"The unhealthy conditions are mostly brought about in such cases, not because of the building or its plan, its windows, &c., but because of the number and habits of the occupants.

"Now it would be much too expensive to alter private houses to apartments according to the present tenement house law, as it is proposed to make an amendment that will permit of private houses being changed at less expense.

"A three-story and basement private house is to be changed to a three-family house. These are now being changed to so-called bachelor apartments, without regard to the tenement house law, for four independent occupants; that is, one on a floor, and sometimes to eight independent occupants, two on a floor, and these occupants, as above explained, do some cooking, and the mere fact of amending the law as proposed would automatically outlaw, by comparison, all these buildings now altered, so that, instead of improving matters, we are only getting into a snarl and injecting uncertainty where we need a clear understanding.

"Some consideration must be given to conditions of modern city life, and an attempt should be made to place restrictions on the number that occupy certain rooms, and the amount of cooking that is done rather than depend too much on the plan or accommodations of a building where conditions are not, and cannot be, unhealthy.

"In addition to proper consideration for present and future economic conditions of the people so that we do not hamper, but rather help, not only in this particular matter, but also in other matters affected by the tenement house law, it has been suggested to provide that the Board of Standards and Appeals, a committee appointed by the Mayor, be authorized to accept petitions and to decide on certain modifications of the tenement house law, as it has been demonstrated that certain plans for buildings which, although an improvement on the law, would not be approved by the Tenement House Commissioner, because they are contrary to the law, and he has no discretion to modify the law."

BRONX IMPROVEMENTS.

Items Required by the Borough in Three-Year Program.

At the request of the Committee on Finance and Budget of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a statement of their respective requirements for the years 1918 to 1921 the heads of the various departments, boards and commissions have submitted the following items of particular interest to the Bronx:

Police Department.—For 1919, $180,000 for the erection of a station house and garage at 142d Street and Brook Avenue, (Forty-fifth Precinct,); also $45,000 to purchase the building at 1615-17-19 Williamsbridge Road, now serving, under lease, as the station house for the Fifty-first Precinct.

Fire Department.—For 1919, new firehouse near the junction of Westchester and Sound View Avenues, to serve the Clason Point section, $55,00; new fire house near Throgs Neck Road and Eastern Boulevard, $30,000; new fire house near Hull Avenue and Carr Hill Road, $30,000; also $45,000 for the apparatus and equipment for these three companies.

Department of Health.—For 1918, $100,000, (making a total of $225,000,) for construction and equipment of Bronxboro Hospital. For 1920, $100,000, (desirable,) for construction of Pavilion for Contagious Diseases, Bronxboro Hospital. For 1921, $100,000, (desirable) for construction of Administration and Service Building, Bronxboro Hospital.

Dual Subway System Construction.—Westchester Avenue extension of Lexington Avenue route, (erection of steel, station-finish and signal towers,) $1,000,000; real estate for terminals, (total includes cost of Jerome Avenue Terminal,) $1,050,000; miscellaneous items for The Bronx lines, $34,200; Jerome Avenue Yard, $900,000; Bronx Park Yard, (180th Street,) $370,000; White Plains Avenue Yard, (239th Street,) $504,000; Westchester Avenue Yard, $535,000.

Armory Board.—The sum of $158,000 is asked to complete the Eighth Coast Artillery Corps Armory, and approximately $110,000 to reconstruct the Second Field Artillery Armory so as to permit of housing two organizations.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.—For 1919, $980,000 for the construction of additional wings to Fordham Hospital. For 1921, $680,000 for laundry and power house equipment, enlarging nurses' residence, and enlarging employes' quarters, at Fordham Hospital.

Public Markets Department.—For the acquisition of title to property, $1,800,000; for the erection of appropriate structures during the three years, $150,000.

TUBE SERVICE IMPROVED.

Efforts of Board of Trade Shown on White Plains Avenue Line.

In accordance with recommendations to that effect made to the Public Service Commission and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company by the Bronx Board of Trade, the Interborough on March 17 commenced the operation in the rush hours of trains consisting of five cars instead of four, as had been the procedure previous to that date on the White Plains Avenue subway line, making for a 20 per cent. increase in service and a decrease in the number of standees per car during these hours, which at times, according to Public Service Commission counts, had amounted to forty standees per car.

The matter of White Plains Avenue subway service has been a proposition on which the Traffic and Waterways Bureau of the Bronx Board of Trade has been active for many months, and the final movement, which resulted in the inauguration of the increased service, came on Monday, March 3, when a delegation from the board, headed by Olin J. Stephens as Chairman, appeared before the Public Service Commission and asked that the size of the trains be increased.

Another suggestion made by the delegation was that the commission and the Interborough investigate the feasibility of placing another train in the service during the rush hours, which would cut the headways to approximately eight and one-half minutes instead of twelve, as at present. The Public Service Commission is at the present time completing an investigation as to whether or not this extra train can be introduced into the service without interfering with the operation of the main line trains in and out of 180th Street east.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS MEN

Business Men of Forty-second Street to Aid Development of Important Centre.

PARK AVE. VIADUCT OPENING

Celebration Planned for Week of April 14—New Body to Act on Bills Pending in Legislature.

An association of property owners and business men on Forty-second Street and vicinity is being formed and will, in the course of the next few days, be fully organized. The intention is that it shall represent and work for all that will help toward the development and improvement of this most important section of the city.

The following is a list of those who have already promised their support and active participation in the work of the association: William H. Barnum, Longacre Building; Paul B. Boden, Vice President, Hotel Manhattan; John McE. Bowman, President, the Biltmore-Manhattan-Commodore-Belmont Hotels; Irving Bush, President, Bush Terminal Company; J. C. Cushman, real estate, Marshall Clark, Manager, Astor Trust Building; O. D. Dike, Candler Building; A. E. Erlanger, Klaw & Erlanger; W. F. Fairchild, Vice President James McCreery Realty Corporation; Joseph Gordon, President Joseph Gordon, Inc.; J. E. Harrington, President Subway Central Building; Frederick Johnson, President Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Company; S. E. Lasta, New York Telephone Company; H. J. Luce, President Acker, Merrall & Condit; W. A. Meikleham, Treasurer Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company; Adolph S. Ochs, publisher NEW YORK TIMES; Walter C. Reid, Vice President Lincoln Safe Deposit Company; Walter J. Salmon, President W. J. Salmon & Co.; Louis Stern, President Stern Brothers; W. V. Swords, Vice President Aeolian Company; Alexander Taylor, President Alexander Taylor & Co.; A. E. Thorne, President Oceanic Investing Company; Charles Elliot Warren, President Lincoln National Bank; Bernard Wakefield, real estate; Arthur Williams, New York Edison Company; Edward A. Wise, President United Cigar Stores Company.

At a meeting held yesterday in the Astor Trust Building, A. E. Thorne was elected Chairman and Bernard Wakefield Treasurer.

Due to legislation now pending in Albany affecting Forty-second Street, it was decided to hasten permanent organization, and those present voted to organize on April 2.

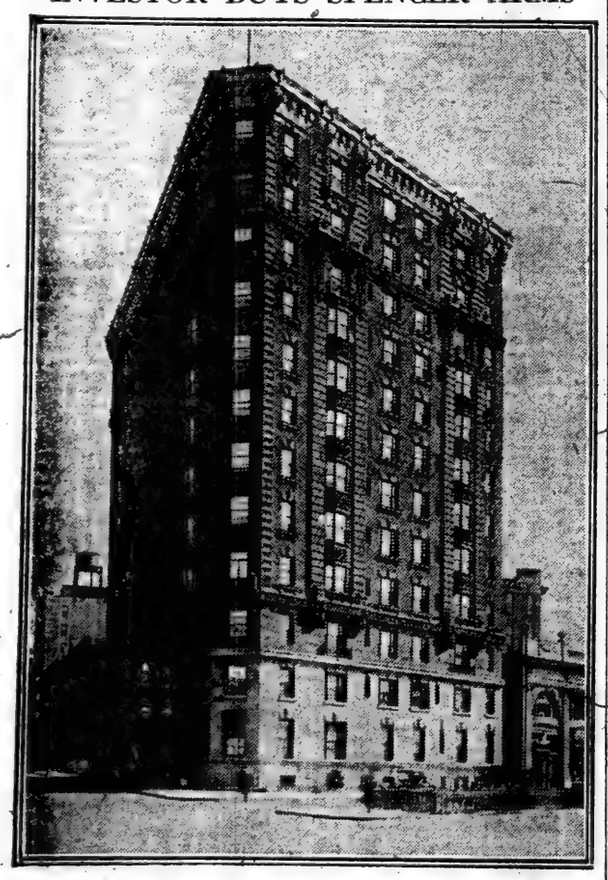
A Committee on Legislation was appointed by the Chairman, comprising Paul B. Borden, Walter C. Reid, and Kenneth Jeffrey, also a committee comprising A. E. Thorne, Louis Stern, and J. C. Cushman was appointed to join with the city officials in a celebration of the opening of the viaduct on Park Avenue, which has been officially announced to take place during the week commencing April 14. The Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade will be asked to join with the Forty-second Street committee, and property owners and tenants along the route of the viaduct and on Forty-second Street will be asked to decorate their buildings on this occasion. The band from the Borough President's department, comprising forty pieces, will furnish music; there will be an automobile parade over the viaduct, and the celebration will end with a banquet to the city officials at the Hotel Commodore.

The legislation referred to above includes, among other matters of great importance, a bill presented by the City of New York through Borough President Dowling, and which was drafted by Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, calling for the removal of the elevated structure on Forty-second Street, between Park and Third Avenues, and which will be introduced in the Senate by State Senator Foley this week; also two other bills are about to be introduced in Albany, one to allow the city to retain Pershing Square as a park or plaza instead of selling this property at public auction, and the other refers to surface-car transportation on Forty-second Street, the passage of which will allow the Public Service Commission to reduce the surface cars running through Forty-second Street by nearly 50 per cent.

Other subjects of interest to the property owners and merchants in this vicinity were discussed, and action will be taken April 2, when permanent organization and election of officers will take place. Organization headquarters have been opened through the courtesy of A. E. Thorne in the Astor Trust Building.

Edward W. Forrest is the organizing Secretary of the association.

INVESTOR BUYS SPENCER ARMS



Twelve-Story Structure at Broadway and Sixty-Ninth Street Held at $1,100,000 Sold to Samuel Borchard for Investment Through Wood, Dolson Co., Inc.

FILES PLANS FOR HOUSES.

William C. Bergen Plans Row of Modern Dwellings in Bronx.

William C. Bergen, an operator, has filed plans for the erection of a row of private houses in the University section of the Bronx, the first operation of the sort to be started since the war. The houses will be of brick and stone, with tile roofs, and will have a frontage of from 21 to 84 feet, varying in depth from 49 to 86 feet. They will be set back from the street at least 40 feet, and garages will be built where the owners desire.

In commenting on present building conditions, Mr Bergen said:

"The only way to bring back normal conditions in the building and housing lines is to start building. There never before has been such a great demand for houses, and there is plenty of money available if builders will only start operation.

"Once building operations are started we will have taken a long step toward opening up the avenues of production, at the same time providing for the home-seeker and also solve the unemployment question. I believe the present is one of the greatest opportunities for the owner of vacant property. I have built forty-five houses in this same neighborhood, which is highly restricted; all of them have been sold and many of them resold at a handsome profit."

Bronx Dinner for O'Ryan.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan will be the guest of honor at the Victory Dinner of the Bronx Board of Trade to be held Thursday evening, March 27, at Ebling's Casino. James Brackenridge, President of the board, will act as toastmaster, and Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will present to the General the sword which the diners are giving him. The many reservations already made for the affair indicate that the attendance will be record-breaking.

AMORTIZATION OF MORTGAGES

By JOHN J. PULLEN,
Chairman Committee on Amortization of Mortgage Loans, Savings Bank Section, American Bankers Association.

In any great movement the co-operation of the factors pertaining thereto is essential to its success. One of the chief reasons why the principle of amortization has not been generally applied heretofore by mortgage lenders is because adequate co-operation was lacking. However, the consensus of opinion relating to the campaign to urge amortization of mortgage loans being conducted at the present time by the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers Association, seems to be favorable.

The reasons are chiefly (1) a more systematic administration of loans, (2) needed funds for building operations and (3) to promote the general health and welfare of the peoples of the several communities.

Amortisation, or the gradual reduction of the debt by periodical payments, is already in operation in connection with all farm loans made by the Federal Land Banks. There are a number of insurance companies, trust companies, and savings banks that have for years applied the principle, but it has had no general application. The testimony of those who have amortised mortgage loans is wholly satisfactory. The principle has demonstrated its affectiveness in producing a better mortgage loan market and safer loans.

"The method of the past in calling part of the loan whenever, in the judgment of the lender, it seemed advisable, has always had accompanying difficulties and in many cases it becomes almost impossible for the borrower to meet the calls made upon him without some harm to his affairs.

In the proper management of an industry, the deterioration of the machinery used is carefully and accurately accounted for. If it were not so profits would be seriously affected. All debts of well managed corporations necessarily must be amortised. It is inconceivable for a debtor of such character not to place a certain amount aside each period of profit taking toward the liquidation of his debts.

It is good business, wise finance, to do so, but with many mortgage loans the borrower and lender consider the debt a continuing one and thus no adequate provision is made for payment at maturity. Many borrowers on mortgage security believe it highly profitable to maintain as large a mortgage as possible upon the property owned by them to improve its transferability, which theoretically in principle is incorrect.

As a consequence the cumulative harm of adherence to such a principle does not improve the general mortgage loan situation, and only adds to social strife and makes for defects in the general credit situation.

Many borrowers consider a mortgage debt in the light of the old axiom, "I'd rather owe it to you all my life than cheat you out of it." Nevertheless, some lenders seem thoroughly satisfied to continue the debt "on call" until such time as in the judgment of the lender the risk is adversely affected.

Improvement in the mortgage security through such a campaign as is now being conducted by the American Bankers Association is bound to have a salutary effect in the general real estate market. The mortgage loan has a most significant place in the business of the nation. Including all lenders on mortgage security, private and institutional, there are held more than $10,000,000,000 in real estate loans, from which is derived an annual gross income of approximately $500,000,000.

More than 50,000,000 American people are involved in these transactions, for the banks which own the mortgages have a total of 26,500,000 savings deposit accounts, and the insurance companies, which own over $2,000,000,000 in mortgage loans, have 55,000,000 policies. Thus, with the 3,000,000 or more borrowers on mortgage security, the total presents the deep interest of the American public in the greater soundness of mortgage debt.

The American people too easily go into debt and often have difficulty in getting out of it. Whereas, if the debt should be gradually liquidated out of earnings, much trouble and annoyance would thereby be obviated.

The writer does not depreciate the borrowing of funds on mortgage, but rather would heartily encourage it. Nevertheless, the condition of the borrower, the lender, and the general public would be considerably bettered if the debt were systematically liquidated and not held in virtual perpetuity. Thus, there is described the underlying motive of the nation-wide campaign to urge amortization of mortgage loans.

FEDERAL PLANT OFFERED.

Stewart Factory in Queens to be Sold by Joseph P. Day.

The large Long Island City factory building erected by J. K. Stewart and until recently used by the Government for the Gas Defense Branch of the army is to be offered for sale by Joseph P. Day. This is the second building taken by the Government in Long Island City to come into the market. The other is the Ford Building, an eight-story reinforced concrete building containing 477,000 square feet of floor space, located on Jackson Avenue, just east of the Stewart plant, which Mr. Day is also offering for sale.

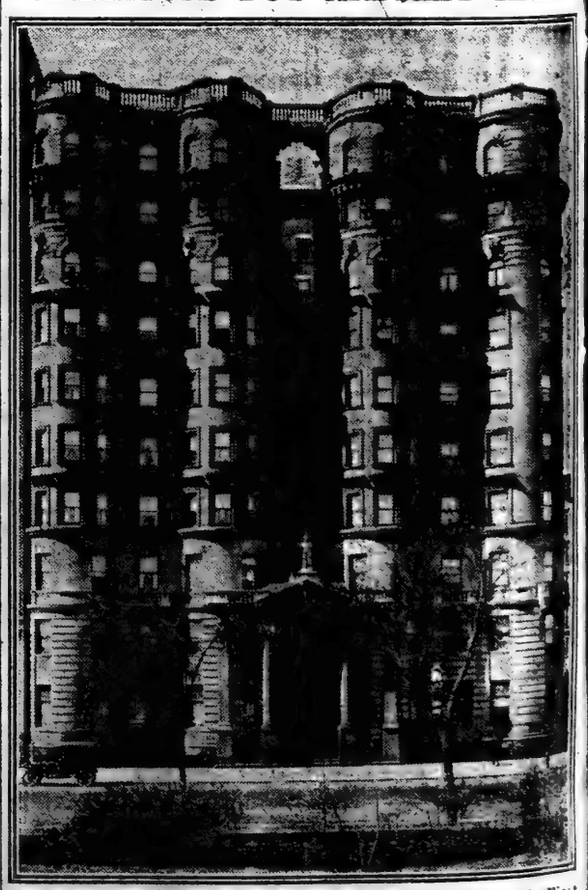
The Stewart Building is a model of factory construction, being one of the best works of the architectural firm of Ballinger & Perrot, who erected nearly half of the modern plants near Philadelphia. In it they have constructed all fire-escapes, stairways, and elevators on the outside, which is a novelty in building construction.

Because of the fine labor market in this section and the nearness of the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, only two blocks away, Mr. Stewart had the building erected for himself about two years ago as a home for his motor starter, but he never occupied it. The Government took it upon completion, and during the war Mr. Stewart died.

Surface, Elevated, Subway.

When the elevated lines of New York City were electrified in 1902 and 1903, the surface lines carried 336,500,000 passengers. This total dropped in 1904 to 320,000,000, and in 1905 to 374,500,000. The subways were then opened, but in spite of the double competition, the surface lines in 1906 carried 392,000,000 passengers, declining in the three years which followed to 357,700,000. Their total then began to increase, and last year it reached more than 871,000,000 passengers.

OPERATORS BUY ARDSLEY HALL



Ten-Story Structure at Ninety-Second Street and Central Park West Purchased by Grand Concourse Realty Company Held at Over $500,000.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, moderate temperature today and Tuesday; strong north winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 22,339. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

GREAT CROWD SEES 27TH'S HEROES GET AWARDS FOR VALOR

First Investiture of Soldiers in New York Witnessed by Thousands in Central Park.

31 WAR CROSSES BESTOWED

Some of Winners Still in Hospital and Brother of Dead Soldier Accepts His Decoration.

GENERAL O'RYAN OFFICIATES

S. Barry Tells Men That Prizes They Have Won Are for Deeds Far Beyond Call of Duty.

While 50,000 persons, formed in a great hollow square looked on, their emotions silenced by the impressiveness of the ceremony, [illegible] heroes of the 27th Division were [illegible] by two Governments in Central Park yesterday. It was the first decoration of American soldiers [illegible] for witnessed in this city, and [illegible] remony was over the [illegible] rally hurled the police [illegible] rushed out, each seeking to [illegible] hand of a medalled man.

The investiture of twenty-eight men with the Distinguished Service Cross and three with the Croix de Guerre was set for 3 o'clock. Long before that hour clear skies, a mild wind, and the chance to see a ceremony usually witnessed only on the battlefield, sent thousands streaming into the park. The drives leading down to the low ground of the sheep meadow soon were strung with motor cars, and hills, trees, and the walks on the fringe of the meadow soon blackened with the arriving people.

Three hundred policemen, almost as many detectives and motorcycle and mounted men, were there even before the crowd, and rigid lines were formed about the four sides of the level green. Fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock, the 2d Battalion of the 107th Infantry, Colonel Mortimer Bryant striding at its head, swung through the park and on to the meadow from the south end. A great cheer arose, but the even columned marchers marched steadily across the meadow in two-file front, as businesslike as ever they marched up a Flanders road to the zone of fire.

Bayonets Flash in Sun.

Band at their head, rank after rank tramped over the field, bayonets flashing in the sun, and a glint on the green-painted tin hats bearing the divisional insignia. Straight across till the column extended, south to north, clear from wall to wall of the spectators. Then like a machine the marchers halted, and like a machine, at the command, faced as one the east. Up from the Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance of the park, on time with military preciseness, came a long line of olive-drab military automobiles, bearing Major-General O'Ryan, Major-General Thomas H. Barry, Major-General Daniel Appleton, and the headquarters staff of the 27th Division.

The arrival of the commander of New York's Own was the signal for an outburst by the crowd. Walking with General Barry on his right and General Appleton to his left, General O'Ryan went around the 107th Infantrymen standing at review. As the inspection party was at the northern end of the line, the men to be decorated swung in almost unnoticed at the southern end, close by the band. A thunder of cheers from the spectators near there carried the news to those too far off to notice, and wave after wave swept around the square. It was then seen that only twenty-six of the men were present, four being still in the hospital, and one made the supreme sacrifice.

Following the review, the three Generals took station fifty paces out from the eastern wall of the crowd and facing the battalion. Far down the meadow the band broke into "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and the little group of men, some carrying their rifles, others without them, and officers with side arms, detached itself from the long line and marched in four-file front straight east, turned sharply, and, amid the cheers of the crowd, swung up opposite the Generals. Twenty paces out they halted and formed in a line. A Captain in command stepped forward, snapped his hand in salute and said: "Sir, the men to be decorated are here."

Reads List of Names.

Approaching the line of men, Major Sidney DeKay of the Divisional Staff read the list of men to be decorated, and as each man was called the man stepped two paces to the front. Conspicuous in the line, because of his civilian attire, was Joseph Reasner of 1,333 St. Nicholas Avenue, come to receive the Croix de Guerre awarded his brother, Michael J. Reasner, Battery F, 105th Artillery, who died in the St. Mihiel offensive on Sept. 14 last.

After the men had all been called, Major Gen. Barry, commander of the Department of the East, advanced close to them and, addressing them, said:

"I was very much honored when the distinguished commander of the 27th Division, Major Gen. O'Ryan, asked me to take part in the presentation of the crosses about to be awarded you. It is always an honor to reward comrades for gallantry in action.

"Such awards in the American Army are made to officers and to enlisted men for particular deeds of distinguished bravery or self-sacrifice above and be-

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget—advt.

Violent Threats to ex-Kaiser Cause Increase of Armed Guard

AMERONGEN, Holland, March 22. (Associated Press.)—There was a state of the most extreme alertness around the von Bentinck Castle throughout the night and this morning in consequence of the former German Emperor having received last evening two violently threatening letters, one emanating from Amsterdam and the other from the Belgian frontier, and also a telegram from a friend warning him of menacing peril.

All the Dutch gendarmes watching over the ex-Emperor's welfare were kept on duty, instead of half their number being allowed their accustomed rest.

This morning all the garden paths in the neighborhood of the shed where the ex-Emperor was engaged in sawing wood were constantly patrolled by armed guards. Even outside the walls of the castle gendarmes were carrying loaded carbines. One man was watching each of the four sides of the castle and other precautions were taken to insure safety.

ARMY COURT FOR FUEL INVENTOR

Captain Weisgerber's Invention, Charges Declare, Would Have Injured British Equipment.

SAY IT HELD PICRIC ACID

Army Officer Is Accused of Having Sympathy for the Nation's Enemies.

Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber of the Engineers, U. S. A., who in private life is said to be one of the leading gas experts of this country, will be placed on trial before a Governors Island court-martial this morning charged with offences against the military services of the United States and Great Britain. One charge is that he sought to sell to the British Government a synthetic fuel, an ingredient of which is picric acid, the use of which, the War Department charges, would have resulted in the destruction of any internal combustion engine in the operation of which it might be employed.

Another charge is that he recommended the use of an interchangeable standardized pipe connection for oxygen containers, tanks, and regulators. Had it been adopted, the Government alleges, dangerous consequences to life and property might have followed.

The charge is made by the Government that the alleged acts of Captain Weisgerber were such as to demonstrate "his disloyalty to the Government of the United States and his sympathy with its enemies."

Furthermore, Captain Weisgerber is accused of having threatened to withhold the use of his fuel inventions from the army and navy of the United States unless he and officer friends were promoted to the rank of Colonel in the engineering arm of the service, and finally, it is charged, that in June of last year he uttered disparaging and contemptuous remarks against Captain H. D. Truman of the army, who, prior to his commission in the American service, had served for two years in the British Army.

The case is considered one of the most important heard at Governors Island since this country entered the war in April, 1917. All of the alleged offenses occurred during the period of actual hostilities.

Captain Weisgerber will be defended by Major E. Lowry Humes of Pittsburgh, recently nominated by President Wilson for United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He was counsel for the Senate Committee that investigated German propaganda and Bolshevism. The defense will seek to prove that Captain Weisgerber has been wrongly accused, and that the synthetic fuel is, as he asserts, a valuable substitute for gasoline, the rights to which the Australian Government is now seeking to obtain. Witnesses of standing in the scientific and business world will also be called to testify to the loyalty of the accused officer, who was commissioned, it is said, in the gas arm of the engineer service on the recommendation of some of the leading technical experts of the United States.

Major Francis M. Bass of the Judge Advocate General's Department will have charge of the Government's case, and will be assisted by Major Elmer Francis Blue and Lieutenant R. E. Hannay, Jr., also of the Judge Advocate's office. The President of the court will be Colonel William S. Patten; the other members being Colonel George H. G. Gale, Colonel E. P. Brewer, Colonel Treadwell W. Moore, Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, Lieut. Col. Edward B. Morris, Lieut. Col. J. A. Goodwin, Major Charles G. Dwyer and Captain O. A. Nesmith. The court will sit in the assembly room of Corbin Hall on Governors Island, and it is the understanding the sessions will be in private.

The specification in the charges that any airplane, tank, or other motor-driven war machine would have been wrecked by the use of the Weisgerber synthetic fuel in part is as follows:

In that Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber, Engineers, [illegible] having in anticipation with a certain J. H. Burnett, entered into negotiations with representatives of the British Government looking to the adoption and purchase by said Government of a synthetic fuel, so-called, as a cheap substitute for gasoline, and the war-time rights of said fuel, which said fuel was claimed by Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber to have been invented by him, did, on or about the 15th day of July,

Continued on Page Three.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

CAVALRYMEN KILL FIVE MEXICANS IN CHASE OVER BORDER

Two Other Bandits Wounded, No Americans Hurt, in Fight in Mexico.

STOLEN STOCK RECOVERED

Raid by Cattle Thieves Into Texas Results in Speedy Pursuit and Punishment.

CONGRATULATED BY CABELL

Major General Praises Captain Klopfer and His Men of the 8th for Their Work.

MARFA, Texas, March 23.—Troops of the 8th United States Cavalry under Captain Kloepfer returned here early today from a pursuit across the border of Mexican bandits, bringing with them thirty-five cattle and two horses driven from Nunex by the raiders yesterday.

Captain Kloepfer reported that he overtook the Mexicans eighteen miles south of Ruidosa and that five of them were killed in the resulting skirmish. None of the Americans was hurt. Two Mexicans were wounded in the fighting, making the casualties among the cattle thieves seven out of the total number of twelve.

Captain Kloepfer reported to Colonel George T. Langhorne, Commander of the district, that he recognized one of the thieves as Eugenio Garcia, a former Carranza Captain in the vicinity of Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas.

Major General Derosey C. Cabell, Commander of the Southern Department, who was here to make an inspection of the Big Bend district, congratulated Captain Kloepfer and his troops for their work in overtaking the Mexicans.

"Matter of Border Routine."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Villista activities in Northern Mexico and a revival of border raids are expected to bring Mexican matters into the limelight in the near future. In inner military and political circles this has been anticipated for some time and was emphasized tonight when news reached Washington that a detachment of the 8th United States Cavalry had crossed the Texas border into Mexico in pursuit of marauders and returned to Marfa, Texas. It is expected that an official report on the incident will be received by the War Department tomorrow.

The news that American troopers had crossed the border into Mexico in pursuit of cattle raiders did not stir high army officials when brought to their attention tonight. One high army officer referred to the incident as "a matter of border routine."

The commanding officer of the Southern Department has been for some time in possession of full instructions as to how to act in cases of this sort. Under the instructions American troops have full authority to cross into Mexico in pursuit of marauders and bandits that come from Mexico. Care has been taken to station cavalry at points along the border so as to prevent anything like a repetition of the Columbus raid, which was the mainspring for the Villa punitive expedition into Mexico under command of General Pershing in 1916.

The War Department's instructions to its officers on the border have been in effect ever since the Pershing expedition. It is the position of the Administration that this Government, ever since March 13, 1916, has had an understanding with the Carranza Government by which we may send troops across the border into Mexico in pursuit of Mexican bandits.

It was three years ago this month that border depredations, which had started on a small scale, developed into the climax of the Columbus raid, which spurred the American Government into quick activity against Villa. After the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition Villa dropped into the shadow when the war in Europe, and the steadily growing strain in relations between this country and Germany brought Europe more into the limelight of American official attention.

But since the armistice Villa has been striding toward the limelight and has been credited with having committed depredations within fifty miles of Columbus. There has also been a revival of border raids, and the American cavalry patrol has been on the alert. Only yesterday the State Department announced that it had been advised of the release of Whetten, Bentley, and Tierjen by the Villistas, who had captured them, and was advised by telegraph by the manager of the New Sabinas Company, a British concern at Sabinas, Mexico, that Oscar Wallace, an American citizen residing at Hacienda Encinas, near Progreso Coahuila, had been attacked by bandits and taken away dead or wounded.

40,000,000 Bushel Decline in Australian Wheat Crop

MELBOURNE, March 22.—It is estimated that the Commonwealth's wheat yield this year will be 40,000,000 bushels less than in 1917-18. The Federal Government has fixed the prices of many commodities, including bread, jam, and tobacco.

Approval has been given by the Federal Government to the recommendation of the Repatriation Committee for vocational training for members of the Australian and Imperial forces who were under twenty years of age when they enlisted. Acting Premier Watt states that the Federal Government has clearly informed Premier Hughes that, while Australia is anxious to secure British soldiers as settlers, she will settle Australian soldiers first.

O'LEARY TRIAL ENDS IN A DISAGREEMENT

Jury Acquits Defendant on Five Counts—Differs on Alleged Violation of Espionage Act.

ADOLPH STERN IS FREED

After Fifty-four Hours' Deliberation and Thirty Ballots, Jury Is Discharged by Court.

The case of Jeremiah O'Leary and of Adolph Stern, who have been on trial in the Federal Court for more than eight weeks, ended, in so far as O'Leary is concerned, in a disagreement by the jury late yesterday afternoon. Stern, who is a German subject and who was business manager of O'Leary's anti-British publication, which was called Bull, was acquitted. In the case of O'Leary the jury acquitted him on five counts. On one count, which alleged a violation of the espionage law through the publication of illegal matter in the October, 1917, issue, the jury disagreed.

O'Leary was remanded to the Tombs and it is not believed that he will be again placed on trial under this indictment. He is still under indictment for conspiracy to commit treason, his co-defendants in that case including John T. Ryan, the fugitive Buffalo lawyer; J. Willard Robinson, who is also under indictments for treason; Mme. Victorine, the alleged German spy, and Captain Karl Roediger, also alleged to be an agent of the old German Government. It was said yesterday that an effort may be made this week to get bail for O'Leary, although it is understood that the offense charged in the indictment is not bailable.

The jury was discharged at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after deliberating about fifty-four hours. The case went to the jury at 11:52 A. M. last Thursday. Saturday afternoon the jury reported it was impossible to agree, but Judge A. N. Hand, hoping against hope that an agreement might be reached, ordered them locked up for the night. The deliberations were resumed at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

After the jury was discharged O'Leary addressed the court, and thanked both Judge and jury for their fairness in the case. He also said that he entertained no bitterness against H. Snowden Marshall and James Osborne, 2d, the Government prosecutors.

It was evident early yesterday that the members of the jury were making an earnest effort to harmonize their differences. Just before noon Judge Hand was notified that the jury desired further instruction on certain points of law. This request increased the hopes of both sides that a verdict might be had before the day was over.

Jury Asks Ruling.

The ruling the jury wanted concerned the meaning of the word "intent" as used in the indictment, and also an elucidation as to what constitutes circumstantial evidence. Foreman Hunter also asked Judge Hand to what extent O'Leary enjoyed the right of free speech prior to the enactment of the espionage law. Judge Hand replied that before the passage of the law O'Leary enjoyed the right of free speech to an unlimited extent. Unless the jury was convinced that O'Leary's utterances after the passage of the law were such as to discourage enlistments or cause insurrection or munity, Judge Hand said that a verdict of guilty could not be returned.

The jury then resumed its deliberations and was not heard from again until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a court attendant delivered a note to Judge Hand. The note was signed by all members of the jury. Fifteen minutes later the jury filed into the courtroom.

"Gentlemen," said Judge Hand, "we have received a communication signed by all of you which reads: 'The jury has agreed upon a verdict as to one of the defendants. However, after more than fifty-three hours of deliberation we are unable to agree as to the other. The difference of opinion has been the same from the beginning, and without deviation through thirty ballots. We feel it is hopeless, therefore, to reach a

Continued on Page Five.

Wilson Visits Notable French Battlefields And Is Impressed with France's Sufferings

PARIS, March 23.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Benham, Mrs. Wilson's secretary, and Rear Admiral Grayson, spent the day visiting Soissons, the Chemin des Dames, Cpucy-le-Chatleau, Chauny, Noyon, Montdidier and neighboring regions. The President followed with the greatest interest the movement of the armies in those regions and received a very vivid impression of the havoc that had been wrought there. On his return to Paris he said:

"The day has been very instructive to me. It has been in many ways exceedingly painful, because what I saw was deeply distressing. But it has enabled me to have a fuller conception than ever of the extraordinary suffering and hardships of the people of France in the baptism of cruel fire through which they have passed."

At one place a pleasant incident occurred. The President's car stopped to get oil, and a little group of people of the village, together with some who had driven out from Montdidier, gathered around the car and chatted. The President and Mrs. Wilson accepted several bouquets of flowers brought by children.

The party had luncheon at a half-repaired inn at Soissons where a great crowd of polilus gathered to meet the President. The party also visited the site of the "Big Bertha" which a year ago today opened fire on Paris.

REMEMBER VENUS PENCILS Stenographers Prefer Pencils.—Advt.

HUNGARY TURNS TO BOLSHEVIST RULE; DEFIES ENTENTE TO TAKE TERRITORY; MONROE DOCTRINE UP IN PARIS TODAY

COVENANT STILL THE TOPIC

New Effort to be Made to Embody Friendly Critics' Views.

WILSON IS NOT OPTIMISTIC

Doubts Assent to Monroe Doctrine Change, Which Gregory Thinks Uncalled For.

AGREE ON GERMAN PAYMENT

But Reparations Commissioners Are Divided on Allotment of Damages to Allies.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23.—Tomorrow will be an extremely important day for President Wilson and those who are seeking to bring the League of Nations covenant before the Peace Conference for final action. Another meeting of the League Commission will be held under the President's Chairmanship, and the desire is to finish the revision of the covenant based on the proposals of neutral Governments and suggestions from other sources, including prominent men in the United States—among them several Republicans of national reputation who have shown a keen interest in having the League made a going concern.

One of the proposals which, it is understood, is receiving consideration from the President and Colonel House contemplates an addition to the covenant to strengthen it in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. It is said to provide that no non-American nation shall acquire property on the Western Hemisphere by purchase or otherwise, without the consent of the Governments of the Western Hemisphere. This is a rather direct recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, although it does not confer upon the United States Government the sole right to veto any such attempted acquisition. It recalls the controversy over Japan's lease of property rights on Magdalena Bay from the Mexican Government, which brought a condemnatory resolution from the United States Senate.

The impression is gathered in American quarters that the President and his mission associates are not inclined to believe that special recognition of particular policies of individual Governments will meet with the approbation of the Peace Conference as a whole, but apparently they are willing to conform to the suggestions concerning the Monroe Doctrine and let them take their chances in the conference itself.

Gregory Thinks Monroe Doctrine Safe.

PARIS, March 23, (Associated Press.)—Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney General of the United States, who is advising the Peace Conference Commission on the League of Nations with reference to legal phases of amendments which have been proposed to the covenant, takes the view that it is not necessary to introduce specific amendment reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine. He holds that the doctrine is sufficiently protected by the instrument as it stands, but as a matter of expediency he sees no objection to introducing a general proviso which would safeguard the doctrine without specifically mentioning it, as such mention would introduce a controversy over the specific wants of various States.

Such a proviso has been drawn, but it is not yet known whether its incorporation in the covenant will be urged. It affirms in substance that coercive measures of the united powers as provided by the covenant shall not operate against nations of the Western Hemisphere unless the United States and other Western countries shall approve them. It is held that this would give the United States and the other Western republics the final word on applying collective force against nations in that hemisphere, and that this, in effect, reaffirms the Monroe Doctrine.

Going beyond this general declaration, in the view of Mr. Gregory and other legal experts, would introduce wide controversy on an interpretation of the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. It is expected that consideration of this and other amendments will be continued several days before a final decision is reached.

Agreement on Germany's War Bill.

The Reparations Commission has finally agreed what Germany can and must pay, but a contention difficult of settlement has arisen as to the allot-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget—advt.

Karolyi Appeals to "Proletariat of the World" For Support Against Paris Peace Conference

COPENHAGEN, March 23, (Associated Press.)—The proclamation of Count Karolyi announcing the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet, of which he was the head, after referring to the decision of the Peace Conference at Paris to occupy Hungarian territory, says, according to a dispatch from Vienna:

The Entente Mission declared that it intends to regard the demarcation line as the political frontier. The aim of further occupation of the country is manifestly to make Hungary the jumping-off ground and the region of operations against the Russian Soviet army which is fighting on our frontier. The land evacuated by us, however, is to be the pay of the Czech troops, by means of whom the Russian Soviet army is to be overcome.

As Provisional President of the Hungarian People's Republic, I turn as against the Paris Peace Conference to the proletariat of the world for justice and support.

CALL FOR AMERICA TO DEFINE POSITION

Many Believe Wilson Should Declare Limits of Our Policy Toward Peace Terms.

FRENCH KEEN FOR ALLIANCE

Intimation That They Hope for Republican Assurance of Military Support.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23.—There is a growing sentiment that President Wilson should define publicly the limits within which America can join her European associates in the German peace terms. Many feel that, while the President's policy of attempting by [illegible] to reconcile conflicting views and interests has been wise, the time has now come to make clear what America can and cannot do. It seems necessary to enunciate publicly America's final position on essentials.

A case in point is French insistence upon an armed alliance with America as a condition precedent to the peace treaty. From the French point of view an alliance which would pledge America and England to support France militarily if attacked by Germany would constitute the best guarantee of future security. It is not believed that the Republicans have extended any assurances to the French, but it is passably certain that prominent Frenchmen with a knowledge of American politics and an acquaintance among Senators have seen welcome possibilities of a Franco-American alliance in America political rivalries. This hope will not down.

There are other misconceptions regarding the American attitude which may prolong the delay in presenting the terms to Germany. Most Americans here think that some public statement by President Wilson will be forthcoming to clear the atmosphere.

HOW SHALL ALLIES PAY FOR GERMAN EXPORTS?

Question of Guaranteeing French and Italian Currency Put Before Supreme Council.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23.—A serious situation has arisen in connection with arrangements to carry out the agreement of the Allies to pay Germany for exports from that country. France and Italy have proposed in the Inter-allied Economic Council that such exports as they take be paid for in francs and lire, and France has proposed in addition that the Allies fix the prices to be paid, as French and Italian currency issues have deteriorated greatly in value.

The question also arose in the Economic Council whether the loss that would come through this method of payment should fall on Germany or on the Government which handled the transaction—probably the United States. The Economic Council finally decided to ask the Council of Ten to approve the draft of a suggested telegram to the German Government, proposing that in the conference to be held at Cologne to arrange the details of the German export agreement it should be agreed that France and Italy should have the right to decline to purchase German exports, or, if they did purchase them, other means than depreciated currency should be employed.

Under this plan France and Italy would be obliged to furnish securities to guarantee the full value of their currency in these purchases. The matter of permitting the Allies to fix prices would be discussed later. The telegram will be presented to the Council of Ten on Monday.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, 324 Madison Av. Opening in all departments, March 24 to 29.—Advt.

BUDAPEST MOVE LONG PREPARED

Russian Agents Said to Have Organized Soviet System in Advance.

CZECH MUTINY REPORTED

Regiments North of Hungarian Border Have Risen, According to Vienna Rumor.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 23.—According to a Berlin message to the Politiken the Hungarian crisis is so serious that it may affect the whole of Europe. The new Government would seem to be in communication with the Russian Bolsheviki, as it is said to have admitted a Red Army into Tarnopol, near the Galician frontier. There has already been rioting in Budapest, where a mob attacked the military guards, occupied the Postoffice and destroyed various monuments in the city.

The Berlin correspondent of the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende has been in telephonic communication with Vienna regarding the troubles in Hungary and sends a long description of the situation this morning. The decision for a revolution, he says, was taken Friday afternoon when the Hungarian Government learned that French, Rumanian, and Czech troops were to occupy parts of Hungary in order to stem Bolshevism, but preparations had been completed long before. According to one story they were completed by Russian agents who are in Budapest ostensibly as members of the Russian Red Cross there, but who really are acting under orders from Moscow.

As a result of these secret preparations the new Socialist and Communist rulers find the machinery of the Soviet Government waiting, ready for them, but they will only nominally run the machine, whose real director is Lenine.

A great Bolshevist army is said to be standing on the line of Brody-Stanislau in Galicia, distant about fourteen days from the gates of Budapest.

According to the correspondent quoted, it is rumored that Czech regiments to the north of Hungary have united and it is feared that the news of what happened in Hungary will have an inflammatory effect in the Czech State, where Bolshevism has raised its head more boldly than in any other country outside of Russia.

The correspondent concludes his message rather ominously. In Vienna, he says, these events are followed with extreme tension by the populace. These have shown great patience under great sufferings, but even the greatest patience can give way.

BUDAPEST REVOLT STARTLES BERLIN

Belief There that Bolshevism Is Being Used as Threat to Frighten Entente.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 22.—The news from Hungary that Karolyi and his Government have resigned and a Socialist-Communist administration has assumed power, has created a great sensation in Berlin. The first indication that something was wrong in Budapest was interruption to the telephonic communication between that city and Berlin at 11 o'clock last night. It also has been interrupted between Budapest and Vienna.

The proletariat dictatorship will be exercised through workers', peasants' and soldiers' councils, and there will be "military and spiritual unity" with the Russian Soviet Government. Martial law is stated to have been declared over the whole country, and there is also a report that general mobilization has been ordered. At this moment, how-

Continued on Page Two.

Are You Interested in the Holy Land? Dr. John H. Finley, our Red Cross Commissioner, is there now and writes about it in the April Scribner's Magazine—get your copy today.—Advt.

HUNGARY PREPARES TO FIGHT

Makes Offer of Armed Alliance to Red Government of Moscow.

SAID TO HAVE 70,000 TROOPS

Rumor That Big Army of Russian Bolsheviki Is Marching to Budapest.

GORBAI HEADS CABINET

Socialization of Estates and Public Utilities Decreed—Czechs Ready to Mobilize.

LONDON, March 23.—Following the announcement yesterday from Vienna that in the last few days allied troops have occupied the greater part of Hungary, with the exception of Budapest and the surrounding districts, for the purpose of suppressing plundering gangs of Bolsheviki, comes news from various sources that Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Republic, has defied the Entente Allies, turned over the Government to a Socialist-Communist Cabinet, and issued a manifesto appealing to the proletariat of the world for justice and support.

Count Karolyi's action is avowedly prompted by a decision of the Paris Peace Conference, as he says, to "regard the demarcation line as the political frontier."

The new Revolutionary Government is reported to be signing a proclamation acknowledging a state of war between Hungary and the Entente, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Vienna, which adds that the Czechoslovak Government is preparing to issue a mobilization order.

A Bolshevist campaign is in progress in Bohemia, according to a statement quoted by The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent. This correspondent says strong propaganda is being carried out simultaneously among both the Czech and German workmen, the Bohemians being assured that only with Bolshevist aid can Germany secure the right of self-determination and escape subserviency to Czech rule.

COPENHAGEN, March 23, (Associated Press.)—Alexander Gorbai has assumed the Presidency of the Revolutionary Government of Workers', Peasants', and Soldiers' Councils in Hungary, according to a dispatch from Budapest filed yesterday.

Bela Kun has become Foreign Commissary, and Joseph Pogany War Commissary.

The proclamation of the new Hungarian Government follows:

"The proletariat of Hungary from today has taken all power in its own hands. By the decision of the Paris Conference to occupy Hungary, the provisioning of revolutionary Hungary becomes utterly impossible. Under these circumstances the sole means open for the Hungarian Government is a dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Legislative, executive and judicial authority will be exercised by a dictatorship of the Workers', Peasants', and Soldiers' Councils. The Revolutionary Government Council will begin forthwith work for the realization of Communist Socialism.

"The Council decrees the socialization of large estates, mines, big industries, banks, and transport lines, declares complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government, and offers to contract an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger's Budapest correspondent says an army of 70,000 men has been formed secretly under the command of Major Georgey. The correspondent adds that the non-Socialists and the rural populations are supporting the new Government.

According to a telegram which the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest Pesti-Naplo says he has received from that city, three Russian envoys already in Budapest declare that a Russian Red army is now on a line from Brody to Stanislau and is advancing on Lemberg, approximately seventy-five miles distant. This army, the telegram continues, is expected to arrive in Budapest within a fortnight. In publishing the foregoing reports, the Tageblatt expresses the greatest skepticism, comparing them to similar reports, frequently spread throughout Germany.

PARIS, March 23, (Havas.)—The proclamation of the new Hungarian Government invites the workmen and peasants of Bohemia, Rumania, Ser-

lia, and Croatia to form an armed alliance against the aristocracy, land owners, and dynasties. It requests, also, that the workmen of Austria and Germany follow the lead of Hungary in breaking off relations with the Paris Peace Conference.

They are requested to rally with the Moscow Government and constitute a Soviet Republic and to resist, arms in hand, the "imperialist conquerors."

The proclamation says the Government will organise an army which will enforce the proletariat's dictates against Hungarian landowners and capitalists, the Rumanian aristocracy and the Czech bourgeois.

The document ends by urging each workman and peasant to work, in order to produce, or to enlist in the Army.

ALLIES RAISE BLOCKADE.

Vienna Informed of Measure for Benefit of Austria and Hungary.

BASLE, March 22, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian Foreign Office has been informed by the Italian Armistice Commission that the associated powers have decided unanimously to suppress the blockade of Austria and Hungary, says a semi-official dispatch received here from Vienna.

KAROLYI AS CHIEF OF STATE.

Swept Into Power by Bloodless Revolution Last October.

A peaceful revolution which swept Count Michael Karolyi into power in Hungary was accomplished late on the night of Oct. 30 last. The prostration of Austria-Hungary before Italy had produced such disorganization in the Government of Budapest that the Hapsburg authority melted away. Command of the soldiers and control of the Government offices fell naturally into the hands of Karolyi, who for years before the war and during the war had preached Hungarian independence.

Shortly before the war Karolyi had made a trip throughout the United States to enlist the support of men of Hungarian birth and descent in this country in favor of political independence for Hungary. The revolution in Budapest on the night of Oct. 31 was described as follows in the Pester Lloyd:

"A revolutionary transformation has been completed overnight in Budapest. The revolution broke out late in the evening, it rapidly and smoothly overcame all opposition during the course of the night, and by the break of day had triumphed without the shedding of blood.

"The National Council, originally a society in which the Karolyi Party, the Social Democrats, the bourgeois, and the radicals organically united for common action, has developed through the peculiar course of events into the only organised power in the State, and under its direction the popular movement constantly became more impetuous, spread in all directions, and, finally breaking through all barriers in its way, won the adherence of the masses and took possession of the public powers.

"The scales were turned by the attitude of the troops of the Budapest garrison. Some days before a Soldiers' Council had been formed by the officers and men and had joined the National Council. Nothing in the actions of this Soldiers' Council indicated that it was planning to bring about a revolution.

"Under the direction of the members of the National Council the troops occupied the Central Post Office and the Telephone Central late in the evening. The entire body of officers declared itself at one time with the troops. Only a few Generals, referring to their duty, declined to join. They were arrested and turned over to the National Council."

Count Karolyi headed the Government as Premier until Nov. 16, when a republic was officially declared, with Karolyi President. Various dispatches since that date have told of the difficulties of the new republic caused by lack of food, lack of funds, and the extreme disorganization which had set in before the war ended. On Jan. 13 a dispatch stated that political chaos and the hunger of the populace had created the menace of Bolshevism and produced a critical situation throughout the country.

In the middle of February a Communist revolt broke out with such violence that the Karolyi Government was forced to declare martial law and use troops to retake parts of the city under the control of the rebels.

CALLS ON THE ALLIES TO ISOLATE BOLSHEVISM

Entente Authority Wants Poland and Rumania to be Strengthened as Buffers.

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BUCHAREST, March 16, (By Courier to Paris.)—"Tell America that the war will have been lost if the associated powers do not take action against the Bolshevists without another moment's delay. On all the fronts in Russia the Red Armies are advancing. Reports to the contrary are fictions calculated to mislead public opinion in the Entente countries. It is too late now to think of destroying Bolshevism by a concerted invasion of Russia. Such a thing would have been possible earlier, but precious time was frittered away in fruitless discussion, and only one way out remains, and that is to strangle Bolshevism by military and economic encirclement."

There is no man in this part of Europe better qualified than my authority, quoted above, to form a sober opinion on the Bolshevist peril. He was intrusted by the Allied Supreme Command with the task of watching over the Entente's military fortunes in Rumania and Southern Russia.

"Until today," he said, "the Allies have aided Rumania, for the most part, in promises only. The crying need of that country is food, clothes, and shoes. If given these things in plenty, Rumania can mobilize seventeen or eighteen divisions. In the way of arms, guns, and munitions, she has pretty nearly all that she needs.

"I cannot tell you from personal knowledge what Poland needs for her troops. But, whatever Poland needs, she must get at once.

"It is Rumania and Poland that we must rely on. They can supply the bulk of the troops necessary to form a tight military cordon around Bolshevism. I should like to see the Czechoslovaks take a hand in this work also. They could hold the intermediate regions between Poland and Rumania.

"Bolshevism must be isolated. If the blockade can help isolate it, then let us have a pitiless blockade. But to make the military and naval encirclement effective the Allies have to take measures to destroy the Russian ruble's power for mischief as a medium of propaganda.

"Millions of rubles are at work in Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria, not to speak of the neutral countries. You can make the Bolshevist agents harmless if you make the Russian rubles so worthless that nobody will take them. America has given a good example by banishing the ruble from her markets.

"Germany has her eye on Russia, knowing that if she can control that country she has won the war. At the moment when Poland is at grips with Bolshevism, Germany will attack her in the rear. Hungary and Bulgaria will do the same with Rumania.

"I can see only one remedy. We must occupy Hungary and Bulgaria and leave only enough of the German Army to police that country, and not one armed man more than that.

"We must take over every munition factory in Germany and must make sure that the Germans do not manufacture rifles, artillery, or munitions or any other warlike material beyond what the allied military experts decide will be needed to supply the policing troops.

"Our latest information is that the Bolshevist army has reached the 800,000 mark. That is a force to be reckoned with and the sooner we all realize it the better.

"Any hope of conciliating Bolshevism would be disastrous."

VILLARD SAW DRIFT TO GERMAN CRASH

Found Marked Movement Toward Bolshevism in a Trip to Study Conditions.

URGES HASTENING RELIEF

Delay Increases Bitterness Toward Allies—Peace Envoys Told of Observations.

PARIS, March 21, (By Associated Press.)—Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, editor of The Nation, has just returned to Paris from a week's observation of conditions in Germany and made a report to the American Peace Commissioners and the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, by which they are said to have been profoundly impressed.

"The drift toward Bolshevism is rapid in Germany," said Mr. Villard today, "and it can be stayed only by prompt food relief and the lifting of the blockade so that trade may begin again and the idle German factories may receive raw materials as fast as arrangements can be made to pay for them."

Food alone, Mr. Villard said, would not save the situation, though many Germans thought so.

"The brutalities of the Noske troops have put down the uprising for the Ebert Government," he continued, "but have produced a profound reaction. I did not find any responsible person who did not expect another German strike, with more fighting, this month.

"The Ebert Government owes its continued existence in part to the lack of strong leaders on the other side for the people to turn to. Politically conditions are worse in Bavaria, where the food conditions are better. Everything is quiet in Saxony, though lack of food is greatest there. In Wurttemberg, hitherto the least disturbed German State, there is most disquieting peasant unrestiness, due to the Bolshevist doctrines.

"It is positively stated in Berlin that there will be few trains moving in six weeks because of the total exhaustion of the stock of lubricants. The people are worn down and helpless, and the masses are very bitter against the old régime and the officers, who dare not show themselves in the streets of Munich and who carry revolvers in Berlin for self-protection.

"Many people are still ignorant of the atrocities of the German troops in France, Belgium, and Rumania, but soldiers returning from these countries are telling the truth and openly accusing their officers of wholesale thefts and deliberate cruelties. These statements are heard every day on the railway trains and on the street corners."

With reference to the German view of the possible peace conditions Mr. Villard said:

"I have talked with several German delegates to the Peace Conference, who say that any German Government signing a treaty calling for heavy indemnities and the annexation of territory other than Alsace-Lorraine by the Allies could not live twenty-four hours. They will submit any peace terms to the Weimar Assembly, and possibly to the German people itself.

"The feeling of bitterness against the Allies, these men said, grows with the delay in getting food. Owing to a hitch in the question of payments for food, no shipments of food into Germany have yet begun. The food in Saxony will be exhausted next month, and it is officially stated that none will be left in Munich after May 1, after which all attempts at rationing will cease."

GERMAN PRESS OPPOSES A DICTATED PEACE

Wants Discussion of Issues Beyond the Fourteen Points—Bernstorff Home Adviser.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 22.—The publication of the list giving the names of the German peace delegates who will go to Paris—the time of their departure is given as the middle of next month—gives the Berlin press occasion to reiterate its condemnation of a dictated peace. The conservative Kreuz Zeitung laments that among the delegates there are no representatives of the armed forces of the country or the Junkers or of the colonial interests. It has "most serious objection "with regard to the list and wonders what so many people are going to do in Paris if no discussion is to be allowed and if the treaty must simply be accepted and signed. It hopes "no German will sign under such circumstances."

The Democratic Morgen Post, too, says the delegation is quite superfluous if the terms are simply to be signed without negotiations.

The Deutsche Zeitung, once an extremely Pan German organ, is mainly concerned about the need for disarmament all over Europe. "Germany," it says, "cannot be driven by bread and whips" to sign a dictated peace. The German people are ready to accept the consequences of a refusal to sign terms which are not the result of discussion and agreement.

Such consequences, it thinks, would not be worse than the results of peace by mere dictation. It regrets that the delegates do not include persons who are a match for Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Wilson, whom it regards as "our most dangerous opponents."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says that Germany should reject a dishonoring capitulation and overriding of her views. "Germany's delegates will be empowered to negotiate on all matters which do not go beyond Wilson's fourteen points and to make counter proposals on everything beyond such a limit which will have to be referred to the Berlin Government for decision, and we hope the Government will not allow itself to be driven from that ground."

Besides the main delegation of six and the advisory committee of thirty-eight, both of which will go to Paris, there is a third group which will remain in Berlin and which will be headed by Count von Bernstorff as a sort of economic parliament of one hundred members.

BERLIN, March 22, (Associated Press.)—A group of thirty-eight extreme Socialists, comprises leaders in the commercial, industrial, labor and intellectual and religious elements in Germany. This body will be augmented by an economic parliament under the direction of Count von Bernstorff which will sit in Berlin and act in the Government in an advisory capacity.

General Manager Melchior of the Warburg Bank firm succeeds Max Warburg as Commissioner, Herr Warburg joining the extra delegation. Among the delegates whose appointment was announced today religion is represented by Bishop Kozim, Catholic; Professor Baumgarten, an Evangelical theologian, and Hermann Schuck, a Zionist leader. The only woman delegate is Maria Juchacz Sheddoard Bernstein, who represents the Social Democracy.

The scientific element is represented by Professor Brentano of Bonn, Max Weber, agricultural expert, and Herr Hergesell, an aviation expert. Herren Legien, Hartmann, and Stegerwald are the heads of the three German labor federations.

The group of industrialists and bankers is headed by Herr Rathenau of the General Electric, while Herr Heineken and Herr Cuno, the Bremen and Hamburg shipping leaders, represent the maritime interests.

Georg Bernhard declares in the Vossische Zeitung that the inclusion of Dr. David, the Majority Socialist leader, in the list of commissioners foreshadows the course of German policy at Paris, inasmuch as Dr. David has been an outspoken advocate of a foreign policy which favors union with England, as against the adoption of a sharply defined Continental program which seeks to eliminate British influence.

HAMPER GERMAN ROAD UNITY.

States Unwilling to Yield Rights for Nationalizing System.

BERLIN, March 22. (Associated Press.)—The Government's plans to incorporate the German State railways under a single national system are already meeting pronounced opposition on the part of the Federated States.

Following Prussia's notification to the Government that Prussia's roads would be surrendered only in return for an adequate financial guarantee to cover the State budget, Bavaria has declared that the transfer of Bavaria's roads at this time is impossible owing to personal and financial reasons, and that their future surrender can be accomplished only by open negotiations which must be confirmed by the Bavarian Diet.

Bavaria, it is said, will oppose any attempt to seize her roads after the given period on the ground that such action would be a violation of her State rights.

WOULD JOIN ALLIED ARMIES.

German Officers Apply for Service in British and American Forces.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 23.—An Entente officer who has just returned from the negotiations at Spa informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that while at Spa a German officer of considerable rank and many decorations came to the hotel and asked an allied officer whether he could receive a commission in the British Army as a flying officer.

"The Germans," continued the allied officer, "do not appear to understand what they have done and are ignorant of the attitude of the world toward them. Even English and American women who married Germans seem to have lived in entire ignorance of many of Germany's crimes.

Many letters have also been received at the American legation at The Hague from Germans asking to be allowed to join the American Army.

PRAISES TAFT'S LEADERSHIP

Dr. Merle Smith Deplores Senate Criticism of League.

Many preachers yesterday referred to the homecoming of the 27th Division and recalled to their congregations the war record of the National Guard men.

The Rev. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, declared that the angels had witnessed a more sublime spectacle than the 27th's dash at the Hindenburg line and their journey empty-handed to their own shores.

Ex-President Taft has never proven himself better fitted for leadership than he has today in his stand for the League of Nations, Dr. Wilton Merle Smith told the congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street yesterday morning. He denounced the partisanship which, he said, the Senate displayed on the subject. Dr. Merle Smith said that the people of the nation were back of the League because it was the safeguard against a repetition of past conditions.

In his sermon yesterday on "The Industrial Peace and the New World," Dr. Joseph Silverman, pastor of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third street, said that unless better understanding between capital and labor prevailed the peace of the world would be destroyed. The League of Nations will be established as a league of governments, whose aim is to stop war, he said, but unless capital and labor can find a way to settle their differences peace cannot be established or maintained.

A victory flag was unfurled last night at a patriotic service held in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street. The flag was given to the church by Miss Moina Michael, who designed the emblem. Dr. John Roach Straton, the pastor, speaking on the "League of Love," deplored the fact that the statesmen who were drafting the covenant had inserted no reference to Divine Providence.

WANTS THE SENATE CALLED

Defense Society Says President Should Have Advice on Treaty.

The American Defense Society yesterday adopted resolutions calling upon President Wilson to convene the Senate at once on the ground that the Constitution provides that "the treaty making power shall be shared by the President and the Senate and that in the exercise of such power the President shall receive the advice as well as the consent of the Senate."

The resolutions point out that the Sixty-sixth Senate has been chosen but has had no chance to exercise its treaty making power by advising the President in respect to the League of Nations or other questions involved, and declare that the Senate should not be convened at a time that would result in it acting hastily. The object set forth is to minimize the danger of the Senate rejecting either the League or the peace treaty with Germany.

BUDAPEST REVOLT STARTLES BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ever, the whole situation is far from clear.

The first act of the new Government or People's Commission was to take possession of the offices of the Correspondence Bureau, which is the official news agency, so that all news coming from that quarter will certainly be severely controlled by the new powers that be. Immediately Karolyi resigned the Communist leaders, who were arrested some time ago in connection with an attempted coup, were released yesterday.

No papers have appeared in Budapest owing to a strike of compositors and printers, who demand higher wages. This strike is now reported to have a political complexion.

It remains, of course, to be seen to what extent the movement in Budapest will catch on in the country regions. The Budapest "sphere of influence" is limited by the fact that while socialist and communist doctrines may exercise considerable sway over the hungry industrial population of the city, the same cannot be said of the peasants, who are faring somewhat better as regards food, and have as yet shown no great inclination to fall into line with the city workers.

The Socialist-Communist bloc naturally is doing all it can to persuade the people that the Russian Red Army is strong enough to protect Hungary from invasion, but it is a far call to the nearest outposts of Lenine's hordes. Between the Russian Bolsheviki and Hungary are the Ukrainians and Poles and Rumanians, and behind are the Serbs and Entente troops.

Though there is some talk here of Hungary going over to Bolshevism, there is also a belief that Bolshevism is being used as a threat to frighten the Entente. The moral is also drawn in some quarters that the happenings show how extreme demands may draw a country into chaos. But the general view in well-informed quarters is that the Hungarians know any real connection with the Bolsheviki would be the worst thing that could really happen to Hungary and that events will show that people there in their vast majority are aware of that.

DON'T SEE GERMANY MENACED BY REDS

American Observers Believe Spartacide Movement Has Been Over-Emphasized.

HOPE TO GAIN AT PARIS

Ebert Government Likely to Fall Under Weight of Opposition to the Peace Terms.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 23.—Coming from Paris, where I stood for a few days on the edge of the maelstrom of arguments and counterarguments attending the making of peace, I have had a long talk with members of a commission of high American army officers who have just returned from Berlin, where they went to get for the American authorities some idea as to the chances of the present German Government remaining in the saddle until the submission of peace terms.

The most striking feature of the opinion formulated by these officers is that the Spartacide business has been overplayed. They believe that the reports sent out for foreign consumption have been grossly exaggerated by the Germans and for a purpose. They say that when the people in Berlin read in the French and English newspapers accounts of the seriousness of the Spartacide uprising in Germany they sit back and laugh. The Americans state frankly that if the authorities sitting in Paris are hurrying through fear of Bolshevism spreading from Berlin it means that the Germans have played a good game.

Not that they say that Germany should not be fed. They say the Germans should be fed because of the really serious lack of food which prevents Germany getting back into a settled stride. But there was a well-founded opinion among them that the Germans had used the Spartacide bugaboo to the limit.

In connection with supplying food as an aid to restoring good conditions it is also recommended that the German Government stop paying idlers 10 marks a day, which causes thousands of men to stay away from work or farms where they probably would receive half what the Government pays them to do nothing.

One member of the commission, an expert on German affairs, had an interesting prediction as to the effect of an announcement of peace terms on Germany politically. He predicted that the [illegible] Government would last until the actual terms were announced, and that at present, would repress [illegible] would arise a storm of protest which would lead to the resignation or flight of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government and the formation of a new one. While might be one of two kinds—either more strongly autocratic than the present Government or really democratic.

"The Government would say that it would have to carry out the peace terms already accepted, but would pose as co-ouping the position that it was not responsible for their harshness.

"The real revolution has not yet come in Germany," said this officer. "By revolution, I mean a revolution in the sense of the Panther changing his skin or the leopard his spots. The Kaiser has gone to Holland, it is true, but that same old gang is running things. Ebert and Scheidemann and Noske are but puppets, managed and controlled by men who held offices under the Hohenzollern régime.

"The present Government is not responsible and if things run along in the same direction as now the old crowd will get back control in name as well as in reality. Peace is going to bring a change, but I do not believe any one knows in which direction. Barnstorff, Rantzau & Co. will get full control or a truly democratic government will come. As to which will come, anybody's guess is as good as mine."

REDS CALL STRIKE IN COBLENZ REGION

Americans Arrest Nine Agitators and Expect Movement to be a Failure.

COBLENZ, March 23, (Associated Press.)—Next Wednesday has been set for a strike within the American occupied area among the workmen in various industries, according to information reaching the American Intelligence officers, who say that there is some unrest among the laborers, due to the influence of Spartacide agitators.

Nine strike agitators were arrested last week, several of them admitting membership in the Spartacide League. One professed Spartacide, arrested at Coblenz upon his arrival from Berlin, admitted to the Americans that he came to the occupied area with the purpose of urging strikes and creating disturbances to show contempt for Ebert, Scheidemann, and Noske.

American officers say that the feeling of unrest is only among a small percentage of workmen in the American area, and that, as all known agitators have been arrested, they do not expect strike developments on Wednesday. However, the Americans let it be known among the working classes throughout the area that any attempts to prevent workmen from going to their places of employment would be dealt with by the severest military measures, and that all strike agitators would be arrested on identification.

Sixteen metal workers who held a meeting without an American permit on Saturday have been fined 200 marks each.

COVENANT STILL THE TOPIC

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.*

ment of damages to the different allied nations and over the preferential treatment claimed by some countries.

The League of Nations Commission, which will resume consideration of the covenant, article by article, tomorrow, still has to dispose of the proposed amendments by the French regarding the maintenance of a force to protect members of the League from sudden attack, and by the Japanese for equality of treatment of the nationals of all League members.

President Wilson, it is said, intends himself to propose some amendments, one of which is supposed to relate to the Monroe Doctrine. It was said here today that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge had declined to submit on his own responsibility amendments on this or any other subject.

The President is said to be relying on Attorney General Gregory and Lord Robert Cecil to frame some amendments to meet the demands in America, so far as they can be interpreted in Paris. The main difficulty has been to find phrasing which is likely to be acceptable to the other delegations.

A subject of smaller importance that is taking a large place in the minds of some of the delegates is the location of the headquarters of the League of Nations. Sharp rivalry for this honor has made it necessary to refer the question to a special sub-committee.

While all the commissions strove hard during the week to comply with the desire of the Council of Ten to have all their reports ready by March 30, some of them were prevented from accomplishing their tasks by the development of unexpected issues and by the necessity of co-ordinating their work with that of other commissions.

The Council of Ten appears to be anxious that it should be known that it is not the delay in the completion of the work of the League of Nations Commission that is holding back the peace treaty. Other commissions handling subjects even more essential to the treaty itself are working simultaneously, and any one of them may be held responsible for the delay.

Apprehension Over Polish "Corridor."

When the council of the great powers met yesterday it was in an atmosphere of considerable apprehension over Poland, which is the chief subject of discussion. This is not on account of Poland itself, but because of differences which have arisen affecting the fundamental question of nationality to which President Wilson has given his strong approval, and also his thirteenth point, which called for an independent Polish State with access to the sea.

This last clause has introduced an issue on which there is a wide divergence of views. A committee under the Chairmanship of Juliu Cambon with Sir William Tyrrell as the British and Dr. Robert H. Lord as the American member, has reported the plan giving Poland this access to the sea by means of a "corridor" sixty miles wide running across East Prussia. But the effect of this concession is to place about 1,500,000 Germans within the new Poland and to detach the easternmost part of Prussia from Germany.

Premier Lloyd George has taken the view that this denationalization of a large body of Germans would cause such discontent as would be likely to bring on another war, and it is understood President Wilson also is not entirely satisfied with the proposal. M. Cambon's committee, therefore, has been asked to revise the plan, and this revision is under discussion. The committee, nevertheless, is said to adhere to its original plan for a wide corridor.

Comment has been excited by the absence of Premier Orlando of Italy from conferences held recently by President Wilson and Premiers of other countries. It is supposed, however, that he refrained from attending the meetings because the representatives of the other allied countries desired to discuss the settlement of the Austrian-Italian question privately, knowing well Premier Orlando's position in the matter.

Because it might establish a precedent for Italy's claim to Fiume, the various boundary commissions have been cautious in treating the status of Danzig and Lemberg, which involves the right of self-determination.

After a week of strong pressure and heavy demands on their strength, the principals in the Peace Conference took advantage of the Sunday lull for a comparative rest. Premier Lloyd George made a trip to Fontainebleau for fresh air and repose.

COLD TO MONROE DOCTRINE.

Latin American Envoys Not Anxious for Its Reaffirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A canvass of the Latin American envoys in Washington by The Chicago Tribune indicates that the South and Central American republics are cold to the proposition of incorporating a recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the League of Nations covenant.

With the exception of the Bolivian envoy, those consulted either frankly expressed opposition to recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the League covenant, except as a world doctrine, or remained noncommittal in such a manner as to leave the inference that the Monroe Doctrine was not popular with their Governments.

The Bolivian official declared:

"The Monroe Doctrine lives itself and means consecration of the Western Hemisphere by democracy."

"Do you favor a reservation in favor of the Monroe Doctrine in the League of Nations covenant?" was the question put to the envoys. Here are the replies:

Peru—"I am among those who consider that the League is an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to embrace the whole world. The League promises that there shall be no more aggressive expansions, that is to say that the Monroe Doctrine need not be applied; but it does not mean that the Monroe Doctrine has ceased to exist."

Argentina—The Chargé d'Affaires said he could not answer the question without consulting his Government, to which he had cabled for instructions.

Mexico—The Ambassador said he was "too busy to make a statement."

Nicaragua—The Minister did not care to answer.

Honduras—"If a League of Nations is formed and works in a satisfactory way, what necessity is there of a Monroe Doctrine, when the countries of America are guaranteed that they shall not be attacked by other nations?"

Panama—"We Latin Americans consider the Pan-American Union has superseded the Monroe Doctrine. We feel the Monroe Doctrine is no longer vital."

Uruguay—"We do not care to say anything on the subject."

Chile—The Ambassador "would not answer for any reason."

Venezuela—"If established, as should be done, there is no reason in my opinion for any reservation about the Monroe Doctrine. The League of Nations, in fact, would be the universalization of the Monroe Doctrine."

Salvador—The Minister would like to study the question before answering.

The Ministers from Colombia and Ecuador, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala said they could not answer without instructions from their Governments.

JUSTIFIES WILSON'S STAND.

London Observer Says Peace Without a League Won't Last Five Years.

LONDON, March 23.—In the last phase of the Paris Congress the issue is whether the adoption of a League of Nations shall be definitely incorporated in the preliminary peace, says The Observer.

"President Wilson's stand for that method is one of the strongest things in his career," says the paper. "His attitude is full of moral shrewdness. If he is to give some of the Allies what they most want—America's signature to a guaranteed peace—the Allies must give him what he most wants, the League and its main articles in its covenant.

"There is no question that he is right. No League, no peace for long. Without some new principle of association between peoples the settlement, as usually projected, would not last five years. It becomes more and more evident, in our judgment, that President Wilson speaks for an increasing majority of the American people.

"Much mischief and futility would have been saved had it been plainly realized months ago by the Allies, without exception, that either Europe must go thoroughly with the United States into a new plan for a better ordering and maintenance of peace in the whole world or the United States would wash its hands of Europe. And that would mean return, sooner or later, of German hegemony on the Continent.

"The instant question for the associated powers is to make up their minds about what to do with Germany. As surely as arrogant spoliation by Germany in 1871 was punished in 1919, so surely will vindictive abuse of victory recoil at some future day upon the head of France.

"No political lunatic is now so distempered as to suppose that Germany can pay the whole cost of the war or for that purpose can be kept in a state of tribute and serfdom for fifty or a hundred years."

NEW PROOF OF FOES' PERFIDY.

'All Possible Consequences' of Serajevo Incident Were Discounted.

PARIS, March 23.—President Poincaré, speaking today at the reopening of the Higher Normal School, said Austria and Germany before declaring war on Russia and France created an irreparable situation by the ultimatum to Serbia and by a systematic refusal of any intervention or any conciliation.

"Further discoveries have just brought complementary, if superfluous proofs," the President said. "Telegrams dated July 25 and 26, 1914, show that Berlin had pushed Vienna to put Europe in the face of an accomplished fact. At the present moment another proof has fallen into the hands of the Government of the Republic.

"On July 11, 1914, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris was informed from Ballhausplatz (the Austrian Foreign Office) that the two Central Empires had reached an entire accord 'on the political situation resulting from the Serajevo incident and on all possible consequences.'

"An accord on all consequences, mark you. Not only did they declare war, but they sought it, wished it, and precipitated it."

COHALAN AND WALSH DENOUNCE LEAGUE

Declare Before Meeting of Irish Independents Proposed Covenant Was Made in England.

DEMAND IRISH REPUBLIC

Cohalan Quotes Wilson as Saying Constitution Adopted Was Submitted by England.

Condemnation of the proposed covenant of the League of Nations as "made in England for England," and the assertion that its adoption without guarantees for the freedom of Ireland would constitute "the most shameless betrayal of a people in all history," were features of addresses delivered by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the War Labor Board, and Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan at a meeting of Irish Independents held yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House. Resolutions embodying these points, pledging moral and financial support to the "Irish Republic" and calling on President Wilson for help were unanimously adopted by the audience which filled the theatre.

Justice Cohalan, whom President Wilson recently refused to meet, was applauded as he arose to speak. He attacked the League of Nations, declaring it was a plan to guarantee England in all that she owned today. "We are told by the President," Justice Cohalan said, "that the proposed League of Nations was made in England and submitted by England's representatives. A cursory examination of the plan reveals the truth of that statement, even if it were not vouched for by the President of the United States. The shrewdness of the English mind, the cunning of the English hand, and the training of the English diplomat show through all its provisions.

By way of example, the speaker alluded to paragraph ten of the proposed covenant, under the terms of which, he said, the contracting parties agreed to guarantee the territorial integrity and present political independence of the various countries. "Who except England," he asked, "would profit to any great extent by such a provision? Owning more than three-quarters of the earth, Britain would be entirely pleased with a league or scheme which would guarantee to her the possession of that which she held.

"Of what use will such a guarantee be to us?" he asked. "Are there any lands subject to us the control of which we need to have guaranteed to us by any foreign power? Are we not able to carry the American flag aloft in justice and triumph wherever it now floats? Clearly it can be seen that this plan is an English plan, is the work of the brain of clever English diplomats."

Justice Cohalan said that people wanted to know why the French, Italian, and American plans had been set aside. They were interested to know, he went on, whether the American plan followed Washington's warning not to become involved in entangling alliances with Old World powers, whether we had asked for confirmation or recognition of the Monroe Doctrine and the freedom of the seas, and finally whether we had asked for recognition of the specific points laid down by the President as those upon which peace would be made. There would be no peace but, said, unless the people of the world received the opportunity to salute the "new Republic of Ireland."

Frank P. Walsh declared that the unified Irish race was no longer a myth. Ireland, he was proclaiming the living existence of an Irish republic. "We went forth to fight and die, if need be, for an ideal that all those who submit to authority shall have a voice," he said. "By the same token Ireland should be allowed to enjoy the freedom for which the war has been fought."

The speaker said Sir Horace Plunkett had misjudged the spirit of the Irish people in the United States when he had stated in an article in a local newspaper that the people here were unanimous for home rule. "No true Irishman had been for home rule, Mr. Walsh asserted, except as a stepping-stone to the creation of an Irish republic. It would be thoroughly impractical for an Irishman to strike down a republic that already existed," he added.

"There will be no freedom on earth, I predict, Mr. Walsh said, "until the last monarchy is wiped away in England."

Before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, who presided, introduced Justice Cohalan, a collection was taken up to carry on the work of agitating for Irish freedom.

Denies Call for Big German Strike.

BASLE, March 22.—A rumor that a decision had been reached to call a general strike in Berlin at the end of this month is denied by the Freiheit, according to a dispatch received here from the German capital.

WANTS LEAGUE REMODELED.

Should Preserve National Sovereignty and Privileges, Curtis Urges.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 23.—Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip, in a statement tonight upon his return from Washington, urged material amendment of the proposed constitution of the League of Nations so as to preserve national sovereignties.

"We all desire," Senator Curtis said, "to secure the future peace of the world, but in our efforts to achieve this result we must be careful not to create a new system worse than the old one and one which will give rise to endless controversies, when harmony is our object."

He declared his main objection to the proposed plan was that it "subordinates a national will to an international authority having the decision of peace and war," which, he said, means the transfer of the power to declare war from Congress to the international authority."

"The Republicans," the statement continued, "are not opposed to a league or an agreement between the nations of the world to prevent future wars, but many of them are opposed to the United States surrendering certain fundamental powers of sovereignty. They believe this nation should determine for itself whether or not it will go to war; that it should reserve the right to regulate its own commerce; that it should control the expenditures from its own treasury; that it should regulate immigration; that it should refuse to abandon the Monroe Doctrine and that it should join no organization from which it cannot withdraw."

Belgian Rulers Leave Pershing.

CHAUMONT, March 22.—King Albert and Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, who have been visiting General Pershing, left his headquarters this morning by automobile for Brussels.

Dining at the ST·REGIS

The secret of dining well in New York lies not only in good food, prepared with perfect culinary skill, and quiet and ease of service—but quite as much in the feeling of personal comfort, the absence of hurry, the nice fitting of material surroundings, the atmosphere, and the people you meet. Stop in at the St. Regis for luncheon, tea, or dinner. Antoine, the famous Maitre d'Hotel, formerly of the Carlton and Savoy Hotels of London and of Ciro's at Monte Carlo, will *explain*.

Luncheon in the Oak Room
Tea in the Palm Room
Dinner in the Fifth Avenue Room

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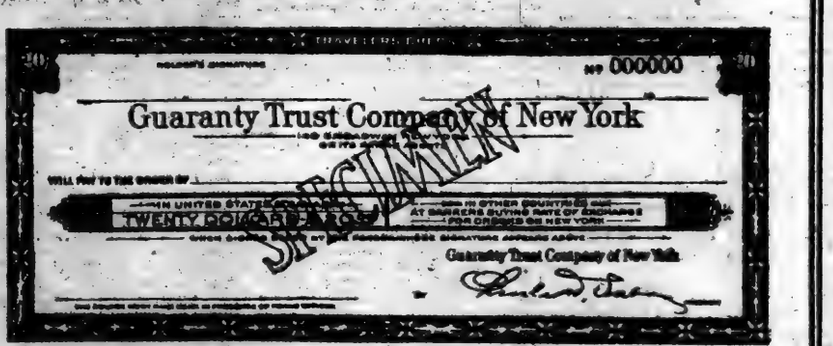
R. M. HAAN



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BOLSHEVISM FEARED SHOULD LEAGUE FAIL

Hamilton Holt Says Europe Faces Revolutions and the Extremes of Anarchy.

TIME NOW A PRIME FACTOR

Hopes Senate Will Promptly Accept Covenant When Conference Has Completed It.

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent and Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, declared yesterday that the United States should not put off the date of her signature to the League of Nations when the covenant is finally presented after revision. The League, he said, basing his assertion on statements made by representatives of European nations at the League of Nations conference, was the one great obstacle in the way of Bolshevism and was being eagerly awaited by democratic Europe.

Mr. Holt returned from France on Saturday after several months in Paris. He went over as a member of the official committee representing the League to Enforce Peace, and later was appointed by Colonel House a liaison officer between the League of Nations Conference and the delegation from the United States to the Peace Conference. He took up the various objections which have been advanced in this country against the League in his comment yesterday, especially the Monroe Doctrine and disarmament.

He also warned against delay on the part of the country, asserting that now was the time for discussion and suggestions, which were welcomed by the committee which drafted the covenant.

"But if we don't have a League of Nations quickly," he added, "no man knows what dangers will arise. If America rejects it entirely, I have been informed by liberal-minded Europeans, there will revolutions in certain countries of Europe. This is the greatest document since the Declaration of Independence—it is really a declaration of interdependence. It has been produced hastily, true, it can be improved both verbally and in some respects fundamentally, but in case we do not get what we want from the present delegates we must not forget that future amendment is provided for in Article 26 of the Constitution of the League of Nations itself.

"The peace of the world is waiting for the League of Nations, armies are awaiting demobilization, and soldiers are anxious to get back to their farms and firesides. Neutral nations, unofficial societies, and other bodies interested in the problem of permanent peace have been invited to make constructive criticism, but the time is short, and leaders in Europe are anxious because they see the cloud of Bolshevism on the horizon. They fear an extreme form of bloody anarchy.

"We all have the right to discuss the League of Nations now, but when the covenant has been finally whipped into shape and polished, then must we take it or leave it. Then, having accepted it, en theory, we may remember that Article 26 provides for those changes which practical experience shows to be needed. We must not overlook the fact that the advantage of time is important that Europe is impatient.

"The League of Nations covenant, as at present constituted," he added, "is really a League with teeth. The resort to war is prohibited against any party complying with the arbitration award or the recommendation of the Executive Council.

"It is not considered in Europe that the Monroe Doctrine is in any way violated by the covenant. Premier Venizelos of Greece told me that in the case of a European power attacking a South American State it would be the privilege of the United States to call a halt. The Monroe Doctrine is glorified in the covenant. In case of aggression we are permitted to act instantly."

DANIELS REACHES BREST.

Arrives on Leviathan and Is Greeted by French and American Officers.

BREST, March 23.—The American transport Leviathan, with Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels on board, arrived in Brest at 10 o'clock this morning.

Secretary Daniels was received by the American Naval Attaché, Admiral Moreau, Maritime Prefect, and Rear Admiral Alexander S. Halstead, U. S. N., district commander at Brest. A detachment of marines with band acted as a guard of honor for the Secretary, who went to the Prefecture, where he will stay during his visit to Brest. Secretary Daniels this afternoon was the host of Major Gen. Helmick, commanding at Camp Pontanezen.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

ARMY COURT FOR FUEL INVENTOR

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

1918, at Washington, D. C., in time of war, with intent to defraud said British Government, then and there an ally of the United States against the German Empire, the common enemy, and then and there acting through its duly accredited representatives, and with intent fraudulently to induce said British Government, acting through its representatives aforesaid, to adopt and purchase said fuel and said war-time rights thereto, fraudulently represent to Mr. A. H. Wykeham-George and Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) S. J. N. Auld, representatives of the British Government, as aforesaid, that said synthetic fuel claimed by him, Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber, to be a cheap substitute for gasoline as aforesaid, was composed of, and had been made by him, from water with about 3 per cent. chemicals added thereto, that is to say, that said fuel consisted of about 93 per cent. water and 5 per cent. chemicals, which said representation was false and then and there known by said Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber to be false, in that in truth and in fact said synthetic fuel, so-called, was composed of, and had been made by him from ordinary commercial gasoline contahing therein about 6 per cent. picric acid, as he, Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber, then and there well knew, and as so composed and constituted, would, and said Captain G. Weisgerber then and there well knew that it would, injure and ultimately destroy any internal combustion engine or motor if used as fuel for the operation thereof, and if so used by said British Government would seriously impair the operation of said British Government of submarines, motor trucks, and other naval and military equipment propelled by internal combustion engines.

Continuing the specification asserts that the alleged representation was made to the representatives of the British Government by Captain Weisgerber, "in order to impair, injure, and delay the military operations of the British Government, and in order, by that means, to give aid and comfort to said German Empire, the common enemy, and thereby impair, injure, and delay the military operations of the United States as an ally of said British Government against the said military forces of the German Empire, the common enemy."

By reason of the foregoing the specification concludes: "Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber failed to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and failed to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and failed faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, all in violation of his oath aforesaid, thereby demonstrating his disloyalty to the Government of the United States and his sympathy with its enemies."

The charge relating to pipe connections says that Captain Weisgerber made this recommendation:

All connections should be standard ¼ inch pipe connections with ground joint couplings. This must also be carried out in tanks, regulators, and hose connections. This is for the reason that today many of the different concerns have a connection of their own, some right handed, and others left. These connections should all be standardized, so that in the field it will be possible to use any type of regulator, &c., in other words to make them interchangeable. Together with this it will be possible should it be desired to run standard ¼-inch pipe and make a direct connection unit, without the use of special couplings, &c.)

Continuing, the charge says in relation to this pipe connection:

* * * Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber, well knowing at the time he made and submitted said recommendation to Captain E. A. Doyle, that standard equipment ¼-inch pipe connections as, and for the purpose recommended by him, were not so manufactured and in common use, and were not interchangeable but on the contrary connections for oxygen containers, tanks, and regulators as manufactured and in common use, were equipped with a right hand thread and the same for hydrogen equipped with with left hand thread, in order to prevent the charging of hydrogen gas into an oxygen cylinder or vice versa through the carelessness or mistake of a person handling such equipment, thereby materially lessening and reducing the risk of violent and dangerous explosions; and well knowing also that if his said recommendations were followed and adopted, dangerous consequences were likely to and probably would cause therefrom to personal in the Government service operating gas containers and tanks by reason of the removing therefrom of said safeguards which had therefore existed to prevent the careless mixing of hydrogen, oxygen, and acetylene gases in tanks and containers, thereby causing violent and dangerous explosions, said safe guards consisting in part of the use of right and left hand threads in connections of the gas container, tanks and regulators as above described, and well knowing also that delay would ensue in the manufacture and shipment of supplies and equipment for the army of the United States in its operations against the enemy, because of the time necessary for the manufacture of the material required to carry out the said recommendations, did, at the time and place aforesaid and with the knowledge aforesaid, make said recommendations with the intent and purpose of causing injury and harm to the army and employes of the United States and thereby hamper, delay, and frustrate the military operations of the United States Government against the enemy, whereby and by reason of all of which, he failed to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and failed to bear true faith and allegiance to the same and failed to faithfully discharge the duties of his office, all in violation of his oath aforesaid, thereby demonstrating his disloyalty to the Government of the United States and his sympathy with its enemies.

The trial of the case is expected to consume three or four days. J. E. Burnett, who is mentioned in the specifications is the manager of the Tri-State News Bureau of Pittsburgh.

CONFER WITH BRITISH RAILWAY MEN IN VAIN

Board of Trade to Continue Efforts Today, with Prospects of Settlement.

LONDON, March 23.—Another long conference was held at the Board of Trade today in an endeavor to arrive at a solution of the dispute with the railway men. It failed of its object and was adjourned until tomorrow.

It is understood that the negotiations are proceeding smoothly, and that there is a prospect of a settlement.

In their comments on the labor situation most of the newspapers dwell upon the success which attended the Government's decision to make the Coal Commission's report on its inquiry public. Regret is expressed that the same policy was not adopted as regards the dispute with the railway men. The Star, an evening newspaper, rejoicing over the prospect that there will be no triple strike, says:

"This old land is going to show other lands how to build social peace and social justice upon a victory of liberty over autocracy. It is not the first time that the British people have led the world toward the light. The Coal Commission is a peculiarly British improvisation. It has worked so well that we are all keen on developing it boldly and applying it to all other intractable labor problems. The secret of success was publicity inspired by fair play."

The Weekly Observer describes the Coal Commission sessions as an epoch-making inquiry and as marking the end of the old system. This newspaper says the new experiment of the Coal Commission is "too bold and too successful to be dismissed as a unique instrument fashioned to deal with a special case," and that its results should be examined to see what can be achieved in the solution of industrial difficulties by a public tribunal.

The Observer points out that the Government's adoption of Justice Sankey's report opened up for the coal industry the prospect of intensive reconstruction which other industries might well envy. The newspaper adds that the history of the Coal Commission is a portent which the policy of the industrial triple alliance must take into account.

George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member in the War Cabinet, in an article in The Weekly Dispatch referring to the agreements made recently shortening working hours and raising wages, says these concessions "have not been altogether extorted by trade unions but are the result of a broader outlook and a new note of humanity on the part of employers, who have been stirred by the events of the last four or five years and have emerged better from the ordeal of enduring common privations for a great cause."

Mr. Barnes declares that rumors of strikes constantly filling the air are due to a few theorists of perverted mentality who are seeking trouble in the hope of securing a chance to test their theories." The Minister in his article appeals to workmen to avail themselves of the opportunities now offered them for co-operation with their employers.

EGYPTIANS ASK HEARING.

Ask Peace Conference to Adjudge Claim to Country's Independence.

PARIS, March 23.—Leaders of the Egyptian nationalist movement, describing their body as "the Egyptian Association of Paris," have addressed to M. Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, a letter asking that the conference, in accordance with the doctrine of the rights of peoples, as proclaimed by President Wilson, hear and adjudge the claim of the Egyptian people to national independence, apart from autonomy.

The Egyptian letter, accompanied by a lengthy pamphlet in which the whole of the history of Great Britain's relations with Egypt is reviewed, is presented in behalf of the Egyptian delegation, headed by Said Pasha Zagloul, Vice President of the Egyptian Legislative Chamber, who formerly was Minister of Justice and was recently arrested by the British authorities and deported to Malta.

The delegates claim to have received from the Egyptian people, through a form of plebiscite in the form of leaflets circulated throughout the country, a mandate to come before the conference and demand independence, and not autonomy. The memorandum says the leaflets giving the mandate were signed by all the notables of municipal councils, the fellahs, and virtually all the people of Egypt.

LONDON, March 23.—Reuter's Agency says it learns that telegrams received up to this evening show a continued improvement in the situation in Egypt, but that the Delta region is still disturbed.

Bedouins attacked a detachment of British troops in the province of Fayum, Middle Egypt, but were repulsed with losses.

FIRST UNITS HERE OF THE 37TH OHIO

Welcomed Back by Delegation from Home State Headed by Governor Cox.

6,000 RETURN ON FOUR SHIPS

Officers Say 37th Had Larger Portion of Front in Fighting Than Any Other Division.

Six thousand troops returned yesterday from France on four transports, including the first units of Ohio men belonging to the 37th Division, which saw considerable hard fighting on the western front. The first of the Ohio men arrived on the Holland-America liner Noordam early in the forenoon and went to Pier 8, Hoboken. They were met down the bay by a delegation of prominent men from their home State headed by the Governor, James M. Cox, with his staff, on the Customs boat Victory. Mayor Harry L. David of Cleveland, Mayor Cornell Schreiber of Toledo, and other officials met the ship on the police boat Patrol with Grover A. Whalen and the members of the Mayor's Committee, who also met the Huntington, Von Steuben, and Zacapa, which followed the Noordam up the harbor during the day.

Governor Cox shouted greetings to the 37th Division, and among the officers who heard him and responded to the welcome was Lieut. Col. Ralph D. Cole of the 148th Infantry, whom officers of the division are booming for Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio at the next election. He did not appear to know much about the boom, which was explained by Lieutenant C. C. Chambers, a steel manufacturer of Cleveland, who said: "The 37th Division has brought home its candidate for Governor and that is Lieut. Col. Cole. The division is behind him to a man." Colonel Cole is a well-known lawyer of Cleveland, and has represented the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio three times.

Receive Warm Welcome.

Politics was forgotten yesterday when Governor Cox shook hands heartily with his possible rival in the next campaign and the warm sunshine and the music of the bands on the Patrol and on the pier added to the warmth of the welcome home.

Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth of the regular army, who commanded the 37th Division and came back on the Noordam, said that the Ohio men had proved themselves to be good fighters. The division went to Camp Sherman last May and a few weeks later was sent to France, where the men underwent a further three weeks' training and then went into a sector in the Vosges district called Baccarach, where it served from July 22 to Sept. 5. The next move was to the Argonne, where the 37th took part in the big drive Sept. 26 to Oct. 2. On Oct. 3 the Ohio men entered the St. Mihiel sector, where it was engaged in defensive tactics until Oct. 18, when orders were received to move into Belgium under French command.

According to the officers the 37th Division occupied a larger portion of the front during the fighting periods than any other division at one and the same time. The casualty list shows that 362 were killed in action, and 3,269 wounded. The division, which consisted of 27,000 officers and men, received 152 Belgian citations, two Crosses of the Order of Leopold, Crosses of the Legion of Honor, fourteen other French decorations, and 221 of the gallant Ohio men received the Croix de Guerre. In addition the division was twice cited by General Degoutte, Chief of Staff of King Albert, who spent half a day with them at Nadez and shook hands with hundreds of the soldiers.

Colonel Lewis on Noordam.

Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, retired, the inventor of the Lewis automatic rifle, was a passenger on the Noordam, returning after a short visit to Paris. When asked about the success of his invention in the war he replied: "When I state that there were 200,000 Lewis guns on the front when the armistice was signed, that every allied country was using them, that they were used five times more than guns of any other type on airplanes, I think that nothing more need be added about them."

More Ohio men of the 37th Division arrived on the United States cruiser Huntington, who were welcomed by Governor Cox and his staff waiting on the pier after they had left the first arrivals from the Noordam on their way to Camp Mills.

The Huntington brought in the 134th Machine Gun Battalion, consisting of [illegible] men, the wounded of Major Wade C. Christie of Youngstown, and the 148th Machine Gun Battalion of four companies, under the command of Major F. L. Pierce of Cleveland.

There were also a number of wounded men belonging to the 37th and 19th Divisions and to Troop D, the Black Horse Regiment, the old New York 8th, all from Huntington.

The transport Von Steuben brought back 2,193 officers and men, including the 147th Regiment of the 37th Division. The troops on board were commanded by Colonel George W. Stuart of the 74th Infantry Brigade. It was stated by the officers that the 37th Division in three months captured 76 officers and 1,65 men, with 23 canon and 262 machine guns.

The transport Zacapa had twenty-four officers of the 20th Engineers from Bordeaux, who were taken on a navy tug to Hoboken when the vessel anchored in Gravesend Bay for the night. Part of this regiment, which was also for a short time at work in the St. Mihiel sector, came back last week and other detachments will follow. Among the officers on the Zacapa was Lieutenant Lionel Levine of 830 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

According to a radio message received yesterday, the battleship Montana and the cruiser North Carolina, with the transports Manchuria, Matsonia, and Antigone, will arrive today.

CALL ON BUSINESS TO FURNISH JOBS

National Chamber of Commerce, at Woods's Request, Makes Plan for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—At the request of Colonel Arthur Woods, who has been named as special assistant to Secretary Baker in the handling of the soldier unemployment problem, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has called on all the commercial organizations of the country to aid in placing returning soldiers and sailors in employment.

The national Chamber's request is accompanied by a report of a special committee, which recommends that local commercial bodies either establish soldier placement divisions or lend definite co-operation and assistance to existing agencies. Attention is called to the fact that the Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor has been crippled by a lack of funds, and it is pointed out that it is necessary to coordinate the efforts of all agencies seeking to place soldiers and sailors.

There will be established in the headquarters of the national Chamber in Washington a bureau for expediting and clearing this work. It will be conducted under the supervision and advice of a special committee consisting of Samuel C. Dobbs, Atlanta, Chairman; P. H. Gadsden, Washington, D. C.; Howard Strong, Rochester; N. P. Kelly, Philadelphia; A. J. Davis, St. Louis; R. P. Reach, Chicago; S. C. Mead, New York; Walter Parker, New Orleans; R. H. Manley, Omaha; Ernest N. Smith, Indianapolis; John M. Parker, New Orleans; H. H. Merrick, Chicago.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Federal Employment Service announced tonight that of the total of 42,000 men discharged from the army during the last week, 20,500 sought employment through the employment service. Of this number, it was said, more than 17,000 were referred to positions and 14,322, or 90 per cent., were placed.

It was also announced that outside agencies have now undertaken to maintain approximately 300 of the 500 offices from which the employment service has been forced to withdraw financial support because of a lack of funds.

TO DISCUSS CHILD WELFARE

Foreign Experts Will Attend a Series of Conferences Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Men and women considered qualified to speak regarding the war's lessons on the health, education, and work of children have been invited by the Department of Labor to attend a conference to be held here in the week of May 6 under the auspices of the Federal Children's Bureau. President Wilson has approved the calling of this conference and in doing so has stated its purpose to be to consider irreducible minimum standards for the health, education, and work of the American child.

An initial gathering of foreign guests and experts invited by Secretary Wilson will be followed by a series of regional conferences held in convenient centres at the request of local authorities throughout the country during May and the first weeks in June. Visitors from abroad have also been asked to participate in other conferences to be held in this country, including the Southern Sociological Congress and the National Conference for Social Workers.

BOLSHEVIKI TRY 'CIVILIZED WARFARE'

Seek to Restrain Savagery of Uncontrolled Detachments on Dvina River Front.

GIVE NEWS TO THE ALLIES

Hollow Stump in Battle Zone Used as Common Post Office for Letters from Prisoners.

ARCHANGEL, March 22, (Associated Press.)—Recent developments in the Dvina River sector indicate that the Bolsheviki are trying to change the conduct of their uncontrolled detachments, who have been accused of killing and maltreating prisoners. An American officer who returned to Archangel today, after a long stay in the Tulgas region, declared that the campaign there is at the present time "civilized warfare."

On a Bolshevist prisoner recently captured by the Americans, he said, was found a copy of an order directing that all prisoners should be treated kindly, especially the wounded, as in many instances they were the source of valuable information.

In this sector, where the patrols frequently traverse the same paths of the forest, is a hollow stump, which is the battle zone post office for the exchange of information regarding prisoners. Letters have been placed there from some scouts taken by the Bolsheviki saying that they were well.

A former Bolshevist nurse, who elected to stay with the Americans after valiantly carrying her wounded dance, a Bolshevist officer, to a hospital on the upper Tulgas in the Nov. 11 battle, and who had previously prevented Bolshevist soldiers from maltreating American and British wounded in the hospital there during the brief hours the Bolsheviki occupied the town, has written to the Bolshevist authorities that Bolshevist prisoners held by the Allies in Archangel are being well treated and well fed.

The Archangel newspapers publish many citations of decorations awarded to the new Russian troops of the Provisional Government for bravery in action. The mobilization conducted at Archangel has been a success beyond all expectations, according to the Russian staff, and Russian troops are in the front lines in nearly every sector fighting beside the Americans, British, and French.

The Woman's Patriotic Union, organized at Archangel, is arranging to send women workers to the front to care for the Russian troops.

Headquarters reports that the situation in all sectors was without change today. The Bolsheviki still are holding Bolshota and Ozera.

MADE TRIP TO PETROGRAD.

American Investigator Returning to Paris from Private Mission.

PARIS, March 23.—Arthur Bullitt, attached to the American Peace Commission as an intelligence officer, has just come out of Russia, where he went on his own responsibility. Although he made the trip without official orders, he did so with full approval of his superiors.

He has not arrived in Paris yet, but has reported by telegram on conditions in Petrograd.

Catering to Cold Feet

Every third family of the million who read The Delineator buys a hot-water bottle each year. Four and a half people—nine feet to a family, a total of three million cold feet for manufacturers of hot-water bottles to cater to. The great Delineator audience of a million prosperous families buy vast quantities of household products every day. Do you manufacture something used by American homes?

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said a lieutenant with two gold chevrons.

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Waist-Seam Topcoats for Spring

are the best-liked Overcoats of the season, so far as we know. Double or single breasted, they have a style character that is truly metropolitan. They are just the kind of Topcoats to go with the new waist-seam suits; and at $35, $40 and $45 they net you very considerable savings.

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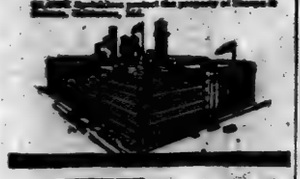

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RUSH FINAL DETAILS FOR PARADE OF 27TH

Every Unit of Division to be in Armories by Tonight for Big March Tomorrow.

SOME COME IN FROM CAMPS

City to See Marching Soldiers All Today—Celebrations in Brooklyn, Harlem, and Bronx.

By sundown tonight every man of New York's 27th Division will be quartered in city armories once again, the last arrangement of stands and decorations along Fifth Avenue will be completed, and the city will be ready to witness tomorrow's historic parade. According to announcement last night, the police will be prepared to handle a crowd of close to 1,000,000 along the line of march and throughout the city.

The formation and line of march of tomorrow's parade, as announced officially yesterday, calls for all the units to be in place at 9:30 o'clock, with the great procession under way thirty minutes later. The route of march will be north on Fifth Avenue from Washington Square, through the Victory Arch in Madison Square, on up to 110th Street, where the parade will end. The men will march in full war equipment and will file past in column of half battalions, closed in mass four squads front, plus guides. The order of march will be as follows:

Police Escort,
Caisson,
Wounded in Automobiles,
Police Band,
Division Commander,
Staff,
Headquarters Detachments,
Headquarters Troop,
54th Infantry Brigade,
(Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce commanding;)
108th Infantry Regiment,
(Colonel Edgar S. Jennings commanding;)
107th Infantry Regiment,
(Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant commanding;)
53d Infantry Brigade,
(Brig. Gen. Chas. I. Debevoise commanding;)
165th Infantry Regiment,
(Colonel James M. Andrews commanding;)
106th Infantry Regiment,
(Colonel Franklin W. Ward commanding;)
Divisional Machine Gun Corps,
(Lieut. Col. Edward McLear commanding;)
105th Machine Gun Battalion,
(Lieut. Col. Kenneth Gardner commanding;)
104th Machine Gun Battalion,
(Major Robert R. Molyneaux commanding;)
108th Machine Gun Battalion,
(Major N. H. Englesen commanding;)
102d Engineers,
(Colonel Thomas F. Crimmins commanding;)
52d Field Signal Battalion,
(Major Arthur L. Howe commanding;)
52d Field Artillery Brigade,
(Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate commanding;)
104th Field Artillery,
(Colonel Chas. B. Falls commanding;)
105th Field Artillery,
(Colonel Dewitt C. Weld commanding;)
106th Field Artillery,
(Colonel Karl D. Klein commanding;)
102d Trench Mortar Battery,
(Captain Charles Pearson, Jr., commanding;)
102d Trains Headquarters,
(Colonel Kirby Walker commanding;)
102d Sanitary Train,
(Lieut. Col. R. C. Wadhams commanding;)
102d Ammunition Train,
(Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bell commanding;)
102d Supply Train,
(Major Carl Loeba commanding;)
102d Engineer Train,
(1st Lieut. Edward J. Fagan commanding;)
27th Military Police Company,
(Captain Juan Ceballos commanding;)
Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop,
(Captain Clarence H. Robb commanding;)
Captured German Truck,
Red Cross Detachment,
(Captain Stephen N. Bobe commanding.)

Smaller Parades Today.

While the last of the units are flowing into the city today, parades of men who got in yesterday will be held in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and on Washington Heights. Some of the units due today also will give New Yorkers preliminary parades, the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, old Squadron A, and the old 7th, now the 107th, being scheduled to swing up Fifth Avenue today on their way to their armories.

The largest parade today will be held in Brooklyn, with about 15,000 soldiers in line. The units of the 27th Division which will be in line, are the 52d Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate; the 104th and 106th Machine Gun Battalions, formerly the First Cavalry; the 106th Infantry, formerly the 14th, 23d and 47th Regiments, commanded by Colonel Franklin W. Ward, and several batteries of the 105th Artillery. All the Brooklyn units of the New York Guard will be in the parade.

The procession will start at 10 o'clock and the line of march will be from Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, through Park Place to Plaza Street to Flatbush Avenue, and then to and through Prospect Park West. Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan will review the parade from the official stand at Prospect Park West and Ninth Street.

On Washington Heights the 102d Engineers will march from 155th Street and Broadway up Broadway to 168th Street, past the armory and up St. Nicholas Avenue to 125th Street, thence back down Broadway to the armory.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt will review his former command. This parade is scheduled to start at 1:30 o'clock.

The Bronx parade of the Headquarters and Supply Companies and several batteries of the 106th Artillery is scheduled to start at 1:30 o'clock. The line of march will be from the Harlem side of the Willis Avenue Bridge, over the bridge and then to 169th Street and Boston Road, where the men will be dismissed on pass in the armory.

The first organization to march up Fifth Avenue today will be the 107th Machine Gun Battalion, which is scheduled to leave the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at about 9:30 o'clock. The line of march will be through East Thirty-fifth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Ninety-fourth Street, and east to Madison Avenue, where the men will be dismissed at the Squadron A Armory. The reviewing stand will be at the Union League Club.

Hard on the heels of the machine gunners will come the 107th Infantry, with Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant commanding. The old 7th will march up Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Sixty-seventh Street, the paraders swinging into the avenue at 11:30 o'clock. A group of notables will review the parade from the balcony of the Union League Club.

Other units due to arrive during the day are the 165th Infantry, former 71st and 7th, which will come from Camp Mills, via the Long Island Railroad, to the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry and march west along that street to the 71st Regiment Armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The arriving units with their marching orders as listed by 27th Division Headquarters are:

Coming From Camp Mills.

One hundred and second Engineers and Engineer train will proceed from Camp Mills by train to Long Island City and thence by ferry to East Twenty-third Street. They will march east through Twenty-third Street to Seventh Avenue and take the subway to 168th Street, marching from there to the 22d Engineers' Armory at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

One hundred and fifth Machine Gun Battalion will go by train to Long Island City, thence by ferry to the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, marching to the Lexington Avenue subway and from Ninety-sixth Street to Squadron A's Armory at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

Division Headquarters Troop and detachment 102nd trains and the 27th military police company and 102nd mobile ordnance repair shop by train to Long Island City, thence by ferry to East Thirty-fourth Street, marching to Lexington Avenue and thence to the 69th Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

104th Field Artillery will proceed via the Long Island Railroad and the B. R. T. to Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, and will march from there to the 47th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

Headquarters, 53d Infantry Brigade, will proceed by train to the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, thence by the elevated to Lorimer Street, marching from there to the 23d Regiment Armory, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

106th Field Artillery by train to Long Island City, thence by ferry to the foot of Fourteenth Street, marching from there to the 9th Coast Artillery Armory, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Manhattan.

Ambulance Company 108 will come from Camp Upton to the Pennsylvania Station, and will go from there to 168th Street by subway, marching to the 22d Engineers' Armory, Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street.

One hundred and eighth Infantry, from Camp Merritt, will proceed by ferry to the foot of West 129th Street, marching to Eighth Avenue, taking the elevated there to Kingsbridge, and marching from there to the 8th Coast Defense Armory, at Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx.

Headquarters, 54th Brigade, the 107th Sanitary Train less Ambulance Company 108, and 102d Supply Train will proceed from Camp Merritt by ferry to the foot of 129th Street, and will march from there to the Broadway subway, proceeding from there by subway to the 22d Engineers' Armory.

One hundred and second Field Signal Battalion will proceed by Government ferry from Camp Merritt to the foot of Thirty-fourth Street and will march from there to the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Final Inspection at Armories.

Upon arrival at their various armories, a final inspection will be made of men and equipment and then the full equipment will be supplied with passes for overnight. Promptly at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, however, every officer and man must be on duty. To while away the time between arrival and assembling for the big parade, 25,000 men of the division will be the guests today and tonight of the Mayor's Committee. A monster boxing carnival is to take place tonight in Madison Square Garden and this afternoon a score of theatres will give special matinées at which only uniformed men will be admitted.

Major Gen. O'Ryan issued orders yesterday assigning the men to the various theatres, and any overflow at the playhouses will be taken care of at special entertainments to be put on at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and the Sale Building Music Hall, in Brooklyn. They are able to accommodate about 6,000 men. Tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, General O'Ryan and the division staff officers of the division will be the guests of the city at a dinner, in order to permit the officers to witness the opening of the divisional show, "Let's Beat It," at the Century Theatre, the dinner to start at 8 o'clock.

While the officials in charge were busy fixing up today's program of entertainment, some 6,000 Brooklyn men of the division arrived at the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the first trainload arriving from Camp Mills under command of Captain Edward Raldiris. Thousands of cheering people clamored at the police lines in efforts to reach relatives as the men stepped down to the platforms. As fast as the trains came in the men, carrying their sixty-pound packs, "tin hats" and rifles, marched at quickstep through Pacific Street to Bedford Avenue, and then swung off to their armories.

In the order of their arrival the units were:

The 305th Artillery, the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 106th Infantry, the last named being the unit that put the first dent into the Hindenburg line. The 106th Machine Gun Battalion, however, did not come in by the Long Island. This unit was stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J., and was ferried over yesterday to the foot of Liberty Street, where it took the subway and came out at Atlantic Avenue, where a big crowd was waiting.

With thousands cheering them, the men marched down Fulton Street to Bedford Avenue and thence to their quarters in the armory in Union Street. The 3d Battalion and the Headquarters Company of the 106th Infantry were billeted in the 14th Regiment Armory at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, while the remainder of the organization filed into the 23d Regiment Armory at Bedford Avenue and Pacific Street. More than 1,000 members of the National League for Women's Service, together with a great throng, were on hand at the armory and passed cigarettes and other comforts to the men as they marched. Shortly after the men had taken possession of the armory United States Senator William M. Calder arrived and addressed them from a balcony.

"We are proud of you boys," he said, "but I can plainly see that you are tired now and that of all things you would prefer best to be just let alone. You are sick of it all. Well, let me make a prediction. When the bugle sounds again for a call to arms—and pray God it is never again necessary—you will be the first to respond. It's now in your blood, and regardless of the mud in which you have slept, regardless of the actions of some officers which now seem tyrannical, you will be first in line. This country owes you a great debt. We honor you and we cannot find words to express the love and veneration we feel for those who have paid the price and have given their all."

In speaking last night of the plans for Brooklyn's parade today, Chairman John J. Delaney of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee predicted there would be more than 500,000 spectators along the line of march. He said that nearly fifty additional stands had gone up yesterday and that in the few hours available today others would be erected.

Work Rushed in Fifth Avenue.

While Brooklyn was conducting its informal welcome home, work was being rushed by the Mayor's Committee. Along Fifth Avenue workers were busy. After a day spent on the Victory Arch, Paul Bartlett, President of the Society of American Sculptors, and Thomas Hastings, designer of the arch, said it would be finished today and that the last of the scaffoldings would come down about noon. Hundreds of automobile trucks were kept busy along the avenue from dawn to dark and 1,200 benches from the city parks were placed along the avenue for the accommodation of the 6,000 wounded and convalescent soldiers who are to occupy them near to their hospitals.

Between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets 2,500 benches were placed for the men in Debarkation Hospital No. 3, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. About 700 were installed at the Public Library for the soldiers and for veterans of the civil war, while the shell-shocked men from the Gun Hill Road Hospital are to go into the camouflaged stand at Sixty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, along with 275 Red Cross nurses.

The convalescents at the Grand Central Palace Hospital will view the parade from motor trucks placed in the side streets from Forty-fifth to Fifty-first Streets. About 2,100 men will be seated in this way. Physicians will be stationed at all stands occupied by the wounded men, and in addition a special canteen service will be operated from point to point.

Plans for the dinner to the enlisted men, which will follow the parade tomorrow night, announced last night by August Silz, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, disclosed that 50,000 places had been offered for slightly more than half that number of soldiers. He said that in making the assignments of the troops the greatest care was taken by the committee to avoid the breaking up of companies and to prevent the recrossing of the line of march by the men. In all, forty hotels and restaurants are to do the catering at what Mr. Silz called "the city's biggest banquet." The meals at all the hotels are to be uniform, and a feature of the occasion will be a specially designed menu card recalling incidents of the division's history.

27TH'S HEROES GET AWARDS FOR VALOR

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

yond the call of duty. They are always so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish them for gallantry and intepidity above their comrades, involving risk of life or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service.

"It goes without saying, and history confirms it, that officers and enlisted men of the American Army are gallant and intrepid in action at all times, and, therefore, to be clearly entitled to the distinction awarded one must go beyond the usual acts expected of American soldiers, and the bestowal of such honor upon you means that you are distinguished and marked above your comrades.

"You have the great, the very great distinction of performing your acts of unusual galaintry in the greatest war and for the greatest cause in the world's history, that righteousness, justice, and free manhood may exist throughout the world for all time. There is no distinction that can be conferred upon the American soldier that exceeds the distinction thus conferred upon you, when fully merited as in your cases.

"I congratulate you upon meriting them. I congratulate the Army of the United States that you are of it, and I wish for you all a long life in which to enjoy the distinction. It seems needless for me to remind you that the honors thus conferred upon you carry the responsibility that from now on you must maintain in peace and in war such standards of personal and official conduct that no blot may ever come to the distinction you have gained.

"I will therefore ask Major Gen. O'Ryan, who led you so efficiently in all your battles over there, to step forward and confer the decorations, honoring you and himself."

Men Who Were Honored.

As General O'Ryan stepped forward the men faced him. The acts that won them their valor awards were as follows:

Distinguished Service Cross.

Sergeant HENRY C. HULL, Co. H, 107th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Bony, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

First Sergeant HAROLD GREENE, Co. H, 107th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Major PAUL DALY, Infantry, U. S. A.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Scissons, France, July 19-22, 1918.

Second Lieutenant ERWIN A. DENNIS, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Sergeant GEORGE ROWE, Company I, 107th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Sergeant FRANK E. DOE, Company I, 107th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Private First Class WILLIAM B. NETTE, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Montzeville, France, Sept. 14, 1918.

FIRST Lieut. MARVIN L. ATKINS, 105th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet, France, Oct. 18, 1918.

Sergeant HENRY S. KIRK, Company B, 105th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal MERRITT D. CUTLER, Company I, 107th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

First-Class Private FRANK H. KENNY, Jr., Company H, 107th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Sergeant HARRY E. LYNK, Company G, 105th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Sergeant SAMUEL V. BOYKINS, Company B, 105th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Mechanic EDWIN W. McLAUGHLIN, Company I, 107th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Sergeant PHILIP GAREY, Company I, 107th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Corporal ALBERT C. WESTFALL, Company G, 107th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet, France, Oct. 18, 1918.

Corporal HENRY PETER LYNCH, Company E, 105th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Private MAX NORTON, Medical Department, 108th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Private MAHLON C. WARD, Company F, 108th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Private DE WITT W. CRANDALL, Sanitary Detachment, 108th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Private JAMES BOUGIE, Sanitary Detachment, 108th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Private ANTHONY SCLAFONI, Company A, 105th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Private (First Class) WALTER KLINGE, Company A, 105th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

Private RALPH B. SULLIVAN, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery, for extraordinary heroism in action near Montzeville, France, Sept. 14, 1918.

Mechanic HERBERT M. BRINK, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montzeville, France, Sept. 14, 1918.

Corporal GEORGE A. DUPREE, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montzeville, France, Sept. 14, 1918.

Corporal ABEL J. LEVINE, Company H, 107th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bony, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Private GEORGE K. HAGEMEYER, Company M, 107th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bony, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Croix de Guerre.

LIEUTENANT J. GILMORE, 106th Infantry—Distinguished bravery while in action in co-operation with the Marines of the French Army.

PRIVATE JACK RESSNER, Battery F, 105th Artillery (represented by brother)—Newly arrived on the French front, he set his comrades a splendid example in courage and in traversing under heavy barrage, a great distance on the nights of Sept. 12 and 14, 1918. He was mortally wounded in accomplishing his mission.

PRIVATE JAMES GALLAGHER, Battery F, 105th Artillery—Seriously wounded in the face on the morning of Sept. 14, 1918, he continued to fight and refused to accept relief, except upon orders from his battery commander.

French Officer Leaves Kiss Out.

Beginning at the southern end of the line, General O'Ryan pinned the decorations on each man and finished by heartily shaking hands and speaking a word with each. General Barry, who followed the 27th's commander, also expressed congratulations to the men.

When the decorating officers reached Private Gallagher, the first in the line to receive the Croix de Guerre, General O'Ryan gave way to Major Caffaud of the 369th French Infantry, who was delegated by his Government to make the presentation of the French awards. Contrary to the usual custom, the Major did not kiss the cheeks of the men, adopting an American touch by vigorously shaking hands with them. When he came to Joseph Ressner he did not pin the decoration, but simply handed it to him and spoke for some time about the valor the younger Ressner had displayed.

After the awards the men decorated took places alongside the three general officers and the members of the divisional staff and reviewed the battalion of the 107th as it marched past and off the field. Scarcely had the last rank of the infantry gone by when the crowd, now impatiently watching events from a distance, broke out and with shouts and cheers made "prisoners" of the honored soldiers.

As the Generals were being driven away the decorated men still were in the hands of their friends, most of them made right that minute. However, the decorated men were soon gathered together and marched off to their quarters, there to get almost immediately passes until this morning—when they are due to get more passes.

The members of General O'Ryan's staff who took part in the ceremony were:

Colonel W. H. Raymond, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. William Starr, assistant Chief of Staff; Major Sidney G. De Kay, assistant Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Henry Sternberger, division quartermaster; Lieut. Col. William L. Hallahan, division signal officer; Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, division judge advocate; Colonel Walter C. Montgomery, division surgeon, and Major Matthew Carney, division dental surgeon.

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TOE AND HEEL
Socks
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DON'T be misled by the growing "installment" evil. Be cautious when you are offered an apparently attractive method of payment with some *kind* of phonograph attached.

Sonora is sold on a quality basis only, and you always get full value. When you buy a Sonora you choose it for its quality, the terms being a secondary consideration.

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition Sonora won highest score for tone, and it is for its magnificent, matchless tonal quality and for its many important, exclusive features of construction that you will select this wonderful instrument.

A superb line of upright and period models is available

Prices $50 to $1000

Sonora Phonograph Sales Co., Inc.
George E. Brightson, President

Demonstration Salons:
379 Broadway | Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
30 Broadway (Standard Arcade)

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As authorized and approved by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Com.
Banners, 75c. Arm Insignia, 25c
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Authorized Distributor. Phone Bryant 1307
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Jobbers, Stores & Contractors Supplied.

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PUSH-BUTTON KNIFE
Manufactured Only by
SCHRADE CUTLERY CO., Walden, N. Y.
No Breaking of Finger Nails

With Stag or Fancy Handle.....$1.50
Sterling Silver or Fine Pearl.....$3.50
At All Dealers or W. R. LAWRENCE, 96 Broadway (Arcade), N. Y.
Mail Orders Filled.

Consult The New York Times Index when you wish to locate news articles. Issued in quarterly volumes. $3.00 Year-Bk.—Adv.

QUILT EDGE
stocks and bonds have disappointed many investors lately. Our guaranteed Mortgages never disappoint. They pay the stipulated interest regularly until the principal is paid in full.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
238 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1364 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
189 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

FIRST.
Notwithstanding the exclusion of all objectionable or questionable advertisements, The New York Times is Detroit, Jersey, and Pearsey published a greater volume of advertising than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

CORPORATION TAX REPORTS

You will undoubtedly require the services of EXPERTS in preparing your AMENDED TAX RETURNS.

We have all the necessary TAX FORMS.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CONSULT US.

WE ARE
TAX SPECIALISTS
ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS
SYSTEMATIZERS

Highest references from clients in over 30 different kinds of businesses.

THE COMMERCIAL AUDIT and ACCOUNTING CO.,
20 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Phone Rector 8100-3000

A Message to Employers from War Camp Community Service

THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE is still in the ring.

All the organizations, public and private, that are helping get jobs for demobilized soldiers, sailors and war workers, centre their work in the U. S. Employment Service and its bureaus for soldiers and sailors.

The U. S. Employment Service registers all soldiers, sailors and war workers, while they are yet in the camp, on shipboard or in the factory.

We may have differences of opinion on many matters, but we are all agreed on this:—

The responsibility of every American citizen to-day is to do everything possible to secure jobs for our returning fighting men.

The U. S. Employment Service has been officially designated as the organization through which we should all work.

Your part, Mr. Employer, is to list, and to keep listed, with the local bureaus for soldiers and sailors of the U. S. Employment Service, the jobs you have available for these men. There is no fee, no charge for this service.

Here are the addresses and phone numbers of the New York Bureaus of the service:—

U. S. Employment Offices

General—New York.
123 West 43th St.
Phone, Bryant 9044.
Mail Records,
Phone, Worth 1947.
72 East 23d St.
Phone, Gramercy 371.
303 East 149th St.
Phone, Melrose 5052.
1244th St. & Lenox Av.
Phone, Morningside 2270
219 Worth St.
Phone, Franklin 6166
(Chelsea Neighborhood Association.)
509 W. 23d St.
Phone, Chelsea 3230
115th St. & Lexington Ave. (West Side)
Phone, Harlem 5700
201-203 Lexington Ave. (Women's)
Phone, Murray Hill 6177
555 West 175th St. (Day & Night Service)
Phone, Chelsea 4717

General—New York.
128 Clinton St.
Phone Orchard 9447
38 Cooper Square (Men).
Phone Spring 1268.
Professional and Clerical.
499 Fifth Avenue.
Phone, Vanderbilt 6400
Skilled Labor Division for Men.
1184 Broadway.
Phone, Mad. Sq. 9000
General—Brooklyn.
1463 Atlantic Avenue.
Phone, E. New York 9810
124 St. & 3d Ave.
Phone, Sunset 5810
(State Industrial Commission.)
215 Jay Street.
Phone, Main 8477.

War Camp Community Service sends this message to you in order to be of help in the situation.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

EXPANSION

We practiced that which we preached to our clients during the dark days of the war—thus our expansion and thus our need at this moment for two of the best copy and service men in America. Write

Tracy-Parry Company
Advertising
Philadelphia

WARNS OF REPORTS HARMFUL TO FRANCE

M. de Billy Denies That Red Cross Has Been Asked to Discontinue Work There.

REFUGEES IN GREAT NEED

Tardieu Quoted as Expressing French Adhesion to League of Nations Project.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—M. Ed. de Billy, Deputy High French Commissioner in this country, spoke tonight at the opening of an exhibition of French war pictures here. He said in part:

"May I avail myself of the opportunity which I enjoy tonight, in speaking to friends of my country, to ask you most sincerely to do to France the greatest service you can now render her, by preventing public opinion in the United States from being misled by false rumors, and induced to accept as true certain reports, or certain representations of present developments, which are likely to be harmful to France?

"The first rumor against which I want to warn you, and which I think our friends ought to oppose with us, is that which concerns the situation of the devastated regions in France, and which will, if it is not stopped, hamper the efforts made in this country to help the relief work on the other side.

"You have all heard these rumors—France is richer than ever, France needs no more help, France has requested that all Red Cross work in France be discontinued after April 1, therefore why should Americans collect money and send it to the devastated regions?

"Strangely enough, these rumors are spread by men returning from France, and Mr. Clemenceau is quoted as having supported these views, in a conversation with an American gentleman.

"May I very briefly state my understanding of the situation?

"The American Red Cross has felt it its duty, in consideration of the immense needs and sufferings of the whole world which are a consequence of more than four years of war, to transform and to extend its admirable work, and, accordingly, to give up most of its organizations which were purely war organizations in France, in order to free its resources for the larger task. The French Government has perfectly understood the position of the American Red Cross, and with regret and hearty appreciation of what it has done wishes success to its new developments—but it never requested the Red Cross to quit.

Great Need in Invaded Region.

"As regards the devastated regions, if those who come back, saying that no help is necessary, had visited those desolated areas, they would not, I am sure, speak as they do. They would understand the emphatic denial given, a few days ago, in an interview by the Ministry of Liberated Regions, to the rumors that France needs no support in that work.

"True it is that these areas cover only a small portion of France. But they were the richest portion, containing our best coal and iron fields, most of our factories, and our big iron and steel works. Twenty-five per cent. of the total taxes paid in France were raised in these invaded regions, which fact will show you their importance.

"Now all has been destroyed. It will be years before a ton of coal is raised from the mines which have been blasted. The factories and mills have been looted and months will be required to equip them and put them in working order again; 240,000 dwellings have been totally destroyed; 200,000 partly so.

"In the fields the cattle have been destroyed or stolen; trees have been cut; 800,000 acres of forests have to be replanted, and in some places the soil has been plowed so deeply by the shells that there is no more humus left, and 250,000 acres of what was good fertile land will have to be planted in forests.

"Can you imagine the destitution of the inhabitants of these regions, who, after more than four years of slavery under German tyranny, are liberated, but have no homes to live in, no factories by which to earn their living, no fields where they can work, and who, their hearts broken by the sufferings they have endured, are looking to the future with despair?"

M. de Billy said that France intended to pay indemnities to all war sufferers, for which purpose the German indemnity would not probably be sufficient. He continued:

"My duty is to tell you, in the name of the French Government, that those who, in their country, have started relief work for the devastated regions, and are devoting their time and energies to raising money, or to going over and working, are doing my country a service as great as that done by the relief organizations during the war."

Denies Opposition to League.

Discussing reports regarding France's position at the Peace Conference, M. de Billy said:

"The position of France as regards the much discussed question of the League of Nations has been most candidly expressed by a man who has, with Clemenceau and Pichon, more than any other man, the right to speak in the name of France, my former chief in the French High Commission, now a member of the French Cabinet and one of the representatives of France at the Peace Conference, Andre Tardieu.

"On Jan. 13, on the eve of the opening of the conference, and again two months later, on the 11th of March, at a dinner given to the American delegation, where Mr. Lansing and Marshal Foch made addresses which have been published in this country, Mr. Tardieu had an opportunity to explain the views of the French Government about the League of Nations. Let me quote his words, as you have perhaps already read them in the papers:

"What I said on the 11th of January I repeat tonight: The treaty of peace and the League of Nations can only be one question, the League of Nations can be founded only on the treaty of peace, and on the other hand the very principles on which the League will be founded will give their lasting value to the clauses of the treaty.'

"This has been, throughout the negotiations, the position taken by the French delegates at the conference, according to their instructions from the French Government.

"I want you also to be warned against rumors concerning the manner in which negotiations are proceeding. It is not possible that, on such important and numerous questions, on which depends, for many decades, the future of the world, the opinions of the whole delegations should be, at first, unanimous. There must be differences at first. We must not allow ourselves to see in these differences anything else than the frank expressions of honest minds seeking the truth, all having come to the peace table with the utmost good-will."

PLAN GREETING TO SOLDIERS

Residents of West Side Bronx Will Entertain Men from That Region.

Persons living in Kingsbridge, Spuyten Duyvil, and Riverdale have organized committees for a reception to the 500 men of the vicinity who served in the war. Entertainments and dances are to take place in April to provide funds for the project.

Archibald Douglas has been made Chairman of the Executive Committee and E. C. Delafield Treasurer. The plans are still in embryo, for the members of the committees are determined that the welcome shall be memorable. June 7 has been set as a tentative date for the event.

The Executive Committee consists of such men and women as Darwin P. Kingsley, Ivy Lee, Miss Giulia Morosini, George W. Perkins, Mrs. Tappan Fairchild, and Major Bashford Dean. Frank S. Hackett is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and among those associated with him are Captain M. McKeon, Miss Clementine Gear, C. A. Schwab, Frank Wilsey, Otto Marx, and M. Rosenthal. A Historical Committee has been appointed to compile and edit the wartime activities of the Van Courtlandt Chapter of the Red Cross and the war record of the men of the section. Cleveland H. Dodge, John Byrne, and Miss Julia Miles are among the members of this committee, of which Archibald Douglas is Chairman.

DON'T NEED CLAIM AGENTS.

Soldiers Told They Won't Expedite Settlement by Employing Them.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Officers and enlisted men discharged from the service will not expedite settlement of their claims for arrears in pay by placing them in the hands of attorneys or claim agents, says a statement issued today by the War Department. It is explained that adjustment of claims thus presented is delayed "by reason of additional filing and handling of unnecessary papers of the intermediary."

"The claim of the soldier is all that is required," says the statement, "and such claims should be submitted directly by the discharged officer or soldier to the War Department Director of Finance, who will give them as prompt and careful consideration as possible. Any fee paid by the soldier to an attorney or claim agent is a needless expense."

HELD IN TAXI MURDER.

Chauffeur is Charged with Death of Woman Found in Car.

Ernest Fritz, 29 years old, a public hackman of Tuckahoe, N. Y., was held at the Bronx Park police station yesterday on a charge of homicide, after Medical Examiner Carl Kennard had determined by an autopsy that Mrs. Florence Coyne of Tuckahoe, who was found dead in Fritz's taxicab in Bronx Park early yesterday morning, had died of hemorrhage after being beaten. Fritz told the police the woman collapsed suddenly after the couple had been driving about in his car. Dr. Kennard found, according to District Attorney Martin, that the woman was the victim of an unusually fiendish murderer. The police allege that Fritz had been drinking. He had known the woman two years, he said, and called for her Saturday afternoon at 41 Park Row, where she worked as a stenographer. He denied all knowledge of how she was killed.

O'LEARY TRIAL ENDS IN A DISAGREEMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

unanimous conclusion as to one of the defendants."

"If that your final word?" asked Judge Hand, addressing Foreman Hunter.

All of the jurors nodded their heads in the affirmative.

"Then what is your verdict?"

"We find the defendant Adolph Stern not guilty on all counts," replied Mr. Hunter.

Judge Hand was about to discharge the jury when Arthur O'Leary, of counsel for his brother, addressed the Court and said that he thought it might be possible that there had been a decision on some of the counts and a disagreement as to others.

"Is that the case?" Judge Hand asked Foreman Hunter.

Mr. Hunter replied that it was.

"We have eliminated counts one and two," added Mr. Hunter, "and have been unable to agree on counts three, five, and seven. We have understood that counts three, five, and seven were grouped. We would like to be advised as to that. Was our interpretation correct?"

"Each count is separate and stands alone. You must pass on each count separately," replied Judge Hand.

"Then," replied Mr. Hunter, "we wish to say that we agree on three and five, and that it is on count seven that we have been unable to agree."

Counts four and eight were eliminated by Judge Hand before the case went to the jury.

O'Leary Thanks Jury.

"How do you wish to have your verdict recorded?" asked Clerk Titus.

"We find the defendant Stern not guilty on all counts and the other defendants not guilty on the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth counts and cannot agree on the seventh," the foreman answered.

The other defendants referred to were the American Truth Society, of which O'Leary was President, and The Bull Publishing Company.

Judge Hand then asked counsel if they considered it worth while to send the jury back for further deliberations. Both sides agreed that the procedure was useless and Judge Hand ordered the jury discharged and instructed them not to discuss with any one what had happened in the jury room. It was rumored that the division on count seven was seven to five in favor of O'Leary.

Before the jury left the room O'Leary addressed the court.

"Your Honor," he said, "there is a matter I wish to speak of now. It is a very serious matter to me. I have been locked up in the Tombs for nine months and have been tried on an indictment and acquitted on four of five counts."

"Mr. O'Leary," Judge Hand interrupted, "the only matter I am now permitted to deal with is the verdict."

"Well, then," added O'Leary, "I wish to thank the jury for its careful consideration of the case. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Court for the fairness displayed in this case. I regard the Court as having been extremely fair."

"I wish to join that statement," said Arthur O'Leary.

"I am always glad to hear such words from any man," said Judge Hand.

"Another thing I wish to say, your Honor," continued O'Leary. "I wish to say that there is no ill feeling against the gentlemen who have represented the Government in this trial. I know they had a public duty to perform and wish to go on record as saying I believe they did it conscientiously. I am a lawyer and know what this means."

The court was then declared adjourned.

WELCOME HOME-COMING SOLDIERS WITH OLD GLORY

Every American Home Should Have "CURTINMADE" GUARANTEED WOOL BUNTING FLAGS

3x5 ft. @ $4.15 — 8x5 ft. @ $9.65
4x6 ft. @ 5.70 — 6x10 ft. @ 12.65

Satisfaction—or money refunded

Delivered Free of Charge Phone, Write or Call

JOHN CURTIN INC.
—ESTABLISHED 1853—
46 FRONT ST. NEW YORK.
Awnings, Canvas Goods, Flags
Phone, Broad 6006

TO VIEW PARADE

Second Floor on Fifth Avenue, $25.00 per person, including luncheon. Special rate for party. Apply 1 West 30th St. Phone Madison Square 3770.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Welcome Home to the 27th Division

On Tuesday we shall see them swing by—New York's own volunteers, the men of the 27th.

The day we have dreamed about ever since the beginning of the war is actually at hand, when the boys march up the Avenue, victorious.

It will be a happy home-coming for them—flying flags, applauding crowds, the great white arch of triumph.

Yet not one strip of bunting nor one smallest cheer would we deny them, because for all of the joy now they have made advance payment with endurance and pain—hard months of training at the camp, a cramped two weeks aboard the transport, then still more schooling, harder than ever when they were so close behind the tumult of the front, and at last the laurel-crowned agony of Mount Kemmel, St. Quentin, St. Souplet, Jonc-de-Mer Ridge, and the mighty blow that broke the Hindenburg line.

WINDOW SPACE—27TH DIVISION PARADE.
We have had so many requests from customers that we wish to announce that all our window space has already been allotted, free, to wounded soldiers and relatives of men in the service.
THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY MARCH 25.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Sale Today
Women's Tailored Suits

At 35.00—
A choice of new models, every one distinctively different. Two new tuxedo suits are featured, both custom tailored and exclusive to the Women's Apparel Department, Third Floor.

At 48.00—
A group of new 59.50 to 69.50 grades just received.
The suit illustrated, of tricotine, in navy or rookie, with embroidered tricolette vest, is representative of the unusual values which will be offered.
Third Floor.

48.00

You Never Pay More at Best's

The SOHMER
Cupid Grand
Length Five ft. Four in.
Price $850

Sohmer & Co.
FIFTH AVE. AT 32ND ST.
"Convenient Monthly Payments"

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Your fellow man in Europe is desperately in need of your old clothes. Send them to the nearest Red Cross Station.

A NEW Semi-Tailleur SUIT for Women
Monday
At $39.50

This is an exact duplicate of an expensive import, produced in a rich Silvertone Oxford Suiting. Vestee is of Khaki Silk, piped with Silk Braid.

No smarter nor more distinctive suit has been seen this season. It stands entirely alone at $39.50.

Fourth Floor

Paris Has Created
Wonderful Blouses For Spring

—Saks & Company have reproduced them so skilfully that there remains nothing to choose between duplicate and original.

We have assembled one of the most complete collections of Paris inspired blouses to be seen in the City. Cossack, Mandarin Sleeves, Basque, and peplum models predominate, executed in pompadour chiffons, Georgette crepe, charmeuse and crepe de chine in all the successful suit shades.

Prices: $10 to $45

This Beautiful Reproduction of a Dutch
Silver Frame Bag
At $6.95

is without worthy competition

An ideal bag for all purposes. Not too small to be practical—not too large to be "dressy." The bag itself of Silk moire, lined with plain or figured silk, and fitted with purse and mirror. Obtainable in taupe, navy, brown, or black.

A NEW Box Coat SUIT for Women
Monday
At $49.50

This wonderful suit takes its inspiration from a model by Jenny. It has all the chic and beauty of its original, and cannot be duplicated at this price anywhere.

Tailored in Fine Quality Men's Wear Serge, with smart vestee in contrasting color Silk, tastefully embroidered.

Fourth Floor

Your Attention Is Especially Directed Today to a Rare Collection of New
Capes, Dolman Wraps and Smart Coats for Women

divided into three distinct groups, each affording unusual choice in both material and styles.

The Values Are Exceptional

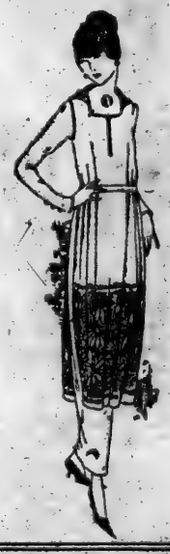
At $29.50—A large assortment of cleverly styled Dolman wraps and capes, with smart shawl or convertible collars. Developed in wool velour, men's wear serge or gabardine.

At $39.50—Distinctive Dolman wraps, coats and capes—all skilful copies of much higher priced models. Wide variety of materials, including silvertone, duvet de laine, tricotine, men's wear serge, wool Jersey and Gabardine. New features are the "Throw" scarfs and fringe trimmings.

At $45—A choice collection of the most charming wraps shown this season, in Dolman and belted effects. The model pictured is an exact reproduction of a costly import, fashioned of men's wear serge. Tightening of the belt gives to the figure the much desired long slender lines. Other equally charming styles are to be had in fine serges, silvertone, and fine gabardine, some trimmed with silk braid.

Fourth Floor

Limited to Monday—
Dainty Embroidered
Taffeta Frocks for Women
At $29.50



An entirely new model, in charming straight line effect, creating a very slender appearance.

Fashioned of Soft Chiffon Taffeta, bottom of overdress being embroidered in silver thread.

Obtainable in navy blue, or black, and in sizes 34 to 44. Illustrated.

W. B. "Stylish Stout" Corsets
At $8.50 to $16.50

are made purposely to meet the particular requirements of stout women

"Stylish Stout" Corsets may be had in back lace models. They are scientifically designed to give to large figures a grace and beauty of line seldom attained. And, though "Stylish Stout" Corsets minimize the figure to a very appreciable degree, they are very comfortable and highly healthful.

We Are Now Showing the New Models

Priced From $8.50 to $16.50

QUITS PULPIT HERE IN CAUSE OF LABOR

Dr. Eaton Will Become a Consultant for Corporations on Industrial Problems.

SEES GREAT FIELD OPEN

Large Employers, He Declares, Have Found Expert Advice of Value in Dealing with Workers.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, for ten years pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, will quit the ministry in order to devote himself to "extending the principles of the Kingdom of God" in industrial relations. The pastor's resignation, to take effect at the end of next month, was a complete surprise to his congregation when he made it known by reading a short statement at yesterday morning's service. In amplifying that statement last night, Dr. Eaton said that in future he would be "a consulting expert in industrial relations," and that the demand among large corporations for such services, in order to promote a better understanding between management and employes, already has grown steadily. For the last three months, the minister explained, he had devoted himself to fighting the spread of Bolshevism in this country, and this fight would receive a large share of his attention when he is free of the duties of a large pastorate.

In his statement to his congregation, Dr. Eaton said that first of all he desired a rest. He told of his work for the Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war and concluded:

Prolonged pressure has been brought to bear upon me from all classes of people and every section of the country to give my whole time and strength during the reconstruction period to helping interpret and apply the principles, ideals, and spiritual energies of the Kingdom of God in the realm of every day life. This I have decided to do.

It is my purpose to make the rest of my life a direct national service. My first thought shall be for the Kingdom of God as manifested in the vast movements and struggles between ideas, classes, and nations. In a word, I am leaving the pastorate in order to enter the ministry.

For ten years we have toiled together here in unbroken and loyal friendship. My sincere hope is that, as we separate, this friendship may continue and that we may find a point of unbroken fellowship in our common dedication to a great cause.

"There has been a remarkable change in the psychology of the industrial world," said Dr. Eaton later. "There are four parties to that world—capital, management, labor, and the public. Capital and management have worked together, labor has fought them, and the public has stood apart as innocent and long-suffering bystander. There is evidence of a new condition of things that is rapidly spreading in the fact that such large corporations as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, the United States Steel Corporation, and the International Harvester Company all have found occasion to consult experts in industrial relations, and several of these companies even have gone so far as to employ resident experts.

"These experts are bringing about a condition of affairs were the employes of the companies through an elective representation are getting together with the management in genuine parliamentary relations. They have a voice in all such questions of wages, hours, health, and sanitary conditions. The successful working out of this arrangement in large plants marks the coming of a new industrial democracy. In their efforts to bring this about I have been consulted by some of the corporations I have named, and I now find that there is a demand for this sort of work that is far beyond my capacity, even if I devote my whole time to it.

"I have, of course, been aware of the spread of Bolshevism and similar radical propaganda in this country during the recent past, and I have done what I could to combat it. For the last three months I have devoted myself almost entirely to this object, speaking before large gatherings of employes and talking to chambers of commerce and similar bodies where I can reach capitalists, managers, and employers generally. I have treated Bolshevism rather as a symptom of social unrest, and I have regarded it as resulting from rather obscure and deep-seated causes.

"I believe the spread of these radical doctrines and their appeal to those who adopt them can be ascribed to the failure of certain phases of our democracy, and I believe the most certain cure for them lies in the removal of the causes. Among such causes are unsatisfactory conditions of labor, the existence of overcrowding and slums, and similar breeding spots of discontent."

OPEN SUFFRAGE JUBILEE.

Celebrate Granting of Vote to Wyoming Women Fifty Years Ago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—The jubilee convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association was opened formally here tonight with the reception of delegates by the Directors. More than 200 delegates are here and approximately 500 are expected for the formal opening of the convention tomorrow night.

The jubilee feature is supplied by the fact that women won the vote in the first suffrage State, Wyoming, fifty years ago. The convention will continue through the week, with three sessions daily.

The most important feature of the convention will be the unionization of the women of the country to work for the national enfranchisement of women and for legislation that will better conditions in the civil, industrial, and moral status of women and children.

Prominent speakers to address the convention include Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, members of the National Women's Republican Committee.

URGES SOLDIERS TO WORK.

Colonel Roosevelt, Jr., Asks Men to Play Real Part in Civil Life.

"When you find what your ideals are go to them and do your best to obtain them." This was the message delivered by Lieut. Col Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., yesterday to the several thousand soldiers, sailors, and marines at the regular Sunday afternoon entertainment for men in service at the Manhattan Opera House.

"The war is over," he said, "and let me advise every one of you men not to let the hero business get stale and threadbare before you get something to do. I saw a motto the other day on a Fifth Avenue sign, 'That they shall not have died in vain,' which I think should be taken to heart by all men who have been in the service and by their friends and relatives and the friends and relatives of those who suffered on the battlefields over there to make the world better.

"I feel sure that you men want to put manliness and honor into the world instead of seeing what you can get out of it without any effort on your part.

"The armies are being disbanded, and it is up to the real American to get into the game and take an active part in the affairs of every-day life. Let the Democrats take an active interest in Democratic ideals and politics, and let the Republicans take an interest in their ideals and politics."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 18.

WHITMAN PREPARED TO SUPPORT HAYWARD

Colonel of Negro Regiment Admittedly Strong Candidate for Governor Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—In the opinion of many Republicans in positions of prominence at the Capitol, the Whitman element in the Republican State organization will support Col. William Hayward, formerly of the 369th (colored) Regiment, against the field in next year's contest for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The field will include another Colonel—William B. Thompson of Westchester, who won his title as a Red Cross worker in Russia and who has contributed liberally from his large fortune to various war charities. In addition, there will be Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, State Controller Eugene M. Travis, Senators Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida and George F. Thompson of Niagara, and possibly others, but not ex-Gov. Charles S. Whitman if Colonel Hayward, as is regarded likely, should enter the race.

That Colonel Hayward as a result of the fame he won as commanding officer of his negro regiment on the western front will prove a formidable candidate is admitted even among Republican leaders who expect to cast their lot with some other candidate. That Governor Whitman, basking in the reflected glory of Colonel Hayward, might possibly succeed in realizing his ambition is not denied. Mr. Whitman's friends in the Republican State organization believe that the former Governor would have the solid backing of the suffragist element among the woman voters and the "dry" element among the men at the Republican primaries and that this support might prove too strong for Senator Wadsworth to overcome in his fight for a second term. But, on the other hand, with the suffragists out to discipline the Senator for his failure to support the Federal suffrage amendment the antis are organizing all over the State to make a militant fight for his renomination.

The secret meeting held here early last week by the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, composed almost exclusively of men "handpicked" by Mr. Whitman, and now, as a result of Mr. Whitman's defeat for reelection, properly in the "lame duck" category, naturally has turned the thoughts of Republicans to the prospective events of next year, when not only a Governor but a President is to be elected.

The utter failure of the Executive Committee when it attempted to impress its will with regard to legislation on the Republican leaders and rank and file in the Legislature has only tended to confirm the prevailing opinion among persons who have enjoyed opportunities for a close-up view of what is going on in Republican circles, namely, that the organization is facing a State-wide split and that there will be a fight between the element that gained control of the party machinery during the Whitman régime and old Republican stalwarts who dominated the organization during the days when the Republican Party was a greater power in this State.

GIVE AID TO RED CROSS.

Majority of Specialists Invited Going to Cannes Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Announcement was made by the American Red Cross tonight that the Committee of Red Cross Societies has received acceptances from a majority of the experts invited to attend the conference of many of the leading experts of the world to meet at Cannes, France, beginning April 1, to prepare a program to relieve suffering and combat disease in the general interest of humanity. Experts will be present from France, England, Italy, Japan, and the United States, the Americans invited to attend including Dr. William H. H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Simon Flexner of New York, and Dr. Hermann N. Biggs of New York.

Dr. Welch and some of the other American experts sailed on the Leviathan with Secretary Daniels. The program prepared at Cannes will be submitted to a conference of all the Red Cross Societies to be held at Geneva thirty days after peace is officially declared. The Americans invited to attend the Cannes conference are:

Dr. William H. H. Welch, Director School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Simon Flexner, Director Laboratories of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York; Dr. Hermann N. Biggs, Public Health Commissioner, New York State; Dr. E. R. Baldwin, Director of Edward L. Trudeau Foundation for Tuberculosis, New York; Dr. Theobald Smith, Director of Animal Pathology, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York; Dr. Wycliffe Ross, Director General International Health Board, Rockefeller Foundation; Colonel George Walker, U. S. A., Fellow American College of Surgeons, in charge of venereal diseases, A. E. F.; Colonel Homer Swift, U. S. A., consultant in medicine, A. E. F.; Colonel William F. Snow, A. E. F., President of Association of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America; Dr. L. Emmet Holt, Professor Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Samuel Hamill, Professor Diseases of Children, Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, Director Child Welfare for State of Pennsylvania; Dr. Fritz Talbott, Chief of Children's Medical Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, American Red Cross representative; Dr. Livingstone Farrand, formerly President of the University of Colorado, Director General American National Red Cross; Major A. M. Garwin, Chief Bureau of Tuberculosis, A. R. C., France; Major William Palmer Lucas, Professor of Pediatrics, University of California Medical School, Chief of Children's Bureau, American Red Cross, France; Colonel Richard B. Strong, U. S. A., M. D. S. C. D., Director Department of Medical Research and Intelligence, American Red Cross, Professor Tropical Diseases, Harvard University Medical School; Assistant Surgeon General N. S. Cummins, Public Health Service, now in France; Colonel F. F. Russell, representing War Department in connection with Public Health Conference, and Lieut. Col. Lindsay R. Williams, U. S. Army.

DENOUNCES ADVANCE OF COURT SALARIES

Judge Finelite Demands Inquiry Into the Practices of Municipal Justices.

BILL NOW BEFORE HYLAN

Will Add $90,000 a Year to the City Budget—Courts Now Cost $844,500 Annually.

A bill increasing the salaries of the forty-five Justices of Municipal Courts in this city from $8,000 to $10,000 a year has passed the Legislature and is awaiting the approval of the Mayor. Judge Alexander Finelite of the City Court, in a statement yesterday, denounced the bill as an injustice to the taxpayers, because it will add unnecessarily and unreasonably $90,000 a year to the city budget. He criticized the Justices and declared that it was a misnomer to call the Municipal Court "the poor man's court."

Judge Finelite says that much dissatisfaction has been created in the public mind for various reasons, but chiefly because many of the poor seeking justice at the bars of these courts receive only injustice. He says that the Justices do not devote the necessary time to court work and that the total expense of the courts, with their many liberally paid employes, is a burden on the people which any change should decrease instead of increasing.

"The total expense for the maintenance of these courts," said Judge Finelite, "including salaries of the Justices, stenographers, clerks, deputy clerks, interpreters, and attendants, amounts to approximately $844,500 a year. But notwithstanding this these Justices, who are not occupied entirely with court duties, seek now to have their salaries advanced and to place upon the taxpayers an additional burden of $90,000 a year.

"The forty-five Justices are divided among the various boroughs, twenty-four in Manhattan, eleven in Brooklyn, four in the Bronx, four in Queens, and two in Richmond. Their aggregate salaries amount to $360,000 a year. While it has always been one of the fundamentals of these courts that litigation should be expedited as much as possible, there are from five hundred to two thousand cases, on an average, awaiting disposition.

"It is said that the reason for this is largely due to the fact that the Justices do not hold daily sessions of their courts. I do not mean that all of them are thus unmindful of their duties, but that so many of them are careless that the general reputation of the majority touches the entire number. A visit to some of these courts during an afternoon will disclose the fact that they have been closed for the day, although the calendars contain a number of cases ripe for disposition and in which the litigants, generally poor persons, are waiting judicial action. Because of this condition of the courts I am of the opinion that it would be wise to subject the courts and those who hold the scales of justice in them to an investigation before more money is spent in maintaining them."

Figures collated by Judge Finelite show that the total expense of the general administration of each court, irrespective of rent, is $5,740 a year, distributed as follows: Two private secretaries, $3,240; stenographer and typewriter, $960; clerk of the Administration Board, $840, and attendant, $700. He also displayed these figures, showing the cost of the several courts in the First District:

Three justices, $24,000; chief clerk and assistant $3,000 each, $6,000; seven assistant clerks $3,000 each, $21,000; four stenographers at $2,100 each, $8,400; and fifteen attendants at $1,500 each, $22,500, making a total of an annual sum of $81,900.

AIR SERVICE MEN REBEL.

Parade with Red Flag and Demand to Be Sent Home.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 23.—"All you Bolsheviki follow me," cried an enlisted man at Ellington Field recently at a Y. M. C. A. meeting, as he grabbed a red flag and led a parade through the cadet barracks and around the field. The demonstration was in support of demands for immediate discharge from the Air Service, News of the demonstration was suppressed by the military authorities for several days. A communication containing facts of the demonstration and grievances claimed by the men was prepared and delivered to a Houston newspaperman.

Colonel G. C. Brant, commanding officer at Ellington Field, confirmed in effect the truth of the claims set forth by the men in their communication. The enlisted men declare that at every meeting at the camp for soldiers cries of "Bolsheviki, ikil the cadets," may be heard, and when President Wilson's picture is flashed on the screen it is greeted with hisses.

Colonel Brant admitted the statements made by the men were largely true. He said the President's picture was ordinarily greeted with cries of "we want to go home," and not hisses. He said he sympathized with the men and had written to Washington urging that they be discharged. He said, however, he had received instructions to hold enough men to give training to the cadets who are seeking commissions in the Reserve Corps of the air service. He said he had impressed upon the men they must conduct themselves as soldiers—American soldiers—so long as they were in the service.

QUEER STORY OF SHOOTING.

Companions Preparing to Go to Camp, but Found Wounded.

William Kohler, 19 years old, of 3,600 Broadway, a clerk, and John Katz, 16 years old, of 980 Simpson Street, the Bronx, an elevator operator, were taken to Knickerbocker Hospital yesterday. Kohler suffering from a pistol bullet wound in the left side and Katz from one in the chest. Both are prisoners at the hospital, charged with felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law.

The young men were found lying on the floor of Kohler's room by Patrolman William McCaffrey, who had heard two shots. On the way to the hospital Katz told the patrolman, he says, that he and Kohler had been "getting their stuff together" to go camping in New Jersey. While they were fooling in the room, Katz said, Kohler pointed his revolver at him and it went off, and that Katz says he pointed his revolved at Kohler and it also was discharged.

Store closed Tuesday, March 25th.

IMPORTED FABRICS FOR SPORTS CLOTHES FOR YOUNG MEN

Scotch tweeds, Irish homespuns, shetlands, English cricket flannels and whipcords are used exclusively by the best known London tailors who specialize in golf, tennis and riding clothes for young men.

College and "prep" school students in New York for the Easter holidays will find in our assortments of street and sports clothes, ready for immediate service, the most approved English models executed in the identical fabrics used abroad.

Riding suits and golf clothes in the most approved English models.

Young men's suits in imported tweeds, homespuns and flannels.

Sport jackets of fine imported shetlands worn with trousers of imported English cricket flannel make a very smart combination.

Full evening dress suits and dinner jackets.

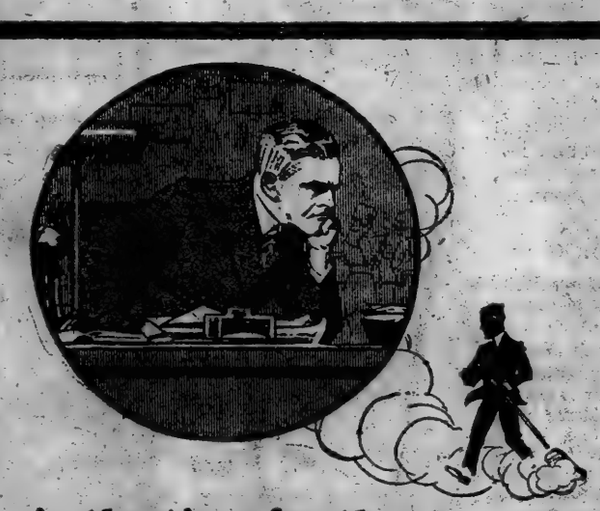
Young men's top coats and motor coats in loosely draped English models.

"Prep" suits made especially to the proportions of young men wearing long trousers for the first time.

Complete assortments of furnishings, headwear and footwear for formal and informal wear.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street



Now is the time for that business house-cleaning—

Business men everywhere are preparing for the greatest era of sound business prosperity the country has ever known.

Office efficiency—or the lack of it—will play a large part in deciding which business is to go ahead—and which is to lag behind.

Now, more than ever, comes the need of a *real* filing system—now is the time to make the change-for-the-better that you hesitated to make in war-time.

If your problem is one of filing—the L. B. Automatic index will help you solve it for all time.

If it concerns stock-keeping, which the war emphasized as a vital record in *any* business—the L. B. Stock record will show you daily where you stand.

If it is a matter of account-keeping—the card ledger, machine posted, will get the bills out on time and the ledger balanced daily. *Write for folders:—*

Filing #738 WO *Stock record #738 C* *Card ledger #7318*

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Card and filing systems — Founded 1876 — Filing cabinets wood and steel

O. H. RICE, Manager

316 Broadway, New York

Salesrooms in 49 leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

WONDER-MIST

The Sprayer Polish—Cleans and Polishes Your Car in 15 Minutes

Spray WONDER-MIST right over the dust, mud, grease, grime or road tar. Wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water. Then dry and polish with a second cheesecloth. And your car looks as spick, span and polished as if it had just rolled out of the Automobile Show.

Use WONDER-MIST in the home as well as in the garage. Cleans and polishes furniture, woodwork and floors without scratching and with half the usual work. Buy WONDER-MIST from your auto supply, hardware, furniture or drug dealer.

THE WONDER-MIST MFG. CO., Boston, Mass.

Giddings

PARIS — 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST, NEW YORK

ANNOUNCE FORMAL OPENING DISPLAYS

America's Most Complete Showing of

NEW MODELS

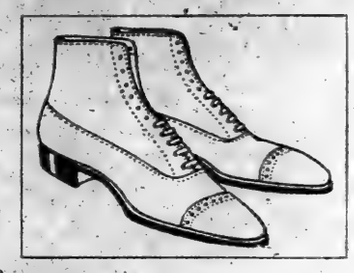
(original and reproduced)

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

Will place on sale To-day

MEN'S SHOES



Of Tan Cordovan

Regularly up to $10.00

at $7.45 pr.

Also desirable models in Black or Tan Calfskin, and a "Scotch Grain" Blucher Shoe with rubber inserts which make it practically waterproof. A full range of sizes is provided.

This Store will be Closed To-morrow

We Salute You!

This is the fifth war during our 112 years of business life from which we have welcomed back victorious New York troops.

In 1812, in 1849, in 1864 and in 1898 we greeted our home-coming men in all honor and homage. Now in 1919, after the Great War, we offer our deepest respect to the officers and men of the 27th Division, who did so much to uphold the fighting traditions of our city and lived up to the reputation of their long-famous unit.

We salute you, 27th Division. Your battles were well fought and well won. No finer records than yours have been made in all the wars from which we have welcomed New York soldiers home again.

In your honor we close our stores all day on Tuesday, March 25th.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Established 1807

"Oldest Furniture House in America"

3rd Ave. at 121st Street

2212 to 2224 Third Ave.

GARFIELD PROPOSES A COAL COMMISSION

Would Advise on Conditions in the Industry, Cabinet Member Representing Public.

SUBMITTED TO COAL MEN

Referendum to be Taken and Decision Considered at Bituminous Conference Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Fuel Administration today announced that a plan to promote public welfare by more effective co-operation between the Federal Government and the coal industry had been submitted in referendum form to the members of the National Coal Association by officials of that organization. Producing companies holding membership in the National Coal Association represent an annual output of approximately 400,000,000 tons, or three-fourths of the country's bituminous production.

The plan is the outcome of conferences called by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, in which coal operators and mine workers participated. Pursuant to arrangements at one of these conferences the matter was laid before President Wilson prior to his recent departure for France.

The plan under consideration proposes that, during the "period of readjustment and thereafter," a commission consisting of a member of the Cabinet and representatives of operators and miners shall consider all problems affecting the industry. The commission would act as an advisory body in matters of cost of production, labor conditions, transportation, and other problems of the industry.

Operators in all producing fields have been requested to study the proposals, hold meetings in the near future to discuss them, and advise the representatives in the association's directorate of their attitude and wishes. The consensus of association opinion will be available within the next two weeks, and will be presented at a meeting of the Directors at Cleveland on April 4, when further consideration will be given to the plan.

The plan takes full cognizance, it was announced, of the interests of the public in all matters pertaining to the coal industry, especially the price it has to pay for coal. It is planned that the public be represented fully and adequately in placing in effect a plan looking to the betterments of conditions. To this end the proposed plan provides for representation on the part of the public by the United States Government, to continue during the period of readjustment and thereafter, when business shall have returned to a normal, peacetime basis.

Coal Production Decreasing.

The output of bituminous coal during the week ended March 15 fell approximately 3,000,000 net tons below the production for the same week of 1918, the chief cause of decline being lack of demand. The output was 8,088,000 net tons, according to the estimate furnished to the United States Fuel Administration by the Geological Survey.

In the same estimate it is predicted that the close of the coal year on March 31 will show that the production will not exceed that of the previous coal year by more than 8,000,000 net tons, although it stood at an excess of more than 40,000,000 net tons on Nov. 1. It is estimated that the actual production for the coal year will be approximately 558,000,000 net tons, as compared with 563,885,000 net tons during the calendar year 1918.

Production of anthracite during the week ended March 15, estimated at 1,206,000 net tons, was approximately 20 per cent. in excess of the output of the previous week. The same week of a year ago the production was 2,009,000 net tons. Total production for the coal year to March 15 is estimated at 89,317,000 net tons, as compared with 95,370,000 net tons during the same period of the previous year.

MAY MAKE A NEW CAR,

But Can't Market It Under Two Years, Says Edsel Ford.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 23.—In a letter signed by Edsel B. Ford, President of the Ford Motor Car Company, sent to all dealers throughout the country the Ford Motor Company says that "rumors and stories anent the new Ford are exaggerated."

"On account of recent newspaper articles and the many rumors circulating over the country concerning a new car to be manufactured by Henry Ford," says the letter, "we believe it advisable to inform our dealers generally in order that you may intelligently and uniformly answer all inquiries. In the first place, a large majority of the reports afloat are distorted. A new car may be manufactured, but as to when it will be manufactured we are not in a position to say, except that we do know a new car could not possibly be designed, tested out, manufactured, and marketed in quantities under two or three years."

Belle Story Leads Benefit.

The benefit performance annually given at the Hippodrome, under the auspices of the Eighty-sixth Street Temple took place at that institution last night. Among those on the program were Belle Story, Elise Lijon, Bert Levy, and Charles T. Aldrich, and the Hippodrome chorus also participated. Raoul Vidas, who had been expected, did not appear because of illness.

Paris Lifts Food Restrictions.

PARIS, March 23.—A decree issued today by the Food Administration removes the restrictions on trading in milk, butter, milk products, and confectionery. The decree also permits the use of butter and eggs in the making of pastry.

Friars to Greet General O'Ryan.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the 27th Division will be the guest of honor at a Friars' Club dinner next Sunday night. It will take place at the Hotel Astor.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 18.

ORDER
Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

FOR UTILIZING NEW SHIPS.

Manufacturers' Export Association Favors Private Ownership and Operation.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association, comprising about 1,800 large manufacturers throughout the country, has adopted resolutions which outline a practical plan for utilizing the $2,500,000,000 fleet which the United States will own at the end of 1920, under its present program.

The resolutions were drawn up by a committee composed of E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; W. C. Durant, President of the General Motors Company; W. L. Saunders, President of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, and George Ed. Smith, President of the Royal Typewriter Company. They read:

"The nation's foreign trade cannot be successfully developed without an American merchant marine able to transport American products as cheaply, as regularly, and as efficiently as products of other countries are carried.

"Our naval authorities have declared that both for the training of American seamen and for the necessary victualing and supplying of the navy when operating in foreign waters, an auxiliary merchant marine is essential. In fact, the Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to this association, said: 'I feel that the proper enlargement, the influence, and the wise use of such a merchant marine is the biggest question now to be solved by the American people.'

"The establishment and maintenance of an American merchant marine is, therefore, a matter in which every citizen of the country is vitally interested. Be it resolved, therefore,

"That the Board of Directors of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, after consideration of the problem, recommend the following means of utilizing the ships now built and building by the United States Government to the end that a permanent and available American merchant marine may be established.

"First—All ships owned by the United States Government, or building or contracted for by the Government, should be sold to American ship operators at the earliest moment after a proper basis for such sale can be established.

"Second—The price at which these ships are sold should not exceed the cost of foreign-built ships of the same class and tonnage.

"Third—The Government should exercise control to the extent of establishing maximum rates.

"Fourth—Some guarantee should be given to operators of American ships that under certain conditions and for a limited time they will be reimbursed for losses sustained in handling business at competitive rates where the revenue is not sufficient to cover operating cost.

"The provision that private ship operators must be guaranteed against operating at a loss on rates fixed by the Government is based, it is explained, upon the fact that our present navigation laws compel the payment of higher wages upon American ships than are paid on the ships of any other nation. Furthermore, to properly expand the country's export trade, new ocean routes must be established which cannot be profitable until a larger volume of trade has been built up.

The Export Association would guarantee private ship owners against loss while these conditions continue, but the resolution is framed to prevent a subsidy resulting in monopolistic practices especially, it is pointed out, after the war period, would be guaranteed against unavoidable losses, but their profits would still depend solely upon their own efficiency and enterprise.

CONFER SEMICHA DEGREE.

Five Graduates of Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Seminary Honored.

The degree of Semicha, the highest award in Jewish theological learning, was conferred yesterday afternoon upon five graduates of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Centra' Park West and Seventieth Street. It was the first time in this country that the degree had been conferred upon a group of men. It entitles the rabbi to decide upon cases involving Jewish law and customs, whose meaning is hidden from the layman or to the graduate of a seminary where the teaching of Talmud is not of primary importance as it is in this school. Orthodox rabbis and laymen from all parts of the country were present to witness the presentation of the hand-written parchment.

Addresses were made by the leading orthodox clergymen of this city and traditional and patriotic songs were sung by twenty members of the Cantors Association of America, led by the Rev. M. Kramer. Ben Hare chanted the afternoon service, and the Rev. Mr. Kramer said a memorial prayer for Rabbi Isaac Elchanan, honored the most learned Russian Talmudist in the last century, the anniversary of whose death was concurrent with the graduation exercises.

Those who addressed the audience, which filled every seat and aisle of the great synagogue, were Rabbi M. S. Margolies, President of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis; the Rev. Dr. Philip Klein of Oheb Zedek Congregation, Rabbi S. E. Jaffe, Vice President of the Union of Orthodox Congregations, and the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. Rabbi Bernard Revel, President of the Faculty of the seminary, conferred the degrees and spoke in Hebrew and English.

Mordecai Hirschsprung was valedictorian, and the other graduates were Judah Damesek, Moses Fuhrman, Solomon B. Freedman, L. L. B., M. A., and Aryeh L. Ralbag.

At a dinner at the Hotel Savoy last evening in honor of the newly ordained rabbis $25,000 was pledged to a $500,000 fund for a new building and an endowment. It is the intention of the seminary authorities to build a school uptown, as their present quarters at 9 Montgomery Street are neither spacious nor up to date.

FRENCH RESTORATION LOAN.

Internal Issue at 5 Per Cent. Authorized, Amount to be Fixed Later.

PARIS, March 23.—The Official Journal published today a decree authorizing the issue of an internal loan called "the Loan of National Restoration."

The loan will be at 5 per cent. and its issue price 93. The amount of the loan is to be fixed later by the Ministry of Finance.

To file a letter is one thing—to find it quite another

The difference, perhaps quite obvious at first, takes on a new significance when one considers that among the thousands of filing systems in daily use only too small a percentage are above critism on this point. The only way to protect your files from becoming a veritable graveyard of often needed correspondence is to install a system of known dependability.

Amberg is *not* just another name for an ordinary vertical filing system. It is the identification mark of a plan specially designed to fit your individual requirements that can be effectively operated by any one in your organization, if necessary.

It makes no difference what special treatment your correspondence demands—Amberg can develop the right plan to meet that demand. And that plan may be modified at any future time to readily adjust itself to changes in office routine.

Get An Amberg Analysis

Amberg Cabinets, wood and steel, are standard—and the Indexes fit any make of cabinet.

Send for "Applied Indexing," a book for business executives.

Amberg File and Index Co.

Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing.

79 Duane Street

Established 1868. Tel. Worth 5164.

THE *finest* clothing for your chauffeur is the most economical. No better apparel for the man at the wheel is made than Saks. That's why we do the biggest auto apparel business in America.

Spring Suits, $32.50 to $50.00
Spring Overcoats, $37.50 to $55.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Our Stores Will Be Closed To-morrow in Honor of the marching Heroes

Brill Brothers New York

B. Altman & Co.

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER

following the fashionable straight silhouette.

Before Madame decides the mode of her Spring tailor-made it is of the utmost importance that she be fitted for her new corset; for the suit—or gown—must inevitably adapt itself to the lines of the corset, whether they be graceful or otherwise.

The Corset Department

specializes in the making to order of fine corsets that, while following the lines dictated by Fashion, are adapted comfortably to the individual figure. And this is an art which is distinctly rare. Measurements and fittings are entrusted only to expert corsetieres, and all work is done in workrooms located in the establishment.

A large and attractive variety of the finest materials (of foreign as well as American manufacture) is ready for selection.

The Corset Dep't is on the Second Floor.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

American Red Cross Clothing Drive, Mar. 24-31

bundle up your bundle

If you have two coats give one to your fellow man who is shivering in Europe. Give every practical garment you can. Give your second best dress. Give shoes. Give underwear. Give all the used clothing you don't urgently need. Because men, women and children across the water need it desperately.

Go Bundle Up Your Clothes!

Take them to any Red Cross Receiving Station listed below or to the Central Receiving Station, 9 Union Square.

List of Receiving Stations:

Battery to 59th St.

29 Vesey St.
*187 E. Broadway
*213 Hudson St.
324 W. 11th St.
*11th St. and 7th Ave.
60 8th Ave.
71 W. 23d St.
*346 W. 36th St.
30th St. and 4th Ave. (church)
S. E. cor. Broadway and 4th Ave.
30 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square
7 E. 36th St.
405 10th Ave.
*110 W. 40th St.
*309 E. 43d St.
Grand Central Station
249 E. 48th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
*56 W. 58th St.
*510 Lexington Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
54th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
416 W. 54th St.
500 W. 57th St.
55th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)

East Side, above 59th St.

60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
67th St. and Park Ave.
*68th St. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School)
1810 Park Ave.
167 E. 94th St.
218 E. 125th St.
1252 St. and Mt. Morris Park, W.
Lenox Ave. and 135d St.
*307 8th Ave.

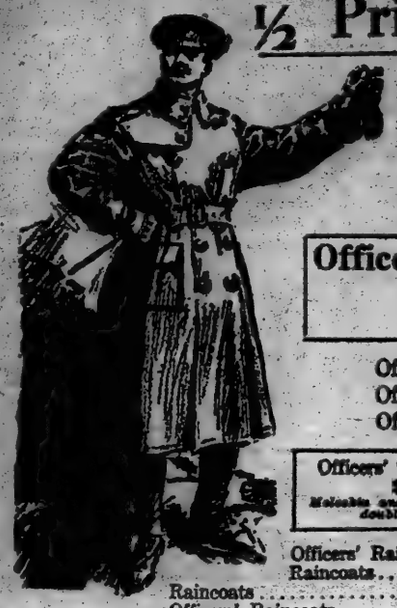
West Side, above 59th St.

140 W. 66th St.
66th St. and Central Park West
*66th St. and Broadway
34 W. 68th St.
196 Amsterdam Ave.
71st St. and Broadway (church)
*166 West End Ave.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
West End Ave. and 81st St.
*44 Amsterdam Ave.
*2468 Broadway
93d St. and Amsterdam Ave.
101st St. and Amsterdam Ave.
327 W. 106th St.
256 W. 109th St.
601 W. 115th St.
*64 W. 125th St.
*123d St. and Morningside Ave.
151 W. 135th St.
15 W. 139th St.
2249 Amsterdam Ave.
401 W. 141st St.
401 W. 143d St.
140th St. and Convent Ave.
1545 St. Nicholas Ave.
550 W. 155th St.
166th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
170th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
720 W. 181st St.
190th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
498 W. 207th St.

Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St. - BROADWAY - 33rd St.

Military Clothing
½ Price Sale



Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$27.50
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Waterbloc and belted, single or double breasted.

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Guaranteed Water Proof.

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Leather Lined Coats.....$30.00
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These suits and overcoats are uncommon value at the price.

Suits at $25

Suitable for Spring and Summer Conservation and "Young Men" models—including the spring's newest departures. Careful tailoring.

Many fabrics—many patterns—a broad selection of the new season's best in striped worsteds and plain colors.

Spring Overcoats $25
Full silk lined and quarter silk lined—Oxfords, grays, browns and tans.
Also form-fitted models for young men.

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THE HEYDEN CHEMICAL WORKS,
GARFIELD, N. J.

The Entire Outstanding Capital Stock of The Heyden Chemical Works, (Manufacturers of Chemicals and Drugs). 747 Shares Out of 750 Authorized Shares (3 Shares Treasury Stock), par Value $200 per Share.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale, at the door of the Main Office of The Heyden Chemical Works, at Garfield, New Jersey, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of March, 1919, the entire outstanding capital stock consisting of 747 shares of the par value of $200 per share, of The Heyden Chemical Works, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey; and also, all the rights, interests, and benefits created in favor of Chemische Fabrik von Heyden A. G. of Radebeul, Germany, by a certain agreement dated June 7, 1906, with The Heyden Chemical Works; and all claims and demands existing thereunder, and certain patents, trademarks and methods of manufacture; and also certain trademarks heretofore held by said Chemische Fabrik A. G. and Fr. von Heyden Nachfolger, of Radebeul, Germany.

Full description of and information concerning the above property, and the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES, 110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEAR FOLKS:

THINGS run in Cycles of Six in the Wilson & Co. organization.

"Six" plays an important part in the business.

There are six letters in the word WILSON. There are six vice-presidents—first aids to Mr. Wilson. That started the "Six" idea three years ago this month when Mr. Wilson gave his name and himself to the business. The workers considered it a good omen.

And one of the first things done after Mr. Wilson took hold was to adopt a slogan that would mean something and that would keep everybody on their toes to live up to it. The slogan selected was:

"The Wilson Label Protects Your Table."

Please note that there are six words in this slogan. They are very important words.

The next thing on the program was to develop a fine working spirit in the organization in which all should take part—workers and officials.

That was done at once. Please note that there are six letters in the word "spirit."

Now you have had six letters from me thus far in which I have dwelt mainly on the "spirit" that exists in the Wilson & Co. organization.

I think I have proved to you that the real foundation of a successful business must be built on the heart, the happiness, the loyalty, the integrity, the enthusiasm and the pride of its workers—coupled with the honest appreciation, recognition and co-operation of the head of the business and his official family.

The foundation of the Wilson & Co. business is built on these six principles, and that is why its slogan, "The Wilson Label Protects Your Table," means so much to the peoples of the world.

What would this slogan amount to if it did not have back of it the honest and sincere efforts of the official family and its twenty-five thousand loyal, earnest workers?

It would be a scrap of paper only—and the world has had enough of "scraps of paper."

People want the real thing now. In food products they are getting it under the Wilson label.

I am starting another series of six letters today in which I will treat on other angles of the Wilson & Co. business. I propose to stick to the "Six" idea. Please note that the word "angles" also consists of six letters.

What I mean by "angles" is this: I propose to show you, for instance, *that the workers consider that their own honor is involved in producing foodstuffs that will justify the Company's slogan—which should be very reassuring to you when it comes to buying Wilson & Co. products.*

I think it is great, myself, that the good, pure things to eat supplied by Wilson & Co. are backed up in their production by twenty-five thousand workers who recognize their individual responsibility and who would not, under any circumstances, either wilfully or deliberately take part in sending out to their fellow human beings in all parts of the world, imperfect or impure food products.

They would not have it on their consciences to do such a thing, and I know for I have talked with hundreds of them—many in every department of the business—and they are imbued with the spirit to give to the Company all they have of skill and care and loyalty and honor. Take as an illustration what a Russian workman employed in the Sausage Department said to me. I noticed his enthusiasm and the swiftness and skill with which he worked and asked him why he was so interested.

"Oh, I like to help make good things to eat," said he in broken English. "I eat 'em myself. I have wife and eight children, and I giv'em good food. Wilson things good eating. My wife and children they keep very well because they eat pure food. So do I. I like to work here. My boss there very good to me and to everybody. He makes us proud of our work. Nothing goes wrong here. We all very careful. We stand by Wilson name. Sausages that go out under Wilson label are fine—very best. I know. I eat 'em. They very, very good."

Then he turned to me and taking a lead pencil and a piece of brown paper out of his pocket he wrote his name, the last name of which is the proverbial long Russian name. Then he drew his pencil through the last few letters and said: "Just lose 'em. Too many letters. Now have short American name. Soon going to be American citizen, too"—and he smiled and went back to his work.

The true test in the production of food is when the worker is willing to eat what he produces. I saw with my own eyes how sausages are made, and I want to tell you that I now have a very much keener desire than ever before to eat sausages and griddle cakes for my Sunday morning breakfast.

Sincerely, William C. Freeman,
131 E. 23rd St., New York City.

BILL SEWALL VISITS ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE

Old Maine Guide to Tell Committee Today His Idea of a Memorial to Colonel.

IS OPPOSED TO MONUMENT

Says Roosevelt Was Never Physically Strong—Tells Reminiscences of Former President.

William Wingate Sewall, guide for the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt when he hunted in the Maine woods, and for two years foreman of his ranch at Medora, N. D., visited the Colonel's grave and the Roosevelt home at Sagamore Hill yesterday. Today he will confer with the Roosevelt Permanent National Memorial Committee so as to assist them from his intimate knowledge of the Colonel in selecting a memorial such as he himself would have liked.

"Old Bill," as he was affectionately known to Colonel Roosevelt, was full of reminiscences yesterday, and everything he saw that was connected with the Colonel's life recalled to him some incident that would in one way or another illustrate a phase of the former President's character. When he returned to the Hotel Commodore, after the day at Oyster Bay, he admitted that it would be difficult to exhaust him of all the significant occurrences during his experiences with "Theodore." "Theodore" was what he always called the Colonel, for he said that "Teddy" seemed too small a name for such a great man.

When Mr. Sewall viewed the modest grave of the Colonel, nestled away in an obscure spot in the woods, his first words were: "A quiet place, close to nature, and away from the bustle of the world. That's just like the Colonel." Then he tramped the paths that were the favorite Roosevelt haunts, and when he came to the numerous bird houses which are scattered about the estate, he remarked fervently that "the Colonel did love the birds!"

His Opinion About Memorial.

Then he renewed his acquaintance with the negro, Charlie Lee, who, when Roosevelt was President, drove his horse and carriage, and in the later days was his chauffeur. It was all a wonderful treat to him, he said, to come back and live again for a few brief moments in the haunts of the Colonel, and when he got back to New York in the evening he was brimming over with memories.

During the day he was accompanied by his daughter Nancy, who lives in New York during the Winter. Later he was entertained at the Lotos Club by Harold Pulsifer of The Outlook, Eversley Childs, the hunter, and A. W. Erickson.

As to the particular type of memorial to be selected by the Roosevelt Memorial Committee, at whose invitation he has come to New York, Mr. Sewall is much concerned, and he has decided opinions as to what would have pleased the Colonel.

"He would have liked something," he said, "in the way of an institution that would teach Americanism—that would put into men a sense of justice and truth. I know that no statue or monument would have pleased him. He would have wanted nothing that had no practical use.

"The kind of institution I mean would be a school to teach boys to be Americans along the lines that his own boys were taught, because there could be no better kind. Of course, there would be woodcraft and out-of-door sports, and all that sort of thing. The boy would be taught to take care of himself, and to use other men as he ought to.

"The Colonel knew how to take care of himself, and he never gave up. Most people have the idea that he was a strong man. He was far from that; he was physically weak all his life, but he never let it be known except to those with whom he was most intimate. The reason people did not know about it was that he never gave in. He was full of grit, and did not know how to complain.

"His sudden death was no surprise to me, for I know that he had many weak spells when he suffered from heart trouble. The only way one could tell it was his unusual silence for two or three days at a time. He had a premonition of it, but I doubt whether his immediate family knew that he was suffering.

"After he had graduated from college, they tell me, he was examined by a number of other prominent men and doctor, who told him that he should choose a profession in which he would have to do nothing strenuous, such as running up and down stairs, for if he did, it would probably result fatally. Well, he said to that man: 'Now, doctor, I am going to do all the things you have told me not to do, for if I had to live a life such as you have pictured to me, I wouldn't care how short my life was.'

Lost $100,000 on Dakota Ranch.

"And he did do them. While out on the ranch in North Dakota one day, his horse reared and fell on him, breaking his shoulder blade. He paid no attention to it, but stayed on the ranch for two or three days, because he did not want the cowboys to know what had happened to him, and it was only when he got to New York that the really serious injury was discovered.

"I don't think it is generally known that the North Dakota ranch lost the Colonel about $100,000. He took Will Dow and me out with him, but there was no business arrangement. We were practically partners, but when half the cattle died, the Colonel saw that it was his half that died, and that Dow and I had nothing to lose. He was always generous and considerate. And when he was out there he showed another one of his traits. He would never stand for a story that cast any shadow upon a woman. Among the cowboys that was about the only kind of story you would hear, and although the Colonel never told them directly that he didn't like it, they took care to respect his wishes.

"The kind of game he liked was big game, but he often told me that he preferred the smaller game to shoot at. 'Bill,' he said, 'you couldn't live your life without hitting something. It was too much like shooting up a herd of cattle, but in Maine you had really to hunt for what you got.'

"But the big thing about the Colonel was that he was an American. Even after traveling all through Europe, he said to me: 'The more I see of foreign lands the better I am satisfied with my own, where a man is a free-born citizen.' When he was in Switzerland he climbed the Matterhorn, just because he had run across an Englishman who had an idea that an American couldn't do it. That was Roosevelt."

Bill Sewall was born in a little clearing in the heart of the Maine woods 76 years ago. He says he was the first white child born in that settlement, and that the next nearest clearing was twenty miles away. His father's only neighbor was an Indian, and, he adds, he was a good neighbor, too. At present the guide is the proprietor of Hook Point Camps, on Mattawamkeag Lake, at Island Falls, Maine. He used to stand six feet four when he was in his prime, but his shoulders are a bit bent now. From above a snowy white beard peer two keen blue eyes, as alert as those of a youth. And he is proud of his profession, for, as he said yesterday, when his daughter gently reproved him for coming to New York wearing a blue flannel shirt, he is a woodsman, and he wants people to know it.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

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Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave.
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BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

AID FOR SOUTHERN EUROPE

Methodists Appropriate $2,908,850 for Relief of War Sufferers

Announcement was made yesterday at the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, 150 Fifth Avenue, that the Department of War Emergency in Reconstruction of the Million Dollar Centenary Commission had appropriated $907,850 for work in Italy this year, $796,000 for France, and sums for other countries which bring the total up to $2,908,850. An equal amount has been allotted for reconstruction needs in the United States.

A Methodist relief ship will start shortly for France, Italy, and Southeastern Europe laden with live stock, traction plows, seeds, clothing, provisions of all kinds, medicines, shoes, tools and agricultural machinery.

Dr. S. M. Tipple, the head of the Methodist Episcopal College in Rome and Methodist Centenary Secretary for Europe, said that the steamship would enter the Mediterranean, discharge part of its freight at Marseilles, and then land the rest in Trieste, from which port the supplies will be forwarded by rail to Italy, Rumania, Albania, and if possible, to Southern Russia. Dr. Tipple, Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, of Detroit, and Bishop W. F. Anderson will accompany the relief ship.

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A SIGN OF THE TIMES

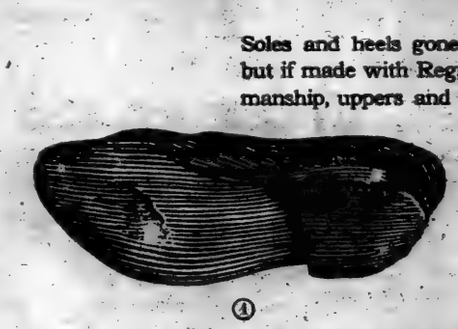
Whenever you see the famous orange and black sign of the Thompson-Starrett Company you can make up your mind that the Owner of the property is playing safe and not taking any chances.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Worn Shoes Now Rebuilt to Look and Wear Like New by Regal Remaking Department

Shoes not "mended" but Remade over Original Last at Small Cost — Worn Parts Replaced by New — Shape and Style Restored for Months more of Service

① Soles and heels gone. Shoes apparently worn out—but if made with Regal integrity of material and workmanship, uppers and foundations are probably sound.



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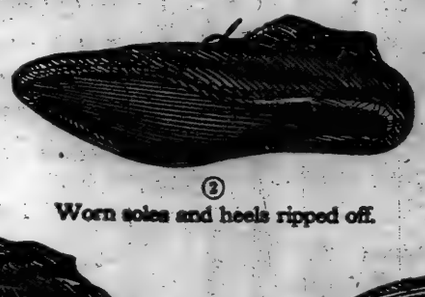
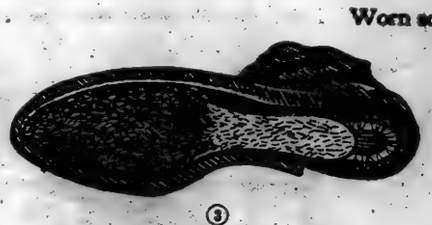


② Worn soles and heels ripped off.



③ New welt put in. Rebuilding starts over a proper last. In Regal Shoes, *original Regal last* is used.

④ New outer sole sewed to welt.

⑤ Shoes rebuilt — shape, style, and wearing quality restored. Shoes are ready for another long period of wear.

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Cost — very little more than mere "mending"

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TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE, INCORPORATED
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

2298 shares of the common stock, of the par value of $100.00 each, of International Textile, Incorporated; also certain patents, applications for patent, and trade mark.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, at the principal office of International Textile, Incorporated, 1069 Connecticut Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of March, 1919, 2298 shares of the common stock, of the par value of $100.00 each, out of a total of 2500 shares of stock (all of which is common stock) of International Textile, Incorporated, a corporation of the State of Connecticut; and the patents, applications for patent, and the trade mark specified in the Order of Sale.

Copies of the Order of Sale, a full description of, and information concerning, the property to be sold, and the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALE, 110 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian

ADAMS
Black Jack
CHEWING GUM

Good for the Throat

CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 280,572

Nine Dead of Wounds, 94 of Disease, Reported in Yesterday's Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Two army casualty lists were issued by the War Department today, containing 176 names, bringing the total for the army up to 274,849 after the official weekly recheck, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. In this recheck duplications have been eliminated and changes in status taken account of. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm of the service was 5,955. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 280,572.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 9 died of wounds, 94 died of disease, 18 severely wounded, 6 wounded to a degree undetermined, 45 slightly wounded, and 5 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 23.	Total.
Killed in action	51,541	..	51,541
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	12,343	9	12,352
Died of accident	3,625	..	3,625
Died of disease	21,732	94	21,826
Total	70,973	103	71,076
Wounded	198,566	68	198,634
Missing	5,400	5	5,405
Total	270,939	176	270,115

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgt. Bugler.
Mech. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

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LYON, JOSEPH B., East Homer.....(WL)
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MORAN, FRED, Stanley.....(DD)
PAGE, HARLAN, Glens Falls.....(WL)
ROYKOUFF, OTTO G., Buffalo.....(WL)

ALABAMA.
COGMAN, WILLIS, Fitzpatrick.....(DD)
CROCKER, JOE, Caliman.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.
GARVIN, JAMES T., Little Rock.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.
JACKSON, ANDREW, San Francisco.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.
CICHY, ALEXANDER P., Broadbrook.(WL)
COGROVE, EDWARD J., Bridgeport.(DD)
FOSTER, Leonard, South Norwalk.....(WL)

FLORIDA.
BINGLEY, GEORGE P., Woodrow.....(DD)
TAYLOR, WALTER E., Winter Haven.(DD)

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EARNEST, MARION J., Donalson—Wagn.....(DD)
KIMBLE, ORIE, Hatches Station.....(DD)
SHEAROUSE, R. N., Marlow—Corp.....(DD)
YORK, OTIS, Atlanta.....(DD)

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BUREL, ARTHUR, Chicago.....(DD)
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DOHLEN, G. G., Mount Morris.....(DD)
GUNTER, C. E., Decatur—Sgt.....(DD)
GATES, W. R., Chicago.....(DD)
REID, JAMES, Chicago.....(DD)
TIERNEY, M. G., Chicago—Corp.....(DW)
WILLIAMS, J. L., Farmer City.....(DW)

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MILLER, O. L., Cedar Rapids.....(DD)
MONAHAN, J. L., Sheridan.....(DD)

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SWARTZ, W. M., Arcadia—Corp.....(DD)

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BARKER, L. C., Green.....(DD)
DANIELS, M., Charley.....(DW)
LAWRENCE, H. Louisville.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.
TURNER, F. B., Benton.....(DD)

MARYLAND.
WILSON, J. S., Baltimore.....(DD)

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BURNHAM, H. E., Watertown—Wagn.(DD)
COLLINS, W. J., Dorchester—Sgt.....(DD)
CROSS, C. L., Perryville, Webster.....(DD)
JONES, H. B., Wareham.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.
FIELDER, G. F., Tecumseh.....(DD)
HOVEY, CHARLES, Pravoia.....(DW)
THEISEN, LEO, Detroit.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.
TREBESCH, ALBERT, Sleepy Eye.....(DW)

MISSISSIPPI.
DANIEL, LUTHER, Jackson.....(DD)
JACKSON, WILLIE, Shelby.....(DD)

MISSOURI.
DAILEY, WILLIAM O., Madison.....(DD)
FARRELL, JOSEPH J., Rumford.....(DW)

MONTANA.
CLARK, JOHN L., Deer Lodge—Sgt.....(DD)
DASCH, ORLA E., Recipolat—Wagn.....(DD)
FAIRCHIEVE, J. R., Wallace—Sgt.....(DW)
FRENCH, JOHN E., Great Falls.....(DD)
McDOUGAL, JOHN A., Phillipsburg.....(DD)

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RYDER, GEORGE A., Hanover.....(DD)

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GODWIN, MAUDIOUS A., Selma.....(DD)
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BROWN, L., Chillicothe—Corp.....(DD)
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DUNMIRE, C. F., New Philadelphia.....(DD)
HUSSEY, WILBUR J., Rudolph—Corp.(DD)
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MURPHY, HUBERT H., Cleveland.....(DD)
REICHENEDER, GEORGE, Columbus.....(DD)
SOUCEK, L. J., Cleveland—Sgt.....(DD)

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WEATHERS, BENNIE, Welty.....(DD)

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CARR, W. E., Phoentville—Corp.....(DD)
DOOLING, PATRICK J., Shenandoah.....(DD)
HESS, T. S., Easton—Corp.....(DD)
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HOSTETLER, DAVID C., Belleville.....(DD)
LEE, WILLIAM J., Philadelphia.....(DD)
McCUTCHEON, JAMES, Philadelphia.....(DD)
McGOLDRICK, PATRICK E., Scranton.....(DD)
McNELIS, JOHN J., Philadelphia.....(DD)
McNULTY, ANDREW J., Freeland.....(DD)
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STEEL, ROMIE, Nashville.....(DD)

TEXAS.
CRAWFORD, BUSTER, Corsicana.....(DD)
LEE, GEORGE B., Trinity.....(DD)
WESTLEY, WILL, Houston.....(DD)

UTAH.
MITCHELL, CHARLES J., Provo.....(DD)

VERMONT.
BARRETT, JOHN P., Rutland—Sgt.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.
COLLINS, HUGH C., Longspur.....(DD)
FARMER, WILLIAM T., Bryanstone.....(DD)
FIELDS, JOHN, Boyking.....(DD)
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MEADOR, CLAUDE C., Glen Allen.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.
HILL, JOHN E., Mainga—Cook.....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.
SHRADER, HOBART F., Hazleville.....(DD)

WISCONSIN.
BERGNER, E. C., Pulcifer—Sgt.....(DD)
ERICKSON, BENJAMIN A., Arndale.....(DD)
SHIELLS, A. E., Wauwatosa—Lt.....(DD)

BELGIUM.
WYEKHEYS, CAMIEL, Russlede.....(DD)

ENGLAND.
CARQUEST, WILFRID L., London.....(DD)
DAVIES, S., Marionette, North Wales.(DD)

ITALY.
KILITO, PIETRO, Arcama.....(DW)
PUPA, SAMUEL, Isca Sogliosi.....(DD)

JAMAICA.
ANDERSON, IVAN, Kingston.....(DD)

HUGHES REASSURES DISABLED SOLDIERS

Says Grateful Nation Will Assure Them an Independent Manhood.

DISCUSS REHABILITATION

Delegates from Allied Countries Tell of Work for Wounded at Red Cross Meeting.

Charles E. Hughes, presiding at a meeting in the Hippodrome yesterday held under the auspices of the American Red Cross to discuss what the Government and the people of the United States should do to rehabilitate the wounded soldiers whose disabilities prevent them from returning to their prewar occupations, told the men that they hold a warm place in the hearts of every single one of their countrymen.

"Our gratitude is felt," said Mr. Hughes, "because you have made it possible for us to live our contented lives."

The Hippodrome was crowded with those who turned out to do honor to the soldiers who have come home crippled from wounds and sickness, and ambulances brought in hundreds of the disabled men themselves. Walter Jennings, Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, introduced Mr. Hughes, who said in part:

"I want to expressly congratulate the management of this entertainment in having here the People's Liberty Chorus to sing songs of happiness and patriotism. We shall find in community singing a helpful co-operative feature in the work before us of reconstructing crippled men. It will be found that a singing people shall always remain a contented people.

"We extend our greeting today to disabled soldiers and sailors, the first emotion experienced being a spontaneous tribute to the splendid heroism of American manhood. The generation which has had to bear the brunt of this war came to manhood amid peace and luxury; used to the softness of civilization and the pleasures of urban life. When the call came, however, they showed the stuff which was in them, and never in the history of civilization have better soldiers been developed in any war. You men must not think because in our crowded, busy cities you may be passed by with scarce a sign of recognition, that you do not have the very warmest place in the hearts of the people of America, because you do. Our gratitude is felt because you have made it possible that we can continue to live our contented lives.

Sees Opportunity for Gratitude.

"The Red Cross and its auxiliary organizations for relief are now turning their attention to the necessary work of restoring these returned disabled men. Now, has come the opportunity for us to prove our gratitude in seeing that the men who come back to us crippled shall be rehabilitated.

"We must rebuild them so that they may look forward to prosperous and happy careers, achieving the success of independent manhood. The disabled man does not want to be an object of charity. He wants to feel that there is an opportunity for him, that there are resources to give him a fair measure of opportunity and enable him to continue doing his part as a man. In all this it is our desire to assure him.

"We are going forward in the use of new applications discovered by science as rapidly as we can do so with efficiency, and it is remarkable to consider what recent inventions have really done. We shall by no means demobilise our desire to render patriotic service to the disabled warriors."

Delegates from France, England, Canada, Belgium and Italy, who have been attending the International Conference on Rehabilitation, which has just closed here, described what those countries have been able to do in the re-education and re-training of disabled soldiers in hospitals and schools.

The People's Liberty Chorus, 2,000 strong, led by Director L. Camilieri, made the singing a feature of the meeting.

COFFEE

Prices are soaring with no immediate relief in sight. Take advantage of our *Special Week-End Offers.* Two million pounds of Liggett's Breakfast Coffee, sold in our stores last year.

Tea, Cocoa, Chocolate, Chocolate Pudding and Mayonnaise Dressing too, sold every Friday and Saturday only at reduced prices.

The Rexall Drug Stores Liggett's

Several Hours More

of precious evening enjoyment after the theatre—Shanley's provides it with a delightful supper and entertainment that make each visit a prelude to others.

Scintillating vaudeville with dinner and supper—7 to 1.

Luncheon—Shanley standard—
$1.00 — 12 to 2:30 — music.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

An Economical Food
A Wholesome Food
A Building Food
A Convenient Food
Grape-Nuts

G-D
Gordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE
Sold by leading dealers
If unobtainable at yours call Bryant 5244

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE
HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
bet. Col. Ave. and Broadway
An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

THE GRAPEFULLOUS HOUR
THE LITTLE CLUB
Far from the Madding Jazz. At last a place where food and dancing are the essentials
No Admission Fee Charged
Nightly at 10 o'Clock

ANNOUNCEMENT
The Piccadilly
170 West 72d Street
(near Broadway)
Will open an extension to the present Tea Room at the above address Monday evening, March 24. Double seating capacity.
Under the same exclusive management.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $6.00 a day.
Phone 2974 Riverside.

MR. HURLEY'S MESSAGE.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman United States Shipping Board, points out in tomorrow's Annalist that America today stands as the greatest maritime power. On news stands 10 cents—$4.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company.—Advt.

Don't get Machinery AFTER the RUSH ORDERS come in.

OUR National business leaders, our greatest bankers, our chief economists, the executives of our greatest industries, predict a flood of World-buying from the United States which will tax our production abilities to the utmost.

Do you realize that every dollar brought to this country from foreign countries, whether in coin or credit, passes through so many mediums of labor—so many hands in wages—that it enables the spending for goods, by our HOME buyers of at least FOUR dollars?

The volume of business you CAN do in THIS country, if you are PREPARED, is beyond any indication of your past business records. But you must be PREPARED to quote prices SCIENTIFICALLY RIGHT. The world is $179,000,000,000 POORER by this war, and WASTE will mean RUIN in business for many years to come.

Now isn't it NECESSARY to very carefully investigate NOW the cost of one of the chief arteries of your business—deliveries—and the EFFICIENCY of your deliveries—the promise-keeping machinery on which that priceless good will of your business so largely depends? There are several outstanding facts about Fulton Trucks that you NEED to know and that we can prove and WANT to prove by actual service records.

Fulton Trucks are the most economical in first cost. They are priced at $1,850, and that is $475 LOWER than the AVERAGE of the Fulton carrying capacity class, and $1,000 LOWER than ANY truck of nearly equal performance value.

Save $420 a Year on GAS

Fulton Trucks run from 14 to 17 miles on one gallon of gas. Seventeen is not unusual. Most trucks run six miles on one gallon. Some makers are VERY proud of getting ten miles to the gallon. A Fulton Truck will save you $420 a year over the AVERAGE truck used for 50 miles a day.

Saving on Oil and TIRES

Fulton Trucks average over 250 miles to a gallon of oil. The average truck gets less than 110 miles to the gallon. Fulton Trucks get 7,000 to 10,000 miles on one set of tires. The AVERAGE truck of the same carrying capacity gets 15% LESS than the Fulton MINIMUM and 20% less than the Fulton average tire mileage.

Fulton Trucks cost 40% LESS in the essentials of operating cost than ANY other make of equal carrying capacity that we know of, and 60% less than SOME that we know of.

If your motor trucks cover, on the average, 50 miles a day, you can have 20 miles of delivery a day made FREE by using Fulton Trucks.

You PAY TWICE the FIRST YEAR for MOST trucks, but only ONCE—and THAT at LEAST $475 less—for Fulton Trucks.

A DANGEROUS Waste

Service records SHOW beyond any question of doubt that when you buy a 3 or 3½-ton truck at $4,000 or $4,500, you get $4,000 worth ONLY ONCE IN A WHILE. Service records SHOW that 80% of ALL cartage problems are BETTER taken care of by a 1½-ton truck than any other type.

TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks costing $1,850 each, or $3,700 for the two, will carry 4 tons 50 to 150 miles a day at a FIRST COST of $500 to $1,000 LOWER than a 3 or a 3½-ton truck and at an OPERATING cost far lower.

You can't count on the full load, every minute, all day use of your 3-ton truck. Deliveries DON'T RUN that way. Your 3-ton truck will be operating at capacity only 20% of the actual 3,000 working hours of the year. It will often be carrying 1½ tons and 2 tons. At other times the 3-ton truck will have more goods to move than it can carry in its maximum number of trips for the day.

Two Places at Once

A 2 or 3½ ton truck CAN'T be in two places at once, but TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks CAN.

When a truck is not operating it is not COSTING, except for interest and overhead. Two Fulton trucks, one of them idle half the time, will cost you FAR less for deliveries than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck operating with PART loads ALL the time—and that's what your big trucks DO NOW.

TWO FULTON 1½-ton trucks will deliver 12,000 ton miles MORE service—more Goods—in a year than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck. The TWO Fultons will cost $500 or $1,000 LESS than your one big truck to buy—will cost you far less to operate and will deliver FAR MORE GOODS in the year.

REMEMBER Fulton Trucks are built right here in the Port of New York. The FACTORY is here, fifteen great buildings. It is an INESTIMABLE advantage to have the FACTORY where the truck OPERATES.

We KNOW that all we have to do is to sit tight, for perhaps two months, and then we shall be BESIEGED for Fulton Trucks—that ALL good trucks of the Fulton type will be oversold. We KNOW that we shall be CLEANED out. But THAT isn't good business—that isn't EFFICIENCY.

If you come to us THEN we shall NOT be able to get more trucks from the Fulton factory, big and productive though it is, and at THAT time we CAN'T STOP to go into the scientific paring down—the GREAT money saving of your delivery costs, as we can now and WANT to do now.

We know that our sales ability for the year will be more—FAR more trucks than we can GET—but we want to PROVE to YOU—now, NOW—that Fulton Trucks will give you a saving and an increased efficiency so that we can measurably prepare to serve you when you DO feel the INEVITABLE flood of business, and when you DO realize that you must struggle QUICKLY to RIDE it.

We want to SHOW you now that you can ride it, when it comes, on Fulton Trucks and that it is a money-saving ride—a SURE and a SAFE ride with NO unexpected breakdowns which would be ruinous in the time of heartbreaking business pressure.

Now, suppose you DO have to take home with you and study some of the data we send you about the PROVEN saving and EXTRA efficiency of Fulton Trucks? You can't BUY better business insurance than just those study hours.

Suppose you had a very successful COMPETITOR as big and unquestionably efficient as the Standard Oil Company. Wouldn't you be EAGER to get the SAVING RECORDS of his delivery system, and SEE how he could quote lower prices and AVOID the delivery troubles YOU have? Of course you would.

Now, let us send you the VITAL information you NEED when we can take the time to do it, and when you can take the time to STUDY it.

For, remember, when the REAL flood of business sets in—and it is starting NOW—your time will be GONE—OUR time will be gone—the Trucks will be gone—the OPPORTUNITY will be gone.

Won't you send us this coupon TO-DAY and EQUIP yourself with the information you will consider of PRICELESS value in a little while?

N. Y. FULTON TRUCK CO.,
1800 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Please mail me Service Records of the large Industrial Concerns which show the economy and efficiency of Fulton Trucks.

Name .....
Firm .....
Address .....
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DEALERS In unoccupied districts of this territory. WE will make the investment for you. WE will sell the Trucks for you. You invest a three cent stamp and a willingness to give service. Write us—or, better still, WIRE us.

The New York Fulton Truck Co.
1800 Broadway At Columbus Circle
New York

FULTON TRUCKS

THE MOST ECONOMICAL MOTOR TRUCK IN THE WORLD.

15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by this Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

13

So shrewd an accumulator as the late Hetty Green used to say that there was nothing equal to the steady earning of interest, that the way to get ahead was to make sure that your principal was safe and accumulate the interest.

The trouble with speculation is that, while you make profits at times that are very pleasing, you make losses at other times, and in the long run you are generally worse off than if you had made neither but had kept your principal undisturbed and received regular interest payments on it.

It is strange what a fascination there is in trying to buy cheap and sell dear and how tame it seems to many people not to see their principal going up or down, but only producing interest.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

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350 Fulton St., Jamaica

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and you will agree they are Fine and Beautiful.
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make Elegant and Useful
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Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers, Established 1844.
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your catalog

It either LIVES with your customers or merely makes them a SHORT VISIT. Whether it goes into the waste basket or into the file is something for YOU to decide. Here's a suggestion: Before printing this catalog consult with us on its design and lay-out—or its entire compilation, even. The value of our experience in creating profitable publicity representation is similar to an architect's value to a builder. Write us or call Barclay 329. We assure you that no obligation will be incurred by your inquiry for facts.

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Insure the Accuracy of Your Final Tax Report

Let the Prentice-Hall Tax Service be your guide. The advice of its staff of lawyers and accountants points the way to a correct report. This service solves your tax problems, saves your time and insures the correctness of your return.

Let us send you the Service for 10 days' free examination. Simply pin this advertisement to your letter-head and we will send you the 1400 page Tax Book, the Weekly Supplements to date, the Loose-leaf Binder, by return mail. Examine them for 10 days, give the service a thorough test. Then either return the service or remit $20 for the full year's subscription.

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in Queens and Nassau on improved property. Rates and charges reasonable.

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CANTRELL & COCHRANE
Ginger Ale
Order by the Bottle for Use at Home

AMERICA'S TRADE FUTURE.

"Wake Up, America!" is the keynote of an article by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman United States Shipping Board, in today's Annalist. Published by The New York Times Company. On news stands, 10 cents—$4.00 a year by mail. —Advt.

EDWARDS EXPLAINS NEW TAX BLANKS

Analyzes Rules for the Guidance of Corporations in Filing Amended Returns.

FORMS NOW AVAILABLE

Other Blanks Will Be Issued to Concerns Reporting for Fiscal Year in 1919.

For the benefit of the thousands of corporations which filed tentative tax returns on or before March 15 last, and which must supplant them before the expiration of forty-five days from that date by amended returns, William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, last night analyzed the requirements of the rather complicated corporation blank, Form 1029. It was because these blanks were not available in the short time that elapsed between the passage of the Revenue act and the time for filing returns that corporations were granted the privilege of filing tentative returns. These forms in plenty now are available, and the collectors' offices also have received an adequate supply of Form 1122 for the use of subsidiary corporations. A new form is to be issued for corporations filing returns for fiscal years ending in 1919. Mr. Edwards also pointed last night to the principal clauses of instructions accompanying the corporation blank.

The Collector began by calling attention to the fact that the corporation blank differs from the individual blanks—Forms 1.040 and 1.040A—in that it has eight pages, consisting of six pages to be filled out and two pages of instructions, while it lacks the work sheets which were incorporated in the individual forms.

Turning to a discussion of the two detachable pages of instructions, Mr. Edwards cited the following as the outstanding features for the guidance of taxpayers:

Every corporation, joint stock company, association, and insurance company not specifically exempted by Section 231 of the Revenue act of 1918, and having a net income for the taxable year of $3,000 or more, is subject to the war-profits and excess-profits tax and must file a complete return on this form.

A corporation, joint stock company, association, or insurance company (not exempted by Section 231) having a net income less than $3,000 must also file a return on this form, filling that part of Schedule IV. under the headings "Income Tax" and (if necessary) "Adjustment of Tax for Fiscal Year Ended in 1918," and all the schedules called for on pages 2 and 3; and answering all questions on page 6.

Affiliated corporations, as defined in Section 240 of the act and Articles 632 and 633 of the regulations, must file a consolidated return. As provided in Article 632, the parent or principal reporting company must file the consolidated return on this form with the Collector of the district in which its principal office is located. And supplementary and supporting schedules should be prepared in columnar form, one column being provided for each corporation included in the consolidation, so that the composition of consolidated net income and consolidated invested capital may be readily examined.

Subsidiary corporations and other affiliated corporations whose net income and invested capital are included in the return of a parent corporation or a principal reporting corporation must fill in and file Form 1122 with the Collector in whose district their principal office is located.

A supply of Form 1122 to be used by subsidiary corporations is now available at Room 605, Custom House.

Uphold Dry Amendment.

A community meeting in support of the Federal prohibition amendment in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn yesterday adopted resolutions urging the acceptance in spirit and letter of the prohibition amendment, protesting against any legal, technical evasions of the amendment and pledging those present to "keep faith with the men of the army and navy," that the America for which many of them died "may be a purer and nobler America." The speakers were the Rev. Dr. J. Percival Huget, the Rev. Dr. Avery A. Shaw, Canon William S. Chase, the Rev. Dr. John W. Langdale, and the Rev. Dr. R. W. McLaughlin. William L. Felter, Principal of the Girls' High School, presided.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 18.

LAUDS BASE HOSPITAL 2.

Surgeon General Ireland Cites Organized in New York.

Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, in a letter addressed to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, says that the base hospitals established by the American Red Cross gave inestimable service to America and the Allies. He mentions especially the work done by Base Hospital 2, organized by the Presbyterian Hospital, which treated many of the wounded of the 27th Division, and has returned to the United States for demobilization. General Ireland's letter is in part as follows:

"Red Cross Base Hospital 2, having been returned for demobilization, I wish to express my appreciation of the service rendered the nation by this splendid organization. It will always be remembered that the first organizations of the American Army to be sent overseas were six Red Cross base hospitals, and at the time of the great allied offensive, beginning July 18, 1918, thirty-nine of the forty-five base hospitals on duty in France and England were Red Cross hospitals. Their readiness for service and the patriotic devotion to duty, as well as the professional excellence of their personnel have made them the chief reliance of the Medical Service of the forces in France, while those on duty with the British have rendered equally valuable and appreciated aid to the British Army. It is earnestly recommended that effective measures be taken by you to keep the organization of your unit intact and that every effort be made to imbue its future personnel with the fine esprit to be expected in the possessors of the glorious heritage of splendid achievement handed down from the great war by the original personnel of Base Hospital 2. In this connection I desire to invite your attention to the excellent work done by Colonel George E. Brewer, M. C., as Director of Base Hospital 2."

3,034 MAJOR AMPUTATIONS.

2,308 of Our Fighting Men Lost a Leg or an Arm in the Service.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—According to official advices, the total of major amputation cases in the United States forces to date is 3,034, of which approximately 600 are arm amputations and 1,708 leg amputations. The remaining 726 are of hands, feet, and two or more fingers. Not all of the men who suffered these mutilations require special training to enable them to make a living, the Federal Board for Vocational Education points out; in fact, the percentage is smaller than one would imagine. A lawyer, doctor, draftsman, bookkeeper, dentist, stenographer, office man, or salesman is not necessarily affected unfavorably in making a living by reason of having lost a leg, but the loss of an arm may be a very serious matter.

Those who in the main require re-education on account of leg or arm amputations are farmers and workers whose trade required great activity, such as carpenters, teamsters, structural ironworkers, and the like. There are no hard and fast rules and cannot be, for each case must be judged on its own merits, as, for instance, that of a professional violinist, who, having lost a finger joint of his left hand, found his occupation utterly gone, and had to learn to do something else for a living.

$10,000 JOB FOR SOLDIER.

Efficiency Manager Wanted at War Camp Community Bureau.

A ten thousand dollar a year job is waiting for the right soldier at the Free Employment Bureau of the War Camp Community Service, according to an announcement made yesterday by Ralph MacDonald in charge of the bureau. Mr. MacDonald said that an employer had written asking for a man to become efficiency manager of a large plant that has many different departments, some of them of unusual character. Printing is one of the lines involved, and production rather than sales is the important thing, said Mr. MacDonald.

"New York is short of executives," said Mr. MacDonald, "while the rest of the country where there is a labor shortage, as in some parts of the West and Northwest, wants workers with their hands. Another shortage we notice here is that of men stenographers. We have more calls for them than we can fill. There is a special demand just now, too, for automobile mechanics for suburban work in New York City. We had sixty jobs of that kind open yesterday and they are not all filled yet."

PORT STRIKE DELAYS RETURN OF SOLDIERS

But Union Leaders Agree to Waive Labor Questions in Coal All Troopships.

TIEUP ENTERS FOURTH WEEK

Eight-Hour Day Proves Stumbling Block to Settlement — May Use Nonunion Crews.

The harbor strike enters its fourth week today, with the private boat owners and the strikers apparently determined to keep up the fight indefinitely, in spite of the loss of millions of dollars in delays to shipping and the diversion of ships to other ports.

The private boat owners, who were greatly disappointed last week, because their calculations that the strike would end during the week had completely miscarried, will attempt to run a number of additional boats with nonunion crews on Saturday, saving temporarily at least the difficulties of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and other public utilities in getting coal.

Many thousands of American soldiers will be delayed in getting back to this country because of the strike, it is said, as constant difficulties have been thrown in the way of loading British and French ships which carry troops on their American-bound trips. The organizations of harbor workmen have kept the American troopships supplied at normal speed, but on various grounds have delayed the troopships under other flags. The strike leaders lay the blame for this on the alleged refusal of the boat owners to come to an understanding under which these ships could be handled without prejudice to the strike. The strike leaders promised on Saturday, however, to waive the labor questions involved and allow no further delays in the coaling of any class of ships which carry back American troops from the other side.

The principal stumbling block in the way of an agreement between the two sides at present is the question of hours. The private boat owners offered before the strike to raise wages, and have announced repeatedly that they are still ready to raise wages by 10 or 15 per cent. This is less of an increase than the strikers have been asking. But it is believed that a compromise on the money question might be reached. The Strike Committee, however, has refused to recede from its demand for an eight-hour day, and the boat owners refuse to make the slightest concession on this score, holding that the hours have to be long.

While the boat owners have threatened to operate their boats with strikebreakers, some of the strike leaders have replied with threats to raise the longshoremen called out on the Atlantic Coast in a general sympathetic strike of organized labor in the port, especially those engaged in transportation. Such projects, however, have not got beyond the conversational stage.

President Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Workers' Association said yesterday that he and other union leaders would make a tour of the port today in motor boats for the purpose of seeing how far the boat owners are able to operate with non-union crews. He said that he was highly satisfied with the progress of the strike on the quiet and peaceful lines on which it had been conducted so far, but that an attempt might be made to speed the strike if the boat owners were found to be using non-union men on any scale.

Straus Criticises Anti-Zionists.

Nathan Straus, when called upon to make an address at a War Savings meeting held under the auspices of the Institute Synagogue at the Morris Theatre yesterday, criticised Jews who opposed Zionism. Among others who addressed the meeting were Congressman Isaac Siegel, Captain Paul Perigord of the French High Commission, and Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein. Mr. Straus was particularly bitter in his references to Congressman Julius Kahn of California and his opposition to Zionism.

"BELL AND WING"
By **Frederick Fanning Ayer**

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG

"Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement."
Leyton District Times, England.

"Power and originality." . . . *Cork Examiner (Irish).*

"The rarest verses of the time. Grip us hours after reading."
World Wide Bureau, England.

"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." . . *Academy, London.*

"Genuine aspiration and power." . . *Occult Review, England.*

"Transports us to another hemisphere."
Montrose Standard, England.

PRICE, NET, $2.50

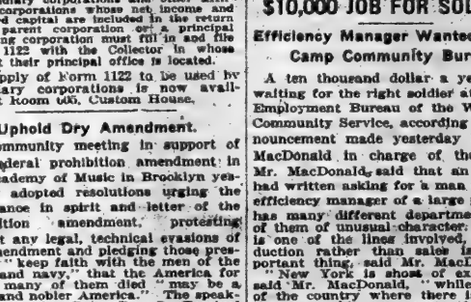
THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
SELLING AGENTS
354 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

FOUNDED 1856

THE carefully dressed man has a reputation to sustain among his friends and business associates. His obligation ends there. It is our obligation to uphold our reputation for the best in men's wear among our thousands of satisfied customers. Their continued patronage attests that we are doing it.

Closed all day to-morrow.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET



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A new and attractive Lion Collar. Now on sale from coast to coast—in the best shops.

Points 2¼ inches

Made with the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole—an exclusive feature of

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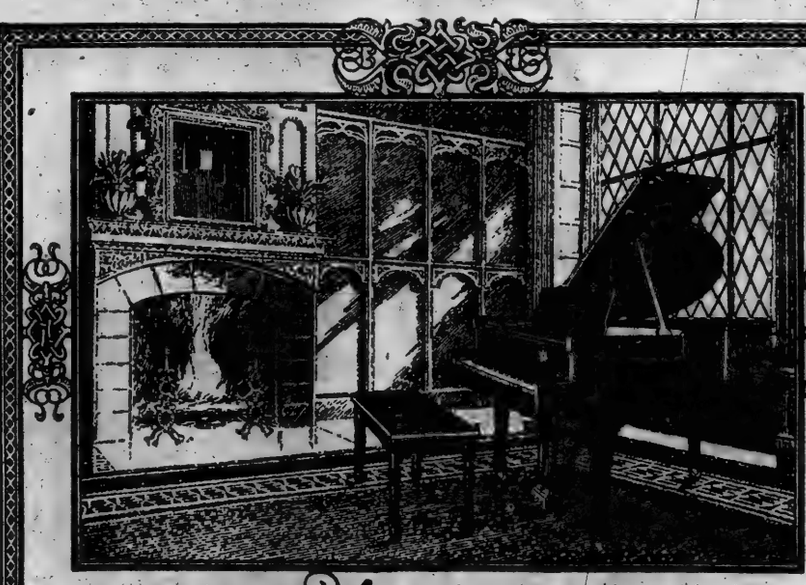

The Steck
SMALL GRAND PIANO

THE STECK is one of the three great American pianos, the universal demand for which has been so great as to make it necessary to manufacture them both in America and Europe. The other two are the Steinway and the Weber. The international fame of the Steck has been won through sheer merit. The result of the painstaking effort of George Steck, musician and master craftsman, the instrument has made and maintained a reputation that is second to none in piano history.

The Steck possesses a wonderful tone—pure, liquid and exquisitely rounded and a delightfully flexible, responsive action. These features, together with its *unexcelled durability*, combine to make the Steck without question the greatest piano at its price, obtainable today.

The instrument illustrated is but five feet in length, yet powerful and resonant in tone. A veritable "Grand Piano" in every sense of the word.

The Steck Piano is obtainable in three styles. The Steck Upright, at $550. The Steck Small Grand, at $800. The Steck Louis XV Grand, at $950. Convenient Monthly Payments if Desired.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—The Greater Phonograph

In MANHATTAN: 29 West 42d Street
In THE BRONX: 367 East 149th Street
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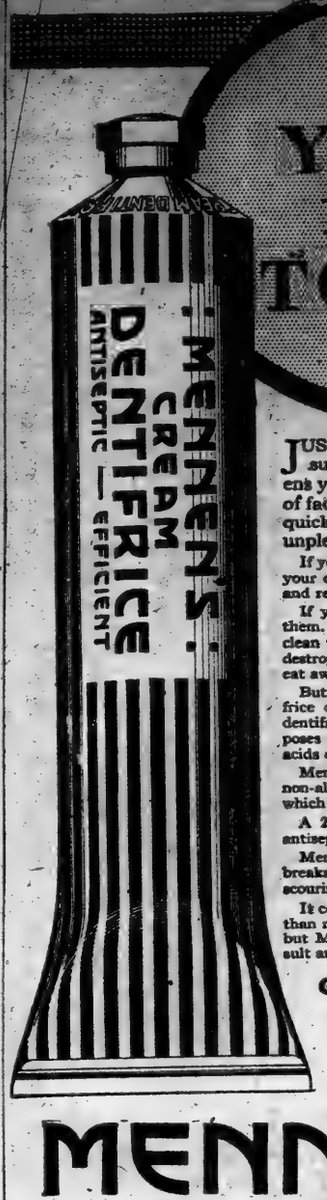

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Did Paul Miliukoff "betray" the Allied Cause?
An interview with the former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Provisional Government.
The Voluntary Army in Southern Russia - A. A. TITOFF
News From Russia *(weekly cable letter)* - VLADIMIR BOURTZEFF
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From the Russian Telegraphic Agency at Omsk
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MUSIC

Stars on Two Stages.

With the final week of the regular orchestra season in New York, the stars are also rapidly reaching their last appearances in concert and recital. Josef Hofmann at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, and Mischa Elman as last night's Metropolitan guest, drew large audiences as the foremost instrumentalists of the present week.

Mr. Hofmann had last appeared in an all-American program, and there was a certain cordial recognition of that fact in the big matinee crowd which greeted him yesterday, meeting him on his own ground of familiar classics and of his Polish and Russian compatriots. Beethoven's sonata "Appassionata" was a delight to hear, a passion controlled but compelling. There was much dessert to the feast, arrangements by Saint-Saëns from Beethoven and Bruck; some Chopin, and more of Scriabine, Rachmaninoff, Tschaikovsky, and Liszt.

Mr. Elman played Wieniawski's D minor concerto, and violin solos of Wilhelmj and Sarasate, to the evident pleasure of last night's throng in the opera house. Charles Hackett, who also is a drawing card, was eminently successful in the tenor air, "O Paradiso," from "L'Africaine." Helena Marsh added the contralto air from "La Gioconda" and songs by Augusta Renard, Bemberg, Galloway, and Koemmenrich.

Orchestra Gives Novelty.

The Orchestral Society's second subscription concert was played at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, with Max Jacobs as the conductor and Miss Vera Barstow, violinist, as the solo performer. Brahms's symphony No. 2 in D major was the magnum opus of the afternoon, and a magnum of Brahms calls for bigger orchestral effects than Mr. Jacobs achieved. But so, for that matter, does the traditional "bottle of Bach." The symphony was better played in the softer passages than in the brilliant parts, where the teamwork was a little rough.

A manuscript performance of Henry Hadley's overture to Stephen Phillips's "Herod," its first here, was listened to with interest, and with the composer among the hearers. He bowed his acknowledgment of the applause from a box. A shrill child's voice amused the audience during the applause for "Herod." "Was it a protest against this arch-enemy of childhood?" It couldn't have been against the music, which everyone liked.

Miss Barstow has been in France, and her welcome was patriotically cordial in its "Ronde Capriccioso" of Saint-Saëns, Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slav," which shows how well the Slavs can go when they march right, ended the program.

Notes of Other Concerts.

Rudolf Bowers, violinist, gave a recital last evening at the Princess Theatre, assisted by Marguerite Valentine, in melodies of Kreisler, Grasse, Kolar, Grainger, and classics of Paganini, Wilhelmj and Sarasate.

The Canadian Club, among many other concert givers yesterday, held an afternoon musicale at the Hotel Belmont, for the families and friends of Canadians in New York.

Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, it is announced, will begin in June next a coast to coast tour, with his band. Lieutenant Sousa has been honorably discharged from navy service during the war.

Charles Courboin, the brilliant Belgian organist, is to play on the former St. Louis exposition organ, now at Wanamaker's in Philadelphia, on Thursday next, with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Galli-Curci's last Hippodrome recital, to be held next Sunday evening, goes on sale today at the box office, where cash and check orders will be filled simultaneously, in fairness to all comers.

GIVE PLAYS FOR 27TH MEN.

Free Matinees Today, Followed by Double Harvest Tomorrow.

A number of theatres will throw open their doors to the men of the 27th Division this afternoon, and free performances of some of the most popular plays in town will be given. Among the shows which will be thus played will be "Lightnin'," at the Gaiety; "Friendly Enemies," at the Hudson; "East Is West," at the Astor; "Three Wise Fools," at the Criterion; "The Woman in Room 13," at the Booth; "Up in Mabel's Room," at the Eltinge; "Oh, My Dear," at the Princess, and "Please Get Married," at the Fulton.

There will also be extra matinees today at nearly all theatres, but these will be for the holiday crowds. In most instances these performances will begin at about 3 o'clock.

A vaudeville program, arranged by William A. Brady and Walter Vincent, was staged at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre last night for men in uniform. The usual Sunday afternoon show was held yesterday at the Manhattan Opera House. Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt made an address.

There was also a special matinee for men of the 27th yesterday at the Park Theatre, arranged by the management of Reisenweber's. Among those on the program were Sophie Tucker, Doraldina, Gertrude Vanderbilt, and Johnny Dooley.

CLOTHING DRIVE TODAY.

Red Cross Hopes to Get Twenty Tons in Manhattan Alone.

The emergency campaign of the American Red Cross, which seeks to collect 10,000 tons of clothing for the destitute war sufferers of the allied countries and Palestine, begins today in New York and throughout the country.

Twenty thousand Red Cross women, and in addition to them about two hundred discharged soldiers and sailors, chosen from among the unemployed, will work for the success of the campaign in Manhattan. The soldiers, who have been hired through the United States Employment Service, will receive pay for their work.

Manhattan is expected to provide more than twenty tons of clothing, and Mr. Knickerbocker and Pa Knickerbocker and all the little Knickerbockers are asked to look through their closets and to turn over to the Red Cross all the apparel they do not need.

Seventy stations will be open in Manhattan to receive contributions of clothing, and prospective donors are asked, if possible, to take the apparel to the nearest receiving station. The clearing house for all clothing contributed in Manhattan is at 9 Union Square. The national clearing house of the American Red Cross, at Pier No. 1, North River, will be the assembling point for all apparel the country over.

A building has been rented from the New York Dock Company in Brooklyn, and an army of sorters and packers will be at work there the minute the clothing begins to pour in from out of town. The apparel will be placed aboard lighters and taken to the ships of the European Relief Commission which now are in the harbor.

Every report and survey from abroad has emphasized the urgency of the needs of the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Serbia, Albania, Greece, and Palestine.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 15.

Crowded Out

Through want of space today 5 columns of advertising are omitted from The New York Times. Advertisers should send copy early to prevent disappointment, and, when possible, give an alternate date for insertion, preferably Saturday, Sunday or Monday.

BLANCHE BATES AS MEDEA.

"The Golden Fleece," by Thomas Broadhurst, Given for Actors' Fund.

At the close of the second act of "The Golden Fleece," which was performed last night at the Broadhurst for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, the audience burst into tumultuous applause. It was an ovation, and a deserved ovation, for Blanche Bates, who played Medea.

The character, as it appears in Mr. Broadhurst's play, has nothing of the malign sorceress and flaming barbarian of Euripides, having been sentimentalized in a somewhat Victorian manner, and transferred into an image of tender and loyal womanhood. But the scene in which Jason denounces the wife of his youth and turns to his young Princess of Corinth has the elements of drama, and Miss Bates rose to it splendidly. Her voice has unusual range, and many a golden note in it; her face and her figure, as she stood, with her children on either side, were of truly classic loveliness.

Together with her performance as Madame de Montespan in "Molière," this Medea should serve as a very powerful reminder that Blanche Bates is an actress of great present power and perhaps greater potentialities.

John Wise played the part of a blind beggar with a dog, and both of them scored heavily. Alphons Ethier was the Jason. The cast included also Dorothy Donnelly, Margaret Wycherly, Isabelle Lowe, and Charles A. Stevenson.

FOREIGN PRESS CONFERENCE

Editors and Publishers to Meet Here on March 26 and 27.

The Inter-Racial Council, 120 Broadway, of which Coleman du Pont is Chairman, announced yesterday that the council had called a national conference of editors and publishers of foreign language newspapers in America, to be held on March 26 and 27 in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, for the purpose of forming an association of this section of the American press and to develop a sound business and editorial policy that will add to its influence with the public and business world.

The announcement of the council says:

"The Inter-Racial Council believes that the foreign language press will be among the stanchest supporters of American interests if the proper co-operation can be secured between such a self-governing association and the leaders of American business and industry. The conference will devote the first day's session to discussion of advertising matters, including the stabilizing of rates and terms to agencies and clients. On the second day will be discussed the matter of closer contact with American affairs, and the details of the association will be worked out.

"At a dinner which will end the day speakers of national prominence will address the editors on the need of a get-together policy between the American and foreign elements in the United States for both patriotic and business reasons.

"The activities of disloyal racial papers have been exposed by Government departments during the war, but, on the other hand, very active support of American policies has been given by loyal American papers printed in foreign languages. Their advertising of the Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamps, and Red Cross resulted in many millions of dollars being raised, while the draft laws, war risk insurance and other war measures were explained through them to thousands of drafted men who could not read English.

"Members of the Inter-Racial Council have bought the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, for merly controlled by Louis Hammerling, who has no further connection with that business."

THE SCREEN

D. W. Griffith never produces what, judged against the field of photoplays, could be called a poor work. His power of making pictures is too great and by now too instinctively self-assertive to permit his falling below the average of others. But he is sometimes disappointing, because the public has come to expect so much of him and he cannot always live up to expectations. In one or two of his recent pictures, especially in "A Romance of Happy Valley," he was disappointing, at least to some. It is a pleasure, therefore, to record that his latest work, "The Girl Who Stayed at Home," at the Strand this week, satisfies every expectation. Judged by the Griffith standard, it is good. In some ways it even adds to its producer's long list of achievements.

For one thing, Mr. Griffith does in it what he usually requires a longer photoplay for. He weaves several stories together in the same plot and preserves unity, at the same time using one story to heighten the suspense of another or ease its tension, and finally bringing all of his narrative threads to an even end. Mr. Griffith has been noted for his ability to handle plots of varied and extensive range, but he has never done it so well before in a photoplay designed for routine exhibition. "The Girl Who Stayed at Home" is not what is called in the trade a "super-production," it is a regular Artcraft release, yet it has all of the scope and wealth of treatment that might be put into a "super" film.

Another characteristic that "The Girl Who Stayed at Home" shares with the greater Griffith productions is its blending of melodrama, delineation of character and humor. The melodrama seems an integral part of the play's action; the characters, although a bit heroically drawn, impress themselves upon the mind as individuals, and the humor, instead of being forcibly inserted as undisguised "comedy relief," comes spontaneously as the three-fold story progresses.

And, of course, Mr. Griffith's subtlety and strength in making pictures, scenes of pure beauty and scenes of dramatic meaning, has not failed him. He is not only an artist in pictorial composition, but, by technical skill, often along original lines, he produces effects that others in time learn to imitate. No pictures seem to have the perspective of his. Some of them are practically stereoscopic. Also, in some way which has not yet become general, he dramatically emphasizes the central figures of a scene by throwing all its other objects so out of focus that they remain to provide suitable background and environment for the action without competing with it for the interest of the spectators. This is an artistic development of the close-up. In certain scenes it has all of the psychological effect of the close-up and something else. It makes the action more eloquent by keeping it in its environment, it preserves the continuity of the story, and it adds smoothness and beauty to the picture as a whole. And when Griffith does make a close-up, it is a soft, delicately shaded portrait.

These remarks, while general, are pertinent here because they appertain particularly to "The Girl Who Stayed at Home."

After this, however, a question must come. Why does Mr. Griffith, who can make such eloquent, intelligible pictures, go to such pains to spell everything out? Why, for example, when he has a wounded German soldier utter a cry which every one knows instantly is an appeal for water does he insert a subtitle reading "Wasser, wasser," and then inform the spectators that the words mean "Water, water"? Certainly his text is often unnecessary and frequently mars the artistry of his pictures.

The cast of "The Girl Who Stayed at Home" is excellent without exception. Lillian Gish is missed, but Clarine Seymour, who takes the part she probably would have had, is never deficient, and Robert Harron, Richard Barthelmess, George Fawcett, Tully Marshall, Adolphe Lestina, Carol Dempster, Syn De Conde, Kate Bruce, and all of the others do everything that could be required of them. The plot is built around the war and deals with the experiences of various persons who come into contact with the fighting in one way or another.

In "The Poppy Girl's Husband" at the Rivoli William S. Hart has what many will doubtless consider one of his best vehicles for a long time. The part played by Hart not only suits his style of acting, but has the virtue of being different from the usual Hart rôles. And while the story is dramatic, it also touches a truer human note than that of the average photoplay. Hart is seen as a burglar, first in prison and later out in the world, finding it "out of joint" and trying to "set it right."

One of the altogether charming numbers on the Rivoli program is a "silhouette scene," arranged by Adolf Bolm in a setting by John Wenger, with music composed by Victor Herbert.

The photodramatic offering at the Rialto is "The Woman on the Index," with Pauline Frederick doing some of her best work in a melodrama of careless impossibilities based on the stage play of the same name.

"An Essay of the Hills," a Robert C. Bruce scenic, is pure joy for those who love nature in her varying moods.

"The Fire Flingers," with Rupert Julian and "The Exploits of O'Ryan's Twenty-seventh" are the features of the Broadway bill.

The American Angler Motion Picture of Fishes and Fishing, with James A. Cruikshank to deliver an accompanying lecture, was shown at the Fulton Theatre last night and will be reviewed later.

"The Girl from the Marsh Croft" a Swedish photoplay recently selected by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures for exhibition in a special program, will be shown this week at the Brooklyn Baptist Temple.

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GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald. Otis Skinner. His Greatest Success. THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Sat., 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

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BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Sat., 2:15. HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MORROW, 2:45. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. LISTEN LESTER!

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Wed. Mat. at 2, ($1 to $5) Faust. Farrar, Delaunois; Matzenauer, Rothier, Cond., Monteux.

Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Hackett, De Luca, Segurola, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.

Thurs. at 8:15, Marta. Barrientos, Homer; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.

Fri. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Sundelius; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier, Cond., Monteux.

Sat. Mat. at 2, Boheme. Music, Romaine; Lazaro, Scotti, Segurola, Maistera. Cond., Papi.

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Next Mon. at 8:15, Double Bill: L'Oracolo, Easton; Altchler, Scotti, Didur. Pagliacci, Music; Caruso, Chalmers, Werrenrath. Cond., Moranzoni.

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Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 27, at 4. Capt. H. G. GILLILAND. Three Years a Prisoner in Germany. Speaking on "My German Prisons". Tickets, $2 to 50c. Box Office or Managers.

METROPOLITAN Opera House Tues. Eve., Apr. 1st. New York's Welcome to CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER. Commander of 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron. AMERICA'S GREATEST ACE in His Own Story of Adventure in "The Arena of the Skies". Dr. Henry Van Dyke Presiding. Auspices American Fund for French Wounded. Boxes, $100 and $50. Seats $5 to 50c. Box Office, Agencies, American Fund for French Wounded, 56 West 25th, or Manager.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., April 3, at 3:30. Farewell Appearance of CAPTAIN CARPENTER V.C. OF H. M. S. VINDICTIVE. Positively Last Opportunity to Hear This Greatest Naval Story of the War. THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE. Seats $5 to 50c. Box Office or the Managers. Mgt. J. H. Pound Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42d.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., March 29, at 3. Third Piano Recital AURORE LA CROIX. Prices $1.50 to 50c. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

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RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. RIALTO Times Square. WM. S. HART in "The Poppy Girl's Husband." Orchestra.

PLAZA Madison Ave. 58th St. "COMMON CLAY" With FANNIE WARD. Monday and Tuesday, March 24 and 25.

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 5000. THE TURN IN THE ROAD. ALL-STAR CAST. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

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BURNS MANTLE, writing in the Mail, said of THE KISS BURGLAR: "CREEPING BARRAGE OF CHUCKLES FOLLOWED BY A BOMBARDMENT OF HAW-HAWS." Gee, that is certainly great, but he made it even stronger: "BETTER THAN WHEN ORIGINALLY PRODUCED." Great Musical Comedy Cast. Marie Carroll, Herman Malley, Harry Clarke. EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Moves to the Nora Bayes Theatre Next Monday.

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PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.

LAST 3 TIMES. NEXT MATINEE THURS. AT 2:30. WALTER HAMPDEN-HAMLET. "THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION." —J. Rankin Towse, Eve. Post.

NORA BAYES Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Beginning NEXT MONDAY THE KISS BURGLAR Moves here from the Broadhurst Theatre. 10th 4th New York Home. Seats Now on Sale.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. SPECIAL MAT. TO-MORROW AT 2. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro.

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Mats. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER".

BELMONT Thea., W. 48th St. Tonight, 8:30. FIRST TIME. MAETERLINCK'S Dramatic Master Stroke "A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM". SPECIAL MAT. TOMORROW, 2 P. M.

Vanderbilt 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SPECIAL MAT. TOMORROW AT 2. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A LITTLE JOURNEY with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane.

PRINCESS Matinee Tomorrow at 2:45. No Matinee Wednesday. Revival & Brilliant of All Previous Musical Successes. OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

EAST IS WEST. With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEES THIS WEEK TO-MORROW AT 2:30. WED., THURSDAY & SAT. 2:30. ALICE BRADY. Personally in FOREVER AFTER.

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Vanderbilt 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SPECIAL MAT. TOMORROW AT 2. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. 9th Month A LITTLE JOURNEY with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane.

PRINCESS Matinee Tomorrow at 2:45. No Matinee Wednesday. Revival & Brilliant of All Previous Musical Successes. OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

! EAST IS WEST. With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEES THIS WEEK. 4 TO-MORROW AT 3. WED., THURSDAY & SAT. 2:30. ALICE BRADY. Personally in FOREVER AFTER.

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39TH ST. Thea., Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Play of 1,000 Laughs KEEP YOUR HUSBAND. "Breaks All Records for Laughter."

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AEOLIAN HALL,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A SOUND INTERPRETATION.

"There is no reasonable ground for these statements," says HENRY W. TAFT of Senator KNOX'S unqualified assertion that by the covenant of the League of Nations "We are bound to "go to war when and in the manner "the Executive Council determines." There is no reasonable ground for nine-tenths of the objections urged against the League Constitution as drafted by the Commission at Paris. Its assailants pervert its meaning, strangely, monstrously, and rail at the document for what it does not say, was never intended to say.

These perversions and misinterpretations are swept away by Mr. TAFT'S clear exposition of the language, meaning, and intent of the Constitution, for which, as a most illuminating contribution to the discussion of the plan, we make room on this page of THE TIMES today. It dispels error, it carries conviction, it throws the light of reason and sound interpretation upon clauses that have been the subject of heated dispute; it is an arsenal of weapons for those who would meet and refute opponents of the League.

There is a world of reinforcement for friends of the plan and of confusion for its foes in the unassailable principle of treaty interpretation emphasized by Mr. TAFT, that all the covenants must be construed in furtherance of the declared purpose "to "secure international peace and "security." Even Mr. LODGE and Mr. KNOX—we need not consider critics of less or no responsibility—have violated this principle by readings incompatible with the express intent of the pact. Yet Mr. LODGE, in the Alaska Boundary arbitration, joined Mr. ROOT and Mr. TURNER in the declaration that "We are not at liberty "to ascribe a meaning to the terms "of a treaty which would frustrate "the known and proved purpose of "the instrument," unless the words used "are such as to permit of no other construction." The Senatorial Round Robin tumbles lifeless from its perch before that rule of interpretation.

The minds of the Commission are open to suggestions of amendments, if they be wisely considered and in harmony with the spirit of the draft. Mr. TAFT indicates changes that might tend to remove possible misunderstanding. These proposals flow naturally from his careful study of the articles of the covenant, and are obviously intended, not to gratify those who would destroy the League, but to remove doubt and grounds of misconstruction.

The second and concluding installment of Mr. TAFT'S examination of the draft we shall publish tomorrow. It will treat of constitutional objections, sovereignty, the Monroe Doctrine, and other controverted points.

MR. GOMPERS AND LABOR STANDARDS.

According to a dispatch sent by CHESTER M. WRIGHT to The Tribune, SAMUEL GOMPERS has kept the League of Nations from serious hurt before it was established. The committee of the Peace Conference on international labor legislation was the scene of a conflict between the views of the labor political parties of Europe and those of the American Federation, in which Mr. GOMPERS ultimately succeeded in winning over the opposition. Each side, it appears, wanted the establishment of certain labor standards which should be a model for all nations, but whereas Mr. GOMPERS favored the use of moral suasion and reasoning to bring backward nations up to this level, the European labor leaders were inclined to favor the use of compulsion to enforce conformity to an elaborate system of minimum wages, hours of labor, and insurance schemes.

It is hard to imagine anything that would more thoroughly and speedily destroy international harmony. For advanced nations to attempt to dictate the labor regulations of those more backward would arouse opposition which would by no means be confined to reactionary factory owners in the countries threatened; it would abolish national boundaries offhand and give any people a pretext for interfering at pleasure with the affairs of any other. The "industrial congress" of employers and workingmen of the world which is to meet in Washington this Fall, according to the committee's plan, ought to be able to do much for the raising of labor standards the world over; but to try to enforce compliance upon backward nations would involve the world in unceasing wars.

BOTH YOUR HOUSES.

"The frightened monarchs come back," lamented WALT WHITMAN, viewing the little result of the so-called Revolution of 1848. So they do in Congress, now that the war is over; the same old crowd. One party is no better off than the other. There is a reactionary faction in control of the Republican Party, and there is a reactionary faction in control of the Democratic Party. Look at the two floor leaders, MONDELL and CHAMP CLARK. So far as the work of the coming extra session is concerned, what is there to choose between them? Both are adversaries of the President and of every progressive tendency in either party. It might easily be imagined that Floor Leader CLARK, tiring of leading the opposition and desiring a rest, might turn the job over to Floor Leader MONDELL while he relaxed himself for half an hour in the cloak room, or that Leader MONDELL might do the same for Leader CLARK.

Why does our friend The Newark News rage over MONDELL'S election or appointment, reviving forgotten words of a statesman once well thought of, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who wrote in his autobiography that MONDELL was one of those Congressmen who "consist-"ently fought for local and private "interests as against the interests of "the people as a whole"? THEODORE ROOSEVELT has passed into the Pantheon, which means that his name is a conjuring word and the things he stood for and fought for with all his might are never remembered; in which respect he is in no worse case than WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. No one would be readier to render lip service to his memory than Mr. MONDELL, and what more can be asked?

On the other hand, The Des Moines Register points out that "Speaker "CLARK has been, as leader of the "House, unsympathetic toward the "Administration's liberal policies." What difference does that make, so long as Mr. CLARK is ready to render lip service to the Wilson Administration? The two parties approach the special session in the same spirit, one rendering nominal homage to ROOSEVELT and the other to WILSON, and both are in control of men who have love for neither the dead leader nor the living one, nor for any progressive policy that either might cherish. On the Republican side, where MONDELL is leader, MANN is the power behind the throne. On the Democratic side, where CLARK, WILSON'S inveterate enemy, is leader, KITCHIN holds the ranking minority place on the Ways and Means Committee. The Register, speaking of the revolt against CLARK, says:

> If it fails, as it probably will, the two parties will stand relatively where they did before, neither having made any real change and neither well prepared as a party in Congress to deal sympathetically and intelligently with the great progressive issues of the next two years.

This we record as the expression of an intelligent organ of Middle Western opinion. There is no reason why the people should be mystified about what is going to happen in the first months of the existence of the Sixty-sixth Congress, and they will not be if they understand the situation clearly at the beginning.

ARID WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia statesmen have an ingenuity, a subtlety, and humor that make limited Dryness almost Bacchic. The Legislature has passed a bill restricting to 25 gallons the wine that any one person may make for himself in a year. Much, little enough, too much, 'twill serve. The same bill makes it an offense for a non-resident dealer in intoxicants to sell any of them that he knows are to be carried into West Virginia. How West Virginia is going to punish non-residents, how she is to prove that the non-resident vendor of sin knows whither it is to be directed—who knows?

The romantic charm of the measure, however, is the provision "giving "State, county, and city officers au-"thority to confiscate all aircraft used "for the purpose of transporting "liquor into the State, or from one "place to another within the State." One sees the State liquor constables, admirals of the airfleets of the law, pursuing and fighting the argosies of alcohol, the squadrons of battleships. From balloons anchored at conveniently low altitudes demijohns of the forbidden are dangled down to the eager waiters below. Here an observation balloon, law or liquor, watches the enemy. There a parachute with several cases darts from the winged beer wagon. Behind the clouds many a bottle is keeping cold. Here an enormous aerial buffet car is crowded with customers. A lively picture and a crowded sky. Some, and not the dullest part, of "the future of aviation" is there.

THE HARBOR STRIKE.

Into the merits of the harbor strike, which has largely paralyzed the commerce of this port, would have shut down the transportation system of the city last week save for the kind permission, subsequently withdrawn, of the strikers, and now threatens to tie up the subway and surface lines for want of coal, it is unnecessary to go. A much more momentous question has arisen from it than the claims of the parties to it, its continuance or subsidence, the discomforts or losses which it has brought or may yet bring upon the public. From Paris the President earnestly requested Mr. TAFT and Mr. MANLY, Joint Chairmen of the War Labor Board, to "take up "this case again and proceed to make "a finding." He was sure that the "War and Navy Departments, the "Shipping Board, and the Railroad "Administration, and any other Gov-"ernment agencies interested in the "controversy, will use all the power "which they possess to make your "findings effective."

The Secretary of the Navy, the Acting Secretary of War, the Director General of Railroads, the Acting Chairman of the Shipping Board assured the War Labor Board that, if it took charge of the dispute between the marine workers and the private boat owners again, they would "gladly submit any interests" they had in the controversy to the board. We "will abide," they wrote, "by such decision as you may make." The union heads of the marine workers cabled Mr. WILSON that they had "re-"turned to work and submitted their "cause absolutely to the War Labor "Board." The private boat owners, while excepting to the War Board's jurisdiction, put in their case. The board could not reach an agreement. Therefore, following its normal practice, it appointed an arbitrator, Mr. V. EVERIT MACY, a man of the highest ability and character, long and sympathetically interested in plans and legislation for the benefit of labor. He made an award. The marine workers rejected it and went on strike. That strike was directed against and interfered with the work of the War Department, the Navy Department, the Railroad Administration, the Shipping Board, as well as the private boat owners. It was a strike against the Government, against four of its vital activities.

The rules of the War Labor Board make an arbitrator's award binding upon the parties to the dispute. Those four great agencies of the Government had promised the board to abide by such decision as it should make. The arbitrator's decision was the board's decision. The four agencies did not abide by the decision. They tossed it aside. They did not use all or any of their power to make "effective" the findings of the board, through the arbitrator, as President WILSON was sure they would. They joined the strikers in rejecting the award of the Government's own organ. Two great departments, four great agencies of the Government, suffered themselves to be held up by the men who had promised to submit their cause absolutely. The strikers had broken their promises. The four Government agencies proceeded to break theirs. They made concessions to the strikers greater than were given them by the arbitrator chosen by the Government through the War Labor Board.

Government is supposed to be continuous. Is the United States Government prepared to go out of business, so far as some of its most vital functions are concerned, until it settles, on their own terms, with strikers? Too many labor unions are in the habit of refusing an arbitration award that does not satisfy them. Is the United States to follow the precedent, so lately made by some of its own officials, that an arbitration agreement is only a scrap of paper? Has not the Government the will and power to keep its necessary machinery in operation? May the workings of a part of that machinery be stopped, not to be resumed save by the consent and in consideration of granting the demands of labor unions?

Grave corollaries and alarms spring from the unfortunate official weakness in this strike; but what is hardest to understand or forgive is the official encouragement of and participation in an act of bad faith.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Proposing to Take a False Path.

Even the antagonists of woman suffrage always have recognized the fact that, while some of its supporters are as lacking in intelligence as in manners and good taste, there were others to whom those qualities can be denied only by those whose condemnation of "the cause" is as violent and unreasoning as are the most misguided of its advocates. Among the suffrage leaders from whom the enemies as well as the friends of the movement have learned to expect with confidence something of wisdom in both action and language has been Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, and though she and a good many of her nearer associates manifested at the beginning of the war what at least seemed like a strong tendency toward pacifism, their later pronouncements freed them from the suspicion, and their efficiency as workers for the soldiers caused it to be forgiven or forgotten, it little mattered which.

She and the other suffrage leaders in her group took pains, also, to make clear that they disapproved of and repudiated the members of the feminist [illegible] and manifested itself in public insults of the President, who had done what and all he could to secure the ballot for women.

It seems equally strange and regrettable, therefore, that Mrs. CATT should now be announcing the purpose, as President of the National Woman's Suffrage Convention which begins in Washington today, of bringing about, if she can, a complete separation of women voters from other voters, and of turning them into a sort of political union with no other objects than the advancement of what she calls the special interests of women.

Only One Motive Discernible.

Were it possible to carry out the plan of drawing a set line among the voters of the country—and if the women of the country really wanted to do it—multitudes who hitherto have been either friendly or not unfriendly to woman suffrage would immediately become, and with good reason, its determined foes. Fortunately it is not possible. The great majority of women are well aware, either from conscious reflection or intuitively, that women have no "special interests" in any proper sense of that term, and that their political efficiency depends on their assimilation as soon as possible with the general voting body.

Such assimilation is realized for only one reason—the probability, or rather the inevitability, that it will deprive of prominence and leave without their present occupations some of the women who attained to leadership in the wholly different conditions of the past. It was supposed that Mrs. CATT and the others like her could not be moved by a motive as small as that—a motive that ruthlessly subordinates public to private advantage. One can still hope so—hope, that is, either that Mrs. CATT was misunderstood when she outlined her convention program or that she will abandon it as quickly as she and the other suffragists as wise as herself abandoned the miserable sophistries and heresies of pacifism when their country at last took its place as a vigorous participant in a righteous war.

Whether she and they do so or not, there will be no "woman's party" in this or any other country, for no sooner than men will women be unanimous in their political opinions.

AMERICAN ART IN FRANCE.

A Statement from the Luxembourg Exhibition Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems worth while to recite a few facts in reply to the letter in THE TIMES on March 22, signed "An American Artist Born in France," because there may be others no better informed than he appears to be as to what has been made public in the newspapers.

A statement published very generally in New York, Boston, and other cities in the middle of January gave a detailed account of the projected exhibition of paintings and small pieces of sculpture by American artists of the present day to be held by invitation of the French Government in the Luxembourg Museum, Paris, this Spring. It was announced that the initiative of the project was due to Mr. Ernest T. Rosen, an American artist resident in Paris until two or three years ago, and that the invitation to form a committee of American artists to have full charge of the exhibition was conveyed to Mr. William A. Coffin, who was designated as President, and Mr. Rosen as General Secretary, by Mr. Alfred Cortot, Acting Secretary for Fine Arts in the Ministry of Public Instruction, when Mr. Cortot was in the United States in October last. The names of the members of the committee were announced at the same time. The committee is in complete accord and co-operation with the French High Commission to the United States, and Mr. Edouard de Billy, the Deputy High Commissioner of France, heads the list of its honorary members.

Doubtless some of the reasons why Mr. Coffin was invited by the French Government to head the committee are these: He is well known in France as the Chairman of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, co-operating since September, 1914, with the Fraternité des Artistes, Paris, in relief work for French soldier-artists and their dependents, including widows and orphans of those killed in battle, and he is the Honorary President of the Fraternité. He is also the only honorary American member in this country of the Société des Artistes Français and of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, and he was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by Government decree of July 4, 1917, in recognition of his untiring services to France, the Cross of the Legion being conferred on him by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador. His record as an American artist and as an executive of widely recognized ability scarcely needs mention here. As to the point concerning the co-operation of art museums, the Presidents of five of the leading museums in the United States are honorary members of the committee. The Curator of a very prominent museum was invited to serve as a member of the Artists' Committee, but declined on account of his official position.

On the whole, the letter referred to in this communication is apparently based on misapprehension and ignorance of published facts.

For the Executive Board of the Luxembourg Exhibition Committee:
HERBERT ADAMS,
FRANCIS C. JONES,
JONAS LIE.
ERNEST T. ROSEN,
General Secretary.

New York, March 22, 1919.

TREE OF THE WORLD.

(Bolshevism, that blind worm, gnaws at the roots of civilization.)

You have heard of the tree called
Yggdrasil,
(Oh, the huge winds whistle and
sigh!)
That tree which grew out of nothing,
until
Its dendrites dusted the sky,
Gigantic, ancient, heavily mossed,
It is fed by eternal springs;
Its roots reach down through the date-
less frost
Deep into the core of things.

Midway planted 'twixt heaven and hell,
(Oh, the dirge by the doom-winds
played!)
We are told that the gods themselves
might dwell
In its vast, productive shade;
And here we men-folk live, and we
Make cities, and States, and laws;
But ever, deep down at the roots of the
tree,
The worm called Nidh-hogg gnaws.

The tree has stood steadfast, in sun or
rain,
(Say, Wind, will it always stand?)
The Midgard serpent ye think to slain,
And ye fancy the Spring at hand:
The sun comes forth, and the surface
thaws,
But the tree hath an ominous thrill;
We are not safe while Nidh-hogg gnaws
At the roots of Yggdrasil.

WILLIAM HURD HILLYER.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT

The Provisions Adopted in the Present Draft for Fulfilling Its Object, the Promotion of International Co-operation, and the Securing of International Peace, Analyzed and Defended.

By HENRY W. TAFT

FIRST ARTICLE

The object of the signatory Powers in adopting the Constitution of the League of Nations is stated in the preamble to be:

"*To promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security.*"

This main purpose is to be obtained by (1) "the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war," (2) "the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations," (3) "the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments," and (4) "the maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another."

THE COVENANTS.

Opponents of the Constitution in its present form have based their objections chiefly on Articles VIII., X., XII., XIII., XV., and XVI., and there is considerable misunderstanding as to the substance and effect of those articles. If, however, the rule of construction usually applied to treaties is adopted, the meaning and effect of the covenants becomes sufficiently clear. In spite of considerable prolixity of style and some involved sentences, due probably to inserting amendments in the original draft without sufficient attention to literary modeling, any ambiguity that remains after such construction is not so serious as to be a menace to the vital interests of the United States. There is no Supreme International Court to interpret a treaty like the Constitution. If the Foreign Department of the Government of a member State should, in good faith, insist upon a construction not reconcilable with that contended for by other States, the difference of opinion would afford a just ground for that State to withdraw from the League, without subjecting itself to the reproach that it had renounced its moral obligations. It is only where a nation, finding that an unambiguous provision of the treaty proves in its operation to be prejudicial to its supposed national interests and elects *for that reason alone* to renounce the treaty, or, like Germany in the case of Belgium, sets it at naught as a "scrap of paper," that a nation subjects itself at the bar of the public opinion of the world to just criticism. And it must also be remembered in construing the covenants that, as the purpose of the League is expressed to be the security and peace of the world, a meaning tending to produce a different result is not to be adopted unless the words used make it necessary. As Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, and George Turner said in the Alaskan boundary arbitration in 1903: "We are not at liberty to ascribe a meaning to the terms of a treaty which would frustrate the known and proved purpose of the instrument unless the words used in the instrument are such as to permit of no other construction. Whoever asserts a construction which would produce such a result must show not merely that it is a possible construction, but that it is a necessary construction—and that any other is impossible." (Sen. Doc. No. 162, 58th Congress, Second Session, I., 53.)

ARTICLE VIII.

This article provides for "the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety." It requires the Executive Council to "determine *for the consideration and action of the several Governments* what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, *when adopted*, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council."

Thus, the determination of the Executive Council as to the proportion of each State's reduction is to be only "for the consideration and action" of that State, and any limitation imposed does not become binding until "adopted" by such State. The whole arrangement depends upon the good faith of the high contracting parties, and there is not even a moral obligation on the part of any State to "adopt" a limitation which is not "consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations," or which does not give fair consideration to "the geographical situation and circumstances of each State." These are matters which would necessarily have to be determined by each State largely for itself, but in a spirit which is "fair and reasonable" in view of the general intent of the treaty.

ARTICLE X.

"The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled."

Senator Knox says that this article contemplates the sending of our troops to some distant part of the earth to settle a controversy in which we might have a very remote interest. But in reality it is no more nor less than a declaration of the application of the Monroe Doctrine to all of the member nations; and in seeking its effect it is useful to observe how the Monroe Doctrine works out in practice. That Doctrine embodies what is essentially a defensive principle; that is to say, it seeks to prevent such interference with nations in this hemisphere as would tend ultimately to result in the establishment of governmental systems based on principles of civil liberty in conflict with those upon which the American Commonwealth is founded. It does not exclude offensive measures by European or Asiatic nations to correct the international manners or to enforce the substantial obligations of nations in this hemisphere, provided such measures do not extend or threaten to extend so far as to interfere with established territorial boundaries or existing political institutions. This aspect of the doctrine was shown when this country refused to interfere to protect Chile from Spain and announced that the United States would not prevent a foreign nation from punishing an American nation even to the extent of war, provided the aggression was not for the purpose of changing territorial boundaries or overthrowing the sovereignty of the American nation. President Roosevelt, in the Venezuelan matter, also limited the doctrine so as to permit foreign nations to collect by force debts owing by American nations. The Monroe Doctrine seeks only to prevent the nations of the world from increasing their present possessions in the Western Hemisphere "through war or purchase or intrigue" or from acquiring additional "political power or strategical opportunity" at the expense of existing nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Article X. prescribes for all the nations of the world a policy essentially similar to the Monroe Doctrine as thus understood. It provides that the high contracting parties shall undertake "to respect and preserve as *against external aggression* the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of member States. Unless the "external aggression" shall have been preceded by submission to arbitration under Article XIII., or by mediation under Article XV., it would amount to a resort to war in violation of Article XII., and that would immediately make applicable the penalty of boycott under Article XVI. But even if the guaranty does impose upon all the members of the League the necessity of adopting at once effective military measures to prevent "external aggression," our experience with the Monroe Doctrine shows that such measures would not necessarily be taken until the aggression had gone far enough to demonstrate that it was directed at "the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of the State affected. It will be remembered that in the case of Mexico this country contented itself with diplomatic protests until there had been a military invasion of Mexico and Maximilian had been proclaimed Emperor. Furthermore, in case an obligation arose to aid a signatory nation against "external aggression" the extent of such aid would have to be *advised upon*, but not *determined*, by the unanimous vote of the Executive Council. Any recommendation imposing upon the United States an unreasonable burden could be vetoed by its single vote; and as a practical matter the burden of military measures would undoubtedly fall upon the nations who, by reason of geographical proximity and vital national interests, were most directly affected by the threatened aggression. But to avoid possible controversy it would be wise to make a provision similar to that contained in Article XIX. with reference to the tutelage of weak nations, to the effect that the primary responsibility for measures to prevent "external aggression" in violation of Article X., should rest upon nations which, on account of the "geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances," as well as their own vital national interests, are most directly concerned. Such a provision would leave no doubt that in the case of an "external aggression" upon a country of the Western Hemisphere the United States would be the nation which would be first looked to to take suitable steps, military or otherwise, to make the guaranty of Article X. effective, and in so doing they would be acting in conformity with the principle of the Monroe Doctrine. The Lansing-Ishii notes of November, 1917, would similarly make it appropriate that, in the event of an external aggression affecting China, Japan would be first expected to adopt appropriate measures for maintaining the "independence or territorial integrity of China." And in the event of an aggression upon a European nation defensive measures against aggression upon a European State would be committed primarily to the European nations directly affected.

While Article X., modified in the manner suggested, would still impose upon all of the high contracting Powers an ultimate responsibility for the enforcement of the guaranty against "external aggression," the possibility that the United States would be called upon to furnish a military force in any part of the world except the Western Hemisphere would be very remote, and such contingency is not to be anticipated if the covenants of the League are to be carried out in the spirit indicated in the preamble.

Article X. is one of the most beneficent provisions of the covenants, and it is absolutely necessary if the new peace treaty is to be anything more than a mere paper compact without substantial sanctions.

ARTICLE XII.

This article is of the utmost importance because it binds all the high contracting parties that "they will in no case resort to war" until three months after an award by arbitration under Article XIII, or a recommendation upon a mediation under Article XV., and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member nation which complies with the award upon arbitration under Article XIII., or with the recommendation of the Executive Council upon a mediation, under Article XV. The penalty of a boycott for a violation of this covenant, prescribed by Article XVI., will probably result in strict observance of the covenant itself. The effect of the delay will in most cases be the abandonment of all idea of war. This has not been sufficiently emphasized.

The time during which war could be suspended under Article XII. is, (1) a reasonable time during which the arbitrators under Article VIII. are deliberating and three months thereafter, or (2) in the case of mediation under Article XV., not exceeding nine months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XIII.

This article provides for the arbitration of a matter in dispute. The member nations, however, are only bound to submit to arbitration such matters as "they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration." If in good faith they regard a matter as being of a character not suitable for arbitration, as, for instance, where vital national interests are involved, or the subject matter of the dispute is not intrinsically justiciable, they are not bound to arbitrate. Practically Article XIII. in many cases will give to the member nations the option of submitting to arbitration or of accepting mediation under Article XV.

ARTICLE XV.

By this article the high contracting parties covenant that a dispute not submitted to arbitration under Article XIII. shall be referred for mediation to the Executive Council, (or, at the option of a party, to the body of delegates,) which (1) may settle the dispute, in which case a statement of the terms of settlement shall be published, or (2) shall, if a settlement is not made, publish its recommendation as to what it thinks "just and proper for the settlement of the dispute." If the report containing the recommendation is "unanimously agreed to by the members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute" the parties to the dispute agree, as pointed out above, "that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations," whatever such recommendations may be. If a unanimous report cannot be made, the majority of the Council is required, and the minority is permitted, to issue statements indicating their findings of fact and their reasons for their conclusions.

While under Article XIII. there is an express covenant that the high contracting parties "will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered," and under Article XV. that "they will not go to war with any party which complies" with the unanimous recommendation of the Council, there is no definite penalty prescribed for a failure to fulfill these obligations, since under Article XIII., for a failure to carry out an award, the Executive Council is only to "*propose* what steps can best be taken to give effect" to an award, and under Article XV., for a violation of the stipulation not to go to war, the Executive Council has no duty except to "propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations." The duty conferred upon the Executive Council by these provisions is clearly advisory, and final action can only be taken upon the unanimous vote of the body of delegates, and even that body has no authority to compel the signatory Powers to enforce obedience by war. At most, the default of a high contracting party would amount to a renunciation of the treaty, which would make the recalcitrant an outcast nation, and, if it did not voluntarily retire, would undoubtedly make it subject to a decree of expulsion from the League. But the Executive Council might recommend to the body of delegates a modified form of punishment leading to some adjustment, and it is probable that under the provisions referred to it was contemplated that the Executive Council would propose remedies for recalcitrancy, varying according to the circumstances of each case. While a compulsory remedy for a breach of the covenant to carry out the award or the recommendation is not provided in Articles XIII. and XV., it is quite clear that the moral effect of their provisions will be such as to make them entirely effective in the vast majority of cases. Furthermore, it is to be remembered that the main purpose of the Constitution of the League is not compulsory arbitration, but the avoidance of war, and the penal provisions, particularly those of Article XVI., are directed to that end. If the Executive Council should deem the boycott provided for in the first paragraph of Article XVI. as an appropriate remedy to enforce a compliance with an award under Article XIII., or a recommendation under Article XV., it could, of course, recommend that that coercive measure be adopted, thus assimilating the remedy to that specifically provided for a violation of Article XII.

ARTICLE XVI.

This article is of the utmost importance, because it provides for affirmative and drastic measures to secure compliance with the covenant to suspend war. As has been seen, the member States covenant by Article XII. that they will not resort to war until three months after the disputes have been arbitrated under Article XIII. or until nine months after submission to mediation under Article XV. It is declared by Article XVI. that a high contracting party committing a breach of this covenant "shall thereby *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League." The immediate remedy, however, is a boycott against the outlaw nation, by which they will immediately subject it "to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not." This boycott is to go into effect immediately and it will no doubt produce such an isolation of the offending nation, and such damage to its material interests, that a resort to war for a more complete punishment will be a very remote possibility.

Whether war shall be resorted to is entirely optional with the nation members of the League. Upon this point there has been much misunderstanding through a failure to consider the express provisions of Article XVI. The second sentence of that article provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League."

The use of the word "recommend" in this provision is significant. It clearly does not import compulsion, and certainly not in the absence of unanimous action on the part of the Executive Council and of the Body of Delegates. If such unanimity is not to be implied from the present provisions of the Constitution, probably the Peace Conference will adopt an amendment to that effect which I have reason to believe is being urged upon them. Military or naval measures should in the first instance, as in the case of an aggression provided for in Article X., be undertaken by the member nation best fitted therefor through territorial proximity or national interest, and a provision to that effect should also, and probably will, be added to the second sentence of Article XVI. While it seems quite clear that in its present form Article XVI. will not impose upon a member nation the obligation, in the words of Senator Knox, "to go to war when and in the manner the Executive Council determines" or to "fly to arms to protect the covenants," it would probably be wise by the changes suggested to allay the fears which have been aroused by statements made by opponents of the League.

Article XVI. also provides that mutual financial and economic support shall be furnished by nation members in making the penalty of the first paragraph of the article effective, and that in case of military measures nation members will permit the forces of any of the high contracting parties to pass through their territory.

ARTICLE XVII.

This article is designed to bring to bear upon the States which do not become members of the League the coercive effect of the covenants so as to prevent disputes among them from leading to war. It provides for cases of dispute between a member and a non-member and between States which are non-members. For the sole purpose of the settlement of the dispute, non-members are invited to become members of the League, and upon the acceptance of such invitation an investigation and a recommendation is made by the Executive Council. In case a non-member State refuses to accept the invitation and thus to subject itself to the provisions of Article XII. postponing the commencement of war, the member nations agree to apply to the refusing State the boycott provided for in the first paragraph of Article XVI. Thus the drastic measures of that article will be resorted to for the purpose of preventing war, not alone among members of the League but also among all the nations of the earth. Article XVII. also provides that where two non-members refuse to accept the invitation to assume the obligations of membership for the purposes of the dispute, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and result in the settlement of the dispute.

Proposed Changes.

The adoption of the changes in the Constitution proposed above would not imply a disapproval of the fundamental principles of the League. The changes will only tend to remove possible misunderstandings and to allay fears. They may be summed up as follows: (1) An express provision requiring unanimity on the part of the Executive Council, except where otherwise expressly provided. Since the Constitution is nothing but a treaty, (this fact does not seem to be generally understood,) unanimity to authorize any kind of action would probably be presumed, but there can be no objection to removing all doubt. (2) Article X. should be amended so as to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine by providing that where military force is necessary it should be furnished by the nation best fitted for the purpose through geographical proximity or national interest; (3) provision (probably unnecessary) should be made for the withdrawal of any member of the League after some fixed period and upon some reasonable notice; (4) the limits of armament adopted by the nations should be re-examined after some period, say five years; (5) perhaps there should be a reassuring expression of opinion that matters of domestic jurisdiction and polity according to international law are not intended to be affected by the covenants.

From the standpoint of this country's interests it would also be desirable to have the Monroe Doctrine expressly recognized, and there is good reason to believe that it will be.

Powers of the Executive Council.

The basis for most of the attacks upon the Constitution of the League has been found in statements made by Senator Knox in his speech in the Senate on March 1. He concludes that "war is mandatory" under Article X., Article XII., and Article XVII. As to all these cases he says:

"And in all these three cases whether or not we participate, the amount of our participation in the belligerent operations is determined not by ourselves but the Executive Council, in which we have seemingly at most but one voice out of nine. No matter what we think of the merits of the controversy, no matter how we view the wisdom of a war over the cause, we are bound by this covenant to go to war when and in the manner the Executive Council determines."

It sufficiently appears from what has been said above that there is no reasonable ground for these statements. While the Executive Council has a variety of duties, in the main they are advisory, and its decisions are obviously provided for on account of their expected moral effect. Its powers and duties may be summed up as follows: (1) It determines upon the program of disarmament, but only "for the consideration and action of the several Governments," and the limitations become effective only when adopted by the nations, though they are not to be removed without the consent of the Executive Council; (2) it advises upon the means by which the obligation under Article X. shall be fulfilled; (3) it formulates plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice; (4) it acts as a mediator under Article XV., and also proposes measures to give effect to its recommendations; (5) it recommends the military forces that members of the League shall contribute under Article XVI.; (6) it acts as a mediator in disputes between nonmembers of the League, and is authorized to take action and make recommendations for the prevention of hostilities; (7) if the high contracting parties shall fail to act, it is to define explicitly the degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by a mandatory State.

These are the principal functions vested in the Executive Council, and unless we give to the words "recommend," "advise," and "propose" a meaning equivalent to "order" and "direct," there is no foundation for Senator Knox's statement that the Constitution creates a "supercovenant," or that the Executive Council is, in his words, "legislature, court, and, in large part, executive, all in one." The only real power conferred upon the Council is that of a veto upon an increase of armament, and the provision dealing with that subject will probably be amended so as to provide that after some fixed period a nation may apply to the body of delegates from time to time to modify the limitation.

HENRY W. TAFT.

[Mr. Taft's second and concluding article will appear in tomorrow's Times.]

GEN. MAURICE TELLS OF FOCH'S STRATEGY

Believes Allied Commander Acted Wisely in Granting the Armistice.

REVIEWS WAR'S ENDING

Three Blows and a Great Kick, He Says in Lecture, Was the Commander's Plan.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the British General Staff from 1915 to 1918, told an audience that filled Carnegie Hall last night the story of Marshal Foch's strategy which stopped the Germans at the Marne and then wore them down until they crumbled last Fall before the great onslaught all along the allied line.

General Maurice held the complete attention of his audeince of some 3,000 men and women, and, although he did not raise his voice above a calm, matter-of-fact tone, yet there was not a person in the great hall who failed to hear him.

After describing conditions on the western front from the last victorious German offensive just a year ago to the final downfall of German arms on Nov. 11, the British strategist dwelt a few moments on the question as to whether Foch had done wisely in accepting the German capitulation when he did. General Maurice's conclusions on this point were that the allied Commander in Chief acted as he did for the best. The troops comprising the French, English, Belgian and American front lines, said the General, were ready and eager to go on. But consideration of the destruction of lines of communication, carried out with Teutonic attention to detail, as well as the thought of the thousands of lives that would be sacrificed, led Marshal Foch, and in this his Generals agreed with him, to grant the Germans terms even though they were on the run.

General John F. O'Ryan, whose 27th Division was with the British, introduced General Maurice to the audience.

General O'Ryan told of the spirit of harmony that prevailed between the British and American troops.

Explains Germany's Defeat.

In beginning his lecture, General Maurice said that he intended, if possible, to explain the causes which changed the tide of defeat into the flood of victory in the last four months of the war. He used maps, some of them copies of those used on the battlefields by the different allied commanders, to illustrate each point he made in the description of the fighting.

"On July 14, 1918," he said, "we find the Germans at the furthest place in their advance against our lines. Three or four great bulges, or salients, as soldiers call them, had been made by various advances carried out by the Kaiser's troops. The largest of these salients was made on March 21, 1918, when forty-two German divisions flung themselves against fourteen divisions of the British Army. That army was for a time overwhelmed and driven almost to the gates of Amiens.

"This offensive, victorious as it was for the Germans, was not without gain for our side. It led, first of all, to unity of command, and made Marshal Foch the leader of all the allied forces. In the second place, it brought forth a strong appeal to America to expedite the dispatch of troops, an appeal that met with a prompt and generous response from your country, so that thereafter 300,000 Americans landed in Europe every month.

"This blow was followed by another, which forced the British almost back to the Channel. Then the Germans turned on the French and rushed through to Chateau-Thierry, only forty miles from Paris. Then, after a weaker attack on the French, delivered in an effort to widen the salient, the Germans rested till the middle of June in order to prepare themselves for a final drive that was to bring a great victory to German arms, and, in their view, to end the war.

"They proposed to drive direct on the railroads through Flanders in order to save facilities for supplying their armies. Simultaneously with the attack on Rheims it was planned that they should cross the Marne and get a broad front to operate against Foch. Even that plan was not big enough for Ludendorff, for he also proposed another attack from the north on Amiens which was to open a road on the French capital from that direction."

Foch Illustrates His Plan.

Here General Maurice digressed to tell an anecdote about Marshal Foch which explained the French leader's strategy. He said that a certain English statesman was at French General Headquarters one day while the while world was worrying about the expected German offensive. The Britisher asked the Frenchman what plans he had for stopping it. General Maurice explained that while Marshal Foch was noted for his reserve, especially where his military plans were concerned, yet the Commander in Chief had all the faculty of his nation for gestures. His answer to the English statesman consisted in four striking gestures, and General Maurice illustrated them himself. They were a punch straight from the shoulder with the right arm, another from the left, yet another from the right, and the series followed by a tremendous kick.

"That was what Foch did," said General Maurice, "and his subsequent tactics follow that analogy better than anything I can explain. He meant by the punches, the blows, telling but not vital, by which he wore the German down; and the great kick was the push, in the Fall, before the force of which the Teutonic resistance was finally crushed. If you can remember this, you can remember Foch's strategy: three blows and a great kick."

"On July 15 the last German offensive started on schedule for Rheims. It fell upon Gouraud's army in an effort to get control of rail communications. The French General withdrew his troops, leaving the deserted trenches full of gas, and as the German columns advanced against his reserve positions, shelled them with heavy artillery until the formations became a mob. In this battle, Gouraud held the enemy and laid the foundations for future victory.

"Two other attacks in the meanwhile got across the River Marne, and it fell to the Americans to stop that drive. I need not tell an American audience about Chateau-Thierry or Belleau Wood, but it was an American frontal attack on July 17 that drove the Germans back and prepared the way for the final attack which stopped the offensive."

General Maurice noted that the first American drive went over the same ground as the first victorious British drive did back in 1914, from Chateau-Thierry to the Vesle.

Here, as the Germans before the American and French sector seemed to be stiffening, Marshal Foch, as General Maurice said, "passed the ball to Sir Douglas Haig, and the British began their work, beginning the series of pushes on Aug. 10 that on Sept. 29 broke the Hindenburg line.

Praise for the 107th Infantry.

General Maurice at this point gave high praise to the 27th Division, and especially to the 107th Infantry, the old 7th New York Infantry. He said that to New Yorkers, the village of St. Vendhuile, should be as famous as Chateau Thierry, for it was here that the 27th broke the line, and it was here that for a whole day the 107th Infantry, in the face of artillery bombardment, massed attacks, and machine-gun fire, held on, covering the flank of the entire division, because the nature of the terrain did not permit the British division which should have had the job under ordinary circumstances to act. The 107th in this engagement, according to General Maurice, lost 70 per cent. of its men killed or wounded.

"In 1917," General Maurice continued, "the Germans had carried on the same retreat they did in 1918, going back over the same ground. They lost then 20,000 men and 200 guns in three months. In 1918 we took 72,000 prisoners and 640 guns. It took the Germans just one month to get back behind the Hindenburg line.

"Then came the blow on another sector, another one of those straight-arm punches. This time it was delivered by General Pershing's men against the St. Mihiel sector. This sector was wiped out by the American troops in forty-eight hours. The Germans lost 15,000 prisoners and 150 guns.

"This drive brought the Allies in front of Metz and threatened the Briey mineral deposits from which the Germans had been drawing quantities of supplies. Also, it widened the front on which the Allies could attack the Germans in that sector and changed the Lorraine front from a quiet to a very active sector. Von Ludendorff drew reserves from wherever possible, and even rushed the Kaiser to the threatened ground in a special train to try and bolster up the Teutons' defense.

"In the meantime Foch was getting ready for his big kick, and on Sept. 26 there opened the first of the great battles that finally broke the war. It was begun by General Liggett's Americans, the same troops that wiped out the St. Mihiel salient, who had been secretly transferred north of Verdun on the Argonne front. General Gouraud attacked simultaneously to the north of Liggett.

"On Sept. 27 Haig assaulted the German lines in front of Cambrai, and on Sept. 28 the Belgians, French, and British attacked under King Albert in Flanders. On Sept. 29 the British to the north of St. Quentin and the French directly in front of the town attacked the heart of the Hindenburg line. With the British on that day went Read's 32d Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th American Divisions."

So successful were these different allied advances that Oct. 24 saw the Germans forced to evacuate the Belgian coast and the salients were wiped out. Foch's great kick was over. The victory was won. The rest, said General Maurice, was only the sequel.

General Maurice in conclusion took up the question of whether Foch had been right or not in concluding the armistice when he did.

"It is very easy to see now," said General Maurice, "that perhaps if the Allies had gone on they might have avoided some of the trouble we are having now. I have considered the matter very carefully and have been over it with French and British and American Generals. On the line, the troops were eager to go ahead, but behind there was a different story. The Germans, in their retreat, had so destroyed the roads and bridges that there was the greatest difficulty in supplying the armies pushing forward. We might have had to stop and give the Germans a breathing space.

"Foch had prepared a great offensive in Lorraine in the south in which the Americans were to play a major part, but this would have cost the Allies thousands of valuable lives, and inasmuch as the Germans agreed to all of our terms it seemed best to Foch to allow them to sign the armistice. In this he was supported by his Generals."

Countess Ruart Here from War.

Count Peter Cornet de Ways-Ruart and Countess Ruart, who was Miss Gladys McMillan of Detroit, arrived yesterday from the Château de Ways, Belgium, where they have been since their wedding in 1914, before the war. The Count said they received protection through the Spanish Minister at Brussels, and had one child born at de Ways, where he is the Burgomaster. They were not molested by the Germans, but their horses and automobiles were taken for military use. Mrs. Spencer Penrose, stepmother of the Countess, met them at the pier in Hoboken.

H. M. BLOSSOM, AUTHOR, DIES

Playwright and Librettist of Many Famous Broadway Shows.

Henry Martyn Blossom, Jr., author and playwright, died shortly after 6 o'clock last night in his apartment at the Hotel Belnord of pneumonia. The funeral will be under the direction of the Lambs Club, of which Mr. Blossom was a member, and the services will be held at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, on Wednesday morning.

The playwright was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1866, a son of Henry Martyn and Susan S. Blossom, and he attended the Stoddard School in that city, and was engaged in the insurance business there before he came to New York City, where he had since lived.

Mr. Blossom contributed to the Broadway stage many of its successful comedies, musical plays, and comic opera librettos, including the famous "Checkers," "The Yankee Consul," "Mademoiselle Modiste," "The Prima Donna," "Miss Philura," "The Slim Princess," "The Man from Cook's," "The Red Mill," "The Only Girl," "A Trip to Washington," "Princess Pat," "Eileen," and others. His published fiction included "The Documents in Evidence," "Checkers—A Hard Luck Story," and "The Brother of Chuck McGann."

MRS. KIPLING'S MOTHER DIES

End Comes Suddenly to Mrs. Balestier at Vermont Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 23.—Mrs. Anna Smith Balestier, mother-in-law of Rudyard Kipling, died last night while seated at the dinner table. She was eighty years old and had long made her Winter home in New York. Mrs. Balestier was born in Rochester, N. Y., a daughter of Erasmus T. Smith, and was married to Henry Wolcott Balestier in 1880.

She had four children, Wolcott Balestier, the author, who in the year of his death, 1891, collaborated with Kipling in "The Naulahka"; Caroline Starr, who in 1892 married Mr. Kipling; Beatty Balestier of Brattleboro, and Josephine, wife of Dr. Theodore Dunham of New York.

DEATH OF JOSEPH FREY.

German Born, He Organized Here a Pilgrimage to Rome.

Joseph Frey, President of the German Roman Catholic Central Federation of the United States, died of heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 15 East Tenth Street. Born in Germany Nov. 6, 1854, Mr. Frey came to the United States early in life with his parents and received his education in parochial and public schools of this city. He established a factory for the manufacture of artificial flowers.

Mr. Frey, in 1903, arranged a pilgrimage of Americans of German descent to the City of Rome. In 1912 the Pope conferred on him the order of Knight of St. Gregory. Mr. Frey was for some time a member of the Advisory Board of the German Hospital, a director of the German Exchange Bank, and a member of the Catholic Club.

Cardinal Cassetta Dead.

ROME, March 24.—Cardinal Cassetta, Bishop of Frascati and Librarian of the Holy Roman Church, is dead.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL WRONE, member for thirty years of the firm of Wrone & Wrone, jewelers, at 45 East Forty-fourth Street, died Friday at his home in this city. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., fifty years ago.

EMIL C. BRAUN, who came to America in charge of the German electrical exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, died yesterday in Chicago. He was 51 years old.

CORNELIUS DUBOIS WAGSTAFF, son of the late Dr. Alfred and Sarah P. DuBois Wagstaff, died last night at his home, 131 East Sixty-first Street, following an operation.

HARRY DREW EGBERT, associated with the Research Corporation, consulting engineers, of 63 Wall Street, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 626 Lenox Avenue, Westfield, N. J. He was a son of Professor James C. Egbert and was graduated from Columbia in 1907.

THOMAS ROSBOTHAM, 65 years old, for many years associated with the American Distilling Company, died Saturday at his home, 351 West Nineteenth Street.

Mrs. FRANCES BAKER, wife of Elder Baker, an employe of the New York Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at her home in Jersey City. She was 42 years old.

JOHN DAWSON, 54 years old, for many years associated with the New York Caloium Light Company, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 412 West Fifty-fourth Street, of pneumonia. His wife died a few hours earlier of the same disease.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 15.

Born.

MINOT.—To Lieutenant and Mrs. Seeger Minot, March 23, a daughter, Jane Hawes Minot.

ROGERS.—At 118 East 82d St., New York, Monday, March 17, 1919, at 4:30 A. M., Howard Elliott Rogers and Edith Miller, and adopted daughter, Barbara.

Engaged.

GROSSMAN—FUHS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fuhs of 607 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Madeline to Mr. Edward Grossman of 310 West 80th St.

ROSENTHAL—KALOTKIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Kalotkin announce the engagement of their daughter Jeanette to Mr. A. L. Rosenthal.

Married.

BOWEN—DRINKER.—At the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, March 19, by the Rev. Clarence MacCartney, Miss Esther Shober Drinker to Ezra Bowen.

HYMAN—EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Epstein, 2 West 86th St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Rose Helen, to Mr. Frank Warner Hyman, March 13, 1919.

Card of Thanks.

BACH.—Harry Charles, buried March 23, Washington Cemetery. The bereaved wife, Kate, wishes to thank her relatives and friends for their kind expression of sympathy and attendance at the funeral of her late husband.

Died.

ANDREWS.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday, March 23, 1919, Albert Eugene, beloved husband of Janet Wilson. Funeral services will be held at Christ Episcopal Church, Ridgewood, Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock. Trains leave Erie station, Jersey City, 6:34 and 6:49 P. M.

BAKER.—Frances. Services tomorrow, 2 o'clock, THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Frank Campbell's), 1,570 Broadway.

BALDWIN.—Jane, daughter of Gratia Eaton and Charles Sears Baldwin, on Saturday, March 22, at 524 Riverside Drive, in her ninth year. Funeral at St. Ignatius's Church, 87th St. and West End Av., Monday, March 24, at 11 o'clock.

BALESTIER.—Suddenly, at Brattleboro, Vt., Saturday evening, March 22, Anna Smith Balestier, widow of the late Henry Wolcott Balestier, daughter of the late Erasmus Peshine Smith and Anna Beatty Smith. Funeral service at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Brattleboro, Vt., Tuesday afternoon, March 25th, at 2 o'clock.

BARR.—On Saturday, March 22, 1919, Helen Halliday, widow of Andrew Barr. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. W. McIndoe, 121 West 79th St., Tuesday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

BEHRINGER.—On March 23, 1919, Louis J. Behringer, aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 261 West 130th St., on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at 1 P. M.

BIRD.—At South Orange, N. J., March 22, 1919, Abraham Clinton Bird, at his residence, 129 Prospect Place, in his 74th year. Funeral services Tuesday, March 25, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Ridgelawn Cemetery at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

BOHN.—Mrs. Frederick, (nee Zeh,) at Boston, Mass. Notice of services later. Please omit flowers.

BROWN.—William John, March 22, 1919, beloved husband of Ruth Doughty Brown and father of William Barret and Malcolm Brown. Funeral notice hereafter.

BULLOCK.—On March 22, at the residence of his parents, 1,957 Cedar Av., Francis Symonton, beloved son of Frederick Y. and Virginia Lamb Bullock. Funeral private. North Carolina and Baltimore papers please copy.

CASAZZA.—On Saturday, March 22, 1919, Maria Casazza, beloved mother of John and Bartholomeo Casazza, and Mrs. Charles Bacigalupo and Mrs. Josephine Boncoroni. Funeral from 56 2d Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 26, at 10 A. M., sharp, for the Church of St. Joachim in Roosevelt St., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CHEESMAN.—On Sunday, March 23, 1919, at Mountain View, N. J., Kate Graves, wife of George A. Cheesman and mother of Hubert Cheesman. Funeral services at her late residence, Tuesday, March 25, at 12:45. Erie train leaves Jersey City 11:30. Interment at Theresa, N. Y.

COLGATE.—On Saturday, March 22, Susan F., widow of James B. Colgate and daughter of the late Anthony Colby of New Hampshire. Funeral services at her late residence, Glenwood, Monday, March 24, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central for Yonkers (Glenwood Station) 2:10.

COOK.—On Friday morning, March 21, 1919, Rebecca L., wife of John B. Cook, in her 72d year. Funeral services at her late residence, Grand View, N. Y., Monday evening, March 24, at 7:45 o'clock.

CROWLEY.—On March 21, after a short illness, Sarah Ellen, beloved wife of James, at her residence, 1,001 Boulevard, East Weehawken, N. J. Funeral from St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Union Hill, N. J., at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, March 24.

DAWSON.—On March 22, John H., in his 68th year. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., B'way and 66th St. Solemn requiem mass at St. Ambrose Church, West 54th St., at 8 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Member of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association No. 1, and Theatrical Protective Union No. 1.

EGBERT.—On Sunday, March 23, 1919, Harry Drew Egbert, beloved husband of Edith Cowperthwaite and eldest son of Professor James C. Egbert, in the 33d year of his age. Funeral services at His late residence, 626 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 25, at 8:15 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 7 o'clock.

FALLERT.—On Sunday, March 23, 1919, Joseph, beloved son of Henrietta Fallert, (nee Gertum,) in his 52d year. Relatives and friends and societies of which he was a member are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 788 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

FITCH.—On Sunday, March 23, Sara Elisabeth, widow of Austin T. Fitch. Funeral services at her late residence, 53 Downing St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 25, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Nyack, N. Y.

FOLEY.—Saturday, March 22, Margaret M. V. Foley, daughter of Julia and the late Cornelius Foley. Funeral from her late residence, 1,065 Hall Place, Bronx, Tuesday, March 25, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church.

FREEMAN.—At her residence, 107 West 94th St., New York City, Kate Walthall Freeman, sister of the late U. S. Senator Edward Cary Walthall of Mississippi, mother of the late General G. Y. Freeman, the late Lieut. Commander Edward Russell Freeman, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cary F. Clark; survived by her daughter, Mrs. Clark; her grandson, Edward P. Freeman, and her granddaughter, Kate Freeman Clark. Funeral services and interment at Holly Springs, Miss. Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

FREY.—Joseph K. S. G., beloved husband of Olga Frey, (nee Hamma,) and devoted father of Dr. Joseph L., Elizabeth, Leander, Maximilian, and Anna Frey Quentin, on Tuesday, March 23, in his 66th year. Funeral from his late residence, the Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., on Wednesday, March 26, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Pitt and Stanton Sts., New York, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

GARRY.—On Sunday, March 23, at St. Vincent Hospital, Peter Albert Garry, beloved husband of Anna Garry, (nee Kane.) Funeral from the residence of his parents, 217 East 89th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GEER.—Suddenly, March 23, 1919, at 145 East 39th St., Gertrude, beloved wife of Robert C. Geer and daughter of the late Robert W. and Gertrude Smith of Sharon, Conn. Funeral at Sharon Tuesday, March 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILMOR.—Anna B., widow of the Rev. John Scott Gilmor, on Friday, March 21, 1919. Funeral service at her late residence, 64 Hudson Av., Haverstraw, N. Y., on Monday, March 24, at 11:30 A. M., on arrival of train leaving Weehawken at 9:30 A. M.

GOLDSTEIN.—On Friday, March 21, at Atlantic City, Lucille B., beloved wife of Emanuel Goldstein and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hearin. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., from 185 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

GRAY.—On Sunday, March 23, Eliza H. Gray, wife of Charles F. Gray. Funeral services at her late residence, 36 East 64th St., Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Interment in Mt. Kisco, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

GRIFFIN.—In Los Angeles, on March 19, 1919, Gerald. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Tuesday, March 25, at 11 A. M. Interment Actors' Fund plot, Evergreen Cemetery, at his request.

GRIFFITH.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 22, 1919, Margaret Tillinghast, daughter of the late Walter S. and Caroline G. Griffith. Funeral services in the chapel at Greenwood Cemetery, Monday, March 24, at 4 P. M.

HASSINGER.—John D., on March 21, 1919, in his 48th year, beloved husband of Emma, (nee Seitz.) Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services Sunday, March 23, at 10 Irvington Place, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Interment Monday, 10 A. M. Brighton Beach Services to Newkirk Av. station.

Died.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, Sunday, March 23, 1919, Thomas A. Hegeman, beloved husband of Sophia Hegeman, father of Thomas A. Hegeman, Jr., and only son of Peter A. Hegeman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERRICK.—March 21, 1919, William, beloved husband of Estelle Parrott and son of the late William and Fanny Herrick. Funeral services at his late residence, 432 Convent Av., Monday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Paris (France) papers please copy.

HIRSCH.—Benjamin, suddenly on March 22, son of the late Isaac and Rhoda, brother of Samuel and Sarah. Funeral from the Chapel of David J. Rothschild, 372 Lenox Av., at 1:30 P. M., on Tuesday, March 25. Burial in Mt. Carmel Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HODGE.—In Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn., on March 21, Rev. William H. Hodge. Funeral services Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1:30 P. M., at his late residence, East Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Hartford papers please copy.

HUMPHREYS.—Miriam Wilson Humphreys, beloved wife of C. G. Humphreys, on Sunday, March 23, at her late residence, Beaufort Av., Hollis, L. I. Funeral services at St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, Hollis, L. I., at 3:30 P. M., Wednesday.

JUDELSOHN.—On Sunday, March 23, Clara H. Judelsohn, (nee Hartogensis,) beloved mother of Montefiore, sister of Samuel, Maurice, Edouard Hartogensis, Mrs. Louise Brodsky and Rosalie Jacobson. Notice of funeral later.

KIRETCHJIAN.—Horant M., at his residence, 466 West 166th St., New York City, on Friday, March 21, 1919. Funeral notice later.

KRAFT.—On March 23, 1919, Philip J. Kraft, beloved husband of Katherine Trilisch Kraft, after a long illness, in the 56th year of his life. Funeral services at his late residence, 205 Centre Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., at 8 P. M. Tuesday, March 25. Train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 6:41 P. M. Interment private.

KROWN.—On March 23, Edwin Krown, beloved husband of Vedie and father of Dr. Sari and Arthur Edwin Krown. Funeral private Tuesday, March 25, from his late residence, 126 West 129th St., 10 A. M. Interment Boston.

LIGHTHIPE.—On March 20, John Innes, infant son of John H. and Alice Innes Lighthipe. Interment at Montclair, N. J.

LOBENTHAL.—Samuel, suddenly, March 22, beloved husband of Clara Spiro and dear father of Michael S., Joseph S., Carl A., and Louise S. Lobenthal. Funeral P. M. today, from his late residence, 240 West 113th St.

LOCKE.—In Bristol, R. I., March 21, in his 84th year, Rev. George Lyman Locke. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Bristol, 2:30 Wednesday.

McCASLIN.—George W., suddenly, Saturday, March 22, at Rochester N. Y., aged 65. Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Thomas A. McCaslin, 1,488 East 110th St., Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, March 25, at 2:30 P. M.

MAY.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, March 23, Catherine Beeber, widow of the late Henry Rodgers May. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEYER.—At his residence, Hotel Astoria, Nathan, beloved husband of Sophia Schloss Meyer and father of Dr. Gustave M. Meyer. Funeral at convenience of the family.

MOYER.—Suddenly, on March 21, 1919, Albert W. Moyer, aged 43. Funeral services at his late residence, 314 8th Av., Belmar, N. J., Tuesday, March 25, 2 P. M., and at Albert Moore's funeral parlors, Philadelphia, Penn., Wednesday, March 26, 2:30 P. M.

MURPHY.—Esther Cecila, (nee Cronin,) beloved wife of Christopher J. Murphy and daughter of John T. and Elizabeth Cronin. Funeral from her late residence, 1,015 Hudson Av., Woodcliffe-on-Hudson, on Wednesday, at 9:15 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, on the Palisades, West New York. Interment Calvary.

MUSER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 22, 1919, Anna Davis, wife of the late Richard R. Muser and dearly beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Davis. Services at her parents' residence, 606 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock. Interment Weehawken, N. J.

NOLAN.—Mrs. Anna Nolan, wife of the late Michael N. Nolan and daughter of the late James Quinn of Albany, N. Y., died at her home in Saratoga Springs on Wednesday, March 19, in her 75th year, after a long illness. Mrs. Nolan is survived by one son, Frank J. Nolan, and three daughters.

PERKINS.—On March 21, at Palm Beach, Fla., Caroline Erickson Perkins, widow of Gilman Mill Perkins of Rochester, N. Y.

ROGERS.—At 116 East 63d St., New York, Monday, March 17, 1919, at 4:30 P. M., in her 22d year, Edith Elliott Rogers, wife of Edmund Pendleton Rogers and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott. 785 Park Av., New York. Buried Wednesday afternoon, March 19, in St. James's Church Yard, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Died.

ROSBOTHAM.—On March 23, 1919, Thomas A. Rosbotham, beloved husband of Maria L. Rosbotham, father of Maria L. Rosbotham, Jr., and Thomas A. Rosbotham. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St., on Wednesday morning, 11:30 o'clock. Interment convenience, 65 family.

SCHERMERHORN.—Suddenly, on March 20, 1919, Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, son of Peter Augustus and Adeline E. Schermerhorn, aged 74 years. Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Monday, March 24, at 10 A. M.

SCHERMERHORN.—Society of War Veterans, Society of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Brevet Captain U. S. A., (Company K, 7th Regiment, and N. Y. S. M.) from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Monday, March 24, 10 A. M. Major WM. H. PALMER, President. Captain RICHARD H. GREENE, Secretary.

SIEGEL.—Rive, beloved husband of Leah Siegel and father of Isaac, Moses, Benjamin, Joseph, Harry, Davis P., and Mrs. Moses Frank, and brother of Louis, Isadore, and Mrs. H. H. Ginsberg. Funeral services at the Institutional Synagogue, 112 West 116th St., at 2 P. M. Monday, March 24. Kindly omit flowers.

SIEGEL.—Rive. Members and friends of the Institutional Synagogue are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Rive Siegel, father of our President, Isaac Siegel, at the Institutional Synagogue Building, 112 West 116th St., Monday, March 24, at 2 P. M.

(Signed) SAMUEL SILVER,
JOSEPH E. DAVIDSON,
Vice Presidents.

SLOANE.—On Saturday, March 22, 1919, Robert Sloane, beloved husband of Mary Ann Sloane. Funeral services on Tuesday, March 25, at 8 P. M., at the funeral parlors of L. A. Hammond, 1,900 Lexington Av., between 121st and 122d Sts. Please omit flowers.

SOLOMONOWITZ.—Sam, Sunday, March 23, 1919, at 9:30 A. M., suddenly. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Died.

STELLE.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, March 23, 1919; Catharine S., widow of Lewis Stelle, in her 79th year. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 26, at her late home, 634 14th Av., Paterson, N. J., at 3:30 P. M.

TOUHEY.—On Saturday, March 22, 1919, Martha Lenox Touhey. Funeral services at her late residence, 549 6th Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at Scarsdale, N. Y.

TUTHILL.—Emma J., beloved wife of Oscar L. of Wantagh, L. I., passed away on Saturday at Mercy Hospital, Hempstead, L. I. Notice of funeral later.

VAN DYNE.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 22, 1919, George E., husband of Elizabeth Rapjee Van Dyne, in his 68th year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 191 North 7th St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 24, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn.

WAGSTAFF.—March 22, Cornelius Du Bois Wagstaff, son of the late Dr. Alfred Wagstaff and Sarah P. Du Bois. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARWICK.—Mary, beloved wife of Randolph P. Warwick, at 1,400 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., suddenly on March 22. Funeral Monday morning March 24 from residence of Thomas Atkins, 824 Park Av., Richmond, Va. Interment Hollywood Cemetery. Baltimore papers please copy.

In Memoriam.

FLECK.—In loving memory of our devoted mother, Bertha Fleck, died March 24, 1916.
SAMUEL FLECK. HENRIETTA WEISS.
FAN COHEN. REBECCA FLECK.

KOPP.—Herman O. In loving and never to be forgotten memory of my dearly beloved husband, who passed out of this life March 24, 1917.
C. HAZEL KOPP.

WOLFFE.—Alexander F. In sad and loving memory of my beloved husband, who passed away, March 24, 1918.

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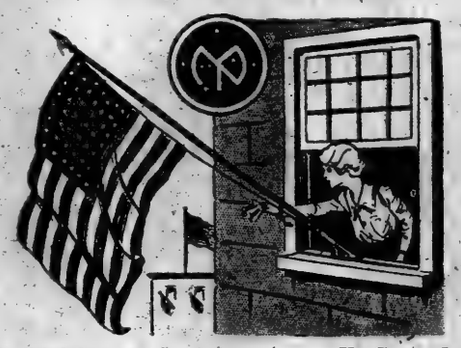

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Size 6x10 feet, $11.75
Flags that will withstand the wind and rain.

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Of cotton; size 2x3 feet, $3.00

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The Shame of the Nation

"I WILL die soon; will you accept my body for dissection in exchange for some immediate aid?" So wrote a starving preacher to a medical school. For more than fifty years he had labored day and night to make men better citizens; and this was his reward from you, you who are supposed to have the ideals that saved the world at war?

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CLAN McGRAW, WITH KAUFF AND THORPE ONLY ABSENTEES, READY FOR WORK TODAY IN FLORIDA

GIANTS TRY HAND AT CATCHING FISH

McGraw's Men Spend First Sunday in Camp as Guests of Native Anglers.

RESUME PRACTICE TODAY

Kauff and Thorpe Only Players Now Missing, as Barnes and Catcher Earl Smith Join Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 23.—The Giants today devoted their energy to catching fish rather than to catching fly balls. After their busy day here yesterday there was little lull in the excitement. Six big autos awaited the veteran Giants early this morning and took them out to Lake Lochloosa, twenty miles from here. The Giants had little chance to do much fishing as the fishermen of Lochloosa were more prepared to furnish the necessaries of a fish fry than to arrange for a fishing party. However, Causey, the pitcher, won himself quite a little distinction by catching the biggest fish of the day, a five-pound black bass.

It was quite an eventful day. The trip called for a ride through twenty miles of Florida wilderness, covering spots where the automobile trail through the pine trees scarcely was visible, while several fords had to be crossed after this rocky morning trip. The Giants did their best to get away with the ninety odd fish provided for their palates.

Benny Kauff and Jim Thorpe are the only Giants missing at the camp. Jesse Barnes, the former Brave pitcher, and Earl Smith, the kid catcher from Rochester, joined the team last night, and George Gibson, the Toronto manager, who will coach the Giants' pitchers, got in today.

McGraw did not make the fishing trip this morning, as he was feeling slightly ill, but it is nothing serious, and he will resume direction of the practice tomorrow. Despite the fact that the players were put through pretty stiff workouts yesterday, none complained of soreness. Few of the players, whether youngsters or veterans, idled away last winter, and had no chance to soften. Practically all the youngsters recently have been discharged from service, while the veterans all were working or doing other hard physical work at the shipyards up to a few weeks ago.

An amusing story told on McGraw by one of the natives is that he formerly managed a ball team in Gainesville, and on his off days helped out by selling clothes at a local store. McGraw admits that he worked for the clothing dealer, but only as a ball player, and says the clothing part of it is fiction. He said he was here for awhile in the Spring of 1891, when the same man who had the town clothing store also backed the ball team. However, he left here after a month to go to Cedar Rapids, and later in the same season joined the Baltimore National League team.

CHALLENGES JAY GOULD.

Walter Kinsella Seeks Chance for Court Tennis Title.

Walter A. Kinsella, professional squash tennis champion, is in the field as a challenger for the court tennis championship title held by Jay Gould. The latter has announced from Philadelphia that, with the war over, he is prepared to defend his laurels, and has expressed a willingness to give George Covey of England, from whom he won the title in 1914, preference in the list of aspirants to the honor.

Kinsella, it was announced yesterday, has telegraphed a challenge to Gould and is awaiting a reply.

VOSHELL TO DEFEND TITLE.

Enters Indoor Tennis Tourney at 7th Regiment Armory.

S. Howard Voshell has entered the twentieth annual national indoor lawn tennis championship tournament in defense of his title in the singles. The matches will begin on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory next Saturday, March 29. Players who have sent in their entries also include William T. Tilden 2d, runner up last season; Clifton B. Herd, the famous Californian; Edmund H. Hendrickson, the Amherst student who won national junior honors, and the Princeton star, Leonard Beekman.

There is the promise of eclipsing the finely fought battles that made the women's championship so interesting. Among the other men who have sent in their entries are Vincent Richards, the boy wonder of the courts; Willard S. Bottsford, former Columbia Captain; Abraham Bassford 3d, recent winner of the regimental title; Cecil Donaldson, Frank C. Anderson, the Brooklyn junior who won classic honors last season; Robert J. Davis of Amherst, and such regulars as George S. Groesbeck, Ingo Hartman, Arthur S. Cragin, and Harry S. Parker.

R. Lindley Murray, the California Meteor who gained the outdoor championship title, is expected from Buffalo. Walter Merrill Hall of the top ten is regarded as certain of entering, while Frederick B. Alexander and George C. Shafer have sent in their entries for the doubles. From all indications the doubles promises to be one of the strongest events in many years.

Other entries include Leonard Beekman, former Princeton Captain; Dr. William Rosenbaum, indoor doubles champion two years; A. S. Cragin, indoor doubles champion; Fred and Frank Anderson of Brooklyn, and Clifton B. Herd, runner up to Voshell last year.

A number of the players will probably practice Wednesday and Thursday. The draw for the singles will be made Wednesday afternoon at the armory by A. C. Postley, the referee.

Manhattan Big Five Wins Game.

The Manhattan Big Five basket ball team defeated the St. Monica's Lyceum quintet in a closely-contested game yesterday at Manhattan Casino by a score of 29 to 27.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SECRET OF LONG WEAR IN SHOES FOR BOYS

"Nothing could be more of a tax on soles than the hikes and games of the Boy Scouts, but for durability, comfort and protection in the rain I certainly recommend Neolin Soles. I have two pairs of shoes equipped with them." Scout C. K. Spaulding, of Newton, Mass., who wrote this, speaks from experience.

Thousands and thousands of other active boys who have shoes with Neolin Soles vouch for their long wear. Parents who pay big shoe bills will be interested in this, for Neolin Soles cut those shoe bills down. Buy Neolin-soled shoes, not only for the boys, but for every member of the family. They come in many styles.

Have your worn shoes re-soled with Neolin Soles, too. All good repair shops have them. They are made scientifically by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heel.

Neolin Soles

REOPEN FED. SUIT TODAY.

Hearing in $900,000 Action to be Held in Washington.

After numerous postponements, the $900,000 suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club against organized baseball and various officials and members of the now defunct Feds is scheduled to come up for a hearing today in the United States District Court at Washington. The suit, which was started several years ago, is brought under the Sherman anti-trust law and alleges conspiracy on the part of organized baseball and the Federal League officials in making the settlement of the now famous baseball truce.

Though officials of the Baltimore Club were present at Cincinnati in December, 1915, when the peace pact was signed, they claim they did not sanction the action. In the settlement Edward Gwinner of the Pittsburgh Feds received $50,000, and Phil Ball became owner of the St. Louis Browns, while Charles Weeghman became a part owner of the Chicago Cubs. Harry F. Sinclair, the moving spirit of the Feds, was a stockholder in ball players, and an arrangement of payments was made with the Wards of Brooklyn.

When the Baltimore Club owners found their case had not received the attention they demand, they instituted the suit. The case had a brief hearing in Philadelphia in 1917, at which time the Baltimore Club withdrew before the hearing was completed. It has since been transferred to Washington and postponed several times.

President John Heydler of the National League, and President Ban Johnson of the American League expect to be in Washington today for the opening of the case. Mr. Heydler spent much time during the Winter gathering and preparing evidence for the hearing. Benjamin Minor, President of the Washington Club, who is also a lawyer, will defend the case. Ball, Weeghman, Gwinner, and Sinclair are named as defendants along with the officials of organized baseball.

BROOKLYN NET STARS WIN.

Alexander and Taylor Defeat Murray and Hendricks.

BUFFALO, March 23.—By a total of five matches to one the tennis players of the Heights Casino, Brooklyn, vanquished the Buffalo Tennis Club, in the continuation of the inter-club matches on the local organization's courts today. Four matches in singles were decided and two in doubles. In the latter branch of the play R. Lindley Murray and Hendricks, the local combination, went down in defeat before the veteran internationalist, Fred B. Alexander and his partner, Harold Taylor. The scores were 6—1, 7—9 and 6—3. Only a spirited rally by Murray and Hendricks prevented the match going in straight sets, as was the rule in the other matches.

S. Kashio, a Japanese player, secured the most convincing success of the day for the Heights Casino. Kashio disposed of Hodge, of the local club, by 6—1, 6—1. F. Ferguson of the Brooklyn club carried E. Leverick, a local representative, through three stiff sets before the latter was finally returned the winner. Leverick won by 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

The summaries:

Singles.—W. J. Gallon, Heights Casino, defeated Bowen, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—3; H. Leverick, Buffalo, defeated F. Ferguson, Heights Casino, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5; Finch, Heights Casino, defeated J. Leverich, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—3; S. Kashio Heights Casino, defeated Hodge, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles.—W. J. Gallon and S. Kashio, Heights Casino, defeated Bowen and Pooley, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—3; Fred B. Alexander and Harold Taylor, Heights Casino, defeated R. Lindley Murray and Hendricks, Buffalo, 6—1, 7—9, 6—3.

CLAPP AND MERSEREAU WIN

Reach Final in Handicap Doubles Tennis Tourney.

E. J. Clapp and J. W. Mersereau and Edward Desnoes and Charles Schmidt will be the opposing teams in the final match of the handicap doubles tennis tournament at the University Heights Club. These combinations survived the second and semi-final round play, which was held yesterday. The Clapp-Mersereau team plays at scratch, while Desnoes and Schmidt have an advantage of plus 15.

The summaries:

Handicap Doubles, Second Round.—E. J. Clapp and J. W. Mersereau, (scratch,) defeated John White and E. H. Janes, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—8, 6—1; F. H. Manchester and Paul Martin, (scratch,) defeated Thomas Kean and Harry Marchalk, (plus one-half of 15,) 7—5, 7—5; Edward Desnoes and Charles Schmidt, (plus 15,) defeated George Reid and H. Dicks, (plus 15,) 6—1, 9—10, 6—4; H. Howard and Sherman Hall, (plus 15,) defeated A. Hickernell and B. Myers, (plus 30,) 8—6, 8—6.

Semi-final Round—Clapp and Mersereau, (scratch,) defeated Manchester and Martin, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—4; Desnoes and Schmidt, (plus 15,) defeated Howard and Hall, (plus 15,) 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Middies Elect Team Captains.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 23.—The captains have been elected at the Naval Academy in gymnastics and wrestling, two sports in which all the matches were won during the season just closed. Raleigh C. Hales of North Carolina, a regular place winner on the flying rings, was selected to lead the gymnasts next season, while Carl R. Swigart of Indiana will captain the wrestlers.

YANKS WILL TAKE THE FIELD TODAY

Huggins's Athletes Ready to Begin Shaking Kinks Out of Joints and Muscles.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—The mobilization of the Yankees here for their Spring training gambols was about two-thirds finished this evening. The train which brought down Lieut. Col. T. L. Huston and ten ball players from New York swelled the total here to twenty, and ten still were among the missing. Most of these are expected in the morning.

Manager Huggins had not arrived from Cincinnati at a late hour, and several of his regulars were not accounted for. The players who came in on the Seaboard Air Line from the North were Pitchers Bob Shawkey, George Mogridge, Allen Russell, Herb Thormahlen, and Alex Ferguson; Second Baseman Del Pratt, Outfielders Ping Bodie and Frank Kane, and Coach Pat O'Connor. They found waiting for them at the hotel here Pitchers Ernie Shore, Jack Quinn, Frank O'Doul, and Luther Nelson; Catchers Herold Ruel and Earl Baldwin; Infielders Ward and Mooers and Outfielders Halas, Tom Miller, and Lamar.

The appearance of Lamar here was somewhat of a surprise, as it had been announced in New York that he was not to be included in the training trip, but would probably go to some other club. Infielder Wilson Fewster, who was scheduled to board the train at Baltimore yesterday, came to the station there to say that his mother was seriously ill and that he would be unable to report for several days.

Among the players still to come are Pipp, Peckinpaugh, Hannah, Elmer Miller, Duffy Lewis, Sam Vick, Schneider, and Brady. Dutch Leonard was not expected, as he has not accepted terms and as yet has not received an invitation to come here to talk over a contract. Johnny Jones, the infielder from the navy, will not report for some time, as he has not received his discharge from the service.

The journey of the New York party was uneventful. The train kept up to schedule all the way and arrived promptly at 8:30 o'clock, as per the timetable.

The players will begin their work at South Side Park with two sessions tomorrow. Huggins is expected here late tonight, but if he fails to arrive the players will be put through their paces by Joe Kelley and Bob Connery.

Shore has not signed a contract, but is confident that he will be able to come to terms with Huggins after a short talk. Colonel Huston had a talk with Shore tonight, but said it did not deal at all with his signing, as that matter was left entirely to Huggins's hands. Lamar also is unsigned, but all the other players now in camp have attached their signatures to contracts. None of the early arrivals appeared to have taken on any weight since the close of the baseball season last Labor Day. Duffy Lewis is supposed to be reducing at Hot Springs.

Outfielder Tom Miller, who is claimed by the Boston Braves, contends that he received a release from the Richmond club before signing with the Yankees, and, therefore, cannot understand how Boston has a claim on his services. The Boston club contends that it purchased his release from Richmond, and has ordered him to report at Columbus. He has disregarded the order, and is here to try for a place with the Yankees.

HENDRICKSEN EASY WINNER.

Handicap Aids Runner in Long Island League Race.

A handicap allowance of 4 minutes and 30 seconds gave E. Hendricksen, Swedish-American A. C., a victory yesterday in the Long Island Athletic League handicap road race. The chase was held under the auspices of the Swedish-American A. C. over a course of approximately four and one-half miles. Hendricksen, winning without being extended at any part of the journey, was timed in 28:52. At the f...ish he had an advantage of about 200 yards on E. Mueller, Brooklyn, who started from the three-minute mark.

The order of finish follows:

E. Hendricksen, Swedish-American A. C., (4:30,) 28:52; E. Mueller, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 29:01; J. Shannon, Kings County A. A., (3:30,) 30:01; D. Schneider, Kings County A. A., (3:00,) 29:13; R. Jekel, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30,) 29:48; A. Wyberg, Swedish-American A. C., (2:30,) 29:08; A. Thomas, Comet Club, (4:30,) 31:15; L. Milofsky, Kings County A. A., (2:40,) 29:40; P. Zabludofsky, Kings County A. A., (1:00,) 28:10; S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A., (1:00,) 28:26; W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (3:00,) 29:16; C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00,) 29:35; Walsh, Swedish-American A. C., (4:30,) 32:23; W. Larson, Swedish-American A. C., (scratch,) 27:54; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (1:15,) 29:13.

TEAM SCORE.

Kings County A. A.	2	3	5	6	10	—26
Swedish-American A. C.	1	4	7	8	9	—29

THREE PRIZES FOR TEAM.

Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. Runners Are Winners.

Runners of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. took the lion's share of prizes offered yesterday to the successful harriers in a four-mile handicap road race conducted by the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations over the Ninety-second Street branch's course. Representatives of this branch gained the team, fast time prizes, and one of the novice medals. The team score gave the Ninety-second Street lads the prize over Washington Heights branch by 27 to 29 points.

Fast time laurels were won by A. Frischman, who started with a handicap of 45 seconds and covered the course in 23:37. He finished eighth. Frischman's actual time was 17 seconds faster than that of Sam Friedels, the scratch runner, who finished twelfth in 23:54. Another Ninety-second Street prize winner was B. Lindner, who finished third and gained the second novice medal.

The race resulted in a victory for Louis Brandt of the Mount Vernon branch. He started with the limit time allowance of 4 minutes and was at the head of the field practically over the entire distance. His time was 24:40, and at the finish he lead H. Bernstein, South Brooklyn, by 100 yards. Bernstein, through finishing second, took novice prize. A field of twenty-one harriers started and all finished the full course.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hcp.	Actual Time.
1—L. Brandt, Mount Vernon		4:00	24:40
2—H. Bernstein, S. Brooklyn		4:00	24:48
3—B. Lindner, 92d St.		4:00	25:30
4—M. Rosenbloom, Bronx		4:00	25:31
5—B. Schaeffer, Wash'ton Hts		4:00	25:56
6—I. Gips, Washington Hts.		4:00	26:46
7—E. R. Snyder, 92d St.		2:00	24:52
8—A. Frischman, 92d St.		0:45	23:37
9—A. Grossfield, Wash'ton Hts		2:45	26:52
10—C. Kushner, 92d St.		4:00	27:07
11—M. North, Washington Hts.		4:00	27:33
12—S. Frierich, 92d St.		Scr.	23:54
13—M. Fereiman, Mount Vernon		3:00	27:10
14—B. Dolinsky, 92d St.		4:00	28:00
15—J. B. Abisch, Wash'ton Hts.		4:00	29:00

Team score:

Ninety-second Street	1	4	5	7	10	—27
Washington Heights	2	3	6	8	9	—29

MITCHELL IS FIRST HOME.

Leads Field of Fourteen Rivals in Harlem Run.

C. Mitchell of the St. Christopher Club led home a field of fourteen rivals yesterday in the Harlem Athletic League invitation road race, held over the Morningside A. C. course, of about five miles. Mitchell went away to the lead almost at the start and retained his position throughout the remainder of the distance. At the finish he had an advantage of about twenty-five yards on Eddie Weiman of the Morningside A. C. The latter closed strongly, but was unable to sustain the fast pace set by Mitchell. The victor's time was 31:41.

The order of finish follows:

C. Mitchell, St. Christopher Club, 31:41; E. Weinman, Morningside A. C., 31:48; W. Stokeley, St. Christopher Club, 33:06; W. Schippel, Paulist A. C., 33:36; T. Harris, Glencoe A. C., 33:45; A. Bohring, Morningside A. C., 35:00; M. Pino, Glencoe A. C., 35:12; A. King, Morningside A. C., 35:15; P. Kallivas, Morningside A. C., 36:40; S. Goldberg, Morningside A. C., 37:55; N. Ralph, Morningside A. C., 40:13; W. Burke, Paulist A. C., 40:15; P. Hecht, Glencoe A. C., 40:16; Sergeant J. Stanulis, Fort Jay, 40:22; Corporal W. Jackson, Fort Jay, 40:31.

GIORGIO WINS ROAD RACE.

Paulist Runner Shows Way to Seven Harriers.

Joe Giorgio of the Paulist A. C. showed the way to seven rivals yesterday in the four and one-half miles invitation road race conducted by the Macombs A. C. of Harlem. Giorgio took the lead before the runners had covered a mile and remained in front thereafter to the finish. He covered the distance in 25:30. A. Hoffman of the Glencoe A. C., who finished second, was timed in 27:04.

The order of finish follows:

J. Giorgio, Paulist A. C., 25:30; A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C., 27:04; W. McMahon, Paulist A. C., 27:06; C. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C., 27:28; H. Spies, Macomb's A. C., 27:29; A. La Duc, Macomb's A. C., 28:00; E. Whittle, Macomb's A. C., 28:05; E. Fay, Macomb's A. C., 28:30.

MORRIS OUTRUNS LARSEN.

Wins Ten-Mile Practice Race of Morningside A. C.

Aaron Morris of the St. Christopher Club took first prize in a ten-mile run held by the Morningside A. C., as a practice race for the Boston A. A. marathon, which will be held on April 19. Morris, taking the lead from Oswald Larsen, Morningside A. C., when about half the distance had been covered, led four rivals over the latter stages of the journey. Morris's time was 58:46.

Larsen finished second in 59. J. Costello of the Paulist A. C. was third in 1:01:24; Craig Richards of the ex-Harvard A. A. was fourth in 1:12:57, and D. Ramac, unattached, finished fifth in 1:14:02.

SPURT WINS ROAD RACE FOR FETZER

Mohawk Runner Steps Away from Schiavone at Finish of Bronx League Handicap.

A sprint in the closing quarter mile of his journey gave W. Fetzer of the Mohawk A. C. a victory over B. Schiavone, a clubmate, yesterday in the handicap road race of the Bronx Athletic League, held over the Pastime A. C. course of about four and one-quarter miles. The victor's time was 26:06.

These two harriers, through the medium of the limit handicap of four minutes thirty seconds, were the leaders from the start in a pack of thirty-two runners who competed. When Fetzer made his successful closing bid for first prize, Schiavone ran stride for stride with his rival for a space, but Schiavone was unable to maintain the fast pace.

Frank Titterton of the Pastime A. C. and Fred Travelena, veteran Mohawk A. C. distance runner, furnished an interesting struggle for the fast time prize. These two harriers started from scratch with J. Losgar of the St. Anselm's A. C. As the race progressed Losgar weakened and left the battle for time laurels to Titterton and Travelena. The former took the prize in a well-sustained burst of speed at the finish. Titterton finished ninth about ten yards in advance of his veteran rival. The Pastime youth's time was 23:35. Losgar had to be content with twelfth position.

The team prize went to the runners of the St. Anselm's A. C. They corralled the low winning total of 27 points, one point lower than the total of the Mohawk A. C. team.

The order of finish follows:

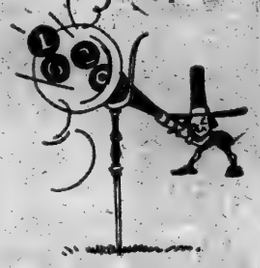
Position, Name and Club.	Handi-cap.	Act. Time.
1—W. Fetzer, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	26:06
2—B. Schiavone, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	26:33
3—Jacob Klauss, St. Anselm's A. C.	4:30	27:07
4—John Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C.	4:30	26:38
5—John Klauss, St. Anselm's A. C.	4:30	27:25
6—A. De Luca, St. Francis C. U.	4:30	27:46
7—C. Beagan, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:00	26:30
8—F. Powers, Mohawk A. C.	1:30	25:08
9—F. Titterton, Pastime A. A.	Scratch	23:35
10—F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C.	Scratch	23:41
8. Macchiaroli, St. Francis C. U., (4:30,) 28:31; J. Losgar, St. Anselm's A. C., (scratch,) 23:35; J. Szymoshie, St. Anselm's A. C., (4:30,) 28:30; F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C., (1:15,) 25:17; J. Galuba, St. Francis C. U., (4:30,) 28:23; A. Levy, St. Anselm's A. C., (3:30,) 27:47; M. Russo, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:00,) 25:22; J. Garofalo, St. Francis C. U., (4:30,) 29:03; S. Bennett, St. Anselm's A. C., (4:30,) 29:06; O. J. Nydigger, Pennant A. C., (4:30,) 29:11; T. Birch, St. Anselm's A. C., (4:15,) 29:29; A. Ladner, Pennant A. C., (4:30,) 31:07; J. O'Connor, Mohawk A. C., (4:30,) 31:25; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., (3:00,) 31:02; J. Heuse, St. Francis C. U., (4:30,) 33:33.		

TEAM SCORE.

St. Anselm's A. C.	3	4	5	6	9	—27
Mohawk A. C.	1	2	7	8	10	—28
St. Francis C. U.	11	12	13	14	15	—65

Cleveland Loses First Game.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The New Orleans Southern Association Baseball Team today defeated the Cleveland Americans in the opening game of the exhibition season here, 14 to 10.



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Overcoats of most attractive fabrics. Among others, wonderfully soft rich Scotch "velours" and cheviots. Also fancy Shetlands.

Fine quality blacks and oxfords, too.

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Shoes. An all-leather standard!

As fancy or plain as you like.

Closed to-morrow so we all can join in the cheering. Welcome Home, men of the 27th!

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Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

WHITE OWLS WIN AT POLO.

Wing and Wilder Score Goals That Defeat Rovers.

The White Owls polo trio was forced to its limit yesterday to defeat the Rovers in the indoor tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 10 goals to 8. The White Owls gave their rivals a handicap of five goals, and for a time this concession threatened to result in a setback for the former trio. Expert playing by Herbert Winn and Murray Wilder, however, brought the White Owls to the front in the second period. The game was almost over when these two players accounted for the goals which gave the White Owls the game.

The first period ended with the Rovers leading by 4 to 3, Levinsky scoring the only goal for the defeated team. Winn registered two in this session and Wilder and Otis Coleman each got one. In the second period the White Owls' play improved and swept aside the defensive efforts of the Rovers. Winn annexed a brace of markers while Wilder accounted for three. Dr. Biers scored the only goal for the Rovers in this period, their other tally coming through the medium of a White Owls pony.

The line-up:

WHITE OWLS, (10.)	ROVERS, (8.)
No. 1—M. Wilder.	No. 1—H. Levinsky.
No. 2—H. Winn.	No. 2—S. Abernathy.
Back—O. Coleman.	Back—Dr. Biers.

Goals.—First period—Levinsky, Wilder, Winn, (3,) Coleman. Second period—Wilder, (2,) Winn, (2,) Dr. Biers, White Owl's pony for Rovers. Handicap—Rovers, 5 goals. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—George Sherman. Timekeeper—Archie Kinney.

WILLIE RITCHIE AT TRAPS.

Former Lightweight Champion in Shoot at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, L.I., March 23.—William C. Pfortner won the 100-clay bird handicap at the traps of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club today when, on a handicap of 13, he returned a score of 96. Heyward H. Shannon was high scratch gun, breaking 89 and enabling him to finish second in the handicap with a score of 94. Daniel E. Smith, the Port Washington veteran, was second high scratch with 94 breaks.

Willie Ritchie, the former lightweight champion, tried his hand at the trap-shooting game today and broke 82 out of 100.

SOLDIERS TIE AT SOCCER.

27th Division Team Divides Honors with Morse Dry Dock.

Sheer grit of the sort that helped to break the Hindenburg line enabled the champion team of the 27th Division to divide the honors with the Morse Dry Dock football club in the exhibition match at Morse Oval, South Brooklyn, yesterday. The final score was: 27th Division, 2; Morse Dry Dock, 2. At half time the soldiers led by 2 to 1.

Speed Skaters to Compete.

The last of the regular semi-monthly handicap races before the metropolitan indoor championships will be held at the 181st Street Ice Skating Palace this evening. Many speed skaters of any note have sent in their entries, and the ice palace team—Joe Moore, Harvey Carter, Bobby Hearn, and Albert Bach—will have stiff competition.

BROOKLYN GUNNER SCORES AT TRAPS

J. H. Vanderveer Wins High Scratch Prize Against Big Field at Travers Island.

Thirty-nine gunners, the largest field that has taken part in a Sunday shoot at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club this year, were on the firing line yesterday. The conditions were not ideal for high scores. A high wind made the blue rocks soar and duck in a manner that made it exceedingly difficult for the Nimrods to "kill" the "birds." Regardless of the wind, J. H. Vanderveer, the Brooklyn gunner, did some excellent shooting. He won the high scratch prize with a 91 out of a possible 100 targets. He also made a straight string of 25 targets in the shoot for the Tournament Cup.

L. H. Starkey, a beginner, also did well, breaking 90 out of a possible 100 targets. C. L. King was the high handicap gunner. The special scratch shoot went to George J. Corbett, Chairman of the Shooting Committee. W. S. Dumpaugh won the special handicap prize. F. K. Siebert also ran straight in the shoot for the Tournament Cup.

"Ben" L. Donnelley, the Chicago shot, again won the visitor's cup, making an 88 out of a possible 100 targets. In the shoot for the ghost trophies, Dr. W. E. Short and C. L. King each dropped one of the white targets. Fred Plum, the national champion, missed, as did also F. E. Williamson. As usual, legs on the Accumulation and Tournament Cups were scored by all gunners with full scores of 25 targets. In the shoot for the Byronel Cup the legs were scored by the gunners with full scores of 50 targets.

Chairman Corbett stated that he expected an excellent field for the "Victory Shoot" of the club tomorrow. It is an open affair at 100 targets, starting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

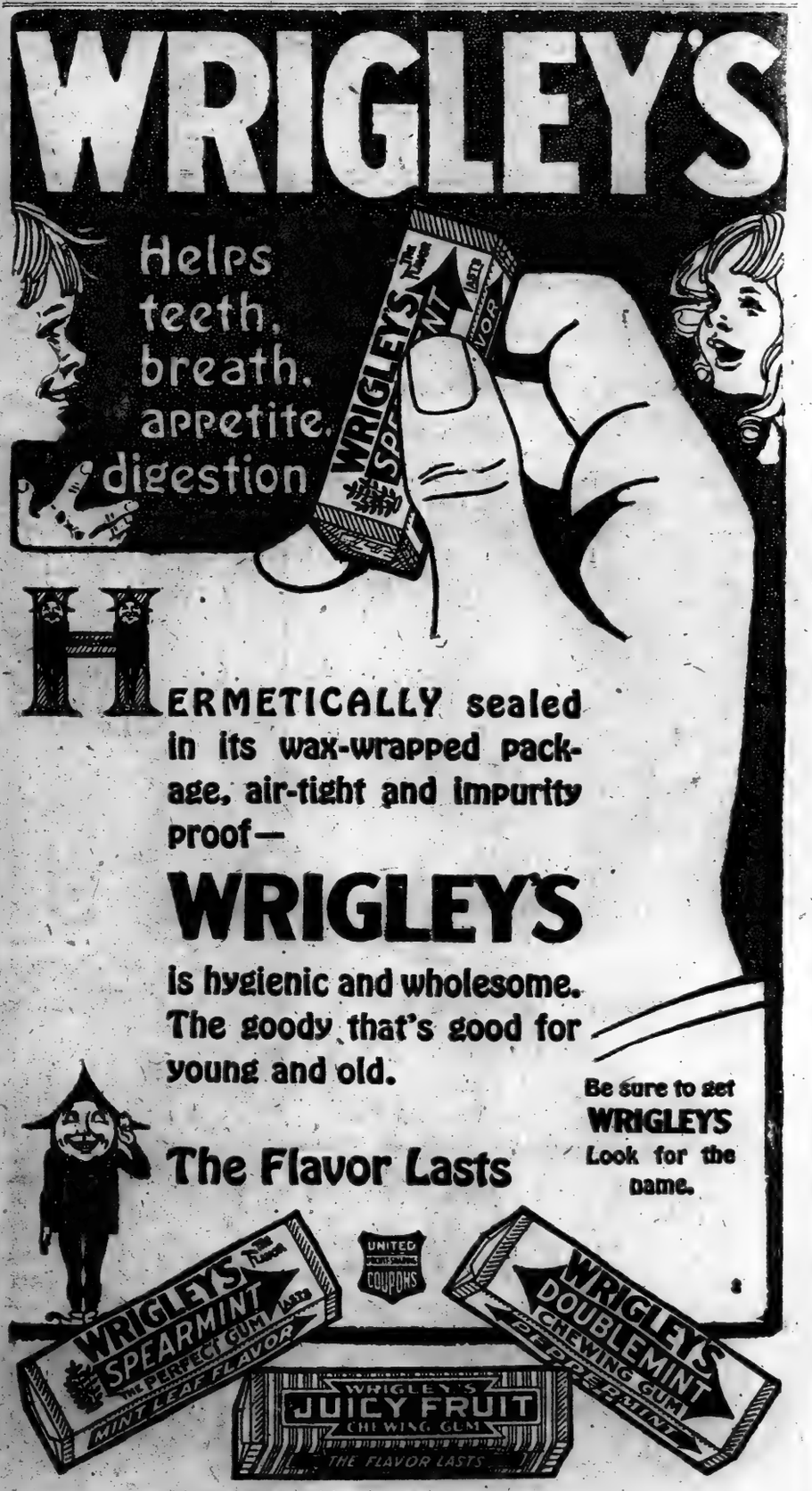
Mel Sheppard Becomes Coach.

Mel Sheppard, former Irish-American A. C. middle distance runner and holder of many running records, will be installed as coach of the Macombs A. C. track and field team at a meeting to be held Friday night. This was announced yesterday by Fred A. Niles, Jr., Chairman of the club's athletic committee. Sheppard is now Vice President of the club.

Welcome Home!

Our stores will be closed Tuesday as a mark of respect to the returning soldiers and sailors.

Weber and Heilbroner



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is hygienic and wholesome. The goody that's good for young and old.

The Flavor Lasts

Be sure to get WRIGLEY'S Look for the name.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Large solitaire diamond earring, suspended from small pear-shaped diamond set in platinum, last Saturday night, Crescent Theatre, or between there and 86th St. and Central Park West; liberal reward; no questions. Fellman, 250 Central Park West. Phone Riverside 5822.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, March 22, Pennsylvania Station, toward Riverside Drive, Gardner's, Franklin Simon's, Stewart's, diamond pendant, platinum chain, with large drop diamond, seven small diamonds in chain. Reward. Y 207 Times Annex.

LOST.—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company certificate of stock No. NT68510 for four shares, registered in the name of John V. Gill, bearing date March 6, 1913. Ample reward paid if returned to W. P. Cooper, Attorney, Shelbyville, Tennessee.

LOST.—Diamond cluster engagement ring, platinum setting; cost large diamond surrounded by eight small diamonds. Return to Mrs. S. Pitney, 58 West 71st St.; $25 reward; no questions asked.

LOST.—Brown velvet handbag, containing 2 Liberty bond books, (numbers known,) and small sum of money, 4th Av. subway. Return 2139 81st St., Brooklyn. Phone 963-W Bath Beach. Reward.

LOST.—Friday, pearl necklace, diamond clasp, set six diamonds, between Columbus Av., 74th St., and 5th Av., 97th St.; reward. Miss Maizie Derr, 9 East 97th St.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, March 19, at the Vanderbilt Hotel, large diamond circle brooch; no questions asked. $500 reward if returned to Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, purple handbag, embroidered with steel beads, containing money, keys, gold watch. Reward, if returned to 383 West 22d St., City.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, March 22, beaver muff, between 76th-34th Sts., Amsterdam-Broadway, shopping; reward. Baum, 174 West 76th. Schuyler 3462.

LOST.—Saturday night, between 32d-29th-4th Av., 10 P. M., lady's hat in box; $10 reward if returned, good condition. Communicate W 95 Times.

LOST.—Black velvet bag, Saturday evening, March 22, 80th St., between Lexington and Park Av.; suitable reward. Return to 128 East 80th.

LOST.—Lady's black handbag between Pennsylvania Station and Commodore Hotel, in taxi; $200 reward. Return cashier Commodore Hotel.

LOST.—Person who found blue gray beaded bag at Kennelly's, Thursday evening, phone St. Nicholas 831, Apt. 6 F. Reward.

LOST.—Beaded bag, entrance of Ziegfeld Follies, or in taxicab, Saturday night; reward. 4300 Audubon. Apt. 6A.

LOST.—In taxi, beaver muff, between 41st and Park Av. to West 74th; reward. G. Faulhaber, 202 West 74th.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, in the Wall St. district. Kindly return to New York News Bureau, 30 Beaver St.

LOST.—Eltinge Theatre, Saturday night, beaded purse; reward. Commodore Hotel, Room 969.

LOST.—Small diamond brooche, Thursday, March 20; suitable reward. Phone Academy 31.

LOST.—Order and duplicate book; will pay reward when returned. Holland, 101 Clinton St.

LOST.—From Times Square, hat, taupe, blue feathers, Saturday night. Return 137 East 21st.

$50 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarf pin; lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. P. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 28 and March 6, necklace of 96 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest, size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$50 REWARD

for earring, ruby and diamond, lost Sunday, March 16, between Hotel Chatham and Ritz. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MANUFACTURER WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEARING APPAREL, WHOSE REGISTERED BRAND IS KNOWN IN EVERY TOWN AND NEWSPAPER THROUGHOUT THE STATES, WANTS TO SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMERS. WOULD LIKE TO MEET FIVE HIGH-CLASS ACTIVE MEN TO JOIN FORMING MAIL ORDER BUSINESS, EACH TO INVEST ABOUT $35,000 AND TAKE ACTIVE PART. BUSINESS CAN STAND CLOSEST INVESTIGATION. ANSWERS FROM BROKERS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, BOX 500, 437 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

Pattern and machine shop fully equipped, in running condition. A. Wild, 272 Corona Av., Corona, L. I.

Lunch rooms, restaurants, French pastries, high-class equipped; $80 to $450 daily receipts; terms, trials arranged. Glasel's, 220 East 42d.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Partner wanted, with $2,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. A 322 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

TWO SHIRT, UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY SALESMEN, CONNECTED WITH TWO OF THE LARGEST CONCERNS, AND DOING OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS BUSINESS A YEAR, WISH TO CONNECT AS MILL AGENTS WITH A FEW MANUFACTURING FIRMS. R 514 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Japanese chef wishes operate dining room or restaurant in hotel or apartment or public place; if necessary deposit. B 8 Times.

FOR SALE.

GARAGES.

West side, 100 cars, $12,000 yearly profit; Harlem, 125 cars, $10,000 yearly profit; East Side Commercial, 54 trucks, to lease; East Side Commercial, 30 trucks, $5,000 yearly profit; Brooklyn, 125 cars, $10,000 yearly profit. Inquire Schleiser Co., 136 Rivington St. Phone Forsyth 8395.

An active, going, fully equipped manufacturing business of famous and newly furniture, cabinets, humidors, candy boxes, desk sets, and general novelties selling to all department stores; must sacrifice. S. N. Freedman, 135 Broadway, Room 512.

First class automobile repair station, with full equipment of machinery, most favorable location, for sale; very satisfactory 4-year lease on entire building of 3 floors, 25x100 each; quick action. 225 East 38th St.

High-class restaurant, upper west side; 20 tables; rent $100; will make easy terms to right party. Address Box 212, 832 Columbus Av.

WILL SACRIFICE!

Profitable men's furnishing business; low rent; prominent thoroughfare; no auctioneers. A 956 Times Harlem.

Cabinetmaking shop, including 10 machines, benches, good-will, &c., for sale; must sacrifice. W 83 Times.

Big Bargain.—Entire furnishings sixteen-room house; must sell immediately. A 259 Times.

Specialty shop on Lenox Av. for sale; best location. Specialty, 807 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRAZIL,
SOUTH AMERICA.

RELIABLE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS OF THIS COUNTRY MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLYING TO
WILLIAM ABBOTT WITMAN, SR.,
308 BERKS TRUST BUILDING,
READING, PENN., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J., Salvage of Camp Kendrick.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Constructing Quartermaster at Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J., until 12 o'clock noon, March 29th, 1919, for the sale of Camp Kendrick, which has a capacity for the housing of two thousand men, which includes all buildings, equipment and mechanical equipment, electrical plant, heating plant, water supply and sewerage. A complete list of equipment and various materials will be furnished by the Constructing Quartermaster of Camp Kendrick upon request. All bids shall be sealed and addressed to the Chief of Constructing Division and marked "Proposal for the Salvaging of Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J.," with the name of the bidders thereon. A certified check equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid must accompany each proposal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Geo. C. Burnett, Major Q. M. C., U. S. A., Constructing Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED MUNSON-GOODYEAR SHOE LASTS. Specification No. 1154. Any quantity at a fixed price of 30c. per pair F. O. B. Zone Supply Offices, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Atlanta, where they may be inspected. Sizes 5 to 14; widths A to EE, inclusive. Full particulars and specifications can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., refer to S. P. D. No. 238 C. E.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—De Land, 1150; color 24 tan; will buy or exchange for Copen. Farragut 3394.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & M., Botany, Middlesex; quantities; spot cash. Madison Square 4621, Extension 3.

BROADCLOTH and SERGE wanted, 313, F. & H., all colors, 11433, 900, 96, 4008, 47316, 6906. Madison Square 2,330.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—All colors, quantities for cash. Madison Square 6314.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany; all colors; poplin, 90610, 09077; spot cash. Gramercy 845.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Stevens brown, 1022; Talbot H, 90, brown. Mad. Sq. 3121.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS, SUITS wanted; any quantity, spot cash. Farragut 5168, 12th floor, 18 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobs for spot cash. 40 West 27th, 6th floor.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Snappy styles only. 3d floor, 11 West 25th.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White Salt's or similar quality. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at plush coats and caps. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS, Dolmans, Capes Wanted.—Highest cash prices only; spot cash; 7th floor, 48 W. 26th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—What have you to sell? United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3815.

COVERTS Wanted.—Deering Millikens, 5301, 42, or similar goods. J. J. Ludwig & Co., 135 West 25th St. Farragut 9650.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3 thread, 68 pick, 10,000 yards wanted, for cash; also wash and Jap satins. Aaron Newmark, 532 4th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing big orders on new styles in Georgette, crepe de chine and cotton dresses. Room 1502, 1,182 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 2261.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jouber is placing large orders on crepe de chine, georgette, and cotton dresses. Room 1502, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 2261.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to place orders on new samples of Georgette and silk. 10th floor, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Out-of-town jobber looking at Georgette and Silk Dresses; call with samples. Room 1209, 116 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ginghams, voiles, and printed georgette; jobber placing orders, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES wanted; jobber placing orders all week on cotton and ginghams. Miller & Karduner, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs taffeta, georgettes, crepe de chines, foulards, and printed georgettes. 12 West 32d, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs, in silk and cotton dresses. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders high-class georgettes, snappy styles. B. Aron, 1,160 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses, flowered georgette. Call with samples, 16 East 33d, 4th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1129.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy and rookie 4686 or similar. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Tan; spot cash. Joseph B. Folz, 1,150 Broadway.

GABARDINES wanted; navy only. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GABARDINE Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3110.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for large quantity in all colors; must be very cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—All shades, price about $1.25. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 1,270 Broadway, 15th floor.

GINGHAM, Percale, Chambreys wanted at a price for cash. Victor Goldman, 32 Union Square. Tel. Stuyvesant 2841.

GINGHAMS, Voiles, and Printed Georgettes Wanted.—At a price. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; all kinds; spot cash. Mad Sq., 8670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich, 12-inch; immediate delivery. 11th floor, 118 West 22d. Chelsea 3650.

JAPANESE SILK Wanted.—Open for large quantity of japanese silks and satins; spot cash. Call 1-5 Madison Square 4620.

JERSEY SILK CLOTH Wanted.—Bright and dark shades, Milanese or Tricot; spot cash; must be priced right. McLoughlin, 1106 Arch St., Philadelphia.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—Mallinson, or similar; all colors. Archie, Madison Square 3808.

LININGS Wanted.—Open for lot of fancy and Paisley linings at a price; will pay cash. Call Farragut 64.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Open for jobs in middies. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Red; quick action. J. J. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th St. Farragut 9650.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Will buy a quantity of satin plaids in light combinations for cash. Lewis, Hurwitz & Co., 136 Madison Av.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, esquimette, sealette, baffins, ungava; other high grade. Hutner, 46 West 25th.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—In navy, for cash. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3110.

POM POM Wanted.—American, style E. E., all colors; price below $1. Phone Madison Square 3469.

POPLINS Wanted. — Rookie, tan, copen, American or similar, also serges, 11433 or similar. Joseph Durst, Greeley 3183.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—American navy and black; also high shades velours; spot cash. Gramercy 1907.

POPLIN Wanted.—Forwell 348, navy. Samuel Sternberg, 88 University Place. Stuyvesant 3039.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, navy and black. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 15th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—P. P. L. navy or similar. Madison Square 2195.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity black and navy PPL poplin. Gram. 6552.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, navy, black, taupe. 734. Farragut 2816.

POPLINS wanted; American or Scotia; cotton warps; for cash. Madison Square 8160.

POPLINS Wanted.—15 pieces Whitman, 774 tan; also P. P. L., tan. Call Chelsea 1636.

POPLINS, Serges Wanted.—20610, colors 90-104, navys. Meyer Cohen, 11 West 26th.

POPLINS Wanted. — American 90610, navy and black; also serges. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted.—P. P. L. and 774 navy and black, for cash. Gramercy 410.

POPLINS Wanted.—Can use quantity P. P. L. 767 or similar. Mad. Sq. 6863.

POPLINS Wanted.—American taupe for cash. Chelsea 4676.

SEOD AND JAP SILK Wanted.—At once; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Black and navy; also taupe tricotine. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., 151 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash. 7120, 7122, 7006, sponged and unsponged. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds; spot cash. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES Wanted.—American Woolen Co. 09070, 0936; also 9 Whitman, navy. Samuel Fine Co., 12 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—8200, 7301, S. L., W. F. X., 11433, 780, 4040. Davidoff Co., 18 Madison Square 4622.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 2, or similar; all quantities. Eisenberg & Friedman. Stuyvesant 7332-3.

SERGE Wanted.—104 Whitman's, navy, black; other serges. A Watterson, 510 6th Av.

SERGES wanted; 0036, 0078, navy and black. Jacobs, Ginsberg & Krawitz, Chelsea 8296.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6122. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9644.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany navy 11433. Joseph Schoen & Co., 35 West 36th.

SERGE Wanted.—Cotton warp 54-inch navy; quantity wanted. Gramercy 5129.

SERGES Wanted.—Pacific, M. F. L., navy. Oppenheimer, 138 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, J. D. Booth & Sons, 134 West 38th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301 navy. Telephone Stuyvesant 1648.

SERGE Wanted.—9056, spot cash. Madison Square 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—7150 navy; spot cash. Chelsea 1836.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and tan. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All makes and shades, any quantity, Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear and storm, at a price. Irving Finkelstein, Mad. Sq. 2844.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield 638, 54289, or similar, navy, quantity, cash. Farr. 2980.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 104 navy serges; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 1380.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, Whitman 9, 99, 2295, navy, black. Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGES Wanted.—8200, 9, 1464, 104, roanish qualities. Farragut 2378.

SERGES Wanted.—09 or similar, for cash. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds, for cash; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Tan, 819, 11433, or similar in tan. Greeley 4804.

SERGES Wanted.—14289, 7129, black and navy. Gramercy 2452.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 104, 96, 9009, 09070, 09070, 819, 853, 7120, 1464, 11433 and other makes. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4817.

SERGES & VELOURS wanted.—V. S. L. or F., navy, copen, French mannish navy serge; spring shades velours. I. Frank, 49 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of 6301, 7301, 6614, 7614, 2004, and 3; all navy, for spot cash. Tel. Spring 576.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 6301, 7614, 2, 2004, 94, 200, and M. F. L., for spot cash. M. Weil, 216 Greene. Spring 7447.

SERGES Wanted.—7614 or 7301, navy, tan, and Copen. Chelsea 9028.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions and sizes; mail samples. Y 203 Times Annex.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All wool; Greeley 4065.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy changeable taffetas in good quality. 35 Oppenheimer, 39 East 29th. Madison Square 7082.

SILKS Wanted.—Light shades, remnants, any quantity, for cash. Freydberg, 63 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2286.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Oxford and taupe silvertone; must be cheap; also velours in high shade; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 1380.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Silvertip, bollvia, other high grades only. Hutner, 46 W. 25th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy, in all makes. I. Arbus & Bro., Inc., 1234 Broadway.

SKIRTS Wanted.—We buy for retailer going in business skirts of all materials; bring samples all day. F. S. L., 43 West 24th.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Manufacturers, what have you? Large quantities for cash. 7th floor, 45 West 25th.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Open for silk poplin, stripes and plaids. Arthur G. Bahn, 9 West 20th St.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—High grade changeable taffetas; open for large quantity for cash. De Jong, 599 Broadway.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors, 36 inches wide. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All shades. Addison & Weinberg, 9 West 31st St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6694.

TRICOTINES, SILVERTONES Wanted.—All qualities; good prices paid; cash. Farragut 5628.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also poiret twills; pay cash. Farragut 5769.

VELOURS Wanted.—Large quantities Navy-weight assorted, Pom Pom American 12575. Eisenberg & Friedman, Stuyvesant 7332-5.

VELOURS Wanted.—All wool velours in gray and rose at a price for cash. Feldman & Schwaris. Farragut 8542.

VELOURS and Odd Materials Wanted.—All Spring shades. Irving Finkelstein, Madison Square 2844.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for high shade velours. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

VELOURS Wanted. — Lightweight navy, brown, ruff. 22 West 27th. Far. 8894.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan and Pekin, any make. Kramer, Madison Square 8956.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, or wool; also serges, for cash. Farragut 4078.

VELOURS Wanted.—Salts velours du nord. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Interested 27-inch and 36-inch black twill backs; submit samples, quantities, &c. Y 327 Times.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS Wanted.—All widths, black and colors, forgeash, at under price. Tel. Gramercy 6694.

VENETIAN Wanted.—De Luxe, 32-inch, quantities. Spring 5568.

WAISTS Wanted.—Contractors and manufacturers, will buy your entire output; cash. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ANGORAS.—In different shades, stripes; also poplins and shepherd checks. L. J. Jacobson's, 134 West 37th.

ANGORA CLOTH, 30 inches wide, $2.75. Madison Square 8296.

BOYS' PANTS, all wool; assorted dark patterns; $5.50 dozen. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

BRAID.—2-5-8 inch, 12, 13, 14 lines in stock, for immediate delivery. Esco Braid, 170 5th Av. Gramercy 1197.

BRAIDS.—Three-end black braid, immediate delivery, 80c, a ligne, 8 to 48 lignes. Franklin 4109.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Julliards 110, 118, 2002, in navy, black, green, brown, gundy, and plum. Harry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, POPLINS.—90610, 09077, 54289, 11433, Botany's 815, reasonable. Chelsea 6340.

BUMMOCLES, silk, $7.25; envelope chemise, $15; attractive prices for jobbers; immediate delivery. A. Stein, 220 5th Av.

CAPES AND SUITS for immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, AND SUITS on racks for immediate delivery at a price. H. Gelfond, 122 West 27th St.

CAPES, COATS, SUITS.—Better grade on hand, also jobs; exceptional values. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 35th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—The fast-selling kind; also novelties; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CASSIMERES.—Men's and ladies' 500 pieces, very cheap. S. & W., 150 pieces. Oscar Kirsch, 56 West 22d.

CHECK.—Gugenheimer fancy check, 2700, 3200, 3000; below market price. Greeley 4377.

CHEESE CLOTH.—We have 15,000 yards bleached 35-inch cheese cloth, full pieces, perfect; price 4½c per yard. Lester Heilbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATINGS.—Bochman's 19087, all colors. Mad. Sq. 7253.

COATS, CAPES.—Bolivias, silvertones, tricotines, serges, silks, &c.; immediate delivery; pile fabrics ready for jobbers. Mazeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Wonderful lot of coats, capes and dolmans; Spring samples to close out; best materials. Call H. Fisher, 113 University Place.

COATS, Capes, Dolmans.—On rack for immediate delivery; special prices. 1,123 Broadway, 724.

COATS, Suits, Dolmans.—500 cheap and medium, to close out; big reductions. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS, Capes, Dolmans, Suits.—Enormous quantities; high-class; immediate delivery. Hutner, 46 West 25th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Spring coats, velours and poplin, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Infants' long Bedford. United Infants' Wear, 736 Broadway. Spring 3719.

COTTON CLOTH.—Jersey knit, thin, bleached, white, pink; other colors; various qualities, to order for bloomers, ladies' underwear, skirts; mfrs. supplied. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Stewarts quality, 2286; quick action. Madison Square 4662.

DOLMANS, Capes, Suits.—Attractive styles; good values. Eisen & Son, 122 West 28th.

DRESSES.—5,000 taffeta and satin on the rack for immediate delivery, prices ranging from $6.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $6.75 up. Pan-American Waist & Dress, 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—On racks for immediate delivery; beaded georgettes, satins, taffetas, and crepe de meteors; all colors and sizes, $10 up. Regent Dress, 138 West 29th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—3,500, for immediate delivery; Susquehanna poplins $3.75; taffetas $6.75 up; also georgettes; exceptional values for Easter sales. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgettes, taffetas, foulards, satins, serge, and jerseys; wonderful values; for immediate delivery. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Immediate delivery, beaded Georgette, taffetas, satins, $6.50-$10.50; all wool jerseys, silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Seiler, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also full line of wash skirts. Pitwell Dress, 11 West 17th St. Farragut 3020.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery snappy silk and cotton dresses; special numbers for misses. N. Y. Dress and Costume Co., 36 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—250 Schreibers' wool jersey dresses, $6.75 net; also 2,000 silk, to close out for price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses, to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.50; colors, sizes. Immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 25d.

DRESSES.—700 snappy satins, taffetas, georgettes, very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles, georgette, crepe de meteor, satin; no racks for immediate delivery, at popular prices. H. & B., 20 W. 17th.

DRESSES.—Better grade, big assortment, $5.75; biggest values in New York. L. Frank & Sons, 6 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded georgette, charmeuse, and satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade, big sacrifice; jersey, serges, silks. Deutsch, 23 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, $7.75; georgette, $10.50; also waists; to close out, snappy styles. Bernard Wist and Dress, 132 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor has quantity of beaded georgette and taffeta dresses, to close out. 9 East 17th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors: 1,000 snappy silk dresses to close out as a sacrifice. Jeanne Mfg. Co., 220 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Georgette, taffetas, and satin on racks for immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Assorted georgette, all colors and sizes, to close out. Spiegel, 9 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses, to close out. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Children's, 2-14; $5 dozen up. Parkas & Son, 108 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job, 100, close out. Capital Dress, 44 East 8th, cor Greene.

GEORGETTES.—1,000 yards ivory and colors; 200 yards printed; slightly tender; will close cheap. Y 205 Times Annex.

GEORGETTES.—Stehli quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment all kinds; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8071.

GINGHAMS.—Assorted colors, plaid and plaid tissues, to close out. Madison Square 7286.

HOSIERY.—Exporters, men's, ladies', and children's cotton hosiery, cheap; also balbriggan undershirts. Room 504, 299 Broadway.

JAP SILKS.—Almost any weight at prices below market; also crepe de chine and georgette; direct from mill. Samuel Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 4547.

JERSEY CLOTHS.—Plain and heathers, dress and suit weights; direct from mill. Cortland 6418.

KNICKERBOCKERS, blue serge, sizes 8-16, $4.50 dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

LININGS.—Printed, all silk, 40-inch, on hand for spot delivery at attractive prices. Phone Madison Square 320.

MOHAIRS, fancy, 300 pieces to close. American Lining Co., 621 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—228 B P N L, 227, below market price; any quantity. Grossman Bros., Mad. Sq. 6620.

PANAMAS.—SPA., PNA., 228, in all shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PANTS.—Boys' knickerbockers, blue serge and striped worsteds, sizes 8 to 16, $4.25 a dozen. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4250.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Tan and gray; clean and strong; excellent value. Madison Sq. 6143.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized and cotton, also Pearson, Egyptian seal, cheap. Gramercy 806.

POIRET TWILL.—Selden 1016, navy, black; tricotine, navy; U. S. poplin, Andrew's 6000. Brunswick Woolen Co., 334 4th Av.

POIRET TWILL, black; serge, 09070, black. Ph. Mendetz, 29 West 35th St.

POM-POMS.—American 12075, navys; will sell cheap. Treeline Suit Co. Greeley 5653.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—90610, P. P. L., 774, 200, 277, B. P. N. L., S. F. A., M. W. P. 228, 230; also shepherd checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

POPLINS.—American, 07094; 25 navy, 25 black; also Saxonies and Arthur Joel's 6500; also Whitman's 774 in all colors; V. S. L.; very cheap. Madison Square 5825.

POPLINS.—High shades, for sale, will also exchange Joslin's blacks for blue. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

POPLINS.—American, all high shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POPLIN.—American, high shades only, at cost. Greeley 1673.

POPLINS.—American, Brightwood, Folwell's, Amoskeag. Greeley 4377.

SEAM BINDING for sale very cheap. Madison Square 2195.

SERGES.—Botany 780, Jamestown 9002 men's wear serge, Julliards 54289, American 9600, Garfield 7008, 10453, WFK, MFL, navy and black, Whitmans 774, PPL, 228, Seldens all wool poplin 1093, also big variety of fancy skirtings in 54-inch and 38-inch all wool plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—606, 0600, V. S. L., 4040, 54289, 4061, W. F. X., F. S. G., 3684, C. S., C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L., T. F. S., 1171, S. L., 1206, 1210. No telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—9288, 11926, 812, 7614, 54289, 54288, 3000, 7612, W. F. T., W. F. X., K. S. W., poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gram. 4481.

SERGES.—Pacific cotton warp; all colors; CS, CSG, CGM, CFB, WSG, PPL, 4408, Lorraine 1633, Hamilton 1855, Bachmann Emmerich, 4 East 22d.

SERGES AND POPLINS on terms; low prices; very cheap. S. & W., 150 pieces. Amesbury 1865, 3866, 9958, 774, 0302. Sobel Bros., 2196 Gramercy.

SERGES, POPLINS.—Cleveland's 9288, American 6067, navy, taupe, other mannish numbers, cheap. Elco Mills, Madison Square 2689.

SERGES.—255, 3850, V. S. L., 9056, 0606, 9, 54289, 8301, 838, M. F. L., 94, 78, 3662; reasonable. Weinstein Co., Madison Square 2699.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, 235, Stevens's 3850, 11433, 54289; quantities; immediate delivery. Audon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 9634.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours, 0600, 0656, 3850, 0288, 6129, 2295, 8685, 235, 90610, 6077, black, navy, 4802, cheap. Farragut 0855.

SERGES.—54289, 235, 18530, 11433; other men's wear serge. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4817.

SERGES.—780, 29 navies, 3 green, 3 brown, $1.65 cash. L. Price, 707 Arch St., Phila. Phone Market 3276.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—54289, navy and colors, $1.65; 8301, navy and colors, $1.25; 704, navy, $1.25. Gramercy 5914.

SERGES.—09070, 0600, 696, 1464, also high shade poplins and velours. Madison Square 9067.

SERGES.—Poplins, silvertones, 235, 780, 41-3, 8158 silvertones; all shades. Madison Square 2339.

SERGES.—54292, 3859, 41-102, 09700, 9246, 658; black, navy, tan, gray, and Copen. serges. Greeley 4311.

SERGES.—235, U. S., 1464, Andrews, 99 Whitman; all original tickets. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES.—American 0600, navy; Stevens's poplin, 3866; rookie 761, navy. Gramercy 845.

SERGE.—11433 tan; also navy tricotine, Scotia. Farragut 3042. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1123.

SERGES.—Quantities, all grades, mannish storm, French; lowest prices. Commercial Textile. Farragut 5628.

SERGES.—104, 6284, black only; 774, navy; also oxfords. Madison Square 8071.

SERGES.—All kinds. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8071.

SERGES.—V. S. L., navy, black, tan, gray; mostly navy. Mad. Sq. 7080. Ex. 12.

SERGES.—Navy, U. S, 235, five pieces; 0636 American, twenty. Murray Hill 3799.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, all navy, also tricotines. Madison Square 1409.

SERGE.— 528 Garfield, black, $1.90 net. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—Navy 8200, 2001. Phone Gramercy 2462.

SERGES.—Cleveland's 9288, 22 pieces original tickets, $2.15. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—1464, black, navy, 4632, black Saxonias, high shade poplin. Farr. 9407.

SERGES.—54289, 235, 18530, 11433, American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 6540.

SERGE.—518 tan and gray, 42; 4666 copen gabardine, 0890 gray velour. Farragut 8539.

SERGES.—Navy F. and S. L., 97; W. F. X., 4408, colors, 4431, Barnett. Farragut 5148.

SERGES.—Botany 809, navy. Phone Madison Square 1539.

SERGES.—11432, 09070, 3850, 838, V. S. L., 0009, 0676, 9056. Madison Square 7222.

SERGES.—528 Garfield, navy and black; quantity on hand. Phone Farragut 4444.

SERGES.—Navy, 7301, $1.50; also tricotines and poiret twills. Farr. 5780.

SERGES.—7002, 91; 1464, $2.20; 104, $2.17½; also poplin. Gramercy 1462.

SERGES.—Lorraine's 3

Bay State Street Railway Company

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 11, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "The Archbold Steel Sons Company, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 634"; and in the final order of sale made and entered by said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 22, 1919, in said consolidated cause pending in said Court as aforesaid; and to a certain ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island entered on March 17, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 82"; I, Channing H. Cox, in and by said decree of foreclosure and sale appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to (and hereinafter referred to as the "Special Master"), will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, at the main front entrance of the County Court House for Essex County, in the city of Salem, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on April 21, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions in said decree of foreclosure and sale and said final order of sale more particularly set forth, the property and rights described and therein directed to be sold, to wit:

All property of every character, nature, and description, wheresoever situated, of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in such property, other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under the then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company, as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called "Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage"), being he property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:—

All railways, equipment, franchise, and railway, and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the property operated, leased or operated by the Boston, Beverly, Chelsea, Everett, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Middleton, Natick, Salem, Woburn, Andover, Arlington, Billerica, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dracut, Essex, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Methuen, Middleton, North Andover, North Reading, Peabody, Reading, Revere, Rockport, Saugus, Stoneham, Swampscott, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Wenham, West Newbury, Wilmington and Winchester and elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Nashua and Hudson in the State of New Hampshire, and consisting of main lines from said Nashua and Hudson, Lowell and Lawrence, to the city of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned property, reference may be made to the following conveyances, namely:—

(1) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 1420, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a lease and indenture dated July 1, 1895, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2331, folio 113, as supplemented from time to time.

(3) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 263, page 232, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 173, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3053, page 140.

(4) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 263, page 206.

(5) By the Gloucester and Hockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 297.

(6) By the North Shore Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 2899, page 566, and also on pages 569 and 570 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1441, page 254.

(7) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1638, page 216.

(8) By the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 329, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough, in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 101.

(9) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 552.

(10) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2905, page 136.

(11) By Frank W. Atkins et al, Trustees, to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated January 15, 1900, and recorded with Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Libro 2419, page 308.

(12) By the Trustees of the Boston Land Company to the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, leases, by a grant dated June 30, 1898, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2363 page 106.

(13) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 20, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 196, page 508.

(14) By Mary E. Littlefield to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2935, page 443.

(15) By Mary E. Littlefield, Gdn., to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2935, page 443.

(16) By B. Franklin Saunders to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by two deeds dated April 24, 1902, and May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1671, page 83, and Book 1676, page 10.

(17) By Gilman F. Jones to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2911, page 209.

(18) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 1676, page 9.

(19) By Adelia Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(20) By Hervey Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 28, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 8.

(21) By the Rockport Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 30, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 358.

(22) By George Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 522.

(23) By Nellie J. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3445, page 5.

(24) By Ellen M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3099, page 278.

(25) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 282.

(26) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 20, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 283.

(27) By Robert B. Gardner and Dudley B. Fay, Trustees, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 19, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1680, page 354.

(28) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1687, page 354.

(29) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 253, page 275.

(30) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3031, page 537.

(31) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 208, page 206.

(32) By Fred M. Page to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1687, page 354.

(33) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 253, page 275.

(34) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3031, page 537.

(35) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 208, page 206.

(36) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 208, page 206.

(37) By the Gloucester and Hockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 297.

(38) By the North Shore Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 2899, page 566, and also on pages 569 and 570 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1441, page 254.

(39) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1638, page 216.

(40) By the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 329, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough, in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 101.

(41) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 552.

(42) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2905, page 136.

(43) By Frank W. Atkins et al, Trustees, to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated January 15, 1900, and recorded with Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Libro 2419, page 308.

(44) By the Trustees of the Boston Land Company to the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, leases, by a grant dated June 30, 1898, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2363 page 106.

(45) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 20, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 196, page 508.

(46) By Mary E. Littlefield to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2935, page 443.

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(50) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 1676, page 9.

(51) By Adelia Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(52) By Hervey Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 28, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 8.

(53) By the Rockport Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 30, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 358.

(54) By George Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 522.

(55) By Nellie J. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3445, page 5.

(56) By Ellen M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3099, page 278.

(57) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 282.

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(61) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 253, page 275.

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(70) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2905, page 136.

(71) By Frank W. Atkins et al, Trustees, to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated January 15, 1900, and recorded with Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Libro 2419, page 308.

(72) By the Trustees of the Boston Land Company to the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, leases, by a grant dated June 30, 1898, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2363 page 106.

(73) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 20, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 196, page 508.

(74) By Mary E. Littlefield to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2935, page 443.

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(79) By Adelia Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

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(81) By the Rockport Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 30, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 358.

(82) By George Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 522.

(83) By Nellie J. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3445, page 5.

(84) By Ellen M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3099, page 278.

(85) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 282.

(86) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 20, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 283.

(87) By Robert B. Gardner and Dudley B. Fay, Trustees, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 19, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1680, page 354.

(88) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1687, page 354.

(89) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 253, page 275.

(90) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3031, page 537.

(91) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 208, page 206.

(92) By Fred M. Page to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1687, page 354.

(93) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 253, page 275.

(94) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3031, page 537.

(95) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 208, page 206.

(96) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 208, page 206.

(97) By the Gloucester and Hockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 297.

(98) By the North Shore Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 2899, page 566, and also on pages 569 and 570 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1441, page 254.

(99) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1638, page 216.

(100) By the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 329, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough, in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 101.

(101) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 552.

(102) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2905, page 136.

(103) By Frank W. Atkins et al, Trustees, to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated January 15, 1900, and recorded with Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Libro 2419, page 308.

(104) By the Trustees of the Boston Land Company to the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, leases, by a grant dated June 30, 1898, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2363 page 106.

(105) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 20, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 196, page 508.

(106) By Mary E. Littlefield to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2935, page 443.

(107) By Mary E. Littlefield, Gdn., to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2935, page 443.

(108) By B. Franklin Saunders to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by two deeds dated April 24, 1902, and May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1671, page 83, and Book 1676, page 10.

(109) By Gilman F. Jones to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2911, page 209.

(110) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 1676, page 9.

(111) By Adelia Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(112) By Hervey Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 28, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 8.

(113) By the Rockport Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 30, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 358.

(114) By George Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 522.

(115) By Nellie J. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3445, page 5.

(116) By Ellen M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3099, page 278.

(117) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 282.

(118) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 20, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 283.

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(120) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1687, page 354.

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(122) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3031, page 537.

(123) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 208, page 206.

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(125) By the Gloucester and Hockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 297.

(126) By the North Shore Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 2899, page 566, and also on pages 569 and 570 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1441, page 254.

(127) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1638, page 216.

(128) By the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 329, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough, in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 101.

(129) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 552.

(130) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1635, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2905, page 136.

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(138) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 1676, page 9.

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(151) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 208, page 206.

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or superior in equity to the Boston and Albany First Refunding First Mortgages or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage.

At the time of delivery by said Receiver of possession of Parcels A and B, said Receiver will pay to the purchasers or purchasers thereof, or upon their written order, all cash then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver, and will transfer and deliver to said purchaser or purchasers, or, upon his, his, its or their written order or orders, all cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver, or in the name of said cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received from said Receiver by said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, less the amount of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of said Receiver and of the Bay State Street Railway Company mentioned in the foregoing subdivision (a), including said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to assert any equities which he, it or they may have, if any, by reason of such excess of liabilities over receipts against the net proceeds of sale of Parcel C being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decrees. If, on the other hand, the said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received by the said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall be greater than the amount of said indebtedness, obligations and liabilities subject to which said Parcels A and B shall be sold as aforesaid, then any and all parties interested in the net proceeds of the sale of said Parcel C shall have the right to assert against the property covered by the Special Master's deed or deeds or other instrument of transfer to said purchaser or purchasers of said Parcels A and B, or his, its, or their successors or assigns, any equities which they may have, if any, by reason of such excess. In case Parcels A and B shall not be sold for the cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable in the possession or under the control of said Receiver shall be apportioned by said Court between said Parcels A and B, and their proportion of any such cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable as found and determined shall be credited and paid, or transferred to the purchaser or purchasers of the respective parcels or upon his, its, or their written order or orders.

Said Court also reserves the right in case said Parcels A and B shall be sold to different purchasers to apportion as between said parcels the liabilities and other items mentioned in the foregoing subdivision (a) to (e) inclusive to which said parcels may be subject, and to charge against the respective parcels their proper proportion of such liabilities and other items.

In case the purchaser of said Parcels A and B, or of either of them, shall refuse after demand made to pay when due any indebtedness, obligation or liability specified in the foregoing subdivision (a) to (e) inclusive and required to be paid by such purchaser, the person or corporation entitled to such payment may, on twenty (20) days' notice to such purchaser, file a petition in said Court to have such claim enforced against the property purchased by such purchaser in accordance with the usual practice of the Court in relation to claims charged upon and against such purchaser shall have the right to appear and make defence to any claim, debt or demand, or the priority thereof, so sought to be enforced, and any party including any such purchaser, shall have the right to appeal from any judgment, decree or order made thereon.

Said Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell any of the property embraced in either of said Parcels A or B in case the purchaser thereof shall fail to comply with any judgment, decree or order entered by said Court in relation to the payment of any such indebtedness, obligation or liability within thirty (30) days after service of certified copy of the judgment, decree or order upon such purchaser, or within such further time as said Court may by order provide; subject, however, to the rights of appeal and stay of proceedings in such cases.

VIII. Any purchaser of the property by said decrees directed to be sold, and the successors or assigns of such purchaser, will be allowed three (3) months from the date of confirmation of the sale within which to elect whether or not to adopt or continue in force, or to refuse to adopt, any lease, traffic or operating agreement, or other executory contract which may be outstanding in the property sold to such purchaser, or which may constitute an incident or appurtenance thereof. Such election must be made by instrument in writing subscribed by such purchaser, his successors or assigns, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and no conduct or user by any such purchaser, his successors or assigns within such period of three (3) months, unaccompanied by the filing of such written instrument, will be deemed to conclude such purchaser, his successors or assigns, in respect of such election. In the event of the failure of such purchaser, his successors or assigns, to file a statement of election to refuse to adopt any such lease, traffic or operating agreement or contract, such lease, traffic or operating agreement or contract for the period of three (3) months above allowed, he will be deemed to have elected to adopt such lease, traffic or operating agreement or other executory contract and to accept the same as a part of the property purchased. In the event that such purchaser elects not to adopt any such lease, traffic or operating agreement or other executory contract, he shall re-assign and reconvey all his right, title and interest in the same to the Bay State Street Railway Company or to such other corporation or person as said Court shall direct, without deduction, however, from the sum paid or payable by such purchaser on account of the purchase thereof. It is further provided by said decrees that such right of election shall not apply to any such executory contract, lease or agreement heretofore or hereafter lawfully entered into by said Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company as hereinbefore or hereafter modified or amended or adopted by said Receiver affecting the property purchased and operative after the delivery of possession of the property purchased, but any and all such executory contracts or agreements must be adopted and carried out by such purchaser unless the right to elect to adopt or terminate be reserved by the terms thereof to said Receiver or such purchaser.

IX. Any purchaser shall have the right to elect not to take and accept any part of the property sold to such purchaser, by written notice of his election to the Special Master given at any time prior to the execution and delivery of the deed or other instrument of conveyance from the Special Master. No such election by the purchaser, his successors or assigns, will diminish or affect the purchase price to be paid by such purchaser.

X. Any part of the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company specified in Article Twenty-third and Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees (being Parcels A and B) will be confirmed to any purchaser who shall have made application for the purpose of or for the benefit of any corporation organized, or to be organized, for the purpose or with the intention that it shall become the owner of said property through any sale under said decrees pursuant to any scheme, plan or agreement whereby any stockholder or stockholders of the Bay State Street Railway Company, or any other person or persons, or other beneficial interest in such corporation on account of their stock in the Bay State Street Railway Company, although he, or they may pay some other consideration in addition therefor, unless and until there shall have been made under or pursuant to or in connection with such scheme, plan of agreement, to creditors of the Bay State Street Railway Company who have presented or who shall hereafter present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of said decrees, and who have certain claims specified in said decrees in equity to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, a fair and timely offer of participation in the corporation through stocks, bonds or otherwise; and said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts has reserved jurisdiction to determine whether such offer to such creditors shall have been made under or pursuant to or in connection with any such scheme, plan or agreement. And jurisdiction to modify its said decrees in case it determines that no such offer has been made. Such scheme, plan or agreement must also provide for the payment in full or assumption by such corporation of all debts and liabilities owing from the Bay State Street Railway Company to any city or town within which the railway of the Bay State Street Railway Company is operated, and taxes and assessments for which the Bay State Street Railway Company is liable under the statutes of the Commonwealth or of municipal enactments relating to street railways. It is also one of the conditions of the sale that if any such corporation or other purchaser as aforesaid shall become the owner of said property as aforesaid it shall upon taking possession covenant that it will pay all such debts, liabilities, taxes and assessments, and also shall assume all other existing obligations of the Bay State Street Railway Company to the cities and towns of said Commonwealth in respect of or having relation to the location, maintenance or operation of the lines and system of the Bay State Street Railway Company in any such city or town, whether the same be statutory, contractual or of any other nature, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of chapter 166 of the Special Acts of said Commonwealth for the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and to the provisions of all other general and special acts of said Commonwealth now or hereafter in force, and subject also to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of said Commonwealth or other authority under such laws.

The Special Master will accept no bid from any one for the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company as an entirety who shall not prior to the offering by the Special Master of such property as an entirety file with the Special Master a statement whether he proposes to bid on behalf of any such corporation, and, if so, also file a complete list of the names of the persons, firms or other beneficial interest in such corporation on account of their stock in the Bay State Street Railway Company, although he, or they may pay some other consideration in addition therefor, unless and until there shall have been made under or pursuant to or in connection with such scheme, plan of agreement, to creditors of the Bay State Street Railway Company who have presented or who shall hereafter present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of said decrees, and who have certain claims specified in said decrees in equity to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, a fair and timely offer of participation in the corporation through stocks, bonds or otherwise; and said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts has reserved jurisdiction to determine whether such offer to such creditors shall have been made under or pursuant to or in connection with any such scheme, plan or agreement. And jurisdiction to modify its said decrees in case it determines that no such offer has been made. Such scheme, plan or agreement must also provide for the payment in full or assumption by such corporation of all debts and liabilities owing from the Bay State Street Railway Company to any city or town within which the railway of the Bay State Street Railway Company is operated, and taxes and assessments for which the Bay State Street Railway Company is liable under the statutes of the Commonwealth or of municipal enactments relating to street railways. It is also one of the conditions of the sale that if any such corporation or other purchaser as aforesaid shall become the owner of said property as aforesaid it shall upon taking possession covenant that it will pay all such debts, liabilities, taxes and assessments, and also shall assume all other existing obligations of the Bay State Street Railway Company to the cities and towns of said Commonwealth in respect of or having relation to the location, maintenance or operation of the lines and system of the Bay State Street Railway Company in any such city or town, whether the same be statutory, contractual or of any other nature, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of chapter 166 of the Special Acts of said Commonwealth for the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and to the provisions of all other general and special acts of said Commonwealth now or hereafter in force, and subject also to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of said Commonwealth or other authority under such laws.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Government and Industry Unite on Prices

In the light of an extraordinary event at Washington last week it seems a far cry back to the days when the Sherman law sent periodic shivers along the spines of many business men. Time was when men engaged in the same line of business discussed prices with bated breath, fearful lest some one within range of an ordinary conversational tone of voice find objection which would pass along to the Department of Justice. At the Capitol a few days ago, however, steel producers not only agreed pro and con a fixed minimum price list for a period of months, in a prominent set of offices, and with the public in full cognizance of what was forward, but also in the presence of Government officers. More than that, minimum prices for steel were agreed upon with the knowledge, even with the connivance, of Government representatives. The business relations between individual and Government have undergone a vast change since 1914. Whereas the initiative in any effort to approach a mutually agreeable basis for commodity prices would, prior to the war period, have come from producers, there had just been witnessed a far-reaching development in which the initiative came from the Government. One might go almost as far as saying that Government practically ordered that something be done to get prices down to a stable level. True, the purpose of Secretary Redfield and his appointees on the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce was highly commendable, yet this alters not the fact that the once heinous misdemeanor of price regulation by agreement has been stamped with Government approval. The Federal officials acted to the end that uncertainty in respect to prices might be removed from the consuming markets in order that business be stimulated, that returning soldiers be employed, that the industries of the United States be established in the forefront for the work of reconstruction within foreign countries. The lowering of steel prices comes as a peace, not as a war measure. It is to be further applied to other products, at least, the effort is to be made, and it is hardly to be expected that the precedent set by the steel makers will be cast aside by contemporary manufacturers and producers. Anti-trust legislation is being ignored for the time being, and, strange as it may seem inconsistent with popular opinion when the great "trusts" were being prosecuted, the public approves of what is going on. The stock market has said so in emphatic fashion. The question of whether the occurrence at Washington denotes a new form of paternalism so far has not been raised, not with loud voices at any rate. Business, which scoffed at first when Mr. Redfield made his proposal to make a short cut across the normal law of supply and demand, is revising its early opinion, and this process is being assisted by the desire of business to go ahead. Of course, it is too early to determine whether the test will justify current expectations as expressed in the stock market, but a few days will tell the full story. If buyers enter the market they should appear in number soon, for assurance has been advanced that prices will not go lower this year. Much of the immediate history of the steel market will depend upon the action of the Railroad Administration, which is made uncertain at present by the announcement that the expense of improvements and betterments is to be kept at as low a level as possible until the carriers see a way out of the financial maze now surrounding them.

The lopping off of $5 to $7 per ton in steel prices does not seem so large when percentages are considered. Taking steel bars, shapes, plates, and one or two other basic products, the new minimum quotations are now about 18 per cent. lower than the prices in application when the armistice was signed. Rails at $45 per ton of standard section stand 18 per cent. below their maxium war period quotation, and it is in the rail market that future buying by the carriers is expected to make its initial appearance under the new price schedule. It is estimated in the steel trade that at least 1,500,000 tons of rails are needed for replacement demands and such extensions as the Railroad Administration had in mind before Congress adjourned.

The foreign exchange market has been cast adrift from the benevolent support of Government buying. The action of the British and French Treasuries during the last week bids fair to be one of the most important occurrences of the entire readjustment period. All the evidence which came to hand after the sterling and franc markets were thrown open showed the intention of the foreign Governments to allow quotations to take care of themselves until normal commercial influences stabilizes them. The process of controlling and stabilizing exchange for three years had been an expensive operation for England and France, and the trend of the trade balance, continuing heavily against these countries, showed no relief in sight of a sort to be reckoned upon in ordinary periods. If there had been signs of a reversal of the balance of trade in the near future, things might have worked out differently. Now, by offering no interposition against the upbidding of the dollar at London, it is apparent that the British authorities hope to see curtailment of imports from the United States inasmuch as the further sterling quotations move against the English market the less inclined will importers be to buy goods on this side. The same line of reasoning evidently had influence in directing the decision of the French Treasury. From the former "pegged" price of 4.76½ for cable transfers at New York the quotation dropped in two definite movements to about 4.58, running parallel to an advance at the dollar rate in London. The franc quotation receded from the long-established fixed level of 5.45 to 5.74½. Sterling rates made a fair recovery before the end of the week's business, but of a quality which indicated hardly more than a temporary movement. It should be said that business in both exchanges was light, and not enough time under the new conditions has yet elapsed to denote the complete effect on commercial transactions. As both the British and French Governments are understood to have sizable balances in this country, enough to cover their own requirements for some little time to come, it is assumed that the swing of exchange rates will reflect for some days and perhaps for a number of weeks the activity of private interests. The market quotations could be easily improved by the shipment of gold from London and Paris, but all the talk in Washington and the statements of the officials point to the fact that no gold movement will be made. Gold is needed here to support the dollar in foreign exchange,

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EXPECTS RAPID RECOVERY

Places Total Debt at $1,693,000,000 and Finds It Inexpedient to Wait for Indemnity.

After a survey of the financial situation in Belgium, Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, believes that the country is strong in resources and vitality, and should be able to rehabilitate itself rapidly if the means are supplied to do so. The most urgent need at present, he asserts, is an extension of commercial and industrial credits with which the manufacturers can re-establish their devastated plants, buy new machinery, and make purchases of raw material.

He points out that, while the Belgians are anxious and eager to restore their country industrially, there will be a serious hiatus and much hardship if the necessary money is not supplied to them. It would be impossible, he says, for them to wait until the Germans indemnify them in full for the destruction which was inflicted during the war.

"Despite the terrible straits which the war imposed on Belgium's finances," says Mr. Breton, "they have sustained the shock with the same hardihood as did the people."

"On Dec. 31, 1913, the paper currency of Belgium aggregated 1,067,000,000 francs, or $206,009,000, valuing the American dollar at 5.18 francs. Five months after the declaration of war against Germany, that is, on Dec. 1, 1914, the paper currency totaled 1,614,000,000 francs, or $312,000,000. On Nov. 11, when the armistice was signed, Belgian paper currency amounted to 2,600,000,000 francs, or $502,000,000, and on Feb. 4 last this currency aggregated 4,000,000,000 francs, or $772,000,000.

"These notes are secured, first, by gold currency and bullion to the value of 300,000,000 francs, or $57,900,000; and, second, by German banknotes (Reichsbank) aggregating 5,000,000,000 marks, or $1,217,000,000.

"While the ratio between the gold reserve and the total amount of notes in circulation is only 7.5 per cent., if, in conjunction with the gold reserve, the notes of the Reichsbank are taken into account, the ratio is much above 100 per cent.

"The amount of marks (5,000,000,000) originated as follows: The subscription to three-year 5 per cent. Treasury notes, in France, issued since the armistice, 70 per cent. of which the buyer had the option to pay in marks, and the exchange of mark currency against Belgian bank notes have brought into the coffers of the Banque Nationale de Belgique 2,400,000,000 marks, or $580,000,000. In addition, Germany has already been obliged to reimburse Belgium for the sums of money which it confiscated from Belgian banks and private firms. This reimbursement has amounted to 1,600,000,000 marks, or $386,000,000.

"The National Bank has credited all marks so received on the basis of 1.25 francs per mark. Therefore, the National Bank has now a credit against Germany amounting to 5,000,000,000 marks. This credit is guaranteed to the National Bank by the German Government, which has given the order of the German Commissioner to change the marks at the same basis of 1.25 francs for 1 mark.

"The Belgian national debt before the war was 5,000,000,000 francs, which accounted to $1,745,000,000 francs, or $723,000,000. To which should be added Treasury bonds aggregating 3,170,000,000 francs, or $102,000,000; so that the total debt was then 8,170,000,000 francs, or $826,000,000. Expenses during the war amounted to 5,000,000,000 francs, or $965,000,000, which sum was advanced to the Belgian Government by England, to the extent of 2,000,000,000 francs, or $386,000,000; by France, 2,000,000,000 francs, or $386,000,000, and by the United States, 1,000,000,000 francs, or $193,000,000."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lawrence Chamberlain & Co. have purchased $1,000,000 of the 8 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock of the Titusville Iron Works Company of Titusville, Penn.

The Lackawanna County Coal Company, through its subsidiary, the Falls Mining Company, has concluded negotiations for the purchase of the North East Colliery at Carbondale, Penn. The property will increase the coal holdings of the company by approximately 1,500,000 tons.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 22, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$61,141,900	$699,971,350
Same period last year..	25,182,500	258,436,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	77.54	77.12	79.01	77.12
Same period a year ago.	76.24	76.05	77.43	76.05

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33	26¼	3	A. G. M. cv. 6s, A. '39	26¼	27	— 4	
34	28¼	4	A. G. M. cv. 6s, B. 27	26¼	27	— 3	
107¼	100	21	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	107¼	106½	107¼	+ ¼
103¼	97	4	Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s.	100	100	100	— ¾
89¾	88	3	Am. Cotton Oil 5s.	88	88	88	— 1¼
100¾	99¾	13	Am. Hide & L. 6s.	100	100	100	— ¼
93	89½	11	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	91¾	90¾	90¾	— 1¾
85	83¾	36	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	84½	84	84	— ¼
104	100¾	152	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	104	103¾	103¾	— ¾
90	85½	23	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	90	87½	90	...
94	90¾	99	Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91¾	90¾	91	— ⅞
88	88	330	Am. Writing P. 5s.	88	88	88	...
90	86½	10	Am. W.P.5s. tr. ctfs.	90	90	90	+ 2
88¾	86	42	Armour & Co. 4½s.	88¼	87½	87½	— ¾
85½	81¾	88	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	83	82¾	82¾	— ¾
80¾	74½	2	A.,T.& S.F. adj. 4s.	74½	74¼	74¼	— ¾
79¾	74¾	17	A.,T. & S.F. adj. 4s. s.	76	74¾	74¾	— ¾
85	85	3	A., T. & S. F., Cal. Ariz. 4½s.	85	85	85	...
88	83	2	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	83	83	83	— ¾
86¼	82½	9	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s.	83½	82¾	83¼	+ ¼
78½	75¾	1	Atl. Coa. L., L. & N. col. 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¼	— ¼
101¼	101	1	BALD. LOCO. 5s.	101¾	101½	101½	+ ⅛
82½	75¾	31	Balt. & O. g. 4s.	76¾	76	76¾	— ¾
82¼	80	18	Balt. & O. ref. 5s.	81	80	80½	— ¾
89¼	88	11	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
80	75¾	62	B. & O. conv. 4½s.	77	75¾	76	— 2
86¼	83	6	B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s.	85¾	83½	85¾	+ ⅞
78	73½	2	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s.	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅝
86¾	83½	2	B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ 1¾
89¾	87	8	Beth. Steel ref. 5s.	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ½
94	90	19	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s.	94	93¾	94	+ ¼
96½	95½	28	Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	96¼	95¾	95¾	— ⅝
96	93½	1	Braden Copper 6s.	93½	93½	93½	— ½
86	75	60	B. R. T. 7s. 1921.	84	81	81	— 2
76	65	14	B. R. T. gold 5s.	74½	70	70	— 4½
79¼	72	8	B'klyn Un. El. 5s.	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ⅜
79½	71¾	6	B'klyn Un. El. stpd.	79¾	79½	79½	+ 0¾
99	99	5	B., B. & P. genl. 5s	99	99	99	...
83½	80	10	Bush Term. 5s.	83	83	83	+ 3
96½	93½	1	COL. GAS & EL. 5s	94	94	94	+ ½
95¾	92	2	Can. South. con. 5s.	92	92	92	— 2¾
82	82	1	Cent. Foundry 6s.	82	82	82	+ 2
97	95½	58	Cent. Leather 5s.	96¼	95½	96¼	+ ⅛
83	79¾	29	Central Pacific 4s.	79¾	79¾	79	...
83¾	84½	2	Central Pacific 3½s.	84½	84½	84½	...
93¾	89¾	6	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	90	89½	90	— ½
105	102	21	Cent. of N.J. gen.5s.	105¾	102½	102½	...
96	96	10	Cent.R.R. & B.Ga.5s	96	96	96	— 3¾
89	84¾	144	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.	86¼	85¼	85¾	— ¼
81½	77¾	58	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79	78¼	78¼	+ ¾
83¼	77	30	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	79½	77½	77½	— 2
98½	97¾	1	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	98	98	98	...
40	33¾	7	Chi. & Alton 3½s.	39¾	39¾	39¾	...
83½	80	22	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	81	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
96	95¾	181	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
86¾	83½	21	C., B. & Q. IIDiv.4s.	84	83½	83½	— ⅝
93¾	92½	1	C.,B. & Q.,N. Ext.4s	92½	92½	92½	— 1
62½	60	25	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	61	60¾	60¾	— ½
73¾	70¾	5	C.,M. & St. P.4s. '34.	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ½
84	81½	22	C.,M. & St. P. 4s.'25	83	81½	81½	+ ½
74½	67¾	31	C., M. & S.P.ref.4½s	71	70½	70½	+ ½
76½	72	4	C., M. & St.P. gen.4s	72	72	72	— 1½
99¾	99¾	1	C., M. & St.P.D. 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ 2¾
94¾	90	5	C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	90¾	90	90	— ¾
82	75¾	26	C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s	78	77½	78	...
98¾	97	15	C.,M. & St.P.,C.P. & W. 5s.	97½	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
70	70	1	C., M. & P. 5d. 4s..	70	70	70	— 9¾
100¾	98¾	44	Chi. & N. W. gen.5s.	99	99¾	99¾	...
70	67	2	C. & N. W. g. 3½s.r.	69	69	69	— 1
87	87	1	C. & N.W.,St.P.E. & G. T. 4½s.	87	87	87	...
81	77	11	Chicago Rwys. 5s.	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ½
76½	71¾	37	C., R. I. & P. ref.4s	72¾	72	72¾	+ ¼
79½	75¾	2	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	76¾	77¼	76¾	— ⅝
70½	70½	3	C., P., J. & G. 1st.	70½	70½	70½	...
107	105	5	C.,St.P., M. & O. 6s.	106	105½	106	— ½
89	87	18	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.	87½	87	87	...
65	63¾	10	Chi. & West. Ind. 4s.	62	61½	62	...
104¼	102½	3	Chi. & W. Ind. 6s.	103	103	103	— 1
110	106	85	Chile Copper 7s.	108½	106	108¼	+ ¾
86	81½	34	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	85¾	84½	84½	— ¾
85	82½	11	Chile Cop. cv. 6s.	84¾	83½	84¼	— ½
80	74	1	S.,C.,C. & St.L.d.4s.	74	74	74	— 2
86	87¾	1	Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s.	86	89	89	+ 1¾
77½	73½	2	Col. Industrial 5s.	73¾	73½	73½	+ ¼
89¾	87	5	Col. & South. 1st 4s.	87½	87	87¼	+ ¼
179¾	174¾	164	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	178½	177¾	177¾	— ¾
84	82	7	Col. Gas & El. 5s.	84	84	84	+ 2
86	83	16	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s.	85	83¾	85	+ 1¼
103	100½	171	Con. Gas cv. 6s.	101½	101	101	— ⅛
100	99¼	1	Corn Prod. ref. l. f. '24.	99¼	99¼	99¼	...
94	93	1	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	— ½
96¾	96	3	D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
85½	83¾	4	Del. & Hud. ref. 4s.	84½	83¾	83¾	— ¾
94¾	92½	29	Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	94¾	92½	92½	— 2¾
53	49	10	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	69½	69	69	— 1
87½	80½	14	D.& R.G.1st & ref.4s	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
98¾	96¼	6	Det. City Gas 5s.	96½	96¼	96¼	+ ¾
81	71	9	Detroit United 4½s.	81	80	80	...
94	93	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s.	93½	93¾	93½	+ ½
91	80½	5	Distillers' Sec. 5s.	90	90	90	...
97	97	1	E.T.,VA.&GA.div.5s.	97	97	97	...
84	79¾		Ed. El. I.,Bkl.,con.4s	80	80	80	...
100	98	5	Ed. El. I.,N.Y.,con.5s	99	99	99	+ 1
100¾	90¾	1	Erie con. 7s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
56¾	52¼	29	Erie gen. 4s.	53½	53¼	53½	— ¼
70¾	68	4	Erie con.4s.	68½	68½	68½	...
49	44¾	24	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A.	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅝
48¾	46	4	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.	47¼	47	47	— ⅜
52¾	48¾	87	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	51	49	49¼	— 1⅝
73½	72¾	2	GEN. ELEC. 3½s.	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅝
89	86¾	3	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s.	86½	86	86	+ ⅝
85	78	8	HOCKING VAL. 4½s.	79	78	78	— 1¾
66¾	63¾	184	Hud. & H. n. ref. 5s.	67½	65¾	65¾	— 1⅛
18	14½	57	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	16¾	14½	15¼	— 1½
77¾	74½	3	ILL. CENT. 4s, '53.	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅝
84¼	80¼	1	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.	80½	80¾	80¾	+ ½
86¼	82¼	5	Illinois Steel 4½s.	84	83¾	84	+ ⅛
95¾	93¼	10	Indiana Steel 5s.	96	97¾	97¼	...
42¾	35	1502	Inter.-Met. 4½s.	39¾	32	32½	— 4½
74½	67¾	454	Int. Rapid Trans. 5s.	71	67¾	68	— 3
82¼	74½	55	Int. Agricultural 5s.	82¼	80¾	82	+ 1¼
96	95¾	2	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s.	95¼	93¾	93½	...
102	97	256	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s.	98¼	98¼	98¾	— ⅝
48¾	42	21	Iowa Central ref. 4s	44¼	42	42	— 3
75¾	68	4	K.C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	68	68	68	— 2
85¾	83	12	Kan. City So. 5s.	84	83	84	...
81	76¾	13	Kan. City Term. 4s.	78¼	78¼	78¼	— 1½
70¾	65	5	Keokuk & D. M. 5s.	69½	69	69	— 1
105	100		K.Co.E.L.& P.p.m.5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	— 4¾
96	96¼	4	LACK. STL. 5s, '23.	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
89	84¾	144	Lack Steel 5s, '50.	86½	86½	85¾	— ½
91½	77¾	58	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	80	78¼	78¼	+ ¾
83¾	77	30	Lake Shore 4½s. '28.	79½	77½	77½	— 2
89½	87¾	11	Lake Shore 4s, '28.	87½	87¾	87¾	— 1½
89	86	3	Lake Shore 4s. '31.	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
73	72¼	8	Lake Shore 3½s.	72¾	72¼	72¼	— ⅝
102¾	101¼	38	Leh. Val. col. tr. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
90¾	89	3	L. Va. of Pa. cons.4s.	90	89	90	— ½
95¾	94	3	Lex. & Eastern 5s.	96¼	94	95¼	+ 1¼
94	90	10	Liggett & Myers 5s.	90¾	90	90¼	— ¼
113¾	111	17	Liggett & Myers 7s.	112	111	111¾	— ¼
98¾	98¾	30	Long Isl. cons. 5s.	98½	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
86¼	86¼	1	Long Isl. Ferry 4½s.	86¼	86¼	86¼	— 1½
112	111¾	5	Lorillard 7s.	112	111¾	112	— ½
88¾	84¾	7	Lou. & Nash. unf. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
85	82	10	MICH. CENT. deb.4s	83	83	83	— 3
85¼	80	46	Midvale Steel 5s.	87¼	86¼	87¼	+ ¾
85¾	80¾	2	Mill.& Nor.1st ext.4½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 1¾
62	54¼	29	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	63¾	63	63	— ⅝
30	30	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, t. f.	30	30	30	...
51	50¾	3	Mo., K. & T. of T. 4s	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅝
63½	53¼	184	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	61	59¼	59¾	— 1¾
94¾	91¼	5	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926.	93¾	91¾	91¾	— 1¾
100	99¼	1	Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	99½	99½	99½	...
86¾	86¾	2	Mob. & O., St.L.D.5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	— 3½
92¾	91	9	Montana Power 5s.	92¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅜
54¾	54¼	1	NASSAU EL. 4s.	54¾	54¾	54¾	— 5¼
96	96	2	Nat. R. & S. 5s.	96	96	96	+ ¼
93¼	92	5	Nat. Tube 5s.	94	94	94	— 1½
58½	54	12	N. O., T. & M. con.5s	56	55	55	+ ¼
97¾	96¾	5	N. O., T. & M. 6s.	95¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
100¼	99¾	3	N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
99¾	97¾	183	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¼	— ¼
83¾	82	10	N.Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	83½	82½	82¾	+ ¼
88	82¼	3	N.Y. Cent. lib. 4½s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
73	71	14	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	73	73	73	— ¾
76¾	73¼	21	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	75	73½	73½	— 1½
68	66	2	N.Y.C., L.S.col.3½s.	69½	68½	68¾	+ ¼
82	80	15	N.Y.,O. & St.L.1st 4s	81	80¾	81	...
94	91¼	4	N.Y.,O.,St.L.,M.&P.5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
74¾	68	13	N.Y.,O.,St.L.,H.&P.4s.	73	73	73	— ¾
89¾	83	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s. '56	84	83	84	+ 1¼

52	50½	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s. '56	53	53	53	+ 1¼
70	67¾	3	N.Y.,O. & W.ref.4s.	69	67¾	67¾	— 1¾
44½	39¼	31	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	43	39¼	39½	— 4¾
15¾	11	227	N. Y. Rys. adj. 4s.	13¾	11	11	— 2¾
62	55	3	N.Y. State Rys. 4½s	58	56¾	57	— 1¾
78½	75	2	N.Y., S. & W. ref.5s	76	76	76	+ 1
91½	88	19	N. Y. Tel. 4½s.	90¾	89½	90	— ⅛
52	45	15	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	46½	45	45	— 2½
80¾	67	10	Nort. So. 1st ref. 5s	68½	68	68¼	+ 1
82	80¾	1	N. & W. Div. 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	...
106¾	106¾	82	N. & W. cv. 6s. r. p.	107¼	107	107¼	— ⅛
86¾	82¾	1	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	84½	84½	84½	...
107¾	107¾	9	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
86	83¼	19	Nor. Pacific 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
61¾	55¾	63	Nor. Pacific 3s.	56¾	56	56¼	+ ¼
101¼	100¾	10	ORE. SH. L. 1st 6s.	101	101	101	— ¼
88	85¾	11	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	86	86¼	86	+ ⅛
78¾	75¼	10	Ore-War. 1st 4s.	76	76¾	76	...
88	85¾	29	PAC. GAS & EL. 5s.	87	87¼	87	— ¼
96¼	92¾	18	P.Am.P.&T.Eq.6s.'31.	135	135	135	+14
125	118	2	P.Am.P.&T.Eq.6s.'22.	127	135	135	+17
135	129	2	P.Am.P.&T.Eq.6s.'24.	135	135	135	+ 6
89¾	86	65	Penn. gen. 4s.	88¾	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
97¾	94½	248	Penn. g. 5s. tem.ctfs.	96	94¾	94¾	— ⅜
96¾	96	10	Penn. con. 4½s.	96¼	96¼	96¾	— ⅜
77½	74¼	2	Peo. Gas. Chi. ref.6s	77½	77½	77½	+ 1¾
82¾	68¾	1	Pere Marq. 1st 4s.	73	72	72	— 1
92¾	91	51	Phila. Co. cv. 5s. '22	92¾	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
104	100¾	154	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20.	104	102	104	+ 2
100¼	86¾	315	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	96¼	94	95	+ 1
63½	63¼	1	Port'dR.,L.&P.cv.5s.	63½	63½	63¼	— 3½
80	75¾	6	Public Service 5s.	78¾	77	78	+ 1
86¾	84½	10	READING gen. 4s.	85¾	84	84½	— ⅜
95¾	94¾	1	Rep. I. & S. 5s. '40	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅜
71½	60		Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s.	60	60	60	...
59	58½	5	Rio Gr. W. col. tr.4s	58½	58½	58½	— ½
60	60	1	ST. J. & G. I. 4s.	60	60	60	...
90½	90	1	St. L.,I. M. & S.g.5s	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
83¾	78½	1	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s.	80	80	80	+ ½
77	74½	3	St. L., I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s.	74½	74½	74½	— ½
80¾	80¾	1	St.L. Ry.,M. & P.5s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅜
96	93	3	St. L. & S. F.Ry.g.5s.	98	98	98	+ 1
64	60¾	146	St. L. & S. F. pr.l.4s	61¾	60¾	61	+ ⅜
60	53¾	37	St. L. & S.F. adj. 5s.	60½	53¾	58	...
43¾	40¾	44	St L. & S.F. inc. 6s.	44	42¾	42¾	— 1¼
79¾	76¾	2	St. L. & S. F.pr.l.5s	77	77	77	...
63	58¾	30	St. L. S.W.T.1st 5s.	59½	59	58	...
74	69¾	5	St. P. C.S. L.4½s.	69½	69¾	69¾	— 1¼
90¼	88¼	1	St.P.,M. & M.,M.C.5s	98¼	98¼	98½	— 1⅜
88¾	86¼	1	St. P., M. & M., M. Ext. 4s.	86¼	86¼	86¼	— 2¾
74	69	2	St. P., K. C., S. L. 4½s.	76	69¼	69½	— 1¼
72	70½	9	Seab. A. L. g. 4s.	71	70¾	71	+ 1
74	70¾	2	S. A. L. g. 4s. stm.	71¼	71	71½	+ ½
60	57	8	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	58	57½	58	— ½
53	17½	69	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s.	48¾	48¼	48¾	— ½
97¾	93	283	Sinclair Oil 7s.	97¾	96½	97	+ ¼
103	94½	286	Sinc. Oil 7s. with w.	103	99¾	103	+ 2¼
93	91¾	33	So. Bell Tel. 5s.	93	92	93	+ 1
77	75	3	So. Pac. col. 4s.	77	77	77	...
106	100	432	So. Pac. conv. 5s.	103¾	102¾	103½	+ ⅛
85¾	82¾	162	So. Pac. conv. 4s.	83¾	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
83½	80½	52	So. Pac. ref. 4s.	82	80½	82¼	— 1
80¾	77	5	So. P. S. P. T. 4s.	78¾	78	78¾	— 2
96¾	93	19	Southern Ry. 5s.	94	93	94	— ¼
68¾	66¾	29	Southern Ry. gen. 4s.	67½	66½	66½	— ⅝
90½	90¾	1	So. Ry. M. D. 5s.	90½	90¾	90¾	— 1½
77	73	5	TERM. ST. L. ref.4s	73	73	73	— 2
93	91¾	7	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s.	93	93	93	+ 1
103	100¼	3	Texas Co. deb. 6s.	102	101½	102	...
54½	50	5	Third Av. ref. 4s.	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
33½	27	45	Third Av. adj. 5s.	29	27	27	— 2
97	94	5	Tri City 5s.	95	94	95	— 2
51	45	3	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	45½	45	45	— 2½
92	90	1	UN.EL.L. & P.5s.'32	90

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NEW STEEL PRICES INSPIRE BUILDING

Dealers Absorb Higher Handling Costs of Other Materials to Keep Market Steady.

MINIMUM COSTS NOW

Basic Commodities Lower Here Than Anywhere in U. S.—Why Prompt Buying Is Urged.

Steel price cuts last week tapped the starting gong for a cross-country race against time to catch up with national under-construction.

It marked the first step in the lowering of the high cost of living, it set a mark for the stabilization of building construction costs and even established a minimum that will prevail for the greater part of the 1919 building season, and it was the immediate inspiration for a building material inquiry for forward buying that had not been thought possible ten days ago.

These inquiries over the week-end showed some contradictory features, however, but these were plainly those of supplemental materials and equipments, it being made fully apparent to inquirers on Saturday that basic materials in the metropolitan district of New York were at their minimum levels and were upon the point, moreover, of advancing, possibly to a degree to offset the new steel price reductions, because of a most unusual wave of stress in the matter of brass and cement shipments into this market.

As far as lumber advancements at present at Washington through the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce are concerned, there are some buyers who are holding off for a recommended price reduction, but strong lumber interests were advising their trade here on Saturday to get into the market at once because, if the brick, the final recommendation of the Board may be for a higher price level when it is explained to Secretary Redfield's committee that war demand has had upon the forests of the country with relation to the location of saw mills and the higher cost of getting out this building material and shipping it to markets, plus an increasing export demand that did not exist prior to the war.

One effect of the cut in steel prices is the moral influence it has exerted upon the building material dealers of the metropolitan district doing business particularly east of the Hudson. The harbor strike has shut off all supplies of basic building materials entering this city by boat and the supplies in dealers' yards has reached the lowest level in point of volume ever known.

There were only about 300,000 common brick available at the wholesale market at noon Saturday, whereas there should be several million for sale and the dealers' yards were depending upon their ability to unload cement hollow tile and similar basic commodities from railroad cars at Jersey City, truck it to New York and the length of the Island or to Brooklyn, unload it in yards and then load it and deliver it upon order. Such an extra overhead normally would have been added to the market level of building material prices, but this loss is being absorbed by the dealers for the present, for the sole purpose of keeping the builder's estimated costs unchanged.

The Dow Service Daily Building Reports, canvassing the metal trades of the city on Saturday, to determine the effect of the steel cut on various items in the supplemental list was advised that a change downward would be announced in pipe by April 1, that wire cloth and wire lath probably would not show any price change, that sheet metal quotations might be expected to shrink before the first of the month, notably in flat and corrugated black and galvanized, and allied metals, that some change is being talked of in expanded metal lath prices; but that common brick, Portland cement, lime, linseed oil, plaster, lumber, building stone, roofing and structural slate were now at their minimum price levels probably for the remainder of the building year.

Basic building material prices are cheaper in New York and vicinity today than at any other city in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, largely on account of water transportation facilities, and yet New York has so far shown the least volume of forward building construction going to actual work.

It is, however, far ahead of any other community in the country in the matter of projected building enterprises. The tendency has been to await steel price adjustments, but structural steel represents only 16 per cent. of the cost of a building, whereas brick, cement, lime, plaster, and lumber represent, in each case a much greater percentage of use. Because of the moral influence that steel has upon building activity, big-city construction work was deferred in the belief that once a stabilization of steel prices became a reality, other commodities would strike their minimum, and building could proceed.

Structural steel and lumber were the only items in the basic material classification that enjoyed war-time demand in excessive proportion, resulting in price inflation. All other basic commodities were practically eliminated, both as to use and manufacture. These commodities are now coming into their customary markets, with production costs higher because of depreciation during long periods of inactivity, the necessity of operating in war emergencies, and other forces brought to bear, notably by "whatever labor," which will become scarcer rather than more plentiful as the season advances, and the heavier transportation charges that are now being forced upon all manufacturers handling rough materials down the Hudson to this market, which will probably reach a head this week, all combine to fix the present price quotations as the minimum.

Gold for Latin America.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Latin America continues to absorb virtually the entire exportation of gold from the United States.

Figures made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce showed that of a total of $3,396,095 worth of gold licensed for shipment in January $1,850,000 went to Cuba, $1,125,970 to Mexico, $302,000 to Venezuela, and $135,-320 to Peru, only negligible amounts going elsewhere. In seven months of the fiscal year Mexico has received $13,000,-000 in gold from this country out of a total of $23,000,000 exported.

The sale of silver bullion for use in the British Empire was reflected in the shipment in January of $12,148,473 in silver to India, $3,765,699 to England, and $2,-212,434 to Hongkong. In seven months silver exports have amounted to $178,-000,000, as compared with $23,000,000 in the same period last year.

SECURITY HOLDINGS JUMP.

Federal Reserve Banks Show Increase of $237,000,000 for Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Aggregate increases of about $237,000,000 in the holdings of United States securities, following the placing of $542,000,000 of Treasury certificates in anticipation of the Victory Loan, and large increases in demand and Government deposits are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing the condition of 771 member banks in about 100 selected cities.

Of the increase of nearly $240,000,000 of Treasury certificates shown for all reporting banks, the share of the member banks in New York City is $97,000,000, and the share of the member banks in all twelve Federal Reserve cities $174,000,000. United States bonds on hand show a slight decrease, while loans secured by United States war obligations (so-called war paper) fell off $18,-600,000 at all reporting banks and even more at the New York banks. Other loans and investments show an increase for the week of $76,100,000, largely at the banks in New York City and Chicago.

United States war securities and war paper aggregated $4,021,200,000, as against $3,803,100,000 the week before, and constituted 27.9 per cent. of total loans and investments, as against 26.9 per cent. the week before. For the New York banks an increase in this ratio from 31.1 to 33 per cent. is shown, and for the banks in the twelve Federal Reserve cities an increase from 28.3 to 29.2 per cent.

Government deposits went up $139,-700,000, while net demand deposits show an increase for the week of $217,600,000. It is probable that the larger portion of this increase represents balances of non-reporting banks with correspondent member banks in the larger centres to be used in payment of income taxes due on the following day. Time deposits increased $16,800,000 and reserve balance with Federal Reserve banks $30,000,000, (largely in New York City,) while cash in vault shows but a slight gain.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the principal resources and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as of close of business March 14:

	New York.	Chicago.	All Fed. Res. Cities.
Number of reporting banks	65	44	255
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$37,922,000	$1,169,000	$101,236,800
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	250,503,000	21,366,000	374,761,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	936,552,000	161,885,000	1,547,046,000
Total U. S. securities	1,225,367,000	184,920,000	2,024,133,900
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c.	510,924,000	45,370,000	867,664,000
All other loans and investments	3,134,220,000	384,459,000	6,710,953,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	629,713,000	114,137,000	963,972,000
Cash in vault	104,066,000	26,736,000	202,038,000
Net demand deposits	4,338,864,000	540,932,000	7,279,833,000
Time deposits	204,241,000	160,297,000	1,666,532,000
Government deposits	256,544,000	47,446,000	408,541,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Br'ch Cities.	All Other Report. Banks.	Grand Total.
Number of reporting banks	159	357	771
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$54,729,000	$107,980,000	$263,015,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	119,866,000	177,743,000	672,309,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	344,709,000	342,491,000	2,934,246,000
Total U. S. securities	519,243,000	628,184,000	3,171,570,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c.	103,763,000	123,584,000	1,114,511,000
All other loans and investments	1,517,927,000	971,489,000	10,130,569,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	156,788,000	1,405,000	1,292,165,000
Cash in vault	57,314,000	87,381,000	348,733,000
Net demand deposits	1,304,008,000	1,669,391,000	10,253,232,000
Time deposits	481,854,000	510,045,000	1,658,431,000
Government deposits	70,627,000	118,779,000	815,347,000

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
CORN.						
Mar. 17	1.53½	1.48¾	1.42	1.39¼	1.36½	1.34
Mar. 18	1.57¾	1.54¾	1.44¾	1.43	1.37	1.34¾
Mar. 19	1.57	1.54	1.43¾	1.41¾	1.38½	1.35¾
Mar. 20	1.54	1.51	1.44¾	1.40¾	1.38¾	1.35¾
Mar. 21	...	...	1.45¾	1.43¾	1.37¾	1.34
Mar. 22	1.56	1.54	1.46¾	1.44¼	1.39	1.36½
Week's range	1.57¾	1.48¾	1.46¾	1.39¼	1.39	1.33¾

	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
OATS.						
Mar. 17	63¼	62½	64¾	63¼	62½	62¾
Mar. 18	61¾	60¾	64¾	64	64¾	63
Mar. 19	64¾	63¾	65¾	65¼	60¾	59¾
Mar. 20	65	64¼	66¾	65¾	65¼	63¾
Mar. 21	...	...	68¾	65¾	66¾	64½
Mar. 22	67¾	66¾	69¾	66¾	67¾	66¾
Week's range	67¾	62¼	69¾	62¼	67¾	59¾

	—Sept.— High.	Low.
Mar. 17	60¼	59
Mar. 18	...	...
Mar. 19	...	...
Mar. 20	61¾	59¾
Mar. 21	62¾	61
Mar. 22	63¼	61¾
Week's range	63¼	59

	Provisions. —May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
LARD.				
Mar. 17	27.55	27.55	27.10	27.07
Mar. 18	28.05	28.05	27.60	27.55
Mar. 19	28.40	28.00	27.82	27.70
Mar. 20	28.20	28.00	27.63	27.40
Mar. 21	28.25	28.00	27.65	27.42
Mar. 22	28.15	28.00	27.55	27.47
Week's range	28.40	27.55	27.82	27.07

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
RIBS.				
March 17	25.17	25.07	23.87	23.77
March 18	25.67	25.40	24.37	24.22
March 19	25.65	25.17	24.40	23.90
March 20	25.37	25.07	24.12	23.92
March 21	25.25	24.95	24.12	23.85
March 22	25.35	25.02	24.10	23.87
Week's range	25.67	24.95	24.40	23.77

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
PORK.				
March 17	45.75	45.25	42.70	42.40
March 18	46.75	46.30	43.70	43.50
March 19	46.40	45.70	43.55	42.70
March 20	45.75	45.25	42.75	42.30
March 21	45.30	44.90	42.20	42.00
March 22	45.40	44.90	42.37	42.30
Week's range	46.75	44.90	43.70	42.00

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 17	27.00	25.75	24.55	23.70	23.35	22.80
March 18	26.20	25.00	24.07	23.05	23.00	22.32
March 19	26.30	25.80	23.90	23.40	22.46	22.00
March 20	26.10	25.70	24.20	23.80	22.80	22.20
March 21	26.25	25.87	24.45	24.00	22.70	22.35
March 22	26.25	25.90	24.40	24.20	22.65	22.52
W'k's range	27.00	25.50	24.50	23.40	23.35	22.20

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.
Mar. 17	...	...	21.25	21.05	22.10	22.05
Mar. 18	...	...	21.40	20.98	20.95	20.85
Mar. 19	21.50	20.85	20.80	20.40	...	...
Mar. 20	21.70	20.90	21.00	20.70	...	...
Mar. 21	21.10	20.95	21.00	20.70	20.65	20.55
Mar. 22	...	...	20.95	20.78	20.58	20.58
W'k's range	21.30	20.85	21.25	20.05	22.10	20.85

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 17	25.56	24.80	22.70	22.16
March 18	24.90	24.14	23.40	22.65
March 19	24.65	24.05	23.05	22.50
March 20	24.80	24.25	23.09	22.62
March 21	24.80	24.44	22.90	22.62
March 22	24.95	24.80	22.90	22.73
Week's range	25.56	24.05	23.70	22.16

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.
Mar. 17	22.30	21.65	22.05	21.47
Mar. 18	21.80	21.40	21.60	20.85
Mar. 19	21.52	20.80	20.80	20.70
Mar. 20	21.50	20.95	21.23	21.20
Mar. 21	21.20	20.95	21.08	20.90	20.65
Mar. 22	21.22	21.08	20.85	20.78	20.73	20.70
W'k's range	22.30	20.80	22.00	20.65	22.00	20.65

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	91,047	267,350	166,330	$117,000
Tuesday	100,400	280,977	151,720	244,000
Wednesday	127,660	191,114	201,270	186,000
Thursday	107,700	241,330	220,975	410,000
Friday	71,500	247,762	442,020	175,000
Saturday	35,910	220,330	241,900	305,000
Total	534,217	1,438,863	1,414,815	$1,449,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	6¾	10,500	*Aetna Explosives.	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
67½	61½	3,200	*Am. Bosch Mag..	67¾	65	67½	+ 3¼
4¾	3	3,100	Am.-Brit. Mfg....	4	3	3¾	— ¾
38	8	6,500	*Am. Road Mach.	38	33	37	+ 1
5¼	2½	3,500	*Am. Writ. Paper	5	4¼	4¼	— ¼
24½	25½	100	Br.-Am. Tob., rg.	24½	24½	24½	...
25¾	24	2,300	B.-A. Tob., coup.	24¾	24	24	— ¾
30	28¾	100	*J. G. Brill Car..	34	34	34	— 1¼
12	4	3,500	*Chalmers Motors.	10¼	8¾	8¾	— ¼
13	6¼	6,100	*Dictograph Prod..	11¾	10¼	10¼	— 1¼
4½	2	150	Emerson Phon....	4	3½	3½	— ¾
60¼	54½	450	*Fairbanks Co....	58	54¾	56	...
66	53	1,850	*Fam. Play.-Lasky	58	55	57	+ ½
45	33	1,100	*Free. Tex. Sul...	43¾	42½	43¾	— ¼
72½	39	19,800	*Gen. Asphalt....	68¾	60¾	66	+ 4¾
109	87	3,200	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	103	94	101	+ 6
156	109	100	*Gillette S. R. w.i.	133	132	133	+ 3
4¾	3	700	*Havana Tob. pf..	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
5¾	4¾	53,700	Hupp Motor Car..	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
17¾	14¼	200	*Imp'Tob.of G.B.&.	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
21	10¾	9,700	Inter. Rubber....	19	17¾	18	+ ¾
28	22	3,175	*Jones Bros. Tea..	27½	22	26½	— 1¾
85¼	43½	86,800	Key. T. & B.....	68¾	70¾	84¾	+ 4¾
35	10¾	17,310	*Lack. Cy. Coal..	34½	31	34½	+ 1
28	19½	8,900	*Lib., McN. & Lib.	28	23¾	26¾	— ¾
5	4	21,500	Maxwell of Am....	5	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
30	24¾	16,300	*Nat. Aniline Ch.	30	24¾	26	+ ¾
67¾	47	8,600	*Nat. Coal & Ice..	67¾	65	65	— 2
20¾	6½	100	*Nat. Fireproofing	9	8	8	— ½
20¾	13¼	600	*Nat. Fireprf. pf.	15¾	14¾	14¾	— 1¾
16	10	900	N. Y. Transp.....	16	10	10½	...
5¼	2¾	20,100	N. A. P. & P.....	5¼	4½	5¼	+ ¾
¾	½	3,000	Nat. Tin.....	¾	½	¾	...
3¾	1¾	7,500	*Pearson Coal....	3¼	2¾	3	+ ¼
25	13	3,000	Peer. T. & M....	23¼	21	21½	— 3½
1	¾	22,500	Perfect. T. & R..	¾	¾	¾	...
11¼	7	38,500	*P. Morris, w. i..	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ¾
400	330	1,512	*R. J. Reynolds...	400	365	385	...
9¾	8	1,000	*Stand. Motor....	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
61	58¾	500	*Stewart Mfg.....	59½	58¾	58	— ¾
16¾	10	9,500	Submarine Boat...	14½	13½	13¾	— ¾
58	40½	14,400	*Swift Int., w. i.	55	53	57	+ 2½
11¾	10	4,900	*Themelis Bro....	11¾	10	11¾	+ ¾
68	60¾	100	*Union Carbide...	63	63	63	...
2¾	¾	19,000	Un. Profit Shar...	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
5¾	2¾	53,100	U. S. Steamship..	3¾	3¼	3¼	...
6¾	3¾	34,300	Wayne Coal.....	4¼	3¾	4	+ ¼
1¾	¼	7,800	World Film.....	¼	¼	¼	— ¼
4¾	3	6,100	*Wright-Mar. Air.	4¾	3¾	4¼	...
73	65	1,900	*Wright-M. A. pf.	70	68	69¾	— 2¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

18¾	17¾	800	Anglo-Am. Oil....	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
1,250	1,250	5	Atlantic Ref.....	1,250	1,250	1,250	+220
105	88	25	Galena-Signal Oil.	105	105	105	+ 5
178	163	20	Ill. Pipe Line....	173	173	173	+ 1
104	99	20	Ind. Pipe Line....	100	99	100	— 1
349	316	205	Ohio Oil.....	349	339	344	+18
680	630	10	Prairie O. & G..	670	670	670	+16
276	266	10	Prairie Pipe Line.	286	286	286	— 1
320	297	20	South Penn Oil..	302	300	302	+ 4
280	257	70	Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	265	268	+ 2
780	772	10	Stand. Oil of Ind.	780	780	780	+ 4
738	673	302	Stand Oil of N. J.	687	678	686	+ 7
585	506	504	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	555	547	548	+ 8
100	98	20	Swan & Finch....	100	100	100	+ 2
437	395	30	Vacuum Oil.....	425	420	420	+ 1

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

2¾	¾	3,100	*Allen Oil.....	2	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
¼	¼	5,600	*Barnett Oil.....	¼	¼	¼	...
4¾	3	31,700	*Boone Oil.....	4¾	3¾	4¾	+ ¾
47	16	13,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil..	37	30	36	+ 5
51¾	37	27,500	*Com'wealth Oil...	51¾	43	48¾	— ¾
1¾	1	950	*Cont. O. & R....	1¾	1	1¾	...
8¼	6¾	8,300	*Cosden Oil.....	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
4¾	4	500	*Cosden Oil pf....	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
2	1¼	12,600	*Crystal O. & R...	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
1¼	¾	1,100	*Distillers Oil....	¾	¾	¾	+ ¼
7	6	7,800	*Elk Basin Pet....	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
5	4	71,200	*Esmeralda Oil....	6	5	5	— ½
3	2	28,000	*Federal Oil.....	3	2½	2¾	— ¼
5	3½	45,300	*Glenrock Oil....	5	3¾	4¾	+ 1¼
16¾	10¾	300	*Hist. Pet., Cl. A	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
3¾	¾	54,000	*Gt. Plains Pet....	1¾	1	1¾	— ¾
84	40	5,000	*Homa Oil.....	64	46	46	— 8
17	10	1,900	*Home O. & R....	17	15¾	17	+ 1½
86¼	75	1,600	*Houston Oil.....	81	80	80¾	+ ¾
2½	2	22,700	*Hudson Oil.....	2½	1¾	2½	+ ¾
23	16¾	21,500	*Inter. Petrol....	21¾	20¾	21¾	...
8¼	6¾	34,500	*Island O. & T....	8	7¾	7¾	...
16	6¼	13,200	*Kenova Oil.....	9	6¾	7	— 2¾
42	33	10,000	*Louis. O. & R....	41	33¼	35¼	— 1¾
7¼	6¾	14,100	*Maryland Pet....	7¼	6¾	7¼	...
2¾	1¾	10,600	*McCombe P. & R.	3¼	1¾	3	...
31¾	21	58,900	*Merritt Oil.....	31¾	24¾	31	+ 6¼
1	¾	8,500	*Merritt Oil rts..	1	¾	¾	— ¼
4½	2¾	45,700	Mat. Petrol.....	4	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
2¼	1¾	6,500	*Midwest Oil pf...	2¼	1¾	2	+ ¼
141	135	4,520	*Midwest Ref.....	154	154	157	+ 4
2¾	2	28,800	Morton Pet. w. i..	2¾	2	2¼	...

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	3¾	2,500	New Mex. O. & L.	3¾	3¾	3½	...
59	46	29,500	*Northwest Oil....	59	48	57	+10
3¾	3½	1,800	*Okla. & Tex. Oil.	3¾	3½	3¾	...
62	16	182,000	Omar Oil & Gas...	62	57	60	+ 3
16½	11¾	32,500	*Pennok Oil.....	16¾	14¾	15¾	— ¾
20	13	130,000	*Queen Oil.....	21	17	19	— 2
57	34	58,750	*Ranagebarnett Oil.	57	46	57	+10
47	43	55,850	*Rock Oil.....	47	43	45	+ 1
7½	6	3,800	*Rickard Texas...	7¼	6	7	...
7¾	7	1,700	*Sapulpa O. & R..	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¾
41¼	22	88,600	*Sinclair Gulf.....	41¼	33	40¾	+ 8
4¼	4	25,000	Sowest F. & R....	4¼	4	4¼	...
3¾	3½	5,000	*Southern O. & T.	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
44	36	94,000	Southwest Oil....	43	41	42	...
1¾	¾	12,300	*Stanton	¾	¾	¾	...
47	11	30,950	*Texana O. & R...	40	25	27	— 1
3½	1¼	200	*Tyopa Oil.....	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
2¾	1	1,000	Un. W. Oil, new..	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
3	2¼	5,300	*Victoria Oil, pew	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¾
34	30	3,900	*West .St. O & L.	34	30	34	...

MINING STOCKS

40	33	19,300	Al.-Brit. Col. M...	40	36	40	+ 2
31	28	50,000	*Adelphia M. & M.	31	28	31	...
1¼	.75	2,200	*Am. Mines.....	1	1	1	...
½	¾	21,600	*Am. Tin Tung...	½	½	½	+ ¼
1¼	½	3,900	Ariz. Bing. Cop....	½	½	½	...
62	45	4,500	Ariz. Butte.....	62	58	62	+ 3
6	5½	13,000	*Atlanta	6	5½	5¾	...
½	⅜	14,800	Big Ledge Cop....	½	⅜	⅜	...
17	12½	4,000	*Booth	15	15	15	...
54	42	35,500	Boston Montana...	52	49	52	+ 3
½	⅜	200	Butte-N. Y.....	½	½	½	— ¼
33	27	12,500	*Caledonia Min....	32	30	31	...
¼	⅛	7,800	*Cal. & Jerome...	¼	⅛	⅛	...
2¼	1¼	10,000	Canada Copper...	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
64	52	44,200	*Candelaria Silver.	64	61	64	...
15	5	89,200	Cashboy	15	8	13	+ 4½
4¼	1	5,900	*Cerbat S.M. & M.	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ¾
1¼	1	9,300	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1¼	1	1	— ¼
5½	4¾	4,100	Cresson Gold....	5	4¾	4¾	...
2	1½	16,000	El Salv. Silver...	2½	1¾	2¼	+ ¼
1¾	1¼	4,150	*Eur'a Cresus M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
80	60	4,700	*Florence Silver..	78	75	78	...
6½	3	4,800	*Gadsden	5	4	4	+ ⅞
26	17	3,250	Goldfield Cons....	20	18	18	...
3¼	2¼	47,300	*Golden Gate Exp.	4½	3¼	3¾	+ ¾
7	5	7,700	*Gold Merger.....	6¾	6	6	— ¼
6	5	7,000	*Great Bend.....	6	4	4	— ¼
73	53	3,300	*Hamilton M. & S.	78	71	74	+ 4
55	20	53,500	Hattie Gold Min...	50	30	45	...
5	4½	2,045	Hecla Mining.....	5	4½	4½	+ ¼
44	33	3,500	*Jim Butler.....	36	35	35	— 1
15	12	6,700	Jumbo Ext.....	18	13	15	+ 2
8	6	9,000	*Kewanas	8¼	6	6	— 1¼
30	8	648,000	*Lone Star Con...	15	9	13	+ 1¾
¾	⅜	2,700	Louisiana Cons...	¾	¾	¾	...

American Road Machinery

The directors have declared a dividend of 2¾% on the accumulated arrears on its Preferred Stock, payable in 6% interest-bearing scrip on March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record March 22, 1919.

Information on request.

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Rule Equipment
Atlantic Holding
Sinclair Gulf 6s, 1927
American Graphophone 6s, 1939
Pierce Truck & Motor 6s, 1928
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3816-7-8. 25 Broad St.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
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2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

SINGER MFG. Stock
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

Stand. Gas & Elect. Com. & Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Light, Com. & Pfd.
Tennessee Ry. Light & Pwr. Com. & Pfd.
Savannah Sugar, Com. & Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 4060

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B-M—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sale (selling) per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Stock div. ‖Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 22, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	74	77
A. W. W. & Elec., '51	6	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Anaconda & Pot. River, '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	92
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	June & Dec.	70	73
Ark. Power 1st, '38	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ark. W. Res. & E., '39	7	Jan. & July	90½	90½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '48	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	85
Au.-Alkan R. & E., '39	5	June & Dec.	50	55
B. Rouge El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buff. Gas, 1st, '30	6	Feb. & Aug.	90	..
Do deb. '23	6	Feb. & Aug.	103½	104
Buff. & Niag. P. Elec. Ry. 1st	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Do 1st, '43	5	Jan. & July	93½	94½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '43	5	Jan. & July	85	88
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st, '23	5	June & Dec.	95	96
Buff. & S. Iron deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	88	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '52	6	Jan. & July	77	80
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jun. & Dec.	90	97
C. & P. Tel. coll., '29	5	Jan. & July	95¾	..
Ct. Serv. deb. Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	129	131
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	94½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Columbia Ry. Gas & Elec. 1st, '27	5	Jan. & July	83	86
Coast. Pr. 1st & Con., '35	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Cons. R. & L., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	86	88
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	86
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	4½	Jan. & July	85	90
Do. 1939	5	Jan. & July	99	102
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) con. '35	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st '36	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '49	5	June & Dec.	87	89½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do deb., '50	5	Jan. & July	83	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Essex, Lt. & P. 1st, '50	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Ells. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	82
El Paso Elec. coll. '31	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '22	6	June & Dec.	90	98
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st Sa, '49	5	May & Nov.	78	82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	40	50
Gt. West. Pow. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84½	86½
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	93¼	94
Hudson Co. Gas	6	May & Nov.	90	92½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	90	92
K. C. Long D. T., '35	5	Jan. & July	81	85
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88½	90½
Knoxville Trac., '28	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Met. Elec.	6	June & Dec.	92	97½
Middle West Util., '35	6	Jan. & July	93	94
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	78½	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	77	82
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref.,	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash.R.& L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do ref., '56	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '35	5	Jan. & July	92	95
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	95
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	89	94
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	103
Nort. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	..	79
Nort. Ry. & El., '51	5	May & Nov.	92	95
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	78
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	70	79
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	98	..
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	78
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97¾	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	92	..
Progreside, '60	5	June & Dec.	..	82
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	60	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R. L. H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
So. Cal. Edison gen. '39	5	Jan. & July	94	94½
So. Jer. G. & El. 1st, '52	5	Mar. & Sep.	85½	87
Stand. Gas & El. '39	6	Apr. & Oct.	94½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P.1st, '37	5	May & Dec.	72	..
Syracuse L. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	74	..
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	84	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '37	5	June & Dec.	80	88
Twin States Gas & El 1st & ref. '38	7	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
United El. of N. J., '49	5	June & Dec.	71	73
Un. L. & Rys. 1st, '32	6	May & Nov.	87	93
United Lt. & Ry., '25	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Upk. R. & E. cons. '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	70	72
Do Income, '49	4	June & Dec.	50	51½
U. S. Pub. S., 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	94
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	80	88
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	81½	82½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	96
Wash. R. & Elec. '51	4	Jan. & July	69	71
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	..	86

*Flat.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	95	99
Manon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	64
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	88	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '39-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '54	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr.				12	15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	72	73
Am. Gas & El. (50)	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	118	120
Do pf. ($50)	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	41	43
Am. Light & Trac.	15	Q	Feb 1, 19	240	242
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	99	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 22, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	77	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 19	91	93
Am. Public Utilities	1	Q	Jan 2, 19	50	55
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	2	5
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				2	3¾
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	65	67
Do participating pf.	1	Q		7	11
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	1	S	Dec 2, 18	75	85
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2½	Q	Dec 31,18	107¾	108¾
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	84	88
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	85½	86
Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	90	95
Cities Service	1	M	Mar 1, 19	242	245
Do pf.	1	M	Mar 1, 19	77½	78
Colorado Power	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	32	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	92	95
Columbus Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	77	78
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.			Nov 1, 18	11	12
Do pf.	3½	Q	Feb 1, 19	40	45
Consol. Power	1½	Q	Mar 1, 19	87	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	44	46
Eastern Texas Elec.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	82	85
Do pf.	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	71	73
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	97
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,19	94	97
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 18	115	120
Federal Light & Trac.				11	13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	44	48
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	2	M	Mar 15,19	54	56
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	78	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	1½	Q		26	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	37	45
Miss. River Pr. pf.			J. & J.	46	48½
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	56	60
Newark Gas.	2½		J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	91	102
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				11	13
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,19	55	60
No. States Power	1½	Q	Jan 20,19	70	72
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 20,19	91	95
Nor. Texas Electric	1½	Q	Mar 1, 19	80	85
Do pf.	3	Q	Mar 1, 19	90	95
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½		Oct 15, 17	56	57½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	87½	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	90	100
Republic Ry. & Light			Jul 15, 19	21	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	78	81
Southern Cal. Edison	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	88	90
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	99	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	1	Q	Dec 1, 18	100	103
Standard Gas & Elec.				25½	26½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	67	68
Tampa Electric	1½	Q	Nov 15,18	107	112
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				5¾	6¾
Do pf.				25	28
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	80	85
United Light & Rys.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	70	71
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	71	74
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 22,19	15¾	16¾
United Utilities				16	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Feb 1, 19	58	60
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 19	66	68
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 19	66	69
Western Power				16	18½
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,19	66	67
West. States Gas & E.		Q	Jan 27,19	15	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	22	28
Wisconsin Edison	2½	Q	Dec 31,18	93	94

*1½ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

RAILS.

American	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	520	540
Am. Rwe. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	230	240
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	170	..
Bks. of Cuba	100,000	4	S	Jan 2, 19	100	105
Balt'y Pas. N.	1,500,000	12	Q	Jan 2, 19	210	215
Bowery	250,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 19	425	..
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000				135	145
Bronx Nat.	300,000	9	S	Jan 2, 19	145	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000				100	110
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	140	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3		Jul 1, 18	20	35
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	415
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	200	..
Chelsea Ex.	100,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17		125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	12	Q	Jan 2, 19	800	850
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	220	230
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	450	460
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	270	275
Colonial	500,000	16	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	160	175
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	350	..
Commonwealth	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	195	205
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	210	212
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	104	..
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	310	320
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	..
Europe	150,000	6		Jan 13,17	190	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	2000	2200
Fifth Nat.	300,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	200	220
First Nat.	10,000,000	10	Q	Jan 2, 19	960	970
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,18	180	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	198	212
Greenwich	500,000	24	Q	Jan 2, 19	350	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	735	760
Harriman N.	5,000,000	5	S	Jan 3, 19	270	..
Imp. & Trad.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 19	545	555
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	1315	325
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 19	550	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	24	Q	Feb 1, 19	270	275
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	208	214
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	S	Jan 15,19	130	..
Mer. Nat. ($20)	2,000,000		Q	Jan 2, 19	145	150
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	190
Mutual	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 19	375	400
N. Nether'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 18	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	420	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	Q	Jan 2, 19	140	145
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	4		Jan 7, 19	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	12	Q	Feb 1, 19	170	..
Public	1,250,000			Dec 31,18	240	255
Park Nat.	5,000,000	15	Q	Jan 2, 19	395	..
People's ($25)	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	138	142
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	175	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	125	..
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	125	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	100	..
United States	1,000,000	10		Jul, 1918	120	140
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	160	175
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	275	..
Westch'r Nat.	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	155	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	300	325

*Incl. 10% special. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 500 extra. §Includes one-third share, being Trust Co. stock. ‖And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 3% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 22, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,18	400	420
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	510	520
Can. Bk. Comm.	15,000,000	12½	Q	Dec 31,18	240	..
Columbia	5,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,18	220	230
Commercial	500,000	..			97	105
Empire	2,000,000	12	Q	Dec 31,18	280	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	16	Q	Dec 31,18	420	430
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 19	450	460
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	220	235
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	215	225
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 19	340	360
Guaranty	25,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,18	380	385
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	200	205
Home Tr.	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,18	130	140
Irving Trust	1,500,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 19	1	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	450	500
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	160	165
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	170	180
Manufac'rs.	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan 1, 19	180	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,18	250	..
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	605	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 30,18	790	815
People's Tr.	1,000,000	..	Q	Dec 31,18	290	305
Q. Co. Jama.	200,000	..			80	90
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	185	190
United States	2,000,000	36	S	Jan 2, 19	960	610
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	470	480

*And 2% extra. †And 4% extra. Also Irving Nat. Bank. ‡And 8% extra; payable Jan. 15. a—And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	280	300
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	61	Q	Dec 31,18	61	64
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,18	240	250
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Dec 31,18	100	..
Commerce ($10)	3,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	62½	S	Jan 2, 19	67	70
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	400	..
Globe & Rut.	500,000	110	S	Jan 31,19	900	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	7	Q	Jan 15,19	280	285
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	90	94
Home Pro.	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	490	510
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2	S	Dec 31,18	112	116
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31,18	88	98
Nat Lib. ($20)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	130	160
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	217	223
N.Y. T. & T.	2,125,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	95	102
Niagara ($20)	1,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	170	180
No. River ($25)	400,000	5	S	A. & O.	35	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jan 22,19	35	40
Realty Assc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,19	95	97
Surety ($100)	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	93	99
Western ($10)	1,000,000	25c	Q	Feb 1, 19	85	87

*Incl. 5% extra. †And 15c extra. ‡And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

B'klyn. St. & R. Ferry stock	$900,000	4%	S	J. & J.	2¼	..
B'klyn Heights Av.	2,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	100	120
Bx. C.-R. ($50)	12,000,000	20c	Q	Jan 15,19	12½	13½
Ch. & 104th St.	600,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	..	70
5th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	120	160
42d St. & Cl.R.	400,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	..	150
Ninth Av.	800,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,19	..	100
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 10,19	..	90

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 22, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	2½	Q	Feb 15,19	205	208
American Cigar	1		Feb 1, 19	75½	78
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	73	75
Amer. Typefounders	3	Q	Jan 15,19	37	43
Atlas Powder	1½	Q	Mar 10,19	140	145
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	107	109½
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,19	100	105
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	97	100
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	103	108
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	..	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,18	135	140
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	190	194
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	67	70
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	103½	105
Childs	1½	..	Sep 16,18	53	62½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	92	95
Columbia Graphophone	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	185	190
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	91½	92½
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,19	90	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,19	97	99
Del. Lack. & W. Coal	5½	Q	Jan 2, 19	150	154
Eastman Kodak	a7½	Q	Jan 2, 19	540	..
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	98	102
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	93	99
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	95	96
Gillette Safety Razor	1½	Q	Mar 1, 19	111	124
Guantanamo Sugar	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	50	53
Hercules Powder	¼	Q	Mar 25,19	215	220
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	107	109
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	2	S	Jan 1, 19	98	102
Int. Silver				25	45
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	96	98
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 26,19	65½	..
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Mar 1, 19	30	32
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	90	95
Matanzas Am.				7	12
Do pf.					30
Merg. Linotype	3½	Q	Mar 31,19	130½	..
Midwest Refining	11	Q	Feb 1, 19	156	158
Nat. Candy	2½	S	Mar 12,19	70	71
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Mar 12,19	105	107
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 12,19	95	97
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Jan 19	102	103
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Feb 19,19	235	238
New Niquero Sugar	3½	S	Dec 2, 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Mar 20,19	103	107
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,19	96

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, owner of the lighter "Hoe," has filed its petition for limitation of liabilities for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Thirty-one and 61-100 ($31.67) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Love, Esq., Commissioner, at No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, or before the 7th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that OWEN McCAFFREY'S SONS, owner of the steamtug "Bulley," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on December 13, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel $13,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding that money thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 22 Gallons of Whiskey. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 31, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 11th, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., against Steamship "HAVO," &c. Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and admiralty on Contract $11,720.82. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on March 31, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
CROWELL & ROUSE, Proctors for Libelant.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTCRAFT WAIST COMPANY, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 24, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 238 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Trustee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Trustee, 290 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 238 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEST KNITTING MILLS, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 24, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 326 East 5th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, safe, desk, &c.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Receiver.
SHAINE & WEINRIB, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 29385. Notice is given that HELEN V. TWOMEY and LAURA V. TWOMEY, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name of "MME. HELENE," bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 28th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29005.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS M. LEVY CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Morris M. Levy Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 9th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 3rd, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29005.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN SOLOMON, Bankrupt.

Benjamin Solomon, doing business as B. Solomon & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 24th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 3rd, 1919, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29365.—In Bankruptcy.—MARCUS NASONOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Marcus Nasonowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 20th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 3rd, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29375.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN PECK, Bankrupt.

Benjamin Peck was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 18th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 William Street, City of New York, on April 3d, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29359.—In Bankruptcy.—STROUSE & POTTER, INC., Bankrupt.

Strouse & Potter, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 19, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 3d, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29734.

Notice is given that GEORGE W. BREWSTER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 28th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 28478. Notice is given that NATHAN N. SANDERS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 28th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy. No. 29132.

Notice is given that MAX GOLDMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21611.

Notice is given that JEAN HOUSE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29224. —In Bankruptcy.—FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE CO., Bankrupt.

Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 10th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 3d, 1919, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PAPER STOCKS INCREASE.

Equal Less Than a Week's Output, However, Board Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Paper stocks held by mills increased during the month of February, with the exception of hanging, felt and building papers, the Federal Trade Commission, reported today. On the basis of the average production for the month, however, the report showed that newsprint mill stocks on hand at the end of the period equalled slightly less than one week's output.

Publishers' statistics for the month, according to the Commission's report, show an increase over January in the percentage of advertising to reading matter in all editions of publications using newsprint. Some of the publications using newsprint paper continued to show high percentages of "ad-reading," while some of the periodicals and magazines using book paper continued to show a large number of returned, unpaid and service copies.

URGE RETURN TO OLD JOBS.

Y. M. C. A. Now to Deal with Unemployed Soldier Problem.

In an effort to deal with the problem of the unemployed soldier, the Y. M. C. A. has been requested by the War Department to extend its activities into the hospital, hitherto the field exclusively of the Red Cross worker, according to a statement issued yesterday by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. plans to take the matter up through its Department of Physical Education and the Educational Bureau, which has a program especially designed to give aid in the solution of the employment problem.

"In an endeavor to hold down the amount of unemployment, three main steps have been taken," the statement continues. "Ever since the signing of the armistice we have urged all educational secretaries to advise men in general to go back to the home town and the old job, rather than to unsettle them by presenting the attractions of unfamiliar city occupations. The one definite vocational recommendation which we have approved has been in favor of agricultural work. The advice has recently been confirmed by a memorandum from the National Headquarters of the United States Employment Service, wherein we are urged to follow exactly this line."

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Broadway Corner Lot
For Sale at Sacrifice to Quick Purchaser.
Phone Worth 3245.
at 238th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BAY RIDGE
Exceptionally fine location; high ground, splendid views; corner plot, 100x216; house has 12 rooms, two baths, shower, &c.; two blocks from subway station; owner leaving city and will sell at very low figure; land alone worth more than price asked. Walter L. Johnson, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH AVENUE
corner; bargain; 3-story store and 2 apartments, frame; lot 25x100; mortgage $4,500 at 5%; price only $7,000; must sell; make offer. W. Devoe, 1,569 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,500—LITTLE GEM—CASH $1,000.
A perfect home, 7 rooms, 2 toilets, sewer, electricity; in splendid condition throughout; really worth $6,500; five minutes subway, main station L. I. Railroad. B. H. SWEET, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COL. JACOB RUPPERT'S TARRYTOWN ESTATE.
Now offered at a greatly reduced price and below its assessed valuation; 12 acres in lawns and gardens, sloping from Broadway to the Hudson River; an imposing white stucco dwelling of 18 rooms and 5 baths, recently remodelled and renovated by the owner for his own home but never occupied; garage, stable, greenhouse; 444 feet Broadway frontage, enclosed by ornamental iron fence and gates; finest surroundings.

Opportunity for a great bargain.
NICHOLS & BOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, N. Y.
Five modern houses, 9 rooms, all improvements; plots 40x100; easy terms; near trolley and new depot. Write P. O. Box 149, Jamaica, N. Y.

100 ACRES 75 highly cultivated; house 9 rooms, bath; sixty-foot barn, other outbuildings; $375 per acre. Country home and farm, one acre, house 6 rooms, bath, electric lights, etc., $4500. Furnished house on shore to rent. EDWIN N. ROWLEY, Northport, Long Island, or 47 West 34th St.

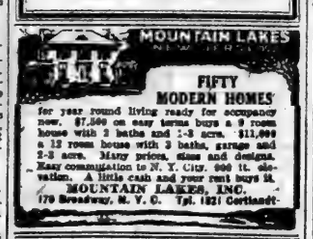
NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Strap Hang?
WHY TRAVEL twice daily in crowded subways or tubes when a pleasant boat and comfortable train in TWENTY MINUTES brings you to a splendid out-of-the-ordinary COLONIAL RESIDENCE in the suburban section of Jersey City? House (built for present owner) is MODERN in every respect, has fourteen large, airy rooms and a beautiful square hall with stained glass windows.

SPECIAL FEATURES, such as Italian marble mantels, open fireplaces, large round piazza, special trim and artistic decorations, two bathrooms, &c., all go to make an exceptional dwelling which is a HOME in every sense of the word.

Stands on plot 65x100 feet, facing wide asphalted avenue in RESTRICTED locality. Price to QUICK buyer, $30,000. Inspection by appointment.

Further particulars from
Hudson Real Estate Co.,
168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.



FIFTY MODERN HOMES
for year round living ready for occupancy now. $7,500 on easy terms buys a 9 room house with 2 baths and 1-3 acre. $11,000 a 12 room house with 3 baths, garage and 2-3 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. City. 900 ft. elevation. A little cash and your rent buys it.
MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC.
170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1321 Cortlandt.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Country Home & Farm SACRIFICED ⅓ ITS VALUE
within town limits and driving distance big city; 44 acres of wonderful farm land, rich, mellow level flats; attractive, new, three-story mansion; cost of erection $50,000; sleeping porches; bird's-eye maple, oak, and birch finish and panelling, inlaid floors, tiled baths; fire places, steam heat, electricity; billiard rooms, guest rooms, pantries; private walks; chestnut groves, well kept gardens, orchards, modern barns, superintendent's house; superb view Catskill Mountains, unsurpassed beauty surroundings; price $22,000 to settle estate quickly; terms to suit. Pictures, etc., SUSSKIND, 874 Broadway (18th St.,) room 404.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

A dandy and cheap one-family brick semi-detached private dwelling, 7 rooms, electric light, gas, steam heat, parquet floors; instantaneous hot water heater and all improvements; some with garage; $9,150 to $5,500. Call Sunday between 2 and 5, or week days at 87 Glen St., near Crescent St.; 3 blocks from L. I. and L. I. R. R. stations, 3 trolley roads. Call week days at D. Skoldin, 27 Nassau St., Room 215, between 12 and 1 only, or telephone 2500 East New York.

Garden City Estates.—Going abroad; must sell; will sacrifice 2 lots. O 403 Times Downtown.

Nice white stone and brick apartment house on Eastern Parkway, near Kingston Ave. subway station; 4 family, 6 room single apartment and maid's room; all improvements; yearly rent $3,900 at present; can increase rental to $5,300 per year; mortgage $12,500, 5%; price $17,000. Garvey, 197 Bedford Ave., Bklyn.

Very cheap, 2-story, 2-family brick dwellings, 11 rooms; 2 sets of improvements; street paved; price $4,500, easy terms; East New York section; near new Interboro R. R. and trolley. Call D. Skoldin, 27 Nassau St., Manhattan, Room 215, week days bet. 1 and 2 only, or phone 2500 E. N. Y.

Bronx.

For sale, 10-room brick house; all improvements; suitable for doctor. Grossman's, Real Estate, 3d Av. 149th St.

Queens.

Bayside.—Attractive 7 to 10 room houses, $5,000 to $15,000; conveniently located. PHONE 2953. B. C. BELL, BAYSIDE, L. I.

Westchester County.

For Sale.—High-class all-year residence; 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage, large corner plot; 35 minutes Grand Central depot; in Yonkers; unobstructed river view; convenient golf, boat clubs; very best surroundings. A 849 Times Harlem.

For Sale.—At New Rochelle, on easy terms, 10-room house, with baths, sleeping porch; two-car garage; old shade trees; over one-half acre ground; best residential section; also one 8-room house, good section; might rent to responsible party. R 343 Times.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys detached cottage, large lot; high ground; above Yonkers. Owner Rose, 9 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

Broadway, Flushing.—Owner moving to South America will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house; bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $2,500; cash required $1,500. D. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6806.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J. Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of the most delightful suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GODDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

For sale, reasonable, two cottages, Leonardo, N. J.; all improvements; large grounds, with fruit trees, garden; garage; 5 minutes from shore; trolley, train, and Sandy Hook boat service. Address Vale, Room 1428, 2 Rector St.

Maplewood.—Extra well-built new houses, 6 to 9 rooms, very attractive, large grounds, near station; $7,500 to $10,000. Inquire Flacre, 826 Broad St., Newark, or 873 Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., (125 Kipp Av.)—House 7 rooms and bath, lot 50x150, for $3,000 net. Owner, 39 Myrtle Av., Newark, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful modern home; 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; every city convenience; large grounds. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Business man, Christian, (no children,) desires small furnished cottage, near beach; commuting distance, L. I.; about $300 season. W 30 Times.

Furnished modern 6, 7 or 8 room cottage or bungalow, near Grand Central; Conn.; reasonable; April 1-Dec. 1; adults. W 74 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

New, eight rooms; modern conveniences; garage; garden. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 931.

Short Hills, N. J.—Sacrifice modern country home; 1¼-acre plot; steam heat, electricity, garage. A 502 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

near 58th St. and the East River, about 23,000 square feet; owner can arrange for building loan for prospective purchaser for will build for a first-class tenant. Box P. R. F., 1,358 Broadway.

House and lot, 74 West 94th St., near Columbus Av.; price, $20,000; mortgage, $8,000, at 4½ per cent. Executors, Room 85, 80 Broadway.

House and lot, 102 West 77th St., near Museum Natural History; price, $25,000; mortgage, $12,500, at 5 per cent.

Five-story single taken under foreclosure at $16,500. Price $14,000, rent $1,908. No agents. Brudi, 214 East 87th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Factory building, 40x90, 2 stories; also garage to hold two motor trucks; located in East New York section of Brooklyn; corner building. S 615 Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or will rent with option to buy, two-story building located in Bronx; suitable for bakery, laundry, or any other light manufacturing purposes; for full particulars, address Dillman Bakery, Inc., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Hudson River front, 4 acres, 12-room dwelling, garage, boat house; bargain. W. O. POLHEMUS, Nyack, N. Y.

Cottage at Ossining; nine rooms; third of an acre; improvements; $60 monthly. C. B. Palmer, Ossining, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SPECIAL BARGAIN!
FOR SALE—Beautiful 42-room house, with all improvements, with from 2 to 5 acres of land or more; 22 miles from New York on the main line of the C. R. R.; excellent train and trolley service. Suitable for private residence, or private school, sanatorium, or any other institution. For information write or call LOUIS MANHEIM, 116 Nassau St., Room 704, New York.

White and colored buyers, only 1,900 acres left, near Hammonton, N. J.; $40 an acre and up; also our Mirpah lots, only 10,000 lots left; $12.50 and up; good opportunity for salesmen. Rathbott, owner, 1,008 N. 7th St., Phila., Penn.

To Let or For Sale.—Country place above Montclair, N. J.; 650 feet above sea level; commuting distance of New York; 7-room house; 8 acres of ground; orchard; swimming pool and outbuildings. For information inquire B. Levy, 38 East 32d St.

Artistic house, spacious rooms, flooded with sunlight, elegant grounds, restricted section; garage; wonderful bargain; others at Leonia, Bogota, and Teaneck. Raymond Moore, West Englewood, N. J., Phone Englewood 1313-M.

Moving to California.—6 rooms, bath, all improvements; dwelling; large plot; $3,400; reasonable terms; half hour out. Eric W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

6 rooms, bath, steam-heated dwelling, all improvements, half hour out, Erie; large plot; $4,200; reasonable terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Charming residence, beautiful Heights section; nine rooms; all improvements; first condition; steam heat; cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

Bridgeport Store to Let
Corner Main & Golden Hill Sts.
17' x 46', In Center of City.
Inquire Room 307, No. 1188 Main St., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ROCKAWAY PARK, BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 124TH ST.
New houses, large porch overlooking water; reasonable terms; immediate 2d November, 1918.

For sale, attractive new 7 room bungalow, Manhasset, Long Island. L. I. $15,000 for the group. Address Box 1416, Columbus, Ohio.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.

Hyde & Baxter
Port Washington, L. I.

Garden City Estates.—Going abroad; must sell; will sacrifice 2 lots. O 403 Times Downtown.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Country estate for sale; East Brookfield, Mass.; Colonial type house; cost more than present price; a century ago. Apply Trustee, P. O. Box 2223, Boston, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Real Estate.—Competent, reliable carpenter and builder wants position as carpenter in office building or other large building. Strain, 206 West 103d.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

A big bargain; ninety-acre farm, 45 tillable, rest woodland and pasture; good small house, large barn; between Middletown and Port Jervis; only 2 miles from railroad station; mortgage $3,000, two years to run; cash price $1,300. J. B. Morris, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange showrooms; excellent shop-lighting; suitable for sales or show room for manufacturers' representative; space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Prince Sts.

For Rent.—One large, light room; partition into two sections; four windows facing street; steam heat and service; $100 month. Madison Sq., 220 Fifth Av. Superintendent.

500 FIFTH AV., AT 42D ST., 1,500-3,000 SQUARE FEET. F. GUILFOYLE & CO., TEL. CORTLANDT 7475. 165 B'WAY.

Lofts to rent, 15,000 square feet; electric power, steam heat, sprinkler; only those requiring entire 15,000 square feet need apply. Sloane & Modler, 216 East 59th St.

Factory Lofts.—Bronx; modern fireproof building; 17,280 feet on floors; elevator service; good light; near railroads. X 356 Times Annex.

Nail privileges $5; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 1107.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 29th St.

Bright, newly decorated room, Metropolitan Tower; immediate possession if desired; rent $80. Apply suite 160, 1 Madison Av.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 306, 51 East 42d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Physician desires office, reception room, and living room, private house, between 23d and 72d Sts., Lexington-6th Avs.; immediate possession; highest credentials. W 86 Times.

Small room, with desk, or desk in large, roomy office, located below Fulton St. and between Broadway and East River. W 79 Times.

Office space wanted (1,500-2,000 feet) in building below Fulton St.; give particulars and terms. S 582 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

207TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

45TH ST., 16 - EAST. — Handsomely furnished 3 parlor, bedroom, bath, bedroom, bath, electricity; select location.

26TH, 20 EAST.—Large, well furnished room with bath, maid service, $75. Telephone Murray Hill 3363 or superintendent on premises.

Unfurnished.

76'S, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Handsome apartment to sub-lease, furnished, until Sept. 20; seven rooms, three baths; very reasonable; seen by appointment only. Telephone Rhinelander 4080.

72D, 203 EAST.—Gentleman's furnished bedroom, sitting room, and bath, $45.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 22d St. Gramercy 85. Phone Ashland 1.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

CHARMINGLY, completely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, grand piano, East 50s, near Park Av., $300 per month for Summer; longer lease if required; responsible tenant only. Phone Gramercy 4463.

EAST 60'S, (near Park.)—Charming 6-7 room apartment; three master's rooms, two baths; $225 until October. Address 311 Mercer Av., Spring Lake, N. J.

LEXINGTON AV., (Near 87th St.)—Complete comfortable six rooms and bath, 1st floor, corner apartment; all light; reasonable terms; references. Address Box 3, 1,563 3d Av.

MADISON AV., (Corner 93d St.)—Apartments in reconstructed private house; one, two, and three rooms and kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished. Tel. 1751 Lenox.

PARK AV., 940, (61st St.)—7 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Tel. 4965 Plaza. Coyle.

Furnished—West Side.

87H, (Washington Square,)—Handsomely furnished apartment, (high-class), seven rooms, bath; bargain; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

16TH, 125 WEST.—4 rooms; piano, elevator. Baker, Apt. 140. Chelsea 6800.

19TH, 274 WEST.—Exquisite five light rooms; elevator, silver, rugs, paintings, linen; $100. Apt. 11. Phone Chelsea 4524.

20TH ST., 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, complete; references; lease. Supt.

45TH ST., 8 WEST.—Large elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 3-4 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $85-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6235.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartments, three rooms and bath, $90 to $110; modern elevator building. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Large sitting room, double bedroom, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; April until September. Carlyle. Call after 10.

50S, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $110; also 11th, (Washington Square,) three rooms, kitchen, bath; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Two large furnished rooms, third floor, private house; each with private bath and shower; for gentlemen only; apartments single or communicating; permanents; reference. Tel. 239 Circle.

55TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished, seven rooms, two baths, $225; also six rooms, two baths, $200; 58th, nine rooms, three baths, $250. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

56TH ST., 53 WEST.—Three rooms, sunny apartment, furnished, 5 months, $225 per month. Apply Superintendent.

57TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, kitchen, bath; southern exposure; two weeks, $50, one month, $90. Phone Harlem 9300. Hawsun.

59TH, 22 WEST.—3 rooms and bath; 5 rooms and bath. See Superintendent.

59TH, 30 WEST.—5-room studio and 7-room apartment.

72D, 166 WEST.—Apartment three rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchen, with bath; bathroom and shower; ice refrigerator; $100 until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to Manager, on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished, very large studio rooms; bath, kitchenette; facing street.

72D, 305 WEST.—Attractive furnished 4-room apartment; $200 monthly. Inquire agent.

73D, 141 WEST, (Hotel Hamilton.)—Sublease furnished 2 rooms and bath. Apt. 215.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two and three room suites, with kitchenette, and private baths.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, private baths, electricity; references. Mrs. R. C. Nin.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Charming sunny 2-room furnished housekeeping apartment; immediate possession. Borsodi.

84TH.—Artistically appointed two rooms, bath; bachelor; exclusive Broadway apartment house; including all charges. Telephone Schuyler 2137.

86TH, (Belnord Apartments.)—7 rooms, 3 baths, charmingly furnished; owner leaving. Cathedral 8876.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; maid service; $90.

93D, 270 WEST.—1, 2 large rooms, baths, service; furnished, unfurnished. Opper.

96TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

107TH, 337 WEST.—Furnished apartment, consisting of living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; from April 1st to Sept. 1; must rent immediately. Academy 778.

112TH, 544 WEST.—Large sunny apartment, 2 rooms and dining room, in building; rent $70. Telephone Cathedral 7715.

114TH, 554 WEST.—Furnished housekeeping apartment, three rooms, bath and kitchenette; bright and cheerful. Telephone Cathedral 7456. Binswanger.

118TH ST., 220 WEST.—Will sublet, 7-room front apartment, furnished complete, overlooking Riverside Drive; half block from subway; $300 a month; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Morningside 4677.

123D, 510 WEST, (Columbia Court.)—Tranquillity, dignity, comfort; 3-room apartment newly decorated and completely furnished; modern elevator house.

Furnished—Uptown.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

APARTMENT seeking demolished—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 260 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

116th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartment, rented monthly. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks south of Broadway; Subway, near 8th and 9th Av. 'L.' References essential.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished two-room suite, suitable for couple or two gentlemen, in 80s, convenient to surface, 'L,' subway, buses; references. S 14 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 86, corner 86th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing Park, seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; May 1 to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 4713.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (71st St., Barnard.)—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $300 monthly, May to Oct.; references required. Phone Col. 9690.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 462 WEST 72D ST.

NINTH ST., 17 WEST, (top floor.)—For rent May 1 to Oct. 1, furnished studio apartment, 5 rooms and kitchenette; rent $125. Call any day between 9 and 5 except Sunday.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (91st St.)—Two magnificent artistically appointed corner rooms; bath, kitchenette; exquisite open fireplace; charming view Hudson; large balconies; restaurant service; $300; reduction unfurnished. Telephone Schuyler 2137.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445, (116th St.)—Attractively furnished 9 rooms and 3 baths; long and short lease. Tel. 4965 Plaza. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (Corner 86th.)—Six rooms and bath, attractively furnished; long and short lease. Tel. 4965 Plaza. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 94TH ST.—Handsomely furnished single room. Phone 9681 Riverside. Apt. 83.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.

55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management. Circular.

FIVE-ROOM front elevator apartment, comfortably furnished; all modern conveniences; Broadway, block from 103d St. subway; $75 monthly; minimum lease six months; possession April 1. Phone Mr. Gaston, Columbus 1260.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 47.—For rent, furnished, very preferable 8-room apartment; available at once. Apply to Supt.

Sublet, two rooms and bath, in hotel, 76th West, until Oct. 1; all hotel conveniences. Franklin 2482.

THREE bright rooms, kitchenette, elevator, $85; lease until October. Phone Morningside 7565.

Three bright rooms, kitchenette, elevator, $85; lease until October. Phone Morningside 7565.

Furnished—Long Island.

For Rent.—Kew Gardens, in private home; $10 per week. D 380 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH, 39 EAST.—7 rooms, bath; steam heated; one flight up; possession May 1. Apply only to J. O. Schwank.

67TH, 58 EAST.—Seven-room apartment, with all improvements, for rent; $1,200.

Unfurnished—West Side.

49TH ST., 11 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; housekeeping; beautifully decorated; $2,400.

50TH, 116 WEST.—Magnificent park view, large beautifully decorated studio room, handsome fireplace, outside bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sacrifice.

72D ST., WEST.—High-class apartment, five rooms, two baths, $1,300; (60th,) four rooms, bath $1,300; (57th,) seven rooms, two baths, $1,900; (58th,) nine rooms, three baths, $3,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

68D, 41 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 baths, to Oct. 1; $140 per month. Meyers.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; charming view Hudson; $135.

113TH, 505 WEST.—Parlor with bedroom; sunny, newly decorated; telephone; reasonable. Willford.

168TH, 520 WEST.—Four elegant large rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

CHRISTIANS offer adults floor three beautiful rooms, private bath, $90 monthly, including gas, electricity, lower Greenwich Village

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate, 15 months' experience, with knowledge of Spanish, desires position. W 642 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, first class, now engaged, would like change. H 1585 Times.

STUDENT desires congenial position afternoons, evenings; interview; reasonable satisfactory engagement. S 10 Times.

TYPIST.—Young man, high school graduate, experienced, desires home work. A 210 Times.

VALET.—Japanese young man wants position as valet and cooking; best reference. T. Sallo, 863 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, (21,) technical and business experience, desires connection. S 627 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, just discharged from the navy; he is a friend of mine; he is of Irish parentage, old enough to have proved reliability; young enough to be adaptable to any line of work, and possesses natural wit and ability; he is clean and healthy, honest and industrious; he is ambitious and looking for work that offers opportunity for advancement; pay is secondary just now; I would like to have him working for me if I could offer him the opportunities he deserves. Can you use him? R. H. F., 2,000 E. Av., 118th-119th Sts.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced bookkeeper, assistant, understands double entry, trial balances, controlling accounts, desires connection with progressive mercantile establishment; can also operate typewriter. R 619 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, French-English stenographer and Spanish translator, formerly assistant manager and French correspondent with an important export concern, wishes position with an export house; A1 references. S 678 Times Uptown.

YOUNG MAN.—High school graduate, secretary clerk, and in Quartermaster Department in U. S. Marine Corps for 14 months, desires position; is energetic, ambitious, has initiative and executive ability. A 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in purchasing, follow-up corresponding; knowledge of Spanish; willing to do anything. R 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, using ability also 3 years' clerical experience, desires position with advancement; excellent references. O 422 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of experience and good references wants position as manager or overseer of country estate. Address X 188 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, honorable discharge from army, would like to learn wholesale silk business; willing to start at bottom for reasonable salary. R 467 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, 2 years' practical business experience, bookkeeping; ambitious, willing, and trustworthy. K 479 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, splendid references; very respectful, other qualifications; desires position where initiative will merit advancement. C 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, alert, prompt, efficient, high school graduate, desires connection; progressive firm; traffic experience. R 618 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, 7 years' insurance brokerage and office experience, competent, executive ability, seeks opportune connection. R 620 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (27) desires position with manufacturing concern, as assistant superintendent; 5 years' experience. S 583 Times, Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position a few afternoons each week during spare time typewriting or tracing. O 429 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, overseas service, clerical and selling experience, desires locate as salesman or prospects selling. A 978 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Japanese, wants position valet, butler, best reference; without room. T. Ito, 27 E. 28th St., near Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position; attending college evenings; bookkeeping knowledge. O 471 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) educated, at present employed as foreman, executive ability, desires promising position. Y 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced office position, bookkeeper, well educated, desires position. A 254 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) with some inside experience in silk line, seeks connection with silk house. A 353 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) assistant bookkeeper, office experience, good mental figures; references. O 422 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good education, good penman, desires position. K 565 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position; willing worker; references furnished. O 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, desires position with reliable house. G 354 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT in office work, able to operate typewriter, fair penmanship, by hardware supply house; permanent; Manhattan. L 501 3d Av.

ATTENDANT for elderly lady not an invalid; sleep home; references. 20 East 54th St.

ATTENDANT with experience for an insane institution; pay $40 per month. Call 146 East 28th St., New York, today at 3 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—Available about April 1. Young lady of neat appearance to take full charge of set of books of large corporation; must be absolutely competent and have at least five years of practical experience; do not apply unless fully competent, quick and accurate; no application considered unless stating experience, salary expected, and giving references. Apply R 207 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for contractor; must be experienced, accurate, and capable of taking care complete set of books; have knowledge of stenography, and typewriting; reference required; good salary. R 626 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I have a fine position for a capable girl as assistant bookkeeper, knowledge of stenography desirable; write, stating age, experience and salary expected. Janssen, East 132d St. and Brown Pl.

BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position; apply in writing, stating experience and salary expected; no beginners considered. Taiye Trading Co., 101 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 528 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced; state salary and references. B 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. Call Silpe Waist Co., 26 Washington Place.

CRAMBERMAID.—Experienced; references; sleep out 133 East 40th. Woman's Club.

CLERKS, 16 to 20 years of age, in a large office; experience unnecessary; some high-school training desirable, but not essential; salary $10 per week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; write stating age, education, and experience, if any. R 449 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—To assist in purchasing of supplies; one familiar with foreign exchange, letters of credit, &c.; state reference and salary. H 957 Times Harlem.

COAT MAKER.
on tailored suits and gowns; half-day Saturday. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 East 55th St.

COOK.—White; home cooking; small private family; refined home; good pay; references required. Call 9 to 12 mornings, 110 Wallace Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone Mount Vernon 3059.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Two, experienced on food products; not over 35. A 503 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER ON GIRLS' HATS. MAX MAYER, INC., 852 4TH AV.

DRAPERS, (25,)
experienced on high-priced dresses; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY.

SAM'L FLOERSHEIMER & BRO., 141 MADISON AV., AT 31ST ST.

DRESSMAKERS and FINISHERS on waists and skirts in high class gown shop; good wage all year; steady employment. Green Shop, 11 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKING.—WAIST, SKIRT, SLEEVE FINISHERS AND HELPERS. WILLIAM HARDY, E. 25TH AV.

FILE CLERK.—Assist in mailing department; good opportunity for bright young girl; state reference and full particulars. Y 218 Times Harlem.

FINISHERS.

HARRY COLLINS

REQUIRES
DRAPERS—SKIRT.
SLEEVE HANDS.

FINISHERS.—Waist, sleeve, skirt.

We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 43 weeks.

CALL ANY TIME
9 EAST 57TH ST.

FRENCH GOVERNESS,
Refined French lady for little girl; no social work; private room and bath; state age, reference, wages. Y 187 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (2,) in family; city reference; no washing; white. Call between 10 mornings or evenings, Apt. 33, 460 Riverside Drive. Telephone 6236 Morningside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in family of three; good wages and a good home. Phone Mrs. Charles A. Ward, New Rochelle, 1613M.

GIRLS.
Several, 15-17 years, with working papers; clean work, steady pay; 48 hours; 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th St., 6th floor.

GIRLS.—Experienced girls wanted for general work; good opportunity for right applicants. Call Wm. J. Woods, Inc., 143 East 23d St.

GIRLS experienced in stringing and assorting beads; also jewelry repairing. Royal Novelty Manufacturing Co., 302 6th Av.

GIRL for general housework and cooking; no washing; good home and wages. Privil. 229 West 79th St.

GOVERNESS to take care of five-year-old girl. Apply 9-12, Apt. 12A, 380 West 163d St.

HANDSEWER, expert, to act as forelady in ribbon novelty house, confident of promising help; state salary and experience. R 622 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working or general housekeeper for small family; no laundry or heavy cleaning; very pleasant living accommodations; wages, $60; best references exchanged. Apply Burch, 120 East 17d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman; general housekeeper, mother's helper; family moving; call after 6, Lenox 9065, Stuart, 13 East 95th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Absolute care of small apartment; good cook; no washing; two adults; superior position; references; Montclair.

HOUSEMOTHER for boys' school in Central Pennsylvania; middle-aged widow preferred. X 274 Times Annex.

MESSENGERS
for dressmaking establishment; half-day Saturday; $6. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 E. 55th St.

MODELS, neat and attractive, perfect 16. Max Levine, 143 West 28th.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Assist with 2 children over 7 years old; live in; maid kept. 404 West 118th St.

NURSES, white, to care for bay, 2 years old; must be refined family; good home, good pay; must be refined girl, with best references. Call, 9 to 11 mornings, 110 Wallace Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone Mount Vernon 3059.

NURSES.—Splendid opportunity offered young women who wish to train as nurses' aids and nurses. Apply to Superintendent of Nurses, Beth David Hospital, 113th St. and Lexington Av.

NURSE, with surgical training, for nose, throat and ear specialist's office; must live in; state experience and salary expected. Y 210 Times.

NURSE for child 2 years; sleep at home. Pinnes, Morningside 5010, Apt. 5-H, 600 West 136th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, 2 boys; good home, good salary. Call before 11 or after 6. Gluck, 526 West 111th.

NURSE, dental; intelligent, educated, experienced dental assistant or nurse; give references. Y 210 Times Annex.

NURSE (undergraduate) to do general duty. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital, 430 East 59th.

NURSE.—Middle-aged woman, for infant; 346 Schulman, 10 East 19th St., New York City.

NURSE.—For baby 2½ years old; reference and experience required; good pay. Mrs. Harsfielder, 250 Central Av., corner 140th St.

NURSE.—Undergraduate; $20 monthly and maintenance. Call 232 East 57th St.

NURSE.—Experienced operating room nurse, for small hospital. Call 233 East 57th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT who can operate typewriter for hardware house; state previous experience, references, and salary expected. Hardware, Box 5, 1,325 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State experience, if any; must be over 16; salary to start $8; advancement. P. O. Box 306, City Hall Station, N. Y.

OPERATOR, Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine; male or female; steady position; state experience; salary desired. F 8., 347 Times Downtown.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
West 34th St.,
require experienced
SALESWOMEN
for the following depts.:
SUITS,
GOWNS,
WAISTS,
UNDERWEAR,
and
MISSES' DEPARTMENTS;
permanent positions
at good salaries
with commission.
Apply Superintendent's Office.

SALESLADIES,
EXPERIENCED
ON
DRESSES,
CAN
SECURE
GOOD
PAY
AND
CONGENIAL
EMPLOYMENT
AT
AVEDON'S,
448 5TH AV.

SALESWOMEN
FOR
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
SHIRTS
without experience; unusual opportunities.
SPECIALTY BUSINESS.
CROCKER, 375 5th Av.

16—SALESLADIES—16
experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear, salary $18-$25, for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESWOMAN
possessing ability to secure remunerative position in petticoat department, with best stores out of town. Wm. Epstein & Bros., 1,290 Broadway.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, for institution; good salary, with maintenance. Apply 52 St. Mark's Place between 10 and 12.

SHIRT FINISHERS,
experienced; also helpers; half day Saturdays. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 East 55th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young lady, intelligent, neat appearance, who is willing to begin at moderate salary in position offering opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 470 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, efficient, well educated, to assist in executive duties, preferably one who has been connected with manufacturing establishment; state full particulars and salary. R. B., 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Good opportunity in downtown Christian office; salary $12; reply in own handwriting, stating phone number, address, experience, and references. F 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable girl required on Oliver typewriter and to assist in office. Apply letter only, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Wm. Coulson & Sons, 429 5th Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, Italian-English; young lady, with some business experience wanted by banking office; good knowledge Italian essential; permanent position; good opportunity. K 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, for large mercantile firm; must have initiative and ability and able to work intelligently; state references and salary. H 986 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER—Good opportunity for large corporation in new department; no beginners. Call, before 10:30, 114 East 16th St., 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position; apply in writing, stating experience and salary expected; no beginners considered. Taiye Trading Co., 101 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, typist, in busy Canadian law office; rapid, accurate, and experienced; $20 to start. S 549 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, creative; technical work; $1 an hour. B 946 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

A refined American lady, about 35-40 years of age, as secretary to President and General Manager; Christian firm; must be capable of interviewing with correspondence, and be able to do statistical work; please call or write at once.

J. H. Williams & Co., 124 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS
WITH EXPERIENCE,
AT WANAMAKER'S,
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY,
for very fine position; must have considerable experience, knowledge of bookkeeping and ability to take care of details; splendid opportunity. Room 1803, 115 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in sales dept. of a large manufacturing concern in N. Y. City; must be able to translate from Spanish to English; some knowledge of export desired but not essential; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary desired. B 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, for important position with high-class food products concern; applicant must have good education, possess initiative and executive ability and be thoroughly competent; address own handwriting, stating age, experience, religion, and salary expected. A 505 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—A DESIRABLE POSITION WITH A REFINED, CAPABLE GIRL; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, RAPID, ACCURATE; REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. A 218 TIMES.

TELEPHONE GIRL.

One with experience on drop system, three position board; steady half day Saturday; write giving age, experience, etc. Telephone, B 208 Times.

TYPISTS, experienced, wanted; call at once. Edw. J. Woods, Inc., 143 East 23d St.

YOUNG LADY FOR TRIMMING DEPARTMENT ONLY; experienced. Apply Room 1803, 115 West 45th St.

WAITRESS.—Experienced; references; sleep out. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th.

YOUNG LADY FOR TRIMMING DEPARTMENT ONLY; experienced. Apply Room 1803, 115 West 45th St.

YOUNG LADY for bookkeeping department; knowledge of stenography desirable; write, stating age, experience and salary expected. Janssen, East 132d St. and Brown Pl.

YOUNG GIRL to act as nurse in small private school for backward children. X 268 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY wanted with theatrical experience, age 19-25. Call or write to La Sight Bros., 208 Van Sicklen St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, neat, intelligent, as assistant to dentist. Call Tuesday, 10 A. M., Room 701, 576 5th Av.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 257 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunity for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.
PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.
"WHY BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD STUDY ENGLISH" is the subject of an exceedingly practical address by Horatio N. Drury, A. B., at Pace Institute, at 6:15 o'clock on Thursday evening, March 27. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Your English," and for complimentary tickets to Mr. Drury's lecture on March 27. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y., individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

$15
Monday, March 24, Day or Night, pays for Complete 6 weeks' Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 3732.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 35 West 42d St. Phone V-4089 for catalogue.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATING taught; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Exceptional opportunities now almost any line; $18-$30; several beginners, $12-$16; Bookkeeper, $35; Assistant, $18; Typists, $12-$18; Cashier, $20. Gahagan Agency, 256 B'way. Established 1897. Registration Free.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 140th. Phone Columbus 8052. Established 1890.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 Fifth Av.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $12-$25

LANG AGENCY, 415 Broadway. Stenographers, Typists, Clerical; exceptional opportunities. Call immediately.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, assistant bookkeepers, typists; good immediate openings. Roberts Agency, 101 W. 42d St.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $15-$25.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE.
Wanted by a large Wall Street financial institution an accountant of exceptional ability and initiative, preferably college graduate; must have experience with subsidiary corporations and branch-office accounting; rare opportunity for live man with executive qualifications; reply, giving experience, education, age, and salary expected; confidential. Address R 467 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—A large manufacturing concern within 60 miles of N. Y. has an opening for experienced office manager and accountant; must thoroughly understand office and factory systems, cost accountings, &c., and be able to manage an office force of 50 people; give references and business record in first letter. Y 209 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT as assistant to head of department in office of large commission merchants, taking charge of consignments of silks and woolens; must have wide experience in handling books of account relating to advances on consignments; answer, stating salary and experience. N 56 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior assistant required by firm of chartered accountants; must be capable of taking entire charge of work; preferably man with experience in cost accounting. Reply, giving full details and salary expected. A 504 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, as tutor for young man studying a correspondence course in high accountancy; evenings. Write I. A., 346 East 138th St.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.—Experienced and successful on established business publication; must be able to earn $5,000 a year on commission; moderate drawing account; beginners and has-beens don't answer. S 347 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN who has a following among manufacturers of women's ready-to-wear will find a good opening with a growing agency; salary or commission. C. L. L., X 396 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING.—Versatile artist, good at general commercial work, designing, and lettering; permanent salaried position. Call with samples, afternoon, 11th floor, 1,182 Broadway.

ADVERTISING MAN, controlling one or more accounts, can make profitable connection; salary or commission. C. L. L., X 396 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, A1; high-class monthly motion picture magazine; must be acquainted with agencies; commission basis only. Y 204 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MEN.—Real live advertising men, on a new proposition; no competition; commission basis only; well advanced on qualifications. Room 617 Longacre Building.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER with ideas; experienced for service department established business paper; state salary. B 246 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted; experienced; salary, commission basis. 59 Wall St., Room 28.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—First-class man; must understand wholesale clothing business and have executive ability; write full particulars. B 248 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bookkeeper for silver cut house; salary $25. Hellman & Bender, 36 E. 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted; call at once. Edw. J. Woods, Inc., 143 East 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 528 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced; state salary and references. B 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. Call Silpe Waist Co., 26 Washington Place.

CRAMBERMAID.—Experienced; references; sleep out 133 East 40th. Woman's Club.

CREDIT MANAGER.

WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN WHO IS CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE DETAILS OF A CREDIT DEPARTMENT AND A FORCE OF COLLECTORS. THIS POSITION REQUIRES A CLEAN-CUT, AGGRESSIVE MAN AND OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. WRITE US FULLY ABOUT YOURSELF. THIS WILL HAVE OUR PROMPT AND SALARY DESIRED IN FIRST LETTER. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. W 85 TIMES.

DOCTOR wanted in Compensation Claim Division of prominent Casualty Insurance Company; duties will be general in character, but do not involve practice or treatment of injuries; reply, stating age, medical school from which graduated, and present connection; also experience, business experience, and whether any language other than English is spoken. S 501 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architectural, for heating and ventilating engineers' and contractors' office; good opportunity for young man to learn business; state experience, references, and salary desired. B 238 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—A1 detail designer on medium-duty apparatus; must have had experience shop experience; state full particulars and salary. Box 173, 1,464 3d Av.

DRUGGIST, registered, hustler; salary $30-$35. Schmidt, 1,502 Cortelyou Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

ENGINEER, heating and ventilating, experienced man for designing and estimating work in engineers' and contractors' office; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. B 239 Times.

FUR CUTTER, EXPERIENCED IN ALL NATURAL AND DYED WORK, FOR OUT OF TOWN; YEAR-ROUND WORK. APPLY TO B. HARRIS, 25 WEST 36TH ST., MONDAY, FROM 9 TO 12 A. M. OR 2 TO 5 P. M.

GARDENER.—Place New Canaan; flowers, vegetables, lawn; care of horse. S 7 Times.

MAN wanted, experienced in trade research, promotion, statistics, and advertising, by a textile corporation specializing in goods formerly made in Germany. X 397 Times Annex.

MAN, thoroughly familiar with export trade, to be located in New York City; address, stating age, experience, references and salary expected. X 376 Times Annex.

MECHANICS wanted, first class. Apply Cadillac, 6 West 52d St.

MEN IN UNIFORM,
DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE,
ATTENTION!
Are you looking for a position with a future?
If so, it may be to your interest to call after 10 A. M. and before 3:30 P. M. Monday only at Suite 414, 50 East 42d St., New York City, when we will explain to you why we believe you can make more money this year on a commission basis than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you will qualify for a permanent position in our merchandising department, which will insure you a substantial income the remainder of your active business life.
We are a successful manufacturing corporation, with a nationally known product; we want salesmen who possess tact and initiative to call on business men in New York and vicinity (with cards of introduction) and take subscription for our offering of 8 per cent. preferred stock, with a common bonus; stock-selling experience helpful, but not necessary. If you think you can qualify, call Monday.

MILLWRIGHTS,
thoroughly experienced men;
must have their own tools.
Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
67 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

NEWSPAPER MAN.—High-class trade publication, needs an experienced young newspaper man who knows how to interview business men and write an accurate, interesting story, to do general reporting and act as assistant to editor; knowledge of shorthand desirable, but not essential; salary to start $25, with possibilities of increase according to proved ability; give experience, education, age, and references. P. A., 800 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, good penman, experienced, accurate. Call, P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

PORTER.—By manufacturing house; one who can make himself generally useful; salary $15; steady position. L. L., 800 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN, COMMERCIAL WORK ON HOE FLATBED LITHOPRESS; STEADY JOB FOR MAN WILLING TO FILL TIME WHEN PRESS IDLE. WRITE BOX 10, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

PRINTER.—Solar bromide; steady position. Address The Genesee Picture Frame Company, 152 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL ASSISTANT
ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Must have good general knowledge printing, engraving, and kindred arts; knowledge sketches, photographs, &c., and ability to follow jobs through from start to finish methodically and aggressively; must be good proofreader and correspondent; copy-writing experience; knowledge of national advertising agency practice and familiarity with established but not essential; state ability, experience, religion, age, and salary expected; wanted by large, permanent New Jersey corporation. R. A., Box 133 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, energetic, preferably a physician or pharmacist, is required to travel on a salary basis in Brazil in the interest of a well-known pharmaceutical preparation; fluent Portuguese necessary and previous business experience desirable; an excellent opening for a capable man, with some executive ability. Apply, stating salary, age, references, and all other particulars, without which no application will be considered. Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—An opportunity for several good live book salesmen to demonstrate their ability in the sale of War Volumes of The New York Times. Liberal commission basis in New York City and unassigned territory out of town; new branches being opened offer opportunities for advancement to able salesmen. Apply by phone 1080 Bryant, or address 170, The New York Times War Volumes, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Sq.

SALESMAN.—To a man who has sold merchandise an excellent chance is offered to learn the selling of securities; with our cooperation an industrious man can earn over $5,000 a year; commencing work when ready. Selling a permanent position need apply. H 378 Times.

SALESMEN—SECURITIES.
Liberal commissions paid to right man, having clientele for securities established industrial companies, unlisted. G 353 Times.

SALESMAN.—No selling experience necessary; investment firm wants man of good character who, with assistance, can make a large income in commissions; this permanent position means later becoming a manager. H 378 Times.

SALESMEN calling on jobbers, native South to carry line of infants' and children's headwear for Fall, in conjunction with other or kindred lines; commission basis. G. B., 200 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Soldiers honorably discharged can make $10 a day, commission, selling magazine. Call between 9 and 10:30 A. M., Monday and Tuesday, Room 237, Mr. Friedman, 25 West 42d St.

SALESMAN wanted for Western territory; must have experience adjusting machinery as well as sales ability; salary and commission. The Patent Button Co., Waterbury, Conn.

SALESMEN.—Two stock or specialty men to canvass contractors and secure new business on a business service; low price, fast seller; men earning $15 to $20 a day; commission. E. M. Milburn, 200 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN, single man, to travel calling on supply stores and service stations with Bosch ignition parts and brushes; those experienced in this line preferred; liberal commission, with expenses advanced. H. A., 907 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; soldiers in uniform to sell a war novelty of great merit, on commission. Apply to Broadway Zephyr, Room 836, Knickerbocker Building, 1,402 Broadway, between 11 and 1.

SALESMEN (3) for large manufacturing concern of middy blouses; those well acquainted with jobbing and department stores; salary and commission. B 249 Times.

SALESMAN.—Eastern manufacturer wants experienced paint and varnish salesman for New York territory; salary and commission. X 397 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, cotton and woolen piece goods; resident agents; all markets except Chicago and St. Louis; commission basis. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced in dry goods, one who has had charge of department, understands buying; good opportunity; salary. Write Box 45, 1,415 3d Av.

SALESMAN, experienced paint and varnish salesman wanted for New York City; salary. X 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, for the sale of electrical novelties; commission. Stuyvesant Electric Mfg. Co., 236 Broadway.

SALESMAN, traveling, acquainted with jobbing trade, to sell for garter concern on strictly commission basis. N 56 Times.

SALESMAN to carry a side line of hat nets, city and out of town; commission basis. A 504 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For capes, coats, &c.; city trade only; commission basis. Schaaf & Cohen, 296 7th Av.

SAMUEL STORES, INC.,
operating a chain of retail stores handling men's and women's wearing apparel, are open to applications from ambitious young men about 25 years old with some retail experience, who are willing to accept a position out of town at a moderate salary with a view to fitting themselves for managership for one of our stores. Apply by letter or in person, 440 4th Av. Ask for Mr. Zobel.

SHIPPING CLERK, EXPERIENCED, HIGH CLASS, WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE. WRITE DETAILS AND SALARY EXPECTED. L. C., 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced shirt jacket; permanent position; good salary; references and bond required. A 507 Times Downtown.

SILK AND WOOLEN BUYER wanted by out-of-town wholesale house; state age, experience, salary. K 507 Times Annex.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING TELEGRAMS. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 32 PARK PLACE.

SOLICITOR, one who has tact and experience, to interview parties to interest them to visit warerooms of old, high-class furniture and decoration firm; state experience and salary expected. C 35 Times.

STATISTICIAN wanted, by a large mfg. concern; must be highly trained man; able to build up statistical dept. in personnel and to meet and be able to analyze all manner of reports and furnish statistics regularly and special statistics as may be required; state what salary required. B 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in sales department of a large manufacturing concern in New York City; be able to translate from Spanish to English; some knowledge of export desired, but not essential; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary desired. B 102 Times.

STOCK CLERK for automobile tires and tubes. Address "Tires," 871 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.
Stock salesman wanted by an industrial corporation now operating in New York City; stock selling at $10 per share; good

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN
AND
SALES MANAGERS.
LISTEN.
The men occupying the BIG POSITIONS today in any national sales organization are the men who connected with that organization at the right time.
This is the RIGHT TIME to make a connection with this Corporation—destined to be one of the largest office appliance corporations in the United States.
Our products, which are fully protected by patents, are manufactured for us under contract by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Colt's contract for deliveries during 1919 and 1920 aggregate nearly $6,000,000 of merchandise. In order to finance these merchandise orders we are selling a limited amount of our Preferred Stock, accompanied by a substantial bonus of Common Stock.
We believe you can make more money this year selling this stock than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you can step into a permanent position (District Manager in our Merchandising Department, which will pay you from $10,000 to $20,000 annually the remainder of your active business life.
Stock selling experience helpful, but unnecessary. We instruct you. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address Box 10, 1619 St. James Bldg.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.
By an old-established banking house, a sales manager of broad experience in a similar position, to take entire charge of the sales division in New York, handling miscellaneous securities. This is a fine opportunity, with splendid prospects, for a live, aggressive man who can obtain satisfactory results quickly. Liberal compensation will be paid and effective cooperation given. The very highest class and character of man is wanted. All replies treated with confidence, and should state qualifications, past record, and age. Address R 548 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity this week for several live-wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Rutland, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1613, 220 W. 42d St.

CREDIT MANAGER.

WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN WHO IS CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE DETAILS OF A CREDIT DEPARTMENT AND A FORCE OF COLLECTORS. THIS POSITION REQUIRES A CLEAN-CUT, AGGRESSIVE MAN AND OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. WRITE US FULLY ABOUT YOURSELF. THIS WILL HAVE OUR PROMPT AND SALARY DESIRED IN FIRST LETTER. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. W 85 TIMES.

BOYS WANTED.
By large wholesale shoe house; good chance for bright, willing boys to advance. Apply in person.
McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-23 Hudson St., City.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, Times Square district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for successful elementary or high school graduates; congenial work, short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; applies to confidential; 419 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17 years of age, in the stock rooms of a manufacturer, to make himself generally useful; of American parentage and good education; state salary expected and experience. Y 402 Andrus Chemist, 9 West Times Downtown.

BOY, not over 16 years age, wanted in law office. Address, stating age and wages. R 624 Times Downtown.

BOY for insurance office; salary $6; must be 16 years, to own hand-writing. Box R 626 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, willing; shipping, import, export office; salary $15; advancement. R 627 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED FOR NOTION, GLOVE AND NEWELTY DEPARTMENT OF ONE OF THE LARGEST JOBBING DRY GOODS AND NOTION CONCERNS IN VIRGINIA; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE AND WHO CAN FURNISH THE BEST OF REFERENCES, WHICH WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, NEED APPLY. ADDRESS "BUYER," 237 NORFOLK, VA.

BUYER FOR SOCIAL STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.
Are you fully familiar with the social stationery and engraving line?
Can you buy for and manage a busy department? If so, we have a vacancy for you with wonderful opportunities for advancement and a good salary; state experience. L., 461 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Assist in purchasing of supplies; one familiar with foreign exchange, letters of credit, &c.; state references and salary. H 960 Times Harlem.

COLLECTOR to take full charge of mastheads and installment collections in the Greater New York district; must be thoroughly familiar with up-to-date mail follow-up methods, competent to direct and control men, arrange collection routes, &c.; bond required; we pay all costs. Address, stating age, experience, references and salary expected. B 961 Times Annex.

DESIGNER AND MAKER OF SAMPLES.
Wanted by a large Wall Street financial institution an accountant of exceptional ability and initiative, preferably college graduate; must have experience with subsidiary corporations and branch-office accounting; rare opportunity for live man with executive qualifications; reply, giving experience, education, age, and salary expected; confidential. Address R 467 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—A large manufacturing concern within 60 miles of N. Y. has an opening for experienced office manager and accountant; must thoroughly understand office and factory systems, cost accountings, &c., and be able to manage an office force of 50 people; give references and business record in first letter. Y 209 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT as assistant to head of department in office of large commission merchants, taking charge of consignments of silks and woolens; must have wide experience in handling

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Is Bolshevism coming to America?

A new spirit is spreading through industry to turn it aside

"BOLSHEVISM isn't a form of government; it's a form of behavior," said Babushka, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," to an American reporter.

Not the sudden violence of passion let loose—but organized violence, violence deliberately adopted as the most effective way of righting social wrongs—that is the essential spirit of Bolshevism.

Kill—burn—wipe the whole slate bare; begin civilization over again—that is the terrible slogan the Bolshevists are passing from country to country today.

How Bolshevists are made

It is easy to make a Bolshevist.

Take almost anyone when he is a baby—nourish him insufficiently—let him grow up in a dark, dirty, and hideous tenement. Educate him as badly as possible—take him out of school at 13 or 14 and put him to work. Make his work hard, long, and poorly paid. See that he marries and tries to bring up a family on less than a living income. Throw him out of employment every now and then; and some day, when he is in a receptive mood, introduce him to Bolshevist doctrines.

This is as good a way as any for the making of a Bolshevist.

Life was hopeless and miserable enough for most working people in Russia to make them easy victims of Bolshevism. But their revolt is not only against material conditions. It goes deeper than that—it is a great outbreaking of hatred and despair against the industrial system itself, and against all who have helped to make such a system possible.

Will the infection of their hatred and despair—the poison of Bolshevism that has spread among the people like a chronic sickness, making a terrible, brutal war between classes—will this infection spread to America?

What will quarantine America?

How can the germ of Bolshevism be stamped out and kept out of this country?

Farsighted men and women know that there is only one way to make America safe from Bolshevism.

Rational hours, good wages, a comfortable material environment—these things are necessary, *but these things alone will not do it.* There are great masses of people whom these things alone will not satisfy today.

The thing they are seeking is a new spirit in industry: a spirit that will recognize and respect the personality of each man, so that each man may have freedom for self-expression through his work.

That is the only spirit that has any power against Bolshevism.

It is this spirit that The Christian Herald is voicing for 300,000 American families today—the spirit that will defend America from Russian Bolshevism—the spirit of mutual understanding between all classes of workers, of respect for every man's rights and needs.

The feeling that a man is more than the human end of a machine; that a worker is an individual with a divine right to develop and create; that the industrial system must be founded on brotherhood and good will—what is this but Christianity in industry?

In this week's issue of The Christian Herald, read what T. K. Webster, a great Chicago manufacturer, says in an article, "In Partnership with Labor": "It is no longer merely a question of wages. Shorter hours and more pay will not solve our labor problems. *Employers must realize that labor demands a creative part in production.*"

It is an *employer* who says this—and he quotes what another great industrial manager, Robert B. Wolf, said in a meeting of fellow-manufacturers:

"*The great problem is how to unite men without crushing them.* . . .

"The trouble with the average employer is that he is so engrossed in the task of creating an efficient organization to express his own individuality, that he has forgotten to extend the same privilege to his employees."

This ability to visualize the *other man's needs* is growing less and less exceptional. It is the expression in industry of the new spiritual awakening which is showing itself in every phase of life today. This new spirit is penetrating industry more and more, affecting employers and workmen alike.

Industrial managers who are writing for The Christian Herald

Week by week, The Christian Herald as it goes into 300,000 of the most influential homes throughout the country, is taking up the questions that industry must solve in the light of Christianity.

The new relations that are developing between employers and workers—the constructive new measures that are being worked out by big labor leaders and big industrial managers.

Articles by men like John Wanamaker, with his vast business experience and wide religious interests; William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and Director of Railroads; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Frederic C. Howe, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.

These are some of the means by which The Christian Herald is interpreting Christianity as the great reconstructing force in modern industry.

Attacking class hatred where it breeds

IN THE lower part of the Bowery in New York City, human wrecks and derelicts from all parts of the world congregate. Here come men who are homeless, hungry, jobless, outcast—men who have not had a fair chance, victims of their own weaknesses and of the same social injustices which breed Bolshevism.

In the heart of this district the readers of The Christian Herald have for nearly 30 years supported a shelter known as The Bowery Mission. No one is ever turned away. 140,000 men a year pass through its doors.

On a stormy December night, when Taft was President, he made a speech to the men at the Bowery Mission. The hall was packed with a strange audience—an audience of the down-and-outers of society. Mr. Taft said: "The so-called chasm between you and the people who seem for a time to be more fortunate is not a chasm—I want to convince you that between you and them there is a deep feeling of sympathy, a deep earnest desire that you shall have that equality of opportunity which we want for every man under the Stars and Stripes."

The Bowery Mission is only one of the unique, practical expressions of the faith that The Christian Herald is voicing in its articles, its editorials, and its magazine policy—faith in the power of Christianity to abolish the gulf between classes, and do away with class hatred.

The CHRISTIAN HERALD

GRAHAM PATTERSON, PUBLISHER

$2.50 a year—52 issues, illustrated

Single copies may be obtained at the larger newsstands and at railroad stations. Trial subscription at the special rate of $1.00 for six months. Copy of current issue will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address The Christian Herald, New York.

The Christian Herald's circulation is 300,000—the most influential members of every community.

THE CHURCH IS THE PRACTICAL FORCE FOR GOOD IN YOUR COMMUNITY

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; fresh northwest winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. . NO. 22,340. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 25 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Mile | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

CITY TO TURN OUT TODAY IN 27TH DIVISION'S HONOR; 500,000 COME TO SEE PARADE

ALL READY FOR SPECTACLE

Men Back in Armories Where They Had First War Lessons.

START AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP

City Never So Elaborately Decorated or Its People So Enthusiastic.

HONOR FOR DIVISION'S DEAD

Caisson and Service Flag of 1,980 Stars in the Van—Last Review by Gen. O'Ryan.

City and State are ready to pay tribute today to their own division, the 27th, in its parade up Fifth Avenue, from the moment the first unit set foot on Manhattan at the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry yesterday the city capitulated without condition and gave itself over completely to honor the veteran soldiers who, fighting abreast of the finest shock troops of the British armies, broke their way through the "impregnable" Hindenburg line and drove the Germans back to Le Selle River in disastrous flight. It was estimated last night that fully 500,000 visitors had come to the city to see the parade.

All boroughs of the city last night were in complete possession of those who returned victorious from the war. This first outburst of cordial greeting to the division caused the prediction by officers of the Mayor's Committee that the review today of the 27,000 soldiers and the hundreds of thousands who will throng the avenue would be the greatest spectacle in the history of the city.

The decorations along the line of march and throughout the city that will typify to the fighters of the division the joy upon their return were completed last night. The troops that fought so well are ready. For the first time in almost eighteen months the regiments of the old National Guard were quartered last night in the armories where they took their first training for battle. Every detail of their equipment is complete, and every man is anxious to show a grateful city the discipline of his regiment, the perfection of his marching, and the honors he has won.

Even the Weather Man is Ready.

The police are ready, the grand stand on Sixtieth Street to 110th Street is ready, and the Weather Bureau reported last night that what General O'Ryan describes as "27th Division weather"—the lucky weather that always gave the National Guardsmen clear skies before planned German attacks and foggy and favorable weather when the guardsmen attacked—would surely prevail today. Brilliant skies and sunshine were predicted by the bureau, with fresh breezes from the north in the morning. The minimum temperature probably will be about 36 degrees early in the morning, becoming warmer as the hours pass. There is no danger whatever of chilly rather or rain.

Before 8 o'clock the police lines will be formed around the grandstands, and after that no one will be permitted to enter without a ticket. At the same hour most of the regiments will have left their armories for the streets about Washington Square assigned to them as rendezvous to await their turn to fall into line. At 8 o'clock all vehicular traffic will be cleared from the avenue, and no civilian pedestrian will be allowed in that thoroughfare between Sixtieth Street and 110th, where the municipal grandstand has been built.

Those who have tickets for the grandstands, where the relatives of the soldiers are to sit must be in their seats before 9:30, the Mayor's Committee announced last night, or no guarantee of their place will be given. It was requested also by the Mayor's Committee that all having tickets should follow closely the instructions printed on the cards. They may enter the grandstands only through Madison Avenue, and then only through the cross streets marked on their tickets.

Will Start at 10 o'clock.

Promptly at 10 o'clock General O'Ryan and his staff will leave Washington Square at the head of the column, and the parade will proceed up the avenue. It is expected that it will take the division at least three hours to pass a point so that it will be at least 1 o'clock before General O'Ryan falls out at 110th Street to review his command for the last time. It will be shortly after 12 o'clock before the division reaches the official reviewing stand at Eighty-second Street, where Governor Smith and other officials of the State

Continued on Page Four.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF WAR.
The brilliant war observer, Philip Gibbs, begins a series of ten articles in The New York Times next Sunday dealing with phases of the great conflict hitherto not described in consequence of the censorship. Order today.—Advt.

King Albert of the Belgians Sends His Nation's Grateful Greetings to 27th

A message of greeting from King Albert of the Belgians and the Belgian nation was received yesterday by Major Gen. O'Ryan through the Belgian Legation at Washington. The King's message reads:

Having been informed of the triumphal return of the 27th Division of the American Army, I address to you and to your valiant and victorious men who fought so bravely in Flanders the grateful greetings of the whole Belgian nation. ALBERT.

In receiving the message on behalf of the officers and men of the 27th Division, General O'Ryan told Lieutenant Philip Barbier, Military Attaché of the Belgian Legation, that the courage and fortitude of the Belgian people had so impressed the soldiers of the 27th that they valued highly any tribute from the King of the Belgians. The first sector taken over by the 27th was in Belgium, and King Albert was a frequent visitor to the camps and headquarters of the organization.

ADOPT MEMORIALS TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Permanent Committee Announces Plans for a Monument in Washington.

PARK AT OYSTER BAY

Also to Form Society to Perpetuate Late Ex-President's Ideals and Policies.

The Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee announced at the Waldorf-Astoria last night the final plan and scope of the memorials proposed as tributes to the late Colonel Roosevelt. The completed plan was submitted by a sub-committee, of which Governor James P. Goodrich, of Indiana, is the Chairman, the other members being Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root, Gifford Pinchot, William Loeb, Jr., Irvin R. Kirkwood of Kansas City, Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, and Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines. The plan adopted is explained in the following resolution, which was submitted to the whole committee and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a fund be raised for the following specific objects:

1. To erect a suitable and adequate monumental memorial in Washington.

2. To acquire, develop, and maintain a park in the town of Oyster Bay which may ultimately perhaps include Sagamore Hill to be preserved like Mount Vernon and Mr. Lincoln's home at Springfield.

3. The establishment and endowment of an incorporated society to promote the development and applications of the policies and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit of the American people.

That to these ends a Roosevelt Memorial Association be now organized.

It was voted by the National Committee to begin at once the raising of a fund sufficient for the realization of the two memorials, and the endowment of the proposed Roosevelt Society. To this end branch committees will immediately be organized in all of the States, these committees co-operating with and working under the general direction of the Permanent Memorial National Committee in this city.

The approval of the sub-committee's recommendations followed a meeting of the Permanent National Committee, which was held at 1 Madison Square yesterday morning and afternoon. At that meeting the proposed memorial was discussed from every angle, before the sub-committee was appointed to draft the final plan.

Tribute by Whole United States.

The meeting of the committee was presided over by Colonel William Bauce Thompson, the Chairman of the national organization. Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee outlined the objects in view, and said that it was the intention of the committee to make the memorial a tribute of the entire United States.

Many suggestions, emanating from all sections of the country, were filed with the committee, and each was carefully studied, all but the most important ones being eliminated and those remaining being then submitted to the special committee of which Governor Goodrich was made Chairman. The principal speeches were made by Mr. Root, General Wood, Senator Kellogg, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Mr. Root, in making his suggestion for the memorial, said, in part:

"I think there is no way in which an institution of charity or education can be made a memorial except that the man himself found it. You cannot make it a memorial by attaching his name to it. If you do succeed you succeed but for a short time. There is but one way in which a many-sided and great man can have his memorial really handed down to the future and that is by the interpretation of art. Not to photograph the features, but to idealize the whole nature and service and to translate it into an inspiration for the future.

"It seems to me that there are two things which will truly answer the purpose. One is, if it would be agreeable to Mr. Roosevelt's family, an arrangement could be made so that some time

Continued on Page Thirteen.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Pall Mall Famous Cigarettes
On your library table—plain ends—Advt.

NAVY WITHDRAWS COAL TUGS HERE

Turns Entire Fuel Problem, Due to Harbor Strike, Over to Garfield Board.

CALLS ON HYLAN TO ACT

Federal Administrator Says the Mayor Should Use His Powers Before Appealing for Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The position of the United States Fuel Administration in connection with the strike of the Marine Workers' Affiliation in New York City was outlined definitely and officially for the first time tonight in a telegram from Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administration head, to Mayor John F. Hylan. In this telegram Dr. Garfield asserts that he will not intervene unless requested by the Mayor after the Mayor has exhausted his own powers. The telegram pointed out that coal in sufficient quantities to keep public utilities going can be made available on Staten Island, and suggested that the Mayor "consider the possibility of supplying facilities for the movement of coal from these points."

Dr. Garfield's action was taken after he had received from Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, a letter in which Mr. Roosevelt asserted that it was no longer necessary for the navy to assume responsibility for coal deliveries to the public service corporations of New York City. Mr. Roosevelt formally requested Dr. Garfield to see that the Public Service Commission make known its future coal wants, in a sudden emergency, to the Fuel Administration instead of to the Navy Department.

Dr. Garfield's telegram to Mayor Hylan read as follows:

On the 14th instant, at the request of the Public Service Commission for the First District, I interceded with the Navy Department for assistance in towing coal barges in New York Harbor. Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the navy advises me by letter, this morning that as a result of a survey of the harbor situation made last week the Navy Department does not consider that it should continue furnishing tugs for coal barges, as not strictly within its province, and asking that I advise the Public Service Commission and power plant managers that hereafter, in case of emergency, I be notified instead of the Navy Department. I have communicated this message as requested, but do not feel myself warranted in taking action on the facts as at present understood. As I advised Mr. Whitney on Friday last, coal can be delivered via B. & O. to St. George and Arlington piers, Staten Island, in sufficient quantity to keep public utilities going. I respectfully suggest that you consider the possibility of supplying facilities for movement of coal by water from these points. While I am willing to exercise such powers as I possess if the

Continued on Page Eight.

Only Occupied Germany Gets Food Supply So Far

LONDON, March 24.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Mr. McCurdy, Secretary to the Food Controller, said that no food had yet been sent to Germany except to areas occupied by the Allies.

Food would not be sent to unoccupied Germany, he added, until the German Government had fulfilled the preliminary conditions in regard to shipping and finance. Supplies were already at Rotterdam in anticipation of the fulfillment of these conditions.

About 45,000 tons of foodstuffs had arrived in German Austria.

TO START 3 PLANES ACROSS ATLANTIC

Destroyer Barney Ordered to Report on Newfoundland Jumping-Off Place.

ONE BASE AT ROCKAWAY

Navy Machines Will Fly from the Beach to the Northern Starting Point.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Naval seaplanes which are to attempt a flight across the Atlantic Ocean in May will start from Rockaway Beach, Long Island, but the actual "jumping-off place" will be much farther up the coast, possibly at some point in Newfoundland. Whether the machines will steer a direct course for Ireland or follow the longer route via the Azores apparently has not yet been determined.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt announced today that the destroyer Barney had been ordered to proceed to Newfoundland to investigate the harbor facilities for the purpose of determining the best base from which the planes could put out overseas, and to find harbors in which landings could be made if it should be necessary for them to descend during the voyage from Rockaway to the flight base.

Lieut. Commander J. L. Kaufman, will command the Barney, which is one of the most modern destroyers, and Commander P. N. L. Bellinger of the transatlantic section of the office of the Director of Naval Aviation, and Lieutenant R. F. Stone of the Coast Guard have been detailed to make the investigation.

Unless difficulties with ice floes are encountered, the Barney is expected to return to the United States within about ten days, when the officers will submit their report.

In disclosing that the planes would leave the naval aviation station on Long Island, Mr. Roosevelt said it was regarded as better to fly the machines to the base to be selected for the flight than to transport them by ship. The aircraft will be refueled and receive a final tuning up before they actually depart overseas.

Several machines are being prepared for the flight, and two or more will probably make the start. Three planes of the N-C type have been completed, and a fourth is nearing completion at the Curtiss plant at Garden City, N. Y. Extensive tests of the N-C 1 have been made, and fifty-one passengers were carried on one of her flights.

Whether it will be possible for the machines to carry sufficient fuel to drive them across the ocean has not been made known. They could refuel at the Azores without difficulty, and some officers believe it would be entirely possible under favorable weather conditions for them to replenish their gas supply in midatlantic from a ship with which a rendesvous could be arranged beforehand.

Detailed plans of the flight are being carefully safeguarded, and there has been no intimation as to whether the machines will keep together or follow different routes. In view of the announcement that destroyers will be stationed along the route to safeguard the crews in the event of accidents, most officers believe, however, that the flying craft will follow one course.

The Navy Department has not entered for the $50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail to the first aircraft that completes a transatlantic flight. At the Department today it was said that no inquiries had even been made as to the conditions under which the offer was made. Several British firms and one or

Continued on Page Eight.

Arrest 19 Spartacide Agitators at Coblenz; Planned a Strike and Then an Attack On Us

COBLENZ, March 24, (Associated Press.)—Three agitators, admittedly Spartacide sympathizers, confessed to the American military authorities today that they came into the occupied area for the purpose of furthering a movement among the German workmen to organize Spartacide forces sufficiently that in time they would gain strength enough to attack the American soldiers and take possession of the Coblenz banks and railway stations and receive assistance from unoccupied Germany.

Frederick Schwarzkopf, one of the leaders of the movement, was arrested Sunday with six other agitators. The Military Police now have nineteen Germans under arrest on various charges connected with efforts to create unrest among the civilian workmen.

Schwarzkopf recently came to Coblenz from Berlin. He told the workmen he was one of the Spartacide group which stormed the palace of the former German Emperor.

The original plan was for an uprising on March 15 or the day after, according to those under arrest, but the plan fell through, owing to lack of interest among the workmen. Schwarzkopf and the other leaders planned to attack the German police station, gain possession of arms, seize the railway stations and telegraph office, and later take charge of the banks and affairs generally. Schwarzkopf said he received 30 marks a day from the Spartacides for his work as an agitator.

The Americans had full information of the plans of the agitators early in March, and soon began arresting the leaders in the plot, and also those who showed any sympathy with the Spartacide movement.

Secret reports to army headquarters from various parts of the occupied area are to the effect that the civilian laborers employed on the roads and various jobs under American supervision have no intention to strike or to join the Spartacide movement.

WAR REVELATIONS.
Philip Gibbs, the most graphic and picturesque writer on the European battlefields, commences a series of articles in The New York Times next Sunday. "British Generalship Before the Judgment Bar of History" is the title of one of them. Order today.—Advt.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food for Babies, modifies cows' milk and makes it safe and digestible.—Advt.

BUDAPEST REDS HAIL LENINE AS CHIEF; CZECHS REPORTED MOVING ON HUNGARY; "BIG FOUR" AT PARIS TO RUSH TREATY

CONFERENCE CONTROL SHIFTS

Wilson and the Premiers Take Active Direction in Place of Council.

RED MENACE A BIG FACTOR

New Plan for Safeguarding France Is One Hopeful Sign of the Day.

COVENANT CHANGES SURE

Some May Be Very Material—Senators' and Lowell's Ideas Are Being Studied.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24.—The Council of Ten, [or Supreme Council,] the famous body which has dominated the affairs of the Peace Conference, has been practically discontinued as a potent factor in the settlement of the world's affairs, as the result of action taken today. Hereafter this group will be called into session only as a supreme war council to consider immediate military questions.

The government of the Peace Conference will rest with a little group consisting of President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George, and Premier Orlando. Japan will not be represented.

This action was taken as the result of dissatisfaction over the delays in bringing peace. It was felt that a smaller group could progress more rapidly.

The acute cause of the decision to place the peace settlements in the hands of the four most conspicuous personalities of the conference was the dangerous situation produced by the Bolshevist control of Hungary, which seemed likely to lead to grave dangers in the enemy countries and perhaps elsewhere.

The Council of Ten consists of President Wilson and the Prime Ministers of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, with Secretary Lansing and the Foreign Ministers of the four other powers.

The intensive efforts made today to harmonize the differences on questions that have been delaying the settlement of peace have given some slight hope to those engaged. It would not be surprising if it should come out that at the session of the "Big Four," and the later meeting of the Council of Ten, President Wilson indicated forcefully his impatience over the delay and called for well-defined conclusions.

New Idea for Making France Secure.

The hope is based partly on the rather favorable reception given to a proposal that the additional guarantees demanded by France for security against future German aggressions shall be furnished by making the Rhine provinces a non-military zone in which no German fortified places or troops will be maintained. This would leave the Rhenish provinces in German possession—a situation against which France has protested vehemently and only abated her insistence when convinced by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George that the United States and Great Britain would never consent to the creation of a separate buffer State, independent of Germany.

President Wilson, who attended the meeting of the Big Four this afternoon and the later session of the Council of Ten, presided tonight at a meeting of the League of Nations Commission, where a further effort was made to finish up the revision of the League covenant.

It is now apparent that not verbal changes alone, but material changes, will be made in this document. There is a possibility of an amendment, giving the smaller nationalities a right to form into groups, with each group entitled to have one representative in the Executive Council, the body whose judgment will guide the League in the use of force to discipline any recalcitrant member. This suggestion came from neutral Governments.

The proposal of Leon Bourgeois for France that the covenant provide for a permanent interallied military general staff receives no support in the League Commission, and its rejection is certain.

A Race Between Peace and Anarchy.

LONDON, March 24.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says that the urgency for concluding peace may be read in

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Germany Reaching Out for Ties with Lenine; Frees Radek, Russian Who Incited Spartacides

PARIS, March 24, (Associated Press.)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Minister, has sent Karl Kautsky, one of the Under Secretaries in the Foreign Ministry, to Moscow to see the chiefs of the Soviet Government and to furnish an accurate report on the situation, which will allow the Foreign Minister to study methods as to the bringing about of closer political and economic relations with the Russian Bolshevist Government, says a Zurich dispatch to the Matin.

Karl Kautsky, the foremost German Marxian authority, has frequently condemned the tactics of the Bolsheviki as being opposed to the orthodox Socialist theory of the transformation of capitalism into socialism. For this he has been scoffed at by Lenine and Trotzky and labeled a "back number."

Reds Renew Agitation as Radek Is Released.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—Karl Radek, the leading Russian Bolshevist agent in Germany, who was arrested on Feb. 12 in connection with the Spartacide uprising, has been released by the German Government, according to a Berlin dispatch today.

The dispatch reports fresh agitation by the German Spartacides coincident with the Hungarian revolution, and reports that in these circumstances the release of Radek has created a bad impression.

The authorities say that Radek entered Germany in a perfectly regular manner and that they have no reason for keeping him under arrest.

Some results of the new Spartacide agitation reported are a serious strike in Lubeck, riots in Stettin, and the threat of a general strike in Breslau.

THREAT TO RESIST TREATY PASSIVELY

Germans Prepare to Spurn Cession of Rhine or Saar Area or Danzig.

READY TO YIELD COLONIES

Ebert Declares No Peace Surrendering Danzig to Poland Will Be Signed.

By LEONARD SPRAY.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 23.—I learn from a source in closest touch with German Government circles that a definite policy with regard to the peace treaty has now been decided upon. This policy provides for a refusal to sign if it contains demands for the severance from Germany of what the German Government regards as purely German territory. I understand that not only the left bank of the Rhine, but also the Saar Valley and Danzig have been laid down as areas the claiming of which on behalf of the Entente, or any of the allied States, will cause the German Government to refuse to sign the treaty.

Active resistance is not contemplated—it is, in fact, impossible—and the German Government will simply leave it to the Entente to take what measures it thinks fit to enforce such claims or otherwise deal with the new situation which would then arise. What has to be reckoned with, therefore, is the possibility of what has been called in the German press and elsewhere the policy of "passive resistance."

I am also able to state that conditions affecting the colonies will not be regarded, whatever their character, as giving occasion for refusing to sign the peace treaty. That is to say, they will not be so regarded in themselves, although if the other territorial demands already referred to are made in the treaty and not signed, the ruling over the colonies would be stated as one reason for refusal. Otherwise the Germans will limit themselves to a formal protest and at the same time urge that, although Germany may receive no colonial mandate, indirect opportunities shall be afforded for overseas emigration.

Demonstrate Against Saar Cession.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 23.—According to the Weser Zeitung, 12,000 people assembled in the Sport-Palast at Berlin on the invitation of "the Committee for the Protection of the Saar District," to protest against the annexation of the Saar Basin. The meeting resolved that neither the Government nor the National Assembly should accept this condition in the peace treaty, and proclaimed the reliance of the German nation upon the Wilson principle of self-determination and demanded its application to the Saar district.

An authoritative statement to THE TIMES correspondent is to the effect that the question of the annexation of the Saar district and a Rhenish buffer State is considered to be economically of the most vital importance to Germany, and that it is more than possible that no German statesman will dare to accept the responsibility for signing a peace treaty if these conditions are included. The Germans maintain that these terms would spell Germany's economic ruin.

The Government will probably have to go in any eventuality, for if it refuses to sign the treaty the people will get no food, whereas if it accepts these con-

Continued on Page Three.

Publisher, Printer or Advertising Agency wanted to finance fast-selling Mail Order Book; splendid opportunity. B 188 Times.—Advt.

WASHINGTON SEES HAND OF GERMANY

Regards Hungary's Adoption of Bolshevism as Move in Game to Foil Entente.

SOVIET RUSSIA A PARTNER

Threat to Plunge World in Anarchy in Effort to Escape Impending Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Hungarian Government's adoption of Bolshevism is regarded in well-informed diplomatic and other quarters in Washington as the gravest and most serious development in the international military and political situation since the signing of the armistice last November.

It is regarded as a move of a game played jointly by the German, Austrian, and Hungarian Governments, in association with the Bolshevist Soviet authorities at Moscow, in an effort to save Germany in particular, and her Central Power associates incidentally, from payment of the penalty the Entente Powers represented at the Paris Peace Conference contemplate laying on the enemy.

Evidence is cumulative that such a game is well under way, and that the pawns on the international chessboard have been moved rapidly since the end of February, when it became evident to Germany that the Paris terms would be harsher than she had expected.

Rather than accept the terms that are being drafted in Paris, it was intimated tonight, the authorities at Berlin and those over whom they still exercise a real measure of influence at Vienna and Budapest are threatening all Europe and the rest of the world with the anarchy and chaos of Bolshevism.

The resignation of Count Karolyi and of the Hungarian Cabinet with an appeal to the "proletariat of the world" and intimations of a declaration of war against the Entente are believed to be a part of a program for dangling the threat of Bolshevism before the Paris Conference. The Hungarian adoption of Bolshevism is regarded in particular as the fruit of German machinations to overthrow the Entente projects for the formation of the new buffer States of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia.

The situation confronting the Peace Conference is believed in well-informed quarters here to be too serious to warrant further temporizing with the Bolsheviki. It was suggested tonight that the Conference would adopt a very stern attitude toward the Hungarian situation. Entente military authorities are understood to be of the opinion that there is only one effective way of dealing with this newest development—the dispatch of troops into Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland, and furnishing such military aid as is necessary to prevent Bolshevist ambitions and German intrigue undermining or crushing the new nations that are being set up around and in parts of the Central Powers.

The scale on which this may be attempted remains to be disclosed by developments at Paris, but it now begins to look to observers here as if allied military aid will be given to Poland and Bohemia. Moreover, the demarcation of a new military line by the French authorities in Hungary, which immediately precipitated the resignation of Count Karolyi and his Cabinet, and against which the Hungarian Government protested when it embraced Bolshevism for the Hungarian people, is held to be partial evidence that the Entente has been

Continued on Page Two.

MEN, A R. GUN-U-FORM LOZENGES
Tend to ward off influenza, 20c.—Advt.

When you think of Writing
Think of WRITING.—Advt.

FRENCH FORCE IN BUDAPEST

Several Serb Divisions at Belgrade Ready to Take the Field.

MONITORS SENT UP DANUBE

Hungarian Soviet Using the Theatres and Music Halls for Propaganda.

AUSTRIANS HOLD BACK

Central Workmen's Council Says Country Is Dependent on Entente for Food.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—A dispatch from Budapest says the Soviet Government has occupied all theatres and music halls and arranged for revolutionary plays and addresses on the significance of the revolution.

Reports of wireless exchanges between Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier of Russia, and the foreign representative of the new Hungarian Communistic Government are also received from Budapest. Lenine was told that the Hungarian proletariat had seized power and had introduced a proletariat dictatorship. Greetings were sent to Lenine as "Leader of the International Proletariat." In greeting the Russian proletariat, the new Hungarian Government expressed solidarity with the revolutionary movement.

In his reply Lenine stated that he had submitted the Hungarian greeting to the Bolshevist Congress at Moscow, which had received it with great enthusiasm. He added:

"In order to communicate between Moscow and Budapest and report on the military situation, it is necessary to maintain permanent wireless communication between the two cities."

He concluded by extending "Communist greetings and a handshake."

At the first meeting of the new Hungarian Government in Budapest yesterday, a dispatch from Berlin says, a Soldiers' and Workmen's Council for entire Hungary was appointed according to plans entered into with the agents of Lenine.

The Communists of Vienna held a meeting of sympathy with the proletariat dictatorship in Hungary on Sunday morning, according to a Vienna dispatch today. The demonstration developed into a manifestation against the Entente. There was no disturbance of the peace, however.

BASLE, March 23.—The revolutionary Government in Budapest has appointed Commissioners for the city, advices reaching here announce. Officers of the municipality have tendered their resignations, but have been asked to remain at their posts. Financial Commissioner Varga has notified bank Directors that reliable bank employes would take up the direction of affairs.

Georgy's Army of Reds.

LONDON, March 24.—A Zurich dispatch received in Paris and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company appears to identify as one and the same the army of 70,000 reported yesterday by the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger's Budapest correspondent as having been formed secretly under Major Georgy and the Budapest report that a large Russian Red army was advancing on Budapest via Lemberg on a line from Brody to Stanislau. This dispatch says that a Bolshevist army of 70,000 men has crossed the River Dniester south of Lemberg, that it is commanded by Major Georgy, and is composed mainly of Hungarians and Bulgarians who were prisoners of war in Russia.

Two French divisions are at Budapest and several Serbian divisions are at Belgrade ready to take the field, advices from Paris say, and it is believed here that, with the Rumanians, they are capable of meeting the situation. Raymond Recouly, writing in The Figaro, however, states that the divisions in question are of reduced strength and that the Rumanians are absolutely without equipment. Such forces as are scattered over hundreds of kilometers from Banat to Odessa, he says, are quite insufficient to cope with the threat which "everything shows is about to take definite shape."

Some street fighting in Budapest has been reported, and while the lives of Entente nationals are said still to be safe it is urged in Paris that they need the protection which would be afforded by monitors proceeding up the Danube from the Serbian ports. Such monitors

the dispatch from the French capital says are understood to be already on their way up the river.

A Czechoslovak army has been sent against Hungary, according to an official report received in Vienna and forwarded to Copenhagen today.

BERLIN, March 23, (Associated Press.)—A special dispatch to the Freiheit announces the disarmament of Entente troops at Budapest. It is unconfirmed, however, and appears questionable.

Austrians Reject Soviet.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—The Austrian Central Workman's Council has decided not to join the Hungarian movement in introducing a Soviet Government in Austria, a dispatch from Vienna says.

The Council, it is declared, pointed out that such a course was impossible for Austria because it is dependant on the Entente Powers for food.

WAR COUNCIL TAKES UP MENACING SITUATION

Wilson and Premiers Hold Conference Previously—Plans to Send Poles to Koenigsberg.

PARIS, March 24, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson met Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon for an hour's conference before the assembling of the Supreme War Council.

Both the conference and the supreme council were held amid a feeling of concern over the revolutionary developments in Eastern Europe, and the lack of definite results thus far reached in the Paris conference in stabilising European conditions.

President Wilson was known to regard the situation as serious and as calling for energetic action toward hastening the work of the conference to completion, and there was reason to believe that this would be one of the main subjects before both meetings, rather than the formal questions on the program.

The War Council today again discussed Poland, which question is close to a settlement. It is understood that the recommendations of the Cambon Committee for a Polish corridor across East Prussia to the Baltic will prevail despite the objections raised by Premier Lloyd George.

The Polish divisions now in France will probably proceed at once to the Baltic and may land at Königsberg instead of Danzig in order to avoid a clash with the Germans over Danzig.

This bulletin was issued after the council's meeting:

"The Supreme War Council met this afternoon from 4 till 6 o'clock. The question of submarine cables captured from the enemy was examined. The future status of those cables was decided upon and the terms of reference regarding that status were referred to the Drafting Committee.

"The American proposals regarding the powers of the Teschen Commission were adopted."

The Peace Conference Commission on Czechoslovak affairs held a meeting today to consider questions which have arisen because of developments in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

St. Brice says in the Journal:

"The situation is as serious as that which arose when the Congress of Vienna learned of Napoleon's return from Elba. Today, as a hundred years ago, negotiators have provoked and have been surprised by destiny.

"The problem before the Council of Ten today is not the fate of the German cables, or the Teschen Commission, but the imperative necessity of having Poland and Rumania rebuild the watertight compartment which has collapsed. Otherwise, Germany, declaring herself alone in a position to save western civilization, will lay down her own peace terms instead of those the Allies propose to dictate to her, or will threaten to take the lead in the Bolshevist movement."

This reflects the views of most foreign editors of French newspapers. Some may express reserve as to how far the movement is or is not inspired by Germany, but they generally agree in placing the principal blame for the event on the delay of peace and insisting upon immediate steps to fight Bolshevism.

VIEWS OF HUNGARIANS HERE.

They Blame Rumanian, Czech, and Serb Troops for Red Outbreak.

Dr. Ervin S. Acel of 588 West 152d Street, a Hungarian newspaper man, asserted in an interview yesterday that oppression and violence by the Rumanian, Czech, and Serbian troops were responsible for the disorders in Hungary. The only remedy for the situation, said Dr. Acel, was for the French, British, Italian, and American nations to send troops to occupy the Hungarian territory, and for those nations themselves to promise the settlement of Hungarian boundary disputes along lines of nationality.

"The fact is," said Dr. Acel, "that the Rumanians, Czechs, and Serbians, in their efforts to grab as much territory as possible, have pushed as far into lands that are 100 per cent. Hungarian as was possible. Towns with pure Hungarian populations have been seized by the soldiers of those nations, under the pretext that it was necessary to restore order. The Hungarian administration in these towns was dismissed and a foreign one substituted. If any one dared protest, he was flogged or shot.

"The Hungarian people thought this situation would be only temporary, but when the Paris conference seemed to indorse the partition of territories peopled exclusively by Hungarians, the people in despair rose against the invaders.

"In Hungary the economical conditions are very much the same as in Russia. The bulk of the people, as everywhere in Eastern Europe, is made up of small farmers. The small farmer produces his wheat and pork, weaves his linen, and is a self-sufficing economical entity. He exchanges for commodities his surplus foodstuffs at the markets of small towns in his neighborhood. Bolshevism may destroy industry and railroad communication around him, but the small farmer and the country town people can get along just the same.

"The Hungarian middle classes have been thrown into the arms of the Bolsheviki by despair. In Hungary socialistic ideas made little headway before the war, but terrorism by lawless mercenaries has broken the backbone of the middle classes. The Hungarians will give up everything before they submit to the partition of purely Hungarian territories. Bolshevism in Hungary is a protest against oppression. It can be easily overcome by stopping the terrorism of the Rumanian, Czech, and Serbian troops."

Ernest L. Mandel, editor of The Magyar Munkaslap, (Hungarian Workmen's Journal,) says in commenting in that paper on the situation in Hungary:

"Hungary is in the throes of Bolshevism today not because she has any special liking or preference for it, but simply because she feels that she was driven to it by sheer misery and dumb despair. Hungary today is without any coal and on the brink of starvation.

"The Peace Conference seems to have permitted the Rumanians and Czechs and Serbs to occupy the larger parts of the country and to have designated the military lines of demarkation as the political frontiers of a new alignment of nations.

"Is it any wonder that this nation, that can look back upon a history of a thousand glorious years, having been duped into the war by the threat of the Russian menace, during which war she has suffered so much without the slightest possibility of any gain, feeling herself helpless and economically ruined, gave up hope and faith and simply threw herself into the arms of Bolshevism? Will the world condemn blindly and with hate, or will it try to apply a remedy, with compassion and understanding?"

URGES WAGING WAR TO OBTAIN FOOD

Manifesto of the New Socialist-Communist Government Calls for Action.

APPEAL TO THE PEASANTS

Wants Them and the Workers to Sacrifice Themselves for the Cause.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 22.—This evening the new Socialist-Communist Government of Hungary sent out by wireless a characteristically Bolshevist message, which declares:

"To All—The Hungarian Proletariat refuses any longer to bow its head under the yoke of capitalism and big landowners. The country can only be saved from anarchy by the joint forces of Socialism and Communism, while the foreign political situation is such that the Hungarian revolution stands faced with a catastrophe. The only means by which it is possible to save the situation, both as regards foreign and domestic affairs, is a dictatorship by the proletariat."

The message promises socialisation of all large estates, mines, large industrial concerns, banks, and means of communication. A great proletariat army is to be organized, which will be used to assert the dictatorship of the workers and peasants against the capitalists and big landowners and the Czech bourgeoisie. Complete solidarity is proclaimed with the Russian Soviet Government, and an armed alliance is proposed with Russia, while an appeal is made to Germany and to German Austria, who are asked to follow the example of Hungarian workers to "break with Paris and ally themselves with Moscow, and, with weapons in hand, offer resistance to their imperialistic conquerors."

It further declares that it is necessary to wage war in order to free foodstuffs and production from the mines. The message concludes by appealing to the workers and peasants to sacrifice themselves to secure the triumph of their cause.

Little independent news has come through from Budapest or Vienna during the afternoon and evening. The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung declares that the domestic situation has had a great deal to do with the decisive swing of the pendulum.

"Hungary," it says, "knows full well what is at stake. She appears to be fully decided not to retreat before the extreme step of war with the Entente. She reckons on the support of the Russian Soviet Government and on the fear which the Entente harbors regarding the spread of Bolshevism."

This evening's Vorwärts characterizes Karolyi's resignation as "an act of national despair." It maintains, however, that the Hungarian proletariat is not Bolshevist, and it regards the events at Budapest as a warning to the Entente that Bolshevism is a serious danger.

BERLIN AND VIENNA DIFFER.

Opposite Views Held as to Origin of Budapest Outbreak.

LONDON, March 24.—According to a Vienna dispatch, it was the establishment of the neutral zone on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, which the Peace Conference had decided upon, which precipitated the crisis. This zone was intended to make the Hungarians desist from attacking the Rumanians and to close the gap between Rumania and Poland.

The Entente note declaring this zone was dated March 19, the Vienna advices state. The zone was fixed as a belt 140 miles long and 50 miles wide, virtually shutting Hungary behind the rivers Theiss, Szegedin and Maros, and including the towns of Grosswardein, Debreczen, and the entire country behind them. The note required the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops behind the western boundary of the belt within ten days, and authorized the Rumanians to advance to the eastern boundary. The civil government of the neutral zone was to be exercised by Hungarians, under allied control, but the important points would be occupied by allied troops.

The revolution in Hungary caused great excitement in Vienna, but did not surprise those who were aware of the true condition of affairs, says the Vienna correspondent of The Telegraph. He says the Communists of Hungary have long been the real masters of the country, and have been only awaiting an opportunity to get rid of Count Karolyi, who is considered to have been never more than a figurehead.

The correspondent declares that there are no elements in Hungary capable of making a stand against the extremists and that even in Czechoslovakia there are strong Bolshevist influences. He points out that experts agree there is very grave danger of Bohemia following the example of Hungary. The situation is attributed by the correspondent to the failure of the Peace Conference at Paris to recognise the seriousness of the situation and occupy Budapest with Entente troops. He says the only way to save the situation is to send American or British forces there, but adds:

"Where a battalion would have sufficed formerly, a brigade would be necessary now."

BERLIN, March 24, (Associated Press.)—Recent events at Budapest were not the result of the Entente note outlining the new boundary between Hungary and Rumania, according to the Vossische Zeitung, which says that the situation there was hopeless before the note was delivered. Communists were unemployed and have been ignored by the Socialist Ministers, according to the newspapers.

Mass demonstrations began last Wednesday, when demands were made that every unemployed person receive a sum of 500 crowns for relief, besides payment of house rent and a reduction of food prices by one-half. The newspaper declares that the revolution was impending when the Entente note arrived, and Count Michael Karolyi, Premier, seized the opportunity in his farewell proclamation to represent himself as a friend of the proletariat.

The Berlin press from the most extremely radical to the most decidedly conservative, regards the events which are occurring in Hungary a terrible warning for the Entente. This is the view taken, for instance, by the two extremes of Die Friehelt and the Tageszeitung.

"Entente imperialism," says the latter newspaper, "assisted Bolshevism into the saddle in Russia by the frustration of Kerensky's peace plans. It has now raised Bolshevism in Hungary out of the depths of its impotence. If these two lessons should not suffice, a third would carry terrible consequences into the Entente lands."

VIENNA, March 23.—Asked what effect Hungarian events would have on the political situation in German Austria, Herr Deutsche, Secretary for Military Affairs, said today:

"If the Entente treats us as it treats Hungary no one can guarantee what will happen. A people driven to despair loses self-control. The Entente, by thoughtless decision, might lose a bulwark against Bolshevism, which German Austria really constitutes, if no harm is done it economically and politically."

SAYS ALLIES FAILED TO HELP KAROLYI

Creel Ascribes Bolshevist Upheaval in Hungary to Inaction of the Peace Conference.

HAD AMPLE WARNING OF IT

Made No Effort to Guard Provisional Boundaries Fixed by Armistice and None Was Respected.

The triumph of Bolshevism in Hungary was known to be inevitable more than a month ago, the menace of the situation was directly communicated to the Peace Commissioners and was attributable to their delay in concluding peace, and unless they get with celerity to stabilise Europe, Bolshevism will spread to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other nations, according to George Creel, former Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, who returned recently from Paris after severing his connection with the committee.

Mr. Creel left President Wilson and his party in Rome and returned to Paris on Jan. 20 after spending a month in touring Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Basing his conclusions upon his own direct observations in these countries within the very recent past, Mr. Creel said yesterday that not only must the Peace Conference hasten its deliberations, but that the only sort of peace it could decently conclude and the only sort in any event it could conclude in time to prevent radical anarchy sweeping over many spots in Europe was a peace based upon a League of Nations. Otherwise, he said, there would have to be a peace based upon the old balance of power—a peace that would result in a saturnalia of grabbing and punitive retribution and which would come too late.

"The triumph of Bolshevism in Hungary had been hanging fire for a year," Mr. Creel said. "Karolyi had put in a strong, democratic Cabinet and he had cleaned out the old crowd, sweeping away all the links that had tied Hungary to Austria as a German pawn. He had set up a Cabinet of Liberals, but just as he had none of the old royalists, he had no Bolsheviki. As a result, the representatives of the old order united with the Bolsheviki against him, and under the existing conditions it was only a question of time until they could overthrow him.

Karolyi Was for Wilson's Ideas.

"It must be remembered that Karolyi at once proclaimed his absolute allegiance to President Wilson's ideas; that he set about late in October demobilising the Hungarian armies, and that he told the people that, while Hungary must pay the penalty for the false leadership of the past, they could rely upon President Wilson to bring about a just peace. Next General Franchet d'Esperey signed the armistice terms fixing certain boundaries which were to be maintained intact until the negotiation of peace and the conclusion of final terms.

"In no single instance were these boundaries respected. They were overrun from all sides, particularly by the Rumanians. To prevent this there should have been an absolute declaration by the Peace Conference that the Hungarian boundaries must be respected during the period of the Hungarian demobilization and up to such time as the conference had fixed final peace terms. They should have served notice that there must be no encroachment whatever upon Hungarian territory.

"Further, the Commissioners should have displayed some confidence in Karolyi and his cause and should have made some connection that either a short time he would be enabled to arm and present his cause to the Peace Conference. Instead of that no help was given to him, no encouragement, no recognition, and, worst of all, no food. The food conditions in Hungary were simply terrible, and there Karolyi was left to stand alone, with the old order menacing him on one side and the Bolshevists on the other.

"What happened to Hungary is going to happen soon in all those other countries unless something is done, and done quickly, to let them know where they stand. Take Czechoslovakia, for example. They have the best national spirit of any country in Europe; Masaryk had the strongest Cabinet in Europe, but no country, no Government, can stand this uncertain, indecisive period, especially when its factories are idle, its people starving and almost without clothing.

"Take the case of Poland. Protection was confidently expected by the people of Poland, and they demanded that the Polish legionnaires be sent to them from Paris while the Germans were tearing at them on one side at Posen and the Bolsheviki were threatening on the other side. Yet these legionnaires, who, to the people, meant law and order, were kept in Paris simply because Germany objected to their passing through Danzig on their way home. I saw more famine in Slovakia than anywhere in Europe when I was there in January.

"Despite the conditions which I describe and which I witnessed at the time, Karolyi even then could have been saved. I had been to Prague, to Bohemia, to Poland and back through Slovakia to Vienna. It was about Jan. 10, ten days before I concluded my trip, and while I was myself in Budapest, that Karolyi, to my definite knowledge, sent word through the French and American representatives of the Peace Commissioners in that capital that he could last just two weeks longer unless something were done. He asked two things—that the terms of the armistice be respected in relation to the boundaries of his country and that some official notice be taken of his existence by the Peace Conference in order that he might have some means of calming the people."

Mr. Creel said there was no doubt that this information had been communicated to the Peace Commissioners by their Budapest representatives.

Turning to a discussion of reports that the Bolshevist had been in complete control of the situation from the start and had chosen their own time for a coup, he continued:

"The Bolsheviki were not masters of the situation from the start. Karolyi had the situation absolutely in hand. It was while I was in Budapest that the first Bolshevist emissary arrived from Russia. He was Bela Kun, Lenine's secretary. And that marks the time when the Bolshevist campaign for the seizure of the country really started.

Quick Action Necessary.

"Now then, unless the peace deliberations are hurried to a conclusion and these uncertain nations are dealt with definitely and authoritatively, that same thing is likely to happen everywhere. The situation in Hungary and the threatening situation in some other countries is due to hunger, unemployment and lack of decision. It is these things that breed Bolshevism."

Asked to define just how he thought the Conference could speed up its work and to say whether the suggestion from some quarters that immediate peace could be brought about by separating the League convenant as a matter for future deliberation and dealing only with the terms to be vouchsafed Germany, Mr. Creel said:

"The terms of peace are absolutely dependent upon a League of Nations. The Conference must choose between the League of Nations and the old balance of power. If there is not going to be any League of Nations, every one of the allies is betraying its people if it doesn't grab everything it can get, if it doesn't try to weaken and even to crush its enemies, both actual and potential. Therefore the peace terms cannot be written until that one fundamental thing is decided.

"And without the League, the deliberations would last much longer. France, for example, would at once demand to be left in possession of the left bank of the Rhine as a matter of commonsense protection; Italy and England would have to put themselves in position to guard against defeat in the inevitable next war and so on.

"So at once this war which was waged on the high principle that there should be no conquest whatsoever would turn into a regular saturnalia of annexations and punitive indemnities. Thus the answer to the whole problem of a staggering, disintegrating Europe is the adoption of the League of Nations as the one great fundamental of any peace treaty to be concluded. The only possible opposition to it, the one reason for delay, lies in the fact that the League of Nations stands squarely in the path between the victorious nations and the old European traditions of the balance of power."

Edgar Sisson Skeptical.

The following communication was sent to THE TIMES last night by Edgar Sisson, formerly of the Committee on Public Information:

Washington, March 24, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gravity of the news that Hungary has chosen to go Bolshevik is increased by the immediate signs of the German, Austrian, and Hungarian effort that will be made to disseminate to the press of the Western world false reports concerning Bohemia.

The aim of such reports will be to create the impression that Bolshevism is rampant in Bohemia.

The fact is that the Czechs are the bulwark of Central Europe against Bolshevism, and that if the Germans, Austrians, and Magyars can break that bulwark they will have a solid Germanic Central Europe.

Next to breaking it, if they can make the world believe that it is being broken, they hope they can keep support from reaching Bohemia, during the time they will thus have to continue their attempt against that devoted pro-ally, pro-American, and co-belligerent nation.

An instance of method in exact point is afforded in THE TIMES this morning, March 24, by a paragraph in the dispatch from your Copenhagen correspondent, Page 1, Column 7, in which he quotes the Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende. The paragraph is:

"According to the correspondent quoted, it is rumored that Czech regiments to the north of Hungary have united and it is feared that the news of what happened in Hungary will have an inflammable effect in the Czech State, where Bolshevism has raised its head more boldly than in any other country outside of Russia."

The truth is that Bolshevism has not raised its head in Bohemia. The equal truth is that Germany, Austria, and Hungary have exerted every known pressure to that end—and still have not been able to agitate successfully within.

I was in Prague the last week in January when Vienna sent out a wireless dispatch that the Czech Army in Prague had mutinied and "gone Bolshevik." Absolute order and "will to order" prevailed in Prague. The file was made entire. Bohemia has not fought four and half years for liberty from Germany to lose it again to them.

In a Washington newspaper this afternoon, I notice an Associated Press dispatch, also from Copenhagen, that "according to a report received here from Berlin," President Masaryk of Bohemia has resigned.

The German wish fathers the thought, and German propaganda continues to follow formula.

EDGAR SISSON.

IMPROVEMENT IN EGYPT.

Trains Restored Between Cairo and Alexandria, Government Declares.

LONDON, March 24.—There has been further improvement in the situation in Egypt, according to Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

He stated in the House of Commons today that railway communication between Cairo and Alexandria had been restored after its recent interruption during the disorders.

WASHINGTON SEES HAND OF GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

strengthening the military situation in that portion of Hungary and Transylvania immediately adjoining Rumania.

A rumor was current in Washington today that the War Department would suspend the return of American troops from France pending developments. When this was brought to the attention of an official of the department the statement was authorized, as coming from Major Gen. Frank McIntyre of the General Staff, who has been Acting Chief in the absence of General March, that there was no foundation for the report and that the embarkation of troops from France would continue as planned. It was learned, however, that the General Staff has been very active in the last three weeks, and it was intimated in one well-informed quarter that something important was being developed, although the exact character of this was withheld.

BRITISH SEE GERMAN MOVE IN HUNGARY

Hungarian Outbreak Called a Rehearsal of Tactics Against Terms of Peace.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24. — The Daily Chronicle urges the gravity of the situation in which Rumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are placed by the Bolshevist revolution in Hungary. It describes these three nations as the pillars without which neither a free Central Europe nor a world society based on a League of Nations can be sustained, and says that if their development can be secured as free and orderly States, the German dream of a Germanized Central Europe dominating the world is shattered.

"All these three peoples," it proceeds, "are being assiduously attacked by Bolshevist propaganda, and all three are also menaced by advancing Bolshevist armies. There has been ample evidence that there is collusion between Germany and Bolshevist aggression. Indeed, it would be astonishing if there were not, seeing that the success of the three new States would be a deathblow to German ambition, while their destruction would instantly revive its hopes.

"The adhesion of the Magyars to Lenine gives him greatly improved approaches for attacking the three, whether by propaganda or by military invasion. The absolute military value of the Bolshevist troops is probably low; but, in conjunction with their propaganda, they can effect a good deal, as is evidenced by the recent French evacuation of Odessa and the Russian Black Sea littoral, in itself a very alarming development for the adjoining Rumanian littoral."

The Chronicle then condemns the shortsightedness of the Associated Powers in permitting the people in Rumania to starve, their interminable delay in revictualing Prague and returning the Czech troops to Czechoslovakia, their refusal to sanction Foch's plan for sending the Polish Army in France back to Poland, and their putting off the question of securing Danzig and a safe corridor for Poland.

LONDON, March 24.—Hungary's adoption of Bolshevism is regarded most seriously by the press, chiefly as endangering the efforts of the Entente to build up the Rumanian, Polish, and Czechoslovak States as bulwarks against German domination of Central Europe. All these three States are menaced by advancing Bolshevist armies.

Statements issued at Budapest accuse the Entente of forcing a revolution, but the crisis is held here to be more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by Czechoslovaks and Rumanians, while commentators declare the signs are not wanting that Germany is in collusion with the Bolsheviki.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Colonial Minister, writes to the Berlin Tageblatt something which evidently has a bearing on the situation when he says that Germany, threatened with dishonor instead of security on the west, must turn eastward to satisfy her needs and realize her future.

Commenting on the action of Hungary, The Times says:

"It is not yet possible to judge the origin and extent of this last disturbance. In view of certain menaces which German statesmen and the German press have freely employed, and of the close relations between some Hungarian and German intriguers, it is susceptible of more explanations than one. On the face of it, however, it looks serious."

The evening papers join in criticism of the Peace Conference. The Globe says:

"That [the situation in Hungary] is the natural consequence of the delay of the Peace Conference in making peace, and if the delay continues we will have worse consequences still. All this discussion of the League covenant before even a preliminary peace has been reached simply encourages the spread of the Bolshevist disease and gives our chief enemy opportunities for intrigue."

The proclamation of Bolshevism in Hungary, says The Pall Mall Gazette, has given a shock to the Peace Conference, which is precisely what it was intended to do. The change in the Government of Budapest was effected, not by violence, but by collusion. The paper adds: "It is a rehearsal of the tactics by which Ebert and Scheidemann think of greeting the terms of peace."

The Westminster Gazette, a strong supporter of the League of Nations, says that knowledge of what has taken place at the Peace Conference is very scanty, but so far as we can ascertain it has been perpetually losing its way in a thicket of details and allowing its great decisions to be postponed by differences on questions which, though intrinsically of great importance, are yet subordinate to the main issues."

Cynics and militarists," it continues, "are blaming President Wilson and the League of Nations for this unhappy state of things."

The paper argues that if the Peace Conference had gone on in the old-fashioned way and imposed terms as victors, the Conference could not have settled everything, but now the Conference, it adds, must remain in permanent session until its duties are taken over by the League of Nations.

WANTS WILSON TO SPEAK OUT.

Northcliffe Paper Says He Will Be to Blame if His Principles Fail.

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PARIS, March 24.—The leading editorial of the Continental edition of The London Daily Mail, in the issue of yesterday, reads as follows:

"A critical week of the conference has run its course, but the position is not less critical. Two days last week were practically wasted, instead of marching the conference marked time and at this stage in the proceedings to mark time is to lose it.

"The conference leaders are suffering from nervous inertia. It is not yet a case of nervous prostration, but that will come unless they rouse themselves. It is due to their own mistakes and their own failure to keep in view the ends for which the war was fought.

"Where all are responsible, no man deserves special blame. But there is one man whom the world will chiefly blame if the conference fail, or if it be overwhelmed by untoward events, because its work was not done in time. That man is President Wilson.

"It was he who laid down the principles on which the allied and associated peoples wished peace to be based. It was he who was acclaimed throughout Europe as the apostle of a new era. He told us he particularly represented the ideals of the American people. We believed him. We know they represented the ideals of the democracies of Europe. He is therefore directly responsible to us as well as to his own people for a practical application of those principles in peace.

"Ought he therefore to arise and dictate to Europe the terms of peace? By no means. The European peoples welcomed him as an interpreter of their half formulated aspirations. They looked with sympathetic respect upon the transatlantic counsellor who came to aid their own statesmen in the drafting of peace. But they would resent any attempt on his part to dictate to them exactly what the peace is to be.

"President Wilson has not attempted to dictate. He has sought knowledge and has offered advice. His fault has been he has not always seemed to realize the true strength of his own position or to use it in the right way.

"What is that position? He represents officially the people and the Government of the United States. Nobody in Europe has the right to go behind his back and ask exactly how far the American people are in absolute agreement with him. Were an impertinent an attempt to be made it would fail. The President probably will be found to represent the American people exactly in proportion as he succeeds in helping to make a just peace.

"His success or failure will depend largely upon himself. He knows the kind of peace which the American people would think good. He cannot hope to stand before them as the bearer of any other kind of peace. He is entitled—nay, he is in duty bound—to tell us exactly the sort of peace for which he feels he could be answerable to the American people.

"The principles he laid down were general principles. During his stay in Europe he has learned much about their practical application. He needed to learn, and has not been ashamed to learn. A statesman who will not learn is past praying for.

"Now, with the help of that body of experts, than whom no better are at the command of any allied Government, he knows within a very narrow margin, on comparatively all important details, exactly how he would wish his principles to be applied to the main questions that are still awaiting final solution.

"Let him put forward those solutions as representing the considered views of the American delegation. The chief allied delegations will then quickly see how far they are in agreement with him. The points of difference are likely to be few. When they have been ascertained let them be made public. It will soon be seen whether they will stand the test of public opinion."

PARIS NEWSPAPERS CLAMOR FOR SPEED

Imminent Peril Seen in Europe and Near East Unless Conference Hastens.

PERFECTION NOT THE NEED

Make Decisions Quickly and Stick to Them Like Foch, Urges One Writer.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24.—"The French Government has found a means of settling difficulties by re-establishment of censorship. It cuts up newspaper articles instead of cutting out frontiers. It is an easier way, but does not M. Clemenceau remember what he said of this system, which succeeded so ill with his predecessor?"

Thus M. Gauvain, in the Journal des Debats, gives expression to the general opinion about "the policy of muzzle" which has reduced the French newspaper columns during the last few days to the patchwork appearance common during the war.

"The situation at present is serious. There is a divorce between public opinion and the Peace Conference," says a writer in the Paris Midi.

From these two quotations one can judge the real state of feeling in France about which there seems to be considerable uncertainty in America as a result of the fog of censorship and silence.

In the article from which the first quotation is taken, M. Gauvain makes the Polish and Syrian imbroglios the text for voicing his countrymen's complaints against the conference with such a careful use of phraseology and circumlocution that the whole indictment appears unscarred by the fantasies of the blue pencil. In substance his argument is as follows:

The position of affairs in eastern Europe has proved the necessity, (still further emphasized by recent events in Hungary,) for immediate action. Enough precious time has been wasted already in discussion. Unless the conference acts at once, it will be too late.

It is, doubtless, very fine and praiseworthy that the conference should seek the best possible solution of the Polish problem. But a search for perfection does not produce results.

If every minor injustice must be taken into consideration, we shall get nowhere and far worse wrongs will ensue. Thus Lloyd George has held up the Polish settlement because he says there are nearly two million Germans in the region of Danzig. To begin with, that is not very surprising after a century and a half of Germanization devoted to "peaceful penetration" in the key points of Polish territory. The same thing applies to Posen. But both are vital to Poland, if Polish freedom is ever to be a reality.

And, anyway, are we not at war with Germany and do we expect the Germans to say amen to all our attempts to cut their war claws? If the Germans offer resistance, we must show them who is master. We can do it.

At the same time, the Poles themselves should be made clearly to understand that, though we are giving them much, we are not giving them everything. They, too, must toe the line as we decide. But, above all, let us make that decision, make it now and stick to it.

The same thing applies to Syria. What is the use of sending another committee way off to Syria? Have not the races concerned got accredited representatives here from whom the conference learns far more than from a time-wasting commission, touring among a people, half of whom won't dare to talk and the other half of whom are too ignorant?

What if our settlement does contain minor imperfections? They can be rectified later. Meanwhile if we don't decide, and decide quickly, all Eastern Europe and perhaps the Near East, too, will be aflame about our heads.

Thus M. Gauvain sums up what every Frenchman has been saying for the past month, some of them for much longer.

I once asked a French General who was himself no mean contributor to France's victory, what he thought was the prime factor of Foch's triumph.

"His ability to decide rapidly on a line of action," he replied, "to decide and stick to his decision. There were times, more than once, last Summer when a weaker man would have wavered, sought other advice or changed his plans. Foch kept his own council, stuck to his guns, and won through."

What France asks now is that the conferees should take a leaf from the Marshal's book.

RED LEADERS IN HUNGARY.

Bela Kun Formerly Professor of Law in a University.

BERLIN, March 23, (Associated Press.)—That the seizure of power by the Hungarian Communists is the result of Russian Bolshevist missionary work and the financing of the movement with Russian rubles seems apparent from the history of the movement.

Bela Kun, (or Kuhn,) the new Foreign Minister, who probably was the man who formulated the communistic proclamation, spent a long time in Russia as a prisoner and made there the acquaintance of Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotsky. He was originally chosen to organise the Spartacide Bolshevist movement in Germany, but went instead to Hungary. The Hungarian Socialists would have nothing to do with Kun, and he thereupon founded the Communist Party.

Of the other leaders of the Communist movement, Major Georgy, who is a grandson of the 1848 revolutionary Georgy, and Major Gelay, also a member of an old Hungarian family, likewise had been in Russian captivity and there became infected with Bolshevism. They were participants in the plan to form a Communist army of 70,000 men in Hungary.

George Ransasy, also one of the leaders in the Communist movement, was arrested last February, charged with bringing 30,000,000 rubles from Russia to Hungary to be used in forming a Communist army. He and other leaders are likewise accused of receiving large sums from the Russian Red Cross.

Before the war Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist Foreign Minister, was an instructor in the law school of the Francis Joseph University at Klausenburg, Transylvania. It was reported erroneously from Budapest during the disorders there late in February that Kun had been lynched by those opposed to his communistic doctrines. He is said to have been Lenine's aid in Russia.

Alexander Gorbai, who has assumed the Presidency of the Revolutionary Government of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Councils, is a workman who, at first a conservative Socialist, has now moved to the Left.

Joseph Pogany, (Pagany?) Minister of War, formerly was President of the Soldatenrat and was an ordenly in the Second Army. He was once punished for indiscretion in an army matter.

Bohm, who has become Commissioner for Social Affairs, was once Minister of War and has lately gone to the Left.

DOUBTS BERLIN REPORT MASARYK HAS RESIGNED

Pergler, Commissioner Here of Czech Republic, Cables Paris for Information.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—T. G. Masaryk, the President of Czechoslovakia, has resigned, according to a report received here from Berlin.

Charles Pergler, Commissioner of the Czechoslovak Republic in the United States, who has been at the Vanderbilt Hotel here since Friday, scouts the truthfulness of the report that President Masaryk had resigned.

"The Czechoslovaks have been fighting Teutonism and German methods with arms for four years, and Teutonism is now striking back," he said last night. "I am cabling Paris for explanations as to the report concerning President Masaryk, but I think that it is of equal credibility with the report that was given to the world about two months ago that the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Edward Benes, had resigned.

"It was a German author who said that war was merely a continuation of politics by force, and conversely that war must be continued by other methods than those of the battlefield. It is to the interest of the Germans to create an impression of instability of the Czechoslovak Republic, and I therefore appeal to the American people not only to be patient, but also to accept with reserve all reports of unstable conditions within the boundaries of the new nation.

"I have all the more reason to ask for this because only within the last two days I had conferences with a representative of the Czechoslovak Minister of Education, who sailed for Prague on Saturday, and who emphatically asserted that President Masaryk's authority was recognised throughout the republic; that there were no signs and no indications to justify any fear of the spread of Bolshevism.

"When the public recalls that there is standing in Siberia a Czechoslovak army facing the Bolsheviki, and that the Czech Social Democrats at a recent conference denounced the Bolsheviki, it will understand the necessity for caution in accepting reports such as the one just published."

Professor Thomas G. Masaryk was elected President of the Czechoslovak Government on Oct. 20, 1918, while he was in the United States. He was inaugurated President at Prague on Dec. 22.

CABLES ARE NOT PRIZES.

Council Adopts the Contention of the American Delegates.

PARIS, March 24.—The American view that submarine cables are not prizes of war has been upheld by the War Council today.

The question was presented in a report by a committee, covering three main points. First, the committee was unanimous that cables could be cut as an act of military necessity; second, the committee was divided on the question as to whether cables were prizes of war, like warships, the British, French, and Japanese holding them to be prizes and the United States and Italy taking the opposite view; third, the committee was unanimous that the United States or other third parties should be consulted on the final disposition of German cables landing on their shores.

The council finally approved the view that cables were not prizes, but subject to the same disposition as other private property. It is in this form that the subject will be drafted for insertion in the treaty.

The decision affects thirteen German cables, including those to America and several in the Pacific, connecting former German colonies.

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Behind the Scenes of War

By PHILIP GIBBS

TEN Articles by the famous war correspondent. The first will appear in The New York Times next Sunday.

Until the fighting ended censorship hid most of the strategies and failures of the war. Mr. Gibbs, in this new series of articles, will tell about the men who led Britain's armies and interpret their doings with a frankness hitherto impossible.

MR. GIBBS'S TEN SUBJECTS:

1. *The Darkest Days of All—The Secret of the Great Retreat.*
2. *The Untold Agony of War—What the Fighting Men Suffered with Heroic Silence.*
3. *Why the Germans Failed on the Western Front.*
4. *The Heroism of the German Army.*
5. *Heroic Follies of the British Army.*
6. *The Mind of Private Thomas Atkins and the Young British Officer.*
7. *Bad Battles on the Western Front.*
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10. *War's Influence on the Men Who Come Back.*

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PHELAN CABLES PROTEST ON JAPAN

Wants Race Equality Kept Out of Covenant as Threatening Immigration Laws.

ASKS BORAH FOR SUPPORT

Idaho Senator Replies That Japan Is Jockeying to Keep Present Concessions—Hitchcock Dissents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Viewing Japanese insistence before the Paris Conference for recognition of race equality in the League of Nations as the forerunner of an attempt by Japan to have the immigration bars thrown down to Japanese desiring to enter this country, Senator Phelan, Democrat, of California, sent a telegram today from San Francisco to Senator Borah of Idaho asking that he back up a protest the Californian had sent to the American delegates at Paris against any such provision going into the covenant.

Senator Phelan regarded the attitude of the Japanese, he said, as threatening the immigration laws already existing, and he urged Mr. Borah, who has been conducting a fight against the League of Nations, to attempt, with other opponents of the League, to prevent the inclusion of the racial clause suggested by Japan's delegates as being contrary to the spirit of American policy.

When Senator Phelan left Washington for the Coast he allowed it to become known that he intended speaking for the League of Nations and in support of President Wilson's efforts at Paris. His telegram to Mr. Borah was the first intimation that he had discovered what he regarded as a snag in the League Constitution.

Mr. Borah wired Senator Phelan that he would support his effort, pointing out that, under the League covenant as already drafted, Japan would be in position to force judgment by the League's Executive Council upon problems of immigration.

Mr. Phelan's telegram to Mr. Borah follows:

"I have today sent the following cablegram to the American Peace Delegation at Paris protesting against racial equality for Orientals.

"Any declaration in Constitution of racial equality or just treatment may be construed to give jurisdiction of League over immigration, naturalization, elective franchise, land ownership, and marriage, and should be avoided. An affirmative declaration that these are domestic questions should be made in connance with established American policy. Believe Western Senators and others will oppose any loophole by which oriental peoples will possess equality with white race in United States. It is vital question of self-preservation.

"Will you not reinforce my message by cabling the American Peace Delegation, Hotel Crillon, Paris?"

Mr. Borah's reply read:

Says Japan Is Jockeying.

"I am in thorough accord with the principle you announce, and will be glad to co-operate in every way. But I call our attention to the fact that the League Constitution, as it now reads, unquestionably gives jurisdiction over immigration to the League. There is not the slightest doubt that the question of immigration could be forced by Japan three different ways before the Executive Council or delegate body, so that the League would have to determine it, and if it did determine it it would be determined by alien votes.

"It must be clear to any one that Japan is simply raising the question of further terms as to racial equality for the purpose of drawing attention away from a discussion and possible modification of clauses already in the League with which she will ultimately be satisfied. Those who are supporting the present Constitution are turning the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration over to tribunals, the vast majority of whom are aliens. I trust we can rely upon you to help defeat this unAmerican scheme, which would ultimately, if carried out, put the American standard of labor on a level with the Japanese and Chinese standards.

"Those who favor this proposed League, and at the same time protest over a general expression as to racial equality, have either not studied the proposed Constitution or they are willing, for the sake of party regularity, to jeopardize the rights of American labor.

"It is perfectly obvious," said Senator Borah, commenting upon Mr. Phelan's telegram, "that Japan has taken advantage of the possibilities, of the League Constitution eventually to bring about a verdict upon the immigration problem. It cannot be avoided.

"The more this League of Nations affair is threshed out the more its defects are apparent. Every audience before which I talked, whether doubtful or not at the start as to the real utility of the League of Nations, showed deep concern when it was brought home that America would be putting into the hands of alien nations, such as Japan, the regulation of matters such as immigration.

"The American people favored the League of Nations idea at first—for it undoubtedly took with them—because they hoped it would be something that would prevent a future world war. Just let them learn to what extent the League would sacrifice American independence in adjusting its own affairs at home, in its relations with foreign nations, and the people will rise against it. I believe there is a stronger feeling aginst the League now than there was a week ago. The antagonism to it, I am convinced, is growing every day."

Sees League Idea Growing.

Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who returned to Washington today after a sojourn in Georgia, where he played golf with ex-President Taft, foremost Republican proponent of the League of Nations, disagreed with Senator Borah as to the broadcast feeling about the League of Nations.

"From all I can hear, the League of Nations idea is growing in this country every day," said Mr. Hitchcock. "It may be that amendments will have to be made; the President himself has said they may be necessary. But, in the main, the League of Nations as worked out by the Paris Conference will prevail. As to the Senate accepting it or parts of the treaty of peace, once it is consummated, I have not any doubt. It will only take a majority vote to keep it in the peace pact, and a majority of the Senate, I feel confident in saying, will be for it.

"I regard the talk to Japan's trying to force the immigration problem through the League of Nations merely as a reflex of the character of argument we find here in opposition to the League. I fail to see that there is anything to fear in Japan's suggestion that immigration questions be considered by the League. That does not mean that treaties, gentlemen's agreements or anything else now existing in respect to immigration will be upset by the League. This comment about Japan's attitude I put along with that expressed in French newspapers, which say that the United States and Great Britain are trying to control the whole League."

Senator Hitchcock was asked if he considered the Bolshevist revolution in Hungary as an eventuality that could be easily handled through the League of Nations.

"It is precisely for that sort of juncture that the League of Nations is to be created," replied the Senator. "I think that the uprising in Hungary shows the necessity for some controlling influence such as the League of Nations. The League would work as a machine in adjusting uprisings like that in Hungary."

Asked if he thought the Central Powers ought to be admitted in the League of Nations, Senator Hitchcock replied:

"Eventually they will be, but not until they have purged themselves of the war fever. Germany will have to wait an appreciable time before she will be permitted to join the League. She will have to indicate that she has been thoroughly chastened. In other words, the Central Powers will have to be on probation before being admitted to the League."

Warns Lodge and Knox.

Senator Hitchcock spoke of the attitude of Senators Borah and Reed in opposition to the League of Nations as extremely "radical." The "bottom had fallen out of their campaign," he said, many of their former supporters deserting them. Senators Lodge and Knox, he said, were not so drastic in their antagonism as Senators Borah and Reed, but they were suggesting amendments that might embarrass the entire scheme of the League, if an attempt were made to put them through at Paris.

"Senators Lodge and Knox are treading on treacherous ground," said Mr. Hitchcock. "Their opposition, though, will crumple up. Even the President, while having said that certain amendments might be necessary, is not particularizing in the fear, no doubt, that he might suggest something that might later put embarrass the American viewpoint when some other nation might, of its own accord, insist on amendments to offset our own."

Senator Hitchcock will start upon a stumping tour of Eastern cities late in the week, in his itinerary will be a joint debate on April 7 before the Economic Club of New York with Senator Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin. Other engagements will be a speech on March 26 before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, April 8 at Newark under the auspices of the Board of Education, another engagement in Philadelphia either April 5 or 10, when he will debate against George Wharton Pepper, President of the League to Preserve American Independence, this debate being under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is the head, the League to Preserve American Independence and the Contemporary Club; a speech on April 17 at Boston, before the City Club, and on April 3 another speech in Philadelphia, before the American Academy of Political Science. After that Mr. Hitchcock will go on a stumping tour of the Middle West.

HOW ROMANOFFS DIED.

Execution of Czar and Family Confirmed by French Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Confirmation of the execution of the former Emperor of Russia and his wife and daughters under particularly revolting conditions by Bolshevist troops was given here today by General Robert C. Paris, one of the first French officers to be assigned to the Czechoslovak Army in Russia. General Paris is on his way home to make an official report of the occurrence to the French Government. He arrived here yesterday from Vladivostok.

Nicholas and his family were shot in the basement of their house at Ekaterinburg, Siberia. The women of the once royal family were subjected to indignities and mistreatment in the presence of the former Czar before the executions took place, General Paris said. The house is now the headquarters of General Gaida, a Czechoslovak commander.

Describing the scene attending the execution of the Romanoff family, General Paris said:

"Early one morning the Czar was taken from an upstairs room and stood against the wall in the basement of the house. There he was shot, after which the Czarina was shot, and then her daughters and other members of the household.

"A few days following the murder the bodies were taken under cover of night by automobiles into nearby villages, where they were cut into small pieces and burned separately. The charred remains were found by officers of the forces opposed to the Bolsheviki. Pieces of the burned clothing also were found. Proof that the garments were those of the Romanoffs was given by the fact that the diamonds which the Czarina and her daughters wore in their waists were picked up.

"The room in which the murder was committed is now sealed. The plaster on the walls shows where the rifle bullets penetrated. The bullets were removed with bayonet points. Bloodstains have been washed from the floor. Under the flooring, however, little pools of blood were found. In several places in the death room the blood seeped through the cracks in the floor.

"Every one in Russia is now thoroughly convinced the entire Romanoff household was wiped out by the Bolsheviki. The official reports sent to France were conclusive.

"The Czar and his family are dead. That is positive."

NEW RUSSIAN ORGAN HERE.

Struggling Russia Will Present the Democratic Point of View.

In order to acquaint American readers with the truth about Russia as it is seen by democratic educated Russians, who have unusual opportunities for observing the present and are thoroughly familiar with the past of their country in all its varied phases—political, economic, ethnic—the Russian Information Bureau, with headquarters in the Woolworth Building, has launched a weekly magazine called Struggling Russia.

The editor is A. J. Sack, the board of advisers contains thirty-eight names whose bearers have already registered their anti-Bolshevist sentiments. Among the Americans are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Lawrence F. Abbott, editor of The Outlook; George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company; Charles H. Boynton, President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce; George Kennan, Professor E. R. Seligman, J. G. Phelps-Stokes, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Mark Sullivan, and Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board; and among the Russians P. A. Morozoff, the Russian Central War Industrial Committee; M. M. Oustinoff, Russian Consul General at New York; Professor P. V. Poliakoff, and A. N. Sakhnovsky, representatives of the All-Russian Zemstvos Union; S. A. Tghet, the Russian Embassy, and A. M. Volkoff, Russian Consul General at Chicago.

The object of Struggling Russia, as presented in the prospectus, is as follows: "This magazine stands for a democratic Russia, and will defend it against the red reaction of Bolshevism and the black reaction of Czarism. Every day of Bolshevism staying in power makes such a reaction more and more possible."

Among the contributors to the first number are "The Little Grandmother of the Revolution," Catherine Breshkovsky, on "What Is Bolshevism?" Alexander Kerensky, "Russia and the Allies" ; Nicholas Tchaikovsky, "Russia and the Peace Conference," and A. A. Tilov, "The Voluntary Army in Southern Russia."

M. Tchaikovsky, who wrote immediately after the proposal was made for the conference at Prinkipo, tells why all the responsible Governments of Russia rejected the invitation of the Peace Conference and why the Bolsheviki accepted it: "They (the Bolsheviki) say that the Allies have capitulated before force."

Among the weekly features of the magazine will be a weekly cable letter from the well-known revolutionist, Vladimir Bourtseff, and the publication of documents. The present number contains extracts from anti-Bolshevist pamphlets suppressed by the Soviets, in which the growth of Bolshevism may be traced.

Apropos of current news is the greeting and expression of gratitude sent by the Omsk Government to the Czechoslovak army fighting the battle for democratic Russia in Siberia.

CALLED LILLE PLEA WICKED.

Germans Scolded Archbishop for Receiving It, Mgr. Charost Says.

PARIS, March 24.—Monsignor Alexis Charost, the Bishop of Lille, in a speech in Paris on Sunday, said that letters which he had written to the Archbishop of Cologne protesting against German acts at Lille were opened by the German military authorities and that the German prelate was scolded for corresponding with a French bishop "who wrote such wicked letters."

The Bishop described the cynical behavior of the Germans against the defenseless population of Lille and also the deportation of 7,000 residents of that city. He said that when he had protested to German churchmen, their attitude had been not to hear the cries of help from the victims of oppression.

KOLCHAK TROOPS WIN WEST OF URALS

Siberians Have Driven Bolsheviki Back 20 Miles on 50-Mile Front.

CITIES' FEARFUL DEATH RATE

11 Per Cent. in Petrograd in February—Coffins Are Now Rented, Not Sold, in Moscow.

PARIS, March 24.—Siberian troops of the Kolchak Government have successfully begun an offensive west of the Urals on a line from Perm to the trans-Siberian Railway, advices from Omsk say. At certain points the Bolsheviki have been driven back more than thirty miles. The Siberians have captured Oksansk, fifty miles southwest of Perm.

On a fifty-mile front between Okansk and Osa along the Kama River the Bolsheviki have been driven back twenty miles.

The Kolchak forces also are reported to have obtained marked success in the region of Birak, northwest of Ufa.

Brief dispatches from Moscow announcing the death of Sverdloff, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, are causing much speculation among Russians in Paris, who are eagerly awaiting fuller details. His death is reported to have occurred on Feb. 16, after the convening of the Sixteenth Congress of Russian Soviets, which continues its meeting in Moscow.

Sverdloff was one of Lenine's strongest supporters. He presided at the opening of the Constituent Assembly and was a dominant figure as Chairman of the Executive Committee. He supported Lenine in his effort to check the power of commissions for the suppression of the counter-revolution which had been taking over the functions of the Soviets and threatening to supplant them.

More than 113,000 persons, or more than 11 per cent. of the entire population, died in Petrograd in February, according to Russian police statistics just received in Paris.

On Feb. 1 the total population of Petrograd was 990,000. In addition to the deaths during the month, 77,000 persons left Petrograd, and on March 1 the population was about 800,000.

American relief workers who left Moscow on Feb. 12 say that deaths in that city early in February averaged 4,000 daily. They say that conditions there were similar to those in Petrograd, where smallpox, typhoid, starvation, and the "hunger plague" were raging unchecked. Coffins are no longer sold in Moscow, but are only rented for use at funerals.

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—In addition to spotted fever and typhoid fever, Petrograd is being ravaged by smallpox, according to advices through Helsingfors. All the hospitals are crowded, and the mortality is increasing daily. The bodies of the dead are collected in big wooden cases and emptied into large graves, the cases then being returned to the hospitals, filled again, and the process repeated.

LONDON, March 24.—Forty British naval and military prisoners captured in Northern Russia are at present captives in Moscow, according to a British refugee just arrived from Russia.

The refugee says that the Bolsheviki apparently are trying to win the enlisted men over by giving them certain freedom, while imprisoning the officers in small cells. The men are allowed to circulate in Moscow and to visit British residents there. They are also better fed and clothed than the officers. Despite the Bolshevist efforts, the refugee says, the men show no signs of joining the Soviet ranks.

ON TRIAL FOR WAR EXPLOIT.

American Who Fought in Air on Visit to Front Faces Court.

LONDON, March 24.—The court-martial trial of Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas, an officer of the United States Marine Corps, the story of whose exploits in bringing down a number of German machines in an air battle while he was on a visit to the British front last July has been under investigation for some time, was begun at American Navy Headquarters here this morning. Captain Chamberlain was formally charged with "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals" and with "falsehood." He pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications in each case.

Captain H. W. Harrison, U. S. M., presided over the court, which was composed of naval and marine officers. The defendant was represented by a civilian lawyer, D. Harper, assisted by Major S. Williams of the Marine Corps.

Lieut. Commander W. A. Edwards, Vice Admiral Sims's aid for aviation, told of receiving alleged official reports of the exploits, as they were widely published, and of preparing a letter for Admiral Sims, recommending Chamberlain for the Medal of Honor and promotion in rank. The letter was forwarded to Washington. He said the British Air Ministry began to doubt the truth of the exploits and investigated the matter last Fall.

The only other witness was Captain F. T. Evans, in command of the Poliac air station, who gave Chamberlain high praise as an aviator.

THREAT TO RESIST TREATY PASSIVELY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

ditions the people will hold the Government responsible for them.

It is reported that "plotting Erzberger," as he formerly was called, is now opposing Brockdorff-Rantzau at Spa.

Ebert Threatens Break on Danzig.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—Germany cannot and will not sign a peace which involves the annexation of Danzig by Poland, President Ebert declared in a speech on Sunday, a dispatch from Berlin says. He added that Germany could not give up West Prussia or part of Upper Silesia.

Ebert spoke at a meeting called to protest against the annexation of Danzig by Poland. He said that Germany was prepared to agree to the neutralization of the Vistula, which would include Danzig as a free port.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—A demonstration against the violation of German territory under the peace treaty was held in Berlin Sunday in front of the residence of President Ebert. After the meeting the crowd went to the Hotel Adlon, where most of the Entente missions in Berlin are quartered. Seeing American officers, they mistook them for British and shouted: "Down with England!"

DANZIG ESSENTIAL TO POLES.

Without Port, Says Smulski, Poland Will Be a German Trading Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Inclusion of Danzig and its hinterland within the new Polish State is indispensable to the establishment of a stable, independent, anti-Bolshevist Government, in the opinion of John F. Smulski, Polish Commissioner for the United States.

Mr. Smulski said tonight:

"Without possession of Danzig, the new State will become a mere advanced trading post for Germany. It will be obliged to do its business through German merchants, German ports, and German banks, and make the best trades possible for its economic existence, which will mean the acceptance of terms subordinated to German commercial aggrandizement.

"The great Lods textile industries which the Germans sought to destroy by dismantling the plants can only exist with a free sea entrance for the cotton required. The loss of Danzig will make this revival impossible. I am loath to give credence to intimations which I have found in the cabled news stories that the sudden distress over the possible denationalising of the Germans within Polish territory is based on a fear that the Poles may build a rival cotton textile industry in their new land.

"The Poles, deprived of proper military assistance and denied even the use of their own army in France, although the recognized Polish Government has requested its presence, have for months now been resisting the Bolsheviki. The way has always been open to them to lift the red flag and make an immediate peace with their enemies and the enemies of civilization on the northeast at Vilna, and at the southeast at Lemberg. If their faith in the Allies is to be rewarded by the loss of Danzig, and the loss of territories necessary for the support of the Polish nation, Mr. Padcrewski will have an enormous task laid upon his already heavily laden shoulders to resist the new turmoil.

"It is admitted that the boundary lines as suggested by the experts may include 1,000,000 Germans, although we regard even this as an exaggerated total, but the question can be properly raised as to which phase is most important, the possible inclusion of a million Germans or the commercial disenfranchisement of 30,000,000 Poles?"

ANSWER TO JUGOSLAVS.

Italians Reply to Arguments on Adriatic Claims.

PARIS, March 24.—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference presented to the Supreme Council today a report in answer to the arguments advanced by the Jugoslavs in a recent memorandum respecting the territorial claims in dispute with Italy.

The report was compiled by Salvatore Barzilai, civil Governor of former Austrian territory occupied by Italy, and Signor Salata, an Istrian Deputy.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 22nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 21.04 cents.—Adv.

AMERICAN KILLED IN FIGHT WITH GERMANS

Another Wounded and Two Germans Stabbed in Clash in Coblenz Suburb.

COBLENZ, March 24. (Associated Press.)—American Army Headquarters today completed the investigation of the fight between three American soldiers and a number of German civilians at Guls, a suburb of Coblenz, on March 16. In the fight one American private was stabbed to death and another was seriously wounded, while two Germans sustained stab wounds. These men, with several other Germans, are being held for trial.

The Americans contend the fight began when a German made remarks reflecting upon Americans, which were resented by the soldiers. The Germans maintain the Americans stopped them on the street, destroyed their individual permits, and attempted to separate a German girl from two companions, one of whom was her brother.

BERNSTEIN QUITS EXTREMISTS

Flays Independent Socialists for Russian Alliance.

BERLIN, March 21. (Associated Press.)—Eduard Bernstein, the veteran Independent Socialist leader, has definitely abandoned that party and has returned to the Majority Socialists. In "a parting greeting to the Independent Socialists," he administers a sharp castigation to that party, and discloses further details of its close alliance with the Russian Bolsheviki.

"In the Spring of 1918," Herr Bernstein writes, "a social gathering was held in the rooms of the Bolshevist Russian Embassy, members of this Embassy and of the Independent Socialist Party being present. I was invited, although I never concealed my opposition to the Bolshevist policy.

"Matters discussed at the meeting included the question as to the reason why the Independent Socialists did not proceed in a revolutionary manner as the Bolsheviki demanded, and in the debate which followed, Georg Ledebour explained that the party was unfortunately constituted in a different manner from the Bolsheviki."

Herr Bernstein's defection from the Independent Socialists, although nominally due to the party's recent decision forbidding its members to maintain relationships with any other party, is one of many indications that a large number of intellectuals among the Independent Socialists have been moved to resign from that party because of attacks made upon it by Gustav Noske, the German Minister of Defense, and other national leaders, and by disclosures of intimate relationships between at least a portion of the party and the German Bolsheviki.

It was reported in January that Herr Bernstein, who is an Under Secretary in the new German Government, had rejoined the Majority Socialists. When questioned as to this by Jean Longuet, the French Socialist leader, at the Berne International Socialist Conference in February, Bernstein said he was holding membership in both parties and trying to bring about a reconciliation between the warring Socialist factions.

BIG FOOD SHIPS SAIL.

The Auguste Victoria and Graf Waldersee Leave Hamburg.

BERLIN, March 23. (Associated Press.)—The German mercantile ships in the Harbor of Bremen were still in port today, but nine food ships left Hamburg during the day, in compliance with the shipping agreement with the Entente.

Among the steamers which sailed were the Auguste Victoria and the Graf Waldersee.

BAVARIA TO DISARM.

Gives Notice That She Will Furnish No More Troops to Germany.

ZURICH, March 24.—The Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the German Government that Bavaria will disarm her soldiers and henceforth will not furnish troops for the Empire.

SAYS ARMISTICE ENDED WAR

Federal Judge in Kentucky Disregards Contrary Official Advice.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—Federal Judge Walter Evans, deciding a case which hinged upon an interpretation of when the European war ended, today decided that the "war was brought to a close when the armistice was signed," and that President Wilson "in an official speech" had made that declaration, upon which the court predicated the decision.

Judge Evans refused to take cognizance of a telegram from Attorney General Palmer to the effect that Congress decided war was and only Congress could terminate it, as far as the United States is concerned by ratifying a treaty of peace, and brushed aside a quotation from Secretary of War Baker that the armistice meant only a cessation of hostilities.

The case at bar was that of a resident of Louisville charged with a violation of wartime military regulations.

ROSSO IS CLEARED BY MILITARY COURT

Trial for the Surrender at Caporetto Begun More Than a Year After the Act.

YIELDED AFTER HARD FIGHT

Ignored Order to Withdraw and Capitulated When Guns and Ammunition Failed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 23.—More than a year after the disaster at Caporetto, the trial has been begun before the military tribunal of the Fourth Army of those responsible for the Italian debacle of 1917.

General Benato Rosso, commander of the Arno Brigade, which was intrusted with the defense of the front line from Caporetto to Tolmino—in the very sector where the enemy broke through—appeared before his judges today. He was accused of abandoning his post of command without fighting to the utmost before surrendering. General Rosso categorically denied these accusations, swearing that the regiments under his command fought heroically.

He explained that while moving forward toward Kolovrat, a message reached him from the commander of the Second Army, enjoining him to send all transport to the rear and to keep himself ready to move his troops at a moment's notice. He said that, realizing that this meant to be prepared for withdrawal, and knowing that he would have to make wide-reaching dispositions, he returned to his post at Drenchia, where telephonic and telegraphic communication was good, and where he could more easily communicate with the high command for more precise orders.

But matters were precipitated; the enemy broke through the first-line trenches and succeeded in taking the Italians in the rear. The divisional headquarters ordered the withdrawal of the command, but the Arno regiments received orders from Rosso to resist to the utmost; and only when night fell, after having fought all day without being able to use their machine guns, through lack of ammunition, being surrounded, they surrendered.

The jury, after hearing General Rosso's defense and the testimony of many Generals, other high officers and soldiers, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

WANT ACTION ON REED.

Missouri Democrats Call for a Meeting of State Committee.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 24.—Forty Democratic members of the Missouri House of Representatives today drafted and signed a letter to Ben M. Neale, Chairman of the State Central Committee, urging that a meeting of the committee be called to determine whether a State convention shall be held to consider the position of United States Senator James A. Reed, whose criticism of the proposed League of Nations has occasioned opposition in the State Democratic circles.

PRESIDENT GIVES AID TO WAR RISK BUREAU

Averts the Dismissal of Thousands Engaged in Soldiers' Relief Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The War Risk Insurance Bureau, which came very near being seriously crippled when the last Congress failed to pass appropriation bills, has received an appropriation from President Wilson's emergency fund, and will be enabled to carry on its work, according to an official announcement made today. No mention was made of the sum allotted by the President, but the amount for which Secretary Glass asked the President by cable some time ago was $3,350,000, and the sum granted is thought to approximate that figure.

It is now said that the dismissal of thousands of employes contemplated by the bureau will be avoided, with perhaps the exception of the 2,000 or more "contract" employes whose services will be dispensed with by degrees. It was understood at one time that without the necessary money in hand, the bureau would have had to discharge about 6,000 to 10,000 persons.

With the new money on hand, salaries can be continued certainly until the new Congress makes a further appropriation, which will be asked for in a deficiency bill. At that time also Congress will have to look after the soldiers' allowances. At present there is sufficient money to pay the March and April, and possibly some portion of the May allowances. The money which the bureau will receive from President Wilson's fund will pay administrative expenses, but the allowances and the allotments—which latter are taken from soldiers' pay, and which the bureau handles—are taked care of through direct appropriations.

On March 12, when Secretary Wilson announced the reduction in the force of the United States Employment Service, he gave out a wireless message he had received from President Wilson, who had been appealed to for funds from his emergency fund for use in continuing the work of the Employment Bureau. President Wilson replied in that message that he regretted the discontinuance of the work of the Employment Bureau, "but the fact is that, including pledges made, my fund is practically exhausted," and what remained "would not suffice to maintain the bureau."

WILSON NEAR SHELL BURST.

Passes Shower of Shrapnel from Exploding Ammunition Dump.

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PARIS, March 14.—President and Mrs. Wilson went through a near barrage Sunday when motoring on the Chemin des Dames. French soldiers had gathered up hundreds of "duds" shells as well as other débris from the battlefield and set fire to it to discharge the shells.

The President's automobile was rolling along the highroad near Ostel when the detonation of shells was heard. The chauffeur made a hurried survey and found the smoke from the burning ammunition dump. The discharging shells continued rattling away every few minutes, and it was necessary for the party to make a détour to escape bursting shrapnel.

Both the President and Mrs. Wilson were highly interested in being under a "bombardment," but the President's wife showed no fear.

To Represent Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Acting Secretary of War Crowell and Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt left tonight for New York to represent the army and the navy at the parade tomorrow of the 27th (New York National Guard) Division.

CONFERENCE CONTROL SHIFTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

the decision of the great powers today to make a big effort to have the peace treaty ready a week hence.

The final shaping of the peace terms, the correspondent adds, will be the sole subject of discussion between President Wilson and the Premiers within the next few days, and during that period it is not likely that the Supreme Council will meet.

"As one delegate puts it," the correspondent adds, "'it has become a race between peace and anarchy.'"

STUDY SENATE SPEECHES FOR LEAGUE CHANGES

Lodge-Lowell Debate Also a Text for Discussion Before Conference Commission.

PARIS, March 24.—The League of Nations Commission resumed its sessions at 8:30 o'clock tonight, President Wilson presiding.

The commission was expected to sit until midnight. It was not believed that the large number of amendments would be completed and the revision of the covenant concluded without another meeting.

The amendments have been divided into three classes: First, those by neutrals; second, those by an American Senator; third, those framed by President Wilson, Colonel House, and Lord Robert Cecil. The last named group includes all points which the framers of the instrument believe will clarify its meaning and satisfy objections in all quarters.

The text of the speeches of Senators Lodge and Knox and the main points of the recent debate between Senator Lodge and President Lowell are being gone over in shaping these changes.

According to reports President Wilson's view is that the two main obstacles to early conclusion of peace are reparations for war damages and the Franco-German Rhine frontier. The belief was expressed by those conversant with the President's view that this situation would be clearly and definitely presented to the Premiers, and, if need be, a suggestion would be made that they remain continuously together until these two difficulties were met and overcome.

The expectation also was advanced that any doubts, still remaining on the question whether the League of Nations would or would not go into the peace treaty, would be settled in some definite understanding among the Premiers who are the controlling influence of the conference.

The results of the deliberations of the Supreme Council today are not likely to be stated fully in official communiqués, and will probably take form in their effect on the conference work, particularly with respect to reparations, frontiers, and the League of Nations.

Advocates of the League of Nations maintain that it is in no way retarding the progress of the peace treaty, as the League meetings are held at night and are nearing a conclusion, whereas the obstacles to the treay are on questions of principle, on which the Premiers thus far have been unable to reach an agreement.

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3. Neglecting to check up items in current bills.
4. Inability to keep checkbook balanced.
5. Too easy optimism in starting credit accounts.
6. Careless handling of valuable business papers.
7. Signing documents without knowing their contents.
8. Tendency to establish living expenses which would exceed income and eat into savings.
9. Tendency to invest money on dangerous hearsay — without proper knowledge of facts.

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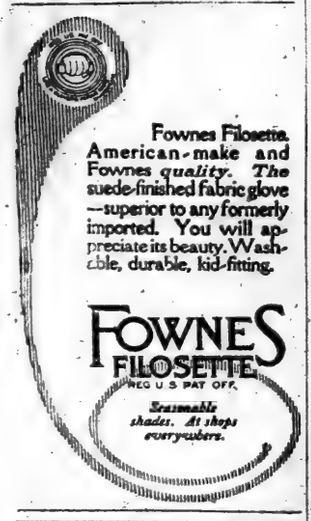

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THOUSANDS THRONG 5TH AV. AT NIGHT

Autos and Pedestrians Thread Their Way Through the Fairyland of Lights.

MOURNING NOTE AT LIBRARY

Historic Thoroughfare Is Transformed Into Sea of Welcoming Decorations.

Fifth Avenue last night, from Washington Arch to Sixtieth Street was a modern fairy land of color and illumination, a blazing golden way. Thousands upon thousands of people thronged the streets admiring the decorations that blazoned a welcome to New York's soldier sons. The people surged out to the middle of the road and a never ending stream of automobiles, packed with sightseers threaded its way up and down the historic thoroughfare.

The crowds moved slowly, scanning the multitudinous decorations which intrigued the eye every few steps. To the old whose memory of parades ran back to the time when New York's troops returned from the civil war the occasion, from the festive outward aspect, appeared without precedent. The people passed up and down the avenue on the tiptoe of expectancy.

Great whirlpools of men and women surged about the Victory Arch at Madison Square, passed up the street to the Court of the Heroic Dead at the Public Library and continued to the Arch of the Jewels at the Plaza. Lights of more than 100,000,000 candle power turned night into day, while at the three places of honor additional lights of great brilliancy shone on the work of the sculptors and decorators.

When sunset came and the dinner hour passed the first of the night crowds from all parts of the city, from the clubs and hotels, the tenements and the apartments, assembled on the ground that the 27th Division will tread today. At 9 o'clock last night the vicinity of the Public Library was as thick with people as on the night of the false report of the signing of the armistice. It took fifteen minutes to go from Forty-second Street to Fortieth Street while the jam of humanity risked its limbs in the middle of the road.

A Maze of Decorations.

Shops and offices on Fifth Avenue were studded with decorations of flags and "Welcome Home" signs, and hundreds bore improvised stands for the benefit of employes and friends. Outside the Fifth Avenue district stores and business houses were especially adorned with flags of the Allies and with unique decorations.

In front of the Hotel Astor a huge American Eagle, gold painted and measuring about forty feet from the tip of one wing to the other, craned his head aggressively toward the passing crowds. The Hotel Claridge had an electric sign consisting of an inverted green horse shoe in the centre, flanked by two American flags on either side and words of welcome in the centre. Stores, shops, homes, clubs, and every habitable place in the city bore at least one welcoming sign, and many in addition bore the yellow banner of the 27th with the constellation of Orion.

The Court of the Heroic Dead in front of the Public Library stood out like a bas relief last night under the searching glare of incandescent lights turned on it from the opposite side of the street. The spectators saw two pylons bearing the shields decorated with the insignia of American divisions and upstanding spears. Between the pylons, standing quite alone, was the key piece of the decoration, a maroon transparency of net bordered with gold and bearing in three rows of golden letters the names of the heroic battles participated in by the American troops. Above the battle names appeared the words of Abraham Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby consoling her on the death of her sons in the war. The words, read last night by some whose sons made the supreme sacrifice, were:

"I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from a grief so overwhelming. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved lost and the golden pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of freedom."

To Honor the Dead.

Impressive ceremonies that will mark the sacrifice made in the war will take place at this place today, when six civil war veterans will remove from a catafalque a laurel wreath and place it at the foot of the roll of honor on which is inscribed the valorous deeds of the American soldiers.

Straight and white the pylons stood out in Madison Square last night, while great numbers of men, women, and children gazed at the bas-relief of each branch of the service inscribed on each of the pillars. The Victory Arch was finished last night, and stood out like a fine wrought accessory of elaborate type pylons leek toward the Victory Arch, and are joined together in pairs by green garlands. Swinging above the arch and in front and in the rear are large round balloons decorated with vari-colored pennants, and attached to the pylons by colored ribbons. Swaying slightly in the breeze the balloons heightened the touch of unreality to the scene. Practically all the scaffolding was removed from the arch by sunset last night, making visible the giant figures on the arch. Especially thrilling to the spectators last night appeared the group of six plunging horses designed by Paul Bartlett.

The new phase of the decorations were evident last night. At the Public Library with the Court of the Honored Dead a mourning note was struck, while victory was the motif at the Victory Arch, and joy and thankfulness at the Arch of Jewels at Sixtieth Street. Thousands and thousands of crystal prisms gave out the colors of the rainbow last night at the jeweled portal, which consists of an arch of two shafts, each eighty feet high, the span itself being 130 feet wide. About 32,000 pieces of prisms in ruby, jonquil, olivine and ultramarine blue surround a sunburst of 9,000 pieces to bring out the coat-of-arms of the Allies.

Great beams of light were thrown on the arch of Jewels by several dozen searchlights equipped with parabolic reflectors. The total candlepower at this point was said to be 90,000,000, and successively the great shafts of light from the searchlights turned the Arch of Jewels into various colors. The vista beyond the Arch of Jewels is a great grandstand stretching to 110th Street, where the parade will disband.

New York's hotels were besieged last night by guests from out of town, and many who had not engaged rooms in advance had to be disappointed. Space was at a premium, and visitors were glad to accept accommodations in quarters they would have spurned at any other time. Not only the hotels But the cafés, restaurants, and theatres were crowded by hosts of people. The subways, elevated trains, and surface cars were packed to the doors all evening with people who came from all parts of the city to walk on Fifth Avenue on Broadway. Street hawkers shrilled their wares, selling "Welcome Home" buttons, ribbons, flags, and decorations of all kinds.

Others Did Well, Says O'Ryan, Thanking City for Its Welcome

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan issued this letter yesterday:

The officers and men of the 27th Division have been quite overwhelmed by the kindness of the reception given upon our arrival and since our arrival in New York. We are greatly impressed by the plans of the State and municipal authorities in connection with the parade. The entertainments and other features of the homecoming provided by the Mayor's Committee of the City of New York have afforded our officers and men great pleasure and their appreciation is keen.

I think it is due the officers and men of the division to say that while they are proud of their record they realise that they were not the only combat division of the American Army which did well in Europe, for there were many others. Many of our officers and men have expressed the hope that the people of New York will give a rousing welcome to other divisions as they return, and more particularly to our own 77th Division and to the Rainbow Division, in which we are so handsomely represented by the gallant 69th.

We stand ready with our armories, equipment, and enthusiasm to aid in every way adequate receptions for the other homecoming divisions.

JOHN F. O'RYAN,
Major General.

CRITICISES TICKET DELAY.

Major Neergaard Assails Mayor's Committee for Late Delivery.

Major Charles F. Neergaard, in charge of Debarkation Hospital No. 5, in the Grand Central Palace, criticised the Mayor's Committee of Welcome last night for delaying delivery of tickets to wounded soldiers, for whom seats had been provided in various stores through an arrangement with the Fifth Avenue Association. Major Neergaard said:

"A week ago members of the Fifth Avenue Association provided seats for 500 wounded soldiers in different stores along the line of parade and the lists of seating places were sent to the Mayor's Committee for the issue of the necessary official tickets. This hospital needed these additional seats to take care of all of its 2,300 patients, and the delay in getting the tickets compelled us to find other seats for the wounded men.

"A messenger from the Mayor's office brought me the tickets at 7:45 o'clock tonight—too late to be of any service to the men here and too late for proper distribution even if we could use them. I want to thank the members of the Fifth Avenue Association for their efforts to provide these seats, and also to apologize on behalf of the hospital for being unable to use them because of the delay in getting the tickets."

At the same time the Mayor's Committee sent 500 tickets to Debarkation Hospital No. 3, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The secretary of Major Lamont said these tickets would be used and that they would try to get the transfer of the 500 others sent to Major Neergaard, as thus far they had only 2,500 tickets for the 4,000 men in this hospital. Among them are thirty soldiers of Major Gen. O'Ryan's 27th Division.

CROWDS FOR PARADE FILL CITY'S HOTELS

Up-State Kin of 27th Men Pour In—Many Unable to Get Lodging.

COME IN SPECIAL TRAINS

Every Railroad Terminal Jammed with Friends and Soldiers Seeking Each Other.

It was estimated last night that perhaps half a million persons who expect to witness the parade today had come to New York from out of town—from the cities and villages up the State, whose men went to war in the 27th Division. All day yesterday at the Grand Central Terminal, the Pennsylvania Station, and other railroad terminals train after train rolled in carrying the throngs.

New York's hotels, already pitifully crowded this season, where lack of wartime building and increase of post-war business has put living accommodations at a high premium, were packed to the point where even the best friend of the manager would have been hard put to it to get a place to sleep.

From Gloversville and from Jamestown, from Ogdensburg and from Troy, the visitors began coming at an early hour yesterday. Late last night the weary clerks were still saying, "Sorry, sir, but there is not room enough in this hotel for another guest. If we let another person in the Fire Marshal and the health inspector will both be after us."

Numbers of persons, as it grew later and later, and miles of streets covered in a fruitless canvass of hotels and boarding houses convinced them of the uselessness of their quest, made their way to Jersey City, Newark and other outlying points.

At the Hotel Biltmore, Manager William H. Rorke said he believed the crowd in the city to be the very largest that ever visited New York. He said that the nearest approaches were during the Dewey and Hudson-Fulton celebrations.

"If the boys had as much trouble breaking the Hindenburg line as I am having trying to locate a place to sleep in this town," said a lawyer of an Up-State city yesterday, while he rested his weary feet on one of the benches in front of the arch near the Public Library, "then they deserve everything and more than we can do for them."

Good-Natured Crowd in Streets.

Notwithstanding this difficulty of finding lodgings it was a happy, good-natured crowd that thronged the streets yesterday, wandering up and down Fifth Avenue, congregating in crowds to try to read the 27th's honor roll of battles in front of the Library, or turning to stare at the men in olive drab, and nonchalance stopping the men, for New York could every man in uniform straight to his heart to inquire of his organization or about some relative or friend in the A. E. F.

Every once in a while in the midst of the crowd of cheerful, smiling faces one would see a man or woman, or perhaps a couple, whose sober glances and sad eyes told the story even if the black band with its gold star were not in evidence.

Grand stands were inspected yesterday by thousands of persons who hold tickets, and also by many thousands less fortunate who would like to have tickets. The general cause ticket holders, viewing with dismay the size of the crowd compared to the number of seats, thought that if the night were not cold it would be wiser to "camp out" and take no chances of missing a seat.

On the special trains which came to town from up-State cities were delegations from Binghamton, Oneonta, Saratoga, and Albany.

"We are going to give the old 3d Regiment of Rochester, now a part of the 27th Division, a rousing welcome," said Mayor Hiram Edgerton, who, with George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, heads the Rochester delegation. "But I can tell you one thing, and that is that we'll be a more rousing welcome when we get those boys back in Rochester. After this parade we're coming down here again and take our boys home in a special train."

The Rochester delegation made the Hotel Commodore their headquarters. They occupied an entire floor in the big hotel. At the Biltmore was a large delegation from Buffalo. The Belmont had many folk from out of town, including a number of Canadians from Montreal and Toronto. At the Manhattan and the Murray Hill, visitors from Westchester County seemed to predominate.

Crowds at Railroad Stations.

At the railroad stations the crowds were banked chiefly around the information booths, at which a half dozen perplexed attendants were kept busy answering queries.

"Can you beat it?" said an overworked clerk at the information bureau at the Grand Central, pausing a moment. "I'll bet everybody in this State who hoped to meet a boy here today arranged to meet him right in front of this bureau. About a thousand people have asked me if I have seen a young, good-looking soldier around here. They say I will know him because he will be in uniform."

Around the bureau, the crowd, composed about equally of men and women trying to find soldiers, and of soldiers waiting to be found, swayed back and forth.

PLANS TO FEED MARCHERS.

Y. M. C. A. to Distribute Lunch Boxes—To Care for Wounded.

While the city was making an effort to adjust itself to conditions yesterday, the organizations which make it their business to care for the soldier were not idle. The parade of a division is a big undertaking, and, with the wounded and shell-shock patients to be cared for as well as the thousands and thousands of boys, many of them strangers in the city, officials of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the War Camp Community Service, the Motor Corps of America, and the Salvation Army were busy up to a late hour last night.

The Y. M. C. A. plans to distribute 30,000 lunch boxes to the men immediately after the paraders break ranks, and also to serve hot food to the 1,000 band musicians stationed along the line of march. Two field kitchens have been lent to the Y. M. C. A. by the Government for this purpose.

The K. of C. has baked 50,000 cakes which will be distributed tonight at the various armories to the marching men. Secretaries who served with the division in Flanders will supervise this service. Twenty girls, employed at the Knights of Columbus War Activities Department will shower flowers on the wounded men in the parade as they are driven past St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The women in the Motor Corps of America will be busy all day long. Under command of Major Helen Bastedo, they will drive the wounded and the shell-shock patients from the hospital to the grandstand. Some of the wounded will be driven in the parade by members of the corps. There will be 100 motor corps women on duty, and they will drive more than 1,000 disabled men.

The War Camp Community Service has taken upon its shoulders the care of the wounded of the 27th Division who are coming from hospitals outside New York City. The men will be met at the railroad stations by Red Cross ambulances and driven to the quarters prepared for them. They will be housed as follows:

West End Presbyterian Church, 300 wounded; St. Bartholomew's Church, 60; Pershing House, 36; Mrs. George T. Hiles's home, 163; Neighborhood Club, 22 East Eleventh Street, 100; Volunteers of America, 30; National Lutheran Service Club, 20; St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 45; Masonic Bed and Field Club, 30; St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 50; Grace Church Parish House, 30; St. Nicholas's Church, 30; Y. M. H. A., 50; Temple Beth-El, 100, and Unit No. 5 of the Community Service will house all the others.

The wounded men will come from Oswego, East View, Rahway, Lakewood, Camp Dix, Washington, Cape May, Philadelphia, Boston, Camp Devens, Baltimore, Camps Upton and Merritt, Niagara Falls, Geneva, Ogdensburg, Gloversville, Olean, Buffalo, Tonawanda, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, and Ilion.

Fresh Terminal Pump House, Frederick Putnam Flint, Architect.

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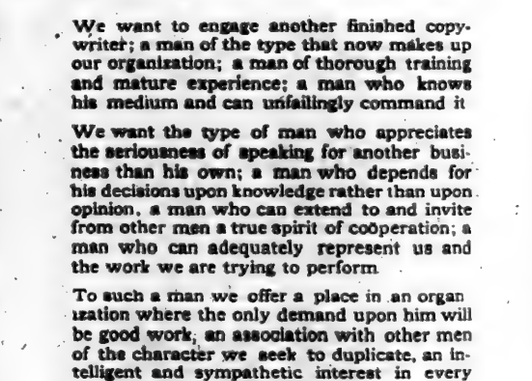
LIFTING THE CURTAIN.

In a series of articles on "Behind the Scenes of War," beginning in The New York Times next Sunday, Philip Gibbs, the great war correspondent, lifts the curtain on matters hitherto kept from the world. Order now to be sure of a copy.—Advt.



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ALL READY FOR SPECTACLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

and city will make up the official reviewing party. It will be after 3 o'clock when the Red Cross unit, the last in the line, passes the reviewing party.

At intervals of twenty-five minutes all units will halt for a rest of five minutes, and then the men will be at ease. On the minute of every hour and half hour the signal will be given for this rest and the division will halt as a unit. During these rest periods for the troops the crowds in the grandstands are to take their "seventh inning stretches," and there is to be no objection if they chat with the soldiers. While marching the troops will be under strict discipline.

The regiments will march broken into half-battalion units, equivalent to two infantry companies to the unit. The lines will have about twenty-five men across their fronts and only a step will separate the lines of these half-battalion units, so that it will be impossible for relatives in the grandstands to single out soldiers in whom they are interested. A space of twenty-five feet will separate these half battalions, and the same space will intervene between the last rank of a regiment and the first line of the following unit.

None of the artillery regiments will have field pieces, because all this heavy equipment was turned in before the division left France, and none of the machine-gun battalions will have their weapons. The individual soldier will have only part of the equipment used by him in France. He will march with light pack, full canteen, gas mask slung at hip, rifle or sidearms, overcoat, and helmet of dark green color displaying the division insignia. All this equipment, except the gas masks, was brought from France.

Each unit will carry a placard or guidon, so that those who are watching the parade will be able to pick out the regiments or the companies that stormed Guillemont Farm or performed some notable feat in the operations as part of the British armies. Preceding the units of the division will be a symbolic tribute to the dead in the form of a caisson and a huge service flag with a star for each one of the 1,980 men who perished in the service overseas with the division. This is the order of march:

Mounted police escort.
Caisson honoring the dead.
Police Band.
Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Staff.
Headquarters detachments.
Headquarters troops.
54th Infantry Brigade,
(Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, commanding;)
108th Infantry Regiment,
(Colonel Elgar B. Jennings commanding;)
107th Infantry Regiment,
(Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant commanding;)
53d Infantry Brigade,
(Brig. Gen. Chas. I. Debevoise commanding;)
105th Infantry Regiment,
(Colonel James M. Andrews commanding;)
106th Infantry Regiment,
(Colonel Franklin W. Ward commanding;)
Divisional Machine Gun Corps.
(Lieut. Col. Edward McLoor commanding;)
105th Machine Gun Battalion,
(Lieut. Col. Kenneth Gardner commanding;)
104th Machine Gun Battalion,
(Major Robert R. Molymaux commanding;)
106th Machine Gun Battalion,
(Major N. H. Eggleston commanding;)
Auxiliary Troops.
102d Engineers,
(Colonel Thomas F. Grimmins commanding;)
102d Field Signal Battalion,
(Major Arthur L. Howe commanding;)
52d Field Artillery Brigade.
(Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate commanding;)
104th Field Artillery,
(Colonel Charles B. Pulis commanding;)
105th Field Artillery,
(Colonel Dewitt C. Weld commanding;)
106th Field Artillery,
(Colonel Karl D. Klein commanding;)
102d Trench Mortar Battery,
(Captain Charles Pearson, Jr., commanding;)
102d Trains Headquarters.
(Colonel Kirby Walker commanding;)
102d Sanitary Train,
(Lieut. Col. R. C. Wadhams commanding;)
102d Ammunition Train.
(Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bell commanding;)
102d Supply Train,
(Major Carl Loeb commanding;)
102d Engineer Train,
(1st Lieut. Edward J. Fagan commanding;)
Auxiliary Units.
27th Military Police Company,
(Captain Juan Ceballos commanding;)
Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop,
(Captain Clarence H. Robb commanding;)
Captured German Truck,
Red Cross Detachment,
(Captain Stephen N. Bobo commanding.)

As the units of the division pass the reviewing stand of General O'Ryan at 110th Street they will be withdrawn from Fifth Avenue to the side streets and then assigned to means of transportation to take them back to their armories or to places where they will divest themselves of their equipment, so that they may proceed to the hotels where dinners are to be served to them in the evening. By this time it will be more than six hours since the soldiers had eaten, and the Salvation Army announced last night that it intended to distribute 50,000 "Château-Thierry doughnuts" and as many cups of coffee and chocolate. More than twenty workers began the preparation last evening at the Salvation Army headquarters in Fourteenth Street, and it was announced that among those who would distribute the doughnuts would be some of the girls who won fame by handing them out at Château-Thierry.

After the soldiers of the division have finished their dinners and entertainments in the hotels those who have homes in the city will be permitted to stay away from their armories for the night. Those from other cities will be expected to return to the armories, but officers said they expected there would be much consideration shown in the enforcement of this rule.

Six hundred West Point cadets who are to act as the guard of honor at the reviewing stand will arrive in this city on a special train at 8 o'clock this morning, it was announced last night by the Mayor's Committee. They will march up Fifth Avenue to their post in front of the Metropolitan Museum, with an escort of mounted policemen. After the division has passed in review the cadets will be the guests of the city at luncheon at the Biltmore. It was pointed out by the Mayor's Committee that this will be the first time since the Dewey celebration that the West Pointers have accepted an invitation to attend an official function in this city.

Hundreds of relatives of soldiers who had served in the division called at the headquarters of the Mayor's Committee in the Hall of Records to inquire whether tickets had been sent to them. The crowd around the door of the committee headquarters was so large that policemen had to stand guard, admitting claimants one by one. Many women were in tears as they struggled to push their way through the crowd in their effort to press their claims for tickets. As their claims were verified by the official records tickets were issued to them. In many cases the tickets were sent out to the emergency addresses on the official division records, and the relatives did not receive them because they had changed their residences.

POLICE PREPARE FOR CROWD.

Over 5,000 Patrolmen to Form Lines on Avenue.

More than 5,000 patrolmen will form police lines throughout the line of march today, and about 500 detectives will be scattered through the crowds to preserve order and to prevent congestion at spots reserved for the wounded or for veterans of other wars. The traffic regulations follow:

All traffic will be diverted from Fifth Avenue between Fifth Street and 129th Street after 8 o'clock this morning. No encroachment will be permitted either on the roadway or the sidewalk at any time.

All of Fifth Avenue except between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets and Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, will be open to the public between the curb line and the building line.

Police Inspector O'Brien of the Traffic Division, who will be in general charge of the 10,000 men along the line, requests that persons desiring to cross Forty-second Street at Fifth Avenue do so by using the shuttle subway service to Times Square and the Grand Central Terminal or else one of the nearby streets designated for limited traffic uses.

These traffic streets have been designated by the police as follows: Eastbound traffic, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, Fiftieth, Fifty-eighth; westbound traffic, Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Forty-ninth, and Fifty-seventh Streets.

Persons holding grand stand tickets must approach the section of the stand in which they are to be seated through the cross street indicated on each ticket. No spectators will be permitted west of Madison Avenue between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets until 9:30 A. M. except those provided with grand stand tickets. After that hour the public will be allowed to occupy the easterly sidewalk of the Avenue except where the West Point Cadet guard of honor will be located.

The police also have orders to reserve for the wounded soldiers the following corners on the east side of Fifth Avenue: Forty-fifth Street, Forty-sixth Street, Forty-seventh Street, Forty-eighth Street, Fifty-first Street, and Fifty-second Street; and the following corners on the west side: Forty-ninth Street, Fifty-third Street, and Fifty-fourth Street. At other places automobiles carrying the wounded soldiers will be parked, and the east side of Fifth Avenue between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fifth Streets will be reserved for the West Point Cadets, who are to act as guard of honor. Inspector O'Brien will have his headquarters at Eightieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

After 9:30 the police lines will be withdrawn from Madison Avenue to Fifth Avenue, and any crowds may follow the lines in to the east side of Fifth Avenue, where they may stand along the walks, in accordance with the reservations made in the special police regulations.

CITY GIVES FLAG TO O'RYAN.

American Colors Presented at Dinner to 27th's Officers.

New York City last night presented General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th Division, with a great American flag in token of the splendid work done by his division on the fields of Flanders. In accepting the flag, which was given him by Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, at the close of a dinner in honor of the General and 700 of his officers, General O'Ryan said:

"On behalf of the 27th Division, I accept these colors and I pledge you the best that is in all of us and the best in our successors to preserve this flag and to remain in honorable relation to the colors."

The dinner, which was attended by about a thousand guests, was the official expression of New York City's gratitude to the officers of the 27th Division, from General O'Ryan to the youngest Lieutenant, for the magnificent work the division did side by side with the British in breaking the Hindenburg line. In addition to General O'Ryan, Mayor Hylan and Governor Alfred E. Smith were the guests of honor. Mr. Wanamaker presided.

Mayor Hylan in a brief address told General O'Ryan how glad the city was to welcome him home.

"You were told the Hindenburg line was impregnable," said Mayor Hylan, "but it crumbled before the bravery and ability of the 27th Division. When you sailed we knew you'd make good and you have done so. It is needless for me to try and say how proud we are of you. Your division took the most difficult assignment, and that you made good is attested by the fact that your men are wearing decorations of France, Great Britain, and the United States."

Governor Smith followed Mayor Hylan, welcoming General O'Ryan in the name of the State of New York.

"It is my task," said the Governor, "to attempt to extend a welcome from the State of New York to the 27th Division. That, of course, is impossible. Even if I had time, I would not dare to try it. However, I think it safe to say that the State of New York itself will be here tomorrow to say its own welcoming speech."

Governor Smith in the course of his remarks paid a compliment to the work of the Mayor's Committee which had charge of the arrangements for the dinner. After he had finished, Rodman Wanamaker presented General O'Ryan with the flag in the name of the City of New York. The flag was carried the length of the hall by Police Lieut. William Kennel and escorted by a squad of police.

Mr. Wanamaker then presented to General O'Ryan for Mrs. O'Ryan, on behalf of the City of New York, a ruby-sapphire and diamond brooch in the form of a bowknot, the jewels showing the national colors.

The glee club and the band from the Police Department were present at the dinner. After the dinner General O'Ryan and his officers were taken in buses to the Century Theatre, where they witnessed the first performance of "Let's Beat It," the musical comedy put on by the 27th Division.

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We are Wholesalers but have a Retail Department where you can buy made-to-measure *suits at wholesale prices.*
So come in, you boys of the service, and we'll show you the best values in town.
Suit to your measure, silk lined throughout, large choice styles and materials, $35.

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Jiffy-Jell
10 Flavors, at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. What wouldn't you give to be relieved of one days pain of your corns and bunions? Here is relief for *every day*. You won't realize this until you have tried Allen's Foot-Ease yourself. You simply forget all about your feet they are made so comfortable. Ask your druggist to-day for a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

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DARK DAYS IN THE WAR.
Philip Gibbs, the great war correspondent, begins a series of articles in The New York Times next Sunday dealing with unpublished materials affecting the European war. The first will deal with "The Secret of the Great Retreat." Order in advance.—Advt.

BROOKLYN GREETS ITS OWN VETERANS

Borough's Sons in Twenty-seventh Division March Through Flag-Bedecked Streets.

FEELING OF AWE IN CROWD

Mighty Shouts of Welcome from Many Thousand Throats as Fighters Pass.

PARADES IN OTHER PARTS

Various Units Cheered by Throngs on Way to Armories Throughout City.

Brooklyn turned out more than half a million persons yesterday to see the parade of the Brooklyn boys who, on Sept. 27 of last year, helped make the first deep crack in the Hindenburg line. Other sections of the 27th Division from New York City, who smashed the greatest German defensive system and started the German Army staggering into the series of crushing defeats in the last six weeks of the war, were reviewed by great crowds in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The crowds which banked the streets on the line of march and overflowed deeply into the cross streets in Brooklyn yesterday were by far the greatest which have ever gathered there. All available space on the pavements, in the windows, on the roofs, and wherever human figures could perch was taken. From Atlantic Avenue, and Bedford Avenue, on through Park Place, to Flatbush Avenue, then to Prospect Park Plaza, and along Prospect Park West to Sixteenth Street—in all about three miles of thoroughfare—was a mass of welcomers.

The "wild men," as the Brooklyn soldiers who first swarmed over the Bellecourt tunnel sector were described in diaries found on captured and dead Germans, marched beneath a veritable canopy of American flags, banners, and welcoming ribbons, fluttering brilliantly in a light wind and under a bright sun.

March as if to Front.

In this setting, the appearance of the survivors of the Brooklyn organizations who had made glorious history for America in the greatest of wars was more than impressive. The brilliant spectacle, personal greetings from friends and relatives, and that general enthusiasm from the admiring and proud people of Brooklyn did not in the least change the grim-visaged features of the men who were marching. The Brooklyn people saw their sons as they might have seen them marching on their way to the front. As if deaf and blind to what was taking place on both sides of them, they continued to wear steadfast, dignified expressions, and the straight lines cut into their faces by facing death and dealing it and seeing their comrades drop were not relaxed by the pleasure which they must have felt at the reception.

The crowd started to make a big demonstration when the first of the veterans appeared. All through the line of march the crowd broke forth with enthusiasm when the first of the veterans of this war passed before them. They started up and shouted and waved innumerable flags. Thousands of children, gay with ribbons and waving banners, were lifted up.

The soldiers, however, marched on with only the slightest outward signs that they were taking notice of this. Their head did not waver from their normal military line of vision. A few glanced with the eyes only. One or two in a file gave a slight movement of the head and swept the crowd for a second. An occasional marcher failed to reach the standard-of-severe facial control and let his teeth flash in a quick, but highly satisfied smile.

Crowd Shows Awe.

These stern countenances struck a kind of awe into the crowd. One glance was enough to show that these were men just returned from bloody battlefields, with their experiences stamped on their features. They were men who, after nearly two years of iron discipline, carried themselves with the same imperturbable and indifferent manner in the home town as on a French battlefield. Marching before the great crowd was apparently merely a minor incident in a military career. It was very different from the delirious scenes of triumphant processions that are imagined.

After their first outburst had failed to awaken the slightest apparent recognition from the military machine which was moving before it, the crowd checked itself suddenly, as if embarrassed and conscious of having been overeffusive. The applause and cheering were not entirely suppued, but the throngs on both sides of the street were very much sobered. There were outbursts in spots when a group on the sidewalk or in the long stands recognized an individual and cheered him, while hundreds of strangers joined in to make the ovation for the individual worth while. There were some big personal tributes when the line of march happened to take a boy through his own neighborhood, where occasionally signs with "Welcome Home, Albert," or some other family greeting was extended in big black letters.

Sense of Sadness Evident.

But on the whole the crowd borrowed a good deal of gravity from the soldiers. There were many reminders that the occasion was mixed with sadness. All the boys in a family enlisted together in many cases in the former New York National Guard regiments, which composed the units which paraded—the 106th Infantry, the 104th and 106th Machine Gun Battalions, and the 105th Field Artillery. A number of these boys came back with black bands on their sleeves. On all sides in the crowd were mothers and fathers with gold stars.

The 106th Infantry, which fought under Colonel Frank W. Ward, who rode at the head of the unit yesterday, was one of the most heavily affected of all the regiments. Its glorious part in the breaking of the German defensive arch was not accomplished without serious loss. Six hundred and sixty members of the regiment were killed in action or died of wounds, and the regiment suffered a total of 1,352 major casualties. The casualties were not light in the machine gun companies, which crumpled German counter-attacks on the Hindenburg line, or in the 105th Artillery, which played a big part in strengthening the St. Mihiel salient and which is credited with having fired more shots into the Metmahlde Stellung line than any other unit.

No Pomp or Glitter.

Surprised and somewhat appalled by the appearance of the world-famous soldiers who had left a few months before as untried Brooklyn boys, the men and women in the crowd seemed to study the marchers with nervous eagerness. One of the most striking impressions was the absence of pomp and glitter about the troops.

The colors adopted to prevent the Germans from detecting soldiers at a distance robbed the crowd of many of the eye-filling and spirit-stirring appurtenances of martial spectacles of the past. The heavy coat of dull paint on the helmets took the flash and sparkle out of the scene. The bayonets were fixed, but even they threw off an artistically dimmed reflection. The machine gunners carried heavy packs, and their guns were moved in knock-down condition in cases.

Between the two banks of color, as brilliant as colored silk and bunting, gay dresses, pretty girls, and myriads of beribboned children could make it, the stern-faced men, clad in the sober olive drab and bearing their battle equipment, looked more formidable than ever. It was a stern line; there was no gesture of the grimness that won and not of the jubilation of victory. The men were bigger in physique than they were when last seen in Brooklyn, built up and developed until, with their fighting gear, they looked like a generation of giants. They had necks and shoulders of wrestlers. Throughout the whole column of 5,000 veterans, who marched under discipline, the impression was of powerful physiques and strong faces.

Military Power Revealed.

The fascination in looking at a tremendous military power, preserved intact under unrelenting discipline, suddenly was lost as behind the marching veterans came men already mustered out and wounded men and convalescents no longer under discipline. The contrast was sharp.

The crowd cheered and laughed when two dogs, regimental mascots, wearing uniform capes with service stripes and one with a wound stripe, came along. It voiced gayety for a moment when a young goat, serving the same capacity, appeared. But the spell of the grim fighters was not entirely broken until the veterans who were no longer under discipline came along. These were Brooklyn men from the Rainbow Division, the Camp Upton division, and a number of others, including the Marines. Some had been mustered out and others were convalescents able to walk. They marched along in the rear of the disciplined mass, smoking, chatting shrouting, and waving at friends. Brooklyn hospitality had been lavished upon them before they started to march and at periods during the marching to such an extent that most of them were loaded with doughnuts, buns, candy, and sausages.

Use Gifts as Grenades.

They had eaten all they wanted by the time they neared the official reviewing stand at Prospect Park and Ninth Street and were using the surplus as missiles. During a stop just before they arrived in front of Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, and other officials, a heavy battle broke out. Edible ammunition was grabbed off the ground and thrown over and over again.

A division of bluejackets followed under command of officers, but the temptation to take a part in the skirmish was irresistible. A shower of abandoned food from the bluejackets took the irregular infantry by surprise. Sharp commands from their officers restored order occasionally, but scattering sausages and buns continued to fly from their ranks.

The next group was composed of several hundred wounded men, riding in buses, automobiles of the Women's Motor Corps, limousines and touring cars. Each of these men had several days' rations of outdoor food, which they hurled at one another, at the irregular marchers or at the crowd, sometimes running up alongside the curb to toss handfuls of food into the grandstand. They had a joyous time exchanging compliments and jibes one at another. Some of the most enthusiastic in welcoming their own and their neighbors' sons were old residents of Brooklyn who spoke with strong German accents.

The order of the parade was as follows:

THE STATE TROOPS.
14TH INF., N. Y. G.
Colonel F. W. Baldwin.
13TH COAST ART., N. Y. G.
Colonel Clarence W. Smith.
23D INF., N. Y. G.
Colonel Louis J. Praeger.
47TH INF., N. Y. G.
Lieut. Col. H. B. Baldwin.
2D FIELD ART., N. Y. G.
Colonel Walter J. Carlin.
SQUADRON C, N. Y. G.
(Dismounted.)
Major C. B. De Bevoise.
3D FIELD HOSPITAL, N. Y. G.
Major W. C. Griswold.
TROOPS OF 27TH DIVISION.
106TH INFANTRY.
Colonel Franklin W. Ward.
MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.
Lieut. Col. Edward McLeer.
104TH M. G. BATTALION.
Major Robert R. Molyneux.
106TH M. G. BATTALION.
Major Nathaniel H. Egleston.
105TH FIELD ARTILLERY.
Colonel De Witt C. Weld.
OTHER VETERANS.
Provisional Regiment.
Lieut. Col. Bryer Pendry.
Brooklyn men of the 30th and 70th Coast Artillery Regiments—formerly of the old Brooklyn 13th.
Provisional Regiment.
Made up of other Brooklyn soldiers, sailors, and marines who participated in the great war and have been mustered out of service.

After the parade the members of the reviewing party went to the Montauk Club, at Eighth Avenue and Lincoln Place, where they were the guests of William H. Beadle, President of the club, and William E. Todd, head of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, at a luncheon. Those at table numbered about 200. Mr. English presided. Governor Smith, addressing the luncheon party, felicitating Brooklyn upon the hearty welcome it had given its men of the American Expeditionary Forces, and praising the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee for the success of its plans, made at short notice, for the reception of the Brooklyn fighters returned from overseas. Charles M. Schwab and Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate also spoke at the luncheon.

UPTON READY FOR THE 27TH.

Mustering Out to be Finished by Friday of Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., March 24.—This camp is all prepared to receive the 18,676 officers and men of the 27th Division who will come here on Wednesday for demobilization. Major Joseph Klapp Nicholls, camp personnel Adjutant, who will have charge of the mustering out of the unit under the direction of Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson, the camp Commander, has completed a schedule that provides for the discharge of all of the men by Friday of next week. The discharges by units have been arranged as follows:

Monday, March 31—102d Field Signal Battalion, 106th Field Artillery, 108th Infantry.

Tuesday, April 1—Division Headquarters, 52d Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 53d Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 54th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 27th Military Police Company, 104th Field Artillery, 105th Infantry, 106th Machine Gun Battalion.

Wednesday, April 2—102d Train Headquarters, 102d Ordnance Repair Shop, 108th Infantry, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 107th Infantry.

Thursday, April 3—102d Ammunition Train, 102d Engineer Train, 102d Engineers, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, 105th Field Artillery.

Friday, April 4—102d Sanitary Train, 102d Supply Train.

Captain Addison Campbell, the camp billeting officer, who is now to be known as the camp dispatch officer, has completed arrangements for the assignment of the various units of the division to the five districts into which the camp is divided. He and his assistant, Lieutenant T. R. M. Andre, will keep in touch with the district officers from their headquarters in the Personnel Office on Headquarters Hill.

When the men begin arriving they will find the barracks assigned to them clean and warm, and hot food will have been prepared. The first three trains on Wednesday morning will carry the 105th Infantry and the 102d Field Signal Battalion, which are quartered at the 71st Regiment Armory. Then three more trains will transport the 104th Field Artillery, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Military Police Company, 102d Train Headquarters, and the 102d Ordnance Repair Shop, now at the 69th Regiment Armory.

Then will follow on trains in rapid succession the remainder of the quota assigned here, and by late afternoon the complete quartering will have been attended to.

SOLDIERS MISS MATINEES.

Troop Movements Keep 27th Men from Shows Arranged for Them.

The players in seventeen Broadway shows were ready and waiting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to proceed with the free matinee performances for members of the 27th Division, a feature of the welcome which the Mayor's Sub-Committee on Military Affairs had been planning for the last three weeks, but only six of the playhouses drew audiences from "New York's Own." After waiting for the soldier-audiences until 3 o'clock, and even later, the other theatres called off the performances.

When the soldiers did not appear at the hour appointed by the Mayor's Committee, which had prepared a special form of admission ticket and made arrangements for those who wished to go to the matinee to march to the theatres under command of their officers, the managers became uneasy, and several of them communicated with the Mayor's Sub-Committee. They were informed that the tickets had been distributed to each unit of the division and that the carrying out of the matinee plans rested with division officers.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, with members of his staff, attended the performance of "Lightnin'," at the Gaiety, which has a seating capacity of 850, but only 300 of his command took in the show. These were members of the Headquarters Troop and the Military Police, units which got in early from camp. Only twenty soldiers had appeared at the Gaiety at 2 o'clock. The soldiers, when they arrived a half hour or so later, evidently were under the impression that the performance was not to begin until 3 o'clock.

"A Sleepless Night" at the Bijou and "East Is West" at the Astor drew fair crowds of 27th men, but only a baker's dozen appeared at the Longacre, the Playhouse, and the Princess Theatres.

The performance of "Friendly Enemies" at the Hudson was held up until shortly before 3 o'clock, and then the four soldiers who made up the audience were directed to one of the other houses. The Morosco management was ready to ring up the curtain on "Cappy Ricks" at the hour set by the Mayor's Sub-Committee, but only two soldiers and one sailor made up the audience.

Not a man appeared at the performances of "Tea for Three" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre or the Manhattan Opera House, and the performances at the Eltinge, Booth, Criterion, Hudson, Fulton, and Republic Theatres were called off after only a row or two of seats had been filled. A. H. Woods also canceled "Redemption," with John Barrymore, at the Plymouth.

Captain James S. Wadsworth, Commander of the Headquarters Troop of the 27th, explained at division headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore that he had distributed the tickets to the different commands and got receipts for them from the commanders on Sunday. Delays incident to the moving of troops from the camp into the city had not been taken into consideration, he said. Several of the units did not reach their armories until late in the afternoon.

HOME MEN HAILED ON WAY FROM CAMP

Units of Squadron A, 7th Regiment, and Others Cheered as They Go to Armories.

THOUSANDS ON SIDEWALKS

Gov. Smith and Other Officials Review Them at the Union League Club.

The city extended its first greeting yesterday to the returning soldiers of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, composed of elements of old Squadron A, of the National Guard, and the 107th Regiment, composed of elements of the old 7th and 1st Infantry Regiments, as they marched up Fifth Avenue on their way to their armories.

A greeting also was extended to the 105th Infantry as it marched from the Long Island ferry at East 34th Street to the 71st Regiment Armory, and to the 23d Engineers, who were reviewed by Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt as they marched to their armory at Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street.

One of the first units to arrive in Manhattan yesterday was the 105th Machine Gun Battalion. It was met at the East Thirty-fourth Street ferry by Squadron A of the New York Guard, under command of Major Alfred Wendt, and escorted up Fifth Avenue to the Squadron A armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The men were acclaimed along the line of march and were reviewed at the Union League Club by Gov. Smith and other officials. The 15th Regiment Band, of the State Guard, accompanied the battalion.

More than 1,000 men were in the line of march when the 7th Regiment of the State Guard and the Veterans' Association of the regiment escorted the 107th Infantry up Fifth Avenue about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One of the battalions of the 107th arrived in the city on Saturday to attend the ceremonies in Central Park when the decorations were bestowed by General O'Ryan, and the others came in from Camp Merritt yesterday.

Thousands See Veterans.

Thousands had gathered along Fifth Avenue to watch the veterans of the famous regiment pass up to their armory with new traditions of service. First in the parade were about 300 officers, who took their first training in the 7th Regiment and were commissioned in other units. They represented only part of the 1,048 officers in this war who took their first training in the old 7th New York Infantry.

General O'Ryan, who was himself a graduate of the 7th Infantry, was not able to take part in the parade, nor were any of the four Brigadier Generals and twenty-two Colonels able to be present. But the group of officers marching represented all branches of the service, with many from the navy, and the majority were casuals.

Behind the officers who still wear the uniform were members of the Veterans' Association who had served in the 7th Infantry at some time in the last forty years, and in the line were about seven men who had fought with the regiment during the civil war. They brought a great cheer from the throng as they marched along with their younger comrades.

The greatest ovation along the avenue was reserved for the newest veterans of the 7th, who are just returning from their hard fighting as part of the British armies in France and Belgium. At the head of the regiment marched Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant, formerly a Major in the old 1st New York Cavalry, and in France commanding officer of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion. Behind him was Lieut. Col. Nicholas Engel, who on the Mexican border drilled Company E of the regiment so well that it surpassed all other companies in the division in shooting.

Many Wear Wound Stripes.

Many of the soldiers who marched with the 107th wore wound stripes and some wore two wound stripes. On many of these men the scars of their wounds were visible; others limped, and some of them had their arms in slings or casts. Others who reviewed the regiment at the Union League Club, besides Governor Smith, were Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, Colonel William Hayward, Colonel Merritt H. Smith, and Police Commissioner Enright.

Crowds Greet 102d 23d.

The 102d Engineers were reviewed yesterday at their armory, at Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street, by their former commander, Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, as they marched in to prepare for the parade today. Members of the Defendam Association, composed of veterans of the 22d Engineers of the old National Guard, marched with the 102d Engineers as a guard of honor, as did cadets from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdas.

Some disappointment was expressed by many persons in Washington Heights who had decorated their buildings along a proposed line of march of the regiment that the marching orders were changed at the last minute because the officers did not wish to compel their men to carry their heavy packs over such a long distance. The parade was to have started at 137th Street and Broadway, but, instead, orders were given that the march should begin at 157th Street. The troops then marched north to 181st Street, thence to St. Nicholas Avenue, and south to the Armory.

More than 10,000 school children gathered along the line of march to honor the veterans, and several aid societies served refreshments to the men at the armory.

The 104th Field Artillery was met at the foot of East Fourteenth Street by the 1st Field Artillery of the State Guard and escorted to the 9th Coast Defense Command Armory in Fourteenth Street. The 102d Field Signal Battalion came from Camp Merritt by Government ferry to Forteenth Street and marched to the 71st Regiment Armory. Other auxiliary troops also were acclaimed as they marched through the streets to the 69th Regiment Armory.

BRONX WELCOMES ITS MEN.

105th Field Artillery Battalion Cheered in Homecoming Parade.

The Bronx turned out yesterday to welcome its battalion of the 105th Field Artillery, formerly the 2nd Field Artillery, veterans of the Argonne and St. Mihiel. The line of march was from Willis Avenue and 133rd Street to McKinley Square. It was crowded with cheering spectators and the windows and roofs of houses were filled with relatives and friends of the returning men.

The school children of the Borough were dismissed at 10:30 A. M., while many business places were closed. It was estimated that about 300,000 persons were in the crowds which cheered the battalion, which includes batteries D, E and F. After brief exercises at the reviewing stand in McKinley Square, the soldiers returned to their armory at Franklin Avenue and 160th Street, where they will be quartered until their return to Camp Mills.

Upon detraining at 133rd Street, the battalion was met by Grand Marshal Colonel Sylvanus G. Teets, of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, N. Y. G., and a detachment of the organization. A subcommittee of the Bronx Welcome and Memorial Committee, headed by Surrogate George M. S. Schuls, greeted the officers and men of the Bronx battalion.

The parade started at 11:30 and, an hour later, escorted by detachments of the Eighth Regiment and the newly formed 2nd Field Artillery, reached the reviewing stand. Mrs. L. Rourke, a daughter of a veteran of the civil war, showered the soldiers with roses, while the grand stand was crowded with officials of the county and relatives and friends of the returning soldiers. Conspicuous in the celebration were Grand Army veterans Bronx Oliver Tilden, Vanderbilt and Alexander Hamilton Posts.

Addressing Major Robert W. Marshall, who was in command, Surrogate Schulz spoke of the splendid achievements of the American soldier and of the personal interest with which the people of the Bronx followed the boys of the 105th Artillery. He welcomed the officers and men in the name of the Bronx Welcome Committee and extended to the battalion the gratitude and appreciation of the citizens.

Venezuelan Liberals Form a Branch

PANAMA, March 24.—A branch of the Venezuelan patriotic union, which is to work in harmony with the main body recently organized in New York, has been formed here. The organization will publish a weekly periodical in the interest of a liberal government in Venezuela.

Returning German Ships to Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, March 24.—Announcement was made today that France was returning to Brazil requisitioned German shipping which was leased after Brazil entered the war.

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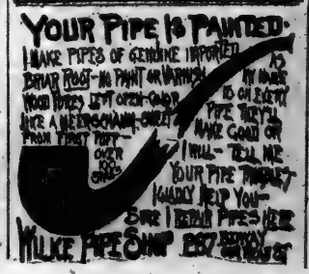
To the 27th!

As you march up 5th Avenue, under the Victory Arch and approach 32nd Street, our windows will be crowded as we welcome you with our cheers.

OVINGTON'S
The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue
312-314 Fifth Avenue Near 32nd Street

For wonderful flavor, says Bobby bread isn't in it with **Post Toasties**
(MADE OF CORN)



Total War Dead of the 27th Division, 1980; Lost in Action, 1709

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GOODRICH DE LUXE TRUCK TIRES

General O'Ryan Reveals Official Records of the Losses of His Own Division of New York Fighters

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan yesterday released for publication the official list of the casualties of the 27th Division in the overseas service, with all the facts in the official records about the circumstances of each man's death and with complete information upon the burial place of each man, so far as available. The total number of officers and men who perished in the overseas service, in battle and from other causes, was 1,960, as shown by the official records now virtually complete.

Only twenty men and four officers in the official list of casualties were members of the 52d Artillery Brigade, which was not attached to the division in the overseas service but which fought support of the 33d Division, composed of units of the Illinois National Guard, and the 79th Division, the National Army organization trained at Camp Meade. All the other battle casualties were suffered by the two infantry brigades of the division, with the auxiliary troops, and most of them in the last two months of the war, when the division stormed the Hindenburg line, forced the Cambrai-Bullecourt tunnels, and drove the Germans back steadily toward the Le Selle River.

Abbeville, Commune Cemetery, Abbeville, France.
Abeele, British Military Cemetery, U. S. A. plot.
Amiens, Roupice Military Cemetery.
Arneche, Church Cemetery.
Bony, American Military Cemetery.
Bihecourt, British Military Cemetery.
Bellecourt Road, American Military Cemetery.
Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey, England.
Busigny, American Military Cemetery.
Blue Maison, British Military Cemetery, Wotanfranx, France.
Brookwood Cemetery, (British,) London, England.
Bagneaux, British Military Cemetery.
Camiers, (American plot,) Camiers, France, (near Etaples.)
Doingt, British Military Cemetery.
Driancourt, British Military Cemetery.
Esquelbecq, British Military Cemetery.
Etretat, British Military Cemetery.
Guillemont Farm, American Military Cemetery, near Le Catelet, Haile.
Jackson Cemetery, (30th Div.,) American Military Cemetery.
Lissenhoek, British Military Cemetery, near Abeele.
Lamphrie, British Military Cemetery, near Le Catelet.
Lodge Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, England.
Lockbrook Cemetery, Bath, England.
Longravesnes, American plot, near Le Catelet.
Le Treport, (near Eu, on La Breale River,) Le Treport, France.
Magdalen Hill Cemetery, Winchester, England.
Montbrehain, Old Hickory Cemetery, northeast of St. Quentin.
Nine Elms, British Military Cemetery.

The abbreviations used in the records are as follows: KA, killed in action; DW, died of wounds; DD, died of disease; DA, killed in accident; GH, General Hospital; ARC, American Red Cross Hospital; CCS, casualty clearing station; CanCCS, Canadian casualty clearing station; and Aus CCS, Australian casualty clearing station. Example: Friedmann, M., DW, Oct. 25, 3 GH, St. Sever, Rouen, R-N-8053, means that Private M. Friedmann died of wounds on Oct. 25 in General Hospital No. 3 and that he is buried in the St. Sever Cemetery at Rouen, Plot R, Row N, Grave 8053. The casualties, grouped by units, follow:

TOTAL BATTLE CASUALTIES OF THE 27TH DIVISION.

(The Division Less Artillery Brigade.)

	Killed.		Died of Wounds.		Wounded.		Gassed.		Captured or Missing.				Unac'ted for.		Aggate.	
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	O. W.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.
July 9 to Sept. 15	2	195	3	43	20	976	14	264	0	7	0	4	40	1,358		
Sept. 16 to close of war	55	1,101	6	310	98	3,486	34	1,811	*3	*195	1	10	196	6,471		
Total	58	1,296	9	352	118	4,362	48	1,075	*3	*202	1	74	236	7,829		
52D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.																
All operations	0	20	0	4	11	117	1	29	0	0	0	0	12	170		

*Includes one officer and two men who died of wounds in Germany, also included in died of wounds columns.

Officers who compiled the table pointed out that they divided the battle figures into two divisions because the 27th took part in no great battle until it stormed the Hindenburg line in September. From July 9 until Aug. 23 it was organizing the East Poperinghe line and all its clashes with the enemy were considered only minor actions; and from Aug. 24 to 30 it carried on another minor action in the Dickebusch sector. This ended the minor actions of the division, except for the engagement at Vierstraat Ridge from Aug. 31 to Sept. 2. Another engagement at The Knoll followed on Sept. 26 to 28, and the division then was used in three planned attacks or battles, in which the Germans were driven back to the Le Selle—the battle of the Hindenburg line—on Sept. 29 and 30; the battle on the Le Selle River on Oct. 16 and 17, and the battle of Jonc De Mer Ridge on Oct. 18. An engagement at St. Maurice River ended the fighting on Oct. 19 and 20.

53d Infantry Brigade.

MICHIE, R. E. L., Brig. Gen., DD, June 4.....Rouen F-1-42 (Old Section.)

105TH INFANTRY.

Headquarters Company.

ANDERSON, J., DD, Oct. 22, 11 SH.....Rouen R-F-7887
BEATTIE, D. S., Sgt., KA, Aug. 31.....Lissenhoek 32-C-15
BURK, H. E., 2d Lt., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-7-175
BURKE, J. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony 5-5-126
CARLBERG, F. A., DD, Nov. 7.
CRAIG, W. S., KA, Sept. 27.....Lamphrie 1
DAVIS, H., DD, Nov. 3, 92 GH.....Rouen T-F-8728
FRIEDMAN, M., DW, Oct. 25, 3 SH, St. Sever.....Rouen R-N-8053
GURTLER, G. J., DW, Oct. 20, 5 CCS.....Bihecort Am. B-7
GURTLER, W., Corp., KA, Oct. 20.
HEALY, S., KA, Aug. 31.....Abeele 3-D-17
HENSHAW, J. C., DD, Oct. 30, 9 GH.....Rouen RK-5490
HUGHES, L., DW, WRIA, Sept. 26.....Bony F-7-182
JOHNSON, A. H., Sgt., DD, Nov. 5, 41 SH.....Amiens 2-B-44
KILFOYLE, J. A., DD, 16 GH.....Le Treport F. Amer. Row
KOCHERBERGER, W. E., DD, Nov. 4, 5 GH.. Rouen T-F-8916
LELAND, H. H., Band Ldr., DD, Nov. 3.....Rouen T-D-9011
MARTIN, F. J., Sgt., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-1-21
MURRAY, R. M., Sgt., KA, Sept. 27.
NAFFZIGER, W. F., DD, Nov. 3, 41 SH.....Amiens 2-D-39
SCHUTT, WM., DD, Oct. 29, 41 SH.....Amiens 2-A-15
SMITH, H., DD, Dec. 7.
SUTCLIFFE, J. O., Sgt.....Amiens Hospice Cem. 2-D-26
WAY, J. E., KA, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am. C-18
WILKINSON, E. H., died nat. causes, Aug. 25.
STRONG, C. W., Capt., DD, (7).
MAXSON, E. W., 1st Lieut., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-8-193
POWERS, F. L., Sergt., DD, Oct. 29.....415SH
LIEBMANN, M. H., Lt. Col., KA, Aug. 6.....Abeele 3-A-6
HOWARD, G. L., 1st Lieut., DW, Aug. 11..Esquelbecq 5-A-12

Company A.

ROCK, C. J., KA, Sept. 27.....B. Bony E-5-121
BIDWELL, F. A., DW, Oct. 18.....At 48 CCS, B. Roisel 3-B-14
BISHOP, J., DW, Oct. 2.....At 12 CCS, B. Tincourt 6-G-45
CAWEIN, R. D., DW, Sept. 2.....Lissenhoek 32-C-23
CHAMBERS, W. C., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-21
COOK, G. H., DD, Nov. 3.....41 SH, Amiens 2-B-7
CRANDALL, E. B., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-2-05
DANAHER, J. T., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-180
EVERS, H. F., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Believe Bony
FLAHERTY, W. A., Bgl., DD, Oct. 25, 1 AGH.Rouen R-8053
GARLINGE, W. A., KA, Sept. 2.....Ferry Meade Cem. Gr 23
GARLINGE, W. A., KA, Sept. 2.....No record
LANGING, A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-167
McMAHON, J. J., DW, Sept. 29.....Doingt 4-C-5
MAHONEY, F., Corp., DW, July 28.....Lissenhoek 32-A-7
MARRETTA, PHILLIPO, KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-110
MATRONECH, D., DD, Nov. 9.....5 GH Rouen T. D. 9216
MAUS, J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-117
MURPHY, W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-6-134
MOFFITT, M., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-3-3
NIMS, H. S., KA, Sept. 29.....Driancourt Am. A. 4
OHLHAUSEN, G. N., Cor., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-15
ROACHER, T. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-20
ROCK, E. H. L., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-22
RYAN, T. C., DW, Sept. 28.....20 CCS Doingt 4-A-8
SIMMONS, F. T., DD, Nov. 4.....St. Sever Rouen T. F. 8826
SLEICHER, W., DD, Oct. 20.....Rouen R. G. 8111
STEINKAMP, E., H., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Souplet A-2-25
WENZ, J. J., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-2-25
WOLFERST, G. W., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-108
YETTO, C. W., Corp., DD.....St. Sever, Rouen T. D. 9231

Company B.

BONZCEK, JOSEPH, DD, Nov. 8, 1-GH.
BURNS, M. P., KA, Sept. 28.....Driancourt Am. A-2
CUMMINGS, WILLIAM P., KA, Sept. 29.
DEBBLE, F. M., Corp., DD, Nov. 5, 41 SH, ..Amiens 2-B-19
DUARITZA, MIKE, KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-3-7
ELLIS, FRANK H., Corp., DD, Nov. 8.
GADOUA, J. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Driancourt Am. A-3
GERROW, CHADWICK, Supply Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.
GILLIGAN, J., DW, Oct. 9.....Doingt 1-D-11
GREENBERG, G., Sgt., DW, Nov. 2, AGH.
HADLEY, R., DW, Aug. 29.....Esquelbecq 5-A-21
HIGGINS, G., Corp., DW, WRIA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet B-1-5
JOHNSTON, J., Sgt., DD, Nov. 5, 41 SH.....Amiens 2-B-42
KAMURA, J., KA, Oct. 17.
KELLY, J. J., Corp., DW, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am. A-19
LANGTON, WM. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Villers-Faucon Am. 1-A-11
LEONARD, J. R., KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-3-13
McDONNELL, J. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-114
McGRATH, J., KA, Aug. 24.....Abeele 3-D-1
MILLER, H. C., Mech., KA, Sept. 29.
NORGEN, J., KA, Sept. 24.....Driancourt Am. A-5
PETERSON, H. E., Corp., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-4-8
PLUMLEY, F. E., DD, Oct. 24, 5 GH.....Rouen R.I. 8038
RUHL, A. D., KA, Aug. 5.....Lissenhoek 32-B-10
RYAN, C., KA, Sept. 29.
SPAETH, C., Jr., DW, Aug. 2.....Lissenhoek 33-C-23
STEED, R., Corp., DD, Oct. 25, 74 GH.....Tourgerville 10-A-14
SURPRISE, T. C., Corp., DW, Oct. 16, 53, CCS., Roisel 3-B-23
WALSH, J. J., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-2-28

Company C.

ASTON, E. V., DW, Oct. 11, 5 GH.....Rouen R. I. 7406
BOGART, R., KA, Oct. 18 B.....St. Souplet A-4-10
BUCKLEY, B., Lt., 1st, KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-1-8
CLART, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-172
CONROY, D. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-3-76
CRETTON, R., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-1-18
DAIMLER, CHARLES, Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-42
DeFOREST, D. B., DW, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-1-13
DOWD, E. J., DW, Sept. 10.. No. 2 Can. CCS., Esquelbecq 5-B-8
DUPIUS, L. E., KA, Oct. 2.....Bony F-5-111
FAKE, W. E., Corp., KA, Oct 18.....St. Souplet A-2-3
FONDA, E. S., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-169
HAMM, W. J., KA, Sept. 2.....Kellabach & Vierstadt Rds
HUTTON, C., DW, July 28.....Esquelbecq 5-A-1
KING, W., KA, July 31.....Micmac Bc. Cem.
KIRCHGOSSNER, F., KA, Aug. 31.....Abeele 3-D-14
LEWIN, W., DW, Aug. 2.....Esquelbecq 5-A-6
McARDLE, E. J., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-8-189
McCULLOUGH, J. A., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-8-189
McCULLOUGH, T., Cpl, DW, Sept. 12, CCS Esquelbecq 5-B-10
MOORE, H. R., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-107
MURNAGHAN, B. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Busigny Am. A-26
O'NEIL, M. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-120
PHELAN, J., Cpl, DW, Nov. 4, No. 73 GH Tourgerville 10-B-8
REHM, J. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-40
ROTHMANSKY, A., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-1-6
SAN PIETRO, C. J., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-48
SHERWOOD, D., DD, Nov. 20, St. Sever Rouen T. D. 9896
SOTEKOS, J. P., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-1-25
SPRINGER, S., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-45
TAYLOR, J. E., DW, Oct. 4, No. 3 GH St. Maria Cem. Am-E-8
TRACY, H., Corp., DA, Aug. 24.....Died Abeele 3-C-17
WERNER, F. G., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-41

Company D.

ARMOUR, E. E., DD, Nov. 3, No. 3 SH.....Rouen TF 8867
BAXTER, W., DD, Nov. 4, No. 41 SH.....Amiens 2-B-21
BEALIN, J. J., Jr., 1st Sgt., DD, Dec. 30.
BENCRLEY, J. G., KA, Sept. 29.
BODAMER, F. W., DW, Oct. 27, No. 12, At. B, Rouen 8162
BRIGER, A., DD.....Rouen TB 8245
CONNERY, W. J., Corp., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony E-7-160
DOYLE, J. J., KA, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am. A-25
ELDER, W. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-5
GREIN, J. O., St. Marie Cem.....Amer. N-3
HANCOX, F. H., DW, Oct. 18.....Met A-3-17
HAZEL, A., DD, Nov. 1.....Rouen TF-9830
JESSELSEN, R. V., DW, Oct. 18, 41 CCS.....St. Souplet A-1-14
JEWETT, E. A., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
KAISER, A. P., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony G-8-193
McCLURE, D. G., KA, Sept. 27.....Villes Faucon Am. 1-A-4
McLOUGHLIN, ..., KA, Sept. 29.....No Man's Land
MAGOVERN, A. J., Sgt., DW, Sept. 29, 53 CCS, Tincourt 6-F-11
MAHONEY, W. J., DW, Sept. 29, 58 BFA., Vil. Fau. Am. 1-A-7
MATERA, J. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-18
MONAHAN, P. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-22
NODYNE, F. L., KA, Sept. 29.
PATTEN, H. S., DW, Nov. 25.
PIELSWORTH, R., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-8-190
ROWE, F. V., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Abeele 3-D-16
WEBSTER, S. R., DW, Oct. 10.....St. Souplet A-2-24

Company E.

BRAMER, A. P., 1st Sgt., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-2-21
BRESETTE, W. F., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-1-8
BLUMLEIN, J. H., KA, Oct. 17, 18.....St. Souplet A-1-B
BRYANT, E. E., DD, Nov. 4, 41 S S.....Amiens 2-D-14
CARTANZO, J., KA, Oct. 19.
CASTRO, F. D., KA, Sept. 20.....Soiart Farm Gr.-9
CHAMBERLAIN, P. M., Sgt.....Magdalon Hill Cem., Plot R-52
CLIFFORD, J. J., Sgt., DW, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Farm A-2-10
CUYKENDALL, E., DW, Sept. 28, 20 CCS.....Doingt 4-C-10
EHLERS, G. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-5-7
FOGARTY, J., KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-3-13
GRADY, T. A., KA, Oct. 18.
HART, W. A., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-1-6
LINZ, A., Corp., DW, Oct. 20.
MAYER, R. W., Corp., DA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-3-22
MELE, D., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-5-124
MULLENS, J. J., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-117
RUANE, E., 1st Sgt, KA, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am. A-20
SCHICK, V., M., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-1-17
SLOSSON, J. S., Capt., KA, Sept. 27.....St. Emilie 2-D-2
STEVENS, J. R., KA, Oct. 27.....St. Souplet A-1-15
STRUGNELL, J. C., KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-1-10
SULLIVAN, J. J., DW, Oct 27 6 GH.....Rouen RG-8145
YOZZA, F., KA, Oct. 19.

Company F.

BARTON, G. R., Corp., DD, Nov. 8, 41 SH.....Amiens 2-D-6
BILLETDOUX, H. J., DW, Oct. 1, at 12 CCS, B. Tincourt 6-E-17
COATS, J., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-376
DELEKTA, J., DW, Oct. 1, 29 CCS.....Doingt 1-B-4
DOONAN, J. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 1-A-21
EBELT, G. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-138
EKSTROM, E. R., Corp., KA, Oct. 19.....Busigny Am. C-12
FORTON, A. C., KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-2-19
FREEMAN, T., DW, Oct. 19, 5 GH.....Rouen R-H-7630
FULLER, W. H., 1st Lt., KA, Aug. 9.....Abeele 3-A-9
GUNNING, J. J., DW, Oct. 1, 12 CCS.....Tincourt 6-F-51
HUGHES, F. P., Sgt., DW, Sept. 30, 41 CCS.....Doingt 4-D-15
JACKMAN, A. A., KA, Sept. 27.....Villers Faucon Am. 1-A-10
JOHNSON, H. C., DD, Oct. 30, 12 GH.....Rouen T-C-8280
KANZLER, F. R., DW, Aug. 8, 2 Can CCS., Esquelbecq 5-A-9
KARASZKIEWICZ, F., DW, Sept. 30, 41 CCS., Doingt 4-D-15
KARKER, W. D., Sup. Sgt., KA, Sept. 30.....Bony G-8-184
KOPFFELD, O. R., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-8-181
LOWERY, ..., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-13
MECCA, J. B., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-182
MILKMAN, E. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Sart Farm Ger. 2
PAPPAS, G., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 1-A-8
PATRONE, A. E., Corp., DW, Sept. 30.
RAGONE, V., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
SCHOENFELDER, A. B., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-51
SHIELY, H. J., KA, Sept. 27.....Villers Faucon
SLATTERY, J. J., Oct. 10.....Rouen R-C-8331
SUTHERLAND, H. D., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-1-7
VROOMAN, H. M., KA, Aug. 6.....Abeele 3-A-7
SULLIVAN, J. F., DD, Oct. 8.
WALTEN, C. C., KA, Sept. 29 Sept.....Guillemont B-2-20

Company G.

ARMSTRONG, J., KA, Aug. 3.....Sh. 28—NS-A-5-6
DALY, E. J., DD, June 18...49 CCS, Britch. Cem., St. Riquier
DE FORREST, W., Sergt., KA, Sept. 1.....Abeele 3-E-6
DUNDAS, H., DW, Sept. 9.....Esquelbecq 5-B-3
HARLIN, E., KA, Sept. 29.
HEINBURGE, F. W., KA, Aug. 25.
HENRY, C. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
HUTCHINSON, H., KA, Sept. 29.
IVELAND, W. J., KA, Sept. 2.....Abeele 3-E-9
JACOBS, S., DW, Sept. 2.....Lissenhoek 32-C-24
KNEESKERN, A. C., DD, Oct. 31.....41 SH, Amiens 2-B-11
KOPF, S., Corp., DW, Sept. 3.....3 Can. CCS, Esquelbecq 5-B-8
MURPHY, J. J., DW, Sept. 8, 12 GH.
PAETZEE, P., KA, Aug. 13.....Abeele 3-A-10
REILLET, E. F., KA, Sept. 29.
SENTERS, I., Corp., KA, Oct. 31.....Abeele 3-E-4
SIMPSON, F., DD, Oct. 30.....Amiens 2-B-21
SLAWSON, H., Corp., Sept.
WARSHAUER, E., 1st Lt., KA, Sept. 29....Guillemont A-4-21
WETMORE, A. L., Corp., KA, Sept. 1.....Abeele 3-E-8

Company H.

BAIER, C. J., Corp., DW, 5 CCS.....Bihecourt, Am. A-9
BERGEN, J. T., 1st Lt., KA, Oct. 17.....S. St. Souplet A-1-3
CONRAD, L. W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-1-20
CONWAY, H. L., 1st Lt., DW, Aug. 29.....Esquelbecq 5-A-17
CUNNINGHAM, A. L., 2d Lieut, KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-1-7
DORIAN, T. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. B-5-1
GANONE, G. B., Jr., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-4-9
GLEASAN, P., KA, Aug. 7.....Sh. 28 N A-75-2-5
HORN, H. A., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony E-2-28
O'MEARA, J. W., Sergt., DW, Oct. 1.....Bony F-1-10
RAUCHT, H., Corp., ...Brookwood Cem. 181566
BEAUBURY, S. D., KA, Sept. 29.....Lamphrie 2
WATERMAN, F., KA, Sept. 1.....Lissenhoek 32-C-25
WHEELER, A., Sergt., DW, Oct. 30, 5 CCS, Bihecourt Am. E-5

Company K.

ALSTON, E. D., DD, Nov. 2, 6 GH..St. Sever Rouen T-F-8741
BLANCHARD, V. W., Corp.....Amiens Hosp. Cem-2-D-12
BOLZ, John J., ...B. Guillemont Fm. A-4-15
BROWN, J. A., KA, Sept. 29.
CLEAS, F. J., KA, Sept. 1.....Abeele 3-E-5
DORVEE, S., DD, Jan. 24.
DOVAS, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-39
FISEA, G. E., DW, Sept. 28 20 CCS.....Doingt 4-A-1
FRENCH, G. H., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-130
GORMAN, T. J., KA, Aug. 1.....Abeele 3-A-4
HANRAHAN, D. A., KA, Sept. 29.
HOWE, C., ...Lockbrook Cem. 36-A-C-F-Pink
LAFARE, L. H., DW.....Bony F-7-168
LAMOURES, A., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-4-29
LATHROP, H. M., Corp., KA, Sept. 27.....Sart Farm Gr-7
LOFGREN, J. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-125
MAYRAND, J. W., DD, Nov. 6, 5 GH.....Rouen T-D-9067
MAYOTTE, R. J., cook, DW, Sept. 28, 55 CCS.....Doingt 4-D-1
ORR, C., KA, Aug. 1.....Abeele 3-A-3
O'CONNELL, P., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.
POULIOTTE, J. P., Corp., DW, Sept. 28.. Driancourt Am. A-7
PUTNEY, W. S., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-1-20
PUTZ, F., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
BEELEY, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-12
SHOEMAKER, C., Corp., KA, July 31.....Abeele 3-A-1
TOWNE, E. W., Sgt., DD, Oct. 30 41 SH.....Amiens 2-A-18
VANHEUSEN, L., JR., DD, 13 GH.....Rouen T-F-8130
WELLS, M. K., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-1-24

COMPANY L.

BENNETT, M. C., DW, Oct. 21, 47 CCS.
BIANCHI, L., DD.....St Severs Rouen R-F-7806
BROCHELLE, H. P., DD, Oct. 23, 5 GH.
BURGESS, C., KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-2-8
BYINGTON, R. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-113
COSTELLO, A. C., DW, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 1-A-6
DUGAN, T. F.....Brookwood Cem. Gr. 182633
GIRARD, P., KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet B-1-15
GIBSON, J. H., Corp., KA, Oct. 18.
HARDY, J., Corp., KA, Oct. 19.....St. Souplet A-2-5
HOBBS, H. J., 2d Lt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-122
KOCH, O., DW, July 18, 130 FACoy.....Lissenhoek 32-A-8
LANG, J., Corp., DW, Sept. 29, 53 CCS.....Tincourt 6-F-12
MAGANNI, S., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-176
MEENAN, C. G., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-160
PARTLAND, B. J., cook, DD, Aug. 28, 5 GH..Rouen T. C. 8319
PIKE, M. J., KA, Sept. 29.
RYAN, C. P., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-7-157
SPARLING, J. C., KA, Sept. 29.
STONE, J. W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony 3-2-46
WILLIAMS, H., KA, Sept. 1; body removed by British.

Company L.

ALLEN, A. D., KA, July 31.....Abeele 3-A-2
BAILEY, G. M., DW, Oct. 19, 5 CCS.....Bihecourt Am. B-7
BRINDZA, F., KA, Aug. 31.....Abeele 3-E-1
BURROUGHS, D. S., KA, Oct. 29.....St. Souplet A-2-10
CLEMMONS, D. C., Corp., DW, Oct. 12....St. Sever-R-D 7918
De MARCO, P., KA, Aug. 31.....Abeele 3-E-2
DOMINICK, L., KA, Sept. 29.
GALLAGHER, T. M., KA, Oct. 20.....St. Souplet A-3-6
GREGORY, L. E., DW, Oct. 10.....Busigny Am. C-15
HARKRIDER, G. W., mech., DW, Oct. 20 48CCS.....Brie Roisel 3-B-10
HOLPP, H. C., KA, Sept. 29.
JORDON, P., KA, Sept. 27.
KUHN, H. A., KA, Nov. 27.
LUNDY, ..., KA, Aug. 30.....Abeele 3-D-9
NOVY, W. J., KA, Aug. 31.....Abeele 3-D-13
OWENS, L., DD, Nov. 4.....Rouen T-F-8030
PERKINS, A., KA, Sept. 25.....Driancourt Am. A-1
PURTLE, J. E., KA, Sept. 1.....Lissenhoek 32-C-17
ROSCOE, L., Kg., Aug. 31.....Lissenhoek 32-C-14
SARGEANT, E. B., DW, Aug. 6.....Esquelbecq 5-A-8
SMITH, L. R., KA, Sept. 29.
TABOR, R. E., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
THOMAS, R., Corp., KA, Nov. 26.....Abeele 3-D-3
WEED, J. C., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-16
WHITNEY, G. H., KA, Aug. 31.....Abeele 3-E-10

Company M.

BALDWIN, L., Sgt., KA, Sept. 18.....Bony F-7-165
BENNETT, R., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-133
BLOOMQUIST, A., Corp., Oct. 14...B. Magdalen Hill Cem, U 189
BOERS, H. G., DW, WRIA 9-30.....B. Bony F-5-116
BRUST, C. F., Corp., KA, Aug. 30.....Abeele 3-D-7
BURCEMO, S., KA, Aug. 30.....Abeele 3-D-8
CANFIELD, E. M., corp., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-5-102
CONNOLLY, H. S., KA, Sept. 29.....Driancourt Am.-A-G
CUDDIHY, M. E., Mess. Sgt., DW.....No. 37, BH, Brookwood Cem., Surrey, London, Eng., 182176
DURFEE, H. R., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-5-124
DWYER, ..., No. 1, KA, Sept 27.....Bony F-5-119
HOLMANN, J. V., KA, Sept. 29.
FREDERICKSON, H. V., Sgt., DD, Nov. 1, 5 GH..Rouen T.F. 8074
FULTON, E. P. C., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-3-5
GARLING, H. W., Corp., DW, Sept. 9.....Tincourt 6-F-10
GARDNER, R., KA, Sept. 27.....Guillemont Fm. B-5-8
GRAHAM, F. L., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-118
HAMILTON, J. A., Sgt., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-6-138
HOLMES, C., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-115
HYLAND, J. P., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-5-15
JACOBS, J., DD, Nov. 2, 44 SH.....Amiens 2-B-13
KANOWITZ, H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-7-164
KILLION, L. F., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-7-163
LANE, H., Sept. 27.
MASTEN, F. L., DD, Nov. 8, 12 GH.....Rouen T. D. 9061
McCUNE, R. S., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-7-164
McKAY, H., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-4-12
MONGUZZI, J., KA, Sept. 27.....Guillemont B-5-6
NEARY, M. W., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-7-173
O'LEARY, J. P., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-6-128
RUDD, E. J., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-7-179
RUDD, J. C., 2nd Lt., KA, Sept. 27.....Sart Farm Gr-7
RUSSEL, J. R., DW, Sept. 28.....55 CCS Doingt 4-C-2
SCHUESSLER, G. E., Corp., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-6-150
SMITH, W. D., Sept. 29.....St. Souplet A-4-18
STARKEY, J., DD, Nov. 1.....41 SH. Amiens 2-B-20
STEWART, R. S., KA, Sept. 27.....Lamphrie 11
TAYLOR, B. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-7-174
TURNER, W. H., 1st Lieut., KA, Sept. 27.....Bony F-5-108
VAN DER KAR, W., F., DW.....Jackson Cem. I. E. 13
WYSCOMIRSKY, ..., KA, Oct. 21.....Rouen, R-N-8053
WOLF, A., Corp., DW, Sept. 28.....Doingt 4-C-5
WRIGHT, H. F., Sergt., KA, Sept. 27.....Lamphrie, 13

Sanitary Detachment.

BATES, G. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-5-20
JACKSON, J. W., KA, Sept. 29.
McMICKLE, A. B., KA, Sept. 29.
PEER, R. M., DW, Oct. 9.....3 SH

Supply Company.

SHANNON, J. F., Wagn., KA, Sept. 27.....Guillemont A-3-21

Machine Gun Company.

ADAMS, J. L., DW, Nov. 22, 1GH.....Etretat-Anjer Row
ADAMEZAK, S. J.....Magdalon Hill Cem., Plot T, Grave 100
ELKANICH, J. H., DW, Oct. 22.
HENDERSON, C. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-38
HERTZOG, E. S., DD, Oct. 30, 1 AGH.....Rouen TC 8440
HILDERBRAND, M. J., Mch., DD, Oct. 22, 116H...Rouen RM-7885
SMITH, B. L., KA, Oct. 29.....St. Souplet A-3-2
SAHN, J. F., DW, Oct. 18, 41 CCS.....Doingt Roisel 3-B-2
DOONE, R. L.....Busigny Am. C-18
BRODERICK, E. J., KA, Oct. 31.....Abeele 3-A-13
BRACK, J. E., DD, Oct. 22, 6 GH.....Rouen R-F-7836
CLEMENT, A. W., KA, Oct. 15.....St. Souplet A-2-11
COOPER, W., Corp., KA, Oct. 20.....St. Souplet A-3-16
CURRY, F. P., Wagn., DD, Nov. 5, 1 SH.
MANCINI, C., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-16
PARK, E. A., KA, Oct. 20.....St. Souplet A-2-18
PETRO, B., Cook, Aug. 15.....Abeele 3-A-11
SEITZ, J. J., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-2-7
VAN BUREN, F., DD, Oct. 26, 3 SH.....Rouen R. L. 8122
VAN DER HOOF, W. D., Corp., DD, Oct. 26..Rouen R. G. 8143
WEBSTER, C., DD, Oct. 22.....Rouen R. M. 7022

105TH INFANTRY.

Headquarters Company.

BILLINGS, A. P., KA, Nov. 1, at 6 GH, B.....Rouen R-K-8571
CAREY, J. J., KA, Sept. 27.....Guillemont Fm. B-5-10
DE LACY, M. F., DW, Oct 27.....Busigny Am. A-21
GEBHARDT G., DD, Sept. .....Rouen T-D-9218
JACKSON, F. J., 1st Lt., KA, Sept. 27.....Guillemont A-1-14
KANE, F. B., DD, Oct. 25, 3 SH.....Rouen R-N-8129
KING, D., DD, Nov. 3, 3 GH.....Le Havre-St. Marie Am. K-5
LONGFELLOW, H. B., DW, Oct. 30, 2 HCH Esq.
NICOLLS, W. E., KA, Sept. 27.....Guillemont B-4-15
PARIS, F. S., 2d Lt., KA, Sept. 27..Villers Faveon Am. 1-A-6
PORTER, W. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 27.
RUSHLOW, W. J., Cook, DD, June 12, Abberville Comm

Hallowed Spots in Europe Where Lie the Twenty-Seventh's Heroic Dead

HEFFERLEN, G. E., 1st Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-7-170
DUANE, R. J., Corp., DW, Oct. 4.
FICKE, A. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-21
FITZGERALD, J. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-1-6
GALLAGHER, W., KA, Sept. 29.....Lamphrie 13
GILCHER, J. C., KA, Sept. 14.....Bony, B-9-128
HAYNER, P. C., KA, Oct. 12.
HERSHBERT, J. M., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. B-5-5
HERMAN, C. C., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. B-5-3
JOHNSON, J. H., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-32
JONES, J. H. L., KA, Sept. 29.
KARKAR, J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-17
KELLS, E. E., W., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
KELLY, T. E., KA, Aug. 17.....Abeele 2-C-1
KENNA, W. A., KA, Aug. 17.....Abeele 2-C-1
LAGRLIX, J. W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bart Farm gr. 4
LAWSON, A. E., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Lamphrie Com. 6
LAZONE, V., DW, Sept. 29.....Tincourt
McLOUGHLIN, J., KA, Aug. 17.....Abeele 2-B-17
MAGHER, J. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-7-169
NEISEL, J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-127
NEISEL, J. M., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-7-170
OBERKIRK, C. J., KA, Sept. 29.
OWINGS, E. D., DW, Oct. 21, 118CM.....Rouen R-F-7886
PIERCE, E. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-111
PULLIS, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont F-2-7
REED, H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-34
SMITH, A. J., KA, Aug. 17.....Abeele 2-B-16
SMITH, G. A., KA, Sept. 29.....On the line
SMITH, J. E., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-4-20
SPIRR, JAS., KA, Sept. 29.....Lamphrie 7
STANDRING, EDWIN, Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-43
STEWART, A. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-4-30
THORNTON, EDWARD, KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-7-177
VOCK, FRANK, KA, Sept. 29.....St. Souplet B-2-6
WELSH, ALFRED A., Corp., DW, Oct. 4.....Bony A-6-16
WHALEN, RAY C., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-197
WHITTLE, J. B., DW, Oct. 3, 41 CDS.....Doingt 1-A-10

Company D.

ANDERSON, EDW. J.....Brookwood Cem., Gr. 182178
BRUNDAGE, E. L., DD, Nov. 4, 19 GH.....Rouen T-N-8838
BRUNIG, P. M., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-183
CARGIN, A. E., DW, Oct. 7.....Rouen R-B-7-1
COLLINS, P. JR., Corp., KA, Sept. 29...Guillemont Fm. B-4-17
DAVIS, NATHAN, DW, Oct. 28, 9 GH.....Rouen T-B-6178
EGAN, JOHN E., DD.....Rouen T-G-9447
ELLEMAN, FOREST E., Corp., DD, Oct. 27.....Bony F-5-183
FISK, CLINTON E., Capt., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-1-1
FOSTER, LEONARD J., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-2-19
FRANKENBURG, W. H. JR., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29...Guillemont, A-4-4
GRAVES, ROY D, KA, Oct. 18.....Jackson Cem. 1-F-19
HACK, DANIEL M., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-206
HARRIS, EDWIN R., Corp.....Reading Cem., 71-16484
HAYWARD, W., DW, Oct. 18, 51 CCS...Ribecourt Am. A-12
HELLY, HUGH B., JR., DW, Sept. 29, 55 CCS..Doingt 4-D-2
LA FAY, LEON P.....Brookwood Cem. 182171
McCORMICK, J. K., Corp., KA, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am-C-16
MAYBURY, R. T., DW, Oct. 1, 13 CCS.....Tincourt 6-E-30
MENDILL, PHILIP K., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-38
MITCHELL, WILLIAM J., DW, 55, Oct. 4, CCS..Doingt 4-C-1
NORTHUP, FRED E., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-190
PAGE, C. G., DW, Oct. 17, 55 CCS.....Tincourt Roisel 3-B-12
PAUL, W. J., KA, Sept. 29.
PERKINS, L. E., DW, Oct. 1, 55 CCS.....Doingt 4-D-11
QUINN, A. S., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-4-94
SALISBURY, S. C., KA, Oct. 12.

Company E.

ALLISON, W. D., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-72
BAIRD, J. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont, Fm. A-2-13
BAKER, J. W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-81
BICKNELL, B. E., DW, Sept. 29.....Buried, St. Emilie 5-D-15
BLAKE, W., DD, Oct. 17, 7 GH.
BONANNO, Corp., KA, Oct. 18, 9 GH. B.....Rouen T-F-8488
BOWERS, W. A., June 1.Ponthalle Cem.S.W.Adge W. of Church
CRAWFORD, G., KA, Aug. 10.....Abeele 2-B-14
CASTRONOVA, G., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-3-66
CLEMENTS, R. D., KA, Oct. 16.....Bousigny Am. C-2
CRAWFORD, W. H., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Souplet B-1-13
DAUBICH, W., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-197
DAVIS, F. H., Corp., DD, Oct. 14, 78 GH...Tourgerville 16-A-4
DELLINGER, F. H., KA, Oct. 12.
DOOLITTLE, A. W., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-4-24
DOOLITTLE, A. W., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-6-168
DOUGLAS, J. B., DW, Sept. 30, 55 CCS.....Doingt 4-D-1
DUMLAP, F. O., DW, Oct. 28.....Rouen R.M.-7021
DUNLAP, W. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-1-31
DUNLAP, W. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-6-167
EDWORTHY, K. W., Jr., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-204
FILAN, N., Corp.....Brookwood Cem. Gr.-182231
FLAHERTY, J. O., Corp., DW.....Guillemont Fm. A-4-30
FREDERLANDER, D., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-26
GILL, A. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-41
GLEASON, J. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm.
GORDHO, J. M., Jr., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-3-9
GOULD, C., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-1-11
GRIMES, C. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-4-96
GALGANO, ---, KA, Sept. 29.....Sc. Sart Fm. Gr-15
GALLAGHER, B. L., KA, Aug. 13.....Abeele 2-B-15
HARDELLA, J.....Ste. Marie Cem. Am. E-10
HALF, F. M., 1st Lieut., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-26
HIRSCH, A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-102
HOLMES, J. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-6-111
KIN, A. A., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-4-109
KUNKLE, H. W., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-5-183
LEARY, G. H., KA, Aug. 29.....Abeele 2-C-6
LEONARD, W. A., Corp., KA, July 15.....Jn. M. 14 A-4-6
MCBRIDE, J. S., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-4-5
McLEOD, F. L., Corp., KA, Aug. 29.....Abeele 2-C-7
MANN, C. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-4
MASS, C. J., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony G-8-186
MAXON, E. E., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-5
MERRIOTT, J. L., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-4
MILLER, R. D., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
MINARIK, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-4-90
MOTT, F. D., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-2
NOLAN, W. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-2-15
NORRELL, H. W., DD, 6 GH, St. Sever.....Rouen T-F-8628
OSBORN, E. R., KA, Aug. 13.....Abeele 2-B-3
PALMER, J. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-123
PATTERSON, R. R., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-84
REGAN, J. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-5
RONK, E., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont E-4-14
SCHULTZES, N., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-2
SHORT, G. F., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-23
SPOELSTRA, H. G., DW, Sept. 29, CCS.....Doingt 4-D-15
STACK, E. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-1-7
STORET, W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-6-164
TREDWELLER, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-30
USHER, A. M., DW, Oct. 28, 23 GH.
VOLKERT, W. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-76
WALTERS, A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont E-4-4
WILSON, R., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-86
WINEGOW, G., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-28
WINNER, E. N., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-4-91
WYATT, G. K., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-4-90
ZAPATA, E., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-1-16

Company K.

BELDING, F. R., Corp., KA, Sept. 29...Guillemont Fm. A-3-3
BOYEA, I. L., Cook.....Amiens Hospice Cem-2-D-32
BROOKS, J. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-2
BRUGEON, G. B., DW, Sept. 30, 12 CCS...Tincourt 6-E-32
BUSH, A. L., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-4-4
CARRIGAN, E. C., Sergt., KA, Sept. 29...Guillemont Fm. B-4-20
CHALMERS, J. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-1
CUSHMAN, J. P., DD, Aug. 29, 9 GH.....Bony E-4-114
DYMOCK, G. B., Corp., DD, Oct. 28, 23 GH.....Sever, Rouen T-G-9712
FITCHETT, H.....Brookwood Cem. Gr. 181900
FRENCH, J. G., DW, Sept. 29.....St. Sever, Rouen R-B-7-1
HENRY, J. P., DW, Oct. 21, 47 CCS.....Ribecourt Am. D-8
HOLT, H. B., Sgt., DW, Oct. 9.....Magdalen Hill Cem. W 187
INGERSOLL, H. I., Corp., DD, Sept. 15, 21 CCS.....Wavans
JONES, J. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-5-31
KENT, S.....Brookwood Cem. 182613
LAPINE, W. M., KA, Oct. 18, 51 CCS...Ribecourt Am. A-12
MALPITE, F. F., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-1-19
NEBEAUM, W. E., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-2-1
MALONE, O. C., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-E-35
MANARD, A., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-27
MASON, R. L., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-1-14
MINARD, C. O., DW, Oct. 22, 9 GH.....Rouen I 7886
MONTGOMERY, R. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-22
PAGE, ---, Corp., KA, Aug. 22.....Abeele 2-C-11
PARO, N. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-3-86
PULLEN, W. D., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-6-4
QUINN, ---, KA, Sept. 29.
RAMBO, B. M., 2d Lt., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-4-13
RAVEN, R. S., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-E-26
RHINELANDER, T. J. O., DD.....St. Sever, Rouen T-E-10617
RICE, G. T., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-26
ROBERTS, A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-4-144
ROMAINE, E., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Sever, Rouen R-B-7-1
ROTS, R., Sgt., DW, Oct. 18, 55 CCS...Tincourt Roisel-3-B-11
SCANNELL, H. L., Corp., DW, Sept. 29, 55 CCS..Doingt 4-C-7
SPENCER, W. J., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-E-32
THURBER, F. G., Corp., KA, Oct. 18.
TRUCHON, L. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-1
TRUCHON, W. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-16
VAIL, D. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-26
VENDER, H., DD, Nov. 5, 6 GH.....Rouen T. D. 8917
VEDDER, J. O., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-4
WALKER, R. St. G., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-5-8
WERNER, L., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-5
WINTER, C., cook, DD, Nov. 6.....Rouen T-D-9003

Company L.

BLACKMAN, T. N., KA, Sept. 29, B...Guillemont Fm. A-4-33
BONNELL, E. G., DW, Oct. 1, 20 CCS.....Doingt 1-C-3
BOWLES, ---, KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-4-5
BUMP, J. F., KA, Oct. 20.....St. Souplet A-4-16
BURRICK, M. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. B-5-12
CLAYTON, A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. B-4-21
COFFEY, E. H., Corp., KA, Aug. 29.....Guillemont Fm. B-2-23
CONKLIN, K., Sgt., DW, Oct. 13, 8 GH.....Rouen USA-A-3
CUMMINGS, F. W., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-2-11
DELAHAY, G., Corp.....Brookwood Cem. Gr. 182613
DONNELLY, J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-1
ELIAS, R. H., Jr., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-12
EVERETT, T. H., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
GARRISON, F. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-5-11
GUINEY, D., DW, Aug. 31, 8 Aus. CCS...Esquelbecq 5-A-19
HAWLEY, B., KA, Aug. 13.....Abeele 2-B-12
HENDY, J. C., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-73
HOROWITZ, J. L., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-11
HUSTED, L., DD, Sept. 29, 9 GH.....Guillemont Fm. A-4-32
JOHNSTON, G. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-23
KAAS, A., DW, Nov. 1, 3 SH.....Wimereux, France
KARKALA, H. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-26
LEWIS, PETER, Sgt., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-63
LOEBELIN, J. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-2
McGRAW, W. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-33
McMAHON, W. P., KA, Aug. 23.....Abeele 2-C-13
McNAIER, A. M., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-2-9
McPARTLAND, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-3
MARTIN, F. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-28
MEKKER, A. W., DW, Sept. 30, 12 CCS.....Tincourt 6-E-16
MILLER, H. J., KA, Aug. 10.....Abeele 2-C-4
MONFERDINI, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-2-19
MORRISON, McK., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-2-22
MUSTICE, A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-1-20
NICOLL, F., Capt., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-4
PAGLIA, C., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-2
PANASIK, S., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-3-17
PAUL, E. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony
REEVES, H. P., KA, Aug. 22.....Abeele 2-C-10
RITZER, J., DD, Nov. 9, 41 SH.....Rouen T-F-9181
ROSE, C., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-4-81
SCHNEIDER, C. H., Jr., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-2-21
SCHUMACHER, F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-67
SCOTT, E. W., Sgt., DW, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-70
SMITH, A. T., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-2-27
SOFOLO, S., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-31
TENNEY, L. S., Jr., KA, Aug. 20.....Abeele 2-C-14
TERWILLIGER, J., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Abeele 2-C-11
TODD, T. W., 1st Sgt., KA, Aug. 22.....Abeele 2-C-11
TOMPKINS, R., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-3
WADE, C. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-3-26
WATERBURY, R. W., Corp., DW, Oct. 27, 9 GH.....Rouen R. G. 8177

WATERS, J. P., DD, Feb. 10.
WEIBS, W. C., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-19
WESTCOTT, H., Jr., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-3
WILLIAMS, W. L., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-5-4
WILSON, S. C., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-3-65
WILSON, W. J., KA, Aug. 19.....Abeele 2-C-5
WINSLOW, H. L., Corp., KA, Aug. 14.....Abeele 2-A-17

Company M.

ANDREWS, H. J., DD, Nov. 13, 9 GH.....Rouen TF 9512
BATEMAN, G. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-3-19
BELL, C. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-28
BELL, J. C., KA, Sept. 29.....B. Guillemont Fm. A-4-5
CASSIDY, J. H., Corp., KA, Sept. 29...Guillemont Fm. B-3-3
CRAGAN, E. T., DD, Nov. 8, 9 GH.....Rouen T-D-8990
CRAMER, M. E., 1st Lt., KA, Sept. 29...Guillemont Fm. A-1-30
CRAVEN, A. S., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-1-23
CRIM, E. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-1-23
CROWLAY, J. J., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29...Guillemont Fm. A-4-27
DECKER, L. B., Corp., DW, Oct. 12, 81. Sever.....Rouen T-E-9983
DUDLEY, H. T., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-2-10
EVANS, M. C., DD, Nov. 9.....Dieum 1 GH
FREEMAN, C. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. B-1-29
GEORGE, T. R., KA, Sept. 29.....Sc. Sart Fm. 16
HARRISON, J. P., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-2-31
HARTNESS, H. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Fm. A-3-27
HOFFMAN, A. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-1-31
JACOBI, C. L., Mech., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-4-102
JONES, D. J., KA, Oct. 18, Old Hickory 5..Montbrehain A-4-2
JOYCE, J. A., KA, Sept. 29.
KELLER, E., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-22
McCORMICH, J. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-2-24
McINTYRE, H. V., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-1-2
McKAY, H. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-6
McNALLY, R. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Tincourt
McNAMARA, E. J., DW, Sept. 29.....Tincourt
MEYERS, J. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-3-105
MOREY, T. L., KA, Sept. 29.....Magdalen Hill Cem. W-154
MURTHA, J. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-3-7
O'BRIEN, D., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-1-12
PRITCHETT, D. L., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-2-17
RUSSO, A., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-3-11
SACK, P. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-15
SHAFFER, H. E., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-16
SMITH, R. A., Corp., DW, Aug. 16.....Abeele 2-C-3
STERRITT, A., Jr., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-5-22
VAUGHN, ---, KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-25
WADKINS, F. E., DD, Nov. 6, 6 GH, St. Sever.....Rouen
WALRATH, C. V., 1st Lt., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-3
WALRATH, C. D., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-28
WOLFF, M., DW, Sept. 29.....Doingt 4-D-5
WRIGHT, H., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-8

Machine Gun Company.

BORSTLEMAN, E. J., DW, Sept. 29, 80 CCS..Tincourt 6-F-4
BOYER, M. S., Corp., KA, Oct. 12, Old Hickory 5.
Montbrehain A-4-1
CRANDALL, W. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-4-78
DE GRAFF, R., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-46
DONNELLY, D. F., Corp., DW, Sept. 29, 55 CCS..Doingt 4-D-6
GOW, K., 2d Lt., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-1-2
GRANT, W. H., KA, Oct. 12.....Busigny Am. C-13
HAMILTON, R. D., Jr., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-61
KELLY, N. E., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-3-89
MACKENZIE, M., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-3-39
MALLAY, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-2-88
McDONALD, T. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-205
McKIBBIN, W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-8-207
MOORE, R. N., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-2-40
MURTHA, H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-8-186
O'SHEA, T. E., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-47
PORTER, H. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-85
PUDENZ, W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-2-32
QUINN, H. D., KA, Sept. 29.
REYNOLDS, W., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-24
RUOFF, L., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-13
SCULLY, J. A., DD, Sept. 29, 18 AGH.
SMITH, W. T., KA, Sept. 29.
SPICKERMAN, R. H., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-27
WILLIS, E., 1st Lt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-8-205

Sanitary Detachment.

FINNEGAN, S., KA, Oct. 16.....St. Souplet A-1-5
GARDNER, A. M., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-6-182
MANN, A. R., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont Farm A-1-124

Supply Company.

ARGUE, G. R., Wagoner, DD, Nov 8, 41 SH.....Amiens 3-B-27
LAWRENCE, F. S., DD, Oct. 18.....Rouen R-H-7881
FAYNE, H., Mech., DD, Nov. 8.....Rouen T-F-9881
FOSS, L. W., Wagoner, DD, Oct. 16, 8 GH..Rouen R-H-7307
STUMPH, J. F., Wagoner, KA, Oct. 12.
Old Hickory Cem., Montbrehain A-6-1

166TH INFANTRY.

Officers Attached.

BREITBECK, F. H., 2d Lt., KA, Oct. 14.....St. Souplet A-1-11
BROOKS, ---, 1st Lt., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-1-4
STOKES, F. J., 1st Lt., DW, Sept. 30.....Doingt 4-B-5
STARRETT, H. C., Capt., DD, Oct. 29, 9 GH..Rouen T.G.-9831

Headquarters Company.

BOEZHAT, J. A., Sgt., KA, Sept. 30, R. A. 37-A-4-4 by Austr. B. O.
CARTER, E. F., KA, Sept. 29, mine expl.
DINGEMORE, C., KA, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am. A-18
GERER, H. E., Sgt., KA, Sept. 30, (A 37 A-4-4) by Aust.
JOHNSON, F. W., KA, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am. A-18
LAWSON, H. W., KA, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am. A-17
LENTKOOF, R. J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony
RICKETTS, J. E., Corp., KA, Oct. 18.....Busigny Am. A-14

Company A.

BEARY, A., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-22
BENEDICT, M. D.....Staurbridge Cem. 4-1
CALLIGAN, C. W., KA, Oct. 16.
DAVIDSON, W. H., Corp., KA, July 16..Wimeseale Churchyd
FORMATTE, A., DD, Oct. 28, 5 GH.....Rouen T-B-8155
FOWLER, D.....Lodge Hill Cem., Sect. B-10-382
GILLIGAN, C., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-24
GOODEK, W. E., DW, Sept. 29.....Doingt 4-B-9
HARDER, H. C., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony 4-4-98
HOTTENSTEIN, E., Corp., DW, Oct. 22, 6 GH..Rouen RM-7904
JOHNCOX, R. E., DW, Sept. 30, CCS 55.....Tincourt 6-E-34
JOHNIS, J., DW, Oct. 1, 9 GH, St. Sever.....Rouen, Am. I-B-11
KEARLE, J., DW, Oct. 1, 9 GH.....Rouen R-E-7047
LUTRELL, J., DD, Nov. 4 AGH.....Rouen T-D-9585
MacGONEGAL, E. B., DW, Sept. 29, 55 CCS...Tincourt 6-F-10
McGUIRE, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-1-34
MALICAN, F. J., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 1-A-10
MARTIN, L., Corp., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-4-26
MARTIN, S. W., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet A-4-25
MOORE, ---, A., Mech.....Jackson Cem., Plot 1, Row D-1
NEAL, S. B., DD, Sept. 16.
RAYMOND, E. L., DD, Nov. 4, 11 SH.....Rouen T-F-9911
SANFORD, R. W., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-23
SHUCRY, F., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Souplet A-2-1
SMITH, A., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Souplet A-2-1
SMITH, D. D., 2d Lt., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-1-9
SPRAGUE, G. C., DW, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-2-4
WARNER, S. H., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-31
WHEATON, R., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-31
YERKES, G. H., Mech., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-C-35

Company B.

AUMICK, A. B., DW, Aug. 29.....Esquelbecq 5-A-26
CATER, E., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-18
FRAREY, W., DW, Oct. 29, 1 AGH.....Rouen T-C-8243
GOLDIE, H. D., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-9
HORTON, G. L., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-27
KELLEY, J., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet B-3-1
KREIDEMANN, L. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-4-11
LAUTENSLAGHER, R. W., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-E-16
LODER, F. B., Jr., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Souplet A-3-21
LORENZEN, J., DW, Oct. 14, 47 CCS.....Silhocort Am. B-6
MAUER, A., Corp.....Lookbrook Cem., Grave 98-A-C-O
O'BYRNE, P., DD, Oct. 30, 41 SH.....Amiens 2-A-20
O'DONNELL, J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-6
PINCHOT, J., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-17
SIMPSON, H., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt 2-A-2
THOMSON, A.....Brookwood Cem., Gr. 181706
TURNER, W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-4-104
UNFER, W., Jr., Corp., DW, Sept. 29, 55 CCS.....Doingt 4-D-9
SH 62-B; NW-A30-Rat. 165
VAN RIPER, T. J., Corp., DW, Oct. 6, 12 CCS..Tincourt 6-E-10
WHITE, C. M., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-7
WINNEK, E. E., 1st Lieut., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-C-3

Company C.

ADRAGNA, F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-34
AINALIS, J. D., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
ALLBRIGHT, C. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-2-56
BELLAMY, J. L., DD, at 41 SH.....Amiens 2-B-15
BOHAN, G. S., DW, Oct. 4, at 3 GH.
CALL, I. B., Mech., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-4-96
CHAN, S. I., DW, Oct. 19, 8 GH.....Rouen
EDWARDS, Le R., Corp., KA, Sept. 29...Bellecourt Rd. 2-A-9
FINDLAY, WM., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-20
FRIEDEL, FRED, KA, Sept. 29.
FORSTER, H. B., DW, Sept. 29, 12 CCS.....Tincourt 6-E-21
FRIDEL, FRED, Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
GOUGH, JOS. A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-7-166
GRAY, EDWARD A., 2d Lt., DW, Sept. 29.....Esquelbecq 5-A-25
GRAY, EDWARD E., DW, Oct. 19, 8 GH.....Rouen
HAYWOOD, EDWARD L., Corp., KA, Oct. 17.Busigny Am A-20
HIGGS, ROBERT H., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-3-13
JONES, ---, KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 1-B-11
KIENTZ, ELDRED M., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-4-6
KOSTINE, PETER B., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-5-30
McCORMICK, JAMES, KA, Oct. 17...Brookwood Cem-181986
MESSENZEHL, ALOIS A., KA, Sept. 29.
MORIARTY, FRANCISCO, DD, Nov. 8, 9 GH, Sever.....Rouen R-B-7210
MURPHY, ARTHUR J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-185
MURPHY, DANIEL, DW, Oct. 31, 12 CCS.....Tincourt 6-E-24
PINE, LOUIS, KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-196
PIOTROWSKI, JOE, died (?).....Amiens 2-B-17
Grave found isolated; reburied by Grs. At Bony F-5-58
RAYMISH, AUGUSTUS J., Corp., DW, Oct. 31, 41 CCS.
RICHARDSON, A. J., Corp., DW, Sept. 29, 41 CCS..Doingt 4-B-7
SCHNEIDER, C. A., DW, Oct. 9, 9 GH, St. Maria Aure-Rouen R-B-7-1
SCHRAMM, JOHN C., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-202
SILL, ARCHIE S., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-190
SMITH, LEONARD, DW, Oct. 29.....Rouen RI-7763
STOKES, ---, Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-5-161
WIEDE, EARL R., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-4-92
ZIMMER, JAMES K., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet A-2-3

Company D.

APFLEBAUM, M., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony F-4-103
BACHRACH, D., DD, Nov. 1, 2 SH.....Rouen TF-8879
BIGELOW, W. J., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 2-A-1
BRINKLOW, A., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-8-192
BUTRELL, ---, DD, Nov. 4 AGH.....Rouen T-D-9585
CASSIDY, J., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet B-1-10
CONNELL, C. J., Corp., KA, Oct. 17.
CULETON, G. C., Corp., DW, Sept. 30, 41 CCS..Doingt 4-D-14
DICKOLF, E. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-1-15
EXNER, D. M., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-5
FORD, G., DD, Oct. 30, 41 SH.....Amiens 2-B-5
GURZYNSKI, H. G., KA, Oct. 18.....St. Souplet B-2-17
HALFPENNY, J., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Souplet A-2-10
HELLNER, E. D., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-19
HEWITT, J. M., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-D-8
HOLLENBECK, W. S., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont B-3-22
LUNAGAN, ---, Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony
MATHESON, P., DW, Oct. 18, 41 CCS..Doingt Roisel, 3-B-19
MAURICE, T., KA, Sept. 30.....Bony E-8-199
MONAGHAN, W. S., KA, Oct. 17.....St. Souplet B-2-7
NEILSON, A., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-C-28
OSONE, H. C., KA, Sept. 29.....St. Emilie 2-E-18
PATTERSON, T. F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bony E-7-177
PIERCE, E. P., KA, Sept. 29.....Guillemont A-3-7
ROYCE, G. W., DW, Sept. 30, 12 CCS.....Tincourt 6-E-27
ROYCE, W., DW, Sept. 29.....Busigny Am. B-5
SCHENK, F. S., DW, Oct. 17.....Busigny Am. B-5
SCHLEGEL, F., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt 1-A-7
SNYDER, C. M., Corp., DW, Oct. 14.....Busigny Am. A-4
SPENCER, H. T., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt 1-A-7
WELCH, S. G., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt 2-A-4
WELDEN, H. D., DW, Oct. 6, 11 SH.....Rouen R-B-7-188

Company E.

ALGREN, H. W., Corp., KA, Sept. 29...Bellecourt Rd. 1-B-9
ANDERSON, C. R., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 1-A-8
ANDERSON, F. W., DW, Sept. 29, 13 GH.....Rouen TB-8880
ANDOWER, W. D., Corp., KA, Sept. 29.
ASHLEY, A., DW, Sept. 29.
BRATT, V. E., DW, Oct. 9, 13 CCS.....Tincourt 6-H-11
BROOKS, J. S., KA, Oct. 14.
BURGIN, ---, DW, Oct. 3.....Doingt 1-C-1
ENGLISH, F. H., Corp., KA, Sept. 29...Bellecourt Rd. 1-B-10
GAMPP, R. E., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 2-B-3
GOLDBERG, L., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 2-A-7
JOHNSON, L., Engler, Oct. 14.
JOHNSON, H. M., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 2-A-11
KENT, H., Sgt., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 2-A-12
MALENOSKI, J., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 1-A-10
MEARSON, J. W., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 1-B-11
MOORE, C. C., KA, Sept. 29.....Bellecourt Rd. 1-B-7
MORLEY, E. A., DW, Oct. 3, 41 CCS.....Doingt
NELSON, E. A., KA,

SAYS WEISGERBER'S FUEL DROVE MOTOR

British Mission's Report Given at Court-Martial of Army Inventor.

CHEMICAL EXPERTS TESTIFY

Professor Adams Doubts Possibility of Combustible Containing 95 Per Cent. Water.

Capt. Edwin G. Weisgerber of the Chemical Warfare Division of the Army was placed on trial before a court-martial on Governors Island yesterday morning, charged with several specified offenses, one of them an alleged effort on his part to sell to the British Government a synthetic fuel which he, it is charged, claimed was a substitute for gasoline. The Government contends that the gasoline substitute contained picric acid and that its use would have eventually rendered useless any motor, and specifically names motors used in submarines, motor trucks, and other military and naval equipments. Another charge is that Captain Weisgerber threatened to withhold his invention from the American Navy and Army unless he and a fellow officer—Major O. B. Zimmerman of the Chemical Warfare Division—were promoted to the grade of colonel. A third charge is that he recommended the use of a pipe connection for oxygen and other containers that might have resulted in serious explosions and damages to life and property. A fourth charge alleges that he made disparaging remarks about Capt. H. D. Truman, an American officer, who during the first two years of the war fought with the British Army.

Major Bass called as the first witness Arthur H. Wyckeham-George, Assistant Director of War Supplies for the British Military Mission, whose headquarters are in Baltimore. Mr. Wyckeham-George said that his first connection with the matter was when he received a memorandum from the British Embassy telling him of the Weisgerber synthetic fuel invention, and directing him to look into the matter. When the memorandum arrived, the witness said that he was absent from Baltimore and that instead of the memorandum being turned over to the United States Army Chemical Warfare Division for investigation, as would have been the case had he been present, it was sent to a Pittsburgh laboratory for analysis.

After he received a report Mr. Wyckeham-George said that he had a conference with Captain Weisgerber. At that conference were, he said, Major Victor Lenner of the United States Army, Lieut. Col. Auld of the British Army, J. H. Burnett of the Tri-State News Bureau of Pittsburgh, and himself, and then the witness said he learned that the accused was a Doctor of Science of Heidelberg University, Germany. Judge Sims asked if Captain Weisgerber had brought up the matter of remuneration, and Mr. Wyckeham-George replied that that phase was not discussed.

Following some argument Colonel Patter ruled that the report which the Pittsburgh laboratory had submitted to Mr. Wyckeham-George was admissible into the court record. This report, which was signed by A. McKenna, Inspector for the British War Mission, was to the effect that Captain Weisgerber, accompanied by Mr. Burnett, had called on him, and that he had gone with them to the laboratory of the Equitable Motor Company, where Captain Weisgerber had headquarters. At the laboratory Weisgerber, McKenna reported, took a new five-gallon can and filled it with water from a faucet and then took the can into a small dark room, which did not contain receptacles which would make possible a fluid substitution. Captain Weisgerber, he said, was in the small room less than two minutes.

Weisgerber, he said, told him he had added two secret chemicals, which would act on the water in such a way as to blend the other eight ingredients, which he said were added in the presence of McKenna. In this process McKenna said he had recognized the odor of carbon-disulphide, ether, camphor and picric acid. Captain Weisgerber, he said, then took a little of the fluid, placed it on a saucer and ignited it. He said it burned with a yellow smokeless flame and left no residue. Subsequently the fluid, McKenna reported, was put into an automobile and the machine operated smoothly and climbed hills with apparent ease.

At the afternoon session experts of the Chemical Warfare Service, and all of whom were professors of organic chemistry in large universities, were called.

Professor Adams of the University of Illinois said that while on duty in Washington he received a sample which purported to be the Weisgerber synthetic fuel. He made an analysis and said that he found that the fuel contained one-tenth of 1 per cent. of picric acid. The rest of it, he added, was gasoline. When asked by Major Humes if it was not possible that other chemicals might have been present, Professor Adams said such may have been the case, but, if so, he found no trace of them. Major Humes then handed him a bottle containing a white fluid and asked him to make a superficial examination of it. Professor Adams did so and said that it smelled like gasoline. Professor Adams said that he did not think it was possible to make a fuel that contains 95 per cent. of water, which the Weisgerber synthetic fuel is said to contain.

TELLS OF AUTOMATIC PLANE

Flew 100 Miles Without a Pilot, Secretary Baker Reveals.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 24.—Under automatic control, an airplane capable of carrying a heavy load and operated without a human guide has made a trip of 100 miles and landed close to the point it set out to reach, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, disclosed in an address here today. Secretary Baker, with General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, came here to inspect Camp Bowie.

The device which made such a flight possible, and which has been kept secret, Mr. Baker said, is an automatic guide for airplanes, and was invented in America. It is designed as an instrument of war and the Secretary referred to it in describing to his audience the possible horrors of future wars if there is to be no League of Nations.

Secretary Baker did not explain the exact nature of the invention, but he made it clear that the War Department considered it one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism for war's destructive purposes.

FIGHTING MEN VOTE TO KEEP COUNCIL

Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Ignore Request Made by Gen. Wood.

URGED BY LABOR LEADERS

Unions May Be Asked to Contribute to Fund of $18,000 to Finance the Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—The request of Major General Leonard Wood to disband their organization was ignored by the officials of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Council at a meeting tonight. The association of returned jobless fighters proceeded to complete their organization.

A Finance Committee of seven was appointed to ask the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and arrange plans for the collection of $18,000 to make up the organization's budget. It was not stated how the fund would be raised, but President Roy Williams suggested that a canvass of the city be made. It is expected that the labor unions will contribute.

M. L. Johnson of the Chicago Federation of Labor addressed the meeting. "I understand that various officials of the Government have requested you to demobilize," he said. "In my opinion the thing to do is to go ahead with your plans, get an office where your officials can be found, and then allow any objectors to come to that office with their conferences and advice. Show them you are independent."

Barrett O'Hara, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, also addressed the meeting.

"I understand that a very honorable man high in the Government service has asked you to deorganize," he said. "I am here tonight to give my answer to this question. My presence proclaims me with your plans and your projects. I am for you because you are portraying pure Americanism. You have a proper cause; there is no anarchy. But if you wish to prevent a revolution in America you must organize all of the jobless soldiers and then find means to secure them employment."

Thirty-five new members were enrolled.

Morton L. Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Labor Party, said that organization stood squarely behind the Soldiers', Sailors', and Marines' Council.

TAKE OVER BIGGEST WARSHIP

Idaho Goes into Commission and Will Come Here for Equipment.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The superdreadnought Idaho, the largest fighting ship afloat, went into commission as part of the United States Navy at Camden, N. J., today. Captain L. A. Kaiser, representing Admiral C. F. Hughes, commandant of the Fourth Naval district, handed the receipt for the great ship to H. A. Magoun, Vice President of the corporation that built the vessel. The Idaho's crew of 1,407 stood at attention during the transfer of the fighter to the Navy.

The American flag, the Union Jack and the commission pennant were raised on the Idaho. Captain Carl T. Vogelgesang read the orders from Secretary of the Navy Daniels appointing him to the command of the superdreadnought. It will probably be a week before the ship proceeds to the Philadelphia Navy Yard and thence to New York for additional machinery and equipment before starting on her maiden trip.

SWIFTS PLAN EXTENSION.

Will Increase Packing Plants in Argentina to Meet Public Needs.

PANAMA, March 24.—Charles H. Swift, of Swift & Co., packers, of Chicago, arrived here today on the way to Buenos Aires by way of Valparaiso.

Mr. Swift said that cheap meat for the world depended largely on the possibility of developing the production in South America. He added that his company planned an extension of its plants in Argentina.

KING ENTERTAINS SIMS.

Naval Officer at Buckingham Palace Before Leaving for Home.

LONDON, March 24.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, the retiring commander of the American naval forces in European waters, who will return to the United States soon, had luncheon today at Buckingham Palace with King George and members of the royal family.

BELMONT, JR., OPERATED ON

Young Banker in Serious Condition in General Memorial Hospital.

August Belmont, Jr., member of the banking firm of August Belmont & Co., underwent an operation for serious intestinal trouble at the General Memorial Hospital, 105th Street and Central Park West, late yesterday afternoon. He rallied from the operation, and was reported late last night as resting comfortably as could be expected, though his condition is regarded as serious. The operation was performed by Dr. William B. Coley of 6 West Fiftieth Street.

He was accompanied to the hospital by his father, Major August Belmont, and his wife, Mrs. Alice W. de Goicouria Belmont, the latter remaining at the hospital all night.

Mr. Belmont, who is 36 years old, is widely known in social and banking circles. Following his graduation from Harvard in 1904 he began his business career as a clerk in the banking firm of his father, and in 1910 was admitted as a member of the firm. He is an officer in a number of other banking institutions and other enterprises.

TO START 3 PLANES ACROSS ATLANTIC

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

two individuals are reported to have entered for this prize, but the general belief here is that none of these will be able to make the start in advance of the naval planes.

Three of the four seaplanes with which the Navy Department plans to attempt its transatlantic flight are now at the naval air station at Rockaway Beach. They are known as the N-C 1 type of machine. Minor changes are now being made in all the machines at Rockaway Beach, but it is expected that trial flights will be made within a week or ten days, and that the actual transatlantic flight will be started soon after May 1. At least two of the three machines at Rockaway Beach have already been flown.

Lieut. Commander John H. Towers is in charge of the preparations at Rockaway Beach. Each of the three seaplanes there is equipped with three Liberty motors, having 1,000 to 1,200 combined horsepower. Experiments are now being made in the arrangement of the motors, but it is believed that the final choice will provide for two tractor or "pulling" propellers, and one "pushing" propeller. There will be four Liberty motors in the fourth plane, now under construction, and these will be arranged in the so-called "tandem style"—that is, two tractor and two "pusher" motors.

The speed of the first three seaplanes has been estimated by the builders at 100 miles an hour, and it is said that at least one of the planes has made approximately that speed in trial flights.

The original gasoline consumption provided for a sustained flight of sixteen hours, but changes in the design of the hull interior have allowed for increased storage space substantially increasing the gasoline capacity.

Other changes in the original design contemplate lowering the pilots' station nearer the pontoon so as to facilitate and render less dangerous the changing of pilots in flight. The machines have a wind spread of approximately 126 feet 6 inches, and the wings are 12 feet wide.

It is believed that each plane will carry a minimum crew of six men, two of whom will be pilots and the others mechanics and observers. Quarters for the crew, when not engaged in the actual operation of the machine or its repair in flight, have been provided in the hull.

It is expected that the flight will be made at a high altitude, to take advantage of the westerly winds, and the crew will be equipped with heating and respiratory apparatus to allow them to withstand the cold and rarefied atmosphere.

NAVY WITHDRAWS COAL TUGS HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

necessity arises, I do not regard myself justified in intervening unless at your request after you have exhausted your powers.

City in No Danger of Tieup.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Dr. Garfield disclosed the fact that navy authorities now feel that the Fuel Administration can relieve the situation through cooperation with the United States Railroad Administration officials. Mr. Roosevelt asserts that the navy has made good its promise to see that in some way or other New York would be provided with coal necessary for transit facilities and light, and in his letter he seeks to correct the impression that the Interborough Railway was in danger of a shutdown through failure of the navy to keep it supplied with coal.

"One thing that has impressed me," says the concluding paragraph of Secretary Roosevelt's letter, "is that the public utility people of New York have been running first to one Government agency and then to another. I cannot help feeling that if it can be made clear that the Fuel and Railroad Administrations are the proper agencies to handle the situation, the position of the Federal Government will become more sound."

Mr. Roosevelt's letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Garfield:

You will remember forwarding me, some time ago, a letter from the Public Service Commission of the First New York District calling attention to the danger of a failure of coal supply to the public service corporations of the City of New York, owing to the interruption of the regular service, due to the present labor difficulties between the tugboat owners and their employes. At that time the navy promised, in view of the sudden and unexpected emergency, that it would in some way or other see that New York was provided with transit facilities and light, without regard to what the strict interpretation of the regulations or laws might be, until such time as a more proper method of handling the situation could be devised.

The navy, as you know, has made good on that promise, and I would like to take this occasion to correct an impression which seems to be prevalent in the New York press that the Interborough Railway was in danger of a shutdown through what the newspapers describe as a failure of the navy to keep it supplied with coal. It was due to the navy's activities that arrangements were made with the Railroad Administration in the first place, and on the particular night in question the navy officers remained at their posts until late at night, ready to move other coal with their own tugs immediately to the plant of the Interborough Company should the delayed tugs of the Railroad Administration fail to arrive in time.

Made Careful Survey.

As it is not a customary or proper function of the Navy Department to act as a supplier of coal to public utility corporations as a regular thing, and in accordance with the understanding reached at the time of your letter that the navy's interposition was to be a mere temporary bridge over a perilous situation, I have had a careful survey of the situation made by Captain Hutchinson, who is charged with the duty of directing the movements of the army and navy tugs in the Port of New York. He, in company with a direct representative of the Secretary's office, your personal representative, and Colonel Herrick, who is charged with duties corresponding in the army to those of Captain Hutchinson, made a personal investigation of all the public service plants, followed by an extended conference with A. H. Smith, the Regional Director for the Railroad Administration. As a result of this it seems now proper for the navy to give up any further responsibility in the supplying of this coal.

There was, according to the reports of the superintendents of the various stations, sufficient coal at all public service power plants to last them safely through the first of this week. There was, also, every indication that the great majority, if not all, of these plants would be able to provide themselves with enough coal from day to day to continue to operate, although it is admitted by a very narrow margin, and it is also recognized that a suspension for forty-eight hours of all coal deliveries would result in a perilous situation.

However, with sufficient breathing space ahead to complete arrangements for emergencies, it is our feeling that, upon proper representation from the proper authorities in the City of New York to the Fuel Administration, you can relieve the situation by co-operation with the railroad officials. Under such conditions it is obviously no longer necessary for the navy to attempt a responsibility which, perhaps, it should never have assumed in connection with supplying coal to public service corporations in the City of New York. We will appreciate it if you will see that the Public Service Commission of the First District, as well as the power plant managers, thoroughly understand that for the future they are to make known their wants in any sudden emergency to you instead of to the Navy Department.

One thing that has impressed me is that the public utility people in New York have been running first to one Government agency and then to another. I cannot help feeling that if it can be made clear that the Fuel and Railroad Administrations are the proper agencies to handle the situation the position of the Federal Government will become more sound.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The coal supply of the Interborough and other transit and light companies has been assured for several days to come by the increase in the number of private coalboats in operation, it was said yesterday by representatives of the boat owners. Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, said last night that the claims of the private boat owners to have a considerable percentage of their boats in operation were exaggerated.

President Delahunty gave out yesterday a letter in reply to a suggestion by Paul Boynge, counsel for the boat-owners, that the two men could settle the entire question by a talk at luncheon over the brandy and coffee. Mr. Delahunty declined the suggestion for a conference, but left the way open for further negotiations in the following concluding paragraph of his letter:

"I believe there is considerable merit in a permanent board as you suggest and will be beneficial, if entered into in good faith, by both sides, but I am free to confess that at the present time, there is a lack of confidence from this side of the controversy."

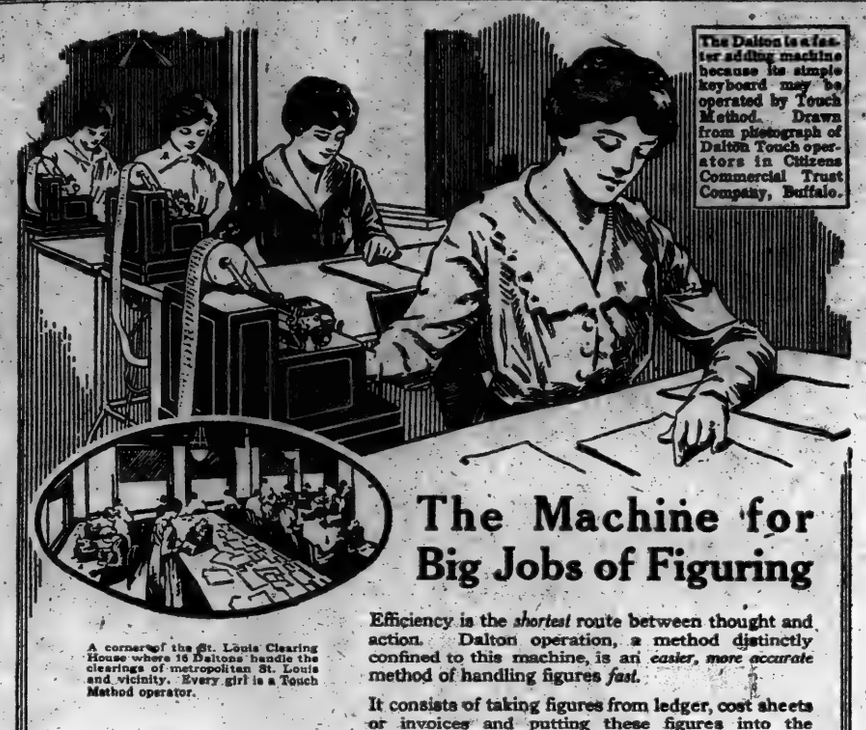
Children Love the Taste of

"California Syrup of Figs"

The Safe, Pleasant Laxative

All druggists sell the genuine "California Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna." Full directions as a laxative for children of all ages are plainly printed on the bottle label. Look for the name "California" and accept no other "Fig Syrup" except that made by the originators.

The California Fig Syrup Co.



The Dalton is a faster adding machine because its simple keyboard may be operated by Touch Method. Drawn from photograph of Dalton Touch operators in Citizens Commercial Trust Company, Buffalo.

A corner of the St. Louis Clearing House where 16 Daltons handle the clearings of metropolitan St. Louis and vicinity. Every girl is a Touch Method operator.

The Machine for Big Jobs of Figuring

Efficiency is the *shortest* route between thought and action. Dalton operation, a method distinctly confined to this machine, is an *easier, more accurate* method of handling figures *fast*.

It consists of taking figures from ledger, cost sheets or invoices and putting these figures into the machine *without looking at the keys*.

We call it Touch Method. You should have a demonstration of it. A Dalton operator can handle 25% to 40% more adding and listing in one day than any other machine with less fatigue.

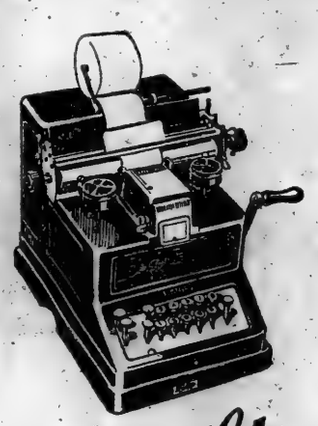
This is a strong statement. It is the result of elimination on the part of the operator, of thousands of head movements back and forth from figures to machine. If you can transfer to fingers the figures your eye sees as fast as you see them without head movement to machine, will you not save time, handle figures *easier* and faster?

Have a Demonstration

The Auditor of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co., Detroit, says: "Where the Dalton Touch System is mastered, errors are practically eliminated. I do not remember of a mistake having been made within the past two years."

We will gladly bring a Dalton to your office for demonstration on your work.

Phone Barclay 9729
GRUBBS & SHERIDAN,
New York Sales Agents 642 Woolworth Building
H. D. HOFFMAN
Newark, N. J. Sales Agents 311 Kinney Building

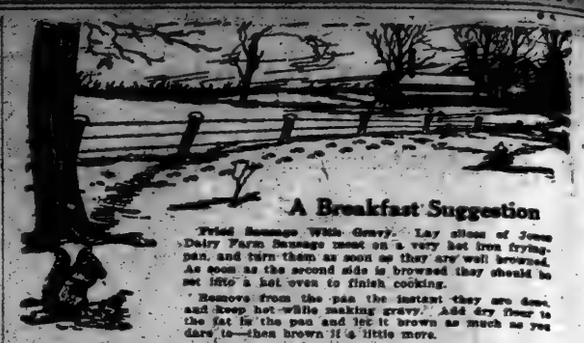


Dalton ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINE

Main Office and Factory Cincinnati, Ohio

our hat is off to the 27th Division

The New York Edison Company



A Breakfast Suggestion

Fried Sausage With Gravy. Lay slices of Jones Dairy Farm Sausage meat on a very hot iron frying-pan, and turn them as soon as they are well browned. As soon as the second side is browned they should be set into a hot oven to finish cooking.

Remove from the pan the instant they are done, and keep hot while making gravy. Add dry flour to the fat in the pan and let it brown as much as you dare to—then brown it a little more.

Remove from the fire while adding boiling water (one-half pint for each tablespoon of flour); stir till it is smooth and all the gum in the bottom of the pan is dissolved, then return to the fire to boil for two minutes.

A Luncheon Dainty

Pork Loaf. 2 lbs. Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, 1 lb. steak chopped, 4 slices bread (soaked in milk), ½ onion (chopped), 2 eggs, salt, pepper and mace, grated rind lemon, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Mix ingredients thoroughly. Grease a pan with butter or lard, place loaf in it, dust over with bread crumbs and bake in medium oven. Baste with melted lard several times. When done, serve hot.

For the Home Dinner

Scalloped Sausage and Cabbage. 1½ cups cold fried Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, shredded, 1½ cups cooked chopped cabbage, 1½ cups white sauce, well seasoned. Arrange in layers in a baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs; heat in oven until sausage bubbles through the crumbs.

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

Made in both meat and link styles and serves as the basis for a number of easily prepared and appetizing dishes.

It contains no cereal or preservative—just choice young pork, delicately spiced, made after the same old-time farm recipe we have been following for over thirty years. Only enough is made at a time to fill each day's shipments, bringing it to your table in perfect condition.

SOLD IN NEW YORK CITY BY

Louis Bekaert, 3403 Broadway.
S. Bernheim & Sons, 273 Columbus Ave.
M. Blum & Son, 788 Park Ave.
Samuel Brown, 2218 Broadway.
M. & M. Buchsbaum, 2613 Broadway.
Claremont Market, 536 Amsterdam Avenue.
Crown Market, 326 Columbus Ave.
A. Haas Sons, 871 6th Ave.
James A. Hooper, 2733 Broadway.
Kahn Bros., 3846 Broadway.
Louis Karlebach, 3360 Broadway.
Samuel Katz, 383 Third Ave.
Samuel Katz, Venice Market, Inc., 816 Park Ave.
Chas. Kurtz, 1058 Amsterdam Ave.
Adolf Lowenstein, 2471 Broadway.
L. Mansbach & Co., 2851 Broadway.
Meyer & Peter, 2196 Broadway.
Oxford Market, 931 Madison Ave.
Riverside Market, F. Beck, Prop., Broadway, near Connolly's Restaurant.
Schuck's Market, 2661 Broadway.
Geo. H. Shaffer, 673 Madison Ave.
Wm. A. Syska, 912 Amsterdam Ave.
Chas. Stertzels Broadway Market, 3251 Broadway.
United Market and Grocery Co., 944 Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN

Plymouth Market, Cor. Henry and Orange Sts.
Ernest J. Strubbs, 182 De Kalb Ave.
Geo. Hepting, 282 Fulton St.

SUBURBS

C. E. Cocks Son, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.
Colonial Market, Larchmont, N. Y.
Dale & Cain, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
A. P. Tuthill Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
H. B. Crisman, 142 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
N. Duffy & Co., Port Chester, N. Y.
M. Lulkert, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Chas. F. J. Weber, 37 Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Dunn Bros., Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
H. Fisher, 32 Fairfield St., Montclair, N. J.
J. W. Baird, 106 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

The Jones Dairy Farm Products—Sausage, Hams, Bacon and Lard—come in net weight packages of perfect freshness and purity.

Jones Dairy Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

American Red Cross Clothing Drive, Mar. 24-31

bundle up your bundle

If you have two coats give one to your fellow man who is shivering in Europe. Give every practical garment you can. Give your second best dress. Give shoes. Give underwear. Give all the used clothing you don't urgently need. Because men, women and children across the water need it desperately.

Go Bundle Up Your Clothes!

Take them to any Red Cross Receiving Station listed below or to the Central Receiving Station, 9 Union Square.

Battery to 59th St.

29 Vesey St.
*197 E. Broadway
638 Hudson St.
284 E. 11th St.
*11th St. and 7th Ave.
80 5th Ave.
71 W. 23d St.
*346 W. 29th St.
30th St. and 4th Ave. (church)
S. E.-cor. Broadway and 20th St.
80 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square.
7 E. 36th St.
455 10th Ave.
*105 W. 40th St.
*209 E. 42d St.
Grand Central Station
249 E. 48th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
*33 E. 48th St.
*610 Lexington Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
30th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
416 W. 54th St.
260 W. 57th St.

East Side, above 59th St.

55th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)
60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
*65th St. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School)
921 Mad. Ave., at 73d St. (church)
1010 Park Ave., at 84th St.
167 E. 94th St.
228 E. 120th St.
122d St. and Mt. Morris Park, W.
Lenox Ave. and 122d St.
2067 Fifth Ave. (church)

West Side, above 59th St.

149 W. 60th St.
65th St. and Central Park West
*68th St. and Broadway
36 W. 68th St.
190 Amsterdam Ave.
71st St. and Broadway (church)
*266 West End Ave.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
251 W. 80th St.
444 Amsterdam Ave.
*2488 Broadway, at 92d St.
96th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
227 W. 108th St.
234 W. 109th St.
114th St. and 7th Ave.
601 W. 114th St.
606 W. 122d St.
*152d St. and Morningside Ave.
101 W. 123d St.
15 W. 130th St.
1400 Amsterdam Ave.
401 W. 141st St.
468 W. 143d St.
149th St. and Convent Ave.
1900 St. Nicholas Ave.
550 W. 155th St.
168th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
179th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
720 W. 181st St.
189th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
498 W. 207th St.

Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

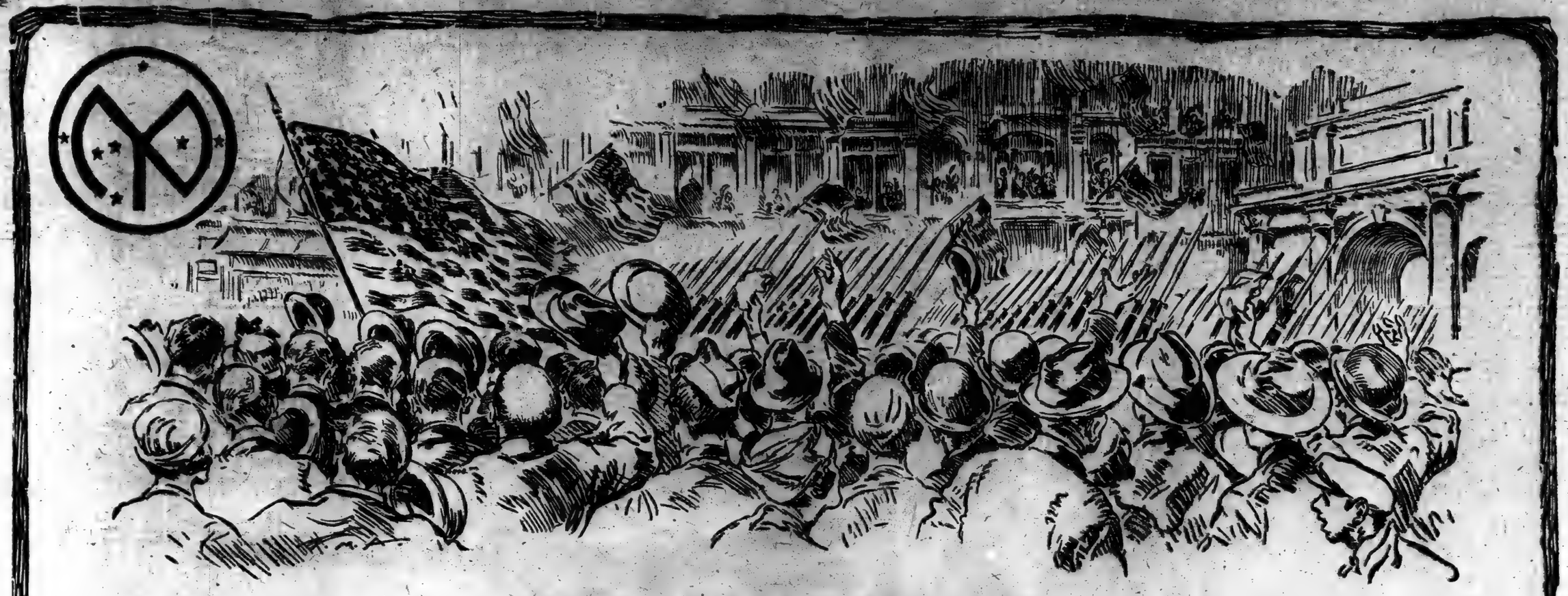
BALATA and GUTTA PERCHA

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Driggs Warehouse, 563 Water St., New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 28th day of March, 1919, six lots of Balata and nine lots of Gutta Percha.

For further information concerning said Balata and Gutta Percha, or the terms and conditions of sale, apply to the Merchandise Dept., Bureau of Sales, Room 518, 110 West 42nd St., New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,
Director, Bureau of Sales.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian.



HOME!

The boys are home!

Up Fifth Avenue they march, with flags a-flying and bands a-playing; just as they would have marched through Berlin if the Kaiser hadn't quit---these boy veterans who marched to Victory.

A year and more ago they marched away and left their homes and happiness and friends behind to go to France to fight for us. They fought---they won---and now they're home again.

They've done their part, those boys of ours---they saw it through.

And we who crowd the curb and wave our hats and cheer to let them know we're glad---how about us?

We bought Liberty Bonds to put up the money to buy the guns those fellows fought with. They're proud of us.

They know we backed them to our limit while they were "over there."

But our work isn't over.

We can't let the job those boys have done in France go unfinished.

We've got to see it through.

We've got to raise the money to make sure of the Victory they've won and bring the rest of our soldiers back.

The Victory Liberty Loan is coming—Let's see it through!

This space is made available to the Government for the advertising of the Victory Loan by the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

on behalf of the holders of its twenty millions of policies in force, amounting to over four and a half billions of dollars of insurance, for whose protection this company is holding over seven hundred and twenty million dollars reserve, besides other assets. Its employes sold over $123,000,000 of Liberty Bonds and W. S. S. last year, and are still in the campaign. The company holds $80,000,000 of Liberty Bonds and intends to subscribe for millions of the forthcoming loan, which it recommends as without qualifications the safest investment in the world.

Finish the Job

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
120 Broadway - - - New York

FIVE SHIPS HERE WITH 14,000 TROOPS

First Unit of the Keystone Division Returns on the North Carolina.

MET BY PHILADELPHIANS

Manchuria Had 1,100 Sick and Wounded—990 Taken to Debarkation Hospital.

Nearly fourteen thousand troops arrived yesterday from France on two battleships and three transports, among whom was the 103d Trench Mortar Battery, the first unit of the gallant 28th Keystone Division of Pennsylvania to return from the war. The soldiers, including hundreds of sick and wounded, who had managed to get on deck to see New York Harbor, were all cheered by the sunny weather.

The battleship Montana docked at Pier 3, Hoboken, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, with 1,477 officers and men. The battleship escorted the George Washington to Brest with President Wilson on board when she left New York on March 5, and, after being forty hours in the French port to coal, made the return trip in eight days, which is the best speed that warships of her class have done.

The troops on board were composed principally of the 112th Engineers of the 37th Division, who have been engaged in road construction work in the Argonne and at other fronts. Major Roger B. Hull, a lawyer of 40 Wall Street, who has been a Judge Advocate of several courts-martial in Paris, was on board.

The North Carolina, which brought 1,471 officers and men, was met down the bay by several big power boats loaded with enthusiastic Philadelphians who had come over to greet the 103d Trench Mortar Battery of the 28th Division, which is Pennsylvania's own fighting units. The battery, which was commanded by Captain Ralph M. Knowles of Philadelphia, saw service at Flirmes, Argonne, and Verdun and was with the British in Belgium. During the Argonne drive one whole platoon was wiped out by the enemy's shellfire, the officers said. The main body of the 28th Division is scheduled to return to America in May.

When the transport Matsonia docked yesterday morning at Hoboken with 3,328 troops on board Major Gen. David M. Shanks, Commander of the Port of Embarkation, had arranged for the officers and men to have a hot meal served to them on Pier 3 after they had been checked off by the personal officers. This is a new plan and more than 6,000 were fed in this manner at Hoboken yesterday.

Colonel Robert Noble of 170 West Fifty-eighth Street was in command of the troops on the Matsonia, which included the 149th Infantry, Medal Detachment, Machine Gun Company, Field and Staff and Headquarters Company, and Supply Company, with fifty-three officers and 1,518 men. There were also detachments of the 159th Infantry, with twelve officers and 853 men, and detachments of engineers and casual companies.

The only soldier on the Matsonia with the D. S. O. was Sergeant Jack Dillon of Boston, of Company C, 102d Infantry, 26th Division, who served as a gunner in the front-line trenches at Chateau-Thierry and was wounded five different times.

Antigone Brings Convalescents.

The transport Antigone brought 2,514 officers and men who were convalescents from the American base hospital on the French coast, with the exception of two casual companies of three officers and 158 men. They were in command of Colonel W. W. Wright.

Among the 4,492 troops on the transport Manchuria, which arrived late yesterday at Hoboken, was the 312th Signal Battalion of the 87th Division, made up of men from New York, New Jersey, and the Middle West. She had 1,100 sick and wounded on board, with 43 cases of influenza and one death, Private E. F. Turnourn of Crawford, Neb., attached to the 208th Aero Squadron.

The transport also brought home the 336th Aero Supply Company, 3 officers and 140 men; 42nd Aero Pursuit Squadron, 3 officers and 152 men; 148th 122d, 89th, 36th, 185th, and 341st Aero Squadrons, with a total of 37 officers and 1,328 men; the 204th Trench Mortar Battery of the 79th Division, 3 officers and 161 men; detachments of base hospital units, casual companies, a detachment of the 307th Repair and Salvage Corps attached to the 202d Tank Corps, 3 officers and 112 men; seven Casual companies, of which two were New York and one New Jersey, and the 195th Casual Company, composed of men from the State of Washington.

Of the wounded men on the Manchuria 990 were taken off and put aboard the hospital ship Shinnecock, which landed them at Pier 90, foot of West Fiftieth Street, North River, last night. They were placed in ambulances and taken to the Debarkation Hospital at Grand Central Palace.

COMPLAIN OF TROOPS' ACTS.

Charges of Malicious Mischief in France Delay a Demobilization.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Delay in the demobilization at Camp Eustis, Va., of some units of the 64th Coast Artillery Regiment, recently returned from France, has been due, it was learned today at the War Department, to investigation of complaints made by the owners of buildings in which these companies were quartered while in France.

Following the departure of the regiment for the United States, it was reported that serious cases of malicious mischief had been discovered, at these quarters, and also that valuable oil paintings were missing. General Pershing asked that the companies involved be held in service until an investigation could be made. Subsequently the demobilization of the entire regiment was ordered, but it is understood that responsible officers are to be held in the service until the entire matter is cleared up.

CLOTHING DRIVE TO GO ON.

Red Cross Expects 10,000 Tons by Next Monday.

At each of the seventy collection stations established by the American Red Cross bundles of clothing for the destitute of the allied countries were being received throughout the day yesterday, and the New York County Chapter announced last night that the clothing drive would continue until next Monday. The Red Cross expects to receive 10,000 tons of cast-off clothing during the drive.

Mrs. Edward M. Hagar, in charge of the work, said last night that the results of the first day of the drive were entirely satisfactory. The Red Cross was particularly pleased with the prompt response from men in the clothing business, who sent in many large bundles of new clothing, she said. Probably the busiest of the collection centres was at 197 East Broadway, where scores of bundles were taken in. The upper west side also showed excellent returns for the day, Mrs. Hagar said.

Revised Report of Marine Casualties

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A revised report of casualties in the Marine Corps up to and including March 19, issued today, shows the total to have been 11,308 officers and men. The major casualties, including killed in action, died of wounds, died of diseases and other causes, totaled 98 officers and 2,420 men. Listed as missing are 215 men.

REPORTED ARMY AND MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ABROAD NOW TOTAL 280,888

316 Named in Four New Army Lists, Include 124 Dead and 2 Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Four army casualty lists were given out at the War Department today, containing 316 names, bringing the total for the army up to 274,965, including 4,584 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,923. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 280,888.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 26 killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 49 died of accident, 45 died of disease, 11 severely wounded, 26 wounded to a degree undetermined, 153 slightly wounded, and 2 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 24.	Total.
Killed in action	31,541	26	31,567
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,352	4	13,356
Died of accident	3,625	49	3,674
Died of disease	21,826	45	21,871
Total	71,076	124	71,200
Wounded	193,634	190	193,824
Missing	5,405	2	5,407
Total	270,115	316	270,431

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Sgt.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, Degree Undetermined.	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALEXANDER, SIDNEY EDWARD, 438 East 89th St. ..... (WL)
ALFORTH, HENRY A., 143 Morton Place, Bronx ..... (WL)
ASKOFF, SAMUEL, 103 Sanford St., Brooklyn—Mch. ..... (WL)
BLAUFUCS, LOUIS WILLIAM, 501 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
BOEHM, WILLIAM J., 233 West 145th St. ..... (WL)
BONO, JOE, 213 Mott St. ..... (KA)
DALEY, WILLIAM T., 351 Bedford Av., Brooklyn ..... (WS)
CALLAHAN, JOHN, Jr., 1,839 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn ..... (WU)
DEMICO, ANTONIO, 256 151st St. ..... (DA)
DUVALL, FRANK B., Y. M. C. A. overseas casuals, 347 Madison Av.—Secretary ..... (DD)
FELDTMANN, ROY E., 646 40th St., Brooklyn ..... (DD)
FREEDMAN, EMANUEL, 219 Bristol St., Brooklyn ..... (WL)
GALE, BESSIE, Y. M. C. A. overseas casuals, 347 Madison Av.—Secretary. (DD)
JUNGMAN, A. T., 43 West 17th St. ..... (DA)
LACHOWITZ, A., 234 Avenue A. ..... (DA)
LIEBERT, JOSEPH, 3,268 68th St. ..... (WL)
MURPHY, DENIS, 153 West 145th St. ..... (WL)
PETTIT, GEORGE F., 625 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill ..... (DA)
ZUCKERMAN, JACOB, 233 Penn St., Brooklyn ..... (KA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

AYRES, F. A., Jr., Mount Vernon ..... (WL)
BUSHEY, CLINTON E., Yonkers ..... (KA)
CASSEDY, J. T., Newburgh—Lt. ..... (WS)
DANE, ELMER W., Buffalo—Sgt. ..... (DD)
DAVIES, GAY R., Johnson ..... (WL)
DAVIS, G. M., New Rochelle—Lt. ..... (WL)
DEMERSKI, BOLESLAUS, Syracuse ..... (WL)
KIMBALL, EARL E., Syracuse ..... (DD)
KUHN, EDWARD, Orchard Park ..... (DD)
KUHNE, FRED, Cloverville ..... (DA)
LABARGE, EDDIE, Cohoes ..... (WL)
LA BUFF, JAY, Cato—Corp. ..... (DD)
NOYE, R. F., Yonkers—Wagn. ..... (DD)
RIZZI, J. N., North Tarrytown ..... (WL)
SWAIN, EDWIN, Rome—Sgt. ..... (DD)
SZELOGOWSKI, A., Niagara Falls ..... (DA)

ALABAMA.

BEAIRD, ANDREW E., Lafayette ..... (DA)
BRYANT, CLINTON, Walthalls—Cook. (DD)
DONALDSON, ROBERT L., Haleyville. (DA)
FOWLER, BENNIE A., Prait City ..... (DD)
JOPLIN, CHARLES WEST, Gurley—Lt. (DA)
LANDERS, IRVEN L., Hokes Bluff.. (DA)
WILLIAMS, FRANK, Crichton—Sgt. ..... (DD)

ARIZONA.

ROBERSON, CURTIS B., Douglas ..... (KA)

ARKANSAS.

LEWIS, HALLIE S., Frye Hill ..... (DA)

CALIFORNIA.

ARMISTEAD, C. F., Sierra Madre—Sgt. (DD)

CONNECTICUT.

ATKINS, LOUIS, East Hartford ..... (WL)
HUMPHRIES, C. S., Middletown—Corp. (DD)
NIELSEN, A., Hartford—Corp. ..... (WL)
REILLY, WILLIAM F., West Haven. (WL)
ROSSI, LUIGI, Bridgeport ..... (WL)
SIZER, CHARLES F., Deep River—Corp. ..... (WL)

GEORGIA.

HARDEN, GRADY, Barnesville ..... (DD)
TRAVIS, ERNEST F., Griffin—Lt. ..... (DA)

ILLINOIS.

DORN, JAMES, Chicago ..... (DD)
DORR, LESTER C., Alma ..... (DD)
GREENE, RODGER E., Princeton—Lt. (DD)
HAWKINS, CARL F., Peoria ..... (DA)
ITEM, LEROY, Highland ..... (KA)
PRINZ, MATHIAS, Chicago—Corp. ..... (DD)
TODD, WILLIAM R., Hardee ..... (DD)

IOWA.

LARSON, G. J., Buffalo Center ..... (DA)

KANSAS.

DAVIS, WARREN F., Mickerson ..... (DA)
DESHON, FLOYD E., Logan ..... (DA)
PARK, RAY, Clements—Corp. ..... (DA)
TAYLOR, CHRIS A., Norton ..... (DA)

KENTUCKY.

TRAMMELL, DAUSIE W., Clio ..... (KA)
TURNER, OSCAR E., Emberton ..... (KA)

LOUISIANA.

LANIR, KREES, Loranger ..... (DA)
MOUTON, PAUL, Lafayette ..... (DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BROWN, HARRY ALFRED, Worcester. (DD)
DE ROY, NARCISSE, Holyoke ..... (DA)
DUPEE, CHARLES H., West Roxbury. (DA)
DURHAM, EUGENE J., Watertown ..... (DA)
LA COLLA, STEPHEN, Boston ..... (DA)
O'CALLAGHAN, C., Cambridge—Sgt. (KA)

MICHIGAN.

GRANGER, GEORGE A., Clio ..... (DA)
KENNY, E. F., Hamlock—Corp. ..... (KA)
MOORE, ALBERT E., Detroit—Corp. (KA)
SWEET, EARL D., McGregor ..... (KA)

MINNESOTA.

COLLINS, ROY M., Ragbaud ..... (DA)
MELCHER, ALPHONSE, Minneapolis. (DA)
SMITH, WILLIAM, Slayton ..... (KA)

MISSISSIPPI.

DAVIS, WARD R., Clara ..... (DD)
GREENE, RUFUS E., Neely ..... (DD)

MISSOURI.

GODDARD, S. W., St. Louis—Corp. ..... (KA)
KINNEY, JOSEPH F., Kansas City ..... (KA)
PAUL, F. R., Kimmswick—Chauffeur. (DD)

NEBRASKA.

STEVEN, WILLIAM A., York ..... (DW)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DREW, WALTER T., Concord—Wagn. (DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BRITTON, EDWARD M., Trenton ..... (WL)
COLE, ROBERT, Naughright—Corp. (DD)
FASULA, EDWARD, Newark ..... (WS)
HANSON, HORACE R., Swedesboro. (WL)
JARONI, MARTIN, Trenton ..... (KA)
JONES, WILLIAM H., W. Orange—Lt. (DA)
McCARTHY, JOHN B., Newark ..... (WL)
O'DONNELL, M. S., Jersey City ..... (DD)
REAGAN, T. J., Harrison—Corp. ..... (WL)
SLINGER, F. P., Elizabeth ..... (DA)
STEIN, ALBERT, Jersey City ..... (WS)

NORTH CAROLINA.

SASSMORE, WILLIAM, Aposkie—Lt. (KA)
GREGORY, T. M., Shiloh—Sgt. ..... (DP)
HARTSELL, CHARLES W., Allen ..... (DD)
HYATT, W. S., Rainesville—Corp. ..... (DD)
JOHNSON, SION, Buies Creek ..... (DD)
LATTIMER, W. H., Hiline ..... (KA)
SNELL, HARRY E., Harrisburg ..... (KA)
WOODARD, JACOB, Wilson—Sgt. ..... (DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

KINARSON, GUNNAR J., Bantry ..... (DD)

OHIO.

DANSBERY, E. ..... Springdale ..... (DA)
FURACI, THEODORE, Cleveland ..... (KA)
LEWIS, IRA L., Conway ..... (DA)
LOOSEY, MATHEW, Akron ..... (DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BARNOSKY, CHESTER, Byron Lack—Wagn. ..... (DA)
CONROY, M. J., Pittsburgh ..... (DD)
DAVIS, H. J., Philadelphia—Corp. ..... (DA)
FISCHER, PAUL, Rexmont ..... (DA)
GARMAN, R. H., Thompsontown ..... (DD)
GROMCZUSKI, ADAM, Erie ..... (DA)
KELLER, E. C., Beaver Falls ..... (DA)
NORBECK, P. M., Collingdale—Corp. (KA)
PEDEN, WILLIAM, Butorsville ..... (KA)
SCISZESKI, STANLEY, Pittsburgh ..... (DW)
SZWINSKI, HENRY, Philadelphia. (DA)
STINER, DAVID, Philadelphia ..... (DA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

EASTERLING, AUBREY, Cope ..... (DA)
HERBERT, T. C., Spartanburg—Lt. ..... (DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

LOUDON, ALLEN E., Herrick ..... (DA)

TENNESSEE.

BROWN, GEORGE E., Chuckey ..... (DD)
FOWLKES, BEN M., Dyersburg ..... (DD)
WOODWARD, SELDERS, Charlotte. (KA)

TEXAS.

COWGILL, ROY F., Edna—Corp. ..... (DD)

VIRGINIA.

BARBARY, F., Newport News—Saddler. (DD)
BRATTON, WALTER, Pulaski ..... (DA)
BROWN, JESSIE, Richmond ..... (DD)
DANCY, CICERO, Norfolk ..... (DD)
FARTHING, RAYMOND C., Whi. ..... (DD)
STEWART, R. G., Winchester—Corp. (KA)

WASHINGTON.

DAYS, LEWIS, Ellensburg ..... (DA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

RAQUINTA, FRANCESCA, Shinaston. (DA)

WISCONSIN.

GUENTHER, EDWARD, Milwaukee ..... (DD)
POHLMAN, WM. J., Prairie du Chien. (DW)
SAMOLINSKI, IGNATIUS, Milwaukee. (KA)

DENMARK.

FRANDSEN, INGVAR B., Fjlredts ..... (DA)
SORRING, HANS I., Haale ..... (KA)

FRANCE.

EYHERALT, ALEXANDER, Esquinie, Pyrenees ..... (DA)

GREECE.

ZANIS, PETER, Mintelogli, Patron, Patras ..... (KA)

IRELAND.

LEAVY, E. J., Adgaworthtown—Sgt. (DA)

ITALY

ANTONELLI, GUIDO, Rome ..... (DW)
GERONE, PIETRO, Montequila, Compobasso ..... (DD)

RUSSIA.

KOSSAKOWSKI, F., Wolka, Zalscia, Poland ..... (DA)

SWEDEN.

LARSON, CARL, Staumrad ..... (DA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

BLAKE, WILBUR LeR., 131 W. 20th St. ..... (KA) (MA)
DEVANNEY, P., 876 E. 143d St. ..... (DW) (MA)
GRAY, W. D., 228 W. 74th St. —Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
MARSHALLOWITZ, SAUL, 102 John St. ..... (WS) (MA)
SHAPIRO, LEO, 410 Cherry St. ..... (KA) (MA)
SPITELNIK, MICHAEL, 1,432 52d St., Brooklyn ..... (KA) (MA)
VEGOTSKY, MAX, 700 Cleveland St., Brooklyn ..... (RD) (MA)
WILKENS, B. M., 103 16th St., Brooklyn ..... (RD) (MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

SPENCER, L. G., Tarrytown—Corp. ..... (KA) (D)
WALCEZ, JOHN, Little Falls..(Sick) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

ADAMSON, G. B., Tabor, Iowa..(KA) (MA)
ALLES, E. B., Bellefontaine, Ohio —Sgt. ..... (KA) (D)
ALDRIDGE, P. J., Cambridge O. (KA) (MA)
ATWATER, B. L., Red Bank, N. J.—Lt. ..... (WS) (MA)
BRICKHOUSE, J. M., Columbia, N. C. ..... (KA) (MA)
BURTON, F. A., Cameron ..... (KA) (MA)
UALASCHONE, FRANK, New Orleans, La. ..... (DW) (WS)
COCHRAN, J. C., Fort Scott, Kan.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
CRETA, F., Waterbury, Conn..(KA) (MA)
CROSS, F. S., Fruitvale, Wash. (KA) (MA)
CROY, A. L., Henryetta, Okla..(KA) (MA)
DAVIES, S., Milwaukee, Wis. ..... (Erroneously) (DD)
DAVIS, R. N., Ladoga, Ind. ..... (D) (MA)
DELBRIDGE, C. H., Freeman Brunswick Co., Va.—Corp. ..... (D) (MA)
DOHERTY, P. J., Bridgeport, Conn. ..... (RD) (MA)
DOMASK, FRANK, Berlin, Wis. (D) (MA)
DONTH, R. U., New Bedford, Mass. ..... (D) (MA)
DUNPHY, W. J., Dorchester, Mass ..... (KA) (D)
GATTI, H., Passaic, N. J. ..... (D) (MA)
GODWIN, MARION, Selma, N. C. ..... (Erroneously) (DD)
GOODWIN, L. C., Marengo, Neb. (KA) (MA)
GUST, S., Benwood, Minn. ..... (KA) (MA)
HACKMAN, L., St. Charles, Mo. (WU) (KA)
HARRIS, C., Bethany, Mo. ..... (KA) (MA)
HASSELL, Z. G., Renville, Minn. —Sgt. ..... (KA) (WU)
HAY, T. G., Kansas City, Mo.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
HOLDAAS, J. R., Beckman, N. D. ..... (KA) (MA)
HURST, W., Canton, Ohio. (KA) (MA)
JENSEN, NELS, Laverne, N. D. (KA) (MA)
JOHNSON, T. J., Three Forks, Mon. ..... (D) (MA)
JUMP, E. W., Lewistown, Mon. (KA) (MA)
KAZBAN, J., St. Louis, Mo. ..... (KA) (MA)
LANDPHERE, J., Burlington, N. D. ..... (KA) (MA)
LEE, C. E., Sugar Creek, Mo.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
McLOUGAL, J., Mount Morris, Mich. ..... (Erroneously) (DD)
MAGAN, J. A., Rosersburg, Penn. (WU) (KA)
MILLER, C. G., Payne, Ohio..(KA) (MA)
MURPHY, L. D., Hooker, Okla. (DD) (KA)
MUSSER, G. E., Cincinnati, Ohio. (KA) (MA)
NOBE, LOUIS H., Venedy, Ill. ..... (Erroneously) (DD)
PAIR, W. A., Zamoria, Va. ..... (KA) (MA)
PFEIFER, O. H., St. Louis, Mo. (KA) (MA)
PIERCE, W. H., Grand Rapids, Mich. ..... (Erroneously) (DW)
QUAL, R., Mahnomen, Minn. ..... (KA) (MA)
ROWE, M. D., Hamilton, N. D. (KA) (MA)
RUDOLPH, A. F., Detroit, Mich. (KA) (MA)
SCHMIDT, F., Cincinnati, Ohio. (D) (MA)
SCHMOYER, HARVEY T., Pottstown, Penn. ..... (KA) (WU)
SCHROEDER, HERBERT, Detroit, Mich.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
SCOTT, ROBERT G., Kansas City, Mo.—Lt. ..... (KA) (MA)
SHERKONI, ALEX., Xanticoke, Penn. ..... (KA) (MA)
STEHLIN, WM. F., Brownsville, Tenn. ..... (DW) (D)
STOCKWELL, G. W., Stowe, Vt. (D) (MA)
THOMPSON, GEORGE H., Dyersburg, Tenn. ..... (KA) (MA)

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Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The value of Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin needs no proof. But you do need the Bayer Cross on a tablet to prove you are getting genuine Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin.

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Marked with the Bayer-Cross for Your Additional Protection

Women who entertain

With war dethroned, the hostess rules once more. Women who entertain must look well and be well. They must have all of the glow, the sparkle, the gaiety and magnetism that only a vivid, vital, vigorous woman can have. Women who entertain must keep their blood rich, red and pure.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan improves the color because it radically improves the source of good color, the blood. And it helps to increase strength, vigor and vitality, because it increases the power of the red blood cells to carry oxygen—the breath of life—to every cell and tissue. A splendid general tonic, easy to digest and assimilate, exceedingly pleasant to taste. Universally endorsed and prescribed by the medical profession.

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Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists, New York

Is it that skin disorder which makes you unpopular?

Resinol

WILL HELP YOU

Don't be denied the pleasure your friends enjoy simply because of a skin that is marred by unsightly blemishes.

Here's the thing to do—give the Resinol treatment a fair trial. Use the ointment and soap jointly. Let the healing medication contained in both, correct and gradually overcome the trouble that is robbing you of a clear complexion and a good time.

For a free trial of soap and ointment, write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

The combined use of this ointment and soap is especially suitable for the treatment of skin diseases.

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Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for Table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France

CELESTINS CELESTINS

...and cigarettes helped to win it

What a part the cigarette played!

In those grim, tense moments, waiting for the word to "go"; in that blessed lull, hours afterward, just before the relief party came; in those other, sterner moments when his spirit fought to smile, what was the thing he wanted most?

The cigarette!

And now, with the big job done, what so much as the cigarette will help "keep him smiling" until he's home again?

A fact:

Over 740 million Fatimas have so far been shipped to our soldiers abroad. And more are constantly on the way for the boys who still are over there.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FROM THE PAINTING BY WALTER WHITEHEAD

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Abercrombie & Fitch

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York.

Sprightly Sportive Spring

Winds that play hide and seek with bronzed cheeks and laughing lips.

Coats of tweed and leather—hats that stick on and defy the weather.

A half day snatched at the links—a dash in the motor car between showers.

Suits of homespuns and blarneys—and a town suit for rain or shine.

Sportive Spring has chased Winter away—it's time to be out and at it!

Abercrombie & Fitch Spring Topcoats

Of camel's hair or heather, gabardines or tweeds—every coat an inimitable production of this house.

The smart poilu blue or the latest English plaid—navy, browns and black.

Coats for town and travel, and the strictly sport coats of reversible leather-and-tweed.

An assortment covering the entire field of city-and-country usefulness.

Suits with an Out-o'-Doors Air

Fit for a blustery day, and just as smart for a bright Easter morning—a week-end journey or tea at the Ritz.

Possessing the distinction of utter, sportsmanlike simplicity.

Effective ready-for-service models in French blue gabardines, navy or striped tricotines, Scotch and Irish tweeds, and our own "Innsbrook" knit material.

An extensive custom department with wide selection of materials. A. & F. shirtwaists to wear with these suits.

Abercrombie & Fitch Spring Hats and Boots

For every suit or topcoat, the appropriate, consistent hat.

Walking shoes—high or low—golf shoes—rainy day shoes—the largest sporting shoe department in existence.

Riding Habits for City and Country

English model cross-saddle and side-saddle habits.

Most complete riding clothes department in America—for both women and men.

Riding topcoats, boots, hats, and all accessories.

Write for Booklet on Spring Sporting Clothes "Outdoor Reflections."

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

Madison Avenue and 45th St. New York

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

DRAMA

By John Corbin

A Masterstuck War Play.

A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM. A Drama in Three Acts. By Maurice Maeterlinck. At the Belmont Theatre.

Pierre	Claude Cooper
Florin	Master Alan Willey
Claus	Malcolm Moffat
Jean Gilson	Walter Kingsford
The Burgomaster	E. Lyall Swete
Firmin	Charles Cheltenham
Baron von Rochow	Frank Royde
Lieutenant Otto Hilmer	Leonard Willey
Lieutenant Karl	Stuart Kinz
Sergeant	Robert Whitehouse
Corporal	John Kensington
Isabelle	Irby Marshall
The Vivandiere	Raymond Sovey
Juliet	Georgia Du Bois
Albert	Barry Macollum
Francois	Robert Whitehouse
Hetsels	Walter Kingsford

The war has taken Maeterlinck into a field hitherto strange to him. It is said that "A Burgomaster of Belgium" is founded on an incident officially attested and recorded in the Belgian White Book. So the author of "Pelleas and Melisande" and "The Blue Bird" has given hostages to reality. The theme is indeed intensely dramatic—as dramatic, for example, as the romantic and legendary story of "Mona Vanna," the play of M. Maeterlinck's which, in fact, it most clearly resembles. And there is one other point of similarity. When the dramatic situation becomes most intense, the present play, like "Mona Vanna," pauses in its onward drive while the characters search out the spiritual implications of their human predicament. On the seats of realism is erected a structure of soul-searching philosophy.

The story is quite simple, and it is (intentionally, as it seems,) made less lurid and harrowing than many well-known incidents of the German invasion. One of the officers of the force occupying Stillemonde has been shot and, as the *franc-tireur* cannot be found, the Burgomaster is condemned to die as a warning to neighboring towns. He is a worthy man, much loved; and others offer to die in his place. But he refuses, thinking it better to suffer without stain than to live by means of a sacrificial lie.

Toward the close a new theme is introduced when it appears that the Burgomaster's son-in-law, a German Lieutenant, has been ordered to lead the firing squad. Staunchly Prussian in everything else, he balks at this barbarity, and elects to die, as does also his young wife, the Burgomaster's daughter. Again the action pauses while the situation is searched for its deeper values, and again the wisdom of the Burgomaster triumphs. The sacrifice is shown to be useless, quixotic, and the lives of the young people are spared. In the end it appears that the Colonel has been content to test the Lieutenant's obedience, and has himself given the fatal command.

It need scarcely be said that so far as the play is incident and drama it gripped and thrilled the audience. Scrupulously reticent and unsensational, and especially in depicting the Prussian boorishness and cruelty, its sheer restraint proved more powerful than many a lurid melodrama written from the point of view of Broadway. Once again the war became a living horror, thrilling and enraging even those who have become most exalted in the atmosphere of pacification.

It is more timely today, perhaps, than it ever could have been in wartime. But it must be confessed that its realism is imperfect. This is partly due to the fact that it has been altered and embroidered by a presumably English hand, and is played by obviously English actors. But certain incongruities are inherent in the original. There are times when the proffered sacrifices seem somewhat superhuman and father obviously arranged effect. One was reminded of the inhumanly prevalent magnanimity of "Aglavaine and Selysette." If it was M. Maeterlinck's intention to master the manner of realism his success is at best partial.

Though the dramatic attitudes are sometimes forced, however, the philosophy is sound as it is beautiful. Few characters in the modern drama are more richly and deeply human than this Burgomaster. A man of peace, passing his life happily among his fellow-townsmen, his orchids and his vineyards, the war comes upon him as something monstrous and incredible. Even after he is doomed to die his thoughts persist at times in returning to his prunings, his grafting, and his sprays. But in the end the crisis gripe him wholly, and he plumbs the fate that has overwhelmed him to its depths. His death is an emotional exaltation, a sublime martyrdom.

Lyall Swete's performance in the title part is thoroughly adequate and, except for an unpleasant vocal mannerism, is much more than adequate. Manly, even burly, in physique and deeply human in every attitude and gesture, he illumines the soul of the man with an infinite subtlety and variety of verbal emphasis and facial play. The scene of his parting with his children is richly, powerfully emotional.

Irby Marshall as the Burgomaster's daughter and Leonard Willey as his German son-in-law appear creditably in parts that afford no great opportunities. As the old gardener, Claus, Malcolm Moffat gives a very delicately human and thoroughly appealing characterization.

LOTS OF FUN IN 'TUMBLE IN.'

Sprightly Musical Farce Based on "Seven Days" at the Selwyn.

TUMBLE IN, a musical comedy in three acts and four scenes. Based on "Seven Days," by Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood; book and lyrics by Otto Harbach; music by Rudolph Friml. At the Selwyn.

The Burglar	Johnny Ford
Jim Wilson	Herbert Corthell
Dallas Brown	Charles Ruggles
Kitty McNair	Edna Hibbard
Anne Wilson	Peggy O'Neil
Tom Harbison	Roland Hogue
Bella Knowles	Virginia Hammond
Aunt Selina	Zelda Sears
Flaming	Fred Lennox
Nicholas	Ivan Stogoff
Olga	Olga Mishka
Elsie	Elsie Lawson
Claire	Claire Nagle

Spiritualism, lingerie, a divorcee, prohibition, (on the horizon,) a burglar, quarantine, and Peggy O'Neil are some of the seasoning in "Tumble In," which opened at the Selwyn Theatre last night. There are also Charles Ruggles, Edna Hibbard, Herbert Corthell, Zelda Sears, and many others, including Olga Mishka and Ivan Strogoff. And ambiguous line with but a single thought, as well as situations comic and critical. There are, too, songs that sing themselves, but don't have to because of the singers, and dances. Not-to-mention costumes, and some to mention. The whole is a musical farce based, more or less securely, on the "Seven Days" of Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood.

Not all of the original has been abandoned in mixing it with music. The free-and-easy story sticks on to the finish, rather spiced by the music than demobilised. It's all about a company of people, guests invited and uninvited, persons desirable and undesirable, who are quarantined in a house too small for them because the health authorities think that a Japanese butler has the small-pox. In addition to those corporeally present there are the spirits conjured by Anne, who rap and tap and move tables that talk and tell the awkward truth. Throughout the play Anne is usually under the influence of spirits, either the kind scheduled to go to their graves on July 1 or those that leave their limbo land to disturb the furniture. Anne is Miss O'Neil, and whether she has the spirits in or around her she is much of the life of the show. But not all of it. There are the others.

Some of the songs seemed to get "control" of the audience. "The Laugh," by Misses Hibbard and O'Neil and Messrs. Ruggles and Corthell, was one of the emphatic hits. Also "Won't You Help Me Out?", with Claire Nagle leading the entire cast, held up the progress of the play while the audience was trying to get enough of it. It was helped ing to get enough of it. It was helped by a novel setting, in which every one was hanging over the edge of a roof.

The burglar was Johnny Ford. He didn't sing and he didn't say much. But his pantomime, seen and unseen, was part of the essential business—and good.

The house, acting as censor, passed the whole performance with enthusiasm—including the shimmy.

"LUCK IN PAWN" IS MILD.

New Comedy at 48th Street Theatre is Fairly Amusing.

LUCK IN PAWN," a comedy in three acts and four scenes, by Marvin Taylor. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Walter	Robert Allen
Mrs. Griffith Vance	Brenda Fowler
Mrs. R. Standish Norton	Ann Warrington
R. Standish Norton	Roland Young
Ruth Vance	Miss Catchpole
Dr. Cole Bently	Robert Adams
Donald Rander	Edward H. Robins
Nathan Armsberg	Robert Fischer
Annabel Lee	Miss Taliaferro
Mrs. John Logan	Florence Short
Griffith Vance	Charles Brown
John Logan	Harry Axelord
Hotel Clerk	L. Rhea Cochran
Porter	Walter Scaife
Maid	Dora Rehard
Bartender	Benjamin Kaiser

It is a fairly diverting but rather straggling comedy which the Forty-eighth Street Theatre offers under the title of "Luck in Pawn." Its chief assets are Roland Young and a thin vein of whimsical humor; but it is something of a question whether these can compensate for the play's general unconvincing character and the obvious lack of the hand of an experienced builder. The playwright, Marvin Taylor, has been none too adroit in his fashioning, and the play is effective only momentarily.

Its central character, a young girl of thwarted artistic ambitions, invades a social colony in Southern California, and a jaded youth with thirty millions persuades her to stay. To satisfy the conventions he invents for her an unimpeachable family, and when she finds herself quartered at an expensive hotel, with no particular prospect of paying, she arranges with a pawnbroker to finance her with no other security than her prospects of marriage with the jaded millionaire. (Thus "Luck in Pawn.")

The machinations of a jealous mother, who covets the millionaire as son-in-law, bring this situation to a rather leisurely climax in the final act, and the pawnbroker and her backer are momentarily vanquished. There follows an atmospheric prologue—really the best bit in the play—at a remote railway station at 5 o'clock in the morning, and here the lovers are reunited.

The story is spun with no little sympathy and humor, but the characterization is vague throughout, and the necessity for vigorous rewriting is generally apparent. Roland Young gave the best performance of the evening as the bored rich youth, and Mabel Taliaferro, lured from the films, was a sweet and appealing figure as the social pretender, and caught well the play's whimsical quality. Robert Fischer did his artistic best to give definite characterization to the money lender, and Edward H. Robins, the producer, appeared in a single scene as a substitute for a suddenly ailing actor.

YALE IN DUNSANY THRILLER

University's Players Act "The Murderers" and Other Playlets.

Yale University's company of players came to town last night, and opened a week's performance of four one-act plays at the Punch and Judy Theatre. The proceeds are to be devoted to a fund for a college playhouse at New Haven.

Of the repertory, by far the best both in point of acting and dramatic interest, was the Lord Dunsany play, "The Murderers," a tragedy in a gruesome vein, but with a thrilling end that made several of the fair friends of the Yale actors start in their seats in horror. It is the first time this play of the popular Irish dramatist has been given in New York. There are three actors, the scene being in the room of a London public house, dimly lighted and scantily furnished. Bill and Tom, working men, impersonated by W. Rice Brewster and Louis M. Loeb, respectively, sit at a table discussing the recent murder of Tom's brother in that room a few days before. The murderer is not known, but Bill's involuntary shiver when Tom, in his east Cockney style, says that the thumb mark found on the hammer that did the deed will give the hangman the right to use his ten fingers in hanging the murderer shows the audience how the clue will develop.

A stranger quietly enters, makes pals of Tom and Bill, buys beer from the window in the wall. Bill is suspicious, and when urged to have another glass hands back his mug, but first wipes it off clean on his sleeve. The stranger, acted by Alan B. Campbell, is the detective. The act works toward its tragical end by the stranger telling Bill he will bet his life against his that he can pick the murderer of Tom's brother. Bill is cornered. Tom is horrified at the sequel, but regard for his old pal is too strong for him to help the detective to arrest him and both men suddenly leap on the detective, force him to the floor, and slowly strangle him as he quivers and struggles to free himself. The three Yale men in the play rise considerably above the usual amateur standard and give an excellent picture of a so-called low dive in London.

Alan B. Campbell, one of the three stars, is President of the Yale University Dramatic Association, and he made his part of the smooth, obsequious waiter in the comedy of "Nettie," by George Ade, the chief character of interest. The skit resolves itself around the ludicrous situation of three men coming to the same restaurant to dine with the same girl, each of whom discovers that he had met her under the same circumstances and given her identically the same presents. The clever harpy does not appear.

A burlesque of Greek days, "The Aulis Difficulty," by Maurice Baring, bringing in Agamemnon, William Harris; Iphigenia, Andrew J. Fox, Jr.; Odysseus, George T. Achelis, in love with Iphigenia, and other classic heroes, is an amusing bit of nonsense on the effort to make Iphigenia see the wisdom of making a sacrifice of herself to appease the Goddess Artemis. Mr. Fox plays the Grecian damsel with nonchalant carelessness and studied awkwardness, while the bare legs of the men and the gown low cut in the back of Iphigenia provide the proper burlesque character. The final piece, "Bunk," by Henry Clapp Smith, called a mellow-drama, is thoroughly described by the name.

The performance will continue through the week.

"Le Mariage de Figaro" Revived.

"Le mariage de Figaro," played by the French company here earlier in the season, was revived last night at the Vieux Colombier for a two weeks' engagement. It will bring the present session of the French players to an end.

Columbia to Give "Take a Chance."

"Take a Chance," the play to be presented this year by the undergraduates of Columbia University, will be given in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza on the evenings of April 28, 29, 30; May 1 and 3.

MUSIC

By Samuel Chotzinoff Hamalton

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Every law should have its holiday. Fancy going to a piano or vocal recital on such a gorgeous Spring afternoon as yesterday's! Fancy having to hear a girl pipe, a youth peck at the keyboard, or a powerful man scrape with the hair of the horse the whimpering catgut! And the overtones of victory fairly humming in the air; and "little old Bagdad on the subway," as O. Henry affectionately rechristened our dirty, noisy, wonderful New York, ablaze with uniforms and pretty girls—and in the face of these marvels to march into Aeolian Hall and listen to queer, ugly sounds called sonatas! It was too much. Central Park tempted, hook-bear signs beckoned, and that most fatal malady, "Encephalitis Lethargica," attacked. Sleeping sickness and music criticism, however, are old pals. We fled Forty-third Street, but were arrested by the vision of a leopard skin and a pair of musical eyes, and then, true to form, we meekly returned to Aeolian, but not to sleep. Greta Torpadie doesn't make one drowsy when she sings, and she sang delightfully at this recital.

The only wonder is that as she sings so well she doesn't sing better. (Pardon the Hibernicism.) She is musical to the tip of her thorax—if indeed thoraxes have an appendix—her style and diction are admirable, her powers of expression varied. A pity that she is not sure of her technique, for it is purely a question of technique. Her voice is naturally agile, of sympathetic timbre, but she abuses it. She skirted some dangerous vocal abysses; her scale was like Joseph's coat, of many colors, though her middle register is colorless; furthermore, the upper tones were squeezed, and while she achieved some delicate pianissimos, there was often a sense of insecurity. In a word, Miss Torpadie's voice is not placed as it should be. But her musical temperament comes to the rescue. The Scandinavian group was delivered with deep feeling, with archness, humor, and dramatic sweep. The French compositions were less satisfactory. Harry Burleigh, who, if you are in search of a representative American composer, will serve better than some more celebrated names, was on the program, his engaging "Didn't It Rain?" made known by Mabel Garrison. It was encored, as was "Fantoches," by Debussy. Greta Torpadie has a charming personality. She was heartily applauded.

Samuel Lifschey, formerly first viola player in the New York Symphony Orchestra, played his instrument in various compositions. He is skillful; musical, but lacks dynamic urge. He is too amiable. Walter Golde proved a capital accompanist.

PLAN AMERICAN ORCHESTRA

Chicago's New Philharmonic Is Headed by Mrs. J. Ogden Armour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—An American symphony orchestra playing American music and featuring famous American soloists is in process of formation here with the support of a group of Chicagoans headed by Mrs. J. Ogden Armour. The new organization will be called the Philharmonic Orchestra of Chicago.

Mrs. Armour and her co-workers, it is announced, will endeavor to give the city at popular prices the best music of native composers. Singers and pianists, it is said, will be garnered from the corners of the musical globe, provided they are American and perform for Chicagoans selections that were made in America.

It was learned that Earl R. Benedict, the manager of the proposed organization, left today for New York to scout for the best talent that had made good in grand opera and concert.

An incomplete list of the guarantors includes aside from Mrs. Armour, H. H. Merrick, Judge Wells Cook, Frederick A. Poor, Wilbur D. Nesbit, Lee S. Roberts, David H. Noyes, N. M. Kaufmann and Mr. Armour.

Weber's "Oberon" Sung Again.

Weber's "Oberon," written to English words a generation or two before opera in English became a Metropolitan problem, was performed for the fifth time on Broadway last night by Mr. Gatti's artists, and incidentally completed its round of all the Metropolitan subscription audiences. The Monday patrons, who include the owners of the house, followed with evident pleasure and some surprise the old fairy-tale scenes and charming melodies, sung by Mmes. Ponselle and Howard, Messrs. Martin, Althouse, Rothier, and he made this part of the smooth, obsequious waiter in the comedy of "Nettie," by George Ade, the chief character of interest. The skit resolves itself around the ludicrous situation of three men coming to the same restaurant to dine with the same girl, each of whom discovers that he had met her under the same circumstances and given her identically the same presents. The clever harpy does not appear.

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"LET'S BEAT IT" PLEASES.

27th Division Gives a Lively Musical Farce at the Century.

"Let's Beat It," the first 27th Division show since "You Know Me, Al," which was presented last year, was given last night at the Century Theatre. The lively music and catchy lines of this year's musical farce so captivated the audience that no one wanted "to beat it" until the performance was over, and that was at 1 o'clock.

The book and lyrics were written in the battle areas of France when the boys were not engaged in actual fighting. Some of the performers had been slightly wounded, but even this did not hinder them from dancing gracefully and, in the case of those who were impersonating girls, from doing it in the best possible manner. The production was staged by Lieutenant William A. Halloran and Private Harry Gribble.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, and Mrs. O'Ryan and party occupied a box draped with the American flag.

URGES SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

Mrs. Catt Suggests Way to Finish Fight for Votes for Women.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Organization of a League of Woman Voters to finish the fight for woman suffrage and to aid in reconstruction work in America was urged by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in an address she delivered here tonight before the Golden Jubilee Convention of that organization. Mrs. Catt proposed this as the best and most patriotic memorial to the pioneer women of the suffrage movement. As outlined by Mrs. Catt, the chief purposes of the proposed League of Woman Voters are:

First—To use its utmost influence to obtain the final enfranchisement of the women of every State in the United States, and to aid the women of all other countries in their struggle to obtain their rights.

Second—To remove the remaining legal discriminations against women in the codes and Constitutions of the American States.

Third—To stabilize the democracy of America and "to make our democracy so safe that every citizen may feel secure, and great men will acknowledge the worthiness of the American Republic to lead."

To achieve these objects, Mrs. Catt called upon women of America to "enlist for a five years' service."

She declared that there was "a more forceful reactionary influence in this country than most of us have realized," that this is the great American menace, and that it "threatens now to wreck the reconstruction of the world." She asserted that this was shown by the blocking of the woman suffrage amendment in the Senate, by the "incredible attitude" of the Senate toward the League of Nations and by many recent expressions that "a war for democracy was mere twaddle, but that the war was really one of self-defense."

Vote for Minnesota Women.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 24.—Governor Burnquist today signed the bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors in Minnesota.

SEEK WILKINS WITNESS.

Ticket Taker Saw Murdered Woman Alone in Station.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 24.—Audrey Munson, said to be a motion picture actress and artist model, and her mother are being sought by District Attorney Weeks in the hope that they may be able to give valuable information concerning Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, according to county officials today. The Munsons once lived at the New York home of Dr. Wilkins in West Sixty-fifth Street, according to information received by the investigators.

Edward Riker, a ticket taker at the Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, station of the Long Island Railroad, told officials today that a few minutes before 7 o'clock on the night on which Mrs. Wilkins was murdered he saw her standing alone in the waiting room. He said he knew Mrs. Wilkins and wondered why she was there alone. In view of other disclosures of a similar nature, the District Attorney is of the opinion that Dr. Wilkins, having quarreled with his wife, went down to Long Beach alone.

Detectives searching the Long Beach home of the Wilkinses, outside of which the murder took place, found other evidence today, it was said. The authorities refused to divulge the nature of their discoveries.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. SPL MAT. TODAY AT 2.
MONTE CRISTO, JR.
"A diamond mine of entertainment."
—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

Vanderbilt 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. SPECIAL MAT. TODAY AT 3
Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy
6th Month A LITTLE JOURNEY
with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane

48th ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 3 P. M.
LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC OVER MABEL
TALIAFERRO
In Marvin Taylor's New Comedy,
LUCK IN PAWN
A CHARMING IDYLL OF YOUTH, LOVE, ROMANCE, AND CHARACTER.
with Roland Young & Robert Fischer

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. A Crackling Smacking Musical Hit Moves to the Nora Bayes Theatre Next Monday
KISS BURGLAR

PLAYHOUSE 45th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30.
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK, TO-DAY AT 3. WED., THURSDAY & SAT. 2:30.
ALICE BRADY
Personally in FOREVER AFTER

PRINCESS Matinee Today at 2:45. No Matinee Tomorrow
Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes
OH, MY DEAR!
"BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
COURTENAY & WISE
IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

39TH ST. Thea., Ft. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
The Play of 1,000 Laughs
KEEP IT YOURSELF
"Breaks All Records for Laughter."

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea.
MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL
at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8300

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Tom'w and Sat. 2:45.
Funniest Farce In 20 Years.
A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

French Thea. 66 Colombier
66 W. 35. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
This Week Le Mariage De Figaro
& Next

EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS
Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.

LAST 3 TIMES
NEXT MATINEE THURS. AT 2:30.
WALTER HAMPDEN-HAMLET AS
"THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."
—J. Rankin Towse, Eve. Post.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 3.
Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce
PLEASE GET MARRIED
with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

LOEW'S 7TH AVE. at 125 St. Evs. 8:30 to 11. Mat. Today at 3.
LEO CARRILLO in LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with GRACE VALENTINE.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
OPENING SAT. AFT. Mar. 29 TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM & BAILEY COMBINED
CIRCUS
The Colossus of All Amusements
Presenting not merely countless great aerial features, but centralizing in one mammoth SUPER-CIRCUS all the biggest and finest acts and displays of the world's two most famous shows together with a myriad of foreign importations all new to America.
ENTIRE CONGRESS OF FEATURES
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (WAR TAX INCLUDED.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees except Saturdays, to $1.00 seats and over.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
Branch Ticket Offices (No advance in prices): Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8800. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday, 2:15.
THE 27th DIVISION PLAYERS Present
"LET'S BEAT IT"
Written and Rehearsed in Picardy and Flanders.
(More Musical and Delightful Than the New York Division's Last Success, "You Know Me, Al.")
PRICES: 50c to $3.00. NO WAR TAX

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1.
BERT WILLIAMS U. S. JAZZ BAND
Miss Juliet, Herbert Clifton, Owen McGiveney, and 27TH DIV. BOYS

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St.
BERNARD GRANVILLE U. S. Jazz Band, Wm. Gaxton & Co., Josie Heather, others.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6100
7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street
Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

44TH ST. Theatre, just west of Broadway. Evs. 8:00. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2.
Special Matinee Today at 3
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 150 in
Last 8 Times Sinbad Last 8 Times
MR. JOLSON WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

Belmont MAETERLINCK'S Dramatic Master Stroke
Thurs., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
"A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM"
SPECIAL MAT. TODAY, 2 P. M.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS
NEW YORK'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT
"TUMBLE IN"
SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20; First Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30.

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
"SOMEBODY'S SWEE HEART"
CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:20; Mats Today at 3, Wed. & Sat., 2:30
MATINEE TODAY AT 3.

MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
"SOMETIME" With Ed. Wynn
CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:30; Mats Today at 3, Wed. & Sat., 2:30
MATINEE TODAY AT 3.

SELWYN HITS
JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR
Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50
Matinee Today
TEA for THREE
Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"VICTORY" MAT. TODAY at 3. Seats at Box Office

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Special Victory Mat. Today at 3
THE SEASON'S HIT Tom'w & Sat. WITH RICHARD BENNETT 7TH BIG MONTH
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
UNKNOWN PURPLE

TOBY'S BOW
with NORMAN TREVOR
COMEDY THEATRE—NOW

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD
FRIENDLY ENEMIES

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
(In Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in
THE FORTUNE TELLER

PARK Columbus Circle. Phone Col. 9100. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS.
TONIGHT, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
Orville Harrold, Jefferson de Angelis, Wm. Danforth, Herbert Waterous, Bertram Peacock, Kate Condon, Blanche Duffield, Gladys Caldwell.
Wednesday & Friday Evenings & Saturday Matinee
MIKADO
PATIENCE

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Today.
FLORENCE REED in ROADS OF DESTINY.

LEXINGTON THEATRE, Lex. Ave. & 51st St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed., Sat., 2:30.
Hear America's Irish Tenor.
BERNARD DALY
sing in "SWEET INNIS FALLEN"
FOUR ACT ROMANTIC DRAMA.

Loew's American Roof 43 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15
Carl McCullough, 8 Black Dots, 7 eths. In Theatre, Wallace Reid "Alias Mike Moran." All Seats Reserved Excel. Vaud. 25, 35, 50

MOTION PICTURES.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK Presents
Beautiful, Fascinating, Glorious
Norma Talmadge
in "The Probation Wife"
The Story of a Girl of the Underworld Who Sold Herself Into Marriage.
ALL THIS WEEK AT
LOEW THEATRES

BROADWAY B'WAY AT 41ST ST.
The GLORIOUS 27th
A RECORD OF THEIR DEEDS FROM MOBILIZATION UNTIL THE TEARING UP OF THE HINDENBURG LINE.
AND RUPERT JULIAN
"THE FIRE FLINGERS"

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. WM. S. HART in "The Poppy Girl's Husband." Orchestra.
RIALTO Times Square Pauline Frederick "The Woman on The Index." Sennett Comedy Orchestra.

PLAZA Madison Ave., 58th St. "COMMON CLAY" With FANNIE WARD
Monday and Tuesday, March 26 and 29.

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3950
THE TURN OF THE ROAD ALL-STAR CAST
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30
HOUSE PETERS in "THE FORFEIT."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times
William Gillette
BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald
Dear Brutus

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald
His Greatest Success
Otis Skinner
THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30.
Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood
IN A NEW PLAY BY "MOLIERE"
PHILIP MOELLER.

VICTORY DAY MATINEE TODAY, 2 P. M.
LIGHTNIN'
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
AND ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
VICTORY DAY MATINEE TODAY, 2 P. M.
Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, W. 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Holiday Mat. TODAY at 2.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Cohanized Opera Comique

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY
A Prince There Was
GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
Mrs. FISKE
in "HIS' NELLY OF N'ORLEANS"
A Comedy of Moonshine.
Mingle a and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN
THREE FACES EAST
with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. MATS. TODAY, TOMORROW and SAT.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY at 2:45
THE SPEED LIMIT OF LAUGHTER
to the Gay, Tuneful Music of Victor Herbert
KLAW & ERLANGER'S HILARIOUS MUSICAL COMEDY
The VELVET LADY
ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld's 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thursday & Sat., 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
DADDIES

The Big Sensation of Spirit Mystery THE INVISIBLE FOE grips New York—Follow the crowd to the HARRIS THEATRE
LAST WEEKS

PUNCH & JUDY 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees at 2:30.
ALL THIS WEEK YALE SHOW
Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30.

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
"The Better 'Ole" Charles Rock's Success
The Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. CRICHTON
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.
FRANCES STARR
in "T

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1919.

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Staten Island...08 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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Jersey City.....80 Montgomery Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....12 Park Avenue
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BOLSHEVISM IN HUNGARY.

In the reports from Hungary, so obviously inspired simultaneously and from closely related sources, a certain allowance must be made for fury and the intent to deceive. The "enormous Red Armies" waiting in Galicia and the Ukraine to join their Hungarian friends will probably shrink considerably before they ever come into action, and it remains to be seen how far the Magyars are willing to let their own country go to pieces by way of revenge on their enemies. It would appear that the Magyars are trying a huge "bluff," but a bluff which they may very well carry through, and if they obtain even a measure of success it will not be long before we see the Germans following their example.

The reason is quite evident from President KAROLYI'S proclamation. The Magyars have realized that their persistent and far-reaching propaganda has gone for nothing, that their attempt to persuade the Allies that they were our friends even while fighting against us has broken down in the face of facts, and that justice is to be enforced against them as well as the Germans. Specifically, they know that the regions of Hungary inhabited principally by the subject nations whom the Magyars so ruthlessly misruled are going to be taken away, and that the Magyar State is to meet the fate that some of its leaders feared long ago, "confinement within its own ethnographic limits."

Rather than give up the privilege of tyrannizing over other races, the Magyars have announced their intention of renewing the war and calling in the Russians to help them; as KAROLYI grandiloquently puts it, they appeal from the Peace Conference to the proletariat of the world. The Peace Conference is afraid of Bolshevism, and it has not known what to do with Bolshevism in Russia. The Magyars hope to frighten the Conference into letting them keep the Slovak counties and Transylvania, perhaps Croatia and Slavonia and the Banat.

The reports that the Polish Army is at last to be sent to Poland, that the Czechoslovaks are preparing to defend their frontier, that monitors are going up the Danube, are indications that perhaps this time the conference is going to do something. Hungary must be taught that threats of war do not pay.

THE CONSTITUTION IN ALABAMA.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Prohibition doesn't mind a little thing like this provision of the Constitution. It is the agreeable habit of officers hunting supposed violators of the Alabama prohibition laws to search persons without taking the trouble to get warrants. The officers get fat fees if they can make out a case. Many of the men whose persons and effects have been searched unconstitutionally are unaware of their rights or unwilling or unable to assert them. Fortunately, there are exceptions.

The other day the father of a Birmingham lawyer died at his house in the country. The day after the funeral the son collected his father's effects. They were put on a truck to be taken to his city house. In the city the truck was stopped by two officers who told the lawyer that they were going to search the effects. He refused to allow them to do so without a warrant, was arrested, taken to a police station. He still refused to permit the search to be made. Thereupon he was arrested on the elastic, all-covering charge of "disorderly conduct." The fee-hunters made the search. In court, next day, it was shown not only that the police had no right of arrest and search in the case, but that there was no intoxicating liquor among the effects. When a man is pleasant about it," says the Birmingham Chief of Police pleasantly, "and does not get mad when a "policeman wants to search his property for liquor, there is no trouble." Why, indeed, should a citizen "get mad" because, in the sacred cause of prohibition, the law and the Constitution are violated? The Birmingham City Commission says illegal arrests and searches are "necessary to "prevent the wholesale entry of contraband liquor." As between prohibition and the Constitution, how can anybody who is not a besotted devotee of rum stick up for the Constitution?

THE WELCOME OF THE 27TH.

Our New York soldiers who smashed the Hindenburg Line will be acclaimed today by such multitudes as were never brought together before for any such spectacle and holiday. The transformation of Fifth Avenue into a way of ordered beauty by day and of enchantment at night; the triumphs of the sculptors and architects in the Victory Arch; the Court of Honor that commemorates the unreturning brave; the Tower of Jewels, magical and multicolored of illumination, a portal for a palace of the Arabian Nights; forests of flags and isles of greenery; shield and trophy and coat of arms; all the varied brilliance and splendor of beauty and charm of perspective under the electric light or the sun—these are but decorations of the great theatre. Fifth Avenue is the stage up which our soldiers will march, cheered by an unparalleled multitude.

Those miles and miles of seats and sidewalks, those unnumbered balconies, windows, and coigns of vantage, those cross streets that will be choked with the overflow; automobiles, omnibuses, trucks, vans, giving thousands at least a peep at the show; this overpowering human mass, this million or more, shall we guess, gathered from all parts of the city, State, and the country, one in its eagerness to see and to hail with passionate welcome and plaudit these soldiers who come back bearing their palms of victory with them—here will be the marvel far transcending by its majestic unity of emotion the utmost effects of art.

For days people have been swarming into this city. Old memories, recalling all our past reviews, military and naval parades, processions, and gaudy days, will search themselves in vain to find any parallel to the preter-multitudes that are bound to show the 27th Division what their folks and friends, what all New York and all America, think of them. The calculators and divinera of the Weather Bureau promise a bland day, and mad March as sweet as Summer.

MR. TAFT AND THE LEAGUE PLAN.

From the point of view of practical probability, says Mr. HENRY W. TAFT in the concluding installment of his clear and enlightening examination of the plan of the League of Nations which we publish on this page today, "the menace to the Monroe Doctrine "amounts to nothing more than a "bugaboo." A multitude of bugaboos, creatures of the Senatorial imagination, have given up the ghost under the bright light of sound interpretation which Mr. TAFT has thrown upon them.

In the first installment, which we published yesterday, he showed that, under accepted principles of Treaty interpretation, the construction which many critics of the League Constitution have given to its provisions is false and impossible. Today he meets objections based upon the supposed peril to our sovereignty, our Constitution, and to the Monroe Doctrine. He shows that in innumerable treaties, many of them long in existence, we have obligated ourselves to do half a score of things which, if we engaged to do them under the League Treaty, the critics of the League solemnly declare would be fatal to our sovereignty and our independence.

No discussion of the League plan, we think, has been more helpful to clear understanding than these articles prepared by Mr. TAFT for THE TIMES. They fortify the argument for the League, they make it irresistible. They may not convince extreme opponents, but at least they destroy reasonable ground of opposition.

AMERICAN DYES.

Labor conditions in Germany at the present time warrant no expectation that in the near future dyestuffs to be sold abroad will be produced there. But those manufactured some time ago may be available. "I understand," says Dr. NICHOLS, President of the American Chemical Society, "that plans have been completed to "ship goods already prepared, in immense quantities, from Sweden, "Holland, and Switzerland, so that "their German origin will be carefully camouflaged." If he is not misinformed, the combined German makers of dyes are ready to seek a market here if they can find ships to carry their accumulated stock.

For the protection of a new domestic industry, carefully fostered by the Government, the importation of dyestuffs into Great Britain was prohibited by proclamation on Feb. 24, but licenses for the admission of dyes from the United States, France, and Switzerland will be granted by a Board of Trade Commission. In Japan, where a similar industry has been established since the beginning of the war, at the coming session of the Diet the Government will ask for an increase of the tariff from the present rate of 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. Our own dyestuffs industry, which in four and a half years has grown from almost nothing until it not only satisfies the domestic demand for leading colors, but also shows annual exports of $10,000,000, is defended against expected competition from Germany, the former source of supply, only by the duties imposed by the Tariff act of Sept. 8, 1916. This legislation, Mr. CULBERTSON of the Tariff Commission says, "accomplished its "purpose by encouraging capital to "invest in the industry."

The Commission and its Chairman, Professor TAUSSIG, have recommended or suggested amendments which would increase several of the duties, but no action will be taken until the coming first session of the new Congress. It is possible that dyestuffs from Germany will be received at our ports before the law can be amended. Repeatedly it has been shown that the Tariff Commission desires to save the industry, which represents a large part of the $401,000,000 invested during the war in the production of "drugs, chemicals, and dyes," although it will not recommend regulation or exclusion of imports by licenses. "National policy," says Commissioner CULBERTSON, "seems to require protection." He adds that the new law against dumping, or unfair price-cutting of imports with the intent of destroying or injuring an industry here, "is inadequate as to both substance and procedure." Congress will be asked to improve this statute as well as to consider proposed changes in tariff rates.

MISUNDERSTANDING J. W. BAILEY.

Many of our esteemed contemporaries seem to have misunderstood the case of the Hon. JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY of Texas. We refer to The Albany Journal, The Newark News, The Memphis Commercial-Appeal, and to a good many others, the returns not being all in yet. The Commercial-Appeal, for instance, heads its article, more in sorrow than in anger, "Good-bye, JOE." But JOE has not bidden good-bye to the Democratic Party. The party, of course, having survived many incidents of one kind or another, including the civil war, could survive the departure of Mr. BAILEY; but he has not departed, he will not depart.

If there is anywhere any disposition to take Mr. BAILEY lightly, it should be remembered that he is a distinguished lawyer and statesman, who, in his time, was an ornament to the Senate both for his ability to speak well and for solid knowledge. JOHN C. SPOONER was fond of crossing swords with him, and BAILEY was almost the only member of the Senate to whom that brilliant Republican paid this tribute. His was no gallery popularity, though the galleries liked to hear him. The keenest minds "on that side" were confident that in meeting him they were meeting a foeman worthy of their steel, and the Republicans sent none but their best against him.

That much premised, it becomes necessary to observe that Mr. BAILEY'S pronunciamento was more terrifying in the index than in the book. "What I said was that I would not "vote for the candidate of any party "that insists on abridging my liber"ties and increasing my taxes," says he. Saying this, he defies the lightning and calls on anybody who doesn't like it to read him out of the Democratic Party; but he himself won't go, and he will never, never vote a Republican ticket.

A little adroit, this. And that is all there is to it. Mr. BAILEY merely calls attention in an emphatic, not to say sensational, way to certain tendencies in the Democratic Party which he thinks must be corrected. If he put it somewhat acrobatically, that is his way. Back of his too dramatic formula there lies a real truth. Mr. BAILEY was talking, not to the Road Horse Association dinners before whom he nominally appeared, but to Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN and Mr. CHAMP CLARK. They need not worry about his leaving the Democratic Party, but they might pay some heed to the warning which he dressed in that fantastic garb.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Puzzling Episode Considered.

Mayor HYLAN doubtless will have his rewards for refusing to allow the participation in the Caruso jubilee celebration of anybody connected with his administration until he had secured the elimination of JAMES M. BECK from among those who were to pay oratorical tribute to the great tenor.

First of the rewards, one must assume, is that given to the Mayor by his own conscience, and that is always very precious. Next, as what he did was just what would be liked by those who like that sort of thing, he will have the praise of all who liked it, and praises are always sweet. Again, the display of power is enjoyable, especially when it creates a sensation and makes a lot of talk, and there is material for much conversation in what the Mayor did.

On the other hand, there are penalties to pay when one does something that offends, irritates, or grieves large numbers of people, for they, too, will talk—will express opinions and seek for motives—and their comments are lamentably likely to be uncharitable and even harsh.

These well-known truths the Mayor, or so he has professed, certainly understood in his usual haste, without waiting and contrary to what had been supposed to be his purpose, he imposed upon the managers of the celebration the alternative of submitting to his coercion as regards Mr. BECK or of losing from their program the flag presentation that counted among its most important features. Thanks, however, to Mr. BECK'S prompt subordination of his personal rights and feelings to the larger interests of the occasion, it was not necessary to make this difficult choice, and Mr. CARUSO received his flag as had been planned.

He Sentences Without Prosecution.

Precisely why Mayor HYLAN demanded the suppression of Mr. BECK'S speech is not certain. The explanation given by or for the Mayor is that recent remarks by Mr. BECK about President WILSON and the League of Nations were unfair, untrue, unpatriotic. It must be admitted that the Mayor is not alone in finding fault with the speech to which he refers. Criticism of it, indeed, extended far beyond the circle in which the Mayor has his being, but, as no legal action, civil or criminal, was taken by anybody as a result of what Mr. BECK said, the presumption is that it contained nothing that was actionable.

That being the case, there seems to be no justification for taking the stand that hereafter Mr. BECK is to be permitted to make no public utterances on any subject. Not only was it more than improbable on general principles that Mr. BECK would utilise the Caruso celebration for a further exposition of his disagreement with the President, but many people did know, and the Mayor could have known, exactly what Mr. BECK purposed to say. There was nothing in his speech that could have offended the most sensitive of the President's friends—not even the Mayor and the Mayor's friends, whose sensitiveness, as all are well aware, is almost morbidly delicate.

What little the speech contained besides appreciation of Mr. CARUSO as singer and man was good, sound American doctrine. Obviously Mr. BECK was not looking for trouble, and the Mayor provided it quite gratuitously. That he did so gives some plausibility to Mr. BECK'S own theory of the episode, which is that it was due, not to his criticism of President WILSON'S policies, but to what he had said and done previously to the displeasure and embarrassment of—well, of persons of whom it cannot be said that they are loved and respected by all.

Conditions Before the Armistice.

A reason hitherto unmentioned, so far as can be remembered, was offered in his lecture Sunday evening by Major Gen. Sir FREDERICK MAURICE to explain why Marshal FOCH on Nov. 11, granted an armistice to the Germans instead of carrying on the war for the few days more that would have been required for bringing about the destruction or capture of all the Kaiser's forces in the west. That this was not done—that the Germans were not deprived of their last excuse for denying full defeat—has been much discussed, especially by nonmilitary critics, and some of them have ventured to express the opinion that the war ended too soon.

General MAURICE, whose knowledge of war is that of an experienced soldier and recognized expert, does not share this opinion. Not only did he say, as many others have said, and as Marshal FOCH himself has been quoted as saying, that further fighting would have cost, for results not worth getting, the lives of many of the allied troops; he mentioned as an additional reason that Marshal FOCH had to consider the difficulty of movement over territory where all means of communication had been destroyed with Teutonic attention to detail.

This, of course, is far from an admission that a further advance by the Allies would have been dangerous to them and might have ended in disaster. It only calls attention to the fact that the troubles of an army increase with distance from its bases of supply, and that each mile of allied progress into the devastated region tended to render more feasible another more or less effective stand by the Germans. The latter had themselves suffered heavily from poor communications, similarly caused, when they made their great drive, and Marshal FOCH, who had so skillfully taken advantage of the embarrassments thus caused, was not the man to forget them when the conditions were reversed.

TO THOSE WHO RETURN.

You who have fought and lived, and fought again,
And mocked the fears that frighten lesser men,
We bid you welcome home! We offer thanks
That such as you were called to quell the ranks
Of Evil; that your will and arms endured
Till now our threatened freedom is secured!

You who have shared in Freedom's War, and known
The woes unspeakable that rocked her throne—
You who have helped to crown her brows anew
With olive and with laurel—unto you
We raise our hearts in gratitude and praise;
Forgive our halting speech, our tinkling lays!

We greet you, and we offer thanks for all—
The will obedient to an inward call,
The faith that fought through darkness of despair,
The flawless courage, strong to do or bear,
The golden heart that laughed discomfort down,
That made no bid for pity or renown.

We offer thanks for these, and for the spoils
Which recompense your vigils and your toils—
Such spoils as never ancient warriors brought
From glowing shores where pagan chieftains fought,
Fine gold, rich gems, Damascus steel, their gain,
And captive men and maids in sullen train.

Such wealth but crumbles in the grasp of men,
While gifts like yours renew their youth again.
The prize of Liberty for all Earth's wearied race
Gleams with a special loveliness and grace,
Whenever Tyranny its fangs lays bare,
And makes a world its pestilential lair!

You fought for Liberty! (How many died!)
See that you guard her purifying flame!
The dross of senseless, narrow, racial pride,
The small conceits that spot a nation's fame—
Purge clean these blots! Blend to one perfect whole
Their aims and ours who fought for Freedom's soul!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT

An Analysis of Its Provisions for Bringing About the Objects in View, International Cooperation and International Peace.

By HENRY W. TAFT.

SECOND ARTICLE.

CONSTITUTIONALITY

Mr. Knox contends that the covenants of the League are in violation of the Federal Constitution (1) in that they place the power of declaring war in the hands of the Executive Council; (2) because the limit of armament when adopted by the several governments, cannot be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council; (3) because no treaty made by this country will become binding until it has become registered with the Secretary General of the League; (4) in that situations might arise under Article XVI. relating to financial and economic measures for the support of other members of the League calling for unconstitutional action by this government; and (5) in that under Article XX. freedom of transit and equitable treatment for commerce stipulated for, might require the making of laws which Congress ought not to make, and yet if it did not make them it might find itself in a position where the omission to make them would bring on war.

If there is anything in Mr. Knox's constitutional objections, similar objections may be made to most of the treaties to which this country has been a party since the foundation of the government. He fails to give due consideration to the peculiar character under our Constitution of the treaty-making power.

The objection that the League would deprive the House of Representatives of its constitutional powers was the subject of fervid controversy in the discussions in the Constitutional Convention of 1787; and since that time the attempt to make the House a potential agency in the negotiation of treaties with foreign countries has been repeated many times, but without success. Few treaties have been made which have been self-executing, that is, enforcible without supplementary action by the House of Representatives in the appropriation of money or in some other strictly legislative act. The fact that such legislation is necessary does not render a treaty unconstitutional.

George Mason and Gouverneur Morris vigorously objected in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 to making the treaty power independent of the legislative power, urging that no treaty should be "binding on the United States which is not ratified by law"; and James Wilson urged that "as treaties are to have the operation of laws, they ought to have the sanction of laws also." But all such objections were overruled, and Article VI. of the Constitution was made to provide that treaties should be "the Supreme Law of the Land."

Hamilton argued that the making of treaties was neither an executive nor a legislative function, adding, "It relates neither to the execution of the subsisting laws nor to the enaction of new ones, but still less to an exercise of the common strength. Its objects are contract with foreign nations which have the force of law but derive it from the obligations of good faith." (Federalist No. 75 (74.) In his letters to Washington (Crandall's Treaties, p. 130,) Hamilton also said that it was "one thing that a treaty pledging the faith of the nation should by force of moral duty oblige the legislative will to carry it into effect" and "quite another that it should be itself a law." He called attention to the fact that treaties common among nations included indemnification; pecuniary or otherwise, stipulations for the union of military forces, and the furnishing of pecuniary or other aid, and the regulation of external commerce, and unless the treaty power could embrace such objects, "it would even be inadequate for mere treaties of peace, and always so for treaties of alliance and of commerce." The Constitution provides no method of compelling the House of Representatives to act, but a legal discretion to refuse the execution of a treaty is virtually a power to repeal it. Hence Hamilton concludes "that the House of Representatives have no moral power to refuse the execution of a treaty which is not contrary to the Constitution, because it pledges the public faith; and have no legal power to refuse its execution because it is a law—unless at least it ceases to be a law by regular act of revocation of the competent authority."

In 1792 Mr. Jefferson negotiated a treaty with Algiers which required the payment of money and was asked by President Washington whether he should not wait until the treaty had been ratified by both houses of Congress. Jefferson expressed the opinion that the ratification by the House of Representatives was not necessary, but said that it "might be incautious to commit himself by a ratification with a foreign nation where he might be left in the lurch in the execution." (Vol. I., Writings of Thomas Jefferson, p. 216.) Washington declined to wait, saying that if Congress would not do "what the Constitution called on them to do, the Government would be at an end, and must then assume another form." Subsequently, in 1796, the House of Representatives requested President Washington to lay before it a copy of the instructions to the Minister of the United States who negotiated the Jay treaty with Great Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative thereto. He declined to comply with the request, saying:

"It is thus that the treaty-making power has been understood by foreign nations, and in all the treaties made with them we have declared that they have believed that when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this construction of the Constitution, every House of Representatives has heretofore acquiesced and until the present time not a doubt or suspicion has appeared to my knowledge that this construction was not the true one; nay, they have more than acquiesced, for till now, without controverting the obligation of such treaties they have made all the requisite provisions for carrying them into effect."

He added that "it is essential to the due administration of the Government that the boundaries fixed by the Constitution between the different departments should be preserved."

Chief Justice Ellsworth, who had been a member of the Constitutional Convention, after his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States, expressed a similar view, saying that the obligation to carry out the provisions of a treaty "is as indispensable as it is to appropriate for the President's salary or that of the Judges, or in any other cases where fidelity to the Constitution does not leave an option to refuse."

This view of the treaty-making power under the Constitution has always been adhered to and has received the sanction of the Supreme Court. In Foster vs. Neilson, Chief Justice Marshall said: "Our Constitution declares a treaty to be the law of the land. It is consequently to be regarded in courts of justice as equivalent to an act of the Legislature whenever it operates of itself without the aid of any legislative provision." In Geofroy vs. Riggs, Mr. Justice Field said: "The treaty power as expressed in the Constitution is in terms unlimited except by those restraints which are found in that instrument against the action of the Government or of its departments, and those arising from the nature of the Government itself and that of the States. It would not be contended that it extends so far as to authorise what the Constitution forbids or a change in the character of the Government or in that of one of the States or a cession of any portion of the territory of the latter, without its consent. * * * But with these exceptions it is not perceived that there is any limit to the questions which can be adjusted touching any matter which is properly the subject of negotiation with a foreign country."

It is true that if a treaty and an act of Congress are "inconsistent the one last in date will control the other, provided always the stipulation of the treaty on the subject is self-executing." Field, J., in Whitney vs. Robertson, 124 U. S., 190, 194; United States vs. Lee Yen Tai, 185 U. S., 213, 220. But any question as to carrying treaties into effect has rarely arisen, since the House of Representatives has almost uniformly recognized the broad sweep of the treaty-making power and has promptly acted to enable the nation honorably to perform its treaty obligations. The matter has never been presented with reference to an obligation assumed in a treaty to levy war, but it may be safely asserted that the principle applicable to that situation would not be different from that applying to any other legislative power requiring for its exercise the action of the House of Representatives.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Precisely what is meant by the assertion that the League involves an impairment of national sovereignty it is difficult to understand. It has no possible foundation, except in the mistaken assumption that the Executive Council practically is given the power to make war and to enforce a boycott under Article XVI., and that it is in such minority in the Council that the delegation of power amounts to an abdication of sovereignty in what may prove to be vital national matters. But it is to be borne in mind that a treaty is a bargain with another country, in which the idea of sovereignty becomes more theoretical than real, since the interest of the people of a nation requires their Government in every treaty to limit their freedom of action. In consideration of benefits obtained by each nation, it makes concessions which are a restriction upon its sovereign rights. There is no limit in the Constitution of the United States upon the extent to which this country can thus by treaty limit its sovereignty, except that it may not change the form of government of the United States or part with territory belonging to one of the States without the consent of that State. It is clear that the treaty-making power extends to agreements to make or refrain from making war, to levy a commercial boycott, to submit disputes to compulsory arbitration, to guarantee protection to the territory of another nation, and adopt offensive or defensive measures looking to a state of war. All such agreements, of course, materially detract from the theoretical sovereignty of a nation, but they are, nevertheless, clearly within the treaty-making power.

As early as 1817, by the Rush-Bagot treaty, this country and Great Britain agreed to limit their naval armament upon the lakes forming the boundary between this country and Canada, and that agreement has been continued and respected ever since. In 1842, by the Webster-Ashburton treaty, Great Britain and this country agreed that they would maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, the forces of the two nations to act in concert and co-operation.

By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, which related to the subject of a ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, the two countries guaranteed the neutrality of the canal and agreed that if the canal should be undertaken by certain persons, their property should be protected from unjust confiscation, seizure, or violence. Every other friendly nation was invited to join in the stipulations. The treaty also declared that neither of the two high contracting parties would ever "obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise, any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications; or of occupying, fortifying, or colonising Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other."

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty also provided that vessels of the two high contracting parties should be exempt in case of war between them, from blockade, detention, or capture. The restrictions upon the sovereignty of the United States by this treaty are so obvious that they need no comment except to say that they have a peculiar significance, in view of the present discussion, because the restrictions relate to a country in the Western Hemisphere, and may be fairly construed as tending to impair the full application of the Monroe Doctrine.

In 1846, by Article 35 of a treaty with Colombia, the United States guaranteed "positively and efficaciously * * * the perfect neutrality" of the Isthmus of Panama. The significance of this provision is that it necessarily involved, in case of a violation of neutrality, the use of armed forces of this country for the performance of its obligations. By a treaty with Honduras in 1864, the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the Honduras Railroad, and engaged with that country that it should not be seized or confiscated. By the treaty with Nicaragua, made in 1867, the United States extended its protection to all routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, and guaranteed "neutrality and inocent use thereof." It was stipulated that military force might be employed, but on the condition only that it should be authorized by Congress. In 1901, the Panama Canal treaty was made with Panama, by which it was provided that the canal could never be blockaded, and that no act of hostility could be committed within it. The principle of neutralization of the canal was recognised. In 1903, by treaty with Panama, this country guaranteed and agreed to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. In 1869, by the treaty with Germany and Great Britain, the signatory powers recognized the neutrality of the Samoan Islands and provided that the three powers should have equal rights within the islands. The three signatory nations undertook a guardianship of the islands similar to that which is contemplated in the proposed Constitution of the League with reference to backward countries.

Within the last half dozen years, the President has negotiated treaties which were ratified by the Senate, (i. e., the Bryan treaties "For the Advancement of Peace") with Guatemala, Norway, Portugal, Great Britain, Costa Rica, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, France, Uruguay, Peru, Paraguay, Italy, Russia, China, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Brazil, and Bolivia, in each of which, in practically identical language, we have agreed that disputes arising between this country and the other countries named be submitted for investigation and report to an International Commission, and that while such investigation was proceeding we would not resort to war for the satisfaction of our rights. The objection of the opponents of the League based on the fact that the power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress would apply to all of these treaties; and furthermore, the suspension of the exercise of that power is during the period when the dispute is being considered by an International Commission, to be selected in such manner that in most cases a majority of the commission will come from nations other than those who are parties to the dispute. In other words, the power of Congress to declare war is suspended, while a commission, composed of members a majority of whom are not American citizens, is proceeding to determine whether we are right in the dispute. And yet I do not think it has been seriously contended that the Bryan treaties are unconstitutional or unduly detracted from the sovereignty of the nation.

Thus it appears that under the treaty-making power, and without the concurrence of Congress, we have made treaties for the reduction of armament, the maintenance of armed forces in foreign territory, the fixing of boundaries, the maintenance of neutrality of territory belonging to other nations, the guarantee of the independence of other nations, the compulsory arbitration of disputed matters, and the postponement of war during that process, the participation by this country with other countries in the affairs and government of backward nations, a restriction upon the right to erect fortifications for the protection of property in which this country is interested and with reference to which it assumes a responsibility, and an appropriation of money in order to make all such treaties effective. The Constitution of the League of Nations, excepting that it deals in a single treaty with a greater number of nations and a greater variety of subjects, does not require an invasion of the sovereignty of the United States to a greater extent than that involved in the treaties above enumerated; or, if it does, the greater concessions are justified by the lofty and beneficent purpose to insure a lasting and universal peace.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Knox and other opponents of the League urge that it will take from the Monroe Doctrine its life. It is true that in the present form of Article X., and if unanimity were not required in the Executive Council, an "external aggression" upon one of the nations in the Western Hemisphere might lead to the intervention of some European or Asiatic nation. But that would be highly improbable. Neither European nor Asiatic nations would care to concern themselves with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, and would be only too willing to permit the United States to continue to carry out its traditional policy. Judged from the standpoint of probabilities, therefore, the menace to the Monroe Doctrine amounts to nothing more than a bugaboo. But it will not affect materially the principle of the Constitution of the League if Article X. is amended as suggested above so as provide that in the event that military force is necessary, it shall be supplied in the first instance by the member State who, by reason of geographical proximity and national interest, is best fitted to undertake the task. By such an amendment all danger to the Monroe Doctrine will be removed and the principle of the doctrine will be extended to the entire world.

The Position of Senator Knox and Senator Lodge.

The debate between Senator Lodge and President Lowell has advanced the discussion of the League very materially. It has made the difference in the positions of Senator Lodge and Senator Knox irreconcilable. Senator Knox has burned his bridges. No kind of a league can be devised which will overcome his objections. Senator Lodge seems to have felt the force of growing public opinion in favor of constructive rather than destructive criticism. Senator Knox's speech is filled with metaphysical and meticulous analysis which ignores the clearly expressed intention of the document; and feeling the pressure from the public for constructive suggestions, he proposes remedies which he does not put in practical or definite shape, but which would subject them, in far greater degree than the present constitution of the League, to his own objections to that document on the ground of constitutionality and sovereignty. Senator Lodge, on the other hand, in his debate with President Lowell, has come very close to the position of the strongest advocates of the League in this country. His specific suggestions are (1) that the Executive Council should act by a unanimous vote, except where otherwise provided; (2) that there should be a larger reservation in favor of the Monroe Doctrine; (3) that there should be a definite covenant permitting member States to withdraw from the League; (4) that questions of immigration should be expressly declared to be not within the power of the League; (5) that there should be a provision that the boycott under Article XVI. should be expressly stated to be a domestic question and not within the power of the League; and (6) that in Article X. there should be a provision which would avoid our having to send our army and navy to maintain the territorial integrity of another member of the League at some distant part of the earth. All of these suggestions are constructive and useful, and most of them ought to be adopted, although it may be difficult to obtain a broader reservation of the Monroe Doctrine, since that would evoke from Japan, Great Britain, France, and Italy a demand for some specific reservation concerning their relation to countries within their area of influence, which would lead to complications. I believe Lord Robert Cecil, who had more to do with drawing the Constitution of the League than any other member of the Peace Council, is correct in saying that "if the Monroe Doctrine means, as I believe it does, that there ought to be no interference with affairs on the American continent by European powers without the consent of the United States, then I say that the doctrine is strengthened by the League of Nations."

It is much wiser to deal with that kind of a question in general language. It would not be objectionable, and from the standpoint of this country would be desirable, if Senator Lodge's suggestions concerning the tariff and immigration could be adopted in some form, although in my view of the character of the treaty-making power the reservation is not necessary. It would serve the purpose, however, of allaying apprehensions on the part of patriotic Americans who have "reverence for the laws ourselves have made," and I cannot see how it would be objectionable to the other nations. Some general phrase could be inserted substantially to the effect that it was not the intention to vest in the Executive Council, or the Body of Delegates, power to deal with any question which, under rules of international law, is within the domestic jurisdiction and polity of the member States. Aside from the specific objections of Senator Lodge above referred to, his criticism is general and not of a character which he or any other responsible Senator would regard as an adequate reason for voting against a treaty of peace containing the proposed covenants. He says that the treaty is "very loosely and obscurely drawn"; that it "ought to be in legal, statutory, or constitutional language." Excepting for actual omissions, the chief defect of the constitution is prolixity and involved style. But treaties are not statutes, and they have always contained expressions of intention, good-will, and sentiment, and have adopted a phraseology quite different from that deemed necessary in statutes. As there is no Supreme Court for their enforcement, they are based on good faith, and this has led to some laxity in forms of expression. The statements concerning the ambiguities of the Constitution of the League are somewhat exaggerated, however, and I do not believe that a Secretary of State would have difficulty in interpreting it in a manner which would avoid serious prejudice to this country.

I agree with Senator Lodge that the President ought to have discussed with the Senate such an important matter as the League of Nations. The President's aversion to conferences I heartily disapprove of. Although it was in accordance with historical precedent that negotiations with foreign nations should originate through our State Department, and, of course, ultimately be approved by the President, the working arrangement has usually been that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has been taken into formal or informal conference at an early stage of the proceedings, and, practically speaking, in that way the "advice" of the Senate has been obtained. That ought to have been done in the case of the League of Nations, before the President went to Europe the first time. He ought also to have consulted (as he did not) with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate the League of Nations upon his return to this country, and to have invited from them suggestions of changes in the form of the Constitution. His failure to do any of these things has excited anxiety and has made the controversy now raging much more bitter than it ought to be. He has excited partisan feelings and his course has been calculated to arouse suspicion that he was not blind to the partisan advantage that he and his party might ultimately obtain through the instrumentality of the League of Nations. But, however just the criticisms of the President may be in this respect, the situation must be dealt with in a practical way. Senator Lodge suggests that a special session of the Senate be called, and that then the Senate will suggest amendments and send them to Paris. Such course is utterly impracticable now. It is too late. Individual Senators should make their specific suggestions as Senator Lodge has now done. The Senate cannot avoid the ultimate responsibility for rejecting the treaty by urging that they should have been permitted as a body to submit amendments at some earlier time. The difficulty is that most of the Senators who have been most active in opposition have failed to make any helpful and constructive suggestions. Their obvious effort is to defeat the League of Nations, and to compel the Peace Council to make a peace without inserting the covenants for the League. But if they fail in this effort, as I think they are bound to do, they may find themselves in the dilemma where they must vote for or against a League which they might perhaps, by constructive suggestions, have improved.

HENRY W. TAFT.

[This is the concluding article by Mr. Taft.]

PLAN DISEASE FIGHT IN MANY COUNTRIES

Rockefeller Foundation to Spend $2,367,130 for Public Health.

Provides $3,726,504 for Medical Education, Including Hospital and Schools in China.

The Rockefeller Foundation plans to spend approximately $6,750,000 during the coming year, this being the estimated income of the fund. According to the budget, which has been announced, $2,367,130 will be for public health and $3,726,504 for medical education. The other items of the budget include $103,000 for miscellaneous payments and $146,662 for administration.

The public health activities will consist chiefly of efforts against yellow fever, tuberculosis in France, malaria and hookworm. The yellow fever commission, headed by General William C. Gorgas, will sail shortly for Central and South America, and it is hoped that it will succeed in entirely eliminating the disease. The Commission on Tuberculosis, which during the war was operating in France with the American Red Cross, will continue its work on an enlarged scale at the request of the French authorities. Demonstrations showing how to control malaria will be carried on in two of the Southern States, and a campaign against hookworm will be waged not only in twelve States of America but in twenty-one foreign States and countries as well.

In addition to this public health work to be carried out by the Foundation's International Health Board, appropriations have been made for studies in mental hygiene by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, and for the development of public health nursing.

The chief work of the Foundation in medical education, according to the announcement made yesterday, will be in connection with the development of training in modern scientific medicine in China. The Foundation's China Medical Board is organizing a medical centre at Peking, which will be opened in the Fall, and it is planning to open another medical school and hospital in Shanghai. It is the plan of the Foundation to co-operate with other organizations already established in China and to furnish fellowships for medical study in America by Chinese physicians and nurses and by medical missionaries on furlough.

Additional expenditures which have been authorized are for the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research and toward a contribution of $1,000,000 made two years ago for the development of the medical school of the University of Chicago.

The Foundation will continue its war work program this year, and at the request of the War Department will maintain the War Demonstration Hospital. It will assist in the care and treatment of soldiers mentally and nervously disabled.

The report of expenditures for last year shows that $6,201,735 was given for camp and community welfare, $350,558 for medical research and relief, $4,435,491 for humanitarian aid, $1,255,000 for public health, and $2,419,866 for medical education and research. The total expenditure by the Foundation was $15,662,780, as compared with $11,456,950 in the preceding year.

CIRCUS GETTING READY.

Settles Down to Hard Week of Preparation After All-Night Arrival.

Following a night of strenuous labor the combined circus marvels of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey were all safely housed in Madison Square Garden by daylight yesterday. Following a week of rehearsals they will be ready for the opening performance next Saturday afternoon.

Incoming steamers brought the European contingent of performers, numbering several hundred, and eighty-five cars of railway equipment brought the paraphernalia and animals from the Winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn. Yesterday, with a regiment of employes at work, the big show presented a picture of strenuous activity as it prepared for the season's campaign.

An innovation in equestrianism will be a feature of this season's circus. More than thirty numbers in the long program depend upon the beauty and intelligence of the horse for the results achieved. One acrobatic scene presents fifty-six famous gymnasts occuping all three rings, four stages, and the Hippodrome Oval in a single number. The clown contingent numbers more than 90, and the zoological collection has 110 cages, pens, tanks, and lairs, containing many new specimens of wild animals.

S. S. MELROSE IN DISTRESS.

Far Off Her Course for New York, Having Lost Her Rudder.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24.—The steamer Melrose, which left St. Nazaire on March 9 for New York, sent out wireless calls for help today, saying that she was in distress. A message picked up here said that the ship had lost her rudder.

The message gave the position of the Melrose as latitude 33.35, longitude 50.50. If these figures are correct, they would indicate that the steamer had drifted far to the southward of her course, as the position given is about 900 miles almost due east of Bermuda.

The Melrose registers 3,391 tons.

Mail Airplane Capsizes Over Town.

PARIS, March 24.—One of the two airplanes which inaugurated the postal service yesterday between Paris and Bordeaux capsized over Libourne, about twenty miles northeast of Bordeaux, because of engine trouble. The pilot and his passenger, M. Caudillere, an editor of the Havas News Agency, were severely injured and taken to a military hospital.

SUPPORT DR. WARD.

Methodist Clergymen Pass Resolution Condemning Bolshevism Charge

The attempt said to have been made recently by enemies of the Rev. Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics in the Union Theological Seminary, to make him out as a Bolshevik failed yesterday when a resolution was passed at the weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers at 150 Fifth Avenue in support of Dr. Ward.

The meeting yesterday passed a resolution condemning the publishers' section of the Graded Sunday School Lessons of the Methodist Episcopal Church for eliminating from the course of study for Sunday schools a book by Dr. Ward called "The Bible in Social Living." The action of the publishers' syndicate, it was said, followed the publication of a statement issued by Dr. Ward asking that Methodist clergymen suspend judgment on the publishers until all the evidence in the case was available.

Dr. Ward refused to talk of the incident yesterday, but his friends gave the following version of the affair: Some years ago, they said, there was a dispute concerning union labor in the publishing syndicate of the Methodist Church. Dr. Ward was asked by the Federation for Social Service, of which he was Secretary, to investigate the trouble. He did so, and subsequently the New York branch of the Methodist publishers permitted the entrance of union labor into their plant, while union printers were barred in the Chicago and Cincinnati sections of the publishing syndicate.

Ever since his investigation, it was said, the Cincinnati and Chicago publishers have been antagonistic to Dr. Ward. Lately there was circulated a statement purporting to have been made by Professor Ward in a religious publication to the effect that the aim of the Bolsheviki was the creation of a State composed entirely of producers and controlled by producers. This was a Scriptural aim, Dr. Ward said. The quotation as it was circulated did not give what followed in the original statement. The omitted part was that Dr. Ward said it did not appear how the aim of the Bolsheviki would work out in practice.

"Social unrest in the United States" was the subject of Dr. Ward's address yesterday to the clergymen. He told of the necessity for the Church to sympathize with labor. He was awarded a vote of thanks for his talk at the conclusion of the meeting, and the ovation accorded him by the ministers satisfied his friends that the majority of the members were pleased with his course. The resolution condemning the action of the publishers was passed by a substantial majority vote.

WAR ROMANCE IN WEDDING.

Miss Jeanne S. Haight to Marry Capt. W. G. Walker Thursday.

A war-time romance will culminate in the marriage, on Thursday, of Miss Jeanne S. Haight, daughter of Mrs. E. J. Haight of Astoria, L. I., and Captain W. George Walker of the 350th Infantry of Minneapolis, Minn. Archdeacon C. H. Webb is to officiate, the ceremony to be held at the home of the bride's mother.

Miss Haight is the sister of Lieutenant Theodore Haight, one of the American aces in France, and it was while she was in service with the Red Cross canteen at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry in Long Island City, that she first met her fiance. This was last August when the Captain was on his way to Camp Upton with his company. Later he left for France, and they corresponded until he returned from overseas last month. Captain Walker is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Walker of Minneapolis.

JONAS SUES HEARST PAPER.

Seeks $250,000 Damages for Editorial on Beck Incident.

The complaint in the $250,000 libel suit brought by Nathan S. Jonas, former Chairman of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee, against the Star Publishing Company, publishers of The Evening Journal, has been served upon the defendant company by Jonas & Neuburger, attorneys for the plaintiff. The action is based on an editorial in The Evening Journal on Jan. 31, which followed Mr. Jonas's refusal to withdraw James M. Beck as a speaker at the mass meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Jan. 29.

The complaint sets forth that Mr. Jonas has been for many years engaged in patriotic, philanthropic and other public movements; that he is known to many persons, not personally, but through reputation, and that the publication of the editorial conveyed the impression that Mr. Jonas had been brutal and unjust in his conduct at the Academy of Music mass meeting; that he lacked patriotism; was a mere self-seeking politician, and that all this was published with the knowledge of its falsity and with the malicious purpose of injuring Mr. Jonas in his standing in the community.

The complaint charges that in publishing the editorial the defendant company intended, and was understood by persons reading the article, to mean that in presiding at the meeting on Jan. 29, Mr. Jonas had acted in a despotic, contemptible, and disgraceful manner, and had caused persons properly attending the meeting to be arbitrarily and brutally ejected.

ADOPT MEMORIALS TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

in the future his home at Oyster Bay be put in the possession and custody of an association, to be preserved like Mount Vernon, so that the people of the country might go to the familiar scenes of his life. As to the other, I think there is but one place to which similarly all the people might go, and that is the capital of the nation, where he lived so long. I think that there should be at some appropriate place a great memorial erected to Mr. Roosevelt like that of Washington, and Lincoln, and Grant, a monument looking out over the whole city, the White House, the Capitol, the monument to Washington and the memorial to Lincoln, over all the woodlands over which he wandered on foot and horseback, a monument looking down on a field which he developed and where his work was chiefly done."

Senator Kellogg agreed with the view of Mr. Root as to the monument and then suggested that Americanism as believed in and preached by Colonel Roosevelt should be taught in the colleges and high schools of the country. He said that there is a great demand throughout the country to put the life and teachings of Colonel Roosevelt before the people of the country and that he hoped some way could be found to do this.

General Wood said that he approved of the suggestion of Mr. Root, as did also Governor Goodrich and Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island. The preservation of the Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay as a memorial was indorsed by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish; Walter Damrosch, Gifford Pinchot, and Robert R. Morton, successor of Booker Washington as head of Tuskegee Institute.

Gives Family Views.

Near the close of the afternoon meeting Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., spoke briefly.

"I think, perhaps," he said, "that you might like to know just what mother and the family have been thinking about. In general the family felt that they were afraid of the intangible, representing to them the type of institution where foundations were created for purposes which might be perverted into other uses when the present directorate had died. The foundation would then be perverted and would carry with it father's name and would give a false impression of what he stood for. The three things that appeal to the family were a tangible memorial of the national type, that is, a monument at Washington, the park at Oyster Bay, which was the place he was so fond of, and the suggestions that came concerning the preservation of wild life. These are the three things which appealed to the family."

The final approved plans suggested by the Goodrich Committee and approved by the General Committee were announced by Colonel Thompson last night. The occasion was a dinner at which Colonel Thompson was the host to fellow-members of the committee. In making the announcement Colonel Thompson said:

"The meeting of the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee today was marked by great earnestness, and as a result of the action taken the movement will now be organized by States. The eager desire of the countless friends and followers of Colonel Roosevelt to express in something more enduring than words the admiration and devotion they felt for him will, I believe, be thoroughly satisfied by the committee's decision to erect on the one hand the monument, which shall be a symbol of his greatness, and, on the other hand, to establish a Roosevelt Society which shall be an instrument to develop and apply his policies and ideals."

The acceptances to date of membership on the T. Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Commitee was also announced last night. They are as follows:

Carl Akeley, New York.
Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island.
Russell J. Coles, Danville, Va.
Walter Damrosch, New York.
Congressman Simeon D. Fess, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Hamlin Garland, New York.
Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana.
Will H. Hays, Indianapolis.
Colonel George Harvey, New York.
Charles Evans Hughes, New York.
Harold L. Ickes, Chicago.
U. S. Senator F. B. Kellogg, Minnesota.
Earl S. Kinsley, Vermont.
John T. King, New Haven.
Irvin R. Kirkwood, Kansas City.
William Loeb, Jr., New York.
Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, New York.
Thomas J. Marlow, Montana.
John Mitchell, New York.
Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.
Gifford Pinchot, Milford, Penn.
Elihu Root, New York.
Charles Scribner, New York.
H. F. Sinclair, New York.
William B. Thompson, New York.
Henry G. Wallace, Des Moines.
Wallace White, Lewiston, Me.
Albert H. Wiggin, New York.
Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chicago.
General Luke E. Wright, Memphis, Tenn.
Robert J. Wynne, Washington.

All of the above who accepted attended yesterday's meetings and at the dinner in the evening.

MARCUS DALY WEDS MRS. LELE V. YOUNG

Son of Late Montana Copper Miner Marries Divorced Wife of Captain W. H. Young

IN CHURCH OF ASCENSION

Ex-Ambassador Gerard Gives Bride Away—Ceremony Follows Granting of License.

Marcus Daly, a son of the late Marcus Daly, the Montana copper miner, and of Mrs. Daly of 907 Fifth Avenue, this city, and Mrs. Lele von Harrenreich Young of 1,187 Lexington Avenue, formerly the wife of Captain W. Harry Young, U. S. A., now of Washington, D. C., were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Ascension by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, the rector. James W. Gerard, brother-in-law of the bridegroom and formerly Ambassador to Germany, gave the bride in marriage. Howard Welch of Montana was best man and Mrs. Gerard the bride's only attendant. None except the immediate families were present, and shortly after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Daly left for Palm Beach.

Mr. Daly and his bride took out their license to wed yesterday morning. He gave his age as 36, and the bride gave hers as 26, stating also that she had obtained a divorce last November in White Plains from William H. Young. Before she married Mr. Young, who is the son of Mrs. William Henry Young (Miss Minnie Knowlton) of Aloha Lodge, Tuxedo, N. Y., she was Miss von Harrenreich, the daughter of Colonel von Harrenreich, an Austrian. She was traveling in Switzerland when she met Mr. Young, then 22, and not long afterward they were married.

Mr. Daly is a member of the Engineers, the Racquet, and the New York Yacht Clubs, and is a Yale graduate, class of 1904, and has made his home with his mother at her Fifth Avenue home.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS TWO.

Father and Aunt of Soldier Run Down While Viewing Decorations.

Mrs. Agnes Wilmarth of 1,123 Chestnut Street, Richmond Hill, was run over and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by an automobile truck while crossing Central Park West at 110th Street. Her brother, Henry Thompson, of Fultonville, N. Y., while trying to get his sister out of the way of the car was struck and received injuries from which he died later in Knickerbocker Hospital.

Mrs. Wilmarth, who was 64 years old, and her brother, who was six years older, had come to see the decorations for the parade of the 27th Division. A son of Mr. Thompson is a member of the 107th Regiment.

A heavy truck of the Federal Sugar Refinery, operated by Philip Reinberger of 196 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, that had been traveling east on 110th Street, turned sharply into Central Park East and directly upon Mr. Thompson and his sister. Reinberger was arrested, charged with technical assault.

Brentano-Beckwith Wedding Apr. 12

Arthur Brentano, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brentano of East Orange, N. J., and Miss Carol Wardwell Beckwith, daughter of Charles L. Beckwith, of East Orange, will be married on the evening of April 12 in the Grove Street Congregational Church. Their engagement was announced last October.

Miss Doris Rafferty Weds in Peru.

The marriage is announced of Miss Doris Rafferty, a sister of Charles D. Rafferty of Greenwich, Conn., and Lieutenant Lewis Hufnagel, U. S. N., which took place on March 20 at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Richard H. Eggleston, Jr., at Lima, Peru. After April 15 the couple's address will be the American Embassy in Santiago, Chile.

Henry C. Sommers.

Henry C. Sommers, formerly a practicing lawyer of this city, but more recently with the Masonic Mutual Life Association of Buffalo, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital of pneumonia at the age of 57. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1891 and Columbia Law School in 1893. In 1894 he was one of the founders of Insurance Opinion and from 1899 to 1908 he was editor of The Insurance Record. He was Secretary of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association in 1900-10. Mr. Sommers was a member of the Board of Governors of the Masonic Club.

Peter Albert Garry.

Peter Albert Garry, President and treasurer of Joseph Garry & Son, contractors, died Sunday at St. Vincent's Hospital, following an operation. Mr. Garry was 51 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Garry, who live at 217 East Thirty-ninth Street, and for thirty years he had been associated with his father in the contracting business.

DR. SIMON BARUCH VERY ILL

His Son Bernard, in Europe with President Wilson, Is Notified.

Dr. Simon Baruch, father of Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the National Council of Defense, now in Europe with President Wilson, is critically ill of heart disease at his home, 51 West Seventieth Street. His condition was reported at 2 o'clock this morning as unchanged. He is being attended by Dr. Albert Wilson and Dr. Nathan Brill.

A cablegram has been sent to Bernard Baruch announcing the critical illness of his father. At his bedside are his three other sons, Hadwick N., Saling W., and Dr. Herman N. Baruch, and his wife, Mrs. Belle Baruch. Dr. Baruch is in the 79th year of his age.

CAPT. A. J. NEWBURY DEAD.

Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor Dies at New Brighton at 74.

Captain Andrew J. Newbury, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New Brighton, Staten Island, died yesterday of valvular disease of the heart at Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Captain Newbury was born at Wareham, N. J., in 1845. His family for three generations had followed the sea and he adopted this calling and was a shipmaster at the age of 8. During the Civil War he was in the Government service. In 1887, he gave up active sea life and was managing owner of several vessels until 1908. During this period he was also actively engaged in building vessels at Bath and Millbridge, Maine, and Alexandria, Va. In 1908 he was appointed Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Leonard C. Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—Leonard C. Hanna, the active head for many years of M. A. Hanna & Co., owners of one of the largest fleets of vessels on the Great Lakes, died yesterday at his home here. He was a brother of the late United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna, and was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, 68 years ago.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB HERTZOG, for thirty years a butcher in the Hill section of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 491 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 54 years. HARRY KEENAN, 31 years old, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died on Saturday at his home, 61 Weldon Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

ADAM FEHMEL, a furniture dealer in Brooklyn for forty years, in business in the Eastern District, Richmond Hill, died yesterday at his home, 736 Church Street, Richmond Hill, in his fifty-eighth year.

Police Sergeant SEYMOUR AYERS, attached to the Chief Inspector's office at Police Headquarters and a member of the force for seventeen years, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday after an operation.

JOSEPH FALLERT, President of the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, in Brooklyn, died at his residence, 738 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Fallert was born in Brooklyn and as a young man went abroad and studied the brewing business. His father established the brewery on Meserole Street about forty years ago, and following his death his son succeeded him as President.

LUDWIG OBERMEYER, 81 years old, a builder, died on Saturday at his home, 319 East Third Street, Flatbush. Mr. Obermeyer was formerly in the grocery business.

GEORGE T. DAVIS, Jr., of 342 East 176th Street, a member of the Supply Company of the 106th Field Artillery, died in Brest, France, Feb. 27, of pneumonia, at the age of 24.

FRANK J. BRINKER, 45 years old, for ten years in the restaurant business here, died yesterday at the New York Hospital. He lived at 448 West Thirty-third Street.

Mrs. ALICE BALL, wife of Wilfred Ball, an English promoter, died yesterday at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, where she was bookkeeper.

Mrs. ADA HOWELL HEDGES SHILAND, widow of Andrew Shiland, a lawyer, who died in 1904, died last night. The funeral will be held from her home, 107 East Fifty-seventh Street, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Rev. ALPHONSE CIANCI, for ten years rector of St. Michael's R. C. Church of Paterson, N. J., died recently in Italy, according to word received here. Father Cianci, who was born in Italy and was graduated from the University of Naples and the Seminary of Muro Lucano, received a medal from the King of Italy for unusual valor soon after he entered the Italian Army in 1886.

Lieutenant CHARLES HOBBY POND, 28 years old, until recently stationed at the Aberdeen proving grounds, died yesterday of pneumonia at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mead Pond, on Wolf's Lair, Pelham Manor, N. Y. He was a student at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University when he entered the first Plattsburg officers' training camp.

PHILIP BRUCKMAN, for the last fourteen years in the real estate business in Paterson, N. J., is dead at his home, 120 Ward Street, that place.

Born.

FRUCHTER.—At 1,870 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, March 23, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leon M. Fruchter.

ROGERS.—At 116 East 63d St., New York, Monday, March 17, 1919, at 4:25 A. M., Howard Elliott Rogers, son of Edith Elliott and Edmund Pendleton Rogers.

SCHOENFELD.—To Dr. and Mrs. Morris Schoenfeld of 1,601 University Av., a daughter, March 24, at 2:15 A. M., at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Engaged.

SELIG—NEWBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Newberger, 1,005 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred, to Seymour M. Selig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Selig. At home March 30, 3 to 6.

Married.

HALL — ACKLOM. — On Feb. 20, at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, London, Dorothea Cecily Acklom of New Rochelle, N. Y., to Lieutenant Ernest Hall of Victoria, B. C., Canada.

HUFNAGEL—RAFFERTY.—Mr. Charles D. Rafferty of Greenwich, Conn., announces the marriage of his sister, Miss Doris Rafferty, on March 20, to Lieutenant Lewis Hufnagel, U. S. Navy. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. R. H. Eggleston, Jr., Lima, Peru. Address after April 15 will be care American Embassy, Santiago, Chile.

PEACOCK — SANFORD. — At Dorchester, Mass., March 22, 1919, by the Rev. Charles T. Weeden, D. D., Lieutenant Alfred B. Peacock, U. S. N., to Hazel Sanford, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Alpheus Sanford.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Joseph, of 9 West 91st St. On March 24. Joseph, beloved husband of Ida, devoted father of Mrs. J. Wormser, Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mrs. Philip Engle, Mrs. B. Bisuk, and Elsie and Milton Anderson. Notice of funeral later.

ANDREWS.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday, March 23, 1919, Albert Eugene, beloved husband of Janet Wilson. Funeral services will be held at Christ Episcopal Church, Ridgewood, Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock. Trains leave Erie station, Jersey City, 6:34 and 6:49 P. M.

AYERS.—Seymour Landon, beloved husband of Tonina Ayers, (nee Adams.) Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral from his late residence, 1,620 72d St., Brooklyn, 10 o'clock Thursday. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BAGLEY.—March 24, Lydia Maria Wight, widow of John H. Bagley, aged 85 years, at Catskill, N. Y.

BALESTIER.—Suddenly, at Brattleboro, Vt., Saturday evening, March 22, Anna Smith Balestier, widow of the late Henry Wolcott Balestier and daughter of the late Erasmus Peshine Smith and Anna Beatty Smith. Funeral service at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Brattleboro, Vt., Tuesday afternoon, March 25th, at 2 o'clock.

BARR.—On Saturday, March 22, 1919, Helen Halliday, widow of Andrew Barr. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. W. McIndoe, 121 West 76th St., Tuesday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

Died.

BEHRINGER.—On March 23, 1919, Louis J. Behringer, aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 207 West 130th St., on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at 1 P. M.

BEMENT.—Very suddenly, Sunday, March 23, at her residence in Hartford, Conn., Mary McClure, wife of Edward Nichols Bement.

BEVIN.—Leander Al. suddenly, at Atlantic City, on March 24, beloved husband of Laura De Lamater. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIRD.—At South Orange, N. J., March 23, 1919, Abraham Clinton Bird, at his residence, 130 Prospect Place, in his 74th year. Funeral services Tuesday, March 25, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Ridgelawn Cemetery at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

BLOSSOM.—Henry M. Blossom, Jr., on Sunday, March 23, 1919, beloved husband of Marjorie S. Blossom, in his 33d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at Campbell's Funeral Chapel, Broadway and 66th St., on Wednesday morning, March 26, at 11 o'clock.

BRISTER.—At Jersey City on Monday, March 24, 1919, Isabella Mercer Brister, widow of the late Joseph Edgar Brister. Funeral private.

BROKAW.—March 23, Lillie Fisher, wife of William Henry Brokaw. Funeral services at her late residence, 112 East Union Av., Bound Brook, N. J., Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

BROWN.—William John, on March 23, 1919, beloved husband of Ruth Doughty Brown and father of Wm. Barret and Malcolm Brown. Funeral services at his late residence, 17 Stuart Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Tuesday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock

BURNAP.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on March 23, 1919, Isaac Monroe, beloved husband of Helen Burnap, aged 74 years. Funeral services at late home, 54 Washington St., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment in Bloomfield Cemetery.

CALDER.—On March 24, 1919, Alonzo de la Vergne, eldest son of the late Alexander Calder of New York and Irvington, N. Y., and husband of Rosina Roston Steed, in his 46th year. For over thirty-five years faithful employe of W. & J. Sloane. Services at his late residence, Riverside Av., North Mackenzie, N. J., on Wednesday, March 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

CALDWELL.—John A., beloved husband of Ida Pearsall Caldwell, on March 24, at his residence, 242 Madison St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Thursday, March 27, at the Church of the Nativity, Classon Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

CASAZZA.—On Saturday, March 22, 1919, Maria Casazza, beloved mother of John and Bartholomee Casazza and Mrs. Charles Bacigalupo and Mrs. Josephine Roncoroni. Funeral from 56 2d Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 26, at 10 A. M. sharp, for the Church of St. Joachim in Roses Park, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COEN.—On March 24, at his residence, 305 8th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph A. Coen, beloved husband of Mary Lyon. Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Miss Minnie G. Coen, 100 Wurts St., Kingston, N. Y., 2 P. M., March 26.

COHEN.—David, on Monday, March 24, dearly beloved husband of Rebecca, and father of Samuel, Bernard, Mrs. Martin Sheer, Mrs. Charles Jacob, Mrs. Allen Fox and Harriet. Funeral Tuesday, March 25, at 11 A. M. from his late residence, 668 West 163d St. Interment Washington Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

DE AGREDA.—Suddenly, of pneumonia on March 24, Francis M. De Agreda. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Funeral Chapel, 304 West 126th St., on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

DOYLE.—Harriet A., wife of Frank A., on March 23. Funeral services at her late residence, 455 7th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 25, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

EARLE.—On Sunday, March 23, 1919, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Leeds, New York City, Charlotte Mercier Earle, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral private.

EGBERT.—On Sunday, March 23, 1919, Harry Drew Egbert, beloved husband of Edith Cowperthwait, and son of Professor James C. Egbert, in the 33d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 622 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 25, at 8:15 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 7 o'clock.

FALLERT.—On Sunday, March 23, 1919, Joseph, beloved son of Henrietta Fallert, (nee Gertum,) in his 53d year. Relatives and friends and societies of which he was a member are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 738 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

FITCH.—On Sunday, March 23, Sara Elizabeth, widow of Austin T. Fitch. Funeral services at her late residence, 83 Downing St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Nyack, N. Y.

FOLEY.—Saturday, March 22, Margaret M. V. Foley, daughter of Julia and the late Cornelius Foley. Funeral from her late residence, 1,065 Hall Place, Bronx, Tuesday, March 25, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church.

FREY.—Joseph K. S. G., beloved husband of Olga Frey, (nee Hamma,) and devoted father of Joseph L., Elizabeth, Leander, Maximilian, and Anna Frey Querinjean, on Tuesday, March 23, in his 64th year. Funeral from his late residence, the Mayfield, 13 East 10th St., on Wednesday, March 26, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Pitt and Stanton Sts., New York, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

GARRY.—On Sunday, March 23, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Peter Albert Garry, beloved husband of Anna Cerry (nee Kane.) Funeral from the residence of his parents, 217 East 39th St., on Wednesday, March 26, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Gabriel's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GEER.—Suddenly, March 23, 1919, at 145 East 35th St., Gertrude, beloved wife of Robert C. Geer and daughter of the late Robert W. and Gertrude Smith of Sharon, Conn. Funeral at Sharon, Tuesday, March 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOWDEY.—James W., March 22, in his 89th year, at Sparkill, N. Y. Funeral, 2 P. M. Wednesday, at residence.

GRAY.—On Sunday, March 23, Eliza H. Gray, wife of Charles F. Gray. Funeral services at her late residence, 58 East 64th St., Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment in Mt. Kisco, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

GRIFFIN.—Gerald. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,070 Broadway, (Campbell Bldg.) Wednesday, 12 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

HALSTED.—Suddenly, March 22, 1919, Gilbert C. Halsted in his seventeenth year, son of Gilbert C. and Annie B. Halsted. Notice of funeral later.

HAPPY.—On Monday, March 24, 1919, Theresa E. White, widow of George D. Happy, in her 80th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 326 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Wednesday evening, March 26, at 8 o'clock. London, England; St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Indiana papers please copy.

HAWKINS.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. L. Mershon, 28 Forest St., Montclair, N. J., Sarah Chichester, wife of the late John Hawkins, in her 85th year. Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Church, Center Moriches, L. I., Wednesday, March 26, at 3 o'clock.

Died.

HEALY.—At Bradenell, N. J., March 24, 1919, Rev. James A. Healy, rector of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Bradenell, N. J. Funeral Thursday, March 27, at 10:30 A. M.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 23, 1919, Daniel Van Brunt Hegeman, beloved husband of Louise de Muad, and only son of Peter A. Hegeman. Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., near Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 26, at 2 P. M.

HIRSCH.—Benjamin, suddenly on March 22, son of the late Isaac and Zipporah, brother of Samuel and Sarah. Funeral from the Chapel of David J. Rothschild, 272 Lenox Av., at 124th St., on Tuesday, March 25, at 2 P. M. Burial at Machpelah Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HUMPHREYS.—Miriam Wilson Humphreys, beloved wife of J. C. F. Humphreys, on Sunday, March 23, at her residence, Beaufort Av., Hollis, L. I. Funeral services at St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, Hollis, L. I., at 2:30 P. M., Wednesday.

HYATT.—William Francis, on Monday, March 24, 1919, beloved husband of Matilda Schmachtenberg and eldest son of Herbert O. and Catherine A. Hyatt, in his 30th year. Funeral services will be held at 8 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at his father's residence, 131 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn. Interment private.

JACOBS.—Rose Alma, beloved wife of Alfred Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaiserner, sister of Emil, Stella, Selma, Tillie and Anna Lustig, passed away after a short illness at 1.30 P. M., March 24. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 1,035 Grand Concourse, on Wednesday, 26, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Zion Cemetery.

JUDELSOHN.—On March 23, Clara H., (nee Hartogensis,)relict of Jacob Judelsohn, beloved mother of Montefiore, and sister of Samuel Maurice Edouard Hartogensis, Louise Brotman, Rosalie Jacobson, and the late Bertina van Nierop. Funeral from Rothschild's Funeral Parlor, 208 Lenox Av., near 121st St., on Tuesday, March 25, 9 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. European papers please copy.

KIRETCHJIAN.—On March 22, Herant M. Kiretchjian. Funeral service at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

KLEIN.—On March 24, 1919, in New York City, after a short illness, Fannie, widow of the late Moses Klein of Bridgeport, Conn. Funeral private.

KRAFT.—On March 22, 1919, Philip J. Kraft, beloved husband of Katherine Trillich Kraft, after a long illness, in the 56th year of his life. Funeral Service at his late residence, 12 East 10th St., on Wednesday, March 26, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Pitt and Stanton Sts., New York, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

LANDON.—On Saturday, March 8, 1919, at Durham, N. C., Dr. Sheldon Landon, beloved husband of Lottie L. L. Landon.

LOCKE.—In Bristol, R. I., March 23, in his 84th year, Rev. George Lyman Locke. Funeral St. Michael's Church, Bristol, 2:30 Wednesday.

MAY.—At White Plains, N. Y., Sunday, March 23, Catherine Seeber, widow of Henry Rogers May. Funeral service at residence of C. H. Mitchell, 68 Church St., White Plains, N. Y., Wednesday, March 26, at 3 P. M. Train from Grand Central Station 2:13 P. M.

MEYER.—At his residence, Hotel Ashton, Nathan, beloved husband of Sophia Schloss Meyer and father of Dr. Gustave M. Meyer. Funeral at convenience of the family.

MURPHY.—Esther Cecila, (nee Cronin,) beloved wife of Christopher J. Murphy and daughter of John T. and Elizabeth Cronin. Funeral from her late residence, 1,015 Hudson Av., Woodcliffe-on-Hudson, on Wednesday, at 9:15 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, on the Palisades, West New York. Interment Calvary.

MUSER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 22, 1919, Anna Davis, wife of the late Richard R. Muser, and dearly beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Davis. Services at her parents' residence, 608 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock. Interment Weehawken, N. J.

NEWBURY.—Captain Andrew J., on Monday, March 24, 1919, at 9 P. M. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at Randall Memorial Church, Sailors' Snug Harbor, 3 o'clock P. M. A private service for relatives and immediate friends at the residence, 230 P. M.

OPPE.—Frederick C., suddenly, at residence, 656 East 161st St., Bronx, on March 23, beloved husband of Louise Oppe, and father of Herman, Frederick, Charles, Elise, and Emma Oppe, and Mrs. Charles Eulhardt. Funeral Wednesday. Interment private.

PACKARD.—On Friday, March 21, 1919, Levi S. Packard, in his 85th year, at his home in Pinebluff, N. C. Funeral from Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon.

PARKS.—Suddenly, March 24, Edgar W. Parks. Funeral service at his late residence, 280 3d Av., Roselle, N. J., Wednesday evening, March 26, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ROGERS.—At 116 East 63d St., New York, Monday, March 17, 1919, at 4:30 P. M., in her 23d year, Edith Elliott Rogers, wife of Edmund Pendleton Rogers and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott.

McGRAW GIVES GIANTS FIRST TASTE OF STRENUOUS TRAINING AT GAINESVILLE CAMP

GIANTS DO REAL HARD DAY'S WORK

Manager McGraw Puts His Men Through Two Workouts Under Hot Florida Sun.

SCHUPP TRIES HIS ARM

Kauff and Thorpe Reach Camp and Dan Regalia, Completing List of Regulars Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 24.—McGraw showed little mercy on his athletes today and sent them through two hard practices. It was a wonderful day for training purposes and the Giant leader decided to get the full benefit of it. The men tonight appeared pretty well used up, but most of the players seemed satisfied. They felt that the harder they worked the quicker they would get soreness out of their muscles.

McGraw admits that he intends to push the men. "We have only about two weeks of introductory training work this year and I've got to get the men into condition quickly," he said.

Benny Kauff, the new Giant benedict, and Jim Thorpe, the famous Indian athlete, got in early this morning, and McGraw had thirty-seven players out today. No one now is missing but Perritt and Anderson, the unsigned pitchers, and Fred Toney, who remains the guest of the State of Tennessee. Kauff did not bring his bride along.

This morning McGraw used only young pitchers in the batting practice, but in the afternoon he sent in his regulars and near regulars, Benton, Schupp, Barnes, George Smith, and Causey. With the shortage of pitchers on the team this year George Smith will have the chance of his life. This former Columbia man has been threatening to develop into a great pitcher for several years, but he never quite came up to expectations. They called him the second Matty when he first came to the Giants from Columbia in 1916, but he never has filled out as much as McGraw expected.

Schupp, pitching to the batters in practice, was closely watched. It is too early to tell anything about Schupp's real condition, as he has not yet attempted his famous hook ball, which was the secret of his success. However, he is well satisfied with the way his arm and shoulder feel after several days of hard work, and says he feels no pain outside of the usual stiffness which all players undergo in the first week of hard training.

McGraw today lined up the regular team in both batting practice and in the field. With Kauff in the game, he placed the men as follows: Burns, Young, Chase, Kauff, Doyle, Zimmerman, Fletcher, McCarty, and Smith. Chase looked very good in the field this afternoon, and made some of the famous one-handed stops which made him such a favorite with the New York fans when he played on the New York Americans.

Earl Smith, the young catcher from Rochester, had on a Giant uniform for the first time today. He has a fine build for a catcher, and is about the size of Otto Miller of the Brooklyns, but is very fast. He handles himself like a real ball player, and, considering that this was his first day in camp, he shot the ball around the infield at a pretty lively pace. However, he had been boiling out at Hot Springs, which is his home town, and also did some work, judging from his fine condition.

George Gibson, who is here coaching the Giants' pitching youngsters, likely will sign Bill Holden, the former Yankee outfielder, who is here as a free agent, for his Toronto club.

BASEBALL HEARING TODAY.

Federal League Suit Postponed at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Trial of the $900,000 treble damage suit, under the Sherman anti-trust law, of the Baltimore Federal Baseball League Club against National and American League Clubs and former Federal League officials was ordered today to begin tomorrow before Associate Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia (Federal) Supreme Court.

Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission, President Heydler of the National League, Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and other baseball magnates were in court today expecting the trial to begin, but Justice Stafford was engaged and it went over until tomorrow.

The litigation is similar to that in the Federal District Court at Philadelphia two years ago, which was halted in the midst of trial. The Baltimore Club claims an actual loss of $300,000 from the disruption of the Federal League and asks the three-fold penalty of the Sherman law. Whether baseball is "commerce" within the scope of the Sherman law is one of the principal questions said to be involved.

GOOD-BYE TO STEEL LEAGUE

Haven for Major League Baseball Players Disbands.

The Bethlehem Steel Baseball League, which was the haven of major league baseball players when the "work-or-fight" order went into effect, has disbanded. The league has been in existence two years, and last year it attracted a number of big league players.

Lebanon was particularly well represented, and at one time last season the club had Hornsby, Ruth, Pratt, Jim Shaw, Stanley Coveleski, Sam Agnew, Eddie Murphy, Flitt, Bill Ritter, Joe Schultz, and Mike Mowrey.

Steelton had Eddie Plank, while Bethlehem starred Jeff Tesreau of the Giants, and Fore River had Dutch Leonard and Al Mamaux, while Joe Jackson played with Wilmington.

For a time the major leagues worried because it was feared that the steel league would attract several of the major leaguers this season.

Erasmus to Play Lacrosse.

Preparations are under way for the formation of a formidable lacrosse team at Erasmus Hall H. S. Practice has been started and a number of capable aspirants for berths on the team are in the squad. It is planned to play games with Brooklyn high schools and others out of town. Many of last season's football players are trying for the team. The school's two leading swimmers, Clarence Ross and J. Burrill, are also members of the squad. Some of the others trying for the team are: Marvin Rick, Buck Berry, former Manual Training H. S. athlete; Boyce Jenkins, Bob Deegan, Tots Meistrell and Bob Burr.

Strobel Best at Three Cushions.

In the three-cushion carom billiard tournament at Osborne's Academy last night M. Strobel defeated J. Cosgrove by a score of 35 to 33. The contest was closely contested throughout. Strobel made a high run of five, while Cosgrove's best efforts netted him a run of three points.

Athletic Pavilion Destroyed.

MONTREAL, March 24.—Sohmer Park, Montreal's great athletic pavilion, the scene of many important boxing matches and other sporting events, was ruined by fire this afternoon. The structure, which was of steel frame construction, was valued at $75,000.

DODGERS BEGIN TRAINING.

Seven Players Still Missing from Brooklyn Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—Jeff Pfeffer, Ollie O'Mara, Tom Griffith, and Eugene Sheridan of the Dodgers arrived at the club's training camp here today, and Manager Wilbert Robinson put his squad, which numbered nineteen athletes, through the first strenuous training session of the season. The players who have not yet arrived are Captain Zack Wheat, Jimmy Hickman, Hy Myers, Larry Kopf, Harry Heitman, and two rookies, Goodbrid and Adams.

With the exception of Kopf, all the men have signed, and are expected to report within a day or two. Manager Robbie from now on will put the players through two workouts a day. The morning session will last about an hour and a half, while the afternoon practice will continue for two hours.

This afternoon the squad was divided and a six-inning scrub game was played, the Cadorsa defeating the Mamauxs by a count of 4 to 1. Leon Cadore twirled the first three innings for his team, while Al Mamaux went the same number of rounds for his side. Burleigh Grimes, who until a day or two ago was listed as a hold-out, relieved Cadore, while Rube Marquard finished for the other side. Marmaux, who has had four workouts, appears to be in good shape.

MRS. HURD IS DEFEATED.

Loses to Miss Fownes in Pinehurst Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 24.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, the North and South champion, was defeated in the first match round of the North and South tournament today, losing to Miss Fownes of the Oakmont Club by 1 down on the home green. Mrs M. J. Scammell of the Baltimore Country Club defeated Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich by one up with the aid of a stymie on the thirteenth green, and will meet M. Fownes in the semi-finals tomorrow.

In the lower bracket Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal, the Western champion, and Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia won their matches without any great difficulty, Miss Rosenthal winning from Mrs. J. R. Price of Pittsburgh by 3 and 2, and Mrs. Barlow defeating Mrs. J. B. Pritchard of Battle Creek by 4 up and 3 to play. The summary:

Championship Eight.—Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Baltimore, beat Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 1 up; Miss Sarah Fownes, Oakmont, beat Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Westmoreland, 1 up; Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, beat Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakmont, 3 and 2; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, beat Mrs. J. S. Pritchard, Midlothian, 4 and 3.

TO PICK INTERCITY TEAM.

Successful Amateur Boxers Will Compete at Pittsburgh A. A.

Five of the title winners in the Metropolitan A. A. U. championship amateur boxing tournament, to be held at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Thursday and Saturday nights, will be selected as a team to compete for this city in an intercity tournament to be conducted April 12 at the Pittsburgh A. A.

This was announced yesterday by the local A. A. U., following receipt of a request from John T. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Allegheny Mountain A. A. U., to send the winners of the 108, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pound classes to the Pittsburgh tournament. A total of sixty-four entries have been received for the local championship fixture. Final details for the tournament were arranged last night at a meeting of the Boxing Championship Committee.

CLOSE RACE FOR CHURCH.

Wins 600-Yard Handicap by Narrow Margin at West Side Y. M. C. A.

A blanket finish resulted last night in the 600-yard handicap run at the bi-monthly indoor athletic meet of the West Side Y. M. C. A. The race resulted in a victory for E. H. Church, who had a handicap of two yards.

Al Dolder, the scratch starter, was second, and C. Roesch, who had an allowance of eight yards, finished third. Church's time was 1:21. Church annexed another victory in the 20-yard dash, when he broke the tape a winner in 3 seconds.

The summaries:

Twenty-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Church; E. Roesch, second; O. Baschke, third. Time—0:03.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Church, (2 yards;) Al Dolder, (scratch,) second; C. Roesch, (8 yards,) third. Time—1:21.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by J. Tapas; M. Tapas, second; D. Bush, third. Time—5:59.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Heway, (8 yards;) E. Roesch, (5 yards,) second; Al Dolder, (scratch,) third. Time—0:23.

MOORE SKATES FAST MILE.

Wins Heat in Record Time, but Is Disqualified in Final.

Joe Moore of the Ice Palace Skating Club established a new rink record for one mile last night in a one-mile handicap race conducted at the 181st Street Ice Palace. Moore, from scratch, won his heat in 2:57, eclipsing the best previous time for the rink's track.

In the final Moore finished first, but was disqualified for fouling, precluding his chances of winning first place.

The final heat resulted in a victory for W. Murphy of the Riverside Skating Club, who had an allowance of fifty yards. He skated his distance in 3:04. N. Shields of the Palace Skating Club, with a handicap of sixty yards, was second, and R. Hearne, Ice Palace Skating Club, with a handicap of thirty-five yards, was third.

Governor to Honor Athletes.

KINGSTON, R. I.—March 24.—Members of the Rhode Island State College basket ball quintet will receive their gold basket ball watch fobs at Lippitt Hall here Thursday afternoon. Governor R. Livingston Beeckman will make the presentations. The ceremonies will begin at 3:30 o'clock. The fobs are the gift of the Rhode Island student body in recognition of the college team's excellent court work during the season just closed. Fred M. Walker, athletic director and coach, has arranged the presentation details.

California Gets Swim Meet.

The California Swimming Club of San Francisco was notified yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Union that the women's 220-yard national indoor championship swim was to be held there on April 5, and that the men's junior 100-yard breast stroke indoor title would be decided at the same club on May 4.

Harriers in Eight-Mile Run.

The Signet A. C. of East Portchester, N. Y., will hold its second annual road race over a course of about eight miles, June 21. Sanction for this date was awarded yesterday by the local A. A. U. officials. The leading harriers of the district are expected to participate in the chase.

Welling Knocks Out Allen.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 24.—Joe Welling of Chicago knocked out "Knockout Red" Allen of Bridgeport, Conn., in the second round of their scheduled ten-round bout here tonight.

YANKS TAKE KINKS FROM RUSTY ARMS

Huggins Puts Players Through Limbering-Up Process in Two Workouts.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—Miller Huggins' Yankee squad numbered twenty-five tonight at the close of the first day of Spring training here. Six players were still among the missing, but four of these had previously been accounted for, so only Duffy Lewis and Sam Vick were expected to report tonight or tomorrow morning. The four others are Baker, with permission to forego the training trip; Fewster, who has been detained at Baltimore because of his mother's illness; Jones, who still awaits his discharge from the navy, and Dutch Leonard, who is a holdout.

The arrivals here today were: Catcher Truck Hannah and Pitcher Pete Schneider, who came together from California; Roger Peckinpaugh, Elmer Miller, and Walter Pipp. Peck and Pipp arrived too late to get into the afternoon workout, but the others began their limbering up in the second section of Hug's busy day.

The players were put through two workouts of about two hours each under a sun that would delight any manager. The players cut loose at times with an abandon that will be reflected tomorrow in the form of numerous sore muscles. Outside of O'Doul and Halas, who have been engaged in athletic work through the Winter, the Yankees showed marked signs of their long inactivity from baseball. O'Doul has been playing Winter ball on the Pacific Coast and Halas played football and basketball with the Great Lakes naval training teams since the close of the 1918 baseball season. Both were able to throw hard and run fast.

Quinn and O'Doul, Mogridge, and Thormahlen limbered up their pitching arms in batting practice this afternoon, but none except O'Doul did any more than lob the ball up to the plate. After this work was finished, Huggins made up an infield, with Truck Hannah at first base, Pratt at second, Ward at short, and Mooers, the infielder from Richmond, at third. Mooers was inclined to cut loose with throws to first base, and Huggins had to warn him a few times to be more careful with his dread winner until he had put it in shape for such strenuous exercise. The morning workout was little more than a throwing carnival, with batting practice on the side.

Ernie Shore engaged in both practice sessions, though he had not attached his signature to a Yankee contract. Huggins expects to have a conference with the former Red Sox pitcher either tonight or tomorrow, and there is little chance of his being a holdout very long. The money difference between the Yankees' offer and the player's demand is said to be slight.

Bill Lamar's status, about which there was some mystery, was cleared up today, when Huggins announced that the player had practically agreed to terms and would stay with the team throughout the training trip. It was through a misunderstanding that Lamar came to Jacksonville, as he was not included in the list decided upon by Huggins for work here. Now that he is here he will stay.

The ball park is in fine condition. The infield is of the regular major league style, and the inclosure is so big that the over-the-fence drive is next to impossible.

READY FOR CHESS MATCH.

Capablanca and Kostich Begin Play Today.

HAVANA, March 24.—After a week's delay, following their arrival here from New York, José R. Capablanca, Cuba's chess champion, and Boris Kostich, Serbian expert, are ready for their match of eight games up, the first game of which has been definitely scheduled for tomorrow evening at the rooms of the Club de Ajedrez.

Dr. Rafael de Pazos, President of the Havana Chess Club, has been selected as the referee.

MEADOWLARKS FAR IN LEAD.

Polo Trio Beats Foxhunters in Fast Game at Durland's.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.	W.	L.	P. C.
Meadowlarks	4	0	1,000
White Owls	3	2	.600
Foxhunters	2	2	.500
Squadron A	2	3	.333
Rovers	1	3	.250
Outcasts	0	1	...

By a score of 11 goals to 7, the Meadowlarks polo team defeated the Foxhunters last night in the indoor tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. In the other half of a double-header the Rovers and the Outcasts battled to a deadlock, each team getting six goals. The Meadowlarks, through their victory, improved their standing at the head of the percentage and shoved the Foxhunters into a tie with the White Owls for second place.

Handicaps caused the downfall of the Foxhunters and enabled the Outcasts to break even with the Rovers. Six goals were conceded to the Meadowlarks, giving them an advantage which the Foxhunters did not threaten. Earl Hopping engineered a number of offensive plays which baffled the Foxhunters and kept the trio on the defensive practically throughout the game. Hopping was the big factor in the Meadowlarks' victory. The leading scorer was W. Loeb, who registered three goals.

The Outcasts received two goals, and by concerted team work managed to hold the Rovers even. M. Goodman did all the scoring for the Outcasts, registering a brace of goals in each period. Behind him the team played consistently, and turned back many attempts at goals for the Rovers. H. Lavinsky and E. Grannis scored the six goals for the Rovers.

The lineups:

MEADOWLARKS. (11.)	FOXHUNTERS. (7.)
No. 1—W. Loeb.	No. 1—G. Sherman.
No. 2—E. Hopping.	No. 2—A. Kinney.
Back—H. Guggenheim.	Back—Major Brown.

Goals—First period: Loeb, Hopping, (2,) Kinney, Major Brown; second period: Loeb, (2,) Sherman, Kinney, Major Brown, (2.) Handicap—Meadowlarks, 6 goals. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—Herbert Winn. Timekeeper—Mr. Rose. Scorer—Sol Frank.

OUTCASTS. (6.)	ROVERS. (6.)
No. 1—M. Goodman.	No. 1—H. Lavinsky.
No. 2—M. Morminsky.	No. 2—F. Gawtha.
Back—Dr. Biere.	Back—E. Grannis.

Goals—First period: Goodman, (2,) Lavinsky, Grannis; second period: Lavinsky, (2,) Grannis, 2.) Handicap—Outcasts, 2 goals. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—Herbert Winn. Timekeeper—Mr. Rose. Scorer—Sol Frank.

N. Y. U. NINE TAKES FIELD.

Coach Egan Holds First Outdoor Practice.

New York University's baseball team held its first outdoor practice of the season yesterday afternoon in Ohio Field. Coach Egan put the squad of fifty men through an intensive two-hour drill, which terminated with a snappy infield workout.

Prospects for a good team at the Violet college this year are very bright, and, with a nucleus of six veterans and several stars from last year's crack freshman nine, a representative aggregation is assured. The regulars from last year are Draffen, catcher; Sulzer, pitcher; Klase, third base; Brownley, right field; Dailey, centre field, and Izquirol, utility man.

Middies to Play Orioles.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 24.—The Naval Academy baseball nine has scheduled a game with the Baltimore Club of the International League for April 2, to open the local season. Games will be played here every Wednesday and Saturday until May 31, when the Military Academy will be encountered at West Point should the expected permission of the authorities be obtained.

Scudder Is Winner at Thum's.

L. Scudder defeated H. Frisch last night in the three-cushion carom billiard tournament at Thum's Academy by the score of 35 to 26 in sixty-five innings. Both contestants made high runs of five points.

DOUGHBOYS CHEER BOXERS AT GARDEN

Soldiers of 27th Heartily Approve of Lively Bouts at Ficticuffs.

Professional and amateur boxers from various parts of the country, together with a number of amateur wrestlers, entertained the members of General O'Ryan's 27th Division last night in three parts of the city. In the Bronx, at the Eighth Battery Armory, a delegation of professionals gave of their efforts for the benefit of the returned fighters who broke the Hindenburg line.

At Madison Square Garden another delegation of pugilists exhibited their talents, and at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory amateur boxers and wrestlers competed in lively bouts while the soldiers whooped it up to their hearts' content.

The shows were held under the auspices of the Military and Theatrical Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Home-Coming Troops. More than 10,000 soldiers enjoyed the ring contests.

The greatest crowd perhaps was assembled at Madison Square Garden. About 5,000 people, mostly soldiers, with here and there a sprinkling of civilians, sat back and enjoyed a series of exhibitions which have seldom been duplicated before. The old amphitheatre resounded with the applause of the soldiers, and to enliven the proceedings a naval and a military band were on hand with popular jazz music.

The only thing that prevented casualties in the ranks of the ring performers was that the boxers wore gymnasium gloves, referred to in the ring vernacular as "pillows." Even with these extra-sized fist adornments there were bouts in which one or the other of the principals were rocked dizzy, so earnest were the boxers in their efforts. And the soldiers howled with delight.

Smoke Kelly, a big negro boxer, was one of the hardest workers in the Garden ring. Smoke came on for the second bout against Silas Green, a fellow darkey, and at the conclusion of this three-round session Smoke remained right there in the ring waiting for another opponent. He wasn't kept waiting long. Harry Robinson quickly stepped into the ring and the two flayed each other willingly for three sessions.

The veteran negro heavyweight, Joe Jeannette, battled Jim Coffey, and they slammed each other all over the ring until little Johnny Dundee separated them at the end of the third round. Packey and Jimmy O'Gatti, brothers, furnished the curtain raiser. Then came Kelly and his two sessions, and following these encounters came Walter Laurette and Silent Martin. Then Miss Edna Joyce, the navy songbird, sang two popular ditties.

Other bouts brought together Little Jeff of Baltimore and Bobby Doyle, K. O. Joe Daly and Steamboat Bill Walker, Billy Grupp and Buddy Sprague, George Chaney of Baltimore and Johnny Clinton, Harry Wills of New Orleans and Jimmy Monohan, Joe Burman of Chicago and Abe Freidman, Leo Johnson and Maxey Green, Barney Newman and Corona Kid, Happy Howard and Red Allen, Eddie Fitzsimmons and Artie O'Leary, Joe Tiplitz and Billy Kramer, and Kid Dorsey and Harry Condon.

TO AMEND BOXING BILL.

Senator Gibbs Would Eliminate Provision for Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Senator Leonard W. H. Gibbs of Buffalo, tonight offered the Legislature several amendments to his bill restoring legalized boxing in the State. One amendment would eliminate the provision for two judges to aid the referee in deciding bouts and place the power with the referee entirely. Another change would empower the State Commissioner to appoint four deputies to be paid $25 a day for each day they are actually engaged and providing necessary expenses of traveling and maintenance.

The State would receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts instead of the original 5 per cent. allowance made in the bill as introduced, and press tickets would be limited to five instead of twenty-five as first provided.

NO ATHLETIC ARISTOCRACY.

Cornell Strongly Opposes Dean McClellan's "Big Seven" Idea.

Cornell has stated its disapproval of Pennsylvania, advocating the formation of a Big Seven among the more prominent colleges to bar competition with the smaller colleges. The Cornell Sun says of the scheme: "For one, Cornell voices very certainly her dislike to the whole proposal. Among the smaller colleges and universities of the East Cornell has found some of the best and cleanest athletic opponents on her schedules.

"In the great majority of cases the smaller colleges are most honest as to the methods than several institutions included in the 'Big Seven' combination. Frankly, the athletic morals of that proposed organization make a rather painful showing when stacked up beside those of seven of Cornell's smaller college opponents.

"Informal agreements between three, or seven or twenty universities and colleges providing for an annual mutual exchange of games in the various sports each year are to be applauded. When these agreements deteriorate into an athletic aristocracy, devoted to constituting those within the magic circle America's 'athletic leaders,' it is time to call a halt. Cornell has never stood for any of this exclusiveness. And Cornell will never have a share in any combination dedicated to keeping out the 'little fellows,' who very frequently demonstrate a lesson or two of the 'big fellows.'

"The obvious cause for the proposed 'Big Seven,' according to Dean McClellan, is to clean out vicious policies and methods from intercollegiate affairs. Bad as it may seem, every evil charged against the worst small college violator of the fair and square rules of the game may also be checked up against some of the larger institutions."

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"Close formation" today!

Clothes information tomorrow! Everything men wear in civil life.

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239 West 58th St.
On door East of Broadway.

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Your chances to escape "Acid-Mouth"—according to authorities—are so slight that you should make a daily, scientific fight against "Acid-Mouth," the greatest foe to sound, useful teeth.

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Visit your dentist twice a year and he will arrest decay where it has already started.

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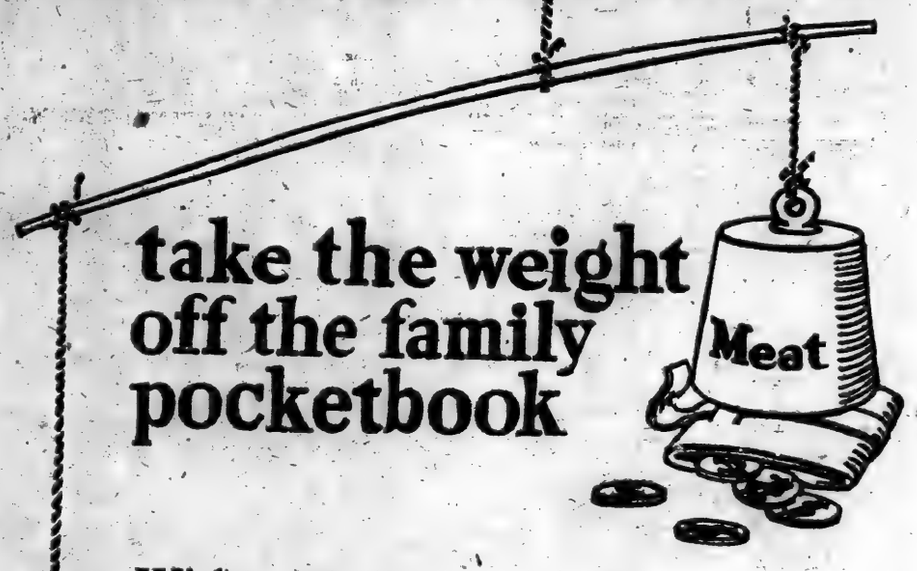

With meat so high, and not so good for us anyway, what a boon to have a food so rich, so good, so nutritious and so easily prepared as Heinz Baked Beans!

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Eat them Every Day

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

THE BUSINESS WORLD

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BATTIN SEAL Wanted.—H. & H. any quantity. Meseritzky & Stollerman, Farr. 3761.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Taupe, plum, and navy. Leibman & Hurwitz, 103 W. 21st St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Betsey, all shades. Madison Square 1931.

CAPES, DOLMANS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobs for spot cash. 40 West 37th, 8th floor.

DELHI Wanted.—Copen, delhi or burella; any makes. Chelsea 9150.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing big orders on new styles in Georgette, crepe de chine and cotton dresses. Room 1502, 1 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 2281.

DRESSES Wanted.—Out-of-town jobber looking at Georgette and Silk Dresses; call with samples. Room 1206, 116 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ginghams, voiles, and printed georgette; jobber placing orders. 1133 Broadway. Room 1207.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs, in silk and cotton dresses. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, cash; highest grades. 2 Phone Canal 1158.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for silk and cotton dresses. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 129 West 29th St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy and rookie cloth or similar. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 5110.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for large quantity in all colors; must be very cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 1270 Broadway, 35th St.

GINGHAM, Percale, Chambreys wanted at a price for cash. Victor Goldman, 32 Union Square. Tel. Stuyvesant 2841.

GINGHAMS, Voiles, and Printed Georgettes Wanted.—At a price. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

JAPANESE SILK Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Japanese silks and satins; spot cash. J. C. Phone Madison Square 4629.

JERSEY SILK CLOTH Wanted.—Bright and dark shades. Milaneese or Tricot; pay cash; must be priced right. McLoughlin, 1106 Arch st., Philadelphia.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Open for jobs in middies. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

PLAID GINGHAM Wanted.—32 inch, good quality, lowest cash price. Call morning, 1270 Broadway, Room 719. Mad. Sq. 6860.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 5110.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity PPL, in black and navy; also high shades. Gramercy 2460.

POPLIN Wanted. — American black, navy, and henna. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, all high shades, for cash. Farragut 9872.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 54289, 11433, 328, 319, 609, 0836, navy only; must be cheap. Blue Gramercy 2483, between 9 and 10 ask for Mr. Scheuer.

SERGES Wanted.—225, 838, 00070, 0836, 9058, navy, sponged or unsponged. Frank & Frank, 141 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—54289. J. D. Booth & Sons 154 West 26th St.

SERGES, Poiret Twills, and Tricotines Wanted. Spraygren & Marks, 158 W. 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—Large quantities M. F. L. and B. S. L. or similar. Farragut 4717.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, navy, up to $2.35. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SERGES Wanted. — Storm American 9411 preferred; cash. Spring 3076.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 navy; spot cash. Chelsea 1858.

SERGE Wanted.—Arnoskeag 7301, 7614, navy. Stuyvesant 1648.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear and storm, at a price. Irving Finkelstein, Mad. Sq. 2844.

SERGES Wanted.—Black and navy. 11433. Farragut 9862.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 519, 780, 528, or similar navy only. Stuyvesant 2466.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Taupe and oxford. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for large quantities wash silk poplins, and fancy silks, immediate and later delivery. Room 1402, 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity. Albert Terrakin, 28 West 32d. Madison Square 5040.

SUITS, Coats, and Capes Wanted.—Open for jobs; spot cash. 40 West 33d. Room 312.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6694.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Tan, black, and navy. L. Goldstein & Co., Madison Square 10170.

VELOURS and Odd Materials Wanted.—All Spring shades. Irving Finkelstein, Madison Square 2844.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, tan, castor 530. Madison Square 6375.

VELVETEENS and SILVERTEENS Wanted.—All widths, black and colors, for cash, at under price. Tel. Gramercy 6894.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOYS' PANTS, all-wool; assorted dark patterns; $5.50 dozen. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

CAPES AND SUITS for immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. W. Phillips & Co., 136 West 28th.

CAPES, Suits, $7.75 up; large assortment in stock. Immediate delivery. Bernstein, 18 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, AND SUITS on racks for immediate delivery at a price. H. Selfond, 122 West 27th St.

CAPES, COATS SUITS.—Better grade on hand also jobs; exceptional values. Shapiro Dale, 29 West 35th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 56 East 59th.

COATS CAPES.—Bolivias, silvertones, tricotines, serges, silks, &c.; immediate delivery pile fabrics ready for jobbers. Mexeritzky & Stollerman, 25 West 27th.

COATS.—Wonderful lot of coats, capes and dolmans. Spring samples to close out; all materials. Call H. Fisher, 3113 Union st., Phila.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 105 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring coats, velours and poplin, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Children's serges, 3 to 14; selling below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 13th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Stewarts quality, 2386; quick action. Madison Square 4662.

DOLMANS, Capes, Suits.—Attractive styles; good values. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—5,000 taffeta and satin on the rack for immediate delivery, prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Pan-American Waist & Dress, 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES, On racks for immediate delivery beaded georgettes, satins, taffetas, and crepe de meteors; all colors and sizes, $10 up. Regent Dress, 158 West 25th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—6,500, for immediate delivery; Susquehanna poplins $3.75; taffetas $6.75 up, also georgettes; exceptional values for Easter sales. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 42d St.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgettes, taffetas, foulards satins, serge, and jerseys; wonderful values; for immediate delivery. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Immediate delivery, beaded georgette, taffetas, satins, $6.50-$16.50; all wool jerseys silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Seller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also full line of wash skirts. Pirwell Dress, 12 West 17th St. Farragut 3027.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery snappy silk and cotton dresses; special numbers for misses. N. Y. Dress and Costume Co., 25 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—250 Schreibers wool jersey dresses, $6.75 net; also 2,000 silk, to close out for price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles, georgette, crepe de meteor, satin; on racks for immediate delivery, at popular prices. H. & B., 30 W. 17th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk dresses, including stouts to close out at exceptional prices. Popular Price Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $4.50; colors, sizes, immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 110 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Snappy taffeta georgettes on racks; popular prices, latest styles. Florsheil Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—2,000 on the rack; georgettes and taffetas of the newest models. Epstein & Warshaw, 12 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette, taffetas, and satin on racks for immediate delivery. Concrete Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Assorted georgette, all colors and sizes, to close out. Spiegel, 9 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $8. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—800 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Children's, 6-14; $5 dozen up. Tzaskas & Son, 105 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $8.75. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Big job of silk dresses to close out. Schwartz Bros., 36 West 26th St.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—Serge, georgette, jersey, to close out. 10th floor, 136 West 31st.

INFANTS' COATS.—Beautifully designed cashmeres, closing out, $2.75 up per dozen. Peerless Infants' Wear, 1,155 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

JERSEY.—Heather and plain, all wool, 15 cuts, net 30 days. Watson, 402 Burd Bldg., Philadelphia.

KHAKI.—O. D., all worsted; 20 to 21 ounce; immediate delivery. Geligstein & Newburger, 225 4th Av.

KHAKI KOOL.—Oyster white, tan, and gray. Phone Madison Square 6300.

LINING.—Foulard lining; good assortment at a price. Farragut 616.

PANTS.—Men's working pants, dark colors, $15 a dozen. Lewis Friedman, 715 B'way.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Tan and gray; clean and strong; excellent value. Madison Sq. 6143.

POPLINS.—American, (6708)%; 25 navy, 25 black; also Saxonias and Arthur Josel's (5709); also Whitman's 1741 all colors; V. S. L., very cheap. Madison Square 6265.

POPLINS, Cotton.—Black 36-inch Merc. poplin, 35 pieces, to close out; price 38 cents per yard; goods double and rolled. Lester Heilbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

POPLINS.—High shades, for sale, will also exchange Joshua's blacks for blue. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150, W. 22d.

POPLIN.—American, Pekin, Henna, at sacrifice; also tan serge; M. Weisberg, 115 Division st. Orchard 6080.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 15 to fill materials for immediate delivery. Rosh-Mayers, 122-126 West 27th.

SATIN CHARMEUSE.—Good quality in black and navy; 42 inches wide. Phone Madison Square 6590.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av., Madison Square 292.

SERGE.— 528 Garfield, black, $1.90 net. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SERGE.—09070, navy. Phone Madison Square 6340.

SERGES.—Navy, U. S. 225, 5 pieces; 0836 American 20 pieces. Murray Hill 3599.

SERGES.— Whitmans 104, Botanys, white, 4247, Farragut 3224.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 4-thread crepe de chines, $1.12½; fancy lining, 75c. $1.15; wash satins, 95c. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SKIRTS.—Latest styles, better made, high-lustre Susquehanna poplins, black and colors, $1.95. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 28th.

SUITS.—Ladies' box suits with vestees; choice styles offered for sale by sub-manufacturer; very cheap, job to cash buyer. Goldberg & Horowitz, 57 East Houston St. Orchard 6536.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—On racks, snappy styles; attractive prices. M. Waldman, 17 West 28th.

SUITS.—Take 1,000 suits to close out for immediate delivery, at sacrifice. Blaustein, Leiter, Baum, 10 East 30th St.

SUITS.—200 to close out in serges and poplins. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—50 closing out, new Spring styles. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d.

TAFFETTA.—Stehli's quality, 5340; all colors; quick action. Madison Square 4662.

TRICOTINES.—Selling for Fall, soft, fine quality, under other mills' values. Wm. H. Dana & Co., Martin Dept., formerly of Campbell & Martin.

VELVET.—Mill ends, all colors and qualities, to close out; reasonable. 640 Broadway, Room 506.

WAISTS, ranging in price from $9 to $10.50, to be sold at a low price; also Venise, laces, voiles, organdies, elastic cotton, buttons, and belt binding. Paris Waist, 818 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Astonishing values, $8.50 dozen; immediate delivery. S. Schlein, 1,270 Broadway.

Contrals Offered.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses who can produce quantities of well-made dresses at a price; 42 West 28th St., 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on high class flowers, georgettes dresses. Morris Bugerman, 3 West 28th.

MANUFACTURERS of work, negligee and dress shirts wanted. Phone for appointment Franklin 5391.

Allied Industries.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

SHOES.—5,000 pairs of light army shoes, at a bargain. Berlow, 110 Duane St.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale in quantities at low prices. Telephone Waverly 3348. A. Hanlauer, R. F. D. No. 1, Elizabeth, N. J.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN calling on jobbers entire South to carry line of infants' and children's headwear for Fall in conjunction with other or kindred lines; commission basis. G. B., 809 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, cotton and woolen piece goods; residence agents; all markets except Chicago and St. Louis; commission basis. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Young gentleman of 26, having four years of selling experience, wishes to connect with well-established mercantile or manufacturing concern. A 349 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—5½ per cent. for the best names. Saturday—5½ per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months paper.

May Put in Cotton Colors.

Quite a little interest has been aroused by the inclusion of wool colors in the Textile Color Card. It was stated yesterday at the office of the association handling the card that cotton colors may also be listed in the future. The work entailed, however, in getting the heads of the cotton industry together for the purpose will not make this development one of the near future. The Fall card has been out for ten days and has received favorable comment on all sides.

Silk Men to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Silk Association of America will be held in the association rooms tomorrow. While nothing was said of the business to come before the meeting, it is understood that the members will be quite interested in the account of the visit of the Japanese committee. The latter, here to study silk conditions of manufacture with a view to improving their own products, were entertained last night at the Century Roof and today will visit Scranton and Wilkesbarre. Following this they will go to Allentown and perhaps Shamokin.

Openings Emphasize Fancy Note.

The recent openings of men's-wear fabrics lend emphasis to the fact that the materials to be used in Fall suits and overcoats will be especially fancy. According to the trend of retail sentiment, anything in the novelty line will find a ready sale, and the manufacturers have been quick to pick up anything approaching a fancy. As a woolen representative said yesterday: "They have taken everything we have of a fancy nature and are crying for more." The Fall lines, consequently, are showing particularly bright colors and patterns.

Satin Seems Out Of It.

It is a noticeable feature in local millinery circles that moiré and taffeta have replaced satin in the higher-priced hats. Moiré is used for the crowns, upper facings, and lower facings. Taffeta is used for the same purposes. The latter fabric, however, is often used to make an entire hat, while the former has so far been used in conjunction with some other material. Changeable taffeta models are shown in many pretty effects and colorings. Entire crowns made of changeable taffeta in soft shades are seen with facings or flanges to correspond. Quite a few of the models with taffeta tops have tagal facings.

Wool Suitings Opened.

The American Woolen Company yesterday announced prices for the Fall season on a number of lines of wool suitings. The mills and the price ranges on their product are as follows: Saranac, $1.25 to $1.50; Arms, $1.05 to $1.12½; Pioneer, $1.35 to $1.37½; Anderson, $1.37½ to $1.42½; Indian Spring, $1 to $1.40; Chase, $2.62½ to $3.02½; Newport, $1.71½ to $1.93½; Oakland, $1.55 to $1.72½, and Lebanon, $1.90 to $2.17½. Herein, three-quarter goods were opened at from 51½ cents to 61 cents. In the market the prices named were considered low and the buying was reported as very brisk.

Burlaps Still Very Quiet.

The lull in the demand for burlaps in this market is still in evidence, and prices continue to ease off from day to day. Eight-ounce "forties" are now held at 6.65 cents, while 10½-ounce goods of the same width are quoted at 8.85 cents. In both cases the higher quotations are regarded as more or less nominal. Little news of interest is coming from the foreign markets. Dundee is considerably higher than the local market, while cable service between this city and Calcutta is so poor that it detracts from the interest of doing business. It is said now to take from ten to fifteen days to get a message through.

Gray Goods Demand Light.

There was little call for gray goods in this market yesterday, for which three things were held responsible—the nearness of a holiday, the break in cotton, and selling by second hands at prices under those which the mills would accept. In fact, most of the goods sold came from these sources. The sales included 39-inch 68-72s at 11 cents, 39-inch 72-76s at 13 cents, and 38½-inch 64-68s at 9½ cents, all for April delivery. Sheetings experienced little demand, though five-yard goods were disposed of at 9¼ cents. Fine-yarn goods had a quiet day of it, but there was a fair movement of the clothing specialties.

Silk Shirts Much in Demand.

The current season is producing the heaviest business in silk shirts for men that the trade has ever seen. The call for the better grades of these shirts is especially heavy, in spite of the prices at which they are held. In crepe and silk jersey shirts a big business is being done, about 99 per cent. of the demand being for stripes of a novelty order. The prices range from $15 to $144 a dozen, wholesale, with the bulk of the call being for the goods priced up to $108 a dozen. About the only flaw in the situation is the slowness of production, due both to the scarcity of labor and the retarded deliveries of the piece goods by the silk mills. Some orders, it is said, are being filled one piece at a time by the mills.

May Increase Use of Imitations.

There is some speculation in the local trade as to just what effect the 10 per cent. luxury tax on furs will have on increasing the demand for imitations of the various pelts. While the furriers are loth to admit that their business will suffer to any extent because of the tax, there is a feeling among pile fabric manufacturers who go in for imitation fur effects that an unusually good season for them is in prospect as a result of it. It is pointed out that some remarkable strides in the production of the goods in question have been made, and predictions are that they will replace fura to no little extent among the consumers who cannot afford to have the tax passed on to them.

Says English Needles Are Coming.

W. & J. Sloane announced yesterday that Fall prices would be named on all lines on April 1. It was stated at the office of the concern that the purpose of the early opening, and it is the earliest on record, was to put prices to the trade, make them as favorable as possible and thereby help to stabilize trade conditions. Alexander Smith & Sons have also announced an auction sale of 40,000 bales of Axminster, velvet and tapestry rugs and carpetings for the same date. It was stated that production has been on a 25 per cent. basis and less for some time, and that some of the offerings of the auction still are on the looms.

Floor Covering Offers.

The local representative, of a well-known English manufacturer of needles, machine needles, cutlery, etc., has taken issue with a recent statement in The Times to the effect that no English-made needles are coming to this market and that they are being replaced by domestic needles. "There is no such thing as a domestic-made hand sewing needle," he said yesterday. "All of the best-grade goods are imported, as they always have been, from England, and the manufacturers in that country are supplying the quantity that they have been all during the war. It will be some time before the quantity reaches the pre-war output, but England is the only source of supply at the present time except Japan, which supplies the cheaper grade of needles." As to prices, it was said that they had been reduced in cases where profiteering had been going on, but that they might never get back to pre-war bases.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: Miss A. Bolden; silk dresses; 37 W. 28th.

AKRON, Ohio—Wolaveck & Sitt; Mr. Wolaveck, capes. Holzman & Co., Mr. Holzman, suits, boys' clothing; 18 West 27th; 3 to 5 P. M.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorper, Furniture Co.; H. E. Zeigenfuss, furniture; Park Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros. Co.; M. T. Harris, dry goods; Miss M. Butz, jewelry; 41 Union Sq.

ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, dresses, suits; 37 West 36th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Charles Marks, coats, suits, waists; 6 W. 32d; Flanders.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Yudelson & Son; Mr. Yudelson, ready-to-wear; 1,181 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—F. M. High Co.; R. Conchiff, crockery, 1,150 B'way; Herald Square.

ATLANTA—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; L. Goff, millinery; 32 West 30th; Cumberland.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Haddad, Merc. Co.; W. Bunnell, basement ready-to-wear, domestics; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Stein & Co.; S. M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; B. Rothschild, mfrs. umbrellas; 128 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cahn-Cobiens Co.; S. Blumenthal, toys; M. E. Falk, clothing; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. M. Eytinge, millinery, ribbons; H. S. Mesereamith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. H. Cease, basement depts.; W. B. Thomas, dry goods; 8 W. 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. H. Loveman, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger Dry Goods Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Collingwood.

BOSTON—M. J. Collins, mfrs. duck clothing; Commodore.

BOSTON—Talbot Co.; G. A. Macomber, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—E. J. Goldman & Co.; E. Goldman, duck clothing; Breslin.

BOSTON—William Filmes Sons Co.; Mr. Ring, dresses, basement; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. E. Doody, piece goods; 220 5th Av.; Manhattan.

BOSTON—Boston Merchandise Exchange, Inc.; J. Grauman, cotton piece goods remnants; 50 Leonard.

BOSTON—Boston Store; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—"Butlers"; Miss Grindley, underwear, negligees; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, small wares, toilet goods, ribbons; 343 Church.

BOSTON—Walker Stetson Co.; R. E. Hills, women's dresses, muslin underwear, mfg. dept.; Manhattan.

BRISTOL, Va.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; Mr. Mahoney, dry goods; 395 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. E. Suess, men's wear; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Stahl & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; A. E. Vetter, coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Frank, O'Gorman & Smith Co.; D. Frank, notions; Bristol.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clauson & Wilson Co.; E. Gahwe, silk, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. B. Adam, representing; 200 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; D. Scholl, knit goods, hosiery, gloves; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, ready-to-wear; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, notions, hosiery, ribbons; W. R. Smith, boys' clothing; 212 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; Mr. Rick, notions; Mr. Watson, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., neckwear, trimmings; H. Burns, men's hats; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Sweeney, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; T. J. Healy, linings, dress goods; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 404 4th Av.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—People's Clothing Store; C. Levine, S. Levine, clothing; Commodore.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke, Inc.; F. J. Schroeder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Welch-Cook Co.; P. A. Beals, linens, fancy goods, laces; A. L. Bimbrose, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—L. Cohen & Co.; P. Schatz, ready to wear; 44 East 23d.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; L. C. Sletcher, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Henderson, men's furn. goods; F. L. Miller and Miss Nolan, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. A. Powell, ready-to-wear; 12 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods; 225 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; C. A. Stonehill, hats, trimmed; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—H. B. Lauer & Co.; H. B. Lauer, millinery; Commodore.

CHICAGO—F. Rothschild & Co.; F. Rothschild, woolens; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. Gilbert, ready-to-wear; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Zingsheim & Gans Co.; R. G. Stevens, woolens; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Sears Roebuck & Co.; W. H. Garvey, skirts, suits; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; A. Immekus, piece goods; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Twelfth Street Store; W. P. Wiggins, silks, dress goods, velvets; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, gloves; G. H. Matthewman's work clothing, furs; 133 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; O. J. Hoelscher, cloaks, suits, skirts; C. M. Wood, men's furn. goods, hats, caps; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss J. E. Carey, kimonos, infants' wear, misses' underwear; R. Kassakoff, neckwear, ribbons; vestings, umbrellas; 27 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' coats, suits, skirts; Miss H. Dugan, women's underwear; Miss L. Ryan, women's tailored suits; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Hayes, waists; J. Gottlieb, cloaks, suits, basement; L. Mandel, women's neckwear; Miss Solomon, coats, wraps, skirts; Miss E. Sternberg, fancy goods, notions; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss A. A. Griffin, waists; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; J. E. Schoenberg, sporting goods, hammocks, camp goods, bathing suits; S. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing; Miss M. Dorkin, laces, embroideries, neckear, dress trimmings, vestings; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—L. Liberman, ready-to-wear; Grand Commodore.

CINCINNATI—Isaac Fuller's Sons Co.; A. Segal, piece goods; Imperial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store Co.; H. Alexander, cotton piece goods, 25-36, 36th.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, suits, capes; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, suits; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. Stahl, millinery; 37 W. 36th; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; C. F. Reed, millinery; Penn.

CLEVELAND—Mellroy Co.; S. Cohen, clothing; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; D. Wyman, coats, suits, dress, skirts; 118 W. 23d.

CLEVELAND—Clabaon & Wilson Co.; J. E. Jermain, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; R. R. Levy, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bernheim & Cahen; L. Bornheim, C. Cahen, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak House; Mrs. E. R. Graves, ready-to-wear, millinery; Miss J. B. Messersmith, furs; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. R. Bellamy, mdse. mgr.; Miss M. McClenmonds, muslin underwear, corsets, negligees, petticoats; J. F. Burns, linens, wash goods, blankets; L. B. Davis, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss E. Armstrong, dresses; 225 5th Av.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—M. Lichtenstein & Sons; S. J. Lichtenstein, gen. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Cumberland D. G. Co.; E. H. Geary, notions; 395 B'way.

DALLAS—T. H. Well, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

DANVILLE, Ky.—Puskin Bros.; H. Puskin, dry goods; Bristol.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros. Co., Meis, ready-to-wear; J. G. Eckert, clothing, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Miss M. Murray, ready-to-wear; 6 West 32d.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—J. H. C. Petersen's Sons Co.; A. L. Petersen, women's suits; 1,133 Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; C. B. Kumler, clothing; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Conkle Cloak Co.; S. P. Raffel, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; F. C. Schluter, ready-to-wear, basement; Miss M. Garlock, juniors', children's wear, house dresses; Miss M. Meyer, hose; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss C. Schumacher, muslin underwear, corsets; R. C. Bummer, rugs, draperies; S. Randall, bedding; Miss Rike, silks, dress goods; Mr. Endsley, boys' clothing; Miss L. Koerper, gloves; Mr. Smarts, men's furn. goods, hats; 225 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; W. L. Hillyard, jobs silk waists; 71 W. 23d.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Scheuerman Bros.; L. A. Scheuerman, dress goods, silks; 684 B'way; 8th Av.

DETROIT.—Rosenthal-Coplan Co.; Mr. Coplan, ready to wear; 44 East 23d.

DETROIT—Edson Moore & Co.; H. J. Debruyn, hosiery, gloves; 42 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krening, millinery; 225 5th Av.; Wallick.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. W. Lind, wash goods, prints, ginghams; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; At H. Woodley, white goods, linens, hdkfs, laces, embroideries; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Reilly, women's waists; R. H. Merschell, girls', juniors' capes, street, silk dresses; L. Brownlin, basement, ready-to-wear; R. S. Thompson, shoes; 225 5th Av.

DUBOIS, Penn.—Klewan's Dept. Store; H. Klewan, dry goods; Breslin.

DULUTH, Minn.—Silberstein & Bondy; E. A. Silberstein, coats, suits; Commodore.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. J. Flanagan; Miss E. Flanagan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

EL PASO, Tex.—L. Krupp & Co.; H. Krupp, dry goods; 395 B'way.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; Miss J. A. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Stripling-Jenkins Co.; P. Jenkins, piece goods, silk trimmings; Aberdeen.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—S. K. Siegel Co.; M. Baer, Miss C. R. Weidt, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketee & Sons; D. C. Steketee, domestics, dress goods; Collingwood.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketee & Sons; E. G. Gelselman, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss F. Charter, ladies' wear; Breslin.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—F. O. Lutz D. G. Co.; W. Z. Harker, general mdse.; Holland.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Hoffmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, dresses, suits; 37 West 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McCubbin, mdse. Mgr.; Mrs. Hartman, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; Mr. Wakelin, Mrs. McDonnell, laces, ribbons, gloves, ready-to-wear; Latham.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs. Shannon, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

HOUSTON, Texas.—Ladin's Style Shop; S. P. Ladinsky, jobs suits, dresses, waists; R. 19, 1,198 Broadway.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—O. L. Standard Dry Goods Co.; O. L. Standard, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods; 256 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS—Stegman Sidrt Co.; M. Stegman, woplens; Breslin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; W. J. Ransdell, ready-to-wear; 320 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. H. Block Co.; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; J. Hays, basement ready-to-wear; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss K. Williams, ribbons, neckwear; E. H. Buchorn, draperies, furniture; Miss M. Reid, silk, muslin underwear; 225 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Mark Sample Shop; M. Mark, ladies' ready-to-wear; Union Sq.

JONESBORO, Ark.—C. Grossman, ready-to-wear; 39 West 32d; Alcazar.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.; M. Nathan & Bro.; Mrs. Steifel, waists; 37 West 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—O. S. Rashian, rugs; Broxtell.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Clancy Shop; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Holland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Vogue Shop; Miss A. M. Kenny, ready-to-wear; Manhattan.

KANSAS CITY—Fitts-Smith D. G. Co.; I. B. McJimsey, dress goods, white goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.

KEWANEE, Ill.—Lyman & Lay Co.; Miss M. M. Strohsal, coats, suits, waists, Summer furs; Latham.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Mr. Crosby, dry goods; 60 Worth.

KNOXVILLE—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; Mrs. E. C. Gridley, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

KNOXVILLE,

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The 13 counties surrounding the City of Chicago comprise one of the best manufacturing districts in the country. Rich in transportation facilities, it makes an excellent market for light, heat and power.

The Pub. Ser. Co. of Nor. Illinois serves this entire territory, tributary to Chicago. The First & Ref. 5% Bonds of this company are a seasoned investment, ranking ahead of $23,000,000 junior securities, and can be purchased to yield

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United Light & Railways Company owns or controls 21 public service companies serving without competition 55 cities and towns located in five states.

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6% Coupon Bonds
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction Marks Stock Prices in Day of Varied Influences—Copper Sales Expand.

The reactionary trend of stocks yesterday could be ascribed to a number of influences, not the least of which was probably the structure of the market itself. The steel stocks, as on Saturday, moved backward gradually from the opening to the end of the session; undoing some of the abrupt gains which succeeded the establishment of steel products' quotations. The tendency toward lower levels was more pronounced among the petroleum and automobile shares, but among all of the issues which receded the aspects of trading were much similar and denoted that the softening process noticeable last week, prior to Thursday's developments at Washington, had again appeared. Among the more active stocks declines ran from 1 to more than 3 points.

Outside of several issues which were advanced because of special considerations, the market last week up to Thursday afternoon seemed ready for reaction. This situation contained conventional elements, for a fairly prolonged advance had up to that time been accompanied by no material setbacks. The stimulation of the steel stocks apparently changed temporarily the market's underlying tone, but yesterday it looked as though the factors which shape a reverse movement after an advance had renewed their influence. At the same time there were events in the day's news of a character to promote profit taking and short sales and the comment of bank and brokerage offices showed a closer attention to foreign occurrences than in several weeks. The quick alteration of the political horizon in Hungary and indications supplied in dispatches from Paris that the treaty of peace could not be completed as soon as was lately predicted were the subjects of study in the financial district. Another day of confused movements of sterling and franc exchange also directed more attention to the uncertainties of international trade and financial developments for some time to come. Sterling cables were quoted from 4.85 down to 4.82 toward the close, somewhat lower than at the end of Saturday's business. Paris remittances were lower and Italian exchange also moved off after the second cut in the official quotations was announced. On the side of favorable items stood a distinct improvement in the copper market, with reports of larger buying than had been witnessed in a month or more. Purchases began early last week, denoting, in the opinion of producers, that manufacturers had decided that at 15 cents a pound the metal was low enough to warrant the placing of orders to cover part of requirements some months hence. The fact that the quotation had stood rather firmly at 15 cents for a month may have induced "scale" buying by consumers who consider the market in a position warranting a gradual advance. As far as copper stocks were concerned the improvement in the metal market was offset by the reduction of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's quarterly dividend, the second contraction to occur in less than a half year. This action was based upon the same considerations which have brought many dividend cuts since the armistice was signed, the chief of them being the presence of heavy unsold supplies in the hands of most companies.

Liberty bonds again shaded off, the fourth 4¼s touching a new low record. The general bond market continued quiet. Call money moved over a range extending from 5½ to 4 per cent., the bulk of the day's accommodation being placed at 5 per cent.

POUND STERLING AT $4.62.

Rate Declines During Day's Dealings on London Exchange.

LONDON, March 24. (Associated Press.)—The pound sterling was worth only $4.62 at the close of trading today on the Stock Exchange. This was the best offer which traders wishing to remit funds to New York could get.

Earlier in the day business cable transfers were done at a few cents higher, but the rate seemed more settled at the lower level.

Heavy Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 24.—There was heavy trading on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes were quoted at 63 francs, exchange on London at 27 francs 2 centimes, and that of 5 per cent Loan at 88 francs 75 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5½	High	6
Low	5	Low	5½
Renewals	5½	Renewals	5
Last	5½	Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½	Sixty days	5½@5¾
Ninety days	5½	Ninety days	5½@5¾
Four months	5½	Four months	5½@5¾
Five months	5½	Five months	5½@5¾
Six months	5½	Six months	5½@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4½
Nonmember bank and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.64	4.62	4.62	—.03
Cables	4.68	4.65	4.63	—.03
France—				
Demand	5.83¼	5.82¼	5.82¼	—.07
Cables	5.81½	5.81½	5.81½	—.07

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.62	4.63
5.1824 Paris	5.82½	5.81½
5.1813 Belgium	6.02	5.98
China—		
Hongkong	75.00	75.10
Peking	118.00	118.25
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
40.20 Holland	40.125	40.25
19.30 Greece	19.36	19.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813 Italy	7.32	7.30
Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.90
Yokohama	50.75	50.90
19.30 Spain	20.10	20.20
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27.00	27.20
Copenhagen	25.50	25.70
Christiania	25.90	26.10
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.75	45.00
44.42 Rio	26.25	26.375
5.1813 Switzerland	5.05	5.00
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.10	14.20
500 rubles	14.00	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Sterling	$4.58	$4.55	$4.54

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $470,080,485; balances, $66,965,204; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $169,236; Federal Reserve credit balance, $84,740,816.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $21.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$18,492,108	$117,635,281
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	$90,250,092	1,649,207,071
Miscellaneous	77,546,097	873,563,092
Miscellaneous revenue	20,626,447	333,204,248
Total receipts	$1,007,295,244	$2,973,609,693
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	276,414,223	2,011,736,661
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	14,771,073	121,770,303
Total expenditures	$730,881,020	$11,965,346,375

To Discuss Merchant Marine.

A number of business men will address the sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, which will be held at Chicago next month. One of the chief topics which will come before the convention will be a discussion of the future American merchant marine. Among those who will attend the convention are Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, who will speak on "Financing Our Excess Exports"; William S. Culbertson of the United States Tariff Commission; Homer L. Ferguson, Frederick J. Koster, and James A. Farrell.

The great narrator of war, Philip Gibbs, will begin in The New York Times next Sunday a description of what took place "Behind the Scenes." Order today.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	746,915	833,554	$47,000
Year to date	41,251,984	82,816,963	45,967,443

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53½	55	110	Adams Express	54	54	54	54	—1
26½	27	200	Advance Rumely	27	27	27	27	—1
61½	62	300	Advance Rumely pf	62	62	62	62	
		100	Ajax Rubber	73½	73½	73½	73½	
	3¾	500	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
2¾	2¾	1,100	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
35½	36½	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	36	36	35½	35½	—½
91	91½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	—½
104	104½	1,600	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	104½	104½	103	104	—½
75¾	76	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	76½	76½	75	75¾	—½
49¾	49½	27,400	Am. Can	50½	51½	49¾	50½	+½
91	91½	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	91	91	90½	91	—½
47¾	48¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	48¼	48¼	48	48	
13¼	13¾	400	Am. Druggists	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
18¾	18¾	1,400	Am. H. & Leather	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—⅛
97½	97½	5,200	Am. H. & L. pf	96½	98	97	97½	—⅛
45½	46	500	Am. Ice	45½	45½	45½	45½	
61½	62	400	Am. Ice pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	+½
71¼	71¾	22,900	Am. International	70	72¾	69½	71¾	+1¾
47¾	48¼	100	Am. Linseed	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	
38	39	400	Am. Linseed pf	38	38½	38	38½	
65½	65¾	1,500	Am. Locomotive	66	66	65¾	65¾	
1¾	2	200	Am. Malting	2¼	2¼	2	2	—¼
68¾	68¾	10,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69¾	70	68¾	69¾	—⅜
104	104½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	—1
80	81	900	Am. Steel Fdries	81¾	82	80	80	
125¾	125¾	5,600	Am. Sugar Ref.	124½	126¾	124½	124¾	+1¾
111¾	112	1,700	Am. Sumatra Tob.	112½	113½	111¾	111¾	—1¾
104	104¾	300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	
52	53	200	Am. Woolen	53	53	52½	53	—¼
37¾	38	400	Am. Writing Paper pf	38¾	37	36¾	36¾	—1¼
12¾	13¾	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13	13	13	13	—⅛
60¾	60¾	33,500	Anaconda Copper	61¾	62¾	60	60¾	—1
24	24½	200	Asso. Dry Goods	24½	24½	24	24	
63		100	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	+1
91¾	92¾	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92	91¾	91¾	—⅛
112½	112¾	3,500	At., Gulf & West I.	113¾	114¾	112	112¾	—½
87¼	87¾	20,500	Baldwin Loco.	88	89	87¾	87¾	—1⅛
103¾	106¾	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	106	105	105	
48	48¾	300	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48¾	48	48¾	
119¼	120	800	Barrett, Co.	121¼	121¾	120	120	
1¾	1¾	900	Beth. Dollar Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
66¾	67	17,900	Beth. Steel, class B	66¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	—⅛
91	99	100	Beth. Steel 7% pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	
104¾	105	300	Beth. Steel 8% pf	106	106	105	105	
20½	20⅝	800	Booth Fisheries	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
20½	20⅝	50	Do. odd lot	21	21	21	21	
21	21¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	21	21	21	21	
20¾	22	100	Do. stfs. of dep.	21	21	21	21	
142	143	200	Burns Brothers	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	—½
6¾	6¾	790	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
21	21¾	800	Butte & Superior	21¾	21¾	21	21	—1
59½	59¾	500	California Packing	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+¾
26	26¾	600	California Petrol.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
69	70	500	California Pet. pf	70	70	69	69¾	—⅛
57	60	100	Calumet & Arizona	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	—1½
158½	159	500	Canadian Pacific	159½	159¾	159	159	—¾
92¾	94	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	94	94	94	94	—1
71¾	71¾	4,900	Central Leather Co.	71¾	72¾	70¾	71	—3
107	110	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅝
110	113	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	110	110	110	110	
31	32	300	Certain-Teed Prod.	32½	33¼	31½	31½	—⅝
33¾	33½	1,500	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	33¾	34	33¾	33½	+1
123½	124¾	800	Chandler Motor	125	125	123	124	
58¾	58¾	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	59¼	58¾	59¼	+¼
37¾	38¼	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	38¼	37¾	38	+¼
70	70½	1,300	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	69¾	71	69¾	70½	+¾
94½	95	400	Chi. & Northwestern	94½	94½	94¼	94½	—¼
24½	24¾	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24½	24¾	24	24¾	
76	77	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	
65	66	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	65½	—¼
19½	19¾	17,500	Chile Copper	19¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	+1
34½	35	3,200	Chino Copper	34	35¾	34	35¾	+¾
62½	63	200	Cluett, Peabody	63	63¾	63	63¾	+¾
23½	23¾	300	Col. & Southern	23½	24	23½	24	+¼
44¾	44¾	1,600	Columbia Gas & El.	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	—⅜
93	94	100	Consolidated Gas	93	93	93	93	—⅜
77¾	78¼	300	Continental Can	78¼	78¼	78	78	—⅜
52¾	53	19,000	Corn Products Ref.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	—1
105½	106	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106½	106½	106	106	
66	66½	5,000	Crucible Steel	67	67¾	66	66	—2
94	96	100	Crucible Steel pf	94	94	94	94	
23¼	23¾	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾	
104	106	100	Delaware & Hud.	104½	104½	104½	104½	—2½
63¾	63¾	5,100	Distillers' Secur.	64	64¾	63½	63½	—⅜
12¾	12¾	600	Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—⅜
58	71	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	71	71	71	71	—1
29	29	400	Erie 1st pf	28¾	28¾	28¼	27½	—⅛
9½	11	3,200	Federal M. & S.	10	10	9½	9¾	—⅛
37¾	37¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	—⅛
48	49	500	Fisher Body	48½	48½	47¾	48	—⅜
29¼	29½	2,900	Gaston, W. & W.	29½	29¾	29	29	
53	53¾	600	General Cigar	53½	53½	53	53¼	—⅜
135	137	300	General Electric	136½	136¾	136¼	136¾	+¾
136½	136¾	13,500	General Motors	136¼	138¾	135¾	136¾	—2¼
89¾	90	200	General Motors pf	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	—¼
90	90¾	300	General Motors deb	90	90	90	90	
65½	66	1,300	Goodrich Co.	66	66	65¼	65½	
65	70	400	Granby Consol	67	67½	67	67	+2
93¼	94	800	Great Northern pf	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	—⅜
41	41¾	1,900	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	41¾	41¾	41	41	—⅜
42¾	43¼	600	Greene-Can. Cop.	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	+¼
53	54	300	Gulf States Steel	55	55	53½	53½	—1½
41	44	500	Haskell & Barker	41	41	41	41	—1
46¼	47	8,000	Inspiration Copper	47¾	48¾	46¼	46¾	—⅜
3¾	3¾	4,300	Interboro Consol.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
13¼	13¾	800	Interboro Con. pf	13¾	13¾	13	13¾	—⅛
66	67¼	300	Int. Agricultural pf	66	66	66	67¼	—1
123	125	100	Int. Harv. new x d.	123	123	123	123	—1
26¾	27	3,400	Int. Mer. Marine	27¼	27¾	26¾	27	—⅜
109¾	110	27,600	Int. Mer.Marine pf	111¼	111¾	109¾	109¾	—1¾
25¾	26	2,200	Int. Nickel	26	26	25½	25½	—¾
44¾	45¼	2,200	Int. Paper	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	—¼
39¼	40	400	Jewel Tea	41	41	40	40	—1½
53	56	300	Kansas City So. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾	+1¾
113¾	114¾	4,000	Kelly Springf. Tire	113	114½	112	114¾	+2
39¼	39¾	200	Kelsey Wheel	39½	39¾	37¾	37¾	
31¾	31¾	3,900	Kennecott Copper	31¾	31¾	31	31½	
94¼	94¾	31,100	Lackawanna Steel Co.	94¼	94¾	93¼	94¼	+1¼
70¾	70¾	1,100	Lackawanna. Steel	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	—¼
24½	24½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
55	55¾	2,900	Lehigh Valley	55	55¾	54¾	54¾	—¾
48	48	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48	48	46	46	—3¼
100	100	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf.	100	100	100	100	
78	78	200	Manhattan Elev.	78	78	78	78	—1
31	31¼	200	Mathieson Alkali	31	31¼	30¼	30¾	—½
35¼	35¾	1,100	Maxwell Motors	35¼	35¾	34½	35	—¾
63	63¾	1,500	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	63	63¾	61¾	61¾	—1
29	29	300	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	29	29	27½	28	
73	74	600	May Dept. Stores	74	74	73½	73½	—1½
182¼	182½	42,900	Mexican Petroleum	182¼	182½	170	180	—3½
22	23	800	Miami Copper	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	—⅛
45¼	46	4,500	Midvale Steel	45¾	46	45¼	45¾	—⅛
10	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	11	11	11	11	
23¾	24	1,800	Mo. Pacific	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	300	National Acme	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	—⅛
73	75	700	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74½	74½	74½	74½	
16¼	16½	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	
50¾	51	700	Nat. Enam. & Sta.	51¼	51¾	51	51¾	+¼
11¼	11¾	2,700	Nat. Rys.of M.2d pf.	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¼	+¼
15¾	16	600	Nev. Cons. Copper	15¾	16	15¾	16	
73	73	600	New York Central	75	75¼	74¾	75¼	+¼
30½	30¾	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30½	30½	29¾	30½	+¼
19¼	19¾	100	N. Y. Ont. & W.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+¼
104	105	100	Norfolk & Western	104	104	104	104	+¼
92¼	93	1,100	Northern Pacific	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	+¼
51		100	Nova Scotia Stl.& C.	51	51	51	51	
39¾	40	6,000	Ohio Cities Gas	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	
46	47	900	Ohio Fuel Supply	46	46	46	46	+¼
6¼	6¼	300	Ontario Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
8¾	8¾	4,900	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+¼
		6,700	Do. rights					
80	80	8,200	Pan Am. Pet. & Tr.	81	81	79	79½	—1¾
44	44	3,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	44	44	44	44¼	
38	38	100	Penn. Seaboard Stl.	38	38	38	38	
5	5	100	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	
58	58	100	Pére Marq. pr. pf.	58	58	58	58	
35¾	35¾	200	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	—⅜
45¾	46	4,500	Pierce-Arrow	44¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	
100	100	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	100	100	100	
18¾	18¾	1,800	Pierce Oil	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
49	49¼	800	Pittsburgh Coal	49	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
86	86	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86	86	86	86	
37¾	37¾	500	Pitts. & West Va.	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	
70¼	70¾	800	Pressed Steel Car	70¼	70¾	69¾	70	—½
120	120¼	500	Pullman Company	121	121	120	120	—1½
78¾	78¾	680	Railway Steel Spr.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	—⅜
19¾	20	2,500	Ray Cons. Copper	19¾	20¼	19¾	20	+¼
84¾	84¾	11,800	Reading	85½	85½	84¾	84¾	—¼
82¾	83	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¾	83¾	81¾	82¾	—⅛
103	104	100	Rep. I. & S. pf	103	103	103	103	
94¼	94¾	5,400	Royal Dutch Tr. R.	94¾	95¼	94¼	94½	—¼
92	93	15,700	Do.temp.crts.N.Y.	92¾	93¾	91¼	92	—¼
12	12½	600	St. Louis-San Fran.	12	12	12	12	+⅛
24	25	100	St. Louis-San Fr. pf.	25	25	25	25	+1
8	8	1,000	Saxon Motor	8	8	8	8	
10	10¼	3,100	Shattuck-Arizona	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
80	80	80,200	Sinclair Oil Ref.	84¾	85¾	81¾	84¾	
45½	46	500	St.-Sh. St. & I. Co.	45½	45½	45	45	+⅜
84	89	90	St.-Sh. S. & I.Co.pf.	89	89	89	89	—2½
101¾	101¾	8,200	Southern Pacific	101¾	102¾	101¼	101¼	—⅜
29¾	29¾	3,500	Southern Railway	29¾	29	28¼	28¾	—⅜
68	68	300	Southern Ry. pf.	68	68	68	68	
135	135	25	Standard Milling	135	135	135	135	
39	39	200	Stromb. Carburetor	39	39¼	39	39¼	+1¼
62	62	9,200	Studebaker Co.	62	63¾	61¾	62	—⅜
96	97	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	+2¼
51	52	100	Stutz Motor	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	—⅜
36¾	37¾	700	Superior Steel	37	37	36¾	36¾	—⅜
12¾	13	600	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	13	13¼	12¾	12¾	—½
210½	211	6,200	Texas Co.	212	213	210½	210½	—½
33½	33¾	300	Texas & Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	—¾
13¾	14½	200	Third Avenue	14	14	14	14	
15.30	15.40	15,300	Tobacco Products	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	—⅛
41	41½	600	Tr. & Wms. Stl. Fg.	41	41	41	41	
128¾	129¼	1,200	Union Pacific	129¼	129¾	128¾	129½	+½
73	73½	500	Union Pacific pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
42	43	300	United Alloy Steel	42½	43	42½	43	+½
133	133½	4,000	United Cigar Stores	133¾	134	132¾	134	
106	108	100	United Drugs	106	106	106	106	—⅛
165	170	300	United Fruit	170	170	168	168	—1½
24	24½	300	United Ry. Inv. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	
19¼	20	100	U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	—⅛
140¾	140¾	9,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	140	142	139¾	140¾	+¾
34½	35¼	1,400	U. S. Rity. & I. Co.	34¾	35¾	34	35	+1¼
82	82¾	2,900	U. S. Rubber	83	83	82	82	—1¼
46¾	47¾	300	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	48¼	49¼	46¾	46¾	—1¼
97¾	97¾	144,900	U. S. Steel	98¾	99¾	97¾	97¾	—1⅝
114¾	115	800	U. S. Steel pf.	114¾	115	114¾	115	
72¾	73	10,100	Utah Copper	72¾	74	72¾	72¾	
15	16¼	400	Utah Securities	15¾	16¼	15	15	—½
57¾	58¾	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	58	58	57	57¾	—½
33½	34	200	Wabash pf. A	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	—⅜
53¾	55¼	200	Western Pacific pf.	54	55	54	55	—1
85	86	800	Western Union Tel.	86	86	86	86	—¼
46¾	46¾	1,900	Westingh. E. & M.	47	47	46¾	46¾	—½
8	8¼	300	Wheeling & Lake E.	8	8	8	8	—⅛
53¼	54	500	White Motors	53¾	54	53¾	53¾	—⅛
81¾	81¾	11,000	Wilson & Co.	77½	81¾	77½	81¾	+1½
28¾	28¾	8,000	Willys-Overland	29	29	28¾	28¾	—⅛
91¼	92¼	100	Willys-Overland pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+½
61	62	300	Worthington Pump.	63¾	63¾	62	62	—3½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

In view of the cut which was announced yesterday in the quarterly dividend of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, from $1.50 to $1, there was aro

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"STOCK PRICES as Barometers of the Future"

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MACKAY WILL FIGHT REMOVAL, HE SAYS

Announces in Statement That He Will Combat Burleson "to the Last Ditch."

DENIES DISOBEYING ORDERS

Telegraph President Calls Postmaster General Arbitrary, Despotic, Vindictive.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Mackay Companies, the holding corporation of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, issued a statement last night dealing with his removal by Postmaster General Burleson, in which he stated that he would fight Mr. Burleson "to my last dollar and to the last ditch." Mr. Mackay termed the methods of the Postmaster General "government by bureaucrats," his statement reading:

"On my return to New York after absence over the week-end I learned the facts in regard to the call last Saturday of Postmaster General Burleson's representatives at the executive offices of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, of which I am still President. It appears that on Saturday noon, just at the close of business hours, and after I left town on a visit to my daughter in Baltimore, without previous notification of any kind, Mr. Bethell of the Bell Telephone Company, Mr. Bracelen, an attorney of the Bell Telephone Company, and Mr. Adams of the Kansas City Telephone Company called. On learning from my Secretary that I had gone out of town, they served the order of Postmaster General Burleson dismissing me and other officials from the operations of the lines of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. I leave it to the judgment and fair play of the American public as to what it thinks of the company's competitors being given power by the Postmaster General to call at our offices and demand control of our property and without the slightest intimation of their intended visit. It would seem incredible if it had not actually occurred, and is the latest and greatest example of Government by bureaucrats.

"This act of Postmaster General Burleson is only the continuance of a deliberate conspiracy to wreck and ruin the Postal Telegraph system and then establish a monopoly of wire communication in the United States. The public will recall the rosy promises that were made after the telegraph and telephone lines were taken over on Aug. 1, 1918, as to what would be the outcome of this Government control—that the magic wand of Postmaster General Burleson and his assistants would establish the millennium of perpetual happiness for the telegraph and telephone user by reducing rates and improving the service.

Calls Vail Burleson's Mentor.

"The result of eight months of operation for "the national security and defense" has been the raising of long-distance telephone rates all over the United States at the suggestion of Mr. Vail, who is Mr. Burleson's mentor, the proposition to raise telegraph rates in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the disturbance of the morale of our organization, and the general deterioration of the entire telegraph and telephone service. Mr. Burleson now finds that he is facing a deficit as the result of his operation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in order to make up that deficit to the Western Union he is endeavoring to confiscate the earnings of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

"Mr. Burleson tries to justify his action of the day before yesterday by saying we did not obey his instructions. I know of only two matters which could possibly be distorted into justifying Mr. Burleson's assertion. One is the question of the wage schedules, which, owing to the ambiguity of the announcement by the Post Office Department, caused much delay in applying it to our system and which delay was understood by Mr. Bethell, Mr. Burleson's representative. Mr. Bethell told me that if our system of organization was not the same as the Western Union's to go ahead and to do the best we could, and we did that by announcing a 10 per cent. increase wage schedule on March 5, retroactive from Jan. 1, 1919.

"The other matter which Mr. Burleson ordered was the increase in long distance telephone rates on our long distance telephone lines, which we operate in the South and Southwest and on the Pacific Coast.

"As the public knows, complaints from all over the country as to the rise in telephone rates brought action by the Public Utility Commissions, and in a number of instances I believe the matter was taken to the courts, and now the Kansas Commission has brought suit in the Supreme Court of the United States. We were consequently placed in a dilemma, for if we acceded to Mr. Burleson's order to increase the rates we faced heavy fines and penalities in various of the States, and I utterly fail to see how any one could expect us under these circumstances to run such a risk without first making sure of our ground. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Burleson's talk of our refusing to follow out his instructions is mere pretense.

Aimed to Speed Up Service.

"We have endeavored to maintain our usual high-class telegraph service under the most difficult circumstances, due to the deterioration of the morale under Mr. Burleson's control, and if any evidence is needed of this, it is only a fortnight ago that we sent out our Chief Operating Manager on a tour of inspection, with orders to speed up the service as much as possible.

"The lines were turned over to Mr. Burleson for 'the national security or defense,' and purely as a war measure. The principal acts of Mr. Burleson since he took control have been the increasing of long-distance telephone rates in the interest of the Bell Telephone Company, the proposition to increase telegraph rates in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the seizure of the cables after the signing of the armistice, the ousting of myself and other officials from the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph-Cable Companies, and the order that the Postal Company should build no lines to compete with the Bell Telephone and Western Union without first submitting our plans to officials of those companies.

"How can Mr. Burleson justify any of the above acts as being for 'the national security or defense?'

Says Burleson Is Vindictive.

"Mr. Burleson turned over our cable system to Mr. Carlton, President of the Western Union, our competitor, and Mr. Carlton ordered me to have nothing more to do with our own cable system. Mr. Burleson has now turned over the entire land line system to a telephone man and ordered me to have nothing to do with that land line system. The Kaiser himself could not have been more arbitrary, despotic and vindictive.

"However, I wish to serve public notice on Postmaster General Burleson that for those things which are un-American, for the taking advantage of the public under the pretense of a war measure, for his turning over the operation of our properties to our competitors, and for his despotic and brutal methods, I will fight him to my last dollar and to the last ditch."

Arthur F. Adams, President of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, appointed by the Postmaster General to supervise the Postal properties, discussed his plans of administration thus:

"My plans are to protect and maintain the property, the organization, the business, and the service to the public of this concern. I shall also see that the orders and policies of the Postmaster General are carried out in the operation of the property. Any controversy between the corporation and the Government over compensation or other matters interjected into it, are matters that don't concern me. I am only interested in matters pertaining to the operation of the property."

Mr. Adams, whose offices are at 195 Broadway, the American Telephone & Telegraph Building, said that he planned to retain all employes and officials now in the Postal service. Charles P. Bruch, Vice President of the Postal, and twenty-seven years in its service, has been appointed General Manager of the wire company by Mr. Burleson.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	82.35	81.04	82.20	— .08
25 industrials	90.81	89.38	90.76	— .09
50 stocks	76.57	75.78	75.90	— .48

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 22	77.12	76.54	76.47	— .25
Mar. 21	74.57	75.51	76.72	+ .93
Mar. 19	76.92	75.58	76.29	— .04
Mar. 18	76.94	76.16	76.33	— .39
Mar. 17	77.15	76.11	76.68	+ .21

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
†1919.	78.12	Mar. 19	75.58	Mar. 5	76.90
†1918.	80.78	Mar. 11	66.60	Mar. 23	67.40
1917.	86.17	Mar. 21	70.42	Mar. 7	84.35
1916.	96.73	Mar. 14	86.49	Mar. 3	87.52
1915.	85.83	Mar. 31	80.86	Mar. 1	84.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.12	Mar. 19	60.75	Jan. 21	76.90
†1918.	80.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	66.70
Full Years.					
1918..	80.14	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	72.78
1917..	96.46	Jan. 4	67.42	Dec. 20	85.35
1916..	101.52	Nov. 20	89.01	Apr. 22	96.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.00	Feb. 24	91.35

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	74.80	—.23	—1.33	+ .97

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 22	77.12	—.04	Mar. 15	77.55	
Mar. 20	77.16	—.16	Mar. 14	77.55	—.09
Mar. 20	77.31	—.15	Mar. 13	77.64	+.07
Mar. 19	77.44	—.10	Mar. 12	77.57	+.04
Mar. 18	77.54	+.05	Mar. 11	77.53	—.12
Mar. 17	77.52	—.05	Mar. 10	77.65	+.08

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	76.80	Mar. 24	76.80
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	75.92	Mar. 25	75.92
Full Years.					
1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON GOES SMASHING.

News from Abroad Sends Prices Down from 80 to 130 Points.

Reports of the new Hungarian uprising, and the belief that the elimination of support of sterling and French exchange would lead to a serious reduction in cotton shipments, sent yesterday's cotton market smashing down. This market, which was bounding ahead last week in the cheerful belief that all was lovely and that peace and good times would soon be restored, turned completely around yesterday and for every bull of last week, there seemed to be two bears yesterday. The fact that today the Cotton Exchange will be closed may have had something to do with the liquidation—undoubtedly did, in fact, for the trade interests here in New York were frankly worried and outsiders seemed to be more less apprehensive and there was a general desire to get out.

There may be some significance, furthermore, in the fact that the cotton market, as it exists at the moment, and as he stock market also exists, is a much truer international market than is the stock market. Liverpool, in other words, takes a much more active interest in our cotton market than London does in our securities. In yesterday's session Liverpool sold heavily, which made local interests more fearful than they ordinarily would have been over the Hungarian affair. It was argued here that if Liverpool was so alarmed, the situation must indeed be bad.

The selling continued throughout practically the whole five hours. At the close prices were down 80 to 130 points. Spot cotton at New York was 85 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
March..	25.40	25.40	24.05	.....	25.90
May.....	24.30	24.35	23.40	23.56@23.58	24.40
July....	22.50	22.58	21.50	21.65@21.85	22.62
Sept....	..	21.31	21.31	20.00	20.93
Oct.....	20.55	20.65	19.60	19.63@19.70	20.83
Dec.....	..	20.35	19.53	19.50	20.58
Jan.....	..	..	..	19.18	20.40

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May.....	24.55	24.64	23.90	23.96@23.98	24.72
July....	22.70	22.76	21.85	21.85@21.90	22.84
Oct.....	21.04	21.10	19.95	19.96@20.08	21.12
Dec.....	20.74	20.76	19.90	19.60@19.70	20.78
Jan.....	20.55	20.57	19.62	19.55@19.60	20.62

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 85 points lower, at 27.65c for middling upland; sales, 900 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.45c; New Orleans, 27c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 26.12c; Memphis, 27c; Houston, 25.50c; Little Rock, 26.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts....	10,286	15,665	14,757
Exports	16,080	43,408	1,888
Exports, season.	3,329,728	3,226,447	2,997,385
New York stocks	95,571	96,915	138,854
Port stocks.....	1,297,979	1,297,686	1,542,379
N. Y. arrivals...	1,713	431	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was fair at 15.83d for middling and 19.38d for good middling; sales, 9,000 bales, of which American, 2,000 bales. Imports, 9,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 12 points up, and closed irregular, 3 to 17 lower. Prices: March, 16.73d; April, 15.96d; May, 14.34d; June, 14.12d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths were dull.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy, probably followed by showers.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers Wed. in n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Partly cloudy Tues., followed by showers Tues. night and Wed.; mild temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Partly cloudy Tues., probably showers in w. Wed. showers; mild temperature.

Ohio—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy, probably followed by showers; moderate temperature.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by showers by Tues. night and on Wed.; moderate temperature.

Mich.—Cloudy, probably rain Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead.....	5.12½	5.27½	5.12½	5.27½
Spelter.....	6.50	6.70	6.50	6.60
Antimony....	6.50	6.70	6.62½	6.87½
Quicksilver ..	$70.00		$70.00	
Aluminium ...	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		36.15		36.15

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	0	0	78	0	0
Copper, futures.....	75	0	0	75	0	0
Tin, spot.....	238	0	0	233	0	0
Tin, futures.....	224	10	0	224	10	0
Spelter, spot	38	10	0	39	10	0
Spelter, futures.....	37	0	0	37	10	0
Lead, spot	28	0	0	28	0	0
Lead, futures	27	0	0	27	0	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¼	1⅝	La Rose	25	35
Amer Oil....	7	7¼	Iron Bloss..	44	48
Bay S Gas...	6	8	Iron Cap ...	9½	11
Bost Ariz ...	1	1⅛	Jer Verde ..	62	69
Boston Ely..	09	1⅛	Majestic	16	18
Bost Mont ..	54	55	Mex Metals..	22	26
Bohemia	75	85	Moj Tung ...	4	8
Bingle	25	50	New Baltic ..	1	1¼
Butte & Los.	11	13	Nat L & Z...	10	12
Calaveras ...	1	2	Nixon Nev ..	30	38
Champ. old..	2	2⅛	Nev Doug ...	15	18
Chief Con ...	2¼	2¾	Osaro	28	40
Cons. Ariz ..	1	1⅛	Onondaga	10	25
Cons Cop	4⅝	5	Pilgrim	45	55
Cortez	13	18	Rainier	60	68
Crystal	27	28	Seven Mets..	58	60
Crown Res...	50	55	S. W. Miami..	1	.....
Denbigh	27	28	full paid ..	75	1½
Earle Easle..	2	2⅜	Texana	32	38
Eagle B. B..	2½	2¾	Utaro	25	33
Fortuna	2	3	Un Ver Ext..	33	34
Gold Lake ...	3	6	Vic Mines ...	1⅛	1⅜
Houghton ...	15	30	Yukon Gold..	78	95
Homa Oil....	40	44			

WESTERN UNION HAS $10,466,997 INCOME

Gets $3,327,112 Rental for First Five Months Under Government Control.

AFFECTED BY WAR PRICES

Reports $9,599,859 Spent in Property and Wage Increase of 25 Per Cent.

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for 1918 shows a balance available for dividends of $10,466,907, as compared with a balance of $11,715,366 in the preceding year. The income account shows the division between private operation of the lines and the Government operation. During the seven months ended July 31, when the company was still under private control, the gross operating revenue was $54,283,410, and the operating expenses amounted to $46,604,926. The operating revenue for the full year of 1917 was $76,095,511 and the expenses $62,783,000.

The income of the company last year was added to by the Government compensation, which amounted to $3,327,112, this applying to the land lines only, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31. The surplus of the company at the close of last year was $2,518,903, as compared with $29,248,410 at the end of 1917.

The chief items of the income account as compared with the preceding year are as follows:

	1918.	1917.
Gross operating rev.	*$54,283,410	$76,095,511
Operating expenses.	*46,604,926	62,783,000
Govt. compensation.	3,327,112	.....
Other income.....	1,301,128	1,484,711
Interest	*775,015	1,231,850
Depreciation	1,152,816	2,650,000
Balance	10,466,997	11,715,366

*Seven months ended July 31.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the company, in his statement to the stockholders, calls attention to the increased cost of operation, due in part to increases in salary, special war payments, and the necessary increase in the number of employes due to extraordinary labor conditions. The total increase in wages for land line and cable employes amounted to about $10,000,000, or 25 per cent.

Additions and betterments to property account during the year amounted to $9,590,059, a sum much in excess of previous years, because of the large amount of construction work in progress on Dec. 31, the higher costs of materials and labor, and the expenditure during the year of $1,206,285 in the partial construction of the new building in Chicago.

"In the year 1918," the report says, "Government land lines and cable traffic was handled by the company at $5,300,000 below actual cost of operation. Government land rates represent about 41 per cent. of the commercial rates, hence if the United States Government had been charged with regular commercial rates $7,500,000 more would have been paid for telegraph service furnished by this company.

"In addition to the above, the Government cable business, including that of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, is carried at half rates. The total difference of about $9,000,000 between commercial and Government land line and cable tolls is an additional financial contribution by the company in 1918 toward the cost of the war."

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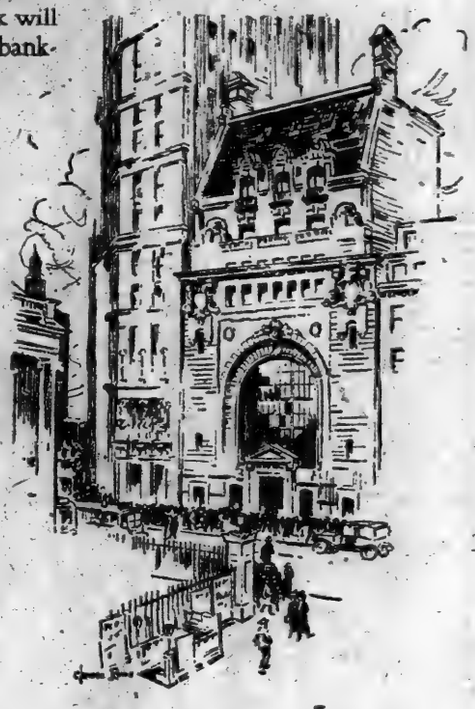

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DEFENDS HIS RIGHT TO NAME WILLIAMS

Secretary Cites Law of March 2, 1895, as Authority for Continuing Controller in Office.

MEETS McFADDEN REQUEST

Pleased at Congressman's Omission of "Offensive Implications and Accusations" of Former Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Glass of the Treasury has replied in a letter to the demands of Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania that the Secretary furnish his legal authority for appointing John Skelton Williams Controller of the Currency after the Senate had failed to confirm the renomination of Mr. Williams. The Secretary asserts that his action was based upon an act of Congress passed in 1896 and construed by the then Attorney General Moody as providing for interim appointments of Treasury Department officers.

Mr. Glass's letter to Mr. McFadden, which was written March 18, is the latest step in the controversy begun by the Pennsylvania Congressman over Mr. Williams's appointment. Mr. McFadden has made a fight against the renomination, holding that Mr. Williams was continued in his place illegally. One of the letters written by Mr. McFadden to Secretary Glass was returned by the Cabinet officer with the statement that Mr. Glass did not wish the document in his files because it was considered "insulting." In the letter of March 18, which was given out this afternoon at the Treasury Department, Secretary Glass writes to Mr. McFadden, that the Secretary is "pleased to observe the omission from your second letter of the surprisingly offensive implications and accusations which appeared in the letter of March 14, which I felt obliged to return to you."

Text of the Secretary's Letter.

The letter written by Secretary Glass to Mr. McFadden follows:

"Washington, March 18, 1919.

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of March 17, concerning the designation by me of Mr. John Skelton Williams to administer the office of Comptroller of the Currency pending the appointment by the President, and confirmation by the Senate of his successor and am pleased to observe the omission from your second letter of the surprisingly offensive implications and accusations which appeared in the letter of March 14, which I felt obliged to return to you.

"I note now that you desire to know by what authority the Secretary of the Treasury has given John Skelton Williams a recess appointment as Comptroller of the Currency, following the failure of the President to make such appointment. The simple facts are that the term of the Comptroller of the Currency having expired and a contest over his confirmation for a second term having developed, the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the activities of the office might not be suspended, designated Mr. Williams 'to continue to administer the office of Comptroller of the Currency at the salary provided by law, until the Senate shall have acted upon your renomination by the President or until your successor shall have been appointed and confirmed.'

"This action by the Secretary was based on an act of Congress passed March 2, 1895, which says: 'That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay to all officers under the Treasury Department whose terms of office have expired or shall expire before the appointment and qualification of their successors, and who have been performing or shall perform the duties of their respective offices after the date of such expiration, the salary compensation, fees or emoluments authorized or provided by law in each case for the respective incumbents of the offices.'

"An interpretation of this statute is contained in an opinion of Attorney General William Henry Moody, dated June 27, 1906, in which it was held that: 'Congress has expressly provided in the act of March 2, 1895, (28 Stat. 808, 844) for the continuance in office of all officers under the Treasury Department after the date of the expiration of their terms of office and before the appointment and qualification of their successors, and also for the waiving of the requirements of a new bond during that period in the discretion of the officers whose duty it is to take and approve such bonds.'

Obtained Specific Rulings.

"Furthermore, to be sure that I had full legal sanction of my action, I submitted the matter to Judge W. W. Warwick, Controller of the Treasury, who advised me that my designation of Mr. Williams to administer the office of Controller of the Currency 'is in accord with law, and I am of the opinion that you may permit him to exercise the duties of the office, and that he will be entitled to receive the salary thereof, unless the President otherwise directs.'

"The right of Mr. Williams to act as an ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board is sustained in an opinion rendered by M. . Elliott, General Counsel of the board, on Feb. 3, 1919, who, after quoting the statutes and the opinion of Attorney General Moody, says: 'Under this opinion of the Attorney General, the Controller may continue in office after the expiration of his term and until his successor is appointed. So long as he continues in office as Controller and receives compensation as such from the Treasury Department he remains ex officio a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and, in the opinion of this office, is clearly entitled to receive that part of his salary which is paid by the board.'

"Therefore, with these legal opinions as a basis for action, the Secretary of the Treasury feels thoroughly well satisfied that he has exercised an unquestionable legal authority in designating Mr. Williams to continue in the office of Controller of the Currency until the appointment and qualification of his successor. Yours very truly,

CARTER GLASS.

"The Hon. L. T. McFadden, House Office Building, Washington, D. C."

It was said at the Capitol this afternoon that Representative McFadden had gone to his home in Canton, Penn.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May15,'20	98⅞	99¼	6.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	5.38
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1922	99¾	100¼	5.86
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	65	70	..
Russ. rubles	5½	Feb.14,'20	135	180	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	55	57	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,'20-22	99¾	101	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	100¾	101¼	5.56
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1923	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	89¼	90	6.19
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101	101¼	4.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	103	103½	5.15
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	103¼	103¾	5.30
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103⅜	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	104	104⅜	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100⅛	100⅜	6.18
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101¼	101½	6.83
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101½	101¾	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101¾	101¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101¾	101¾	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar.2,'54	100⅝	100⅞	5.95
Cen. Arg.Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	87	89	7.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	98	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	97½	99¼	6.20
Chi. R. I. & Q.	4	July19,'21	80⅝	80⅞	5.82
C. R. I. & P. R.	6	Feb., 1922	88	88½	6.53
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100¼	5.50
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100½	5.70
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15,'23	101⅞	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.70
Dug. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	88½	89	6.45
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100⅝	100⅝	5.25
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¾	101	5.85
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	93½	93¾	6.25
G. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99¾	99	6.00
Hocking Val.					
R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97½	98	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1929	97	100¼	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	86	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	6	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Old. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	90	95	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.					
1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	88	91	
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¼	7.30
P. & R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.80
P. & R. R.	6	Mar., 1922	97½	98½	7.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¾	101¾	5.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	103¼	103¾	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	103¼	6.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	104¾	104¾	6.65
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99½	101	6.55
San Diego G.					
E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	102¾	103¼	
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	99	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	93¾	99¾	6.15
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	6.00
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	96½	97½	7.25
United Lt. &					
Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7⅝
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90	91	10.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 15,'20	99⅜	100¼	5.90

COPPER MARKET ACTIVE.

Total Sales for Past Ten Days Estimated at 175,000,000 Pounds.

Greatly increased activity has been shown in the copper market during the last seven to ten days. It is estimated that the total sales of the metal in that time have been 175,000,000 pounds. The increase in business is said to have been brought about by a realization among consumers that the price of copper could not go below its present level. Most of the copper was sold at 15 cents a pound, a price which has obtained for a number of weeks. Since the signing of the armistice the market has been inactive with only a little buying on the part of those who were in urgent need of the metal.

A representative of one of the largest copper companies said yesterday that the consumers of copper had apparently come to a realization that copper might go higher in price. He attributed the rush of orders in part to the stabilization of steel prices by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. This was reflected to the copper market, the consumers according to his version apparently believing that a stabilization of copper prices might be determined upon shortly. It was pointed out that the copper companies were not paying the miners on the basis of 18 cent copper; they were actually receiving only 15 cents for metal.

COMMODITY RATES CUT.

Reductions Affect Machinery for Export Over the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Commodity rate reductions were ordered today by the Railroad Administration on a number of articles of machinery and their parts for export through Pacific ports to Japan, China, Australia, and the Philippines from Mississippi River territory and eastward. The reductions are specific, and are said to hange between 13 and 75 per cent.

The new rates, which will be put into effect as soon as the tariffs can be prepared and filed, are as follows for the more important commodities, per 100 pounds: Agricultural implements, $1; iron articles, 60 cents; machinery, $1; railway equipment, 75 cents; passenger automobiles, $3.75; freight automobiles, $3; canned goods, $1; pig iron, 55 cents; paper, 90 cents; plumbers' goods, $1.50; zinc plates and sheets, 80 cents, and vehicles, $1.40.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
				Prev.	Last
March	$1.57	$1.54	$1.57	$1.54½	$1.27⅝
May	1.47⅜	1.43½	1.47	1.45¼	1.25⅝
July	1.38⅛	1.35	1.37⅜	1.37½	..
Sept	1.32⅝	1.30⅝	1.31⅞	1.32	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	67⅛	66¼	67¼	67	80
July	68¾	66⅞	68⅛	67⅜	83⅝
July	67⅜	65¾	66⅜	66¼	..
Sept	63⅝	61⅝	63	62⅜	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78½c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77@77½c; ordinary clipped, 77½@79½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	28.10	27.90	28.05	28.15	26.25
July	27.50	27.30	27.55	25.55	26.50
Ribs—					
May	25.07	24.90	24.90	25.47	24.97
July	23.90	23.77	23.77	24.02	25.30
Pork—					
May	..	..	45.00	46.25	43.60
July	42.25	42.00	42.00	42.37	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	14.90	14.90
July	14.40	14.25	14.29	14.25
September	14.18	14.05	14.02	14.00
October	..	..	13.96	13.93
December	13.91	13.75	13.76	13.75

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.74½	$1.68⅜	$1.69½

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe. riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Anaconda Cop.	$1.00	Q	May 26	Apr. 19
Ch. & Ph. N. B'k.	4	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Gt. Northern pf.	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 4
Hanover Nat. B'k.	8	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Irving Nat. Bank.	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Liberty Nat. Bank.	4½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Marlin Rockwell.	$1.00	Q	Apr. 11	Apr. 4
Monon. V. Tract pf	¾	Q	Apr. 7	Mar. 31
Mohawk Mining.	$1.00	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Nat. Air Line pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Pierce Arrow	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Sharon Steel Hoop.	2	Q	Apr. 10	Apr. 2
Superior Steel	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do. 1st and 2d pf	2.00	Q	May 15	May 1
Transue & Wms.	1.50	Q	Apr. 16	Apr. 2

SEES FOOD PRICES COMING DOWN SOON

Chairman Peek of Commerce Department's Industrial Board Encouraged After Conference.

SAYS WHEAT WILL LEAD OFF

Asserts Hoover's Statement on $3.50 Wheat Was Misunderstood and That Public Will Get It Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Cheaper food in the near future was predicted today by Chairman Peek of the Department of Commerce Industrial Board, as a result of a conference with Food Administrtion officials in New York.

Mr. Peek said there had been a general misunderstanding of a recent statement by Mr. Hoover that wheat might go to $3.50 a bushel, and added that the billion dollar grain appropriation was made by Congress to enable the public to get wheat products at reasonable prices, as well as to make good the guarantee to the producer. "With wheat prices reasonable, Mr. Peek said, reasonable prices of other products could be expected, because wheat was the barometer of the food trade.

Mr. Peek and William M. Ritter, a member of the board, returned from New York this morning, where they went to obtain from officials of the Food Administration and its grain corporation a statement of their policy on food prices. Upon his return here Mr. Peek made this statement:

"Food Administration officials felt that it was unfortunate that there had been such general misunderstanding of Mr. Hoover's statement that 'we might see wheat at $3.50 a bushel.'

"What Mr. Hoover said was: 'We might see wheat at $3.50 a bushel, as it was in the Spring of 1917, if there is a free market in wheat and uncontrolled prices. So much for the 1918 crop. There can be no free market of 90 per cent. of the world's exports. As to the 1919 crop, it is, of course, too early to come to any precise conclusion.'

"It is clear that, as Mr. Hoover says, 'there can be no free market' at present, in the first place, because of the unsettled conditions in business—especially in shipping and finance.

"Further, the phrasing of the Grain Appropriation bill clearly indicates that the $1,000,000,000 appropriation was made by Congress, not only to make good the $2.26 guarantee to the farmers, but to enable the Government to sell wheat and flour at the guaranteed prices, 'or at such other prices and on such terms or conditions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act,' and to enable the people of the United States to purchase wheat products at reasonable cost. 'Wheat is the basic food commodity. What is a reasonable cost must be determined by conditions. In July the new wheat crop, estimated at more than a billion and a quarter bushels, will begin to come to market.

"I believe, therefore, that there is every reason to expect lower food prices in the relatively near future. This view, I believe, the men in charge of the affairs of the Food Administration will share."

The prediction of Mr. Peek that prices of foodstuffs will come down in the near future will be welcome news to the housewives, in view of the fact that prices have steadily advanced during the last six weeks to almost war-time records. Discussing the recent increases in prices, Commissioner of Public Markets Day said yesterday that this was doubtless brought about largely on account of the heavy shipments of foodstuffs to Europe.

No intimation has been given as to what the distributer expects to charge the consumer, but it is expected that the reduction to the consumer will be about 2 cents a quart. Under the proposal, the distributers would take all the milk produced by the dairymen.

The New York Federal Food Board, which virtually ceased to function soon after the armistice was signed, gave up its offices yesterday at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Eighty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,086,700, were chartered today. They include:

W. L. G. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000: A. G. Quinn, M. J. Riether, M. E. Howard, 128 Broadway.

George F. Brown Corp., Manhattan, shipbuilding, $5,000; G. F. Brown, E. F. Parks, F. W. Fielding, 245 West Fifteenth St.

Aetna Blacking Co., Brooklyn, leather polishes, $10,000; H. Feldman, L. and A. Lipschutz, 149 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

William Quanjer, Inc., Manhattan, tobacco products, $50,000; J. C. Kelly, J. C. and W. Quanjer, 133 Water St.

Dureil, Gregory & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $90,000; D. and J. M. and R. H. Gregory, 7 Wall St.

Moany's, Inc., Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $50,000; T. J. Meany, P. J. Hines, A. L. Meyer, 37 William St.

Adirondack Union Cheese and Butter Co., Croghan, Lewis County, $10,000; L. D. Spencer, D. Lehman, B. V. Virkler, Croghan.

The J. R. Smith Press, Inc., Buffalo, $15,000; J. C. Vanbuskirk, W. C. E. Stock, C. R. Smith, Buffalo.

Echo Hill Poultry Farms, Inc., Bronx, $10,000; J. R. Engle, L. Seigel, N. Fromme, 790 Riverside Drive.

William J. Pieters X-Ray Laboratory, Inc., Brooklyn, deal in x-ray apparatus, $5,000; E. Liska, W. J. and A. Pieters, 101 Audubon Av.

C. W. P. Reynolds, Inc., Syracuse, men's furnishings and haberdashery, $25,000; G. A. Wilbur, L. A. and C. W. P. Reynolds, Eastwood, Onondaga County.

Kantor & Greenfield, Inc., Manhattan, woman's wearing apparel, $14,000; J. Greenfield, T. and D. E. Kantor, 517 West 113th St.

Great Coast Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Meltzner, W. White, H. M. Kaplan, 200 West 111th St.

Argus Asbestos Co., Fort Chester, goods, wares, and merchandise, and apply for patents, $300,000; T. D. Hoerner, G. and I. Milroy, Rye.

The Moulton Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; V. Dyer, F. H. Vanderveer, H. McInness, 115 Broadway.

Ocee Dress and Costume Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. N. Clerman, C. and A. Oberman, 45 Avenue B.

R. S. Uzzell Corp., Manhattan, operate circle swings, $10,000; M. B. and F. L. and R. S. Uzzell, 2 Rector St.

Frosti Chemical Co., Manhattan, $100,000; A. P. Dayton, E. Perry, W. L. Hornsteil, 31 East 31st St.

Royal Restaurant and Baking Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. Rosenfeld, J. Appel, H. Siegel, 237 West 113th St.

Charles H. Monson Co., Manhattan, link connections and machinery, $25,000; C. S. Manson, E. Campbell, B. Darrach, Jr., 353 Canal St.

Victory Electrical Supply Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. H. Avazian, A. W. Brooke, J. Wolff, 1,089 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Theodor Schuis Co., Buffalo, shoes, $10,000; E. Mann, R. and T. Schuis, Buffalo.

Friedrich Hafekost Tool and Instrument Co., Queens, $6,000; F. Hafekost, P. J. Bach, M. F. Schreibert, 3,429 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Seligman & Maity, Inc., Brooklyn, shoes and slippers, $18,000; R. Halfant, R. Berkowitz, H. Goldman, 42 Ashford Place, Brooklyn.

Main Street Co., Bay Shore, building business and operate hotels, $60,000; C. M. Hart, M. L. Rogers, J. M. Dodson, Bay Shore.

Fleischer Van, Inc., Brooklyn, trucking and moving business, $5,000; J. A. and S. and J. Fleischer, 682 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

Paul Field Trading Corp., Manhattan, import and export business, $6,000; F. J. Hyman, V. and J. B. Steinfeld, 794 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

J. Selterman & Co., Brooklyn, smoked fish business, $10,000; A. Newark, M. Budman, J. Selterman, 1,985 Douglas St., Brooklyn.

Paul Hirsch & Co., Brooklyn, wholesale groceries, $18,000; J. Goldweig, S. R. Gerstein, P. Hirsch, 54 East 9th St.

969 Park Avenue Corp., Manhattan, realty, $25,000; I. H. Stein, E. Zernoeke, L. Dworkin, 862 Beck St., Bronx.

Universal Rotophotos, Inc., Manhattan, printers' and publishers' supplies, $10,000; S. C. Steinhardt, A. H. Sanders, L. Klopman, 50 Broad St.

A. C. Stone Co., Manhattan, dry goods, $10,000; E. C. and A. C. Stone, E. T. Hallock, 709 East 216th St.

Columbia Engraving Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; J. Tishman, C. M. Salke, M. B. Swarthburg, 165 William St.

Sternberg Auto Sales Corp., Manhattan, $6,000; H. A. Berger, J. Carlinger, J. Sternberg, 2,079 2d Av.

The M. & T. Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Minskit, L. Thommer, J. M. Vinaman, 5 Beekman St.

Bright Navigation Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; R. J. M. Bullows, A. Bell, A. L. Brown, 32 Broadway.

Advance Navigation Co., Manhattan, $200,000; F. H. Simmonds, T. Folkeval, L. E. Brown, 32 Broadway.

Tillinghast Products Corp., Manhattan, chemicals, varnishes and dyes, $50,000; G. F. Tillinghast, R. P. Lumley, N. S. Lamb, 302 West 22d St.

Oscar Mayer, Inc., Manhattan, metal goods, $5,000; R. Pikins, J. S. Robinson, J. M. Segal, 1,403 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

700-720 West 172d St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; S. Schack, S. and P. Meyrowitz, 454 Fort Washington Av.

Swart & Brodt Optical Corp., Auburn, jewelry and optical goods, $15,000; C. A. Brodt, L. D. and C. G. Swart, Auburn.

Civic Drama and Pageant Production Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. P. Poole, P. Gyras, B. R. Gleason, 581 West 161st St.

Sunset Candy Co., Bronx, $10,000; W. Baldwin, G. and W. F. Brunssen, 709 East Tremont Av.

Jullus Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; W. Smith, S. Elkind, A. H. Schwarz, 545 West 111th St.

Wolf Bathrobe Co., Manhattan, $50,000; S. Wolf, H. Hellbron, H. B. Strouse, 244 West 90th St.

Cosmos Securities Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $200,000; H. D. Avery, G. W. Mooney, H. H. Meyers, 108 West 72d St.

Julius Bandes & Co., Manhattan, filing cabinets and office specialties, $5,000; J. Bandes, H. A. Lewin, H. Gerber, 2,118 83d St., Brooklyn.

Goerig Publishing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. X. Goerig, A. Werner, H. E. Diamond, 1,165 Longfellow Av.

Continental Cont. Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. C. Duberstein, H. Rosenthal, L. H. Friedman, 432 West 160th St.

Swedish Art Embroidery Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. and E. M. Herberg, H. E. Thompson, 554 6th St.

Julius Pauly Co., Manhattan, hair goods, $15,000, W. Distern, H. Hobenstein, A. Pauly, 749 Broadway.

Peerless Superheater Co., Manhattan, Mechanical engineering, $100,000; J. G. Phell, H. W. Butler, W. A. Dibbie, Jr., 540 46th St., Brooklyn.

H. C. Griffiths & Co., Manhattan, 7,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $37,500; H. C. Kopald, H. L. Moses, A. H. Rubenstein, 790 Riverside Drive.

Chemical Toilet Corp., Syracuse, $50,000; W. E. Jaquith, C. L. Carpenter, A. N. Ellis, Syracuse.

Espico Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. and P. and M. Cohen, 946 Avenue St. John Bronx.

Lowa's Garage, Inc., Yonkers, $30,000; A. F. Giessher, C. W. and W. Lowa, Yonkers.

Knock-Down Broom Co., Buffalo, $25,000; J. E. Eldridge, R. A. Friedson, H. M. Byrnes, Buffalo.

Alexander R. Benson Co., Hudson, solder; H. B. Zetsche, E. B. Osgood, L. R. Benson, Ilion.

Granick's Bakery and Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. J. Halprin, R. Blumstein, S. H. Gans, 150 Nassau St.

The Merrimack Waist Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; M. Pelletier, H. N. Abrams, J. G. Metz, 712 Oakland Place, Bronx.

Bud Smolens & Co., Manhattan, costumes for women, $25,000; A. L. and N. and M. Smolens, 15 West 115th St.

The M. and N. Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $25,000; N. Mankowsky, M. and S. Rubin, 210 East 15th St.

Yuman's Lunch Co., Manhattan, $6,000; J. and J. W. Yumans, J. Cohen, 1,412 Charlotte St., Bronx.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The House of Burnett, Jamestown, $10,000 to $50,000.

George A. Wiechert & Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $30,000.

Utica Chair Co., New Hartford, $20,000 to $40,000.

Stiles & Merriam, Inc., Mount Vernon, $100,000 to $150,000.

Thompson Heater Corp., Buffalo, $150,000 to $175,000.

The Smithville Dairy Co., Smithville, $5,000 to $20,000.

Bachman Novelty Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $7,500.

Pacific Fur Trading Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

National Smelting and Refining Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Hub Knitting Mills, Ins., Manhattan, $50,000 to $300,000.

S. W. Long Textile Co., Manhattan, $90,000 to $300,000.

Hooper Photo Play House, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $20,000.

Deschanel International Corp., Manhattan, $25,000 to $115,000.

The Caravel Steamship Lines, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

Arnsue Corp., Manhattan, $1,000 to $75,000.

Dividend Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $1,000 to $50,000.

Elaterite Products Corp., Manhattan, $17,000 to $25,000.

Alexander & Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $200,000.

Mercury Steel Products Co., Manhattan, shares from 90 to 500 and stated capital to $25,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Tampico News Co., Manhattan, $80,000 to $10,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Westchester Fish Co., Bronx, to Abt-Bernot Inc.

Post Film Co., Manhattan, to Post Picture Corp.

Powers Book and Stationery Co., Watertown, to Edson E. Robinson, Inc.

Olean Dairy Co., Inc., Olean, to Wiedman Ice Cream Co.

Beihman, Cohen & Co., Manhattan, to O. L. Cohen & Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

W. D. Young & Co., Mass., exporting and importing; no capital given; representative, H. Livesey, 199 Broadway.

Export Clothes-Pin Assn. of America, Inc., Del., 300 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 50 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $100,000; representative, F. Witherspoon, 90 Broadway.

Reed & Barton Co., Manhattan, goods, wares and merchandise, $27,000; representative, H. Paul, 740 Broadway.

Swoboda Homes Realty Co., New Jersey, $35,000; representative, P. A. von Mohrenschildt, 63 Park Row.

Bogota Paper and Board Co., New Jersey, $100,000; representative, H. di Smith, 50 Church St.

Standard Warehouse and Coke Co., New Jersey, $100,000; representative, E. H. Johnson, 114 Liberty St.

Rhodia Chemical Co., New Jersey, $800,000; representative, S. J. Nathan, 419 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Stormfelts, Lovely, Neville Co., Maine.

National Paper Co., Syracuse.

Bregman Taxicab Corp., Manhattan.

J. J. Gassell, Inc., Piermont.

Grant Street Land Co., Buffalo.

Luna Ship Co., Manhattan.

Louis Lembeck, Inc., Bronx.

Opera House Garage, Manhattan.

Superior Lumber and Cedar Co., Buffalo.

St. George Pulp and Paper Co., Hudson Falls.

Sherman & Mine Jewelry Co., Hudson Falls.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—Charters filed:

Period Furniture Co., Newark, $30,000; Frank M. Schels, Morris Leibowitch, and Meyer E. Rubock, all of Newark.

East Side Pure Macaroni Co., Newark, $25,000; Jacob Bobker, Irving Silver, and Charles Bobker, all of Newark.

John Ebersberger, Inc., Newark, cooperage business, $50,000; John Ebersberger, George Ebersberger, and Frank Zenk, all of Newark.

Roamer Auto Co., Newark, $15,000; Toby Furst and Charles Rosenthal of Newark, and Louise M. Wehman of Irvington.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 24.—Charters filed: Vreeland Motor Co., automobiles, $10,500,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

United States Forest Products Co., $5,000,000; James H. Hughes, James L. Wolcott, Mark W. Cole, of Dover.

Madis Metal Corp., manufacture and sell Madis metal, $3,000,000; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; E. M. McFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J.

Oxy-Hydrogen Co. of America, manufacture of oxygen, acetylene, and other gases, $1,000,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, of Wilmington.

Piedmont Oil Co., $1,000,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, of Wilmington.

State Finance Corp., deal in securities, $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Supreme Pictures, Inc., motion pictures, $1,000,000; F. W. Dennis, J. F. Cleveland, E. G. Jacobson, of New York City.

American Provisions Export Co., meat, poultry, eggs, butter, &c., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Commercial Coal Sales Co., $750,000; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; E. M. McFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J.

Emerald Petroleum Co., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Iola Petroleum Co., $500,000; J. F. Cleveland, E. G. Johnson, J. M. Britt, New York.

Donald E. Hair Co., $450,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

E. Tressing & Co., hardware business, $100,000; R. L. McBean, Thomas J. Learned, H. J. Maloney of Chicago.

Pittsburgh Train Control Co., mechanical and electrical engineers, $100,000; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; E. M. McFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J.

Argos Steamship Corp., $100,000; Andrew Foulds, William F. Ashley, Justin S. Galland, Daniel J. Dowling, Clarence B. Ashley, New York City.

Aabac Co. Societe Internationale Commerciale, deal in goods, wares and merchandise, $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Aladdin Corp., restaurants, $50,000; A. Hermann, J. R. Hill, W. A. Shaffer of Pittsburgh.

New Jersey Hides and Tallow Co., $25,000; Abraham I. Skiut, Samuel Molofsky, Harry Emmons of Wilmington.

Logue Transportation Co., build and operate boats, $10,000; Charles H. Lawson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert H. Palmer, Madison, N. J.; Henry C. Wensel, Jr., Woodhaven, N. J.

The Service Publishing Co., $25,000; Charles H. Hall, William S. Townsend, Elisabeth Livingston, Washington, D. C.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Tropical Lumber Co., New York City, $400,000 to $11,000,000.

Stewart Products Service Station of Cleveland, from $10,000 to $25,000.

Unlimited Credit Insurance

The American's Unlimited Policy of Credit Insurance does not limit the number of customers you may sell, however numerous. Nor does it limit the amount of the insurance you may collect on the covered losses sustained during the policy period. The one fixed premium covers it all.

Besides providing absolute and unlimited protection for your resources, American Credit Insurance offers the privilege of adjustment and advancement of money during the currency of the policy, if covered excessive losses are sustained.

Peel & Kelly, Crude Rubber, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, to whom we have just paid $7,591.80, write: "During the many years we have carried American Credit Insurance, whenever we have found it necessary to call on you for a loss settlement, it has been promptly and satisfactorily made."

L

General Asphalt
Chalmers Motors
Merritt Oil
U. S. Steamship
Glenrock
Cosden
Midwest Refining

The latest news concerning these and about twenty other active stocks is reviewed in the latest issue of our "WEEKLY MARKET NEWS." You will find it interesting. Sent free on request.

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Merritt Oil
Corporation

Developments of an important nature are said to be taking place in this Company.

Position of the stock treated in current issue of our Weekly Review.

Among other issues treated are:
National Aniline
Commonwealth Petroleum
Sinclair Gulf
Island Oil
Cosden & Company

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NO SUIT FOR B. R. T. BONDS.

Judge Mayer Holds That Finances Should Not Be Disturbed.

Federal Judge Mayer has decided that it would be unwise at this time for Lindley M. Garrison, as receiver of the B. R. T. Company, to institute suit for the recovery of bonds deposited by the company as collateral with banking concerns, on the ground that the alleged legal requirement that the price at which the bonds could be sold in case of default had not been compiled with. Mr. Garrison had pointed out the law as he had interpreted it and asked the court for instructions. About $20,000,000 of bonds were involved in the matter, and, according to counsel for the banking concerns, a decision favoring a suit would affect hundreds of millions of securities held as collateral for money loaned.

Judge Mayer, in his opinion, said the financial conditions should remain as stable as possible and should not be disturbed by any question as to the validity of transactions which were honorable and honest and which were concerned with the operation of a large public utility company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Liggett & Drexel have prepared a circular giving an analysis of the report of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Chandler & Co. announce that $35,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds of the Bolivian Republic gold loan of 1917 have been called for redemption at par on April 1.

Richardson, Hill & Co. of Boston are offering at par and accrued dividend, $500,000 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock of the Corona Typewriter Co.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

	Mar. 22, 19.	Decrease.
Circulation	$4,754,000	4,000
Loans, disc., and Inv.	583,150,000	4,019,000
Ind. Deposits, inc' U. S.	3,484,296,000	2,585,000
Due to banks	11,537,000	*1,450,000
Time deposits	12,546,000	*24,000
Exchange clearances	14,381,000	730,000
Due from banks	67,632,000	*3,528,000
Cash in banks and F. R. Bank	60,102,000	6,219,000
Cash in excess with F. R. Bank	13,451,000	5,427,000

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted as a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4	6¾%	6.00
D. L. & W.	1919-'22	4½	6.35	6.00
Canadian North	1919-'28	4½	6.35	6.00
Can. Pacific	1919-'28	4½	6.00	5.85
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.60	5.50
Chi. & N. W.	1919-'22	4½	5.60	5.50
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½	6.35	6.00
C. St. L. & N. O.	1919-'29	5	6.35	5.75
Chicasaw	Ref. 1919-'21	6	7.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.35	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.90	5.60
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½	6.25	6.00
Illinois Central	1919-'25	4½	5.50	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.40	5.25
Mich. Central	1919-'22	5	6.00	5.60
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	8.50	8.00
M., K. & T.	1919-'35	5	7.00	6.75
Missouri Pacific	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½	6.15	5.75
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-'23	4½	5.90	5.35
N. Y., O. & W.	1919-'22	4½	5.90	5.70
Norfl. & Western	1919-'24	4½	5.90	5.53
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Penn. G. Freight	1919-'23	4	5.55	5.15
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.45
Seaboard A. L.	1919-'28	6	8.00	8.00
So. Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.85	5.35
So. Railway	1919-'24	4½	6.30	5.80
Union Pack	1919-'28	5	6.15	5.80

TESTIMONIAL ELECTIONS

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Please take notice that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 31, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of acting upon the following:

1. To increase the authorized common stock of this Company from $5,029,900, par value, its present authorized amount, to $10,000,000, par value.

2. To decrease the authorized preferred stock of this Company from $3,980,900, par value, its present authorized amount, to $3,900,900, par value, which decrease represents 800 shares of preferred stock of this Company of the par value of $100 per share, which have been purchased by this Company for the Special Sinking Fund, and duly cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation.

3. To amend, change and alter the first complete paragraph of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company, so that as amended, changed and altered, said first complete paragraph of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company, shall read as follows:

"FOURTH: The total authorized Capital Stock of this Corporation is Seventy Million One Hundred Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($13,900,300), of which stock Three Million Nine Hundred Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($3,900,300) divided into thirty-nine thousand and three (39,003) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100), shall be Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, and Sixty Million Dollars ($60,000,000) divided into four hundred thousand shares of the par value of Twenty-Five Dollars ($25) each, shall be Common Stock. Said 6% Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock shall entitle the holders to receive in each year out of the surplus net earnings of the Company a fixed yearly dividend of Six Per Cent. before any dividends shall be paid upon or set apart for the Common Stock; such dividends on the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock shall be payable annually, and, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, the same may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, and shall date from April 1, 1914, except as to 7,000 shares thereof, issued and outstanding prior to April 1, 1914, on which the dividends shall date from June 1, 1909."

4. To further amend the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company, so far as amendment is necessary so as to increase the authorized common stock in the manner and to the amount specified in said subdivision 1 hereof, and to decrease the preferred stock to the extent and to the amount specified in subdivision 2 hereof, and to provide for such other amendments, changes and alterations in the Certificate of Incorporation or any of the provisions thereof, as may be necessary or advisable in order to carry out any resolutions which may be adopted and approved at this special meeting.

5. To authorize the President and/or Secretary or any other officer of this Company, to execute for and on behalf of this Company, and to affix the corporate seal thereto, any certificate or other instrument in writing necessary or required, in order to increase the authorized common stock and to decrease the authorized preferred stock, and to amend the Certificate of Incorporation of this company in accordance with any resolutions which may be adopted at this special meeting, and to file said Certificate or other instrument in writing in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, and to do any and all other acts necessary or required or deemed advantageous in order to carry out the resolutions which may be adopted at this special meeting of stockholders.

6. To transact such other and further business as may lawfully come before said meeting. F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Dated, March 6, 1919.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Antonio Maria Pico County, Saturday, on **Wednesday, April 2, 1919,** at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to the purchase control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government of the United States, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Founded 1803

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 42 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share, to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100, and to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company in Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday, April 24, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors and for the term of (4) years and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the acceptance of the annual report of the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for the year ending December 31, 1918.

The Capital Stock Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, March 20, 1919, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York City, January 7, 1919.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.

32 Broadway, New York City.
March 24, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any business which may lawfully come before the meeting will be held on Monday, April 14, 1919, at the office of the Company, 32 Broadway, New York City, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The stock transfer books do not close, but stockholders of record at the close of business on March 25, 1919, shall have the power to vote. M. A. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD. OF DELAWARE.
First Lien and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated October 1, 1911, Series "A," "B" and "C."

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article X. of the Deed of Trust dated October 1, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, successor, that all of the above bonds now outstanding have been called for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1919, at one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the Trust Department of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City. After April 1, 1919, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1919, and subsequent attached.

Bonds also may be presented for payment at the office of the undersigned, 32 Lombard Street, London, E. C., England. The privilege of converting the above bonds into stock of the Company ceases on March 2, 1919.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, January 25, 1919.

NOTICE.

American Manufacturing Company of West Virginia.

Beneficial Certificates of Interest.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Certificates of Interest issued by the undersigned to the Shareholders of the American Manufacturing Company of West Virginia, pursuant to agreement dated January 21st, 1911, that the undersigned will distribute an amount equal to seventy cents ($0.70) per share of the capital stock represented by said certificates, on presentation of said certificates to the undersigned, at its offices in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on and after the 17th day of March, 1919, payment to be made to the registered holders of said certificates.

Transfer Books will be closed from March 7th to March 17, 1919, inclusive.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY,
March 7th, 1919. Trustee.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

To Holders of Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under and secured by Indenture dated April 1, 1903:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Three of the said indenture, dated April 1, 1903, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of the United States Steel Corporation, above mentioned Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, outstanding in coupon form, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Sinking Fund Trustees under said indenture, for redemption on May 1, 1919, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund to wit:

391	13,943	38,141	59,887	80,863	98,690	121,114	143,891	166,798	141,622	188,977	167,040	179,085	190,923
422	12,909	39,291	59,933	80,889	98,849	121,272	144,169	166,782	141,884	188,850	167,089	179,072	190,959
587	13,215	39,355	59,966	80,906	98,906	121,307	144,189	166,917	141,912	188,911	167,114	179,253	191,060
866	13,188	39,473	59,987	81,000	98,975	121,377	144,204	166,944	141,919	188,939	167,185	179,294	191,284
871	13,265	39,586	59,978	81,010	98,980	121,386	144,272	166,944	141,949	188,983	167,229	179,345	191,319
907	13,273	39,744	59,170	81,061	94,153	121,407	144,284	167,023	141,977	189,044	167,283	179,385	191,419
923	13,260	39,823	59,265	81,156	94,209	121,450	144,294	167,062	142,106	189,457	167,306	179,423	191,434
1,098	13,268	39,840	59,277	81,217	94,267	121,457	144,294	167,090	142,150	189,466	167,488	179,450	191,449
1,147	14,044	39,879	59,294	81,218	94,348	121,520	144,294	167,111	142,182	189,488	167,557	179,514	191,473
1,151	14,130	39,888	59,353	81,270	94,566	121,604	144,293	167,120	142,188	189,549	167,680	179,549	191,503
1,201	14,194	39,899	59,701	81,427	94,601	121,703	144,293	167,121	142,194	189,553	167,671	179,564	191,515
1,265	14,277	39,165	59,747	81,562	94,623	121,704	144,293	167,124	142,222	189,577	167,694	179,565	191,614
1,286	14,322	39,411	59,758	81,566	94,661	121,706	144,173	167,129	142,170	189,610	167,696	179,566	191,695
1,433	14,345	39,435	59,908	83,264	94,837	121,720	144,296	167,132	142,209	189,626	167,702	179,572	191,709
1,540	14,379	39,845	59,960	83,284	95,013	121,723	144,303	167,141	142,233	189,633	167,703	179,573	191,717
1,607	14,389	39,898	59,964	83,436	95,175	121,804	144,303	167,142	142,234	189,636	167,705	179,576	191,719
1,823	14,394	39,899	59,966	83,470	95,176	121,805	144,304	167,143	142,235	189,637	167,706	179,577	191,720
1,824	14,396	39,900	59,967	83,477	95,177	121,806	144,305	167,144	142,236	189,638	167,707	179,578	191,721
1,825	14,397	39,901	59,968	83,478	95,178	121,807	144,306	167,145	142,237	189,639	167,708	179,579	191,722
1,826	14,398	39,902	59,969	83,479	95,179	121,808	144,307	167,146	142,238	189,640	167,709	179,580	191,723
1,827	14,399	39,903	59,970	83,480	95,180	121,809	144,308	167,147	142,239	189,641	167,710	179,581	191,724
1,828	14,400	39,904	59,971	83,481	95,181	121,810	144,309	167,148	142,240	189,642	167,711	179,582	191,725
1,829	14,401	39,905	59,972	83,482	95,182	121,811	144,310	167,149	142,241	189,643	167,712	179,583	191,726
1,830	14,402	39,906	59,973	83,483	95,183	121,812	144,311	167,150	142,242	189,644	167,713	179,584	191,727
1,831	14,403	39,907	59,974	83,484	95,184	121,813	144,312	167,151	142,243	189,645	167,714	179,585	191,728
1,832	14,404	39,908	59,975	83,485	95,185	121,814	144,313	167,152	142,244	189,646	167,715	179,586	191,729
1,833	14,405	39,909	59,976	83,486	95,186	121,815	144,314	167,153	142,245	189,647	167,716	179,587	191,730
1,834	14,406	39,910	59,977	83,487	95,187	121,816	144,315	167,154	142,246	189,648	167,717	179,588	191,731
1,835	14,407	39,911	59,978	83,488	95,188	121,817	144,316	167,155	142,247	189,649	167,718	179,589	191,732
1,836	14,408	39,912	59,979	83,489	95,189	121,818	144,317	167,156	142,248	189,650	167,719	179,590	191,733
1,837	14,409	39,913	59,980	83,490	95,190	121,819	144,318	167,157	142,249	189,651	167,720	179,591	191,734
1,838	14,410	39,914	59,981	83,491	95,191	121,820	144,319	167,158	142,250	189,652	167,721	179,592	191,735
1,839	14,411	39,915	59,982	83,492	95,192	121,821	144,320	167,159	142,251	189,653	167,722	179,593	191,736
1,840	14,412	39,916	59,983	83,493	95,193	121,822	144,321	167,160	142,252	189,654	167,723	179,594	191,737
1,841	14,413	39,917	59,984	83,494	95,194	121,823	144,322	167,161	142,253	189,655	167,724	179,595	191,738
1,842	14,414	39,918	59,985	83,495	95,195	121,824	144,323	167,162	142,254	189,656	167,725	179,596	191,739
1,843	14,415	39,919	59,986	83,496	95,196	121,825	144,324	167,163	142,255	189,657	167,726	179,597	191,740
1,844	14,416	39,920	59,987	83,497	95,197	121,826	144,325	167,164	142,256	189,658	167,727	179,598	191,741
1,845	14,417	39,921	59,988	83,498	95,198	121,827	144,326	167,165	142,257	189,659	167,728	179,599	191,742
1,846	14,418	39,922	59,989	83,499	95,199	121,828	144,327	167,166	142,258	189,660	167,729	179,600	191,743
1,847	14,419	39,923	59,990	83,500	95,200	121,829	144,328	167,167	142,259	189,661	167,730	179,601	191,744
1,848	14,420	39,924	59,991	83,501	95,201	121,830	144,329	167,168	142,260	189,662	167,731	179,602	191,745
1,849	14,421	39,925	59,992	83,502	95,202	121,831	144,330	167,169	142,261	189,663	167,732	179,603	191,746
1,850	14,422	39,926	59,993	83,503	95,203	121,832	144,331	167,170	142,262	189,664	167,733	179,604	191,747

Said Coupon Bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after said May 1, 1919, at the office of the undersigned Sinking Fund Trustees, No. 23 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons maturing on and subsequent to May 1, 1919, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. of their par value, and the interest accrued to said May 1, 1919.

Dated March 1, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Sinking Fund Trustees

NOTICE

On March 1, 1919, Coupon Bonds of previous drawings, bearing the following distinctive numbers, were still unredeemed:

2,846	25,100	45,949	57,426	75,147	95,827	112,782	132,964	157,453	174,947	187,000	197,928
7,813	26,903	46,624	57,674	75,731	95,845	113,763	133,688	158,978	175,147	188,237	198,126
12,510	27,251	47,208	61,219	77,379	95,014	114,354	135,029	159,501	175,782	191,827	
12,674	30,607	48,620	64,157	82,730	97,641	121,032	137,820	159,710	176,355	192,564	
12,800	30,798	48,853	64,993	85,948	99,750	120,670	139,181	158,985	177,175	193,078	
14,504	31,581	51,722	66,415	86,510	100,962	127,328	144,509	161,164	178,398	194,351	
16,267	31,658	52,578	66,259	87,201	101,800	127,992	146,190	161,172	179,075	194,827	
17,721	32,078	55,018	72,108	90,787	107,070	128,206	149,492	161,258	184,040	196,937	
19,563	40,287	55,128	72,422	92,380	107,229	128,257	150,350	164,183	185,128	196,995	
20,804	41,155	54,860	74,787	92,753	109,208	128,570	154,947	164,464	185,172	197,015	
21,918	42,234	54,418	74,903	93,913	110,723	128,821	156,560	171,384	186,173	197,458	
23,364	42,943	54,796	75,080	94,783	112,172	131,990	156,657	172,829	187,150	197,458	

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Sinking Fund Trustees

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

General American Tank Car Corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of GENERAL AMERICAN TANK CAR CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the principal offices of the Corporation, No. 17 Battery Place (Room 2726 Whitehall Building) in the City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of electing seven (7) Directors for the ensuing year and three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Polls will remain open from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M.

Transfer books will be closed from March 19, 1919, to April 8, 1919.

ELIAS MAYER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of R. HOE & CO., for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, Nos. 504-520 Grand Street, New York City, on Tuesday, April 29th, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD KELLY,
March 25th, 1919. Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of The Froebel League of the City of New York:

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Froebel League of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Corporation, 112 East 71st Street, New York City, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1919, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing six Trustees of the class whose current term expires April, 1919, to serve for the full term of three years thereafter, and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, March 25th, 1919.

MARIE HEYE CLEMENS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1919, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
By JAMES S. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Dated March 24, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Charter and By-Laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the eighth day of April, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 24 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for the term of three years, and one Director to serve for the unexpired term of William Sloane, resigned; and for transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWARD A. GAY, Secretary.
Dated March 7, 1919.

UNION BAG & PAPER CORPORATION.

233 Broadway, New York City.
March 23, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Bag and Paper Corporation will be held at its office, No. 16 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CHARLES E. SANDERS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%), upon the outstanding preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of two and three quarters per cent. (2¾%) upon its outstanding common stock, payable in the case of each class of stock on March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 21st, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.
Dated, New York, March 11, 1919.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

DISTRIBUTION NO. 26.

Amount, $1,222,009.70.

Total amount to date, $7,321,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution (No. 26) of cents per share has been ordered paid from funds received from the sale of reserves acquired prior to March 1, 1913, on all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co., payable April 10th, to stockholders of record, each duly entitled.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ADOLPH ZANG, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

Towar Cotton Mills, Inc.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record, March 27, 1919.

HENRY M. TOWAR, Treas.
Niles City, Michigan, March 8, 1919.

American Tire Fabric Co.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the First Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of Record at the close of business March 25, 1919.

ROBERT M. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

Passaic Cotton Mills

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the First Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, March 26, 1919.

ROBERT M. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

WEST PENN POWER COMPANY.

New York, March 20, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day regular quarterly dividend No. 13 of 1½% on the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Capital Stock of the Company was declared payable on May 1, 1919 to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20, 1919.

C. C. McBRIDE, Treasurer.

Shattuck Arizona Copper Company

120 Broadway, New York City.

A dividend of twenty-five (25c) cents per share has been declared, payable April 10th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1919.

HERMAN E. LEMOND, Vice Pres. and Sec'y.

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1% on the preferred stock, payable April 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1919.

H. P. WILSON, Secretary.
New York, March 24th, 1919.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

New York, March 18, 1919.

A Dividend of 2½%, free of tax, has been and is hereby declared on the capital stock of the Bank, payable on and after April 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28th.

F. E. ANDRUSS,
Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Palm City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

F. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 5th, 1919.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100½	100⅝	100⅜
4½s June, 1965	100⅜	100½	100⅜
4½s May, 1966	100⅜	100½	100⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Mar., 1960-80	98	98⅛	98
4½s Mar., 1961	98	98⅛	98⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	98	98⅛	98
4½s Apr., 1966	98	98⅛	98
4½s Sept., 1960	98	98⅛	98
4s May, 1959	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜
4s Nov., 1958	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90⅞
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1936	91¼	93	91⅛
4s May, 1919	99¾		99⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.70	—	4.70
4½s 1921-1926	4.70	—	4.70
4½s 1918-1920	4.70	—	4.70
4½s 1919-1923	4.70	4.80	4.70
4½s 1924-1932	4.70	4.80	4.70
4½s 1940-1938	4.65	4.80	4.68
4½s 1930-1933	4.65	4.80	4.65
4½s 1940-1933	4.65	4.80	4.65
4½s 1918-1930	4.70	4.80	4.70
4½s 1919-1925	4.70	4.80	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,005	Cities Service	346	343	343	346
1,490	Cities Service pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
$3,185	Cities Service bank shrs.	36½	35¾	36¾	36¾
$37,000	Cities Service deb. B 7s.	131	129	131	131
$4,500	Cities Service deb. D 7s.	102	101	101	101¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	16
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	124	126
Am Gas & Elec pf.	81½	82
Am Light & Traction	240	243
Am Light & Trac pf.	99	100
Am Power & Light	57	58
Am Power & Light pf.	77	78½
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	32	37
Am W W & Electric	8	7
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	68	67
Am W W & El pf.	10	12
Carolina Power & L.	30	33
Colorado Power	25	28
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	73
Com Power, Ry & Lt.	20½	21½

WATCH JAPAN'S AIM IN LOAN TO CHINA

American and Other Allied Representatives Act in Accord at Peking.

CLAIMS TO IRON DEPOSITS

Belief That Peace Conference Will Arrange for the Future of Oriental Finance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—What is regarded as an important new phase of the Chinese-Japanese situation was disclosed today when it became known that Japan was engaged in endeavoring to arrange a new loan to China, in order to secure which Japanese financiers, with the approval of their Government, were insisting on having as security for the loan the Feng-huang-shan iron mines and a large tract of surrounding country.

The State Department has been advised of every step taken in connection with this proposed loan by its representative in Peking, who, it is understood, is acting in full accord with the British, French, and Italian diplomatic representatives. The Japanese banking group, which was to have been associated with the international banking group, is proceeding to secure as many and as great concessions as possible, according to reports received from authentic sources in Washington, with a view to strengthening Japan's position before the Peace Conference in Paris.

A suggestion that this Japanese group would not be in a position to co-operate with the international group when formed was not supported by officials here. It was said that there had been no indication that the Japanese group contemplated withdrawing from the larger organization or would be left out of the latter when it was definitely organized.

It was pointed out that the Japanese bankers cannot afford to antagonize the bankers of America, Great Britain, and France, and it is not believed that any such step would be considered by the present régime in Japan. The military party is known to have been in favor of Japan playing a lone hand in financial affairs in the Far East, but with the coming into power of the present Government this plan was quickly abandoned.

The allied Governments are relying on the attitude of the Liberal Government of Japan in their efforts to compose the admittedly existing differences between Japan and other powers. The future of China and the question of peace in the Orient may depend largely upon these efforts.

That the international bankers of Europe and the United States are working in close co-operation with the Peace Conference delegates was admitted today. The conclusions finally reached as to China by the Paris conferees will include the determination of banking groups as to the financial affairs of the future.

Light is thrown on the Japanese attempts to secure control of the Nanking iron deposits by an authentic report on the situation just received in Washington. It indicates that in addition to General Feng Kuo-Chang and his Mo Ling Company, and the Japanese project to gain control of the deposits, a third factor, the Hain Feng Company, has interested itself in the matter, and is opposing the aspirations of General Feng and his foreign associates.

The Hain Feng Company was organized by Tao Pao Chin, a member of the old Parliament, a one-third interest being owned by Chang Chien, ex-Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. The introduction of this new element into the negotiations is declared to add to the complications of the situation.

SOVIET'S RAILWAY PLANS.

Considering Extensive Concessions to a Norwegian Financier.

PARIS, March 24.—The Russian Soviet Government, according to an announcement published in the semi-official Isvestia of Moscow on Feb. 6, a copy of which has been received here, is considering a proposition to grant large timber concessions in Northern Russia to Eduard Hannevig, a Norwegian citizen, and other promoters on condition that they build railways. The proposed lines would cover several thousand miles.

The proposition was first considered by the Soviet officials on Feb. 4, but they delayed action pending an investigation of the ability of Hannevig to finance the project. The newspaper says that Hannevig has banking connections in London and New York, and proposes to interest allied and neutral firms in furnishing money for the scheme. The timber concession cotemplates the granting of timber rights on more than 15,000,000 acres with permission to cut 50,000 trees annually.

The Soviet commissioners adopted a resolution declaring that they were willing to recognize foreign capital in Russia only when the proposed development could not be carried out by Russians.

BETTER BRITISH OUTLOOK.

Government Said to Have Conceded Most of Railway Men's Demands.

LONDON, March 24.—At the conclusion of an adjourned conference between the railwaymen and the Government at the Board of Trade today the statement was made by J. H. Thomas, General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, that the members of the union had a full interpretation of the Government's offer to the railwaymen, and it was now for the men to decide whether to ratify the offer.

Mr. Thomas said earlier that most of the demands of the railwaymen had been conceded in principle, and from that point of view the negotiations had been a success. The great difference, he added, was not between the Government and the railwaymen, but between the unions concerned.

SELLING METHODS IMPUGNED

Government Asked in Commons About Americans in Scandinavia.

LONDON, March 24.—The British Government has no evidence that American commercial representatives are selling goods in Scandinavia without a license, Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared in answer to a question in the House of Commons today.

The Under Secretary said that inquiries would be made if the member could substantiate his allegations with any specific instances.

TO CHANGE LICENSE RULE.

Britain Will Exempt Issues to be Invested in the Empire.

LONDON, March 24.—An order will be issued by the British Government exempting from the requirement of Treasury licenses all issues of securities by companies established in the United Kingdom in cases where the issuing company certifies that no part of the issue is to be applied for capital purposes outside the Kingdom, it was announced in the House of Commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Issues by British companies for capital purposes abroad, he added, are still subject to control.

NEW STATE POWER POLICY.

Republican Leaders Plan to Remove Some Constitutional Limitations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—The right of the State to develop its waterpower must be definitely determined before legislation providing for the development, utilization, and distribution of these resources will be introduced in the Legislature, Henry J. Walters, majority leader of the Senate, and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, announced tonight in a joint statement.

Standing in the way of progress of such legislation at this time are these obstacles:

Pending negotiations between the State and the Federal Governments and the State and the Canadian Governments to determine the State's rights.

The removal of the State's constitutional prohibitions against use of the forest preserves; interference with stream-flow regulations, cutting of timber, and the construction on the preserves of power plants and transmission lines.

The necessity of a constitutional amendment to declare power a public utility, and to authorize condemnation of lands to insure development of waterpower.

To overcome these fundamental difficulties, the Republican majority proposes to authorize the Water Storage Commission created by the 1915 Legislature to formulate and develop a State hydroelectric policy, to enter into the necessary negotiations with the Federal Government and Canada and to report to the Legislature its recommendations, together with the detailed plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the development.

Legislation to be proposed will include an amendment to the Constitution declaring power a public utility and providing that private lands may be taken for the development of power in boundary waters and also permitting the use of the forest preserves to the extent of 3 per cent. of the lands dedicated to the preserve under the Bird amendment.

William P. Capes, Secretary of the New York State Mayors' Conference, speaking for the conference, said tonight that the Republican program was a "worse attempt at conciliation than the 3 Per Cent. Beer bill." He declined to amplify his statement.

EUROPEANS NEED CLOTHES.

Hoover Urges Liberal Contributions to the Red Cross Collection.

WASHINGTON, March 24. — Lack of clothing in the liberated countries of Central Europe is regarded by Herbert Hoover, European Relief Commissioner, as fully as serious as the shortage of food. In a cablegram today urging the American people to contribute liberally to the collection of clothing being made this week by the American Red Cross, Mr. Hoover said that in some of the war-devastated countries a considerable number of the population were unable to leave their homes because of insufficient clothing, while new-born babies in Serbia were wrapped in paper because cloth was not available.

"Illness, sickness, and death," said Mr. Hoover in his cablegram, "are directly attributable to a condition which is unimaginable to any one who has not seen it. The hospitals are without bandages and the patients are often dressed in rags. In Serbia, new-born babies are wrapped in paper for want of the necessary clothing. Men, women, and children insufficiently clothed and barefooted in the coldest weather are a common sight in Rumania.

"I cannot urge the American people too strongly to give from their plenty for the relief of suffering and privation in the liberated territories undergone by people who, for the most part, were loyal to the Allies in a great cause, and who have suffered from their devotion to that cause far more than the American people."

SUGGESTS BATTERY TUNNEL

Staten Island Committee Offers Plan for Direct Route.

Members of the Staten Island Subway Committee have sent to the city officials copies of a plan for extending the city's rapid transit system to Richmond County by means of a tunnel between the Battery and the island rather than across the Narrows from Brooklyn. The suggested route from the Battery provides for a five-section subway from the west side of Manhattan near its southern extremity to Ellis Island, thence to Robbins Reef, under the Kill van Kull to St. George and Tompkinsville, and then by surface line to Tottenville.

Another plan suggested by the committee calls for a tunnel under the North River from Manhattan to a point near Communipaw, thence by elevated line along the New Jersey shore to Constable Hook, a tunnel under the Kill van Kull, and tracks running from it to Richmond Terrace, Stuyvesant Place, Tompkinsville, and Tottenville.

The committee says that the adoption of either one of these proposed routes would serve to keep the population of the city from drifting to places outside of its boundaries.

OPPOSE COURT SALARY RISE

Lawyers' Association Criticises Attitude of Municipal Justices.

In announcing yesterday that the Municipal Court Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association had disapproved the bill increasing the salaries of Municipal Court Justices from $8,000 to $10,000, Isadore Montefiore Levy, Chairman of the committee, makes this expression as to the trend of the times:

"This is not the time to raise salaries of public officials earning $8,000 a year. It is wholesome that their scale of living be in harmony with the general community so that they can sympathetically and understandingly realize the problems that confront the great mass of the people. The day of the plutocrat is gone."

Mr. Levy pointed out that while it was true that the cost of living had gone up, on the other hand judges should not be attracted to office by monetary considerations. "Then again," Mr. Levy's report continued, "the committee regretfully states that the judges have failed to recognize the work of the courts and the assignment of judges therein so that the work could be better and more efficaciously distributed. They might give first thought to this problem, and thus obtain greater results at the same money cost."

MANY CLAMOR FOR WORK.

Chicago Gives Preference to Soldier and Sailor Applicants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—More than 1,000 unemployed men, many of them former soldiers and sailors, stormed the Chicago City Hall today demanding work. The doors of the Departments of Public Works, Water Pipe Extension, and Streets were besieged by the men, many of whom were negroes who had seen service in the trenches.

A majority of them said that they were married and that their families were suffering. Food and clothing, they said, were needed, but, they refused to accept charity.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works William Burkhardt took personal charge of hiring as many of the men as possible, preference being given to former soldiers and sailors. Three hundred and ten were hired by Mr. Burkhardt before the City Hall closed for the day.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Realty Company purchased yesterday the six-story tarra cotta garage and service station of the Hudson Motor Car Company at 245, 247, and 249 West Sixty-seventh Street, running through the block to 246 and 250 West Sixty-eighth Street.

In part payment the buyers gave the Hudson Company the two-story department store building, occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. About $525,000 was involved in the transaction, which was negotiated by Cross & Brown. About two weeks ago the big service station of the Willys-Overland Company at 521 to 531 West Fifty-seventh Street, running through the block to 518 to 526 West Fifty-eighth Street, valued at about $1,000,000, was purchased by Jeremiah F. Donovan.

International Fur Exchange Buys the Groh Plant.

The property of M. Groh's Sons at 238 to 250 West Twenty-eighth Street and 251 West Twenty-seventh Street has been purchased by the International Fur Exchange of St. Louis, controlled by Funsten Brothers.

Confirmation of the transaction by George Delacy and E. Brighton Wilson, receivers, was given by the court yesterday, which approved an order permitting the transfer of title in the property to the above corporation for a sum of $440,000, subject to a mortgage for $120,000. The purchase was made for all cash, and the said mortgage is to be paid off immediately, leaving the property free of indebtedness.

Prior to the financial difficulties, M. Groh's Sons, former brewers, purchased the three tenements at 245 to 249 West Twenty-seventh Street, intending to enlarge the storage plant, owing to the increased demand for the storage of furs developing through the concentration of manufacturing furriers in this vicinity.

This property J. George Flammer, President of M. Groh's Sons, has agreed to transfer for the amount paid by the Grohs, $72,000. In addition, the adjoining properties, 237 to 243 West Twenty-seventh Street, are under contract of sale to the Grohs for $86,000. Under the order of sale, signed by Judge Knox in the Federal District Court, the Fur Exchange has the privilege of buying the latter properties at that price.

$325,000 Deal in Harlem.

Vogel & Schulte bought the nine-story elevator apartment house on plot 60 by 100, held at $225,000 and renting for $34,000, at 118 to 122 West 123d Street, from the McMorrow Company, builders, through Benjamin Wolfson.

Insurance Company Sells Holding.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company sold the Rhinelander, a nine-story apartment at 12 Fifth Avenue, on plot 26.3 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of Eighth Street, to a buyer who is not named. The sellers acquired the property in foreclosure proceedings six years ago.

Sales in Morningside Heights District.

Max N. Natanson resold the Newington, a seven-story apartment house, 100 by 100, held at $300,000 and renting for about $37,000, at 310 West Ninety-fifth Street, to an investor for a substantial profit.

B. Sharum bought from the Union Chemical Glassware Company, I. Portman, President, the six-story apartment house, 56 by 100.11, at 263 West 111th Street. William J. Fleming and R. L. Kearsay negotiated the deal.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Theodora Levy sold the four-story and basement dwelling on lot 16.8 by 102.2, held at $50,000, at 62 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a client of the office of John J. Kavanagh.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. sold for Carl Victor 56 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 22 by 100, assessed at $68,000. The buyer will rebuild the structure and occupy. The same brokers in association with John J. Kavanagh sold for Milton Newipper, 70 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 16 by 102.2. The property was held at $45,000.

E. E. Van Winkle has sold for the estate of Ellen Loudis Paddock the four-story and basement dwelling at 141 West Seventieth Street, on a lot 17.11 by 100.5, near Broadway.

The three-story and basement dwelling at 113 West Eighty-eighth Street, on a lot 15.6 by 100.8, near Columbus Avenue has been sold by Margaret Smith.

Activities on the Heights.

The Union Chemical Glassware Company, I. Fortman President, bought the five-story new-law apartment house, on plot 48 by 100, held at $70,000 and renting for $8,700, at 635 West 180th Street, from Vinnie S. Batavia through the Nehring Company, Jules Nehring President.

Emily M. Wheeler sold the five-story new-law apartment house, on plot 77 by 100, held at $115,000, at 633 West 171st Street, through James E. Barry of the Kemp & Wasson Company.

Frederick Brown sold the five-story flat, 75 by 95, renting for $13,500, at 650 West 171st Street, to August Elmer through Irving H. Wolfe. In part payment Mr. Brown took a four-story flat at the corner of Washington Avenue and Walnut Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., renting for $5,000, and a dwelling at Melverne, near Lynbrook, L. I. The entire transaction involved $175,000.

Price & Taylor sold the three five-story apartment houses, on plot 120 by 100, at 503 and 511 to 517 West 175th Street, held at $150,000 and renting for $25,000, through J. Gelot A. Laichter represented the purchaser.

Tenement Deals.

Eugene L. Larkin sold the five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, held at $17,000, at 252 East 100th Street, through James J. Donovan, Inc.

Ennis & Sinnott sold the five-story flat, 25 by 100, at 538 West 153d Street, to Thomas C. Devlin through A. Kronengold.

Charles Galewski resold to Frank Borco the four five-story double flats situated at 215, 217, 219, and 221 East 113th Street, on plot 100 by 100. The property brings an annual rental of $15,000 and was held at $90,000. Harry Sugarman and William Dickson were the brokers in the transaction.

The Bronx Market.

M. L. and C. Ernst sold the two-family house, on lot 25 by 90, at 763 Jackson Avenue, 200 feet north of 156th Street, through J. Clarence Davies.

Meister Builders, Inc., bought the five-story apartment, on a lot 60 by 88, at 2,330 Washington Avenue, renting for $7,000 and held at $50,000.

Blanche Newkirk sold the one-story business building, 139 by 117 by irregular, held at $160,000, at 330 to 348 Fordham Road, southeast corner of Elm Place, to an investing client of Byrne & Bowman.

A corporation controlled by Max J. Kramer bought the plot, 120 by 107, at the northeast corner of Jerome Street and Valentine Avenue. Plans for a moving picture theatre costing $500,000 to be erected on the site have been filed. Straus-Sugar & Schaller were the attorneys for the purchaser.

E. Falbin bought the apartment house, 60 by 100, held at $65,000 and renting for $9,000, at 2,825 Valentine Avenue, from the Lawlen Realty Company through M. L. Strunsky. Abraham Leichter represented the purchaser.

Kaiser Realty Company, a client of Maurice Nechritz, sold to the Schor Contracting Company the property located at 1,067 Prospect Avenue.

William A. Daly sold the two-family house at 2,139 Belmont Avenue and a $5,000 mtg. Arrowsmith, the two-family house at 2,141 Belmont Avenue to an investing client of Eugene J. Busher and William H. Mehlich.

Gattii Wolf sold to Joseph Feribinder the four-story new-law apartment, 75 by 90 by irregular, held at $65,000, at 1,365 Lyman Place, through J. Rubin.

Stebbins Company in Three Deals.

The Stebbins Realty and Construction Company, J. Malino, President, sold the six-story new-law apartment house with five stores, on plot 75 by 90, at 1,363 to 1,367 Stebbins Avenue, southwest corner of Jennings Street, to the Joffre Realty Company through Samuel Cohen.

From George Glaise, the Stebbins Company has bought 1,515 Crotona Avenue, a five-story, new-law house, on plot 37.6 by 100, renting for $6,500 and held at $36,000. J. M. Kronenberger and F. J. Wood were the brokers in the deal. Another purchase by the Stebbins Company involved the five-story, new-law house at 2,017 La Fontaine Avenue, 37.6 by 100. It rents for $7,000 and was held at $35,000.

Brooklyn.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the four two-family brick houses at 1,646 to 1,652 Eighty-third Street to E. Killmeason, operator.

Walter Schmidt bought the three-story brick three-family house at 586 Tenth Street from Hannah Rose through F. C. Sauter.

Realty Estates bought two apartment houses, held at $70,000, at 824 to 828 Eastern Parkway, from the Kellner Construction Company.

C. L. Jacobs bought a plot 80 by 120 on the east side of East Seventh Street, 200 feet south of Avenue I, from William H. Harmon & Co., through Samuel Gallitska. The buyer will immediately improve the property with two one-family houses to cost $30,000.

The R. & H. Building Corporation sold a plot at the southwest corner of Avenue P and East Fourteenth Street to a client of William Lisz, Inc.

Florence Fields sold the business building at 7,503 Third Avenue to an investing client of Walter S. Ross and Charles C. Gretsinger.

The Land Estates, Inc., sold to the Avondale Building Corporation, through William Lisz, Inc., the northeast corner of Avenue R and East Fourteenth Street, a plot 100 by 100.

The United States Trust Company sold the two-story and basement high-stoop frame dwelling on lot 20 by 100, at 1,004 Lafayette Avenue, to a client of Horace S. Ely & Co.

Brooklyn Property to be Developed.

The G. & M. Realty Company bought twenty-two acres in the Gravesend Section, south of Kings Highway and between Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue, from John Gerken. The land is crossed by Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Streets, which will be parked and 150 detached concrete houses built upon the development, to be known as Parkway Gardens, is about half an hour from Manhattan on the Brighton Beach "L." John H. Henry, Jr., and Judson H. Paige negotiated the sale.

Queensborough Sales.

Nellis H. Brown sold the dwelling on three lots at 25 Twentieth Street, Flushing, to Miriam L. Golding, through J. Albert Johnson.

The Sage Foundation Homes Company has sold to D. King the dwelling on a plot 26 by 85 at the southwest corner of Archway Place and Greenway Terrace, Forest Hills.

The rector of Trinity Church has sold to O. Liberman a plot 87 by 100 on the west side of Summerfield Avenue, south of Arverne Boulevard, Arverne.

E. Adamovsky has sold to I. Brodsky a plot 66 by 100 at the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Sherman Street, Long Island City.

Suburban Sales.

The Hartman estate on Warburton Avenue, at the junction between Yonkers and Hastings, N. Y., consisting of residence and three and one-half acres of land, held at $90,000, was sold by Frederick Brown to Sloan Lamont who will alter the house for occupancy. George Howe negotiated the sale.

Mrs. Davis J. Davis of Cincinnati, Ohio, bought the Buckhois Place on Westchester Avenue, Purchase, N. Y., consisting of twenty-five acres with house, barns, and garage, through Bryan J. Kennelly.

Paul McIntyre sold his residence and two and one-half acres at Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn., held at $35,000, to Joseph C. Quirk, through Quirk & Nicholas.

The Charles & Noyes Company has leased for twenty-one years, on a net rental basis aggregating over $100,000, to R. W. Greeff & Co., 78 Front Street, northwest corner of Old Slip, a five-story building, covering a lot about 25 by 65. Extensive improvements will be made by the lessees.

The Rowantree-Schley Company leased for the Imperial Investing Corporation the store, basement, and mezzanine floor at 22 to 28 West Thirty-second Street, containing about 17,000 square feet of floor space, to the Republic Textile Company, (Rashkind & Soloff,) wholesale silk dealers, now at 244 Fifth Avenue. These premises were held at $15,000 per annum. The lease is for a long term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

70th St., 1,982d to 1,962d, Brooklyn, two two-story dwellings, 16.10x100; sold as a three-story farm at Farmingsdale, N. J., estate of Tillie McLinnert; all right, title, &c., to George J. McLinnert, heir.

Southern Boulevard, 1,156 and 1,158, e s, 174.4 ft. s of Home St., 50x100, vacant; also Bryant Av., n w corner of Jennings St., 45x100, vacant; also Longfellow Av., n w corner of 172d St., 100x100, vacant; sold by Title and Mortgage Co. against C. K. Cleeg et al.; H. M. Ballinger, Jr., attorney; due, $17,193.40; taxes, &c., $239.04; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Beekman Place, 39, for a one-story garage, 18x30; R. Schloszman, premises, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; $1,000.

51 St, 134 West and Mitchell Lane, 2, a two-story factory, 35.2x150 and 21.5x150; C. Maraccuccio, 40 South Washington Square, owner; F. Savignano, 6,000 14th Av, Brooklyn, architect; $25,000.

55th St, 605 to 612 West, to a one-story garage, 150x75; M. L. Handley, Smithtown, L. I., owner; G. F. Spelman, 2,550 Briggs Av., architect; $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Burling Slip, 23 to 27 and South St. 99, to a five-story offices and lofts; T. Collman, 161 Front St, owner; J. H. Knubel, 305 West 43d St, architect; $5,000.

Chrystie St, 300, to a five-story store and tenement; Miller Realty Co., 270 Park St, owner; C. Reissmann, architect; $3,000.

34th St, 214 West, to a four-story dwelling; D. L. Phillips, 148 West 72d St, owner; C. H. Brun, 216 West 34th St, architect; $4,000.

Fifth Av, 1,400, to a five-story bank and offices; State Bank, 376 Grand St, owner; H. Pilat, 1,265 Lexington Av, architect; $25,000.

7th St, 30 East, to a three-story dwelling; Ukrainian National Alliance, 217 East 9th St, owner; C. Martenelle, 441 West 40th St, architect; $7,000.

Broadway, 122, to a five-story store and office; M. Herschberg, 308 6th Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leichtag, 303 5th Av, architects; $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner 174th St, 75.6 and 168 West, 25.11x100; C. Realties Co. to Deanwood Realty Co., 906 Willis av; mtg $121,350; attorneys, Kiefers & A., 277 Broadway $100

BEDFORD ST, 43 and 44, e s, survey to runs s 40x e 90x s 80x e 10 ft; s 80x w 75 (foreclos Mar 16); Laurence S. Greenbaum, ref, to John D. Schroeder, 328 West 18th St, mtg $18,500; attorneys, Salter & Lee, 50 Church st $2,000

HENRY ST, 28, e s, 25x87.6, foreclosure, March 13; William H. Hatfield, Jr., referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall st. $24,000

HOUSTON ST, 240 East, 3 e s, 23x71.10, n w s; Ella Realty Co to Cath Springer, 240 Av A, mtg $20,000, all liens, Feb 28; attorney, Cornelius Hurth, 94 Nassau St. $1

HOUSTON ST., 238 East, n e s, 25x75.8, n w s; same to Cath and John Springer, ours, &c, 87 Av A, all liens, mtg $20,000, Feb 28; attorney, C. Huth, 94 Nassau St. $1

NORTHERN AV, w s, 173.3 ft n of 161st St, (as in 1919,) runs w 198.5 and 181.8 to e s of Riverside Drive at point 208.11 ft s of 161st St x n on curve 30.8 and 197.3, 33.10, and 16.3x s 8.3 and 362.9 to Avenue x s 242.10 to beginning, except 2,300 sq ft taken for Lenox Terrace Branch of Amer G. Quina, 5 West 103d St, Sept 7, 1918; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur G. Quinn to Port Washington Point Corp., 44 East 48th St, all liens, mtg $76,000, March 21; attorneys, same $100

PRINCE ST, 100, n s, 80.11, (formerly March 18, 1919;) Wm. H. Nord, referee, to Harold C. Mathews, 14 East 60th St, ½ part; Florence Mathews, 30 West 87th St, ½ part; Drellmount La Martin, 168 West 74th St, 1-12 part; Florence C. Martin, 44 West 40th St, 1-12 part, and Edith C. Mossman, 969 Park Av, 1-12 part; March 21; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & M., 30 Wall St. $25,000

KD AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9; Charles Haskell to Annie Josefchal, 1,028 Fulton St, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $9,500; attorney, A. K. Jacobs, 100 Broadway $100

9TH AV, 470, e s, 40.4 ft s of 54th St, 24.8x100; also property in New Gardens B. of Q.; Mary E. Mahon to Anna Louise Mahon, F. Haubner, Pembroke Place, New Gardens, L. I. & Q.; attorneys, Wendell, R. and R., 277 Broadway $1

11TH AV, w s, 18.8x100; Jacob Muller to F. William Schwiers & Sons, 90 West St, mtg $2,000, March 22; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $100

11TH AV, e s, 200.3 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; Richard Fitzpatrick to Hencken Realty Co, 543 West 28th St, March 21; attorney, Henry Herz, 41 Park Row $1

207TH ST, 225 e of 9th Av, 25x99.9; Panda Realty Corp. to Wm. Jacobs, 478 West 158th St; all liens, March 21; attorneys, Nordlinger & C., 115 Broadway. $100

27TH ST, 150 East, s s, 18.6x89.8; G. F. and Helen Borgen to Lexington Avenue Realty Co., 505 5th Av, mtg $5,000, March 21; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

32ND ST, e s, 100 ft s of 11th Av, 50x98.9; John F. Murray to John F. Murray Storage Corp., 544 11th Av; attorney, E. H. Levy, 3 Rector St. $100

80TH ST, 110 West, s s, 20x102.2; Ettor Estates Corp. to Emeline H. Olin, 276 Park Av, all liens, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $100

98TH ST, 111 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Margaret D. L. Robinson to Witten Holding Corporation, mtg $16,000, all liens, March 22; attorney, New York Trust and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $100

70TH ST, 220 and 223 East, s s, 50x100.5; Land Estates to Edward Bereshelm, 304 East 96th St, mtg $30,000; attorney, New York Trust and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

70TH ST, 124 East, s s, 20x100.5; Evelyn S. Griswold to Emilene D. Starr, 128 East 70th St, mtg $9,700, all liens, March 24; A. H. Murray, 37 Wall St. $1,000

76TH ST, 241 East, n s, 20x102.2; Charles B. Haskell to Paul Jancovic, 309 East 76th St, & 1 other; all liens, mtg $7,500, all liens, Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

83D ST, 175 East, n s, 29.11x100.8; Leona Holding Corp. to Benjamin Bernstein, 286 5th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Dec. 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

83D ST, PROPERTY; Ernest A. Bigelow to same, quitclaim, March 23; attorney, same $100

83D ST, 177 East, n s, 29.11x100.8; Olde Holding Corp. to same, all liens, Dec. 30, 1918; attorney, same $100

83D ST, 175 and 177 East, n s, 2 lots, each 29.11x100.8; Benjamin Bernstein to Louis and Annie Topper, 1,775 Madison Av., mtg $22,000, all liens, March 24; attorney, same $100

95TH ST, 49 West, n s, 18x100.8; Joseph Veith to Raymond H. Kutner, 2,808 Hughes Av; March 20; attys, M. S. & I. S. Gades, 53 William St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Raymond H. Kutner to Perry H. Iseman, 411 West 114th St, mtg $11,000, all liens, March 22; attys, same. $100

101ST ST, 427 East, n s, 25x100.11; Reliable Cleaning & D. Works to Louis Stiller, 66 East 118th St, mtg $9,700, all liens, March 22; atty, Louis Lehman, 320 3d Av. $1

102D ST, 113 and 115 West, n s, 45.10x100.11; Irene F. Bendheim and Beatrice Rosenbaum to Minnie Bendheim, 1,978 Morris Av, and 1 other, 20; attorney, Philip J. Dunn, 15 Broad St. $1

104TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Minnie Cangro to Pierayante Rotunno, 239 East 104th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, March 23; attorney, J. A. Ripley, 206 Broadway. $1

113TH ST, 259 West, n s, 1.8x100.11; Day MacDonald Co. to Starr & Stripes Realty Co., Chesters St. mtg, $25,000, all liens, March 15; atty J. E. Greenberg, 299 Broadway $100

119TH ST, 113 East, n s, 25x100.10, foreclosure, March 13, 1919; John J. Donohue, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St $14,000

123D ST, 207 and 215 West, n s, 100x78.1x irregular, foreclosure, March 13, 1919; John Mulholland, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., March 19; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St. $33,200

127TH ST, 110 West, s s, 16.8x99.11, (foreclosure Jan. 10, 1919;) Wm. R. Rapp, referee, to Jas. E. C. Leavitt and ano of Pelham Manor, N. Y.; attorney, R. A. B. Dayton, 18 William St. $9,600

147TH ST, 175 west of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Edmond Coffin to Henry S. Coffin, 129 East 71st St, 1-3 part and Wm. S. Coffin, 140 East 57th St, 1-3 part; mtg, $20,000; atty, J. Coffin, 46 Cedar St. $100

148TH ST, 307 West, n s, 37.6x99.11; 148th St, 306 West, n s, 37.5x99.11; Wm. Hyman et al. to Millie Rosenberg, 894 Riverside Drive. $100

149TH ST, 410 and 412, s s, 50x100; Greenberg & Levy, 38 Park Row $1

158D ST, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25 x99.11; Berlex Realty Co. to Thos. C. and Janet L. Devlin, Stanford, Dutchess Co., N. Y., mtg $20,250, March 13 ..... $100

157TH ST, s s, 100 ft west of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Marie S. Gilbert to Birdie Citron, 941 West 149d St, all liens, March 21; atty, N. Denser, 2,307 Broadway...$12,000

Bronx.

BARNES AV, w s, 620.1 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x96; Paul Reiling to John Alexy, 1,963 Crotona Av, mtg $3,500, March 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BECK ST, s s, 110 ft e of Avenue St. John, $1.3x135; Bertha Rosenstein to Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co., 40 St. Nicholas Terrace, July 18, 1917; attorneys, Harwitz & R., 115 Broadway $100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 271.11 ft n of 163th St, runs n 86.3 ft to Boston Rd x s w 102.2x e 54.11; Stebbins Realty & Construction Co. to Caroline Freund, 3,954 Washington Av, mtg, $25,500, March 24; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

COURTLANDT AVE, e s, 84 ft n of 162d St, 32x115x95x102.6; Leo J. Scheininger to Frances K. Scheininger, 123 2d Av, New Brighton, S. I., June 11, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

GILBERT PLACE, n s, 180 ft w of Valle St, 23x100; Gustavo Frey to Amelia Galson, 1,209 Gilbert Place, mtg $6,750, March 22; attorney, L. Nadel; 299 Broadway $100

DAVIDSON AV, 2,849-53 w s, 78x100; Francis B. Delehanty to John Finger, 144 East 170th St, mtg $6,000, March 20; attorney, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St. $100

HOE AV, 954 to 958, e s, 100x100; Malex Realty Corporation to Norbert Holding Corporation, 170 Broadway, March 20; attorneys, Marks & M., 41 Park Row $1

LANE on map Charles Darks, s s, 144 ft s w of road from Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge, 25x108x33x104; Ignats Biesch to Meschel Handler, 255 Hooper St, Brooklyn, Jan. 24; attorney, B. Alexander, 51 Chambers St. $100

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 245.8 ft e of Barry St, 75.1x88.1; Mary Maloney to John W. Goff, Aug. 2, 1904; attorney, E. M. Maloney, 309 Broadway $100

LOTS 94 and 95, Map Samler Estate; William H. Glese to Henry H. Glese, 804-8 East 161st St, mtg $7,500; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

MORRIS AV, s s, 200 ft s of 179th St, 20x100; Irene F. Bendheim to Minnie Bendheim, 1,978 Morris Av, March 20; attorney, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St. $1

REAR PART of Lot 143, map of W. F. Duncan, 10x38; Raffaele Cosse to Giovanni Guerio, 788 East 216th St, and another, mtg $4,000, Nov. 13, 1916; attorney, Giovanni Guerio, 788 East 213th St. $50

STEBBINS AV, 1,373, n w s, 22x100.1; Caroline A. Wheeler to Samuel Rosenfeld, 1,450 Minford Place, mtg $4,750, March 15; attorney, M. H. Hochdorf, 51 Chambers St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Rosenfeld to Samuel Salzman, 1,384 Brook Av, mtg $4,750, March 18; same attorney $100

TELLER AV, n w s, 258.10 ft n of 168th St, 22x100; Charne Kats to Barney Stengel, 3,783 3d Av, March 12; attorney, I. Lowenbraun, 149 Broadway $100

TREMONT AV, 1,774-6, s w corner of St. Lawrence Av, 83.4x112.6x30x130.4; Arthur Lafargeville, referee, to Amelia Orth, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., March 21; attorney, E. A. Acker, 876 Forest Av. $5,000

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,615, s w corner 175th St, runs s 100 x w 100 x irregular; Normar Real Estate Corporation to Dixie Security Co., 309 Broadway, mtg $121,500, March 15; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway $100

VILLA AV, s s, 467.6 ft n of 204th St, 25x134.11; Morris Frank, referee, to Josephine M. Bradley, extrx., 134 Franklin Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., March 23; attorney, Frese & Meffe, 3,029 3d Av. $2,050

3D AV, w s, 148 ft n of 167th St, 32x141.5; Mary B. Browne to David Shapiro, 405 East 167th St, March 24; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

133D ST, 677 East, n s, 50x103.6; Elizabeth Peck to Leopold Peck, 338 East 156th St, March 23; attorney, Leopold Peck, 338 East 156th St. $100

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of William St, 100x100; Elizabeth C. Doherty to Addie A. Sullivan, 543 East 141st St, prior mtg $5,500, March 21, 3 years, 6 p. o.; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 509 Willis Av. $5,500

17TH ST, n s, 67 ft w of Minford Pl, 53x100; Frida Silberschutz to George Haas, 330 West 97th St, prior mtg $12,000, March 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Weintraub, 123 Nassau St. $2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

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Most desirable section of moderate priced private houses in Greater New York. Top-notch transportation for single fare to Business and Pleasure. Seven - room, semi - detached brick houses, modern in every way, with and without garages; immediate sale at once. Terms.

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Exceptionally fine location; high ground, splendid view; corner plot, 100x218; house has 12 rooms, two baths, shower, &c.; two blocks from subway station; owner leaving city and will sell at very low figure; land alone worth more than price asked. Walter L. Jackson 198 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

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1st St., between 5th and 6th Aves., elegant brownstone dwelling, 10 rooms; perfect condition, including carpets; will sell cheap. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,500—LITTLE GEM—CASH $2,000.
A perfect home, 7 rooms, 2 toilets, sewer, electricity, gas, steam, cement floors, driveway; easily worth $8,500; five minutes subway, main station L. I. Railroad. B. E. SWEET, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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An Unusual Bargain

In order to quickly settle all estate, modern 10-room house, newly decorated, ready for immediate occupancy; price only $7,500 ft., splendidly located in the choicest residential section of Bayside, L. I., on Lawrence Boulevard and Woodland Av.; 10 minutes' walk from Penn. station; will sell on very easy terms to a responsible party for much less than present valuation. Estate of H. W. Meyer, 2 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 6290 or Stagg 679. Representative on property from 2 to 5 every day this week.

TWO MODERN HOMES

Located in the best section of Flushing. Must be sold—prices are right.

Nine room house, large garage; unusually high ground.

Eight room house, on corner plot, fronting on finest avenue in Flushing.

L. A. BIRCK,
Tel. Flushing 1974. Broadway, Flushing

LONG ISLAND BARGAIN

One of the nicest all-year residences at East Rockaway, Lynbrook, with 10-room house, 2 baths, garage, outbuildings; plenty of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; one acre ground; will be sold cheap. Address Owner, 181 Times Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, N. Y.

Five modern houses, 9 rooms, all improvements; plots 40x100; easy terms; near trolley and new depot. Write P. O. Box 149, Jamaica.

00 ACRES

75 highly cultivated; house 9 rooms, bath; sixty-foot barn, her outbuildings; 2 miles per mile; Country me and farm; one acre, house 6 rooms, bath, electric lights, etc., $4500. Furnished ones on shore to rent. EDWIN N. ROWLET, Northport, Long Island, or 47 West 4th St.

Freeport—Price $4,800, Cash $500

Balance as rent; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom, hot water heating system; ready for occupancy May 1; plot 44x115.

Gillies & Campbell, 101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Strap Hang?

WHY TRAVEL twice daily in crowded subways or tubes when a pleasant boat and comfortable train in TWENTY MINUTES brings you to a splendid out-of-the-ordinary COLONIAL RESIDENCE in the suburban section of Jersey City? House (built for present owner) is MODERN in every respect, has fourteen large, airy rooms and a beautiful square hall with stained glass windows.

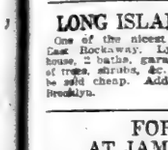
SPECIAL FEATURES, such as Italian marble mantels, open fireplaces, large sun porch, piazza, special trim and artistic decorations, two bathrooms, &c., all go to make an exceptional dwelling which is a HOME in every sense of the word.

Stands on plot 65x100 feet, facing wide asphalted avenue in RESTRICTED Elite locality. Price to QUICK buyer, $20,000. Inspection by appointment.

Further particulars from

Hudson Real Estate Co.,
108 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

THE RENT you now pay and a small payment down secures title; total price only $7,750, corner plot, 130 ft. x 150 ft.; 9 big rooms, 2 baths; wide verandas, sleeping



balcony; in select settled neighborhood; near stores, markets, country clubs, churches, schools; trees, flowers and shrubs; wonderful view; high elevation; 17 minutes' walk to R. R. station; 45 minutes train to N. Y. City; splendid commutation; in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section; city water, sewer, gas, &c. CURTIS SMITH, 1 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tel. No. Prospect.

LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME

Montclair-Morristown section; will sacrifice mine to effect quick sale; it is ready to move into; almost new; on plot 100x172 ft.; trees, flowers, shrubs, seven handsome rooms; tiled bath; living room 28 feet long, with large open fireplace; steam heat, running water, electric light, hardwood floors, hartwood trim, high in the hills near pretty lake, in refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches, and markets; 28 minutes on train to N. Y. C.; splendid commutation service, D. L. & W.; complete, beautifully decorated; $4,200 on first mortgage, balance $2,300 on easy terms to desirable party. Commuter, post office Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

JERSEY COAST.

DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE.
N. Y. C. JOHN D. MINER Corp.
L. & W. Ry.
LOCAL OFFICE: SPRING LAKE, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

For Rent for Season 1919

Wilton, New Hampshire

County Estate, spacious Colonial mansion, 14 rooms, completely furnished with antique furniture; bath, 4 large fireplaces, sleeping porch; hot and cold water, electric lights, furnace heat, natural flow of excellent water. Situated at southwest corner of a plateau in the heart of Temple Mountains. Altitude nearly 1,000 feet. Garage with 2 sleeping rooms. Gardener's cottage, 5 rooms, all improvements. Large barn with farming tools. Icehouse filled with ice. Plenty of wood for fuel. Farm consists of 100 acres. Large pine grove, plenty of tillage and pasture land, also trout brook. Extensive views of surrounding country. Most attractive lawns and gardens. 65 miles from Boston, on State Road. 4 miles from nearest railroad station.

H. C. MERRILL, Agt.,
446 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

5-room house for sale; A1 condition, garden front and rear on 161st St., between Park-Morris Av.; plot 15x100; convenient to 3d and Jerome Ave.; crosstown car at door. For particulars phone Melrose 9792.

A beautiful home, University Heights, worth $25,000; must sell this week. Wallace, 2,066 Valentine Av., near 192th St.

Bargain! Seven-room house, small lot, garage, good location; only $6,000. Wallace, 2,066 Valentine Av., near 192th St.

Brooklyn.

A dandy and cheap one-family brick semi-detached private dwelling, 7 rooms, electric light, gas, steam heat, parquet floors; instantaneous hot water and all modern improvements; some with garages; $6,150 to $8,000. Call Sunday between 2 and 5, or week days at 87 Glen St., near Crescent St.; 2 blocks from L. I. and L. I. R. R. stations, 2 trolley lines. Call week days at D. Skirkin, 87 Nassau St., Room 311; between 12 and 1 only, or telephone 2808 East New River.

Very cheap, 2-story, 2-family brick dwellings, 11 rooms; 2 sets of improvements; must sell; price $4,500, easy terms; East New York section; near Interboro R. T. and trolley. Call D. Skirkin, 87 Nassau St., Manhattan, Room 215, week days, between 1 and 2 only, or phone 2800 E. N. Y.

Richmond.

For sale at Great Kills, Staten Island, dwelling, 8 rooms; easy terms; full particulars. B. Williams, Tottenville, Staten Island.

Westchester County.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.

Beautiful Dutch Colonial house of 10 rooms, 3 baths; latest plumbing; gas and electricity; double garage; man's room; garden; bathing; tennis and golf; near Stamford. Apply P. L. Field, 18 East 41st St., New York.

At Larchmont, attractive 12-room house, two baths; garage; all improvements; large plot, high ground; near trolley, ten minutes to station; price $13,000; a bargain. Smith & Winn, 331 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5149.

SACRIFICE TO AVOID FORECLOSURE.

Fine 14-room home; select residential section on Hudson River, near New York; $4,000 cash required; great bargain. G. W., Room 418, 280 Broadway, New York.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys detached cottage, large lot; high ground; above Yonkers. Owner Rose, 9 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.

At Ridgewood, N. J.—Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; 5-room bungalows; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at 44 Cedar office. S. S. WALSTRUM-GODDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

Come see my lovely new seven-room home, positively every modern improvement; 8c com. to Penn. station; $200 down, easy terms like rent to quick buyer, with or without garage; West Shore or Susquehanna R. R.; don't delay, it may be gone if not now. Henschal, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 1481 J Hackensack, or 1606 Cortlandt, (N. Y.) No agents.

Modern home and garage in one of the best residential sections of Northern New Jersey; high elevation, beautiful view; house contains nine rooms and two baths, with all modern improvements; garage 16x20; corner plot; price very reasonable; particulars and photograph sent on request. E. A. Kenny, River Edge, N. J.

NEW HOUSES.

Six and seven rooms; steam heat; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, large kitchens with pantry; plot 40x150; price $6,150; terms to suit; also desirable home sites for sale. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row, New York. Tel. Barclay 8895.

COME OUT TODAY! Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; price reasonable; terms easy; 30 minutes' ride; 8 cents commutation. John A. Baldwin, opposite station, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone Hackensack 474.

TELEPHONE ME NOW! Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; price reasonable; terms easy; 30 minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Tel. John 5041.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 18 Park Row, New York.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful modern home; 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; every city convenience; large grounds. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Long Island.

At Richmond Hill.—Two-story bungalow, 10 rooms, steam heat, electric light, gas, 2 big fireplaces, plot 50x170, with 2 frontages on 2 streets; 5 minutes from Richmond Hill and Kew stations; an artistic home, not just a house and lot; you will be glad to consider offers. G. D. Macy, 151 East 86th St., N. Y. C., or Joel Fowler, Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, L. I. Phone Richmond Hill 44.

Broadway, Flushing.—Owner moving to South America will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house and lot; price, fireplace, two quiet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $1,500; cash, $3,500. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

Flushing House.—Four bedrooms, two baths, garage and garden, in best section, near station; price $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Do You Want an Office?

A few small and medium sized offices will be available after May 1, 1919, in the

Vanderbilt Avenue Building

on 42nd St., adjacent to Grand Central Terminal—connected at base level with all subways and trains.

In the heart of New York

J. Clarence Davies
51 East 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 2287

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE

Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.

Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS,

All light, high ceilings, suit anything. 25x100—50x90—25x200, with offset—40x40, ideal stable, 40x100—50x200; one location; your choice; immediate possession. HARLEM ROOFING, 17 E. 125th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

New Jersey.

Central Part of Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE

Modern, well-constructed factory, five-story and good basement. About 10,000 sq. ft. Hand and power elevators; power plant; fine facilities for shipping (rear entrance); plenty yard room if needed. Excellent light. Address

O. J., 810 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CATHEDRAL COURT

541 West 113th St., West Side
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms and Bath; can be had from April 1 $1,300
Apply on Premises, or
A. BRANDSTEIN, 74 Broadway

BEAUTIFUL SUITES

Opposite Schwab Mansion
2 and 3 Rooms
Newly Altered House
Apply 306 West 75d

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Connecticut.

SHARON, CONN.—RENT OR LEASE FURNISHED COLONIAL HOUSE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELECTRICITY; 12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, PLANTED GARDEN; MAN ON PLACE. 66 BROADWAY, ROOM 1001.

Rooms Wanted.

June 1st-October, New Rochelle, small house, family three. E. F., 1,776 Broadway.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Beautifully furnished 9-room house; 30 minutes sail; 5-cent fare; May 1 to Nov. 1. Apply 54 West 70th St.

New York State.

Short Hills, N. J.—Sacrifice modern country home; 1½-acre plot; steam heat, electricity, garage. A 502 Times Downtown.

Massachusetts.

In the Berkshires, 9 miles from Pittsfield and Lenox; fully furnished Colonial house; electricity; delicious spring water; two bathrooms; laundry with set tubs; supply of wood and coal on hand; vegetable garden if desired; room for horses and car; pure milk delivered daily; this house has had same tenant for six summers; rental $100 per month. Apply to William N. Crass, Richmond, Mass.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted for Summer, 6 rooms, furnished; modern improvements; near seashore and railroad; terms. N 47 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS 5%
CHARGES VERY REASONABLE.
DAVID LIONS, 170 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate.—Competent, reliable carpenter and builder wants position as carpenter in office building or other large building. Strain, 286 West 153d.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent.—Magnificent corner plot, near 59th St. and the East River; about 22,000 square feet; owner can arrange for building loan for prospective purchaser or will build for a first-class tenant. Box F. R. F., 1,358 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

6 rooms, bath, steam-heated dwelling, all improvements, half hour out, Erie; large plot; $4,200; reasonable terms. W. Batcheller, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Charming residence, beautiful Heights section; nine rooms; all improvements; fine condition; steam heat; cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Choice residence, Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage, large plot near station, schools, churches, golf links; price $20,000; satisfactory terms. Address Atwater, 103 Lafayette St., New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES
GEORGE HOWE.
527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING—BARGAINS.

Must be sold, ten lots, taken under foreclosure, near station; will divide. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

NEW GARDENS HOUSE.

Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Great Neck, house, overlooking Manhasset Bay; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, large plot; price $12,000. Horace G. Knowles, 53 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

For sale, 15 choice lots in Jamaica Hillcrest section, Jamaica, L. I.; $15,000 for the group. Address Box 1416, Columbus, Ohio.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Port Washington, L. I.

Garden City Estates.—Going abroad shortly; will sacrifice 3 lots. O 403 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

575 acres, 16-room residence, 2 baths, tiled hall; commodious barns; woodland; caretaker's house; bargain for improvement; large orchard. Archer, 10 East 43d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SUMMER HOMES.
ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK, DEAL.
NOW RENTING.

Also hotels and boarding houses. Send for booklet. Albert Robbins, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J., (opp. depots,) Allenhurst, N. J.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb; for lease; all-year business. R. O., 415 Times Downtown.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Country estate for sale; East Brookfield, Mass.; Colonial type house; cost more than present sale price a century ago. Apply Trustee, P. O. Box 5232, Boston, Mass.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—An Island just off of Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 28-ft. motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this summer. H. Ross Clark, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. Owner.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Fine residences, spacious grounds, garage, chicken house, fruit and garden, 15 rooms, 2 baths, billiard, porches, conservatory, driveways; 30 minutes from 34th St.; photos. J. H. H. Van Hoven, 42 East 9th St., N. Y.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

HILLTOP FARM.

Southeastern exposure, 40 acres, partly cultivated, some timber, good stream, extensive view; dry air, house 6 rooms and bath, barn, apple orchard; 25 miles out; ideal country home; good farm.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 535.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

50 miles from the Grand Central, a farm of 70 acres; never-failing springs above the farm house supply water; beautiful views are seen from many points. There are two small bungalows, an old orchard, ample wood; half way between Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; for sale to principals at $12,000. Information at Box 28, Stockton, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange showrooms; excellent thoroughfare, fine location for sales or show room for manufacturers' representative; space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Prince Sts.

$85.—Splendid light lofts; 2,500 square feet each; elevator service, steam heat, good location to get help; 407-9 East 70th St.; from May 1st. Agent, Sigmund Lewy, 1,064 Lexington Av., Phone Rhinelander 2222.

NORTHWEST COR. 28TH ST. AND 1ST AV.

Lofts containing 8,000 square feet; also ground floor and basement, containing 20,000 feet; splendid light, four sides; sprinklers, heat, elevator, power. Apply premises, Riesor.

Store twenty by fifty, with basement, May 1; excellent location; next to moving picture; will alter front to suit tenant; 77 1st Av. Inquire Paschkes, 21 West 58th St. Greeley 5295.

2 AND 4 SPRING ST., S.W. COR. BOWERY.

Desirable corner lofts, 3,200 sq. feet each; excellent light; windows three sides; steam-heated; freight elevator; power is required. INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

Lofts to rent, 15,000 square feet; electric power, steam heat, sprinkler; only those requiring entire 15,000 square feet need apply. Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th St.

Light lofts, about 2,200 square feet each; electric freight elevator; low rent; brokers protected. Frankel, 200 Pearl St., near Beekman.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 129th St.

Office space, 12x14, fully equipped, near Custom House; or will let any part. K 586 Times Downtown.

Mail privileges $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 29th St.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 306, 51 East 42d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small furnished office with or without services, preferably on Broadway, between Leonard and West Houston Sts. K 600 Times Downtown.

Loft wanted, 50x100; ground floor and basement or small building preferred. Aus, 403 East 91st St.

Loft wanted, about 10,000 square feet, between 14th and 30th Sts. Write Box J—614, 1,265 Broadway.

By architect to share light office, telephone, &c., reasonable, 23d to 40th St. W 117 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

204 St., (183 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including electricity; absolutely up; also one room and bath, with meals, gas; working women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Burlington, Telephone Madison Square 6760.

30th, 30 EAST.—Large, well furnished room with bath, meals; service, $15. Telephone Murray Hill 9068 or superintendent on premises.

70's, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Handsome apartments to sub-lease, furnished, until April 20; seven rooms, three baths; every reasonable; seen by appointment only. Telephone Rhinelander 4084.

70TH, 46 EAST.—Large room, kitchenette adjoining, bath; $65 monthly. Lenox 5475.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $27.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 29 East 28th St. HOTEL KENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east and west sides; choice buildings; some, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1490.

GRAMERCY NEIGHBORHOOD.—Unusually attractive six rooms, bath; old management; $900 monthly. Tel. Gramercy 2692.

LEXINGTON AV., 872. (East 69th.)—Bargain—No reliable tenant artistically furnished 5-room sunny, airy apartment; grand piano; no better opportunity in city; seen daily, 12 to 6. Cahill.

MADISON AV., 1,370. (Corner 82d St.)—Sunny corner apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, comfortably furnished; piano; $100; seen 1-6. Alger, Tel. Academy 3622.

Furnished—West Side.

97th, 31 WEST.—Studio, alcove, and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $80.

123th, 149 WEST.—Three-room apartment, well furnished, 6 months.

127th ST., 274 WEST.—Exquisite 8 light rooms; elevator; silver, rugs, paintings, linen; $100. Apt. 11. Phone Chelsea 4624.

23D, 435 WEST.—Artistic living room, double bedroom, complete kitchen, bath; strictly private house; references.

27th, 311 WEST.—Four rooms; modern apartment; handsomely furnished; telephone and electricity; sublet to Sept.; $75. Apply Supt.

39TH ST., 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, complete; references; lease. Supt.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

45TH, 241 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references. $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6711.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartments, three rooms and bath, $65 to $110; modern elevator building.

48th, 20 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $60 per month. Murray Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8306.

47TH ST., 26 WEST.—Furnished apartment; beautiful living room, with French windows; large bedroom, with bath and kitchenette; Call between 9 and 5 P. M., Tuesday only, second floor.

48TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished apt., alcove bedroom, living room, kitchenette and bath; seen from 2 to 6.

47th, 46 WEST.—Large sitting room, double bedroom, kitchenette, handsomely furnished; April until September. Carlyle. Call after 10.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Magnificently furnished 2 large rooms, bath, apartment; from April 1; rare opportunity; $180 month; appointment only. Telephone Bryant 8400.

55TH ST., 55 WEST.—Three rooms, sunny apartment, furnished, 3 months, $225 per month. Apply Superintendent.

56TH, 22 WEST.—Attractive, large, second floor; suitable for bachelors or professional couple; fine residential club section; electricity, gas; no kitchen; $150. Call 9 to 5, or telephone Circle 682.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Tharndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

68TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rather nicely furnished 3-room apartment; bath, kitchenette; maid service; call after 4. Estrin.

72D, 166 WEST.—Apartment three rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchen, with fine bathroom and shower; ice refrigeration; $160 month Cen. 1; also 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service if desired. Apply to Manager, on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D, 14 WEST.—Most desirable furnished 1-room apartment, with kitchenette. Fitz Gerald.

72D ST., 222 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished, very large studio rooms; bath, kitchenette; facing river.

73D, 305 WEST.—Attractive furnished 4-room apartment; $300 monthly. Inquire mornings.

73D, 141 WEST, (Hotel Hamilton.)—Sublease furnished 2 rooms and bath. Apt. 215.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two and three room suites, with kitchenette and private baths.

75TH, 156 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, private baths, electricity; references. Mrs. R. C. Nin.

70TH, 125 WEST, (Apt. 7A.)—Exceptionally fine, spacious 4-room, front apt.; 3 bedrooms; southern exposure; modern bldg.; $200.

80'S.—7-room apt., first floor; $125. Phone Col. 1278.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Charming sunny 3-room furnished housekeeping apartment; immediate possession. Borsodi.

81ST, 206 WEST.—Four-room apartment. Silberman, $150 monthly.

83D, 4 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $65. Apply basement, 9:30 to 5.

86TH, (Belnord Apartments.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, charmingly furnished; owner leaving. Cathedral 8876.

86'S, (Riverside Drive.)—Six rooms, overlooking Hudson, piano; $150. Phone Riverside 8098.

91ST., 149 WEST.—Three connecting rooms and kitchenette; $75 monthly.

93D, 270 WEST.—1, 2 large rooms, bath, service; furnished, unfurnished. Opper.

96TH, 336 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment, fully furnished, including linen, silver, piano, one door from Drive, subway express, convenient; $115. Telephone 3192 Riverside. Powers.

96TH, 315 WEST, (one door from Drive.)—Gorgeously furnished 4-room apt., music room; with baby grand piano, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath. Phone Riverside 1406. Appointment only: $150.

111TH ST., 532 WEST, (Apt. 63.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room, kitchenette apt.; exceptional opportunity; immediate possession.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class apartment, 2 rooms and dining room, in building; rent $70. Telephone Cathedral 7715.

113TH, 601 WEST.—Furnished apartment; 3 large rooms, 2 baths; all light; April 1 to June 1; inspection Wednesday and Thursday. Apartment 110.

116TH, WEST.—Will share our beautiful apartment, overlooking Hudson, with congenial couple, furnishing their meals. Morningside 8274.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

146TH, 604 WEST.—4 rooms, modern apartment; reasonable rent; grand view Riverside, Hudson; seen any time. Raymond apartment.

162D, 565 WEST.—Six beautifully furnished rooms, Oriental rugs, new Knabe piano, elevator. Apt. 2D.

171ST, 640 WEST.—Four rooms and bath; ground floor front; beautifully furnished; $100. Phone Braddin Hamilton, Biltmore Hotel.

171ST, (270 Fort Washington Av., (Apt. 54, bungalows.)—Apartment, very desirable; living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; linen, silver; April 1-Sept. 30.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, West Sides. Long, Short Leases.
Refurnished RENTING A SPECIALTY.

176 West 72d St. 'Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickcliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5397.

APARTMENT HUNTING NECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished five-room modern elevator apartment; Oriental rugs; piano; victrola; 137th Broadway Subway; Phone Morningside 4501, Apartment 25.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 69th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing Park, seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; May 1 to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 4785.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (71st St., Barnard.)—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $300 monthly. May to Oct.; references required. Phone Col. 9860.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 10??

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—4 rooms; highly furnished; all light; responsible people only.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

NEWLY and attractively furnished four-room apartment until Oct. 1; rent $175; seen by appointment; security and references. Morningside 3835.

REFINED FURNISHED 5-ROOM APARTMENT.—BROADWAY AND 91ST ST.

Sublease to October, 1920, preferred; possession from April 20; first-class building; beautifully furnished apartment; 2 large parlors, dining room, 4 spacious bedrooms, 2 baths and kitchen, private telephone; de luxe electric piano; silver, linen and all desirable comforts. 250 W. 91st St., Apt. 3 South. Phone Riverside 9340 from 2 to 6 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Overlooking Hudson, ten rooms, baby grand piano; $[illegible]. Phone Riverside 8098.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 696, (157th.)—Eight attractive 4-5 light rooms; fine view; short block from subway and omnibus; to responsible party only; April 1 to Oct. 1; $150 monthly; unfurnished thereafter; from owner. Apartment 65. Inquire on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Furnished, completely five rooms, two bedrooms, two baths, servery, linen, &c.; $225. Morningside 3458.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; immediate possession; $300 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

THE DELAL APARTMENTS,
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $90; 2 rooms and bath, $100 to $120; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

TWO BUSINESS GIRLS will share apartment with another girl; most location; overlooking Riverside; close to 72d St. and subway stations. Telephone Schuyler 2096.

WEST END AV., (Near 106th St.)—For sale by original owner, complete furnishings very attractive six-room apartment; Hinde baby grand, Oriental rugs, silver, linen; attractive furniture best quality obtainable; everything like new; furnishings cost over $10,000; will sell to quick buyer at great sacrifice; long lease; very reasonable rent; can be acquired by purchaser if desired. M. 2, 1,776 Broadway.

WEST END AV., 600, (94th.)—Suites handsomely furnished 2-room, kitchenette and apartment, grand piano, &c.; April 1 to Oct. 1; $100 monthly.

WEST END AV., 808.—9 rooms, 3 baths, beautifully furnished; grand piano; immediate possession; $325 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 840, (107th St.)—Five-room elevator apartment; $300; rent unfurnished, $125; party purchasing furniture. Academy 1862.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 183.—5 light rooms, bath, attractively furnished. Phone Main 1906.

Furnished—Westchester County.

SOUTH YONKERS—To lease, five-room elevator apartment, handsomely furnished, from April 1st to September 15. W 15 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

84TH, 129 EAST.—Eight large rooms, bath; 2 open fireplaces; elevator building, near new subway; most desirable location.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 3 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; very exceptional.

70TH, 118 WEST.—Magnificent park view, large beautifully decorated studio room, handsome fireplace, outside bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sacrifice.

68TH ST., CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Exceptional high-class elevator apartment; 7 unusually large and light rooms, 2 baths, sublet, $1,400. Apartment 6W. Columbus 8279.

75TH, 24 WEST.—3 large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; 2 rooms, $65.

100TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside.)—High class room, bath, kitchenette, steam; $70 month.

188TH, 520 WEST.—Four elegant large rooms, bath; modern improvements. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

BROADWAY, 3,657.—Beautiful unfurnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, from May 1, $1,400 rental. Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720, (corner 149th.)—10 rooms, 3 baths, modern apartment; exceptionally desirable; possession at convenience; sublet $1,600.

SIX rooms, facing Riverside Drive, 2 baths; rent $115. Inquire Hudson View Corp., Co., 990 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bedroom, kitchenette, bath; modern house; Manhattan; moderate rental; would sublet part bachelor apartment; full particulars. K 584 Times Downtown.

Wanted for immediate possession to Oct. 1, two to four room furnished apartment, light housekeeping; private family; 72d or 73d St. Park West. R 589 Times Downtown.

Four rooms, housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, Washington Square or upper west side; price $40 to $60; give full particulars. K 596 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, until June; $135 a month. A 548 Times.

Furnished apartment, 3-5 rooms, between 72d and 120th, near Broadway; state particulars and price. N 71 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Small apartment, convenient 145th St. subway station; adults. Depew, 60 West 144th.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment wanted at once by responsible business couple, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, all improvements, not exceeding $60 per month; refined neighborhood. Write or phone Jeurling, 719 Lexington Av. Telephone Plaza 7845.

Wanted unfurnished apartment, two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, and living room; prefer Washington Square section; state price, term of lease, location. R 6 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished 5 rooms; desirable location; Bronx; about $50. Allenberg 5404 Riverside.

4-5 room apartment; modern conveniences; rent $25 to $35. W 77 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. (northeast cor. 25th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

37TH, 145 EAST.—French private family, room, private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

55TH ST., 116 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Elegant furnished room for gentleman, in private residence; telephone and all conveniences; $45 per month. Phone Plaza 7318.

62D, 351 EAST.—Suite of two light rooms, bathroom, and toilet; electric light, gas, heat, hot water, telephone; private house; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (between 61st and 62d Sts.)—Large front room, with own bath, in private house; $15 weekly.

MADISON AV., 735, (64th St.)—Large sunny corner back parlor; private bathroom; newly decorated; $60 month; electricity. Ed. Krehl.

West Side.

127TH, 146 WEST.—To let, sitting room and bedroom; gentleman; references.

22D, 459 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; kitchen privilege; quiet; $10.

47TH, 100 WEST, Raleigh Hall.—Refined, comfortable residence for men; hotel service; $8.25 up weekly; free use bath; with private bath, $10.50 up; transients invited.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Comfortable

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, capable of taking trial balance; state age, experience, salary; permanent position. B 811 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in sales and purchase ledger; one who can help out in billing; necessary call with references. Beckley-Ralston, 259 West 54th St.

BOOKKEEPERS.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DOUBLE ENTRY, CALL TUESDAY, 3 P. M., 3 RECTOR ST., ROOM 637.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, one to take full charge of office and take off trial balance. B 236 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in cloak and suit business; knowledge of controlling accounts; must be accurate. L. B. Vogel, 1 East 53d.

CASHIER, experienced, restaurant; evening work; knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply Room 618, 220 West 42d St.

CLERICAL.

Young women over 18 years of age for congenial clerical positions; experienced or beginners; fine opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

CLERKS, 16 to 20 years of age, in a large office; experience unnecessary; some high-school training desirable, but not essential; salary $10 per week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; write stating age, education, and experience, if any. R 446 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER.—Position in sales and advertising department of tire company open for experienced dictaphone operator and stenographer; must be good in English, neat and thorough; state full particulars, salary, experience with dictaphone, and give references. B 250 Times.

DRAPERS. (25.)

Experienced on high-priced dresses; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY.

SAM'L FLOERSHEIMER & BRO.,
141 MADISON AV., AT 31ST ST.

EXAMINERS, experienced, on dresses, suits, and skirts; also women who are willing to learn the business, which offers exceptional opportunities. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

FILE CLERK.

Large company requires capable, energetic young lady, about 20; excellent opportunity for advancement; state full particulars and salary wanted. W 649 Times Downtown.

FINISHERS.

HARRY COLLINS

REQUIRES
DRAPERS—SKIRT,
SLEEVE HANDS,

FINISHERS.—Waist, sleeve, skirt.

We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.

CALL ANY TIME,
9 EAST 57TH ST.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) to begin April 7; 4 in family; no washing; city reference. X 339 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER; small family; city reference; no washing; white. Call before 10 morning or evenings, Apt. 23, 468 Riverside Drive. Telephone 6320 Morningside.

GIRLS OVER 18
to fold paper patterns; light, clean work; steady; half day Saturday; apply to

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
64 West 23d St.
McCreery Bldg. (3d floor.)

GIRL, about 16, in office of large manufacturing concern; salary $6; state age, nationality, &c. B 715 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS: Earnest, experienced woman to care for three children, 5, 6, and 7. Mrs. Edwin Johnston, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HANDSEWER, expert, to act as forelady in ribbon novelty house, confident of engaging help; state salary and experience. K 126 Times.

HOUSEMOTHER for boys' school in Central Pennsylvania; middle-aged widow preferred. X 275 Times Annex.

MATRON for boys' school in Central Pennsylvania; middle-aged widow preferred. X 274 Times Annex.

NORLAND NURSE, to take care of child 2 years old; must have good references. K 501 Times Downtown.

NURSE for child 2 years; sleep at home. Phone Morningside 5610, Apt. 3-H, 600 West 136th St.

NURSE, dental; intelligent, educated, experienced dental assistant or nurse; give reference. Y 210 Times Annex.

NURSE, undergraduate, for small hospital; $30 monthly and maintenance. Call 233 East 57th.

NURSE.—Experienced operating room nurse for small hospital. Call 29 East 57th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT who can operate typewriter for hardware house; state previous experience, references, and salary expected. Hardware, Box 5, 1,335 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State experience, if any; must be over 18; salary to start $8; advancement. P. O. Box 395, City Hall station, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY; EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; $10-$12 START. FRIEDBERG BROS., 1,572 BROADWAY.

OPERATOR, Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine; male or female; steady position; state experience, salary desired. F. S., 247 Times Downtown.

PACKERS AND WRAPPERS.

Young women over 16 years of age; experience not required. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

RELIABLE WOMAN to assist in taking care of baby; can live at home or with employer. B 849 Times Annex.

SALESLADY; only one with experience in high-class photographic studio considered; where; hours, salary, age, and salary desired; applications treated strictly confidential. S. W., 286 Times.

15—SALESLADIES—15

experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear, salary $18-$25, for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESWOMAN

possessing ability to secure remunerative position in petticoat department, with best stores out of town. Wm. Epstein & Bros., 1,239 Broadway.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY, first-class, at once; good position. Rachaels, 2,836 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, busy executive, immediately, young lady, well educated, neat appearance, taking rapid verbatim dictation, read notes readily, transcribe perfectly; not afraid of hard work; living upon west side; state nationality; write giving references, salary, or phone for appointment 6198 Audubon. C. G. Parker, 790 Riverside Drive.

SECRETARY.—If a well educated Southern woman, good personality, good tempered, thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and stenography, would care for an interesting position in a small Mississippi town, please communicate with Presbyterian, B 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—A DESIRABLE POSITION UPTOWN FOR A REFINED, CAPABLE GIRL; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, RAPID, AND ACCURATE. APPLY TUESDAY AFTERNOON OR WEDNESDAY MORNING AT DETROIT ELECTRIC CAR CO., 20 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in sales dept. of a large manufacturing concern in N. Y. City; must be able to translate from Spanish to English; some knowledge of export desired but not essential; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary desired. B 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT. — A DESIRABLE POSITION UPTOWN IS OPEN FOR A REFINED, CAPABLE GIRL; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, RAPID, ACCURATE; REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. A 218 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILLING CLERK, experienced, accurate, neat; one who can bill on a Remington typewriter; steady position, moderate salary. H. Rosenthal & Company, 75 Worth St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; MUST WRITE A GOOD HAND; ALSO SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING. APPLY WEDNESDAY, S. HEYMANN & CO., 220 4TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant in office of silk fringe manufacturer; salary, $16 weekly. Address, stating age and experience, Advancement, H 333 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER for Christian firm; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary $15 to start. Call Wednesday, at the room, 618, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, with high school education; capable speller and grammarian and experienced in filing; Oliver machine. Call Circle 4977, or B 208 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in dictation and making out orders; call at once with references. The Beckley-Ralston Co., 259 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER,

at least two years' experience; must be rapid and capable of taking charge of office; $30. R 609 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; some experience necessary; chance advancement. Call after 9 A. M., Gassaway, 106 West 82d.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate the dictaphone; excellent positions; $18 to $20 weekly; will teach if necessary. Miss Charash, Room 226, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and accurate; mostly billing; some dictation; state full particulars; salary $15 to start; good opportunity. B 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, high school graduate, wanted for public accountant's office; state age, nationality, experience, and salary. S 698 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SPEED AND ACCURACY IMPERATIVE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. "MANUFACTURER," 826 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity with large concern in new department; no beginners. Call, before 10:30, 114 East 16th St., 8th floor.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted by woolen house; state references, experience, and salary expected. R 652 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Smart young beginner; must be quick and accurate; good wages; references. Vaughans, 43 Barclay St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, by large downtown corporation; state full particulars. S 723 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, with particular knowledge of office routine. Write Box T. C., 1619 St. James Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be good typist and capable of taking rapid dictation; good opportunity. B 254 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, able to take technical dictation. K 585 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; intelligent, refined, year's experience. K 594 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; steady position; good salary. Call Wednesday, Imperial Hygiene Co., 126 West 52d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; one capable of taking French dictation preferred. W 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; intelligent; refined; year's experience. W 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; able to take technical work. W 205 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.
require competent saleswomen for
UNTRIMMED HATS
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
RIBBONS
LACES
VEILINGS
Permanent position, with good salaries. Apply after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, West 42d St., near 5th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent
CASHIERS.
Good salaries. Apply at 9 A. M.
Supt.'s Office or by letter.

STOCK CLERKS.

Young women, over 16 years of age, for mail order work; good opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., Corner Washington St.

TEACHERS. — Wanted, English, French, Spanish, native teachers. Address Buccini's School, 220 West 59th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk, capable, energetic, and trustworthy; Brooklyn resident preferred. Apply 350 Wyth Av., corner South First St., Brooklyn.

TYPISTS.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO. REQUIRE SEVERAL CAPABLE TYPISTS WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE (ELLIS OPERATORS PREFERRED). APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE, EXPECTATIONS, &C., BOX K 609 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPISTS.
CLERICAL WORKERS.
STOCK GIRLS.
PACKERS.
YOUNG BEGINNERS.

Young women over 16 years of age may find satisfactory employment in our large mail order house; excellent opportunities furnish the means of rapid advancement, according to ability. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPISTS.

We have a few good vacancies for typists; pay according to experience; rapid advancement for beginners.

Call at once.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPISTS.

Young women over 16 years of age, experienced or beginners; opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPIST.

Competent young lady, about 21, required in large office; must be able to figure correctly; Underwood machine; excellent chance for advancement; state qualifications and salary desired. W 650 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.

Order copier, familiar with billing machine; permanent position. Apply to
D. E. SICHER & CO., 49 WEST 21ST.

TYPIST.—Accurate and rapid; $12 to start; call all day. Industrial Extension Institute, 15 West 34th.

WOMAN, competent, cheerful; family two adults; sleep at home; hours 11 to 8. Phone 4066 Circle.

WOMAN wanted, capable, middle-aged, to care for child; references. Haynes, 342 West 71st St.

YOUNG LADY in clerical department. Call Tuesday morning National Packing & Shipping Co., 120 West 20th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted for dental office, 1,042 St. Nicholas Av., (West 163d St.)

Instruction.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners and advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 500 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7360 Murray Hill.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2733.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Increase your speed and earning power. Write for "Flying Fingers," free. Rose L. Pitts School, 324 5th Av.

BECOME AN EXPERT! Study spare time for business and secretarial positions. THE ELLERSON INSTITUTE, 334 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

to secure a splendid position, with some big company and earn from $15 to $25 a week. Join our filing class now enrolling and prepare yourself to take up a position which we will secure for you. You will know more about filing and indexing than your employer will pick up in any office in years. Classes meet evenings and afternoons. They need not interefere with other work. Phone, call, or write at once as classes are limited. Phone Franklin 2265.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING.
Only School Affiliated with
Filing Equipment Houses.
THE SHAW-WALKER COMPANY,
60 Franklin St., near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1,540 Broadway (cor. 43d St.), 367 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 314 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED

in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained women. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunity for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.

PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.

"WHY BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD STUDY ENGLISH" is the subject of an exceedingly practical address by Horatio N. Drury, A. B., at Pace Institute, at 6:15 o'clock on Thursday evening, March 27. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English," and for complimentary tickets to Mr. Drury's lecture on March 27. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

POST-GRADUATE SECRETARIAL COURSE FOR EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.

Also complete Course for Beginners; Individual Instruction; registered by Regents. PEARL SCHOOL, 256 West 40th Street. Known throughout country for thoro work.

A PROFITABLE PROFESSION
FOR QUALIFIED WOMEN.

Eleven weeks' course in practical nursing. Call or write the BALLARD SCHOOL, Central Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av., New York. Phone Plaza 10100.

EARN $3,000 YEARLY

as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.

CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y., 1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 8052.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, with places other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Innumerable stenographic positions; diktovox, dictaphone operators; good opportunities; $15-$22. Call Wednesday.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $10-$25.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CREDIT MANAGER.

WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN WHO IS CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE DETAILS OF A CREDIT DEPARTMENT AND A STAFF OF COLLECTORS. THIS POSITION REQUIRES A CLEAN-CUT, AGGRESSIVE MAN AND OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. WRITE US FULLY ABOUT YOURSELF. YOU WON'T HAVE TO DODGE, AND SALARY DESIRED IN FIRST LETTER. ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. W 35 TIMES.

DOCTOR wanted in Compensation Claim Division of prominent Casualty Insurance Company; duties will be general in such department, but do not involve practice or treatment of injuries; reply, stating age, medical school from which graduated, and year of graduation, general education, business experience, and whether any language other than English is spoken. S 593 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, for heating and ventilating engineers' and contractors' office; good opportunity for young man to learn business; state experience, references, and salary desired. B 238 Times.

DRUGGIST, registered New York; honest, sober, reliable; position out city. N 88 Times.

ENGINEER, heating and ventilating, experienced man for designing and estimating work in engineers' and contractors' office; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. B 239 Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT

for motor truck assembling plant; must be experienced and have some engineering ability. X 307 Times.

GARDENER.—Place New Canaan; flowers, vegetables, lawn; care of horse. S 7 Times.

HEAD OF STOCK.—Importing firm requires the services of an experienced and active young man as head of silk department; salary $25 weekly to start. A 353 Times.

MAN, single under 45, as vegetable and flower gardener, near Stamford; Swede, Swiss, or Belgian preferred; answer, giving experience, references, and wages, Room 75, 22 William St.

MAN wanted, experienced in trade research, promotion, statistics, and advertising, by a textile corporation specializing in goods formerly made in Germany. X 399 Times Annex.

MAN, thoroughly familiar with export trade, to be located in New York City; address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. X 376 Times Annex.

MANAGERS.

We need three managers immediately for positions paying $10,000 per annum; a short experience in the field plus your present system will qualify you. Phone Cortlandt 3712.

MANUFACTURER'S SALES REPRESENTATIVE
WANTED.

We want to engage the services of a man who possesses some practical knowledge of chemical laboratories and laboratory work. If possible, we want a man who has had some experience in selling laboratory apparatus.

To save your time and ours your letter should state something of your education, past experience, present occupation, and requirements as to remuneration. This is a salary and commission proposition and offers an excellent future to the right man, with abundant opportunity for growth and expansion. Address Manufacturer, X 361 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL
or
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEER
or
WITHIN FEW MONTHS OF GRADUATION AT TIME LEFT COLLEGE.

Experience not essential; age between 21 and 25.

This is a position offering unusual opportunity for development in engineering work of a very interesting kind and will appeal strongly to an ambitious young man; kindly mention your age, education, religion, and any experience that you may have had. Address M. E. Box 238 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY GRADUATED, THOROUGHLY GROUNDED IN THEORY; SOME EXPERIENCE IF POSSIBLE; THE ORGANIZATION IS LARGE AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE BRIGHT; STATE EDUCATION, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. WRITE ENGINEER, ROOM 1009, 110 WEST 34TH ST.

MECHANICS wanted, first class. Apply Cadillac, 6 West 62d St.

NECKWEAR.

Strong side line for road on commission. Seidman & Co., 467 Broadway.

NIGHT CLERK, must act as messenger and do some clerical work, 40 hours each night; highest references required; state age, experience, and salary expected. D. M., 323 Times.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, hotel; permanent position for reliable man of middle age; hours, 7 to 7. N 79 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and bill clerk; experienced; quick and accurate at figures; some knowledge of catalogue or mail order work desirable though not essential; uptown; state experience and salary expected. Manufacturing 187 Times.

ORDER CLERK ASSISTANT with experience in printing and stationery business. H. K. Brewer & Co., 58 Liberty St.

PACKERS.

Experienced in cloaks, suits and dresses; apply mornings.

BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

PART TIME, hours daily, 5 to 8 o'clock to finish up day's work of mailing department; opportunity for bright, honest young man to earn $8 a week for short hours. K 601 Times Downtown.

PORTER in wholesale woolen house. Address, with references, S 707 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN, registered New York; good habits, able do minor surgery; position out city assisting physician. N 87 Times.

PRINTER.—Solar bromide; steady position. Address The Genesee Picture Frame Company, 152 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
WESTCHESTER SUBURBAN.

We do not pay drawing account until we know your worth; commission only; we have leads that are dying for lack of attention; misrepresentation, exaggeration, and intoxication have no place in our business; young men of slight experience will be considered for training, but experienced men preferred. M. D., 72 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE, energetic, preferably a physician or pharmacist, is required to travel on a salary basis in Brazil in the interest of a well-known pharmaceutical preparation; fluent Portuguese necessary and previous business experience desirable; an excellent opening for a capable man with some executive ability. Apply, stating salary, age, references, and all other particulars, without which no application will be considered. A 473 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live-wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 per commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Rutland, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN WANTED; NEAT APPEARING MAN ONLY TO SELL SECURITIES FOR WELL KNOWN CORPORATION; BIG MONEY FOR RIGHT PARTY; STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. CALL 1,480 BROADWAY, ROOM 1022; ASK FOR MR. ORANGE.

SALESMEN (6)—Sell an important automobile specialty; well advertised; over 50,000 satisfied customers to date; to cover metropolitan district; knowledge of automobiles and tires a decided advantage, though not essential; commission. Call or phone for appointment. Essenkay Service Co., Inc., Buick Bldg., Broadway and 58th St. Circle 5862-3.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic young man, well educated and of refinement, to sell our famous phonograph language courses to business people out on salary and commission; must know how to approach people without previous introduction. Call between 10:30 and 12:30 or 2:30 to 4:30, 12 East 46th St., seventh floor.

SALESMAN.—Preferably a young man who is experienced in paper business and knows how to figure paper and boards; he should preferably be acquainted with folding box boards and customers, to call on folding box trade; a knowledge of printing and lithography would prove of value; salary basis. X 385 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced in securities, able to meet men of big calibre, ambitious for a permanent connection of the right sort, will answer this adv. of a rapidly growing financial house; applicants must have clean records and better than average qualifications; salary and commission. B 675 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a profit maker; not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock to an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. S 758 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

COTTON GOODS JOBBER CATERING TO VARIOUS MFG. TRADES AND DRY GOODS STORES WANTS A LIVE WIRE WHO CAN SHOW RESULTS; STATE EXPERIENCE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. A 253 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—A prominent educational institution has openings for three good men; territory to be covered is Jersey City, Brooklyn, and New York City; magazine and newspaper leads furnished; only high grade and well educated man need apply; commissions paid weekly. W 114 Times.

SALESMEN.—We want two live-wire men to work metropolitan district selling auto specialties on commission basis; the man who produces results will come with our permanent staff on salary and commission. Call Room 210, 1,777 Broadway, New York, Tuesday or Wednesday.

SALESMAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $18 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 534 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY AND CHARGING CLERK IN DRESS TRIMMING HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION TO CAPABLE PARTY; STATE SALARY. BOX 334, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

YOUNG MAN.

Assist in shipping department; dress house. MACK, KANNER & MILIUS,
786 MADISON AVE.

YOUNG MAN who can solicit retail trade, dress windows; salary. W 111 Times.

YOUNG SOLDIERS, (3,) to copy names of returning soldiers at Hoboken for newspaper; easily read handwriting essential. Phone Barclay 13; between 12 and 1:30 P. M., Tuesday.

YOUTH, 16-18 years, of artistic ability wanted for studio. Apply Art Manager, National Printing & Engraving Co., 136 W. 52d.

YOUTHS over 16; run errands; also department helpers. K 596 Times Downtown.

$10,000 MAN WANTED
TO OWN
A BUSINESS.

A young man, preferably 30 to 35 years, whose past performance has fitted him to take entire charge of a shoe polish business. A man of solid character but initiative. A man who can see the same future in a shoe polish that Ingersoll saw in the Dollar Watch, that Mennen saw in Talcum Powder. To such a man is wanted a salary of $10,000 per year, a 10 per cent. share of the profits, and a 15 per cent. stock bonus.

In applying, submit your entire experience. It will be considered in strict confidence.

Address B 264 Times.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS IN BIG DEMAND.

EXPERTS EARN $10,000 AND UP.

I want to interview bookkeepers, cashiers, school teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience, who are ambitious to get into higher accounting positions paying

$2,400 TO $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.

The readjustment of commerce and industry to a peace basis, the reconstruction and reorganization of American business along more efficient lines, the more scientific analysis of costs to meet domestic and world competition, and the necessity for accurate incomes and excess profits tax reports to the Government have created thousands of new and attractive opportunities for permanent positions in the higher accounting field.

The demand for trained, competent persons to fill positions for cost accountants, auditors, and senior accountants, &c., can be met only in part. Government and business make heavy demands upon the available supply of trained men and women.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

will place applicants who are accepted under the direct personal supervision of one of its staff of Certified Public Accountants and teach them

IN 300 TO 400 HOURS OF THEIR SPARE TIME, through

INDIVIDUAL HOME TRAINING,

to understand fully the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify them for important accounting work.

Address for interview, giving age, position, education, and phone No.
F. L., P. O. Box 137, Times Square Station.

RADIO OPERATORS!

America's Merchant Marine has a well-paying outdoor job waiting for YOU. Radio man will be needed next Summer in large numbers. Prepare now. Pleasant, responsible work. See the world. Short concentrated course leading to first grade license. Easy payments. Full equipment. East Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St., N. Y. Phone Lenox 6031.

MEN WANTED.

'EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Take advantage of the great after-the-war reconstruction period; learn Mechanical Dentistry; rise above small-salaried positions into a profession of unlimited opportunity; taught by actual work; no book study; three months' course; day and evening classes; easy payments; tools and equipment furnished free; call or write for Booklet C. Todes Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG

in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities; a character analysis will determine your qualifications, and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness; character readings by appointment. Write or phone Chelsea 4054 for details and booklet K.
Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., New York.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Men wanted to become specialists. Practice from the start. Individual instruction in laboratory work by competent expert mechanics under graduate dental surgeons. Fully equipped laboratories. Day or evening. Porcelain casting included in the course. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 45th St., New York.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY

and take advantage of the peace-time opportunities now offered in executive, industrial, and public accounting. A large staff of C. P. A.'s will teach you by HOME STUDY in a few months this highly interesting and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone, or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS SOCIETY, 309 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.

"WHY BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD STUDY ENGLISH" is the subject of an exceedingly practical address by Horatio N. Drury, A. B., at Pace Institute, at 6:15 o'clock on Thursday evening, March 27. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English," and for complimentary tickets to Mr. Drury's lecture on March 27. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 900 Pullman Bldg., New York.

50 MEN WANTED

TO TRAIN FOR MERCHANT MARINE ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS; 12-week course, evenings; intensive instruction; prepares for administrative work in handling shipping; great opportunity; complete details on request. A. I. Hardy, Dept. of Education, 53 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.

Big demand NOW for Motion Picture, Studio, and Commercial Photographers; 3 months' practical course covers all branches. Individual instruction, day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

AMBITIOUS MEN wants to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SPANISH, ENGLISH taught by cultured young woman graduate Boston University; simplified method of elimination insures immediate results. Room 435, 500 5th Av., (at 42d St.) Phone Murray Hill 2988.

LEARN TO BE A SHORTHAND EXPERT.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 305 West 57th.

CIVIL ENGINEER teaches arithmetic, algebra, geometry, drafting, mechanical, structural, engineering, mensing. Mondell, 256 Madison Av. Murray Hill 5775.

RAILROAD CLERKS.—Prepare for higher positions; become efficient; our home study course will equip you. O 693 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.

AUSTRIAN Daimler, 4-PASS., Latest Imp.
CADILLAC 5-PASS. 1917 SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC VICTORIA 1917 COUPE.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. 1915 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL 1918 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, 1918 SPECIAL.
MERCER 4-PASS.; 1914 SPORT MODEL.
MERCER 4-Pass., 1917, Nickel Trimmings.
PACKARD 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 4-PASS. 1917, VICTORIA TOP.
STUTZ 2-PASS. 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 6-PASS. 1917, Double Windshield.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.
1,700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1582.

BODY.—Handsome small limousine, fine condition, from small Fiat. Fiat Repairs Co., 840 West 58th St.

WINDOW TRIMMER.—First-class window trimmer for high-grade clothing and gents' furnishing goods store short distance from New York. Apply Wednesday, Mr. Gibbehan, care Brand Bros., 881-887 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, with high school education or its equivalent, preferably one with knowledge of stenography and not more than one year's office experience; lots of common sense; good chance to work into executive position in fast growing mail order house; must make good appearance; write complete history and tell why you should have the position in first letter. M. M. Seide, 142 East 32d St.

YOUNG MAN.—Insurance company requires keen, energetic, well educated young man in Compensation Claim Division; must have good education and be able to conduct voluminous correspondence intelligently; in reply state age, education, business experience, nationality, and languages spoken. S 690 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in export department for stenographic work; position requires knowledge of Spanish for correspondence and familiar typewriter. Apply, stating age and salary desired, P. O. Box 133, Madison Square, New York.

YOUNG MAN, to make himself generally useful in factory of children's white dress manufacturers; factory experience; good position with bright future for right party. Address by mail, Garland Mfg. Co., 1,107 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN, OVER 18, FOR CLERICAL POSITION IN LARGE CONCERN; STEADY POSITION; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; $8 TO START; STATE AGE. P. O. BOX 395, CITY HALL STATION, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $18 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 534 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY AND CHARGING CLERK IN DRESS TRIMMING HOUSE; PERMANENT POSITION TO CAPABLE PARTY; STATE SALARY. BOX 334, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

YOUNG MAN.

Assist in shipping department; dress house. MACK, KANNER & MILIUS,
786 MADISON AVE.

YOUNG MAN who can solicit retail trade, dress windows; salary. W 111 Times.

YOUNG SOLDIERS, (3,) to copy names of returning soldiers at Hoboken for newspaper; easily read handwriting essential. Phone Barclay 13; between 12 and 1:30 P. M., Tuesday.

YOUTH, 16-18 years, of artistic ability wanted for studio. Apply Art Manager, National Printing & Engraving Co., 136 W. 52d.

YOUTHS over 16; run errands; also department helpers. K 596 Times Downtown.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Exceptional opportunity.—For sale, long established, furnished, graduate nurses' home in neutral location; long lease; more than half covered by separate rented apartments; entire modern building, elevator; rooms and apartments fully rented. Apply W. A. Taylor, Jr., Inc., 280 Columbus Av., N. Y. City.

Extraordinary opportunity for one or more capitalists take over high-class export, import and domestic commerce enterprise, established connections, high reputation, most promising features; active or silent partnership; immediate action; incorporated N. Y. State. $ 5 Times.

An investor with $10,000 to participate in high-grade proposition; here is the capital needed at start; investor controls financing; man of integrity wanted. A $17 Times Downtown.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; suburb; business all year business. P. O. 422 Times Downtown.

Resort, Times.

Want offer for 2,500 acres timber land in Lewis County, mostly beech, birch and maple, 5,000 cords spruce; waterpower and sawmill. Lowenstein, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Lunch rooms; business and pastries, high-class equipped; $60 to $400 daily receipts; terms, trials arranged. Glaser, 330 East 42d.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Will furnish means to patent and promote good invention for interest. Alfred Glascock, 58 Le Droit, Washington, D. C.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A well-established concern manufacturing a line of chemicals and dyestuffs is desirous of meeting party willing to interest himself substantially, with or without services; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address Owners, 117 Times Downtown.

ADDITIONAL capital required, with or without services, to enlarge established manufacturing concern making its own machines for making a staple metal article with large universal demand for ladies' wear; large export orders on hand; $10,000-$20,000 needed. A 8., 188 Times.

Capital wanted by rapidly growing drug firm; may offer executive position, with interest, to suitable investor. B 860 Times Annex.

$2,000 wanted to fill bona fide orders, reliable concerns; partnership opportunity. Call or write Asst. 788, McAlpin Hotel.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

EXPORT OPPORTUNITY.

Belgian gentleman with highest credentials, best connections in America and Europe, going abroad to cover all large industrial centres, will accept commission to represent manufacturers of materials and supplies essential for reconstruction period; quick action necessary. E. R., 840 Times Downtown.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

LIVE BRITISH AGENT.

Mr. T. Brown of Brown's Wholesale Automobile Supplies, Glasgow, Scotland, has arrived in New York for the purpose of securing agencies for any good automobile requisites (especially for Fords.)

Manufacturers desiring first-class representation for British Isles, or Scotland only, please address correspondence to Imperial Hotel B'way & 32d St., before the 7th April.

TWO SHIRT, UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY SALESMEN, CONNECTED WITH TWO OF THE LARGEST CONCERNS, AND DOING OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS BUSINESS A YEAR, WISH TO CONNECT AS MILL AGENTS WITH A FEW MANUFACTURING FIRMS. R 814 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT TO SCANDINAVIEN.

A young merchant wanted to represent a good firm in skin, leather or boots. Samples and condition to Valdemar Dam, Ny Kronprinsessegade 25, Copenhagen; reference, Mueller, Seligmann & Nathan and Philip W., Heyman, Denmark.

LAWYERS, ATTENTION.

Young man in a position to influence negligence matters will highly remunerative character desires to form an association with high-class attorney of substantial means; highest references. R 665 Times Downtown.

HOLLAND-BELGIUM.—Young, energetic Dutch firm, financially powerful, wants the sole representation of American house for Holland and Belgium of oats or other food provisions. Apply to R. A., 260 Rijnsdijk's Adv. Agency, Amsterdam, Holland.

FOR SALE.

First class automobile repair station, with full equipment of machinery, most favorable location, for sale; very satisfactory 4-year lease on entire building of 3 floors, 25x 80 each; quick action. 225 East 58th St.

High-class restaurant, upper west side; 20 tables; rent $100; will make easy terms to right party. Address Box 212, 863 Columbus Av.

WILL SACRIFICE!

Profitable men's furnishing business; low rent; prominent thoroughfare; no auctions. A 956 Times Harlem.

Moving picture theatre, 600 seats, Bronx, largest house in that neighborhood, for sale or lease; reasonable. N 82 Times.

Cabinetmaking shop, including 10 machines, benches, good will, &c., for sale; must sacrifice. W 83 Times.

Millinery shop for sale, Broadway corner; must sacrifice on account of illness. Opportunity, 804 Times Downtown.

Patent phonograph needle, plays all make records; $300,000. W 82 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRAZIL,
SOUTH AMERICA.

RELIABLE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS OF THIS COUNTRY MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLYING TO
WILLIAM ABBOTT WITMAN, SR.,
308 BERKS TRUST BUILDING,
READING, PENN., U. S. A.

Flour milling, Brooklyn, wants $10,000, partner; lunch room, Bush Terminal, asking $650; established business wanted; my clients will supply money, buy outright; write particulars first letter; business sold without publicity. J. F. Curtin, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business, appointments, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 245 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 250.

IRON WORKS, FULLY EQUIPPED, wants orders, small or large. Phone Bushwick 4336.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J. Salvage of Camp Kendrick.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Constructing Quartermaster at Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J., until 12 o'clock noon, March 28th, 1919, for the sale of Camp Kendrick, which has a capacity for the housing of two thousand men, which includes all buildings, equipment and mechanical equipment, electrical plant, heating plant, water supply and sewerage. A complete list of equipment and various materials will be furnished by the Constructing Quartermaster of Camp Kendrick upon request. All bids shall be sealed and addressed to the Chief of Constructing Division and marked "Proposal for the Salvaging of Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J." with the names of the bidders thereon. A certified check equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid must accompany each proposal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Geo. C. Burnett, Major U. S. M. C., U. S. A., Constructing Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., March 31, 1919, and then opened, for the purchase of grease, recovered from garbage, collected by the Commissioners, D. C., from April 1, 1919, to and including May 31, 1919. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, together with necessary information, may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineering Department, Room 427, District Building. W. GWYNN GARDINER, C. W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED MUNSON-GOODYEAR SHOE LASTS. Specification No. 1154. Any quantity at a fixed price of 25c. per pair F. O. B. Zone Supply Office, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Atlanta, where they may be inspected. Sizes 5 to 14; widths A to EE, inclusive. Full particulars and specifications can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., refer to S. P. D. No. 248 C. E.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING SOUTH Cadet Barracks and Guard House. Office Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M., March 27, 1919, and then opened, for construction of South Wing South Cadet Barracks and Guard House. Information on application.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

C. E. MARSHALL'S SALE—I WILL SELL at public auction on Thursday, March 27th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the Power Yacht "Wa-Shi-Shi-Ma," her Engines, &c.; said Power Yacht to be sold at the Ship Yard of H. F. Weed, at the foot of Marine Street, City Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Dated, New York, March 19, 1919.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Hess, Col. L. T., to Canal Zone.
White, Lt. Col. E. E., and O'Connor, Maj. C. M., to Camp Benning.
Loughran, Maj. R. L., and Smith, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Dix.
MacKellar, Maj. M. R., will report to Surg. Gen.
Dedman, Capt. J. R., to Camp Gordon.
Storey, Capt. C. L., to Hosp. No. 20, at Colon.
Hagy, Capt. W. S., to Camp Meade.
King, Capt. E. H., will report to Comdg. Officer at Walter Reed Hosp.
Beach, Capt. H. M., and Morris, Capt. I. J., to Camp Bowie.
Fox, Capt. W. J., to Ft. Hamilton.
Pollock, Capt. J. K., to Camp Jackson.
Heberstreit, Capt. C. A., to Camp McClellan.
Chesbro, Capt. W. S., to Camp Kearny.
Egan, Capt. J. J., 2d, 1st Lt. D. P., and Chase, 1st Lt. C. H., Jeanie, 1st Lt. J. J., and Brabec, 1st Lt. J. R., to Hosp. No. 42, at St. Louis.
Bohm, Capt. E. H., to McCook Field.
Hazlitt, Capt. F. P., to Hosp. No. 32, at Chicago.
Texas, Capt. C. J., and Von der Leith, Capt. L., to Camp Travis.
Richards, Capt. M. J., to Hosp. No. 23, at Ft. Sheridan; sick.
White, Capt. W. J., and Stanley, 1st Lt. M. V., to Rahoken.
Conn, Capt. C., to Camp Lewis.
Wells, Capt. S. M., Jr., will report by wire to Comdg. Gen. of West Dept.
McDonald, Capt. H. J., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh.
Conklin, 1st Lt. C. B., to Hosp. No. 23, at Ft. Sheridan.
O'Neil, 1st Lt. J. P., to Fredrickstown, N. J.
Hamilton, 1st Lt. W. F., to Comdg. Off. of Del. Gen. Ord. Depot.
Brewer, 1st Lt. T. C., and Cooley, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Lewis.
Defoe, 1st Lt. H. C., to Minesola.
Goodman, 1st Lt. H. G., will report to Comdg. Gen. of U. S. troops at San Juan.
Bradley, 1st Lt. H. C., to Buffalo and report to Comdg. Off. Motor Convoy Service.
Dinsmore, 1st Lt. R. B., to Camp Upton.
Hamer, 1st Lt. H. G., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. Ontario.
Coleman, 1st Lt. G. E., to Camp Grant.
Bates, 1st Lt. H. L., and Hulsart, 1st Lt. P. W., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, S. I.
Carroll, 1st Lt. J. H., to Hosp. No. 29, at Ft. Snelling.
Rabiner, 1st Lt. A. M., detailed under direction of Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, Hoboken.
Carpenter, 1st Lt. R. M., to Hosp. No. 42, at Camp Wadsworth.

Infantry.

Roche, Col. E. A., assigned to 57th, at Ft. Meistosh.
Mullay, Lt. Col. F. P., hon. discharged as Col. only and relieved from command of Camp Shelby.
Lee, Col. H. R., from 158th Depot Brig. at Camp Jackson, and will report to Comdg. Gen. there for duty with 40th.
Creary, Col. W. F., to Camp Jackson with 158th Depot Brig.
Hayes, Lt. Col. R. N., to Hoboken.
Grote, Lt. Col. W. F., to Camp Funston with 184th Depot Brig.
Madden, Lt. Col. F., will report to the Dir. of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.
Smith, Maj. F. W., to Camp Dodge, with 2d.
Stevens, Maj. J. A., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Crimmins, Maj. M. L., to Camp Pike, with 183d Depot Brig.
Elliott, Maj. C. W., detailed as asst. to Dist. Mil. Inspector of Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Dist. No. 4, at Raleigh, N. C.
Clement, Maj. H. C., Jr., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Brannan, Maj. F. M., and Ikenberry, Capt. L., to Hoboken.
Perry, Maj. A. J., to Camp Grant.
Cronin, Capt. G. E., to Camp Lee, with 82d.
Snow, Capt. K. S., to Camp Jackson, with 46th.
Steele, Capt. T., to Ft. Riley, with 20th.
Stromeyer, Capt. W. F., attached to the Motor Transport Corps, and will proceed to Camp Holabird.
Hunt, Capt. C. deB., and Walker, Capt. J. R., to Camp Funston, with 41st.
Beckett, Capt. H. F., and Sargent, Capt. C. R., to Newport News.
Beavers, Capt. G. G., and Bush, Capt. I. V., to Camp Grant.
Saunders, Capt. W. W., to Camp Devens.
Meyers, Capt. H. W., will report by wire to Comdg. Gen. of West Dept.
Richardson, 1st Lt. H. J., will report to Director of Purchase Storage and Traffic.
Cutter, 1st Lt. F. E., to Governors Island and report to Comdt. Atlantic Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks.
King, 1st Lt. R. T., to Ft. Sam Houston, under direction of Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

Following to Camp Jackson:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Deharen, H. E.	Edwards, J. G.
Forrest, O. W. A.	Heckenhauer, K. H.
Ancrum, J. N.	Hicks, J. C.

Combs, 1st Lt. W. H.; Elliott, 1st Lt. C. W., and Wenner, G. U., to Newport News.

Quartermaster Corps.

Withers, Maj. G., and Smith, Capt. W. F., to Washington as Asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Williams, Col. K. P., will report Dir. of Storage.
Starrett, Col. W. A., hon. discharged.
McGrath, Lt. Col. J. A., to Fort McDowell.
Johnson, Capt. J. T., will assume duty as Const. Qm. for Western Cartridge Co., West Alton, Ill., and Woodbury Bag Loading Plant, Woodbury, N. J.
Wademeyer, Capt. A., hon. discharged, as Capt. only.
Dressler, Capt. J. M., and Harney, 1st Lt. F. J., will report to Dir. of Finance.
Van Matre, Capt. H., hon. discharged.
Wademeyer, Capt. A., to home.
Spofford, Capt. C. W., to San Antonio.
Page, Capt. D., to Camp Beauregard.
Anthony, Capt. W., to New Orleans.
Jones, Capt. H. W., to Camp Lee, duty as Utilities Off.
Snider, 1st Lt. H. C., assigned to Fire and Accident Prevention Branch.
Cobbs, 1st Lt. N. H., to Fort Sam Houston.

Ordnance Department.

Johnson, Capt. J. O., will report to Chief of Ord.
Sedley-Brown, 1st Lt. G. C., to Ft. Hancock.
Hill, 1st Lt. W. E., to Raritan Arsenal as Student Officer of the School for Coast Defense Officers.
Monahan, 1st Lt., W. H., to Cincinnati.
French, 1st Lt. H. F., to Toronto.

Cavalry.

Boniface, Maj. J. J., assigned to 16th, and will proceed to Mercedes, Texas.
Frank, Maj. P. R., and Moffet, Capt. W. P., assigned to 5th at Ft. Bliss.
McNally, Maj. R., assigned to 13th at Ft. Clark.
Johnson, Maj. F. C., assigned to 10th at Ft. Huachuca.
Cooley, Capt. W. M., assigned to the 4th at Ft. Ringgold.
Edwards, Capt. F. B., relieved from 1st and will report by wire to the Adjt. Gen. for assignment.
Herman, Capt. F. J., assigned to 8th at Marfa, Texas.
Cornell, Capt. W. A., assigned to 1st at Douglas, Ariz.

Engineers.

Rothrock, W. P., will report to Chief of Const. Div.
Carr, A. L., will report to Chief of Engs.

Air Service.

Hightower, Maj. A. J., will report to the Director of Air Service.
Penney, Capt. A. D., to Dayton, Ohio.
Wilson, 1st Lt. B. M., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Jones, 1st Lt. A. E., to Washington.
Phillips, 1st Lt. G. R., to Kelly Field.
Shook, 1st Lt. C. H., will report to Director of Air Service for discharge.
Weirick, 1st Lt. A. M., to Arcadia, Cal., Army Balloon School Hosp., sick.

Motor Transport Corps.

Schank, 1st Lt. E. S., to Chicago.
Foster, 1st Lt. T. A., to Camp Custer.

Dental Corps.

Following to San. Fran. and sail for Honolulu:

Hellman, Maj. W.	Fritsche, Capt. J. L.
Gaynor, Capt. C. C.	Hunt, 1st Lt. L. J.
Fyrter, 1st Lt. H. C.	Wilkens, 1st Lt. J. R.

Ross, Capt. J. J. W., to Camp Lee.
Conner, 1st Lt. J. R., to Alcatraz, Cal.

Miscellaneous.

Kilbreth, Brig. Gen. J. W., Jr., upon arrival in United States will proceed to Camp Shelby and assume command of that camp.
Hawthorne, Col. H. L., U.S.A., retired, relieved from duty as Dept. Inspector, Panama Canal Dept., and will proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty.
Morgan, Col. A. S., Adjt. Gen., relieved from detail in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.
Rand, Lt. Col. W., upon arrival in U. S. will proceed to Wash. for duty in office of Judge Adv. Gen.
Blake, Maj. N. E., F.A., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Univ. of Cal.
McCoubrie, Maj. R. M., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Foster, Maj. C., U.S.A., hon. discharged.
Young, Maj. L., to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Grant as asst. to Camp Adjt.
Wettingfelt, Capt. H. W., to Ft. Hamilton, with 58th Brig., C.A.C.
Jenkins, Capt. B. L., Sig.C., to Camp Alfred Vail.
Walker, Capt. T. J., San.C., to Garden City.
Owen, Capt. E. M., Insp. Gen.'s Dept., relieved from detail in Insp. Gen.'s Dept., and assigned to 4th Cav., at Ft. Ringgold.
Anderson, Capt. R. M., Army Serv. Corps, will report without delay to the Judge Adv. Gen. for duty in his office.
Allaben, 1st Lt. J., A., to Belle, W. Va., to take charge of the property of the Charleston plant, at Edgewood Arsenal.
Paris, 1st Lt. F., will report to Dir. of Military Intelligence for discharge.

Resignations.

Davison, F. R., Cav., as temp. Lt. Col. and Capt. (Reg. Army.)
Schnell, H. G., Inf., as temp. Capt. and prov. 1st Lt.
Johnston, C. D., Inf., as temp. Capt. and prov. 1st Lt.
Choate, 1st Lt. C. F., 2d Cav.
Morris, W. B., Jr., Inf., as temp. 1st Lt. and prov. 2d Lt.

Leaves.

Walker, Col. E., Cav., 14 days.
Charles, Col. G. L., Inf., 14 days, extension.
Goodrich, Col. P. H., Inf., 10 days.
Neff, Maj. E. S., M. C., 14 days.
Smith, Lt. Col. J. F., C. A. C., 10 days.
Marsh, Capt. H. G., Inf., 10 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Yeager, Capt. T. H., from Bureau of Steam Engineering, to the Huntington as Engineer Off.
Evans, Cmdr. J. S., from the New Mexico, to Naval Steam Engr.
Soule, Cmdr. C. C., from Cruiser and Transport Force, U. S. Fleet, to command the Allen.
Fawell, Cmdr. E. M., from the Northern Pacific, to the Nicholson.
Ross, Lt. Cmdr. C. C., to the Panther.
Alford, Lt. Cmdr. T. W., from the Mississippi, to High Power Radio Station, at Cavite, P. I.
Morsell, Lt. Cmdr. E. G., from Cavite, to the Brooklyn, as Supply Off.
Van Metre, Lieut. Cmdr. H., from the Stripling, to Bureau of Navigation.
Clark, Lt. Cmdr. R. W., to Trieste.
Colby, Lt. Cmdr. F. B., from Western Mediterranean, to Ajaccio, as Base Supply Off.
Mann, Lt. Cmdr. R. R., from the Dolphin, to the Tonopah.
Smith, Lt. Cmdr. W. R., will assume command of the Maury.
Vanderlinde, Lt. Cmdr. G. C., from Base No. 13, to Base No. 29.
Spore, Lt. Cmdr. J. S., from Headquarters at London, to Queenstown in connection with nucleus crew.
Wallbrook, Lt. Cmdr. J. W., reported from U. S., assigned duty at Eastleigh, in connection with nucleus crew.
Depoy, Lt. Cmdr. M. L., reported from U. S. to Liverpool with Nucleus Crew No. 13.
Vanderoncki, Lt. Cmdr. H. L., from Base No. 30, to command the Lake Pepkin.
Laird, Lt. Cmdr. C. G., from Lake Pepkin, to Base 29.
Ross, Lt. G. E., Jr., to the Kentucky.
Spear, Lt. W. T., to United States Naval Forces in European waters, connection sub-chasers.
Leonard, Lt. A. T., to the Leviathan.
Bell, Lt. H. L., to U. S. Fleet, connection aerial flights.
Dillon, Lt. S., to the Aaron Ward and as Watch Off. when commissioned.
Marshall, Lt. H. L., and Thayer, Lt. W. B., to the Perieres.
Jablos, Lt. H. B., to the Gloucester.
Barker, Lt. E. F., and Bolas, Lt. T. J., to Hoboken.
Hibbard, Lt. A., and Stevens, Lt. F. R., to Base 29.
Haig, Lt. A. A., to the Lake Eckhart.
Fechter, Lt. F., and Eccleston, Lt. H. R., to the Huntington.
Melnose, Lt. E. W., to the Utowana.
Lehrfeld, Lt. I., will assume command of the Hubbard.
Dizon, Lt. W., assigned to German transport at Brest.
Cox, Lt. W., to the Patapsco.
Managiracina, Lt. J. A., to Base Hosp. 5.
Worthington, Lt. J. O., to the Panther.
King, Lt. A. W., to Bordeaux for additional duty as supply officer.
Maddox, Lt. B. C., to the Austrian ship at Trieste, Dalmatia.
Crist, Lt. F. G., will report to commander cruiser and transport force.
Barrett, Lt. J. B., to the Seattle.
Barry, Lt. R. E., to the receiving ship at Norfolk.
Runyan, Lt. W. J., to the Apache.
Slater, Lt. E. F., to Navy Recruiting Station, Newark, N. J.

Estates Appraised.

BEYER, LEOPOLD, (Sept. 16, 1918.) Total estate, $249,784. Assets: Cash, $27,972; personal, $3,083; stocks and bonds, $212,729. Beneficiaries: His wife, Elizabeth Beyer of 801 West End Av., life estate in $150,759; daughter, Emma Beyer, $17,009; son, George Beyer of Poughkeepsie, temporary life estate till 55 years old in $20,000; daughter-in-law, Annie Beyer, legacy, $40,000; grandson, Leopold Beyer, income from $20,000 until he is 25 and then the principal.

GACHARD, CAROLINE, (April 3, 1917.) Net estate, $240,000. Equally divided between her sons, Henry and Edward B. Gachard, both of Paris.

COOK, EMILY H., (Feb. 20, 1918.) Total estate, $35,200. Assets: Cash, $12,198; personal, $4,868; stocks and bonds, $18,134. The principal beneficiaries are nephews and nieces, Richard W. Hunt, $6,051; Everett Hunt, $6,051; Emily E. Wood, $6,051, sister-in-law, Ella Hunt, $500; Homes for the Friendless and for the Aged, $500 each.

PAINE, HARRINGTON S., ((May 6, 1918.) Total estate, $48,266. Assets: Cash, $1,466; personal, $1,314; stocks and bonds, $46,305. The principal beneficiaries are: Princeton University, cash, $20,000; cousin, Ralph Paine Johnson, a Major in the Ordnance Department, cash, $10,000; friend, Emma L. Morgan of 267 West 19th St., cash, $10,000.

SCHOENEWERG, HERMAN E. (Oct. 16, 1918.) Total estate, $91,353. Assets: Cash, $55,504; personal, $23,020; stocks and bonds, $11,823. His jewelry manufacturing business at 51 Maiden Lane, $10,904. His wife, Dora Schoeneberg of 313 East 17th St., receives life estate in $69,091, and his son, Richard, of Brooklyn, $15,177.

WILLAMS, BONNIE, (Sept. 11, 1918.) Total estate, $246,540. Assets: Personal, $70,216, which is chiefly composed of the contents of the home, at 16 East 87th St., and jewelry; stocks and bonds, $175,886. The estate goes to her husband, George L. Williams of 16 West 87th St.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for janitor-engineer will be received until 4 P. M. on April 10. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. The subject and weight of the examination will be: Technical, 7; experience, 3. The practical test will be held in the engine room of a municipal power plant. Compensation depends upon the size of the building to which appointment is made, and is commensurate with the high grade of experience required. Certification will be made from this list to the Board of Education and other city departments as vacancies occur.

United States.

The Commission announces for April 22 an examination for steward, for men. A vacancy in Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., at $720 a year plus board and laundry, will be filled from this examination. The duties of this position are similar to those of steward in a hotel. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on: Education, 40; experience, 60. Applicants must have had at least a common-school education. They must also have had at least one year's experience similar to that of assistant to hotel steward, such as the preparation of food; receiving, checking and issuing food and other supplies; preparation of bills of fare, etc. They must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE FAJARDO SUGAR COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of February, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

[Seal.]

March 18, 1919.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the copartnership of Nathan Fromm, Lewis A. Berkwits and Rudolph Belth, doing business under the firm name of the American Mat Company at No. 610 Broadway, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the said business formerly conducted by said copartnership will hereafter be conducted by said Nathan Fromm and Rudolph Belth who have assumed all of the liabilities of the said copartnership, said Lewis A. Berkwits having this day retired from said firm as a partner.

Mr. Lewis A. Berkwits having acquired the entire capital stock holdings of the Jane Marsh Co., Inc., will continue the business of said corporation at No. 16 East 40th street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—BY ORDER OF George Addington, Albany County Judge and Acting Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims or demands against James C. Farrell, late of the city of Albany, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, at her place of transacting business in such executrix at the law offices of Charles J. Tobin, No. 95 State Street, in the city of Albany, New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., this 13th day of January, A. D. 1919.

MARGARET BRADY FARRELL,
Executrix.

CHARLES J. TOBIN, Attorney for Executrix, 95 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignment.—Patrol. F. H. Williams, 46th, excused from reserve duty for 30 days from 8 A. M. March 25.

Advancements.—To $1,650 grade, to take effect April 3, Patrol. J. B. C. Thelen, 118; to take effect April 1, Patrol. J. Battery, 5th Dist.

Fire Department.

The mental examination for promotion to the rank of Deputy Chief will be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission at Room 2417, (fourteenth floor,) Municipal Building, N. Y. City, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 26 and 27. The following candidates will report at time and date specified:

Patrick Walsh, J. J. Henry, Batt. 1, 2, J. Mooney, Batt. 3; G. L. McManus, Batt. 5; Luke Flanagan, Batt. 6; E. L. Cooke, Batt. 8; Henry Meyers, Batt. 9; James Sherlock, Batt. 10; William Clark, Batt. 11; C. R. Griffiths, Batt. 13; J. F. Hennessy, Batt. 15; B. F. Carlock, Batt. 18; J. W. Heffernan, Batt. 23; R. J. Marshall, Batt. 24; J. T. Gannon, Batt. 25; Farrell, Batt. 28; Patrick McGuire, Batt. 29; James Campbell, Batt. 40; W. C. Rogers, Batt. 45; John Davis, Batt. 44; Albert Reid, Batt. 45; Owen McKernan, Batt. 46; W. J. Lawrence, Batt. 47; J. J. Gaw, Batt. 48; George O'Shea, Batt. 49; C. H. Stone, Batt. 50.

The following candidate for promotion to the rank of Deputy Chief of Department has received permission from the Municipal Civil Service Commission to take the mental examination, conditionally, subject to a medical and physical examination. He will report in compliance with above paragraph: Chief of Battalion H. F. Mirk, 51st Battalion.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence granted to the following, to report for duty at 8 A. M. on dates specified, they having been honorably discharged from the army: March 26, Fireman 1st Grade E. M. P. Cullen, H. & L. 122; Fireman 3d Grade J. O. Pallen, Eagle stein, Engine 44. March 27, Fireman 1st Grade E. J. Cunningan, H. & L. 110; Fireman 1st Grade J. P. Brennan, Engine 8, & L. 60.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence to take effect 8 A. M. March 27, he having been honorably discharged from the navy: Fireman 2d Grade J. A. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 35.

Special leaves of absence: Engineer of Steamer J. J. Jones, Eng. 226, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. March 25; Fireman 1st Grade W. J. Doyle, H. & L. Co. 45, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. March 25; Fireman 1st Grade J. W. McCabe, Eng. 56, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. March 25; Fireman 1st Grade D. H. Mullen, H. & L. Co. 43, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. March 25; Fireman 1st Grade J. J. Tarpey, H. & L. Co. 47, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. March 25; Fireman 1st Grade J. F. Reilly, Eng. 287, for 24 hours from 8 A. M. March 25.

Education Notes.

A meeting of the Board of Estimate will be held tomorrow afternoon.

The advertising classes of the New York Evening High School are now open to female students on the same basis as to men. Instruction is free and comprises all forms of practical publicity, including the preparation of newspaper and magazine copy as well as of booklets and circulars. Sessions are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, between the hours of 7:45 and 10. New students may enroll at the main building, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, at the time indicated.

A class in photo-retouching will be organized on March 28 in Room 413 at 7:45 P. M. in the Bronx Evening High School. The school is reached by Boston Road car, 169th Street crosstown, Bronx Park Subway, (Freeman Street station,) or by Third Avenue elevated, (169th Street station.)

The evening elementary public schools have closed. Classes in English to foreigners and to pupils below the 6A grade have been transferred with their teachers to other schools.

City Supt. Ettinger has recommended that the number of district officers in the Bureau of Attendance be increased from fourteen to twenty.

Supt. Snyder has submitted to the Board of Education plans and specifications for new P. S. 3, Queens.

The Director of Attendance has preferred charges against H. M. Zejac, an attendance officer, for alleged incompetency.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Pressure is high but decreasing over the regions east of the Mississippi River and is high and rising over the Far Northwest. Low pressure covers the Plains States and the central Rocky Mountain region, and the disturbance over the western Atlantic has passed rapidly northeastward to the Grand Banks.

The outlook is for fair weather with moderate temperature Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley and the lower Lake region. Rain or snow Tuesday will be followed by unsettled weather and rains during Wednesday, with moderate temperature. In the upper Lake region the snow Tuesday will be followed by rain Tuesday night and Wednesday, with moderate temperature.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest, with fair weather; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northwest; fair; south Atlantic Coast, gentle, variable; fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday increasing cloudiness, probably becoming unsettled Wednesday night; moderate temperature.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday, Wednesday cloudy probably followed by showers; moderate temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. today, from the records at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.	1919.
8 A. M.	35	40	4 P. M. 40
9 A. M.	35	40	5 P. M. 40
10 A. M.	36	40	6 P. M. 40
11 A. M.	38	40	7 P. M. 40
12 M.	38	40	11 P. M. 40
1 P. M.	40	40	12 M. 40

This thermometer is 4½ feet above the ground level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; the corresponding day last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. 40. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 8:30 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent at 8 A. M.; 79 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 7 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss.
12:20—100 W. 144 St., not given	Slight
4:55—505 Clairemont Parkway; C. Coope	Slight
9:40—150 E. 23 St.; not given	Not given
11:00—Quimby & Olmstead Aves., (brush.) not given	None
11:00—Front 1,508-1,512 Intervale Av.; not given	Slight
11:40—802 10 Av.; American Bedding Co.	Slight
P.M.	
1:36—B'way & Bennett Av.; (brush.) not given	Not given
1:30—Waldo Av. & 246 St.; Fieldston Estate	Slight
2:15—9 Av. & 201 St.; not given	Slight
2:40—1,256 Amsterdam Av.; Kurn	Slight
3:05—2,154 2 Av.; Harry Lewine	Slight
3:30—Canal & West Sts.; city property	None
3:40—22 Hamilton St.; John Portos	Slight
4:00—Ft. Washington Park & 183 St.; city property	None
4:50—Riverdale Av. & 240 St.; D. Marchard	Slight
4:24—16-18 Carmine St.; Petrie, Schmidt & Bermann	Not given
4:25—129 Forsyth St.; Samuel Lutman	Slight
5:05—Webster Av. & 171 St.; not given	None
5:10—154 W. 127 St.; Bobal & Rosenblatt	Slight
6:25—588 B'way; Harvard Progress Leather Co.	Slight
6:30—233 E. 117 St.; Isidore Simon	Slight
8:00—126 3 Av.; (auto.) Joseph Muller	$75
8:50—839 E. 06 St.; John Kelling	Slight
11:15—19 W. 38 St.; N. Berger	Not given

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Ministers Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....5:58 | Sun sets.....6:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:17	1:51	6:55	8:09
Gov. Island	1:17	2:17	6:55	8:09
Hell Gate	3:38	4:06	10:19	10:39

Arrived—Monday, March 24.

At North Carolina, Brest, March 12.
At Manitou, Brest, March 14.
At Montana, Brest, March 14.
At Mateosin, Bordeaux, March 12.
At Antigone, Bordeaux, March 14.
At Roman Prince, St. Nazaire, March 10.
At Cranky Hall, Oran, March 7.
At Mex. Port Talbot, March 6.
At West Pool, Swansea, March 8.
At Tres Maypor, Gibraltar, March 11.
At Lake Gamay, Smyrna, March 6.
At Faith, Colon, March 10.
At Morro Castle, Havana, March 19.
At Lake Allen, Colon, March 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

George Washington	Brest	Mar. 19
Cuttle

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST OR STOLEN—Saturday, March 22, from The Martin, three valuable diamond rings; very liberal reward paid for information leading to recovery of same; no questions asked. Address 327 West 45th St. Phone 1986 Bryant.

LOST—Stock: 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred certificate B-14634, registered in the name of Mrs. Edna Billings Gemmill. Finder please notify Babcock, Rushton & Co., 1 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Diamond cluster engagement ring, platinum setting; one large diamond surrounded by eight small diamonds. Return to Mrs. S. Pitney, 55 West 71st St.; $35 reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Stick pin, sapphire in centre, row of emeralds on four sides of sapphire, all set in platinum; Tuesday, March 18, between Waldorf and Rector's; liberal reward. Apply Waldorf, Porter's desk.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Saturday night, between the Waldorf-Astoria and the George M. Cohan Theatre and Biltmore Hotel. Leave at cashier's desk, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and receive reward.

LOST—Saturday evening in or near the 42d St. Library an envelope purse containing a post office order for $32, a latch key, and $5; liberal reward. Phone Murray Hill 3669.

LOST—Monday, small black purse containing about $27 in bills and door key, in or between Rearn's and 10-cent store, 14th St. $10 reward if returned to Harrison, 76 Irving Place.

LOST—Friday, pearl necklace, diamond clasp, set six diamonds, between Columbus Av., 74th St., and 8th Av., 57th St. Reward. Miss Maizie Dorr, 9 East 57th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, March 19, at the Vanderbilt Hotel, large diamond circle brooch; no questions asked. $600 reward if returned to Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST—Two manuscripts in large brown envelope, other papers and fountain pen, between 42d and 47th Sts., on Madison Av. Please return to 41 East 57th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, purple handbag, embroidered with steel beads, containing money, keys, gold watch, &c. Reward, if returned to 363 West 22d St., City.

LOST—Sunday evening, brown fox neckpiece, Broadway, between 23d and 28th Sts.; reward if returned to Room 1054, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Lady's black handbag between Pennsylvania Station and Commodore Hotel, in taxi; $300 reward. Return cashier Commodore Hotel.

LOST—Envelope containing money and two checks; liberal reward, no questions asked. Proctor, 534 West 145th St.

LOST—Beaded bag, entrance of Ziegfeld Follies, or in taxicab, Saturday night; liberal reward. 4360 Audubon. Apt. 64.

LOST—Saturday noon, a yellow leather currency roll of greenbacks, $100 reward return cashier Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Lady's gold ring, containing 3 pearls. Finder please return cashier, Hotel Commodore, and receive reward.

LOST—Gold Waltham watch, initials R. M. H., corner 44th and Madison, 11:15 P. M., Monday. W. 121 Times.

LOST—March 22, a small dagger pin, amethyst and diamonds; family keepsake; reward. Kiernan, 56 First Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold lorgnette, between 37th St., 5th Av. and Madison Av., 91st St. Address Reward, 1,288 Madison Av.

LOST—Cross fox muff, left in taxi No. 2309, Saturday evening; reward. A. F. McCarthy, Worth 267.

LOST—Skirt belonging to suit, on 42d St.; reward for value. Phone Murray Hill 6672 after 7. Gardiner, 288 Madison Av.

LOST—Order and duplicate book; will pay reward when returned. Holland, 101 Clinton St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch with bracelet, 42d St. Telephone Schuyler 5710. Reward.

LOST—Muff in auto trip, 110th to 81st St.; reward offered. Goldwater, 171 E. 81st St.

LOST—Fur scarf, in taxi, Sunday evening; liberal reward. Phone 2488 Bergen.

AUTOMOBILES STOLEN.
LIBERAL REWARD.

[illegible] touring, motor 31285, car [illegible] ignition 30838, frame 30110, axle [illegible], axle R. G-110074; clutch 29366, [illegible] 34342; cranking system 616401; body [illegible] L. 27046; radiator C-220186; monogram F. C. on rear doors, painted in white; body of car blue; one black wheel and three yellow wheels; license 132218-N. Y.

BUICK 1917 touring, factory No. 226641, motor 236512, transmission 238274; rear axle 223856; starter 558674; license 143291-1919-N. Y. Car recently varnished and looks like new.

Full list of stolen cars furnished on application. Communicate with E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK CITY. TELEPHONE JOHN 3706.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

PACKARD 1918, style No. 2973, Fleetwood, 7-passenger Landaulet, brougham body, on 2-35 Twin Six chassis, motor 153453; painted citizen's gunmetal gray medium, upholstered and trimmed in Laidlaw's material No. 897, N. Y. license 121699, left front fender bent. 1 Goodyear and 3 Goodrich shoe on car; 2 Goodrich spare; stolen Feb. 15, about 10:45 P. M. in front of American Theatre, 42d St. and 8th Av. Full list of stolen cars on application. Communicate with E. B. HOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TELEPHONE JOHN 3706.

REWARD—Return ladies' gold purse; lost Plaza Hotel, March 24. Telephone 5887 Circle, Cordley.

$50 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarf pin; lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. P. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 26 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest; size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$100 REWARD.

Last Sunday evening between Plaza Hotel and Carnegie Hall lady's black enameled vanity case set with diamonds. Apply Plaza Hotel, room 801. No questions asked.

Found.

FOUND—Gold ring in Grand Central Station. Call, with description, Rockefeller Institute.

FOUND—Bunch of keys. Telephone Riverside 2960 or Madison Square 1584.

FOUND—In street car, purse; send full details to W. G.S, Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Long-haired tortoise shell Persian cat, wore collar. Liberal reward if returned to Finch School, 61 East 77th St. Phone Lenox 905.

LOST—Brown Pomeranian; answers name Billie; reward. Marx, 205 West 119th St.

SALTO NUTS
A great pocket companion.
Munch 'em regularly.
Healthful—Wholesome—
Hatch
Hatch he pays the Parcel Post
35th St., nr Herald Sq. B'way at 36th B'way at 45th

EL DALLO
"Each Cigar in its own humidor"

Manufactured by WERTHEIMER BROS. BALTIMORE, MD.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

WHAT THE CENSOR PREVENTED.

Philip Gibbs, the famous war writer, will, in The New York Times next Sunday, tell of matters "Behind the Scenes of War" hitherto impossible by reason of the censorship. First of a series of ten articles. Be sure to order a copy today.—Advt.

TWO INDICTMENTS STILL FACE O'LEARY

Awaits Trial on Charges of Conspiracy to Commit Treason and Espionage.

EXPECTED TO ASK FOR BAIL

Irish Editor Issues Statement Saying Jury's Action Is Vindication of His Americanism.

The expected application for bail for Jeremiah A. O'Leary, former editor of Bull, who was acquitted of four of five counts Sunday on an indictment which charged that he had entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the draft law, was not made yesterday. O'Leary is still awaiting trial on two other indictments, both of them involving much more serious charges than were those on which he has just been tried. One of these indictments charges conspiracy to commit treason and the other conspiracy to commit espionage in time of war. It is considered doubtful if either of the offenses alleged in the untried indictments are bailable.

That O'Leary will make an effort to get bail is considered certain. He appeared on the point of applying for it in person Sunday afternoon, when Judge Hand, before whom he was tried, informed him that at that time the only thing the Court was concerned with was the verdict of the jury. The application will probably be made by Colonel Thomas B. Felder and Arthur O'Leary, the leading counsel for the prisoner.

There is no foundation for the report which was current yesterday that the Government might quash the conspiracy to commit treason and the conspiracy to commit espionage in time of war indictments. O'Leary's co-defendants in the untried indictments are John T. Ryan, the fugitive Buffalo lawyer; J. Willard Robinson, Commander Karl Roediger, an alleged German spy; Mme. Victorica, also an alleged German agent; Albert Paul Fricke of Mount Vernon, and Emil Kipper.

Fricke, who has demanded a separate trial, goes on trial in the Federal court tomorrow morning.

Jeremiah O'Leary yesterday gave out the following statement:

"I consider the outcome of my trial a victory of truth over falsehood, a complete vindication of my Americanism. The American of Irish blood loves America too much to hurt her by word or deed. No American jury can ever be convinced, no matter how anxious prosecution may be to secure a conviction, that an Irish-American could be unfaithful to the United States. The verdict settles the question that criticism of Britain is not disloyal to the United States. It also establishes that free press and free speech are still inviolable.

"The jury was a representative body economically and racially. It was the Government's own panel. It debated long and earnestly and acquitted on all counts save one, and in that one two-thirds of the jury decided I was not guilty. The indictment originally covered eight separate offenses. The vote on all eight counts was 92 to 4, or on the five counts actually submitted, 56 to 4. Had it not been for one man I would have been unanimously acquitted.

"Although the Government really tried all its indictments in one I am still in jail. I have been held without bail for nine months, but was tried on a bailable offense, an unprecedented procedure.

"My faith in American justice, always strong, has now been fortified by my vindication. The Socialists and Bolshevists were hoping and praying for my conviction, and the prosecution unconsciously was helping their cause in prosecuting me. I am no Socialist. I am no Bolshevist, and my faith in American institutions and the faith of many others of my race would have been severely shaken had that jury unjustly said 'Guilty.' I therefore emerge from my experiences loving my country more than ever, and I earnestly hope that those who have been losing faith because men have been persecuted for having opinions may accept my vindication as an indication that American constitutional Government is the best government, and that American juries, where issues are properly presented, can be depended upon to do justice."

ARMY CAPTAIN A SUICIDE.

William Murray of Brooklyn Ends Life in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Captain William Murray, formerly in charge of the reserve officers' training camps at the University of Pennsylvania and at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself at a hotel here today. He was 29 years of age and was recently assigned to Camp Grant for duty.

He left a note leaving his possessions to his mother, of 435½ Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. There was also a sealed envelope said to contain a note received by Murray from a young woman of South Bend.

Military intelligence officers who took charge of the body said that there was nothing to show that the suicide was due to anything in his military life.

Captain Murray lived at 435½ Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, with his mother, a brother, and several younger sisters. The family had been advised by telegraph of Captain Murray's death last night, but in the absence of details, refused to discuss the matter.

NO ANNULMENT FOR HART.

Old Man Must Face Young Wife's Suit for Separation.

Justice Russell Benedict, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, dismissed the application of James Hervey Hart, the 87 year old bridegroom, for an annulment of his marriage to his nineteen year old bride, Mrs. Katie Wolf Hart.

After disposing of the action for annulment, Justice Benedict announced that he was ready to proceed with the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Hart. He stated that if counsel for Mr. Hart conceded that their client had abandoned his youthful wife, the trial would be a mere formality. Counsel for Mr. Hart asked for delay in this proceeding and it was set for next Monday.

WANTS MASCULINE CHURCH.

Editor Tells Women's Club That Virile Workers Are Needed.

At the annual service of the Churchwomen's Club of New York, of which Mrs. Richard Aldrich is President, held in the Chapel of St. Martin of Tours at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon, the Rev. William Austin Smith, editor of the Churchman, made a strong appeal for a virile church and ministry and the women's aid to bring it about. His subject was, "How Can the Women Make the Church More Masculine?" He expressed the wish for more forceful women to work in the church and to get away from the "mellow afternoon tea atmosphere" between the women and their relations to the church and the clergy.

"You ask with concern about the health of your clergyman. Why not ask about the health of your ashman? Don't look so much for attractiveness and magnetism in your clergyman as that he does his work in a manly way. Check up on your priests and your bishops; they will like it after a time.

"We have in this country women of great strength and ability, but the church has been under the influence of the more sentimental women. We are going to do something with this church of ours and we want real women to go over the top with the men. Good preaching has become almost extinct in the Episcopal Church. We have men of marvelous administrative ability but not preachers. The trouble is that we have no specialists. We have poor preachers not because we have not geniuses, but because the clergy have so much of the other kind of work to do. They have more questions of administrative affairs and detail than some of our great captains of industry. You cannot be a great preacher and a great administrator, too. Two-thirds of the work done by the rector and curate could be done by the women."

He closed by asking for less sentimentality in the women's relation to the church and more a sense of craftsmanship.

The Vice Presidents of the Club are Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, Mrs. James G. Croswell, Mrs. Howard C. Robbins, and Miss Edith Hadley. Miss Margaret Jeffreys Hobart is the Secretary.

ROOSEVELT ADVISES SCOUTS

National Council Urged to Get Experienced Soldiers.

Lieutenant Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who was one of the speakers at a luncheon held yesterday at the Commodore in connection with the convention of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, pledged his support to the scout movement and declared it was a great factor in the country.

He urged the organization to obtain as scoutmasters the returning soldiers because of the great experience they had had. "There is another advantage in having them," he said. "They have done something for the United States. Until a man has done something for this country he has never really got the feeling of ownership in his land that he should have."

Colonel Roosevelt related incidents which he observed while on the other side and spoke of the democratizing influence of the army. The speaker was given a rising vote of thanks by the delegates who come from all parts of the United States.

Wounded Men Coming for Parade.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Wounded men of the 27th Division, who had been treated at the Walter Reed Hospital here, left today for New York City to participate tomorrow in the parade of their division. About fifty men were in the party.

WANTED
CONFECTIONERY SUPERINTENDENT

Experienced, capable, practical Superintendent for Confectionery Factory, producing finest grade package chocolates. Splendid position for aggressive, energetic man.

Highest Standard of Ability is Absolutely Necessary.

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Restaurants which serve an imitation are building up a reputation of serving inferior food throughout. Serve only
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

Wallach Stores will be closed all day today in honor of "Our Boys" of the Twenty-seventh Division.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

HIGH BRITISH HONOR TO MAJOR GEN. READ

Second American Corps Commander Made Knight of Order of the Bath.

CONFERRED BY KING GEORGE

Field Marshal Haig, in Letter, Tells Deeds of the 27th and 30th Divisions.

Major Gen. George W. Read, who commanded the 2d Army Corps, which included the 27th and 30th Divisions, has been made a Knight of the Order of the Bath by King George, according to advices received here yesterday. The ceremony of investiture took place in the British Embassy, Paris, on Jan. 16, Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, officiating.

The notification of the award received by General Read was as follows:

British Embassy, Paris,
Dec. 20, 1918.

Major Gen. Read, Commanding 2d Corps, General Headquarters, 2d Corps, American Expeditionary Force, Le Mans, Sarthe.

Sir: As you have no doubt been officially informed, his Majesty King George V. has been pleased to confer upon you the distinction of Knight of the Order of the Bath.

His Excellency the British Ambassador desires to invest you with the insignia of this order, and I am directed to ask if you will be good enough to inform me at two or three days' notice of your next visit to Paris, in order that the necessary arrangements for this ceremony may be made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID HENDERSON,
Lieutenant General,
Military Counselor.

Some of the feats of Major Gen. Read's leadership which the British Government recognized are referred to in Field Marshal Haig's letter, as follows:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD,
Nov. 16, 1918.

General Read, 3d American Corps:

Now that the American 3d Corps is leaving the British front I wish once more to thank you and all officers, noncommissioned officers, and men under your command, on behalf both of myself and all ranks of the British armies in France and Flanders, for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during the period of your operations with the Fourth British Army.

On Sept. 29 you took part with distinction in the great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance in the Hindenburg Line and opened the road to final victory. The deeds of the 27th and 30th American Divisions, who on that day took Bellicourt and Nauroy and so gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of this war. They will always be remembered by the British regiments that fought beside you.

Since that date, through three weeks of almost continuous fighting, you advanced from one subject to another, overcoming all resistance, beating off numerous counterattacks, and capturing several thousand prisoners and many guns. The names of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux Andigny, St. Souplet, and Maisniéres testify to the dash and energy of your attacks.

I rejoice at the success which has attended your efforts and I am proud to have had you under my command.

D. HAIG, Field Marshal.

In addition to the British decoration, General Read also holds the Distinguished Service Medal, awarded by the President on Jan. 6, for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service." General Read came out of West Point in the Class of 1883, and served first with the 16th Infantry. When war came he was serving on the General Staff with the rank of Colonel.

Welcome
Twenty-Seventh!

We wish there were some medium less commercial than an advertisement to tell you what it means to us to have you marching again up Fifth Avenue—your last trench—a trench walled by the millions who love you.

A year ago you disappeared into that hell hole in Northern France. Followed many months of doubt and dread when no word came.

Then you broke the Hindenburg Line. You were cut to pieces but you went through.

You were the tempered edge of the great wedge of Democracy, rending and crushing, shattering and destroying forever that thousand mile chain of steel that was forged to enslave mankind.

We can only cheer you today, but those cheers will mean that we shall never forget you.

History, as you have made it, never dies. Hundreds of years from now, New Yorkers will tell with pride of the Twenty-Seventh in France.

We welcome you today and we shall cherish you forever.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Making More Trips With the Autocar

Chassis $2050

A two-ton load on a 97-inch wheel base, small turning radius, easily handled in close quarters, automatic power lift body, quick discharge and quick get away—these distinctive features have made the Autocar the popular truck for coal dealers.

The Haaren-Dartt Coal Co. of New York City has increased the number of trips and lowered the cost of each with the Autocar.

The system of Factory Branches established by The Autocar Company assures complete maintenance service.

THE AUTOCAR SALES & SERVICE CO., Inc.
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1026 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn; 2431 Grand Concourse, Bronx; 418-20 Washington St., Newark; 159-63 Commerce St., New Haven.

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The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897.

In Honor of the Home-Coming Victorious 27th Division We Close Tuesday

The Recruiting Station Is Here
for civilian clothes.
Your suit made to measure with the same zip, snap and accuracy that placed our Uniforms for Officers in the preferred class.

Prices Twenty-five to Sixty Dollars
The newest of the new in fabrics, colors and patterns.
Navy Officers' new regulation Uniforms made to order at reasonable prices.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET
30 EAST 42D STREET
P. S. A good appearance is the best letter of introduction.
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The ONLY ICE SKATING SHOW IN NEW YORK
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SPECIAL VICTORY DINNER ALL DAY
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
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SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.50
With Elaborate Entertainment Changed Nightly
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B'WAY AT 43D ST. WALLICK'S TEL. BRY. 345
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY
TONIGHT—MISS EVA LYNN, Formerly Ziegfeld's Midnight Frolic.
"BLUE AND WHITE" MARIMBA BAND
EVERY EVE. 8 Till Close
KA-MA-KU-RA ROOM DANCING 3 P. M. till Close. Miss Mabel B. Green, Hostess.
Formerly of the COCOANUT GROVE—Century Theatre. DANCING AFTER DINNER.
RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF NADY'S FAMOUS JAZZ BAND

STRAND ROOF B'way at 47th St. Phone—Bryant 7891.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY DINNER DE LUXE $1.75 5 to 9 P. M.
Which Includes
THE BEST RESTAURANT SHOW EVER SEEN ON BROADWAY
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Modern, homelike, accessible. Room and meals, $16 weekly up. Room with bath, meals, $22 wkly. up. HOTEL
Also desirable accommodations of rooms without meals $1.50 day up.

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Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Appealingly attractive to transient and residential patronage. Phone Columbus 8700.
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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $6.00 a day.
Phone 2924 Riverside.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday cloudy, probably rain by night; gentle winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. . NO. 22,341. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 25 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

ONE PEACE TREATY WITH ALL ENEMY POWERS NOW PROPOSED; LEAGUE AMENDMENTS ADOPTED TO MEET OBJECTIONS HERE; NEW YORK'S GREATEST WELCOME GIVEN TO 27TH DIVISION

VETERANS MARCH FOR FIVE MILES AS THRONGS ACCLAIM

Fifth Avenue Lined with Unbroken Masses, While 20,000 Pass in Review.

CROWDS BREAK RESTRAINT

Surge on Paraders in Madison Square, Forcing Change in the Formation.

TWO DIE, MANY ARE INJURED

Celebration for New York's Soldiers Returned from War Surpasses All in City's History.

New York yesterday welcomed home the 27th Division. The greatest crowds ever gathered in the city greeted the officers and men included in the New York Guard unit of the Second Army Corps of the American Expeditionary Force.

From Washington Square to 110th Street, Fifth Avenue for five miles was a solid unbroken mass of men, women, and children, thousands of whom had left their homes at daylight in order to get places from which to acclaim the men who fought with the 30th Division of Carolinians and Tennesseeans under Read and Haig in the final great battles that finally broke the Hindenburg line and started the Germans on the disastrous retreat that ended with the November armistice.

New York has seen scores of great parades, among them the one that honored the return of Dewey, the great Hudson-Fulton celebration in which Germans goose-stepped down Fifth Avenue behind Americans and Britishers and Frenchmen, and the memorable march of the men of Camp Upton just before that unit—the 77th Division—sailed to take its place in the battleline in France, but yesterday's wonderful celebration proved to be the greatest New York has ever known, and this means the greatest in the history of the country. Weather conditions were ideal for the demonstration. The sun, with the warmth of early Spring, shone from a clear sky. About 20,000 men, it was estimated, marched in the parade, which took three hours to pass in review.

Eager Crowds Delay Marchers.

The parade got under way on schedule time, but it did not finish according to the timetable, the delays being due to the eagerness of the crowds to approach as close as possible to officers and men and personally explain to them just how glad they were to see them and how proud they were of the record they had made for New York in France. To this fact were due two unfortunate incidents. One was when the crowd, packed in Madison Square, surged forward and for a time threatened to block the way of the marching soldiers. It required all the strength, not to mention the tact, of the police to undo the tangle that followed.

After the hardest kind of struggle the police finally opened a lane of sufficient size to permit the division to pass through, not in the regulation platoon formation, but by fours. The same situation came very near developing at Seventy-ninth Street, an hour later, but there the police were forewarned and the throng was held in check and the main roadway was kept clear.

There were other occasions not so serious in their nature when the crowds got beyond the control of the police and disorder and confusion resulted. Two deaths were assigned to the day's celebration. There were thirty-two accidents, a few of them serious, resulting from crowding or carelessness.

As a climax to the day's celebration the men of the division were the guests of the city last night at a dinner served in many hotels and restaurants. So eager, however, was the press of private hospitality that covers were laid for thousands who never came to dine.

So great was the outpouring of holiday makers that all the transit facilities of the city were overtaxed and during the hours immediately after the parade thousands were delayed in getting back to their homes and hotels.

Visitors literally overran the city last night, every place of amusement being taxed to capacity, while hotels, boarding houses, and private homes struggled to care for those who stayed overnight.

The most solemn feature of the pageant was the tribute paid the division's dead when a guard of civil and Spanish war veterans laid a great wreath of purple orchids at the foot of the roll of honor before the Public Library, while the crowd stood with bared heads.

The division marched just as it appeared when it reached the British sector late last Summer to take its place in the battle line. The men paraded

Continued on Page Four.

Heroism of the British Armies.
In a series of articles Philip Gibbs, the brilliant war correspondent, will contribute to The New York Times, commencing next Sunday, he will deal with British generalship, the agony of war, bad battles on the western front, and with other matters hitherto kept from the public by the censor. Order today.—Advt.

War Department Voices Its Appreciation Of Twenty-seventh's Part in Great Victory

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Acting Secretary of War Crowell, speaking for the War Department, issued this statement today:

The tremendous ovation which the City of New York is giving to the officers and men of the 27th Division of the triumphant American Army springs from just pride in achievement worthy of the highest national traditions.

These sons of the metropolis and the Empire State are the heroes of Kemmel Hill, of Péronne, of Bellicourt, of St. Quentin, Cambrai, of Bony, and Le Cateiet.

These men who swing along beautiful Fifth Avenue today, resplendent in health and good spirit, each man looking to a future of good citizenship in the safe peace his valor established, are survivors of the historic American drive at the Hindenburg line of last Summer and Fall. They fought gloriously. They helped win the most stupendous conflict the world has ever seen. The fruit of the victory is now in the hands of the people of all civilized nations, great and small.

These men who parade today are of the American stuff that heartened the weary British and French heroes in the Summer of 1918, and, when it came their turn to fight on their own sectors, they exhibited strength and ability which swept down the enemy like the wrath of an avenging God.

In their last great drive the enemy fell back before them for thirteen miles, and some 3,000 prisoners were taken into the lines of the 27th Division.

These feats of glory are being celebrated by the home folk today. They will illumine the pages of American history for all time. These men are worthy of the laurel wreath New York so generously bestows upon them.

In the hour of rejoicing we shall not forget the bravest of the brave who may only parade Fifth Avenue today in spirit—the comrades who did not return. They died or are suffering in army hospitals that we might enjoy the security of this day. Our hearts turn to them, and to those loved ones who mourn their absence. We see the brilliant spectacle of this parade through tears for them, yet we know that they preferred death and physical torture to dishonorable personal safety.

All welcome to the 27th Division, the old National Guard of New York, brave soldiers and good citizens!

27TH PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITS HEROIC DEAD

Thousands Moved to Tears When Wreath Is Placed Beneath Roll of Honor.

GIVES LIST OF VICTORIES

Veterans of Civil and Spanish Wars Guard of Honor at Court of the Dead.

Veterans of three wars and thousands of civilians viewed the parade near the Public Library, where one of the most impressive ceremonies of the day took place. This was the placing of a wreath of orchids at the foot of the Roll of Honor, a purple curtain fringed with gold and bearing in three columns of golden letters the names of the battles in which the American soldiers were engaged. Above this list of battles, which included Ypres, St. Mihiel, Mt. Kemmel, Meuse-Argonne and the others, was a letter written by Abraham Lincoln to the mother of six boys who gave their lives in the civil war. It read:

I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief so overwhelming. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

The purple curtain in the Court of the Heroic Dead was suspended from two high pylons upon which gleamed golden eagles with spread wings, and below them were golden spears and shields bearing the division's insignia. On either side of these towers were two others, similar in appearance, bearing the insignia of other divisions.

The approach of the flower-bedecked and flag-draped caisson drawn by eight horses stilled the cheers and applause of the multitudes which greeted the police escort. A guard of honor, consisting of seven veterans of the civil war and two of the Spanish-American war lifted the purple wreath from off the caisson, carried it to the Court of the Dead and placed it at the foot of the Roll of Honor, surrounded by flowered offerings of other States and cities. A flowing purple sash hanging from the mourning wreath was instribed with golden letters, "The officers and enlisted men of the 27th Division."

While the memorial wreath was being removed from the caisson a band played a funeral march and the heads of the civilians were bared and the uniformed veterans remained at attention until the last note had died away.

After the caisson had been led slowly away, the crowds were stirred by the approach of a huge flag of gold stars for the men of the whole division who had died in service. On its arrival a community chorus of young boys sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and at the conclusion of the chorus many persons wiped their eyes.

When Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff reached the memorial they saluted in recognition of the dead, and the guard of honor returned the salute.

After the ceremony the guard of honor stood in V formation until the last automobile of the Red Cross had passed. The gray-haired, blue-uniformed vet-

Continued on Page Four.

POLAND WATER FOR HEALTH
On account of its purity and great medicinal power, it is safe and without an equal in all cases of fever. Send for new illustrated book giving bald century of history and endorsements. POLAND SPRING CO., 1180 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

CROWDS OVERRUN THE POLICE LINES

Swarm Upon Roadway at Many Points and Compel Changes In Parade Formation.

TWO DEAD, 32 INJURED

Man Trying to See Parade Falls from Roof—Police Captain Dies of Heart Disease.

The greatest crowd that ever gathered in New York City upon any occasion, and the most difficult to handle, was the comment which veterans of the Police Department made yesterday upon the throngs which New York sent to greet her returning soldiers of the 27th Division.

"The police have done all in their power to hold the people behind the lines. It is impossible to keep them back. If this crowd had been over there they would have walked right through the Hindenburg line," said Lieut. Col. J. L. Kincaid, Judge Advocate General of the 27th Division, to Major Gen. O'Ryan regarding the same crowd and its all-day conflict with the police.

Those two comments tell the story of yesterday so far as the crowd and the police were concerned. The crowd was tremendous, at least a million persons viewed the parade, while almost as many more struggled in a vain effort to get a glimpse of the marching men. The police between their attempts to keep the people actually in Fifth Avenue from pouring out into the roadway and breaking up the parade, and their efforts to keep the unlucky ones along the cross streets leading from Sixth Avenue and from Madison Avenue from forcing their way right through failed miserably in many cases.

Although nearly a thousand policemen and police reserves under command of Inspector Cornelius Cahalane of the Sixth District, with thirty-three Sergeants, six Lieutenants, and three Captains, were stationed along the line of march, while half as many guarded the approaches on the side streets, yet again and again the surging throngs forced the men to break their platoon front formation and swing into the familiar column of fours, which is the campaign formation, and is not often used on parade.

Officers of the army who were among the spectators yesterday asserted that the 27th Division showed a high degree of efficiency and discipline in the way they met these situations, and changed formation with hardly a break in line.

The worst point for disorder was the district around the Victory Arch at Twenty-third Street, where thousands and thousands fought among themselves or combined against the police in the effort to get a vantage point. A squad of mounted policemen and a force of soldier and sailor spectators tried to help get the civilians into order before the parade arrived. Their efforts failed, however, and before General O'Ryan could lead the men under the Victory Arch, the formation had to be broken.

The police at this point had been fairly successful in keeping order until about 9:30 o'clock, when several automobiles

Continued on Page Five.

The British Officer and Tommy Atkins.
Philip Gibbs, the inimitable writer of war scenes, will, in The New York Times next Sunday, inaugurate a series of articles describing what happened behind the curtain which the censor dropped between the war and the world. The relations of British officers and the rank and file are faithfully described. Be sure of a copy today.—Advt.

TO GUARD MONROE DOCTRINE

President Said to Have Drafted Provision Which Will Cover It.

CLAUSE FOR IMMIGRATION

Commission on Covenant Accepts Our Amendment to Prevent Alien Labor Influx.

NEW DISARMAMENT ARTICLE

Changes Cause Much Talk in Washington—Borah Renews Objection to League.

PARIS, March 25, (Associated Press.)—Changes in the covenant were made at last night's meeting of the League of Nations Commission which are regarded by the American delegates as of great importance and calculated to meet suggestions and objections emanating from America.

An American amendment to protect nations against the influx of foreign labor has been adopted by the commission. It affirms the right of any country in the League to control matters solely within domestic jurisdiction.

Another important amendment to the League covenant affects Article VIII., which empowers the Executive Council to formulate a plan for the reduction of armaments. The language of the article is altered so as to limit the powers of the Council to a simple recommendation to the Governments affected.

The American peace delegation, it is understood, has definitely agreed upon the amendment it will offer to Article X. of the covenant to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.

The amendment is said to provide that agreements under the covenant shall not be construed as an infringement upon the principles of international policies heretofore generally recognized.

President Wilson would have offered the amendment at the meeting of the League of Nations Commission last night, but discovered a slight imperfection in the text and reserved the right to submit it later.

As framed the amendment will be an appendix to the article pledging members of the League "to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of members.

Monroe Doctrine Is Not Specified.

Mention of the Monroe Doctrine by name is avoided purposely.

Inasmuch as President Wilson and Colonel House on several occasions have discussed the subject with Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando, it is assumed that the President assured himself of favorable action in advance of the submission of the amendment to the commission.

Other changes made include a substitute for the phrase "States members of the League'" in Article X., and elsewhere in the covenant, thus meeting objections that the latter term created membership.

Provision was also made for the revision of the covenant itself from time to time, thus meeting the objection that it was inflexible.

The admission of other States was provided for, but it was agreed that any change in numbers must be with due regard to the proportion between the representation of the large and

Continued on Page Three.

Last of Real Casualty Lists Are Now Being Published

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The last of the real American casualty lists in the world war are now being published in the daily newspapers, and within the next few days the lists will contain practically only the names of those who have died or have been injured since the armistice. The names of the few given as killed in action are those of men for whom extended investigation had been necessary to establish proof of death. They are mostly the names of those who were injured beyond recognition when they gave their lives for their country.

Daily casualty lists will continue to be issued, however, indefinitely, because as long as the Expeditionary Forces remain in Europe or there is an Army of Occupation in Germany there will be deaths from disease. The next of kin will continue to receive the same official notifications from the War Department, but the daily publication of names may from now on run further behind the official telegrams.

SAYS ALL EGYPT IS IN INSURRECTION

Position So Dangerous, Churchill Tells Commons, Demobilization Had to be Upset.

MEN ASKED TO GO BACK

And Save Comrades from Slaughter—Secretary Defends Military Bill as Necessary.

LONDON, March 25, (Associated Press.)—Defending the Military Service bill in the House of Commons today, Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, declared that the whole of Egypt was in a virtual state of insurrection. The position was so dangerous, he added, that the Government had to appeal to men on the point of demobilization to return and save their comrades from being murdered.

This declaration by the War Secretary was brought about by the remarks of Sir Donald MacLean, who said that Great Britain was grossly overinsured with respect to the strength of the army.

Mr. Churchill asked if the speaker had followed what was taking place in almost every country at the present time, and, if so, how could he say that there was overinsurance in keeping 900,000 men for every purpose, including ten divisions on the Rhine and four divisions in the home country, less than the number kept here in the peaceful days before the war.

Only three days ago, continued the Secretary, a situation developed in Egypt which was of very far-reaching danger, and which made it necessary to appeal to the men who were collected at various ports for demobilization to go back and help their comrades and save them from being murdered. The whole of Egypt was virtually in a state of insurrection.

Had Sir Donald read of what was taking place on the Black Sea, in Hungary, and on the whole frontier of those small States which were guaranteed protection by the League of Nations? Sir Donald had said, continued the Secretary, that the German Army was to be reduced to 100,000 men and that the Germans were to have no boy scouts. That, the speaker asserted, was what the Allies were going to demand. But had the Germans agreed to it, and was there any chance of their agreeing to it if the Allies divested themselves of all their forces at the present time?

"The Government," said the Secretary, "have to face the real facts. If we squandered our forces at the present time, before our terms are secured, with European conditions of increasing gravity and perplexity, then we should throw away with both hands all the results gained by the sacrifices of millions of our men during four years."

The Liberal opposition had proposed a

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Hawker-Grieve Airplane Flight to Europe Set for April 12, to Land Late Next Day

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 25.—Agents now in this city making preparations for the forthcoming attempt of Harry Hawker, the British pilot, and Lieut. Commander McKenzie Grieve, British Navy navigator, to cross the Atlantic in a Sopwith airplane, said tonight that it was expected the flight would be started on the afternoon of April 12. They added that this was dependent upon weather conditions. An hour later in the day is to be selected for the start, so that the airmen, if successful, may be enabled to descend in the British Isles before sunset the next day.

The airmen will bring with them on the steamer Digby, which is due here the last of the week, two planes. One of these is to be used in the transatlantic flight. The other will be utilized for experimental flights in this vicinity.

A wooden shed with a 55-foot frontage and a depth of 37 feet, to house the two airplanes, is being built on a large field at Mount Pearl, three miles west of this city. The agents expect that it will be completed by April 1.

Indications that Hawker and Grieve will have competitors in their attempt to win The London Daily Mail prize of $50,000 are seen in preparations in progress at Harbor Grace, on Conception Bay, eighty-five miles from St. John's. Lieutenant Robin Reid, representing an airplane concern, has obtained a field there, and is supervising the building of a shed. He said that the unnamed aviators for whom he was acting were planning to start a transatlantic flight not earlier than the middle of May.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleeping Cars. Reservations—The Plaza.—Adv.

THE MANOR—ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. A "Wholly satisfying" place found once in a while and never forgotten.—Advt.

SEIZE ALLIED MISSIONS

Hungarian Reds Said to Have Disarmed and Interned Them.

MONITORS AT BUDAPEST

Story of Mutiny Among French Regiments of Occupation Wirelessed to Lenine.

DR. WEKERLE UNDER ARREST

Most of Large Towns in Country Now Claimed by Government as Bolshevist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 24.—According to an unverified report all the Entente missions in Budapest have been prohibited by the new Government from leaving. Of the American members of the mission at Budapest, Professor Brown and Captain Nicholas Roosevelt, nothing has been heard so far.

The Budapest events have created a great impression in Vienna. The opinion is expressed that the Hungarians will fight to the bitter end to liberate the country from the Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, and Serbs.

Vienna has been quiet so far, though Communists are working assiduously to create a sentiment for the Hungarians and Bolshevist ideas.

VIENNA, March 24, (Associated Press.)—All members of the allied missions in Budapest have been interned, including Colonel Vix, the chief of the French mission, according to travelers arriving here by automobile from the Hungarian capital.

Except for official messages, there is no communication by telephone between Budapest and Vienna.

A dispatch printed in the Neue Freie Presse yesterday said that the British-French mission at Budapest, consisting of 246 men, had been disarmed and that a wireless message had been sent to Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist Premier, announcing that the Entente missions had left Budapest. The message added:

"French troops, filtered by Bolsheviki, have been disarmed by us. Mutinies have occurred in some French regiments."

Lenine Wants French Military Envoys Held.

PARIS, March 25.—The Russian Soviet Government, according to the Matin, has sent a message to Budapest asking the new Soviet Government there to detain the members of the French Military Mission as prisoners. The Russian authorities, it was added, desired this action with a view to bringing about the exchange of this French mission for a Soviet mission which the Russian Soviet authorities alleged had been held by the French authorities at Saloniki.

Two British monitors are reported to have arrived at Budapest, having been under fire on their way up the Danube. Other British and French vessels are near at hand. A British patrol boat was seized by the authorities, but was returned, with apologies by the Government.

It is said that rumors that Hungary has declared war on Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia are extremely doubtful.

The Hungarian Government has arrested Dr. Alexander Wekerle, former Premier and Finance Minister, a dispatch from Budapest says. A dispatch from Basle, quoting advices from Budapest, asserts that Dr. Wekerle was imprisoned Sunday. The Hungarian Commissioner for Military Affairs, it goes on, has issued an order instructing all soldiers to rejoin their units without delay, and adding: "If the soldiers do not do their duty, the Hungarian Soviet Republic is doomed. The revolutionary Government requires armed discipline, and it will create an army well equipped and disciplined."

Martial law has been declared and the death penalty has been prescribed for armed resistance to the Bolsheviki; for robbery and looting. A fine of 5,000 crowns has been fixed for the sale of alcholic liquor and a fine of 10,000 crowns for drinking it.

Six hundred Hungarians who have been prisoners of war in Russia are said to be returning daily across the

Continued on Page Two.

HOW DOES THE ARTIST WORK AT THE FRONT?
Answered by Will H. Foster, who was there. In the April Scribner's Magazine—now on sale.—Advt.

Foch Confers on War Steps; Allied Troops for Dalmatia

PARIS, March 25.—Marshal Foch called at the Headquarters of the Italian delegation this evening in connection with possible military measures, discussed by the War Council, in view of the grave situation in Eastern Europe.

Reports have reached the Peace Conference that Inter-Allied troops will be landed at Spalato, on the Dalmatian coast, because of disorders that have occurred there and for fear graver troubles may arise. The Hungarians are reported to be trying to spread Bolshevism to that part of the Adriatic coast which they controlled before the downfall of Austria and are credited with aiming to seize the portion of the former Austrian fleet held by the Jugoslavs.

M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Premier, speaking of events in Eastern Europe today, expressed the view that Bolshevism might soon extend to Serbia, because of race relationship with Russia, and to Slavonia and Croatia because of connections with Hungary.

SUSPECT GERMANY OF GREAT BLUFF

Threat of Passive Resistance to Peace Terms Was Discussed at Berlin Conferences.

PLAY FOR BIG CONCESSIONS

Russian Soviet Offer of Alliance Assessed as Another Weapon Against the Allies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 25.—There is every indication that Germany, on the very eve of peace, is meditating an ultimate colossal bluff the consequences of which may be incalculable. Continual secret conferences are taking place at Berlin and Kolberg between Marshal von Hindenburg, General Lüttwitz, and Colonel Reinhardt, who are the real rulers of Germany, and their socialistic puppets, Ebert, Scheidemann, and Noske. Prominent members of the bourgeois parties of the National Assembly assisted at these meetings, in all of which the advisability of refusing to sign the preliminary peace drawn up in Paris was the subject of discussion.

The brutal truth must be told that the menace of labor unrest in England and certain incidents at the Paris conference have convinced the German rulers that the Allies are desperate for peace and can be bluffed into important concessions by a threat of passive resistance on the part of Germany. It is reported that Herr von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Minister, upon his return from Weimar to Berlin made the following characteristic remark in the presence of the former Reichstag leaders:

"It is a question whether we have not everything to gain and nothing to lose by passive resistance. Neither the Peace Conference nor the Entente would long survive a refusal to sign."

It is true this calculation is but another vast psychological blunder of the kind which contributed to Germany's downfall, but the German rulers are hypnotized by its alluring possibilities, and it is impossible to predict to what extremes it may lead them.

Erzberger's recent declaration that the Berlin Government and the National Assembly would refuse to sign an unjust peace and would appeal to the people to decide the question of acceptance or refusal forms part of this sinister bluff. The pointed question put to the Allies by the President of the German Armistice Commission at Spa as to whether there was any truth in the report that the German delegates would not be allowed to discuss the peace terms and Vorwärts's threat that in this case Germany would remember she had become the most advanced socialistic country in the world, and would turn to Russia for help, are simply the logical continuation of the manoeuvre.

As a matter of fact, I learn on excellent authority that the Russian Soviet a few days ago made definite offers to the Berlin Government through the Independent Socialist leaders, promising to restore to Germany her former frontiers in the East and West if the German rulers would consent to make serious political and

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

WOULD DEFER PEACE TILL MAY

General Treaty Could Not Be Ready Before May 1.

BALKAN UNREST THE CAUSE

Fear That Treaty with Germany Alone May Cause Trouble in Other Countries.

CONFERENCE IS UNDER FIRE

Leading Plenipotentiaries Again Criticised for Delay in Reconciling Disagreements.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 25.—What is certain to be regarded as a sensational move on the part of the peace plenipotentiaries is now under consideration. It contemplates having one general treaty with al the enemy powers, to which, among the associated nations, the United States will be a signatory, although it has never been at war with Turkey and Bulgaria. Whether the effort will succeed is uncertain, but information obtained this evening from high authority points in that direction.

It is admitted that the new plan would considerably delay the conclusion of peace with Germany. One semi-official guess is that the plenipotentiaries of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria will not receive the allied treaty draft until May 1. The final Peace Congress in that case would be unable to convene before May 10 at the earliest.

In the face of the demands of President Wilson and others for quick action, the statement of Clemenceau and Orlando that if Lloyd George would remain in Paris a settlement with Gearmany might come in a fortnight, the assurances to the press from high officials that the treaty with Germany would soon be concluded, the sudden shifting of sentiment in the direction of measures certain to prolong the negotiations are obviously significant.

Reasons given for the proposed change of program are that the questions affecting all the enemy governments, are so interlocked that it is impossible to separate them, and the general treaty will make Germany a party to the peace obligations of the partners.

These reasons ar econsidered unconvincing in view of previous statements that have been thought necessary to account for conditions in Germany.

One suggestion advanced is that the plenipotentiaries fear that if the demands on Germany are published before those for the other enemy countries, uprisings may occur in those countries. The new armistice demands on Hungary, it is said, brought about the overthrow of the moderate Karolyi Government by the Bolshevist element, which is defying the Allies by resisting the new conditions.

Coincident with the effort to change the programe, a policy of even stricter secrecy concerning their deliberations has been adopted by the Big Four. All the secretaries and other attaches are now excluded from the conference room. This action is believed to have a relationship to the tendency to conclude peace with all enemy nations at the same time.

It is unlikely that any terms will be published until they are presented to the enemy. The plenipotentiaries who have been insisting on a speed-up policy favor the new move.

Meeting the Hungarian Situation.

March 24.—The affairs of the world are in a worse state than they have been at any time since the signing of the armistice with Germany more than four months ago. This is so well recognized that the subject is discussed with little attempt to conceal their apprehension by many of those actively concerned in the effort to make peace. While the tendency among these highest in the

Interallied councils is to take a more conservative view, it is known that some of them—to say the least—share the feeling of concern over the failure to readjust the topsyturvy conditions left by the war. These conditions are growing worse.

The Hungarian disturbances have brought to the front the dangers that exist. Official information reaching Paris confirms the announcement that the overthrow of the moderate Government of President Karolyi was due mainly to the authorized statement that the Interallied Supreme Council had ordered the Hungarians to withdraw to the Rumanian boundary fixed by the treaty of 1916, and partly to orders issued to the Hungarians from the Allies to deliver to the Czechoslovaks privately owned Hungarian vessels on the Danube.

German Obstinacy Growing.

The announcement by the new Government at Budapest is virtually a defiance of the Allies. This Government is plainly Bolshevist. One of the ruling crop is Bela Kuhn, formerly a secretary to Lenine. Recently he was imprisoned in Hungary as a Bolshevist. The others are Boehm and Kunfi, Radical Social Democrats, and Pogany, leader of the Soldiers' Council.

The allied Governments have taken some measures to meet the situation. Admiral Tc nsend, of the British Navy has left Paris for Hungary to assume command of the allied naval forces on the Danube. Allied monitors and gunboats have been ordered to Budapest, and a report reaching Paris says they are already en route.

The Hungarian situation not only paves the way for the spread of Bolshevism, but indicates the initiation of a definite policy on the part of the enemy countries. The Germans, according to the interpretation placed on the attitude taken by some leaders of the Ebert Government, are likely to show resistance to the conditions which the Allies are preparing to impose upon them. That the Hungarian situation will encourage the Germans in that direction is being said by some of those best informed as to the sentiment in the Peace Conference delegations. What measures the allied plenipotentiaries will take to counteract the state of affairs produced by the Hungarian example is not known. It is doubtful if anything has been decided on other than the obvious necessity of sending allied war vessels to Budapest. It was said in high allied quarters today that the presence of these vessels would be welcomed by a large element of the Hungarians.

A Defiance of the Allies.

Whether this view is correct or not, the fact stands out that a tendency to resistance to allied demands is spreading in enemy countries, and there is no telling what the outcome will be unless strong measures are adopted soon. Throughout the whole of Central and Eastern Europe things are in turmoil. The danger of the spread of Bolshevism seems to be greater now than at any time since the armistice was signed. Americans who have been in Germany report prominent Germans as saying that Germany will never consent to a reduction of her boundaries to the extent the allied plenipotentiaries contemplate. The suggestion conveyed by these Germans is that Germany will rather throw up the sponge and tell the Allies to take complete charge of the country than agree through the medium of a treaty to surrender any territory other than Alsace-Lorraine.

In most quarters this is regarded as a mere bluff, but one view is that it is indicative of a growing belief among German leaders that the Allies would be unable to enforce their conditions should Germany adopt a defiant attitude. The Germans, it is pointed out, probably reason that the Allies would hesitate to impose a strict blockade which would bring Germany to starvation, and, again, that they are in no condition to place an army of occupation in the entire German territory on account of the tremendous expense, the continuing demobilization of British and American forces, and the inability to obtain a sufficient number of volunteers should that method be resorted to.

Altogether, the Hungarian turnover has forced what is being described as a crisis which has a wider aspect than appears on the face of things.

Coincidentally with the overthrow of Karolyi the new ruling groups have ordered a general mobilization of Hungarian forces to meet the advance of Rumanian troops into Transylvania. The Rumanians assert that more than 4,000,000 people of their race live in this territory. The new Budapest Government, according to reliable information, is in close touch with the Bolsheviki in Russia. Its attitude endangers the so-called "cordon sanitaire," established by the Allies to form a bulwark against the spread of Bolshevism and anarchy westward.

That the Bolshevist Governments will take advantage of the situation is not to be doubted. They have assumed what is described as a contemptuous attitude toward overtures from the Allies, and this is construed as encouraging important elements in Germany, Austria, and Hungary to believe that they may safely resist the most radical demands of the allied peace plenipotentiaries.

More Censure of Conferees.

These conditions furnish additional ammunition for those who are showing dissatisfaction over the slow progress of the allied statesmen who came to Paris more than three months ago to determine on the terms to be imposed upon the vanquished enemy countries. The sudden cropping out of irritation over this tardiness is not governed by the tradition that a storm which begins violently ends quickly. On the contrary, it is becoming more marked and widespread.

It is shared, strangely enough, by men who are part and parcel of the effort to make peace. One group attributes the delay to the failure of the leading plenipotentiaries to agree on the western boundaries of Germany—another phase of the same problem—the failure to furnish guarantees satisfactory to the French Government that France will be safeguarded for all time from German aggression, and, secondly, to the inability of those most concerned to agree on how reparation which is to be collected from Germany is to be divided, and in what order of priority.

By the same token, it may be said, others hold that there would be a quick adjustment if those who oppose furnishing guarantees to France and the French suggestions for distribution of the reparation payments would adopt what they term a more reasonable attitude. Another and broader view is that the general lack of decision in dealing with enemy countries and the Russian situation has produced all the troubles with which the Peace Conference is now confronted.

Of course, there are those who contend that President Wilson's insistance that the covenant of the League of Nations be included in the preliminary peace treaty with Germany is responsible for confusing the situation. But this criticism is not publicly uttered to any widespread degree, and those who resent it point to the fact that the leading peace plenipotentiaries still are at odds over boundaries and other important matters which must be determined before the preliminary peace treaty can be submitted to the German peace delegates.

One view that seems to have many supporters is that the dissatisfaction over the present situation—voiced in the demands for progress toward peace—is likely to bring about a sudden decision on all the pending perplexing questions and to insure the presentation of the peace treaty very soon. The argument behind this view is that the plenipotentiaries will not be able to resist the worldwide wave of irritation over the delays and will find themselves forced to decide these questions for reasons of expediency. This possible method of decision already is being criticised on the ground that hasty judgments are certain to cause trouble in the future.

The idea that a complete peace agreement on all matters affecting Germany may be reached soon and suddenly is due more to what is known as a "hunch" than to any well-matured reasoning. Its status resembles the state of mind in America last year, when many people, in the face of expert military opinion to the contrary, said they didn't know why, but they felt certain that the war would end soon.

BOLSHEVISM SEEN AS A REAL DANGER

Not Mere Stage Thunder Now, the Americans in Paris Hold.

FATEFUL DECISIONS NEAR

Course of the Conference Leaders in Next Ten Days Will Have Big Consequences.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 25.—American opinion here for months has been alive to the danger from Bolshevism in Austria and Germany, and a persistent effort has been made for an allied concert in encouraging those elements in Germany whose interests and inclinations seemed to be for orderly democratic government. The chief item in this program was to furnish food.

It has been difficult to obtain allied co-operation. Perhaps it is rather too much to expect the European Allies yet to be guided by cold reason in dealing with the Huns.

Recent developments are bringing home to Western Europe a sense of imminent Bolshevist danger, and new measures may now be considered to strengthen German resistance to Bolshevism. There is undoubtedly an element in Germany that prefers ordered democratic government to either militarism or anarchy. Possibly the nearer approach of the common danger of Bolshevism may bring into view some general outline of mutuality of interest that will be visible from both sides of the gulf that separates the Allies and the Germans.

There are still many who treat the whole Bolshevist development as so much stage thunder by which the Germans hope to frighten the Allies into softening the peace terms, but this view does not prevail among Americans. Contrariwise, many express anxiety lest the Germans should yield to the obvious consideration that Bolshevism would reduce all countries to a common level, from which Germany would have an even start with the balance, besides the advantage of closer relations with Russia, in which country she would have the best chance of recouping her war losses.

All agree that the world's fate hangs on the decisions of the next ten days. As a member of the American peace delegation put it, "It will now be settled whether we shall have a fairly livable world in the near future or whether we are just finishing the first and least destructive five years of the great war."

SEES BOHEMIAN MENACE.

Noske Holds Troops Ready as Czechs Mass on the Frontier.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—Replying to a question in the German National Assembly at Weimar, Minister of Defense Noske said he was aware that the Czech forces on the northwestern frontier of Bohemia had been reinforced. He said that necessary measures had been taken, and that up to this time trustworthy troops were available to meet any invasion.

A bill has been submitted to the Assembly establishing a provisional German navy, on a voluntary basis, for the protection of the coasts, the removal of mines, and the policing and protection of fishing.

NEW INVITATION TO GERMANS.

British Ask Them to Send a Financial Commission to Versailles.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—The British Commission at Spa has invited the German Government to send a financial commission to Versailles, according to Berlin advices. This commission is to be limited to six persons, who will be allowed to have speedy and unimpeded intercourse with their Government.

SPENCER DISCUSSES LEAGUE.

Criticises Some Points, but Says He Is Sympathetic to Plan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 25.—Four provisions of the constitution of the proposed League of Nations were deemed praiseworthy, three were held to need clarification, and two were declared to be "fundamentally wrong" by Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri in an address today before a joint assembly of the Legislature.

The two points on which Senator Spencer adversely criticised the tentative draft of the constitution were that "it fails to recognise that American supremacy upon American questions is for us alone to determine," and that the League, in his view, makes it incumbent on America to declare war and send men and ships against recalcitrant nations at the order of the Executive Council.

The phases of the constitution commended were those calling for the abolition of secret treaties, concerted disarmament, the principle of arbitration, and provision for a permanent court of international justice.

Provisions which he believed needed clarification were those that all action of the Executive Council of the League must be by unanimous agreement, failure to provide that any nation, after notice, might terminate the agreement if conditions changed, and the extent to which the League might go in interfering with the internal affairs of nations.

Senator Spencer said he approached the subject of the League "with every inclination in its favor," and that the covenant invited "both sympathetic and co-operative consideration." As to making the League a party issue he said:

"Certainly its importance transcends any possible partisan discussion or partisan action. It would be most unfortunate if we even allowed ourselves to consider it merely from the standpoint of party affiliation."

EMBARGO ON NEWS ANGERS PARIS PRESS

It Denounces Supreme Council's Plan of Limiting It to Communiques.

"HYPOCRITICAL DIPLOMACY"

Echo de Paris Says Negotiators Want Only Publicity of the Personal Kind.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 25.—Anxiety and dissatisfaction are plainly shown by the press comment on the Peace Conference today. Three newspapers, the Echo de Paris, the Journal, and the Figaro, which discuss the situation editorially, express surprise and chagrin at the policy of "reinforced silence" which they are informed that the Council of Ten proposes to follow.

"The Council of Ten goes underground," runs the Echo de Paris headline, and the Journal says: "The Conference has decided to keep its decisions secret." "The Government has suddenly cut all communications with the press," writes the Figaro. "In thus suppressing the news does it hope to suppress criticism?" The Journal is equally sarcastic. "The Conference has come to an heroic resolution," it says. "It has decided to veil its wounded dignity in absolute mystery. But can that mystery stifle the events in Budapest? The facts cannot be suppressed, and it is facts alone that count."

Curiously enough, it was the writers of these three newspapers who showed so little sympathy with the demand for publicity of their American and British colleagues before the conference opened. "Pertinax," in the Echo, takes the trouble to explain his point of view.

"In this newspaper, he says, "we have always maintained that there are two diplomacies, the secret and the discreet, while the much-vaunted public diplomacy is only a hypocritical form of secret diplomacy. By that we mean diplomacy revealing from day to day the main lines of its projects, but shrouding in mystery its means of putting them into execution. The event justifies our attitude. The negotiators of the Quai d'Orsay want publicity only in proportion as it puts them in the limelight personally. So now they are trying to give public opinion its congé. We are confident that the public opinion of America, Great Britain, and the French—of the corrective force of which, unfortunately, they have the greatest need—will call them to order."

PARIS, March 25.—The decision of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to allow nothing to be published regarding its proceedings but the official communiqué has aroused the indignation of the Paris press. Those newspapers whose habit it is to comment upon foreign affairs condemn the action in strong terms. The others follow the communiqué with a few sarcastic observations. Raymond Recoly, for instance, writes in the Figaro:

"When the situation is so disquieting, at a moment when the Allied Governments, who, having left no blunder unmade, are more than ever in need of the support of public opinion, they raise a regular Chinese wall between the public and themselves."

The Matin says of the decision:

"It is not for us to judge the method, which is likely to be gravely dangerous, still further adding to the growing anxiety in the Entente countries."

The nature of the "Pertinax" article in the Echo de Paris may be sufficiently described by its caption, which reads, "The Council of Ten Goes Underground."

The Journal says:

"The Conference has made a heroic resolution. It has decided to drape its wounded dignity in the most absolute mystery."

EXPERTS SEE HOPE FOR WORLD FINANCE

American Official Observers Abroad Expect France to Institute Drastic Reforms.

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PARIS, March 25.—The world's financial situation is much better than was believed, according to American experts, who have investigated it for the Government. Great Britain and the United States will probably lift the gold embargo the moment peace is signed, but this will not affect the displacement of gold stocks, as China and India evidently are the only nations that need gold. The resumption of American tourist travel, which is fixed for January, 1920, is expected to help Italy and France tremendously, as tourists were spending $800,000,000 yearly in those countries before the war.

The French financial situation is the worst, because France did not apply taxes early in the war and failed to collect effectively after passing tax legislation. The French people are better off financially than ever before and will not let the Government go bankrupt.

Italy receives help from remittances from Italians in the United States. When the shipping situation eases, and coal reaches Italy, the situation will improve.

In Belgium conditions are good except for a small area about Ypres, which is devastated. Otherwise, factories are running, land is being cultivated, and if Belgium receives preference in payments of the German indemnity the situation will be good.

The currency of the world is inflated and the deflating of the balloon must begin immediately, but this is not expected to create serious consequences.

It is believed that France will remedy the financial situation by naming a new Minister of Finance, whose head will probably pay the price for instituting drastic taxes, and who will be wealthy enough to head the list of taxpayers with a huge sum from his personal fortune.

NEARING AGREEMENT ON REPARATION PUZZLE

Wilson and Premiers Hold Two Meetings—Will Attack Hungarian Troubles at Once.

PARIS, March 25.—President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Orlando, and Clemenceau had a two-hour conference at the War Office this afternoon. There was also a meeting this morning.

The President and the Premiers are to meet daily to solve important questions which will lead to a rapid conclusion of the peace treaty. In American and British circles the belief is expressed that these conferences will have the desired result.

Agreement was reached today on most of the points surrounding reparation for war damages, the amount of which the Supreme Council will fix as the indemnity Germany shall pay.

It is expected that the conferees will examine into the reports of revolution in Hungary and disorders in southeastern Europe and then will address themselves to the problem of the Franco-German frontier, which it is desired to bring to a quick solution. Nevertheless, important drafting work will remain to be accomplished after the settlement of the principal questions.

The drafting of the articles of the covenant of the League of Nations is proceeding along parallel lines, as the amended compact will make necessary the elaboration of a new text.

SEIZE ALLIED MISSIONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Carpathian, being under the influence of Bolshevist doctrines.

Keeping Order in Hungary.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—An official statement from Budapest dated Monday, March 24, declared that reports from the provinces showed that peace and order were prevailing.

"In most of the large towns, like Gyoer, Debreczen, Szombathely, Szentes, Kis-Kun Felegyhaza, and Beregszasz, the Socialists have taken over the administration," the statement continues. "Appeasants' council has been formed at Kecskemet and a revolutionary Government has been formed at Kassa, which has been occupied by the Czechs, according to the Government commissary's telephone message."

AMSTERDAM, March 25.—The new Hungarian Government at its first meeting Saturday, says a dispatch from Budapest, decided to abolish all titles of rank, to separate the Church and State and to dismiss all Commissioners of the Karolyi Government, while inviting Workmen's Councils to select directorates of four members each to replace them.

The formation of revolutionary courts was decided upon and the council ordered the People's Commissioners to take over all homes, businesses, and art treasures in private hands.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representatives of the United States in Vienna reported today that the Food Administration had one or two agents in Budapest, and it was stated that there might be other Americans there. These advices said there was no ill-feeling toward Americans or British in Budapest, but a strong feeling of hostility was being manifested against the French. This, it is believed here, is due to the occupation by French troops of the neutral zones between Czechoslovakia and Hungary and Rumania and Hungary.

It is believed here that probably the French members of the Inter-Allied Mission in Budapest have been interned, as has been reported in news dispatches from Vienna, but doubt was expressed as to the inclusion of Americans or British in the internment order.

BLAME CONFERENCE FOR HUNGARIAN CRISIS

But London Papers Differ in Specifying Errors—Post Wants Unified Diplomacy.

LONDON, March 25.—Morning newspapers unanimously charge the Paris Peace Conference with responsibility for Hungary's embracing Bolshevism; and in general express dissatisfaction with the delay in making peace, but the manner in which it has incurred responsibility is variously explained.

While treating the Hungarian episode more lightly than others, because it does not believe the whole country will, like Budapest, become Bolshevist, The Morning Post accuses the conference of delaying peace, while its idealists are following the will-o'-the-wisp called the League of Nations." It also expresses its belief that certain international financial interests are working against the independence of Poland. The newspaper's panacea is to treat the diplomatic situation as it was treated militarily, when everything was intrusted to Marshal Foch, and it suggests that supreme direction be given Premier Clemenceau, so that "probable failure arising from divided councils may be avoided."

The Morning Telegraph ascribes the gravity of the situation to a "dangerous miscalculation which assumed a much longer war and left the Allies unprepared as to a policy of peace." It trusts the lessan of urgency and suspense which is being taught daily will not be lost on "those elements which are consuming time with efforts to secure in the peace treaty results to which facts oppose an insurmountable barrier."

The Daily Chronicle thinks Hungary has given a healthy shock to public opinion, and that if the Council of Ten responds it may prove a blessing in disguise.

"If the Council of Ten," it says, "had not for many months shown marked incapacity for action, no one need doubt the result. * * * The Allies held an almost irresistible weapon, namely, food, but by sheer bungling and by disagreements and procrastinations have blunted its edge."

The Chronicle maintains that the remedy now is prompt and combined military action against the Magyar Government.

"Conferences, delays, and a refusal to face the Russian problem are directly responsible for the present disquieting situation," says The Daily Mail. "While the conference talks, the Bolsheviki act. The fruits of immense sacrifices on the battlefield are being imperilled because the conference cannot attend to the business for the dispatch of which it exists."

The Daily News is impatient with the suggestion that the League of Nations has been an obstacle to the conclusion of peace. It says:

"The tragic situation is due to the failure of the Allies to provide the Central Powers with food and raw materials while the conference has been attempting to reconcile the policy of territorial spoliation with the spirit of the League of Nations."

This newspaper also condems the refusal of the Peace Conference to recognise and make terms with the Russian Bolshevist Government.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 25.—The Paris correspondents of London newspapers support the Paris newspapers in insisting upon the urgency of peace, and the French opinion that the Allies, by delays in concluding the peace preliminaries, are to a certain extent responsible for the situation which has arisen in Hungary. The London Times's Paris correspondent blames the Council of Ten for the failure to reach an agreement with regard to a policy toward Russia, and declares that apparently nothing has been done since the abortive Prinkipo proposa. The correspondent proceeds:

"The Russian question has been handled by exactly the same method as that applied to the other main questions of the general peace settlement. The real consideration of it has simply been postponed, and the delegates, breathing the soporific atmosphere of their various hotels, apparently have lost touch with the realities of any country save their own, and seem quite unaware of the tide of impatience that is sweeping through the world."

The correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"It is tragically clear that the delay in arriving at peace between the Allies and Germany is the direct and prevailing cause of the Bolshevist wave which now unquestionably threatens European order and civilisation."

ALLIED PLANS CUT HUNGARY TO PIECES

Proposals by Commission Revealed at Paris Leave Hungary Small and Encircled.

PARIS, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The proclamation of the Hungarian revolutionists asserts that the action of the Peace Conference is one of the chief causes of the unrest. Thus far the Conference has taken no specific action regarding Hungary, but the recommendations of the commission clearly foreshadow the disarmament of old Hungary, with a circle of small new States surrounding what remains of the old territory.

This, while not yet approved by the Conference, has doubtless reached the Hungarian leaders and given impetus to the overthrow of the Karolyi Government. One of the officials who is taking a chief part in the readjustment of territory in that quarter of Europe explains the situation thus:

Bohemia has been detached from the northwest of old Hungary; the adjoining country of the Slovaks has also been detached. The Bohemians are Czechs, and, with the Slovaks, form the new Czechoslovak nation, both parts being detached from Hungary. The Ruthenians from the wedge next to the Slovaks and this territory has also been taken from Hungary.

Next to the Ruthenians comes Transylvania, which likewise has been detached from old Hungary and given to Rumania.

Next to Transylvania comes the Banat region, which has been detached from Austria and given to Rumania nearly to the Temes River, the remainder of Banat going to Serbia.

Further west the new Jugoslav State receives that part of old Hungary up to the River Drave. These changes form an almost complete circle, leaving new Hungary only a compact centre occupying the rich Danubian plain.

All these recommendations, it is pointed out, were justified by the principle of nationality and self-determination as enunciated by President Wilson. The Bohemians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, and Transylvanians, as well as the inhabitants of Banat, are racially Slavic or Rumanian, and have no ethnological connection with the Hungarians, who have held the circle of surrounding territory only through the powerful political influence of the Magyars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Danger of Bolshevism obtaining a real foothold in Bohemia was declared negligible in a statement issued today by Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, Director of the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service. He expressed the belief that the Czechoslovak army, which has been mobilized, will be able to cope with any forces the Budapest Government may be able to send against it, but said that, while the Czechoslovaks were not afraid to meet the Magyar peril alone, they hoped the Allies would not leave the whole burden of war to them.

"The report of Czechoslovak mobilization is true," the statement went on. "The Czechoslovak army consists of 80,000 men who fought with the Allies on the French and Italian fronts. In addition, all men up to the age of thirty-six were still kept in the army in February.

"In Italy there are 50,000 Czechoslovak soldiers who surrendered in the last victorious Italian campaign and who are in the process of formation into reserve battalions with the co-operation of Italian officers."

CZECHS ACCUSE KAROLYI.

Say Move to Bolshevism Is Political Manoeuvre Long Prepared.

PRAGUE, March 24.—In political circles here it is declared that the recent happenings in Budapest had long since been artificially arranged by Count Karolyi, who surrendered his office of Provisional President in favor of the proletariat Government.

This change of government, it is declared in these circles, was a political manoeuvre. Masquerading under the name of a Soviet régime the Hungarian Government, it is contended, is really standing for nationalism, chauvinism and the Hungarian idea which has always inspired all the Hungarian Governments, whether they were headed by the late Count Tisza, Count Karolyi, or others.

In the view of this Capital these Governments have but one object, the domination of the Hungarian races over all the others.

PARIS, March 25.—Budapest dispatches to the Lausanne Gazette say that Count Karolyi has been negotiating with the Moscow Soviet Government since November through M. Rakovsky, the Bolshevist leader in Ukraine, with the object of introducing Bolshevism into Hungary, Rumania and Jugoslavia.

"Rumania, which is the last rampart against Bolshevism, is seriously threatened by 100,000 Russian Bolshevist troops and six Hungarian divisions," the dispatches say. "The Allies should rush men, munitions and food there, for every hour lost may have serious consequences."

The Rumanians and Czechoslovaks are reported to be mobilising troops in view of being compelled to re-enforce their frontier guards.

In official circles here the fall of the Karolyi Government is ascribed to both internal and external causes. Internally, it is known that the Extremists have been steadily increasing in power from the day of the armistice. On the other hand, with regard to external relations, the early hope of Hungary for a rapprochement with the Allies had not been realized until recently.

Two events likewise occurred which are felt to have direct bearings on the crisis. The first was the order by the Allies that the Hungarians withdraw to the Rumanian boundary fixed by the Rumanian treaty of 1916. The second was the Allied order to deliver to the Czechoslovaks their privately owned ships on the Danube.

It was known here that Count Karolyi's opponents were prepared to take drastic action in the event these expected orders actually were issued, and Karolyi himself had declared that he would surrender the Government in such circumstances.

BASLE, March 25.—Count Karolyi, in taking farewell of the Derinkoy Cabinet on Sunday, is quoted in a message from Budapest as saying:

"What has happened is a natural result of the blindness and ill-will with which it was sought to assassinate Hungary."

Personally, said the retiring Provisional President, he would support the leaders of the people with all his strength, and was willing to work and serve as a private soldier.

"I realize," he added, "that Hungary could be saved only by the Internationale."

REDS REPORTED ADVANCING.

Army Said to Have Reached Brody on Way to Hungary.

BERNE, March 24.—The Bolshevist army which is on its way to Hungary has reached Brody, according to the latest news received here.

Brody is a city in Northeastern Galicia, about fifty miles east of Lemberg. During the first two years of the war it was frequently the scene of hard fighting between the Russians and Germans and Austrians.

HUNGARIAN PARTIES UNITE.

Even Small Farmers Now Said to Have Rallied to New Regime.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 24.—According to news reaching Berlin today from Budapest and telephoned here, Hungary's transition to the Soviet form of Government is taking place in an orderly manner. All the orthodox socialistic groups have thrown in their lot with the movement. The so-called "Christian Socialists," representing the moderate trade union organizations, have also accepted the communistic program and the bourgeois parties have offered to assist the Government in so far as national defense is concerned. Further, the small farmers, who up to now had disowned Socialist ideas, have announced their unity with what appears really to be a national movement.

The general feeling at Budapest is said to be very optimistic, as substantial help from the Russian Soviet Government is expected, but as opposed to this opinion the Berlin correspondent of the Nieu Rotterdamsche Courant telephones that in Berlin Lenine's reply to the new Hungarian leaders is regarded as very reserved in tone.

GERMAN AUSTRIA AFFECTED.

Soviet Form of Government Said to be Planned for April.

PARIS, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The conditions in Hungary seem to have affected German Austria. Advices to the American Peace Conference delegates from private agents in Vienna indicate the existence of a threatening state of affairs there.

One of these agents, who has just come from Vienna, reports that even the date has been fixed for some time in April for the transformation of the existing Government into a Soviet Government, which will co-operate or merge with the Government of the Hungarian Soviet.

REPORT CZECH CABINET OUT.

German Wireless Message Asserts Premier Kramarz Has Resigned.

PARIS, March 25, (Havas.)—The Paris newspapers print with reserve a German wireless message stating that Premier Kramars and the other members of the Czechoslovak Cabinet have resigned. Dr. Kramars, who is in Paris in attendance at the Peace Conference, declares in an interview in the Matin that he knows nothing about any such resignations. He had no intention of abandoning his post, he said.

A Copenhagen dispatch received yesterday relayed a report received from Berlin that President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia had resigned. No mention was made in this dispatch of any Cabinet resignations.

DENIES BUDAPEST RUMORS.

Vienna Correspondent of Danish Paper Discredits Many Reports.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—The claims of the Hungarian Soviet Government to power, as set forth in its wireless communications, are largely untrue, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Acht Uhr Abendblatt. A panic prevails in Budapest, but the country, it is asserted, has not yet resolved upon a Soviet Republic.

The reported voluntary surrender of arms by French soldiers in Budapest because the men were alleged to be infected with Bolshevism, is incorrect, the message states.

There is a rumor that the Entente commission at Budapest has been detained by the Hungarians. The capital, it is added, has been hermetically sealed by the Government against foreign countries.

The correspondent says that the rumored advance of Russian Soviet troops toward Hungary under General Georgy has no foundation. He adds that the report received from M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, on the military situation of the Russian Soviet Government, greatly disappointed the Hungarian Government.

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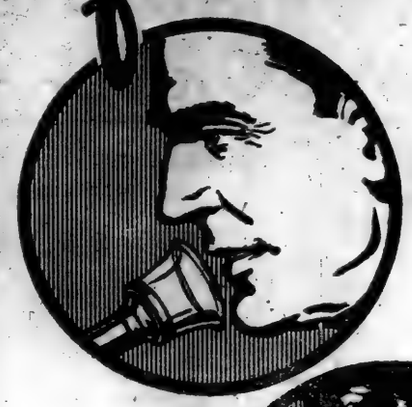

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TELLS CONDITIONS IN PETROGRAD NOW

American Says Population Is Being Decimated by Hunger and Disease.

PEASANTS PLAN STRIKE

Will Plant Only Enough Grain for Own Use and Let Urban Peoples Starve.

STORY OF HUGE RED ARMY

1,000,000 Men Said to be Winning Victories Daily on 4,500-Mile Front.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune

PETROGRAD, March 23, (Via Paris, March 25.)—Bread and fuel—these are today the title slogans in the present phase of the Russian revolution. Before, peace and land; at this time, food and wood are the new watchwords.

Here in Petrograd, 90 per cent. of the 900,000 population are underfed, probably 5 per cent. actually dying of starvation. All the rest, through undernutrition, are having their resistance against sickness and epidemics broken down.

Three thousand nine hundred typhus cases are officially listed in the hospitals. The official figures show fifteen a day dying of typhus. There is a smallpox epidemic, but it is not malignant. In the whole city from 200 to 500 are dying daily. In the almshouses, and among children in homes the death rate is 12 to 15 per cent. monthly.

The birth rate has fallen off almost one-half, due to undernourishment. All commerce and trade is practically stopped. Seventy-five per cent. of the stores are closed, and all the necessities of life are requisitioned by the Government and sold only by it through communal stores.

The Government rations, ranging from half a pound down to one-eighth of a pound of black bread daily, are so small that it is impossible to live on them, so illicit trading has sprung up and has shot prices for foodstuffs to the sky. Black flour bought from these traders costs $2 a pound.

People who once were rich have had their business, stocks, bonds, bank accounts, everything taken from them. Unless they have gone to work they have been able to exist only by the selling, bit by bit, of their furs, jewelry, clothes, and other valuables.

No one in the city except the Red Army gets enough to eat. Factory workers and laborers who are special pets of the Government find the question of bread, fuel, and clothing desperate. Fully half of the factories are closed and already the question of the unemployed is serious.

The Red Army has taken part of the surplus of young men, but there are thousands of unemployed despite the army and City Government work which has been handed out. The union men now employed are paid by the city; otherwise there would be disturbances and riots.

The railroads are kept going only by almost superhuman efforts. The rolling stock is in bad shape, only 25 per cent. of the locomotives being in working order. It is practically impossible to make repairs on account of Russia's commercial isolation.

The food won from the Ukraine and Volga districts cannot be transported to the starving on account of the breakdown of the railroads. A new decree announces that all passenger service is discontinued from March 18 to April 10. Nothing but foodstuffs and fuel will be hauled.

The food question, even more than politics, is on every man's tongue and in every man's thoughts. Life here has become a dumb, desperate struggle for bread.

Men join the army to get a pound and a half of black bread and the other rations. Former officers, former officials and former rich men join the Government to get the money and the privilege to buy food. These men turn to graft, which was the curse of the old régime, just as it threatens to be the curse of this régime, to get money to pay the excess underground prices of food.

Every one spends fully half of his time garnering food and fuel. The Russians stand hours in line where rations are given out, and tramp through the markets haggling whether they must pay $9 on $10 a pound for contraband sugar, or $2 or $2.50 for extra bread. The whole revolution is now spelled for the people in terms of bread and fuel. None has enough of either.

This coming Spring will help to solve the fuel question. The Government promises more food with the opening of rivers and canal systems.

But overshadowing everything in Russia is the Red Army. More than 50,000 are garrisoned in Petrograd alone. These men in their long, grayish-brown coats are thicker than were the "poilus" in Paris or "Tommies" in London during war days. The streets are filled with them. Never has the revolutionary army been so strong as it is at this moment. A million men hold 4,500 miles of far-flung front against the White Guards and allied troops and Poles and Finns ringing in the Central Empire. Almost daily they are winning new victories, and today the Soviet Government holds more territory than ever before. The recent victories have shoved back the White Guards in the south almost to the Black Sea and have cleared the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Primarily, this is a city of revolution. The men at its head are city men. For the most part they are intellectuals who were exiled for their revolutionary activities under the former Czar, and flocked back to Russia immediately after the first revolution succeeded. They have no thought of the soil in their hearts. They are measuring Russia's great land question and her millions of peasants by city standards.

I have just written that which is not wholly true, for back of the army and back of Russia towers the gaunt figure of the Russian moujik. He represents 75 per cent. of Russia's millions, and some day his latent power and potential mass energy will assert itself, and he will come into his own as the real ruler of Russia.

Today the city workers, with their intellectual city leaders, who have spent so much of their lives away from Russia, are dreaming of theories, Socialism, and rules for this moujik.

These city workers go into the villages and not only demand, but take, the hoarded grain. They take the rich peasant's horse and order the poor farm laborers to take his cow. If he is poor, they tell him to take the land and property of his richer neighbor; if he is rich and has three horses, they take two of them; they run his life.

Down into his lap have dropped the city "food detachments" and lecturers of the Soviet representatives. He does not want them, but he has to like them. If he revolts he is crushed by the Red army.

Today these peasant millions, who once fed Russia's cities and helped to feed Europe, are saying: "We will plant only enough grain this Spring for ourselves. We will go on a food strike." And all the while the city's thousands are crying for the bread and better conditions of life promised them by the Bolshevist agitators when they overturned Kerensky and set up the Soviet Government.

"BILL" SCHATOV IS RED CHIEF.

Petrograd Official Was Formerly Known in Labor Circles Here.

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—The present Chief of Police in Petrograd, it has been learned here, is William Schatov, more frequently called "Bill" Schatov, said to be widely known in New York labor circles, where he was formerly active as a Socialist agitator.

William Schatov, who was better known here as "Bill" Schatau, was a machinist and is said to have been a member of the International Machinists' Union. While not prominent in labor circles, he always took an active interest in matters pertaining to labor.

Schatov was one of the first Russians to return home from New York after the Czar's Government fell. He aligned himself with Kerensky, but after the latter's overthrow turned to the Lenine and Trotzky side. He has been doing considerable work in railroad construction, it is said.

COSSACKS DEFEAT REDS.

Drive Six Regiments Over Donetz River on Don Front.

LONDON, March 25.—Six Bolshevist regiments on the Northern Don front have been driven over the Donetz River by the Don Cossacks, according to an undated dispatch from Ekaterinodar.

The Cossacks also reoccupied Ekaterinovskaya, in the northwestern part of the Don territory.

Reds Loot American Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Pillaging of American fur stocks in Moscow was reported today by American Minister Schmedeman at Christiania. He said that the Norwegian Foreign Office had transmitted a report from the Norwegian Consul at Moscow, who has been representing American interests there, saying that despite Norwegian seals on American warehouses, the warehouses were broken into and furs worth 450,000 rubles were stolen. A protest against the violation of Norwegian seals had not been answered.

LUDENDORFF HAILED BY BERLIN CROWDS

Triumphal Progress Through the Streets on Day of Protests Against Yielding Soil.

By LEONARD SPRAT.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 24.—Berlin yesterday abandoned itself in great measure to a demonstration of national sentiment.

The whole thing, it is true, was carefully organized, but at the same time was characterized by some highly significant incidents. A series of simultaneous meetings was held under the auspices of various political parties, the announced purpose of which was "to protest against Entente annexationist plans."

At one of the largest of these, the principal speaker was Mathias Erzberger, who was received with hisses. The Majority Socialist Eduard Bernstein also met with stormy disapprobation when he referred favorably to French rights in Alsace-Lorraine.

Elsewhere there was a great meeting of army officers, whose speeches and behavior showed the old spirit as strong as ever. Their demonstration concluded with cheers for the former Kaiser, or rather, as he was hailed, "the Kaiser," and the singing of "Deutschland über Alles."

The most significant incident of all occurred in the streets. In the course of the day Ludendorff appeared, apparently by accident, and received a great ovation, cheering crowds accompanying him on his passage through the principal thoroughfares.

DERNBURG IS DEFIANT.

Says Germany Will Reject Peace Without Full League Rights.

ZURICH, March 25.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former chief of the German propaganda service in the United States, writing in the Tageblatt of Berlin, declares that the German people will not sign a treaty of peace that is not inspired by impartiality, justice, and the spirit of reconciliation which, he says, President Wilson guaranteed in his messages.

The German people, Dr. Dernburg adds, will not sign a treaty which does not contain a League of Nations in which Germany is admitted with full rights and will only consent to disarmament when other members of the League disarm.

SUSPECT GERMANY OF GREAT BLUFF

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

social concessions to the Spartacists and conclude an alliance with Russia. These Russian proposals are at the root of the mysterious conferences which took place recently between Count Brockdorff and Herr Haase, which were at the time interpreted as an attempt to induce the Independent Socialists to enter the Cabinet. Industrial and business circles were much alarmed about these negotiations, and in consequence Brockdorff was violently attacked from this quarter.

Although the Pan Germans are coquetting with Lenine's advances, it is unlikely that the proposals of the Bolsheviki will find as ready acceptance in Berlin as they did in Budapest, but unscrupulous German statesmen are busily exploiting them as a menace to the Allies.

In the opinion of well-informed observers who have just come from Berlin, the situation demands swift and determined action on the part of the Allies, who by a judicious display of force can quickly bring the reawakened German bully to his senses and paralyze the action of Lenine and Trotzky, whose policy today is to promise support to all the Central European nations against the decisions of the Paris Conference.

TO GUARD MONROE DOCTRINE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

any great power, it is contended that there is no question of its universal recognition and this is regarded as making the proposed amendment applicable to it.

Article X., to which the Monroe Doctrine provision will be attached, binds the "high contracting parties to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States, members of the League." It also provides that in case of this aggression or the threat of it the Executive Council "will advise upon means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Much of the criticism of this article has come from Republican Senators. Senators Borah and Reed attacked it on the ground that it bound the United States to guarantee the integrity of the British Empire, should any British dominion attempt to obtain her independence. They argued that the United tSates would be obliged to go to war in Great Britain's behalf if the League Council decided that outside assistance, given to a colonial revolt, constituted external aggression.

The opinion among some of those concerned in drafting the covenant is that an effort to achieve independence by any dependency would not call for League action, but if some national joined forces with a revolting dependency the League Council might be called upon to take action on the ground that this was external aggression within the meaning of Article X.

New Immigration Clause.

The League Commission has adopted another amendment which is evidently intended to conform to Republican suggestion. In the joint debate with President Lowell, Senator Lodge criticized the covenant for failure to protect the United States in its immigration restriction policy. The amendment adopted in this connection guarantees an individual nation freedom from interference by the League in matters solely within its domestic jurisdiction.

The explanation was offered by men who are participating in the revision of the covenant that this would guarantee the United States in the maintenance of any immigration policy it desired to enforce.

In this connection it is interesting that the Japanese plenipotentiaries have apparently been placated by the insertion in the covenant preamble of an inocuous racial equality expression, which represents a material modification of the original amendment offered by the Japanese. The chief objection to the Japanese proposal came from the British Antipodean dominions, but their representatives are understood to be satisfied with the amendment as it now appears in the covenant.

On the whole, it may be said that the revisions made and to be made tomorrow in the covenant are much more comprehensive than had been contemplated by the covenant makers. The most important of these are intended to meet objections, raised by Republican Senators. The criticism of the ambiguity of the provision relating to unanimous action by the League Council has been met by the adoption of an amendment that the decision of the council, except where specifically provided to the contrary, shall be unanimous.

Another amendment of the same character which is under consideration has been drafted along the lines of a somewhat similar provision in the American Constitution. It provides that powers not delegated to the League itself shall be reserved to the League members respectively.

Still another change is intended to meet the assertion that there is not enough elasticity in the provision for the admission of a nation to membership in the League Council.

It will permit the council to admit others to membership in the council by unanimous vote, with the stipulation that the council must have due regard to preserving the dominating proportion of the great powers over the representatives of smaller nationalities in the council's personnel. The contention had been made that under the original covenant no additions to the council were possible.

Senator Knox criticised the covenant severely, declaring that it was full of ambiguities. His argument is now conceded sound and it is admitted by those concerned in redrafting the document that many changes are essential in the interest of clarification. A considerable number of these changes have already been made, but to leave no stone unturned so as to insure absence of ambiguity, the League Commission has reorganized its Drafting Committee and directed it go over every article with the fine tooth comb of expert knowledge.

The members of the Drafting Committee are all lawyers. David Hunter Miller of New York is the American member. Lord Robert Cecil is the British representative. It was said in an informed quarter today that perhaps 50 per cent. of Knox's citations of ambiguous provisions would be remedied by these legal experts.

One of Senator Knox's criticisms was that the term "high contracting parties," meaning the nations which are to be parties to the covenant, as agreed to in Paris, was a misnomer and should not be employed. This, it was held differentiated between those who negotiated the covenant and those who would subsequently become members of the League.

In order to meet Knox's contention, which it is admitted was well taken, the language of the covenant is to be changed throughout so as to substitute the words "the States members of the League," or a similar expression for "high contracting parties."

No change has been made to meet the Republican assertion that Great Britain and her self-governing dominions with eighteen votes in the body of delegates against America's three would have a preponderating influence in determining action by the League. The failure to make the change is explained by the statement that American interests are fully protected. Any recommendation on matters affecting sovereignty or forcible action must come unanimously from the Executive Council, in which the United States has an equal voice with the British Empire.

Therefore, no question could go to the body of delegates unless the United States agreed. Any action taken by the body of delegates on these vital matters must have unanimous approval of the council in which the United States has equal representation with every great power.

Senator Lodge's criticism of the covenant's failure to provide for withdrawal from League membership has not yet been fully considered by the League Commission.

Only to "Advise" on Armaments.

PARIS, March 25, (Associated Press.)—Changes in the covenant were made at last night's meeting of the League of Nations Commission which are regarded by the American delegates as of great importance and intended to meet suggestions and objections emanating from America.

One amendment affects Article VIII., which empowers the Executive Council to formulate a plan for the reduction of armaments. The language of the article is altered so as to limit the powers of the Council to a simple recommendation to the Governments affected.

Provision was also made for the revision of the covenant itself from time to time, thus meeting the objection that it was inflexible.

Many changes in the text of the covenant were made with the special purpose of clarification and removing ambiguities to which attention had been called by speakers in the United States. Some doubt is entertained in some quarters as to the wisdom of amendments affirming absolute control of countries over their internal affairs, as possibly prohibiting the extension of outside aid to put down revolutions, and it is possible that this language may be further modified.

A French amendment providing for the maintenance of a general military staff has been proposed, but thus far it has not been accepted.

Virtually all the commissions and sub-commissions of the conference are waiting for instructions from the Supreme Council in order to close and submit their reports. It is said that, except for instructions on certain broad principles which must come from the Premiers, the reports are ready to be submitted within a few hours after the instructions are received.

The following official statement on last night's session of the League of Nations Commission was issued this morning:

The twelfth meeting of the League of Nations Commission, which was the second meeting held to consider amendments to the draft of the covenant, took place at the Hôtel de Crillon at 8:30 P. M. on Monday, March 24. Amendments to the articles from IX. to XVI. of the covenant were considered, and that two-thirds of the draft have been examined.

The next meeting of the commission has been provisionally fixed for Wednesday, March 26, at 3 P. M.

First Text of Articles Amended.

Article X. of the draft of the League of Nations covenant reads as follows:

The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat of danger of such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article VIII. of the covenant as it stands in the draft as first submitted reads:

The high contracting parties recognise the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several Governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

NAVY SEEKS ALASKA COAL.

Commission to Survey Matanuska Field to Lay Plan Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A commission consisting of three naval officers, a mining engineer, and a geologist, will be sent to Alaska to plan the development of the Matanuska coal field, the Navy Department announced today, preliminary investigation having led the department to centre its efforts upon this field in seeking a supply of navy fuel. The commission will sail from the Bremerton Navy Yard about April 1.

The naval members of the commission have not been selected, but Sumner Smith, Superintendent of Mining in Alaska, and Theodore Chapin, a geologist attached to the Alaskan Engineering Commission, are to be civilian commissioners.

Failure in the last Congress of the Navy Department's requested appropriation of $1,000,000 for development of a coal field in Alaska will cause the reopening of the entire subject when Congress meets. The commission will obtain information to lay before the new Congress and will make a complete survey covering all aspects of the project.

THREE CRUSHED BY AUTO.

Men Seriously Injured When Motor Overturns on Them.

Three men were seriously injured last evening when an automobile took a sharp turn at King's Highway and East Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn, throwing over the machine and pinning the occupants under it. Clinton Blaisdell, 35 years old, of 8,520 Twentieth Avenue, was driving the car north on King's Highway when at Ninety-second Street he saw a motorcycle coming toward him. He swerved the car so sharply it upset, according to the police.

One of the men who was removed from the wreckage was George Hart, 35 years old, of 176 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, and the other man could not be identified. The three men were taken to Kings County Hospital suffering from fractured skulls and internal injuries.

UNITE FOR ROOSEVELT ROAD

State Promoters of Project Elect W. M. Armstrong President.

ROCHESTER, March 25.—A Roosevelt Road Association, formed for the purpose of promoting the construction, in memory of former President Theodore Roosevelt of a highway from Montauk Point to Minneapolis and St. Paul, was organized at a meeting of men from all parts of New York State here today.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Former State Senator William M. Armstrong of Rochester; Vice Presidents—Charles T. Chapin, Rochester; George G. Diehl, Erie County Engineer; F. W. Sessions, Utica; Peter G. Ten Eyck, Albany; Secretary—J. Y. McClintonk, Monroe County Engineer; Treasurer—Charles J. Brown, Monroe County Treasurer.

New York State's portion of the proposed road would be approximately 500 miles long. A legislative appropriation of $100,000 is to be asked for preliminary surveys.

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WARD'S PEACE-TIME BREAD

In every way our new loaf Peace-Time is like the bread you knew before the war. Crust and color perfect, texture fine and smooth and a wheat flavor that will captivate your appetite.

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The Mousquetaire 8-button length	4.50		

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Impressive Ceremonies Mark City's Welcome to Its Own Division

O'RYAN MARVELS AT CITY'S TRIBUTE

Commander of 27th Says "We Expected a Friendly Greeting, but Nothing Like This."

MEN RECALL OTHER DAYS

"Flanders Was Hell, Sure Enough," Is Sergeant's Comment, "but This Certainly Pays Us for It."

"It is wonderful! Of course, it is the 27th Division, New York's Own, and we expected a friendly greeting, but nothing like this—it is the greatest thing I have ever seen!"

Bending down from his horse at Fifty-ninth Street, that was the way Major Gen. O'Ryan summed the opinion of the men who marched—just as truly, if not quite so graphically, as did the Sergeant of the 106th Infantry who, swinging out at the parade's end with discipline relaxed, turned to his squad and said:

"Flanders was hell, sure enough, but this"—with a jerk of his hand back to where the throngs stood cheering—"certainly pays us for it."

While the division's iron discipline bereft the marchers of the right to look to right or left, to smile or even to signify they heard the roars along the avenue, they had their chance before and after the parade. Perhaps it was a realization that they were marching together for the last time, perhaps it was the coming home in forcible fashion of what they faced yesterday and what they had faced—whatever it was, the men were in reminiscent mood as they stood chatting in the streets leading into Washington Square yesterday morning.

Some of them were recalling the border days, the grilling hikes to La Gloria, the sallies on Guerra's, the occasional jaunts to Brownsville or Mission or Pharr; the mesquite, the mescal, the tarantulas, and all other memories that belong to the wearers of the green-and-yellow campaign badge. Others, with plainly amazed glances at the tremendous throngs around them, were speaking of a day in August, 1917, when an untried but fully trained division swung down the same avenue and entered upon the world's greatest adventure. Others, and these were the majority, were telling almost wistfully now that it was of the past, of the tortuous months at Camp Wadsworth.

The hours on the sandy drill ground east of the camp headquarters were brought back, the old "Pea & Hen" Railway got its usual budget of complaining, stolen week ends in Asheville were told of, as were the concerts and the singers, some of the latter forever still, that used to while away the camp time between chow and taps. Oh, yes, and the memorable hikes from Wadsworth up to the artillery and small arms range, via Campobello and Landrum, some times in sticky red clay and oftener in ankle deep dust, weren't forgotten by a long shot.

Recall Other Days.

The trip over, bits about Newport News, who was sick and how much so—and then France! It was mighty evident that after it all, all the fierce fighting, all the sharpness of shopmen, all the discomforts, that day of arrival in France will rank right next to yesterday. The hikes all over that country, the—but that wound-striped, ruddy-faced chap, giving an already immaculate bayonet an extra shine, is saying:

"It was drizzling the night we first went up. Dark and a bit chilly and the road was puddles and mud—puddles and mud, that's all. Remember, we couldn't talk, tricks it seemed we were to march-ing right away from everything we lilied. Funny, it comes to me right now—I dropped my rifle as I was going up the traverse, made only a little noise, too, but—

"'Attention!' came ringing down the street as the officers' wrist-watches told of the approach to 10 o'clock, and the ranks came together, the recollections were checked and the waiting men came back to the present.

Although the men were ready and impatient to be off up the avenue, they found the police unable to hold the crowds in line and the ranks had to be reformed. After waiting for nearly an hour, while a lane was formed, the soldiers finally swung off on their long tramp.

It soon became evident that General O'Ryan's statements that the men would follow orders to the letter and march the entire route with eyes both front were being verified. Watching rank after rank swing past between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, where several thousand wounded cheered from the curb, it was noted that the parading men were oblivious of the crowd, of the decorations and of everything apparently except the duty of discipline.

Files Narrowed by Crowds.

As the column came within view of the tall span of the Victory Arch at Twenty-sixth Street, Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid and Grover A. Whalen, Secretary to the Mayor, reported to General O'Ryan that the crowd had gotten out of bounds between the Arch and Fortieth Street. The General then directed that the files be split in half, and in this cramped formation they again went forward.

Sergeant Henry Waaler of Company A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, who wears the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Conduct Medal, cut the silken cord suspended across Fifth Avenue at Twenty-sixth Street with a trench knife, opening the arch erected in honor of the New York division. A great cheer went up from the spectators gathered in Madison Square and those who leaned from the windows of the surrounding skyscrapers.

Sergeant Waaler distinguished himself on Sept. 27 in the Hindenburg line drive; singly rescuing seven men when a dug-out was blown up by the enemy. He lives at 104 West Ninety-sixth Street and enlisted in the old 7th Regiment in May, 1917.

Going past the Waldorf flags were fluttering from every window, while diagonally opposite a huge flag, five stories broad, was suspended across the front of Altman's. A sign on the flag proclaimed: "To you who have served this flag so bravely and so well, a hearty and a grateful welcome." At the entrance to Lord & Taylor's, also elaborately decorated, a big group of men armed with megaphones bellowed a welcome.

At the Union League Club, Thirty-ninth Street, two grand stands had been erected. The upper one held wounded and convalescent soldiers and the lower one members of the club and their friends. Among those in the second half of this stand were seen Charles E. Hughes and Major Gen. Daniel F. Appleton, who once commanded the 7th Infantry. As General O'Ryan went by he glanced up at them and saluted.

In front of the Public Library were the veterans of the civil war, some in blue and some in gray, with a huge pile of wreaths and loose roses for a background. The veterans stood firmly in line as the divisional commander came opposite and saluted. Swinging on, with disciplined unconsciousness of the scenes on either side, the men passed along the avenue from Forty-second Street to Sixtieth Street amid a never-ceasing roar.

Receiving a continuous ovation, General O'Ryan rode on ahead til 110th Street was reached. He then swung over to the east side of the avenue and, with his staff ranged behind him, reviewed his men. At the head of the 54th Infantry Brigade came up, its commander, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, joined General O'Ryan and together they watched the 108th and the 107th swing by. Then came the 53d Brigade, the machine gunners, the artillery men, and the auxiliary units of the division. Although at the end of a severe march, the men went past with a buoyant step that caused the divisional commander to remark on their fine physical condition.

Filing off to their armories under, up such restraint as they had been subjected to, the men threw off their military marks and showed they had appreciated the welcome home of the city. "Great, wasn't it?" "Some crowd." They certainly were glad to see us, hey? "were just a few of the remarks the crowds caught as the men hurried off, every man with a happy grin for the big spread awaiting them in more than forty hotels and restaurants.

HONORS FOR THE 107TH.

Col. Bryant and His Officers Elected to Mess of Royal Fusiliers.

LONDON, March 17, (Associated Press.)—Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding the 107th United States Infantry, the old 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has accepted for himself and his officers the invitation of the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment, and the 7th Regiment of the British line to become permanent honorary members of the mess. Colonel Bryant also accepted for his noncommissioned officers a similar invitation of the noncommissioned officers of the same command.

"Should it be the unhappy lot of our country to ever engage in another war," wrote Colonel Bryant, "it is the heartfelt wish of every officer and man of this regiment that we shall again have the honor of fighting shoulder to shoulder with our British cousins."

THOUSANDS WATCH AS PARADE FORMS

Washington Square Fills Early to Greet Soldiers as They Line Up for March.

PARK RESEMBLES CAMP

Coffee and Cigarettes Aplenty as Units Wait to Start in Side Streets.

Washington Square, the starting point of the parade, and the side streets off lower Fifth Avenue were astir for several hours before General O'Ryan led the 27th Division on its triumphal march through the city. Persons living in the neighborhood who had not set their alarm clocks were awakened by the steady tramp of the soldiers as they were marched into the side streets, to wait until their turn to swing into Fifth Avenue. The commands of the officers and the banter among the men as they waited gave the onlookers a good idea of military camp life.

Those who had heard of the saying that an army marched on its stomach lost no time in giving the soldiers hot coffee, sandwiches, fruit, and often more elaborate hot dishes. There was no dearth of cigarettes, and those who did not smoke found plenty of candy waiting for them.

As early as 7 o'clock the crowds began assembling near the arch, eager to get a vantage point to watch the formation of the parade. It was a happy, good-natured crowd, and gave the thousand policemen very little trouble in maintaining the necessary lines. The throng in Washington Square was so dense that persons looking out of upper-story windows could not see a patch of grass or pavement except for passageways kept open by the police.

The first army man to appear was Captain George H. Storm of the 104th Infantry, who was in charge of the wounded men. Soon after his arrival at 7:30 the first of the more than a thousand automobiles to carry the wounded men and official guests began to assemble. The placing of the automobiles presented a tremendous physical task. However, it was managed with hardly a hitch. The motor corps girls aiding Captain Storm manoeuvred their cars expertly and effectively prevented the use of unauthorized emblems on automobiles. They also stopped sightseers who had taken one or two wounded men in their machines as an excuse for taking part in the parade from proceeding up the Avenue.

Cheers as Wounded Came.

The arrival of a picked squad of men bearing aloft the service flag of the division containing 1,972 gold stars was the signal for the first prolonged outburst of applause by the thousands of spectators. The wounded men who began arriving in ambulances and touring cars immediately after this were greeted with ringing cheers. Spectators showered them with cigars and cigarettes and not a few doughboys received flowers from young women in the crowd.

A temporary hush came over the multitude as a caisson, banked with floral tributes from the Governor, Mayors of several cities, and the men of the 27th Division themselves, was driven by eight horses to the Washington Arch, where it stood on view until the march began. The tribute of Governor Alfred E. Smith was a large wreath of lilies, violets, and freesia. Mayor Hylan sent a wreath of pansies. The officers and enlisted men of the division offered as a tribute to their fallen comrades a wreath of orchids. Other wreaths were sent by the city officials of Syracuse, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Schenectady, and other up-State cities and villages.

While the preparations for the parade were being carried into effect, airplanes hovered over the neighborhood and provided thrills aplenty for the crowd by the manoeuvres of the pilots. The whirring of the engines in the planes excited many of the horses of the division and men in charge of them had difficulty in quieting them.

General O'Ryan Arrives.

General O'Ryan, the military representatives of foreign governments, and his own personal staff arrived by automobile at 9:25. The Commander of the 27th got his first taste of what he was to experience during his progress up Fifth Avenue. The crowd began an ovation, which subsided to break forth again and again until he had left the vicinity at the head of the column. The General immediately assembled his staff and visiting foreign officers in formation preparatory to starting a short time later.

The foreign escort consisted of Lieut. Col. J. Giffard, Royal Horse Artillery, Great Britain; Lieutenant Philip Barber, Acting Military Attaché of the Belgian Government at Washington; Lieutenant Camillio De Carlo of the Italian Commission, and Lieutenant Jugo of the French Cavalry Remount Division.

While General O'Ryan was waiting for the automobile section of the parade to go by he was approached by four aged veterans who had fought under Garibaldi, dressed in bright red uniforms and their breasts covered with medals. They presented a letter, in which they sought permission to take part in the procession. General O'Ryan complimented them upon their spirit, but told them they were too old to stand the march. Nevertheless when the parade got under way the four men attached themselves to a group of Australian soldiers and continued part of the way up Fifth Avenue.

Procession Starts on Time.

At 10:08—three minutes after the hour set—the triumphal march began and for one hour the automobiles carrying the official guests and wounded soldiers filed through the arch and into the avenue. Everything went smoothly; there was no delay in getting the automobiles into place. Those who had charge of the arrangements had prepared for every emergency at the starting point.

Just as General O'Ryan was about to turn into Fifth Avenue from Washington Square East the horse which he rode, a big, spirited sorrel stallion, shied at a piece of paper and tried to throw its rider. A cavalryman up from the throng, as it appeared as though the animal would succeed in throwing General O'Ryan to the ground. Sergeants Major A. Hart and George Swan, two veteran noncommissioned officers, seized the horse by the bridle and succeeded in quieting him. The animal, however, continued so shy, and the General was compelled to trade with Trooper T. S. Johnson for a charger the latter rode.

It was exactly 11:06 o'clock when the 27,000 men followed their leader northward on the line of march. Thunderous applause broke forth as General O'Ryan was seen in the interval between the last of the automobiles and the long line of soldiers, starting the veterans up the avenue on a wave of ovation.

AGENTS LOSE ON TICKETS.

Many Patrons Find Seats Occupied and Insist on Refund.

Many persons who purchased tickets from spectators or ticket agencies for non-official grandstands erected along the line of march found that they had invested their money in worthless bits of pasteboard. Those who bought of legitimate agencies were able to get their money back after they had found that their seats had been occupied by persons not entitled to them, but some of those who bought from irresponsible speculators got nothing but a bit of experience for their money.

At some of the stands attendants unhesitatingly sold reserved seats to the first persons who came along and then refused to do anything for the rightful owners when they appeared. No one seemed to have control over these attendants and since most of those who were thus deprived of their places were more anxious to see the parade than to stop and quarrel about it, the attendants made large, unearned fees at the expense of the patrons of the stands and escaped punishment.

Some of the legitimate ticket agencies declared last night that so heavy had the demands for refund been, and so great the dissatisfaction among their patrons who bought the seats and then did not get them, that they never again would trade in parade tickets.

FEASTS FOR TROOPS AT LEADING HOTELS

Men of 27th Entertained After Parade at Restaurants Throughout City.

MANY MORE EXPECTED

Tardy Distribution of Tickets Blamed for Small Proportion That Accepted Invitations.

Barely more than one-half and at most possibly two-thirds of the number of men of the 27th Division for whom the Mayor's Committee had asked the hotels and restaurants of the city to provide dinners after the parade yesterday partook of the meals. Soldiers who were questioned complained that they had not received tickets until about 4:30 or 5:30 P. M., after they had made other arrangements and after many of them had had dinner at the armories. At the hotels, officials said they were disappointed that the Mayor's Committee had not been more accurate in gauging the number of dinners to be furnished, as well as more prompt in the distribution of the tickets.

At some of the hotels there was a bare handful of the number of guests expected at dinner. The Hotel McAlpin was asked by the Mayor's Committee to prepare dinner for 500 soldiers. The dinner was ready and only seventy-nine guests appeared. Some of those who came said they had heard nothing about the dinner until half past five. By that time a considerable number of the men had departed for their homes or the homes of friends, and of those who remained many had already partaken of mess as soon after they reached the armories as their food was served.

Inquiry at hotels and armories developed the fact that apparently no effort had been made by the Mayor's Committee to ascertain the number of soldiers who planned to accept the hospitality of friends or relatives. It was pointed out that such an estimate could easily have been made, thereby saving the city thousands of dollars in the cost of food and in its preparation.

Soldier Tells One Case.

One up-State soldier who expressed his disappointment because, with many of his fellows, he arrived in town too late Monday afternoon to see one of the theatrical performances arranged by the Mayor's Committee, declared last night at the Hotel McAlpin: "We appreciate the kindness of the Mayor's Committee, but we had rather they did things right. When we got the tickets in the armory some of the fellows had already been taken away by friends from up the State. Others had relatives here whom they visited. Some had dinner at the armory. I wasn't hungry, because I finished a box of luncheon after the parade, and so I came up here after the tickets were given out, but others went out and had dinner at their own expense."

Officials at the Hotel Commodore said they had been asked to have dinner for 1,800 soldiers ready at 3:30 P. M. Up to 7 o'clock only 800 men appeared, it was said, straggling in here and four at a time. The men at the Commodore were the 107th Infantry (the old 7th) and the 102d Trench Mortar Battery.

One thousand soldiers were expected at the Hotel Pennsylvania, and from 600 to 700 appeared, according to the management. There soldiers who were questioned said they heard nothing of the tickets until 5:30, although they said they understood in the morning that arrangements had been made to entertain them at dinner. At this hotel the members of the 105th Infantry gathered at dinner. At the Waldorf-Astoria 1,000 guests were expected, and from 800 to 900 appeared.

Altogether approximately 140 hotels and restaurants served dinner to soldiers of the 27th Division. The menu was the same in all places. It consisted of

Chivers Grapefruit
Mixed Sweet Pickles
Fresh Vegetable Soup
Half Roast Chicken
(Milk-fed broiler)
Baked Sweet Potato Green Peas
Apple Pie
Ice Cream Fruit
Large Coffee, with Milk and Sugar
Bread or Rolls and Butter
White Rock Cigarettes

Of 800 guests expected at the Hotel Biltmore about 700, it was said, presented themselves. The welcoming committee from various localities up the State took possession of their soldier sons, arrangements or no arrangements, entertained them privately at dinner and took them to theatres afterwards. On the nineteenth floor of the Biltmore 800 West Point cadets took dinner as guests of the management. The cadets were in charge of Colonel Bugge. They received the freedom of the city from Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis. Arrangements for permission to leave West Point were made through Secretary of War Baker.

General Debevoise Speaks.

Among those who addressed the Old Seventh at the Commodore were Brig. Gen. Charles L. Debevoise, who commanded the 107th in France; Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Rear Admiral Usher, Colonel William Hayward, and Police Commissioner Enright. Mayor Hylan, Sheriff Knott, and August Sils, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, visited many of the restaurants and hotels and addressed the soldiers.

The Fifth Avenue Restaurant, Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, and Claridge Hotels placed on their tables menus with an engraved portrait of Major Gen. O'Ryan on the cover, on which appeared the words, "Best wishes to the officers and men of the 27th Division.—Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan."

At 9 o'clock Mayor Hylan reached the Friars Club, where 450 soldiers were guests, and after making a short address he said that he had been so busy greeting the city's soldier guests that he had been unable to find time in which to have dinner. He was invited to sit down and took dinner with the soldiers. Among the entertainers who sang and danced for the soldiers were Harry Carroll, Little Billie, William Rock, Sophie Tucker, Lou Hirsch, Larry Conner, and Jess Dandy.

The Hotel Astor was most fortunate in its arrangements, for fully 2,300 soldiers, about the number expected, took dinner promptly at the appointed time, 5:30, marching to the hotel with full equipment. The Hotel Knickerbocker management was worried for a time when their guests failed to appear promptly, but by 5 o'clock most of them were on hand. The Knickerbocker entertained 225 men of the division.

The following hotels and restaurants served a Welcome Home Dinner to soldiers at the expense of the Mayor's Committee:

Archambault's ..	100	Knickerbocker ..	225
Arlington Hotel..	100	Le Marquis	100
Albert	200	Little Hungary..	500
Astor	2,000	Lange's	100
Angel, E. F.	100	Lalor	200
Aldine Assn.....	400	Lafayette	75
Bergmann	300	Leonori	50
Brevoort	75	Luchow's	400
Bristol Hotel	200	Luxemburg	100
Bleich, Max	200	McAlpin	1,000
Botascos, N.	100	Moretti's	200
Bretton Hall	200	Met. Life Rest....	1,500
Bldg. Trade Corp.	150	Mandel's	225
Biltmore	850	Miller's	140
Clarendon	350	Majestic	500
Bossert	200	Madison Square..	200
Chiarillo	100	Murray	500
City Club Rest...	50	Marlborough	250
Cumberland	100	Marseilles	100
Colonial	100	Nat'l Dem Club	
Criterion Rest..	250	Restaurant	100
Caracosta, S.	125	Netherland	500
City A. C.	80	New Weston.....	50
Cohen, Richard...	150	N. Y. A. C. Rest.	250
Collingwood	250	Navarre	250
Col. Univ. Rest..	200	Nicholas	200
Commodore	1,500	Oltmann's	200
Columbia Club....	100	Oetjen's	250
Daly's	150	Ormonde	250
Drew's	70	Pearl's	500
Earl's	100	Park Avenue	150
Endicott	500	Penn. Hotel.....	1,000
Flanders	75	Paul	200
Farrish's	125	Polyntre & Rings	100
Fifth Av. Rest..	400	Piano Club Rest.	100
Gossler's	33	Robert Fulton ..	100
Gillio	100	Ritz Restaurant..	500
Gregorian	250	Somerset	100
Guffanti	75	Seville	200
Great Northern..	500	Schmidt's	700
Grand	500	Shanley Brothers	200
Garrett's	25	Simonson's	300
Halloran's	25	Shand	100
Hamilton	200	San Remo	150
Hargrave	50	Trommer's Rest.	800
Herald Square..	500	Tech. Club Rest.	30
Holbert	400	The Oyster House	250
Holly	100	Thomas, F. A....	200
Harvard Club....	200	Troger's	75
Haan's	500	Van Rensselaer..	100
Healy, John....	500	Waldorf-Astoria..	1,000
Healy, W. F....	250	Wallick	250
Imperial Rest ..	250	Willard	50
Imperial Hotel ..	250	Woodward	100
Judson	100	Wolcott	50
Kramer's	100	Werner	300
Kingsley	20		

After the parade and dinner the soldiers received leave until this morning, when they will report at their armories and entrain for camp.

27TH PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITS HEROIC DEAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

arans of the civil war who took part in the ceremony were Captain Isidore Isaacs, James Campbell, Andrew Boyd, Charles Grant, and Edward Griffiths; the two members of the Confederate forces were Commander William S. Keiley and Clarence R. Hatton, and the Spanish war members of the guard were Past Commander in Chief Morris Simmons and Department Commander Thomas F. Gannon.

More than 500 Grand Army of the Republic veterans filled the benches allotted to them on the west side of Fifth Avenue, and the thoughts of these old men, many of them too old to walk without assistance, could be read from the expression of their faces as the younger veterans marched past. One of them turned to a comrade and said:

"I can remember when I enlisted in 1860, and, after four years of fighting, we, too, marched up Fifth Avenue. We did 'double time,' just as these fellows are doing, but I don't think I could do it now. Fifty-nine years is a pretty long time, and I guess the same boys won't be able to rush along that way fifty-nine years from now."

On the other side of the Roll of Honor sat 1,000 younger veterans, men who fought in the war with Spain, and they, too, applauded and gave three cheers for each regiment. A file of ten faced the Memorial on either side, and each time the colors passed they saluted.

Opposite the benches of the veterans of the other wars were casuals who are stationed in Gun Hill Road Hospital, Fox Hills Hospital, Greenbuta and others. These boys waved their hands, if they were fortunate enough to have them, cheered their fellow fighters and joyfully accepted the cigarettes and candy and sandwiches which were thrown down to them from the windows of the office buildings above. The wounded men were given coffee and sandwiches by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense and by the Women of the Motor Corps of America.

UPTON RECEIVES 27TH TODAY.

Demobilization Process Will Get Under Way Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., March 25.—The first of the twenty-three trains carrying 19,000 troops of the 27th Division is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. From then until 6 o'clock the trains will pull into the camp terminal at thirty-minute intervals. Entertainment is to be made as rapidly as possible, and no halt will be allowed at the station as has been customary. Nevertheless, Camp Welfare Workers will shower a welcome on the New York fighters in the form of thousands of packages of cigarettes, chocolate, chewing gum, and matches. H. W. Blanks of the Y. M. C. A. is in charge of the reception which is to be participated in by all workers of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Catholic Visitors' House, Jewish Welfare Board, and American Library Association.

Enlisted men, acting as guides, conduct the newly arrived soldiers to their allotted section. The demobilization process gets under way Thursday morning. Physical examinations, insurance and labor lectures, identification records and destination lists and delivery of payrolls and discharges comprise the preliminaries of muster out. On Friday a naturalization court is to be opened and presided over by Justice Morschauser, who will issue papers of citizenship to every man in the division desiring them.

ENTERTAINS 27TH OFFICERS.

Gen. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Give Reception for Gen. and Mrs. O'Ryan.

General and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a reception last night at their home, 640 Fifth Avenue, for General and Mrs. O'Ryan. Dancing followed the reception, and a buffet supper was served.

About 300 guests attended, including General O'Ryan's staff and the regimental and battalion commanders and their staffs of the 27th Division.

It was the largest entertainment which Colonel and Mrs. Vanderbilt have given in their new house since the ballroom, and the great centre hall, opening into the reception room, ballroom, and music room, were thrown into one for the occasion.

VETERANS MARCH AS THRONGS ACCLAIM

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

with full pack and each wore the steel helmet that had protected him in the terrible days of September, October, and November. A finer appearing and a more clean-cut body of young men New York has never honored.

While the stand at Eighty-second Street and Fifth Avenue was the official reviewing centre, the entire avenue from beginning to end of the line of march was an unofficial reviewing place where men and women of all races and stations vied with each other in trying to be just a little bit more enthusiastic than his neighbor.

At the official reviewing stand Governor Alfred E. Smith, Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Major Gen. James H. Barry, commanding the Department of the East; Major Gen. David C. Shanks, who as commanding officer of the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken started the country's legions overseas and in the same capacity is now getting them back home again; Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., the officer who directed the convoys that got more than 2,000,000 soldiers across without the loss of a single man as the result of enemy activity; Governor Robert Cooper of South Carolina, United States Senators J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., and W. M. Calder, and Mayor John F. Hylan were among the reviewing officers.

For a time, just before the head of the parading column appeared, Mayor Hylan, who had the centre of the stand, was flanked on the right by Governor Smith and on the left by Secretary Roosevelt. Later the place that had been occupied by Mr. Roosevelt was taken by William Randolph Hearst, and thereafter Mr. Hearst received with the Mayor the salutes of the regimental, battalion, and company commanders as they passed the stand.

West Point Cadets Welcomed.

The first demonstration along the line of the parade occurred at 10 o'clock, when the Corps of Cadets from West Point, under command of Colonel Jens Bugge, the Commandant of Cadets, swung into Fifth Avenue from Forty-first Street, and headed north for the reviewing stand, in front of which they were to serve as the honor guard of the 27th Division. It was the corps' first appearance in the historic gray of West Point in many months. Since last Fall the corps had been in khaki, and yesterday marked the return to the gray of pre-war days. Marching as only West Pointers can march but the cadets received a splendid welcome all along the line. The picture the corps made was West Point discipline at its best.

The cadets arrived in front of the reviewing stand at 10:25 o'clock and took up the marching line of single file from Eighty-first to Eighty-third Street, on the east side of the avenue. The Old Guard, which had held the place of honor before their arrival, took position to the north of the northernmost company of cadets. It was the cadets who announced their presence in fine style with their own that the men of the 27th were on the way and in sight.

They had just finished singing West Point's beautiful anthem, "West Point For Thee," when the company commanders raised their right arms in signal. Immediately the air-piercing yell of the corps was heard. It ended with just three words—"Twenty-seventh Division."

It was 11:35 o'clock. All eyes turned south. Far down the avenue could be seen the living picture of oncoming soldiers. At the head of the column rode a platoon of mounted police under command of Captain Stevenson of the Traffic Squad.

Division's Dead Are Honored.

After the mounted police there came an artillery caisson drawn by six bay horses. On this caisson draped in the American flag was a coffin, symbolical of the supreme sacrifice that nearly 2,000 of General O'Ryan's men had made in France. The flag that covered the coffin was buried in flowers, great clusters and beautiful wreaths representing every city and town in New York State that had given men to the Twenty-seventh. A wreath of orchids and ferns was the tribute of the officers and men of the division to their fallen comrades. There was another wreath of lilies from Governor Smith, and giant clusters of violets, hyacinths, roses, and other flowers from the people of Utica, of Rochester, Buffalo, Amsterdam, and other cities and towns whose young men went to war with the division. The tribute of New York City was a huge wreath of orchids.

There was impressive silence as the caisson passed on its way. To most of the throng the memorial was unexpected. The caisson was flanked by an honor guard of veterans, every one of whom wore the gold chevron that indicates the man who has been wounded.

Following the caisson came another guard of honor, made up of veterans, who bore a great white silken banner on which appeared in gold 1,972 stars—one for every man of the division who gave his life for his country. The crowds everywhere remained standing in silence until the caisson and the gold-starred emblem of supreme sacrifice had passed. As the caisson approached the official reviewing stand the buglers of the Pelham Bay Naval Station sounded "taps," the West Point cadets stood at attention, and the officers of the division, the American, British, French, Italian, and Belgian armies and navies saluted.

Wounded Men in Automobiles.

Next came the wounded men, those who are still incapacitated. There were more than 400 automobiles, and in each were from three to five men, a great majority of them 27th veterans. Here and there in the automobiles were soldiers whose sleeve insignia indicated that they had fought with units from other States, while in one machine with three American comrades was a wounded Britisher in the uniform of an English regiment. It is a saying in the army that a wounded man belongs to all divisions, and yesterday proved the truth of the saying.

With one or two exceptions, every automobile was driven by a woman, with a wounded soldier at her side and two or three more in the rear seat. Some of the men were still in hospital garb, having been permitted, because of perfect weather conditions, to leave their cots and take part in the demonstration. In one car, seated between two smiling veterans of the 27th, was a Marylander of the 77th Division, as was indicated by the Lorraine Cross that decorated his sleeve. In another car was a young soldier who wore the old monogram O-H-Ld, superimposed on a black triangle, the emblem of the 83d Division of the Ohio National Army men.

Several others wore the insignia of the 41st, or Sunset, Division of Far West National Guardsmen, a golden sunset on a field of blue. And then there were two or three who were of the 30th, the division from the South, that fought side by side with the 27th, and whose insignia is the monogram O. H., which is a tribute to President Jackson and stands for "Old Hickory," as that warrior President was known. There were also several Rainbow Division men among the wounded, as well as a few from the 38th, or Cyclone Division, the famous 2d Division of Regulars, and the 77th, or Camp Upton unit, whose insignia is a golden Statue of Liberty.

The wounded were the happiest-appearing men in line. They were the only men in the great picture who were not burdened with "tin hats," and that may have been one of the reasons for the smiles that wreathed their faces as they acknowledged the continuing cheers of the thousands who acclaimed them from end to end of the parade. Nine out of ten of the wounded wore a rose or a carnation in the top-of their overseas khaki caps. The crowds along the line threw cigarettes and candy into their automobiles, and every now and then from some window would come an orange, an apple, and in a few isolated instances a piece of cake.

"You are all right boys," and "You are the real stuff," and like compliments were shouted at the wounded all along the line. New York never paid a sincere tribute than was that given to the wounded men of the 27th and its comrade divisions yesterday.

After the wounded had passed there was an interval of half an hour, due to the blocking of the marching column by the crowds in Madison Square. It was noon when the last of the automobiles was abreast the reviewing stand, and it was 12:30 when the head of the marching column was sighted south of Sixtieth Street.

Once again it was the West Pointers who noisily made it known that the soldiers were coming, the cheers of the thousands down the line growing louder and louder as the head of the column neared the reviewing stand.

Mighty Shout for O'Ryan.

The Police Department Band headed the column and was abreast the reviewing stand at 12:05 P. M. The band was playing Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." At the head of his men and acclaimed by one mighty shout rode Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the division commander, the only Guard officer who exercised such command in Europe. The youthful appearing New York soldier was astride a beautiful chestnut horse named Red Cheek, a somewhat fractious animal, recently arrived from the West, which in the huge crowds that swarmed into the roadway off Madison Square had tested General O'Ryan's horsemanship to the utmost. The General succeeded in controlling Red Check, but once he narrowly missed being unhorsed.

No matter whether they were personally acquainted with General O'Ryan or not, the spectators in general acted as if they had known him all their lives. It was a yell, a "Hello," "Good luck" or, a "Bully boy" for him from the time the parade started until it ended at 110th Street five hours later. Behind General O'Ryan rode his division staff. The staff officers received a welcome second only to that accorded to their chief. There was Colonel William H. Raymond, who succeeded Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholts of the regulars as Chief of Staff; there was Major Tristram Tupper, who was Adjutant of the old 7th Regiment when this country declared war, and now an Assistant Chief of Staff. Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, once a Senator from Westchester County, and now Division Inspector, was another staff officer whom thousands seemed to know, and made it plain that they were happy to welcome him home again.

Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead, another Assistant Chief of Staff, whose services with the Guard dates back to the time when General O'Ryan suddenly was jumped from Captain to commander of the State's forces, received the warmest sort of a greeting, while Major Leslie Kincaid of Syracuse, who once served in the Legislature, was cheered heartily by the legislators, who were in the stand opposite to that of the official reviewers.

The division staff also included the liaison officers of the allied services, these officers being Lieut. Col. J. Gifford of the British Army, Lieutenant Camillo di Carlo of the Italian Army, Lieutenant Francois Juge of the French, and Lieutenant Philip Barber of the Belgian Army. The division orderlies, four of them, mounted on snow-white horses, were the first of the men to appear wearing their battle steel helmets. Behind these orderlies rode a fifth orderly, who carried the big division flag, the numerals "27" in white on a blue field.

Australians in the Line.

The place of honor behind the division commander and his staff was given to Australia. A platoon of big Australians in their picturesque uniforms, men who look like twin brothers of the Americans of the Far West and the Rio Grande, represented the great Pacific Commonwealth. Everybody had known for a long time that Australians were popular in New York, but nobody dreamed how popular they really are until this platoon of fighters marched up Fifth Avenue with the New Yorkers yesterday. In the great battles of Flanders the Americans fought side by side with the Australians and yesterday's honor position in the parade was a tribute to the battlefield comradeship of the two armies.

After the Australians came the steel helmeted men of the Division Headquarters Troop under command of Captain James S. Wadsworth, and after them came the first of the infantrymen, the soldiers who bore the brunt of the fight at Le Catelet and other big battles of the decisive weeks of the war.

Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., commanding the Fifty-fourth Brigade of Infantry, rode at the head of his men. General Pierce is one of West Point's best-known alumni and is known in American colleges

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Here's how a New York daily answers Shakespeare's great question:

"From the Diary of John Rowe, a Boston merchant, January 17, 1774: 'I dined at Childs' in Roxbury.'"

The other day two distinguished publishers dined in a down-town CHILDS restaurant. They had corned beef hash with poached eggs, hot toast and coffee—topped off with apple pie.

As they were leaving one of them was overheard to say: "Well that's the best meal I have had down-town in six months."

The best meal away from a *good* home is always the meal that "*tastes* like home". That's why the simple, homey food at CHILDS always appeals to the man who is accustomed to *good* things at home.

Old-fashioned pie, with crisp, mealy crust—the kind you remember "mother used to make"—and delicious coffee—the end of a perfect meal.

Childs

47 Rue Blanche, Paris

ASSUREDLY it is most unnecessary to endure pain when it can be relieved. I first prepared my

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

over a quarter of a century ago to relieve the pain of rheumatism, headache, lumbago, sciatica, and the like. In the United States, with the endorsement of your leading physicians, it has been successful to a most gratifying degree.

Jules Bengué M.D.

Phm de 1re Classe Paris

Thos. Leeming & Co.

American Agents, New York

BARRACKS

New in proportions and design.

2½ inch points

With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.

Always ask for Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

A better drink—more easily served—

Club Cocktails

No doubt about their perfect blending or their high-grade liquors.

STOP THAT COLD AT THE VERY START

HURLBURT'S CAMPHOR PILLS

TAKE ONE AT ONCE—If you sneeze, snuffle, or feel a chill coming on. Carry the small bottle at all times. Price 25c.

PHILIP GIBBS.

A series of ten articles, written by the famous war correspondent, Philip Gibbs, will begin in next Sunday's issue of The New York Times. Order from your newsdealer.—Advt.

Incidents of Greeting to Flanders Fighters

WELCOMING THRONGS TAX TRANSIT LINES

Rush-Hour Schedules Throughout the Day Fail to Handle Great Crowds Promptly.

TRAFFIC BEGINS EARLY

Police Called to Line Up Passengers at Stations—Subway Carries 2,000,000, Says Whitney.

New York City's transit facilities, subway, elevated, and surface traction lines, reinforced by taxis, buses, and horse-drawn vehicles as well as hundreds and hundreds of privately owned automobiles, proved entirely inadequate yesterday to meet the traffic situation created by the crowds thronging to Fifth Avenue to greet the 27th Division.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney declared last night that the subway H system carried 2,000,000 passengers during the day, breaking all records for that system.

The out-of-town railroad systems did not escape congestion, and on the New York Central and on the New Haven special trains were run all day long to accommodate the throngs. At the Pennsylvania Station, Stationmaster Egan said they were handling the traffic by adding extra cars to the regular trains. There were few complaints against the railroads, however, from passengers who good-naturedly waited when the particular train they expected to go home on after the parade was so full as to force them to wait a while.

Beginning just about dawn yesterday the great army of men, women, and children who wanted to do honor to the 27th began its drive for places of vantage along Fifth Avenue. Those who waited for breakfast as late as a reasonable hour were simply swallowed up in the congestion and were forced to content themselves with a view of the tips of the bayonets of the marching men, so early did the lines of sightseers form.

Family groups, individuals, women with children in arms, and elderly people began filling up the traction lines at about 6 o'clock in the morning, all hoping to reach a place somewhere on Fifth Avenue. It was not long before the traction lines from Brooklyn and the Bronx, as well as the ferries from Staten Island and the Jersey side, were jammed to overflowing, and still there was no easing up of the crowd. With the subway and elevated roads giving the regular rush-hour service, they failed even to lighten the burden of the ticket sellers or to relieve the masses packed into the cars.

By 7:30 A. M. several of the subway and elevated stations at congested points had opened extra windows and traffic policemen were called in to form the waiting passengers into lines stretching in many instances out into the street.

It was estimated that about 400,000 persons traveled downtown from the Bronx alone between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning to get places along the line of march. Most of the travelers carried lunch baskets, pillows, and other paraphernalia designed to mitigate the discomforts of curbstone seats and long waits.

When this traffic from the Bronx had packed all the rapid transit facilities of that borough, the people overflowed into the systems of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The tubes from New Jersey did not escape the general congestion and officials of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company did what they could to help matters by adding some fifty or sixty extra trains, every one of which was crowded.

The discomforts did not end, either, when the thousands of men and women and children reached the line of march, immediately after the parade had passed, the majority of people who had been standing since early morning began to entertain thoughts of home. They found, however, that the matter of getting home was to be as much a problem as getting to the parade had been. The result was that an aimless march began up Fifth Avenue in the trail of the parade, nobody apparently having any idea where he was going or what he was going to do about reaching home in Brooklyn, Staten Island, or the Bronx.

The police tried to help by crying out at every cross street for the crowds to turn but of the avenue, and promising that more room would be found. The crowd, however, paid little heed to the police, and for two hours Fifth Avenue was crowded with pedestrians from house line to house line. Then the automobiles asserted their rights to the roadway, and the walkers wandered about the side streets or sat in the parks waiting for the congestion on the transit lines to grow less.

At the Grand Central Terminal after the parade there was a worse congestion than has been seen there in years, according to the officials, but the crowd was good-natured and took the inconvenience as a matter of course. In the subway, after the parade, in the vicinity of the Terminal, there was more trouble, for many strangers in town became bewildered by the labyrinth of platforms and entrances, and between 1 o'clock and 5 there was never a moment when the platforms were not surging masses of humanity. Several women fainted and many times only the work of overtaxed guards prevented serious accidents.

The fact that the Interborough had been called upon to move troops from their armories to points where they formed in line explained some of the congestion on the elevated lines, according to officials of the company. The Interborough, for example, moved about 20,000 troops, running eighteen special seven-car trains without a hitch in the schedule. The 106th Infantry, the 102d Engineers, the 106th Infantry, and the 105th Field Artillery were moved in this manner.

By nightfall, however, the traffic situation had assumed almost normal proportions, and passengers and soldiers were being carried with only slight crowding to remind them of the biggest day New York City's traffic facilities had ever experienced.

CROWDS OVERRUN THE POLICE LINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

carrying members of the Mayor's Committee passed down the Avenue on the way to the starting point. A rush from all directions soon had the police swamped. In vain they threatened and pleaded, but the hundreds at the rear kept up such steady pressure that those in front could not have heeded the police had they wanted to.

Patrolman Robert Bolson of 512 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, attached to the Delancey Street Station, on duty just north of the Arch, was knocked down by the crowd and trampled upon. He was rescued with difficulty, his injuries including a sprained ankle and bruises all over his body. He was taken away in a police patrol wagon. Several women fainted, and many persons had their clothes torn.

The happenings at the Victory Arch were repeated elsewhere. Just after crossing Forty-second Street the marchers were again forced to break their line before the surging crowds, and the command "double time" was necessary; the soldiers with their packs running through the crowd of civilians.

At Fourteenth Street, Eighteenth Street, Thirty-second Street, Seventy-second Street, and Seventy-ninth Street the police lines were broken again and again, the spectators appearing to force their way almost at will.

The crowds began to assemble in force at about seven o'clock in the morning. At the stands the people gathered in such numbers as to defy the efforts of ticket holders to pass unmolested.

The first person to arrive in the big grand stand at Fifty-ninth Street was Mrs. Edward S. Munson of Yonkers, who with her two children appeared at 7:20 o'clock to be sure to see Mr. Munson, a member of the 107th Regiment. Two elderly women, dressed in black, arrived at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue and sat down on the curb, a lamppost at their backs. One of them said she had come to see her son march with his comrades, and she intended sitting "right here" until he went by. The two were still there when the 106th Infantry, in the ranks of which her boy fought, swung past.

A few arrests were made, chiefly of pickpockets, and two complaints were turned in to the police by men who said they had been robbed in the crowd, but on the whole, police officials said last night, there was remarkably little theft considering the tremendous number of people in the streets.

The hotel situation last night was as bad as the night before so far as getting a room was concerned. The few rooms that were given up by persons leaving town yesterday afternoon were taken at once. At many clubs cots were placed in rooms to accommodate members who were willing enough to be crowded.

Old New Yorkers who have seen celebrations from civil war days to the present were sure that yesterday's was the biggest crowd ever collected here.

2 DEAD AND 32 INJURED IN PARADE ACCIDENTS

Police Captain Succumbs to Heart Disease—Man Is Killed by Fall from Roof.

Two men are dead and thirty-two other persons are known to have been injured as a result of accidents during the parade yesterday. The police assert that at least 100 others, mostly women, were overcome in the crowds that lined Fifth Avenue and had to be attended by ambulance surgeons, who sent them home.

One of the dead men was a Police Captain, who fell dead of heart failure while on duty at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Among the injured were several soldiers who had been wounded and had come from various debarkation hospitals to witness the parade.

The Dead.

BARNES, JOHN, police captain, 110 Grand Avenue, Jamaica.

SAPERSTEIN, CORNELIUS, salesman, 108 West Ninety-sixth Street.

The Injured.

BAIRD, REGINA, 136 Lewis Avenue; fainted.

BERGMANN, ANNA, 53 East 129th Street; contusions of the leg and fractured thigh, Harlem Hospital.

BIETOFSKY, JOSEPH, Ainslee Street, Brooklyn; lacerated scalp wound.

BOLSON, ROBERT, policeman, 512 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn; bruises of body and sprained ankle.

BURGER, HARRY, policeman, 874 Tenth Street, Brooklyn; lacerations.

COUBET, EMANUEL, 114 East Ninety-first Street; overcome.

COUGHLIN, JAMES, private Company L, 106th Machine Gun Battalion; overcome.

COUHM, GERTRUDE, 507 East 118th Street; fainted.

DELANEY, JOHN, 436 Hanley Street, Rochester, N. Y.; fainted.

DELANEY, MABEL, 436 Hanley Street, Rochester; fainted.

DOLAN, PATRICK, policeman, 1,371 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn; fractured ankle.

EVANS, DORIS, 126 Cycle Street, New Rochelle; fainted; Bellevue Hospital.

FARRELL, KATHERINE, 468 Grand View Avenue, Little Village, L. I.; fainted; Mount Sinai Hospital.

FISHER, ROSE, 1,434 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx; knocked down by auto.

GORMAN, THOMAS, 49 Sutton Street, Brooklyn; possible fracture of leg; Harlem Hospital.

GOSSMAN, SARA, 55 East 120th Street; lacerated scalp.

GOSSMAN, JULIA, 55 East 120th Street; abrasions of head.

GREENBERG, MORRIS, policeman, 6 Covent Street; bruises.

ICHENBERG, JOHN, Asbury Park, N. J.; fracture of ribs; Reception Hospital.

ISSINGER, EDWARD, 251 West 113th Street; fracture of leg and lacerations; Mount Sinai Hospital.

LARKIN, JULIA, 838 Gerard Avenue; fracture of leg; Harlem Hospital.

LAINE, CHARLES, 454 Third Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; fainted.

MARGERTI, JOSEPH, 84 West Houston Street; painter; Bellevue Hospital.

MEDDIN, ISADORE, 251 West 113th Street; fracture of arm and leg; Mount Sinai Hospital.

MILLER, LORETTE, 429 East Twenty-fifth Street; fracture of rib; Bellevue Hospital.

MINKOWITZ, DORA, 37 Rutgers Street; contusions of hip; Mount Sinai Hospital.

ROSENBERG, WILLIAM, 7 East 133d Street; possible fracture of foot.

SCHENK, EMANUEL, 15 East 118th Street; fracture of skull; Beth David Hospital.

USKIN, JOSEPH, 236 East Sixty-fifth Street; contusion of shoulder; Flower Hospital.

VIG, ANDREW D., 187 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn; hemorrhage of skull; Roosevelt Hospital.

WYCKOFF, GRACE, 502 Seaview Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; fainted; Harlem Hospital.

WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH, policeman, 324 Markham Street, Brooklyn; contusions.

Captain Barnes, who commanded the Richmond Hill precinct in Queens Borough, was assigned to the section of the parade at Fifty-seventh Street, and he was on duty early in the morning. The crowd had begun to assemble in great numbers and was showing signs of unrest, and the officer busied himself perfecting arrangements for handling them. He was instructing one of his men when he suddenly complained of feeling ill.

The patrolman seeing his superior growing faint summoned Dr. Collins, who was on duty with the Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. Before the physician arrived, however, Captain Barnes had fainted. He did not recover consciousness, and he died soon after he arrived in the hospital. Captain Barnes was 53 years old, and is survived by a widow, three daughters, and a son.

Saperstein was killed when he fell from the roof at 435 Fifth Avenue, where he had climbed to watch the parade. He was pronounced dead by Dr. Gallock of the New York Hospital.

One of the soldiers who was injured fell out of ranks during the parade. He was Private James Coughlin. Coughlin had been shot through the right arm by machine-gun bullets and hit in the leg by shrapnel during an engagement in France. As the columns swung past the reviewing stand, he fell to the ground and was unable to get up. He was attended by Lieut. Col. W. H. Haskin of West Point, who said that the soldier had been overcome by the heat of the march.

Another wounded soldier, Angelo Roneva, from Debarkation Hospital No. 5, was overcome with weakness as he watched the parade from a chair on the sidewalk. Roneva had been shot in the head during the St. Mihiel drive.

Complete arrangements had been made by the hospitals of the city to care for accident cases. Ambulances with surgeons and other necessary attendants were stationed early in the day at the following points: Flower Hospital, at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue; Gouverneur, at Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue; Harlem Hospital, at Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue; Knickerbocker, at Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue; New York, at southeast corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, with Drs. John Garlock and Arthur Hoag in charge; St. Vincent's Hospital, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue; Broad Street, at Fifth Avenue and Washington Arch, with Dr. Hammett in charge; Volunteer Hospital, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, with Dr. Robbin in charge; Bellevue Hospital, at Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

Quick work on the part of the police saved a number of persons from being badly trampled when Lieut. Col. William Kennedy's horse shied and became unmanageable as one of the stirrup straps broke; a patrolman rushed out and held the horse, and it was nearly ten minutes before the animal could get quieted and the stirrup straps mended. Lieut. Col. Kennedy then galloped off to rejoin the 106th Infantry, which he had been leading.

TOUCHING INCIDENTS AS CITY GREETS 27TH

Money, Cigarettes, and Food Showered on Fighters Along Parade Route.

SEVERE TEST TO DISCIPLINE

Palatial Fifth Avenue Homes Are Thrown Open to Entertain Wounded.

Never before in the history of the 27th Division, according to many of the officers of the organization, has its discipline been put to a greater test than during yesterday's march up Fifth Avenue. Not even when General Pershing reviewed the 27th at Le Mans a few days before sailing, they said, have the men been tempted to disobey their orders to keep their eyes straight ahead as in the five-and-one-half-hour-march yesterday.

In his general orders to the men General O'Ryan instructed them to parade at attention, but it was hard to remember this when parents, wives, sweethearts, and friends were calling out their names from the side lines. It was equally hard to restrain from picking up gifts of cigars, cigarettes and candy showered on them from office buildings, sidewalks, and grand stands during the halts when the command "rest" was not given. But the men, generally speaking, upheld the claims of the 27th of being one of the best disciplined in the country. They kept their eyes straight ahead, though occasionally a doughboy could not resist the temptation to glance to one side to see the face of some loved one or friend whose enthusiasm recognized no military proprieties.

While the companies were waiting in the side streets, relatives and friends visited them and listened to their stories. This was particularly true of the up-State troops, many of whom have not been home since returning. It was no uncommon sight to see an up-State boy sitting on the steps of a house eating sandwiches and cake with his parents or sweetheart.

The Red Cross Canteen Service was on the job with emergency stations at central points to tend to the needs of the soldiers. Stations were maintained at Washington Square, Hoboken, Long Island City, points of detrainment, and at places along the line of march. At the reviewing stand between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, where more than 3,000 patients from the Greenhut Hospital had been given seats, the Red Cross workers distributed sandwiches, pie, candy and "smokes." Four hundred pies of five varieties were distributed here during the noon hour. The Canteen Service also served breakfast to 600 West Point cadets at the Forty-second Street ferry earlier in the day.

Residents of private houses where soldiers had vantage spots to witness the parade invariably provided plenty of good things to eat for their guests. Mrs. Finley Shepard, whose home was filled with soldiers, personally assisted in serving her guests with luncheon while her two adopted children entertained the boys. The appetites of the wounded men who occupied the grand stands at the homes of H. C. Frick and William K. Vanderbilt were similarly cared for by their hosts.

There were lively scenes for a time in front of the Netherland and Savoy Hotels when a shower of money, wrapped sandwiches and cigarettes descended on the heads of the wounded men in the grand stands there. The "missiles" came from pedestrians and spectators in the windows of the two hotels. Many of the men forgot they were wounded for the time being in the mad scramble for the gifts. Many of the coins tossed to the soldiers were wrapped in bank notes.

It seemed as if every one was trying to outdo the other in generosity and friendliness to the homecoming heroes. Along the route from office windows and sidewalk came a constant shower of gifts, many of which were trampled upon by the troops, unable to stop and pick them up.

At Fifty-ninth Street the official lunch wagon of the Police Department, an automobile truck about thirty feet long and six feet wide was on hand with 15,000 sandwiches and 6,000 apples for distribution. At Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, where the American Tobacco Company's general offices are located, quantities of cigarettes and tobacco were tossed to the boys whenever a rest was taken there. The headquarters of the Jewish Welfare League at 149 Fifth Avenue was also a centre of supply for the men.

Residential Fifth Avenue has rarely, if ever, presented such scenes of hospitality as were witnessed yesterday. Homes of prominent men were thrown open to the soldiers and their friends, and the friends and relatives of the humblest soldier were genuinely welcome. In front of many of the palatial houses small stands had been erected and these were the scenes of enjoyable parties.

The old Yerkes mansion at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, turned over by John J. Ryan to the soldiers and their friends, was crowded inside and out. George J. Gould's house had two stands in front, which were occupied with wounded men. Several hundred soldiers occupied a large grandstand on the lawn and the art gallery of Henry C. Frick's home at Seventy-second Street. Vincent Astor, Senator Clark, Jacob H. Schiff, Nicholas F. Brady, James H. Harding, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Oliver Gould Jennings, Otto H. Kahn, Samuel R. Bertron, Edwin Gould, and Judge Elbert H. Gary were among the citizens whose homes were thrown open to wounded soldiers.

The Knights of Columbus stand in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral held a crowd of 2,000 persons. Here 500 wounded men who were invited to witness the parade from chairs lined along the sidewalk in front of the edifice met with disappointment when the police refused, according to Frank W. Smith, Chairman of the War Activities Committee of the Knights of Columbus, to allow them to sit there. Although he showed Inspector Myers a written permit signed by Deputy Police Commissioner Leach, that official, he said, would not allow the chairs to be placed there. The centre boxes were turned over to more than 500 priests.

Many prominent officers of the Knights of Columbus, among them Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, occupied boxes.

Some of the members of the Union League Club viewed the parade from the windows of the club house at Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Besides 200 wounded soldiers, the guests of the club included Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Colonel William Hayward, Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, Vice Admiral Arthur Gleaves, Marcel Knecht, French High Commissioner; Gaston Liebert, French Consul General; Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Lieut. Archie Roosevelt, Philip Gibbs, Irvin S. Cobb, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, and Admiral Gaston Grout.

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes took his seat in the reviewing stand shortly before the head of the parade came into view. He was accompanied by Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle and Major Joseph P. Dineen, Chaplain of the 69th Regiment, his private secretary.

General O'Ryan, who is a member of Bronx Council, Knights of Columbus, was welcomed with a storm of applause and cheers from his brother knights, who occupied a section of the Cathedral stand. Stopping his horse for a brief moment he waved his hand in salute to them. A young woman dressed in the blue and white garb of the League of Catholic Women, pushed her way through the crowd and handed the General a bouquet of flowers.

Along the line of march there were several places which attracted more than passing notice from those spectators who stopped as best they could up and down Fifth Avenue. One of these was the grand stand between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, where 3,000 men wrapped in heavy blankets, with pajamas showing from the bottoms of their olive drab pants, viewed the parade. These men had arrived from overseas the night before at the Debarkation Hospital in the old Greenhut store, and when they heard of the parade they pleaded with their officers to allow them to see it. The officials of the hospital sympathized with them and worked far into the night in putting them through the necessary medical examinations, disinfecting processes and card indexing, with the result that yesterday they were able to see their fellow-soldiers march.

EX-EMPEROR CHARLES REACHES SWITZERLAND

His Departure from Austria Kept Secret by Government—Has Not Renounced Throne.

ZURICH, March 25.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria and his family arrived in Switzerland yesterday. They will reside at the Château of Wartegg at Staad, near Rorschach, on Lake Constance, which is owned by the Duke of Parma.

The party reached the frontier yesterday afternoon on a special train and was met at Buchs, the first Swiss station, by a Swiss delegation consisting of M. Boressinger, a secretary of legation, representing the Foreign Department; Colonel Bridler, and several other officers.

BASLE, March 25.—Vienna newspapers say that the former Emperor left Austria without making the renunciation of the throne for himself or his family, which had been demanded. The Reichspost says that four Archdukes resident in German Austria have renounced the throne and all privileges, asking the rights of only ordinary citizens.

VIENNA, March 24, (Associated Press.)—Arrangements for the departure of former Emperor Charles were kept secret. People of this city heard only this morning from a short Government statement that the monarche left last evening.

WOMEN'S DEMANDS IN PARIS.

They Want Equal Participation in International Educational Plan.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

PARIS, March 25.—While awaiting the decision on their request for an appointment for a hearing before the League of Nations Commission, the women's representatives here are busy formulating resolutions which they will present to the Commission.

They have been studying the covenant as already issued to the world, and in the main find it so much to their liking that their chief resolution will be in hearty support of the work already done, favoring an immediate application of the principles of the League.

They also intend to recommend the creation of an International Board of Education. Their resolution will demand the same education for both sexes and the appointment of women not only as instructors, but on the International Board of Education itself.

Another important resolution will deal with the bettering of conditions of women and children in certain Near Eastern and Far Eastern countries. Not wishing to embarrass the League, however, the women will not demand the exclusion of such countries from the international society, but will ask that they mend their ways as soon as possible.

A third contribution which the women will bring will be a request for the extension of woman suffrage. Here, again their opinion will be couched in mild terms, but they will point to the article in the covenant of the League of Nations which says that only fully self-governed nations shall be admitted to membership. They will ask, How can a nation be self-governed if half its population has no voice in the Government?

The leaders in the movement to bring the needs and opinions of the women of the world before the Peace Conference are still the women of the Interallied Suffrage Conference. But an international council of women has appeared on the scene and will participate in the future representations to the conference.

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CLARK APPEALS FOR LEAGUE

Ex-Speaker Urges All Americans to Back President Wilson.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 25.—Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, in an address tonight under the auspices of the Worcester Builders' Exchange, urged all Americans to get together in support of President Wilson and his conferees in their efforts to establish a League of Nations. He said that if the President could bring about a League that would insure peace, he ought to have a monument as high as those to Washington.

"I take it that every sane man or woman on earth is in favor of universal and everlasting peace," he said. "It must be a matter of pride to all our citizens that the President is acclaimed unanimously as the foremost man of all the world.

"I have no doubt that the finished product as regards the League will be satisfactory to all reasonable people.

"I have been advocating for years two of the three propositions in his League of Peace—for ten or fifteen years, in fact—first, disarmament by percentages; second, international arbitration on all matters arbitrable. These two things, with the three or six months' notice required before hostilities are begun, would prevent nine-tenths of all wars."

SAYS ALL EGYPT IS IN INSURRECTION

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

series of amendments to the Military Service bill which Mr. Churchill declared were intended to wreck the bill.

There was no truth in the accusation that the Government had not tried the voluntary system, he said; the Government had tried and would try every means under the voluntary system.

Objection was taken to men being invited to re-enlist for as long as two, three, or four years, he went on, but unless men were secured for those periods it would be impossible to relieve territorial and other troops in India and elsewhere who ought to have effective relief. He thoroughly agreed that the Government must do everything possible to recreate a voluntary army at the earliest possible moment.

In answer to questions in the House, Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said there was every indication of a general improvement in the situation in Egypt. The Acting High Commissioner had reported that the firm action of the authorities was having due effect, and Cairo and Alexandria continued quiet.

Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons today that to the Esthonians and Lithuanians had been promised British protection and recognition, and that the Esthonians had been partly supplied with British arms.

"There was a considerable German force in that region, moving towards Windau, and possibly Riga, he said. It was increasing German influence, but, on the other hand it was saving the district from appalling misery and Bolshevist ravages, and these operations, which were performing useful service, were not being discouraged.

The Secretary said that Hungary had undergone a serious political change and showed a disposition to "resist the will of the Allies "under the garb of Bolshevism," but that there was no official confirmation of the rumored invasion of Hungary by the Bolsheviki.

Poland, with Germany behind it, he said, was in a very anarchic condition and might degenerate under Bolshevist pressure and attack. He pointed out that the position of Rumania was also one of anxiety that country having suffered terribly in the war and being short of food and all means of supplying her need. He expressed the hope that efforts would be made to aid Rumania, which, he added, was "the great buttress against the advancing tide of Bolshevism and anarchy."

The recent manifestations in Egypt were predatory, rather than political, and the latest news from Egypt gives cause for less anxiety, Earl Curzon, Lord President of the Council, said in a speech in the House of Lords last night. A gratifying feature of the troubles, he added, had been the behavior of the Egyptian officials, the army and the police.

Earl Curzon said that the Government had never opposed the desire of the Egyptian Ministers, Rushdi Pasha and Adly Pasha, to come to England to discuss with the British Government the future Government of Egypt. With regard to Said Zagloul Pasha and the other Egyptian Nationalists who had organized the present movement, the Government spokesman said there was no common ground for discussion. The presence of these men in England would be interpreted as evidence that Great Britain was willing to consider the complete abandonment of its responsibilities.

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A person is much older after a year of ill health than after two years of good health. The passage of time brings on *normal* old age, but thin, impure blood brings on *premature* old age. Keep your blood rich and pure, and you will look young and feel young much longer.

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Gude's Pepto-Mangan helps to increase the number of the red blood cells and their capacity to carry nourishment to every cell and tissue. Thus the body is vigorously renewed in all its parts. Pepto-Mangan is easy to digest, exceedingly pleasant to taste. Prescribed by physicians everywhere.

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THEY are tailored in a new full-belted English guard model, with yoke and sleeve linings, and the fabrics are all wool cheviots and tweeds, in gray, heather, brown, and olive mixtures. But that isn't all their is to them. The workmanship is worth talking about, too. Every detail of the making, inside, outside, and in-between, is an example of intelligent, serviceable, worth-while tailoring. No topcoats come finer at the price and few are as fine.

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If the war has taught anything about investments it has taught, the great merit of guaranteed mortgages.

Institutions have seen the quotations on their stocks and bonds go down so much that if they needed money the last thing they wished to do was to sell these securities and incur the heavy losses involved.

They have turned to their mortgages and, of course, have not collected all that they asked for, but have got more from that source than from any other, and what they have received they have received at par.

It is not reasonable to expect mortgages to bear the double burden of payment in full and payment immediately, but they have met in hundreds of cases even this double demand and have come out of this crisis with much better reputation than stocks and bonds which could not be collected without loss and quite often could not be realized upon at all.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

118 MORE OVERSEAS ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

Total Thus Far Reported Up To 281,006; 54 Dead and One Missing in Latest Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Three army casualty lists, containing 118 names, were made public today, bringing the total for the army up to 275,083, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,923. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 281,006.

Army lists given out today contain the names of 4 killed in action, 7 died of wounds, 5 died of accident, 38 died of disease, 2 severely wounded, 33 wounded to a degree undetermined, 28 slightly wounded, and 1 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 25.	Total.
Killed in action	31,567	4	31,571
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,356	7	13,363
Died of accident	3,674	5	3,679
Died of disease	21,871	38	21,909
Total	71,200	54	71,254
Wounded	193,824	63	193,887
Missing	5,407	1	5,408
Total	270,431	118	270,549

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgt. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

COONEY, E. J., 444 51st St., Bklyn....(WU)
FOLEY, W. H., 207 E. 77th St.....(WU)
McCLOSKEY, JOHN J., 863 11th Av., Astoria, Corp.....(WL)
McNALLY, J., 27 E. 88th St.—Mch....(WL)
MORTENSEN, MAGNUS M., 613 41st St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
ROXLAND, CHARLES, 225 Orchard St.(DA)
VROOMAN, M. Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Av.—Secretary..(DD)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

FILES, GEORGE E., Albany—Corp.....(WU)
HASTINGS, LEMUEL D., Canisteo.....(DD)
LANE, ALFRED W., Rhinebeck.....(DD)
McKINNEY, A. W., Niagara Falls—Corp.....(DD)
SMITH, THOMAS J., Ogdensburg.....(WL)
TOWNSEND, C. M., Mount Upton.....(WL)
WILLIAMS, FRANCIS A., New Berlin.(DD)

ALABAMA.

McCOLLUM, L. F., Portersville.....(DW)

ARKANSAS.

NELSON, JOE, Roe.....(DA)

CALIFORNIA.

GREEN, RICHARD LEE, Anaheim.....(DA)

COLORADO.

PENDALL, IVAN R., Boulder.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

O'BRIEN, DENNIS, New Haven—Corp.(WL)
PAGE, FRANCIS B., Stamford.....(WL)

ILLINOIS.

McFADDEN, FRANK, Chicago—Wagn.(DD)
MARTIN, ROBERT, McHenry.....(DW)
SOPER, EDWARD, Chicago.....(DD)
WELSTEAD, WALTER J., Chicago....(KA)

INDIANA.

HARDY, ROY, Terre Haute.....(DD)
KITTLE, B. L., Amora.....(DD)
SMITH, JESSE, Rolling Prairie.....(DD)

IOWA.

ERICKSON, A. E., Stratford.....(DD)
GAWSON, AXEL H., Red Oak.....(DD)
MORRIS, J. E., Forest City—Corp....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

KING, JAMES F., Bond.....(DA)
MANNIN, WILLIAM, Sandy Hook.....(DA)
ROSS, HENRY J., Rush—Cook.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

LIDE, JULIA, Shreveport—Nurse.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, EMPEROR, New Orleans..(DD)

MARYLAND.

SAFFIELD, E. H., Baltimore.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADAMS, D. F., New Bedford—Sgt.....(DD)

MICHIGAN

HAGENDON, J. G., Harbor Beach...(DD)

MINNESOTA.

HABERLE, H. J., Barnesville.....(DW)
SWANSON, W. R., Stacy.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

HARRIS, PERCY, Shellmound.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

HORNER, H. J., Jefferson City.....(DD)

MONTANA.

MARLIN, J., Billings—Corp.....(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

CAHILL, WM. A., Trenton.....(DD)
DAVIS, L. K., Minotola—Sgt.....(WL)
LEMKIN, M., Trenton.....(WL)
OLSEN, A., Bayonne—Sgt.....(WU)
ROEHRICH, JOHN, Garfield.....(WU)

OHIO.

HAZELBAKER, E. L., Otway.....(KA)
LUCAS, EARL, Ashland—Mch.....(DD)
MEYERS, WILLIAM, Cleveland.....(DW)
MORRISON, T., Columbus—Mch.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

EVANS, H. M., Duncan—Wagn.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENISCHECK, C. M., Roxboro.....(DD)
BROWN, I. H., Lewisburg—Mch.....(DD)
HEALY, JOHN, Coatesville.....(DW)
JENKS, H. A., Philadelphia.....(DW)
MUSTO, A., Philadelphia—Corp.....(KA)
SCHWEIBER, W. M., Philadelphia....(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SETTLE, PAUL E., Inman.....(DD)
SMITH, JOHN, New Brooklyn—Corp...(DA)

TENNESSEE.

HILL, HORACE J., Lost Creek.....(DD)

TEXAS.

DAVIS, PATSEY, Centerville.....(DD)
HOMES, MAX F., Beaumont.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

HASTINGS, HOMER W., Melfa.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

HANSON, HENRY, Seattle.....(KA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

STONE, CHARLES A., Ceredo.....(DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

Now Rep'd. Erroneously (DW) / Rep'td. Rep'td. (WS)

ANTONIELLO, FRANK, Brooklyn.....
STEINHAUER, W. T., Bklyn.....(KA) (WS)

OTHER STATES.

BALLANDELLI, ANGELO, New Haven, Conn.....(RD) (MA)
DONTANVILLE, H. J., Pasadena, Cal.....(WU) (DW)
DEINES, DAVID, Russell, Kan...(D) (MA)
GUBBIE, FRANCIS, Cantanzaro, Sicily, Italy.....(WU) (KA)
McGULLA, DANIEL, Mahanoy City, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
MATTIOLI, FRANK, Province of Chieti, Italy.....(D) (MA)
MUSSER, J. W., Atkins, Va.....(KA) (MA)
POLETTE, D., Old Mines, Mo...(KA) (MA)
PRICE, W. C., Lawrence, Kan.—Sgt.....(KA) (MA)
REITZ, J., Philadelphia, Penn..(KA) (WU)
RENVILLE, F., Peever, S. D....(WU) (KA)
RICHARDSON, H. A., De Soto, Mo.....(KA) (MA)
RICORD, B. O., Caldwell, Kan.—Mch.....(KA) (MA)
ROVICH, P. C., Klamath Falls, Ores.....(KA) (MA)
STANLEY, E., Holton, Kan.—Sgt.(KA) (MA)
SVEC, J., Millington, Neb.....(KA) (MA)
WALLER, H., Philadelphia, Penn.—Corp.....(D) (WU)
WATTERS, C. J., Greeley, Iowa(KA) (MA)
WILLIAMS, J., Guntersville, Ala.....(Erroneously) (DD)
ZICH, W. A., Regent, N. D.....(KA) (MA)

INFORMATION

For Friends and Relatives of Wounded or Sick SOLDIERS AND MARINES

Phone Number—Murray Hill 10450.

Twenty-four hours must elapse after a man is disembarked at this port before information is available.

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If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is better than some expensive soaps or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

Expectant Mothers

EST. 1910

Miller for 286 years. Should eat whole grain foods. Crumbling of the TEETH so universal at this time can thus be frequently avoided. Growing children also, in fact, everyone will have better teeth and fewer dentists' bills by a diet of

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CLEMENCEAU FOES ATTACK HIS CABINET

Credits for Three Months Give Opportunity for Drive Against Government.

DEFENSE OF BOLSHEVISM

Friends of Premier Say In Crisis He Will Defy His Opponents to Throw Him Out.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 25.—As had been expected, the opponents of the Government have made the debate in the Chamber on the credits for April, May, and June the occasion for a combined drive against the Government.

Yesterday it was the policy toward Russia which was criticised by the Socialists, and Foreign Minister Pichon, who was the target for their attacks. His explanations were considered neither very virile nor convincing, but the salient feature of the discussion was the evident desire of the Opposition to portray the Bolsheviki as "amiable if somewhat overenthusiastic martyrs"—a term they prefer to Bolsheviki—as proletarians seeking an approaching ideal rule on earth.

That Cachin, one of the leaders of the assault, really thinks so is considered improbable. On his return from Russia in 1917 he was an avowed champion of Keremsky, whom he regarded as the Messiah of a new epoch. But at present any stick is good enough to beat the Government with, and Bolshevism is very topical.

It is likely that the next few days will see similar buffets dealt to what his opponents call the financial impotence of Minister Klotz and the import-barring protectionism of Loucheur. For the moment the success of the governmental low-price food stores has stilled the outcry against Food Minister Vilgrain.

The parliamentary augurs scout any suggestion of Cabinet reconstruction. "If the assault becomes too heavy, the Old Tiger himself will go into the arena," they say, "and smash the opposition by frankly challenging them to throw him out if they dare. The general situation is far too critical for that."

At the same time, it is held that Briand definitely announced his candidacy for the Premiership by last week's brilliant speech on electoral reform. But that wily politician will think twice, wiseacres say, before tempting the Tiger's claws in a debate on general policy before peace is signed. There are awkward questions which the latter could ask about incidents during Briand's own Premiership, and besides Briand can afford to wait.

So there is little probability of an immediate change, although in times like these, when the nervous tension is strained to the breaking point, there is always the chance of a sudden flareup to set the best informed forecasts at naught.

DUTCH VIEW OF COVENANT.

Foreign Minister Praises It with Slight Reservations.

AMSTERDAM, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Karnebeek, today made the following statement concerning the League of Nations:

"The Netherlands Government having received an invitation to attend the Peace Conference while it is discussing the League of Nations, Dr. Loder, a member of the High Court of Appeals, and Professor W. J. M. Van Eysinga of Leyden University have been sent to Paris in order to co-operate with Dr. John Loudon and explain the views of their Government in this matter.

"I hold the opinion that the present draft for a League of Nations really deserves attention as a fair introductory step to a period in the relations between nations, opening quite a new channel for the development of the mutual interests of humanity.

"However, I am one of those who think the equality of the rights of nations one of the most important means for increasing the confidence of the smaller powers in a League of Nations, and I feel that in this direction the plan does not give entire satisfaction. Nevertheless, I am much inclined to believe that the present scheme of the League of Nations will in no way hinder its future improvement and development on a larger scale.

"At the same time it might be considered the duty of the Netherlands, backed by their tradition of furthering the work of international understanding and international law, to salute the coming of a League of Nations generally with great satisfaction and without too much criticism."

Monroe Clothes

Of course you saw the parade—all New York—yes, all the world—was there, and the way the 27th Division was received only partially expressed how exaltedly proud we are of these boys of ours who smashed the Hindenburg Line, and, with utter contempt for everything except victory, were the biggest factors in causing the enemy nations to cry in unison, "Kamerad!"

And as you watched the thousands passing—and there were 25,000 in line—it will give you a better idea of how many men buy Monroe Clothes annually, when we tell you that over five times the number that marched in the parade regularly visit our upstairs shops and as regularly buy Monroe Clothes.

Monroe Clothes for Spring offer you more in fabric, fit, style, service and real quality than you get elsewhere at anything near the price we ask.

Come up for that new waistline spring suit and topcoat—and convince yourself

$21 New waistline models in handsome Spring Fabrics—including Flannels *at a real saving*

$30 Suits and Topcoats De Luxe—custom quality Clothes *at a substantial saving*

$25 Smart new Spring patterns in durable, worthy garments—many silk lined *at a guaranteed saving*

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42nd Street cor. B'WAY
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This Complex Law *is more drastic and calls for a heavier toll than any former revenue bill in all history. The possibilities of under- or over-payment are enormous for the man who proceeds unaided with his final 1919 returns.*

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This new manual makes every possible difficulty immediately clear for the final returns of corporations and all others with intricate problems to solve.

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The dangers of under- or over-payment are much greater this year than ever before. Inclusion of a very small item not taxable under the law may cost you many times the price of this manual.

By using Montgomery's work in revising your final returns you may save, as many did last year, thousands of dollars and many hours or days of valuable time.

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The procedure Montgomery recommends is always clear and specific. He is never non-committal, never side-steps any hard point. In every case he supplies *the answer.*

He is a lawyer and accountant of international reputation, author of the standard work "Auditing Theory and Practice," and "Income Tax Procedure" for 1917 and 1918. His position as an Income Tax expert is unassailable.

Over 20,000 Used Last Year

Last year Montgomery's Income Tax manual was far more widely used than any other guide, manual or service in preparation of returns.

Over 20,000 lawyers, accountants, corporation officers, and other business and professional men bought and used it. Their satisfaction is reflected in the mass of commendations in our files and in the flood of repeat orders received for the present issue.

With this manual you will learn more in five minutes than you could worry out for yourself in a week.

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We shall gladly send you a copy of this manual for five days' free inspection. If satisfactory you can then remit $6.00 (the full price, including supplement to be mailed in a few days.) If, after examination, you do not believe the manual will be of definite help to you, simply return it.

If you prefer it you may send check with your order now and money will be refunded if manual is not satisfactory.

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What you want in your new shoes is style with comfort. This Coward model possesses both, it is stylish and comfortable, to the extreme. Made for the finest civilian taste in black and brown, in both high and low.

An elegant shoe to look at, a most comfortable shoe to wear and moderately priced.

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WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

FOOD FOR GERMANY REACHES COBLENZ

American Third Army to Distribute 150,000 Rations a Day Through Dealers.

RETAILERS' PRICES FIXED

Carloads of Supplies for Russian Prison Camps Are Also Received.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 25.—The first barge-loads of food for the occupied part of Germany reached Coblenz yesterday afternoon, and about the same time word was received that a shipload of food had been landed at Hamburg. This morning the railroad yards at Coblenz hold many cars of food destined for the interior of Germany, most of which, however, goes to Russian prison camps.

Brought in large barges from Amsterdam, the first consignment of food for the territory occupied by the Third Army is tied up at Bendorf, across the river from Coblenz. It consists of flour, meat, rice, and beans. Within a day or so the distribution of this will begin under the direction of the army.

I understand that the distribution of American food in the British and French bridgehead areas will be under the authority of those armies, with American supervision. I do not know the details to be applied there, but can give an outline of the system to be applied in this area.

Army Regulates Prices.

It is proposed to supply 1,000,000 inhabitants of the territory held by the American Army of Occupation with the equivalent of 150,000 military rations per day. This will be distributed from two main points, Coblenz and Treves. The method of distribution will be that the food will be turned over to German wholesalers, who will apportion it to retailers on a schedule to be laid down by the local German authorities, who will decide the places where it is most needed.

The retailers will sell at a price to be fixed by the American authorities. Retail dealers in the Coblenz area will be allowed a price representing the cost of the food plus the cost of transportation to Coblenz plus 20 per cent. profit, this profit to be divided between the wholesalers and the retailers. The retail dealers in the Treves area will be allowed to charge this price plus the cost of moving food from Coblenz to Treves.

I have no authentic information as to the system to be followed through the unoccupied parts of Germany, but I understand that the existing machinery of food distribution is to be used.

One hundred and fifty thousand rations daily is not as much as the Germans hereabout asked for, but it is the belief of the military authorities that when this food is placed on sale it will bring from the farmers' stocks and dealers' cellars a large quantity of food hoarded up to this time by persons who evaded the Government authorities in the hope of reaping a still larger profit.

Bought from Stocks in France.

The food being sent to Coblenz was purchased by Herbert C. Hoover from the surplus army stocks in the American Expeditionary Force depots in France. The same is true of the food being sent through Coblenz to the camps for Russian prisoners, who are now being guarded by American soldiers stationed in various places in Eastern and Central Germany.

There has been scant support hereabout for the action of the German sailors in delaying the turning over of ships because it is believed that their conduct only made the situation worse. The arrival of food as an evidence of good faith on the part of America is all probability, as soon as it is generally known, will be a great factor in restoring order in the disturbed portions of Germany. That opinion is held not only by the Third Army authorities, but by leading Germans in the Rhineland.

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—Germany is to receive through the Swedish Red Cross, with the consent of the associated powers, 200,000 barrels of salted herring from Sweden. The cargo is already on the way to Germany.

NORTHCLIFFE ILL, AN EXILE.

Must Stay in Mentone for Present, Physicians' Edict.

LONDON, March 25.—There have been many rumors lately regarding the health of Viscount Northcliffe, the newspaper owner and former head of the British Mission to the United States. A bulletin issued by his physicians at Mentone, France, says he went there two months ago suffering from a protracted bronchial and laryngeal catarrh resulting from an attack of influenza last year.

He has made rapid progress as the result of the more favorable climatic conditions and rest. The statement says that it is essential that he does not return to England at present.

Loses $15,000 in Jewels on Train.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Loss of a traveling bag containing jewelry valued at $15,000 while on a train en route here was reported today by Abram Walters, a jeweler of 15 East 118th Street, New York, who said the bag was taken while he was taking a nap.

UP UNTER DEN LINDEN.

Berlin Amazed at Appearance of 40 Armed American Infantrymen.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

BERLIN, March 24.—American infantry in full fighting equipment marched up Unter den Linden in broad daylight under the very muzzles of German machine guns, manned with crews ready for action. There were only forty of them. Their appearance was the sensation of a month in Berlin. The rumor immediately spread throughout the city that they were fighting men representing the advance guard of an enormous American army of invasion.

Some error in orders is supposed to have caused this most unusual appearance, because since the signing of the armistice an international agreement, strictly adhered to, has specified that no soldiers of allied nations should go beyond the occupied zone bearing arms.

The forty doughboys halted in front of the Adlon Hotel, where they waited for some minutes while their Sergeant entered the building to report to General Harries, in command of the American mission in Berlin. Soon afterward the doughboys entered the hotel and disappeared from sight.

New Hampshire Beer Bill Killed.

CONCORD, N. H., March 25.—The House today killed a bill legalizing the sale of beverages with a maximum alcohol content of 2.75 per cent. The Senate amended a House bill intended to strengthen the prohibitory law by eliminating provisions for search and the seizure of private stocks of liquor.

BELIEVE STRIKE AVERTED.

British Railway Men's Dispute Settled—Only Ratifying Vote Needed.

LONDON, March 25.—Confidence prevails here that danger of stoppage of work by the miners, railway men, and transport workers has been averted. A settlement on the main points in the national programs of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has been reported by the Government and the leaders of the two unions, and all that is needed is ratification of the terms by the men.

The provisions of the agreement will be put before a special general meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen on Thursday.

Install Chief Rabbi.

The Rev. Abraham Aaron Judelowvitch, formerly of the Baldwin Place Congregation, Boston, was installed last evening in the Rumanian American Synagogue, 30 Rivington Street, as Chief Rabbi of the Federation of Orthodox Synagogues of America. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Buchler. Rabbi Judelowvitch was welcomed by Rabbi Nathan Rosenzweig and in replying the former made an appeal for unity among Zionists. Other speakers included the Rev. Benjamin Fletscher of Paterson, the Rev. Benjamin Pearl, the Rev. Bernard Drachman, and the Rev. Sigmund Abiea.

Rabbi Judelowvitch is 48 years old, and has been a Rabbi for forty-five years. He served twenty-six years in the ministry in Russia and ten years in England. He was born in Minsk, Russia.

ASSIGNED TO EARLY CONVOY

War Department Announces More Units Scheduled for Return.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Army organizations were announced today as assigned to early convoy home from France as follows: 304th Bakery Company, 406th and 411th Telegraph Battalions, 405th Pontoon Train, Army Ambulance Service Sections 504, 510, 512, 525, 542, 552, 553, 560, 571, 580, 601, 603, 625, 628, 632, 633, 634, 636, 638, and 646.

The War Department announced receipt of the following cabled corrections: "In units assigned to early convoy, 10th Anti-Aircraft, announced March 11, should read 10th Aero Squadron; on transport Mocury, due at Newport News March 29, the Headquarters 76th Infantry Brigade, should read Headquarters 69th Infantry Brigade."

Democrats Block Speech by Thomas

DENVER, March 25.—Democrats of the State Senate today defeated efforts of Republicans to invite United States Senator Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, to address the Legislature on the League of Nations. Senator Thomas's announced opposition to the draft of the League was said to be the reason for the action of the Democrats in forcing adjournment when Republicans sought to compel a vote on the resolution inviting the Senator to speak. The resolution had already been adopted by the House, which is controlled by the Republicans.

PRIZE FOR OCEAN FLIGHT.

Reorganized Atlantic City Club to Offer Cash Award.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 25.—The Aeronautic Club of Atlantic City, one of the oldest aero clubs in America, having been formed in 1910 to back the adventures of the ill-fated Vaniman expedition, has reorganized. New officers are: Albert T. Bell, President; Charles D. White, First Vice President; Walter J. Busby, Second Vice President, and Daniel S. White, Third Vice President.

The club, which has invited the second Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition here in May, voted to offer a big cash award for any aviator who accomplished the transatlantic flight and either starts or lands on the beach of Atlantic City. The purse it was said might reach $50,000."

FINAL WISE FUND MEETING.

Canvassers Will Report on Campaign Collections Today.

The final meeting of the workers in the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Campaign will be held at the Hotel Biltmore at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is hoped by the managers of the campaign that the canvassers of the various teams will be on hand to report that they have collected the quota, of $100,000 assigned to New York toward the $300,000 fund that it is sought to raise in the United States.

The fund is to go toward the support of the Hebrew Union College and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations of Cincinnati, founded by the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise.

Credit Men Want Extra Session.

Resolutions requesting the calling of an extra session of Congress at the earliest possible date to vote the necessary funds and to determine the policy to be pursued toward the railroads and other vital constructive undertakings were passed at a session of the Council on Credit Defense, called by J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of Credit men, in the headquarters of the organization, 41 Park Row, last evening.

DOESN'T IT?

Three months' delay on a building operation means that the contractor is collecting the rentals and spending them before they are earned!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

SERVICE STATIONS

There is a Liggett store convenient. Whether you desire to buy merchandise or postage stamps or to make use of the telephone or directory or need change,—here you will receive the same eager attention and courteous service.

THE Rexall DRUG Stores Liggetts

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NAPKINS—TOWELS—BATH MATS
PRICES MUCH LESS THAN USUAL

NAPKINS—Special offering IRISH Table Napkins, Pure Linen, Satin finish, three handsome round designs, size 24 in. x 24 in., $13.50 doz.

TOWELS—Hemstitched Huckaback, our own importation, unsurpassed for Country or Seashore use, size 24 in. x 40 in., $7.50 doz.

MATS—Turkish Bath Mats, plain White and Pink, size 24 x 48 inches, $1.25.

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PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

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America's Most Complete Showing of
NEW MODELS
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Featuring the Great Successes of
PREMET—RENEE—DRECOLL—
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MARTIAL ARMAND—BERNARD
—AND GERMAINE—

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

"American Soldiers Who Fought in This War Have Made The People of the United States Their Debtors Forever."—*Ex-President Taft.*
In part payment of our debt we offer all vacancies in our establishment first to discharged soldiers and sailors through the
United States Employment Service and Co-operating Agencies
27th Division Branch—7th Reg't Armory, 77th Division Branch—280 Madison Avenue.

Latest Phases of the Mode in
Womens' Serge Capes
Featured at
$29.50

Waistcoat models make their appearance, interesting versions of those smart, swinging Outergarments which are the vogue of the moment.

Fashioned of Blue Serge, lined with Foulard Silks, with what grace and distinction do they portray the new silhouette! Illustrated is a button trimmed model with draped collar and many novel little style notes.

Introducing New Types of Capes
at $35.00, $39.50, $45.00

All have jacket or waistcoat fronts, belted or sashed; all are lined with blue and white or blue and beige foulard satin.

$35.00 — An extremely long, straight waistcoat model with full circular ruffle back.

$39.50 — A jaunty jacket front with cuff hem forming pockets, circular yoke with full back.

$45.00 — A swagger model, with tressled scarf collar; yoke and waistcoat braid strapped.

Quite the most comprehensive collection of Serge Capes in the City, attractively priced at from $25.00 to $75.00.
Misses' Capes, New Models, $29.50—Girls' Capes, $15.50 and $25.00
Third Floor

Tailored Suits for Women
Important Factors in Spring Fashions

So pronounced is the vogue of the Tailormade, so varied its versions that to assemble the authoritative expressions of the Mode is indeed an achievement. The collection of Women's Suits now displayed here represents the latest accepted models from every worth-while source.

Blouse Suits on new low waisted lines that suggest the Oriental influence in fashions.

Belted and Russian Suits, graceful and youthful.

Waistcoat Suits, swagger in cut with gay vestees of Tricolette, Silk or Duvetyn.

Elaborately hand embroidered and braided Suits of the dressy type.

Strictly tailored Suits with braid bindings or buttons, mannish and practical.

In every fashionable color and fabric—Men's Wear Serges, Tricotines, Poiret Twill, Coverts, Duvetyns, Tricolettes, Novelty Silks, Satins, Faille.

Tailored to please the most critical and attractively priced—$29.50 to $285.00.

A Specialized Group of Tailormades—$45.00
New types of the strictly tailored or trimmed in Serges, Poiret Twills, Oxfords, Silvertones, Hairline Stripes and new Tweeds. Exceptional values at this price.
Third Floor

The American Red Cross is asking for discarded clothing of a practical nature for distribution among the needy sufferers of Europe. See the list of Receiving Stations advertised elsewhere.

B. Altman & Co.
MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

MEN'S WEAR

smart in appearance, durable as to quality and moderate in price, is shown for every occasion of

Spring and Summer

Suits for evening, business and sports wear
Light-weight Top Coats
Dress and Negligee Shirts, Hats, Shoes
Hosiery, Gloves

and all the multitudinous articles necessary to complete the wardrobe of the well-dressed man, will be found ready for selection.

(Men's Wear Departments, FIRST and SIXTH FLOORS)

Stern Brothers
West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

Will place on sale To-day
MEN'S SHOES

Of Tan Cordovan
Regularly $10.00
at $7.45 pr.

Also desirable models in Black or Tan Calfskin, and a Scotch Grain Blucher Shoe with rubber inserts which make it practically waterproof. A full range of sizes is provided.

NEW PARIS MOVES IMPRESS SENATORS

Friends of League Say Monroe Doctrine Safeguard Will Shatter Opposition.

BORAH RENEWS OBJECTION

Graham Sees Hope for Ireland in Covenant—Differences on Phelan Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senators who were at the Capitol today were for the most part impressed by the cabled advices from Paris that it was understood that the Peace Conference delegates would see that some clause was inserted in the League of Nations covenant to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.

Administration Senators said that it would dissipate objection made by the opponents of the League. Senator Borah did not share this view. He said that, apart from what he declares is the threat to the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine, the League constitution was dangerous to American principles of independence in forcing the United States into quarrels of foreign nations at the will of an alien Executive Council.

Samuel J. Graham, Assistant Attorney General, who is to speak during May in favor of the League of Nations, said tonight that those who were interested in seeing Ireland have her freedom were hurting the Irish cause by opposing the League of Nations. He disagreed with the attitude taken by Senator Borah that Ireland's future would be subject to the whim of the League.

"As long as there is no organization of nations to prevent war, England cannot allow the island, so close to her shores, to pass into other hands than her own," said Mr. Graham. "If, for instance, Germany had had a naval base somewhere on the Irish coast, think what a menace this would have been to Great Britain.

"But if there were a League of Nations, armaments were decreased, and the military necessity of keeping Ireland under control were removed, it is plainly to be seen that England might much more freely give Ireland her freedom."

Mr. Graham also said that if George Washington were alive he would be "a friend of the League of Nations." He held that all of Washington's writings showed that he was the foremost advocate of keeping out of war in his time.

"The opponents of the League covenant who refer so dramatically to Washington's warning for this nation to avoid 'entangling alliances' give the term a far different meaning from what Washington gave it," said Mr. Graham. "To the student or any one who will read carefully, it is perfectly clear that Washington warned against alliances for aggression or which would lead America into war. The phrase should be attributed to Jefferson more than to Washington, and yet Jefferson twice advocated defensive alliances with England."

Varying attitudes were taken by Senators as to the telegram sent by Senator Phelan of California, urging that they protest to the American Peace Conference Delegates against including the racial clause suggested by Japan in the League of Nations constitution.

Some Senators declined to join in the effort of Senator Phelan. Others, like Senator Pittman of Nevada, maintained that there was nothing to indicate that the racial clause would be embraced in the League constitution. If such an effort was made, they argued, President Wilson undoubtedly would oppose it. Still other Senators wired Mr. Phelan that they agreed with his viewpoint.

Senator Pittman wired:

"Replying to your telegram, while I am also opposed to any declaration in the League constitution of race equality by reason of the fear that you have that such declaration may be construed to give the League jurisdiction over immigration, naturalization, elective franchise, land ownership, and other domestic internal questions, the constitution of the League does not now include any such declaration, and I am absolutely confident that the President opposes the introduction of any such declaration into the constitution, and will continue to oppose it to the utmost of his power and ability."

Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, telegraphed:

"Am in hearty accord with your telegram, but think we should go further and insist upon the present compact being made perfectly clear that domestic matters shall not even be inquired into."

Senator Kendrick, Democrat, of Wyoming, wired:

"While agreeing in the main with the principles expressed in your message, I do not share your anxiety. It is my confident belief that the interests of the United States, both domestic and international, will be fully protected by Mr. Wilson and the American peace delegation."

SAYS WILKINS IS INNOCENT.

Letter to District Attorney Asserts Knowledge of Murderer.

Among the letters that have come to the office of District Attorney Weeks of Nassau County in Mineola was one received yesterday in which the writer, who simply signs the initials "R. D.," asserts that he knows who killed Mrs. Julia Wilkins. The letter was mailed in Manhattan on Monday night. The writer, after stating knowledge of the crime, adds the authorities are foolish "charging Dr. Wilkins with the murder."

The story that Dr. Walter Wilkins and his wife had a quarrel in the railroad station in Jamaica a few hours before the killing of Mrs. Wilkins in the yard of her Long Beach home has not stood up under investigation, it was admitted yesterday. Two railroad men are the witnesses who told this story and the most careful investigation has failed to bring out any corroborative evidence. The two men have been subpoenaed to repeat the story to Mr. Weeks. Another person who was expected to corroborate the quarrel story has been questioned by the District Attorney and is said to have denied the story of the quarrel. Against this it is said the lawyers for Dr. Wilkins have found at least one person who traveled out to Long Beach with the doctor and his wife, and will testify that there was not only no bad feeling between the pair, but that they chatted in pleasant conversation all the way out.

Testimony given at the inquest that lights had been seen flashing around the Wilkins home preceding the murder was also satisfactorily explained to the prosecutor yesterday. It appeared that the light seen was the light of a flashlight used by the night watchman as he made the rounds of neighboring houses. The watchman told the District Attorney that he had been near the Wilkins home several times on the night of the murder and, as customary in examining the doors and windows of houses, he had used his flash light.

When Dr. Wilkins is brought to trial the District Attorney will use photographs of the exterior and interior of the Wilkins house. He will also have ready for the consideration of the jury, pictures of objects in and out of the house, the trunk in which the first will was found, the blood-stained pocketbook and the hat of Mrs. Wilkins.

Mr. Weeks sent Charles H. Hansen, fingerprint expert for the county, to the Wilkins home yesterday to make these photographs and continue his search for fingerprints.

Dr. Wilkins was in more confident spirits yesterday than on any day since he was committed to the Mineola jail. He is confident the police will soon see there was no motive for his killing his wife and that public sentiment is changing in his favor.

WILL USE MILES OF POISON.

Great Areas in New Jersey to be Made Deadly to Japanese Beetle.

The Japanese beetle, a small insect pest recently imported, that attacks a great variety of plants, has become established over an area of approximately 10,000 acres near Riverton, N. J. The Federal Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture is waging a campaign of eradication, or if eradication is impossible, of such control as to hold the insect within a limited territory.

The mature beetle feeds on the leaves of orchard trees and ornamental plants as well as a number of annual plants. It shows a fondness for flowering plants, and is particularly destructive to roses. However, it is not fastidious in its tastes. It feeds voraciously on the foliage of smart weed.

In the control campaign, poison belts have been established, one immediately outside the infested area and others at intervals further back, somewhat like a defensive system of trenches in human warfare. The foliage of all vegetation in these belts is poisoned. Hand picking is resorted to, and the insects are collected by bushels.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality for 90 years

Vacation Days
Are doubly happy if we enjoy solid comfort on our outings. For yachts, motor boats, sail boats, canoes,
Hall's Boat Cushions
fill every requirement of comfort. They are built to withstand exposure to heat and moisture, and are of a quality and style that will add to the attractiveness of any craft.
FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St., New York City

NOTE THE NAME

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
Unexcelled for Table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France
CELESTINS CELESTINS

FOUNDED 1810 LONDON
DISTINCTIVE SPORTS CLOTHING FOR YOUNG LADIES
The activities at fashionable country clubs and select finishing schools for young ladies require a complete complement of clothing for such sports as motoring, riding, tennis and golf.
Our recent importations of distinctive fabrics for sports clothes for young ladies up to 19 years are now being shown in the new 1919 Spring Models.
We have designed especially for wear with De Pinna clothing smartly tailored hats and correct lasts in "Anniped" shoes and riding boots.
Riding habits in cross saddle and side saddle models.
Sport skirts in new attractive plaids.
Tailored shirts in silk and washable fabrics.
Sport jackets of covert and velveteen.
New ideas in sleeveless jackets of velveteen, silk faille and wool jersey.
An unusual assortment of sweaters in the slip-over and new tuxedo models.
Tailored street suits.
Top coats and great coats for street and sport wear.
"Anniped" shoes and riding boots.
DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
NOW WOMEN'S GOWNS HAVE PANEL VESTS—
Of Georgette Crepe

(Illustrated)
Satin Gown with Panel Vest of White Georgette Crepe
59.50
THE Panel Vest, first appearing as an accessory to the suit, was so becoming, so youthful and so much admired that it established for itself an undisputed place in Fashion. Now it adds its grace of line and feminine charm to the gown Fashions,—cleverly re-interpreted.
To accord with soft silk gowns of navy or black satin or foulard silk, the new panel vests are of the filmiest white Georgette crepe, daintily pin tucked or lace trimmed, giving a note of exquisite daintiness that is thoroughly feminine.
59.50 to 98.50
WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP
Third Floor

After The March, Prepare For April; Spring Suits, $35 to $65
COLORS which seem to share the verve and sparkle of Spring. Soft Browns, Mellow Greens, Bonny Blues, Vari-Shade Blendings, un-stodgy weavings of the sort usually to be met only in the costliest custom stuffs from over ocean.
Fashions which point unerringly to New York, because they are endowed with the supreme smartness of extreme plainness.
Tailoring that keeps in the lines of life the designer puts in. You can't wear-out or press out the style of a Stein-Bloch Suit.
"Ennyweather" Topcoats for April and 11 other months, $35 to $50.
JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

All the Advantages
of the best commercial banks, for domestic and foreign business, are summed up in the complete and intelligent service enjoyed by our customers.
In addition, we are able to render our clients an unusually experienced and dependable trust company service.
LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard Broadway at 72nd

THE BRITISH MARKET
A well established London Commercial Manufacturing House
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT
General Importers, Merchants & Agents
INVITE PROPOSALS FOR
SOLE AGENCIES
from
AMERICAN HOUSES
desirous of opening up in Great Britain any line of Merchandise or Manufacture equally interesting.
Highest Commercial and Bank References
The principal will shortly be visiting the U. S. A. and would be glad to interview real live firms in this connection.
Apply G. W. KETTLE, Dorland Agency, 366 Fifth Ave., N. Y., acting for
M. STEINGOLD & CO.
23 City Road, London, E.C.1
or direct to the firm.

Is the Meat You Eat from Healthy Animals?
BOTH in the dietary and in the family budget, there is probably no food so important as meat. Under normal conditions, 43% of the average income is spent for food and half of that, or approximately 22% of the income, for meat. *The public has a right therefore to demand that the meat it eats comes from healthy animals.*
Few appreciate the importance of Government inspection of meat. And fewer still realize the careful examination of the animal before slaughtering and the inspection of every part as cut up. All meat entering into interstate business must be Government inspected under the Meat Inspection Act of June 16, 1906. All Armour plants operate under U. S. Government Inspection.
Unfortunately, however, there is some meat offered to the public which is prepared in establishments that do not have Government Inspection. Much meat which does not enter into interstate commerce is uninspected. According to official statistics, this covers about 40% of the national meat supply!
Last year, in our establishments, Government inspectors rejected 59,267 of the animals killed. Nor does this include those condemned on the hoof. On the fair assumption that an equal unfit percentage exists in the two-fifths of America's meat which is not U. S. Inspected, think what present methods may mean to national health! Armour and Company unreservedly endorse Government inspection. Steps should be taken to enforce the inspection of all meats with a thoroughness equal to that of the United States Government. You should take this up with your State legislators. They can bring it about.
True, the condemnation of unhealthy animals costs something. It may also be that you now buy uninspected meats at less than prevailing prices. But, under any circumstances, the safeguarding of *all* public health would be justified at many times present cost. And because condemned animals can be made into inedible greases, fertilizers, etc., as Armour and Company now do, loss can be reduced to a minimum.
With a clear comprehension of the importance of Government Inspection to your family's health, good sense demands that you make sure you are buying from a dealer who handles Armour meats.
VISIT THE ARMOUR BOOTH
Brooklyn Food Show and Better Homes Exhibition
MARCH 17-29
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

Yes! We *Are* Proud of the Reputation of
Long Acre Cold Cream
The Quality Is High—The Quantity Large
Used by the Most Celebrated Beauties.
REAL MERIT—Better take advantage of it. The more we must advertise the less *you* get for your money. 50c at drug and department stores,
Or send 50c and 10c for mailing direct to
Long Acre Cold Cream Co., 216 Col. Ave., at 70th St., N. Y. C.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT
CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Appraising free. Strictly confidential. (Call or write.)
FORGOTSTON'S
503 Fifth Ave., New York
N. E. Cor. 42d St. Tel. 5581 Vanderbilt

"Turner for Concrete"

KERMIT ROOSEVELT BACK FROM THE WAR

Captain Returns on the George Washington After Service in Mesopotamia and France.

TWO OTHER TRANSPORTS IN

Many Wounded Among Returning Troops—Ten Engineers Bring French Brides.

Nearly 9,000 troops, including a large number of sick and wounded, arrived yesterday from France in three transports, the George Washington and the Susquehanna from Brest and St. Nazaire respectively and the Venezia from Marseilles.

The President's yacht as the George Washington is called in naval circles, brought 5,013 officers and men and made the voyage in eight and a half days. The officers said that President Wilson did not go about the ship much on the eastward voyage and appeared to be taking a much needed rest. Neither the President nor Mrs. Wilson attended the motion picture shows in the Martha Washington Theatre on the "B" deck or the church services held by Chaplain Bloomhardt on Sunday.

When the soldiers came on board at Brest on March 15 one of them jumped over the stern into the water with his full marching kit on, including the shrapnel-proof helmet, and was rescued with some difficulty by the crew of the Captain's cutter and brought on board. When he was questioned by the surgeon the soldier was found to be suffering from shell shock and said he had jumped overboard to get a place where he could be quiet.

Among the passengers were Captain Kermit Roosevelt with his wife and two children. He served two years with the British forces in Mesopotamia, and then joined the First Division of the American Army in France. Ten French brides were on board, the wives of American railway engineers.

The westward voyage was made in just over eight and a half days with fine weather and the troops were entertained in the Old Salt and Martha Washington Theatres with motion picture shows and concerts from the band and the ship's glee singers. Chaplain Bloomhardt organized a canteen on the trip and sold $20,000 of all kinds of goods and notions to the soldiers and sailors. The profits were devoted to the entertainment fund.

Message from President.

The chaplain, who edits The Hatchet, the ship's daily paper, said yesterday that there were 233,000 feet of film in the motion-picture library on board, and the operator ran over twelve miles of film daily. The Hatchet of March 17 contained this wireless message from President Wilson:

"May I now take this opportunity to extend a heartfelt greeting to the soldiers on board who are returning home. My heart goes out to them for the great things they have done and I shall be all my life proud that I was permitted to be their commander in chief."

There were nearly 700 wounded men on board. Other troops on board were the 135th Machine Gun Battalion of the 37th Division, nearly all Ohioans, commanded by Major H. E. Hazlett, consisting of thirteen officers and 436 men. The battalion received its baptism of fire in the Baccarat sector in June, 1918, and continued fighting until November 11, when it was in Flanders. During that time there were thirty-two killed and 112 wounded, and thirty-five of the officers and men of the battalion were decorated. Just before sailing from Brest the Ohioans received an order from General Headquarters of the A. E. F. conferring a decoration on their organization colors.

The 112th Field Signal Battalion, 13 officers and 477 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. R. L. Mundhenk, another National Guard unit from Ohio, was also on the George Washington. The battalion had seven killed in action and eighteen wounded, and had twenty-three decorations from the French and Belgian Governments.

1,100 in Ship's Wards.

There were 1,100 soldiers in the wards on the ship and five officers and eighty-four men of the convalescent detachment were stretcher cases. They come from every State in the Union and all branches of the service. There were 150 nurses on board. There were eleven blinded soldiers in the sick bay.

One of the casual officers on board was Captain John M. Franklin of the 301st Heavy Tanks battalion, who was met at the pier in Hoboken by his father, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Captain Franklin went through the fighting with the 27th Division without receiving a scratch.

Among the Red Cross nurses on board was Miss Florence Gompers, the daughter of Samuel Gompers, the American labor leader.

The French steamship Venezia brought 1,496 troops from Marseilles under the command of Captain P. G. Perry of the United States Coast Artillery. Private Russell M. Everitt of Watertown, N. Y., was on the Venezia with his French bride, who was Miss Claire Thommeret of Paris.

Everitt was with the 3d Machine-Gun Battery, and after being wounded three times he was assigned as an orderly to Brig. Gen. Hart in Paris, and accompanied him when the General went to London with President Wilson. He accompanied General Hart to Buckingham Palace, where a pair of cuff links with the royal monogram were given to him by King George.

Among the 2,383 troops on the transport Susquehanna, which docked at Pier 1, Hoboken, were seventeen railway engineers recruited in the Southeastern States. Ten of the engineers brought home French brides. Colonel Clarence S. Coe of St. Augustine, Fla., was in command of the troops on board.

ALDERMAN DIEMER DEAD.

Victim of Gas—Champion of Eight Hours for Railroad Men.

Alderman John Diemer, who has represented the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn on the Board of Aldermen since the consolidation in 1898, and for many years champion of the eight-hour day for railroad men, was found dead from gas in his home, 48 Emery Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when his wife, Mrs. Susan Diemer, accompanied by her brother, Anthony Horn, returned from the parade in Manhattan.

They detected the odor of gas and traced it to the room where they found Alderman Diemer fully dressed, lying on his bed, and it is the belief of the family and the police that he accidentally turned on the gas just before he lay down to rest.

Alderman Diemer, who was born in Brooklyn forty-seven years ago, was the Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly District. Besides his widow, he is survived by two children.

Genuine
Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

TABLETS
Tinpocket boxes of 12
Bottles of 24
Bottles of 100

CAPSULES
Sealed packages of 12
Sealed packages of 24
Sealed bottles of 100

Demand Original Packages

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the unanalyzed salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture

American Red Cross Clothing Drive, Mar. 24-31

bundle up your bundle

If you have two coats give one to your fellow man who is shivering in Europe. Give every practical garment you can. Give your second best dress. Give shoes. Give underwear. Give all the used clothing you don't urgently need. Because men, women and children across the water need it desperately.

Go Bundle Up Your Clothes!

Take them to any Red Cross Receiving Station listed below or to the Central Receiving Station, 9 Union Square.

Battery to 59th St.

29 Vesey St.
*197 E. Broadway
223 Madison St.
224 E. 11th St.
*11th St. and 7th Ave.
80 5th Ave.
71 W. 23d St.
*346 W. 20th St.
30th St. and 4th Ave. (church)
S. E. cor. Broadway and 29th St.
90 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square.
7 E. 34th St.
455 10th Ave.
*105 W. 40th St.
*209 E. 42d St.
Grand Central Station
240 E. 46th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
*502 E. 53d St.
*2510 Lexington Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
50th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
416 W. 54th St.
200 W. 57th St.
58th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)

East Side, above 59th St.

60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
*60th St. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School)
821 Mad. Ave., at 68th St.
1010 Park Ave., at 84th St.
167 E. 84th St.
228 E. 120th St.
1228 St. and Mt. Morris Park, W.
Lenox Ave. and 122d St.
2067 Fifth Ave. (church)

West Side, above 59th St.

149 W. 60th St.
65th St. and Central Park West
*66th St. and Broadway
95 W. 68th St.
198 Amsterdam Ave.
71st St. and Broadway (church)
*146 West End Ave.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
251 W. 80th St.
*Amsterdam Ave.
*1440 Broadway, at 42d St.
90th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
149th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
227 W. 106th St.
224 W. 109th St.
114th St. and 7th Ave.
601 W. 114th St.
606 W. 122d St.
*122d St. and Morningside Ave.
101 W. 103d St.
15 W. 123d St.
1000 Amsterdam Ave.
401 W. 131st St.
469 W. 143d St.
140th St. and Convent Ave.
1060 St. Nicholas Ave.
850 W. 155th St.
160th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
170th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
729 W. 181st St.
190th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
445 W. 207th St.

Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

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Letter Filing

Indexes, Guides
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BUSINESS houses can buy Shaw-Walker systems *direct from stock* to fit any filing requirement. And each system is devised to help the file clerk *find* letters in the shortest possible time.

Guides, folders and cards are all made of materials that give longest wear, with little tricks of design that insure readability and long life.

Don't hamper your organization with inefficient filing materials. Phone or write for the remarkable new book on filing supplies, that shows you, in colored pictures, what the right supplies will do for you. Send now for "How to File Letters and Cards."

THE RIGHT FILING CLERK

The best files, the best systems, the best quality of supplies will not give proper service if your file clerk does not *thoroughly understand filing*. We can supply you with a neat, accurately trained file clerk who knows filing from the ground up. Or for slight expense we will train one of your employes to perfect filing efficiency. Send for information.

THE SHAW-WALKER CO.
60 Franklin Street
Telephone Franklin 2261

PACKARD TRUCKS AS GOOD-WILL BUILDERS

Establish Confidence in Delivery *Safeguard Hauling Contracts*
Lower Transportation Costs

ONE of our most successful merchants says that before buying new fixtures or equipment he asks himself: "What will our customers think about it?"

Nothing earns money on the customers' good opinion quicker than delivery equipment.

This is just as true of a coal yard as it is of a department store. As true for the hauling contractor as the local express company.

* * *

What people think of the Packard Truck is based upon how they have been served by it.

Packard Trucks have served better because they were sold to serve.

If a merchant wanted just a truck he rarely got a Packard. If he wanted a truck transportation job done *right, permanently* and at the *lowest cost* —you were practically certain to see some Packards running around with his sign on them.

And so the public have come to believe that Packard and good service go together.

* * *

Naturally, some business men will praise the idea of buying trucks on a transportation basis but will try to beat the Packard method.

It cannot be done.

Nobody has a patent on the plan, but trying to carry it out with the ordinary motor truck, only serves to show up the truck.

To make it work—*to make your truck transportation costs a definite, predeterminate figure, low enough to meet all competition*—you must take equally good engineering design, equal stamina, equal long life with the Packard Truck.

Everybody knows the Packard reputation. You've heard about the many Packard Trucks now running that have travelled more than one hundred thousand miles.

Which will a business man do? Pay $3,000 for 50,000 miles—or pay $4,000 for 100,000?

Invest an extra thousand dollars to insure minimum transportation cost—or pay out that thousand in repair bills that were not in his original estimate?

Anybody can recite the theory of cutting down transportation costs. The Packard Freight Transportation Department can give *actual facts and figures.* Their services are available to any business man—by telephone, mail, or at the local Packard showroom.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK

1861 Broadway

Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street

Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park

Springfield: 832-34 State Street
New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Pittsfield: 121 West Street

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Liquid Comforts

The uncertainty about preparing for the July Thirst, recalls the saying "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

Cross Refreshment Basket

Filled with ten full crystal refreshment glasses. Basket of spotless white or highly polished black enamel wicker, removable centre tray of cretonne-under-glass, ice-bin beneath; diameter 15 inches; complete... $15.00

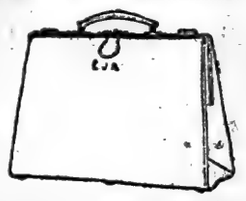
Desk Memorandum Pad

With calendar at top, showing three months at a time. Made of glazed calfskin leather, in pastel shades, border of gold tooling, removable pad. Size 8½x8 inches..... $6.50

Cross Bridge Case

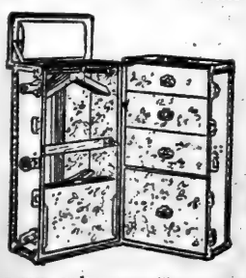
Containing bridge and auction-bridge score-pads and pencils, two packs of playing cards and book of rules. Of frosted leather, in colors, moire silk lining. Size 7¾x3x2 inches... $8.25
Of glazed calfskin leather, pastel shades..... $10.00

Cross "Overnight" Bag



For women, "Victoria" design, black or colored morocco leather, silk lining, two pockets inside. Sizes 14, 16 inches..... $25.00, $27.00
Black grained patent leather. Sizes 14, 16 inches..... $21.00, $23.00
Initials stamped without charge.

Cross Wardrobe Trunks



For men and women, fibre covering and binding. Fitted with garment hangers, shoe box drawers, etc. From $50.00 to $170.00
Others from $42. *Initials painted without charge.*

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Store

New York

404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston — 145 Tremont St.

London — 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

FINAL VOTE TODAY ON WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Supporters at St. Louis Convention Declare It Will Pass—To be Nonpartisan.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—A league of women voters, urged by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and recommended by the Executive Council, will come before the annual convention tomorrow for final action, its supporters tonight declaring there would be scarcely any opposition. The recommendation was taken up late this afternoon, but a final vote was postponed until tomorrow.

That the league is to be nonpartisan was assured by the adoption of a recommendation containing a resolution stating that the national association "shall not affiliate with any political party nor indorse the platform of any party nor support or oppose any political candidates unless such action shall be recommended by the Board of Directors." The resolution, however, does not limit the liberty of action of any member as an individual.

When the recommendation that the association "continue to support and indorse the Federal amendment which has been pending before Congress for forty years" came up, Miss Laura M. Clay, a delegate from Kentucky, objected. She proposed that certain sections be amended with particular reference to those parts that would permit enfranchisement of negro women of the South. With three Southern delegates voting "No," the convention voted to support the amendment in the original form, but the Congressional Committee was authorized to formulate changes in the wording.

Summing up the work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the last fifteen months before the jubilee convention of the association here today, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary, declared that in the last fifty years there has never been a time when the suffragists have so much reason to rejoice for victories chronicled all over the world and for the favorable attitude of the United States press as evinced by the steady growth of editorial support.

"Our suffrage year," she said, "has seen the full franchise won by women of Oklahoma, Michigan, and South Dakota; Presidential suffrage granted in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Maine; primary suffrage in Texas and municipal suffrage in some charter towns. It has seen the Federal amendment go through the House, Jan. 10, 1918, fail in the Senate, October, 1918, by two votes, and fail again, Feb. 10, 1919, by one vote. Even this reactionary body [the United States Senate] showed some progress."

She said the one vote gained was that of Senator Pollock of South Carolina, and praised him for his action.

She also pointed out that the Federal amendment had been indorsed by twenty-one Democratic State conventions and twenty Republican State conventions.

MARCOSSON IS THREATENED

Tells of Many Messages of Attempted Coercion by the I. W. W.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—"So active is the I. W. W., which is German Bolshevism in this country, that my life has been threatened twenty-nine times in the last three months because of my warnings in Western cities against this menace," Isaac Marcosson, war correspondent and lecturer, said in an address here tonight.

Marcosson said that he was in Petrograd when Lenine first launched Bolshevism with German gold and warned that "if America follows Kerensky's policy of trying to placate these vipers we will have Bolshevism here in a most surprising fashion."

Woodmen in Financial Straits.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A convention to save the Modern Woodmen of America from financial difficulties met here today. A. R. Talbot, Head Consul, described the situation as critical. In October, 1918, he said, the society had a general fund of $10,000,000 in securities. This had dwindled to $640,000, owing to deaths from influenza and pneumonia, he explained. War claims also figured. During the war the society by a special assessment raised $6,000,000, out of which all war claims were met. Of this there remains $3,000,000.

MEF

Our Unusual Insurance Methods—

The usual method of selling Life Insurance is to seek a "prospect" and then "sell" him any kind of Insurance.

Our method is to *advertise* for *clients* and then use all we know to serve each one to his best interests. Do you prefer to be "sold" or *served?*

PLAN 21
A combination of policies issued by a well-known company
Insured time as well as life
$50 weekly for Loss of Time
1 day to 1 yr. from any physical cause—together with
$10,000 Standard Life Insurance
at as incomparable low prices.
Age 30..256.90 | Age 40..325.60
" 35..286.50 | " 45..375.30
Larger amounts in proportion

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AND ASSOCIATES
Phone Barclay 7557
1140 WOOLWORTH BLDG

Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

Exceptional Methods Make Exceptional Clothes

SMALL details are big things in making Society Brand Clothes. Garments are cut one at a time. The trimmings, linings, buttons are matched or contrasted with the woolens. And in the general construction each garment is tailored separately according to uniform specifications, wherein even the threads for the various operations indicate the standard of excellence.

Every tailor is trained to observe the niceties of workmanship that give a suit character and make the stylish lines as lasting as the all-wool fabric.

The label identifies every garment and is our unqualified guarantee.

Society Brand Clothes

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers
In Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited
CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

The HAWAIIAN

Havana brown—a new shade selected by shoe and Government experts to harmonize perfectly with the greatest variety of apparel. That shade on this beautiful last makes a smart shoe in which your foot looks a full size smaller. Note that lovely arch and heel. Walk-Over Shoes, made upon many lasts, are famous for their fit under the arch.

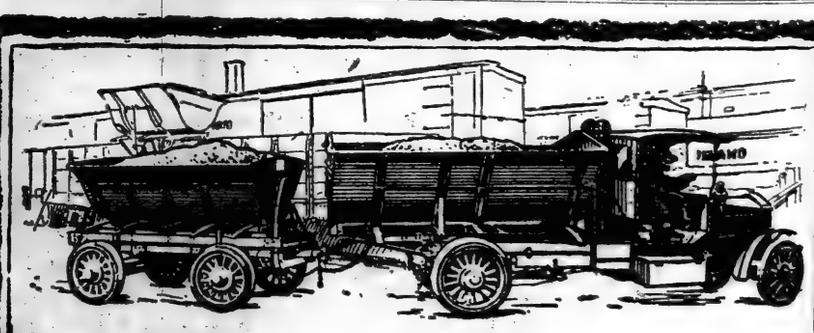
Walk-Over

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES

New York City: 179 Broadway; 1178-76 B'way; 1439 Broadway; 150 Bowery; 252 W. 125th St.; 622 W. 181st St.
Brooklyn: 1355 Broadway; 565-7 Fulton St.; 5406 Fifth Ave.
Bronx: 557 Melrose Ave.; 795 Broad St.
Yonkers, N. Y.: 7 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.: Paterson, N. J.: 181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

Grape-Nuts

contains the mineral elements of the grain so necessary for well balanced bodies, brains & nerves.



Steel Dumping Bodies can be installed

on Troy Trailers. These can be furnished in either side-dump, rear-dump or bottom-dump, as desired. The working efficiency of the truck is **DOUBLED.**

Troy Trailers

Oldest and Largest Makers of Trailers, making possible highest grade construction at lowest cost

Geo. Cline, Jr., Mgr.
1876 Broadway, New York City
(Entrance on 62nd Street)
Telephone "Columbus 8020"

NEGROES FIGHT WHITES IN HARLEM

Two Patrolmen Injured When Negroes Pursue Motorman Into Library.

ATTACK ON CAR THE CAUSE

Street Car Employe Says He Was Not the Man Who Had First Battle.

A fight between negroes and white men last evening at 6.30 o'clock at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street, the heart of the negro colony in Harlem, resulted in serious injuries to two patrolmen of the West 135th Street Precinct and to a motorman.

The trouble started when a motorman of a northbound car on Lenox Avenue hit a negro over the head with his controller following an altercation. The negro left the car at 135th Street with threats that he would "get even."

Half an hour later this negro, with a dozen more, jumped aboard a Lenox and Lexington Avenue southbound car at 135th Street, believing that the motorman was the one with whom he had had the argument. The dozen negroes swept the conductor aside, throwing him to the floor, grabbed the motorman by the neck and hit him many times on the head. He freed himself from the colored men, ran west on 135th Street, and sought refuge in the Public Library near Lenox Avenue. By this time 200 negroes were following him, and many ran up the stairs of the library in an effort to catch him. He succeeded in locking himself in a room on the second floor, but his pursuers beat upon the door until it crashed in, and they then beat the motorman over the head, rendering him unconscious, and one of the colored men stabbed him a few times.

The news of the riot spread quickly and there were soon gathered in front of the library about 3,000 blacks and whites who were throwing stones and bottles at each other and at the library and stores nearby. Negroes were also bombarding the whites from the roofs of houses and from windows of the buildings adjoining the library.

Patrolman Joseph Mahon of the West 135th Street Precinct sent in a riot call to Police Headquarters and reserves from four police precincts were soon speeding in automobiles to the scene of the battle. While trying to stop the riot Mahon was hit on the head with a cuspidor and he was taken to Harlem Hospital suffering from lacerations on his head and face. Another patrolman of the same precinct, Henry Boeheimer, was hit by a rock hurled from a roof and was badly wounded on both arms. Both patrolmen left the hospital when their wounds had been treated.

The motorman, James Clinton, 20 years old, living at 63 Bank Street, remained at the hospital in a serious condition. After regaining consciousness he said that he had had no fight on his car and that he knew of no reason why the negroes should attack him. Detectives from the 135th Street Station were told by onlookers that a few of the men who boarded the car were in soldiers' uniforms.

SENATOR PILOTS AIRPLANE.

Henderson of Nevada First of Colleagues to Manoeuvre Over Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The first airplane flight over Washington of a machine piloted by a member of the United States Senate was made today by Senator Henderson of Nevada. In a plane equipped for two-pilot control, Senator Henderson ascended with Major W. O. Ocker, an army aviator.

After reaching a height of 5,000 feet Major Ocker turned over the work of piloting the plane to the Nevada Senator, who manoeuvred it over the city for about an hour. Senators Myers of Montana and Kendrick of Wyoming were passengers in another army plane in a flight over the city lasting about half an hour.

August Belmont, Jr., Much Better.

The condition of August Belmont, Jr., who underwent an operation Monday afternoon for intestinal trouble, was greatly improved at the General Memorial Hospital, 106th Street and Central Park West, last night. His wife, Mrs. Alice W. de Goicouria Belmont, was at his bedside during the day, as was his father, Major August Belmont, who expressed satisfaction with the improvement in his son's condition.

BOOK AGENTS ARRESTED.

Sale of Pershing's Report to be Investigated by Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 25.—That an organized syndicate of men and women is doing a flourishing business throughout the country selling General Pershing's report of the operations of the American Army in Europe is the belief of the police of this city, Philadelphia, and Washington, as the result of the arrest here of four soldiers and a man who posed as an ex-soldier.

Three of the soldiers were allowed their liberty on the promise to leave the city, and the fourth was held for a hearing and also later discharged. The man who claims to be a war veteran says his name is Frank Boyer. He is the reputed agent for the pamphlet and engaged the four soldiers to sell the book on a commission basis.

The police entertain the theory that a woman is at the head of the syndicate. Advertisements are inserted in newspapers for soldiers' uniforms. These, when purchased, it is said, are furnished to civilians, who don them and assume the rôle of soldiers back from the other side. Further arrests are expected and serious charges may be preferred against those connected with the alleged band.

The police say a large number of the pamphlets have been sold. The sale price is supposed to be ten cents, but soldiers and alleged soldiers have been selling them for fifty cents, stating that a percentage was to go to the Salvation Army.

Dr. Baruch's Condition Unchanged.

It was said at his home last night that there was no change in the condition of Dr. Simon Baruch, 51 West Seventieth Street, who has been seriously ill for several days of heart disease. Dr. Baruch is father of Bernard Mannes Baruch, Chairman of the National Council of Defense, now in Paris with President Wilson, and who has been notified by cable of the serious condition of his father. He was for many years professor of hydrotherapy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and consulting physician of a number of hospitals. He is also widely known as a writer on medical subjects.

GERMAN SOCIALIST WARNS RADICALS

Bernstein Deplores Impatience to Reorganize Industry at Once.

SEES DANGER OF DISASTER

Urges Gradual Changes and Appeals to the Masses to Keep at Work.

By JULIAN GRANDY.

BERNE, Jan. 30.—Dr. Eduard Bernstein, who has just gone over to the German Majority Socialists, has issued a statement which is practically an appeal to the German working classes not to demand the hasty socialization of industries.

In his appeal Dr. Bernstein says that it is of no use impatiently to ask: "Why is not everything socialised at once?" Even association does not work miracles, he points out, and such a great change cannot possibly be effected in a few weeks or even a few months.

"Today," he says, "our industry is at a standstill, struggling as it is against the greatest difficulties and with yet more difficulties awaiting it—how great we have no idea, because we do not know the conditions which will be imposed upon us by the peace treaty. Today any one who imagines that any material improvement will really take place for workingmen or for every one in general, if we simply say that this or that industry has been converted into an association of socialists, is in reality expecting a miracle to happen."

To put any category of industry or department of life under the control of the State or of the community is not, Bernstein explains, an end in itself, but merely a means to an end, that end being the general wellbeing.

"But the main thing," he says, "in the case of association is to place production, trade, and commerce generally under the control of the community, a far severer control than has hitherto existed. We have in Germany at present, apart from agriculture, about 2,000,000 industrial concerns of very diverse descriptions. Fully half of them are small concerns, which employ no outside labor or at most have only one assistant; and these may be left out of account. Let us say that two-thirds come under this category.

"There then remain 1,000,000 industrial concerns of every sort, medium-sized, large, and giant. Does any one seriously believe that any improvement would result in these businesses from everywhere turning out the owners and having them then and there replaced by officials?

"We must see which branches of industry or categories of business concerns are best fitted to be immediately taken over and managed by the community in general, so that their production may be as great as possible, and which must meanwhile be left in private hands, so that trade, production, and commerce may continue uninterrupted. As our whole nation lives by production, it has more need to work now than ever before.

"Before the war Germany, taken as a whole, was a rich country. Today, after the war, she is a poor country, compelled to carry on her trade and commerce after the manner of poor countries. In order to get along at all she must export manufactured goods, because she must import raw materials and foodstuffs to the value of thousands of millions; for after all, products are paid for only by products. Money is soon exhausted, and the paper money which we are printing no one outside Germany will accept."

Dr. Bernstein recalls Caprivi's saying that "you must export either goods or human beings." Exporting human beings means emigration, and he fears that after the war very large numbers of German workingmen will be forced to emigrate—he does not say whither. He insists that Germany needs labor and must do all she can to prevent her working classes from emigrating.

He points out how industries may become socialized, all the while insisting that this cannot be done at once. Twenty years ago, he says, he wrote, and he would underline it now, "There may be far more socialism in a good factory law than in the State taking over a few factories and other business concerns."

The working classes, says Dr. Bernstein, are insisting not only upon democratic government, but upon industrial concerns being democratically managed, and, in short, upon every department of life, from education to physical culture, from art to locomotion, being regulated in accordance with democratic conceptions—it is not explained how. Bernstein concludes that what was his opinion twenty years ago is still his opinion—that socialism is coming about not as a result of the working classes being more and more oppressed and more and more wretched, but because of their increasing social influence and the many improvements effected owing to their influence.

He says, however, that he does not see how a socialized society can arise out of chaos, but he does see it coming about as a result of working class organization and the successful endeavors of the working classes.

BRITISH TUNING UP R-34.

Ship Picked for Transocean Flight In Air Nineteen Hours.

LONDON, March 25.—The British airship R-34 returned to her base on the Clyde at noon today after a flight which kept her in the air continuously for nineteen hours. The itinerary included a flight to Dublin, the circling of the Isle of Man, and home by way of Liverpool and the Midlands. It was intended to remain in the air twenty-four hours and circle Ireland.

The Evening Standard says that the next flight of the ship will be over the ocean to make certain tests. An attempt will then be made to cross the Atlantic.

Off for a journey? Put a package of Borden's Malted Milk in your bag—pure nourishment, always handy. *Insist on Borden's—always. In square packages only.*

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THE IMPROVED
MALTED MILK

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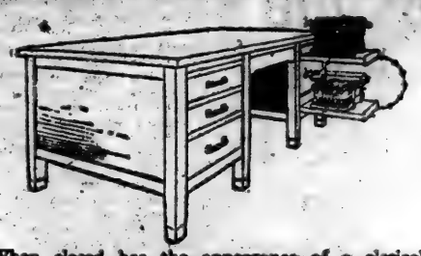
1931 Broadway or 116 West 65th St.
Teaching by our new Illustrated Method and Individual Instruction Quicker, Easier and More Thorough

IF YOU ARE DEAF The HARDEN ELECTRIC CAPHONES will prove invaluable to you. 206 5th Av., cor. 21st St., New York. 294 Washington St., Boston.

DESKS

We recommend as an economical, time-saving, space-saving, acme of efficiency, our new

SECRETARY'S DESK



When closed has the appearance of a clerical desk. A slight pull is all that is necessary to bring the typewriter out of the desk. We would be pleased to demonstrate its many superior qualities.

QUICK & McKENNA,
390 BROADWAY. Telephone Franklin 3709

Welch's Grapelade better than Jam or Jelly

GRAPELADE is jam in jelly form. But all the jams and jellies you ever tasted do not hold a candle to Grapelade.

The goodness of Grapelade flavor is impossible to describe. It makes Grapelade "jelly" roll something to lure the most blasé. Eat one Grapelade tart, and no matter how well dined you are, you would feel it an obligation to make room for one more.

Grapelade is made from whole ripe grapes—minus skins, seeds and acid crystals—plus pure sugar.

Order from your grocer to-day. 15-oz. Glass Jar, 35c.; 25-oz. Enamel-lined Tin, 50c.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

Write for the new Grapelade recipes specially prepared by cooking experts.

Ask the fountain man for a Grapelade Sundae

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Military Clothing
½ Price Sale

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$35.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$32.50
Officers' Serge Suits.....$30.00

Officers' Trench Coats $25.00 *Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.*

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, $11.25 *Guaranteed Water Proof.*

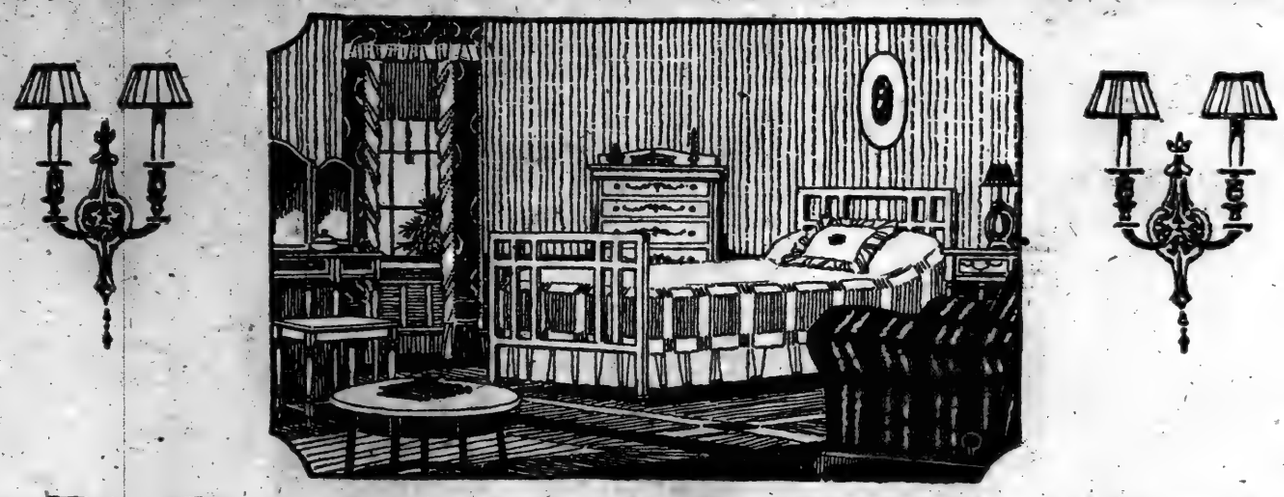
Officers' Raincoats...$20.00
Raincoats.....$15.00
Raincoats.....$17.50
Officers' Raincoats.....$11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black)...$15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees.....$3.00

Wool Army Shirts.....$3.75
Wool Army Shirts.....$4.00
Wool Army Shirts.....$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts...$2.75
Silk Khaki Shirts....$5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps.....$3.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$50.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$40.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$37.50

Leather Belted Coats.....$25.00
Leather Lined Coats.....$30.00
Leather Lined Coats.....$27.50
Leather Lined Coats.....$15.00

No C. O. D.'s — GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor — No Returns



Perhaps your Bed Doesn't Suit You so well as You Think

Maybe you wake often during the night. Dreams trouble you—or you lie awake for hours. You get up only half rested

BUSINESS problems, Indigestion—there may be a dozen causes for insomnia.

Did you ever stop to think your *bed* may be to blame?

If a bed makes the slightest sound it disturbs the nerves.

They won't let the body completely relax. It's only when every nerve and muscle is relaxed that you get deep, sound sleep.

That's the trouble with wooden beds and loose-jointed, noisy metal beds—you can't relax.

Many people who have always been "light sleepers" sleep sound all night on a Simmons Metal Bed and Slumber King Spring.

o o o

THE Simmons Metal Bed is *noiseless.* It locks firm at the corners. The corner locks are made of pressed steel—have much longer bearing surfaces than the average—fit true and snug—not a creak, rattle, or feeling of unsteadiness.

It is perfectly rigid—feels and moves like one solid piece.

The Simmons Pressed Steel Corner Locks are protected by basic patents. They are the most fundamental inventions of modern bed manufacturing—*exclusive with Simmons*, not to be duplicated or imitated.

And these patented corner locks have made possible the *Three-piece Bed*—the new Simmons idea—the spring forming a single unit with the side rails.

o o o

IF you waken easily, or if you sleep lightly, you'll find the *Twin Bed* a wonderful aid to sound sleep.

Ever since doctors began to recommend a separate bed for each sleeper, the Simmons Company have specialized in Twin Beds.

Sleep is more restful. No disturbance from another's restlessness. Coughs and infections are not communicated.

o o o

THE Slumber King Spring really *does* what you have always wanted a spring to do.

It is a new and advanced idea. It is a system of elastic steel strips with spirals of high-test spring wire—so combined that the spring action is *equal in all directions.*

The Slumber King Spring yields to the weight of the body, but supports it. It fits square on the bed. It does not sag, hump—or lose its resiliency. It invites sound, health-giving sleep.

The Slumber King Spring is furnished in oxidized silver. It is rust-proof. It has no loose ends or rough corners—cannot wear or tear the ticking.

o o o

EVERYBODY is being drained of strength and energy these days. Everybody needs *sleep.*

Get a bed that invites sleep! You'll find the Simmons Metal Bed and Slumber King Spring in your leading merchant's store.

Your choice of a wonderful series of styles—in brass, in enamel, and in "wood finish," beautiful reproductions of natural wood grain.

If you do not know the Simmons merchants in this section, we shall be glad to send you their names.

San Francisco, Cal. Newark, N. J. Montreal, Canada
SIMMONS COMPANY
Kenosha, Wisconsin
New York City Brooklyn

SIMMONS BEDS
Built for Sleep

HANDICAP FAILS TO HALT KINSELLA IN SQUASH MATCH

You can't spot a single spring suit that isn't all-wool and fast color by our own test.

Same with spring overcoats.

Spot cash, too, should you want your *moneyback*.

A size for every build.

Our *Composite Derby conforms without "conforming."

*Registered Trademark.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St

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KINSELLA'S SKILL BAFFLES MULLINS

World's Champion Squash Expert Outplays Opponent in Thrilling Match.

LAFFORGUE DEFEATS FERON

Yale Club Professional Winner in First Round of Tourney on Squash Club Courts.

The marvelous skill of Walter A. Kinsella, the world's champion squash player, carried him through the second round of the professional squash tennis tournament on the Squash Club Courts yesterday, when he defeated James Mullins, the former Racquet and Tennis Club expert, in straight games, 15-5, 15-8, 15-12. Mullins had an advantage of nine aces on the title-holder, playing from scratch while Kinsella played from minus nine. Kinsella brushed away this handicap with ease in each game and, while Mullins played remarkably strong squash in the third game and at one time seemed to have victory within reach, Kinsella coolly brought into play his reserve strength and pulled out a victory.

An enthusiastic gallery watched the contest and old timers who have followed the game for years remarked that Kinsella's flashes of brilliancy reached the top mark of squash skill.

Kinsella plays the game by intuition. His conception of angles is akin to that of a billiard player, for he seems to anticipate every shot which carroms off the walls. This cleverness, together with his agile covering of court and a coolness which seems to be close to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, gives Kinsella an advantage with the squash bat, which would appear to overcome any and all handicaps.

In the opening game Kinsella had swept away the disadvantage of nine aces by the time Mullins scored one point. When the score was 1—all, Mullins rallied and ran off five aces by skillful shooting. Then Kinsella started and scored eight aces before he lost the service, with the count 9—5 in his favor. The service changed hands alternately for some time before either expert could gain another ace, and after Kinsella had scored 1, making it 10—5, there was another temporary halt, which he quickly changed into a winning rally when he reeled off four more aces and took the game.

Mullins's play was stronger in the second game. He used his speed with more success and drove the ball around walls at such a terrific pace that even Kinsella was at times unable to make his brilliant "gets." Mullins had scored four aces before Kinsella wiped out his minus nine handicap. Mullins battled hard to hold his advantage, and for a time he was able to keep in front by picking off one ace at a time. The players were deadlocked with the count 3—all, then 4—all, when Kinsella took the advantage and increased his lead to 7—4. Mullins kept after him and made brilliant "gets" on round-the-court drives, cross-court smashes, and speedy shots which bounded straight up and down the court.

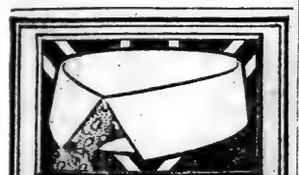
Mullins's great work was rewarded by bringing the score to 7—all. Kinsella again flashed his best game and had no trouble in taking the victory. Mullins played a great up-hill game in the third contest of the match, and he scored six aces when the champion had swept away his minus nine advantage. Cheers greeted Mullins's shots as he repeatedly fooled Kinsella with placements and caught him out of position. Mullins had peeled off eight aces while Kinsella seemed at 0.

Mullins at one time pushed so far in front that he had Kinsella at the small end of a 10—2 score. Kinsella then began to pick up and he was all over the court like a rubber ball. Hewhipped shots off the front wall just above the tell-tale, which bounded so low that Mullins was unable to get up to reach them. Kinsella brought into play a change of pace and mixed the hard drives with soft shots which had Mullins hopping al lover the court. Kinsella had to play his very best at this stage of the game, for Mullins hung to his advantage and at one time had the champion trailing along so that it seemed impossible for him to catch up. Kinsella caught Mullins, however, at 12 all and he lost no time in rolling up the three aces necessary for him to take the match.

Frank Lafforgue, the Yale Club professional, defeated Stephen Feron, unattached, in straight games, 15—3, 15—8, 15—5. Both played from scratch. In the first game Lafforgue was first in the lead at 7—1, but the Yale Club expert traveled along at such speed that Feron was unable to catch up. Lafforgue had Feron 4—0 in the second game, but the veteran rallied and counted 8 aces before the Yale Club professional ran out his string. Lafforgue rolled up 6 aces in the third game before Feron started to count and had no trouble in taking the match.

The summaries:

Invitation Professional Squash Tennis Handicap Tournament.—Byes and First Round—Walter A. Kinsella, 10 aces,) Squash Club, defeated James Mullins, (scratch,) unattached, 15—5, 15—8, 15—12. Frank Lafforgue, (scratch,) Yale Club, defeated Stephen Feron, (scratch,) unattached, 5—3, 15—8, 15—3; James T. Reid, Crescent A. C., (plus 2 aces,) defeated John Macklin, Buffalo Tennis and Squash Club, (plus 5 aces,) 15—8, 15—11, 5—15, 15—12; Thomas Montgomery, unattached, (plus 5 aces,) won from James Burns, Harvard Club, (plus 5 aces,) by default.



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Neat fancy patterns

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Long and Short Sleeves.

Root's Medium & Heavy Weight Wool $1.49, worth $2.00

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If you use a standard make —and you should use no other—buy from us and save $8 to $20 on each. We prove our statements.

30 x 3½	Non-Skid	$12.47
34 x 4	"	19.97
34 x 4½	"	23.00
36 x 4½	"	25.65
35 x 5	"	36.50
37 x 5	"	37.27

All Other Sizes Equally as Low.
Guaranteed Red Inner Tubes, All Sizes, $1.59 per pair.

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
781 Seventh Ave., Bet. 51st & 52d Sts.

Indigestion

THE minerals in PLUTO give a healthy flow of digestive juices. A wineglassful of PLUTO before breakfast will help any ordinary attack of indigestion.

PLUTO

is beneficial in treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
Smaller Bottle 20c

French Lick Springs Hotel Co.
French Lick, Indiana

ARTICLES ON THE WAR.

In The New York Times next Sunday there will appear the first of a series of ten articles by Philip Gibbs, one of the greatest observers of the war.—Advt.

Y. W. C. A. TO HOLD MEET.

Girls Will Compete in Gymnastic Contests Saturday.

The annual athletic event of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York City is scheduled this year for Saturday evening, March 29, at the Barnard College gymnasium. The meet, which is under the direction of Miss Mabelle M. Ford, Secretary of Physical Education and Recreation, will include competitive demonstrations of gymnastics, marching, apparatus, bench exercises, Indian clubs, and game work. The participants in the competitive events will be the Central Branch, the West Side Branch, and the Bronx Branch of the local Y. W. C. A. A shuttle color relay race will be run by Bronx Branch, (brown and yellow,) Harlem Branch, (yellow,) Central Branch, (blue,) and West Side Branch, (green.) Folk dancing and aesthetic dancing will be demonstrated by West Side, Central, and Harlem Branches.

The program is arranged to show the graded progress of physical education classes in the Y. W. C. A. The judges will be Miss Emily O'Keefe, Inspector of Athletics in the New York public schools; Miss Grace Yates, Director of Physical Education in Miss Chapin's School; Miss Helen Mars, Instructor of Physical Training in Julia Richman High School; Miss Agnes Wayman, Director of Physical Education at Barnard College; Miss Theresa Maley, Supervisor of Physical Education in the Westfield, N. J., public schools, and Miss Cora Purdy, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Training in the public schools of Montclair, N. J. The presentation of the trophy will be made by Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, President of the New York Y. W. C. A.

Anniversary Mass for Sheridan.

An anniversary requiem mass for the late Martin J. Sheridan, Olympic champion athlete, will be celebrated tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at St. Brendan's Roman Catholic Church, Avenue O and East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. Sheridan died March 27 last year. The mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Hickey, a life long friend of the famous athlete.

Coleman Defeats Schevenell.

In the Class A 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Thum's Academy Hal A. Coleman defeated Edward Schevenell last night by a score of 200 to 198 in forty-five innings. Coleman made a high run of twenty-nine and averaged 4 20-45. Schevenell's high run was 26, and he had an average of 4 18-44.

SHOEMAKER RETAINS TITLE.

Easily Defeats Tilt for Amateur Pool Championship.

Playing one of the best games of his career, J. Howard Shoemaker, national amateur pocket billiards champion, successfully defended his title last night when he humbled William A. Tilt of the Calumet Club in the deciding game of the annual championship tournament at the New York A. C. The score was 125 to 28. The contest went twelve frames.

Shoemaker, through his one-sided victory, broke a tie which ended the regular schedule of games, and annexed his sixth consecutive championship title. His success gave him permanent possession of the championship cup, which must be won twice before becoming the title holder's personal property. This is the third cup Shoemaker has gathered to himself in the past six years. He finished the tournament with a record of six victories and one defeat. The lone blot on the champion's tournament performance was administered by Henry S. Osborne, Hartford, Conn., veteran.

Shoemaker gave a fine demonstration of ability last night. He was at the top of his form and was absolutely invincible so far as Tilt was concerned. The latter filled the rôle of spectator while Shoemaker clicked off point after point. Shoemaker played with precision. His execution was remarkable and his position none the less so. He scored overwhelmingly in every one of the frames, and when he missed left little for Tilt. The champion's best runs showed clusters of 26 and 25. Tilt's produced 6 and 5.

Tilt, on the other hand, played poorly. He got off to a bad start and never really recovered. His first effort at the table was a break shot, when he pocketed the seven ball. The point was disallowed, however, because he did not call his shot. This practically spelled defeat for him.

After his rival's blunder Shoemaker took the table with the balls spread out before him and clicked off nine points. Tilt took the remaining five. In the second frame Tilt added three more, two tallies coming after he had missed following a run of six. Shoemaker then started on his cluster of twenty-five points. He pocketed the remaining eleven balls and in the following frame took fourteen. The champion was never in danger from this point to the finish. In the fourth, fifth and sixth frames he gathered in his run of twenty-six buttons and clinched the victory.

The score by frames:

J. Howard Shoemaker—0 11-14 11 14 11 13 9 10 10 14 1—125. Scratches, 2; high runs, 26 and 25.

William A. Tilt—5 3 0 3 0 3 1 5 4 4 0—28. Scratches, 3; high runs, 6 and 5.

BENNETT BEST AT TRAPS.

Wins High Scratch Prize in Victory Shoot.

Forty-eight gunners gathered at the traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday to take part in a Victory Shoot held in honor of the 27th Division. The conditions called for a shoot at 100 targets. The club offered six prizes. Three were for the best scratch and three for the best handicap scores. As the day was ideal and the weather conditions right, practically all of the nimrods returned good scores.

A. P. Bennett did the best work of the day, winning the high scratch prize with the excellent score of 96 out of a possible 100 targets. The second scratch prize was taken by M. McVoy with a 94 and then came J. Kiesick with a similar total. The latter, however, lost the shoot-off and had to be contented with third prize.

On a shoot-off the high handicap prize was taken by H. L. Kennedy. The second handicap prize went to A. G. Wilkes. Then came G. S. McCutcheon. All the gunners had full scores of 100 targets in the first time at the traps. In addition to the holiday shoot there was a special 25 "bird" event, open to members only. The high scratch prize was taken by E. D. Anderson with a total of 24. The high handicap prize fell to the steady aim of J. I. D. Bristol.

The scores:

VICTORY SHOOT—100 TARGETS.

Name.	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
A. P. Bennett	96	12	100
M. McVoy	94	10	100
J. Kiesick	94	8	100
H. L. Kennedy	90	22	100
A. G. Wilkes	91	15	100
G. S. McCutcheon	90	18	100
T. Monohan	94	8	100
E. M. Leask	86	15	100
F. A. Baker	90	15	100
H. H. Shannon	87	15	100
L. M. Smith	88	12	100
A. L. Burns	82	20	100
W. Bauer	82	20	100
R. S. Smith	85	20	100
R. B. Cole	86	15	100
F. W. Finch	89	35	100
A. F. Atherton	90	15	100
C. Stein	94	10	100
A. Rowland	81	22	100
C. Spotts	91	8	99
N. Webb	84	15	99
J. I. D. Bristol	78	20	98
E. D. Anderson	86	12	98
G. L. Culver	90	8	98
J. C. Taylor	77	20	97
H. B. Knight	87	10	97
W. B. Peabody	82	15	97
L. E. Otwell	72	24	96
H. Vandeveer	88	8	96
J. Bister	76	20	96
O. C. Grinnell	86	10	96
F. M. Hodkinson	76	20	96
J. Nida	75	20	95
T. A. Lawrence	87	8	95
R. R. Debacher	69	25	94
G. H. Martin	86	8	94
B. L. Donnelley	86	8	94
Dr. Thiolmann	78	15	93
H. E. Vogel	78	15	93
J. Fanning	82	0	92
E. M. Milliken	76	15	91
F. A. Siebert	81	10	91
W. S. Dunspaugh	70	20	90
G. F. Hutchings	78	12	90
G. G. Buckley	77	12	89
W. H. Buchanan	63	25	88
H. E. Pursell	47	35	82

TWO RACES IN HENLEY.

First and Second Oxford and Cambridge Crews to Compete.

LONDON, March 25.—There will be two races between crews from Oxford and Cambridge Universities in the Henley Regatta this year. There will be a race between the first crews and one between the second crews. The Cambridge rowing men have begun practice and have four trial eights in the water coached by old "Blues."

For the first time in the history of rowing at Cambridge, the students at the Newnham College for Women have taken to rowing and frequently have three four-oar boats afloat. The students at the Girton College for Women at Cambridge have not yet taken up rowing.

SEEK TITLE GOLF TOURNEY.

Columbia Club Officials Would Stage Amateur Championship.

Officials of the Columbia Country Club at Washington, D. C., are planning a campaign for the 1920 amateur golf championship tournament of the United States Golf Association. A meeting will be held this week when final details of the campaign will be discussed.

Dr. Walter S. Harban of the Columbia Country Club, First Vice President of the U. S. G. A., is one of the leading figures in the campaign. Mr. Harban has already arranged to improve the Columbia Club's course. Bob White, President of the Professional Golfers Association, and Walter J. Travis, one of the country's leading course architects, have been engaged to make the necessary changes.

Following precedent the amateur championship, which will be held this year at Oakmont, will return to the East next year.

Tilden Denies Violating Rules.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—In reply to reports reflecting upon his amateur standing, William T. Tilden, 2d, national clay court champion, tonight issued a statement denying that he had any connection with the sporting goods department of one of the local stores. He declared he had not violated the amateur rule, as suggested in a recently published story.

LEONARD HAS DAY TO SIGN CONTRACT

Huggins Serves Final Notice on Holdout Pitcher—Ernie Shore Comes to Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, March 25.—To be or not to be a Yankee is the question which Dutch Leonard has been called upon to answer within the next twenty-four hours. The last of the Yankee holdouts has made a demand which both Colonel Huston and Miller Huggins consider unreasonable, and the holdout has reached the stage where it is exasperating. Huggins has wired the southpaw to say something quick or be prepared to take the consequences. What they may be the New York manager does not state. He may suspend Leonard for failure to report and thereby keep Dutch inactive and payless, or he may choose to send him elsewhere. The former is more likely.

The case of Leonard is peculiar in one respect. A pitcher of his ability in other years would have caused considerable uneasiness to manager and owners if he failed to report. At this particular time Leonard's absence is not causing any real concern. With such boxmen at his disposal as Shawkey, Shore, Thormahlen, Mogridge, Schneider, Quinn, and Russell, Huggins is not inclined to lose any sleep over the absence of any of the boxmen no matter how famous he may be. So the case is decidedly up to Dutch.

Ernie Shore, team mate of Leonard at Boston and included in the deal which brought the holdout under Yankee ownership, got into line yesterday. He haggled for some time, but he and Huggins finally came to an agreement and he signed the papers.

Sam Vick reported to the club this morning, and was among those present at South Side Park this afternoon. He was the only arrival today. Duffy Lewis has received permission to stay at Hot Springs until Thursday if he so desires. No players are expected tomorrow. The absentees now are Baker, Fewster, Leonard, and Lewis. The two first named probably will not reach Jacksonville this Spring.

An infield that will be on the job when the championship season opens, excepting at third base, went through a fast workout at this afternoon's session. Walter Pipp was at first base, Del Pratt at second, and Peckinpaugh at short. Ward operated at the final turn in Baker's place. Peckinpaugh did some flashy fielding and took unexpected liberties with his arm, considering the fact that it was his first day at the ball park. It was also Pipp's first day, and he took things easy.

When Pipp had done enough, Huggins sent George Halas, the collegian gob athletic star, to the first corner, and the youngster shot the ball around the infield so fast that he had the other infielders yelling for help. Huggins also did some yelling, continually warning Halas to "watch that arm." Halas has been playing basket ball all Winter and is in good enough shape to cut loose.

A long batting drill was the order of the afternoon workout. The pitching was done by Shawkey, Russell, Quinn, Ferguson, and Brady. Schneider and Quinn, the best fungo hitters with the squad, chased numerous rookies and veterans around the outfield in exercise that was aimed to improve the wind.

Fine weather again was the rule, and the players had two long workouts. They did not even return to the hotel for luncheon, the midday meal being sent out to the park. The plan did not prove to be a pronounced hit, and may not be repeated. If it is to be continued, a change in menu must be made, according to the athletes.

MRS. BARLOW IN FINAL.

Will Play Miss Fownes for Women's Golf Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 25.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia defeated Miss Elaine Rosenthal of the Ravisloe Club, the Western champion, by 1 up in the semi-finals of the North and South championship tournament for women here today, and has an excellent prospect of winning back the North and South title which she lost to Miss Rosenthal in 1916.

Miss Sarah Fownes of Pittsburgh will oppose Mrs. Barlow in the final contest. Miss Fownes came through to the final by defeating Mrs. M. J. Scammell of the Baltimore Country Club by 3 up and 2 to play.

The summaries:

Championship Eight.—Miss Sarah Fownes, Oakmont, beat Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Baltimore, 3 and 2; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Marion, beat Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, 1 up.

Beaten Four.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd Westmoreland, beat Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 6 and 4; Mrs. J. S. Pritchard, Midlothian, beat Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakmont, 3 and 1.

Second Eight.—Mrs. William West, Huntington Valley, beat Mrs. H. H. Rackham, Detroit, 5 and 4; Mrs. J. Lawrence Jamesville, beat Mrs. H. C. Smith, North Hills, 1 up.

Beaten Four.—Mrs. J. D. Hathaway, Kanawaki, won from Miss Eleanor T. Chandler, Philadelphia, by default; Miss Kathryn L. Bomann, Plainfield, beat Mrs. J. D. Armstrong, Buffalo, 1 up, (19 holes.)

BEGIN BASEBALL TRIAL.

Plaintiffs' Attorney Alleges Ball Players Are Slaves.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Trial before a jury of the Baltimore Federal League Club's $900,000 damage suit against National and American League Clubs and certain officials of the defunct Federal, began today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

In his opening statement, William L. Marbury, counsel for the plaintiff, recited the contention that his client lost $300,000 through the breaking up of the Federal League, and in support of the claim for triple damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, attacked organized baseball as a monopoly. Through the reserve clause of their contracts, he declared, the leagues made slaves of their players.

SOLDIER BOXERS TO MEET.

Men from Camps Dix and Mills in Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, March 25.—Boxing stars of Camp Dix and Camp Mills will meet at the big "Y" Auditorium here Thursday night in the first of a series of intercamp boxing championships. The series will bring together the best of both camps.

Dix entries for the first tournament are Private Kelso, 50th Infantry, 133 pounds; Private Chubby Brown, Convalescent Centre, 138 pounds; Private George Balduc, 50th Infantry, 118 pounds, and Private Jean Repel, 253d Depot Brigade, heavyweight.

Wall Street Nimrods at Traps.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange are preparing for their annual trapshooting tournament, which it has been announced by Stewart Scott of the committee in charge, will be held Saturday at the Country Club of Westchester at Westchester. This will be the ninth annual tournament, and it is expected that there will be an even larger attendance of the Wall Street nimrods than usual.

Evers Gets State Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., March 25.—That Johnnie Evers of Troy, famous second baseman is through with baseball was made apparent today by his appointment to a position in the State Highway Department.

YALE SQUAD TAKES FIELD.

Thirty-four Players Get Outdoor Workout.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Yale's baseball squad reported this afternoon after a Spring vacation of four days, and found Yale Field in shape for outdoor daily practice. The squad had a light tryout in batting, fielding and battery work. Before the close of the week Coach Will Lauder expects to have two nines formed and one or two practice games staged between them. The players who reported today, in the squad which was chosen as the 'Varsity team nucleus for the season, included the following thirty-four players:

Anderson, Barrett, Boyd, (Captain); Brace, Coxe, Davison, Diamond, Dilworthy, Ents, Faherty, Franklin, Fredericks, Gage, Gordon, Hager, Hockey, Holden, Holmes, Lay, Light, Lynch, Murphy, H. Newton, Parsons, Prann, Robinson, Sanderson, Sawyer, Selleck, Shanley, Sheehan, Shevlin, Wallace, and Wright.

For the present Coxe and Robinson will divide the pitching, Holmes will be used behind the bat, Holden at first base, Sawyer at second base, Murphy at shortstop, Gage at third base, and Lynch, Captain Boyd, Prann, and Ents in the outfield.

DODGERS PLAY SHORT GAME

Pfeffer and Mamaux in Box for Opposing Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25.—Manager Wilbert Robinson put the Dodgers through two more strenuous practice sessions at the training grounds here today. The leader devoted the morning drill to batting and fielding work, in which Ivan Olson got his first workout of the training season. The boxmen Burleigh Grimes, Rube Marquard, Jeff Pfeffer, Leon Cardore and Mamaux lobbed the ball over the plate and the outfielders were kept busy chasing the pellet.

In the afternoon the squad was again divided into two teams and another six inning contest was played. It resulted in a five to one victory for Jeff Pfeffer's nine over a team calling themselves the Mamauxs. Pfeffer pitched the first three rounds for his clubs and was relieved by Larry Cheney. Mamaux went the first three for his club and then gave way to Rube Marquard. It Nagle, a recruit, who played third for Mamaux's club, showed up well in the field and was credited with a triple off Pfeffer's delivery.

Manager Robbie is trying both Jimmy Johnston and Ivan Olson at first base in the scrub games. Frank Brazill, a young infielder, who hits left handed, is making a good impression on the rotund leader. Although the youngster is showing the effects of a charley horse, he is doing some sensational fielding stunts around the middle bag.

ANNOUNCE GOLF DATES.

Atlantic City Club to Hold Tourney May 8, 9, and 10.

The Country Club of Atlantic City has arranged to hold its annual Spring tournament on May 8, 9, and 10, over the course at Northfield, N. J., it was announced yesterday by Frederick C. Robbins, Secretary of the club. Arrangements are being made to make this an unusually attractive golf gathering. The program which is now being arranged will be announced soon.

The club had tentatively selected April 24, 25, and 26 as the dates for the tournament. However, the Lakewood Country Club has announced these dates for its annual Spring tournament, and the Atlantic City Club has chosen later dates in order to avoid a conflict.

M'GRAW'S PITCHERS GET GOOD WORKOUT

Moundsmen Take Turns in Box in Two Long Sessions of Batting Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 25.—This was another hard day for the Giant players now assembled here. Muscles generally ache quite a bit after two hard workouts, but McGraw showed no leniency to his athletes. The full morning and afternoon training course again was on his baseball bill of fare, with no permits to skip any of the course.

One of the features of today's workout was the appearance of old Christy Mathewson on the mound during batting practice this afternoon. Big Six did not try to put anything on the ball, but he still has his old fadeaway motion. Mathewson was the first pitcher to work in the batting practice this afternoon. He was followed by Rube Benton, Sydney Ross, Bob Steele, Jesse Barnes, Ferdie Schupp, Bill Ryan, and Chester Lyons. McGraw has the right and left handers pretty well assorted, as Benton, Ross, Steele, and Schupp are southpaws.

Schupp's practice pitching again was the cause of considerable elation, as Ferdie worked longer than any of the other men and used considerable speed. It also was noticed that he pulled his left shoulder completely around while delivering a ball, something he could not do last year, his stiff shoulders and forearm preventing him from getting any curve on the ball. McGraw said tonight he was well pleased with Schupp's showing. "He looked very good out there today," said the New York manager. "I have great hopes that he will be able to come around. He is much looser in his motion than he was last Spring. We will have plenty of work for him."

The regular infield again had a fine workout. Zimmerman coming in for some of his fine one-handed stops of slow-hit balls. McGraw tried a new Yanigan infield today. He switched around all the youngsters with the exception of Ted Miller, the kid first baseman from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The new infield lined with Miller first, Eddie Sicking second, Jack Gillespie short, and Al Baird third base.

Baird made some pretty plays around third base, while Gillespie again won the plaudits of the gallery by the way he stopped some of the hot grounders driven down to his position. Miller had a tough day around first base, as the other youngsters frequently let fly toward first base with nothing but good intentions to direct the ball. Several times Miller had to do handsprings, and once he caught a wild throw sitting on the ground, but he got everything that could be caught. He is shifty on his feet.

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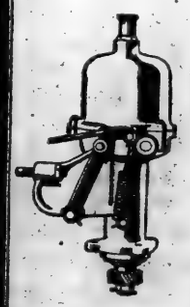

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"The Driver Under the Hood"

Inside the governor are weights whose centrifugal force tends to balance the action of the spring (shown in the illustration) attached to the throttle control. Thus, the throttle is opened or closed as the condition of road or grade may require—insuring the truck's speed constant.

Haulage should be bought on the same basis as raw material of any kind—on comparative tests to determine where the utmost in quality and quantity can be secured.

It is well to recognize this fact as there is a tendency on the part of some buyers to select their hauling equipment in the same way they might buy a passenger car—on external appearance, on some novel features, or on personal preference or prejudice.

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Isn't it merely good business judgment to allow us to submit this proof before deciding on your truck equipment.

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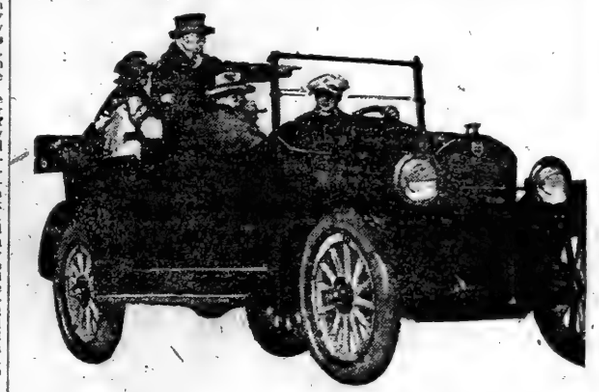

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AMERICAN SINGERS REVIVE 'THE MIKADO'

Jefferson De Angelis as Ko-Ko Heads the Cast at the Park Theatre.

HARROLD AS NANKI-POO

Blanche Duffield in Fine Voice as Yum Yum and Gladys Caldwell a Bright Pitti Sing.

A new and revised edition of "The Mikado," with a cast headed by Jefferson de Angelis and Orville Harrold, was offered by the Society of American Singers last evening at the Park Theatre, where the famous Gilbert and Sullivan opera was highly successful earlier in the season. The Ko-ko of Mr. de Angelis has many obvious advantages over the Ko-Kos of the past. The veteran comedian knows the value of restraint. He made the words count and not "the business." This extravagant character was never brought down to mere slapstick. Mr. de Angelis did not attempt to tire out the audience with "The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring" and his ardent address to Katisha was a model and a revelation of what that masterpiece of Gilbertianism can be made.

Nanki-Poo's opening ballad was sufficient excuse for Mr. Harrold's entering the Gilbert and Sullivan series, though "The Mikado" does not offer a great deal for the tenor. Blanche Duffield appeared as Yum-Yum and sang with fine voice. Gladys Caldwell was the brightest imaginable Pitti-Sing, and Kate Condon a Katisha certainly more than a "weeny, tiny bit bloodthirsty." The other roles, the Mikado of William Danforth, Poo-Bah of Herbert Waterous, and Pish-Tush of Bertram Peacock are those of the first production.

MAY FLY TO GET A DRINK.

Airplane Ferries Between Palm Beach and Nassau Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 25.—There is evidence here to support the prophecy that if the country goes entirely dry it may become an established practice for people to fly out for a legal drink and then fly back to it to continue the day's routine. The Bahama Islands, English territory, are only about seventy miles off shore. The Florida East Coast Hotel Company, which owns the Poinciana and Breakers at Palm Beach, has received a proposition from an airplane company to put on airplane ferries next Winter, operating between Palm Beach and Nassau, where the same company also has a hotel.

The proposal calls for planes to carry twelve passengers and make the trip in fifty minutes. While the expense has not been worked out, it would be high but not for the sporting fraternity there is here to support the travel. Each plane would carry a wireless outfit, and if it got into trouble and had to alight, would summon the aid of express cruisers held in readiness both at Palm Beach and Nassau.

TO PHOTOGRAPH VAMPIRES.

Newark Police Judge Has Plan to Identify Undesirable Women.

Vampires are taboo in Newark. Police Judge Frank A. Boettner is preparing a scheme to rid the city of the deadly "female of the species." He will outline his plan to Director of Public Safety William J. Brennan and if it is approved it will be put into effect.

"When these women are arrested a second time we can detect them by these pictures and description," the Judge explained. "Heretofore we have had to depend on memory, and that had been difficult because these women use different names, bleach their hair, and camouflage themselves, each time they are arrested, so that an ordinary police Judge would not know them, but if we have their pictures we can readily identify them by their eyes and by the dimples in their cheeks, if they have any."

Caruso in Three Operas Next Week.

Caruso will open the last three weeks of the Metropolitan season by singing three times next week, on Monday in "Pagliacci," preceded by "L'Oracolo," on Thursday in the Nile scene from "Aida" at a special matinée, with other stars in other scenes from "Trovatore" and "Forza del Destino," and on Saturday matinée with Matzenauer in "Samson et Dalila." Farrar and Lazaro will sing next Wednesday in "Madame Butterfly," Barrientos and Hackett on Thursday in "The Barber of Seville." The three American operas, "The Legend," "Temple Dancer," and "Shanewis," with Ponselle, Easton, and Braslau, will be heard a third time on Friday night, while the popular Saturday night opera will be "Thais," also with American stars, Farrar, Dias, and Whitehill. A fortnight after that will end the season. At next Sunday's concert Lazaro will appear, with Margaret Namara and a pianist, Paula Pardee.

Russian Symphony Ends Its Season.

The Russian Symphony Society closed its season with a fifth subscription evening in Carnegie Hall last night, when Mischa Levitzki, as guest star, played Liszt's E-flat pianoforte concerto, instead of the Concerto No. 5 of Rubinstein. The orchestra was heard in characteristic Russian music, an overture by Glinka, Glazunoff's "Spring," Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exposition," and the Suite No. 3 of Tschaikovsky. There was a popular and enthusiastic house.

To Sell Disabled Soldiers' Work.

An exhibition of articles made by crippled and disabled soldiers in General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J., will be formally opened this afternoon at 415 Madison Avenue. The Army and Navy Committee of the American Defense Society is planning to sell the work of the men and hopes to establish a large sale for these articles. The men will get 50 per cent. of the price received for their work and the other 50 per cent. goes to buy more supplies for the shop.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Nightie Night," a farce by Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews, will soon be produced by Adolph Klauber. Johnna Howland will play a leading role.

"Oh, Uncle," a musical comedy which the Shuberts are preparing, has been renamed "The Wrong Number."

The English rights to "The Kiss Burglar" have been sold to Andre Chariot.

Gypsy O'Brien, Gilbert Douglas, and Richard Dix have been engaged for "I Love You," by William Le Baron. Rehearsals are now under way.

Now photoplays announced for exhibition next week are "The Sheriff's Son," with Charles Ray, at the Rialto; "Good Gracious, Annabelle!" with Billie Burke, at the Strand, and "Three Men and a Girl," with Marguerite Clark, at the Rivoli. All are Paramount pictures.

HOW IT COULD BE SETTLED.

Just Leage It to Clemenceau, Lloyd George, or Wilson.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 25.—There is gloom in "well-informed circles" of Paris—gloom as leaden as the humid sky that saturates the impatient mobs around the insufficient motor buses or overcrowded subways. Even the professional optimists and balm-pourers, who gravitate on the outskirts of the Peace Conference are gloomy—gloomy because they know what's wrong, but don't know how to remedy it.

Here is the explanation, propounded unanimously—though with certain changes—by a Frenchman, a Britisher, and an American. Each was a man of weight and spoke with solemnity:

Said the Gaul: "Poor old Clemenceau! How can you expect him to get results, when, as soon as a decision is nearly reached, Lloyd George or Wilson has a new idea, and everything goes back to where it began? If Clemenceau had a free hand the Hungarian Soviet film would have a short run, and the Bolsheviki and the Boches alike would toe the line bien vite."

The Briton began: "I admire your President immensely, and Clemenceau is splendid, but"—he sighed heavily—"the former has so many ideas and the latter is so hard to please! As every one knows, Lloyd George excels in compromise, but even he is finding it dreadfully difficult. If only they would give him a free hand, then we should see results."

The American was long past compliments.

"When Lloyd George will keep one eye on his miners, how can he see anything straight?" he said. "And Clemenceau seems to think you can settle world problems with talk. If only they would leave it to President Wilson! He'd settle it. Rations and reason are the real preventive against Bolshevism, not slaughter and starvation. Just give President Wilson a free hand, and you'll get results."

This is a true story. Perhaps the moral is that diplomacy, like war, requires a single leader.

NEW CABINET IN PRUSSIA.

Hirsch Remains as Chief of Ministry, Dominated by Socialists.

BERLIN, March 25, (Associated Press.) Vorwärts today gives the composition of the new Prussian Cabinet as follows:

Premier—PAUL HIRSCH, Socialist.

Prospective Under Secretary—Lieutenant PAUL GOEBRE, Socialist.

Minister of the Interior—Dr. KARL W. W. HEINE, Socialist.

Under Secretary of the Interior—Herr SCHNACKENBURG, Democrat, former Burgomaster of Altona.

Minister of Justice—Herr ZEHLHOFF, Centrist.

Under Secretary of Justice—Herr HEINEMANN, (politics not given.)

Minister of Worship—Herr HAENISCH, Socialist.

Under Secretary of Worship—Professor TROELTSCH, Democrat and Centrist.

Minister of Finance—Dr. ALBERT O. W. SUEDEKUM, Socialist.

Minister of Agriculture—Herr Von BRAUN, Socialist.

Minister of National Welfare—Herr STEPHERWALD, Centrist.

Under Secretary of National Welfare—Herr Von GRAEFE of Frankfort.

Minister of Commerce—Deputy FISCHBECK, Democrat.

Under Secretary of Commerce—Herr HUE, Socialist.

Minister of Railways—Herr OESER, Democrat, to whom will be attached Herr Brunner, Socialist; Herr Hartmann, Democrat, and Herr Christian, Trades Union representative.

The Vossische Zeitung says it is advised that the Government is perfecting plans for promoting the emigration of industrial and city workers to the rural districts, in view of the growing surplus of labor in the metropolitan centres, which already exceeds 50 per cent. of the demand. The Government's plans, the newspaper adds, include improvements in wage and housing conditions in the agricultural sections.

Archbishop Dowling Consecrated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 25.—The Most Rev. Austin Dowling, former Roman Catholic Bishop of the Des Moines Diocese, was today consecrated Archbishop of St. Paul in succession to Archbishop Ireland, who died several months ago. Despite the inclement weather hundreds of persons, unable to gain admittance to the great cathedral, stood outside the edifice, while more than 100 Bishops and priests participated in the ceremonies.

Gives Alimony Pending Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss decided yesterday that Dr. Harry Dash Johnston must pay $5,000 a year alimony to his wife, Mabel Potter Johnson, pending a suit for separation. Mrs. Johnson told the court that she and her four children could not live on less than $565 a month. Dr. Johnson told the court he had to leave his wife because she nagged him and seemed bent on ruining his professional career.

Guiomar Novaes in Benefit Recital.

Guiomar Novaes earned better than $2,000 for the Paris Conservatoire professors at her benefit recital last evening in Aeolian Hall, where she was to have played last January, when the concert was cancelled. The admired Brazilian pianist was heard in her original program, including Franck's prelude, chorale, and fugue, and works of Chopin, Faure, Philipp, and Debussy.

Morgan's Loan Bill Passes House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—Assemblyman Morgan's bill providing for a uniform record of all securities of building and loan associations and also for the reimbursement of the State for expenses incurred in investigating such associations, was passed in the House today.

INVENTS RADIO DEVICE

C. A. Hoxie Discovers Method of Photographing Messages.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 25.—Photographic receiving and recording of wireless messages is now being carried on by naval engineers at the Otterciffs receiving station near Bar Harbor, Me. They use an instrument invented by C. A. Hoxie of this city, an engineer employed by the General Electric Company. This invention permits the eye to supplement or replace the ear in reading wireless messages.

Other results are greater speed in receiving, greater accuracy in deciphering and a permanent record of every dot and dash in every message so received.

The machine has frequently recorded at the rate of 400 words a minute, and last week in a test made by Mr. Hoxie it recorded a low-power message at 600 words a minute. Up to this time the most rapid method of recording radio signals has been by the phonograph, which, it is said, has never approached the latter record.

A Breakfast Suggestion

Fried Sausage With Gravy. Lay slices of Jones Dairy Farm Sausage meat on a very hot iron frying-pan, and turn them as soon as they are well browned. As soon as the second side is browned they should be set into a hot oven to finish cooking.

Remove from the pan the instant they are done, and keep hot while making gravy. Add dry flour to the fat in the pan and let it brown as much as you dare to—then brown it a little more.

Remove from the fire while adding boiling water (one-half pint for each tablespoon of flour); stir till it is smooth and all the glaze in the bottom of the pan is dissolved, then return to the fire to boil for two minutes.

A Luncheon Dainty

Pork Loaf. 2 lbs. Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, 1 lb. steak chopped 6 sliced bread (soaked in milk), ½ onion (chopped), 2 eggs, salt, pepper and mace, grated rind lemon, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Mix ingredients thoroughly. Grease a pan with butter or lard, place loaf in it, dust over with bread crumbs and bake in medium oven. Baste with melted lard several times. When done, serve hot.

For the Home Dinner

Scalloped Sausage and Cabbage. 1½ cups cold fried Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, shredded, 1½ cups cooked chopped cabbage, 1½ cups white sauce, well seasoned. Arrange in layers in a baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs; heat in oven until sausage bubbles through the crumbs.

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

Made in both meat and link styles and serves as the basis for a number of easily prepared and appetizing dishes.

It contains no cereal or preservative—just choice young pork, delicately spiced, made after the same old-time farm recipe we have been following for over thirty years. Only enough is made at a time to fill each day's shipments, bringing it to your table in perfect condition.

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The Jones Dairy Farm Products—Sausage, Hams, Bacon and Lard—come in net weight packages of perfect freshness and purity.

Jones Dairy Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Wife Sues Bendix, Orchestra Leader

A suit for separation against Theodore Bendix, orchestra leader, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Sally Bendix, who married the defendant thirty-six years ago and who alleges that Bendix abandoned her thirty-three years ago and has compelled her to resort to legal means to obtain support on many occasions since. Mrs. Bendix says her husband supports another woman who bears his name, but he declared that he merely paid board to the other woman and resented the fact that her name had been brought into the case. Mrs. Bendix asked for $100 a week alimony, but got only $12 from Supreme Court Justice Cohalan.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
OPENING SAT. AFT. Mar. 29 TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM & BAILEY COMBINED
CIRCUS
The Colossus of All Amusements
Presenting and, merely countless great arenic features, but centralizing in one mammoth SUPER-CIRCUS all the biggest and finest acts and displays of the world's two most famous shows together with a myriad of foreign importations all new to America.
ENTIRE CONGRESS OF FEATURES
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (WAR TAX INCLUDED.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees except Saturdays, to $1.00 seats and over.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
Branch Ticket Offices (No advance in prices): Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8000. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Saturday, 2:15.
THE 27th DIVISION PLAYERS Present
"LET'S BEAT IT"
Written and Rehearsed in Picardy and Flanders.
(More Musical and Delightful Than the New York Division's Last Success. "You Know Me, Al.")
PRICES: 50c to $2.00. NO WAR TAX

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
Matinee Today. Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15

When Suspicious of Your Wife or Husband—See
The Woman in Room 13
At the BOOTH

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Ave. Phone Spring 6460. 7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30.
HOBOHEMIA
A Comedy of Greenwich Village

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. BERT WILLIAMS U. S. JAZZ BAND Miss Juliet, Herbert Clifton, Owen McGiveney, and Mat. Daily, 25c-$1. 27TH DIV. BOYS

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. BERNARD GRANVILLE U. S. Jazz Band, Wm. Gaxton & Co., Josie Heather, others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Popular Burlesque Revue, with Harry K. Morton & Zella Russell.

OPERA TICKETS Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 38th St. TELS. GREELEY 4186, 8188, 8182, 8462

ICE SKATING TODAY
ICELAND, BROADWAY & 53D ST.

MOTION PICTURES.
RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. WM. S. HART in "The Poppy Girl's Husband." Orchestra.
RIALTO Times Square Pauline Frederick "The Woman on The Index." Sennett Comedy. Orchestra.

BROADWAY Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. RUPERT JULIAN in "THE FIRE FLINGERS" and "THE GLORIOUS 27TH."

PLAZA Madison Ave., 58th St. BLANCHE BATES and ROBART BOSWORTH in RANE GREY'S Stirring Story, "THE BORDER LEGION." Also Pictures of Yesterday's Parade.

STRAND B'way at 47th St. D. W. GRIFFITH'S "The Girl Who Stayed at Home." Soloists. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. THE TURN IN THE ROAD ALL-STAR CAST Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
BRYANT WASHBURN, "The Poor Boob."

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
MONTE CRISTO, JR.
"A diamond mine of entertainment."—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:45. Matinee Today & Sat. at 2:45.
Funniest Farce In 30 Years. A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST at 11:30—ABENSATION—Phone Col. 8800
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PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30
ALICE BRADY
Personally in FOREVER AFTER
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW

39TH ST. Thea., Ph. Bryant 413. Eve. 8:30. Matinee Today & Sat., 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
106th performance of the play of 1000 laughs
KEEP IT TO YOURSELF

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Eve 8:30. Matinee Today & Sat., 2:30.
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

EETINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD
FRIENDLY ENEMIES

PRINCESS No Matinee Today. Next Matinee Saturday.
Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes
OH, MY DEAR!
"BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

French Thea., 58 Vieux Colombier 66 W. 13 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
This Wk & Next Le Mariage De Figaro

Ex-President Taft
San Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy
A LITTLE JOURNEY
(with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane)
And in a public speech delivered before the audience said:
"I enjoyed this play immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides are aching."
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
Vanderbilt Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Phone, Bryant 184.

LYRIC 42d St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 7TH BIG MONTH
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
UNKNOWN PURPLE

TOBY'S BOW with NORMAN TREVOR COMEDY THEATRE—NOW

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
A Cracking, Smacking Musical Hit
KISS BURGLAR
Moves to the Nora Bayes Theatre Next Monday

BROADHURST THEA., Bway & 44th St. NEXT MONDAY Seats Tom'w
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy
"39 EAST"
Most Tragedies of Married Life are Founded on Suspicion. Avoid Mistakes by Seeing
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
At the BOOTH

Was Paul Ramsey's Suspicion Unjustified? Did He Act Too Hastily? SEE
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
AT THE BOOTH

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
(by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in
"THE FORTUNE TELLER"

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th, Mat. Tom'w, 50c
FLORENCE REED in "ROADS OF DESTINY."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats TODAY & SAT. at 2:30.
COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

LOEW'S 7TH AVE. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25-50c.
LEO CARRILLO in LOMBARDI, Ltd. with GRACE VALENTINE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat., 2:30.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
William Gillette BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald Dear Brutus

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:30.
Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald
Otis Skinner His Greatest Success THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Cohanized Opera Comique

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY
A Prince There Was
GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
Mrs. FISKE
in "MISS NELLY OF N'ORLEANS"
A Comedy of Moonshine, Madness and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
THE MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN
THREE FACES EAST
with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

CORT West 48th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.
"The Better 'Ole" is a "Hit." With SIR. and MRS. COBURN
The Better 'Ole

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
FRANCES STARR
in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

44TH ST. THEATRE, just west of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2.
AL JOLSON
And Incomparable Company of 156 in
Last 6 Times Sinbad Last 6 Times
MR. JOLSON WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Next Mon. A New Musical Play
Take It From Me

An Instantaneous SUCCESS!!!
Maeterlinck's
"A Burgomaster of Belgium"
AT THE BELMONT Theatre, 44 St. East of B'way.
"Gripped and Thrilled the Audience."—Times.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS
NEW YORK'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT
"TUMBLE-IN"
BELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:30; First Matinee Today, 2:30.
"The house passed the whole performance with enthusiasm."—N. Y. TIMES.
MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
"SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evgs. 8:30; Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
"SOMETIME" With Ed. Wynn
CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:30; Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
MABEL TALIAFERRO
in a new Comedy, LUCK IN PAWN
with Roland Young & Robert Fischer
"Sweet and appealing."—Times.

HUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15.
A Tabasco Dash of Musical Comedy.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
All Girls, Music, Dancing and Fun, With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

! EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. 2 WEEKS
JOHN BARRYMORE In Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.

LAST 3 TIMES
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30.
HAMPDEN-HAMLET
"THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."—J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

SELWYN HITS
JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR
Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today
TEA for THREE
Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Best Seats $1.00. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00
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PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone 9580 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
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Tonight & Friday Evening & Saturday Matinee PATIENCE
Thursday and Saturday Evenings. Wed., Apr. 2 (1st Time) IOLANTHE
MIKADO

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce
PLEASE GET MARRIED
with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

METROPOLITAN OPERA

Today Mat. at 2, ($1 to $5) Faust. Farrar; Martinelli, Rohrer, Werrenrath. Cond., Monteux.

Tonight, 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Bronskaya; Hackett, De Luca, Segurola, Rossi Cond., Hasselmans.

Thurs. at 8:15, Aida. Easton, Homer; Caruso, Didur, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky.

Fri. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Sundelius; Mardikall, Whitehill, Bottler. Cond., Monteux.

Sat. Mat. at 2, Boheme. Mario, Rousseau; Lazaro, Scotti, Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.

Sat. at 8, (25c to $3.) Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delianoff; Didur, Althouse, Mardones. Cond., Papi.

Mon. Mat. at 2, Lucia. Galli-Curci, Ruffo; Althouse, Scotti, Didur. Papi. Cond. Mario, Caruso, Chalmers, Werrenrath. Cond., Moranzoni.

Wed. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, Scotti, Bada, D'Angelo. Cond., Moranzoni.

Thurs., Sat Matinee at 2, ($1 to $5). Aug 6 Trovatore; Acts 2 and 3 Forza del Destino; Act 3 Aida. Rappold, Jomelli; Macbeth; Caruso, Marinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond'rs, Moranzoni and Papi. Seats Tom'w.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Vacation Association's Gala Concert
Geraldine Farrar, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Philadelphia Orchestra
METROPOLITAN Op. Ho., TUES. EVE., APR. 8
Best Sale Now. Vacation Association, 25 W. 39th. Met. Op. House. Tyson, McBride and Bullman Agencies. WAR TAX EXEMPT.

POND BUREAU ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tom'w Aft. at 4
Capt. H. G. Gilliland
Three Years a Prisoner in Germany
Speaking on
"My German Prisons"
Tickets, $2 to 50c. Box Office or Managers.

METROPOLITAN Opera House Tues. Eve., Apr. 1st
New York's Welcome to
CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER
Commander of 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron.
AMERICA'S GREATEST ACE
in His Own Story of Adventure in
"The Arena of the Skies"
Dr. Henry van Dyke Presiding.
Auspices American Fund for French Wounded. Seats $3 to 50c. Box Office, Agencies, American Fund for French Wounded, 44 West 39th, or Manager.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Apr. 3, at 8:30.
Farewell Appearance of CAPTAIN CARPENTER V. C.
OF H. M. S. VINDICTIVE.
Positively Last Opportunity to Hear This Greatest Naval Story of the War.
THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE
Seats $5 to 50c. Box Office or the Managers.
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Song Recital by YVONNE GALL
Benefit for Speedwell Society for Convalescent Children.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Tickets $2 to 50c.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 29 at 3
Third Piano Recital
AURORE LA CROIX
Prices $1.50 to 50c. Mgt. Loudon Charlton

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Mar. 31 at 8:15
BAUER - THIBAUD
Beethoven Piano Violin Sonatas
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall Tues. Aft., April 1, at 3
HARRY CUMPSON
Piano Recital. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY.....Conductor
REQUEST PROGRAMMES
Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Thurs.) Eve. at 8:30
Beethoven Symphony "Eroica."
Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, Debussy, Warner.
Carnegie Hall, Next Friday Aft. at 2:30.
Schubert Symphony "Unfinished."
Tchaikovsky, 5th Symphony
Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Aft. at 2.
Soloist EDDY BROWN Violin
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

HIPPODROME, EASTER SUNDAY MAT., APRIL 20, AT 2 P. M.
ONLY JOINT RECITAL THIS SEASON OF
ALMA GLUCK and EFREM ZIMBALIST
Tickets 75c to $5.00. Mail Orders to Van Hugo Mus. Society, 220 West 42d St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat., Mar. 29, at 8:15
THE ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS and GEORGE COPELAND Pianist.
Seats 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50, at Hall and Van Hugo Musical Soc., 220 W. 42d St.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Eve., March 30, 8:15.
CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF Destroyed Church Properties, Italian Front
Soloists: ALESSANDRO DOLCI, Tenor; ALYS LARREYNE, Soprano; VIRGILIO LAZZARI, Basso; LEVATELLI, Harpist; MARY MELLISH, Soprano; GIACOMO SPADONI at Piano. JOHN FRESCHI, Lecturer. Prices 50c-$2.00 at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3
Louis Edouard WINS-GENDRON
SONATA RECITAL
Management Daniel Mayer. Stieff Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, APRIL 1ST, Tues. Eve.
MANA-ZUCCA and MONTESANTO, Williams, Reimbeer & others

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
WALTER Hampden Sat. Mar. 29
AS HAMLET
2:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M.
Tickets Now on Sale—50c-$1.50.

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OLD CHELSEA 51 WEST 10TH ST. Delicious Home Cooking. Lunch, 40c-50c. Week days, Dinner, 6-7:30, 85c.
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Sisters Three Teashop 53d Street and Madison Ave. A la carte from 8:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. Everything home cooked. Only fresh materials used. Smoking downstairs.
THE MARGUERITE 40 West 39th Street. Club Breakfast. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Luncheon 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 75c. Chicken Dinner Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
ORANGE AND BLACK 47 West 49th. Circle 4383. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Chicken Dinner Thursday & Sunday, 6 P. M.
THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
THE PICCADILLY, 170 West 73d Street, near Broadway. Special Chicken and Waffle Dinner every Monday & Thursday. Delicious home cooking.
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SPECIAL Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.
RUSSIAN INN Luncheon & Dinner. Table d'Hote. 57 W. 37TH ST. A la Carte & Afternoon Tea.
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HEATHERDELL 15 East 45d Street. Sunday Dinner, 75c. LUNCHEON 40c : TEA : DINNER, 60c
THE GREEN WITCH 49 East 10th St. An artists' rendezvous. LUNCH, 50c. (Closed Sundays.) DINNER, 65c.

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Liberal loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and all kinds of personal property.
Fine Bargains in Diamonds, Watches & Jewelry.
Closed Tuesday, all day

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OUR POSITION IS THIS: Certain of our employees are striking to compel us to force their fell

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
R. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 26, 1919.

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DAILY only	8.00	4.00	.85
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MAKE PEACE AND LET THE NATIONS GET TO WORK.

If any fervor of appeal, any sharpness of admonition, any severity of censure, can move the Peace Conference to diligence and speed, civilised mankind will be justified in using one or all together upon its dilatory agents at Paris. Stop your bickerings and make peace, should be the command. It is encouraging to hear that Mr. WILSON makes an urgent plea for haste. The Congress of Vienna danced, but did not advance. The Paris Congress disputes and gets nowhere. We have been fed upon promises. They have told us that the Treaty would be ready in three days, next week. Promises have not been kept. The demand for full performance must now be made so loud and imperative that it will be heeded. No one nation is responsible, but all those represented in the Conference. It is not alone the League of Nations that has caused the delay—the Constitution was drawn up and given to the world Feb. 15, nearly six weeks ago. The basic principles were all there, the Treaty could have been shaped to accord with them. Disputes over frontiers, the clash of extreme demands for territorial gains, conditions affecting Germany urged with equal insistence yet irreconcilable, differences over the disposal of the German Navy, questions of racial preponderance and economic interest in disputed zones—these and many other subjects of controversy have consumed the passing weeks.

The responsibility rests upon the Conference as a whole. Its task, to be sure, is the greatest ever undertaken by a council of nations, but its record of non-performance is deplorable. There is no one figure sufficiently massive to dominate the Conference, there are no two or three minds with power enough to guide and compel it to prompt decisions. There is nowhere the resolute spirit that would end the work and put the world at peace. While the Conference has dawdled, unnumbered evils have arisen. The agents of all sorts of propaganda have converged upon Paris, they have had time to lay their plans and do their work. Secret and selfish influences have been increasingly active, they have opened avenues of approach to the chief men of the Conference. The ghosts of secret treaties have glided in and out of the council chamber. Busybodies without number are buzzing about in Paris, they pester the conferees with the half-baked products of their irresponsible imaginations. Rumor with many more than a thousand tongues has filled the atmosphere and spread throughout the world perverted or utterly false reports of the doings of the Conference.

All the time the black clouds of an intrigue as detestable as that of Potsdam and more completely destructive of society and of the works of civilization have been gathering in the east, and now the menace of their lightning has become visible even at Paris. It was inevitable, it was foreseen, yet the Conference has confessed its utter incompetence to erect any shelter against the storm. The appalling blunder of the Prinkipo proposal has its natural sequel in the outbreak of Bolshevism in Hungary. Whether it be a genuine projection westward of the infernal cult of LENINE and TROTZKY, or a demonstration gotten up by prearrangement with Germany for influence upon the Conference, it is a challenge to their authority which the conferees must heed, an imperative summons to duty to which they can turn no indifferent ear.

The capacity to foresee and the duty to guard against social disorganization in the war-ravaged lands of Europe demanded no great experience in large international affairs, they called only for some knowledge of history, some understanding of the nature of man. Defeat, idleness, and hunger have opened the minds of millions to suggestions of evil. In all lands there are serpents of misleading ready to hiss the message of mischief into every listening ear, and in some of the lands of Eastern Europe, near to the German breeding place of the satanic specimen, they have multiplied and swarmed and practiced their craft. They put Germany in danger, they threatened Austria, they have abused the hospitality of Switzerland, they have been ceaselessly active in Holland and in Sweden, their labors, though frequently evident in Italy and France, have there been futile, but by the invitation of the Karolyi Government they seem to have obtained a foothold in Hungary. In the months that have elapsed since the defeat of Germany and the armistice they have had time enough, and more than enough, to prepare and carry out their plans, to profit by the nauseas of war.

What active measures are to be taken against them must be determined by the representatives of the nations at Paris. That need arises from earlier indecision and the unconscionable delay in making peace. If there must be some repressive undertaking, the nations are equipped for it, and there can be no doubt whatever of its success. The power of these enemies of society, either for defense or for resistance, has been grossly exaggerated in current reports. But the surest defense against the new enemies of the nations, the sovereign remedy for unrest, whatever form it may take, is peace. In place of despair, idleness, and hunger, the Conference must give the nations of Europe hope, work, and food. It is only by work that the destruction of war can be repaired, only by work and production that the enormous debt can be paid. Only when the hands of men shall again be engaged in gainful toil will their minds be proof against socialism and its kindred delusions. Again, the world's command to the Conference must be, make ready the Treaty of Peace, end the war, and give the world a chance to get to work.

ENOUGH HAS BEEN LOST.

There are signs that the combined statesmanship of the greater part of the world, now sitting at what is called a Peace Conference, but is practically a receivership of several bankrupt concerns, is going at the problems raised by the Hungarian revolution in a somewhat more hopeful spirit than that in which it has met previous difficulties. Hesitation now would be disastrous, and panic would be no less disastrous. We hesitated in Russia, with the result that our enemies seem more firmly seated than ever, and our friends have been massacred, starved to death, or terrified into silence. In the last three months we have come dangerously near losing our friends elsewhere in a fruitless effort to convert our enemies. That method has been tried long enough. We have friends in Eastern Europe, friends who are in a difficult situation. We shall not save them by trying to buy off their enemies and ours.

Our four friends who are immediately exposed to the new danger are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia. All of them need military support, munitions, and food; their peoples need to be assured that their vital national interests, territorial and economic, are not going to be sacrificed in an attempt to conciliate those who have been our enemies and are our enemies still.

We have been blamed for not feeding Hungary, just as we have been blamed for not feeding Germany. But we have not fed the Poles, the Czechoslovaks, the Rumanians, or the Jugoslavs any better than we have fed the Germans and Magyars. Some of the difficulties in the way of supplying these hungry peoples have just been removed, or are about to be removed; some new obstacles have been created by the Hungarian affair. Such food as we have for Eastern Europe ought to be sent first of all to these four peoples, who are our friends, and who are at present our military outposts against the Red armies in Russia and the possible revival of German military power.

There is hardly any Bolshevism in these four countries. The Polish nation is standing together against Bolshevist Russia; the Czechoslovak Socialists are almost unanimously moderate and nationalistic; the Rumanians resisted Bolshevist infiltration under conditions even more difficult than those of today; the Jugoslavs have not very many Socialists, and these mostly interested in national ideals. It is not a question of their going over to the enemy; it is a question of their being run over by the enemy if we do not give their peoples the food and their armies the munitions which will make resistance possible. Nor should we be stampeded by the Hungarian action and the German threats into giving up any of the necessary conditions of peace which the enemy may find unpleasant. This is not to say that the boundary commission should not be careful; it should be more careful than ever; there should be no more of the movement which has been reported in favor of giving the Jugoslavs compensation for Italian annexations at the expense of Rumania, and compensating the Rumanians for Jugoslav annexations by assigning to them actual Magyar districts of Hungary. But that is very different from giving to Hungary the territories occupied by Slavs and Latins and letting the Germans keep Danzig. Our enemy has always been most formidable when things were going his way; if he finds that the Peace Conference hesitates before threats, we may expect threats to replace defection as his principal weapon.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH.

New York never saw such a parade. It broke all records. When it came to pieces at 110th Street, a Sergeant of the 106th said: "Well, Flanders "was hell, but this makes up for "everything." It may be that "in Flanders' fields" the 27th Division did not know whether anybody cared for them or not. Maybe they did not actually know what we all thought of them until they marched up "the Avenue" yesterday and saw that mass of thrilled humanity. Well, if that is so, it was a memory they will carry with them to their graves. It ought, indeed, to "make up for everything."

Now they will break up and drift away, into this or that field of civilian endeavor, for such is the law of American "militarism." There will be no gray and mustached brigadiers sitting around in taverns and telling the deeds of their comrades wearing still the uniform in which they crossed some Bridge of Lodi, saw rise the sun of Austerlitz. The time of the "gray mustaches" is gone. With our civil war veterans the plowshare succeeded the sword as fast as the transformation could be effected. Those things did not happen with other veteran armies, those of Rome or France, for instance.

But there is no reason for stopping to draw lessons. The spectacular form of the event is enough to occupy our minds today. Here were veterans who two years ago were untrained civilians, most of them boys, returning from a successful war and marching up the great avenue of their home town; and here were millions, two at least, gathered to receive them. In the two years that had passed they had turned from clerks and bookkeepers and salesmen into some of the finest soldiers the world ever saw. The knight of old has had his little brag over the twentieth century; he has been able to say, "I was a "man of my hands, and I am better "than you." The 27th has despoiled him of that boast. The civilian has beaten him at his own game. He is not only a better man than ROLAND or the Chevalier BAYARD at civilian activities, but he can fight better. In conjunction with French and British units, he of the 27th Division forced combinations which ultimately broke the Hindenburg line. The Prussians, the military autocrats, gave way before him and his democratic fellows from France and Britain.

So he came home and strode up "the Avenue" to the accompaniment of such cheers as have never greeted any body of men in that storied street before. It was not merely a New York demonstration; the crowded hotel registers and the jam at the railroad stations prove that. People came from all over the Union to see the great welcoming of New York's own, which had ceased to be New York's and become the country's. If the Rainbows get as big a demonstration they will have reason to congratulate themselves. The United States yesterday paid tribute to New York's men. Let us draw no lessons, except that Jim Brown and Steve Smith have beaten RICHARD COEUR DE LION at the one game in which he claimed superiority.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC.

Acting Secretary of the Navy ROOSEVELT ends his letter to Fuel Administrator GARFIELD with these significant sentences:

One thing that has impressed me is that the public utility people in New York have been running first to one Government agency and then to another. I cannot help feeling that if it can be made clear that the Fuel and Railroad Administrations are the proper agencies to handle the situation, the position of the Federal Government will become more sound.

Four agencies of the Federal Government, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board, united, in the teeth of their own promises, to reject the award made by the War Labor Board, through an arbitrator, in the case of the marine workers. They made concessions in excess of the award. They sanctioned the principle that an agreement to abide by the result of an arbitration is not binding on labor unions.

The Federal Government placed itself in an unsound position. On account of that position and the revival and continuance of the strike among the employés of the private boat owners, the transportation and light systems of this city were on the verge of suspension for lack of coal. The Public Service Commission of this district notified the Navy Department of the grave danger that threatened the city. The Navy Department promised to act, and acted, as it should have done, in a great public emergency, for the public benefit and relief. If official timidity in strikes, official leaning toward insignificant minorities and indifference to the majority, official holy horror of corporations were not almost a matter of course, curious would seem Mr. ROOSEVELT'S apologetic attitude in regard to a necessary, an indispensable, a most praiseworthy proceeding of the Navy Department to the common advantage.

"The navy promised," he writes, "in view of the sudden and unexpected emergency, that it would, in "some way or other, see that New "York was provided with transit facilities and light, without regard to "what the strict interpretation of the "regulations and laws might be, "until such time as a more proper "handling of the situation could be "devised." So far, so good; except that the use of the navy for the public good seems to be as right and "proper" a handling of an emergency as can be devised. Circumstances have changed, the Acting Secretary thinks. There is time to "complete arrangements for emergencies." "Upon proper representations from the proper authorities in the City of New York "to the Fuel Administration," Mr. ROOSEVELT says, "the Fuel Administrator "can relieve the situation by co-operation with the railroad authorities. Under such conditions, it is obviously no longer "necessary for the navy to attempt a "responsibility which, perhaps, it "never should have assumed."

So Mr. ROOSEVELT is doubtful about the clear and beneficial duty which the Navy Department promised and performed. He is a man of intelligence and force, alert, of high purpose and public spirit, yet here he falls into the weakness of the politician and the official. The navy wasn't serving proscribed "public utility corporations." It was serving the people of New York; and it ought to be glad and proud, not, apparently, rather ashamed of it. Will Government officials ever learn to prefer the preponderant, vast, silent public to the little knots of selfish class interest? No wonder the public utility people "have been running first to "one Government agency and then to "another."

Well, the navy clears its skirts of the dreadful suspicion and guilt of helping the public. Its tugs shall not carry coal to supply public utility corporations. The trouble brought about in part by its own complicity in the harbor strike is turned over to the Fuel Administration and to the Railroad Administration, the latter also a sharer in the glory of upsetting its promises, and Fuel Administrator GARFIELD turns the matter over to Mayor HYLAN.

So, passed from Federal pillar to post, the duty comes to Mayor HYLAN. May he discharge it, to the extent of his power, in the spirit of the manly letter of Jan. 16, in which he rebuked the Central Federated Labor Union for condemning the use of the police to keep the municipal ferryboats running, and reminded it, "I have a duty to perform under oath of office."

THE PORT HEARING.

There is to be a hearing before the city authorities today upon the creation of a bi-State port authority by cooperation of the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey. There is reason to fear that the result is doubtful, for the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and the Controller have been quoted publicly in disparaging remarks. They are "amazed" at a proposal to take away from the city officials authority to control its possessions in docks and waterfront property, and for the benefit of New Jersey. To them it seems an affront to the electorate whose suffrages gave them their power.

Those who reason in that way reveal lack of conception of what is planned. They were not elected either to approve or to defeat the proposal to unify the divided port. They do not possess the powers which it is proposed to create, and it is not possible to give them such powers by defeating the creation of the port authority. It is possible that there may be a better proposal than the one which has been approved by the city's most authoritative civic organizations, but it is sure that there never can come unity for the port administration otherwise than by joint action of the two States between which is divided jurisdiction over the opposite sides of the harbor. If the method is approved in principle, the rational way is to press on with the beginning which has been made, since it will take other years to bring any new plan to the same stage of amendment and approval, and time is of the essence of the proposal.

San Francisco will establish a free port system on April 1, in part to prevent the movement to New York of freight across the Pacific via the Panama Canal, rather than over the transcontinental roads which have just announced new rates favorable for export traffic. Also during the current month it has been announced that the Federal Government will establish at Philadelphia two drydocks costing $5,000,000 each, and Philadelphia is proposing to provide free access to its piers. The present Philadelphia dues are from 20 to 40 cents for what New York charges $1.50 to $2. During blockades and embargoes of New York, whether by ice or strikes or railway congestion, there is a constant tendency to divert the traffic elsewhere, rather than to remove the causes. This is a condition, not a theory, and the facts showing the loss of business to New York have been given in this place on the authority of the Chamber of Commerce.

These are some of the causes why it is more reasonable to be amazed at obstruction to the port authority plan than at its proposal. The case is that the co-ordination of the two parts of the port makes a whole which a greater than the public. Call new New Jersey has profited by the overflow from New York, and the overflow has been kept down by liberality on the part of New York in investments which New Jersey was willing to have New York make for its benefit. Not even the investment of hundreds of millions has sufficed to enable New York to keep all commerce on the New York side of the harbor, and the record shows successive waves of overflow to New Jersey. If New Jersey had been as liberal and efficient as New York in its investments it might have left New York only the overflow from New Jersey, for New Jersey possesses several railways to New York's one, and many times as much cheap acreage available for terminals, warehouses, piers, and all other accessories of commerce. Hitherto New York has led and New Jersey held back. Now New Jersey has been brought to a co-operating frame of mind, and New York's officials are obstructive, even suspicious of some job on the part of citizens highly considered outside of Tammany's councils. It is a pity, and it may be hoped that the argument made today will create a frame of mind more charitable toward opponents, and more open-minded toward the city's true interests.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Three Plans Are One Too Many.

With two of the three proposals made by the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee there ought to be, and in all probability there will be, immediate and cordial agreement throughout the country. The first of these proposals is "to erect a suitable and adequate 'monumental memorial' in Washington." That is the very best of all the plans that could be devised for perpetuating and honoring the memory of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and if its execution were intrusted, as presumably it would be, to sculptors and architects of the very first rank, the desired end would be achieved so well that one is almost tempted to dissuade the diversion of public attention and available funds to the carrying out of other purposes, no matter how commendable in themselves. So attractive, however, is the committee's second proposal—the creation of a Roosevelt Park in Oyster Bay, perhaps in time to include the home on Sagamore Hill—that it will have much approval and no opposition.

The third proposal—that of establishing and endowing an incorporated society to promote the development and application of ROOSEVELT'S policies and ideals—is entirely different from the other two; and while active opposition to it at this time would be ungracious, there can be no valid objection to pointing out the uncertainties that veil the future of such an organization, and the possibility that as the years advance and conditions change it might become either useless or worse if it remained what it would be now or if it changed to something of unlike nature.

The monument in Washington and the park in Oyster Bay would be enough, for on them worthily could be expended all the material resources and the aesthetic ability the country can command. Both are commended by the members of the Roosevelt family, and though they also suggest the doing of something for the protection of wild life, that admirable object can be left to other agencies.

Utility Is Not the Object.

These views are in entire harmony with those so well expressed by ELIHU ROOT at the meeting at which the committee's report was made. What he said, too, on the general subject of memorials deserves careful consideration wherever efforts are now making to give form and substance to the country's feeling of gratitude and reverence for its heroic soldiers. He earnestly insisted that a memorial should be a memorial and nothing else, and that it was a grave violation of taste and propriety to seek at the same time to make it "useful."

Utility in a memorial is the vain aspiration of those who, consciously or unconsciously, are endeavoring to exploit the present wave of patriotic emotion in the interest of objects usually worthy enough in themselves, but not to be turned into "memorials" by the simple process of giving them that name. A hospital, a library, a college hall may, indeed, be a truly noble memorial of the man who pays for it and devotes it in perpetuity to public uses, but such an institution, built and maintained by a community, the State, or the nation, is what it is, and nothing else, no matter what it may be called.

Conditions in Rumania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The souls of the 600,000 Rumanian victims of the war protest against the story which appeared in your paper on Saturday. When you think of 600,000 lives lost out of a population of less than 8,000,000, and compare that with less than 100,000 American lives lost out of a population of over 100,000,000; when you consider that the greater part of Rumania was overrun by the enemy, and all the movable wealth stolen by the invaders, while this country's soil was never threatened, America under these circumstances, and all loyal Americans, should bow with respect to those who have made the greater sacrifices, and should not even publish a statement, if true, tending to turn to ridicule such heroic victims, as was done by the report that instead of importing the necessaries of life, perfumes and silk stockings were being sent into Rumania by the carload.

This story, doubtless based on some foolish would-be joke, is without any basis of fact, because the Rumanian Government will allow nothing to be imported into Rumania without a special license at this time, such licenses being reserved for the most vital necessaries.

T. TELEFON WELLS,
Rumanian Consul in New York.
New York, March 22, 1919.

PARADE OF THE 27TH.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, three times ten thousand came,
Three times ten thousand heroes who'd won undying fame;
A million voices shouting along the surging line
Recalled to each brave warrior his deeds along the Rhine.
Each polished helmet glittering beneath the blazing sun
Spoke there a silent story of the conquering of the Hun.
Proud mothers, wives, and sweethearts went wild with pride and joy,
For in that mighty throng each saw the hero in her boy.
Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys their way pursue,
Before admiring millions up the jeweled avenue,
And the voices of those millions that sang their praises there
Will ring around Columbia's shores and linger in her air.
Henceforth the very stars will smile, and moonbeams lightly dance,
Along the path of each brave boy who led the great advance
That crushed the proud and cruel Hun, and for all time unfurled
The flag that stands for peace and love and freedom of the world!

LOGAN PASCAL MARTIN.

ANSELL DESCRIBES COURT-MARTIAL ILLS

In Speech at Washington He Cites Cases to Show System Is Vicious.

DEMANDS LEGAL CONTROL

Says Review Should Not Be Left Solely to Military Command—Clemency a Poor Alleviative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Army court-martial system was today again condemned by Colonel Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, in a speech before the luncheon forum of the National Popular Government League. Colonel Ansell, who is the storm centre of a controversy over the subject, pointed out that "there is no superior departmental authority to correct errors committed by court-martial," and went on:

"The errors of this court, little competent to administer the law, if law be as important as it would seem to be, in the administration of human justice, must, when once finalised by the approving will of a military commander, go ever thereafter uncorrected. Clemency does not correct injustice in a finding of guilty. Lack of legal control is the difficulty—lack of control at the top, at the bottom, throughout the proceedings. Instead of legal control, we have in our system the control of these inherently judicial functions by the power of military command."

Striking examples were given by Colonel Ansell, including the case of a man who received a ninety-nine-year sentence.

"The accused," said Colonel Ansell, "was a young man twenty-three years of age, convicted of absence without leave, desertion and escape. He was 'defended' by a Lieutenant as counsel, who apparently did not more than bear the label. The evidence for the Government consisted of the brief testimony of the Captain and Sergeant. The counsel stood by, rendering no apparent assistance. There was no testimony whatever for the accused.

"The court sentenced the man to be dishonorably discharged, to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and to be confined at hard labor for ninety-nine years. The division commander took occasion in his orders to commend the court for having done their duty in awarding a substantial sentence for such a serious offense, and then, rather naively, I thought, suspended the execution of the sentence of dishonorable discharge while the accused was serving his ninety-nine years of confinement.

"It turns out also that the man is mentally defective, having the mind of a child of no more than 9 years, and is unfit for assignment to any military duty; even at the time of the trial he unquestionably was afflicted with a progressive disease productive of hunchback.

"In another case a man was convicted of absence without leave of 26 days at one time and 7 days at another and for failing to report for duty. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to be confined at hard labor for 40 years, which the convening authority reduced to ten.

"In another case the accused was convicted of disobeying an order to 'take your rifle and go out to drill' and escaping from confinement, for which he was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to be confined at hard labor for 30 years, which the convening authority reduced to 20. In another case of absence without leave for three months the accused was sentenced to 20 years, which was reduced to ten.

"In another case of absence without leave for six weeks the accused testified and it was not denied that he went home to see a young wife and baby who was sick and having difficulty in keeping body and soul together. He was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 15 years, which was reduced to three. In another case of absence without leave for three months the accused was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 25 years, which was reduced to 10. In another case, however, for not so very serious insubordinate conduct, the accused was sentenced to hard labor for 50 years, which the reviewing authority declined to reduce.

"Of course, had the court-martial power in these cases been exercised in accordance with the principles of law governing the exercise of judicial functions these things could not have occurred."

TOOK 5,046 AMERICANS.

Foe Got Only One Officer as High as Lieutenant Colonel.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Official records of prisoners of war captured by the Central Powers from the American forces, the War Department announced today, show that there were 156 prisoners whose status was still doubtful on March 20. A list of these names has been forwarded to the Central Records Office, A. E. F., for checking and investigation.

The War Department records, compiled from reports on prisoners from all sources, show a total loss by the American Army of 4,765 military prisoners and 281 civilians. Of the military prisoners 4,516 have been reported officially as released and 238 died in German prison camps.

Only one American officer of as high rank as lieutenant colonel was captured during the war. Four majors, 27 captains, and 363 lieutenants were taken prisoner.

BIG PLANE CANCELLATIONS.

Total $500,000,000 Up to March 19 —Output of De Havilands.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Nearly half a billion dollars of aircraft contracts had been canceled and suspended up to March 19, according to an announcement today by the War Department.

The statement showed that on Nov. 3 a total of 629 De Havilland-4 airplanes had been put into service at the front and that 457 were in actual commission on that date. The number of these airplanes received at French ports up to Nov. 1 was 1,185 and the total production in this country had reached 3,227.

HYLAN PRAISES RESERVES.

Mayor Thinks Sub-Police Organization Should Be Made Permanent.

At a theatre party given by Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker to the officers of the Men's Police Reserves at the Belmont Theatre last night Mayor John F. Hylan praised the work of the reserves and said the organization should be made permanent.

Mayor Hylan was escorted to the stage by Mr. Wanamaker and Sheriff David Knott and was introduced by Inspector John F. Dwyer, who is in charge of the reserves.

"I am proud of the showing the Police Reserves have made since the beginning of the war," said Mayor Hylan, "but particularly proud of their work today, when they took complete charge of the policing of the grandstands during the parade. It has been extremely gratifying to hear so many words of commendation from the many members of the Governor's staff and from members of the State Legislature who were present. If nothing else had done so, the work of the Police Reserves today was convincing evidence that the organization should be made permanent."

WAS HAZY ABOUT EXPLOIT.

Commanding Officer Tells of Questioning Aviator Chamberlain.

LONDON, March 25.—Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain, of San Antonio, Texas, was unable to give any satisfactory explanation of his reports of extraordinary aerial feats to Captain D. C. Hanrahan, his commanding officer, Hanrahan testified today at the court martial of Captain Chamberlain. The court martial is investigating the story of Chamberlain's exploits on the British front last July.

Captain Hanrahan said that Chamberlain, then a Lieutenant, could not describe the appearance of the British squadron with which he alleged he operated on an unofficial visit to the British front. Chamberlain, the Captain continued, knew nothing of the topography of the country and other points which Hanrahan believed he should have known if his reports were true.

When Chamberlain's reports were first submitted, Captain Hanrahan said, he believed the story and he only questioned Chamberlain when he heard there was some doubt of the authenticity of the story.

Continuing, Captain Hanrahan testified that when Captain Chamberlain's attention was called to the report of his exploits, purporting to have been received from Major Vaucours of the Royal Air Force, Captain Chamberlain characterised it as "hot air." This document, which was identified, is a typewritten carbon copy unsigned, but superscribed in Vaucours's handwriting as an account of Chamberlain's adventures while flying with his British friends. Vaucours is now dead.

Captain Hanrahan said Chamberlain did not try to prevent the official forwarding of Vaucours's statement. On cross-examination he praised Chamberlain's ability as a pilot, and said he had heard General Lamb of the Royal Air Force commend him highly. The witness admitted that it was extremely difficult to obtain reports of the work of American pilots operating with British squadrons.

MOYER TO QUIT SING SING.

Officials Confirm Reports That Warden Will Leave on April 15.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 25.—Reports that William H. Moyer would quit his place as Warden of Sing Sing Prison on April 15 were confirmed tonight by officials at the prison. The information of several of the officials is that Warden Moyer's resignation had been sent already to Charles F. Rattigan, the Superintendent of Prisons. Warden Moyer, who has held the place since December, 1916, was not at the prison tonight, and none of the officials knew where he was.

Warden Moyer succeeded Thomas Mott Osborne, although a short period elapsed between their terms, when Calvin Derrick was acting Warden. The places of Superintendent of Industries, at $3,200 a year; chief confidential clerk, at $1,700 a year, and assistant confidential clerk, at $1,500 a year, also will be vacated because they are not under civil service rules. Information at the prison is that three applicants for Warden Moyer's place have conferred already with Supt. Rattigan. They are J. H. Moran, editor of a Democratic newspaper here; Thomas J. Goodwin, the Village President, and Edward V. Brophy, who was formerly Tax Appraiser of Westchester County. The pay as Warden is $3,500 a year, with $1,800 for maintenance, rent, light, fuel, automobile, and service.

DIPLOMAT A CENTENARIAN.

Count Greppi of Rome, Contemporary of Metternich, Celebrates Birthday.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 24.—Count Giuseppe Greppi, one of the most noted Italian diplomatists of the last century, is celebrating his 100th birthday. Count Greppi, notwithstanding his age, is a strong, healthy, alert man, showing great interest in everything going on around him. He can be seen any day at receptions, lectures, or the theatre.

He began his diplomatic career in 1842 at the same time as Metternich, starting at Rome, then passing on to Vienna, Munich, London, Berlin, Madrid, Constantinople, and Petrograd. During his life he came into contact with the greatest personages of the last century—Popes, Kings, Emperors, such as Gregory XVI., Pius IX., Queen Marie Louise, King Ferdinand I., Kings Charles, Albert, Victor Emmanuel II., &c.

One hundred Senators have given a luncheon in Count Greppi's honor to celebrate his centenary. The Hunt Club has given a dinner to their oldest member. Count Greppi on the afternoon of his birthday received all his friends, who expressed the hope that he might live to be 200 years old.

DUTCH-CHINESE CLASH.

Netherlands Minister Resents Deportation of German Consuls.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 24.—Another diplomatic incident has occurred between China and the Netherlands in connection with the repatriation of Germans. China considered the number of German Consular officials in Shanghai exempted unduly large and requested that the list be re-examined.

The Dutch Consul returned a letter saying that the repatriation was a flagrant breach of international law, and that all unpleasant consequences of such violence would naturally fall on China. The Chinese Government resents such language.

U. S. TO GUARD LUXEMBURG.

Third Army, Under Gen. Cronkhite, to Occupy Duchy April 1.

COBLENZ, March 24.—(Associated Press.)—Word was received at the headquarters of General Dickman here today from General Headquarters that the Duchy of Luxemburg will on April 1 be included in the area under the control of the American Third Army, the jurisdiction of which will extend to the French frontier of 1914.

The Sixth Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, will function in the Luxemburg area with the 5th and 33d Divisions, which have been attached to the Second Army. General Cronkhite is expected to take up headquarters in the City of Luxemburg soon, this city also being the general headquarters of Marshal Foch. The control of this additional territory will give the Third Army the 3d, 4th and 6th Corps, with nine divisions.

GERMAN FOOD SHIPS LEAVE.

Twenty-six for Allied Use on Way—Two for U. S. at Cowes.

BERLIN, March 24.—Twenty-six German ships, leaving German ports for use by the Allies in exchange for food, passed Cuxhaven between 8 o'clock Friday night and noon Monday.

German ships are also leaving Geestemunde and Emden, two having left each of these ports today.

The German steamers Cleveland and Patricia, which have been allotted to the United States, arrived at Cowes today. They will be manned by American sailors and will be used for transporting American troops to the United States. On their return trips they will carry food for Germany.

Canonization of Joan of Arc.

PARIS, March 25.—The canonization of Joan of Arc is considered certain, according to a dispatch from Rome. Pope Benedict, it is stated, will give a decision regarding it on March 28.

DANIELS COMMENDS BREST ENCAMPMENT

Finds More to Praise There Than in Any Camp in America He Has Visited.

EATS WITH THE SOLDIERS

Calls the Food and Living Conditions Excellent—Arrives in Paris for Conferences.

BREST, March 24.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, after investigating camp conditions at Brest, gave The Associated Press the following statement:

"I have spent a portion of two rainy days in the camp at Pontanezen, and it rains 330 days out of the year here. I have seen more than 50,000 American troops encamped here waiting for embarkation home, and have conferred with scores of officers and many men just from the front.

"This morning I walked for miles on a solid boardwalk from tent to tent, in which the marines are quartered, and in the wooden barracks where the soldiers sleep. I visited the modern kitchens and dining rooms, and saw where dinner for 5,000 marines was prepared in one of the twelve kitchens. This large number is fed in forty minutes and just as many are fed in the eleven other kitchens.

"I sat upon the beds of the soldiers, and ate my midday meal with them. The meal was well cooked, palatable, and plentiful, and tasted as good as any food I ever ate in my life. The midday meal consisted of a large helping of roast beef, mashed potatoes, stewed carrots, rich meat gravy, bread pudding with raisins, two large slices of white bread, and a large cup of coffee.

Offered All They Can Eat.

"Over the entrance of each of the dining halls is a large sign in French which freely translated means that you can have as much food as you want and go home right away. Few asked for a second helping, for the first helping was more than most of the soldiers could eat at one time.

"I noticed a few rosy-faced young chaps who came for another helping just as they had been accustomed to do with the food that mother used to serve them. It was hard to tell at the mess hall whether the most popular phrase was 'As much food as you want' or 'Home right away,' but when I spoke to the soldiers, I found no difficulty in understanding that 'Home right away' was the note that touched their hearts, brought the most beaming smile, and the heartiest cheering.

"The soldiers were happy when I told them that Rear Admiral Halsted had just received a message that the first of the German transports to carry American troops home had been commissioned with a navy crew and that others would follow, the navy personnel already having arrived on this side to man them. It heartened them to know that the harbor of Brest was the mighty Leviathan, ready to carry the soldiers home, and that four battleships were being coaled preparatory to taking soldiers back home.

Saw No Water in Tents.

"The bigness of Pontanezen Camp is hard to understand until you see the tented and barrack-covered city. Speaking of tents, I went into a score of them. Not a drop of water can fall into any of them. The tents are well drained, and each has a stove and is warm and comfortable. The men come and go by the thousand. It is a city of movement, certainly as far as the population is concerned.

"As an illustration of the magnitude of the operations, as many as 8,000 troops are received some days and as many as 17,000 are embarked in a single day.

"I do not know which to commend the highest, the spirit of the sailors who patriotically remain in the naval service in order to bring these soldiers back when they could invite them to civilian life, or the returning soldiers, the heroes of hard-fought battles, whose courage and sacrifice helped so much to preserve the liberty and civilization of the world. They are brothers in valor and in cheerfulness.

"The outstanding impression I brought with me out of the rainy days at Pontanezen is the buoyant and cheerful spirit of the 50,000 men I saw in camp there. Some of them carried heavy packs as they marched into the camp fresh from the scenes where, in the grim business of war, they had looked unafraid into the face of death. All of them had seen hard service. Their eyes had a thoughtful seriousness except when you spoke of home, and then they fairly danced with happy anticipation.

"War is a grim business and these men have lived hard lives, but they have the conscious air of the modest man who knows he has performed the hardest job in history efficiently and victoriously. And now they are eager to go home and continue the service of making a better world.

Fifty Miles of Boardwalk.

"In two trips over the camps here I walked about while it was raining, but fifty miles of boardwalk made it possible to visit all parts of the camp without inconvenience. Every man in camp has a bunk, mattress, and five blankets. Every tent is squared by wooden framing and has a wooden floor and a stove. I found an ample supply of fuel available for all the stoves in the camp. I found bathing facilities sufficient to give each man in camp two baths a week and laundry facilities ample for clean underwear twice a week.

"I found twelve amusement places in operation which last week entertained 130,000 men. I found the water supply ample.

"I can see no reason for criticism of this camp, but more to praise than in any camp I have visited in the United States. I found the embarkation facilities ample and above criticism. I found the camp well lighted, and saw the beginning of operations for a complete lighting system.

"I wish to congratulate the War Department on the ability of Major Gen. E. A. Helmick, who is the commanding General of the base section of the American Expeditionary Forces. He has executive ability, vision, and discipline with sympathy.

"The commanding General of the camp is Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler. He is a steam engine in breeches, and his work here is monumental. When the history of Generals Helmick and Butler and their capable and enthusiastic assistants in Brest is written,

MARY GARDEN GIVES 'FESTIVAL OF MUSIC'

Appears in Death Scene from "Cleopatra" and in "Louise" at the Metropolitan.

$20,000 FOR FRENCH FUND

Holiday Bill of Midnight Length Includes Chicago Ballet in Episode from "Gismonda."

Mary Garden's "Festival for France" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening afforded a holiday entertainment of more than midnight length for operagoing folk, who in turn provided $15,000 or $20,000 for Miss Garden's overseas charities. Official estimates ran even as high as $30,000, and the Chicago opera star has said she would take back $50,000 in gold for reclamation work when she sails this week for Paris.

Miss Garden appeared midway in the long bill, at 11 o'clock, in the death scene from "Cléopâtre," with Maguenat, O'Sullivan, and others, the production being loaned by Mr. Campanini. Her former impresario, Oscar Hammerstein, was in the house, and the printed programs sold in the lobbies announced that Miss Garden would end the evening in her famous Manhattan success "Louise," singing the first act, with O'Sullivan, Berat, and Huberdeau.

Pavley and Oukrainsky, with the Chicago ballet, danced an episode from "Gismonda," recently produced at the Lexington, and were later to add the Debussy "Faun." Arthur Rubinstein, the pianist, encored Saint-Saëns's concerto, one of spirited and familiar profile, and a French "fighting priest," Captain Abbé Perigord, made a patriotic speech that won hearty applause.

MRS. CHOATE WEDS AGAIN.

Divorced Wife of Joseph K. Choate Marries P. G. Gossler in California.

The marriage of Philip Green Gossler of 132 East Sixty-third Street and Mrs. Alice Muller Choate of this city was celebrated a few days ago in California. Mrs. Gossler was Miss Alice Muller, a daughter of Mrs. George Kaltman of Hamburg, Germany, who in 1901 married Joseph K. Choate, a nephew of the late Joseph H. Choate, with whom she lived at 925 Park Avenue. Within the last month, however, she obtained a divorce in Reno and was married to Mr. Gossler. Mr. Gossler's first wife, who divorced him, was a daughter of Henry A. Chaflin, and, with her two daughters, lives at 981 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Gossler's parents were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gossler of Pennsylvania, and he was graduated from the Pennsylvania State College in 1890 and took a post-graduate course at Columbia in 1893. He is an electrical engineer, and has been General Superintendent of several well-known electrical companies and for a time was the President of the Canadian Electrical Association. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Lotos, Engineers, and Bankers Clubs of this city, of the Greenwich Country and Stamford Riding and Driving Clubs, and the St. James of Montreal. His offices are at 62 Cedar Street, this city.

Ambassador and Lady Reading Hosts

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Dinner parties this evening included a large company at the British Embassy, where Ambassador and Lady Reading entertained in compliment to Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. Edward Douglas White.

Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Ishii were hosts this evening to Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Glass.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace entertained a large dinner company for former Ambassador to Russia and Mrs. David R. Francis, who arrived in Washington today from the White Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer entertained at luncheon today.

Salmon-Davy Wedding Today.

Walter J. Salmon of this city and Miss Elizabeth J. Davy, a granddaughter of the late Justice John M. Davy of the Court of Appeals of New York, will be married today at the home of the bride in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Salmon is a prominent real estate man, and was recently elected President of the New Symphony Orchestra.

Rosenberg-Levy.

Miss Dora Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moe Levy, and Moe Rosenberg were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 54 East Eighty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

Miss Kaplan Weds Ely Rosenblatt.

Miss Miriam B. Kaplan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaplan of 790 Riverside Drive, and Ely Rosenblatt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rosenblatt of Brooklyn, were married last evening at o'clock at the Hotel Astor, the Rev. Dr. Elias Margolis officiating. A dinner and dance followed the ceremony.

Unemployment Drops a Little.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A slight improvement in labor conditions throughout the United States was shown by reports for the past week received by the Federal Employment Service from 122 cities. The reports show 371,246 unemployed, as compared with 373,038 for the week preceding. Shortage of labor was reported by 1.3 per cent. of the cities; 24.7 per cent. reported an equality of supply and demand, and 68 per cent. a surplus.

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Buy Direct from Factory and SAVE MONEY
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JOB WANTED as PUBLISHER or GENERAL MANAGER
of Evening Newspaper; advertiser is equipped by ability, age, experience and character to handle efficiently a daily that offers opportunity for constructive work. For interview, address in confidence S 740 Times Downtown.

SAYS POLES STILL HOLD OUT IN LEMBERG

Rumanian Cabinet Minister Now in Paris Denies Ukrainians Have Taken the City.

PARIS, March 25.—The City of Lemberg, former capital of Galicia and recently reported to have been captured by the Ukrainians from the Poles, is still in Polish hands, according to Vaida Voevod, Minister for Transylvania in the Rumanian Cabinet, in an interview given to the Matin.

The Rumanian Minister made this statement in the course of a talk regarding what he considered to be the aim of the Russian-Ukrainian-Hungarian Bolshevist alliance, which has developed within the last few days. This aim was, he considered, to storm the remaining centres of Entente resistance to Bolshevism and secure its penetration into Western Europe.

It would not require a great effort to frustrate this plan, M. Voevod declared. He pointed out that it had already met with a serious setback in the heroic resistance of the Poles at Lemberg. When the Magyars decided to throw in their lot with the Bolsheviki, he said, they based their hopes on the false news of the fall of Lemberg, which city was still in the hands of the Poles. The liaison between the Ukrainian and the Hungarian forces was still a most precarious one, he affirmed, and the Allies should take advantage of the situation thus temporarily favorable to them and adopt energetic measures.

The Polish-Rumanian barrier, "which isolates Europe from Oriental Bolshevism," the Minister declared, must be fortified first of all.

ASKS WORK FOR SOLDIERS.

Woods Wants Chambers of Commerce to Co-operate in Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Colonel Arthur Woods, as Assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of handling soldier unemployment problems and as Chairman of the Emergency Employment Committee for Soldiers and Sailors, today sent to all the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country a letter urging their co-operation in finding work for soldiers. Colonel Woods has sent a similar letter to 5,000 trade, employers' and industrial organizations.

"In some two thousand cities of the country," says Colonel Woods in his letter, "there exists bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors. These bureaus have been working in affiliation with the Employment Service of the Department of Labor, but they are operated and supported by private agencies. The bureau for returning soldiers and sailors is the established and natural unit for other organizations to work with and strengthen. It is hoped, therefore, that your chamber will co-operate with this bureau in finding for soldiers of your cities their old jobs or better ones, or by forming a committee of the chamber which will provide jobs for soldiers whose names you can find at the bureau.

"The soldier should be urged to go back to his home town and, unless a better position can be obtained for him, take his old job, not because that is the best he is fitted for, but because owing to the industrial situation, it is an unfavorable time for him to seek a different position. He should certainly not give up his aim to get the better job, but he should work for it from his old position and not from a state of unemployment.

"Some men are probably stranded in places away from their homes and have not enough money to take them back. In such cases it is hoped that you will be able to arrange for financing their return."

KROPOTKIN REPORTED SAFE

Said to be Living Quietly and Unmolested Near Moscow.

Following the publication in England of various rumors regarding the fate and probable whereabouts of Prince Peter Kropotkin, the famous Russian revolutionary, the following letter, signed by Alexander Berkenheim, Vice President of the Central Board of the All-Russian Union of Consumers' Societies, was printed in The Cambridge Magazine of Feb. 15, a copy of which has just reached here:

"Sir: In The Cambridge Magazine for Jan. 25 you print, at page 332, a discussion relating to the fate of Prince Peter Kropotkin. I ask you to print the following statement, which Prince Kropotkin himself has asked me to make public in this country:

"I left Russia Dec. 8, 1918. On Dec. 1 I saw personally Prince P. A. Kropotkin, whom I have the great honor to call one of my friends. I have letters from him to his friends in America, and he asked me to forward to his British friends his kind regards, and to tell them that all news as to different troubles suffered by him in Russia has no foundation whatever.

"Peter Kropotkin lives at present in Dmitrovka, near Moscow. His health is quite satisfactory. Now, as always, he remains far from the seat of any political activity, and is occupied with literary work.

"I witness that P. A. Kropotkin enjoys the greatest esteem and consideration of all circles in Russia, without exception."

BIG GASOLINE PRODUCTION.

Lends Color to Comment, "To Victory on Sea of Oil."

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Gasoline production in the United States in 1918 was said today by Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, to have borne out at least in part the statement of a British Admiral shortly after the cessation of hostilities that "we floated to victory on a sea of oil."

A little less than 50,000,000 barrels of gasoline was produced in the United States in 1916. Mr. Manning stated, while in 1917 the production was increased under the spur of war's necessity to 68,000,000 barrels, an increase of more than 50,000 barrels a day. In 1918 the production was over 85,000,000 barrels. The daily increase for the year over 1917 was about 47,000 barrels.

BELGIAN WOMEN FIRM.

Demand Repentance by Germans Before Reconciliation.

In response to an invitation by the Dutch Committee for Woman Suffrage to attend an international Woman's Congress at which German women's organizations were to be represented, the President of the Belgian Union for Woman Suffrage, as quoted in Die Freie Zeitung of Berne, in its issue of Feb. 5, wrote:

"The question of the resumption of international relations with the German women may be brought up again when the German women and men, who were united in crime, just as unitedly acknowledge their guilt and announce their regret and prove it by action. Until then the Belgian women cannot meet with German women without disregarding their duty to their native land."

Keystone Brewers to Make 2.75 Beer

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Members of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association voted today to make 2.75 per cent. beer and fight any legal steps that may be taken by the Government to prevent them from operating their breweries. The meeting, which had been called to consider the Root-Guthrie opinion, passed a resolution to this effect. There are about 100 breweries in the association, and they produce 90 per cent. of the beer brewed in the State.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,
225 West 99th Street.
Special Wednesday Evening Service, 8 o'Clock
March 26, "Religion and Ourselves."
REV. EARL BOLAND, D. D.,
Rector of St. George's Church.

KOREAN UPRISING UNABATED

Procurators Search American Hospitals in Hunt for Propaganda Plant

SEOUL, Korea, March 22, (Associated Press.)—The Korean movement for independence is continuing determinedly, keeping for the most part to the method of passive resistance, but there have been numerous riotous disturbances in the interior, especially in the north, along the Manchurian and Chinese borders.

One feature that gives the authorities considerable concern is the appearance almost daily of a secretly printed newspaper, resembling the Libre Belgique, which was circulated in Belgium during the German occupation. This journal keeps the Koreans informed of the developments of the situation. The impression prevails from a recent search of the Severance Hospital and other Christian institutions by the authorities that they had hope of finding in one of these institutions the mimeograph outfit from which the bulletin is issued.

The semi-official Seoul Press says the Procurators, assisted by the police, visited the Severance Hospital and the First Methodist Hospital in Chung-dong and seized a number of articles as evidence. This newspaper claims that the Japanese correspondents are sending out sensational reports of the developments.

There is no sign of any reopening of the Korean shops, and it is feared, if they continue to keep their doors closed, numerous bankruptcies and a paralysis of commerce will result.

According to a Mukden message, the disturbances in Korea have affected Chinese territory along the Yalu River, where the Koreans held mass meetings and threatened the Japanese. Troops were dispatched to the scene, the message adds, and the Japanese communities have organized volunteer defense corps.

Abolishes Tardieu's Post Here.

PARIS, March 25.—President Poincaré, acting on Captain André Tardieu's suggestion, has signed a decree abolishing the post of French High Commissioner at Washington on April 1. That part of the organization which must be maintained in the United States several months longer will be placed under the direct authority of various French departments. Jean Maurice Casenave, Chargé at the French Embassy at Washington, will be appointed General Director in the United States. The Department of Franco-American War Cooperation will be maintained after the departure of the American army.

Daniel Van Brunt Hegeman.

Daniel Van Brunt Hegeman, former President of the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his residence, Shore Road and Seventy-ninth Street, Bay Ridge. Mr. Hegeman was born in the old town of New Utrecht forty-nine years ago, and came of Holland Dutch ancestry. He entered the Nassau National Bank nearly thirty years ago and raised himself to the Presidency of that institution. He retired in 1917.

Mr. Hegeman was a former Treasurer of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was also a life member of the Crescent Athletic Club and a member of the Hamilton Club, the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Rembrandt Club. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Assistant U. S. Treasurer Fort.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—George Fort, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, died at his home here today of heart disease. He had recovered recently from an attack of influenza. Mr. Fort was 59 years old.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MIRIAM WILSON HUMPHREYS, wife of J. O. P. Humphreys, who is with the William Anderson Textile Company in Manhattan, died on Sunday at her home in Hollis, L. I., in her thirty-eighth year. She was born in Sheffield, England.

JOHN A. CALDWELL, 43 years old, a traveling salesman, died on Monday at his home, 242 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

HOWARD ARLINGTON PERRY, a member of the firm of Smith & Terry, ship brokers and commission merchants in Manhattan, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., on Monday of pneumonia and influenza. Mr. Terry was 52 years old.

Mrs. KATHERINE MAGDALENE LUCKENBACH, wife of Fred Luckenbach, a jeweler, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 1,352 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

CHARLES THOMAS JAEGER, formerly head of the Jaeger Miniature Lamp Company in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 561 Fifth Street, South Brooklyn. He was 51 years old.

EDWIN D. TOMPKINS, a retired police Sergeant and for the last two years Superintendent of the People's National Bank Building in Brooklyn, died in his fifty-sixth year on Sunday at his home, 255 Eldert Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HARRIET A. DOYLE, wife of Frank A. Doyle, a lawyer in Manhattan, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Sunday after an operation. She was 60 years old and lived at 405 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AUGUSTA SACHER HUNTENBURG, 81 years old; widow of Charles H. Huntenburg, a Brooklyn wine merchant, died of pneumonia at her home, 450 Third Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HYATT, associated with his father in the Brass Goods Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 121 Buckingham Road, Flatbush, of pneumonia.

HENRY C. VAUGHAN, 58 years old, High Chief Ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters for the Atlantic, Southern, and Central States, died at his home, 1,562 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

HOWARD J. FRANCIS, formerly for twenty-five years with the old Central National Bank of Manhattan, now the Citizens National Bank, died on Sunday at his home, 80 St. James Place, Brooklyn. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH FITCH, widow of Austin T. Fitch, who was Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, died on Sunday at her home, 83 Downing Street, Brooklyn, aged 84 years.

F. A. HANNAH, 60 years old, said to be one of the two survivors of the Greeley arctic expedition in 1882, died yesterday in Atlanta, Ga., where he had been a member of the Police Force for eighteen years.

Dr. FREDERICK R. SMITH, Coroner of Rochester, N. Y.; President of the New York State Motor Federation, and Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine of North America in 1916, died yesterday at his home in Rochester of pneumonia at the age of 48 years.

Dr. JOHNS CRANE, the first dentist to practice that profession in Cohoes, N. Y., died there yesterday at the age of 83.

MICHAEL HICKEY, 48 years old, for fourteen years a member of the Port Chester, N. Y., Police Force, died there yesterday.

WILLIAM H. de VEAU, for many years manager of the New Rochelle branch of the New York Telephone Company, died at the home of his nephew, Samuel H. de Veau, in Mamaroneck, N. Y., yesterday.

ROYCE D. PURINTON, director of athletics at Bates College, Lewiston, Me., died of heart disease at a sanitarium there yesterday.

Mrs. MARY QUINN, wife of Michael Quinn and mother of Dr. Charles M. Quinn, former Health Officer of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., died of double pneumonia yesterday at her home, 37 North Eighth Avenue, that place, at the age of 69 years.

Mrs. LILLIE BROKAW, wife of William H. Brokaw of Bound Brook, N. J., died Sunday night at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. CLARA HAMILTON, widow of W. T. Hamilton, former United States Senator and one time Governor of Maryland, died Monday in Baltimore at the age of 86 as the result of scalds and shock she suffered a week ago when she fell into a bathtub filled with steaming water at the Hotel Regnert in that city.

CLAUDE R. ZAPPONE, for more than twenty years treasurer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, died Sunday in Washington, where for almost forty years he was chief clerk in the War Department.

JOHN RODMAN COOKE, 81 years old, a retired accountant, died Monday at his home, 122 West Seventy-eighth Street.

RICHARD ANGEVINE UNDERHILL, 87 years old, for eleven years a member of the New York Police Department, his beat being on the east side of Brooklyn Bridge, died yesterday at his home in Willett Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y.

DAVID HENRY MOON, for many years a compositor on The New York Herald, died Monday at his home in Naughright, N. J. Mr. Moon was 55 years old and a member of Typographical Union No. 6.

Miss MARY DYSON, a social worker, who since the war had been in charge of several of the auxiliaries of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, died at her home, 79 Washington Place, of pneumonia.

GEORGE H. RHUBART, 74 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home at Fieldsboro, N. J.

CHARLES F. SCHLEY, 65 years old, an auditor for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago. He was on his way to his home in East Orange, N. J., where his daughter, Miss Winifred Schley, was to be married today.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, a pawnbroker at 307 West Forty-second Street, died Monday at his home, 9 West Ninety-first Street.

LEANDER A. BEVIN DEAD.

Vice President of Garfield Safe Deposit Co. Dies in Atlantic City.

Leander A. Bevin, Vice President and a Director of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, 7 West Twenty-third Street, died suddenly Monday at the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., where he went on account of his health, which had been failing for the last four months. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late home, 150 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Born in East Hampton, Conn., 74 years ago, Mr. Bevin had long been identified with business interests of this city. He retired from active business ten years ago, but still retained his official connection with a number of concerns. Besides the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, he was Vice President of the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company and a Director of the Fisk Brothers Refining Company.

Mr. Bevin was a member of the New York Athletic, Republican, Machinery, Hardware, and Engineers' Clubs. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Laura De Lamater Bevin; two sons, Sydney Bevin and Victor De Lamater Bevin, of this city.

Captain Stuart Thomson.

Captain Stuart Thomson of Schenectady, N. Y., eldest son of Dr. Elihu Thomson of Swampscott, Mass., died Sunday in Brookline of pneumonia, in the thirty-third year of his age. Captain Thomson was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1908 and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1909. He had only recently returned from Washington, where he had been for a year and a half in charge of engineering and production of aircraft armament, Ordnance Department.

Captain Thomson's father is widely known as the inventor of electrical welding, which bears his name, and many other important inventions in electric lighting and power.

Henry Weisl.

Henry Weisl, for twenty years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, head of the firm of Henry Weisl & Co., 25 Broad Street, died Monday at his home, 270 Park Avenue. He was born in this city forty-three years ago, a son of the late Jacob Weisl, and was graduated from the City College.

Born.

ROGERS.—At 116 East 63d St., New York, Monday, March 17, 1919, at 4:20 A. M., Howard Elliott Rogers, son of Edith Elliott and Edmund Pendleton Rogers.

Engaged.

NEWMAN—MICHAELS.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Michaels of 27 8th Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther, to Mr. Millard H. Newman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Newman. At home Sunday from 3 to 6.

Married.

PARSONS—PEABODY.—On Saturday, March 22, at the school chapel, Groton, Mass., by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Dr. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., of New York City, to Rose Saltonstall Peabody of Groton.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Joseph, at Lakewood, N. J., March 24, 1919, beloved husband of Ida, devoted father of Mrs. J. Wertmer, Mrs. George W. Simpson, Mrs. Phillip Engle, Mrs. B. Bisalk, Elsie, and Milton J. Anderson; beloved brother of Sol, Morris, and Pauline Anderson. Funeral from Meyer & Co.'s Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Thursday, 10 A. M. Members of Centennial Lodge 763, F. and A. M.; Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. I., and New York Council, No. 948, Royal Arcanum.

ANDERSON.—The Pawnbrokers' Association of the City of New York, with deep sorrow, announces the passing away of our beloved friend and esteemed and honored member, Joseph Anderson, who for many years was its Vice President and who gave unstintingly of his time and good judgment whenever called upon. Members are earnestly requested to attend his funeral from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., corner 121st St., Thursday, March 27, 10 A. M.
BENJAMIN FOX, President.
JACOB GOLDSCHMIDT, Secretary.

ANDERSON.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge 763, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Joseph Anderson, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av. By order
SIDNEY S. SIMON, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

BALL.—Alice. Lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

BEDELL.—Suddenly, on March 25, 1919, Stephen Cornwell Bedell. Funeral services will be held in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Temple, 48 West 24th St., Thursday, March 27, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment private. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BEHRINGER.—On March 23, 1919, Louis J. Behringer, aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 251 West 130th St., on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at 1 P. M.

BESSER.—Dora Besser, (nee Weishart,) born in Kempen, Posen, beloved wife of Herman Besser, mother of Mrs. Lena Richner, Miss Sophia, Isidor, Samuel, Leo, and Abraham Besser. Funeral takes place from Temple Anshe Chesed, 7th Av. corner 114th St., Thursday, at 1:30 P. M. Members, seatholders, also sisterhood, relatives, and friends are invited to attend.

BEVIN.—Leander A., Suddenly, March 24, at Atlantic City. Beloved husband of Laura De Lamater. Funeral services at his late home, 150 West 76th St., Wednesday, March 26, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BLANK.—George A., suddenly, Tuesday, March 25, at his residence, 427 East 134th St. Funeral Thursday at 9 o'clock, Church of the Immaculate Conception, 150th St. and Melrose Av.

BRADLEY.—Leslie N., wife of Robert S. Bradley of Boston, at Boca Grande, Fla., March 25. Notice of funeral later.

BRODIE.—On March 25, Jacob, beloved husband of Dora, father of Mrs. Ethel Jacob, Mrs. Helen Siegel, Mrs. Selina Kemp, Beatrice Brodie, and Sydney H. Brodie, in his 53d year. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. William Siegel, 601 West 142d St., at 1:30 P. M. Wednesday, March 26. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

BRODIE.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge, 604, F. and A. M.: Brethren you are hereby summoned to attend the funeral and pay our last tribute of respect to our brother, Jacob Brodie, Wednesday, 1:30 P. M., from 601 West 142d St. By order of
RUBIN GREENBAUM, Master.
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

BRODIE.—Jacob. Miriam Gotlieb Aid Society announces with regret the death of the husband of our member Dora Brodie and father of Ethel Jacobs. Funeral will be held Thursday at 1:30 o'clock from 601 West 142d St.
MISS CARRIE G. TEKULSKI, President.
MRS. S. KAUFMANN, Secretary.

BROKAW.—March 22, Lillie Fisher, wife of William Henry Brokaw. Funeral services at her late residence, 112 East Union Av., Bound Brook, N. J., Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

BURRELL.—On Monday, March 24, 1919, Fenella, widow of the late Samuel J. Burrell. Funeral services at her late residence, 100 Pierpont St., on Thursday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CALDER.—On March 26, 1919, Alonzo de la Vergne, eldest son of the late Alexander Calder of New York and Irvington, N. Y., and husband of Jane Rolston Steed, in his 66th year. For over thirty-five years faithful employe of W. & J. Sloane. Services at his late residence, Riverside Av., North Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, March 26, at 7:30 P. M. Interment private.

CALDWELL.—John A., beloved husband of Ida Pearsall Caldwell, on March 24, at his residence, 242 Madison St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Thursday, March 27, at the Church of the Nativity, Classon Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

CARTER.—Suddenly, at his residence, 94 North 9th St., Newark, N. J., March 20, 1919, Robert Barbee, husband of Effie Earle Carter. Services private.

CHALMERS.—At New Haven, Conn., March 24, aged 2 years 9 months, of encephalitis lethargica, Harvey Chalmers, third son of Ruth Warren and Harvey Chalmers 2d and great grandson of Harvey Chalmers of Amsterdam, N. Y.

CLARKE.—Marie Louise, Beloved wife of Harry Daley Clarke. Funeral services at her late residence, 73 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Interment private.

COEN.—On March 24, at his residence, 305 8th Av., Brooklyn, Joseph A. Coen, beloved husband of Mary Lynn. Funeral service at the residence of his sister, Miss Minnie C. Coen, 100 Wurts St., Kingston, N. Y., 2 P. M., March 26.

Died.

DENOVER.—Members of the Seventh Company Veterans' Association, seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral services of their late comrade, Allen N. Conover, at Congregational Church, Franklin Av., Nutley, N. J., at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. WILLIAM A. RUX, Secretary.

COOKE.—March 24, John R. Cooke, aged 33 years. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday evening, 7:30.

DYSON.—Minnie Mary Amos, suddenly, on March 24, at 70 Washington Place. Funeral services Wednesday, 1 P. M. March 26. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St. Philadelphia papers please copy.

FRENCH.—At his residence, Caldwell, N. J., on March 24, 1919, Charles H. French, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services Wednesday, 3:30 P. M.

HAFFY.—On Monday, March 24, 1919, Thirsa E. White, widow of George D. Haffy, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 236 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Wednesday evening, March 26, at 8 o'clock. London, England; St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Indiana papers please copy.

HEALY.—At Bradevelt, N. J., March 24, 1919, Rev. James M. Healy, rector of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Bradevelt, N. J. Funeral Thursday, March 27, at 10:30 A. M.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 23, 1919, Daniel Van Brunt Hegeman, beloved husband of Louise de Mund, and only son of Peter A. Hegeman. Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., near Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 26, at 2 P. M.

HOWARD. — Stephen Bennett, suddenly, March 24, at his residence, 600 West 115th St. Funeral private.

HUGGINS.—At Battle Creek, Mich., Sunday, March 23, 1919, Isaac Mitchell Huggins of Lamar, Mo. Funeral services will be held at the home of his son, G. E. Huggins, 31 Eagle Rock Way, Montclair, N. J., Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HURRY.—At Norwich, Conn., March 25, Richard Hurry, son of Alice Livermore and Frederick F. Sayles.

HYATT. — William Francis, on Monday, March 24, 1919, beloved husband of Matilda Schmachtenberg and eldest son of Herbert C. and Catherine A. Hyatt, in his 30th year. Funeral services will be held at 8 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at his father's residence, 131 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn. Interment private.

JACOBS.—Rose Alma, beloved wife of Alfred Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klausner, sister of Emil, Stella, Selma, Tillie Klausner, and Anna Wertig, passed away after a short illness at 1:30 P. M., March 24. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 1,055 Grand Concourse, on Wednesday, March 26, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Zion Cemetery.

JONES.—Annie I., beloved mother, died March 25, mourned by four daughters and two sons. Funeral services to be held at her daughter's home, Mrs. Gardner, 1,059 81st St., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

JUNGMAN.—Adolf R., private, 26th Service Co., Signal Corps, aged 26, devoted son of Talie and the late Charles Jungman, brother of Jesse, 43 West 70th St., in his country's service at Montoir, France, Dec. 14.

KEHRL.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1919, Elisabeth R. Kehrl, (nee Beckwith.) Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 348 West 23d St., on Thursday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

KLEIN.—On March 24, 1919, in New York City, after a short illness, Fannie, widow of the late Moses Klein of Bridgeport, Conn. Funeral private.

KUFELD.—Wolf, on March 25, 1919, beloved husband of Hannah A. Kufeld and father of Max Kufeld. Funeral services Wednesday, March 26, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, 1,220 Park Av., New York.

LAPHAM.—On March 25, Clara R., beloved wife of Edwin B. Lapham. Funeral services and interment private. Please omit flowers.

MAHNKEN.—Entered into rest on March 24, 1919, John Mahnken. Funeral services Wednesday, March 26, at 1 P. M., at the chapel of Jacob Herrlich Sons, 332 East 86th St.

MAY.—At White Plains, N. Y., Sunday, March 23, Catherine Seeber, widow of Henry Rogers May. Funeral service at residence of Dr. H. Mitchell, Church St., White Plains, N. Y., Wednesday, March 26, at 3 P. M. Train from Grand Central Station 2:13 P. M.

MOON.—David. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MORRIS.—Israel, on March 24, 1919, in his 65th year, husband of Lena Morris (nee Gabriel) and father of Isaac, Max, Julius, and the late Martha G. Morris, at his residence, 1,166 West Farms Road. Interment at Washington Cemetery, 2 P. M., March 26, 1919. Funeral private.

NEWBURY.—Captain Andrew J., on Monday, March 24, 1919, at 9 A. M. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at Randall Memorial Church, Sailors' Snug Harbor, 3 o'clock P. M. A private service for relatives and immediate friends at the residence, 230 P. M.

O'REILLY.—On March 23, 1919, at Camp Morrison, Va., Bernard Daniel, son of the late Daniel O'Reilly and Elizabeth Burke, native of County Cavan, Ireland, and brother of Agnes Burke. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St. Notice of funeral later.

PARKS.—Suddenly, March 24, Edgar W. Parks. Funeral service at his late residence, 280 3d Av., Roselle, N. J., Wednesday evening, March 26, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

PIERSON.—At Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1919, Harriet Van Schoonhoven, widow of John B. Pierson, in her 86th year. Funeral private, at the residence, 74 1st St., Thursday, March 27, at 11 A. M.

ROGERS.—At 116 East 63d St., New York, Monday, March 17, 1919, at 4:20 P. M., in her 23d year, Edith Elliott Rogers, wife of Edmund Pendleton Rogers and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott, 755 Park Av., New York. Buried Wednesday afternoon, March 19, in St. James's Church Yard, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.

RYAN.—Monday, March 24, 1919, Agnes C., beloved daughter of Catherine A. and the late Nicholas Ryan, aged 23 years. Funeral from her late residence, 124 76th St., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 27, at 9 A. M., thence to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Angels, 74th St. and 4th Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be sung. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

SAPERSTEIN.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1919, Cornelius, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Saperstein, in his 20th year. Funeral services Wednesday at 2 P. M. at his late residence, 186 West 96th. Interment Washington Cemetery.

SCHARNIKOW.—On March 25, Adele, beloved wife of Henry L. Scharnikow. Funeral services at her late residence, 119 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, 1:30 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

SCHNEIDENBACH.—On March 24, 1919, after a short illness, Mathilda N., widow of Jacques Schneidenbach, at her residence, 51 East 78th St. Funeral services Thursday at 8 P. M.

SCHOONMAKER.—Suddenly, on March 24, Minnie Schoonmaker, wife of the late Walter Schoonmaker. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 26, at her son's residence, 706 Amsterdam Av., at 8 P. M. Interment March 27, Albany Rural Cemetery. Albany papers please copy.

SHILAND.—On Monday, March 24, 1919, Ada Howell Hedges, widow of Andrew Shiland. Funeral services at her late residence, 107 East 57th St., New York, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, March 26. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SIMON.—Dorothy A., on March 24, 1919, beloved daughter of Harry Simon and dear and only sister of Mr. Henry Simon of 656 West 160th St. Funeral services at Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SOMMERS.—On Monday, March 24, 1919, at St. Luke's Hospital, Henry Cantine Sommers, younger son of the late John B. Yates Sommers of New York and Emma Sonners Morris of Ithaca, N. Y., in his 56th year. Funeral will be held Wednesday, March 26, 5 P. M., at August Eichelberg's Funeral Parlors, 694 9th Av., near 58th St. Interment Ithaca, N. Y.

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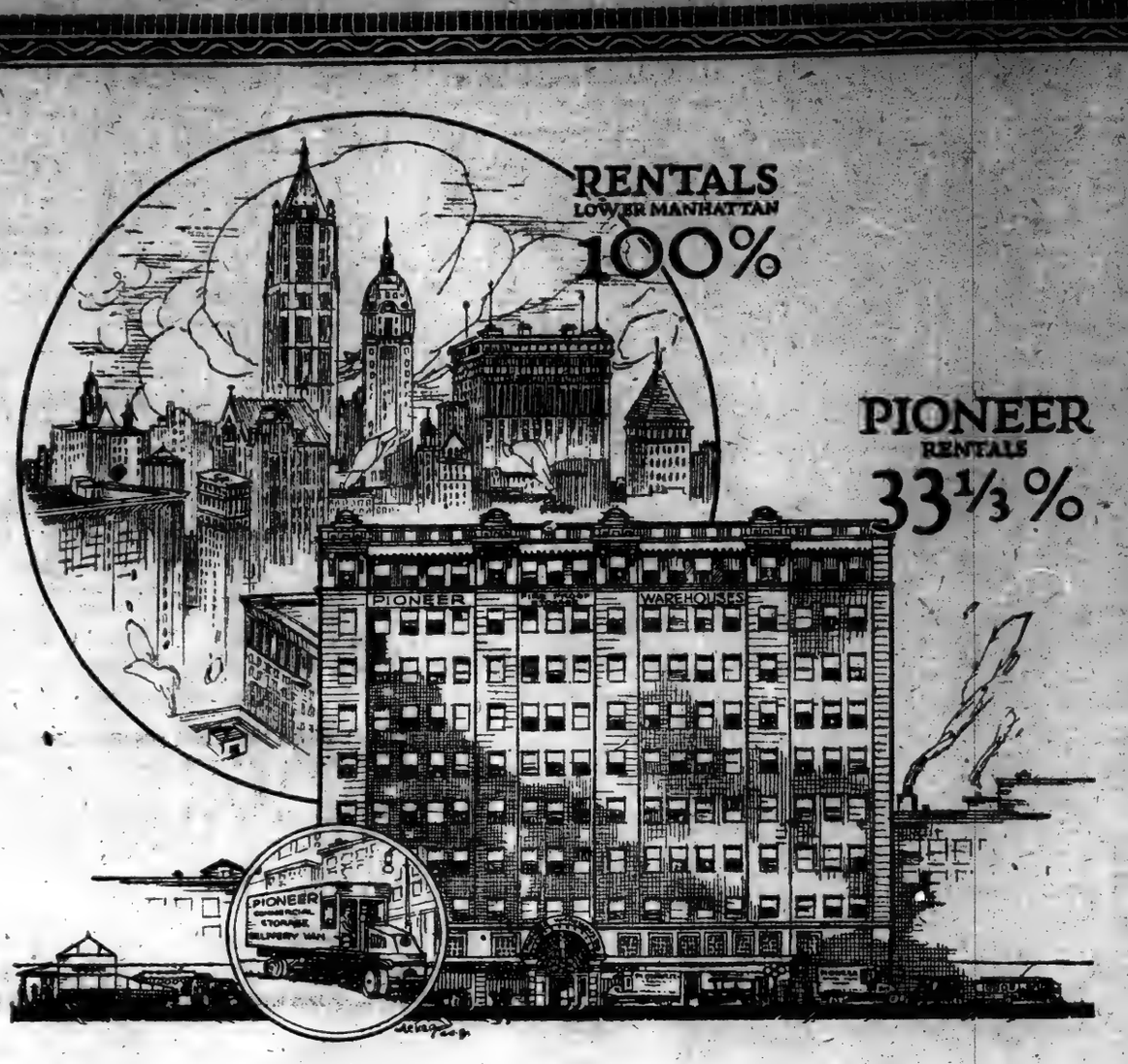
Died.

SOMMERS.—All brothers of Frankos Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned, and other Mas



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BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Redlick Mort. Co.; W. Bonsell, basement ready-to-wear, domestics; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, suits; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Cobiens Co.; Miss P. Solomon, waists; Martinique.

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BALTIMORE—Hochschild Kohn & Co.; Miss R. Kaufman, waists, 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Kramer & Gauber; L. Kramer, white fancy vests; 1183 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; M. L. McLanahan, hats, millinery; 896 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—B. Stonestown & Co.; B. McKeyer, notions; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—I. Bercach & Sons; S. Glenprecht, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—J. Greif & Brother; D. L. Greif, woolens; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldberg Brothers; D. Rosenberg, silks; Alcazar.

BALTIMORE—B. Strouse & Brothers; M. S. Strouse, trimmings; 213 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BANGOR, Me.—Siegel, Sanders Co.; N. Sanders, women's, misses', children's garments; Commodore.

BEAUMONT, Texas—The Fair; B. Dorfman, muslin underwear; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Pizitz Dry Goods Co.; A. Weinstein, clothing; 37 W. 20th.

BOSTON—Cunner, Jones Co.; H. Taffe, silks; 905 5th Av.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; A. H. Snow, rugs; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; T. Brennan, gloves; 452 4th Av.

BOSTON—Peerless Petticoat Co.; S. Andrews, petticoat materials; 1,188 Broadway; Breslin.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. G. E. Jones, waists; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss E. Austin, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,186 Broadway.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; L. Rivers, mdse. manager; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; Miss Grindley, underwear, negligees; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—E. Cobb Co.; S. H. Cutting, waistings; Holland.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; Mr. Saunders, representing Miss Armstrong, cotton waists; Miss Altimus, women's coats; W. Myers, silk waists; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, dresses; F. A. Ruggles, children's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss Rowell, corsets; S. E. Emery, petticoats, cotton underwear; J. Walsh, women's dresses; Miss McCarthy, waists, basement buyers.—Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Redfield, children's, juniors' girls' dresses; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Goodhue, gloves; Miss Golding, waists; Miss J. Callahan, muslin underwear; Miss McKevitt, misses' coats, raincoats; 116 West 32d St.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clauson & Wilson Co.; E. Gahwe, silk, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, ready-to-wear; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 404 4th Av.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Morry, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, children's dresses; 230 5th Av.

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CHATTANOOGA—Model Shop; M. Feld, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; I. C. Sieving, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

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DAVENPORT, Iowa—J. H. C. Petersen's Sons Co.; A. L. Petersen, women's suits; 1,133 Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—Conkle Cloak Co.; S. P. Rafle, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—Adler & Childs; C. Adler, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; F. C. Schlutes, ready-to-wear, (basement); Miss M. Garlock, juniors', children's wear, house dresses; Miss M. Maher, laces; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss C. Schumacher, muslin underwear, corsets; E. C. Flumer, rugs, draperies; G. Randall, bedding; W. Rike, silks, dress goods; Mr. Radsley, boys' clothing; Miss L. Moerner, gloves; Mr. Shartz, men's furn. goods, hats; 225 5th Av.

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DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; D. Carton, waists, skirts, petticoats; 225 5th Av.

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DETROIT—Kline's; Miss L. Kaufman, dresses; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—Rosenthal-Caplan Co.; Mr. Caplan, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

DETROIT—W. M. Finzel & Co.; J. L. Lee, work clothing materials; Commodore.

DETROIT—R. Hertz & Bro.; A. A. Hertz, men's, women's ready-to-wear; B'way Central.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. W. Lind, wash goods, prints, ginghams; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; A. H. Woodley, white goods, linens, handkerchiefs, laces, embroideries; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Reilly, women's waists; R. H. Hazelwell, girls', juniors' capes, street, silk dresses; L. Brownhill, basement, ready-to-wear; R. E. Thompson, shoes; 225 5th Av.

DUBOIS, Penn.—Leonardson Co.; A. L. Leonardson, dry goods; 377 5th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons.; G. M. Laubach, coats, suits, waists; 61 Union Square.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. Flanagan; Miss B. Flanagan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Tupper Bros.; E. Tupper, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; Latham.

EL PASO, Tex.—H. Krupp & Co.; H. Krupp, dry goods; 116 Broadway.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schuits, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Wm. Hughes; J. A. Mills, coats, suits, dresses; 463 B'way.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; Miss J. L. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

FORT SCOTT, Kan.—W. J. Calhoun Co.; W. K. Calhoun, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Thieme Bros.; J. Thieme, woolens; Alcazar.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman, coats, suits, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman-Spring D. G. Co.; M. C. Friedman, coats, suits, bathing suits; 1,150 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Brown & Co.; H. Brown; house furnishing goods; Imperial.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, dresses, suits; 37 West 26th.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McCubbin, mdse. Mgr.; Mrs. Hartman, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Wm. Seery, millinery; 404 Fourth Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—O. L. Standard Dry Goods Co.; O. L. Standard, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods; 256 Church.

HOUSTON—Hogan-Allencoh D. G. Co.; A. C. Parnett, ready-to-wear; 208 Church.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. O. Munn Co.; J. F. Corman, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Aberdeen.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs Shannon, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; W. Middleton, boys' clothing; 1,361 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; W. J. Randell, ready-to-wear; 320 Broadway; Aberdeen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss K. Williams, ribbons, neckwear; E. H. Buckhorn, draperies, furniture; Miss M. Reid, silk, muslin underwear; 225 5th Av.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.; F. W. Bigelow, men's furn. goods, clothing; Bristol.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—M. Mathan & Bro.; Mrs. Steifel, waists; 37 West 29th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Miles Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss H. C. Schulze, dresses; 404 Fourth Av.

KANSAS CITY—Fitz-Smith D. G. Co.; L. B. McJimsey, dress goods, white goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. Finnigan, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, embroideries; 230 5th Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Mr. Creasy, dry goods; 60 Worth.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Buckley Clothing Co.; W. E. Buckley; men's, boys' clothing; Imperial.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomer Co.; Mrs. Kates, millinery; N. W. Pugh, silks, wash goods; 6 West 32d.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Mayers, Scheid & Swesion; W. F. Scheid; shoes; Penn.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A. B. Sutherland Co.; F. J. Granfield, silks, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

LIMA, Ohio.—L. Schwartz, coats, suits, skirts; Aberdeen.

LONDON, Conn.—Dickenson, Nicholson Co.; J. C. Fairley, millinery; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES—J. Zukin; silks; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES.—J. Zukin, piece goods, laces, embroideries; Latham.

LOS ANGELES.—"Bullock's"; Miss M. Frink, women's, children's hosiery; 98 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; W. A. Onions, men's, boys' clothing, basement; 98 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; Miss Webber, women's, children's hosiery, underwear; 98 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—I. B. Ades & Sons; I. B. Ades; woolens; Penn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—P. E. Heschey Co.; E. E. Buchart; ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, sweaters; 684 Bwy.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—Kline Bros.; Mr. Kline, dresses, suits; 37 W. 26th.

MEMPHIS—W. R. Moore D. G. Co.; H. G. Vick, hosiery; 258 Church.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand; A. P. Conrad, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; J. H. Hofheimer, jewelry, leather goods; B'way & 32d.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; L. Sussman, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; W. L. Rouse, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,133 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; J. A. Lehman, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; C. A. Perry, mfg. dept., women's wear; 43 Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bry Block Merc. Co.; E. B. Wiesner, jobs dresses, suits, skirts, children's dresses; 470 4th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Downing D. G. Co.; T. T. Byars, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Cumberland D. G. Co.; H. Pegram, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—J. Bernstein, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

NEW ORLEANS—Exclusive Shop; A. Hurwitz, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—S. Heyman Co.; Miss M. Neubert, ready-to-wear; Penn.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—Nelson Cloak Co.; L. D. Warcham, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Southern D. G. and Notion Co.; J. R. Jolly, dry goods, men's furn. goods, hosiery, notions; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, cloakings; 2 West 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 384 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Silkan, children's coats, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewarts; Miss Bernstein, skirts; Miss Cross, georgette waists; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Boehnn, trunks, leather goods; B'way and 33d.

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PHILADELPHIA.—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Saltiga, jobs children's coats; Miss Robb, millinery; 37 West 26th St.

PHILADELPHIA.—Cornsius Fashion Shop; H. C. Cornsius, silk dresses, waists, millinery; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; L. A. Hubach, rugs; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss Zimmerman, corsets; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mrs. C. E. Henry, waists; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Kessler, neckwear, hosiery, gloves; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkel, men's, boys' clothing; 1,140 B'way; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss McCrohan, waists; Miss A. J. Troupe, dresses; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. H. Gilman, linens, white goods, neckwear, corsets; 43 Leonard.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; F. J. McNamara, men's furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; H. C. Wortman, mdse. mgr.; L. M. Rice, silks, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. F. Warner, millinery; 200 5th Av.

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RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfous Co.; S. B. Hasle, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

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RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, silks, dress goods; 433 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; C. C. Reed, linens, white goods; 256 Church.

RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed, Inc.; J. H. Wilkinson, men's furn. goods, notions; 256 Church.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. Holtz & Sons; M. L. Holtz, woolens; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman Co.; Miss L. Ryan, waists; 225 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; L. W. Lemon, waists; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Goodman & Sons; S. L. Goodman, woolens; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; S. Bernstein, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

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SAN FRANCISCO.—R. Weill & Co.; C. R. Schneider, stationery; 15 East 26th St.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Lester Levy & Co.; Lester Levy, Fall coats; 1,170 B'way, Room 901.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Embroidery Co.; P. Gordon, embroidered bags; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros., Inc.; D. H. Young, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 60 Union Square.

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SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffat & Co.; L. A. Arlteen, book ends, trays, mirrors, pictures, pictures frames, cedar chests, baskets, tables; 452 4th Av.

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ST. LOUIS—F. D. Houck Cloth Co.; C. J. Mack, woolens; Fair Avenue.

ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; W. J. Schmiake, coats, suits; 56 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; F. S. Lewis, men's, boys' furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; W. Allen, linens; W. E. Doody, dress goods, flannels; 377 Broadway.

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ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. P. Cave, piece goods; W. B. Roney, silk skirtings; E. E. Super, knit underwear, knit goods, yarns, blankets; 56 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—J. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss Pannell, Fourcade's dresses; Miss Sullivan, coats, suits, capes, dresses; R. Blumenthal, laces, embroideries, neckwear, dress trimmings; 470 4th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; C. J. Potts, linens, laces, handkerchiefs; 320 B'way.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; H. O. Nichols, men's clothing; 225 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. W. Dickenhoff, notions, jewelry; 28 East 26th.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; J. W. Sherer, silks, dress goods; Miss E. Smyth, gloves; 225 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; A. C. Birk, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; Miss S. McGrath, gloves; Miss B. Murray, waists, neckwear; Miss J. A. Mack, infants' wear; Miss C. Metcalfe, muslin, silk underwear; 23 East 20th.

TULSA, Okla.—Hunt Co.; D. Hunt, women's wear; 1,150 Broadway; Gregorian.

VAN WERT, Ohio—Bonnewitz Co.; L. B. Bonnewitz, ready-to-wear; 1,237 Broadway.

WAPAKONETA, Ohio — Timmermeister & Rogers Co.; G. P. Vest, clothing; Breslin.

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WATERBURY, Conn.—Scott's Cloak House; W. D. Scott, D. L. Scott, women's ready-to-wear; Grand.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Kraft Co.; L. Kraft, mfr. petticoats; 1,183 Broadway.

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn, Hinkel D. G. Co.; T. Goldbaum, basement ready-to-wear; 6 West 32d.

WICHITA, Kan.—Cohen & Henkle; T. H. Goldbaum, jobs waists, petticoats, suits, dresses, silk underwear, hosiery; 6 West 32d St.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Bergman, dresses, suits; 37 West 20th.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Begin Bros.; T. Guerin, general mdse.; Imperial.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. McInnes Co.; J. D. Robertson, cloaks, suits, furs, corsets, underwear; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay; F. A. Krim, cloaks, suits, furs; J. M. Robertson, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.

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BROADCLOTH and Velours Wanted.—0358, 032, 315, botany, Columbia, all shades. Farragut 3276.

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DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to place orders on new samples of Georgette and silk, 10th floor, 12 West 31st.

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DRESSES Wanted. — Placing orders high-class georgettes, snappy styles. B. Aron, 1,180 Broadway.

DRESSES, SUITS, COATS, WAISTS. Wanted in jobs for cash; highest grade. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1128.

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DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 129 West 29th St.

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GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy and rookie 4666 or similar. Kaobel & Bloom, 149 West 30th St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay cash; navy. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

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SECO AND JAP SILK Wanted.—At once; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Navys, 519 Garfield, 104 Whitman, 0809 American, 54288 Julliard, and similar makes. Madison Square 7209.

SERGES Wanted.—285, 836, 09070, 0936, 9058, navy; sponged or unsponged. Frank & Frank, 141 West 21st St.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy navy and black; all makes; any quantity. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 11433, 519, 1464, 6512, 7512, and other men's serges. Gramercy 715.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity navy and black; 528 Garfield, WPX Pacifics. Chelsea 1457.

SERGES Wanted.—828, 47116, 4061, American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 8540.

SERGES Wanted. — Cream, French, and storm serges. Halpert Bros., 137 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, navy, up to $2.35. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 or MFL.; also Cox & Schriebers 216 or similar. Farragut 5886.

SERGES Wanted.—Good men's wear; any quantity. A. H. Gittelson, 29 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—6301, 7614, 209; for spot cash. M. Weil, 216 Greene St. Spring 5397.

SERGES Wanted.—Large quantities M. F. L. and B. S. L. or similar. Farragut 4717.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, Waitman 8, 99, 2295, navy, black. Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 519, 528, 104, French Textile Mills. Gramercy 3342.

SERGES AND VELOURS Wanted.—7301 and cheap velours. Drusin. Farragut 8486.

SERGES Wanted.—Black 54289 or 285. Stuyvesant 1601.

SERGE Wanted.—09070, 285, 3850; velours, Pekin, tan; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, 7120, 104, 54288, blacks, navy; cash. Gram. 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—0809 navy, 7301 navy or similar; cash. Greeley 2090.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 528, or similar. Leibman, Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 808 or 6300, also tan serges. Greeley 4685.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds for cash; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, 7614, navy. Stuyvesant 1648.

SERGES Wanted.—6301, 7301, M. F. L., navy. Greeley 4577.

SERGES Wanted.—4040, 4848, any quantity. Chelsea 7997.

SERGE Wanted.—5058 navy. Farragut 3477.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions and sizes; mail samples. Y 369 Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted.—Light shades, remnants any quantity, for cash. Freydberg, 55 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2286.

SILK Wanted.—Open for a quantity 550 pieces 12 mme Jap. pongee. La Rose Waist, 25 West 32d.

SILKS in georgienne, wanted in all shades at a price. La Rose Waist, 25 West 32d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Tan shade; Jools or Holden-Leonards. Leibowitz, 131 West 25th St.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Also velours, Deering-Milliken. Greeley 4985.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Copen for cash. Farragut 5168.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for large quantities; wash silk poplins, fancy silks; immediate and later delivery. Room 1402, 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9040.

SUITS, Coats, and Capes Wanted.—Open for jobs; spot cash. 40 West 38th. Room 212.

SUITS AND CAPES Wanted.—Suits of better kind. 35 West 31st, 7th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Navy, copen; quantity, at a price, for cash. Ideal Silk, 30 East 21st.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—50 pieces, will pay cash; black, navy, taupe, and copen. Madison Square 5493.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—36 inches wide; all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6694.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, black, tan. L. Goldstein & Co. Madiso. Square 10170.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also poirt twills; pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, Karp Brothers, 45 West 27th St.

TUB SILK Wanted.—White and colors at a price for spot cash. S. Landau, 31 W. 21st.

TUSSAH SILK Wanted. — Rose, coral, and turquoise. Call with samples before 12. Simon Costume and Dress, 44 East 32d.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy for spot cash 0350, 032, 315 or Columbia, also botany Hama, cloth; all colors. Blogg & Littauer, 151 West 26th.

VELOUR Wanted.—B. & C. 715 or American 0360 or similar; navy only wanted; quantity at price. Morris Wolgel & Co., 134 West 28th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades any mill, also Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar. R. & W., 50 W. 17th, Farragut 5885.

VELOURS Wanted.—All wool velours in gray and rose at a price for cash. Feldman & Schwartz. Farragut 8545.

VELOURS Wanted.—All high shades, 7301 or MFL serges, also Cox and Schriebers 216 or similar. Farragut 5886.

VELOURS AND SERGES Wanted.—Cheap velours and 7301. Deusin. Farragut 3486.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, pekin, reindeer, terra cotta. Gramercy 4452.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS Wanted.—All widths, black and colors, for cash, at under price. Tel. Gramercy 6694.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Jap. silks, crepe de chine georgette waists at the price. Universal Lace Co., 310 Canal St.

WAISTS.—Several hundred georgettes wanted from stock at price cash. 43, William M. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway, N. Y. C.

WAISTS Wanted, (wash.)—Jobber looking for 500 dozen; cash. Levine, 114 West 20th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cox & Schreiber, 216 range or similar; also cotton warp velours. R. & W., 50 W. 17th, Farragut 5885.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of Whitman's 87 serge. B. & S. Co., 1,135 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BRAIDS.—Colored, 8 and 12 line, also all-silk vesting for immediate delivery. Phone 2129 Spring.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Julliard's 110, 118, 2002, in navy, black, green, Burgundy, and plum. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BURELLA, Buckley and Cohen, 711, all shades. Greeley 4377.

BUTTONS.—Black metal bar, first quality, suspender size; nested; 25,000 great gross; under price. Jackson Co., 3 East 17th.

CAMISOLES, silk, $7.25; envelope chemise, $15; attractive prices to jobbers; immediate delivery. A. Stein, 220 5th Av.

CAPES, COATS and Dolmans—5000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh Mayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES AND SUITS for immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. W. Philling & Co., 15 West 28th.

CAPES, Suits.—$7.75 up; large assortment in stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, AND SUITS on racks for immediate delivery at a price. H. Gelfond, 122 West 27th St.

CAPES, COATS, SUITS.—Better grade on hand, also jobs; exceptional values. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 35th.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh-Mayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—The fast-selling kind; also novelties; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, Suits.—High class; immediate delivery; reasonable. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

CAPES AND SUITS on the racks at factory prices. Tannebaum & Bloom, 39 East 9th, near Broadway.

CAPES, dolmans and suits for immediate delivery. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22nd.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES and Sport Suits—200; to close out at a price. 1170 Broadway, Room 508.

CAPES—Dolmans, stout coats; on the racks. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CHECKS.—Fancy Guggenheimer checks, 2700, 3200, 3000, below market price. Greeley 4577.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS, CAPES.—Bolivias, silvertones, tricotines, serges, silks, &c.; immediate delivery; pile fabrics ready for jobbers. Mezeritsky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 29th.

COATS, Capes, Dolmans.—On rack for immediate delivery; special prices. 1,153 Broadway. 724.

COATS.—Spring coats, velours and poplin, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COTTON YARN.—Mercerized, twenties, two-ply, part cones, part skeins; 1,000 pounds each rose, copen blue, also rose, copen brown, maroon, cardinal, oxford, black, khaki, green, myrtle, cones and skeins, 8-8, 10-1, 8-2, 10-2, 12-2, 16-2, 20-2, 28-2; perfect condition; job prices for sweater manufacturers. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Stewarts quality, 2286; quick action. Madison Square 4662.

DRESSES.—8,000 tafeta and satin on the rack for immediate delivery, prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Pan-American Waist & Dress, 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—On racks for immediate delivery; beaded georgettes, satins, taffetas, and crepe de meteors; all colors and sizes. $10 up. Regent Dress, 158 West 29th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, dainty new models in beaded and plain Georgette, taffetas, Georgette and taffeta combinations, at unusually low prices. Kliff Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—6,500, for immediate delivery; Susquehanna poplins $3.75; taffetas $6.75 up; also georgettes; exceptional values for Easter sales. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—We have a few hundred of all-wool French serges and wool jerseys to offer at a price; latest models; best shades; assorted sizes. Max Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgettes, taffetas, foulards, satins, serge, and jerseys; wonderful values; for immediate delivery. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded indestructable georgettes, tricolettes, meteors and satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery, beaded Georgette, taffetas, satins, $6.50-$16.50; all wool jerseys, silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Seller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also full line of wash skirts. Fitwell Dress, 12 West 17th St. Farragut 3029.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery snappy silk and cotton dresses; special numbers for misses. N. Y. Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—200 taffeta dresses for immediate delivery, $6.75 to $9.50. Century Dress and Skirt Co., 30 East 28th St. Phone Madison Square 1395.

DRESSES.—Schriebers wool jersey dresses, $6.75 net; also $ 000 silk, to close out for price. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles, georgette, crepe de meteor, satin; on racks for immediate delivery, at popular prices. H. & B., 20 W. 17th.

DRESSES.—Children's, 6-14; $5 dozen up. Fazekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Big job of silk dresses to close out. Schwartz Bros., 38 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Job, 100, close out. Cap(ta) Dress, 44 East 8th, cor Greene.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Klava Klad Dress Co., 1,361 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk dresses, including stouts, to close out at exceptional prices. Popular Price Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.50; colors, sizes, immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Snappy taffeta georgettes on racks; popular prices, latest styles. Fioranell Dress, 38 West 28th.

DRESSES.—2,000 on the rack; georgettes and taffetas of the newest models. Epstein & Warshaw, 72 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, satins, taffetas, jerseys, serges; better grade; 50 cents on the dollar. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—300 satins, taffetas, georgettes; big reductions; unusually cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 serge, jersey and silk dresses to be sold at a sacrifice. Priscilla Dress, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—100 georgette, crepe, meteor and foulards, at a price. A. Feuer, 9 West 32th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey taffeta high-grade merchandise at a price; cash. 130 West 28th. 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs of georgette and serge cheap. 41 West 27th, 6th floor. Chelsea 6977.

DRESSES.—Better grade; big sacrifice; jersey, serges, silks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

GEORGETTES.—Also selling crepe de chine, taffetas, meltons, and jerseys; all good, clean merchandise. Second floor, 30 East 33d. Phone Murray Hill 5900.

GEORGETTES.—Stehli quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3315.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment all kinds; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8671.

HATS.—250 new styles panams, silk, Palm Beach, for children, ladies, men, below price; export and domestic trade. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4206.

HOUSE DRESSES.—300 dozen, gingham, chambrys, percales, to close out at a sacrifice. Feldman, 4229 Jerome Av., Ozone Park, N. Y. Tel. Richmond Hill 5388.

JAP SILKS.—Almost any weight at prices below market; also crepe de chine and georgette; direct from mill. Samuel Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 4547.

JERSEY.—Light pink, light weight cotton jersey cloth; thousand square yards, for bloomers; underwear, skirts, &c.; other colors and qualities to order. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

JERSEY.—Heather and plain, all wool, 18 oz., 1 net, 30 days. Watson, 402 Burd Bldg., Philadelphia.

PANAMAS.—SPA., PNA., 228, in all shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PANTS.—Boys' knickerbockers, blue serge and striped worsteds, ages 8 to 16, $4.25 a dozen. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St. Canal 4206.

POIRET TWILL.—Will sell or exchange for navy, 3 pieces Louis Walter 1729 black. Madison Square 6783.

POIRET TWILL.—Navy and black; immediate delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

POIRET TWILLS.—8050; serges 104, 11433, 87, &c. Hydol Plush Mfg. Co., Chelsea 0352-3.

POIRET TWILL.—Cheap. Garfields, 4978, black. Madison Square 1520.

POPLINS.—American, 6709½; 25 navy, 25 black; also Saxonies and Arthur Joel's 6500; also Whitman's 774; all colors; V. S. L.; very cheap. Madison Square 5825.

POPLIN.—American, Pekin, Henna, at sacrifice; also tan serge. M. Weisberg, 118 Division St. Orchard 3086.

POPLINS.—Walworth 3421 pekin, pollu, tan, clay, beauty, and Quaker; cheap, Knickerbocker 258.

POPLINS.—Andrews 6009 navy and black; cheap. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

POPLINS.—4800, Brightwood, 11433, Botany navy. First floor 130 West 29th.

POPLINS.—All high shades. French, Textile Mills, Gramercy 8342.

POPLINS.—Rookie and copen for sale; cheap. Madison Square 7987.

POPLINS.—American high shades at cost. Greeley 1673.

POPLIN.—Brightwood 4916, Folwell's 3485. Greeley 4577.

SERGES.—Botany 780, Jamestown 9002, men's wear serge, Julliards 54289, Amerscag 09069, Gera 7009, 1048, WPX., MFL., navy and black, Whitmans 74, 228, Seldens, all wool poplin, 1056; also big variety of fancy shirtings in 36-inch and 38-inch, all wool plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGE, All Wool French, 40 inch—838 navy, $2.45; 7614 navy, $1.60; 7301 navy, $1.40; 6301 black, $1.30; 4061 navy, 98c; all navy, 7512, 7120 and plum, $1.75; 54289 burgundy and plum, $1.50; 7120 green and plum, $1.50. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 286 Broadway. Spring 6311 or 6312.

SERGES.—812, 7614, 7000, 6402, 11925, 7512, 8158, V. S. L., K. S. W., W. F. T., W. F. X.; tricotines, poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 E. 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—V. S. L., 97 navy, 19 black, 15 gray, 3 brown, 18 tan, at reasonable price. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 E. 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, 235, Stevens 3850, 11433, 54289; quantities; immediate delivery. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 9334.

SERGES.—Storm and French 104, $2.17½; 3 B G L, 86c.; 1715, $1.39; 1713, $1.60; 94, $1.52½; 1209, 47½c. Mad. Sq. 8604.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—2205, 519, 8200, 54289, V S L 3305, 3682, M F L 3850; reasonable. Weinstein Co., Mad. Sq. 4622.

SERGES.—100 pieces to close out, all navy, for suits and capes, $1.95-$2.25. Phone Madison Square 2007.

SERGES.—54289, 160, 774; poplin 13715. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES.—09070, 0699 black; will sell or exchange for navy; also 06077 poplin, navy. Greeley 1120.

SERGES.—285, 0699, 1464, 104, 113, 3850, 54290, 54221, M. S. L., 1210, 54292. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES AND VELOURS.—1464, 7301, 3278, and 658 American serges V-14. Talbot, Gramercy 1074.

SERGES.—Juilliard's navy 54274 French serge, $2.25 net cash. Phone Spring 7139.

SERGES.—All kinds. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8671.

SERGES.—15 pieces American 609A seconds, $1.80 net cash. Madison Square 6517.

SERGES.—Navy 7301, $1.50; also tricolines and poiret twills. Farr. 5759.

SERGES AND CHECKS.—M. S. L., V. S. L., 87 navy, black. Chelsea 492.

SERGE.— 528 Garfield, black, $1.90 net. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—7002, $1; 1464, $2.20; 104, $2.17½; also poplin. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—528, 54292, 3850, 6301, 6614, black only. Greeley 4271.

SERGES.—Navy, 800 botany. Phone Madison Square 1520.

SERGES.—U. S. 235; all navy. Madison Square 1409.

SERGES. — Navy 8300, 8001. Gramercy 2482.

SERGE.—Men's wear, navy. Chauser, 10 W. 21st.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54-inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 6280.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 4-thread crepe de chines, $1.12½; fancy lining, 75c, $1.15; wash satins, 95c. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co. Madison Square 7189.

SILKS 67 every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 324 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK SHANTUNGS and Pongees—Wide range; immediate delivery. Y 224 Times Annex.

SILKS.—Odd pieces silk and cotton goods; to close out. Greeley 1673.

SILVERTONES.—Complete range Spring colors. Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—H. & L., all shades. Farragut 9170.

SILKS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Latest styles, better made, highlustre Susquehanna poplins, black and colors, $1.95. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, $1.50; thousands of dozens wash skirts, silks, satins, exceptionally cheap. 7th floor, 46 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna high-lustre poplins, satin stripes, plaids, taffetas, $1.87½ up. Harrison Skirt, 38 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—5,000 serge and linen skirts, 75c each; immediate delivery. Job Department, Spring 1384.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—All wool velour checks, $2.75. Arthur G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—Silks, and Wool Serges, $1.75. L. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SPIRAL PUTTEES, Overseas Caps.—Remaining lots of limited quantity for sale at exceedingly low prices. Essentials Co., 440 Canal St. Phone Canal 8184.

SUITS.—300 serge and poplins; also 100 coats very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

SUITS.—Extraordinary values. Immediate delivery, $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 34th St.

SUITS.—50, closing out, new Spring styles. Etkin Bros., 108 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SUITS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, in tricotine, velour check, gabardines, silvertones and serges, $16.50 to $30. Eisenberg & Bommerfield, 32 East 31st.

SUITS.—Will have a quantity of misses' suits in 17 styles ready for delivery this week. Davidson & Garson, 35 West 36th St.

SUITS.—Job 500 poplins, serges, taffetas to close out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 38 West 32d.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—On racks; snappy styles; attractive prices. M. Waldman, 17 West 24th.

SUITS.—Have 1,000 suits to close out for immediate delivery as a sacrifice. Blaustein, Leifer, Baum, 10 East 30th St.

SUITS, Coats.—Closing out at a sacrifice, latest models. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9040.

SUITS.—Quantity stylish stouts for immediate delivery at a price. Miller & Kardiner, 37 West 28th.

SUITS.—300 Spring suits; assorted colors and styles; cheap. J. D., 51 West 13th St., 1st floor.

SUITS.—300 to close out in serges and poplins. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES. — Stehli qualities; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8315.

TAFFETTA.—Stehli's quality, 8349, all colors; quick action. Madison Square 4662.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES.— All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES.—All shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 4237.

TRICOLETTES, all shades, also jobs and ends to close cheap. Madison Square 4582.

TRICOTINES.—Your choice of good quality tricotine, cheap tan, rookie, copen, taupe. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718, Gray 06; also rookie. Madison Square 8475.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS; also 7301 serge. Farr. 5759.

TRICOTINES.—Dobson, navy and rookie. Greeley 4377.

VELOURS.—0360, 032, Henna, terra cotta, Algerian; also serges similar 809; immediate delivery. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 9334.

VELOURS.—K 544 and similar, also Bright-wood's bleach burrella, also cotton warp velour, all shades. Farragut 760.

VELOURS.—American, 0360, castor, light gray; also silvertones; high shades. Gramercy 2641.

VELOURS.—Have 3 pieces Quaker gray velour; cheap. Greeley 1544.

VELOURS. — Rose; immediate delivery. Chelsea 9840.

VELVETEENS—8084 black; also 36 and 44 inch; all firsts. N 90 Times.

VENETIANS.—De luxe 52 and 54 inch; any quantity for cash. Spring 9.

WAISTS.—New styles, voiles and organdies, $8.50 dozen, all colors; Jap silks, $16.50 dozen. Belmore Waist, 27 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Cotton, $6.50 dozen; georgettes, crepe de chines, Jap. silks, 50 cents on the dollar; Seventh floor, 48 West 25th.

WAISTS.—Crepes, satin stripe tubs, &c., $18 up. Hy-Grade Waist Co., Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

COAT CONTRACTORS wanted make plushes and cloth coats. T. P., 143 Times.

CONTRACTORS. — Large jobber placing quantity business cotton dresses; if open for work call, do not submit samples. Second floor, 30 East 33d.

CONTRACTORS on wash dresses; call with samples, between 11 and 3. Samuel Dorf, 11 West 25th. Telephone 863 Farragut.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses who can produce quantities of well-made dresses at a price. 142 West 38th St. 1st floor.

CONTRACTORS.—On graduation and cotton dresses; orders placed immediately settled; jobber. 50 East 32d St., 3d floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on high class flowered georgettes dresses. Morris Lagerman, 3 West 29th.

CONTRACTORS equipped to make stout dresses only. Julius D. Booth & Son, Inc., 134 W. 26th.

CONTRACTORS on dresses wanted with snappy styles. Wear Well Dress Co., 15 West 38th St.

Allied Industries.

CELLULOID.—Scrap, in small or large lots. B. T., Box 295 Times.

FIXTURES Wanted. — Bookkeepers' desk, office desks and office fixtures. Madison Square 631.

PANTS.—Men's fine worsted pants, $2.25 per pair. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

SHOES.—40,000 pairs shoes for export, direct from factories; can ship at once; men's work shoes, dress shoes, women's and children's, $1.65 per pair up. Phone Worth 3823, 299 Broadway, Offices 415-416.

SHOES WANTED—Would like to consult with representative of reliable shoe mfgrs. regarding furnishing men's, women's and boys' shoes for mail order proposition. A 344 Times.

SHOES.—Men's heavy work shoes for export at $1.22 per pair up; factory representatives, Globe Jobbing Supply Co., 654 Broadway. Spring 1482.

SHOES.—Edmond's army, world's best, for immediate delivery; AA to EE, $5 to $12; stock in New York. 110 Duane St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN. — Heavyweight only; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider application high-class coat salesman with established trade and strongest retail following for State of Texas; useless for any other than coat salesman up to present season merged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. T. S., 231 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent coat and suit house is open to engage salesman; must positively be $10,000 a year man; useless to apply unless you can submit convincing evidence of having produced over $150,000 annual sales in New York State and Pennsylvania State; commission basis. T. P., 316 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent coat house open to engage salesman of high standing, strongest following, and established trade for North and South

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The personal introduction, which obtains for the traveller the services and facilities of the Correspondents named in the list attached to the Letter of Credit should, in addition to its financial safeguards, recommend the Letter of Credit, especially in these times, as desirable in the highest degree as a financial arrangement for those contemplating foreign travel.

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Price to Yield over 6.40%

United Light & Railways Company owns or controls 21 public service companies serving without competition 55 cities and towns located in five states.

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Investments for institutions are purchased by experts entirely familiar with those factors which make for strong security as to principal and prompt interest payment. Bonds of this character are especially desirable investments for those dependent upon income. They can be purchased in these exceptional times at prices to yield unusually liberal returns, as is indicated by six carefully selected issues which we are now bringing to the attention of investors. Please ask for List No. 1231.

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U. S. Steel

This review sent upon request

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NEW YORK

MAY ABANDON SUIT AGAINST U. S. STEEL

Belief in Washington That Action for Dissolution of Corporation Is Dead.

AFFECTED BY PRICE-FIXING

Steel Men Hold That Government's Agreement Nullifies Anti-Trust Law Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Opinion in high legal circles is that the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, started early during President Wilson's first Administration, is dead to all intents and purposes. The case is pending in the United States Supreme Court, but it is considered certain that no steps will be taken by the Department of Justice to bring it to a decision this year. There is a strong probability that it will be discontinued, and the attempt on the part of the Government to dissolve the corporation on the ground that it is a monopoly, under the terms of the Sherman act, abandoned.

This conclusion is the result of the meeting held here last week between representatives of the steel industry and members of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, at which prices of steel products were fixed. E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Steel Corporation, was Chairman of the Committee of the Iron and Steel Institute, embracing all the leading concerns in the iron and steel industry, and in that capacity took a leading part in agreeing upon prices.

The opinion of steel men is that the agreement reached under the chaperonage and encouragement of the Federal Government was precisely what the anti-trust laws prohibit them from doing. These prices were maximum prices, but they are generally held by the conferees to be minimum prices, below which no manufacturer is expected to go. Therefore, lawyers say that the agreement is absolutely contrary to the spirit of the anti-trust laws.

Previous to the conference the Industrial Board had a meeting with Attorney General Palmer to learn the attitude of the Department of Justice toward the proposed trade fixing program. Immediately on coming from this meeting they went into conference with the steel men and fixed the scale of prices, indicating that they had received assurances from the Department of Justice that there would be no interference with the plan from that quarter. Under these circumstances if the steel corporation is engaged in monopolistic practices in contravention of the Sherman law the Federal Government would appear to be a party to it. It would also be difficult for the Government to persist in its contention that the steel corporation is a monopoly when the Industrial Board summoned all the iron and steel manufacturers to participate in the conference and the head of the Steel Corporation appeared as the Chairman of a committee representing the entire trade.

After a thorough argument of the case the Supreme Court ordered a rehearing, but at the request of the Navy Department the Solicitor General withheld action. The Naval Appropriation bill of August, 1916, provided that none of the appropriation should be paid to a monopoly, and had the Supreme Court decided for the Government in the steel case all contracts for ship materials placed with it after August, 1916, would have had to be canceled. This would have meant great delay and seriously hampered the war preparations. The case is still upon the docket, but no time has been set for a rehearing and attaches of the court know of no contemplated action.

Move for Better Jersey City Port.

Steps toward the construction of a port terminal on the east side of the Hackensack River, where it flows into Newark Bay, south of Droyer's Point, were taken by the Jersey City Commissioners yesterday. The Commission received a letter from Colonel S. W. Roessler of the War Department in which he quoted remarks of Commissioner Harry Moore, of the Department of Parks and Public Buildings, that "Jersey City stood ready to lighten the burden of the Government in dredging the Hackensack River, provided an improvement could be made for reclamation purposes on the land of the city's proposed terminal at Droyer's Point."

P. R. R. Holds Annual Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25. — The Pennsylvania Railroad Company held its annual election here today and re-elected George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, and Clement B. Newbold Directors to serve for four years. The resolution approving of the increase of the company's indebtedness to the extent of $75,000,000, upon which at the stockholders' annual meeting a stock vote was ordered to be taken at the same time, was adopted.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅛	1⅜	La Rose	27	32
Amer Off	7	7¼	Ken Rose	40	44
Bay S Gas	8	8	Iron Cap	3⅛	11
Bost Ariz	1	1⅛	Jer Verde	65	68
Bost Ely	90	1⅛	Majestic	16	18
Bost Mont	53	55	Mex Met	23	24
Bohemia	75	85	Nev Tung	3	7
Begole	45	50	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & Lon	11	14	Nat L & Z	8	10
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev	37	38
Chanp. old	25	28	New Doug	15	18
Chief Cons	3¼	3⅝	Onaco	20	40
Cons Ariz	1	1⅛	Onondaga	10	25
Cons Cop	4⅝	5	Pilgrim	40	45
Cortez	12	18	Rainier	60	63
Crystal	27	28	Seven Mets	58	60
Crown Res	50	55	S W Miami		
Denbigh	24	25	full paid	75	1¼
Earl Eagle	2	2¼	Texas	32	35
Eagle B B	2¼	2⅝	Trure	25	75
Fortuna	2	3	U V Exten	23	24
Gold Lake	2	6	Victoria	1	1⅝
Houghton	15	20	Yukon	75	90
Homa Oil	37	38			

SELL GOVERNMENT COPPER.

War Department Makes Arrangement for Absorption of 100,000,000 Pounds.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The War Department announced today that an agreement had been reached with copper producers under which approximately 100,000,000 pounds of copper owned by the War Department would be disposed of during the next fifteen months at market prices. The United Metal Selling Company, organized by the producers for the purpose, will handle the transaction.

For the first ten months the company will handle 5,000,000 pounds of Government copper per month and for the succeeding five months will dispose of 10,000,000 pounds per month. The agreement provides for the absorption by the producers in this manner of Government surplus copper equal to ten per cent. of the copper sales of the producers, the Government proportions to be increased in the event of favorable market conditions. A small allowance will be made to the producers to cover the expense of the Government selling.

Must File Inventories Today.

Richard J. McElligott, acting Collector of Internal Revenue, of the Third District, announced yesterday that today was the last day for the filing of inventories by liquor dealers, and that the inventories of all small retail cigar and tobacco dealers in business on or before Feb. 28 last, must be filed today.

Bar Silver Rises in London.

LONDON, March 25.—The price of bar silver was advanced today from 47¾d. to 49 5-16d. an ounce to reach the equivalent of American exchange.

Prices Improved on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 25.—Prices improved on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 4½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 95 centimes. The dollar ranged from 5 francs 79½ centimes to 5 francs 84½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5¼	High	6
Low	5¼	Low	6
Renewals	5¼	Renewals	6
Last	5¼	Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼@5⅜
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5¼@5⅜
Four months	5¼	Four months	5¼@5⅜
Five months	5¼	Five months	5¼@5⅜
Six months	5¼	Six months	5¼@5⅜

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.63¾	$4.61¾	$4.61¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.63¾	4.62¾	4.62¾	—.00¾
Francs—				
Demand	5.82½	5.82½	5.82½	
Cables	5.81⅛	5.81⅛	5.81⅛	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8663	London	$4.61¾	4.62¼
5.1824	Paris	5.82½	5.81⅝
5.1818	Belgium	6.05	6.00
	China—		
	Hongkong	75.00	75.10
	Peking	118.00	118.25
	Shanghai	105.00	105.10
40.20	Holland	40.125	40.25
19.26	Greece	19.35	19.40
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	33.43	33.73
	Calcutta	33.43	33.73
5.1813	Italy	7.40	7.38
	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.90
	Yokohama	50.75	50.90
19.30	Spain	20.05	20.15
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	27.00	27.20
	Copenhagen	25.50	25.70
	Christiania	26.00	26.20
	South America—		
42.84	Buenos Aires	44.75	45.00
44.42	Rio	26.93	26.875
5.1813	Switzerland	5.03	5.00
81.66	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.10	14.20
	500 rubles	14.00	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal		$4.58	$4.56

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $789,457,071; balances, $53,342,710; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $541,345; Federal Reserve credit balance, $34,331,522.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 35@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $21.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d.; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77¾@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$14,068,940	$118,232,115
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits tax	992,003,953	1,750,980,330
Miscellaneous	81,123,002	977,142,097
Miscel. revenue	26,456,919	333,634,720
Total receipts	$1,113,654,814	$3,079,989,263
Excess ord. rcts. over ord. disb.	348,054,900	
Excess ord. disb. over ord. rcts.		3,940,095,915
Excess total rcts. over total disb.	77,931,698	184,920,897
Total expenditures	765,599,824	12,020,065,179

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 25, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued on March 15 shows the following changes: Marks.

Total coin and bullion decreased	4,724,000
Gold decreased	4,536,000
Treasury notes decreased	70,945,000
Notes of other banks increased	1,002,000
Bills discounted increased	2,010,256,000
Advances increased	1,308,000
Investments decreased	4,573,000
Other securities decreased	5,568,000
Notes in circulation increased	103,210,000
Deposits increased	2,162,072,000
Other liabilities decreased	338,742,000

Total gold holdings, 2,258,818,000 marks.

WOODEN SHIP LOSS MAY BE $3,000,000

Government Plans to Absorb It In Protecting the Yard Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Details of the program by which the United States Shipping Board will protect the wooden shipbuilding industry of the Atlantic and Gulf districts from losses which threatened them with serious financial difficulties when the signing of the armistice practically put an end to the construction of large seagoing wooden ships were discussed today at a conference attended by Chairman Edward M. Hurley of the Shipping Board and representatives of the thirty-four yards affected.

Reasonable and satisfactory treatment of claims on yard construction and contracts was promised by Mr. Hurley and the builders were requested to file their statements tomorrow if possible. General Manager Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was present and he will be advised as to the attitude of the Shipping Board in connection with the readjustment.

It was understood that the Government contemplated absorbing a loss of upward of $3,000,000 in connection with the yard construction work and contracts under discussion at the preliminary conference today. The total which must be provided will be in doubt until final claims are put in by the builders and are adjusted by the board's experts.

The definite announcement was made that the Government would go out of the wooden shipbuilding business and that no more contracts for seagoing types would be placed on its orders. Representatives of the builders predicted that there would be little future activity on private account and that a majority of the yards would be scrapped. The wooden shipbuilders were told that they might take contracts for foreign as well as American account, but this does not apply to steel shipyards.

WILL SELL ARMY CAMPS.

Thirteen to be Offered to Highest Bidders on April 15.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Army camps to be abandoned by the War Department, including buildings, railroad tracks, sewage systems, and other facilities, are to be sold to the highest bidders, and April 15 has been fixed as the date for receiving bids. The plan is to sell entire camps for lump sums, and big industrial concerns are regarded as the most likely purchasers. In some cases, State Governments are expected to bid for the camps for use as National Guard training centres. Such bids will have preference.

Thirteen camps to be sold on April 15 include all the War Department has definitely decided to dispose of. Others may be sold later. The thirteen are: Camp Beauregard, Louisiana; Bowie, Texas; Colt, Pennsylvania; Hancock, Georgia; Kendrick, New Jersey; Logan, Texas; Polk, North Carolina; Sevier, South Carolina; North Camp Jackson, South Carolina; Shelby, Mississippi; Sheridan, Alabama; Wadsworth, South Carolina, and Wheeler, Georgia.

Division storehouses and the utilities serving the storehouse area are excepted from sale, and for the present the Government will reserve the right to withhold from sale the base hospital and the remount station at each camp.

Tentative bids have been received from the State of Louisiana for Camp Beauregard and from Alabama for Camp Sheridan, the expressed intention in each case being to utilize the sites for the mobilization of State troops in case of emergency.

FIGHTING MEN'S UNION.

Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Council to Join Federation.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Fighting men who have just returned from Europe and have their discharges from the army today took final action to gain the charter which will admit them to the American Federation of Labor.

The new union is called the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Council. The application for admission to the federation was approved by John Fitzpatrick, President, and Edward N. Nockels, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The purpose of the union is to obtain employment for its members. The plan is said to have worked well at Seattle and Tacoma. It is planned here to raise a fund to support the men until they obtain jobs.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Partly cloudy Wed.; Thurs., threatening, with probably showers; mild temp.

Fla.—Fair Wed. except probably showers northwest; Thurs., showers, except fair in south.

Ala.—Showers Wed.; Thurs., showers and cooler.

Miss.—Showers Wed.; Thurs., rain, followed by clearing and cooler.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy, with showers Wed.; Thurs., showers and colder.

Ind.—Showers and cooler Wed.; Thurs., clearing and cooler.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed., followed by rain Wed. night and Thurs.; colder Thurs.

Mich.—Rain and colder Wed.; Thurs., clearing and colder.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Special notice has been sent to stockholders of the American Steel Foundries that a meeting will be held in Jersey City April 22, 1918, to vote on an increase in the company's capital stock from $17,184,000 to $42,184,000, which will be divided into $25,000,000 preferred and $17,840,000 common stock. The preferred will have a par value of $100 and the common $33.33⅓.

The Fulton Trust Company has issued its regular quarterly circular containing suggestions for investments. The company is not offering the securities outlined in the circular.

The Discount Corporation has issued an outline of the service it proposes to offer, and states that it is the purpose of the corporation to provide a positive market for prime acceptances originating in foreign and domestic commodity transactions.

A Guide to the Right Investments

For those who have not had extensive experience in selecting investments we shall be glad to explain the facts regarding some of the securities experienced investors are now buying for either conservative or semi-speculative purposes.

Correspondence invited.

Ask for Circular C-48.

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Even under the present law, the majority of investors do not have to purchase tax free securities. Based on an exhaustive study of Income Tax Laws, we will give an opinion without charge, in individual cases. In writing for an appointment please mention I. A. T.

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OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES.

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Ahmeek	64	64	64
5 Alaska	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
25 Allouez	37	36	36
150 Anaconda	61	60¾	60¾
4 Cal & Hecla	400	400	400
55 Cop Range	41⅝	41¼	41¼
20 Davis-Daly	5	5	5
100 East Butte	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Helvetia	25	25	25
100 Island Creek	43	43	43
20 Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
500 May-Old C	3¼	3¼	3¼
20 Mohawk	53	52	53
715 Mass Elec	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,575 Do pf	5½	5	5¼
86 West End	45	44½	45
65 Do pf	82	81	82

Railroads.

3 Bost & Alb	138½	138½	138½
28 Boston Elev	66	65	65¼
4 Do pf	93	93	93
43 Boston & Me	30¾	30	30
2 Bos & Prov	165	165	165

Miscellaneous.

57 Am Ag Ch	105	104½	105
90 Do pf	103	103	103
10 Am Sugar	124½	124½	124¾
40 Do pf	116½	116	116
194 Amoskeag	82	82	82
280 Am T & T	104¾	104¼	104¾
14 Am Wool pf	98	98	98
100 Booth	20¾	20¾	20¾
90 Century	15	14¾	14¾
10 Cum Pow pf	45	45	45
85 Edison	105	105	105
360 Int Prod	37	37	37
20 Gen Elec	157	156½	157
40 Int Per Com	4¾	4¾	4¾
50 Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
17 N E Tel	94¾	94¼	94¾
1,496 Stewart	36¾	36¼	36¾
184 Swift	130	129¾	129¾
51 United Drug			
24 pf	104	104	104
280 United Fruit	168	167½	168
180 United Shoe	49	48¾	49
1 Do pf	27	27	27
3,300 U S Steel	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
10 Do pf	115	114¾	115
85 Walworth	15	14	15
30 West Union	86	86	86

Bonds.

$1,000 A G & W I 5s	81	81	81
3,000 K C & M 5s	73½	73½	73½
$2,000 Swift 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000 West Tel 5s	89	89	89

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
305 Armour pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
395 Booth Fish	21	20¾	21
860 Chi C & C pf	7	6¾	6¾
45 Chi Pn Tool	63½	63	63
30 Chi Rys, Ser 2	7¼	7¼	7¼
50 Cudahy	108½	108	108½
50 Com Edison	114	114	114
40 Hart, S & M	76¾	76¾	76¾
1,195 Libby	29¾	29¾	29¾
25 Lindsay Lt	14½	14½	14½
30 M Ward pf	111	111	111
134 People's Gas	49	49	49
30 Sears-Roe	176	176	176
267 Stewart-W	91	90	90
3,597 Swift Int'l	56¾	55¼	56¾
816 Swift & Co.	130	129½	130
7,710 Union Carb.	63¾	62¾	63
50 U S Steel	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,495 Wilson	82¾	81½	82¾

Bonds.

$2,000 ChiRys 1st 5s	77	77	77
5,000 Chi Rys 5s, Series B	45	45	45
$9,000 ComEd 1st 5s	93¾	93¼	93⅜
2,500 PeoGas refds	77½	77½	77½
1,000 Swift 1st 5s	96¾	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
37 Brill	33¾	32	32¾
100 Cramp	83	83	83
3,655 Elec Stor Bat	72¾	70	72¾
50 Lake Super	19¾	19¾	19¾
245 Lehigh Val	55	55	55
6 North Cent	71¾	71¼	71¾
415 Penn R R	44¼	43¾	44¼
24 Penn Salt	85¾	85¾	85¾
395 Phila Elec	25¼	25¼	25¼
52 Phil Co 6s pf	34½	34½	34½
40 Phila R T	36	36	36
200 Tono-Belmt	3¼	3¼	3¼
45 Tono Mining	3	3	3
263 UnitGasImp	70¾	70¾	70¾
10 Union Trac	35¾	35¾	35¾
240 U. S. Steel	97¼	97¼	97¼

Bonds.

$2,000 Int'state Rys	40¼	40¼	40¼
2,000 Phila 1st 5s	93¾	94	93¾
$6,800 Unity Rys 5s	69¾	69¼	69¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
90 Carn L & Z	7	7	7
350 Consol Ice	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Do pf	24	24	24
20 Columb Gas	45	45	45
20 Har Walker	120	120	120
140 Ind Brewing	4	3¾	4
15 Mfrs L & H	50¼	50¼	50¼
35 Nat Fpfg pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
535 Ohio Fu Sup	48¾	46	46
130 Okla Gas	31¼	31¼	31¼
260 Pitts Brew	5¼	5¼	5¼
60 Do pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,000 PittMiShasta	30c.	30c.	30c.
980 Pitts O & G	11¼	11	11¼
80 U S Glass	81¼	81¼	81¼
50 Westing A B	100	100	100

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Founded 1803

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $100 per share to $100 per share, to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $2,000,000, to be represented by 20,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York
New York, March 21st, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after April 1st, 1919. The Transfer Books will remain closed from March 22nd, 1919, until that date.

WM. E. CABLE, JR., Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

HASKELL AND BARKER CAR COMPANY, INC.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the HASKELL AND BARKER CAR COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

A. J. McALLISTER, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., March 25th, 1919.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1919, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1919.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon. J. H. MULVERHILL, Secretary.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

INVESTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

OUR STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT IS EQUIPPED TO FURNISH INVESTORS WITH EXPERT ADVICE REGARDING THE OIL SECURITIES.

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Correspondence invited.

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John Moody, President
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Investment Securities
120 Broadway, New York.
Telephone: Rector 6020.
Boston Chicago

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Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY. Phone—Rector 7800

Exempt From Federal Income Tax
Municipal Bonds

		Yield.
$10,000	Syracuse, N. Y. 4½s, due Oct. 1, 1921	4.40%
$25,000	Cleveland, Ohio, Schl. Dist. 5s, various maturities	4.70%
$90,000	Franklin County, Ohio, (Columbus, County Seat), various maturities	4.70%
$35,000	Renville County, N. D., 6s, due March 1, 1922	5.15%

Descriptions of the above and other offerings on request.

STACY & BRAUN
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Dividend Scrip
GEO. A. HUHN & SONS
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 5340
1418 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Armour 6s, 1919-24
Bought—Sold—Quoted
BABCOCK, RUSHTON & CO.
Members New York & Chicago Exchanges
Nine Inc. Bldg., Chicago. 7 Wall St., N. Y.

BIG TRAFFIC PUZZLE IS THE SHORT HAUL

From Car Door to Store Door Often Most Costly Part of Long Freight Journey.

WHERE RAILWAYS ARE WEAK

Motor Transport, Now Growing Rapidly, Surveyed for Benefit of Prospective Pioneers.

The short haul is the problem that gives transportation experts their greatest worries. Often the delivery of a consignment of fruit over the last fifty miles of its journey will entail more cost than bringing it half across the continent, and the charge from the freight station to the store door more than both.

But even more perplexing than getting long haul freight over the final laps of its journey has been matter of transporting small freight from farms and gardens to local markets, and carrying parcels and moderate weight goods between towns relatively near together. A few years ago when the trolley car first began to whiz over country roads and through fields and farms, it was heralded as the solution of interurban traffic, but it soon became apparent that only where the population was large enough to insure ample revenue from passenger carrying would it be possible to develop anything approaching a satisfactory freight service. Since the war has put costs upon electrical passenger roads that make them hardly a choice security for loans and bond isues, development of freight-carrying interurban lines has had a decided setback.

The motor truck just now seems to be the panacea for short-haul ills, but there are dangers that many who have gone into the business seem not to have foreseen. The failure of railroads to keep pace with the expansion of the short-haul business, the development of the producing areas adjoining the larger cities in proportion to the production demands asked of them, and the upbuilding of the motor truck manufacturing activities, as well as the recent war emergency crisis, have popularized the motor truck method of moving all kinds of freight to market and have impelled the Federal Bureau of Markets to make a survey and study of the situation.

The bureau has conducted an extensive inquiry into sixty motor routes to ascertain the defective practices and to suggest improvements which would stabilize the industry. The bureau found that rural freight is hauled by the farmer who owns a truck and handles his personal marketing as well as that for his neighbor by motor by the local truck operators who haul as a business; by local automobile or truck agencies that operate transportation trucks as a sideline; by city transfer companies which also engage in rural hauling, and by large corporations which operate fleets of trucks over wide ranges of territory. Naturally, with such a diversity in the hauling agencies, there is a similarly wide range in their methods of doing business.

Pioneers have made mistakes which should teach valuable lessons for their successors. For example, too many ambitious motor men buy their trucks first and then study local conditions and the prospects for the development of profitable and permanent hauling business in their communities. They neglect to inventory such critical conditions as the volume of freight produced along the contemplated routes, the volume of miscellaneous hauling supplementary to regular loads, the competition of other carriers, and the character of the highways over which the trucks must run.

A motor truck route established in a sparsely settled or unproductive region is foredoomed to failure. At least a potential supply of commodities must be available for hauling if there is to be sufficient business to make the route pay. A region devoted to the production of a few staples which move to market during a comparatively brief season will not provide business for a permanent route. For successful operation a reasonably dependable tonnage is essential throughout the year.

Regions devoted to truck farming or dairying provide rich fields for motor truck operation. However, consideration should be given to the nature of the products to be hauled, as low-priced, bulky staples may not stand the transportation charges necessary to maintain a route. For illustration, it is unlikely that hay can be transported by motor truck, except under unusual conditions with respect to price. Perishables may stand the motor truck tariff if the transportation service to market is speedier than the customary means of transportation. Such commodities as cream, milk, and eggs, which are high in price compared to bulk, may bear a reasonably high transportation charge if more satisfactory facilities are offered.

The back haul, or return trip, which often is made without a load, constitutes an extravagant practice which truckmen should strive to avoid. Attention should be concentrated on the problem of arranging for freight so that there will be a profitable load on all trucks whenever they are operated.

Keen competition is another factor in motor truck service. Some operators have found it possible to compete successfully with rail service, and yet to charge rates rather higher than were charged by the customary carriers. Such conditions, however, are only possible where the service is developed on an extensive scale. Freight and express schedules in some districts have been unsatisfactory to shippers, and by offering a more prompt and speedy service truck owners have developed a very satisfactory business that ordinarily would be handled by rail.

Good roads are a prerequisite to successful motor truck operation. Very few operators appreciate the increased expense which results from travel over poor roads. The unfortunate operator who tries to maintain his services over highways which are virtually impassable and unsatisfactory for a part of the year has found that his daily operation costs far exceed the average normal expenses and seriously affect his profits.

The man who plans to operate a motor truck should have a good working knowledge not only of his engine, but of machinery in general. The wages paid drivers vary in different sections of the country and for trucks of different sizes, ranging from $2.75 to $7.50 a day. Depreciation is one of the heaviest annual expenses with a motor, a loss of from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. of the cost of the truck each year being required to cover this charge.

Data collected by the bureau show that the annual cost of overhauling and repairing the trucks ranges from $100 to $900 a year. Those truck operators who make it a point to keep their machines in a constant state of repair have relatively small charges to meet for annual overhauling. On the other hand, those who operate trucks as long as possible with no regular repairs often have to pay a very heavy overhauling charge at the end of the year. Tire expenses, garage rent, taxes, licenses, and insurance, overhead expenses, repairs, and equipment all swell the annual maintenance costs.

In some sections there are as many different systems of computing rates and charges for hauling as there are motor trucks, each owner having an original way of figuring his bills. There are several factors which should be considered in the establishment of rates in any district. The value and the fragility of the load bear a direct relationship to the rate that should be charged. Very valuable or fragile loads involve the greater risk on the part of the carrier, and the tariff for the carriage of such goods should be sufficiently high to offset the risk involved. The length of the haul naturally is another prime consideration. Road conditions directly affect operating costs and hence must also be considered. The perishability and bulk of the load must be taken into consideration. Where complete delivery is made from the door of the shipper to the door of the consignee and service is rendered which is not duplicated by the railroad, this additional service must be considered in fixing the rate. Practically no rates have been established on the basis of cost plus a reasonable profit. A satisfactory rate must be one which is low enough to attract business and high enough to yield a reasonable income. Where conditions do not permit the establishment of such a rate care should be exercised in starting a route.

Farm-to-farm collection of freight is practiced on short rural routes where comparatively few stops are ordinarily made. Such practice is costly both in time and gasoline and means correspondingly higher rates. The cross-roads collection system is popular also, the shippers centralizing their produce at certain points where it can be loaded upon the trucks. The central assembling method, where the shippers concentrate their freight at one point or where a lighter, auxiliary truck collects and delivers it is worthy of trial, as it possesses many efficient features. The delivery of the goods at their destinations may be handled very satisfactorily in a similar manner.

The small-scale truck line usually collects the charges when the freight is accepted, while the more elaborate systems, which haul regularly for different patrons, submit weekly or monthly bills. It is essential that each truck operator, no matter how simple his system, should keep a record of his expenses. The bureau in an investigation of more than sixty motor routes ascertained that many operators who kept the accounts thought they were making a profit, when, as a matter of fact, they were gradually exhausting their original investment for current expenses.

"Short hauling by motor is limited and restricted by the operation costs as compared with those of railroads, electric lines and boat routes," say the Bureau's experts in summing up. "The truckman must practice every possible economy in order to minimize his expenses, which will be reflected in his charges. Truck routes are only adapted to sections in which the roads are good, as poor roads are an insurmountable obstacle to motor freighting. Furthermore, truck operators must be financially responsible for the goods they carry. Consequently they should be protected by adequate insurance. It is only by such practices that a permanent and certain business can be developed."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.05
Alta	.01	Mexican	.22
Andes	.12	Occidental	.40
Bees & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.86
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Challenge	.06	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.07	Sierra Nevada	.16
Exchequer	.01	Union Con.	.17
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Alto	.20	West Tonopah	.12
Brougher Div.	1.00	GOLD FIELD.	
Cash Boy	.08	Atlanta	.05
Divide Ext	.69	Booth	.19
Eureka	.08	Crackerjack	.03
East Divide	.24	Florence	.32
Gold Reef	.45	Goldfield Cons.	.17
Gold Zone	.10	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.16	Great Bend	.20
Hasbrouck	.48	Jumbo Extension	.18
High Divide	.33	Kewanna	.09
Jim Butler	.20	Lone Star	.11
MacNamara	.51	Silver Pick	.11
Midway	.29	Spearhead	.12
Mizpah	.06	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Monarch Pitts.	.07	Manhattan Cons.	.05
Montana	.16	Mayflower	.09
North Star	.06	Packard	.20
Rescue	.08	Rochester	.26
Silver Top	.06	Round Mountain	.40
Tonopah Divide	9.37½	United Eastern	4.75
Tonopah Ext.	2.05	White Caps	.14
West End	1.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Oreson	4¼	4⅞	Isabella	5	5¼
Dr. J'pot.	3⅝	5	McKinney	5	
El Paso	6	6⅛	Portland	101	103
El Paso	15	30	U. Gold M.	16¼	17
Golden C.	179	180	Vindicator	41	50
Granite	14		Rose Nicol.	10	15

EXPORT TRADE FUND TO BE OPEN SOON

Loans Up to $50,000,000 Will Be Made to Individual Firms or Associations.

INTEREST AT 5½ PER CENT.

War Finance Board's Regulations Expected to Allow Merchandise Paper as Collateral.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Government's billion dollar fund for financing foreign trade soon will be opened to American exporters through loans from the War Finance Corporation. Regulations now being prepared by the corporation to cover advances will provide for the lending of sums up to $50,000,000 to any individual firm, corporation, or export association, probably at 5½ per cent., for a maximum of five years, on adequate collateral.

The nature of this collateral security to be accepted remains to be worked out by the corporation, but indications are that paper representing merchandise engaged in the export process will be acceptable. Collateral to the extent of 125 per cent. of the loan probably will be required and loans will be made either direct to the exporters or through banks.

Scores of informal applications for information or for advances have been received from individual exporting firms or representatives of the export associations being organized under the Webb act, the War Finance Corporation reported today. Preparations for making the loans will be rushed, in spite of the enormous burden thrown upon the corporation through the necessity of making large advances to the railroads.

Reports indicate that exporters are planning to make extensive use of the Government's foreign trade fund as soon as the regulations are completed and the corporation is ready to accept formal applications. This is due to three principal influences.

First, European countries which will need great quantities of American materials during the next year or two for reconstruction and to make up for lack of constructive enterprises in the war, have neither the gold nor the credits to pay for their purchases in this country and their inability will be increased when at the end of the war the United States Government stops making loans to the Allies.

Second, foreign exchange rates, following removal of artificial governmental influences by Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States last week, have produced a situation in which American goods would cost foreign purchasers much more than their value in dollars at this time if purchasers were forced to pay cash. As a result, American exporters must sell on credit if they are to sell in the quantities needed abroad, and the War Finance Corporations' fund will provide a means of pooling these export credits under Government supervision.

Third, American banks have not been accustomed to financing export transactions and cannot legally advance as much money as may be required to finance large export operations, nor can they ordinarily make advances for more than ninety days, whereas for most foreign trade transactions a year or eighteen months are needed on credits.

It is the last condition, which has driven export organizations to the War Finance Corporation, since the law provides that the corporation may make a loan direct to exporters only if loans cannot be obtained through regular banking channels on reasonable terms.

Foreign exporters doing business in the United States also have undertaken informal negotiations with the corporation to ascertain whether they may share in the Government's credit arrangements. They have been told that means probably can be worked out by which they can obtain advances from an American bank, which in turn can transfer the loan to the corporation. The corporation cannot lend directly to a foreign business interest, however.

The rate of interest to be charged is determined largely by the legal provision that it must be at least 1 per cent. more than the prevailing discount rate on ninety-day commercial paper, at present 4½ per cent. This would make the minimum rate of the corporation 5½ per cent. Fifty million dollars is the maximum which the corporation may advance to any single business organization.

Eighty export organizations, consisting of groups of manufacturers, have notified the Federal Trade Commission of their intention to operate under provisions of the Webb act. Among the principal commodities represented in the export associations already developing are steel, copper, lumber of various kinds, textiles, automobiles, machinery of varied styles, raw cotton, sugar, magnesite, paper, tanning materials, phosphate, oil, and munitions. One association would limit its foreign trade to clothespins.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Fifty-two new corporations, with a total capitalization of $4,876,200, were chartered today. They include:

Mercantile and Ore Corp., Manhattan, $150,000; H. H. Waller, E. L. Hendricks, J. P. Fitzgerald, 140 Nassau St.

Security Acceptance Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $2,000,000; C. M. Collins, H. C. Reilly, C. A. Bradley, 110 West 104th St.

Crescent Realty Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. Richman, T. Lapan, M. Jashnoff, 939 South Boulevard, Bronx.

Bluebird Bakery, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; M. Jashnoff, M. Umans, J. Richman, 1,545 46th St., Brooklyn.

Canadian and American Art Exchange, Ltd., Manhattan, $10,000; E. G. Carter, E. A. Stephens, F. J. E. Fitzpatrick, 390 Riverside Drive.

Midland Oil Corp., Jamestown, $300,000; H. W. Odell, D. A. Curtis, L. F. Cornell, Jamestown.

The Broadway Toy Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. E. and F. H. Spedick, S. Hyde, 261 Broadway.

The Hillman Co., Manhattan, garage business, $10,000; N. Halperin, H. Hof, H. J. Hillman, 5,000 Broadway.

Best Made Novelty Co., Manhattan, leather, lumber, and belting, $10,000; J. Bloom, B. and L. Stampler, 65 Greene St.

McKee Fulton, Inc., Manhattan, merchandise, $10,000; R. A. McKee, M. W. Farrell, D. L. Fulton, 2,781 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Edward Arlington Hotel Co., Manhattan, $40,000; C. W. Finley, A. and E. Arlington, 104 West 40th St.

U. S. Italia, Inc., West Nyack, importing and general trading, $25,000; J. M. Keating, D. H. and J. L. McBride, 149 Broadway.

Warren Oil Co. of New York, Buffalo, $200,000; C. S. Allen, W. A. Carter, A. S. Matthews, Buffalo.

American National Shoe and Leather Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; E. Seligman, A. Jaretzki, Jr., E. H. Green, 49 Wall St.

Sundo Co., Manhattan, dairy products, $100,000; G. F. O'Neil, J. J. Collins, V. L. Weeden, 120 Broadway.

Newell Emmett Co., Manhattan, advertising, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; C. D. Newell, B. Emmett, R. L. Strobridge, 400 West 160th St.

Risse European Process Tire Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. E. Swarts, E. Flander, S. M. Manson, 352 West 57th St.

Equitable Paper Bag Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; B. Ullman, E. Friedman, E. B. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.

Horwitz & Mondschein, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel; $50,000; N. Horwitz, M. Klein, H. E. Diamond, 1,160 Longfellow Av.

Polleywood Apartment Corp., Manhattan; Realty; $15,000; S. Wasserstrom, H. Iceland, E. H. Day, 42 East Eighth St.

Salo Holding Corp., Manhattan; Realty; $25,000; S. Friedman, A. and S. Goldberg, 314 East Fiftieth St.

American Apple Products Co., Manhattan, $175,000; A. Mead, M. C. Sullivan, J. E. Mailno, 1,956 Crotona Pkwy.

Congress Theatre, Inc., Saratoga Springs; $10,000; J. A. Leary, W. E. Benton, W. A. Fullerton, Saratoga Springs.

Royal Building Corp., Manhattan; $750,000; A. B. Kerr, F. T. Walker, J. R. Bruce, 68 William St.

North Atlantic Construction Co., Manhattan; $100,000; H. J. Maciachlan, V. F. Nekarda, R. L. Canniff, 552 Riverside Drive.

Leach Publishing Co., Salamanca, $10,000; H. D. Robbins, C. D. and J. B. Leach, Salamanca.

Useful Products Mfg. Corp., Manhattan; household novelties; $10,000; E. J. Nally, G. H. Hahn, D. Barnoff, 233 Broadway.

M. Steiglitz Co., Manhattan; stocks and bonds; $25,000; A. A. Simons, S. W. Pulaski, M. Steiglitz, 172 West Seventy-ninth St.

Schorr, Kramer & Co., Manhattan; women's wearing apparel; $16,000; D. Solcman, R. Schorr, A. Kramer, 26 East 130th St.

Eli and Ess, Inc., Manhattan, restaurants, $15,000; J. Levine, Y. Samit, J. Perlmutter, 167 Clinton St.

Wilcent Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; Walter Vincent, S. Wilmer, J. D. Egan, 1,451 Broadway.

Rapp Gold Const. Co., Brooklyn, $6,000; J. Greenbaum, A. and H. Rappaport, 1,931 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Volney Gas, Oil and Realty Corp., Syracuse, $100,000; R. H. Leggat, R. B. Parker, G. W. Ryan, Syracuse.

Lindh and Tedan, Inc., Manhattan, printing presses, $5,000; G. A. Honnecker, P. Tedan, C. J. Lindh, 960 8th St.

Blossoms, Inc., Manhattan, textiles, $10,000; M. Meyer, K. Murphy, L. V. Farrell, 738 West End Av.

W. Berman & Co., Manhattan, bakers' utensils, $25,000; A. Grossman, M. and W. Berman, 435 Grand St.

Corbin's Restaurant, Manhattan, $50,000; A. Cochones, G. M. and J. M. Carbolon, 548 West 147th St.

Montanara, Inc., Manhattan, furniture, $15,000; A. Montanara, C. H. Chamberlain, C. W. Price, 11 West 58th St.

Clinton Mercantile Co., Manhattan, Make hosiery, $25,000; B. and R. and I. Ruttenberg, 324 East 131st St.

Lubarsky & Fuller, Inc., Bronx, stage fixtures, $10,000; J. Harris, L. Williams, W. Salisbury, 1,547 Broadway.

The 415 Fifth Avenue Co., Manhattan, realty, $2,250,000; C. A. Austin, J. A. Burns, A. D. Mulhall, 40 Wall St.

Schenectady Coca Cola Bottling Co., Schenectady, $40,000; A. T. Stioyis, J. P. Brooks, P. L. Gross, 131 Riverside Drive.

Black Knitting Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; S. W. Schwartz, L. A. and C. E. Black, 181 Wooster St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Indian Head Auto Truck Service, Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $200,000.

United Dressed Beef Co., of New York, Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Rotary Shirt Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $75,000.

The Garjean Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $45,000.

Colonial Parkway Corp., Manhattan, shares increased to 100 and capital to $10,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Automatic Coin Wrapping Machine Co., North Tonawanda, $1,560,000 to $625,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Northern Feather Works and Produce Co., Manhattan, to Northern Feather Works, Inc.

Kilmer Richardson Co., Auburn, to T. S. Richardson, Inc.

The Alumnae Association of the German Hospital Training School for Nurses of Brooklyn, N. Y., Inc., to the Alumnae Association of the Working People's Hospital Training School for Nurses of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DISSOLUTIONS

Jaralemon Street Holding Co., Brooklyn.

The W. & G. Film Co., Manhattan.

Chappagua Garage, Inc., Chappagua.

Beaverkill Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—Charters filed:

Colonial Stamping Co., Inc., Newark, to deal in metal goods; $50,000; Robert Badentrop, A. J. Schaub, and H. E. Cheatle, all of Newark.

Commercial Press, Paterson, to operate a printing and publishing business, $50,000; C. F. Anderson of Hawthorne, and Fred Campacci and Robert Robinson of Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 25.—Charters filed: Duplex Oil Co., $3,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

The Walker Motor Co.; automobiles, tractors, &c.; $4,000,000; L. B. Phillips, Frank Jackson of Dover.

Sterling Oil and Refining Co.; $2,000,000; Richard W. Croft, New York; Abe J. Gutreich, Archibald F. Hawkins, Brooklyn, New York.

American-Italian Export Co.; real estate; $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

North Shrewsport Realty Co.; $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Federal Cement Co.; $1,000,000; L. M. Rosebaum, L. Reim, D. Rosebaum, all of New York.

Kentucky Farm Products Co.; real estate; $250,000; Victor D. Hardy, Frank V. Snyder, W. H. Lehman, all of Lexington, Ky.

Beach Oil Co., $500,000; R. H. Jamison, George Sengle, Lexington Ky.; William M. Sourry, Columbia, S. C.

The Eagle Pen Co., $300,000; A. W. Britton, S. E. Howard, Paul S. Smith, all of New York.

Ranger Oil Co.; $200,000; E. S. Aldrich, W. D. Jessup, A. P. Campbell, all of Wichita, Kan.

Texas Kentucky Oil Co.; $175,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, Paul S. Smith, New York.

France and West Indian Shipping Co.; $100,000; Leonard E. Wales, Edward A. Cooch, A. Gray of Wilmington.

The American Tire Corp.; $1,000,000; H. Lindale, R. Kornfeld, Cleveland, Ohio; F. H. Tarved, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

The Patent Farm and Garden Tool Co.; $50,000; Martha Wilbert, Charles J. McLaren, William M. Reede of Philadelphia.

Russia Co-Operative Auto Construction Engineering Co., $25,000; Bumsuik, Kinsebevtch, Petar Shaake, Mike Thayosky, all of Philadelphia.

Cuban Jeffries-Norton Corp; gasses of all kinds; $10,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Paul S. Smith, all of New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Wayne Engineering Co., Honesdale, Penn., from $10,000 to $35,000.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CINCINNATI, FINDLAY & FORT WAYNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Bankers' Trust Company, issued under Bondholders Protective Agreement dated December 17, 1914, for First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds of CINCINNATI, FINDLAY & FORT WAYNE RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that registered holders of the above described Certificates of Deposit, on presentation thereof for appropriate notation thereon at the office of Bankers' Trust Company, 14 Wall Street, New York, will receive the sum of $100 for each bond represented by such certificates, being an interim distribution directed to be made at this time by the undersigned Committee.

Dated: New York, March 19, 1919.

F. N. B. CLOSE, Chairman.
SIDNEY C. BORG,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 6% BONDS

SINKING FUND.

Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned Trustees, under date of May 2, 1906, the Trustees will purchase $25,000 of bonds secured by said deed of trust. Sealed proposals for sale therefor must be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 30, 1919.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY.
By Julius S. Walsh, Trustee.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.

Feb. 4th, 1919.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

March 18, 1919.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the copartnership of Nathan Fromm, Lewis A. Berkwits and Rudolph Beith, doing business under the firm name of the American Hat Company, at No. 610 Broadway, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the said business formerly conducted by said copartnership will hereafter be conducted by said Nathan Fromm and Rudolph Beith who have assumed all of the liabilities of the said copartnership, said Lewis A. Berkwits having this day retired from said firm as a partner.

Mr. Lewis A. Berkwits having acquired the entire capital stock holdings of the Jane Marsh Co., Inc., will continue the business of said corporation at No. 18 East 40th Street, New York City.

American Road Machinery

Has declared a dividend of 29¾% accumulated on its Preferred Stock, payable in 6% interest-bearing scrip on March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record March 22, 1919.

Information on request.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad Street New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmat."

Lackawanna County Coal Stock

This Company has just acquired an important addition to its already large holdings in the anthracite field, which will be of great benefit to the shareholders.

Information on request.

Traded in on New York Curb.

Gwynne Bros.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3737 Broad

Reconstruction

A new and valuable circular ready for distribution gratis, giving a resume and comparative values on market conditions for the past four years.

Morris & Wilmarth
Members
N. Y. Produce Exchange (23 years).
Chicago Board of Trade (18 years).
Cons. Stock Exch. of N. Y. (22 years).
Telephone Broad 2538.

Air Reduction & Rights
Chalmers Motor Stocks & Notes
Guantanamo Sugar
Lima Locomotive
Lone Star Gas
Port Lobos Petroleum
Studebaker Serial 7s.

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Phones 1960-5 Hanover.

Amer. Graph. 6% Nts. 1919-26
Int'l Gt. Nor. 5% Nts. def't'd
Joliet & Chic. 7% Guar. Stk.
Santa Cecilia Sugar C. & Pfd.
Savannah Sugar Pfd. & Com.
St. L. Spring & Peo. 5s, 1939

Hanson & Hanson
Investment Securities
74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

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Know the facts on investments. Do these justify the present trend of the market? Babson's Reports kept our clients suitably informed all thru the war period and are doing so now.

Understand the market and avoid taking chances. Stick to the long swing policy. Send for our opinion of the relation of the present market movement to fundamental conditions.

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Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

MR. CHARLES DIDRICHSEN is now associated with the undersigned.

F. V. Z. Didrichsen
Tel. Han. 7885-6-7-8 15 Broad St.

Wanted
Pacific Coast
COMMON
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., N. Y. Phones Broad 6851-6.

Northern States Pwr., Com., Pfd. & Wrnts.
Stand. Gas & Elec., Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec., Com. & Pfd.
Savannah Sugar, Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St. N. Y. Phone John 6330

NATIONAL SURETY AMERICAN CHICLE
Specialists
R. S. Dodge & Co.
30 Broadway Rector 6810

Columbia Graphophone
Lyon & Co.
66 Wall Street, N.Y. Tel. Hanover 7920

EXECUTIVE:
I have just returned from SOUTH AMERICA,
where I have been associated in an executive capacity with a large copper producing company. I know South American customs and needs, and want to associate with some organization where my knowledge and experience can be useful. R 344 Times.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½% on SAVINGS Dating from April 1

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Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVING
59 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Mailed Free—"The Proverbs of Franklin."

Sinclair Gulf Corporation

Careful analysis of this company's affairs indicates the development of unusual possibilities. Also up-to-the-minute information on the following:

Commonwealth Petroleum
Utica Service Bank Shares
General Asphalt
Island Oil
Pennock Oil
Merritt Oil

Write for Copy.

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Phones 1960-5 Hanover.

WANTED
Int'l Motor Truck
Common
1st Preferred
2d Preferred

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad Street New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmat."

WANTED

Cape Breton Elec. 5s
Mexican No. Power 5s
St. Maurice Valley Cotton 6s
Ind. & Louisville Trac. 5s
Syracuse, L. Shore & N. R.R. 5s
Quebec, Jacques Cartier Elec. R. R. 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
85 STATE ST.
Tel. Main 480. BOSTON Cable Tockin

Columbia Graphophone
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 26 Wall St., N. Y.

We Want
5M IRONWOOD & BESSEMER
Ry. & Lt. 1st 5s, 1936
and will pay 80. Offerings wanted.
CHARLES F. HALL & CO.
Tel. Rector 5810-3 29 Broad St., N. Y.

Republic Motor Truck Com.
Carib Syndicate
Lima Locomotive, Com. & Pfd.
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola Pfd.

Gwynne Bros.
Phones Broad 2220 to 2235. 25 Broad St., N.Y.

Italian Government Bonds
Bought and Sold.
F. V. Z. Didrichsen
Tel. Han. 7885-6-7-8—15 Broad St

Pennok Oil
Royal Dutch
Ohio Cities Gas
Sears, Roebuck

The above and over 30 other active securities are treated in our latest market review.

Also contains a comprehensive quotation list of Unlisted Securities.

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This week covers
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
Also reviews the general railroad situation.
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As developments warrant, we prepare special letters concerning the various unlisted issues. They appear about once a week and will be mailed on request.

Correspondence solicited; it will receive personal and detailed attention.

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All denominations bought for cash. Based on the closing tic pay today.

$99.90 for a $100—3½% Bond, 37 Coupons.	
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means reversal or opinion.

FEDERAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Supreme Court.
No. 28.—R. Crozier, &c., vs. State of New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.—Passed.
270.—P. D. Camp et al., &c., vs. U. S.—Argument continued.
281.—The City of Pawhuska, plaintiff in error, vs. Pawhuska Oil & Gas Co. et al.—Argued.
282.—United Railroads of San Fran., aplt., vs. City and County of San Francisco et al.—Argued. Leave granted counsel for appellees to file supplemental brief within three days.
285.—A. P. Chalker, admr., &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Birmingham & Northwestern Ry. Co. et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiffs.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for March 26: Nos. 283, 284, (and 285,) 301, 158, 305, 306, 289, 290, 291, and 292.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Baumann (Block & Wh
Town Taxi.
Loubascher (Beeren.
White Sulphur Supply
Western Union Tel.
Same (Daily Trade Record.
De Valcance (Freund.
McCormick (Inter Mer
Marine Co.
Farrington (Man-devilla.
Hunt (Bennett (2.)
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 351, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal. Trials:
R H Fitzsimmons.
Anino Oleo.

Simelman (Bankrupt Co. (2.)
Clune (Carlson.
Bohemian (Lodge.
Wanderlich (Balzer-lins.
Koyle (Tulloch.
J. Hirt (Koffman & Co.
P. Hirt (Koffman & Co.
Fitzpatrick (Wasi
El Rit.
White (Barnstrat.
Mendizzain (Power
Doolger Brew Co.
D. Lamb (Campbell.
Beach & Tompkins.
Grist (Fried.
Stein (Lieb.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Palmer (Sebastini. (2.)
Palmer (Sebastian.
Kubie (Rothschild.
Phoenix Coal Co (Free Air.
De Grasse (Cohen.
Regan (Urban.
Coltons (Agnew.
Thomas (Mattison.
Russek Fur Shop, Inc (Smith.
Haller (Halsten.
Dowling (Wyman & Co. Inc.
Appleton & Co (Warehouse.
Chesebrough-Flanagan Brew (McGovern.
Dunham (Am Coals Co.
Parker Co (CNY.
Rose Valley Co (Deaman-Schwartz Hemstitching Co.
Anderson (Pratt.
Smith Co (Mascal-lado.
Ponzella (Barnett Oil and Gas Co.
Cohen (Nathanson.
Luttringer (Tennis.

Brackman (Union Ry.
Germaintener (CNY.
Greenbridge (Unity Film Exch.
Sachs (Eisler.
Medici (Mares.
Orlando (Ilsowitz.
Skaikin (Int. R.
Hirt (Bamberger.
Tully (Int. R.
Kaufman (Brown.
L. Arenowitz (Pratt.
Kaufman (Capit.
Lustig (Paulson.
Doyle (Tulloch.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Palmer (Sebastini. (2.)
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Kubie (Rothschild.
Phoenix Coal Co (Free Air.
De Grasse (Cohen.
Regan (Urban.
Coltons (Agnew.
Thomas (Mattison.
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Anderson (Pratt.
Smith Co (Mascal-lado.
Ponzella (Barnett Oil and Gas Co.
Cohen (Nathanson.
Luttringer (Tennis.

Bankrupt (Union Ry. New York an
Kiser Co Trust Co (Rasseport.
Lienan (Manning.
Kelly (Crowley.
Sic (Bitz.
Polak (Walker.
People ex rel Skinner (Legal Nose Inhaler.
Tiscenia (G F Mattis Co.
Cross, Austin & Ireland Co (Collins
Kayser & Co.
Dimmick (Walker.
Hanson Place M Church (CNY.
Schwartz (Cosmos.
Eagle S & L Co (Brown.
Dynes (Stanford Shirt Co.
Corbett (CNY.
Chase (Cairan.
Hart (Hart. (2.)
Polo (Buenos.
Re Morgan.
Hensler (Freudbaum
Hart (Fish.
Duffy (Sasso.
Hildebrandt (Hildebrandt.
Carter (Carter.
Kraut, Inc (Holland
Laundry.
Kraut, Inc (Same.
Disney (Normandie Shirt Co.
Bankilian (NY Tel Co.
Riffkin (Russian-Am Warehouse Co. (2.)
Re Friedman, (Albert) (Re Hannah.) (Di Ohs-
Re name, (Halpern & Mendel.)
Aetna G & Surety Co (Other.
Re Lincoln Terrace Park, (Leigh.)
Thos S Knight Co (Whitman.
Billings (Tebo Yacht Basin Co.
Knauman (Fox. (2.)
Sweasey (Keyport Dry Dock Co. (2.)
Walker (McNerney.
Rothery (Miglino.
Du Baldo (Chauvet-lert.
Engelberg (NY Life
PART II.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lamont (Lamont.
Davis (Davis.
Epstein (Epstein.
Fenton (Fenton.
Odell (Odell.
Grange (Grange.
Massey (Massey.
Gansler (Gandiff.
Robertson (Robertson.
Russell (Russell.
Akeseer (Akeseer.
Herr (Herr.
Funaro (Funaro.
Schlupsky (Schlupsky.
Faust (Faust.
Christiano (Christiano.
PART III.—Bonedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Parkerton, Wire Wks (Davidoff.
Kelt (Kelt.
Herman (Thilmah.
Schwartz (Abramson.
Tegliene & Co (Labor-ty Co.

Nathan Davis.
Elbridge Atkinson.
Margaret Ford Forster.
Francis White.
Estates of:
Antonio Castefrano.
Sylvester Ross.
Mary Monaghan.
Ernestine Klund.
Charlotte Sammini.
Silas Nelson.
Annie Pettit.
Lina Esterre.
Lillian Shapiro.

Sapiro (Mass Bond & I. Hilton (Int Tallering.
Rosenberg (Norman-dale Shirt Co.
Galton (Stillman.
Schuilles (McCutcheon.
Weiner Bookbinding Co (Giles Pr Co.
Kern (Davies.
Case on.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
Trovato (Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Rothenberg (B H RR.
Rosed (Knowlton.
Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
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Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

Johnston (Goldmar.
Jacobs (Int R T.
Kalle Color & Chem-Chester Parker Chem.
Jacoby (Browning.
Kalmanowitz (Buttle.
Andriano (Sitzer.
Brandon (Davis.
Rosenberg (Garside.
Baidelschneer (Belt Line Ry.
Martucelli (Sitzer.
Bonelli (same.
Cohen (Wolzel.
Voorhees (Anderson.
Thomas (Cohen.
Roth (Rabinowitz.
Farkes (Belt Line Ry.
Cuomo (R T Subway Const Co. (2.)
Hillstrand (N Y C RR.
Abramowitz (Lieberman. (2.)
Spiegelberg (2.)

Johnston (Goldmar.
Jacobs (Int R T.
Kalle Color & Chem-Chester Parker Chem.
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People ex rel Skinner (Legal Nose Inhaler.
Tiscenia (G F Mattis Co.
Cross, Austin & Ireland Co (Collins
Kayser & Co.
Dimmick (Walker.
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Schwartz (Cosmos.
Eagle S & L Co (Brown.
Dynes (Stanford Shirt Co.
Corbett (CNY.
Chase (Cairan.
Hart (Hart. (2.)
Polo (Buenos.
Re Morgan.
Hensler (Freudbaum
Hart (Fish.
Duffy (Sasso.
Hildebrandt (Hildebrandt.
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Thos S Knight Co (Whitman.
Billings (Tebo Yacht Basin Co.
Knauman (Fox. (2.)
Sweasey (Keyport Dry Dock Co. (2.)
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Du Baldo (Chauvet-lert.
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Massey (Massey.
Gansler (Gandiff.
Robertson (Robertson.
Russell (Russell.
Akeseer (Akeseer.
Herr (Herr.
Funaro (Funaro.
Schlupsky (Schlupsky.
Faust (Faust.
Christiano (Christiano.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Parkerton, Wire Wks (Davidoff.
Kelt (Kelt.
Herman (Thilmah.
Schwartz (Abramson.
Tegliene & Co (Labor-ty Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1507.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part V., Davis, J.; Part VIII., Callaghan, J.
Eddman (Barshick.
Marks (Wicks et al.
Walsh (N Y Cons RR.
Mason (O'Brien & Morrisey Co.
Wagner Motor Truck Renting Co.
Gardner (N Y C RR.
Blomka (Nas RR.
Lyons (Brady.
Sweeney (N Y Cons RR.
Smith (Demicea.
Corbett (Mason-Hanger-MacArthur.
Nonas (N Y Cons RR.
Butera (same.
O'Connor (O'Connor.
Follo (C I & B RR.
O'Reilly (Nas RR.
Ballint (Borrios et al.
Fasanella (Hamill.
Noyes (C I & B RR.

The following causes will be passed for the day, down for a day on this call:
Taback (Wolfman.
Cyprian (Spiegel.
Gordon (Barnes.
Shulte (Nas RR.
Cutler (B H RR et al.
Wallen (Nas RR.
Hamlin (Schofield.
Baum (C I & B RR.
Hoberman (Nas RR.
Cassin (Stillman-Delshanty-Ferris Co.
Zuckarisson (Zobel.
Moltmann (Transit Dev Co and another
Gulbrandsen (Blanchard.
Felberg (Metalin.
Carlson (CNY.
Heyderman (Rothstein. Sachs (Rosenberg & Salvy.
Wolf (Rellis.
Blake (McGuire.
Segal (Goldberg.
McKinnan (Fineman and another.
Skeinikoff (Yoselowitz.
Buchberg (Bianchi.—Rogan (Madsen.
Gwatney (Smith St Wharf Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1773.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elizabeth Blake.
James Fitzpatrick.
John Keefe.
William Barker.
Ellen Donnell.
Mary Sullivan.
Accountings of:
Gerdt Gerken.
Delilie Tarr.
Henry Hunter.
William Weiss.
Moses Krotosky.
Michael Doyle.
Elinor Stetes.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J.—At 10 A. M.
Otis (Gasau Thompson Co.
Crew Levick Co (Bklyn Packard Auto Serv Co.
Lebowitz (B H RR.
Lavacs (Nass H RR.
McEntire (B H RR.
Urig (same.
Burns (same.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
Trovato (Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Rothenberg (B H RR.
Rosed (Knowlton.
Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.
Solberg (Savage.
Maynard (Zurich Gen Accident Ins Co.
Olschewsky (Goodman.
Scott (Zeman & ano.
Jones (Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Bernhardt (Cera Prod Ref Co.
Wicks (Shea.
De Allaume (Khalita and another.
Van Beuren (Arison.
Sadler (Hart.
If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Quinlan (CNY.
Solon (C I & B RR.
Mustacchio (Stein & Co.
Markowitz (Sternberg Const'n Co.
Kvanoff (CN Y. Ont & W Ry.
Sutton (Gibraltar.
McKinney (CNY.
Moller (Waterman.
Progotto (Yankiewits.
Macreadie (Sastne
Quinlan (Co.
Dimiro (Evers.
Tilles (Nathanson.
Fid & Dep Co (Beugnet and Ano.
Rosen (C I & B RR.
Carboy (same.
Kane (B H RR.
Lamantagna et al.
Biehler (Wels & Perweck.
Mooney (West.
Lane (Callaway & U S Trust Co.
Smyth (Townsend.
Casey (N Y Cons RR.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
Trovato (Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Rothenberg (B H RR.
Rosed (Knowlton.
Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
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Hall (same.
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Rothenberg (B H RR.
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Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Gordon (Gordon.
Cohen (Cohen.
Re Eckstein.
Appleby (Doughty.
Whelan (Union Ry.
Lyons (Goldenberg.
Schut (Marowske.
CNY (Chafleton.
Sane (Hallinan.
Younker (Irvine Const Co. (2.)
Donohue (Peters.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Hurd (NYC Int Ry. (2)
Meyer (Wuhlin.
Slattery (NYC Int Ry.
Grossman (CNY.
Gaffey (Union Ry.
Ghilic (Durr.
Walsh (Katz.
Zenser (NY Rys.
Jicha (Parks.
Heehan (Cavanagh (2).
Elmendorf (Elmendorf.
PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co (Lewis.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nirenberg (Friedlander.
Magaldi (Sarno.
Re Meighan.
Re Trial.
Schnitzler (Terence.
Re Fink.
Stash (Brodsky.
Tessiker (Irvine Const Co.
Bonner (Cunningham.

Monaco (Lehman (2.)
Mangold (Sarno.
Re Meighan.
Re Trial.
Schnitzler (Terence.
Re Fink.
Stash (Brodsky.
Tessiker (Irvine Const Co.
Bonner (Cunningham.

Mingo (Mingo.
Davis (Davis.
Kalb (Kalb
Sherwood (Sherwood.
Carrado (Carrado.
Goldsmith (Goldsmith.
Wilson (Wilson.
Preferred causes:
Cummings (470 W. 150th St Corp.
Kandel (Goodnow.
Union Trust Co (Cole.
Sanborn (Sanborn.
General calendar:
Freeman (Rosenthal.
Copleston (Copleston.
Jacobs (Kalsh.
Quaid (Ratowsky.
Fletcher (Fletcher.
Doyling (Doyling.
Maddel (Ullman.
Brinkmann (Brinkman.
Harman (Herman.
Case on.

Johnston (Goldmar.
Jacobs (Int R T.
Kalle Color & Chem-Chester Parker Chem.
Jacoby (Browning.
Kalmanowitz (Buttle.
Andriano (Sitzer.
Brandon (Davis.
Rosenberg (Garside.
Baidelschneer (Belt Line Ry.
Martucelli (Sitzer.
Bonelli (same.
Cohen (Wolzel.
Voorhees (Anderson.
Thomas (Cohen.
Roth (Rabinowitz.
Farkes (Belt Line Ry.
Cuomo (R T Subway Const Co. (2.)
Hillstrand (N Y C RR.
Abramowitz (Lieberman. (2.)
Spiegelberg (2.)

Johnston (Goldmar.
Jacobs (Int R T.
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Farkes (Belt Line Ry.
Cuomo (R T Subway Const Co. (2.)
Hillstrand (N Y C RR.
Abramowitz (Lieberman. (2.)
Spiegelberg (2.)

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Seller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Stella M Mann.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
No Am Chem Co (Taylor Co.
Martin Garage Co (Sanders.
Tenety (NY Rys.
Allen (Kelly.
Moore (Automobile Co of America.
Doremus (Rosenblum.
Becker (Nat Surety Co
Beaty (Doris
Rosenthal (Well.
Moyers (Silverstein.
Mooney (Street Usal.
Rauenhorst (Guardine. (2.)
Lewis (Martinson.
Crescent Woolen, &c Co (Kosman Bros.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finalite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ian Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feuer (Int R T.
Debafeld (Peerless Heater Co.
Rose (NY Rys.
Hard (Browning.
Graham (Leinke.
Frankel (L I RR.
Chevames (Rabinowitz.
Berger (Int R T.
Magram (NY Rys.
Hartfield (Gelbar.
Cuero (C Abrid.
Makson (Eisen.
Crowley (Reynards.
Meyers (Walker.
Lynch (Davis.
People State of NY (Weinstein.
Comm'l Trust Co (Columbia Trust Co.
Saslowsky (Reid.
Fulgel & Bros (Mach & Metal Sales Co.
Levy (Corn.
People ex rel Marcellino (Local 738 Snow Trimmers Union.
People ex rel Bontambe (same.
People ex rel Longet (same.
Schwartz (Schwartz. Dry Dock Savings Bank (Lieber.
Fishel (Sutphen.
City of Real Estate (Mulry.
Re Collins.
Fishman (Ludwig.
Seitz & Co (Riker & Hegeman Co.
Troop (Judson Freight Forwarding Co.
Martin (Morse.
Same (US Steamship.
Newington (Horowitz.
136 St Realty Holding Co (Ketterer.
Schmalholtz (Holland House Co.
Donovan (Donovan.
Wisely (Strauss.
McManus (Daniel Reeves, Inc.
McGrath (Hermitage Co.
Wood (Wood.
Re De Rose, Inc, (Gellich.)

Sapiro (Mass Bond & I. Hilton (Int Tallering.
Rosenberg (Norman-dale Shirt Co.
Galton (Stillman.
Schuilles (McCutcheon.
Weiner Bookbinding Co (Giles Pr Co.
Kern (Davies.
Case on.

Manhattan Beach Rty Co (O'Brien Bros. (5)
Zweifler (Land Est.
Smith (Simitz.
Queens Co Ry.
Coleman, E W (NY & Queens Co Ry.
Coleman, L M (same.
Harding (same.
Freed (L I Elec Ry. Haight (same.
Pottinger (NY & L I Traction Co.
Mutter, J (same.
Mutter, M (same.
Mutter, C (same.
Bilger Co.
Payser (Foerster.
James (Rockford. (2.)
Stella M Mann.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
Trovato (Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Rothenberg (B H RR.
Rosed (Knowlton.
Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
Trovato (Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Rothenberg (B H RR.
Rosed (Knowlton.
Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

Solberg (Savage.
Maynard (Zurich Gen Accident Ins Co.
Olschewsky (Goodman.
Scott (Zeman & ano.
Jones (Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Bernhardt (Cera Prod Ref Co.
Wicks (Shea.
De Allaume (Khalita and another.
Van Beuren (Arison.
Sadler (Hart.
If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Quinlan (CNY.
Solon (C I & B RR.
Mustacchio (Stein & Co.
Markowitz (Sternberg Const'n Co.
Kvanoff (CN Y. Ont & W Ry.
Sutton (Gibraltar.
McKinney (CNY.
Moller (Waterman.
Progotto (Yankiewits.
Macreadie (Sastne
Quinlan (Co.
Dimiro (Evers.
Tilles (Nathanson.
Fid & Dep Co (Beugnet and Ano.
Rosen (C I & B RR.
Carboy (same.
Kane (B H RR.
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Mooney (West.
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Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

Johnston (Goldmar.
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Kalle Color & Chem-Chester Parker Chem.
Jacoby (Browning.
Kalmanowitz (Buttle.
Andriano (Sitzer.
Brandon (Davis.
Rosenberg (Garside.
Baidelschneer (Belt Line Ry.
Martucelli (Sitzer.
Bonelli (same.
Cohen (Wolzel.
Voorhees (Anderson.
Thomas (Cohen.
Roth (Rabinowitz.
Farkes (Belt Line Ry.
Cuomo (R T Subway Const Co. (2.)
Hillstrand (N Y C RR.
Abramowitz (Lieberman. (2.)
Spiegelberg (2.)

Johnston (Goldmar.
Jacobs (Int R T.
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Roth (Rabinowitz.
Farkes (Belt Line Ry.
Cuomo (R T Subway Const Co. (2.)
Hillstrand (N Y C RR.
Abramowitz (Lieberman. (2.)
Spiegelberg (2.)

Bankrupt (Union Ry. New York an
Kiser Co Trust Co (Rasseport.
Lienan (Manning.
Kelly (Crowley.
Sic (Bitz.
Polak (Walker.
People ex rel Skinner (Legal Nose Inhaler.
Tiscenia (G F Mattis Co.
Cross, Austin & Ireland Co (Collins
Kayser & Co.
Dimmick (Walker.
Hanson Place M Church (CNY.
Schwartz (Cosmos.
Eagle S & L Co (Brown.
Dynes (Stanford Shirt Co.
Corbett (CNY.
Chase (Cairan.
Hart (Hart. (2.)
Polo (Buenos.
Re Morgan.
Hensler (Freudbaum
Hart (Fish.
Duffy (Sasso.
Hildebrandt (Hildebrandt.
Carter (Carter.
Kraut, Inc (Holland
Laundry.
Kraut, Inc (Same.
Disney (Normandie Shirt Co.
Bankilian (NY Tel Co.
Riffkin (Russian-Am Warehouse Co. (2.)
Re Friedman, (Albert) (Re Hannah.) (Di Ohs-
Re name, (Halpern & Mendel.)
Aetna G & Surety Co (Other.
Re Lincoln Terrace Park, (Leigh.)
Thos S Knight Co (Whitman.
Billings (Tebo Yacht Basin Co.
Knauman (Fox. (2.)
Sweasey (Keyport Dry Dock Co. (2.)
Walker (McNerney.
Rothery (Miglino.
Du Baldo (Chauvet-lert.
Engelberg (NY Life
PART II.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lamont (Lamont.
Davis (Davis.
Epstein (Epstein.
Fenton (Fenton.
Odell (Odell.
Grange (Grange.
Massey (Massey.
Gansler (Gandiff.
Robertson (Robertson.
Russell (Russell.
Akeseer (Akeseer.
Herr (Herr.
Funaro (Funaro.
Schlupsky (Schlupsky.
Faust (Faust.
Christiano (Christiano.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Parkerton, Wire Wks (Davidoff.
Kelt (Kelt.
Herman (Thilmah.
Schwartz (Abramson.
Tegliene & Co (Labor-ty Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1507.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part V., Davis, J.; Part VIII., Callaghan, J.
Eddman (Barshick.
Marks (Wicks et al.
Walsh (N Y Cons RR.
Mason (O'Brien & Morrisey Co.
Wagner Motor Truck Renting Co.
Gardner (N Y C RR.
Blomka (Nas RR.
Lyons (Brady.
Sweeney (N Y Cons RR.
Smith (Demicea.
Corbett (Mason-Hanger-MacArthur.
Nonas (N Y Cons RR.
Butera (same.
O'Connor (O'Connor.
Follo (C I & B RR.
O'Reilly (Nas RR.
Ballint (Borrios et al.
Fasanella (Hamill.
Noyes (C I & B RR.

The following causes will be passed for the day, down for a day on this call:
Taback (Wolfman.
Cyprian (Spiegel.
Gordon (Barnes.
Shulte (Nas RR.
Cutler (B H RR et al.
Wallen (Nas RR.
Hamlin (Schofield.
Baum (C I & B RR.
Hoberman (Nas RR.
Cassin (Stillman-Delshanty-Ferris Co.
Zuckarisson (Zobel.
Moltmann (Transit Dev Co and another
Gulbrandsen (Blanchard.
Felberg (Metalin.
Carlson (CNY.
Heyderman (Rothstein. Sachs (Rosenberg & Salvy.
Wolf (Rellis.
Blake (McGuire.
Segal (Goldberg.
McKinnan (Fineman and another.
Skeinikoff (Yoselowitz.
Buchberg (Bianchi.—Rogan (Madsen.
Gwatney (Smith St Wharf Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1773.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elizabeth Blake.
James Fitzpatrick.
John Keefe.
William Barker.
Ellen Donnell.
Mary Sullivan.
Accountings of:
Gerdt Gerken.
Delilie Tarr.
Henry Hunter.
William Weiss.
Moses Krotosky.
Michael Doyle.
Elinor Stetes.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J.—At 10 A. M.
Otis (Gasau Thompson Co.
Crew Levick Co (Bklyn Packard Auto Serv Co.
Lebowitz (B H RR.
Lavacs (Nass H RR.
McEntire (B H RR.
Urig (same.
Burns (same.

Nathan Davis.
Elbridge Atkinson.
Margaret Ford Forster.
Francis White.
Estates of:
Antonio Castefrano.
Sylvester Ross.
Mary Monaghan.
Ernestine Klund.
Charlotte Sammini.
Silas Nelson.
Annie Pettit.
Lina Esterre.
Lillian Shapiro.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
Trovato (Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Rothenberg (B H RR.
Rosed (Knowlton.
Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
Trovato (Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Rothenberg (B H RR.
Rosed (Knowlton.
Blumberg (Green.
Brenner (Swenson.

Solberg (Savage.
Maynard (Zurich Gen Accident Ins Co.
Olschewsky (Goodman.
Scott (Zeman & ano.
Jones (Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Bernhardt (Cera Prod Ref Co.
Wicks (Shea.
De Allaume (Khalita and another.
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Quinlan (CNY.
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Mustacchio (Stein & Co.
Markowitz (Sternberg Const'n Co.
Kvanoff (CN Y. Ont & W Ry.
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McKinney (CNY.
Moller (Waterman.
Progotto (Yankiewits.
Macreadie (Sastne
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Kane (B H RR.
Lamantagna et al.
Biehler (Wels & Perweck.
Mooney (West.
Lane (Callaway & U S Trust Co.
Smyth (Townsend.
Casey (N Y Cons RR.

Ruppert (Muistein Co.
Evarts (Nass H RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
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Evarts (Nass H RR.
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Mills (B H RR.
Trovato (Bklyn Union Gas Co.
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BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Gordon (Gordon.
Cohen (Cohen.
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Whelan (Union Ry.
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Schut (Marowske.
CNY (Chafleton.
Sane (Hallinan.
Younker (Irvine Const Co. (2.)
Donohue (Peters.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.
Hurd (NYC Int Ry. (2)
Meyer (Wuhlin.
Slattery (NYC Int Ry.
Grossman (CNY.
Gaffey (Union Ry.
Ghilic (Durr.
Walsh (Katz.
Zenser (NY Rys.
Jicha (Parks.
Heehan (Cavanagh (2).
Elmendorf (Elmendorf.
PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co (Lewis.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nirenberg (Friedlander.
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Martucelli (Sitzer.
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Roth (Rabinowitz.
Farkes (Belt Line Ry.
Cuomo (R T Subway Const Co. (2.)
Hillstrand (N Y C RR.
Abramowitz (Lieberman. (2.)
Spiegelberg (2.)

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Hillstrand (N Y C RR.
Abramowitz (Lieberman. (2.)
Spiegelberg (2.)

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Seller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Stella M Mann.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
No Am Chem Co (Taylor Co.
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Tenety (NY Rys.
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TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ian Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feuer (Int R T.
Debafeld (Peerless Heater Co.
Rose (NY Rys.
Hard (Browning.
Graham (Le

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

acres, beautifully located land; at main ...; house village 14 miles from city; ...ute of 4 railroads and trolley; fare 30c ...and trip; no buildings; time 40 to 45 ...minutes to station; good chance for build... $1,800. Address Chance, Room ... Building, New York.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J. ... HOMES FOR RENT, $50 UP; FOR SALE, $4,000 TO $30,000; FOR INVEST... $6,000 UP. SPECIAL BOOKLET FREE. ... BOX 574, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

... rooms, bath, steam-heated dwelling, all ... improvements, half hour out, Erie; large ... $4,500; reasonable terms. F. Butscher, ... Nassau St. Tel. 3005 Beekman.

... residence, beautiful Heights sec... ...ve; nine rooms; all improvements; fine ...ation; steam heat; cheap. Erwin Earle, ...ewood, N. J.

... 10 rooms, hip-class family house; ... ...t; suitable for all-year business. ... 415 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

...nt or sale, my house and farm in the ...dell Mountains. House has nine rooms ... bath, hot and cold water; about six... ...acres of land in cultivation, besides ...ple and flowers; situated next to a ... ...ad; good roads for motoring; attractive ...cation for Summer vacation and farm... Apply to R. A. Deans, Palesville, ... County, N. Y.

...R RENT OR SALE.—Brickyard on Hud... ...n River, fully equipped; operated last ... abundance clay and sand; present ... eleven million; can be increased. ...N Times Annex.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE. ... 19-room house, beautiful ... acres; fine river view, greenhouse; all fruits. ...ply James Barrow, 97 Clark St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

...e residence, spacious grounds, garage, ...chicken house, fruit and gardens, 15 rooms, ...2 baths; sunparlor, porches; conservatory; ...ly 30 minutes from 34th St.; photos. ...y H. Van Hoven, 42 East 9th St., N. Y.

DRAINAGE PROBLEMS. ...fective systems are a menace to health; ...ter us let us install our system. ...ygienic Engineering Co., 10 East 43d St.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

...ight-acre vegetable and chicken farm, ...Patchogue, L. I.; bungalow, electric light, ...ep water; outbuildings; pine woods ...partment; near school and churches; lease ...r years; $15 per month; can be seen 1 P. M. ...nday till Sunday 7 P. M., March 30, 1912; ...and mostly northeast corner Swan River and ...Middle Country roads, Patchogue, L. I. ...obert Edton, Cedar Grove, Essex Co., N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

...ower Shore of Virginia, Accomac County, ...ne hours from New York.—Irish potato ...d truck properties; old mansion; also cozy ...rtment houses; pine timber; fishing, also ...se shooting and boating in bay; about 200 ...s. Y 235 Times Annex.

Farms Wanted.

...about 300 acres dairy and grain farm, with ...improvements, good water supply, land for... ...125 to 150 acres tillable, balance pasture ...t not over 10 acres wood; prefer Orange ...unty, near Chester, Goshen or Middletown, ...t over 2 miles from either town; no fancy ...ce will be entertained. W 129 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

...FFICES FOR RENT.—7,000 SQUARE ...ET IN GOOD BUILDING ON 42D ST.; ...NT, $18,500; SERVICE INCLUDED; ...INCIPALS ONLY; QUICK ACTION IM... ...ERATIVE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, ...C., 30 EAST 42D ST.

...ce space in the Manufacturers' Equip... ...ent Exhibit, show rooms; excellent ther... ...efare, fine location for sales or show ...m for manufacturers' representative; ...ce for showing samples; corner Lafayette ...d Prince Sts.

FACTORY LOFTS—BRONX. ...Modern fireproof building, 17,860 feet on ...ors; elevator service; good light; near ...ilroads. Y 215 Times Annex.

...re (nearly by fifty, with basement, May 1; ...excellent location; next to moving picture; ...ill alter front to suit tenant; 77 1st Av. ...ndre Machles, 21 West 38th St. Greeley ...

...309 FIFTH AV., AT 42D ST., ...1,500-3,000 SQUARE FEET. ...F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO., ...EL. CORTLANDT 7475. 165 B'WAY.

...54 West 38th St.—Attractive front offices; ...fine location; reasonable rent; best loca... ...or light business. Pease & Elliman, ...6 Madison Av.

...ight lofts, about 2,300 square feet each; ...electric freight elevator; low rent; brokers ...cted. Frankel, 290 Pearl St., near ...ankman.

...Space, stores, lofts, buildings, all ...ns, localities; tell me your requirements. ...min Buchwald, 113 East 129th St.

...room with phone, stenographic facili... ...as $15. Woolworth Building; references. ...68 Times Annex.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS, $35. ...30 West 50th, near Broadway; 22x90. ...TS & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or JANITOR.

LARGE MODERN NEW STORE. ...18 East 9th St., 25x90; extra light. ...Apply 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR PREMISES.

...ne and deskroom, opposite City Hall; ...$30. B 855 Times Annex.

...desirable office for rent. Room 905, ...American Circle Bldg., 1,834 Broadway.

...ther three-room parlor floor, suitable for ...ician's office. 144 East 89th St.

...ffice space, 12x14, fully equipped, near Cus... ...use, or will let any part. K 586 ...ce Downtown.

...ll privileges $3; excellent service; tele... ...hone attendant. Duane, 809 Broadway, ...ne 907.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

...ired, 300 feet office space, financial dis... ...rict. Duke, 11 Wall. Rector 4135.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

...TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively ...furnished two rooms and bath, including ...telephone; meals, $27 weekly up; also one ...room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; ...women only; convenient hotel service. Hotel ...Belvedere. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

...TH ST., 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished ...apartment; library, parlor, bedroom, bath, ...electricity; select location.

...TH ST., 24 EAST.—Large, well furnished room ...with bath; meals if desired. $75. Telephone ...Murray Hill 9368 or superintendent on prem...

...TH, 43 EAST.—Large room, kitchenette ...adjoining, bath; $65 monthly. Lenox 5475.

...TENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, ...one and three rooms and bath, $17.50 ...weekly and up; full hotel service; one block ...from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East ...St. HOTEL BENTON, 35 East 27th St.

...PARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, ...west side; choice buildings; desirable; short ...ases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Van...

...PARTMENT 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, ...piano, to Oct. 1; centrally located; ...ervices reasonable.

...EGANTLY furnished 2 rooms, bath, ...kitchenette; elevator service; reasonable. ...Gramercy Square 7037.

...EXINGTON AV., 305, (38th St.)—Excep... ...tionally furnished studio apartment, two ...rooms, three months only; immediate pos... ...session. Apartment 3.

...MADISON AV., 762, (68th.)—Two-room ...apartment, light housekeeping; sublet six ...weeks. $65.

...MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor, ...one beautiful rooms, bath, electricity; ...$60.

...PARK AV., (76th St.)—Attractive 6 rooms, ...telephone mornings, 3105 Columbus.

...TRELET DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, ALL ...SECTIONS. HERBERT GULICK CO., ...25 EAST 48TH ST. TEL. 4999 VAND.

...SUBLET.—Beautifully furnished studio ...for one month or more; kitchenette, bath, ...piano, heart of city. Phone Vander... ...bilt 3665.

Furnished—West Side.

...ST. 21 WEST.—Studio, alcove, and bath; ...furnished or unfurnished; $80.

...ST. 149 WEST.—Three-room apartment, ...well furnished, 6 months.

...ST. 274 WEST.—Exquisite 5 light ...apartment, elevator; silver, rugs, paintings, ...etc. $100. Apt. 31. Phone Chelsea 4034.

...ST. 28 WEST.—Apartment studio, ...large, light, well furnished room, bath; ...electricity; fashionable house and location; cool ...and healthy.

...ST. 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, ...kitchen, complete; references; lease; Sept. ...1st.

...ST. 341 WEST.—New elevator building; ...handsome; furnishings unequaled; 1-8-3 ...room, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchen... ...ette; no questionable applicants; highest ...references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant ...7800.

...ST. 112 WEST.—Completely furnished ...bachelor apartments, three rooms and bath, ...$110; modern elevator building; 1-8-3 ...Payson Mct., Merrill Co., Inc., ...2 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 6300.

...ST. 249 WEST.—Large living room, a ...bedroom, kitchenette, bath; seen 2 ...to 4 P. M.

...ST. 43 WEST.—Large sitting room, double ...room, bath, kitchenette; handsomely ...furnished; April until September. Carlyle ...Arms, 344 St. Telephone Columbus 8116.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

...ST., near 7th Av.)—Apartment two rooms, ...kitchenette, bath, $110; also (10) Wash... ...ington Square apartment, three rooms, kitch... ...enette, bath, $100. Ebbetts, 24 West 40th.

...ST., 600 WEST.—High-class apartment, seven ...rooms, two baths, $265; also four rooms, ...bath, $100; also 200, four rooms, $125. Ri... ...verside 1000.

...ST., 251 WEST, (Near 8th Av.)—Two large fur... ...nished rooms, third floor, private house; ...each with private bath and shower; for gen... ...tlemen only; apartments single or consecu... ...tively desirable; possession at conven... ...ience; sublet $1,200.

...DR., 836 WEST.—Six rooms, facing Riverside Drive, 2 baths; ...rent $125. Inquire Hudson View Corp. Co., ...600 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon ...4057.

...WEST END, (72d.)—Entrance floor apart... ...ment; physician; 4 rooms; arranged to ...suit; $115.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted for immediate possession to Oct. 1, two to four room furnished apartment; light housekeeping; upper west side or Central Park West. H 599 Times Downtown.

Four rooms, housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, Washington Square or upper west side; price $40 to $60; give full particulars. K 586 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 886.

A desirable couple require three rooms in private house, west side; light housekeeping. $50. Madison Square 2851. Charles.

Two rooms, kitchenette; 43d to 72d St.; immediate possession; $100 month. Particulars T., P. O. Box 304, City Hall Station.

One or two rooms, (twin beds,) kitchenette, bath; neatly furnished; two business ladies; around $40. W 143 Times.

Washington Square location.—Gentleman wants small furnished apartment for about six months. W 122 Times.

House or small apartment by responsible party; must be good location; give full details. W 149 Times.

Wanted—Furnished bachelor's apartment; monthly rental. W 146 Times.

Seven or eight rooms, above 59th St.; about $1,200; May, June. W 183 Times.

Unfurnished.

Young couple wish two-three room apartment, kitchenette, and bath; April 1, two months; below 23d St.; under $20. Address F. H., Women's University Club.

Unfurnished 5 rooms; desirable location; Bronx; about $50. Allenberg 5404 Riverside.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST. (northeast cor. 25th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

30TH, (168 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $22 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

62D, 181 EAST.—Suite of two light rooms, bathroom, and toilet; electric light, gas, heat, hot water, telephone; private house; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (between 61st and 62d Sts.)—Large front room, with own bath, in private house; $18 weekly.

MADISON AV., 735, (64th St.)—Large sunny corner back parlor; private bathroom; newly decorated; $80 month; electricity. Ed. Krehl.

West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For artistic people; single rooms; double room, private bath; open fire; electricity; pleasant, old-fashioned house; restaurant.

56TH ST., WEST.—Respectable young man occupies nicely furnished room, would share same with refined congenial young man; references exchanged. Call personally, Monday, Noon, 56 East 59th St., Room 223, 8 to 9 Wednesday evening.

71ST, 341 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; suitable two or three.

73D, 101 WEST.—Large room; running water; $7; refinement. Columbus 1146. Bruns.

73D, 133 WEST.—Room for gentleman adjoining bath; $11 per week; references.

73D, 260 WEST.—Medium bright room, adjoining bath; running water; $8.50 weekly.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Large double room, also single, overlooking Riverside Mansion; continuous hot water; absolutely first class.

76TH, 337 WEST, (at Drive.)—Handsomely furnished front rooms overlooking Hudson; electricity.

76TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; with, without kitchenette; electricity.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable furnished room with private bath.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Pleasant large room, bath adjoining; private house; telephone. Schy. 4093.

81ST, 29 WEST, (Overlooking Parks.)—Exceptional room, southern exposure; 4 windows on porch, private bath, steam, electricity; also small room; maid service; modern private house.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful bed parlor, private bath; electricity; $70 monthly.

98TH, 200 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Large outside room; running water; southern exposure; no other rooms. Evans, Apt. 75.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room suitable two; steam, telephone, electricity. Gleiw.

88TH, 334 WEST.—Choice, newly furnished large room and dressing room, adjoining bath.

91ST ST., AND BROADWAY.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath with shower, high-class modern apartment; private family; refined neighborhood; subway and elevated convenient; $15 per week; gentleman preferred; references required. Phone Riverside 6536.

93D, 257 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, private bath; high-class house.

94TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; private apartment; gentlemen. Riverside 3178.

102D, 240 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, electricity, shower; gentleman; references. Apt. 21.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; telephone; newly decorated; reasonable. Willford.

112TH, 542 WEST. (Apartment 4B.)—Bright, attractively furnished; twin beds; gentlemen. Cathedral 8724.

113TH, 554 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room in private house; suitable for couple.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable, homelike room, bath adjoining; gentleman. Apt. 3.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Large, sunny, well appointed room, adjoining bath. Apt. 71.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Comfortable, large, light, warm room; centrally located. Apt. 21.

141ST ST., (3,454 Broadway.)—Immaculate outside room; elevator apartment; gentlemen.—Gancel, 12-A.

162D, 429 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; ideal location; references.

BROADWAY, (110th subway.)—Attractive outside room, bath; high-class apartment. Academy 3288.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 849, (127th.)—Clean, large, sunny room facing Hudson; smaller room; kitchen privileges; subway, bus, ferry. 4B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th St.)—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; view of river. Phone 9681 River., Apart. 58.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 850.—Sitting room, bedroom, bath; breakfast optional; $15. 3B.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

9 West 9th.—Apartment, 2 large rooms and bath; steam heat, electricity, service, telephone.

WEST END AV., 700, (94th.)—Front room, running water, $13. Riverside 9645.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young business man desires furnished room, preferably with quiet private family; give full particulars; references exchanged. W 94 Times.

Two young men, refined, want furnished room below 23d St., preferably with bath. Y 238 Times Annex.

Young couple, Hebrew, desire room with bath, neighborhood 137th-168th Sts., west side. Phone Audubon 3096 after 7.

Young man, Jewish, desires room, private bath, well-appointed apartment above 96th St. West. N 83 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 168 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $10 weekly up.

PARK AV., 1,196, (92d.)—Nicely furnished front room; all improvements; suitable for business couple or congenial gentlemen; good table kept; references required. Telephone Lenox 1121.

West Side.

51ST, 13 WEST.—Single rooms and suite; high-class cuisine.

TED, 128 WEST.—Two pleasant large rooms, excellent board; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

TED, 308 WEST.—Desirable large double rooms, private bath; home cooking; references.

79TH, 114-128 WEST. (Wide, Paved Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

SD, 150 WEST. (Corner 7th Av.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

SD ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms and board, table guest; excellent table.

SD, 180 WEST.—Medium sized room, with all accommodations; good home cooking; references.

107TH, 325 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite, furnished, unfurnished, overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

107TH, 114 WEST.—Double room; first class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large, light rooms, strictly kosher table board; reservations for Passover. D. Jacobson, phone Morningside 4011.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown. New Phone 8a. 50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Concerts; Cleanliness. Weekly, $14-$20. Per Adult, With Meals. 10 Years Under One Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 101, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

Brooklyn.

LARGE sunny front room, suitable two; private; countrified; city 30 minutes; with, without board; home comforts; excellent table; reasonable. Phone Bath Beach 422-W.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; 615 up. Cap. 150, Bookl'et. Phone 1105 W. Plains.

New Jersey.

Middle-aged or elderly lady wanted to share apartment with young couple; good home; very reasonable terms. Address B., Grantwood, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

Summer board for three families and small children on farm within easy commuting distance; location near water preferred; must have good conveniences; send full description and terms. Address P. 323 West 113th St.

Young couple desires to share home with family, within commuting distance of New York City. H 940 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, expert both; modern methods; entire charge; confidential assistant, correspondent; trustworthy, personality; highest credentials; $35. K 606 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady; thoroughly accomplished; capable of assuming full responsibility of office; can furnish satisfactory credentials; salary $25. Phone Lenox 750.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced; possessing initiative; trial balance, statements; $23. R 643 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; controlling accounts; trial balance; best references; $22. R 649 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, monthly trial balance, controlling accounts; 8 years' experience; looking for position with reliable house. D 261 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, 4 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, UNUSUAL EXECUTIVE ABILITY, ACCURATE. N 60 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced; best references; intelligent. F. R., 90 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate; 2 years' experience; double entry; controlling accounts; salary $18. E. Rothbart, 36 West 119th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; trial balance; experienced; $20. Box 15, 1,609 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; complete charge; control accounts, trial balance. N 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, four years' experience; controlling accounts; salary $18. N 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Modern methods; seven years' commercial and export experience; complete charge; $35. N 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Twelve years' experience law and manufacturing offices; salary $30. N 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, capable take full charge; six years' experience; $20. N 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, desires to connect with reliable concern; salary $15. W 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable of undertaking responsible position; salary $30. R 635 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, banking experience; salary $18. K 590 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, gear shift cars, Red Cross aide, secretary, wishes position; to go anywhere; speaks French. W 124 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, extensive knowledge mathematics and physics, desires position; 18 months' experience along electrical engineering lines; best references. W 144 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, executive, college education, age 25; salary $25; highest references. A 345 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, 5 years' experience; position downtown; Christian; references; $20. K 610 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Young lady, 25, pleasing personality, competent, wishes position as clerical worker, filing, and light office detail. C., 176 Patchen Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 3482 Bushwick.

COLORED GIRL, with reference wants half time. 304 West 136th St. Sawyer.

EXECUTIVE, Organizer, Systemizer.—College education; several years' business experience; for past two years executive secretary of a large County Chapter War Relief Organization; capable of handling big position after insight into work. Y 240 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE position desired; young lady, highly educated, high school, business college, and university; experienced in management. K 587 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, formerly in charge large Government filing department, seeks position; familiar with all systems; particularly experienced in shipping. R 670 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Young Scotch lady, refined, well educated, wishes position; one or two young children; take complete charge in absence of parents; preferably seaside; understanding diet and physical care; absolutely reliable; superior family only considered. N 63 Times.

GOVERNESS, (Visiting.)—Young Parisienne; French, (conversational,) English, German (kindergarten); pianist. 2430 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Active, refined, thoroughly competent, (41;) where cook or more helpers are employed preferred; entire management; fond of children; city or country. W 149 Times.

LIBRARIAN.—Young lady, great lover of books, wishes position as assistant in library; business experience; graduate teacher; excellent character. N 63 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, leaving me after 4 years service, thoroughly competent, seeks position to children over 2 years old; mail inquiries. Room 612, 377 Broadway.

NURSE.—Competent baby nurse desires care of one infant in New York city by April 1; best references. Miss Faulkner, 609 University Parkway, Baltimore, Md.

NURSE.—Graduate, registered nurse desires position as doctor's assistant, resident nurse, or hospital work. A 352 Times.

NURSE, trained, undergraduate, British, young, refined, traveled extensively, desires care... N 107 Times.

SECRETARY wants responsible position, small well-equipped office uptown; educated American; accurate, systematic; expert correspondent, stenographer. W 127 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent training; possessing initiative and tact; 8 years' experience; correspondent; salary $30. W 644 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY and assistant in doctor's office; nurse's training; experienced; best references. 40 West 58th St. Telephone Riverside 7370.

SECRETARY.—Excellent training, possessing initiative and tact; eight years' experience; correspondent; salary $25. W 644 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; bright and willing; salary $20. N 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid; knowledge of booking, also dictaphone; salary $20. W 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 1½ years' experience, accurate, desires permanent position; $15-$17. B 634 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 5 years' experience; seat; $20. S 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French and English, dictations (beginner); was governess, secretary to foreign govt. commission. N 98 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, assistant bookkeeper, file clerk; 4 years' experience, age 22, high school graduate; good memory, attractive personality. K 598 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Two years' experience; hotel preferred. S 693 Times Downtown.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand, touch typewriting, English, would like to connect with high-class business school, evening classes. C 20 Times.

TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography; experienced, capable, competent, willing. R 643 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 3 years' experience, Christian; position downtown; best references; $15. R 639 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, young lady, experienced typist and file clerk, desires position in downtown district. W 138 Times.

WASHING.—Finnish woman wants laundry work by day. 214 East 123d. Apt. 3d.

YOUNG GIRL wishes work to do at home; state all particulars. L. Custin, 130 West 71st St.

YOUNG LADY, refined, college education; understands bookkeeping, typewriting; $10. Phone Melrose 9949.

YOUNG woman of refinement desires position as companion to lady. W 128 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 6600.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hopo Agency, 433 Lenox Av., Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, B. C. S., (age 25,) 2 years' experience as senior, 1 year as junior with C. P. A., several years' private accounting experience, references furnished, desires position with C. P. A. or public accountants; part or full time. K 591 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive, systematiser, thoroughly acquainted with all office duties, credits, collections, import and export matters, foreign exchange, presently employed, desires to change; salary $3,000. S 720 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, just discharged, manufacturing, mercantile, and 4 years' public accounting experience, wishes permanent connection; ambitious, thorough, efficient; excellent references. H. B., 1,418 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

Widely experienced in public and private accounting; university graduate; desires permanent position three days a week. R 541 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, AUDITOR, American, 34, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; systematiser; expert credits, collections; salary available; $3,000; A1 credentials. S 747 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, American, 34, long manufacturing experience, seeks connection with public accountants; A1 credentials. S 744 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, quick, accurate, tactful, good correspondent, ex-service man, 6 years' general office experience, desires to gain experience in office of accountant. W 97 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, ARLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements, $3.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst, phone Barclay 8445.

ACCOUNTANT.—First-class cost and general accountant desires position with manufacturing concern; take charge of accounting; salary $40. Y 218 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 133 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books of small concerns or individuals opened, closed, audited, systematized; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. S 749 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Semi-senior public accountant, having executive ability, open for engagement. N 86 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited weekly or monthly, financial statements; charges reasonable. E 236 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; Walton student, desires position public accountants; salary secondary. B 354 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 24, experienced and well educated, seeks permanent position. S 716 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens and closes books; books small concerns reasonably. Cortland 6461.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, audits, tax returns. Cooper, 1 Broadway. Bowling Green 8385.

ASSISTANT, (30,) experienced secretary and correspondent, familiar office routine, desires connection going concern where future prospects await right man; moderate salary right connections. A 965 Times Harlem.

AUDITOR, VOUCHER-AUDITOR, SUPERVISOR OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, ASSISTANT CASHIER, YOUNG MAN, 26, DESIRES SIMILAR RESPONSIBLE POSITION. R 581 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, 19, experienced, commercial college training, controlling accounts, trial balance, statements; quick, accurate figurer; references. K 499 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—Discharged soldier; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; 4 years' practical experience. W 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, married; eleven years' experience; full control; former employer liquidating; bonded; $35. Box 607, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) 10 years' experience; excellent penmanship; thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting. James Gross, 509 West 176th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, thoroughly experienced; Spanish correspondent; high school education and accountancy student; best references. A 554 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, 25, married, Christian; ten years' experience; controlling accounts, credits, collections; references. N 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) 6 years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; accountancy student; best references. N 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, part time, financial, tax reports, expert accountant; $3 weekly. S 756 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, part time; books written; broad experience; reasonable; temporarily, permanently. R 646 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; tact, initiative, grit, university training; discharged soldier. N 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced modern accounting methods; open immediate engagement; references; $25. S 743 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced young man, reliable; best references; salary $25. S 741 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, (19,) thoroughly experienced double entry; com-lete charge. S 727 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (33,) married; controlling, credits, correspondence; references; $30. A 849 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, university graduate, desires secretarial position, requiring young woman of education, refinement, skill and intelligence; she has had five years' experience in secretarial work of various kinds, particularly educational and editorial. Telephone Chelsea 2174.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young lady of refinement, well educated, 7 years' experience, thorough knowledge of office routine, fluent correspondent; Christian; $25. G 786 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, Christian, refined, desires position with reliable firm; eight years' commercial experience; possesses of tact, initiative; A1 references; salary $25. N 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, with 2 years' experience with large concern, desires a position; has normal reference if required; high school education. H 1351 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, 10 years' experience; excellent training; A1 references; salary $30. S 731 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, ambitious, neat, Christian, five years' business, two years' stenographic experience; salary $20. W 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; thoroughly reliable; references; American; $20. S 711 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; position downtown; best references; $15. S 686 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' technical experience; accurate; references; salary $23. S 687 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience also operate dictaphone; salary $25. W 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, year's experience; competent, reliable, willing worker; $15. Morningside 4410, S. Lelseok.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; capable handling all details; 4 years' mercantile; $50. A 963 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, little bookkeeping; high school graduate, ambitious beginner. F. S., 5,511 16th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient and conscientious; 4½ years' experience; $20; excellent reference. W 981 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 2 years' experience; references; $16. Watson, 813 East 166th.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, employed at present, desires permanent position; $23. W 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, very competent, refined young lady, desires position. S 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' practical experience; reliable; references; American; $15. S 712 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French and English, dictations (beginner); was governess, secretary to foreign govt. commission. N 98 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, assistant bookkeeper, file clerk; 4 years' experience, age 22, high school graduate; good memory, attractive personality. K 598 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Two years' experience; hotel preferred. S 693 Times Downtown.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand, touch typewriting, English, would like to connect with high-class business school, evening classes. C 20 Times.

TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography; experienced, capable, competent, willing. R 643 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 3 years' experience, Christian; position downtown; best references; $15. R 639 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, young lady, experienced typist and file clerk, desires position in downtown district. W 138 Times.

WASHING.—Finnish woman wants laundry work by day. 214 East 123d. Apt. 3d.

YOUNG GIRL wishes work to do at home; state all particulars. L. Custin, 130 West 71st St.

YOUNG LADY, refined, college education; understands bookkeeping, typewriting; $10. Phone Melrose 9949.

YOUNG woman of refinement desires position as companion to lady. W 128 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 6600.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hopo Agency, 433 Lenox Av., Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, B. C. S., (age 25,) 2 years' experience as senior, 1 year as junior with C. P. A., several years' private accounting experience, references furnished, desires position with C. P. A. or public accountants; part or full time. K 591 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive, systematiser, thoroughly acquainted with all office duties, credits, collections, import and export matters, foreign exchange, presently employed, desires to change; salary $3,000. S 720 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, just discharged, manufacturing, mercantile, and 4 years' public accounting experience, wishes permanent connection; ambitious, thorough, efficient; excellent references. H. B., 1,418 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

Widely experienced in public and private accounting; university graduate; desires permanent position three days a week. R 541 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, AUDITOR, American, 34, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; systematiser; expert credits, collections; salary available; $3,000; A1 credentials. S 747 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, American, 34, long manufacturing experience, seeks connection with public accountants; A1 credentials. S 744 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT, quick, accurate, tactful, good correspondent, ex-service man, 6 years' general office experience, desires to gain experience in office of accountant. W 97 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, ARLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements, $3.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst, phone Barclay 8445.

ACCOUNTANT.—First-class cost and general accountant desires position with manufacturing concern; take charge of accounting; salary $40. Y 218 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 133 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books of small concerns or individuals opened, closed, audited, systematized; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. S 749 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Semi-senior public accountant, having executive ability, open for engagement. N 86 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited weekly or monthly, financial statements; charges reasonable. E 236 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior; Walton student, desires position public accountants; salary secondary. B 354 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; GOOD START. FRUEDENBERG BROS., 1,212 BROADWAY.

FACKERS AND WRAPPERS.
Young woman over 16 years of age; experience not required. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

PATTERN CUTTERS.
experienced cutting original paper patterns of ladies' outer garments from illustrations in fashion magazine; good opportunity, steady employment for experienced and willing workers. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

I. SAKS & CO.,
Broadway and 34th St.
REQUIRE SALESWOMEN
FOR WOMEN'S SUITS,
COATS,
MISSES' COATS, SUITS,
AND DRESSES.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $18 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, Box G 526 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
for very fine position; must have considerable experience; knowledge of bookkeeping and ability to take care of details; splendid opportunity. Ruder Bros., 110 West 40th St.

SECRETARY.—If a well educated Southern woman, good personality, good tempered, thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and stenography, would care for an interesting position in a small Mississippi town, please communicate with Presbyterian, P. O. Box 1706, Jacksonville, Fla.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, neat and refined; must be good stenographer; write giving previous business experience and salary desired. B 372 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College education; real estate experience preferred. 7 East 42d St., Room 904.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.
Girls who are interested in a position with a Christian firm, short hours, refined associates, pleasant and well-lighted offices, will find with us an exceptional opportunity for development in the advertising business.
We have a secretarial and three stenographic positions open. We want girls with a high school education and experience; a knowledge of advertising helpful; quality rather than quantity work expected. If you are interested and do not expect wartime salaries, call at 12th floor, Metropolitan Building, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and intelligent worker; permanent position; good hours and pleasant working conditions; state age, experience and salary expected. A 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—In my business I have a vacancy for bright stenographer who is neat and has good memory; one who can talk intelligently to people when I am away; preference will be given to a young woman who has some literary ability, or who is ambitious to write advertisements; good salary to right party; in answering give full particulars. N 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, recent high school graduate; must be good English scholar, neat, of good address and compliant. Address letter only, giving age, education, religion, experience if any, references and salary desired. Adv. Agency, Room 701, 19 W. 44th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Capable, accurate stenographer, possessing initiative and not afraid of responsibility; pleasant surroundings; good opportunity for right party. Telephone for appointment, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, in large manufacturing plant; must be experienced, rapid and accurate; Oliver machine; hours 8:30 to 5:30; Saturday, 1 p.m.; state salary, qualifications and salary desired. P. O. Box 1067, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in insurance brokerage office; must be thoroughly competent and experienced with knowledge of business; good opportunity for the right party; state previous experience in detail. A 521 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
with knowledge of bookkeeping; theatrical or film experience preferred. Call 10/A. M. Room 418, Longacre Bldg., 1,476 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING DICTAPHONE, FOR DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE OFFICE; GIVE REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, RELIGION. S 750 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, (one,) TYPIST (one) wanted by large corporation; high school graduate; age 19-21; experience necessary; good hours, surroundings, and advancement. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILLING CLERK, experienced, accurate, neat; one who can fill out Remington typewriter; steady position, moderate salary. H. Rosenthal & Company, 75 Worth St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted immediately, smart, accurate, experienced stenographer to replace temporarily one absent through illness. Apply, in person, Vaughan, 43 Barclay St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate and fairly rapid; one who can develop capacity for taking charge of department; will pay to start; Christian firm; 2 Rector St. Box 462 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, with high school education; capable speller and grammarian and experienced in filing; Oliver machine. Call before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M. 250 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and familiar with the handling of details; state fully qualifications, age, salary desired. S 569 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; some experience necessary; chance for advancement. Call after 9 A. M., Gazzaway, 166 West 63d.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate the dictaphone; excellent positions; $15 to $20 weekly; will teach if necessary. Miss Charash, Room 225, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and accurate; mostly billing; some dictation; state full particulars; salary $15 to start; good opportunity. B 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced English-French stenographer; state fully qualifications and past experience. B 744 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted by wholesale woolen house; state references, experience and salary expected. R 8.2 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be capable of taking rapid dictation and must be a speedy operator. Apply American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, with at least two years' training; references required. Apply Box Y 218 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — Efficient; one with insurance experience preferred. Kay, 89 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, able to take technical dictation. K 503 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; one capable of taking French dictation preferred. W 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; one formerly employed in clothing house preferred. A. Sherwin & Brother, 715 Briadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—One that has had several years' experience and is thoroughly competent. M. J. Fogerman, 937 West 20th.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, desired by large concern; state experience, salary wanted. N 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST. — Conscientious worker. Call Room 712, 11 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper's Assistant, experienced. Apply Lincoln Dress Co., 29 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; Oliver machine. 366 Broadway, Room 416.

STOCK CLERKS.
Young women, over 16 years of age, for mail order work; good opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., Corner Washington St.

STOCK GIRL, also typist wanted, good appearance, experience not necessary; apply 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. A. & G. Waist & Dress Co., 6-8-10 East 22d.

Switchboard operator and typist; good advancement; state age, qualifications, salary desired. B 202 Times.

TEACHERS. — Wanted, English, French, Spanish, native teachers. Address Buccini's School, 220 West 96th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR (plug board) and mail clerk, in large mfg. concern; state age and experience; salary $12 a week. A 526 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk, capable, energetic, and trustworthy; Brooklyn resident preferred. Apply 230 Wythe Av., corner South First St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, one who can typewrite preferred; excellent opportunity. Box B 377 Times.

TYPIST, over 21, to have charge fill in work publishing house; experience necessary; $15; advancement. Wise & Co., 36 West 45th St.

TYPISTS; must be neat, accurate; some experienced; good hours; fine bonuses; pleasant surroundings. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS.
GIRLS as WORKERS,
STOCK GIRLS,
PACKERS,
YOUNG BEGINNERS.

Young women over 16 years of age may find satisfactory employment in our large mail order house; excellent opportunities furnish the means of rapid advancement, according to ability. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPISTS.
We have a few good vacancies for typists; pay according to experience; rapid advancement for beginners.
Call at once,
CHARLES FRANKEL FIORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPISTS.
Young women over 16 years of age, experienced beginners; opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid; stenographer preferred, but not essential. Write Methodist Misute Men, 111 Fifth Av.

YOUNG LADY, about 18 to 21 years, operate switchboard and be generally useful in office on west side Manhattan, near 14th St.; knowledge of stenography and familiar with Underwood machine preferred; must be refined, neat, willing. Address, stating age, nationality, experience, references, salary expected. Careful, 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for dental office. 1,042 St. Nicholas Av., West 162d St.

WOMAN wanting pleasant home, delightful personal quarters in exchange for care of telephone, evenings and Sunday mornings; prepare simple breakfast for one and self, free from 9 to 6. Address 28 East 76th St.

WOMAN wanted, middle aged, with some knowledge of sewing machines as an instructress; state salary willing to start at. K 591 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, athletic, to supervise keeping of books in institution; good salary and maintenance. Apply 53 St. Mark's Pl.

15—SALESLADIES—15
experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear, salary $15-$25, for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

Instruction.
OVER THREE THOUSAND
GIRLS AND WOMEN
have been placed by us in positions paying
FROM $12 TO $35 PER WEEK.
Specialize in a profession that has been established and made profitable by our chain of schools, the only ones of their kind. Inspection of the equipment alone will repay you for a visit. If you expect to enter business or to increase your earning capacity our assistance will be invaluable to you.
Day, Evening and Corresponence Courses
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Johnston Building, 1,170 B'way, at 28th St., formerly Singer Building.
Telephone Madison Square 6097.
Branches: Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and continue your course by MONEY SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 148th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
in modern business bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunity for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1463) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.
PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N.Y.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.
"WHY BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD STUDY ENGLISH" is the subject of an exceedingly practical address by Horatio N. Drury, A. B., at Pace Institute, at 6:15 o'clock on Thursday evening, March 27. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English," and for complimentary tickets to Mr. Drury's lecture on March 27. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATING taught; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

Employment Agencies.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
8 PARK ROW.
Addie Brown, Prop.

Permanent positions with Christian firms.

OFFICE MANAGER—Highly capable woman, thoroughly trained bookkeeper; first-class references; $1,800 a year.
BOOKKEEPER.—Very attractive position for competent woman who can furnish proper references; $25-$30 per week.
STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS—2 good downtown positions; $20-$22 a week.
STENOGRAPHER — Technical; downtown; $22 a week.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown; $22 a week.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Responsible; preferably over 35 years of age; $20 a week.
STENOGRAPHERS—(4,) uptown; publishing; $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER—Banking; high school or college education; $85 month.
STENOGRAPHERS—(4,) insurance; $70-$85 month.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
(1) downtown, $20. (2) downtown, $18; (4) uptown, $18; (1) downtown, $17; (2) downtown, insurance, $50 a month up.
TYPISTS.
(2) Billing on long carriage machine, $18 week.
(2) plain copying, $14-$15.
Others, $45-$60 month.
(1) Good opening for typist or Elliott-Fisher operator, with knowledge of bookkeeping; intelligence rather than experience a consideration; $12-$15 a week.

2 DAILY REPORT EXAMINERS—Knowledge of insurance rates; $18 a week.
CLERK—High school graduates; advertising experience; $60 month.
CLERKS and FILE CLERKS—$60-$50 month.

No registration fee.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU. ROOM 600.
FREE REGISTRATION.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $18 to $25
STENOGRAPHERS, legal ..... $18 to $22
STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeeper ..... $18 to $20
TYPISTS, switchboard ..... $15 to $18
CLERICAL, good at figures ..... $15 to $18
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR $20
STENOGRAPHER, French $22
BOOKKEEPER.—Take charge, $25.
BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, uptown, $18.
BOOKKEEPER. — Stenographer, Brooklyn, $22-$25.
STENOGRAPHER. — Advertising, excellent opportunity uptown.
STENOGRAPHER.—Biological, start $22.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 BROADWAY (SINGER BUILDING.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
Room 303 A, 52 Wall St.
Excellent positions for refined American applicants between ages of 17-35 years.
(16) STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$18.
(10) STENOGRAPHERS, beginners, $12-$10.
ELLIOTT-FISHER DICTAPHONE, TYPISTS, CLERKS; no registration charge; call immediately.
Est. 1897.

GAHAGAN AGENCY, 236 Broadway.
Registration Free.
Stenographers, various lines, $16-$30; several beginners, $12-$15. Stenographer-bookkeeper, $22. Bookkeeper, (Brooklyn,) $22. Typists, $12-$18; office assistants, $12-$15; switchboard operator, $14.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE.
MacMahon, 50 BROAD. Room 1023.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $25 to $15.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS ..... $23 to $20
TYPISTS ..... $20 to $16.
CLERKS ..... $15 to $12.
No registration charge. Call immediately.

$16
This Week, Day or Night, pays for Complete 6 Weeks' Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN,
SUPERVISOR, capable stenographer, or dictaphone operator, small office $1,300; stenographers, $18-$20.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15, $25; bookkeepers, $15, $25; office assistants, $10, $15; typists, $12, $18; switchboard operator, $12. Owen's Agency, 165 Fulton.

JUPP AGENCY, 27 Nassau.—Stenographers, typists, hundreds permanencies, $10, $25; legal, commercial; superb firms. You will be delighted.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
290 5th Av. 96 Nassau St.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $12-$25

ROSE WEBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $10-$25.

HIGHLL, Flatiron Building.—Stenographers, $16-$20; typists, $10-$16; dictaphone operators, $20.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eminent teacher would exchange vocal-piano for services. Phone 6464 Cathedral.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; reliable man with first-class experience to control accounts of proprietary business; must be thoroughly competent to draw up balance sheets and all statistical returns; good prospects to the right man; write, giving all details of past career. Apply Box B 857 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young C. P. A. wanted by Christian firm with established practice; good salary and opportunity to participate in profits; replies treated confidential. H 633 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by firm of certified public accountants; a good opportunity for capable juniors and seniors; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 615 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant, senior experience, for responsible work. Immediately; state age, experience, and salary. S 713 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, on staff of public accountant; write full particulars. P. A., Box 2, 1,328 Broadway.

ADVERTISING MAN.

THE LAUTER PIANO CO.,
601 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.,

requires a good copy writer; college education and some advertising experience necessary. Apply by mail only to C. M. Cameron.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR who has an entree with theatrical trade, to represent a New York daily newspaper; must be energetic and a worker; exceptional opportunity and salary. P. O. Box 376 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, and general office assistant for wholesale varnish and chemical house; young man, energetic worker, experienced; write, stating age, ability, salary desired and previous experience. R 663 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES
salesman, experienced in selling automobile accessories and tires; permanent position to man having a willing and courteous disposition. Apply Times Square Auto Supply Co., 78 Nassau.

BOND MAN.—Rapidly growing financial house has proposition for bond man who can organize bond department; must have record that will stand closest investigation and must have clientele. W 650 Times Downtown.

BOND SALES MANAGER.
A man thoroughly familiar with the organizing of a selling force to market first mortgage bonds; salary and commission; must travel. "Bonds," A 525 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large shirt house has opening for thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; one familiar with controlling accounts; state in detail experience, references, salary, &c. B. 285 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Preferably one with publishing or junior C. P. A. experience; must be familiar with controlling accounts and trial balances; permanent position open immediately. W 147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man with double entry experience, well versed in interest; state age and references. A 530 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to handle accounts payable with large silk houses; state experience, reference, salary; good opportunity. Box L 614, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Young man for stock accounting; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. S 568 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, with knowledge of up-to-date system; state age, references, and salary wanted. B 266 Times.

BOY.
A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS, 16 TO 18 YEARS; SALARY $50 PER MONTH; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLICANTS MUST GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. P. O. BOX 23, WALL ST. STATION.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start.
Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.
Over 16 years of age as packers, wrappers and stock clerks; apply mornings.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

BOY.—Large corporation has permanent position open for office and errand boy; this company recruits its office and selling employes from messenger department; applicants must be ambitious, neat, and have favorable home surroundings; salary to start $9. Apply in own handwriting to B 271 Times.

BOY wanted in large export and import concern to make himself generally useful; permanent position with every chance for advancement; address in own handwriting and full particulars. W 607 Times Downtown.

BOY—Bright, ambitious, age 14-16, for general work around composing room; $9; good chance to learn trade. McCall, 236 West 37th.

BOY to operate switchboard and do general office work; experienced preferred; excellent opportunity. Apply 9 A. M., La Prensa, 245 Canal St.

BOY (colored) wanted; must have good reference. G. & G. Waist and Dress Co., 6-8-10 East 22d.

BOY wanted in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; $8 per week to start. Call Buhre, 229 W. 42d St., 3d floor.

BOY Wanted.—Office boy and messenger, about 16. Room 734, Aeolian Building, 29 West 42d St.

BOY wanted in office of a manufacturing concern; pay $8 per week. Address N 70 Times.

BOY, strong, to work in stock department. Phoenix Mfg. Co., 877 Broadway.

BOY in insurance office; graduate preferred. Kay, 89 Fulton St.

BUYER, experienced in general merchandise, for Far East Department of leading export house; state age, experience in splendid opportunity for competent party. Address, stating full particulars, K 608 Times Downtown.

CANDIES AND SODAS.—Man with successful record managing large store or chain stores; interest in business possible. Address, stating experience, salary expected, Box 24, 1,563 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR and wife, for housework; good references. Tel. 6370W Forest Hills, Hoich, 74 Ascan Av., Forest Hills.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced hackman; preferably man 25 to 40. Hinton, Lenox 8300.

CLERK, with bookkeeping experience at Quogue Farm Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.; excellent chance for advancement; salary $20 weekly and board; soldier preferred; apply by letter or call 3 to 5:30 P. M. W. T. Hart, Secretary, 12 East 44th St.

CLERK—Young man who can act as stenographer and do detail work; good opportunity to show ability; experienced in printing or advertising preferred; give references, state age, experience and salary expected. B 254 Times.

COLLECTORS—Bohemian and Italian speaking man between 23 and 60; three of each, to collect for large insurance company on salary and commission. Call at Room 2, 963 3d Ave., corner 57th St.

COMPOSITOR. — TWO-THIRDER IN PRINTING HOUSE DOWNTOWN BANK; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ADVERTISING. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. S 752 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPOUNDER with experience wanted. Michael Salit, 334 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COMPTROLLER and checker; one speaking French preferred. Henri, 69 West 44th.

CORRESPONDENT and statistician; Wall St. concern wants statistician capable of compiling exhaustive reports on railway, industrial, mining, and oil companies; also man with several years' experience in handling investors' inquiries by correspondence; none other need apply; no interviews unless full particulars and salary stated. A 632 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, Portuguese and French, for permanent position in Buffalo. Apply in person Wednesday, 12 M., Buffalo Forge Co., 59 Cortlandt St.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Manufacturer in Long Island City offers permanent position for experienced man with executive ability and familiar with modern costing; do not reply unless you give full details of experience, references, age, previous employment, and salary desired. Address Ability, Box 48, Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN.
Man between the ages of 22 and 25; one with technical engineering training or its equivalent; permanent position leading to one of an executive nature; application to be made in person; references investigated before final interview is given.
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
90 West Street, Room 503.

COUPLE.—Good man and lady, with Wednesday, between 1 and 1:30, at 57 East 73d St., seamstress and chambermaid, for Cedarhurst, L. I.; must have references.

DRAFTSMAN, power plant, for purchasing work; leading industrial manufacturing concern; state experience and salary required. B 374 Times.

DRAFTSMAN with shop experience on small work; good pay; give details. B 374 Times.

DRUGGIST, registered New York; honest, sober, reliable; position out city. W 58 Time.

EDITOR—Trade paper requires services of man to read copy and assist city editor; trade paper experience helpful; state experience and salary required. Letter, 407 Times Downtown.

EXPORT and import corporation will employ a man with thorough knowledge and practical experience in export business; must be capable to act as manager; applications treated confidentially and should contain full particulars. Corporation, N 90 Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT
for motor truck assembling plant; must be experienced and have some engineering ability. A. X. 307 Times.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, young man, who is willing to start at a moderate salary and grow with the business; must locate in Paterson, N. J.; give age, nationality, references, and salary in first letter. Address 87 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MAN capable of selling and directing the sale of miscellaneous stocks of hardware, glass, china, crockery, &c.; an unusual opportunity for a big man possessing executive ability, initiative, and extensive experience in the salvage business; only those who can and will produce good, quick results need apply; state experience and reference. Y 248 Times Annex.

GLASS BEVELER.—Good all-around man in beveling shop; pay more than union wages. Louis Myers, 181 Lafayette St.

HEAD OF STOCK.—Importing firm requires the services of an experienced and wide young man as head of silk department; salary $26 weekly to start. A 355 Times.

INSURANCE AGENTS wanted, male or female, with or without experience; best policies; liberal commission. N 96 Times.

JANITOR. — White; about 35 years old; sing.e. Apply Hollr Lemon, Inc., Room 1503, 501 5th Av.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines.
Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JOB PRINTER wanted to go to Augusta, Ga., permanent position; liberal wage. See Charles B. Wing at Hotel Imperial before Friday.

MAN OR WOMAN—First class; one that understands copying dresses and a little designing; must be willing to go to Los Angeles. Apply between 8 and 9 P. M., Lelbowitz Bros., 121 West 28th; ask for Smith.

MAN wanted, experienced in trade research, promotion, statistics, and advertising, by a textile corporation specializing in goods formerly made in Germany. B 289 Times Annex.

MANAGER—FOOD PRODUCTS.
Fine opportunity for first-class man.
Wanted—A thoroughly live, capable executive, to manage and control a food product distributing organization; good salary and exceptional prospects for right man; must have good experience in similar positions; address, giving details of qualifications and past record, also stating age and salary expected. Apply Box B 856 Times Annex.

MANAGERS for specialty waist and underwear shop; must be A1 window trimmer and have unquestionable executive ability; only those who have the best of records for making good need apply; exceptional opportunity for young men who understand this business. Call Rainbow Waist Shops, 116 West 32d St.

MANAGER, to take full charge of a ladies' cloak and suit specialty store in New York State; only men with thorough experience and ability need apply. Call Wednesday between 10 and 12 A. M., Epstein & Quinto, 123 West 37th.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN,
men experienced designing and detailing machinery; can take several good men; in answering state experience in full, age, and salary expected. F. O. Box 115, Bloomfield, N. J.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, hotel; permanent position for reliable man of middle age; hours, 7 to 7. N 79 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED.—MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF BOOKS AND RECORDS; ONE WITH IMPORT EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. ARRYVALE LINEN COMPANY, INC., 23 EAST 22D ST.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in large cloak and suit house; salary $10 weekly; state age and experience. Moyses & Dreyfous, 1 East 38d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, good penman, experienced, accurate. Call P. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

OFFICE MANAGER, familiar with Italian and Spanish banking, for large foreign banking house. Reply by letter, stating qualifications, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 5, Wall St. Station, New York City.

OFFICE and shipping; young man, ambitious; $15 at start; splendid opportunity advancement; state qualifications own handwriting. Address Y 225 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK by large silk house; must be thoroughly experienced to handle large volume of orders; state salary, references. Box F 84, 1,265 Broadway.

ORDER CLERK required in export department of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., 1,571 Broadway; those with experience should apply Wednesday at 9 A. M.

PACKERS.
Experienced in cloaks, suits and dresses; apply mornings.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

PHOTOGRAPHER for home portrait work in Baltimore and some traveling; must be first class. Phone Murray Hill 2385 for appointment.

PHYSICIAN, registered New York; good habits, able do minor surgery; position out city assisting physician. N 87 Times.

PRESSMAN WANTED.
FIRST-CLASS MIMEIL — TWO-COLOR PRESSMAN ON PAPER BOX WORK; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; ALSO GLUE MACHINE OPERATOR ON STANDARD AND INTERNATIONAL MACHINES.
ADDRESS
WORCESTER PAPER BOX CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Position of purchasing agent open is one of leading mid-Atlantic Coast shipyards; state fully training, education, age, references, present work, and salary desired; immediate action necessary. Apply by letter, Y 235 Times Annex.

PURCHASING MAN.
One who understands printing, and stationery; reference. S 716 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
WESTCHESTER SUBURBAN.
We do not pay drawing account until we know your worth; commission only; we have leads that are dying for lack of attention; interpretation, exaggeration, and intoxication have no place in our business; young men of slight experience will be considered for training, but experienced men preferred. M. K. A., 72 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN on special proposition; big commission; liberal bonus if you work your own leads or have a clientele; no advances, but splendid co-operation. M. K. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

REPRESENTATIVE, energetic, preferably a physician or pharmacist, is required to travel on a salary basis in Brazil in the interest of a well-known pharmaceutical preparation; fluent Portuguese necessary and previous business experience desirable; an excellent opening for a capable man with some executive ability. Apply, stating salary, age, references, and all other particulars, without which no application will be considered. A 473 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, calling on lighting fixture houses in Greater New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, to carry strong line of illuminating glassware; commission. S 726 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, city or out of town; hosiery and underwear; salary or commission. Phone Spring 3516.

SALESMAN, HOSIERY. — Thoroughly experienced, with good following in city; salary paid. Call 704 Broadway.

SALESMAN ON FORD DELIVERY CARS AND TRUCKS; LIBERAL COMMISSION; HUSTLER. B 290 TIMES.

SALESMAN experienced hosiery and underwear lines; salary and commission. Leadore Freed, 23 Orchard St., New York.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
HAT SALESMEN.
STEADY POSITION. ALSO
SALESMEN
FOR EXTRA DAYS.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—If you are a high-powered salesman, experienced in dealing with executives, and with a good acquaintance among successful men in your line and can prove that you have earned $5,000 a year or more, we can offer you an unusual opportunity; first to participate in an intensive six weeks' selling campaign for underwriters on a commission basis, that should net you from two to three hundred dollars per week; second, if you make good to secure a contract from the manufacturers, as a sales manager, which should earn you, judged by the results at, for example, our Philadelphia office, $15,000 per year. If it means much to you to be connected with a high-grade concern, controlled and managed by American gentlemen who will appreciate earnest effort and clean selling methods, and you think you can qualify, telephone my secretary, Rector 441, for an appointment. J. Donald O. Catlin, 60 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity this week for several live-wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 on commission weekly; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a lavilian position; immediate advancement to those making good. Apply 20 Rutland, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1613, 280 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.
ATTENTION NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. H. C. COHN & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., REORGANIZING SALES FORCE, ARE OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED NECKWEAR MEN WITH PERSONAL AQUAINTANCE AND FOLLOWING IN TERRITORIES OF NEW YORK STATE, PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, AND NEW ENGLAND; ONLY MEN HAVING SUCCESSFULLY COVERED THESE TERRITORIES WILL BE CONSIDERED; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS SALES MANAGER, H. C. COHN & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Large trading corporation offers profitable connection to a thoroughly experienced canned goods and foodstuffs salesman; applicants experienced in selling to domestic and foreign trade in this market will be given preference; strict salary basis; give full details in reply, which will be held strictly confidential. A 500 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A Buffalo (N. Y.) corporation is desirous of engaging a few high-class real estate salesmen; producers can secure an attractive contract; big commission and weekly drawing account to men who are capable of managing an organization of agents; choice subdivision and suburban Buffalo property; free transportation and expense to Buffalo; only high-class men with past sales records need apply. J. Goldberg, Hotel Bresslin, 9-5 o'clock.

SALESMEN.—If you want to connect with an organization being formed to sell subscription contracts of an industry backed by some of the strongest men in and near New York; we believe the salesman's earning commission around $5,000 per annum, then, if qualified, are advanced to sales managers, phone Franklin 845 for appointment only.

SALESMAN. — Heavyweight only; pile fabrics; house of national reputation will consider application high-class coat salesman with established trade and strongest retail following for State of Texas; useless for any other than coat salesman up to present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. B. S., 231 Times.

SALESMEN, very high class, accustomed to making $5,000 and upward, investigate the sending out plan and unusual selling methods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100-$250 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALESMEN, securities, with or without experience; qualifications are high-grade personality, good address, and unquestioned credentials; to such that qualify we offer an unusual opportunity for large income and promotion to managerial position; commission basis. Call or telephone appointment, Beekman 7834. H. O. Fette & Co., 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic young man, well educated and of refinement, to sell our famous phonograph language courses to business people on salary and commission; he must know how to approach people without previous introduction. Call between 10:30 and 12:30 or 2:30 to 4:30, 12 East 46th St., seventh floor.

SALESMAN.—Preferably a young man who is experienced in paper business and knows how to figure bids; state in full all details; he should preferably be acquainted with folding box boards and customers, to call on folding box trade; a thorough knowledge of printing and lithography would prove of value; salary basis. X 385 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell stock; those who have been successful in selling stock to professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection that offers an excellent future; $50 a week if they can qualify. Phone 7287 Rector for appointment or write A 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To a man who has sold merchandise an excellent chance is offered to learn the selling of securities; with our co-operation a man can earn over $5,000 a year commissions; only those meeting a permanent position need apply. H 378 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent cloak and suit house is open to engage salesman; must positively be $10,000 a year man; useless to apply unless you can submit convincing evidence of having produced over $150,000 annual sales in New York State and Pennsylvania State; commission basis. T. P., 216 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent coat house open to engage services high-class salesman; established trade following on pile fabric coats in Oklahoma and Arizona; useless for amateurs to apply; commission basis. T. R., 142 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent coat house open to engage salesman of high standing and strongest following, and established trade for North and South Carolina, West Virginia, and Virginia; give full details personal letter; commission basis. B. S., 218 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling, covering large territory, can secure good commission paying side line; well advertised and introduced advertising tape; can be sold in any line of business; pocket size samples. Printed Tying Tape Co., 75 Grand St., New York.

SALESMAN, city, with established trade, to sell industrial raw materials, chemicals, &c., to manufacturers; good opportunity for aggressive young man with experience; give full history; commission or profit sharing basis. Y 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—No selling experience necessary; investment firm wants man of good character who, with assistance, can make a large income in commissions; this permanent position means later becoming a manager. H 378 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced ladies' and children's coats, North and South Carolina, Virginia; commission or salary. M. Adams & Son, 38 West 21st St.

SALESMAN, experienced ladies' and children's coats; North and South Carolina, Virginia; commission or salary. M. Adams & Son, 38 West 21st St.

SALESMAN, cotton and woolen piece goods; resident agents; all markets except Chicago and St. Louis; commission basis. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, acquainted with the dry goods trade in New York State, Pennsylvania, or Connec

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY, A GRAY IRON FOUNDRY, 5 TO 15 TONS DAILY CAPACITY; QUICK ACTION ON RIGHT PLANT. ADDRESS

FACTOR, Z 502 TIMES ANNEX.

Reputable house or reputable stock broker to assist in the disposal of $100,000 of capital stock of a large and successful manufacturing corporation organized under New Jersey laws; this increase being necessary to enlarge our plant to enable us to handle the extensive business which we are now compelled to reject. For information and full details write D. C. C., 310 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Export and export concern, substantially financed, looks for experienced business man ready to go to the other side to take charge their line of READY MADE CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS, DRY GOODS, MACHINERY, CHEMICALS, LUMBER, FOODSTUFFS, &c. Address I. N., P. O. Box 622, City Hall Station, New York City.

Specifications for new invention, will be used in all automobiles, arts as motor air break, eliminator, thief lock, thief whistle, operated by a thermostat vapor control is guaranteed to save large per cent. of gasoline; first improvement ever put out April 1; selling price, $5. Room 113, Empire Hotel, 63d St. and Broadway.

Strict sales and service manager for a new invention used in every home; purchases recommended to make; $12 profit guaranteed every sale; five sales a day average a salesman's business; demonstrating machine and particulars can be had by calling at Hotel Empire, 63d St. and B'way. See Mr. Silleck.

Young man, college graduate, 8 years' executive construction experience, has just completed work in responsible Government position, seeks to become associated with a reliable construction company, in which he can make an investment from $5,000 to $10,000; will give full particulars. A 357 Times.

Established dress jobbing concern, doing $250,000 annual business, requires partner with to-invest $10,000 or more; only reliable party with good record will be considered. W 119 Times.

Candies and sodas—Man with successful record managing large store or chain stores; interest in business possible; address stating experience, salary expected. Box 24, 1,500 Ave A.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A COMPLETE LADIES' SHOE FACTORY LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY OR VICINITY. F. W., 900 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb; for lease; all year business. O. 430 Times Downtown.

Tenant, Times.

Wanted, for two engineers, desk space, with telephone and stenographic service. Address Box 458 Times, 2 Rector St.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Young man, ten years' retail experience, to connect with established men's wear jobbing house; $7,500 to $10,000 to invest for active partnership. Y 247 Times Annex.

Attorney, 28, will invest small capital and services in sound business proposition; state full particulars. R 645 Times Downtown.

Is willing to invest $5,000 with a ladies' wear manufacturer who knows his business, all replies in strict confidence. T. J. L., W 120 Times.

Will furnish means to patent and promote good invention for interest. Alfred Glassell, 56 Le Droit, Washington, D. C.

Wanted—Machinery, entire plants, and description. Write Wagner, 1,792 Washington Av., Bronx.

Have office and capital; consider meritorious sales proposition; no stocks. S 751 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A well-established concern manufacturing a line of chemicals and specialties in destruction of moth-eating parry willing to interest himself substantially, with or without services; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address Concern, 217 Times Downtown.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? Write or call Roberts-Frost Co., 25 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

Wanted, a few men, able to invest $500, as managers of new chain fruit stores now opening; start $50 weekly, plus 3 per cent. on sales; unlimited possibilities; references required. Allied Fruit Co., Inc., 106 West 38th St.

A corporation is in need of capital for the manufacture and sale of a patented article in daily use; sales in this line last year over $75,000,000. N 105 Times.

Capital wanted by rapidly growing drug firm; may offer executive position, with interest, to suitable investor. B 850 Times Annex.

Publisher, printer, or advertising agency wanted to finance fast-selling mail order book; splendid opportunity. B 252 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

U. S. A. Officer, college graduate, with 10 years' legal experience but commercial inclinations, about to leave the service, has for lease to substantial individual, firm, or corporation, and for proper remuneration, brains, energy, executive ability, confidence, and, above all, ambition and desire to make good; replies considered confidential. If interested address R 862 Times Downtown.

Accountant, presently engaged in shipping business, desires to hear from firm requiring some one to represent them in British Isles, in that or similar capacity; six years' experience as head accountant here, including service with certified public accountants; ten years' British experience, and holder of English accounting diplomas, with honors. Y 231 Times Annex.

LAWYERS, ATTENTION.

Young man, with position to influence negligence matters of a highly remunerative character desires to form an association with high-class attorney of substantial means; highest references. R 665 Times Downtown.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATION.

We want the following lines for above territory: Shirtwaists, hosiery, underwear, also man's wear, on strictly commission basis; references furnished. R 667 Times Downtown.

We desire to represent several good manufacturers in the territory of Maryland, Virginia, and vicinity; calling on the wholesale candy and grocery trade. Address 1,220 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

Principal of firm of exporters, leaving shortly for Europe, desires to connect with first-class manufacturers of textiles and notions. Write particulars to N 91 Times.

New York exporters having representatives in Europe and South American countries desire suitable lines; send particulars. B 275 Times.

Pacific Coast salesman, in New York for short time, wants good line on commission. N 77 Times.

FOR SALE.

Ladies' sample garment shop; up one flight, located in heart of business centre, best city in Maine; best reason for selling; stock a little over $5,000; $700 last Fall stock, the rest this Spring stock; if not sold this week will continue this business myself; doing $6,000 a year now. Y 230 Times Annex.

Completely equipped forging shop with power, belt driven hammers; excellent location in city; no liabilities; competent help now employed; will consider renting or selling outright or working on shares. Address F. S., Box 136, 1358 Broadway.

FOR SALE, SMALL PAINT FACTORY.—Centrally located in Brooklyn; has stone mills, iron mills, paste and liquid mixers, raw materials and manufactured goods, in complete running order; exceptionally good offer; inspection invited; price right. B 852 Times Annex.

First class automobile repair station, with full equipment of machinery, most favorable location, for sale; very satisfactory 4-year lease on entire building of 3 floors, 25x 80 each; quick action. 225 East 38th St.

Millinery shop for sale, Broadway corner; must sacrifice on account of illness. Opportunity. 804 Times Downtown.

Plant for sale, with machines suitable for dress or waist manufacturing. The Redaine Dress, 4 West 17th.

CUTLERY FACTORY.

Will purchase for cash. Send full particulars in first letter. R 858 Times Downtown.

Two patents, metal household articles, for sale. Hanauer, 598 Forest Av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRAZIL, SOUTH AMERICA.

RELIABLE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS OF THIS COUNTRY MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLYING TO WILLIAM ABBOTT WITMAN, SR., 203 BERKS TRUST BUILDING, READING, PENN., U. S. A.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business appointments, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 240 Broad St. Tel. Franklin 250.

Lawyers, Attention!—Public accountant pays liberal commission for accounting work. C 480 Times Downtown.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Wilmer, Col. W. H.; Briggs, Lt. Col. L. V.; Elser, Lt. Col. W. J., and Rewstrew, Lt. Col. L. G., will report to Surg Gen.

Mook, Lt. Col. H. K., appointed a representative of the Med. Dept. of the U. S. Army, and will proceed to Rome to attend conference.

Power, Lt. Col. L. R., and Hekler, Capt. S. H., to Hosp. 42, at Camp Wadsworth.

Horn, Lt. Col. W. H., to Garden City for discharge.

Lee, Maj. R. W., to Hosp. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Newlove, Maj. G., will report by wire to Comdg. Gen. of West. Dept.

Beverly, Maj. A. F., to Barron Field.

Parsons, Maj. A. H., to Hoboken.

Haines, Capt. O. N., to Hosp. 2, at Ft. Monroe, sick.

O'Malley, Capt. J. G., to Hosp. 32, at Chicago, sick.

Jordan, Capt. O. T., will report to Comdg. Gen. of Central Dept., as attending surg.

Buchanan, Capt. T. D.; Gay, Capt. F. W., and Durling, Capt. W. S., to Camp Upton.

Holbrook, Capt. F. R., and Kelly, Capt. R. M., to Hosp. 29, at Ft. Sheridan.

Shelton, Capt. J. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Frost, Capt. F. M., to Camp Lee, for discharge.

Galbraith, Capt. J. H., to Hosp. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.

Melville, Capt. E. J., to Camp Eustis.

Wilson, Capt. G. W., and Sellers, 1st Lt. C. W., will report by wire to Comdg. Gen. Central Dept.

Thigpen, Capt. W. G., and McSpain, 1st Lt. A. J. M., to Camp Travis.

Torrey, Capt. R. G., to Hosp. 13, Biltmore, N. C.

Darling, W. S., to Camp Upton.

MacFeeters, Capt. R. K., to Ft. Reno.

Thomas, Capt. S. B.; Merrill, 1st Lt., L. S.; Eshaver, 1st Lt. H. J.; Loftis, 1st Lt. C. A.; Stuart, 1st Lt. L. H.; Worthmann, 1st Lt. J. W., and Yaffe, 1st Lt. A., to Hosp. 40, at St. Louis.

Haynes, 1st Lt. L. H., to Jefferson Barracks.

Cook, 1st Lt. W. W., will report to Comdg. Gen. Panama Canal Dept. for discharge.

Crawford, 1st Lt. W. S., to Baltimore and report to Comdg. Off., 65d Inf., Custis Bks.

Harrison, 1st Lt. C. H., to Seven Pines, Va.

Hoge, 1st Lt. S. F., to Ft. Sill.

Lee, 1st Lt. C. A., and Seybold, 1st Lt. N. J., to Army Sch. of Med.

Garris, 1st Lt. C. L., will report to Comdg. Off. of Hosp. 32, at Chicago.

L'Episcopo, 1st Lt. J. B., and Oliar, 1st Lt. A., to Hosp. 3, at Ft. Ontario.

Seale, 1st Lt. C. C., to Camp Lee.

Krupp, 1st Lt. D. D., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

O'Neill, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Sherman.

Potts, 1st Lt. F. N., to Camp Taylor.

Yeo, 1st Lt. G. H., to Camp Grant.

Donovan, 1st Lt. C. A.; Barlett, 1st Lt. J. A.; Noe, 1st Lt. B. L., and Adkisson, 1st Lt. J. E., are hon. discharged.

Infantry.

Fry, Col. E. A., to Cleveland and report to Supt. of Public High Schools, for duty.

Mack, Lt. Col. F. J., to Camp Jackson.

Schneller, Lt. Col. J. B., to Hosp. 22, at Ft. Sheridan, sick.

Hayes, Lt. E. S., and True, Lt. Col. J. M., report to Chief of Staff in Historical Branch, War Plans Div.

Brooke, Lt. Col. W., to Camp Gordon and report to Cmdg. Gen. of that camp in arrest.

Jepson, Lt. Col. W. F. C., to Ft. McIntosh for assignment to 87th.

Dean, Maj. M. T., will report to Pres. of Harvard Univ.

Dillard, Maj. W., detailed as asst. to dist. mil. inspector of reserve officers training corps, Dist. No. 5, at Nashville, Tenn.

Flower, Maj. H. H., to Chicago as asst. dist. director, Dist. No. 10, Commission on T. C. A.

Fraser, Maj. H. C., to Kansas City, as asst. dist. director, Dist. No. 9, C. on T. C. A.

Howard, Maj. J. M., Capt. L. A.; Hobson, Capt. W. W., and Matlein, Capt. H., to Camp Travis.

Mitchell, Maj. R. J., to Richmond on temp. duty, then to Washington.

Dillingham, Maj. A. R., assigned to 63d, at Potomac Park, D. C.

Wright, Maj. J., Ft. Sam Houston.

Rhett, J. A., attached to Motor Transport Corps at Camp Jesup.

Blanton, Maj. S. G., to Camp Dix as morale officer.

McCaskill, Capt. M. L., detailed as asst. prof. mil. tactics, St. Louis Univ.

Conner, Capt. A. H.; Jackson, Capt. L. F., and Skinner, Capt. R. C., to Camp Meade.

Pritchett, Capt. T. B., to Camp Taylor.

Upson, Capt. A., asst. to Depot Supply Off. San Francisco for assignment to 44th.

Montague, Capt. H., to Camp Sheridan.

Calder, Capt. M. L., to Camp Grant for discharge.

Stark, Capt. R. F., detailed under direction of Dir. of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, and will report to Comdg. Off., Ft. Sam Houston, as asst. to Post Supply Off.

Prince, Capt. H., and Martin, Capt. W. S., are detailed as asst. to the American Military Attache, in Russia.

Bowles, Capt. J. R., will join his regt. at Camp Travis.

Meyers, Capt. H. W.; Scoones, Capt. T. V.; Boone, Capt. J. A.; Houser, Capt. J. L., and Tuer, 1st Lt. G. H., to Ft. D. A. Russell.

Following will report to Special Asst. Secretary of War as Field Representatives throughout the United States in connection with employment of discharged soldiers:

CAPTAINS.

Bachus, J. L.	Kimball, H. H.
Ballein, F. L.	Nelson, H. C.
Billings, H. C.	Packard, H. R.
Carroll, C. R.	Russell, C. A.
David, H. W.	Scott, H. D., Jr.
Fee, H. J.	Talbot, R. L.
Fountain, R. E.	Nevins, D. E. (F. A.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Boyles, C. H.	Mattya, C. G.
Caswell, F. W.	Railey, H. W.
Craig, W. E.	Robinson, R.
Fullerton, C. B.	Stoeckel, J. F., Jr.
Gardner, G. H.	Templeton, L. J.
Kramer, L. N.	Turner, H. B.
Laughlin, R. V.	Wenner, G. U.

Bukowski, 1st Lt. F. I.; Kilsfoth, 1st Lt. A. W., and Packer, 1st Lt. E. L., detailed as asets. to the American Military Attache, Russia.

Following to Camp Travis:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Collis, J. C.	McCabe, F. L.
Hilkens, J. H.	Thurman, W. R.
Dittemore, H. P.	Sinnott, S. L.
Jost, L.	Burnett, E. M.

Simmons, 1st Lt. C. L., and Beach, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Gordon and report to Cmdg. Gen. of that camp in arrest.

Wright, 1st Lt. R. L., to Camp Beauregard as asst. insurance officer.

McManigal, 1st Lt. J. W., to Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Des Moines.

Dougherty, 1st Lt. G., to Hosp. No. 42, at Camp Wadsworth, sick.

Mattair, 1st Lt. L. H., Jr., to Camp Gordon, for disposition.

Cunningham, 1st Lt. O. A., having been absent from duty three months without leave, is dismissed for desertion.

Prosise, 1st Lt. A. B., hon. discharged.

O'Connell, 1st Lt. R., assigned to morale branch, General Staff.

Following to Camp Dix:

MAJORS.

Connolly, J. L.	Freed, H. N.
Farrell, G. H.	Rehman, E. J.

CAPTAINS.

Harshberger, F. M.	Archibald, G. C. P.
Hunterburg, W. H.	Kimberling, M. O.
Maloney, F. R.	Vitte, P. R.
Bidgood, R. M.	McLung, R. L.
Bowen, E. G.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kulp, E. F.	Ferrell, C. O.
Copeland, W. R.	Smith, O. S.
Crum, H. E.	McLure, J. E.
Broedlor, R. W.	Ancker, C. J.
Gammon, R.	Crosley, W. D.
Duff, J. A.	Tucke, C. B.
Williamson, R. J.	Bessor, O. O.
Wolters, W. M.	Newcomb, R. M.
Schachtel, W. W.	Shappell, S. A.
Watson, W. R.	Allen, V. G.

Air Service.

Clagett, Lt. Col. H. B., relieved as Dist. Supervisor, Southwestern Dist., and will proceed to Kelly Field.

McIntosh, Lt. Col. L. W., to Selfridge Field, and assume command.

Reynolds, Maj. J. B., will report to Sec. of War.

Cope, Maj. J. DeW., will report to Act. Sec. of War.

Clark, Capt. J. M., to Kelly Field.

Cassels, Capt. T. B., to Middletown, Penn.

Grant, Capt. T. A., to Army Balloon School at Arcadia, Cal.

Lannon, Capt. L. V., and Curtis, 1st Lt. E. P., to Washington.

Adams, Capt. C. B., to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.

Alden, 1st Lt. J. R., to San Antonio.

Usher, 1st Lt. G. L., to Governors Island, on staff of the Dept. Air Service Off.

Gaines, 1st Lt. A. B., Jr., to Carlstrom Field.

Weddington, 1st Lt. H., to Ellington Field.

Engineers.

Abbot, Brig. Gen. F. V., relieved as Cmdg. of Engineer School only. He will continue his other duties at his present station.

Peirce, Lt. Col. A. E.; Lanigan, Lt. Col. W. H.; Jenkins, Maj. H. S.; Pratt, Maj. A. H.; Seymer, Capt. E. P., and Dubois, Capt. C. R., will report to Chief of Engs. Camp Humphreys.

Lewis, Capt. J. F., will report to Cmdg. Off. of Wash. Barracks.

Giffin, Capt. C. E., will report to Chief of Engrs. for discharge.

Grover, Capt. Guy M., to Hosp. No. 21 at Carlisle, Penn., as asst. to Chief Educational Off.

Field Artillery.

Burdick, Lt. Col. H. D., detailed as Prof. of Military Tactics at Univ. of Kan.

Eager, Lt. Col. J. M., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Clark, Lt. Col. C. A., to Chicago.

Houghton, Maj. W. L., to Camp Funston.

Todd, Maj. J. V., to Washington.

Gearhart, Capt. R. Y., to Ft. Sam Houston with Motor Transport Corps Repair Unit No. 504.

Hand, Capt. D. W., will report to Chief of the Militia Bureau.

Martin, Capt. B. L., and Bryans, Capt. T., to Newport News.

Yeaton, Capt. C. H., will report to Chief of Motor Transport Corps.

MacLavin, Capt. J. D., will report to Chief of F. A.

Van Auken, Capt. G. L., and Whaley, Capt. W. E., to Camp Taylor.

Potter, 1st Lt. D. W., assigned to 82d F.A. at Ft. Bliss.

Quartermaster Corps.

Harris, Maj. L. H., to Camp Stuart.

Grey, Maj. W. A., in charge of Const. work, at Ft. Myer.

Howe, Maj. C. P., to Camp Gordon.

Howland, Maj. H. A.; Johnson, Capt. J. T., and Smoot, Capt. A., to Chief of Const. Div.

Dunstan, Maj. E. V., to Camp Custer.

Leisen, Maj. T. A., relieved present duties.

Valentine, Maj. J. R., and Cotten, Capt. J. H., to Washington.

Sleeper, Capt. E. H., assigned to Gen. Recruiting Serv. at New York City.

Bauerseisen, Capt. R. J., and Hill, Capt. J. F., will report to Dir. of Purchase, &c., at Wash.

Allman, Capt. E. F., to Ft. Russell.

Guertin, Capt. J. O., and Darcey, Capt. W. A., to San Antonio Zone Supply Off., and New York City Zone Supply Off., respectively.

Bramble, Capt. W. S., to Philadelphia.

Hilleman, Capt. A. A., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Stillman, Capt. H. B., to Report News.

Ackerson, Capt. F. L., to Camp Wadsworth.

Hooks, Capt. I. J., to Camp Las Casas.

Howland, Maj. H. A.; Johnson, Capt. J. T.; Smoot, Capt. A.; Jennings, Capt. C. L.; Fourney, Capt. A. H., and Tryce, Capt. J. W., will report to Chief of Const. Div.

West, 1st Lt. G. W., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Gardner, 1st Lt. C., to Baltimore.

Hawkenson, 1st Lt., to Alcatraz, Cal.

Ordnance.

Montgomery, Col., G., to Augusta Arsenal, and will report by letter to Cmdg. Gen. of Southeastern Dept. as Dept. Ord. Officer.

Buist, Maj. J. S., to Amatol Arsenal.

Chase, Maj. C. C., to Savannah, (Ill.,) proving grounds.

Goodman, Lt. Col. W., and Housington, Capt. H., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Flag, Capt. C. R., to Seven Pines Gen. Ord. Depot.

Clapp, Capt. S. H., to Camp Meade.

Havlin, Capt. T. B., to Report News.

Bowdey, Cmdr. G. H., from the Minneapolis to command the Saturn and Alaskan Radio Expedition, 1919.

Vincent, Capt. W. G., from the Illinois to command the Mexican.

Jones, Lt.Comdr., E. C., from the Princess Matoika, to the Eddelyn.

Rattray, Lt.Comdr., R. G., from the Lake Ontario, continue treatment at Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Buchanan, Lt.Comdr., P., from the receiving ship at New York, to Hoboken as executive off. of the Mexican.

Luckel, Lt.Comdr., F. H., from command of the Saturn, to 13th N. D. as radio material off. at London.

Hodapp, Lt.Comdr, J. D. P., from the Louisville, to Puget Sound Navy Yard as accounting off.

Griffin, Lt.Comdr., R. M., from the Aylwin, executive off. to Brest and report to Admiral Halstead, to command squadron submarine chasers in Russian waters.

Coman, Lt. Comdr., R. G., headquarters London, to Nuc. Crew. No. 15.

Brooks, Lt.Comdr., E. A. (retired), assigned to command Naval Recruiting Station at St. Louis District.

Herndon, Lt. P., from the Princess Matoika, to the Eddelyn.

Hindon, Lt., W. A., from the receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Santa Teresa.

Kirk, Lt., C., to Temp. Under Commander, Newport News Division Transport Force.

Castleton, Lt., F., relieved from all active duty.

Matthews, Lt., R. B., to Naval Headquarters at London.

Bosquet, Lt. A., to New Orleans as Dist. Radio Material Off. of Naval Station.

Sturtevant, Lt. E. R., to the Rizal as Watch Off. when commissioned.

Wilson, Lt. P. A., to Key West as Radio Mat. Off.

Lee, Lt. S. E., to Charleston Navy Yard as Dist. Radio Mat. Off.

Zehner, Lt. E. A., assigned as asst to Lt. Dayton, re searchlights and Eversbed installation.

Harin, Lt. I. V., to Norfolk Navy Yard.

Farnsworth, Lt. G. O., to Navy Yard, Boston.

Dobie, Lt. E. W., to San Francisco re inspection mach. Union Iron Works.

Manuel, Lt. F. A., to Charleston Navy Yard in Mach. Division.

Ware, Lt. C. F., to the Aaron Ward and as Eng. Off. when commissioned.

McDonald, Lt. T. G., to Marine Recruiting Station at Salt Lake City.

Higbee, Lt. D. R., to Virgin Islands.

McDaniel, Lt. F. L., to Hampton Roads.

Donohue, Lt. J. F., to Marine Expeditionary Force in Haiti.

Wade, Lt. N. R., to Guam as Supply and Disburse. Off.

Oster, Lt. H. H., to N. Y., in Indust. Dept.

Haeberle, Lt. F. E., to Phila., in Hull Div.

Sutherland, Lt. W. C., to Mare Island, in Hull Div.

Hopkins, Lt. W. H., Jr., to Botson Navy Yard, in Hull Div.

Larfeld, Lt. I., orders to command the Hubbard Modified to read Nuc. Crew No. 4.

Harmon, Lt. W. S., to Base Hosp. No. 4.

Morse, Lt. C. E., to Croix d'Hins.

La Motte, Capt. H. S., Cay.

Pitts, 1st Lt. W. C., to C. A. C.

Bowden, 1st Lt. A. J., C.A.C.

Leaves.

Perkins, Col. F., 1 month's extension.

King, Col. J. C., 10 days.

Little, Col. R. E., C.A.C., 1 month's extension.

Snyder, Lt. Col. F. S., 7 days, 14 days.

Brandt, Lt. Col. A., General Staff Corps, 1 month.

Ready, Maj. F. G., M.C., 10 days.

Benedict, Maj. E. L., Dev. Corps, 1 month's extension.

Fellman, Maj. R. P. A., 15 days.

Holcomb, 1st Lt. T. W., Engs., 15 days' extension.

Clark, Capt. J. J., 15 days.

Osborne, 1st Lt. J. L., Inf. Div., 15 days.

Pfeiffer, 1st Lt. G. E., 14 days.

Robers, Capt. C., 14 days.

Blundon, 1st Lt. M., Engs., 10 days.

Black, Capt. F. G., Cav., 10 days.

Knight, 1st Lt. C. E., Inf., 1 month's extension.

Conlin, 1st Lt. G. C., M.C., 10 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Caldwell, Senior Capt. J. C., detached from 4th Naval Dist. and will report to Cmdr. of 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 1st Naval Dists., in receiving, connection inspection coast guard stations, then to Washington and report to Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Hussey, Capt. C. L., from command of the Birmingham to command the Minnesota.

McCormack, Cmdr. H. W., from duty as Dist. Radio Material Off. of 12th Naval Dist., to command Navy Yard, Pensacola, as Dist. Raido Material Off. and additional duty as Pacific Coast Radio Material Off.

Lowell, Cmdr. T. S., detached 1st Dist. Radio Material Off. of 4th Naval Dist. and to same duty at Navy Yard, Phila.

McConnell, Cmdr. R. F., from 3d Naval Dist., as Dist. Raido Material Off., to same duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Bowdey, Cmdr. G. H., from the Minneapolis to command the Saturn and Alaskan Radio Expedition, 1919.

Vincent, Capt. W. G., from the Illinois to command the Mexican.

Jones, Lt.Comdr., E. C., from the Princess Matoika, to the Eddelyn.

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Wilson, Lt. P. A., to Key West as Radio Mat. Off.

Lee, Lt. S. E., to Charleston Navy Yard as Dist. Radio Mat. Off.

Zehner, Lt. E. A., assigned as asst to Lt. Dayton, re searchlights and Eversbed installation.

Harin, Lt. I. V., to Norfolk Navy Yard.

Farnsworth, Lt. G. O., to Navy Yard, Boston.

Dobie, Lt. E. W., to San Francisco re inspection mach. Union Iron Works.

Manuel, Lt. F. A., to Charleston Navy Yard in Mach. Division.

Ware, Lt. C. F., to the Aaron Ward and as Eng. Off. when commissioned.

McDonald, Lt. T. G., to Marine Recruiting Station at Salt Lake City.

Higbee, Lt. D. R., to Virgin Islands.

McDaniel, Lt. F. L., to Hampton Roads.

Donohue, Lt. J. F., to Marine Expeditionary Force in Haiti.

Wade, Lt. N. R., to Guam as Supply and Disburse. Off.

Oster, Lt. H. H., to N. Y., in Indust. Dept.

Haeberle, Lt. F. E., to Phila., in Hull Div.

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Larfeld, Lt. I., orders to command the Hubbard Modified to read Nuc. Crew No. 4.

Harmon, Lt. W. S., to Base Hosp. No. 4.

Morse, Lt. C. E., to Croix d'Hins.

Resignations.

Andrews, Capt. M. M., Inf.

Bates, Capt. E. M., Inf.

Noel, 1st Lt. E. L., Inf.

Fowler, 1st Lt. J. W., Den. C.

McColley, 1st Lt. C. B., Inf.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on March 11, 1919, the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, wherein the undersigned Wallace B. Donham was appointed Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company, made and entered a decree of foreclosure and sale, pursuant to the terms of Article Thirteenth of which the holders of all unpaid claims, debts and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company, or the Receiver, except—

(a) claims, debts and demands in respect of the obligations secured by the mortgages or deeds of trust foreclosed by said decree; and

(b) claims, debts and demands in respect of the mortgages or deeds of trust or other instruments more particularly referred to in Article Fourth of said decree; and

(c) claims, debts and demands heretofore presented in the cause of The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company v. Bay State Street Railway Company now pending in the said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, in equity, No. 834, Consolidated, cause, or in the constituent causes;

are required to present the same on or before a certain date to be fixed by the Receiver, which the Receiver hereby fixes as April 15, 1919, to the Receiver as such Receiver, and any such claim, debt or demand not so presented other than

(1) Any deficiency judgment or judgments which may be obtained by American Trust Company, as successor trustee under the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage in respect of the New Boston and Northern Refunding Bonds secured thereby, or by the holders of said Boston and Northern First Mortgage Refunding Bonds, or any deficiency judgment or judgments which may be obtained by the Old Colony Trust Company as trustee under the Old Colony Railway Company First Refunding Mortgage in respect of the Old Colony Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Bonds secured thereby, or by the holders of said Old Colony First Mortgage Refunding Bonds; or

(2) Any claim, debt or demand against the Bay State Company, or the Receiver, which may arise subsequent to the expiration of the time fixed by the Receiver for the presentation of such claims, debts and demands;

shall not, unless the Court shall otherwise order, be enforceable against the Bay State Company, or against the Receiver, or against the property sold under said decree of foreclosure and sale, or any part or portion of said property, or against any purchaser of the same, or any part thereof, or his successors or assigns, nor other than as aforesaid shall any such claim, debt or demand not so presented be entitled to a share in the distribution of any proceeds of sale under said decree of foreclosure and sale.

Nothing contained in said Article Thirteenth shall affect any right that may exist to commence and prosecute to judgment in other tribunals suits against the Receiver, provided, however, that the claims to be prosecuted to above required shall recite the fact of such suits. All proofs of claims, debts or demands presented as aforesaid shall also describe as definitely as practicable any collateral than held as security for the payment thereof.

All proofs of such unpaid claims, debts or demands should be mailed or delivered to the undersigned at the address given below not later than April 15, 1919.

WALLACE B. DONHAM, Receiver of BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
245 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Dated Boston, Mass., March 18, 1919.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25725. Notice is given that O'BEIRNE BROTHERS, INC., a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 26.—High pot falling pressure in general throughout the Atlantic States while it has risen decidedly over the Plains States and the Southwest. Pressure is below normal over the Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States and continues so over the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

General rains have fallen between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and snows at points in Colorado and Montana. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

In the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the Gulf States and the Lake region the weather will be cloudy Wednesday and Thursday with some rain.

Temperatures will fall Wednesday and Thursday in the upper lake region and Thursday in the lower lake region the Ohio Valley Tennessee, and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, with fair weather; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, gentle variable, becoming moderate south; fair Wednesday, Thursday probably showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Wednesday, Thursday cloudy, probably rain by night; moderate temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday, Thursday showers; mild temperature.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday, with rain by night and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.		1918.	1919.
8 A. M.	37	4 P. M.	38
9 A. M.	37	5 P. M.	37
10 A. M.	40	6 P. M.	36
11 A. M.	40	7 P. M.	36
12 M.	40	8 P. M.	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 3:50 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.29 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.30 inches.

Fire Record.

P. M. (Monday.) Loss.
11:45—1,141 Vyse Av.; Herman Jogw...None
A. M. (Tuesday.)
2:08—704 Caulfield Av.; S. Brooks...Slight
3:48—63-64 W. 138 St.; Wilson Storage Co.....Slight
3:50—183 W. 87 St.; Joseph Gressor...Slight
10:30—351 Monroe St.; Rubin Bloom...Slight
P. M.
11:20—Broadway & 138 St.; (brush)...None
1:15—Broadway & 134 St.; (brush)...None
3:00—387 3 St.; not given.....Slight
1:30—56 Forsyth St.; Rose Gersch....Slight
1:30—201 W. 102 St.; David & Co....Slight
2:30—305 Rivington St.; Charles Held.Slight
1:45—Riverside Drive & 168 St.; not given.....Slight
8:00—474 3d Av.; Margaret Kanakas.....Not given
1:30—3,592 5d Av.; M. Wolstein.....Slight
1:30—125 W. 38 St.;.....Not given
5:00—75 Attorney St.; Abraham Stiglitz.Slight
5:30—641 W. 39 St.; John Stanley..Not given
7:58—Spuyten Duyvil Parkway and 225 St.; E. R. Carey.....Slight
8:10—447 So. Blvd.; World Fireproof Door Corp.....Slight
8:50—830 Beck St.; David Turner....Slight
9:15—75 S St.; not given.....Slight
10:40—800 E. Tremont Road, (terrace construction;) not given.....Slight

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Samoan Islands, Australia, and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura, April 8

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Marama.....April 5

Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Russia.....April 5

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Straits Settlements, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Pat

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST OR STOLEN—Saturday, March 22, from The Martin, three valuable diamond rings; very liberal reward paid for information leading to recovery of same; no questions asked. Address 227 West 45th St. Phone 1966 Bryant.

LOST—About noon Tuesday, beaded bag with keys and auto license between 47th, (Broadway) and 44th (6th Av.); liberal reward. Brindley, Hotel Princeton, 119 West 45th. Phone Bryant 3382.

LOST—Liberal reward; between 53d St. and Madison Av., Belmont Theatre and Ritz Carlton, Monday night, long diamond and pear shaped onyx earring; liberal reward if returned to Ritz-Carlton cashier.

LOST—Tuesday, March 25, smoked pearl opera glasses, with detachable extension handle, in small crochet silk bag, between Gramercy Park and 41st St.; liberal reward. Harvey, phone Gramercy 6016.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Saturday night, between the Waldorf-Astoria and the George M. Cohan Theatre and Biltmore Hotel. Leave at cashier's desk, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and receive reward.

LOST—Saturday evening in or near the 42d St. and 5th Av. library an envelope purse containing a post office order for $32, a latch key, and $5; liberal reward. Phone Murray Hill 5068.

LOST—A small gray handbag containing passport and other documents important only to owner. Finder please return to office of Hotel Bretton Hall. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Friday, pearl necklace, diamond clasp, set cir diamonds, between Columbus Av., 74th St., and 5th Av., 57th St.; reward. Miss Maizie Dorr, 9 East 57th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, March 19, at the Vanderbilt Hotel, large diamond circle brooch; no questions asked. $500 reward if returned to Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, purple handbag, embroidered with steel beads, containing money, keys, gold watch, &c. Reward, if returned to 263 West 22d St., City.

LOST—Monday night, 60th St., between Madison and 5th Avs., skunk neckpiece. Finder please return to the Fresca Drug Store, Park Av., 31st St. Reward.

LOST—Brown Marten fur neckpiece, between 49th and 50th Sts., 5th and 6th Avs. Tuesday; reward. Return 547 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4D. Morningside 1731.

LOST or STOLEN.—Bank book No. 379163 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Brief case, papers marked John W. MacDonald & Son, Joseph A. McClunn & Co., Magee, Laflin Manufacturing Co. Telephone 1966 John.

LOST—At or near Cohan & Harris Theatre, Monday evening, March 24, white Spanish lace scarf; reward; Return to Merrill, 850 Park Av.

LOST—Lady's black handbag between Pennsylvania Station and Commodore Hotel, in taxi; $200 reward. Return cashier Commodore Hotel.

LOST—Package containing rug, left on train arriving at Freeport 6:03 P. M. Tuesday, March 25; reward. D. Macdonald, Onslow Place, Freeport, L. I.

LOST—Corner 5th Av., 61st St., between 10 and 11 A. M., black fox neck piece. Reward. 132 East 60th St. Plaza 8200.

LOST—Leather bag, Monday night, near arch; reward. Edna Linden, 171 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Seal muff, March 25, either 8th Av. car or crosstown 86th, Madison to 84th, and grandstand; reward. Phone 6000 Bryant.

LOST—Beaded bag, entrance of Ziegfeld Follies, or in taxicab, Saturday night; liberal reward. 4360 Audubon. Apt. 64.

LOST—Lady's gold ring, containing 3 pearls. Finder please return cashier, Hotel Commodore, and receive reward.

LOST—Bunch of keys, Monday afternoon, between Wall St., 68th St., and Park Av. Address Fernandez, 112 Wall St.

LOST—March 25 on 5th Av., between 54th and 57th Sts.; sable scarf marked Revillon; reward. Telephone Plaza 655.

LOST—Gold lorgnette, between 37th St., 5th Av. and Madison Av., 91st St. Address Reward, 1,289 Madison Av.

LOST—March 24, sheath, containing small diamond stones for sword pin; reward. Phone 1980 Worth.

LOST — Silver-mounted Wedgwood cameo pin; keepsake; $5 reward. Mrs. Petrie, Hotel Pennsylvania.

LOST—Order and duplicate book; will pay reward when returned. Holland, 101 Clinton St.

LOST—Leather wallet containing papers and pictures. Address Breck, 2 St. Nicholas Place.

LOST—On East 80th St., March 25, skunk scarf; liberal reward. W 139 Times.

LOST—Diamond and platinum bow knot pin, Sunday; reward. Telephone Schuyler 6270.

REWARD—Return ladies' gold purse; lost Plaza Hotel, March 24. Telephone 3887 Circle, Cordley.

$100 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarfpin, lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. P. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 96 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest, size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$100 REWARD.

Lost Sunday evening between Plaza Hotel and Carnegie Hall lady's black enameled vanity case set with diamonds. Apply Plaza Hotel, room 801. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD

for return platinum lorgnette with handle studded with square diamonds; lost during parade around 83d St. E. de B., 100 West 80th St. Circle 3084.

Found.

FOUND—Gold ring in Grand Central Station. Call, with description, Rockefeller Institute.

FOUND—In Hudson Terminal, gold pin; send description to S 730 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STRAYED from in front of house yesterday afternoon during parade, a little tan Pekinese dog. Finder will receive a reward of $50 by returning dog to Mrs. E. M. Breitung, 16 East 76th. Or call Rhinelander 2872.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for the return to 23 East 78th St. of a small white maltese poodle dog, name "Peter the Great" on collar. Stuyvesant 7164.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN NEURALGIA ATTACKS NERVES

Sloan's Liniment lessens the congestion and relieves pain

A little, applied *without rubbing*, will *penetrate* immediately and rest and soothe the nerves.

Sloan's Liniment is very effective in allaying external pains, strains, bruises, aches, stiff joints, sore muscles, lumbago, neuritis, sciatica, rheumatic twinges.

Keep a big bottle always on hand for family use. Druggists everywhere. 30c., 60c., $1.20.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

We Will Loan You MORE MONEY
on Your Diamonds and Jewelry than any other loan concern.
ONLY 1% PER MONTH.
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

DECREES ALL SPAIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Cabinet Takes Vigorous Action in Strike Crisis Centring at Barcelona.

TROOPS OCCUPY THE CITY

Romanones Ministry Withdraws Resignation in the National Emergency.

LONDON, March 25.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Spain, a Central News dispatch from Madrid says. The Spanish Government has exhausted its efforts at conciliation and, the dispatch adds, is determined to act firmly to maintain order.

A general strike at Barcelona has completely tied up industry there, says a dispatch to L'Information of Paris from Madrid.

MADRID, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The Spanish Government has agreed to withdraw its resignation owing to the general strike in Barcelona, and has proclaimed martial law throughout Spain.

Troops are now occupying the chief streets of Barcelona in order to insure the carrying out of the public services. The Government is determined to exercise energetic measure to re-establish order, and as a result the concessions offered by it to the strikers have been slight.

The workmen of Barcelona declared a general strike yesterday because of the continued detention of mobilized strikers, who were arrested during the latest strike in that city. Banks and stores were reported to be closed at Barcelona and there was no traffic in the streets of the city.

The city authorities took measures to provision Barcelona and assumed control of means of communication with Madrid.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Official advices received today at the State Department confirmed cabled reports that martial law was again declared at Barcelona yesterday as the result of a general strike. Forty men were arrested by the authorities, after refusing to obey orders to return to work. The strikers the ndemanded the release of these men.

Some industries had suspended, the dispatches said, and stores were closed. Public utilities had suspended operations and transportation lines were not running. The Government authorities were in control of the situation, according to latest advices.

The political and economic situation throughout Spain has been unsettled for many months. Recently there has been much agitation in Barcelona and other parts of Catalonia for autonomy for Catalonia. The situation has been complicated by strikes in Barcelona, Madrid and other cities which have sometimes led to bloodshed.

Reception for Lieut. Lemordant.

A reception will be given this afternoon for Lieutenant Jean-Julien Lemordant at the E. Gimpel and Wildenstein Galleries, 647 Fifth Avenue, when his decorative paintings and drawings will be on private view, preceding the exhibition which opens tomorrow under the auspices of the French Government. Lieutenant Lemordant is a famous artist-soldier and is blind, his sight having been destroyed by a German bullet, while storming the enemy trenches at Arras.

DELAHUNTY TO COMPLAIN.

Harbor Strikers Say Agreements with Union Were Violated.

Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, declared last night that the union leaders were considering the canceling of all "exemptions" granted to steamship companies during the harbor strike, other than the concessions made to the army and navy, because it had been found upon investigation, he said, that agreements made with the union had been violated. He also announced that a complaint would be registered with the Steamboat Inspection Board today against the employment by the Boat Owners of non-licensed engineers.

The Marine Affiliation notified the United States Railroad Administration yesterday that the tugs of several coastwise lines under Government control had docked steamers of the Clyde and Mallory Steamship Companies. John J. Riley and Paul A. Vaccarelli, officials of the District Council of the International Longshoremen's Union, directed the longshoremen working on the Ward and Lamport & Holt Line piers to quit, the union charging that these lines had been taking coal from barges manned by non-union men.

James L. Hughes, Conciliator of the Department of Labor, who has renewed his efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike, now in its fourth week, said that the War and Navy Departments had turned back forty-nine barges unloaded, but that the New York Boat Owners' Association had refused to charter them on the bare-boat basis. Another Government official indicated yesterday that Fuel Administrator Garfield would commandeer such harbor craft as was needed to maintain essential fuel supp.

The striking drivers of the Black and White and Town Taxicab Company will meet again on Thursday, it was announced last night, to consider the plan submitted by W. Bundy Cole, President of the company, to supplant the Black and White Chauffeurs' Association by a new league, embracing all employees of the company. The company has repeatedly affirmed its decision not to yield to the committee of the Black and White Chauffeurs' Association, which called the strike because a committee member was discharged for alleged abusive language to an officer of the company, and it was intimated yesterday that the drivers, after a month of idleness probably would agree to the new plan, which includes a wage increase, at Thursday's meeting.

TO IMPEACH PROSECUTOR.

Mayor and Aldermen of Boonton, N. J., Make Charge of Negligence.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—A memorial was read in the house of the Assembly today by Speaker Pierson asking the House to take the initiative in impeaching Prosecutor John M. Mills of Morris County and to send the case to the Senate for trial.

The matter came up on a memorial from the Mayor of Boonton and the Board of Aldermen of that place. It was charged by them that the Prosecutor wrongly accepted a plea of non-vult to manslaughter from a man named Thomas E. Reilly, charged with the murder of a policeman. The contention was that the charge should have been one of murder and not manslaughter, and that the Prosecutor was negligent and lax in the case.

The memorial was accompanied by a written opinion by Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker to the effect that the evidence was not clear that Reilly had committeed the murder and that the acceptance of the plea of non-vult by the Prosecutor was proper, based on the evidence in his possession. Justice Parker recommended an investigation be made by the House Committee before a decision be reached on the impeachment proceedings. It is declared that the prosecution of Mills is being sought by relatives of the victim of the murder.

HOBOKEN MAN IS MURDERED

Son's Alleged Confession of Holdup Said to Have Brought Threats.

The body of Philip Teresa of 326 Madison Street, Hoboken, was found yesterday morning on the public dump in that place. He had been stabbed to death. Back of this death is a story of threats to kill him unless his son recanted an alleged confession regarding the hold up and shooting of a butcher three weeks ago. The police believe that those threats were made good some time during Monday night.

The victim of the assault and robbery was Prosper Benuvenuti of 119 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, who is now in the hospital in a serious condition. He was going to the market about 4 o'clock in the morning about three weeks ago when three young men held him up. The thieves shot him three times. After police investigation, Frank Teresa, a son of Philip Teresa, was arrested. It was said that he made a confession that resulted in the arrest of two other men.

After the arrest of his son the elder Teresa received letters threatening him with death unless he made his son recant.

HONOR BUTTE SEDITIONARY.

Returns Show Dunn Nominated for Mayor on Democratic Ticket.

BUTTE, Mont., March 25.—W. F. Dunn, editorial writer of The Butte Daily Bulletin, won the Democratic nomination for Mayor over Captain William Cutts, former army officer, according to returns compiled early today from yesterday's primary election. Dunn recently was convicted of sedition at Helena and fined $5,000. He attacked the Montana Council of Defense in the columns of his publication, which is regarded as a radical labor organ. He is at liberty on bail pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Dunn's unofficial lead was given as fourteen votes. Cutts's supporters refused to concede the nomination of Dunn and said the official count would show Cutts nominated by forty-five votes. William Stedden received the Republican nomination, according to unofficial figures.

Captain Cutts made his campaign on the issue of "Americanism."

DENIES DONNER'S CHARGE.

Did Not Represent America as Supporting Bolsheviki, Says Robins.

BOSTON, March 25.—Colonel Raymond Robins, formerly head of the Red Cross mission to Russia, today denounced as "totally false" statements of Herman F. Bonner, before the National Civic Federation in New York that Robins made a secret trip to Murmansk and created the impression there that the American Government supported the Bolsheviki.

In a letter to V. Everit Macy of New York, President of the National Civic Federation, Colonel Robins said he had never before heard of Mr. Donner, adding, "the entire substance of his statement, in so far as it refers to my activities in Russia, is totally false."

The letter calls upon the federation President to demand from Mr. Donner "the evidence supporting the 'absolute knowledge' he claims to possess," and asks for himself "the right publicly to present the refutation of his [Donner's] baseless slanders before the same persons, or as nearly as may be, in whose presence these slanders were uttered."

BANDITS' CAPTIVE DEAD.

State Department Notified of Fate of American in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department was advised today that the body of Oscar Wallace, an American citizen, who recently was kidnapped by Mexican bandits, had been found near Progreso, Coahuila. The dispatch, forwarded from Monterey, said it was believed that Wallace had been murdered.

The American Embassy at Mexico City recently was instructed to request the Mexican Government to take all possible steps to rescue Wallace, who was manager of a ranch near Hacienda Encinas. He was captured by the bandits after an exchange of shots.

Iowa House for Suffrage.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 25.—With only one dissenting vote the Iowa House of Representatives today passed the Senate measure proposing full woman suffrage in this State through constitutional amendment. For technical reasons, the measure must pass again in both houses of the next Legislature before it can be submitted to a popular vote.

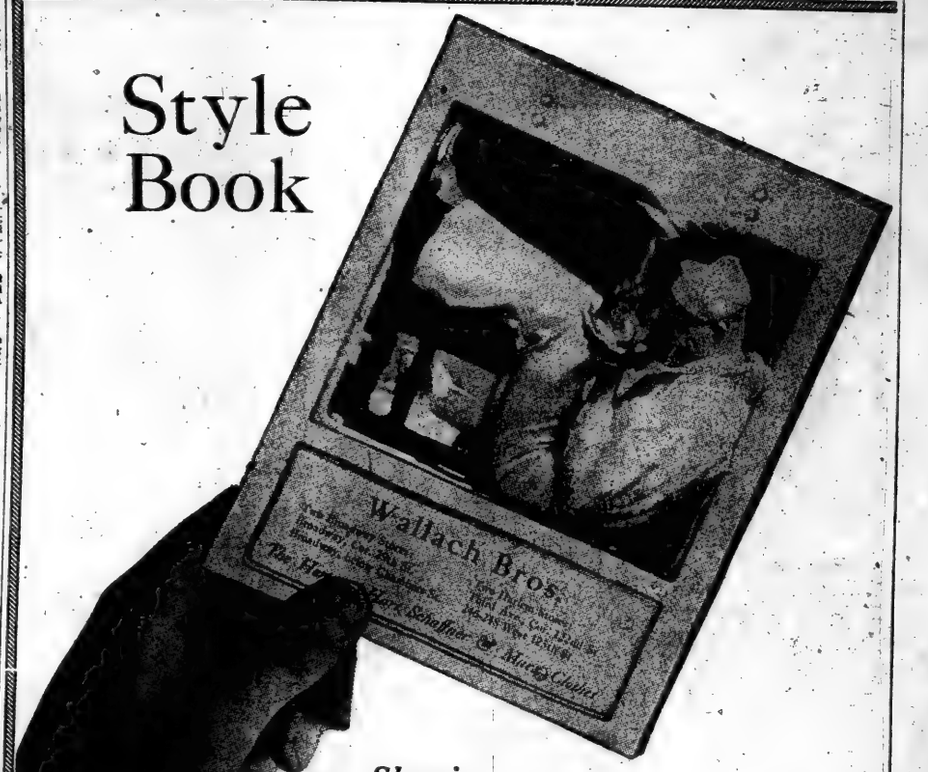
WHO halves hairs over the Etiquette of Dress? The Army and Navy Officer! If I pleased him, isn't it A B C for me to please the Soldier and Sailor, doffing the insignia of Mars and Neptune, and keen to carry the masterful air of the Profession of Arms right into "cits"?

I charge you only $30 to $55 for Civilian Suits tailored to your individual measure. I know, by virtue of my ripe experience as the Largest Army and Navy Tailor in New York, precisely what you want in slenderized set-up, slant of shoulder, swish of skirt, hug of hip.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Swank

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

Style Book



Showing
Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Styles

If ever the spirit of good clothes was expressed in a book, it's in this latest achievement of Hart Schaffner & Marx.

This book really shows the subtle distinctions of style which enable some men to look well dressed always—at camp, club or campus—in sports or on the street—week in and week ends.

If you are not on our mailing list, please ask for your copy.

Spring Suits, $30 to $65
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Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
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The High Signs of Orlando

All good fellows in other secret orders will recognize this sign. It means *"Thank You!"*

It is the sign of appreciation,—a strong trait of all members of the Order of Orlando. When you learn the secret of the flavor and smoothness of this really good cigar,—you always want to thank somebody!

Very free and easy people are the Orlandos. They hold their meetings in the United Cigar Stores. Step in any time and we'll elect you a grand seignior of the mystic circle.

Whether you belong to other societies or not,—learn the secret of the Big Smoke! The pass word is Orlando.

Orlando
The Sign of a Good Cigar

The tobaccos that make up this most unusual cigar are mild—not mildness without character, but a pleasing, cool smoke. Nature holds the real secret, but the cigar takes you at once into its confidence and you become staunch friends. Next time you go into a United Cigar Store, order Orlando and become one of the Order.

Orlando
Presidentes size, 2 for 25c
Box of 25, $3.00—50, $6.00

CIGARS UNITED

Orlando comes in ten sizes—6c to 15c. This enables us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you"*

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, colder, strong northwest winds by tonight; Friday clearing.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. ...NO. 22,842. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS

WILSON FOR ONE TREATY, REPARATION LIMITED TO DAMAGES; FRANCE IS FOR SENDING A LARGE ARMY TO HUNGARY; CZECHS SEIZE A HUNGARIAN TOWN WITH A GUN PLANT

BAKER INITIATES SWEEPING INQUIRY INTO MILITARY LAW

Bar Association Committee Is Asked to Point Out Any Court-Martial Injustices.

TELLS OF INSPECTION TRIP

Found Widespread Approval of League of Nations Throughout the Country.

TO SPEED DEMOBILIZATION

Secretary Expects Immediate Results from Visit He and March Made to Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Upon his return to Washington today after a seventeen-day inspection tour which took him and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to the Pacific Coast, Secretary of War Baker announced that he had asked President Page of the American Bar Association to appoint a committee of lawyers to investigate the whole question of military law. Secretary Baker announced that Mr. Page had appointed as members of this committee S. S. Gregory of Chicago, Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, N. C.; Martin Conboy of New York City, Judge Andrew Jackson Bruce of Bismarck, N. D., and Colonel John Hinckley of Baltimore.

One of the first things Mr. Baker did after returning to his office in the War Department this afternoon was to confer with Chairman Gregory and Judge Bruce of this committee.

"They came in to see me," said Secretary Baker, "to say that they wanted to go forward with their inquiry. I placed General Kreger in immediate communication with them, and told him to produce all records for their inspection. I told them that I would send any one connected with the War Department, civilian or military, to talk with them at any time.

"As I understand their function," continued Mr. Baker, "and I do not want to limit it by any description, what they are asked to do by the Bar Association, which acted at my request, is to examine the whole question of substantive and procedural military law, with a view to making recommendations for improvements in either the substantive law or the method of procedure. I told General Kreger to place every record of court-martial trials at their disposal, and asked them to bring to my attention any matter in connection with these trials which they believe to be in error."

Secretary Baker said that, while he and General March were on their inspection tour they were asked by Chambers of Commerce to dine.

Found Sentiment for League.

"They usually asked us to make remarks," said Mr. Baker. "I discussed the necessity of a League of Nations, and found what seemed, to me to be a very widespread interest in it and approval of the idea. In fact, every audience I addressed seemed to approve it.

"We went from one camp to another, inquiring into the process of demobilization," said Secretary Baker, "and seeking to get uniformity in the matter of making records, and, as far as possible, uniformity in speed, and to cut down the time that a man stays in a camp after he gets there for demobilization. In one small camp we found men sometimes get out the same day they arrive. The best record generally was forty-eight hours. In some places it was six days.

"General March instructed the commanding officers as to the best practice in other places. I am certain that the result of the trip is going to mean greater speed and greater uniformity in the demobilization process.

"We found, what I had not known in so much detail, that there are a good many things to be done when a man is demobilized. In the first place he is sent to a depot company; from there he has nine different sets of papers made up; he has to be interviewed by representatives of the Department of Labor, who se whether he has a job waiting for him, and if not what kind of work he would like to have, and correspondence has to be entered into with bureaus in his own home town to help to get him a job; his status with regard to war risk insurance has to be worked out, and any difficulties which have arisen with regard to allotments of pay have to be straightened out. A great many of the papers have errors in them.

Examined by Specialists.

Then the man must go through the physical examinations. Each man is examined ordinarily by ten or twelve doctors—heart, lung, brain, ear, eye, and throat specialists. If any doctor discovers anything wrong the case goes to the Board of Review, which passes upon the character of the disability, and it sometimes finds most serious things.

"A man we saw the record of was supposed by somebody to have tuberculosis. He went up to the Board of Review and it was discovered by the board that, while he entered the army weighing 120 pounds, he was ready for demobilization at 160 pounds, so that he gained 40 pounds. The board made radiographs of his lungs, and these showed old scars which had long since healed.

Continued on Page Six.

HIDDEN BY THE CENSORSHIP.
In a series of articles beginning next Sunday entitled "Behind the Scenes of War," Philip Gibbs, famous war correspondent of The New York Times, will tell about the phases of the struggle that have been hitherto hidden by the censorship. Order from your newsdealer.—Advt.

Germany to Force Giving Up Foreign Securities to State

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—In order to defray the cost of food supplies, the German Minister of Finance is about to issue a decree requiring delivery to the State of all foreign securities with a fixed rate of interest, except Russian securities and loans to Germany's former allies, according to advices from Berlin.

They will be bought at their market value at the end of 1919.

TWO MORE ENTER FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Sydney Pickles, Australian, and F. P. Raynham, Pioneer Pilot, Join Competitors.

BOTH TO FLY BIPLANES

To Start from Newfoundland in April—English-American Mail Service Planned.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 25.—Sydney Pickles, the Australian aviator who won distinction in the Royal Navy Air Service during the war, has entered for the transatlantic prize, with a Fairey biplane. Pickles is the fourth British entry for The Daily Mail prize. He says his machine is much faster than the others entered.

Another competitor for the transatlantic flight has handed in his name to the Royal Aero Club, making the fifth British entry. He is F. P. Raynham, on the staff of the Martinsyde Aeroplane Company of Woking. He is a pioneer aviator, having been a pilot since 1911. During the war he was engaged in important work in testing and experimenting with new types of machines developed by the Martinsyde Company for the Government.

In talking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Raynham explained that he expected to use a new commercial biplane which was based on the latest type of bombing machine, and which his concern had built before hostilities ceased. Its wings have a forty-six foot span, and it is twenty-six feet over all. The Martinsyde navigator has already visited Newfoundland to make preparations for the start, and Raynham and his machine will sail for Newfoundland by the next steamer. He expects to attempt the big flight about the middle or end of April.

Sir William Beardmore, head of the firm which built the R-34, says that he is preparing to construct two other airships, both larger than the R-34. Sir William believes that within a very short time regular airship transatlantic service will be established. Definite plans have been drawn up with a view to mail service between England and America.

Beardmore is no visionary, but a practical business man and an expert engineer, and though he is not yet prepared to discuss the trial problems for publication, he made the foregoing prediction with absolute confidence in its early realization.

LONDON, March 26, (Associated Press.)—An airship, with engines and cabins inclosed in an outer envelope so that the craft can float on the sea, may be a competitor for the Atlantic flight. The Admiralty was engaged in building two such air vessels before the war ended, and it was expected that they would be superior to Zeppelins for scouting for fleets. The feature of this craft, which was one of the several surprises being prepared for the Germans, is the use of a non-inflammable gas which permits the construction of engines so that they can be placed on an airship which can float on the water if disabled. The airship is not expected to be ready for trial before June.

May Cross Within a Month.

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LONDON, March 26.—The first transatlantic flight may be accomplished within the next month. The feat may even be performed before the general public knows a start has been made. The chances are greatly in favor of the air Columbus rediscovering America, not with an airplane but with a rigid airship, either the R-36 or the R-34 of the British Royal Air Force, piloted and manned by officers and men formerly in the Royal Navy.

This is the impression gathered from conversations with the officials of the Air Ministry and with the officers directly connected with the airship branch of the service.

"We are taking up the study of long-distance flying with rigid airships," a high technical airship officer said today. "We are not primarily concerned with crossing the Atlantic in a hurry, but as that body of water offers a greater cruising space than the North Sea we are conducting our experiments and studies there. Some day—and it may be any time now—the pilot of one of our ships somewhere over the Atlantic will find the weather conditions favorable and he will go all the way across. If he makes an economical fuel run over he will probably return to the British Isles without landing on the other side."

The Ministry is also understood to be pushing forward rapidly the plans for making the Atlantic flight with one or more airplanes, but the officials are extremely reticent regarding this. It is said that the officers have already been selected for the attempted crossing, and are now giving their machines exhaustive tests. Probably several machines will make independent flights by different routes.

ARE ARMY OFFICERS FITTED FOR PEACE?
Answered in the April Scribner's Magazine. Now on all newsstands.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
At Your Club—Fifth Ends.—Advt.

KAROLYI ARRESTED BY REDS

Rumor in Prague That Ex-President of Hungary Has Been Slain.

FRENCH ENVOY WOUNDED

Members of American Mission Are Safe—Captain Roosevelt Goes to Paris.

ALLIES EXPLAIN ORDER

Demarkation Line Not to be Regarded as Political Frontier, Government Is Told.

BERLIN, March 25, (via Copenhagen.)—It is reported here from Vienna that communication between Vienna and Budapest has been interrupted through the capture by the Czechoslovaks of the town of Raab, on the Danube, about midway between the two cities.

Large Hungarian cannon foundries are situated at Raab.

LONDON, March 26.—Count Michael Karolyi, former President of Hungary, has been arrested and will be brought before a revolutionary tribunal for trial, according to a Vienna dispatch to the National Tidende of Copenhagen, quoted in advices here from the Danish Capital. A Berne dispatch says that an unconfirmed rumor that Karolyi has been assassinated has reached Prague from Budapest.

Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the former Hungarian Premier, whose arrest in Budapest was reported yesterday, is said to be charged with introducing measures for the socialization of landed estates in a form enabling him to dispose on favorable terms of his own heavily mortgaged estates, Vienna advices say.

Berne hears from Prague that Colonel Vix, head of the French Mission, whose seizure by forces of the new Hungarian Government was reported yesterday, was also wounded. Major Freeman of the British Army, it is added, succeeded in making his escape from Budapest. On the other hand, the Abendpost of Berlin publishes a Vienna dispatch saying that all the members of the Allies' military missions, except one American officer, have left Budapest.

A wireless dispatch to Copenhagen from Budapest says the commander of the French troops in the Hungarian capital denies the report that his soldiers have been disarmed by the Communists.

A report of Vienna prints a dispatch from Budapest that allied troops occupying Arad and Szegedin, on the Maros and Theiss Rivers, respectfully, have been withdrawn.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—The Hungarian Soviet Government, a dispatch from Budapest says, has received a written communication from the Allied Mission there, that the line of demarcation laid down in an earlier ultimatum should not be regarded as the political frontier of Hungary. In accordance with the new decision, it is added, there will be established a neutral zone for the sole purpose of preventing collisions between Hungarian and Rumanian troops.

A dispatch from Pressburg, Hungary, announces the arrival there of a Czechoslovak mission from Budapest. All the members of the mission were arrested on March 21, and all their documents and money were seized. Finally they were allowed to leave the next day, but were searched at the frontier. Valuables to the amount of more than 1,000,000 crowns were taken from them.

The Hungarian National Council has been dissolved on motion of its President.

The Government edict establishing revolutionary courts says that each must consist of a President and two members, while the prosecutor will be appointed by the Government. It is provided that the death sentence must be by a unanimous decision of the court. No appeals or requests for mercy will be permitted and execution of the death sentence must be carried out immediately.

A Pressburg report received in Berlin says that martial law has been declared throughout Czechoslovakia as a result of events in Hungary.

KAROLYI SOUGHT REVENGE.

Believed His Advent to Power Would Mollify the Entente.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 25.—By virtue of the defensive and offensive alliance which the new Hungarian Communist Government has concluded with the Russian Soviet, Hungary is technically at war again with the Entente. A wireless message has been received in Budapest from the Bolshevist Foreign Commissary.

Continued on Page Three.

FRANKNESS ABOUT THE WAR.
Beginning in The New York Times next Sunday, Philip Gibbs will contribute a series of ten articles telling about the men who led the British armies, interpreting their doings with a frankness hitherto impossible on account of the censorship. Order from your newsdealer.—Advt.

New Bolshevist Outrage Rouses Vladivostok

VLADIVOSTOK, March 2, (Canadian Press.)—Bodies of two Russian officers, with the ears cut off and the hands nailed to the shoulder blades, were found in First River, near here today. Allied officers say the discovery corroborates stories of Bolshevist outrages.

Canadian officers and soldiers have been instructed to go only in pairs after nightfall in Vladivostok streets and to carry arms.

Nine Bolsheviki were arrested here yesterday. The political situation is increasingly disturbing.

MORE THAN BLUFF AGAINST CESSIONS

German Government Has Stirred Up National Feeling Against Giving Up Territory.

SCHIFFER GIVES PLEDGE

Swears Government Will Not Surrender 'One Inch'—Prussian Assembly Firm.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 26.—Apart from the policy definitely decided upon by the German Government it is impossible to resist the conclusion from the tone of the whole German press and other expressions of public opinion that the intention is not to sign the peace treaty—that is to say, assuming that any of the territorial demands in question are among the terms.

Originally the protest movement, so far as the press was concerned, was inspired by the Government with the idea of bringing pressure on the Entente, and also out of conviction. Whether there is any substance in it or not does not matter, because it is firmly held that in so doing the Germans have been giving support to President Wilson.

The situation has so developed that the movement has passed beyond the control of the Government, which initiated it. At the very beginning it was seized upon by all the reactionary forces as a heaven-sent opportunity of reawakening the national sentiment of the German people. Gradually they were joined by the radicals, and afterward by groups standing further to the left than the Government itself.

Newspapers and publicists of usually moderate opinion are now shouting as loudly as the conservatives, but not so loudly as to convey the impression that it is a matter of bluff. The truth is that stage is past.

The longer the agitation continues, the more numerous and more sharply defined become the specific demands which it is maintained the Government must refuse. Not only the claims to Danzig and the Saar Valley, but also the claim to Malmedy are now included.

The movement has united the conservatives and the radicals, and to so much have responsible people now committed themselves that retreat is impossible.

Swears Cabinet Will Not Yield.

BERLIN, March 26.—"I take a most solemn oath that the Government will not surrender to the enemy one inch of German territory, either east or west," said Dr. Schiffer, Minister of Finance in the new Cabinet, in addressing a great crowd in front of the Chancellor's palace on Sunday, according to the Tageszeitung.

In the Prussian Assembly yesterday Premier Hirsch declared that the Government had no thought of abandoning the Eastern districts of the State, and that he considered its chief duty was to ward off all attacks on the territory of the State, especially attempts aimed at West Prussia, Posen and Upper Silesia.

PARIS, March 26.—The Prussian National Assembly has voted unanimously against the relinquishment by Germany of any of the Rhine territory, especially the Sarre Basin, according to German dispatches reaching here.

The advices also tell of meetings of protest multiplying in all parts of Germany against what is called an "enslaving peace." According to the Zurich correspondent of the Paris Journal these manifestations are being organized by the Government through Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Secretary.

NOSKE ARMY LOOSELY FORMED

Americans Suspect Force Is Being Held to Combat Poles.

COBLENZ, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The new German army of Reichswehr is proving to be more a creature of haphazard growth than of regular organization, in the opinion of Americans specializing upon the readjustment of the enemy forces. Herr Noske, the German Minister of Defense, announced some weeks ago that the Reichswehr consisted of twenty-five brigades, largely identified with the old

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS DO NOT WATER quickly relieve Indigestion.—Don't Forget.—Advt.

WANT WAR UPON HUNGARY

French Say 500,000 Troops Could Be Available at Once.

WOULD BAR RED PERIL

Combined Force of Poles, Czechs, Rumanians, Serbs, and Allies Suggested.

CONFERENCE IS BLAMED

Foreign Office Official Criticises Leaders for Lack of Policy Toward Bolshevism.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 25.—As to nearly every question that comes up, the answer of the French to the new complication caused by the Hungarian Government collapse is, "Send troops." France still would put a barrier between Russia and Hungary to prevent the co-operation of the Bolsheviki in the two countries.

This may seem like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen, in view of the fact that Bela Kuhn and Lenine are in communication, and it is reported that several thousand Russians are already passing through the Carpathians into Hungary unhindered.

Nevertheless French statesmen do not admit that the case is hopeless, and say that 500,000 troops might be made quickly available to establish that much-talked-of barrier from the Baltic to the Black Sea by co-operation between Poland and Rumania, backed by allied support.

This estimate of 500,000 includes General Haller's three Polish divisions still in France, whose landing rights at Danzig continue to be a matter of controversy. Other forces which the French would use against the westward spread of the Bolsheviki and to prevent the effective co-operation of Russia and Germany include the Poles, what is left of the Rumanian and Serbian Armies, and the French, Italian, English, and Greek troops of the old Saloniki expedition, now pretty generally scattered through the Balkans.

But, while they contend that their military plan would be successful as the only possible solution, the French have little hope that England and America will agree with them as to any extension of military operations anywhere.

President Wilson has been quoted as saying in a recent conversation that it would be as sensible to try to prevent the air going through a sieve as to try to check Bolshevism with troops. Lloyd George clings to the belief that sooner or later the Allies must confer with the Bolsheviki.

Renewed Criticism of Conference.

French criticism no longer names individual peacemakers or separate nations, but that criticism is growing greatly in volume, taking the ground that the delay in Paris over what it calls unessential, or at least untimely, things has come dangerously near to making world peace impossible for a long time to come.

The situation in Hungary furnishes a prolific text. It is called the beginning of a new war. It is also described as being to the Paris conference what Napoleon's Hundred Days were to the Congress of Vienna. Whatever it may be called, it is attributed wholly to the delays in the Peace Conference.

"Hungary comes now to focus attention on the fact that we have no Russian plan, nor any other plan," said a member of the French Foreign Office today. "There have been one sound Russian policy, one partly good, and one a dream. The sound plan was that of the French to intervene in Russia while there was yet time, before Bolshevism had spread an inch out of that country. Our Allies would not consent. Now it is too late. France herself could not now send troops to Russia.

"The dream we familiarly call 'Prinkipo.' It is gone the way of all dreams.

"The third plan was part dream and part wise policy. It was to put a girdle of peace and plenty about Russia so that Bolshevism could not prevail beyond. But delays and blunders have caused the failure of that.

"Lemberg is an illustration. For two weeks we have been getting wire-

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When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

Italy Lifts the Blockade in the Adriatic; Will Give Relief to Harassed Nations

PARIS, March 26.—The Italian delegation today notified the Peace Conference of the lifting of the military and commercial blockade in the Adriatic by which trading returns to conditions before the war, except that, until peace is declared, allied warships will have the right to search merchantmen.

The lifting of the blockade in the Adriatic is a sequel to the occupation of the chief seaports on the eastern littoral by allied detachments, announced from Rome as completed a few days ago.

The lifting of the blockade, in the light of complaints which have been made against it, is likely to relieve the food situation in Croatia and possibly further north, in Hungary, German Austria, and Bohemia.

When the armistice was signed on Nov. 4 the situation in regard to the blockade was left as follows, according to Section 2, Article 1, of the capitulations;

"Notification is to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial water is given to the naval and mercantile shipping of the Allies and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived."

Both Spain and Greece have made several protests against the blockade being continued, the latter on account of the alleged doubtful status of certain ships flying the Greek flag.

HUGHES POINTS TO FLAWS IN COVENANT

Suggests Seven Amendments, Including Specific Recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

CALLS GUARANTY A PERIL

Pledge in Article X. He Regards as a "Trouble Breeder and Not a Peacemaker."

Speaking as one desiring the establishment of institutions of international justice wherein the United States, without sacrificing its essential national interests, would co-operate "in a Society of Nations to promote lasting peace under the reign of law," Charles Evans Hughes, former Justice of the Supreme Court, in an address yesterday before the members of the Union League Club, of which he is President, analyzed the proposed covenant of the League of Nations.

Mr. Hughes went over it article by article, pointing out what he considered merits and defects, and in conclusion suggested that it should be amended as follows:

(1.) By explicit provision as to the requirement of unanimity of decision.

(2.) By suitable limitation as to the field of the League's inquiries and action, so as to leave no doubt that the internal concerns of States, such as immigration and tariff laws, are not embraced.

(3.) By providing that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, or in any other way, any possession on the American Continent or the islands adjacent thereto.

(4.) By providing that the settlement of purely American questions shall be remitted primarily to the American nations, and that European nations shall not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations.

(5) By omitting the guarantee of Article X.

(6.) By providing that no member of the League shall be constituted a mandatory without its consent, and no European or Asiatic Power shall be constituted a mandatory of any American people.

(7.) By providing that any member of the League may withdraw, at its pleasure on a specified notice.

The address was made at the request of the Executive Committee of the club and members and their guests filled the assembly room and overflowed into the hallway.

Mr. Hughes was most outspoken in his characterization of the guarantee in Article X. wherein the contracting parties "undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial and existing political independence of all States member of the League" and "in case of any such aggression or in any case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled."

"I regard this guarantee as a trouble maker and not a peacemaker," he said. "I believe it to be unnecessary and unwise; there is little ground for supposing that it will prevent war; on the contrary, it is likely to prove illusory and to create disappointment and a sense of injury and injustice on the part of those who are led to place confidence in it.

"The guarantee makes no allowance for changes which may be advisable. It ascribes a prescience and soundness of judgment to the present Peace Conference in erecting States and defining boundaries which nobody in the history of the world has ever possessed. Even as to the new States, it attempts to make permanent existing conditions, or conditions as arranged at this conference, in a world of dynamic forces to which no one can set any bounds. It gives no fair opportunity for adjustments. It is in the teeth of experience. What good reason is there for this

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS DO NOT WATER quickly relieve Indigestion.—Don't Forget.—Advt.

CHANGES WEAKEN FIGHT ON LEAGUE

Senators Who Opposed Shift to Approval with Safeguarding of Monroe Doctrine.

KING DECLARES FOR DRAFT

Ratification by Senate Predicted—Borah, Poindexter, and Some Others Unreconciled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—An appreciable shift of sentiment among Senators who have voiced disapproval of the League of Nations has been in evidence during the last few days. The reports of changes made in the draft of the League Constitution have had the effect of dissipating a considerable part of the opposition.

One thing that has affected the attitude of those who have stood out against the League as being inimical to the sovereignty of the United States has been the reported agreement among the peace conferees to insert a clause protecting the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine. Democratic Senators like King of Utah, Underwood of Alabama and Bankhead of Alabama, who have opposed any League that does not safeguard the Monroe Doctrine, will be able to support it, if the Paris conferees put through the program outlined in the dispatches.

Senator King expressed himself today as gratified at the changes made in the League Constitution, saying they would make it possible for him to withdraw the opposition he had felt impelled to undertake against the League.

Chief Obstacle Removed.

"The amendments made at Paris in the last few days remove the principal objections of the opponents of the League of Nations," said Senator King. "If the amendments as drawn up are accepted, I shall vote for the League project when it comes up in the Senate.

"To my mind, the chief obstacle against accepting the League has been removed by the clause to protect the Monroe Doctrine. The fear that the Monroe Doctrine would be upset by the League was in the minds of the people of this country, and I do not believe they would have countenanced any League that would endanger it. The integrity of the Monroe Doctrine will be guaranteed by the amendment offered by the American delegates, and, as reported, accepted by the delegates from the other nations.

"Another important amendment is that which provides that there shall be no cession or sale of territory in the United States to any non-American State. That runs in with the Monroe Doctrine and lends to strengthen it. Guarantees are given, also, in the control of a nation's domestic affairs. This is a vitally important amendment. It will affect the immigration question and other matters of purely domestic import.

Senate Indorsement Predicted.

As a result of the amendments to the League covenant the Senators at the Capitol voiced the belief that the League would be accepted by the Senate as a part of the peace treaty if it should come in that form. While the resolution expressed the sentiment of the Senators signing it that the League ought to be considered apart from the treaty of peace, it is felt that, with the amendments now made or about to be made, removing the basic features that aroused opposition, there will not be any great difficulty in getting the necessary two-thirds vote. That is the talk at the Capitol.

Senators Borah and certain other Republicans will oppose the League in any form, and it is expected that Senators Reed, Gore, and others aligned with them on the Democratic side will also.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER
Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

INDEMNITY UNDER 30 BILLION

Reckoning Based on Germany's Estimated Ability to Pay.

HUNGARY NOT DISCUSSED

But a Disposition Shown in Some Quarters to Treat with Russian Bolshevists.

BULLITT REPORT FAVORABLE

Clemenceau Is Ill and Did Not Attend Yesterday's Conference of the "Big Four."

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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PARIS, March 26.—To President Wilson is attributed the proposal to combine all peace treaties into one which shall be signed by every allied and enemy Government.

That the President should sanction such a move is surprising on account of his insistence upon making haste in concluding peace. It is generally admitted that the proposed change in the program will delay the signing of the treaty.

A most encouraging sign of progress toward peace was afforded this evening when it became known that the leading plenipotentiaries at the meeting held today adopted the American principle that "reparation" means "damages." Having agreed to this, the plenipotentiaries called on the economic experts for the amount of damages actually inflicted by Germany.

They learned that this was between $35,000,000,000 and $45,000,000,000. As it was evident from the reports of the experts that this was beyond Germany's capacity to pay, the experts were set to work to scale down the amount. It is pretty generally agreed that, on the basis of her ability to pay, Germany will be called upon for between $20,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000.

This is the most important move made by the Peace Conference since the practical abolition of the Council of Ten and the transfer of the heavy work of peace-making to Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando. Clemenceau was not present at the two meetings today, and it is understood that he is ill.

An authoritative intimation was conveyed this evening that the leading plenipotentiaries did not take up the Hungarian problem and the related Bolshevist menace at their session. This is surprising, whether the statement be honest or merely a diplomatic denial.

The fact remains that an undercurrent of sentiment in favor of recognizing the Bolshevist Government at Moscow has become apparent in the Peace Conference circles. Denial is made that any overtures have been made to or have come from Moscow, but some move by the Allies would not be surprising.

Interest in the Bolshevist situation has been increased among the American peace representatives through the return to Paris of William C. Bullitt of the State Department, who went to Moscow as an observer for the American Peace Commission. Lincoln Steffens, who accompanied him, returned to Paris with Mr. Bullitt, but it is still denied that Steffens had any official connection with the Bullitt mission. Mr. Bullitt, who was told that he must not talk to the press, made a report rather favorable to the Bolshevist rule. In his opinion the conservative element of the Bolsheviki is in control in Moscow.

There are indications that the Americans officially connected with the Conference are becoming impressed with the belief that unless the Bolshevist Government of Russia is recognised formally by the allied powers it will be useless to hope for complete and satisfactory peace in Europe. Some of these officials point to the map which shows the Bolsheviki in complete control of all old Russia and other parts of the former empire of the Czar. Whatever this undercurrent of sentiment may lead to it is evident that the plenipotentiaries of the principal powers must soon deal with the problem in no uncertain way. The Hungarian situation, it is contended here, compels action.

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PARIS, March 26.—Peace will be made with all the enemy powers—Germany, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria—simultaneously by the Allied and Associated Powers. This was decided this afternoon, and the decis-

wal reached largely through the Italian ultimatum delivered last Saturday that Italy's Peace Delegation would return to Rome and make peace separately with Austria and refuse to sign the Allied peace with Germany unless Austrian peace terms were taken up at the same time with those of Germany.

The rest of the Allied Powers at first refused to consider the Italian ultimatum, but with the Hungarians allying themselves with the Bolsheviki and defying the Allies, it has been deemed best to make one peace with the Quadruple Entente.

These reversals, coming posthaste on the heels of one another, indicate clearly the weakness developing in the Peace Conference and the lack of unity of purpose and sticking to plans as outlined.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that making a single blanket peace treaty with the four enemy powers and interweaving the League of Nations covenant with it will make it nearly impossible for the Senate or any one else ever to split the peace treaty and the League of Nations apart.

Although the United States is not at war with Turkey and Bulgaria, this country has just as much right to be included in the peace treaty with those nations as to be represented on the commissions which are carving up Turkish and Bulgarian territory and awarding it to other nations.

Incorporating all four treaties in a single instrument admittedly delays peace, but that delay automatically gives more time for redrafting the League of Nations covenant, which is far from complete.

The decision to deal with all four enemies together has mollified the Italians considerably, and the next objections are expected from the Japanese, who probably will demand that the Kiao-chau controversy be decided at the same time.

A conservative expert guesser fixes May 1 as the earliest time the treaty can be handed to the enemy States, but that is no indication of when the treaty will be signed, as the Central Powers will have the right to discuss the covenant, and surely will demand changes and modifications.

Experts Study One Treaty Problem.

PARIS, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The technical experts of the American peace delegation, in consultation with experts of other delegations, have been considering a possible method for carrying out a project brought forward yesterday to include all four enemy powers in one peace treaty.

The fact that the United States was never at war with Turkey and Bulgaria complicates the matter, but the opinion of the American experts is that this is not insurmountable, and that it is feasible for the United States to sign such a quadruple treaty with an explanatory statement that the United States accepts only such portions of the treaty as directly affect it.

Preparatory to the execution of the plan without delay, in case it should be adopted, the commissions on reparations and boundaries are to reduce to form as quickly as possible all data they have collected bearing on the financial and economical ability of Turkey and Bulgaria, and of what remains of Austria-Hungary, to meet the charges they must pay, as well as the new boundaries they must accept in order to recognize the right of self-determination.

The problem is rendered difficult by reason of assessing fairly the share of the prewar debts of the three nations, which must be assumed by the separated provinces, and this is receiving careful study by experts.

President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando resumed at the Paris "White House" to day their series of conferences which is expected to continue until the most important questions which have been delaying the work of the Peace Conference are cleared up.

The differences of opinion which have developed since the return of Mr. Wilson to Paris are being considered fully and frankly, and a determined effort is being made in the interest of an early peace to reach an agreement on broad lines.

The meeting of the League of Nations Commission of the Peace Conference which was fixed for 3 o'clock this afternoon was postponed, by a decision reached this morning, until tonight in order to permit an uninterrupted da s sitting by the President and the Premiers in their effort to expedite the framing of the peace treaty.

The President and the Premiers held their first meeting for this purpose yesterday, beginning at 11 A. M. and continuing into the evening. The Super-Council, it is expected, will smooth over many of the difficulties facing the Supreme Council.

The session in the afternoon was held in the French War Office. Later Marshal Foch and Major General Thwaites, representing the British Staff in the place of General Wilson, were called in. The Premiers and the President considered advices just received about the military situation in Russia.

In the absence of official communiques, the public has learned little about the meetings of the Premiers and the President, but there is reason to believe that reparation for war damages was the first serious problem they sought to solve. All the data on the British, French, and American positions on this question were before them at the first meeting on Tuesday. It is understood that the data showed agreement on virtually all features except the total amount, on which the experts were unable to agree. Even the textual draft of the reparation articles of the peace treaty are ready, with a blank space waiting for the insertion of the amount.

After settling the reparations question, the Premiers and the President will consider the principal remaining problem—the Franco-German frontier along the Rhine. With these questions determined, the American delegation believes that a prompt conclusion of the peace treaty can be accomplished.

Such an outcome as the conclusion of the treaty by the end of the present week is doubted owing to the great amount of drafting work after the main questions are settled in principle. The drafters are steadily at work while the supercouncil is in session, and each step of progress is followed immediately by the completion of the articles of the treaty.

The same process is being carried on with the draft of the covenant of the League of Nations, which, in addition to being amended, will be rewritten so as to combine clearness with the dignity of a notable State document.

Consider Basis for First Treaty.

LONDON, March 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says, on high authority, that "in order to avoid perils which would inevitably arise if preliminary peace terms are not drafted until such time as the various commissions shall have finished their labors and have presented their respective reports, the representatives of the great powers have drawn up certain proposals which seem ample to constitute the basis of the first treaty, or one analogous to that signed at Versailles in 1871."

The correspondent adds that these proposals are under the consideration of the inner Council of Four—President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando—which has temporarily superseded the Council of Ten, and that this arrangement will greatly expedite decisions.

"A final settlement will not be aimed at," continues the correspondent, "but the terms will be sufficiently firm, drastic, and definite to provide for an enduring peace, justify in large measure early demobilization, simplify the grave international food problem, and pave the way for speedy industrial reconstruction and financial reorganization.

"The principal aims of the proposals now before the inner council are: (1) To insure ample security for the future protection of France, especially on her eastern frontier; (2) to establish a strong Italy, with a formidable northern barrier against aggression; (3) to create a strong Poland; (4) to found a League of Nations pledged, on material as well as moral grounds, to the preservation of world peace."

MAY RENEW PROPOSAL FOR RUSSIAN MEETING

Report Conference Will Act Follows Return to Paris of American Investigator.

PARIS, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The return to Paris of one of the attachés of the American Peace delegation, who has been in Petrograd and elsewhere in Bolshevist Russia, has given rise to a report that there is under consideration a renewal of the plan for bringing the Russian factions together, either directly or through the intermediation of third parties.

If this is not feasible, the plan as reported is to develop clearly the exact aims and propositions of the Soviet Government, so that the problem of the future relations of Central Russia with the Entente and the United States can be dealt with in the light of full information.

Reports by Government agents returning from Russia are much at variance with the impressions which American Commissioners had previously received as to conditions in Soviet Russia. They report that wholesale massacres have generally ceased, that order prevails, and that industries are being resumed. It is said that even the railroads are returning to something like normal service, trains being run between Moscow and Petrograd on schedule time.

Conservative influences are making themselves manifest in every direction in Russia, it is said, and the officials in power appear to realise the necessity of recognizing individual rights to property in order to maintain their authority.

Investigating agents were instructed not to make public any information until the American Commissioners had an opportunity to consider their reports, which are regarded as of utmost importance in forming a possible basis for consideration of any relations eventually to be established with Russia.

GERMANS ADD TO MISSION.

Military Men Named for Peace Conference Delegation.

BERLIN, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The German military representation to the Peace Conference will be made up as follows:

General von Hammerstein, hitherto Military President of the Armistice Commission; Major Von Boeck, a former General Staff officer in the ex-Crown Prince's army group; Lieut. Col. von Aylander, of the Bavarian General Staff; Major Boettcher, of the Saxon General Staff, and Captain Geyer of Württemberg.

The mission will be under the control of General von Wrisberg, of the Prussian War Ministry.

BRITISH WORRIED OVER CONFERENCE

Fear Creation of a Red League of Nations as Rival to the Paris League.

PRESS ROUSED BY SECRECY

Are Practically United in the Demand for more Light on "Big Four's" Doings.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 26.—Despite reports from Paris that the "Big Four" are making express speed with the peace terms, London opinion remains decidedly pessimistic and despondent.

Ramsay MacDonald's views do not often find support here outside his own particular following, but he reflects widespread opinion when he declares "we are facing today the creation of a red League of Nations as a rival to the Paris League." MacDonald foresees the Soviet tide sweeping West and East. He refers in an article printed in the Manchester Guardian to an extraordinary demonstration of miners in the French Department of Pas de Calais, of which nothing has been said in the English press, and to a vote of the Executive Committee of the Italian Socialist Party declaring allegiance to the Moscow International.

Both The Manchester Guardian and MacDonald urge that complete reversal of the Paris Conference's policy in regard to Russia is one of the first essentials toward real peace. The Guardian calls for a revival of the Prinkipo or similar proposal. Bolshevism has broken through the sanitary cordon which the Allies sought to establish, and Poland is no longer a buffer State, but a peninsula beset behind and before with red revolution.

MacDonald writes:

"Hungary's revolt came when it was told Paris had decided what was to be done with Transylvania without consulting Hungary, and the world has been informed that this is to be the Paris method. This method will probably shatter every Government upon which it is practiced. The Karolyi Government was shaky at best. So is the Scheidemann Government, and it is now more than likely that when the time comes Scheidemann will follow Karolyi's example.

"The only alternative to the present German Government is a Soviet Government, or a monarchist and military one, and the latter is almost unthinkable. A Soviet Government will be one of little authority. It will lack personality unless in some unforeseen way it throws up a Lenine or Trotzky, one for political and the other for military purposes. So the German Soviet Government would be an administration without power, but it would not deal with the Allies, but with Russia.

"In Vienna Frits Adler has the power of vision and caution, but his mind goes in the direction of Bolshevism. He will put the need of feeding his people in the foreground of his policy, but if his hands were free in this respect he would move toward Moscow rather than toward Paris."

Withdrawal of the allied expeditions from Odessa and Archangel is called for as an earnest of the Paris Conference's determination to make a good peace.

It will be noted that the two schools which Ramsay MacDonald and Harold Williams represent arrive from the same premises at entirely different conclusions. It is here believed that President Wilson's view is, roughly, that of MacDonald, while Williams takes the same attitude as the French.

And just at the moment when public disquiet over the proceedings in Paris has reached its highest point "the Big Four" have decided to conduct their business behind a heavy veil of secrecy. From the conservative Times to the radical Star practically the whole British press is united in a demand for greater publicity. The last-named paper says:

"It is incredible that the Big Four should have decided to refuse to make any communication whatever to the press. If a decision so outrageous were promulgated the duty of the allied press would be to withdraw in a body from Paris and leave the Big Four to perish in their vacuum. But we refuse to believe that either Wilson or Lloyd George proposes to commit suicide. Wilson must stand by the League and he must call for the backing of the allied democracies against all its enemies. Publicity we must have, and we must have it at once."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is not entirely reassuring to find the heads of the Peace Conference surrounding themselves with a thicker hedge of secrecy. At least, if the public is to be limited for its news to the official communiqués, these should be less jejune than they are. If the remapping and readjustment of Europe is to carry the moral assent of those whom it concerns, there must be some publicity. It will never do for settlements hatched in secret by the Council of Ten—still less for settlements shaped in private conversations between three or four of its members—to be suddenly presented, hot and dried, to the world, for its people to take or leave."

OUR PEACE DELEGATES SEND OPTIMISTIC CABLE

Report to White House Greater Progress Than 'Appears on the Surface.'

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A message to the White House today from the American peace delegation in Paris said that greater progress toward peace was being made than "appeared on the surface."

No details of the progress were given, and White House officials declined to speculate on what developments might have furnished the basis for the dispatch.

In some quarters it was assumed that the American delegates were optimistic over the important amendments to the League of Nations Constitution agreed upon yesterday, including one specifically to exempt domestic questions from the jurisdiction of the League, and over the apparent certainty that the Associated Powers would accept President Wilson's provision designed to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.

SAYS GERMANY STICKS TO WILSON PROGRAM

If It Should Be Disregarded, Bolshevism Would Gain Immensely, Bernstorff Declares.

PARIS, March 26.—Germany is determined to stick close to the Wilson program in making peace with the Allies, Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, declared in an interview given to the Berlin correspondent of the Temps, which that newspaper prints today.

"The armistice of Nov. 11," said Count von Bernstorff, "was signed when all the Powers interested had accepted the program of peace proposed by President Wilson. Germany is determined to keep to this agreement, which history will regard, in a way, as the conclusion of a preliminary peace. She herself is ready to submit to the conditions arising from it, and she expects all the interested Powers to do the same. If these essential conditions of the Wilson program should be violated or neglected, and especially if conditions are imposed which go beyond the program, the German delegates here would unfortunately find themselves in a position of, say non possumus."

Count von Bernstorff advocated a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine and German Austria, to establish international peace based on justice.

"Germany's attitude on indemnities," continued the former Ambassador, "is fixed by her acceptance of the note of Nov. 5, 1918, whereby reparation is accorded for all damage done to the civil population of France and Belgium by German aggression. This note admits of the payment of no other indemnities."

Asked what the consequences would be of the failure to sign a peace, Count von Bernstorff replied:

"I am no prophet, but Bolshevism would gain immensely."

TUMULT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

Deputies of Right and Left Pass the Lie in Debate on Russia.

PARIS, March 26.—Tumultuous scenes occurred in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon when the Right and Left engaged in a controversy, each charging the other with being Bolshevist, while cries of "Liar!" were heard in the midst of the storm of protests. The Socialists were bitter in their criticisms of the address made by Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, in answer to interpellations made by Marcel Cachin and Ernest Lafont on the Government's policy in Russia.

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, was unable to restore order for a long period, and the disorder later resolved itself into a bedlam, in which many Deputies added to the noise by pounding on their desks.

Bay State Legislators for Peace First

BOSTON, March 26.—The Peace Conference is urged to proceed at once to complete the treaty of peace with Germany in resolutions reported to the Legislature today by the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolutions recommend that the establishment of a League of Nations be taken up immediately after peace is concluded.

LINKS PEACE LEAGUE WITH LOWER TAXES

If Defeated, Incomes and Profits Would Bear War's Burdens, Hitchcock Declares.

ANSWERS OBJECTIONS MADE

Sovereignty Not Abandoned Nor Monroe Doctrine Sacrificed—Japanese Menace a Bugaboo.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Declaring that there is only one League of Nations constitution before the world and that people must accept this or nothing, Senator G. M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, formerly Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, paused a moment in his speech to the Association of Commerce today and added: "I am for it."

"We need not deceive ourselves with foolish hopes that wars will naturally cease," Senator Hitchcock said. "Experience has shown that they come whether nations are barbarous or civilised, Christian or pagan, educated or illiterate. They will continue in the future as they have in the past unless nations unite in a plan to avoid them. For the first time in history nations are making an effort to do this.

"Will the efforts of the men at Paris succeed or fail? The answer is of tremendous importance to families who must furnish soldiers if they do fail. It is of great importance to taxpayers. If the League is not formed the peace signed at Paris will be only a truce, and every nation will resume war preparations on a bigger scale than ever. Taxes in the United States to cover these preparations would run into hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Most of this burden would be in the form of taxes on incomes and business profits.

"Prohibition has knocked out several hundred million dollars a year of Government revenue, and public sentiment probably never again submit to the old practice of raising the bulk of the revenue by taxes on the consumer, no matter how they are levied. This may be a cold-blooded way of looking at the question, but I wish to make it plain that the Paris Conference is not entirely academic but affects us all tremendously.

"Perhaps the establishment of a League of Nations never was possible before. A great change, however, has come over the world. In the past the world has been cursed by autocratic governments bent on conquest. Now, however, the nations of the world have become or by our aid may become largely democratic. It should be comparatively simple for them to make an agreement to establish international peace based on justice.

"That is the effort now being made at Paris. America leads. Her representatives are devoting their energies to securing for humanity the great boon of a world free from future wars. In this historic effort the leader is the American President, Woodrow Wilson.

"Shall we support this effort or repudiate it? Already opposition is strongly developing. Considering these objections it was first said the League would be a sore of super-nation, with a great standing army and navy capable of destroying any particular nation. The objection disappeared as soon as the League constitution was published.

"Second, the objection was made that the United States surrendered a part of its sovereignty by entering the League. It has now become evident that neither the United States nor any other nation surrenders anything, as the League is not a government and has no sovereign powers.

"Third, objection has been made that the United States abandons the Monroe Doctrine. How can this doctrine be abandoned by joining a League which proposes to put a stop to aggressions by force against every nation, including even 'the United States'?

"Fourth, objection has been made that Great Britain will surrender control of India and Canada and Australia, and if admitted to the League, which, it is claimed, would give Great Britain five votes to our one. If it were true, it would not matter because all important questions must be decided by unanimous vote. Also, these colonies are now almost completely independent of Great Britain, and Canada, especially, has many interests in common with the United States.

"Fifth, it has been objected that Japan might insist on having the League settle the immigration question and through the League force us to admit Japanese. If she could she could also force us to change our laws of marriage and divorce, taxation, or any other domestic question. The League, however, deals only with international questions and has no relation to domestic affairs.

"I feel that these objections will be brushed aside, and that men will meet the big issues squarely. Our answer must be 'yes' or 'no,' and I am sure there is but one correct answer, and that is 'yes.'

"I believe that the people of the world will accept the League as it has been prepared in Paris because they must realise the promises the nations make to each other will act as an effectual preventive of war."

WOULD BAR FOE FROM RHINE

Right Bank Must Not Belong to Prussia, Says Franklin-Bouillon.

PARIS, March 25.—"The right bank of the Rhine must not belong to Prussia," said Henry Franklin-Bouillon, former Minister of Missions Abroad, in a bitter speech against what he charged was the dilatoriness of the Allies and the silence of the Government, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon.

"The right bank of the Rhine," continued the Deputy, "must serve no more as a base for Prussian aggressions against France. We ask this indispensable minimum, and it is our right to exact it.

"The silence of the Government and its other methods have culminated in the maximum of unrest in the country and the maximum of anarchy outside of it. Germany begins to raise her head. It was with anguish that we learned that France had not exacted the disarmament of Germany, and that it was England who was obliged to seek to disarm Germany for the benefit of France."

The Deputy declared that the Russian policy of the French Government was weak and uncertain, adding: "It is necessary to be either for or against the Bolsheviki."

He complained also that the voice of France was not heard sufficiently in the "concert of nations."

CALLS LEAGUE INTOLERABLE

Senate and People Against It, Poindexter Tells Cincinnatians.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 26.—Senator Poindexter of Washington, Republican, addressing the Business Men's Club here tonight, declared that the proposed League of Nations plan was "utterly intolerable" in whatever form it might be developed and was unacceptable to the Senate and the American people. He said "union of action and co-operation" was highly desirable if it did not involve "surrender of the independence and sovereignty of the free nations of the world."

"Under the constitution of the League of Nations or any constitution based upon similar principles," said Mr. Poindexter, "the autonomy and self-determination of the individual nations would be absolutely destroyed. In other words, while pretending to preserve liberty, it would by this very act at once destroy the liberties of the world and set up a monstrous military despotism in its place.

"Europe with its community of interests may feel that its own control the proposed League of Nations and undoubtedly it can. The United States, however, with a different set of interests, having paid the fearful cost of its entry into the war against Germany to preserve liberty, would make a monstrous mistake now to surrender that very liberty to a different form of world government in the shape of a League of Nations with authority and power to enforce its decrees upon the United States."

KAISER IN FLIGHT ADVISED SON TO STAY

Crown Prince Wrote Hindenburg That Ludendorff Ignored His Peace Advice.

COPENHAGEN, March 26. (Associated Press.)—The Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin has published some letters illustrating the attitude of the German Emperor and the Crown Prince last November, according to a dispatch from the German capital.

The Emperor wrote to Frederick William on Nov. 8:

"My Dear Boy: After the Court Chamberlain informed me that it was impossible longer to guarantee my safety at Main Headquarters and that the troops were no longer trustworthy, I resolved, after a severe mental struggle, to leave the army, which had collapsed, and go to Holland. I advise you to stick to your post until the conclusion of an armistice.

"In Berlin two Governments, under the leadership of Ebert and Liebknecht, are fighting against each other. Hope to see you again in happier times.

"Your faithful, deeply afflicted father,

"WILHELM."

The Crown Prince, on Nov. 11, wrote to Premier Ebert, asking permission to remain at his post so that he might bring his army back in a well-disciplined and orderly manner. The Government refused his request, whereupon the Crown Prince, in a letter to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, resigned his command, declaring that he acted under deep emotion and after a hard internal struggle against a desire repugnant to his nature.

In his letter the Crown Prince proceeded to justify his attitude against those representing him to be a war instigator and reactionary. He declared he had always taken the standpoint that the war, for Germany, was a war of defense. He had repeatedly during 1916, 1917, and 1918 urged the persons concerned that Germany must by every possible means endeavor to terminate the war and be glad at maintaining herself against the entire world on the basis of the status quo.

"I had long pleaded with General Ludendorff," he asserted, "for a wise peace by understanding under the favorable opportunity when we occupied strong positions during and before the Spring offensive. As regards international policies, I would be the last person to oppose the liberal development of our Constitution, and I represented this in writing to Prince Max. Nevertheless, when the great wrent hurled my father from his throne, not only was I not heard but was simply passed over as the Crown Prince and heir to the throne.

"No renunciation was either demanded of or made by me."

WANT WAR UPON HUNGARY

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

less appeals from that city for munitions, with assurances that if it had supplies it could hold out successfully, even if no reinforcements were sent. It was possible to respond to that appeal, but no munitions were sent and no plans were formulated for sending anything. That is an illustration of the manner in which the Allies' Peace Conference has allowed the Eastern European situation to go from bad to worse through sheer neglect, waste of time, and other matters."

Karolyi a Tool of Germany?

The same Foreign Office man expressed the opinion that Karolyi was working in co-operation with Germany when he turned over Hungary to the Bolsheviki. This, he said, was in accord with what seemed to be the German plan to let Bolshevism overrun the world, including Germany, with the hope that Germany would recover first, and thereby be in a position to become the dominant nation instead of a conquered country.

One thing that Hungary has done for Paris is to give at least an atmosphere of hurry, as indicated by the shelving of the Council of Ten and the assuming of the executive directing control of all Conference affairs by Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando.

A curious thing about this change is that Japan drops out as suddenly and mysteriously as she came into the inner circle. In the beginning of the Conference we heard much about the "Big Four." Then, without any explanation or warning, it became the "Big Five" by the addition of Japan. Now by this latest change the Japanese delegates apparently have no place in the inner group—a fact that causes no grief whatever in the Chinese delegation headquarters.

Japan had embarrassed the situation by her demand for an equality of races clause in the League of Nations covenant. One cynical explanation of this was that Japan had put forward an ethical principle for trading purposes, being ready to withdraw it on the assurance that she would be allowed to continue in possession of Kiao-Chau and other Chinese territory on the Shantung Peninsula.

HUGHES POINTS TO FLAWS IN COVENANT

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

guarantee to apply to unknown and unforeseeable contingencies? Why not leave the future to conference and decision in the light of events?"

The members and their guests, listening attentively to the points made by the speaker, applauded for the first time when he read from the 1914 address of Elihu Root on "The Real Monroe Doctrine," the declaration that the substance of the doctrine "is and always has been that the safety of the United States demands that American territory shall remain American."

There was more applause when Mr. Hughes said: "It is idle to say that the covenant in its present form adequately safeguards our traditional policy." He added that in this vital matter there was no reason why this country should trust to "equivocal clauses or vague assurances." Other references to the Monroe Doctrine were applauded, especially the words of President Lowell of Harvard and ex-President Taft, suggesting amendment, so that no foreign power shall in any way come into possession of land in or adjacent to America.

In conclusion, Mr. Hughes said that "it should be remembered that the great protection against war for a considerable period of years will be found not in any form of words that may now be adopted, however desirable these may be, but in economic conditions which are an assurance that for a considerable time at least we shall not have a recurrence of world strife."

Sees Danger in Disorders.

"The danger now lies," he added, "not in the menace of force employed to further imperial designs, but in the disorder due to the break-up and the removal of traditional restraints and the tendency to revolution within States. In making commitments it should be remembered that while it is highly important that at this time we should do everything that is practicable to promote peace and to secure stable conditions, we should be cautious in making promises which are to be redeemed in unknown contingencies."

The greatest outburst of applause occurred when, in almost the final words of his address ex-Justice Hughes said: "It was not the red flag but the Stars and Stripes for which we fought."

In his opening remarks Mr. Hughes urged that the problem be considered without partisan bias. After saying that it was conceded that the covenant was poorly drafted, even by those who were in favor of it, he asserted that the American people were entitled to a better piece of work, and much would have been gained if at the outset a part of the time expended in its praise had been devoted to its correction.

Asserting that the covenant contains no plan for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, Mr. Hughes went on to say that it was extraordinary that clear and specific provision should not have been made as to the vote by which the body of delegates and the Executive Council, respectively, should act.

In cases where unanimity is not necessary, he thought that there was a manifest lack of proportion in voting power when the States which are members of the League are considered with respect to area, population, and wealth. He asserted that in the body of delegates such states as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Chile, if members of the League, would each have but one vote, and the United States would have but one. And the self-governing dominions of Great Britain would also each have one vote.

Taking up Article XI., which proposes that any war or threat of war is a matter for concern to the League and that the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action they deem wise, Mr. Hughes said that when this clause was properly understood and confined to the proper sphere of international conference it was "flexible and practicable," providing the machinery for consultation, mediation, and conciliation, committing to no action but leaving the door open for co-operation.

"Important as it is that there should be broad opportunity for consultation, mediation, and conciliation, it is equally important that this opportunity should not be made the occasion of intrusive inquiries into internal concerns," he continued, taking up the subject of immigration, tariff laws, and other internal matters. "Attempts to make such concerns the subjects of inquiry by the League would tend to its disruption and would be likely to breed troubles rather than to cure them.

"While the authority does not extend beyond the domain of recommendation, the jurisdiction should be properly defined, else that which is intended to heal difficulties may create them. If the United States proposes to regard her immigration laws, her tariff laws, and her laws relating to the regulation of commerce, including her coastwise traffic, as matters of her exclusive concern, then there should be appropriate qualifications to the general words of the covenant, both with respect to the field of the League's inquiries and as to the submission of disputes.

"The suggestion that it is unwise to refer particularly to such matters as immigration and the tariff shows conclusively that it would be the height of unwisdom not to refer to them. The very fact that even now, when any reasonable request should not go unheeded, we are told that, although such matters are of internal concern, reference should not be expressly made to them as belonging to that category, shows conclusively that it is not safe to trust the matter to the future.

Wants "Explicit Provision."

"On this matter there should be candid and explicit provision in order that the nation may be properly advised of what it is proposed to do. I must assume until the contrary is established that those in charge of our interests at Paris will see to it that the covenant is suitably amended in this respect."

The assertion of some of the covenant's proponents that it extended the Monroe Doctrine to the world was referred to by Mr. Hughes as "a singularly infelicitous and inaccurate description of the effect of the covenant upon a doctrine which is nothing if not a distinctly national policy." The guaranty in Article X., he said, besides being highly objectionable, could not be regarded as an adequate substitute for the Monroe Doctrine. It was here that Mr. Hughes read from the 1914 speech of Mr. Root. Amendment such as suggested by President Lowell regarding the Monroe Doctrine, said the speaker, was vital to the just interests of the United States.

Although in favor of eliminating the guarantee in Article X. binding the United States to preserve peace against external aggression the territorial integrity of all members of the League, Mr. Hughes said:

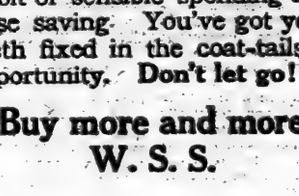
On the other hand, if in our conception of our duty, clarified by our experience in the great war, we should conclude that we should go to war to preserve the territorial integrity of another State, or in defense of liberty and civilization, we should respond with heartiness to that call of duty in the absence of Article X."

"I think that it is a fallacy to suppose that helpful co-operation in the future will be assured by the attempted compulsion of an inflexible rule," continued the speaker. "Rather will such co-operation depend upon the fostering of firm friendships, springing from an appreciation of community of ideals, interests, and purposes, and such friendships are more likely to be promoted by freedom of conference than by the effort to create hard and fast engagements."

Taking up constitutional questions and their relation to the proposed covenant, Mr. Hughes said:

"It is a very serious matter for the treaty-making power to enter into an engagement calling for action by Congress unless there is every reason to believe that Congress will act accordingly. Assuming that this could be dealt with respect to the legislation required by Article X., it is manifest that when the covenant calls for the making of war there can be no such assurance. And this does not mean that Congress will repudiate an admitted obligation, but that Congress may conclude that the obligation does not exist because in such a matter it could not be imposed. From such a decision there could be no appeal."

The last topic Mr. Hughes discussed before making his suggestions for amendment was the ten-year mandatory plan, and he thought that the mandatory plan had decided merits. It did not follow, however, that the United States should assume the obligation of a mandatory in the Western Hemisphere. Such an undertaking would present the most serious questions, he asserted. "It is clear that we ought not to be put in a position where we would be bound, even morally, to accept such a designation. The right to refuse to be a mandatory should be distinctly reserved."



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BUDAPEST A CENTRE OF RED PROPAGANDA

Campaign There Was Organized by Radovsky, Lenine Agent, Now Chief in Ukraine.

BOLSHEVISM SPREADS FAST

Though Bankrupt in Northern and Central Russia, It Is Reaching Out Into Untried Fields.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 26.—The Bolsheviki have secured in Budapest an excellent strategical position. As always, the heterogeneous entity in Paris has given them the opportunity they badly needed at the moment.

Lenine saw the possibilities of Budapest long ago, and just after the armistice he sent there his friend, Radovsky, who was received by the Karolyi Government and permitted to carry on propaganda among the Slovaks, Serbs, and Transylvanian Rumanians. He also worked among the Magyars, and when he returned to Russia he left behind him a band of trained agents, well supplied, and a following among the returned prisoners of war who had been subjected to an intense propaganda in Russia.

In the meantime, again owing to the collective supineness of the allied powers, the Bolsheviki were allowed to overrun the Ukraine, and Radovsky is now President of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

Radovsky, it should be noted, is an expert in Balkan propaganda. He is a Rumanian subject, and during the war he published in Bucharest a Socialist paper with German funds. He was arrested, but was released in Jassy by Russian revolutionary troops, and afterward he joined Lenine in his destructive campaign against Budapest. Thus he is extremely useful to the Bolsheviki at the present juncture.

The Russian Bolsheviki, in their advance southward and westward, have reached the frontiers of Galicia and the boundary of Bessarabia. Bessarabia, under Rumanian military rule, is seething with discontent which has aroused Bolshevist forms and shows signs of spreading into Hungary, which is unsettled and exhausted, and into Rumania to a little extent.

The Ukraine is struggling hopelessly in a corner of Eastern Galicia and will be tempted to throw in its lot with the Russian Bolsheviki on the one side and the Magyars on the other in order to defend itself against the Poles and Rumanians.

Poland, isolated from the Allies, is in a state of suspended animation and exposed to the full force of Bolshevist propaganda and attack by Czechoslovakia, but is struggling bravely to maintain its newly won national liberty. But the Bolshevist propaganda, under the leadership of a man named Muna, is active even there.

Vienna, strongly tempted by the example of Budapest, is straining at the leash, and prevented from turning Bolshevist only by the knowledge that it depends on the Allies for food. Jugo-Slavia, so far, has been comparatively free from Bolshevism, but it is well known that Lenine's propaganda agents have been paying most particular attention to Italy.

The Magyars are a fighting race, but I do not believe that for the present the Magyar Bolsheviki will be able to raise a very effective fighting force. But if Budapest is allowed to remain Bolshevist, it will become the centre of a most powerful contagion which will swiftly cross the frontiers. The atmosphere is favorable, and if no strong action is taken at once, the Peace Conference may find itself in the position of the Allies in Odessa—exposed to the shameful possibility of ejection by a tidal wave of Bolshevism. One grows weary of repeating that Bolshevism ought from the first to have been seriously grappled with at its source in Russia.

It is significant that, at a time when Bolshevism is morally and physically bankrupt in Northern and Central Russia, where the terrible results of its rule are so glaringly visible, it should be allowed to adventure at will into untried fields in the west.

Bolshevist papers are full of complaints of the desertion en masse of soldiers of the Red Army. Kolchak's ill-equipped army has retaken Ufa and is advancing toward Samara; but, as though moved by some fatal impulse, the allied powers open fresh doors to enable the Bolsheviki to escape their first retribution.

Let the Peace Conference deliberate, by all means, but it can only deliberate in safety if it recognizes that it is charged with the government of Europe now, and that it can only govern if it makes it possible for all nations and peoples and tongues at least to live in the meantime.

RED ENVOY EX-NEW YORKER.

Bolgar, in Vienna for Hungarian Soviet, Tells of His Work Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 25, (via Geneva, March 26.)—The first Minister of the Hungarian Bolshevist republic, Alexis Bolgar, has just arrived in Vienna. Interviewed, he stated that he had lived many years in New York, where he studied Socialist conditions, published a Hungarian Socialist paper, and lectured at Worcester University, [probably Clark University of Worcester, Mass.]

He said further that the amalgamation of the Socialist and Communist Parties took place in a prison cell where the present Foreign Minister, Bela Kun, was imprisoned. The next task was absolute reconstruction of economical and social life on a Communist basis, including, also, theatres, art, and the professions.

Communism, he concluded, was essentially anti-militarist and pacifist, but the Red Guard was necessary to defend Communistic achievements.

Alexis Bolgar lived in New York City several years ago and published The People's Will, a Hungarian Socialist paper, which appeared bi-weekly and has since gone out of existence. It was stated at the offices of the Hungarian Socialist paper, The Elore, that Bolgar had returned to Hungary before the war started in 1914.

REPROACHES THE ENTENTE.

Prominent Hungarian Says It Drove His Country to Bolshevism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 25.—The situation in Hungary is considered here to be very grave, the general impression being that it may have a repercussion on the Peace Conference. The whole country considers it indispensable that the problems of the Paris Conference be decided in the shortest possible time. In all circles there is a call for haste. The Idea Nationale, commenting on the Hungarian situation, publishes an interview obtained by its correspondent in Switzerland with an important Magyar personage who reflects the personal ideas of Count Karolyi.

"Hungary would not have taken such an extreme resolution," this personage says, "if it had not been forced to it. For five months Hungary worked to cancel her past policy, to repudiate the errors and crimes committed by the men of the old regime, to convince the Entente that it was confronted by a new Hungary, by different men determined scrupulously to apply the principles of President Wilson. We prostrated ourselves; we kissed the Entente's feet. It treated us with kicks. No injustice was spared us on the part of the Czechs, while Serbia and Rumania treated Hungary like mangy dogs, only worthy of kicks.

"Karolyi did everything in his power to get into closer contact with the Entente, to persuade it of the sincerity of his proposals, and to convince it that the Hungary of today was not that of yesterday. Karolyi was known for his Francophile sentiments. He asked nothing but an honest application of Wilson's program. We have been pulled by our hair. Therefore the responsibility for this act of ours falls in great part on the incapacity of some political men of the Entente."

GIVES LENINE MORE TROOPS.

Hungarian Move Releases Men on Various Fronts, Berlin Thinks.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Austrian Government has been forced by food conditions to limit its support of Budapest to the moral variety. That only lack of food prevents German Austria from following the lead of Hungary shows how additionally difficult and dangerous the situation is.

Those who watch events here believe that new forces are being sent against the Germans and Poles, and that Lenine can now release forces from the Don and Ural regions and from the Czechoslovak front. The forces operating against Bolshevism in the north are scattered and, some say here, unreliable to a certain extent. It is believed that the danger at present is on the East Russian frontier, and a Bolshevist onslaught there is greatly feared.

AMERICAN MISSION SAFE.

Captain Roosevelt Has Left Hungarian Capital for Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 26.—The American mission in Budapest is safe. It was respected by the Government.

Captain Nicholas Roosevelt has left Budapest for Paris to report on Budapest events to the American peace delegation. Professor Phillip Brown remains in Budapest.

TO MAKE REPORT AT PARIS.

Professor Coolidge Leaves Vienna to Inform Delegates of Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 25.—Professor Coolidge, chief of the American Mission in Vienna, has left for Paris to report on the present political and social conditions in Austria and Hungary with bearing on Hungarian events. Professor Coolidge expects to be absent ten days.

SEAPLANES THRILL JAMAICA.

American Machines in First Airplane Flight Over Kingston.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 25.—The American warships which have been here for several days left today for Guantanamo.

At the request of the citizens, four seaplanes flew over Kingston before the departure of the vessels. They were visible from all parts of the city, and, as this was the first airplane flight ever seen here, some consternation was caused among the natives.

Spain Is Quieting Down.

MADRID, March 26.—Premier Romanones, in discussing the situation in Spain with newspaper men last night, said that Barcelona, one of the main centres of unrest, was quiet. Shops and restaurants there were open and the municipal services were returning to normal. The railway services in Catalonia, he said, were quiet and normal.

Coblenz Paper Disciplined.

COBLENZ, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The morning and evening editions of the Coblenz Gazette were today ordered suspended for three days by General Dickman for criticising the Allies in connection with an article on developments in Hungary.

KAROLYI ARRESTED BY REDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

sary, Tchitcherin, instructing the Hungarian Soviet to arrest the Allied missions at present in Hungary and to hold them as hostages.

It now develops that Karolyi had long been planning his betrayal of civilization to Bolshevism. Upon his advent to power, Karolyi imagined that the Entente would welcome him with open arms and allow the Hungarians to maintain their domination over foreign nationalities. When the French troops entered Hungary, the Count greeted General Franchet D'Esperey with the optimistic words:

"Since Nov. 1, 1918, Hungary is neutral."

The General replied coldly:

"No, she is vanquished."

From that day on Karolyi hated the Allies, and at once began intriguing with the Bolsheviki. While pretending to suppress the Bolshevist movement in Hungary, he secretly supported the Soviet's propaganda in Transylvania and Slovakia, and joined forces with Pogany, President of the Budapest Workmen's Council. A few weeks before his coup, Karolyi was heard to declare publicly:

"I shall not rest until Bolshevism is established in Paris."

In his farewell address, Karolyi declares that he is willing to serve as a private in the Red Guard, but in reality he continues to be politically active behind the scenes, for several of the new Commissaries of the People, like Kunfi and Pogany, were already members of his Cabinet.

The Hungarian Soviet has thus an unmistakable character of camouflage.

The events in Hungary have caused a panic in Bucharest, Warsaw and Prague. Rumania is once more cut off from the Entente, and already regiments of Hungarian prisoners formed in Russia by the Bolsheviki are preparing to force a passage through her territory.

The Bolshevist triumph in Hungary is held here to be a warning to the Paris Conference that swift and armed intervention, based on adequate military support by the Allies of Polish, Czechoslovak, Serbian and Rumanian forces, can alone save Central and Southeastern Europe from Lenine's clutches.

KOLCHAK PURSUES BROKEN RED ARMY

Annihilates Three Regiments and Captures Many Men and Much Booty.

ALLIES ATTACK IN NORTH

Fighting to Recover Lost Villages—Polish Victories at Grodno and Pinsk Confirmed.

LONDON, March 26. (via Montreal.)—The troops of the Kolchak Government who pierced the Bolshevist front on a thirty-mile sector on March 14 continue their progress and the position of the Bolsheviki is precarious, according to a Reuter dispatch from Omsk. The Kolchak Army has completed the capture of Osa, southwest of Perm, and is driving the Bolshevist Army westward in three directions.

The Bolsheviki are abandoning large quantities of stores, while the Kolchak troops have taken a large number of prisoners and annihilated three Bolshevist regiments.

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN NORTH RUSSIA, March 24, (Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviki are intrenching and reinforcing both their infantry and artillery at Bolshoia-Ozera and are endeavoring to hold this important point in the line of the allied communications between Obozerskaia and Onega.

Yesterday the Americans and British attacked from the west side of the village and the Russians, supported by Americans and British, attacked from the east along the road. Fighting under the utmost difficulties, the allied troops were unable to advance beyond the line of enemy machine guns, while the Bolshevist artillery maintained a certain sweep of the winding high road through the woods.

Struggling waist deep in the soft drifting snow of the forests, the forces striking from the east found a flanking movement impracticable, and they were able to progress only at the rate of two-thirds of a mile an hour.

Today the allied troops were bivouacked along the road on both sides of the village within good artillery range.

The weather during the last few days has again been extremely cold and the Americans and others who are living in Igloo-like arctic tents, are enjoying their first opportunity to test these shelters. They are holding the line to Onega and Oboserskaia. Their big guns are moving up, drawn by American mules, who are steadily plodding ahead and conquering this step by hills and the deep drifts. The airplanes, equipped with runners instead of wheels for alighting on the snow, have bombed Bolshoia-Ozera.

PARIS, March 26.—The recent Polish victories over the Bolsheviki in the Pinsk and Grodno districts are officially reported by Polish headquarters here in a statement given out as follows:

"The administration of the City of Grodno has been formally taken over by the Polish authorities. The Bolshevist armies occupying the city and district of Pinsk have been beaten by the Poles. The Bolsheviki, in full flight, left behind many cannon, machine guns, ammunition, locomotives, railway material, and 500,000 rubles."

RUSSIAN BELITTLES THE BOLSHEVIST ARMY

Dr. Hessen Says Conscripts Would Desert Before a Strong Invading Force.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—Now that Bolshevism in Europe has gained from Hungary such an accession of strength, special interest attaches to a statement of Dr. Hessen, editor of the Petrograd newspaper Retch, who has been interviewed by the Berlingske Tidende on his arrival in Copenhagen. This statement gives a painful idea of the starvation at present prevailing in Russia and of the absolutely prohibitive scale of prices. The miseries of the country are now added to by a virulent outbreak of spotted fever, which has led, to the suspension as a preventive measure, of all railway passenger traffic since March 18.

The most interesting part of the statement, however, in the present circumstances, is that in which Dr. Hessen discusses the Russian Bolshevist army. Is it only mythical? Dr. Hessen says that the army doesn't really exist at all, at least as an army in a military sense. Originally a volunteer army, it is now conscripted on the basis of an age limit which is fixed arbitrarily from month to month. But this conscription is not applied to the towns, but only to the poor, illiterate peasants who do not understand one atom of the whole business. They are without land, without food, without warmth and light, and when called to the army, which offers them most of these things, naturally they go. The knowledge of the death penalty ordained for those who desert keeps many of them in it, but not all. Dr. Hessen tells how some time ago 3,000 men had to march from one of the barracks in Petrograd to the railway station. When the detachment arrived there, there were only thirty men left, the rest having deserted on the way.

As another example of the state of affairs in the army, it is mentioned that at certain manoeuvres a brigade of heavy artillery refused to obey and armored cars had to be brought up to enforce orders.

The workers in the towns are drifting away from Bolshevism and all its works and armies. The Bolshevist leaders said that their program was peace, and the workers seem to be determined to insist on this plank in the program, even though denounced by the authorities as rebels.

"If," says Dr. Hessen, "a foreign army—and it would not require to be a large one—were to march into Russia at this moment and give confidence in its strength and determination, the Bolshevist army would at once disband itself, and the whole people would at once rally around it as a deliverer."

But, it may be commented, armies have before now achieved great things when tempted by the lure of foreign conquest.

RIOTERS IN EGYPT SACKED 2,000 HOUSES

Scores of Natives Killed by Troops After Trains and Stations Had Been Looted.

CAIRO, March 26.—The official reports of the riots in Egypt show that 2,000 houses in villages were sacked.

On March 14 several British soldiers were murdered, and a mob sacked and burned the stations at El-Rekkah and El-Wasta. On March 15 the express from Cairo was pillaged, and several other trains were sacked. An employe of the State railway was murdered. On March 16 the mob raided the police station at Miniet Camp and released prisoners. It then attacked the station, and the military picket was obliged to fire. Thirty natives were killed and nineteen wounded. Several thousand natives attacked the station tank, and the troops and police were obliged to fire. Twenty-two natives were killed and fifty wounded.

The disorders in Cairo were checked with the least possible employment of force. Altogether sixty-nine natives were killed and eight wounded here. The behavior of the Cairo police was excellent.

SETBACK FOR FRENCH IN UKRAINE VENTURE

Churchill Tells Commons of Situation in Anti-Bolshevist Parts of Russia.

LONDON, March 26.—Discussing the situation in Russia today in the House of Commons, Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, said that events during the last two or three months in Ukraine had been extremely disastrous to the French. He said they had entered from the south and had gone some distance from the coast, when they were confronted by superior forces and encountered hostility from the people. The Secretary pointed out that this latter feature was something which "must be carefully weighed, as it showed the danger that might result from rash or ill-considered action."

Kherson and Nikolaiev have been taken and Odessa is being defended by French, Greek and Russian forces against Bolshevist attacks, he said. The position of the Bolsheviki near Odessa, he pointed out, has exposed Rumania to a very direct threat of invasion, which, with the Hungarians advancing on the other side, has made the situation very difficult.

In speaking of General Denekine's army, the Secretary said that it was Great Britain's policy to give it support, but not to involve any British troops. He said that General Denekine is "fighting desperately for his native land and for the world's civilization." There is a British mission with General Denekine, and medical supplies, munitions, instructors and technical advisors are being furnished. He said that General Denekine had suffered a severe reverse while advancing toward Novo Tcherkask, but, by striking back toward the Caspian, he had successfully taken 30,000 prisoners. The British retain control of the Caspian, but there is a Bolshevist fleet at Astrakhan, where the harbor is at present icebound.

Small detachments of British troops stretching toward the frontiers of India are holding back without serious fighting Bolshevist emissaries seeking to advance and spread disturbances there.

Admiral Kolchak's armies in Siberia have done well in the northern sector, although not so successful further south, Mr. Churchill said, adding:

"The British have a handful of men there as a symbol and guarantee of the authority of Admiral Kolchak. The Government has supplied Admiral Kolchak's armies with a very large number of rifles, some cannon and other munitions by the way of the Siberian Railroad. It is intended to continue this support by sending technical instructors and experts to Siberia."

Replying to a question, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Harmsworth said the Bolshevist Government arrested the British mission in the Caucasus last October and the men were now incarcerated in Moscow. They were allowed a certain amount of exercise, Mr. Harmsworth said, and extra food comforts were supplied by the British Government through the medium of the Red Cross.

VILLARD PITIES GERMANY.

Punished Enough, He Cables, Would Compel Red Cross to Aid.

Oswald Garrison Villard, who has been in Europe for some months, has sent two cable dispatches to his paper, The Nation, which were sent only to other newspapers yesterday. Mr. Villard, in these messages, says that the situation within the German nation is so grave that unless food is speedily forthcoming from the Allies the country will be turned over to Bolshevism and "Europe will be pulled down with them." He has just returned to Paris after four weeks in Germany, and it was impossible to exaggerate the conditions he had found.

"If humanitarian America," says Mr. Villard, "could realize the actual state of affairs it would compel the Red Cross to rush in food, milk, oils, grease, and soap. It is now agreed that food will be sent in, and fats, too, but milk and grease as well are needed."

Mr. Villard expresses the opinion that the moral superiority of the Allies is steadily waning, and that a bitter hatred, especially against the French, which did not exist at the time of the surrender, is rising in Germany. There is now talk of revenge, he said, which did not exist before. He adds that it is the universal belief that the Government will not sign any extreme peace terms, but will invite the enemies to enter and take over the country.

One of Mr. Villard's dispatches contains these statements:

"The spread of Bolshevism in Germany is remarkable. At least 500 Russian agents in Berlin are known to the Government, which is honestly and deeply concerned about the presence of the Trotzky army on the frontier. * * * When I was in Munich the Soviet leader there received offer of unlimited sums from Berlin capitalists if they would go to the edge of the French zone of occupation to start propaganda in France. The feeling now being aroused makes against the hope of permanent peace and Wilson's plan.

"It now looks," he says, "as if Senator Lodge were right—that peace should have been made first and the League afterward, though not for the reasons which he wishes to further."

Fair-minded Americans, Mr. Villard says, if they had seen what he has seen would agree that Germany is now punished enough, and that the continuance of the blockade simply means suffering and death for the most innocent.

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GERMAN WAR COST IS $46,500,000,000

Minister Schiffer States That the Annual Interest on the Debt Is $1,975,000,000.

TAXES TO BE QUADRUPLED

Funds to Be Provided for Trade Propaganda—$25,000 for Ebert's Expenses.

COPENHAGEN, March 26. — German revenues from 1914 to the end of 1918 amounted to 17,000,000,000 marks, the German Minister of Finance, Dr. Schiffer, stated in a memorandum presented to the National Assembly at Weimar. The war expenditures totaled 188,000,000,000 marks, to which should be added the cost of demobilization.

The memorandum showed that war damages in Germany amounted to 4,500,000,000 marks, and claims of shipowners to 1,000,000,000 marks, and that 5,000,000,000 marks was spent for the relief of the families of dead soldiers.

The debts contracted by the Government during the war aggregated 157,700,000,000 marks, the annual interest on which was 7,900,000,000 marks.

Dr. Schiffer estimated that the national annual expenditures for the future would be 14,000,000,000 marks, compared to 2,400,000,000 marks before the war. The annual expenditures of individual States and communes in the future would be 3,000,000,000 marks, compared to 3,600,000,000 before the war.

The total amount to be covered by taxation in the future would be 19,000,000,000 marks each year. Before the war 5,000,000,000 marks was raised by taxation.

BERLIN, March 25. (Associated Press.)—The German Government has not yet been able to prepare a new budget for 1919, and has submitted to the National Assembly provisional estimates for April, May, and June. These estimates include an authorization to issue Treasury certificates totaling 3,000,000,000 marks to cover expenditures.

A number of new appropriations in addition to the payment of regular current expenses have authorized in the estimates. One of these provides for funds to establish a commercial news service in the Foreign Office to help German foreign trade.

The measure fixes the salaries of the Ministers at 54,000 marks annually. This sum covers house rent and expenses "of representation."

President Ebert is to receive 100,000 marks for social expenses and entertainment.

In asking for a credit of 10,000,000 marks in the Prussian Assembly today Herr Suedekum, the Minister of Finance, told the Assembly that the debts of the State of Prussia would amount to 8,000,000,000 marks by the end of May. The total deficit would be 2,400,000,000 marks, the Minister said, which was "unprecedented, and must be termed catastrophic."

WAR COST $260,000,000,000.

Crammond Includes Indirect Losses —Predicts Unprecedented Trade.

LONDON, March 25, (British Wireless Service.)—Edgar Crammond, a prominent British financial writer, estimates the direct cost of the war to the Allies at £38,360,000,000, and to the Central European Powers at £13,675,000,000. He estimates the total cost of the war, including indirect losses, at £52,000,000,000.

"There has been nothing, he says, approaching this destruction of capital wealth in the history of the world. The immediate result of the upheaval is to be found in the high cost of living and universal increase of wages. Judging from past experience, he concludes that the fall in the price of commodities and wages will take place slowly and gradually.

"The war has enormously increased the power of production in Great Britain, and Mr. Crammond is convinced that this, at the present time, is at least 50 per cent. over the production of 1913.

Through all the economic records of the past, Mr. Crammond says, it is possible to trace an advance in the standard of living for the masses concurrently with an increase in the amount of money in circulation and a decline in the purchasing power of money.

In the light of these conclusions, he is unable to see any real grounds for depression and anxiety about Great Britain's economic future, and he predicts that the nations are on the eve of a period of intense activity in trade such as the world has never known.

MORE THAN BLUFF AGAINST CESSIONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

corps districts, and would have something less than 250,000 men.

Throughout Prussia steps were taken for the Reichwehr fairly in harmony with the brigade district plan. There is a notable exception, for the old third corps district has the von Lüttwitz volunteer army corps of approximately 50,000 men, and thus has several brigades. This corps has absorbed the volunteers of the old 18th, 19th, and 21st Corps districts of Alsace-Lorraine.

There has been no attempt in Bavaria to organize Reichwehr brigades on the Noske plan, and in Wüstemberg and Saxony little has been done in that direction. The Duchy of Brunswick is demanding a Reichswehr brigade of its own.

The Americans believe that there is ground for suspicion that Germany has a considerable force of volunteers stationed or assembling where they may be available in the event of renewed conflicts with the Poles, either in the Posen or Danzig regions.

The Commander of the 7th Corps at Münster has issued an order establishing training schools for non-commissioned officers at all garrison towns, similar to the schools in operation at Detmold.

PREPARING TO SHARE RULE WITH SOVIETS

German Plan Called Three-Chamber System—Move for War Blame Inquiry.

BERLIN, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The German Government will soon submit to the Committee on Constitution of the Weimar Assembly the proposal for the incorporation of the Soviet system in the constitution. The semi-official German Gazette says that the effect of this measure would be to establish a sort of three-chamber system of Government.

The Majority Socialists, as in forming their national government, were obliged to join hands with the Democrats and the Centrists in forming the Prussian Ministry today. The price of Centrist support is the postponement of the settlement of the religious and educational questions.

The Independent Socialists, one of whose principal planks is in favor of an alliance with Bolshevist Russia, refused to share in the government except on terms making the participation of the Democrats and the Centrists impossible.

In Bavaria the Independent Socialists have demanded that the Government melt all statues of former royalties and statesmen, including that of Bismarck. The materials of the statues, they ask, shall be given to industry.

The national flags, the Independents demand, shall be converted into clothing for children.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—A Weimar dispatch says it is understood that a provisional law will soon create a State tribunal to inquire into the events at the opening of the war and during its progress. Such an inquiry has long been demanded, the dispatch adds, on the ground of foreign and home policies.

REDS CRUEL IN COURLAND.

Germans Tell of Outrages Committed on Helpless People.

BERLIN, March 25, (Associated Press.)—Reports of cruel treatment of the non-Bolshevist population of Courland by Lettish Bolsheviki are printed by the Lokal-Anzeiger. The Bolsheviki took a large number of old men, women, and children from Mitau, when German forces approached that city, through the snow to a camp forty miles away. The children, the reports say, were separated from their parents, ostensibly to be educated in Bolshevist principles. Those in the party who were too weak to walk were executed, including a number of women and children.

According to the reports a number of leading residents of the towns of Tukkum and Talsen also were executed by the Bolsheviki. Great anxiety is felt in Courland for the thousands of non-Bolsheviki in Riga, which is held by the Bolsheviki.

American Food Ship at Hamburg.

BERLIN, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The American steamer West Carnifax, carrying 6,000 tons of flour and 1,500 tons of other foodstuffs, has arrived at Hamburg.

To Protect the Property of Women

IT IS a tribute to the American man's thoughtful foresight for his family, that more than half the trusts on our books have been made for the benefit of wives and daughters. The men who made these trusts—both under will and during their lifetime—have taken no chances on the financial future of their dependents.

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"Until I discovered shoes with Neolin Soles, I bought new shoes about every two months," said Mr. Jones.

Twenty-six months of wear under conditions such as these is indeed extraordinary even for Neolin Soles. But Neolin Soles are made by Science to be especially durable. They are comfortable and waterproof, too. You can get them on new shoes for men, women and children, or for re-soling. Manufactured by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

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27TH BACK IN CAMP FOR MUSTERING OUT

5,000 Men a Day Will Be Discharged from the National Service.

OFFICERS PRAISE TROOPS

Find No Relaxation of Discipline After Holiday Demonstration—Heavy Traffic on Traction Lines.

The men of the 27th Division moved yesterday to Camp Upton, in the last stage of their return to civil life. About 2,000 casuals, temporarily attached to the division, went to Camp Merritt, while the 25,000 New York State soldiers were on their way to Yaphank.

According to announcement at Divisional Headquarters, the mustering out of the former National Guardsmen will begin on Monday, and, proceeding at an average of 5,000 a day, should be completed on Friday, April 6. The mustering out will take place as follows:

Monday — 102d Field Signal Battalion, 104th Artillery, and 14th Infantry.

Tuesday—Division Headquarters, 53d Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 53d and 54th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 27th Military Police Company, 104th Artillery, 105th Infantry, and 106th Machine Gun Battalion.

Wednesday — 102d Trains Headquarters, 102d Ordnance Repair Shop, 108th Infantry, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, and 107th Infantry.

Thursday—102d Ammunition Train, 102d Engineer Train, 102d Engineers, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and 105th Artillery.

Friday—102d Sanitary Train and 102d Supply Train.

In the interval before the discharge papers are made out, relatives and friends of the men will be free to visit them at Upton. The usual liberal policy regarding passes for the men to come into the city will be continued.

One of the first of the units to leave for camp was the 104th Artillery, which, in command of Colonel John T. Delaney, swung out of the 9th Coast Defense Armory in Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock. The men went direct to the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, where they boarded a special train for Yaphank. Casuals, numbering 240, were left behind and later made the journey over to Camp Merritt in command of Lieutenant Miles Casteel of Niles, Mich.

Praises Men of the 107th.

Nineteen hundred officers and men of the 107th left their armory at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street at 8:30 o'clock, with Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant commanding. Before leaving, Colonel Bryant made a speech to his men, complimenting them for their bearing during the parade. "I am proud to be the commander of such a well set up group of men," he concluded.

A casual detachment of 1,200 men, Far Westerners for the most part, sent in as replacements, stayed behind in the armory until the afternoon, when they went to Camp Merritt. Officers of the regiment were high in praise of the conduct of the men during the ceremonies of the last three days. They said that not a single man reported late yesterday morning, and that no "A. W. O. L's." had been reported.

Part of the 105th Infantry and the 102d Ammunition Train, 2,000 men in all, left on two ferryboats from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street shortly after 11 o'clock. They entrained in Long Island City for Upton. The appearance of many of the men testified to fatigue. On the way over to the ferry from the 71st Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, however, they whistled and sang and as the boats pulled out a chorus of "We'll be back soon looking for jobs, fellows," came back to the small-sized crowd at the slip. "All right; we'll have the jobs for you," was the reply.

About 3,000 men of the 102d Supply Train and the 106th Infantry left Thirty-fourth Street on three boats at 12:30 o'clock. They marched from the Thirty-fourth Street exit of the subway and were cheered along the route by noonday crowds. Many of the men carried bundles of civilian clothing in order to be ready when they were mustered out. "We had a wonderful time," said a spokesman, "but naturally we're anxious to get out of the army and back home as plain civilians again."

The 1,200 men of the 102d Engineers and 600 replacement troops, after a night in the armory at 168th Street and Broadway, were in line and on the way to the camps at noon. The 102d was drawn up in the former American League ball park, opposite the armory, and filed into ranks in Fort Washington Avenue, the lines extending from 170th to 165th Street. Coffee and lunch were served by canteen workers. The engineers embarked on the ferryboat Scandinavia at 158th Street and North River and took their last "ocean" trip in the army service down around the tip of Manhattan and up to Long Island City. The 600 replacements were ferried over to Fort Lee on the ferryboat Lakewood.

While hundreds of their admirers gave them their final send-off, the 106th Infantry and the 106th Machine Gun Battalion left the Atlantic Avenue terminal of the Long Island Railroad early yesterday morning for camp. After them and winding up the Brooklyn departures, went the 105th Field Artillery, the Bronx units joining the command at the station.

After working practically all night, street cleaners had restored Fifth Avenue to its normal condition early yesterday morning. Newspapers, wrappers from chocolate bars, empty luncheon boxes, and a miscellaneous assortment of rubbish were piled along the avenue in great heaps at dawn when the carts arrived to take it away. Window decorators were on the job early, too, redressing shop windows, while carpenters were hard to work clearing away the private stands which had lined the thoroughfare.

Heavy Traffic on Traction Lines.

In answer to many complaints that the company had failed to make provision to meet the heavy traffic on Tuesday, officials of the B. R. T. yesterday said that Brooklyn really had a better service than ever before on such an occasion. It was denied that the trains had been run on a Sunday schedule.

"The subways," said Vice President John J. Dempsey, "were run on a rush-hour schedule practically all day. There was what might be called an overload on only two occasions, when the Interborough lines were temporarily blocked and the crowds swarmed into the B. R. T. subways. The elevated and surface lines were operated on rush-hour schedules during the rush hour, and during the remainder of the day on a schedule about 25 per cent lighter than that of the rush-hour period.

The B. R. T. had one of the greatest days in its history. In addition to the civilian traffic, we operated twenty special trains for troops. About 1,900,000 cash fares were collected on all lines. The Broadway subway alone took in 220,000 nickels. However, the system did a bigger business on the previous day, when Brooklyn held its parade, the number of cash fares collected then being 2,100,000."

At the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 165 Broadway, it was said yesterday that on Monday, the day before the parade, 2,952,342 persons used the company's elevated and subway lines. On Tuesday 2,876,666 traveled, both days establishing new records in the number of nickels collected. It was explained that the greater business of Monday was due to the fact that it was a business day and also to the number of out-of-town visitors who had journeyed from point to point viewing the parade's decorations.

BASE HOSPITAL NO. 37 AT DIX.

Unit, Ready for Demobilization, Cared for 19,500 Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., March 28.—Base Hospital Unit No. 37, organized at the University of Pittsburgh, reached here for demobilization today, after eighteen months' service abroad, during which it cared for 19,500 wounded. Four of its members were cited for heroism—Captain Bender S. Cashman, First Sergeant Charles D. Strobl and two nurses, Mary de Lozier and Marguerite Aaron. Captain Samuel S. Redman, a Pittsburgh surgeon who returned as a casual officer with the unit, announced that just before leaving France he married Miss Katherine Hornsburgh of Baltimore, whom he met while she was entertaining in a Y hut in France.

TROOPS DETRAIN QUICKLY.

Transfer to Camp Upton Is Carried Out on Schedule Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, March 28.—Fatigued by their parade in New York and the festivities that followed it 15,000 officers and men of the 27th Division arrived here today to await demobilization. Between 9 o'clock this morning and 7 this evening twenty-five trains, of eleven to fifteen cars each, drew into the terminal at the south centre of the camp and rapidly discharged its passengers. As each train entered the terminal, officers jumped into the cars and ordered all hands to the platform in double-quick time. Within three minutes each train was emptied and hurried back on the spur to the main line and then eastward to return to Jamaica by the South Shore Division.

The organizations were hastily marched out of the station where they found 150 welfare workers of the various organizations, vieing with each other to see who could give out the most cigars, cigarettes, matches, chewing gum, and sandwiches.

The records are in good shape for early mustering out. For every man in the ranks eleven forms have to be prepared. He will hear lectures on compensation, insurance, morale, and labor before he is paid and discharged. Practically 400,000 industrial forms will have to be sent to Washington as a record of the enlisted men of the division. In addition, company records weighing 50,000 pounds will be forwarded to Washington. Each officer's discharge record will require eleven forms.

KEEP FIFTH AVENUE ABLAZE.

Illumination in Honor of the Troops Will Continue.

Frank L. Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan and Chairman of the Committee on Illumination of the Mayor's Committee, announced yesterday that he would continue the illumination of Fifth Avenue, from the Washington Arch to 110th Street, every night until Sunday. After that, he said, he would have the thoroughfare illuminated two or three times a week until the celebrations of welcome to the Rainbow and the 77th Divisions had been completed.

Almost as many persons as were there on Tuesday night paraded back and forth on the avenue last night. Great crowds collected at the Victory Arch in Madison Square, where police lines were maintained; thousands walked slowly by the Court of the Heroic Dead in front of the Public Library, while the greatest throng of all congregated at Sixtieth Street, where the flashing Tower of Jewels maintained its two eighty-foot pillars of vari-colored brilliancy against the sky.

Plans are already under way by the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops to observe fittingly the return of the Rainbow and the 77th Divisions, it was announced last night. According to the latest information, the Rainbow men, with the 165th Infantry, will leave France about April 10, while the 77th will be on the high seas twelve days afterward. The committee said that it had not been able to ascertain whether the Rainbow as a division, or only the former 69th, would land at this port.

Major S. Fullerton Weaver of the Camp Upton Divisional Staff conferred yesterday with Grover A. Whalen, Secretary to the Mayor, and accepted an offer of offices in the Hall of Records. Major Weaver will take up quarters there in a few days, directing the work of finding re-employment for 77th men, and arranging the details of the welcome home to the Metropolitan Division, which, it was announced, would be just as big and as elaborate as that accorded the 27th Division.

It was said the details of the return of the Rainbow men had not yet been fully worked out. It was expected that transports bearing the first of the men would arrive here about April 20, and that the men would immediately be sent to nearby camps. The campaign for the Victory Loan will begin on April 22, and there is a possibility that the Rainbow veterans will parade up Fifth Avenue while the loan drive is in progress.

77TH OFFICERS DUE TODAY.

Col. Campbell and Capt. Lindley Coming to Arrange Reception.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, a machine gun officer with Captain Lindley, Adjutant of the 306th Infantry, will arrive today on the transport Great Northern as an advance guard of the 77th Division and will make their headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore. They will make arrangements for the reception of the famous division which is expected to arrive during the first week in May.

The news of the coming of the advance party was sent in a wireless message yesterday afternoon to the 77th Division Association Headquarters, 280 Madison Avenue. Major James A. Roosevelt, a cousin of the late Theodore Roosevelt, who died suddenly on the Great Northern yesterday, was the third member of the party.

TO AID DISABLED SOLDIERS.

American Defense Society Sells Articles Made in Army Hospital.

Articles made by the crippled and disabled soldiers of General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J., were placed on exhibition at a formal reception given by the Army and Navy Committee of the American Defense Society at 415 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. It is hoped that there will be a large sale of these articles, which include lamp shades, desk sets, book ends, trays, tin and wooden toys, waste paper baskets, decorated boxes, bead chains, &c. The men receive 50 per cent. of the returns for the work, the remaining 50 per cent. going to the school fund of the hospital to buy supplies for the shop. Mrs. McAlister Smith presided at the opening yesterday, and was assisted by Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim and Mrs. Walter Crosley, wife of the Commander of the battleship Rhode Island. Mrs. G. J. Wheeler Jones is in charge of the work at Colonia.

TO WELCOME JEWS IN 77TH.

Plan Dinner for Soldiers and a Memorial to Fallen.

Plans to welcome the 14,000 Jewish members of the 77th (Upton) Division were formulated at the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society Building, 299 East Broadway, on Tuesday night, when it was decided that the Jewish soldiers in the division should be entertained at dinner. A memorial in honor of those who gave their lives will be erected in Seward Park, preferably, or on any other site that the city administration will grant. The committee, consisting of over 100, will also cooperate with the Mayor's Committee in its welcome to all troops.

Those who will serve on it include John L. Bernstein, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; Chairman; Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Dr. Samuel Buechler, Deputy Commissioner of Charities; Dr. Herbert S. Goldstein, Dr. Nathan Peyser, Jacob R. Fain, Leon Sanders, Grand Master of the I. O. B. A.; Jacob L. Friedman, Michael Key, and Max L. Hollander.

Vanderbilt Gets Commission.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was notified yesterday that he had been commissioned a Lieutenant. Mr. Vanderbilt entered the United States military service at the beginning of the war as a private, saw service abroad, and was advanced through the noncommissioned grades of Corporal to Sergeant, and selected for promotion to a Lieutenancy six weeks before the armistice was signed.

FOOD SHIPS BRING 3,000 MORE TROOPS

Former Austrian Liners Francesca and Argentina Arrive from Marseilles.

FLY INTERALLIED COLORS

Enemy Crews Barred from Landing —Soldiers Complain of Food and Quarters.

Nearly 3,000 troops arrived yesterday from Marseilles on the transports Francesca and Argentina, which formerly belonged to the Austro-American Line, and operated between New York and Trieste. They were both flying the white, blue and white interallied colors, which is the flag that the German food ships will sail under to America. This makes four steamships that are now in this harbor under the interallied flag. The other two are the Presidents Wilson, also of the Austro-American Line, and the freighter Dalmatia of the Austrian-Lloyd Steamship Company.

Two-thirds of the crews of the two steamships belong in Trieste, and as enemy aliens they will not be allowed to go on shore during the stay of their vessels in New York. The stewards and cooks, who hail from Italy, were given permits yesterday by the immigration authorities, and can go ashore whenever their duties permit them to do so.

There were 1,165 troops on the Argentina, and that made the sleeping quarters very cramped, the soldiers said yesterday. They also complained of the Continential style of food on the ship, which was not like the solid home cooking they had been accustomed to.

There was one death on the Francesca, that of Private Benjamin F. Oden of Greer, S. C., who died of meningitis on March 21 and was buried at sea.

Among the 983 on the Francesca were also casual companies from all parts of the country under the command of Captain W. S. James of the 79th Field Artillery. Both steamships left Marseilles at the same time and were compelled to take on coal at Gibraltar, as they could not look forward to getting any here.

FIGHT AT PARADE FATAL.

Police Investigate Death of British Soldier from Injuries.

An investigation of the death of Andrew M. De Vivo, 19 years old, a soldier in a British unit, who died in Roosevelt Hospital on Tuesday from the effects of an attack upon him by a spectator in the stand at 106th Street and Fifth Avenue, during the parade, was started yesterday at the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's office. A brother of the soldier, Rudolph De Vivo of 157 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, told Assistant District Attorney Neary that he and his brother had climbed the rear of the stand to watch the parade and a young woman had thrown his brother's hat to the ground. When, he said, the soldier resented this a man with the woman had hit Andrew on the face.

After the soldier had been taken to the hospital Rudolph De Vivo said he had returned with a policeman and had caused the arrest of the alleged assailant, Conrad Anderson, a special officer, of 608 West 189th Street. A witness for Anderson, who is detained pending the inquest, testified that Andrew De Vivo had challenged Anderson to go to the street to adjust their argument and that when Anderson responded the soldier was hurt during the fist duel. Andrew De Vivo came from France on March 15, on leave to get his discharge papers from the British Consul here.

ARMY MEDICAL CASUALTIES.

Total of 442 Among Officers in France—185 Died.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Casualties among American medical officers in France from the time of the arrival of the first unit in March 11 numbered 442, a War Department statement today showed. Forty-six were killed in action, 23 died of wounds, 12 died of accident and other causes, 191 died of disease, 1 died at sea, 7 were missing in action, 28 were taken prisoner and 129 were wounded in action.

TRANSPORTS BRINGING MANY

Record Number of Soldiers' Wives on the Aquitania.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Transport sailings were announced by the War Department today as follows:

The Aquitania, due at New York March 30, is bringing the headquarters of the 86th Division, and Michigan and Wisconsin headquarters troops, 86th Division, for Camp Custer, Michigan; 106th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 307th and 308th Field Artillery Regiments complete, mainly for Camps Meade, and Funston; detachments of the following units for Camps Dix and Upton: 158th Field Artillery, 113th Ammunition Train, 113th Engineers, 158th Field Artillery, Companies F, G, H, K, L, and M of the 165th Infantry; medical and camp detachments, 148th Infantry; Field and Staff, Headquarters and Supply Companies of the 107th Infantry; Base Hospital No. 82; casual company for New York, and 96 casual officers.

The Aquitania is also bringing a record number of soldiers' wives, there being sixty-nine brides with the army troops and six with a small naval contingent.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

IN MISSES' SUITS
The Newest Length Coats Reach Below the Hips

IT seems that as the season advances, coat lengths are trying to keep pace. At first a jacket length—then little by little they have been getting longer, until now they reach below the hips.

And this newest length permits a graceful, easy style and unusual opportunity for ornamentation.

Smart examples of the new length coats, slashed, self-corded, braided or generously adorned with buttons, are those designed on straight or more fitted lines. Tuxedo and collarless models are of added interest.

Misses' Suits with these new length coats are of wool tricotine, Poiret twill, serge, silvertone wool velour, Angora chevron or wool Jersey. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

(Illustrated)
Poiret Twill Suit with new length coat
59.00

29.50 to 195.00

MISSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor

Beginning Monday, March 31st, this store will close at 5:30 P. M.

McCutcheon's
Dainty Negligees and Silk Skirts

The new Spring Negligees and Silk Petticoats described below merit particular attention at the prices quoted. There promises to be a shortage of such garments, with a consequent advance in cost, owing to the unsettled labor conditions prevailing in the garment industry.

Not only is this a most opportune time to purchase, but we believe that comparison will convince you that these McCutcheon values are unusually attractive.

Negligee (illustrated), three-quarter length, of Wash Satin, lined with Albatross. Colors: Pink, Blue, $22.50.

Negligee, plain semi-Empire model, in Crepe de Chine, shirred ribbon trimmed, $12.75. Lace and Chiffon trimmed, up to $75.00.

Straight Line Albatross Kimona, edged with hand-buttoned scallops. Silk lined, $32.50.

Silk Petticoats, an excellent assortment, including white shadow-proof Wash Silks, $3.95, 4.95 and 5.50.

Petticoats, plain, two-toned, and flowered Taffeta, $3.95, 5.50, 6.75 and 7.50.

Our straight-line tailored Silk Jersey Skirt is absolutely dependable. In street and evening shades, all of which possess excellent wearing and laundering qualities. Skirts, $12.50. Pantaloons to match, $9.75.

Also a complete range of styles and prices in Crepe de Chine and Philippine Gowns and Envelope Chemises

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

Reg. Trade Mark

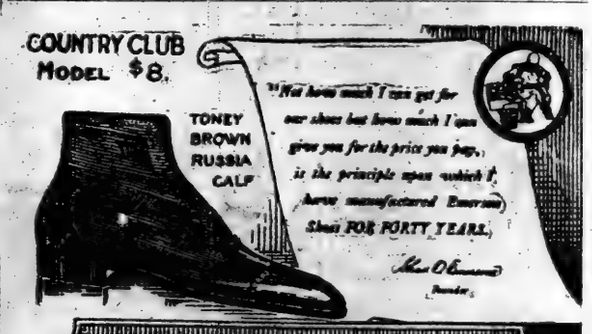
The "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunk
At $37.50
(Pictured Above)
IS THE BEST HIGH-GRADE TRUNK FOR LITTLE MONEY MADE

A trunk to be worth-while must "stand-up" under the severest usage. The Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunk at $37.50 will do so. It is covered with hard vulcanized fibre, and finished with a degree of skill never before equalled in a moderate priced trunk. Note its equipment!

Five large roomy drawers, hat box, shoe pockets, laundry bag, and twelve 5-ply veneer hangers on patented swinging trolley.

On Sale Today in the Luggage Dept. of

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street



The only way to be sure that you are getting the last word in style is to wear Emerson Shoes.

They are the acknowledged leaders in fashionable footwear. The Country Club Model shown above cannot be duplicated outside of an Emerson Store, but it is only one of a wide variety of extremely smart models—at very reasonable prices.

The wearing quality and actual retail value of Emerson Shoes are guaranteed to you because we brand our trade mark and price, based on net factory costs, on the soles of every pair in the process of manufacture. Come in today and let us show you the model you wish at the price you want to pay. *From $5.00 to $10.00 per Pair.*

EMERSON SHOE STORE
1381 Broadway
1433 Broadway
133 Nassau
New York City
383 Fulton St., Brooklyn

The Emerson Shoe
HONEST ALL THROUGH

BROOKLYNITES!
MILLIONS ARE IN RAGS
Give Your Old Clothing
TO BROOKLYN CHAPTER
American Red Cross
FOR THE REFUGEES OF EUROPE

Send all the old clothing and shoes you can spare to the Red Cross Branch or Auxiliary nearest your home. Following is a list of old clothes Receiving Stations in Brooklyn.

EAST NEW YORK.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Auxiliary, Republican Clubhouse, 296 Barbey St.
Police Reserve—Republican Club, Lincoln and Elton Sts.
Blessed Sacrament—Mrs. J. Foote will receive clothing at 3384 Fulton St.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Gravesend Dutch Reformed—Mars Harry Bennett will receive clothing at home, 3321 Neck Road.
Sheepshead Bay—2421 Voorhies Av., cor. Shore Road.

BATH BEACH.
Dyker Heights—At home of Mrs. Elberon Smith, 1180 85th St.
Lafferts Park—Church, 72d St. and 15th Av.

STUYVESANT.
Lewis Avenue Congregational—Lewis Av. and Madison St.
Jacob Strahl—1013 Gates Av.

NEW UTRECHT.
New Utrecht—4615 Bay Parkway.

BEDFORD SECTION.
Incarnation—Gates Av., between Classon and Franklin Avs.
New York Av. M. E.—121 New York Av.
Central Congregational—Hancock St., near Franklin Av.
Tompkins Avenue Congregational—Tompkins Av. and McDonough St.
Red Cross Workroom—Corner Rogers Av. and Lukes St.

BUSHWICK SECTION.
Walter Scott—1796 Broadway.
Bushwick Red Cross—At home of Mrs. Annie Pendry, 1035 Bushwick Av.

CONEY ISLAND.
Coney Island—Our Lady of Solace School, 29th St.

GREENPOINT.
Greenpoint—Y. M. C. A., Lorimer St. and Meserole Av.
Eastern District School Settlement—329 Jackson St.

BOROUGH PARK.
Borough Park—5321 13th Av.; AFTERNOONS ONLY.
St. Andrews—4th Av. and 50th St.

PROSPECT PARK WEST.
St. Saviour's—636 8th Av.
12th St. Reformed—12th St., between 4th and 5th Avs.
Mrs. Heman Smith—8th Av. and 2d St.

FORT GREENE.
St. Mary's—Mrs. Walsh, rectory Classon and Willoughby Avs.
Hanson Place Baptist—Hanson Place and South Portland Av.
Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian—Lafayette Av. and South Oxford St.
St. Luke's Lutheran—Washington Av., between Willoughby and DeKalb Avs.

WILLIAMSBURG.
St. Paul's Evan. Lutheran—South 5th St., corner Rodney.
St. John's M. E.—Bedford Av. and Wilson St.
First Baptist—Lee Av. and Keap St.

HEIGHTS.
Teaching Center of Brooklyn Chapter—100 Montague St., Main 3281.

BAY RIDGE.
Bay Ridge Branch—3d Av. and 76th St.
Zion Church, 4th Av. and 67th St., March 23th, 2-5:30 p. m.
Church of Good Shepherd, 7112 3d Av.; March 27th, 2-5 p. m.
Lutheran Incarnation Church, 4th Av. and 84th St.; March 26th, 2-5 p. m. and 8-10 p. m.
Hamilton, 8824 3d Av.; March 24th and 26th., 8-10 p. m.

CANARSIE.
Eighteenth Precinct, Flatland Volunteer Firemen's Association, 1418 Rockaway Av.

FLATBUSH.
Flatbush Branch, 6-9 Flatbush Av.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LEADERS DISAGREE

Publishing Trustees Sue to Protect Their Privileges from Church Directors.

DENY RIGHT TO OUST THEM

Directors Represented as Admitting They Intend to Control or Destroy Publishing Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—A breach of unity that has arisen among the Christian Scientists led today to the filing of a bill in equity by the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society against the directors of the Mother Church to enjoin the latter from establishing a competing publishing business or injuring the present one.

The plaintiffs have retained as counsel Charles E. Hughes of New York, Herman L. Whipple of Boston, and Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, and the case bids fair to develop into one of great magnitude.

Justice Braley of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has already issued a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants.

The plaintiffs to the suit are Herbert W. Eustace of Boston, David E. Ogden of Brookline, and Lamont Rowlands of Plesyune, Miss., trustees under a deed of trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, in which Mary Baker G. Eddy was the donor.

The defendants are Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt of Brookline, and William R. Rathvon of Boston, trustees under a deed of trust dated Sept. 1, 1892, in which Mrs. Eddy was the donor, and a supplementary declaration of trust dated March 19, 1893, also directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, John V. Dittemore and Annie M. Knott, both of Boston, each claiming to hold the position and office of Trustee and Director in association with the other defendants.

The magnitude of the publishing business being conducted is revealed in the bill, which recites that for the six months ended Oct. 1, 1918, the plaintiffs have paid over to the defendant trustees profits in excess of $450,000.

Dispute Centres on Rowlands.

The schism seems to centre around Mr. Rowlands, who on March 17 was served with a notice of dismissal by the defendant trustees, which declared that he had not followed the church by-laws of Mrs. Eddy, but had shown a disposition to adopt or invent other interpretations of them that prevented their meaning or annulled their effect; that he had tried to enlarge the trusteeship into an office or function of a new and different character; that he had threatened the Mother Church Board with litigation if it exercised its "right and power" to remove any of the plaintiff trustees; that he had allowed a sense of self-interest to interfere with the interests of Christian Science; had become self-assertive and contentious and disposed to make trouble without regard to consequences, and had other interests which prevented him from giving sufficient time and attention to the business of the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Judge Braley's preliminary injunction commands the defendants to desist and refrain from taking any further action intended directly or indirectly to interfere with the plaintiff Rowlands, or either of the other plaintiffs in the discharge of his or their respective duties as trustees under the trust instrument of Jan. 25, 1898, and from carrying out any purpose or plan by either direct or indirect means to compel the plaintiffs or any of them to resign their offices as trustees, or to impair, destroy, or in any way injure the business of the Christian Science Publishing Society."

The bill declares that Mrs. Eddy's conception of spreading Christian Science consisted of two distinct branches of activity. First, the organization of churches, and second, the increasing of the circulation throughout the world of publications. It says she determined to put the two activities in the hands of two different sets of trustees, and, accordingly, on Sept. 1, 1892, by one deed of trust and an amended deed of March 19, 1893, placed the Mother Church in the hands of the Christian Science Board of Directors," and in 1898, by a second deed of trust, conveyed her property used in the Christian Science Publishing Society and delegated to the trustees of that trust the authorities she had up to that time reserved exclusively to herself. The plaintiffs aver it was her intention to keep the affairs of the publishing society separate from the control and management of her church.

Arbitrary Action Charged.

The plaintiffs say that no valid or sound reason exists why Mr. Rowlands should be removed or should resign his office; that the action of the defendant Directors in seeking his dismissal is an arbitrary and capricious attempt to exercise a fancied power which does not exist, and that the action is for the purpose of extending their powers individually and collectively into a domain purposely excluded from their jurisdiction by the trust of Mrs. Eddy. They say they have been advised by counsel that the defendants have no right to remove Rowlands as matter of fact or in law.

It is alleged that the defendants' plan involves an attempt to force the plaintiffs out of their trusteeship in order to replace them with three of themselves or three who will be subservient to them. The bill says it is the plaintiffs belief that if Eustace and Ogden decline to appoint a successor to Rowlands agreeable to the defendants, they plan to make the refusal ground and excuse for an attempt to remove both of them.

The plaintiffs further aver that the defendants have stated to many Christian Scientists in substance that they plan to obtain control of the publishing society or to destroy it; that if the plaintiffs as trustees continue to resist the demands of the directors and refuse to conform to their will, the directors propose, in the terms used by one of them, "to make the publishing society an empty shell," and to accomplish that result by using their great influence with Christian Science churches and field to induce Christian Scientists not to continue to authorize and support the publications published by the society established and founded by Mrs. Eddy, but to subscribe for and support new publications which the directors have threatened, themselves, to publish.

As a result of conferences of counsel on both sides, it was agreed that both sides should try to harmonize their views. The plaintiffs say they tried to carry out their agreement to do so, but that the defendants demanded that the plaintiffs should repudiate the opinion of counsel, especially the part of the opinion declaring that in the event of a conflict between the terms of the deed of trust and the church manual, the trustees were bound to obey the mandates of the deed.

It is alleged that the Directors also insisted that as a further condition of the trustees retaining their offices as such, the Trustees should acknowledge in writing that the Board of Directors have final authority in regard to the editorial policy of the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society and general supervision of the affairs of the publishing society. Then followed the notice of dismissal to Rowlands.

Directors Defend Their Stand.

BOSTON, March 26. (Associated Press.)—The Board of Directors of the First Church of Christ Scientist issued the following statement tonight:

"The suit filed by Messrs. Eustace, Rowlands, and Ogden is part of an effort to hold their positions as publishers of the Christian Science periodicals without responsibility to the church of which these periodicals are the organs. These periodicals have their existence and value as organs of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and they get their substantial support from or through the members of the Mother Church. The Board of Directors of this church has only insisted that these trustees publishers fulfil the rightful obligations of their positions or relinquish them.

"All that this board has done has been done in perfect accord with the deed of trust by which said trusteeship was constituted, and everything done or contemplated by this board is called for by the by-laws of this Church.

"In this exigency we must steadfastly hold what Mrs. Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, said in a somewhat similar situation:

"'I approve the by-laws of the Mother Church and require the Christian Science Board of Directors to maintain them and sustain them.'"

FLETCHER GIFT TO HARVARD

Will Gives Estate to Foster Knowledge of Health.

The will of Horace Fletcher, dietary expert, who died Jan. 12 at Copenhagen, Denmark, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The will does not disclose the value of the estate, the residue of which goes to Harvard University after gifts to the widow and to friends. He provides an annuity of $5,000 for his widow, Mrs. Grace A. Fletcher of 222 West Twenty-third Street, and gives her all his personal property in Venice.

The bequest of the residue states that the income is to be used by Harvard University for "fostering knowledge of healthful nutrition" and to offer the Horace Fletcher prize for the best thesis on the subject, "Special Uses of Circumvallate Papilli and the Saliva of the Mouth in Regulating Physiological Economy in Nutrition." Mr. Fletcher states that the gift is made in recognition of the services and sympathy of Professor Henry Bowditch Pickering and Professor William James to the cause "to which I have devoted my life." The testator stated that he regarded himself as a resident of New York and intended on his return from Denmark to take his residence at the Lotos Club."

Western Men Are Entertained.

The Rocky Mountain Club fed and entertained 130 men of the 27th Engineers whose homes are in Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska, last evening and gave the soldiers a rousing send-off previous to their departure for demobilization camps in the West. Following the dinner the men marched to the Hippodrome and after seeing the performance they entrained for Camp Merritt, leaving this morning for their homes in the West. Herbert Wall, Secretary of the Rocky Mountain Club, welcomed the engineers at the dinner.

HAYWARD PRAISES FRENCH.

Army Most Scientific and Greatest Ever Created, He Says.

At a luncheon of the Fifth Avenue Association in Delmonico's yesterday Colonel William Hayward of the 369th Infantry, recounted the deeds of his negro soldiers in France, and outlined out the reception which he said he had made in the heat of battle. He determined there that, once he got back to America, he would pay tribute wherever and whenever he could, first, to the "gallant French army, the most scientific, the greatest organization ever created," and second, to the "American doughboy, the high private in the ranks, who looked over the French and English, and said, 'If those guys can do it, then I can, too.'"

Robert L. Mirak, President of the Board of Aldermen, and E. J. Cattell of the Chestnut Street Association in Philadelphia also spoke. Mr. Cattell, who was introduced by the toastmaster, J. E. Thropp, as "the world's greatest optimist," declared that he saw confidence in the future of business relations, suggesting that business men have adopt the motto of the French: "If it's possible, it's done; if it's impossible, let's do it."

POGROM IN BUENOS AIRES.

Fichists Here Get Report that Many Were Killed on Jan. 9.

Details of a pogrom in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Jan. 9 last, when many Jews were killed—the report says "thousands"—but this is believed to be an exaggeration—have just been received by the Zionist organization of America, according to a statement issued by that organization last night. The slaughter of the Jews was the result, it is stated, of a rumor that a strike was the beginning of a Bolshevist revolution incited by Jews.

A White Guard was organized, the statement says, which raided the Jewish quarters, killing a number of persons that cannot be estimated because they were all buried in one grave. It adds that all the horrors were perpetrated with police co-operation. Every person who was a Jew or looked like a Jew was stopped, brutally beaten, and dragged off to a police station. Young and old, men and women, were treated alike.

The excuse given in each case was that the Jews were hiding Maximalists from the police. Even synagogues were raided.

The report says that the Argentine Federation of Zionists caused an end to be put to the pogrom by the police, after it had been explained that there was no Bolshevism among the Jews there.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
5TH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Emphasize the Vogue of

SMALL FUR SCARFS

Featuring

Russian Sable, Fisher
Stone Marten
Hudson Bay Sable

This assemblage of rare pelts of sumptuous quality and beautiful tonings features the Vogue of the one to six skin scarf.

Stone Marten	(one skin)	35.00 up
Stone Marten	(two skin)	59.50 up
Stone Marten	(three skin)	95.00 up
Fox	(animal effect)	45.00 up
Natural Blue Fox		95.00 up
Fisher	(large animal effect)	85.00 up
Hudson Bay Sable	(two skin)	110.00 up
Russian Sable	(two skin)	225.00 up

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WE make all our own Clothing because we have never yet heard of a First Prize being won by proxy.

Suits: $30 to $65
Top Coats: $25 to $45

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street
Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

The Most Important Event of Its Kind This Year

Women's Distinctive Suits

Skilful Reproductions of Spring's Most Charming Models

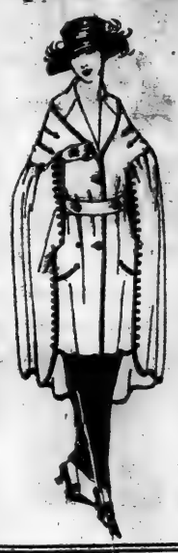
Special Today and Tomorrow

at $39.50

Russian Blouse models, very charming types of box effects, stunning sports and demi-tailored styles are included. Made with dainty detachable vestees or gilets of tapestry silk, satin, tricolette, tussah or khaki-kool.

Poiret twill, tricotine, gabardine, silvertone, pencil stripings, Oxfords, worsted checks, tweeds and wool Jersey.
Sizes 34 to 44—Four of twenty distinct styles pictured.
Fourth Floor.

Women's Dolman Cape Coats and Dolman Capes



are enjoying an unprecedented vogue among fashionably dressed women. We offer a splendid collection today at

$22.50

They are exact duplicates of styles heretofore shown only at very much higher prices. Many are in the smart coatee effect, others are more military in line, draping gracefully from the shoulders. Fashioned of

Men's wear serges, wool velour, and poplin

with shawl collars of self material or foulard Silk and trimming of novelty buttons or silk braid.

At $22.50 they stand absolutely alone! 4th Floor

None more individual on the Turf—

Women's Paddock Model Riding Suits

Coat and Breeches

at $39.50

Cut in the very successful Paddock model by America's best known maker of riding habits of distinction.

Tailored in soft, all wool mixtures and Venetian cloths of unquestionable quality.
Sixth Floor

We offer a splendid collection of

Women's Smart Serge Frocks today at $15

Four very charming models, the same as we have been selling until recently at $25 and $29.50. Three are beautifully embroidered, and one is in tailored effect with button trimming.

Tailored in a fine serge that retails at $2.50 a yard

—in itself is a recommendation of the dependability of these frocks. Sizes 34 to 44. Colors: Black and navy. Two styles pictured.

Fourth Floor.

A Pump and an Oxford of Rare Beauty

Fit to grace the foot of a Princess

These two dainty and skilfully proportioned shoes are among the best productions in distinctive footwear for Spring. Though graceful to an unusual degree, and made according to a very high standard of workmanship, their cost is decidedly modest:

Pumps—$7.50 Oxfords—$8.50

Both styles may be had in a new shade of tan Russia calfskin, gun metal calfskin, black glazed kidskin, and white Nu-buck.

Second Floor.

Before selecting a Corset for Spring, see

The Saks Special

C. B. a La Spirite Corsets

For Street, Evening and Athletic Wear

Made according to our own specifications, these beautiful corsets have many exclusive and practical features which not only idealize the figure, but also afford unusual comfort. They are fashioned of figured pink batiste, with rubber top stitched in baby blue.

Prices $3.50 and $4

An Important Sale of

Toilet Requisites

Today and Friday Only

Albodon Tooth Paste	16c
Lyons Tooth Powder	16c
Kolynos Tooth Paste	18c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	33c
Pepsodent Tooth Paste	33c
Boriclor Tooth Paste	33c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder	71c
Listerine, large size	66c
Lavoris, $1.00 size	68c
Glyco Thymoline, large size	75c
Borine, magnum size	96c
"Mum" Deodorant	18c
Odorono, small size	18c
Odorono, medium size	36c
Odorono, large size	69c
Java Rice Powder, 50c size	32c
Pussy Willow Face Powder, 50c size	32c
Cream of Almonds, skin and hand lotion, 25c size	19c
Holmes' Frostilla	17c
Oriental Cream	$1.15
Allen's Foot Ease	18c
Theatrical Cold Cream—1 lb. can, reg. 50c	39c
Cream Elcaya, 60c size	45c
Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream, 50c jar	34c
Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream, 85c jar	54c
Mulsified Cocoanut Oil, 50c size	36c
Wild Root Dandruff Remedy, 60c size	45c
Westphal's Auxiliator, large size	66c
Delatone Hair Remover	73c
Wondersteen Hair Remover	79c
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia	34c
"Hyglo" Nail Polish, in powder or cake form	19c
Lysol, 25c size	18c
D'Ormo's Vegetal, Lilac de France, 6 oz. bottle	75c
"Queenal" Talcum Powder, regular 15c	10c
D'Ormo's Rose Talcum Powder, regular 25c	18c
D'Ormo's Lily of the Valley Talcum Powder, reg. 25c	18c
Babcock's Butterfly Talcum, regular 25c	18c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Talcum, 1-lb. can, reg. 29c	25c
Samurai Talcum, reg. 25c	18c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 8-oz. bottle	22c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 16-oz. bottle	33c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 32-oz. bottle	60c
"Ideal" Hair Brush, reg. $1.79	
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 25c size	18c
"Mermaid" Hair Brush, reg. $1.00	79c
"Keep Clean" Hair Brush, an excellent value at	49c
Whisk Brooms, reg. 50c	29c
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, reg. 35c	29c
Tooth Brushes, bone or transparent handles, reg. 35c	25c
Nail or Hand Brushes, assorted styles, reg. 75c, at	49c
"Velvo" Wash Cloths, embroidered edges, reg. 15c, 10c each, $1.10 doz.	
French Lambs' Wool Puffs, reg. 25c	15c
Hodgman's Rubber Moulded Hot Water Bag, reg. $1.50	95c
The Lily Fountain Syringe, reg. $1.50	95c
Shower Bath Sprays, large spray, long tubing, reg. 95c	69c
Rubber Bathing or Diving Caps, reg. 25c	19c
Rubberized Air Pillows, were $1.50; to close	59c
Johnson & Johnson Shaving Cream, tube	22c
Toilet Paper, cabinet containing 3 rolls of 1,000 sheets each, reg. 42c	35c
Ivortus Men's Combs, reg. 25c	19c
Ivortus Ladies' Dressing Combs, reg. 40c	25c
Steel Manicure Scissors, reg. 75c	49c

SALE OF TOILET SOAPS

Ivory Soap, 3 cakes for	19c
Hand Sapolio Soap, 3 cakes for	21c
Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap, 3 cakes for	24c
Jergens' Violet and Glycerine Soap, 3 cakes for	25c
Armour's Cold Cream and Glycerine Soap, 3 cakes for	25c
Armour's Peroxide Bath Soap, large cake, 3 cakes for	28c
Pears' Unscented Glycerine Soap, 3 cakes for	36c
Johnson's Foot Soap, 3 cakes for	50c
Woodbury's Facial Soap, 3 cakes for	50c
Packer's Tar Soap, 3 cakes for	54c
Resinol Soap, 3 cakes for	54c
White Castile Soap, 2½-lb. bar, reg. 65c	49c

No mail or telephone orders filled during this sale.
None C. O. D. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

O'LEARY TO GO FREE UNDER BAIL TODAY

Despite Treason and Espionage Indictments Pending, Court Will Release Him.

SUM OF $10,000 AGREED ON

His Alleged Offenses Unbailable Heretofore — Co-defendants Are Likely to Stay in the Tombs.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, whose trial on an indictment charging that he had entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the United States, ended in a jury disagreement last Sunday afternoon, and is awaiting trial on indictments which charge conspiracy to commit treason against the United States and conspiracy to commit espionage in time of war, will be released in $10,000 bail this morning.

It has been the general opinion that conspiracy to commit espionage in war time, which is a capital offense under the Federal law, is an unbailable offense, but the action to be taken this morning would indicate that it is not. It was recalled last night that when O'Leary pleaded to the indictments charging conspiracy to commit treason and espionage, Judge Learned Hand, before whom he was arraigned, remarked, when the question of bail was raised, that "I take it that in a case like this there can be no bail."

Attorneys for O'Leary will appear in the Federal District Court at 10 o'clock this morning. The application for bail will then be made to Judge John C. Knox who, it was said last night, will immediately sign the bail order which will mean the liberty of O'Leary. Bondsmen are ready and the prisoner will be free, it was said last night, by noon.

Matter Decided at Conference.

It first became known late last Sunday afternoon that an effort was to be made to get O'Leary out of jail before he was brought to trial on the two indictments still hanging over his head. O'Leary himself started to make a speech on the matter when he was stopped by Judge Augustus N. Hand, who ruled that the question of the prisoner's liberty was not one that he could consider at that time.

The matter of bail was finally decided yesterday at a conference of lawyers for the accused agitator and representatives of the Federal Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The fact that the jury had disagreed in the "Bull" case was admitted last night to have been one of the principal reasons for the decision to permit O'Leary to be released from the Tombs. The sum of $10,000 was then agreed upon, and O'Leary's friends immediately made provisions to have the bondsmen ready when Judge Knox signs the order this morning.

While O'Leary will be released, his co-defendants, who are in the Tombs with him, will not be so fortunate, at least not for the present. An official familiar with the situation said last night that he did not think any of the co-defendants would be released but that they would be held in the Tombs and brought to trial in due course.

The co-defendants are Hermann Wessels, a Commander in what was once the German navy, and who is charged with having operated in this country as an official spy of the old Imperial German Government; Mme. Victorica, who in Germany is said to be known as the Baroness Maria von Kretchmann, who, the Government contends, came to this country in December, 1916, as an aid of Wessels; Willard Robinson, who is a friend of O'Leary, who is alleged to have made secret trips to Europe for the enemy; Albert Paul Fricke, an American citizen of German birth; Emil Kipper, and John T. Ryan.

Ryan, also a friend of O'Leary, is now a fugitive from justice. He is a Buffalo lawyer and is the man to whom one of the German agents who was selected to blow up the Welland Canal, went for financial identification when he arrived in Buffalo in 1915 to carry that plot into effect. Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, who died on Dec. 23, 1917, was also named in the original indictments.

In Tombs Since Last June.

O'Leary has been in the Tombs since June 19 of last year. Just before the conspiracy to commit treason and espionage indictments were returned he disappeared from New York, and Ryan, his friend, quit Buffalo. The Secret Service has searched to the corners of the earth for Ryan, but to date not a trace of him has been found. O'Leary disappeared from New York in the afternoon of May 7, 1918, and was captured on a chicken farm near the little village of Sara in Clarke County, Washington, on June 13, following.

A delight to the palate; a comfort to the nerves—
INSTANT POSTUM
instead of coffee.

ORDER
Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

Pressure on Space

So large a volume of advertising is offered for publication in The New York Times that frequently on four days of the week advertisements are crowded out.

Today 8 columns of advertisements are omitted and 115 columns published.

It is recommended that schedules be revised if possible to include Saturday, Sunday or Monday, when more advertising space is available than on other days of the week.

In January and February The New York Times published a greater volume of advertising than any other New York newspaper.

FORM A LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Will Be Non-Partisan, Non-Militant, and Non-Sectarian— Defers Choosing Name.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—Following the organization of a non-partisan, non-militant, and non-sectarian woman voters' league, the afternoon session of the National American Woman Suffrage Association adjourned late today without deciding on a name for the league.

It was agreed that the name should not be applied until after the convention in February, 1920, which is to be a centennial celebration of Susan B. Anthony's birthday. Arguments also were advanced that the name of the association should not be changed while there is still a fight for suffrage in many States and the Federal amendment unratified.

The object of the new organization, which is in the form of two houses, one composed of delegates from voting States and the other from nonvoting States, is to secure protection in their right to vote to the women citizens of the United States by appropriate national and State legislation, and to increase the effectiveness of women's votes in effecting better Government. Delegates from the nonvoting States shall compose the House of Delegates and those from suffrage States the House of Voters.

At the afternoon session $80,000 was raised from the various States, completing a budget of $120,000 to carry the work during next year. Mrs. Mary H. Loines of New York City is the only delegate attending the convention who was present at the first convention of the American Suffrage Association in 1869.

Militant suffragists were arraigned bitterly for their public demonstrations and denounced as obstructionists to the success of the amendment.

Sectional executive conferences composed the night session. Speakers included Mrs. Frank J. Shler; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and Miss Rose Young, all of New York City.

RUSSELLITES OUT OF PRISON

Rutherford and Seven Associates, Back from Atlanta, Give Bail.

Joseph Rutherford and his seven associates of the Russellite sect in Brooklyn, who were sentenced last June to serve twenty years on each of four indictments for violating the Espionage act, got back to Brooklyn from Atlanta prison last evening and were released on bail by Federal Judge Chatfield, pending their appeal.

The men looked healthy, and Rutherford said they were glad to return to Brooklyn and that they had no doubt of their ultimate discharge. They were brought back from Atlanta by Marshal Power and two deputies.

When the men reached the Federal Court room they were surrounded by friends. The reception was continued last night at the Bethel Home, local headquarters of the association, at 122 Columbia Heights.

Sparkes and Fuller represented the eight men in court. Judge Chatfield fixed bail at $10,000 each, which was furnished by the New Amsterdam Casualty Company. Rutherford's seven comrades in conviction are William E. Van Amburgh, George H. Fisher, Clayton J. Woodworth, Robert J. Martin, Alvin Hugh McMillan, Fred H. Robison, and Giovanni Dececca. They were instructed to appear in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan next June.

NEW BODY FORMED TO EXPAND TRADE

State Department Organizes Committee to Co-ordinate with Other Boards.

SANCTIONED BY PRESIDENT

Will Provide Advisory and Supervisory Machinery for Developing Foreign Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Announcement was made today by the Department of State, through Acting Secretary of State Phillips, that an organization had been created to co-ordinate the work of all Government departments in building up and extending American interests in foreign trade. The step has the full sanction of President Wilson, who signed an order authorizing the State Department to proceed with the work on Feb. 28 in Washington.

Such action has long been advocated, but lack of an adequate American merchant marine has served to delay it. With a large American merchant marine now assured and the certainty that Congress will take up recommendations for a permanent trade expansion policy at an early date, today's announcement is of far-reaching importance not only to shipping but also to finance, industries, and business interests in general.

This latest activity means that the research work of Government agencies which has been going on for years will be utilized to aid American commerce in expanding. It means also that the Government will give official cognizance to the need of obtaining long credits and removing other obstacles which have worked in the past to the injury of American trade expansion.

A careful study of the opportunities awaiting American industries in South American countries has been made by agents of the Department of Commerce, and there have been conferences here between Government officials and representatives of South American countries. Financial problems have been discussed and ways and means considered for extending aid to American commerce so that it will be able to compete on an equal basis with any other nation. It is stated that there is in sight a great era of development in South America opening fields of the utmost importance to any nation which goes into foreign trade on a large scale.

The same efforts are in view with relation to European and Far Eastern fields. As a result of close studies made during the war, the State Department, the War Trade Board, and the Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce are in a position to supply information of the greatest advantage to American industries.

The prime purpose of the new organization which is representative of all the five Government agencies which already have a share in contributing to the development of foreign trade is to compile data and promote team work. Individual agencies will continue to deal with their cases as they arise, but will have the benefit, through committee conference, of the co-operation of other agencies.

Prominent among the problems which will receive immediate attention are those in allocation and marine freights, cable and radio facilities, reconstruction loans and Latin-American loans, consortiums for buying in Europe, labor and immigration and the development of what are known as "key industries" such as the dye industry and strategic raw materials.

The formal announcement from the State Department said:

"The Department of State, through Acting Secretary of State William Phillips, today announced the organization of a co-ordinating committee on foreign trade. An order authorizing such a committee was formally signed by the President on Feb. 28, during his recent visit to Washington.

"The committee includes representatives of all the Governmental offices which deal in any way with foreign trade matters. Its duty is to formulate conclusions and to harmonize and co-ordinate all Governmental activities in any way connected with foreign trade, thus safeguarding the economic future of the nation.

"The committee will provide advisory and supervisory machinery of Government executives for unifying the work of further extending and developing the business interests of the United States in foreign channels.

"Neither the committee as a whole, nor its subcommittees, will deal with specific cases of foreign trade interests except as they may be brought to its attention by the different Government officers now handling these matters. In other words, the American business public will not have direct communication with the committee, but will continue to deal as heretofore, with the various pre-existing agencies of the Government.

"At a preliminary meeting, which was held last Thursday in the office of Acting Secretary of State Polk, the following representatives of various governmental agencies were present:

"Department of State, Acting Secretary Polk, Mr. Lay, Mr. Frost; Department of Commerce, Acting Secretary Sweet, Mr. Cutler; Shipping Board, Chairman Hurley, Mr. Stevens; Treasury Department, Acting Secretary Rowe, Mr. McQuire; Department of Agriculture, Mr. Brand, Mr. Moomaw; Department of Labor, Acting Secretary Post; Navy Department, Admiral Peoples; War Department, Colonel Dunn; War Trade Board, Mr. DeSaulnier; Federal Trade Commission, Commissioner Fort; Tariff Commission, Commissioner Culbertson; Railroad Administration, Mr. Spens; Interstate Commerce Commission, Acting Chairman Woolley; Post Office Department, Mr. Maddox.

"A subcommittee on organization was created, with Julius G. Lay, acting foreign trade advisor of the Department of State, as Chairman. To this committee, composed of representatives of the various departments named above, was assigned the task of organizing subcommittees for particular functions.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst Seriously Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst left yesterday afternoon for San Francisco, where they were called in response to a telegram stating that Mr. Hearst's mother, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, is seriously ill. Mrs. Hearst, who is widely known throughout the country for her many benefactions, has been ill for some time.

INITIATES INQUIRY INTO MILITARY LAW

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the first doctor had discovered the scars, the marks of disease developed prior to his admission to the army.

"The man, when he has passed his physical examinations, is paid. In many of the camps the Railroad Administration has established a railroad ticket office. The man is entitled to the soldier rate home or to the place from which he came.

"Men who are discovered to have remediable disabilities are sent to the convalescent centres or to the base hospitals for further observation, and, of course, their demobilization is deferred until they are cured.

"We found this process going on over the whole country, and apparently being pretty swiftly done."

Baker Silent on Ansell Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 26, (Associated Press.)—Secretary Baker upon his return today to Washington had no comment to make as to what he planned with regard to publication of the reply submitted for his consideration by Lieut. Col. Ansell of the Judge Advocate General's Department, to statements by Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, previously given out through departmental channels.

One element of the controversy that has arisen over the military legal system is the investigation being conducted at the Secretary's order by Major Gen. Chamberlain, Inspector General. Mr. Baker said he had not seen General Chamberlain and did not know whether that investigation had been completed.

From other sources it was learned that the Inspector General probably would not finish his work for some weeks. He was understood to be investigating the whole contrgversy, including the conduct of the officers involved.

The only copy of Colonel Ansell's reply known to have reached any one outside the War Department was that furnished by Acting Secretary Crowell to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee of the last Senate. When Senator Chamberlain made public the text of his telegram to Secretary Baker demanding that the Ansell reply be given out for publication, there was circulated among newspaper representatives in Washington, attached to the copies of Senator Chamberlain's message, a statement that Ansell had attacked General Chamberlain and other high army officers as "reactionaries" in the first brief he submitted to the Senate Committee.

The statement led to the belief among officers at the War Department that Colonel Ansell's reply to General Crowder raised objection to the assignment of General Chamberlain as investigator of the controversy. If such is the case, it was said, there had been nothing to indicate that the Secretary had changed his mind or that he had under consideration the transfer of this investigation to some agency other than the office of the Inspector General.

Rickenbacker to Make Address.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, erstwhile idol of the automobile races, will speak on "The Arena of the Skies" at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening.

TO FIGHT HIGHER RENTS.

Tenants of Riverside Drive House Meet and Make Plans.

A committee composed of tenants in the apartment house 980 Riverside Drive held a meeting last night to complete plans to fight the attempt of the landlord to break leases and boost rents by demanding increases ranging from 40 to 60 per cent. Lloyd Willis, Chairman of the committee, said:

"The tenants have decided to appeal to the Board of Aldermen and the State Legislature for protection, not only on their own account, but for the benefit of all rent payers of the city. We have started this fight for proper treatment, and if we win it, which most certainly we believe we will, landlords will be powerless to revoke leases and boost rents as they please. Some of the leases in this house are made to 1930."

At the meeting the committee arranged a statement of the facts and a resolution, which will be presented to the Board of Aldermen for action by Alderman Clifford F. Bostwick of the Seventeenth District, in which the apartment house is situated. A similar statement and resolution will be taken before the Legislature by Assemblyman Earl A. Smith of the Twenty-first District.

There are forty-eight tenants in the Riverside Drive house, and forty-six of these are on the committee.

MUST SET CLOCKS AHEAD.

Law Orders Change of Time Early on Sunday Morning.

Under the daylight saving law, two hours after midnight on Sunday clocks all over the United States will be put forward one hour.

The Executive Committee of the National Daylight Saving Association, of which Marcus M. Marks is President, will give a luncheon on Saturday at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, in celebration of the defeat of the effort to repeal the law by a rider attached to the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Car Fares to Drop in Jersey.

On order of the State Public Utility Commission, trolley fares in New Jersey will be reduced on April 1 to 6 cents, with a charge of 1 cent for transfer. The Public Service Railway Company has been charging 7 cents since last October and under the terms of the board's decision at that time it was to be reduced on April 1.

Men's
Boots and Oxfords
Solid Leather
$7.50 upwards
Including Brown Shell
Cordovan Oxfords
at $8.00
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.

PROKOFIEFF
The Sensational Young Russian Pianist records exclusively for
THE DUO-ART PIANO

THE remarkable young Russian pianist-composer Sergei Prokofieff has fairly electrified the musical atmosphere of New York. His massive strength and virility—his complete mastery of the most intricate technique—his breadth and sincerity as a composer of the modern school, have won Prokofieff nation-wide praise and renown.

This very worth-while young musician plays in Recital at Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 30th. Go and hear Prokofieff. He is different; startling perhaps, but thrilling.

The remarkable pianism of Prokofieff furnishes a splendid example of the endless versatility of the Duo-Art Piano. Of absolutely unlimited scope, this greatest of reproducing pianos is able to play just as Prokofieff plays—just as Paderewski, Hofmann, Bauer, Leginska, Novaes play. Come and hear the Duo-Art Piano. It is the musical marvel of our day.

The Duo-Art is pianoforte, Pianola and Reproducing Piano in one. It is made in Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber models. Grands and uprights.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—the Greater Phonograph

In MANHATTAN	In THE BRONX	In BROOKLYN	In NEWARK
29 W. 42nd Street	367 E. 149th Street	11 Flatbush Avenue	895 Broad Street

The Reserve Telephone Equipment of Peace that Served New York in War

WAR, the great annihilator of the plans of NATIONS, also destroys the best laid plans of organized INDUSTRY!

Years ago the Telephone Engineer looked ahead and laid the broad plans for meeting the normal increase in the demands on New York City's telephone system. It was *necessary* that he plan far in advance.

For it takes time to provide additions to a telephone system as large and complex as that of New York City. It requires a year, for instance, to erect a central office building—a year to manufacture the complete equipment for a new central office and nearly another year to install it.

And so the Telephone Engineer back in those days of Peace, with his finger on the pulse of the City's social and business activity, made it his business to look ahead—often twenty years ahead—and lay his plans to meet the increased needs of the future long before they arose. New York City's telephone system was well prepared for every emergency of Peace.

But then came the day when the first low rumble of war sent the demand for telephone service shooting skyward. It leaped in bounds of tens and hundreds of thousands almost overnight. It reached eventually the enormous average of three and one quarter million calls a day!

New York City's telephone system was not designed and built for War, but by virtue of the engineering foresight that years ago visualized the increased future needs of peace, there was a reserve of equipment underneath the City's streets and in the central offices.

And it was only by bringing this reserve equipment into action, and by constructing quickly the limited amount of new equipment that war restrictions allowed, that the essential telephone needs of the City were met.

TODAY the Telephone Engineer's problem lies in the *immediate* future and it is a big one. To meet it his plans for the next two years provide for six new central office buildings—additions to eleven existing central office buildings,—seventeen new central office switchboards and additions to thirty-six existing central office switchboards!

It's a big construction program, but it's just a part of the general plan for restoring New York City's telephone service to its high peace-time standards of quality.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

W.L.Douglas
FOR MEN FOR WOMEN
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
$4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00

IF you have been paying $10 to $12 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L.Douglas $7 and $8 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W.L.Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W.L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W.L.Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

BOYS' SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00

CAUTION
Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated.
BEWARE OF FRAUD

For sale by 106 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from factory by mail. Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W.L.Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th.
★1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1493 Broadway (Times Sq.)
★ 984 Third Avenue.
★1459 Third Avenue.
★2202 Third Av., cor. 126th St.
★2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
★ 250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
★ 706 Broadway, near Thornton St.
★1867 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★ 478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington Street.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
★PATERSON—192 Market Street.
★TRENTON—29 East State Street.

Stores marked with a ★ carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women

EXPECT AGREEMENT ON HARBOR TREATY

Representatives of Civic Bodies Urge Ratification at Board of Estimate Hearing.

NEW JERSEY WANTS ACTION

Present Draft May Be Amended to Meet Objection of Mayor and City Officials.

George W. Wickersham, Samuel Untermyer, Julius Henry Cohen, and others argued at yesterday's special hearing before the Board of Estimate for the city's approval to the proposed treaty between New York and New Jersey for the development of the port of New York. Mayor Hylan, Controller Craig and the other members of the Estimate Board have gone on record as opposing the plan, which has been drawn up by committees representing the Legislatures of both States, but as a result of yesterday's hearing it was said that an agreement might be reached whereby the city officials will change their stand.

Mr. Cohen was present as counsel for the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission and Governor Smith; Mr. Wickersham representing the Chamber of Commerce, Samuel Untermyer the Merchants Association, James Sherlock Davis and Frederick L. Cranford the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; Lucius Nola the Knickerbocker Civic League, Nelson S. Spencer the City Club, and Colonel Henry W. Hodge, ex-Public Service Commissioner, the Citizens Union. Those who oppose the plan, either in whole or in part, are former Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins, William S. Peckham of the New York Connecting Canal Association, Charles F. McLean of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Charles C. Quinton, Frank Joyce and Henry H. Wynants. The opponents are to be given a hearing on Thursday.

The treaty as submitted provides that a general plan for a complete revision and improvement of port facilities must be presented to and approved by the Legislatures of both States and subject thereafter as the law requires to Governmental approval. No change in the plan can be made by either party without the joint approval of both Legislatures. The various articles of the treaty provide for a system of financing which the authorities contend, will not only bring about a vastly improved condition of the port of New York, but will make the issues of debt easier on all concerned. A system of bond issues based upon the value of the property affected in any special instance is proposed.

Mr. Cohen, the first speaker for the treaty, reviewed its history and gave warning that unless the two States get together on the proposition New Jersey is prepared to proceed with a comprehensive plan of port development on its own account. He said that unless New York and New Jersey worked the question out together this State would get little good from the zone rate case it won from New Jersey a short time ago. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in the event of no joint action being taken, he said, could reopen the case and give New Jersey a better rate to the serious damage of New York.

Mayor Hylan suggested that if the population of the New Jersey portion of the port district proposed is but 2,000,000, while the New York portion contains some 7,000,000 people, New York should have a larger representation on the commission.

Mr. Cohen replied that while the preponderance of population favored New York, the other side could say that it had the terminals and the trunk lines. The proposal was a partnership between two States to bring about a general plan of improvement by co-operation and union of action, he said, and he expressed the opinion that the equality of representation would be essential to a full acceptance of the treaty by New Jersey.

MESSENGER STRIKE FADES.

Official Says Boys Are Returning to Work.

While an official of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at 195 Broadway, said that the strike of the messenger boys was practically over and nearly all the strikers had returned to work, John Boalis, the mediator of the State Industrial Commission, who is acting on behalf of the investigation of the labors of Miss Frances Perkins, said that the status of the strike remained practically unchanged.

Neither the company officials nor the strike leaders, he said, yesterday had shown any indication of retreating from the one question that is now in dispute—the reinstatement of the four messengers discharged several days previous to the strike, and who are basically the leaders of it.

There was a conference yesterday, Mr. Boalis said, between officials of the Western Union and a committee of three strikers, when the company, he said, expressed a willingness to discuss any question except the return of the four men; while the boys' Committee said that was the only demand they were making.

There were fewer boys at the strike headquarters, 230 East Fourteenth Street, yesterday, and it was generally understood that many of the boys have deserted the union and gone back to work.

WOOLEN STRIKE RESUMED.

7,000 Return, but Walk Out Again During Day.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 26.—Nearly 7,000 woolen workers in the plants of the Botany Worsted Mills and the Gera Mills, who returned to their places yesterday, after a strike which lasted eight weeks, again walked out this afternoon because the strikers declared, the companies discharged leaders of the labor movement and members of the Workers' Shop Committee, contrary to their agreement when the strike was ended. The manufacturers would make no statement as to the causes of the second walkout.

Employes of the Garfield Worsted Mills, who returned to work yesterday and walked out before the day was over gave the same reason for their action.

Without having made any offer to the striking employes, Acheson Hayden Company, handkerchief manufacturers, opened their gates this morning to striking employes. About 200 of the 1,000 workers returned.

Hyman Bushell, counsel for the striking garment workers, said last night that of the 35,000 garment workers who have been on strike in this city 3,000 are out at the present time. All of these, he said, belong to Local 2, waist and dress operators. Settlement have been made with employers, he said, by Local 62, white goods workers; Local 41, lace and dress shoung makers, and Local 50, infants' and ladies' underwear workers. Mr. Bushell estimates that it has cost the strikers a minimum of $20 a week each in lost wages and predicts that the strike will be completely settled soon.

BRITISH MINERS FAVOR ACCEPTING TERMS

But Threaten Government Unless New Conscription Policy Is Abandoned.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 26.—The miners' conference today decided to take a ballot on the Government's proposal and at the same time advised the men to accept them.

This is generally regarded as disposing of the danger of a great strike by the "Triple Alliance" for at least some time to come. Coupled with this satisfactory announcement, however, was the direct threat to the Government that if it did not abandon its Services bill the joint labor bodies would take steps to compel its withdrawal. This is a bold defiance of the conscription policy, for the Services bill authorizes the Government to retain certain specified numbers of men in the military, naval and air forces until April 30, 1920.

In the Commons yesterday Liberals such as Sir Donald Maclean and Aneurin Williams declared that the Government's compulsory service measures were overinsurance. A suggestion by one member that the April, 1920, date fixed in the bill be advanced to November of this year was scouted, as evidently it is the Government view that rapid improvement in the situation cannot be counted upon.

LONDON, March 26. (Associated Press.)—The official report of the conference yesterday at the Board of Trade between Government representatives and the Executive Committee of the miners shows that the Government declined to accede to the modifications of the Sankey report, as suggested by the miners, who asked that the six-hour day be brought into force in July, 1920, instead of July, 1921, and that the wage advance be 2s. 6d. instead of 2s.

Andrew Bonar Law, for the Government, argued that the miners had gained enormously by the Sankey report, and that by striking they would lose many prospective advantages from the continuance of the Sankey Commission.

SUBWAY LINES STILL FACE COAL SHORTAGE

Tieup of Transit and Light Plants Being Averted by Day-to-Day Supply.

NO ACTION BY HYLAN

Silent on Navy Proposal That City Craft Solve Port Strike Problem.

Since the withdrawal by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Navy Department's offer to act in cases of emergency to keep New York traction and light companies supplied with coal, no arrangements have been made to guarantee coal to New York public utilities and the danger of a subway shutdown and lightless nights is not at an end.

Mayor Hylan has not announced any decision with reference to the suggestion of Mr. Roosevelt that the municipal authorities could remedy the situation by using city-owned harbor craft to move coal from the Baltimore & Ohio terminals on Staten Island to the utility plants. No statement was issued on this subject from the City Hall, and Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney said that, so far as he has been advised, the Mayor has not taken any steps to remedy the situation.

"I did not hear that there was anything alarming in the coal situation today," Mr. Whitney said, "and that means that there is a supply on hand for the different public utilities of twenty-four or forty-eight hours, at the least, but the danger of a tie-up through lack of coal is not past. The arrangements which have been made to supply coal, in spite of the strike, are not sufficient to insure a continuous supply and the situation is still being handled from day to day."

Using Non-union Crews.

Most of the coal for the Interborough and other public utilities has been moved in the boats of private boat owners with the help of non-union crews. The attempt of the Railroad Administration to keep the traction companies and other utilities supplied with coal had to be abandoned because the strikers, after giving consent for the use of railroad craft for this purpose, withdrew the consent on the ground that union conditions had been violated. They asserted that union crews of towboats had been asked to haul coal in scows which were manned by non-union men.

The private boat owners issued a denial yesterday that they had withdrawn boats in the service of the Navy Department or refused to re-charter them. They asserted that all craft which had been asked for by any Government department on the ground that it was a Government necessity had been turned over to the Government.

Further efforts of the Government to intervene with a new group of arbitrators have been declined again, it was learned yesterday, by the boat owners, who have continued to urge the Government to enforce its original arbitration, the Macy award. Proffers of good offices by a variety of Federal conciliators have been met consistently with a request that the Government make good the assurance of President Wilson, cabled from Paris, that the forthcoming award would be enforced with all the powers of the Government departments interested.

Suggest Concessions.

According to Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, all the proposals made by the several arbitrators sent by the Government to deal with the situation after the War Labor Board and Umpire V. Everit Macy had retired from it, have been in substance that the private boat owners should grant the same concessions which were agreed by the Government departments after the strike was declared against the Macy award.

Conciliator James L. Hughes, representing the Department of Labor, held a long consultation yesterday afternoon with the leaders of the harbor workers and it was announced that all ideas of mutual concessions for the purpose of ending the strike, would be placed before the full Strike Committee today.

Officials of the Strike Committee announced yesterday that three more private boat owners had signed agreements to accept the terms of the strikers, making a total of thirty-eight private firms who have accepted the demands of the strikers. The boat owners asserted yesterday, however, that they had lost less than 3 per cent. of their members since the strike began nearly four weeks ago and that they presented today practically a solid front.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Every Style is Not Becoming to Every Girl, But There is a Becoming Style for Every Girl

IN THE GIRLS' DRESS SHOP

(Illustrated)
Girls' Plaid Taffeta Silk Dress
18.50

IT has been said that in femininity there is the greatest diversity. This is surely apparent in girls between childhood and young womanhood. At these ages no two girls are alike and what is charming on one might not even be becoming to another.

If it is an art to design dresses for women, it is a science to work out successfully well fitting, graceful and becoming styles for these young girls.

It has taken years of experience and study to work out the exact requirements and proportions for each individual type of girl, but as a result there is a becoming style for every girl in the Girls' Dress Shop.

And among them are dresses of plain, checked or plaid taffeta silk, georgette crepe, crepe de chine, foulard, pongee, chiffon or tricolette. Sizes 12 to 16 yrs.

16.75 to 49.50

GIRLS' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor

B. Altman & Co.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK

—whether drawn hither by eagerness to greet the home-coming heroes, the lure of pre-Easter shopping, or just the urge of the Spring-time travel-impulse—will add much to the vitalizing influence of their sojourn by a visit—or, better still, a series of visits—to B. Altman & Co.'s great Store.

For this is Madame la Mode's favored rendezvous. Day after day the new things come pouring in—clothes of the latest style and material, clothes that are the ultimate word in fashion for women, misses and the younger set, as well as for men and boys; nothing is lacking that is really new and smart.

And, besides clothes, there are hosts of lovely and desirable things that everyone should see—and, seeing, will be sure to want.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Beginning This Morning At Saks

A Remarkable Sale of

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies

At $2.85

Regularly $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00

The complete sample line of the most widely advertised and best-known hats made in America to-day. Having served their purpose in demonstrating the superior quality of this manufacturer's line—we promised not to mention his name—they are now offered to you at a fraction of their actual worth.

All wanted Spring colors—all sizes—every hat perfect.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

FORMAL OPENING DISPLAYS

Introducing the

GREAT PARIS SUCCESSES

in

Fashions for Spring

Tailored Suits - Street Coats
Gowns — Wraps
and
Paris Hats

The Most Noteworthy and Authentic Fashion Showing of any Establishment in America

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Men's "Altman Standard" Clothes

now specially featured in

The Men's Wear Department

include

FINE SACK SUITS

(made of imported woolens of unsurpassed quality and tailored with the skillful finish generally found only in custom-made garments)

at $70.00

As but one suit is made of each pattern of cloth, the purchaser of one of these suits enjoys the rare advantage of absolute exclusiveness.

No extra charge made for alterations

(Men's Clothing Department, SIXTH FLOOR)

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

PLAIN CARPETS & LINOLEUMS

Large Assortments New Colors

Special Prices

Suitable for Offices, Buildings, Institutions, etc.

Expert Suggestions and Estimates Furnished, without charge, upon request.

American Red Cross Clothing Drive, Mar. 24-31

bundle up your bundle

If you have two coats give one to your fellow man who is shivering in Europe. Give every practical garment you can. Give your second best dress. Give shoes. Give underwear. Give all the used clothing you don't urgently need. Because men, women and children across the water need it desperately.

Go Bundle Up Your Clothes!

Take them to any Red Cross Receiving Station listed below or to the Central Receiving Station, 9 Union Square.

Battery to 59th St.

20 Vesey St.
*197 E. Broadway
607 Hudson St.
*254 E. 110th St.
*111th St. and 7th Ave.
80 9th Ave.
73 W. 23d St.
*346 W. 20th St.
20th St. and 4th Ave. (church)
S. E. cor. Broadway and 29th St.
30 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square.
*7 E. 34th St.
455 10th Ave.
*138 W. 40th St.
*305 E. 42d St.
Grand Central Station
349 E. 46th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
*324 W. 46th St.
*470 Lexington Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
50th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
416 W. 54th St.
350 W. 57th St.
60th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)

East Side, above 59th St.

60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
Sutton Sq. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School)
981 Mad. Ave., at 72d St.
1010 Park Ave., at 84th St.
167 E. 84th St.
236 E. 126th St.
1226 St. and Mt. Morris Park W.
Lenox Ave. and 122d St.
2097 Pitkin Ave. (church)

West Side, above 59th St.

149 W. 69th St.
West 70th St. and Central Park West
*96th St. and Broadway
36 W. 99th St.
1761 Amsterdam Ave.
Fiet. St. and Broadway (church)
*806 West End Ave.
West 82nd Ave. and 77th St.
251 W. 80th St.
444 Amsterdam Ave.
*2442 Broadway, at 92d St.
86th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
149th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
227 W. 106th St.
224 W. 180th St.
1144th St. and 7th Ave.
971 W. 114th St.
406 W. 122d St.
*125th St. and Manhattan Ave.
101 W. 103d St.
13 W. 129th St.
1409 Amsterdam Ave.
401 W. 161st St.
468 W. 143d St.
149th St. and Convent Ave.
1000 St. Nicholas Ave.
250 W. 135th St.
190th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
178th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
729 W. 125th St.
145th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
602 W. 207th St.

Stations in boldface type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES BOLSHEVIST INQUIRY

Eight Democrats and the Two Socialists Vote Against Investigation Resolution.

SAY IT WILL BE FUTILE

Better to Remedy Causes of Unrest, Socialists Hold — Inquiry on Before May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—After exhausting debate, the Assembly today gave assent to the proposal for running down the Bolsheviki in this State embodied in a concurrent resolution introduced last week by President Pro Tem. J. Henry Walters in the Senate and adopted by that body without dissent and practically without debate. In the Assembly all the Republicans voted for the resolution, but eight Democrats and the two Socialist members voted against it as unnecessary and ineffective.

The Assembly made only one change in the resolution, reducing the appropriation from $50,000 to $30,000, purely for reasons of economy. The change will render new action by the Senate necessary, but this will be readily forthcoming tomorrow.

Senator Walters said tonight that he expected to get the inquiry under way before May 1. Indication that it would be thorough was forthcoming today when it was learned that ex-Judge Nathan L. Miller of the Court of Appeals had been asked to serve as counsel to the Committee. Senator Walters, too, is exercising care in the selection of personnel. It was reported tonight that the chairmanship would go to one of three Senators—Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland, who, while a first-year man in the Senate, is known as a lawyer of distinction; Henry M. Sage of Albany, or Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida.

Minority Leader Charles D. Donohue of the Assembly was compelled to apply the whip to keep his Democratic following in line. Many Democrats manifested an unwillingness to vote for the resolution because, they contended, the investigation would produce no useful result. It was a tribute to Mr. Donohue's leadership that on the final vote only eight out of the fifty-four Democrats voted against the measure. They were C. C. Johnson, Leininger, Lyons, McCue, McLaughlin, Mullen, O'Hare and Schwab.

The Socialist members, August Classens of New York and Charles Solomon of Kings, were on the firing line almost continuously throughout the debate. Both admitted that, within the definition the Republican members placed on Bolshevism, they were Bolsheviki. The term was the subject of varied definitions, ranging from "universal social unrest," to "force, violence, and destruction let loose for the overthrow of capitalistic government." The milder definition was approved by the socialists.

"There are two Bolsheviats here in this house," said Assemblyman Solomon, "Claessens and myself. If you want to stop the spread of what you have been pleased to call Bolshevism study the causes of social discontent and you will find them in the high cost of living, unemployment, inadequate housing conditions, and the intensity of the struggle for existence generally. What have you done to meet these conditions? And yet you wonder that what you call Bolshevism is spreading through the State.

"I know this resolution will pass, because there aren't enough men and women in this chamber who have the courage of their convictions.

"To the extent that Bolshevism is opposed to capitalistic government, the Socialist Party, as represented in this chamber, is in agreement with that purpose."

"Will the gentleman say that he is willing to overthrow organized government by whatsoever means?" queried Mr. Fertig, Democrat, of the Bronx.

"My answer is found in the fact that my colleague and I are members of this house and employing duly constituted legal means within constitutional limits," replied Mr. Solomon.

THREE PLATOONS OPPOSED.

Would Bankrupt Cities, Opponents Declare at Senate Hearing.

ALBANY, March 26.—City officials from various parts of the State opposed Assemblyman Blakely's mandatory three-platoon system bill for firemen in all cities of the State at a hearing today before the Senate Cities Committee. The increased expense was the chief opposition argument.

Representatives of the Mayors' conference asserted the enactment of the measure would mean the virtual bankruptcy of some municipalities, and Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick of New York said it would increase the city's expense $5,000,000.

James P. Holland of the State Federation of Labor, supporting the bill, charged that firemen opposed to it must have been forced to do so by the men higher in authority. Others who favored the legislation included representatives of the National Firefighters' Association and members of the New York City and other Fire Departments.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL BILL.

Albany Measure Creates Forestry Experiment Station in His Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—J. Henry Walters, Senate leader, and Assemblyman Fearon of Syracuse introduced today a bill authorizing the State College of Forestry, at Syracuse University, to establish an experimental station, to be known as The Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station, in which there shall be maintained records to show the results of experiments and research work in relation to the habits, life histories, methods of propagation, and management of fish, birds, game, food and fur-bearing animals, and of forest wild life generally.

The measure is in accord with recommendations made by a special committee appointed by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee to suggest some means of fittingly commemorating the life of Theodore Roosevelt.

HURRY ADVERTISING BILLS.

Activities of Promoters Cause Comment at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Three bills involving public advertising which have been pending in the Legislature for several weeks are beginning to cause comment now that the promoters are making their final drive to get them on the third reading calendars in time to have them rushed through in the closing moments of the session.

It is said that the billls, which were introduced by Assemblyman Caesar B. F. Barra, one of the Tammany members, would be of benefit chiefly to "Phil" Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall and bosom friend of Charles F. Murphy, who is in the advertising business. The bills take from the courts the power now exercised by them of designating in court orders the newspapers in which court notices are to be published and vest this in the litigants themselves or their lawyers.

Another advertising bill which has given rise to comment would allow from $100,000 to $150,000 to be spent by the city in advertising in a Jewish paper in which Municipal Court Justice Aaron Levy, majority leader of the Assembly when Governor Smith was Speaker, is financially interested. This was introduced by Assemblyman Frederick L. Wells of Kings, a Republican, who said that Jacob K. Livingston, the Republican boss of Kings, had asked him to interest himself in the measure. Judge Levy is an out-and-out Tammany man.

The bill provides that all advertisements for the sale of bonds and of contracts to be let must be advertised in one Jewish newspaper in Brooklyn. There is no such paper in existence in that borough, but the newspaper in which Judge Levy is interested—Der Tag und Warheit—of late has been perfecting plans to issue a Brooklyn edition. The other Jewish dailies in New York City are protesting against the bill.

The interest taken by Mr. Livingston has caused some surprise at the Capitol, inasmuch as the advertising is awarded by the Mayor, the Controller, and the Supervisor of The City Record, all Democrats.

PLEAD FOR CONVENTIONS.

No Opposition at Albany Hearing on Direct Primaries Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Rules Committee of the Assembly will have the disposition of the bills repealing in part the direct primary system and restoring the old-time convention system for the selection of State and judicial officers. This became known today when advocates of the convention plan staged an unscheduled hearing before the Assembly Judicial Committee. Assemblyman Louis M. Martin, Chairman of the committee, knew nothing of the hearing and at its end it was said that the committee would turn the measures over to the Rules Committee. In the Senate there is a possibility that the bills will be reported out.

A delegation of Albany County women urged favorable action on the Walton-Fearon bill restoring the party convention. John F. Dutton and William W. Niles, representing the Republican Club of New York City, declared their organization in favor of the measure. No one appeared in opposition.

EPIDEMIC SMITES LABRADOR

Fifty Per Cent. of Northern and 25 of Southern Population Dead.

MONTREAL, March 26.—Fifty per cent. of the inhabitants of Northern Labrador perished during the Winter from an epidemic of influenza, smallpox, and measles, according to dispatches to The Montreal Star sent by mail to Battle Harbor and by wireless to St. John's, N. F. Earlier reports had shown that an epidemic in the southern section of the coast had cost the lives of 25 per cent. of the natives, but first reports from the northern section are contained in today's dispatches.

Forty Newfoundlanders wintering on the coast for the purposes of trade, perished at Nain, with forty-odd Eskimos, representing nearly the whole population of that settlement. Okak, with a population of over 200, is entirely wiped out. At Hebron 200 died, leaving only a remnant of residents to dispose of the bodies, most of which were buried in a single pit without coffins or rites. Fifteen persons, engaged in sealing, died on an island in Okak Bay and their bodies were devoured by animals.

It is estimated that only 400 inhabitants from Groosvater Bay to Nain are left alive, the dispatches say, but the full extent of the calamity will not be known until the opening of navigation in the Summer. Medical aid was unobtainable.

POLICE INSPECTOR REDUCED

Enright Refuses to Explain Demotion Just Prior to Pension.

Police Inspector Frank A. Morris, in charge of the Fifth Inspection District, has been demoted to a Captaincy, and placed in command of the Richmond Hill Precinct in the Borough of Queens to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain John Barnes, who died on Tuesday, while on duty at the parade of the 27th Division. Command of the Fifth Inspection District is given to Inspector Thomas V. Underhill, at present in command of the Bureau of National Defense.

When an effort was made to see Police Commissioner Enright today regarding the demotion, word was sent out from his office that no explanation would be given.

Smith's Drug Bill Defeated.

ALBANY, March 26.—The fate of Governor Smith's recommendation that the recently created State Commission of Narcotic Drug Control be abolished and its functions transferred to a bureau of the State Department of Health was sealed today. The Assembly, by a party vote, refused to release from committee bills which were designed to perfect the proposed reorganization. A similar motion was defeated in the Senate last week.

ANNOUNCES BRITAIN WILL PROTECT TRADE

Proposes to Frame a Policy Encouraging Production, Bonar Law Tells Commons.

LONDON, March 26.—The prosperity of the country depends upon increased production, and the efforts of the Government will be directed to framing a policy on that basis, said Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, in the House of Commons, today, discussing the fiscal policy of the Government in reply to a motion by a member. Imperial preference, he said, would be put into effect at the earliest possible moment, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was considering how to give effect to it in the budget.

There would be no hesitation in announcing the general fiscal policy of the Government whenever it was possible to decide how it would be carried out, Mr. Bonar Law declared. The election declarations of Premier Lloyd George would be fulfilled in letter and spirit, but the Government must consider the best permanent system for the country. An anti-dumping bill had been drafted, but had not yet been examined by the Government. Mr. Bonar Law promised that the Government would arrive at a decision as soon as possible and that an announcement would be made promptly thereafter.

The Government leader contended in an argument he advanced in favor of tariffs that the most vital vested interest in the country was high wages. He might be asked by labor, he said, how it would be possible to maintain high wages if cotton goods from Japan were put into the markets at a lower price than British manufacturers must pay for cotton. It was ridiculous to suppose, he said, that the old condition would continue.

TO GUARD FREE LICENSES.

Provost Marshal to Pass on Permits to Peddlers.

Captain Bernard Flood, U. S. A., who was a Lieutenant in the Police Department when his services were borrowed by the Military Intelligence Department of the army, consulted with County Clerk William F. Schneider yesterday as to taking steps to prevent free licenses for peddling goods on the streets from falling into the hands of unworthy persons. The State law gives licenses without charge to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and it is estimated that in the last few weeks more than 1,000 licenses have been applied for.

Captain Flood told County Clerk Schneider that many complaints have been received by Major Thomas, the Provost Marshal for this city, that uniformed men were annoying persons on the streets and dwellers in apartment houses, and were selling articles having little or no merit. As a result of the conference of Captain Flood and County Clerk Schneider it was decided that applications for licenses will be referred to the Provost Marshal's office for investigation before they are granted.

TO PROTECT DYE INDUSTRY.

War Board Announces Curb on All Importations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Importation of dye or dyestuffs into the United States is to be carefully censored under a ruling issued today by the War Trade Board, and it is understood that every precaution will be taken to protect the American dye industry which was built up during the world war. The formal order issued follows:

"The War Trade Board announces that hereafter all applications for licenses to import dyes or dyestuffs must be accompanied by a statement giving complete specifications of the character of the dyes or dyestuffs proposed to be imported. A supplemental information sheet, procurable from the Bureau of Imports, Washington, or from any branch office of the board, should be used for this purpose."

Added importance is given to this announcement by the fact that it is made soon after the Chemical Foundation, which will obtain title to many of the German dye and chemical patents seized after the United States entered the war, sent a cablegram to President Wilson asking that he recommend steps which would protect the American dye industry. American interests are especially anxious that no opportunity shall be given German dyemakers to regain the foothold in the industry, so far as the needs of this country are concerned, which they had prior to the war.

MISS DIAB GOES FREE.

Girl Whose Auto Killed Child Breaks Down in Court.

Miss Olga Diab, a 17-year-old student at Packer Institute, was arraigned before County Judge Norman S. Dike in Brooklyn yesterday for sentence on a charge of violating the motor vehicle law. On Oct. 25 last an automobile which she was driving killed a little girl named Jennie Stabile, and Miss Diab drove away without waiting to see what injuries her car had inflicted upon the child.

The Grand Jury dismissed the charges of homicide which were made against her but indicted her for driving away after the accident, and upon this charge she was recently found guilty. Judge Dike today suspended sentence. In contrast to her previous attitude, Miss Diab showed a great deal of emotion in court yesterday.

High Tide to Launch Navy Giant.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The superdreadnought Tennessee, now under construction at the New York Navy Yard, will be launched at the end of April or the end of May. Acting Secretary Roosevelt explained today that the ship is of such size that there is only one tide a month high enough to put her overboard. He said the Tennessee would be the heaviest ship ever launched, the actual weight being 16,500 deadweight tons.

BIG BUSINESS

Since January first, thirty-seven titles, involving more than a quarter of a million dollars each, have been sent to us for examination and guarantee.

One amounted to more than two million dollars and seven others amounted to a million dollars or more. Nine others of them were for more than a half a million each.

This big business indicates prosperity in the real estate market.

We notice with pleasure that the big buyers want our policy of title insurance on their property.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000

176 Broadway, 127 W. 125th St., 370 E. 149th St., 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn
370 Fulton St., Jamaica, 87 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
10 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

FOWNES FILOSETTE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Fownes skill and American ingenuity have produced Fownes Filosette. The superior suede-finished fabric glove. Washes splendidly, fits like kid, and keeps its original shape.

Seasonable shades. At shops everywhere.

I WILL INVEST

several thousand dollars in selling agency or established business that is capable of expansion and needs the services of an exceptionally good man more than the money.

SALESMAN,
B 853 Times Annex.

Dr. Richard W. Muller's Books on Hair

Hair and its Preservation—3rd reprint
Loss of Hair and the Quartz-lamp Treatment (translation)
Baldness, its causes, its prevention and its treatment—Second reprint
$2.00 each (postage extra) All bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

THE LITTLE THINGS

Liggett's prescription boxes are fitted with hinge covers,

This is to prevent accidental interchange of covers and avoid possible mistakes.

Attention to details such as this has made the Liggett Drug Stores' Prescription Departments dependable.

THE SAFE DRUG STORES Liggetts

The AMPICO Reproducing Piano

THE Ampico Reproducing Piano is the only instrument that fully and exactly reproduces the playing of the great artists, just as you hear them on the Concert Stage.

In keeping with this high musical quality, the Ampico has attained that finish of design which permits of its being installed within the casing of the Grand or Upright without in any degree varying the case design or beauty of contour.

The delicacy of touch is not affected, nor are there unsightly boxes to encumber your room. This perfection of design is but one of many exclusive features of the Ampico.

You are cordially invited to attend a demonstration in the Ampico Studios

The Ampico in the KNABE, HAINES BROS. and FRANKLIN
Uprights from $1000 Grands from $1950

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

ESTABLISHED 1826 LONDON

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR COLLEGE AND "PREP" SCHOOL

Knowing from years of experience that college and "prep" school students replenish their wardrobes during the Easter holidays, we present at this time complete assortments of the correct clothing and furnishings for formal and informal wear, riding, golfing and motoring.

Our importations include exclusive patterns in Spring overcoatings, suitings and shirtings.

Riding suits and golf clothes in the most approved English models.

Young men's suits in imported tweeds, homespuns and flannels.

Full evening dress suits and dinner jackets.

Sport jackets of fine imported shetlands worn with trousers of imported English cricket flannel make a very smart combination.

Young men's top coats and motor coats in loosely draped English models.

"Prep" suits made especially to the proportions of young men wearing long trousers for the first time.

Complete assortments of furnishings, headwear and footwear for formal and informal wear.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Fifty Thousand Dollars a Day for Preachers

—and they need the money right now.

You would think preachers would be more provident, wouldn't you? Good enough men, but lacking in business ability, you think.

Say, you business man, do you know that the average salary for preachers in the twelve leading denominations is just $774 a year?

That's the pay of the men devoting their lives to making your employees, and yourself, better workmen and better citizens. That's why we business men have to warn you to keep the church out of bankruptcy.

A preacher is a good investment. The man who goes to church on Sunday goes to work on Monday rested, refreshed, happy, ambitious to do his best for you. He is a valuable employee; are you helping to keep him valuable?

Never mind the bronze memorial tablet; look after the preacher's pay envelope. Don't think charity in the face of services rendered. It's debt you owe; the greatest "debt of honor" you ever incurred.

A preacher is a builder of citizens; you couldn't do business without him. You know a church adds value to surrounding property; and it's the preacher who makes the church valuable.

The church needs millions right now. Get the facts about this great investment. The most strictly business task before you in this instant is to say to a stenographer, "Take a letter to

National Committee of
NORTHERN BAPTIST LAYMEN
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

154 CASUALTIES LISTED

62 Dead and Four Missing Among Them; Total Thus Far Announced Up To 281,160

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Three army casualty lists were issued by the War Department today, containing 154 names, bringing the total for the army up to 275,237, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that army was 5,923. The total for the army and marines is now 281,160.

Army lists given out today contained the names of 62 killed in action, 14 died of accident, 40 died of disease, 32 severely wounded, 38 wounded to a degree undetermined, 33 slightly wounded, and 4 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 26.	Total.
Killed in action	51,371	8	51,379
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,363		13,363
Died of accident	3,677	14	3,691
Died of disease	31,909	40	31,949
Total	71,254	62	71,316
Wounded	193,887	86	193,975
Missing	5,408	4	5,412
Total	270,549	154	270,703

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause. (DD) Died of Disease. (DP) Died from Airplane Accident. (DW) Died from Wounds. (KA) Killed in Action. (LS) Lost at Sea. (MA) Missing in Action. (P) Prisoner. (RD) Returned to Duty. (WL) Wounded Slightly. (WS) Wounded Severely. (WU) Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General. Col. Colonel. Maj. Major. Capt. Captain. Lt. Lieutenant. Sergt. Sergeant. Corp. Corporal. Pvt. Private. Mech. Mechanic. Wagn. Wagoner. Musc. Musician. Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

CRUMER, J. E., 230 Davis St., Staten Island.....(WU)
DWYRIES, A. A., 7,024 Blake Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
EDWARDS, A. C., 171 Putnam Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WU)
GAVIN, J. J., 156 A 136th St., Bronx.....(DA)
GELLER, SAMUEL, 200 99th St.....(WU)
MURPHY, J. J., 1,001 Pelle St.—Sgt.....(WU)
SOBEL, JAMES, 167 W. 136th St.....(WS)
SALMERT, S., 143 21st St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
SIEGEL, ABR., 251 Amboy St., Bklyn.....(WL)
SMITH, W. H., 248 8th Av., care of James McCutcheon & Co.....(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ASHBY, W. C., North Collins—Sgt.....(DD)
DEXTER, J. H., Jr., Syracuse—Sgt.....(WU)
DOYLE, ABRAM, Suffern—Sgt.....(DA)
DRISCOLL, JOHN J., Buffalo—Sgt.....(DA)
DUCK, H. F., Medina.....(KA)
GAENZLER, F., Rochester.....(WU)
LINDER, ALBERT, Buffalo—Sgt.....(WS)
MONARELLI, LUIGI, Albion.....(KA)
MYERS, ARTHUR (Sr. Beacon—Lt.....(WL)
REILLY, JOHN O., Kingston.....(WU)
SMITH, CLARENCE E., Glen Cove.....(DD)
STAUDER, JOSEPH, Richmond.....(WL)
WOODHOUSE, S. E., Newark—Sgt.....(DD)

ALABAMA.

HALL, COLLIER, Birmingham.....(DD)
SHIVER, KENOETTH, Hartford.....(KA)

CALIFORNIA.

ANDERSON, E. R., Benicia—Sgt.....(DD)

COLORADO.

HUGHES, THOMAS J., Pueblo—Sgt.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

McHERAN, JAMES J., Hartford—Corp.....(WU)
MORGAN, RICHARD W., Mystic—Sgt.....(DD)

FLORIDA.

JAMES, OLIVER, Jacksonville.....(DD)
OWENS, JAMES, Pensacola—Corp.....(KA)

GEORGIA.

LEE, WIELAND, Atlanta.....(DD)
ROGERS, JOE C., Rupert.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

AARON, JOSEPH H., Chicago.....(DD)
CASTEVENS, G., Beecher City—Nurse.....(DD)
GEORGEN, GEORGE A., Chicago.....(DD)
MANN, RUSSELL G., Kankakee.....(DD)

INDIANA.

McNEW, FLOYD G., Kokomo.....(KA)

IOWA.

REYNOLDS, JOSEPH E., Lone—Corp.....(KA)

KANSAS.

GRAVES, EMMITT, Altoona—Cook.....(DA)
WELLS, CLAUD, Hildreth—Sgt.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

GAYHEART, TIP, Hopo.....(DD)
HARRICK, ARTHUR, Mount Sterling.....(DA)

LOUISIANA.

ROBIN, EUGENE, Lafitte.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

ESTABROOK, EARL E., North Adams—Corp.....(KA)

MICHIGAN.

[illegible], BENJAMIN, Saginaw.....(KA)
WARD, WILLIAM, Flatrock.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

FISHER, JOHN, Bemidji.....(DA)
GUSTAFSON, FRANK, St. Paul.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

McHARRY, RAY N., Caruthersville.....(DD)
WILEY, B. T., Lexington—Sgt.....(DD)

NEBRASKA.

CATES, EDWIN L., Wood River.....(DA)
ENDLE, WALTER L., Grant.....(DD)
JOHNSON, C. A., Imvale.....(DA)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLARK, JOSEPH F., Derry—Sgt.....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

BUTLER, VIRNEL, Butler—Corp.....(KA)
EBBERT, FRANK J., Newark.....(DD)
GARRICK, JOHN H., Elizabeth.....(WU)
JACOBUS, C. E., Harrison.....(DA)
MARTIN, ALOYSIUS, Trenton.....(WU)

NORTH CAROLNA.

JACKSON, H. J., Washington.....(KA)

OHIO.

GAVIN, JOHN T., Cleveland.....(DD)
NEWMAN, L. R., Mckesville—Sgt.....(DD)
STRAW, HARRY, Dayton.....(DD)

OREGON.

MORTENSON, BENNIE L., Dayton.....(DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM C., McAdoo.....(DD)
GOCHENAUER, W. R., West Chambersburg—Corp.....(KA)
McCANN, J. F., Philadelphia.....(DD)
REBENT, HORACE, Trainer.....(DA)

TENNESSEE.

ELAM, LENZY, Lagate.....(DD)

TEXAS.

ADDUE, BERTRAND, Dallas—Lt.....(DD)
CLAY, HENRY R., Fort Worth—Lt.....(DD)
GREEN, ALBERT J., Burlington.....(DD)

VERMONT.

SEARS, ROBT G., North Ferrisburg.....(DA)

VIRGINIA.

PERRY, HARRISON, Park.....(DA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

BRAGG, JOSHUA P., Hinton.....(KA)
KAYLOR, WESLEY, Newton.....(DD)

WISCONSIN.

HATZINGER, LEO F., Columbus.....(DA)
McCLARE, ARTHUR B., Milwaukee.....(DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rep'd.	Prev. Rep'd.
COLLINS, PAT K., 140 E. 83d St.	(WU)	(MA)
CRANMER, R. T., Portland Pl., Staten Island	(WU)	(MA)
DAN WICKLEN, J. E., 825 Sile Worth Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.	(WL)	(MA)
WAGNER, G. C., 231 Senator St., Brooklyn—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
WEINBERG, RUDOLPH, 1,212 E. Mosholu Av.—Wagn.	(RD)	(KA)

OTHER STATES.

DAVIS, OLIE, Danville, La. (Erroneously) (DD)
DAVIS, O. L., Charlotte, N. C. (Erroneously) (DD)
DURBIN, R. D., Wind Ridge, Penn.—Corp. (Erroneously) (DD)
DYER, L. H., Baxter, Tenn. (RD) (D)
GABRIEL, W. E., Kermit, Mo. (KA) (D)
HAWKINS, O. C., Hammondton, N. J. (DD) (WU)
JACKMAN, C. J., Columbia, Ky.—Corp. (KA) (MA)
JORDAN, G. E., Yoder, Col. (KA) (MA)
KAMINSKY, J. F., Hutchinson, Minn. (WU) (KA)
KWIATHOWSKY, M., Waltham, Mass. (D) (MA)
LAUGHLIN, H. E., Mount Carmel, Penn. (D) (MA)
McCLARAN, C., Re Culver, Kan.—Corp. (KA) (MA)
MAJORS, C. Ramerton, Ok'a. (KA) (MA)
MIESSE, J. W., Marion, Kan. (KA) (D)
RADCLIFFE, C. D., Wolsey, S. Dak. (KA) (MA)
RAPINI, ONAFRIA, Ocleby, Ill. (D)
ROGERS, J. N., Thornton, Tex. (RD) (D)
SWANSON, F., Randall, Iowa. (KA) (D)
SORTLAND, CHRIST., Bergo, Norway (D) (MA)
SUTTER, H. N., San Francisco, Cal. (RD) (KA)
TAYLOR, D. M., Bay Minette, Ala. (KA) (MA)
TUCKER, ELLIS A., Mineola, Kan. (Erroneously) (KA)
WARNER, R. J., Matawan, N.J.—Lt. (RD) (D)
WILSON, J. A., Norfolk, Va. (Erroneously) (DD)

MRS. THORNE SEEKS SON.

Seen in Grandmother's House, She Says—Not There, Family Answers.

Mrs. Mary Casey Thorne, whose husband, Joel Wolfe Thorne, left her a year ago, told Supreme Court Justice Cohalan yesterday through her attorney that she saw her four-year-old son, Joel W., Jr., for whom she has been searching since last September, in the window of the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, at 914 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, when she looked through field glasses from the opposite side of the street when the parade was passing. Affidavits were also made by friends of Mrs. Mary Casey Thorne that they saw the boy in his grandmother's home.

These affidavits furnished the basis for a habeas corpus application by the mother to compel the grandmother to produce the child in court yesterday, but neither the elder Mrs. Thorne nor the child appeared. Albert Stickney, counsel for the grandmother, was there instead, and told the court that the boy had not been in the house for a year.

Sworn statements by Samuel Thorne, Jr., uncle for the boy, and by the butler to the same effect were filed. Randolph Newman, attorney for the mother, insisted that she ought to know her own child when she saw it. Mr. Stickney, on the other hand, asked the court to censure the opposing lawyer for forcing his way into the Thorne residence with the habeas corpus writ, but the court ruled that Mr. Newman had done nothing improper.

Justice Cohalan said he would try to decide from the affidavits whether the boy watched the parade from his grandmother's home.

Children's HICKORY Garters

This is the HICKORY trademark

It's your guarantee of quality

Mothers of America:

YOU prefer Hickory Garters for your children because they have always proven most satisfactory and most economical.

You know how well they are made—you've watched them outwear the ordinary kinds.

You see Hickory Garters displayed in the better stores of your city. Your dealer recommends them to you—especially if he has little ones of his own.

Should you be offered a substitute, may we suggest that you explain to the saleslady why you insist upon getting the genuine Hickory? You realize she's willing to learn; some day she may be buying garters for a family of her own. Then she'll buy Hickory—for the same, very good reasons that you do.

HICKORY *Garters at your dealer: Twenty-five cents and up—depending upon style and size*

A. STEIN & COMPANY
MAKERS
PARIS GARTERS
Chicago for men New York

Five famous HICKORY *features*

1. The only children's garter made with the patented rubber cushion clasp, which holds stockings firmly between rubber and rubber. Saves stockings and darnings.
2. Easily adjusted buckle.
3. Extra strong pin—cannot bend or break.
4. Highest quality elastic and webbing, thoroughly tested, uniformly excellent.
5. Guarantee with every pair assures your complete satisfaction or your money back.

211

Paper bags break

Of course they do! And when the bag does break the sugar is wasted—unlike potatoes or fruit, you can't pick up sugar and use it!

Domino Cane Sugars come to you absolutely pure in tight, dust-proof packages—yours are the first hands to touch it, for Domino is accurately weighed, packed and sealed by machine.

Remember Domino is not just a tablet sugar. It is the name of a whole family of quality sugars. Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners and Old-Fashioned Brown.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

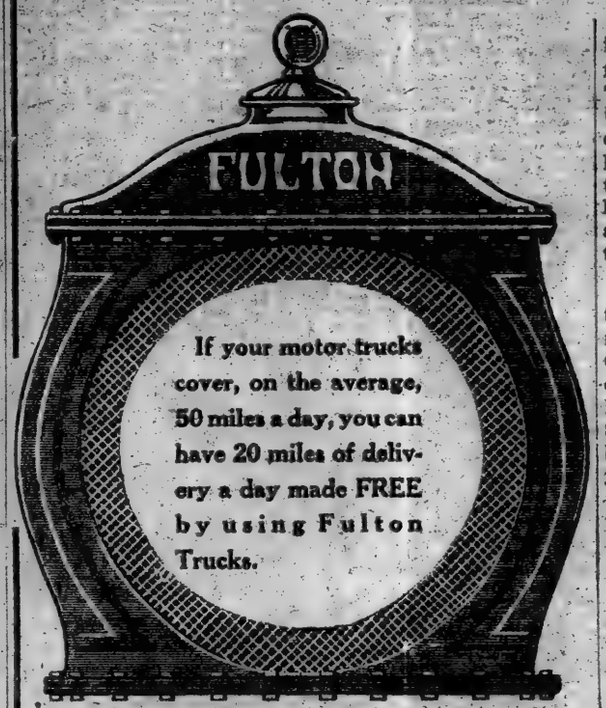
Domino
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Cane Sugars

Only One Best Kind of Corn Flakes says Bobby

That's why they're the most popular.

Post Toasties

Stick THIS in your delivery costs



Fulton Trucks are the most economical in first cost. They are priced at $1,850, and that is $475 LOWER than the AVERAGE of the Fulton carrying capacity class, and $1,000 LOWER than ANY truck of nearly equal performance value.

Save $420 a Year on GAS

Fulton Trucks run from 14 to 17 miles on one gallon of gas. Seventeen is not unusual. Most trucks run six miles on one gallon. Some makers are VERY proud of getting ten miles to the gallon. A Fulton Truck will save you $420 a year over the AVERAGE truck used for 50 miles a day.

Saving on Oil and TIRES

Fulton Trucks average over 250 miles to a gallon of oil. The average truck gets less than 110 miles to the gallon. Fulton Trucks get 7,000 to 10,000 miles on one set of tires. The AVERAGE truck of the same carrying capacity gets 15% LESS than the Fulton MINIMUM and 20% less than the Fulton average tire mileage.

Fulton Trucks cost 40% LESS in the essentials of operating cost than ANY other make of equal carrying capacity that we know of, and 60% less than SOME that we know of.

You PAY TWICE the FIRST YEAR for MOST trucks, but only ONCE—and THAT at LEAST $475 less—for Fulton Trucks.

A DANGEROUS Waste

Service records SHOW beyond any question of doubt that when you buy a 3 or 3½-ton truck at $4,000 or $4,500, you get $4,000 worth ONLY ONCE IN A WHILE. Service records SHOW that 80% of ALL cartage problems are BETTER taken care of by a 1½-ton truck than any other type.

TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks costing $1,850 each, or $3,700 for the two, will carry 4 tons 50 to 150 miles a day at a FIRST COST of $500 to $1,000 LOWER than a 3 or a 3½-ton truck and at an OPERATING cost far lower.

You can't count on the full load, every minute, all day use of your 3-ton truck. Deliveries DON'T RUN that way. Your 3-ton truck will be operating at capacity only 20% of the actual 3,000 working hours of the year. It will often be carrying 1½ tons and 2 tons. At other times the 3-ton truck will have more goods to move than it can carry in its maximum number of trips for the day.

Two Places at Once

A 3 or 3½ ton truck CAN'T be in two places at once, but TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks CAN.

When a truck is not operating it is not COSTING, except for interest and overhead. Two Fulton Trucks, one of them idle half the time, will cost you FAR less for deliveries than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck operating with PART loads ALL the time—and that's what your big trucks DO NOW.

TWO FULTON 1½-ton trucks will deliver 12,000 ton miles MORE service—more Goods—in a year than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck. The TWO Fultons will cost $500 or $1,000 LESS than your one big truck to buy—will cost you far less to operate and will deliver FAR MORE GOODS in the year.

REMEMBER Fulton Trucks are built right here in the Port of New York. The FACTORY is here, fifteen great buildings. It is an INESTIMABLE advantage to have the FACTORY where the truck OPERATES.

We KNOW that all we have to do is to sit tight, for perhaps two months, and then we shall be BESIEGED for Fulton Trucks—that ALL good trucks of the Fulton type will be oversold. We KNOW that we shall be CLEANED out. But THAT isn't good business—that isn't EFFICIENCY.

If you come to us THEN we shall NOT be able to get more trucks from the Fulton factory, big and productive though it is, and at THAT time we CAN'T STOP to go into the scientific paring down—the GREAT money saving of your delivery costs, as we can now and WANT to do now.

Now, let us send you the VITAL information you NEED when we can take the time to do it, and when you can take the time to STUDY it.

For, remember, when the REAL flood of business sets in—and it is starting NOW—your time will be GONE—OUR time will be gone—the Trucks will be gone—the OPPORTUNITY will be gone.

Won't you send us this coupon TO-DAY and EQUIP yourself with the information you will consider of PRICELESS value in a little while?

N. Y. FULTON TRUCK CO.,
1800 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Please mail me Service Records of the large Industrial Concerns which show the economy and efficiency of Fulton Trucks.

Name .....
Firm .....
Address .....
.....

DEALERS In unoccupied districts of this territory. WE will make the investment for you. WE will sell the Trucks for you. You invest a three cent stamp and a willingness to give service. Write us—or, better still, WIRE us. Truck buyers are coming in to us from YOUR territory EVERY day.

THE NEW YORK FULTON TRUCK CO.
1800 Broadway at Columbus Circle
NEW YORK

FULTON TRUCKS
The Most Economical Motor Truck in the World

Diamond
SQUEEGEE TREAD
Tires

Safe and Sane Business Methods

They are never extravagant methods,

—they are conservative—but sure,

—the sturdy, winning, determined methods of success.

The safe and sane automobile tires are not extravagant in features,

—but, like safe and sane business methods, are the conservative, sure, steady, winning, determined successes of tiredom—

Diamond
SQUEEGEE TREAD
Tires

—the tires with the red sidewalls,

—that, well-rounded and well-balanced, are absolutely dependable.

DIAMOND TIRES are not "featured" in any one particular direction;

—but, like an all-round athlete, they do their all-round work 'way above the average,

—at a low cost per mile of service.

If you want a tire that will make you come back for more, buy one DIAMOND.

The Diamond Rubber Co., Inc.
1780 Broadway
Factories, Akron, Ohio.

McGRAW ARRANGES NOVEL BATTING ORDER FOR SEASON

GIANTS WILL HAVE VERSATILE ATTACK

Right and Left Handed Batsmen Alternate in New York's Batting Order.

SCHUPP IN FINE SHAPE

Southpaw Has Come Back, and Manager McGraw Says He Is In Old-Time Form.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 26.—The Giants today again were fed on the same diet of pitching, batting, and fielding practice. McGraw boiled down the morning practice quite a bit, as many of the boys are pretty sore in body. Some of the better conditioned men already are beginning to get over their stiffness, but several of the youngsters who tried to let out their arms last Saturday and Monday are finding it difficult to throw a lot of spirit into their work.

There should be a little more excitement to the practice beginning with tomorrow, as McGraw will put on the first conflict between his regular team and the second stringers. Each team will employ only young pitchers.

The two teams will line up: Regulars—Burns, lf.; Young, rf.; Chase, 1b; Kauf, cf.; Zimmerman, 3b; Doyle, 2b; Fletcher, ss; McCarty and Smith, catchers; Ross, Winters, and Jones, pitchers.

Yanigans—Gillespie, 3b; Pitt, lf.; Baird, ss; Thorpe, rf.; Miller, 1b; Sicking, 2b; Solden, cf.; O'Neill and Polon, catchers; Rommel, Lyons, and Brogan, pitchers.

It may be noted that the batting order which McGraw will present during the coming season will contain alternating right and left handed hitters all the way down the line. Burns, lead off, hits right handed, and Young, second on the list, left handed. In the order named the other players follow: Chase, right-handed; Kauff, left-handed; Zimmerman, right-handed; Doyle, left-handed; Fletcher, right-handed; E. Smith, left-handed, and McCarty, right-handed. Smith will bat against right-handed pitchers and McCarty against the left-handers.

Few clubs in baseball have such a versatile attack, and a pitcher, whether right-handed or left-handed, has no soft spot to ease himself into. The new Giant lineup has all of its speed on the top and is followed by the men who are capable of driving runners around.

Ferdie Schupp, the clever little left handed pitcher, no longer is regarded here as an uncertainty. There no longer is any doubt that Schupp has come back. Right now he puts more on the ball than any pitcher in the camp. Ferdie is using more speed than any man here and says his arm is giving him no trouble. He had treatment all Winter, and even took up a course of diets. McGraw said: "I don't know exactly what they did to him in Louisville, but they seem to have made a good job out of it. Schupp looks like his old self again, no mistake about that."

In batting practice this afternoon, Brogan, Cleary, Smith, Benton, Ross, Steele, Jones, and Ryan did the pitching. Benton acted as though he was a bit stiff in his shoulders today.

McGraw seems to think very well of John Paul Jones, the young fellow recently discharged from the navy. Like Parrott, Jones comes from Shreveport, La., and he has quite a facial resemblance to Pol. But more than that, McGraw likes the way he handles himself in the box. He is a big, sturdy chap, and a right hander. In 1917, pitching for Shreveport, Jones led the Texas League pitchers. Last season he was in the navy and still hangs on to his sailor uniform.

COLUMBIA TO PLAY TIGERS.

Will Meet on Diamond Here April 19—24 Games on Schedule.

Twenty-four games are on the Columbia University baseball schedule for this season according to the list as it was announced yesterday by Levering Tyson, graduate manager of athletics. The opening game is the Seton Hall and will be played on South Field on April 5, while the closing contest will be the annual Commencement Day battle with Pennsylvania on June 4. Seventeen of the games will be played on South Field.

For the first time in many years Princeton will play the Blue and White in New York, the game being slated for South Field on April 19. The last game between the two was played at Princeton half a dozen years ago and it is twenty years since the two met on a New York diamond. There is no game with Yale on the card for the first time in fifteen years and Harvard, too, has disappeared from the Blue and White list. However, there are to be home and home series with Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Brown, Syracuse, Wesleyan and Fordham. The only extensive trip planned for the team is into New England in the middle of May for games with Wesleyan, Brown and Dartmouth.

The schedule follows:

April 5, Seton Hall at South Field; 9, New York University at Ohio Field; 12, Manhattan at South Field; 16, Swarthmore at South Field; 17, Johns Hopkins at South Field; 19, Princeton at South Field; 22, Holy Cross at South Field; 23, Colgate at South Field; 26, Wesleyan at South Field; 30, Fordham at Fordham.

May 2, Cornell at South Field; 3, Stevens at Hoboken; 7, Fordham at South Field; 9, Wesleyan at Middletown; 10, Brown at Providence; 12, Dartmouth at Hanover; 16, Amherst at South Field; 17, Syracuse at Syracuse; 21, Pennsylvania at South Field; 24, Brown at South Field; 28, Dartmouth at South Field; 30, Lafayette at South Field.

June 2, Syracuse at South Field; 4, Pennsylvania at South Field.

ELEVEN GAMES FOR N. Y. U.

Baseball Schedule Includes Contests with Local College Nines.

Manager Christopher of the New York University baseball team yesterday announced the schedule for the Violet nine for the coming season. Eleven games have been arranged so far, and negotiations are being made for four more with Amherst, Hamilton, Trinity and Middlebury. Five of the scheduled games will be played at home on Ohio Field.

The schedule follows: April 5, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; April 9, Columbia at Ohio Field; April 12, Rutgers at New Brunswick; April 14, open; April 19 (A. M.), Union at Ohio Field; April 22, open; April 26, Lafayette at Easton; April 30, Stevens at Ohio Field; May 3, open; May 7, C. C. of N. Y. at City College Stadium; May 10, Wesleyan at Ohio Field; May 14, Stevens at Hoboken, N. J.; May 17, Union at Schenectady, N. Y.; May 21, open; May 24, Swarthmore at Ohio Field.

COLUMBIA TAKES UP BOXING

Fisticuffs Gets Official Recognition on Morningside Heights.

Boxing has been officially introduced as a part of the work of physical training at Columbia University, and yesterday the freshman classes in physical education were put through their first drill in the manly art.

One-round bouts were staged, and every member of the classes had a chance to learn the rudiments of the game under the direction of Gerald Wesman, instructor of boxing. The new course is part of the physical training work required of every undergraduate.

KNABE TESTIFIES FOR FEDS.

Former Baltimore Manager Tells of Signing Big League Talent.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Testimony apparently designed to prove organized baseball a monopoly within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust act was introduced today in the trial in the District of Columbia Supreme Court of the damage suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club against the National and American Leagues and certain officials of the former Federal League. The Baltimore Club is seeking to recover damages of $900,000.

Counsel for the Baltimore Club called two witnesses today, E. Otto Knabe, Assistant Manager of the Chicago Club of the National League and formerly Manager of the Baltimore Federals, and L. Edwin Goldman, former Director of the complainant club. The former said he had signed numerous players who came to the Baltimore Club and that the club was compelled to offer unusually large salaries. This was due, he said, to realization by the players that they were going to a new organization and fear that if anything happened to the new venture they might find it extremely difficult to return to the ranks of organized baseball, and might even be out of employment for the rest of their professional lives.

Both witnesses were asked many questions regarding the reserve in the contracts of professional baseball players, Goldman asserting that it was through these clauses the organization maintained control of players from one season to another.

In response to questions regarding the relative value of baseball players, Goldman gave it as his opinion that actually there were not enough real first class ball players in the country to form one team. He explained the system through which players are purchased and drafted, and agreed, on cross-examination, that the Federal League in paying big salaries to National and American League stars who jumped to the Federals did not have to take into consideration the original draft of the individuals.

"We would have been glad of the opportunity to draft men, however," he added, "and would have paid for them accordingly."

George Wharton Pepper, counsel for organized baseball interests, asked the witness whether he considered that part of the salary paid professional ball players was given them in consideration of the reservation the clubs held upon their services for the next season. Mr. Goldman said it was not his understanding that the salary of ball players was so divided into two parts. He said the Federal League in its contracts with players also inserted a reservation clause.

The examining attorney asked the witness whether he considered that the rules and regulations of organized baseball regarding relations between the various clubs did not in effect work to prevent rich clubs from buying out the poor ones. In reply the witness said a rich club could get certain advantages by reason of its wealth, but that it would not be good business for one club to have playing for it all the real first-class players.

BRAZILL MAKES HOME RUN.

Brooklyn Rookie Bangs Out First Circuit Clout of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 26.—The squad of Dodgers in training here was increased today by the arrival of Warren Adams, young first baseman. The youngster did not have to wait long before being put to work, as Manager Robbie, after sending him through some light fielding and batting stunts, sent him to the initial sack in the nine-inning game which was played this afternoon between the regulars and the Yannigans. The player covered the first sack during the entire game. He bats and throws left-handed.

The contest was a typical training camp game and was won by the Yannigans by a score of 11 to 3. The players proved that they are fast recovering their batting eyes by scattering a total of twenty-nine base hits over the lot. Ollie O'Mara was the leading swatter, collecting four hits out of five times at bat. Two of his clouts were doubles. Ivan Olson made a triple and two singles. Griffith and Nagle each made two hits, and Brazill, a rookie infielder, made the first home run of the training season.

Mamaux, Grimes, Pfeffer, and Marquard appeared on the mound during the first six innings and two local players working with the club finished the game. Several curve balls were thrown by the members of the Dodgers' hurling staff during the batting melee.

MRS. BARLOW TAKES TITLE.

Philadelphia Golfer Wins North and South Final from Miss Fownes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia won the North and South championship at Pinehurst today by defeating Miss Sara Fownes of Pittsburgh by 1 up, at the eighteenth hole of the final contest. Miss Fownes gained the lead at the eleventh hole, and after this both played more steadily, and all the holes were halved up to the seventeenth.

Here Mrs. Barlow topped her drive, but approached to within fifteen feet of the cup, and sank the long putt for a winning 3, thus squaring the match. Going to the eighteenth both were equal distant from the green in 2. Miss Fownes's four left her too far away to go down in 5. Mrs. Barlow was nine or ten feet away from the cup in 4, and won the match and the title by running down the putt.

With the exception of these two long and all-important putts on the seventeenth and eighteenth neither contestant did anything sensational on the greens, and as both landed in numerous difficulties in the course of the round, the medal score ran well over the 90 mark, including some generous approximations.

The new champion won the title in 1916 and lost it to Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal of the Ravisloe Club in 1917. Miss Rosenthal was succeeded last year by Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd.

Mrs. Hurd played by far the best round in today's finals, going out in 40 and coming home in 41 for an 81, incidentally defeating Mrs. Myra Helmer Pritchard of Midlothian by 7 up and 6 to play, in the contest for the consolation trophy. Mrs. Pritchard went out in 46, but was 4 down at the turn. Mrs. A. J. Harris of Janesville, Wis., won the trophy in the second eight by defeating Mrs. William West of Philadelphia 2 up. Mrs. Hurd and Mrs. Barlow, who tied for the medal in the qualifying round, will play off the tie on Friday.

CHESS MATCH UNDECIDED.

Capablanca and Kostich Deadlocked in Opening Game.

HAVANA, March 26.—The international chess match between Jose R. Capablanca, chess champion of Cuba, and Boris Kostich, the Serbian master and champion of the Western Chess Association in the United States, was formally opened at the Union Club today.

Capablanca won the toss for first move and elected to play the King's Pawn Opening, to which Kostich responded with the Petroff Defense. Play lasted to the close of the afternoon session and was resumed in the evening, but so closely were the experts matched that they failed to arrive at a decision and finally adjourned the game after sixty moves had been recorded. Neither player had any appreciable advantage in position. The finish of this game will be held over until Monday, and the second game started tomorrow in accordance with the program.

YANK PITCHERS CUT LOOSE WITH SPEED

O'Doul and Schneider Are Ready to Face Dodgers in First Game in South.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 26.—A cloudy sky and winds from the ocean interfered in some extent with the work of the Yankees today, but did not prevent Miller Huggins from putting his charges through two long practice sessions at South Side Park. Here and there could be seen evidence that some player or another had passed through the sore muscle stage and was able to put speed behind his throw, but for the most part it was a sore-limbed squad and there were no regrets when taps sounded on the afternoon session.

Huggins followed the same schedule that he used on the first two days, as he does not figure that the players are quite ready for a real game at this time. He said tonight he might take a chance with an abbreviated game tomorrow, but the chances are that he will wait until Friday before staging a real engagement. The Yankees are scheduled to play the Brooklyn Club on the Yanks field on Saturday in the opener of their Spring series.

O'Doul and Schneider cut loose with some real speed this afternoon and also tried out their arms with a few curves, not many. Both are ready now to pitch at least five innings. George Mogridge and Jack Quinn appear to be progressing faster than the other pitchers who had not been playing during the off season, and each showed some smoke in the practice this afternoon. So it appears that Huggins will have pitchers enough for his opener with the Dodgers. He plans to use three pitchers.

The squad was not augmented today by the arrival of any of the late starters but Duffy Lewis is expected in time for at least one workout tomorrow. The former Boston slugger is supposed to have left Hot Springs, Ark., this morning for Jacksonville. Huggins has heard nothing more from either Leonard or Fewster, the only other players likely to report here. Baker and Jones are not expected.

Colonel T. L. Huston announced today that the uniforms to be worn by the Yankees this season will differ but slightly from those of the past campaign. One difference is that the stockings will be blue, without the white stripe. All players who were in the service during the war will wear chevrons to attest the fact. About a dozen of the Huggins squad were in the army or navy when the armistice was signed last November.

For the game with Brooklyn on Saturday, Huggins will use his regular infield as far as is possible, the only break being at third, where Ward will fill Baker's position. He is in doubt as to his outfield but is inclined to try out some of his youngsters in order to get a better line on their actions under fire. Dominick Mullaney, a veteran umpire who served a season in the majors a few years ago, will handle the indicator in all these games, accompanying the two clubs on their jaunt northward.

GIANNINI WATCHES CREWS.

New Columbia Coach Sees Oarsmen in Action for First Time.

Eugene J. Giannini reported for duty at the Columbia rowing headquarters in the Gould boathouse, at 116th Street and the Hudson River, yesterday, and saw half a dozen Columbia eights in action, the fleet being made up of five freshman, two Varsity, and one mixed combination. It was his first introduction to the squad, and he seemed to think that the material looked fairly good.

Giannini arrived at the boathouse late with Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the university's Committee on Athletics. Fred Plaisted had boated the crews, sending them out two at a time, because only two barges were available for use. With two of the freshman combinations Plaisted rowed at No. 5, but when the Varsity boats took the water he put his single overboard and rowed in company with them, coaching as he went along. Water conditions were ideal.

Following the practice Giannini, Mapes, and Plaisted had a conference, and a plan of action for the season was mapped out. Giannini, because of his business engagements, will be unable to devote more than two or three afternoons a week to the squad for the present, and probably not until the final week of the season, when the crew is being prepared for the Child's Cup race, will he be able to give more time to it.

SHIFTS IN YALE'S CREWS.

Dr. Mather Plans Changes in Boating of Oarsmen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.—Yale's rowing squad today reported at the George Adee Boathouse to the head coach, Dr. Mather Abbott, for its first practice in direct preparation for the opening regatta of the season, the two mile races which will be rowed on the Housatonic River at Derby on April 19 between the first and second Varsity crews of Yale and the University of Pennsylvania. The first two Yale Varsity and the first two freshman crews reported today to Dr. Abbott, who directed the work of the Varsity oarsmen, while Alton Hyatt, Captain and stroke last year and assistant coach this season, looked after the 1922 oarsmen.

Since the squad first reported about six weeks ago almost no changes in the makeup of the first Varsity eight have been made, but the boat has not been showing the speed desired, and a number of changes are planned before the close of the week.

Two promising candidates for the position of Varsity stroke oar, Soderston and Schieffelin, have been tried. It is likely that Soderston will be retained and that Schieffelin will have a place in the waist of the Varsity shell.

Dr. Abbott plans a series of races between the first and second Varsity and the first and second crews respectively until college reopens next week.

A shell made by Rouse, the Oxford, England, boatbuilder, and received two years ago, has just been rigged and put in use.

CAMP IS ON A. A. U. BOARD.

Yale Athletic Adviser Will Serve on Governing Body.

Only one change is furnished in the delegates at large for the A. A. U. National Board of Governors, according to the appointments announced yesterday at local headquarters. Walter Camp, for many years athletic adviser at Yale and leader of the Athletic Committee of the Navy Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, has been appointed the fifth delegate. The other delegates, selected by Samuel J. Dallas, A. A. U. President, are men who have served in this capacity for years.

Colonel A. G. Mills, one of the founders of the A. A. U.; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee; William F. Garcelon, former graduate manager of athletics at Harvard, and M. F. Humphrey, President of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, are the other delegates.

Inferno, Canadian Horse, Dead.

TORONTO, March 26.—Inferno, one of the best race horses ever foaled in Canada, was put to death yesterday at the Ontario Veterinary College, where sections of his skeleton will be preserved. During several years, beginning in 1905, Inferno won many open events, including the King Edward Hotel Cup three years in succession.

STARS IN TENNIS TOURNEY.

Many Racquet Experts in Draw for Indoor Title Event Saturday.

The draw for the twentieth annual indoor national tennis championship was publicly made at the 7th Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon by A. C. Postley, Chairman of the Tournament Committee and official referee of the event. There were fifty-eight entries, necessitating six byes, evenly divided at the top and bottom of the list.

National Champion R. Lindley Murray is unable to compete, and Frederick B. Alexander, who recently defeated him in Buffalo, will enter only the doubles. But aside from these two notable absentees the singles draw presents a thoroughly representative list.

The indoor titleholder of the last two seasons, S. Howard Voshell of Brooklyn, will play through, and is drawn in the upper half, along with Abraham Bassford, Jr., A. S. Cragin, Frank Anderson, C. B. Herd, W. T. Tilden, Jr., Dr. William Rosenbaum, and other stars. In the lower half are G. Carlton Shafer, Craig Biddle, Ingo F. Hartman, H. B. O'Boyle, Fred Anderson, and the boy prodigy, Vincent Richards, making a fairly even division of talent.

Play will begin at the 7th Regiment Armory on Saturday morning, March 29, at 10 o'clock. Entries for the doubles are still open. The complete draw is as follows:

Indoor National Championship.—Singles—Ralph J. Sommer, Harlem T. C., bye; Abraham Bassford, Jr., Westchester T. C., bye; Charles Hall, New York, bye; A. S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment, vs. Louis B. Dalley, Glenwood T. C.; Frank Anderson, Kings County T. C., vs. G. H. Costa, New York; Dr. Willard Travell, West Side T. C., vs. Henry S. Parker, Rockaway Hunt Club; George S. Groesbeck, West Side T. C., vs. J. L. Anderson, Seventh Regiment; William H. Buxton, Stratford T. C., vs. Lieut. Clifton B. Herd, Philadelphia; Cecil B. Donaldson, Seventh Regiment, vs. William T. Tilden, Jr., Philadelphia; Augustin Healy, Jr., Terrace T. C., vs. Robert J. Davis, Amherst T. C.; C. F. Blackmore, New York, vs. Leonard Beekman, Bronxville T. C.; F. Hardcastle, Jr., Maple Court T. C., vs. Jerry Lang, New York T. C.; Carl M. Amerman, Seventh Regiment, vs. Gerald Donaldson, Jr., Terrace T. C.; S. Howard Voshell, South Park T. C., vs. J. D. Keyes, Seventh Regiment; Harry Sachs, New York T. C., vs. Edmund H. Hendrickson, Amherst T. C.; Gerald Emerson, Glenwood T. C., vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York T. C.; Alexander Iler, New York T. C., vs. G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia; Willard Bottsford, New York T. C., vs. Abraham Bassford, 1th Seventh Regiment; W. H. Pritchard, New York T. C., vs. Peter Ball, Yale University; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, vs. Frank Loughman, New York A. C.; Percy L. Kingston, Long Island, vs. C. B. Stewart, West Side T. C.; Brandreth Simonds, Jr., New York, vs. Walter J. Toussaint, New York T. C.; Michael E. Mackoud, Brooklyn, vs. Lieut. Adelus, France; W. Whitehall, New York, vs. Ingo F. Hartman, New York T. C.; John McLaughlin, New York, vs. C. T. A. Miller, West Side T. C.; C. J. Post, West Side T. C., vs. S. W. Merrihew, West Side T. C.; Spencer E. Palmer, Glen Ridge T. C., vs. Harvey B. O'Boyle, Georgetown University; Fred Anderson, Jr., Kings County T. C., vs. Samuel R. McAlister, Seventh Regiment; Teddy Le Gore, Seventh Regiment, vs. H. Gordon Snow, Amackassin Club; Vincent Richards, University Heights T. C., bye; Harry Brunie, Hamilton Grange T. C., bye; George O. Wagner, Buffalo, bye.

TOWNSEND SWIMMERS BEST

Take Dual Meet from De Witt Clinton in C. C. N. Y. Pool.

The Townsend Harris Hall swimming team easily defeated De Witt Clinton High School in a dual meet held last night at the City College swimming pool.

The Clinton swimmers annexed three firsts, but failed to take enough second and third places to make up for the other losses. Presseman of Clinton was the individual star, taking the dive for form and the century swim.

The fifty-yard swim was the most keenly contested event of the evening, Bergman of Clinton nosing out Palmer of Harris, who overtook him after the Red and Black boy assumed the lead.

SHOEMAKER BEATS WESTON

Amateur Champion Outplays Professional at N. Y. A. C.

J. Howard Shoemaker, national amateur pocket billiard champion, defeated Charles Weston, professional, last night in an exhibition match at the New York A. C. by the convincing margin of 125 to 91 in seventeen frames. The amateur champion, playing steadily and in superb stroke from the start, led in scoring throughout. As the match progressed Shoemaker's efforts improved and Weston was left far in the ruck.

Shoemaker took ten of the frames and returned high runs of 25 and 18. Weston had to be content with four frames. His highest runs were 14 and 13. Two of the frames were evenly divided and the other, the seventeenth, was utilized by Shoemaker to complete his string with four points.

After the match Weston gave an exhibition of his skill at making fancy shots.

The score by frames:

J. Howard Shoemaker—15 3 3 12 12 18 10 9 9 2 9 7 8 1 8 7 4—125. Scratches, 7; high runs, 25 and 18.

Charles Weston—1 11 9 2 3 1 4 5 5 12 8 7 6 13 6 7—91. Scratches, 5; high runs, 14 and 13.

Porter Defeats Ortiz with Cue.

Don Porter scored a close victory over Anthony Ortiz last night in the three-cushion carom billiard tournament at Daly's Academy. The score was 35 to 32. Ortiz made the highest run of the match, a cluster of seven points. Porter's best run showed three.

Cosgrove Wins at Angle Game.

In the three-cushion billiard tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Doyle's Academy, Joseph Cosgrove defeated Fay Scudder last night by 35 to 26 points. A. Stewart won the first block of his two nights' match at English billiards from C. Morris by 500 to 443.

SENATE FAVORS BOXING BILL

Sunday Baseball Measure Also Likely to Pass Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Senate, after brief debate today, voted to place the Bibbs Boxing bill on the third reading calendar. The bill provides for the creation of a single-headed athletic commission to regulate the sport in this State for limited bouts and a decision by a referee.

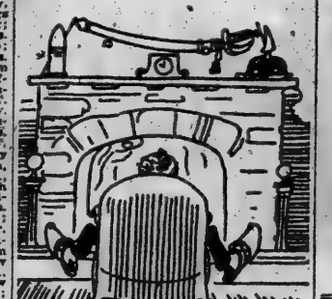
The Senate Codes Committee reported favorably by a vote of six to five the bill sanctioning baseball games on Sunday afternoons.

Both bills are regarded here as likely to pass the Senate, where the twenty-two Democrats will vote for them, while not a few Republicans, who formerly were opposed, now favor both measures.

N. Y. A. C. Chess Players to Dine.

The chess players at the New York Athletic Club are planning a program of activities, including a tournament to be started on March 29 and a series of interclub team matches, under the supervision of the Chess Committee, consisting of Colonel J. R. Branch, Chairman; Dr. Robert L. McCready and Jasper A. Campbell.

This evening the chess members will gather at a dinner, which will be followed by a simultaneous exhibition by H. Helms, editor of the American Chess Bulletin. Major J. Moore Hanham of the Manhattan Chess Club has been engaged as coach.



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Well, the outfit's all ready! Have it to-day!

Spring overcoat, suit, hat, shoes and all the fixings. Abundant stocks of everything you wear.

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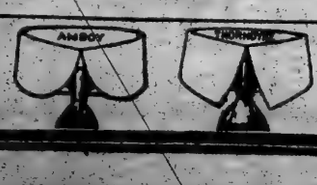

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A narrow scarf that tied up into a mere trifle of a Knot.

And quickly became a recognized Metropolitan Standard, with an influence among properly groomed men.

Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed.

Our Spring collection of scarfs in the Wee-Knot Shape is very extensive and offers a wide variety of truly Metropolitan shades and patterns.

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SAY WEISGERBER DID GERMAN TESTS

Witnesses at Court-Martial Declare Captain Was Once in Service of Enemy.

WORK FOR ARMY QUESTIONED

Defendant Did Not Show Proper Regard for the Service, Said Captain Belcher.

Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber of the Gas Service of the United States Army, at one time in his career worked for German military authorities, performing experiments with high explosives, both in Africa and at the Kiel Canal, according to a testimony brought out by witnesses yesterday in the court-martial of Captain Weisgerber which is now being held at Corbin Hall on Governors Island.

In answer to a question by the counsel for the defense, Major E. Lowry Humes of Pittsburgh, Captain Lewis R. Rowell, who was associated with Captain Weisgerber in experiments at Camp Dix, N. J., said that his suspicions had first been directed against the loyalty of the officer when he learned that the defendant had trained with the German army." Captain Rowell admitted that Captain Weisgerber had never made a secret of the fact that at one time he was connected with the armed forces of the Kaiser.

It was explained later that the German Government had offered Captain Weisgerber employment when he had first graduated from Heidelberg and he had accepted. The Captain, it was said, was a born American citizen. Another bit of testimony brought out by Captain Rowell was to the effect that Captain Weisgerber had criticized his superior at Camp Dix. Captain H. D. Trounce, who was at one time in the British Army.

"And England expects to lick Germany with men like that," were the words of the defendant, according to Captain Rowell.

The witness admitted further under cross-examination that several officers at Camp Dix had been in the habit of criticising Captain Trounce. He admitted that in a report he himself had made unfavorable comment on that officer's "bad judgment."

Captain Paul W. Belcher, another engineer officer, who was connected with the Engineers' School at Washington, said that Captain Weisgerber, in his opinion, did not show the proper regard for the service and the country, and that he had so reported to the Bureau of Military Information.

"In my office Captain Weisgerber made the statement that 'no Colonelcy for him and for Major Zimmerman, no fun for the army and navy,'" said Captain Belcher. "He further made the assertion that the Government needed him worse than he needed the Government."

At the morning session there were several witnesses who had examined the fuel offered by Captain Weisgerber to the British Government. G. B. Heisig, Assistant Instructor of Chemistry at the University of Minnesota, said that he had examined two specimens of the fuel, and that one showed one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of specific acid, while the other was just plain gasoline.

Captain Edward A. Doyle, another witness, took up the question of the interchangeable, standardized pipe connections, which the defendant is alleged to have recommended for oxygen containers, tanks, regulators. Captain Doyle, who said that he had had many years of experience in this sort of work, asserted that he was so surprised that an officer of the army should have suggested such a thing that he sent back to Captain Weisgerber to be sure that officer had meant his recommendations to be taken seriously.

The witness went on to explain that at present pipe connections for oxygen and hydrogen have different sized pipe connections and a different sort of valves. He declared that, otherwise, there would be danger of putting hydrogen in an oxygen tank or vice versa. If this happened, the witness said, there would be explosions and serious accidents. It was to avoid possibility of accidents, he explained, that the different sized and differently adjusted pipe connections were used.

Henry R. Swartley, manufacturer of oxygen, hydrogen, and acetylene containers, was called by the Government to tell how long it would have taken the nation to get the equipment if the radical change suggested by Captain Weisgerber was carried into effect.

"Suppose the Government had adopted simple standards for all gases during 1918, while we were at war with Germany," asked Major Francis M. Bass, the Judge Advocate of the witness, "was there any available equipment?"

"There was not," answered Mr. Swartley. The witness then, in answer to other questions, estimated that it would have taken fully a year to get the equipment needed. Mr. Swartley said that there were about 300 concerns in the United States making the sort of equipment that would be needed.

During the morning session, witnesses, among them a lawyer, an army officer, and a woman, Mrs. Edward B. Morris of Newark, sister of the former wife of the defendant, testified to facts in the accused man's private life, upon which the Government is basing some of its allegations. It was stated that he and his wife, who now lives in East Orange, had not lived together for five years, but that she had not gotten a legal divorce until only a few days ago. While in Washington, witnesses asserted, Captain Weisgerber had lived with another woman as his wife and had so introduced her to his brother officers and their families.

The court-martial will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DAY FOR AMERICAN STARS.

Hackett Sings Duke in "Rigoletto." Werrenrath Valentin in "Faust."

Two men of Mr. Gatti's more than 50 per cent American company sang at the Metropolitan yesterday with distinction in rôles ordinarily given to foreign stars. With Barrientos, De Luca, and De Segurola in last evening's "Rigoletto" appeared again Charles Hackett, an acknowledged star and already a popular one, though the Duke in this opera must challenge living memories of Caruso. Miss Brasiau also gave added cause for musical satisfaction as well as native pride. At a special matinée "Faust," earlier in the day, Miss Farrar sang with Martinelli, Delaunois, Rothier, and others, Miss Howard taking a minor rôle, and Reinald Werrenrath appearing as Valentin, his first as a principal part here.

Mr. Werrenrath's approach from the concert to the operatic stage, first as Silvio in a five-minute episode of "Pagliacci" recently, and now as the baritone with important airs to sing at more than one point in "Faust," had been shrewdly advised by Victor Maurel and sanctioned by Gatti. He sang, if not greatly—for Valentin has its more distant memories of Del Puente and Campanari—at least with great beauty and sincere art. Just as Hackett has done in a rising scale of tenor parts, so Mr. Werrenrath "makes haste slowly," but he is making his place secure as he goes. While in action he has yet to acquire more of stage traditions, the Metropolitan is the place for good singing to win its public, as surely as any opera house in the world.

Damrosch Going to France Soon.

Walter Damrosch is to sail for France early in April to conduct several symphony concerts there and to look after the American Army School for Bandmasters and Band Musicians, which he established last Summer at the request of General Pershing.

MUSIC NOTES.

Hildegard Nash Donaldson, violin, and Bruce Simonds, piano, will give a benefit recital for the Avenue B Nursery this afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Casters Mossin, Sternberg, and Greenbaum, with Marie Deutscher, violin, will give a Passover benefit for the needy of the east side tonight at the Educational Alliance.

Rosalie Miller, soprano, and others will appear on Saturday evening at Aeolian Hall in a concert for the Allied Man's Improvement Club.

The Amherst, Brown, and Columbia Musical Clubs will give a joint concert on Saturday evening at the Hotel Plaza.

A NEW "CHU-CHIN-CHOW."

Gest Also Has "Aphrodite" Scheduled for a Century Production.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 25.—Morris Gest left London for Paris today after a week's strenuous work which will result in a considerable addition to the exchange of stage commodities between New York and London. A new edition of "Chu-Chin-Chow" is in Gest's baggage, and when it is produced in New York he hopes that both Oscar Asche and his wife Lily Brayton will appear in it.

In the circumstances a long look ahead is necessary, and Mr. Gest's plans for a new edition of "Chu-Chin-Chow" contemplate its New York production as late as February, 1920.

At an even remoter date, a successor to "Chu-Chin-Chow" will see the light in "Mecca," another Eastern fantasy, with Oscar Asche doing the book, Percy Fletcher the music, Percy Anderson the designing, Simmonds making the costumes, and Joseph Harker painting the scenery.

"Aphrodite," a stage version by Fendave of Pierre Loti's famous and very undressed story will be given by Elliott Comstock & Gest at the Century Theatre next October, and Gest expects to pick up some more Parisian titbits while he is over there. Gest made a number of arrangements here whereby several of the firm's American successes will be produced in London and Paris.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Penny Wise," which closed its engagement at the Belmont Theatre last Saturday, will resume its New York run next Monday at the Punch and Judy.

Eugene Walter's newest play, "The Challenge," will be given a preliminary production in Washington this Spring. The cast will include Margaret Lawrence, Alan Dinehart, and John Holliday.

A play from the French, entitled "Montmartre," will soon be put into rehearsal by A. H. Woods.

Amelia Summerville will be seen in the Theatre Guild production of "The Bonds of Interest," at the Garrick Theatre on April 14.

"Hobohemia," contrary to announcement, will continue its run at the Greenwich Village Theatre. "Shakuntala," a fifth century Hindu play, will be presented on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, beginning April 8.

"The Doubter's Faith" will have its first performance tonight at Butler Davenport's Bramhall Playhouse in Twenty-seventh Street.

"Smith, Jones, and Brown," a musical comedy, will be produced next season by Oliver Morosco.

More than 300 employes of the Todd Shipbuilding Company will attend tonight's performance at the Hippodrome.

SCRAMBLE FOR PRISON JOBS

Places of Warden Moyer and Three Appointees to be Filled.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 26.—William H. Moyer, for over two years Agent and Warden of Sing Sing, in an interview today confirmed an unofficial report that he had resigned, and gave as his reason that he desired to give Superintendent of Prisons Charles F. Rattigan a free hand to name his own Wardens.

The first announcement that Mr. Moyer will step out April 15 precipitated a scramble today, not alone for his place but for three rotary jobs the Warden is empowered to fill—superintendent of industries at $5,200 per year, confidential clerk at $1,750 and assistant clerk at $1,500.

Prison reformers, led by Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden, who enthusiastically supported Governor Smith last election after he declared for more liberal prison management, are exerting pressure upon the Albany officials to have an out-and-out prison reformer appointed. The Westchester county Democrats are advancing three candidates, led by James H. Moran, independent Democrat and publisher of the Democratic Register of Ossining.

Two Soldier Artists Play Again.

Louis Wins and Edouard Gendron, two soldier artists of France, who won critical praise at Carnegie Hall recently, for the first time in America gave a recital of sonatas for violin and piano in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Like the veterans of the Paris Conservatoire Orchestra, these chamber musicians marked their second public concert here by playing a program that recognized no barriers of war. They gave classics of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schumann, which they had made their special field in Europe before the call to military service. On April 10 they are to present more of their own countrymen's latest work of popular appeal at this time, including sonatas of Guillaume Lekeu, Gabriel Faure, and Sylvio Lazzari.

"The Good Bad Woman" April 7.

"The Good Bad Woman," a drama by William Anthony McGuire, will be seen at the Harris Theatre on Monday, April 7. The cast will include Margaret Illington, Robert Edeson, Wilton Lackaye, Katherine Kaelred, Richard Taber, Hazel Turney, Amy Ongley, and Howard Boulden. The play has hitherto been known as "Everyman's Castle."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:20.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
William Gillette | BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald | Dear Brutus

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:20.
Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald
Otis Skinner | His Greatest Success | THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Cohanized Opera Comique

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY
A Prince There Was
GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
Mrs. FISKE
in "HIS" NELLY OF N'ORLEANS"
A Comedy of Moonshine, Madness and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
THE MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN
THREE FACES EAST
with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

PUNCH & JUDY 49th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees at 2:20.
ALL THIS WEEK | YALE PROM SHOW | Mats. To-day, To-m'w & Sat. 2:20

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
FRANCES STARR
in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. at 8:15. MATINEES SAT. and WED., 2:15.
The Speed Limit of Laughter
Klaw & Erlanger's Hilarious Musical Comedy
The VELVET LADY
ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. and Wed., 2:20.
Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood
IN A NEW PLAY BY "MOLIERE"
PHILIP MOELLER.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
DADDIES

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"Ulbert-here's a Hit." | The Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. CARBURN

LIGHTNIN'
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. MAT. TOMORROW Evs. at 8:30 (FRIDAY), 2:30.
AND ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE
Mat. Today, 25-50c. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:15.
JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER!

STANDARD, B'way, 90 St. 25th. Today Penrod
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S | "A TAILORMADE MAN" | with GRANT MITCHELL.
NEXT WEEK

"PENNY WISE" The Funniest Human Farce Comedy of Many Seasons
With Molly Pearson on Broadway
Will Continue Its New York Run at the Punch & Judy
Theatre (48th St., East of B'way) Next Monday Evs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs., Fri. and Sat., 2:30.
"Best characterized and acted play on Broadway in many a day—Superlative"—John Corbin, Times.
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"Best and funniest play. It is ever so much funnier than any of the bedroom farces."—Town Topics.
If You Enjoyed "Bunty Pulls the Strings" You Will Love "Penny Wise"

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Our charge for service is 50 cents per ticket over the box office price. No exceptions.
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Subscription agent, sold, exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 39th St. TELS. GREELEY 4180, 4181, 4182, 8442

HIPPODROME NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT RECITAL BY at 8:15.
GALLI-CURCI
TICKETS $1 NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

AEOLIAN HALL, APRIL 1ST, Tues. Eve.
MANA-ZUCCA
and
MONTESANTO, Williams, Reimberg & others
Tuesday Evening, 8 o'clock.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs., Mar. 27, at 3 P. M.
SONG RECITAL
MILDRED BRYARS
Mason-Hamlin Piano
Tickets .50 to $2. Mgt. Winton-Livingston.

Princess Theatre, 8th. Ev., Mar. 30, at 8:15
BERTA REVIERE
SOPRANO
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. | BERT WILLIAMS. U. S. JAZZ BAND. Miss Juliet, Herbert Clifton, Owen McGiveney, and 27TH DIV. BOYS

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7th Avenue Subway to Christopher St.
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A Comedy of Greenwich Village

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HIPPODROME, EASTER SUNDAY MAT., APRIL 20, AT 2 P. M.
ONLY JOINT RECITAL THIS SEASON OF
ALMA GLUCK and EFREM ZIMBALIST
Tickets 75c to $5.00. Mail Orders to Van Hugo Mus. Society, 220 West 42d St.

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215 W. 57th St.
Paintings & Sculpture 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday, 1:30 to 6.
ADMISSION 50c, includes catalogue.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., April 1, 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL
ELIAS BREESKIN
75c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Kranich & Bach

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Fri.) Eve. at 8:15
Piano Recital FRANCES NASH
Tickets 50 cts. to $2.00. Steinway Piano. Direction: Evelyn Hopper.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Eve., March 30, 8:15.
CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Destroyed Church Properties, Italian Front
Soloists: ALESSANDRO DOLCI, Tenor; ALYS LARRENE, Soprano; VIRGILIO LAZZARI, Basso; LEVATELLI, 'Cellist; MARY MELLISH, Soprano; GIACOMO SPADONI at Piano. JOHN FINUCANE, Lecturer. Prices 50c-$2.00 at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat., Mar. 29, at 8:15
THE HADONA
DUNCAN DANCERS and GEORGE COPELAND
Pianist.
Seats 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50, at Hall and Van Hugo Musical Soc., 220 W. 42d St.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Mar. 27, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL
BARBARA MAUREL
Mason-Hamlin Piano
Tickets .50 to $2. Mgt. Winton-Livingston.

Loew's American Roof 58 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15
U. S. S. CAROLA TRIO, COOPER AND RICARDO, RICHARD THE Reverse GREAT & SIX OTH. BIG ACTS. $1, 75, 50

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
MONTE CRISTO, JR.
"A diamond mine of entertainment."—Stephen Rathbun, Sun.
Sunday Night Concert
A BIG BILL OF BROADWAY FAVORITES

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., at 2:15.
Funniest Farce in 10 Years
A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tuesday & Saturday.
MABEL TALIAFERRO in "LUCY, or FAWN"
"Charming semi-serious comedy."—Telegram.

39TH ST. Thea., Pk. Bryant 8:20. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
THE PLAY OF 100 LAUGHS
KEEP IT TO YOURSELF

BOOTH Thea., 45th E. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.), 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD
FRIENDLY ENEMIES

Ex-President Taft
Sam Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy
A LITTLE JOURNEY
(with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane)
And in a public speech delivered before the audience said:
"I enjoyed this play immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides are aching."

Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:20.
Vanderbilt Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 136.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. | Phone 9500 Col. | Evs. 8:15 | Mat. Sat. 2:15
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS.
Tuesday and Saturday Evenings. | MIKADO
Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee | PATIENCE
Wed., Apr. 2 (1st Time) IOLANTHE

FULTON West 46th St. Mats. Tu., Th., Sat. at 2:30
Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce
PLEASE GET MARRIED
with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

French Thea. 58 West 58 St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15.
This Wk & Next | Le Mariage De Figaro | Colombier

SELWYN HITS
JANE COWL in THE CROWDED HOUR
Manhattan Sp. No. W. 54th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00
TEA for THREE
Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Talked About From Coast to Coast

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
(by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

MAT. TODAY, 2:30.
TOBY'S BOW
with NORMAN TREVOR
REAL COMEDY at the COMEDY THEATRE

NORA BAYES Theatre, 46th, W. of B'way. Beginning NEXT MONDAY
THE KISS BURGLAR Moves here from the Broadhurst Theatre
The 4th New York Home. Seats Now on Sale

CENTURY ROOF, Roof of Century Thea.
MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL
at 11:30 ABSENCE—Phone Col. 8300

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MATINEE TODAY 2:30
ALICE BRADY
Personally | FOREVER AFTER

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Today, 50c
FLORENCE REED in "ROAD OF DESTINY"
Next Week, KALICH—"The Riddle: Woman"

LOEW'S 7TH AVE. at 125 St. Evs. 8:30 to 11. Mat. Today, 25-50c.
LEO CARRILLO in LONDONDERRY Air. Next Week, "THE 13TH CHAIR."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, AT 8:30.
JAMES B. POND, Presents CAPT. EDDIE
By arrangement with Chas. L. Wagner
RICKENBACKER
Commander 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron. Author of "Fighting the Flying Circus."
AMERICA'S GREATEST ACE
in his own great story of adventures in
"THE ARENA OF THE SKY"
Illustrated by slides and motion pictures of "RICK" in action.
DR. HENRY van DYKE, Presiding.
AUSPICES AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED.
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2 & $2.50 (a few seats $5) at box office, agencies American Fund for French Wounded, 46 West 38th, at 6 E. 41st (and from the Managers). Exclusive Management of J. B. POND LYCEUM BUREAU. Established 1875 by Maj. J. B. Pond. 50 East 42d St., New York.

JAMES W. GERARD, late Ambassador of the United States to Germany, will preside at a lecture by
CAPT. H. G. GILLILAND
Of the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., author of "My German Prisons," on
MY GERMAN PRISONS"
at 4 P. M. This (Thurs.) Afternoon, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. & 7th Ave. Captain Gilliland was a prisoner for nearly 3 years in Germany, was in 14 different prisons, finally escaping after an ordeal survived by but few men. His story is needed to reveal the true hideousness of the German system that tried to dominate the world.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8300. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
THE 27th DIVISION PLAYERS Present
"LET'S BEAT IT"
Written and Rehearsed in Picardy and Flanders.
(More Musical and Delightful Than the New York Division's Last Success, "You Know Me, Al!")
PRICES: 50c to $2.00. NO WAR TAX

Cathedral of St. John the Divine Sunday Evg., March 30, at 8 o'clock.
DVORAK'S REQUIEM
In Memory of Our Soldiers and Sailors Who Have Fallen in the War.
Choir of 60 Men and Boys. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
Miss Kerns, Mrs. Benedict-Jones, Mr. William Wheeler, Mr. Edgar Schofield. Cond., Dr. Miles Farrow.

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
Matinee Today, Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00 Evgs. $1.50 to $5.00

LEXINGTON THEATRE, Lex. Ave. & 51st St. Evgs. 8:15.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
Many American's Irish Tenor,
BERNARD DALY
sing in "SWEET INNIS FALLEN"
FOUR ACT ROMANTIC DRAMA.

44TH ST. THEATRE, just west of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2.
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And Remarkable Company of 150 in
Last 4 Times | Sinbad | Last 4 Times
MR. JOLSON WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Seats Today
NEXT MON. A New Musical Play | Take It From Me

An Instantaneous SUCCESS!!!
Maeterlinck's
"A Burgomaster of Belgium"
AT THE BELMONT Theatre, 48th St. West of B'way.
"Gripped and Thrilled the Audience."—Times.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

GET SEATS TODAY!
SELWYN THEATRE
ALL-STAR JAZZ CONCERT
SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30TH
George Hines, World's Champion Trap Drummer; Will Patrick, the Louisville Banjo Minstrel; Dixie Quartet in Southern Folk Songs
and the Famous
CLEF CLUB ORCHESTRA OF 44
Special Prices, 75c to $2.00.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS
NEW YORK'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT
TUMBLE-IN
SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"The house passed the whole performance with enthusiasm."—N. Y. TIMES.
MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
"SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
"SOMETIME" With Ed. Wynn
CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

SHUBERT 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
A Tobasco Dash of Musical Comedy.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
All Girls, Music, Dancing and Fun, With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:30.
COURTENAY & WISE
IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.
LAST 3 TIMES
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET
"THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."—J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15.
A Crackling, Smashing Musical Hit
KISS BURGLAR
Moves to the Nora Bayes Theatre Next Monday

BROADHURST THEA., Reg'r Rachel Crothers' "39 EAST" Seats Today

PRINCESS Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Farces
OH, MY DEAR!
"BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE SEASON'S HIT | With RICHARD BENNETT | 7TH BIG MONTH
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
UNKNOWN PURPLE

Original Monologues
BEATRICE HERFORD
BOOTH THEA. Next Monday Mat. 31 3:30 P.M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Tonight at 8:15. Maria, Herricotta, Howe; Ocuna, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 2. Gerson, Farrar, Sundelius; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Setume, Music, Romaine; Lazaro, Scotti, Segurola, Mardones. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8. (1st to 3d.) Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Mardones. Cond., Papi.
Sun. Eve. Concert. 50c to $2. Paula Ralsen, Pianiste; Marg. Namara, Sopr.; Lazaro, Tenor. Orch. Cond., Rothwiser.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Double Bill; L'Oracolo, Easton; Alchouse, Scotti; Didur. Pagliacci, Music; Caruso, Chalmers, Wormwald. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Perini; Lazaro, Scotti, Bada, D'Angelo. Cond., Moranzoni.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

POND BUREAU ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Carnegie Hall, Today at 4 P. M.
Capt. H. G. GILLILAND
Three Years a Prisoner in Germany
Speaking on
"My German Prisons"
Hon. James W. Gerard, Chairman.
Tickets, $2 to 50c. Box Office or Managers.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Apr. 3, at 8:15.
Farewell Appearance of CAPTAIN CARPENTER V. C.
OF H. M. S. VINDICTIVE.
Positively Last Opportunity to Hear This Greatest Naval Story of the War.
THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE
Seats $5 to 75c. Box Office or the Managers.
Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY.....Conductor
REQUEST PROGRAMMES
Carnegie Hall, Tonight at 8:30.
Beethoven Symphony "Eroica."
Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, Debussy, Wagner.
Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30
Schubert Symphony "Unfinished."
Tchaikovsky, 5th Symphony
Carnegie Hall, Next Sunday Aft. at 2:30
EDDY BROWN Violin
Soloist
Bruch Concerto, Marche Slav, Beethoven Fifth Symphony.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

RESORTS.

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MARLBOROUGH HOTEL
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East Orange, N. J.
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Parlor, bedroom and bath, with board for two people, at $25 per week.
Refined and homelike.
Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. 150 trains a day.
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THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
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"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
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BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
WALTER Hampden Sat. Mar. 29
AS HAMLET
2:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M.
Tickets Now on Sale—50c-$1.50.

MOTION PICTURES.
RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. | WM. S. HART in "The Poppy Girl's Husband." Orchestra.
RIALTO Times Square | Pauline Frederick in "The Woman on the Index." Bennett Comedy. Orchestra.

BROADWAY BROADWAY at 41st ST.
RUPERT JULIAN
in "THE FIRE FLINGERS"
and "THE GLORIOUS 27TH."

PLAZA Madison Ave., 58th St. BLANCHE BATES and HOBART BOSWORTH in ZANE GREY'S Stirring Story, "THE BORDER LEGION." Also Pictures of Yesterday's Parade.

STRAND B'way at 47th St. D. W. GRIFFITH'S "The Girl Who Stayed at Home." Soloists. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 16, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
GEORGE WALSH, "Never Say Quit."

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
CHARLES RAY in "THE GIRL DODGER"
Also Sunday Concerts.

ARTHUR SHATTUCK
The Great American Pianist who plays tonight at
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
(Horace Mann Auditorium)
records his art exclusively for
THE DUO-ART PIANO
The Aeolian Company
29 W. 42nd St. New York.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 1 Pop. Prices Burlesque Revue, with Harry K. Morton & Zella Russell.

BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
WALTER Hampden Sat. Mar. 29
AS HAMLET
2:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M.
Tickets Now on Sale—50c-$1.50.

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GEORGE WALSH, "Never Say Quit."

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
CHARLES RAY in "THE GIRL DODGER"
Also Sunday Concerts.

ACOLIAN HALL TOMORROW AFT. MAR. 28, at 2
Song Recital by YVONNE GALL
Benefit for Speedwell Society for Convalescent Children
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Tickets $2 to 50c.

ADOLIAY HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 29, at 3
Third Piano Recital
AURORE LA CROIX
Prices $1.50 to 50

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

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DAILY only	17.40	8.90	1.65
SUNDAY only	3.25	1.75	.30

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THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
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FURTHER DELAY.

The censure which has been visited upon the Peace Conference for its unreasonable delay in ending the war will be redoubled in volume and severity if the signing of the Treaty is put off until May 1 merely for the sake of making a comprehensive treaty to be signed by all the parties to the conflict. There may be good reasons for putting the terms of peace into one treaty instead of four, for preparing an instrument to be signed by Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey as parties of the one part, and all the nations associated in the war against them as parties of the other part. But it is preposterous to assume that the necessary changes in the plan would consume a month of time; it may be declared without hesitation that if a month were required, the change in the plan would not be worth while.

The world's quarrel was with Germany. She was the instigator and first cause of the outbreak. She is still the head and front of the enemy forces. When we make an end of the war with her it will be ended with her allies, for they are minor quantities. The world is very little concerned about them. Austria is shorn and parceled; Bulgaria will have to do what is required of her, and Turkey is practically non-existent. And with Bulgaria and Turkey the United States was not even at war. The Conference would arouse the world's indignation, it would give freer play to dangerous forces that have already made trouble enough, should it disappoint expectation by such an unreasonable and unjustified postponement of peace.

We fear that the Conference is in more need of better information as to the present attitude of the peoples of the allied nations and of the United States toward it and its deliberations. Impatience with the slowness of the progress made in Paris is already everywhere manifested; it is growing. It is to be feared, moreover, that the Conference lacks clear understanding of the political situation of the enemy Powers. The Conference ought to have knowledge of what is going on in Germany, it ought to see that every day and week of delay will enable the Germans to put themselves in a position where it will be more difficult to enforce the conditions of the Treaty. The Hungarian episode ought to open its eyes to what is going on. And all the time the Bolsheviki are profiting by the indulgence and great consideration for their wishes and feelings exhibited by the representatives of some of the nations at Paris. The world cannot with safety put up with any further postponement of peace.

THEATRES OF WAR.

To Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill things are apt to seem very dark or very bright, and perhaps most often very dark, particularly when he is defending a bill in the House of Commons. Nevertheless the official reports on conditions in Egypt which have now appeared suggest that he was nearer the truth in describing that country as "in a state of virtual insurrection" than were his more euphemistic colleagues. There have been serious and bloody riots; and Germans, Bolsheviki, and Turks may be counted on to do what they can to make Egypt uncomfortable for the British, which means making it ultimately uncomfortable for most Egyptians.

Mr. Churchill also gave a comprehensive picture of the fighting around the borders of Soviet Russia. The British are giving supplies and munitions to the Esthonians and other Baltic races which have won some considerable successes in the past few weeks, and which apparently are receiving some support from Scandinavian volunteers who do not want to see the Red revolution sweeping any further west. In the south Denikin, in the east Kolchak are also supported by the British and seem to be at least holding their own against the Bolsheviki. But the French and Greek forces in the Ukraine have been forced to fall back before superior numbers, and in this quarter the population seems to prefer even undesirable Russians to intervening foreigners.

These are wars which will continue so long as the Bolshevist leaders retain their power and their determination to stir up worldwide revolution. The continuing wars are further away from us than they are from the British, but the whole world would very soon feel it if Egypt were turned over to German, Bolshevist, or unmodified native control. These campaigns are with us whether we like it or not, and they cannot be brought to a conclusion by thrusting our heads in the sand or by treating Bolsheviki as brothers.

FOR POSTMASTER OF BOSTON.

It is a little more than fifty years since Thomas A. Jenckes of Rhode Island made a report in the House of Representatives recommending that the merit system be established in the Federal civil service. That memorable pioneer of civil service reform was far in advance of most of the politicians of his time. The fruit of his labors ripened slowly at first, in later years rapidly. Among the many extensions of civil service reform, President Wilson's executive order in regard to first-class Postmasterships was one of the most striking. Second and third class Postmasterships were torn from the spoilsmen, not without great foaming at the mouth, and gnashing of the teeth; but, surely, a big, fat first-class Postmastership was, is, and ever should be awarded on rigidly political grounds. Yet a Washington dispatch to The Boston Transcript tells us that "no less than forty-four candidates for the position of Post-"master at Boston have filed their "applications with the Civil Service "Commission." Experience and ability will be the main tests.

This would be sorry reading for the faithful were it not that one dreads to think of the pained feelings of Mr. Burleson should the candidate proved to have the highest qualifications be guilty of being a Republican. This lamentable case has occurred in Newark. The indiscreet Republican at the head of the list hasn't got the job. The old spoils gospel is still believed in, notably in Texas, the State of that immortal Republican, Webster Flanagan. Let us hope, for Mr. Burleson's sake, and perhaps for the sake of Mr. David I. Walsh, the Democratic Senator-to-be from Massachusetts, that the "high man" of the forty-four will be a Democrat in good and regular standing.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

Pennsylvania is answering its own question as to why the price of coal is rising when it should fall. There is now before the Legislature of that leading coal State a bill proposing a tax of 1 per cent. on all coal mined, hard or soft. It is Pennsylvania's way to put on a tax when the price is high enough to make it worth while, and the State learns by experience. The previous Pennsylvania tax was quashed for more reasons than can be given here, but mention may be made of those which the pending bill proposes to meet.

The earlier tax was discriminatory between anthracite and bituminous, so this bill taxes all coal. The earlier tax was in the nature of an export tax, which is unconstitutional. Therefore, this tax is levied in language asserting that the tax is for intrastate purposes. The earlier tax was allotted to the counties producing the coal taxed in proportions which were discriminatory toward other counties, so this tax is a State tax only. This interests chiefly lawyers, but consumers can be sure that their experience will be similar, whatever the fate of the tax. The earlier tax was about a nickel, so the wholesalers added a dime to the price and the retailers added a quarter. Millions were collected from consumers, thousands were paid to the State, and nothing worth mention was ever refunded to those who paid the unlawful demand.

West Virginia is another coal State which is answering in the Pennsylvania manner the question about why coal is dearer. It is considering a law that nobody shall mine coal without a license, and that the fee shall be proportioned to the production. A Philadelphia lawyer might see the difference between this license fee and a tax on production, the most discouraging tax known to economists. West Virginia also is considering a tax on coal substitutes, gas and oil. This is not to be an export tax, but is proportioned to the distance the commodities are transported. After the tax at the border is paid there is discouragement enough to transportation to keep the fuels near where they are produced and cheapen them to consumers there at least. Returns from other fuel-producing States will be awaited with curiosity regarding their ingenuity in meeting the objections to raising the price of this necessary of life and industry.

Coal prices are officially regulated and certified reasonable until conditions shall change. The prosecution of the Coal Trust conspirators resulted in the decision on highest authority that there were six coal monopolies, which is absurd, at least as absurd as the prosecution itself with such a result. The cost of coal is now so much above the price and the demand that there is a surplus where there was a deficiency, and the production has fallen off until unemployment is worse in the coal trade than in others. There is nothing to prevent quarreling with the price, but the counsel of prudence is to provide for coal necessities as though present conditions were to prevail as long as can be foreseen. There may be doubt about other prices, but coal prices will be no lower, at least not until economic conditions are worse than any would wish for as the condition of lower coal prices. There is a better prospect that we shall for the first time export coal in quantities than that, with such State taxes, coal will be cheaper to domestic consumers.

MAGYARS ALWAYS.

It hardly needed a dispatch from Prague to tell us that the late and present bedevilments in Budapest were staged long ago by Count Karolyi. A Magyar magnate remains a Magyar magnate, however he disguises himself and whatever democratic, proletarian, or Bolshevikian decoys he finds it necessary to set up in his business. Not much more than a year ago it was the admitted policy of the Magyars forcibly to expropriate the lands of the then subject races. The Minister of Agriculture declared that the soil of the most productive districts of Southern Hungary "was "in the hands of a population by no "means reliable. The soil of these "threatened districts must be in the "hands of those who deserve confi-"dence." The Czechs in the Austrian Parliament protested. A Budapest paper calmly reminded them of the Magyar doctrine that "the Magyar "State has the right to decide what "elements shall possess the soil." The policy of the decree must be enlarged to cover all Hungary. The State "must carry out a healthy dis-"tribution of land to the Magyar "race, which alone is a support of "the State." This is "agrarian reform," as understood by the then ruling race, still passionately determined to rule, no matter what temporary ruin, even to itself, ensues.

A few weeks ago Count Karolyi, then Provisional President, went through the form of dividing his great landed estates among the people, the proletariat. Like the modest man he is, he had the distribution made in public. Some peasant, some little retired Government clerk, would declare his thirst for land, his inability to buy it. Then the "boundary pegs" would be shuffled about, the applicant's little estate duly marked by metes and bounds; the people would be impressed by the Count's self-sacrifice, and the Count would probably wink with that curious right eye so evident in his photographs. If the Count gives up his land, it is because he can't help it. Undoubtedly he expects to get it back again.

His newspaper organ beamed upon the attempts of the Magyar authorities to get control of Serb, Rumanian, and Ukrainian churches and so proselytize and Magyarize. They are all alike, these Magyar grandees. If they coquet with Bolshevism, it is for the purpose of breaking down, if they can, the Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, and South Slavs, and out of the general destruction recreating the old intolerant, masterful Magyar State with a Government of, for, and by the Magyars.

BY SURRENDER?

The London Daily News speaks for a considerable body of opinion when it blames the Hungarian outbreak on "the failure of the Allies to provide "the Central Powers with food and "raw materials," and our desire for "territorial spoliation." This naturally appeals to all the pacifists and Laodiceans, both here and abroad. It is also the view of Magyars and Germans, the former insisting that their territory should be left intact, the latter acclaiming a Ministerial declaration that not one inch of German soil is to be given up. It has also found support in certain quarters in this country which would hardly be expected to hold such views, where there is denunciation of our "imperialism" in occupying territory belonging to the Magyar State but inhabited by peoples who have hailed allied victory as liberation from a hated rule.

The suggested remedy is a simple one. Let us surrender to the enemy who so lately surrendered to us. Let us feed our enemies while our friends starve. Let us supply raw material to German factories before we consider the factories of Belgium and Bohemia. Let us break our promises to the Czechoslovaks, the Jugoslavs, the Poles, the Rumanians, and turn them back to Magyar and German rule. Let us set up again the old Central European system and give it as much food and raw material as it needs to regain its former strength. Let us forget why five million men gave up their lives, and give the enemy anything he may ask as the price of letting us alone.

It is an alluring program, one which naturally falls in with the views of those who would have had us ignore German acts of war against the United States in 1917. One may be surprised at some of the supporters which it has won, but it ought to appeal to all pacifists and pro-Germans. As for the others who hold that view, one may legitimately ask them for guarantees that the enemy's requests will stop there. Will he be satisfied with Posen and Danzig, with Transylvania and Slavonia, or will he not then ask for Alsace-Lorraine, and the parts of Rumania which were annexed to Hungary a year ago? If you begin to pay blackmail it is hard to stop; the only conclusion of yielding to German threats would be such an arrangement as would leave Germany and her allies, after they have been defeated, in the position which they would have occupied if they had won the war.

It is hardly to be supposed that any allied Government is contemplating that. For if you satisfy Hungary you dissatisfy several other nations who have rebelled against her and who believed in our promises to help them to freedom. Materially and morally they are worth more than Hungary. If you satisfy Germany you betray Poland, Belgium, and France. If you satisfy Central Europe you are likely to stir grave dissatisfaction among the peoples of the allied nations which were fighting for their own safety, and do not like to see that safety sold back to the enemy.

BAD FOR THE BALD.

Very soothing to the perplexed mind at times is the voice of authority resolving doubts and establishing a status. Nearly everybody knows, for instance, what a time the people of these United States had for years in trying to be sure they were right in pronouncing the name of the noble State of Arkansas. But when the Legislature of that Commonwealth decreed by statute that it should be pronounced as though spelled Arkansaw a great load was removed and people felt free once more to concern themselves with minor matters such as trade, finance, and politics.

At present a number of thirsty souls are trying to get an equally authoritative and binding decision on the important question of the percentage of alcohol which a non-intoxicating drink may contain. They have their respective views, of course, but so did folks with regard to Arkansaw. An official edict is what is needed to set their minds at rest and, perhaps, breweries in motion.

What prompts these casual remarks just now is the passage of a law by the Government of Bulgaria, which, contrary to some opinions, still seems to function. The law in question prohibits the importation of a large number of articles into the domain formerly presided over by a hirsute gentleman named Ferdinand. A glance at the list of the prohibited articles shows it to contain precious stones and other jewelry, fiery liquors, works of art, fancy millinery, toys, silk goods, ivory, and divers articles of luxury. It looks quite fair and reasonable until one comes to the end of the list, which is in these words, "and wigs."

Now, it has all along been a mooted question whether wigs are or are not a luxury. To the actor, as well as to the British Magistrate, they are a necessity. One can hardly conceive of a bald hero or a smooth polled Chancellor. But, when it comes to the average man of spare locks, the element of doubt enters. His conception of the beginning of Hamlet's soliloquy is apt to sound like "Toupee or not toupee—that is the question." And there are doubtless many such in old Bulgaria. While the departed Ferdinand was not in that class, it should be remembered that he was not a native. The Encyclopaedia Britannica describes the Bulgarians as having light and thin hair. This being the case, it is evident that if wigs are only a luxury in Bulgaria they can hardly be considered anything else in any other country. Hence the value of the dictum which is the provocation of these remarks.

So having by statute put wigs into the luxury class, Bulgaria has performed a real service for the first time since it furnished a fermented milk enabling those who can drink it to live more years than they care to do with that kind of food. And the psychologic and economic possibilities of this legislation are such that it will be surprising if some of our Senators do not insist on having it referred to in any draft of a League of Nations before it is acceptable to them. It would at least furnish a good pretext for insisting on a poll of the nations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Seemingly All Were Militants.

A reflective pacifist, interested in the true interpretation of observed facts—if any such pacifists there be, which is doubtful—must have been painfully puzzled if he stood in the crowd anywhere along Fifth Avenue on Tuesday and tried to make out with just what feelings his neighbors watched the soldiers marching by. Inevitably he would have asked himself whether the emotion so lavishly displayed was one of admiration and respect for men who had just been taking vigorous and successful part in the killing of other men or whether it was a manifestation of joyous thankfulness that these particular men were about to return to the paths of peace and seemingly were to have no more excuse for resuming work of that dreadful sort.

The second of these explanations, especially if buttressed by a firm belief on the pacifistical observer's part that the great majority of his fellow-citizens hate war as war, and hold soldiering a reprehensible and obnoxious trade, might seem to him a plausible one. If he did so believe, however, he would have to ignore a good deal of what he saw, and to imagine a good deal that was invisible, for, judging by any ordinary and accepted tests or standards, the enthusiasm of the multitude, women and men alike, was for the soldiers as soldiers.

In it there was no trace of abject gratitude behind or what the soldiers had been, before the age of responsible discretion, of it. On the contrary, one could hear frequent expression of delighted confidence that what these men had just done they could and would do again if need arose.

Celebrated Victory, Not Peace.

As a matter of fact, there was much to disheartem a pacifist in the behavior of Tuesday's crowds, and nothing at all to confirm or encourage in him the hope that peace at any price is the present object of general aspiration. Indeed, to all seeming, it was a day vastly more in celebration of victory than of peace, and it was as victors that the marchers were cheered by everybody who made any noise at all. Perhaps there were some watchers who made no noise of any kind, and heard in sorrow the militant vociferations of those around them, but they must have been very few—of the whole a negligible fraction, at least so far as numbers went.

Whether with regret or not, it probably must be admitted by all votaries of veracity that the soldier, and notably the conqueror, retains firmly his ancient place in popular esteem. Somewhere deep down in every normal heart and mind still lies the primordial conviction that the ability and inclination to fight well in a just cause are traits equally admirable and useful—that courage is a virtue so magnificent that its display in any cause entitles its possessor to something of praise.

Attempts to exalt moral above physical courage—to establish a real distinction between the two—have as yet met with little or no success of a practical sort, and the old belief that the two either are one, or that at least they always go together, shows few if any signs of weakening. Moreover, women, whose turn toward pacifism is supposedly so much stronger than that of men, certainly do not scorn the laureled and uniformed hero now any more than in the past, and mothers, haters of war as they proverbially are, seem no less proud than fathers of a son decorated for exceptional gallantry on the battlefield.

A Logical Penalty for Drinkers.

Serious attention should be given by our prohibitionists to the fact that the Hungarian Bolsheviki have imposed a fine of 5,000 crowns as the penalty for selling intoxicants, but punish the drinking of them by a fine just twice as large. This is not enough, by a good deal, to make Bolshevism admirable, but there is no denying that it compels the admission that these particular Bolsheviki, in this particular matter, have shown a courage and a consistency such as never have been displayed by any other prohibitionists except perhaps the followers of Mahomet.

Yet obviously if it is a sin and should be a crime to sell spirituous and malted liquors—and every prohibitionist everywhere says it is and should be—the drinking thereof is at least twice as deserving of statutory inhibition. Not selling, but drinking, is what sharpens the parricidal axe, sends the child to school barefoot, and keeps empty the domestic cupboard. Yet our foes of the demon have never ventured, as yet, to make a direct, frontal attack on the chief, if not only, offender, and when the law punishes him at all it is for some other crime or misdemeanor. Indeed, it inclines to view intoxication as a mitigating circumstance, in some degree removing the assumption of evil intention, and that is a really wild absurdity against which every prohibitionist violently should protest.

But it is not noble for the prohibitionists to make the manufacturers and sellers of intoxicants the sole objects of their assaults. Of course it's safer to do it, because the manufacturers and sellers have few friends. Can that be the reason why it was left for the Bolsheviki to strike the first blow at the root of the alcohol tree? To think so, or even to suspect it, is very painful.

His Name Should Be Known.

It is to be regretted that The Wellesley College News printed without a signature a letter from an American officer now in the occupied territory which somebody has sent to it. For in this letter sentiments at once so reprehensible and so foolish are expressed that the condemnation of them ought to have a personal target, lest officers undeserving of it suffer reproach. Not many of them, one feels sure, would write such vicious stuff as this:

> Here (Diedenhofen, Lorraine,) and in the Rhenish Provinces it is much more like America than anything I've seen yet. I like the country people much better than the French, as do all of us. With us, good people are good people, and an American can't jump on a licked man.

Why He Likes Germany.

This particular American evidently has no compunctions about "jumping on" a people who have suffered hideous wrongs from his new friends, and he enjoys himself so much better in an undevastated country than in one plowed and harrowed by war that he forgets many and important things. But what he does not forget is to set down a truly naïve explanation of his preference, for he writes:

> Have good quarters and good civilian friends. Am able for the first time since I have been in Europe to enjoy a bit of family life here in a Lorraine family, the Mayor of Diedenhofen. He has a son who is a Lieutenant in the German Army and has a paralyzed arm. He is a fine fellow and we are good chums and have some interesting discussions on the war. It is very interesting to know first hand the enemy's point of view. There are also two very beautiful daughters, one 20 and one 14.

Memorial Buildings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comments on the question of community houses as memorials to the heroes of the great war—summed up in the following sentence: "But the plea that such 'memorials' as these would be 'useful' is the perfectly adequate reason for rejecting them all, as the one purpose of a memorial is to be a memorial, and the effort to make it serve two purposes will always be a failure and an absurdity"—make strange reading to one who has spent most of his life in an academic environment, surrounded by buildings many of which are memorials. Some of these buildings are erected with money contributed by individuals, one of whose motives at least may be to perpetuate their own names—in which they succeed as well, perhaps, as by any other method they could have chosen. But many of these buildings are true memorials of former students, beneficiaries, or honored officials of the institution, and they are not only genuinely useful, (assuming that education itself has its uses,) but also are much more efficient memorials in the strictest sense, than the bronze statues and ornamental arches that are sometimes to be found on the college campus.

HENRY A. FAIRCHILD.
New York, March 25, 1919.

FRESH AIR FOR SENATORS.

Sunlight and the Breeze Might Advance the League of Nations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the rather amazing Senatorial attitude toward the League of Nations, permit me to call attention to the significant fact that not a single breath of fresh air nor a ray of sunshine ever penetrates either chamber of the Congress of the United States. Over the door of the Capitol might well be written in plain English, since it appears the classics are to be "scrapped" in our educational scheme of the future, "Who enters here leaves hope behind."

Being at present in Washington engaged in work that had to do with the winning of the war and which is now a part of the plan of reconstruction, it was my privilege to attend the session of the Congress during its dying hours. I use the term dying merely out of courtesy, for long before the Vice President, by a fortuitous slip of the tongue and with singular appropriateness, announced that the Congress was adjourned "sine Deo," the members of both houses were practically dead, or so far overcome by the now prevalent sleeping sickness, that, to all intents and purposes, they were moribund, to say the least.

And little wonder, considering the lack of ventilation, the isolation from fresh air and sunshine which the insanitary seclusion of the halls of Congress impose upon the members. This fact should be taken into consideration when judgment is passed upon the amazing attitude of the reactionary Senators. No wonder their brains were befogged; no wonder so many nodded at their desks; no wonder the Vice President vacated the chair so often to be succeeded by an ever-changing relief of doxing Chairmen pro tempore.

Really the matter needs to be called to the attention of the public. With all our vaunted intelligence along sanitary lines, we send the legislative body of the Government to the Capitol where they are so completely interned as if they were in a prison cell, and complacently expect them to pass good and wise laws for the guidance of the nation's destiny. The thing is an impossibility.

I venture to suggest that President Wilson would find a very different state of mind on the part of the Senate if he would break another precedent, and call the Congress to assemble in a really extraordinary session outside on the west terrace of the Capitol, or, better still, on the lawn below.

In the light of God's glorious sunshine, with the breath of heaven to bring refreshment to their souls, the provincialism, the egoism, the befogged vision of the Senators would, no doubt, disappear. With the Star-Spangled Banner floating to the breeze above their heads, with the grim, gray monument rising as a majestic expression of patriotic idealism, and the silver waters of the Potomac sweeping to the quiet tomb where sleeps the first great American idealist, I venture to say the Senatorial fog would vanish like the mists of the morning and melt away.

I submit the suggestion for the President's consideration, anyhow. There may be hope for the Senate, after all.

LAVINIA H. EGAN,
Chairman Fourth District Woman's Suffrage Party of Louisiana.
Washington, March 24, 1919.

The Charity Organization Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The increased cost of everything has increased the expenses of the Charity Organization Society for rendering service and for material aid to families in need.

The society is now caring for 1,750 families. The number of families who are in trouble because of the death or illness of the breadwinner is greater than usual and unemployment is beginning to add to the burden. Every one recognises the force of the appeal of the Red Cross for help for the families of soldiers and sailors. The State helps the needy widows of citizens. The widows of aliens and their children must rely on voluntary assistance. The families that seek the aid of this society need an effective presentation of their claims because there are few to speak for them. We must, therefore, appeal with all the greater diligence on behalf of those who might otherwise be neglected.

The society is not content to pay the rent and feed the hungry. It procures the right surgical or medical care, finds employment, teaches home-making, restores the family spirit, mends broken homes, puts families on their own feet.

The society has in various ways been serving other social agencies. It has trained many of those who are working for the home service of the Red Cross. Some say this and other societies furnished the workers and the methods and the experience for the splendid work the Red Cross has done for those at home.

The society maintains a bureau to indorse proper charitable and social agencies. Its Tenement House Committee upholds the law and seeks better housing conditions. The Criminal Courts Committee was the chief instrument in reorganizing the inferior criminal courts. These courts represent all that thousands know of law and justice.

Those who have been accustomed to give to this society have been generous. Many have increased their subscriptions. Nevertheless, the society's income has declined. We hope that many who have not contributed in the past will respond to this appeal to afford service at home to those who need it most. LAWSON PURDY, Secretary.
New York, March 21, 1919.

TO THE GOLDEN STARS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

Oh, hear the martial music,
The joyful strains that play,
The tread of boys a-marching,
For this is Victory Day!
An endless field of khaki,
Of steel, and trophies won,
By the boys who cut the passage
In Belgium through the Hun.

But some, they lie in Belgium,
And some on Kemmel's crest,
And some down deep, at Cambrai;
A few, they lie in Brest.
Their deeds are not forgotten,
Their glory liveth still—
That's why a certain standard
Was carried through the Mill.

That's why those golden stars shine
From out their field of white,
As a symbol to New Yorkers
Your boys died for the right.
That's why your eyes shall moisten
Today when pass the men
Who marched off with the others
Who'll ne'er come back again.

That's why, when day is over,
And darkness creepeth on,
Perhaps you'll see it clearer
And know what they have done;
Perhaps you'll know the reason
Of a Flag for which to die,
Of an Ideal, and a Country,
And a Faith to bind and tie.

So may I ask you, citizens,
When those golden stars appear
To lift your hats in honor
Of your New York Volunteer?
It's "taps" to those who gave their blood,
It's glory to their kin,
For they were Boys of New York's Own—
They fought—they're gone—you win!

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr.

TELLS OF K. OF C. PLANS.

Mulligan Reorganizes the Work of the Organization Abroad.

William J. Mulligan, Chairman of the Knights of Columbus War Activities Committee, had returned from France, Belgium, Germany, and England, where he went to reorganize the work of the Knights. He said yesterday that it was now necessary to increase the recreation activities. A system of zones had been organized, he said, each zone in charge of a supervisor with from 50 to 100 secretaries. More than 200 workers are with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

While in Europe Mr. Mulligan opened fifty new stations. He also had a long interview with General Pershing and conferred with the representatives of other welfare organizations. When he left Europe, he said, the impression was that the peace treaty would be whipped into shape by the middle of May. Our overseas forces, in Mr. Mulligan's opinion, might not leave the other side for another twelve months. While in Belgium Mr. Mulligan was the guest of Cardinal Mercier. He presented to the Cardinal a check for 10,000 francs from Cardinal Gibbons, and he also acquired a building for K. of C. activities in Antwerp.

The K. of C. are sending over troops of entertainers. A minstrel company of forty-nine performers is now visiting the camps and outposts in France and Germany. According to Mr. Mulligan some times as many as 10,000 men witness K. of C. boxing contests. At one boxing contest in Paris Samuel Gompers presided. Two rings were employed so that there was no waiting between rounds.

OPEN INTERRACIAL COUNCIL

Plan to Spread American Ideals Among Foreign Born.

The representatives of many of the leading foreign language newspapers of the country were present yesterday when the Interracial Council opened its two-day conference in the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The council is an organization of business men who are banded together for the spread of American ideals among the foreign-born people of the land. At yesterday's meeting a committee of eleven was appointed to frame a Constitution and draw up by-laws, and to report at the meeting today.

There are at present at the conference 200 delegates, and they represent many foreign lands. Germany was not represented.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, Secretary of the council and formerly in the Americanisation Bureau of the Interior Department, outlined the plans for influencing the foreign language newspapers to assist in making good Americans out of those born on the other side of the world. She predicted that these newspapers are going to be among the stanchest supporters of American interests if the American people will become interested in their success. Miss Kellor spoke in favor of a campaign of advertising to educate and Americanize, and to open up a market here as desirable as the export market, to which so many manufacturers are now turning their attention.

A report of a Committee on Advertising urged a standardized system of rates and audit of circulation with refusal of objectionable advertising to the foreign language press, and to insure the consideration of the foreign language papers by national and local advertisers.

This afternoon the editors will meet in Room 210 in the Flatiron Building, where Joseph Hartigan, manager of the Foreign Language Division of the Liberty Loan Committee, will ask their co-operation in "putting over" the Victory Loan.

The conference will end tonight with a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore, at which the principal speakers will be Charles E. Hughes and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

SAYS GLASS IS WRONG.

Williams Appointment Illegal, McFadden Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There was a new development today in the campaign Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania is conducting against the appointment by Secretary Glass of John Skelton Williams as Controller of the Currency. In a letter to Secretary Glass Mr. McFadden takes the stand that the appointment is against the law.

In a statement Mr. McFadden called attention to Sections 323 and 327 of the United States Revised Statutes, which provide that the Deputy Controller of the Currency "shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Controller during a vacancy in the office or during the absence or inability of the Controller." Mr. Glass contends that under Section 303 of the Revised Statutes he had authority to designate Mr. Williams to continue in office pending the appointment and confirmation of his successor.

Mr. McFadden, the statement goes on, "claims that Section 303 does not apply to the case, but that Sections 325 and 327 do. Section 303 provides for the manner in which certain vacancies in the Treasury Department shall be filled temporarily and makes no specific reference to the office of Controller of the Currency. Sections 325 and 327 deal specifically with the office of Controller, and Mr. McFadden argues that they alone apply to the present controversy.

"The Congressman declares that legally a vacancy has existed in the office of the Controller of the Currency since March 4. Never before since the creation of the Controller's office, Mr. McFadden points out, has the Secretary of the Treasury undertaken to name a man for Controller when a vacancy existed and the President had failed to appoint; instead the law as provided in Section 327 was permitted to operate normally and the Deputy Controller acted.

"Mr. McFadden offers the rather startling warning that official acts performed by Mr. Williams since March 4 may lead to serious litigation. National bankers are now under no legal compulsion, he says, to respect the orders of Mr. Williams and have a perfect right to ignore any and all of his instructions since the 4th of March."

WAR SUPPLIES SOLD.

Foreign Governments Get $200,000,000 Worth from United States.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Sales to foreign Governments of more than $200,000,000 worth of surplus war supplies were announced by the War Department today. Most of the material went to France, whose purchases included smokeless powder, acids, copper, cannon, and steel plates, for which $155,000,000 was paid.

Italy bought $41,000,000 worth of machine guns and ammunition, acids, and other supplies. The Netherlands bought $653,000 worth of nitrate of soda. About $1,000,000 worth of airplanes and supplies, $196,000 worth of soldiers' personal equipment, $294,000 worth of machine guns, and $171,000 worth of hand grenades went to Czechoslovakia. Supplies were sold to other countries in the following amounts: Great Britain, $2,500,000; Cuba, $108,000; Liberia, $14,500; Switzerland, $9,500.

This is the second purchase of airplanes made by the Czechoslovaks from the United States. A few months ago Colonel Hurban bought six planes for the use of the Czechoslovak troops in Siberia, and they have been shipped to Vladivostok.

NEW SUBWAY WORK AGAIN LACKS FUNDS

Whitney Says Construction Must Stop if Board of Estimate Fails to Act.

INVOLVES 1,000 EMPLOYES

Head of Public Service Commission Assails Hylan Policy on Lines Being Built.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that unless the Board of Estimate at its meeting tomorrow appropriates sufficient money to carry on the work of building the rapid transit lines the entire work will cease, that nearly 1,000 employes will have to be laid off, and that former employes just returned from the war will have to remain idle until other jobs can be found for them. Further delay, it was also pointed out, will destroy the organization built up by the commission.

On Dec. 30 the board reduced the appropriation sought by the commission, so that at a few hours' notice nearly 400 employes had to be dismissed. After trying for a month to induce the board to readjust its figures the commission appealed to Governor Smith. He came here and smoother the difficulty to the extent of obtaining for the commission enough money to reinstate a number of the discharged employes.

The appropriation asked by the commission for the second quarter of the current year is $557,000. Commenting on the situation, Travis H. Whitney, acting Chairman of the commission, said that there is need of a real legislative investigation into the situation and of legislation which would compel the board to act. Even the pending legislation dividing the commission in two single headed commissions if passed, he said, will not affect the present situation, the money will be needed on April 1, and if it is not at the commission's disposal all rapid transit construction work will stop.

"The do-nothing policy of the Board of Estimate upon every matter of importance in the city," said Mr. Whitney, "constitutes such misconduct in public office that it should have the immediate attention of the Governor and the Legislature. Never was there a time when it was more important that construction work of every kind should furnish maximum employment if the city is to escape social trouble. Governor Smith said the other day that this was a government of laws and not of men, yet in this city it is actually true that the government is no longer one of laws but of two men—Mayor Hylan and Controller Craig—who have throttled the initiative of every city department, have blocked every plan of development so far proposed, and have halted the progress of rapid transit construction."

Gives Employment to Thousands.

Mr. Whitney declared that the rapid transit work gives employment to thousands of men, besides providing sorely needed transportation facilities.

"Yet, with calculated deliberation," he continued, "these two men have so withheld action on rapid transit matters as to add at least six months' delay to the completion of the work, and have demoralized the engineering and technical force of the commission."

Mr. Whitney said that no suggestion had been received from the board that a conference between the commission and the board was desirable, and no notice had been received as to the time when the board might be expected to act upon the requisition.

"The Mayor may be interested in learning," he added, "that in the 27th Division there are about twenty employes of the commission who have called to see about getting back their old jobs, which are of course dependent upon the action of the board. In addition there are about forty other employes in other military units near the city awaiting their discharge who are more interested in getting jobs than they are in parades.

"In the meantime the Legislature is deciding to investigate Bolshevism, as if the American people would not deal with that disorder without the aid of a legislative committee. The Legislature should, instead, pay some attention to the breakdown in the present form of government in this city. Practically every department of the city government is at a standstill. Every matter requiring the approval of the Board of Estimate has been referred to Craig, and there it sticks. So far as rapid transit is concerned we have not hesitated to speak publicly of the difficulties, whereas city department heads, being subordinates of Hylan, are under a ban of silence.

"To extend the censorship and to silence official critics Hylan and Craig hope that the Legislature will remove the Public Service Commission and then appropriations can be increased, contractors' claims settled without offensive publicity, and new contracts let, providing the new rapid transit commissioner is sufficiently subservient."

Mr. Whitney pointed out that progress or the lack of it did not depend on whether a commission is single headed or hydra headed, and said the Board of Education, of seven members, is blocked by the Board of Estimate, as well as the single headed Dock Commissioner. In conclusion, Mr. Whitney said:

"There is a real need of legislative investigation and of real legislation that will compel action, if the entire working season is not to be lost, unemployment increased and transit facilities benefits postponed."

VON ECKHARDT SAILS AWAY.

Former German Ambassador to Mexico on Way to Holland.

Among the 700 cabin passengers who sailed from Hoboken at 5 o'clock last night on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam, Plymouth, and Havre was Heinrich von Eckhardt, former German Ambassador to Mexico, accompanied by his family. He was escorted to Pier 7, Hoboken, during the afternoon from the Hotel Pennsylvania, where he arrived on Monday night, and was taken to the cabins reserved for his party on the promenade deck.

The gangway to the Nieuw Amsterdam was guarded by Customs Intelligence guards, and no one was permitted to interview the former German Ambassador. He remained in his cabin until the vessel left the pier. Johannes Brulow, former German Consul General in Mexico, who arrived

FOUND BLOODSTAINS ON DR. WILKINS' SUIT

Tailor Tells of Garments Taken to Him for Cleaning Several Days After Murder.

POLICE CAN'T FIND THEM

Believed Now That Clothing Was Burned—Prisoner Denies Ever Owning Suit Described.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 26.—The investigation of the murder of Mrs. Julia Wilkins took a sensational turn today when District Attorney Charles R. Weeks disclosed the testimony of a New York tailor, who declared that three or four days after the murder on the night of Feb. 27 at Long Beach, Dr. Walter E. Wilkins had brought to him for cleaning a suit of clothes bearing stains which, he said, resembled blood.

The suit, which was of a greenish hue with white pencil stripes, according to the District Attorney's informant, was cleaned, pressed, and delivered to 104 West Sixty-fifth Street, the Manhattan home of Dr. Wilkins.

The significance of this new evidence, District Attorney Weeks pointed out, arises out of the contention of Dr. Wilkins, who is in the Nassau County Jail charged with the murder of his wife, that the suit he wore when arrested in the Pennsylvania Station after his disappearance for several days was the same one he wore the night his wife was killed. This suit, a black cutaway coat and vest with gray trousers, bore no evidence of blood stains when examined by county officials.

The new evidence came from Joseph Jacobson, proprietor of the Sanitary Valet Shop, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, New York, whose statements were corroborated by three employes of a cleaning establishment he brought with him to Mineola today. He said, according to the District Attorney, that on the night of March 3 or 4 Dr. Wilkins entered his shop carrying two bundles, one of which he left. This bundle contained a three-piece suit, described above, and a pair of gray trousers.

Jacobson said he noticed that on the inside and edges of the righthand trouser pocket and on the upper righthand side of the vest inside and out were what appeared to be blood. Knowing that Dr. Wilkins, a customer of long standing, was a physician by profession, he said, this suspicions at first were not aroused. He thought that the doctor might have got the bloodstains while performing an operation.

As he does not do dry cleaning, Jacobson said, he sent the suit to L. Blau, a cleaner and dyer at 161 Avenue C. When he received the clothes back from the cleaners he sent them to the Wilkins home. After reading that Dr. Wilkins had been indicted on the charge of murder Jacobson notified New York Police Headquarters about the clothing.

Other witnesses were Julius Kaplan, a presser; Max Weiss, an examiner, and Alexandro Miola, a cleaner, all employes of L. Blau. The four men were shown the suit which Dr. Wilkins asserted he wore the night he said his wife was killed by thieves. The witnesses said it was not the suit they had cleaned.

Jacobson, according to District Attorney Weeks, has identified Dr. Wilkins in the Nassau County Jail as the man who brought the garments to him. Although a careful search has been made for the suit which Jacobson said he had received, thus far it has not been found by detectives.

Witnesses who roomed at the West Sixty-fifth Street house have testified that they saw Dr. Wilkins take what appeared to them to be a bundle of clothes into the cellar of the house a few days after the murder. When he reappeared, they said, his hands were empty. County officials now believe that he burned the bundle.

Charles N. Wysong, attorney for the physician, said today that Dr. Wilkins emphatically denied ever owning a suit such as Jacobson described. He possessed three suits, the physician said, none of which was of a greenish color. Dr. Wilkins admitted, his attorney said, that he had had a pair of gray trousers pressed at Jacobson's shop about the time that the tailor mentioned.

WALTER J. SALMON WEDS.

New York Realty Operator Marries Miss E. J. Davy in Rochester.

Miss Elizabeth J. Davy, daughter of Mrs. Burton Hodges Davy, and Walter J. Salmon of 38 West 49th Street, this city, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 241 Oxford Street, Rochester, N. Y. The Rev. Don G Husted officiated.

James R. Ivy gave his sister in marriage She wore a gown of white satin trimmed with crystal and a veil of rose point and duchess lace. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Lois Salmon was the flower girl and Master Walter Salmon acted as ring bearer.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Justice M. Davy of the Court of Appeals of this city, and is a graduate of Wells College. Last year she won a fellowship in the School of Philanthropy in New York City. Mr. Salmon is an owner and lessee of large real estate properties there, and has been President of the Forty-second Street Association for ten years. He is also an amateur sportsman, his racing colors being well known at all the Hunt Club meets and race tracks controlled by the Jockey Club. Recently he was elected President of the New Symphony Orchestra of this city.

Weds; Leaves for Father's Funeral.

Miss Winifred M. Schley of East Orange, N. J., whose father, Charles Frederick Schley, died on Tuesday in Chicago, was married on Hunter B. Grant at East Orange yesterday afternoon. Later the couple left for Baltimore, where the funeral of Mr. Schley will be held. Mr. Schley was connected with the Singer Sewing Machine Company for forty years, and was stricken with influenza while on his way home from a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

Miss Lute to Wed Lieut. Com. Bryan

Mr. and Mrs. Harry James Luce of 4 East Fifty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Payne Luce, to Lieut. Commander Hamilton Vose Bryan, U. S. N., son of Mrs. Prentiss Cobb Hale of San Francisco. Miss Luce is engaged in war work at Nice, France. Lieut. Commander Bryan was recently ordered to Constantinople, Turkey, where he is naval port officer.

Lieut. Boni de Castellane to Wed.

PARIS, March 26.—The engagement is announced of Lieutenant Boni de Castellane, son of Count Henri de Castellane, and Mlle. de Pracomtal, daughter of the Marquis de Pracomtal. Lieutenant de Castellane is an aviator in the French Army.

America's Biggest Art Show
SOCIETY of INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Opening Saturday, March 29
WALDORF-ASTORIA ROOF
Fifth Avenue and 34th St. Admission 25c

Solitaire Diamond Rings
THE FINER GRADES ONLY IN SETTINGS OF ORIGINALITY AND DISTINCTION
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
311 FIFTH AVENUE AT 31st STREET

EULOGIZES HENRY BLOSSOM

Augustus Thomas Addresses 500 Thespians at Playwright's Funeral.

Funeral services for Henry Blossom, the playwright, whose death occurred Sunday, were held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the Campbell Funeral Church, attended by more than 500 persons, including many leading managers and actors.

The Episcopal burial ritual was read by the Rev. Charles A. Brown of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church of Bayside, L. I., and Augustus Thomas of the Lambs Club delivered the eulogy, in which he said:

"The plays of Henry Blossom have been listened to by tens of thousands and on three continents. He had the greatest power, the power to give innocent pleasure, pure and unalloyed. He wrote humorously and in a lighter vein with considered intent, but he had a very much deeper stratum. He was a man who consciously made humor, and to be humorous consciously is to have a great sense of proper understanding of proportion. We are saying good-bye to a man whose memory will live as long as fellowship and brilliancy, as charm, as charity and gentleness will live."

The honorary pallbearers were Victor Herbert, R. H. Burnside, John L. Golden, Chester Curry, William Currie, John Bardner, Roy Cooper Megrue, Raymond Hubbell, Major Wallace McCutcheon, and Wallace Eddinger. Others who attended were Joe Weber, George H. Nicolai, John Leffler, Nathan Burkan, Georgie O'Ramey, Max Yokes, Edgar MacGregor, Bruce Edwards, Walter Laurence, William Seymour, and the entire cast of the "Velvet Lady," which was Mr. Blossom's latest play, now running at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

John Tregaskis.

John Tregaskis, an old-time newspaper man and clerk of the Domestic Relations Court in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his residence, 94 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 70 years old. Mr. Tregaskis was born in Wales and served throughout the civil war with Duryea's 6th Regiment of Zouaves. During the war he sent dispatches to New York newspapers, and afterward served on the staffs of The Brooklyn Times and The Brooklyn Standard-Union. He was for twenty years on the staff of The New York Herald and then went to The Associated Press. In 1906 he was clerk in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court and later went to the Domestic Relations Court. Mr. Tregaskis was a Past Commander of Mansfield Post 35, G. A. R.

The Rev. Father George F. Dean.

The Rev. Father George Francis Dean, 45 years old, for the last ten years rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Yonkers, N. Y., died yesterday at the rectory of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., of pneumonia. He was born at New Milford, N. Y., and was ordained at St. Joseph's Seminary, of which he was treasurer at the time of his death, in 1890. His first assignment was the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth Street, this city. Solemn requiem mass will be sung Saturday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral this city, and Archbishop Hayes assisted by Mgr. Joseph P. Chidwick, President of St. Joseph's Seminary, will celebrate the mass.

Mi-Careme Ball for Italy Tonight.

Many novel features are planned for the Mi-Careme ball, which is to be held tonight at the Vanderbilt Hotel for the benefit of the Free Milk for Italy Fund. Special divertissements, in charge of Miss Louise Prussing, will take place in the Venetian Village, while Neapolitan singers and musicians in costume will lend a picturesque touch. The Queen of Italy and the Countess Macchi di Cellere, wife of the Italian Ambassador, head the patronesses.

Daughter in Justice Hoyt's Home.

A daughter was born yesterday to Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt of the Children's Court and Mrs. Hoyt. Mrs. Hoyt was Miss Maude R. Borland and her marriage to Justice Hoyt took place last June.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE CLARKE, wife of Harry Illsley Clarke, formerly Treasurer of The New York Tribune, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 12 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN T. LANGAN, 73 years old, for many years a lawyer in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his residence, 936 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He left two daughters and two sons, the Rev John T. Langan, S. J., and Frank B. Langan.

HENRY WILLIAM GARDINER, who thirty years ago founded the Merchants and Bankers' School in Manhattan and for the last several years was manager of the Brooklyn Branch of the New York Preparatory School, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 2,034 Jerome Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. He was born sixty-four years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUGH McDONOUGH, 63 years old, a retired policeman, died at his home, 453 Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

Colonel JOHN R. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., retired, died Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, in Washington, at the age of 64 years. He was a member of the Army and Navy, the Chevy Chase, Metropolitan, and University Clubs in Washington.

Mrs. ROBERT BRADLEY of 411 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, died suddenly Tuesday in Boca Grande, Fla. Before her marriage she was Miss Leslie Newell, and was a member of the Colony Club of this city.

Lieutenant WINTHROP COLT FANNING of Whitestone, L. I., the only son of Mrs. L. M. Fanning of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, that place, died March 19 near Toul, France, of pneumonia. He was in the aviation branch of the service.

Miss MARY C. McDERMOTT, 28 years old, died Tuesday night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael McDermott, 22 Willard Street, Montclair, N. J.

JULIUS JACKSON, for many years identified with the wallpaper industry in Hudson Falls and vicinity, died yesterday at his home in Saratoga Springs.

Miss ALICE CUNNINGHAM ROGERS, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Rogers, died recently in Neuilly, France, where she was engaged in Y. M. C. A. war work. She was 44 years old and went overseas last December with a New York City unit.

A. S. KRESGE, of 30 Roosevelt Avenue, Binghamton, a traveling agent for the Cream Cove Company of that place, dropped dead of heart disease on the street in Rome, N. Y., yesterday.

Dr. NICHOLAS E. SOULE, for several years the oldest living alumnus of Harvard University and of Phillips Exeter Academy, died yesterday at his home in Exeter, N. H., in his 94th year. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter in 1838, Harvard College in 1845, and Harvard Medical School in 1848, finishing in 1851 a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK H. HALL, who went to Chicago after the civil war with Charles A. Dana and for twenty-two years was city editor of The Chicago Tribune and later editorial writer on the same paper, retiring ten years ago, died at his home in Chicago Tuesday. When the civil war started he was cipher expert for Secretary of War E. M. Stanton.

The Rev. Dr. CLARENCE F. SWIFT, 57 years old, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Denver, Col., and President of the Congregational Society of America, died Tuesday night of influenza at his home.

HARRY R. POLACK, 42 years old, one of the best known outdoor showmen in the country, died several days ago at Brunswick, Ga. He and his brother, Irving J. Polack, owned and operated the World at Home and the Polack Brothers' 20 Big Shows, and he was in charge of the former at the time of his death. The burial was in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. BENJAMIN FIDLER, a practicing physician of this city since his graduation from the Long Island College Hospital in 1903, died yesterday. His home was at 1,990 Seventh Avenue. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association.

Miss ANNA FROTHINGHAM of 821 Madison Avenue, Lakewood, N. J., died at her home there Tuesday. She was a daughter of the late Charles and Catherine Frothingham, and the funeral will be held today at the Presbyterian Brick Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, this city.

MAJ. J. A. ROOSEVELT DIES ON TRANSPORT

Late Colonel's Cousin Was Nearing New York to Arrange 77th Division's Welcome.

PROMINENT AS AN ENGINEER

As Commander of 302d Ammunition Train He Was Cited for Bravery Under Fire.

Major James Alfred Roosevelt, cousin of the late Colonel Roosevelt, died yesterday on the naval transport Great Northern while the steamship was 400 miles east of Sandy Hook. News of the death of Major Roosevelt came in a wireless message received last evening by Major W. Emlen Roosevelt, Jr., at 804 Fifth Avenue.

The message, which was brief, did not give the cause of death. The transport will dock this morning at 9:30 o'clock at Pier 3, North Side, Hoboken, N. J. Major Roosevelt on March 14 was detached from command of the 302d Ammunition Train of the 77th Division and ordered to report at Brest to lead a detachment of Camp Upton officers directed to proceed to New York and arrange plans for the welcome home of the National Army division. The party left Brest on the Great Northern on March 20.

Major Roosevelt was born in this city in February, 1885, the son of Albert and Catherine Lowell Roosevelt. He attended private schools and, after a course in a preparatory school, entered Harvard University. He was graduated with the class of 1905, ranking high in his class. Shortly after leaving Harvard he came to this city and formed the engineering firm of Roosevelt & Thompson, at 30 Broadway.

In 1907, when a difficult problem in railroad engineering developed in the operation of the Third Avenue Railroad system, young Roosevelt was called in. He solved the problem and accepted the post of General Superintendent. He held that position for four years, and when he resigned a dinner was given him in the Engineers' Club, at which he received a loving cup. Speaking at the affair, the late Frederick W. Whitridge, then receiver for the Third Avenue line, claimed the credit of discovering Mr. Roosevelt.

In 1911 he was appointed to direct the system of street railway and interurban electric lines of the British Columbia Company, with headquarters in Vancouver, B. C. The Victoria lines, as well as the Chilliwack, came directly under the management of Mr. Roosevelt. He also assumed control of the light and power companies in British Columbia operated as subsidiaries of the British Columbia Company. He introduced a number of new features in the management of the properties.

When the first Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp was opened in 1917, Mr. Roosevelt, then in New York again, applied for admission and was accepted. He came out at the end of the training period with a commission of Captain of Infantry, and was assigned to the 304th Infantry, then forming at Camp Upton. He went overseas with that unit. After seeing much action with the 77th Division he was promoted to Major and assigned to the divisional ammunition train.

When the New Yorkers were at the height of their fierce fighting for possession of the Vesle River, Major Roosevelt was cited for displaying exceptional bravery and courage under heavy fire. According to a dispatch dealing with the incident, he coolly directed the delivery of much needed ammunition to the men through one of the tremendous barrages that the enemy indulged in toward the later stages of the war.

Major Roosevelt married Miss Mary Willis of Oyster Bay in 1908. Their New York home was at 900 Park Avenue. There were no children.

MASS FOR JOSEPH FREY.

Archbishop a Mourner for Ex-Head of German Catholic Societies.

A requiem mass was said at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, 107 Pitt Street, yesterday morning for Joseph Frey, former President of the American Federation of German Catholic Societies, who died last Monday at his home, 15 East Tenth Street. Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes and his secretary, the Rev. Joseph P. Dineen; Mgr. J. F. Mooney, many other Catholic clergymen and representatives of Catholic societies throughout the country attended the service.

The honorary pallbearers were Supreme Court Justice Leonard Giegerich, Henry Heide, who is also a Knight of St. Gregory; John B. Meikens, Michael Girten of Chicago, Joseph M. Adrian, President of the Commercial Exchange, and George Morlo. Interment was in St. John's Cemetery, Middle Village, L. I.

F. A. Kleckhefer.

F. A. W. Kleckhefer, President of the National Enameling and Stamping Company, died yesterday at his home, the Strathmore, Riverside Drive and 113th Street, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852, Mr. Kleckhefer came to New York about ten years ago. As a young man he engaged in the retail hardware business, and later became a manufacturer of sheet metal goods. In 1899 the National Enameling and Stamping Company was organized, and about ten years ago he became its President. Mr. Kleckhefer was a member of the Union League and Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs.

Gen. O'Ryan at Rosbotham Funeral.

The funeral of Thomas A. Rosbotham, held yesterday noon at the Campbell Funeral Church, was attended by Major General John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the 27th Division, who was a relative by marriage, and many other relatives and friends of Mr. Rosbotham, who was an officer of the American Distilling Company. His death occurred Sunday at his home, 361 West Nineteenth Street. The Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr., Director of the Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, conducted the services.

Born.

DODD.—On Sunday, March 23, to Captain and Mrs. Raymond C. Dodd of Glenridge, N. J., a son, Raymond C. Dodd, Jr.

FREED.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Freed, a son, March 24, at the Bedford Private Maternity, Brooklyn.

GERARD.—On March 20, at 7 East 73d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, a son.

GOLDSTEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldstein, a son, March 24, at the Bedford Private Maternity, Brooklyn.

HOWELL.—March 25, 1919, a son, John Robert, to Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Howell.

MICHEL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Michel, 230 West 79th St., March 23, a son, Theodore J. Michel.

TOBIAS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Abraham M. Tobias, (nee Ida Chiatts,) a son, March 26, 1919.

Married.

LE FEVRE—ABEL.—On Tuesday, March 25, by the Rev. Willard P. Soper, Amy Louise, daughter of John and Amy Cooper Abel of Jersey City, to the Rev. Du Bois Le Fevre of Newburg, N. Y.

SATISFACTION MEANS—
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"THE FUNERAL CHURCH"
(NON-SECTARIAN)
Broadway at 66th St. 23rd Street at 8th Ave.
Flowers for all occasions. Artistic Funeral Designs our specialty.

Married.

PARSONS—PEABODY.—On Saturday, March 22, at the school chapel, Groton, Mass., by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Dr. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., of New York City, to Rose Saltonstall Peabody of Groton.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1919, James C. Adams, beloved husband of the late Hattie Adams. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the late residence, 50 Lincoln Av., Newark, N. J., Friday evening, March 28, 1919, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ARCHER.—Wednesday, March 26, Edwin A. Archer. Funeral services at his late residence, 281 Park Place, Brooklyn, Friday evening, March 28, at 8 o'clock.

BANG.—After a long illness, in her 79th year, at Montserrat, Mass., on March 25, Bessie Bang, (nee Roth,) widow of the late Frank C. Bang. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery on Friday afternoon at convenience of the family.

BEARD.—On March 25, Carrie E., beloved wife of George W. Beard. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,745 Kingsbridge Terrace, Friday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BEDELL.—Suddenly, on March 25, 1919, Stephen Cornwell Bedell. Funeral services will be held in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Temple, 46 West 24th St., Thursday, March 27, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment private. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BERMAN.—Isidore. The brethren of Courland Lodge, 885, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late charter member on Thursday, March 27, 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 2 West 119th St. LEO LEVY, Master. M. H. LOWENBERG, Secretary.

BERMAN.—Isidore. Officers and members of Kurlander Young Men's Aid Society are requested to attend the funeral of our beloved brother, Isidore Berman, at his late residence, 2 West 119th St., on Thursday, March 27, at 1:30 P. M.
R. F. KAHN, President.
JOSEPH HERSCHFIELD, Secretary.

BESSER.—Dora Besser, (nee Weisbart,) born in Kempen, Posen, beloved wife of Herman Besser, mother of Mrs. Lena Richner, Miss Sophia, Isidor, Samuel, Leo, and Abraham Besser. Funeral takes place from Temple Ansche Chesed, 76th Av. corner 21st St., Thursday, at 1:30 P. M. Members, stockholders, sole sisterhood, relatives, and friends are invited to attend.

BEVIN.—Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society.—We regret to announce the death, on Tuesday, March 24, 1919, of our late companion, Leander A. Bevin.
LOUIS ANNIN AMES, President.
CHARLES A. DU BOIS, Secretary.

BOND.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at his residence, Hotel Savoy, Edward N. Bond, in the 92d year of his age. Funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., on Friday, March 28, at 4 P. M. Interment Springfield, Mass., Saturday, 2 P. M.

BRADLEY.—Leslie N., wife of Robert S. Bradley of Boca Grande, Fla., on March 25. Notice of funeral later.

BURRELL.—On Monday, March 24, 1919, Fenella, widow of the late Samuel J. Burrell. Funeral services at her late residence, 106 Clinton St., on Thursday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BURRUS.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death on March 22, 1919, of Charles Delavan Burrus of Albany, N. Y., a member of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly on Wednesday morning, March 26, 1919, Harry T., at his home, 720 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, husband of Mrs. Julia Campbell, (nee Conover.) Funeral services at his late residence, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

CAPEN.—Lulu L., at Tucson, Arizona, on March 24, wife of Walter H. Capen, New York. Funeral notice later.

CARR.—March 22, at Decatur, Ill., Lillian Du Bois Fraser Carr, widow of the Rev. Charles M. Carr and mother of Mrs. Ernest C. Tuthill and Grace M. Carr.

CARTER.—Suddenly, at his residence, 64 North 9th St., Newark, N. J., March 25, 1919, Robert Barnes, husband of Effie Earle Carter. Services private.

CIOCIOLA.—On March 25, 1919, Michele Ciociola, in his 43d year, late a musician with San Carlo Grand Opera Company. Funeral from Carleton, Winterbottom's Chapel, 620 6th Av., near 38th St., on Friday at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CLARK.—On March 25, Captain William A. Clark, beloved husband of Susan A. Clark. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 2,206 West 126th St., Thursday, A. M. Muscatine (Ohio) papers please copy.

CRABTREE.—At his residence, Nutley, N. J., March 25, 1919, Enoch Crabtree, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services Friday, 3 o'clock P. M. Staten Island papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Florence, Italy, March 23, Anna M. Davis, widow of William Sidney Davis, aged 82 years.

DEAN.—On March 26, at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., Rev. George F. Dean. Office of the dead at St. Joseph's Seminary on Friday, March 28, at 3 P. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, March 29, at 10 A. M. Reverend clergy and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DICKSON.—On March 26, 1919, at her residence, 1,406 Webster Av., New York City, Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Robert George Dickson. Funeral service at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday, March 28, at 10 A. M.

DIEMER.—Alderman John, suddenly at his residence, 43 Ellery St., Brooklyn. Funeral service Friday evening, March 28, at 8 o'clock. Funeral Saturday afternoon, March 29, at 2 o'clock, Lancaster, Penn., papers please copy.

FIDLER.—Dr. Benjamin Fidler, March 26. Funeral services at 1,990 7th Av., today at 10 o'clock.

FROTHINGHAM.—At Lakewood, N. J., on March 25, 1919, Anna, daughter of the late Charles and Catherine Frothingham. Funeral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 37th St. and 5th Av., at 4 P. M., Thursday, March 27. Interment at Albany.

GASSMAN.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1919, Eva Gassman, in her 52d year. Funeral from the residence of her son, Michael Gassman, 59 Norwood Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

HOPKINS.—Seward W., beloved husband of Mary Mackabee, at his home, 741 East 178th St., Wednesday, March 26, 1919. Funeral service Friday evening at 8:30 at his late residence. Friends are invited.

HUBERTY.—On Wednesday, March 26, at his residence, 712 Macon St., Brooklyn, Henry L., beloved husband of Mae G. and father of Dorothy, Ruth, and Janice Huberty. Notice of funeral later.

JACKSON.—At his residence, 207 Broadway, in the City of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, Julius Jackson. Private funeral services will be held at the residence Friday afternoon and interment will be made in Green Ridge Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

JEWETT.—Entered into rest, March 25, 1919, William Jewett. Funeral services at his late residence, 338 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Thursday, at 8 P. M.

JUNGREN.—Johanna B., Wednesday, March 26, at her late residence, 1,090 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, mother of Mrs. H. A. Faille, John A. and Charles A. Jungren. Funeral services Friday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Flushing Cemetery.

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Died.

KEELER.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1919, Ward Leonard Keeler, infant son of Walter L. and Leonard Keeler.

KEHRL.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1919, Elizabeth R. Kehrl, (nee Beckwith.) Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 548 West 23d St., on Thursday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

KLECKHEFER.—On March 25, 1919, Ferdinand A. W. Kleckhefer, beloved husband of Minna Kleckhefer, at his residence, 404 Riverside Drive, New York. Funeral at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Saturday, March 29.

LANG.—Florence Marion, (nee MacGregor,) on March 25, beloved wife of George Lang. Funeral from her late residence, 323 West 71st St., on Saturday, March 29, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

LAPHAM.—On March 25, Clara R., beloved wife of Edwin B. Lapham. Funeral services and interment private. Please omit flowers.

LINNANE.—On March 23, 1919, in his 68th year, Michael Linnane. Funeral from Carleton Winterbottom's chapel, 620 6th Av., near 39th St., on March 27. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

LOMAS.—On Wednesday, March 26, after a lingering illness, Ruth J., widow of the late Robert L. Lomas. Funeral from her late residence, 212 East Tremont Av., Friday, March 28, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MOOS.—On March 26, 1919, Morton Frederick, beloved husband of Bertha Moos (nee Rothlff) and son of Alfred and Henriette Moos, in his 25th year. Funeral will be held from his late residence, 835 West End Av., New York City, on Friday, March 28, at 10 A. M. Interment in Arlington Cemetery, Arlington, N. J. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

O'BIERNE.—March 26, Matthew H. O'Bierne, the beloved husband of Mary A. Golden O'Bierne. Funeral Saturday, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 1,918 Davidson Av. Requiem mass at 10 A. M. at the Church of the Holy Spirit, University and Burnside Aves., Bronx. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle. Automobile cortege.

PAKENHAM.—John, on March 26, aged 74, husband of Ellen A. Pakenham, (nee Ferguson.) Funeral services at his late residence, 268 Dean St., Brooklyn, Friday, March 28, 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

PEARCE.—VAN VLECK.—Katharine F. Pearce, wife of Alfred D'A. Pearce, and daughter of M. Louise Van Vleck and the late Frederick B. Van Vleck, at 15 Lake Street, Jamaica, L. I., on March 25. Funeral services at 2:30 P. M., Friday, at late residence.

PIERSON.—At Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1919, Harriet Van Schoonhoven, widow of John B. Pierson, in her 86th year. Funeral private, at the residence, 74 1st St., Thursday, March 27, at 11 A. M.

PRITT.—Paul J., on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at his residence, 866 7th St., Brooklyn. Funeral notice later. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

REID.—At Fort Lee, March 26, Harold, beloved husband of Amy Reid, aged 34 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late home, 50 Edgewood Lane, Fort Lee, on Friday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Glen Ridge Cemetery, Bloomfield, N. J. Automobile cortege. Members of Spectator Lodge, No. 609 F. and A. M., of New York City, are requested to attend funeral services of our late brother, Harold Reid, on Thursday, March 27, at 8:30 P. M., at his late home, 36 Edgewood Lane, Fort Lee.

RITT.—On March 26, 1919, Margaret O'Brien Ritt, beloved daughter of Caroline, (nee Watts,) and the late Thomas F. O'Brien, and sister of Winifred, Anna, and Eunice McMillan, at her residence, 660 West 180th St. Funeral notice later.

ROGERS.—Alice Cunningham, on Friday, March 21, 1919, at Neuilly, France, in the service of the Y. M. C. A. Memorial services will be held in the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at 8 P. M.

RYALL.—On March 26, 1919, Mary Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Thomas and Nora Ryall. Funeral Saturday morning at 9 o'clock from 256 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; thence to St. Joseph's Church, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Av.

SAMUELS.—On March 28th, in his 71st year, Manuel, husband of the late Rosa Samuels and devoted father of Minnie Meirowitz, Lillie Stockman, and Gilbert Samuels. Funeral from his late residence, 247 Audubon Av., on Thursday, March 27, at 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

LIEBERLES.—Hannah Myers, March 27, 1917. Only the body has gone; her spirit still lives.

Died.

SCHNEIDENBACH.—On March 24, 1919, after a short illness, Mathilda N., widow of Jacques Schneidenbach, at her residence, 31 East 78th St. Funeral services Thursday at 3 P. M.

SCHUMACHER.—On March 26, Henry W., husband of Lilla M. Schumacher, at his residence, 75 Columbus Av. Remains lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 66th St. Services Friday evening, March 28, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

SELTON.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., March 26, 1919, Eliza H., daughter of the late Dr. John D. and Fannie Gardner Selton, formerly of Jamaica, L. I. Funeral services will be held at 855 Main St., East Orange, N. J., Monday, 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Colonial Cemetery, Jamaica, L. I.

SICKLER.—On Tuesday evening, March 25, 1919, Margaret De Camillon Sickler. Funeral service at her late residence, 24 Tallman Place, Nyack, N. Y., Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M.

STALKER.—Suddenly, at St. Luke's Hospital, on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, Julia E., beloved wife of Edwin M. Stalker. Funeral will be held from her late residence, 157 West 123d St., on Friday, March 28, at 10:30 A. M.

STEBBINS.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Friday, March 21, 1919, in her 73d year, Euphemia Clark, widow of James H. Stebbins, M. D., and daughter of the late William Newton Clark and Mary Theresa Schieffelin.

STEIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 26, Albert, beloved husband of Josephine Stein, (nee Lewith,) and devoted father of Mrs. Edward Blau, Mrs. Charles Lewy, Leo, Julius, and Sidney Stein, in his 74th year. Funeral from his late residence, 218 South 7th St., Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Chesbrough Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J. Omit flowers.

STREIT.—On March 25, 1919, Elizabeth Streit, in her 87th year. Funeral services will be held at W. F. Moore's Funeral Parlor, 69 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 28, at 8 P. M. Chicago and Boston papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Monday morning, March 24, 1919, entered into life eternal, in her 23d year, Isabella Banks Taylor, beloved daughter of Mark Banks Taylor. Funeral service at her late residence, 7 East 80th St., on Thursday, March 27, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

THOMSON.—Captain Stuart Thomson of Schenectady, N. Y., eldest son of Dr. Elihu Thomson of Swampscott, Mass., in Brookline, Sunday, March 23, after a brief illness from pneumonia. Captain Thomson was in his 33d year, a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1908 and Massachusetts Institute of Technology class of 1909, and had very recently returned from Washington, where he had been for a year and a half in charge of engineering and production of aircraft armament, Ordnance Department. He leaves a wife, Dorothy Faunce Thomson, and a son a year and a half old. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at his father's residence in Swampscott, Mass.

TREGASKIS.—On Tuesday, March 25, at his residence, 94 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, John Tregaskis. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, March 27, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

TSCHUDY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 25, Theodore F. Tschudy, at his residence, 806 East 161st St., Bronx. Funeral services Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

VAN TASSEL.—March 26, Hiram Van Tassel. Funeral services at his late residence, Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, Friday, March 28, 2:30 P. M.

VIRDEN.—On Wednesday, March 25, 1919, Charlotte Austin Virden, wife of John E. Virden, M. D., 1,443 Ferris Place, Westchester, after a short illness. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, New York City, on Saturday, March 29, at 1:30 P. M.

WEINSTEIN.—On March 26, Louis, beloved husband of Teresa Weinstein, father of Albert, Robert, Walter, Etta Rich, Paula Weinberg, after a short illness. Funeral Friday, March 28, at 11 A. M., from 8,731 21st Av., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

WEISL.—Henry, beloved husband of Christy Ann Weisl, (nee McKay,) at his residence, 270

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Down as Traders Act with Caution—Foreign News Leading Factor.

The trend of stocks in the downward direction yesterday indicated increased caution among speculators because of the political disturbances in Eastern Europe and also reflected some uncertainty over the steel market. At times selling was fairly heavy and the price list at the close showed considerable weakness among stocks of the classes which had previously been bid upward with zest. Among these were the oil, steel and some of the railroad shares. In its general aspects the market seemed to be shaped by the operations of professional traders, and while the turnover in the neighborhood of 750,000 shares denoted a rather broad interest in stocks, selling was not sufficiently persistent to indicate extensive liquidation by the public. Gossip of the market place seemed to show that participation in the day's business was not widely spread outside of the Street itself and those centres, connected by direct telegraph wires, which played a part in the advancing movement of the earlier days of the month.

Reports coming from steel producing and consuming quarters indicate that differences of opinion exist over the effect of the recent price reductions. While there has been a natural increase of buying, nothing like a hurried entrance by purchasers into the market has occurred and some of the large contracting firms insist that last week's cuts were by no means large enough to facilitate new building ventures on a really satisfactory scale. It will take some time, of course, for the market to become adjusted to the new basis and one step in the process will be the rearranging of certain old contracts. On orders placed since Jan. 1, or perhaps since the armistice was signed, there may be some slight revision of quotations to fit the new schedules. The Iron Age notes that mill operations have declined somewhat in the last week and this publication states that it is yet to be seen how far new business will be stimulated by the lower quotations. In the copper market news continued to be encouraging, the information of the day going to show that purchases begun last week were still proceeding in moderate volume with the price a little firmer.

As regards the foreign situation and its effect on the security markets the most that could be said was that greater attention and study was devoted to the cabled news than on Monday. Throughout the peace negotiations it has been puzzling to all observers to attempt a survey of speculative sentiment as affected by the events at Paris and at the other Continental centres. The financial community longs for an early settlement of the various controversies centred about the peace table, but the prices of stocks look far ahead and it has been a question to date whether the news from abroad has had much direct application to quotations. It stands to reason, however, that this situation cannot long maintain and bankers are studying the markets more than they did a month ago to detect reflection of the occurrences in Europe.

The railroad stocks seemed to lose ground more in sympathy with the industrial group than because of anything which had application to them. The fact that the War Finance Corporation has completed arrangements for April 1 money requirements is a matter of favorable import to the carriers even though it was expected. Call money was quite firm, lending at 6 per cent. most of the time. Sterling exchange moved within a narrow range, indicating a stable tone. Paris exchange again displayed weakness, the cable rate at the close being 5.68¾ compared with 5.81½ the day before.

Fixes New Maximum for Silver.

LONDON, March 25.—The Government has fixed a new maximum price for silver, dating from today. It is equivalent, at the current rate of exchange, to 93 cents a standard ounce.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 26.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 24 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 80 francs 25 centimes. The dollar ranged from 5 francs 87½ centimes to 5 francs 92½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	7
Low	5	Low	5½
Renewals	5	Renewals	5½
Last	6	Last	7

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5½@5¾
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5½@5¾
Four months	5¼	Four months	5½
Five months	5¼	Five months	5½
Six months	5¼	Six months	5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.61¼	4.60¾	4.60¾	—.00½
Cables	4.62¾	4.62	4.62	—.00¼
Francs—				
Demand	5.82	5.82	5.83	—.01¼
Cables	5.80¾	5.80¼	5.80¾	—.01¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8662	London	4.60¾	4.62
5.1834	Paris	5.86	5.80
5.1813	Belgium	6.15	6.10
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.10
	Peking	115.00	115.25
	Shanghai	109.50	109.75
40.29	Holland	40¼	40¾
19.30	Greece	19.35	19.45
23.66	India—		
	Bombay	25.42	25.72
	Calcutta	25.42	25.72
5.1813	Italy	7.62	7.60
	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.50	51.625
	Yokohama	51.50	51.625
19.30	Spain	20.15	20.25
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	27.60	27.75
	Copenhagen	27.60	27.75
	Christiania	26.00	26.20
	South America—		
42.34	Buenos Aires	42.65	42.80
46.42	Rio	35.75	35.875
5.1613	Switzerland	5.74	5.72
$1.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.10	14.20
	500 rubles	14.00	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days	90 Days.
Nominal		4.58	4.54¾

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $303,443,040; balances, $46,527,893; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $415,587; Federal Reserve credit balance, $41,080,001.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $24.6875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d; in New York, $1.01½, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$14,311,992	$118,574,127
Internal revenue—		
Inc. and excess profits taxes	996,899,852	1,754,615,731
Miscellaneous	50,011,461	451,020,042
Miscellaneous rev.	26,967,462	234,145,203
Total receipts	$1,122,853,235	$3,080,180,685
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disb.	336,709,915	8,951,442,860
Exc. of total rcts. over total disb.	61,742,741	172,741,971
Total expenditures	186,144,230	12,040,000,973

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	756,425	348,761	528,718
Year to date	42,019,409	33,087,328	47,075,636

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Advance Rumely	25¾	25¾	25	25	—1
300	Advance Rumely pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	—1
700	Ajax Rubber	73	73	72¾	72¾	—¼
1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
600	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35	35¼	34¾	34¾	—¼
100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	91	91	91	91	
1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	104¾	104¾	103	103½	—1½
2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	
100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	100	100	100	100	
10,800	Am. Can	49¼	49¾	48¾	48¾	—¾
800	Am. Car & Fdry	89	89	89	89	—1
2,400	Am. Cotton Oil	48	48	47	47	
20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	
1,800	Am. Druggists	18	18	18	18	—¾
700	Am. H. & L. Leather	18	18¼	18	18	—¾
5,200	Am. H. & L. pf	96¼	99	95	95	—2½
1,000	Am. Ice	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	—¼
600	Am. Ice pf	62	62	62	62	
21,500	Am. International	70¾	72¼	70¾	72¼	+1½
300	Am. Linseed	47	47½	47	47½	
100	Am. Linseed pf	88	88½	88½	88½	
2,100	Am. Locomotive	64	64½	63½	63½	—½
200	Am. Malting	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
100	Am. Malt pf ctf d	49	49	49	49	
3,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65¾	65¾	65	65	—¾
800	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104¾	104¾	103	103	—1½
500	Am. Steel Fdries	80	80	80	80	
3,100	Am. Sugar Ref	124½	125	124	124½	+¼
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116½	116	116½	+½
1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	111¾	111¾	110	110	—1¾
1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	104	104¼	103¾	103¾	—¼
100	Am. Tobacco	202	205	202	203	—3½
700	Am. Woolen	51¾	52¾	51¾	52¼	+¼
400	Am. Writing P. pf	37	37½	37	37½	+½
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
11,000	Anaconda Copper	60¾	60¾	59¾	60	—¾
800	Asso. Dry Goods	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	—1
600	Atch., Top. & S. F	91¾	91¾	91	91	
100	Atlantic Coast Line	96	96	96	96	
2,200	Atl. Gulf & West I	112¾	113	111¾	112	—½
25,600	Baldwin Loco	87¾	87¾	85¾	85¾	—2
1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	—1¼
400	Baltimore & O. pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	
120	Barrett Co	121¾	122	121¾	121¾	+1¼
100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
100	Bethlehem Steel	65	66¾	65	66¾	—¾
16,700	Beth. Steel, class B	65¾	67¾	65	65	—1½
200	Booth Fisheries	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	—¾
100	Brklyn Rapid Trans	21	21	21	21	
100	Do. ctfs. of dep	21	21	21	21	
400	Burns Brothers	142	142	140¾	140¾	—1
200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
100	Butterick Co	22	22	22	22	—¾
2,000	California Packing	59	59¾	58¾	58¾	—1
400	California Petrol	28	28	28	28	—½
800	California Pet. pf	89	89	89	89¾	+¼
156,900	Canadian Pacific	158¾	159¾	156¾	156¾	—3¾
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	94	94	94	94	—1
4,700	Central Leather Co	70¾	71	70	70	—¾
1,500	Cerro de Pasco Cop	33½	34¾	33¼	34¾	+1½
700	Chandler Motor	123½	123½	122	122½	—1¼
1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¾	59¾	57¾	57¾	—1¾
100	Chi. Great Westn	8	8	8	8	
200	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	—½
800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37½	37¾	37½	37½	—¾
700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	—¾
400	Chi. & Northwest'n	94½	94½	94½	94½	—1
100	Chi. & Northw. pf	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	—1¾
2,900	Chi., R. I. & P	24	24¾	24	24¾	+¼
700	C. R. I. & P. 7% pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	—¾
700	C. R. I. & P. 6% pf	65½	65½	65	65	—½
21,100	Chile Copper	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1
1,500	Chino Copper	35	35	34	34	—½
	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	—½
100	Cluett, Peabody	62½	62½	62½	62½	—½
600	Col. Fuel & Iron	41½	42	41½	42	—½
2,000	Columbia Gas & El	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	—½
100	Comput. Tab. Rec	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	—1½
200	Consolidated Gas	92	92¼	92	92	—1
100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—¾
800	Continental Can	77½	77¾	77	77	—1
23,900	Corn Products Ref	52¾	53¾	52	53	+¾
200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106	106	106¼	106¼	+¼
7,300	Crucible Steel	66	66¾	64¾	64¾	—1¼
1,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	24	23½	23½	—½
1,300	Cuba Cane S. pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	—¾
100	Distr. & Cp. pf	96	96	96	96	+¾
300	Delaware & Hud	104½	104½	104	104	—1
100	Del., Lack. & West	173	173	173	173	+¾
100	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	5	—¼
100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
21,500	Detroit Edison Co	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	—¾
7,000	Distillers' Securi	83½	83½	82¾	82¾	—1
200	Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
200	Erie	16½	16½	16½	16½	—¼
800	Erie 1st pf	28½	28½	28	28	
300	Fisher Body	49¾	49¾	48	48	
1,640	Gaston, W. & W	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	—¼
1,200	General Cigar	53½	53½	52¾	52¾	—¾
158	General Electric	156½	156½	156½	156½	—1
15,300	General Motors	158¾	159¾	155¼	155¼	—4
500	General Motors pf	90	90	89¾	90	+¼
1,300	General Motors deb	90	90¼	90	90	
1,500	Goodrich Co	65¾	65¾	65	65	—½
1,000	Great Northern, pf	83¾	83¾	83¼	83½	—¼
2,000	G. N. ctfs. for O. & P	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	—¾
200	Greene-Can. Cop	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
200	Gulf States Steel	53	53	53	53	
100	Gulf Mob. & Nor. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	—½
200	Haskell & Barker	42	42	42	42	+1
100	Illinois Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	—¾
4,700	Inspiration Copper	47	47	46¾	46¾	—¼
1,800	Interboro Consol	3½	3½	3½	3½	
1,500	Interboro Con. pf	13½	13½	12¾	13	—½
300	Int. Agricultural	17	17	16½	16½	—½
1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	66¼	66¼	64½	65½	—¾
200	Int. Harvester new	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	—¾
5,100	Int. Mer. Marine	28¾	27¾	26½	26½	—1½
36,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	109½	112¾	108½	111½	+1½
1,700	Int. Nickel	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	—¼
5,000	Int. Paper	44¾	44¾	42¾	43¼	—1¾
300	Int. Paper pf., sta	72¾	72¾	72	72	—½
1,500	Jewel Tea	39	39½	39	39½	+¼
300	Kansas City Southn	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼	—¼
3,400	Kelly Springf. Tire	113½	114	112	114	+1
200	Kelly Spring. T. pf	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	+¾
2,700	Kennecott Copper	31	31	30¾	30¾	—¼
1,300	Lackawanna Steel	69	69¼	68¾	69	
200	Laclede Gas	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	—¾
300	Lee Rubber & Tire	24½	24½	24½	24½	—¼
1,100	Lehigh Valley	54¾	54½	54¾	54¾	—¼
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	46	46	46	46	
100	Lorillard (P.) Co	158	158	158	158	
100	Mackay Cos	73	73	73	73	
100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	—¼
600	Maxwell Motors	35	35¾	34½	35¼	+¼
1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	63	64	63	63	+1¼
200	Max. Motors 2d pf	28	28	28	28	
100	May Dept. Stores	72½	72½	72½	72½	—1
88,100	Mexican Petroleum	175¾	176¾	176	176¾	—3¾
300	Miami Copper	23	23¾	23	23¾	—¼
4,900	Midvale Steel	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	—¼
1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	—¼
1,200	Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	—¼
100	Missouri Pacific pf	51	51	51	51	—¼
500	Nat. Acme	32¾	33	32¾	33	+¾
600	Nat. Conduit & Cable	16	16	16	16	
900	Nat. Enam. & St	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	—¾
500	Nat. Lead	67	68	67	67	—1
1,000	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	11¾	11¾	10¾	10¾	—¾
1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	—¼
400	N. Y. Air Brake	107¾	107¾	106½	107	—2¾
1,900	N. Y. Central	74¾	74¾	74	74¼	—¼
100	N. Y. Dock pf	45	45	45	45	+¼
2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	30	30	28½	28½	—1½
5,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	—¼
200	Norfolk & Western	102¾	102¾	103¾	103¾	+¾
2,000	Northern Pacific	92¾	93	92	92¾	—¼
3,700	Ohio Cities Gas	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	—¾
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	—¾
400	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
4,100	Okla. Prod. & Ref	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
6,900	Do., rights	1	1	1	1	
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	24¾	26¾	24¾	24¾	—1¼
8,400	Pan-Am. P. & T	79	79	77	77	—2¾
2,550	Penn. R. R	44¾	44¾	43¾	44	
200	People's Gas, Chi	49	49	48¾	48¾	—1¾
	Peoria & Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
56	Pere Marq. prior pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	—¼
1,500	Pierce-Arrow	45	45	45	44¾	—¼
3,900	Pierce Oil, Inc	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	+¾
100	Pittsburgh Coal	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	—¾
1,000	Pitts. & West Va	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	—¾
1,200	Pressed Steel Car	69	69¾	68	68	—1½
	Public Service N. J	86	86	86	86	+1
118½	Pullman Co	119¾	122	119¾	120	
200	Railway Steel Sp	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	—1¾
3,200	Ray Con. Copper	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	—¼
9,400	Reading	84¾	85	83¾	83¾	—1
2,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	81	82	80¾	80¾	—1¾
6,000	Royal Dutch	92	93	91	91¾	—¾
24,100	Do., temp. ctfs	90	90	88¾	88¾	—1¾
	St. Louis-San F. pf	25	25	25	25	
1,100	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
200	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	175	175	175	176	+1
1,500	Shattuck-Arizona	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	—¼
44,500	Simms Oil Refin	45¾	46¾	44¾	44¾	—1¾
500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	83½	83½	82½	82½	—½
12,600	Southern Pacific	101¾	101¾	100¾	100¾	—¾
100	South P. R. Sug. pf	107	107	107	107	
3,100	Southern Railway	28¾	28¾	28	28	—¼
200	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	
100	Strom. Carburetor	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	—¼
6,700	Studebaker Co	61¾	62¾	61	61	—1
900	Studebaker Co. pf	96	97	96	96	
300	Stutz Motor	51	51	51	51	—¾
400	Superior Steel	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	—¾
400	Tenn. C. & C	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5,100	Texas Co	210	210	205	205¾	—5¼
3,200	Texas & Pacific	33¾	33½	33	33	—¾
12,100	Tobacco Products	91¾	91¾	90	90	—1½
100	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	—1¼
400	Transue & Wms	41	41	40½	41	
3,700	Union Pacific	128¾	128¾	127½	127½	—1¾
215	Union Pacific pf	73	73	72½	72½	—½
300	United Alloy Steel	33	33	32½	32½	—¾
5,700	United Cigar Stores	133	133½	132½	132¾	—¾
100	United Drug	107	107	107	107	+1
200	United Drug 1st pf	55¾	55¾	55	55	—¾
100	United Drug 2d pf	102	102	102	102	—3
100	United Fruit	168	168	168	167¾	—¼
800	United Ry. Invest	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	—¼
400	United Ry. Inv. pf	24	24¾	24	24	
400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19¾	19¾	19	19	—¾
5,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	139	140¾	138¼	138¼	—2
700	U. S. R. & Imp	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¼	+¾
6,300	U. S. Rubber	82¾	82¾	81	81¾	—¾
200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111¾	111¾	111	111	—1
200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
158,200	U. S. Steel	97	97¾	96¼	96¾	—¾
1,100	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	115	114¾	114¾	—¼
2,500	Utah Copper	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	—1¼
400	Utah Securities	15¾	15¾	15	15	—¾
500	Va.-Car. Chemical	57	57½	57	57	—¼
500	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
300	Wabash pf. A	33¾	33¾	33	33	—¾
200	Wabash pf. B	19¾	20	19¾	20	+¾
300	Western Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
700	Western Union Tel	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	—¼
3,700	Westingh. E. & M	46¾	48½	45¾	45¾	—¾

Continued at Bottom of Following Columns.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Webster & Manhattan Co.

The Webster & Manhattan Co. probably to take back selling of commercial paper and all bond issues this selling is transferred as "syndicate," over sympathy, presumably, having to do with the local traction situation. As it happens, and as some leading bankers point out, Hodson & Manhattan is not a traction, but is an interstate railroad, owned in control of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its immense organization. This guarantee, according to rumors, is not only sufficient to pay the interest on the refunding 5s, but is paying a surplus. And furthermore, it is said that the earning power is understated in actual figures, quite as much as "standard returns."

Demand for Liberty Fifths.

After the Liberty 1½s had floundered around, selling down to 98.96 yesterday, a brisk demand suddenly developed and took the bonds back to 99, and then to 99.06. After the close of the market inquiry around the Street developed the fact that a very good demand for these bonds at 99 obtains in the over the counter market. One dealer said he thought the demand would probably run into several million dollars' worth. This market, he added, was quite independent of the Stock Exchange market, and did not fluctuate nearly as much as the inside affair. The Panama 3s are also being taken on about a 3¼ per cent. basis. The tax-exemption feature is the attraction.

Rails a Disappointment.

Notwithstanding the report from Washington that arrangements had been completed by the Railroad Administration so that pressing cash requirements of the carriers could be met on April 1, the majority of the railroad issues proved a disappointment in the stock market. In the early part of the session they held fairly steady, but as the general list became heavy they followed suit, with losses ranging from fractions to more than a point. Canadian Pacific, on a comparatively small turnover, eased off 2¾ points to 156¾ at the close, while Chesapeake & Ohio lost 1¾ points, and Baltimore & Ohio 1½ points. New York Central, Erie, and Lehigh Valley were fractionally lower.

More Mexico Rumors Denied.

International Mercantile Marine preferred advanced more than a point in yesterday's declining stock market. The buying, which served to advance the stock, was attributed to another rumor regarding the sale of the company's British fleet. This was to the effect that the company had reopened negotiations with a British syndicate of bankers for the purchase of the tonnage. The rumor was denied in the late afternoon, when it was stated officially that the company had made no advances to any British syndicates and the status of the deal with the United States Shipping Board remained unchanged.

Zinc Oxide Price Cut.

The announcement by the New Jersey Zinc Company of a new price schedule, which ranges from 1 to 2½ cents a pound below present prices for zinc oxide, was interpreted as the forerunner of fresh impetus for building operations throughout the country. The prices announced will apply during the second quarter, which will end with June 30, 1919. While the war was on the paint manufacturers of the United States were unable to obtain zinc oxides free of lead to use as pigments in making paint.

South American Coppers Up.

The South American copper stocks were favored in yesterday's stock market and responded with advances when the general list and the domestic coppers were declining. Chile Copper sold up a full point to 20¾ at the close and Cerro de Pasco gained ¾ to 34¾. On a comparatively small turnover such issues as Anaconda, Ray Consolidated, Chino, Inspiration, and Utah eased off fractionally, with Utah showing a loss of more than a point at the close of trading.

Readjusting Steel Contracts.

It was reported yesterday that some of the steel companies were willing to readjust contracts recently taken so as to conform to the new level of prices which was agreed upon between the steel manufacturers and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. While it is possible that some changes are being made in certain contracts for special reasons, it remains true that there is no disposition on the part of the companies to take all contracts received since the first of the year and revise them downward in prices. That there are few contracts which will be open to revision is shown by the fact that one of the large companies said yesterday that it knew of no contracts on its books which would be changed. There is to be no wholesale reduction in prices on binding contracts. Where changes are made they will be simply transactions between the consumer and the manufacturer and will bear no reference to a concerted movement of the kind on the part of the steel producers.

Steel Orders Reported.

The reduced prices for steel products have brought substantial orders to the steel manufacturers, according to the best information. Yesterday there were reports of large orders which either had been or were about to be placed. One of these was heralded as coming from France. There were two versions regarding it. In some quarters it was hinted that an order for locomotives would be placed with one of the large companies here, while the other did not endeavor to specify, except that the order was for steel. There was also a report that the Railroad Administration was about ready to place a large order for rails, regarding the latter it is known that the railroads are in need of rails and it may not be far from the mark to presume an order shortly. In general, there is a feeling that a number of big steel orders are to be placed.

Price of Copper Advancing.

The activity which was apparent in the copper market last week has shown no signs of abating. It was feared that the buying might be sporadic rather than a manifestation of a real purchasing campaign on the part of consumers. Some of the large companies yesterday were selling copper at 15¼ cents a pound, this representing an advance of about three-quarters of a cent a pound from the low price which was quoted not long ago. It is true that there was very little buying at the low figure and that the market should be active with substantial sales made on a rising price for the metal and is taken to augur well for the immediate future. Some of the smaller copper companies, it is said, have disposed of their entire surplus supply.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per cent.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Cent. Leather	1¼	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Coal & Iron Nat. R.	2	Q	Apr

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SEES GOOD ALREADY IN STEEL PRICE CUT

Gary Says Business Has Increased in Volume Since the Approval of New Schedule.

FAVORS REDFIELD PLAN

Predicts Era of Great Prosperity If Industries Will Co-operate with Industrial Board.

The reduction in steel prices as agreed upon last week by the steel manufacturers of the country and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce has already resulted in stimulation to the industry, according to Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation. It is his opinion that, while it is too early to make definite predictions as to the Redfield plan of stabilization, conditions at present presage great prosperity. In discussing the situation yesterday he said:

"Apparently there has been a decided, though not large, increase in the volume of our business since the approval of the present scale of prices by the Industrial Board in Washington on Friday of last week. It is not yet time to determine the full effect of the movement inaugurated by the Department of Commerce under the direction of the Industrial Board for the purpose of stabilizing business and readjusting conditions from a war basis to a peace basis.

"However, I have great confidence in the plan adopted. If other lines of business without delay shall co-operate in the same direction with the Industrial Board, as I believe in their own interests and the interests of the country generally they will do, I see no reason to doubt there is great prosperity in front of us."

When Judge Gary was asked to comment on published statements said to have originated in Pittsburgh, that the schedule of prices determined upon was held by some prospective buyers to be rather high as to certain articles, he replied:

"If there are any who make claims of this kind it is probably because they are not familiar with the present costs of production. Wage rates alone have increased since Feb. 1, 1916, 131 per cent."

Judge Gary was asked what part of the cost of production applied to labor. He answered:

"From the raw products to the finished products in our lines it is probably at least 85 per cent."

"Considerable encouragement is being derived from the initial response of buyers to the reduced prices," according to The Iron Trade Review. "While the market scarcely has squared itself to the new basis, and secondary price adjustments still are running their course, a very noticeable tonnage in finished steel is being released to the mills. At the same time it remains to be shown just what part of this business represents the requirements held back in recent weeks by the announcement of the Government's stabilizing plan and what part actually is stimulated, new enterprise.

"Structural steel supplies the clearest example of reawakening activity, as various projects which have been dormant, and some new undertakings, are being brought out for figures. To the very vital question whether the Government itself will accept the new prices for its large needs, especially for those of the Railroad Administration and the Fleet Corporation, indications point to a favorable answer. A co-operating committee, representing the different governmental departments, which is working with the Industrial Board, has recommended the adoption of the new prices by the various purchasing officers of the Government."

The Iron Age says:

"The opinion is general in the steel trade that the reduced prices announced by the Industrial Board at Washington on March 20 will bring out in the near future a moderate amount of new business, most of which buyers have held up since the stabilizing movement loomed up six weeks ago. It is yet to be developed how far the reductions will go in stimulating a demand over and above what has accumulated, and whether the new prices can be maintained as minimum through the year as proposed in the Washington program.

"Operations at steel works have fallen off in the last week. The Steel Corporation's Chicago district plants, which ran exceptionally well in February, are now on an 80 per cent. basis. In general independent steel companies are averaging 60 per cent."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	4	May15,'20	99⅜	99¼	6.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99⅜	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99⅝	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99⅜	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	63	65	...
Do rubles.	5½	Feb.14,'26	123	123	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	55	57	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	99¾	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,'20-22	99½	101	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1910	99¾	99⅞	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1910	100¼	100⅝	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	9.00
Am. Thread.	5	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99⅛	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101	101⅛	4.60
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103⅜	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅛	102⅜	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103⅜	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	104	104⅜	5.50
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100¼	100⅜	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101¼	101⅜	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101¾	101⅞	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101¾	101⅞	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101¾	101⅞	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar.2,'24	100¾	100⅞	5.85
Cent. Arg. Ry.		Feb., 1927	87	88½	7.95
Chi. Pn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1920	99	100	8.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	8.20
Chi., R. & Q.	4	July10,'21	95¾	95¾	5.85
C., R. I. & P.	R.R.	Feb., 1922	98	98½	8.55
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅞	100¼	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅝	100⅜	5.60
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July15,'22	101⅝	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98	98¾	6.50
Erie R. R.	3	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	8.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99½	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	100⅜	101	5.85
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99½	99⅝	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	94¾	95	6.00
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¾	98	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99½	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	96	97½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	97	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99⅝	5.75
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Pit. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Pit. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	89	91	...
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¾	7.50
P. R. C. of N. J.	7	Mar., 1922	97½	98¼	7.55
Pitts. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100⅜	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¾	101⅞	5.95
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¼	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	102¾	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.85
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99½	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	93	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	102¾	103⅛	8.00
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	90½	91½	7.25
United L. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7½
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90	91	10.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19,'20	99⅞	100¼	5.90

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

18 shares T. J. Dunn & Co., 25.
10 shares Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y., 385.
1-3 interest in $1,000 Criterion Club of New York 4% bond, $110.
15 shares Metropolitan Street Railway Co., $2.
50 shares Great American Insurance Co., 385½.
10 shares United Gas and Electric Corp. (Conn.) 1st preferred, 55.
15 shares Merchants National Bank of Jersey City, 130.
10 shares Merchants National Bank of Jersey City, 119.
1,800 Poulson Wireless Co. Y. T. certificates, 5.
17 shares United Gas and Electric Corp. (Conn.) 1st preferred, 55.
20 shares Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co. preferred, $100 each; $5,000 participation certificate for subscription to Northern Indiana Railway Syndicate, $3,050 paid on account; $10,300 participation certificate for sub-subscription to Northern Indiana Railway Syndicate, $2,600 paid on account, $410 lot.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	62.06	61.56	61.85	—.55
25 industrials	80.63	80.33	80.50	—1.35
50 stocks	71.84	71.06	71.10	—.92

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 25	Holiday.			
Mar. 26	76.87	75.78	76.36	—.48
Mar. 27	77.12	76.24	76.67	—.25
Mar. 31	76.97	75.91	76.72	+.93
Apr. 10	76.92	75.88	76.29	—.04

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	73.58	Mar. 5	76.10
†1918	70.95	Mar. 11	65.49	Mar. 23	67.46
1917	94.17	Mar. 21	70.42	Mar. 1	96.53
1916	90.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.53
1915	95.83	Mar. 31	88.55	Mar. 1	94.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	69.74	Jan. 21	76.10
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.46

Full Years.

1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.26
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	65.82
1916	101.52	Nov. 29	80.91	Apr. 22	98.53
1915	94.15	Oct. 23	59.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
90 issues	78.71	—.13	—1.33	+.86

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 25	Holiday.	Mar. 18	77.54	+.02
Mar. 26	76.94	—.23	Mar. 17	77.52	—.03
Mar. 27	77.12	—.03	Mar. 15	77.55	...
Mar. 31	77.15	—.16	Mar. 14	77.55	—.09
Mar. 29	77.31	—.12	Mar. 13	77.64	+.07
Mar. 19	77.44	—.10	Mar. 12	77.57	+.04

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 2	76.71	Mar. 29	78.71
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	75.83	Mar. 27	75.85

Full Years.

1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	80.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	90.18	Nov. 27	80.19	Apr. 20	84.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON STILL ON DECLINE.

Trade Is Showing Concern Over the European Situation.

The cotton market continued to labor under the adverse influence of the muddled European situation yesterday and the decline which was started in Monday's market was again in operation yesterday, with the net result that prices finished the day 20 to 35 points lower for the active months. The far months suffered a little more than the near months, but there was little to choose between the two classes. Trading was rather light.

The trade is more concerned over the European situation than is generally appreciated. The breaking out of fresh labor troubles in England, the spread of Bolshevism, and the elimination of support to English, French and Italian exchange are all factors which have caused great uneasiness. Doubtless if there were a wheat market, it too would be feeling this influence. The heaviness of the corn market tends to substantiate this. But stocks, except to a very limited extent, have not felt it. The reason is natural—England is prevented from taking a material interest in our securities, but is able to take a very substantial and very active interest in our cotton.

In yesterday's trading the selling was not as aggressive as was that of Monday. At times there were good rallies, but on all such occasions the market met a lot of what looked like real cotton and always sold off again. At the best of the day only a few options were up to Monday's closing figures and at the low of the day the decline ranged from 45 to 65 points. At the end the market was down 20 to 33 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prov. Day.
May	23.40	23.45	23.05	23.33@23.35	25.50
July	21.20	21.40	21.05	21.40@21.45	21.65
Sept	...	19.85	19.70	19.80	20.00
Oct	19.15	19.32	19.00	19.30@19.35	19.45
Dec	18.95	19.10	18.95	19.00	19.30
Jan	...	...	...	18.90	19.18

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	23.00	23.30	23.28	21.67	23.40
July	21.65	21.75	21.25	21.50@21.53	21.83
Oct	19.87	20.00	19.45	19.68@19.70	19.95
Dec	19.00	19.70	19.10	19.32@19.37	19.60
Jan	19.45	19.80	19.05	19.18@19.20	19.55

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points lower, at 27.40c for middling upland; sales 200 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.25c; New Orleans, 26.50c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 26c; Memphis, 26.75c; Houston, 25c; Little Rock, 26.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,284	16,586	15,435
Exports	21,638	6,477	8,537
Exports season	3,531,583	3,232,894	3,098,973
New York stocks	89,552	81,655	134,507
Port stocks	1,308,166	1,318,225	1,548,238
N. Y. arrivals	780	727	...

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in fair demand at 15.46d for middling and 19.45d for good middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which American, 2,000 bales. Imports, 16,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales American. Futures opened quiet and about unchanged and closed barely steady, 26 to 33 points decline. Prices: March, 15.46d; April, 15.07d, May, 14.05d; June, 13.79d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths were quiet and irregular.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Rain Thurs.; much colder by Thurs. night. Fri. fair and colder. Fla.—Rain Thurs., except fair and cooler in n. w. Fri. fair, cooler in Peninsula. Miss. and Ind.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair, with rising temp. Fri. fair, with rising temp. Mich.—Clearing and colder Thurs. Fri. fair, with rising temp. in n. and w.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Prev.	Year. Last
March	$1.37	$1.00	$1.01	$1.37	...
May	1.51⅝	1.47⅜	1.48⅝	1.48¾	$1.26¾
July	1.41⅝	1.37⅜	1.38	1.38½	...
September	1.35⅝	1.31⅝	1.33	1.32⅝	...

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year. Last
March	66⅝	62¾	63¾	67¼	91¾
May	68⅝	65⅛	66⅜	68¼	96⅞
July	67⅛	64⅝	65¼	66⅝	...
September	63⅝	61⅞	62¼	63⅞	...

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 77@77½c; No. 2 white 76c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76@77½c; ordinary clipped, 76½@78¼c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year. Last
May	28.00	27.25	28.00	28.05	28.30
July	27.60	27.15	27.50	27.25	26.30
Ribs—					
May	24.82	24.60	24.82	24.90	25.02
July	23.87	23.57	23.85	23.77	23.42
Pork—					
May	45.00	44.15	44.80	43.00	48.85
July	42.20	41.40	42.00	41.50	...

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
May	14.85	14.01	14.90	14.90
July	14.30	14.27	14.20	14.22
September	14.03	13.95	13.95	14.
October	...	...	13.87	13.96
December	13.76	13.70	13.70	13.76

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.72½	$1.69¾	$1.70

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4	6⅛	5.90	5.50
B., R. & P.	1919-'32	4½	6.25-6	5.95	5.85
Canadian North.	1919-'29	4½	5.85-6	6.40	6.10
Can. Pacific	1919-'28	4½		6.00	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½		5.85	5.60
Chi. & N. W.	1919-'23	4½		6.60	6.25
Chi. R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½	6.25	6.25	5.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5		5.75	5.35
Chickasaw T. Ref.	1919-'21	6		7.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'20	5		5.25	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		5.80	5.40
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½	6.35	6.30	5.85
Illinois Central	1919-'28	4½	6.35	5.85	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5		6.65	6.50
Mich. Central	1919-'22	5	6.00	6.00	5.70
Minn. & S. Louis	1919-'27	5		6.40	5.90
M., K. & T.	1919-'23	5		7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'20	5		7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'28	4½	6.35	6.35	5.85
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-'28	4½	6.35	5.90	5.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	1919-'23	4½		6.00	5.75
Nor. & Western	1919-'24	4½		5.80	5.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½	6.5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. G. Freight	1919-'22	4	6⅛	5.55	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½		5.85	5.40
Seaboard A. L.	1919-'20	5	6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Ref.	1919-'21	6		7.00	6.00
So. Pacific	1919-'29	4½		5.85	5.35
So. Railway	1919-'24	4½	6	6.10	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'20	5		6.15	5.65

FRENCH EXCHANGE SHOWS WEAKNESS

Cables Break to 5.90, a Loss of 8 Centimes, to the Low Point for More Than a Year.

STERLING RATES FIRM

Bloch Attributes Withdrawal of Support to Curtailment of Imports into France.

Franc exchange was the weak feature of the exchange market yesterday, with a break to 5.90 for cables, a loss of about 8 centimes from the day before and the lowest point to be reached in more than a year. Sterling exchange was reasonably firm and Italian exchange was steady.

J. Frederic Bloch, a member of the French High Commission, arrived in this country yesterday after an absence of several months. M. Bloch was inclined to lay less stress on the curtailment of unnecessary imports into France as a reason for the withdrawal of support for French exchange, and appeared to be less optimistic than some others who have recently commented upon the situation. He spoke of the necessity for credits, but stated that he knew of none being negotiated now. He believes that the recent shift in the exchange market means that from now on private bankers will play a more important part in international finance, and that Governments will gradually withdraw.

Speaking of possible indemnities, M. Bloch referred to the return of machinery stolen from France. This and the return of German machinery to replace French machinery destroyed, he said, were very necessary. In this respect the Commissioner agrees with all other Frenchmen who have expressed themselves recently. The "indemnity in kind" idea appears to be very popular with these men.

Before France can say definitely just what she needs, M. Bloch continued, it will be necessary to make a complete survey of the French industrial and commercial situation. Turning war factories into peace factories is already in progress. It is likely, he thinks, that a great deal of the American Army equipment now in France, including a quantity of railroad equipment, will be purchased by the French, either by the Government or by private concerns.

From another source it was learned yesterday that the amount of sterling exchange which J. P. Morgan & Co. purchased for the account of Great Britain during the period in which the firm, acting as British agents, stabilized sterling, which was from early in July until last week, was close to $4,000,000,000. This was actually purchased by the firm's foreign exchange manager. On several occasions, it was said, the Morgan firm took more than $20,000,000 in a single day. On last Thursday, the day it was decided to withdraw support, it was said in exchange circles that the firm had been a heavy buyer all through the morning.

Suggest Change in Exchange Dues.

The Committee on Constitution of the New York Stock Exchange suggested to the Governing Committee yesterday that Article XIV. of the constitution be changed so that dues payable by members in each year, exclusive of fines and assessments, shall not exceed $300 a year, to be payable semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1. The Governing Committee shall determine the amount of each installment fifteen days before the date on which it is payable. Dues heretofore have been $150, payable semi-annually.

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McCrory Stores Pfd.
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$1,000,000

8% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

The Titusville Iron Works Company

(Non-Taxable under the laws of the State of Ohio)

Preferred as to assets and cumulative dividends. Redeemable in whole or in part at 105 and accrued dividend on thirty days' notice. Dividends payable quarterly on 15th day of March, June, September and December.

Convertible Into Common Stock at Par

Privilege of conversion for thirty days after notice of intention to redeem.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
Five-Year 7% Mortgage Notes due March 15, 1924	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
8% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock	2,000,000*	1,000,000
Common Stock	3,500,000*	1,500,000

*All authorized and unissued stock will be reserved to provide for conversion or redemption of notes and preferred stock.

The following summarizes a letter addressed to us by Mr. John T. Dillon, President of the new Company:

The predecessor Titusville Iron Company has been in business for more than fifty years.

The products of the company are oil-drilling and pumping engines, tubular boilers, various forms of portable and steel tanks, etc.

Its customers include various Standard Oil subsidiaries, Tide Water Oil Co., Texas Oil Co., Gulf Refining Co., and other large independent oil producers. The Continental Supply Co., The American Radiator Co. and similar concerns.

The Company's property is located on the New York Central and on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburg and Buffalo.

The plant covers five acres and is of the most modern design,—adequate, without expenditure, for largely increased production.

The company has no money invested in plant or equipment for war purposes and has done practically no war business.

Average earnings for the past three years after bond interest have been about three times preferred dividend requirements and last year were four and one-half times. Dividends have been paid for 29 consecutive years except 1907, when $305,000 was put back into the property.

The plant is now running overtime and is booked to capacity for four months ahead.

The business has grown with the development of the oil industry and of oil-burning locomotives and vessels.

The New Management of successful boiler shop, foundry and machine shop men expects, by modern methods, to increase minimum net earnings substantially above those of 1918.

The books of the Titusville Iron Company have been audited by Messrs. Hastins and Sells and the plant appraised by Messrs. Coats and Burchard. The property and business have been examined by our engineer, Mr. Francis W. Collins, and all legal proceedings are under the supervision of our counsel, Messrs. Lyon and Lilly, of New York City, and Mr. Henry W. Williams, of Baltimore; titles are being passed on by Messrs. Brooks and English, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Price 95 and accrued dividend, yielding over 8.4 per cent.

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Incorporated
Thirty-six Wall Street, New York
Syndicate Managers

Although we do not vouch for these statements, we believe they are accurate.

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$1,250,000

Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank
of Lincoln, Nebraska

5% Farm Loan Bonds

Dated November 1, 1918 Due November 1, 1938

Redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest date after five years from date of issue

Principal and semi-annual interest, May 1 and November 1, payable in gold in Lincoln, Nebraska, or in Chicago. Denominations $1,000 and $500.

Form of Issue: Issued under Government supervision and control by the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act. These bonds are prepared and engraved by the Treasury Department and, before issuance, must be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington, a Bureau of the United States Treasury Department.

Security: Secured by first mortgages on Nebraska and Iowa farm lands, limited to one-half of the value of

Exempt from Federal Income Taxes

$560,000

City of Youngstown, Ohio

Coupon 5% Municipal Bonds

Principal and Semi-Annual interest (April 1st and October 1st) payable at Office of Sinking Fund Trustees. Denomination $1,000. Assessed Valuation $215,260,960. Net Debt less than 2%. Population 132,000.

Legal Investments for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

MATURITIES

$12,000	Oct. 1, 1921	$50,000	Oct. 1, 1927	$30,000	Oct. 1, 1933
22,000	" 1, 1922	50,000	" 1, 1928	30,000	" 1, 1934
22,000	" 1, 1923	50,000	" 1, 1929	30,000	" 1, 1935
32,000	" 1, 1924	40,000	" 1, 1930	20,000	" 1, 1936
32,000	" 1, 1925	30,000	" 1, 1931	20,000	" 1, 1937
50,000	" 1, 1926	30,000	" 1, 1932	10,000	" 1, 1938

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6% Gold Bonds

Due Dec. 1, 1928

We have prepared a circular outlining the investment position of these bonds and discussing the possibilities afforded by their convertible feature. Copies of this circular may be obtained on request.

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Exempt from Federal Income Taxes

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Port of Seattle, Washington

Gold 5s

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Total Bonded Debt	5,684,400

Population 365,449.

Par and Interest to yield 5%

BOLGER, MOSSER & WILLAMAN

Municipal Bonds

Chicago

RAILROADS RECEIVE LOANS ON NEW PLAN

A Total of $5,700,000 Is Awarded, Based on Debt Certificates.

$4,000,000 TO BURLINGTON

Next to Western Maryland and C. & O.—Explanation of Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The first loans to railroads on the security of certificates of indebtedness issued by the Railroad Administration were made today by the War Finance Corporation, to an aggregate of about $5,700,000. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy got about $4,000,000, the Western Maryland $931,000, and the Chesapeake & Ohio $800,000.

Other applications for loans have been made and will be acted on soon. In all cases the War Finance Corporation will make advances only on adequate security and to roads financially responsible. In making this explanation, officials of the corporation sought to correct the impression that special attention would be given by the corporation to the needs of weak roads.

The corporation also explained that the policy of making loans to railroads was not essentially different from that pursued before the financial predicament created through the failure of Congress to replenish the Railroad Administration's fund.

"The policy which is now being pursued in loaning funds for the operation of railroads," said the statement, "is entirely in line with the original intention of Congress, as expressed by the statute, and also in line with the settled procedure of the finance corporation throughout the course of its brief history. The number of applications from railroads for advances have been greatly augmented by the failure of Congress to provide the appropriations asked by the Director General just before the adjournment of Congress."

Among contracts with railroads signed today by Director General Hines, and the annual compensation in each case, were the following:

Bangor & Aroostook, $1,675,000; Georgia, Florida & Alabama, $57,637, and Detroit, Bay City & Western, $53,000.

In banking and railroad circles yesterday the news that arrangements had been completed for financing the railroads up to April 1 was well received.

Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and Chairman of the railway executives who have been co-operating with the Director General of Railroads and the War Finance Corporation in handling the emergency financial requirements of the roads caused by the failure of the last Congress to replenish the revolving fund, said:

"All arrangements have been completed for taking care of the pressing cash requirements of the railroad companies for April 1, which are estimated at from $70,000,000 to $75,000,000.

"The loans made by the War Finance Corporation will be cleared through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. I desire to express our appreciation of the good will and co-operation shown by the Director General and his staff and by the officers of the War Finance Corporation in meeting this difficult and unusual financial emergency."

Rea Re-elected P. R. R. Head.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—At the annual meeting today of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Samuel Rea was re-elected President to serve one year. The Vice Presidents were also re-elected. To manage the interests of the company in the leased lines west of Pittsburgh, formerly operated by the Pennsylvania Company and now merged with the Pennsylvania Railroad through re-assignment of the leases,

FINANCIAL NOTES.

S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten an issue of $335,000 Fur Merchants' Warehouse Corporation first mortgage serial 6 per cent. bonds.

The Directors of the American Shipbuilding Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on May 1 to holders of record of April 15.

James H. Perkins, Executive Manager of the National City Bank, recently a Lieutenant Colonel with the American Army of Occupation, will address the Bond Club tomorrow at the Bankers' Club on "An International Viewpoint with Reference to America's Participation in Financing World Commerce."

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed agent for the Liquidation Trustees of the American Mailing Company first refunding mortgage. Tenders of bonds will be received until April 1 at a price not exceeding par and interest to June 1, 1919.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¼	1⅝	La Rose	25	32
Am. Oil	6¾	7⅛	Iron Blossom	38	44
B. S. Gas	6	8	Iron Cap	9¾	11
Boston Ariz.	1	1⅛	Jerome V.	65	70
Boston Elev.	99	1¼	Majestic	10	11
Boston Mon.	55	56	Mex. Metals	23	25
Bohemia	75	80	Moj. Tung.	4	6
Begole	25	30	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & L.	11	14	Nat. L. & Z.	8	10
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev.	34	36
Champ. old	2	2¼	Nev. Doug.	15	18
Chief Con.	3¼	3½	Ounce	20	40
Con. Ariz.	1	1⅛	Onondaga	10	11
Con. Copper	4⅝	5	Pilgrim	45	50
Cortez	12	16	Rainier	60	63
Crystal	27	29	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res.	49	52	S. W. Miami, full paid	75	1¼
Denbigh	23	23	Texana	33	36
Earl-Eagle		2	Truro	25	75
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2⅝	U. V. Ext.	8¾	3½
Fortuna	2	3	Victoria	1	1⅝
Gold Lake	1	6	Yukon	15	90
Houghton	15	30			
Homa Oil	37	38			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.12½	5.27½	5.12½	5.27½
Spelter	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.60
Antimony	6.50	6.75	6.50	6.70
Quicksilver	$70.00		$70.00	
Aluminium	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		36.15		36.15

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	79	0	0	78	0	0
Copper, futures	77	0	0	75	0	0
Tin, spot	240	0	0	238	0	0
Tin, futures	228	0	0	224	10	0
Spelter, spot	39	0	0	38	10	0
Spelter, futures	37	0	0	37	18	0
Lead, spot	28	0	0	28	0	0
Lead, futures	27	0	0	27	0	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.15
Alta	.01	Jacket	.06
Andes	.14	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.38
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.05
Challar	.05	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.16
Con. Virginia	.55	Union Con.	.40
Exchequer	.01	Mexican dollars	.47½
Gould & Curry	.03		

TONOPAH.			
Alta	.27	West End	1.02½
Brougher Divide	2.10	West Tonopah	.12
Cash Boy	.10	GOLDFIELD.	
Divide Extension	.30	Atlanta	.06
East Divide	.30	Booth	.24
Gold Reef	.49	Crackerjack	.68
Gold Zone	.81	Florence	.35
Halifax	.15	Goldfield Cons.	.18
Hasbrouck	.62	Goldfield Merger	.05
High Divide	.25	Great Bend	.04
Jim Butler	.30	Jumbo Extension	.13
McNamara	.11	Kewanas	.01
Midway	.29	Lone Star	.11
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.06	Sparehead	.16
Montana	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.05	Big Four	.06
Rescue	.28	Mayflower	.10
Rosetta	.16	Packard	.20
Sutherland	.26	Rochester	.23
Tonopah Divide	.40	Round Mountain	.40
Tonopah Dividend	.37	United Eastern	4.50
Tonopah Extension	2.00	White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4⅝	Isabella	5	5¼
Dr. J'pot	4	5	McKinney	2¼	3
Elkton	5¼	5¾	Portland	123	124
El Paso	15	20	U. Gold M.	17	18
Golden Cycle	178	180	Vindicator	81	90
Granite	11		Rose Nicol	8	15

COSMOPOLITAN BANK HEAD.

Oscar Stiner Leaves East River National to Become President.

Harold Stiner, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cosmopolitan Bank, at Prospect and Westchester Avenues, the Bronx, announced yesterday that his father, Oscar Stiner, had retired from the Presidency of the East River National Bank to assume the Presidency of the Cosmopolitan Bank.

"It is the intention of my father," said Mr. Stiner, "to reorganize the Cosmopolitan by substantially enlarging the capitalization and also to transfer the main office of the bank to the Borough of Manhattan. The Bronx institution will be an important factor in the local business of the Bronx.

"The recent larceny of $24,000 from this bank has in nowise hampered us, as $23,000 was recovered and the bank at no time stood to lose a dollar as it was fully insured and protected."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Twenty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,170,000, were chartered today. They include:

Automatic Butter Server, Inc., Rochester, $100,000; P. Clumb, L. S. Appleyr, E. W. Knowlton, Rochester.

Yigdol Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; B. G. and I. Shgmeister, I. Lazarowitz, 504 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

E. J. Wiggins Electrical Corp., Buffalo, $75,000; E. J. Wiggins, R. Stemer, C. G. Babcock, Buffalo.

Buffalo Optical Co., Buffalo, $120,000; F. H. Meyer, C. W. Cleal, 66 First, Buffalo.

H. E. Cushman Sons, Manhattan, carbonated waters and confectionery, $20,000; J. L. Cushman, W. T. Ockenden, W. E. Howard, 458 West 48th St.

Mail Door Holder Co., Manhattan, $125,000; C. H. Bose, F. H. Bonner, H. V. Crawford, 150 Broadway.

Woods Anderson, Hodgkins, Inc., Manhattan, general contracting, $10,000; J. J. Woods, A. S. Anderson, G. E. Hodgkins, 391 West 104th St.

Liquid Fuel Apparatus Corp., Buffalo, $25,000; W. M. Hoffman, E. A. Fiall, M. A. Willett, Buffalo.

American Swiss Watch Co., Peekskill, $10,000; A. and A. Wise, A. L. Barr, 2 St. Nicholas Place.

Udell-Knight Preserving Corp., Rochester, food products, $10,000; R. B. and A. A. Udell, H. N. Knight, Rochester.

Buffalo Ribbon and Carbon Co., $20,000; A. P. Zahn, J. Lilley, E. G. Rough, Buffalo.

Dotterer & Becker, Inc., Syracuse, roof repairing, $12,000; H. J. Dotterer, G. Becker, E. Everts, Syracuse.

Good Roads Engineering and Cont. Co., Fort Chester, $25,000; F. C. Studwell, W. G. Craig, O. Anderson, 1,120 Woodycrest Av., Bronx.

Geo. F. Rand Securities Corp., Buffalo, stocks and bonds, $500,000; E. P. Letchworth, G. F. and G. R. Rand, Jr., Buffalo.

Elderfields Mechanics Co., Port Washington, construction, food products, and express business, $200,000; G. W. Mimson, A. W. Blanchard, A. C. Wysong, Port Washington.

Westchester Market Supply, Inc., Bronx, meat and poultry, $25,000; W. Goldberg, D. Fund, L. S. Galland, 15 John St.

Hudson Hat Frame Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Hodas, B. Horowitz, J. Kaplan, 1630 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

Dolson & Claughlin, Inc., Manhattan, trucking and stevedoring, $25,000; F. J. McLaughlin, E. and B. Dolson, Jr., 25 Beaver St.

Greek Arabian Coffee Co., Manhattan, $50,000; C. Nicholoulias, A. Antoniadian, W. E. McReynolds, 60 Maiden Lane.

Lake's Hat Frame Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; P. Denesewesky, A. Brody, M. Gutteman, 868 Grand St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Utica Flavor and Extract Co., Utica, $20,000 to $24,000.

Brown S. S. Co., Grand Island, $200,000 to $395,000.

Utica Ice Cream Co., Utica, $40,000 to $45,000.

Utica Creamery Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Bedford Park Realty Co., Bronx, $20,000 to $10,000.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Hartsdale Heights Co., Hartsdale.

Weinstein, Brown & Co., Manhattan.

Schenectady Motor Sales Co., Schenectady.

Cutting & Washington, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Charters filed:

Flinstag Auto Radiator Works, Elizabeth, $25,000; George Werner, Joseph Strauss, and Barney Nowich, all of Newark.

Community Market, Inc., Montclair, $50,000; W. W. Myers and E. P. Harris of Montclair and R. T. Smith of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 26.—Charters filed:

Wisconsin Dry Milk Co., $2,500,000; L. B. Phillips, Frank Jackson of Dover.

The African Steamship and Sawmill Co., $1,000,000; Aaron Wright, W. D. Winston, Lewis William, Philadelphia.

United Wholesale Grocery, Philadelphia, $300,000; Samuel Ruskin, Morris Aaronson, David Sirieko, Elias Klein, all of Philadelphia.

United States Maritime and Development Co., $100,000; Charles W. Haras, Robert M. Kerr, Thomas H. Welch, Richard H. Macarty, all of Detroit, Mich.; Sidney Story, New Orleans, La.

The Sanitation Corp., to construct and purchase sanitariums, plants, &c., $100,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland of Philadelphia.

Capitol Holding Co., to acquire patents on scarfpins, &c., $100,000; C. Heilig, M. M. Lucey, E. V. Fulton of Wilmington.

Deepwater Ship Co., $100,000; W. L. N. Lofland, Charles H. Jones, Frank Jackson of Dover.

Frederick Heetman Co., Johnstown County, Penn., to manufacture and sell mah-heel automatic inhaler, $100,000; Luke E. O'Brien, L. O. Shipp, Howard G. O'Hara, all of Johnstown, Penn.

Johnson-Strahera Motor Co., sales agents of automobiles, &c., $50,000; George H. Johnson, Wilmington, Del.; Charles W. Strahern, Charles B. Evans, Newark, Del.

Keystone Ironing Machine Co., electrical ironing appliances of all kinds, $50,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Chancy of Wilmington.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

EMBREE IRON COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Embree Iron Company has been called and will be held on the 1st day of April, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of electing five Directors to succeed those whose terms then expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ROBERT S. DUTTON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the SHAWMUT TIRE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of March, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

(Seal.) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Any creditors having claims against the Corporation will present such claims forthwith at the office of Larkin & Perry, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

March 13, 1919.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the copartnership of Nathan Fromm, Lewis A. Berkwits and Rudolph Beith, doing business under the firm name of the American Mat Company at No. 610 Broadway, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the said business formerly conducted by said copartnership will hereafter be conducted by said Nathan Fromm and Rudolph Beith who have assumed all of the liabilities of the said copartnership, said Lewis A. Berkwits having this day retired from said firm as a partner.

Mr. Lewis a Berkwits having acquired the entire capital stock holdings of the Jane Marsh Co., Inc., will continue the business of said corporation at No. 16 East 40th Street, New York City.

$11,000,000

The Laclede Gas Light Company

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

First Mortgage Collateral and Refunding Ten-Year 7% Gold Bonds

Series "A"

Convertible at the option of the holder into either the Common Capital Stock of the Company, par for par, or into a like amount face value of Series "B" Thirty-Year 5% Bonds of the Company issued under the same mortgage, the Series "A" Bonds to be computed at par and the Series "B" Bonds at a 5½% income basis.

Dated January 1, 1919. — Due January 1, 1929.

Interest payable semi-annually February 1 and August 1 (first and last coupons being for seven and five months respectively) in St. Louis or New York. Coupon bonds registrable as to principal or exchangeable for fully registered bonds; coupon bonds are in interchangeable denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, and fully registered bonds may be issued in denominations of $1,000 or any multiple thereof. Coupon and registered forms are fully interchangeable. Redeemable at any time upon 30 days' published notice at 103 and accrued interest if redeemed prior to January 1, 1922, and at 101 and accrued interest if redeemed on or after that date.

AUTHORIZED BY THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Interest payable without deduction for Federal Income Taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source, not in excess of 2%

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

From a letter addressed to us by C. L. Holman, Esq., President of the Company, we summarize the following:

The Laclede Gas Light Company was created by and organized under an act of the legislature of the State of Missouri in 1857, and has under its charter a perpetual right, the validity of which has been established by the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, to vend gas within the city of St. Louis, Missouri, the fourth largest city in the United States.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used to retire at maturity, May 1, 1919, the Company's $10,000,000 par value of First Mortgage 5% bonds and for the general corporate purposes of the Company.

These bonds are now secured by a direct mortgage lien upon all the Company's physical property, and upon retirement of the First Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1919, will share equally in the lien of the then existing first mortgage of the Company.

The issuance of additional bonds is carefully safeguarded under the mortgage.

The physical condition of the property is excellent in every respect, it being the policy of the management to maintain its plant at all times in first class condition.

WE RECOMMEND AND OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT

100 and interest

The right is reserved to reject any and all subscriptions and in any case to award a smaller amount than applied for. Temporary bonds will be ready on or about May 1, 1919.

All statements herein are official, or based on information which we regard as reliable, and, while we do not guarantee them they are the data upon which we have acted in the purchase of this security.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED — SUCCESSORS TO

N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO

49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

CHICAGO — PHILADELPHIA — BOSTON — ST. LOUIS — DETROIT — MILWAUKEE

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Public Utility Securities

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We Specialize in

Standard Gas & Electric Co.

Common and Preferred Stocks

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Five Suitable Investments for Business Men

INFORMATION on request

SECURITIES, listed or unlisted, bought and sold in small or large amounts. Listed Stocks carried on margin. Correspondence invited.

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Members New York Stock Exchange

14 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 5970

Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.

STOCK

CLINTON GILBERT

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Famous Players-Lasky

MORTON LACHENBRUCH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Land Title Building, Rittenhouse 321 — NEW YORK, Equitable Building, Rector 3354

OKLAHOMA PROD. & REF.

"RIGHTS"

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120 Broadway, New York

Telephone: 3140 Rector

NEW ISSUE

Exempt from Federal Income Tax Including Surtax

$1,500,000

State of South Carolina

4% Revenue Notes

Dated March 17, 1919. Denominations $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $25,000, $50,000. Principal and interest payable at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

A legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in the State of New York and elsewhere.

MATURITIES

$300,000 January 6, 1920.	$300,000 January 20, 1920.
300,000 January 13, 1920.	300,000 January 27, 1920.
$300,000 February 3, 1920.	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Estimated actual value taxable property (1918)	$1,128,340,000
Assessed value taxable property (1918)	378,180,000
Net Bonded Debt (including this issue)	5,172,000

or approximately 1¼% of assessed valuation

Population (1910 Census) 1,515,400; Estimated (1919) 1,720,000

These notes are issued in anticipation of state taxes to be levied during the year 1919. The legality of the issue has been approved by the Attorney General of South Carolina, and by Messrs. Reed, McCook & Hoyt, of New York City.

Price Any Maturity to Yield 4.55%

Stacy & Braun

5 Nassau Street

New York

Baker, Watts & Company

Calvert & German Streets

Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LOCK SUPPLY OFFICER, Department Plant Division, 505 Pearl Street, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M., April 10th next, for the sale of approximately 500,000 lbs. O. D. Woolen Clippings, sorted and baled in the following grades: Overcoating Clips, (Melton,) Worsted Suiting, Wool Suiting, (Flannel,) Cotton Warp Worsted Shirting, Mixed Wool Clips, Mixed Cotton Warp Clips, Seams, Cotton Warp Jersey Lining. Proposals for any class of supplies or materials mentioned will be received. All of above open to inspection daily (except Sunday) until 3:00 P. M., April 8th, 1919. For forms and full information apply to Officer in Charge at above address.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., March 29, 1919, and then opened, for the purchase of grease, recovered from garbage, collected by the Commissioners, D. C., from April 1, 1919, to and including May 31, 1919. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, together with necessary information, may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineering Department, Room 427, District Building. W. GWYNN GARDINER, C. W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and the officers of the Corporation since the last annual meeting of stockholders.

Dated, March 27, 1919.

WM. D. McELHINNY, Asst. Secretary.

511 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y., March 19, 1919.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of BRASILIAN TOBACCO CORPORATION, for the purpose of election of officers and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the first day of April, 1919, at two o'clock P. M.

J. P. WATSON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY ANNOUNCE that their copartnership under the name of TRACHTMAN & MEYERSON, doing business at 44 E. 23d St., New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

MORRIS TRACHTMAN.
PHILIP MEYERSON.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Henry W. Werthington will be held at the office of the company at Harrison, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors, the approval and ratification of all acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and officers of the company since the last meeting of stockholders, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted upon that has been transferred within twenty (20) days next preceding the date of the election.

C. NEAL BARNEY, Secretary.

Dated, New York, March 25th, 1919.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1919, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
By JAMES E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Founded 1803

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share; to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

FIRST.

In two months of 1919 The New York Times published a greater volume of advertising than any other New York newspaper.—Adv.

Sinclair-Gulf Corporation

"Careful analysis of this company's affairs indicates the development of unusual possibilities. Also up-to-the-minute information on the following:

Commonwealth Petroleum
Cities Service Bank Shares
General Asphalt
Island Oil
Prospect Oil
Merritt Oil

Write for Copy.

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Phone: 1960-3 Hanover.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4310-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
23 Aluminum Co. of America
41 American Piano Pfd.
100 American Cyanamid Pfd.
100 Continental Insurance
13 Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
100 Famous Players-Lasky
50 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
10 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
100 Franklin Fire Insurance
100 General Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
20 Metropolitan Trust Stock
100 Midland Securities.
50 Nat'l Aniline & Chem. V. T. Pfd.
100 National Fuel Gas
25 Niagara Fire Insurance
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
125 Singer Manufacturing
9M Steel & Radiation Co. 6s
27 Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
23 Texas & Pacific Loan Trust
50 Victor Talking Machine Com.
100 White Rock Water Pfd.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 26 Wall St., N. Y.

We Invite Your Inquiry on
Crew Levick 1st Mtg. 6s, 1931
Pub. Serv. Corp. of N. J. 7s, 1921
Amer. Road Mach. 6s, Com. & Pfd.
Reading Co. Equip. 4½s, 1919-27
United Nat. Util. 6s, 1920
Buff. & Susq. 1st 4s, 1963

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Borden's Com. & Pfd.
Celluloid Company
Reynolds Tobacco Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil

William M. van der Kieft
Tel. Bowling Green 6890. 61 B'way, N. Y.

HINES PROMISES TO IMPROVE ROADS

Railway Corporations to Determine If They Will Assent to Program.

THEY MUST FINANCE WORK

Director General at Pittsburgh Indorses Private Ownership Under Government Supervision.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—Despite the financial predicament of the railroads, the Railroad Administration plans to carry out as much of its improvement program as possible to keep labor employed and roads in repair, Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, declared in an address tonight before the Pittsburgh Traffic Club. He asked for a more adequate understanding on the part of the public of the problems facing the railroads in the immediate future, and presented suggestions for operating roads privately under public regulation as a permanent solution. He emphasized that the ability of the Railroad Administration to finance itself in spite of the failure of its appropriation did not mean that it would not need the appropriation as soon as Congress met again.

"Unfortunately the impression has gone out," Mr. Hines said, "that the Railroad Administration has decided to cut off all improvement work, including additions and betterments and maintenance. This is not a fact. What has happened is that we are taking steps to give the railroad corporations full opportunity to determine whether they should assent to the work which they have in hand. It is the intention of the Railroad Administration to carry forward just as much additions and betterments and maintenance work as possible. In order that labor may not be thrown out of employment unnecessarily, and in order that the railroads be kept in good repair and extended to meet the needs of the situation."

Proposing eventual private operation with Government supervision, Mr. Hines said:

"My own view is that a moderate guaranty of capital should be prescribed (by the Government) so as to give a reasonable assurance to capital, and that there should be a right to a participation in any profits made in excess of that guaranty so as to furnish the needed stimulus to private initiative.

"I further believe that the Government should be strongly represented on the Boards of Directors, and that these Government Directors should constitute an important part of the regulating body which prescribes the rates, so that this regulating body will know as necessities develop that the necessities are developing and will be able to meet the needs of the situation much more nearly at the time the needs arise than is possible at present.

"I do not believe these fundamental changes can be successfully carried through except by the construction of a comparatively few great railroad corporations, each of which will so combine the prosperous and unprosperous roads as to present a fair average result and get away from the hopeless diversity of earnings which has existed in the past, and upon each of which it will be practicable to have ample Government representation."

Baltimore bankers has purchased $3,000,000 6 per cent. five-year collateral trust notes from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The security behind the notes is the Coal & Coke Railway, which the Baltimore & Ohio bought about two years ago. The proceeds from the sale of the notes along with funds secured by the B. & O. from the War Finance Corporation will be used to pay off, $5,000,000 Coal & Coke Railway 3 per cent. first mortgage bonds. The bankers are offering the notes at 97½ and interest to yield about 6.6 per cent. Holders of the Coal & Coke notes have the prior right to subscribe for the new issue. The syndicate is headed by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Robert Garrett & Sons, Baker, Watts & Co., and Townsend, Scott & Sons, all of Baltimore.

Bank for Savings 100 Years Old.

The Bank for Savings, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, the first savings bank in New York State and the third oldest in the country, passed its one hundredth anniversary yesterday. The bank received its charter on March 26, 1819, after its founder, Thomas S. Eddy, had spent two years in persuading the Legislature that a savings bank was a safe financial venture. The bank did not begin business until July 3, 1819.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE VIRGINIAN POWER CO.

First and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

DUE DECEMBER 1ST, 1943

The undersigned, as Trustee, under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage dated December 1st, 1912, given to secure the bonds described above, hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on April 23th, 1919, at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund established by Article 6 of said Mortgage, of bonds of the issue described above sufficient substantially to exhaust $21,320 at a price not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the principal amount of said bonds and accrued interest.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.

March 20, 1919.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company will, on April 1, 1919, pay to the holders of its Adjustment Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, a semi-annual instalment of interest of 3% being the interest for the six months ended December 31, 1918, at the maximum rate carried by the Adjustment Bonds.

Payment of such interest will be made at the office of the Company, Room 1836, 120 Broadway, New York, on presentation and surrender of the proper coupons for such interest, and appropriate ownership certificate.

Dated, New York, March 22, 1919.
ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

United States Trust Company of New York

of New York, New York, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1918, as shown by the annual report made by the said bank as a trust company, to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law, and filed in the office of the said Auditor of Public Accounts on the 20th day of January, 1919:

ASSETS.

Real estate	$1,050,743.00
Cash on hand and due from banks	9,194,989.46
Loans on real estate, being first liens thereon	4,451,251.67
Loans on pledges of securities	21,410,985.50
Loans on which there is more than one year's interest due	11,900.00
Stocks and bonds	10,927,544.00
Other assets, including accrued interest	7,860,502.29
Total assets	$54,900,915.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus on hand	12,000,000.00
Undivided profits	2,304,948.92
Deposits	37,870,966.90
Other liabilities	
Bills payable	725,067.70
Total liabilities	$54,900,915.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

William M. Kingsley, one of the managing officers, and Edward W. Sheldon and John A. Stewart, two of the Trustees of the United States Trust Company of New York, a corporation of the State of New York, being severally duly sworn, each upon his oath states:

That he makes this affidavit for the purpose of complying with the requirements of Sections 9 and 10 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to Provide for and regulate the Administration of Trusts by Trust Companies."

That the foregoing report of the said United States Trust Company of New York on December 31st, 1918, and the exhibits accompanying the same, are true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he has examined the assets and books of the said company for the purpose of making said report.

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY,
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
JOHN A. STEWART.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of January, 1919.
[Seal.] GEORGE A. CORNWALL,
Notary Public.

GULF STATES FUEL CO.

Report Shows Gross Profits for Year as $1,723,850.

The annual report of the Gulf States Steel Company for last year shows gross profits to have been $1,726,850 as compared with $4,490,259 in 1917. After all deductions, and the payment of preferred and common dividends, there was a deficit for the year of $3,810, this contrasting with a surplus of $1,782,748 in the preceding year.

In commenting on the report to the stockholders, James Bowron, President of the company, says:

"Instead of the extensive and profitable export business previously enjoyed, the company was requested to make shell steel for which its equipment was not adapted; and in lieu thereof was then required to deliver steel for railroad equipment of a character unsuited to the company's works and business, and to deliver the same at a point geographically unsuitable and outside the ordinary range of its markets."

ESTIMATES BRITISH WEALTH

Crammond Figures $120,000,000,000, with Income of $15,500,000,000

LONDON, March 26.—In a talk before the Institute of Bankers of London yesterday, Edgar Crammond gave an optimistic survey of Great Britain's economic position and prospects. Mr. Crammond estimated the nation's wealth at present at £24,000,000,000 and the income at £3,500,000,000, while the national debt would represent 26 per cent of the former and the post-war budget 22 per cent of the latter.

Mr. Crammond thought that for the next ten years the country would be in a position to spend £400,000,000 yearly at home on renewals and machinery, houses, roads, &c., and invest £500,000,000 yearly, largely within the Empire.

Haskell & Barker Report.

The Haskell & Barker Company in its annual report for last year shows net earnings of $2,834,917, an increase of approximately $1,500,000 over the preceding year. After dividends and deductions for renewals, but before Federal taxes, there was a surplus of $2,761,917, as compared with $1,380,869 in 1917. The company now has on its books about $50,000,000 worth of business to tide it over the period of reconstruction.

Offer $11,000,000 Laclede Bonds.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. are offering $11,000,000 first mortgage collateral and refunding ten-year 7 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, of the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, at 100 and interest. The bonds are convertible at the option of the holder into either common capital stock, par for par, or into a like amount, face value, of Series B thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds, issued under the same mortgage, the Series A bonds to be computed at par and the Series B bonds at a 5½ per cent. income basis.

Dollar Above Par in Norway.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—For the first time since November, 1915, the dollar is quoted above par in Norway. Consul General Letcher at Christiania reported today.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100½	100⅝	100¼
4½s June, 1965	100⅝	100⅝	100¼
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅝	100⅝	100¼
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅝	100⅝	100¼
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅝	100⅝	100¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	96⅛	96
4½s Mar., 1946	96	96⅛	96
4½s Mar., 1962	96	96⅛	96
4½s Apr., 1965	96	96⅛	96
4½s Sept., 1960	96	96⅛	96
4s May, 1959	91⅝	91⅞	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	91⅛	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	91⅛	91
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1938	91½	93	91½
4s May, 1919	99¾		99½

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4s Nov., 1925			81½
4s Nov., 1964			81½
4s May, 1964			81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1984-1921	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1918-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1918-1926	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1918-1922	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1924-1933	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1958	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1960-1936	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1918-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1940-1933	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1936-1930	4.70	4.50	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,185	Cities Service	346	343	345	348
1,900	Cities Service pf	79¾	79½	79¾	79¾
6,595	Cities Service bank shrs	36½	35¾	36	36¼
$63,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	129	129	131	131
97,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	102	100½	100½	101¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	14½
Potsdam Elec Power pf	70½	72
Am Gas & Electric	122	124½
Am Gas & Electric pf	41½	43
Am Light & Traction	240	248
Am Light & Trac. pf	98¼	100
Am Power & Light	57	60
Am Power & Light pf	78	79
Am Public Utilities	10	18
Am Public Utilities pf	33	37
Am W W Electric	6	6¾
Am W W & E 1st pf	62	66
Am W W & E partic	10	12
Carolina Power & L	30	34
Colorado Power	25	28
Colorado Power pf	96	100
Columbus Electric pf	73	76
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	20½	22
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	43	45
Conn Power pf	73	78
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf	75	78
El Paso Electric	94	96
Electric B & S pf	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	11	15
Federal Light & T pf	44	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25
Galveston-Hou El pf	57	60

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	67	69¾	
Appalach Power 1st 5s	69	72	
Arizona Power 6s, 1938	84	85	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	90	95	
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	99⅝	
Col G & E deb 5s	77	79	
Col Power 5s, 1953	87	90	
Comm Power 5s, 1963	85	90	
Consumers Pow 5s, '36	87½	88	
Dallas Electric 5s	92	93	
East Tex Elec col 5s	89	90	
East Tex Elec 7s, '31	98	99	
El Paso Elec col 5s	88	90	
Empire Gas & F 6s	98	100	
Empire Refining 6s	94	97	
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84½	86½	
Gt West Power 6s, '25	87	92	
Middle West U 6s, '25	86	92	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atlantic Pet.	5⅝	2⅝	2⅝
160	Cosden	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
115	Con Coal	82	82	82
60	Davison Ch.	36½	36	36

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Elkhorn Fuel	28	28	28
15	Houn Oil pf	85¾	85½	85½
16	MtV Mills pf	78½	78½	78½
10	W. B & A	25	25	25

Bonds.

$1,000	City & Sub 5s	97¾	97¾
10,000	Con Coal 5s	100¼	100¼

$8,000	Cosden 6s, B	90	90

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Ahmeek	65	64½	65
15	Alaska	3½	3¼	3¼
45	Allouez	36	36	36
225	Anaconda	60¾	60	60
20	Cal & Ariz.	58½	58	58½
3	Cal & H.	405	405	405
10	Chile	20½	20¼	20½
175	Cop Range	41	40¾	41
850	Daly-West	3	3	3
110	East Butte	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Hancock	5	5	5
10	Inspiration	46¾	46¾	46¾
225	Island Creek	43	42¾	42¾
100	Isle Royale	24½	24½	24½
350	Mayflower	3½	3¾	3¾
50	Michigan	3	3	3
5	Nevada	15¼	15⅛	15⅛

Railroads

22	Boston & A.	138½	138¼
15	Boston & M.	30	30
10	Boston & P.	165	165
10	Pitchburg pf	56½	56½
5	Maine Cent.	80	80
1,650	Mass Elec.	1⅝	1½

1,720	Do pf.	5½	4¾
146	N Y N H & H	30	28¾
185	West End.	44½	43
20	Do pf.	53	53
50	Rutland pf.	19	19

Miscellaneous.

40	Am Agr C.	104¼	104
42	Do pf.	100	100
20	Am Pneu S.	90c	90c
257	Bonch	68¾	66
35	Amoskeag	80	82
33	Am Sugar	125¼	124¾
13	Do pf.	118½	116
20	Am Wool	52¾	52¾
86	Do pf.	104¾	103½
10	Art Metal	20	20
30	Booth	20½	20¼
180	Cent Steel	14¾	14¾
60	Cuban Port.	11	10
280	East S'ship.	8	7⅞
110	Do pf.	40	40

150	Int Port C.	4¾	4¾
50	Do pf.	19	19
208	Int Products	40	37½
2,200	Island Oil	6¾	7
11	McEl 1st pf.	90	90
5	M T & T pf.	1½	1½
23	N E Tel.	94½	94
480	Stewart	39¾	39¾
314	Swift	130	130½
8	Un Dr 1st 8s.	54¼	54¼
10	Un Fruit.	109	108
515	U S Rubber.	48½	48
410	Ventura.	9¾	9¾
10	Torrington	59	59
25	Walworth	18	18
7	Warren	18½	18½

Bonds.

$2,000	Am T & T 4s	84	83¾
3,000	Agr Ch 5s	103	103
1,000	A. G. & W. I.	82	82
	5s		
5,000	Atchison 4s	82½	82½
3,000	Swift 5s	98	98
1,000	Ventura 7s	109	109
1,000	West Tel 5s	89	89

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
592	Armour pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
715	Booth	20¾	20¼	20¾
70	Chi G Q pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾
139	Cudahy x d.	108	107½	107½
10	Com Edison.	114	114	114
55	Dia Match.	112	111¾	111¾
4,385	Libby	27¾	26½	25¾
155	Lindsay	14¾	14¾	14¾
125	People's Gas.	49½	49	48½
10	Quaker O pf.	103	103	103

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Sears	178	178	178
10	Shaw	92	92	92
205	Stewart W.	90½	90	90¾
8,000	Swift Int.	56¾	55¾	56¼
587	Swift	130	129¾	129¾
5,851	Un Carbide.	65¾	64¾	64¾
15	De B rts.	5	5	5
590	Wilson	82½	81	81½
100	Do pf.	90	90	90

Bonds.

$3,000	Booth Fish 6s	94	93¾
1,000	Com W Ed 1st 5s	93¾	93¾
1,000	Met El Ry		
	4s	87½	87½
10,000	Pneu Svc of N Ill 5s	87½	87½
9,000	Swift 1st 5s	98¼	98¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Alliance Ins.	20¾	20¾	20¾
25	Am Stores	25	25	25
23	Am Gas	65	64	64
940	Brill	33¾	32½	33
50	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
2,571	Elec S Bat.	72½	70¾	72½
545	Gen Asphalt.	64	63	63
21	Ins Co, N. A.	29	29	29
375	Lake S Corp	19½	19¼	19¼
9	Leh Nav.	60¼	60¼	60¾
246	Leh Val.	55	54¾	54¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Penn Salt	84	83½	83½
125	Phila Co cum pf	34¾	34½	34¾
134	Phila Elec	25¾	25¼	25¼
20	Phila Trac.	67¾	67	67
320	Tono Belm't.	3¾	3¼	3¼
850	Tono Min.	1	1	1
185	Un Traction.	38½	38¼	38¼
187	Un Gas Imp.	71¼	70¾	70¾
3	Un Cos, N J.	187	187	187
950	Wm Cramp.	83	81½	81½

Bonds.

$1,000	Am G & E 5s	85¾	85¾
10,000	City Phila 4s	96½	96½
35,000	Elec & Peo Trac 4s	65	65
10,000	Lake Sup inc		
	5s	62¾	62
6,000	Leh Val Coal 6s, 1928	102	101¾
1,000	Phila Rapid Transit	94¾	94¾
1,000	Un Rys Inv 5s	60¾	60¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Am Sewer P.	18¼	18	18¼
30	Mol Gas & El	49¾	49¾	49¾
175	Consol Ice	7⅞	7½	7⅞
375	Ind Brewing.	4¼	4	4
165	De pf	10¾	10¼	10¾
200	LaBelleIron.	100	100	100
150	Lone St Gas.	218	210	213
145	Mfrs Lt & H	50¼	50¼	50¼
315	Nat Fireprof'g.	7¾	7½	7½
280	Ohio Fuel	48¾	46	46¾
270	Okla Gas	31¾	31	31

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Okla P & R.	8¾	8¾	8¾
230	Pitts Brew.	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Do pf	15	15	15
1,500	Pitts Jerome	16c	16c	16c
770	Pitts Oil & G	11½	11¾	10¾
10	Ray Consol.	20¾	20¾	20¾
25	U S Steel.	96¾	96¾	96¾
20	W'house Air	99¾	98½	98½
60	W'house El.	46½	46	46
525	Willys-Over.	29¾	29¾	29¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	17¾	18¼	18
Atlantic Refining	1290	1270	1270
Borne-Scrymser	500	575	495
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	97
Chesebrough Mfg.	320	340	320
Continental Oil	525	550	525
Crescent Pipe Line	38	39	38
Cumberland P L	190	200	190
Eureka Pipe Line	168	174	168
Galena Signal Oil	165	166	165
Do pf. new	101	103	101
Do pf. old	125	130	125
Illinois Pipe Line	170	175	170
Indiana Pipe Line	950	1000	950
Int Pet Co, Ltd	21¼	21¾	21¼
National Transit	21	22	21
N Y Transit	185	200	185
Northern Pipe Line	165	175	165
Ohio Oil	328	342	328

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	53	58	54
Prairie Oil & Gas	645	650	645
Prairie Pipe Line	265	270	265
Solar Refining	350	370	350
Southern Pipe Line	165	170	165
South Penn Oil	285	290	285
Southwest Penn	95	100	95
Stand Oil of Cal	265	268	265
Stand Oil of Ind	170	180	175
Stand Oil of Kan	580	600	580
Stand Oil of Ky	390	400	390
Stand Oil of Neb	540	560	540
Stand Oil of N J	680	685	684
Stand Oil of N Y	340	352	340
Stand Oil of Ohio	470	490	470
Swan & Finch	98	103	98
Union Tank	114	116	114
Vacuum Oil	414	418	414
Washington Oil	85	90	85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices closed heavy in an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were about the lowest for the session and represented losses from a fraction to about three points in the leading issues. Selling pressure in heavy volume developed in midafternoon after the market had rallied for slight gains and was continued to the close. While the selling centred chiefly in the industrials and emphasized the standard issues in that group, it extended also to the rails, all of which sold lower.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Allis-Chalm.	35½	34¾	34¾
80	Am Beet Sug	75¼	74¼	74¾
195	Am Can	49¼	48¾	48¾
50	Am Car & F.	90½	89¾	89¾
40	Am H&L pf.	97	96¾	96¾
80	Am Druggist	13	13	13
30	Am Ice	45¼	45¼	45¼
1,140	Am Int'l	72¾	70¾	70¾
50	Am Linseed.	47¾	47¾	47¾
60	Am Locomo.	65¾	64½	64½
150	Am Smelt&R	68½	66	66
40	Am Sugar	124¾	124¼	124¼
140	Am Su Tob.	112	109¾	110¼
20	Am Tel & T.	104½	104	104
20	Am Woolen	53¾	53½	53½
200	Anaconda	59¾	58¾	59¼
10	A, T & S Fe.	91¾	91¼	91¼
160	A., G & W. I.	113¾	113	113
2,780	B'klyn Loco.	87¾	86	87
600	Beth Steel B	85¾	85¾	85¾
10	B'klyn R. T.	31	31	31
40	Cal Packing.	59½	59½	59½
10	Cal Petrol.	28¾	28¾	28¾
40	Do pf	89	89	89
130	Can Pacific.	158¾	156¾	156¾
200	CentralLeath	70¾	69¾	70
10	Ches & Ohio.	57¾	57¾	57¾
10	Chi Gt W pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾
70	C, M & St P	38¾	37¾	37¾
20	C, R I & P.	24	24	24
180	Chile Copper	21½	20¾	20¾
30	Chino Copper	34¾	34¼	34¼
10	Col Fuel & I	41¾	41¾	41¾
50	ColumbiaGas	44¾	44¾	44¾
70	Consol Gas.	93¾	91¾	91¾
250	Corn Prod.	53¼	52¾	52¾
170	CrucibleSteel	69	68	68
440	Dist Secur.	63¼	62¾	62¾
90	Erie	16¾	16½	16½
30	Erie 1st pf.	28¾	27¾	27¾
80	Gen'l, W&W	29¾	29¾	29¾
350	Gen Motors.	156¾	156	156¼
60	Goodrich Co.	65¾	63¾	63¾
90	Gt Nor Ore.	40¾	40¾	40¾
570	Inspira Cop.	47¾	46¾	46¾
20	Int Mer Mar.	37	37	37
1,820	Do pf	112¾	108¾	111¼
50	Int'l Nickel.	25¾	25¼	25¼
170	Int'l Paper.	44¾	42¾	42¾
10	Kan City So.	19¾	19¾	19¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	†Nat C & I.	65	64	64
3,000	N A P pf.	44	44	44
200	N Y Tran.	15½	15½	15½
1,500	†Pearson C'l.	3¼	2¾	3
3,000	Pere M & R.	4	3¾	3¾
5,500	Penn R R.	39¾	39¼	39¼
1,500	†Stewart M.	40¾	39	39
	600 Sub Boat v t cfts	14	13½	13⅝
6,500	†Swift Int'l	57	54¾	54¾
	500 †Tennessee B.	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,650	†Un Carbide	65	63	63¾

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means causes or appeal.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—261—Kwock Jan Fat and Yung Shee, pets., v. R. B. White, as Commissioner of Immigration at Port of San Francisco.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

262—The City of Los Angeles et al., apllts., v. Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation. Continued.

263—City of Winchester et al., apllts., v. Winchester Water Works Co.—Passed.

301—P. Sanford Ross, Inc., claimant of the scow 6-8, apllt., v. U. S. A.—Passed.

302—Sanborn-Cutting Co., apllt., v. V. A. Paine, as Trustee.—Passed.

303—F. P. Chalker, admr., &c., et al., apllts., v. The Birmingham & Northwestern Ry. Co. et al.—Argument continued for appellants for defendants and concluded for appellees.

304—New York Scaffolding Co., pet., v. Isbell-Bisney Coast Co., and 295—Same v. Thos. Pelly et al.—Passed.

305—Hartford Life Ins. Co., pet., v. N. M. Johnson.—Submitted.

158—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., apllt., v. The U. S.—Argument commenced for the apllt., continued for the appellee, and concluded for the apllt.

256—J. P. Hazelton et al., plaint., v. The City of Atlanta.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for defendant.

250—M. E. Gillis, admr. &c., plaint., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 27: Nos. 296, 306, 304, 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, (and 303.)

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Farrington <Mandeville.	Amrowitz <NY, N H & H RR.
White Sulphur Supply <Women's Wear.	US <One Diamond Necklace.
Same <Daily Trade Record.	Hogan <McQuade Stevedoring Co.
De Velasco <Freund.	Cullen <Cunard SS Co.
McCormick <Inter Marine Co.	

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

R H Fitzsimmons.	Frank Becker.
Anton Olsen.	Pleadings:
Abraham Rothman et al.	Georgs Solomon et al.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn. Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

H. A. M.: Corrugated Fibre Co <Paper Work Machine Co. (on trial also)

Criminal: US <Ferdinand Bauer, (sentence.)

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Jorgenson <Atlantis Steved Co. (on trial)	Donovan <Int Mercantile Marine Co.
De Leeuw <Arc Mfg.	O'Reilly <same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

De Rosa <Levy.	Skerl <Skerl.
Re Kapelow <Well Made Cloak Co!)	Re Stevens.
Burnham <Universal Film Mfg. Co.	Brunell <Thayer.
Goldfarb <Whiting.	Regan <Wechsler.
Hayes, 2d <Smith.	Abato <Vitale.
NY Bldg & Imp Co <Goebel.	Blumenthal <Schwartz
Dreed <Drexl.	Terranova <Zavaglio.
Terr <Terr.	Rell <Stern Bros.
Meisner <Bernstein.	Nanni <Vanderbuit.
Goldman <Faunce.	Sullivan.
CNY <NY Cent RR.	Dansky <Zavaglio.
Howe <Fuld & Flint RR.	Neimath <Johnson.
Loud <Union RR.	Martin <Kaplan, (2.)
Zlotnick <Zlotnick.	Malenkowitz <Empire
Meagher <Meagher.	Wet Wash L & T Co.
Rose <Rose.	Goldwater <Burns.
Oriental Am Traders, Inc <Slocum, Avram & Slocum Trad Co.	Mulvaney <Am Feather & Down Co.
Rehwert <Lehwert & Cie.	Marr <India Nat Arts Club.
Meyerback <Meyerback.	Keller <Pawnee Rty.
Donaldson <Donaldson & Co., Rory <Rundle.	Kamlet <Co.
Progressive Sneet & Metal Co <Epstein.	Rosenberg <Kabee Rty.
CNY <Weber.	Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc <Rundle.
Same <Watkins.	New Castlebonian, &c., Rory <Rundle.
Same <Townsend.	Purnell <Maisel.
Goldfeder <Abrahams, (2.)	Fink <D'Onofrio.
Kass <Bierman.	King <King.
Smith <McLaughlin.	Hammond <Curtis Pub.
Walberg <Cohen.	People SNY <Leasme.
Re Hirshfeld <Cook.	Weeks <Moss.
Orlando <Orlando.	Cohn <Cohn.
Cadenasso <Bernasconi, (2.)	Weinstein <Lebowitz.
Grattan <Buffalo Mot Picture Co.	Walberg <Cohen.
Schnitzer <Rapid Tran Sls Co.	Re Hayes <Manhattan Ry Co <Reiche.)
Gross <Int R T. (2.)	Simone <Bryant. (5.)
Libmonowitz <same.	Deutsch <Lamb. (2.)
Berry <same.	Dixon <Conway.
Goldberg <NY Rty.	Dohrman <Humphreys
Bleich <same.	Goldman <Goldman.
Norfolk Hosiery & Underwear Mills Co <Cohen.	Veloize <Pelouze.
Socy of St Johnland <Elroy Rty Co.	Tiemeyer <Tiemeyer.
Rosenthal <McKeesport Tin Plate Co.	People ex rel O'Connell <O'Connell.
Magnin <Atlantic Garden <NY Rty. Co.	Mata <Mata.
Barton <Revalles.	Sandler <Continental Aircraft Co.
Kailfetz <Int R T.	Gibbons <Gibbons.
CNY <Whitlock.	Warnock Uniform Co <Krakower.
Shaw <Shaw.	CNY <Penny.
Jacobs & Jermon, Inc <Kelety.	Robinson <Hyatt.
Hirsch <Perlman.	Connor <Connor.
Equitable Life Assur Socy <Culver.	CNY <Bernays.
Goldstein <Cappel.	Lintig <Jenkins.
Franklin Sav Bank <Kiaber.	Phillips <Spiegelberg.
Same <Kiaber Rty Co.	Dist 1 of Ind Order Bnai-B'rith <Hafris.
Same <Frankfeld.	Rosenstreich <Sloane.
Ortmann <Chautauqua Institution.	Horn <Daily.
Philo <Schulan, (2.)	Kursheedt Mfg Co <Rosenzweig.
Steved Co. (on trial)	Re Jacobs Co.
De Leeuw <Arc Mfg.	Re Christman.

Donovan <Int Mercantile Marine Co.	
O'Reilly <same.	

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Helme <Camp. (2.)	Cummings <470 West 150 St <Corp.
Williams <Warner.	Kandel <Goodman.
Haughtaling <Davis Bldg. Co.	General Contractors.
Harrow <Hawes.	Jacobs <Kalsh.
Planten <Earl.	Quaid <Ratowsky.
Peck <Bernheim.	Fletcher <Fletcher.
Wulff <Wulff.	Doyling <Doyling.
Wilson <Wilson.	Mandel <Ulman.
Collins <Collins.	Brinkmann <Brinkman.
Rotok <Rotok.	Herman <Herman.
Preferred causes:	Clear.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV. — (October Term Continued) — Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cohen <Globe Indemnity Co.	Schmalhofer <Holland House Co.
Grubman <Deutsch.	Bahnsen <Weinstein.
Kleinmaurer Cloak Co <Stein.	Rosenberg <Kabee Rty.
Sheinman <Globus.	Ballbrini <Steinberg.
Same <Cohen.	Foreign Import Co <Gerald.
Ullman, Sowell & Co <Robbins Co <Home Insulating Co.	Same <Faronna.
Spillane <Mall & Exp.	Weinberg <H & G Rest, Inc.
Ryan <McAvoy.	Case on.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bransuitt <Wenda.	Davis <AV Amuse Co.
Leonard <Volz. (2.)	Guarascio <Silberberg.
Muse <Carlson.	Taft <Goffler.
Bohemian <Loeb.	Sobel <Gurfein.
O'Rourke <CNY.	Henry <Compagnie Gen Transatlantique.
Wunderlich <Ballentine.	Goldstein <Dinan.
Nicolazzin <Peter Doelger Brew Co.	Berger <Eira.
Grist <Fried.	Ullman <Belt Line Ry.
Stern <Lapp.	Sukoff <People's Coat & Suit Drop Co.
Trackman of Union Ry.	Yurich <Eckes.
Gernsheimer <CNY.	Forstburg <Charles E Reiss & Co.
Roesler <Watts.	We Smith <Simon.
Diachia <Switz <Joseph.	L Smith <same.
German Natl Bank of Allegheny <Bond.	Solis <461 8th Av Co.
Hauser <Diefard.	Hristenson <Edison Co of NY.
Verdin <Unifist.	Ibert <Meltzer.
Singler <Rodgers & Haggerty.	M Bernstein <Strauss.
Corleto <Empire Carrying Corp.	I Bernstein <same.
Pfenninger <NY & Stamford Realty Co.	Parker <Doerner.
Banks <Timfonte. (2.)	Demorest <L & WRR.
Orland <Stolowitz.	Elsen <N Y Rys.
Skall <Int RR.	Ragno <Bklyn H RR.
Cloth <Bamberger.	Cowen <Terr.
Kochman <Brown.	Zweigbaum <B H RR.
Aronowitz <Aronowitz, (2.)	Tracy <Brill.
Apfelbaum <Well Weisberg <Lewis.	Levine <Appell.
Dwan <CNY Rys.	Goldfarb <Shore.
Clark <Varfeit Co.	Roach <Stubbs.
Scherer <Nembach.	Rothstein <Harlem Dairy Products Co.
Shapiro <Penn RR.	Steinz <Wells, Fargo & Co.
Lipzi <Levine.	Cohen <Solomon.
Wilder <NY Rys.	Copperman <Rudinsky.
Snedeker <Bradner.	Carmody <Moore.
Horwitz <Thompson-Starrett Co.	Capon <Schleisinger Rosenzweig.
Yanotz <Union Ry.	Re Jacobs Co.
Lubell <same.	Re Christman.
Berkowich <Nat Fireproofing Co.	A Goldberg <Fink.
Hite <Black & White Cab Co.	H Goldberg <same.
	Goldberg <Wells, Fargo & Co.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Int'l Cloak Mfg. Co <Mase Bond & Ins. Co.	Same <Maxwell.
Colle <Shapiro.	Birdsong <Goldsmith & Co.
Schoil <Baxter.	Heidelberg <Murphy.
Lewis <McLaine Co <Operative Apartment Co.	Getty <Roger William Silver Co.
Stearns Co <Sire.	Palmer <Schaffel. (2.)
NY Mfg. R E Co <Hillbrick & Co.	Palmer <Elmseller.
London Feather Nov <Aristo Hosiery Co.	Kubler <Rothschild.
Regnon Cont Co <Consolidated Gas Co.	Peerless Coal Co <Penn RR.
Chadwin <Akron Tire.	De Grange <Cohen.
Giannatasio <Jones Co.	Regan <Urban.
Colum Circle Court.	Colton <Ames.
Lion Brew <Rome.	Thomas <Hutton.
	Clausen-Flanagan Brew <McGovern.
	Dunham <Am Code Co.

Union Iron Works <Constable Bond-Say.	Rose Waist Co <Beaumont-Schwartz Hosmetskian Co.
Gans <Roberts.	Smith Co <Gilmore. Inc.
Gatti <Galewitz.	Entriken <Tamais.
Mafimonlan <Haltman-Manx Bond & Ins Co.	Jacobs <Wolfe.
Pincr Co.	Same <Thompson-Starrett Co.
Adams <Post.	Cornwallis Mfgs Co <Castle Bay Sergeant & Co.
Surprise Bldg Co <Pierano.	Warden M Tracy & Co.
Pierson & Co <Vulcan Steel Co.	TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.
Joseph Goran, Inc <Jacobs & Co.	PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Manx Bond & Ins Co.	PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
	PART VII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
	PART VIII.—Levy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
Weiss <Rimo.	Cheap Trucking Co <Richmond Light, &c. Co.
	PART XII.—Bringer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART XV.—Bond, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
	PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
	PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
	PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. McClure <McClure.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cahalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Kristina Zadrazil.	Jacob Lesser.
Jane V. Griffith.	Pauline Pfingstal.
Max Lubetkin.	Keesting C. Sues.
Max Cohn.	Clara A. Gordon.
W. H. Yawker.	George P. May.
Albert A. Doctor.	Louisa Fellsaus.
Reuben Chanoch.	Charles T. Winchester.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.	Aaron Gruenberg.
Estates:	Joseph Maguire.
William N. Craine.	Antoinette Finck.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Meyer <Shaw.	Jaffee <Zimring.
Buchler <Julius Ring Co.	Columbia Trust Co <Fitzgerald
Goodfeldt <Curtis.	Rafsky <Taub
Walton <Kassenglove.	Rome Potters Co <The Rome Pottery Co., Inc.
Cohen <Standard Gas Light Co.	Gordon <Gordon.
Kirshower <S P Beisinger & Co.	Hart <Koch & Co.
Neiman <West Side Clock Co.	Albert <Bosgen's O M Co. (2.)
Rosenberg <Schartz.	Kraus <Kauma. (2.)
Bray <Woodard.	Rosenberg <Zarian.
Sperling <Wechsleman.	Weeks <City & 5th Homes Co.
Schaub <King.	Johnston <Goldman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cohen <Weigel.	Roth <Rabinowitz.
Magram <NY Rys.	Parkes <Self Line Ry.
Reisenlist T & Co <Donnelly Int R T.	Thomen R T Subway Const Co. (2.)
Monkowitz <Firsenberg.	Hellbrunn <N Y O RR.
Fogel <Cottons.	Abramowitz <Lieberman.
Gambinger <Miller.	Shapiro <Spiegelberg, (2.)
Rick <J L Eccles Co.	Silverman <NY Rys.
Rachmil <Schoen.	Riedlich <Levy.
Johnston <Goldman.	Goldner <Fitzgerald.
Jacobs <Int R T.	Lyon <Starr Piano Co.
Kalle Color & Chem. Chester Parker Chem.	Washington <Sinclair.
Andrango <Gilmar.	Horwitz <Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Seidelschaser <Belt Line Ry.	Lev <Roemer.
Martucelli <Sitzer.	Strauss <Minn & St Paul Ry.
Muselli <same.	
Thomas <Kiers. (2.)	

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Zarik <Will Bread Co.	Cigar <Emporium Co.
Evalenko <Kennedy.	Diamond Textile Co <Maged.
Kushner <Spielka.	Case on.
Bohnfalk <Schwab.	

PART III.—Greenbaum, Mayer, CJ.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Safohik <Schnell.	Strauss <Bernstein.
Gelfont <Stillman.	Jacoos <Berger.
De Mauro <Rosenthal.	Weber Bookbinding Co <Giles Print Co.
Bernays <Tree.	
Lebenson <Finkelstein	

The following cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.

Blake <Prog. Stealing &c, Co.	Lustbader Can Co <Stahl.
Grand Rapids Show Case Co <Gumbiner.	Wolf <Kastman.
Leibowitz <Horwitz.	Hat Knitting Mills <Navy Knitting Mills.
Jones <Int R T.	Case on.
Baylor <Hyland.	

PART IV.—Clients, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—McEntyre <Jacobs—Michael J. Egan, City R E Co <Schuster—James J. Foley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Alex P. Knapp <Estelle Freid et al—James H. Landy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

East River Savings Inst <Schoenfeld.	Hickie <Glens Falls Ins Co.
Weingarten <Weingarten.	Charter <Kalisky.
Strauss <Plotin.	Nirenberg <Friedlander
Rubin <Rubin.	Bonner <Cunningham Co.
Thelbant <Beerli.	Gordon <Gordon.
Finkelstein <Schacht.	Marino <Union Ry Co, (2.)
Rose <Baile.	

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Keeler <D'Ambra Const Co.	Geisendorfer <Geisendorfer.
Keates <Keates.	Pruschik <Pruschik.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmidt, J.

Hurd <NYC Int Ry. (3.)	Jicha <Parks.
Meyer <Wubbe.	Shusham <Chasin.
Slattery <NYC Int Ry.	Galvin <NY Rys Co.
Grumann <NY Rys.	Grimm <Maurocacodato.
Gaffey <Union Ry.	Coraleski <Ruppert. (2.)
Gillis <Durr.	Ealing Brew <Frank.
Walsh <Katz.	
Zenger <NY Rys.	

Highest number reached in regular order, 2300.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Bernstein & Shapiro, Inc.—P. Brenner et al	$106.35
Brinkin, Wm. P. and Max Goldsmith <Brainin & Goldsmith)—H. Lindar	433.61
Boericke, Henriette J.—S. & G. Gump Co.	1,006.25
Bird, Peter B.—Lord & Taylor	280.28
Brady, Paul F.—D. Horse et al	3,141.63
Broadway Building Co.—H. S. Jones	352.50
Same—H. S. Jones	487.54
Bushwick Gorek Co.—F. L. Farrell	430.71
Bracale, Adolfo—G. Vagliondi	1,007.20
Bennis, F. J.—H. S. Jones	1,946.06
Brinkman, Herman—J. Cram	121.13
Bolonsky, Ray, and Abraham Trellitz—People, &c.	500.00
Benting, Richard G.—Underwood Typewriter Co.	125.12
Callan, Thomas J. and Matthew A. <Callan Bros.)—Clifton Towing Co	166.96
Carroll, Keith, M. Silsberger, &c.	966.06
Clough, Geo. H.—Cutler Tower Co	1,034.90
City of New York—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	9,333.53
Dalberg, Melvin H.—E. Symes	146.10
Elwell, Mayer & Co.—East Asiatic Co., New York Agency	327.00
Galland, Justin S.—S. Rothschild	235.12
Koenigsberg, Abraham—Max Bond	224.35
Keating, Charles A.—Saunders Express, Inc.	282.12
Klein, William E. <Tappan Safety)—H. D. Gladstone	162.84
Leo Feinberg, Inc.—B. G. Levitan	1,466.51
Lee-Jones Co.—M. C. Fagan	1,117.50
McCoy, John E.—I. L. Parke	161.97
Mail, Chas. E.—E. H. Sayre et al	135.79
North Shore Gravel Co.—Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.	102.53
North Shore Gravel Co. and James D. Layng—I. Fields	793.19
Nutter, William, Michael Tarpey and Dittman Powder Works, Inc.—Thompson-Starrett Co., costs	426.45
Prahan, Jacob—A. M. Prahan	6,540.00
Rabbs, Frederick—J. D. Schroeder et al.	1,571.61
Republic Storage Co., Inc.—Pratt & Co.	1,434.58
Schaeffer, Fred M.—A. A. Herlleman et al.	578.70
Reiders, Joseph—B. H. Goldbach	123.80
Sobray, Leonard—M. Byrne, costs	140.00
Tufts, Gorham, Jr.—A. Kraft	132.85
Vacchio, Vincent, and Dominick Romano—People, &c.	500.00
Weiner, Nathan—Murray, costs	166.95
Weiner, Nathan, gdn.—J. C. Murray, costs	166.95
Welch, Wm. P.—Roosevelt Hospital, costs	106.95
Same—C. M. Dowd, costs	106.95
Wheeler, Mars B.—City of N. Y.	1,635.36

In Bronx County.

Di Francesca, Michele F. and Paolo F.—G. Valerio $442.20
Deery, John—City of New York 27.00
Henle, Jehail, and Sol Henle—J. Littman et al. 163.09
McCormack, Edward J.—J. P. Mueller Co. 1,213.17

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Lahrsen, Ernest F.—A. A. Carpenter, Jan. 28, 1919 ..... $63.60
Auburn Const. Co. and Albert M. Flint —Russell Car and Snowplow Co., Feb. 6, 1912, canceled 512.83
Aarpois, Elsie —L. Cassidy, Jan., 17, 1919 ..... 1,152.79
Bosch, Stephan B.—F. W. Wolf, Aug. 21, 1917 ..... 1,206.84
Mendelson, Morris, and Sally Kass—F. Wallach, March 5, 1919 ..... 698.31
Mittenthal, Harry E. and Aubrey—M. Reis et al., May 10, 1913 ..... 1,218.31
Meeks, Alden Y.—M. J. Holden, May 17, 1918 ..... 1,115.70
Same—M. Goodman, May 13, 1918 ..... 3,594.61

In Bronx County.

Rubin, Jacob—I. L. Levin, July 27, 1914 ..... $42.50
Samuels, Lewis—J. Manganaro, Jan. 31, 1919 ..... 149.46

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

Coats Wanted—69077 or 90810 black. Monroe 3626.

BOURDOLOFF Wanted—Fur vest, we will pay cash. Greeley 7554.

BOURDOLOFF Wanted—Fur coat, Persian, 42 in. wide. Apply Plaza 1400.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Botany 315 cm. all colors; also American gabardine, black, navy and taupe. Saldberg, Pennsylvania 9057.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted—Lightweight, loose light and heavy weight silvertone suit to cheap for cash. Spring 9224.

BROADCLOTHS and Velours Wanted—All colors, quantities, cash. Madison Square 924.

BROADCLOTH and SERGE Wanted—56 in., W. & H., Julliard's 67116, 4800, 2000 Square 2389.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, Cream, rose, Rashkind & Soloff, 344 6th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Hotchkiss. Madison Square 1981.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—Will pay cash for Julliard 710, navy. Phone Spring 5566.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy and cream. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9945.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Can use quantity, any make. Madison Square 929.

CERGE FINISH Wanted—Navy and black. Scher & Meyer. Madison Square 2067.

CABARDINE Wanted.—Navy, black, and tans for cash. Farragut 4583.

CABARDINE Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3110.

CABARDINES Wanted — Any mill; navy only. Pantasnack, 316 5th Av.

CINGHAMS, Voiles, and Printed Georgettes Wanted—At a price. 1,123 Broadway, Room 507.

CINGHAM AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; all kinds; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' silk in cheaper grades for export only. Post Office Box 87, West New York, New Jersey.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Tricot and Milanese. 1,182 Broadway, Room 508.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—Natural, Copen, white, and tan; can use any quantity. International Dress and Skirt Co. 138 West 25th.

KHAKI Wanted.—Open for large quantity of full pieces and remnants; pay cash. Canal 1068.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. Phone Fordham 5467.

KHAKI Wanted for export at a sacrifice. Franklin 2952.

LACE Wanted.—Waist manufacturers open for any quantity of silk radium lace in bands and edges. Farragut 9409. Frances Negligee Co.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Open for loos in middies. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

POM POM AND COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—We are open to buy jobs in all shades. Globe Cloak Mfg. Co., 118 West 17th.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—90610, 90611, 90612, 90613, 90614, 90615, 90616, Dearing, Millin, and Buckley & Cohen. Gramercy 1807.

POPLIN Wanted.—Navy and black American poplin. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, navy and black; Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 09077, black, navy, Chelsea 9935.

POPLIN Wanted.—American black and navy. Chelsea 4675.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Cotton plushes, quantities, cash. Madison Square 5814.

PLUSHES Wanted. — Goldberg. Farragut 90.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3110.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, 90610; also Fredrick Lawrence mixtures 784. Chelsea 0018.

POPLINS Wanted.—Whitman 774 or 767 black, navy. Madison Square 4845.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, black and navy. Farragut 2816.

POPLIN Wanted.—American black, navy, henna. Leibman, Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

SATINS, Printed, Wanted. — Gramercy 6096.

SILK AND JAP SILK Wanted.—At once; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0936, 0690, 54289, United States Textile Co., 313 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7814, 7301, Whitman No. 9, navies only; spot cash. Straus, 141 West 20th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 11433, 519, 1464, 6312, 7512, and other men's serges. Gramercy 786.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036, navy and black, or similar cloth; cash. Goldsb, 10 West 12d.

SERGES Wanted.—2206 or 106. Whitman, 4122 Cavonet; also American poplin, navy. Stuyvesant 7270.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—54289, 11433, 519, 1464, 3880, 90810, other mannish qualities. Fairfax 8022.

SERGES Wanted.—American Woolen Co. 0070, 0036; also 9 Whitman, navy. Samuel Fine Co., 12 West 27th.

SERGE Wanted.—11433 or similar, navy and black; quantity; good price, cash. Joseph Durst, Greeley 8133.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy; navy and black, all makes; any quantity. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—With exchange 519, Garfields Black original ticket for 519 or 11,433 navy. Chelsea 1437.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 7120, 54289, 54208, 2200, 535, 54289, man's wear, cash. Madison Square 9031.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433 and 7512, cash if cheap. Chelsea 1035.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 90, 0036, 225, &c., for cash. Madison Square 2265.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, M. F. L., V. S. L., 7301. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—90606, 0036, 2007, navy, for cash. Wolfberg, 150 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 225, 11433, 774 American, piece goods. Gramercy 2068-9.

SERGE Wanted.—2206, 7120, 7121, navy; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, Amoskeag 7814, Bernstein, 20 West 20th. Farragut 9240.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity of 48 wool white serge, at a price. Greeley 2110.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104; poplins, white. 4241, Farragut, 6234.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, navy, up to $2.85. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, Whitman 9, 90, 225, navy, black. Stuyvesant 2271.

SERGES Wanted.—536, navy. Jerome Frank & Co. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 1519, 328, 104. French Textile Mills. Gramercy 3960.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGE Wanted—Amoskeag 7301, or similar; spot cash. Farragut 9240.

SERGES Wanted—Americans 0036, 90606, 90607, 90608, also 11433. Madison Square 4845.

SERGE Wanted.—7814, or 7301, navy. Chelsea 4675.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 0036, navy, Mad. Sq. 8067.

SERGES Wanted.—Black, 54289 or 225. Silvershot 7001.

SERGES Wanted.—Or cause for quantity for cash. Cohen-Edelman, 38 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield 519, navy. Farragut 3264.

SERGE Wanted.—Julliard's 54289, navy and black. Phone Gramercy 4569.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7301, 7120. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—11433; quantities no objection. Spring 8899.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036, navy. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 8686.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 519, 54289 or similar. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 225, 0036; will pay cash. Gramercy 264.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 11433, 519, 1464, 6312, 7512, and other men's serges. Gramercy 786.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036, navy and black, or similar cloth; cash. Goldsb, 10 West 12d.

SERGES Wanted.—2206 or 106. Whitman, 4122 Cavonet; also American poplin, navy. Stuyvesant 7270.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—54289, 11433, 519, 104, 3880, 90810, other mannish qualities. Fairfax 8022.

SERGES Wanted.—American Woolen Co. 0070, 0036; also 9 Whitman, navy. Samuel Fine Co., 12 West 27th.

SERGE Wanted.—11433 or similar, navy and black; quantity; good price, cash. Joseph Durst, Greeley 8133.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy; navy and black, all makes; any quantity. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—With exchange 519, Garfields Black original ticket for 519 or 11,433 navy. Chelsea 1437.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 7120, 54289, 54208, 2200, 535, 54289, man's wear, cash. Madison Square 9031.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433 and 7512, cash if cheap. Chelsea 1035.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 90, 0036, 225, &c., for cash. Madison Square 2265.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, M. F. L., V. S. L., 7301. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—90606, 0036, 2007, navy, for cash. Wolfberg, 150 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 225, 11433, 774 American, piece goods. Gramercy 2068-9.

SERGE Wanted.—2206, 7120, 7121, navy; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, Amoskeag 7814, Bernstein, 20 West 20th. Farragut 9240.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity of 48 wool white serge, at a price. Greeley 2110.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104; poplins, white. 4241, Farragut, 6234.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, navy, up to $2.85. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, Whitman 9, 90, 225, navy, black. Stuyvesant 2271.

SERGES Wanted.—536, navy. Jerome Frank & Co. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 1519, 328, 104. French Textile Mills. Gramercy 3960.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BRAIDS.—Colored, 8 and 12 line, also all-silk seating for immediate delivery. Phone 2120 Spring.

BRAIDS.—Black colors, all lines, also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 1924 Greene St.

BROADCLOTHS and KERSEYS.—Julliards 110, 116, 2002, in navy, black, green, burgundy and plum. Henry Sampson, 640 Broadway. Spring 2710.

BROADCLOTH.—Madison, brown, taupe burgundy, tan, navy, black, rookie, red. Orchard 2749.

BUTTONS.—Black metal bar, first quality, superior size; sacred, 25,000 first gross; under price. Jackson Co., 9 East 17th.

CAMISOLES, silk, $7.25; envelope chemise, $15; attractive prices to jobbers; immediate delivery. A. Stein, 220 5th Av.

CAPES AND SUITS for immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES, Suits.—$7.75 up; large assortment in stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 116 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, AND SUITS on racks for immediate delivery at a price. H. Gelfond, 123 West 27th St.

CAPES, COATS, SUITS.—Better grades on hand, also jobs; exceptional values. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 36th.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 8 yrs in all materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh-Mandlow, 130 West 37th.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ARRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neil & Co.; Miss Carlos, waists, house dresses; 57 W. 28th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Horton & Wade; E. H. Wade, china, glassware; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dashin, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Waldorf, housefurn. goods, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Snow, Mecaslin & Co.; H. B. Mecaslin, millinery; 570 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, ready-to-wear; Penn.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sleman, women's, children's wear; 53 West 14th; Sherman Sq.
BALTIMORE—Means & Kemper; J. T. Windsor, ribbons; Brostell.
BALTIMORE—The Leader; S. P. Solomon, waists; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Brothers & Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Sauer's Dept. Store; M. H. Goldstein, coats, suits, dresses; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Stadler Brothers; H. Oppenheimer, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BATON ROUGE, La.—Farmbacher D. G. Co.; Mr. Farmbacher, gen'l mdse.; 141 Madison Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts Co.; Miss P. Fisk, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; T. Belt, hosiery; 6 West 32d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Fitzgerald, women's petticoats; Mrs. Milliken, infants' sweaters; Miss Watts, infants' dresses; Miss Stein, women's gloves; Miss Morrissey, women's skirts; Miss Peck, misses' underwaists; Miss Bogle, ladies' silk, muslin underwear; Miss Reddington, lingerie; Mrs. Nudd, toys; Miss C. Murphy, misses' suits; Mr. Silver, men's overcoats; Miss McKevitt, misses' dresses; Mr. Levy, machine-made dresses; Miss Otis, women's suits; Mrs. C. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; basement buyers, Mr. Silberman, sweaters; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Golding, waists; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Miss Sweeny, millinery; Mr. Whipple, general mdse.; Mr. O'Brien, misses' women's coats, suits; Mr. Dutch, children's, girls', juniors' dresses; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors', girls' coats; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing, hats; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss O'Brien, Spring suits; Miss Plummer, ribbons; C. W. Downes, silks, dress goods. Basement buyers—A. Cohen, suits, coats, skirts, dresses, girls' coats, dresses; Mr. Lowenberg, men's clothing, furn. goods; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, aprons, corsets, infants' wear, house dresses; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Collins & Fairbanks; Mrs. Goodwin, millinery; Commodore.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss A. O'Connell, corsets; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—O'Gorman, Wade & Powers Co.; R. H. Wade, children's dresses; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
BRESLIN—Greenbaum-Shapiro Dress Co.; S. Greenbaum, mfrs. children's dresses; Breslin.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. D. Granfield, hosiery, underwear; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces; E. J. Godfrey, silks, dress goods; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; Miss F. M. Simons, corsets, underwear; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; C. F. Kleindienst, domestics, flannels, blankets, linings, linens; Grand.
BROCKTON, Mass.—A. Sydeman; J. Rankan, dresses; 1,181 B'way, Room 506.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, hats, caps, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Slotkin, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. F. Brett, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 3 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—C. A. Weed & Co.; R. S. Weed, woolens; Commodore.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Marks & Son; J. Marks, flannelette, muslin underwear; Bellecalire.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Imperial Ready-to-Wear Shop; M. M. Miller, women's garments; Continental.
CHICAGO—Lionel Waist Co.; Miss Gallan, jobs silk waists; 1,183 B'way, R. 403.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, curtains; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Stone & Co.; M. Stone, leather, fancy goods, neckwear; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—D. S. Komis & Co.; D. S. Komis, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Proffitt, millinery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—A. Stevens & Bros.; J. P. Loos, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 40 East 22d; Latham.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; F. Koretz, millinery; 470 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Charles Shoengold & Brother; C. Schoengold, clothing; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—J. Loeb Co.; J. Loeb, trimmed hats; Room 1110, 35 West 32d.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; Miss A. F. Gately, corsets, lingerie, muslin underwear; 453 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; G. W. Freyhof, carpets, linoleums; 350 Broadway; Latham.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks, velvets; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss Berger, misses', children's wear; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. Wilkins, waists, basement, ready-to-wear; Mr. Sneesan, trunks, bags; Mr. Wentworth, toys; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Campen's; W. J. Campen, mfrs. waists, dresses; Lathan.
CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; R. M. Hexter, woolens; 320 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss B. Vincent, waists, sweaters; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Caplin & Berger; Mrs. Berger, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; G. Doyle, basement ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; Mrs. M. Evans, dresses, coats; Holland.
DALLAS, Texas—I. H. Wyll & Co.; I. H. Wyll, dresses, petticoats, millinery; 470 4th Av.
DANBURY, Conn.—J. D. Plaut & Brother; Mr. Plaut, domestics; 100 Grand.
DAYTON, Ohio—Adler & Childs; R. C. Adler, muslin underwear; A. M. Childs, domestics, knit underwear; 37 West 26th.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; Mr. Bourne, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 225 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—McClanahan's; A. Wolff, women's garments; 84 5th Av.; Bristol.
DETROIT—Kline's; Miss Sharp, waists; Miss Kaufman, suits; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—Kline's Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss M. Buell, misses', children's wear; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—E. Kern; Miss A. Watko, coats, suits, waists; McAlpin.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. E. Preston, men's mdse.; C. H. Armstrong, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss M. Osborne, dresses; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; J. H. Krolik, upholstery goods, blankets, curtains; 377 Broadway.
DOLGEVILLE, N. Y.—M. Gennis, general merchandise; Commodore.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. F. Stampfer Co.; J. F. Stampfer, Jr., ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—S. Loeb Co.; Miss Mayfield, trimmed hats; Room 1416, 35 West 32d.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; Mr. Strong, gen'l mdse.; 141 Madison Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Ladies' Bazaar; M. Schondorf, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; G. S. Getz, wash goods; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. B. Clensby, boys' clothing; Miss H. Sellers, trimmings, neckwear; 404 4th Av.
HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Pelaroth & Sons; J. S. Mackie, notions, gloves, hdkfs; 404 4th Av.; York.
HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.—Shumacher Bros.; I. Schumacher, clothing, shoes; Continental.
HOUSTON, Texas—N. Schwartz, jobs silk waists; 403, 1,182 B'way.
HUDSON, N. Y.—J. T. Guinan Co.; Miss M. Guinan, millinery; Holland.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; F. O. Edmonds, coats, suits, basement; 225 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Brothers; R. R. Wilkinson, shoes; 225 5th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; A. H. Cohen, laces, men's, women's underwear; 37 West 28th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; P. Ware, linens; W. S. Sullivan, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 404 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 404 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. S. Eby, dress goods; J. Trail, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; A. W. Cauller, men's furn. goods; S. W. Litch, dress goods, silks; 37 West 28th.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; C. W. Bush, laces, ladies' neckwear; 36 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker Co.; S. Caskey, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Noland, Black & Co.; S. W. Rosenfelder, millinery; Wallick.
LOUISVILLE—Louisville Furn. Goods Co.; E. Goldstein, men's, women's sections, hosiery, furn. goods; Penn.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Barton Co.; W. C. Hoyt, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, corsets; Pennsylvania.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—R. E. Maxwell & Co.; Miss M. Brogan, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; B. Bernheimer, jobs dresses, waists, skirts, suits, children's dresses; 470 4th Av.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand; J. Martin, domestics; 404 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; C. H. Read, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson & Co.; J. Calderwaite, underwear; 237 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Rice, ready to wear; 363 5th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—S. & M. Muhlfelder; M. Muhlfelder, dry goods; 271 5th Av.; Commodore.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; E. C. Mackie, men's furn. goods; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Dwyer Brothers Co.; O. Barnette, notions, toys, housefurnishing goods; McAlpin.
NOGALES, Ariz.—M. Karam & Sons Co.; M. Karam, dry goods; 213 5th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Whichard Brothers; H. W. Whichard, piece goods, men's furn. goods; Martinique.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; Miss E. Grapes, ready-to-wear; 6 West 32d.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Ruffin & Clay; Mrs. A. Potter, ready-to-wear; L. E. Smith, silks, dress goods; 33 E. 20th.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; E. S. Malvern, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 6 W. 32d; Broatell.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Desmond, men's furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Schneider's; M. Schneider, clothing, shoes; Waldorf-Astoria.
OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; J. O'Donnell, ready-to-wear, (basement); 116 W. 32d.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; H. Mager, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; W. G. Collins, draperies; 200 5th Av.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Everlasting Fabric Co.; Mr. Gans, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PEORIA, Ill.—J. Szold & Son; J. Szold, housefurnishing goods, carpets; 6 West 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Hickey, muslin underwear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; S. A. Rubin, suits; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs capes; Mrs. A. Criscolo, dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waists; 39 West 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son, S. B. Koffler, laces; 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. B. Lerner, ready-to-wear; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Fuhrman, woolens; Bristol.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—A. L. Klapfer Co.; A. L. Klapfer, clothing, furn. goods, cloaks, millinery; Penn.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss C. Bickart, ribbons; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Kessler, gloves, hosiery, neckwear, feather boas; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; M. E. Baer, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Gibian, waists; Miss Goodman, capes, dolmans; Miss White, petticoats; Miss Koerner, children's, infants' wear; C. Kline, linens; L. Schwartz, underwear; M. Lippman, silks; A. C. Moffat, leather goods; A. B. Kuehn, ready-to-wear; S. G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH — Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; R. H. Houston, domestics, prints, ginghams; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne & Co.; J. D. Kennedy, shoes; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. M. Dunn, domestics; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; C. Meister, jewelry; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; H. O. Wortman, mdse. mgr.; L. M. Hice, silks, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Brothers & Bancroft; Miss I. Jardine, dresses; Mrs. Webster, skirts, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; E. H. Tiffany, notions, toilet, leather goods, jewelry; 230 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed, Inc.; C. C. Reed, piece goods; 256 Church.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. B. Hexter, corsets, underwear; A. S. Minter, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Fourgurean, Temple & Co.; J. W. Savage, domestics, blankets; W. S. Ahearn, coats, ladies', infants' wear, rugs; Pennsylvania.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, coats, suits; 37 West 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss H. Engelberg, ready-to-wear; Miss Burnstein, underwear; 1,150 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; Miss E. M. Merritt, millinery; 353 5th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—Rosenbaum Bros.; Mr. Rosenbaum, jobs silk waists; R. 403, 1,182 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y. Forman Co.; Mr. Riordan, mdse. mgr., Miss M. Epstein, dresses; C. W. Herman, basement cotton dresses, coats; 225 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; L. J. W. Lemon, waists, muslin, silk underwear; Miss Finzer, dresses, capes; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; H. C. Townson, art goods, stationery; 42d 4th Av. Annex.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Garson, Meyer & Co.; J. Levy, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; O. J. Brunner, piece goods, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Brothers, Inc.; J. J. Shea, dress goods, linings, silks, velvets; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Brothers Co.; C. A. Dibble, shoes; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—D. Hamburger & Co.; A. Hamburger, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
SAN FRANCISCO—California Fur Co.; D. Hamburger, furs; Room 1707, 303 5th Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Siotin & Co.; M. Siotin, notions, hosiery; Breslin.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. H. Warner, underwear, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; Woodstock.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Connolly & Wallace; H. C. Wallace, furn. goods, hosiery, vellings; Penn.
SELMA, Ala.—H. Eliasberg, dry goods; 105 Grand.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—T. S. Martin Co.; E. M. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mr. Sturtevant, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Robertson Brothers Co.; G. A. Robertson, millinery, men's, women's wear; 6 West 32d.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Metter Mercantile Co.; H. W. Walker, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Lehmaier Brothers; M. Lehman, general mdse.; 1,180 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Co.; M. L. Salomon, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobriner, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. Wolff, art needlework; 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; P. Weill, housefurn. goods; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, women's, misses', girls' wash dresses, s. s. waists, silk skirts; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss Russell, dresses; 404 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, ready-to-wear; Mr. Sherman, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Mr. Rashbaih, men's furn. goods, hats, underwear; 470 4th Av.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; E. C. Camper, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. Green, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.
TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss Skeels, dresses; 404 6th Av.; Holland.
TROY, N. Y.—R. C. Reynolds; J. K. Hoyt, rugs; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Koch, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Brother; C. Trail, wash goods; 6 West 32d.; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Louvre; E. D. Mayer, women's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss E. Hart, misses' wear; G. Louis, toys, traveling, sporting goods; 324 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Franke, silk waists; 1,140 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; H. King, cloaks, suits, dresses, millinery; Miss M. Kinder, women's, infants' wear, corsets; Cumberland.
WESTERLY, R. I.—H. B. Gavitt & Co.; F. L. Gavitt, china; Continental.
WICHITA, Kan.—Cohn, Hinkel D. G. Co.; T. Goldbaum, jobs ready-to-wear, basement; 6 W. 32d.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Little Gray Shop; C. R. March, ready-to-wear; Holland.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss L. A. Hickey, women's ready-to-wear, children's wear; Miss H. E. Hood, infants' wear; 220 6th Av.
YORK, Penn.—H. Grumbacher & Sons; Mrs. Eichberger, waists; Miss Fredericks, furs; Miss F. Schneider, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; Miss K. Hutzel, millinery; 141 Madison Av.; Par Avenue.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber Sons & Co.; L. A. Weber, jobs silk waists; R. 403, 1,182 B'way.

Predictions Are Coming True.

Predictions made in certain quarters of the local market for unfinished cottons, to the effect that the current buying movement would not last much longer, are in a fair way of coming true. Much of the trading that has been going on in the last two weeks or so was, it was contended, more or less speculative in character, and that, therefore, the advances in prices that it brought about could not be sustained. That there was speculative buying is said to be proved by the fact that, as soon as the demand slowed down, second hands at once began to throw goods on the market at concessions. The action of certain first hands yesterday in meeting resale prices, without the usual attempts to keep the market from breaking, is regarded as further proof that the "boom" was not based on anything substantial.

Clothiers' Bulletin to Trade.

The National Association of Clothiers yesterday mailed a bulletin to over 15,000 merchants throughout the country calling attention to conditions in the clothing industry and the necessity of completing orders for the Fall season as soon as possible. It is pointed out that the mills are 60 days late in opening their lines and that manufacturing and selling must be rushed if the merchandise is to be placed before the consumer in regular season. Every indication is, the bulletin states, that the consumer demand will be normal or ahead of normal and those dealers will suffer who have not the goods when they are wanted. Over-conservatism is described.

Men's Jewelry Selling Better.

With the increasing demobilization of men in service on both sides of the Atlantic there has come a corresponding increase in the demand for men's jewelry of various kinds. Not only is there a better call for men's rings, but scarf pin and cuff link sets also have shown a more active sale of late. These articles are also selling singly in a big way. Simple things like collar buttons are moving more freely. About the only things in this line that men wear which have not shown a proportionate improvement are watches. This is said to be because most of the men either still have the wrist watches they used while in service, or are using again the timepieces they had before that.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An established and organized export and import house with offices in the Far East and South America requires additional capital or banking facilities to finance their increased volume of business; one of the members will shortly make an extensive trip through South America, opening new offices and securing additional business on lines which they control exclusively for these markets, active service optional; this proposition will bear closest investigation and for further particulars address Box 464 Times, 2 Rector St.

Investment house or reputable stock broker to assist in the disposal of $100,000 of capital stock of a large and successful manufacturing corporation organized under New Jersey laws; this increase being necessary to enlarge our plant to enable us to handle the surplus business which is now being compelled to reject. For information and full details write D. C. C., 310 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG business man of wide practical experience will invest $15,000 to $25,000 with services only in growing, sound, established, profitable jobbing or manufacturing business where capital, credit, standing and ability to manage and sell will increase the business; preference given line catering to big wholesale dry goods, notion houses or department stores. W 200 Times.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
Established cloak and suit store in the heart of business section in Yonkers, N. Y., will sublet department; suitable for millinery, children's wear, or waists, corsets, hosiery, &c.; complete window display; moderate rental; early closing. Call 16 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

District sales and service managers for new invention; almost a home necessity; purchasers will recommend to their friends; $12 profit in each sale; should average five sales daily to each salesman; demonstrating machine and particulars. Wallace, Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d St.

Desire to secure interest in and devote time to some paying mercantile business; have had seven years' business experience; age 27; American; Hebrew faith; state details. J. P. O. 493 West 125th.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A COMPLETE LADIES' SHOE FACTORY LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY OR VICINITY. V. W., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb for lease; all year business. P. O. 492 Times Downtown.
Resort, Times.

Garage to rent responsible party; fully equipped; large parking taxi business. Brighton Beach. Call Room 618, 220 W. 42d.

COATS.—Spring coats, serge and mixtures, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

ADDITIONAL capital required, with or without services, to enlarge established manufacturing concern making its own machines for making a staple metal article with large general demands for ladies' wear; large export orders on hand; $10,000-$30,000 needed. A. R., 168 Times.

CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN
Protestant, with about 10 years' business training, desires to invest services and up to $3,000 in new or established legitimate business; please state nature of business. R 697, Times Downtown.

Have money and services for business or manufacturing proposition; speak and write fluently six principal European languages; state your offer fully. A 264 Times.

Young man, ten years' retail experience, to connect with established men's wear jobbing house; $7,500 to $10,000 to invest for active partnership. Y 247 Times Annex.

Will invest from $3,000 to $5,000 and services in a going manufacturing or jobbing business. W 170 Times.

Have $2,000-$3,000 with services; partner restaurant, other legitimate business. A 208 Times.

Experienced salesman has $1,500 and services to invest. A 309 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Partner wanted with $3,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. A 379 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.
LIVE BRITISH AGENT.
Mr. T. Brown of Brown's Wholesale Automobile Supplies, Galashiels, Scotland, has arrived in New York for the purpose of securing agencies for any good automobile requisites (especially for Fords).
Manufacturers desiring first-class representation for British Isles, or Scotland only, please address correspondence to Imperial Hotel, B'way & 32d St., before the 7th April.

About the 15th of April I am going to Japan to stay about three years and should like to arrange to take care of any business over there for any American firm or individual having business to transact that would require personal attention: I am a college man, 30 years of age, and an architectural engineer. Y 226 Times Annex.

Firm employing over fifty specialty salesmen needs an additional line; promote sales any territory east of Mississippi; can finance. Address The Woods Company, 80 East 42d St., New York, giving particulars.

Wanted—Representation, agency for Durban, South Africa; soda fountain, syrups, supplies; will correspond; leaving middle April. B 760, Times Downtown.

U. S. officer, college graduate, 28, Christian, 5 years' manufacturing experience, desires responsible position with large corporation or business; highest credentials. W 181 Times.

Salesman, foreign, on way to Europe, acquainted with industrial cities across, speaking 6 modern languages, desires connection with large export concern. A 391 Times.

FOR SALE.

Ladies' sample garment shop, up one flight, located in heart of business centre; best city in Maine; best reason for selling; stock a little over $8,000; $700 last Fall stock, the rest is spring stock; if not sold this week will continue this business myself; doing $20,000 a year now. Y 236 Times Annex.

An old established waist and dress shop for sale; best location in Harlem; retiring from retail business; no dealers; splendid opportunity. A 372 Times Harlem.

Millinery shop for sale, Broadway corner; must sacrifice on account of illness. Opportunity, 806 Times Downtown.

Handkerchief Factory for Sale.—16 machines, mangles; all necessary requirements. W 104 Times.

Movie theatre for sale; fine business; price $3,000; trial given. C 48 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRAZIL,
SOUTH AMERICA.
RELIABLE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS OF THIS COUNTRY MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLYING TO
WILLIAM ABBOTT WITMAN, SR.,
EQUITABLE TRUST BUILDING,
READING, PENN., U. S. A.

Flour milling, Brooklyn, wants $10,000 partner; lunch room, Bush Terminal, asking $650; established business wanted; my clients will supply money; buy outright; write particulars firm letter; business sold without publicity. J. F. Curtin, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MR. NATHAN COHEN, FORMERLY OF the Paris Waist Manufacturing Co., 318 Broadway, has withdrawn from the above concern and has no connection with this concern whatsoever.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR SALE wanted, business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily, 240 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 676.

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The unprecedented seasonal demand for SILKS of EVERY WEAVE and Hue finds us well prepared. The discriminating BUYER will marvel at our exceptional VALUES.
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$9.00 Doz. BLACKS & NOVELTIES $10.50 Doz.
WAISTS
$12.00 $15.00
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29-35 W. 32d St. & 30-34 W. 33d St.

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30% SAVING ON YOUR ELECTRIC LAMPS
Compare These Prices.
TUNGSTEN LAMPS.

Watts	Edison's Price	Our Price
10, 15, 25	35	.25
40, 50	40	.28
80	40	.28
100	65	.80

NITROGEN LAMPS.

Watts	Edison's Price	Our Price
75	.70	.49
100	1.00	.77
150	1.65	1.15
200	2.20	1.54

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It's old-fashioned and unprogressive to leave your capital tied up in non-productive ledger accounts. Release that money and put it to work. My cash is promptly available on very reasonable terms. Investigate. Tel. Chelsea 327.
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Auctions. | **Auctions.**

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
599 & 601 Broadway, New York
Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at 2:30 o'clock
461 BALES
ARGENTINE WOOL
By order of the United States Shipping Board.
Ex. S. S. "Zeelandia"
All the Wool is stored at the Bush Terminal Warehouses, 45-50, and permits for examination may be obtained from the United States Shipping Board, Mr. H. H. Little, Room 426, Custom House, New York, N. Y.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM NOVICK, plaintiff, against M. GROH'S SONS, INC., defendant; WILLIAM NO

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Crowded out of its present location by the expansion of financial and insurance interests the wholesale drug firm of Lehn & Fink has sold the building it has occupied for years at 113 and 120 William Street and 79 John Street, and purchased a new site for a home in the Greenwich Village section.

The drug firm's buildings, six and eight story structures, surrounding the northeast corner of John and William Streets, were sold to the Broadway-John Street Corporation, of which Elias A. Cohen is President. They will be remodeled into high-grade offices for insurance firms. No. 120 William Street is an eight-story building, fronting 24.6 feet and extending back 155.7 feet, with an "L" 125 feet to John Street. No. 118 is a six-story building, 25 by 125. The combined properties were held at $625,000.

As a site for a new home Lehn & Fink purchased from the Trinity Church Corporation a group of old two and three story buildings at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Morton Streets, on a plot 100 by 172, and the abutting property, 60 by 100, on Barrow Street, comprising a combined parcel of about 22,000 square feet, and valued by Trinity's trustees at $225,000.

The buyers plan to start work immediately upon the erection of an eight-story building for their exclusive use, which will cost about $250,000. The two transactions, which will involve an outlay of over $1,000,000, were negotiated by W. J. Russell.

Buys on West Broadway.

Norman S. Riesenfeld bought from Mitchell Woodbury Company of Boston the five-story business building at 28 and 30 West Broadway, assessed by the city at $90,000. The property runs through to 68 Park Place and measures 40.11 by 96.7 on West Broadway and 33 by 60 on Park Place. William H. Whiting & Son negotiated the transaction, which was for all cash.

Buy Business Building.

Citron Brothers bought from Mary S. Gilbert, hardware dealer, the three-story building at 502 West 137th Street on lot 25 by 100, for use for their business. Norman Denner negotiated the sale.

Brown Sells Backville.

Frederick Brown sold to a client of Byrne & Bowman the Rockville, a six-story elevator apartment, 107 by 100, housing forty families, with two stores, and renting for $25,000, at the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 177th Street.

Division Street Sale.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank sold to a Dr. Siegel 261 to 263 Division Street, 41 by 92, near Montgomery Street, which the bank acquired in foreclosure in July, 1915.

Private Dwellings.

F. L. Van Zant sold the three-story dwelling at 9 West 123d Street to Dr. E. S. Jackson through Goodwin & Goodwin.

Jacob C. Rosenblum sold the three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100, at 160 West 120th Street, to Morris Drenshpon through B. W. Smith.

George J. and William L. O'Neil sold the four-story dwelling, 21.8 by 100, held at $30,000, at 145 West Eleventh Street to St. Vincent's Hospital, owner of the adjoining property.

Mrs. Mariana G. Van Rensselaer, who has been a tenant at 9 West Tenth Street for many years, has purchased from Joseph S. Auerbach this residence, a three-story and basement brown stone dwelling on lot 25 by 94.10.

Tenement Deals.

Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, sold the two four-story and basement tenements on a plot 56 by 100 at 220 and 222 East Seventieth Street to an investor.

James H. Crulkshank bought the six-and-one-half-story tenement with stores, on plot 23.6 by 100.11, at 305 East 109th Street, from Walter H. Liebmann through Harry Sugarman.

Joseph T. Ryan sold the two five-story houses, on plot 50 by 100, held at $70,000 and renting for $8,500, at 226 and 228 East Thirty-sixth Street, to an investing client of Byrne & Bowman.

The Bronx Market.

Anna M. Doty sold the five-story apartment house, 50 by 100, held at $60,000 and renting for $10,000, at 1,040 Home Street, to the Stebbins Realty and Construction Company through James J. Donovan, Inc.

Two lots, each 50 by 100, on Spruce Street near St. Ann's Avenue, Richmond Hill, were sold by the Kew Gardens Corporation to a builder for immediate improvement through H. R. Williams & Son.

Frederick Brown bought from John J. Fox the two-story dwelling, 18 by 78, at 1,930 Lafayette Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, through the Red Roof Realty Company. In exchange Mr. Brown gave a residence on West Horton Street, City Island.

Paul and Mary Reiling sold the two-family house at 2,963 Barnes Avenue through Schano & Co.

The Benenson Realty Company resold the five-story new-law apartment on plot 50 by 100 at 326 East 155th Street in a cash deal to a client of Elfers & Abberly; attorneys.

Anna Beck purchased from Norbert Bobillard the apartments at the northwest corner of Zerega and Lyon Avenues, on plot 50 by 100, for $53,750.

John W. Huntley has purchased from Emil Marquardt the house at 1,950 East 225th Street, on plot 25 by 114.6, near White Plains Road.

Brooklyn.

Sarah M. Young sold the two-story two-family house on plot 40 by 100 at 1,040 East Twelfth Street to a client of Samuel Galitzka.

Eliza S. Faber sold the one-family brick house at 430 Eighty-first Street to a client of Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger, who will occupy the premises.

The John B. Bradley Company sold 1,906 Ridge Boulevard, one of its detached duplex houses which occupy the block front between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets.

Samuel Galitzka sold for the Miller Heights Construction Company, to a client for occupancy, the two-story one-family house with garage, on a plot 30 by 100, at 1,400 East Eighteenth Street.

Queensborough Sales.

The General Carbonic Company bought a plot 200 by 265, comprising a block front between Sixth and Seventh Streets, adjoining the Long Island Freight Terminal and extending about 350 feet to the Bridgehead Pier in Long Island City. The property was sold by the Warren estate through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co. The buyers will improve the property with a plant estimated to cost $500,000.

Thomas Thibault sold the two one-family houses at 58 Washington Street, Flushing, to Chris J. Chritie through J. Albert Johntra.

Mortimer Country Estate Held at $400,000 Sold.

Stanley Mortimer sold his estate of more than 100 acres in the Wheatley Hills section of the North Shore of Long Island to a purchaser who is said to be one of the neighboring landowners. The property, which is improved with an English manor house, outbuildings and gardens, was held at $400,000 and was sold through Worthington Whitehouse, Inc. It is surrounded by the country estate of Alfred du Pont, adjoining on the north; to the east is the home of Harry Payne Whitney, and on the south that of Thomas Hastings, and on the west that of Henry Carnegie Phipps, who about ten years ago purchased the William L. Stow property there.

Bank Brings Suit Against Church.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Twenty-third Street, and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $80,000 on property on the south side of West Twenty-third Street 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, plot 100 by 178.9. The mortgage was executed on July 9, 1907, by the Westminster Presbyterian Church of West Twenty-third Street. R. and E. J. O. Gorman of 31 Chambers Street are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Recent Buyers.

Emelina H. Olin is the buyer of the dwelling 110 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Perry R. Iseman is the buyer of the dwelling 49 West Ninety-fifth Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

2d St., 125 to 129 West, for a three-story garage, 30x100; T. Piercy, 207 Thomson St, owner; F. E. Aitolo, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

4th Av., 817, to a four-story store and loft; Alfred Sligo estate premises, owner; W. J. Russell, 73 West 39th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Columbus Av., 265, to a five-story tenement and store; C. F. Cay, 320 West 137th St, owner; L. J. Vallner, 371 West 126th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, 1,587, to two-story lofts and store; M. Fine, owner; B. H. & C. N. Whinston, 2 Columbus Circle, architects; cost, $5,000.

86th St., 47 West, to a four-story dwelling; W. L. O'Connell, 42 West 45th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 200 West 72d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

47th St., 106 and 108 West, to a seven-story hotel; C. F. & H. F. V. Rettman, 305 Broadway, owner; J. H. Scheler, 25 West 42d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Square West, 28, w s, 22.8 ft n of 16th St, 20.6x100, 11-story office and store; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against 31 Union Square Corp. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $261,289.17; to the plaintiff for $170,000.

125th St, 247 West, n s, 319 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; three-story dwelling; H. K. Weller against Sarah Kitt et al.; Cary & Cary, attorneys; due, $7,719.19; taxes, &c., $190.20; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

3d Av, 1,761, e s, 50.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9, five-story tenement and stores; Katharine Raimond against Alexander Stathmary et al.; Fuller & B., attorneys; due, $16,297.85; taxes, $578.95; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Longfellow Av, 917, w s, 175 ft s of Garrison ave, 25x100, two-story dwelling; M. J. Douglas against William Conway et al.; McGuire, H. & S., attorneys; due, $4,405.41; taxes, &c., $105; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

124 St, 265 West, n s, 75 ft e of West End Av, 25x100, four-story dwelling; J. U. O'Connor, et al., executors; against M. K. Clark et al.; J. U. O'Connor, attorney; due, $36,901.48; taxes, &c., $31; prior mortgage, $48,000; to the plaintiff for $84,900.

By James J. Donovan.

Tremont Av, 740 East, s s, 175.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 20x99.3, vacant; S. V. N. Rouget, trustee, against A. E. Mason, administratrix, et al.; Davison & Ul., attorneys; due, $5,293.85; taxes, &c., $86.16; to the plaintiff for $5,700.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, 75x100; Arrow Holding Corp. to Vartan Holding Co., 15 Park Row; mtg. $85,000. all liens, March 21; atty, B. G. Yerman, 15 Park Row $100

BROADWAY, e s, 55 ft s of 99th St, 45.11x 125; Sedan Holding Corp. to Orton Holding Corp., 2,000 Broadway; mtg $153,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Sharp & Co., 2,000 Broadway $100

FORSYTH ST, 157, w s, 21x100; Loretta M. Higgins to Elsie A. Duncan, 14 Wilcox St, Toronto, Can.; mtg. $9,000; atty, Lawyers Title & T. Co, 160 Broadway $100

SAME property; Elsie A. Duncan to Lucina Realty Co., 320 Broadway; all liens, March 25; atty $100

GROVE ST, 25, n s, 96.1 ft e of Bedford St, 22x100; Israel Leibsohn to Jacob J. Birnbaum, 928 Kelly St, and Michael Cornelbaum, 153 Broome St, mtg. $13,000, all liens, March 21; attorney, Leo. Schafran, 51 Chambers St $100

GOUVERNEUR ST, 27, w s, 20x99; Lewis H. and Joseph McCabe, exrs and trustees, to Empire State Holding Corp, 37 Liberty St, Feb. 26 ..... $3,100

MADISON AV, s e corner 53d St, 70.2x 40x irreg; Letitia H. McKinley to Fred A. Law, "Bonnie Brae," Longhill St, Springfield, Mass., et al, mtg $200,000; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway $1

PEARL ST, 305, n w s, 25.3x — Cliff St x 25.2x — Louis H. Schultz et al to John S. Suthpen, 311 West 72d St; atty, Lawyers T. & T. Co, 160 Broadway $100

WORTH ST, 74, s s, 50 ft e of Mulberry St, 12.1x102.4x104.5x26; 125th St, n s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n 199.10 x s s 16th St x 25x s 99.11x e 90 x to w s Lexington Av x s 99.11 to 125th St x to beg; Isaac Bell to Max Benjamin, 5,004 Nev Utrecht Av, Brooklyn; prior mtg $25,500, March 26, one year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Parisman, 55 Liberty St $10

WALTON AV, w s, corner 165th St, 36.2x37.2 x100; Feraca Realty Corp. to Sarah Williams, 171 West 113th St, March 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & P., 299 Broadway $40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Williams to Samuel Construction Co., 71 West 113th St, March 21, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney $15,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 72.5 ft s of 4th St; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; attorney, McGuire, 51 Chambers St $35,000

9TH AV, n e corner 42d St; Stanley L. Wolff and another; trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $225,000

167TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 6th Av, mtg $4,600; Louis Shiechter to Arthur M. Bullowa, 1 East 94th St.; attorneys, Hays, H. & W., 115 Broadway $100

19TH ST, 118 East; N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co. and American Trust Co., 135 Broadway $23,000

75TH ST, 321 West; Bankers Trust Co., trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

115TH ST, 9 East; N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co. to John C. Eidt, 741 Beck St., Bronx; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway Y. $13,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n w s o lot 89, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 50x124; John Bussing, Jr., to Amanda Bussing, 205 East Lincoln Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; attorney, John Bussing, Jr., 205 East Lincoln Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. $1

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Park Av West, —; North Side Savings Bank to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $70,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 210 East, second loft; Sam Fix to Korn-Weissauer Young Men's Benevolent Assn., 106 Essex St, 3 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, E. S. Klausen, 80 Delancey St. $600

65TH ST., 517-525 West, two and five story rear building; Margaret Lumb, exrx, &c., to Chas. F. Lumb, 143 East 72d St, from Feb. 10, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1922; attorney, Wm. D. Moore, 149 Broadway $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Lumb to Brills Mfg. Co., 521 West 45th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1919; attorney, same $6,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e cor 173d St, 99x100; Adele A. Pate against Bank of Washington Heights, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 231 ft e of Broadway, 75x100; Winifred Wilson against Philip F. Becker et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, Menken Bros.

23D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 100x118.9; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, B. & E. J. O'Gorman.

90TH ST, 42 West; Meyer Gold against 58 and 60 Manhattan Av Corp. et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, L. J. Gold.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 190; Samuel Horwitz against 190 Canal St, Inc., owner; Mr. Goldsmith, contractor $240

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

WALTON AV, n c cor. of 165th St, 37.2x100.1; Sarah Williams loans Feraca Realty Corp. to erect one five-story apartment, 10 paym nts $40,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

5%

Mortgage Money on Manhattan Properties

Wood, Dolson Co., Inc.

141 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 4856.

REAL ESTATE.

Broadway Corner Lot

For Sale at Sacrifice to Quick Purchaser. Phone Wayth 8245, at 238th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAPLETON PARK

ON THE SEA BEACH SUBWAY, 22nd Ave. Station.

Most desirable section of moderate priced private houses in Greater New York. Top-notch transportation for single fares to Business and Beaches. Seven - room, semi - detached brick houses, modern in every way, with and without garages; possession at once. Terms.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 217 Broadway, New York. (Barclay 4585.)

Two Exceptional Hotel Sites

BROADWAY 40th & 41st Streets 31,600 Square Feet

BROADWAY 4th Ave. & 36th St. 23,000 Square Feet

Horace S. Ely & Company, 21 Liberty Street. Telephone John 222

New York will soon be in dire need of more high-class hotels, centrally situated.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BAY RIDGE

Exceptionally fine location; high ground, splendid view; corner plot, 100x216; house has 12 rooms, two baths, shower, &c.; two blocks from subway station; owner leaving city and will sell at very low figure; land alone worth more than price asked. Walter L. Johnson, 196 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE HOUSE CHEAP.

1st St., between 6th and 8th Avs., elegant brownstone dwelling, 10 rooms; perfect condition, including carpets; will sell cheap. Levy Bros., 240 Montague St., Brooklyn.

GEM HOME, $7,000.

10 rooms, 2 b., parquet floors, hardwood trim, electric light, dining room on parlor floor; good block, Bedford Section; 25 minutes to Park Row.

WILLIAM P. MAE COMPANY

400 Nostrand Ave., adj. cor. Gates Ave., Bklyn

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR RENT FREE

AND STEADY INCOME

As occupying owner.—Income from the 2 other families more than pays owner's rent, with handsome surplus or profit besides.

21 HOUSES FOR SALE

Each house arranged for 3 families, of 6 and 7 rooms each —all modern improvements. Located on Whitlock Ave., Bronx, at Subway Station.

Very moderate terms.

Liberty Bonds taken in payment.

APPLY

M. L. & C. ERNST

56 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 1466 Rector.

MUST BE SOLD

New Brick 4-Story Apartment House

with stores; located 2 blocks from subway and railroad stations; was taken over and finished by client making loan, who will sacrifice for $27,000—$6,000 cash. Their business is to loan money and not to rent apartments. This proposition is worth investigating.

Brokers protected.

Frank L. Egger, Att'y 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2228

WEST BRONX CHOICE CORNER

for sale; 8 lots, 11-room up-to-date house, beautiful shade trees, lawn, vegetable garden. Convenient to subways and elevated. By letter only, Room 806, 140 Nassau St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale or Rent AT WHITE PLAINS

Ten minutes' walk from station.

2 new fireproof concrete houses on high ground commanding extensive views, good sized plots. Each house contains 8 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. One will be sold at $14,500, rent $1,500 per year; house without garage for sale at $14,000, rent $1,300.

For further particulars apply C-934, Scarsdale, 527 5th Av., N. Y. Fish & Marvin New York.

HIGH CLASS SMALL HOUSE

Small in number, but large in size of rooms. Modern stucco house of superior construction, 8 rooms, 3 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat; attractive sun parlor. Large sleeping porch. Oak floors, white woodwork. Garage. Price $16,000. Beautiful section of Mount Vernon.

ANDERSON REALTY CO. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Will Sell My Country Home

below value. Very attractive, large house, expensively decorated; 3 tiled bathrooms, piazzas, of imported Welsh tile, solarium sun parlor; Summer arbor; 3-horse barn, carriage house, 3-car garage with chauffeur's living quarters; beautiful grounds; magnificent view; all improvements, including sewers and gas; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Photo, particulars. L. H. Tasker, owner; 154 Nassau St.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Have You Seen Colonial Heights?

One new 10-room house for sale. If not your ideal, buy a plot and build in this beautiful home colony; high elevation; no mosquitos, no malaria; all improvements, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; little cash required; no finance. Write for booklet. Tasker Halsted Realty Co., Tribune Bldg.

ALONG THE SOUND

Westchester County and Connecticut.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6443.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Unusual Bargain

In order to quickly settle an estate, modern 10-room house, newly decorated, ready for immediate occupancy; plot 60 x160 ft.; splendidly located in the choicest residential section of Bayside, L. I.; Lawrence Boulevard and Woodland Av.; few minutes' walk from Penn. station; will sell on very easy terms to a responsible party for much less than present valuation. Estate of H. W. Mayer, 2,634 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Evergreen 678. Representative on property from 2 to 5 every day this week.

TWO MODERN HOMES

Located in the best section of Flushing. Must be sold—prices are right.

Nine room house, large garage; unusually high ground.

Eight room house, on corner plot, fronting on finest avenue in Flushing.

L. A. BIRCK, Tel. Flushing 1074. Broadway, Flushing

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, N. Y.

Five modern houses, 9 rooms, all improvements; plots 40x100; easy terms; near trolley and new depot. Write P. O. Box 149, Jamaica, N. Y.

Freeport—Price $4,800, Cash $500

Balance as rent; 8 rooms, tiled bathroom, hot water heating system; ready for occupancy May 1; plot 44x150.

Gillies & Campbell, 101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MERRICK, L. I.

Several houses of 10-12 rooms, 3-4 baths. Steam or furnace heat; garages, gardens, etc. Each of the places offered has ample grounds of 1-2 acres and are located in the most desirable sections. The houses are in excellent condition.

R. W. JOSEPH, 84 William Street, N. Y. Telephone John 2340.

LONG ISLAND BARGAIN

One of the nicest all-year residences at East Rockaway, Lynbrook, with 10-room house, 2 baths, garage, outbuildings; plenty of trees, shrubs, &c.; one acre ground; will be sold cheap. Address Owner, 181 Thames Brooklyn.

AT A $3,600 LOSS

9 room house, 2 baths, sun parlor, stable, garage, everything modern; half acre; shade, fruit, 3 blocks from station; 45 minutes out; $35 monthly; some cash, to quick buyer for $7,900; cost $11,500. Phone 3612 Ipswich.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

American Home Builders Will Build a Home For You

All You Need Cash is $500 to $1000

At one of our desirable developments

Ridgefield Park, Leonia, Bogota, Hackensack, Passaic, Haworth.

Houses now being completed. Inspection invited. Send for plans and photographs. Will build to conform with your ideas.

Office 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 984.

WhyStrap Hang?

WHY TRAVEL twice daily in crowded subways or tubes when a pleasant boat and comfortable train in TWENTY MINUTES brings you to a splendid, out-of-the-ordinary COMMUTERS' RESIDENCE in the suburban section of Jersey City? House (built for present owner) is MODERN in every respect, has fourteen large, airy rooms and a beautiful square hall with stained glass windows.

SPECIAL FEATURES, such as Italian marble mantels, open fireplaces, large round piazza, special trim and artistic decorations, two bathrooms, &c., all go to make up exceptional dwelling which is a HOME in every sense of the word.

Stands on plot 65x100 feet, facing wide asphalted avenue in RESTRICTED locality. Price to QUICK buyer, $20,000. Inspection by appointment.

Further particulars from

Hudson Real Estate Co., 168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

WILL SACRIFICE FOR $3,750, easy terms, and $5,000 first mortgage, much less than cost to build to rent; colonial Bungalow on corner plot 100x186 feet; tastefully decorated and ready for immediate occupancy; ten big rooms, two tiled baths, a huge open fireplace, sleeping balcony and all modern conveniences; exclusive, refined surroundings, in New Jersey's most popular residential section; country and golf clubs available; fishing and boating right on private dock; owner takes pleasure in showing property; splendid views, 900 feet elevation; excellent commuting facilities to New York City. I have plans and full details. Write or 'phone GEO. C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 71st St., New York City. Tel. 9400—Columbus.

LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME

Montclair-Morristown section; will sacrifice mine to effect quick sale; it is ready to move into; almost new; on plot 100x172 ft.; trees, flowers, shrubs, seven handsome rooms; tiled bath; living room 18x30, with huge open fireplace; steam heat, running water, electric light, parquet floors, hardwood trim, high in the hills near pretty lake, in refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches, and markets; 45 minutes on train to N. Y. C.; splendid commutation service, D. L. & W.; complete, beautifully decorated; $4,500 on first mortgage, balance $2,800 on easy terms to desirable party. Commuter, post office Box 329, City Hall Station, New York City.

JERSEY COAST.

DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE, N. J. JOHN D. MINER Cort. 166 B'way. LOCAL OFFICE: SPRING LAKE, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

For Rent for Season 1919

Wilton, New Hampshire

County Estate, spacious Colonial mansion, 18 rooms, completely furnished with antique furniture, bath, 4 large fireplaces, sleeping porch, set tubs, hot and cold water, electric lights, furnace heat, natural flow of excellent water. Situated on south-west corner of a plateau in the heart of Temple Mountains. Altitude nearly 1,000 feet. Garage with 2 sleeping rooms. Gardener's cottage, 5 rooms, all conveniences. Large barn with farming tools. Icehouse filled with ice. Plenty of wood fuel. Farm consists of 100 acres. Large pine grove, plenty of tillage and pasture land, also trout brook. Mountain views of surrounding country. Most attractive lawns and gardens. 65 miles from Boston, on State Road. 6 miles from nearest railroad station. H. C. MERRILL, Agt., Plenty 468 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME DESIRABLE OFFICES TO RENT IN THE Mohawk Building 5th Ave. & 21st St.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY 21 LIBERTY STREET OR ON THE PREMISES. Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS.

All light, high ceilings, suit anything; 22x100—50x30—22x300, with offices—40x60, ideal stable, 40x100—50x300; one location; your choice; immediate possession HARLEM ROOFING, 11 E. 125th St. Tel. 1220 Harlem.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

30 IRVING PLACE

Southeast Corner 16th St.

Most Accessible Location in N. Y. C. Close to Subway and L Stations at 14th and 18th Sts. and all surface cars.

1ST LOFT 80x108

In 12-story fireproof Mercantile Building, containing four electric elevators, automatic sprinklers, and every modern improvement. Unexcelled light.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

SOL. STERN, 31 E. 27th ST.

Offices to Rent

in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Canal St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted—Modern Building

50,000 to 75,000 sq. ft. between 14th St. and 42d St., 5th Av. and 6th Av. Must be well equipped. Will lease for term, or might buy. Reputable, Box R 996 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

6-Story Warehouse

Comparatively New.

LOCATED WEST SIDE

Vicinity Canal St. and New N. J. Tunnel.

Steam heat, electric elevator, automatic fire alarm system.

Leased to one reliable tenant on 10 year secured lease at $3,600 per year, payable monthly in advance.

Bank Mortgage, $15,000, at 4½% Has 2½ Years to Run.

Cost $55,000.

Price $37,000

J. J. REYNOLDS, 28 HARRISON ST., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CATHEDRAL COURT

541 West 113th St., Near Broadway

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS 6 Rooms and Bath; one to $1,300 and from April 1

Apply on Premises, or A. BRANDSTEIN, 74 Broadway

Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

Sub-lease, unfurnished, for 3 years

7 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rental $1,400—Ready for Occupancy.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan.

TWO CORNERS.

Seventh Av., few blocks above Central Park; apartment, five stories; 3-stores; 10 families; pays 10% gross; estate property; good investment.

Convent Av., near 128th St., house, 3-story and basement; corner; estate owns; easy terms.

W. Armstrong, 500 5th Av., Room 402.

All cash, over first mortgages, for bargains; immediate answers. Edward Browning, Principal, 110 West 40th St.

A Bargain.—Attractive ten-room house, 39th St. Particulars Telephone Riverside 8586.

Bronx.

11-room house, corner subway station street, to lease, responsible tenant. Kenelle, 219th St. or 3,708 Barnes Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Choice residence, Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage, large plot near station, schools, churches, golf links; price $20,000; satisfactory terms. Address Atwater, 108 Lafayette St., New York.

For Sale.—Choice residence, Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage, large plot near station, schools, churches, golf links; price $20,000; satisfactory terms. Address Atwater, 108 Lafayette St., New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES 527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GARDEN CITY BARGAIN.

Three wall located lots on Rhein Place, Hemlock Hedge. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Great Neck house, overlooking Manhasset Bay; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, large plot; price $12,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

NEW GARDENS HOUSE.

Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING—BARGAINS.

Must be sold, ten lots, taken under foreclosure, near station; will divide. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

For sale, 25 choice lots in Jamaica Hillcrest section, Jamaica, L. I.; $15,000 for the group. Address Box 1416, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

HOMES FOR RENT, $50 UP; FOR SALE, $6,000 TO $20,000; FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $500 UP. PHONE BOONTON 373J OR WRITE BOX 574, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES.

ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK, DEAL. NOW RENTING.

Also hotels and boarding houses. Send for booklet. Albert Robbins, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J., (opp. depots.) Allenhurst, N. J.

For sale, at Tenafly, N. J., modern house, eight rooms, two baths; superb location, high ground, 2½ acres lawn, shade trees, garden. R. B. Mott, 233 Broadway. Barclay 7590.

Hudson County, New Jersey, real estate investments. J. Klumpp & Son, 406 Hackensack Plank Road. Phone

For Sale—Six-room house and half acre; large garden. F. W. Hoogen, Bergenfield, N. J.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best suburb; for sale; all-year business. R. O., 415 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For rent or sale, my home and farm in the Catskill Mountains. House has nine rooms and bath, hot and cold water; about sixteen acres of land in cultivation, besides fruits and flowers; situated next to a country club; good roads for motoring; attractive combination for Summer vacation and farming. Apply to R. A. Doane, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

Excellent corner store, for shoe or dry goods; surrounding population 6,000; no competition; long lease or purchase; good investment; four-story brick building. Mr. Raphael Capone, 225 Highpoint Av., near Summit sta., West Hoboken, N. J.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—Brickyard on Hudson River, fully equipped; operated last season; abundance clay and sand; present capacity eleven million; can be increased. X 374 Times Annex.

575 acres, 16-room residence, 2 baths, tiled hall; commodious barns; woodland; caretaker's house; bargain for improvement; large orchard. Archer, 10 East 43d St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—3-story brick mansion, 28 rooms, on spacious, beautifully shaded lawn; 20 acres private lake; gravity spring water; suitable for gentleman's country home, school, club or sanitarium; 3 large city, good road; 3 hours from Manhattan; offered for less than half value; photos. Hadden Bros., Country Home Specialists, Danbury, Conn.

For Sale.—An Island just off of Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 36-ft. motorboat with tender; just the place for a week's outing for this summer. W. Rose Clark, 125 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. Owner.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Fine residence, spacious grounds, garage, chicken house, fruit trees, garden, 12 rooms, 3 baths, billiard, porches, conservatory, driveways; 30 minutes from 34th St.; photos; J. M. M. Van Hoven, 42 East 58th St., N. Y.

For sale or exchange, 2,000 acres of land in Panama Canada, Texas, El Salvador.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

A big bargain; ninety-acre farm, 45 tillable, rest woodland and pasture; good small house, large barn; between Middletown and Port Jervis; only 1½ miles from railroad station; mortgage $3,400, two years to run; cash price $1,800. J. B. Morris, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Home for Sale—506 West End Av., near 84th St., four-story, brownstone front, 20-ft. frontage; all improvements. A. F. Shrimpton, 120 Prairie St., Newark, N. J.

Brooklyn.

A dandy and cheap one-family brick semi-detached private dwelling, 7 rooms, electric light, gas, steam heat, parquet floors; instantaneous hot water and all modern improvements; owner with garage; $5,100 to $5,600. Call Sunday between 2 and 5, or week days at 87 Glen St., near Crescent St.; 2 blocks from L. I. R. R. station, 4 trolley roads. Call week days at D. Smith, 87 Nassau St., Room 227, between 12 and 1 only, or telephone 2500 East New York.

Very cheap, 2-story, 2-family brick dwelling, 11 rooms; 2 sets of improvements; street paved; price $4,500, near Lenox; East New York section; near new Interboro R. R. and trolley. Call D. Skolkin, 87 Nassau St., Manhattan, Room 215, week days bet. 1 and 2 only, or phone 2500 E. N. Y.

Bronx.

8-room house for sale; Al condition, garden front and rear on 161st St., between Park-Morris Av., plot 18x140; convenient to 3d and Jerome Av. subways, express; cost at door. For particulars phone Melrose 9799.

Westchester County.

RIVERVIEW MANOR, HASTINGS-ON HUDSON.

Beautiful stucco home, 8 rooms, bath and lavatory; all modern improvements; has an unobstructed view of the Hudson. Price $11,000. Apply to L. G. RANKIN, 1,000 Gould Av., Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

SACRIFICE TO AVOID FORECLOSURE.

Fine 14-room home; select residential section on Hudson River, near New York; $4,000 cash required; great bargain. G. W., Room 412, 500 Broadway, New York.

At Larchmont, attractive 12-room house, two baths; garage; all improvements; large plot, high ground, near trolley, ten minutes to station; price $12,000; a bargain. Smith & Flint, 331 Madison Av. Tel. Mur. Hill 5149.

Tarrytown, best location, house 5 master bedrooms, tiled bathrooms, private quarters; garage, 3 cars; 1½ acres; $900 per month. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Bronxville.—Beautiful furnished stucco home, tiled baths, sun parlor; Italian garden, tennis court, garage. Telephone 7588 Murray Hill.

Long Island.

Broadway, Flushing.—Owner moving to South America will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house; bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trims, electricity, gas; telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $2,000; cash required $1,800. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6696.

Twelve-room Colonial cottage at Cedarhurst, L. I., all modern improvements, furnished; large groun

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Two large furnished rooms, third floor, private house; each with private bath and shower; for gentlemen only; apartments single or double; permanents; reference. Tel. 280 Circle.

56TH, 20 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

56TH, 320 WEST.—High-class two-room apartment, furnished, overlooking Hudson; kitchenette and bath; apt. 9R; $100 per mo.; May 1 to Aug. 1.

56TH, 63 WEST.—2d floor, front, 7 rooms, bath; kitchenette, until October.

57TH, 22 WEST.—3 rooms and bath; 5 rooms and bath. See Superintendent.

57TH, 39 WEST.—2-room studio and 4-room apartment.

57TH, 226 WEST. (Thornelyffe Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH ST., 54 WEST.—Nicely furnished 2 room apartment, bath; kitchenette; maid service; electricity. Call after 3 A. M.

57TH, 31 WEST.—Sublet, room with bath, $60 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; complete hotel service; Japanese dining room in premises. E. Gerard, Theima Apartment Hotel, Columbus 9780.

57TH ST.-BROADWAY.—Sublet, beautifully furnished two rooms, bath. Columbus 9383.

57TH ST., 250 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment with 2 baths, all outside rooms; superb exposure; $350 per month; from April 15 to Nov. 1. Apply on premises, or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d. Telephone Circle 9100.

57TH ST., 43 WEST.—Modern apartment, 4 rooms, bath, and kitchen, handsomely furnished six months or longer; $180 month; inspection by appointment. Tilley, R 706 Time Downtown.

57TH, 15 WEST.—Most desirable furnished 1-room apartment, with kitchenette. Flts floor, exquisitely furnished; bargain. Columbus 3974.

57TH ST., 170 WEST.—Seven rooms, elevator apartment; all outside, nicely furnished; rent $175 per month. Hayward.

57TH ST., WEST.—Six-room corner apartment, attractive; furnished. Columbus 7666.

57TH, 18 WEST.—Two, 3 sunny room suite, bath, kitchenette, convenience.

57TH, 156 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, private kitchenettes, baths; references. Mrs. R. K. Nin.

57TH, 135 WEST, APT. 1A.—Exceptionally fine, spacious, 4-room, front apt., 2 bedrooms, southern exposure; modern bldg.; $95.

57TH, 324 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, from April to September. 4 Land, Apt. 2B.

57TH ST., 4 WEST.—4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, ground floor; separate street entrance. Apply basement, 10 to 2.

57TH, 205 WEST.—2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class; lease until October.

57TH.—Magnificently furnished 3 rooms, new building $185 month to July; longer; immediate occupancy. Particulars, phone Vanderbilt 1452.

57TH, (near Riverside.)—Beautiful three-room suite, kitchen; October. Phone 485 Riverside.

58TH ST., 233 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment; 5 rooms, bath, $125. Gunther.

58TH, 149 WEST.—Three connecting rooms and kitchenette, $75 monthly.

58TH ST., 307-311 WEST. (Hotel Schuyler.)—Attractive rooms, $6 weekly up; blocks up and one block west; leases are not required; but references are; newly furnished suites of 2-3, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $25 to $100 a month, with or without kitchens, maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

58TH, 329 WEST.—Handsome residence basis, 3 spacious rooms, bath, overlooking Riverside; service, electricity; $130-$200; or unfurnished. Collette.

58TH, 4 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, Steinway piano, Summer reduction; immediate possession. Telephone Academy 940, Apartment 1.

60TH.—Subway; seven rooms, 3 baths; new building; handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

60TH, 344 WEST.—High class apartment, 3 rooms and dining room, in building; rent $70. Telephone Cathedral 7715.

60TH, 604 WEST. (Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, Express Station.)—Eight room southsway clean; mahogany furniture; Oriental rugs, pianos; large balconies; rent reasonable; call today. See Superintendent or telephone Wood Morningside 6740.

60TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 9L.—Will sublet attractive five-room front apartment, furnished complete; 2 bedrooms, Riverside Drive; half block from subway; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Morningside 467.

60TH, WEST.—Will share our beautiful apartment overlooking Hudson, with congenial couple, furnishing their meals. Morningside 8274.

60TH ST., (Riverside.)—Sublet beautiful 6-room apartment if you purchase excellent furniture. Phone Morningside 3853.

117TH, 203 WEST.—Five rooms, completely, elegantly furnished, except table silver; lease to Oct. 31; $90 per month; possession April 1. Apartment 2F. Morningside 2206.

119TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

120TH, 421 WEST, (Overlooking Columbia.)—Beautiful four rooms, October. Apt. 82. Morn 8070.

120TH, 562 WEST.—Six beautifully furnished rooms, Oriental rugs, new Knabe piano, private Apt. 20.

145TH, near Broadway.—5 rooms, April 1 to Oct. 1; reasonable; seen by appointment. Telephone Audubon 7381.

151ST, 1270 Fort Washington Av., (Apt. 5A.)—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; linen, silver. April 1-Sept. 30.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, West Sides. Long, Short Leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.
178 West 72d St. 'Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickcliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 9076.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 868.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Avs.

Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 9th and 90th Sts. References essential.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-room apartment for rent base 54th Av., $250 month to Oct. 1. Telephone Circle 3724.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 89th, Apt. 1-3.—Facing Park, seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; May to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 9734.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. Va. Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

ALL ON MILLER, 162 West 50th St., for the 52 apartments. Circle 3067.

ELEGANTLY furnished two-room apartment, kitchenette, private bath; grand piano; rent $150 until June 15; references required. Apply Parlor, 14 West 72d.

EXCEPTIONALLY furnished apartment, 4 rooms bath, 51st St., just off 5th Av. For appointment phone Wright, Circle 1417.

EXQUISITELY furnished large living room, two bedrooms, bath, grand piano; open fireplaces; block from Plaza Hotel; $300 month; summer rate A 383 Times.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS
BLAWBOIS & HOBBS, 102 WEST 72D ST.

NEWLY and attractively furnished living room apartment until Oct. 1; rent $75; seen by appointment; security and references. Morningside 3835.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 187, (91st.)—Magnificent two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartments; open fireplaces; large balconies; facing Hudson River, hotel service; also unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th.)—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, 3 baths; Victrola, Chickering Ampico player, linen, silver. Telephone 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 107, (83d.)—Magnificent two rooms, bath, kitchen; artistically appointed apartment; occupies entire floor; charming view.

RIVERSIDE—Eight rooms, three baths, 9th floor, exquisitely furnished; bargain. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (Apt. 5C.)—To be sublet, furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, facing river; sun in afternoon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful, spacious sunny room, bath, kitchen; unsurpassing ocean view. Academy 3118.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420.—6 rooms, 3 baths, 5-C, to sublet, furnished; facing river, sun in afternoon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—7 rooms, 3 baths, 10th floor; magnificently furnished; possession May 1; $175 mo. Vanderbilt 1329.

WEST END AV., (Near 104th St.)—For sale by original owner, complete furnishings of very attractive six-room apartment; Knabe baby grand piano, silver, 10-pc. dining set, balance of furniture best quality obtainable; anything like new; furnishings cost over $2,000; will sell to quick buyer at great sacrifice; long lease; very reasonable rent; to be acquired by purchaser if desired. H. M., 186 Times.

WEST END AV., 540, (107th St.)—Five-room elevator apartment; $600; rent unfurnished; $135; or partly purchasing furnishings. Academy 1862.

WEST END AV., 606, (96th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 3-room, kitchenette apartment; grand piano, &c.; April 1 to Oct. 1, or monthly.

WEST END AV. AND 101ST ST.—Two charmingly furnished front rooms; use kitchen, $15 monthly. Telephone River 1963.

Furnished—West Side.

WILL SUBLEASE ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED 3-ROOM APARTMENT AS RENTAL PRICE UNTIL OCTOBER; $105 PER MONTH; PARTICULARS. 264 WEST 80TH ST. TELEPHONE CIRCLE 2040.

Furnished—Westchester County.

South Yonkers.—Six rooms, bath, two porches, two-family house; two minutes from railroad, ten minutes subway; May to October; $60 monthly. R 317 Times.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 182.—6 light rooms, bath, attractively furnished. Phone Main 1895.

Unfurnished—West Side.

MOST UNUSUAL APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK.
Madison Av. (50's.)—Three immense rooms, bath, kitchenette; fireplaces; exclusive. Plaza 6045.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 21 WEST.—Studio apt. for rent; April 1; seven rooms, bath; call mornings. H. W. Coxendall.

72D, 7 WEST.—Apartment five rooms, two baths; $1,800; also 100th, West, five rooms, two baths, $1,800; also 102d, West, six rooms, two baths, $1,700; also Drive, (96th,) seven rooms, two baths, $1,800. Elberon, 28 West 42d St.

82D, 13 WEST.—6 rooms and bath; southern exposure; from May 1; $1,100 until October, $1,400 after. Marsh, 45 Cedar.

83D, 41 WEST.—To sublet, 7 rooms and 2 baths; southern exposure; new fireproof building.

93D, 270 WEST.—Remodeled parlor floor, 33 feet front; two large rooms, bath; servant; bathroom furnished, unfurnished.

100TH, 213 WEST, (Riverside.)—High-class room; bath; kitchenette; steam; southern exposure.

100TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—High class rooms, bath, kitchenette, steam; $70 month.

103RD, 552 WEST.—3 rooms and bath; top floor; very desirable apartment; all modern improvements; rent $36.

BROADWAY, 2,467.—Beautiful unfurnished corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, from May 1. $1,400 rental. Apartment 8A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, APT. 5-C.—Facing river; for rent, 9 rooms, 3 baths. Call in afternoon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, Apt. 5C.—For rent, 9 rooms, 3 baths; facing river; can be seen in afternoon.

SIX rooms, facing Riverside Drive, 2 baths; rent $115. Inquire Hudson View Cons. Co., 960 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4457.

WEST END AV., (72d.)—Entrance floor, nine-room going; suitable physician; 4 rooms; $110; also 2d floor, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $65. Columbus 6145.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—Two or three room apartment with kitchenette and bath, in Washington Heights district; reasonable rent; for occupancy about April 15. Wells, stating particulars, to J. Johnson, Universal Film Co., 1,600 Broadway.

Wanted, immediately, for Summer, small well-furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, below 116th St.; couple; no children; give full particulars, including price. A 380 Times.

Young couple wish two-three room apartment, kitchenette, and bath; April 1, two months below 82d St.; under $35. Address F. H., Women's University Club.

Wanted.—Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity, west side, 42d St. to 110th; not to exceed $30. B 859 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clients waiting; Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 868.

Small, independent, nonhousekeeping apartment; American gentleman and adult son. A 366 Times.

Wanted.—Modern furnished apartment, between 72d and 73d Sts., for four gentlemen. Address W. H. Kyle, 11 East 59th.

Couple desire two or three room furnished apartment, west side, between 71st and 100th Sts; mail service. W 106 Times.

Two rooms, kitchenette; 42d to 72d St.; immediate possession; $100 month. Particulars to P. O. Box 309, City Hall Station.

Naval officer wants two bedrooms, dining room, living room, kitchen, Brooklyn preferred, unfurnished, about $40. O 47 Times.

Washington Square location.—Gentleman wants a small furnished apartment for school six months. W 121 Times.

Seven or eight rooms, above 59th St.; about $1,200; May, June. W 132 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—By responsible business man, six or seven-room modern unfurnished apartment; Riverside Drive or vicinity; state location, rents, and full particulars. S 771 Times Downtown.

Physician wants to share office with another physician, located between 50th and 59th Sts., 2d and Park Av.; state conditions and terms. Dr. Palma, 681 Lexington Av., city.

Apartment, modern, wanted; four-five rooms, west side preferred; sublet or lease from April 15 or May 1; young couple, Christian, Fordham 3566. O 402 Times Downtown.

Business woman desires outside apartment, 2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone; moderate price. R 708 Times Downtown.

A desirable couple require three rooms in private house, west side; light housekeeping; $30. Madison Square 2631. Charles.

5-6 room apartment; May 1; west side; 72d to 130th; $40-$50. Care of Haverton, 256 West 84th.

4 or 5 rooms, bath, electric light; $40-$50. B 311 Times.

SIX OR SEVEN ROOMS FOR THREE ADULTS. O 408 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

50TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; $13; only apartment; private family; references; gentlemen.

50TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally large beautifully furnished, running water, southern exposure, electricity, private home; quiet; $18.

50TH, 501 WEST.—Large, light, airy room; private house; references.

50TH, 104 WEST.—Furnished rooms with private family, gentlemen.

50TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautiful back parlor, private bath, lavatory, electricity, telephone.

50TH, 57 WEST.—Two cool rooms, with dressing room attached; hot and cold water; plenty closet room; adjoining bath; environment unexcelled; business people preferred.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Select house; attractive rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; cleanliness.

50TH, 55 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms in exclusive private house, hot and cold running water, electricity.

51ST, 160 WEST.—Lovely room, between Broadway-Riverside Drive; elevator apartment; with private family. Phone Riverside 8404.

55TH, 157 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; private bath; high-class house.

111TH, 542 WEST, (Apartment 2E.)—Bright, attractively furnished; twin beds; gentleman. Cathedral 8794.

113TH, 533 WEST.—Comfortable room; twin beds; lavatory; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 21.

113TH, 554 WEST.—Large front room with dressing room in private house; suitable for couple.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable sunniness, bath adjoining; gentleman. Apt. 3.

118TH, 66 WEST.—Three connecting rooms, clean, quiet, well furnished. 3 Flat.

119TH, 130 WEST.—Large, light, warm, comfortable room, centrally located. Apartment 21.

143D ST., 501 WEST.—Beautiful large, front sunny room, plenty heat; phone, electricity, kitchen privileges; $12. Apt. 1.

163D, 439 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; convenience; beautiful location; references.

166TH, 470 WEST.—Light, airy, outside room, adjoining bath and telephone, in modern elevator apartment House, near all transportation lines; no other roomers. Jacobsen.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (81st.)—Large living room, connecting bedroom, facing Broadway; piano. Apt. 2.

CLARMONT AV., 150, (125th St.)—Neat room, to business lady or gentleman; elevator; improvements; $5. Apply Supt. Morningside 4713.

Large, light, clean room; tastefully furnished, top floor, elevator house, Morning 1178.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 114, (96th St.)—Large front room, 1 or 2 gentlemen or business couple. Phone Schuyler 8086.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, Apartment 10 North; exceptionally attractive rooms.

WEST END AV. 700, (68th.)—Front room; running water; $12. Riverside 9648.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants par 1st April nicely furnished sitting room, bedroom, and bath; must be on the west side, between 60th and 130th, west of Broadway preferred. State rent and further particulars to S 772 Times Downtown.

Wanted, by gentleman, well furnished, cheerful room in strictly private family affording comforts of a home; west side; no apartments; permanent; highest references. Address, stating terms and particulars, W 175 Times.

Business man (Catholic) wants nice large room in a refined family, (central); light breakfast desired; reference. Y 258 Times Annex.

Business man desires furnished room below 56th St.; references given; state price. W 199 Times.

Two young men, refined, want furnished room below 22d St., preferably with bath. Y 258 Times Annex.

Young couple, Hebrew desire room with bath, neighborhood 167th-168th Sts., west side. Phone Audubon 8599 after 6 P. M.

For April, studio or double room with piano; references. Lenox 7948.

Refined young lady would like a room with private family in city. W 160 Times.

Young gentleman desires nice, airy room, reasonable, west side. B 315 Times.

Unfurnished.

Young business man wants large outside room, electricity, modern, $7, west side, near Broadway. Rickard, 725 West 175th. Phone evenings Audubon 2540.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, exceptional service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

16 WEST 46TH ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; table guests.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, running water; meal bath; references.

118TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, with bath, board; references.

72D, 318 WEST. (RIVERSIDE.)
Large, handsome front room, overlooking river; private bathroom; excellent table.

97TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Famed Street.)—Unusual and delightful large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D ST., 174 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

82D, 121 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

100TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite, furnished, unfurnished, overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

150TH, 247 WEST.—Large, light rooms, strictly kosher table board; reservations for Passover. D. Jacobson, phone Morningside 4011.

BROADWAY, (111th St.)—Large, southern exposure, seventh floor, in refined small family. Cathedral 5825.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Charming Family House of High Standard.
90 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
60 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Booking Superiors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, modern; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Young business lady requires small room and board with lady or private family; 10th to 72d St. west. A 376 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; 1 hr. up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1182 W. Plains.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway. Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $36 to $40.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $60 and $65.
Suites for two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $56.

Middle-aged or elderly lady wanted to share apartment with young couple; good home; very reasonable terms. Address B., Grantwood, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

Summer board for three families and small children on farm within easy commutation distance; location near water preferred; must have modern conveniences; send full description and terms. Apartment 81, 623 West 113th St.

Accommodations for elderly people in a refined home; also bright, airy room; part of each. Apply 187 Delaware St., Flushing, L. I. Phone 653-J.

Young couple want one or two rooms and kitchenette, or board with 2 adults in family of two, New York. A 367 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISER—Educated, refined, experienced young lady graduate of N. Y. U.; has wide knowledge of advertising, publishing; also capable to act as secretary. W 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, executive; reliable take full charge office; produce real balance, statements, &c.; six years' experience. C 51 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent both; entire charge; confidential assistant; credits, collection correspondence; trust worthy; highly recommended; $35-$36. A 365 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, capable of taking entire charge of office; salary $250. Edna Leimbert, 1,446 Wilkins Av. Intervale 1976.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, controlling 25 boxes, trial balance; knowledge typewriting; reference; $30. K 805 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, all office details; two years' experience; references; salary $18. Blanche Schneider, 49 West 109th.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, trial balances, controlling accounts; entire charge. W 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT—Ledger clerk; executive ability; varied and large experience. A 400 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 5 years' experience; competent, conscientious; trial balance; $20. A 379 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; executive ability; confident; $35. K 194 West 24th St.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience; trial balance; controlling accounts. D. E., 505 Times Downtown.

CASHIER—Wanted, house to care for; good references. C., 545 Lexington Av.

CLERK OR CASHIER.—Young lady wants position, clerk or cashier, out of town. A 399 Times Harlem.

CLERK.—Retired superintendent, capable; years' experience; $12 night. O 439 Times Downtown.

CODIST, expert, disires position; highest credentials; (Liberty April 1.) C 49 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, age 23, experienced in newspaper, theatrical and publicity work, open to business offer. Write Y 249 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, exceptionally experienced in high grade hand embroidery, (colored and white,) crocheting, beading, lacee, open for engagement; could act as buyer. A 375 Times.

EXECUTIVE Organizer, Systematizer.—Collegian, several years' business experience; for past two years executive secretary of a large County Chapter War Relief Organization; capable of handling big position after insight into work. Y 240 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French gowns. Mme. Mariette, formerly with Thurn, 58 West 48th St., N. Y. City; private, no sign.

FILE CLERK, formerly in charge large Government filing department, seeks position with firm; familiar with all systems, particularly experienced in shipping. R 870 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, native American, 25, high school graduate, studied languages and music abroad, seeks position as governess in refined family. O 406 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, refined, experienced; 4 years' reference; $90 monthly. W 164 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American; excellent cook; daughter, 15; competent; references; $40. W 172 Times.

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CODIST, expert, disires position; highest credentials; (Liberty April 1.) C 49 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, age 23, experienced in newspaper, theatrical and publicity work, open to business offer. Write Y 249 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, exceptionally experienced in high grade hand embroidery, (colored and white,) crocheting, beading, lacee, open for engagement; could act as buyer. A 375 Times.

EXECUTIVE Organizer, Systematizer.—College graduate, several years' business experience; for past two years executive secretary of a large County Chapter War Relief Organization; capable of handling big position after insight into work. Y 240 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French gowns. Mme. Mariette, formerly with Thurn, 58 West 48th St., N. Y. City; private, no sign.

FILE CLERK, formerly in charge large Government filing department, seeks position with firm; familiar with all systems, particularly experienced in shipping. R 870 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, native American, 25, high school graduate, studied languages and music abroad, seeks position as governess in refined family. O 406 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, refined, experienced; 4 years' reference; $90 monthly. W 164 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American; excellent cook; daughter, 15; competent; references; $40. W 172 Times.

Wanted, by gentleman, well furnished, cheerful room in strictly private family affording comforts of a home; west side; no apartments; permanent; highest references. Address, stating terms and particulars, W 175 Times.

Business man (Catholic) wants nice large room in a refined family, (central); light breakfast desired; reference. Y 258 Times Annex.

Business man desires furnished room below 56th St.; references given; state price. W 199 Times.

Two young men, refined, want furnished room below 22d St., preferably with bath. Y 258 Times Annex.

Young couple, Hebrew desire room with bath, neighborhood 167th-168th Sts., west side. Phone Audubon 8599 after 6 P. M.

For April, studio or double room with piano; references. Lenox 7948.

Refined young lady would like a room with private family in city. W 160 Times.

Young gentleman desires nice, airy room, reasonable, west side. B 315 Times.

Unfurnished.

Young business man wants large outside room, electricity, modern, $7, west side, near Broadway. Rickard, 725 West 175th. Phone evenings Audubon 2540.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, exceptional service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

16 WEST 46TH ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; table guests.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, running water; meal bath; references.

118TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, with bath, board; references.

72D, 318 WEST. (RIVERSIDE.)
Large, handsome front room, overlooking river; private bathroom; excellent table.

97TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Famed Street.)—Unusual and delightful large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D ST., 174 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

82D, 121 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

100TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite, furnished, unfurnished, overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

150TH, 247 WEST.—Large, light rooms, strictly kosher table board; reservations for Passover. D. Jacobson, phone Morningside 4011.

BROADWAY, (111th St.)—Large, southern exposure, seventh floor, in refined small family. Cathedral 5825.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Charming Family House of High Standard.
90 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
60 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Booking Superiors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, modern; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Young business lady requires small room and board with lady or private family; 10th to 72d St. west. A 376 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; 1 hr. up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1182 W. Plains.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway. Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $36 to $40.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $60 and $65.
Suites for two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $56.

Middle-aged or elderly lady wanted to share apartment with young couple; good home; very reasonable terms. Address B., Grantwood, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

Summer board for three families and small children on farm within easy commutation distance; location near water preferred; must have modern conveniences; send full description and terms. Apartment 81, 623 West 113th St.

Accommodations for elderly people in a refined home; also bright, airy room; part of each. Apply 187 Delaware St., Flushing, L. I. Phone 653-J.

Young couple want one or two rooms and kitchenette, or board with 2 adults in family of two, New York. A 367 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY, (31,) thoroughly competent typist, with knowledge of bookkeeping; highly recommended; $30 to start. A 383 Times.

YOUNG LADY, competent, capable of taking charge of addressograph department; three years' experience. A. P., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, good judgment, trained and qualified for artistic or practical work, desires position. A. N., 67 Bleecker St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG woman of refinement desires position as companion to lady. W 126 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (90th.) Riverside 9408.

400 skilled cooks, butlers; Japanese. American agent, Kurihara, 604 6th Av. Bryant 7961.

COLORED HELP, 60, country references. Hope Agency, 68 Lenox Av. Harlem 9549.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT desires position as junior with C. P. A. firm; graduate Pace Institute Accounts; had no practical experience; expert stenographer and typist; appreciate trial. R 850 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, B. C. S., (age 23,) 3 years' experience as senior, 1 year as junior with C. P. A., several years' private accounting experience, references furnished, desires position with C. P. A. or public accountants; part or full time. O 401 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, many years' public accounting experience; firm that is unable to obtain monthly profit and loss statement and balance sheet, I could be of unusual service; salary $3,400.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AVE., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR
MISSES' DRESSES.

An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class garments. Liberal salaries, permanent position and splendid future possibilities.

APPLY
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 WEST 38TH ST.,
5TH FLOOR,
OR BY LETTER.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
offer
Exceptional Opportunities
to a number of
BRIGHT GIRLS
as
STOCK CLERKS.

Highest salaries to start with; rapid advancement.

Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 WEST 38TH ST.,
5TH FLOOR.

FINISHERS ON EVENING WRAPS AND COATS; HALF DAY SATURDAY. ROHN & RIENZO, 74 EAST 56TH.

FOLDERS.
Experienced timers paper pattern folders; steady employment; highest rate pay; special inducements. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th, 6th floor; Mr. Graffe.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small house, no washing; 2 adults, 1 child; high wages to responsible woman. Mrs. Robert Allen, Bayview, Duryea, N. Y. Telephone Kingsbridge 1266.

GIRLS AND WOMEN.
WORK TO INTEREST AMBITIOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS.
Such as women who did WAR WORK, and who WANT to EARN an INDEPENDENT living at GOOD PAY.
We have positions NOW OPEN for YOU in our GREAT Brooklyn plant, where we manufacture our SILK GLOVES, SILK UNDERWEAR and SILK HOSIERY. The goods you work on are BEAUTIFUL and the working conditions are MODERN in all respects. In such work you LEARN QUICKLY and gain RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
THE HOURS ARE
from 8 to 5:30, including 40 minutes for lunch. Saturdays to 12 NOON the year through.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
The employment we offer is attractive and permanent the year round.
THE WAGES ARE LIBERAL
and you SHARE in the PROFITS.
We are the largest concern in our lines.
APPLY IN PERSON AT
323 TAAFFE PLACE, BROOKLYN,
DeKalb Av. Line,
BETWEEN 8 A. M. AND 5 P. M.
COME NOW.
JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,
BROOKLYN.

GIRL.—Large mfg. concern wants bright, young girl as record clerk; must be accurate and capable of making neat figures; one with knowledge of typewriting, will receive preference; salary to start $12 a week. Address in own handwriting. A 528 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, BRIGHT, ACTIVE,
with working papers, for filing, errand and some clerical work; good place to learn; time bonuses; pleasant surroundings. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRL for light work in seed store filling seed packets and mail orders; also girl for office; good at figures. Vaughan's, 43 Barclay St.

GIRL.—Publishing house requires girl for hand addressing and office work; no experience necessary; good opportunity for bright beginner; $6 to start. W 188 Times.

GIRL, general housework; small family; other help. 136 West 76th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Respectable woman, between 30 and 45 yrs. as general worker in family of two; comfortable home. Apply today, between 11 and 1, or tomorrow (Friday) between 3 and 5 P. M., at Apartment 1-D, The Devonshire, 942 West 112th St.

HOUSEKEEPER (white), capable, willing to cook for 4 and tend all the work in basement; good pay; good home. Call mornings, 1 West 50th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; small family apartment; no washing; good wages; references. Call after 11, Hagemann, 265 West 81st St.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, to begin April 7; four in family; no washing; city references. Y 236 Times Annex.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced with large groups, write G. B., 1,516 Third Av.

KITCHENMAID, experienced; references; sleep out. Women's Club, 133 East 40th.

LADY, acquainted in the best New York society, to assist portrait painter with distinguished record to obtain commissions for portraits in oil; person qualified to cooperate successfully will be paid good commission; painter is highly qualified. With assurance of strict confidence, address Y 261 Times Annex.

LEDGER CLERK wanted immediately; young lady with experience on customers' ledger; state experience and salary desired. W 180 Times.

MESSENGERS FOR DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; 48; HALF DAY SATURDAY. ROHN & RIENZO, 74 EAST 56TH.

MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
APPRENTICES.
LIGHT WORKROOM; GOOD WAGES. APPLY DAILY.
BEST & CO. Employment Office, 7 West 38th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

BEST & CO.
require
STOCK GIRLS
AND
JUNIORS.

Good wages and a course of training to develop them for advancement.

Parents invited to call with daughters.

Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 38th St., 8:30 to 10 A. M.

MILLINERS
EXPERIENCED ON HIGH CLASS WORK
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

MILLINERY.
FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER
ON HIGH-CLASS TRIMMED HATS; $10 UP; ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF WORKROOM; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. B 286 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS. (SIZE 18.)
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES;
HIGH-CLASS COSTUME HOUSE.
MACK, KANNER & MILIUS,
136 MADISON AV.

MODELS.—Children's models, size 12, to try on coats; liberal salary. A. Portfolio & Co., 1,382 Broadway.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Experienced; permanent position. Frank H. Travis, 381 Madison Av., at 42d St.

NORLAND NURSE to take care of child 2 years old; must have good references. K 404 Times Downtown.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, young, refined girl, for boy of 4½; must have personal reference and experience. Call between 9:30 and 10 A. M., at 226 West 70th, Apt. 5A.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse, middle-aged preferred; apartment; Bronxville, N. Y. Address W. D. McLean, 281 Broadway. Phone Barclay 2260.

NURSE.
Experienced, for two children, age seven and three; good home; good wages. Wolf, 210 West 110th, or Phone Academy 187.

NURSE.—Undergraduate for small hospital; $30 monthly and maintenance. 221 East 57th Street.

NURSE, dental; intelligent, educated, experienced dental assistant or nurse; give references. 1 West 34th St., near Fifth Av.

NURSE.—Experienced in operating room for small hospital. Call 231 East 57th St.

NURSE, trained, baby 18 months. Metzner, 514 West 114th St., before 10; after 5.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Intelligent young woman, with education, capable to take charge of important phase of work with publishing concern; knowledge of Yiddish preferably one who can read and write Yiddish; please state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 256 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for record work in office of reliable corporation; must be good writer, quick and accurate figurer; ability to work adding machine desirable; salary $14; state age, experience, education. B 306 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for clerical work; knowledge of stenography; apply in own handwriting stating experience, age, and salary expected. B. F., 800 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State experience, salary expected; must be over 18; advancement. Box O, Box 395, City Hall Station, New York.

PACKERS AND WRAPPERS.
Young women over 18 years of age; experience not required. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

PATTERN CUTTERS,
experienced cutting original paper patterns of ladies' outer garments from illustrations in fashion magazines; good opportunity; steady employment for experienced and willing workers. Fashionable Dress, 170 8th Av.

SAKS & COMPANY,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR
WAISTS,
MISSES' SUITS AND COATS,
WOMEN'S DRESSES,
WOMEN'S SUITS,
VEILINGS,
AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE SALESWOMEN FOR
GLOVES,
VEILINGS,
JEWELRY,
HOSIERY,
LEATHER GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
ART EMBROIDERY,
WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES,
MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES,
WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS.
The above positions present excellent possibilities to experienced and ambitious women.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
5TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMAN,
Perfume and toilet goods; must be of prepossessing appearance and thoroughly experienced,
AT WANAMAKERS.
Apply Employment Office.

SALESLADY to sell toilet preparations in our store; no outside work or demonstrating; would prefer a girl young lady of good appearance; salary $12 to begin on a Simonson, 906 Fifth Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

SALESLADY to interview housekeepers of hotels in regard to pillows and mattresses, &c.; salary and commission. 2W 188 Times.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY wanted by Christian firm to sell fur; good reference necessary; good salary to right person. Y 254 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Young woman wanted at once as private secretary in financial house; must be highly efficient stenographer; quick, intelligent, alert, able to meet people, and of attractive personal appearance; salary to start $22, but there is no limit; reply should contain very complete information, covering experience, age, appearance, ability, &c. O 510 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY
for manager of important department in large magazine publishing company; high school education, refinement, executive ability and ability to do rapid stenographic work essential; hours 9-6, half day Saturday. B 207 Times.

SECRETARY.—If a well educated Southern woman, good personality, good tempered, thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and stenography, would care for an interesting position in a small Mississippi town, please communicate with Presbyterian, B 196 Times.

SECRETARY and stenographer in sales dept. of electrical concern; experience and initiative necessary. Wappler Electric Co., 173 East 87th.

SHIPPER WANTED, MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR.—Shipper, able woman to get out shipments; one who has filled similar position satisfactorily preferred; must have good judgment and initiative; $18 to start for the right party. Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

SHOE SALESWOMEN,
those with experience in high-grade shop,
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SOCIAL WORKER, resident, for Jewish club and in settlement house in connection with girls' home. Apply 319 East 17th.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.
require competent saleswomen for
UNTRIMMED HATS
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
RIBBONS
LACES
VEILINGS
Permanent position, with good salaries. Apply after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, West 42d St., near 5th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent
CASHIERS.
Good salaries. Apply at 9 A. M.
Supt.'s Office or by letter.

STENOGRAPHER, SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, competent and not afraid of responsibility; good opportunity for right party; liberal salary. Write Room 509, Gould Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS,
WITH EXPERIENCE,
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENOGRAPHER.
In large cotton converting house; must be experienced; excellent opportunity offered; only those capable of taking rapid dictation need apply. M. Lowenstein & Bros., 25-35 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—I want the nicest type of girl for position in advertising office, college graduate, have excellent references, neat appearance and pleasant personality; excellent opportunity for an intelligent girl; salary $20 to start. Write and state qualifications. B 282 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, accurate; preference given to one with experience on National advertising medium; or advertising agency; excellent chance for real ability. Lee Lash Studios, Longacre Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced, rapid, accurate stenographer; refined girl with good education and practical commercial experience; give details of experience, age, nationality, and religion. W 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good opportunity in dormitory, Christian office for intelligent young lady at $15 per week; state education, experience, and references. Box 461 Times, 1 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted in collection office of large publishing house; an exceptional opportunity for a girl with tact and initiative; salary to start $15. W 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, in the office of an importing house, willing to assist with detail office work; knowledge of Spanish preferred. Address, stating salary desired, Thurston & Braidich, 27 Cliff St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, Italian-English; young lady with some business experience wanted by banking office; good knowledge Italian essential; permanent position; good opportunity. O 497 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable woman, not under 25; thorough knowledge business English; must have years of experience and be capable of composition. Call, with references, between 11-1, Autry Sisters, 104 East 26th.

STENOGRAPHER
for wholesale silk ribbon house with some knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary expected. Write "Ribbons," 288 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright beginner, accurate at figures; excellent chance for advancement; hours 8:30 to 5:30, half day Saturday; state religion, age, salary, and references. Bet. L. J., 104 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat girl for Christian firm; with some experience; resident of Brooklyn preferred; salary $12 to $15. Address Steady Position, S 761 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start small salary, with great possibility advancement and chance learn accounting. Room 308, 1,431 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, some experience in automobile supply house. Apply after 9 A. M., Star Rubber Co., 1,769 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; a prominent New York City trust company wishes a stenographer. Write, stating salary expected, B 301 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for experienced young lady; write full details. W. C., 806 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST for export office; experienced, quick worker; give full details and salary expected. S 762 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience who knows how to spell; excellent opportunity for intelligent girl; state age, salary, and experience. H. L., box 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with some experience, or beginner; rapid and intelligent. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, O 506 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, intelligent, refined; year's experience. R 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly efficient, all general all-around correspondent, not afraid of hard work; salary $20. W. F., 415 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, well educated. Write full particulars and salary. Competent, 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, able to take technical dictation. K 583 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office, state age, salary, experience and religion. A 535 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for resident buyer's office; experienced; apply in person before 10 o'clock. John N. Biggins, 1,150 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Willing worker; must have some experience. Manhattan Wash Suit Co., 160 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, one with experience and reference preferred; $17. Apply 123 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in busy office; state age and full particulars. O 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $18. Apply K 610 Times Harlem.

STOCK CLERKS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE A NUMBER OF
YOUNG WOMEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE FOR STOCK WORK
IN THEIR VARIOUS READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT 8.

STOCK CLERKS.
Young women over 16 years of age, for mail order work; good opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., Corner Washington St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young girl, about 18, wanted; one studying stenography and typewriting in evenings. Call Room 611, 90 Broad St.

UNDERGRADUATE NURSE. — Apply 10 o'clock, N. Y. Orthopædic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR (plug board) and mail clerk, in large mfg. concern; state age and experience; salary $13 a week. A 559 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and file clerk, capable, energetic, and trustworthy; Brooklyn resident preferred. Apply 380 Wythe Av., corner South First St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced on switchboard, for large cloak and suit house; steady position and good pay for right party. A 174 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, one who can typewrite preferred; excellent opportunity. Box B 277 Times.

TYPISTS.
CLERICAL WORKERS,
STOCK GIRLS,
PACKERS,
YOUNG BEGINNERS.
Young women over 16 years of age may find satisfactory employment in our large mail order house; excellent opportunities furnish the means of rapid advancement according to ability. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPISTS.
We have a few good vacancies for typists; pay according to experience; rapid advancement for beginners.
Call at once.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, Inc.,
29 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPISTS.
Young women over 16 years of age, experienced or beginners; opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST.
Large company requires intelligent, capable young lady, about 21; Dictaphone, Graphic and must be able to figure; salary salary $14 at start; excellent opportunity for advancement; state qualifications. O 507 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted for work in bank; good salaries, pleasant surroundings and excellent possibilities for the future; write stating age and experience. Box W 258 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—To write aluminum name plates in large Fifth Av. publishing house; Pollard-Alling system used; standard keyboard; a church reference required. Leslie-Judge Co., 225 Fifth Av.

TYPIST to take charge of addressing and filing-in department; must be experienced L. C. Smith operator. Frank H. Travis, 381 Madison Av., at 42d St.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid; stenographer preferred, but not essential. Write Methodist Minute Men, 111 Fifth Av.

TYPIST.—Accurate, experienced, able to translate from and into Italian; state salary. B 294 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid, accurate worker; permanent position; pleasant surroundings. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 535 East 246th.

Christian Firm; must be accurate at figures. Longman & Martinez, 54 Maiden Lane.

TYPIST.—Experienced, accurate, competent. Madison Dress Co., 31 East 27th St.

WAITRESS for tea room; 10 to 2:30; no Sunday work. A. H. Wilkinson, 1 Madison Av.

WAITRESS in tea room and cafeteria; short hours. 18 West 43d St.

WOMAN to do cleaning 3 hours daily, 9 to 12, except Sunday; wages $5 weekly. Call between 9 and 12, Thursday, 9th floor south, 260 West 72d St.

WOMAN, middle-aged, for light work in institution. Write C. D., 1,013 3d Av.

WOMAN, generally useful cafeteria and tea room; short hours. 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG LADIES for egg canning; if you are a neat-appearing, courteous, energetic young lady and want a position with a well-established concern, apply to the E. Tiffin Co., Inc., 24 N. Moore St., N. Y. C., either Thursday or Friday.

YOUNG LADY in order dept. of large mercantile house; one familiar with taking orders over telephone preferred; good penmanship; state age, nationality and salary expected. Box 232, 1,619 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG LADY with some knowledge of stenography to look after filing, answer telephone; salary $13. Call Room 21, 9 Church St.

YOUNG LADY, quick and plain writer; must be accurate at figures; one who can take full charge of an office. Seligman, 120 West 23d St.

YOUNG LADY.—Bright, able to operate monitor switchboard; knowledge of stenography; salary $10 to start. B 299 Times.

YOUNG LADY in clerical department. Call Thursday morning, National Packing & Shipping Co., 120 West 20th St.

YOUNG WOMAN for candy shop, with some experience; no night or Sunday work. A. H. Wilkinson, 1 Madison Av.

YOUNG GIRL, to trim and wrap prints; salary $11; hours, 8:15 to 5:30. American Blue Print Co., 30 East 42d St.

15—SALESLADIES—15
experienced in following departments: Corsets, Gloves, Underwear, and infants wear; salary $18-$22, for our Broadway and 146th St. stores. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

Instruction.

WOMEN AND FOREIGN TRADE.

In a field where many women have attained remarkable success, there is a demand today for trained executives who have a thorough understanding of foreign trade principles and practice. A most practical means of obtaining this knowledge is through our well-known Course in Foreign Trade. The Director of the Course is Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Twelve weekly lectures and round-table discussions will be conducted by experts in foreign trade procedure on Wednesdays, from 5:30 to 7 P. M., in the auditorium at 115 Fulton St.

If your business experience has prepared you for a study of this character, or if you are vitally interested in the growing and profitable foreign trade positions which are opening up, send in your name and business address for the interesting booklet, "Foreign Trade, Today's Opportunity," which contains full information. No obligation, of course, is involved.

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Dept. 139 185 Madison Av.,
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A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY
to learn a profession that pays well—FILING. Join our class now forming and prepare yourself in four weeks to take a position where you will earn anywhere from $12 to $30 a week. We teach Filing and Indexing exclusively, and train you more thoroughly than you could be trained in an office. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Only filing school in the downtown business district. Choice of evening or afternoon classes now kept open. Call in order to give individual instruction, therefore enroll early. Call, write or phone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
THE SHAW-WALKER COMPANY,
66 Franklin St., near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservation at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
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Established 1909.

BOOKKEEPER. — Controlling accounts, salesmen's accounts, trial balance, &c.; must not be over 30 years of age; $30.
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STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. —Experienced both lines of work; have good personality to meet people; take charge small office; $25.
LAW STENOGRAPHER. Downtown legal firm; excellent opportunity; $22.
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HELP WANTED—Female.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT,
to solicit for public accountants; state age, education, and experience. S 708 Times Downtown.

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FOR A
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THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND TRAINED ADVERTISING MAN WHO CAN PREPARE COPY AND LAY-OUTS NEEDED AT ONCE. BRING SAMPLES OF YOUR WORK. APPLY SATURDAY, MARCH 29, BET. 4 AND 6 P. M.,
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DESIRED BY RAPIDLY GROWING HOUSE, MUST WRITE GOOD COPY AND HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF DRAFTING ADVERTISING, PRINTING EFFECTS, FOLDERS AND CIRCULARIZING NOVELTIES, ALSO SALES PROMOTION IN GENERAL. GOOD FUTURE FOR YOUNG MAN. STARTING AT MODERATE SALARY; WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. BOX O 510 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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THE LAUTER PIANO CO.,
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Newark, N. J.,
requires a good copy writer; college education and some advertising experience necessary. Apply by mail only to J. M. Cameron.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR who has an entree with theatrical trade, to represent a New York daily newspaper; must be energetic and a worker; exceptional opportunity and salary. B 278 Times.

ASSISTANT FOR SALES DEPARTMENT FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING AND GROWING CONCERN, BETWEEN 30 AND 35; ONE WHO HAS HAD GOOD COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE IN SALES CORRESPONDENCE WORK; POSITION REQUIRES CONSIDERABLE DETAIL; NECESSITY FOR INITIATIVE AND THOROUGHNESS; ONE WHO IS A SALES CORRESPONDENCE WORK GENERALLY; STATE PAST EXPERIENCES AND GIVE REFERENCES, BOTH AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY; SALARY TO START $30 WEEKLY; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; ADVANCEMENT ASSURED IF ABILITY IS DISPLAYED. B 862 TIMES ANNEX.

ATTORNEY having charge of legal and claim department of large casualty and surety company desires to employ lawyer assistant; must be capable of directing the efforts of and handling investigators and adjusters and of trying municipal and city court cases, and strictly up to date; none but a good, thorough-going lawyer and claim man combined need apply. Address R 712 Times Downtown.

BOND SALES MANAGER.
A man thoroughly familiar with the organizing of a selling force to market first mortgage bonds; salary and commission; must travel. "Bonds," A 525 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper wanted, one who has experience; one familiar with stock-ledger work preferred. Apply after 10 A. M., S. Miller & Son, 127 West 26th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large shirt house has opening for thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; one familiar with controlling materials; state in detail experience, references, salary, &c. B 314 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man with double entry experience, well versed in interest rate age and references. A 530 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in modern methods cost accounting and control accounts; man with piano factory experience preferred. B 228 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on cost accounting, wanted; knowledge leather manufacturing line preferred. A 532 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for small family hotel; prefer man with hotel desk experience. Apply Hotel Maryland, 104 West 49th St.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, with experience in food line required; state salary and experience. B 264 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Stock brokers customers' ledger; state experience and salary desired. Box O 490 Times Downtown.

BRUSHMAKER wanted who has thoroughly knowledge of boot manufacturing and handling Pickering and Leibig machines; steady position, good pay, big chance for advancement; state age, experience, references, and whether married; sobriety essential. X 391 Times Annex.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start.
Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.
Over 16 years of age as packers, wrappers and stock clerks; apply mornings.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

BOYS.—Bright, alert youths wanted as office boys and messengers by large bank; good chance for advancement for boys of energy and determination. White, stating age and salary expected, W 653 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—A large insurance corporation has several openings for bright, alert boys; excellent opportunities for advancement. In replying state age and education. R 685 Times.

BOYS.—Large American fire insurance company has vacancies for a few bright boys with high school educations; salary $45 per month. Write, stating age, R 718 Times Downtown.

BOY, as messenger and for general office work; must be ambitious and willing; chance for advancement; salary $9. Call Thursday morning, 9:30. The Harry Porter Company, Room 1205, 18 East 41st St.

BOY, bright and energetic, for general office work, with opportunity for advancement; not over 19; state salary and experience. B 302 Times.

BOY wanted to work in office and stockroom; good future for bright, ambitious boy; no experience necessary; state age and salary. O 479 Times Downtown.

BOY who can typewrite, make himself useful in office; good opportunity; state age and salary expected. R. V., 443 Times Downtown.

BOY to operate switchboard and do general office work; experience not necessary but helpful. Call for interview 9 A. M., Room 215, Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Place.

BOY, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS,
age 16, for general work around composing room; $9; good chance to learn trade. McCall, 236 West 37th.

BOY wanted in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; $9 per week to start. Call Buhre, 223 W. 43d St., 2d floor.

BOY wanted for clerical position in law office; answer own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired. A 363 Times.

BOY for credit dept. silk manufacturer. Y 256 Times Annex.

BOY, strong, experienced in woolen store; good reference. Oscar Mirsch, 56 West 23d.

BOY to office and for errands; salary $6. 872 Greenwich St.

CASHIER AND COST CLERK.—High school graduate; must be quick and accurate at figures; good opportunity to right man. Repetti, 514 West 36th.

CHAUFFEUR and wife, for housework; good reference. GROW, Forest Hills.

Hoich, 74 Ascan Av., Forest Hills.

CHAUFFEUR, drive trucks; only those experienced need apply. Call 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST, who knows process of manufacturing permanganate of potash by electrolysis. A 533 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY CLUB wishes to engage man and wife to act as steward and stewardess for May 1; previous experience necessary; submit references and state salary expected. Y 250 Times Annex.

CUTTER AND MARKER on children's coats. Y 262 Times Annex.

DESIGNER and cutter of popular and medium priced corsets; one who understands buying of raw materials; state reference, experience, and age; an interest in the business to right party. J. G., P. O. Box 1181, Hartford, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN, several, wanted on map and chart work; good opportunity; bring samples. Mr. Warner, 239 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

EDITORIAL WRITER. Wan ted: write and is willing to make deep study of manufacturing and distributing methods in shoe and men's wear, including style trend, retail selling methods, can obtain a lucrative and permanent position with an old-established trade paper. A 530 Times.

ENGINEER.
Licensed day man, for Brooklyn factory; 12 hours per day; steady work; state experience, reference, wages. B. E., 607 New York Times, Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK.
Young man, about 18, in wholesale house; good penman. K. R., 295 Times.

EXPORT and import corporation will employ a man with thorough knowledge and practical experience in export business; must be capable to act as manager; applications treated confidentially and should contain full particulars. Corporation, N. Y. Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT
for motor truck assembling plant; must be experienced and have some engineering ability. A. X. 907 Times.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, young man, who is willing to start at a moderate salary and grow with the business; must locate in Paterson, N. J., give age, nationality, references, and salary in first letter. Address 61 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

GLASS BEVELER.—Good all-around man in bevaling shop; pay more than union wages. Louis Myers, 181 Lafayette St.

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LARGE CASUALTY COMPANY WANTS YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN CASUALTY WORK, INCLUDING THE SETTLING OF CLAIMS; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY COMPENSATION LAWS. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, SALARY AND REFERENCES. P. A., 419 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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JUNIOR ASSISTANTS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines.
Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

KNITTER WANTED.
COMPETENT, TO TAKE CHARGE OF CIRCULAR KNITTING DEPARTMENT. SPRING BEARD AND LATCH NEEDLES; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN MAKING WORSTED, SILK, AND ARTIFICIAL SILK JERSEYS; STATE FORMER EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Y 252 TIMES ANNEX.

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MAN wanted to take care of garden, flowers, horse and cow and be generally useful around place; cottage. Address by letter, E. E. T., Room 600, Tribune Building.

MAN, bright, active, under 30, rapid, good penman, quick at figures; clerical work, keep cash. Write particulars and salary. B. C., 450 Times.

MAN who is capable of managing the wholesale butter and egg department; only one having experience need apply; state references, experience, and salary. B 287 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
men experienced designing and detailing machinery; can take several good men; in answering state exper

HELP WANTED—Male

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We will make you skilled draftsman in 12 weeks. There is a real demand for mechanical draftsmen. The only school in New York giving day or night courses. Write, call, or telephone today. East Side Branch Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St., New York. Phone Lenox 6031.

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(1) Large downtown organization; bonus; $18 to $20.
(1) Live in public institution; board and washing; $55 per mo.
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Head steno., $25-$30; steno. and dictaphone operator, $20; steno. and bkpr., $25; multigrapher and typist, $20. Beware of imitations.

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Experienced in Forwarding Dept. of Export House.....$35 to $40.
ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN, $25; accounts and collections; many others; boys. Main 1st. Flatiron Bldg.

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CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1915 TOURING.
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PACKARD 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 4-PASS., 1917, VICTORIA TAN.
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1,700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1882.

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1917 "DESOTO" cabriolet.
PACKARD "38" limousine, like new.
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1916 CADILLAC Touring.
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TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 960-966 Circle.

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BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (67th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

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CADILLAC 1917 SPORT MODEL.
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CADILLACS.
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CHANDLER, late 1916 seven passenger, fully equipped; a real bargain. Apt. D, 3,380 Bergen, 2,477 Boulevard, Jersey City.

CHEVROLET 1918 model Chummy roadster, 5-cylinder, like new, two spare tires, private garage. Call evenings and Sunday. F. H. Mitchell, 15 Leighton Av., Yonkers. Phone 5071 Yonkers.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, duplex drive car; fine condition throughout; has been used very little; paint practically new; Miss A.'s car; owner, leaving town, will sacrifice at $1,750. Telephone Columbus 8725.

DETROIT ELECTRIC demonstrating car; 1918 model; $3,978 car; new battery; paint; car is as good as new; real bargain at $3,350. Detroit Electric Car Co., 20 Central Park West, N. Y.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918, duplex drive; new battery; new paint. Mr. L.'s car; $1,750. See this car at 20 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918, duplex drive; new battery; new paint; Dr. R.'s car; $1,900. Car can be seen at 20 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, 1916, duplex drive; recently repainted; battery in good condition; big bargain at $1,250; Mrs. F.'s car. 20 Central Park West, New York.

FIAT touring; like new; bargain. Garage, 11 West 47th St. Bryant 7516.

FIAT 1917 touring; almost new. Gothic Garage, 239 East 56th.

Franklin Chummy, latest series; 4,607 miles. Franklin Runabout 1917, 2-pass., repainted. Franklin Touring, 1917, demountable rims. Franklin Limousine, 1917 special bargain. Franklin Sedan 1917, very fine. Jeffery Sedan, 6 cyl., Chesterfield, $625. National Highway Six, very classy $775. Oldsmobile, 4 cyl., 1916 Coupe, 6 tires, like new, and 2 extras; $375.
Murray 8, 1917, beautiful 4-pass. sport roadster, disappearing seats; painted yellow. Franklin Used Car Dept.,
1,778 Broadway. Circle 1417. Kuhl, Manager.

225 West 58th St., 4th Floor; Take Elevator.

FORD.—We have 20 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also 1, 1½ and 1¾ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on new cars; time payment date if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,956-2,003 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3306.

FORDS 1919, new, all models; small payment down; balance easy monthly; no extra charge; immediate deliveries. O 1250 Times Bronx.

FORD cars on an easy-payment plan; small amount down; balance $10 weekly; straight delivery. Phone Bronx 4100.

FRANKLIN SEDAN, Series 9, excellent condition; 4 new cord tires; will reasonable. A. B. Williams, 53 3d Av., Newark, N. J.

HAYNES 1918 Sedan; wire wheels, extra tonneau top, equipment all first class; price $1,650. Phone Col. 8761.

HUDSON 1918 super six seven-passenger, latest model touring; excellent condition; practically new; bargain for one who wants good car; private owner. W 854 Times Downtown.

HUDSON, 1918, four-passenger speedster, also two-passenger; also 1917 four-passenger speedster. Roakam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX MODEL, LATE 1918. Almost new; extra new tire; must sell; opportunity; $1,675. Ripperth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON, 1918 Cabriolet; 1918 touring; 1917 speedster; bargains. Cook-Mascolmell, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1916, Runabout Landau; almost new; make offer. Owner, O 484 Times Downtown.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan, 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE 1917, touring; perfect condition; $750. Call and see this car, 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, 1918 model; $850. 1,778 Broadway, (67th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

LIBERTY 4-passenger chummy roadster, 1917, excellent condition. Phone Spring 1200.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 LIMOUSINE.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

RED touring; almost new; many extras; 1915. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,956 Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE touring; exact type; latest importation; absolutely perfect. Riverside Auto Exchange, 1,667 Broadway. Circle 9669.

MARMON 1917 Chummy roadster with wheels; perfect. Roakam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 four-passenger, like a new car; $2,200. Elephant 3021.

MARMON 1918 touring; complete new. Monte Circle 5862.

MERCEDES Limousine, 1914, shaft drive; cost $10,000. Sell Vanderbilt.

MERCER speedster; like new; fully equipped. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,956 Broadway.

MERCER 22-72, seat 1,000 miles; rear-mount engine, special; almost new; exceptional. Roakam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MERCER 4-passenger speedster; Victoria top; almost new; cost thousands. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 roadster. Mr. Davis, 5866 Vanderbilt.

MURRAY 8, 4 passenger speedster; looks like Rolls-Royce; perfect. 1,930 Broadway.

NATIONAL Newport model roadster; excellent condition; fully equipped; extras; price, $1,000. Wheat, 817 West 174th.

OLDSMOBILE, 1918, coupe landaulet, perfect, doctor's car; dealers ignored. Owner, Henderson, Jeweler, Coney Island. Phone Coney Island 1781.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.
Reconditioned and guaranteed; exceptional offerings. WILLYS OVERLAND INC., Broadway and 60th St.

OWEN Magnetic Brougham; perfect condition; reasonable. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 twin six, seven-passenger limousine; mechanically perfect; repainted; has been in dead storage with Packard Motor Car Co., L. L.; car must be kept to be appreciated; owner has car six months; Machine Co., 30 West 60th St., N. Y.

PACKARD 1917 with Fleetwood town top; just thoroughly overhauled and in fine condition. O. L. Alexander, 7 Broadway, New York City. Bowling Green 5400.

PACKARD 1916 touring, 3-38, 7-passenger; run 4,000 miles; practically new; no dealers. Phone Circle 2953, Apartment 1-B.

PACKARD 2-35 Twin Six touring, 1917, almost new. Roakam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1917, 7-passenger touring; like new, 1,778 Broadway, (67th.) Circle 1417.

PEUGEOT Sedan, 18-horse; almost new; exceptional bargain. Roakam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 3-38 7-passenger; perfect condition throughout; bargain. Roakam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 48 Limousine, perfect throughout. Roakam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4 passenger touring; perfect condition; bargain at $800. 1,930 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 touring; like limousine; bargain. Coon-McConnell, 1,700 Broadway.

RENAULT ROADSTER,
in A1 condition, with top, windshield, shock absorbers. F. Manuel, 1805 Beekman.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car, $1,500. Mr. Best, 2880 Vanderbilt.

1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 REO 7-PASSENGER.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON 34 TOURING.
1916 MERCER 4-PASS. TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1906.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED, GUARANTEED.
CLOSED AND OPEN MODELS.
8 CYL.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
413 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7000.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham, leather collapsible back, seven passenger; new; 1917; unable to take delivery; export; sacrifice. Baum, 415 W. 55th. Columbus 7000.

STEARNS-KNIGHT tacoabout; just overhauled; very sporty new car; guarantee; new shoes, extras; bargain. Silent Knight Motor Repair Co., 649 West 52d.

STUTZ touring, 1917 model; thoroughly overhauled; newly painted; beautiful condition; Victoria top, slip covers, two extra wire wheels, two windshields, trunk rack; unusual bargain; private owner; 22,000 miles.

STUTZ 1917, 6 passenger touring, perfect in every respect; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ SEDAN.—We must sell for owner this beautiful car at once; make cash offer. 1930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 speedster. 1,778 Broadway, (67th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

STUTZ 1917 runabout, wire wheels; elegant bargain. Roakam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Before deciding—it will pay you to look over our stock of Used Oldsmobiles and other makes.
Oldsmobile Co. of New York,
Used Car Department,
221 West 58th St.
Phone Columbus 8080.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS AT SACRIFICE.
MACK 1915 3½-ton; Mack 1914 5-ton.
ACME 1917 2-ton, chain drive; body; SALLY WIESBADER, INC.,
227 West 49th St. Tel. Columbus 4896.

TRUCK.—1917 Mack, 3½ tons; good body; good running order; sacrifice. 413 East 151st. Melrose 9100.

Automobiles to Rent.

Automobile busses for hire; capacity twelve to sixteen passengers; also Packard twin six limousines; inquiries solicited. Naughton & Mulgrew, 163 East 83d. Phone Plaza 8100.

BUICK coupe, with Rumbler top, attractive for doctor, salesman. 968 Rhinelander.

CADILLAC, classy seven passenger limousine, $3 hour, day, week, month. Col. 5679.

LANDAULET, handsome limousine, by day, week or month; owner drives. 968 Rhinelander.

MINERVA town car for hire by week or month. Telephone Astoria 1567.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. G. M. & G., 1,956 Broadway.

PACKARD Twin Six, owner drive, for hire monthly. S. J., 1,921 34 Av.

PACKARD seven-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Plaza 8200.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Best, 2880 Vanderbilt.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.
Wanted, 50 cars in good condition, $400 to $3,000. If you can show bill of sale, will buy at once; cash waiting. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,956 Broadway.

BUICK.—Bargain for cash, Buick touring 1917, 5-pass. Write, stating price, address and hour. Feast, 36 West 65th.

CADILLAC wanted by private party; must be late model, first-class condition; agents not considered; state lowest price, particulars. Box C. M., 104 East 14th St.

CADILLAC, Pierce, Marcer, or Stutz. Room 201, 527 4th Av.

FORD touring or Buick 5-passenger; 1917-1918. All mechanical condition; private; will pay cash right. If reasonable, dealers, gyps, don't answer. Y 960 Times Annex.

LANCIA late model runabout wanted. Carruthers, 15 Broad St. Phone 5161 Hanover.

PRIVATE PARTY wants Buick or Dodge 1918; cash waiting; dealers ignored. B 200 Times.

SMALL car, landaulet body preferred; be quick. Write Cleary, 120 Sherman Av.

WANTED by private party, 1918 or 1919 Cadillac or Packard; seven-passenger; mechanically perfect; lowest price and particulars; no dealers. A 976 Times Harlem.

WANTED TO RENT A SMART LANDAU-LET, MONTHLY. TELEPHONE BONZON, 3015 PLAZA.

Automobile Supplies.

TIRES: SAVE 30%, 40%, 50%.
Fisks, Goodriches, Endurance, McGraws, Marathons, Diamonds, Firestones, and many other good makes; also
CORD TIRES—BEST MAKE.
Sizes: 32x3½, 32x4, 34x4, 33x4½, 35x5, 37x5, 32x6½, 34x6½.
Above are "Best Buy" this year.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,746 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the EDISON Automobile School in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $45; with Driving, $65. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. 1. Phone Circle 3310.
THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
226 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in the world for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ARMINGTON AUTO SCHOOL, 990 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $65.00.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
1121 BEDFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Chastney, Capt. C. R., from Bureau of Steam Eng. to Asst. Dir. as recruiting duty.

Chase, Capt. J. V., from command of the Minnesota to Wash. and report to Chief of Bureau Ordnance.

Gillispie, Lt. Comdr. G. S., from receiving ship at New York to the Cale, as navigator.

Gopsill, Lt. Comdr. H. O., from the N. Dak. to Wash. and report to President Board of Inspection and Survey.

Hagg, Lt. Comdr. R. R., (retired,) to the United States via Giuseppe Verdi.

Lane, Lt. Comdr. J. H., to Texas, Lt. Col. Medical from active duty.

Logan, Lt. Comdr. W. A., assigned to command the Santa Teresa.

Reuch, Lt. H., to Philadelphia Naval Hosp.

Reynolds, Lt. J. A., to the Comfort.

Dovey, Lt. H. L., to the Nebraska.

Bell, Lt. R. F., to the receiving ship at New York.

Everett, Lt. S. H. E., will report to Comdr. of Cruiser and Transport Force.

Theis, Lt. J. H., to naval troop transport.

Saxon, Lt. R. B., to 15th N. D.

Rawlings, Lt. N. A., and McDiarmid, Lt. E. S., to Norfolk Navy Yard in Industrial Dept.

Maine, Lt. W. C., to Charleston Navy Yard in Industrial Dept.

Wallin, Lt. H. N., to New York Navy Yard in Hull Div.

Haas, Lt. L., to New York in office superintending constructor.

Haley, Lt. A. H., and Dean, Lt. G. S., to Brooklyn.

Schenbury, Lt. C., to "General Alava" Yard Craft.

Evans, Lt. J. G., to command receiving ship at Cavite and Mochican.

Gilbert, Lt. C. P., to Naval Station at Cavite.

Rose, Lt. G. E., to the Birmingham.

Martin, Lt. G. A., to command the Iroquois.

French, Lt. W. H., to the Wadsworth.

Winterbottom, Lt. J. A., to Nav. Med. Sup. Depot, Brooklyn.

Bumara, Lt. M., to the Panther.

Pearon, Lt. T., to continue treatment at British Nav. Hosp. at Gibraltar and report at Base 9 upon completion of treatment.

Davies, Lt. A. E., to staff of Base 7.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I HEREBY give notice that my wife, Rose Migden, has left my household, 628 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, March 17, 1919, and am not responsible for any debts incurred by her. Sam Migden.

FOR SALE.

WARDROBE SAMPLE TRUNKS (two) Wanted.—Suitable for dresses, about 68 inches high. Co-Ed Dressmakers, 14 East 23d St.

Fluff rug manufacturing plant, also attractive agency in West New York; can be bought right. N 830 Times Downtown.

Furniture.

Rugs.—Private sale of group of fine Oriental Rugs to settle estate. Inspection by appointment only. Apply Alexander, 7 West 47th St. Bryant 6100.

A mahogany rollup desk, $10; oak flattop, $7; typewriter desk, $7.50; typewriter, $20; tables, chairs, filing cabinets. 40 Cortland St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Comptometer, surroughs, Monroe, Calculating and Adding Machines. I offer for sale and rent, Comptometer, Calculating and other Adding Machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Banner, 50 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

Wanted for storage purposes, metal portable building, 30x40 feet, more or less, or equivalent total; will pay cash. Write or wire J. S. Conroy, 4,415 Lake Park Av., Chicago, Ill.

PAINTINGS.

Want to buy important examples only by prominent American and European artists; no dealers; state description, size, and fullest particulars. N 19 Times.

Furniture wanted; 24x by full value, complete apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place, Stuyv. 3783.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NON-VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $6.00.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP.
Initial Payment Applies If Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
220 Broadway, at Fulton St. TEL. 6400
20 E. 42d St., opp. Madison Av. 3 FRANKLIN.

Government Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TO highest bidder, Federal Government Building, basement door, 45 Broadway, New York City, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, March 27, 1919, consisting of full office equipment in good order, little used; recently purchased: Desks, office tables, office chairs, filing cabinets, typewriter desk lamps, desk trays, (Underwood, L. C. Smith, and Remington) Typewriters, and a general assortment of office furniture; library bureau desks, card and filing systems, posting boards, etc. The most modern business methods of filing, used in every branch of business, churches, and by the profession; electric mimeograph machine and supplies. Open for inspection all day, Wednesday, March 26. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to award to the highest bidder or otherwise, as the best interests of the Government may appear.

SALE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—There will be a public sale of U. S. Government property at Local Board No. 161, SALE TO BE HELD March 31, 1919, 10 o'clock in the morning, at No. 163 East 111th St., N. Y. City. The following articles will be sold: One Underwood Typewriter No. 5, three flat top oak desks, (almost new,) one swivel chair, one oak typewriter desk, (double,) one Fairbanks scale, one letter files, desk blotters, (7,) 6 double glass ink wells, clip board, wire waste paper baskets, wire letter trays, loose leaf binders, clip boards, rubber stamps, letter filing cases, one pencil sharpener, envelopes, waste paper. Property can be seen up to the time of the sale, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Board, 163 East 111th St., New York City. Certified checks or postal money orders must be inclosed with bid. Colonel L. KESSLER, Chairman.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding possession thereof under the Act, I have seized and hold

BONDS.

	Interest.	Date.	Maturity.	Amount.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. First Mortgage	4½%	Jan.-July	1944	$50,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Louisville & Nashville Coll.	4%	May-Nov.	1952	28,000
Atlantic & Danville R. R. First Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1948	30,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Equipment, Series "H"	4½%	Apr.-Oct.	1923	10,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Equipment, Series "I"	4½%	Apr.-Oct.	1923	10,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Equipment, Series "J"	4½%	June-Dec.	1923	10,000
Baltimore & Ohio Refunding Mortgage	4½%	Apr.-Oct.	1948	23,000
Birmingham Ry., Light & Power Co. General Refunding	4½%	June-Dec.	1954	11,000
Broadway & Seventh Av. R. R. First Mortgage	5%		1943	3,000
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 4-5% First Mortgages	5%	Feb.-Aug.	1950	50,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey General Mortgage	5%	Jan.-July	1987	5,000
Central Pacific Ry. First Refunding Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1949	120,000
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. & A., Division L. Cons. Mtge.	4%	Jan.-July	1989	5,000
	($100.00 in coupons not attached.)			
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. General Mortgage	4½%	Mar.-Sept.	1992	75,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Convertible	6%	Feb.-Aug.	1946	25,000
Chicago & Alton R. R. Refunding Mortgage	3½%	Apr.-Oct.	1949	5,000
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. General Mortgage	3½%	May-Nov.	1987	5,000
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Cons. Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1952	50,000
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. First Mortgage	5%	June-Dec.	1969	50,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. First Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1949	100,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. General Mortgage	4%	Jan.-July	1989	100,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Refunding	4%	Apr.-Oct.	1934	50,000
Chicago Union Station Company First Mortgage	4½%	Jan.-July	1963	50,000
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R. R.	4%	F. M. A. N.	1940	10,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Gen. Mtg.	4%	June-Dec.	1993	5,000
Colorado & Southern Ry. Refunding & Ext.	4%	May-Nov.	1929	50,000
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York Convertible	6%	M. J. S. D.	1920	25,000
Delaware & Hudson Co. First & Refunding Mortgage	4%	May-Nov.	1943	100,000
Detroit & Mackinac R. R. First Lien	4%	June-Dec.	1995	50,000
Detroit Terminal & Tunnel First Mtge.	4½%	May-Nov.	1961	50,000
Erie Railroad Co. General Lien	4%	Jan.-July	1996	50,000

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY Certificate No. A39433 for two shares of preferred stock issued in the name of John T. Laughlin. All persons are hereby notified to show cause why a new certificate should not forthwith be issued in lieu of the certificate above described. J. O. Hobby, Jr., Treasurer.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock Certificate No. G76469 for 10 shares in the name "Caroline E. Gregory." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Caroline E. Gregory, care Robinson & Orr, 419 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LOST—Two gentleman's platinum rings, one set with pear-shaped diamonds, round diamond centre; other set with 3 round diamonds, ruby centre, and flat gold cigarette case, vicinity Reisenweber's. Initials W. B. T. Liberal reward; return Lost Articles, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—$400 reward for return of flexible diamond and pearl bracelet and a gold chain bracelet with three small diamond charms, lost Monday night on East Fifty-first street. Carlton Co., 634 5th Av.

LOST—Stock: 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred certificate B-14624, registered in the name of Mrs. Edna Billings Gemmill. Finder please notify Babcock, Rushton & Co., 7 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Liberal reward; between 52d St. and Madison Av., Belmont Theatre and Ritz Carlton, Monday night, long diamond and pear shaped onyx earring; liberal reward if returned to Ritz-Carlton cashier.

LOST—Platinum brooch set with kunzite and pearl, lost at Delmonico's or vicinity on Tuesday, March 23, 1919; liberal reward and no questions asked. Return to Delmonico's, 1 East 44th St.

LOST—Saturday, about 4 o'clock, March 22, navy discharge, army discharge, passport, $200 postal savings certificate. Finder please bring to W. C. C. B., 55 West 27th St., or telephone Murray Hill 5655 and ask for Miss Moore. Lost by William Priester.

LOST—Tuesday, March 25, smoked pearl opera glasses, with detachable extension handle, in small crochet silk bag, between Gramercy Park and 41st St.; liberal reward. Hawes, phone Gramercy 1001.

LOST—On Tuesday night, between 22d and 36th Sts., pocketbook containing English, French, and American bills and checks; liberal reward if returned to owner. Telephone Gilson, Rector 6070.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Saturday night, between the Waldorf-Astoria and the George M. Cohan Theatre and Biltmore Hotel. Leave at cashier's desk, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and receive reward.

LOST—Tuesday evening, 181st and Broadway or on Fifth Av. bus, leather wallet bearing name W. Zwiener, containing sum of money; liberal reward for return. Phone Zwiener, St. Nicholas 3130.

LOST—Saturday evening in or near the 42d St. and 5th Av. library an envelope purse containing a post office order for $32, a latch key, and $5; liberal reward. Phone Murray Hill 5689.

LOST—Will the young lady who took beaded bag from lounge at Claridge Hotel Monday evening return to 108 West 78th St. and receive liberal reward?

LOST—In a taxicab between 104th and 9th Sts., a folding kodak in case; finder please deliver at 14 West 9th St, N. Y.; suitable reward.

LOST—Brown Marten fur neckpiece, between 48th and 50th Sts., 5th and 6th Avs., Tuesday; reward. Return 547 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4D, Morningside 1231.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, set with diamonds and sapphires, Penn. Station, Monday night; reward. Return Hopkins, 1 Madison Av., Room 5200.

LOST—Diamond bar pin with 3 capuchon sapphires, March 25, vicinity 93th and 96th and Madison Av; liberal reward. Miss Brainard, 39th St. Theatre.

LOST—Circle of amethyst set in silver, belonged to face of watch, March 22, between Plymouth Theatre and Hotel Majestic. Return Hotel Majestic. Reward.

LOST—Either in Maillard's or on west side of 42d Av. to 50th St., or in Stearn's shop, small gold purse; reward. Schuyler 6647.

LOST—Lady's gold ring, containing 3 pearls. Finder please return cashier, Hotel Commodore, and receive reward.

LOST—Brooch, circle of pearls; heirloom; reward. Ethel M. Bailey, Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—March 25 on 5th Av., between 54th and 57th Sts., sable scarf marked Revillon; reward. Telephone Plaza 655.

LOST—Graduated string pearl beads, Sunday, between 59th-170th; reward. Rector 9230.

LOST—Seventh Regiment war veteran badge. Please communicate with Gen. H. W. Freeman, South Orange, N. J.

LOST—Roll of bills, two checks, Tuesday night, between the Garden Restaurant and 47th St.; liberal reward. Columbus 2425.

LOST—Lady's fur neck piece, 86th St., crosstown, Tuesday; reward. Return M. G., 330 West End Av.

LOST—Bunch of keys, March 25, in leather case, between City Hall and Times Square; liberal reward. Spring 4910.

LOST—On March 25, a diamond link bracelet; $30 reward if returned to Morris, Hotel Leonori, Madison Av. and 63d St.

LOST.—Diamond watch, oblong, three large diamonds, line of rubies; very liberal reward. Mrs. Harris, 104 East 56th.

LOST—Taupe fox fur, under grand stand, near 90th St.; reward. Capt. C. E. Carter, Schuyler 7212.

LOST—March 24, sheath, containing small diamond stones for sword pin; reward. Phone 1960 Worth.

LOST — Tuesday evening, diamond brooch, New Amsterdam Theatre; keepsake; reward. Lynch, 2,316 Gleason Av.

LOST—Diamond and platinum bow knot pin, Sunday; reward. Telephone Schuyler 6220.

LOST—On leaving subway train, skunk scarf; suitable reward. Phone Rector 0317.

LOST—Gold brooch, Wednesday, Sterns or 42d St.; reward. Fink, 1 West 69th St.

LOST—Black handbag, Monday, 59th St. car. Reward. 62 West 87th. Schuyler 8123.

LOST—Beaded bag, Monday morning, 110th St.; reward. David, 315 5th Av.

$100 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarfpin, lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. P. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 36 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest, size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlvraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$100 REWARD.

Return gold mesh bag, diamond frame; contained $11 in money and 1 key; lost at Ritz-Carlton Hotel or Colony and Harris Theatre, eve. March 25; no questions asked; Return Reed and Barton, Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 378 Fifth Av.

$100 REWARD

for return platinum lorgnette with handle studded with square diamonds; lost during parade around 83d St. E. de B., 100 West 86th St. Circle 3084.

$500 REWARD for solitaire diamond ring, set in platinum with diamond-mounted shanks, lost about March 12th. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

REWARD—Return ladies' gold purse; lost Plaza Hotel, March 24. Telephone 5687 Circle. Cordley.

Found.

FOUND—Gold ring in Grand Central Station. Call, with description, Rockefeller Institute.

FOUND—A sum of money, 5th Av.-84th St.; send description. C 55 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STRAYED from in front of house Tuesday afternoon during parade, a little tan Pekingese dog. Finder will receive a reward of $50 by returning dog to Mrs. E. M. Breitung, 16 East 76th. Or call Rhinelander 2873.

LOST—Maltese dog, white, brown spots, brown, black ears; reward. 311 West 97th St.

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MOTHER DIES WITH 2 CHILDREN IN FIRE

Rescues One Child and Is Burned to Death Trying to Save Others.

FATHER ALSO INJURED

Vainly Tries to Help Wife When Flames Destroy Home While Family Sleeps.

Mrs. Louise Mercier, 34 years old, gave her life in a vain attempt to save her three children when fire destroyed her home in Gracie Avenue, Richmond Hill Circle, Queens, early yesterday. Two of the children also perished. They were Lonia, aged 6, and Helen, aged 3. George Mercier, the husband and father, and Emily, aged 8, the other child, got out of the house, both are in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. The child is in a serious condition, but Mercier will recover.

Mercier, from his hospital cot, charged that the city firemen were more than an hour in reaching the blaze. Records of the Fire Department show that the apparatus responded as quickly as possible. Acting Chief George Kavanaugh, of the Fifty-first Battalion, in whose district the fire occurred, said he reached the scene within eight minutes after receiving the alarm and found one company already there.

Mrs. Mercier discovered the fire about 5 A. M., according to the account given the police and aroused her husband. He found escape by the stairway cut off, smashed a window in the bedroom and jumped to the ground, directing his wife to bring the children into that room, which was not then afire, and drop them down to him and then jump herself.

As he landed on the ground Mercier saw a man passing along the road and called on him for aid. The man peeled off his overcoat, Mercier having on nothing but his pajamas, and the two men held the coat under the window as a lifenet. Into it Mrs. Mercier safely dropped little Emily, but the child had already been badly burned on the hands, face, head, and one foot. Mrs. Mercier turned back to get the other children. When she did not reappear Mercier tore down a section of a picket fence surrounding his house, and, with the help of the other man, raised it to the window, using the pickets as rungs in a ladder.

He started through the window, when a sudden burst of smoke and flame hurled him out of the window to the ground below. In landing, he sprained his ankle. Neighbors kept him from trying to go back again. The roof and upper floor collapsed, carrying the bodies of Mrs. Mercier and the two younger children with it. Their bodies were not found for several hours.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mercier, a signalman employed by the Long Island Railroad, did not get home from work until 2 A. M. Then he looked at the fire in the kitchen range and fixed the dampers for the night. Everything appeared in good order. He declared, however, that the fire evidently originated on the lower floor, but he does not know whether it started inside or outside the house. He says that a workman whom he had employed about the place threatened on Monday to "get hunk" with him because he told the man he would get no money if he did not complete his work faster. The police are investigating this statement.

COMPLETE DR. WISE FUND.

$100,000 Quota Contributed Here for Hebrew Union College.

New York City's quota of $100,000 toward the fund of $300,000 sought in the United States for the support of the work of the Hebrew Union College and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, of Cincinnati, is assured. This announcement was made yesterday at the final meeting of the Dr. Isaac M. Wise Centenary Campaign workers at the Hotel Biltmore, where the teams reported receiving contributions amounting to $77,000. The remaining $23,000 was pledged by the teams of Temple Emanu-El and of Temple Beth-El.

The organizations which went "over the top" of their quotas were the Central Synagogue, Temple Israel of Harlem, the New Synagogue, Shaaray Tefila, Temple Rodeph Sholem, Temple Israel of Brooklyn, Temple Israel of Far Rockaway, and Temple Israel of New Rochelle. Other synagogues, which have not reached their quota, will continue their work until the desired amount is reached.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Unity Club, Brooklyn, the Brooklyn delegation pledged itself to underwrite the balance of the amounts allotted to each synagogue. Those present included Rabbis of Brooklyn congregations, Judge Edward Lazansky, Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and David M. Bressler.

The Campaign Committee, in announcing that there had been more than 1,000 subscribers to the fund, as compared to an average of forty-six in previous years, stated that its offices would remain open indefinitely to receive further reports and subscriptions. Checks and communications should be forwarded to the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Campaign Committee, Room 210, Times Building, Times Square, New York.

PLAN TO ENDOW CATHEDRAL

Board of St. John the Divine Discusses Fund Drive.

The Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine decided yesterday afternoon at a meeting at the cathedral to start a fund-raising campaign in the early Autumn for the double purpose of completing the nave of the cathedral and getting an endowment fund sufficiently large to enable the cathedral to function efficiently as a great municipal church. Bishop Green presided. Though no amount was determined upon, several millions will be required, it was said. The campaign is to be the chief material task of the diocese during the year, and is to be continued up to the diocesan convention in May, 1920.

The Board was unanimous in its decisions regarding the campaign and decided to fix the time with a view to the approach of the Victory Loan, which, it felt, should have full financial right of way. Just how wide the appeal would be was not decided, but it was understood that the general public would be asked to contribute.

TO TELL OF AIR COMBATS.

Rickenbacker's Lecture Will Aid Fund for Rheims Hospital.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, America's ace of aces, who has twenty-six German planes to his credit, will lecture on "The Arena of the Skies" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the American Fund for French Wounded. The proceeds of the lecture will go to the fund which is being raised by that organization to build and support an American hospital at Rheims. The French Government has already given the site.

The lecture will be illustrated by moving pictures showing Rickenbacker fighting in the air and also showing other American fliers, some of whom have been killed in service. There will be pictures of German aviators which Captain Rickenbacker obtained from a German pilot when he accompanied the American Army of Occupation into that country after the armistice.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR ACCUSED OF SEDITION

Alleged Disloyal Acts Cited in Tribune's Answer to Thompson's Damage Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Mayor William Hale Thompson is charged with disloyalty and sedition in pleas filed in the Circuit Court today by the Tribune Company in answer to the Mayor's suit for $1,000,000 damages, based on the publication of articles in September, 1917. The articles consisted of resolutions adopted by the National Security League and the statements of various persons condemning the Mayor.

As justification for the publication of the articles the pleas present a recital of the Mayor's acts and statements prior to and during American participation in the war. These statements, made by him in interviews, the first in March, 1917, and the second April 15, 1917, are quoted:

"'The closer you get to Wall Street the more flags you see.'

"'There is a flag sticking out of every broker's window. These stock-brokers are a patriotic lot. I wonder sometimes if it is pure patriotism or some of the 'war babies' that need nursing.'

"'You'd come to the conclusion from the number of non-enlistments that the people of the United States do not favor sending an army to Europe. I believe, however, that the people of the United States would go to the limit in defending this country from invasion.'"

These statements, the plea contended, were intended "to give to the people of the United States his opinion that the people of the United States and himself were not in favor of the war with the German Empire, and that the policies and actions of the President and the Government were not in accord with the wishes and desires of the people of the United States."

Among other acts cited are the Mayor's refusal in the latter part of April, 1917, to invite the French and British missions to the city because of his expressed doubt of his "legal authority to extend an invitation to warring nations"; his reference to Chicago as the "sixth German city of the world"; his refusal to prevent the meeting in Chicago of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace, and his expressed opposition to the draft and to the shipment of men, ammunition, and food to Europe.

Mayor Thompson today filed a suit for $250,000 damages against Bertram M. Winston and George Hull Porter, officers of the Robert M. Sweitzer Municipal League, as a result of published statements issued in the Mayoralty campaign, Sweitzer is Mayor Thompson's Democratic opponent.

Boston Illustrator a Suicide.

BOSTON, March 26.—The disappearance two days ago of Arthur Hutchins, a magazine illustrator, was explained today by the finding of his body in his studio, with a bullet wound in the head. He is believed to have shot himself as a result of ill-health. He was 32 years of age.

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Hatch

Hatch—He pays the Parcel Post

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Sound designing, minus all fripperies, gives this new Stetson the vitality which makes it pre-eminently a young man's hat.

Our exclusive "Headease" idea which insures both fit and comfort is another feature of this hat that you will like.

Stetson Hats, $7, $8, $10 and up

New Spring Style Book on Request

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ROBT. BURNS on "The Square"—6th City!

CLEVELAND boasts a new hotel—the Hotel Cleveland—located on *The Public Square*.

Here are some of the outstanding features of this fine new hostelry:

1000 rooms and baths.
Every room with full outside exposure.
Servidor service.
Special sample accommodations.
Washed-air ventilation.
Robt. Burns cigars.

Yes—Robt. Burns is "at home" in this modern hotel. And modern men who put up at the hotel on "The Square" will gravitate quite naturally to Robt. Burns, the cigar on the square.

Here in New York, mild Robt. Burns, with his *full Havana filler*, is sold at leading hotels, clubs and cafes. Try a Robt. Burns today.

ROBT. BURNS *Bouquet* 10c

A new, convenient size. Has exactly the same quality as the larger sizes.

Robt. Burns

3 National Sizes—10c to 15c

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The waist-seam suits

You'll not find any styles more popular. They give young men just what they want; the full-chested, trim-waisted, athletic appearance; single and double-breasted designs; with many variations in pockets, lapels

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clearing, much colder today; tomorrow fair; northwest gales.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,343. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

COVENANT ALL REVISED, MONROE AMENDMENT DOUBTFUL; LEADERS TAKE UP RHINE BOUNDARY, NEAR END OF TREATY; ITALIANS OCCUPY PRESSBURG ON HUNGARIAN BORDER

HURLEY WOULD SELL NEW TRADE SHIPS BUILT BY NATION

Advocates Private American Ownership, with Government as a Mortgagee.

WANTS FUND ESTABLISHED

Proposes Program Requiring Legislation to Develop Routes for Commerce.

TO FIX MAXIMUM RATES

Hopes, He Says, for an Elastic Arrangement to Meet Needs of Great Trade in Prospect.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, outlined his plan for the operation of the new American merchant marine at the annual dinner of the National Marine League held at the Hotel Commodore last night. His plan is for private ownership of the vessels, with Government representation on the Board of Directors of each company. The ships, he said, should be sold to American citizens and operated by them under no restrictions other than the terms of the bill of sale and the fixation of maximum freight rates.

If Mr. Hurley's plan is adopted it would, provided the present building program is carried out, dispose ultimately of 16,732,700 tons of ocean-going steel cargo and passenger ships, a fleet almost equivalent to half the merchant tonnage which plies the seas today under the flags of all nations combined. At present, according to Mr. Hurley, the United States Government owns 555 ocean-going steel cargo ships aggregating 3,385,475 dead weight tons, and it has in addition under contract 1,336 similar vessels of 9,275,006 tons.

In making public his plan Mr. Hurley said that three statutes would have to be passed by Congress in order to put it into effect. The plan he presented last night, he added, was based on his profound convictions, formed after a close personal study of conditions at home and in Europe and after careful consideration of the best information he was able to obtain about what is going on in other parts of the world. His one thought, he said, was to work out a plan, American in conception, and adapted to the ideals, genius, temperament, and business methods of the American people—a plan sufficiently elastic to serve the enormous extension of overseas trade we have in prospect without having to undergo disorganising changes."

Great applause followed Mr. Hurley's declaration that he was opposed to Government ownership except as a last resort.

In making his recommendations Chairman Hurley said:

"The ships should be sold to and operated by American citizens under no restrictions other than the terms of the bill of sale, and the fixation of maximum freight rates, either as provided in Section 18 of the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, or as may be agreed by the Government and the operator in specific instances.

"The ships should be sold at a price which fairly reflects the current world market for similar tonnage. Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase price of each ship should be paid down, the remainder falling due and payable in graded annual installments over a period not exceeding ten years. The Government should take and hold a mortgage for the unpaid balance, charging interest thereon at the customary commercial rate of 5 per cent. One-fifth of this interest, representing the difference between the customary Government interest of 4 per cent. and the customary commercial rate, should be paid into a Merchant Marine Development Fund to be described hereafter.

Provisions for Insurance.

"The purchaser should be required to agree to insure and keep insured with an American marine insurance company his equity in the vessel, and because the American marine insurance market has not at present sufficient resources to underwrite all the vessels the Government has to sell, the Government should carry its own fund, as at present, but for the purchaser's account, hull and machinery insurance covering that part of the vessel for which payment has not been made. Our experience in operation shows that the Government can carry this insurance for at least 1 per cent. less than the open market rate. However, it is proposed that the open market rate be charged and that the difference be paid into the Merchant Marine Development Fund.

"It is understood that no transfer of a vessel to foreign registry should be permitted without express permission of the Government. Each purchaser who wishes to operate in the foreign trade should be obliged to incorporate under Federal Charter, the necessary legislation for which should be passed by Congress without delay. Such a charter should provide that no stock shall be issued in excess of the money value actually paid in on vessel property, and that no stock can be issued or transferred to an alien.

"It should also provide that one member of the Board of Directors for each

Continued on Page Eighteen.

FRANKNESS ABOUT THE WAR.
In The New York Times next Sunday, March 30, there will be published the first of a series of ten articles by Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, who will tell about the men who led Britain's armies and interpret their doings with a frankness hitherto impossible on account of the censorship. Order from your newsdealer.—Advt.

Austria Puts an Embargo on Charles's Private Fortune

LONDON, March 27.—An embargo has been placed on the private fortune of former Emperor Charles until his official abdication has been received at Vienna, according to reports from that city, transmitted by German wireless.

The former Emperor and his family have recently taken up their residence in Switzerland.

STATE INCOME TAX PROPOSED IN BILL

Would Be 2 Per Cent. Over Exemptions and Follow Lines of Federal Levy.

MUST PROVIDE $25,000,000

Personal Property Tax and Increase of Corporation Income Tax Also Recommended.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Tax measures, designed to produce revenues aggregating $25,000,000, and thus relieve the financial straits in which the State finds itself as a result of lost income from the liquor traffic consequent on prohibition, will be introduced in Senate and Assembly tomorrow by the special committee, headed by Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida and Assemblyman Franklin M. Judson of Monroe, which has been studying available tax propositions since the legislative session began. The bills will provide for:

1. An income tax at the rate of 2 per cent. on individual incomes in excess of $1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons.

2. A tax on tangible personal property in excess of $3,000 at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent.

3. Increase from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. on the net income of mercantile and manufacturing corporations.

The proceeds of the personal income tax would be shared equally by the State and localities where the tax is collected. In addition to the $2,000 exemption for married men, the bill will provide, as does the Federal income tax act, for an exemption of $200 for each child or other dependent. The measure is drafted very much along the lines of the Federal income tax act. State employes who are exempt under the Federal act, however, are taxed under the proposed State income tax law, which, on the other hand, exempts Federal officials and employes from any levy against the salaries they obtain from the Federal Government.

Incomes from Dividends Taxed.

Incomes from dividends on stocks of corporations, from estates and trust funds will be taxed, as will be incomes from State and municipal bonds of future issues. Incomes from such bonds of older issues are exempt.

Business men and professional men who do business or practice in New York, but reside in some adjoining State will be taxed on salaries or incomes made within this State. Non-residents will not be taxed on their income from stocks and bonds of New York corporations.

Like the Federal income tax, the State tax bill will require first returns to be filed on or before March 15, the returns to be filed with the State Tax Commission. Payment of the tax will be made to the State Controller. The entire tax must be paid at one time. Filing of a fraudulent return, intentional attempt to evade payment, or failure to file a return is made a misdemeanor. Payment of the tax after originally failing to file a return will be permitted, provided there is an additional payment of 5 per cent. of the amount of the tax.

The proceeds from the tax on tangible property will go undivided to the localities where it is collected. Returns must be made to the local tax assessors, and it is expected there will be attempts at tax dodging. The $3,000 exemption was made with the view to overcome objections raised by spokesmen for the farmers up-State.

The measure was designed chiefly, according to Senator Davenport, to relieve the burdens now imposed on real estate in most of the cities of the State and to replete their shrunken local revenues, which will suffer severely as a result of prohibition. It is the general opinion here that the bill has little prospect of being enacted.

Dubious as to One Feature.

Tax experts at the Capitol are not optimistic in their view of the measure increasing the tax on net incomes of mercantile and manufacturing corporations as a revenue producer. They do not believe it will tend to increase the total amount of the tax from this source over what was collected on a 3 per cent. basis, because of the loss of income suffered by most such concerns as a result of increased basic and overhead charges growing out of conditions brought on by the war and still existing.

Personal property subject to exemption under the bill is defined in the new measure as "any movable machinery and equipment used for trade or manufacturing and not essential for the support of the building, structure, superstructure or substructure and not removable without material damage thereto."

Further it defines the term personal property as not to include "boilers, ventilating apparatus, plumbing, heating, lighting, and power generating apparatus, shafting other than countershafting, equipment for the distribution of heat, light, power, gases, and liquids, nor any equipment consisting of structures or erections to the operation of which machinery is not essential."

E. H. SOTHERN and DANA BURNET have contributed two of the splendid short stories in the April Scribner's Magazine. Ask any newsdealer for your copy.—Advt.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food for Babies, is rich in health-giving nourishment.—Advt.

MANGIN TO HEAD ARMY

French General Called from Lorraine to Take Command in Balkans.

ITALIAN TROOPS ADVANCE

Detachments Reach Raab, in Hungary, to Reinforce Czechs Holding Gun Plants.

KAROLYI STILL PRESIDENT

New Bolshevist Government at Budapest Begins Reorganization of the Army.

LONDON, March 27.—Following the report from Vienna by way of Berlin and Copenhagen yesterday that a Czechoslovak force had occupied the Hungarian town of Raab, on the Danube, and taken possession of the gun foundries there, a Central News dispatch from Vienna today announces that Italian troops have also entered Raab, and that another Italian advance force of 7,000 men has occupied Pressburg.

Pressburg is fifty miles northwest of Raab and thirty-five miles southeast of Vienna, on the Hungarian side of the border.

A Berlin dispatch to the Paris Temps says that the Italians occupied Pressburg apparently on the request of the Czechoslovaks, or at least after a previous understanding with them.

Gen. Mangin Recalled from Lorraine.

PARIS, March 27, (Havas.)—General Mangin, one of the leading officers of the French Army, will be recalled from his command at Mayence, the newspapers announce, to undertake a mission the character and scope of which "is indicated plainly by the events in Hungary."

According to Le Gaulois he will receive a very important command in Eastern Europe, undoubtedly the Balkans, with a view to possible operations on the Hungarian frontier and Southwestern Russia.

General J. M. G. Malleterre, the military critic, in an article in Le Matin apparently reflecting military opinion, suggests that as a means of checking the Bolsheviki and rendering definite the victory of the Allies, allied armies should march through Germany and effect a junction with Poland. General Malleterre adds that the Allies must finish the job by a thunderstroke and declares that the sword of Marshal Foch is not yet sheathed.

No direct news has been received in Paris regarding the allied missions at Budapest.

General Mangin is one of the best offensive leaders produced in the French Army during the war. It was the troops of Mangin's Third Army who stopped the enemy on the Soissons sector in the critical days after the beginning of the German offensive on July 15, and it was the French, American, and British troops under his command who began the allied counteroffensive which ended in the armistice on Nov. 11.

Before the war General Mangin

Continued on Page Three.

Siberians Effect Junction With North Russian Army

ARCHANGEL, March 25, (Associated Press.)—The Russian Staff today announced the fulfillment of the expectation of the long-awaited junction between the Siberian forces and the Northern Government troops fighting against the Bolsheviki. The junction occurred March 23 at Ust Kosva, in the Pechora district.

The vanguards of the Pechora troops, under direction of the Archangel Staff, met a party of Siberians on that date. In the Pinega sector the allied troops have encircled and taken the village of Toroshu, after having killed 100 Bolsheviki and capturing three machine guns. The allied loss was only one man.

Headquarters reports the shelling of the Vaga sector. In the other sectors, including Bolshois Osera, the situation is unchanged.

SUGGEST AIRCRAFT TO FIGHT HUNGARY

London Paper Would Also Bomb German Cities on Refusal to Sign Peace.

BRITISH GROW IMPATIENT

Opinion Now Veering to Adoption of Firm Policy Toward Bolshevism Everywhere.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—M. Pichon's declarations as to the tendency of allied policy toward Russian Bolshevism is received with acclaim by the advocates of forcible intervention and with corresponding regret by its opponents. It is taken for granted here that at least a certain measure of adhesion to the French view has been given by the British delegates in Paris and it is also assumed that arrangements have been come to by the allied powers as to the composition of the forces which will be employed and the partition of the necessary expenditures.

Those who still believe in another effort to arrive at an understanding on the Russian situation by means of a conference such as the ill-fated Prinkipo proposal have latterly been losing ground in England, and the tendency of public opinion is further shown by the fact that Lord Northcliffe's newspapers today came out strongly in favor of active intervention against Bolshevism.

The Evening News goes further than either The Times or Daily Mail by suggesting the use of airplanes as the speediest means of bringing the Budapest Bolsheviki to reason. It also suggests employment of the same means against the "recalcitrant Germans" who are talking of refusing to sign the peace treaty. It says:

"From the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic and from that of the United Southern Slav Kingdom allied airmen could reach Budapest in a few hours and teach its inhabitants such a lesson that Bolshevism would lose its attractions for them. Strong allied aerodromes on the Rhine and in Poland well equipped with the best machines and pilots could quickly persuade the inhabitants of the larger

Continued on Page Three.

BIG FOUR DISCUSS FRONTIERS

Wilson Has a Plan Which He Hopes Will Satisfy French Desires.

MAY FINISH DRAFT TODAY

Every Article Will Then Be Examined Separately Before Sending to Council.

FOCH AND BLISS SUMMONED

Military Questions Relating to Hungary and Russia Probably Considered.

PARIS, March 27, (Associated Press.)—The Super-Council, composed of President Wilson and the Premiers, now known as the Council of Four, divided its labors today between the "White House" and M. Clemenceau's private office, adjoining the War Office.

The Franco-German frontier was the chief topic of discussion. The question turns on the disposition of the Saar coal regions and the west bank of the Rhine. The territorial experts have said their last word, and frankly state that it is a question now of political expediency on which the Super-Council alone can pass. President Wilson has outlined a plan which he hopes may become the basis of an agreement on the Rhine question.

Marshal Foch and General Bliss were called into the Council session during the afternoon, indicating that military questions, including the serious situation in Hungary and Russia, were receiving attention.

The Temps expresses the belief that the Council will complete the draft of the preliminary treaty tomorrow, and will then examine each article separately.

Agreement was reached last night on reparation for war damages. It is understood that this agreement includes the vital point of the total amount of indemnity, which will not be announced at present, as it is likely to cause discussion and arouse hostility in enemy quarters.

Previous to the gathering yesterday Premier Orlando spent an hour with Colonel House, talking over the question of the Adriatic. He then proceeded to the Paris "White House," where Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau were already with the President.

The meeting, beginning at 11 A. M., was virtually continuous throughout the day. On the question of indemnities, Premier Clemenceau, who had not brought all his figures with him Tuesday and wanted more time, was fully equipped yesterday. Premier Lloyd George had called Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary for India, and former Financial Secretary of the Treasury, to Paris from London, and Premier Clemenceau had consulted Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction, in addition to the regular experts.

All these financial chiefs agreed in the main with the views formulated by the American delegates concerning Germany's resources and ability to pay, but it remained for the Premiers to take a final decision on the total indemnity. President Wilson expressed himself as much gratified at the showing made by the American financial experts alongside the leading financial authorities of France and England.

It is noted as a coincidence that a German Financial Commission is being chosen to come to Versailles, where the settlement of this branch may include all interests.

President Wilson's study has become the centre of intense interest, in connection with the sessions of the Council of Four.

No event of the Peace Conference has excited such discussion as this action of the President and the Premiers in taking affairs into their own hands. While criticism and sarcasm are yet in evidence in some quarters, including the French Chamber of Deputies, the prevailing view in conference circles is that the time had arrived for the adoption of a strong policy, assuring early and definite results.

The President's study, where the meetings are being held for the most part, is on the first floor of his residence, with windows looking out on Premier Lloyd George's garden. The room is rather ornately decorated, and several paintings by old masters hang on the walls.

The discussion proceeds in a most unconventional manner. There is no green table, there are no stenographers, no speeches. The avoidance of speeches is proving the greatest help to progress, as the long discourses in the council often took up most of the time of that body. Absence of stenographers leaves the discussion untrammeled by records and permits the freest exchange of views.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Peace Not Delayed by Covenant, Says Wilson; Revised Draft Will Be Made Public Very Soon

PARIS, March 27, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson, who has been virtually silent since his return to Paris, believes that the time is opportune for a statement which will allay apprehension over delay of the peace treaty and show that revision of the covenant of the League of Nations has proceeded at night sessions, without any interruption to the other main questions. He issued the following today:

In view of the very surprising impression which seems to exist in some quarters that it is the discussions of the Commission on the League of Nations that are delaying the final formulation of peace, I am very glad to take the opportunity of reporting that the conclusions of this Commission were the first to be laid before the plenary conference.

They were reported on Feb. 14, and the world has had a full month in which to discuss every feature of the draft covenant then submitted.

During the last few days the Commission has been engaged in an effort to take advantage of the criticisms which the publication of the covenant has fortunately drawn out. A Committee of the Commission has also had the advantage of a conference with representatives of the neutral States, who are evidencing a very deep interest and a practically unanimous desire to align themselves with the League.

The revised covenant is now practically finished. It is in the hands of a committee for the final process of drafting, and will almost immediately be presented a second time to the public.

The conferences of the Commission have invariably been held at times when they could not interfere with the consultation of those who have undertaken to formulate the general conclusions of the conference with regard to the many other complicated problems of peace. So that the members of the Commission congratulate themselves on the fact that no part of their conferences has ever interposed any form of delay.

BASE CONFLICTS ON THE 14 'POINTS'

Claimants at Paris Quick to Cite Wilson's Principles in Defense of Any Demands.

ITALIAN-FRENCH RETORTS

Each Finds in Other's Ambitions a Reason for Pressing Its Own Desires.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—The Parisian custom of eating breakfast alone in bed is a leading factor in minimizing the confusion of the Peace Conference. To explain, one may have luncheon with Jugo-slavs and dine with Italians, or perhaps have those meals with Chinese or Japanese. In either case, the two repasts produce more conflicting theories and statements than there are kinds of hors d'oeuvres. So it the day, instead of beginning with a quiet, meditative cup of chocolate, should start with a breakfast with Greeks or Poles or French or even Americans, the case would be absolutely hopeless. It is in the chocolate hour that one has time to check up the contradictions of the day before and pick out such harmonies as exist. These harmonies are, that all want quick peace, all demand a League of Nations, all declare that every move should be made in accordance with Wilson's fourteen principles, and lastly all are determined that Germany shall be made to pay.

But the accord seems to cease with the bald statement of each of those desires. With the attempt to take a second step in any direction, the divergence begins. Each nation in making its special application of Wilson's fourteen points to its own case, arrives at a conclusion diametrically opposed to some other nation applying the same principles in its case.

Every little while even the question of making peace at some time with somebody bobs up. But on the fringe of the Conference at least, there seems less agreement on how to make peace than there was 135 days ago when the fighting ceased on the old fronts, and before it had begun on the numerous fronts in Eastern Europe.

Some Think War Stopped Too Soon.

That the fighting stopped on the old fronts of the main war too soon is an opinion that had many adherents even in that day of jubilant excitement when the armistice was signed on Nov. 11. There are as many—perhaps more—today who think that the world would have been beter off if the fighting had continued when the enemy was collapsing, if Germany had been invaded and a quick peace had been dictated in Berlin before Bolshevism had become a factor, and before the Germans had plucked up courage to say what sort of peace they would or would not sign.

As everybody knows, it was the French desire to go on fighting last November. They still think that they were right, and attribute the present very dangerous, critical situation of

Continued on Page Two.

PERFECT GOLF—PERFECT CLIMATE
The Manor, Asheville, North Carolina. Through Sleeping Car Service from New York.—Advt.

MONROE CHANGE HALTED

Obstacles Develop That May Prevent Adoption of Amendment.

OTHER DELEGATES SOUNDED

Meanwhile the Covenant Goes to Drafting Committee, Minus This Proposal and Japan's.

SUFFRAGE IS RECOGNIZED

Any Power Can Leave League on Two Years' Notice—Organization Board Authorized.

PARIS, March 27, (Associated Press.)—It developed tonight that unexpected obstacles had arisen concerning the Monroe Doctrine amendment to the League of Nations covenant, making it doubtful whether the amendment could be incorporated in the revised document.

The covenant, which contains no reference to the Monroe Doctrine or the Japanese proposal for recognition of the racial equality of nations, is now in the hands of a special Drafting Committee.

The draft was completed last night at a sitting of the full commission, and the covenant is expected to be ready in completed form early next week. The two amendments around which has centred the greatest interest and much divergence of opinion may be offered in the Council of Ten or to the plenary Peace Conference, to which the covenant must go for final action.

Article X. of the covenant, to which the Monroe Doctrine amendment would apply, stands in its original form, President Wilson having reserved for the present the amendment which had been prepared as expressing the views of the American delegation. It is now explained that it was not the exact text, but only the general form of the amendment, which was given to the press, and that hence criticism must be withheld for the present.

Getting Other Delegations' Views.

Soundings are being taken to ascertain the reception likely to be given this amendment by other delegations. If unfriendly sentiment develops or the pressing of other and obnoxious amendments is threatened as a consequence of insistence on the Monroe Doctrine, it is said that the amendment may be withheld.

It has been learned that thus far the result of these inquiries has not been wholly encouraging to the advocates of the amendment, but will be continued until the attitude of all the delegations is ascertained.

Since the first mention of the desire of the Japanese to obtain an amendment recognizing equality before the law for all nationals of the League of Nation States in other countries the Japanese delegates have not pressed their amendments before the commission. They have, however, been canvassing the delegations with various forms of such an amendment, endeavoring to find out the feeling toward it.

They ran on one reef today when Premier Hughes of Australia stated that the Australian delegation would not support any amendment containing the Japanese desires.

As a matter of fact the Japanese amendment did not come before the commission last night, but it is understood that its authors have not abandoned the idea of obtaining an expression of feeling on it from the Council of Ten, and, perhaps, from the plenary Peace Conference itself.

Among other amendments adopted last night was one directly recognizing the principle of woman's suffrage, in that it provides that the offices of the League are open to women as well as to men.

The much-discussed question as to the possibility of withdrawal by a nation from membership in the League was settled by an amendment permitting withdrawal on two years' notice, but not until such nation had fulfilled its international obligations.

For Committee on Organization.

One important amendment, adopted last night, provides for a Committee on Organization of the League, which is to be empowered to proceed with arrangements for the assembly, obtaining buildings and perfecting the secretariat forces, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. The acts of this committee will be subject to approval by the ratifying body.

The purpose is to speed up the beginning of the workings of the League

IRRITATION GROWS AT PEACE DELAY

Many Complaints Made, but Boundary Dispute Is Held to be Chief Cause.

EVEN "BIG FOUR" AFFECTED

Lloyd George Angry at Paris Press Attacks—Insists on Greater Secrecy.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—If countless millions of Americans and Europeans have lost hope that the peace conferees will be able to straighten out the affairs of a topsy-turvy world, the conferees themselves are feverishly seeking to find a solution that will bring the settlement for which they have been striving for months. But in face of the optimism which one hears expressed by some of those of the innermost circle and others who reflect their views, there is a distinct feeling of pessimism elsewhere in well-informed circles in Paris. There is no disguising the fact that matters are going badly in the endeavor to make peace, and dissatisfaction, heretofore concealed, is now being expressed openly.

The information sent to THE TIMES by wireless on Tuesday night that a movement which was gaining ground was on foot to have one general treaty of peace between all the belligerents, allied and enemy alike, came from the best possible sources. It was so positive that the news was sent without reserve. In the dispatch to THE TIMES it was indicated that some members of the American Commission were not unfriendly to this proposal. This attitude of the President and his fellow-Commissioners was rather surprising in view of their insistence upon speeding up the peace exchanges. No effort was made to conceal the fact that the proposed change in the program meant delay, and considerable delay. The newspaper correspondents have been assured for weeks that the prospect of an agreement within a measurable period of time was excellent.

It was impressed upon them that if peace with Germany could be arranged, all other problems would yield to treatment without much difficulty. Therefore the allied plenipotentiaries, the correspondents were told, were striving to perfect the conditions to be laid before Germany for acceptance, and there was every reason to believe that the first, or preliminary, peace treaty with Germany would be signed early in April. And now the whole plan may be knocked into a cocked hat by the proposal under consideration for having an all-inclusive peace treaty, which must contain adjustments that, according to prior in-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Ice Bars Transatlantic Fliers From St. John's; Loss of Ten Days in Journey to Halifax

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 27.—The steamer Digby, bound here with Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant Commander MacKenzie Grieve, British aviators, and the Sopwith biplane which they will use in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic, was stopped 120 miles off this port today by ice floes. The captain of the Digby sent word by wireless that he had abandoned trying to make St. John's, and was proceeding to Halifax.

It was believed here that the aviators would keep their airplanes on board the Digby and attempt to land them here on the return trip of the steamer. Their flight, it was estimated, would be delayed ten days under that plan. Ice floes previously cost the Hawker-Grieve expedition a canvas hangar, which was lost on the steamer Appenine when that ship was wrecked in the ice. Construction of a wooden shed to replace this hangar is now under way at Mount Pearl Plateau.

Preparatory work is being done at Harbor Grace for the Handley Page Company in connection with the transatlantic flight, it was learned today. The work is on a large scale, involving about $50,000. One square mile has been leased for twelve months and fences, barns, and other structures are being removed from the property. One hundred men will be placed at work on Monday clearing the property and building hangars for airplanes.

Machines for the ocean flight are expected to leave Liverpool on April 12 on the Furness liner Sachem, which will arrive here about ten days later. The flight is planned for the first half of May.

LONDON, March 27.—The airship section of the Royal Air Force will not compete in any transatlantic air race, but the two recently launched naval airships belonging to this section will undertake the voyage as a training test when some defects discovered in their trials have been remedied, The Morning Post today says.

Probably one airship will try the crossing between Scotland and Newfoundland, and if the weather is favorable will land a man in Newfoundland by parachute, returning to Great Britain on a nonstop voyage, The Post continues. The other vessel, it adds, will probably cross by the Southern route, from Africa to Florida.

The Admiralty officials, it is stated, do not expect that either attempt will be made before May.

RELEASED FROM CENSORSHIP.
In a series of ten articles beginning in The New York Times next Sunday, March 30, Philip Gibbs will tell about the phases of the struggle which have hitherto been hidden by the censorship. Order from your newsdealer.—Advt.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

to meet the critical issues that are arising throughout the world.

Another amendment gathers into one section all the separate conventions, which are to be incorporated in the covenant, such as those relating to labor, commerce, and finance, so that these are not made a part of the treaty, but that the countries signatory agree to do the things set forth therein. This would leave the League to execute the terms of only such conventions as may be agreed upon by the separate States.

Provision is to be made for similar treatment of conventions on other subjects, such as white slavery and the opium traffic, which are likely hereafter to be inserted in the covenant.

The language of the mandatory article has been changed so as to make it clear that no nation shall be obliged to act as a mandatory.

In general the language of the covenant has been clarified, particularly Article X., to meet the criticism of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, of ungrammatical language. The words, "high contracting parties," appear now only in that one article.

The Drafting Committee, consisting of Colonel House, representing the United States; Lord Robert Cecil for Great Britain, Premier Venizelos of Greece, and Ferdinand Larnaude, Dean of the Paris Law Faculty, will go through the covenant, correct its wording where necessary, and refer it back to the commission as soon as possible for consideration by the commission before it is reported to the Executive Committee of the Peace Conference. The covenant still contains twenty-six articles.

A proposal has been presented which seeks to settle the conditions required for admission to the League. It says that countries which wish to become members of the League must prove that they "insure to all citizens, as well as all foreigners resident in their territories, full religious freedom, protection to person and property, liberty of the press, and the free exercise of such rights of suffrage as may be guaranteed by their Constitutions, customs, or legislative enactments."

The proposal would apply to not only enemy countries, but also to nations like Russia, Mexico, and Costa Rica, the last two of which were not invited to participate in the meeting of neutrals with representatives of the belligerent nations to discuss the League of Nations.

This bulletin was issued today concerning last night's session of the League Commission:

> The thirteenth meeting of the League of Nations Commission was held at the Hotel de Crillon at 8:30 P. M. on Wednesday, March 26, under the Chairmanship of President Wilson.
>
> The Chairman nominated Signor Orlando, Baron Makino, General Smuts, and Colonel House as members of a committee to consider the question of the locality of the seat of the League.
>
> The commission then concluded its examination of the amendments proposed to the draft covenant. Lord Robert Cecil, M. Larnaude, M. Venizelos, and Colonel House were nominated by the Chairman as a Committee on Revision to consider the questions of the next meeting as soon as the Committee on Revision was ready.

LONDON, March 27.—"Any doubt that the covenant of the League of Nations will be mentioned in the peace treaty was removed by an authoritative statement from a responsible British source today. It was said that some reference to the League must be contained in the treaty, if only because the treaty will require the Germans to cede their colonies to the League's mandatories," says a Reuter dispatch from Paris.

AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER HITS JAPAN'S PROPOSAL

Cannot Assent to Amendment, Says Hughes, Who Holds It Infringes Sovereignty.

PARIS, March 27, (Associated Press.)—William M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, made the flat statement to The Associated Press today that he was unalterably opposed to the proposed Japanese amendment, or any form of it, however mild, in recognizing that principle.

"Australia," Mr. Hughes said, "cannot accept this proposal, which strikes at the very roots of the policy that we have maintained so long, which is vital to our existence, and which we have guarded as zealously as has America her Monroe Doctrine.

"I am most anxious to avoid anything likely to hurt the susceptibilities of the people of other nations, but on this point, since we cannot give way, it is best that I should speak plainly. We cannot agree to the insertion of any words in the covenant or in the treaty of peace that would impair or even question our sovereign rights in regard to any and every aspect of this question.

"One of the cardinal principles of the League is that there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any nation. No nation will surrender its sovereignty in matters essential to its welfare to enter the League.

"I cannot but regard the proposed amendment as an effort to establish a principle under which ultimately some nations would find their internal policy challenged by the League at the instigation of one of its members. The amendment is one which, no matter how innocuous it may seem in form, is certainly aimed at giving the League control of questions relating to immigration, naturalization, and matters which cannot be surrendered by any State without such impairment of its sovereignty as to make it, in effect, a subject State.

"If the League is able to compel a State to amend its immigration, naturalization, and franchise laws, there remains to the State only the shadow of sovereignty. The substance has gone. No free nation could agree to dictation in such matters from the League of Nations. Intimate problems belong to and must remain under the control of individual nations.

"Of course we are told by those who advocate this amendment that nothing more is desired than the mere recognition of the principle. They say that no action is contemplated. I am afraid that his assurance will not reconcile the people of Australia to the proposal. It certainly does not satisfy me.

"Either the proposal means something or nothing. If nothing, then why insert it? If something, then surely this something will not be achieved by mere words, stopping for all time short of action. If these words, which it is desired to insert in the covenant, mean nothing, then the covenant itself means nothing.

"But I hope and believe that the covenant, so far as it is or will be, means extending the rule of law into the spheres of international dispute, means a great deal that contemplates and provides for action, as do all other legal documents, municipal and international. Believing this, I cannot accept the suggestion that the amendment proposed means nothing and differs in essence from the other provisions of the pact.

"The people of Australia feel very keenly on this matter. We feel, I imagine, as your people of California do. I do not pretend to know intimately the sentiment of America, but my observations have led me to the belief that the Pacific Coast would be as much opposed to this amendment as would the citizens of Australia.

"Without committing myself to the draft of the League of Nations, which, of course, has not yet been discussed by the Conference and which I hope and believe will be amended in certain directions, I have no hesitation in declaring myself in favor of the attempt to substitute the rule of law and right for that of force. I feel sure, however, that Australia could not sign the covenant if it contained any such amendment as is proposed. Words matter little. The amendment will be unacceptable, no matter how drafted, for it strikes at the root of a policy vital to the existence and ideals of Australia, and it cannot be agreed to."

TAFT'S AMENDMENTS CABLED TO WILSON

Efforts to Improve League Draft and Lessen Opposition Welcomed by President.

FOUR CHANGES PROPOSED

Concern Monroe Doctrine, Internal Policies, Rule of Unanimity, and Withdrawal from League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Ex-President Taft has kept in close touch by cable with President Wilson since the latter's return to Paris in an effort to bring about certain changes in the covenant of the League of Nations designed to make it acceptable to its Republican opponents in the Senate.

Mr. Taft is willing to take the covenant as it stands, bad phraseology and all, rather than have the project indefinitely postponed. But he realizes that there is very strong Republican objection to the present draft, and, in an effort to lift the League issue out of partisan politics and bring about the formation of a League based on what has been accomplished at Paris, he has cabled to President Wilson certain suggested amendments. If these are adopted, it is the belief of Mr. Taft and those with whom he has been in close conference since the end of February that much of the Republican opposition in the Senate will vanish.

It was informally, but nevertheless authoritatively disclosed at the White House today that Mr. Taft had cabled to the President suggestions for amendments and that the Peace Conference was now at work on four suggested amendments written by Mr. Taft at President Wilson's request, after Mr. Taft had cabled to the President asking whether suggestions for changes would be in order.

It was definitely learned that one of the amendments submitted by Mr. Taft related to the Monroe Doctrine. Nothing was forthcoming from the White House as to the character of the other three amendments, but, from one who has been in close conference with Mr. Taft in the last three weeks, authoritative intimation was obtained as to their tenor.

Mr. Taft's Four Amendments.

As thus understood, the four amendments submitted by Mr. Taft suggest that these changes be made in the League covenant:

First.—An amendment making reservations designed to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine and to satisfy those Senators and others who fear the Monroe Doctrine might be jeopardized by the League of Nations, this amendment being drafted so that agreements under the League covenant shall not be construed as an infringement upon the principles of international policies heretofore generally recognized.

Second.—An amendment definitely affirming the right of any country in the League to control matters solely within its domestic jurisdiction, this reservation being broad enough to protect the United States in dealing with immigration and preventing the influx of foreign labor.

Third.—An amendment definitely stating the rule of unanimity and making it perfectly plain that any action taken by the Executive Council of the League must be unanimous, thereby necessitating the concurrence of the American Government's member of the Executive Council before its action could be binding on the United States.

Fourth.—An amendment by way of definite statement on the right of nations to withdraw from the League of Nations and possibly providing for a definite term, perhaps ten years, for the League as a whole, and a definite term for the obligation to restrict armament within such limit as may be agreed upon.

Mr. Taft, partly as a result of conferences he had held with various leaders and partly through careful consideration of the basic points embraced in the objections raised by Senators Lodge, Knox, and others, drafted certain amendments designed to meet those objections, framed prior to the 14th draft, and cabled them to Paris. Mr. Tumulty, private secretary to the President, to inquire as to whether it would be in order to make suggestions for changes designed to satisfy doubting Americans. Mr. Tumulty sent a wireless message to the President, who replied that he would welcome the suggestions and urged that Mr. Taft hurry them along.

One Change Adopted.

Following this communication, Mr. Taft turned over his four amendments to Mr. Tumulty, who cabled them to Paris, and they were there on the President's arrival on March 14. On March 22 President Wilson replied by cable through the White House to Mr. Taft, acknowledging the receipt of the amendments, thanking Mr. Taft for his efforts, and informing him that the amendments would be laid before the Peace Conference. Since then word has come that one of the suggested changes has been adopted by the commission in charge of the League of Nations covenant. This amendment is understood to be the one which would definitely affirm the right of any country in the League to control matters solely within its domestic jurisdiction. This amendment, if finally approved as part of the covenant, will go a long way toward satisfying those members of the Senate from the Far West who have been afraid Immigration on the Pacific slope would not be fully safeguarded.

Mr. Taft's suggested amendment which seeks to have the covenant contain a clear and unmistakable declaration that the rule of unanimity shall control in the action of the Executive Council, is also expected to be adopted. When the plan for the League covenant was presented to the Peace Conference, Lord Robert Cecil, one of its chief draftsmen, indicated that the action of the Executive Council must be unanimous. President Wilson himself, in the White House dinner conference of Feb. 26, told his guests that the provision of the charter relating to the right of the proposed League to take notice of any act, that might threaten the peace of the world had been misunderstood. As the discussion proceeded he admitted that he saw how this provision might be misunderstood, and said this part of the charter could be well amended in the interest of clearness. The President said on that occasion that the rule of unanimity was intended to govern the decisions of the Executive Council.

From a high, well-informed quarter it was learned tonight that the amendment dealing with the Monroe Doctrine might be the most difficult one to whip into shape to satisfy the Peace Conference, but the belief was expressed that it would be possible.

President's Attitude on Amendments.

A very close friend of the President said there had been considerable misunderstanding as to the President's attitude regarding amendment of the covenant. The President told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when he saw them in February, it was learned, that he would be glad to consider any proper amendments, but he explained the difficulty was that the covenant was the compromise work of a committee on which fourteen nations were represented, and that it would be difficult to throw the door open for amendments without paving the way for each of the other thirteen nations to offer amendments

WANT OPEN DEBATE ON LEAGUE DRAFT

Some Members Believe Entire Peace Treaty Should Be So Discussed in Senate.

BORAH FOR FULL PUBLICITY

Denies Opposition Is Crumbling and Tells of Sentiment in Middle West—Outlines Objections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A preliminary skirmish for an open debate in the Senate over the League of Nations, if not the entire treaty of peace, when the treaty comes before the Senate for ratification, was started at the Capitol today by Senator Borah of Idaho. The move has many supporters among Republican and Democratic Senators, who insist, using President Wilson's own words, that there ought to be a "full and frank" discussion of the peace terms, so that the American people may know the character of the instrument the Paris conferees shall have drafted.

Senator Lodge, who will be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is reported to favor open debate, as do Senator Knox, Senator Reed, and others. This attitude is not confined to Senators who oppose the League covenant as drafted, but numerous many who favor it but who want its terms laid before the people before the Senate acts.

Not a few Senators favor open debate on the entire treaty of peace. Others incline toward an open discussion merely of the League of Nations covenant.

Senator Borah challenged today the assertion of Senator King of Utah and other Senators that opposition to the League of Nations was crumbling. He took from his desk a number of letters he had received from traveling men who had gone through the Middle West during the last week. One writer declared that in Ohio, only two men out of every 100 he talked with were for the League. In Kentucky the average was four out of every 100 in favor of it. Every writer told the Senator that sentiment against the League was pronounced everywhere in the Middle West.

"That does not look as though the opposition to the League were vanishing," commented Senator Borah. "And I want to say that, if I stand alone, I will be against the League, and intend fighting it in the Senate, and, if it goes through, I intend keeping up the fight for the rest of my public life.

"I believe more Senators will be against the League when the next Congress convenes than were opposed to it before. It is inconceivable that the League covenant can be adopted unless changes are made that thus far have not even been contemplated. One of the most vicious features of the covenant now is that which provides that there must be a unanimous vote of the Executive Council upon any proposal to compel any action. How can such an absurd proposal seriously be accepted and carried out? How could the Senate vote for such a thing as that?

"Another glaring fault with the League covenant is that which prohibits any member of it from withdrawing. Suppose the United States felt that it was necessary in order to protect its own interests to withdraw, and found itself bound by this covenant to stay in? The idea is repulsive to every idea of American independence.

"And what of the proposal embraced in the covenant that the United States must take up the petty squabbles of other nations, sending its men to foreign countries to fight, if called upon, in quarrels in which this country has not the slightest interest? Before any League of Nation is adopted this ought to be stricken out."

THINK AUSTRIA DESPERATE.

Swiss Fear She Will Join a German-Bolshevist Combination.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 26.—Herr and Frau Karl Hapsburg and family have safely arrived in Switzerland and have settled in Wartegg Castle.

Many persons are inquiring why the British Government has been so much concerned about the safety of the House of Hapsburg, and why the quarters selected for them are near the Austro-Swiss frontier. Enough plotting, it is argued, has already been done in Switzerland by ex-King Constantine and the ex-Khedive.

The reason alleged for rushing Mr. Hapsburg into Switzerland is the fear that the sparks of Bolshevism from Hungary may set Austria aflame, particularly as the Austrian masses have for some time been in despair. The present feeling of German-speaking Austria is for a union with Germany, and, according to Dr. Renner, the Austrian Prime Minister, 95 per cent. of the population is in favor of the union. What seems certain is that unless President Wilson and the Council at Paris can act promptly, firmly, and justly, they will see Austria in her desperation and Germany joined with Russia in one vast Bolshevist association.

The delegates at the Paris Conference, according to the view here, seem imperfectly informed about the conditions in Central Europe, and particularly about the spirit of the working classes. The Entente Governments, it is asserted, might better trouble less about deposed dynasties and more about convincing the European masses that the remedy for their ills lies not in Bolshevism.

WANTS LEAGUE AMENDED.

Senator Hoke Smith Names Changes He Deems Advisable.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, in an address here today, expressed the hope that the final draft of the League of Nations covenant would include provisions guaranteeing to the United States votes in the body of delegates equal to those of any other nation and for withdrawal upon due notice, of any nations so desiring.

Senator Smith expressed gratification that amendments to the League, constitution designed to preserve the Monroe Doctrine and to provide for control of each nation of its internal affairs may be considered.

FOCH REASSURES ERZBERGER.

Denies Allied Chiefs Made Statements Attributed to Them.

BERLIN, March 27, (via Copenhagen.)—Replying to questions put by Mathias Erzberger, President of the German Armistice Commission, at 8:30, Marshal Foch sent a telegram yesterday to Erzberger saying:

"Mr. Lloyd George and M. Pichon never made the statements attributed to them—"

IRRITATION GROWS AT PEACE DELAY

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

spired statements, would take time to arrange, but which could well afford to wait, as deferring them would bring no danger to the world such as is threatened by delay in settling with Germany."

Friends of the President vigorously defend him from insinuations that his insistence upon including the League of Nations covenant in a preliminary peace treaty with Germany was bound to cause delay. Nothing has yet appeared to support this criticism. While the League covenant is being subjected to a process of general revision, those engaged in this work are far ahead of the big men who are engaged in seeking to untangle the hard knot into which the principal nations have tied themselves. These covenant makers are making their revision with an eye to meeting all objections, so as to insure quick approval of the document when it is brought before the entire Peace Conference.

But explanations intended to remove criticism of the delays do not overcome the fact that a spirit of irritation is prevalent in the inner allied circles, and this is not helping toward peace. Some of it is responsible for the decision of the principal plenipotentiaries practically to abolish the Council of Ten and leave the work of adjustment to the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Italy. This is considered a good move in the direction of hastening the conclusion of the Paris exchanges. Human nature is the same everywhere, and when a crowd of orators get together there is a tendency to make speeches, and speeches take time. But when four men sit around a table with serious business before them there is no audience to which eloquent appeals may be made. As a result business is expedited.

Within the little Council of Four this spirit of irritation has penetrated, however. It perhaps could not be otherwise in present conditions. The present dissatisfaction over the slow movement in the direction of peace is shared by everybody, no less by those who inferentially are accused of obstruction than by those who insist upon faster work. When four men get together to do the biggest job ever undertaken after more than three months of effort has resulted in little if any accomplishment, they are obliged to proceed to business, to put aside evasion, to go right to the heart of the knottiest problems that heretofore had been deferred. There must be agreements or accusations of obstruction will fly thick and fast.

As far as the outside world knows, and only a limited part of that outside world, the irritation mentioned has manifested itself only in things which by comparison seem insignificant. One of the first manifestations of the policy of confining the peace settlement to the four principal plenipotentiaries was an increase of the secrecy that has surrounded the peace deliberations. At least, the Paris press so declares, and is indignant over it. This is strange to those who remember that it was the representatives of the Paris press who opposed the effort of the British, Italian, and American newspaper correspondents to overcome the decision of the Peace Conference to exclude journalists from the plenary sessions.

A story of what brought about the drawing together of the cloak of secrecy surrounding the deliberations of peace makers is being told, although it is not published here. Lloyd George is said to have been angry over the publication in the Paris newspapers of a statement that it was he who was responsible for assertions that the British delegation, in spite of Lord Robert Cecil's public announcement to the contrary, had not approved President Wilson's plan of including the League covenant in the preliminary treaty with Germany.

The British Prime Minister is credited with having read the riot act over this accusation and followed it with an attack on the press for criticisms of himself and the British attitude.

His course recalls the indignation of the President just before he left Paris for America last month over what was being said about himself and his peace policies in the Paris newspapers. Dispatches sent from Paris to American newspapers at that time to the effect that the President contemplated urging a Peace Conference move out of France were based on positive knowledge.

Lloyd George assumed practically the same position within the week, and is said to have insisted that something be done to remove the effort to create sentiment against Britain's course in the conference. It is indicated that he felt Paris newspapers were obtaining information which gave them a foundation for attacking him. His suggestion that there was a leak is understood to be responsible for the new arrangement under which the four leading plenipotentiaries sit alone when they are considering the momentous questions they are charged with deciding. Heretofore they have been attended in their deliberations by a secretariat of considerable size.

This and other happenings are, however, mere minor manifestations of the irritation that is in the air. The root of the irritation goes deeper. Failure to agree on the western boundaries of Germany is considered as the main cause of the delayed peace settlement. It has already been explained in Paris dispatches to THE TIMES how Wilson and Lloyd George refused to agree to the French proposition to make a buffer State of the Rhenish provinces of Germany as a further guarantee of France's security. Since then no progress has been made in the direction of an agreement, and there is no immediate prospect of any, according to reliable information.

Again there is the Polish boundary question which has brought from Lloyd George a vehement protest over the effort to include some districts with overwhelming German population in the so-called corridor to connect Poland proper with the port of Danzig. There seems to be considerable opposition to the French desire to create a large Polish State as an additional safeguard against Germany.

Over the whole Peace Conference hangs a heavier cloud than is formed by the immediate problems. It is found in the menace of Bolshevism, which has received impetus from the Hungarian change of Government. The overthrow of the Karolyi Republic, it is conceded, was due to resentment over the new armistice conditions affecting Hungarian boundaries. The allied Governments are evidently at a loss as to how to meet the situation. These conditions have started two little wars which constitute a virtual defiance of the Allies by a conquered nation.

Would a radical curtailment of the boundaries of other enemy countries bring Bolsheviki into power in those countries under pledges to resist allied territorial demands? That is evidently the problem confronting the leading peace plenipotentiaries.

The whole effort to make peace is surrounded by dangers too obvious to be overlooked. It may or may not help to adopt the policy under consideration of including the entire peace conditions with all the enemy nations in one treaty. No adequate explanation for this movement to change the policy of expediting a settlement with Germany and leaving the other enemy countries to be dealt with later has been offered.

The only reasonable explanation suggested is that the Allies fear that if the German terms are published prior to those to be imposed on Germany's partners in war there might be in Austria, Hungary and Bulgarian revolts led by Bolsheviki against further concessions to the victors and Bolshevism would spread through Europe. The Hungarian Bolshevist Government has already made overtures to the Russian Bolshevist Government for unity. A combination of Bolshevist elements throughout Central Europe would be a most serious menace to the conclusion of peace.

BASE CONFLICTS ON THE 14 'POINTS'

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

the world, first, to the fact that the enemy was not crushed when it was possible, and, second, to the delay in taking full advantage of the victory that was won.

But now, according to delegates from other nations, the French themselves are doing more than anybody else to increase the delay by holding out for such terms in the boundary and reparation settlements as the other powers will not sanction.

A week ago today I cabled a report that America and England had refused to consent to the three demands of France concerning the west bank of the Rhine, for fear of creating a German Irredenta, and that Clemenceau threatened to resign. That story was denied the next day in Paris by the French themselves, who attributed it to Italian intrigue, but today a member of the French Foreign Office said to me:

"Your information last week, that America and England refused to let France have her way on the Rhine, was absolutely correct. But since then Wilson and Lloyd George have somewhat modified their refusal."

Italy's Retort to France.

France, in demanding that the territory on the west bank of the Rhine be made a buffer State, frankly admits it is because she is afraid of another military attack from Germany in years to come. But the Italians say:

"We have got to take a chance on Germany. France consented to take such a chance when she consented to end hostilities instead of going on to Berlin with the victorious armies. Now France must joint the rest of us in willingness to take a further chance on Germany in the future instead of delaying peace by insisting on impossible conditions for the purpose of annihilating Germany."

That Italian theory, as opposed to the French, is as good an illustration as any of what one gets by taking luncheon with one nation and dining with another, and the necessity of eating breakfast alone. Those two chief Latin nations are at odds on practically every issue. Italy, being remote from the Rhine and having been many years an ally of Germany, has little sympathy for the fears of the French across that river from their century-long enemy. On the other hand, France is opposed to giving Fiume to Italy, and backs the Jugoslavs in practically their whole Adriatic claim.

France is moving heaven and earth to prevent the annexation of German-Austria to Germany. Italy is doing everything possible to bring about that annexation.

These four questions, the Rhine, the German eastern boundaries, German-Austria, and the Adriatic, are the biggest single problems of the conference, but none of them is near settlement. For future result, they involve more than all the other territorial matters put together. In fact, all of them, except the Rhine, involve the question of the boundaries and future welfare of the new States, now struggling to set themselves up.

All Point to Wilson Principles.

But as yet there is no suggestion of unanimity in the "Big Four," which has just supplanted the "Big Ten," concerning any one of these puzzles. But "Wilson's Fourteen Points" is given as the authority for every divergent claim or opinion, and everybody asserts that he cannot yield on a matter of principle.

Take German-Austria, for example. France invokes the principle of self-determination and says that annexation to Germany must not be allowed because less than 40 per cent. of the population want such annexation. France also frankly admits that she is afraid to have 6,000,000 added to the population of her enemy. Italy, also invoking self-determination, plus racial and language principles, says that Austria must be annexed to Germany, as otherwise the whole ethical foundation upon which the world is trying to rebuild itself will fall down.

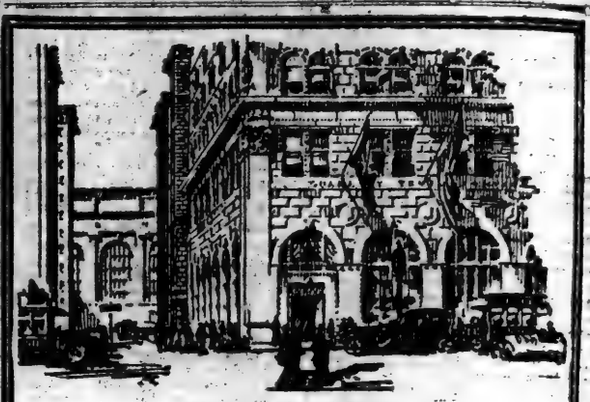
The attitude of Italy on this question is explained in another way by the French. It is, that Italy wants Austria disposed of by annexation to France's enemy, Germany, because otherwise Austria will eventually become the dominating nation of the Danubian Confederation, or form an alliance, with Jugoslavia. In either case, the fear of Italy, as France interprets it, is that Austria, backed by new alliances in Eastern Europe, will be in the near future as powerful an enemy of Italy as in the past, not only a military menace, but a factor in the new economic grouping of nations which will make impossible the trade supremacy in the Adriatic country to which Italy now aspires.

In the Adriatic case itself, Italy is sure that she has France against her, is distinctly afraid of what England is going to do, and not at all sure of the United States. As to England's supposed support of Jugoslavia against Italy in Fiume and Dalmatia, it is asserted there are big commercial interests underlying all of the moves in the long propaganda campaign in behalf of the Jugoslavs. One specific assertion is that the Cunard Line has 50,000,000 Austrian crowns invested in the port of Fiume, and that the company is eager for the port to belong to Jugoslavia, for the reason that it would be able to control its trade.

For the sake of another comparison, Italy matches herself against France on three specific points of ethics in the contest for the approval of the United States. What Alsace-Lorraine is to France, the Italians say, all Istria, claimed by Jugoslavia, is to Italy. What the Saar Valley would be to France in an economic way, Fiume would be to Italy. But the Italians add to that point that the Saar Valley is German in population, and Fiume is Italian. Third, France's reasons for wanting to take the west bank of the Rhine from Germany to protect France against aggression are reasons given by Italy for wanting Dalmatia as a barrier against future enemies.

As intimated, something has been said about daring and not daring to take chances on the Germans; but the curious thing is that no nation seems willing, so far as its own problems are concerned, to take a chance on the future protection of the League of Nations, for which all proclaim the fondest desire.

Just one more point about Italy. After two hard months of having her desires put off at the Peace Conference, Italy has won a big point in the latest proposal to make peace with all the enemy countries at once by means of the same treaty, instead of settling with Germany first and with Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey later. It looks tonight very much as if that proposal was going to succeed. Formal presentation of this proposal to the Big Four is credited to President Wilson; but Orlando had long insisted on it. It was erroneously reported several days ago that Italy would withdraw if not assured of Fiume. What really happened was that Italy threatened to withdraw if peace with Austria were not made at the same time as with Germany. In the plan to deal with Germany alone and to determine her reparation bill, Italy feared that her own chances to recover damages, for which she looks largely to Austria, would be seriously jeopardized.



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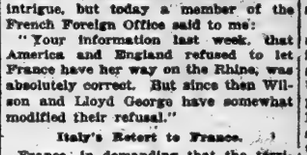

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FRENCH DISTRUST PEACE GUARANTEES

Insist on Terms Backed by Force as Their Only Safety Against Germany.

NOW FEARFUL OF SECRECY

Want Opportunity for Public Discussion as on League of Nations Here.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—"The only peace that will succeed with Germany, that will protect us from her attempts at revenge, is a peace supported by force." This sentence, quoted from today's Echo de Paris editorial, is the key to the whole French attitude since the conference opened. It is at once the cause and explanation of the criticisms in the French press that in February displeased President Wilson and more recently Lloyd George.

Frankly and whole-heartedly the French distrust and detest Germany. They say:

"We do not believe in the possibility, much less the present reality, of a German change of heart. Even if the Germans have a new set of leaders, which, in point of fact, they have not, they would remain a nation of hypocrites when weak, and bandits when strong.

"People talk of French imperialism because we want to erect barriers against a potentially dangerous enemy who may be practically dangerous tomorrow. That is sheer nonsense. We do not want territory. Have we not vast colonies right at our doors awaiting development? But we do want protection.

"All this talk of a 'fair peace' with Germany is like trying to make terms with a criminal lunatic who has run amuck through a peaceful village. The law recognizes that a man like that must be shut up so that he can do no further harm. If it is certain that he is cured, perhaps he may be released later.

"That is our attitude toward Germany. If the Germans give real proof of a change of heart, then it will be time to remove the barriers. But there is no sign of that yet."

This viewpoint is the secret of the hostility displayed by the whole French press to the decision that the peace business henceforth shall be conducted by the Council of Four working virtually in camera.

I remarked yesterday on the anomaly that the very newspapers which formerly opposed publicity should demand it. The reason is simple. The French believe that the English and American correspondents will still be informed as to what is going on in the council's inmost chambers. The English and American publics will be informed and can express approval or disapproval, but France's mouth is muzzled. If French writers know, they may not tell.

"Supposing," they say, "that decisions are reached contrary to France's interests. May France make no protest, such as America would voice immediately and such as has already been voiced there over the League of Nations controversy? It is neither fair nor reasonable."

Behind their protests there is the ever-growing fear that the need for haste, as the Eastern sky grows darker, and the multiplicity of problems to be solved may cause France's interests to be sacrificed. The French fear that Clemenceau, weakened by his wound, his great age, and the terrible strain of the last year, may be unable to keep up his end against Wilson and Lloyd George.

This does not mean that Wilson or Lloyd George is distrusted here. Nothing is further from the truth. But they are not France's representatives, and France's interests, it is held, must be only secondary to them. France believes that if errors are made it is she that must bear the brunt.

PUTS RUSSIA UP TO LEAGUE.

Churchill Makes Statement in Service Bill Debate.

LONDON, March 26.—The military service bill passed through the report stage without amendment in the House of Commons today. The proposal to limit the operation of the bill to Dec. 31, 1919, instead of April 30, 1920, was rejected by a vote of 282 to 70, and another amendment excluding liability to service in Russia from the scope of the bill was voted down, 281 to 48.

In declining to accept this amendment, Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, said that the Government had no intention of raising a large conscript army to be sent to Russia.

"The general question of the Russian policy," he said, "is not a question for the British Government. It is a matter to which a League of Nations, or a league of victorious nations, must address itself."

SUGGEST AIRCRAFT TO FIGHT HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

German cities of the folly of having refused to sign peace."

The Chronicle is dubious as to the after effects of a settlement of Bolshevism by invading and crushing. The greatest argument against it, it says, is not war weariness but "simply that we are an association of powers and have great difficulty in agreeing on common policies." The Chronicle asks what would follow if an associated expeditionary force against Lenine obtained a cheap and easy military victory.

"Russia," it goes on, "would still remain to be settled. Her settlement would create infinite possibilities of controversy between the five associated great powers, and we doubt if the statesmen of any one of us feel sure they could be solved harmoniously."

DEFENDS ALLIES' POLICY.

Their Action in Russia Not War, but Pacification, Pichon Says.

PARIS, March 26.—Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, said this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies that the struggle against the Bolsheviki was not a declaration of war against Russia. His address, which was in reply to interpellations made on Tuesday by Marcel Cachin and Ernest Lafont, was bitterly criticised by Socialist Deputies, and for a time the greatest disorder prevailed in the Chamber.

After pointing out that the allied policy in Russia was not a "war," but a "pacifying" policy, M. Pichon said:

"The Russian question is vital, as it is necessary in the interest of peace to bar the westward route of Bolshevism. If we do not act, the day Russia reawakens she will find herself the ally of Germany."

The Minister said that the Russian policy of the Government was unchanged since his last speech on the subject three months ago. The Government had no desire to influence Russian internal politics, and the French troops had been sent to Russia to assist the Czechoslovaks.

The present ruling group in Russia, he continued, had refused to call a Constituent Assembly and had suppressed all liberties. All the allied nations had sent troops to Russia with the intention of suppressing anarchy and establishing a normal government which would insure peace in Europe. Peace was impossible while Europe was threatened by a Bolshevist army in which there were many German officers.

At one time during the Foreign Minister's speech a score of Deputies were on their feet crying out against the opposite party. The galleries were crowded with many soldiers, who occasionally protested against the persistent interruptions of the speaker by the Socialists.

M. Moutet, a Socialist, who is one of the attorneys for Joseph Caillaux, who is under charges of treason, suggested that "it was necessary to oppose one ideal or another and not to dodge that of President Wilson."

He was charged by Georges Bonnefous of lacking respect for Mr. Wilson, but President Deschanel interjected: "No one here lacks respect for President Wilson."

During M. Pichon's address, Premier Clemenceau entered the Chamber, it being his first visit since he was wounded by Emile Cottin on Feb. 19.

MANGIN TO HEAD ARMY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

gained fame by his relief of the City of Morocco and the liberation of Frenchmen held prisoner there. He was the organizer of the French victory in the Verdun region in October, 1916. Since the armistice General Mangin has been at the head of the French Army in Lorraine, with headquarters at Mayence.

Hungary Reorganizing Army.

BASLE, March 27, (French Wireless Service.)—The new Hungarian Government has begun reorganization of a revolutionary army to be recruited from the organized proletariat and the soldiers and workmen now mobilized. The chief of the Red army, reports received from Budapest say, is the adviser of the revolutionary Government, but control of the conduct and organization of the army will be in the hands of the People's Commissioner for Military Affairs.

The soldiers will get 450 crowns monthly, [the normal value of the Austrian crown before the war was 20.3 cents,] and will be equipped, armed, and fed at the expense of the State. Two or more soldiers belonging to the same family will get an extra allowance of 50 crowns a month, and those who have dependents will get extra pay of 300 crowns every six months.

KAROLYI STILL CHIEF, OFFICIAL MESSAGE SAYS

Country Tranquil with Food Supply Adequate — Soviet Social Program.

LONDON, March 27, (Associated Press.)—A Hungarian wireless communication addressed "to all," and dealing with the situation in Hungary, declares untrue the report that Count Michael Karolyi has been succeeded as Provisional President.

The message says that complete peace and order reign in Budapest and throughout the country, and that the revolution was carried out entirely without bloodshed. Neither in Budapest nor in the provinces was a single person wounded, let alone being killed.

The food supply of the capital and the country is declared to be adequate. Provision shops and markets are open and the population can obtain adequate supplies of food. Security for life and property has been guaranteed by Government decrees and the proclamation of martial law.

It is added that enactments have been made giving illegitimate children equal rights with those of legitimate birth and making marriage simply a civil ceremony. Also decrees have been issued regulating the circulation of money at banks, allowing holders of current accounts up to 2,000 kronen to retain control of their money. Directors of banks are to retain their posts and fees, but only to a maximum of 3,000 kronen monthly. The banking business is proceeding in an orderly manner.

The communication adds that Government decrees give complete guarantees of security to life and property of all foreign subjects in Hungary.

BERLIN, March 27, (Associated Press.) The Soviet system has been rapidly established in the Hungarian provinces, according to Vienna reports printed in the Berlin afternoon newspapers today. The peasants see in the Bolsheviki, according to the newspapers, a people helping them. They are approving all attempts to prevent the loss of territory in the north and south.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—A Budapest dispatch received here outlines a decree issued by the new revolutionary Government which places all industrial enterprises employing more than twenty workers under the control of the workers themselves. The decree also provides that these establishments are to be under the management of commissaries appointed by the Ministry of Social Production.

The Budapest municipal authorities were informed today that the proletariat has placed the management of all the affairs of the capital in the hands of a provisional committee.

BASLE, March 26.—The new Hungarian Government consists of twenty-four Jews and six Christians, the Reichspost of Vienna says. The paper expresses belief that the Magyars will not submit to such a Government.

PRESIDENT MASARYK HAS NOT RESIGNED

Premier Kramarz Says Czechs Will Not Yield to Bolshevist Temptations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In making formal denial this afternoon of widely circulated reports that Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia, had resigned, Charles Pergler, the Commissioner of the Czechoslovak Republic in the United States, attributed the circulation of these reports to German and Magyar propaganda.

"The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, by Dr. Edward Benes, the Minister himself, officially informed me that all reports of the resignation of the President of the republic, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, are untrue and wholly without foundation," said Mr. Pergler.

PARIS, March 26, (Associated Press.) "Our national sentiment is too strong to yield to Bolshevist temptations," said Dr. Karl Kramarz, Czechoslovak Premier, at a dinner given by the press of Paris tonight. "Our nation will stand firm against it unless it is overcome by Bolshevism's main agent, hunger."

Dr. Kramarz, in conversing with The Associated Press, admitted that Bolshevism was in dangerous proximity to Czechoslovakia, but was distinctly optimistic as to the ultimate failure of this system of government. He added, however, that "if Bolshevism is victorious in Russia, then Russia will inevitably fall under German influence."

PERFECT ORDER IN HUNGARY.

No Opposition Made Anywhere to Change to New Regime.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 24.—Independent information is coming from Vienna and Budapest, and from it can be gathered the story of the week-end's remarkable event.

In Budapest itself, public order was never for a moment disturbed, nor did the public services cease to work. The new Government assumed office without meeting the slightest opposition from any quarter, and from the provinces news comes that the Workers' Councils also have taken over power everywhere without opposition.

Budapest banks are under strict control, and the only money allowed to be paid out is that for wages. Beyond that people may draw from their accounts only small sums sufficient for living expenses.

Newspapers are appearing again. There is as yet no censorship, though the press has been enjoined that it must publish the official statements prominently. The whole press, without exception, greets the change with enthusiasm. The Pester Lloyd says: "The angry sounds of the Hungarian alarum bells betoken an earthquake which will shake Europe from the Urals to the Thames."

And in Vienna, too, the newspapers are decidedly sympathetic. The Neue Freie Presse emphasizes that the non-Socialist forces also are behind the Government. The Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung admires "the courage of our Hungarian brothers; for the cause for which they risk everything today is also ours; the proletariat dictatorship in Hungary shows that our cause is marching forward."

LENINE WARNS HUNGARIANS.

Says It Would Be Mistake to Imitate Russian Tactics in Detail.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—Premier Lenine of the Russian Soviet Government has sent a wireless dispatch to Bela Kun, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking for guarantees that the new Hungarian Government is really communistic and not merely socialistic.

In his message Lenine says:

"Owing to peculiar circumstances I am quite certain it would be a mistake for the Hungarian revolution to imitate our Russian tactics in detail. I must warn you against this mistake."

PARIS, March 27, (Associated Press.) Copies of wireless messages sent by Georges Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolshevist Foreign Minister, to various leaders in Hungary show his indignation that the world refuses to accept the Hungarian revolution as genuine, and discredits its Bolshevist character. A wireless sent by Tchitcherin to Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister at Budapest, which was intercepted by the French Foreign Office, says:

"Have you good news from other countries? If not, do not fail to send wireless messages sent from Paris to the United States by the American correspondents, who are sending excellent criticisms of the French policy and the Peace Conference proceedings."

HUNGARY PAWN OF BERLIN.

Smulski Says Uprising Is Part of German Peace Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Commenting on the Hungarian and Polish situations today, John F. Smulski, the Polish Commissioner to the United States, asserted that Germany was still endeavoring to obtain a negotiated rather than a dictated peace by stirring new complications to awe the world.

"The Hungarian uprising," said Commissioner Smulski, "must be considered as a part of the German peace offensive, if the allied peoples are to hold their own.

"It is a matter of small importance how large a hand the German military authorities, who are the real authorities, have had in setting up this new complication. We must not forget that it will be used to the fullest extent by the German officials.

"Having become acquainted with the peace terms, they have made up their minds to resist on the theory that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain. A negotiated peace has always been the dream to the German leaders, and they hope to secure it from a panic-stricken world.

"They have shifted the field of discussion. They have moved from the Western European field, with which the Allies are more than familiar, into Central Europe, and particularly the Near East, Poland, Rumania, Bohemia, and the Balkans, of which little or nothing is known."

WANT ARMS TO FIGHT REDS.

Mid-European Union Appeals to American and Entente Governments.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—An appeal to the United States and the Entente powers for arms, ammunition, and equipment for soldiers to be sent against the Red armies of Russia and Hungary by Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and the Provisional Governments of recently liberated European peoples was addressed by officials of the Mid-European Union today to President Wilson, Secretaries Baker and Daniels, the American peace delegation, and the Congressional Foreign Relations Committees.

GERMANS RESTIVE IN THE RHINELAND

Americans Impressed by Contrast to Earlier Attitude of Submissiveness.

FOCH HEADS OFF PROTEST

Holds Up Delegates to Provincial Assembly—Fourteen Spartacides Are Jailed.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 27.—The attitude of stolid submission which prevailed among the Germans in this territory in the earlier period of the American occupation is disappearing, and there are signs of a developing spirit of self-assertion by a part of the population. So far from causing dismay among the Third Army, this change comes as a sort of relief to the deadly monotony of the watch on the Rhine.

No one can write down in a few words the cause of the change. A combination of factors has brought it about. The Allies' delay in presenting the peace terms has put the Germans in the position of a man who is going to have a tooth pulled and has to wait in the dentist's ante-room for two hours thinking about how much it is going to hurt him. His nerves are not what they used to be.

The Americans are using a firm hand, even proceeding against the Burgomaster and the District President, which arouses about the same interest here as the trial of the Mayor and Governor at the same time would create in New York. The situation was emphasized by the army action yesterday in suspending for three days the morning and evening editions of the Coblenzer Zeitung, the leading paper of the city. The Zeitung had printed an article about Hungary's Bolshevist adventure which charged all the blame to the Allies.

Dusseldorf Delegates Held Up.

None of these things seems to have agitated the Rhineland Germans as much as the action of the allied armies in refusing to allow the delegates to the Rhenish Provincial Legislature to proceed to Düsseldorf for the fifty-ninth session of the law making body of this province, called to meet this week. It must be understood that the Allies occupying German territory allowed delegates to go to the Weimar National Assembly and to the Prussian Assembly at Berlin a short time ago. Understanding that, one may imagine the vehemence with which the delegates to Düsseldorf want to know why they cannot go there.

I tried today to ascertain the reason for the action of the American Third Army in refusing passes to these delegates. All the information I could get was that orders had come from the Allied Commander in Chief that the delegates should not go.

Some Germans insist that they had already received a promise of passes. It seems safe to assume that had Marshal Foch not ordered the passes to be withheld, they could have been issued. The Germans say they cannot understand the move.

Incidentally, there had been prepared for presentation to the Legislature an ardent protest against any action by the Allies which would divorce the left bank of the Rhine from the rest of Germany. The meeting of the Legislature would unquestionably have given its indorsement to this. It is not forgotten that Marshal Foch, who broke up the prospective Düsseldorf session, is a leading advocate of doing something to the left bank of the Rhine which the Germans are not enthusiastic about.

Wanted to Urge Statehood.

Discussion of a separation of the Rhineland from the rest of Russia was also to have been a matter of prime importance in the deliberations of the Legislature. One must understand that the Centrist party dominates the Rhineland, that the party is playing a minor rôle in the Ebert Government and that some of its leaders are in favor of withdrawing from the coalition Prussian Government and forming a German State along the Rhine in which the Catholic Church will be protected.

The Royalists, who are strong hereabouts, are red-hot against this, their real motive is to retain Prussia as the dominating State in Germany, but in their public arguments they say that the separation of the Rhineland as a German State independent of Prussia would aid France in separating the left bank of the Rhine from the rest of Germany. All of the Kaiser's old friends are working along this line.

This question was all ready for threshing out at the Düsseldorf meeting and incidentally additional Government troops had been sent to Düsseldorf the day before the Legislature was to have assembled, March 23. Inasmuch as the left bank of the Rhine was not represented, the Legislature's meeting has been postponed.

The result has been that the Centrist leaders are in confusion. The Royalists do not know whether to be glad or sorry.

Fourteen of the ambitious young Spartacides who were going to oust the old Government from Coblenz in supreme disregard of General Dickman's army are in the Third Army jail and no others are being heard from. So one prospective source of excitement has failed.

There is great interest in the coming trial of the Burgomaster of Coblenz who ignored General Dickman's order to produce 300 laborers for army work. The prosecution has assembled a record of what the German Army did in similar circumstances in occupied territory, and this evidence makes the Burgomaster's case look unpropitious.

Arrests Are Increasing.

One of the most interesting developments in Coblenz has been the increase of business every morning at the headquarters of the Assistant Provost Marshal, which is nothing more or less than the army police headquarters. There used to be mornings when the lone Judge had only three or four cases to attend to. Nowadays there is a corps of judges and sometimes twenty cases in a morning. German civilians who overstep our regulations. This little crime wave has brought an extra company of military police to Coblenz, and there are more where they came from.

Perhaps the most exciting police case so far was a cutting affray the other night, in which one American was killed and four were put in the hospital. Nine Germans have been arrested. The argument started over a girl, and a crowd of Germans attacked five unarmed Americans. Each German had a dirk, and they won the fight.

The evidence indicates that the Americans were not blameless, but neither certainly were the armed Germans. There have been minor clashes which would have been considered impossible here two months ago.

One might infer that the German is allowing his mind to reach the conclusion that things are not as he would like to have them, and that he cannot longer keep on his mask of outward calm. The accumulated steam is beginning to blow off.

It is not a question of hunger, for the Germans hereabouts have no been hungry, and now they know that they are going to get food regularly from the Americans. It is simply a case of the Americans getting on their nerves. The natural consequence of manifestations of this psychological condition on the part of the Germans is that sooner or later they are going to get on the Americans' nerves.

Burgomaster Warns Germans.

COBLENZ, March 26, (Associated Press.)—The Burgomaster of Coblenz has published a notice in the newspapers demanding that the Germans in the area of occupation use more self-control in their conduct toward the American soldiers, especially in any acts which might be taken by the Americans as an insult to their uniform or otherwise. He appeals to the pride of the Germans and expresses the hope that it will be unnecessary for the German local authorities to take strict measures.

The general strike which had been set for today among the German workmen in various trades in the American area of occupation failed to materialize and up to a late hour tonight no trouble had been reported. In Coblenz, where they asked for more pay several days ago, the workmen returned to work this morning.

When the American Intelligence Office heard of a threatened strike by the tailors, the Americans let it be known among the Germans in the occupied zone that there were no places for unemployed men and that after April 1 all men not willing to work would be sent to unoccupied Germany. The result was a scramble among the tailors to get back to their jobs with an increase in pay which, however, was not as much as they had sought.

GERMANS DESPAIR, SCHEIDEMANN SAYS

He Tells Assembly That Reports of Peace Conditions Are Exaggerated.

RECALLS BREST-LITOVSK

Admits Wrong There, but Says Spa Was Worse—May Investigate War Blame.

WEIMAR, March 27, (via Copenhagen, Associated Press.)—Speaking today in the German National Assembly, Philip Scheidemann, the Chancellor, said that semi-official and non-official reports were increasing daily "that fresh aggravations in the peace conditions are expected to be announced; that unprecedented sums in compensation are to be imposed; that wide stretches of purely German territory are to be taken, and that crushing restrictions are to be imposed in financial and military matters.

"Assuredly a large part of these alleged conditions are invented," the Chancellor continued, "so that by repetition they will accustom us to these unheard-of demands and the final conditions may seem almost bearable to us. They are invented in order to create an atmosphere which will suffocate protest even against a peace on violence.

"Our peoples, which were ill-treated by the armistice more cruelly than by the war, recognized this method. A cry, not of a chauvinist nature but of the deepest despair, which appeals to the highest there is—to the conference of humanity—is going up throughout Germany."

Herr Scheidemann said that the protests against the alleged conditions were due to patriotic fear. The Government knew that this loyalty to the empire was the most valuable possession entrusted to its control and would not permit it to be entrenched upon at home or abroad. The Chancellor appealed to the people to stand together, adding:

"The so-called radicals of the Left have no right to protest against acts of oppression, for we are responsible under the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest."

Declaring that Great Britain had rejected a proposal to establish an international tribunal to investigate responsibility for the war, Herr Scheidemann said:

"Even if Germany were responsible for all the crimes she is accused of, has she thereby lost the right to protest against fetters which throttle her? Spa was worse than Brest-Litovsk because Spa shows that it learned nothing from Brest-Litovsk."

War Blame Tribunal Projected.

BERLIN, March 28, (Associated Press.)—The German Government is planning the creation of a court of investigation for German personalities accused of crimes during the war who have requested the investigation of their cases, the Vossische Zeitung says.

The National Assembly, the newspaper adds, will enact a suitable law for a court to try General Ludendorff, former Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, former Foreign Minister von Jagow, and others "whose activities can only be judged by such a court."

The Government has protested to army officers against the demonstration they gave for General Ludendorff last Sunday on the ground that it has given opponents an opportunity to assert that everything is the same in Germany as under the former Emperor. If Ludendorff asked for a tribunal to hear his case, the Government, it is announced, would grant his request and would see that it was composed of impartial persons.

KUEHLMANN CASE DROPPED.

Ex-Secretary Protests Ruling on Libel Charge in Berlin.

ZURICH, March 27.—The charge against the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin of criminally libeling Dr. Richard von Kühlmann has been quashed.

The former German Foreign Secretary protested against the ruling of the court. He asserted that the libel, which accused him of immoral conduct at Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, could not be classified as a political offense.

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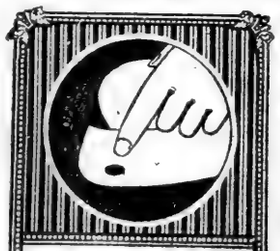

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A1 A1 SAUCE

VANGUARD OF 77TH COMES TO NEW YORK

Detail of Officers Return on Great Northern to Arrange for Demobilization.

WANT JOBS FOR 6,000 MEN

Lieut. Col. Campbell Expects Draft Division to Embark at Brest Early in April.

The vanguard of the 77th Division, New York City's quota to the national army, arrived from Brest on the Great Northern yesterday to complete arrangements for the welcome of the division and the return of the men to civil life. The flags of the transport were at half-mast for the death of Major James A. Roosevelt, a cousin of the former President, who was a member of the detail of officers of the 77th aboard the ship, and who died on the voyage across.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell and Capt. Allen R. Lindley of the 77th Division, said they will co-operate with the Divisional Association which has been formed to look after the welfare of the men and their families, in arranging for the great welcome New York is going to give the men who were called in the draft and fought gallantly on the Western front. The officers will establish headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel. They will be assisted by three non-commissioned officers: Sergeant B. E. Allen, Divisional Headquarters, of 236 West Seventy-seventh Street; Sergeant E. J. Nolan, 306th Machine Gun Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Sergeant Benedict Carlin, Divisional Headquarters, of Jamaica, L. I.

Colonel Campbell explained that he, Major Roosevelt and his companions had come to New York to arrange so that the men who will shortly be returned to civil life will have the opportunity of supporting themselves and their families.

"When I left Camp at Sable a month ago, 6,000 men had no employment in prospect, and are looking forward to their return to the United States and leaving the army with some anxiety," said Colonel Campbell. "It is our business to help these men obtain positions so that when their duty to their country is at an end they will be in a position to support themselves and their families. This is our first great duty.

"The 77th Division is now in camp at Sable, which is about forty kilometers from Le Mans and about 400 miles from Brest, the port of embarkation. The men are in good health. We are here also to help prepare for the welcome of the 31,000 officers and men of the division. Aside from the reception of the division there is the problem of the parade. I hope that Camp Upton will be selected by the War Department, although we could use Camp Mills.

Expect Division to Return Soon.

"I trust that the parade will not be held until at least a week after the last contingent arrives from France. This would give all the chance to rest up and get into shape for their great day. We expect that the division will start to move across the Atlantic about the first of the month, and if they embark at Brest ten days will be sufficient to put everybody on shipboard.

"As to individual citations and decorations, it is not too much to say that every man should get something. They fought well. There were times when companies lost their officers, either killed or wounded, and there was no one left to cite the bravery of the individuals or to note how well they were doing their duty. Everything that can be said of the brave can be said of their work at the front."

Colonel Campbell is Divisional Machine Gun Officer. He was formerly connected with the Columbia Refining Company and was in the old 1st Cavalry. He went overseas as Captain of the 306th Machine Gun Company and went into action with his command on the Vesle River.

The Great Northern also brought back the 145th Infantry of the 37th Division, with a strength of 27 officers and 1,789 men, a detachment of the machine gun company of the 248th Infantry, 22 casual officers, and 801 sick and wounded on board, who came from every State in the Union. There were also 59 nurses, including 2 of the navy, and 19 civilians as passengers.

Colonel van Gorder, who was in command of all the troops, for his work in Flanders in the first offensive received the Croix de Guerre as did also Lieut. Col. William C. Gill, the surgeon of the 145th Infantry. Twelve others of the noncommissioned and enlisted personnel of the 145th also received the Croix de Guerre.

The Pueblo, which also arrived yesterday, carried 1,791 officers and men, among them a detachment of the 147th Infantry, commanded by Major M. H. Pugh, of Toledo. The regiment took part in every engagement after Aug. 1, and the day the armistice was signed it was on the Scheldt River. The oldest volunteer in the American forces is said to be Chaplain Dr. Harry F. McLane, late of the Christian Church, Toledo, Ohio. He is Major Pugh's father-in-law, and was twice wounded and gassed. While assisting a wounded soldier in the Argonne he was fired at by a German aviator. One bullet struck him in the ankle and the other in the arm.

115 Men Cut Off by Barrage.

Lieutenant Kenneth French of Cleveland was wounded while in command of Company M at Clerges on Sept. 29. He and 115 men were working their way along in the extreme advance when they were cut off by a barrage. Twenty-five men were killed almost at once. The Lieutenant was wounded in the leg, but he started to join the main command when a shell exploded within a few yards of them. Two men beside him were killed and he was wounded in the back. He was one of the few who eventually got back to the regiment.

Corporal T. W. Ingram, 353 Eighth Avenue, Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 308th Infantry, was with the "lost battalion" in the Argonne Woods. "I was a scout for that outfit," he said, "and was returning for relief when I walked into a German outpost and was captured. I was a sick man and they put me in a hospital at Sedan. Later I spent seven weeks in a fortress. I received no medicine and no attention and was thrown in there to take my chance whether I lived or died. The food was vile until I was sent to Rastatt, where the Red Cross supplied good food. There were 2,000 Americans there and it was Nov. 25 before I knew the armistice had been signed. On the 22d there were rumors the Germans were to evacuate, and on the 25th the French came in and took charge."

PREPARE WELCOME TO 77TH.

Home Organizations Co-operate with Mayor's Committee.

Determined that the welcome to the 77th Division and the Rainbow Division, the latter of which includes the old 69th Regiment, shall equal that accorded the 27th, preparations were begun for the two events. The homecoming of the Metropolitan Division, as the 77th is familiarly known, and the 165th Infantry, the official title of the former 69th Regiment, is, essentially a New York affair, as the two are composed almost entirely of men from this city and its suburbs.

Co-operating with the Mayor's Committee to assure the success of the reception plans are the 77th Division Association, the Woman's Auxiliary of the 165th Infantry, and associations representing the families of the men. The 304th Field Artillery Association, of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is Chairman, has opened headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue to arrange celebrations for the boys when they come back. Two Lenten musicales to provide funds for the Welcome Home Fund of this association have been advertised to take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoons of April 8 and 15.

Residents of the east side are forming committees to prepare an elaborate welcome for the Jewish boys who served in the 77th Division. The statistics, it is said, show that more than 14,000 men of Jewish parentage were enrolled in its units. Sections of the east side are to be brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and dinners, dances, and theatre parties are being formed by citizens and clubs.

Members of the Mayor's Committee held a conference yesterday with Major S. Fullerton Weaver of the 77th Division Association and Mrs. George R. Leslie, representing the 165th Infantry Auxiliary. Ideas were exchanged and tentative plans were made. At the conclusion of the conference Grover Whalen, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee, announced that the 77th Division Association had been given offices in the Hall of Records. It is expected that the full program will be announced following conferences today or tomorrow with Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell and officers of the 77th Division who have arrived in New York to arrange for the homecoming.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan yesterday in a letter to Mayor Hylan formally thanked the city for the reception to his men.

LAND J. A. ROOSEVELT'S BODY.

Comrades on Transport Pay Full Military Honors to Dead Major.

The body of Major James A. Roosevelt, who died at sea, was landed yesterday when the transport Great Northern reached the debarkation piers in Hoboken. It was carried down the gangplank by men who had been his comrades in the field and on shipboard, and the entire ship's company stood at attention while the bugler sounded "Taps."

As soon as the vessel came along side the pier Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Brig. Gen. McManus, officers of the Port of Debarkation, accompanied by Major Philip Roosevelt, went on board and Major Roosevelt learned from Lieut. Commander A. E. Lee, that the Major died of cerebrospinal meningitis, which struck him down when he was apparently in the best of health. This statement was concurred in by Lieut. Col. William C. Gill of Cleveland, surgeon of the 145th Infantry. C. E. Willis, father-in-law of the late Major, was another who met the ship.

No one was allowed ashore until the body had been taken off. As it was brought up on deck in a flag-covered coffin, the bugler sounded "Attention," and every one on deck dropped everything and stood at attention, while it was borne down the gangplank by eight non-commissioned officers. The pall bearers were Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell of the 77th Division, with whom Major Roosevelt was returning; Captain Allen R. Lindley, also of the 77th; Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Bayne, Judge Advocate, of Bronxville; Major Norman F. Brown, Tank Corps; Major William R. Quinn, 455 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush; Captain Elliott K. Dixon, Medical Corps, Chicago; Captain Powers, and Major Philip Roosevelt.

Major Philip Roosevelt accompanied the hearse across the river to Trinity Church. Major Roosevelt said the funeral would be held tomorrow with full military honors.

DEATH REGIMENT IN POGROM

Leads in the Massacre of Many Jews in the Ukraine.

LONDON, March 27, (Associated Press.)—The Zionist organization reports having received from an eyewitness news of a series of pogroms in the Ukraine, organized by Haidamaks with a "Death Regiment" at their head, at Berdicheff, Zhiomir, Tschernobyl, Ovrutsch, Balajazerkoff, Leticheff, Elisabetgrad, Vasilkov, and other places.

Hundreds of Jews and Jeweasses were killed or wounded, according to the report. Jewish notabilities were drowned or shot, and Jewish women were subjected to shameful treatment.

The Death Regiment is declared not to have spared a single Jewish township between Kiev and Backmatsch.

COULDN'T TRACE EXPLOITS.

British Report Admitted in Evidence Against Aviator Chamberlain.

LONDON, March 27.—Over vigorous protests by the defense the court-martial investigating the alleged exploits of Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain of the American forces admitted into the evidence today the report of an investigation conducted by Major Gen. John M. Salmond, Field Commander of the Royal Air Force. The Salmond report says that the British commander was unable to learn anything of Chamberlain or his supposed feats, and that he had no information regarding the British aviation base where Chamberlain was said to have visited unofficially. The General said he had no information of any of the British officers with whom Chamberlain said he flew.

The Salmond report was identified by the first of the British witnesses called by the prosecution, G. C. Nielson, formerly a Major in the Royal Air Force and a liaison officer between the American and British air forces. Nielson testified that he made a special trip with his chief, Major Gen. Sir Godfrey M. Paine, from London to the headquarters of General Salmond in France for the purpose of instituting inquiries with a view to conferring upon Chamberlain the Distinguished Service Order or other decoration. He told of receiving a letter from C. M. Lowe, one of the British airmen with whom Chamberlain reported he had flown, declaring he did not know Chamberlain.

Dublin Mayor Receives De Valera.

DUBLIN, March 27, (Associated Press.)— Edward De Valera, the Sinn Fein "President of Ireland," visited the mansion house this afternoon and was received by the Lord Mayor and some members of his entourage.

In an interview he said that owing to the attitude of the censors it would be useless to make a statement at present but that he would take the opportunity later to express his views. Meanwhile, he added, he had other work on hand.

Of course! Feed Europe. But save enough

POST TOASTIES

(Made of Corn)

for me and the rest of the fellows says Bobby

ASKS ARMS TO EQUIP 500,000 POLES

Gen. Pilsudski Believes That with War Material He Could Repel All Foes.

HIS ARMY NOT BOLSHEVIST

Superior in Morale to Their Enemies, They Could Win If Supplied with Needs.

WARSAW, March 22.—"We have men and officers, but no uniforms, rifles, munitions or artillery," said General Pilsudski, provisional head of the Polish State, in an interview today with the press representative of the American Mission to Poland.

"Poland," continued the General, "is attacked on three sides and cannot protect herself without technical war material, which she is not yet equipped for manufacturing."

General Pilsudski said that he was grateful to the Allies, especially America, from whom Poland had received something definite—food. Asked how many men he would need to equip, the General answered:

"That is difficult to say. Our nation in some sections having not participated directly as a combatant in the war, we have many young men who were not drafted in the German, Austrian or Russian armies and, therefore, have not yet fought. I should say that we might need to equip 500,000 men. Much material in France that the Allies have no more need for for might well be spared for us. America has guns, ammunition, airplanes and automobile trucks which she will not transport back to America. These equipments would be of infinite value to us."

Questioned as to whether, with the Polish army equipped, the attacks on Poland could be repelled so as to produce permanent peace, General Pilsudski replied:

"I believe so. Our army would be superior in morale. The German army is now demoralized. When men have lost faith in the leadership of their Generals their spirit has been broken and they no longer obey their officers properly. With the patriotic enthusiasm of our troops I believe we could soon bring the Germans to terms.

"The Ukrainians, again, are superior to us now in equipment, but they are organized by former officers of the Austrian army. They may be capable of certain defensive fighting behind trenches, but they are incapable of offensive fighting. The Ukrainian army is superior to us in equipment today because it has arms and ammunition, which the Austrians and Germans left in great profusion.

"The Bolsheviki, our third enemy, have always conquered by destroying the morale of the troops opposed to them. They have negotiated with the soldiers of the enemy, and when the day of battle came the Generals opposing the Bolshevist forces have found themselves deprived of the support of their men. The impetuous patriotism of the Polish troops will be unaffected by Bolshevist talk. On the contrary, there were many Poles in the Bolshevist army who joined it to escape starving to death. These men, I know, will come over to us. Today the Bolsheviki themselves are superior to us, since they have the arms and munitions of Russia, and also those which were obtained from the Germans. When we are properly equipped, we will have little difficulty in defeating the Bolsheviki."

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AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.

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Go Bundle Up Your Clothes!

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234 E. 11th St.
*11th St. and 7th Ave.
80 8th Ave.
71 W. 23d St.
*344 W. 30th St.
30th St. and 4th Ave. (church)
S. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.
30 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square.
7 E. 36th St.
455 10th Ave.
*1184 W. 40th St.
*300 E. 134 St.
Grand Central Station
849 E. 48th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
*34 E. 58th St.
*510 Lexington Ave. (Y. W. C. A.)
50th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
416 W. 54th St.
200 W. 57th St.
55th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)

East Side, above 59th St.

59th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
*60th St. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School)
921 Mad. Ave., at 73d St.
1010 Park Ave., at 84th St.
167 E. 94th St.
226 E. 120th St.
122d St. and Mt. Morris Park W.
Lenox Ave. and 123d St.
2067 Fifth Ave. (church)

West Side, above 59th St.

160 W. 66th St.
66th St. and Central Park West
*85th St. and Broadway
36 W. 68th St.
150 Amsterdam Ave.
71st St. and Broadway (church)
*244 West End Ave.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
251 W. 80th St.
444 Amsterdam Ave.
1 W. 86th St.
*2188 Broadway, at 93d St.
95th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
155th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
227 W. 108th St.
234 W. 109th St.
114th St. and 7th Ave.
601 W. 114th St.
606 W. 122d St.
*122d St. and Morningside Ave.
161 W. 103d St.
15 W. 126d St.
1060 Amsterdam Ave.
401 W. 141st St.
440 W. 143d St.
149th St. and Convent Ave.
1600 St. Nicholas Ave.
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Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

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CAPES And the JUNIOR MISS

(Illustrated)
Cape of Silvertone Wool Velour
45.00

ALL Junior Misses are of a different type. All capes are of different lengths. Notwithstanding this, there are innumerable length capes for every type of the Miss in her teens.

And capes are decidedly the vogue, a vogue having its origin in women's fashions. But the Capes for women are by no means the capes for the Junior Miss. For them alone, a special and distinct series of models has been created, not borrowed, with due regard for the retention of youthfulness. It is the influence and not the style that has been copied.

Of wool tricotine, Poiret twill, Evora cloth, serge, silvertone wool velour or covert cloth, in navy blue and the most favored shades. Sizes 13 to 19 years.

18.50 to 69.50

JUNIOR MISSES' COAT SHOP—Second Floor

FOUNDED 1810-LONDON

BOYS' AND GIRLS' OUTFITS FOR SCHOOL AND SPECIAL OCCASIONS

While it is generally known that we are intrusted with the complete outfitting of boys and girls who attend our most select schools, it may be interesting to note that we also provide the correct apparel worn by these children on special occasions.

We present, ready for immediate wear or made to measure, the correct outfits for wear at dancing classes, fashionable weddings, and the like.

English norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years.
Eton suits for boys.
Boys' top coats and reefers.
Regulation English sailor and jumper suits for boys up to 9 years.
Boys' olive drab khaki camp suits.
Complete assortments of hats and furnishings for boys.

Tailored street suits for girls from 14 to 16 years.
Tailored top coats for girls.
Girls' regulation and middy dresses.
Washable frocks for girls from 6 to 16 years.
Girls' sweaters and separate bloomers.
Girls' tailored hats.
"Anniped" shoes for boys and girls.

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Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Gimbel Brothers

37th St.-BROADWAY-33d St.

Seeds, Plants, Implements

Everything for the Amateur and Professional Gardener at Gimbels Usual Attractive Prices.

Bring your farming problems to our expert farmer.

Farm and Garden Implements

Malleable Rakes—12 tooth, 50c; 14 tooth, 53c; 16 t'th, 55c.
Steel Rakes—12 tooth, 85c; 14 tooth, 95c; 16 tooth, $1.05
Garden Spades—D-handle..... $1.25
Wire Lawn Rakes—24 tooth..... 45c
Riveted Steel Garden Hoes..... 49c
Ladies' Steel Garden Hoes..... 79c
All-Steel Garden Hoes, 6½-inch blade..... 95c
Spading Forks—4 tines..... $1.00

Poultry Wire

	2 Inches Mesh		1 Inch Mesh	
	75 ft.	150 ft.	75 ft.	150 ft.
24 inches wide	$2.10	$3.75	$4.50	$8.75
36 inches wide	$2.75	$5.15	$6.15	$11.85
42 inches wide	$3.15	$6.00	$7.00	$13.00
48 inches wide	$3.60	$6.90	$8.10	$15.00

Other widths from 12 to 72 inches at similar attractive prices.

Chicken Incubators

Chicken Incubators—45 egg, $7.50; 80 egg..... $9.50
50 Chick Brooder..... $4.45

Seeds

Landreth's Famously Good Vegetable and Flower Seeds. A Superior Brand

Vegetable Seeds

Sweet Corn Seeds—Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen, ¼ lb., 12c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb. 35c.
Beans, Peas and Bush Lima Beans, in best varieties, ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c.
All popular vegetable seeds, except those noted above, in liberal size packets, 7c each. Includes beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, cucumber, lettuce, onion, parsley, radish, tomato, turnip.

Flower Seeds

Sweet Peas—2 oz. packages, 40c.
Tall and Dwarf Nasturtium, 2 oz. packages, 25c.
Mixed Spencers, 2 oz. packages, 40c.
Pansy, Aster, Sweet Alyssum, Cosmos, Phlox, etc., etc. Liberal sized packets at 7c.

1,000 Rhododendrons

First quality domestic grown bushes—15 inch, $1.05; 18 inch, $1.45; 24 inch, $2.65; 30 inch, $3.50; 36 inch, $4.39; 48 inch, $5.45. None sent C. O. D.

Parko Hand Cleanser

Used after hardening, it cleanses the skin and leaves it smooth and refreshed. May be used without water—1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., $1.10; 9 lb., $1.50.

GIMBELS—New Kind of Housefurnishing Store, Fifth Floor.

GD

Gordon & Dilworth

REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

Sold by leading dealers

If unobtainable at yours call Bryant 5344

A and C

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S

Ginger Ale

Sold by the Drink For Use at Home

GERMANY BRIGHTENS AT ARRIVAL OF FOOD

Depression Gives Way to Hope of Early Peace—Tribute Paid to American Energy.

HOME FOOD SUPPLY LOW

More Ships Leave German Ports for England and France to Carry Troops.

BERLIN, March 26, (Associated Press.)—With the arrival of the first American food ships in a German port yesterday and the conference of German financial experts at Weimar today, preparatory to going to Versailles Sunday, Germany seems to feel that peace is nearer than at any other time.

The feeling of depression, which had been growing in every part of the country at the continued disorders and the increasing Spartacide riots, lifted slightly at the news that concrete results were finally at hand after much waiting. Peace has been long in coming, the blockade has been tight, and the food relief has been slow in arriving, so that in many sections of Germany there was a feeling almost akin to despair. Some parts of Germany have relapsed into a cynical state of mind, making it almost impossible for them to believe even now that some relief is in sight.

German newspapers in recent days apparently reflected public opinion in their accounts in large black type of the coming of food ships. These announcements continue, but they share prominence with the still vague reports about German participation in the peace negotiations.

The arrival of the first American food ships was just in time to meet a crisis in the food situation. The potato ration in Greater Berlin was reduced this week to three pounds and no fresh meat is available for issue to residents of the cities. These residents are now receiving canned meat from the remnants of the army's stores. The Berlin vegetable market, which the correspondent visited yesterday, presented a sorry sight. There was little for sale with the exception of turnips, a few onions, and other minor vegetables.

Conditions in the illegitimate food trade offer one of the best indications of the near exhaustion of food stocks. A month ago the average restaurateur could set before customers who would protect him and had plenty of money a meal of a most satisfactory sort, consisting of meat, eggs, butter, &c., without the use of a food card, and all obtained illegitimately through direct access to the sources of supply. The Government's weakness and the necessity of its devoting all its efforts to the suppression of insurrections so that the new régime might get a start, made it less able than its predecessors to suppress this illegitimate food trade.

Now some restaurant proprietors are scouring the country daily, sending emissaries in all directions, but their earlier sources of supply are almost exhausted. They are able to get little food at any price, simply because the supply no longer exists.

More German Ships Sail.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—The delivery of German merchant ships to the Allies continues, dispatches from Berlin say. Vessels of the Hansa Line sailed Tuesday from Bremen. The North German Lloyd steamers Zeppelin, of 15,300 tons; Waldeck, of 6,537 tons, and Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, of 17,000 tons, sailed yesterday, and were to be followed by the Meiningen. The North German Lloyd steamers Prinz Ludwig, of 9,600 tons; Frankfurt, of 7,400 tons; Altenburg, of 7,000 tons, and the new steamer Meissen were to sail today. Other steamers of the North German Lloyd allotted to the Allies are preparing to sail.

COWES, England, March 27.—The German steamships Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and Graf Waldersee arrived here today, bringing to five the number of large German ships in the harbor here under supervision of American naval officers. The German crews are being displaced by American crews, American destroyers being used in transferring the sailors from shore to the ships.

PARIS, March 26.—The Supreme Economic Council reports that the thirty-eight German ships that have left German ports to be turned over to the allied and associated powers, are generally in a seaworthy condition. The vessels which are to be under British control are on their way to Liverpool, while those apportioned to the United States are sailing for Brest and Cherbourg.

REPORTS GALICIA IN REVOLT.

Moscow Asserts Polish Troops Have Joined Bolshevist Movement.

VIENNA, March 26, (via Copenhagen.)—A wireless dispatch received from the Soviet Government at Moscow declares that all of Galicia is in a state of revolution. The movement is described as having begun in the oil districts near Drohobtyox, where the workers established a Soviet Government, and to have spread to the surrounding districts.

Troops dispatched by the Polish Government, the message asserts, joined the movement. The Lemberg Soviet, it is added, has declared a general strike.

REVOLT IN BESSARABIA.

Offensive Against Rumanian Army Ordered by Red Leaders.

LONDON, March 27.—A republic has been proclaimed in Bessarabia and its directorate has ordered military operations against the Rumanian Army, a part of which has been forced to fall back, according to a Warsaw dispatch to The Telegraph. It is stated that the movement is evidently engineered by Bolsheviki, supported by Ukrainians, who seek to break through Rumania to establish contact between Moscow and Budapest.

BRITAIN TO DEPORT REDS.

One Hundred Leaders Soon to be Put Ashore at Odessa.

LONDON, March 28.—In pursuance of the Government's policy to deport all known Russian Bolsheviki from Great Britain, a batch of about 100 of the most notorious of these persons are to be shipped about mid-April to Odessa, says The Daily Mail today.

If meantime Odessa is captured by the Bolsheviki, the newspaper continues, the deported persons will be landed on the beach under the guns of the British fleet.

The Bolsheviki in England are mostly congregated in East London, but there are colonies of them in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and elsewhere, according to the newspaper.

RIDICULES REPORT OF 1,000,000 RED ARMY

British Staff Views It as "Mere Propaganda—369,465 Allied Troops in Russia.

LONDON, March 27.—According to word received by the Polish National Committee in Paris, a great military campaign against Poland is to be opened by the Russian Soviet Government this Spring, it was declared by M. Joffe, the former Bolshevist Ambassador at Berlin, at a recent meeting in Vilna. The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government, the Polish Committee also has been informed, has voted unanimously an appropriation of 27,000,000 rubles monthly for Bolshevist propaganda in Poland.

The British staff, however, it is stated authoritatively, considers it impossible for Trotsky to organize an army of 1,000,000 men for a Spring offensive.

Reports of a serious situation with regard to the allied forces at Odessa are also viewed in official British quarters as largely Bolshevist propaganda. It is pointed out that the French General commanding in Odessa was menaced by a threat of an attack by a large Bolshevist force and that there was unrest within the city as the result of propaganda spread by the Bolsheviki. British officials believe that the unrest has been alleviated to a great extent, while the Bolshevist army is at least forty miles from the city.

PARIS, March 27.—The total strength of the allied forces on the Archangel and Siberian fronts is 369,465, according to figures given by Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, in his address to the Chamber of Deputies last night. The figures as to nationalities were given as follows:

Archangel Front—British, 12,100; United States, 4,920; French, 2,345; Italians, 1,540; Serbians, 1,290; Russians, 11,770. Total, 34,765.

Siberian Front—British, 1,800; Canadian, 4,000; United States, 7,500; French, 7,600; Italians, 2,000; Serbians, 4,000; Japanese, 27,000; Czechoslovaks, 55,000. Total, 334,700.

The total forces of the Allies on the various eastern fronts, M. Pichon stated, was 850,000. This total was divided as follows: French, 140,000; Rumanians, 190,000; British, 140,000; Italians, 40,000; Serbians, 140,000; Greeks, 200,000.

The eastern fronts alluded to by M. Pichon, presumably take in the Balkans, Asia Minor, and probably the Ukraine.

LENINE ADMITS RUIN FACES RED PIONEERS

Thinks Workers "Some Generations Ahead" Will Reap Benefits of Bolshevism.

LONDON, March 27.—From well-informed sources The Westminster Gazette learns that Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist Premier, charged with the destructiveness of Bolshevism and the ruin which it had brought to the workers in Russia, declared that he quite realized this fact, but that he cared nothing for Russia as Russia.

The sole consideration, he said, was Int ernationalism. That the workers all over the world would be ruined as a result of their taking up Bolshevism, he was aware. The only benefit of which Lenine could hold out any prospect was to be reaped at a time "some generations ahead" by those who would then be living.

LETT ARMY NEAR RIGA IN NEW ADVANCE

Occupy Three Important Points and Rout Reds in Fight for Railroad.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—It is officially announced that the Lettish forces have taken the town of Shlotak, thirty miles southwest of Riga, from the Bolsheviki.

An earlier official communication issued by the Lettish Press Bureau read:

"The Bolsheviki on Saturday tried to reoccupy the railroad from Mitau to Tukkum, but were put to flight after two hours' fighting. In view of the menace to Riga the Bolsheviki are defending themselves obstinately.

"Lettish troops have captured the important points of Raggedsem and Kemmern, near Riga. The River Aa has been forced here."

TIME HASN'T COME TO SPEAK, SAYS KAISER

"Sorry" He Cannot Make a Public Declaration—Report He Will Go to Switzerland.

AMERONGEN, Holland, March 26, (Associated Press.)—Replying to a renewed request today for an interview, former Emperor William sent this verbal message:

"I am sorry I cannot change my attitude in connection with making a public declaration. The time has not arrived for me to speak."

Numerous inquiries were made here today with regard to rumors that the ex-Emperor had paid a visit to Amsterdam yesterday. These rumors were absolutely unfounded. The only person from the castle who has been in Amsterdam recently was Court Marshal von Gontard, who bears some resemblance to Herr Hohenzollern.

GENEVA, March 28.—Former Emperor William, alarmed by the receipt of threatening letters, intends to leave Holland and seek refuge in Switzerland, according to the newspaper La Suisse.

Swiss newspapers are printing many advertisements inserted by members of the German and Austrian nobility who are seeking houses in this country at moderate prices.

SHOWS CONSPIRACY THAT STARTED WAR

Secret Correspondence of Count Czernin Made Public by George Creel Here.

ARCHDUKE RIVAL OF KAISER

German Plot Against Franz Ferdinand Alleged, with Plan to Crown Eitel Fritz.

George Creel, ex-Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, made public last night this summary of the secret correspondence of Count Csernin, formerly Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, which was delivered to Edgar Sisson at Prague by an officer of the Bohemian Government on Jan. 24:

"From the documents and letters it will be shown that there was a German conspiracy against the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir apparent to the Austrian throne assassinated at Serajevo on June 28, 1914.) Franz Ferdinand was considered as a rival to Kaiser Wilhelm. He was working on building up a strong Austria which would eventually emancipate itself from the influence of Berlin. This was blocking Berlin's plan for expansion toward the east, and the Berlin Government came to an understanding with the Budapest Government to offset the plans of Franz Ferdinand. From one of the letters it is evident that the German Emperor's son, Eitel Fritz, was selected to study the Magyar language and to make friends of the Magyar nobility.

"Although no positive proof was found from the documents on hand as to conspiracy to kill Archduke Franz Ferdinand, it is sufficiently evident that there was no conspiracy in Serbia for that purpose. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand was rather a friend of Serbia in hatred of the Magyars, as he knew of the conspiracy between the Berlin and the Budapest Government.

"It is shown from the letters that when Aehrenthal annexed Bosnia in 1909, and Serbia protested through Russia, and was supported by England, Count Csernin had an audience with Franz Ferdinand. The latter was against war with Serbia, as the powers would say 'Halt' after Serbia was overridden and nothing would be in such a war. But Count Goetzendorf, the Chief of Staff, was strongly for war. The Austro-Hungarian General Staff was strongly under the influence of the German General Staff. It is also shown:

"(1) That a strong centralized Austria under Franz Ferdinand was too strong a barrier against German expansion toward the Far East. Franz Ferdinand started to centralize his power first with the creation of a 'ministry of the Imperial Court,' of which the intention was to offset Magyar power.

"(2) That there was a strong opposition against the direct, secret and common electoral right for Austria and Hungary.

"(3) That there was a fusion of all aristocrats and landlords in Austria and Hungary for the support of the Emperor against peoples' rights and social democrats. Feudalism and despotism was supposed to return under Franz Ferdinand. The Emperor and the aristocrats, with other landlords, wanted to rule. In Hungary, Count Tisza and a certain Mr. Kristoffy were the secret supporters of Franz Ferdinand through Count Csernin. Other Hungarian aristocrats, according to documents, were pro-German and called by Franz Ferdinand 'rebels.'

"Again, Franz Ferdinand was a danger to the German Emperor and his aspirations. Emperor William feared and hated the Slavs, but liked the Magyars. He said that Franz Ferdinand was too rabid towards the Magyars and tried to influence him.

"A way via German-Austria and Hungary to the Far East was natural, as the Magyars had aspirations for Bosnia and the Hersegovina. The Magyars, with a German Prince as their King (Eitel Fritz), would have been the best allies of William II. And the pro-German and pro-war Austrian General Staff with Count Goetzendorf at its head is another connecting link with the aspirations of the Germans in the Far East. The war has proved all this. The old Austrian Emperor and Emperor Karl were too stupid to see the real cause of the war and the aims of the Germans and the Magyars.

"There are in the letters interesting details of the death of the German General, Count Hueisen Haesler, in Donaueschingen, where the German Emperor and Prince August Bismarck were present. Also there are interesting details of the downfall of the Ministry of Beck and interesting political talks of Count Csernin and Emperor William in Kiel in 1906. William said: 'All Europe has to unite economically against America.'

"The letters on hand are from 1905 to the latest dates, and some letters are in the handwriting of Franz Ferdinand and other diplomats connected with the German Emperor and the Austrian Emperor.

"It may interest you to be informed that Count Csernin is still working with Emperor Karl for the re-establishment of the Hapsburg throne. The documents we have on hand will make both Emperors, German as well as Austrian, absolutely impossible among their own people when they are published. They will expose the intrigues of the Hapsburgs against the German imperial family as well as the intrigues of Kaiser Wilhelm against the Hapsburgs."

In connection with the summary, Mr. Creel said: "It is only fair to point out that the Magyar portion of the conspiracy was engineered by German-controlled nobles, all of whom were repudiated and exiled when Karolyi came to power."

Mr. Creel also said:

"Publication began on Monday, March 24, in The Chicago Daily News, in the Washington Star, and doubtless in other newspapers to which The Chicago Daily News sells syndicate service, of the letters of Count Czernin, cabled from Prague, Bohemia, by A. E. Decker, correspondent of The Chicago Daily News. The articles are copyrighted by The Daily News, and translation rights reserved in all countries. These letters constitute material in which The Daily News can have no exclusive rights, as the translation is the property of the United States Government, and intended to be available, without cost, to the press of the world."

RUMOR OF WHITSUNDAY RISING

Luttwitz's Troops Watchful of New Spartacide Move.

BERLIN, March 26, (Associated Press.)—Alleged secret orders of General von Luttwitz to his regimental commanders informing them that the Spartacides were planning a new revolution for the purpose of introducing the Soviet system not only among the troops, but among the civil population, are printed by the radical newspaper Republik.

A rumor broadcast in Berlin that a renewal of the Spartacide uprisings is due about Whitsunday (June 8) coincides with information in the alleged orders.

O'LEARY OUT UNDER BAIL.

Gives Bonds for $10,000 to Answer Two Indictments.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, against whom there are indictments charging conspiracy to commit treason and conspiracy to commit espionage in time of war, was released from the Tombs in $10,000 bail yesterday.

Mrs. Julia C. Jones of 47 Pierrepont Stredt, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Cecelia K. O'Rourke of 426 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, signed O'Leary's bail bond. Mrs. Jones qualified as the owner of an apartment house at 930 St. Nicholas Avenue, while Mrs. O'Rourke put up her home in Brooklyn. A large number of O'Leary's friends were present and congratulated him on his release.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $14 from F. H. Montgomery for the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund. The money has been forwarded to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue.

SUBWAY FUNDS EXPECTED.

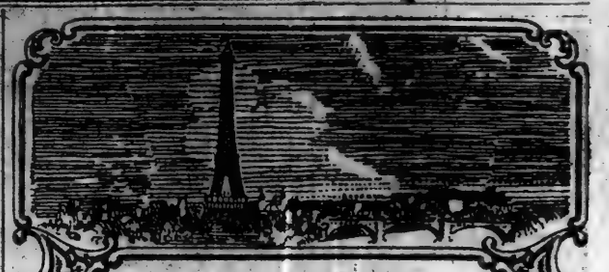
Estimate Board May Make $50,000 Cut in Appropriation.

It is expected that the Board of Estimate, at its meeting today, will appropriate $507,000 of the 557,000 asked by the Public Service Commission to pay toward the cost of building rapid transit lines during the second quarter of the year. The reduction of $50,000, it was said, would be made because it represented the amount of increases which the commission desired to make in the salaries of its employes.

Acting Chairman Whitney of the commission had not heard up to a late hour what the board intended to do, but he made it clear that if the money was not appropriated that work on the dual system of rapid transit would cease. He also said that delays caused by the failure of the board to make prompt response to requisitions for money had delayed the completion of the work at least six months.

We have just assembled thirty-six
Pearl Necklaces
of unusual value ranging in price
from $1,000.00 to $5,000.00

E. M. Gattle & Co.
Platinumsmiths Jewelers
630 Fifth Avenue
Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral



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AND TO THIS
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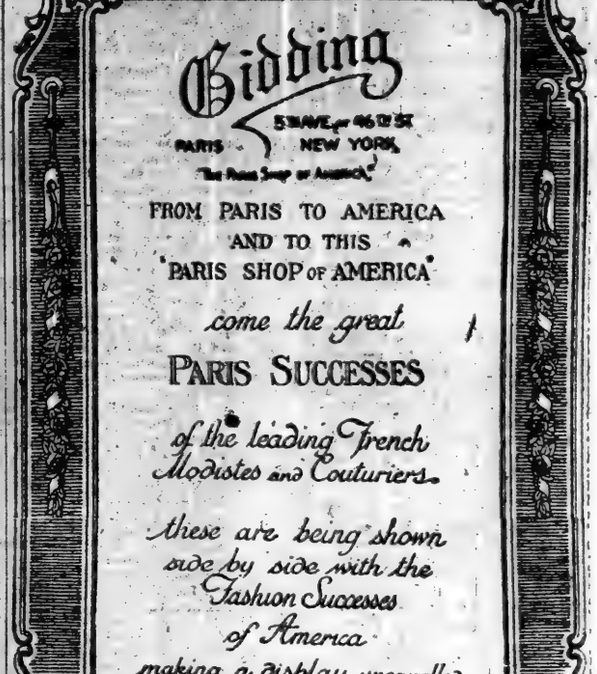

At Saks Today 1,000 New

"Hats Exquisite"
at $10.85

Like a flash, the newness of Late Paris Fashions is here truly expressed

As fast as Paris introduces new millinery modes they are faithfully interpreted in our "Hats Exquisite" salon. In this unique collection are hats for every taste and preference, every occasion and every costume. Many reflect the rare genius of Evelyne Armand, others take their inspiration from exquisite creations by Caroline Reboux, and still more portray the youth and beauty of wonderful models by Maria Guy.

If you desire the true Parisian touch in a tiny turban, a saucy sailor, or a large dress hat, it is here — and at a hitherto unknown price.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

An Exposition
of
Unusual Cravats
At $1.00

Saks & Company direct attention today to an exhibit extraordinaire of new Silk Cravats for men at one dollar—of a character seldom seen at a moderate price, and in colorings so beautifully blended that they provide inspiration even to the connoisseur. No collection of cravats at this price before assembled has *even approached them.* We feel justly proud in being able to present neckwear of such a distinctive type at one dollar. A few of the weaves:

Rich foulards from Overseas looms; silk failles that are sturdy, yet quite different; crepes in colorings only an artist at the loom could blend, plain and figured satins, and a host of novelty weaves.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

We Are Taking Our Boys Back

THIS Company is taking back all employees who left for military service. They will return with increased efficiency, and better prepared than ever to render good service to our customers.

We invite the banking and trust business of those who believe that personal attention to their requirements will be of real value to them.

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We also make special reproductions from photographs at our 40 West 34th St. Studio.

Saks & Company
Will Place on Sale Today
14,960 Pairs of Men's Silk Gloves
Regularly $1.25 and $1.50
At 69c

The first shipment of these gloves—275 dozen—sold in a day. And no wonder—New York men never had such an opportunity to secure gloves of this character at so low a price.

Every pair perfect and would not be obtainable at this low price but for one fact—the manufacturer was so slow in producing them, he was unable to make delivery in contract time. Here are the colors:

Grey, Pearl, Sand, White and Chamois, with Self or Black Embroidered Backs.

Saks & Company
Will Also Place on Sale Today
8,280 Pairs Men's Silk Lisle Socks
At 35c Pair

Six pairs for $2. They are far superior to hose usually seen at this price — and show it. Seamless style, made of a yarn known the country over for its dependability. High-spliced, with double sole and heel to assure better than average service.

Black, White, Cordovan, Navy, Russia Calf and Smoke

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

SALESMEN

Men of good address and appearance, real live wires, to represent a substantial concern among brewers, wine manufacturers, cider manufacturers, pork packers and farmers, introducing a new and economical method of manufacture and production of great benefit to these industries, for which there is no competition; commission on territory basis, remuneration only. A 526 Times Downtown.

WHAT Oswald Garrison Villard did *not* say to the Associated Press in his Paris report on German conditions is contained in a special cablegram from him in this week's issue of

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Shoes as They Should Be
And Fitted by the Only Scientific Method in the World
For Men, Women, Boys, Misses

Kindness to Children

One of the greatest kindnesses you can bestow on your children is to see that their shoes are *properly fitted.*

There is no good reason why a boy or girl should grow up with corns, bunions, fallen arches, crooked toes or unsightly joints!

"Arch Preserver" Shoes for boys, girls and misses are built on principles which have been proven scientifically correct.

These extremely well made and aristocratic appearing shoes are the outgrowth of forty years' experience in making fine shoes and close observance of the practice of the foremost orthopedists, coupled with the intelligently directed research work of our own specialists.

The "Arch Preserver" Shoe insures freedom from corns, bunions and certain other feet deformities. They help to correct troubles already existing. Nearly two thousand progressive shoe dealers throughout the United States and Canada recommend them as the safest and most satisfactory shoes ever made for growing boys and girls.

"Arch Preserver" Shoes cost more to make than most shoes, but are sold at prices no higher than are asked by other houses for just good-grade shoes. Fit like a glove, insure absolute comfort — and have excellent wearing qualities.

We carry in stock more sizes and widths than any shoe store in the United States. Come in black and tan leathers and white fabric. Priced from $5.00 to $8.50.

The Arch Preserver Shoe Shop, Inc.
15 East 35th Street (Near 5th Ave.)
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THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Is a Nationally Advertised and Nationally Distributed Shoe. It is the shoe that you will find illustrated and described in the current issue of Ladies' Home Journal, Pictorial Review, Vogue and the leading medical journals. Every important feature of this shoe is covered by broad patents. No other shoe is or can be made like it in any respect. Every genuine "Arch Preserver" Shoe bears above trade mark.

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Natural Alkaline Water
for the relief of:—
RHEUMATISM
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ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled directly at the famous Spring at VICHY, France, from which it takes its name.

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Head of Marine Workers' Affiliation Charges Treachery by Favoring Compromise.

TO MEET LONGSHOREMEN

Thousands Already Affected by Harbor Troubles and Open Breach Threatens.

A charge of treachery on the part of union leaders who have been endeavoring to settle the harbor strike was made yesterday by Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the Marine Workers' Affiliation.

The leaders attacked by Mr. Delahunty have taken the position that the demands of the strikers have been too great. The union chiefs, who have been in favor of settling with the boat-owners on a compromise basis, have taken a position with the boat-owners in asserting that the tidal conditions and the length of many of the common boat trips in New York Harbor make an eight-hour day impracticable. Mr. Delahunty asserted that the strikers had, in votes which had been taken so far, repudiated those who favor a compromise.

President Delahunty, Vice President William A. Maher, and other officials of the Marine Affiliation, who succeeded in making the Railroad Administration and other Government Departments sweep aside the Macy award and grant large concessions, have repeatedly promised their followers that they would succeed in compelling the private boat-owners to accept the same terms.

Charges Secret Dealings.

Mr. Delahunty's statement was as follows:

"From personal observation, it is my opinion that some one in authority in labor circles has been giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Some one informed the private boat owners two weeks ago that the strike would be settled by 4 o'clock that afternoon. This party is recommending the acceptance of certain conditions far below that agreed to by the Railroad Administration. This same party is solicitous to know who put the eight-hour day in the schedule put forward in November.

"It is the opinion of a great many that, if he exercised the same amount of energy in trying to obtain the working conditions the men are demanding and his constituents are entitled to, this controversy could have been settled long ago. The boat-owners claim that it is impossible to do their work in eight hours. We know that it is impossible to do it in twelve or thirteen hours and we know that the boat-owners have absolutely no consideration for the men they employ and the men have realized that they have been doing the equivalent of two days' work for one day's pay."

Captain William A. Maher said yesterday that at a secret meeting of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Union, of which he is the business manager, it had been voted not to consider any compromise, but to keep up the strike until the private boat-owners accepted the same terms on which the Railroad Administration made peace.

To Meet Longshoremen.

A number of lighter captains will hold a conference today with T. V. O'Connor, International President of the Longshoremen's Union. The longshoremen have not been striking, but many thousands of them have been thrown out of work on account of the strike and are anxious for a settlement before thousands of additional longshoremen are thrown out of work by the further diversion of shipping from New York City to other ports.

An open breach between officials of the longshoremen and the Strike Committee of the other harbor workers is likely to take place today, it was stated, if efforts are made to get the strikers to accept terms which their leaders do not approve. John Brennan, President of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, said last night that his union by a vote of 4 to 1 had rejected proposals indorsed by T. V. O'Connor for an increase in wages of $15 without any change in hours.

BRITISH RAILWAY MEN KILL STRIKE ORDER

Union Accepts the Government's Offer—60,000 Welsh Coal Miners Quit.

LONDON, March 27.—The delegates to the conference of the National Union of Railwaymen decided today to accept the offer of the Government for the settlement of their demands.

J. H. Thomas, General Secretary of the Union, said that the settlement was made subject to satisfaction being obtained on some points still under discussion. The strike resolution was rescinded by the conference.

An increasing number of miners are stopping work in support of the full terms claimed by the Miners' Federation, in spite of the decision of the delegates of the miners' conference to refer the question of a strike to a vote of the members and urging the men to continue work until the ballot is taken.

More than 60,000 men are on strike in South Wales and 7,000 in other Welsh districts. A large number of men also are out in the Nottingham and Derbyshire coal fields.

Recommendations that a legal maximum working week of forty-eight hours, subject to variation in proper cases, with adequate safeguards, be established; that systematic overtime be discouraged and that legal time wage rates of universal applicability be fixed are made in the report of a committee appointed by the Industrial Conference which met in February at the request of Premier Lloyd George. The committee was charged with the duty of considering the causes of labor unrest and inquiring into the question of hours and wages and was made up of sixty members, evenly divided between the employers and representatives of trade unions.

It is suggested that agreements for minimum time rates should be reached between employers and trade unions to be applicable to all employes in the same trade, that the basis for negotiations between employers and workmen should be a full and frank acceptance of employes' organizations as recognized organizations to speak and act in behalf of their members and that all workmen should accept the jurisdiction of their respective organizations.

Among the suggestions made by the committee to meet the problem of unemployment and the maintenance of the unemployed are plans for State development of new industries, the raising of the age at which children should be allowed to enter employment, more generous sick benefits and old age pensions.

It is proposed that a National Industrial Council be formed, to consist of 400 members, each side being equally represented. A standing committee of fifty, also evenly divided, is suggested in the report. The committee has asked the Government to authorize the Minister of Labor to intimate at the conference to be held on April 4 whether, if the plan is adopted, the Government will put it into effect.

CONVENTION OF WORLD LABOR

October Gathering in Washington Will Be a Notable One.

LONDON, March 27.—The first international labor conference, which will take place in Washington in October, will be attended by about 200 representatives of labor and employers, along with experts, according to the Paris correspondent of The Daily News.

George Nicoll Barnes, of the British Cabinet and one of the prominent labor leaders says that the British draft has been accepted, with modifications. The report has been drawn up without the indorsement of the Supreme War Council, but Mr. Barnes is sanguine that this will be obtained.

An American member of the Labor Commission says that the commission concentrated on obtaining an apparatus for making certain that legislation of the future would be effectively put into operation. The commission faced two difficulties—Italian labor, or how conditions in Italy could be brought into line with those prevailing in other European countries, and Oriental labor. In the end the Italian members of the commission admitted that more could be done than had been done, and the Oriental representatives showed a desire to meet the situation.

At first the Eastern representatives hesitated about binding themselves to European standards if penalties were imposed. The Japanese thought they were hampered, and raised the point that if they were to adjust themselves too rapidly to European conditions, the dislocation of industry might react to the detriment of the workers. But all points were satisfactorily cleared up.

Aircraft to Patrol Forests.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Major Gen. Menoher of the Army Air Service has been instructed to prepare necessary equipment, personnel and other facilities, for experiments in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, in use of aircraft for forest fire patrol work.

Baker Plans Trip to Europe.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Baker plans to sail for Europe about April 6, to be gone a few weeks.

REPLACES FRENCH MISSION.

New Organization Will Execute Contracts and Settle Accounts.

Marcel Knecht, Director of the Official Bureau of French Information, announced yesterday that although the organization known as the French High Commission was about to become non-existent, it was to be replaced by a new official organization, which would have as its chief function the execution of French Government contracts, not yet completed, and the settlement of accounts still due on contracts already closed.

"This new organization," he said, "will maintain for a period of time, as yet indeterminate, all of the departments of the French High Commission, which, at the present time, cover four floors of the American Express Building. Furthermore, the question of giving notice to its employes in the near future has not as yet even been under discussion."

ROOSEVELT MUSTERED OUT.

Kermit, Formerly Captain, to Attend to Father's Estate.

Captain Kermit Roosevelt was mustered out of the United States Army yesterday, and when he left headquarters in Hoboken after the customary formalities he was again Mr. Roosevelt. Captain Roosevelt returned from France on Tuesday on the transport George Washington.

"I have not really decided as yet just what I will do and I do not expect to formulate any plans for the next few months," said Captain Roosevelt in reply to a question as to his future plans. "I expect to be kept busy adjusting my father's affairs. For the time being, at least, we expect to live at the old home in Oyster Bay."

WHICH?

Is the contract you propose to sign for your new building going to reduce or multiply your troubles?

It's worth looking into!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Three Pages of Pictorial Features.

Three pages of the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday will be devoted to the parade of the 27th Division on Fifth Avenue. Order in advance from your newsdealer. —Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

An Important Spring Sale of

Over One Thousand Dozen Men's Negligee Shirts

will take place to-day (Friday) and Saturday, in the Madison Avenue section of the First Floor.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

will be offered, the Shirts comprising this Sale having been selected with discriminating care, and marked at prices that are much below their actual worth.

575 Dozen Shirts

of fine fancy percale (soft or stiff cuffs) or plain white fabric in pique weave (soft cuffs only)

at $1.35 each

300 Dozen Shirts

of fancy corded madras in woven or printed color effects; or of mercerized material in a variety of colored stripings (all with soft cuffs)

at $1.65 each

250 Dozen Shirts

of fine-quality fancy madras, Russian-corded or satin-striped; or of superior mercerized materials (all with soft cuffs)

at $1.95 each

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — *34th Street*

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

PLAIN CARPETS & LINOLEUMS

Large Assortments — New Colors

Special Prices

Suitable for Offices, Buildings, Institutions, etc.

Expert Suggestions and Estimates Furnished, without charge, upon request.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Pre-Easter Offering

Men's and Young Men's Suits

$29.50

Fancy mixtures and dark worsted striped effects—a varied assortment of colors; brown, green, blue. Well tailored-extensive assortment of styles for the young man as well as plenty of more conservative models—all sizes.

New Spring Top Coats

$25, $35, $37.50, $45 to $55

Newest 1919 models in the newest 1919 fabrics—oxford greys, browns and fancy mixtures.

GIMBELS—Men's Clothing Section—Fourth Floor

"Unrequited Salesmanship"

When you buy an automobile, an electric launch or a new Swiss Brown, you become not only an owner but an advocate.

Your judgment leads not only to investment, but to partisanship, for a time. You act as an "unrequited salesman" in the words of a well-known advertising man.

One of the chief accomplishments of advertising is to keep active the enthusiasm of the owner-advocate and to furnish perhaps a brief for his continued special pleading.

Obviously a man can not brag conveniently of the nameless or the brandless.

Advertising makes it easier for the user to point with pride and in stimulating unrequited salesmanship adds seven league boots to any product.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*
The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollars the year, each

BROOKLYNITES!

MILLIONS ARE IN RAGS

Give Your Old Clothing
TO BROOKLYN CHAPTER

American Red Cross
FOR THE REFUGEES OF EUROPE

Send all the old clothing and shoes you can spare to the Red Cross Branch or Auxiliary nearest your home. Following is a list of old clothes Receiving Stations in Brooklyn:

EAST NEW YORK.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Auxiliary, Republican Clubhouse, 208 Barbey St.
Police Reserve—Republican Club, Lincoln and Etna Sts.
Blessed Sacrament—Mrs. J. Foots will receive clothing at 3284 Fulton St.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Gravesend Dutch Reformed—Mrs. Harry Bennett will receive clothing at home, 321 Neck Road.
Sheepshead Bay—2421 Voorhies Av., cor. Shore Road.

BATH BEACH.
Dyker Heights—At home of Mrs. Hiberen Smith, 1139 85th St.
Lefferts Park—Church, 72d St. and 13th Av.

STUYVESANT.
Lewis Avenue Congregational—Lewis Av. and Madison St.
Jacob Strahl—1613 Gates Av.

NEW UTRECHT.
New Utrecht—4615 Bay Parkway.

BEDFORD SECTION.
Immanuel—Gates Av., between Classon and Franklin Avs.
New York Av. M. E.—121 New York Av.
Central Congregational—Hancock St., near Franklin Av.
Tompkins Avenue Congregational—Tompkins Av. and McDonough St.
Red Cross Workroom—Corner Rogers Av. and Union St.

BUSHWICK SECTION.
Walter Scott—1196 Broadway.
Bushwick Red Cross—At home of Mrs. Annie Fenley, 1005 Bushwick Av.

CONEY ISLAND.
Coney Island—Our Lady of Solace School, 19th St.

GREENPOINT.
Greenpoint—Y. M. C. A., Lorimer St. and Meserole Av.
Eastern District School Settlement—120 Jackson St.

BOROUGH PARK.
Borough Park—5321 13th Av.; AFTERNOONS ONLY.
St. Andrews—4th Av. and 50th St.

PROSPECT PARK WEST.
St. Saviour's—634 8th Av.
12th St. Reformed—12th St., between 4th and 5th Avs.
Mrs. Heman Smith—8th Av. and 3d St.

FORT GREENE.
St. Mary's—Mrs. Walsh, rectory; Classon and Willoughby Avs.
Hanson Place Baptist—Hanson Place and South Portland Av.
Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian—Lafayette Av. and South Oxford St.
St. Luke's Lutheran—Washington Av., between Willoughby and DeKalb Avs.

WILLIAMSBURG.
St. Paul's Evan. Lutheran—South 8th St., corner Rodney.
St. John's M. E.—Bedford Av. and Wilson St.
First Baptist—Lee Av. and Keap St.

HEIGHTS.
Teaching Center of Brooklyn Chapter—100 Montague St., Main 5261.

BAY RIDGE.
Bay Ridge Branch—3d Av. and 76th St.
Zion Church, 4th Av. and 67th St., March 26th, 2-5:30 p. m.
Church of Good Shepherd, 7112 3d Av.; March 27th, 2-5 p. m.
Lutheran Incarnation Church, 4th Av. and 54th St.; March 25th, 2-5 p. m. and 8-10 p. m.
Hamilton, 8624 3d Av.; March 24th and 26th, 8-10 p. m.

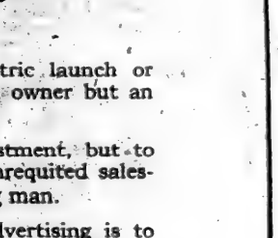
CANARSIE.
Eightieth Precinct, Flatland Volunteer Firemen's Association, 1413 Rockaway Av.

FLATBUSH.
Flatbush Branch, 676 Flatbush Av.

DESKS

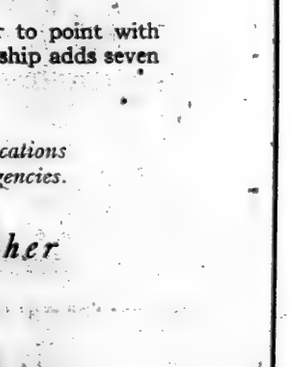
We recommend as an economical, time-saving, space-saving, sense of efficiency, our new

SECRETARY'S DESK



When closed has the appearance of a clerical desk. A slight pull is all that is necessary to bring the typewriter out of the desk. We would be pleased to demonstrate its many superior qualities.

QUICK & McKENNA
390 Broadway. Tel. Franklin 3790

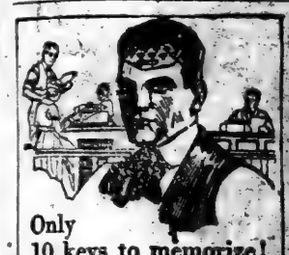


All the Advantages

of the best commercial banks, for domestic and foreign business, are summed up in the complete and intelligent service enjoyed by our customers.

In addition, we are able to render our clients an unusually experienced and dependable trust company service.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard — Broadway at 72d



Only
10 keys to memorize!

All 10 keys at fingertips—quickly memorized. You add, multiply, subtract, divide faster, easier, more accurately. Operators use touch method and acquire lightning speed.

Does all that complicated machines can do and *more!* Ask for practical demonstration in your office on your own work.

Sales Offices:
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Tel: Vanderbilt 3323-3324

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE
Sales offices and service stations in principal cities

MEF

Where Will You Be?

Out of every hundred men now age thirty, statistics tell us 36 will not live to age sixty-five. **Those thirty-six must have life insurance.**

One will be rich—four wealthy. To them Insurance will be incidental.

Of the others only five will be self-supporting at sixty-five and fifty-four will be dependent upon relatives or institutions. Think what systematic saving will mean to them!

From among the many plans to meet these conditions as the most complete protection we suggest:

Plan 25
Combination of protection *against loss of time, loss of earning power and loss of life.*
$100 monthly for life after age 65
$25 to $50 weekly for loss of time due to accidents or illness

Age 25..276.60	Age 35..377.50
Age 30..317.40	Age 40..464.30

M. E. FOOTE
AND ASSOCIATES
Phone Barclay 7667
1146 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

Retailer's 38c Grade
COFFEE
In 5 Lb. Lots and up
From Wholesaler Direct **30c Lb.**
Bean or Ground.
Come direct to wholesale headquarters, save delivery expenses and retailer's profits. Get the most delicious coffee your money ever bought.
Delivered to Your Door for 32c Lb.
Satisfaction or Money Back.
GILLIES COFFEE CO.
288-290 Washington St., New York
Bet. Park Place and Barclay St.
Established 75 years. Phone Barclay 3857

Pressure on Space

So large a volume of advertising is offered for publication in The New York Times that frequently on four days of the week advertisements are crowded out.

Today 6 columns of advertisements are omitted and 112 columns published.

It is recommended that schedules be revised if possible to include Saturday, Sunday or Monday, when more advertising space is available than on other days of the week.

In January and February The New York Times published a greater volume of advertising than any other New York newspaper.

DEALING WITH U. S., MARTENS DECLARES

Self-Styled Soviet Trade Envoy Says Washington Has "Partially Recognized" Him.

STATEMENTS CHALLENGED

Engineers Question Lenine-Trotsky Representative's Connection with Russian Concern.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the new "potential ambassador" of the Trotsky-Lenine Government to the United States, announced yesterday afternoon that his credentials, which are signed by George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been unofficially acknowledged by the State Department. He added that he had every reason to be optimistic regarding the future course of the United States regarding his application, which, he explained, is only for the resumption of commercial intercourse between Russia, under the Bolshevists, and the United States. He repeated that the Bolshevist authorities are ready to deposit $200,000,000 in gold as a guarantee of their good faith in the event Washington agrees to the proposal which Mr. Martens, as the representative of the Trotsky-Lenine Government, has submitted to the State Department.

When the appointment of Mr. Martens as "potential ambassador" to this country was announced last week it was stated that "for the last few years he has been in the United States as the American representative of the Demidoff Iron and Steel Works and has purchased here several millions dollars' worth of machinery."

The accuracy of the above statement was challenged yesterday by two prominent Russian engineers now in this country, one connected with the Cambria Steel Works at Johnstown, Penn., and the other resident in this city. One of them was V. J. Gudkov of the Cambria Steel Works. Mr. Gudkov sent the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

308 Fayette Street,
Johnstown, Penn.
March 24, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 21 and 22 concerning the appointment of Mr. Martens as Ambassador of the so-called Bolshevist Government, request that the following facts be made public:

The representative of the Demidoff Iron Works in this country was Mr. Gibson, a mechanical engineer. Mr. Gibson left New York in the latter part of 1910, after placing his orders with American manufacturers. To the best of my knowledge Mr. Martens was at that time a clerk in Mr. Gibson's office.

As for 20,000 workmen being employed by the Demidoff Iron Works, in 1913 the Demidoff Iron Works produced 91,000 tons of pig iron and 98,900 tons of steel. This tonnage certainly did not require a force of 20,000 men. When the so-called Bolshevik Government took over the Demidoff Iron Works it shipped all machinery, finished products, and raw materials to Germany.

I had eight years' experience with the Diesel engines, but I never heard about the "vital part" invented by Mr. Martens.

It would appear from the above-mentioned facts which were communicated to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Mr. Martens that Mr. Martens as Bolsheviki Ambassador is the right man in the right place.

Very truly yours,
V. J. GUDKOV, Mining Engineer.

The statements made by Mr. Gudkov were submitted yesterday to the Russian engineer in this city already referred to.

"George Gibson," he said, "was a British subject who was born in Russia and who had spent most of his life in that country. In the first two years of the war the Demidoff people placed orders for a large amount of machinery with American concerns, giving the orders to representatives of the American concerns who were then in Russia. After the orders were placed Mr. Gibson was sent to the United States to manage the fulfillment of the contracts for the Russian works, and to see that the machinery was properly shipped to Russia. Gibson came accompanied by two or three Russian engineers who acted as his assistants. Martens was not one of those assistants. Martens had been in England prior to his coming to this country and was hired by Gibson here in New York as a draftsman. That was all the connection that Martens had with the Demidoff works up to the time that Mr. Gibson left on his return to Russia in December, 1916.

The statements of Mr. Gudkov and of the other Russian engineer were submitted to Mr. Martens yesterday afternoon.

"I wish to say," said Mr. Martens, "that I came here with Mr. Gibson, and that I worked under his direction until his departure in December, 1916. Since he went away I have been the representative of the Demidoff works, and still hold that position. Mr. Gibson is now in Russia."

"Is he a Bolshevik?" Mr. Martens was asked.

"I do not know. I have not heard from him for over sixteen months. I can say, however, that he was an old revolutionist, and was a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party."

"How about your credentials as representatives of the Bolshevist Government which you sent to the State Department last week? Have they been acknowledged yet?"

"They have been unofficially acknowledged. I can add that I have reason to be very optimistic. I have seen and talked with some gentlemen of great importance and they gave me reason to be optimistic."

"How is the commercial proposition you have submitted to the Government received by business men in this country?"

"I think we can claim big success in that line."

"Yes," interrupted Nuorteva, who was present, "there has been a wider response than we anticipated. We are swamped with requests for commercial connections."

"What is the present policy of the Bolshevist Government regarding the debts due by Russia to foreign nations?"

"The Soviet Government is ready now to negotiate for the payment of those debts of the old regime."

"Does this include the debts due France?"

RADICALS HEAR MARTENS.

"Red" Speeches Made at Meeting Under Socialist Auspices.

The Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, was crowded last night by men and women who had assembled to hear Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, called the "Bolshevist Ambassador" to the United States. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party organization of New York County and was presided over by S. John Block, the Chairman of the Socialist State Committee. The speakers included the editors of three foreign language newspapers, the German Volkszeitung, the Novy Mir, which is Russian, and the Hungarian weekly, Elore. Santera Nuorteva, the Bolshevist propaganda chief, and Albert Rhys Williams, a former Congregationalist minister, who was for a time employed by the Bolshevist Foreign Office, also spoke.

The speeches were of as radical a nature as any ever delivered in New York. Ludwig Lore, Editor of the Volkszeitung, said that the radicals of the United States are now preparing to repeat in America what the Bolsheviks have done in Russia, and his statement brought forth prolonged applause. Block, who announced that Martens "is here to spread the Socialist propaganda in the United States," announced the Supreme Court of the United States for reversing the conviction of Debs and added that "we will see to it that Mr. Woodrow Wilson are a few weeks have passed, grants a general amnesty to all political prisoners."

Of the Government of the United States. The public informed that fully 1,200 persons were turned away from the meeting. The crowd was principally of foreign birth. A new phase of the Bolshevist propaganda was disclosed with the sale by the Bolshevist Bureau, a red book of substantial size, containing pictures of the Bolshevist leaders and of scenes in Russia, of conditions in that country under its present government. According to the Bolshevist red book Russia would appear to be about the most orderly country in the world.

OFFERS REWARD TO GET SON

Mrs. Thorne's Attorney Says She Will Pay $1,000.

Mrs. Mary Casey Thorne, wife of Joel Thorne, announced yesterday through her attorney, Randolph A. Gerard, that she will pay $1,000 for the return of her four-year-old son, Joel, Jr., who disappeared last September while in charge of a nurse, and if any one is arrested for kidnapping while attempting to get possession of the boy in her behalf she will pay all the expense of defending such person.

Mrs. Thorne and her attorney thought they saw the boy in the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, wife of the banker, at 914 Fifth Avenue, on the day of the parade and started habeas corpus proceedings against Mrs. Thorne, but counsel for the latter produced affidavits before Supreme Court Justice Erlanger asserting that the boy was not in the house that day and has not been there for a year. Justice Erlanger has the conflicting affidavits under advisement.

ALBANIAN CHIEF SLAIN.

Advocate of Independence Shot Down on the Highway.

ROME, March 26.—Prenk Bib Doda, an influential Albanian chief and an advocate of the independence of Albania and on friendly terms with Italy, has been killed while on the way from Durrasso to Medua, according to a dispatch from Avlona to the Popolo Romano. He met his death when struck by several rifle bullets fired at him from along the road. The assassins, the dispatch says, are believed to be followers of Essad Pasha, the Albania Provisional President.

Prenk Bib Doda was Vice President of the Provisional Government at Durazzo.

REINFORCED GLASS-WARE

The glasses in use at Liggett Soda Fountains are reinforced.

An added expense, but prevents to a great extent the annoyance and possible danger of drinking from a chipped glass.

The Rexall Drug Stores **Liggett's**

STILL SEEK FATE OF MISSING 5,500

Pershing Reports That Grave Registration and Chaplains' Lists Are Being Rechecked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In a cable dispatch made public today by the War Department General Pershing states that every effort is being made to account for the 5,000 officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces still listed as missing. In comparison he reports that there are 50,000 officers and men of the French armies and 161,000 of the British as yet unaccounted for. He also states that all grave registrations and chaplains' reports, not previously identified as casualties are being rechecked.

TO EXHUME WILKINS BODY.

Grave of Doctor's Wife Will Be Opened for Further Evidence.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 27.—The body of Mrs. Julia Wilkins, now lying in Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, Queens Borough, will on Saturday be exhumed for the purpose of aiding the officials of Nassau County in their search for evidence against Dr. Wilkins.

Dr. Girard Kuhn of the Department of Correction, Manhattan, will take the finger prints of the woman, as it was learned here today. These will be compared with one on the piece of lead pipe found near the house. This mark is rather smeared, and does not correspond with any finger prints of Dr. Wilkins which have been taken.

The theory the authorities are working on now is that Mrs. Wilkins was attacked in the house and then ran into the yard to call for help, but was either again attacked or fell unconscious from the blows.

An investigator searching for clews in the Wilkins murder case declared today that Lewis G. Friess, one of the attorneys of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, had stated in the presence of County Detective Carman Plant, William J. Burns, head of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency, and Allen O. Myers, a Burns operative, that Dr. Wilkins had asked if the so-called second will "of Mrs. Wilkins could be procured. Efforts to reach Mr. Friess in his office in New York were unavailing. It was said he had not been there today and would not return. He did not come here.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

The Cycle of Fashion Again Revolves to
MISSES' MOIRE SILK FROCKS
Lovelier Now Than Before!

MOIRE Silk Frocks for the Miss of today turn back a page in Fashion's book and bring forth a refreshingly new style. With its soft lustre and water markings moire silk loses none of its charms in transition to modernized fashions.

And it is the art of introducing youthful and effective embellishments such as crisp white organdie or dainty lace collars, which make moire silk frocks of today, more demure, more becoming, more charming than the picturesque modes of long ago. 14 to 20 yrs.

THIRTY-NINE to EIGHTY-NINE DOLLARS

Other Silk Frocks for the Miss

Developed in taffeta silk, plain or flowered Georgette crepe, satin, crepe de chine, crepe meteor, foulard or fibre silk tricolette. 29.50 to 125.00.

In the moire silk frock illustrated, there is charm and piquancy emphasized by soft drapes and pleatings. To be had in navy blue, black or taupe

THIRTY-NINE DOLLARS

MISSES' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-35th ST.

YOU GET THIS—

The Greatest Storehouse of Knowledge

for **ONLY $1** down and $3.40 a month for a short period

in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica "Handy Volume" Issue

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF EACH PARADE.

An entire page in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday, March 30, will be devoted to the local parades last Monday of units of the 27th Division. Order in advance from your newsdealer.

OFFICERS DECLARE WEISGERBER LOYAL

Tell Court-Martial He Made Rare Chemicals for Photographic and Medical Corps.

MOTOR EXPERTS TESTIFY

Declare Picric Acid, Found in New Fuel, Has Been Used by Autoists for Years.

Major Oliver B. Zimmerman, the immediate superion of Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber, who is on trial before a military court at Governors Island, on several different charges, alleging disloyalty to the United States, testified yesterday that Captain Weisgerber was, in his opinion, a loyal and able officer. Major Zimmerman declared that for his efficiency he had recommended Captain Weisgerber for promotion, a recommendation that had been approved by Lieut. Col. C. H. Crawford, the defendant's commanding officer.

Other witnesses, including officers of the army, and J. Kingsley Burnet of Pittsburgh, Penn., who is financially interested with Captain Weisgerber in the production of his synthetic gas engine fuel, testified to the defendant's fidelity to the Government and to his ability as an engineer.

Mr. Burnet, who was the first important witness called by Major J. Lowrie Humes, attorney for the defense, testified that he was financially interested in the experiments in the synthetic fuel which were begun by Captain Weisgerber in 1916. He said that the first practical demonstration had been made in Pittsburgh in 1917, where a taxi ran on the fuel. Then, the witness stated, the question was taken up with Mr. Guffey of the Oil Production Department connected with the Council of National Defense. They provided Mr. Guffey with eight ounces of the fuel. The witness told of the meeting arranged whereby Captain Weisgerber met the members of the British mission in Washington in July, 1918. He said that a sample had been given to chemists employed by the British, who were to analyze the fuel. At the time of the meeting in Washington, he said, the sample given the chemists had been lost, and Captain Weisgerber was asked to give them another sample. This he did not do, and the fuel which he took with him to the meeting, he said, was his improved gasoline, called Karo-gas, which had never been represented as synthetic fuel.

Major Victor Lehner of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army was present at the meeting with the Englishmen, according to Mr. Burnet, and demanded that Captain Weisgerber give his secret formula to the Bureau of Standards of our Government. Although Major Lehner voiced his request as a command from the Captain a superior officer, he added, Captain Weisgerber refused. Mr. Burnet declared that there had never been any talk of bargaining with England. He asserted that the Karo-gas submitted to the mission at that meeting was merely an evidence of the lines along which Captain Weisgerber was working.

Several automobile racing experts were next called by the defense to testify to the fact that picric acid, which had been found in some of the different sorts of fuel devised by the defendant was harmless to engines and had been used by racing autoists for years.

Major Zimmerman, the next witness, testified to the fact that Captain Weisgerber had made applications for thirteen different patents on his inventions and had offered to the United States Government the use of every one of them free from royalty. He declared that the Bureau of Standards had opposed the Liberty Fuel invented by Captain Weisgerber and had even issued a bulletin against it, although no sample had ever been furnished the bureau. Asked about Captain Weisgerber's fidelity to the Government of the United States, Major Zimmerman said:

Says Weisgerber Was Efficient.

"I would be remiss in my duty if I said he was other than a loyal, able, and efficient officer. He was always respectful. I found him so constituted that he had to be busy. The more work you gave him the better he worked. I made use of that quality and gave him rather a free hand, instructing him to help other officers of the corps."

Captain C. H. Harrod, of the photographic section of the Engineer Corps, testified that he had first met Captain Weisgerber at Camp Dix, when the latter was conducting experiments in mine explosions last May. Captain Harrod in his testimony brought out the fact that both he and his superior officer, Captain Charles H. Ruth, who were ordered to Camp Dix to take motion pictures of the work of exploding mines, found that Captain Weisgerber was the only officer engaged in the work who could give them any real information.

"We could not even get a definite answer from Captain Trounce (the officer in command of the work) as to where the next mine would be detonated," said Captain Harrod. "It got to be a joke with us, for we had to go to the junior officer, Captain Weisgerber, for all information."

Captain Harrod testified that he had been told at Camp Dix by Captain L. D. Rowell that Captain Weisgerber was under the surveillance of the Intelligence Department. The witness in conclusion said that Captain Weisgerber had been of inestimable service to the photographic branch of the service in making chemicals for them similar to the chemicals once obtained from Germany, but impossible to get now in this country.

"I told him once I wanted some metol," said Captain Harrod. "Metol is made in Germany and was at that time worth about $200 a pound. It was practically impossible to get it in this country. He asked me if I had an ounce of the chemical. I gave him an ounce and in a few days, Captain Weisgerber brought me from his laboratory a chemical identical in action and in appearance the same thing as metol."

Captain Harrod said that Captain Weisgerber had helped the Medical Corps in the same way by making chemicals to take the place of those out of stock in this country.

Mr. Burnett, who was called back before the court adjourned, placed in evidence a small bottle of the synthetic fuel made by Captain Weisgerber. The witness stated that the Captain could not get the chemicals to make any more just now, as he was followed every time he went to purchase chemicals by agents of men who wished to learn the secret.

TELLS OF PRISON CAMPS.

Recital of British Officer Stirs Carnegie Hall Audience.

Speaking at Carnegie Hall yesterday Captain Horace G. Gilliland of the North Lancashire Regiment told of experiences in German prison camps. Frequently during his lecture gasps came from his audience, which included many women. The officer spent two years and seven months in fourteen camps in Hanover, Saxony, Brandenburg, Prussia, and Bavaria from the time that he and three survivors of 375 men were taken prisoner at La Bassée in October, 1914. Captain Gilliland said that the worst torture of his captivity came eighteen months later when, having gone that time with a lung puncture untreated, a German physician operated on his lung for nearly three hours without first having administered an anaesthetic.

Captain Gilliland related how a trainload of prisoners, all officers, were received in Cologne by the civilians. A group of women and men were at the station to see the "swinshunde" come in, and when the wounded asked for something to drink the group disappeared and then came back and offered them a drink which made many of the men violently ill—a few of the wounded, however, detecting the drink before they swallowed it.

Captain Gilliland made a plea to his auditors to support demands that Germany be made to pay a tremendous indemnity.

TO MAKE PROHIBITION TEST.

Distillers to Contest Constitutionality of Wartime Restriction.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A decision to make an early contest of the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition restriction effective July 1 was reached today at the close of a two-day session of the Distillers' Committee and about seventy-five officials of as many distilling concerns. Instructions to that effect were given to Levy Mayer, chief counsel for the committee.

It was not disclosed where the action would be filed.

No Referendum on Oregon's Dry Vote

SALEM, Ore., March 27.—Referendum cannot be invoked by the people on the joint resolution adopted by the Legislature ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, according to Attorney General Brown's opinion to the Secretary of State today.

The Attorney General pointed out that under the laws of Oregon a referendum can apply only to the law-making power of the Legislature and that bills or acts may be referred, but not resolutions.

Louisville Brewers Will Resume on Beer.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—With the qualifying statement that "we are only waiting until our New York colleagues fully test the matter," Louisville brewers, through their spokesmen, today announced preparations to resume the brewing of beer with a maximum alcoholic content of 2¾ per cent. instead of the one-half of one per cent. war-time product. The statement said that the new brew might be expected soon.

MATZOTHS FOR A. E. F. JEWS.

Each of 60,000 to Receive Unleavened Bread for Passover.

PARIS, March 27.—The approximately 60,000 Jewish soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force will receive an average of from five to six pounds of matzoths from the Jewish Welfare Board to enable them to observe the Passover holy days, it was announced today at the Continental Headquarters, 41 Boulevard Haussmann.

Arrangements have been made by the board for the purchase of 206,000 pounds of matzoths in France, in addition 160,000 pounds left New York City aboard the transport Santa Paula on March 22, and will arrive in France on April 2, according to a cablegram received today by Colonel Cutler, Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, from the New York office.

General Pershing has offered the welfare organization the facilities of the Quartermaster Corps in the distribution of the unleavened bread among the Jewish soldiers. The fifteen large centres and the dozen small Jewish Welfare Board huts in camps will be scenes of "Seder" services, such as the boys knew at home. Twenty thousand "haggadahs," or Passover service books, have been printed.

French Jewry have been canvassed by the Jewish Welfare workers, and many of them have offered to be hosts to one or more American soldiers during the holy day. Jewish soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force will receive furloughs wherever feasible, army headquarters has announced.

INDICT 4 IN MOVIE GRAFT.

Grand Jury Finds Against Fire Prevention Bureau Men.

The Grand Jury investigating graft charges against the Fire Prevention Bureau and certain moving picture theatres returned indictments yesterday against Dr. William F. Doyle, chief of the Bureau; Captain Frank McGinnis, head of the Department of Public Assemblies of the bureau; Leon Wallace, a manager of Healy's restaurant, and Frank McGoey of Far Rockaway, on charges of conspiracy and bribery.

Captain McGinnis, Wallace, and McGoey appeared before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to answer to the indictments. Wallace was released in $1,000 bail and the others in $2,500 each. It was said that Dr. Doyle would appear today.

Fire Commissioner Drennan, who had received complaints from several moving picture houses, referred them to the District Attorney with the evidence he had obtained. The indictments are based on allegations that certain favors were to be granted to moving picture houses in return for payments of various amounts, through the Colonial Film Exchange at 144 Columbus Avenue.

According to Assistant District Attorney Talley, this exchange sold no films and was used exclusively for collections, ranging from $10 to $25, and reaching a total of $1,500 weekly.

WANT MOTOR TESTS ABATED

Bliss ville Residents Complain of Noise at Aircraft Plant.

More than 200 persons living in Bliss ville and Greenport will appear today before Magistrate Miller in the Long Island City Police Court in an effort to restrain the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation of Borden and Mexico Avenues, Long Island City, from continuing their present mode of testing the motors of airplanes at their factory. In their complaint to the Magistrate they will be backed by the Health Department of the city, which will be represented by Dr. John H. Barry, Sanitary Superintendent of Queens.

The company, according to the statement of the residents of the district and the admission of representatives of the corporation, makes tests of from ten to twenty motors at a time without the use of mufflers. The racket, complainants say, can be heard for a distance of two miles.

Dr. Barry made an investigation of the conditions yesterday and later Police Sergeant Thomas Polske of the Hunters Point Precinct, in company with Fred Hummell, secretary of the Bliss ville Taxpayers' Association, and Thomas Bergen of 149 Pearsall Street, appeared before Magistrate Miller and secured a summons for George W. Vaughan, Superintendent of the Wright-Martin Company, directing him to appear before the Magistrate this morning and answer to the charge of maintaining a public nuisance.

Superintendent Vaughan declared that his company would be only too willing to abate the noise if there was some way to do it. He said that Government regulations required the company to test the motors without mufflers and Government work is still being carried on at the factory.

THRACE BEGS FOR HELP.

Greeks There Appeal to Peace Conference to Curb Bulgars.

SALONIKI, March 26.—An appeal begging that the Allies put a stop to alleged oppression of Greeks in Thrace by the Bulgarians has been sent to President Wilson, Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Venizelos, and General Franchet d'Esperey, commander of allied forces in the Near East, by Dr. Djirilis, President of the League of Greek Refugees in Thrace, an organization which claims 250,000 members.

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The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it in your Shoes, Use it in your Foot-Bath

Use it in the Morning

And walk all day in comfort. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. It freshens the feet, takes the Friction from the Shoe, and by protecting your hose and stockings from this friction, saves ten times its cost each year on your stocking bill.

For over 25 years **Allen's Foot-Ease** has been the **STANDARD REMEDY** for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. It acts like magic—No plasters or grease, clean, sanitary and cooling.

You will never know what real foot comfort is until you have used Allen's Foot-Ease. What better proof than that the Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. You should have the same comfort for your feet.

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Argonne Flannels and Scotch Cheviots, $32.50
Peruvian Wool Fabrics and Flannels, $37.50
Australian Wool Worsteds & Flannels, $42.50
Silk Quarter Lined—Skeleton Lined—Full Lined

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

BETTER LIFE FOR YOU!

Better Health. Greater Efficiency. A Bigger Success.

We All Strive For It. Not All Of Us Get It. You May Have All Three In Good Measure If You Go About It Right.

Dual Personality? No, Nothing Like That. His Liver Balks!

If you knew how much your liver has to do with your memory, mental powers, disposition, complexion, appetite, sleep, health, happiness and what-not—you would resolve to know more about it.

Your liver is the champion chemist of the world. It will take any of a couple of dozen different kinds of poisons, "split" them, recombine and change them into fat, or sugar, burn them in the muscles as vigor-fuel—and what's left make into harmless bile.

Under the title, "Life, Love and the Liver" in the April PHYSICAL CULTURE Magazine, out to-day, Edwin F. Bowers, M. D., tells you many eye-opening facts about your liver that you will never forget—and profit by, as long as you live. Read it by all means.

From a Cripple in Harness to an Active Fighting Man!

Ole Hanson, Seattle's famous fighting Mayor, was paralyzed and one of his children killed in a railroad wreck some years ago in Texas. He was so badly maimed that the doctors said he could not live. But he laughed at them and LIVED. Then they said he would never be able to walk again. Once more he proved their mistake by walking half way across the continent.

A little ingenuity and pluck is all he possessed when he started out to repair his shattered body. By dint of perseverance he slowly regained the use of his limbs. Walter E. Burton tells how Ole Hanson achieved this miracle of self-cure. Read it in the April PHYSICAL CULTURE Magazine, out to-day. You will find it very interesting.

Completely Rested in the Space of Only One Second!

Does it sound ridiculous to advise a man or woman to take a one-second nap at midday to rest oneself? Well, it's not.

The great value of a nap is not in the length of time you sleep, but in the complete relaxation of body and mind which precedes your losing consciousness.

In the April number of PHYSICAL CULTURE Magazine, out to-day, you will find an intensely interesting article, "Bigger Business from Better Health," by O. J. Hamilton and Alan Denby, that will tell you a few mighty valuable things about how to keep fit. Among other things, it shows how to nap for one second and no longer and explains the tonic effect it has on one the rest of the day.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

The Personal Problem Magazine for Thinking People

This is an age of the artificial. People breathe mostly artificial air, live in mostly artificial light, eat a lot of artificial ("predigested") food and drink artificial beverages. As far away as we are from the monkey in our civilization, we are almost as far away from our original make-up which Nature gave us. There is not the natural sweetness and healthiness of our flesh, blood and marrow that there should be. Think that over and see if you don't think that most people you know are in need of undergoing a body-sweetening process—including *yourself*.

PHYSICAL CULTURE Magazine is Knowledge, Experience and Sense applied to the Practical Business of your own Bod, and Brain in Health and in Sickness and BY YOUR OWN SELF. It is *not* a muscle-making magazine—but a Health, Efficiency and Success-Building magazine. The April issue, out to-day (20c.), is filled with articles that will interest you hugely and benefit you materially. If you read nothing more than the one article, "Life, Love and the Liver," you will have gained knowledge of life-long and great value to you. There are 21 articles in all. Go, now, to the nearest news stand and buy a copy of the April issue, out to-day, 20c.

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Uppers cut from the very heart of selected hides. Tough, elastic leather sole. All-leather counters and toe boxes. Heels built of solid leather.

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REGAL SHOES

Exclusively

for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

NEW CASUALTY LISTS

221, Including 101 Dead, in Army Lists; Marine Corps Announces Loss of 21

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Four army casualty lists were given out by the War Department today, containing 221 names, bringing the total for the army up to 275,458, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. One Marine Corps casualty list, containing 21 names, was issued, bringing the total for that arm up to 5,944. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 281,402.

Army lists given out today contained the names of 5 died of wounds, 52 died of accident, 44 died of disease, 1 severely wounded, 22 wounded to a degree undetermined, 92 slightly wounded, and 5 missing in action.

The Marine Corps list given out today contained names of 6 killed in action, 8 died of wounds, 3 died of disease, 1 missing in action, 1 severely wounded in action, and 2 wounded to a degree undetermined.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 27.	Total.
Killed in action	51,579		51,579
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,863	5	13,868
Died of accident	3,693	52	3,745
Died of disease	21,949	44	21,993
Total	71,816	101	71,917
Wounded	192,976	115	192,991
Missing	5,412	5	5,417
Total	270,704	221	270,934

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	97	2,845
Wounded	121	3,114
In hands of enemy		39
Missing		242
Total	218	5,726
Total, Marines		5,944

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgt.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ABRUSCATO, CHAS., 2,534 7th Av...(WL)
ALTIERI, GERARD, 400 Concord Av..(WL)
CURCIA, SANTI, 235 Elizabeth St...(WU)
DUNSEATH, W. J., 331 W. 35th St...(WU)
EAILE, J. J., 878 Seneca Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
JARDIN, R., 89 19th St., Elmhurst...(DA)
KINSELLA, M. S., 686 Bergen St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
LICHTENSTEIN, LEWIS, 1,256 Guyon Av., Richmond Hill.....(DD)
RYDER, W. D., 289 E. Fordham Road..(WU)
SARCHIMOVITCH, M. E., 250 Watkins St., Brooklyn.....(DA)
SARLI, JAMES, 1,834 Dean St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

BANN, JESSE R., Binghamton.....(WL)
BRADY, HARVEY L., Mount Morris...(DA)
CONNORS, JOHN J., Watervliet.....(WL)
DOUGLAS, CARMI E., Ogdensburg....(WL)
HAYNES, DOW W., Troy.....(DA)
KRIG, J. ALBERT W., Attica.....(P)
LARALEE, BERNARD H., Potsdam...(WU)
LAMBERT, GEORGE B., Cohoes.....(DD)
McBRIDE, JOHN J., Buffalo—Corp...(WL)
PETRIE, EDWIN S., Buffalo.....(DA)
SHEREITER, E. M., Buffalo—Corp....(MA)

ALABAMA.

REYNOLDS, JAY, Clopton.....(DA)

ARKANSAS.

MARTIN, RAY A., Austin—Lt.....(DA)

CALIFORNIA.

GUIDI, PIETRO, Rio Vista.....(DA)
KREBS, LAWRENCE, Columbia.....(DA)
ORMONDE, M. F., San Luis Obispo..(DD)
TAYLOR, EDWARD M., Junction City..(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BASSETTE, JOSEPH E., Baltic.....(DA)
JOHNSON, J. F., Waterbury.....(WL)
MARSHALL, THOMAS, Seymour.....(DD)
ST. JOHN, JOHN E., New London....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

MUSIELEWICZ, JOSEPH, Chicago....(DD)
NAUKTIS, WALTER A., Springfield...(DD)
WALTERS, HARRY F., Aurora.....(DD)
WHITACRE, OSCAR, South Pekin.....(DD)
YORK, ROBERT H., Thackery.....(DA)

INDIANA.

AMMON, BRYAN, Indianapolis.....(DW)
STAGGS, F. E., Terre Haute—Corp....(DA)

KANSAS.

CASSEL, ULYSSES G., Beverly.....(DA)
GAIGER, FRED, Altamont.....(DA)
KNOBLAUCH, PAUL C., Cheney—Corp..(DA)
LUCAS, CLARENCE D., Nashville....(DD)
PEFFLEY, ELBA B., Eldorado.....(DA)

KENTUCKY.

HAYNES, ARTHUR E., Louisville.....(DD)
WALES, GEORGE M., Louisville.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

HAFFICH, PETER L., New Orleans..(DA)

MAINE.

KERRICK, CARROLL G., Norway....(DW)

MARYLAND.

DOUGHERTY, GEORGE, Baltimore...(DA)
MASON, HARRY, Rocks.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BRONSKI, DANIEL, Jamaica Plain...(DA)
DOWDELL, CHARLES R., Salem.....(DA)
FOLEY, FRANK T., Boston—Cook....(DA)
FOREY, FRANCIS L., Bridgewater....(DD)
MESSIER, FRANCIS J., Springfield..(DD)
ORNE, EDWARD E., Medford.....(DD)
THOMPSON, ANGUS W., Melrose.....(DD)
WALSH, RICHARD F., Boston.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Escanaba.....(DA)
BLACKMORE, EDW. W., Kalkaska...(DA)
KERR, GEORGE S., Detroit.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

PETERSON, FRANK A., Minneapolis..(DD)
RYAN, TIMOTHY F., Minneapolis....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

STONE, JOHN, Coffeeville—Lt.....(DP)

MISSOURI.

CAUTHORN, ROBERT L., Mexico.....(DA)
OPPMEYER, JOSEPH, St. Louis.....(DA)
WILSON, CLAUDE W., Linn Creek....(DD)

MONTANA.

GRAY, WALTER, Loma.....(DA)
LODGE, GEORGE, Washoe.....(DP)
LOKKEN, JOHN A., Wolf Point.....(DD)

NEBRASKA.

PHILIPS, WALTER T., Freedom.....(DD)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PRENTISS, CECIL H., Antrim.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

GARRICK, JOHN H., Elizabeth.....(WL)
O'NEIL, THOMAS, Roselle.....(DD)
SCPANSKI, FRANK, Bayonne.....(WL)

NORTH CAROLINA.

JONES, CHARLES P., Wadesboro....(DD)
WALSTON, JOHN F., Speed.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

FINDLAY, EARL D., Valley City.....(DA)
OLESON, CHRISTOPHER, Berlin.....(DD)

OHIO.

BOYD, HOWARD R., Medina.....(DA)
LINKHART, HAROLD, Wilmington....(DD)
ORWICK, AMOS, Steubenville.....(DD)
STEELE, EDGAR B., Demos.....(DD)
TOMKO, GEORGE, Cleveland.....(DA)
WANKEY, ERNEST, Sandusky.....(DD)
WENDT, WILLIAM E., Cleveland....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

JARMAN, GRANT A., Welch.....(DD)
WEISENHUNT, NOAH L., Lindsay....(DW)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BLAICH, HENRY H., Pittsburgh.....(DA)
DELZER, W. D., Philadelphia—Corp...(DA)
HERBELER, C. R., Philadelphia—Sgt..(DA)
KELLY, JAMES F., Philadelphia.....(DA)
KUTZ, CHARLES N., Machusburg—Sgt..(DA)
LANNEN, IRA J., Houston.....(DA)
LASSOLI, GIOVANNI, Colver.....(DD)
PIANI, JOSEPH, Erie.....(DA)
RAUE, CARL W., Philadelphia—Sgt..(DA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLEMAN, COY, Denmark.....(DA)
STUCK, VANDORA E., Peak.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM W., Cliffy....(DA)
FOGG, JAMES M., Aspen Hill.....(DA)
HUGHETT, ROBERT M., Huntsville...(DA)
THOMAS, HERMAN, Nashville.....(DD)

TEXAS.

GRIFFEN, F. F., Sulphur Springs....(DW)
MOORE, JOHN W., Gap.....(DA)
RIGGS, JAMES G., Crystal City.....(DD)
TRAYLOR, SAM, Edna.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, WALTER, Hearne.....(DD)

UTAH.

LARSEN, DIMON L., Sterling.....(DA)

VIRGINIA.

PUGH, HORACE C., Concord—Corp....(DA)
WEDDLE, CHARLES E., Elliston....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

CARTRIGHT, C. E., Monnington.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

SCHUSTAHL, RAYMOND M., Colby....(DA)

CANADA.

KNOWLES, JOHN W., Entwistle.....(DA)

RUSSIA.

MARNZREVRII, J., Medwinkiovaska....(DD)

SWEDEN.

ANDERSON, O. V., Alfaforp Fjaras...(DW)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
BELZ, JOHN, 946 Bedford Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.	(DW)	(WS)
BLUNGER, CLYDE, 106 New York Av., Jamaica	(KA)	(WS)
JOHNSON, J. E., 17 10th St., Long Island City	(D)	(MA)
O'BRIEN, W. H., 408 St. Nicholas Av.—Sgt.	(Erroneously)	(KA)
SHORT, E. F., 119 Fordam St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
SIGGINS, C. H., 403 Gates Av., Brooklyn	(Erroneously)	(KA)

ANOTHER PART OF NEW YORK STATE

LOWERY, JAMES F., Troy..... (D) (KA)

OTHER STATES.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
ARTHUR, J. T., Rutledge, Ga.	(D)	(MA)
ATKINS, R. C., Price, Va.	(D)	(MA)
BEARDS, ASA, Barton City, Mich.	(D)	(DA)
BOETTCHER, H. W., Monroe, Wash.	(KA)	(MA)
BOWMAN, R. S., Dayton, Ohio	(KA)	(MA)
BRAY, T. T., Dickson City, Penn.	(D)	(MA)
BRION, A. M., Manafield, Penn.	(D)	(MA)
BURCZYK, F. J., Milwaukee, Wis.	(D)	(MA)
COLLINS, M., New Haven, Conn.	(D)	(MA)
DAVIS, G. W., Hillsboro, Texas	(D)	(MA)
DEVANEY, H. J., Jamaica Plain, Mass.	(KA)	(WS)
DORIS, T. G., Devon, Milford, Conn.	(KA)	(MA)
DUFFY, M. F., Philadelphia, Penn.	(D)	(MA)
GAGEN, L. D., Cleveland, Ohio	(KA)	(WU)
GOCHNOUR, C. G., South Fork, Penn.	(KA)	(MA)
GUSTAFSON, D. A., Viking, Minn.	(KA)	(MA)
HARDEN, L. H., Oswego, Kan.	(D)	(MA)
HAUGSE, M. G., Garrittson, S.D.	(KA)	(WL)
HUNTER, H. W., Kansas City, Mo.—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
KALAD, A. O., Crookston, Minn.	(KA)	(WS)
KATSAWITZ, J., Dokahits, State of Minsk, Russia	(KA)	(MA)
KEENAN, A. D., Bryanville, Md.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
KENT, ALLARD, Jackson, Ohio	(KA)	(MA)
KONSKI, A., Gilberton, Penn.	(D)	(MA)
LARGE, GAINES, Schoolfield, Va.	(D)	(MA)
MONTALTO, W. J., Ist, Chile, Penn.	(D)	(MA)
MOTISKA, J. E., Dupont, Penn.	(D)	(M
MOY, HUGH, Philadelphia, Penn.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
MURPHY, T., Duluth, Minn.	(WU)	(DW)
OBERG, O. J., Deer, Minn.	(D)	(MA)
PIKE, E. H., Bloomington, Neb.	(DD)	(
POBLASKI, V., Pittsburgh, Penn.	(D)	(MA)
SALA, ANTONY, Garfield, N. J.	(WU)	(KA)
SCAHILL, CHESTER, Ipswich, Mass.—Corp.	(DD)	(D)
SHERRILL, T. H., Alta Vista, Va.	(DW)	(MA
SMITH, E. E., Isabel, S. D.	(KA)	(WS)
SORENSEN, H. C., Woodbine, Iowa	(DW)	(D)
STERLING, R. L., Maryville, Tenn.	(KA)	(
VICCHIA, M. D., New Haven, Ct.	(KA)	(D)
WAZNY, J. B., Auburn, Mich.	(D)	(MA)
ZELUDKO, D., Jackson, Mich.	(KA)	(MA)

Marine Corps Casualties.

NEW YORK STATE.

BRUSH, Izaak W., Mt. Vernon.....(DW)
KING, EUGENE J., Syracuse.....(WU)

ARKANSAS.

TURNER, G. B., Fouke—Sgt.....(DW)

COLORADO.

CRASE, B. G., Denver.....(DW)

IDAHO.

HOLTMAN, GEO., Jerome—Corp.....(KA)

ILLINOIS.

HUTCHINSON, F. P., Chicago.....(DW)

IOWA.

BARTLEY, OSCAR H., Anita.....(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

SULLIVAN, JOHN J., Roxbury.....(DW)

MICHIGAN.

BARR, JOHN W., Detroit.....(KA)

MISSOURI.

BROWNING, PORTER, Monet.....(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

SNYDER, ROBERT G., Marcella.....(WS)

PENNSYLVANIA.

HEIL, HOWARD A., Clairton.....(KA)
WALTER, HARRY F., Steelton.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

ANDERSON, CHARLES L., Milan.....(DP)
FORE, BIRDO, Pocahontas.....(DD)

TEXAS.

BOOTH, LAWRENCE D., Dallas.....(DW)
JOHNSTON, RUSSELL E., Dallas.....(KA)

Revised List.

NEW YORK STATE.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
WILSON, R. L., Rye	(RD)	(M)

OTHER STATES.

CHALK, F. B., Wichita, Kan. (KA) (M)
GABLE, F. G., Portland, Ore. (KA) (MA
SULLIVAN, JOHN J., Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Gunnery Sgt. (RD) (DW)

NEW YORK CITY.

Released from German Prison Camp.
STUART, RALPH R., 139 W. 47th St.—Sgt.

Children need a "building" food.
Grape-Nuts
Ice cream—ideal for building health & strength.
A Delicious Food

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Clothes That Express Individuality

THE outstanding fact about clothes is that they tell a powerful lot about the man who wears them. People take it for granted that a man's clothes are at least an expression of his individuality.

Reflecting Spirit and Individuality

That makes clothes an important matter in any man's life—particularly the young man who still has his dent to make.

A young man today has a great deal to live up to. Youth found itself in the War—found that it is the greatest living force in the world.

If clothes are to express the present-day young American, something of this FEEL has got to get into the clothes.

That is just what the designers for The HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER have done in their authoritative Styles for Spring.

In Tune with the Times

Clothes in tune with the times—the Keynote of Kuppenheimer Clothes success, season in and season out. And back of style and fit—to make them last—the old reliable Kuppenheimer standbys, quality fabrics and fine tailoring.

We have the Kuppenheimer Clothes you will want. Fabrics that have life. Style that reflects the buoyancy and vim of the man looking the world confidently in the face. Design that sets off the grace and strength developed by war-time activity.

It's not what clothes cost, but the service you get out of them that counts. Good clothes are always the cheapest in the long run.

Kuppenheimer Suits and Topcoats for Spring—$40.00 to $80.00

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway
44 East 14th St.

Broadway, at 49th St.
1456 B'way, at 42d St.

47 Cortlandt Street
125th St., at 3d Ave.

2 Flatbush Ave.,
Brooklyn.

The House of Kuppenheimer's New Spring Style Book Is Now Ready and Will Be Mailed on Request

LAFFORGUE IS DEFEATED BY REID IN SPIRITED CONTEST ON SQUASH CLUB COURT

Lots for sale—lots of good Spring clothes and all that goes with them.

No matter what your size or proportion—tall, extra tall, short, stout, or what—we're ready for you.

Suits and overcoats of the best of domestic and imported woolens.

Patterns exclusive with us.

Sizes all conveniently hung in glass cabinets to facilitate "looking."

Salesmen whose time is your time—whose job it is to assist but not insist should you decide to look further.

Our *"Pedestrian" shoe is not our smartest last, but for comfort we can recommend it. We wear *"Pedestrians" ourselves.

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ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners" Broadway at 34th St

Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

REID DRIVES WAY TO SQUASH FINAL

Defeats Lafforgue in Hard-Fought Four-Game Match in Handicap Tourney.

IS TO MEET KINSELLA

Champion Wins Easily from Montgomery, Although Yielding Opponent a Big Handicap.

James T. Reid, the youthful professional squash tennis player of the Crescent Athletic Club, produced a surprise in the professional handicap tournament at the Squash Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated Frank Lafforgue, the Yale Club professional, in a hard-fought four-game match, 15—3, 15—9, 15—17, 15—10. The victory put Reid in the final against Kinsella, the champion, which match is to be decided tomorrow afternoon.

Reid had a handicap of two aces on his opponent and these two aces came in mighty handy in the fourth and deciding game, which he just pulled out of the fire by the hardiest kind of a battle, 15—10. Lafforgue played from scratch, but the steadiness and speed of young Reid evidently took him by surprise and he was unable to stop the spirited attack of the player from the New Moon Club. Many of Reid's "gets" were remarkable, for even when Lafforgue was smashing his hardest the Brooklyn player scooped them off the floor and used a pretty back-hand stroke with fine judgment.

The first game was so easy for Reid that Lafforgue seemed dumfounded. The youngster started out with such a rush that he had scored 11 aces before the Yale Club player even broke into scoring. When the count was 11—0, Lafforgue tried to rally, but his best attempts brought him only three aces, and by that time Reid had won the game.

Lafforgue improved in the second game, but Reid kept up the fast pace and placed his shots with great accuracy and control. Nothing that Lafforgue produced in the way of drives worried the youngster very much and his coolness helped him materially. In this second game, Lafforgue was trailing at 3—2 in the first few hands and then Reid cut loose and, by reeling off six aces in succession, sent his lead way up to 9—2.

He continued this fast clip until he had Lafforgue 13—3, when the Yale Club player bucked up and tried to make up his lost ground. He started too late, however, and although Reid was showing signs of tiring under the fast pace, he stuck it out. When Reid was trying his best to get the game point Lafforgue kept pegging away and managed to creep up to 9, when Reid got his winning ace by making a low return which forced the Yale Club player to smash the ball into the tell-tale.

Lafforgue's stamina came to the rescue in the third game and when defeat stared him in the face, he launched a rally which brought him through a nip and tuck battle a victor. Reid got the jump on his opponent and had him 9—0 before the Yale Club man got under way. When Lafforgue started, however, he came on with a rush, and after the fastest uphill game, he squared the match at 12 all. The advantage seesawed from one player to the other until it was 14 all, and in a last desperate effort Lafforgue captured the game, 17—15.

Lafforgue gained confidence through this victory and went after Reid strong in the fourth game. He quickly cut down the handicap and it was 2 all in the early hands. Then the score went to 3 all and 4 all. Lafforgue went to the front and at one stage of the game had Reid 9—6. He was unable to keep this advantge, however, for the young Brooklyn player steadied down and by a brilliant rally scored six aces in one hand and took the lead at 12—9. Lafforgue wasn't defeated yet by any means for while the Brooklyn youngster was running out the remaining aces, he put up a game battle to stem the tide of defeat.

Walter A. Kinsella of the Squash Club, professional squash tennis champion, earned his way to the final round with a comparatively easy victory over Thomas Montgomery, unattached, in the other match of the day. Kinsella, playing from a minus 9 aces, took the match by scores of 15—9, 18—13, 15—9. Montgomery played from plus 5 aces.

The champion never was really extended at any period of the competition. Throughout Kinsella showed his usual good form and clearly outclassed his rival. Montgomery, who is attached to Uncle Sam's military forces at Aberdeen Grounds, Maryland, was decidedly off form. As a result he failed to force Kinsella as had been expected.

Particularly in driving did Montgomery disappoint his admirers. At times Montgomery's efforts in this direction were accurate, but these spasms were over-balanced by periods of inaccuracy in which Montgomery drove the ball out of court continually. In the second and third games only did the loser approach his expected form. In these games Montgomery furnished temporary oppositon to Kinsella's wonderful play.

The summaries:

Invitation Professional Squash Tennis, Handicap.—Semi-Final Round—James T. Reid, (plus 2 aces,) Crescent A. C., defeated Frank Lafforgue, (scratch,) Yale Club, 15—3, 15—9, 15—17, 15—10; Walter A. Kinsella, (minus 9 aces,) Squash Club, defeated Thomas Montgomery, (plus 5 aces,) unattached, 15—9, 18—13, 15—9.

YACHTSMEN WILL CONVENE.

Long Island Association Has Tentative Schedule Drawn.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will be held this evening at the Hotel Astor. Officers and an executive committee to serve during the year will be elected.

A tentative racing schedule has been drawn up for discussion this evening. In all probability the dates will be adopted, as they follow lines laid down in former years. If the schedule is adopted, the season will open on Friday, May 30, with the annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club and will close on Saturday, Sept. 20. The annual race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club will start July 19 and end July 26.

The tentative list of dates is as follows:

RACING DATES.

Friday, May 30, Harlem Yacht Club, open; Saturday, June 7, open; Saturday, June 14, open; Saturday, June 21, Larchmont Yacht Club, Spring; Saturday, June 28, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, annual; Thursday, July 3, American Yacht Club, annual; Friday, July 4, Larchmont Yacht Club, annual; Saturday, July 5, New Rochelle Yacht Club, annual; Saturday, July 12, New York Athletic Club, Block Island race; Saturday, July 12, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, open; Saturday, July 19, to Saturday, July 26, Larchmont Yacht Club, race week; Saturday, Aug. 2, New York Athletic Club, open annual; Saturday, Aug. 9, Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club, annual; Saturday, Aug. 16, Huguenot Yacht Club, annual; Saturday, Aug. 23, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, open; Saturday, Aug. 30, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Fall; Monday, Sept. 1, Larchmont Yacht Club, Fall; Saturday, Sept. 6, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Fall; Saturday, Sept. 13, Orienta Yacht Club, open; Saturday, Sept. 20, open.

DE ORO LEADS COPULOS.

Champion Takes First Block of Match, 50 to 34.

DETROIT, Mich., March 27.—Alfred De Oro, world's three-cushion billiard champion, took a lead of 16 points over Gus Copulos, the challenger, in the first block of their 150-point match for the title here tonight. Tonight's play went sixty-six innings, Copulos scoring 34 points, while the champion made 50. De Oro made a high run of 6 and Copulos made one of 4.

THE ARCH OF VICTORY.

In next Sunday's Rotogravure-Picture Section of The New York Times, March 30, there will appear photographs of the 27th Division marching through the beautiful Arch of Victory at Madison Square. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

CAPABLANCA IS WINNER.

Gets Decision in Second Game with Kostich.

HAVANA, March 27.—Jose R. Capablanca of this city, the Pan American chess champion, scored first blood in his match with Boris Kostich, the Serbian master, by winning the second game of the series after forty-six moves.

It was the sixth time these experts had met in an important game of international significance and for the first time a decision was reached.

ADD NEW RACING STAKE.

Weight-for-Age Race Will Be Run at Belmont Park.

There will be a revival this year of the weight-for-age races, which a few years ago was a popular event on racing programs. At a meeting of the Stewards of Jockey Club yesterday it was decided to run a weight-for-age race at the Autumn meeting at Belmont Park. The race will be for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a half, with $5,000 added.

Present at the meeting yesterday were Major August Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and John Sanford. A committee was appointed to confer with the Westchester Racing Association with the object of permanently continuing the weight-for-age stake.

An application from the United Hunts Association to change the dates of its meeting from May 17-21 to June 14-21 was favorably acted upon. The Stewards also approved the officials for the Maryland tracks and licenses for jockeys and trainers were granted in accordance to the recommendations made by the License Committee.

TO DROP GOLF TOURNEYS.

Great Britain Won't Hold Open or Amateur Championship.

Those who have taken it for granted that the Rules of Golf Committee at St. Andrews, Scotland, has ceased to exist will be undeceived after noting a letter which Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, recently received from John L. Low. The last named, among other things, stated that while the committee had lost members during the war, the work had been kept up, most of the correspondence being maintained by Low, who is the Chairman.

As intimated some time ago, Low states there is little likelihood of either the open or amateur championship tournaments of Great Britain being held this year. His letter reads in part as follows:

"Your letter of Feb. 4 has been forwarded to me from St. Andrews and I need hardly say that I was very glad to hear from you again and to learn that your association was about to resume its successful activities. As far as my information goes, I do not think that there is any prospect of our holding either the open or the amateur championships this year.

"The courses are all more or less out of order owing to no play and the lack of labor. Deal course, where the open should have been played, has been occupied by the army for three years, and the Muirfield course, which is the amateur one in rotation, has hardly been played upon during the war.

"As to my own committee, our Secretary was demobilized last week, but he is not in very good health and we are giving him a month's holiday before he resumes his duties. During the war I have had to do all the correspondence myself with the aid of our Honorable Treasurer, F. S. Grace. I have had four years' work with the Y. M. C. A., also work with the War Saving Committee, special constable duty, &c., so things have not been going as well as I should have liked.

"Our committee has been very hard hit by the war. Norman Hunter and Jack Graham were killed, while Captain C. K. Hutchison was a prisoner for four years. Mr. Balfour Melville lost a son, I. O. Fairlie lost a son, Mr. Croome lost a son, and Mr. Cunningham lost two sons. The rest of us, who had no sons to lose, lost many near relations of the younger generation. As you can well imagine, we come back to our work rather a saddened band. But then there has been no break in the continuity of the committee, and questions from all parts of the world have been attended to right through the most difficult times."

BOOK 40 GOLF TOURNEYS.

Massachusetts Season Will Begin with Open Championship.

BOSTON, March 27.—Forty tournaments make up the list of the season's golfing events announced by the Massachusetts Golf Association today. The open championship will be held Sept. 15-17 at the Worcester Country Club; the amateur event, July 9-12, at the Winchester Country Club; the junior championship, July 16-18, at the Country Club, Brookline, and the caddies' championship on Aug. 27, at the Wollaston Golf Club.

Among the other tournaments included in the State list will be an invitation meeting on June 13-14 at the Country Club for the Herbert Jaques Memorial Cup.

POSTPONE BOXERS' TOUR.

A. A. U. Will Not Send Men Abroad Until October.

The proposed tour of Scandinavian countries by amateur boxers of this country has been postponed until October, it was announced yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., following the receipt of a communication from Emil Anderson, Secretary of the Idraetsforeningen, (Sparta,) Copenhagen, Denmark. Anderson sent the original invitation to the A. A. U.

Lack of time in which to condition the boxers for the trip compelled the officials in both countries to postpone the tour.

STAR GOLFERS IN TOURNEY.

Begin Play in North and South Championship Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27.—Over thirty of the leading golf professionals of the country, and about twenty well-known amateurs will take part in the North and South open championship which opens here tomorrow. The professional field includes Walter Hagan, Michael J. Brady, Jim Barnes, Pat Doyle, Emmett French, Gil Nichols, Tom McNamara, Wilfred Reid, Alex Ross, George Fotheringham, Tom Kerrigan, Herbert Lagerblade, George McLean, and Fred McLeod.

The amateurs include Ned Beall of Uniontown, Edward Styles of North Hills, James D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit, E. L. Scofield of Woodway, Sidney Sherwood of Merion, C. G. Waldo, Jr., of Detroit, and others.

PENN WON'T ROW HARVARD.

Declines Invitation for Dual Regatta on May 3.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Announcement was made here today that the University of Pennsylvania has declined Harvard's invitation for a dual rowing regatta on the Charles River on May 3.

Difficulty in securing leave from classes for the members of the crew was given as the reason by John A. Brown, Chairman of the Rowing Committee.

ROGERS ELECTED CAPTAIN.

Will Lead Columbia Swimmers Next Season.

George Rogers, Columbia's swimming "find" whose performances in the championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association ranked second to Binney of Yale, has been elected Captain of the Blue and White Varsity swimming squad for next season.

SIEGER IS VICTOR IN STIRRING BOUT

Defeats Jampol in the Opening Round of Amateur Boxing Title Tournament.

While a crowd of about 1,500 spectators, the limit of capacity for Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, yelled themselves hoarse, Sam Sieger of the Clark House A. A. and Irving Jampol, Bronxdale A. C., both former amateur boxing champions, slugged, cuffed and hooked each other industriously last night in one of the best amateur bouts ever seen in this city. At the end of four hotly contested rounds Sieger, former New York State 108-pound titleholder, received the judges' award. Jampol is a former State 115-pound champion, but, like his rival, has outgrown the class.

The bout furnished the most interesting action in the list of contests which marked the preliminary round of the annual Metropolitan A. A. U. championship tournament. The lads competed in the 125-pound class.

Sieger, employing a seemingly careless aggressive style, carried the fighting to his opponent practically over the entire distance. He met a worthy foe, however, in Jampol, who met the attack with cool precision and countered cleverly with both hands to the face and body. Sieger, his eagerness, was wild at times, so that some of his attempts missed their intended mark. For the first two rounds Sieger earned the laurels, scoring effectively, and several times shaking up Jampol. The latter came back strongly in the third session and assuming the offensive rushed Sieger about the ring.

A well-delivered right-hand cross to the chin sent Sieger to the canvas for the only knockdown of the bout. Sieger was up instantly, however, but showed the effects of the blow and was hammered hard thereafter to the bell.

The knockdown and heavy scoring in this round earned Jampol a judges' disagreement at the end of the customary three rounds. Referee Tom Smith then ordered another session of two minutes. In this round the lads boxed furiously, lunging at each other with reckless abandon continually. The better work was accomplished by Sieger, however, and he received the judges' award.

Dave Kamins, metropolitan champion at 108 pounds, was among the winners, although the decision which gave the title holder his initial victory was not very favorably received. Kamins, in the 108-pound class, met a Tartar in the person of Frank Butch, Bronxdale A. C. Butch showed an effective offensive for Kamin's left-hand attack, and gave the champion a deal of trouble in the three rounds. The judges disagreed, but Referee Eddie Forbes unhesitatingly selected Kamins as the winner.

Archie Walker, former district metropolitan class leader, scored a victory over Arthur Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., in the 125-pound class.

The summaries:

108-Pound Class.—Dave Kamins, Clark House A. A., defeated Frank Butch, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, referee's decision. (Judges disagreed:) J. C. Dellencto, Clark House A. A., defeated Fred Eisenriadt, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

138-Pound Class.—F. Spregg, Quick Step A. C., defeated Tom Sallis, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision.

115-Pound Class.—S. Nable, Clark House A. A., defeated Leroy Dodd, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—H. Rossmanzo, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Phil Hanowitz, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Ed R. Crozier, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Frank Verona, Bronxdale A. C., four rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—Archie Walker, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated A. Kirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Sam Sieger, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated I. Jampol, Bronxdale A. C., four rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class.—H. Eisman, Clark House A. A., won from O. Okum, Clark House A. A., by default.

145-Pound Class.—Eddy O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Louis Aidrin, Norwegian Turn and A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

175-Pound Class.—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Morris Edelman, Alpha A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; J. J. Tomeshek, New West Side A. C., defeated O. Okum, Clark House A. C., three rounds, referee's decision.

Norwood Golf Clubhouse Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 27.—Fire of an unknown origin destroyed the clubhouse of the Norwood Golf Club at West Long Branch tonight.

GIANTS WIN FIRST GAME.

McGraw's Regulars Defeat Yannigans, 6 to 7.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 27.—The Giants have one victory to their credit even though it will not count in the championship season. Taking advantage of the fine weather and with the necessity of pressing training to the utmost, Manager John McGraw today divided his club into two teams, Regulars and Yannigans, and staged the first ball game the players have engaged in this season. It was a seven-inning affair by agreement, and the Regulars won by a score of 8 to 7, but only after a hard battle in which they had to overcome a seven-run lead.

The defeat of the Yannigans came about in the last inning when Fletcher made a hit which sent Larry Doyle home with the winning run. But it had really started in the fifth inning when Chester Lyons, a youngster from Washington, took up the pitching for the rookies. Before him Rommell had held the Regulars scoreless in the first three innings only one man reached first base on Rommell. But Lyons came to the box in the fifth with a substantial lead and saw it melt away because of his wildness. He could not control the ball, with the result that he handled but two men on balls and was soon on the way to defeat. He yielded up six hits in the time he was in the box.

Until the fifth inning, when the Regulars made five runs, the veterans were anything but pleased with the outlook. They do not like to lose even a practice game, and especially to the colts of the club. Ross and Jones, who pitched for the first string men, were hit freely enough and to the delight of a good-sized crowd which saw the game.

Gillespie, the midget player, who has become very popular with the natives here on account of his size, drove in the first two runs for the Yannigans. He hit over Young's head for a double, sending O'Neil and Rommell home. He scored on a wild throw by Chase, after he had tried to stretch his hit into a triple.

The Yannigans scored in the third and fourth innings, making two runs each time, and thus had a comfortable lead when the Regulars accumulated points in their half of the fifth, having made two in the fourth.

With two on the bases in this inning, Burns singled, scoring Smith, and O'Neil made a bad throw trying to head off Burns at second. The ball went into center field, Jones scoring and Burns going to third. Young raised a sacrifice fly on which Burns tallied. After that Chase walked and Kauff doubled, and both cantered home on a single by Doyle, tieing the score.

The winning run in the seventh was accounted for by Doyle, leading with a double. Fletcher then hit a clean single which sent Larry home with the needed run.

The game proved a good workout for the youngsters, especially the pitchers, and gave McGraw a better idea of what kind of material he has on hand this Spring. It was evident that the pitchers have not reached a point yet where they can be depended on for steady work. The tendency to be wild was general, although Lyons was the greatest offender. The fielding of the second team was especially good.

The players have had only a few days in which to work out, but already the club is getting into good condition. Tomorrow the Giants will play the first game with the Florida University. McGraw will undoubtedly play regulars and rookies in turn during this contest and use most of his second string pitchers in order to see what they can do in a real contest.

TOO MANY PRESIDENTS.

Dickerson Says He Is Still Head of Western League.

F. W. Dickerson, who was President of the Western League last year, but went to France with the 32d Division as a war correspondent, gave out a statement here last night in which he declared he still was the President of the baseball organization and challenged the "legality of the league's maintenance of Al Tearney" of Chicago as its chief executive.

Would Change Yachting Rules.

LONDON, March 27.—The Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain today cabled the New York Yacht Club inviting it and other American yacht clubs to take part in an international conference with a view to changing the measurement rules. The American yachtsmen were asked what date would suit them for a meeting in London.

HUGGINS DIVIDES YANKEES FOR GAME

Regulars Win Easily from Yannigans with Quinn in Box—Lewis Still Absent.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 27.—Satisfied that his players had reached the stage where a real ball game could be played, Miller Huggins today divided his squad into Regulars and Yannigans and sent the two teams through a six-inning game. A high wind, which swept across the field, made fly chasing a difficult art and accounted for many of the hits which found their way into the score. Drives which ordinarily would have been easy outs were blown away from the outfielders and turned into safe smashes. The Regulars won, 11 to 3.

The Regulars lined up much the same as they will be when the Yanks open against the Red Sox in the opening game of the pennant race. Pipp, Pratt, and Peckinpaugh were at their usual posts on the infield and Ward held down Baker's place at third. Bodie was in left field and Miller in centre. As Duffy Lewis was not among those present, Sam Vick was the other outfielder. Jack Quinn and Alex Ferguson did the pitching for the Regulars, with Truck Hannah behind the bat.

The Yannigans had only two players outside of the battery men, in their regular positions. These were Miller and Kane in the outfield. O'Doul, a pitcher, was in right field. The infield was made up of Lamar, Mooers, Halas and Ruell and the pitching was cared for by Russell and Brady, with Baldwin working behind the bat.

Halas, the former Great Lakes star, led his team with the stick, but his fielding was more of a help to the regulars than it was to his own team. He started off with a fine play on Elmer Miller, the first batsman to face Russell, but during the remainder of the game he made one misplay after another. His hitting consisted of a double and a single, two of the five hits which the rookies collected off Quinn and Ferguson.

Quinn, who has been showing fine form for the past two days, set the Yannigans down with one hit, which was made by Russell. Ferguson was reached for four hits in his three innings. Russell was wild and was reached for five hits in three innings. This ineffective pitching, coupled with some very weird fielding, netted the regular nine runs before the side-arm spitter gave away to Brady after three innings. The latter was touched up for five more hits.

The fielding feature was a freak play in which Peck got an assist and Bodie a putout. The Yank shortstop raced out for a short fly and Ping raced in for the same ball. It hit Peck's glove and went bounding away when Ping went in the air and made a gloved-hand catch. Mooers was the victim and the freak play shut off a run for the Yannigans.

Duffy Lewis was expected here in time to get into one workout, but he failed to put in an appearance. He was to have left Hot Springs for Jacksonville yesterday and may arrive late tonight. Nothing has been heard from Dutch Leonard, and Fewster has not given Huggins any idea as to when it will be possible for him to report. Tomorrow the Yankees will meet Brooklyn in the opener of their Spring series.

PLAYER TESTIFIES IN SUIT.

George Maisel is Witness in Baseball Trial at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Testimony designed to show that organized baseball controls the market in players through reservation clauses in contracts and thereby is a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-trust act, was continued today in the District of Columbia Supreme Court in the damage suit of the Baltimore Federal League club against the National and American Leagues and certain officials of the defunct Federal League. Witnesses appearing today included a number of baseball players, most of whom were Federal League players.

George Maisel, a baseball player, sketched his professional career through the minor leagues, into the major league and then back to the minors. He testified that only a few days ago a contract had been sent him by a ball club on the Pacific Coast, the terms of which were not at all satisfactory. He added that, because of the rules and regulations under which organized baseball operates, he either had to accept the unsatisfactory contract or quit organized ball.

A deposition containing testimony given in another case by David Fultz, President of the Players' Fraternity, was read to the jury. Fultz asserted that the Chairman of the National Commission had requested during the contest between the Federal League and the old leagues that the Players' Fraternity expel any player who jumped to the Federals.

Muldaur is Cue Victor.

In the 18.2 balkline tournament at Thum's Academy, Muldaur defeated Schevenell last night by 200 to 179 in fifty-one innings.

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For comfort is more than mere fitting. It embraces PROTECTION FROM DAMPNESS, from cold and above all from jars. And feet that are thus protected are bound to be *comfortable* feet and bound to be healthy feet—and happy feet.

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Russet and Black,
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RUSSET AND BLACK SHOES
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Not All Sizes
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OUR Spring display of men's and boys' attire—for every occasion—conforms to our usual standard. Fabrics sound in texture, flawless in weave, all wool, fast colors and of proven strength to insure service. Styled and priced to make the right appeal to all versed in the propriety of dress and logical values.

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Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed

Note the rather unusual lines of the Derby we are picturing here.

A Britisher will note its London style tendency—and a New Yorker, its Metropolitan characteristics. For the Hat merges both ideas.

Priced $6—one of a number of Correct stiff Hats for Spring wear at $5 to $10.

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The stock of cigarettes which we owned at the old cost is gone and we must raise our prices according to the present higher costs.

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Until Monday, we will continue to sell cigarettes at the following prices:

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Omar
} 20c Package

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128 Cigar Stores and growing

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HULBERT OPPOSES TREATY WITH JERSEY

Dock Commissioner, at Estimate Board's Hearing, Assails the Proposed Agreement.

UNTERMYER EXPLAINS PLAN

Says Waterfront Could Be Improved Without Infringing on the City's Debt Limit.

After listening for several hours yesterday to arguments for and against the proposed New York and New Jersey port agreement members of the Board of Estimate announced that whatever action was taken on the matter would be referred to the Joint Commission of both States. It was learned that the board would not approve the agreement unless radical changes were made in the plans. The board as a whole is opposed to the scheme, believing that just as good results can be accomplished without dividing authority with New Jersey, but it is willing to be convinced to the contrary.

Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert opposed the proposed agreement saying that it was commercially unworkable. The Federal Government, he said, could not be depended upon to take speedy action in order to make the plan feasible, and no comprehensive plan could be worked out if Congress was to be depended upon to work in harmony with both New York and New Jersey.

When the hearing began, Controller Craig asked Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the Joint State Commission, if the proposed Port Authority was to be a perpetual body. Mr. Cohen replied in the affirmative, saying that it could be terminated only by the withdrawal of one of the other State, or by act of Congress. He said that the laws as they stood today provided that when a compact was made between two sovereign States, it was within the right of either to rescind the compact upon reasons satisfactory to it.

After some further discussion Samuel Untermyer, representing the Merchants' Association, said that no man was so insane as to think that the Board of Estimate would let any treaty go through which did not fully protect the interests of the city. The Mayor wanted to know what would become of the profits of the Port Authority should the proposal be actually adopted and the Joint Commission established.

"Of course, said Mr. Untermyer, "the Port Authority could only make money on the property that it developed itself, but the adoption of the general comprehensive plan would enable the city to have its waterfront improved without the expenditure of its funds and without infringing upon its debt limit. There would be no stockholders, for the owners of the concern would be the States of New York and New Jersey, and the profit would be used to pay off interest on the bonds of indebtedness and for the sinking fund. And when the property was entirely freed from debt it would revert to the city or municipality in which it was situated."

Controller Craig then wanted to know whether the city was not releasing its sovereign rights over its own property and over its power to grant franchises.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Untermyer. "There is not a thing in the treaty that takes away from the city its franchise-granting powers."

Controller Craig wanted to know what effect the Federal control of railroads would have upon the situation, and Mr. Cohen replied that such control might well mean the diversion of much business from this port. He read from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it was bad policy to permit a port to be congested with freight beyond its facilities and pern't a smaller one not far away to be idle from lack of business.

President Moran asked Mr. Untermyer if the provision in the draft of the agreement regarding the veto power would not permit the Governor of one State to stop any improvement that might be attempted by the other. Mr. Untermyer admitted that the provision was vicious and should be left out.

J. Spencer Smith, Vice Chairman of the Joint Commission, then spoke for New Jersey. He said he wanted to tell just why New Jersey was willing to enter into the agreement with New York.

"Oh," broke in Mayor Hylan, "any boys knows New Jersey would be tickled to death to get in on this matter."

"New Jersey controls its water front."—began Mr. Smith.

"Everybody knows Standard Oil controls," broke in the Mayor again.

Finally Mr. Smith was permitted to talk for ten minutes. His argument was that the entire problem was one of railroads. New York, he said, could not solve the railroad problem on this side of the river, as New Jersey had control of the railroads and their terminals. He said that Federal control would not settle the problem and that Port Authority was the best kind of public body whereby the two States could jointly bring about the desired general improvement of the port.

The Board will hold another hearing, but no date for it was set.

ROOSEVELT CHECKS BOOM.

Asks War Parents Not to Organize in His Political Behalf.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said last night that he had no comment to make upon the request from parents of soldiers and sailors in Seattle to become a candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket next year. Colonel Roosevelt sent a reply to the War Parents' Association thanking it for the honor, but asking that no organization be formed advocating his candidacy.

"I thoroughly appreciated the honor they did me," said Colonel Roosevelt last night, "but it is something in which I can take no part. I am not in any position to make any comment upon the matter and I wouldn't want my name used in that connection."

Colonel Roosevelt said the question of his becoming a candidate of the Republican organization of New York County for President of the Board of Aldermen this Fall had not been presented to him officially and he did not care to discuss it.

Colonel Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to speak at the next meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee on April 18. The invitation was sent by Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn, and it was reported that the Republican leaders of Kings County had joined with the New York Republicans to urge Mr. Roosevelt to be a candidate this Fall.

SEEK MITCHEL STATUE SITE.

Estimate Board Asked for Place in Central Park.

A joint letter from Cleveland H. Dodge and Robert Adamson on behalf of the Mitchel Memorial Committee was received yesterday by the Board of Estimate. It asks that the board approve the conversion of the lower Central Park Reservoir into a place of public recreation in which a monument to the late Major Mitchel, former Mayor, could be erected.

The committee estimates the cost of the undertaking at $300,000, but it states that the money is to be raised by popular subscription, and that the memorial will be presented to the city when completed as a gift in the name of Major Mitchel. The matter will come up for discussion at today's meeting of the board.

"Rhinelander Died of Wounds.

In the list of the heroic dead of the Fifth Division, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, the name of T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, 2d, appeared among those listed as having died from disease. This statement, apparently due to an error in the copies of the official list furnished from the divisional headquarters, was incorrect, the soldier having died from wounds in General Hospital No. 5, Rouen, France. Mr. Rhinelander was wounded in the fierce fighting that preceded the capture of Le Catelet.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

A Philharmonic Request Program.

As meteorological experts would say: Some weather last night! Yet it failed to dampen the dryness of the Philharmonic Society Orchestra, which played a request program consisting of the Eroica Symphony, the Caucasian Sketches of Ippolitov-Ivanov—anything but mere sketches—Debussy's Faun Prelude, and the Mastersingers Overture," the first mighty chord of which sends scurrying to their caves all the squeaking imitators, the near-Wagnerian composers who have been pestering our ears the entire season. Come, let us be frank and put the cards on the table: If we tolerate Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Handel, Weber—"Oberon" at the opera—Meyerbeer, also at the opera, and von Flotow, too, "Marta," both Prussian-born—why then in the name of Apollo can't we listen to Wagner, who died in 1883?

The reason is not patriotism at all; it's simply a revival of the Wagner hatred which the music critics of the early eighties had to combat. Music haters, not patriots. Conductor Stransky, Czech-born, believes in no such camouflage. He opened his concert with the National Anthem, most impressively delivered, and ended with the Mastersingers Prelude, given with all the massive tonal splendor of the Philharmonic Society. No more need be said, else we shall once more drag into the discussion that eternal, infernal Baby and the Guitar! But some one took the poetry out of the Beethoven Symphony. It was so comfortably dry, so free from any suspicion of storm, stress, or epical grief, that not an umbrella was raised by the audience during its performance.

HOMER RETURNS IN 'MARTA.'

Contralto in von Flotow's Opera, with Caruso and Barrientos.

Louise Homer returned to the Metropolitan last evening to sing as Nancy in merry "Marta" the one performance still owing the American contralto when she finished her regular engagement in midseason. All the artists, when the last opera is sung three weeks from tomorrow night, will similiarly have made the full number of appearances called for by their contracts, it is said, and the usual unfilled dates, which must be paid for none the less, will for once have been eliminated in Mr. Gatti's post-war finances.

Caruso, as Lionel, sang for the sixth time to the Thursday evening audience, and he will make a seventh round before the end of the subscription. Barrientos and "The Last Rose of Summer" helped the crowd to forget a Spring freshet, while Didur, Malatesta, and Laurenti reappeared, and Lavinia Pugliolli, Nazzarina Malaspina and Louise Tosier were the Three Maids of Richmond Fair. The sprightly music went with rare zest under the master hand of Bodansky.

Two Young Singers Heard.

Barbara Maurel sang in Aeolian Hall last evening, her voice at best having the beauty of "velvet darkness," to borrow a title of one of her songs, but her use of it was strangely sluggish in Grieg's "Springtime" and "First Meeting," which call for lightness and agility. She gave a long and varied program, including "The Shepherdess's Horsman, assisted at the piano by Charles Baker.

Mildred Bryars, a matinée debutante in the same hall, with Lina Coen at the piano, was hampered by nervousness, which in a new artist is not to be condemned. She also displayed a low voice of good quality, though less of commanding style, in Beethoven's "In Questa Tomba," and a score of French, Italian, and American composers.

Dinner to Mrs. Fiske on April 6.

Mrs. Fiske will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the Society of Arts and Sciences at the Hotel Biltmore on Sunday night, April 6. Among the speakers will be John Drew, David Belasco, Henry Miller, Julia Arthur, William Gillette, Julia Marlowe, Otis Skinner, Geraldine Farrar, Edward H. Sothern, Walter Prichard Eaton, Walter Damrosch, Frances Starr, Norman Hapgood, Jacques Copeau, Lou-Tellegen, and Mary Shaw.

Vaudeville Artists Open Clubhouse.

The National Vaudeville Artists, Inc., an organization embracing some 12,000 vaudeville players, both men and women, opened their new clubhouse last night at 220 West Forty-sixth Street. A reception was given to more than 100 newspaper men from Eastern cities, and they were afterward entertained at the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Edwards Davis made the principal address at the new clubhouse.

SUFFRAGISTS HAIL NEWS FROM PARIS

Delegates at St. Louis Convention Rejoice Over Action Taken at Peace Conference.

PRESIDENT GREETS THEM

Cables Best Wishes for Convention and Hopes That Amendment Will Be Adopted Soon.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—News that woman suffrage had been recognized by the proposed League of Nations to the extent of opening offices in the League to women, was told in an Associated Press dispatch, reached the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association here just after the close of the afternoon session, but it quickly passed from delegate to delegate, and there was general rejoicing.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the national association, was the first to see the dispatch, and declared: "It is wonderful. Suffrage is recognized the world over. It could not be otherwise."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the national association, declared:

"It is splendid. People of the United States will understand what democracy means by the time the Peace Conference gets through and recognizes the services of women. Not only recognizes the service, but their intellectual counsel and experience. The world moves. The United States must hurry."

The following message from President Wilson at Paris was read at today's session:

Best wishes for convention. I earnestly hope suffrage amendment will soon be adopted. WOODROW WILSON.

The message was received after the convention had adopted the name "League of Women Voters" for the new organization, perfected yesterday. The new name will be applied only to the voters' section, composed of delegates from franchise States, until the next convention in February, 1920, at which time it is expected that the Federal amendment will have been passed and the name can be adopted by the national association in place of the present long name, which has been used fifty years.

Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, President of the National Women's Trade Union League, speaking at the morning session on "Protection of Women in Industry," declared that a recent estimate showed 11,000,000 wage-earning women in America. Pointing out "the need of bridging the wide gap between existing social and industrial practices, and the ideals for which the nation stands," Mrs. Robins recommended measures, including abolition of child labor and compulsory education of all children under 16; eight-hour day, and a weekly day of rest; abolition of night work for women and minors except in emergencies; equal pay for men and women doing equal work, maternity benefits, and an international labor commission.

The evening session was devoted to unpublished records concerning some result in States in which workers in Indiana, Vermont, Nebraska, South Dakota, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Texas told of the difficulties surmounted in passing franchise laws.

A rearrangement of the program is expected to complete all convention work by Saturday noon. Saturday morning will be devoted to election of officers for the League of Women Voters.

Directors of the national association elected today and announced this evening were: Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, Mrs. Richard De Edwards, Peru, Ind.; Mrs. C. H. Brooks, Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. Benjamin Hooper, Wisconsin; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, New York City; Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Kentucky; Miss Esther G. Ogden, New York City, and Mrs. George A. Piersol, Pennsylvania.

Spanish Plays for the Park.

A season of plays and operas in Spanish will be begun at the Park Theatre in a few weeks, following the engagement of the Society of American Singers. The first production will be "Maruxa," an opera in two acts, by Amadeo Vives, with a one-act revue on the same program. The enterprise will be under the direction of Manuel Noriega.

Butler Davenport Gives New Play.

The first performance of "The Doubter's Faith," a play by Butler Davenport, took place last night at Mr. Davenport's Pramhall Playhouse, in Twenty-seventh Street. The author was in the cast. The play will be continued about four weeks.

CADORNA HITS ACCUSERS.

Denies Newspaper Charge That He Intended Retreat to Po.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 26.—For the first time since the disaster at Caporetto the ex-Generalissimo of the Italian Army, Cadorna, has broken the impenetrable silence wherein he had surrounded himself.

The Nazione asserted a few days ago that Cadorna expected the loss of Venice and had intended to retire as far as the Rivers Mincio and Po instead of resisting on the Piave. The General answers with a letter absolutely denying the charge. In an interview he said:

"I have not been able to keep silence any longer because too many lies have been told about Caporetto and because the incident has been discussed without competence, serenity, and, I must say, without pity. I let the Deputies and journalists talk who wished to distort the truth, denying my competence and patriotism and depicting me as a man who before and after Caporetto lost his head. Did they forget all the military bulletins I issued. To them it was not even sufficient what the Duke of Aosta, commander of the Third Army, said about me, 'General Cadorna showed himself imperturbably calm.' This attestation of serenity, given me by a gallant officer and Prince, tranquillises my spirit.

"It has even been said repeatedly that I fled four days before the battle, but is there not a bulletin issued by myself during the evening of Oct. 24, dated from Udine, to deny this accusation? I must be silent, but what the Nazione published that I had ordered a retreat to the Mincio and Po is falsehood.

"In 1914 I had a plan for the defense of the Adige, studied by able engineering officers, also a project to flood the plains. How could I have forgotten all this? I thought and hoped to be able to resist in Friuli. The order, given the commander of the Third Army, to transport all the artillery material along the Tagliamento, testifies to my intention of resisting on the Tagliamento and the Piave.

"But it is enough. Today is not the time for lamentations, our country has need of meditation and our men rest for a work which surpasses every other question, because it is that task of making a new Italy."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
OPENING SAT. APT. Mar. 29 TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
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CIRCUS
The Colossus of All Amusements
Presenting not merely countless great music features, but metamorphic ... mammoth SUPER-CIRCUS ... biggest and finest acts and displays of the world's two most famous shows together with a myriad of foreign importations all new to America.
ENTIRE CONGRESS OF FEATURES
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (WAR TAX EXCLUDED.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees except Saturdays, to $1.10 seats and over.
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Branch Ticket Offices (No advance in prices): Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co.

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New York's Welcome to CAPTAIN EDDIE Rickenbacker
Commander of 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron
AMERICA'S GREATEST ACE
In His Own Story of Adventure in "The Arena of the Skies"
Dr. Henry van Dyke Presiding.
Aeolian American Fund for French Wounded. Seats $5c. to $2.50 (a few at $5.) Box Office, Aeolian, American Fund for French Wounded, 56 West 39th, or Manager.
CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs., Apr. 3, at 8:30
Farewell Appearance of CAPTAIN CARPENTER V. C.
OF H. M. S. VINDICTIVE.
Positively Last Opportunity to Hear This Greatest Naval Story of the War.
THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE
Seats $5 to 50c Box Office or Managers
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LEXINGTON THEATRE, Lex. Ave. & 51st St. Evgs. 8:15.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
Hear America's Irish Tenor,
BERNARD DALY
sing in "SWEET INNIS FALLEN"
FOUR ACT ROMANTIC DRAMA.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Ever. at 8:15
U. S. S. CAROLA TRIO, COOPER & RICARDO, RICHARD THE Reserved
GREAT & SIX OTH. BIG ACTS. 25, 35, 50

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STAND BY POLAND.

The Polish army which fought in France is still in France, because the Germans have objected to its being landed at Danzig. The Germans have the best of reasons for not wanting that army in Poland; they hope to terrorize the Peace Conference into letting them keep Danzig, but whatever the Conference may do, they hope by means of HINDENBURG'S army on the eastern frontier either to hold the Polish districts of Prussia by force, or presently to retake them by force. Naturally they do not want a Polish army in Poland any more than they wanted an American army in France. That the leaders of the nations which fought Germany should allow themselves to be delayed by this German opposition is more surprising.

The Polish nation rose again last November after a century and a half of eclipse. So far as we can judge from its four months of independent existence, its people have remembered the lesson of the need for national union, taught by the disasters of the seventeenth century, and learned in the eighteenth too late to save Poland. They are holding together and fighting against the Russian menace on the east, threatened all the while with a Prussian stab in the back. They are doing all they can; but their country suffered terribly in the war. General PILSUDSKI says that his troops are good enough, but that they lack the equipment which exists in such plenty on the western front, and many of his best troops are still in France because the Peace Conference fears to offend the Germans by landing them at Danzig.

If Poland should fall before Russia, Prussia, and Hungary as she once fell before Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the blame would be placed on those allied statesmen who knew what a strong Poland meant to the peace of Europe, but did not do in time what they could easily have done to help her. If the new and flourishing Czechoslovak Republic falls, as it will fall next if Poland goes down, the blame will rest with these same men who kept the Czechoslovak army in Siberia because they did not want to admit that they had no Russian policy.

Yet we still hear protests against "allied imperialism"; objections, for instance, to giving Danzig to Poland. Under the terms of the President's declaration for an independent Poland "with free and secure access to the sea," it is natural and justifiable that the Poles should want Danzig. Where do these non-Germans who protest against this expect Poland to find her outlet? Give her Antwerp or Brest, perhaps; take something away from our allies who have already lost enough, but do not run the risk of offending an enemy who wants to keep everything that he had when the war began. Danzig is an old Polish city, partially denationalized by the German Government, surrounded by territory where many or most of the inhabitants are Polish. But if Danzig is given to Poland Germany will make trouble, hence we hear an appeal to leave Poland dependent for her access to the sea on German generosity, a "free" Poland with a rope around her neck.

The same rule of right and justice and security forbids the betrayal of the Czechoslovaks and Rumanians. Mr. WILSON'S declarations of last year in favor of the freedom of the subject races were expressly added as supporting amendments to the Fourteen Points when the President discussed them with the enemy leaders before the armistice, and they were explicitly accepted by the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments. Even the original declaration spoke of "the peoples" of Austria-Hungary, and the Hungarian revolt is due directly to the allied intention of breaking up the tyrannical and non-national Hungarian State to liberate the peoples who have been held in subjection by a Magyar minority.

It is easy enough to find excuses for betraying our friends and surrendering to our enemies; but aside from the moral objections to this sort of thing, it would not buy us security. The Poles and Czechoslovaks and Rumanians are our friends and always have been; the Germans and Magyars were and still are our enemies. Why should we weaken the peoples who are on our side, to get temporary immunity from Powers who are not likely soon to be our friends? Even if we make no differentiation between people who are trying to free themselves and people who are trying to hold unwilling subjects, even if we attach no weight to our solemn promises, we might consider whether it pays to buy off our enemies with the property of our allies.

THE UNDIGNIFIED APPOINTMENT.

If the Germans go Bolshevist we cannot say we have not had plenty of warning. Count VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, the nominal head of a Foreign Office which there is good reason to believe is really controlled by BERNSTORFF, cannot believe that the Allies expect him to go to Paris and sign the peace treaty without argument. He would certainly never have accepted "so undignified an appointment" as that, and he adds, "sufficient time has elapsed since the "beginning of the armistice to banish "any notion that may once have been "entertained of treating Germany in "that summary manner."

The world has passed into a new phase of history, he assures us. We are in the age of democracy, and who so democratic, when democracy is fashionable, as BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU? But democracy is threatened from either side; that is to say Germany, the home of true democracy, is menaced by allied imperialism and Russian Bolshevism. The worthy Count expects to find among the men he meets in Paris recognition of the fact that they can save civilization only by being easy with Germany.

No wonder the gentleman regarded an appointment to sign on the dotted line as undignified. Germany failed, it may be only for the moment, in her first attempt to conquer the world; but if we do not give her what she wants anyway she will do what she can to pull down the pillars of the temple on herself and us. The threat is a plain one; opinions on how to meet it will be influenced by temperamental predilections. Some people like to fight when they are endangered, others prefer to treat the enemy as brothers.

AN AMENDMENT THAT DESTROYS.

Mr. HUGHES would amend the League of Nations Constitution "by omitting the guarantee of Article X." In this the distinguished jurist goes much too far, or not nearly far enough. If Article X. is to be stricken out, Mr. HUGHES may as well abandon his six other amendments, the League of Nations itself may as well be abandoned. By Article X. of the covenant the League guarantees its members against unlawful seizure of their territory, against those external aggressions which notoriously have been one of the chief provocations to war. The omission of that article would go far to make the League a naked statute of prohibition, without the enforcement clause and without penalties.

In Article X. it is declared that

> The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Mr. HUGHES, in his speech at the Union League Club, objected that this guarantee is "a trouble-breeder and "not a peace-maker. I believe it to "be unnecessary and unwise; there "is little ground for supposing that "it will prevent war." But this is part of the soul and substance of the League. The guarantee of Article X. is the method chosen, and necessarily chosen, for giving effect to the basic principle declared in the preamble of the covenant, that it is the purpose of the League "to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by "the acceptance of obligations not to "resort to war, by the prescription of "open, just, and honorable relations "between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of "international law as the actual rule "of conduct among Governments, and "by the maintenance of justice and a "scrupulous respect for all treaty "obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another." This broad general proscription of unjust and illegal practices is reduced to express terms in Article X. External aggression, the attempt by one nation to destroy the territorial integrity or the existing political independence of another, is an evil in itself. Is there any good reason why it should not be made a prohibited evil?

Mr. HUGHES objects that "the guarantee makes no allowance for "changes which may be advisable. It "ascribes a prescience and soundness "of judgment to the present Peace "Conference in erecting States and in "defining boundaries which no one in "the world ever possessed. * * * "It gives no fair opportunity for adjustments." On the contrary, ample opportunity for adjustments and readjustments is afforded through the principle of self-determination of peoples, of freedom of choice to which the League convenant interposes no obstacle. If the people of a newly created State should elect to return to an ancient allegiance the League would not forbid it.

Article X. is bound up with many other provisions of the Constitution, it flows naturally and inevitably from the recognized and declared purpose of the organization. Article XVI. requires the members of the League to suspend all relations with nations which commit acts of war against other League members in violation of the covenant of Article XII., in which it is agreed that disputes shall be submitted to arbitration or to an inquiry before a resort to war. But external aggression, assaults upon territorial integrity or political independence, are acts of war. If the guarantee of protection against them in Article X. is to be withdrawn, then surely Articles XII. and XVI. must go by the board if there is any soundness in Mr. HUGHES'S objections.

But the process of demolition would not stop there. Article X. is a foundation stone—destroy it and the whole edifice topples to the ground. The withdrawal of this guarantee, once made a part of the Constitution, would be an admission by the nations that the covenant of mutual protection was impracticable, it would be equivalent to issuing a license for a continuing resort to the old method of satisfying land hunger by seizing upon the territory of one's neighbor. We are decidedly of the opinion that the omission of the guarantee, not its insertion, would breed trouble and provoke wars.

It is no new thing. In many treaties between individual nations such guarantees have found a place. It has a place in Article XXXV. of our treaty with New Granada, now Colombia, in 1846, relating to the Isthmus of Panama and transit across the Isthmus. It is declared that "the "United States guarantee, positively "and efficaciously, to New Granada, "by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the aforementioned Isthmus; * * * and, in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the "rights of sovereignty and property "which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory." In making good the guarantee of Article X., the members of the League, or some of them, may become involved in a boycott, or in war, but it would be a war to prevent war, a war to punish breach of the agreement, a war to make peace more secure by enforcement of law and protection of national rights. Article X. is of the essence of the League of Nations.

SUBWAYS WE MIGHT HAVE HAD.

The Board of Estimate will have before it today the quarterly requisition of the Public Service Commission for $557,000. If the money is not allowed the Commission says that 1,000 men must be discharged, and its staff disorganized, prolonging the work of subway construction by months. There is nothing imaginary about the situation. It is a duplicate of one which actually occurred when the previous quarterly requisition was refused, and work was stopped until Governor SMITH composed the quarrel. The idea of conducting work of this sort on quarterly requisitions is unique. There could not well be a better method of creating unnecessary delay and increasing expense. Engineers will not work on quarterly retainers. Workmen can be had now on daily engagement, but efficiency cannot be expected from scratch gangs, hired and fired according to the state of the feud between the Board and the Commission.

Already the work as a whole is years behind. The Public Service Commission is defendant in a suit alleging that it has failed to approve plans, contracts, and drawings presented to it by private companies at all times prepared and eager to complete their construction work. The Commission blames the Board of Estimate for withholding funds, adding $28,424,000 to the cost of construction by throwing it over into wartime, when labor and materials rose above all previous estimates. The added cost would have been cheap as insurance of the completion of work under contract for $208,300,000, and on which $133,000,000 has been spent. About $25,000,000 remains to be spent on existing contracts, and $25,000,000 of contracts must still be let.

The commitment is complete, beyond reconsideration; there is every reason for haste, for delay none that will bear statement. The interest is running on the money spent, but only $123,000,000 worth of road is under operation. There is a demand for starting public works to relieve unemployment, and this work is blockaded. The operating companies are embarrassed temporarily by lack of fares which might be collected, but the deficit accrues against the city and must be carried by bonds or budget allowances until the subways are allowed to earn their living. Large real estate interests are prejudiced, and the city suffers in its tax receipts by an official quarrel which has its roots in the plan without which the State thought it not safe to allow the city to spend a quarter of a billion with no check upon the city authority by State officials.

The plan worked none too well when there was symmetry between the city and State authorities, but it has almost stopped working since the city elected those who are resolved to push their domination to the extreme. The Board of Estimate is restless under any check upon the power of those who originally opposed the dual subway contracts, and who have been put into control of completion of them by the result of an election which they claim is a mandate for city operation. The obstruction of the dual subway contract completion is merely the working out of preconceived theories regarding city ownership and control. Bankruptcies and receiverships are welcome aids to that end. The perquisites in connection with the expenditure of some fifty millions are well worth an attempt at getting rid of the necessity of co-operation with the State officials. Unwelcome as the situation is, it is proof of the necessity of the original plan.

The arousing of public demand that construction shall not be obstructed is all that is lacking to put the entire great work into operation in a few months, and considerable links of it in weeks or even days.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUSTICES.

It is a commonplace that the Municipal Court of New York comes nearer the business and bosom of the majority of citizens than any other tribunal. It deals with cases where the amount of money at issue ranges from the most trifling sum to a thousand dollars. Its docket contains a vast number of actions springing from the common and average life of the community. Most claims for wages come before it. Last year it disposed of more than one hundred thousand proceedings or cases between landlord and tenant. As the first and to most persons the sole court of justice in which their interests are involved, the prompt and efficient administration of justice in it is not only a good in itself, but an example of justice to the whole community and a promoter of social content.

A bill is now before the Legislature increasing the salary of the Municipal Court Justice from $8,000 to $10,000 a year and providing for a complete interborough rotation of the Justices. In some boroughs at present rotation is hardly more than a name. The bill provides that no Justice in Greater New York shall hold court in his home district more than three months in any one year or sit in any one district for two successive months. The reasons for rotation are obvious and unanswerable. Since a Justice lives in the district where he is elected, if he holds court there continuously he may be unconsciously affected by his acquaintanceships, friendships, prepossessions, a whole nexus of social, business, legal, and local connections. He is solicited to grant favors. He is too close to his district. Complete interborough rotation is desirable and to be approved.

The proposed increase of salary is another thing, at least at present. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York approves interborough rotation. It gives no opinion as to the increase of salary. The Municipal Court Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association disapproves the increase. "This is not the time," says the Chairman of the committee, "to raise salaries of public officials "earning $8,000 a year. It is wholesome that their scale of living be in "harmony with the general community so that they can sympathetically and understandingly realize the problems that confront "the great mass of the people." Moreover, "the committee regretfully "states that the Judges have failed to "reorganize the work of the courts "and the assignment of Judges there- "in so that the work could be better "and more efficaciously distributed. "They might give first thought to this "problem, and thus obtain greater results at the same money cost."

COME TO NEW HAMPSHIRE!

Land of the mountain and the rock,
Of dark blue lake and mighty river,
Of mountains reared aloft to mock
The storm's career, the lightning's shock,
My own green land forever!

Our trusty and well-beloved contemporary, The Manchester Union, exalts the horn of New Hampshire and blows lustily thereon. Tenants are scarce in the county jails. One of them has had to shut down. In all the number of boarders has diminished. In some, as The Union joosely puts it, imprisonment "necessarily means practically "solitary confinement, purely because "of lack of company." "Undoubtedly the advocates of prohibition can "lay claim to great credit for the improvement."

Undoubtedly they will. The fact that there is plenty of liquor, not to speak of cider harder than PHARAOH'S heart, in New Hampshire, won't bother the claimers a minute. What you can't buy over the bar can't be bought. Rum ought to be abolished. Therefore it is abolished, and the jails soon will be. County jails bare of prisoners were to be found before the blessed days of dryness. In the New Hampshire Dover, once upon a time, the jailer went out to take his daily "constitutional." When he came back he found his solitary prisoner, who remained in jail simply to give it an excuse for not shutting up, speechless but with his mouth enormously open. He had yawned his jaw into dislocation in the ennui of solitary confinement. Prisons without prisoners are nothing new under the sun.

What is new, strange, and beautifully symbolic is the invitation of our Manchesterian friend to "come to New Hampshire!" The clear inference is that only by importing citizens from other States can she fill her jails with guests.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Roosevelt Was Right as Usual.

People who oppose the "monumental memorial" and advocate one that is "institutional" and practically beneficial in character are deliberately, though in most cases, of course, unintentionally, confusing the question at issue in two ways. In the first place, they ignore the fact that a memorial designed to perpetuate the remembrance of a man is one thing, and one the purpose of which is to symbolize the heroism and success with which a noble cause has been defended by multitudes of men is another, and that the difference between them is large and essential.

It is quite beside the point to present, as arguments against a monumental expression of the country's feeling with respect to the soldiers who fought in the great war, what THEODORE ROOSEVELT wrote once about the erection by a man or by his relatives of an expensive mausoleum in which he and his family may sleep. As compared with this, the institutional memorial—hospital, library, university hall, community house, and the like—is in infinitely better taste, and public utility is the highest of merits. But Colonel ROOSEVELT explicitly admitted that there had been men who deserved from the public the tribute of such memorials, and by clear implication he made the same admission with respect to historic episodes like the recent war.

Being the man he was, he could have taken no other position than the one he did—with respect to himself. The monument that indicated wealth rather than worth he loathed, as well he might, and he saw clearly when the proprieties demanded the institutional memorial, and that alone was what he had in mind when he denounced monumental memorials.

A Difference of Ends and Means.

And why do those who declare that the war memorial should be institutional insist on seeing in those who oppose them inappreciation of such institutions as they propose to build? To do so is entirely wrong. To desire that the war memorial be a war memorial, and nothing else, is not to deny that hospitals are needed, that libraries are beneficent, that parks conduce to the general welfare and happiness, that community houses—in towns where the community spirit exists—are useful. Yet one of our correspondents rather sarcastically declares that years of observation have revealed to him how fine a thing it is for men to erect handsome buildings on college campuses and that the utility of the buildings does not detract from their efficiency in keeping alive the memory of their builders. Nobody doubts it, or would withhold praise from those who thus immortalise their names.

The only claim is that between a public and a private memorial the difference is intrinsic, and that it is not commendable to pretend that one good thing is another good thing. For it is not.

Our Escape Was a Narrow One.

There are virtues as well as sins of omission, and credit of a sort must be given to our late—and unlamented—Congress for not finding time, in the rush and roar of its final sessions, to carry out what was obviously its purpose with respect to the daylight-saving law. The result of that failure is that for at least another Summer the country will not be deprived of the pleasures and benefits that came to it last year from the setting of its clocks ahead an hour in Spring and letting them remain to that extent "fast" until Fall came.

For this we all should be, and at least ninety-nine in every hundred of us are, duly grateful—not, perhaps, to the Senators and Representatives who would have added another to their many "jobs" of commission if they had not been too busy about other matters, but to the decree of fate that they should be stopped from catering in this particular to a much-feared "vote."

The official moment for advancing the hands of all clocks and watches is 2 A. M. next Sunday morning. Whoever insists on obeying the letter of the law will alt up till that hour to make the change, but even the tenderest conscience need not be abraded if the simple little ceremony is performed at any convenient time Saturday evening. Just before going to bed will do well enough, but they are a little wiser who attend to it early in the evening, for retirement early enough to facilitate matters. It takes all pain out of getting up by the new schedule, or at least prevents it from being more painful than usual.

On the Eve of Great Achievement.

Entries for the coming flight, or attempt at flight, across the Atlantic are now reported at the rate of two or three a day, most days, and it is evident that the time for the accomplishment of the magnificent feat is near. With so many in the race, the probability that somebody will earn the glory and the profit of success is almost a certainty, and while the venture undoubtedly has its dangers, many and large, they are not such as to justify any very deep apprehensions.

The men who are preparing for the long journey are all experienced aviators, and it is to be assumed that they know the capacities of the machines to which they are going to intrust their lives. They will be dependent to some degree on the continuance of good weather and favorable, or not too unfavorable, winds, but those are chances they are wont to take, else they would not be aviators at all.

Some of us will be a little grieved if a machine of the lighter-than-air sort wins the coveted blue ribbon of the Atlantic, for that would enable the Germans to say, "We told you so!" American hearts and hopes will be with the airplane as against the "balloon with a paddle," for the former is the real rival of the birds, and its drivers the real navigators of the air. They are to render the express service of the future, while the lumbering "airships" will have, if any, the humbler task of carrying freight.

FEARLESS KNIGHTS AND FLAWLESS.

Not as the laureled legions who slew
For regal Rome,
March they who come from battle, keen
for the joys of home;
There are no captives with them, no
Caesar at their head,
With lions padding softly, to fill the
mob with dread.
Their victor hands are guiltless, they've
made no peoples slaves,
They're white-souled as the children
they loved across the waves.
No city less a city that they were captains there;
They passed, but there's no wailing of
women on the air.
Bleed ye the babes of Flanders, the aged
of Lorraine—
They pray the saints in sadness war
sons may come again!
They used the might of heroes, but not
the hate of Huns,
And Frenchmen loved their laughter as
Vandals feared their guns.
You've seen their smiling faces, you've
met their eyes that seem
Somehow to hide behind them the shadows of a dream;
You've watched them swinging past you,
crusaders that we had,
As fearless knights and flawless who
saved the Holy Grail.
You laud them for their valor, but this
your greatest pride—
In conquering a Caesar he Christ they
crucified!

EDWARD S. VAN ZILE.

AMERICAN EMOTIONS.

Philip Gibbs Analyzes the Conflicting Feelings He Finds Here on the Results of the War and the League of Nations.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Coming as a stranger to America and making flying visits to different cities between New York and Chicago, it seems to me as an observer of life, in a small way of business, that the American people are in a state of emotion not usual to their character and habits. That may be an illusion of mine due to my own emotions as an explorer of American civilization and as a lecturer, new to the game, facing great friendly audiences with a constant sense of surprise at finding myself in such a position. I go from emotion to emotion in expectation of meeting the unexpected, which always happens.

I have not yet recovered from the sensation of my first night journey, when I utterly failed to take off my trousers in an upper berth and nearly strangled myself in my braces, and lay listening all night to the stertorous breathing of unknown people behind green curtains below, who slept, marvelously, in spite of appalling jolts caused, I imagine, by an over-emotional engine driver.

It is naturally an emotional thing to me to enter another American city for the first time, and to find, as in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington immense hotels, wonderfully luxurious, and great populations all seething with intellectual activities and industrial energy. To some small extent I am able from a lonely space on a platform to get into touch with the psychology of the peoples in these cities, and to note differences between them. Some of them are more responsive than others, as I can tell by their quick laughter, or by sudden frightening silences, or by unexpected applause. I am invited to dinner parties and luncheons with people I have never met before, and as at the Cliff Dwellers in Chicago, and other clubs elsewhere, find groups of men whom I would like to meet again in the world because of their comradely way of greeting and their knowledge of things worth while in life. So it is all a great adventure to me.

But the American people, too, are, I think, passing through a great adventure of emotion. They have not yet settled down to a normal state after the abnormal excitement of the war. Every week great ships are coming into port with thousands of boys from France, and their people at home are waiting for them with longing and excitement, and there is an organized national welcome, so that the streets and the railway stations—those immense, wonderful stations of America—are draped with banners and placarded with greetings to the homecoming soldiers. The old English game of "family post" is being played all over America, and the friends and parents and wives and sweethearts of the boys from "over there" are traveling to New York and other cities, backward and forward, to meet their own particular hero and to take him off home—the little old home where his portrait, in uniform, has had the place of honor. No wonder it is difficult to get reservations in trains and hotels. No wonder, also, that American wives who have been waiting so long for homecoming husbands get a little pale and excited when his ship comes back. There is a little new-born Peter to be shown to a father who has never seen his son. There are girl twins old enough to wear big bows in their hair who have only a dream remembrance of the man whose photograph is pinned over their cots.

Last night, as on other evenings, I sat down to dinner where there were two young men, just back from the war, sitting in evening clothes opposite young wives, and looking around the room now and then, with queer little unconscious smiles, as though to say, "Well, it's good to be back, * * * Darned good!" That is happening now in hundreds of thousands of American homes, and because of that there is a kind of thrill in the social life out here, and the emotion of it is less tragic than in England or in France, where nearly every homecoming is saddened by the remembrance of an empty chair and of the boy who will never come back.

This private and family emotion in America is only one chord vibrating in the soul of these people. There are others, plucked by the fingers of fate, and some of them discordantly. The American people are, as it seems to me, stirred by many cross-currents of passionate feeling, and are filled with uneasy thoughts, doubts, anxieties, and fears—the fears of a brave people who know their power and responsibilities but are afraid of losing their sense of direction. When they entered the war they were uplifted by an exalted enthusiasm and idealism. They believed that they were sending their boys to Europe as crusaders in defense of liberty, and they had no self-seeking motive beyond that of protecting their national pride against unforgivable insults and outrages. Their hearts were full of sentiment for France. Their imagination built up a fine spiritual ideal of French nobility and sacrifice. They warmed to the character of the English people because of their immense and valiant struggle. They dedicated their service and strength to the destruction of the German menace to the free peoples of Europe. The first fine edge of all this idealism is beginning to be a little blunted in some American minds by the disillusionment of small realities, by petty grievances, by personal experiences of the boys who come back. France was wonderful in the war! Yes—but why did that woman in the shop at Beauvais charge three times the proper price for a safety razor? France was sublime in her unflinching sacrifice! Yes—but that claim for compensation against five American officers in a billet near Meaux was sheer daylight robbery. And England? Well, nobody can deny that the British fleet did some marvelous work in keeping open the highways of the seas, in hunting out the submarine sharks, and in conveying American transports. That's acknowledged, but British bluejackets have an ugly way of speech sometimes in a seaport town, and when American seamen venture to suggest in a modest way that America won the war, and that England didn't count more than a row of beans, they immediately show fight and indulge in disorderly scenes. The same thing is apt to occur when the Jack Tar calls out in his breezy style: "Hullo, Yank! Bit late coming over, weren't you?"

These things happen, as I know, and on the way to Chicago the other day a young American naval officer, a fine, straight-eyed fellow, proceeded to state to a company in the smoking room that the English troops in France had never shown any fighting spirit, and that they had chiefly distinguished themselves in running away. I told him that as an Englishman who had been with English troops from first to last, I could not let that pass, and told him something about the way the English fought until they had lost half a million dead and had smashed the enemy to bits on the way to the Rhine, as Marshal Foch had told the world.

He was polite, but unconvinced. * * * So it is that some of the men who come back bring with them a state of mind which is disturbing to the old enthusiasm. They, like all the soldiers who have seen war closely, and have gone into its furnace fires, have no romantic ideas about it. They know its stark and naked horror, they have suffered from inevitable blunders which have led to the needless sacrifice of men, and they have had enough of it. They do not mean, if they can help it, to have any more. They do not want to go again to European battlefields, as crusaders, or as champions of menaced peoples. And I do not blame them.

It is that thought which is now stirring the whole American people, as far as I can see, with most uneasy emotion. It is the deep, anxious desire to avoid any complications or alliances, or political entanglements, which may cause them to go over again to Europe, and make another mighty effort and sacrifice on behalf of peoples in whom they are not much interested—Bohemians, Slavs, of strange and unknown names, little races in countries not easily found on the map. Why should they? Why should they be asked to abandon the old Monroe Doctrine and the American policy of splendid isolation? All the generosity in the heart of the American people—and it is great—is broadly in favor of the idea of a League of Nations, as an idea. They agree with the limitation of armaments, in Europe, with the abolition of great standing armies, in Europe, with a ratification of frontiers, and that peoples of the same race and speech should be within the same boundaries.

But many people to whom I have spoken are gravely disturbed at the thought that if the American people support the present, actual plan of the League of Nations they will find themselves involved in European quarrels and responsible for the liberty of little European States, leading, perhaps—and probably—to new and bloody warfare. Even some of the partisans of the League of Nations—and I find them at every table and in every railway carriage—are shaken by those thoughts and cannot find an answer to the doubts raised by them. It is with an emotion they cannot conceal that they ask whether President Wilson is giving away American sovereignty at the Peace Conference, and whether, if they support him, they have not abandoned forever American isolation from the jungle law in Europe and Asia. America must be satisfied on those points before her people will support the plan of the League, whatever amendments are adopted safeguarding, by fine phrases, the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine.

What the Americans do not realise, I think, is the awful fact, to them, that their isolation was abandoned forever when they came into this war, and that never again will they be able to remain aloof, even for a little while, from a conflict involving the great powers of the world. In this last war, before their entry with armed force, they were directly and indirectly attacked. Their ships were sunk and their citizens killed in the sea warfare which disregarded them. Their factories were blown up. Their financial interests were inseparable from the conflict of combatants across the Atlantic. All the threads of the world's society are now so closely interwoven that America is entangled in them, in spite of the Monroe Doctrine, and cannot stand aloof when nations are falling into ruins. By modern inventions of aircraft and submarine craft the Atlantic has shrunk to the size of a puddle, and America is becoming vulnerable, and in forty years, perhaps, will be very vulnerable. She will be utterly unable to stand outside the area if there is another great combination of powers—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia—claiming the domination of the world and arming to obtain it. Once again she will have to rally all her youth and hearken to the cry of France; once again, if there is no League of Nations, based upon the goodwill of peoples, she will have to pour her armies over in a tide, to fight alongside British troops. What America does not yet realise, in full and blinding clarity, is that she has no hope of escaping another war, scarring her more deeply than this one, unless she lends the full weight of her moral prestige, which is higher now than that of any other nation in the world, to a scheme which has for its direct and practical object the abolition of militarism in Europe, the disbanding of standing armies, and the establishment of an international court for adjudicating, in council among the great powers, upon the rival interests of the smaller peoples, whose jealousies and hatreds are the high-explosive charges of the world.

With the help of American democracy the peoples of Europe may, by the League of Nations, reach a higher stage of intelligence in which the folly of war will not find so definite a place as in the old days of secret treaties made by statesmen and dynasties playing a game of poker with the lives of millions for their counters. But if America draws back into a state of self isolation with a cry of "Go hang!" to the League of Nations, the peoples of Europe will be driven into despair at the failure to find any remedy for the evil in which they dwell.

One alternative, as I have written once before, appears easy to statesmen and politicians. It is to re-establish alliances strong enough to be equal at least to hostile alliances on the other side. In that case we shall wait forty years or so for the next war to begin. And America will be in it, as sure as fate. But the other alternative, more probable, almost certain, is the wider spread of Bolshevism, which is the insanity of despair among peoples demanding the liberty of life, free from Governments who destine them for the shambles, and demanding the fruits of life, whether they have labored for them or not.

It is a new philosophy which is very dangerous, and American perhaps is not immune. The American people are not blind to these things, but as yet they have no clear guidance, and their emotion is stirred without absolute convictions either way. One day a clear call will come to them, and I think they will answer it with all the power of their fine and generous spirit, overwhelming the petty things that knock in the back yards of thought, and turning deaf ears to hasty words likely to cause ill feeling between them and us, who, whatever happens else, must stand together in comradeship.

WILL URGE REFORM OF COURTS-MARTIAL

Lawyers Who Were in National Service Vote to Form an Organization.

ASSAIL PRESENT SYSTEM

Call It "Practiced Injustice," and Say It Permits Punishment of Innocent Men.

A number of discharged National Army officers, who during the war were assigned to duty with the Judge Advocate General's Department, held a meeting at 19 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday and voted to form an organization of former officers to support the movement for the reform of court-martial procedure. In a statement the committee upheld Lieutenant Col. Samuel Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General, whose denunciation of the present court-martial system has led to a controversy.

The following officers were chosen to be the officers and to form the executive committee of the temporary organization: Chairman, Major George C. Beach, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York; Vice Chairman, Major Frederick A. Brown, Chicago; Secretary, Major Roscoe Stewart, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. Executive Committee, Major Robert Redfield, Chicago; Major Roy D. Keehn, Chicago; Major Charles G. Revelle, St. Louis; Major John Crowley, Butte, Mon.; Captain Ligon Johnson, 1,620 Broadway, N. Y., are the officers.

In a statement the committee said:

"The present system of military justice is a system of practiced injustice. We are lawyers who were commissioned as officers in Judge Advocate General Crowder's department. We were amazed and shocked by the court-martial system. We found that it secures no adequate protection of men charged with military crimes; it permits the conviction and punishment of innocent men, as well as the imposition of unduly harsh sentences upon men who have been guilty of trivial offenses.

"Our court-martial system has been inherited from English law as it existed prior to the American Revolution. It had its inception in medieval days when soldiers were not free citizens of the flag under which they served, but were either paid mercenaries or armed retainers of petty lords. Those were times when armies were made up of men who constituted the dregs of society, or were no more than the chattels of military commanders. England, France, and other democratic countries have changed and liberalized their military codes so as to insure justice to their soldiers, but our armies are still governed by the brutal, medieval court-martial system which has survived outside of the United States only in Germany and in Russia."

Major Beach, the Chairman, in discussing the plans of the organization, said:

"We regret that personalities have been injected into this issue of the reform of military justice. We feel that Secretary Baker and General Crowder have placed themselves in an unfortunate and unnecessary position before the country by opposing the reforms advocated by General Ansell. The demand for a change of the military code did not involve a personal reflection upon them. Every one realized that the present system had been inherited and was not created by them, and that it took this war to disclose its injustice. Had they accepted in this spirit the reforms urged, or where they to accept them now, there could be no criticism attached to them for the system.

"Since personalities have been injected into the question by the demotion of General Ansell, by the personal attack made on him by General Crowder upon the authority of Secretary Baker, and by the refusal of the Secretary to make public General Ansell's reply to that attack, our opinion of the controversy should be stated. It is that General Ansell, who was in a position best to know courts-martial conditions, performed a great public service in advocating the liberalization of the system, and that his demotion and the subsequent acts of the military authorities toward him are unjustifiable and inspired by a flagrant disregard of fairness and of public opinion."

Martin Conboy, who was Director of the Selective Draft for New York City and is a member of the American Bar Association's Committee which was appointed, at the suggestion of Secretary Baker, to investigate the whole court-martial system, said last night that the committee was already at work.

"The sessions of the committee," he said, "are being held in Washington, and I expect to leave here in time to be present at the session on Saturday. There is a great deal of work ahead, but we shall lose no time and hope to have our report ready at the earliest possible moment."

TIGHTENS IMMIGRATION LAW

Proposed New Provisions Make Admission of Aliens Probationary.

BOSTON, March 27.—A. Warner Parker, law officer of the United States Bureau of Immigration at Washington, announced today that the bureau had drafted a tentative immigration law which would have a number of radical provisions regarding the admission and stay of aliens in the United States.

Speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Parker said the three main features of the new provisions were:

Registration of all aliens now in the United States or who are to apply for admission hereafter; making the admission of immigrants provisional or probationary during their stay in this country; and changing the burden of proof of requirements for admission, so that it will be incumbent on aliens to prove their fitness for admission rather than upon the Government to prove their unfitness, as at present.

The proposed laws would be ready for presentation at the next session of Congress, he said. Briefly, it continued, its provisions include the registration of all aliens in the country within one year after its passage and the reregistration of aliens annually for four years beginning one year after the period for the first registration has expired, so that the term of registration will really cover five years. New immigrants will be registered upon arrival in this country. They will also be required to report when they move from one immigration district to another.

"Our law further provides that immigrants shall be admitted to this country provisionally, or upon a probationary basis, and that their status shall remain that of applicants for admission until the Government is satisfied that they are qualified to live here.

"To guarantee the good conduct of aliens in this country the proposed law provides that immigrants shall give bonds generally in the sum of in a few cases, as at present. When immigrants are unable to furnish bonds it is provided that a certain portion of their wages shall be withheld and applied to this bond. The money withheld from them will be deposited in the Postal Savings Bank on the basis of an accumulative cash bond, and it will be held until the immigrant has given proof that he is a proper person to remain in this country.

"Under this law the percentage of immigrants who will be excluded from the country will probably be much greater than the 3 or 4 per cent. which have been excluded heretofore. The new law will in no way interfere with the application of the present statute, but it will reinforce and insure its best principles being carried out."

F. BURTON HARRISON TO WED THIRD TIME

Governor General of Philippines Engaged to an American Girl in Manila.

HIS FIANCEE IS ONLY 17

Ex-New York Congressman, Divorced from His Second Wife, Has Three Children.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, during his recent visit to Washington, told his family, and a few personal friends, so it was learned today, that he expects to marry again, just before starting home from the Orient he became engaged to a young American girl living in Manila.

Governor Harrison's fiancée is only 17 years of age. Her mother is said to be opposed to an immediate marriage, and this is given as the reason for not making a formal announcement of the engagement at this time. It is expected that Governor Harrison's fiancée will visit his mother, Mrs. Burton Harrison, in Washington, in a short time.

The Governor General has been twice married. His first wife, who was Miss Mary Crocker of San Francisco, was killed in an automobile accident in 1905. She left two daughters, who are now at boarding school in Virginia. Mr. Harrison's second wife was Miss Mabel Wilson of Brooklyn. After Mr. Harrison began his residence in Manila he and his second wife were divorced. A son by this marriage was with his father during the recent visit to Washington, and is now at school in the United States.

Francis Burton Harrison was in the city recently and made his headquarters at the Knickerbocker Club. It was said there last night that he was now out of town, but that he was expected to return about April 1.

THRONG AT CARNIVAL BALL.

Italian Costumes Worn at Milk Fund Benefit at Vanderbilt.

There was a large attendance last night at the Carnival Ball, given at the Hotel Vanderbilt for the benefit of the Free Milk for Italy Fund. The Della Robbia room was picturesquely decorated, and many of the guests came in Italian costume.

A program of special dancing enlivened the evening. Mrs. Olive Russel, Mrs. Donna Beach Ferguson and Alexis Kosloff of the Imperial Russian ballet, Moscow, being the artists. Italian officers of the army and navy composed the Floor Committee, including Captain Carlo Tappi, Captain Rizzoli and Lieutenants Calliano, Ludovici, Bottaro and D'Amico.

A group of society girls, in striking costumes, sold programs. Miss Symphosa Bristed was Chairman of this committee, the others including the Misses Grace Bristed, Helen Cameron, Helen Lee, Margherita Di Vecchi, Lucile Baldwin, Margaret Powers, Lily Horah, Margaret Flint, Marie Di Diorgio, Agatha Bell, Lois Price, Marion Tiffany, and Margaret Stewart.

The Ball Committee arranged for many attractions for those who did not care to dance. Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. John Adams Drake, Mrs. Walton Marshall, Mrs. Francis Murray, Mrs. Charles H. Gurney, Miss Marjorie Curtis, and Miss Louise Prussing made up the committee.

MISS ALICE HORTON A BRIDE

Wedded to Harold Starr Wright by the Rev. W. H. Morgan.

The wedding of Harold Starr Wright, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Wright of this city, and Miss Alice E. Horton, a daughter of Horace T. Horton, and a niece of Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms Company, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride, 261 West 132d Street, this city. The Rev. William H. Morgan of Calvary Methodist Church officiated. Miss Horton was attended by her sister, Miss Elisabeth Horton, as flower girl, and Miss Harriet E. Fisher was the maid of honor. Mr. Wright's best man was Raymond M. Rudy and the two ushers were Herrick T. Corey, Jr., and Christie Coddeback.

A reception for about a hundred guests followed the ceremony, the couple leaving later for Chicago. They will spend the Summer in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Miss Haight Weds Capt. Walker.

Miss Jeanne Smith Haight, daughter of Mrs. E. J. Haight, and Captain William George Walker, 350th Infantry, U. S. A., of Minneapolis, Minn., were married last evening at the home of the bride's mother in Astoria, L. I., by the Rev. C. H. Webb, Archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. The bride is a sister of Lieutenant Edward M. Haight, one of the American aces, who is in France recovering from injuries received recently in a flight. He first met Captain Haight while serving at the Red Cross canteen at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry in Long Island City. He is still in service, and is a son of James Walker of Minneapolis, where the couple will reside.

Cadwell-Snell Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Emerson Cadwell of Glen Ridge, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Winifred La Voy Cadwell, to Harry Burleigh Snell of New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst Is Better.

PLEASANTON, Cal., March 27.—Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, mother of William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, was reported today by her physicians as "a little improved." It was said she "had been seriously ill from the effects of influenza." She returned to her home here recently from New York, where she had suffered an attack of influenza.

Publisher Dies in Office.

David Charles Baker, 82 years old, of 25 Claremont Avenue, who came from St. Louis two years ago with his wife and daughter and had arranged to publish a magazine entitled American Justice, the first issue to appear next month, died suddenly yesterday shortly after arriving at his office at 160 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Baker's wife died last December.

PARIS-ORIENT LINE TO BE OPENED MAY 1

Part of the Train Service Through Non-Teuton Countries Starts April 15.

PARIS, March 26.—The operation of through trains between Paris and the Orient will begin over part of the line on April 15, and the whole system will be inaugurated by May 1, according to an official statement issued by the Commission on the International Régime of Ports, Waterways, and Railways tonight. The statement reads:

"The Commission on the International Régime of Ports, Waterways, and Railways met this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Ministry of Public Works. The commission heard representatives of the Dutch Government in regard to plans for the navigation of the Rhine. The Dutch point of view was presented by W. J. M. Van Eysinga, Professor at the University of Leyden.

"The Dutch legation having retired, M. Claveille, French Minister of Public Works, reported to the Commission the protocol coming to the representatives of the interested nations a new transportation agreement, designed to assure relations between England, France, and Italy, and to secure a route to the Orient by railroad without passing through territories of the Central Empires. To this end a train de luxe, to be called the 'Simplon-Orient Express,' will be run between Paris and the Orient via Lausanne, Simplon, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Laibach, Agram, and Vinkovce. At Vinkovce the road will divide, one branch connecting with Bucharest, Constance, and Odessa, and the other with Belgrade, Constantinople, and Athens. The train will connect at Paris with the London-Calais-Paris train and at Milan with a fast train for Rome.

"Part of this program will be put into operation commencing April 15, and the other part beginning May 1.

"The commission continued the investigation of the clause to be inserted in the treaty of peace in regard to ports under international control."

AMBASSADOR PAGE'S WILL.

New York Estate of Former Diplomat Exceeds $100,000.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 27.—The will of Walter Hines Page, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who died at Pinehurst, N. C., on Dec. 21, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Nassau County here today. According to the transfer tax affidavit accompanying the will, the personal estate of Mr. Page in this State is in "excess of $100,000."

The widow, Mrs. Alice Wilson Page, receives the entire estate, "to have and to hold forever." She is also made executrix of the estate. The witnesses to the will, which was dated May 13, 1913, are Russell Doubleday, Frank N. Doubleday, business partners in the Doubleday, Page Publishing Company at Garden City, and S. A. Everett.

Besides the widow, Mr. Page was survived by three sons, Ralph W., Arthur W., and Frank C., and one daughter, Katherine Page Loring of Boston, Mass. They are not mentioned in the will.

The entire value of the estate left by Mr. Page could not be learned from the papers filed here. He is said to have had extensive holdings outside of this State.

Joseph Parker Bass.

BANGOR, Me., March 27.—Joseph Parker Bass, who for the last forty years was editor and publisher of The Bangor Daily and Weekly Commercial, died today at his home, 43 High Street, here. He was 84 years old. His death followed an operation performed a few hours before.

Mr. Bass was originally in the dry goods business, shifted to the lumber industry and did not enter the newspaper field till 1879. He was Mayor of Bangor in 1874 and served one term in the Maine Legislature.

Lieut. John Stone Dead in France.

Lieutenant John Stone of Coffeeville, Miss., the son of former Governor William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, was reported in yesterday's casualty list as having died following an airplane accident in France on Jan. 23. He and his mechanician were caught in a blinding snowstorm near Dijon, and their machine crashed to the ground.

Lieutenant Stone was a graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and he received his ground training for the aviation service at the University of Ohio.

Edward N. Bond Dies at 92.

Edward N. Bond, who died at the Hotel Savoy on Wednesday at the age of 92, had been a resident of this city for nearly seventy-five years. A bachelor, he had always made his home here in hotels. He first lived in one on Cortlandt Street; following the tide northward to the Fifth Avenue Hotel on its opening day; thence to the first Plaza Hotel, where he remained till the building was torn down, when he moved across the square to the Savoy, his last home. For sixty-five years he had spent the Summer months at the United States Hotel in Saratoga.

In early life Mr. Bond was a jeweler. In 1850 he became one of the original members of the Stock Exchange firm of Vernan and Company, retiring from active business in 1901.

Dies in Auto Racing to Hospital.

Henry A. Feirabend of 83 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, paying teller of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, died yesterday from acute lung trouble while hurrying in an automobile to the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn. Dr. Frank H. Clark of 758 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was with him in the car, giving what aid he could as they raced to the hospital. The physician and his patient had first called at the Swedish Hospital but no doctors were then on duty there.

Mr. Feirabend was the son of a pioneer settler of Hoboken. Forty years ago he entered the Chatham and Phenix Bank as an office boy. He was 54 years old.

Ben Stern.

Ben Stern, for many years a prominent theatrical manager, died yesterday in the Stern Sanitarium on West End Avenue. He was about 60 years old. Mr. Stern was long associated in business with Henry B. Harris. He had acted as manager for Fanny Davenport, and for Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell in their repertoire of Sardou plays. For the last two years Mr. Stern had managed Loew's Seventh Avenue Theatre.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Masonic Hall, 71 West 23 Street.

Mrs. George Doubleday.

Mrs. George Doubleday, the wife of the President of the Ingersoll-Rand Company of 11 Broadway, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Summer home of the family at Ridgefield, Conn. Her home was at 26 East Seventy-third Street. Before her marriage she was Alice Moffitt of San Francisco. Besides her husband, Mrs. Doubleday is survived by four children.

SLAV DECREE BANS ALL TRADE WITH ITALY

Rome's Lifting of Adriatic Blockade Is Nullified in Large Part by Belgrade's Action.

PARIS, March 27. (Associated Press.)—Peace Conference circles were disturbed today over the paradoxical situation in the Eastern Adriatic. Almost simultaneously with the Italian action in lifting the blockade in that region, the Serbian press published an official decree, prohibiting importation from and exportation to Italy, thus nullifying the Italian action.

"Has Jugoslavia declared war on Italy?" was a question asked by a member of the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference on learning that the Council of Ministers at Belgrade had prohibited all commerce with enemy countries, all importations from Italy into Jugoslavia and the transportation of Italian goods to any country across Jugoslav territory.

The decree urged all Jugoslavs to abandon any business they had in countries with which commercial relations were prohibited.

Conference circles admit that the general Adriatic issue is the most stubborn question remaining, with no indication of a compromise upon it.

Italian reports of disorder at Spalato are not confirmed by American reports from that place. The latter show the Serbs working effectively and peacefully, while the Italian Admiral is reported to be arresting a large number of Jugoslavs. When the Americans intervened, the Italian reply, the reports state, was that the United States was not a party to the secret treaty of London and, therefore, had no status in the controversy. Such conditions as these, it is pointed out, are seriously hampering the solution of the Adriatic question.

CRITICISES PARADE WORK.

Enright Reproves Seven Inspectors for Mismanagement of Crowds.

Police Commissioner Enright criticised seven Inspectors yesterday on the handling of parade crowds in their sectors on Tuesday. The seven were John O'Brien, Joseph A. Conboy, Bernard Hayes, William S. Boettler, William F. Fennelly, Samuel A. McElroy, and Charles A. Formoso. They were told to report to the office of the Chief Inspector at Police Headquarters, where they found the Commissioner waiting for them. What he said could not be learned.

Inspector Joseph Faurot has been placed in charge of the Homicide and Bomb Squads, in addition to his duties as head of the Identification Bureau and the Bureau of Missing Persons, it was said yesterday. The reason assigned for the change was that it will lessen the work of Inspector John J. Cray, executive head of the Detective Bureau.

It was said that should Inspector Faurot desire to make any innovations in the conduct of the two branches of the department, he would be expected to refer the plan to Inspector Cray for his approval.

The demotion of Police Inspector Frank J. Morris to a Captaincy, coming so soon after the demotion of Inspector Costigan, was said yesterday by persons familiar with police affairs to be further evidence of Commissioner Enright's policy to "weed out" higher officers who had been close to and trusted supporters of the administration of Commissioner Arthur Woods. Commissioner Enright has declined to give any reason for the demotion of Morris. Morris has been in the department nearly thirty-three years.

Sister Margarita Ignatius Dooley.

Sister Margarita Ignatius Dooley, the Sister Superior and Superintendent of St. Laurence Hospital, 457 West 163d Street, died on Wednesday after a brief illness. There will be a requiem mass on Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 165th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Frank H. Simonds's Father Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—William Henry Simonds, father of Frank H. Simonds, the war correspondent, died last night at the Deaconess Hospital in Concord. Mr. Simonds had been a resident of Bedford for several years. He was born in Lexington, Nov. 1, 1844. He had been in the employ of the Boston and Maine Railroad since 1871, most of that time as a conductor.

Mr. Simonds was a widely known fox hunter, an active member of the New England Fox Hunters' Club, and had been master of the hounds.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD J. McGLYNN, a retired police Lieutenant and latterly employed in the Intelligence Bureau of the War Department, died of apoplexy yesterday at his home, 111 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. Mr. McGlynn joined the Police Department in 1889 and was retired three years ago. He was 57 years old.

WILLIAM JEWETT, for fifty years a woolen goods merchant in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his residence, 825 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 78 years.

WILLIAM P. McLOUGHLIN, 55 years old, a general contractor, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 297 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

ADOLPH R. JUNGMAN of 43 West Seventieth Street, a clerk employed by the Jewish Welfare Board, died in France at the age of 28.

GARRET DUBOIS died yesterday at the home of his son, Charles Dubois, in Plainfield, N. J. He was 91 years old. He was formerly in business in Fishkill, N. Y.

HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, for thirty-five years in the jewelry business at 709 Columbus Avenue, died on Wednesday at his home at that address aged 61.

Count de DANIZ CORDIERO, the oldest practicing lawyer in Rio Janeiro, died there yesterday. He was widely known in South America.

JOHN WOLF, 74 years old, of 7,403 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday of heart disease while standing in line to purchase a ticket to the performance at the Bay Ridge Theatre, Brooklyn.

Mrs. WALTER HASKIN, wife of the President of the Pressed and Welded Steel Products Company of Long Island City, died of pneumonia yesterday at her home in Flushing, L. I., aged 32 years.

Born.

DODD.—On Sunday, March 23, to Captain and Mrs. Raymond C. Dodd of Glenridge, N. J., a son, Raymond C. Dodd, Jr.

TOBIAS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Abraham M. Tobias, (nee Ida Chinitz,) a son, March 26, 1919.

Married.

MEYER—LINDENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Lindenstein of 218 West 109th St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Fannie, to Bernard Meyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Meyer, March 27.

PARSONS—PEABODY.—On Saturday, March 22, at the school chapel, Groton, Mass., by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Dr. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., of New York City, to Rose Saltonstall Peabody, of Groton.

SANDERS—HOLOSCHUTZ.—Sunday, March 23, 1919, Hannah Holoschutz to Max E. Sanders, by the Rev. Aaron Eisenman.

WALKER—HAIGHT.—On Thursday, March 27, 1919, at residence of her mother, Astoria, L. I., by Archdeacon C. H. Webb, William George Walker of Minneapolis, Minn., to Jeanne Smith Haight.

Died.

ACKERSON.—Charles F., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, at his residence, Brightwaters, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the Boardman Chapel, 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family, Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y.

ARCHER.—Wednesday, March 26, Edwin A. Archer. Funeral services at his late residence, 281 Park Place, Brooklyn, Friday evening, March 28, at 8 o'clock.

America's Biggest Art Show
SOCIETY of INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Opening Saturday, March 29
WALDORF-ASTORIA ROOF
Fifth Avenue and 34th St. Admission 25c

Died.

BANG.—After a long illness, in her 76th year, at Montserrat, Mass., on March 25, Sophie Bang, (nee Roth,) widow of the late Frank J. Bang. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery on Friday afternoon at convenience of the family.

BEACH.—At Binghamton, N. Y., entered into rest, on March 25, Henry Lindsley Beach, husband of Caroline Bouton. Funeral services at his late residence, 17 Edwards St., Friday afternoon, March 28, at 3 o'clock.

BECK.—On March 27, in his 87th year, Ernest Lewis, beloved husband of Sarah Seline, (nee Hyams,) and devoted father of Marie Danheiser. Funeral private, from his late residence, 509 West 110th St., London, England, and Durban, South Africa, papers please copy.

BOND.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1919, at his residence, Hotel Savoy, Edward N. Bond, in the 92d year of his age. Funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St., on Friday, March 28, at 4 P. M. Interment Springfield, Mass., Saturday, 2 P. M.

BRADLEY.—Leslie N., wife of Robert S. Bradley of Boston, at Boca Grande, Fla., March 25. Notice of funeral later.

BURRUS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of N. Y. 43 Cedar St., N. Y. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on March 22, 1919, of their late associate, Charles Delayan Burrus, No. 1,686 on the roll.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, Governor.
PHILIP ASHTON ROLLINS, Secretary.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly on Wednesday morning, March 26, 1919, Harry T., at his home, 1,406 Bryant Ave., Richmond Hill, husband of Mary Julia Campbell, (nee Conover.) Funeral services at his late residence, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

CAPEN.—Lulu L., at Tucson, Arizona, on March 24, wife of Walter H. Capen, New York. Funeral notice later.

CARMODY.—On March 27, 1919, Michael H., beloved husband of the late Bridget Carmody and father of Mrs. F. Lowe, Mrs. Thos. D'Arcy, Mr. James Carmody, Mrs. Anna Way and Mrs. John Costello. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Costello, 1,533 St. Nicholas Av., on Friday evening, March 28, 1919. Services and interment at Oswego, N. Y.

CLANNY.—On March 26, 1919, Mary E. Clanny, in her 71st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 291 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 29, 1919, at 2 P. M.

COLDWELL.—Frederica Tuthill, on March 25, of pneumonia, at Milwaukee, wife of John S. Coldwell, daughter of Fred D. and Ruth S. Tuthill of Washingtonville. Services at Washingtonville on Saturday, March 29, at 1:30 P. M. Burial in Newburg.

COLLYER.—At Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, March 27, 1919, Anna E., wife of Albert C. Collyer. Funeral services will be held at her home, 135 Grove St., at a time to be announced.

COLYER.—William T., suddenly, at his residence, 19,406 Chichester Av., Hollis, L. I. Funeral services Friday, 8:30 P. M. Interment Saturday at Greenwood. Trains leave Flatbush Av. Depot at 7:33 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, March 27, Mary A. Oakley, widow of the late Thomas J. Davis, at her residence, 424 West 144th St. Funeral private.

DEAN.—On March 26, at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., Rev. George F. Dean. Office of the dead at St. Joseph's Seminary on Friday, March 28, at 3 P. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, March 29, at 10 A. M. Reverend clergy and friends are respectfully invited. Interment, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DICKSON.—On March 26, 1919, at her residence, 1,406 Webster Av., New York City, Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Robert George Dickson. Funeral service at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday, March 28, at 10 A. M.

DIEMER.—Alderman John, suddenly at his residence, 42 Ellery St., Brooklyn. Funeral service Friday evening, March 28, 8 o'clock. Funeral Saturday afternoon, March 29, at 2 o'clock, Lancaster, Penn., papers please copy.

DOOLEY.—Sister Margaret Ignatius, on March 26, 1919, after a brief illness, at St. Laurence's Hospital. Requiem mass 10 o'clock at St. Rose of Lima Church, 165th St., near Amsterdam Av., Friday, March 28. Interment Calvary.

DOOLEY.—Medical Board of St. Laurence Hospital with profound regret and deepest sympathy records the great loss it has sustained by the death of the Rev. Sister Margaret Ignatius, (Sister of Charity,) Superior of the hospital. Members are kindly requested to attend the mass of requiem.
THOMAS D. MERRIGAN, M. D., Sec'y.

DOOLEY.—The members of St. Laurence Hospital Auxiliary announce with deep sorrow the death of Sister Margaret Ignatius, late Superior and Superintendent of St. Laurence Hospital, 163d St. and Edgecombe Av. Members are requested to meet at hospital at 9 A. M.
Mrs. HENRY CASSIDY, President.
Miss JOSEPHINE RYAN, Secretary.

DOUBLEDAY.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Alice Moffitt, beloved wife of George Doubleday and daughter of the late James Moffitt of San Francisco. Funeral private.

EVERITT.—At Orange, N. J., Thursday, March 27, 1919, Edward Allen Everitt. Funeral service at his late home, 104 Essex Av., Saturday afternoon, March 29, at 3 o'clock.

FAUST.—At Schenectady, N. Y., March 27, 1919, Dr. William F. Faust, at his home, 22 Jay St. Funeral and interment at Schenectady Saturday afternoon.

FOSTER.—At Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday, March 26, 1919, Mary A., wife of the late William Foster. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, corner North and Liberty Sts., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HASKIN.—On March 27, 1919, Mae Whidden, wife of Walter E. Haskin of Sanford Arms, Flushing, N. Y. Funeral services at the Flushing Cemetery Chapel, Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, March 29, at 2 P. M. Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

HEIFLER.—Sophie, mother of the late Bertha Jasnogrodsky and grandmother of Esther Wehle and Laura Robinson. Funeral from Millheiser's Funeral Parlors, 1,460 Lexington Av., March 29, at 2 o'clock.

HOADLEY.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Mary Olmasted, widow of Philemon Lyman Hoadley. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 544 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, on Saturday, March 29, at 2:30 P. M.

HOPKINS.—Seward W., beloved husband of Mary Mackabee, at his home, 741 East 178th St., Wednesday, March 26, 1919. Funeral service Friday evening at 8:30 at his late residence. Friends are invited.

HUBERTY.—On Wednesday, March 26, at his residence, 712 Macon St., Brooklyn, Henry L., beloved husband of Mae G. and father of Dorothy, Ruth, and Janice Huberty. Funeral Saturday morning, March 29. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock at Church of Our Lady of Good Council.

JONES.—On March 27, at his residence, 91 Wilson St., Brooklyn, Lewis L. Jones, in his 83d year. Notice of funeral later.

JUNGREN.—Johanna B., Wednesday, March 26, at her late residence, 1,090 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, mother of Mrs. H. A. Faille, John A. and Charles A. Jungren. Funeral services Friday, March 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Flushing Cemetery.

LANG.—Florence Marion, (nee MacGregor,) on March 26, beloved wife of George Lang. Funeral from her late residence, 333 West 51st St., on Saturday, March 29, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

LARTER.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Arthur Ely, husband of Rachel Pollion Larter. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 93 Johnson Av., Newark, on Saturday, March 29, at 2:30 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—Thursday, March 27, 1919, at Boston, Mass., Elizabeth Woodhull Nicoll, widow of the late Joseph B. Lawrence. Funeral services at her late residence, Mastic, L. I., Saturday, March 29, 12:30 P. M. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 9:17.

Died.

LAWLINSON.—After lingering illness, Quentin Lawrence, Jr., grandson of the late A. Herbert and Dyonisia Lawrence, died yesterday, aged 2 years. Sincerely mourned by all who knew him. Funeral 10:00, Sunday, at Mt. Nebo Cemetery.

LOMAS.—On Wednesday, March 26, after a lingering illness, Ruth J., widow of the late Robert T. Lomas. Funeral from her late residence, 218 East Tremont Av., Friday, March 28, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MAHON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Nora Mahon, beloved daughter of Mary and the late Thomas Mahon, native of Dromod Carrowbehy, County Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral from Hugh A. O'Hare's funeral parlors, 733 Amsterdam Av. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, March 29, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

O'BEIRNE.—March 26, Matthew H. O'Beirne, the beloved husband of Mary A. Golden O'Beirne. Funeral Saturday, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 1,018 Davidson Av. Requiem mass 10 A. M. at the Church of the Holy Spirit, University and Burnside Avs., Bronx. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle. Automobile cortege.

OSTERTAG.—Charles William, beloved husband of Minnie Ostertag, on March 26, 1919. Funeral services at his late residence, on March 28, 1919, at 8 P. M., 218 West 21st St.

PAINE.—On Thursday, March 27, in her 1st year, Helen Eustis, daughter of George Eustis and Helen Ellis Paine. Funeral private.

PAKENHAM.—John, on March 26, aged 74, husband Ellen A. Pakenham, (nee Ferguson.) Funeral services at his late residence, Great Neck, L. I., on Monday, March 29, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 1:31 P. M.

VIRDEN.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1919, Charlotte Austin Virden, wife of John E. Virden, M. D., 1,448 Ferris Place, Westchester, after a short illness. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, New York City, on Saturday, March 29, at 1:30 P. M.

WEINSTEIN.—On March 26, Louis, beloved husband of Teresa Weinstein, father of Albert, Robert, Walter, Etta Rich, Paula Weinberg, after a short illness. Funeral Friday, March 28, at 11 A. M., from 8,731 21st Av., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

WESTLAKE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Adelaide G. Westlake, (nee Tissot,) at her residence, 378 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, beloved mother of Mrs. William E. Young, Addie B. Westlake, and Mrs. Samuel D. Collett. Funeral services Saturday evening, March 29, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence. Interment private.

WETMORE.—In Atlantic City, N. J., on March 24, 1919, William Beeman Wetmore, husband of the late Katherine B. Wetmore, aged 70 years.

WHITE.—March 27, 1919, George A., beloved husband of Cornelia C. White and brother of the late Dr. James White and Mrs. George H. Bristol of Hamilton, Ont., Canada. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 253 6th Av., near 22nd St., Saturday, afternoon, 1:30. Hamilton (Ont.) papers please copy.

WHITE.—On March 27, 1919, at her residence, 304 East 57th St., New York, Marcella A., daughter of Mary C. White and the late Patrick White. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOLFSHEIM.—On March 27, residence, 730 West End Av., Louis Wolfsheim, beloved husband of Sophia Wolfsheim, father of Sylvan Wolfsheim and Madeline Mandel. Services and interment private.

In Memoriam

SINKS.—In loving memory of our dear daughter and sister, Ray, who died March 30th, 1918. Services will be held at the grave, in Washington Cemetery, Mount Vernon Lodge Section, Sunday, March 30, 1919, at 12 noon.
MOTHER AND BROTHERS.

Unveiling.

OBERSTEIN.—The unveiling of the tombstone of Harris Oberstein will take place Sunday afternoon, March 30, at 2:30 P. M., in Washington Cemetery.

Died.

STEVENS.—Thursday, March 27, Annie Stevens, (nee Holloway,) beloved wife of Theodore F. Stevens. Funeral services at her late residence, 320 West 140th St., Saturday, March 29, 8 P. M.

STOKES.—March 27, Frederick W. Stokes, beloved husband of Harriet A. Stokes. Services at his late residence, 31 St. Luke's Place, on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Member of Celtic Council, 975, Royal Arcanum. Funeral on Sunday at 9:30 A. M. Interment Hackensack, N. J.

STREIT.—On March 26, 1919, Elisabeth Streit, in her 87th year. Funeral services will be held at W. F. Moore's Funeral Parlor, 69 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 28, at 8 P. M. Chicago and Boston papers please copy.

SUTTON.—In Rotterdam, Holland, Feb. 28, Kingsland, son of the late Cornelius K. and Clara S. Sutton. Funeral service at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., Friday, March 28, at 11 A. M.

THOMPSON.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 27, 1919, J. Campbell Thompson, son of the late Ann Campbell and Joseph Thompson of County Donegal, Ireland, in the 67th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERWOOD.—At Newark, N. J., at her home, 220 Ridge St., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Ruth Quinby James, wife of Kenneth Campbell Underwood and youngest daughter of William Q. James. Funeral private.

VAN NAME.—On March 26, 1919, after a lingering illness, at Post-Graduate Hospital, Edward Hasbar, beloved husband of Helen Selover Van Name. Funeral services at his late residence, 27 Wendover Road, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., on Saturday, March 29, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 1:31 P. M.

VIRDEN.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1919, Charlotte Austin Virden, wife of John E. Virden, M. D., 1,448 Ferris Place, Westchester, after a short illness. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, New York City, on Saturday, March 29, at 1:30 P. M.

WEINSTEIN.—On March 26, Louis, beloved husband of Teresa Weinstein, father of Albert, Robert, Walter, Etta Rich, Paula Weinberg, after a short illness. Funeral Friday, March 28, at 11 A. M., from 8,731 21st Av., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

WESTLAKE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Adelaide G. Westlake, (nee Tissot,) at her residence, 378 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, beloved mother of Mrs. William E. Young, Addie B. Westlake, and Mrs. Samuel D. Collett. Funeral services Saturday evening, March 29, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence. Interment private.

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At Your Service, Day or Night
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
"THE FUNERAL CHURCH"
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Broadway at 66th St.
PHONE COLUMBUS 8200.
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Lots of small size for sale.

7,884 Textile Mills

are located in the United States, according to statistics compiled by a textile trade directory. With 398 special departments counted separately, these plants are classified as follows:

Cotton	2,551
Knitting	2,207
Silk	1,601
Woolen and Worsted	1,384
Dyeing, Bleaching, etc.	533
Flax, Linen and Jute	196

It is conservatively estimated that the capital invested amounts to $3,500,000,000, with half a billion spent annually for improvements and enlargements. Production is valued at nearly 7 billions a year, as compared with $3,414,615,000 in 1914.

This immense volume of business emphasizes the importance of the closest co-operation between manufacturing and banking.

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OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
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Introduction by Ambassador Gerard
in which he says:
"Captain Gilliland's book is most interesting and gives a true picture of life in German war prisons. I recommend it to those who are inclined to forgive an unrepentant Germany."
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Our size enables us to:—
Furnish cash markets for all live-stock offered;
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Stay in business on a profit of only 2 cents on the dollar of sales;
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There is No Menace in Size:—
As long as we are in keen competition with the other packers;
As long as there are hundreds of firms in the business;
As long as we handle only about 12 per cent of the meat supply of the country and only about 22 per cent of the meat that is inspected by the United States Government;
As long as our bigness is used to your advantage—as it is now—and as it must be in the future if we are to do a profitable business. The permanence of a business depends on the goodwill of those it serves. No large business can prosper that is not recognized as giving in exchange for its earnings an equivalent measure of helpful service.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Seventeen Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
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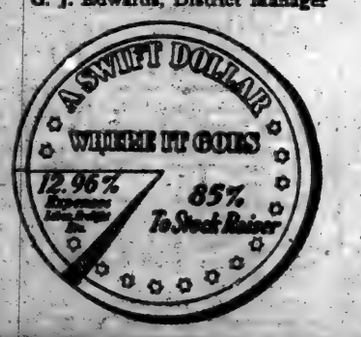
G. J. Edwards, District Manager



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4½% Gold Bonds

Dated Oct. 1, 1907 Due Oct. 1, 1957

Excellent harbor and railroad facilities and a wide diversity of manufactories help make Charleston one of the most important and richest cities in the South.

Price to yield about 4.75%

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INCOME TAX FREE

SIOUX CITY, IA., 4¾'s to yield 4.60%

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BAYONNE, N. J., 5's to yield 4.65%

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Investments for institutions are purchased by experts entirely familiar with those factors which make for strong security as to principal and prompt interest payment. Bonds of this character are especially desirable investments for those dependent upon income. They can be purchased in these exceptional times at prices to yield unusually liberal returns, as is indicated by six carefully selected issues which we are now bringing to the attention of investors. Please ask for List No. 1231.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $20,000,000

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Capital and Surplus.....$2,500,000

Liberal Interest on daily balances

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARCHING SOLDIERS.
The welcome to the Victorious 27th Division. An entire section of The New York Times next Sunday, March 30, will reproduce photographs of the event in rotogravure. Order in advance from your dealer.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strong Tone Is Imparted to Stocks by Professional Buying.—French Exchange Lower.

Speculative sentiment in the stock market was freed yesterday from the influences within and without the Street which had caused hesitation the day before, and prices moved forward practically from the start of business. Dealings were chiefly in the hands of traders, who stay close to the ticker, and the covering of short sales made earlier in the week was apparently a factor in the advance. The market had several favorable developments to consider and it was again noticeable that the foreign situation held a position in the trading mind secondary to occurrences of domestic import. Thus the steel stocks received a fresh forward impetus from the observations of the head of the Steel Corporation, whose surveys of potential consumption of steel products have not lessened his optimism in recent weeks. It might be said that Judge Gary's statement that improvement had occurred in steel buying since prices were reduced worked to remove doubts from the minds of a great many observers of market occurrences. The actual extent of the new contracts could be shown only in figures from the order books and these will become available in the next fortnight. The probability of increased buying of steel by the railroads came to the attention of the financial community once more through Director General Hines's assertion that the recent announcement of curtailment should not be taken too literally. The railroad stocks were helped by this and the shares of equipment companies also, although due notice was accorded Mr. Hines's remarks that the individual railroad companies would have the last word about the extent of their particular outlays.

The security markets displayed a neutral attitude in regard to news from the Peace Conference and from the disturbed regions of the Balkans. If anything, comfort was acquired from the belief that the rapid and unexpected developments in Hungary and some of the smaller States would hasten work on the peace treaty. The fact that French exchange fell rather sharply to a new low record for about two years coincident with the announcement that $100,000,000 had been advanced to France by the United States Treasury, was accepted in financial circles as merely another demonstration of forces working to carry quotations to a point of equilibrium. Sterling maintained a steady tone. The impression prevails that these exchanges and probably some of the exchanges of other countries will ultimately move to lower levels, and if the movement becomes much more pronounced the nation's foreign trade figures will carry increased significance. With Paris exchange depreciated 12 per cent. or more below normal it would seem that an incentive is supplied for French consumers of imported goods to keep their requirements as low as possible, and at the same time an advantage is supplied for exporters of French goods to the United States to sell in our markets. Yesterday the dollar in exchange would buy very nearly 6 francs, compared with approximately 5.18 in normal times. A similar application may be made to the relation between the dollar and the pound sterling, and comment coming from British sources goes to show that trade organizations in England are planning to promote sales abroad as rapidly as possible. The March report of the Department of Commerce may reflect the altered position of the exchanges, although it stands to reason that exports from this side of necessities, like foodstuffs and machinery, must be heavy for a long time to come.

Call money was easier at 5½ per cent. for all loans. In banking quarters the impression prevailed that the War Finance Corporation would seek shortly to dispose of at least $100,000,000 of new one-year paper in behalf of the Railroad Administration.

Trading Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 27.—Trading on the Bourse was heavy today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 63 francs.

Exchange on London, 27 francs 43 centimes; 5 per cent. loan 88 francs. The dollar was quoted at from 5 francs 92 centimes to 5 francs 97 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 5½	High 6
Low 5½	Low 6
Renewals 5½	Renewals 6
Last 5½	Last 6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days..... 5½	Sixty days..... 5¾@6%
Ninety days..... 5½	Ninety days..... 5¾@6%
Four months..... 5½	Four months..... 5¾@6%
Five months..... 5½	Five months..... 5¾@6%
Six months..... 5½	Six months..... 5¾@6%

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 5¼
4 to 6 months..... 5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.58¾	$4.58	$4.59	—.01¾
Cables	4.60¾	4.59	4.60	—.02
France—				
Demand	5.98	5.98	5.99	—.10
Cables	5.96	5.96	5.96	—.08¾

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
London	4.85	4.86
France	5.18	5.17
Belgium	6.15	6.12
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.10
Peking	118.00	118.25
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
Holland	40.12½	40.25
Greece	13.75	13.83
India—		
Bombay	35.43	35.73
Calcutta	35.43	35.73
Italy	7.80	7.75
Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.625
Yokohama	51.50	51.625
Spain	20.15	20.35
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27.00	27.20
Copenhagen	25.50	25.75
Christiania	25.00	24.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires.....	43.50	43.95
Rio	25.25	25.75
Switzerland	5.04	5.00
Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles.....	14.00	14.75
500 rubles.....	13.00	14.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.	Commercial.
60 Days.	90 Days. 60 Days. 90 Days.
Nominal.	4.85 4.85¾

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $658,846,612; balances, $65,856,000; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $17,309; Federal Reserve credit balance, $41,552,586.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $25.9375 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49¼d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@81⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$14,803,723	$118,902,858
Internal revenue—		
Inc. and excess profits taxes...	1,066,891,983	1,786,548,361
Miscellaneous ...	36,711,335	284,728,448
Miscellaneous rev..	21,438,880	534,600,680
Total receipts..	$1,137,836,940	$2,163,880,330
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disb....	217,003,879	5,971,093,084
Exc. of total rcts. over total disb...	34,970,891	141,686,420
Total expenditures	$30,487,077	18,074,348,431

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	639,850	325,214	549,115
Year to date	42,649,959	23,372,536	47,024,751

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	34	300	Adams Express	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
25	26½	800	Advance Rumely	25¾	26	25¾	26	— ¼
61	61½	100	Advance Rumely pf..	61½	61¾	61½	61½	+ ½
		600	Ajax Rubber	72	72	72	72	+ ½
3¼	3½	300	Alaska Gold Mines..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24½	24¾	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
91	92	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	91	91	91	91	
103½	103¾	1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem...	103¾	104¼	103¾	104	+ ½
99	100	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf..	100	100	100	100	+ ½
73	73¼	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar.....	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	+ ¼
48¾	48¾	4,700	Am. Can	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ¼
101	102	100	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
90¾	90¾	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry.....	90	90¾	90	90¾	+ ¼
47½	48	400	Am. Cotton Oil.....	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
12¾	12¾	900	Am. Druggists	12	12	12¾	12¾	
13¾	13¾	100	Am. H. & Leather...	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
95¾	96¾	2,700	Am. H. & L. pf.....	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	+ ¾
44¾	45	300	Am. Ice	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
82	83	100	Am. Ice pf.....	83	83	83	83	
70¾	71	9,100	Am. International..	71	71¾	70¾	71¾	+ ¾
48½	48¾	3,800	Am. Linseed	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¾	+ ¾
88¼	88	400	Am. Linseed pf.....	85½	88¼	85½	88¼	+ ¼
64¾	64¾	1,200	Am. Locomotive.....	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
1¾	1¾	300	Am. Malting	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
49	50	200	Am. M.lst pf.not d..	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
68¾	69¾	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	68½	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
104	104¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
93	95	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf A..	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
81	82	200	Am. Steel Foundries	81	81¾	81	81¾	+ ¾
124¾	125	5,000	Am. Sugar Ref.....	124¾	125¾	124¾	125¾	+ ¾
110	110¾	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob....	110	111¾	109¾	111¾	+ ¾
95	95	200	Am. Sumat.Tob. pf..	95	95	95	95	— ¾
103½	104	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
101	101½	300	Am. Tob. pf. new....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
53	53¼	600	Am. Woolen	53	53¼	52¾	53	+ ¼
96½	99	200	Am. Woolen pf.....	98	98	98	98	
28	29¼	2,300	Am. Writing P. pf...	27½	29¾	27½	29¼	+ 2¼
42	45	200	Ash. Gino. L. & S.pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	
64	64¼	1,700	Anaconda Copper	60	62¾	60	62	+ ¾
23½	24	400	Assc. Dry Goods.....	23	23	23	23¾	
72½	73½	100	Associated Oil	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	...
91	91½	100	Atch. Top. & S. F..	91	91½	90¾	91	+ ¼
86½	86¾	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf..	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
94½	97	200	Atlantic Coast Line..	95	95	95	95	— 1
112	113	3,800	At., Gulf & West I..	113¾	113¾	111½	112	...
50¾	57	15,900	Baldwin Loco.	57½	57	53¾	57	+ 1½
47½	47¾	800	Baltimore & Ohio...	47½	47¾	47	47	— ¼
120½	121	400	Barrett Co.	120½	121	120¼	120¾	— ¼
115½	117¼	100	Barrett Co. pf.....	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ¼
1¾	1¾	400	Batopilas Mining ...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
65¾	66	9,200	Beth. Steel, class B..	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¼	+ ¼
104¾	105	100	Beth. Steel, 8% pf..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
20	20½	700	Booth Fisheries	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
20	20½	7,900	Brklyn Rapid Tran..	20¼	20½	19¾	20	+ ¼
20	20¾	200	Do. ctfs. of dep....	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
8¼	9	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
140	141	100	Burns Brothers	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	+ ¾
21	21	500	Butte & Superior....	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
22	22½	300	Butterick Co.	22¼	22	22¼	22	+ ¼
58½	59	2,000	California Packing...	58	59	57¾	59	+ ¾
109½	113	100	California Pack. pf..	111	111	111	111	+ ½
25½	26¼	600	California Petrol. ..	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ½
156½	157	1,400	Canadian Pacific	154¾	156¾	156	156¾	+ ¾
93¾	94¼	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf..	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
72¾	72¾	12,700	Central Leather Co..	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¾
35¾	35¾	2,400	Cerro de Pasco Cop...	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
132¾	134	100	Chandler Motor	133	133	133	133	— ¼
57¾	58¾	400	Chesapeake & Ohio...	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¾
24	24¾	200	Chi. Great West.pf..	24¾	24¾	24	24	— ¼
37¼	37¾	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ¼
69	69½	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P.pf.	70	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
94¼	94¾	100	Chi. & Northwest n..	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
23¾	24	600	Chi., Rock Isl.	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
76	76	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf..	76	76	76	76	— ¼
65¾	65¾	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf..	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
21½	21¾	11,800	Chile Copper	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ¾
34½	34½	900	Chino Copper	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
62	64	100	Cluett, Peabody	62	63	62	63	+ ¼
23	23½	800	Col. & Southern.....	24	24	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
44½	45	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Ir..	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¾
77¼	77¾	1,000	Continental Can.....	77¼	77¾	77	77	...
53	53¾	12,000	Corn Products Ref..	53	53¼	53	53	...
105	106	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	105	105	105	105	— ¼
65½	65¾	2,800	Crucible Steel	65¼	66	65	65¼	+ ¾
93¾	100	200	Crucible Steel pf....	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
23¼	23½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar....	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
73	73¾	100	Cuba Cane S. pf.....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
103½	103	100	Del. & Hudson.....	104	104	104	104	— ¼
7	7¼	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	7½	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
62¾	63¼	3,000	Distillers' Secur....	63	63¼	62	62¾	— ¼
12	12¼	1,500	Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12	12	— ¼
70	71	100	Elec. Storage Bat....	70	70	70	70	— 1
16¾	16¾	1,300	Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
27¾	28	900	Erie 1st pf.....	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
48¾	49	2,000	Fisher Body	48	48¾	47¾	48¾	+ ¾
92	96	300	Fisher Body pf.....	95¼	95¼	95	95	— 1½
29¾	30	100	Gaston, W. & W.....	30	30	30	30	+ ¾
102	104	22	Gen. Chemical pf...	103	103	103	103	+ 1
53¾	54¾	1,100	General Cigar	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¾	+ 1¼
131½	133¼	20,500	General Motors	130½	133½	130	133	+ 3
89¾	90	500	General Motors pf...	89¾	90¼	89¾	90	
90	90¾	1,900	General Motors deb..	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	
83½	85¾	2,800	Goodrich Co.	84¾	86¾	84¾	85¾	+ ¾
92¾	93¼	1,000	Great Northern pf..	93	93¼	92¾	93¼	+ ¼
40¾	41	2,300	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
43	43½	100	Greene-Can. Cop.	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¼	...
42¾	42½	200	Haskell & Barker....	42½	42½	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
97	99	100	Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— 1
47¾	48	14,200	Inspiration Copper..	46¾	48¼	46¾	48	+ 1¾
3½	3¾	7,800	Interboro Consol. ...	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	— ¼
11¾	11¾	6,500	Interboro Con. pf....	13¾	13¾	11¾	11¾	— 2
16	18	200	Int. Agricultural....	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
65½	66	500	Int. Agricultural pf..	66	66¼	65½	65½	...
122	123½	500	Int. Harvester new..	121¾	122	121¾	122	— ½
27	27¾	3,600	Int. Mer. Marine....	26¾	27¾	26¾	27	+ ¼
111¾	111¾	16,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf..	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	— ¼
25¾	25¾	1,000	Int. Nickel	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
43¾	44	2,900	Int. Paper	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
72	72½	200	Int. Paper pf.. sta..	72	72½	72	72¼	+ ¾
37¾	38	1,000	Jewel Tea	39	39	37¾	37¾	— 1¾
88	90	100	Jewel Tea pf.....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ 1
18	19	300	Kansas City South..	19	19	19	19	— ¼
117¾	118¼	15,000	Kelly Springf. Tire..	114	118½	114	117¾	+ 3½
93½	99½	100	Kelsey Wheel pf.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
30¾	30¾	600	Kennecott Copper ...	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ½
69	69½	1,800	Lackawanna Steel...	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼	...
60	70	100	Laclede Gas	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
6	8	100	Lake Erie & West....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
54	54½	2,700	Lehigh Valley	54¼	54½	54	54¼	— ¼
104	110	100	Loose-W. B. 2d pf..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
69	72	200	Manhattan Elev.....	72	72	72	72	— 4
36½	37	1,500	Maxwell Motors	34¾	37¾	34¾	37	+ 1¾
65¾	66½	3,000	Max. Motors 1st pf..	64¾	66¼	64¾	66	+ 1¾
29	30	500	Max. Motors 2d pf..	29½	30¾	29½	30¾	+ 2½
72	72¾	800	May Dept. Stores....	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	+ ¼
180¾	181	64,900	Mexican Petroleum..	179	181¾	174	180¾	+ 4¾
23¼	23¼	400	Miami Copper	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
45¾	45¾	2,900	Midvale Steel	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
6	Ch	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	6	6	6	6	...
23¾	23¾	1,400	Missouri Pacific	23½	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
62	62	100	Missouri Pacific pf..	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
70	71	100	Montana Power	71	71	71	71	
32¼	33¼	100	Nat. Acme.....	33	33	33	33	— ¼
123	124	100	Nat. Biscuit.....	120	120	120	120	— 4
15¾	16	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
51¾	51¾	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St....	50¾	51¾	50¾	51	+ ¾
60¾	60¾	200	Nat. Lead	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
10¼	11	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
74½	74¾	600	N. Y. Central.....	74½	74½	74½	74¾	...
19¾	20¼	100	N. Y. Dock	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
28¾	29½	2,800	N. Y., N. H. & H....	28¾	29	28¾	29	+ ¾
18½	20	100	N. Y., Ont. & West..	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
92¼	92¼	2,700	Northern Pacific	92¾	93¼	91¾	92¾	— ¼
50¼	50¾	200	Nova Scotia S. & C..	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	— ¼
38¾	38¾	4,600	Ohio Cities Gas.....	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ¾
46¼	46¼	100	Ohio Fuel Supply....	46	46	45	45	— ¾
6¼	6¼	200	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
8¾	8¾	3,300	Okla. Prod. & Ref....	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
		4,500	Do., rights	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
47½	49	100	Owens Bottle Mach..	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ 1¾
40	82	100	Pacific Coast	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
55	80	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf..	55	55	55	55	...
23½	24½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel...	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
76¾	78	6,600	Pan-Am. P. & T.....	77¾	78	77¾	78	+ ¼
44¾	45	1,000	Penn. R. R.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
34¾	35	200	Penn. Seab. Steel...	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
49	49	200	People's Gas, Chi...	49	49	49	49	+ ¼
17¾	18	200	Pere Marquette	17¾	18¼	17¾	18	+ ¼
56	56	200	Pere Marq. prior pf..	56	56	56	56	— ¼
34¾	35	1,100	Philadelphia Co....	35	35	34¼	34¾	— ¼
44¼	44¾	2,400	Pierce-Arrow	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
102½	103	300	Pierce-Arrow pf....	103	103	102	103	...
18¾	18¾	2,200	Pierce Oil	18	18¾	18	18	...
47¾	48	800	Pittsburgh Coal	48	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ¼
134¾	135		P., Ft. W. & Chi...	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	— ¼
86½	87		P., C. & St. L. pf...	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
68¾	69½	300	Pressed Steel Car...	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼	+ ¼
119½	120	400	Pullman Co.....	119	119¾	119	119¾	— ¼
77¼	78¼	100	Railway Steel Sp...	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	...
19¾	19¾	700	Ray Con. Copper....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
84	84	9,100	Reading	84	84	83¾	83¾	— ¼
81	81½	3,300	Rep. Iron & Steel...	81	81¾	80¾	81¾	+ ¾
92¼	93	2,200	Royal Dutch $ P....	92¼	93½	92¼	92¾	+ ¼
88¾	89¾	11,400	Do., temp. ctfs....	89	90	88¾	89¾	+ ¾
7¼	7¼	1,500	Saxon Motor	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
100	100	400	Sinclair Oil Refin...	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
40¾	41	22,300	Sinclair Oil Refin..	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
100¾	100¾	8,200	Southern Pacific	100¾	101¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
27¾	28	1,500	Southern Railway...	28	28¾	27¾	28	...
130	135	100	Standard Milling ...	134	134	134	134	+ 1¾
130	135	50	Do., odd lot.....	135	135	135	135	...
38¾	39	100	Strom. Carburetor...	39	39	38	38	— ¼
82¼	82¾	9,700	Studebaker Co....	80¾	82¾	80¾	82¾	+ 1½
50	52	300	Stutz Motor Car	52	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
208½	209	11,200	Texas Co	208¾	209¼	208¼	208¼	+ 1¾
32¼	33	6,000	Texas & Pacific.....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
13	13¾	300	Third Avenue	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
91¾	91¾	8,200	Tobacco Products...	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾	+ ¾
100	101	100	Tobacco Prod. pf....	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
40¾	41¼	200	Transue & Wms.....	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
128¾	129	2,700	Union Pacific	127¾	129	127¾	129	+ 1¾
42¾	43	400	United Alloy Steel...	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾

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COAL MEN DEMAND HINES'S PRICE PROMISE

Will Not Resume Conferences Unless Railroad Administration Supports Decision Sought.

ALLEGE UNFAIR PRACTICES

Would Drive Railroad Fuel Below Cost and Raise Price to Consumer —Official Denial Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Further trouble has developed between the bituminous operators and the Railroad Administration over the price which the railroads shall pay for coal, and the operators have made a statement that upon the satisfactory settlement of the difficulty will depend their decision as to working with the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce for a general readjustment of schedules which would bring about lower prices for the general consumer.

The trouble reached a climax Wednesday, it is asserted by the coal interests, when representatives of the operators met with the Industrial Board, talked co-operation, and demanded that the Railroad Administration show its hand. It is asserted by the operators that the position of the Railroad Administration was not clearly defined, and the conference broke up without agreement. To-night the operators, as represented by the National Coal Association, issued this statement:

"Four hundred operators, members of the National Coal Association and representing every producing field in the United States, have been in conference in Washington for the last two days at the request of Secretary Redfield's Industrial Board, of which George N. Peek is Chairman. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, met with Secretary Redfield's board. The purpose of this conference was to put into effect within the coal industry the broad principles involving readjustment which had been advocated by Secretary Redfield and approved by the President.

"The coal operators held a conference Wednesday afternoon with Chairman Peek and his board. At this session the bituminous coal operators explained to the board that approximately 30 per cent. of the total production of bituminous coal is consumed by the railroads of the United States, and therefore, would be purchased by the United States Railroad Administration. Under these circumstances, the operators consider it vital for the board and the industry to know at the outset whether or not the United States Railroad Administration would accept the decision of the conference as to reasonable and fair prices for coal and make its purchases of railroad fuel at these prices.

Allege Unfair Practices.

"It developed at the meeting that, in spite of Director Hines's publicly announced policy in the purchase of railroad fuel, the United States Railroad Administration had adopted unfair practices, which would drive the price of railroad fuel below the cost of production. This would necessitate advancing the price of coal for the general consuming public to a point sufficient to absorb the loss involved in the production of coal for railroad use. It was therefore apparent that, unless the Railroad Administration would lend its co-operation and bind itself to accept the findings of the conference, no beneficial results for the general public could be obtained.

"Such assurance of co-operation on the part of the Railroad Administration was not forthcoming. The operators accordingly made clear to the board their readiness to resume the consideration of the question of prices whenever the co-operation and support of the Railroad Administration and other Government departments buying coal had been secured.

"The resolution in which the operators went on record to this effect is as follows:

Resolved, by the representatives of the bituminous coal operators of the United States, in meeting assembled in Washington, March 27, 1919, at the request of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, acting in conjunction with the United States Fuel Administrator, That the operators of the country declare themselves ready to go into conference with the Industrial Board with a view to co-operating with the Government in stabilizing prices of bituminous coal during the readjustment period upon their being assured by the Industrial Board that the United States Railroad Administration and other Governmental agencies purchasing coal are also willing to co-operate.

Official Denial Made.

In the absence from the city of Director General Walker D. Hines, who is on an inspection trip through the central West and South, Henry B. Spencer, Director of the Division of Purchases of the Railroad Administration, to-night gave emphatic denial to the charge that the Railroad Administration was not co-operating with the coal operators and "had adopted unfair practices, which would drive the price of railroad fuel below the cost of production."

Mr. Spencer declared that the Railroad Administration had been in constant touch with the officials of the National Coal Association with reference to the carrying out of the fuel policy announced by Director General Hines.

"We have requested the members of this association," said Mr. Spencer, "to bring to the attention of the Railroad Administration any failure to carry out the instructions issued by the Director General, so that we could investigate the matter and remedy the fault, if any existed. So far as we are advised, the purchasing departments are absolutely adhering to the policy laid down by Mr. Hines. The Railroad Administration has co-operated to the fullest extent with the National Coal Association."

Coal Production Low.

Production of both anthracite and bituminous coal stands at a total of about 50 per cent. of full time output and most of this shortage is caused by lack of orders, according to reports furnished by the Geological Survey and announced today by the Fuel Administration.

"This condition has existed approximately since Christmas," the announcement read, "and, in fact, production has been at a low ebb ever since the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11. The demand for coal has been gradually falling off, all during the mild winter, with a corresponding decline in production records.

"Consumers have been using from stocks accumulated last Summer and Fall, and are still holding back their orders for additional supplies. During the period from Nov. 1, 1918, to March 15, 1919, the loss in production has been more than 35,000,000 tons, compared with the same period of the year before during which time very severe weather and considerable car shortage prevailed.

"To avoid a shortage next Winter, production during the coming Summer must be increased considerably. Consumers are advised that the best time to buy coal is when there is a lack of demand for it, and that condition prevails now."

Want Committee on Mexican Banks.

English and French members of the international committee of bankers now studying the Mexican situation have requested that a sub-committee on Mexican banks and foreign banks in Mexico be added to the three sub-committees which have been created. The other sub-committees are studying the Mexican national debt, Mexican railways, and the industrial situation. The sub-committee on banks, it is felt, will be one of the most important, because of the taking over of many banks during the several revolutions.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.77	61.40	61.56	— .07
25 industrials	80.74	80.51	80.43	+ .08
50 stocks	75.75	74.96	75.50	+ .20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 26	75.71	74.96	75.10	— .59
Mar. 25	Holiday.			
Mar. 24	76.57	75.78	75.96	— .16
Mar. 22	77.13	76.34	76.47	— .35
Mar. 21	76.97	76.34	76.72	+ .35
Mar. 19	76.52	75.86	76.29	— .04

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.12	Mar. 13	73.58	Mar. 5	75.50
1918	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 28	67.40
1917	86.17	Mar. 31	79.42	Mar. 1	84.86
1916	90.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.13
1915	85.83	Mar. 31	69.86	Mar. 1	84.05

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.12	Mar. 13	69.74	Jan. 31	75.50
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.12

Full Years.

1918	90.10	Nov. 13	64.13	Jan. 15	73.28
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 22	84.28
1916	101.22	Nov. 20	80.01	Apr. 22	96.22
1915	94.15	Dec. 27	53.90	Feb. 24	91.53

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

20 BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 bonds	78.70	—.01	—1.53	+ .86

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 26	78.71	—.19	Mar. 19	77.44	—.10
Mar. 25	Holiday.		Mar. 18	77.54	+.02
Mar. 24	78.94	—.32	Mar. 17	77.53	—.06
Mar. 22	77.13	—.03	Mar. 15	77.58	...
Mar. 21	77.15	—.10	Mar. 14	77.55	—.09
Mar. 20	77.31	—.14	Mar. 13	77.64	+.07

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

*1919	79.01	Jan. 8	76.70	Mar. 27	78.70
†1918	77.43	Jan. 21	73.54	Mar. 28	75.64

Full Years.

1918	82.36	Nov. 12	73.05	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.34	Dec. 29	74.34
1916	89.16	Nov. 27	78.19	Apr. 29	86.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON ON CLIMB AGAIN.

Market Strong from Start,— Some Advances Over 100 Points.

While the European news, which has been dominating the cotton market the last few days, was less alarming yesterday, it can hardly be said that this fact was chiefly responsible for the market performances yesterday. Advances of 100 points and more would never be warranted by the degree of improvement in the news. Rather, it was the over-sold condition of the market; the highly strengthened technical position which had most to do with the upturn, which was carried to an extreme of 116 points in some of the far months and ran as high as 90 points in the near months.

The decline of the last few days unquestionably expanded the short interest, both among the trade and among the professional traders. There was a good deal of liquidation of real cotton, of course, but there was also a lot of short selling and this selling, to a considerable extent, was covered yesterday. The covering naturally took the market upward and it went even faster than might have been because of the reduction in volume of liquidating sales.

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	23.50	24.31	23.50	24.25@24.35	23.32
July	21.90	22.45	21.75	22.40@22.55	21.40
Sept	...	20.48	20.48	20.60	19.60
Oct	19.80	20.37	19.50	20.35@20.40	19.20
Dec	...	...	...	20.00	19.00
Jan	...	...	...	19.90	19.00

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	21.00	24.80	24.80	24.56@24.60	23.87
July	21.85	22.85	21.75	22.80@22.87	21.50
Oct	20.00	20.80	20.00	20.70@20.80	19.88
Dec	19.80	20.49	19.72	20.45@20.49	19.22
Jan	19.60	20.25	19.60	20.78@20.84	19.18

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 90 points to 28.30c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.75c; New Orleans, 26.25c; Savannah, 27.00c; Augusta, 25.62c; Memphis, 26.75c; Houston, 25.75c; Little Rock, 26.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	12,690	8,499	9,481
Exports	3,434	19,717	18,577
Exports, season	3,364,997	.....	8,021,522
New York stocks	89,600	.....	144,933
Port stocks	1,304,940	.....	1,548,185
N. Y. arrivals	2,797	.....	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in better demand at 15.29d for middling and 19.45d for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which 3,000 were American. Imports, 2,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and unchanged to 1 point decline, and closed steady, 22 to 29 points up on the day. Prices: March, 16.75d; April, 15.96d; May, 14.31d; June, 14.02d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths were more active.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Fri.; colder on coast. Saturday, fair, warmer.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; rising temp. Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; rising temp.

Tenn., Ky., Ind., and Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat.; rising temp.

Mich.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer.

Unfavorable to Mexican Loan.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Treasury has not been consulted concerning a reported movement among bankers to provide a large loan for Mexico and consequently has given neither approval nor disapproval, it was learned today. Doubt was expressed by Treasury officials that the department would look with favor on the negotiation of a large private loan to Mexico before the Victory Liberty Loan is floated or whether bankers would attempt to raise such a loan before then.

Exchange Memberships Transferred

The following transfers of memberships in the New York Stock Exchange were posted yesterday: The seats of Herbert H. Smithers to Keneth S. Adams, at $74,500; W. B. Kendall to Thomas H. Frothingham and Henry P. Wertheim-Van Heukelom to Maurice W. Newton, at $75,000 each. The last sale was at $74,000.

New Credits to France and Greece.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A credit of $100,000,000 was given to France by the Treasury today and $3,858,000 to Greece. This made total credits to France $2,617,477,000; to Greece $43,412,000, and to all the Allies $9,086,269,000.

OUR EXPORTS IN 1919 MAY SET NEW MARK

Figures for 8 Months Ended on Feb. 28 Indicate Year's Total of $6,500,000,000.

STEADY GAIN IN SHIPMENTS

Loss of Trade with Russia Is Offset by Increases with Other Europeans and South American.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Figures published today by the Department of Commerce showing the exports from the United States during the eight months ending Feb. 28 indicate that the total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30 will reach at least $6,500,000,000, and thus establish a new record for the nation. In 1917 the exports for the fiscal year reached $6,290,048,394, but in 1918 they fell off to $5,919,711,371.

These figures represent the exports to all countries. The fact that there has been an appreciable increase since the signing of the armistice is taken as a most encouraging sign by those who believe that this country will continue to advance along these commercial lines.

The exact figures are given for a period of eight months ending respectively on Feb. 28, 1918, and 1919. These show that the exports for the period were $3,861,644,037 in 1918 and $4,385,-861,712 in 1919, an increase for the period ending Feb. 28, 1919, of approximately $524,200,000.

On the basis of $4,385,861,712 for the eight months' period ended Feb. 28, 1919, with four months to go to the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated conservatively that the total for the fiscal year will be not less than $6,500,000,000.

A brief review of the situation for the last few years provides significant data. American exports passed the $3,000,000,000 mark for the first time in 1911, exceeding that figure by about $13,500,000. They dropped somewhat below the $2,000,000,000 mark in 1912. The figures by fiscal years from 1913 on follow: 1913, $2,428,505,358; 1914, $2,329,684,025; 1915, $2,768,589,340; 1916, $4,333,482,885; 1917, $6,290,048,394; 1918, $5,919,711,371.

The increase in exports during the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1919, over the same period in 1918 show a jump of about $90,000,000 to the United Kingdom, $96,000,000 to Belgium, $23,000,000 to Italy, $19,000,000 to Denmark, $28,000,000 to the Netherlands, $23,000,000 to Norway, $20,000,000 to Sweden and about $36,000,000 to South American countries. Oceanic exports jumped more than $50,000,000, and exports to Asia about $32,500,000.

Exports to Russia in Europe, on the other hand, fell off, because of the revolution and the ascendancy of Bolshevism, from $116,133,168 in 1918 to only $5,321,408 in 1919. There was a jump of nearly $30,000,000 in exports to Australia and New Zealand.

Imports for February, 1919, were $235,187,088, as compared with $207,715,540 in February, 1918. For the eight months' period ending Feb. 28, the imports were: 1919, $1,933,388,503; 1918, $1,841,309,090.

The following table shows the exports for the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1919:

GRAND DIVISIONS.

Europe	$2,717,795,063
North America	888,037,063
South America	256,840,067
Asia	338,080,063
Oceania	135,880,769
Africa	62,218,048
Total	$4,385,851,712

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Belgium	$158,581,819
Denmark	23,669,838
France	967,144,550
Greece	9,842,583
Italy	344,723,485
Netherlands	34,185,405
Norway	41,624,463
Russia in Europe	5,321,408
Spain	22,931,781
Sweden	22,011,885
United Kingdom	1,354,148,085
Canada	483,066,723
Central America	29,722,668
Mexico	12,446,807
Cuba	151,572,383
Argentina	93,712,178
Brazil	53,014,596
Chile	43,350,961
China	48,573,475
British East Indies	38,150,124
Japan	191,852,428
Russia in Asia	13,433,280
Australia and N. Zealand	80,558,714
Philippine Islands	43,824,166
British Africa	34,941,801

INSPIRATION DIVIDEND CUT.

Copper Shares Reduced from an $8 to a $6 Basis.

The Directors of the Inspiration Copper Company yesterday reduced the quarterly dividend from $2 to $1.50, thereby placing the stock on a $6 a year basis instead of an $8, which has obtained for a considerable time. The dividend declared yesterday is payable April 28 to holders of record of April 11. The dividend reduction did not come as a surprise to many because of the general reduction in copper dividends which has been in force recently. Inspiration up to yesterday was practically the only one of the important companies which has not cut its dividend to correspond with the unsettled conditions which have been apparent for some time in the industry.

The reduction in the Inspiration dividend will cause a reduction in the income of the Anaconda. Copper Mining Company, which a few days ago reduced its dividend from a $6 a year basis of $4. According to the last information made public Anaconda owns 250,900 shares of Inspiration, so that the reduction of $2 a year will mean a decrease in Anaconda's income of approximately $500,000.

The Magma Copper Company passed its dividend yesterday. The payment on the stock three months ago was 50 cents a share.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Period Ended March 22.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance March 15		$16,231,908.59
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,128,979.22	
Miscellaneous	64,580.56	
Loans:		
Special revenue bonds	$50,000.00	
Revenue bills	12,300,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	5,000,000.00	
		18,723,610.08
		$35,044,513.67
Payments—		
Repayment of temporary loans—		
General administration	$2,005,734.24	
Corp. stock notes	10,450,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	5,070,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	10,000.00	
Interest on city debt	216,020.43	
		17,658,754.67
Balance March 22		$17,385,761.00
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance, uninvested March 15		$4,626,234.57
Receipts		568,574.94
		$5,204,809.51
Payments		1,750,396.53
Balance, uninvested March 22		$3,454,510.98
Aggregate balances March 22		$20,840,272.98

Controller's Statement as of March 21.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding March 15	$58,215,000.00	$42,197,000.00	$3,240,000.00
Net decrease	4,900,000.00	*7,321,000.00	*250,000.00
Outstanding March 21	$53,315,000.00	$63,518,000.00	$4,990,000.00
Cash balance	8,118,586.10		
	$61,433,586.10		

NEW ISSUE

$800,000
City of Woonsocket, R. I.
Funded 5% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1918. Due serially 1920-1939.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax
Eligible as Security for Postal Savings on a 90% Basis

The City of Woonsocket is situated on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, between Providence and Worcester. It is one of the most important woolen manufacturing centers in America and among the other products manufactured are cotton goods, silks, clothing, rubber goods and machine and foundry products. Woonsocket was settled about 1666. It has experienced a steady growth in population and property values for many years and its finances have been conservatively managed.

Prices to net about 4.85 per cent

Complete circular on request.

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

An Unusually Attractive Short Term Investment
Alabama Water Co.
Five Year 7% Notes
Dated January 1st, 1919—Due January 1st, 1924
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st
Net Earnings of Company over 3¼ times interest charges on this issue.
Price 98 and Interest
To Yield 7.50%
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Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway, New York 105 Devonshire St., Boston

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is measured by its usefulness to the community it serves. A neighborly bank, giving personal attention to its clients and having the added advantage of being located in the heart of the world's greatest business district, asks you to test its usefulness.
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23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

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Condensed Milk Co.
We deal in the Common and Preferred stocks of the above company and solicit your inquiries.
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Members New York Stock Exchange
Telephones Broad 5687 to 5692
30 BEAVER ST. NEW YORK

A Suggestion as to Future Tax Returns

THIS COMPANY acting as agent can be of great assistance in making out Income Tax Returns during the years to come. Such an arrangement will furnish relief from detail and responsibility, and afford protection against loss. Through our Trust Department we:

Assume the care of securities
Collect interest and dividends
Execute ownership certificates
Remit or credit income
Collect investments at maturity
Furnish investment information
Purchase and sell securities
Render periodical statements

The varied facilities of our Trust Department are clearly set forth in a recently published book, "Estates and Trusts," *a copy of which will be sent on request.*

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
Capital *and* Surplus $6,000,000
55 Cedar Street
Broadway at 73d St. | Madison Ave. at 75th Street | 125th St. at 9th Ave.

$500,000
City of Toronto
(Ontario)
5½% Serial Gold Bonds
Dated July 1st, 1918. Due July 1st, 1919-1938.
Principal and half-yearly interest (1st January and July) payable in gold in Toronto or New York at the holder's option. Denomination $1,000.
Legal Opinion—J. B. Clarke, Esq., K. C.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(December 31, 1918)
Population—473,829

Assessed Valuation for Municipal Taxation	$605,727,725
Exemptions not included above	87,375,684
Net Debt	44,289,618
Revenue from Taxation, 1918	$18,107,672
Revenue other than Taxation, 1918	5,937,930

SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES

1922—$ 7,000	1928—$30,000	1934—$14,000
1923— 23,000	1929— 32,000	1935— 44,000
1924— 24,000	1930— 34,000	1936— 46,000
1925— 25,000	1931— 35,000	1937— 39,000
1926— 27,000	1932— 37,000	1938— 24,000
1927— 29,000	1933— 39,000	

Toronto is the capital of the Province of Ontario, which is the wealthiest and most populous of all the Provinces of Canada, and is also the most important from a manufacturing standpoint. It is the second largest city in Canada and has the largest English-speaking population of any city in the Dominion.

Price—Par & Interest, yielding 5.50%
Payment in United States Funds
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74 Broadway, NEW YORK
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Established 1889

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

Municipal Bonds

		Maturity	Basis
Syracuse	Registered Water 4s	July, 1920	4.30%
Westchester County	Registered 5s	1929 & 1937	4.40%
Troy	Registered Water 4s	Aug., 1920	4.40%
Cortland	Registered Paving 4s	July, 1921	4.40%
Yonkers	Registered 5s	July, 1921	4.40%
Buffalo	Registered 3½s	Feb., 1922	4.40%
Ossining	Water 5s	1933 & 1934	4.45%
Dutchess County	Registered 3½s	1923 to 1932	4.50%

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Minneapolis Baltimore Pittsburgh Cleveland

DIVIDENDS.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $1.50 per share, payable Monday, April 28, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, April 11, 1919.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, March 26, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

The PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO. A dividend of $1.25 per share on the common stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable May 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1919.
WALTER G. WHYTE, Treasurer.

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Packers Stocks:
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Inquiries Cordially Invited

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(Long and Short Term)
City, County, Village and Town Bonds of municipalities in the State of New York
Yielding 4.50% to 4.70% Income
Descriptive Circular on Request
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we are running a series of instructive articles on the petroleum industry from its inception to the present day.
The first article appears in the current issue, and will be sent free upon request.
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
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A service of the important railroad systems. A copy on application.
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La. Port Com'sion 5s 1956
Pacific Gas & Elec. 1st Pfd.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Bowling Green 6340.

Armour 6s, 1919-24
Bought—Sold—Quoted
BABCOCK, RUSHTON & CO.
Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
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STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

PLAN WAR FINANCE BONDS.

Issue of $200,000,000 Is Expected at an Early Date.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, is planning to bring out the proposed issue of $200,000,000 in War Finance Corporation bonds at a very early date, possibly within the next week or ten days, according to information which reached the financial district yesterday. Mr. Meyer, who was in New York at the end of last week, has been seeking banking opinion regarding the details of the proposed flotation, and it is understood that it has virtually been decided that the bonds shall not exceed one year, the legal minimum, in maturity, and that the interest rate shall be either 4½ per cent. or 5 per cent.

It is understood that the bankers here believe it will be advisable to make the rate 5 per cent. so as to escape competition with the 4¾ per cent. Treasury certificate of indebtedness. At 4½ per cent. the War Finance Corporation bonds would not be as attractive to the large banks as are the Treasury certificates, and as the former are expected to be sold mainly to institutions, this is held to be a vital consideration. However, the matter is entirely in the hands of the Directors of the Finance Corporation, and until they act nothing definite can be said.

The report that the Finance Corporation bonds would be offered in the near future came as something of a surprise to local bankers, some of whom had expected the offering would not be made until after the Victory Loan was out of the way. It is reported, however, that an understanding has been reached between Treasury and War Finance Corporation officials so that the latter institution has the right of way, as it is believed that the bonds will not interfere with the success of the Victory Loan sale, whereas coming after that sale it might be difficult to sell the Finance Corporation's bonds.

FRANCE SEEKS SUGAR DEAL.

Wants Equal Treatment with British Product in English Markets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—It is learned here that France is endeavoring to obtain in the British markets the same treatment for sugar manufactured in France as will be given to British sugar. This, it is felt, might enable France, by special concessions to sugar producers, to occupy eventually the position in the British sugar market which Germany once occupied.

The Jamaica Imperial Association has passed a resolution against the extension of this special preference to French sugar and has asked the Governor to transmit the resolution to the Imperial Government.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., pf.	1¾	April 1	Mar. 14
Cent. Leather Co., pf.	1¾	April 1	Mar. 14
Del. Lack. & West.	2½	April 30	Apr. 15
Hudson & Manhattan, pf.	2½	April 1	Mar. 15
Int. Nickel Co., pf.	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15
Public Serv. Corp. of N. J.	1	April 1	Mar. 15
Va. Car. Chem., pf.	1¾	April 1	Mar. 15

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.25	6.30	6.25	6.27½
Zinc	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.55
Antimony	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.80
Quicksilver	100.00	105.00	100.00	105.00
Aluminum	28.00	30.00	28.00	30.00
Iron, No. 2X				
Nickel	35.00		35.00	

Electrolytic copper was nominal at 24 cents in the open market in the Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	121 0 0	121 0 0
Copper, futures	121 0 0	121 0 0
Tin, spot	253 0 0	253 0 0
Tin, futures	253 0 0	253 0 0
Spelter, spot	38 10 0	38 10 0
Spelter, futures	38 10 0	38 10 0
Lead, spot		
Lead, futures		

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¾	1¾	La Rose	7	7½
Amer. Oil	¾	¾	Iron Mines	½	¾
Beacon Oil	1¾	1¾	Mex. Oils	¾	1
Boot Arg.	¾	¾	Mex. Pet.	1¾	1¾
Boston Ely.	¾	¾	Mexican	¾	¾
Boot Mont.	¾	¾	Mex. Mex.	¾	¾
Bohemia	¾	¾	Mines Co.	¾	¾
Bonsie	10	10	New Baltic		¾
Butte & Lon.	1¾	1¾	Nat. L. & T.	¾	¾
Calaveras	¾	¾	Nipissing	7	7½
Champ. Gold	¾	¾	Nova Scotia	1¾	1¾
Chief Cons.	1¾	1¾	Onomea	¾	¾
Cons. Arizona	¾	¾	Orondago	¾	¾
Cons. Cop.	¾	¾	Pilgrim	¾	¾
Porter	1¾	1¾	Rainier	¾	¾
Crystal	2¾	2¾	Rex	¾	¾
Crown Res.	¾	¾	S. W. Miami		
Denbigh	¾	¾	Salt pfd.	1¾	1¾
Earl Eagle	¾	¾	Tamarack	1¾	1¾
Eagle & B.	1¾	2	Trace	¾	¾
Fortuna	¾	¾	Un. Ver. Mex.	1¾	1¾
Gold Lake	¾	¾	Victoria	¾	¾
Houghton	1¾	1¾	Yukon	90	
Homa Oil	41				

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2574 BROADWAY at 97th Street
An essentially local institution of the Upper West Side, independently controlled by prominent business men familiar with the needs of the district.
No branches, Agencies, or other affiliations.
In less than five years of existence, its deposits have increased by nearly 1000 per cent.
Deposits opening day, May 7, 1914.....$278,656.51
Deposits March 10, 1919.....2,108,728.04
Bank for business men desiring the application of prompt decision and breadth of view to legitimate banking propositions.
Efficient service and liberal facilities, the guiding principle of the Bank.
Commercial accounts, large or small, are handled with the same care and attention.
Investment Department. Safe Deposit Vaults. Silver Storage.
FRANK WILLIAMS, President.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester. Bid.	Yester. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid
4½s July, 1967	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s June, 1965	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Mar., 1965	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1940-50	95⅝	95⅞	96
4½s Mar., 1914	96	96⅛	96
4½s Mar., 1963	95⅝	95⅞	96
4½s Apr., 1966	95⅝	95⅞	96
4½s Sept., 1960	95⅝	95⅞	96
4s May, 1959	90¾	91¼	91
4s May, 1960	90¾	91¼	91
4s Nov., 1957	90¾	91¼	91
4s Nov., 1956	90⅝	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1955	90⅝	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1936	91	91⅛	91
4s May, 1919	99¾		99⅝

	Yester. Bid.	Yester. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid
3½s Nov., 1966	81¼		81¼
3½s Nov., 1964	81¼	82¼	81¼
3½s May, 1954	81¼		81¼

The following are quoted on percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.70		4.70
4½s 1921-1923	4.70		4.70
4½s 1918-1920	4.70		4.70
4½s 1919-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1924-1932	4.70	4.60	4.70
3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1930-1947	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1919-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
3s 1946-1963	4.75	4.50	4.65
4s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s 1925-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,160	Cities Service	348	344	348	350
1,000	Cities Service pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79½
$58,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	129	131
$3,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	101	100¼	100¼	101

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12½	15
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	122	124
Am Gas & Electric pf.	43¼	45
Am Light & Traction	325	340
Am Light & Trac. pf.	98¾	100
Am Power & Light	57	59
Am Power & Light pf.	70	72
Am Public Utilities	19	21
Am Public Utilities pf.	32	37
Am W W Electric	6	8½
Am W W & E 1st pf.	62	65
Am W W & E partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & L.	31	33
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbus Electric pf.	73	76
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	20½	22
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	43	45
Conn Power pf.	72	74
Consumers Power pf.	97	98
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	78
El Paso Electric	94	97
Electric Bd & Sh pf.	84	90
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	9	17
Federal Light & T pf.	43	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25
Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	60

Bonds.

Am W W & E col. 5s	87	89½	
Appalach Power 1st 5s	69	75	
Arizona Power 6s, 1953	84	88	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	90	95	
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	100	
Col G & E deb 5s	87	89	
Col Power 5s, 1953	86	89	
Conn Power 5s, 1963	83	90	
Consumers Pow Bal. 5½	87½	89	
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	89	91	
East Tex Elec col. 5s	85	88	
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99	
El Paso Elec col 5s	85	90	
Empire Gas & F 6s	97½	98½	
Empire Refining 6s	94	97	
G. West Power 5s, '46	84½	86½	
Ft West Power 6s, 23	87	90	
Middle West U 6s, '26	86	92	
Miss. Riv Power 1st 5s	78½	80	
Nor Ont L & Power 6s	75	81	
Nor States Pow 6s, '26	93½	95½	
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	87½	89½	
Nor Tex Elec col 6s	90	95	
Omaha & C B 5s, '23	73	80	
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931	88	90	
Puget Sd Tr. L. & P 5s	98	99	
Sou Cal Edison 5s, '39	83	85	
S.W Power 8s, 1947	81	89	
Twin S G & Elec, '53	80	86	
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	84	88	
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	87	93	
Un Util 6s, 6s, '43	80	88	
U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927	84	84	
Utah Securities 5s, 1922	90	91	
Wash-Idaho W.L&P 6s	90	94	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Balt Tube pf	85	85	85
100	Cosden	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Con Power	106	105	105
10	Con Coal	83½	82	82
55	Dav Chem	66	66	66
5	Hous Oil pf	83	83	83
10	United Ry	17	16¾	16¾
25	W. P. & A.	25	25	25

Bonds.

$14,000	Con P 5s	97¾	97¾
3,000	Do 5s	100⅜	100⅜
$2,000	Kirb Lum 6s	99¾	99¾
1,000	Un Ry inc	51½	51½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Ahmeek	65	64½	65
10	Alaska	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Alloues	37	36½	37
100	Anaconda	60¾	60¼	60¾
35	Ariz. Com'l	11¾	11¾	11¾
35	Cal & Hecla	407	405	407
15	Cop Range	40¾	40¼	40¾
55	Daly-West	5	2¾	2¾
250	East Butte	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Hancock	5	5	5
10	Inspiration	47¼	47¼	47¾
25	Island Creek	42¾	42¾	42¾
35	Isle Royale	24¾	24¼	24¾
90	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
995	May-Old C	3¼	3	3¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss River Power	10	13
Miss River Power pf.	40	44¼
Northern Ohio Electric	14¼	15½
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	54	58
Northern Ont L & P	11	15
Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	70	72
Northern States P pf.	91	96
Northern Texas Elec.	50	55
Northern Tex Elec pf.	68	73
Pacific Gas & Electric	52¾	53
Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	67½	68
Puget Sd Trac. L & P	15	17½
Puget Sd T. L & P pf.	84	90
Ry & Light Sec. pf.	78	80
Republic Ry & Lt	21	21½
Republic Ry & Lt pf.	88	91
Southern Cal Edison	98	102
Standard Gas & Elec	32	32½
Standard Gas & El pf.	44	45
Tampa Electric	107	112
Texas Ry, Lt & Power	5	8¼
Texas Ry, L. & Pow pf.	21½	22½
United Light & Rys	40	41
United Light & Rys pf.	71	72¼
Western Power	17½	18¼
Western Power pf.	68½	87
West, Church & K.	62	65
West, Church & K pf.	81	90

Bonds.

$1,000	A G & W I 5s	81¾	81¾
5,000	C. B & Q 4s	95¾	95¾
5,000	M Lt deb 7s	99	99
$8,000	Swift- 5s	96	96
1,000	U S Rm 6s	99¾	99¾
2,000	Ventura 7s	108	108

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Radia	14¾	14½	14¾
175	Am Shipb'g	110	108	110
488	Armour pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
250	Booth	20½	20	20
30	Chi C Rys	¾	¾	¾
40	Do pf	7¾	7½	7¾
446	Cudahy	108¾	107¾	108½
20	Com Edison	114	114	114
10	Cr'mers pf	81	81	81
23	Deep pf	95½	95½	96¼
10	Dia Match	112	112	112
100	Hart, S & M	77¼	77	77½
9,488	Libby	28¼	28¼	28¾
355	Lindsay	14¾	14½	14¾
5	M Ward pf	111	111	111
10	Pub Serv pf	92	92	92
10	People's Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾
80	Quak'Oats pf	102½	102¾	102¾
55	Sears-Roe	178	175	175
60	Stewart-W	90¾	90¾	90¾
19,175	Swift Int'l	98⅝	98¾	98⅞
1,352	Swift	120	120¾	120¾
2,080	Union Carb	65	64¾	64¾
120	Do B rts	4¾	4¾	4¾
155	Wilson	82	81¾	82

Bonds.

$1,000	Com Edison 1st 5s	93¾	93¾
$2,000	Pub Serv of Nor Ill 5s	87¼	87½
1,000	Swift 1st 5s	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Stores	35	35	35
14	Am Gas	64	64	64
10	Buff&Susq pf	52	52	52
40	Brill	32½	32½	32½
10	Corn Ex Bk	300	300	300
1,100	ElectorSat	70¾	70	70
64	Ins of N A	29	29	29
55	LAupor Corp	19¾	19¾	19¾
45	Lehigh Nav	80	80	80
120	North Cent	72	71½	72
11	PennSaltMfg	85¾	83¼	83¼
200	Phila Elec	25¾	25¾	25¾
53	PhCo cum pf	34¼	34¼	34¼
30	Phila Trac	67	67	67
100	Tono Belm't	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,300	Tono Mining	3	3	3
20	Union Trac	38½	38¼	38½
137	UnGasImp	71¾	71	71
310	Wm Cramp	93¾	92½	93

Bonds.

$1,000	L V gen 4½s	85	85
2,000	L V Coal 5s	100¾	100¾
1,000	PRR tem cts	94¾	94¾
$1,000	Phila Co 1st 5s, stpd	100¾	100¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Serv pf	18½	18½	18½
10	Am W'G Mls	83	83	83
10	Do pf	81	81	81
300	Carn L & Z	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Cons Ice	7½	7½	7½
10	Do pf	24	24	24
700	Ind Brewing	4	4	4
50	Do pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
80	Lone Star G	218	210	210
100	Nat Fireproi	7¾	7¾	7¾
75	Do pf	14½	14½	14½
80	Ohio Fuel O	18½	18½	18½
305	Ohio Fu Sup	46¾	46¾	46¾
230	Okin Gas	31	31	31
10	Pennsylvania	44	44	44
20	Plats Wash	5	5	5
80	Plts Coal pf	86½	86¼	86½
1,725	Plts O & G	11	10¾	10¾
10	Plts Pl Gl's	118	118	118
20	P S Steel	97½	97¼	97½
10	Westinc A B	99	99	99
25	Willys-Over	29¼	29¼	29¼

Railroads.

5	Boston Elev	65¾	65½
331	Boston & Me	30½	30
25	Maine Cent	80	80
6,050	Mass Elec	1¾	1
1,700	Do pf	4¾	4
50	NY, NH & H	29	29
140	West End	43¾	43½
30	Do pf	52	52

Miscellaneous.

20	Am Ag Ch	104½	104½
60	Do pf	100	99½
267	Am Sumatra	68¾	65¾
65	Am Sugar	126	125½
15	Do pf	118¾	118¾
15	Amesk'g pf	82	82
198	Am T & T	108¾	108¾
17	Am Wool pf	97½	97¼
2	A G & W I pf	66	66
10	Art Metal	20	20
35	Booth	20¾	20¾
108	Cent. Steel	14¾	14¾
480	Cu Per Com	10¾	10¾
250	Eastern S S	8	8
50	Fairbanks	54	54
10	Fairbanks pf	98	98
1,300	Island Oil	8½	8¼
17	Am Sm & R	69	69
20	Am Steel F	79¾	79¾
50	Am Sugar	136	134½
90	Am Sum Tob	110½	108¾
80	Am T & T	103¾	103
170	Am W P pf	40¾	39¾
30	Am Woolen	82	82
700	Amazon Cop	59¾	58¾
10	A. G & W I	113¾	113¾
3,580	Bald Loco	87	85¾
410	Beth Steel B	66¾	65¾
330	B'klyn R T	20¾	19¾
90	Butterick & Sup	11¾	10¾
40	Cal Packing	58¾	58¾
20	Cal Pet	26	25¾
30	Can Pac	156¾	156¾
1,200	Cent Leather	73¾	73¾
400	C, M & St. P	37¾	37¼
100	Do pf	59¾	59¾
50	C, R I & P	23¾	23½
500	Chile Cop	21¾	21¾
10	Chino Cop	34¾	34¾
100	Corn Prod	53¾	53
840	Crucible S	66¾	65¾
790	Cuba C Sug	23¾	23¾
530	Distill Sec	63¾	61¾
50	Dome Mines	12¾	12½
50	Erie	16¾	16¾
10	Do 1st pf	37¾	37¾
130	Gas, W & W	30	30
10	Gen Cigar	64¾	64¾
800	Gen Motors	162¾	158½
90	Goodrich Co	66¾	66¾
540	Insp Cop	48¾	47¾
1,000	Int M M pf	112¾	111¾
10	Int Nickel	23¾	23¾
20	Int Paper	44	43¾
250	Inter'b Con	3¾	3½
350	Do pf	13	11¾
10	Kan City So	18¾	18¾
1,000	Lackawanna Steel	84¾	84¾
100	Lee Rubber	13	13
100	Lig & Myers B	240	240
100	Loose-Wiles	100	100
100	Lorillard	90	90
100	Mackay Cos	80	80
100	Do pf	80	80
100	Manati Sug	30	30
100	Do pf	90	90
100	Marine pf	97	97
100	Mex Petrol	88	87¾
100	Miami Cop	25	25
100	Midvale Steel	49¾	49¾
100	Nat Acme	50	50
100	Nat Biscuit	120	120
100	Nat Enam & S	51	51
100	N Y Cent	74¾	74¾
230	NY, NH & H	29	29¾
10	Nor Pacific	91¾	91¾
100	Ohio C Gas	35¾	35¾
10	Ontario Sil	6	6
1,070	Okla Oil	9¾	9¾
530	PanAm Pet	77¾	77¾
10	Pennsylvania	44¾	44¾
40	Phila Co	34¾	34½
10	Pierce-A	44¾	44¾
50	Pierce Oil	13	13¾
50	P & W Va	85¾	85¾
90	Ry Steel Spr	77	77
10	Ray Copper	29	30
780	Reading	85¾	85¾
100	Royal D	97¾	97¾
10	Do temp Ctf	89¾	89¾
100	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾
1,085	Sinclair Oil	46¾	45¾
550	South Pac	101¾	100¾
40	South Ry	28¾	28
110	Studebaker	62¾	61
90	Texas Co	208¾	205¾
270	Texas & Pac	33¾	31¾
40	Third Av	13¾	12¾
410	Tobacco Prod	91¾	90¾
90	Union Pac	128¾	127¾
210	United C S	134¾	133¾
1,110	U S Ind Alc	141¾	137¾
470	U S Rubber	83	81
12,785	U S Steel	97¾	96¾
250	Utah Copper	73¾	73¾
20	Va-Car Chem	58¾	58¾
40	West Elec	46	46
270	Wilson & Co	82¾	81¾
380	Willys-Over	29¾	29

LIBERTY BONDS.

$1,000	Lib 3½s	100.00	99.90
1,600	1st 4¼s	95.00	95.52
2,650	2d 4¼s	95.26	95.02
1,900	2d 4s	95.16	95.08
1,900	4th 4¼s	95.32	95.28

*Prices include interest.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday closed strong and active. Substantial bet gains were recorded throughout the active list and final prices were about the best for the session. Short covering and good news from Europe were contributing factors making for advancing values. Speculative activity centred in the industrials. Railroad shares continued sluggish but steady, with fractional improvement here and there in the list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ajax Rubber	73¾	73¾	73¾
310	Allis-Chalm	35	34¾	34¾
230	Am Beet S	75¾	74¼	74¾
450	Am Can	48¾	48¼	48¾
40	Am Car & F	89¾	89¾	89¾
30	Am Cot Oil	47¾	47¾	47¾
160	Am Drug	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Am H & L	18¾	18¾	18¾
30	Do pf	96½	96½	96½
30	Am Ice	44¾	44¾	44¾
250	Am Internat	71¼	70¾	71
40	Am Linseed	47¾	47¾	47¾
140	Am Locos	84¾	83¾	84¾
340	Am Sm & R	69	68¾	69
20	Am Steel F	79¾	79¾	79¾
30	Am Sugar	136	134½	136
90	Am Sum Tob	110½	108¾	110¾
80	Am T & T	103¾	103	103
170	Am W P pf	40¾	39¾	39¾
30	Am Woolen	82	82	82
700	Amazon Cop	59¾	58¾	59¾
10	A. G & W I	113¾	113¾	113¾
3,580	Bald Loco	87	85¾	86¾
410	Beth Steel B	66¾	65¾	66
330	B'klyn R T	20¾	19¾	20¼
90	Butterick & Sup	11¾	10¾	10¾
40	Cal Packing	58¾	58¾	58¾
20	Cal Pet	26	25¾	25¾
30	Can Pac	156¾	156	156¾
1,200	Cent Leather	73¾	73¾	73¾
400	C, M & St. P	37¾	37¼	37¾
100	Do pf	59¾	59¾	59¾
50	C, R I & P	23¾	23½	23¾
500	Chile Cop	21¾	21	21¾
10	Chino Cop	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Corn Prod	53¾	53	53
840	Crucible S	66¾	65¾	66¾
790	Cuba C Sug	23¾	23¾	23¾
530	Distill Sec	63¾	61¾	63¾
50	Dome Mines	12¾	12½	12¾
50	Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Do 1st pf	37¾	37¾	37¾
130	Gas, W & W	30	30	30
10	Gen Cigar	64¾	64¾	64¾
800	Gen Motors	162¾	158½	162¾
90	Goodrich Co	66¾	66¾	66¾
540	Insp Cop	48¾	47¾	48¾
1,000	Int M M pf	112¾	111¾	112¾
10	Int Nickel	23¾	23¾	23¾
20	Int Paper	44	43¾	43¾
250	Inter'b Con	3¾	3½	3¾
350	Do pf	13	11¾	11¾
10	Kan City So	18¾	18¾	18¾
1,000	L

8% Cumulative Preferred Treasury Stock in an active

PEACE INDUSTRY

the tangible assets equal to approximately double the amount of this issue. Earned in 1917, 3½ times; 1918, 7 times 1916. 1919, increased 50% in Jan.-2 Feb. over corresponding period a year ago. Earnings 1918 more than twice Preferred Dividends. Earnings estimated for first year after full application of proceeds of this issue equal to 10 times Preferred Dividends.

25% Bonus in Common Stock

on which 20% earnings should be shown after preferred dividends and sinking fund provisions.

Write for descriptive Pamphlet H.

A. HICKS LAWRENCE
10 Wall Street, New York

Your 4% Bonds
Net you less than 2%

If you pay the New York tax on personal property. If you evade this tax your estate is penalized 5% under the existing law. A specialty in bonds exempt from local personal taxation and would be glad to consult with you.

McKinley & Morris
11 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 2244 Rector.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company

Empire Building, 71 Broadway
New York, March 26, 1919.

GENERAL MORTGAGE

In accordance with the terms of the General Mortgage of this Company the following one hundred and sixty-five (765) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz:

8638	11145	12989	14742	16827	18374
8647	11151	12944	14754	16844	18379
8652	11170	12955	14759	16855	18408
8655	11185	12973	14767	16861	18423
8672	11204	12990	14770	16885	18443
8683	11208	13003	14784	16889	18467
8688	11210	13068	14833	16911	18474
8690	11222	13094	14852	16928	18518
8693	11243	13133	14856	16941	18531
8695	11243	13150	14860	16942	18540
8701	11244	13151	14894	16947	18541
8734	11282	13159	14902	16952	18552
8748	11292	13164	14917	16957	18573
8757	11307	13187	14971	16961	18624
8767	11322	13194	14977	16962	18631
8778	11326	13195	15071	17005	18801
8781	11336	13199	15139	17006	18858
8796	11357	13200	15149	17013	18874
8797	11418	13213	15160	17014	18875
8812	11426	13224	15175	17035	18702
8818	11447	13240	15183	17061	18718
8849	11454	13249	15198	17063	18733
8854	11458	13254	15215	17086	18762
8865	11474	13267	15286	17069	18761
8897	11478	13274	15272	17085	18764
8907	11494	13288	15298	17096	18765
8918	11513	13303	15334	17098	18778
8975	11522	13319	15346	17109	18812
8981	11542	13348	15365	17125	18824
8991	11543	13357	15386	17140	18832
9027	11544	13380	15460	17147	18850
9037	11549	13405	15478	17161	18856
9070	11570	13411	15481	17186	18864
9078	11578	13442	15492	17190	18875
9088	11582	13563	15506	17198	18878
9090	11612	13586	15510	17201	18887
9103	11617	13587	15511	17204	18884
9110	11622	13593	15536	17238	18901
9113	11624	13602	15550	17286	18922
9133	11638	13615	15610	17288	18944
9140	11643	13638	15567	17328	18947
9153	11649	13639	15583	17344	18964
9155	11651	13650	15617	17346	19000
9158	11659	13653	15622	17378	19023
9163	11668	13655	15621	17383	19030
9188	11693	13695	15647	17419	19033
9219	11729	13699	15655	17437	19033
9230	11730	13724	15670	17457	20017
9311	11763	13754	15681	17496	19045
9318	11798	13787	15686	17498	19048
9333	11851	13792	15754	17507	19094
9348	11856	13807	15781	17508	19095
9357	11861	13811	15814	17509	19096
9359	11861	13837	15826	17515	19097
9388	11921	13843	15796	17525	19122
9389	11950	13856	15840	17561	19123
9407	11972	13857	15848	17572	19128
9409	11988	13869	15865	17580	19156
9427	11989	13897	15874	17591	19184
9444	12041	13920	15908	17615	19190
9452	12052	13922	15910	17634	19196
9489	12069	13923	15915	17668	19207
9502	12124	13925	15936	17674	19218
9532	12140	13949	15942	17680	19229
9533	12153	13953	15943	17681	19247
9561	12164	13987	15952	17685	19290
9564	12189	14006	15970	17710	19292
9570	12178	14018	16001	17728	19319
9576	12178	14021	16034	17740	19320
9588	12216	14027	16057	17761	19343
9591	12224	14061	16074	17818	19346
9594	12295	14094	16085	17849	19351
9596	12302	14099	16098	17856	19370
9610	12320	14106	16127	17873	19396
9614	12331	14183	16137	17877	19430
9642	12336	14205	16141	17896	19483
9651	12386	14206	16149	17906	19543
9654	12413	14215	16165	17923	19576
9707	12424	14216	16177	17943	19576
9720	12427	14248	16195	17971	19596
9739	12462	14271	16264	17997	19631
9761	12480	14277	16282	17998	19661
9784	12500	14313	16291	18012	19683
9810	12506	14324	16307	18019	19688
9819	12519	14385	16367	18070	19711
9820	12530	14376	16384	18081	19722
9826	12580	14406	16387	18091	19728
9834	12548	14434	16432	18096	19745
9877	12590	14438	16433	18125	19775
9880	12583	14441	16438	18143	19787
9929	12583	14465	16441	18147	19790
9947	12618	14477	16447	18148	19795
9965	12676	14488	16511	18174	19834
9985	12695	14490	16525	18180	19848
9988	12697	14482	16555	18202	19858
9989	12699	14491	16547	18203	19876
9997	12713	14502	16572	18242	19887
9998	12738	14527	16587	18269	19920
10000	12761	14528	16602	18271	19930
10014	12813	14532	16627	18273	19931
10047	12819	14535	16658	18274	19936
10048	12825	14543	16681	18289	19946
10071	12832	14580	16702	18292	19960
10077	12841	14570	16732	18304	19980
10082	12861	14583	16734	18335	19997
10089	12581	14617	16753	18345	
10101	12895	14634	16764	18349	
10112	12897	14635	16775	18360	
10119	12932	14648	16789	18366	
10127	12988	14703	16817	18377	

The interest on the same will cease June 1st, 1919. The principal of the bonds, plus 10% premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

C. E. Ambler, Assistant Treasurer.

SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY.
COMPANIA ELECTRICA DE ALUMBRADO Y TRACCION DE SANTIAGO.
First Mortgage Fifty-Year 6% Bonds, due January 31st, 1950.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to the Trust Company of America as Trustee under the Compañia Electrica de Alumbrado y Traccion de Santiago Mortgage dated March 27th, 1909, and Supplemental Mortgage dated August 31st, 1912, hereby invites offers to the Sinking Fund Corporation for the sale of Bonds issued under said Mortgage to exhaust the sum of Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty Pesos ($18,420). Bonds offered at the lowest prices will be given preference.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, April 11th, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES,
Vice-President.

March 24th, 1919.

RESOLUTION OF STOCKHOLDERS OF B. Littauer, Incorporated, adopted at a meeting held at the office of the corporation, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City, March 15, 1919.

Whereas, it has been proposed that the name of B. Littauer, Incorporated, be changed to that of Alfred Littauer & Co., Inc., and whereas it appears that it will be to the best interests of all the stockholders that such change in name be effected, on account of the name of Alfred Littauer being well known to the surgical instrument trade throughout the United States.

Now, be it resolved that the name of B. Littauer, Incorporated, be changed to that of Alfred Littauer & Co., Inc., and that a copy of this resolution be published once a week for three successive weeks in the same paper in which the notice of this meeting was published.

ALFRED LITTAUER, President.
B. LITTAUER, Secretary.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. E. McKINNEY, Cashier.

Feb. 6th, 1919.

WARS GERMAN CHEMICALS.

Can't Compete with American Products Under Seized Patents.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—German hopes of reconquering American markets received another blow today. Users of dyes, chemicals, fertilizers, and other products originated by German science were notified by the Alien Property Custodian that importations from Germany hereafter would be subject to prosecution as infringement of patents licensed under the Trading with the Enemy act for use by American manufacturers.

Possibility of dumping great surplus stocks which Germany was reported to have accumulated with the intention of underselling and perhaps stifling the infant American industries in the same lines thus has been blocked effectually before shipments could begin. Government officials regarded the decision as of far-reaching importance.

The decision was announced in a letter from Alien Property Custodian Garvan to Burwell S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which said:

"All of the German dye and chemical patents (and in this classification there are included allied subjects, such as metallurgy, fertilizers, fixation of nitrogen, hydrogenation of oils, &c.) have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation. The Chemical Foundation will use the patents to prevent interference with the American industries to which they relate by Germans after the war, by issuing nonexclusive licenses to American manufacturers and will also institute suits for infringement based upon the importation of goods of German manufacturers."

The Chemical Foundation is an association of manufacturers incorporated in Delaware with a capital stock of $500,000, the voting stock being held by a voting trust composed of the members of the Advisory Sales Committee of the Alien Property Custodian's office.

While the Alien Property Custodian's opinion did not touch on copyrights, which also come under his jurisdiction, it was said informally that the same principle would apply. Several German-owned operas and various scientific works have been licensed for production and publication in the United States.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	98	99¼	6.30
Dom. Govt.	5	May 1,1919	99¾	100	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.30
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.95
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1919	65	70	...
Do rubles.	5½	Feb.14,'26	123	128	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	56	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	99¾	5.35

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,'20-'30	90¾	101¼	8.05
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Am. F. & L.	8	Aug., 1921	99	99	9.00
Am. Sug. R.	6	Dec., 1921	101	101½	5.73
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99¾	6.19
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	103	103¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102¾	5.50
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	104	104¾	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry., L. P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	6	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100¼	100⅝	5.18
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	101¼	101¼	5.65
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	101¼	101½	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	101¼	101½	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	101¼	101½	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100¾	100¾	5.85
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	87	88½	7.30
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6	Oct., 1919	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99¼	6.30
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July'19,'21	96¾	95¾	5.85
C. R. I. & P. R.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98¼	6.53
Chi. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¼	5.60
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¼	5.60
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	101½	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	4	Aug., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.70
Dom. Co.	6	July, 1921	99¾	99¾	6.40
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1919	99	99¼	5.50
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99½	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.20
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¾	101	5.85
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	June, 1921	99½	99¼	6.23
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¼	98	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99½	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	86	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central.	6	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Okla. G. & E.	8	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	98	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & ref.	5	June, 1924	89	91	6.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	97	97¼	4.70
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¼	7.30
P.S.C. of N.J.	7	Mar., 1922	97½	98¼	7.55
Pitts. & S.R.R.	6	Mar., 1920	99½	100⅛	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101	101¼	5.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¾	5.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103¾	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103¾	104¼	5.65
Rock. R. L. & P.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	102¾	103¼	...
St. L. & E. Elec.	7	Sep., 1920	98	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99¾	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1920	99½	97¾	7.25
United L. & P. Ry. Sec.	5	May, 1920	97	98	7.25
U. L. & Ry. Sec.	7	Apr., 1921	97	99	7%
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 1,'22	90	91	10.30
W. M. & M.	6	Feb. 19,'20	99¾	100¼	5.90

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	$1.62⅜	$1.59	$1.59	$1.61	...
May	1.40¾	1.38	1.38¼	1.40⅝	$1.36⅛
July	1.40¾	1.37	1.37¾	1.39	...
Sept.	1.34⅝	1.31	1.31	1.33	...

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	67¼	64¾	64¾	66⅝	92⅛
July	66	62⅝	63	65¼	...
September	62⅝	59¾	59⅝	61⅞	...

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 70@75½c; No. 2 white 73½c; No. 3 white, 72c; No. 4 white, 74@74½c; ordinary clipped, 74@76c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last.
Lard—					
May	28.00	27.90	27.90	28.00	26.07
July	27.57	27.37	27.37	27.50	26.12
Ribs—					
May	24.85	24.75	24.75	24.82	24.77
July	23.85	23.75	23.75	23.85	25.15
Pork—					
May	44.90	44.67	44.67	44.80	48.40
July	43.15	41.85	41.85	42.00	...

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
May			15.00	14.90
July	14.31	14.31	14.33	14.30
September			14.08	13.96
October			14.00	13.87
December	13.80	13.74	13.83	13.70

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Last.
May	$1.65¼	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65¼

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,826 packages, including 350 packages in transit for export. A further decline in all grades of fresh creamery and market unsettled at the close. Renovated also easier and packing stock and unsalable lower. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 52½@66c; extras, 92 score, 58½@59c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 56½@58c; seconds, 86 to 87 score, 54@56c; lower grades, 51@53c; unsalted, higher than extras, 62½@63c; extras, 61½@62c; firsts, 59@61c; seconds, 56@58c; State dairy tubs, finest, 57@58c; good to prime, 53@56c; common to fair, 47@52c; renovated, extras, 50c; firsts, 49@49½c; lower grades, 46@48c; imitation creamery, firsts, 49@50c; ladles, current make, finest, 47@48c; good to prime, 45@46c; lower grades, 42@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 44½@45c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS.—90,554 cases. The tone of the market is generally firm, especially on the higher grades of large, clean eggs. The accumulation of medium and lower grades here is reduced somewhat, and there is a little more confidence on these also. Western advices firmer. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 64½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 43¾@44c; firsts, 42½@43c; gathered, northern whites, 41@42½c; southerly sections, 40@41½c; seconds, 35½@40c; dirties, mixed, 40@41½c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@38c; checks, good to choice, 37c; undergrades, 36@36c; Stats, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 46@47c; ordinary to prime, 42@45c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@45c; Pacific Coast, whites, extras, 47c; ordinary to fine, 42@45c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery browns, 45c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 41½@42c; duck eggs, nearby Indian Runner, 44½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 44c; Western and prime Southern, 38@42c; Southern, common to good, 40@42c.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL PAPER COMPANY
First Mortgage 15-Year 6% Gold Coupon Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bonds of the above issue, numbered 17, 29, 43, 44, 56, 57, 74, 75, 80, 81, 90, 142, 154, 160, 185, 186, 187, 188, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765

will be drawn for the Sinking Fund to be applied to the purchase of bonds at or below par and accrued interest, on October 1, 1919. Said bonds will be paid on October 1, 1919, out of funds to be provided for that purpose, at office of Empire Trust Company, Successor Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York City. Interest on said Bonds ceases October 1, 1919.

CONTINENTAL PAPER COMPANY.
W. J. ALFORD, Jr., Treasurer.
March 21, 1919.

TO SETTLE COLGATE ESTATE

University Founded by Family Must Wait for Bequest.

Surrogate George A. Slater of Westchester County granted letters of administration yesterday on the estate of Mrs. Susan F. Colgate, widow of James B. Colgate. Mrs. Colgate died in Yonkers on March 22, leaving personal property valued, the affidavit says, at between $300,000 and $1,000,000. The administrators named are James C. Colgate, a son, and Mary E. Colgate, a daughter. They gave a surety company bond for $1,000,000. When James B. Colgate died he left an estate valued at about $10,000,000. His widow's share in this was more than $3,000,000, which is not figured in the administration.

The report that Colgate University would receive between $500,000 and $800,000 through the death of Mrs. Colgate was erroneous, according to James Colby Colgate, a son. Under the will of Mrs. Colgate's husband, the university, founded by the Colgate family, is to receive the bequest. James C. Colgate said yesterday, but not until after the death of himself and his sister.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$5,235,491	$4,196,251	$1,159,200
Bal. aft. taxes	1,234,053	836,196	398,737
Net oper. inc.	893,851	601,477	292,374
2 mos.' gross	11,054,506	8,860,197	2,464,308
Bal. aft. tax.	1,872,128	1,356,801	515,327
Net oper. inc.	1,839,735	1,225,585	614,150

ERIE for February—

Gross	6,385,757	4,731,132	1,654,625
Def. aft. taxes	958,292	865,920	*837,628
Net oper. def.	268,483	776,630	*813,147
2 mos.' gross	13,290,383	9,965,760	4,024,622
Def. aft. taxes	837,884	2,224,020	*1,386,136
Net oper. def.	834,455	2,101,590	*1,167,046

LEHIGH VALLEY for February—

Gross	4,101,541	3,287,889	843,672
Def. aft. taxes	188,506	526,198	*337,693
Net oper. def.	175,297	435,188	*262,901
2 mos.' gross	9,114,126	6,457,778	2,710,348
Def. aft. taxes	56,788	1,511,497	*1,452,709
Net oper. def.	28,068	1,555,149	*1,527,080

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD LINES WEST for February—

Gross	6,775,789	4,626,350	2,149,439
Def. aft. taxes	491,291	1,096,669	*605,378
Net. oper. def.	157,693	1,291,053	*1,133,360
2 mos. gross	14,248,645	8,783,254	5,465,392
Def. aft. tax.	1,109,485	2,690,807	*1,581,322
Net oper. def.	1,264,237	3,134,310	*1,870,073

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for February—

Gross	511,955	482,383	29,572
Bal. aft. tax.	39,659	37,932	*8,273
Net oper. inc.	17,495	23,267	*5,772
2mos. gross	1,067,578	861,816	205,762
Bal. aft. taxes	95,209	*23,910	119,119
Net oper. inc.	85,942	*115,580	171,522

*Loss.

WESTERN MARYLAND for February—

Gross	883,077	903,314	*20,237
Def. aft. taxes	140,964	127,079	13,885
Net oper. def.	41,246	17,962	65,554
2 mos. gross	2,214,745	1,822,185	392,610
Def. aft. taxes	330,516	218,002	112,514
Net oper. def.	348,903	139,342	209,561

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

NEW ENGLAND POWER SYSTEM for February—

Gross	818,721	548,555	70,165
Net aft. taxes	119,577	99,014	22,561
Sur. aft. chgs.	81,062	60,781	20,280
2 mos. gross	1,636,754	1,109,914	126,840
Net aft. taxes	250,663	143,477	107,186
Sur. aft. chgs.	121,238	43,787	77,439

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for February—

Gross	714,256	548,658	70,179
Net aft. taxes	451,196	383,876	67,318
Sur. aft. chgs.	181,639	151,008	30,631
12 mos. gross	8,943,407	8,168,531	774,876
Net aft. taxes	5,586,934	5,259,232	327,711
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,892,597	2,738,124	*145,526

UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC SUBSIDIARIES for December—

	1918.	1917.	Increase
Gross	1,607,336	1,473,123	134,214
Net aft. taxes	469,922	449,869	*24,557
Sur. aft. chgs.	185,404	160,700	*25,294
12 mos. gross	16,362,831	16,264,365	98,466
Net aft. taxes	4,009,103	6,109,667	*2,100,564
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,234,183	2,533,988	*1,299,765

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT AND POWER for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	2,815,548	2,084,000	581,548
Net aft. exp.			
&c.	1,122,933	1,188,365	*35,432
Total income	1,186,298	1,238,531	*12,233
Sur. aft. chgs.	480,858	689,607	*209,271

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN-LA FRANCE FIRE ENGINE CO., for year ended Dec. 31.

	1918	1917	1916
Net profits	$415,975	$586,289	$353,570
War taxes	106,627	180,934	
Balance	309,348	405,355	353,570
Pfd. div.	138,875	140,000	140,000
Com. divs.	85,602	65,250	58,000
Sur. for yr.	84,873	200,105	155,570
Unexp. res. for 1917 surs.	50,256		
Prev. surs.	767,015	536,910	381,340
P. & L. sur.	902,174	767,015	536,910

ELK HORN COAL CO., for the year ended Dec. 31.—

	1918	1917	1916
Gross earnings	4,951,921	4,497,121	2,457,453
Net from op.	1,712,650	2,346,789	1,108,320
Net earnings	1,351,947	1,821,158	839,809
Reserve for Fed tax	101,302	107,960	
Bal. for yr.	1,250,645	1,728,198	639,809
Pfd. divs.	395,563	395,563	395,631
Com. divs.	719,375		
Surplus	135,809	1,329,635	243,957
Prev. sur.	1,425,239	313,258	69,301
Total	1,561,048	1,642,893	313,258
Adjustments	12,719	217,355	
P. & L. sur.	1,548,329	1,425,238	313,258

FREEPORT TEXAS COMPANY and subsidiaries for the year ended Nov. 30.—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total income	$4,934,950		
Taxes, depreciation, amort, etc.	1,001,901		
Balance	3,933,049		
Dividends paid from earned surplus proportion	864,012		
Surplus	3,069,036		
Previous surplus as adjusted	3,918,408		
Total surplus	6,984,444		
TEXAS TOBACCO CO. for the year ended Dec. 31.—	1918.

JERSEY TUBE BILL WINS IN SENATE

Now Seems Certain to Go to the Governor, Who Is Noncommittal.

LEGISLATIVE RUSH BEGINS

Appropriations Bill Passed — Many New York City Measures Favorably Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The New York-New Jersey vehicular tunnel project won approval in the Senate today when that body passed the Adler bill, authorizing its construction and appropriating $1,-000,000 as the State's initial share of the cost. The Adler bill has been passed by the Assembly, but must be returned there for concurrence in a Senate amendment before it is sent to the Governor. Favorable action on this amendment is regarded as certain.

Governor Smith was asked this afternoon if he would sign the bill, when it had been opposed by some Democrats in both branches. The Governor said that, the bill not having reached him, he was unwilling to make any statement.

"But I would like to know where the money appropriated by the Adler bill is coming from," he added.

The work of the legislative session today entered on its final stage with the formal approval by the Senate of the annual Appropriation bill, which was passed by the Assembly yesterday and now goes to the Governor for final action. Ordinarily the Appropriation bill is made a thirty-day measure, but its early passage this year will give the Governor only ten days in which to approve or veto items embodied in it and afford an opportunity for the Legislature to overcome the Governor's veto if the Republican leaders can manage to drum up the necessary two-thirds vote which is required under the Constitution.

The bill, which provides only for the maintenance of the State Administration and not for special improvements or sinking fund charges, carries total appropriations of $59,250,000. Senator Boylan, acting leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, assailed the measure as an aid to Republican extravagance, but in the end the minority leader and all the Democratic members with the exception of Senator Miller of New York City voted for the bill.

With the Appropriation bill passed and the bills embodying the State's new system of taxation and involving the biggest problem confronting the Legislature at its present session ready to be introduced in the Senate and Assembly tomorrow, both branches began the work of clearing the legislative deck for final action. In the Assembly announcement was made that the Rules Committee, of which Speaker Sweet is Chairman, would take charge of all bills in committee tomorrow. A concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment during the week beginning April 20, probably on Friday, April 25, will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow or at the session on Monday night.

Preparatory to the Rules Committee taking charge, the other standing committees of the Assembly met this afternoon and evening and reported out hundreds of bills, many of these affecting New York City, which will go on the third reading calendar next week. The Rules Committee will have control of the State convention and the $ per cent. beer bills.

In the Assembly more than 100 bills came up for consideration, some seventy of which were passed. The Senate had only a calendar, but passed only a few bills.

In the Assembly the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, which has offered a series of measures intended to safeguard workers, succeeded in having passed a bill requiring the giving of one day of rest in seven to women elevator operators. The conference lost one of its bills when Assemblyman James Caldwell of Brooklyn was defeated on his motion to discharge the Assembly Labor and Industries Committee from considering his bill intended to prevent railways in New York City from employing women conductors after 10 P. M.

Among the measures reported favorably from committees was the so-called "3-cent fare bill," which would give Public Service Commissions power to increase fares even where such rate had been fixed by contractual agreement at the time the franchise was granted. The traction interests of New York City pleaded earnestly for the enactment of this bill as a means of saving them from bankruptcy, at a recent hearing.

The Assembly passed the bill which would open the New York City Speedway to motor traffic, including freight trucks, at the discretion of the Park Commissioners of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Senate has already passed the Lowenthal bill for the purpose but not in language and is expected to concur in this bill.

In the batch of New York City bills reported favorably by the Assembly, Cities Committee was the series affecting the Police Department, which are being advocated by Police Commissioner Enright. One provides that policemen are eligible for pension after serving twenty-five years, whether they have reached 55 or not. Another increases from twenty to thirty days annually the limitation on leave of absence with pay granted policemen, and permits the Police Commissioner to retain in office the unsalaried five extra Deputies authorized in 1917 as a measure of war necessity.

Salary increases galore are provided for in other New York City bills that will go on the third reading calendar. One places the salary of building inspectors at $1,800 with $200 increases every two years until $2,400 is reached. The salaries of the secretary and chief clerk of the Bronx Sheriff are raised to $3,500 from $2,000 and $1,000 respectively, while the salary of the assistant deputy county clerk is raised to $3,500. The salary of the prison keeper under the Sheriff in New York County is fixed at $1,800 in another bill.

The Education Committee reported the bill transferring from the Board of Regents to the Legislature the power to choose the State Commissioner of Education. The measure is regarded here as directed against Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy Commissioner of Education, who is said to be a candidate to succeed Dr. John H. Finley, whose resignation as head of the department is expected.

EQUITABLE CONTESTS SUIT.

Alleges Arrangement Between Hyde and Alexander Was Void.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society filed an answer in the Supreme Court yesterday to a suit of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Alexander, widow of James W. Alexander, former President of the society, to enforce a resolution adopted by the Finance Committee of the society in 1885, when Mr. Alexander was Vice President and Henry B. Hyde was President, by which Mrs. Alexander was to get an annuity of $48,000 after her husband's death because of special services he performed.

The Equitable contends that the agreement was without consideration, and is not binding on the society, because it was made as a result of a "fraudulent" arrangement between Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, who controlled the Finance Committee.

SELL BIG CHEMICAL PLANT.

A. A. Ryan Bids $1,500,000 for Hayden Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 27.—Allan A. Ryan of 111 Broadway, New York, son of Thomas F. Ryan, made the highest bid this afternoon for 747 shares of enemy stock of the Hayden Chemical Works at Garfield, at the sale by the Alien Property Custodian. The bid was $1,500,000. Mr. Ryan is head of the Stutz Motor Company and President of the Royal Typewriter Company.

BRONX SWORD FOR O'RYAN.

General Honored by Home Folk of His Borough.

Tributes to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th Division, as a "Bronx boy" featured the Victory dinner of the Bronx Board of Trade held last night at Ebbing's Casino. About 400 guests saw the General presented with a silver-mounted sword, the gift of the borough, the presentation being made by United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

The address of welcome to the commander was delivered by William J. Flynn, Commissioner of Public Works, who appeared in the absence of Borough President Henry Bruckner. Commissioner Flynn recounted the history of the division and attributed to General O'Ryan much of the credit for its record. Robert L. Moore, Acting President of the Board of Aldermen, representing Mayor Hylan, spoke in like vein.

After James L. Wells, State Treasurer, had read a letter of regret from Governor Smith, Senator Wadsworth, once a trooper under the General, related how he had followed the movements of the division.

A brief biography of General O'Ryan, attached to the menu, disclosed that he was born in Manhattan on Aug. 21, 1875, but that "he really a Bronxite since he came here in time to start at the beginning in Public School 61 and stayed here until he was graduated."

General O'Ryan expressed his thanks to "the home folks" and, urged on by his auditors, told some incidents of the war.

General O'Ryan referred to the many German-Americans who had served in the division, and said he had been impressed by the number of them who had been killed. He declared that when he went over the seas of the organization's first fight, and read the names stenciled on the gas masks of those lying dead, he fancied he was "reading from a directory of Berlin or some other German city." He also gave warm praise to the British Tommy.

Allenby Arrives at Cairo.

CAIRO, March 26.—General E. H. H. Allenby, conquerdr of Palestine, who was recently appointed High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, has arrived here.

HURLEY WOULD SELL NEW TRADE SHIPS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

company shall be named by the Government. This Director should draw no salary, either from the steamship corporation or from the Government. He should receive only the customary Director's fee for each meeting he attends.

"The same legislation should provide for periodical meetings of these Government-named directors, in the City of Washington, where they will constitute an official body which will confer with and advise the Shipping Board, or other designated Government agency, upon problems arising in, or questions affecting the welfare of, the American Merchant Marine, including the administration of the Merchant Marine Development Fund.

Purposes of the Fund.

"This fund, drawn from the sources previously indicated, should be used to relieve such financial difficulties as may be encountered in the development of an adequate and well balanced American Merchant Marine. For instance: It is foreseen that a number of trade routes important to the immediate or future welfare of American commerce must be established and developed. Some of these routes may not yield steamship operating profits until their existence shall have attracted an increased volume or better balance of trade. Revenue derived from the carriage of mail, and possible fees for the training of seamen and cadet officers, may partly compensate losses incurred on these routes.

"Still, in cases where the Government sells a ship upon condition that it be operated in a route which may not prove profitable at once, it will be necessary to provide for the payment of defaulted interest from the Merchant Marine Development Fund, in the discretion of the Shipping Board or other Government agency upon recommendation of the Board of Government Directors, until such time as the route may begin to yield profit. When the ships in the route earn their annual interest rate and a profit, one-half the profit earned each year should be paid into the Merchant Marine Development Fund until all moneys drawn from the fund on account of the vessel in question shall have been replaced. The other half should go annually to the steamship stockholders.

"Such vessels cruising in routes which fail to prove susceptible of profitable development and which do not serve any purpose of the Government of the United States, may be transferred by the Government to other routes. However, should the Government become convinced that any vessel has failed to make expenses solely or chiefly because of incapable management, it may foreclose its mortgage on that vessel.

"On the basis of $1,000,000,000 worth of ships, the Merchant Marine Development Fund would be $15,000,000. This amount, investigation convinces me, would be more than sufficient to care for all deficiencies likely to develop during this period. Until sold under terms just stated, all vessels should remain the property of, and should be operated by, the Government of the United States.

"In order to make sure that the American merchant marine will be operated with due regard for the interests of American industry and commerce, it is necessary to exercise control over the maximum freight rates which may be charged in regular trade routes.

"There remains to be provided means for preventing the impartial imposition of unjustly high rates upon all commodities moving into or out of the United States. This is manifestly beyond the power of legislation at the moment, and it is proposed to secure such control by agreement inserted in the bill of sale under which the ships are released, and by making such control a condition of participating in the benefit of the Merchant Marine Development Fund."

In addition to Mr. Hurley, the speakers at the dinner were Holden A. Evans, President of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company, on "Problems Confronting American Shipyards"; Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, on "The Necessary Relation Between the Merchant Marine and the Naval Forces"; Leon J. Thorp, on "Trade Possibilities with Russia," and H. H. Rogers, President of the National Marine League, and Stanton King, official chantey man of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, under whose direction a group of merchant marine sailors entertained the dinner by singing old sea chanteys. August Belmont was Chairman.

Asserting that the great problem for the present and future is distribution, Mr. Rees suggested the formation of a new political party to be known as "The Maritime Party of the United States."

Admiral Gleaves said that America must adopt a point of view that a large and sufficient merchant marine was an absolute necessity for national prosperity and possibly for national existence. He said it was manifest that the shipping industry must be backed by the Government, and that the navigation laws must be changed to the extent necessary to assure competition with foreign shipping on a basis of parity.

Mr. King urged the shipping men not to think of dividends first, but to make the American merchant marine fit for decent Americans boys to work in. He urged the abolishing of the forecastle in American ships and the substitution of a stateroom for every two men in the crew.

OPPOSES HURLEY'S PLAN.

Senator Fletcher Would Await the Return of Stable Conditions.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The sale by the Government of shipping constructed during the war, as advocated by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board in an address tonight in New York, is a matter which should be left undetermined until conditions become more stable, according to Senator Fletcher of Florida, retiring Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee. In a statement tonight Senator Fletcher said:

"I am opposed to announcing any definite policy now regarding this matter. The situation may change. We ought to see first how the situation is going to work out.

"The army and navy need ships now and besides we need additional tonnage with which to move our exports, while there is also a serious shortage of ships plying between this country and South America. The ships we have should be built by the Government will only mean that they will eventually get into the possession of a few of the shipping interests which are already waiting to take them over."

ADVERTISING BILL KILLED.

Assembly Drops Measure and Saves City $100,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Quick action followed the exposure of a measure that would have cost the City of New York an amount estimated variously at from $100,000 to $150,000 annually to provide city advertising for a newspaper published in the Jewish language in the Borough of Brooklyn, which does not even exist. Colonel Frederick A. Wells, representing the Seventeenth Assembly District in Kings, on his own motion, had the bill stricken from the calendar after it had been subjected to attack in the Assembly today.

As stated by The Times yesterday, it was reported here that "Der Tag und Warheit," a Jewish newspaper, would have been the chief beneficiary from the proposed legislation.

Advertising bills, introduced by Assemblyman Barra, Tammany member from the Second Assembly District, which, if enacted, would help swell the revenues of the advertising business conducted by Charles F. Murphy's friend, Phil Donohue, still remain on the list of measures in line for passage.

TO FOSTER AMERICANISM.

Foreign Language Newspaper Publishers' Association Formed.

An organization to be known as The Publishers' Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages was formed yesterday at a meeting called by the Inter-Racial Council and attended by delegates representing 175 foreign-language newspapers. The Honorary Chairman of the organization will be Francis Kellogg, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Racial Group.

Among the objects of the organization are the fostering of unswerving loyalty to American ideals and institutions among the readers of newspapers printed in foreign languages; the development of friendly relations between the American press printed in foreign languages and the American press printed in English, and to make such provisions as may be possible for advancing the welfare, interests, standing and influence of loyal American papers printed in foreign languages.

The conference closed last night with a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore. T. Coleman du Pont, Chairman of the Inter-Racial Council, presided, and the other speakers were Merton Sturges of the Federal Department of Labor; Paul King of the Department of Justice, Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, and Herbert Mason of the Inter-Racial Council.

Borden Not to be Envoy Here.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Premier Borden has no intention of relinquishing his office to become British Ambassador to the United States, as intimated in recent news dispatches, according to an announcement in the House of Commons today by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Sixty new corporations with aggregate capitalization of $3,965,-800 were chartered today. They include:

Bolton Realty and Const. Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $5,000; W. H. Jeffers, M. V. Abraham, C. G. Hoffman, 128 Broadway.

Ratner's Drug Store, Manhattan, $12,000; P. Barbieri, D. and A. Ratner, 339 9th Av.

Homer Lee Building Co., Jamaica, $5,000; G. Stein, M. Ellentuch, H. Kopilovits, Westchpe St. and Newport Av., Brooklyn.

Kunsar-Ellinwood, Inc., Rochester, milk, cream, and cheese, $25,000; E. E. Kunser, V. B. Ellinwood, J. H. Engel, Rochester.

Horticultural Nurseries, Buffalo, ($10,000); G. B. Anderson, T. R. Stone, M. C. Crowley, Buffalo.

Buck Distributing Corp., Buffalo, carbonated and aerated waters, $50,000; H. Tolchard, D. and O. W. Krueger, Buffalo.

United Tax Accounting Corp., Buffalo, $100,000; J. A. Albrecht, W. H. Watson, J. L. Kinney, Buffalo.

Harlem Exhibitions, Inc., Manhattan, promote athletic exhibitions and other amusements, $5,000; J. Rosenblatt, E. Rose, S. Golden, 320 West 125d St.

The Dominion Properties, Manhattan, realty and construction, $200,000; F. B. Francis, C. V. W. Hawkins, W. G. Phillips, 117 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

North American Furniture Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; N. and M. M. and J. Schenkel, 129 Allen St.

Cressona Phonograph Co., Manhattan, 200 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,000; S. R. Bobbe, D. F. Bergheimer, J. J. Gallagher, 14 Wall St.

Fur Merchants Warehouse Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; J. J. Schulman, W. Abramson, M. S. Waldman, 726 Madison Av.

Colorcraft Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; C. Norris, A. Lynch, H. Tonk, 118 Broadway.

Canassawacta Country Club, Inc., Norwich, Chenango County, $15,000; J. B. Turner, C. M. Dunne, L. H. Babcock, Norwich.

Business Sites Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $20,000; B. Shapiro, M. Holfat, M. J. Hamberger, 233 Broadway.

Rotsie Talking Machine Co., Brooklyn, $250,000; J. Mentelsone, S. and C. J. Rotolo, 774 Hart St., Brooklyn.

Camp Orchestra, Inc., Manhattan, recreation camp for children, $5,000; K. Weiss, J. and A. Frank, 120 Broadway.

M. Saskewitz Storage and Warehouse Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Diamond, D. D. Deutsch, S. Rabinowitz, 1,780 Broadway.

Fabric Woolen Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. & R. Chopak, 5 East 8th St.

Sunshine Jewel Supply and Stamp Laundry Co., Manhattan, $5,000; and L. Ariowitz, Traub, 228 East 91st St.

Roos, Inc., Manhattan, soft drinks, pastries, and confections, $10,000; J. W., E. M., and A. Roos, 109 West 125th St.

Macrin Estate, Inc., Manhattan, realty and const., 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $3,000; R. C. Mason, H. Plaed, G. H. Makepeace, 120 Broadway.

City Shoe Co., Manhattan, $5,000; W. P. A., and C. M. Villone, 4,854 Park Av.

South American Salt Co., Albany, mining, manufacturing, and refining, $500,000; D. H. Friedman, J. Ilch, R. Neyhausser, Albany.

Oscar Wilms, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; Stocker, L. O. Russell, E. Eunisson, 165 Broadway.

Emilio Garcia Cigar Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. S. Mack, W. Kaufman, R. Meyers, 7 Beekman St.

The Ocean Edge Bungalow Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Freedman, D. M., L. B. Allen, 280 3d Av.

Haywood Realty Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; I. Steingarts, E. Goodman, L. H. Taylor, 555 West 156th St.

Independent Agricultural Corp., Manhattan, agricultural implements, $50,000; P. A. Moran, J. McGrath, W. P. Anderson, 574 West End.

Shaw Auto Sales Co., Manhattan, $20,000; F. W. Wheeler, W. W. Tappan, W. E. McGuirk, 30 West 61st St.

The Kwas Products Co., Manhattan, soft drinks and kwas, $10,000; N. Hein, S. H. Falk, S. Swimmer, 1,483 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Gayette Motors Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; A. Engelhardt, J. C. Grossman, S. Stein, 416 First Waterbury, Conn.

Hall Shipping Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; F. Starr, A. A. W. Shosnels, A. J. Messing, 30 Broadway.

National Steamship Lines, Ltd., Manhattan, $100,000; C. Chirelle, R. Townsend, V. Gilroy, 74 Broadway.

Faberly Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; B. Funster, L. Levy, J. Calpa, 467 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

50 East 86th Street Corp., Manhattan, realty stocks and bonds, $10,000; A. Foshay, E. Kraychie, A. G. Thaanum, 130 Broadway.

Carolina-Atlantic Trade Bureau, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; F. J. Norris, S. Popper, D. Mintzbaum, 32 East 23d St.

Sterling Offices, Ltd., Manhattan, insurance, $10,000; Mendtorff, R. Van Ideresteine, W. P. Barker, 49 William St.

Overland-Carpenter Co., Albany, auto business, $150,000; W. A. Carpenter, A. A. Sager, F. C. Eisinger, Albany.

CAPITAL DECREASED.

Iron Silver Mining Co., Manhattan, $14,-000,000 to $2,800,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Smithville Dairy Co., Smithville, to the S. A. R. Dairy Co.

Ti-Test Ring Co., Manhattan, to Tate-Flotron Ring Co.

George Schuester Garage and Sales Co., West Seneca, to Barner Motor Co.

Meyer-Danker-Sinram Co., Manhattan, to Sinram Bros.

John Lansing & Co., Amsterdam, to Lansing, Smith & Co.

MERGER.

Crescent Standard Enterprise Laundry Co., Rochester, with Mason's Puritan Laundry, Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

B. A. Cheney & Co., Va., food products, $100,000; representative, E. M. Chilson, 43 Exchange Place.

State Finance Corp., Del., bonds, notes, and mortgages, $500,000; representative, E. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.

Peter W. Gibbons, Inc., Manhattan.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Assn., Utica.

H. Saly & Co., Manhattan.

The W. D. Bittner Hardware Co., Cattaraugus.

Dombest Supply Co., Manhattan.

Along-the-Hudson Co., Manhattan.

Hirsch & Myers, Inc., Bronx.

Yorkville Bicycle Exchange, Inc., Manhattan.

American Glass Bottle Co., Manhattan.

Heights Cigar and Stationery Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27. — Charters filed:

Sunpert Baking Co., Paterson, $50,000; M. J. Peetra, David Stanford, and R. W. Beckingham, all of Paterson.

Spring Lake Dahlia Farm, Spring Lake, $50,000; F. R. Austin of Tuckahoe, and C. H. Lawrence, and Fred D. Schetak of Spring Lake.

Herd Lea Milling Co., Lambertsville, $100,000; A. T. Herd and E. Herd of New York, and W. B. Wallace of Lambertsville.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 27.—Charters filed: Nashville Union Stock Yards, $1,250,000; T. L. Croteau, H. S. Kent, M. M. Cheney, of Wilmington.

Hall Radio Corp., commercial wireless apparatus, $400,000; Samuel J. Reed, A. D. Suess, Chicago; L. B. Phillips of Dover.

Christa-Cola Beverage Co., $400,000; W. L. N. Lofland, Charles R. Jones, Frank Jackson, of Wilmington.

The American Tire Distributing Co., New York, $300,000; George Jason Waters, Wilton C. Salmons, Mayer Morris, of New York.

Finance and Development Corp., to establish and promote companies of all kinds, $100,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, of Wilmington.

Delaware Oil Co., $50,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Singer, J. H. Dowdall, of Wilmington.

Cheshire Shoe Co., $25,000; M. L. Norty, J. D. Krock, M. C. Kelly, of Wilmington.

Interstate Supply Co., paving materials of all kinds, $5,000; M. L. Norty, T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Headley Good Roads Co., from $25,000 to $50,000.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Investment house or reputable stock broker to assist in disposal of $100,000 of capital stock of a large and successful manufacturing corporation organized under New Jersey laws; this interest being necessary to enlarge our plant in order to handle the surplus business which we are now compelled to reject. For information and full details write D. C. C., 210 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Investment broker to handle the sale of $300,000 of capital stock of a large industrial proposition of national importance. Excellent proposition for the proper man. Apply at once, giving full particulars of past experience. Broker," 134 Times Downtown.

Exceptional Opportunity.—For sale, long established, furnished, graduate nurses' home in central location; long lease; rent more than half covered by separate rented apartments; 7-story modern building, elevator; rooms and apartments fully rented. Apply W. A. Taylor, Inc., 305 Columbus Av., N. Y. City.

Established dress jobbing concern, doing $250,000 annual business, requires partner able to invest $10,000 or more; only reliable party with good record will be considered. Box W 119 Times.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A COMPLETE LADIES' SHOE FACTORY LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY OR VICINITY. V. W., 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high-class family house; best equipped for lease; all year business. P. O. 430 Times Downtown.

Resort, Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Wanted—Machinery, entire plants, any description. Write Wagner, 1015 Washington Av., Bronx.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Partner wanted with $3,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital to be secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. A 379 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

U. S. A. Officer, college graduate, with 10 years' legal experience but commercial inclinations, about to leave the service, has for sale to responsible individual, firm, or corporation, and for proper remuneration, brains, energy, executive ability, confidence, and, above all, ambition and desire to make good; strictest confidence. If interested address R 623 Times Downtown.

About the 15th of April I am going to Japan to stay about three years and should like to arrange to take care of any business over there for any American firm or individual having business in transit that might require personal attention; I am a college man, 30 years of age, and an architectural engineer. Y 226 Times Annex.

Exclusive lines of notions, neckwear, will be sold to jobbers; special requirements wanted for Buffalo district; jobbing or commission only; will stock some numbers; have three travelers, office and showroom, Buffalo. Peter Lottimes, 2128 McAlpin Hotel.

Army officer, recently discharged, fifteen years' experience Latin American, speaking French, Spanish, English, open for engagement covering Porto Rico, Cuba, or South America; excellent references. W 222 Times.

Firm employing over fifty specialty salesmen needs additional line; specialize sales any territory east of Mississippi; can finance. Address The Woods Company, 50 East 42d St., New York, giving particulars.

Salesman, experienced and ability; desires connection with manufacturers; can furnish me with some good articles to be sold exclusively under my own name. W 119 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN AGENCIES.

Agencies wanted by young man who knows the S. A. countries. Address in first instance C 98 Times.

Have an agency in France, young business man (French,) would like to connect with progressive firm; neutral or neutral line preferred. Sommer, 167 East 72d St.

FOR SALE.

Meat market in best location of this section, doing business of $1,000 weekly; corner brick building, 6-room modern apartment above; fixtures, electric chopping machine, ice box, horse, wagon, good-will, &c.; price only $12,500; first mortgage on building $4,000; terms, $5,000 cash, second mortgage can remain; this is a snap; no agents please. Nelson H. Fallenburg, real estate, 169-171 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, at Brooklyn Manor Station. Tel. 909 Rich. Hill.

Ladies' sample garment shop, up one flight, 1,000 sq. ft., in heart of business district, city in Maine; best reason for selling; stock a little over $2,000; $700 last Fall steak, the rest this Spring stock; if not sold this week will continue this business myself; netting $20,000 a year now. Y 230 Times Annex.

Completely equipped forging shop with power, belt driven hammers; excellent location in city; no liabilities; competent help now employed; will consider renting or selling outright or working on shares. Address Y. S., Box 136, 1,356 Broadway.

For Sale.—Sample trunk and cape business; well established; reasonable terms. Advertiser, 1,560 Hunt Av., Bronx, N. Y.

Job printing plant for sale; full equipment for big work. W 224 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEALTH
SOUTH AMERICA.

RELIABLE INFORMATION WHICH GIVES TO COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS OF THIS COUNTRY MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLYING TO
WILLIAM ABBOTT WITMAN, SR.,
909 BERKS TRUST BUILDING,
READING, PENN., U. S. A.

Flour milling, Brooklyn plant wants $10,000 partner; high grade Bush Terminal; exceptional opportunity; established business wanting $650; clients will supply money, buy outright; write particulars first letter; business sold without publicity. J. B. Curtis, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE—FOR SALE wanted, business representative, &c., by La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily, 240 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 672.

Of Course

Dinner? Cuisine of uniform excellence? The added charm of careful attention to service and good entertainment? Shanley's.

A vaudeville that scatters dull care to the four winds, 7 to 1.

Luncheon of the same exacting Shanley standard. $1.00—music—12 to 2:30.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Leases Are Not Required —BUT— REFERENCES ARE.
Newly Furnished Suites
Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms
FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH
With or without kitchens. Maid service, electricity. Kitchen equipment, &c., included. In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE
HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
bet. Col. Ave. and Broadway
An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shopping, Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath,
$3 to $5 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

MONTICELLO
W. 94TH & 95TH STS.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
NON-HOUSEKEEPING.
QUIET FAMILY HOTEL
SINGLE ROOMS, LARGE ROOM, 2 ROOM SUITE, Parlor & 2 Bedrooms — Connecting with One of Bath / Private Bath, by Servant / Private Bath, 1 or 2 Persons. / Private Baths For 3 or 5 Persons.
VACANT APRIL 1 ATTRACTIVE RATES

ALCAZAR HOTEL
32d St. at Broadway.
Quiet and refined home for families. Every room new and modern; absolutely fireproof.
Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath from $10.00 per week up. Rooms $1.50 per day.
TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 3123.
JOHN F. DOWNEY
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $2.50 a day. Double, $2.50 to $3.50 a day.
Phone 3234 Riverside.

Tuchow's
14th Street near Fourth Ave.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GEORGIA COAST & PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a Final Decree entered in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Southern District of Georgia, on March 8, 1919, in a certain cause in Equity pending in said court entitled "David Lowenthal, Plaintiff, against Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, Defendant; Columbia Trust Company, Complainant in Cross Bill, against Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, Defendant," I, W. TALBERT, in said Final Decree appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the general office of Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company in Brunswick, Georgia, upon the property to be sold on May 6, 1919, at 1 o'clock P. M. (Eastern Standard Time) the property in said Final Decree described and therein directed to be sold, the following being a brief description of said property to be sold at said sale:

All said singular the entire line or lines of railroad constituting the property of Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, in the State of Georgia, extending from the City of Brunswick in Glynn County, Georgia, and also the subsidiaries in the Counties of McIntosh and Liberty to Collins, in Tattnall County, Georgia, and also all the line or lines of said railroad as extended including the line of railroad extending from the City of Darien in McIntosh County, Georgia, in a general southerly direction to the City of Brunswick in Glynn County, Georgia, and also the franchises granted by the Charter of said Railroad Company as now existing, including any and all branch or subsidiary line or lines; together with all rights of way, and all property for said railroad or for any purpose in connection with the construction, maintenance or operation thereof, and all the rights of way, water or riparian rights, depots, roadbeds, tracks, docks, piers, wharves, bridges, viaducts, culverts, switches, turnouts, sidings, turn-tables, fences, depot grounds, station grounds, station privileges, terminal property, freight houses, warehouses, engine houses, car houses, fuel houses, sheds, machine shops or other shops, water tanks and all other buildings and fixtures of every kind and nature and all such real and personal property, rights of way, easements, and appurtenances, as may be germane to or necessary for or in connection with the construction, operation or maintenance of said several lines of railroad, now owned and possessed by said Railroad Company; also all the locomotives, engines, cars, rolling stock of every kind, machinery of every kind, rails, spikes, joint fastenings, timbers, ties, superstructure and material of every kind necessary to be used in or in connection with the construction, maintenance and operation of said railroads, now owned and possessed by said Railroad Company; also all tools, implements and machinery, instruments, furniture, safes, books, accounts, maps, field notes, surveys and charts belonging to said Railroad Company and used or intended to be used, or capable of being used, in connection with the said construction, completion, operation or equipment of said railroads; also all materials and supplies of every character owned or acquired by said Railroad Company, designed to be used or capable of being used in or in connection with the construction, completion, equipment and operation of said railroads, or any portion thereof, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and also all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises of or belonging to said Railroad Company and also the tolls, income, rents, issues, profits and avails thereof.

Also $500,000 face value of First Mortgage Forty-Year 5% Gold Bonds of the Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1906, maturing March 1, 1946, secured by the Mortgage or deed of trust to the Morton Trust Company, Trustee, dated March 1, 1906.

For a more particular description of the property to be sold and the terms of sale, intending purchasers are hereby referred to said Final Decree and to the record in the above-mentioned cause wherein said decree was entered.

As more fully provided by said Final Decree, to which reference is hereby made:

I. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

II. The right is reserved to the Court to adjourn or postpone said sale and to direct the Special Master to proceed with the sale without further notice or advertisement on any date to which the same may have been so adjourned.

III. Any party to said cause or any holder of bonds issued under the Mortgage of said Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1912, (said mortgage being hereinafter referred to as the First Mortgage and said bonds as First Mortgage Bonds) may purchase at such sale.

IV. Said property will be sold subject to any lawful taxes or assessments upon said property and subject to the lien of the mortgage or deed of trust of the defendant Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company to Morton Trust Company, as Trustee, dated March 1, 1906.

V. The Special Master will receive at said sale cash or certified checks for the sum of the first deposit with the Special Master as a condition precedent to his right to bid and as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance by the Court, and on confirmation by the Court of the sum of $50,000 in cash or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the State of Georgia or of the City of New York, acceptable to the Special Master and made or indorsed payable to his order, or, in lieu of said deposit in cash or by check, $500,000 face amount of First Mortgage Bonds in bearer form, bearing coupons appertaining to such bonds maturing April 1, 1919, and subsequently.

In lieu of the deposit of First Mortgage Bonds, as above provided, the bidder may with the Special Master may accept the Certificate of the Columbia Trust Company of New York that it holds subject to his order the amount therein specified of First Mortgage Bonds in bearer form, accompanied by the coupons thereto attached.

The deposit received from an unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property has been struck off. The deposit received from a successful bidder will be held by the Special Master subject to the orders of the Court and upon confirmation of the sale will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property.

The Special Master will not accept any bid for the property offered for sale less than the sum of $800,000.

VI. Each bidder, after the acceptance of his bid by the Special Master, shall fail to comply within a period of twenty days with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the same deposited by such successful bidder whether in cash or by check or represented by First Mortgage Bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and be applied on the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at less price on such resale, or such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm any sale the deposit made by the accepted bidder will be forthwith returned to such bidder.

VII. The purchaser or purchasers on the confirmation of the sale by the Court shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may direct, but may not require so much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or any purchaser may satisfy such remaining portion of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the Special Master to be cancelled or credited First Mortgage Bonds and coupons thereunto appertaining in bearer form coming over to the Special Master First Mortgage Bonds and coupons the Special Master will accept the Certificate of Columbia Trust Company of New York, that it holds subject to his order the amount therein specified of First Mortgage Bonds in bearer form and accompanied by the coupons therein stated. A purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price of such First Mortgage Bonds and coupons thereunto appertaining turned over in part payment of the purchase price such sum as would be paid in cash upon such Bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the bonds and coupons so turned over had been paid in cash. The Court reserves the right to resell the property sold upon such notice as it may direct at the risk and cost of the purchaser in case such purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within twenty days after the entry of any

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER BODIES Wanted.—White and colored; large quantity at cash prices. Knoble Bros., 43 West 36th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Deering's 1880 and 1887 in navy and other colors; state requirement, with quantity and lowest price. V. & Vogler, 622 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 316 or 1/2 lb. all colors; also American poplins, black, navy and taupe. Goldberg, Farragut 80.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Light-weight velours, light and heavy weight silvertones; must be cheap for cash. Epstein, 1265 Broadway.

BROADCLOTHS AND LIGHTWEIGHT VELOURS Wanted.—Fall shades; must be cheap; cash. Chelsea 9649.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Golf. Hall Broadcloth. Flanauer & Arnstein, 156 Madison Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; all shades. Madison Square 1881.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All colors; botany lbs. Shapiro, Madison Square 3606.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, cream, rose; Rushkind & Soloff, 246 5th Av.

BRELLAS Wanted.—Can use quantity, any make. Madison Square 920.

BUYER Wanted.—Open to buy quantity capes and dolmans. Call, with samples, 8th floor, 34 West 37th St.

CAPE DOLMANS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobs for spot cash. 40 West 37th, 6th floor.

COATINGS Wanted.—014C, McKenny, and 30 Converse. Stuyvesant 7370.

COATS Wanted.—We are looking at samples of intermediate, junior and children's coats; will place stock orders on the right styles. Myron Coat House, 2-24 West 27th St. City.

COATS Wanted—Jobber of ladies' coats and suits is open for a good reliable house that makes ladies' leather coats. J. B., 171 Tiemann Pl.

DELHI Wanted.—Copenhagen Delhi or Rajah, any make. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 224.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking on cotton voile, gingham, and silk dresses; also wash skirts. 6th floor, 135 West 37th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy jobs, georgette and silks; any quantity; spot cash. Hermanna Dress, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for silk and cotton dresses. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 29 St. 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders high-class georgettes, snappy styles. B. Aron, 1180 Broadway.

DRESSES, SUITS, COATS, WAISTS Wanted in jobs for cash; highest grade. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESS GOODS Wanted.—Poplar cloth, assortment; also 09070; Gilbert's 8300, K. B., Bryant 1774.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted—Jobs cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Printed georgette, voile, and falaral. 120 West 27th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses. Call with samples, 4th floor, 129 West 29th St.

EMBARDARINES Wanted.—Navy, 4866, 0670. Jacobs, Glusberg & Krawitz, Chelsea 8296.

EMBARDINES Wanted.—Any mill, navy only. Paternack, 319 5th Av.

EMBARDINE Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3110.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—We are open to buy 100 pieces, all colors, from $1.07½ to $1.10; submit samples. La Reine Waist Co., 219-221 Lincoln St., Scranton, Penn.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Will buy Cheney georgette, any color or quantity. Madison Square 1084.

GORGINE Wanted.—Flesh and white; quantity for cash. Alphra Waist Co., 31 West 27th.

GRAHAM AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; all kinds; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' silk in cheaper grades for export only. Post Office Box 9 West New York, New Jersey.

HOSIERS Wanted.—Tricot and Milanese. 1181 Broadway, Room 306.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—Natural, Copen, white, and pink; can use any quantity. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

LACE Wanted.—To waist manufacturers: We are open for any quantity of silk remnant lace in bands and edges. Farragut 9881. Frances Negligee Co.

LINES Wanted.—Peco, Esquimette, quantity; spot cash. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

LYNX Wanted.—Peco and Baffin seal, any quantity for cash. Chelsea 9038.

MUSLEEN Wanted.—Goldberg, Farragut 1788.

NAVY TWILL Wanted.—Navy, good quality; will pay. Madison Square 1380.

NAVY TWILL Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3110.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—All shades American or similar. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 37 West 31st St.

POPLINS Wanted.—P. F. L., black and navy; one at a price, spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14 West 24th.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—09610 navy, tan, pekin velours; any grade; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted.—All colors; large quantities; state price and full particulars. C. Times.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 06077, black only. Flotkin Bros., 110 West 25th. Farragut 9062.

POPLINS Wanted.—06077, 09610, navy, black; spot cash. Progress Garment, Chelsea 6549.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 09610; also Frederick Lawrence mixtures 784. Chelsea 8018.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 09610, 6077, black and navy, for cash. Madison Square 980.

POPLIN Wanted.—09610, 06077 black, navy. Chelsea 9038.

POPLINS Wanted.—Sevens or American, for cash. I. Wasserman, 30 West 21st.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 06077, 9610 navy; also tan serges. Greeley 4695.

POPLINS Wanted.—American navy and black. Chelsea 9353.

POPLIN Wanted.—09610, navy. Frank & Heath, 141 West 28th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades; also Amoskeag 8188. Farragut 9872.

RATEEN Wanted.—Any quantity of 56-in. fine white sateen. Spring 9333.

RATINE, Printed, Wanted. — Gramercy 8804.

SILCO AND JAP SILK Wanted.—At once; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, 15 to 15 ounce; also cream serge in all wool or manipulated; quantity no object. Spring 9096.

SERGE Wanted.—7120, 7122, 6120, 6122, 7006, 7056, 714, P. F. L., M. F. L., V. S. L., 104. Thos. Slobus, 330 Fourth Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Will give in exchange black 09070 for navy; also open for botany 780. Farragut 5166.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, 8200, 235, 11423, 7100, 54289, 6301, 7201; other qualities; cash. Farragut 2578.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 11423, 519, 1464, 6215, 7312, and other man's serges. Gramercy 785.

SERGE Wanted.—Will pay cash for 7201, M. F. L., or 94. D. Marks & Bros., 16 East 17th St.

SERGES Wanted.—7201 and 6301; any other make in navy and colored; for cash. Greeley 6172.

SERGES Wanted.—11423, 104, 519, 3260 or similar; also American or Stevens poplin. Gramercy 1898. 6726.

SERGES Wanted.—11423, 6836, 09070, 1464, 104, 519. Interstate Textile, 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4814.

SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity; 11423 or 128 navy and black. International Dress, 138 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Telephone what you have and will have; low prices. Bean, Worth 248.

SERGES Wanted.—0609, 0686, 09070, 0659 and navy tricotine for spot cash. Gramercy 1907.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for 3865 navy and F. F. L. navy and black. Call 2065 Stuyv.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235 or American 09070; quantity for cash. Murray Hill 3778.

SERGE Wanted.—64289, 8200, 9056, 104, American Piece Goods, Gramercy 7056-9.

SERGE Wanted.—Will buy any quantity 54289, navy and black. Gramercy 2460.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0686 and Gera 10462 navy. Winter, 5875 Med. Square.

SERGES Wanted.—11423, 519, 538, 104, French Textile Mills. Gramercy 2542.

SERGE Wanted.—American 0609; spot cash. Stuyvesant 5362.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7301, 7120, 7122, 7006. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—11423; quantities no object. Spring 9000.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy 519, 54289 or similar. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—0686, poplin, 9810, black and navy; net cash. Mad. Sq. 8288.

SERGES Wanted.—0609, M. F. L., W. F. F., 97, and others. Chelsea 9368.

SERGE Wanted.—7120, 50 pieces, navy; will pay $1.50 net. Spring 2125.

SERGE Wanted.—In taupe. Myer Gans Sons & Co., Inc., 151 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—56; open for quantities for cash. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—0609 or similar; don't phone. Einhorn, 113 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield 4718, navy. Oppenheimer, 188 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds for cash; must be cheap. Mad. Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity; 2661 navy and black. Chelsea 1571.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—8830, 106, 3601, 235, 9800, black, navy; cash. Gramercy 3462.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301 or similar; spot cash. Farragut 3139.

SERGES Wanted.—11423, 519, 538, navy; spot cash. 57 Orchard St.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use any quantity 825 and 54289. Chelsea 1188.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for blues 6301 or better. Farragut 8348.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, navy and black; cash. Gramercy 6174.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity; 11423 and 519 navy. Chelsea 1685.

SERGES Wanted.—3406, 4421, 47116, 54289. Franklin 1820.

SERGES Wanted.—31, F. L. or 7201, navy; Farragut 9018.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. and 1464. Schwartz Bros., 120 West 23d.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, navy; cash. Chelsea 9368.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions and sizes; mail samples. T. 308 Times Annex.

SILK UNDERWEAR, Waists, Dresses, &c., Wanted.—For Middle West and South; popular-priced ladies' ready-to-wear lines above mentioned for jobbers' department stores, specialty shops. Manisof, 37 West 19th.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy Pilgrim and Meyers or other fancies at a reasonable price. Madison Square 7748.

SILKS Wanted.—Cut shades fancy or peau de cygne, Habegger, at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 33d.

SILK TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Open for quantity; all shades, 154 West 27th St., 7th floor.

SILVERTONES AND VELOURS Wanted.—Deering, Millikan's, all shades, quantity. Gyssler, 9083.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Arthur Jeel or Holden-Leonard, pekin. Punt Bros., Chelsea 8513.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades; Joel's, Andrews, or similar. Haft, Farragut 9792.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering, Millikan, all shades; spot cash. Farr. 8.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Max Levine, 142 West 30th St.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 8667.

SUITS, Coats, and Capes Wanted.—Open for jobs; spot cash. 40 West 38d, Room 812.

TAFFETAS SILKS Wanted.—Any color, may be slightly tender. G. M. Co., 621 Broadway, Room 628.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Phoenix's quality 8218. Telephone Gramercy 6383 before 10 A. M.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—36 inches wide, all colors, for cash. Rashkind & Soloff, 246 5th Av.

TRICOLETTES, Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6804.

TRICOTINE AND AMERICAN POPLIN Wanted.—For cash, navy, also 09070, serge. Safran & Kreeger, 22 East 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Potrot twills; open for quantity; for cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718, any quantity, for cash. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 28th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also poiret twills; pay cash. Farr. 5709.

TUSSAHS Wanted.—Open to buy changeable tussahs in quantity lots. Madison Square 1845.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360 or similar, taupe and reindeer. Parker Wilder or Deering Millikan polish. Farr. 2449. Rosenfeld & Son, 115 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lawrence 631 or 619, burgundy or green corduroy, wide-wale, all colors; Stoney 27, green. 9th floor, 54 West 21st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades any mill, also Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar. R. & W., 50 W. 17th, Farragut 5885.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight tan reindeer, pekin, henna, rose, for cash. Jacobus Bros., 42 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281 or similar, rose, taupe, and light shades; for cash. Samuel Printz, 48 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, tan, beaver, pekin, copen. Leventhal & Hurwitz, Gramercy 4266.

VELOUR Wanted.—Stevens, also Parker, Wilder, copen and tan. Oppenheimer, 138 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens's 4281, cash; or American 0660; Spring shades. Murray Hill 7193.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, tan, copen. Giant Cloak Co., 152 West 125th. Chelsea 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan and copen. Call with samples, Jerome Frank; 53 West 25d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, colors 580, 546, 547, 472. Paternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades; will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., Chelsea 5561.

VELOUR Wanted.—Reindeer, for cash. Harry Gelford, 122 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades. Phone Madison Square 8545.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS Wanted.—All widths, black and colors, for cash, at under price. Tel. Gramercy 0694.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—De luxe, 22 and 54 inch; any quantity for cash. Spring 9.

WAISTS Wanted, (wash.)—Jobber looking for 500 dozen; cash. Layine, 114 West 26th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cox & Schreiber, 216 range or similar, also cotton warp velours. R. & W., 50 W. 17th, Farragut 5885.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of Waltman's 57 serge. B. & S. Co., 1.15 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS.—$1.20 dozen; numerous bargains; clothing, furnishings; contracts solicited. Phone 6674 Madison.

BRAIDS.—Black colors, all lines, also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 192½ Greene St.

BRAIDS.—Three-end black braid, immediate delivery, 90c. a ligne, 8 to 48 lignes. Franklin 4109.

BROADCLOTH AND MERKETS.—Juillard's 1116, 1105, 1002, in navy, black, green, burgundy, and plum. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

CAPES, Suits.—$7.75 up; large assortment in stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th. J

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 6 to 1 to 48 materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh-Mayer, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES.—10,000, $7.50 to $35; on the racks, ready for immediate delivery. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 46 West 27th.

CAPES, dolmans and suits for immediate delivery. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 23rd.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 125th.

CAPES and SUITS.—Silk lined, to close out. Rotto & Rabinowitz, 29 West 17th.

CAPES and Sport Suits—$20; to close out at a price. 1170 Broadway, Room 1508.

CHECKS, Black and white Polwell 796, $1.85 net. Madison Square 3042.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—2 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS, CAPES.—Bolivias, silvertones, tricotines, serges, silks, &c.; immediate delivery; pile fabrics ready for jobbers. Messrs. Kirsky & Stoltzman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Several thousand straight-hanging coats in all shades; velours, poplins, serges, tweeds, $7.50 up. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

COATS, Capes, Dolmans.—On rack for immediate delivery; special prices. 1,132 Broadway, 726.

COATS, Spring coats, serge and mixtures, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 224.

COATS.—Spring coats, serge and mixtures, to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 224.

COATS.—Job of children's coats to close out. Handelman, 40 East 8th.

COTTON GOODS.—Black voiles, black satines, black gaterns, to close out. Call Madison Square 8163.

COTTON GOODS.—One case of French linens to be sold below market price. Stuyvesant 2697.

COVERT.—Deering-Millikan 8021, to close out. Bruckman & Krager 9782.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Extra quality, 22-in. quick action. Madison Square 4062.

DRESSES.—Samples, also high-grade jerseys and taffetas, at price; cash. 130 West 28th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Beautiful charmeuse and satins, few georgettes, at (job.) Call Madison Square 2065.

DRESSES.—100 georgette, crepe, meteor and foulards, at a price. A. Feuer, 9 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Children's, 6-14; 58 dozen up. Yankee & Kon, 108 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $5.75. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Kind Dress Co., 1,501 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job, 100, about cut. Capital Dress, 44 East 24th, cor Greene.

DRESSES.—100 jersey, 4 different styles, some jap lined; bargain. Chelsea 2806.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—5,000 taffeta and satin on the rack for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.00 to $10.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $4.75 up. Pan-American Waist & Dress, 16 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—4,000, for immediate delivery; Susquehanna poplins, $3.75; taffetas, $6.75 up; also georgettes; exceptional values for Easter sales; M. Kirschner & Sons, 10 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; delivery new models in beaded and plain Georgette, taffetas, Georgette and taffeta combinations, at unusually low prices. KHT Dress Co., 29 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have a few hundred of all-wool French serges and wool jerseys to offer at a price; latest models; best grades; assorted sizes. Max Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Immediate delivery, beaded Georgette, taffetas, satins, $8.50-$16.50; all wool jerseys, silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Feller, 30 West 38d.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded indestructable georgettes, tricolettes, crepes and satins; immediate delivery. Stockner, 40 West 37th.

DRESSES.—500 silk, taffetas, beaded georgettes, crepe de chines, and silk foulards at a price; see them. Wonder Dress, 152 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery snappy silk and cotton dresses; special numbers for misses, N. Y. Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers of taffeta dresses for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Century Dress and Skirt Co., 30 East 28th St. Phone Madison Square 1396.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values; serge dresses to close out; Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles, georgette, crepe de meteor, satin; on racks for immediate delivery, at popular prices. H. & B., 20 W. 17th.

DRESSES.—Sample line silk dresses to close out; only those who can use better garments apply 55 West 16th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.90; colors, sizes, immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Large stock beaded georgettes, taffetas and satins, all shades, to close out; wonderful value, 5th floor, 9 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in taffetas, satins, and jerseys; exceptionally reasonable prices. Lorraine Dress Co., 130 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Snappy taffeta georgettes on racks; popular prices, latest styles. Fiorasell Dress, 36 West 26th.

DRESSES.—600 taffeta and satin, to close out, at sacrifice price. Star Dress & Costume, 16 West 20th.

GABARDINE.—Black, cheap. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

GEORGETTES.—Stahl quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8313.

GEORGETTES.—Ivory and colors; will close out cheap. Gramercy 4466.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment all kinds; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Mad. Sq. 6671.

JAP SILKS.—Almost any weight at prices below market; also crepe de chine and georgette; direct from mill. Samuel Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 6547.

KHAKI.—6376, 8663 Lawrence, 5,000 yards each. Tel. Spring 229.

KNEE PANTS.—Khaki knee pants, $3 per dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

KNICKERBOCKERS.—Khaki, $2.75 dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—P. F. N. 2, 228, 227, navy; black; cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

PANAMAS.—SPA., PNA., 228, in all shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PANTS.—Big jobs men's pants to close out. Greenwald, 433 Broadway. Canal 1565.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Tan and gray; strong and clean goods; value can't be beaten. Madison Square 6143.

POIRET TWILL.—Garfield 4718, light navy; tricotines, white, Farwell's, cheap. Madison Square 809.

POIRET TWILLS.—Navy and black, good quality. Madison Square 5825.

POIRET TWILL.—Good quality navy, black. Madison Square 1520.

POPLINS.—6709½ black and navy, Saxonlas, Arlan wool 6500; Whitman's 774, cheap. Madison Square 5825.

POPLINS.—Walworth 8431, pekin, pollu, tan, clay, beauty, and Quakey; cheap. Knickerbocker 238.

POPLINS AND SILVERTONES in all Spring shades, for immediate delivery. Israel Dunning & Bro., 36 W. 25th St.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, American, Brightwood; Spring shades, to close out cheap. Lewis, Farragut 5264.

POPLINS.—American 0628 in tan for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag 8158, Spring shades, $1.75; also velours and silvertones. Chelsea 6049.

POPLINS.—Andrews 6069 navy and black; cheap. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

POPLINS.—All high shades. French Textile Mills, Gramercy 5342.

POPLINS.—Saxonia in high shades. Herman Bruner, Gramercy 5362.

POPLINS.—American, all high shades. Kramer, 9656 Mad. Sq.

POPLINS.—774, 09077, American Piece Goods Co., Gramercy 7069-9.

POPLIN.—Dobson 503; will sell cheap. Madison Square 1495.

REGO SILK.—20 pieces, 54 inches wide, at 20c. net. Spring 2182.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Botany 780, 11433; Julliard's 54289, Gera 7006, 10462; W. F. X., M. F. L., V. S. L., navy and black; Whitman's 774, 1228; Selden's all-wool poplin, 1095; also big variety of fancy skirtings in 54-inch and 58-inch all-wool plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—812, 7814, 3000, 6003, 11235, 7813, 8158, V. S. L., K. S. W., W. F. T., W. F. X., tricotines, poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d St. Gramercy 4421.

SERGES.—Poplins; a complete line of cotton yarn and all wool serges and poplins; very cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Stevens's 2865, 11433, 54289; quantities; immediate delivery; Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6854.

SERGES.—V. S. L., navy, black, gray, brown, tan; at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 E. 22d St., Gramercy 4421.

SERGES.—1464, 50 pieces, navy, whipcord, velours; immediate delivery. Goldstein & Newburger, 225 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7698.

SERGE, —11423, 235, 8295, V. S. L., 54289, poplin, navy, black, 4800, 0677; cheap. Davidoff Co., Madison Square 4625.

SERGES.—Boy's pure worsted skirt moths; sizes 8 to 18; immediate delivery; $4.25. See Ell System, 718 Broadway.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 223.

SERGE.—10,000 yards 409; Converse, Stanton, navy cotton serge at 36c. net cash. Spring 2182.

SERGES.—American, 0686, navy, and 1464. Andrews navy; also navy poplins. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES.—09070, 104, 833, 99, 3240, 97, 6816 Dunmore; other qualities cheap. Farragut 5629.

SERGE.—Whitman's No. 11, navy; 4 pieces fine French serge. United Skirt, 12 West 21st.

SERGES.—54289, 54293, 523, 780. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

SERGES.—Navy 2001, American style 4307, 676, 54289; black 597, 104. Gramercy 2462.

SERGES.—09070, 656, 0609, 1464, 09077, 9610, M. F. L., V. S. L. Madison Square 9367.

SERGES at bargain prices; telephone your needs when wanted. Bean, Worth 248.

SERGES.—All kinds. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 6671.

SERGES CHEAP.—235, 838, 54289, 9610, 11433, T120, 54293. Bean, Worth 248.

SERGE.—529 Garfield, black, $1.90 net. S. Simon Co., 185 West 27th.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, navy only; immediate delivery. Madison Square 5825.

SERGES.—Navy 7301, $1.50; also tricotines and poiret twills. Farragut 5709.

SERGES.—7002, 31; 1464, 52.25; 104, 53.17½; also poplin. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 navy; immediate delivery. Gramercy 5174.

SERGE.—Whitman's, 104 Botany white 1147. Farragut 6224.

SERGES.—3235, 519, 780, V. S. L., M. F. L. Madison Square 5814.

SERGES.—Navy, Cera 107, at $2.37½. Piece Spring 7788. Mr. Frank.

SERGES.—519, 104-11433 navy sponged; Lincolns. 143 West 24th.

SERGES.—300 yards American 0686, blue. Stuyvesant 5172.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54-inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 8260.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 4-thread crepe de chines, 54.12½; fancy lining, 76c. $1.15; wash satins, 95c. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co. Madison Square 7189.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices sweeps right. H. Marks Co., 254 4th Av. Madison Square 9280.

SILKS.—A foreign line of silks and velvets to close, in large assortment. F. J. Mitchell & Co., 127 Madison Av.

SILKS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 yd.; fancy silk novelty, 82 yd; best models, excellent values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SILVERTONES.—Silvers Leonard, Shadow Stripe, Arthur Jeel, all colors. Madison Square, 1439.

SKIRTS.—2,000 serge and linen skirts, 95 cents each; immediate delivery. Manufacturing Department, Spring 1334.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all colors and sizes, $4.95. Rivet, 114 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—All wool velour checks, $6.75. Arthur G. Bahn, 9 West 30th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $5. Ford, 114 West 36th.

SUITS.—4,000, for immediate delivery, in tricotine, velour check, gabardines, silvertones and serges, $16.50 to $30. Eisenberg & Bernanfield, 22 East 31st.

SUITS.—All wool serge, panama cyrene lined, ready on the racks for immediate delivery, $18.75; capes and coats from $4.75 and up. Benjamin Martin, 24 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Will have a quantity of mixed suits in 17 styles ready for delivery this week. Daniman & Garson, 32 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jap silk poplins, serges, taffetas to close out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 2 West 35th.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—On racks, snappy styles; attractive prices. M. Waldman, 17 West 26th.

SUITS, Coats.—Closing out at a sacrifice, latest models. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 8667.

SUITS.—Have 1,000 suits to close out for immediate delivery at a sacrifice. Blaustein, Leifer, Bauer, 10 East 30th.

SUITS.—2,000 on the racks, ready for immediate shipment; serges and tricotines, $10 and up. Siegal & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

SUITS.—Boys' all-wool double-warp blue serge; small sizes, $2.75. National Clothing Exchange, 30 Bleecker St.

SUITS.—Offered to buyers, 500 fine-class men's mohair suits. S. Mandelowitz, 243 East Houston St.

SUITS—300 Spring suits; assorted colors and styles; cheap. J. D., 51 West 13th St., 1st floor.

SUITS.—200 to close out, in serges, and poplins. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 25th St.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—Extraordinary values, immediate delivery, $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Spring coats and suits to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND CAPES for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 40-42 West 37th.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES.—Stahl quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8313.

TAFFETA.—5 pieces tan, 2 pieces rose; very reasonable. M. & J., Farragut 5672.

TAFFETA.—Stahl's quality 8249, all colors; quick action. Madison Square 6902.

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES.—All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8313.

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES.—All shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8231.

TRICOLETTES, all shades, also jobs and ends to close cheap. Madison Square 4662.

TRICOLETTE.—Paulette in all colors. Phone Madison Square 6425.

TRICOTINES.—Selling for Fall; soft, fine quality; under other mills values. William H. Duval Co., Martin Dept., formerly of Campbell & Martin.

TRICOTINES.—Receive shipments every day, men's navy, little heavier and wider twill than Garfield, 54.25; 2-10x60. Y. 277 Times Annex.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, also Garfield navy, poiret. 34 E. 21st, Room 501, Gramercy 1899. 6726.

TRICOTINE.—Joel's 9706, tan and rookie, to close out cheap. Freedman, Farragut 9152.

TRICOTINE.—Good quality navy, rookie, tan, taupe. Madison Square 1830.

TRICOTINE.—I. Walther and Bockman's silvertone. Farragut 2092.

TRICOTINE.—Andrews's 6069 navy; also tan. Madison Square 8434.

TRICOTINES.—U. S. navy. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

TRICOTINES and poiret twills; also 1501 serge. Farragut 5709.

VELOURS.—0360, 052, Henna, terra cotta, Algerian; also serges similar 609; immediate delivery. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6834.

VELOURS.—Saxonia 954, reindeer and taupe 4281, henna, reindeer. Heinlein & Greentree, 1,433 Broadway. Greeley 5865.

VELOURS, SERGES AND POPLIN 052, and other high shades, 7201, and 09077. Gramercy 1807.

WAISTS.—Crepes, satin stripe tubs, &c., $18 up. Hy-Grade Waist Co., Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway.

WORSTED.—Men's worsted to sell; 300 pieces men's worsted, off price. Mad. Sq. 642.

Contracts Offered.

COAT CONTRACTORS wanted make plushes and cloth coats. T. P., 143 Times.

CONTRACTORS on dresses wanted with snappy styles. Wear Well Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on middy blouses. Ye-Ka Frank & Son, 31 West 21st.

CONTRACTORS wanted on wash skirts. Halpert Bros, 137 W. 25th.

Allied Industries.

Machines wanted.—Double-needle hemstitching machines. Phone Mad. Sq. 631.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Job lots, high grade goods; big assortment; below cost. 146 East Broadway, Friedman.

MME. ESTELLE, 277 5th Av., N. Y., retiring from business April 15; complete fixtures of this high-class millinery and gown shop must be sold.

SHOES.—60,000 pairs shoes for export, direct from factories; also odds at once; men's wear shoes, dress shoes, women's and children's, $1.65 per pair up. Tyson Werth 3825, 200 Broadway, Offices 415-416.

SHOES.—Edmond's army, world's best, for immediate delivery; also 10½ 5 to 13; stock is New York. 116 Duane St.

WARDROBE TRUNK Wanted.—Suitable for dresses; must be in good condition and cheap. Silver Costume Co., 116 West 124 St., New York City.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN, cotton and woolen piece goods; residence agents; all markets except Chicago and St. Louis; commission basis. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av.

SELLING AGENTS.—Factory with especially developed bungalow aprons daily wants selling agents on commission basis. Box 304, Fall River.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN highest qualifications and references, own office, want to represent A1 house in Greater New York. W 186 Times.

SALESMAN.—Will leave for the Scandinavian countries April 12; what have you to offer? B 886 Times Annex.

SALES ASSISTANT, college graduate (23), desires position progressive concern. W 813 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ... 5½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday ... 5½ per cent. for the best names.
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Furnishings Demand Good.

A fairly active business is being done in men's furnishings. Men just out of the service are proving ready buyers, and sales of what are considered high-quality merchandise are frequent. "A suit can be made to last out the season, it was pointed out by one dealer, but fresh linens and neckwear cannot be bought to freshen up by the man who are returning to civilian life. In many cases, he said, money is put into good neckwear and shirts in preference to paying the high prices asked for clothing. In this way the result aimed at is achieved at a minimum cost.

Gray Goods Prices Weaken.

Gray goods prices continued to ease off in this market yesterday, especially in the case of sales from second hands. for 39-inch 68-72s, 10⅝ cents was paid, while 39½-inch 64-68s and 60-68s brought 9¾ and 8 cents, respectively. While there was little doing in sheetings, the prices got for them were relatively higher than those paid for printcloths. In this business were sales of 39-inch 56-60 four-yard sheetings at 11⅛ cents, which has been the price of this construction for some time. Trading in fine-yarn goods and specialties was fairly active.

Small Buyers Very Active.

One of the current features of business in several lines of merchandise is the larger way in which the retailers in the smaller cities and towns of the country are buying goods. The case was cited yesterday of a retailer in a small Iowa city who has sent to a manufacturer of fancy leather goods an open order for $250 worth of merchandise. A year ago, according to the manufacturer who related the incident, it would have taken a salesman with a complete layout of samples to have sold the same man $1,000 worth. So marked has the increase in buying of some lines by the smaller merchants become that serious attention is being given to the advisability of increasing facilities for manufacturing here in order to meet the demand. While this would mean the employment of more salesmen, it is contended that it would be a paying proposition in the long run.

Would Fix the Lapel.

While a retailer has a salesman accustomed to make absurd promises, it was pointed out by a clothing representative he cannot very well stand back of his merchandise. He gave an instance where he overheard a salesman say to a customer that he "would take off the lapel and fix it." The customer ought to be satisfied with the answer, but never with the lapel that was taken off and "fixed," because that is one part of a coat that cannot very well be taken off. The clothing man ventured the suggestion that it would be well for the retailer to caution his sales force against such promises.

Hard on the Retailer.

While the clothing retailer is being asked to hurry up his Fall purchases and counseled to be liberal

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) The character denotes reverse of calendar.

FEDERAL.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In and before Judge Parker at an adjournment of special sessions, Mr. Fowler presiding, Nos. 296—M. E. Gillis, Admr., &c., plaintiff, v. New York, New Haven & Hartford Rd. Co.—Arguments consolidated for defendant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 29: Nos. 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 312, 314 and 315.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 227, F. C. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Bell Diamond Neck-lace, White Sulphur Supply Co. <Women's Wear. Bamse <Daily Trade Record. McCormick <Inter Mar Marine Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 381, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal. Trials, sentences: H. M. Hansen. Anton Olsen.

DISTRICT COURT—J. Hand, J.—In Room 343, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Parisc <Eclipse. Rido <Lloyd Brasiliere Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. of Mexico. W. Porto Rico Sugar Co <Toole. The Dr. Wal. Co. Joe Nelson. Nyman <Trow Penn Cement Co <Bear. Stern <Joseph. McClug <Ford. Lawyers Mtg Co <19. West 17th St. Co. Bernstein <Bernstein. Re Gershman. Gunther <Albro. Re Arthur Co. Michelman <Lomasow. Harding <Conlon. Jackson <N Y Rys. Mashhaditz <Park Row Re Kennedy. (East-chester Road.) Frazier <Star Co. Levy <Levy. Estate of Miner, Inc <Roman Baths Co. Phila Ship Co <Mangel. Doring <Sew. Peterson <Dingach. Hoye <Ellis. Bayard <Hurlburt. Brown <Penn RR. Hutton <Terrill. Smith <Ratcliff. Dusmukhe <Blake. Massell <Int R T Co. Benedict <Applet. US <Haviland. Home Ins Co <Franklin. Re Rice. Pearson (St'' Off Co. Power <Schaffer. Roberts <Criss.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 633, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.
Corrugated Fibre Co <Paper Making Machine Co. On trial. Discharges, at 2 P. M.
David Tobias. Jimmie's Restaurant, Nathan Mottheb, Frank T. Heard. Axelrood & Kleiman. John A Eilard. Frederick L Bulck. Louis Greenfield. Albert Korth. Louis N Fugnant. Josephine Dale Germain. Compositions:
DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 812, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Jorgenson <Atlantic Stevedoring Co. (On trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.
APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated matters.
Ackerman <Chase. Farmers Loan & Trust Co. NE Equit Ins Co. (Bernstein.) Western Tread Co <Beardsley. Brody <Brody. People of State of NY <Blasser. Van Marcus <Van Marcus. Goldberg <Siegel. Cuti <Longhia. Foy <Foy. Re Hot Salt Water Medical Baths. Tracy <Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co. Schneider <Feigenbaum. Randolph <Roope. Wallace <Stramella. Fuchs <Fuchs. Gaglard <Jackson. Lavy <Lavy & Tsi. Lincoln Trust <Salvin. Ford <Farmers Loan & Trust Co (2.) Provo <Co <Perigues. Schiff <105 Riverway Co. Sipp <Sipp. Central Union Stock Exchange Co <Hayden. Di Vittorio <Sprung. Equit Expt Co <Lucas Laboratories, Inc. Mack <Mack. Birnbaum <Chaimowitz. Bilsack <Schwitzer. Baker <Cram Bernstein Sales Co. Butler <same. Kappapont <N Y Rys. Stern <Joseph. McClug <Ford. Lawyers Mtg Co <19. West 17th St. Co. Bernstein <Bernstein. Re Gershman. Gunther <Albro. Re Arthur Co. Michelman <Lomasow. Harding <Conlon. Jackson <N Y Rys. Mashhaditz <Park Row Re Kennedy. (East-chester Road.) Frazier <Star Co. Levy <Levy. Estate of Miner, Inc <Roman Baths Co. Phila Ship Co <Mangel. Doring <Sew. Peterson <Dingach. Hoye <Ellis. Bayard <Hurlburt. Brown <Penn RR. Hutton <Terrill. Smith <Ratcliff. Dusmukhe <Blake. Massell <Int R T Co. Benedict <Applet. US <Haviland. Home Ins Co <Franklin. Re Rice. Pearson (St'' Off Co. Power <Schaffer. Roberts <Criss.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26466. —In Bankruptcy.—CHESTER L. VON SPIEGEL, Bankrupt.

Chester L. von Spiegel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 21, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 42 Rector Street, City of New York, on April 10, 1919, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy—No. 26,544.

Notice is given that MORRIS BOSS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26126. —In Bankruptcy.—AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS SALES CO., INC.,

American Manufacturers Sales Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 21, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on April 10, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 26,546. Notice is given that ALBERT R. WOYTHALER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 26,548. Notice is given that GEORGE SIROTA and LOUIS LIES, individually and as co-partners, under the style of GEORGE SIROTA & LIES, Bankrupts, have applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 7, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21601. Notice is given that ISIDOR SHAKEN and WILLIAM FEINBERG, individually and as copartners trading as Broadway Pants Company, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy—No. 26,545. Notice is given that EULA M. POTULICKA, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26461. Notice is given that CHARLES M. CLOSE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 26,547. Notice is given that HENRY W. WINTER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,543. Notice is given that JACOB SIEGEL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,541. Notice is given that HENRIETTA SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,542. Notice is given that MORRIS ROSENBERG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,540. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,539. Notice is given that JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,538. Notice is given that ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,537. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,536. Notice is given that JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,535. Notice is given that ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,534. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,533. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,532. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,531. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,530. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,529. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,528. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,527. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,526. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,525. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,524. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,523. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,522. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,521. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,520. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,519. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,518. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,517. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,516. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,515. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,514. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,513. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,512. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,511. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,510. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,509. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,508. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,507. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,506. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,505. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,504. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,503. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,502. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,501. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,500. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,499. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,498. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,497. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,496. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,495. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,494. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,493. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,492. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,491. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,490. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,489. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,488. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,487. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,486. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,485. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,484. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,483. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,482. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,481. Notice is given that ISAAC SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 28, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO

WONDERFUL BARGAIN, $5,000, EASY TERMS
AND $7,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SUITS THIS BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HOME.
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Nothing under $5,000.

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199x146 irregular, at 230th St., one Block West of Broadway and 231st St. Subway Station.
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Why Strap Hang?
WHY TRAVEL twice daily in crowded subways or tubes when a pleasant home and comfortable train, in TWENTY MINUTES brings you to a splendid out-of-doors ordinary COLONIAL RESIDENCE in the suburban section of Jersey City? House (built for present owner) is MODERN in every respect, has fourteen large, airy rooms and a beautiful square hall with stained glass windows.
SPECIAL FEATURES, such as Italian marble mantels, open fireplaces, large round piazza, special trim and artistic decorations, two bathrooms, &c., all to make an exceptional dwelling which is a HOME in every sense of the word.
Stands on plot 65x100 feet, facing wide asphalted avenue in RESTRICTED locality. Price to QUICK buyer, $20,000. Inspection by appointment.
Further particulars from
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168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

THE RENT you now pay and a small payment down secures title; total price only $7,750; corner plot, 120 ft. x 150 ft.; 9 big rooms, 2 baths; wide veranda, sleeping

balcony; in select settled neighborhood; near lakes, markets, country clubs, churches, schools; trees, flowers and shrubs; wonderful views; 750 ft. elevation; just a few minutes' walk to R. R. station; 45 minutes on train to N. Y. City; splendid commutation; in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section; easy terms. CURTIS & SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 587—Prospect.

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FIFTY MODERN HOMES
for year round living ready for occupancy now. $7,500 on easy terms buys a 9 room, house with 2 baths and 1-3 acre. $11,500 a 12 room house with 3 baths, garage and 1-3 acre. Many prices, sizes and designs. Easy commutation to N. Y. City by Lackawanna R. R. A little cash and your rent buys it. Elevation. A little cash and your rent buys it.
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SUITABLE TERMS ARRANGED.
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Exceptionally fine location; high ground, splendid view; corner plot, 100x218; house of 13 rooms, two baths, shower, &c.; two blocks from subway station; owner leaving city and will sell at very low figure; land alone worth more than price asked. Walter L. Johnson, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

GEM HOME, $7,000.
10 rooms & 2 baths, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electric light, dining room on parlor floor; good block, Bedford Section; 25 minutes to Park Row.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY
600 Nostrand Ave., adj. cor. Gates Ave., Main

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BARGAINS
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Beautiful stucco home, 10 large rooms, 2 tiled baths, sun parlor; right up-to-date improvements; 2 fireplaces; plot 125x150; 2-car garage; high, choice location. Sell $16,500—Rent $150 per month.
VERY attractive home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, gas, electricity; plot 75x150; garage. Price $16,500—Rent $1,500 per year. 1½% may remain on mortgage.
These places are convenient to Sound, Golf and Athletic Clubs and Stations.
N. E. Vail & Co., Inc., Tel. 1884.
In Nat'l Bk Bldg.—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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BEAUTIFUL ESTATE SITE
240 ACRES Not far from L. I. Sound.
and located between
Mamaroneck and White Plains
40 minutes from New York.
Rolling land, views, woods, meadow, streams. No other tracts to compare with this in accessibility and natural advantages.
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
Owner, Room 905, 50 E. 42d St., N. Y.

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Westchester County and Connecticut.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6445.

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A Home: In Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Edwin W. Fiske Realty Co.,
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JAMAICA HOUSE FOR SALE
Eight rooms, tile bath, electric light, gas, hardwood floors, good heater; north Long Island Railroad; convenient to new station; one trolley to 59th St., Manhattan and Jamaica Av. elevated; room for garage and poultry; small cash payment; reasonable terms. J. G. Adline, owners, Fulton St., Jamaica, or your own broker.

FOR SALE
AT JAMAICA, N. Y.
Two modern houses, 9 rooms, all improvements; plots 40x100; easy terms; near trolley and new depot. Write P. O. Box 140, Jamaica, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale or Rent—East Orange, N. J., attractive house, 13 rooms, 2 baths; high elevation; large grounds; suitable for high-class boarding house or sanitarium. S 975 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Manhattan.
Small private home for sale, 57th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Call 12 to 1 or 5 to 6. Apartment, 1,418 carriage.
Brooklyn.
A handy and cheap one-family brick semi-detached private dwelling; 7 rooms, electric light, gas, steam heat, parquet floors; instantaneous hot water and all modern improvements; some with garages; $5,150 to $5,800. Call Sunday between 2 and 5, or week days, at 37 63d St., near Chester; 2d st. 2 blocks from "L" and L. I. R. R. Stations, 2 trolley roads. Call week days at D. Sholkin, 57 Nassau St., Room 215, between 12 and 1 only, or telephone 2500 East New York.
TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE.
2-story and basement; separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 94th St., near 5th Av.; close to trolley and subway station.
PRICE $7,850.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 2D AV., BROOKLYN.
Very cheap. 2-story, 2-family brick dwelling, 11 rooms; 2 sets of improvements; street paved; price $4,500, easy terms. East New York section; near new Interboro R. T. and trolley. Call D. Sholkin, 57 Nassau St., Manhattan, Room 215 but week days bet. 1 and 2 only, or phone 2500 E. N. Y.
TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE
ROOM FOR GARAGE
45 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; separate porches and entrances; lot 40x100. Price $6,250.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 2D AV., BROOKLYN.
Sheepshead Bay.—A bargain, dwelling, 11 rooms, all improvements, plot 40x137; ready for occupancy; near station, 5c. Apply F. G. Walthers, Shore Road.

Long Island.
At Richmond Hill.—Two-story bungalow, 10 rooms, steam heat, electric light; set, 2 big fireplaces; plot 50x110, with frontage on 3 streets; 5 minutes from Richmond Hill and Kew stations; an artistic home, but just a house and lot; worth $15,000; will consider offers. 114 Cherry, 114 Bee, Smith St., N. Y. C., or Joel Fowler, Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, L. I. Phone Richmond Hill 44.
Broadway, Flushing.—Owner moving to South America will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house; bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $2,000; cash required $1,500. Box 47, Flushing, L. I. Phone Richmond Hill 44.
Twelve-room Colonial cottage at Cedarhurst, L. I., all modern improvements, furnished; large grounds, shade trees and beautiful shrubbery; $1,000. Phone Colt, Greeley 2307.
Kew Gardens house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; an beautiful corner plot, price $27,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.
Four-room bungalow; garage, garden; $50 to 180; improvements; boating, bathing, fishing; 40 minutes; easy terms. Kerr, 141 West 34th.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Fort Washington, L. I.

Westchester County.
Scarsdale.—Stucco, hollow tile house, garage; ¾ acre; all improvements; 320 feet above sea level; Edgemont Park; ten minutes from station; sell $16,000; or rent furnished $1,100 four months, $3,400 a year. Owner can be seen Saturdays or Sundays. Heathcote Inn. Howard Failing.
Scarsdale.—7 rooms; lot 50x110; large artistic attic; station 5 minutes, New York 32 minutes; easy terms. R 730 Times Downtown.
Scarsdale.—13-room modern house, about ½ acre, near station. Box 836, 352 Columbus Av.
Architect's 7-room Colonial, $7,900—$1,400 cash; lease $1,000 yearly. W 218 Times.

New Jersey.
Madison.—Lackawanna Railroad; 400 ft. elevation; 6,000 population; best commuting residential town; ideal community; large corner plot with fruit, garden, garage; excellent new modern house, built for owner's own use; beautiful living room, fireplace, dining room, den, 4 bedrooms, dressing room with lavatory, tiled bathroom, and maids' bath; 2 porches; $7,500, should be $9,500. Allabough & Son, 63 Main St., Orange 6650 Hanover.
HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.—Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
A. S. WALSTRUM-GODDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 250.
South Orange, N. J.—Owner will sell his home; fine residential section, 9-room modern house, living room 14x29, with three exposures, steam heat, large porches, fine shade and fruit trees, roses; six minutes' walk Lackawanna Station, five minutes to golf and tennis club; fine mountain view; pure artesian water; good public and private schools; $10,500. Telephone owner, 2366 John.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME
on a river bank, 19 miles out, with every convenience, 3 acres, garage, cottage, big shade trees, and much fruit is offered for $12,500 by owner; of late owned a lovely home. Telephone 2566 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.
Beautiful 10-room house, bath, garage, steam heat, hardwood floors, electric light, city water; at Ramsey, 48 minutes on express from Jersey City; 5 minutes' walk to school; commuting distance, 10 minutes to station; $800 down, balance like rent. Rose, 7 West 45th St., Tel. Bryant 5728.
For Sale.—Big, new, beautiful, 9-room stone and frame country home, Bergen Co., 17 miles from City Hall, N. Y.; fine city trolley to Paterson, N. J.; every improvement, parquet floors; 1½ acres, near trolley and R. R.; worth $12,000; price $9,000; terms. John Karl, 156 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Maplewood.—Extra well-built new houses, 8 to 9 rooms, very attractive, large grounds, near station; $7,500 to $10,000. Inquire Place, 828 Broad St., Newark, or 613 Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.
Fourteen-room house, with 110-acre farm complete; one hour from Manhattan; excellent train service; for sale or will rent at $65 with purchase option. W. N. Wilkin, Columbia University, Manhattan.
Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; must appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful modern home; 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; every city convenience; large grounds. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.
Bargain.—House, 5 rooms; two-story garage; 5 lots; Heights section; fruit trees, shrubs; 30 minutes Newtown; $6,250; mortgage. 9 Grand Av., Arlington, N. J.

New York State.
For Sale.—Modern 8-room bungalow, 3 acres land; in growing community; ¼ mile from depot; good train service. W. L. Polhemus, Nyack, N. Y.
House.—Greatwood, N. Y., on Harlem Railroad; five minutes from station; shade trees, sewer, gas, and electricity. Apply H. A. Vogt, Druggist, White Plains, N. Y.

Connecticut.
WATER FRONT—SALE OR RENT.
Strictly modern house, on Sound, hour out; 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; fully furnished; $15,000; exceptional bargain terms; private beach. S. J. Walsh, 25 West 42d St.

Pennsylvania.
For Rent.—On Market St., Philadelphia, centrally located, very desirable five-story brick building with modern improvements, including elevator, steam heating plant, gas, and electricity; especially adaptable for department store, retail or wholesale business; possession July 1. Apply The Penna. Co., &c., 517 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

House Wanted.
House of apartment wanted in Elmhurst or Flushing, with 4 or 5 rooms, modern conveniences; rent not to exceed $40 a month. N 122 Times.
Unfurnished house, six-seven rooms, all improvements; lease for summer or year; commuting distance New York. U. S., 140 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET
126 Riverside Drive, at 84th Street
10 rooms, 4 baths, $2,400 from June 1st.
11 rooms, 3 baths, $3,600 from May 1st.
406 West End Ave., at 80th St.
7 rooms 2 baths, $2,200 to October 1st, $2,400 for an extension of lease.
151 Central Park West, cor. 76th St.
6 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 from May 1st to Oct. 1st. $4,000 for an extension of lease.
190 Riverside Drive at 84th St.
8 rooms, 2 baths, $2,000 from June 1st.
780 West End Ave., corner 99th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, $2,100 from May 1st.
285 West 86th St., corner Broadway
6 rooms, 2 baths, $2,100, possession at once.
630 West 141st St., corner Riverside Drive
6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500 from May 1st.
166 West 72nd Street
5 rooms, 2 baths, $2,100 from June 1st.
970 Convent Ave., corner 161st St.
7 rooms and bath, $1,200 from May 1st.
163 West 54th Street, corner 7th Ave.
5 rooms and bath, $1,500, possession at once; $1,600 after October 1st.
995 West 72nd Street
6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800, possession April 15th, sublet to October, 1919.
Also several apartments not listed here consisting of 6 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; to 11 rooms and 4 baths, $2,000 to $4,500, which may be seen by appointment.
SLAWSON & HOBBS
142 West 72d Street.

Do You Want a 42nd St. Office?
A few small and medium sized offices will be available after May 1, 1919, in the
Vanderbilt Avenue Building
on 42nd St., adjacent to Grand Central Terminal—connected at base level with all subways and trains.
In the heart of New York
J. Clarence Davies
51 East 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 2287

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

395-7-9 BROADWAY
Southwest Corner Walker St.
ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR
ABOUT 6000 SQ. FT.
Desirable Seventh Floor Space
Other Offices $360 and $1600
LIGHT—6 ELEVATORS—HEAT
Superintendent on Premises.
JOHN J. HALLERON,
252 WEST 136TH STREET.
1998 Phone Audubon 1008

80 IRVING PLACE
Southeast Corner 16th St.
Most Accessible Location in N. Y.
Close to Subway and L Stations at 14th and 18th St. and all surface cars.
1ST LOFT 80x103
In 12-story fireproof Mercantile Building, containing four electric elevators, automatic sprinklers, and every modern improvement. Unexcelled light.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
SOL. STERN, 31 E. 27th ST.

LIGHT OFFICES
AND SAMPLE ROOMS
at 11 and 13 Waverley Place
Corner Mercer St., short block from Broadway.
MODERATE RENT. APPLY ON PREMISES or F. T. Newbery, 156 Broadway.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

PRINTERS, ATTENTION!
About 1500 square feet space wanted in Midtown section by LINOTYPER having complete and up-to-date equipment.
BRETT & GOODE CO.
582 5th Ave. Tel. Bryant 695.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Eight-room Dutch Colonial cottage, strictly modern, furnished, for months June to October; rent $600. S 776 Times Downtown.

Long Island.
Short distance; furnished house on the sea on Long Island; eight rooms, two baths; electric lighted; screened porch; June to October 1919. S 775 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.
Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room, cottage; season 1919. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

Connecticut.
Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.—Near trolley, beach, stable; cottage, nine rooms, two baths; all conveniences; garage; large shaded acreage of rocky "Gardens." W 171 Times.

REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
For sale, S. W. corner Madison Av. and 131st St., New York, four-story Philadelphia brick, with brownstone trimmings, two stories and three flats above; each contains seven rooms and bath each; well rented and in good order; owner leaving State compels sale; price $15,000; cost $20,000; any reasonable amount may remain. Apply to J. Mellen, 218 Market St., Newark, N. J.
All cash, over first mortgages, for bargains; immediate answers. Edward Browning, Principal, 130 West 46th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
Choice building plot in Bay Ridge, corner, overlooking Narrows; subway two blocks; private; rapidly advancing; buy now; selling $6,000; small offer. Address Owner, 280 30th St., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.
92 Townsend Av., Clifton, Stapleton P. O., N. Y.—House and plot, 220 frontage by 100 deep; basement, laundry, furnace, coal bins, storage rooms, closets, toilet, &c.; 1st floor, three rooms and kitchen, toilet, &c.; 2d floor, three rooms and bath, &c.; 3d floor, three rooms and bath; ample closets, electric lighting, hot water heating, gas range, hardwood floors, shades on windows; stable and property can be made into garage; good garden with some fruit trees; yearly rent $1,320 per year; examination by permit from owner. B. N. Bridgman, care Staten Island Savings Bank, Stapleton, N. Y. Tompkinsville 900.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
For sale, New Rochelle, N. Y., at 226 Pelham Road, corner Drake Av.; country house and garage, 164x215 ft., more or less; house 12 rooms, 2 baths; 2 toilets, Butler's pantry; 1½ L. Hot plumbing and hot water heating system; all modern improvements, gas, electricity, servant open fireplaces (4 or 5); electric bell connections in every room; newly decorated, standing French shower bath, receptacle, large closets and triple mirrored washstands in every bedroom; enameled cellars and walks, magnificent, private bedding, vegetable garden, chicken houses and runs; glass inclosed sun parlor.
Change of business requires owner's residence in Newark, N. J.; garage for 2 or 3 machines; box, standing stall; room for man; price $30,000; any amount can remain on mortgage at 6% if purchaser; seen at any time. J. Mellen, 218 Market St., Newark, N. J.
For sale, at White Plains, practically new 8-room house; bath, electric lights, steam heat; plot 60x100; will sacrifice for $6,800. I. & G. Wright, Depot Place.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
Little Farm, 6 acres, situated main passenger railroad, 34 miles to Rockville Centre depot; splendid bulld; 7-room house, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, and sleeping porch; copper screens for porch and windows; all improvements, including hot water heat and electric lights; barn, chicken houses, 100 peach trees, other fruits; $11,000. Haydn & Pruden, Rockville Centre, L. I.
Great Neck, L. I.—To close an estate, possession April 1, splendidly built cottage, 6 rooms, bath, set tubs, electricity, water, garage, beautiful grounds; 50x300; price $6,500; mortgage. G. M. Douglass, Room 2402, 120 Broadway.
Port Washington Estates, on Manhasset Bay. Plot 100x185, with all improvements; fine old trees; price $2,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.
Must be sold, 123 Hempstead lots, on Fulton St., to best offers; builders' opportunity. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.
SAGE FOUNDATION.
2¼ lots; specimens. D. S. Walker, 149 Broadway.
For sale, 15 choice lots in Jamaica Hillcrest section, Jamaica, L. I.; $15,000 for the group. Address Box 1416, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
Excellent corner store, for shoe or dry goods; surrounding population 6,000; no competition; long lease or purchase; good investment for owner or building. Mr. Raphael Capone, 606 Highspoint Av., near Summit car, West Hoboken, N. J.
Hudson County, New Jersey, real estate investments. J. Klumpp & Son, 404 Hackensack Plank Road. Phone
Hotel, 10 rooms, 10 baths, class family house; suitable for; for sale or to let; all-year business. R. C., 415 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.
For rent or sale, my house and farm in the Catskill Mountains. House has nine rooms and bath, hot and cold water; about sixteen acres of land in cultivation, besides fruits and flowers; situated next to a country club; good route for motoring; attractive combination for summer vacation and farming. Apply to F. A. Deane, Palisville, Greene County, N. Y.
FOR RENT OR SALE.—Boatyard on Hudson River, fully equipped; operated last season; excellent clay and sand; present capacity eleven million; can be increased. X 874 Times Annex.
HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.
25 acres; fine 19-room house, beautiful grounds, river view, greenhouse; all fruits. Apply Thomas Barrow, 27 Clark St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.
Fine residence, spacious grounds, garage, chicken houses, fruit and garden, 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard, porches, conservatory, driveways; 30 minutes from 34th St.; photos. J. H. H. Van Hoyen, 42 East 9th St., N. Y.
DRAINAGE PROBLEMS.
Defective systems are a menace to health; let us install our system.
Hygienic Engineering Co., 10 East 43d St.

Real Estate Wanted.
Will buy private dwelling on west side if price is right. B. W., 304 Times Harlem.

FARMS.
New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
Well-kept 110-acre farm and 14-room house, 40 miles from Manhattan, in Jersey hills; soil and location excellent; half timber, half tillable; trout brook; fine views; city conveniences; 1½ story barn; will rent with purchase option to approved parties; shown any time. B 286 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
FOR RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, CONSISTING OF BASEMENT, STORE, AND THREE LOFTS, APPROXIMATELY 22,000 SQUARE FEET; 100% SPRINKLERED; BETWEEN UNION SQUARE AND MADISON SQUARE; BROADWAY FRONTAGE; SIDE STREET SHIPPING FACILITIES; ELEVATOR; EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE LOCATION; POSSESSION MAY 1 OR EARLIER IF REQUIRED. C 84 TIMES.
Will build 2 or 3-story commercial garage, with runways, in excellent downtown west side business section; 21 year lease; gross rent $6,000 per annum; owner's part of security; your chance to get in right. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.
OFFICES FOR RENT.—7,500 SQUARE FEET IN GOOD BUILDING ON 42D ST.; RENT, $12,000; SERVICE INCLUDED; PRINCIPALS ONLY. QUICK ACTION. CO-OPERATIVE, QUISHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.
Office space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange showrooms; excellent thoroughfare, fine location for sales or show room for manufacturers' representatives; space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Prince Sts.

FACTORY LOFTS—RENT.
Modern fireproof building, 17,500 feet on floors; elevator service; good light; near railroads. X 875 Times Annex.
Store and two lofts, 458 State St., from May 1. 113 feet deep and 19 feet wide, rear entrance. Schenectady, N. Y.; best business section. Inquire Frank O'Brien, 460 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.
Light office, about 300 square feet, to sublet in Broad street section to responsible party; rent $30 monthly and lease. C 698 Times Downtown.

500 FIFTH AV. AT 42D ST.,
1,000-FOOT SQUARE FLOOR.
F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO.
TEL. CORTLANDT 7078. 149 B'WAY.

Lofts to rent, 15,000 square feet; electric power, steam heat, sprinkler; only those requiring entire 15,000 square feet need apply. Sloane & Molloy, 316 East 58th St.
Light, desirable office for rent. Room 504, American Circle Bldg., 1 Broadway.
Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Quasp, 280 Broadway, suite 807.
Desk room, Reserve Room 16, between 12-2 P. M., 120 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.
APARTMENT finding Specialties—For Spring and Summer, popular opportunities. Consult with Mr. Columbus Specialist.
ATTRACTIVE five-room apartment, newly furnished; rent $150 per month; references required. Phone Audubon 9320, Apartment 1 A.
A DESIRABLE well-furnished four-room apartment to Oct. 1. Washington Heights, $75 monthly; references. Telephone Audubon 8015, Apartment 5E, before 10 A. M.
BEAUTIFULLY furnished five rooms apartment on seventh floor, complete in every detail, will exhibit Oct. 1, longer lease if desired; rent $150 per month. Telephone Cathedral 8353.
BEAUTIFUL corner apartment, never before rented, offered at sacrifice. Gentleman preferred. 561 5th Av.
BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-room apartment for rent near 5th Av., $650 month to Oct. 1. Telephone Circle 8734.
BROADWAY, (86th.)—Artistically appointed bachelor 2 rooms, bath; $122. Telephone Schuyler 9181.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 85, corner 86th. (Apt. 1.)—Facing Park, seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; May 1 to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 4723.
CHICK FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1071.
CLARENDON Av., 21, (Broadway, 116.)—Small apartment, bath; fully furnished April 1-Oct. 1; reference. Apt. 5a.
CLAREMONT AV., 51, (Broadway, 116.)—Small apartment, bath; fully furnished April 1-Oct. 1; reference required. Apt. 5a.
CLOSE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1071.
CLOSE-IN, large, handsomely furnished apartment; twin beds; adjoining bath; electricity. Bernet.
71ST, 27 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; private baths; electricity; $315. Bell.
71ST, 213 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, beautifully furnished, homelike surroundings; references.
71ST, 305 WEST.—Suite with private bath; elegant home; gentlemen only.
72D, 110 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING.
73D, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; April 1; private family.
73D, 202 WEST.—Large room, near bath; suitable for two; references.
74TH, 303 WEST.—Large double room, also single, overlooking Riverside Mansion; continuous hot water; absolutely first class.
77TH, 227 WEST, (at Drive.)—Exceptionally furnished room; single, en suite; electricity; select.
79TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable first floor room, with private bath.
79TH, 138 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity; small room; hot water.
79TH, 113 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large rooms, continuous hot water; $10-$12.
79TH, 174 WEST.—Parlor; running water; electricity; $10.
77TH ST., 123 WEST.—Two large, light rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; electricity; $25 per week. Snyder.
79TH, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally large, handsomely furnished room; electricity; quiet. refined house.
79TH, 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large rooms, electricity; refined surroundings; business people preferred.
79TH, 142 WEST.—Large front parlor, 21; five bedrooms, running water; $16 weekly.
87TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite, $12, with private family in apartment. Rivera.
81ST, 39 WEST.—Overlooking park, elegant, large room, alcove, private bath; four windows on porch; maid service; modern house.
81ST, 138 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished room; private house; all conveniences.
81ST, 41 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; REASONABLE.
81ST, 342 WEST.—Large attractive room; twin beds; adjoining bath; electricity. Bernet.
71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; private baths; electricity; $315. Bell.
71ST, 213 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, beautifully furnished, homelike surroundings; references.
71ST, 305 WEST.—Suite with private bath; elegant home; gentlemen only.
77TH

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Capable, thorough knowledge opening, closing books. Cowan, 1,746 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 25, experienced C. P. A. office, desires certified contention. W 150 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, general, 11 years' experience; seeks position with growing firm. R 686 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, utilities certified connection; now available. Martinez, 310 East 179th.

ACCOUNTANT, young senior, thoroughly experienced, desires position. Box 5, 1,545 1st Av.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, audits, tax returns. Cooper, 1 Broadway. Bowling Green 3858.

ADVERTISING.—Discharged soldier, 24, copy writer, desires advertising department or agency connection; experienced; moderate start; capable stenographer. C 84 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive; marine shipping or export; college graduate, 24 years old; Christian; experienced shipbuilding, ship brokerage, office management; knowledge of Spanish and typewriting; active work with future. C 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, office manager; (26); married; trial balance, double entry; controlling accounts; financial statement; unquestionable reference. A 962 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; full charge; graduate Pace Institute of Accounts; trial balance and financial statements; can operate typewriter and typist; good executive. O 78 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, high school graduate, experienced, capable double entry books, controlling accounts; typewriting; salary $20 start. Harvey Hack, 246 East 12th. Phone Rhinelander 3227.

BOOKKEEPER, ($0.) 5 years' experience; university training in accounting; thorough knowledge principles of accounting; excellent references. N 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, married; eleven years' experience; full control; former employer liquidating; bonded; $25. Box 607, 1,035 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or assistant, 23, capable, accurate, industrious, desires position; advancement; furnish bond; references. McDonough, 1,688 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, 30, married, Christian; ten years' experience; controlling accounts, credits, collections; references. C 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, part time; books written; broad experience; reasonable; temporarily, permanently. R 686 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good penman; can typewrite; four years' experience; full charge. A 980 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT; EXPERT; EXPERIENCED. A 396 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience in double entry; best references; $22. C 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, correspondent, credits, executive ability, entire charge; $30. A 966 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, age 21, four years' experience; best references. K 631 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; eight years' experience; has three years' written reference from last employer; does minor repairs. Schwalt, 223 East 78th.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' experience on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10270.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 10 years' experience; honorable discharge U. S. Army; actual driving experience at front; best references; private preferred. Write Joseph Gallo, 163 E. 116th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady leaving town, desires position for her chauffeur until Sept. 1; good mechanic; reliable. Telephone Plaza 7287, mornings, 10-12, except Sunday.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, married, honorable discharge U. S. Army, 7 years' experience; drive any car; $25 per week. Thomas, 123 W. 135th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, 10 years' experience, desires position, sober, honest; wages $30; references. Chauffeur, 1,124 St. Nicholas Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, long experience, desires private position; 10 years in one position; C 13 references. C 13 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; 8 years' experience; best references. N 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, seven years with former employer, married. Telephone 2124 Decatur. Peaty.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 29, married; 10 years' experience; any car; position city or country, with private family. C 97 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 16 years' experience; expert Pierce driver. Schelbin, 528 E. 86th.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, married, 12 years' experience; best references. Rhinelander 2705, Otto.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no children, age 44; best reference; Irish. A 360 Times.

CLERK.—Order, shipping, and entry clerk, correspondent, stenographer, desires position; $20. B 709 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 6 (23,) willing and ambitious, desires position; advancement; references. C 46 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, expert stenographer, college training, wishes to go to South America or Cuba for export house. K 618 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT AND PAY ROLL, age 27 years, married, desires position reliable firm; A-1 references. B 868 Times Annex.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MAN, 31, intelligent, alert, master of detail; also a competent office manager and accountant; highest credentials; salary within reason. Mr. Forbes, 50 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN-DESIGNER, automatic machinery, tools; eight years' shop experience; technical graduate; highest references. Sorkin, 966 Tinton Av., Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER, mechanical, civil, industrial plants, machine designing, piping, conveyors. A 980 Times Harlem.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER and safety engineer, six years' experience, open for engagement. 813 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, Cornell graduate, discharged First Lieutenant, wants position in design or construction; will go anywhere. Y 282 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Structural steel and reinforced concrete; 10 years' experience, varied; graduate C. E., Columbia, '09. R 701 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER. — Technical; 15 years' machine designing, reinforced concrete, engineering. R 711 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; power plant, piping, foundations, &c.; 10 years' experience. K 1233 Times, Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical engineer; 5 years' shop, 9 years' designing experience on automatic machinery and apparatus. N 89 Times.

ENGLISHMAN seeks appointment as courier, secretary, companion, or head chauffeur; world traveled; expert mechanic; good horseman; public school; army, wounded; references touch for capabilities. Y 216 Times Annex.

FACTORY MANAGER, experienced food manufacturing, desires connection, expert scientific food preparation; improve formulas and processes, introduce new products; salary moderate. A 961 Times Harlem.

EXPORT SWITZERLAND.

Young man with a good business experience, traveled throughout Switzerland and other parts of the Continent, also England, desires connection. R 729 Times Downtown.

HEAD OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

Young man, former executive of successful motor transportation corporation, desires favorable connection; capable of taking charge of shipping-receiving department; references, bonds. G 608 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Successful, Western man, thoroughly familiar with land, mortgages and farm loans, desires connection; no objection to trips West, with New York headquarters; very familiar with Kansas City and parts of Texas, where he has extensive land interests; will accept moderate salary and commission; seeks employment—not a job. B 257 Times.

MAN, TECHNICALLY TRAINED, (35,) DRAFTING, ESTIMATING, SELLING AND EXECUTIVE EXPERIENCE, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION WITH GROWING CONCERN; LOCATION IMMATERIAL. C 98 TIMES.

MAN, aged 45, with artificial leg, desires bench work or seated work; held one position nineteen years; excellent references. Phone Columbus 8770.

MANAGEMENT ENGINEER,

earning about $20,000 a year, will accept executive position at $12,000 a year, if it affords opportunity to rise as ability is demonstrated; desires to avoid living conditions involved in position of vice president in charge of Organization and Methods for one of the largest units of the war organization; started as Chief of a Section; was twice promoted, and ended on the staff of the Director for the entire unit. C 77 Times.

MANAGER, steward, twenty years with concerns, ready to show energy, ability, and wide experience restaurant branch. N 66 Times.

MANAGER, correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman; man fit, executive ability, solicits position. S 512 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER. — Man of ability and education desires position as office manager. W 167 Times.

PLANNER AND SYSTEMATIZER, recently connected with large shipbuilding concern; specialty scientific management. B 644 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Seven years' experience; three years' sugar trade; manager sales-advertising dept.; open for connection with reliable growing concern; agent or peddling proposition not considered. W 220 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN,

young man, aged 27, wishes to connect with established concern as sales representative or executive; has been in business for himself for the past 5 years. W 216 Times.

SALESMAN, educated, good appearance, intelligent, persistent worker; willing to learn every phase; can sell staple line; can manage "Garda"; excellent references. 2 255 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

Young man, (26,) former Lieutenant, seeks connection with future; proved selling ability; possessing enthusiasm and perseverance. A 386 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE, at present employed, desires to connect with firm permanently located in N. Y. City; several years' experience; best references. S 753 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (26.)

Inside or outside; hardware, mill, and auto supply experience; married; best reference. R 733 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, machinist, American, 37, wants to get into the selling game; over 16 years' experience as foreman. Foreman, 731 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Young man, married; experienced trunks and leather goods; best appearance; intelligent. A-1 reference. C 94 Times.

SALESMAN, $1, energetic, desires connection mercantile concern; references. C 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Will leave for the Scandinavian countries April 15; what have you to offer? B 709 Times Annex.

SALESMEN highest qualifications and references, own office, want to represent A1 house in Greater New York. W 183 Times.

SALES ASSISTANT.

College graduate, (23,) desires position with progressive concern. W 211 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 6 years' experience, desires position; best references furnished. R 722 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, clerical; long experience purchasing department, orders, invoices; high school education, knowledge bookkeeping; permanent; $22-$25. A 962 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT; thoroughly experienced, efficient; hustler; Christian; $25-$28. C 517 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced office, selling; discharged navy; $30; married. Banta, 1,010 Tinton Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, correspondent; 5 years' experience; excellent references; salary $30. R 692 Times Downtown.

STOCKKEEPER.—Six years' experience systematizing stock and production in electric manufacturing; ability to take full charge. A 540 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Thoroughly experienced in all departments export & domestic shipments; first-class executive; at present employed by large concern engaged in war work; if not in market for high-grade man do not reply. W 186 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, now connected manufacturing concern, desires change; twelve years' experience, rates, classifications, claims, routing, &c.; capable securing rates equal to competitors; interview; references; salary $35. B 294 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC.—Young man, 22, thorough experience in routing, tracing, and claims; able correspondent, desires new connection. R 720 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, 9 years' domestic, export experience, desires position. O 516 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Experienced tutor available; college entrance; highest references. W 226 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) SCANDINAVIAN, WELL EDUCATED, CONSCIENTIOUS, RELIABLE, LANGUAGES DANISH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, FAMILIAR WITH DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, SILKS, MACHINERY, DESIRES POSITION WITH EXPORT OR IMPORTING HOUSE; WILL SACRIFICE SALARY TO FUTURE. R 696 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 24; honorable discharge Sergeant; 16 months in U. S. A. as an interpreter; speaks good Russian, German, Polish, and Slavish; wishes position in which he could have a use of these languages. W 227 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) manly appearance, college student, two years' clerical experience, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, adding machine operator, employed, desires change; salary no object where advancement is assured. R 725 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) business college graduate, one year bank experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, energetic and hustling, desires position with bank or mercantile house; can furnish excellent references. S 777 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) wishes clerical position; 10 years' experience in general clerical work; bookkeeping; honorably discharged soldier, 1½ years' service. A. P., 237 East 72d St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, recently honorably discharged, ambitious, efficient, experienced in cane industry, salesman, knowledge of accounting, excellent references, seeks genuine opportunity. S 734 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, college training, speaking both English and Spanish fluently, wishes position where these two elements can be used; consistent worker. O 519 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, two years' credit experience, wishes inside position with manufacturing concern offering a chance to sell in future; references. R 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive young man desires connection with established house; staple line, city, road; previous experience; references. C 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with some reliable firm, good typist; former railway mail clerk; best references. Vita D. Mores, 861 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN wishes position, anything where ability will bring advancement, future and consideration. Benjamin Sternin, 18 East 107th St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, college education, naval release, desires position with reliable concern to learn the business. O 523 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, army discharged, with business experience, wishes to connect with reliable concern. S 756 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, 18, honorable discharge, seeks position. K 623 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18); wishes position as clerk; has two years' office experience. John Clark, 141 Essex St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires evening position; 3 years' clerical experience, assistant cashier and bookkeeper. K 618 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position at anything; preferable position house; excellent references. K 628 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position as assistant to small factory manager. K 630 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as cost clerk or office assistant. O'Connor, 973 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires connection with reliable firm; credentials. N 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wishes permanent position; good at anything. C 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position in office; good penman; advancement. W 225 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT with experience for an insane institution; pay $40 per month. Call 146 East 29th St., New York, today at 3 P. M.

BABY'S NURSE, to live at nursery. Call Friday from 1-4. See Mrs. E. L. Roberts, Haven Day Nursery, 448 West 24th.

BEST & CO.
require

SALESWOMEN

Steady positions, excellent salaries with commissions.

WOMEN'S COATS,
MILLINERY,
SHOES,
GLOVES,
SHIRT WAISTS,
NEGLIGEES,
INFANTS' WEAR AND CAPS,
Also
MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 9:30 to 10:30 A. M. Also 12 to 1 P. M.

BEST & CO.
require

STOCK GIRLS
AND
JUNIORS.

Good wages and a course of training is develop them for advancement.

Parents invited to call with daughters.

Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 9:30 to 10 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady with thorough knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping and can operate typewriter; knowledge of electric light accounts preferable, but not essential; in reply give references and state salary desired. L. O., Box 46, Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced; capable of taking full charge; good salary to competent person. Ebinger Baking Co., 46 Snyder Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by professional man, thoroughly competent bookkeeper for one or two days a week; best of references required. W 208 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge of controlling accounts necessary; salary $18 to start. Emanuel Marcus, 209 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, experienced man, aged 30, with good education; salary $30. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 695 Times Downtown.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER, stock broker; permanent position; salary $25. Address, in own handwriting, Box 1,000, Times Annex.

CASHIER in moving picture theatre; bring reference. Rose Theatre, 225 East 86th.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wages $4 a week and room out; hours 8 a. m. Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3d St.

CHINA PAINTERS.

Several young ladies with brush experience; comfortable employment; high class surroundings. Apply Tuesday, 10 to 12 A. M.

CLERICAL.

Young women over 18 years of age for commercial clerical positions; experienced or beginners; fine opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
98 Morton St., corner Washington St.

CLERKS, 16 to 30 years of age, in a large office; experience unnecessary; some high-school training desirable, but not essential; salary $10 per week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; write stating age, education, and experience, if any. R 448 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—WE OFFER AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO A BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL JUST STARTING WORK FROM GRAMMAR SCHOOL; OUR REQUIREMENTS ARE BRAINS, STAMINA, AND A DESIRE TO LEARN QUICKLY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY TO THE McCLURE BOOK CO., 70 8TH AV., 9TH FLOOR.

CLERK.—One who can operate typewriter; bright beginner preferred; state age, education, religion, and salary. B 324 Times.

CLERK.—Typist, quick figurer, accurate, tactful, with initiative; used to phone; $18; good opportunity. McCall, 236 West 37th.

CLERK.—Christian firm wants clerk, quick and accurate with figures; state age and experience; $15. N 124 Times.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS in family of four adults and two children. Telephone Scarsdale 36, or write Box 576, Scarsdale, N. Y.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT.—State age and experience, if any; also salary expected. B 859 Times.

DESIGNER ON CHILDREN'S COATS, SIZES 1 TO 10 YEARS; WE CAN GUARANTEE STEADY POSITION AND SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS TO PARTY WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS; APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HANAUER & ARNSTEIN, INC., 136 MADISON AV.

DESIGNER wanted on dresses. Call, 26 West 15th St., 9th floor.

DRAPERS
AND
FINISHERS
ON
WOMEN'S DRESSES,

GOOD SALARY AND STEADY POSITIONS. APPLY TO

MISS LESLIE,
417 5TH AV.,
ROOM 1100.

DRESSMAKER.—COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN TO MAKE ALTERATIONS ON DRESSES. MME. ESTELLE, 277 5TH AV.

EXAMINER ON SILK PIECE GOODS; EXPERIENCED ONLY. DOROTHY WAIST CO., 38 WEST 26TH ST.

FILE CLERK.—Competent, experienced file clerk wanted in long-established law office; state experience, salary expected. K 611 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Experience in filing absolutely necessary; salary $14; call before 10 A. M. Broadway Bargain House, 674 B'way.

FORELADY,

experienced in candy packing; fine opening for ambitious young woman; good pay, rapid advancement; write or apply personally. SCHRAFFTS, 60 WEST 23D.

FOLDERS.

Experienced tissue paper pattern folders; steady employment; highest rate pay; special inducements. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 38th, 6th floor; Mr. Graffe.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small house, no washing; 2 adults, 1 child; high wages to responsible woman. Mrs. Robert Allen, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. Telephone Kingsbridge 133.

GIRLS AND WOMEN.

NOW OPEN.

LIBERAL POSITIONS

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

IN A HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS.

HOURS

from 8 to 5:30, including 40 minutes for lunch; Saturday, from 8 to 12 noon the year through.

LIBERAL WAGES AND

SHARE IN THE PROFITS.

WORKING CONDITIONS

MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT.

We are the largest manufacturers of

SILK GLOVES,

SILK UNDERWEAR,

AND SILK HOSIERY.

To all who will come to work at once in these departments in Brooklyn we offer

PERMANENT POSITIONS,

all-the-year-round employment, and good wages.

APPLY IN PERSON AT

232 TAFFE PLACE, BROOKLYN,

De Kalb Av. Line,

BETWEEN 8:00 A. M. AND 5:00 P. M.

COME NOW.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.,

BROOKLYN.

GIRL.—Large mfg. concern wants bright, young girl as record clerk; must be accurate, and capable of making neat figures; one with knowledge of typewriting, will receive preference; salary to start $12 a week. Address in own handwriting. A 528 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Young woman for two girls, ages nine and ten; must be knowledge of French. Apply with city references only to Mrs. Chalif, 163 West 57th St.

HARPIST, must be a brunette, for vaudeville act, at once. Call Miss Manning, Morningside 1776.

HEAD WAITRESS for small first-class hotel; woman about 40, who is painstaking worker and tactful manager; state age, qualifications, references. R 710 Times Downtown.

HOTEL BOOKKEEPER.

Lady general bookkeeper, with broad experience, preferably hotel; must be capable rendering monthly statements of operating expense and income, assets and liabilities; this position offers great opportunities, with an initial salary of $130 a month; do not apply unless you have several years' experience handling full set of books. Reply W 223 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, competent, well-bred woman to take full charge of one-room apartment; pleasant room; considerate treatment; $40 month; no laundry; beach in Summer. Y 271 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER (white), capable, willing to cook for 4 and tend all the work in basement; good pay; good home. Call morning, 156 East 80th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl, white, as general housekeeper; three in family; $50; references required. Call, between 10 and 1, Apt. 92, 230 West 79th St.

HOUSEWORKER, white, daily, part time; references. Call Friday, between 9 and 10, 240 West 87th St., 7th floor.

HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook and laundress; two adults; references. Columbus 864, Extension 4-E.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, to begin April 7; four in family; no washing; city references. T 200 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADY secretary to the head of New York society, to assist portrait painter of distinguished record to obtain commissions for portraits in oil; person must be tactful, of pleasing personality, and have good education; painter is highly qualified, with assurance of strict confidence. Address M 341 Times Annex.

LADY to assist in secretarial work; must be quick and accurate; state salary expected. Y 281 Times Annex.

LETTERER, an artist to letter marble mosaic. 739 7th Av. Room 1104.

MILLINERS.

IMPROVERS.

APPRENTICES.

LIGHT WORKROOM; GOOD WAGES. APPLY DAILY.

BEST & CO. Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 9:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

MODELS, tall, youthful; must be good looking; 4 years' illustrating studio. Room 1,109, 44 East 23d St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Reliable woman to assist in caring for baby where maid is kept. Apply, after 5 P. M., Apt. 7-AA, 503 West 160th St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Experienced; permanent position. Frank H. Travis, 321 Madison Av., at 43d St.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse, middle-aged preferred; apartment; Bronxville, N. Y. Address W. D. McLean, 261 Broadway. Phone Bendix 1897.

NURSE or mother's helper to take care of girl 4 years and help with infant; good wages; room to self; must be highly recommended. Call 10-2, Chalmers, 103 West 43d.

NURSE, dental; intelligent, educated, experienced dental assistant or nurse; give references. Y 310 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Two boys, 5-7 years; good salary. Phone Farragut 4328.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

General office assistant wanted; preferably one with knowledge of stenography; must be competent and thoroughly reliable; salary $15-$18. Address Textile Office, A 561 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State experience and salary expected; must be over 16; advancement. P. O. Box 896, City Hall Station, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, filing and general work; state age, experience; $12. N 125 Times.

PACKERS AND WRAPPERS.

Young women over 18 years of age; experience not required. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
98 Morton St., corner Washington St.

RUBBERS.
342 5TH AV.,
SALESWOMEN. 15

SAKS & COMPANY,

BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.,

REQUIRE

SALESWOMEN

FOR WOMEN'S COATS,

SUITS,

DRESSES,

CORSETS,

CHILDREN'S WEAR,

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR,

LEATHER GOODS,

HOSIERY,

AND OTHER DEPTS.

SALESWOMEN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

REQUIRE SALESWOMEN FOR

GLOVES,
VEILINGS,
JEWELRY,
HOSIERY,
LEATHER GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
ART EMBROIDERY,
WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES,
MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES,
WOMEN'S SHORT WAISTS.

The above positions present excellent possibilities to experienced and ambitious women.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 6TH FLOOR.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 826 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Attractive proposition; experience unnecessary; commission. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., Globe Electric Lamp Co., Room 6, 1,029 East 163d St., corner Southern Blvd.

SHOE SALESWOMEN.

those with experience in high-grade shop,

AT WANAMAKER'S.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity in advertising department of publishing house, (Christian firm,) for intelligent young woman with initiative; must be good stenographer; light, airy offices; hours 9-5; salary $20 to start. B 318 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, able to take rapid dictation; good handwriting essential; one who has worked in office of contractor, engineer or architect, and with experience in sales follow up systems preferred. Robbins Mfg. Co., 47 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST in sales department of Brooklyn manufacturer; interesting varied work for capable, willing worker; state age, salary, experience. M. E., 805 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

A bright young lady of good education and having had first-class experience in either public stenography or commercial work is offered an excellent opening in public accountant's office. O 518 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

Experienced stenographer wanted; must be competent and thoroughly reliable; preferably one understanding office details; salary $20-$22. Address Box A, 550 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, Italian-English; young lady with some business experience wanted by banking office; good knowledge Italian essential; permanent position good opportunity. O 477 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—High school education or equivalent, with general office experience. Apply Thompson, Room 46, 2 Columbus Circle.

STENOGRAPHER with about one year's experience; must be punctual and accommodating; state references and salary expected. A 984 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for sales office of large corporation; must have experience and be competent to take care of office. C 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Position open in Treasurer's department of large corporation; experience in banking or credits and collection desirable. A 542 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for real estate office, one who has held similar position preferred. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock, Tucker, Spyers & Co., 425 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST (Underwood) in Christian law office; state age, experience, and salary expected. Q 608 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; intelligent, refined; year's experience. R 584 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—State experience, former employment, salary desired. B 312 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, experienced and reliable; permanent; desirable position; $18. A 856 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must be intelligent, thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. F. M., 59 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and rapid typist, experienced, competent. Madison Dress Co., 31 East 27th.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper's assistant; experienced. Lieberman & Dorf, 48 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, with good knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $18. Apply K 610 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—One willing to act as model in coat house; age 18. Call Barnet Mirkin, 19 West 24th St.

STOCK CLERKS.

Young women, over 18 years of age, for mail order work; good opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
98 Morton St., corner Washington St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STOCKKEEPER.—Bright, capable young lady wanted to take charge of ladies' hosiery in importing house; nice position; must have experience in importing or retail house; state salary. N 125 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted. Apply Empress Waist Co., 1,781 Southern Boulevard.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR (ping board) and stenographer in large dry goods house; state age and experience; salary $13 a week. A 592 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, young lady living in Harlem preferred, punctual and courteous; state references and salary expected. B 982 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Switchboard work only. $20 general clerical work; must board. Apply Commercial Casualty Ins. Co., 123 William St., New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, one who can typewrite preferred; excellent opportunity. Box B 200 Times.

TYPISTS,
CLERICAL WORKERS,
STOCK GIRLS,
PACKERS,
YOUNG BEGINNERS.

Young women over 16 years of age may find satisfactory employment in our large mail order house; excellent opportunities furnish the means of rapid advancement according to ability. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
98 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPISTS.

Young women over 16 years of age; experienced or beginners; opportunities for advancement. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
98 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPISTS AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted for work in bank; good salaries, pleasant surroundings and excellent possibilities for future; full particulars in first letter as to age and experience. Box W., 352 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—To write aluminum name plates in large Fifth Av. publishing house; Pollard-Alling system used; standard keyboard; a church reference required. Leslie-Judge Co., 225 Fifth Av.

TYPIST, rapid, experienced on Underwood, knowledge of switchboard preferred; state age, religion and salary. Address "Typist," 122 Times.

TYPIST to take charge of bookkeeping department; must be experienced in figures. Frank H. Travis, 321 Madison Av., at 43d St.

TYPIST.—Position open in Treasurer's department of large corporation; filing experience desirable; salary to start, $20 a month. 543 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid, accurate worker; permanent position; pleasant surroundings. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 325 East 38th.

TYPIST Wanted.—Young lady, capable, accurate, steady. Apply Press Department, N. Y. Hippodrome, today.

WAITRESS, private house; wages $45; references. Telephone Saturday morning Rhinelander 9640.

WAITRESS in tea rooms. 18 West 45d St.

WOMAN.—A gentle woman with pleasing voice, to telephone patrons; no previous business experience required; splendid future for a bright woman; salary $15 to start. Apply Maresau Studio, 624 5th Av.

WOMAN, middle-aged, for light work in institution. Write C. D., 1,515 3d Av.

WOMAN for general work in cafeteria and tea room; short hours. 18 W. 45d.

YOUNG LADY. — Light office work. Call from 3 to 5. Metropolitan Art Co., 80 3d Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, IN CHRISTIAN OFFICE, TO PREPARE COPY FOR CATALOGS AND MAGS; MUST BE GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, FAMILIAR WITH HARDWARE AND TOOLS; DESIRABLE OPENING FOR ONE REQUIRING THE WORLDLY ANY QUALIFICATIONS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, &C. G 408 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, refined, as nurse in doctor's office; knowledge of typewriting. Answer, stating salary expected, B 331 Times.

15—SALESLADIES—15

experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear, salary $18-$25, for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

Instruction.

WOMEN AND FOREIGN TRADE.

In a field where many women have attained remarkable success, there is a demand today for trained executives who have a thorough understanding of foreign trade principles and practice. A most practical means of obtaining this knowledge is through our well-known Course in Foreign Trade. The director of the Course is Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Twelve weekly lectures and round-table discussions will be conducted by experts in foreign trade procedure on Wednesdays, from 5:30 to 7 P. M., in the auditorium at 115 Fulton St.

If your business experience has prepared you for a study of this character, or if you are vitally interested in the growing and profitable foreign trade positions which are opening up, send in your name and business address for the interesting booklet, Foreign Trade Today's Opportunity, which contains full information. No obligation, of course, is involved.

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TRAINED WOMEN

are needed in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives; lucrative positions await trained women in these fields; the nature of this training will be discussed by Charles E. Couchman, C. P. A., (Mo.,) in a free lecture on "How Women Can Succeed in Business," Monday, March 31, 8 P. M. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary ticket of admission to this lecture and for details of training classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

ATTEND FIRST TEACHING SESSION of the new evening class in Business English on Thursday, April 3, from 6:00 to 7:55 P. M.; no obligation to enroll as a student. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English" and for details of the class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $1.00 DAILY

as a doctor of Chiropractic; day and evening sessions, correspondence class now forming. Write for booklet.

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1,646 Broadway, cor. 51st, Tryon 9625.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., 46th St. is the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Arthur Leslie Thrower, Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 54 W. 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 NASSAU. ROOM 600.
NO REGISTRATION FEES.
STENOGRAPHER, French.....$20 to $25
STENOGRAPHER, English.....$18 to $20
STENOGRAPHER, Commercial.....$18 to $25
TYPIST, Bill Clerk.....$15 to $18
TYPIST, Bookkeeper.....$16 to $18

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
MacMahon, 50 BROAD. Room 1023.
STENOGRAPHERS, $20.....$25-$15
STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPING.....$18-$20
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.....$18-$20
CLERKS.....$16-$12
No registration charge. Call immediately.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.

Supervisor, must be A1 stenographer or dictaphone operator; Christian concern; $1,200; stenographers, several, $18-$20; typists, $15-$18.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; immediately; many openings; typists, $16-$18; switchboard and typist, $18; Elliott-Fisher operator, $18. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., 4th and 5th Av.

HUNT OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE.
1 BROADWAY.

Steno. Sec'y's, $20-$25; typists, $16-$18; Spanish, French; many others. Register free.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6814.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—An experienced man wanted; years' experience in office of public accountant; to become identified in the export business; must have training; export experience preferred but not essential; state age, experience, references and salary expected. A 947 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man to take charge of payroll department; must be thoroughly famili

HELP WANTED—Male.

TANNING OIL SALESMAN

[illegible] small-established [illegible] to cover New Jersey; one [illegible] knowledge of application of [illegible] Oils, Moellons, Fat [illegible]; [illegible] known in the trade [illegible]; unusual opportunity for the [illegible] man; state age, experience, and [illegible]; references required. Address [illegible] Times Downtown.

[illegible] and supervision to take charge [illegible] Jewish orphanage in Philadelphia; [illegible] must be high school graduate; good [illegible] full maintenance. Call in person at Fellowship House, 20 West 112th [illegible] Monday, on Saturday evening, [illegible] 9 o'clock. Ask for Mr. Fisher.

[illegible]—We believe there are some [illegible] in this big city, men who have an [illegible] that extends beyond a desire for a [illegible]; we believe some of this old [illegible] fighting spirit still [illegible]. We are [illegible] for a man who has this spirit, who [illegible] something about the present labor [illegible], and who knows that if he does [illegible] work the monetary consideration will [illegible] care of itself. In answer state [illegible] why you have done and why you [illegible] what you are qualified to handle in big [illegible] and positions of authority. We will [illegible] any application that does not go [illegible] the fullest details. Address P. O. Box [illegible] Central Station, New York City.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—

[illegible] office where [illegible], salary [illegible] rate high; excellent future for [illegible] of work; experience [illegible] not essential. N 462 Times [illegible].

[illegible] MAN in retail furnishing store to [illegible] as junior salesman and stock clerk; [illegible] opportunity for advancement. Write, [illegible] experience and salary expected, Y. [illegible] Times Sq. Sta.

[illegible] MAN.—Assistant to salesmanager, [illegible] experience which will enable him to [illegible] office detail and correspondence of [illegible] department; must be capable of writing [illegible] sales letter; experience in architectural [illegible] line preferred. Apply 4th floor, [illegible] West 16th St., Friday afternoon, [illegible] to 5 o'clock.

[illegible] MAN wanted, well introduced to [illegible] dealers and jobbers in canned [illegible] and fish products, to act as manager [illegible] new firm which is to organize, with [illegible] all around the world." Make applications [illegible] writing to J. T. Hunter, The Biltmore, New York City, stating qualifications.

[illegible] MAN as traveling assistant to one [illegible] firm. Must be intelligent and make good [illegible]; must not over 5 ft. 9 in. high, 36 [illegible] waist; excellent opportunity for [illegible] position if good salary and expenses [illegible] paid. R. Lang, 707 Broadway.

[illegible] MAN, good at figures; some knowledge [illegible] bookkeeping preferred; Wall St. [illegible] house; good opportunity for young man [illegible] to get right start; state age, salary, reference [illegible]. O 88 Times Downtown.

[illegible] MAN wanted in high-class retail [illegible] to assist in selling; salary $15 to [illegible] with prospect for good advancement. [illegible] man handwriting, giving age and [illegible]. C 639 Times Downtown.

[illegible] MAN, about 19 or 20 years; position [illegible] to learn to photo supply business; [illegible] commission basis; state education, references [illegible] and experience, if any. A 555 Times [illegible].

[illegible] MAN in shipping office large manufacturing [illegible]; must be familiar with [illegible] and [illegible]; state age and experience [illegible] start to start $12. A 527 Times [illegible].

[illegible] MEN TO SELL AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; [illegible] COMMISSION BASIS. [illegible] RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., 22 [illegible] WASHINGTON PLACE.

[illegible] MAN, about 18 years of age, to be [illegible] partly; talent offer, with some [illegible] as a typist; state wages. Address [illegible] Times Downtown.

[illegible] MAN wanted to make appointments [illegible] telephone; one who has had [illegible] selling experience. Gleason & Co., [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] MAN, (18,) with some experience in [illegible] office work; wholesale downtown [illegible]; state references and religion. G [illegible] Times Downtown.

[illegible] MAN, capable and experienced, to [illegible] charge carburetor department; none [illegible] need apply. Address B 323 Times.

[illegible] bright, clean-cut young man [illegible] with credit experience. Accustomed [illegible] meet people; good appearance, highest references absolutely essential; do not apply if [illegible] are a clock watcher or if your [illegible] cannot stand close scrutiny. Campbell, 1070 Broadway.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS IN BIG DEMAND. WOMEN AND MEN.

I want to hear from bookkeepers, cashiers, school teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience, who are ambitious to get into higher accounting positions paying

$2,400 TO $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.

The readjustment of commerce and industry to a peace basis, the reconstruction and organization of American business along efficient lines, the more scientific analysis of costs to meet domestic and world competition, and the necessity for accurate income and excess profits tax reports to the Government have created thousands of new positions and splendid opportunities for competent positions in the higher accounting field.

At present we can supply only in a very limited way students and members to fill the numerous requests being received for

EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS, COMPTROLLERS, &C.

Government and business demands have exhausted the available supply of trained men and women.

In our organization, having the largest staff of accounting and business efficiency experts in the world, is making every possible effort to help meet this unusual situation, and to that end I will interview men or women who desire to qualify for these positions by taking individual home training, which can be done without interfering with their present employment.

APPLICANTS WHO ARE ACCEPTED

will be placed under the direct personal supervision of one of our staff of Certified Public Accountants and thoroughly trained in the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify for important accounting work.

Address for interview, giving age, position, education, and telephone number, J. H. R., Post Office Box 147, Times Square Station.

CAN YOU SEE

the tremendous field of opportunity now opening to men who are thoroughly familiar with foreign trade principles and practice?

Then read "Foreign Trade, Today's Opportunity," an interesting booklet describing our well-known twelve-volume course in Foreign Trade, prepared under the direction of Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, former Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Government. You will find your own situation portrayed in it, together with a description of the Downtown Foreign Trade Group, now forming. The meetings will be held in the auditorium of the 105 Fulton Street on Wednesdays, from 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. After the lectures by qualified experts in foreign trade problems, the members will take part in round-table discussions. The group is limited and those wishing further information as to this unique opportunity should write immediately to the

BUSINESS TRAINING CORPORATION, Dept. 316, 165 Madison Avenue, Phone, Vanderbilt 8235 New York, N. Y.

ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG

in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions in which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities; a characteranalysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will be of greatest success and happiness; character readings by appointment. Write Prof. Percy Chelsea 4064 for details and booklet

Marian Institute, 96 5th Av., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

ATTEND FIRST TEACHING SESSION of the new evening class in Business English on Thursday, April 3, from 6:05 to 7:35 P. M. No obligation to enroll as a student. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Your English" and for details of the class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; if in business for yourself; demand for accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fulliman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what one hundred dollars is to some in the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED profession. Send for "Our Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which give details of training needed. Page-Davis Co., 30 Church St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

MEN—Modern stenography; speed-paying positions in art, commercial, or mechanical studios; experts instruct by actual practice; Mr. Bryant's 20 modern studios; enroll now. 2d floor, Grand Traitor Bldg., School of Photography, 1,300 Broadway, at 32d St.

SPANISH, ENGLISH taught by cultured young woman graduate Columbia University; simplest method of elimination; terms reasonable. Phone 4115, 500 6th Av. (at 42d St.) Phone Murray Hill 2068.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

Men who represent the highest type of American manhood and who combine energy and intellect with refinement and dignity will be considered for the following opportunities with one of our leading national banks:

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS (2,) BOOKKEEPERS (2,) TRANSLATORS (2,) CLERKS (6.)

AVERAGE AGE, 25 years. INITIAL SALARY, $900-$1,200. DAILY LUNCHES AND YEARLY BONUS.

Read again the above paragraph and if you believe you can qualify call 9 to 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 74 BROADWAY.

Secretary-stenographers, $40; traveling secretary $25, expenses; brokerage margin clerk, $40; clearing house, $30; order clerk, $30; bookkeepers, $25; many others; register free.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 134 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1618. Bookkeepers, excellent; cancerns, $22-$25. stenographers, $20; dictaphone operators, $20; boys, $40.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 80 NASSAU ST., ROOM 600. BOOKKEEPER, $25. OFFICE BOYS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—$30 monthly start; Christian firm. David Agency, 17 W. 42d.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.

AUSTRIAN Daimler, 4-PASS., Latest limousine body; cost $9,000; 1917 STORY MODEL.
CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
CADILLAC 1-PASS., 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1-PASS., 1918 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL, 1918 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, 1918 SPECIAL.
MERCER 4-PASS., 1918 SPORT MODEL.
MERCER 4-Pass., 1917, Nickel Trimmings.
PACKARD, 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 4-PASS. 1917, VICTORIA TOP.
STUTZ 2-PASS. 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 4-PASS. 1917, Double Windshield.
STUTZ SURETY MAXIM.
1,700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1982.

BUICK D44 roadster in excellent condition; spare tire and bumper. Lowa., 397 So. B'way, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 3861 Yonkers.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight, Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
Roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
LANCIA 4-PASS. SPECIAL, Brand new.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 2-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 2-35 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 4-Pass. Sport.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
MARMON 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX 1917 7-PASS. SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1918 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN; LATEST Imp.
FIAT CABRIOLET; LATEST Importation.
FIAT 71 ETTWOOD, LATEST Importation.
D. C. BURRELLE.
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 188.

CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1918 4-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CUNNINGHAM 1919 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 7-passenger.
COLE 1918 ROADSTER.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
HUPMOBILE 1918 TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 TOWN CAR.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
MERCER 1918 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1917 4-Pass. Touring.
MURRAY 1918 ROADSTER.
McFARLAN 1918 4-Pass. Sport.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Runabout.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, ALL TYPES.
PEERLESS 1918 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 TOURING.
MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
NATIONAL 1917 CHUMMY.
CHALMERS 1918, ALL TYPES.
McFARLANE 1917 TOURING.
CHALMERS 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL, ABORN, 229 WEST 57TH ST.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING, 7 PASS.
CADILLAC 1918 Victoria Coupe, 4 Pass.
PACKARD 1917 ROADSTER 2-35.
CADILLAC 1917 Chummy Roadster, 4 Pass.
CADILLAC 1917 Victoria Coupe, 4 Pass.
MERCER 1916 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING, 7 PASS.
CADILLAC 1915 TOURING, 7 PASS.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO., 10 West 60th St. Columbus 5072.

CADILLACS.
1917 4-passenger Sport Touring.
1918 7-passenger Touring.
1917 7-passenger Touring.
1918 Suburban Sedan.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, INC., 1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

CADILLAC, 1915, SEDAN—Only run a few thousand miles; used as new; tires, upholstering, paint, and motor in excellent condition; bargain. A. Schwartz, 1st floor, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, 1916 touring, exceptionally reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917, touring; in perfect condition; bargain if sold at once. 1,600 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, Cabriolet; condition almost new; mechanically perfect. Telephone Owners, 246 Rector.

CADILLAC SEDAN; in fine condition, at a bargain. N. D. Prendergast, 1,778 Broadway, Circle 5605.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
WALLACE, 226 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC 1916 landaulet; good condition; must be sold. Boyle, 133 West 56th.

CADILLAC Sedan 1917; in very fine condition. Phone Bushwick 7571.

CHALMERS limousine, 1918, in first-class mechanical condition; good paint and tires; will sell very reasonable. 35 Halsey St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2137 Market.

CHANDLER 1918 Sedan, 6 wire wheels, good condition; will trade any light car. Chandler Agency, 205 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHEVROLET 1918 model Chummy roadster, 5-cylinder; like new; fully equipped; private garage. Call evenings and Sunday, F. R. Mitchell, 15 Leighton Av., Yonkers. Phone 5071 Yonkers.

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY.
109 West 64th St. Telephone Columbus 7100. Fifth Floor.

Used cars which are worthy of investigation.
1 Dodge Brothers Sedan.

Miscellaneous.

3 Ford deliveries 1917, each.....$225
1 Ford touring 1918.....350
1 Ford touring 1916.....400
1 Ford touring 1918, with Winslow top.....500
1 Oldsmobile touring 1916.....300
1 Paige roadster 1916.....300
1 Vim delivery 1915.....225
1 Vim delivery 1917.....375

DETROIT ELECTRIC, duplex drive car; owner leaving town, will sacrifice at $1,750. Telephone Columbus 9720.

DETROIT ELECTRIC demonstrating car; 1918 model; 33,076 car; new battery, new paint; car as good as new; real bargain at $3,250. Detroit Electric Car Co., 30 Central Park West, N. Y.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1915, duplex drive; new battery; new paint. Mr. L.'s car; $1,750. See this car at 30 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, duplex drive; new battery; new paint. Dr. B.'s car; $1,800. Car can be seen at 30 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, 1918, duplex drive; recently repainted; battery in good condition; big bargain at $1,250; Mrs. F.'s car, 30 Central Park West, New York.

DODGE SEDAN—Latest model; in almost condition; fully equipped; looks just like new and is practically new; will sell at sacrifice. N. D. Prendergast, 1,778 Broadway, Circle 5605.

ELECTRIC BARGE, doctor's coupe, cost reasonable; payments to suit. Whitmore, Plaza 1470.

FIAT 1917 touring; almost new. Goelet Garage, 229 East 58th.

FORD.—We have 50 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also 1, 2, and 3½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on new cars; time payment and trades if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,000 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3300.

FORDS 1919, new, all models; small payment down, balance easy, monthly; no extra charge; immediate deliveries. O 1259 Times Bronx.

FORD cars on an easy-payment plan; small amount down, balance $10 week; prompt delivery. F 1229 Times Bronx.

FRANKLIN Chummy tourer series, 1917 model.
FRANKLIN Runabout 1917 Space; repainted.
FRANKLIN Touring 1917 Space; demountable rims.
FRANKLIN Chummy 1917; special bargain.
FRANKLIN Sedan 1917; exceptionally good.
FRANKLIN Touring 1916; overhauled.
OWEN-MAGNETIC Runabout 1917 model 96; excellent condition.
JEFFERY Sedan 6 cyl., Continental, 1918.
PEIGE Coupe 1918; wire wheels.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., E. G. Kuh, Manager.
225 W. 58th St. (4th fl.), just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN SEDAN, latest 1918, excellent condition; 4 new cord tires; full complete. A. E. Williams, 39 3d Av., Newark, N. J.

HAYNES.—Prompt sale, immediate delivery, Haynes 7-passenger, Berkshire touring car; extras, including Victoria top; driven 5,000 miles; fine family car; excellent condition; price $1,500 cash. Harvey, 17 Battery Place. Phone 1300 Whitehall.

HAYNES 1918 Sedan; wire wheels, extra touring top; equipment all first class; price $3650. Phone Col. 3123.

HUDSON super six Sedan 1917; extra tires; good condition. Clarence Maskel, 8 Columbus Av.

HUDSON 1918, Runabout Landau; almost new; make offer. Owner, O 464 Times Downtown.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL LATE 1918. Almost new, barg. Flypath, Hotel Cumberland.

HUPMOBILE 1917, touring; perfect condition; $750. Call see this car, 1,950 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, late model; $850. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

LIBERTY 4-passenger chummy roadster, 1917; excellent condition. Phone Spring 1488.

LOCOMOBILE; LATEST MODEL 6-48; 6-PASSENGER TOURING CAR; RUN 3,000 MILES; IN PERFECT CONDITION; LIST PRICE WITH EXTRAS $7,000 NET; WILL SACRIFICE IN FOR CASH; NO TRADE. Y 285 TIMES ANNEX.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 LIMOUSINE.
WALLACE, 226 WEST 59th St.

MARMON, 1918 touring; 1917 touring; 1917 sedan bargains. Cook-Maconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 four-passenger like a new car; $2,250. Harvey, Flatbush 3921.

MERCEDES Limousine, 1914, shaft drive; cost $10,000. 2899 Vanderbilt.

MERCER speedster; like new; fully equipped. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,980 Broadway.

MERCER speedster, $900; factory rebuilt, 1918; demonstration; guaranteed mechanically. C 37 Times.

MERCER 4 passenger speedster; Victoria top; almost new; sell reasonable. 1,980 Broadway.

MERCER, 1917 roadster. Mr. Davis, 2899 Vanderbilt.

MURRAY 3, 4 passenger speedster; looks like Rolls-Royce; perfect. 1,980 Broadway.

NATIONAL limousine; this beautiful car must be sold, need the room. 1,980 Broadway.

NATIONAL, classy 4-pass. chummy roadster, $900; no dealers. Wright, 616 West 116th.

OAKLAND 1918 6-in, five-passenger touring. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morn. 151.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. Reconditioned and guaranteed exceptional offerings. WILLYS OVERLAND INC., Broadway and 58th St.

OVERLAND roadster, 1917, model 90. Telephone Midwood 5639.

OWEN Magnetic Brougham; perfect condition; reasonable. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,980 Broadway.

PACKARD TWIN SIX—Late 1916 model touring; perfect condition; slip cover; extra tires; for sale by owner party; will demonstrate. D. F. Connelly, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 2560.

PACKARD 1916 touring, 7-35, 7-passenger; run 4,000 miles; practically new; no dealers. Phone Circle 2866, Apartment 1-E.

PACKARD, 1917, 7-passenger touring; like new. Lobell, (57th,) one flight, 1417.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4 passenger touring; perfect condition; bargain at $600. 1,980 Broadway.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car, $1,500. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

REO touring; almost new; many extras; $625. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,980 Broadway.

ROLLS-ROYCE Touring; sport type; latest importation; absolutely perfect. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,667 Broadway. Tel Circle 2868.

SAXON, 1916, ROADSTER—Painted white; electric lights; overhauled; $175. Busing, Audubon 6420.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 HUPP 7-PASSENGER.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
1916 MERCER RACEABOUT TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE, 190 WEST 57TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1982.

STEARNS KNIGHT.
OVERHAULED, REPAINTED, CLOSED AND OPEN MODELS, 4 AND 6 CYL.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT., 415 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7000.

STUTZ TOURING, LATE 1918. Almost new; maroon, brown, Spanish upholstery; wire wheels, two extra cord tires, bumper, spotlight, &c.; immediate delivery; will sacrifice; unusual opportunity. Rippath, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ touring, 1917 model; thoroughly overhauled, newly painted; beautiful condition; Victoria top, slip covers, two extra wire wheels, two windshields, trunk rack; unusual bargain; private owner, O 53 Times.

STUTZ 1917, 7-passenger touring; perfect in every respect; reasonable. 1,980 Broadway.

STUTZ SEDAN.—We must sell for owner this beautiful car at once; make cash offer. 1980 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 speedster; 1915 4-passenger. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) Circle 1417.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918, duplex drive; new battery; new paint; Dr. B.'s car; $1,800. Car can be seen at 30 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, 1918, duplex drive; recently repainted; battery in good condition; big bargain at $1,250; Mrs. F.'s car, 30 Central Park West, New York.

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ELECTRIC BARGE, doctor's coupe, cost reasonable; payments to suit. Whitmore, Plaza 1470.

FIAT 1917 touring; almost new. Goelet Garage, 229 East 58th.

FORD.—We have 50 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also 1, 2, and 3½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on new cars; time payment and trades if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,000 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3300.

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ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Capt. Col. R. L. Myers, Lt. Col. J. R. Borden, Maj. D. C. Glover, Capt. E. E. will report to Surg. Gen.

Palmer, Col. F. W., to Ft. Hill.

Little, Col. W. L., will report to Comdg. Gen. of Base No. 1.

Randall, Col. L. W., to Ft. Sam Houston, as Chief Surg.

Graves, Lt. Col. J. C., to Hosp. No. 29, at Ft. Snelling.

Offer, Maj. A. E., to Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.

Taylor, Maj. J. L., to Chicago.

Napier, Lieut. C. D., and Owen, Capt. F. T., to Boston.

Conlon, Maj. W. A.; Meagher, Maj. J. F., and Doryell, Capt. C. C., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.

Livermore, Maj. L. E.; Bash, Capt. C. M., and Hutter, Capt. C. L., to Hosp. No. 3, at Ft. McHenry.

Pollock, Maj. L. J.; Mannire, Maj. D. F.; Bashore, Maj. McM.; Somerall, Capt. A. E.; Sullivan, Capt. L. J., and Mercer, Capt. C. W., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Smith, Maj. S. V., and Phillips, Capt. A. B., to Hosp. No. 24, at Ft. Du Pont.

Wilkinson, Maj. H., to Hosp. No. 41, at Staten Island.

Hampton, Capt. P., to Hosp. No. 23, at Philadelphia, Sick.

Esslek, Capt. C. R., to Hosp. No. 7, at Roland Park, Md.

Emerson, Capt. H. C., to Hosp. No. 22, at Philadelphia.

Ball, Capt. A. N., and Long, Capt. H. W., to Camp Grant.

Johnson, Capt. H. E., Lowman, Capt. L., and Flagg, Capt. D. P., to Letterman Hosp.

Corneg, Capt. W. W., to Tullytown, Penn., Arsenal.

Stack, Capt. J. J., to Hosp. No. 10, at Boston.

Underwood, Capt. H. L., to Missoula.

Swan, Capt. R. La F., Davis, R. S., Foster, 1st Lt. W. A., Chynowith, 1st Lt. W. R., will report by letter to Surgeon General.

O'Brien, Capt. C. R., to Camp Devens.

Gilbert, Capt. G. R., to Ft. Omaha.

Collier, Capt. T. J., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Wilkens, Capt. G. W., to Army Recovery Hospital, Cincinnati.

Smith, Capt. A. W., and Winslow, Capt. F. S., are honorably discharged.

Cheney, 1st Lt. J. A. and Divers, 1st Lt. D. H., to Hosp. No. 34, at Pittsburgh.

Kemp, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Upton.

Aland, 1st Lt. A. H., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May, N. J.

Fletcher, 1st Lt. W. B., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at Ft. Bayard.

Carrier, 1st Lt. S. S., and Schaffter, 1st Lt. J. M., to Hosp. No. 5, at Ft. Ontario.

Armand, 1st Lt. M. G., to Camp Travis for discharge.

Wilhelm, 1st Lt. F. T., to Newport News.

Trey, 1st Lt. N. L., to Ft. Sheridan, for duty with 20th Inf.

Karges, 1st Lt. R. W.; Hegrard, 1st Lt. F. N., and Hodde, 1st Lt. E. H., to Ft. Houston.

Bontanian, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Dix.

Bridges, 1st Lt. W. A., and Flannery, 1st Lt. L. G., to Army Hosp. No. 42, at Camp Wadsworth.

Strickland, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Meade.

Davis, 1st Lt. F. F., and Whisenant, 1st Lt. J. R., to Hosp. No. 3, at Ft. McHenry.

Vivell, 1st Lt. R. B., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at Ft. Bayard.

Parker, 1st Lt. S. R., to Hosp. No. 32, at Ft. Sheridan.

Gross, 1st Lt. H., to Hosp. No. 1, at New York; sick.

Stone, 1st Lt. H. W., to Hosp. No. 39, at Ft. Snelling.

Kastner, 1st Lt. R. W., and Starr, 1st Lt. J. J., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Mackey, 1st Lt. R. B., to Hosp. No. 41, at Staten Island.

Stone, 1st Lt. F. B., to Camp Dix.

Krauss, 1st Lt. W. H., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May.

Byrd, 1st Lt. E. E., to Army Reserve Depot, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Yeager, 1st Lt. O. F., to Hosp. No. 40, at St. Louis.

Haines, 1st Lt. W. H., to temp. duty in office of Surg. Gen.

Anderson, 1st Lt. E. Hutchinson, 1st Lt. R. M., Weirbach, 1st Lt. J. A., and Miller, 1st Lt. V. A., hon. discharged.

Infantry.

Holden, Col. G. J., detailed as Professor of Military Tactics at Minneapolis High Schools.

Palmer, Col. C. D., will report to Chief of Staff With Operations Div.

Wolfe, Col. O. E., to San Francisco, as asst. to West. Dept. Adjt.

Mason, Lt. Col. C. W., to Hoboken.

Hamilton, Lt. Col. H. C., to Camp Fremont.

Whiting, Lt. Col. G. W. C., detailed as asst. to Dist. Mil. Inspector of the N. O. T. C., Dist. No. 4, at Raleigh, N. C.

Murray, Maj. W. V., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics, Ohio State Univ.

Austin, Maj. J. D., and Dorey, Maj. L. W., to Newport News.

Collins, Maj. J. L., detailed as asst. to Dist. Mil. Inspector of the N. O. T. C., Dist. No. 9, at Kansas City.

Redwood, Maj. A. L., assigned to 30th Inf. will proceed to Columbus, N

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents per agate line.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, on Broadway car, watch chain, cigar cutter, wallet containing $25 cash and personal papers; no questions asked; reward of $25 for watch, &c.; finder of wallet and contents kindly retain cash. Owner, A. E., Room 1703, 1,133 Broadway.

LOST—Two gentleman's platinum rings, one set with 3 pear-shaped diamonds, round diamond centre; other set with 5 round diamonds, ruby centre, and flat gold cigarette case, vicinity Reisenweber's. Initials W. E. T. Liberal reward; return Lost Article, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Liberal reward; between 83d St. and Madison Av., Belmont Theatre and Ritz Carlton, Monday night, long diamond and pearl shaped onyx earring; liberal reward if returned to Ritz-Carlton cashier.

LOST—Saturday, about 4 o'clock, March 22, navy discharge, army discharge, passport, and postal savings certificate. Finder please bring to W. C. C. E., 55 West 27th St., or telephone Murray Hill 8855 and ask for Miss Lewis. Lost by William Prisler.

LOST—On 156th St., Wednesday night, green silk handbag containing silver purse, with Wanamaker and Gimbel coins; also green purse with new money and pearl pencil; liberal reward, if returned. Wild, 625 West 156th, or phone 852 Audubon.

LOST—Tuesday, March 25, smoked pearl opera glasses, with detachable extension handle, in small crochet silk bag, between Gramercy Park and 41st St.; liberal reward. Stewart, phone Gramercy 6016.

LOST—Will the young lady who took beaded bag from lounge at Claridge Hotel Monday evening return to 103 West 70th St. and receive liberal reward?

LOST—Liberal reward. Package, 2 handkerchiefs, neckpiece, centre piece, beaded necklace, automatic pistol; in taxi, between 6th Av. and Polyclinic, last night. Bertram C. Keefe, 191 Claremont Av.

LOST—Prince George Hotel, Monday, March 24, between 2-3 P. M., left on dining room table, gold cigarette case; finder will be suitably rewarded. Room 2028, 23 Madison Av.

LOST—Brown Marten fur neckpiece, between 48th and 58th Sts., 6th and 8th Avs., Tuesday; reward. Return 547 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4D. Morningside 1781.

LOST—Gold lace in Altman's box addressed Briggs, in red Broadway car, southbound, Thursday morning; $5 reward. Greenwood, Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St.

LOST—Sapphire bracelet, on Wednesday, March 26, on 5th Av., or near Ritz-Carlton; liberal reward. Ca. Broad 1345, Room 1204, 25 Broad St., Kenneth Cowan.

LOST—Circle of amethyst set in silver, belonged to face of watch, March 22, between Plymouth Theatre and Hotel Majestic. Return Hotel Majestic. Reward.

LOST—Between Grand Central and Times Square in Subway diamond platinum barpin, 11 stones; liberal reward. Edward Le Boocey, 600 West 136th St.

LOST—March 26, subway from Brooklyn, somewhere in New York, small gold brooch, hair behind glass. Return Freeburn, 127 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Beaded bag, Monday morning, 110th St., return bag, contents, keep money. David, 313 5th Av.

LOST—Brooch, circus of pearls; heirloom; reward. Ethel M. Bailey, Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Graduated string pearl beads, Sunday, between 50th-170th; reward. Rector 6230.

LOST—Star sapphire and diamond ring; liberal reward. Marion C. Taylor, 605 5th Av.

LOST—Roll of bills, two checks, Tuesday night, between the Garden Restaurant and 76th St.; liberal reward. Columbus 2425.

LOST—Bunch of keys, March 25, in leather case, between City Hall and Times Square; liberal reward. Spring 4910.

LOST—On March 25, a diamond link bracelet; $50 reward if returned to Morris, Hotel Lesoori, Madison Av. and 53d St.

LOST.—Diamond watch, oblong, three large diamonds, line of rubies; very liberal reward. Mrs. Harris, 104 East 56th.

LOST.—Reward open face, blue enamel watch lost Wednesday afternoon. Rothschild, 3 West 91st.

LOST—Between East 81st and East 91st Sts., or on Madison Av. car, small gold rosary. Please return to 24 East 91st St.

LOST—Black bag, 87th St.-5th Av. grandstand; no questions asked; reward. C. T. Morton, 251 West 81st St.

LOST—March 24, sheath, containing small diamond stones for sword pin; reward. Phone 1080 Wertn.

LOST—Brooch, circle of pearls; heirloom; reward. Ethel M. Bailey, Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Diamond and platinum bow knot pin, Sunday; reward. Telephone Schuyler 6270.

$100 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarfpin, lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. F. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 96 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest, size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlvraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$100 REWARD

for return platinum lorgnette with handle studded with square diamonds; lost during parade around 53d St. E. de B., 100 West 56th St. Circle 3084.

$150 REWARD.

No questions asked; return platinum wristwatch with diamonds around face, lost March 18, vicinity of Fifth Av. and 38th St. Marcus & Co., Fifth Av. & 45th St.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of diamond bar pin, containing about 14 to 16 diamonds, lost in the vicinity of the Ritz Carlton or 5th Av., 34th to 53d Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

REWARD.

Return of pictures in lockets and tickets, &c., in purse lost March 25, probably 42d St.; no questions asked. W. H. Porter, Room 707, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

$10 REWARD for cane left in taxicab Wednesday evening, from Pierre's restaurant to Montmartre; light wood, bent handle with metal cap. B 354 Times.

$500 REWARD for solitaire diamond ring, set in platinum with diamond-mounted shanks, lost about March 12th. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold ring in Grand Central Station. Call, with description, Rockefeller Institute.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STRAYED from in front of house Tuesday afternoon during parade, a little tan Pekingese dog. Finder will receive a reward of $50 by returning dog to Mrs. E. M. Breitung, 16 East 76th. Or call Rhinelander 2872.

LOST—A brown Pekinese, answers to the name of Muffy. Return to Mrs. Olney B. Mairs, Hotel Gotham, N. Y. C. $20 reward.

LOST—Dark, shaggy terrier dog, male; coat full of oil. Apply at 128 West 53d St. Circle 486.

LOST—An Angora cat, identification tag marked "Rookie," 54 Park Av. Reward.

BUCKWOOD

It's the new

E&W EARL & WILSON

COLLAR

Coming soon!

TYLER SAYS HE CAN ESTABLISH AN ALIBI

Insists He Was in Needles, Cal., on Dec. 13, When Brooklyn Bankers Were Killed.

MRS. TYLER HAS INFLUENZA

Witnesses of Crime Said to Be Unable to Identify Prisoner as Principal in Holdup.

Roy Tyler, who has been indicted for the murder of the two officials of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, who were killed when the bank was robbed of more than $13,000 on Dec. 13, was yesterday confronted with a number of persons who, the police assert, had an opportunity to get a good look at the "tall" and "short" men who participated in the crime. Although District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn and the detectives in charge of the case refused to say whether there had been a positive identification, it was learned that none of those who saw him would say with any certainty that Tyler was the man who did the shooting and took the principal part in the holdup.

Tyler declared yesterday that he was in California at the time of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank crime. While taking a hasty breakfast at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, he said:

"I have a perfect alibi. Apparently I have to account for my movements between Dec. 2 and 16. That is the easiest thing I can do. I was on an automobile trip then. I was at Wagonbound, New Mexico, on Dec. 3. On Dec. 15 I was at Los Angeles, Cal., at the Harvey House. I was in a hotel in Seligmain, Ariz., not long before that. A couple were at the hotel then who were on their honeymoon. They will surely remember me if they are found. The name of the husband is Melvin Ross."

The prisoner spent the night in a cell in Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, following his arrival from St. Louis, in custody of Detectives Dowd and Eason. Yesterday morning he was taken in a patrol wagon to headquarters in Manhattan. He was placed in the "line-up" with other prisoners for all the detectives to have a look at him. Tyler was perfectly cool and collected throughout the proceeding. Inspector Cary asked him many questions concerning his whereabout during the last year and questioned him about other crimes. He told the Inspector he was last in New York about a year ago. He admitted that he had been convicted of burglary and larceny and that he had been arrested in New York and extradited to Connecticut for a crime committed in that State.

Questioned by Lewis.

Tyler was later taken back to the office of District Attorney Lewis. The questioning which Judge Lewis left off at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was resumed and persons who it was believed would be able to identify Tyler as the man who did the shooting at the bank were brought in. The District Attorney refused to tell who these persons were. Last night Judge Lewis said:

"Tyler asserts that he can establish a perfect alibi. His wanderings he says took him from Larned, N. M., to Los Angeles, Cal., thence to Needles, Cal., where he insists he was Dec. 13, the day of the bank robbery. He says his wife accompanied him and that most of the journey was made in an automobile. Tyler is in excellent shape physically. He is one of the coldest, calmest and cleverest men I have come in connection with as District Attorney. Police officials long experienced with men of his kind say they have never met his equal. We are going to check up his statements concerning his travels. That will take about ten days. Meanwhile there is nothing definite that I may give out."

Mrs. Caroline Tyler, wife of the prisoner, and Mrs. Ralph P. Harding, who came to New York with him, were both taken ill yesterday with influenza. They were removed to a hospital, but neither the District Attorney nor the police authorities would give the name of the institution. One fact noted by the police is that Tyler wears soft collars. Two soft collars of the size he uses were found in the black bag owned by the bank which the desperadoes used to carry away the stolen money. This bag was recovered by two boys in a lot in Canarsie.

Before being placed in a cell early yesterday morning, Tyler handed a diamond ring valued at $1,000 to Detective Dowd. "Wear that for me until I ask you for it," he said. "I want it to be safe."

Tyler had about $1,300 in cash with him.

MISS CARNEGIE NAMES SHIP.

Schwab's Speech at Staten Island Cut Short by Rain.

The steamship Strathnaver, the sixth ship to be launched under the Government's program at the Downey Shipbuilding Company's yard at Arlington, Staten Island, took the water yesterday. The heavy downpour of rain caused a curtailment of the ceremonies, planned, and Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of Andrew Carnegie, broke the bottle over the bow as the vessel began to move down the ways.

Invitations had been sent to hundreds of persons, but there were few in attendance when the steamship was launched. Charles M. Schwab's remarks were brief and the crowd agreed when he said: "Well, boys, I think we had better go in out of the rain." Wallace Downey, President of the company, also spoke.

The Strathnaver is of 7,500 tonnage, 365 feet long, and of 60 feet beam.

MILK CONSUMER TO GAIN BY NEW PRICE

Decrease Will Be One Cent a Month for Four Months, Beginning April 1.

TO DROP WARREN FORMULA

Product Will Be Sold by Farmers on Basis of Butter and Cheese Values.

Shepard Rareshide, Assistant Treasurer of the Borden's Farm Products Company, disclosed yesterday at the milk hearing before Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo the agreement between the Dairymen's League and the New York Milk Conference Board to lower the prices of all grades of milk.

The consumer will pay 1 cent less for a quart of milk in April than he did this month, and this price will be decreased 1 cent per month for four months, until, in July, the price of Grade B bottled milk will be 12 cents, instead of the present charge of 16 cents.

Mr. Rareshide also announced that the Dairymen's League had discarded the Warren formula for determining the cost of milk production. This method took 100 pounds of milk as a basis and determined the amount of food, labor, and other factors entering into its production.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Loughran, who has been conducting the hearing for the past four months, said that his action came as a direct result of the John Doe milk investigation. "I have maintained from the start," he said, "that one of the main causes for the high price of milk in this city was the use of the Warren formula by the Dairymen's League. I repeatedly pointed out to the officials of the league that the plan was being used to gouge the milk distributors and eventually the consumers."

A statement issued yesterday afternoon by Robert E. Dowling, Chairman of the Governor's Milk Commission, announced that the price of bottled milk would be reduced 1 cent on April 1, making the price of Grade B milk 15 cents a quart. Mr. Dowling outlined the work which the milk commission has accomplished since last January when it was created by Governor Smith. The statement continues:

The commission has kept steadily at work and today has approved a plan whereby milk will be sold by the farmers and bought by the manufacturers and by distributers on the basis of butter and cheese values, with certain allowance for additional cost in producing milk for city supply. The agreement runs for eight months, and I regard it as a very fortunate and happy settlement, because it protects the producers and the large milk manufacturing plants will stay in this State, instead of moving West, as was threatened. I am assured by the distributers that the arrangement will make it possible to reduce the price of milk in bottles to the consumer 1 cent from the March price. This will make the price of bottled milk on April 1, 2 cents a quart below the price of last December.

The price to be paid farmers for the month of April will be $2.80 per 100 pounds for milk testing 3 per cent. butter fat and $3.04 per 100 pounds for milk testing 3.5 per cent., which latter test is the average purchase for the month of April.

The matter of lower distribution costs and distribution reform is under consideration by the commission, and we hope to make some announcement in connection therewith within a short time.

The inquiry will be continued this morning.

Special Pajamas $1.95

Friday and Saturday Only

1847 Suits of them—of fine percales, madras and mercerized cloths; solid colors, and satin stripes.

We wish there were more of these fine Pajamas—because this is one of the best values we have ever been able to offer you. So buy while the buying is good—at $1.95.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

We Make All Our Own Shoes From the Best Leathers Obtainable

From 6.50 to 12.50

E. VOGEL, Inc. 64 Nassau St.
Maker of Fine Boots.

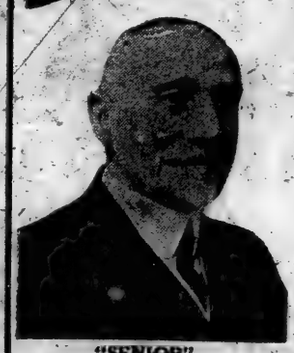
Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

2d Floor 15 W. 34th St.

The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes

Georges

Above Liggett's Drug Store—Opposite Waldorf Hotel



"SENIOR"

"JUNIOR"

Introducing To The Readers Of The New York Times

Georges

The Most Unique Shop Of Its Kind For Men & Young Men

It is a Veritable Congress of Clothes
40 Famous Brands Exhibited
More Than a Thousand Styles

YOU SAVE $5 TO $20

It's like an immense Exhibition Hall—for that is what it is in reality—where you can see *in one central spot* every worth-while nationally advertised brand of Men's Clothes *at a saving to you of $5 to $20.*

It is unlike any other Clothes Shop you ever saw. It is a PALACE OF FASHION—a place where the *finest quality* productions of the combined tailoring skill of the nation has been brought together *under one roof.*

The *price* of an article is in proportion to what it costs to *sell* it. By closing our three former ground-floor stores whose aggregate rental was $65,000 a year, and concentrating our business in *one mammoth 2nd floor shop* at a rental of only $7,500 a year, and by eliminating all managerial and window-trimming expense, we have reduced overhead to such an extent that we can save our customers $5 to $20 on their purchases.

Our stocks for Spring are now complete. We invite your inspection of this remarkable exhibit.

Suits & Top Coats

$18, $20, $22.50, $25, $28, $30 up to $50

Georges

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR
Over Liggett's Drug Store
Opp. Waldorf Hotel

15 West 34th Street

Open Daily Till 6 P. M.—Saturdays Till 9 P. M.

Now for Spring Clothes!

Style Headquarters confidently announces a complete Spring readiness at all four stores. Never were the clothes handsomer—never did we prepare on so elaborate a scale. You're invited. Drop in. Particularly, you will want to see the new

Hart Schaffner & Marx Double Breasted Styles

Hart Schaffner & Marx' great designers must have known in advance of the armistice and the boys' early home-coming when they styled these waist-seam models. They're exactly the thing to suit a vigorous, full-blooded, ex-service man. Beautiful new fabrics that you know are all wool; clever pocket ideas; smart lapels; close form-fitting lines with a bit of waistiness that puts a slight flare in the skirt. Very snappy.

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Extra Values in Double and Single Breasted Waist Seam Suits

No price-penalty for exclusiveness and originality here. The Wallach Policy is not simply to introduce the good, new styles first; we aim to save you money on the transaction, too—and we do. At this special low $35 price, you realize a saving of $5, $10 or $15 a suit.

Other Suits $30, $35, $40, up to $65.

$35

Stylish "Prep" Suits

(Boys' Long-trousered Suits)

For boys of all builds, including the chunky chaps who find good fit a stranger in so many clothes. Double and single breasted models; with no end of lively style touches—waist-seams; beautiful all-wool fabrics that wear and wear. Priced as low as $25, which is surprising for such fine all-wool clothes.

Other "Prep" Suits, $28, $30, $35, $38, $40.

Smart Spring Topcoats

Big savings on the season's smartest Overcoat offerings. Beautiful knitted fabrics in new boxy ideas—rainproof—with yoke and sleeves of silk; lively waist-seam models, double or single breasted; and gentlemanly Chesterfields in Oxford and Black.

Other Spring Overcoats, $28 to $50.

$35

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

ATLANTIC CITY

Now Is The Time To Visit

The Great Spring Resort

Combining Sunshine and the Sea

DELIGHTFUL location overlooking the ocean. Genial spring sunshine and invigorating air. Five-mile boardwalk. Southern seabreezes. Abundant indoor entertainment and outdoor recreation.

For time tables, fares and leaflets apply to

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UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIES OF THE WAR.

The first of a series of ten articles on the strategies and failures of the war, by Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, will appear in The New York Times next Sunday, March 30. Order from your newsdealer.—Advt.

$1.50 YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

Everyone says it's the most wonderful HARMONICA they ever played on. Made in the good old U. S. A. If not satisfied, money returned. J. K. JOHNSON, 214 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; warmer Sunday; northwest gales.
☞ For weather report see page 14 last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,344. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Further 150 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PARIS DEBATING WAR OR PEACE WITH BOLSHEVIKI; FRENCH DEMAND ALL OF SAAR VALLEY AS REPARATION; WEIGHING EFFECT OF MONROE AMENDMENT ON JAPAN

MANY INJURED AS CITY IS BUFFETED BY GALE AND SNOW

Accidents in Streets as Traffic Struggles with Season's Worst Storm.

BARGES DRIFT TO SEA

Naval Tugs Rescue Five Men, Five Women, and Ten Children from Railroad Craft.

HAVOC THROUGHOUT STATE

Telegraph Service Crippled and Trains Delayed as 65-Mile Gale Sweeps East.

March provided yesterday her usual storm, and the snow, whipped by a sixty-five-mile gale, for a time tied up harbor traffic, crippled wires, caused delay to railroad trains, and resulted in an unusual number of accidents in this city. It was the first storm of Spring, and more severe than any during the Winter. About an inch and a half of snow fell, almost breaking the record of two inches for the entire Winter.

It will be fair and warmer today and tomorrow, according to the weather forecast. The strong northwest gales, however, are expected to continue.

Railroad and shipping men said that the only thing that saved the situation was that the temperature did not go down below freezing. Instead, it hovered around 30 degrees. It had been colder on Thursday night and in the very early hours of the morning, and the rain which preceded the snowfall had formed a thin coat of ice over third rails and made the operation of elevated railroads extremely difficult.

The Injured.

BULGER, EDWARD, 2,144 Eighth Avenue; ankle injured when his automobile overturned; treated by ambulance surgeon.

CAHILL, MARGARET, 616 St. Nicholas Avenue; struck by an automobile.

CHILE, JENNY, 6,011 New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn; struck by automobile.

CRAIG, MARGARET, 19 West 135th Street, fell in river.

KEARNEY, ANNA; struck by automobile.

KENNEDY, JULIA, 149 Main Street, Johnstown, Penn.; struck by mail wagon, contusions of right hip.

MORLEY, ANTHONY, 231 East Fifty-fourth Street; struck by automobile, lacerations of the face.

MARCOWITZ, JAC ... 311 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn; struck by car, taken to St. John's Hospital with lacerated face.

MOORE, ELIZABETH, 249 West 109th St.; blown down and received a possible fracture of arm.

NIGOLETTA, ——, 409 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn; struck by army truck; to the Jewish Hospital with internal injuries.

SCHAEFFER, MARY, 406 East 58th St.; struck by automobile; to Roosevelt Hospital.

SCHMIDT, JOHN, 434 East Fifty-first Street; fell down elevated stairs; contusions of legs.

STEPHANOK, JOSEPH, 1,450 First Avenue; skull fractured in a vehicular collision; to Bellevue Hospital.

STRAUSS, LOUIS L., 165 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn; scalp lacerated in automobile.

WILLIS, WALTER, 284 West Nineteenth Street; struck by automobile, fractured leg; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

WILL, CATHERINE, 165 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn; lacerations of the head in automobile collision.

Wire Service Crippled.

The storm crippled wire service south of Philadelphia and affected service on other lines running through the storm area. It also made navigation in and about the harbor extremely difficult. It was not thick enough, however, to impede the progress of transatlantic liners, and during the day eleven of them struggled through the wind-driven snow to their piers or anchorages.

The harbor police who usually have two boats out patrolling the harbor put an additional boat into commission yesterday. No little part of police duty yesterday was warning the skippers to be sure that their craft were securely tied up. It was, as one policeman explained, a sort of off-shore trying of doors, just as the policeman on beat goes from store door to store door to see that everything is all right.

Service was suspended on the Second Avenue elevated line between 2 A. M. and 5 A. M., because of ice on the third rail. The first southbound train to leave the East 129th Street yard following the resumption of traffic, caught fire near Forty-eighth Street Station as the result of a short circuit. The fire was quickly extinguished by the firemen with a delay to traffic of fifteen minutes.

Observation at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge did not seem to bear out the statement of some of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, that there was only a three-minute delay in the running time on the surface lines. Some of the cars that came over the bridge were said to be from 10 to 15 minutes behind their schedules, and so great was the congestion there during the day that extra police from the Bridge Station in Brooklyn, were sent over to keep cars moving on the loops and passengers out of harm's way.

It was not until 7 o'clock last night that things began to assume a normal aspect at the end of the bridge. The discomfort that faced the workers was not so great in the evening as in the morning when the temperature was lower and when the gale was at its height. Many of those who live in outlying sections had to tramp through the slush to get to the cars and then had to take their place in the lines that gathered at different points where travel is heavy and at points of transfer.

Thousands Wait for Cars.

Between the tracks of the loops at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge thousands of persons were gathered at times waiting for cars. There was considerable struggle among the home-

Continued on Page Four.

IS DEMOCRACY A STEP IN THE EVOLUTION OF MAN? Answered in the April Scribner's Magazine.—Advt.

Seize Two Germans in Paris, Supposed to be Red Agents

PARIS, March 28. (French Wireless Service.)—Two Germans, Eli Markenstein and Aaron Siegel, were arrested when they alighted from a Metz train in Paris Tuesday, it became known today. They had no tickets, but carried passports from Berlin. The authorities believe that the Germans are Bolshevist agents, and M. Priollet was appointed to conduct an investigation. The Germans are now in the Santé Prison.

A report from Amsterdam quotes the Handelsblad as saying that nine Bolshevist agents who escaped from Germany were arrested Wednesday in the province of Guelders. Their identification papers were not in good order and several of the men carried revolvers.

STATE INCOME TAX BILL INTRODUCED

Senator Davenport Predicts Dark Future Unless Wasteful Expenditures Are Stopped.

LEVY RAISES $50,000,000

State Deficit Is $25,000,000, While Treasuries of Municipalities Lack $33,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The future of free Government in the State is very dark unless a way is found to check wasteful and uncontrolled expenditures, the special Legislative Tax Investigation Committee, which today introduced a series of three bills designed to meet the deficit in the State's treasury, will report to the Legislature soon, according to Senator Davenport, its Chairman.

"It is our purpose in submitting the report," said Senator Davenport today, "to record the conviction that no solution of the tax problem of the State of New York can be found if the growth of public expenditure is to continue without check or effective control. We shall suggest that means be at once determined upon to diminish waste and extravagance wherever these are found; to determine whether the State and the localities have been borrowing improvidently; to determine the effect of tax limitation laws and to find out the best methods for the authorization of public expenditures and the disposal of public moneys."

The State's deficit approximates $25,000,000. One of the measures introduced today, providing for a State income tax, is expected to realize close to $50,000,000, which is to be divided equally between the State and the localities in which it is collected. In framing this measure the legislators took into consideration that the municipalities of the State lack some $33,000,000 of having a completed treasury. The bill providing an increase of from 3 to 4½ per cent. tax on the net incomes of corporations is not expected to realize any revenue, while the third measure, providing for a tax on tangible personal property, is not expected by some of the legislators to pass.

"It is found that it is impossible to depend upon the taxation of personal property as an adequate source of revenue. Personal property taxation at the existing confiscatory rate has lamentably failed, and if this base is even to be retained as a part of our system, it must be after experiment with the taxation of personal property under a more just rate and more just condition.

"We came by the process of exclusion to the personal income tax as the one which meets the need and conforms to the demands of justice and fairness in taxation," said Senator Davenport. "The committee earnestly recommends it as the core of our system. The income tax should be greatly reduced in the nation and more and more employed by the States. If blind centralization at Washington is to be avoided, if free Government is to be permanently workable, the citizens in the separate Commonwealths must be brought face to face with the State Government, its responsibilities and its needs."

Senator Davenport declared that the income tax alone may fail to solve local municipal problems, especially in New York City, where overtaxation of real estate had become acute.

"If this should prove to be the case additional supplementary taxes may be imposed for distinctly local purposes, such as a low rate tax on tangible personal property or an optional local business tax," he continued. "The committee has had supplementary bills prepared covering these two proposals."

While there has been some objection to the income tax, particularly up-State, legislative leaders believe such a tax is the only way out, and there is every likelihood that it will become a law.

Deductions are permitted under the bill in the computation of gross and net incomes. Practically the only deductions permitted under gross income are money on hand, or deposit, or at interest. Bonds, notes, and shares of stock corporations, other than banks and banking associations or constituting a part of a trust or an estate, are to be taxed.

Proceeds of life insurance policies and interest upon obligations of the United States or its possessions or securities issued under the Federal Farm Loan act of July 17, 1916, or bonds issued by the War Finance Corporation or the obligations of the State or of any municipal corporation or political subdivision heretofore issued are nontaxable, but State or local bonds issued hereafter are to be taxed. The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or de-

Continued on Page 22.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

DISCUSS WILSON'S DELAY

Failure to Offer Amendment Associated With Japan's Proposal.

HER EQUALITY IDEA WIDENS

This, Paris Thinks, May Be a Source of Embarrassment to the President.

BOTH PLANS ARE HELD UP

Australians Fear Declaration to Guard Us Might Protect Japan's Claims in Orient.

Australians See Danger in Broad Monroe Amendment

PARIS, March 28. (Associated Press.)—The Australian peace delegates have pointed out that the proposed amendment to the League of Nations covenant regarding the Monroe Doctrine, providing for recognition of the binding force of policies heretofore applied, would validate and confirm Japanese claims to preponderance in China and the Orient.

Fear is expressed in some quarters that the opposition which has developed on this account may jeopardize the amendment. Experts are trying to find a formula that will overcome this objection, and, meanwhile, the amendment has been withheld from insertion in the covenant.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 27.—A peculiar situation, not yet explained, has arisen in connection with the revision of the League of Nations covenant. This situation affects the United States in relation to the Monroe Doctrine. Last night the League of Nations Commission, under President Wilson's Chairmanship, finished its amendatory work on the covenant, authorizing a large number of changes—some material, but the bulk of a minor character—intended to perfect the phraseology of the document.

It was President Wilson's purpose to offer an amendment which was intended to give more or less specific indorsement to the Monroe Doctrine. But he failed to do so, and the covenant was sent to the Committee on Revision with no sanction from the League Commission to insert anything pertaining to the traditional American policy.

On Monday night the President went to a meeting of the League Commission intending to offer an amendment affecting the Monroe Doctrine. This amendment had been drafted by ex-President Taft and cabled to Paris. Article X. of the covenant is the article in which the Monroe Doctrine principle would appropriately be stated. When the article was reached at the Monday night session the President asked that the discussion of the article be postponed until Wednesday, as the amendment which he intended to offer did not quite cover the situation and it was necessary to revise it.

When Article X. was reached last night the President did not offer his amendment, and the article was passed without revision.

What happened between Monday

Continued on Page Two.

Siberians Take Ufa from Reds; Lithuanians Nearing Vilna

LONDON, March 28. (Associated Press.)—A dispatch from Omak announces that Admiral Kolchak's Army, as a result of a brilliant attack and much hard fighting, has recaptured the town of Ufa, which recently was occupied by the Bolsheviki.

The dispatch adds that the Red Army is now threatened with envelopment.

STOCKHOLM, March 28, (French Wireless Service.)—The Bolsheviki continue to fall back along their entire western front north of the Pripet marshes, according to a report from Kovno.

It is expected that Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, will soon be evacuated by the Bolsheviki.

CALL VOLUNTEERS TO RELIEVE 50,000

War Department to Replace Men Overseas Who Have Reason to Return Home.

TO TRAIN AT CAMP MEADE

Drafted Troops Who Failed to Get Abroad Are Expected to Respond.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The War Department has decided to make an immediate call for 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe with the American Expeditionary Forces. The call has been prepared and will be issued immediately by the War Department, so as to enable the recruiting of these volunteers to begin at once.

The purpose of the department in raising this force is declared to be to obtain 50,000 men to take the places of an equal number of drafted enlisted men who have good reasons for coming back to this country, under the rules laid down by the War Department relative to demobilization. The 50,000 to be relieved cannot be spared, it is explained, unless they are relieved, and to obtain the relief force of 50,000 men it will be necessary to ask for volunteers.

The department does not anticipate that it will have any trouble in raising the number of volunteers fixed.

The men will be sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, for concentration and training, and will be sent overseas as soon as possible in batches of 1,000 men each. It is hoped and expected that a number of men who have already seen service in France or in the army elsewhere, and who are willing to re-enter the service will volunteer.

It is also the expectation that some drafted men who have been demobilized, but who were unable to get overseas as a result of the signing of the armistice, may volunteer, now that they will have an opportunity to go abroad.

SAYS ARMISTICE MAY END.

Lokal-Anzeiger Understands a "Suspension is Possible."

BERLIN, March 28. (Associated Press.)—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a statement that it understands that a suspension of the armistice with the Entente Allies is possible.

PREDICT TRIAL OF KAISER.

Paris Papers Say Germans Will Arraign Ex-Ruler and His Son.

PARIS, March 28.—Former Emperor William and former Crown Prince Frederick William will be among those who will be tried by the High Court which the German National Assembly will create, Paris newspapers say.

Former Foreign Minister Zimmermann will also be brought before the court.

BERLIN, March 28. (Associated Press.)—General von Plessen, for many years commander of the Imperial Headquarters, has challenged Count Hoensbroech to a duel because in a pamphlet Hoensbroech characterized the former Emperor's conduct as cowardly, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger.

Lloyd George Says League Ideals Demand Sacrifices from England and America

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—Premier Lloyd George has sent to The Manchester Guardian, which tomorrow will publish a special League of Peace number, a message in which he says:

"All our hopes of saving the world from a repetition of the unfathomable cataclysm of 1914 centre upon our working out the principal means whereby the nations of the earth can conduct the common affairs of the world in friendly co-operation instead of jealous rivalry. The principle of the League of Nations has been accepted, but the League of Nations will prove fruitless if it is to be no more than a new piece of international organization.

"What matters is that the units which make up this organization shall be inspired by a real determination to work in close harmony together for the betterment and liberty of mankind. The nations must not let themselves believe that, having drawn up a paper constitution, the peace of the world has been made secure. If they allow themselves to be bemused by this policy they will only be reawakened by a new war.

"They have now to see that the League of Nations is made the effective instrument for the solution of every international problem. By their own readiness to make sacrifices on its behalf America and Great Britain, who have taken such a leading and honorable part in promoting this beneficent scheme, must give practical demonstration of their belief in it. Disarmament is an essential condition of success. We cannot expect nations ravaged by war to trust their desolated lands to the protection of the League if its advocates hesitates to show any confidence themselves in its guardianship. To set up a Society of Nations to insure fraternity among the peoples of the earth, while at the same time increasing armies and navies to insure effective fratricide, is to make a mocking of a great ideal."

MOK-A-HI CHI-U-FORM LOZENGES Rid us were off Influenza, 25c.—Advt.

BIG FOUR AGAIN DELAYED

Clemenceau Suddenly Calls for Saar Valley in Perpetuity.

AS PAY FOR RUINED MINES

England and America Are Opposed, Calling It Plain Annexation.

RHINE FRONTIER WANTED

Military Leaders Consulted on Precautions in Case Germany Balked at Terms.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—Further serious delay was encountered this afternoon by the Big Four in their effort to reach an early conclusion on the first draft of the preliminary treaty of peace.

The new obstacle is an entirely new set of claims from the French Government in the matter of reparation. Reparation was on the program this morning, but was passed until the afternoon because Premier Clemenceau announced that there were some changes he would like to make in the French claims. He certainly made them.

In the program which he presented this afternoon France calls for the entire Saar Valley in perpetuity.

This territory had previously been included in the French scheme only as a part of the general readjustment of the western boundary of Germany. In that form it had been opposed by America and England as an annexation project which would create a German irredenta and provoke future wars.

Now France puts forth the same claim in another form, demanding it, because of its coal mines, as part of the reparation account, and calling it payment in kind for the French mining regions which were ruined by the Germans. But America and England still persist in calling the project a scheme of annexation which is not to be tolerated.

This latest move once more throws the entire reparation question into confusion.

Foch and Pershing Called In.

The fact that Marshal Foch, General Pershing, and General Wilson of England were called before President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando yesterday is interpreted as meaning that the big four are weighing even the remotest possibilities of what may happen when the peace treaty is handed to the German delegates for signature.

This by no means indicates danger on the western front. Such a renewal is entirely outside the calculations of President Wilson and Lloyd George. It is not desired nor in the least expected by Clemenceau, but he still believes that it is absolutely necessary to remain ready to fight and keep intact a military force strong enough to prevent Germany from evading all the peace terms that the Allies would impose.

Marshal Foch and the American and British Generals had been asked before their conference with the peacemakers to have ready the latest reports of the morale and strength of their respective armies.

Demobilization in France is to cease, temporally at least, next Monday. That is not because of some sudden decision growing out of the immediate European situation.

It is because the French demobilization program has never been worked out beyond that date. Between Nov. 11 and March 31 France will have released about 2,000,000 men, the total strength of all classes from 1888 to 1896 inclusive. She will have still left with the colors after Monday thirteen classes, comprising considerably more than 2,000,000 men.

While the halt of the demobilization process next week is not due to any new plan, based on fear of a renewal of the fighting, it is equally true that the demobilization program would have been extended far beyond March 31 if the French had been satisfied with the Peace Conference progress up to the present moment.

England's demobilization program covers the entire year of 1919, and there is no intention at the present moment to check it.

Neither is there any plan to inter-

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When you Think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

America and England Opposed to War on Reds; Lenine Said to Have Sought Recognition by U. S.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Co.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—An American representative who recently returned from Russia, where he talked with Lenine, will soon make a statement on which some new plan of dealing with the Bolsheviki may be based.

The proposal to scrape together all the available allied troops in Eastern Europe—estimated at half a million—to fight the Bolsheviki, the campaign being under the general supervision of Marshal Foch, has been rejected by America and England on the ground that it would not be effective, and also that it would be too much like starting a new war when the world was clamoring for peace.

PARIS, March 28.—A rumor was current last night that the United States had received a note from Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotzky of the Russian Soviet Government asking recognition for that Government, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris today.

M. Hutin adds that he "cannot say that President Wilson is disinclined to give the request favorable consideration."

BERLIN TO RESIST MOVE ON DANZIG

Garrison There Is Strengthened —Sharp Reply to Foch, Demanding Landing for Poles.

SUSPECT ENTENTE SCHEME

See Nothing in Armistice to Warrant Proposal—Polish Diet for Alliance with Entente.

PARIS, March 28.—News was received here today that the Germans were increasing the garrison at Danzig.

This is taken as indicating an intention to resist whatever disposition the Peace Conference may make of the port.

BERLIN, March 28. (Associated Press.)—General Nudant, representing Marshal Foch, submitted a note Wednesday to the German Government, demanding a passage through Danzig for the Polish divisions under General Haller, which are a part of the allied army, and permission for their further march to Poland to maintain order. The note added that any refusal would be regarded as a breach of the armistice.

The German Government, after exhaustive deliberations by the party leaders, laid down its standpoint in a reply which asserted that, according to the armistice treaty, it was only obliged to grant the Allies free access to the Vistula to maintain order in territories of the former Russian Empire. In concluding the treaty, the Government declared, it proceeded in any case from the standpoint that there could be no question of Polish troops.

The note then referred to incidents during the journey of Paderewski, the Polish Premier, "who, grossly violating the hospitality accorded him on German soil, gave the signal for revolt and civil war, and when he was in Danzig in December said: 'If the Polish divisions from France and Italy should be in Danzig, then Danzig and all West Prussia would be Polish.'"

Proceeding, the note referred to numerous demonstrations by the German majority in West Prussia, who wished to resist Polish attacks by force, and said that by such civil warfare the German eastern front against Russian Bolshevism would be endangered.

Wants Guarantees on Haller's Army.

In conclusion, the communication asked for information as to the composition and strength of General Haller's army, the date of its landing and transit of Poland, and what guarantees the Allies could offer that the army, or a portion of it, would not participate in Polish demonstrations or a possible insurrection of the Polish minority.

The Lokal Anzeiger thinks that a serious situation has arisen through the exchange of notes between General Nudant and the German Government. While it does not abandon hope that General Nudant will accept the German reply as a concession, the newspaper fears that his note has no other aim than to deliver Danzig to the Poles, and counsels the Government not to yield an inch.

The Zeitung am Mittag accuses the Entente statesmen of having had their brains addled by the occurrences in Hungary.

AMSTERDAM, March 28.—The German Government's reply to the allied note concerning Danzig stated that it could not take the responsibility for permitting the Poles to land at Danzig, but was prepared to facilitate a landing at Stettin, Koenigsberg, Memel, or Libau.

Diet for Alliance with Entente.

WARSAW, March 27. (Associated Press.)—The Polish Diet today unanimously agreed to the proposition providing that political, economic, and military conventions should be entered into at the earliest possible moment with the Entente Powers. This action is interpreted as expressing the desire for a close alliance of Poland with the Entente Powers. Great enthusiasm was

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) HALL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieve indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

HUNGARY AT WAR WITH NEIGHBORS

New Government Declares Hostilities Against Serbia and Surrounding Countries.

TROOPS CLASH WITH FRENCH

Rumanian Army Enters Galicia —Czechoslovaks Prepare to Take the Field.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from high authority a report that the new Hungarian Government has declared a Bolshevist war against Serbia and the surrounding countries, and that it has opened its frontier toward Russia.

Skirmishing between French and Hungarian detachments has taken place at Siegodin, in South Hungary.

PARIS, March 28. (French Wireless Service.)—The Rumanian and Czechoslovak Governments have taken military measures against the Hungarian revolutionary Government, a Geneva dispatch to the Petit Parisien says.

Two Rumanian army corps are said to have crossed the frontier of Eastern Galicia.

ZURICH, March 28. (Havas.)—The Polish Diet has unanimously adopted a resolution that Bolshevism shall be combated with all the force of the Polish Government, a dispatch from Warsaw says.

BERNE, March 28. (French Wireless Service.)—Two thousand resolute French or British soldiers would be able to put down the new Hungarian Government and restore order in that country, Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz, former member of the Hungarian Cabinet, says in an interview in the Geneva Journal.

The Prince declared that the new Government did not represent anything outside of Budapest.

BASLE, March 28. (Havas.)—The Hungarian Soviet authorities have declared themselves ready to guarantee the safe departure of the allied missions, notably the French, according to a report received here from Budapest.

VIENNA, March 28. — A Budapest dispatch states that the revolutionary Government has ordered Entente flags hoisted on the hotel where the Entente missions have been stopping, and that posters will soon be issued warning the people to respect all foreigners in the capital.

AWAIT PEACE TERMS TO TURN BOLSHEVIST

Germany and Austria Working Hand-in-Hand with Hungary Against Allies.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 28.—I learn that Hungary's conversion to Bolshevism will be followed by the conversion of Austria and Germany immediately these countries receive the peace conditions from Paris. Germany, Austria, and Hungary are still working hand in hand, and Karolyi's resignation and the subsequent events are all in accordance with plans concerted with Austria and Germany.

The Hungarian Bolshevist press propaganda, just organized, proceeds on the following method: To encourage Bolshevist ideas abroad one agency will send news asserting that the Bolshevist gov-

Continued on Page Two.

FRENCH FOR WAR ON REDS

Significance Attached to Mangin's Summons to Confer with Clemenceau.

CLASH OF OPPOSING VIEWS

The Olive-Branch Policy Seems Likely to Prevail in Allied Councils.

MILITARY MEN IN DISFAVOR

French Government Is Criticised for Shelving the Heroes of the War.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—The announcement that General Mangin has been summoned to Paris for conference with Premier Clemenceau has given rise to a world of conjectures. The General's military reputation and his later success as an army administrator in the Rhine provinces lend credence to the report that he is about to receive an important post in Eastern Europe—it is rumored, the command and co-ordination of the allied activities against the Bolsheviki.

At the same time there is a persistent rumor in British and American circles that before resorting to force the Allies will make another attempt to treat with Lenine. Pichon's statement in the Chamber last Wednesday defined the French point of view clearly enough. It will be only under pressure that the French will consent to abandon the idea of forcible military action against the present rulers of Russia.

At the moment of cabling these two opposing plans—those of the olive branch and of the sword—appear to be nearly equally balanced as the proposed Russian policy. Despite the Prinkipo fiasco, there is a slight shade of odds in favor of the former.

Meantime, the selection of Mangin, in case vigorous measures carry the day, calls attention to a point advanced by many Frenchmen nowadays, and not only in military circles. How is it, they say, that such men as Pétain, Gouraud, Fayolle, Humbert, or Mangin—all of whom displayed conspicuous ability during the war—have now no share in national affairs? Foch, it is true, is a figure of international importance, and De Goutte has increased his military reputation by his services on the Brussels Commission, but these others are unemployed. Even Joffre is practically a cipher as far as the life of France is concerned. Surely, it is argued, such men, who have proved their capacity in the hardest of schools, ought not to be overlooked at a time when the fate of France hangs in the balance, and when, it cannot be denied, there is widespread anxiety lest the claims and interests of France be allowed to suffer in the scramble for a speedy peace.

Unfortunately, distrust of the military is deeply ingrained in the French Republic. Despite the magnificent achievements of the French Army during the war, fear of "the man on horseback" cannot be wholly eradicated from the hearts of civilian leaders. There is no dearth of great men in France today, but unless a striking change occurs those of them who wear a uniform will continue to have less importance than any Caillaux or Boanerges of a Socialist Deputy in Parliament.

PARIS IS DISCUSSING INVITATION TO LENINE

Growing Belief That the Russian Reds Must Be Called to Conference.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 27.—The extraordinary situation which has been created by Hungary's virtual defiance of the allied powers and the sudden impetus given to extreme radicalism by the accession of the Bolshevist Government at Budapest has not cleared for the better in any way. It is doubtful if any positive action has been taken by the plenipotentiaries of the allied powers, although there is talk of forming armies and adopting other measures suggesting the use of force. One significant feature of the situation is the widespread opinion, among men not

interested in Bolshevism or friendly to it, that Lenine will have to be called to Paris before the foundations for real peace can be laid.

Lloyd George, visualized something like this early in the Peace Conference, when he proposed inviting the Bolsheviki to confer with the allied representatives. Stephen Pichon, for France, rejected Lloyd George's proposal; and the unauthorized publication of his communication on the subject created great commotion. Subsequently President Wilson endeavored to effect a compromise by suggesting that allied representatives meet the envoys of all the Russian factions—Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik alike—at Prinkipo Island in the Sea of Marmora. Some factions accepted. The Bolsheviki agreed, but proposing conditions which the peace plenipotentiaries regarded as insulting.

Since then there has been no direct communication between any allied Government and the Bolshevist Government, except when William C. Bullitt of the State Department went to Moscow this month as an observer for the American Peace Commission. He has reported that the moderate element of the Bolsheviki is in control, and has given the Moscow Government rather a clean bill of health.

The great rise in the quotation of Bolshevist stock through the accession of the new Hungarian Government and its apparent belief that it is able to defy the entire combination of Allied Powers have made the peace plenipotentiaries realize the grave danger which confronts the world. Some of those informed do not hesitate to express the fear that the imposition of too harsh terms on Germany may give strength to the Bolshevist elements in that country. The American and British plenipotentiaries have been preaching to their foreign associates that it would be unwise to impose conditions on Germany which would serve to intensify hatred and lay the foundation for another war.

It was a consideration of this character that induced President Wilson to offer a resolution in the Supreme Council curtailing the powers of the Permanent Armistice Commission. The President and others felt that Marshal Foch, who headed the commission, and some other members, all military men, were too harsh in their terms. Under the Wilson resolution, which was adopted, the Supreme Economic Commission was created, with power to overrule the economic arrangements made by the Armistice Commission.

The milder policy of the Economic Commission has been shown in the invitation extended to the German financial delegates to attend a conference at Versailles to arrange the details connected with the use of the German securities in the purchase of food from the Allies.

The Germans have accepted and will be at Versailles on Monday. Among them is a brother of Paul M. Warburg, former member of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. These will be the first German civilian Commissioners to come to France since 1914. The coming of the German financiers to Versailles is regarded as a distinct step in the direction of peace.

REDS READY TO COMPROMISE.

Sobered by Responsibility, May Even Pay Russia's Debts.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune.

PETROGRAD, March 28.—From the very frank conversations I have had with the Soviet leaders here—it is astonishing how frank they are—I am sure that they are prepared to make big concessions to the world. They will make physical concessions in point of land, factories, exploitations, and payment of Russia's debts; they will make concessions within themselves. On only one point will they not bend: Under no conditions will they call new general elections.

They will compromise with the outside world, with the peasants who must grow their food, with the classes who have talent, science, and genius to remake and keep going their broken factories and economic life, and they will compromise with themselves.

The new type of Communist leader is a practical, hard-headed man. He knows that in order to carry out his new scheme of a social order he must make concessions and compromises. He has pinned his faith on a world revolution. When he sees this hope gone he will make terms with the world.

Today the Chief of Police of Petrograd is Bill Shutuv, who used to be one of the American organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Bolsheviki have reversed the old order. It is they who are now trying to feed the people, run the factories, and settle, instead of making, strikes; to keep the peace instead of breaking it. They are changing right under their own waistcoats. They are compromising, but they don't know it. There is a deal of difference between Bill Shutuv, American strike leader, and Comrade Shutuv, Chief of Police of the City of Petrograd.

FEARS THAT SOCIALISTS MAY TURN BOLSHEVIKI

Dutch Minister Says They Will Decide According to Chances of Success.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 27.—Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on the danger of Bolshevism, Minister of Justice Heemskerk said:

"I think it is the greatest danger in the world at present. If the Spartacides succeed in getting the upper hand in Germany it will be necessary for all the western powers to join forces to keep Bolshevism away from France, Belgium, and Holland. I fear the Socialists will not be strong enough to resist the influence of Bolshevism, which calls itself communism in Germany and Holland. At present, the Germany Socialists are associated with the Freisinnige and the Catholic parties, but it is possible that they will be unable to resist the strong Communist impetus from the East."

"What is the exact position in Holland?" asked the correspondent.

"We have a proportional vote, and the Second Chamber is a photograph of the country. Of the 100 members, 22 are regular Socialists, 2 out-and-out Communists, and 2 revolutionary Socialists, who are associated with the Communists. But the regular Socialists may become revolutionary again at any moment. A congress is to be held soon and a resolution will be proposed that the Socialists prefer the continuance of the ordinary methods of parliamentary procedure, but at the same time are keeping an eye on the course of events to see if a favorable opportunity occurs to secure power for the proletarian classes. This means that they will allow the probability of success to decide them.

"Until now the Socialists have been on bad terms with the Communists, but if the Central European Socialists are obliged to join forces with the Communists, then I think the Dutch Socialists will follow the example of the other Socialists.

"The Dutch Communist Wynkoop is always in touch with the Russian Bolsheviki and German Spartacides. The formula of Communist principles adopted by Wynkoop is for every one to give what he can and to take what he wants. This is applied to life, goods, and women."

The Minister here referred to the massacres and other horrible cruelties resulting from the application of these principles.

"Now, you say, this applies to Russia. But Bolshevism is international in its methods of working and its aims, and you may be sure they hope even to infect America. It is moral infection and a repetition of militarism. The new militarism of the laborers and soldiers is intended to base the government merely on the power of a certain class of people whom they call the proletariat."

The correspondent asked the Minister whether he considered the ex-Kaiser still a political factor in Germany.

"I believe the Kaiser is politically done for and that there is no chance that he will come into power again. We do not want any political intrigues here. If the Kaiser remains here, he must continue to live in the country, for if he lived in town it would cause demonstrations. Should a formal demand for his extradition come, it would have to be judged according to treaty law, and our national law states that a tribunal from his temporary residence would have to advise the Minister of Justice, who would have to decide on the application."

BUDAPEST REVOLT AGITATES GERMANS

Communists Now Predict Soviet Rule in Berlin Before Year's End.

PLEDGE AID TO HUNGARIANS

Countermove by Royalists Develops —Hysteria Attributed to Underfeeding.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 28.—The peace outlook is regarded as having very considerably improved during the last few days. The departure for Paris of the German Financial Commission today is regarded as the real beginning of peace negotiations, and the news is heartily welcomed all around.

There is a good deal less talk of the rabid kind about impossible peace terms and the need for rejecting them.

The danger of Bolshevism, as emphasized by the Hungarian events, still fills people's minds with alarm. The impression grows that Bolshevism's next onslaught will be in the direction of and into Rumania. The situation there is reported to be exceedingly bad, and as thus preparing the way for the spread of Bolshevism in that quarter.

Red forces are reported to be in varying strength along the eastern Rumanian frontier, while throughout the country itself no small number of Lenine's agents are said to be very active.

The communists in the Berlin Workers' Councils are greatly encouraged by the Hungarian move, and at today's gathering some of them declared that only world revolution could prevent Germany's collapse and a peace imposed by force. They said that they looked forward to Germany being a Soviet Republic before the end of the year.

Berlin Soviet Hails Hungarians.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—News today from Berlin is significant in view of tendencies at work there at the moment. A few days ago Budapest hailed Moscow on the occasion of the proclamation of a Soviet Republic in Hungary. Now Berlin's proletariat hails the Budapest.

The Workers' and Soldiers' Councils of Greater Berlin are having a plenary sitting at present in connection with their forthcoming General Congress. At their meeting yesterday it was decided to send the following telegram to Budapest:

"The Workers' Councils of Greater Berlin congratulate the Hungarian proletariat on their victory and the setting up of a Soviet Republic. They admire the Hungarian proletariat's heroic fight, which is part of the international proletariat's battle against capitalism and reaction. This general meeting promises its Hungarian brothers its strongest support."

The decision to send this telegram was taken, according to the Berliner Tidende, almost unanimously, only ten out of 1,500 delegates voting against it. General debate followed on the Soviet system, in which a radical speaker declared that all opposition would have to be beaten down, and that, as in Russia, the bourgeoisie must be ruthlessly dealt with.

"Long enough," he cried, "has this class been the home of privilege. The time has now come when the Soviet system is to hoist the proletariat into the seat of power."

Cabinet Firm to Royalists.

The other present tendency at work in Germany, the Royalist movement, was discussed at Weimar yesterday afternoon. The Imperial Cabinet there considered the events of Sunday last, when "a few" officers misused the patriotic demonstrations and seized the occasion [illegible] decided that a sharp attitude must be adopted toward such proceedings, and [illegible] a statement on the subject at the meeting of the National Assembly.

Ludendorff's name is much used by those directing the reactionary movement, but it would seem that the Government is not afraid of him. A proposal is to be placed before the National Assembly, according to a report just received from Berlin, to set up a court before which, at their own request, Ludendorff, Bethmann-Hollweg, and others will have to justify themselves. The same court will also deal with all those persons whose conduct of the war brought dishonor upon Germany. The result of these inquiries bodes ill for either the Government of the reactionaries.

The Berlingske Tidende received a message from Berlin this afternoon to the effect that at the meeting of the Prussian National Assembly yesterday a vehement attack on the whole present system of government in Germany was delivered by the Agrarians and Conservatives, and that the Socialist Prime Minister, Hirsh, in reply interpreted this attack as a declaration of war by the reactionary forces.

The attack was led by Herr von Kardorff, who threw all moderation aside and fulminated against the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils and the Government. He declared that the revolution was the greatest crime ever committed against the German people.

This declaration had a startling effect, the Conservatives cheering themselves hoarse and the Democrats setting up a counter-demonstration. The speech was a clear call to the Junker class.

Hirsch replied, equally vehemently, to this open challenge. His party, he said, would consider it to be its most important task to crush with all the means at its disposal a reactionary counter-revolution. The Minister of Finance, Dr. Suedekum, also spoke and excited the Conservatives to fury. They shouted that they would eject him if he was not more careful.

Emotionalism Blamed on Hunger.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 27.—Will food arrive in time to stem the torrent of Bolshevism that is sweeping over Europe from the east, is the question on the lips of all who are following the events in Germany closely. In the normal, order-loving, systematic German of pre-war days, Bolshevism would not have found fertile soil. But it is now recognized that the majority of Germans are in a pathological state, based on the physical state.

"Underfeeding's chief symptoms," said a well-known professor to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "are extreme irritability and weakness. The few who do have ideas have crazy ideas, and the others follow apathetically. Germans who have played with the idea of Bolshevism as a threat against the Allies now see it turned against their own country.

"Everything is playing into the hands of the Communists. They are glad that food has not arrived, and will prevent its distribution if possible, as this strengthens their cause."

The Socialist Congress to be held on April 4 is expected to affect the situation seriously.

Fifty million marks in gold has arrived at Rotterdam from the German Imperial Bank and is deposited in the South African Bank, where it will remain as security for food.

GERMANY TO INVITE AMERICAN CAPITAL

Dr. Schiffer, Minister of Finance, Pleads for Terms to Help Economic Rehabilitation.

INDUCEMENTS TO INVESTORS

Remission of Taxation for Foreigners—Tells of Burdens Germany Must Meet.

BERLIN, March 27. (Associated Press.)—Germany is not bankrupt, because it has the possibility of work, Dr. Schiffer, the Minister of Finance, told the correspondent today in discussing the financial situation.

"But," he continued, "she will become bankrupt, so far as it is possible to say at present, whenever the possibility of working is taken away. The financial outlook simply disappears into nothingness in case of an unfavorable peace that does not give us an opportunity to recover our equilibrium."

Dr. Schiffer repeats the German complaint that delay in making peace increased the danger of Bolshevism, but expressed optimism for the future if Germany were able to obtain food and raw material. He said that special inducements in the form of lighter taxation or immunity from certain taxes would be offered to foreign, especially American, capital.

"In any event," he said, "no American or other foreigner not a resident of Germany will be subject to property taxes. Similarly, Germans resident abroad will be free from property taxes. Americans and other foreigners will be immune from the 10 per cent. tax which it is planned to impose upon investment capital."

The Finance Minister pointed out that American investment was especially favorable under the present rate of exchange.

After remarking that the new German taxation system must await the peace treaty, the Finance Minister said that Germany was faced with the payment, first, of its before-the-war debts and credits granted by neutrals; second, with internal war debts—loans in support of war sufferers and so forth—and, third, the indemnity it may have to pay. Until the amount of the indemnity was definitely established, there could be no tax legislation beyond general outlines.

Dr. Schiffer insisted upon the necessity of paying old obligations owing to the urgent need of credit with which to rehabilitate the country. He said he realized that the amount which would have to be raised would be very great, but he believed it could be raised.

Every known means of raising money would be resorted to, he said, especially through direct and indirect taxes. The Minister warned the public that taxation would be extended to a degree hitherto unknown in Germany and in a frankly anti-plutocratic way. He said that income property would be taxed heavily both for the purpose of raising money and for the economic effect on prices, because he believed that prices would fall as the purchasing power of the mark increased.

The railroads of Germany have been separated from the already overloaded Ministry of Public Works and the control of them has been made an individual Ministry. Herr Hoff, former Prussian Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Minister of Railways in the National Government. He will go to Weimar at once to undertake preliminary measures for unifying the various State railways into one central organization.

DENIES AGGRESSION IN RUSSIA.

Noske Says Germans Will Not Attack in Courland or Ukraine.

WEIMAR, March 27.—Replying in the National Assembly today to a question regarding the message sent to Budapest by M. Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Soviet Government, describing the position of the Russian Soviet army, Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defense, said that the Russian statement was untrue so far as it referred to the German troops.

The Letts and the Lithuanians were mainly involved in the fighting in the Baltic countries, Herr Noske said, and the Germans had only occupied the railway line to safeguard the bringing up of supplies. The German authorities, he stated, had agreed that no offensive should be undertaken in Courland or the Ukraine by German forces.

"It is certain that the safeguarding of the Eastern frontier will unfortunately still be necessary," the Minister of Defense added, "but the Government only entertains a lively wish to live in peace and good neighborliness with Russia."

In his wireless message to Budapest M. Tchitcherin was quoted in press dispatches as asserting that Field Marshal von Hindenburg was carrying out an advance on Kovno, which lies directly east of East Prussia and immediately to the south of the Province of Courland.

TROTHA HEADS GERMAN NAVY.

Former Adjutant to the Kaiser Is Elevated to Post.

COPENHAGEN, March 28.—Rear Admiral Adolf von Trotha has been appointed chief of the German Admiralty, a Berlin dispatch says. The German Government has decided that the navy in the future shall be under the direction of the Chief of the Admiralty who will have a seat, but no vote, in the Cabinet.

Before the war Rear Admiral Adolf von Trotha, then Captain, was one of the naval adjutants to the Emperor and commanded the battleship Kaiser.

POPE REPLIES ON PRISONERS

"Exalted Personage" He Consulted Is Said to be Wilson.

COPENHAGEN, March 28. (Associated Press.)—The Cologne Volkszeitung reproduces an autograph reply of Pope Benedict to a request of Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, that the Pontiff intervene to secure the release of German prisoners of war. The Pope in his reply is quoted as saying that he consulted with an "exalted personage."

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, referring to the correspondence, assumes that the "exalted personage" is President Wilson, and says that the Pope believes this personage "entirely shares our wishes and is inclined to support them."

DISCUSS WILSON'S DELAY

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

and Wednesday nights to change the President's intention to propose the amendment to Article X. has not been disclosed. He still has an opportunity to offer it when the Revision Committee reports the full text of the covenant for the commission's approval. Whether he will suggest recognition of the principle of America's superior rights in the Western Hemisphere is something about which extraordinary secrecy is being maintained in American inner circles.

Another surprise at last night's session of the League Commission was the failure of the Japanese to press their amendment calling for racial nondiscrimination among the nations of the world. The Japanese were supposed to have been satisfied with what was regarded as a perfectly innocuous and very indirect reference to this subject in the covenant's preamble. But it appears that they were not. They wanted a much more direct and comprehensive amendment. It was understood that they would offer and press it at last night's meeting of the Commission. Their failure to do so caused surprise.

It is merely a suggestion, apparently, but a suggestion of a pointed character, that the failure of the President to offer the Monroe Doctrine amendment is bound up with the Japanese action in withholding the amendment concerning racial equality throughout the world. It is suggested that perhaps the Japanese gave notice that if the Monroe Doctrine was indorsed, they would demand a more specific indorsement of the principle of racial nondiscrimination. At any rate, the President's negative course is being associated in some quarters with the Japanese negative course, and vice versa. The Japanese have not, however, withdrawn their reservation made at the last plenary session of the Peace Conference, which gives them the right to offer their proposal to the peace delegates.

Among the most important amendments to the League covenant made by the Commission last night were the provision that any nation might withdraw from the League on two years' notice, which meets the criticism voiced by Senator Lodge, and the provision permitting the appointment of women to all offices of the League. The covenant, as it will look when the Revision Committee finishes it, will hardly be recognized as the same document carried to America by President Wilson.

DENY FREE IMMIGRATION PLAN

Japanese Cable Contradiction of Newspaper Report.

The report of an alleged Japanese demand for a free immigration clause in the peace covenant, as cabled to The Chicago Tribune, is declared false by a cable from Paris to the Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Churches of Christ in America.

The Tribune dispatch from Paris March 18 stated that "President Wilson told Viscount Matsui that it was impossible for Japan to put into the peace covenant a special article permitting equal rights of immigration with Caucasians." Mr. Matsui, it was added, "accepted this with the reservation that some time in the future Japan would insist on the right to reopen the question regarding free immigration as well as of no discrimination against Japanese owning property or working in any country which was a member of the League."

Dr. Gulick, having just returned from Paris where he had conferences with members of the Japanese delegation, sent to Y. Matsuoka, Secretary of the delegation, the following cable on March 20:

The Chicago Tribune says that on Tuesday, March 18, President Wilson told Viscount Matsui that the League covenants could not guarantee freedom of immigration. Mr. Matsui in accepting the statement reserved Japan's right later to reopen the immigration question. Cable facts.

A reply received yesterday reads:

The Tribune report is entirely unfounded. Our delegates are simply moving for insertion in the covenant of the broad principle of equality of treatment of citizens of States which are members of the League of Nations. The immigration question was never touched. MATSUOKA.

In commenting on this dispatch Dr. Gulick said:

"In the light of this reply from Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese contention is quite clear. Japan wishes it clearly stated that citizens of any country that is a member of the League of Nations, who may be temporarily or even permanently resident in any other country that is a member of the League, shall not be subjected to differential treatment by the laws of that land. This is not at all a question of immigration, but of good neighborliness."

VOICE PROTEST AT TOKIO.

Resolution Adopted at Mass Meeting Opposing League Covenant.

TOKIO, March 25, (Associated Press.)—At a mass meeting of prominent residents of Tokio tonight a resolution was adopted opposing any League of Nations covenant which does not contain a clause abolishing racial discrimination. The resolution also urged opposition to the abolition of conscription, the acquisition by Japan of the German rights on the Shagatung peninsula, and opposition to the international labor agreement which, it was declared, is not adapted to the constitution of Japan and to Japan's internal condition.

A large number of Japanese newspapers recently have printed editorials looking with suspicion on the motives of the United States and Americans in world politics, especially concerning China, Siberia, and Korea. The editorial campaign is attributed in some quarters to displeasure over the League of Nations covenant.

Tokio, Feb. 27. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—In the House of Peers today a member presented an interpellation regarding the terms and the period of enforcement of the "gentlemen's agreement," concluded in 1907 between Japan and the United States, and asked whether the said agreement is intended to be kept in force forever. He stated that he had heard that the regulations of emigration was enforced more strictly by the Japanese authorities than by the Americans. He wanted to know the reason why Japanese are being subjected to such regulations while the Mexicans and Filipinos are admitted freely to America.

M. Shidehara, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" did not exist. There was a voluntary declaration made by Japan for regulating the influx of Japanese to America. It means that no Japanese may emigrate, but that those who are already in America are free to call their families from Japan. The Imperial Government is bound to live up to its declaration, he said.

Many a time, he added, anti-Japanese laws are understood to have been brought before American legislatures but, owing to, and in appreciation of, Japan's efforts, all such anti-Japanese measures have failed to pass. The said declaration will be kept in force for some time yet. It may be abolished when the Japanese immigrants convince the American authorities that their presence is no cause of danger to American institutions.

EXPECT MONROE AMENDMENT.

Officials in Washington Receive Informal Advices from Paris.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Publication of the amended draft of the League of Nations covenant within a few days, with a provision safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine among its new clauses, is expected by Administration officials here as a result of informal advices received today from members of the American party at Paris.

No official information has reached here concerning the failure of the League commission to include the Monroe Doctrine amendment in the covenant as it was sent to the Drafting Committee yesterday. Officials express confidence, however, that President Wilson will insist upon such a provision being in the final draft when passed upon by the Council of Ten or the Peace Conference in plenary session.

It is understood here that the amended covenant will be given to the public simultaneously in all the associated countries as was done in the case of the original draft.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska was advised today through the State Department by Bernard Baruch, former Chairman of the War Industries Board and now with the American Peace Commission, that, in return for food to Germany, the United States was to receive potash in part payment.

There was nothing in Mr. Baruch's message to indicate the quantity of potash to be sent or when the first payment would arrive.

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BIG FOUR AGAIN DELAYED

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

fere with the home-going schedule of the American troops.

While these American and allied troops are keeping guard on the Rhine the argument of the peacemakers in Paris, so far as the main idea is concerned, is narrowing down to the question, "How stiff can we make the peace terms without making them so stiff that Germany will not sign?"

An old phrase has been revived—"peace without victory"—but this time it is on the other side of the Rhine that they are clamoring for such a peace.

France is deadly afraid that they will get it. The French are afraid that Lloyd George is too greatly impressed by the stories and reports flooding into Paris every day as to the terms Germany will not accept. If there is any weakening on the part of the British Premier toward Germany it is attributed to his fear of German rejection of the terms and the consequences of such a rejection.

Interpreting Wilson's Position.

The French analyze Wilson's attitude somewhat differently. They are disturbed because he also is determined to be far more lenient with the enemy than they approve, just as they have been disturbed the same way by the same thing ever since Washington began conversations with Vienna and Berlin last October. But in the case of the American President the French do not attribute his attitude to fear of what Germany may do or may not do, but to his belief that Germany must be set going as quickly as possible as an orderly nation instead of being crushed and annihilated.

France has long since abandoned the annihilation program, not because she does not still believe it would be the best thing for herself and the world (for she does) but because of her hopelessness of getting American, English, and Italian support.

France also admits that Germany would not now sign the treaty France would like to frame, but on the other hand the French are far from consenting to give Germany a peace that would be without all victory for the Allies. Hence her keenness for maintaining a vigorous military menace on the Rhine. One of her arguments is that the maintenance of a strong force in readiness to fight until the definitive peace is signed is the surest guarantee that such fighting will not be necessary.

Furthermore, France discounts very heavily as mere truculence and propaganda the reports coming from Germany, as to what that country will refuse to do. But such of this as is genuine France thinks should be received as a reason for stiffening toward the enemy, not weakening.

Warns of German Treachery.

"Germany is trying to frighten us," said a French statesman to me today, "by a barrage of refusals not to submit to humiliation and by refusals to accept the lot of a conquered country. Under the cover of such a barrage she plans to send her most skilled diplomatic tricksters to Paris for the business of putting Germany into the position of a victor. We must not become victims of the trick, for already we have irrevocably lost too much of what the surrender last November should have assured."

Demands That Rhine Be Frontier.

PARIS, March 28.—The Council of Four today continued its examination into the question of the German frontier. France claimed all her 1914 frontier and the Saar Basin, leaving to the German populations, not included in the frontier, political autonomy.

It was demanded by the French delegate that the Rhine serve France as a natural frontier, Germany having the left bank of the stream, but without fortified works, tpoops, or railways.

The council in the morning deliberated on the question of the Polish frontier, according to the newspapers, who believe that there will be difficulty in reaching an agreement on the principle of the annexation to Poland of territory containing two to three million Germans. The papers believe that the council will reach a decision sooner on the question of reparations than on the Polish question.

At yesterday's session of the Council of Four extremely important problems directly connected with Germany's future boundaries were discussed by the Council in an excellent spirit of understanding, it is said. Le Petit Parisien says it understands important results were achieved.

According to Le Matin the territorial questions involved and the problem of protecting France adequately have been satisfactorily solved, although by means not foreseen in discussions of the problem outside the conference.

As to the financial problems, the solution reported to have been adopted provides for the payment by Germany of yearly installments on the indemnity, of which France would receive a portion sufficient to lighten the burden of her budget.

Hopes are expressed in Peace Conference circles that the preliminary peace treaty may be signed by April 20.

It is reported that the amendment to the League of Nations covenant, urged by Leon Bourgeois, which provides for a permanent military and naval staff for the League, has been rejected by the League Commission.

The membership of each State in the Executive Council of the League of Nations, Reuter's Limited says it understands, will be increased from two to three for each State represented in the council. The third member will probably be a representative of labor.

LONDON, March 28.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says that he learns that the American peace delegates are prepared to agree with the British delegates on their view concerning the Polish corridor to Danzig.

CALL FINANCE MEETING FOR COMPIEGNE

Only to Consider Food Payments, Says Paris, but Berlin Has Large Expectations.

PARIS, March 28. (Associated Press.)—German financial delegates will meet the representatives of the Supreme Economic Council some time the coming week at Compiegne, about forty miles northeast of Paris.

The German delegation is summoned to consider questions relative to the securities that Germany has to offer in payment for food. Germany has increased her deposit of gold at Brussels as a partial payment for relief supplies, and additional cargoes are expected to arrive at Hamburg tomorrow.

Neutrals have also been invited to send financial representatives to confer with delegates to the Peace Conference regarding German securities sold in their countries which might be applied to payments for food.

It is understood that an agreement was reached at Brussels on March 14 by which Germany would be permitted to export certain classes of goods in order to pay for food supplies and that this agreement now becomes effective. The embargo on war material, gold, silver, and securities will be maintained, but Germany may export such products as coal, dyestuffs, various iron and steel manufactures, sugar, window glass, electrical machinery, and other articles.

Any of the allied Governments may buy these products and their representatives are expected to proceed to Cologne to arrange details as to prices. Purchases by the allies are not to exceed two-thirds of the surplus of any of these products which Germany has for sale. The other third may be exported as Germany may see fit.

BERLIN, March 27. (Associated Press.)—The German Financial Commission will leave Weimar equipped with the fullest instructions.

Some German newspapers regard the reported choice of Versailles as the meeting place as an indication that the delegates will not be allowed to participate as equal negotiators. Other papers maintain that the Entente has no such intention, since such a move would upset things from the start.

The press is partly convinced by the tone of the Entente invitation that the German Financial Commission will have questions of considerable importance to work upon and that it will be regarded as a regular and permanent connecting link between the Economic Council and the German peace delegation.

It is expected that important financial and economic questions which will start immediately on the arrival of the commission will lead directly to genuinely political negotiations with which the Peace Commission will deal.

SCHLESWIG DANES APPEAL.

Will Ask Peace Conference to Restore Them to Denmark.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce in Flensborg, Southern Schleswig, told the Danish Parliament their wish to be reunited to Denmark. The city has now turned Danish, and the delegation asked the Government to work for permitting as much as possible of the country, south of Flensborg, to return to Denmark.

Today a delegation from most of the southern part, representing a population that has been pro-Danish through generations, goes to Paris to ask the Conference for permission to be added to Denmark.

COL. HOUSE PRAISES NORWAY.

Christiania Might Be Seat of League If Not So Remote.

PARIS, March 28.—Norway was praised as a friend of the Entente by Colonel E. M. House, when the Norwegian delegation on the League of Nations was presented to him today by Leon Bourgeois, French member of the League of Nations Commission.

"No neutral nation gave the Entente more help than Norway," Colonel House told the delegation. "Were Christiania not so remote from the centre of European activities," Colonel House added, "that city would have been suggested as the seat of the League of Nations."

For League Debate After Peace.

BOSTON, March 28.—The State Senate today unanimously adopted resolutions urging a speedy conclusion of peace with Germany and consideration of a League of Nations after the treaty was signed. The action was taken by a viva voce vote.

AWAIT PEACE TERMS TO TURN BOLSHEVIKI

By JULIAN GRANDE.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ernment is working wonders, while another agency will send news about Bolshevist excesses and outrages, with the object of extorting better terms from the Paris Conference, but both agencies will be under the same management.

In Germany, however, Prussian militarism still constitutes the main danger, and speedy peace is the only means of preventing it from joining Bolshevism. Hunger alone is not responsible for Germany's Bolshevist tendencies, but the murderous teachings of war. During four years the average German has seen nothing but human slaughter and preparations therefor.

The Gazette de Lausanne suggests that all neutral countries and also the Allies should form an international army, largely of volunteers, to combat and suppress Bolshevism, otherwise all the expenditure of blood and treasure during the war may be vain. Even in Switzerland the Bolshevist influence is so powerful that the Government has mobilized extra troops because the heads of most of the working class urban population have already been turned by Bolshevist propaganda.

LONDON, March 28.—Premier Lenine has sent a wireless message to the Hungarian Government urging it to send an army against Vienna, according to a Budapest dispatch received in Berlin and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Lenine promised to advance 100,000,000 kronen to finance the project.

PARIS, March 28. (Havas.)—The Communist elements in Austria are planning a movement to gain control of the Government, the correspondent of the Matin at The Hague says he learns from Vienna. The movement would begin simultaneously in Vienna, Linz, and Gratz.

VIENNA, March 27.—The railroad strike threatens to spread to all the roads in this country. The strike was called partly for higher wages and partly because of sympathy with the Hungarian revolution. It is feared it may lead to the establishment of a Soviet republic in German-Austria.

All traffic over the Southern Railroad is at a complete standstill, even allied food trains from Trieste being stopped. As a result of this interruption of transportation of supplies Vienna is threatened with famine. The situation is considered extremely grave.

COPENHAGEN, March 28.—Emissaries of the Hungarian Revolutionary Governing Council handed their credentials to the President of the German-Austrian National Assembly at Vienna yesterday, according to a Budapest dispatch received here. Hopes for the continuance of amicable relations between Hungary and German-Austria were mutually expressed, it is said.

AMERICANS HEAD OFF SPARTACIDE RISING

Scatter Russian Prisoners From Ruhleben Camp Whom Reds Had Intended to Arm.

LONDON, March 28.—Action by American troops looking after Russian prisoners in Germany is believed to have nipped in the bud an important Bolshevist plot, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin, dated yesterday.

The Spartacides in Spandau, the message states, had planned a big rising for Thursday, intending to arm several thousand Russians from the Ruhleben Camp. The Americans, however, rushed the prisoners on board trains Wednesday night and scattered them under the Americans throughout Germany.

The dispatch adds that the Spartacides had intended to spring their revolt as a means of backing up the Hungarian Bolshevist move.

ROYALIST PLOT IN RUSSIA.

Reds Said to Have Shot Twenty-one of the Conspirators.

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—An alleged royalist conspiracy has been discovered at Penza, northwest of Saratov, in Eastern European Russia, according to the Russian newspaper Krasnaya Gazetta, and twenty-one persons have been shot by the Bolsheviki in connection with the plot. The alleged leader was Sukotine, a former Marshal of the Russian nobility, who was a local commissary under the Bolshevist regime. Sukotine was executed.

The conspirators, according to the newspaper, planned to palm off a nephew of the Bishop of Ufa as the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch, carry him to Moscow, and make a dramatic appeal to the people from the Kremlin.

The former Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch has been in England and is an honorary Captain in the British Army. He is next in succession to the Russian throne to Alexis, the only son of the former Emperor, who is understood to have been put to death with his father by the Bolsheviki.

TRIED TO DETACH ITALY FROM ALLIES

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Information has reached Washington through diplomatic channels that four Hungarians were sent from Budapest to Rome on a special diplomatic mission shortly before the Karolyi Government turned over the reins of power to Bela Kun and other Bolshevist leaders.

The delegation, it appears, was part of an effort by Hungary to produce a rift in the ranks of the Allies by appealing to Italy in the interest of a suggested Italo-Hungarian entente as opposed to what was represented to be a Franco-Jugoslav entente. The consideration sought was defense by Italy at the Peace Conference of Hungary's alleged territorial rights.

Complete failure attended the mission, the Italian Government refusing to have anything to do with the delegates, but it is considered significant that these steps were taken by Hungary shortly before control, or semblance of control over Budapest, was given to the Bolsheviki.

ABSORBS COMMUNIST GROUP.

Bela Kun, on Lenine's Advice, Unites Factions in Proletarian Party.

BUDAPEST, March 28, via Copenhagen, (Associated Press.)—Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an address to delegates of the old Communist Party on the change in régime, declared that with the inception of the united revolutionary action the moment had arrived to liquidate the Communist Party.

The Soviet Constitution, Bela Kun continued, was being worked out on the basis of instructions by Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, but that Lenine had declared it was unnecessary to copy the mistakes of the Russian revolution. A dictatorship, the Foreign Minister added, did not necessarily signify terrorism, which was only one of a dictatorship's weapons to be used when needful.

Bela Kun's resolution dissolving the Communist Party and forming a united Proletarian Party was carried unanimously.

By a Government order former Ministers Alexander Batnak and Joseph Satenzi have been lodged in prison.

LONDON, March 27.—Count Michael Karolyi, former Hungarian Premier, is enjoying complete liberty in Budapest, as are other members of the Government, who were compelled to resign when the Soviet uprising took place, according to a Hungarian Government wireless dispatch received here.

SAYS KAISER BLAMES MASONS FOR WAR

Correspondent Tells of Letters Written by Ex-Ruler to Dr. Schiemann.

EXPECTED AMERICA TO QUIT

Wilhelm Maintains That Revolt at Home Prevented Great German Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—In a cablegram to The Chicago Daily News dated Berlin, March 19, by courier to London, March 26, Gordon Stiles says he has been permitted to read letters written by ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II. to Dr. Theodore Schiemann of the University of Berlin, from which he deduces that the former Emperor places the blame for the war on the Masonic fraternity, and declares that, at one time the United States was ready to quit.

In his dispatch to The Daily News Mr. Stiles says:

"Freemasonry caused the world war, according to the former Kaiser. But for the armistice, the war would have ended in a complete German victory, the refugee ex-ruler also believes. Germany's defeat, he says, was due to the evil machinations of the German Social Democrats.

"These views are expressed in several letters written in the ex-Emperor's own hand—letters which I have seen today. They were addressed to Dr. Theodore Schiemann of the University of Berlin, who for years was an intimate friend of Wilhelm II. The letters were shown to me in the course of a long interview in which I learned much of the frame of mind of the former German ruler.

Hoped for American Tie.

"'You wish me to tell you more about the Emperor than can be gathered from newspapers and pamphlets,' said Dr. Schiemann. 'My personal acquaintance with him began in 1904. From that time on my relations with the Emperor became more intimate. I accompanied him to Morocco in 1905 and on his frequent voyages to Norway, while I was often his guest at Potsdam, Berlin and elsewhere.

"'Nothing would have pleased him better than to bring about an alliance between England and Germany. It will interest you to learn that more than once America has brought forward a plan for securing world peace by an Anglo-American-German alliance.

"'In 1909 S. S. McClure, the editor, visited me and asked me to write an article favoring such an alliance. I compiled the article, which was published, in May, 1910. Mr. McClure wrote to me and I laid my plan before Pierpont Morgan. I had already consulted with Elihu Root.

"'I was sure that the United States would eagerly join in carrying out this proposal for the union of the three great nations. In this connection the Emperor knew and approved my activities.'

"But, according to the former Kaiser's letters, even while he was dreaming these happy dreams of a solution of all the world's difficulties, the Freemasons of the world were plotting the downfall of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg houses. The whole affair, he writes, was engineered by the Grand Lodge of the Orient, to which President Wilson belongs.

In a letter written by the ex-Kaiser a few weeks ago, Mr. Stiles says, he declares that through the machinations of the Grand Lodge of the Orient a pact had been made by which America, England, and France were bound together, and that there never had been any question about America's participation when its services were needed, as America was bound to fight. Here is the text of the letter as quoted on this point:

"'It was not the Lusitania, it was not the U-boats, which caused America to come in. These were only incidents raised and magnified by Mr. Wilson as excuses. Mr. Wilson was merely carrying out his part of the program.'"

Heard We Would Quit War.

Of the German military position in November the ex-Kaiser takes a remarkable view. He says:

"'I have been gathering much material lately. I learn from a source in Switzerland that the Americans were going to withdraw their forces from the front on Jan. 1, because of the terrible losses they were suffering. And there I stood, with my victorious armies, ready to reach out and grasp the fruits of our struggle. But no; had I returned to Berlin a conqueror, the program of the Social-Democrats would have been set back years, at least. They would not have it so.'

"It was then, he believes, according to Mr. Stiles, that the full force of the activities of the Social Democrats came into play. He credits them with having planned systematically the collapse of the army as early as January, 1918. It is asserted that one of their leaders revealed that the soldiers at the front were instigated to desert, and were then organized and supplied with forged paper money and unsigned rebellious leaflets. Thus it came about that conditions at home prevented William from returning to Berlin, while wholesale surrender and rebellion at the front prevented another German attack which the Kaiser fondly believed would have settled the business.

It was while he was in this awkward position, Mr. Stiles says, that Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and an unnamed representative of the Foreign Office went to the Kaiser and told him that abdication and flight were absolutely necessary. He admits that he could not have got through to Switzerland, and that Holland was the only refuge available.

Renews Religious Professions.

That William still clings to his religious professions appears in this quoted passage:

"'To trust in God and keep one's faith is now more than ever the right thing to do. He has allowed these monstrous happenings which, we each may be sure, serve his purpose. He will assuredly raise up again, his poor, bleeding world and the Germans with the rest when they have become chastened, and they will find their way to him praying for help.'

"'There you have the Emperor in reality,' remarked Dr. Schiemann.

"'Schiemann did not tell me,' Mr. Stiles writes, 'who was transmitting the correspondence between him and his friend at Amerongen, but the letters, which were written on plain, blue-tinted paper, with an indelible pencil, obviously had come by messenger. They bore neither stamp nor postmark. Their careful handling by the professor and his frequent sad glances at an autographed picture of William hanging above a massive desk told me how close had been the friendship between the two men.'

OPPOSED KAISER'S FLIGHT.

His War Minister Also Condemns the Action of the Crown Prince.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 27.—The publication of the correspondence between the former Kaiser and former Crown Prince and between the latter and Field Marshal von Hindenburg has evoked from General von Scheuch, formerly German War Minister, a letter addressed to the Vossische Zeitung which has caused a most painful sensation in monarchical circles in Germany.

After stating that he several times tried to get into telephonic communication with the Crown Prince's adjutant at Spa, General von Schenck says:

"In this I failed, and then I learned to my horror that the Prince had gone to Holland. In a letter to the Crown Prince's adjutant I gave it clearly to be understood that I would never have advised the departure of the Crown Prince to a foreign country, I had also regarded the departure of the Kaiser to Holland as a great misfortune for the monarchy, and the army, and therefore also for the Fatherland. Still less therefore, could I approve the step of the Crown Prince."

After this disclosure it will be obviously impossible for the Crown Prince or his friends to attempt to represent his action as anything other than a cowardly flight.

TO COMMAND U. S. FORCE IN NORTH RUSSIA

General Wilds P. Richardson to Leave London for Archangel with Engineer Detachment.

LONDON, March 28.—Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, U. S. A., who has been appointed to command of the American expedition in Northern Russia, will leave London in a few days with a fairsized detachment of engineers, sanitary workers, and replacement officers, for Archangel. The engineers predominate in the detachment. They will be used to repair and improve the roads from the American front back to the sea.

All the members of the detachment volunteered from the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Reports to army headquarters today were that vessels could get into Archangel, with the aid of strong icebreakers.

ARCHANGEL, March 26. (Associated Press.)—The first detachment of American railroad troops, destined for work on the Murman Railway, have arrived on the Murman coast. Other detachments are expected to follow soon.

FIVE U-BOATS HEADED FOR THIS COUNTRY

Coming to Help Victory Loan Drive—One Laid Mines Here Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Five German submarines will head for the United States tomorrow—manned this time by American crews. They are to be exhibited in connection with the Victory Loan campaign. One of the boats—the U-117—has been in American waters before, as it was sent here by the Germans last year to plant mines along the Atlantic Coast.

A dispatch to the effect that the submarines would start within twenty-four hours was received by the Navy Department today from Admiral Sims. The U. S. S. Bushnell, which was tender to the American ships in British waters, will accompany them.

The five submarines which are being brought over for the double purpose of giving the United States naval experts a chance to study them, but principally for exhibition in American ports during the loan drive, represent four different types. In addition it is expected that one of the big cruiser submarines, one of the gun fighters, will be sent later.

Two of the boats are the UB-88 and the UB-148—types of the small U-boats. The UB-97 is one of the small mine layers, while the U-111 is a regulation German U-boat.

It is not expected, in view of the weather conditions, the prevailing western winds, and the difficulties of running boats with unfamiliar machinery, that they will arrive much before the latter part of April. Plans for their disposition after reaching American waters will be decided as soon as complete details as to their draft, &c., have been received from Admiral Sims.

BERLIN TO RESIST MOVE ON DANZIG

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

displayed in the Diet during the voting on the measure.

The bill, as presented by the Foreign Affairs Committee, for the conclusion of an alliance with the Entente Powers asks for the incorporation into Poland of those eastern territories in which the Polish population forms a majority or where Polish culture is predominant.

Desire is expressed that Lithuania ethnographically should form a separate State which might ultimately be joined to Poland by a free union, according to historical precedent.

Negotiations have been in progress several weeks relative to the sending of the three Polish divisions in France under General Haller to Poland. It was proposed to land them at Danzig and send them into Poland but Germany objected to this and offered other ports as substitutes. The German opposition to the landing at Danzig has been that the Poles might remain there and hold that port, which the Poles claim as their outlet to the Baltic.

EBERT'S PAY $25,000 A MONTH.

Includes Salaries of Personnel—Must Return Unused Sums.

BERLIN, March 27. (Associated Press.)—The salary of President Ebert, which has been the subject of discussion in the press recently, is officially announced today to be 100,000 marks monthly, with no perquisites or expense allowances.

The salary must pay the cost of running the Presidential office and the salaries of the personnel. President Ebert is to render a strict account of his expenditures and to return any unused balance.

CALL FOR AMERICAN STOCKS

Germans Must Surrender Foreign Securities by April 12.

BERLIN, March 27. (Associated Press.)—All foreign interest-bearing securities, except Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Turkish, and Russian, in the possession of Germans or residents of Germany must be surrendered to the banks for the Government from April 2 to 12 in order to help pay for food delivered to Germany, according to a decree of Dr. Schiffer, the Minister of Finance, published today.

The list includes American railroad stocks, steel trust obligations, and New York City loans. The price to be paid will be the local Stock Exchange rate on Dec. 30, 1918, or the nearest adjacent date if the stocks were unlisted on that day.

Exemptions are possible in the case of residents who can prove that their securities are offset by debts owed abroad.

GERMAN MANAGERS OUSTED.

Men from Allied Nations to Conduct Luxemburg Furnace Works.

LUXEMBURG, March 28.—Over the written protest of German stockholders, the other stockholders of the Burbach-Eich-Dudelange Blast Furnace Company at Dudelange decided at a meeting today to discharge the German managers and to continue to run the business without the German stockholders.

The non-German stockholders propose to select men from Luxemburg, France, and Great Britain to manage the business as soon as the political situation clears.

BRITISH TRIPLANE CAN CARRY 100

Has Long, Cigar-Shaped Fuselage with a Capacity for Five Tons of Bombs.

SPEEDS 80 MILES AN HOUR

Will Have Crew of Pilots, Engineers, Mechanics, Navigators, and Wireless Operators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—The Daily News gives further particulars of the Tarrant super-tripiane which Major Gen. Seely referred to in the House of Commons on March 13 and which is being assembled at the royal aircraft factory at Farnborough.

A striking feature is its long cigar shaped fuselage, similar in appearance to the body of the Zeppelin machine. It was originally designed to bomb Berlin, carrying 10,000 pounds of bombs and a crew of eight over a distance of 1,200 miles. It has a span of 141 feet, the fuselage is 85 feet and is fitted with six Napier Lion 500. engines.

When the aircraft industry began preparations for commercial flying the makers of the super-tripiane followed suit, with the result that this type will be capable of carrying over 100 passengers, or cargo weighing nine tons, for a distance of 1,200 miles. The speed of the converted machine will be anything from 80 to 100 miles per hour. It possesses enormous possibilities in continuous flying, and by extra tankage it would be possible to make a nonstop flight lasting twenty-four hours.

The fuselage is built of wood and strengthened by a patent system of girders not unlike the masts of an American warship, and this obviates the use of tracing wires and other fittings common to the ordinary airplane. There is freeway right down the centre of the fuselage permitting anyone to walk to the tail. Three rows of glass windows, giving the appearance of portholes, will be fitted inside of the tripiane, and tiers of seats will be provided for passengers.

In addition to the staff of pilots there will be on board two or three engineers and mechanics, a navigator, and a wireless operator.

MARTENS NOT RECOGNIZED.

Washington Denies Dealing with Self-Styled Soviet Envoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A careful canvass of the situation fails to disclose any purpose on the part of the State Department seriously to consider recognizing the credentials of any diplomatic or trade representative of the Soviet Government, and there is no indication that the State Department intends to accord recognition to L. C. A. K. Martens, the Bolshevist trade agent, who is now in New York and who sent certain documents to the State Department in the form of alleged credentials.

Denial was made today that there had been any sort of recognition of Martens, official or unofficial. It was asserted that certain papers had been sent to the State Department by Martens and that these had been acknowledged, just as all other letters to the department were acknowledged, but that this letter of acknowledgement could not be construed as any sort of recognition.

The whole Russian question is now in the hands of the Peace Conference at Paris, and no independent decisions are being made at Washington, in the absence of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, who are both at the peace table. The expectation here is that a majority of the powers' delegations comprising the so-called Big Four Supreme Council at Paris will shortly make known a new plan for aiding Russia, which will not, it is believed, involve recognition of the Soviet republic, but will call for concessions from it in consideration of any co-operation furnished in the direction of ministering to the extreme needs of the population in some parts of Russia.

SOCIALISTS URGE PEACE.

National Party in London to Spread Anti-Bolshevist Propaganda.

LONDON, March 28.—At a meeting of the executive body of the National Socialist party and the Socialist members of Parliament yesterday a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the completion of a preliminary peace at the earliest possible moment, "in view of the chaos and anarchy developing throughout Europe as a consequence of this delay in fixing the terms of peace."

At the same meeting arrangements were made for carrying on special propaganda throughout the country, especially in the industrial centres, with a view, it was stated, to exposing the dangers and fallacies of Bolshevism. A series of meetings will be held which will be addressed by leading Socialists, including Henry M. Hyndman, the Socialist party leader, and Will Thorne.

TO IMPROVE COPENHAGEN.

Port Facilities Will Be Increased by Vast Building Scheme.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—The harbor and free port here has during the war been enlarged to a great extent, and is now able to receive even the very big increase of shipping and traffic which is admitted by Americans now working here in distributing foodstuffs to the suffering countries of Europe.

But it has now been decided to start a new and immense enlargement by building basins, miles of piers, wharves, blocks of warehouses, and elevators at a cost of 60,000,000 crowns, which will result in making Copenhagen Harbor one of the largest, best, and most modern in the world, a perfect centre for the great trade and transit of Northern Europe, without competition in the Baltic.

SEEK LEAGUE APPROVAL.

Missouri Democrats Want State Convention to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 28.—The Organization Committee of the Democratic Committee determined today to ask the State Committee to call a State convention to be held in St. Louis some time in May, following a meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago.

It was announced unofficially that the Missouri convention was not to be held for supporting the movement to rebuke Senator James A. Reed for his criticism of President Wilson and attack on the League of Nations, but to approve the work of the Peace Conference when the League of Nations covenant shall have been finally adopted and to take up matters of party organization in Missouri. The covenant, they hold, will be a proper matter for the Democrats of Missouri to pass upon.

Religious Notices on Page Fourteen.

INCREASE PRECAUTIONS FOR WILSON'S SAFETY

Plans for Big Four's Conference Now Concealed to Prevent Crowds Gathering.

PARIS, March 28. (Associated Press.)—Increased precautions have been taken to safeguard President Wilson and the Premiers with whom he is in daily conference. So carefully have the plans been made that not even the Chief of the American Secret Service Squad is informed as to when the meetings will take place.

Some of the newspapers have been carrying in their morning editions a schedule of the movements of President Wilson, with the result that crowds invariably gathered to witness the arrival of the President and the other conferees. The time of the meeting today at the "White House" was not announced, and the Premiers arrived seemingly in a casual manner.

There has been no special incident to bring about this extraordinary care, but it is obvious that the people of Paris are becoming too well acquainted with the time and place of the meetings and that this caused a determination to adopt a course that would reduce to a minimum any chance of danger. President Wilson himself appears to be entirely unworried.

The enormous amount of work which the President has undertaken has forced him to reduce the time prescribed by Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, as necessary for relaxation, but in every twenty-four hours he takes a short walk with Mrs. Wilson or Rear Admiral Grayson. Social affairs are entirely lacking in his daily routine.

FOREIGN SECRETARIES ORGANIZED IN COUNCIL

New Body to Lift Austrian Blockade When Re-exports to Germany Can Be Prevented.

PARIS, March 28.—A Council of Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the great powers has been created to work simultaneously with the Premiers and President Wilson, but on different branches of the technical questions involved in the peace settlement. This action has been taken in the interest of speed.

It is believed that the council will consider the Italian and probably the Russian question, as well as the feasibility of arranging a peace treaty to include all belligerent nations.

At a meeting of this new council this morning it was decided that the blockade of Germany and Austria would be lifted as soon as measures could be perfected for preventing imports into that territory being re-exported to Germany. The council named a commission to inquire into the Moroccan question and then took up the question of the frontiers of Schleswig.

This bulletin was issued:

A meeting at which Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Pichon, Baron Sonnino, and Baron Makino were present took place on the 28th of March at 3 p. m.

In regard to the blockade of German Austria, it was agreed that all restrictions on commerce should be raised in that region as soon as the necessary machinery had been established in order to prevent re-export to Germany.

A commission was appointed to study the removal of servitude of Morocco established by the act of Algeciras.

The council then considered the question of the frontiers of Schleswig.

EXPLORER WAS MISQUOTED.

Pedersen Did Not Blame Stefansson for Karluk's Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—While making ready the steamer Herman, on which he will sail for the Arctic on April 2, Captain C. T. Pedersen met Vihjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, here today for the first time since 1913, when Pedersen was engaged by Stefansson to navigate the ill-fated steamer Karluk before the command was turned over to Captain Robert A. Bartlett.

With the meeting was cleared a misunderstanding of which, it proves, Captain Pedersen was the innocent and unsuspecting author and the explorer the victim as the result of an interview ascribed to Pedersen in which the latter was quoted as stating that Stefansson was directly responsible for the loss of the Karluk.

"Since the destruction of the Karluk in the ice in 1914, when eleven members of her crew of twenty-five men perished," said Mr. Stefansson, "I have been held more or less responsible for their deaths, especially among the friends and relatives of those who were lost. Among the criticisms has been one to the effect that the Karluk was unsuited for the work called for. Among those who recommended the Karluk and on whose judgment I relied was Captain Pedersen.

"It was with surprise, to say the least, that I read a short time after the disaster, an interview in which Captain Pedersen was quoted as saying that had he been in command of the Karluk he would have handled the ship exactly as had been done by Bartlett. After the lapse of six years I met Captain Pedersen today to find that he never had made any such statement."

Captain Pedersen, in speaking of the loss of the Karluk to Stefansson would be most unjust."

ONLY ONE LEAGUE PLAN.

Hitchcock Says World Must Accept or Reject That Favored by Wilson.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The League of Nations plan supported by President Wilson is the only one before the world today, and either that or nothing must be adopted, in the view of Senator Gilbert H. Hitchcock, as expressed in an address before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce today.

He said that those who believed the United States should pursue a policy of splendid isolation were few and quite mistaken. He commended ex-President Taft for advocating the adoption of the covenant, even though it did not embody all his ideas.

The Senator derided those who declared that the League of Nations question was purely academic. "It is a vital matter," he said, "to the parents of the United States, whose sons must fight if there is another war. It is vital to the taxpayers who will be called upon for hundreds of millions of dollars if the country is forced to take part in the world struggle for greater armament. The League would not only discourage war, but it would discourage the race for armament supremacy."

Senator Hitchcock made no plea for perfection in the League constitution. He said that it did not suit the Japanese or the French, but that its benefits were enough to bring both nations around to its support. He denied that the Japanese might force the United States to settle the immigration question by appealing to a League of Nations.

To Show Use of Armor in War.

Major Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in connection with the Government in providing modern armor for our soldiers, will give a lecture this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Museum. His subject will be "How Armor Was Worn," referring to the time when armor was generally used in war. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and by men of the stage dressed in armor and exhibiting its convenience and inconvenience as a matter of costume and its value as a matter of defense.

WILL GO TO PARIS TO PLEAD FOR ERIN

Passports Granted to Envoys of Irish Race Convention Recently Held in Philadelphia.

TO SAIL NEXT WEDNESDAY

Delegates Are Frank P. Walsh, Michael J. Ryan, and Former Governor Dunne of Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Announcement was made by Irish leaders here tonight that Frank P. Walsh of New York, Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia and former Governor Edward F. Dunne of Chicago, would sail from New York on Wednesday on the steamer Touraine for Paris, as a committee to the Paris Peace Conference from the Irish Race Convention held recently in Philadelphia which was attended by 5,132 delegates from all parts of the country and was presided over by Supreme Court Justice Daniel Cohalan of New York.

Messrs. Walsh, Ryan and Dunne were in Washington today and presented to Acting Secretary Phillips a letter asking for passports. They received assurances that these would be granted them on Monday. This letter stated that their purpose in going to Paris was "to obtain for the delegates selected by the people of Ireland a hearing at the Peace Conference, to be in place before the Conference, if the hearing has not been given, the case of Ireland; her insistence upon her right of self-determination, and to international recognition of the republican form of government established by her people."

Frank P. Walsh will go as Chairman of the Committee, and Patrick Lee of New York will accompany them as Secretary.

"We are going to France," said Mr. Walsh tonight, "as American citizens, holding no allegiance, actual or spiritual, to any other nation on earth, but imbued with the necessity of extending all the principles of free government to Ireland, which is the typical small nation of the world being deprived of the right to determine for itself the form of government under which it shall exist.

"Naturally, men and women of Irish blood and ancestry everywhere have a deep and sentimental attachment to Ireland which gave birth to their race and at this crucial moment of new world concepts desire to render all of the assistance in their power to the representatives of the people of Ireland delegated to send the Peace Conference. The committee expects to remain in France until Ireland's cause is fully determined by the conference."

Mr. Walsh was by appointment of President Wilson, formerly Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. He has just retired from the National War Labor Board, on which he served as joint Chairman with former President Taft. Michael J. Ryan was formerly City Solicitor of Philadelphia and is a lawyer and banker of that city. Edward F. Dunne was Judge of the Circuit Court of Chicago for three terms, but resigned to become Mayor of Chicago and later Governor of Illinois. All three were members of the Irish committee which called on President Wilson at the Metropolitan Opera House the night of March 4 last and which the President refused to receive until Judge Cohalan had been eliminated.

DE VALERA DEFENDS AIMS OF IRELAND

"Right of Every Enlightened People to Govern Themselves," He Declares.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, March 28.—I had an interview with De Valera shortly before he entered Dublin. Up to a certain point he proved a very mild and constitutional rebel with his eye fixed on Paris.

"It is the unquestionable right of every enlightened people to govern themselves." On that basis he took his stand. "We demand self-determination which will be for the advantage not only of ourselves but also of England," he went on. "We claim the right to enter into the League of Nations because England imposes upon us a Government against our will, under which we do not live happily and under which we refuse to continue living. Ireland throughout the war has been a costly handicap and a source of weakness to England."

"Why," I asked, "did you not cooperate with us and lend us your strength as a partner in the British Empire?"

"Because," replied De Valera, "we are not a partner. We are knit to you forcibly against our will. A partnership must be voluntary."

"Yet are there not in this case elements of a natural partnership based upon proximity, intermingled history, and links of language and literature?"

"Of a kind," replied de Valera, "and if you think so, then why are you fearful of giving us this freedom you enjoy yourselves. If you granted Ireland independence tomorrow would those natural links and ties cease to exist? Give us freedom, freedom to enter voluntarily into whatever associations with England we may desire, and all natural and inherent affinities will for the first time be free to find full expression.

"Note," he went on eagerly, yet judicially, "I promise nothing. One may anticipate at any rate a preliminary period in which Ireland will be fully satisfied is merely drawing the breath of emancipation, but natural laws, like truth and righteousness, must prevail, aye, and prevail promptly when there is no barrier imposed in their path."

"But," I interjected, "if England granted independence to Ireland would there not be civil war between your people in the south and Sir Edward Carson's people in the north?"

"No, I think not," replied the Sinn Fein leader confidently. "We should have but one desire, namely, to share our freedom with them. They would merely have to make their choice, to belong to Ireland or to England. At present they have two countries and we have none. If they elected for English nationhood, we would be ready to acquire their vested interests. Personally I think there would be no serious trouble, but, in any case, Ireland would have to settle the matter herself."

OFFICERS' WIVES AS LOOTERS

Were Brought from Germany to Help Sack French Homes.

PARIS, March 27, (Havas.)—The Senate considered today the report of a commission which was sent to investigate conditions in portions of France which were occupied by the Germans during the war.

M. Reynald, reporting for the commission, said that the Germans methodically destroyed property, and that many German officers brought their wives to the occupied regions to help them carry away goods taken from French homes. In describing the systematic pillage of St. Quentin and Rheims, M. Reynald said:

"The Germans did not understand the soul of France and did not realize that by their methods they but strengthened our resistance."

Examples of German atrocities against the people of Northern and Eastern France and instances of wanton destruction were cited by the speaker, who introduced a resolution asking the Senate to take action on the commission's report.

12,000 ON THE LEVIATHAN.

Largest Number of Soldiers Ever Carried by Transport on Way Home

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Departure from France of the transport Leviathan, with more than 12,000 troops aboard; the battleships Rhode Island and Virginia—all bringing units of the 85th (Wisconsin and Michigan National Army) Division, and two other transports was announced tonight by the War Department.

The Leviathan left Brest on March 26 and is due at New York on April 2. The more than 12,000 troops aboard constitutes the largest number of troops ever carried by the giant transport. The War Department recently announced that arrangements had been made to reduce the large crew personnel and the present trip is the first to be made by the vessel under the new arrangement.

The Leviathan has aboard the 338th Infantry, complete; the 340th Infantry, complete; the 337th Infantry, Machine Gun Company and Medical Detachment; 160th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, and the 329th Field Artillery. All of these units belong to the 85th Division. The transport also carries Base Hospital No. 12, about 100 officers of various units, one casual company each for New York and Massachusetts, two scattered casual companies, thirty-one casual officers, Brest convalescent detachments Nos. 136 to 147, inclusive, a medical detachment and casual enlisted men and civilians. Brig. Gen. William Weigel, commanding the 160th Field Artillery Brigade, also is aboard.

The battleship Virginia is due at Newport News on April 7 with the 330th Machine Gun Battalion complete and a detachment of the 337th Infantry, both of which units belong to the 85th Division; a casual company for Idaho, Convalescent Camp No. 5, 15 casual officers, 8 civilians, and 15 casual naval enlisted men.

The battleship Rhode Island is expected to arrive at Newport News on April 8, bringing the 329th Machine Gun Battalion of the 85th Division, casual companies for New York and Ohio, and 30 officers, civilians, and naval enlisted men.

The transport Metapan is due at New York on April 6 with 30 casual officers, 71 casual nurses, and 13 civilians.

The transport Eastern Queen is scheduled to arrive at Newport News on April 18 with an ordnance detachment of 5 men and 2 casual officers.

ARMENIANS DIE OF HUNGER.

Relief Agent Says 10,000 Will Perish Weekly Till Food is Received.

PARIS, March 28. (Havas.)—The need for food in Armenia is urgent and thousands are threatened with starvation, according to a telegram from Mr. Heims, an American relief worker in Tiflis, sent to the Armenian delegation here and transmitted to the Peace Conference by the delegation.

There is need of bread in all districts, the telegram says. In the Erivan 45,000 persons are in a terrible plight from lack of food. There is no meat in the Igdir region and the inhabitants fight each other for the carcasses of dead horses. The relief agent estimates that 10,000 persons will die weekly until sufficient food is received.

Senator Phelan Threatened.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 28.—A threatening letter, signed "C. C. of C.," received by Senator Phelan at his office in San Francisco on March 20 was made public today. The letter demanded payment of $2,000 to the writer, backing up the demand by various threats. Senator Phelan announced he would pay no attention to the demand.

TWO GERMAN DUKES LOSE BRITISH TITLES

Order in Council Drops Albany, Cumberland, and Viscount Taafe from Peerage.

DUKES WERE KIN OF KINGS

Both Had Served for a Time with the German Army in the War.

LONDON, March 28.—The Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland and Viscount Taaffe, who adhered to the enemy during the war, have been deprived of their British peerages by a King's order in Council.

The Duke of Albany, who is a cousin of King George, and the Duke of Cumberland, a cousin of the late King Edward, both served with the German forces for a part at least of the late war. Each man was a Royal Duke of Great Britain. Both were British born. The Duke of Albany served the Kaiser under the title of Prince Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of Cumberland as Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg. Both Dukes had courtesy commands in the British Army, the Duke of Albany being a full General.

Prior to the war the Duke of Albany took precedence over the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor. He held three and the Duke of Cumberland two British peerages, each with hereditary seats in the House of Lords.

Viscount Taaffe is a member of an ancient Irish family. He was living in Silesia at the outbreak of the war and fought with the Austrian Army as a Captain.

VILLA WOULD AID IN WAR.

Ready to Fight Invasion of U. S., He Tells Prisoner.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 28.—Francisco Villa told an American prisoner in his camp that "he was ready to shoulder his rifle and aid the United States—his neighbor—to repel a foreign invasion whenever needed." The American has just arrived at the border after being Villa's captive in Western Chihuahua. He declined to permit his name to be used, but is known here and throughout Mexico as reliable.

He told of conversations he had with Villa and Felipe Angeles. "Villa shook hands and told us to not worry as he had no intention of harming any of us," said the American. "Angeles praised the American democracy, and said that was the kind of government Mexico needed, as there was too much difference between the high and low classes in Mexico. It was during this talk that Villa, passing by, stopped to tell me that he was ready to shoulder a rifle should the United States be invaded by a foreign force, as we were neighbors and should stand together."

FOR WAR MEMORIAL PLAZA.

Proposed to Keep Open the Site of Old Grand Union Hotel.

A score or more of men and women, representing many organizations, appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday and urged that the city use the site of the old Grand Union Hotel at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, within Pershing Square, as a public plaza to commemorate the victorious deeds of the American forces in France. John McE. Bowman, President of the company owning the Biltmore, Commodore, and other hotels in the vicinity, and William H. Page, a lawyer, offered to undertake to raise $5,000,000 by popular subscription to finance the project. The board laid the matter over until May 5.

The plot of ground, containing nearly an acre, was purchased by the city for $4,330,000 for rapid transit purposes and William G. Fullen, counsel for the Public Service Commission, pointed out that legislation would be necessary for the city to sell the ground. It is now valued at $4,851,200. Mr. Page said he would undertake to have special legislation enacted at Albany removing the restriction. Assemblyman Martin G. McCue said he would introduce in the Legislature, without delay, a bill amending the Rapid Transit act so that the city could make use of the property as a park.

In addition to providing a suitable memorial to the American Expeditionary Forces, Mr. Bowman declared that the park or plaza was needed to reduce congestion in the neighborhood. Finally, he said, he would be better off if a hotel or office building should be erected on the site, but he thought it would be better for the city to leave the space clear. Mr. Bowman was reminded that there were other proposals to erect memorials by private subscription, notably $300,000 for a memorial to the late Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and $1,000,000 for a permanent Victory Arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Bowman said he did not propose to undertake anything that would interfere with other war memorials.

Assemblyman McCue objected to a hotel being erected on the site, saying he wanted the taxicab men to have a parking place for their machines in the congested region. Controller Craig suggested that the lower floor of a big office building might be used as a free garage, but this did not meet the Assemblyman's approval.

The plan presented by Cleveland H. Dodge and Robert Adamson to have the city give the reservoir site in Central Park for a memorial to the late Mayor Mitchel on which is to be erected a monument was referred to the Committee of the Whole without discussion.

URGES CHANGE IN LEAVES.

American Soldiers Transported to England Complain of Overcrowding.

LONDON, March 28.—Major Gen. Biddle, commander of the American forces in England, has recommended to General Pershing that the plan of sending 150 men of the American Expeditionary Force in France on leave to England daily be abandoned, and that either none be sent or that the number be increased to 1,000.

The recommendation says that 150 men daily does not warrant the use of American ships in transporting soldiers to England, so the Americans have been coming on British boats. The Americans complain bitterly of overcrowding and other poor accommodations. In addition, the British need all available space for their own men.

If it is decided to allow 1,000 men to come daily, General Biddle says, American boats would be used exclusively. There are sufficient accommodations here for 1,000 daily, although London is crowded.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

An Hour of Light for an Hour of Night

and

We Will Add Another Half Hour

DAYLIGHT SAVING originated in Europe and was later adopted by Congress. Its purpose is to exchange an hour of night for an hour of light. Franklin Simon & Co. in behalf of their employees, are glad to add an extra half hour to further increase the benefits that will be derived from the Daylight Saving Plan. It has always been in line with the well established Franklin Simon policy to shorten business hours during the hot Summer months—early daily closing and closing all day Saturdays during July and August.

When you retire tonight there are two important things for you to remember—

First—

Set the clocks and watches forward one hour.

Second—

Commencing Monday, March 31st, Franklin Simon & Co., will close at 5:30 P. M. instead of 6:00 P. M.

Daylight saving makes the sun the timekeeper instead of the clock. The benefits are many and real. The home-going rush hour will be in daylight, decreasing the possibility of accidents. More time for recreation and outdoor exercise. And there are innumerable other advantages.

Our employees appreciate it.
Do you?
Will you do your shopping early?

A COURSE DINNER

Said a famous bon vivant, after dining in divers places in divers parts of the world:

"Dear heaven, I now know there are only about six permanently appealing dishes for a palate not diseased."

Then what matters it whether the menu contains six hundred dishes, or sixty, if you only care for six?

At CHILDS the range is limited to the "permanently appealing" dishes; and yet the variety is sufficient to permit of arranging them into delightfully attractive course dinners.

Take a savory soup, rich in flavor and steaming hot, an entree with vegetables fresh from the farm, and a dainty dessert with a cup of CHILDS coffee—and you have a real American course dinner.

Fresh Vegetable Soup—Real Country Sausage with Mashed Potatoes—Creamed Tapioca Pudding—and CHILDS Coffee—an epicurean treat and only 65c.

Childs

FOWNES FILOSETTE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

You'll see at a glance Fownes quality in Fownes Filosette. The superior suede-finished fabric glove—finer than any formerly imported. Washes beautifully, stays shapely, fits like kid.
Made in the U.S.A.

Seasonable shades. At shops everywhere

THIEVES LOOT SHOP OFF FIFTH AVENUE

Carry Off $15,000 Worth of Gowns and Wraps in Fiftieth Street.

NO CLUE TO BURGLARS

Door Forced Open and Only Best Stock Taken—May Have Fled in Auto.

Burglars who entered the shop of Mrs. Leota Hebard, a dealer in and maker of gowns and wraps at 10 East Fiftieth Street, carried off between $15,000 and $20,000 worth of gowns, furs, and other apparel early yesterday morning, making their escape, it is thought, in an automobile. Detectives of the East Fifty-first Street Station were immediately assigned to the case after the robbery was discovered, when the shop was opened for business yesterday, but had found no clues to the burglars last night.

The door of the shop, which occupies the first floor of the old John Fox residence, had been forced open, and several other barriers in the way of the thieves had been broken down, including the closet in which hung from fifty to seventy-five gowns valued at more than 200 apiece. When Mrs. Hebard's force of workers entered the shop they found bits of finery strewn about the floor, closets had been opened, and after an examination of the stock it was found that everything of value had been taken by the burglars.

The police were of the opinion last night that the burglars were familiar with the stock or at least had knowledge of the values of the gowns. A portiere missing from the shop indicated that the burglars had torn the hanging away from the door opening to one of the rooms and had wrapped the gowns in this before leaving with their loot.

There was a night watchman in the block throughout the night and a policeman from the East Fifty-first Street station was on post at the corner of Fifth Avenue until 3 o'clock in the morning, it was learned last night. The shop, it is thought, was entered after this hour.

Mrs Hebard gave the police, last night, an itemized list of a part of the missing gowns and estimated their value at $12,500. Many other articles which could not be recalled were also taken, she said, bringing the total loss well beyond $15,000.

The police were at first led to believe that the robbery was an "inside job," but Mrs. Hebard declared that the majority of the seamstresses in her employ had been with her for several years and that all had reported for work yesterday.

Women to Aid League Plan.

A meeting was held at the Hotel Marseilles last night to organize women to make converts in favor of the idea of the League of Nations and against Bolshevism. Mrs. Julia Saunders, member of the Eleventh Assembly District Democratic Committee, presided. A letter from Governor Smith advocating the League of Nations and indorsing the organization of women to further the plan was read by Mrs. M. W. Mount, who called the meeting. Other speakers were Dr. John P. Peters, ex-Assemblyman William C. Amos, Mrs. R. T. Oliver and Mrs. M. M. Hdyeman.

SUFFRAGISTS INDORSE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Also Urge This Government to Bring About Prompt Redress of Legitimate Grievances.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association passed resolutions today indorsing the League of Nations and urging the United States Government "to bring about the prompt redress of all legitimate grievances" as a safeguard against revolution by violence.

With the adoption of a long list of resolutions the convention proper practically closed its sessions, the formal adjournment to be taken tomorrow after a morning session of the League of Women Voters, composed of delegates from Presidential suffrage States.

Heading the list of resolutions was one calling upon the Sixty-sixth Congress to submit the Constitutional amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage to the States at the earliest possible moment. Others included:

Recommendation that in the future the Government recognise the fitness of accepting the services of professional women for work for which their training and experience have well qualified them, it being said that women physicians and dentists were compelled to serve in the war under the French flag because their services were declined by the United States Government; that Congress give military rank to army nurses, and the establishment at Washington of a national Department of Education, with a Secretary of Education in the Cabinet.

Mrs. Carry Chapman Catt, President of the association, was elected temporary Chairman of the League of Women Voters. Miss Catherine Pierce of Oklahoma was elected temporary Secretary.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 28.—The Missouri Senate today passed the bill which would allow women to vote for Presidential Electors and immediately afterward passed a resolution submitting to the voters a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage in all elections. Although the House and Senate have each passed a Presidential suffrage bill, they have not passed the same bill, but the Senate's action is considered as ending the women's fight, as the House is overwhelmingly for suffrage.

ARTIST LEMORDANT SPEAKS

Dinner Given for French Painter Blinded in Battle.

Jean Julien Lemordant, the noted French painter who lost his sight at the battle of Charleroi, made his first public address last night at a dinner given in his honor in the Hotel Vanderbilt by American artists. John Jay Chapman presided, and those who spoke in praise of the artist were Miss Cecilia Beaux, Paul Bartlett, and François Tonetti.

The artist, who spoke in French, cited instances of hardship borne by great French artists, and the nobility of soul and the artistic beauty which had resulted from the sacrifices they had made. He mentioned Rodin in particular, who worked for other people until he was 40 years old, suffering oppression and obloquy until finally he emerged triumphant.

Speaking of his experiences during the war, M. Lemordant said it was not enough for a soldier to be willing to accept death, but that rather than lose his dignity or risk his principles, he must glorify death as a tribute to his country. The painter maintained that the battle of Charleroi was not, as some people believed, a miracle, but that it was a real battle and a victory, the outcome of the indomitable spirit and courage of the French soldier. He also said the fact that French and American youth had died on the same field would serve as an imperishable bond between the two countries.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE INJUNCTION HOLDS

Continued by Court Pending Hearing on Publishing Society Trustees' Suit.

PLEA BY DITTEMORE FAILS

Not Permitted to be Excluded from Case—Nashville Members Sue Church Leaders.

BOSTON, March 28.—The temporary injunction, issued on Tuesday, restraining the Directors of the First Church of Christ Scientist from interfering with the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society in the discharge of their duties, was today ordered continued pending a hearing on the merits of the case.

The construction of two trusts created by the late Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of he church, is involved in this action, which was brought by the Trustees of the publishing society in the form of a bill in equity. It is alleged in the bill that the Directors of the church, since the death of Mrs. Eddy, "have been gradually endeavoring to assume and exercise powers with regard to the publishing society which the Directors never assumed or attempted to exercise" during her lifetime.

After hearing brief arguments of attorneys, Supreme Court Justice H. K. Braley ordered the pleadings to be completed on or before April 4, after which a master will be appointed by the court to hear the facts unless counsel in the meantime agree upon a master.

When Judge Braley inquired how much evidence there would be in the case, Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the complainants, replied that, as the respondents had not yet filed an answer, it would be difficult to say how many facts were in dispute. Much of the evidence to be introduced, Mr. Whipple thought, would be documentary. The issues of fact would be narrow, he said, but it was doubtful if counsel could agree on the facts.

Bates Defends Directors.

Former Governor John L. Bates, who represented all the respondents except John V. Dittemore, said that the question would narrow down to one of law, whether the Directors, in the exercise of power given them and the trust, had a right for the best interests of the church to remove certain persons from their offices as Trustees. Mr. Bates said that he represented the Directors of a great church extending all over the world. The respondents who were carrying on what they believed to be the purpose of the founder of that church had been enjoined, he said, without notice.

If the respondents had been told of the proposed litigation, he continued, there would not have been any need for an injunction issuing. An injunction having been granted, the respondents did not object to its being continued until the pleading had been completed and the case heard on its merits.

Mr. Bates then called the attention of the court to what he termed an unusual proceeding, which he thought was not justified by equity. The bill of complaint was filed on Tuesday, he said, and within three days afterward thousands of printed copies of it had been sent to members of the church, for the purpose, he thought, of creating a sentiment in favor of the complainants. He suggested that in view of the methods taken to influence members of the Christian Science Church it might be possible that the court would not longer continue the injunction.

A copy of a telegram which was read into the record by Mr. Bates, he said, he understood had been sent by the Board of Trustees of the publishing society to newspapers in the United States and Canada. The message asked he cooperation of the papers to prevent the publication of "unauthorized statements regarding the question at issue," and added that any desired information would be furnished by the society. Counsel held that this action by the Trustees was improper, as it appeared to be an attempt to prejudice the case in the public mind.

The court suggested that the respondents might file a cross bill of injunction if they wished.

Dittemore Seeks to Withdraw.

William G. Thompson, who appeared for John V. Dittemore, one of the respondents, argued that his client should not be included as a party in the proceeding. Mr. Thompson explained that Mr. Dittemore had been nominally removed as a Director, and that, although he had advised Dittemore that the removal was illegal, Dittemore had declined to enter any litigation because of his loyalty to the tenets of the church and to is founder.

Mr. Whipple was proceeding to state what he considered the position of Dittemore when Judge Braley interrupted and said that Dittemore's disclaimer could not relieve him from the legal position in which the bill had placed him.

Later Mr. Whipple remarked that the respondents had started out to dominate the business not only of the church, but of all publishing houses connected with the church. Judge Braley replied that he was not dealing with a church controversy, but only with a question of law which had arisen as to the interpretation of certain trusts.

Monitor Writer Resigns.

John Joseph Flinn, for nearly eleven years an editorial writer on The Christian Science Monitor, today announced that he had resigned because, he said, "of some differences of opinion regarding the present management of that journal."

"I am," he said, "entirely in sympathy with the Board of Directors of the Mother Church in the present controversy with the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society."

Mr. Flinn was formerly identified in an editorial capacity with newspapers in the West, has been a First Reader, a practitioner, and active for eighteen years in Christian Science work. Ten years ago that August, he said, he was called to Boston for consultation when Mrs. Eddy decided to found a daily newspaper, assisted in the development of the plan, and had been a leading editorial writer upon The Monitor since its foundation in 1908. Beyond continuing as a practitioner, Mr. Flinn said that he had no plans at present.

William W. Swan, for three years a member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, stated to reporters that he had been discharged from the employ of the paper last Tuesday without receiving any reason for his dismissal. He said that he had been ordered to leave the building in which The Monitor is published within an hour, and added:

"This suit is a breach of the by-laws of the Christian Science Church as they were established by Mrs. Eddy. I have no sympathy whatever with the course adopted by these plaintiffs."

Nashville Suit Against Leaders.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Nashville, Tenn., and Henry M. Mason and Annie O. Mason of Nashville, filed petitions in equity today in the Supreme Court here against the Directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, and the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society. The petitions charge breach of contract by the Trustees of the publishing society and allege that the Directors of the Mother Church of Boston induced this action. An order of notice was issued returnable April 18, when a preliminary hearing will be held.

It is charged by the petitioners that the Directors of the mother church in Boston a few years ago illegally investigated them and encouraged some of the members of the First Church in Nashville to leave its membership and form a "so-called Christian Science Society." The petitioners say that the Directors of the Mother Church ordered the Nashville church to recognise the Christian Science Society, and upon refusal of the Directors of the church to do so the Directors of the Mother Church ordered the Nashville church stricken from the list of churches in the official publication of the Christian Science Church.

Samuel I. Powers, who is conducting the case for the petitioners, asserts that, as practically all the churches and practitioners are included in the lists in the church publication, the exclusion of the Nashville church and of the Masons raises the question of the standing of the church and of the Masons as practitioners. It is declared that the Directors of the mother church are claiming absolute power, although the by-laws of the mother church expressly provide that the mother church shall assume no general control of other churches and that each branch church shall have its own form of government in consonance with the manual of the mother church."

DEPORTED 125,000 BELGIANS

6,000 Civilians Died as Result of German Ill-Treatment.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—Six thousand Belgian civilians died during the war as the result of German ill-treatment, according to an official report made in the Chamber of Deputies Thursday during a debate on the reparation due civilian victims of the war. Seven thousand children were made orphans, and 125,000 men were deported from Belgium by the Germans.

The indemnity which can be claimed from Germany by Belgium on this account is estimated at 900,000,000 francs. The Minister of Economic Affairs declared that all damages will be fully indemnified by the Germans.

CITY IS BUFFETED BY GALE AND SNOW

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

bound workers to get to cars, but no serious melées occurred.

The storm caused partial tie-ups on all the transit lines in Queens, starting with the early morning, and there was not a single line on the north side of the borough that maintained anything like regular schedules. The big crowds of men and women going to their work in the morning found the elevated service of the Interborough across the Queensboro Bridge to Manhattan completely tied up. Ice on the third rail prevented contact, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before the cars were running. As a result there was a big crush on the subway line through the Queensboro tunnel to the Grand Central.

The Long Island Railroad had the same trouble with some of its electrical trains. As a result trains for the Long Island City and Pennsylvania terminals were abandoned.

During the day the New York & Queens County Railway Company was unable to maintain its complete schedule on the lines to Flushing, College Point, Astoria, Ravenswood and Calvary Cemetery. The trouble increased towards evening, and the cars that were run were crowded to capacity. The Manhattan & Queens Traction Company maintained a fair schedule on its service over the Queensboro Bridge to Manhattan, and one line out Queens Boulevard to Jamaica.

The roadway of the Queensboro Bridge became congested early in the day with automobiles, and traffic policemen were not able to keep the roadway clear at any time. The traffic here was greatly congested by big automobile trucks that came that way from Brooklyn to reach uptown Manhattan.

One of the incidents of the storm was a rush of orders to coal dealers in the Borough. Many householders had let their furnace fires die when their coal bins became empty a week or so ago, and they intended to finish the winter without furnace fires. But the sudden cold snap made them think about fires again, and they rushed orders all day yesterday to the coal dealers. The latter were able to fill less than one-fourth of the orders.

Reports received yesterday by the Railroad Administration forecast trouble unless the storm abated. Reports from all over the State indicated a heavy fall of snow. Syracuse reported in the late afternoon six inches of snow, and the same was reported from Batavia and Buffalo. A report from Watertown showed eight inches of snow, and another from the upper Hudson Valley by way of Troy roughly estimated the snow fall at "about a foot." Poughkeepsie reported four inches.

Trains Fairly Regular.

Notwithstanding this weather trains arrived in this city and across the river fairly regularly, it was said. The record for delay, it was said, was 44 minutes, reported from Utica by a passenger train due in the Grand Central Station last night. Railroad men said that an abnormal drop in temperature or continued hard blowing would cause great trouble, but they did not anticipate these conditions.

nI the Sayville section of Long Island Life Guards patrolled the beach constantly, but reported no ships in distress. They did not anticipate that any ships would be blown on shore, but stated that Captains have been known to lose their way in storms less severe than this, and remained alert to answer any call for help.

Telephone and telegraph wires were blown down, and in some sections of the island communication was completely cut off.

For the first time since the end of last Winter the Street Cleaning Department had to call upon the reserve snow shovelers. At the office of the Snow Removal Office it was said last night that between 10,000 and 12,000 men had been added to the list of employes and were kept in readiness in the event that the fall was three inches or more. During the storms of Winter before last 14,758 men were put to work, in addition to the regular force.

Storm Centre Here.

The cause of the blizzard, according to the Weather Bureau here, was a storm centre that had been gathering in the Middle West and started out to sea across this State. This storm passed east on Thursday night, and it caused the heavy rain. The storm was central at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at Block Island, and at that time it was passing off to sea. The area affected was Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Southern New England.

Troop ships and other craft coming over the North Atlantic track will run into the rough weather, it was said at the local Weather Bureau. Because of shipping conditions the department sent out this warning in the morning:

"Continue northwest storm warning 9:30 A. M., Cape Hatteras to Nantucket. Storm of marked intensity over Southern New England, moving northeast. West and northwest gales this Friday afternoon and tonight."

Two men were reported to the Brooklyn police as having been drowned in the bay off Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, during the height of the storm early last night. The small boat in which they were making their way toward the Brooklyn shore, was seen to capsize by Captain Peter O'Brien of the ship Andrew A. Lavender, and Captain M. E. Green of the ship Mary Carpenter, which are docked at the foot of Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

According to Captains O'Brien and Green, the small boat was about half a mile off shore when it capsized. The two men in the boat were seen to go into the water, and after a short struggle disappeared. O'Brien and Green first noticed the two about fifteen minutes before the boat upset. Both were rowing, and, with the wind favoring them, were making good headway. Suddenly the boat swerved about, and then for five minutes the two rowers fought hard to keep their small craft afloat, but failed. O'Brien and Green reported the accident and a patrol from Harbor Squad A went out to search the spot.

Theft ve-masted bark Socony, owned by the Standard Oil Company, which was anchored off Ninetieth Street, South Brooklyn, dragged her anchor yesterday afternoon and went on the rocks off Seventy-ninth Street about 200 feet off the Brooklyn shore. One of the powerful Standard Oil tugs tried to haul the bark off, but the hawser parted three times with the heavy strain and the Socony remained on the rocks in a perilous position. Other craft attempted to haul her off in the snowstorm without success. The Captain hopes to float her safely when the weather moderates.

The Norwegian steamship Yola, which arrived here on Thursday from Philadelphia and anchored in Quarantine with a cargo of pig iron in transit, dragged her anchors in the morning and grounded in the lower harbor.

Five railroad barges loaded with chalk and tied up to the pier at the foot of Prospect Street, Stapleton, S. I., were torn loose by the gale and drifted out to sea with five men, five women, and ten children on board. They were out past Sandy Hook Lightship when the naval tugs Wyossing, Aurora, and Sea Bright found them. All on board were rescued, and all except one of the barges were towed back to port. Four of the barges were located in a group, but one, belonging to the New Jersey Central, was found only after a search, far out to sea and in a sinking condition.

The officer in command of the tug succeeded in taking off the Captain, his wife, and their four children. A high sea was running and the work of rescue was dangerous and difficult. The commander of the naval vessel succeeded in passing and repassing so close to the barge that the Captain was able to hail fling his family on board and later managed to climb up himself. Other craft at Staten Island have been reported in trouble.

Last night the wind reached its maximum intensity at 9:20 o'clock when it attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour. The temperature had dropped slightly and ice was causing trouble to the transit lines. Despite the gale the decorations on the Victory Arch did not appear to have suffered much from the storm. The Knights of Columbus kept its service stations and huts open last night to shelter sailors and soldiers. So did the management of the Keith theatres. Street traffic conditions hardly improved during the evening and many delays were reported.

The Boston Express, due at the Grand Central at 7:10 P. M., did not get in until 8:15 o'clock. The second section of the express, due at 8:10 o'clock, got in at 8:54. Train dispatchers at the Pennsylvania Station said that the trains on the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Long Island Division were arriving between one-half and one hour late in their schedules. The Black Diamond Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad, due at the Pennsylvania Terminal at 6:44, pulled into its station at 8:30, according to the schedule sheets.

Religious Notices on Page Fourteen.

Before Prohibition Is Effective
Your Home Should Be Supplied With

BACARDI

The Famous Daiquiri Cocktail Is Made of BACARDI

Announcement is made that there is a sufficient supply of Bacardi for present requirements. It is advisable, however, to purchase now, as later the price will be higher.

If your dealer cannot supply you with the quantity desired, please communicate with us and we will furnish the names of other dealers who can.

THE BACARDI CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
267 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Saks & Company Announce for To-day
An Unusual Exhibition and Sale of
$5.95 Wonder Hats
All New and Strictly in Accord with Fashion's Latest Edicts

¶ This remarkable display of "Wonder Hats" is representative of the very newest styles created for Spring by leading modistes. The models have all the chic and beauty of their expensive originals, afford wide latitude for choice, and are made in a manner expected in higher-priced productions, but never before equalled in hats at this low figure.

The selection includes Large and Small Styles for Dress and Informal Wear, with the newest Ostrich, Flower and Fruit Trimmings.

"The best values in trimmed millinery ever presented in America."

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Men's
Boots and Oxfords
Solid Leather
$7.50 upwards
Including Brown Shell
Cordovan Oxfords
at $8.00
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.

Don't throw cold water on the perfect flavor of
Club Cocktails
by shaking with fine ice. Pour over large lumps, or cool the bottle.

Resinol
for that skin eruption
— Quick relief

If your skin burns and itches incessantly—if your hands are chapped—don't suffer another minute's annoyance—simply anoint the tender parts with Resinol Ointment, and the itching and sorreness usually disappear.

Quicker results are generally obtained by first bathing with Resinol Soap. In extreme cases anoint thicker with the ointment and bandage before retiring. At all Druggists. For free samples write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

PICTURES OF ARCH OF JEWELS.

Splendid photographs will appear in tomorrow's Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times of the 27th Division passing through the Victory Arch of Jewels erected in its honor. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

Boston Garter
By The Weigh
The Boston Garter is surprisingly light. On in a jiffy in the morning and you forget it until night. But the neat appearance of your ankles all day shows it is on the job.
Boston Garter
GEORGE FROST CO. MAKERS BOSTON

Opens Tonight 7 o'clock
BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW
PASSENGER CAR WEEK
March 29 to April 5
NOON TO 10.30 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAYS—ADM. 25¢
APRIL 8 TO 12 COMMERCIAL VEHICLE WEEK
23 REGT ARMORY BEDFORD AVE. BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.

New Storage Warehouse
Java, Kent and West Streets and East River
Brooklyn, New York Telephone 815 Greenpoint
Unusual facilities for the storing of all classes of merchandise (not in bond) and for the prompt handling of lighters and trucks.
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TEERS TERMINAL COMPANY
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B. Altman & Co.
An Important Spring Sale of
Men's Negligee Shirts
is now being held in the Madison Avenue section of the First Floor.
Extraordinary Values are offered,
at $1.35, $1.65 & $1.95
Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Dr. Richard W. Muller's Books on Hair
Hair and Its Preservation—3rd reprint
Loss of Hair and the Quartz-Lamp Treatment (translation)
Baldness, its causes, its prevention and its treatment—Second reprint
$2.00 each (postage extra) All bookstores
E.P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

$1.50 YANKEE DOODLE DANDY
Made in the good old U. S. A. If not satisfied, money returned.
J. K. JOHNSON,
214 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J.

Cuticura Soap IS IDEAL For the Hands
Soap 25c., Ointment 25 & 50c., Talcum 25c. Sample each mailed free by "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

GUGGENHEIM POLICE HEAD IN THE BRONX

Member of the Wealthy Copper Family Appointed a Special Deputy Commissioner.

SERVES CITY WITHOUT PAY

Twenty-six Fliers, All with War Experience, Enlisted for the Department's Aviation Section.

Simond A. Guggenheim of 527 Fifth Avenue, member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers at 120 Broadway, was appointed a Special Deputy Police Commissioner yesterday by Commissioner Enright. Mr. Guggenheim is to have entire charge of police matters in the Bronx, it was said. He is the sixth appointee named as Special Commissioner by this administration, all well-known men, who serve in this honorary capacity without pay, but a bill has been presented at Albany to accord official status to these appointments. The other special deputies are Dr. John A. Harriss, Augustus D. Porter, Allan A. Ryan, John M. Shaw, and Rodman Wanamaker.

Mr. Guggenheim, who began his police duties immediately after appointment, is 31 years old, and is a graduate of Columbia University and the engineering department of the Yale Scientific School. In announcing the appointment Commissioner Enright gave out this biographical sketch of Mr. Guggenheim:

"Mr. Guggenheim spent three years in the plants of the American Smelting and Refining Company, learned the practical end of the copper business, and was subsequently made a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers. At present he is Vice President of the Chile and Braden Copper Companies, and a Director of the Kennicott Copper Corporation, Utah, and the Nevada Consolidated Copper companies. He was in charge of the operations of the Chile and Braden Companies, which provided a large part of the copper for the United States Government in 1918, when he enlisted as a private in the Motor Training School at Camp Meigs, Wash."

Commissioner Enright promoted Captain Alfred W. Thor yesterday to Inspector, and assigned him as chief of staff in the office of Chief Inspector John Daly at Police Headquarters. Since July, 1918, Thor has been Acting Inspector and chief aid in charge of the clerical work in Daly's office. Thor was appointed a patrolman in 1898 after service in the United States Engineer Corps. He was made a Captain in 1911, and had commanded the West Thirtieth and East Fifty-first Street Stations.

Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson, in charge of the Aviation Section of the Police Department, announced yesterday that the twenty-six fliers who have been appointed to the Police Reserve Aviation Section, most of whom have come from the ranks of the American, French, and British Armies and Navies, have been sworn in by Special Deputy Commissioner Warbasse. The police fliers were accepted from among 125 applicants. The flying policemen are: Lieutenant Lillian Boyer, Lieutenant Lowell Paul Mickle, Pilot Edward L. Smith, William J. Lee, Leonard Emil Mims, Pilot James R. McCaffrey, Captain S. Herbert Wapes, Lieutenant Leigh J. Bair, Captain Hugo Sunstedt, Captain Granville A. Pullen, Lieutenant Joseph Sweeney, Captain Joseph C. Stehlin, Lieutenant Edmund C. Rowan, Lieutenant J. R. Hoyt, Lieutenant Frank S. Ennis, Lieutenant C. W. Kerwood, Miles R. Keilin, Ensign A. P. Taliaferro, Jr., Captain Theodore Ayer, Ensign Frank B. Hutchens, Charles Sloms, Ensign J. G. Stewart, Edward C. Lobdell, Charles S. Jones, and Lieutenant Hilbert L. Bair.

It is intended to develop the police airplane section to take over much of the work now performed by the patrol boats. For this reason it will be necessary to have an equipment of hydroplanes as well as airplanes. The question of the best types of machines for city service will be determined, said Colonel Thompson at the meeting of manufacturers at Atlantic City in May. He thought that this first crew of the police squadron that is to come later will be at work by June.

Landing places have been obtained at Governors Island, Van Cortlandt Park, Sheepshead Bay Speedway, at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island, and a field near the Columbia Yacht Club, between West Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Streets. The men will form part of the police reserves, serving without pay except for service expenses and uniforms, which will be provided by the city.

Colonel Thompson said that a number of owners of big buildings had offered the use of the roofs for landing stages, but this is a matter which will have to be studied before risking house-top stops in flight. Until planes are equipped for better control in landing there is not much prospect of using the roofs.

AERO CLUB INVITES BRITISH.

Air Ministry Said to be Considering Flight to Atlantic City.

The Aero Club of America announced last night that it had received a cable dispatch from the British Air Ministry in London stating that it was considering an invitation to fly one of its huge dirigibles across the Atlantic to Atlantic City in May during the time the second session of the Pan-American Aeronautical Exposition is in session there, from May 1 to June 1. The cable dispatch addressed to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Club, reads:

Your invitation for British airship to fly to Atlantic City month of May is under consideration. A further communication will be made to you shortly.

(Signed) BRITISH AIR MINISTRY.

Mr. Hawley stated that the British dirigible selected to attempt the trans-Atlantic flight probably would be the new R-33 or the R-34, which have been tested during the past month in England.

"They can easily make the trip in about forty-eight hours from England, flying at an altitude of upwards of 6,000 feet," Mr. Hawley said. "The crew will have room enough to travel 'de luxe' with Pullman car accommodations."

Religious Notices on Page Fourteen.

Your brother in Europe is in dire distress. Send your old clothes to the nearest Red Cross Station.

Saks & Company

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Broadway at 34th St. *'Phone Greeley 2626*

A Superb Collection of the Very Newest

Spring Tailleurs and Sports Suits for Women

will be presented today, Saturday

Special at $42.50

Almost every style of suit is represented—Flared and Close-fitting Box Coat effects, Dressy Blouse, Belted, and Sports models—mirroring with marked fidelity the very newest styles shown in leading Paris ateliers. And the range of choice in materials is as wide as that of the models—

Soft Tricotines, Poiret Twills, Gabardine, Twilled Serges, Oxfords, Worsted Checks, Rich Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Taffeta and Moire Silk

Sizes 34 to 44

We Have Also Assembled a Wonderful Collection of

Fashionable Suits for Stout Women

At $35 to $95

These suits have been tailored expressly for the woman of extra size, but in their clever lines equal any suits to be seen in regular sizes. All wanted materials, and sizes 42 to 50½.

Fourth Floor

For One Day—Saturday—Only

14-Karat Solid Gold Bracelet Watches, $28.50

A new octagon model in 14 Karat Green Gold, richly engraved. Fitted with reliable 15-Jewel movement with gold dial. Quantity limited.

Parents! Here Are Three Offerings of Unusual Interest for Saturday—

Boys' "Sailor Boy" Suits

in Middy Style

Special at $9.75

Cut in regulation Sailor model, in fine quality All-Wool Serge, trimmed with White, Black or Gold Braid.

Sizes 3 to 8 years. *Illustrated.*

Boys' Smart Suits Special at $13.75

Extra Knickers Included

Suits that are individual in their styling, and tailored in a manner that assures excellent service. Splendid assortment of materials, in all the wanted colors.

Boys' Suits of Marked Individuality at $18.75

Extra Pair Knickers Included. None better tailored nor nearly so individual. Produced in a variety of dependable woolens selected because of their youthful colorings and unusual quality. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Reduced!

150 Women's Smart Serge Frocks

Formerly $20, $18.50, and $15

Now $12.75

Straight line and tunic effects. Fashioned of All Wool Serge, in Navy Blue and Black, some trimmed with Flat Hercules Braid.

Not all sizes, but your size in one of the many beautiful models included

Quantity Limited!

Women's Colored Silk

Umbrellas

Special

At $3.95

Some in plain colors, others in changeable color silks. Mounted on 8-ribbed Paragon frames.

Handles are in the short loop style, ring effects, sport and straight with bakelite caps.

SATURDAY

Women's All-Wool Plaid

SKIRTS

of exceptional quality

At $14.75

Clever side-pleated, box-pleated, and demi-tailored models, with many new style treatments in pockets and trimmings. With a modish Gilet Blouse they make a delightful costume.

Practical Serge Skirts

and many in Poplin

At $5.95

For sports and general wear, these skirts are certainly exceptional value at $5.95. The careful manner in which they are tailored assures splendid service, and the materials are of known dependability.

Fourth Floor

Exclusive Fashions in

Spring Suits for Misses

At $39.50

A group of suits of rare charm and individuality, emphasizing the very youthful straight line silhouette, and showing new phases in box coat styles, sports and blouse effects.

Skilfully developed in silvertone, serge, imported tweeds, wool Jersey and Shepherd checks

displaying dainty Gilets, unique tuck and embroidery and braid trimmings. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style *pictured.*

Misses' Smart Frocks

At $29.50

Dainty, decidedly youthful frocks, in Pannier, straight line and draped types.

Developed in fine serge, satin, taffeta, Georgette crepe and exquisite silk foulards, with the newest embroidery, bead and button trimming. One style *pictured. Sizes 14 to 18 years.*

FOR SATURDAY ONLY—

Misses' Capes and Coats

Special at $39.50 and $45

Youthful models in draped, full flare and yoke effects—the most distinctive shown for Spring. Handsomely tailored in wool velour, velveteen, serge, moire and silvertone, lined with silk.

Women's Washable Leather Gloves at $1.69

Made by one of America's best known manufacturers, whose name is stamped in every pair. They come in the very fashionable sand shades. Full pique sewn; one clasp; contrasting and self color embroidered backs.

None like them anywhere at this price

We Shall Offer Values of Unusual Importance Today in

Fashionable

Dolman Wraps, Capes and Coats for Women

$25

There being a model at each price to satisfy the requirements of every woman.

At $25—*A wide variety of smart capes and cape-coats* in Dolman effect, beautifully fashioned of wool poplin, wool velour and fine serges. The style *pictured* is in wool poplin, displaying new taffeta shirred collar, and lining of fancy silk.

At $29.50—*A superb collection of distinctive Dolman wraps and coats*—exact duplicates of much higher priced models. Produced in velour de laine, men's wear serge and wool jersey. Wonderful values!

At $39.50—*Fashion's newest wraps,* as shown in leading Paris shops. Fashioned according to a very high standard of workmanship, in silvertone, duvet de laine, tricotine, serges, and gabardine, some trimmed with silk braid.

We will offer wonderful values today in

Girls' Serge Capes

Sizes 8 to 16 years

At $13.75

$9.75 $13.75

A pretty circular style, with monk hood lined with silk. Careful examination will show the needlework of this cape to be very skilfully done. Made of men's wear serge of a highly dependable quality, full lined. At $13.75 —*unequalled!*

Junior Capes

of silvertone—a soft, luxurious material—

Sizes 6 to 10 years

Special

$19.75

Beautiful vestee-front model with yoke back. Produced in fine quality silvertone, featuring new pockets. Yoke is lined with novelty silk. To be had in rookie or Pekin blue.

Also a wonderful collection of Capes for Girls—6 to 10 years —at $9.75 to $14.75

SATURDAY ONLY—

Dainty Taffeta Frocks

For Girls 12 to 16

At $18.95

In youthful ruffled model with sash back, trimmed with touches of wool embroidery. Developed in a soft, lustrous taffeta of excellent quality.

Obtainable in reseda and Pekin blue—now very much in favor.

The Illustration Shows Just One of Hundreds of

Dainty Hats for Girls at $5.75

Assembled on the Second Floor at this very modest price. The styles are as numerous as they are original, fashioned of smart Braids trimmed with flowers and ribbon novelties. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Also—a most unusual Collection of Tailored Hats for Girls Saturday $3 to $5.75

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets

NEW FICTION

The following recent books by popular authors are finding much favor with the reading public:

The Valley of Vision—Henry Van Dyke
Green Valley—By Katharine Reynolds..
Humoresque—By Fannie Hurst.....
Old Dad—By Eleanor H. Abbott.....
The Beloved Sinner—Rachel S. Macnamara
$1.50

A Land Girl's Love Story—Berta Ruck
The Sky Pilot in No Man's Land—By Ralph Connor.....
Family (The Awakening of Lady Ardayre) —By Elinor Glyn.....
$1.50

The Secret City—By Hugh Walpole:... **$1.60**
A Daughter of Two Worlds—Leroy Scott **$1.60**
The Dead Command—Vicente Blasco Ibanez **$1.75**
The Song of the Sirens and Other Stories By Edward Lucas White..... **$1.90**

SALE TODAY

FURS

New Fox Scarfs

FORTY new fox scarfs on sale today. A special purchase at unusual prices.

Shades of Brown and Gray

These are large and full furred silky skins in two models lined with soft meteor, also the new double furred or blocked style.

Today

49.00

(Usual 65.00 Grade)

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

You Never Pay More at Best's

WIGMORE DEFENDS COURTS OF THE ARMY

Says Organizers of Association to Urge Reforms Are Partisans of Ansell.

CALLS SITUATION AMUSING

Army Officer, Close Associate of Crowder, Questions Court-Martial Experience of Men in Movement.

Colonel J. A. Wigmore of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the army, who is one of the officers closest to Major Gen. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, made a statement yesterday regarding the newly organized association of former Judge Advocates which has been formed to support the movement for the reform of the American court-martial procedure. Colonel Wigmore took issue with some of the statements made in the announcement given out by the organization on Thursday, and defended the court-martial system, which is the cause of the controversy.

Colonel Wigmore asserted that Major George C. Beach, Major Roscoe Stewart, and some of the other former officers interested in the new organization had no firsthand knowledge of court-martial law, and that during the entire time they were in the army they were attached to the war risk insurance section of the Judge Advocate General's office, with duties, he said, which "had no more to do with military justice than kalsomine has to do with the stability of a skyscraper." All of the members of the new association, Colonel Wigmore asserted, were partisans of the former Acting Judge Advocate General, Samuel T. Ansell.

Major Stewart at his office at 19 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday said that he was glad to admit that he was an Ansell partisan. "Fully 90 per cent. of the officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department, he said, were friends and supporters of the demoted former acting chief of the department. Major Stewart said that both Major John Crowley of Chicago and Major Charles G. Revelle of St. Louis were officers who were identified with the administration of military justice during the period they were in the service. Other officers who were active in court-martial cases, Major Stewart said, would be announced next week as additional members of the Executive Committee of the new organization.

Colonel Wigmore was one of the men who helped draft the present court-martial regulations. During the period of hostilities he was one of General Crowder's chief assistants in the Provost Marshal General's office in Washington.

"I happened to be passing through New York on leave," said Colonel Wigmore, "when I noted in this morning's newspapers the announcement of an organization of former judge advocates, the stated purpose of the organization being to support the movement for the reform of the courts-martial procedure of the United States Army. I note that [illegible] are Major George C. Beach, Major Frederick A. Brown, Major Roscoe Stewart, Major Robert Redfield and Major Roy W. Hoopes.

"The facts, as printed, I must say caused me considerable amusement, because I know most of the young men mentioned in the announcement. They are friends of mine, and fine fellows. But the fact remains that the situation is somewhat amusing when one realizes the fact that, in the first place, they only—those that I know—came into the army last September and October, and, secondly, that their entire career in the army was passed in the War Risk Insurance Section, which has no more to do with military justice than kalsomine has to do with the stability of a skyscraper.

"The members of the organization whom I identify were officers who were the personal selections of General Ansell, and represent merely a small partisan clique of his followers. They are lawyers of good standing at the bar, but men whose organization in no sense is representative of any general attitude on the part of judge advocates to express a spontaneous and sincere dissatisfaction with methods of military justice, as observed by them in their experience in court-martial work."

Colonel Wigmore was asked what judge advocates, with court-martial experience, thought of the charges directed against the present administration of military justice.

"No one," he said, "is in a position as yet to say positively because no effort has been made to canvas their opinion. However, I can cite an example of what that opinion probably will be if an effort is made to get it. About two weeks ago there arrived from France a judge advocate who before the war was for thirty years a prominent member of the California bar, and who in France was the judge advocate of the largest single court-martial jurisdiction. This jurisdiction included about 200,000 men, and had finally passed on hundreds of court-martial records.

"When this officer arrived home and got in touch with the present discussion of the subject of military justice he was amazed and shocked. He happens to be an old personal friend of the senior Senator from Oregon, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who began the attack on the War Department by his speech in the Senate on Dec. 30 last.

"This returned officer was totally unable to comprehend the basis or the motive back of Senator Chamberlain's attack on the system of military justice, because it seemed to him entirely baseless. After thirty years in civil practice he had been brought into the Army and promptly sent to France, where he had observed the entire court-martial system from the ground up, and it is his opinion that as a system, no better form exists in any army in Europe at the present time.

When Major Stewart, who is the Secretary of the Association of Former Judge Advocates, was asked if he had anything to say in reply to Colonel Wigmore, he replied that a statement would be issued, probably today. In the meantime, he added, Major Beach, himself and the other members of the executive committee were going ahead organizing the association, which he said would be nationwide in scope.

Kilmer's Mother Gets War Cross.

Mrs. Kilburn Kilmer, mother of Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, the writer and poet, who was killed on the French front, has received a Croix de Guerre from the French Government as a souvenir of her son. The original decoration bestowed upon Sergeant Kilmer was sent to her daughter-in-law. The cross was presented by Major de Naleche of the French Mission.

BAKER SENDS BACK ANSELL'S LETTER

Says Communication Seems "Not Helpful" Toward Court-Martial Reform.

INVITES DIRECT PROPOSALS

Officer Faces Prospect of Trial on Insubordination Charge if He Reveals Text.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary of War Baker has returned to Colonel Samuel P. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, Colonel Ansell's letter of March 11, which was written in reply to the Baker-Crowder correspondence relative to the army court-martial system.

"I have returned to Colonel Ansell," said Mr. Baker this afternoon, "the letter which he sent me with the suggestion that any recommendations or suggestions he has to make with reference to improvement in the substantive military law or in the procedure will be welcomed. The particular letter seems to me to be not helpful, and therefore I have returned it to him and I have told him that any suggestion he wants to make he can make either throuh military channels or directly to me as he may elect."

The action of the Secretary of War in returning Colonel Ansell's letter is not expected to lessen the tension between the War Department and those members of Congress, headed by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, who have been championing Colonel Ansell's urging of court-martial reforms. Senator Chamberlain insisted that Colonel Ansell's letter ought to be made public and, in a telegram to Secretary Baker, virtually demanded that this should be done.

The Senator, who is now in Mississippi on a two weeks' vacation, said before leaving Washington that he considered Colonel Ansell's letter one of the most valuable contributions that had been made to the department in regard to courts-martial. Secretary Baker evidently holds a different view.

Colonel Ansell said today that he had no statement to make. His friends asserted that it was improbable he would take any steps toward making public the reply himself, as such action would be construed as insubordination and would render him liable to court-martial proceedings on that charge, but the proceedings would not necessarily involve either the controversy over the legal system in the army or the personal relations between Colonel Ansell and General Crowder.

STATE INCOME TAX BILL INTRODUCED

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

scent is not to be taxed, but the income from such property must be included in the gross income, and is therefore taxable.

Any amount received through accident or health insurance or under the Workmen's Compensation act, plus the amount of damages received by suit or agreement on account of such sickness or injuries, or through the War Risk Insurance act or any law enacted for the benefit or relief of injured or disabled members of the United States military or naval forces, will not be taxed.

Incomes received by any officer of a religious denomination or by religious, Bible, charitable, benevolent, fraternal, missionary, hospital, infirmary, educational, scientific, literary, library, patriotic, historical, or cemetery institutions, if the income in this instance is used exclusively for carrying out the purposes of the institution, also are exempted from taxation. Fees or personal earnings, or other private income of such an officer or trustee, are not exempted.

In making out his tax report a non-resident taxpayer may deduct interest on bonds or notes or dividends from corporations within the State.

In computing net incomes the necessary expenses paid or incurred in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered and including rentals or other payments required to permit the continued use or possession of the property necessary to the conduct of the trade or business to which the taxpayer has not title, may be deducted. Deductions are also allowed for taxes imposed by the Federal Government, the State municipalities, and school districts other than income taxes.

Business or trade losses sustained during the taxable year not compensated for by insurance, or losses in any transaction made for profit or to property arising from fires, storms, shipwreck, or from other casualty or theft, also not covered by insurance, can be deducted.

The bill further permits deduction of a reasonable allowance for wear and tear on business property and also on contributions or gifts to associations incorporated under the State laws for religious, charitable, scientific, and educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

Personal items and living or family expenses are not deductible. Neither is the amount paid for new buildings or for permanent improvements made to increase property value. Premiums paid on any life insurance policy must be incorporated in the tax statement which must be filed with the State Tax Commission.

CRAIG OPPOSES INCOME TAX.

City Controller Says Personalty Levy Would Fill Needs.

On the ground that the State income tax bill introduced in the Senate at Albany yesterday contained many inequities and insufficiencies, City Controller Charles L. Craig declared yesterday that he was opposed to the measure. He favored a personal property tax of one-half of 1 per cent. which, he said, would meet all the State's requirements. Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, also voiced objections to the bill of the Davenport committee.

"In my judgment there are many and fatal objections to the enactment of a State income tax in New York," said Controller Craig. "The Federal Government is using this instrumentality to the very limit of endurance. Immediate conflict would arise in applying the State and Federal laws with respect to deductions from net income of such taxes. The infirmities of this legislation are so numerous that I cannot attempt to state them in the order of their importance.

"The income proposed to be taxed does not include income derived from outside the State of New York by any resident thereof. The bill provides that a person paying an income tax may exempt himself from the payment of any tax on personal property by the filing of a statement that he has no income subject to taxation under the act. In practical operation this means that a resident of the City of New York owning personal property aggregating many millions of dollars in value may escape payment of any tax whatever in the State of New York. If his income be derived from copper mines in the West or from iron, steel, and coke properties in the Alleghenies, or from securities of foreign corporations engaged in the steel trade, or other like industry, such income would not be subject to any tax whatever in the State of New York.

"There are probably numerous residents of the City of New York and State of New York whose entire income is derived from outside the State, but whose wealth is represented by securities owned and held within the State, which, like the owners thereof, enjoy the benefits of the protection of the State and local Government within the State. The mere filing of a certificate under the proposed law that they are not subject to an income tax would exempt them from taxation upon such taxable personal property. Great private galleries and mansions containing works of art and furnishings of fabulous value, owned and maintained to satisfy the desires of individuals and never opened to the public, would pay no tax whatever.

"Against such unjust and unsound exemptions, and probably as an offset thereto, the bill proposes to tax the incomes of wage earners and salaried employes, including those of the State and local Governments. So far as the latter are concerned it is quite obvious that their compensation would in most instances immediately have to be increased to cover such tax because of the supposed inadequacy of the existing rates of remuneration of such persons. The bill provides that income from rentals of real estate shall not be taxed. When it is considered that under existing statutes vast amounts of personal property are not now subject to taxation it will be seen quite readily that when an attempt is made to collect a tax upon the income from personal property that is not subject to taxation, the attempt will in most instances result in failure.

"This income tax bill may be taken as the best that can be offered by the advocates of such a measure. Its inequities and insufficiencies are so manifest as to require its unqualified rejection. A personal property tax of one-half of 1 per cent. throughout the State, with a compulsory return by every one having personal property to the value of more than $3,000 will meet the existing situation. Of course, for such a tax to be effectual, the provision of existing statutes exempting or making nontaxable great amounts of personal property must be eliminated so as to free this property from existing exemptions and leave it subject to a just share of the costs and burdens of government.

"Such a personal property tax, particularly in the City of New York, should be made payable from four to eight weeks in advance of the time for fixing the tax rate upon real estate. When the tax collections from personal property are definitely known, the tax upon real estate need be levied only for the additional sums required for the current year. The requirements of the State should be met by a direct tax, the proper proportions of which must be raised in the various localities.

"Under existing laws, the great bulk of the wealth and property owned in the State of New York is subject to little or no burden of taxation. Real estate, which cannot be removed or concealed by its owners, and which is the constitutional bulwark of taxation and public borrowing, is subjected to the burdens that should be borne by personal property.

"Under one statute or another, shares of stock in domestic and foreign corporations, whether railroads, industrials, traction, gas, electric light and power, mines, oil fields, timber, or whatever purpose for which they are organized, go practically untaxed. The bonds, notes, debentures, and other obligations of such corporations (running for more than a year) are exempted by payment of an annual sum of 20 cents on each $100 of value. The personal property owned by trust companies and investment companies organized under the banking law is exempt from taxation, while the certificates of investment or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any investment company are likewise exempted from taxation. The payment of one-half of 1 per cent. for the recording of a mortgage upon real estate exempts the holder of the mortgage from all tax thereon, although it is known to all that the burden paying the recording tax is invariably placed upon the borrower."

Mr. Craig said that the advocacy of a State income tax rested very largely upon the assertion that the tax on personal property was a failure and could not be enforced. This contention against the personal property tax antedated the enactment of the Federal income tax, and practically every objection that had been made to the personal property tax was made to the Federal income tax. These objections had been completely met by the enforcement of Federal legislation for a compulsory return of incomes by all persons subject to the tax. The requirement for a compulsory return by all owners of personal property subject to tax within this State would impose no hardship whatever that would not be less than is brought about by Federal and State legislation and that proposed for a State income tax.

Mr. Cantor said he favored a compulsory return by every one within the State and a tax of one-half of 1 per cent., with no deductions. He believed in a salary tax for non-residents employed in the city or State. The salary tax, he said, might be one-fourth of 1 per cent. With such changes as would be included in a personal property tax there would be no need for an income tax.

"We need $40,000,000 more than is raised under the present system of taxation," he said. "I have suggested that if a fair rate per $100 became the maximum tax on real estate and there was enacted the personal property tax law with the changes outlined, with two years of trial under the personal tax law we would be able, I think, to limit the tax on real estate to $2."

Religious Notices on Page Fourteen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Children Love the Taste of

"California Syrup of Figs"

The Safe, Pleasant Laxative

All druggists sell the genuine "California Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna." Full directions as a laxative for children of all ages are plainly printed on the bottle label. Look for the name "California" and accept no other "Fig Syrup" except that made by the originators.

The California Fig Syrup Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

When you meet a man who wears a Young's Hat, you feel at once that you are addressing a gentleman of quiet, tasteful refinement.

Stores: "All Over Town"

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Easter Millinery
Radiating Individuality

A Collection of Exceptional Charm Is Presented Saturday at $8.75 to $12.75

FAR removed from the commonplace, each model, with its strikingly smart lines, suggests a delightful vision of the correct type of face which it will enhance.

Tailored models include navy blue Georgette hats, field flower trimmed. Turbans and tricornes with spiky wings and soft wing breasts.

Dressy hats include picturesque models, with new thoughts in cired and uncurled ostrich trimming.

Sports hats include new shepherdess models of rose or orchid or bleu de France lisere, flower-wreathed.

Evening and restaurant hats include models of hair-braid and tuscan or straw and Chantilly lace.

Over Six Hundred Distinct Millinery Fashions in This Assemblage at $8.75 to $12.75

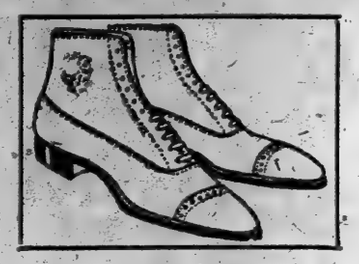
GIMBELS—MILLINERY SALONS—Third Floor

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

Will place on sale To-day

MEN'S SHOES



Of Tan Cordovan

Regularly $10.00

at $7.45 pr.

Also desirable models in Black or Tan Calfskin, and a Scotch Grain Blucher Shoe with rubber inserts which make it practically waterproof. A full range of sizes is provided.

B. Altman & Co.

The Spring Models in

Men's Hats

comprising the finest and best products of the leading manufacturers, are featured in regular stock at prices ranging from

$6.00 to $12.00

In style and quality these Hats take equal rank with the "Altman Standard" in Men's Clothes.

The Department for Men's Hats is on the First Floor.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Struggling Russia

A New Weekly Magazine Devoted to Russian Problems

The Issue of March 29th Out

IT CONTAINS

Russia and the World—An Editorial..... A. J. SACK
The Allies in Russia..... CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY
Save Sinking Russia!..... LEONID ANDREIEV
Bolsheviki and the Socialists of Europe and America..... PAUL AXELROD
Bolshevism Must Be Destroyed. NICHOLAS TCHAIKOVSKY
Russia's Struggle for Unity and Freedom..... PAUL MILIUKOFF
A United Russia from an Economic Point of View N. NORDMAN
News from Russia (Weekly Cable Letter) VLADIMIR BOURTZEV
Cable News
From the Russian Telegraphic Agency at Omsk.
Russian Documents:

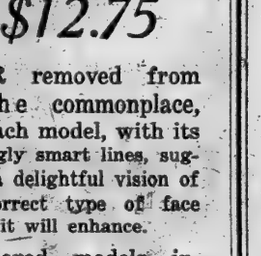
1. An Appeal to the American People, by Nicholas Tchaikovsky, Vladimir Lebedev, Alexander Titov, and other representatives of Revolutionary Russia; 2. Additional documents on Red Terror in Bolshevist Russia; 3. Russian Workingmen against the Bolsheviki; 4. A Memorandum of the Political Parties and Groups in Southern Russia to the Allied Governments.

Single copy 5c. At all news-stands

Subscription rates, $1.50 per annum; 75c for six months.

Send 25c (coin or money order) and you will receive "Struggling Russia" for eight weeks

THE RUSSIAN INFORMATION BUREAU,
Woolworth Building, New York City.



BARRACKS

New in proportions and design.

2½ inch points

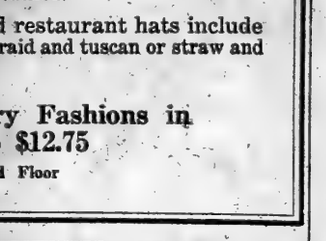
With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.

Always ask for

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.



A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS

BOOKS WANTED
LIBRARIES OF BOOKS PURCHASED FOR CASH
CALLS AT RESIDENCES IN OR OUT OF TOWN
THE BOOK CORNER
381 FIFTH AVE., COR. 28TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

American Red Cross Clothing Drive, Mar. 24-31

bundle up your bundle

If you have two coats give one to your fellow man who is shivering in Europe. Give every practical garment you can. Give your second best dress. Give shoes. Give underwear. Give all the used clothing you don't urgently need. Because men, women and children across the water need it desperately.

Go Bundle Up Your Clothes!

Take them to any Red Cross Receiving Station listed below or to the Central Receiving Station, 9 Union Square.

Battery to 59th St.

29 Vesey St.
*191 E. Broadway
223 Hudson St.
234 E. 11th St.
*11th St. and 7th Ave.
90 5th Ave.
71 W. 23d St.
*326 W. 59th St.
30th St. and 4th Ave. (church)
S. E. cor. Broadway and 29th St.
59 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square.
7 E. 36th St.
455 10th Ave.
*103 W. 46th St.
*200 E. 43d St.
Grand Central Station
349 E. 49th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
498 E. 49th St.
*210 Lexington Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
50th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
418 W. 54th St.
300 W. 57th St.
59th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)

East Side, above 59th St.

60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
*63rd St. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School)
821 Mad. Ave., at 73d St.
1010 Park Ave., at 84th St.
167 E. 96th St.
234 E. 126th St.
122d St. and Mt. Morris Park W.
Lenox Ave. and 122d St.
2067 Fifth Ave. (church)

West Side, above 59th St.

149 W. 60th St.
65th St. and Central Park West
*168th St. and Broadway
36 W. 68th St.
100 Amsterdam Ave.
71st St. and Broadway (church)
*206 West End Ave.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
251 W. 80th St.
444 Amsterdam Ave.
1 W. 86th St.
*2488 Broadway, at 92d St.
90th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
227 W. 108th St.
234 W. 106th St.
114th St. and 7th Ave.
601 W. 114th St.
206 W. 122d St.
*132d St. and Morningside Ave.
101 W. 106d St.
15 W. 123d St.
1000 Amsterdam Ave.
401 W. 151st St.
468 W. 148d St.
149th St. and Convent Ave.
1000 St. Nicholas Ave.
550 W. 158th St.
190th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
179th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
729 W. 181st St.
189th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
606 W. 207th St.

Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

WEISGERBER FEARS THEFT OF FORMULA

Stays Off Stand at Court-Martial to Avoid Giving Analysis of Gasoline Substitute.

ONE CHARGE IS DROPPED

Trial Ends and Findings Will Go to Washington for Review.

The trial of Captain Edwin G. Weisgerber by a military court at Governors Island on charges specifying, among other allegations, that he had demonstrated "his disloyalty to the Government of the United States and his sympathy with its enemies," ended yesterday. The finding of the court will be made known from Washington through regular military channels.

The Government in its case made the following allegations against Captain Weisgerber:

That he had attempted to hurt British military preparations by trying to sell to the British Government a substitute for gasoline which contained picric acid and would have damaged internal combustion engines in which it was used; that he recommended an interchangeable standardized equipment for oxygen, hydrogen, and acetylene containers, recommendations which if adopted, the Government asserted, would have been dangerous to lives and property; that he made disparaging remarks about his superior officer, Captain D. H. Trounce, and that he had threatened to withhold one of his inventions from the Government if promotion were not forthcoming.

Before resting his case against the defendant, Major Francis M. Bass, the Judge Advocate in charge of the prosecution, withdrew the allegation regarding the attempt to sell a fuel containing picric acid to the British Government.

Says Fuel Interests Spied on Him.

Captain Weisgerber did not, as had been expected, take the stand in his own defense, but instead his attorney, Major E. Lowry Humes, put a long statement from him into the evidence. In giving the statement to the court, Major Humes said the reason his client would not testify in his own behalf was that he would be compelled, if called upon to do so, to refuse to make any of the synthetic fuel in court.

Captain Weisgerber in his statement declared he had been spied upon by the fuel interests, who sought to wrest from him the secret of his chemical discovery of synthetic fuel. The statement in part was as follows:

"With regard to the synthetic fuel, I desire to entirely corroborate and reiterate the statement made by J. K. Burnett in so far as they involve me or any transactions in which Mr. Burnett and I acted jointly. The synthetic fuel, which was made in the presence of Mr. Burnett and regarding which he testified, was made of from 90 to 95 per cent. water with the remaining percentage of added chemicals. Every effort was made to extract from me the formula for this fuel and many subterfuges have been adopted by those seeking to gain this information. I have been constantly watched and my purchases of chemicals have been closely followed by persons having ulterior designs.

"After I entered the military service I continued many experiments on various substitute fuels and did my utmost to aid the Government of the United States in developing a fuel which might be an improvement upon gasoline in internal combustion engines. During all of these activities on my part I have been compelled to meet the open and bitter antagonism of the fuel interests, which sought to prevent the competition of a fuel which they did not control."

The Demand for Analysis.

Here Captain Weisgerber took up the story of the meeting with officers of the British Mission in Washington, told by Mr. Burnett on Thursday. He said he had refused to give the mission any more samples of the synthetic fuel than the eight ounces sent them at first, which it was reported they had lost.

Captain Weisgerber, in his statement, told of the demand made upon him by Major Lehner of the Chemical Warfare Service branch of the United States Army for an analysis of his fuel, as follows:

"The attitude assumed by Major Lehner was so offensive and his language and manner so insulting that I declined to further discuss the fuel question with any of the persons present and had a great difficulty in holding my temper sufficiently to avoid possible improper conduct toward a superior officer.

"One of the British officers who made the tests of the synthetic fuel in Pittsburgh has since sought to secure certain foreign rights on the same when the fuel is placed on the market. At this meeting (with the British Mission) no effort was made to sell either fuel or the formula to the British Government, and it is a project which only could be handled if a prospective purchaser became interested, by selling the formula, and consequently the person or Government seeking to utilize the same would have been able to determine every possibility, whether dangerous to persons or engine, before giving it general use.

"The typewritten suggestions relative to specifications for gas equipment were prepared after a conference between Captain Malone and myself. Captain Malone had charge of the welding school, and I regarded him as an authority on questions of gas equipment. I am not and did not pretend to be an authority on welding questions or on gas equipment. I had attended some committee meetings with Major Zimmerman. He asked me to familiarize myself with gas equipment, and this I was undertaking to do. It is ridiculous to suggest that I, in my humble capacity and my limited service in the military establishment, could secure the standardization of equipment, with or without the approval of Captain Doyle."

Captain Weisgerber took up the charge that he had made disparaging remarks about Captain Trounce, his superior officer at Camp Dix, by declaring that at Camp Dix the opinion of the inefficiency of Captain Trounce was a matter of public gossip. In regard to the statement attributed to him by Captain Belcher, in which the defendant is said to have stated that "no Colonels for me, no fuel for the Government," Captain Weisgerber said:

His Ambition for Promotion.

"A day or so before the date set by Captain Belcher for the remarks he alleges I made with reference to securing promotion for myself and Major Zimmerman I had received from the Bureau of Standards the report on my Liberty fuel. The report was very favorable, and I was much elated. In common with all ambitious officers, I hoped that my service might merit promotion, and I felt that the report of the Bureau of Standards, by reason of its official nature, would result in a recognition of my service.

"I never hesitated to give expression to my ambition for promotion, and I may have made some remark on that subject to Captain Belcher, but I never had any desire or purpose to undertake to secure the same by any questionable or dishonest method, and I never in any serious way suggested that I withhold Liberty fuel, or any other device within my knowledge, from the Government unless such a promotion was secured.

"The very fact that I was in touch with the proper patent board and that I did make a complete assignment of the right to use Liberty fuel to the Government of the United States without royalty is a sufficient answer to this charge."

In summing up, Major Humes, for the defense, declared that not one scintilla of evidence had been brought out against his client by the Government, and asked a complete acquittal of the defendant. Major Bass, in withdrawing the one allegation, asserted that the defense had not proved its case in the matter of the other charges.

Religious Notices on Page Fourteen.

15 HURT BY EXPLOSION AT PROVING GROUNDS

125 Pounds of TNT Set Off in Mysterious Manner at Aberdeen—$50,000 Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Officials of the War Department were greatly concerned for several hours this afternoon when news reached Washington from Baltimore that there had been a terrific explosion at the great army proving grounds at Aberdeen, north of Baltimore. Vigorous efforts were made to obtain the facts, and while no formal official report was received, the office of the chief of staff learned late this afternoon that the explosion was not as serious as had at first been supposed.

From an officer at the proving grounds it learned that at noon today 125 pounds of TNT had exploded, and the department's latest advices tonight were that fifteen men, including several enlisted men of the army, were injured, and that the damage would run from $50,000 up.

The explosion occurred at the trench warfare proving ground, which is isolated from the main proving ground at Aberdeen. A 240-millimeter bomb was being loaded with TNT when in some mysterious manner the building in which the bomb was being loaded caught fire.

The missile exploded, destroying the shed in which the loading had been in progress and six other sheds.

BEGIN TEACHER'S TRIAL.

Board Investigates Glassberg's Alleged Remarks About Bolshevism.

The trial of Benjamin Glassberg, teacher of history in the Commercial High School of Brooklyn, was begun by the Board of Education yesterday. Glassberg is charged with saying to his class that the State Department suppressed facts about Bolshevism; that a public school teacher was not allowed to tell the truth about it; that the Red Cross workers were not permitted to say what they knew of it, and that the placing of the red flag above the United States flag would be, in one sense, a good thing.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Mayer appeared for the prosecution. Gilbert E. Roe, counsel for the Teachers' Union, represented the accused, who is a member of that body. Glassberg's history class numbered thirty-five pupils. Apparently all were present at the hearing yesterday.

Edgar Grimmel, one of Glassberg's history pupils, testified that on Jan. 14 questions were asked the teacher about Bolshevism. Glassberg, the witness testified, said that it was a good thing, that there was a wrong idea about it, but that the truth would show it to be all right. He explained, according to Grimmel, that he said this not as a school teacher but as a private citizen. Major Thatcher of the Red Cross, he said, had not been allowed to tell the truth about conditions in Russia. Grimmel testified that he asked the teacher if Lenine and Trotzky were not on the side of the Germans, and he answered that they were not, but had really undermined the German Government.

Martin Carroll, another pupil in Glassberg's class, said that the teacher's remarks temporarily led him to believe that Bolshevism was a good thing.

"Are you a Bolshevik?" asked Mr. Roe.

"I don't believe in it now," replied the witness. He said that a talk with his Principal, Gilbert J. Raynor, had changed his views.

The trial was adjourned until 3 P. M. on next Friday.

GUGGENHEIMER DIVORCED.

Court Grants Final Decree with Alimony to Janet Beecher.

A final decree of divorce, signed by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, in favor of Janet Beecher Guggenheimer, the actress, against Harry R. Guggenheimer of New York was filed yesterday in the Westchester County Clerk's office. Under the judgment the plaintiff is entitled to $2,500 a year alimony, payable in advance on the 26th of each month.

The interlocutory decree was filed on Dec. 23, 1918, following a report of Referee Leo C. Dessar of Nyack, who found in favor of the plaintiff.

Under the final judgment the defendant is forbidden to marry again while the plaintiff is alive. Mrs. Guggenheimer is allowed to resume her maiden name.

A man giving the name Harry R. Guggenheimer, accompanied by a young woman giving her name as Miss Gwendolyn Ranger Wormser, obtained a marriage license in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. The man said he was 39 years old, lived at 923 Fifth Avenue, was a son of the late Randolph Guggenheimer, that he had been married to Janet Beecher, and had been divorced. Miss Wormser said she was the daughter of the late Maurice S. Wormser, a Wall Street banker, who died ten years ago, that she was 26 years of age, and lived at 45 East Eighty-second Street, the home of her mother.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

New Spring Suits For Men and Young Men

At Very Moderate Prices

$35.00 to $75.00

Lord & Taylor men's clothes are made with the definite object of competing with the best merchant tailors' products. Our new spring suits equal—in cut, fit and material—custom-made clothes, but they cost much less and you save the time and trouble of fittings.

Sack Suits—single or double-breasted; two or three buttons; patch or regular pockets; spring weight, fine woolens; models for the young men of military figure, also smart suits for older men.

No Charge for Alterations.

Men's Shop—Fourth Floor

Men's Furnishings

Timely Suggestions—Excellent Values

Shirts—Madras, Percales and fine mercerized materials in new, neat and novelty stripes. Soft French cuffs..... $1.65

Neckties—Open-end four-in-hands—a large assortment of new patterns and colorings..... 85c

Pajamas—Mercerized materials. Percales and Domet flannel in neat styles. Various colors. All sizes. $1.95

Socks—Silk and lisle thread half hose in plain or fancy effects. Full fashioned..... 75c

Socks—Fine combed cotton half hose in black, navy, tan and champagne. Exceptional wearing hose, a pair 40c

Shirts and Drawers—Balbriggan shirts, half sleeves. Drawers, regular or stout..... each 75c

Union Suits—White madras union suits—self striped athletic style—sleeveless and knee length....a suit 85c

Ground Floor

Men's Shoes—A Spring Event

500 Pairs
As Illustrated
$7.65

Dark Tan Calfskin Oxfords
Dark Tan Calfskin Shoes

Gun Metal Shoes
Black Oxfords, Various Kinds

Footwear that combines comfort, fit and durability

Men's Shoe Department, Fourth Floor

Overflowing Value! John David Blue Flannel Suits At Only $35.00

A BLUE FLANNEL SUIT at $35 that might pair off with a forty-five dollar price tag, and you probably couldn't tell the difference. It's one of my group of *overflowing values*, planned and prepared months ahead of the season.

Undiluted wool; sportsmanlike patch pockets; rounded or sharpened lapel; ¼-lined for early Spring; high-placed waist, vent and shoulders; full-draped, rippling skirts of grace.

A companion in overflowing value—the John David *Ennyweather Top-coat* at $35.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Overflowing Value! John David White Oxford Shirts At Only $2.75

FULL value you get here in every department, but fortunate market concessions or favorable manufacturing connections often circumstance me to give *overflowing values* in some special articles, like my White Oxford Shirt.

It is an extra-staunch, close-woven, basket-weave cloth of finest Egyptian combed cotton. Customers say—but never mind that. They keep coming back for it—that says infinitely more.

A companion in overflowing value—the John David *Tyrite Four-In-Hand* at $1.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Served Saturday from 11:30 to 2:30 in the Gimbel Restaurant—Eighth Floor.

Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter..... 50c
Oysters a la Newburg, Combination Salad, Bread and Butter..... 50c
Filet Sole au Gratin, String Bean Salad, Parsley Potato, Bread and Butter 60c
Corned Spare Rib, Brussels Sprouts, Potato, Bread and Butter..... 60c

Broiled Fresh Mackerel, Vegetable Salad, Parsley Potato, Bread and Butter, 70c
Chicken a la King, Fruit Salad, Bread and Butter..... 70c
Roast Turkey, Spinach, Cranberry Jelly, Candied Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter..... $1

Gimbel Brothers

33rd St.—BROADWAY—34th St.

Pre-Easter Offering

Men's and Young Men's Suits

$29.50

Fancy mixtures and dark worsted striped effects—a varied assment of colors; brown, green, blue. Well tailored-extensive assortment of styles for the young man as well as plenty of more conservative models—all sizes.

New Spring Top Coats

$25, $35, $37.50, $45 to $55

Newest 1919 models in the newest 1919 fabrics—oxford greys, browns and fancy mixtures.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Men's Hats, $3

Soft Hats and Derbies, New Spring Styles

1919 Hats at 1914 Prices

These hats are getting the best advertising in the world—the recommendation of customers who bought them. That is why this sale is bringing more people to our Hat Store each day.

GIMBELS—HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Men's Shoes, $7.50

Newest Spring Styles. Superior Russian Tan, popular Mahogany shade. Two Models.

One is an **English Custom-made Last**—graceful, slender, with flat, receding toe, broad shank and strong arch.

The other is a **More Conservative Last**—especially suited to men returning from the service and seeking a somewhat broader toe in a smart looking shoe.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Military Clothing

½ Price Sale

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$35.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$32.50
Officers' Serge Suits.....$30.00

Officers' Trench Coats
$25.00
Makable and belted, single or double breasted.

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, $11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof.

Officers' Raincoats...$20.00
Raincoats.....$15.00
Raincoats.....$17.50
Officers' Raincoats.....$11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black)....$15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees.....$3.00

Wool Army Shirts.....$3.75
Wool Army Shirts.....$4.00
Wool Army Shirts.....$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts...$2.75
Silk Khaki Shirts....$5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps.....$3.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$50.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$40.00
Leather Belted Coats.....$37.50

Leather Belted Coats.....$25.00
Leather Lined Coats.....$30.00
Leather Lined Coats.....$27.50
Leather Lined Coats.....$15.00

No C. O. D.'s GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor No Returns

CASUALTIES UP TO 281,539

137 Named in Three New Army Lists Include 60 Dead and 77 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Three army casualty lists, containing 137 names, were issued by the War Department today, bringing the total up to 275,595, including 4,594 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,944. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 281,539.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 17 killed in action, 18 died of wounds, 25 died of disease, 9 severely wounded, 12 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 57 slightly wounded.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 23.	Total.
Killed in action	51,579	17	51,596
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,368	18	13,386
Died of accident	3,745	..	3,745
Died of disease	21,993	25	22,018
Total	71,417	60	71,477
Wounded	194,689	77	194,167
Missing	5,417	..	5,417
Total	270,924	137	271,061

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident, or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Msn.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BOHKO, JOSEPH, Jr., 115 1st St.....(WL)
HIRT, JOHN J., 623 E. 11th St.....(KA)
JUDAS, MAX, 1,053 Prospect Av.....(WS)
LEARNAHAN, MICHAEL, 664 Lexington Av.—Corp.....(WL)
LEVINE, I., 63 Chester St., Brooklyn.(WL)
O'BRIEN, J. J., 127th St. and 7th Av..(WL)
O'LEARY, JOHN J., 54 3d St., L. I. C.(DW)
ROGAN, R. T., 1,363 Gates Av., Bkn.(WU)
SMITH, A. J., 563 45th St., Bkn.—Lt.(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

AUDET, OLAUS J., Piercefield.....(DD)
BABBAGE, ROY E., Branchport.....(DD)
BURNS, DANIEL F., Medina.....(WL)
DAVIS, L. H., Cayuga—Lt.....(WL)
DIXON, HARRY, Syracuse.....(WL)
LE CLAIRE, EDGAR V., Ogdensburg.(DW)
VOELKEL, GEORGE J., Rochester—Saddler.....(DD)

ALABAMA.

BLACKMAN, JOHN, Orville.....(DD)
BROOKS, HARDY, Birmingham.....(DD)
DAVIS, TOM W., Headland.....(DD)
FLOYD, MATHEWS, Lineville.....(KA)

ARKANSAS.

BRAZIEL, GEORGE, Bearden.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

PENOLI, NECOMEDE, Elk.....(DW)

CONNECTICUT.

CAREY, JOHN J., Bridgeport.....(WS)

ILLINOIS.

BUNTING, ROY H., Olney.....(KA)
DOOPATH, THOMAS A., New Haven.(KA)
SILVY, IRWIN E., Clinton—Corp.....(KA)
SIMINOWSKY, JOE, Chicago.....(KA)

INDIANA.

HOLLOWAY, J. A., Clarks Hill—Sgt..(DD)

IOWA.

DOUGHTON, WILLIAM A., Woolstock.(DD)

KENTUCKY.

ROSE, BENJAMIN, Packard.....(DW)

LOUISIANA.

DIXON, ELLIOTTE, Lawtell.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

EWING, EUGENE E., Jonesville.....(KA)
HOCH, WILLIAM A., Kibbie.....(KA)
SEGER, JOSEPH, La Salle.....(KA)
SWANSON, CARL J., Kent City.....(DW)

MINNESOTA.

MORTENSON, GUY P., Litchfield.....(DW)

MISSOURI.

MASSEY, C. A., St. Louis—Corp.....(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

GUMBS, H. W., Jersey City—Corp.....(KA)
JABONI, MARTIN, Trenton.....(KA)
McDERMONT, C., New Brunswick.....(WL)
MOORE, HOWARD C., Woodbury.....(WL)
RAPPOLD, CARL, Jersey City.....(DW)
SMITH, FRANK J., Princeton.....(WU)

NORTH CAROLINA.

BESS, LAWRENCE, Lowell.....(DD)
JACKSON, MARTIN A., Dunn.....(DW)
PERCY, R. L., Andrews—Chauffeur...(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

ANDERSON, HENRY A., Minot.....(KA)
LARSON, GEORGE T., Minot.....(KA)

OHIO.

COLE, ENIS L., Wabash.....(DD)
LEEN, ALBERT E., Cincinnati—Lt.....(DD)
McMULLEN, CHARLES J., Cincinnati.(DW)
SHOOK, WILLIAM R., Youngstown...(DW)

OKLAHOMA.

ANDERSON, WILL E., McLoud.....(DD)
KENNARD, GEORGE F., Arcadia.....(KA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

GROSS, ALFRED, Philadelphia.....(DW)
KIRSTEIN, T., Mount Oliver—Corp.....(DD)
MALLIBAND, F.C., Millvale—Sgt.....(KA)
MARTIN, W. J., Wilkinsburg—Lt.....(DD)
SAUSSMAN, A. W., Williamson—Sgt..(DW)
SCOTT, W. T., Philadelphia—Lt.....(DW)
WHITE, M. H., Uniontown—Corp.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

LAKE, B. S., Providence—Mch.....(DD)
RICHARDSON, J. H., Pawtucket—Cook(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

KING, S. N., Bethune.....(DW)

TENNESSEE.

CLARK, H. E., Sweetwater—Cook....(DD)
HARRIS, HOBERT, Edwin—Lt.....(DW)

TEXAS.

KRAUSE, SAM, Dallas—Cook.....(DD)
MELASKY, EMANUEL, Taylor—Lt.....(DD)

UTAH.

RICHARDS, W. H., Escalante.....(KA)

VIRGINIA.

WALTON, W. R., Stevensville.....(DW)

WASHINGTON.

MARTIN, FRED, Dolphin.....(KA)

WISCONSIN.

VALLIER, C. J., Jr., Milwaukee—Sgt..(DD)
ZICKERT, H. A., Watertown—Sgt....(DD)

JAPAN.

IDA, JAMES T., Gunmaken.....(DW)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	New Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
MURGATROID, J., 40 Granite St., Brooklyn.....(Sick)	(DW)	

OTHER STATES.

	New Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
ALBRECHT, GUSS, Lansing, Mich.	(D)	(MA)
AMERENDA, W., E. Boston, Mass.	(RD)	(DW)
BAKER, J. H., Ashland, Kan.	(KA)	(RD)
BERG, JACK, Danville, Ill.	(KA)	(D)
BORGER, F. F., Nazareth, Penn.	(RD)	(DW)
BRUNETT, T., Philadelphia, Penn.	(KA)	(MA)
BURESH, J. H., Cedar Rapids, Ia.	(KA)	(D)
CARLIN, C. A., Adrian, Mich.	(KA)	(D)
CROUSE, V. C., Littlestown, Pa.	(RD)	(DW)
ELLIS, J. C., Fitchburg, Mass.	(Erroneously)	(KA)
KROPP, OSCAR, Kenosha, Wis.	(KA)	(WS)
MOBLEY, L. N., Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Sgt.	(KA)	(MA)
NORRIS, L. T., Lebanon, Tenn.	(RD)	(DD)
O'NEILL, J. W., Jr., Chicago, Ill.	(D)	(MA)
PICKERING, C., Philadelphia, Pa.	(D)	(MA)
RIFFLE, E. S., McClellandtown, Penn.	(D)	(MA)
ROHWELIER, R. I., Wahpeton, N. D.	(KA)	(D)
RUSSELL, H. C., Franklin, Penn.	(D	(MA)
SHANNON, MOSES, Lugoff, S.C.	(DD)	(DW)
SLATER, D. B., Fifeshire, Scotland	(RD)	(D)

ONLY ONE TRANSPORT IN.

St. Louis Reaches Dock with Troops Despite Storm.

Only one transport, the United States cruiser St. Louis, buffeted her way into port through the 65-mile gale and the blinding snowstorm. She reached Pier 4, Hoboken, safely at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after having anchored off Tompkinsville for some time when the storm was at its height.

The St. Louis brought 1,323 officers and men of the 148th Regiment belonging to the 37th Division of Ohio. They were commanded by Major James A. Sullivan of Boston, Mass., who led the 3d Battalion in France, and Major L. S. Conelly of Cleveland, Ohio, who commanded the 1st Battalion.

Major Sullivan said there were twelve men of the 148th Regiment on the St. Louis who had won the Croix de Guerre and one who had won the Belgian War Cross. He added that the regiment had suffered about 40 per cent. in casualties.

On account of the rough weather down the Bay, combined with the northwest gale, which caused the cruiser to list over, the policeboat Patrol did not attempt to face the snowstorm, but the Red Cross, K. of C., Y. M. C. A., and other workers were on duty at the pier with hot coffee and food.

The French liner Touraine arrived from Havre late yesterday afternoon with 461 civilian passengers and 486 American troops, chiefly casuals from various States. The officers said the weather had been fine all the way over until they approached the American coast on Thursday, when it became very stormy with frequent snow squalls.

OFFICERS OF 77TH OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Lieut. Col. Campbell and Party Prepare to Arrange for Jobs and Welcome.

DIVISION RECORDS ARRIVE

Capt. Loughborough Praises Work of Jewish Boys and Those of German Extraction.

The advance guard of the 77th Division, New York's own, sent to the United States by Major Gen. Robert Alexander to co-operate with the Mayor's Committee and local organizations in arranging a welcome to the 30,000 men, opened headquarters yesterday in the Biltmore. Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell is in charge, and associated with him in his work are Captain Allen L. Lindley, Captain J. M. Loughborough, Sergeant B. B. Allen, Sergeant E. J. Nolan, and Sergeant Benedict Carlin. Major James A. Roosevelt, who died at sea en route to this country, was also a member of the party.

Because of the death of Major Roosevelt, no work was started yesterday. Lieut. Col. Campbell said that his associates were shocked by the death of their comrade, and they felt they were unable to undertake the task before them until the beginning of the week. Voluminous records of the Metropolitan Division, as the 77th is familiarly known, have arrived at the Biltmore, and the work of presenting the exploits of the division, hitherto unpublished, will go ahead during the coming week.

Lieut. Col. Campbell said yesterday that as far as the division itself was concerned it was ready to set sail any day. Of primary importance to him, he said, was the obtaining of employment for the men, and this subject would be discussed with the Mayor's Committee along with the welcoming plans.

Lieut. Col. Campbell spoke in flattering terms of the mental and physical condition of the men. They were up to a man, civil life "fit as a fiddle," he said, and ready to grapple with the problems of [illegible] reserve of the men to endeavor [illegible] cation while in the army. This characteristic of the 77th Division had won [illegible] officers of other commands, he said.

Capt. Loughborough praised the record made by the Jewish boys from the east side, whose deeds, he said, had been rewarded by official recognition in many cases from their divisional commander and General Pershing. He declared that New York should be proud of the 14,000 Jewish boys in the Metropolitan Division, and added that the hundreds of men of German extraction who were identified with the division deserved commendation for their part in the Argonne drive. He cited several instances of bravery displayed by men of German parentage and told how one doughboy had captured his own father, who had enlisted on the side of the Fatherland.

The scope of the history of the 77th Division, which is to be published soon, was explained by Lieutenant August Kaiser, who brought the manuscript and illustrations to the United States. The book was written in story form by a corps of experienced writers working under the direction of Major Julius Ochs Adler, the editor in chief. The book was [illegible] Chateau-Thierry, Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, France, where each man had taken part in the incidents covered. The book is to be profusely illustrated with drawings, to three colors, which have been made by eight artists on the field of battle. Lieutenant Kaiser was in charge of the illustrating, and made many of the drawings himself while under fire.

It provides a clubhouse and meeting point for the officers and men of the division the old Astor Library, in Lafayette Street near Eighth Street, is being overhauled and fitted up with all of the home comforts. The clubhouse will be ready for occupancy in about a week.

The parade and welcome to the 77th will probably take place on a day between May 10 and 15, according to the latest advices received at the headquarters of the 77th Division Association at 280 Madison Avenue.

Japan Decorates Our Naval Attache.

TOKIO, March 23. (Associated Press.)—Commander Frederick J. Horne, the American Naval Attaché here, has been decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Emperor of Japan for "his splendid service as Naval Attaché." Commander Horne, who will return to the United States soon, is the first American naval officer to be decorated by the Japanese Government.

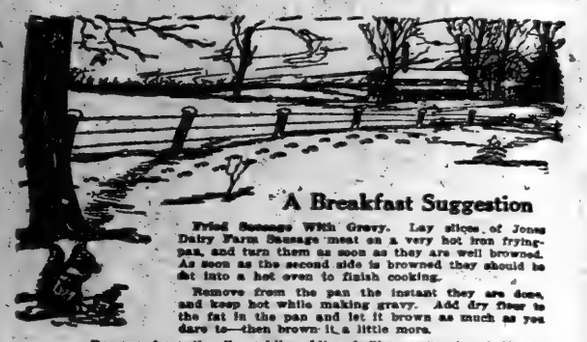
ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE EMPLOYEES OF JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A Satisfactory Agreement

At a meeting this morning, the employees of Julius Kayser & Co., who have been on a strike for the last three weeks, voted to return to work next Monday morning, an agreement having been reached between the employees and the Company which was satisfactory to both parties.

ARTHUR SMEDLEY,
Chairman of the Committee.



A Breakfast Suggestion

Fried Sausage With Gravy. Lay slices of Jones Dairy Farm Sausage meat on a very hot iron frying-pan, and turn them as soon as they are well browned. As soon as the second side is browned they should be put into a hot oven to finish cooking.

Remove from the pan the instant they are done, and keep hot while making gravy. Add dry flour to the fat in the pan and let it brown as much as you dare to—then brown it a little more.

Remove from the fire while adding boiling water (one-half pint for each tablespoon of flour); stir till it is smooth and all the glaze in the bottom of the pan is dissolved, then return to the fire to boil for two minutes.

A Luncheon Dainty

Pork Loaf. 2 lbs. Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, 1 lb. steak chopped, 6 slices bread (soaked in milk), ½ onion (chopped), 2 eggs, salt, pepper and mace, grated rind lemon, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Mix ingredients thoroughly. Grease a pan with butter or lard, place loaf in it, dust over with bread crumbs and bake in medium oven. Baste with melted lard several times. When done, serve hot.

For the Home Dinner

Scalloped Sausage and Cabbage. 1½ cups cold fried Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, shredded, 1½ cups cooked chopped cabbage, 1½ cups white sauce, well seasoned. Arrange in layers in a baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs; heat in oven until sausage bubbles through the crumbs.

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

Made in both meat and link styles and serves as the basis for a number of easily prepared and appetising dishes.

It contains no cereal or preservative—just choice young pork, delicately spiced, made after the same old-time farm recipe we have been following for over thirty years. Only enough is made at a time to fill each day's shipments, bringing it to your table in perfect condition.

SOLD IN NEW YORK CITY BY

Louis Bekaert, 3405 Broadway.
S. Bernheim & Sons, 278 Columbus Ave.
M. Blum & Son, 783 Park Ave.
Samuel Brown, 2315 Broadway.
M. & M. Buchsbaum, 2615 Broadway.
Claremont Market, 926 Amsterdam Avenue.
Crown Market, 326 Columbus Ave.
A. Haas Sons, 871 6th Ave.
James A. Hooper, 2783 Broadway.
Kahn Bros., 3846 Broadway.
Louis Karlebach, 2350 Broadway.
Samuel Katz, 588 Third Ave.
Samuel Katz, Venice Market, Inc., 813 Park Ave.
Chas. Kurtz, 1058 Amsterdam Ave.
Adolf Lowenstein, 2471 Broadway.
L. Manaback & Co., 2851 Broadway.
Meyer & Peter, 2196 Broadway.
Oxford Market, 931 Madison Ave.
Riverside Market, F. Beck, Prop., Broadway, near Connelly's Restaurant.
Schuck's Market, 2261 Broadway.
Geo. H. Shaffer, 673 Madison Ave.
Wm. A. Syska, 912 Amsterdam Ave.
Chas. Sterfels Broadway Market, 2351 Broadway.
United Market and Grocery Co., 644 Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN

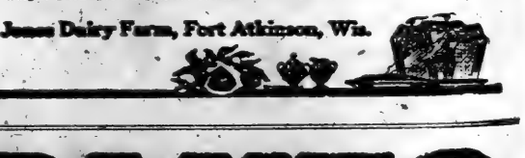
Plymouth Market, Cor. Henry and Orange Sts.
Ernest J. Strubbs, 182 De Kalb Ave.
Geo. Heyting, 282 Fulton St.

SUBURBS

C. E. Cocks Son, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.
Colonial Market, Larchmont, N. Y.
Dale & Cain, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
A. P. Tuthill Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
H. B. Crisman, 142 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
N. Duffy & Co., Fort Chester, N. Y.
M. Laikert, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Chas. F. J. Weber, 37 Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Dunn Bros., Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
H. Fisher, 52 Fairfield St., Montclair, N. J.
J. W. Baird, 108 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

The Jones Dairy Farm Products—Sausage, Hams, Bacon and Lard—come in net weight packages of perfect freshness and purity.

Jones Dairy Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wis.



PLUTO WATER
America's Physic - and More!

A WINEGLASSFUL of PLUTO in the morning will keep you clean *inside* as well as out. PLUTO is *more* than a physic. It will quickly cleanse your intestinal tract—but that is only the beginning. PLUTO gets at the digestive juices. It is helpful in making them flow *right*. More than this, PLUTO is absorbed in the blood and its medicinal qualities tone up your whole system.

PLUTO is bottled at French Lick Springs and may be obtained at all druggists, hotels, clubs, and on trains. Prescribed by physicians everywhere.

Large bottle 45c; smaller bottle 20c.

French Lick Springs Hotel Co.
French Lick, Indiana (10)

The High Signs of Orlando

Men! Do you get it? Do you recognize this signal? It is the wig-wag of wisdom—the sign of the Order of Orlando.

There are thousands of members in the city—the mandarins of the mystic circle—they who worship at the shrine of the *Big Smoke*.

These men of fine taste and rare judgment have learned much about good cigars. And their whole creed is summed up in the one word—*Orlando*.

Those members of other societies are welcomed in this great fraternal order. Join at any United Cigar Store by giving the password—"Orlando."

Orlando

The Sign of a Good Cigar

Nature holds the secret of Orlando's mellow mildness and satisfying smoothness. To tell you about the tobacco means nothing. To have you try the cigar itself means everything. It's a smoke that everyone likes. Learn the secret of Orlando today and be cigar happy.

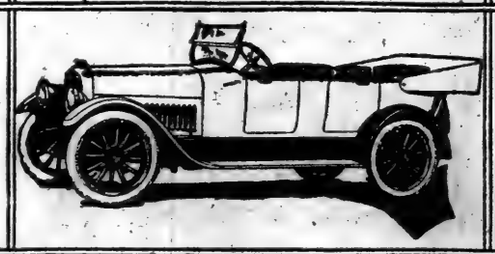
Orlando
Regalia Chica size, 10c
Box of 25, $2.50—50, $5.00

Orlando comes in ten sizes—6c to 15c. This enables us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—"*Thank you.*"

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Studebaker



The LIGHT-SIX

In appearance the New Studebaker LIGHT-SIX is one of the handsomest cars on the market. Body lines are conservative and in good taste — fenders, radiators, tilting windshield, and the arrangement in detail of the seats all blend harmoniously and symmetrically.

Its light weight, low gasoline consumption and splendid quality make it one of the most economical cars to own and operate.

STUDEBAKER
Retail Salesrooms: Broadway at 56th Street
Service and Repair Department: 219-223 West 77th St.

THE NEW STUDEBAKER CARS
Beautiful in Design
Thoroughly Modern
Mechanically Right

NEW LAW NEEDED FOR ALIEN ENEMIES

Palmer Will Recommend It to Take the Place of the Espionage Act.

4,000 ARE NOW INTERNED

900 or the Least Dangerous Released—900 of the Worst Type Likely to Remain in Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In discussing a statement issued by him today regarding the Government's attitude toward the interned aliens, 200 of whom will probably be deported, A. Mitchell Palmer, the Attorney General, said that it was necessary to have laws to take the place of the Espionage Act, which would become inoperative with the formal declaration of peace.

"This department is carefully studying this subject," said Mr. Palmer," and will make a recommendation to Congress for the passage of a law which will give the Federal Government authority to proceed against those plotting against the Government. There will be need for strong laws to protect the Government against the same influences which operated in the last four years."

In his statement, Mr. Palmer says that there are 4,000 interned aliens, of which number half are merchant seamen, and that there are 900 dangerous alien enemies. Of this latter number, 200 are professed I. W. W.'s or members of anarchistic organizations.

The statement follows:

"There are now confined in the army internment camps approximately 4,000 persons, nearly all of whom are men. Of this number 2,000 are merchant seamen, with the exception of forty-eight members of the Sanitary Personnel from Tsing Tau. The remaining 2,000 are persons who have been interned by order of the Attorney General as dangerous enemy aliens.

"Of the interned seamen, approximately 1,800 have now made application asking that they be repatriated to Germany. Of the dangerous alien enemies, 500 have made similar application, and it is expected that arrangements will be perfected in the near future through the State Department for the repatriation of these two groups.

"The Department of Justice has recently directed the release on parole of about 600 persons belonging to the more harmless class of dangerous alien enemies. This group consists chiefly of persons who were interned because of repeated violation of parole or other regulations and are now no longer regarded as a menace to the public safety.

"When these men have been paroled and the repatriation plan above referred to is carried out, there will remain in the internment camps approximately 900 dangerous alien enemies, and it is not expected that any substantial number of these will be released in the near future. About 200 of this number are professed members of the I. W. W. or anarchistic organizations, and their cases will be referred to the Secretary of Labor with a view to securing their deportation if, in his opinion, the evidence warrants such action.

"The residue of these 900 dangerous alien enemies contains a large number of convicted criminals, spies and enemy agents who, in the view of the Attorney General, ought not to be permitted under any circumstances to remain in this country after the declaartion of peace. It is the intention of the Attorney General to renew at the next session of Congress the request made to the last Congress by Attorney General Gregory and Secretary Wilson, asking for legislation to provide the machinery for further investigating these cases and for the power to deport the most dangerous of these alien enemies.

"If such legislation is enacted, it is expected that at least one half of the remaining 900 dangerous alien enemies will be deported. Unless legislation of this character is provided by Congress, it will become necessary immediately on ratification of peace to set free all alien enemies then in confinement, including the criminals, spies, and enemy agents above referred to."

SWISS WANT MORE FOOD.

Complain of Delay in Shipment of American Grain from Cette.

BERNE, March 28.—Swiss newspapers complain that 63,000 tons of American grain and foodstuffs, consigned to Switzerland, have been lying at Cette, the French Mediterranean port of entry for Switzerland, and that only one train carrying supplies for this country leaves Cette daily.

It is said that only 500 tons can be carried on this train, so that the delivery of the grain will extend over four months. It is suggested that further shipments be sent to Marseilles or Genoa or some other Italian port.

Religious Notices on Page Fourteen.

BANK ROBBERS GET $75,000.

Lock Cashier and Patrons of Detroit Institution in a Vault.

DETROIT, Mich., March 28.—Herding fourteen persons, including several women, into the vault of the west side branch of the Commonwealth State Bank here, six unmasked bandits this afternoon robbed the institution of $10,000 in cash and unregistered Liberty bonds which the officials say may exceed $65,000 in value. Currency totaling $50,000 had been removed to the main office a few hours before the holdup, according to J. W. McCausey, President of the bank.

The holdup was one of the most daring in recent years. Two of the men stood guard outside the entrance to the bank while four entered with a man at their head waving a sawed-off shotgun. Charles H. Mooney, cashier, and Paul Mallick, his assistant, were ordered from their cages and, with several patrons, forced to stand with upraised hands while the bank vault was being rifled. The two bank attaches were then ordered into the vault together with the patrons and the big steel door closed.

The bandits then gathered up all the currency in sight and escaped in a big touring car. Their machine was seen to turn west on Fort Street, one of the main thoroughfares leading out of the city. The theory of the police is that they were headed for Toledo, and authorities of towns on the highway between that point and Detroit were immediately notified.

It was several minutes after the bandits left before the vault was opened and the imprisoned persons released.

DR. DOYLE RELEASED IN BAIL

Plea to Indictment for Petty Graft Goes Over for a Week.

Dr. William F. Doyle, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the Fire Department, who was indicted with three others on Thursday on charges alleging petty graft collections from moving picture theatres, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions on the specific charges of conspiracy and the acceptance of unlawful fees. He was released in bail of $2,500. His plea to the indictment and the pleas of Captain Frank McGinnis of the Department of Public Assemblies of the bureau; Leon Wallace, a manager at Healy's Restaurant, and Frank McGoey, all of whom had previously been released on bail, went over for a week.

It was said that Wallace had offered to assist the prosecution, and on this account his bail had been placed at $1,000. He was one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury. In a statement made by Wallace to Chief Assistant District Attorney A. J. Talley, in which he described the alleged graft plot, it was asserted that a scheme had been concocted to mislead Fire Commissioner Drennan, so that he would not become suspicious of what was being done. The Commissioner, however, started an investigation, and sent the facts to the District Attorney.

According to further information obtained by the District Attorney, the graft was expected to yield many thousands of dollars, but the total amount gotten from the picture houses did not exceed $1,500.

"Originators and Designers of Men's Hats"

NEW SPRING HATS

A style to conform with each individual taste—one quality for everybody—the BEST.

Each hat the original creation of a master workman.

Some as low priced as $2.25.

Exclusive Styles in Stetson Hats.

15 STORES
Addresses in Phone Book

LONG'S HATS

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.
Furriers Since 1842

Invite Your Visit—Today, Saturday

$295.00

To Review

The Opening Display of

SPRING AND SUMMER FUR FASHIONS

THEY are lovely—the new artistries in furs which have been created to complement the Spring modes—whether a trig tailormade or an afternoon toilette.

The exhibit embraces the best of the fur fashions from the foremost fur designers of America.

An endless variety of the new one and two-skin scarflets. New fluted collarettes. The new Alsatian bow stole. New stoles with pelerine back. Surplice tie-capelets. Coatee-capes. Slip-scarf capes. Panel-back capes. Developed in

Ermine Stone Marten Mink Kolinsky Sable
Hudson Seal Mole Fisher Squirrel
And Combinations of Furs

Together with a superb assortment of
Full Animal Foxes—Silver, Blue, Cross and the new Dyed Foxes.
Gimbel prices are astonishingly moderate.

GIMBELS—FUR SALONS—Third Floor

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue) WEST 43d STREET

MEN'S SUITS *for* SPRING

Made In The Kirschbaum Tailoring Shops

$32.50 *$37.50 and $40 Values*

$37.50 *$42.50 and $45 Values*

$42.50 *$47.50 and $50 Values*

THE styles are of the individual New York custom type. The fabrics are loomed from pure *all-wool* stock. The tailor-work is of full *Kirschbaum* standard. And our markings are from $5 to $7.50 below the real value of these suits. There is no commercial secret about it either. Our margin upon these *Kirschbaum Clothes* is $5 to $7.50 less than usually prevails in the distribution of men's clothing. You only need to compare!

Argonne Flannels and Scotch Cheviots, $32.50
Peruvian Wool Fabrics and Flannels, $37.50
Australian Wool Worsteds & Flannels, $42.50
Silk Quarter Lined—Skeleton Lined—Full Lined

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

Announcing for the first time

McCreery's

English

Clothes

Something New to New Yorkers

NOTE:—MESSRS. JAMES McCREERY & CO. HAVE ESTABLISHED A PRICE FOR THEIR ENGLISH CLOTHES FOR THIS SEASON OF

$33 up

Last Season we made a lot of noise quietly with our English Clothes. Now we are going to talk about them.

Well-bred young men are fed up on American styles. Such fiendish fads as board-front coats and circular-saw lapels simply won't do. We have watched this flirtation of our best young men with Albion's styles very closely. And we've jumped in to give them just the kind of clothes their fine bearing requires.

Let there be no misunderstanding: These clothes are not made in Britain; they're privately tailored for us right here in New York of stuffs that are English in pattern and in many cases English in looming. And they're winning for us the nicest clientele in the city. You'd better look into this new idea of English Clothes.

McCREERY'S MEN'S CLOTHES
American Styled

also privately tailored (each garment made singly) for James McCreery & Company and hence priced about $5 lower than they might easily be marked.

$26.50 up

James McCreery & Co.

Fifth Avenue *and* 34th Street

There are many convenient Elevators to the 5th Floor

SELLERS OVERTAKES AND PASSES 21 HANDICAP MEN IN RACE AT PAULIST GAMES

The line-up for civilian clothing keeps nobody waiting!

In and out again before you know it!

Everything you wear—and plenty of it.

Personal fitting. No guesswork. Individual attention. A stock that provides for every build.

We encourage looking. No trouble to show you what we have.

"Westpointer" shoes. The military last that's built for comfort. All leather and equally good for business.

Tan, $7.50; black, $9.

Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

SELLERS WINS RACE BY NARROW MARGIN

National Champion at 600 Yards Mows Down Handicaps in Run at Paulist Games.

DOLDER ONLY FOOT BEHIND

Scheffer Captures Two-Mile Race After an Interesting Tussle with Pair of Rivals.

Jack R. Sellers of the New York A. C., national senior indoor running champion at 600 yards, was forced to his limit last night to capture first prize in the three-quarter-mile handicap race, the principal event on the program at the Paulist A. C. games in the Twelfth Regiment Armory. Sellers won by about one foot from Al Dolder of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Edward Roesch, West Side Y. M. C. A., was third, and Newton Brown, national 1,000-yard champion, finished fourth. Sellers's time was 3:18 2-5.

The Winged Foot star started from scratch and encountered more than the expected amount of opposition in annexing the chief prize. A field of twenty-one runners competed against Sellers, all with liberal handicap allowances. The number of contestants, together with the comparatively small size of the track, made Sellers's task a difficult one. The turns were sharp, occasioning frequent spills, and the Mercury Foot champion found the runners ahead of him a thickly coagulated barrier over the greater part of the journey. Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C., was also scheduled to start from scratch, but failed to toe the mark.

Sellers failed to gain much ground in the early part of the race, although the field thinned out considerably through a stiff pace. The Mercury Foot runner cut out at a goodly gait, however, and increased his stride as the race progressed. With runners dropping by the wayside from the pace and spills, Sellers moved up after the fifth lap, and when the field was four laps from the finish the champion overtook his rivals.

Steadily Sellers plowed his way through the bunch of runners, despite the unfavorable going, and on the following lap the champion was breezing along in eighth position, with Dolder leading the pack. Sellers increased his efforts with each stride apparently, and on the bell lap he had moved into third place. Dolder struggled hard to open a gap on his rivals, but Sellers cut out in a sprint at this stage which brought him within striking distance of the Y. M. C. A. runner when within half a lap of the finish line. Here the two raced like a team until the worsted was reached, when Sellers just managed to throw himself over the line first.

The two-mile handicap run furnished an interesting tussle between three veterans of local athletics. Casper Scheffer of the Morningside A. C., the old Long Island A. C. runner, was the winner. He was aided by a handicap of 145 yards on Max Rohland, who started from scratch and finished fourth. Fred Travelena of the Mohawk A. C., with a 135-yards allowance, finished second, and John Costello, Paulist A. C., handicapped at 145 yards, was third. Scheffer's time was 9:27.

Scheffer, Travelena and Costello held together in a field of twenty-one starters from the opening gun until within two laps of the finish. Then Scheffer went to the front and although challenged repeatedly by Costello and Travelena, held to the leading position to the finish. He crossed the tape a winner by about twenty yards.

A mild disturbance arose after the running of the medley relay race, the closing event on the program. The Paulist A. C. team, through an excellent piece of running by Harry Cunningham, finished first, but was disqualified because Cunningham lost his baton. This gave premier prize to the Brooklyn A. A. quartet, second to the New York A. C., and third to the Morningside A. C. The change in placements deprived the Paulist team of the coveted point trophy and there was a loud roar and much gesticulating in knots of spectators on the armory floor.

The Morningside A. C. with nine points took the team prize.

As a result of the protests lodged by the Paulist A. C. officials and representatives of other teams the relay was ordered re-run tomorrow afternoon on the Twelfth Regiment floor.

The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by L. Wetties, Columbia University, (11 feet;) G. Bach, Paulist A. C., (10 feet,) second; B. Braverman, Morningside A. C., (10 feet,) third; E. W. Markes, Knights of St. Antony, (6 feet,) fourth. Time—0:06 4-5.

Four-lap Parochial School Relay.—Won by Holy Trinity School first team; St. Cecilia's School first team, second; Cathedral School first team, third; Holy Trinity School second team, fourth. Time—1:12.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won byW. Braunstein, Glencoe, A. C., (17 yards;) E. Hosmer, Glencoe A. C., (8 yards,) second; James J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (scratch,) third; Arthur C. Reilly, Knights of St. Antony, (8 yards,) fourth. Time—0:54 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by R. D. Brown, Stevens Tech.; M. Schaeffer, Brooklyn A. A., second; L. Lowenkopf, Columbia University, third; M. M. Condon, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—4:40.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Scheffer, Morningside A. C., (145 yards;) F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., (135 yards,) second; J. Costello, Paulist A. C., (145 yards,) third; M. Rohland, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) fourth. Time—9:27.

Three-quarter Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. R. Sellers, New York A. C., (scratch;) A. H. Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A., (35 yards,) second; E. A. Roesch, West Side Y. M. C. A., (6a yards,) third; N. R. Brown, Jr., unattached, (18 yards,) fourth. Time—3:13 2-5.

220-Yard Run, (for members of 12th Regiment.)—Won by H. Nager, Company D; J. McLaughlin, Company F, second; W. Stoutenbourgh, Company F, third. Time—0:30 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (for junior members of Paulist A. C.,) Handicap.—Won by R. Vouty, (6 yards,) J. M. Dolan, (10 yards,) second; M. J. O'Meara, (8 yards,) third. Time—1:00.

Medley Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Brooklyn A. A., (L. Kaufman, S. Schuval, F. Maguire, and H. Browser.) 90 yards; New York A. C., second; Morningside A. C., third. Time—7:55 1-5.

TWO YALE OARSMEN ILL.

Rockefeller and Patterson Out of Early Rowing Contests.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—Godfrey Rockefeller and M. F. Patterson, two members of the Yale 'Varsity eight, have left college temporarily because of illness, and it is likely that both will be lost to the crew for the races with Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Columbia, which are scheduled for April and May. Patterson is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and Rockefeller with appendicitis. It is expected that both will be able to return to the crew in time to train for the regatta with Harvard, which closes Yale's season late in June.

Rockefeller was an especially promising oarsman, and Dr. Mather A. Abbott, the Yale crew coach, said today that his loss would be felt keenly. Rockefeller has been rowing No. 6, and Patterson No. 2 in the 'Varsity this Spring. The positions have not yet been decided upon, as promising substitute candidates are being tried in the place of both men. Rockefeller is a grandson of William Rockefeller of New York City.

SCHOOLS IN TITLE SWIM.

Three Meets Today May Break Tie for Honors.

Today will witness the breaking of the deadlock which exists in the chase for the junior high schools indoor swimming championship tournament, when the fifth of the series of meets will be conducted in the pool of Columbia University. Stuyvesant and De Witt Clinton High Schools are tied for the leadership, each with six points.

YANKEE CUBS BEAT VETS.

Regulars Succumb to Youngsters by Tally of 5 to 4.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28.—The Yankees' second team, made up of youngsters who are striving to oust some of the veterans from their berths on the club, today realized the ambition of all rookies when they defeated the regulars in a six-inning game by a score of 5 to 4. It was a fast and well-played game. The recruits won by bunching hits on Alex Ferguson, who relieved Mogridge in the box after the third inning.

A feature of the game was the playing of Martin, a youngster from the Bronx, who had forced himself upon Miller Huggins. Martin arrived in Jacksonville a few days ago without warning and declared to Huggins that he was one of the greatest ball players yet undiscovered. He said that he was so much a better fielder than Roger Peckinpaugh that Peck would never have a chance for his job once he (Martin) had shown his skill. He insisted on a chance to play in a game.

Huggins accordingly put him in at shortstop for the Recruits today. Martin made one error and no hits, and his loose fielding came near costing the second team the game. He had not convinced any one at the conclusion that he would supplant Peck at shortstop this season. When he returned to the hotel he was ready to admit that he was not as great a ballplayer as he thought, and will probably return to the Bronx soon.

The Regulars were practically brought to a standstill by the pitching of Herbert Thormahlen, who is counted on as one of the mainstays of the club this year. Thormahlen pitched the first three innings for the Recruits. Mogridge was also effective for the Regulars. It was when Ferguson, the rangy right-hander, took the box for the Regulars that the Yannigans came to the front. In the fifth inning they scored four runs off his delivery. Kane and O'Doul started the scoring with timely doubles, and the load was too big for the Regulars to overcome.

The score:

REGULARS.	Ab.	R.	H.	R.	RECRUITS.	Ab.	R.	H.	R.
Halas,rf	3	1	1	1	T.Miller,lf	3	1	2	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	3	0	0	0	Kane,cf	3	1	1	2
Pipp,1b	3	2	1	0	O'Doul,rf	3	1	1	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	0	E.Miller,3b	3	1	2	1
Bodie,lf	3	1	1	0	Lamar,1b	3	0	1	0
Vick,cf	3	2	1	0	Mowrs,2b	3	1	1	0
Ward,3b	2	0	0	0	Martin,ss	3	0	1	0
Ruel,c	2	0	0	0	Hannah,c	3	2	1	1
Mogridge,p	2	0	0	0	Thormahlen,p	2	0	0	1
Ferguson,p	0	0	0	0	Nelson,p	0	0	0	0
	28	6	4	1		23	8	5	

Score by innings:

Recruits	0	0	0	1	4	0	—	5
Regulars	0	1	0	1	1	1	—	4

Two-base hits—Kane, O'Doul, Miller, Pipp, Bodie. Sacrifice hits—Peck, Thormahlen. Stolen bases—E. Miller, Kane, Vick.

CALLED FEDERALS A JOKE.

Jury in Baseball Suit Hears Interview with Johnson.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Counsel for the Baltimore Federal League Baseball Club, in the trial of its suit against the American and National Leagues and others for damages, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, today succeeded in having read to the jury a newspaper interview in which Ban Johnson, President of the American League, was quoted as saying that the "Feds would be fought until counted out."

The defense objected strenuously to the admission of this evidence, but was overruled. In the interview the American League President was represented as saying that the Federal League was a joke, and had no money, no parks and no players that amounted to anything. Counsel for the Baltimore club claimed these statements indicated the existence of a conspiracy to libel the Baltimore club.

Carroll W. Rasin, former President of the Baltimore club, testified he had no knowledge of the so-called "peace agreement" between organized baseball and the Federal League until he was summoned to New York by the President of the Federals, who announced he and other leaders had agreed with organized baseball interests to quit. The witness said he asked what provision had been made for the Baltimore club, and learned that there was none.

On cross-examination, George Wharton Pepper, counsel for organized baseball interests, tried to show that Rasin not only knew of the appointment of a committee to close the "peace pact" but had made a motion that the committee be given power to act.

The witness denied that he had made such a motion.

SEEK COLLEGE MAT TITLES.

Penn State, Penn, and Lehigh Lead in Qualifying Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., March 28.—Penn State, qualifying four men for the finals, is now favored to win the intercollegiate wrestling crown tomorrow afternoon, although Lehigh and Penn, with three men each, are not to be overlooked. The preliminary and semi-final bouts held here tonight were the most sensational ever seen on the armory floor, and the finals promise to be even more so.

The feature bout of the evening was the one between Captain Bevier of Lehigh and Lee, the Chinese grappler from Columbia, in the semi-finals. Both men proved adept at breaking holds, and it required all of Bevier's skill to pin the Oriental's shoulders to the mat. Bevier was intercollegiate champion last year.

Ketterer of Penn furnished one of the upsets of the evening when he defeated Mills of Penn State in the semi-finals. The decision was very close, but the Red and Blue grappler had the advantage.

Bush Signs with Detroit.

DETROIT, March 28.—Differences between Shrotstop Owen Bush and the Detroit American League Club were adjusted this forenoon. Bush signed a contract for 1919 after a short conference with President Navin. The signed contract of Pitcher George Dauss also was received today, making the club roster complete.

Urban Shocker Returning Soon.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28.—Urban Shocker, last year considered the mainstay of the St. Louis Americans' pitching staff, has written that he will sail from France April 1, and will be with the team when the season opens, Secretary Robert Quinn of the club announced today.

GIANTS WIN FIRST TUSSLE OF SEASON

McGraw's Men Romp Through Game with University of Florida to Tune of 8 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 28.—Whatever becomes of the Giants this season, none can gainsay that they got off to a good start. Playing their first game of the year here this afternoon against an opposing nine that does not eat at the same table with them, the Giants romped off with an easy victory. They hung an 8 to 0 shutout on the University of Florida team at the university grounds this afternoon.

It was the first real game for both clubs, and though the first Florida pitcher got off to a shaky start, on the whole the college team put up quite a presentable game of ball. They made only three errors, though two were infield muffs of the easiest kind.

The game drew a crowd of about a thousand, which swarmed over the little grand stand and bleachers. The proceeds are to equip the 'Varsity nine with new uniforms. They need them. Liddon, their third pitcher, wore a pair of stockings that had more holes than a slice of Swiss cheese.

Preacher Perryman, who once upon a time belonged to the Giants, and later pitched in the American League for the St. Louis Browns, is the coach for the Florida team, and he made a bad guess with his pitchers. Had he started Coxe, his second pitcher, or Liddon, who finished, the game probably would have been much closer.

But Perryman selected one MacCalum to start, and by the time this young man had pitched a dozen balls he thought the storm had struck Gainesville.

Four runs were pried out of him before he got rid of a man and then the good-natured Doyle gave him a friendly lift by trying to take two bases on Zimmerman's bunt hit, and was thrown out at third for the first out.

Georgie Burns started the ball rolling by drawing a base on balls, and promptly stole second. Young sent a solid single to centre and Burns carried in a run. Another parcel of them was coming.

Old Hit-and-Run Chase slapped one into left field for a base as Youngie started off for second, and Ross got around to third. Benny Kauff rapped a double into centre field, scoring Young, while Hal pulled up at third. Doyle spun a line single into left field, and Kauff and Chase reported with runs. Zim beat out a bunt on the wabbly pitcher, but Doyle was thrown out at third.

MacCallum stayed if one more inning, and the Giants got to him for three more hits and two runs. Of the twelve Giant singles eight were pushed out of the system of MacCallum.

Coxe, who succeeded him, did much better. He has a pretty good curve ball, and it fooled the Giants pretty well. They made only four hits off him in as many innings. Liddon, a Florida edition of Eppa Rixey, the Virginia left-hander, was Ferriman's third choice, and in his two innings the Giants did not allow a hit.

The Florida players were about as powerful at bat as a team of Frenchmen. They matched the twelve Giant hits with twelve strikeouts. Lieutenant Jesse Winters started on them, and went five innings, the first Giant pitcher to go that long. During his term Florida got only two men to base; one was a scratch and one of Winters's wild throw. Jesse struck out seven.

Godfrey Brogan, the Bronx left-hander, succeeded Jesse, and allowed two hits and passed a man. The only hit to the outfield was made to Conova in the ninth. Brogan fanned five. Second Baseman Hartt was the most industrious competitor of strike-out statistics. The only reason that he fanned only thrice was that he was up only three times.

The score:

GIANTS.	Ab.	R.	H.	Po.	A.	FLORIDA.	Ab.	R.	H.	Po.	A.
Burns,lf	2	1	1	0	0	Grilvie,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Toorie,lf	2	1	0	1	0	Madison,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Young,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Connors,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Chase,1b	3	2	2	8	1	Richburg,3b	3	0	1	2	5
Miller,1b	1	0	0	1	0	Whitfield,1b	3	0	0	9	2
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Wilson,as	3	0	0	1	1
Doyle,2b	3	0	2	0	3	Hart,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Sicking,2b	1	0	0	0	0	Hardee,c	2	0	0	5	1
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Work,c	1	0	0	1	0
Gillespie,3b	0	0	0	0	0	McCallum,p	1	0	0	0	1
Fletcher,ss	2	1	1	3	2	Coxe,p	1	0	1	0	4
Baird,as	0	0	0	0	0	Liddon,p	1	0	0	0	0
McCarty,c	3	1	1	7	1						
Polan,c	1	0	0	3	0	Total	30	0	2	24	18
Winters,p	2	1	0	0	2						
Brogan,p	2	0	0	0	1						
Total	34	8	12	27	10						

Errors—Winters, Connors, Whitfield, (2.)

Giants	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	8
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Kauff. Innings pitched—By Winters, 5; Brokan, 4; McCallum, 2; Coxe, 4; Liddon, 2. Hits—Off Winters, 1; Brogan, 2; McCallum, 5; Coxe, 4. Bases on balls—Off Brogan, 1; McCallum, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coxe, Fletcher. Struck out—By Winters, 7; Brogan, 5; Coxe, 2. Stolen bases—Burns, Sicking, Fletcher, (2,) Zimmerman. Left on bases—Giants, 6; Florida, 4. Time—1:30. Umpire—Harris Burkheim.

DE ORO INCREASES LEAD.

Takes Second Block in Match with Copulos.

DETROIT, March 28.—Alfred de Oro, three-cushion billiard champion, led Gus Copulos, challenger, by 44 points at the end of tonight's block of their 150-point match. The Michigan champion was able to count only 23 points while de Oro made 50 in forty-five innings. De Oro's average was 1.11, and his high run 5. Copulos averaged .468, and his best run was 3.

The match now stands 100 to 156. The final block of 50 will be played tomorrow night.

730 ATHLETES TO COMPETE.

Best Schoolboy Stars in Princeton Club Meet Today.

Schoolboy athletes to the number of 730 have entered for the interscholastic indoor track and field meet of the Princeton Club, which will be conducted at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory this afternoon. Thirteen schools have nominated representative teams for the games in an effort to gain the point trophy. This prize is emblematic of the local scholastic championship.

ADAMS TO COACH SOLDIERS.

Noted Jumper Will Prepare Army Team for Big Games.

Platt Adams, the former N. Y. A. C. athlete who is doing Y. M. C. A. athletic work in France with the A. E. F., has been appointed coach and trainer of the United States Army team which will compete in the interallied games near Paris against twenty-one other countries early in June. These games promise to be of greater magnitude even than the Olympic games in which Adams made an international reputation as a jumper.

Several other Y. M. C. A. athletic directors have been assigned to train the athletes of the other countries, as it is likely that many of the teams entered in the big international event will be coached by American athletes. Harry F. Graff of this city, who has been doing Y. M. C. A. work in France and who manared the recent tennis tournament at Cannes, has just returned. He predicts that the interallied games will be the greatest athletic meet ever held in the history of sport.

There will be an extensive program including every form of game in every one of the twenty-two countries represented. If one country has a game which is played in no other country, that country's athletes will give an exhibition. But every game that is played by two or more countries will take the form of a competition. One of the most interesting events will be an exhibition Y. M. C. A. horsemanship by the Arabians, twelve thoroughbreds having been sent to Paris by the Arabian authorities.

Mr. Graff says that the development of sports among the A. E. F. was marvelously successful. In the period from August to December of last year, the Y. M. C. A. reports show that 4,770,546 soldiers participated in sixteen different forms of athletic pastimes, while these sports were witnessed by a total of over 9,000,000 spectators.

LAGONIA IS AFTER TITLES.

Will Compete in Three Classes in Boxing Tourney.

Sam Lagonia of the Bronxdale A. C. will make his bid for three Metropolitan A. A. U. championship boxing titles at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall tonight. Lagonia has entered for the 158 and 175 pounds and heavyweight classes.

In the 158-pound division he will be called on to defend his laurels against three rivals. Lagonia will be a competitor in four bouts in the final round.

A total of sixteen bouts will close the competition. In the 108-pound class there will be one, 115-pound class 3, 125-pound class three, 135-pound class three, 145-pound class three, 158-pound class three, 175-pound class one, and heavyweight class one.

GRAND NATIONAL RESUMED.

Steeplechase, Run First Time Since War, Won by Peothlyn.

LONDON, March 28.—The Grand National Steeplechase was run at Liverpool today for the first time since the war, and was won by Peothlyn. The winner is owned by Mrs. Peel, and was the favorite.

Ballyboggan was second and Pollen third. Twenty-two horses started the race over the course of four and one-half miles.

Koch to Head Middy Swimmers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 28.—The members of the Naval Academy swimming team have elected Midshipman Harold E. Koch of Wisconsin captain for next season.

WHITE OWLS BEAT SQUADRON A TRIO

Make Up Handicap of Eight Goals in Fast Contest—Meadowlarks Win Tourney.

The indoor polo tournament at Durland's Academy came to a close last night with the Meadowlarks the winners after a series of well contested matches. The Meadowlarks gained an undisputed lead when the Outcasts, one of the teams formed for this tourney, forfeited to the leaders.

The closing game of the tournament was played between the White Owls and the Squadron A trio, the former winning by 13 goals to 11, after conceding 8 goals to their opponents. This victory gave the White Owls second place in the final standing of the teams.

The victory of the White Owls was due largely to the excellent horsemanship and consistent scoring of Winn and Wilder, No. 1 and No. 2 on the team. Winn scored eight goals for the victorious side, and alone made up the handicap that had been conceded to the soldiers. Wilder accounted for three goals and Coleman made two. Cook did all the scoring for the Squadron A trio, with a goal in the first period and two in the second.

The White Owls rode rather roughshod over their opponents in the first period, and by the time it closed they had made up their handicap. Wilder shot a goal shortly after play started, and was followed by two by Winn. Wilder and Winn were especially good at team play, and broke through the defense of the soldiers with little difficulty. Winn shot goals in rapid succession toward the close of the first period. The period closed with the soldiers leading by one goal.

In the second period Cook gave the soldiers a new hope by scoring a goal, but the White Owls had soon made up the disadvantage. Coleman increased the count by two, Winn added two more and Wilder sent over the final goal.

The lineup:

White Owls. (13.)	Squadron A. (11.)
No. 1—Wilder.	No. 1—Grimwood.
No. 2—Winn.	No. 2—Clausen.
Back—Coleman.	Back—R. Cook.

Goals.—First period: Wilder, 2; Winn, 8; Cook, 1. Second period: Winn, 2; Wilder, 1; Coleman, 2; Cook, 1. Referee—Archie Kinney.

Frisch Wins at Billiards.

Harry Frisch defeated Joseph Cosgrove last night in the metropolitan three-cushion billiard tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Osborn's Academy by the score of 35 to 26 in forty-four innings. Each player made a high run of 4.

Scoville Wins Close Angle Game.

Frank Scoville defeated Ray Scudder in a game of the three-cushion billiard tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Doyle's Academy last night by a score of 35 to 31.

La Rue Wins Close Billiard Game.

George La Rue gained the decision over Mr. Potter last night in the three-cushion metropolitan billiard tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Fuller's Academy by the score of 35 to 33 in seventy-six innings.

Shay to Coach Harvard Freshmen.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 28.—The appointment of Martin J. Shay, former short stop of the Chicago Nationals, as coach of the Harvard freshman baseball team was announced today.

BEGIN NET TOURNEY TODAY.

Donaldson and Tilden in First Round for Indoor Title.

The 7th Regiment Armory becomes today the scene of another big tennis tournament, this time the national indoor championship for men, an event which brings to a close the season for covered courts. Fifty-eight stars are entered in the twentieth annual tourney for the indoor singles title of America, including the present champion, S. Howard Voshell, who appears in the upper half of the draw. Voshell's first opponent is J. D. Keyes of the 7th Regiment Club.

With eight matches starting promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, Referee A. C. Postley hopes to complete the entire first round before darkness interferes. If the field is reduced to thirty-two by Monday, as seems likely, it will be easy to finish the tournament within a week's time.

Today's best matches should result from the first round meetings of Cecil Donaldson and William T. Tilden, Jr., Fred Anderson, Jr., and S. R. McAllister, and Gerald Emerson and Dr. William Rosenbaum. Of the remaining contenders of prominence C. E. Herd plays W. H. Buxton, with A. S. Cragin drawn against F. R. Dailey, H. S. Parker against Dr. Travell, G. C. Shafer against Alex Iler, Craig Biddle against Frank Loughman, and Ingo Hartman against T. W. Whitehall. Vincent Richards and Abraham Bassford, Jr., have drawn byes and will not appear on the courts until Monday morning.

YACHTSMEN HOLD MEETING.

Long Island Association Adopts Schedule of Racing Dates.

At the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, which was held at the Astor Hotel last night, an elaborate program of racing for the coming season, which had been tentatively arranged, was formally adopted assuring vastly increased activity in this sport this year in local waters.

An election of officers was also held at the meeting, the officers of the previous year being re-elected as well as the members of the Executive Committee. These are: James A. Alker, President; Frank B. Jones, Vice President; Edwin H. Tucker, Secretary, and H. A. Jackson, Treasurer. The members of the Executive Committee are: George P. Granbery, H. C. Perrin, De Forest Hicks, and Stuyvesant Wainwright.

Thirty delegates, representing practically all of the clubs affiliated with the association, were present, and the meeting was the most enthusiastic held since the beginning of the war, when yachting activities practically ceased.

The schedule of racing dates previously arranged was approved and two additions made to it. These were the New York Athletic Club Block Island race on July 12 and the New Rochelle-Stratford Shoal race on Aug. 2. June 14, which has been left open, was awarded to the Orienta Yacht Club.

Sets New Skating Record.

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—V. Bergstroem set a new world's record here by skating ten miles in 31 minutes, 7¼ seconds, which is 37 seconds lower than the record held by John S. Johnson of Montreal, Canada.

On the Golf Links,—at the club, around the office, or any other place you happen to be,—you will always experience a feeling of satisfaction in a shirt bought at any one of our 17 shirt specialty shops. *The secret is in the shirt,*—it's made right, looks right, feels right and is priced right.

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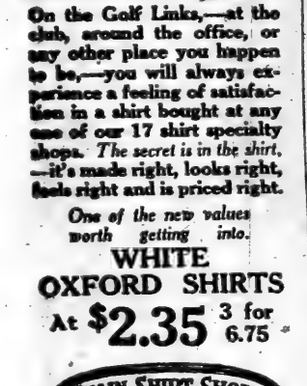

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The award of military decorations to heroes of the 27th Division, reproduced from photographs, is a full page of the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order in advance from your newsdealer—Adv.

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Fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine. With the car standing still, the engine running, using the gasoline adjustment on the carburetor, gradually decrease the quantity of gasoline going through the bowl of the carburetor until the engine begins to slow down. Then increase the proportion of gasoline going through until you get a maximum engine speed, but *not a fraction further.*

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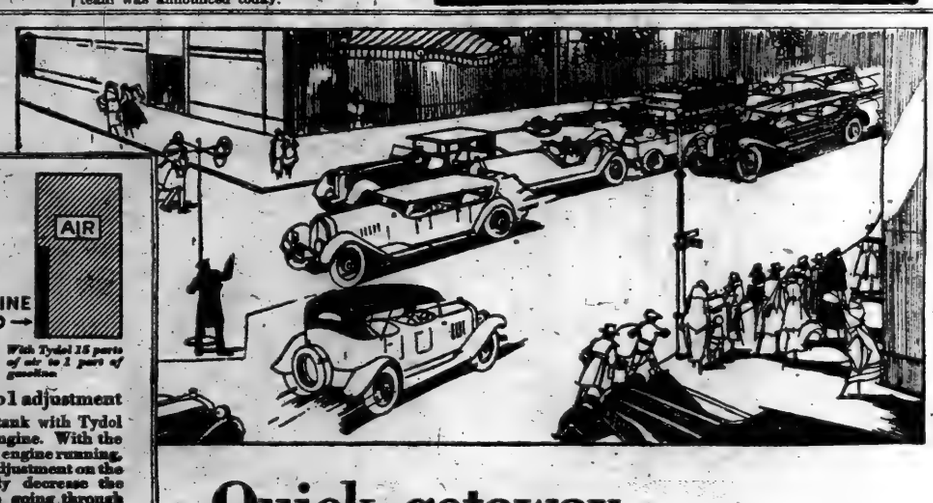

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DROP PASSION PLAY PERFORMANCE HERE

Hoboken Fathers Cancel Benefit at Metropolitan on Archbishop's Approval.

DECISION AT CONFERENCE

"Not Wise to Insist Upon Amendment to New York Law Which Bars Impersonation of Christ."

Announcement was made yesterday by the Executive Committee of America's Passion Play, "Veronica's Veil," of the cancellation of the two performances scheduled to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday, April 15, for the benefit of the New York Foundling Hospital, this action, according to the committee, being taken "after thoughtful consideration and a conference with Archbishop Hayes, Father Conrad, Director of America's Passion Play, and Colonel Louis D. Conley, Chairman of the Executive Committee."

"In taking this action the committee has the approval of the Archbishop," continues the announcement. "While this action may be regretted because of the arrangements that had been made for the production, the fathers feel that the Advisory Board of the Foundling Hospital will agree with them in this respect; that it is not a good thing at this time or any time to insist upon an amendment to a law of New York State which prohibits the impersonation of Christ. The fathers and the committee feel that under no circumstances should they be a party to the amending of such a law, even for the temporary advantage that might be gained in a spiritual way, by the presentation of the Passion Play in such a temple of art as is the Metropolitan Opera House, and before an audience of such dimensions as it is capable of accommodating. Under no circumstances, therefore, will the fathers and the members of the committee encourage any movement to take the Passion Play outside of its home auditorium in West Hoboken.

"It is well, too, that the public should know that this is not the first nor the second time that the fathers have been asked to give performances in New York City. In every other instance they respectfully declined, and the only reason they accepted was to do honor to the new Archbishop of New York City, and to help, as best they could, the good sisters in charge of the Foundling Hospital to clear off a heavy debt.

"It should be added that the Tuesday night performance of April 15, which was canceled because of the Metropolitan engagement, has been restored, and the fifth season will, therefore, come to an end not in the Metropolitan Opera House, but in the home auditorium in West Hoboken."

Archbishop Hayes was asked, through his Secretary, yesterday afternoon whether he approved or disapproved of the presentation of the Passion Play, and the reply was that he had no comment to make on the announcement of the cancellation of the Metropolitan Opera House date, as it was not necessary. His Secretary said, however, that Archbishop Hayes's original indorsement of Mr. Heide's plan for helping the Foundling Hospital was rather a prospective one and did not cover specifically the Passion Play. The initiative and negotiations for the production, he said further, were carried on between the committees of the Foundling Hospital and the Passion Play, and that Archbishop Hayes's attention was not brought to it until yesterday.

CIRCUS OPENS TODAY.

Combined Shows Ready for Season in Madison Square.

The combined Barnum & Bailey & Ringling Brothers shows will begin a four weeks' season in Madison Square at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The final dress rehearsal was held in the Garden last night, and everything is in readiness for this afternoon's premier performance. Owing to the combination, this year's show is the biggest ever brought to the Garden by the Ringlings. All of the best acts of the two shows have been retained, and at least a dozen new acts added.

The Garden was half filled last night with guests of the management who watched the scores of acrobats, equestrians, and other performers at work getting into form for the opening this afternoon. At midnight the rehearsal was still under way, and the end was not then in sight. One of the features this year is Miss May Wirth, the Australian girl rider. She was badly injured in Brooklyn in 1913 when she was the headliner of that year's Barnum & Bailey Show, and this is her first appearance in New York since that time. The Clarkonians, for years one of the star aerial features of the Ringling Brothers' Show, are also with the combined shows.

The doors for the matinee performance this afternoon will open at 1:15 o'clock, and the performance will start an hour later. There will be two performances daily, except Sundays, for the next four weeks.

QUARREL OVER BOAT STRIKE

Union Leaders at Odds as to Longshoremen's Attitude.

Officials of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, who are on strike, and the officials of the International Longshoremen's Association, who are not on strike but have been thrown out of work in large numbers by the strike, quarreled openly yesterday.

The striking lighter captains, who met yesterday in Brooklyn, voted to stand by Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the affiliation and to reject proposals, carried by T. V. O'Connor, President of the longshoremen, that they should return to work on receipt of 15 per cent. advance in wages from the boat owners. Derisive shouts greeted O'Connor when he appeared before the meeting, but he and other officials of the longshoremen stoutly defended the suggestion on the ground that, 15,000 longshoremen having been thrown out of work by the strike, the longshoremen's leaders had a deep interest in settling it.

The District Council of the longshoremen adopted a resolution yesterday calling attention to the hardships their members had suffered on account of the strike, and continuing:

"The District Council officially declares that the I. L. A. has in the past supported the Marine Workers' Affiliation in this strike, and still does so and will continue to do so.

"However, the District Council wishes to state most emphatically that it resents the aspersions which have been cast by officials of the Marine Workers' Affiliation on members of the I. L. A. to the effect that they are not supporting the strike as they should. The District Council wishes to affirm its full confidence in T. V. O'Connor, and announces that the I. L. A. will abide by his orders in all matters affecting the strike."

President Delahunty of the Marine Workers' Affiliation said yesterday that the strike would have been won long ago if the longshoremen had joined it.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The last of a series of benefit performances in aid of the Actors' Fund took place yesterday afternoon in Chicago. More than $8,000 was realized.

Arthur Ashley has been engaged for "First is Last," the Shipman-Wilde play. Rehearsals will begin next week.

The Pauline Christers, under the direction of Father Finn, will give a concert at the Hippodrome a week from tomorrow night.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker.

A Philharmonic Matinee.

The last but one matinée of the Philharmonic Society was given at Carnegie Hall yesterday, the program of which was popular in the best sense of the word. Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture, the Unfinished Symphony of Schubert—whose chief theme so admirably served Dvorak as his "motto" for the New World Symphony—and, finally, to break the spell of two compositions in B minor, the ever fresh Symphony of Tchaikovsky, the fifth in E minor. It was the 1,336th concert of the Philharmonic and Conductor Josef Stransky was warmly welcomed.

Good news was announced by Henry E. Cooper. The inevitable deficit of an unusually trying, but none the less artistic, season has been covered by contributions made by 167 ladies and gentlemen whose names appear in the Notice issued by Treasurer Cooper. After all the Philharmonic Society is our most venerable and venerated musical institution and a season without its playing is inconceivable. All honor, then, to the liberal music lovers in the Roll of Honor. Tomorrow afternoon the final concert of the season takes place at Carnegie Hall, for which Mr. Stransky announces a characteristic program, Eddy Brown will play the G minor violin concerto of Max Bruch.

Yvonne Gall Sings.

Yvonne Gall, a lyric soprano, who made such a favorable impression during the last Chicago Opera Association season, especially in "Le Chemineau," sang in recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Wekerlin, two numbers; an excerpt from Gluck's "Iphigène en Tauride," and several groups of songs by French composers: Henri Busser, Georges Hue, Reynaldo Hahn, Alexander Georges, and Paul Vidal, also three numbers by Paladilhe, completed a list that separately were delightful, but suffered from a monotone of mood, style, even technique. But Miss Gall was in a much better frame at Aeolian Hall than in the vast auditorium of the Lexington Theatre, the acoustics of which is literally megaphonic—a reverberator that magnifies in a most unlovely manner the faults of singers. The more intimate atmosphere yesterday brought to us another Yvonne Gall. To begin with, she is not an artiste with a marked dramatic manner. She has charm, finished diction, a well-defined emotional range, and knowing these things so well her selections reflected her taste and judgment. Her voice is warm, even rich in the so-called middle register, a trifle thin and acid above G, yet musical in quality and well trained. The tendency to emphasize nasal resonance is quite natural; the language and, above all, the tradition of the Gallic school are sufficing reasons.

She sang with delicacy, sentiment—not too profound—arch humor, and her legato throughout was gratifying. It is rather difficult to say in which group she excelled, for, to be candid, the family resemblance of these modern French lyrics is confusing. The same recipe seems to serve all. Hence a certain satiety follows after we hear three or four strophes set to a thin, insistent accompaniment with the text ruling the melody. You finally yearn for a "through-composed" song. However, the concert giver is not to blame for such shortcomings. On the contrary, she made much of the music sound better than it is. She possesses an attractive personality and is an actress of attainments. Her stage training told in the eloquent delivery of the lyrics, though she never allowed the operatic element to enter into her interpretations. Edmeer Zoller at the piano proved a musician, a tactful accompanist, too tactful at times, for he was as placid as a cup of tea when a more dynamic accent would have lent color to the colorless. A distinguished audience applauded pretty Miss Gall; among others Frances Starr ("Tiger, Tiger") and Olive Fremstad, (Isolde, Isolde, Isolde!).

Frances Nash Recital.

Frances Nash, no doubt fearing that the New York musical season needed a few more piano recitals, supplied the long-felt want last night at Aeolian Hall. And she by no means proved that she was fetching coals to Newcastle. In brief, she gave an excellent account of herself, first by presenting a program unconventionally planned; second, by playing parts of it in a satisfactory fashion. This pianist is young, comely, and in her shining silver spangles, a "fine figure of a woman." (We hope we got the spangles right; only the other day we were called to an account because we called a leopard skin nocturne in the wrong key.) Miss Nash has a well developed technique, muscular power, fleet fingers, and a capacity for misusing the pedals, particularly the dampen pedal. Her left hand is well developed in staccato work and octaves. The first clangorous chords in the opening of Edward MacDowell's "Eroica" Sonata gave us high hopes for the performance to follow, but it did not last, these hopes, the pedal blurring the architectonic of the ballade-like and romantic composition. This defect may have resulted from the pianist failing to gauge the total volume and consequent overtones of her orchestral instrument. In several of the lovely lyric episodes of MacDowell where extended harmonies abound the playing was atmospheric, poetic, and clarity itself, though her phrasing was often out of drawing.

In the two Chopin numbers, the B major nocturne, "The Tuberose," opus 62, No. 1, and the C sharp minor scherzo there was plenty to admire and wonder at; for example, the tendency to strike first with the left hand, the inequality of the chain trill, and the little harmonic change not mentioned by Chopin. But these shortcomings may have come from nervousness. At least Miss Nash did not drop two to pages, as did a certain pianist several weeks ago, from a certain sonata. She is generally accurate in her finger work and if she would make more of her splendid fricegs development she would widen her color range. She is brilliant, as the Spanish and French groups demonstrated. The audience was few but fit.

TAKE SINGER'S PAPERS.

Mlle. Gorea Glerlien, American, Arrives on Touraine from Germany.

Mlle. Gorea Glerlien, an American operatic soprano, arrived yesterday on the French liner Touraine from Germany, via Switzerland and Paris. She said that she had been singing for the last seven years in the Royal Opera Company at Dresden, Saxony.

The customs intelligence officers who boarded the Touraine at Quarantine took away all the singer's private papers for further examination at the Bureau of Public Information. Mlle. Glerlien said that she might have a good story to tell later about her experiences in Saxony during the war. On the voyage over she sang for the American soldiers at their entertainments.

"Carmen" Fills the Metropolitan.

"Carmen" on a blizzard night filled every seat in the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, while Bizet's dancing airs of sunny Spain beguiled the great audience with illusion of warmth and infectious gaiety. It was the favorite opera's fourth performance, and in the nature of things there will be few more this season. Mary Mellish, a young American soprano, appeared for the first time as Frasquita, one of the gypsy girls. Mmes. Farrar and Sundelius, Messrs. Martinelli, Whitehill and Rothier sang, as before, and Mr. Monteux conducted.

Intercollegiate Concert Tonight.

The Amherst, Brown, and Columbia glee and mandolin clubs will give an intercollegiate concert like those of days before he war" at the Hotel Plaza this evening. Columbia's share will include "Barbershop Blues," written for the local players by their coach, E. M. Bickford; original songs by Rene Wormser, '18, and "Love Is Like a Cigarette," sung by Thomas Bernardo, tenor. The combined glee clubs will close with "The Americans Come."

SEATS FOR OPERA TICKETS — GALLI-CURCI — TOMR'W NIGHT
Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 38th St. TEL. GREELEY 4180, 4180, 4180, 8446

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6460.
7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30.
HOBOHEMIA — Comedy of Greenwich Village

OPERA TICKETS — Subs. Today Mat. LA BOHEME, CARUSO in PAGLIACCI, and all operas. Subscriptions bought, sold. 1438 B'way (40-41 St.) Phones Bryant 7677-7878.

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TOBACCO WAR!

BULLETIN NO. 3.

Liggett's Low Cigarette Prices Continued

This is the third announcement of our position in relation to the Cut Price War on popular brands of Cigarettes that is being waged by two of the large retail concerns in the form of cash and premium reductions.

While reluctant to engage in this fight, we intend to defend our legitimate business and the business of thousands of other dealers, as announced in our previous bulletins.

Our prices to-day are the lowest in the city on the leading selling brands, and we are continuing the deep cuts indicated below:—

HELMARS . . . Package of ten 12c; Package of twenty 23c; Package of fifty 58c; Package of 100 $1.15

MELACHRINOS NO. 9 Plain and Cork — Ten's 15c; Twenty's 30c

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "WANDA AT HIS BEST."—Sun. WILLIAM GILLETTE in DEAR BRUTUS

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Today & Wed., 2:30. "AN OVATION."—Herald. OTIS SKINNER in THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Royal Vagabond. A Colossal Open Comique

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE CAT'S LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY. A Prince There Was. GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE in "HIS" NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Moonshine. Madame and Mlle. Rejane

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN. THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

PUNCH & JUDY 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Last Mat. Today, 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES. YALE PROM SHOW

THE N. Y. TIMES Said: PENNY WISE. With HOLLY PEARSON. "is the best characterized and acted play on Broadway in many a day & age." IT IS SUPERLATIVE. also superior to "Bunty Pulls The Strings." Won't You see it and let us know what You Think? Punch & Judy THEATRE 49th St., E. of B'way. Starting Next Monday Night MANNERS Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEES TODAY and WED., 2:15. The Speed Limit of Laughter. Ziegfeld Follies & Midnight Frolic. The VELVET LADY. ON THE ROOF

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood IN A NEW PLAY BY "MOLIERE" PHILIP MOELLER.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

The Big Sensation of Spirit Mystery THE INVISIBLE FOE grips New York—Follow the crowd to the HARRIS THEATRE

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "Ollo," "cro's a "Pal," Who MR. and MRS. COBURN. The Better 'Ole

LIGHTNIN' GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MAT. TODAY. Evs. at 8:30. WED. & FRI. AND ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. LISTEN LESTER!

STANDARD, B'way, 99 St. Mat. Today. Penrod. BOOTH TARKINGTON'S NEXT WEEK "A TAILOR-MADE MAN" with GRANT MITCHELL.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

CIRCUS OPENS TODAY. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN at 2:15 and 8:15. RINGLING BROS. and BARNUM & BAILEY. CENTRALIZING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CIRCUS HISTORY ALL EARTH'S ARENIC FEATURES, MARVELOUS ZOOLOGICAL RARITIES, FUNNIEST CLOWNS AND MOST AMAZING FREAKS. ASTOUNDING COMBINATION OF THE WORLD'S 2 MOST FAMOUS AMUSEMENT INSTITUTIONS. ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING INCLUDING SEATS 50c to $2.75 ACCORDING TO LOCATION (WAR TAX INCLUDED). CHILDREN UNDER 12 REDUCED PRICES TO ALL MATINEES EXCEPT SATURDAY TO $1.10 SEATS AND OVER. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES (NO ADVANCE IN PRICES) GIMBEL BROS., R. H. MACY & CO. Positively and Obviously the Colossus of All Exhibits

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Mat. Today at 2. Winter Garden's Mid-Winter Extravaganza. Monte Cristo, Jr.

THESE THEATRES GIVE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Winter Garden B'way & 50th, at 8:15. Phone Circle 2330. As Unsurpassable Army of Artists. Nora Bayes Thea., 44th, W. of B'way, at 8:30. Phone Bryant 41. Watson Sisters and 14 Others. Central THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. at 8:15. Phone Bryant 17. Ed Wynn, Esther Walker, Others. ★ ALWAYS STAR BILLS ★

46TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:30. MABEL TALIAFERRO in "LUCK IN PAWN." "Charming multi-colored comedy."—Telegram.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE. George Russell, Mollie King, Charles King.

BOOTH Thea. 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD. FRIENDLY ENEMIES

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:30. ALICE BRADY. Personally. FOREVER AFTER

EAST IS WEST. WITH FAY BAINTER. ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED. with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

39TH ST. Thea., Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. THE PLAY OF 1000 LAUGHS. KEEP IT TO YOURSELF

MAT. TODAY 2:30. TOBY'S BOW. with NORMAN TREVOR. REAL COMEDY at the COMEDY THEATRE

NORA BAYES Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Beginning NEXT MONDAY Moves here from the Broadhurst Theatre. Its 4th New York Home. Seats Now on Sale. THE KISS BURGLAR

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8000

VANDERBILT 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy, 8th Month A LITTLE JOURNEY. With Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane.

Original Hoosiegirls BEATRICE HERFORD. BOOTH THEA., Next Monday Mar. 31 3:30 P.M.

PRINCESS Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes. OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Today. FLORENCE REED in "ROAD OF DESTINY." Next Week, HALIH—"The Riddle: Woman." Sunday Concert—1:30 to 11:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA. Today Mat. at 2, Salome. Music, Rosalyn; Lazaro, Scotti, Segurola, Matzenauer, Mattaeta. Cond., Papi. Eve. at 8, (75c to $3.) Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Marcoux. Cond., Papi. Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $2. Paula Purdie, Pianiste; Marx, Namara, Sopr.; Lazaro, Tenor. Orch. Cond., Rothmayer. Next Mon. at 8:15, Double Bill: L'Oracolo, Easton; Althouse, Scotti, Didur. Pagliacci, Muzio; Caruso, Chalmers, Werrenrath. Cond., Moranzoni. Wed. at 8:15, Butterfly, Farrar, Fornis; Lazaro, Scotti, Bada, D'Angelo. Cond., Moranzoni.

Thurs., Sp'l Matinee at 2, ($1 to $5), Verdi Festival, Act 4 Trovatore; Acts 2 and 3 Forza del Destino; Act 2 Aida. Rappold, Fossata, Muzio; Caruso, Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond'rs, Moranzoni and Papi.

Thurs. at 8:15, Barber of Seville, Barrientos, Matfield; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier; Malatesta, Cd. Papi. Fri. at 8, Triple Bill: Legend, Temple Dancer, Shanewis. Fossella, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 2, Samson et Dalila, Matzenauer; Caruso, Chalmers, Mardones, Reiss. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 8, (75c to $3.) Thais. Farrar, Howard; Althouse, Whitehill, Ananian. Cond., Monteux. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL Vacation Association's Gala Concert. GERALDINE FARRAR. SERGEI RACHMANINOFF and PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8th. Seat Sale Now. Vacation Association 38 W. 39th. Metropolitan Op. Ho., Tyson, McBride's and Ballman Agencies. WAR TAX EXEMPT.

Greatest Concert EVER GIVEN IN NEW YORK. Pershing Square Musicale. HOTEL COMMODORE. Grand Ballroom, Wed. Eve., April 2, at 8:30. The artists appearing on this occasion are: MARY GARDEN, ENRICO CARUSO, MISCHA ELMAN, ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN. Reserved Seats, $5 & $3; Boxes, $50 (seating six,) plus 10% War Tax. Seats now on sale at the office of the Mgt., B. E. Johnston, 1,451 B'way, Tel. 608 Bryant.

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THE NATIONAL SHIPPING POLICY.

The adoption of a policy controlling the nation's involuntary investment of billions in shipping is more important than the money at risk. It involves decision about carrying into peace the methods of war, and about giving our institutions a socialist tinge. There are those who would favor that, but they are outnumbered and outweighed by those of different opinion, not only in this country, but also in England. It is no time for us to adopt Government ownership and operation when England's shipping masters disfavor it. England has had so much broader and longer experience than ourselves with shipping under modern conditions that there is ground for confidence and rejoicing in the unqualified approval of Mr. HURLEY's declaration that he considers it a last resort.

The case is stronger than that against Government operation of railways. The misadventure in the case of the railways is abundant warning against an undertaking which has less in its favor. The operation of railways is essentially one concerning large units, not adaptable to other uses, and involving other interests than the operators' or owners'. A ship is smaller far than a railway, so that there is no necessity for Government aid in the public interest. Shipping units are so small that individuality counts for more than size in operation, and the results in separate cases are of more individual than public concern. Such considerations, and there are many more, are applicable to peace more than to war, and the question is regarding a policy for peace.

During war we had no alternative. We did what we had to, and nobody is to blame that there was waste, if it was not wicked or excessive. It is no argument against preference for private operation that its adoption now involves still further loss. It should be written off, or charged to investment in liberty. That would be cheaper than Government operation, whatever it costs to get rid of the ships on the basis of world costs instead of war costs. Private operation is not possible on any other basis. Profit and loss is not a consideration to Government, but is a condition precedent to private enterprise. There are greater obstacles than shrinkage of investment in the way of Mr. HURLEY's proposal. He wants to gain the advantages of private operation on his own terms, and, perhaps, they are too good to be practicable. He has the ships, and is under necessity of parting with them. Private operators are under no necessity of taking his terms. They have nothing at risk, and are in better position to name than to accept terms for what Mr. HURLEY needs to relieve him of his ships. If he is to sell his ships there must not be too many strings to them.

Some of his proposals are so evidently in the public interest that he should be stubborn upon them. There should be no juggling allowed about the capitalization of the concerns which buy them, and there should be insistence upon regulation of rates of the sort which railways have shown to be necessary. But he will be allowed to keep his ships if the buyers see reason to believe that if they earn a profit it will be taken from them. The jealousy of profit is one of the greatest motives for juggling with capitalization. Also buyers will not be keen to bid if they think that the regulation will be too rigorous about the routes which they must ply, the necessity of sharing management with those from whom they take over their doubtful investments, their liability to foreclosure at Government discretion, and several other restrictions.

The feeling of those who buy the ships will be that of other buyers; they will want their property for free use of their energy and efficiency. Mr. HURLEY does well to bid as cheaply as he can for private operators by making the best terms in the public interest, thinking more of that than of money. But there is danger there. We have seen in this city terms named in the public interest so high that for ten years there was no bidding for the subways because of public resentment of private profit, even made in a desperate venture, after public bidding. Mr. HURLEY makes a fair proposal, and it will be nothing to his reproach if he finds it necessary to revise some of its details.

$0,000 VOLUNTEERS.

In calling for 50,000 volunteers for a three years' term of service abroad the War Department certainly must have expected to arouse curiosity and speculation. Its own explanation is that these volunteers are merely for the purpose of replacing drafted men who have the right to come home. In view of the smallness of the force to be raised, this explanation is plausible, the more so as the drafted men were raised for the specific purpose of fighting against Germany in the war now closed or closing, and not for purposes of occupation or for any emergency that may arise in the course of peacemaking. A good many drafted men have been infused among the regulars, and their places will have to be filled. There appears, therefore, no reason to doubt the War Department's explanation.

FRUITS OF PROHIBITION.

It was estimated that the loss of Federal revenue caused by prohibition would amount to $1,000,000,000 or more. Mere considerations of revenue were not permitted to disturb the program dictated by the Anti-Saloon League. From the State and City of New York, and from all towns where the license system prevailed, a great, easily collected revenue was likewise taken away. The New York taxpayer must not only bear his part in the wantonly increased Federal burden, but new fardels must be laid on his breaking back. Bulldozed into approving prohibition, which beat them at the polls last Fall, and the rising public sentiment against which they have seen too late, the Republicans of the Legislature have devised a plan to raise revenue in place of that so carelessly tossed away, to make the taxpayers pay for the prohibition foisted on them.

The bills prepared by a special committee of both branches of the Legislature and introduced into the Senate and Assembly propose an income tax of 2 per cent. on individual incomes of more than $1,000 for single and more than $2,000 for married persons; a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on tangible personal property over $3,000; the increase from 3 to 4½ per cent. of the tax on mercantile and manufacturing corporations. Income from corporation dividends is to be taxed. The State Income Tax Collector follows the Federal. The patient is to be bled twice. On top of 6 and 12 per cent. and surtaxes, a State tax of 2 per cent. is to be piled. Citizens of other States doing business or practicing their profession in this State will be subject to its income tax. Future issues of State and municipal bonds, now exempt, are to be taxed. The proceeds of the personal income tax are to be shared equally by the State and the localities where it is collected.

Senator DAVENPORT, one of the architects of these extraordinary bills, describes them as "intended to relieve "the burdens now imposed in most of "the cities of the State and to replete "their sunken local revenues, which "will suffer severely as the result of "prohibition." It is edifying to see the men who helped make big holes in State and local treasuries now trying to fill the holes up. It is edifying to find them proposing to relieve the "suffering" which they were accomplices in bringing about by making the taxpayers, the unconsulted people, suffer more. And it is edifying to learn that the $3,000 exemption from the tax on tangible personal property was made with the view "to overcome objections raised by "spokesmen for the farmers up-"State." It is not worth while to criticise bills whose unwisdom is palpable, which are not expected to pass; which, probably, are not meant to pass. On the day before they were introduced the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League put forth a long letter, homily and proclamation, in which he virtually threw up the sponge for the league's prohibition enforcement bill, and warned the Republican Party that it might lose the Assembly. The Republicans at Albany must regret but cannot alter the political and financial results, the dividends of disaster, which their transactions with the master of Legislatures have cost them.

SMALL WILL TO COMPROMISE.

Italy has at last lifted the blockade of the Jugoslav countries, apparently after representations had been made by some of her allies; and immediately afterward the Government of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes lays down an embargo on Italian trade which nullifies the action of Italy. This is a fair specimen of the spirit in which the whole Adriatic question has been fought out. Each side has failed to guard against alienating the sympathies of its friends abroad. The Serbian and Italian temperaments are somewhat alike; neither likes to take injuries "lying down"; but the result of the long series of provocative and reprisals which have filled the last Winter is that settlement of the question is still difficult, and public opinion in neither country will be satisfied with any settlement that may be reached.

The behavior of commanders of the Italian troops in occupation of some parts of the Jugoslav territory was provocative enough, and the propaganda directed against the Jugoslavs was bitter enough, to make foreign observers feel considerable disapproval both of the aims and the methods of a section of Italian officialdom. But the Jugoslavs, having an opportunity to put themselves in a much more favorable moral position before the sentiment of the world, preferred for the most part to throw this advantage away and to try to outdo the Italians in acrimony. Each side has enough grounds for complaint against the other to feed a healthy wrath, but wrath will not promote a settlement. There is strong reason to believe that at present Mr. ORLANDO is disposed to a compromise which will as nearly as possible strike a fair balance between the irreconcilable claims of the two parties, and violent action on the part of the Slavs will only make his work more difficult. The reasonable men in both countries have been pushed too far into the background by the immoderate. Italy needs Jugoslavia as a commercial field, Jugoslavia needs Italy as an aid in economic development. No other country can do for Jugoslavia what Italy can do, and no other country can offer the field for Italian enterprise which Jugoslavia can furnish. The leading men in both countries might realize that cutting off the nose to spite the face is a pastime which can easily be carried too far.

ALIENS.

In a speech at Boston Mr. A. WARNER PARKER, Law Officer of the United States Bureau of Immigration, described certain provisions of a proposed immigration law, drafted by the bureau, in regard to the admission and residence of aliens in this country. Registration, reregistration, provisional admission, bonds to be required of all immigrants—these and other details it is superfluous now to consider. It is not new law, but the just enforcement of existing law, that is needed in the case of dangerous aliens, spreading or seeking to put into practice the gospel of destruction. Arrant I. W. W. Bolsheviki are caught, are herded for deportation. At the water's edge an indulgent Government hesitates. By official magic some of the goats are transformed into probationary sheep. The official doubt is always in favor of the alien.

The unfeeling Canadian Government favors itself against the aliens. There is law enough on the subject.

WHO KILLED FRANZ FERDINAND?

Mr. CREEL'S summary of the diary of Count CZERNIN obtained in Prague by the Committee on Public Information, and such installments of the document as have already been published, do not supply us with anything very important which we did not already know or suspect. But there is much of interest and much that is valuable as corroborative evidence. Of course, allowance must be made for the personality of CZERNIN, a gentleman with a Czech name who apparently regarded himself as a Czech in 1906, but certainly regarded himself as a German during the war, and had not the least sympathy for Czech nationalism. A private document intended for the refreshment of his memory would perhaps be somewhat less careless with the truth than CZERNIN's public utterances; but the former Foreign Minister was more distinguished as one who thought up bright ideas than as a solid student of conditions in Austria-Hungary, so things may not have been wholly as he saw them.

What he says about FRANZ FERDINAND, however, in a general way accords with what we knew already. He disliked the Magyars and was disliked by them; he was friendly to the Slavs; he dreamed of an Austria that could play her own game without dependence on Germany. That FRANZ FERDINAND wanted to break away from the Hohenzollern control is probable enough; even his much feebler nephew KARL made an effort to do so, an effort which issued in the publication of the famous "Dear Sixtus" letter and KARL's promise to be very good thereafter. FRANZ FERDINAND was a stronger man and would have been harder to handle.

CZERNIN indicates that he was already laying his plans to free Austria from subservience to Germany, and he supports the evidence which we already possessed that he was strongly opposed to, and by, most of the Magyar aristocrats. CZERNIN as yet has said nothing about the federalism or trialism which FRANZ FERDINAND was supposed to favor, but he has made it clear that the Archduke was highly dissatisfied with an empire which was ruled by a group of Magyar nobles, subject to occasional interference from Berlin.

We do not fully know what the Archduke said to the Kaiser in the famous Konopischt interview shortly before his assassination. But we do know that the Germans and the Magyars were interested in getting him out of the way. A cable dispatch some few days ago said that the former chaplain of FRANZ FERDINAND had declared that the plot to assassinate him was devised in Budapest. Certainly as Jugoslav of the empire had much of an incentive to kill the best friend of his race among those in power; since Russia had once failed to support the Jugoslavs against the Hapsburgs and might fail again, it might have seemed in 1914 that a pro-Slav Archduke ought to be carefully preserved. There was some incentive for Serbs of the kingdom to plot against him; but the incentive was far stronger to men in Budapest or Berlin. A secret trial and a heavy censorship kept us from learning much except the sentences imposed on the Bosnian scapegoats; but some day we are likely to find out just who planned the murder which was used as the excuse for a war that the Germans had long wanted.

THE INNOCENTS.

It is among the engaging gifts of the German to be an intolerable bully in good fortune, in evil fortune a whimperer. Mr. PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN, a clever and much-used tool of the imperial régime, its tool still, perhaps, as Chancellor, has been complaining pitifully to the National Assembly about the cruel wrongs done or threatened against those tender souls, the German tribes:

> A cry, not of a Chauvinist nature, but of the deepest despair, which appeals to the highest there is—to the conference of humanity—is going up throughout Germany.

Ah, woe! A cry of delirious exultation went up from those innocents throughout Germany when they heard of her prowess in sinking the Lusitania. Robbery, slavery, arson, massacre were uncriticised triumphs of the superior race, the destined rulers of mankind. Yet, at the thought of paying only a part of the piper's bill for the dance of death into which they have dragged the world, they pity themselves as spotless victims.

THE RED DANUBE.

In 1877 the first of the wars preliminary and preparatory of this war broke out. It was then that Russia made her advance on Turkey. There was in those days a great cartoonist; THOMAS NAST his name was. He drew a great double-page cartoon for Harper's Weekly. On one side of the Danube River was the Turkish host, on the other side the Russian. It was night, and the moonlight shining on their steel was the only illumination in the sombre gray of the picture. Over them hovered Death, a grinning skeleton, with the moonlight silvering his ghastly bones here and there. The title, or "caption," as they called it in those days, was "The Red Danube."

MICHAEL ANGELO WOOLF, not to be spoken of in the same breath with NAST, was nevertheless a man of note in his day. He is remembered today for his pictures of sad and pathetic waifs standing outside grocery windows and wishing for a chance at the goodies they saw within. Nevertheless, he was in his smaller way a political cartoonist, though that has been forgotten about WOOLF. He, too, drew a cartoon in which he showed the ravens hovering over a dead host on that river, and gave it the title, "The Beautiful Red Danube." Times change, but ideas don't.

WHEN WILHELM FLED.

The German Emperor wrote to the Crown Prince on Nov. 9 saying that "the Court Chamberlain informed me "that it was impossible to guarantee "my safety at Main Headquarters "and that the troops were no longer "trustworthy." He therefore made the confession, which must have been rather humiliating from a father to a son, that he was going to run for it and get to Holland. "I advise you "to stick to your post until the con-"clusion of the armistice," the Kaiser added.

The Crown Prince did it. He is not a very respectable figure, and there is a good deal to be said for the Kaiser's flight, but as long as men are made up in the way they are there will be a good deal more sympathy for "my dear boy" sticking to his army to the last than for his father making a bolt for safety. For the Crown Prince stayed by the men he had commanded as long as he could, and considerations of "my safety" did not seem to control him. In fact, he even wrote to the new Government at Berlin asking permission to stay with his men and bring them back. The permission was refused, and not until then did FREDERICK WILLIAM join his father in flight.

The Court Chamberlain, who advised the Kaiser to run, did his duty. It is not the usual thing for a modern monarch to lead his troops into action, or to die with them in the last ditch. A century ago things were different. NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER I. were not afraid to risk their lives in action, but we have come on gentler days, when the safety of the Government is more important than anything else. It is true that during this war some brave and sturdy Kings have refused to accept the modern interpretation of their duties. King PETER of Serbia, for instance, not only went into the trenches but stayed with his men till the final collapse, and then fled with them, taking shelter in barns, lifted on his horse by peasants in midnight escapes when his own physical powers failed him, and journeying by sea, chased and fired on by Austrian submarines. King ALBERT of the Belgians led his men into action; VICTOR EMMANUEL served in the trenches, and the Prince of Wales fought modestly and well. But Germany is a great country, and no doubt the Kaiser felt that it was his duty to preserve his life, in case the monarchy should ever come back. In fact, he said so by implication: "I "hope to see you again in happier "times."

On Sept. 20, 1792—not so long ago, as history counts—the King of Prussia put himself before his men, with a cane in his hand, and walked at their head, and a pretty fair distance in front of them, up the hill at Valmy where KELLERMANN's Frenchmen were waiting for them. He, too, was a Hohenzollern. But things have changed, as the times have since 1792 and 1815, and now the safety of the State is the main concern. It is true that when WILLIAM fled to Flanders there was no State to preserve, except that for which, as he said, EBERT and LUDENDORFF were fighting, one with which he had no concern. But, to his mind, there might again arise a real State, a Hohenzollern State, "in happier times." Let us give him the benefit of the doubt, and believe that it was for that dream he fled, while still bidding his son to stay at his post.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Blizzard Well Imitated.

Yesterday's storm was quite leonine enough to vindicate—as much as it ever is vindicated—the ancient saying as to the entrance and exit of March. That saying has been the basis of numberless prophecies by amateur weather forecasters, though of course the professionals pay no attention whatever to it. For the professionals, more humble than the amateurs, confess that scientific meteorology, unlike the one dependent on goose bones, squirrel hoards, and wet and dry moons, never predicts for more than a day or two ahead, has no faith in the theory of weather balances and averages, except over long and uncertain periods, and puts trust only in the observed fact that most of our storms come from the west.

This particular storm was unusual, though far from unique, in that it came from the south, or only a little to the west of south, a peculiarity presumably due to barometric conditions out at sea that prevented it from taking the ordinary course. The rain turned to snow as is customary in such cases, when just the right—or wrong—sector of the cyclone reached the city, but it is not overventuresome to prophesy that there will not be much of it and that it will not long remain unmelted. It is too late in the season for Winter to give more than one of its well-known expiring gasps.

If Tuesday Had Been Like That!

For once, comment on a snowstorm that dashed confident hopes that Spring had come, took another form and tone than those of resentful protest. Instead, there was an approach to unanimity in exclaiming, "Thanks be"—or words to the same effect—"that this didn't come last Tuesday!" And really, it had come then the consequences would have been more than discomfort for everybody who marched, and for all of the vastly greater multitude that watched and cheered the marchers. Indeed, the fatalities that would have followed prolonged exposure on stands and curbs to weather like yesterday's might well have equaled those of a battle.

As luck would, or at least did, have it, the day of the parade was the product of one of Spring's most earnest and successful efforts to be kindly and agreeable, and the only growls heard were those resulting from the failure of the police to accomplish what was probably the impossibility of keeping constantly within bonds and bounds a crowd so large and so eager to see. Before the next and greater demonstration of welcome is made the difficulties of control will have been better realized, it is to be hoped. At any rate more people will have learned to take better care of themselves and to keep their babies and little children at home, where they belong.

A Confession Much Too Large.

If LENINE has really said, as one of yesterday's dispatches quoted him as saying, that he cares nothing for Russia as Russia, and that only the workers of the dim future, not those of this or the next generation, will get anything except ruin from the success of Bolshevism, he could not have known that his statements were to be printed. As he is a man of education and credited with some intelligence, that may be exactly or about what he believes, but the great majority of his followers, in and out of Russia, have no suspicion that they are sacrificing themselves for a remote posterity, and it would be madness for their leader to take from them the hope of immediate rewards.

As internationalists the Bolsheviki might not object particularly to LENINE's contemptuous reference to Russia, but it would be a very different matter if their great authority were publicly to admit that the millennium of high living and little or no work is not to begin as soon as the proletariat revolution is effected. For the failure of this glorious change to be seen as yet in Russia there is the convenient explanation that it cannot fairly be expected until Bolshevism rules the world and all antagonistic influences have been suppressed, but it would never do to let the common run of Bolsheviki even suspect that there was worse than nothing for themselves in victory over their enemies.

Altruism is not their distinguishing characteristic. For humanity as a whole they have no regard whatever, and none would be more likely than they to ask the familiar question, "What has posterity done for us?"

System Not Wholly Responsible.

It is not easy—it is even difficult—to accept the theory that the trouble with our courts-martial lies in the system and not in the officers who apply it. That the procedure is antiquated—a survival from days when the common soldier was little or no better than the slave of his superiors—may be true, but somehow it nevertheless seems likely that if sentences of barbaric harshness are imposed for the commission of trivial offenses, the Judges are not altogether without responsibility.

Instances are not rare in which courts-martial have found the old system compatible with the exercise of a leniency somewhat astonishing in its extent—quite as astonishing, indeed, as are the displays of power in the other direction. At least a little of the indignation against the severe sentences imposed by our courts-martial seems to be based on refusal to realise that the conditions of war are different from those of peace, and that some of the offenses called trivial are the very reverse of trivial, as their consequences may be desperately serious. The modern soldier is not a slave, but he also is not a civilian, and while there may be explanations for his absence without leave, say, or his sleeping on sentry duty, there are no really adequate excuses.

It is not for severity, but for excessive severity, that court-martial sentences can be criticised fairly, and the sentences are not excessively severe unless they are made so by the officers who impose them.

LEAGUE AND OPPOSITION.

Now Clear That the People Are in Favor of the Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A certain Athenian, who escapes nominate reprobation because the judicious chronicler did not think him important enough to record his name, but who survives for the amused contempt of mankind as "a certain Athenian," declared he voted for the ostracism of that man Aristides because he was tired of hearing him called "The Just." Is it significant that this honorable title is conferred by the peoples of Europe upon Woodrow Wilson?

The remarkable performance of a considerable number of Senators in signing an agreement to oppose the draft plan for a League of Nations caused some astonishment. It struck the plain people as what the keenest observer of human absurdities that ever lived called playing "such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep" with laughter. If they are to be taken seriously, they are at least in the ungracious position of the critic of an unfinished picture. Must they be explained by reference to the unnamed Athenian? It is true that the President's idealism is of a lofty type, that his urgings have been continuous for several years, and that it is a great strain upon human nature to keep the level of exaltation to which we were wrought by his leadership. It is true also that President Wilson is widely regarded as the foremost man in all the world—at this juncture—which is very tiresome to statesmen who cannot rest "whilst they behold a greater than themselves." Then the contentions of these gentlemen about the Constitution, the Monroe Doctrine, the sovereignty of the United States, are so far from the realities of the case that we are driven for explanation to the puerile motive of the Athenian. They must fight the League of Nations because they are tired (subconsciously, of course) of hearing the President called "Wilson the Just."

We are now being amused, at some of the signers beating their retreats. One has discovered that "the people passionately desire a League of Nations," another that he himself, is "heart and soul for a League of Nations," &c. The objection is to the glaring defects of this covenant. The more prudent will support even this covenant if properly amended. "Inextinguishable laughter" is spreading through the nation. So it is to be hoped the covenant will be amended enough to enable our Senators to come in with such good grace as they can. This we expect of the many, whom we value for their patriotism and good sense, but there must be left, of course, a willful group. In this group behold "a certain" Senator who aspires to the unique distinction of being on the wrong side of every question, nameless in this letter, whose name indeed—as not connected with any true insight or foresight, or any correct prediction, or any great constructive measure of his Government in this great era—the judicious chronicler will not think worth rescuing from oblivion.

JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE.
Washington, March 25, 1919.

Development of Vigo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been some criticism of the proposed investment of American capital to develop the Port of Vigo, Spain, and to create a direct railway route thence to Paris. Being a native of Vigo, I am in a position to state a few facts concerning this beautiful town and harbor. The town of Vigo has had a marvelous development in the last fifteen years. For its size Vigo is the richest town in Spain, and the most important industrially. Its population has doubled in the last twenty-five years, (today being over 60,000.) The harbor is the largest in Spain and has the most transatlantic traffic, before the war amounting to three large passenger steamers a day.

Travelers from South America, tired of being at sea after a twenty-day voyage, (average from Argentina,) would be glad to board an express train at Vigo that would carry them to Madrid or Paris in about twenty-four hours. But that is not all. In the near future there will also be a heavy traffic direct between New York and Vigo and the Spanish Government will finance entirely or in part the development of the Port of Vigo.

Allow me also to disagree emphatically with the statement made in one of these criticisms that "many Spaniards dislike Americans," for I am positive that the educated Spanish people will always give Americans a hearty welcome, especially since the almost miraculous way they have astonished the world by deeds so bravely done in the final two years of the war.

M. GUILLEN DURAN.
Philadelphia, March 27, 1919.

On Being American.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Colonel Fred Palmer, who was with General Pershing at the front, tells of a little Italian whom he overtook and picked up in his auto one day. He had fallen behind his regiment and was trying to catch up.

"You can't do it," said the Colonel, "you're too far behind."

"Oh, I must," said the little fellow. "I've got to show I'm an American!"

How far that little Italian-American is ahead of some of our Senators in Congress who are misrepresenting us by playing politics at such a critical time as this!

E. F. PARMELEE.
New York, March 19, 1919.

THE PASSING OF THE CLASSICS.

The classic studies seem foredoomed
To early disappearance;
Of Homer, Plato, Xenophon
There soon will be a clearance.
That Horace, Sallust, Cicero,
And Virgil, Livy, Lucan,
Will join the dodo, dead and gone,
Expect, quite shortly, you can.

And all quotations' artful aid
No more will help ink-slinging,
When illustrating deadly prose
Or tuneful cadence singing.
Oh, shun "mirabile dictu,"
Don't shout in scale crescendo,
Avoid Cimmerian gloom, and eke
"Lucus a non lucendo."

Lament "eheu fugaces!" not,
"Pro bono pub:"—forget it!
And, as for "Hoi polloi!" "Neme
Impune me lacessit."
"Fiat justitia" is wrong—
Your "alma mater," shame her,
And "fulmen brutum" seems absurd
When, oh, "te salutamur."

A. R. ROSS.

SET CLOCK AHEAD TONIGHT.

Daylight Saving Begins Again at 2 o'Clock Tomorrow Morning.

When you go to bed tonight turn your clock forward an hour. This is the advice of Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Daylight Saving Association, for the country's time will advance an hour at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning under the Daylight Saving law. Mr. Marks sent out a statement yesterday giving the time the change goes into effect because he wanted to remove some seeming doubt as to the date.

The New York Daylight Saving Committee will hold a luncheon at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon in celebration of the victory over those who sought to have the law repealed. To prevent future attempts to have the act annulled a special committee is to be appointed to work for the permanency of the law. Among those who will attend the luncheon will be United States Senator Calder, Senator Frelinghuysen, Don C. Seitz, and Mr. Marks, who will preside.

TORONTO, March 28.—Advices from nearly all sections of Canada today indicated that the rural and urban districts would go through the Summer with their clocks an hour apart as a result of the rejection by the Dominion Parliament of the measure to re-enact the daylight saving plan.

The larger cities and industrial centres, it was reported, would adopt the advanced time schedule, while the rural and agricultural communities would retain standard time. It was generally predicted here that the Government would not interfere with the decision of the Railway War Board to follow the American transportation systems in setting the clocks an hour ahead next Sunday morning, and as shipping and telegraph companies also will operate under the new time, many concerns have announced their intention of taking similar action, regardless of legislative action.

Several cities in Ontario have adopted the daylight saving plan, and Montreal manufacturing and trade institutions have arranged a conference on the subject with the municipal authorities; and the Toronto City Council is expected to pass a local advanced time ordinance.

TELL OF RUINED CHURCHES.

French Protestants Need at Least $3,000,000, Committee Reports.

The destruction by the German Army of Protestant churches in France was so great that it will require at least $3,000,000 to give the congregations a new start, the Interchurch Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium has reported, and it was announced yesterday that proof of this destruction had been brought to this country by Chaplain Daniel Couve of the French Army and the Rev. Dr. Henri Anet, delegates who made a comprehensive survey of the devastated regions.

The impoverished people, who, with characteristic French attachment to their native villages, have gone back to live in the ruins of former homes, are now worshipping in private houses or in any place of assembly over which the invading forces left a roof. The report of the committee continues:

"The artillery marksmen and incendiary squads of the Germans knew no distinction of creed. While they found their most conspicuous targets in splendid cathedrals, such as those at Rheims and Solssons, they were equally assiduous in their ruthless program as applied to modest rural churches and pastoral residences that happened to be within the range of their operations."

ASSAILS HIGH FOOD PRICES.

Commissioner Day Condemns Practices of Dealers in City Markets.

Commissioner of Public Markets Day, in giving out the daily quotations from the Washington and other markets in which the city owns the buildings, except the Public Economy Market, at Fifty-ninth Street, west of First Avenue, said yesterday that prices were too high and condemned the practice of the marketmen of making two, and in many cases three, prices for commodities.

"The system," he said, "is in many instances mere pretense to obtain unreasonable prices, the dealers claiming that the higher prices are asked because the goods are of a higher grade." He said that the contention was sometimes true, but more frequently the reverse was the case, and that difference in grades was often misrepresented in order to obtain more money from the public.

He strongly advised the public to study the list of prices for which food can be obtained in the Public Economy Market, and urged that purchasers call the attention of other dealers to the list when purchasing. Dr. Day said he thought if purchasers would protest systematically against the high prices demanded by dealers, and back up their protests by showing them on what terms the same grade of foods could be bought in the Public Economy Market, reductions might be obtained. Commissioner Day said that the prices in the Public Economy Market were much lower than elsewhere in the city.

McFADDEN KEEPS UP FIGHT.

Says Williams, to Defend Himself, Should Be Appointed Legally.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representative L. T. McFadden of Pennsylvania today renewed his attack upon the legality of Controller of the Currency WILLIAMS's holdover appointment by Secretary Glass. He said that lawyers of such standing as Attorney General Palmer had given opinions that Mr. Williams was serving illegally unless he received a recess appointment from President Wilson.

In a long statement issued today Mr. McFadden reviewed the controversy between himself and Secretary Glass and said he would demand a thorough investigation of the Controller of the Currency in the next Congress in response to his resolution offered in the last session in which serious charges were made against Controller Williams.

"I insist," said Mr. McFadden, "that it would be only fair to Mr. Williams that he be regularly and legally in office when these investigations begin so that he would have all the facilities afforded by the records of his office that he may require to defend himself. If he can disprove the charges that are to be brought against him a second full term should be given him. He would be entitled to such vindication, and I, for one, would favor his having it. But out of office, and with his records not so accessible and available to him, he might be at a disadvantage as I myself would not desire to put him."

ABOLISHES ROYAL RIGHTS.

Austrian Government Bill Also Sequestrates Dynasty's Property.

VIENNA, March 27, (via Copenhagen, Havas.) — The Government has introduced in Parliament a bill dealing with the former reigning house of Austria-Hungary, in which the abolition of the rights and privileges of the house of Hapsburg-Lothringen in perpetuity is decreed, together with the banishment of all members of this house, as well as the house of Bourbon-Parma, the family of former Empress Zita.

The German-Austrian Republic is proclaimed the owner of the real and personal estate of the former imperial house, the net proceeds of which may be used for the benefit of citizens whose health was impaired through the war or of families which have been deprived of their bread-winners.

The private property of ex-Emperor Charles and the members of the imperial household is to remain untouched.

Vienna reports received on Thursday stated that an embargo had been placed on the private fortunes of former Emperor Charles until his official abdication had been received at Vienna.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OUT OF BEER SUIT

Counsel Drops Plan to Seek to Become Party in Test Before Argument Begins.

MEMORANDUM FOR BREWER

Presbyterian Church Official Tells of Worldwide Fight to be Waged Against Liquor.

The effort of William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, to make that organization a party to the test case of the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company to compel the Federal authorities to refrain from interfering with the manufacture of beer containing 2.75 per cent. alcohol or less, was dropped yesterday, before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court.

Robert G. Davey, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, before the court proceedings read over a memorandum prepared by Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie in opposition to the Anderson petition. Mr. Davey then told the court that he felt the petition asked for more than circumstances warranted. He said William D. Guthrie had suggested that there would be no opposition from counsel for the brewer to the filing of a brief on behalf of the Anti-Saloon League when the cause came to trial, provided that the trial Judge would accept it. Mr. Davey then withdrew the petition.

Memorandum of Brewer's Counsel.

In their memorandum counsel for the brewer said:

"This suit is brought to prevent the enforcement of certain regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in so far as they purport to forbid the manufacture and sale of beer which the complainant claims to be nonintoxicating because containing not to exceed 2.75 per cent. of alcohol by weight and 3.3 by volume.

"The Commissioner has ruled under date of March 13, 1919, that any malt beverage containing one-half of one per cent. of alcohol by volume is intoxicating within the intent and meaning of proclamations by the President and of the act of Congress of Nov. 21, 1918. The complainant seeks injunctive relief against the Collector of Internal Revenue and the United States Attorney, as officers charged by law with the enforcement of the regulations in question. In view of the personnel of the defendants, it cannot be doubted that the suit will be actively and competently defended by the Department of Justice of the United States, and it must be apparent that the Government does not need the intervention and the assistance or interference of all the numerous bodies in the community who claim an interest in the subject matter of this public question.

"It is not contended by the petitioner that he or his league has any property interest or other special legal right which it is necessary to protect by bringing him into the litigation. His sole interest lies in the fact that he claims to represent an organization of persons who are concerned with questions of the nature of those likely to be considered in this case. His organization is under no official or statutory duty or responsibility whatever; it is not charged with the enforcement of any law, and its interest herein is no different and no greater than that of innumerable other prohibition and anti-prohibition or temperance societies, as well as of innumerable religious, political, social, and other similar organizations and bodies.

"If the petitioner's application to intervene should now be allowed by the court, all these other organizations would be equally entitled to intervention herein in support of the contentions of one side or the other and could well plead discrimination against them if denied a hearing."

The memorandum then cited precedents for the denial of such intervention as had been sought by Mr. Anderson.

Presbyterians Plan Worldwide Fight.

The prohibition forces do not intend to rest after their victory in this country, but will seek to convert the world, according to Walter I. Clarke, an official of the New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church, who told yesterday of plans for an energetic campaign against alcohol in other lands. Money raised in the interchurch drive this Spring will be used for worldwide prohibition, he said.

"We have prohibition workers now in Japan, China, Korea, India, and England, and will have them later in all the European countries," he said. "Their mission is to campaign for prohibition, and especially to forestall the brewers and distillers, who are planning to re-establish their plants in other countries. China is one of the grand fields which the distillers and brewers hope to invade. We are in the field now trying to anticipate them.

"All the Churches feel that the Churches have been responsible for achieving prohibition in this country. We are now simply taking a step further."

Mr. Clarke was asked whether the Presbyterian Church was carrying on this foreign prohibition campaign through its regular missionaries or was appropriating additional funds for the purpose.

"The Church is going to spend money for this specific purpose," he said. "In fact, we are deliberately appropriating part of the millions which have been raised for the spread of prohibition. The work will be pushed by the Temperance Board of the Church, which has its headquarters in Pittsburgh, and by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Church in this city."

Mr. Clarke said that so far the Presbyterian Church was acting independently in its crusade for prohibition abroad. Concerning an anti-tobacco campaign, he said:

"No steps have been taken yet on the tobacco matter. The Church people generally feel that the cigarette people put the ban on everybody during the war. I think that in time the Churches will attempt to combat the cigarette evil, but we are doing one thing at a time."

HURLEY PLAN TO WILSON.

President Expected to Address Congress on Ship Ownership.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The recommendation of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board made in a speech in New York last night for private ownership of the new American merchant marine, with a government regulation, has been submitted to President Wilson.

White House officials said today the President had not had time to go over the plan fully, but that it was expected he would make the merchant marine the subject of a message to Congress when it convenes.

NEW FILIPINO PETITION.

Native Delegation Is Expected to Present a Plea for Independence.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Members of a delegation of prominent Filipinos who will see Secretary Baker on April 3 are expected to

PLAN BIG FOUR EDUCATIONALLIANCE

British Considering Interchange of Students with France, Italy, and United States.

PARTLY AIMED AT GERMANY

American University Union Proposes Establishment of Students' Clearing House in London.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—The energy and perseverance with which the needs of American students have been urged by the American University Union on British universities has resulted in the formation of a plan for establishing here a clearing house for an interchange of scholars of the four leading Entente nations. The American University Union and the official representatives of French and Italian institutions have laid the plan before the Universities Bureau of British Universities, and that body has appointed a committee to consider it and to endeavor to obtain a grant from the Foreign Office to support it.

The idea is that the fullest opportunities should be granted to students of the Entente nations to study in each other's universities, partly in order to remove all temptations scholars might feel to resort again to Germany and partly to advance scholarship by interchange of thought. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of this in the past has been the students' lack of information about the comparative advantages of schools of learning in foreign countries. So it is proposed that Americans, Italians, and French should each maintain in London, in close connection with each other and the British Universities Bureau, an office to which their own students could apply for information and guidance. There they could learn which British institution would best suit their requirements, and then, too, British students desirous of going to America could be cared for.

C. R. Fish, Director of the American University Union in Europe, emphasized today to THE NEW YORK TIMES the fact that the British educational authorities by no means think only of attracting Americans. They are very desirous of sending young Englishmen to United States institutions in much larger numbers than at present. Mr. Fish also pointed out that these proposed bureaus do not intend to interfere with undergraduates coming to England after they have once placed them, as it is felt that they ought, if they come, to be as much as possible in the British atmosphere.

Meanwhile, to meet American and Canadian requirements, practically all the leading British universities have adopted for graduate students the Doctor of Philosophy degree, and will ask for it much the same standard as American institutions; that is, three years of graduate work, of which one or two must be done at a degree-granting university, an original thesis, and an examination.

It is expected that British institutions will accept as sufficient qualification for admission to graduate standing without further question a degree from any American university placed on a special list by some recognized American authority. This will, Mr. Fish pointed out, prevent any question being raised concerning Greek, which has been such an obstacle in the working of the Rhodes scholarships.

Probably a uniform fee of £10 will be fixed for graduate students, and regular graduate schools are likely to be established at London and other universities. A fellowship of medicine and a committee of legal education are already doing much for American officer students in London, and it is hoped that wider schemes may be working by Fall, when the colleges begin Winter's work, and when there is some hope of there being enough steamships to permit students to travel again.

Children Mourn 'Uncle' John Diemer

Funeral services for Alderman John Diemer, affectionately known to the children of the neighborhood as "Uncle," were held last night from his home, 43 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, conducted by the Rev. Peter A. Helschman of the Lutheran Church.

Many members of the Board of Aldermen, and other prominent men, attended the services. The children of the neighborhood sent a beautiful floral piece with a card reading: "To Uncle John, from the Children of Ellery Street." Interment will be made this afternoon in Evergreen Cemetery.

Lee-Freeman Wedding Today.

Dr. Burton J. Lee of 128 East Seventy-third Street and Miss Louise Freeman, daughter of Mrs. William Potterall of Philadelphia, will be married by Bishop Burch at noon today in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Helen Frick is to be the bride's only attendant. A reception will follow at the Gotham. Last night Dr. Lee gave a dinner at the Hotel St. Regis for the bridal party.

Justice and Mrs. Levy Entertain.

Justice Samuel D. Levy of the Children's Court and Mrs. Levy of 285 Central Park West, gave a dinner last night at their home, followed by a theatre party. The guests included Adolph Lewisohn, Controller and Mrs. Charles D. Craig, Commissioner and Mrs. Bird S. Coler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gedney Tatten, and Dr. Albert Ashton Berg. After the theatre supper was served at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Charlotte Williams Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Williams of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte L. Williams, to Morton Goodspeed, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Goodspeed of Boston, Mass. Mr. Goodspeed is a graduate of Princeton and has recently been released from duty as Junior Lieutenant in the Naval Aviation.

Second Daughter to Mrs. Ziegler, Jr.

A daughter was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr., at their home, 270 Park Avenue. Their first daughter, Elizabeth, was born four years ago. Mr. Ziegler was formerly Miss Gladys V. Watson of this city. Mr. Ziegler is the adopted son of the late William Ziegler.

DR. NATHAN KRASS

Lectures Sunday Mornings at 11 Promptly

at CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE

Lexington Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street

Subject, March 30th:

"Christian Science and the Jew."

A FEATURE:

Questions submitted in writing will be answered by Dr. Krass.

FINE MUSICAL PROGRAM.

REVOLUTION OR RECONSTRUCTION.

LINCOLN COLCORD and WILL DURANT

(For the Committee of Forty-Eight)

at the Public Forum

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street

Sunday, March 30th, at 8 P. M.

The Public Is Invited.

3,000 AT FAKIRS' BALL.

Revelers of All Varieties in Costume at Hotel Commodore.

The annual Fakirs' ball, held last night at the Hotel Commodore, was a festive affair, and so great was the crush that the spacious ballroom floor was crowded. It was estimated that about 3,000 were in attendance, and nearly everybody came in costume. Those who did not had to pay an extra admittance fee to dance.

The ball was held later this year, as the committee in charge desired to have present all possible members of the 27th Division, and they were there by the score. The snowstorm did not interfere in the least with the attendance, and the guests began to troop in by 9 o'clock through the main lobby of the hotel.

As one of the artists described it, the Fakirs are the younger, and naturally the wilder, element of New York's art set. Looking around the ballroom jammed with revelers, he declared that practically everybody in the newspaper "Who's Who" of New York was there, also Mr. and Mrs. Park Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Upper West Side came early, and what a time they were having. They were all there, in fact; writers, artists, portraits and commercial; telephone operators, buyers from Kokomo, milliners, female and otherwise; histrionic and cinema stars—all enjoying the all-night revel to its utmost, not caring whether they had to dig themselves home through the drifts this morning.

MRS. JOSEPH FINE DEAD.

Founder and President of Hebrew Day Nursery Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Joseph Fine, President of the Hebrew Day Nursery, founded by her fifteen years ago, and a Director in a number of other Jewish organizations, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in her apartment at 617 West 161st Street, at the age of 49 years.

Born in Poland, she came to this country when 10 years old with her father, the late Rabbi Joshua Seigel. While doing service as a social worker she conceived the idea of establishing some institution which would take care of little children of mothers who are forced to work for a livelihood. The Hebrew Day Nursery was the result. She founded it in the basement of the four-story building at 262 Henry Street, fifteen years ago, and it now occupies the whole of that building and another four-story building at 61 East 107th Street, caring for between 300 and 400 babies daily and feeding and clothing them free of charge. Mrs. Fine was also a Director of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, East Broadway; of the Harlem Daughters of Israel, and of the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, and was also connected with the United Hebrew Charities.

J. CAMPBELL THOMPSON.

Lawyer and Noted Horse Show Exhibitor Dies of Apoplexy.

J. Campbell Thompson, a lawyer, Horse Show exhibitor, and for many years counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, died Thursday night of apoplexy at his home, Nestledown Farm, Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck.

Mr. Thompson for many years took an active part in the exhibitions of the New York and Westchester County Horse Show Associations. He owned some of the best jumpers and other thoroughbreds exhibited at horse shows throughout the country. His stable was decorated with blue ribbons which he had won. He was also an expert four-in-hand whip and had received many silver cups.

Mr. Thompson was born in Ulster, Ireland, June 2, 1872, and was a B. A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and an LL. B. of the New York Law School. He came here twenty-seven years ago.

Samuel T. Fulton.

Samuel T. Fulton, Vice President of the Railway Steel Spring Company, 30 Church Street, with which he had been associated for the last nine years, died yesterday at his home, 210 West Ninety-fifth Street. Born in Topeka, Kan., fifty-three years ago, Mr. Fulton entered the railway service on July 1, 1879, as messenger in the telegraph office of the Kansas Pacific Railway in that city. In 1904 he became assistant to the President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, from which position he resigned in 1910 to become the Chicago representative of the Railway Steel Spring Company, coming to New York two years later as general sales agent of the company.

Paris Municipal Council Head Dies.

PARIS, March 28, (Havas.)—Adrien Mithouard, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, died today.

M. Mithouard had held the office of President of the Council for a number of years, during which time he officiated at a number of important functions connected with the United States. In 1917 he accepted the gift of the Lincoln statue from the United States, and when President Wilson arrived in Paris last December made the address of welcome to the American Executive on behalf of the City of Paris.

To Honor Dr. Wise's Memory.

Two celebrations are announced for tomorrow in honor of the centenary of the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise. In the morning the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, will deliver an address at Carnegie Hall on "The Isaac M. Wise Centenary." The address will deal with Dr. Isaac M. Wise's achievements, with special reference to his genius for organization. In the evening, at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the speakers will be Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio; Simon Wolf, Washington; Dr. Nathan Krass, and Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. This celebration will be held under the auspices of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, with the co-operation of the Congregation Emanu-El.

The Virginians Dance at Plaza.

The Virginians held their annual Spring dance last evening in the large ballroom of the Plaza. About 250 attended, and a buffet supper was served. The reception committee included Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. Elliott Daingerfield, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. Stuart G. Gibbony, Mrs. James Riley Gordon, and Mrs. Willoughby Sharp.

Reception at East Side House Today

The Music School Committee of the East Side House Settlement, 154 East Seventieth Street, will hold a reception at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, when David Mannes, director of the music school, will speak. The school has been maintained for seven years among children of Polish, Bohemian, and Jugoslav families of the neighborhood. Mrs. Sturgis Coffin is Chairman of the committee, of which Mrs. A. C. Burnham is Secretary, and Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin is Treasurer.

Flower Show at Museum.

The annual Spring Flower Show of the Horticultural Society of New York opened yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History, and will continue until tomorrow night. The exhibit is open to the public today from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Tomorrow it will be open from 1 to 5 P. M.

Free Synagogue

CARNEGIE HALL—SUNDAY MORNING

MARCH 30TH AT 10:45 O'CLOCK

DR. WISE:

"Isaac M. Wise Centenary: Disciples and Perverters"

ALL ARE WELCOME

DR. S. TRAIN DUTTON, EDUCATOR, IS DEAD

Ex-Superintendent of Schools of Teachers College Dies in Atlantic City.

FOUNDER OF PEACE SOCIETY

Author Was Prominent in Syrian Relief and Treasurer of American College at Constantinople.

Dr. Samuel Train Dutton, for many years a widely-known educator and active in many organizations for human welfare, died suddenly yesterday in Atlantic City. Since 1916 Mr. Dutton had made his home at Hartsdale, N. Y., and his office was at 70 Fifth Avenue.

Born in Hillsboro, N. H., in October, 1849, Dr. Dutton was graduated from Yale in 1873 and in 1890 took the A. M. degree. Baylor University conferred upon him the LL. D. degree in 1912. Dr. Dutton's career as an educator was begun in the public schools of South Norwalk, Conn. He was later Superintendent of Schools in New Haven, going from there to Brookline, Mass., in similar capacity.

After ten years of work in Brookline he came to New York City, where for fifteen years he was Professor of School Administration and Superintendent of Schools of the Teachers College, Columbia University, retiring as professor emeritus in 1915. Before his retirement he lectured on pedagogy in many institutions, among them Harvard University, Boston University, and the University of Chicago, and in 1910 he was exchange lecturer to Scandinavian universities.

During the last four years Dr. Dutton was actively identified with the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, first as Secretary of that organization and later as Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was a Trustee of the American College for Girls at Constantinople and since 1908 was Treasurer of the college. Dr. Dutton was also a Trustee of the Canton Christian College and a Director of the Wheeler School at North Stonington, Conn. One of the leaders in the peace movement, he was one of the founders of the present New York Peace Society in 1906, a Director of the American Peace Society, and of the World Peace Foundation, and an organizer and General Secretary of the World's Court League. He was a Trustee of the American - Scandinavian Foundation, Honorary Secretary of the Japan Society, and served as a member of the International Commission on the Balkan War.

Dr. Dutton was the author of "Social Phases of Education" and "School Management," and joint author of the "Administration of Public Education in the United States." He was a member of Yale and Authors' clubs of this city.

Benefit for St. Joseph's Mission.

An entertainment has been arranged by Mrs. Mouritz F. Westergren, to take place tomorrow evening, at the Hotel Plaza, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Maronite Mission, 57 Washington Street. Mme. Eleanora di Cisneros, Ernesto Dalvis, and Melchiore Mauro-Cottone are to appear, and Mrs. Vance C. Mc-Cormick, High Commission is to speak. French war pictures also will be shown.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. CORDES, a delicatessen store proprietor in Brooklyn for many years, died of heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 1,068 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WORDEN, a civil war veteran and one of the first lead burners of Brooklyn, died at his home, 189 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, in his seventy-fifth year.

JAMES C. CHARLOCK, for sixty-five years in the employ of a hardware grocery in Manhattan, died in his eighty-first year on Thursday, at his home, 948 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CLARA ATKINSON, born in England sixty-three years ago, a resident of Flushing for the last sixteen years, died there on Thursday. She was the wife of Thomas Atkinson.

CHRISTIAN OLSEN, 80 years old, a retired sea captain, for many years in the employ of William Burnie & Sons of St. John, N. B., died on Wednesday, at his home, 362 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

LEWIS LYMAN JONES, formerly for many years with the Savannah Steamship Line, died on Thursday at his home, 91 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, aged 82 years.

WILLIAM RICHMOND MORSE, 66 years old, an accountant, died at his home, 904 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. Morse was Treasurer of the Marlborough Field Club in Brooklyn.

Mrs. LAURA ELVINA McCLELLAN, wife of Peter McClellan, a retired police officer, died of pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 819 Lake Street, 549 Riverside Drive. Funeral Sunday, 1:45 P. M.

FELIX PHILLIPS, a real estate dealer and one of the oldest members of the Temple Beth Elohim, died on Thursday at his home, 165 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Phillips had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years, and was at one time a member of the Advisory Board of the Elmira Reformatory.

WALTER GOVE SCATTERGOOD, who for thirty-two years the chief engineer of the Metropolitan Opera House in Manhattan until his eyesight became impaired, died of heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 142 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 66 years old.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH RYALL, a teacher in Public School 40, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 289 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

CHARLES ACKERSON, widely known in the development and building business in Brooklyn and Long Island, and who with his three brothers founded Brightwaters, L. I., died at his home in Brightwaters on Thursday. Mr. Ackerson was born in Rockland Lake, N. Y., fifty-seven years ago.

MARK SAULT, a retired consulting engineer, died Thursday night at his home in West Orange, N. J. He was 83 years old.

ALVAH LEWIS REYNOLDS, 66 years old, for many years in the butter and cheese business in New York, died suddenly of heart disease Thursday night at his home in Madison, N. J.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, member of one of the oldest families of Westchester County, died in Port Chester, N. Y., yesterday at the age of 73.

PHINEAS E. APGAR, 59 years old, a wholesale grain merchant of Bound Brook, N. J., died at his home there yesterday of appendicitis.

JOHN F. CARROLL, lawyer, 40 years old, died Thursday in Paterson, N. J. At the age of 28 he was appointed City Recorder of Paterson.

CARL A. STROM, 51 years old, died Wednesday night in the Lenox Hospital. In 1911 Mr. Strom was employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, but recently he had been manager of the Cooke plant of the American Locomotive Company in Paterson, N. J.

Brother A. JOSEPH, for fifteen years Professor of Physics and Chemistry at Manhattan College, this city, died yesterday of influenza at St. Joseph's Normal Institute, Pocantico Hills, N. Y. He was 44 years old.

JOSEPH B. ERWIN, 48 years old, formerly Principal of the High School at Potsdam, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. Y.

Mrs. MAUDE ESTELLE BEECH, wife of R. H. Beech, President of the Electric Car and Locomotive Company, died yesterday in her apartment at the Hotel Majestic. She was 53 years old.

The Rev. RICHARD FLANIGAN died at the rectory of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Clifton, N. J., Thursday night of pneumonia. He was 37 years old and a Franciscan. He was at St. Bonaventure's Monastery, Paterson, N. J. Father Flanigan was born in Philadelphia.

ROOSEVELT FUNERAL TODAY

Officers Pall Bearers for Major at Services in Trinity Church.

A military funeral will be held at noon today at Trinity Church for Major James A. Roosevelt, who died at sea on board the steamship Great Northern while returning from France. The body rests in Trinity Church, where it was taken Thursday when the transport Great Northern reached the debarkation piers at Hoboken.

A battalion from Governors Island will act as an escort of honor. Officers and former officers of the 77th Division have been requested to be present in uniform. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers will be Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Captain Archie Roosevelt, Major Francis M. Weld, Major Archibald Thacher, Captain Allen L. Lindley, Major S. Fullerton Weaver, Captain Russell Auchincloss, Lieutenant James Barney, Captain Kermit Roosevelt, Major Philip Roosevelt, Major Kenneth Budd, Major De Lancey K. Jay, Lieut. Col. Douglass Campbell, Major John Prentice, Lieut. Col. Charles Whittlesey, Captain O'Donnell Iselin, and Captain Francis B. Greene.

EX-MARSHAL HENKEL DEAD.

Republican Leader Who Held His Office for 17 Years.

William Henkel, 80 years old, Republican leader, and for seventeen years United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, died yesterday morning at his home, 339 East Eighteenth Street. Mr. Henkel was appointed by President McKinley in 1898, and was continued in office by Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, the latter, while not reappointing him, retaining him for two years to the end of his term. Mr. Henkel was succeeded as Marshal by Thomas B. McCarthy.

For many years Mr. Henkel was leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, and for twenty-nine years was called upon to match his political talents with Democratic leaders, such as Charles F. Murphy, who was leader in the same Assembly district, under the administration of Mayor Strong. Mr. Henkel served as Superintendent of Public Works, and for twenty-five years was selected a delegate to Republican National Conventions. He was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket during the Hughes-Wilson campaign.

The funeral will be held in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, East Sixteenth Street and Rutherford Place, Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Captain William Dixon Burnham.

Captain William Dixon Burnham, a Director and formerly General Manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which he helped to organize in 1898, died Thursday night at his home in North Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

Captain Burnham was 71 years old. He went to sea when 14 years old and followed that vocation all his life. He sailed hundreds of thousands of miles in clipper ships.

Born.

DODD.—On Sunday, March 23, to Captain and Mrs. Raymond C. Dodd of Glenridge, N. J., a son, Raymond C. Dodd, Jr.

Engaged.

BOROWITZ—BANKER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Banker of 946 Kelly St., Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Max Borowitz.

GOODSPEED—WILLIAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Williams of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte L. Williams, to Mr. Morton Goodspeed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Goodspeed of Boston, Mass. Mr. Goodspeed is a graduate of Princeton University and has recently been released from duty as Junior Lieutenant in naval aviation.

Died.

ACKERSON.—Charles F., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, at his residence, Brightwaters, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the Boardman Chapel, 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family, Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y.

AVERELL.—On Friday, March 28, 1919, Elizabeth G. Averell, widow of George W. Averell. Funeral services at her late home, 217 Brooklyn Av., on Sunday, March 30, at 2:30 P. M.

BAKER.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Ferdinand, husband of Priscilla E. Baker, in his 90th year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 162 Summer Av., Newark, on Monday, March 31, at 3 P. M.

BEACH.—On Friday, March 28, Maude Estelle, wife of Ralph H. Beach. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Park West, on Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BLUMENFELD.—Francis Lucille, 20 years old, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Blumenfeld and sister of Sadi, Helen, Ruth, Violet, and Lawrence, after a short illness, at her home, 549 Riverside Drive. Funeral Sunday, 1:45 P. M.

BRADLEY.—Leslie N., wife of Robert S. Bradley. Services Arlington Street Church, Boston, Saturday, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. Burial private.

BROWN.—On March 28, 1919, Jennie Brown, in her 76th year, widow of late Abraham and beloved mother of Charles, Isaac, Dora Hast, Hulda Hirsch, Martha Schuiff, Lena Cohen, Fannie Barnett. Funeral services Sunday, March 30, 1 P. M., at her late residence, 154 Hewes St., Brooklyn. Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco papers please copy.

BURNHAM.—At Port Chester, N. Y., March 27, 1919, Captain William Dixon Burnham, in his 72d year. Funeral private. Interment at Sharon, Conn.

COLLYER.—At Montclair, N. J., Thursday, March 27, 1919, Anna E., wife of Albert C. Collyer. Funeral services will be held at her home, 135 Grove St., Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

CRAMER.—Georgiana Yates Cramer, wife of John Fay Cramer, Milwaukee, March 24. Mrs. Cramer was born in Utica, N. Y., and leaves a husband and two daughters, Mrs. Eugene Rockwell Pike, wife of Eugene R. Pike, City Controller of Chicago, and Miss Edith V. Cramer of Milwaukee.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, March 27, Mary A. Oakley, widow of the late Thomas J. Davis, at her residence, 434 West 144th St. Funeral private.

DINGMAN.—Henry Chase, on March 28, at New York Hospital, husband of May Gardner Dingman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOUBLEDAY.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Alice Moffitt, beloved wife of George Doubleday and daughter of the late James Moffitt of San Francisco. Funeral private.

DU BOIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, 814 2d Place, Plainfield, N. J., on March 27, Garret Du Bois, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Fishkill, N. Y., on Monday, March 31, at 1:30 P. M.

DOULL.—George, on March 27. Funeral services at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., at 10 A. M. Sunday, March 30. Memorial services 6:30 P. M., same place.

DUNNE.—Friday, March 28, 1919, at the residence of her son-in-law, 919 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, Ellen, widow of John Dunne of County Cork, Ireland. Funeral Monday. Solemn Requiem Mass 10 A. M. at St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville Avenue, Brooklyn. Interment at Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

DUTTON.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, March 23, in his 70th year, Samuel Train Dutton of New York. Notice of funeral later.

EVERITT.—At Orange, N. J., Thursday, March 27, 1919, Edward Allen Everitt. Funeral service at his late home, 104 Essex Av., Saturday afternoon, March 29, at 3 o'clock.

FINE.—Etta, beloved wife of Joseph Fine and dear mother of Arthur, Milton, David, Lawrence, and Annabel Fine and Mrs. Joseph D. Greenberg, on March 28, 1919. Funeral from her late residence, 617 West 161st St., Sunday, March 30, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

FULTON.—Samuel T., at his late residence, 210 West 90th St., after a short illness. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.), Broadway and 66th St., Monday, March 31, at 1 P. M. Topeka, Kan., and Chicago papers please copy.

America's Biggest Art Show

SOCIETY of INDEPENDENT ARTISTS

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Opens today, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ROOF

Fifth Avenue and 34th St. Admission 25c

Died.

FLEISCH.—On March 27, 1919, Miss Winifred, wife of Walter H. Haskin of Sanford Ayres, Flushing, N. Y. Funeral services at the Flushing Cemetery Chapel, Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, March 29, at 3 P. M. Boston (Mass.) papers please copy. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York City, for Flushing, Main St., at 1:10 P. M.

HEILMANN.—At her residence, 795 Albany Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Katherine Heilmann, beloved mother of Elizabeth, Bernhard, Hattie M. Talbot and Dorothy Warren. Services Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood, private.

HENKEL.—Suddenly, on March 28, at his residence, 339 West 18th St., New York City, William Henkel, in his 80th year, beloved husband of Sophia Henkel, (nee Faller) and devoted father of William Henkel, Jr., Matthew A. Henkel, Lillian Michel, Mabel Breytenbohm, Dorothy, Georgiana, Helen, and Ethel Henkel. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) Monday morning, March 31, at 11 o'clock. Automobile cortege. (Motor Faller) and devoted father of William Henkel, Jr., Matthew A. Henkel, Lillian Michel, Mabel Breytenbohm, Dorothy, Georgiana, Helen, and Ethel Henkel. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) Monday morning, March 31, at 11 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

HIRSHFIELD.—Bertha, beloved mother of Sig. Paul, Julius, Joe, Amelia, Michelson. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., 596 West 178th St.

HOADLEY.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Mary Olmsteed, widow of Philemon Lyman Hoadley. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 544 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, on Saturday, March 29, at 2:30 P. M.

HORNER.—At Demarest, N. J., March 27, 1919, Christina (nee Lamberti), in her 69th year. Funeral services from her daughter's residence, Mrs. Frederick W. Lincoln, on Sunday, March 30, at 1:15 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

JACOBSON.—On Friday, March 28, 1919, Dora Jacobson. Funeral from her late residence, 246 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 30, at 2 P. M. Interment Mannonides Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

KELLEY.—On Thursday, March 27, 1919, Sarah Ann Kelly, (nee Button,) beloved wife of George Kelley. Relatives and friends are invited to attend services on Sunday, March 30, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 412 Division St., West Hoboken, N. J.

LARTER.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Arthur Ely, husband of Rachel Pollin Larter. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 93 Johnson Av., Newark, on Saturday, March 29, at 2:30 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—Thursday, March 27, 1919, at Boston, Mass., Elisabeth Woodhull Nicoll, widow of the late Joseph B. Lawrence. Funeral services at her late residence, Mastic, L. I., Saturday, March 29, 12:30 P. M. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 9:17.

MEIS.—Pyramid Lodge 490, F. and A. M., sorrowfully announces the death of Brother Nicholas Meis, honorary life member. Masonic service will be held Sunday, March 30, 1919, at 11 o'clock, at Lutheran Cemetery, Long Island.

HERMAN KNOKE, Master.
J. DARRELL NICOL, Secretary.

MILNE.—On March 28, Jessie A., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Baker, 3,235 7th Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MITCHELL.—Mrs. Madeline Valentine Mitchell, Thursday, March 27, 10 A. M., suddenly. Private services will be held at home, 404 West 119th St., then taken to Whitman, Mass., for interment. Boston, Chicago, and Denver papers please copy.

MOOREHEAD.—Captain John Upshur, U. S. A., of pneumonia, March 28, Washington, D. C., member of New York Stock Exchange and graduate of Yale University 1906. Interment Arlington National Cemetery Monday, March 31.

PAINE.—On Thursday, March 27, in her 1st year, Helen Eustis, daughter of George Eustis and Helen Ellis Paine. Funeral private.

RAINS.—At the Ramsdell homestead, Liberty St., Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Frances Josephine Ramsdell, widow of General George W. Rains, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the above address on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in St. George's Cemetery, Newburg, N. Y. Augusta (Ga.) papers please copy.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly, at Madison, N. J., March 27, 1919, Alvah Lewis Reynolds. Funeral services will be held at Webb Memorial Chapel, Madison, N. J., on Sunday, March 30, at 2:45 o'clock, on arrival of D. L. & W. Railroad train leaving Hoboken at 1:15.

RITT.—On March 26, 1919, Margaret O'Brien Ritt, beloved daughter of Caroline (nee Waitz) and the late Thomas F. O'Brien and sister of Winifred, Anna, and Eunice McMillen, at her residence, 680 West 180th St. Mass will be said at the Church of the Incarnation, St. Nicholas Av. and 178th St., on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

ROGERS.—Alice Cunningham, on Friday, March 21, 1919, at Neuilly, France, in the service of the Y. M. C. A. Memorial services will be held in the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at 5 P. M.

ROOSEVELT.—In the service of this country, on board of the transport Great Northern, on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, Major James A. Roosevelt, beloved husband of Mary W. Roosevelt and son of the late Alfred Roosevelt, Esq., and Kathrine, daughter of the late Augustus Lowell, Esq., of Boston. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., on Saturday, March 29, at 12 o'clock. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SCOBLE.—Elsie Nicholson Scoble, daughter of the late Henry Martyn and Ellen J. Scoble, on March 28, 1919. Services at her late home, 2,770 Boulevard, Jersey City, at 1 P. M., Monday, March 31, 1919.

SHALLEW.—Brother A. Joseph (Joseph Shallew) died at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., Friday, March 28, a member of the Order of the Christian Brothers. Solemn high mass in the Novitiate Chapel, Pocantico Hills, Monday, March 31, at 9:30 A. M.

STERN.—On March 27, 1919, of pneumonia, Ben Stern of 611 West 156th St., beloved husband of Nellie Dickson Stern and father of Richard and Benedict Stern. Remains lying in state at Carleton Winterbottom's chapel, 671 5th Av., corner 53d St. Relatives, friends, and members of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend services at Masonic Hall, Renaissance Room, 6th floor, 71 West 23d St., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

STERN.—Benedict. Brethren of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. & A. M., are earnestly requested to attend Masonic Funeral Services for our late brother, Benedict Stern, in the Renaissance Room, Masonic Hall, 71 West 23d St., near Sixth Av., Sunday afternoon, March 30, at 2 o'clock.

PAUL GUDICK, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

STEVENS.—Thursday, March 27, Annie Stevens, (nee Holloway,) beloved wife of Theodore F. Stevens. Funeral services at her late residence, 320 West 140th St., Saturday, March 29, 8 P. M.

THOMPSON.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 27, 1919, J. Campbell Thompson, son of the late Ann Campbell and Joseph Thompson of County Donegal, Ireland, in his 47th year. Services will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., at 2:30 Monday, March 31. Conveyances will be in waiting at Larchmont Station upon arrival of 1:06 train from Grand Central Station. Interment private.

THOMPSON.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, J. Campbell Thompson. Members are requested to attend the funeral services.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

UNDERWOOD.—At Newark, N. J., at her home, 260a Ridge St., on Thursday, March 27, 1919, Ruth Quinby James, wife of Kenneth Campbell Underwood and youngest daughter of William Q. James. Funeral private.

VAN NAME.—On March 26, 1919, after a lingering illness, at Post-Graduate Hospital, Edward Hackar, beloved husband of Helen Belcher Van Name. Funeral services at his late residence, 27 Wendover Road, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., on Saturday, March 29, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 1:21 P. M.

In Case of Death, Call "Columbus 8280"

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(Non-Sectarian)

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FLORAL DESIGNS a specialty; moderately priced at $1.00 and up. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and 3d Av.

In Memoriam

ABRAMSON.—In memory of my dear departed wife, Sarah, (nee Geist,) died March 29, 1918.

GOLWEY.—Memorial services for Corporal Thomas F. Golwey, 107th Infantry, killed in action Oct. 13, 1918, will be held Sunday, March 30, 11 A. M., in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, 122d St. and Mount Morris Av.

LOGELING.—In memory of Charles W. Logeling, beloved husband and father, who died March 29, 1918. Gone but not forgotten.

HENRIETTA LOGELING AND CHILDREN.

STRAUSS.—In loving memory of our father, Max Strauss, who died March 29, 1918.

SON AND DAUGHTERS.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. at 46th ST. NEW YORK

introducing

THE SPRING TAILORMADE SUIT OR DRESS

for

STREET—AFTERNOON AND INFORMAL WEAR

Of twill tricot Jersey, triolette, and satin, featuring elaborate braided and embroidered style, which show an extensive use of the new Japanese designs.

A large assemblage of attractive models which hold particular appeal for the *Young Miss* or *Small Woman* on account of that youthful chic which is a predominate feature of our styles.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED MAY 1ST

Best & Co.

MEN'S CLOTHES

"Made in Our Own Shops"

CREATING Men's Clothes in our own shops gives us opportunities to effect many economies. This is a *mathematical* fact. These savings are really not ours—but yours—our

AIRMAN BRINGS MAIL IN BLINDING SQUALL

Feat of Aviator Miller, Flying from Philadelphia Here, Considered Remarkable.

MACHINE TOSSED BY STORM

No Other Mail Fliers Able to Cover Route—Most of Them Do Not Leave Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representatives of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department were inclined to hang a bit tonight over the fact that one of their machines, a Curtiss JN-4, piloted by John N. Miller, a former naval aviator, made the trip from Philadelphia to New York this afternoon despite the heavy gale which swept the Atlantic seaboard and delivered its cargo.

It was the only successful trip, and Pilot Miller had all sorts of exciting experiences, but the experts of the Air Mail Service were willing to lay a wager tonight that nobody but air mail men even made the attempt to get off the ground within the wind-swept area, and were calling attention to the fact that, not so very long ago, flying under such conditions would have been defined in any dictionary by the single word "suicide."

Pilot Miller jumped his plane into the air at 2:30 o'clock, and a few seconds later was lost to sight in a whirl of snow. The wind was then blowing just over forty miles an hour, and for short periods during the trip it got as high as fifty-five miles. The gale played all sorts of pranks, and, according to reports heard from Miller and other pilots who were less successful, there were whirlpools of air and squalls that drove in every conceivable direction.

Miller's machine was tossed about at times like a ship on a heavy sea. It is figured out now that he arrived over Belmont Park the landing field for New York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Ground men there had been shooting off flares and other signals to guide the pilot, but Miller reports that he never got a glimpse of them because of the snow storm which was raging over the field. The best that Miller could do, therefore, was to work out his position on his instruments. Finally he hit the ground at Great Neck, L. I., about eight miles from Belmont Park.

Pilot Mike Eversole, who was detailed to carry mail from Philadelphia to Washington, came off next best. He was the only pilot other than Miller who got more than fifty or sixty feet from the ground. For three hours he battled with the heavy gale and was then forced to descend because his gasoline gave out. The landing was made at Newcastle, Del. He had gone approximately fifty miles, thus averaging 16 2-3 miles an hour.

Pilot Diffle made two attempts to start from Washington for Philadelphia and New York. The first was at 11:30 o'clock, when the wind was blowing at more than fifty miles an hour. The machine, a JR-1 practice plane of 150 horse power, did not get more than a few feet off the ground before it was pressed down by a whirlwind.

At 12:30 o'clock, when the gale had let up a bit, the pilot made another try, this time in a Curtiss JN-4, 150 horse power machine. He rose fifty feet and was then driven back to the ground. A wing of the machine was crippled, but no more serious damage was done and the pilot escaped without injury.

Reports received at headquarters here from Belmont Park were to the effect that none of the planes was able to get off the ground there.

CARDINAL MERCIER COMING.

Belgian Prelate May Visit America in May, Says Mulligan.

Cardinal Mercier will visit the United States this Spring or early in the Summer at the invitation of the Knights of Columbus, according to William J. Mulligan, Supreme Director of the War Activities of the Knights of Columbus, who arrived in this country recently from a four months trip through France, England, Belgium and the occupied parts of Germany.

"The Cardinal said that he greatly appreciated the invitation which I conveyed," Mr. Mulligan said, "and that previously it had been in his mind to pay a visit to this country in order to express his thanks for America's help to the suffering population during the war and for finally coming to the side of the Allies and making it possible to win over Germany.

"He said that he would accept the invitation; that it was not possible for him then to announce a date definitely, but that he thought May the best month for the purpose. He hopes to stay a month in this country. He expressed the wish to visit President Wilson, to see many of the Catholic dignitaries and to visit several of the large cities."

Mr. Mulligan told of a call on Mme. Foch, wife of the General. Mme. Foch is the President of a French organization caring for war orphans, and a quantity of toys and articles of clothing was given to her by the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Mulligan said that Mme. Foch had told him that she hoped it might be possible for General Foch and her to make a trip to this country.

FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Dr. Eliot Gives Program for Union of Labor and Employers.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, presented in detail at the conference on "Democracy in Industry" of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark last night his program as outlined recently in Boston for the attainment of industrial peace by improving the condition and increasing the responsibility of labor.

Dr. Eliot urged, as the first step, that every form of autocratic or despotic government over employes should be abolished in all industries and replaced by co-operative management. He urged that all employers should take advantage of methods of promoting the health and vigor of employes by good housing, medical service, education, and protection against alcoholism and vice. He advocated close relations between employers and careful provision for dealing justly with complaints. His fifth point was the universal use in large industries of trained employment managers and his sixth recommendation was as follows:

"General adoption of a genuine partnership system between the capital and labor engaged in any given works or plant, whereby the returns to capital and labor alike, after the wages are paid, shall vary with the profits of the establishment, the percentage of the profits going to the payroll never to be called on to make good losses. As in ordinary partnerships, the annual or the semi-annual accounts should be open to the inspection of all persons directly interested. As a means of securing its employes full knowledge of the partnership accounts they should always be represented in the Directorate."

Dr. Eliot urged that, as far as possible, the employment of a man should be varied from time to time, and free instruction should be offered to aspiring young employes. His eighth and last recommendation to employers was for the universal acceptance of the collective bargaining principle.

On employes Dr. Eliot urged the abandonment of the doctrine of limiting output and of the idea that they should work as few hours a day as possible.

The abandonment of violence and the strike is urged by Dr. Eliot. He also advocated willing adoption by both sides of Government conciliation methods and their union as Americans and good citizens against Bolshevist tendencies.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 10:30, "Profit and Loss in Soul Value." 12:00, Sunday School and Adult Bible Class. 8:00, "Misdeeds of the Sanhedrin; or, An Officer in the Church Who Needed to be Converted."

Third in series of Sunday evening sermons on "MEN WHOM JESUS MET."

GENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 52d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"REVELATION, BUT NOT REVILING." 8—Second Lenten Lecture with Lantern Pictures. "CHRIST'S ARREST AND TRIAL."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Col. Evans will address the Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 120 Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Mystery of God About to Be Finished." (Sixth in Series on Mysteries.) Is this world to become the kingdom of Christ and His Church by preaching the Gospel, or disappearance of the Church from the world, rise of Antichrist, temporary triumph of the Devil, terrific judgments from God and final Appearing of Christ?

8 P. M.—"THE WORLD SCARRED BY WAR, FULL OF REVOLUTION, SICKNESS, DISEASE, DEATH AND THIS SILENCE OF THE GRAVE. HOW IS IT POSSIBLE TO HOLD TO THE DOCTRINE THAT GOD IS LOVE? HOW CAN WE BELIEVE THAT GOD CARES?"

Dr. Haldeman will testify that God loves the world more than any mother her babe, more devotedly than any father his son. Friday Night, April 4, 8 o'clock, "The State of the Christian Dead and Dead out of Christ." Just what the Bible says. Come hear.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11 A. M.—Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, preaches. 8 P. M.—OPEN FORUM MEETING to discuss the Establishment of a Village Co-operative Store.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST. DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR, WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—"DEMOCRACY WITH A RELIGION." DR. CHARLES H. SEARS, D.D. Rev. PAUL M. BUFFA of the Fordham Italian Mission; Rev. NICHOLAS DULITZ of the Hungarian Church.

Union Class for Men, 10 A. M. Women's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"The Unseen Realities." 8 P. M.—"The Syndicalists' Solution," in series "Building the New World."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 179-180th Sts. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY. 11—"THE NIGHT OF CONFLICT AND DAWN OF VICTORY." 8—"THE MAN WHO TRIED TO LIVE WITHOUT GOD."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. JAMES H. SPENCER, D. D. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av. Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church—1,865 Anthony Av., Bronx. Seventh Church—280 W. 53d St. 11 A. M. only. Eighth Church—Subway Bldg., 96th & Lex. Av. Bedford Park Society—2,502 Briggs Ave. on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6 to 8 P. M.—Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. TOMORROW AT 11 A. M., GRAND BALLROOM, WALDORF-ASTORIA. W. JOHN MURRAY, PASTOR. Subject: "THE POWER OF ATTRACTION."

Mr. Harry Barnhart, the founder and leader of the community choruses of America, will lead the congregational singing. Special music.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST. Sunday Morning, March 30, at 11 o'clock.

Speaker: Prof. EDWARD A. STEINER. Subject: "IMMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR."

Interdenominational

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av. between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock (new time). Preacher, the Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D.D., Dean Yale School of Religion.

The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. DR. WALTER M. TURNBULL, Dean of the Missionary Institute of Nyack, will preach morning and evening.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Corner 104th St. and Broadway. 11 A. M.—Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP. 8 P. M.—Rev. DAVID ROSS. Prayer Meeting Every Night Next Week at 8 o'clock, except Saturday.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th Street. H. PERTELEVITCH RAUD of Russia, 8:45 P. M.—"The Book of Revelation."

Jewish

ISAAC M. WISE CENTENARY CELEBRATION, TEMPLE EMANU-EL, SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1919, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

SPEAKERS: Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON, Former U. S. Senator from Ohio. Hon. SIMON WOLF of Washington, D. C. Dr. NATHAN KRASS. Dr. JOSEPH SILVERMAN.

Singing by the Emanu-El Choir. All invited. No admission cards. Held under aspices of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis with co-operation of Congregation Emanu-El.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "A Century of Reform Judaism." Sunday, 11:00 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "What the Individual Can Get Out of Life." Sunday, 8 P. M., "Wise Centenary Celebration." Speakers: Senator Burton, Hon. Simon Wolf, Dr. Krass, and Dr. Silverman. ALL WELCOME.

Jewish

BETH-EL TEMPLE, FIFTH AV. AT 76TH STREET. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon) 10:15. SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN. "I. M. WISE AND PRESENT JEWISH PROBLEMS."

THE FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45 A. M. DR. WISE: "ISAAC M. WISE CENTENARY: DISCIPLES AND PERVERTERS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. KRASS lectures today, 10:00 A. M. Sunday, 11 promptly. Subject: "Christian Science and the Jew."

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mt. Morris Theatre, 116th St. and 5th Av. Sunday, 10:45 A. M., SAMUEL UNTERMEYER on "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

Lutheran

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St. Rev. AUGUSTUS STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Have Thou Counted the Cost?" 8 P. M.—"As Becometh Saints." Midweek Lenten Service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. 11—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., preaches.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE, 104TH, NEAR COLUMBUS. 11 A. M.—Dr. Harris, "The Triple Peaks." 7:45—L. E. Linzell, "The Land of Mystery," in motion picture and story.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Thurs., 3 P. M., (April 3,) Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. Topic: "A Clean Peace for Mankind."

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11—"Beyond Our Depth." 8—Dr. Sockman will speak. The Choir will sing Stainer's "Crucifixion."

Social Tea. Soldiers, Sailors, Strangers.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av. Rev. JOSEPH W. CHASEY, B. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Shepherd of the Sheep." 8 P. M.—"The Illumination of Drudgery."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 11 A. M.—DR. FRED B. FISHER. 8 P. M.—DR. ALLAN MACROSSIE.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St. Dr. Chester C. Marshall at 11. 8 P. M.—MENDELSSOHN PROGRAM. Quartette and Augmented Chorus Choir. J. Fletcher Shera, Musical Director. Mrs. Chester C. Marshall, Organist.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Casting Into the Sea." 8 P. M.—"The Brow of the Hill." 10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. All welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th Street, west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK. 11 A. M.—"The Goal and the Way." 8 P. M.—"The Lost Chord."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMITH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10:15 A. M. Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "TURMOIL AND PROTECTION."

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D STREET. Sunday, 9:45 A. M.—Truth Sunday School. 11:15 A. M.—Miss EDITH A. MARTIN. 3:00 P. M.—Health Talk, Anna C. Nolle. 8:15 P. M.—Dr. HOLMES MERTON. Monday, 3:30 P. M.—Good Words Club. Mrs. ADDIELEEN STEVENS. Monday, 8:15 P. M.—Healing, Miss MARTIN. 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. ANNA MacDANIELS. Tuesday, 3 P. M.—Miss JULIE M. COOKE. 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. LAURA G. CANNON. 8:15 P. M.—HARRY GAZE. Wednesday, 3 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M.—Miss MARY ALLEN. Thurs., 3 P. M.—Healing, Testimony meeting. 3:00 P. M.—Open class, Mrs. A. V. CHENEY. 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. LAURA G. CANNON. 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. ANNA MacDANIELS. Friday, 3:00 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M.—Dr. O. S. MARDEN. Saturday, 8:15 P. M.—SUCCESS FORUM.

NO MORE LIMITATION IN FINANCE. Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room,) 11:15. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, the Business Man and Wonder of the 20th Century. The Greatest Discovery of the World Today, SCIENCE IN BUSINESS. Come early. Last Sunday Standing Room Only. Everybody Welcome. Good Music.

MRS. CHAPIN, Vice Pres. International New Thought Alliance and World Lecturer, THE NEW COMMODORE, West Ballroom, 42d St. and Lexington Av., Sunday mornings at 11. "RE-CREATION." Interviews at residence, The Biltmore, Room 641. Public cordially invited.

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY." HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER. Gold Room of Chalif Studios, Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163 West 57th St. Sunday Morning at Eleven. "THE REGENERATIVE SYMBOLISM OF SPRINGTIME." All welcome. Bring your friends.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the Life More Abundant. Every Sunday 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject March 30, "Ye Are the Temple of God." Music. All welcome.

DR. AND MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS hold meetings Sundays at 11, 305 Lexington Av., near 26th St. Subject "The Divine Birthright of Health and Intuitional Knowledge to be Realized Through a New Order of Meditation."

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, 163 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall. Sunday, 4 P. M. Monday, 3 P. M. KATHARINE EGGLESTON, Speaker.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Theodore Ainsworth Greene. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40. Men's Bible Class at 10. Coleridge-Taylor's oratorio, "The Atonement," will be sung at 4. Soloists: Ines Barbour, Soprano; Rose Bryant, Contralto; Lambert Murphy, Tenor; Frank Croxton, Bass; Clarence Dickinson, Organist and Choirmaster. Noonday organ recital Friday at 12:15. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th Street. Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D.D. 4:30 P. M.—Special Musical Service. Oratorio, "The Holy City," by Gaul. Three Quartettes, and Orchestra.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, D. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D., will preach at both services. Offering for Lord's Day Alliance and New York Sabbath Committee. Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10, Wednesday at 5:15 P. M. in the Chapel, Rev. JOHN A. MARQUIS, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1716. Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation.

FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET. 11 A. M. (NEW TIME). REV. DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK. 8 P. M. REV. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER. MUSICAL SERVICE. Full Choir and Soloists. OLIVET TO CALVARY.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Daniel Hofman Martin, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"THE LOST CHRIST FOUND." 7:45 P. M.—"THE SINFUL WAY."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8. Evening Oration of "St. Paul."

Presbyterian

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 121st St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. John Lyon Caughey, D. D., will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—REV. PROF. HARRY F. WARD.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 128 West 128th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Hadley.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Tuesday evening Union Service through Lent.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. Dr. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. Services at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, cor. 105th. 11.—Major Samuel C. Black, Chaplain Camp Gordon, preaches; also at 8, on "Military and Civilian Morals."

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 86th St. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor. Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M.—Musical Service: Selections from Barnby's Sacred Cantata "Rebekah."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Bratenahl of Washington. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. G. Ashton Oldham. 8 P. M.—Dvorak's "Requiem," (by the Choir.) Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.) Rev. Prof. Tyson's lecture on "St. Paul" Wednesday at 4 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector)11 A. M. Evensong, Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, D. D., of St. George's Church.....4 P. M.

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—"The Burgomaster of Belgium," by Maurice Maeterlinck. (Rector.) 4—Music, Dvorak's "Stabat Mater." 8—Forum: "REVOLUTION OR RECONSTRUCTION." Speakers, Lincoln and Will Durant, (for the Committee of Forty-eight.)

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 20th St., near Madison Av.—Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rector,) 4 P. M. Stainer's cantata, "THE CRUCIFIXION," will be sung at the 4 o'clock service.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Ave. and 21st St. The Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Holy Communion—8 and 10:15 A. M. Service and Sermon (Rector)—11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Daily—Special Preachers.

CHRIST CHURCH. Founded 1793, A. D. Broadway at Tiny St. The Rev. FLEET WILKINSON, Rector. Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 8 and 9 P. M. 8 P. M.—Chaplain R. C. Knox, D. D. 9 P. M.—Friendly Half Hour.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Service and Sermon, (The Rector)...11 A. M. Evensong (Dr. S. DeLancey Townsend) 8 P.M. Daily Noon-day Service and Sermon, 12:20.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector, Lately SENIOR CHAPLAIN, FIRST ARMY, will preach at 11 o'clock service. "THE UNFINISHED WAR." 4 P. M.—CONFIRMATION. BISHOP BURCH. 8 P. M.—Sacred Cantata.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Choral Evensong. ADDRESS BY RECTOR. SPECIAL MUSIC—VIOLIN AND ORGAN. Daily Lenten Services with address 12:20 to 12:45. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M. Tuesday at 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Sunday Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 (Italian) and 8 P. M. Week Days—Holy Communion, Tuesday at 7:30 A. M. and Thursday at 10 A. M.—Litany, Friday. Every evening at 8, Wednesday evening, address by Rev. Prof. Blodgett.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish.) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. Communions, 8, 8:45; 8. S., 9:45; Morning Prayer, Sermon, Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; Vespers, 4 P. M.; Choral Evensong, 8 P. M. POPULAR VESPERS, 4 P. M. A service for all people. One may enter and leave at any time. Program of English music. Leo Riggs, recital organist; Zoe Cheshire, harpiste.

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner 5th Av. and 127th St. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, Rector. 11 A. M., Rector will preach. 4 P. M., Rev. JAMES M. WHITON, Ph. D., on "The Message of Lent." Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., address by Col. HENRY W. HODGE, Engineer Corps, A. E. F. Mission Services every night, April 6 to 16; large chorus; Rector preaches.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, 16th St., East of 2d Av. ALL HEATH ARE FREE. Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES, 8, 11, and 8. Morning Service, (11 o'clock,) Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach. Hours of service conform to Daylight Saving act.

SAINT IGNATIUS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St. REV. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, RECTOR. Masses: 7, 8, 9:30, 11. Vespers and Benediction: 4. Preacher at 11: Rev. C. M. Dunham.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., (RECTOR); 4 P. M., (Very Rev. H. E. W. FOSBROKE, D.D.) Services according to new time, i. e., one hour earlier than usual.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 11—"Christ's Life in Practice." 8—"God's Peace in Trouble."

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector. "The Prayer for Guidance and Control." 4 P. M.—"The Theatre and Democracy." Charles D. Coburn, Catherine DuFont, Montrose J. Moses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector), 10:45; Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 82 W. 64th St. Rev. ARTHUR M. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, Broadway and Fulton Street. Services 8, 10:30 and 5; also ORATORIO and SERMON at 8 P. M. Preacher: Dr. Bellinger.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 124 WEST 69TH ST. 7 DAYS' MISSION. DR. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY 11 A. M.—"TEMPTATIONS OF JESUS." His Human Side. 4 P. M.—"MIRACLES OF JESUS." His Dynamic Efforts. Week Days, 8 P. M. All Welcome. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of organ music. Daily Lenten Services, 12, 5, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector. 67TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSECRATION OF THIS CHURCH. Services.—7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M. SERMON and CRUICKSHANK'S Mass, 10:30 A. M. Preacher Sunday Morning and DAILY at noon during the week, Father SHIRLEY C. HUGHSON, Superior, O. H. C.

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH, Av. and 29th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M., "A Man and a Sheep." 8 P. M., "Beyond the Clouds."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD, D. D., Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. MacLEOD will preach at both services.

THE WEST END CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HERRON JOHN COOK, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music, Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BENO, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Topic: "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." Being the last of the series on the Book of Revelation. All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 34th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av.—Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister. 11 and 7:45. 7:45—The Difference Between a Christian and a Moral Man."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Spiritualist

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Circle Studio Bldg., 5 Columbus Circle. Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker, will lecture. Messages given.

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 West 125th. Wellman C. Whitney, speaker and psychic, morning and evening. Good music.

Theosophy

AT 2126 BROADWAY. N. Y. LODGE, T. S., FOUNDED 1875. Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT. Sunday, March 30, 8:15 P. M. "THINGS FUNDAMENTAL." Thursday, 4:30 P. M., Lenten Recital.

Y. M. C. A.

AMHERST COLLEGE GLEE CLUB CONCERT. DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND, Health Commissioner New York City, will speak on the "Gospel of Health." WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M. MEN ONLY.

DR. FRANK CRANE, Sunday, March 30th, 3:30 P. M., Bronx Union Branch Y. M. C. A., 470 East 161st St., "How to Make Your Own Creed." Public invited.

Unitarian

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St. and Lenox Av. Rev. Marie St. Croix Wright, Minister. 10 A. M.—Lecture Conference. "Job as Literature," Frank Baker. 11 A. M.—Sermon: "Modern Salvation." Thomas Montgomery Mark. Chaplain U. S. N. R. F., Benenhurg, L. I. 8 P. M.—Forum. Evans Clark, Director Research Bureau, Socialist Alderman. "The City and Its Transit Companies."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. 11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES Series on "The Community Church." (4).) "THE NEW BASIS OF RELIGION." 4:30 P. M., Vesper Services, MR. HOLMES. "Library Landmarks of the Great War." (4.) "THE GREATEST OF ALL WAR BOOKS." 8:15 P. M., Forum, MR. JEROME DAVIS. EXPERIENCES UNDER THE CZAR, KERENSKY, and the BOLSHEVIKI."

ALL SOULS, 4th Av. at 20th St. Founded 1919. WM. L. SULLIVAN, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"THE MORAL LAW FOR EMPLOYER AND WORKMAN." Fourth of Six "Sermons for the Time." A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Flatbush St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. "THINGS FUNDAMENTAL."

Y. M. C. A.

DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, "REBUILDING RUINED EUROPE." 125 St. Y.M.C.A., Sun. 4 P. M. (Ladies invited.)

Sunday, 4 P. M. GLOBE CONCERT. Public. Speaker, Dr. Bryant C. Preston. EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A., Lec. Av. & 86th St.

RESCUE SOCIETY. Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Wide-awake Gospel Service nightly, 10 P. M. J. J. Nocosia, Superintendent.

"MIND THE BUILDER." A. A. LINDSAY, M. D., Author. HOTEL ANSONIA, Sunday, 8:15. Stuyvesant Theatre. "Psychology of Finding the Goal."

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 80 WEST 67TH ST. "The Founder of Brahmo Samaj." Lecture by his disciple, Swami Bodhananda. "What is One's Own Religion?" 3 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, Lexington Av., (53d St.) 4:30—"A Challenge and a Responsibility." MISS ANN WIGGIN, Speaker. 7:30 P. M. "CONTACT." Miss Laura Parker, Speaker. WEST SIDE BRANCH, 50th St. at 10th Av. SPECIAL VESPERS—CHINESE STORIES TOLD IN COSTUME. SOCIAL HOUR. 5 P. M. BRONX BRANCH, 329 East 176th St. 4:30—DR. A. A. PFANSTIEHL—Fifth Lecture on "Modern Reconstruction Problems."

Other Services

To-

SAYS ALLIES' POLICY STRANGLES TRADE

American Agent Finds Industry Hampered by Restrictions Laid Upon Imports.

NO MARKET FOR OUR GOODS

Business Man Disillusioned by Visits to France and England—Favors Commercial Freedom.

The present policy of the Allied Governments in restricting imports has reacted so as to be a disadvantage to all, according to John R. Walker, who for eighteen months has been traveling in England, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Holland as an agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He has just returned to this country, and last night was on his way to Washington to report his findings. He pointed out that every country was playing the same game, with the result that there was practically no evidences of physical reconstruction, and that the only article of commerce the price of which had not fallen was food, and upon this no restriction had been placed.

"The international commercial situation," said Mr. Walker, "at the moment is extremely complex by reason of restrictions upon trade, fluctuating exchanges, tonnage difficulties, inflated currency and abnormal prices. International commerce is suffering from a state of inaction. It is like some colossal giant, habituated to a life of intense activity, who finds himself bound hand and foot and reduced to the expedient of wiggling his toes for exercise. It is not surprising that it should suffer from cramps and congestion.

"The Allied Governments which might ameliorate this difficult situation by adopting measures to accelerate the flow of commerce through the narrower channels in which it is now confined, have in fact adopted measures of an exactly opposite character, and have created barriers and obstructions. American business men who have hastened abroad since the signing of the armistice in the confident belief that a golden harvest awaited them in the empty markets of France and England have suffered a severe disillusionment. Not only have they not reaped the expected harvest, but they have not even recovered the costs of their voyage, and have had nothing but the inconveniences of wartime travel, passport delays and commercial disappointments for their pains.

"All of this has been due to the policy which has been adopted by France and England of excluding imports, except of such articles as may not be found in stock or produced at home. The theory underlying these restrictions is that it will assist those Governments that their large traders and manufacturers to unload without loss stocks which have been accumulated at wartime prices and will afford home manufacturers a period of repose from foreign competition in which to effect the transition from war production to that of peace. An additional argument which is adduced is that unrestricted importation would further depress the exchange of these countries.

"American business interests have indulged in many severe strictures against the French and English Governments because of their restrictive policies, apparently oblivious of the fact that we are playing the same game and refusing licenses of importation for certain commodities because it would have the effect of unprofitably determining the prices of these commodities in our home markets. The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has, with the disregard of logic, protested against the restrictive policy of France, pointing out the obligation under which France rests as regards Great Britain, while overlooking the barrier which Great Britain has erected against the commerce of her great western ally. The situation would be humorous for its inconsistency, if it were not tragic for millions of people.

"All of these nations are indulging in the familiar pastime of trying to lift themselves by their bootstraps, and are only succeeding in getting themselves into extremely uncomfortable positions. What the world needs is commercial freedom. All of our sovereignties should knock out the props and let prices fall. No one will stock up upon the basis of present prices because of the confident belief that they are abnormal. Uncertainty is the greatest foe of commercial activity, but while there are numerous unavoidable uncertainties in the present situation, there is none so uncertain, so difficult to appraise, as the unnecessary uncertainty as to how long the interferences of Governments with the normal course of things will endure. If all Government restrictions were removed, prices would no doubt fall, and certain manufacturers and traders would be compelled to write off a loss on existing stocks, but if buying were put in motion and the general commercial life stimulated, compensation would soon be found even for those particular interests which the present restrictions are designed to aid.

"If French exchange declined under a policy of unrestricted importation this would not be a disaster, but would bring its own corrective. It would improve the opportunity of these nations to trade in the world's markets, and with a profit in their exchange it becomes to their advantage of their creditors to buy French and English securities and exchange—which is, in effect, to deposit money in their banks. But, furthermore, with the normal flow of commerce restored, these nations could unquestionably produce in larger volume and upon a lower basis of cost and much sooner arrive at the point where they could balance imports with exports.

"I have made no mention of Belgium because that country is pursuing a different policy—in fact, the policy which should be adopted by its larger neighbors in their own interest. It is permitting unrestricted importation. And, although Belgium has suffered more, proportionately, than the others, her ports are flourishing and it is now ready to export. Its recovery, by virtue of its unrestricted commercial policy, will be more rapid than that of either France or England.

"However, our commercial interests should not permit themselves to become discouraged over the outlook. In time the sound commercial instincts of these nations, aided by the example of countries like Belgium, will carry the day and drive out the bureaucrats, and then the eagerness of the population at large in these nations to do business with us—and it amounts to a passion in the case of France—will have a chance to manifest itself."

Mr. Walker pointed out that these conditions did not hold with respect to foodstuffs. In England the prices were reduced 20 per cent. by the action of the Government in selling its surplus stocks, and in France they were brought down 25 per cent. when the Government eliminated the numerous intermediaries and sold directly to the socalled "Clemenceau Booths," or to the restaurants, which it compelled to reduce prices by 25 per cent. He paid tribute to England for the fidelity with which the people had observed the war restrictions placed upon them, but said that profiteering and underground trade in France and other countries had been extensive.

PUBLISHERS MEET DENIAL.

Trade Commission Won't Reopen Paper Hearings Till Congress Acts.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Federal Trade Commission late today denied the application of newspaper publishing interests for reopening of its investigation of newsprint paper costs and prices. In acting on the request of the publishers, the commission did not go into the merits of the case, but based its decision on the ground that it would mean "an expenditure in the determination of costs in excess of available appropriations which this commission cannot legally incur without authority of Congress."

The publishers representatives asked for the reopening on the ground that there had been a decrease in production costs since maximum prices were fixed in agreement with the commission last Summer. Ex-Attorney General Wickersham, appearing for the publishers on March 21, said that this had already been proved by investigation in Canada.

Henry A. Wise, counsel for the manufacturers, argued that the agreement could not be changed, and that the commission had information concerning the Canadian companies before reaching its original decision.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Import and export concern, substantially financed, looks for experienced business man ready to run the other side to take along their line of READY MADE CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS, DRY GOODS, MACHINERY, CHEMICALS, LUMBER, FOODSTUFFS, &c. Address Box 825, Sun Building, City Hall Station, New York City.

Restaurant and hotel privilege to rent, or will take interest with good party; best shore dinner and clambake business on Long Island Sound; right on the water; always cool; the famous Edwards Hill at Rye Beach, N. Y.; established over 40 years. Apply to Fred R. Ponty, Port Chester, N. Y.

Designer of toys and novelties invites correspondence from reliable firm or private party. Address by letter only. Confidential. 805 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

Opportunity for manufacturer of wearing apparel to secure for contracting fully equipped plant out of city. B 81 Times.

Studio wanted to buy or to rent. Box 302, 1,508 2d Av.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Executive will invest $1,000 to $3,000 and services in small manufacturing enterprise with good sales possibilities; state essentials for interview. O 532 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.
LIVE BRITISH AGENT.

Mr. T. Brown of Brown's Wholesale Automobile Supplies, Glasgow, Scotland, has arrived in New York for the purpose of securing agencies for any good automobile requisites (especially for Fords).

Manufacturers desiring first-class representation for British Isles, or Scotland only, please address correspondence to Imperial Hotel, Bway & 32d St., before the 7th April.

SPORT ARTICLES.

Great Scandinavian agency and import firm, which for several years has done considerable business in Scandinavia and Russia in sport articles, and which constantly lets these countries' travel, wants the agency or wholesale in first-class sport articles; the firm only makes business on gross. Please write to the firm Albinus Larsen, Kobmagergade 38, Copenhagen.

Belgian understanding English, Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch, and German desires a position as representative of an American commercial house; formerly represented a paper mill at Antwerp and fully qualified as representative. Address communications to Fernand Bonneau, Jamoigne, Florenville, Belgium.

About the 15th of April I am going to Japan to stay about three years and should like to arrange to take care of any business over there for any American firm or individual having business to transact that would require personal attention; I am a college man, 30 years of age, and an architectural engineer. Y 220 Times Annex.

Exclusive lines of notions, neckwear, veilings, and millinery requirements wanted for Buffalo district; jobbing or commission only; will stock some numbers; have three travelers, office and showroom, Buffalo. Phone Mr. Leitner, 2325 McAlpin Hotel.

HOTEL MAN wishes to connect as partner with roadhouse, inn, near New York, or take over management. Box F. C., 104 East 14th.

Mail order business wanted, or product suitable for mail selling; staples only; no novelties. W 237 Times.

FOR SALE.

Ladies' sample garment shop, up one flight, located in heart of business centre, best city in Maine; best reason for selling; stock a little over $3,000; $700 last Fall season; rest this Spring stock; if not sold this week will continue this business myself; doing $20,000 a year now. Y 235 Times Annex.

Old established cleaning and dyeing business, running for 17 years, want to sell on account of death in family; sacrifice. Phone 5215 Bedford.

For Sale.—Sample trunk and case business; well established; reasonable terms. Advertiser, 1,860 Hunt Av., Bronx, N. Y.

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TODAY EXCELLENT LUNCHEONS
TRY OUR SPECIAL LENTEN DISHES.
TOMORROW SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER NOON to 9.
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Jumels Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
With Elaborate Entertainment Changed Nightly.
TONIGHT—FAVOR NIGHT—DON'T MISS IT

Smartest of Motor Resorts
Pelham Heath Inn
On Pelham Parkway
Considered New York's Most Beautiful Inn
Delightful for Luncheon And Afternoon Teas
Special Music—Dancing
Harry J. Susskind, Proprietor

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An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

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Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons, Room and Private Bath,
$3 to $5 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

ALCAZAR HOTEL
32d St. at Broadway.
Quiet and refined home for families. Every room new and modern; absolutely fireproof.
Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath from $20.00 per week up. Rooms $1.50 per day.
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JOHN F. DOWNEY
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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Fifth Avenue
CAFE LAFAYETTE
University Place
THE TWO FRENCH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS OF NEW YORK

Leases Are Not Required
—BUT—
REFERENCES ARE.
Newly Furnished Suites
Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms
FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH
With or without kitchens. Maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.25 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 2924 Riverside.

Tuchow's
14th Street Fourth Ave.

TRAINED WOMEN
are needed in modern Business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. If you are interested in preparing for the lucrative positions that await the trained woman in these fields, you should hear Charles B. Couchman, C. P. A. (Mo.), lecture on
"How Women Can Succeed in Business"
Monday, March 31st, 6 P. M.
Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary ticket of admission to the lecture and for details of training classes now forming.
Pace Institute
Hudson Terminal, 30 Church Street, New York.

Accountancy
Classes Now Forming
Opening Lecture
Thursday, Apr. 3, 6 P. M.
You are invited to attend this lecture without obligation. Write, or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for further information.
Pace Institute
30 Church Street, New York

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 WEST 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction. Known throughout the country for thorough work.
HJALMAR, American dance player, writer, teacher. You can see Sun., 2 P. M.; well-dressed children; 62 West 40th St., Culture Club.
BRONX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 239 Westchester Ave. Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Day, night. Catalog.
INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
MODERN SOCIETY DANCING
taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 9. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Darling, 53 West 44th St. Telephone Bryant 8025.

RELEASED FROM CENSORSHIP.

In a series of ten articles beginning in The New York Times tomorrow, Philip Gibbs will tell about the phases of the struggle which have hitherto been hidden by the censorship. Order from your newsdealer.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Light-weight velours, light and heavy weight silvertops; must be cheap for cash. Spring 1274.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Velours, cheviots, flexibles or tweeds for fall 21. Empire, Madison Square 2000.

BORELLAS Wanted.—Pastel blue. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Manufacturer looking for capes and dolmans; velour only; 303 5th Av., Room 1407.

CLOTH Wanted.—Wanted, 10,000 to 15,000 10,000 yards; cash; cheap; send swatch. Roackdale Woolen, 77 Bedford, Boston.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber wants voiles, georgettes, printed georgettes, foulards; immediate delivery. Call Saturday, 9 to 12, 266 Fifth Av., Room 1006.

DRESSES Wanted.—Opp for silk and cotton dresses. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St., 9th floor.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield 4660, rookie and navy; quantity. Phone Greeley 940. Dave.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy, any mill. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

GABARDINE Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3116.

GEORGETTE Waist.—Will buy Chase georgette, any color or quantity. Madison Square 1064.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Leader silk in stronger grades; must be open. Post Office Box 87, West New York, New Jersey.

POPLINS Wanted.—06077, 06010, navy; black; spot cash. Progress Garment, Chelsea 6349.

POPLINS Wanted.—06010, 06077 or Stevens blue. Navy, also 8126 Pekin tan. Chelsea 9055.

POPLINS Wanted.—American woolen, navy 06077 and Arthur Joel's navy tricotine. Safren & Kreeger, 23 East 26th.

POPLIN Wanted.—06010, navy, black. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Black and navy, American or similar. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar, in navy and black. Stuyvesant 1042.

SATINS, Printed, Wanted. — Gramercy 6804.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear, 10 to 12 ounce; also cream serge in all wool or manipulated; quantity object. Spring 9099.

SERGES Wanted;—54288, 2001, poplin selden, navy; quality 1080; also American cotton wool; cash. Gramercy 2462.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 94 Whitman, navy or similar. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 110 West 34th St.

SERGES AND VELOURS Wanted.—7120, navy; quantities; also high shades velours; cash. Gramercy 6174.

SERGE Wanted.—780; open for large quantity black and navy, for cash. Farragut 5020.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 11453, 7120, all navy; spot cash. Blogg & Littauer, 151 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 235, 54292, 11435, 3850, 0936, 6120, 54280, 0670, 528, 519. Worth 2000.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy, Amoskeag, 7201 and 7120; also Garfield 519. L. Greenberg & Bro., Gramercy 6518.

SERGES Wanted.—Herzog's Cloak and Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Square 6466.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7801, 7120, 7122, 7006. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—Black only; good quality. Phone Greeley 940. Dave.

SERGES Wanted.—11433; quantities no object. Spring 9900.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, quantity for cash. Murray Hill 3778.

SERGES Wanted.—686, 4067, W.F.X. A Bernstein. Phone Gramercy 4476.

SERGE Wanted.—In black. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., Inc., 151 West 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—M., F. L. or 7301, navy. Farragut 9013.

SHANTUNG Wanted.—Japanese pongee, quantity, cheap; mail samples. S. Englander, 507 West 142d.

SILK UNDERWEAR, Waists, Dresses, &c., Wanted.—For Middle West and South; popular-priced ladies' ready-to-wear lines above mentioned for jobbers, department stores, specialty shops. Manisof, 37 West 19th.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS Wanted.—Remnants. Walter Floeckher, 200 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spot cash; cotton right up. Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 602, color 453. Eable, Madison Square 1850.

SUITS, Coats, and Capes Wanted.—Open for jobs; spot cash. 40 West 32d. Room 812.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—38 inches wide, all colors, for cash. Rashkind & Scioff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6684.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy only. Phone Greeley 940. Dave.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Will look at glove silk underwear Monday. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 56 Worth St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open for Stevens's velour, pekin, tan, and copen. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 110 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades any mill, also Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar. R. & W., 50 W. 17th, Farragut 5885.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281 in rose, tan, beaver, Pekin. Harry J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, pekin and tan; also American poplin, gray, black, tan; spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight; also serges, any make; kersey. Madison Square 9857.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS Wanted.—All widths, black and colors, for cash, at under price. Tel. Gramercy 6804.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cox & Schreiber, 216 range or similar, also cotton warp velours. R. & W., 50 W. 17th, Farragut 5885.

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Ten cents per word each insertion.

BRAIDS.—Black colors, all lines, also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 192½ Greene St.

CAPES, Suits.—$7.75 up; large assortment in stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. J. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES, dolmans and suits for immediate delivery. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22nd.

CAPES and SUITS.—Silk lined, to close out. Rotto & Rabinowitz, 29 West 17th.

CAPES.—Wool, serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 29th.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, plain, fur trimmed, regular and stouts, for special sale; very cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 23th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwits, 109 W. 28th.

COATS.—Job of children's coats to close out. Handelman, 40 East 8th.

COTTON YARN, 40,000, frame spun carded Peeler cones; bargain. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—Children's, 6-14; $5 dozen up; Fazekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

DRESSES.—8,000 taffeta and satin oc the rack for immediate delivery, prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Pan-American Waist & Dress, 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Immediate delivery, beaded Georgette, taffetas, satins, $6.50-$16.50; all wool jerseys, silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—500 taffeta and satin to close out; sacrifice price. Star Dress & Costume Co., 15 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, assorted styles, colors; immediate; $12.50 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—Latest style, at sacrificing prices, 5th floor, 48 West 22th.

JERSEY.—Light, pink, light weight cotton jersey cloth; forty thousand square yards, for bloomers, underwear, skirts, &c.; other colors and qualities to order. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

POIRET TWILL.—Navy, black; good quality. Madison Square 1520.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, American, Brightwood; Spring shades, to close out cheap. Lewis, Farragut 5856.

POPLINS.—Navy, black, Dobson, Mayer Joelson, Saxkonis. Farragut 602.

POPLINS.—American, all high shades. Kramer, 9656 Mad. Sq.

SERGES.—Boy's pure worsted, skirt model, sizes 8 to 18; immediate delivery; $6.35. See Eli System, 718 Broadway.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 navy; immediate delivery; also, American poplin, high shades. Gramercy 6174.

SERGES.—V. S. L., navy, black, gray, brown, tan; at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 E. 22d St. Gramercy 4451.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, navy only; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3625.

SUITS.—Have 1,000 suits to close out for immediate delivery at a sacrifice. Baustein, Leifer, Baum, 10 East 39th.

SUITS.—Offered to buyers, 500 first-class men's worsted suits. S. Mandlowitz, 342 East Houston st.

SUITS.—Dolmans, capes; high grade; immediate delivery; reasonable. Hutner, 48 West 20th.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schatzman, 31 West 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SUITS.—600 to close out in serges and poplins. F. L. Gilford & Co., 241 West 36th.

SILVERTONES, POPLINS.—All latest Spring shades. American Piece Goods Co., Gramercy 9286-9.

SILVERTONES.—All the leading Spring colors. Madison Square 1850.

TRICOTINE.—Good quality; navy, tan, cream, light. Madison Square 1850.

TRICOTINE.—Navy only. Madison Square 8454.

Dress Goods.

COAT CONTRACTORS wanted make plushes and cloth coats. P. 143 Times.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On capes; large orders given out; bring samples. Third floor, 129 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

Machines wanted.—Double-needle hemstitching machines. Phone 3444 Sq. 631.

PAYROLL Blank patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 214 5th Av., New York; sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

Help Wanted.

MEN'S NECKWEAR SALESMEN.—All territories open, old established firm making popular lines, prices open. Only those who have sold men's neckwear and have following among the better trade; good proposition to live wire; only commission basis. Nat. Potar & Co., 804 Broadway.

SALESMEN, cotton and woolen piece goods; residence agents; all markets except Chicago and St. Louis; commission basis. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN, experienced with hosiery, desires position of any kind. K 14 Times.

Commercial Paper.

Yesterday, 5½ per cent. for the best names. Thursday, 5½ per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sale of Leather Coats.

The sale of leather lined or convertible coats is proving an important item with clothing retailers handling the better sort of merchandise. The one problem that the manufacturers of such goods have to contend with is the high price of leather. If a substitute is found that will give good service and at the same time be cheap enough to allow the making of these convertibles at a popular price, it is said they ought to turn out to be a permanent article of sale in the trade.

A Co-operative Selling Method.

A method of co-operative selling that has proved its worth to one concern doing business in the ready-to-wear line is a mutual boosting of a kindred line. In this business there are half a dozen lines allied to it and in each case when the retailer happens to ask the advice of the salesman concerning a brand of goods the latter will give the name of the firm whose salesmen are boosting his house. The big advantage in this stunt is that the salesman already has the confidence of the buyer and what he has to say concerning another house gets the buyer's attention.

Hard Coal Outlook Better.

Saward's Weekly will say today that the coal year draws to an end with conditions in the anthracite trade far from satisfactory, but with reasonable hopes for improvement before the next season is far advanced. For that matter, it will say, recovery has already set in. This is shown by the fact that production for the week ended March 15, as reported by the Geological Survey, was 20 per cent. heavier than the week before. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that the output will continue to expand in this ratio, but that the growth will be steadily for some time to come is the belief in the well-informed circles.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

Trading in the local market for gray goods yesterday showed little change from that of the day before. Second hands continued their assaults on prices in an endeavor to unload recent purchases, and in some cases first hands were willing to meet the new figure. For 39-inch 68-72s, 10¼ cents was reported paid to second hands, but whether this figure could not be definitely confirmed, it is known that the goods sold early in the day at 10¾ cents. Not much disposition was seen to shade prices further, on 38½-inch 64-68s, with the result that they again sold at 9¾ cents. The business done in the other constructions during the day, principally in the lower-count cloths, was put through on these bases. Neither in buying activity nor prices did the market show signthing of special interest.

Storm Was Welcomed.

The sudden drop in the temperature yesterday with the accompanying storm was welcomed rather than considered bad for business in many of the ready-to-wear lines. Factories are over-loaded with work and, with the late season, all orderers mixed in with regular orders. Everything getting out merchandise has been a rush, and a shortage of help is especially true, and a respite from buying is something both the retailer and the manufacturer are glad to see until deliveries can catch up with the demand.

Silk Prices Firmer.

Silk buyers who were in the market at the beginning of the week and failed to place orders because they thought prices were too high have revised their opinion regarding the possibility of decreases. Many of them have returned to place business and are making the rounds of the trade and finding evidences of firmness on all sides. This time they are convinced that prices will be no lower and that there may be advances. The better quality goods are in demand and selections are well distributed, taking in satins, taffetas, gros de londres, and crepe meteor.

Extreme Novelties Not Favored.

Many of the manufacturing clothiers are discouraging the efforts of woolen salesmen to push the sale of the very fancy effects in goods. It has been the experience of traveling men for the clothing houses who tour the South, which puts on early business, that more sober patterns are wanted. The man just out of the service, they have found, will buy one suit and wants that to do for all occasions, and consequently it must be something not too novel. While it is agreed in the trade that novelty effects will be good for the coming season, plaids and patterns on that order will not be big sellers.

Colored Cottons Firmer in Price.

Colored cottons, especially the heavier constructions, took on a firmer tone here during the week as a result of the active jobbing buying that was brought about partly by the increased demand of the retail trade and partly by the attractive prices at which most of the goods were held. Certain lines of denims, which recently had been reduced substantially, were moved up a couple of cents a yard on the strength of buying that covered production for some weeks ahead. Colored drills for export also shared in the general firming up of this end of the market, but it is not thought that it will make any material difference in their sale for the time being.

Some Are Anticipating.

While a number of out-of-town retailers are said to be anticipating payments of bills owed to wholesalers in this market, there are apparently fewer doing so than was the case last Fall. Two things are thought to be chiefly responsible for it. The first was the need of making substantial income tax payments by March 15, and the second was the losses that had to be taken in instances where the break in prices caught stores well supplied with goods bought at the old levels. To a smaller extent the slowness of consumer buying in some parts of the country also is said to be a factor. No marked delay in the payment of Spring bills is looked for by wholesalers, but there is some speculation as to just what the first half of next month will show in this respect.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MAX COOPER, jeweler, of 71 Willet Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $2,067, unsecured, and no assets. Jacob Hoffman, 95 Nassau Street, $6,40, is the largest creditor.

ROBIN HIRSCH COMPANY, showcases, of 254 Canal Street.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company by Louis Cohen, $888; Jack Kanarek, $100, and Louis de Jonge & Co., $138. Preferential payments to certain creditors is alleged as a cause for the action. On application of Jack Kanarek Judge Learned Hand appointed Courtlandt Nicoll receiver and fixed his bond at $1,500.

CITIZENS MOTOR SERVICE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by the Citizens Motor Service, Inc., of 131 West Thirty-first Street, with liabilities of $10,443, of which $4,613 are unsecured, and $1,472 assets, consisting principally of machinery and tools. Joseph C. Knapp, the company's manager, $1,544, is the largest creditor.

RABINOVITZ DAVIS of 101 East Fifth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, with liabilities of $23,835 and no assets. John and Amanda Bussing, $21,000, secured by mortgage on house, Third Street, Mount Vernon, are the largest creditors.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of 100 and over.

Appel, Benjamin, and Morris Greenspan —M. Van Campen.....$6,487.00
American Cap Front Mfg. Co.—Manufacturers Trust Co.....1,037.82
Bray, David, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York—People, &c.....1,000.00
Baiter, William—Nassau Electric Railroad Co.....124.38
Bredlik, Vladimir—International Agricultural Corp.....136.71
Bogad, Morris—Wm. Gleichmann & Co.109.38
Bastian, Henry C., (H. C. Bastian Co.)—Rusch & Co.....20,216.35
Same—Otto Adler & Co.....3,623.60
Cohen, Abraham C.—J. W. Tucker, Jr.116.80
Gegengri, Louis—F. Bacal.....192.04
Chilson-Ohman, Mme.—Samuel Griswold, Inc.....409.74
Durant, Lawrence T.—Monmouth Garage, Inc.....144.40
Fleming, George—M. Eichner.....151.40
Gesualdo, Raffaele—V. Schettino.....205.00
Gennis, Sigmund—Schieffelin & Co.....905.90
Harris, Jacob J.—360 W. 157th St. Co.112.16
Hamburger, Gates—L. Adler.....236.30
Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.—Battery Park National Bank of New York.....587.48
Hudson Grocers, Inc.—B. Asch.....387.35
Hayes, Myrtle H.; Myrtle Bowman, and Myrtle Bowman, Inc.—H. Sammet.....615.20
Hartmas, Oscar—H. L. Eager et al., costs.....110.62
International Mercantile Marine Co.—Jackson.....3,681.81
Judd, Zeta P.—A. L. Erlanger, costs..130.25
Kraus, David—Wood River Iron Works.585.25
Lecwy, Ignatz—C. W. Schroeter.....256.41
McAvoy, James—State Ind. Com.....242.22
Marder, John W.—A. E. Underwood...7,017.87
Melzak, David—I. Meyerson.....188.80
Moscasiades, Socrates & George—Luigi Vecchi, Inc.....2,823.40
N. Y. Rys. Co.—M. Goldberg.....10,500.00
Nelson, Patsy, and National Surety Co. —People &c.....2,500.00
Oerter, George—Bernheim Distilling Co.181.70
Ocean Accident Guarantee Corp., Ltd. —J. S. Melcher.....288.04
Rosebrook, Alden, and Alice M.—Charles Advertising Service.....5,106.53
Ralston, Henry M.—C. K. Fitch.....997.73
Roth, Anna—Seaboard Lithographing Co.....154.52
Rosberg, Isidore—F. W. Bluhm Co.144.05
Rose, Henry and Vera—M. Palmieri..100.14
Redman, Richard—Charles Cooper & Co.....126.72
Radish, Morris (Radish Bros.)—Joseph L. Larkin Coal Co.....160.23
Sollender, Hyman—A. Windhols et al..342.04
Singer, Oscar—P. Handler.....206.76
Stillman, John—Barry Gelford & Co..1,118.11
Spero, Emil—J. Tytleman & Co.....250.63
Talsheff, Benjamin and Philip—A. V. Ekman et al. costs.....124.00
Taaffe, John—L. F. Freedman.....890.55
Tobias, Francis—Judkins, McCormick & Co.....984.84
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—City of N. Y.....571.00
Vlasaty, Abraham—H. Gorson.....661.47
Wharton, Thomas, adm.—N. Y. N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co., costs.....130.77
Young, Laura, and Benjamin Green—People &c.....300.00

Bronx County.

Blum, Max—A. Schnabel.....$588.57
Grimley, Bridget—Ebling Brewing Co...27.72
Green, Solomon—J. J. Birnbaum.....36.72
Healy, Joseph M.—L. Stone et al.....41.47
Porges, Charlotte—M. S. Auerbach.....75.86
Rothschild, David—C. Hennicke.....8,421.38
Rand, Adolph—O. F. Kammerer.....2,634.40

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Schultz, Joseph—International Woolen Co., March 19, 1919.....$366.87
Elam, Oneida & Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c., Nov. 7, 1918.....300.00
United States Realty & Improvement Co.—J. Goltzos, March 7, 1919.....2,101.88
Willard, Daniel H.—D. W. Armstrong, May 10, 1913.....111.91
Taylor, Joseph C.—T. S. Falvey, Feb. 24, 1919.....129.43
Same—D. A. Falvey, Feb. 24, 1919...121.17
Harvey, David—J. R. Hegeman, Oct. 8, 1918.....380.84
Bernstein, Max, and Herman Horning—Baldwin Building Corp., Feb. 8, 1919.208.23
Same—Investors' Improvement Co., Feb. 5, 1919.....203.52
Bernays, Eli—City of N. Y., Apr. 13, 1905.....105.48
Montgomery, Edw., Jr.—Rutherford Realty Co., Oct. 7, 1913.....7,529.07
Suhrenhelmer, Theodore—W. H. Emmons, Nov. 21, 1916.....1,245.00
Healy, James J. and Patrick J. Callahan—S. M. Kinsley, et al., March 13, 1919.....123.46
MacRossie, Thomas D.—M. Roth, Feb. 7, 1918.....2,538.80
Schneider, John—Eclipse Light Co., Dec. 28, 1915.....193.80

In Bronx County.

O'Brien, John—J. O'Connell, Feb. 27, 1919.....$156.27

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Most of the Revisions Shown for the Week Were Downward.

Largely due to the recent agreement to reduce steel prices, Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week showed the largest number of declines it has for many months. It also showed the largest total of changes, though only 74 of the 313 items listed were revised in price during the week. Of these 74 revisions, 54 were downward, compared with 20 decl

13 Counties

The 13 counties surrounding the City of Chicago comprise one of the best manufacturing districts in the country. Rich in transportation facilities, it makes an excellent market for light, heat and power.

The Pub. Ser. Co. of Nor. Illinois serves this entire territory, tributary to Chicago. The First & Ref. 5% Bonds of this company are a seasoned investment, ranking ahead of $23,000,000 junior securities, and can be purchased to yield

5.80%

Send for Circular T. P.

A.H.Bickmore & Co
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April 1, 1919

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1st Mtge. 5s, 1952

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1st Mtge. 5s, 1933

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1st Mtge. 5s, 1953

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We deal in the Common and Preferred stocks of the above company and solicit your inquiries.

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An American Bank of Foreign Trade
New York, 44 Pine Street.
Paris, 11 Blvd. Haussmann
Barcelona, Canada 2
Capital and Surplus $4,900,000.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrial Stocks Rise with Force as Steel Common Takes Lead—Business Improves.

The power of yesterday's advance of industrial stocks indicated that the retarding efforts of short sellers earlier in the week and during part of the preceding week had improved the technical position of the market for purchases of the advance. As on Thursday, the character of trading denoted that the retirement of earlier commitments on the short side again supplied a large part of the transactions. To this there seemed to be added a considerable expansion of speculative operations for the rise, especially in the steel, petroleum, automobile and food stocks. The commission houses with telegraph connections with interior cities were active, and the Street heard numerous "tips" in respect to some of the issues which have been particularly buoyant in recent weeks. Gains running from 1 to 3 points were common at the end of the day.

While the impression continued strong in brokerage circles that the purchases of professional traders were most influential in the rise, a survey of current information from trade sources raised the question of whether or not underlying business conditions were having some reflection among stocks. The mercantile agencies reported a gradual improvement during the week in the distribution of various sorts of goods, and stress was laid upon the increasing optimism found in many directions. Underneath this sentiment lies the realization that economic unsettlement, much dreaded a few weeks ago, is not developing, and the excellent situation of the Winter wheat crop is drawing fresh attention day by day. Dun's Review notes that commercial failures reported this week, numbering 132 in the United States, are nine less than the week before, twenty-five less than the week before that and eighty-one less than in the corresponding week last year. The time for Spring sowing is drawing near, and reports show that soil conditions in the agricultural regions as a whole are about all that could be desired. Greater activity is recorded in the building material markets, and the movement to adjust prices for many products of the forest and the mill is looked to as a sign of cooperation between producer and consumer which should have important results later on.

The detailed statistics of our foreign trade in February and the eight months of the fiscal year which appeared yesterday emphasized the extent to which other nations are dependent upon the United States for supplies. The fact that the excess of exports to Europe in February was $117,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 1917 lends significant color to expectations of further great shipments, especially in the light of economic developments over there, which are coming to public attention daily. The indications that March returns will make a strong showing is supplied in the statement by Bradstreet's that wheat exports in the week ended March 27 totaled 5,894,334 bushels, an increase of 580,000 bushels over the preceding week and a gain of 1,400,000 bushels over this week a year ago.

Liberty bonds gained a little ground, presumably through the sentimental influence of Secretary Glass's announcement of payment dates for the forthcoming issue. The fact that subscribers will have a longer period than in the previous loans in which to pay in their money had, of course, no direct application to the old bonds, but the liberal provision for payments was interpreted as a forerunner of liberal terms in respect to other features surrounding the Victory Liberty offering, one of which will be the interest rate. French exchange surged to a level where a dollar would buy 6.03 francs for sight remittance, while the sterling market continued steady. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. nearly all day, an easier tendency developing after the bulk of week-end demands had been filled.

POUND STERLING AT $4.57.

Increased Demand for Dollars Cause of Depreciation.

LONDON, March 28.—An increased demand for dollars for remittance in connection with transactions sent New York cable transfers down below $4.57 today. A large business was done at varying rates, with the closing around $4.56⅝.

This depreciation of the pound sterling has already been reflected here in the prices of commodities purchasable in America, notably silver, which today touched 50 pence the ounce.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 28.—Prices were barely steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs, 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 70 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 89 francs, 40 centimes. The dollar ranged from 8 francs 95 centimes to 6 francs 2 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS
High	6	High 6¼
Low	5¾	Low 6¼
Renewals	6	Renewals 6¼
Last	5¾	Last 6¼

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½%

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5¼
Four months	5¼	Four months	5¼
Five months	5¼	Five months	5¼
Six months	5¼	Six months	5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 30 to 90 days 4½@4¼%
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¼%
Eligible, 60 to 90 days 5@5¼%

Commercial Paper.

90 to 90 days 5½%
4 to 6 months 5¾%

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5½%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.59	$4.57¼	$4.59	
Cables	4.60	4.58¾	4.60	
Francs—				
Demand	6.01¼	6.03	6.01¼	—.03¼
Cables	5.99¼	6.01¼	5.99¼	—.03¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand. or Checks.	—Yesterday's Close.— Cables.	
4.8663 London	$4.59	$4.60	
5.1813 Paris	6.01¼	5.99¾	
5.1813 Belgium	6.25	6.25	
China—			
Hongkong	74.00	74.10	
Peking	118.00	118.25	
Shanghai	109.50	109.75	
40.29 Holland	40.125	40.25	
19.30 Greece	18.25	18.75	
23.44 India—			
Bombay	26.43	*26.73	
Calcutta	26.42	*26.73	
5.1813 Italy	7.72	7.79	
Japan—			
Kobe	51.00	51.00¾	
Yokohama	51.00	51.02¾	
19.30 Spain	20.15	20.25	
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.875	50.00	
24.89 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	26.80	27.05	
Copenhagen	25.40	25.60	
Christiania	25.80	26.00	
South America—			
Buenos Aires	43.725	44.00	
44.46 Rio	25.625	25.75	
5.1813 Switzerland	5.03	4.99	
51.46 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.	
100 rubles	14.00	14.10	
500 rubles	13.90	14.10	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.58¾	$4.58¼

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $468,511,583; balances, $33,327,966. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,310,358; Federal Reserve credit balance, $36,140,101.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $25.9375 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London 50d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77¾@80¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	906,200	Holiday	$15,500
Year to date	43,555,150	59,373,500	42,140,150

Sales.		Net.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Adams Express	89	89	89	89	— ¼
200	Advance Rumely	25½	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
300	Advance Rumely pf	62	63¼	62	62¼	— ¼
300	Ajax Rubber	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛	
500	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	
2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ¼
200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	104	104½	103½	104	— ½
800	Am. Beet Sugar	70	70¾	70	70¾	+ ¾
13,500	Am. Can	49¾	50¾	49¾	50	+ ¼
1,200	Am. Can & Fdry	91¾	91¾	91	91¼	+ ¼
100	Am. Can & Fdry pf	115	115	115	115	+ 1
2,800	Am. Cotton Oil	48	48¾	48	48¾	+ ¼
2,400	Am. Drugglsts	12	12¼	12	12¼	
1,700	Am. Hide & Leather	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
4,300	Am. H. & L. pf	97¼	98	97¼	98	+ ¼
900	Am. Ice	45	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¼
400	Am. Ice pf	63	63	63	63	
13,300	Am. International	71¼	71¾	71	71¾	+ ¾
7,300	Am. Linseed	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
400	Am. Linseed pf	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
3,500	Am. Locomotive	65¾	67	65¾	67	+ 1¼
100	Am. Locomotive pf	105	105	105	105	— ¼
500	Am. Malting	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1,700	Am. M.lst pf.cs of d	49½	51	49½	51	+ 1¼
7,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	+ ¾
300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
400	Am. Steel Fdrs	82	82	81½	82	+ ¼
1,700	Am. Sugar Ref.	126	126¾	125½	125¾	+ ¾
1,700	Am. Sumatra Tob.	110¾	112	110¾	111	
700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104	104	103¾	104	+ ¼
900	Am. Woolen	64	64¾	64	64¾	+ ¼
100	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
800	Am. Writing Paper	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
1,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
5,300	Anaconda Copper	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ¼
500	Assc. Dry Goods	23	23	23	23	
400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91	91¾	91	91¾	+ ¾
200	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
100	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
100	Atlantic Coast Line	96	96	96	96	+ 2
2,700	At., Gulf & West I.	113	114½	112¾	114	+ 2
51,600	Baldwin Loco.	87¾	89¾	87½	89¼	+ 2⅝
800	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104	104	104	104	— ¼
800	Baltimore & Ohio	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅝
600	Barrett Co.	120¾	121	120½	120¾	— ¼
100	Barrett Co. pf.	115½	116½	115½	115½	— ½
100	Bethlehem Steel	66½	66½	66½	66½	
30,700	Beth. Steel, class B.	66¾	69	66¾	68¾	+ 2¾
500	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	105	105	105	105	— ¼
800	Booth Fisheries	20½	21½	20½	21½	+ 1¼
1,900	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	20	21¼	20	21¼	+ ¼
500	Do. ctf. of dep.	20	21	20	21	+ 1
300	Burns Brothers	140¾	141	140½	141	+ ⅛
100	Bush Terminal	85	85	85	85	+ 3
300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
400	Butte & Superior	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
200	Butterick Co.	22	23¾	22	23¾	+ ¾
1,100	California Packing	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¾
300	California Petrol.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
200	California Pet. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	
100	Calumet & Arizona	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ 1
2,200	Canadian Pacific	159	160	157¾	160	+ 3½
15,000	Central Leather Co.	73	73¾	73	73¾	+ ¾
100	Certain-Teed Prod.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
4,100	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¾
1,500	Chandler Motor	122	126	123	126¼	+ 6½
300	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¾	58	57¾	58	+ ⅝
2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	37¼	37¾	36¾	37½	+ ¼
6,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	68	69¾	68	69¼	+ ⅛
200	Chi. & Northwest	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	76	76	76	76	
100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	
3,100	Chile Copper	21¾	24¾	21¾	24¾	+ 3¼
700	Chino Copper	34½	35	34½	35	+ ½
100	Cluett, Peabody	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¾
1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¼	+ ¼
100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	
1,500	Columbia Gas & El.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¾
700	Comput. Tab. Rec.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
100	Continental Can	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¾
56,100	Corn Products Ref.	53¾	56¼	53¾	56¼	+ 2¼
5,700	Crucible Steel	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	+ ¾
400	Cuba Cane Sugar	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
100	Cuba Cane S. pf.	74	74	74	74	
300	Delaware & Hud.	104	104	104	104	
5,300	Distillers' Secur.	63¾	64¾	63¾	64¼	+ 1¼
2,900	Dome Mines	12	12	12	12	
100	Douglas Storage Bat.	71	71	71	71	
3,200	Erie	18½	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ¾
400	Erie 1st pf.	27½	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼
100	Erie 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	
4,000	Fisher Body	49½	51¾	49½	50¾	+ 1
4,400	Gaston, W. & W.	29¾	31½	29¾	31	+ 1
4,900	General Cigar	54½	55¾	54½	55¼	+ ¼
30,300	General Motors	162¾	168½	162¾	167¾	+ 5¼
700	General Motors deb	90	90¾	90	90¾	+ ¼
700	Goodrich Co.	66	67	66	66¾	+ ¼
200	Great Northern pf.	93	93½	93	93½	+ ¼
1,500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	41	41¾	41	41¾	+ ¼
1,800	Greene-Can. Cop.	42	43	42	43	+ ½
100	Gulf States Steel	53	53	53	53	+ ½
700	Haskell & Barker	43½	44	43½	44	+ ½
100	Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
4,700	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48¾	48	48¾	+ ¼
4,500	Interboro Consol.	3½	3½	3½	3½	
4,000	Interboro Cons. pf.	11	12¼	11	11¾	+ ¼
600	Int. Agricultural pf.	66	67¾	66	67¾	+ 2
200	Int. Harvester new	123¾	124	123¾	124	+ ½
2,000	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
21,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	112	112¾	111¾	112¾	+ ½
14,000	Int. Nickel	27½	27	25¾	26¾	+ ½
4,200	Int. Paper	43¾	45¾	43¾	45¾	+ 1½
300	Int. Paper pf. sta.	71¾	72	71¾	72	+ ¼
3,800	Jewel Tea	38½	41½	37¾	39½	+ 1½
100	Kansas City South.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
11,300	Kelly Springf. Tire	119¾	120½	118½	119½	+ ½
100	Kennecott Copper	31	31¾	30¾	31½	+ ¾
1,300	Lackawanna Steel	70	71	70	71	
400	Lehigh Valley	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
1,900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	47¾	49	47¾	48¾	+ 2⅝
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	64	
800	Manhattan Elev.	72	72	70	70	— 2
2,500	Maxwell Motors	36½	38	36½	38	+ 1
1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	65¾	67	65¾	67	+ 1
1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¾
1,000	May Dept. Stores	72¾	73¾	72¾	73	+ ¾
300	May Dept. St. pf.	108	108	108	108	
26,100	Mexican Petroleum	181¾	182¾	181¼	181¾	+ ¼
100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
700	Miami Copper	23	23¼	22	22¾	+ ¼
20,300	Midvale Steel	45½	47¾	45½	47¾	+ 2
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 2½
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	
15,000	Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
200	Missouri Pacific pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
1,100	Montana Power	70	70	69	69	— 2
300	Nat. Acme	33¾	34¾	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
100	Nat. Biscuit pf.	116	116	116	116	+ ½
2,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¼
4,800	Nat. Enam. & St.	51¼	52¾	51	52¾	+ 1¼
100	Nat. Lead pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ½
300	Nevada Con. Cop.	16	16⅝	16	16½	+ ¼
1,700	N. Y. Central	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	+ ¾
100	N. Y. Dock	20½	20½	20½	20½	
500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	22½	23½	22½	23½	+ ¾
1,900	Northern Pacific	92½	93	92½	92¾	+ ¼
5,200	Ohio Cities Gas	36¾	40	36¾	39½	+ 2¾
900	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
900	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
2,900	Do., rights					
100	Owens Bottle Mach.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
3,900	Pan-Am. P. & T.	79¾	80¾	79¾	80	+ 1
1,450	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
800	Penn. Seab. Steel	34½	34½	34½	34½	
450	People's Gas, Chi.	49½	50¼	49½	50	+ ¼
1,200	Pere Marquette	12¾	13	12¾	13	
300	Philadelphia Co.	35	35	35	35½	+ ¼
3,500	Pierce-Arrow	44½	45¾	44¾	45¾	+ 1
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
400	Pittsburgh Coal	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
1,300	Pitts. & West Va.	35¾	37	35¾	36¾	+ 1¼
80	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	80	80	80	80	
500	Pressed Steel Car	69	69¾	69	69¾	+ ¼
200	Pullman Co.	120	120	120	120	+ ¼
1,600	Railway Steel Sp.	76	78¾	77¼	78¾	+ 1½
2,500	Ray Con. Copper	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¼	+ ¾
4,900	Reading	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	+ ¼
1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	81½	82¾	81½	82¾	+ 1¼
2,900	Royal Dutch r.	92¾	93½	92¾	93	+ ¼
16,800	Do., tem. cfs. N.Y.	89	90¾	88¾	90	+ 1½
100	St. Louis-San Fran.	11¾	12	11¾	12	
500	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
200	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
176	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	176	176	176	176	+ ¼
2,000	Shattuck-Arizona	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ¼
30,100	Sinclair Oil Refin.	46¾	48	46¾	48	+ 1¼
600	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	53	54	53	54	+ ½
9,800	Southern Pacific	101	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ¼
1,400	Southern Railway	28¼	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¼
300	Southern Ry. pf.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	— ¼
100	Strom. Carburetor	39	39	39	39	
13,600	Studebaker Co.	62¾	63½	62¾	63¼	+ ¼
100	Studebaker Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	
800	Superior Steel	37	38	37	38	+ 1¼
100	Tenn. C. & C.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
8,200	Texas Co	210	212	209	211	+ 1½
2,700	Texas & Pacific	32½	33	32½	32¾	+ ¼
100	Third Avenue	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
10,100	Tobacco Products	92	92½	91¾	92½	+ 1
100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	101	101	101	101	
800	Transue & Wms.	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
128	Union Pacific	128	128¾	128	128¼	+ ¼
1,100	United Alloy Steel	42½	43	42½	43	
16,700	United Cigar Stores	135¼	136¾	135	136¾	+ 1¾
300	United Drug	110¾	112	110¾	112	+ 1
900	United Drug 2d pf.	101¾	103	101¾	103	
300	United Fruit	136	138¼	135	136¾	+ ¼
300	United Ry. Invest.	11	11	11	11	
1,500	United Ry. Inv. pf.	24½	25¾	24½	25¾	+ ¼
200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	55	55	55	55	
300	U. S. Express	22	22	22	22	
15,900	U. S. Indus. Alco.	142½	144¼	142½	144¼	+ 1½
200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	+ ¼
400	U. S. R. & Imp.	35	35	35	35	— ¼
5,600	U. S. Rubber	82½	83¾	82	83	+ ¾
1,100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
300	U. S. Steel	97¾	99¾	97¾	99¼	+ 2¼
1,100	U. S. Steel pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ¼
1,500	Utah Copper	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	+ ¾
200	Utah Securities	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
1,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	57	58	57	57¾	+ ¾
100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
1,100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	
350	Wabash pf. A	33	33	33	33	
300	Western Maryland	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
200	Western Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
700	Western Union Tel.	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼	+ ¾
1,400	Westinghs. E. & M.	44¾	46¾	44¾	46	+ 1¼
200	Wheeling & L. E.	8	8	8	8	
600	White Motors	53	53½	53	53½	+ ¼
7,900	Wilson & Co.	81¾	82¾	81¾	82¼	+ ¼
9,400	Willys-Overland	26¾	29¾	26¾	29¼	+ 2⅝
100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	122	125	122	125	+ 3
600	Worthington Pump	63	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¼

An entire page in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow will be devoted to the local parades last Monday of units of the 27th Division. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Treasury Certificate Issue Postponed.

It was announced yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank that the Secretary of the Treasury would make no offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness on April 1, as he would have done had he followed to his program of issuing these certificates every two weeks. It was not announced when the next offering would be made. The reason for the postponement, it was said, was that the Treasury was well in funds now as a result of tax payments on March 15, the proceeds of the Inland Navigation and of repatriation. In the period since Dec. 5, 1918, and up to March 13, 1919, the Secretary of the Treasury has offered eight issues of these certificates, totaling more than $4,500,000,000. The banks of the New York Federal Reserve district were $6,575,600,000.

Money Here and in London.

The New York money rate is about ¼ per cent. for call, possibly ⅜ of 1 per cent. less for choice time loans and between 4¼ and 4½ per cent. for discounts in London, with exchange on New York at a discount of nearly 6 per cent., the call money rate is about 3 per cent. and the discount rate is not above 5⅛ per cent. Ordinarily, either the exchange rate or the money rate would have to shift. With exchange against her, London would see her money rate rise. And this may well be what is going to take place in a very short time. It was reported yesterday that concerns having balances in London were bringing them home to lend or invest here. With the approach of the Victory Loan, it is expected that the New York money market will continue to harden and on employment of funds the New York market is easily more attractive than that of London. But against this there is a big loss in exchange already and unless the possessors of the London balance believed the sterling rate is going to break further the shift is dangerous.

"The West Is Buying."

The old favorite cry of the stock market bull, "The West is buying," is again heard in Wall and New Streets, and is believed by many of those whose chief occupation it is to read ticker quotations. The story is entirely circumstantial, but, even so, it is also plausible, for the West is supposed to be flush and willing to "take a chance" in stocks. New Street insists that the West is running away with the market, and the West does not deny it. The wire houses, to judge from the activity of their brokers on the Exchange and the number and volume of "give ups" reported for their account by other brokers, surely are doing a flourishing business. But there may be some question as to whether all of it is speculation for the rise, or if all of it represents new public participation. Possibly some of it is from professionals who want people to think "the West is buying."

B. R. T.'s Interest.

It was reported yesterday that the referee in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit receivership had recommended to Receiver Garrison that payment on the April 1 coupon on the B. R. T. first gold 5 per cents. be deferred for ninety days. A hearing on this recommendation will be held today in the Federal District Court. Usually in such cases the court accepts the referee's opinion, and for this reason it is believed the payment will be postponed for the three months.

Steel Very Strong.

United States Steel common sold within ⅛ of par yesterday and all the Street rejoiced, save those few pessimistic persons who are short of the stock. The pamphlet report of the corporation will be out early next week, and wherever men congregated yesterday one might hear all about what the report would show. Judging by the various reports of what this will be, it must be concluded that the report will be a most wonderful instrument; it will have to be to show all the things men—different men, that is—except it to show. In one particular, however, all agreed. That is, the report will be "favorable."

Back on the High Seas.

While the recent information that the United States Shipping Board controlled 1,898 steamships and sailing vessels, with an aggregate of more than 9,158,000 tons, and local shipowners and shippers are willing to admit that 46 per cent. of all the shipping between American and foreign ports now flies the American flag, in comparison with 9.7 per cent. when the war began, there is growing uneasiness over the restrictive regulations of the Seaman's act. Shipowners reiterate that if the American manufacturer is to be allowed to lay his goods down in foreign markets in competition with Great Britain and other foreign countries the operating expenses of American ships must be cut and cut soon.

A Quiet Bond Market.

Bond men report that business is exceedingly dull, and that while there is a good market for short-term issues which are offered on sufficiently attractive terms, the inquiries for even this class of security are not as heavy as they might be. Houses of issue are apparently prepared for the usual few weeks of dullness before the opening of the Government war bond campaign and little is expected in the way of new financing until after the loan has been subscribed. In some quarters there have been suggestions that more might be done of two preferred stock offerings by industrial corporations, but this has not advanced further than gossip and will probably be an over-the-counter transaction when it does take place.

Discuss Freight Rate Increase.

There has been some discussion among railroad men and bankers of the probability of further freight rate increases by the Railroad Administration to meet wage increases already made and others which are pending. As yet there has been no definite indication from the Administration that such increases were being considered, but railroad operators have been talking the matter over and the opinion has been expressed that a 10 per cent. advance would be necessary to relieve taxpayers from paying a large deficit this year. The volume of freight traffic will be the deciding factor in this situation, and some railroad men say that even with a much better freight business in the remaining months of the year there will be a deficit, and its size may be influenced to a large degree by the decision of the Railroad Administration on the freight rate question.

South American Coppers Advance.

BRITAIN SEEKS OIL INDUSTRY CONTROL

Plans to Combine Holdings of English Stock Within and Without Empire.

TO FORM SPECIAL MINISTRY

Government Would Back Operations in Mexico, United States, Persia, Turkey, and Egypt.

LONDON, March 13. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The British Government is going into the oil business. Profiting by the costly experience of the war, when it was compelled to send enormous sums into other countries in payment for petroleum and petroleum products, it has adopted a clearly defined oil policy and is already credited with financially backing what is expected here to develop into the most powerful oil producing, refining and transporting enterprise in the history of the industry.

Stories concerning the Government's policy have been in circulation on a number of occasions and recently were revived by reports that the Royal Dutch and Shell oil interests were about to take control of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, an important member of the Lord Cowdray group.

The Government's first important move, it was stated by authorities here, will be the creation of a permanent ministry, the machinery for which exists in the petroleum department which looked after the Empire's oil interests during the war and which is still an active institution. This machinery will be charged with acting as petroleum adviser for all departments, including the army, and, what is more important, the navy; it will have control over concessions for the development of possible oil territory within the Empire and will advise and assist British companies or individuals in obtaining concessions and leases in foreign countries, as well as helping them to conduct their business. A large part of the undeveloped oil territory of the world lies under British dominion. According to British law, the capital of every oil company operating in British territory must be not less than 50 per cent. British-owned, and all the control must be in the hands of British citizens.

The next move in the development of this policy, it is asserted, is the combination under the protection of the Government of the most important oil companies operating in British and neutral countries, if they are wholly or partly British owned. These include such concerns as the Royal Dutch, the Shell, and the Lord Cowdray interests.

It recently became known that the Government was buying the holdings of British citizens in the Royal Dutch, the ownership of which was then conceded to be 60 per cent. Dutch and 40 per cent. British. Accompanying these statements were equally interesting stories concerning the Shell Transport and Trading Company's securities, whose ownership was closely allied to that of the Royal Dutch. The Royal Dutch and Shell groups control immense production in many lands, including properties in the Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, California, and Wyoming fields.

Interlocking directorates give it a commanding place in such companies as the Burmah Oil Company and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The British Government is the largest stockholder in the last-named company, while the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, an important subsidiary of the Royal Dutch and Shell interests, has a selling contract with the Anglo-Persian Company which brings all these interests close together.

It is generally accepted in London that the British Government is not altogether satisfied with its 40 per cent. interest in the Royal Dutch and would like to have a more important financial voice in the corporation. This sentiment, it is said, is seconded by the most important Dutch stockholders, who feel they would enjoy added safety for their investment if the financial and military power of the British Government were back of them.

The Pearson oil interests, meaning the Lord Cowdray companies, are perhaps the most powerful of all the British companies. Being pioneers and developers of wildcat terrtory, they were compelled by force of circumstances to enter the refining, transporting, and marketing fields. Recent reports have been that the Pearson interests were desirous of getting out of the business, and well informed persons, in view of the Government's petroleum policy, look to it as a logical purchaser.

The Cowdray interests include important holdings in Mexico, where they have developed a large producing field and brought it to a high state of efficiency, including refineries and ships. They also have concessions which give them the oil control of Trinidad and the best parts of Algeria, while the wildcatting now going on in England under their direction for the Government will give them a commanding place in the British Isles if oil is discovered here. They have always employed American geologists and drillers in their operations and have taken advantage of the experience gained by Americans in the early days of the oil discoveries in Pennsylvania. Even now the operations in England are being largely carried on by Americans.

Of the undeveloped territory to which the British Government is said to be looking, none is more important than that which is known as the Persian field. Here the Anglo-Persian Oil Company has a concession of 500,000 square miles, in which a number of wells have been drilled and which already has an annual profit production of 10,000 barrels. Geologists are of the opinion that this field extends into Mesopotamia, where British influence is already so firmly established as to make development there only a matter of detail. Other sections of Turkey are said to be "oil country," while the Egyptian field, developed during the war, is considered of more than passing importance. British oil men believe Central Africa will eventually become an important producing centre, and their eyes are turning in that direction.

Close analysis of the oil companies which make up the principal corporations in which British capital and the British Government are interested discloses an intimacy of directorate which, while it might not exactly be classed as "interlocking," borders very closely on that term, thus making it only a matter of business detail for the British Government, should it extend its oil operations, to become a leading influence in all of them.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Ordinary receipts	$15,675,674	$119,838,549
Internal revenue: Profits taxes	1,039,951,667	1,758,608,045
Income and excess profits taxes	94,759,019	890,770,115
Miscellaneous	28,262,617	335,440,417
Total receipts	$1,173,648,978	$3,144,963,428
Net ord. disb.	300,711,101	8,978,429,803
Net ord. receipts		
Net total disb.	1,995,085	106,994,295
Total expenditures	868,937,877	12,125,405,232
Net expenditures		

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.15	5.30	5.15	5.30
Spelter	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.60
Antimony	6.37½	6.62½	6.37½	6.62½
Quicksilver	$70.00		$70.00	
Platinum	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Tin, No. 2X				
Copper	21.90		21.75	

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 134c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper spot	78	0	0	79	0	0
Copper, futures	77	0	0	77	0	0
Tin, spot	236	10	0	238	0	0
Tin, futures	234	0	0	236	0	0
Lead, spot	39	0	0	39	0	0
Lead, futures	37	0	0	37	0	0
Spelter, spot	37	0	0	38	0	0
Spelter, futures	36	5	0	36	10	0

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	81.82	81.54	81.76	+ .16
25 industrials	90.53	89.73	90.73	+1.30
50 stocks	86.38	85.83	86.35	+ .73

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 27	76.76	74.95	75.50	+ .40
Mar. 26	76.84	74.96	75.10	— .30
Mar. 25	Holiday.			
Mar. 24	78.57	75.78	75.80	—1.68
Mar. 22	77.13	76.34	76.47	— .30
Mar. 21	76.97	75.91	76.71	+ .36

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	76.12	Mar. 13	73.53	Mar. 5	76.35
1918	80.78	Mar. 11	78.40	Mar. 28	87.40
1917	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	80.25
1916	90.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.52
1915	62.65	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.06

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	76.12	Mar. 13	69.74	Jan. 21	76.35
†1918	70.96	Feb. 19	64.13	Jan. 15	67.13
	Full Years.				
1918	80.19	Nov. 12	64.13	Jan. 15	72.20
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 29	69.83
1916	101.53	Nov. 29	80.31	Apr. 12	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.52

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.63	—.08	—1.43 + .81

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 27	76.70 —.01	Mar. 20	77.31 —.12
Mar. 26	76.71 —.18	Mar. 19	77.44 —.10
Mar. 25	Holiday.	Mar. 18	77.54 +.02
Mar. 24	76.84 —.22	Mar. 17	77.52 —4.03
Mar. 22	77.12 —.02	Mar. 15	77.55 ....
Mar. 21	77.15 —.11	Mar. 14	77.55 —.09

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	76.63	Mar. 28	76.63
†1918	77.48	Jan. 31	73.84	Mar. 28	75.84
	Full Years.				
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	73.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 4	74.74	Dec. 29	74.94
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON MARKET SEESAWS.

Erratic Movements Dictated Mainly by Technical Conditions.

Yesterday's cotton market was decidedly two-sided. It began virtually unchanged and then rose steadily until prices were up 20 points or so. After that it broke badly, carrying the price level down 25 to 40 points under the previous night's closing. But later in the day it became firm again and rose to new high marks for the day and the best prices, incidentally, seen in more than a week. It reacted again after that and closed unchanged to 20 points down for active old-style contracts and 5 to 20 points advance for active new-style contracts.

As on other days for the last few weeks, the movements were dictated mainly by technical conditions arising from within the market, and outside news and developments had only small influence. Wall Street houses, which had been selling for the last few days, were buyers, and Liverpool was credited with buying more than her sales amounted to. The South was said to be about evenly divided on commitments.

What news there was was mostly good. The European situation appeared more favorable and the Liverpool market did better than expected. The spot markets did well, the local market sustaining a loss of 5 points, while most of the Southern markets were unchanged. The approach of the week-end probably accounted for a good deal of the evening up in the late afternoon.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.25	24.50	23.95	24.25@24.35	24.25
July	22.60	22.70	21.95	22.20@22.30	22.40
Sept.	....	....	....	20.40	20.60
Oct.	20.10	20.50	20.00	20.25@20.35	20.35
Dec.	....	20.15	19.79	19.90@20.00	20.00
Jan.	....	....	....	19.80	19.92

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.55	24.90	24.30	24.74@24.79	24.58
July	22.49	22.70	22.25	22.60@22.66	22.50
Oct.	20.80	20.90	20.44	20.75@20.82	20.70
Dec.	20.38	20.80	20.10	20.35	20.40
Jan.	20.28	20.90	20.00	20.20@20.30	20.25

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points down at 28.25c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 28.25c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 25.75c; Memphis, 28.75c; Houston, 28.75c; Little Rock, 26.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	45,907	20,606	29,378
Exports	27,259	36,044	24,238
Exports, season	3,382,256	3,308,152	3,046,590
New York stocks	91,444	82,982	144,999
Port stocks	1,321,234	1,300,256	1,540,180
N. Y. arrivals	1,870	....	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in better demand, at 15.78d for middling and 19.54d for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, 3,000 of which were American. Imports, 8,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, up 20 to 35 points, and closed barely steady, 12 to 30 points up on the day. Prices: March, 16.87d; April, 16.12d; May, 14.62d; June, 14.31d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were dull.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.49	$1.45¾	$1.45¾	$1.48½
July	1.37⅞	1.34¾	1.34¾	1.37¼
September	1.31¼	1.27¾	1.28⅜	1.31

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	64¾	62¼	62¾	64¾
July	63⅝	61¼	61¾	63
September	60¾	58¼	58⅝	60⅞

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 73½c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 73½c; No. 4 white, 72½c; ordinary clipped, 72@74½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard— May	27.85	27.60	27.60	27.90
July	27.60	27.10	27.12	27.37
Ribs— May	24.80	24.65	24.65	24.75
July	23.82	23.60	23.62	23.75
Pork— May	....	....	44.50	44.87
July	42.00	41.65	41.85	41.95

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	15.02	15.00
July	....	....	14.37	14.38
September	....	....	14.11	14.05
October	....	....	14.02	14.00
December	13.88	13.85	13.85	13.85

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.85	$1.82	$1.82
July	1.80	1.80	1.80

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday 9,072 packages. Much better trading, more moderate supplies available, and a higher and firm market for all grades of creamery. The export demand is adding strength to the position. Renovated very slow. Ladies and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 61½@62c; extras, 92 score, 60½@61c; firsts, 86 to 91 score, 58½@60c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 56@58c; lower grades, 52@53c; unsalted, higher than extras, 64½@65c; extras, 63½@64c; firsts, 61@62c; seconds, 58@60c; State dairy tubs, finest, 59@60c; good to prime, 55@58c; common to fair, 47@54c; renovated, extras, 60c; firsts, 48@49c; lower grades, 45@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 46@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@48c; seconds, 45c; lower grades, 42@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 44½@45c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday 51,769 cases. The tone of the market is generally firm, with some advances on all the better qualities from both northerly and southerly sections. Country advices continue firm. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 44½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 44c; firsts, 42½@43c; gathered firsts, northerly sections, 42½@43c; central and southerly sections, 40@41@43c; central and southerly dirties, No. 1, 39@42c; seconds, 38½@40c; dirties, No. 1, 39@40c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 37@38c; under grades, 35@36c; State, advices continue firm. Western gathered whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to prime, 43@46c; gathered 46c; ordinary to fine, 42@46c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 47c; ordinary to fine, 42@48c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 46@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@44½c; duck eggs, nearby Indian Runner, fancy, 54@56c; eggs, nearby Indian Runner, fancy, 54@56c; Baltimore, 54c; Western and prime Southern, 52@52c; common to good, 46@50c.

SEES BIG PROBLEM IN FOREIGN CREDITS

James H. Perkins Says America Must Grant Long-Deferred Payments to Get Trade.

TELLS OF CONDITIONS

Vice President of City Bank Asserts It Is Our Place to Refinance European Industry.

The biggest problem facing American business today is that of conducting foreign trade with Europe, according to James H. Perkins, Vice President of the National City Bank and recently returned from France, where he held a commission in the American Army. Mr. Perkins made this assertion in an address delivered yesterday before the Bond Club at its regular monthly luncheon at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway.

It will be necessary for the United States to provide means whereby Europe can pay for what we sell her. It will be impossible for the European nations to pay by sending us gold, and payment by sending us goods and merchandise will be decidedly limited, Mr. Perkins believes. Only by our granting long credits can we hope to sell abroad.

Mr. Perkins then proceeded to draw a picture of the European customer to whom he would have us grant credits. "To begin with," he said, "there is Russia, absolutely in a state of anarchy. The great Central Powers, with Russia, representing a population of 250,000,000 people, or thereabouts, all in a state approximating anarcy. You do not know how you are going to do business with them.

"You turn to the Allies. They are, of course, in better shape, but still they are up against it very hard. For four years a large portion of their producing population has been in the business of destruction. Their wealth, as a result, is not what it should be. Their debts are enormous and their people, particularly in France, are going to take a long time to readjust themselves."

In France, Mr. Perkins said, there is a feeling that it was France which bore the brunt of the struggle; now it is time for others, presumably the United States, to come in and carry the load. "The French have got to get out of that frame of mind and put all the wonderful vigor which they have employed in the war into the building up. That is a vital element in the credit situation of France."

The situation in England, the speaker thought, was better than that of any other country except the United States, but at that was far from satisfactory. England, he said, had a social situation which was making for a great deal of unrest and was being described as a sort of incipient or peaceful revolution. Financially, England had suffered tremendously, Mr. Perkins explained. Before the war we had to pay Europe, mainly England, $350,000,000 a year in interest charges. That had all been changed, for today Europe had to pay us probably $500,000,000 interest charges. That, Mr. Perkins pointed out, meant a difference to Europe of $750,000,000 a year.

Speaking of the social unrest in Europe, Mr. Perkins said he believed that if Germany, Austria, and Russia could put every man to work, and could show them where their next meal was to come from, the Bolshevist threat would vanish immediately. This, he thinks, places a big burden on America, for as Mr. Perkins views it, it is our place to see that European industry is refinanced.

Mr. Perkins expressed the belief that the natural vigor of the European people, backed by the wealth of the United States, would enable the European nations to again become wealth producers, which would benefit the whole world. From purely selfish motives he thought it necessary that we do our full share, for, as he expressed it: "For anybody to say that we can continue to enjoy prosperity with from four to five hundred million people in or what has been the centre of civilization living in a condition of want or a condition of anarchy is absurd. It is exactly like burying your head in the ground and refusing to see what goes on around you."

Before Mr. Perkins delivered his address the Bond Club adopted resolutions pledging its members to work for the forthcoming Victory Loan.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅛	1⅜	La Rose	27	35
Am. Oil	7	7½	Iron Blossom	2.85	3.00
U. S. Gas	6	8	Iron Cap	10	10¾
Boston Ariz.	1	1¼	Jerome V.	65	68
Boston Ely	1⅛	1¼	Majestic	9	10
Boston Mon.	55	58	Mex. Metals	23	24
Bohemia	90	97	Mol. Tung.	4	6
Beggsie	25	30	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & L.	12	14	Nat. L. & S.	8	10
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev.	35	39
Champ. old	3	3⅛	Nev. Doug.	15	20
Chief Con.	3	3⅝	Oneco	20	40
Con. Ariz.	1	1¼	Onondaga	16	18
Con. Copper	4⅝	5	Pilgrim	45	48
Cortez	12	18	Rainier	60	65
Crystal	26	27	Reven Metals	58	60
Crown Res.	45	47	S. W. Miami, full paid	⅝	1⅛
Denbigh	24	28	Texas	34	36
Fari-Eagle	2	2⅜	Truro	⅛	⅜
Eagle B. B.	2¾	3	U. V. Ext.	24	35
Fortuna	2	3	Victoria	1	1¾
Gold Lake	2	6	Yukon	19	30
Houghton	16	20			
Homa Oil	41	42			

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	99	99¼	6.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¼	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	63	65	....
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	121	125	....
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	56	....
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mar. Cr.		Jan., '20-22	99½	101½	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1923	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¾	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅞	101⅛	4.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	104	104⅝	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100⅛	100⅞	5.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101⅛	101⅝	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101½	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¼	101½	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101⅜	101½	6.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 1, '24	100⅝	100⅞	5.85
Cen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	87	88½	7.95
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1921	98½	99¼	8.30
Chi. R. I. & P.	5	July 19, '21	95⅞	95⅝	5.85
Chi. R. I. & P.	5	Sept., 1923	88	88½	6.35
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅞	100¼	6.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100¼	6.60
Cudby P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101⅞	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	98¾	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98¾	99¾	6.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. Ref.	6	Jan., 1920	98	99½	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.25
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	101	101¾	4.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	92½	93½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sept., 1920	98	98	6.00
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¾	98	6.50
L. & N. & M.	7	Sep., 1920	97	98½	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	88	91½	9.25
Mat. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	Dec., 1960	93	96	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Sub. Co.	5	Feb., 1922	96	96½	7.30
P.B.C. of N.J.	7	Mar., 1922	97½	98½	7.55
Pitts. & S.R.R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.60
Prov. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	101¼	101¾	5.05
Prov. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¾	5.55
Prov. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103¾	5.60
Prov. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¾	5.85
Read. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.95
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1923	97	98	7.50
Shawinig. W. &	6	Dec., 1918	103¾	103¾	....
St. G. & E. Co.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101¾	6.50
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99¾	6.15
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅝	6.00
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1920	99¼	99¾	7.25
United. Lt. & R. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	98	7.25
U.L.& Ry.sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	97	7.25
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '23	90	91	10.50
W. L. & M.	6	Feb. 15, '20	99⅞	100¼	6.45

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION ADVANCES $12,545,240 More.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Advances by the War Finance Corporation to keep the rail transportation system of the country in operation until Congress can make necessary appropriations reached a total of nearly $135,000,000 today. Eleven more loans were announced, amounting to $12,545,240.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific received the largest sum, today, $2,500,000. The Lehigh Valley was supplied with $2,400,000, and the New York Central $1,800,000, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul $1,000,000. All the other loans were for less than seven figures, as follows: Michigan Central Railway, Chesapeake and Ohio $300,000, Boston and Maine and Maine, Wheeling and Lake Erie $625,000, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis $340,000, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh $260,000, and Lake Erie and Western $62,400.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Business improvement in many directions is reported this week by the mercantile agencies. The approach of Spring weather is having an effect, but other influences outside of this are noted. Bradstreet's says:

Factors of the week in purely domestic trade circles have included enlarged buying both at wholesale and retail; reports of excellent moisture, and of Winter-wheat crop conditions; the beginning of Spring-wheat seeding in the southern areas of the Northwest; more life in building trades and the lumber and other materials; preparations making for an early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes; good sentimental effects from and some enlargement of actual buying of iron and steel following last week's cut in prices; larger than expected demand for desirable grades of wool at the Government auctions; a continuance of the gains shown in clearings as compared with a year ago, and a slight cutting down of the unemployment totals, this latter news being accompanied by reports from the Northwest and South that in those sections unemployment is negligible, or that an actual need of labor, especially farm help, is already perceptible.

Dun's Review says:

The reawakening of commercial activities, although still slow to appear in not a few instances, is each week broadening in its scope. After several months of general readjustment, the most gratifying feature is the absence of conspicuous economic unsettlement as failure statistics demonstrate, and optimism regarding the future characterises practically all reports. That business will further recover during the second quarter, if at a lowering of the war-time level of profits, there is confident expectation, and conditions in the larger industries are now better by reason of the partial breaking of the lull in steel and copper.

Britain Prohibits Gold Exports.

LONDON, March 28.—An Order in Council issued this evening prohibits the export of gold coin or bullion anywhere.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.00	5.55
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'23	4½@5	5.55	5.60
Canadian North.	1919-'29	4½@5-6	5.45	6.05
Canadian Pacific.	1919-'28	4½	5.50	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.	1919-'28	4½	5.00	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.60	5.20
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	5.55	5.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.55	5.35
Chicksaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	5.25	5.75
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	5.55	5.50
Erie Railroad.	1919-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.90
Illinois Central.	1919-'26	4½@5	5.65	5.80
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.55	5.30
Michigan Central.	1919-'52	5-4	6.10	5.95
Minn. & St. Louis.	1919-'27	5	6.45	5.85
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.05
Missouri Pacific.	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.15
Mobile & Ohio.	1919-'26	4½@5	6.30	5.75
N. Y. C. Lines.	1919-'26	4½@5	5.35	5.55
N. Y. Cent. R.	1919-'29	4½	6.10	5.70
Nort. & Western.	1919-'54	4½	6.40	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'22	4½@5-6	6.35	5.90
Penn. G. Freight.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.30	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'37	4½	5.70	5.35
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.60	6.10
Sinclair Refining.	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.20
Southern Pacific.	1919-'28	4½	5.70	5.55
Southern Railway.	1919-'24	4½@5	6.05	5.85
Union Tank.	1919-'20	5	6.15	5.50

$470,514 FOR SUBWAYS.

Estimate Board Appropriates Funds for Second Quarter Work.

The Board of Estimate yesterday voted an appropriation of $470,514 for the expenses of the Public Service Commission during April, May, and June, which comprise the second quarter of the year, the amount being the same as that appropriated for the first quarter. The commission had asked for an increase of $50,000 to meet an anticipated increase in its operating expenses. Of the total appropriation $460,738 in corporate stock was specified for the personal service schedule or salary roll of the commission, and $9,776 in revenue bonds for the Audit Bureau. The appropriation, it was intimated, might be increased later if the board considers it necessary.

PLAN DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

British Commission Appointed to Inquire Into the Question.

LONDON, March 28. (via Montreal.) Appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of the income tax was announced today by Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Commission would confer with the financial representatives of the Dominion Governments regarding a double income tax before any definite decision was reached.

Won't Requisition Canned Salmon.

LONDON, March 28, (via Montreal.)—In order that canned goods importers and distributers may take the necessary steps for purchasing their supplies of the 1919 pack of American and Canadian canned salmon the Food Controller announces that it is not his present intention to purchase this pack or requisition the supplies on arrival in England. If, however, circumstances render it necessary, maximum prices may be imposed for the sale of this salmon.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair and not quite so cold Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

S. C., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun., rising temp.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Tenn., and Ky.—Fair, Sat. and Sun., warmer.

Ind.—Rain and warmer Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun., rising temp.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy.

THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871 — CANADA — Head Office, Toronto

AN AGENCY OF THIS BANK WILL BE OPENED AT

51 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ON MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1919.

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A. W. AUSTIN	Toronto	H. W. HUTCHINSON	Winnipeg
JAMES CARRUTHERS	Montreal	R. S. McLAUGHLIN	Oshawa
Major R. J. CHRISTIE	Toronto	Sir AUGUSTUS M. NANTON	Winnipeg
Sir JOHN

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company

Empire Building, 71 Broadway
New York, March 26, 1919.

GENERAL MORTGAGE

In accordance with the terms of the General Mortgage of this Company the following numbered one hundred and sixty-five (165) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz:

1	9638	11145	12883	14743	16637	18374
87	9647	11161	12944	14754	16644	18379
91	9649	11174	12947	14758	16648	18403
93	9655	11183	12978	14767	16661	18423
113	9672	11206	12990	14770	16685	18443
123	9683	11208	13003	14788	16727	18473
130	9693	11209	13008	14833	16761	18491
149	9698	11222	13094	14853	16838	18518
170	9622	11248	13132	14866	16941	18531
171	9623	11243	13150	14880	16942	18549
1719	9674	11204	13154	14881	16944	18547
1719	9734	11302	13100	14902	16953	18553
1719	9788	11303	13164	14917	16937	18573
1719	9787	11307	13197	14977	16961	18584
1719	9788	11317	13183	14983	16963	18597
7985	9778	11326	13195	15071	17005	18601
7970	9796	11361	13199	15139	17008	18638
7994	9798	11387	13200	15149	17013	18674
7999	9797	11413	13213	15160	17020	18675
7998	9812	11426	13224	15175	17035	18703
7956	9818	11447	13240	15183	17051	18718
7959	9825	11464	13249	15196	17063	18732
7960	9834	11466	13254	15215	17066	18753
8074	9846	11474	13267	15266	17089	18781
8097	9849	11478	13274	15272	17098	18784
8125	9867	11494	13288	15286	17096	18785
8126	9877	11511	13301	15297	17113	18786
8140	9876	11522	13318	15346	17100	18812
8139	9891	11542	13348	15365	17125	18824
8169	9891	11543	13357	15388	17149	18832
8170	9900	11548	13390	15440	17147	18853
8218	10037	11549	13403	15478	17161	18856
8236	10071	11570	13411	15481	17166	18864
8241	10078	11578	13442	15492	17190	18875
8253	10088	11582	13451	15504	17198	18876
8261	10102	11612	13486	15510	17201	18880
8283	10103	11617	13507	15511	17204	18884
8287	10110	11622	13503	15536	17238	18901
8295	10113	11634	13507	15550	17239	18923
8296	10114	11638	13510	15562	17258	18944
8322	10148	11643	13538	15567	17328	18962
8303	10153	11649	13539	15585	17344	18964
8331	10155	11651	13543	15587	17354	18967
8333	10163	11658	13563	15622	17379	19018
8333	10183	11668	13565	15631	17383	19020
8346	10188	11683	13695	15647	17419	19023
8354	10219	11729	13699	15635	17437	19033
8370	10220	11732	13709	15670	17467	19042
8378	10311	11763	13764	15681	17496	19045
8401	10318	11798	13787	15695	17499	19048
8408	10339	11851	13792	15754	17507	19054
8455	10348	11856	13807	15760	17508	19057
8466	10353	11861	13811	15784	17514	19098
8459	10358	11891	13837	15786	17518	19097
8462	10386	11921	13844	15796	17525	19122
8467	10387	11950	13869	15810	17526	19123
8482	10387	11961	13881	15848	17572	19128
8530	10409	11983	13889	15865	17589	19156
8544	10437	11989	13897	15874	17591	19184
8538	10444	12041	13899	15894	17615	19190
8548	10452	12052	13902	15910	17650	19191
8623	10498	12056	13923	15915	17666	19207
8624	10502	12124	13925	15936	17674	19218
8626	10532	12140	13941	15943	17681	19229
8637	10533	12153	13943	15961	17781	19237
8649	10551	12184	13987	15962	17695	19280
8653	10564	12189	14006	15970	17710	19292
8653	10570	12173	14021	15992	17719	19311
8687	10620	12230	14061	16054	17746	19320
8688	10628	12316	14027	16097	17781	19345
8688	10631	12224	14061	16074	17818	19346
8691	10634	12295	14094	16096	17836	19351
8706	10644	12301	14096	16096	17836	19376
8713	10610	12320	14108	16127	17873	19398
8730	10614	12331	14133	16137	17877	19403
8736	10645	12336	14141	16141	17898	19433
8800	10693	12342	14206	16149	17908	19543
8800	10699	12412	14215	16165	17932	19550
8921	10707	12424	14216	16177	17943	19576
8951	10730	12437	14243	16193	17977	19590
8951	10730	12462	14271	16282	17999	19631
8951	10730	12463	14277	16282	17999	19638
8966	10784	12500	14313	16291	18013	19633
8973	10810	12506	14338	16307	18019	19658
8985	10814	12514	14365	16367	18070	19711
8987	10820	12520	14376	16384	18081	19723
9000	10828	12530	14406	16397	18091	19726
9007	10834	12548	14434	16402	18093	19746
9027	10844	12577	14435	16433	18125	19775
9057	10899	12583	14441	16438	18143	19787
9040	10820	12593	14452	16441	18147	19799
9060	10923	12614	14461	16454	18154	19825
9063	10946	12676	14466	16511	18174	19834
9083	10946	12696	14480	16523	18180	19848
9111	10956	12697	14482	16535	18202	19858
9135	10959	12699	14497	16563	18203	19876
9151	10966	12729	14502	16572	18247	19891
9157	10998	12738	14517	16587	18269	19920
9176	11020	12761	14525	16602	18271	19930
9181	11032	12777	14527	16611	18272	19931
9207	11049	12819	14535	16658	18274	19935
9201	11058	12825	14543	16681	18289	19946
9232	11071	12832	14559	16702	18292	19960
9247	11073	12841	14570	16712	18305	19982
9247	11080	12861	14577	16734	18338	19997
9272	11088	12881	14617	16733	18343	
9253	11101	12895	14634	16764	18349	
9440	11111	12902	14643	16775	18362	
9445	11119	12932	14648	16789	18386	
9454	11127	12936	14705	16817	18371	

The interest on the same will cease June 1st, 1919, and the principal of the bonds, plus 105% premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.

C. E. Ambler, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY AND PREFERENCE SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a Second Interim dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the year from the 1st October, 1918, to 30th September, 1919, of 6%. (being 1s. 2 2-5d. per share,) free of British Income Tax, payable on the 31st March, 1919.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Ordinary Shares will be entitled to be paid the said Interim Dividend on or after the said 31st day of March, 1919, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3. Coupon No. 71 must be left for examination at the office of the said Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the Preference Shares for the half year from the 1st October, 1918, to 31st March, 1919. The said dividend (less British Income Tax at the rate of 6s. in the £,) that is to say 4 1-5d. per share net, is payable on the 31st March, 1919. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Preference Shares will be entitled to be paid the said dividend on or after the said 31st March, 1919, at the office of the National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, London, W. C. 2. Coupon No. 31 must be left for examination at the office of the said National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, W. C. 2, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Dated 5th March, 1919.

By Order, A. M. RICKARDS, Secretary.

Westminster House, 7, Millbank, London, S. W. 1.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the first installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared January 3rd, 1919, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on April 30th, 1919, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 12th, 1919. Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

New York, March 26, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of City and State tax, on and after March 31, 1919.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, April 1, 1919.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY

Ampere, New Jersey.

At a meeting on March 24th, 1919, the Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred and 3% on the Common Stock for the quarter ending March 31st, 1919, payable April 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record on April 5th, 1919.

E. LANG, Secretary.

The American Ship Building Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Ship Building Company, held on March 26, 1919, a regular dividend of 1¾% in cash, and an extra dividend of 2½% in cash, were declared on the outstanding common shares of the Company, payable May 1, 1919, to common stockholders of record April 12, 1919.

O. J. WISH, Secretary.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 5% on its Preferred Stock on account of the accrued dividends, amounting to 15%, payable April 10, 1919, to stockholders of record as at close of business March 31, 1919. Stock Transfer Books will be closed from March 31 to April 11.

C. M. CHANT, Treasurer.

Banking Institutions Under Skinner Had $6,917,691,312 on Feb. 21.

ALBANY, March 26.—The total resources of all institutions under the supervision of State Superintendent of Banks George L. Skinner on Feb. 21 amounted to $6,917,691,312, according to figures just compiled by the State Banking Department. The total was made up as follows: State banks, $1,120,032,034; trust companies, $3,344,184,123; private bankers, $22,087,347; other institutions, $2,411,677,808.

Total deposits of State banks, trust companies, and private banks amounted to $3,445,382,042, an increase of $73,967,706 over the previous reports of Nov. 1, 1918. The State banks contributed $33,963,616, the trust companies $37,165,161, and the private banks $2,798,929 to this expansion.

Surplus figures given for State banks and trust companies show that the former had surpluses of $80,117,635, a gain of $941,375, and that trust companies had surpluses of $240,743,857, an increase of $13,846,679 over the returns of Nov. 1.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

	1919.	1918.	Increase
Feb. gross	$11,693,598	$8,976,521	$2,262,965
Def. aft. taxes	2,371,310	1,340,909	1,130,401
Net op. def.	2,506,048	1,361,303	1,146,745
2 mos. gross	24,561,103	16,527,964	8,033,147
2 mos. net	5,249,290	2,700,550	2,548,740
Net op. def.	4,315,003	4,545,533	*230,530

*Decrease.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—

Feb. gross	3,002,683	3,637,774	*634,969
Def. aft taxes	331,711	1183,294	455,005
Net op. def.	350,018	†109,511	459,531
2 mos. gross	6,614,686	5,072,346	1,542,440
2 mos. net	1,557,820	747,822	809,998
Net op. income	110,293	†108,016	218,284

‡Income. †Deficit.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—

Feb. gross	9,063,485	7,060,551	1,998,935
Bal. aft. taxes	128,106	†326,188	454,288
Net op. income	93,103	†193,011	286,114
2 mos. gross	18,859,337	13,978,154	4,880,173
Bal. aft. taxes	218,014	†1,420,486	1,640,106
Net op. income	95,238	†1,068,870	1,164,108

†Loss.

DELAWARE & HUDSON—

Feb. gross	2,873,046	1,958,698	914,353
Def. aft. taxes	1,208,005	633,230	574,775
Net op. def.	1,247,970	†80,640	*1,328,570
2 mos. gross	4,837,534	4,081,061	1,856,473
Def. aft. taxes	1,158,448	1,290,998	*1,132,550
Net op. def.	891,978	1,373,868	*1,280,280

MAINE CENTRAL—

Feb. gross	1,271,797	995,613	276,005
Def. aft. taxes	109,722	214,057	*44,296
Net op. def.	122,778	266,600	*143,822
2 mos. gross	2,688,122	1,847,885	840,730
Def. aft. taxes	354,265	†17,900	*168,595
Net op. def.	376,119	†31,256	*175,127

*Decrease. †Income.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD—

Feb. gross	6,954,768	5,918,148	1,036,620
Def. aft. taxes	309,904	†343,826	673,288
Net op. def.	1,022,723	†809,600	832,323
2 mos. gross	14,291,542	11,907,313	2,384,029
Def. aft. taxes	893,120	†302,341	1,195,971
Net op. def.	1,455,780	359,736	1,095,624

†Income.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (LINES EAST)—

Feb. gross	28,048,857	19,118,070	8,930,587
Bal. aft. tax	386,426	†3,257,261	3,643,707
Net op. def.	1,083,297	†3,220,203	4,303,500
2 mos. gross	54,536,140	38,775,520	17,760,620
Bal. aft. tax	94,455	†5,971,351	6,067,806
Net oper. def.	58,083	6,927,004	*6,985,986

*Decrease.

†Loss.

PHILADELPHIA & READING—

Feb. gross	4,626,025	4,475,383	219,662
Def. aft. taxes	539,280	1,758,554	2,297,834
Net oper. def.	888,825	490,106	378,720
2 mos. gross	10,646,008	8,973,934	1,672,072
Def. aft. taxes	1,241,948	2,988,526	3,230,474
Net aft. def.	1,194,092	1,016,940	179,170

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Feb gross	9,507,704	7,775,887	1,731,817
Bal. aft. taxes	370,101	1,771,897	*1,401,796
Net oper. def.	1,191,158	1,356,543	*165,385
2 mos. gross	19,684,133	15,052,444	4,581,687
Bal. aft. tax	1,296,562	2,963,166	*1,666,584
Net oper. inc.	1,029,888	2,710,780	*1,680,942

WABASH—

Feb. gross	3,321,093	2,582,547	738,546
Def. aft. taxes	23,073	166,134	*143,061
Net oper. def.	242,416	*441,106	*198,684
2 mos. gross	7,062,117	5,060,611	2,154,506
Bal. aft. taxes	97,785	†587,780	685,874
Net oper. def.	376,640	1,164,331	*793,691

*Decrease. †Income.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE—

Feb. gross	675,705	480,805	195,858
Def. aft. taxes	135,111	141,473	*6,363
Net. oper. def.	166,296	156,582	9,714
2 mos. gross	1,413,686	940,113	473,573
Def. aft. taxes	286,254	284,307	2,047
Net oper. def.	408,445	372,082	36,363

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE for February—

Feb. gross	1,767,276	1,849,610	*82,334
Net earnings	1,709,180	1,816,080	*106,900
Sur. (or def.) after allowing for int.	1,815,876		*256,795
12 mos. gross	22,019,868	19,597,248	2,432,620
Net earnings	21,443,051	19,229,068	2,213,883
Sur. avail. for divs.	20,912,790	19,226,387	1,686,403
Fed. Light & Traction—			
Jan. gross	333,629	310,344	23,285
Net aft. taxes	97,070	90,241	*6,829
Sur. aft. chgs.	45,657	48,157	*2,500
12 mos. gross	3,620,516	2,933,776	686,740
Net aft. taxes	1,051,724	861,573	190,151
Sur. aft. chgs.	320,514	143,364	182,250

*Decrease.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO. for the quarter ended March 31, (partly estimated)—

	1919.	1918.
Gross	$443,035	$362,000
Net after ord. taxes	361,382	247,000
Other incomes	69,000	62,000
Total income	370,382	309,000
Mexican Gov.	15,750	12,500
Dividend payable April	124,500	124,500
Exp. rent, war taxes, &c.	80,501	11,457
Surplus	146,251	160,143

Miscellaneous.

MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO. and subsidiaries for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Profit	$4,021,198	$4,246,618	$3,422,362
Total income	5,028,439	4,277,948	3,445,058
Net profit	2,787,859	3,008,310	2,032,351
Pfd. dividends	477,881	480,537	512,531
Com. dividends	1,559,978	1,758,773	1,107,820
Surplus	1,559,978	1,758,773	2,107,820

PEERLESS MOTORS CORPORATION and subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net sales	11,860,079	18,924,452	13,325,022
Net in from sls	$44,182	1,302,618	2,193,202
Total income	1,074,990	1,707,831	2,347,437
Int. aft. chgs.	772,865	1,965,070	1,982,015
Net pr. for yr.	773,885	949,508	1,358,810

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1919, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1919.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Thirty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of May next, at the principal office of the Company, at Montreal, at Twelve o'clock noon.

The CERTIFICATE Stock Transfer Books will be closed in Montreal, New York, and London at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed in London at the same time.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, the eighth day of May.

By order of the Board.

ERNEST ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Montreal, March 19th, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway,
New York, March 20, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 31, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 21, 1919.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

55 Cedar Street, New York, Mar. 28, 1919.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 6% on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable March 31st, 1919, to stockholders of record March 29th, 1919.

H. L. SERVOSS, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, March 15, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($1 per share,) payable April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1919. Books will be mailed.

C. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on the Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable May 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record April 10th, 1919.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

New York, March 24th, 1919.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.

New York, March 20, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 8% upon the capital stock of this bank was declared payable on and after April 1, 1919.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

Quick Shift from War Work to Automobile Construction.

The Willys-Overland Company gives in its report for 1918 a picture of the conversion of a large automobile manufacturing concern into an organization devoted almost wholly to war work. The statement, issued yesterday, shows that when the armistice was signed last November the company was approaching its greatest strain in loading artillery and engine parts, gun fittings &c. The factories were working at 90 per cent. of capacity on war materials, with 100 per cent. set as the mark for the end of the year. On the day that fighting ended the company had 975,000,000 in Government orders on its books, most of which were cancelled shortly afterward.

In consequence of the year's large con-

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Pay.	Holders of Record.
Am. Glue	3	SA	May 1	Apr. 15
Am. Glue	3	Ex	May 1	Apr. 15
Am. Shipbuilding	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Am. Shipbuilding	1½	Ex	May 1	Apr. 15
Cent. Ill. P. S. pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
General Motors	2	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
General Motors, pf. and deb.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Northern Pacific	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15

*Payable in Liberty Bonds.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day.	Thurs-day.		Yester-day.	Thurs-day.
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s July, 1987	100⅝	100⅝	3½s Nov., 1963	81½	81⅝
4½s June, 1965	100⅝	100⅝	3½s Nov., 1954	81½	82⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅝	100⅝	3½s May, 1954	81½	82⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅝	100⅝	Following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅝	100⅝			
4½s Mar., 1960-38	95⅝	96⅛	4½s, 1926-1921	4.70	4.70
4½s Mar., 1944	96	96⅛	4½s, 1921-1933	4.70	4.70
4½s Mar., 1942	96⅝	96⅝	4½s, 1918-1933	4.70	4.70
4½s Apr., 1944	96⅝	96⅝	4½s, 1918-1936	4.70	4.70
4½s Sept., 1960	96⅝	96⅝	4½s, 1924-1953	4.70	4.70
4½s May, 1952	96⅝	96⅝	4½s, 1940-1963	4.65	4.65
4½s May, 1952	96⅝	96⅝	4½s, 1935-1938	4.65	4.65
4½s Nov., 1952	96⅝	96⅝	4½s, 1933-1939	4.65	4.65
4s Nov., 1956	90¼	91	4s, 1918-1923	4.70	4.70
4s Nov., 1955	90¼	91	4s, 1940-1963	4.85	4.85
4s May, 1925	91⅞	92⅛	4s, 1918-1938	4.70	4.70
4s May, 1918	99⅛	99⅝	3½s, 1925-1960	4.70	4.70

*Decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,470	Cities Service	352	348	352	355
1,829	Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¼	79¼	79⅝
$61,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	130	131
106,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s	101⅛	100⅜	100⅛	101

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power pf.	12	14
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	75
Am Gas & Electric	122	128
Am Gas & Electric pf.	41¼	43
Am Light & Traction	238	240
Am Light & Trac. pf.	95½	100
Am Power & Light	80	83
Am Power & Light pf.	75	80
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	82	87
Am W W & Electric	5¼	6¼
Am W W & E 1st pf.	62	65
Am W W & E partic.	10	13
Carolina Power & L.	31	35
Colorado Power	95	98
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbus Electric pf.	72	78
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	20½	22
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	83	85
Con Power Co.	97	98
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Eastern Texas Electric	85	90
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	78	90
El Paso Electric	84	90
Electric B & S pf.	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	79	85
Federal Light & T	3	11
Federal Light & T pf.	44	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	35
Galveston-Hous El pf.	67	80
Am W W & El col 5s.	66	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	73	75
Altoona Power 6s. 1933	84	90
Central P & L 5s. '46	90	95
Cin Gas & Elec 5s. '50	91	95
Cities Fuel & P 7s.	100	102
Cit Gas & El deb 5s. '37	77	80
Col Power 5s. 1953	86	89
Conn Power 5s. 1963	86	89
Consumers Power 5s.	89	92
Dallas Electric 5s. '22	90	93
East Tex Elec col 5s.	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s. '51	88	90
El Paso Elec 1st 5s.	88	90
Empire Gas & F 6s.	97½	98½
Empire Refining 6s.	94	97
Gt West Power 5s. '46	84½	86½
Gt West Power 6s. '25	97	98

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Balt Tube	70	70	70
7	Do pf	85	85	85
27	Consden	7¾	7¾	7¾
385	Do pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
97	Con Power	105	105	105
65	Con Coal	82¾	82½	82½

Bonds.

$1,000	Con Pow 4½s	84½	84½
2,000	Do 7s	100⅝	100⅝

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
145	Ahmeek	65	64½	65
20	Alaska	6	6	6
65	Arcadian	57	56¾	57
250	Ariz Com'l	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	Anaconda	61	61	61
10	Cal & Aris	58	58	58
30	Cal & Hec	410	405	410
55	Centennial	12¼	12	12
229	Davis-Daly	5¼	5	5
110	Daly-West	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Franklin	3	3	3
200	Inspiration	48¾	48¾	48¾
15	Isle Royale	25	25	25
105	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,210	May-O Com	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Miami	23	23	23
30	Nipissing	9¼	9	9¼

Railroads

5	Boston Elev.	65¾	65¾	65¾
120	Boston & M.	30¾	30	30¼
12	Do pf	47	47	47
630	Mass Elec	1¾	1¾	1¾

Miscellaneous.

27	Am Agr C	104¼	104¼	104½
65	Do pf	100	99½	100
240	Am Bosch	66¾	66	66¾
75	Am Sugar	120	119	120
32	Am W W	116¼	116	116
182	Am T & T	104⅝	103¾	103¾
6	Am Woolen	54½	53	53
45	Do pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
170	Booth	21¼	20¾	21¼
3,325	Cent Steel	44¼	43¾	44
20	Cum Pow pf	42	42	42
10	Cuban Port	104	104	104
3,970	Fairbanks	57¾	54	57¾
7	Gen Electric	156½	156½	156½
154	Gorton	23¾	23¾	23¾
985	Int Products	31¾	30¾	31¼
635	Island Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Lowe	9¾	9¾	9¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96
1,000	Western Tel 5s	90	90	90

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Shipbldg	100	100	100
365	Armour pf	101	100¾	100⅝
280	Booth Fish	20¾	20¼	21¼
400	Chi C & C pf	8	7½	8
75	Cudahy	109	108½	109
50	Com Edison	114	114	114
44	Hart.S&Mpf	77¾	77¼	77¾
25,185	Lib.McNAL	30	29¾	29¾

Bonds.

$4,000	Commonwealth Ed 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
7,000	Public Service, Nor Ill. 5s	87¾	87½	87¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
480	Pennsylvania	44½	44¼	44⅜
267	Ph Co cum pf	34¾	34¾	34¾
221	Phila Elec	25¾	25

REAL ESTATE FIELD

As a site for a fourteen-story apartment house containing small housekeeping suites, Edgar A. Levy purchased a plot 60 by 50 feet on the southeast corner of Seventy-first Street and West End Avenue yesterday from the estate of Eliza T. Griswold of Philadelphia.

The property, which was held at $110,-000, is at present improved with three four-story private dwellings. It is known as 275, 280, and 282 West Seventy-first Street, and fronts 80.3 feet on West End Avenue and 62 feet on Seventy-first Street. Pease and Elliman negotiated the sale.

$2,000,000 Times Square Deal.

The Woodbury G. Langdon Company, Inc., leased to the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company for a term of years the plot of land Nos. 116-122 West Forty-second Street through to and including Nos. 119-127 West Forty-first Street, containing 13,230 square feet.

In the near future the present buildings will be razed and a new structure erected for occupancy by the Wurlitzer Company.

The rental of the land and cost of erecting a new building involves a transaction of over $2,000,000. The brokers in this deal were William Cruikshank's Sons, representing the owners, and Cross and Brons, representing the tenant.

$1,000,000 Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street Lease.

The entire eleven-story building at 3, 5 and 7 West Thirty-fifth Street, on a plot 75 by 100, has been leased for a term of sixteen years to Best & Co., who occupy the adjoining building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Several years ago Samuel Keller Jacobs of Walter Emmerich & Co., operating as the First Leaseholding Company, acquired a long term lease on this building from Brunswick Realty Company, who erected this loft structure on leasehold land from Vincent Astor for a sixty-three-year term.

The store since the erection of the building has been occupied by the Exchange Buffet Restaurant, and Best & Co. have each year taken an additional loft in this building for their own occupancy, some of which floors are cut through to their Fifth Avenue building and are used as salesrooms.

The annual rental is in excess of $60,000 for the building and the total rental for the term is in excess of $1,-000,000. Charles F. Noyes Company represented Samuel Keller Jacobs, the owner of the lease, while Robert P. Zobell conducted the negotiations for Best & Co.

Spring Street Sale.

The estate of P. J. Ryder sold the five-story and basement building at 147 Spring Street to William H. Aitken, tea and coffee merchant, who will occupy the premises after alterations are completed. Charles B. Walker negotiated the sale.

Sugar Firm Increases Its Holdings in Financial Section.

Edwin Groves and others sold to the Czarnikow-Rionda Company, sugar importers, who recently bought the seven-story office building at 112 Wall Street from the Lyman estate, the abutting four-story building at 121 and 123 Front Street. The 37 Front Street parcel measures 37.1 by 111.2 by irregular, and was taken by Mr. Groves and his associates a few weeks ago. The properties form an "L" around the northeast corner of Wall and Front Streets.

Operator Buys University Place Loft.

The Guardian Life Insurance Company sold to Max N. Natanson, operator, 88 University Place, with an "L" to 24 and 26 East Twelfth Street. The property consists of an eleven-story loft building on a plot 46 by 100 on Twelfth Street and 31 by 110 on University Place.

It is fully tenanted at an annual rental of $56,000, and was held at $325,000. The property was sold for cash over the first mortgage, which the Guardian Life Insurance Company is taking back for ten years.

Bridge Whist Club Buys Home.

The New York Bridge Whist Club, which for several years had quarters in the Fabst Building on Columbus Circle, has purchased for a home the four-story and basement dwelling at 235 West Seventy-second Street, next to the Hotel St. Andrew, at the northwest corner of Broadway. The house measures 21 by 102.2, and was purchased through A. V. Phillips & Co. from the estate of M. A. Wilkes.

Operators Buy and Sell Heights Apartments.

St. Francis Court, a six-story elevator apartment on the northeast corner of 158th Street and Riverside Drive, has been sold by Max N. Natanson, operator, to Louis Schlachter. The structure, which occupies a plot 125 by 100, contains thirty apartments of five, six, seven, and eight rooms. The building is fully rented for $34,000, and was held at $275,000. Max N. Cohn and H. I. Cooper were the brokers.

An investing client of B. Kaplan purchased from the Morgenstein Brothers' Syndicate, operators, the four five-story apartment houses at 394 to 400 Wadsworth Avenue on a plot 100 by 100. The houses contain accommodations for 100 families and return an annual rental of $50,000. The property was held at $300,-000, and was purchased by the sellers recently from the Zagow Realty Company.

Frederick Brown, operator, purchased through Nehring Brothers the Rockforest Apartments at 255 to 261 Fort Washington Avenue, southwest corner of 178st Street, a six-story elevator house on a plot 94 by 105, having thirty-two families, renting for $35,000 and held at $180,000.

Private Dwelling Sales.

George Lowther, Jr., sold the three-story and basement dwelling on lot 17.6 by 100.8, held at $22,000, at 139 West Ninety-fifth Street, through Pease & Elliman.

The four-story and basement dwelling at 793 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, was sold by Esther H. Tuckerman to Collings & Collings, interior decorators, who will occupy the property. The building fronts 24.6 feet on the avenue and 90 feet on the street and is assessed at $35,000.

Frederick Brown bought through Pease & Elliman the four-story and basement dwelling at 118 East Sixty-second Street, on a lot 18.9 by 100, near Park Avenue.

The Benenson Realty Company resold to a client at 9 E. Wood the three-story dwelling at 22 East 126th Street, on a lot 16.8 by 99.11.

The 50 East Eighty-sixth Street Corporation (A. Forshay, E. Kraychie, and A. G. Thanum, Directors,) has taken title to the residence of Hyman Goldman, a five-story American basement house at that address. The property, which is assessed at $43,000, will be altered into small apartments.

Bank Sells Holdings.

The East River Savings Bank sold the Richfield and the Mount Clemens, two six-story apartment houses, on plot 75 by 100, held at $115,000 and renting for $17,000, at 4 and 6 Manhattan Avenue, near 100th Street, to M. Presberger, through I. Kasberg.

Charles H. J. Ding resold the five-story single flat on plot 25 by 100, held at $32,000, at 132 West 105th Street, to an investing client of Charles S. Kohler, Inc.

The Simm Holding Company resold the six-story apartment house on plot 37.6 by 100.11, 139 West 102d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, to an investing client of Henry B. Mansfield, through Sharp & Co.

Chester Court Sold.

The Chester Court Corporation sold to a client of Miller & Bretzfelder Chester Court, at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 119th Street, an eight-story, fireproof apartment house, covering a plot 88 by 100.11 feet. The annual rental is about $31,000, and the property has been held at $250,000. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

The Bronx Market.

Samuel Barkin, operator, bought for cash the two five-story apartment houses on plot 75 by 100, renting for $6,600, at 2,334 and 2,336 Walton Avenue, near 183d Street.

Amer Realty Company, J. E. Mautner, President, resold 825 East 168d Street to a client of J. B. Kaplan, H. Mendelson, and T. Merges. Max Monfried was attorney for the seller.

The Eckman Building Company sold the five and one-half-story apartment house, on plot 75 by 100, held at $110,-000, at 1,775 and 1,777 Bryant Avenue, to the Grohman Realty Company of investors, through I. Haskell. Elwood D. Harlam, attorney, represented the purchaser.

David Pasinsky bought from the Kolter Realty Company 1,067 and 1,059 Prospect Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment house, on plot 37.6 by 103, located near the Prospect Avenue subway station. Joseph Steinberg was the broker.

Fisher & Irving I. Lewine resold to an investing client of Sharrott & Thom the two five-story apartment houses at 2,245 and 2,250 Webster Avenue, on a plot 41 by 90, held at $80,000.

Cruesman is Three Deals.

The Cruesman Realty Company, Bernard Cruesman, President, in conjunction with the Dixie Security Company, purchased from the Alva Construction Company the two five-story apartment houses, with stores, at 868 to 872 East 172d Street, on a plot 80 by 100. The property rents for $15,000 annually and was held at $100,000. The purchasers have also effected a resale of the property to an investor.

The Cruesman Realty Company purchased from John Aughton 804 Trinity Avenue, a six-story apartment house, on lot 25 by 100, running for 99 years and held at $38,000. Another purchase by the Cruesman Realty Company involves the six-story apartment house, with stores, at 856 East 178th Street, occupying the block front on the south side of 178th Street, between Southern Boulevard and Marmion Avenue. M. Fine was the broker in the deal. The house stands on a plot 171 by 151 by 38 by irregular, and was held at $110,000. It has an annual rental of $15,000.

Brooklyn.

L. Silverman sold a plot, 55 by 100, on the south side of Forty-eighth Street, 115 feet west of Seventeenth Avenue, to M. Wolak, who will erect two one-family cottages on the site. J. Salsberg negotiated the sale.

Realty Estates, Ralph Leininger, President, bought the four apartment houses, held at $105,000 and renting for $16,000, at 22 to 24 McDonough Street.

Benjamin Brown sold the three brick stores and flats at 1,467 to 1,471 Flatbush Avenue to the Fern Realty Company through William Liss, Inc.

May A. Gallagher sold the two-family brick house at 329 Seventy-sixth Street to a client of Frank A. Seaver & Co., who will occupy the premises.

Webster Building Inc., resold the two six-story apartment houses, on plot 80 by 100, held at $90,000, at 280 to 286 South First Street, to S. H. Jettleson.

Max Kugel was the broker in the deal.

The Clinton Trading Corporation sold to Domenico Passera a one-family frame dwelling situated at 461 Thirty-ninth Street, on a plot 25 by 100. James Asiarita was the broker in the transaction.

Nathan Holzman sold his four-story limestone apartment house, 414 Third Street, through the F. C. Sauter agency, to Mrs. Minnie Shear.

Bridget McLeod sold the three-story double brick apartment, on lot 25 by 100, at 559 Fiftieth Street to an investing client of Tutino & Cerny.

Queens Borough Sales.

Frank A. Sieverman bought the Haddon property on Warburton Avenue near Bayside Boulevard, Bayside, consisting of a one-family house on plot 150 by 175, and will improve the property for occupancy.

Dr. John Diedrickson bought the five stores, on plot 200 by 200, fronting on Broadway, Twenty-second Street, Depot Lane, and Village Avenue, Flushing.

Rufus A. Freeman sold his residence, on plot 80 by 135, 126 Central Avenue, Murray Hill, Flushing, to Herbert R. Stout, through J. Albert Johntra.

H. Schmornscher sold to F. Bain a plot 70 by 100 on the west side of Vernon Avenue south of Ocean Avenue, at Arverne-by-the-Sea.

The Morard Realty Company has sold to N. Goodman the plot, 60 by 110, at the southeast corner of Union Park Avenue and Union Avenue, Jamaica.

W. Robinson has sold to R. Skelton a plot 62 by 70 on the north side of Maurice Avenue east of Broadway, Elmhurst.

A. Buschman has purchased from J. Huber a plot 50 by 100 at the southeast corner of Holland Avenue and Railroad Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

Suburban Sales.

B. D. Gray bought the residence of A. Gardiner Cooper, on North Street, Greenwich, Conn., held at $35,000, through Franklin Edison.

Alexander Ross Riddle purchased the Corbett residence, on Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., held at $20,000, and will make alterations of the property to cost an equal amount.

Sarah A. B. Roe sold her residence on Buena Vista Drive, Riverview Manor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to George A. Hazell through George Geoghan.

Inez Davis sold her residence on Argyle Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., to a client of the new firm of Amos L. Reynand and J. George Kraft.

Elizabeth S. Williams sold her residence at 88 Buena Vista Avenue, Riverview Manor, Hastings, N. Y., to Dr. H. B. Lindsay, through the office of George Howe.

The estate of Caroline B. Stanton, sold through Douglas L. Elliman & Co., the Stanton country home at Roslyn, L. I., valued at $250,000. The property consists of a tract of about thirty-two acres, located on a hilltop, a large stucco residence, and numerous outbuildings. Stuwart N. Shearer represented the buyer.

Seventy-seventh Division Leases Clubhouse.

The Trustees of the Astor Library have leased the former library building at 425 to 437 Lafayette Street, on the east side of Lafayette Street, south of Astor Place. The property is a four-story building on a lot 249 feet front by about 150 feet deep by irregular. It was leased to the Seventy-seventh Division for a clubhouse and is to be entirely renovated and fitted for a club and is expected to be ready for the use of the men of the Seventy-seventh Division on their return. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel Gruber leased the two four-story store buildings at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street from E. A. Morrison and the two four-story store buildings at 646 and 648 Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, from Anna Cosel. After making alterations, Mr. Gruber will occupy the properties with his restaurant business.

Jacob Lahn rented from the M. and G. W. Corporation the entire building at 588 and 590 Ninth Avenue, through Spear & Co.

The Cortland Refrigerator Company subleased the top floor at 25 and 27 West Thirty-second Street to Hirschfield Brothers, for a term of eight years and seven months, at an aggregate rental of $46,000. M. Forman & Co. negotiated the lease.

Mrs. L. C. H. Dyckman (Edward Corning, agent) leased to Anderson & Williams the six-story garage, 50 by 102.2, at 218 and 220 West Eighty-fourth Street, through Herbert Hecht & Co.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Brooks & Momand have placed a first mortgage loan of $95,000 on the four-story business building, belonging to B. Charles Welch, and located at the south east corner of Lafayette and Fourth Streets; also, for Lincoln R. Peabody, a first mortgage of $36,000 on the five-story altered building located at 353 West End Avenue, and for Pasella McLaughlin a first mortgage of $27,500 on the three-story business building at 510 to 514 West Thirty-fourth Street and $76,-000 on the two five-story apartment houses at 606 and 608 West 178th Street, belonging to George W. Horton.

Realty Notes.

Thomas J. O'Reilly negotiated the sale of 103 and 104 Convent Avenue, sold Thursday.

Don C. Seitz is the buyer of the nine-story apartment house at 12 Fifth Avenue, sold recently by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

St. Nicholas Av, 871 to 875, to three four-story dwellings; Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 64 Pine street; $12,000. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; $32,000.

John St, 110, and Platt St, 5, to two five-story stores and lofts; C. L. Huisking, owner; H. Knubel, 305 West 42d St, architect; $4,000.

Avenue B, 55, to a three-story bank and offices; E. M. Winthrop, premises, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; $4,000.

Broadway, n w cor 80th St, to five one, two, and three-story garages, store, lofts, and tenements; J. Schwarz, owner; E. H. and C. N. Whitman, 2 Columbus Circle, architects; $75,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 2,109, e s, 25.5 ft n of 118th St, 25x 100, five-story tenement and stores; George Sinas against M. E. Wood et al.; Action 11; H. C. Botty, attorney; due, $20,939.40; taxes, &c., $528; to the plaintiff for $20,250.

3d Av, 2,171, e s, 50.8 ft n of 118th St, 25x 100, five-story brick tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $20,970.18; taxes, &c., $526; to the plaintiff for $21,250.

Stebbins Av, 1,141, e w corner of 169th St, 20x19.1, three-story tenement and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, against Violet Carwith et al.; Geller, R. & R., attorneys; due, $9,544.47; taxes, &c., $150; to the plaintiff for $8,750.

Fisher & Irving I. Lewine resold to an investing client of Sharrott & Thom the two five-story apartment houses at 2,245 and 2,250 Webster Avenue, on a plot 41 by 90, held at $80,000.

132d St, 507 East, n s, 66 ft e of Avenue A, 22x100.8, six-story tenement and stores; H. G. McQuade et al. against Joseph Weinstein et al.; Du Vall, L. & T., attorneys; due, $7,209.96; taxes, &c., $648.18; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 201 and 203, e s, 36x118x36; Sarah Andrew, 203 Avenue B; William Prager, 129 East 74th St, individually and as executor, and Isaac Lowenfeld, 106 East 64th St., and Alex. Proiffer, 50 East 86th St, executors; Pincus Lowenfeld, mtg $33,000, all liens. Dec. 31, 1918; attorney, Isaac Lowenfeld, April 27 Liberty St.....$1

CARMINE ST, 76, e s, 21x80; Henrietta Berger to Lillian Katz, 3 Greenway Terrace, Forest Hills, Borough of Queens, mtg $6,500, all liens, March 27; attorney, Leon B. Glusburg, 132 Nassau St.....$13,000

CHERRY ST, 336-338, s e corner of Scammel St, 39.11x34.6; Nathan Weiss, 151 Scammel-Water Garage Co. to Max Torkaiter, 836 78th St, Brooklyn, et al, correction deed; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Max Torkaiter et al. to Max Katz, 309 East 108th St, mtg $75,000, all liens, March 27; attorney, same.....$100

DIVISION ST, 317, s s, 24.7 ft e of Ludlow, 24.7x75; Minnie Koerner, heir of Morris Koerner, to Dora Gitler, 3,110 14th Av, Brooklyn, all title, all liens, March 26; attorney, E. D. Jacobs, 299 Broadway.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, s w cor of 159th St, 99.11x138.2 to s s of St. Nicholas Av x101.8x 121.5; Trebic R. & C. Co. to College Holding Co., 119 West 129th St, mtg $175,000, March 27; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 159th St, 99.11x138.2 to s s of St. Nicholas Av x 101.8x121.5; College Holding Co. to Isidor Braveman, 510 West 126d St, mtg $240,000, March 27; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

FRONT ST, 161, e s, 18.6x110; Front St. 123, e s, 18.6x106.2x18.6x108.9; Mary Grout, Interests, Inc., to Benjamin and Margaret Lahy, 48 Woodruff Av, Brooklyn; Edwin and Sarah R. Groves, Summit, N. J., and Sylvanus Sipp, Amboy Road, Tottenville, S. I. March 24; confirmation deed, mtg $45,000.....$100

HENRY ST, 312, n s, 21x60; foreclosure March 20; John O'Brien to Margaret E. Monahan, Quaker Hill, Pawling, N. Y., attorneys, Dean, T. & S., 160 B'way.....$20,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 51st St, 50.5x100; Samuel Reisky to Orinoco Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $65,000, March 1; attorneys, Burg & B., 119 West 40th St.....$100

PLEASANT AV, 159, e s, 24.10 ft s of 121st St, 16x70.5; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Gennaro Viviano, 330 Pleasant Av, mtg $30,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 740, e s, at centre line of 147th St, 20x100; William C. Beck to Peter Tozzi, 147 West 147th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,250

THOMPSON ST, 89, w s, 25x100; 89 Thompson St, Inc., to E. M. Bullowa et al., 500 8th St, et al., Sept. 26, 1916; attorneys, Bullowa & B., 35 Broadway.....$1

5D ST, 134 West, n s, 25.3x90; Minetta Land Co., n e s, 81.8x72x62.7; Rachel Realty Co. to Raymond H. Kutner, 2,503 Hughes Av, P. M., mtg $6,000, all liens, March 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Raymond H. Kutner to Ely Bernays, 151 Riverside Drive, mtg $9,000, all liens, March 27; attorney same.$1

7TH Av, n w corner of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100; Herman Wook to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $240,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp. to Leah Realty Co., 215 4th Av, mtg $240,000, all liens, March 27; attorney, same.....$100

16TH ST, 435 West, n s, 94.11x83; Abr. Hirshfield to Hensler Realty Co., 343 West 28th St, confirms and replaces former deed, which was lost, mtg $10,000 all liens, Nov. 7, 1918; attorney, Hy Harz, 41 Park Row.....$1

71ST ST, 149 East, s s, 15.6x100.5; Camille M. Bullowa et al. to E. M. Bullowa, 1 East 59th St, et al., h. and s., c. s. f. June 10, 1916; attorneys, Bullowa & B., 35 Broadway.....$1

85TH ST, 332 West, s s, 16.8x102.2, partition sale Feb. 11; B. J. Dunn, referee, to Nellie W. Buchan, Hawley, Penn., March 27; attorney, Henry M. Stevenson, 36 Liberty St.....$1

Minnie Koerner, heir of Morris Koerner, to Dora Gitler, 3,110 14th Av, Brooklyn, all title, all liens, March 26; attorney, E. D. Jacobs, 299 Broadway.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 159th St, 99.11x138.2 to s s of St. Nicholas Av x 101.8x121.5; College Holding Co. to Isidor Braveman, 510 West 126d St, mtg $240,000, March 27; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$100

FRONT ST, 161, e s, 18.6x110; Front St. 123, e s, 18.6x106.2x18.6x108.9; Mary Grout, Interests, Inc., to Benjamin and Margaret Lahy, 48 Woodruff Av, Brooklyn; Edwin and Sarah R. Groves, Summit, N. J., and Sylvanus Sipp, Amboy Road, Tottenville, S. I. March 24; confirmation deed, mtg $45,000.....$100

HENRY ST, 312, n s, 21x60; foreclosure March 20; John O'Brien to Margaret E. Monahan, Quaker Hill, Pawling, N. Y., attorneys, Dean, T. & S., 160 B'way.....$20,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 51st St, 50.5x100; Samuel Reisky to Orinoco Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $65,000, March 1; attorneys, Burg & B., 119 West 40th St.....$100

PLEASANT AV, 159, e s, 24.10 ft s of 121st St, 16x70.5; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Gennaro Viviano, 330 Pleasant Av, mtg $30,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 740, e s, at centre line of 147th St, 20x100; William C. Beck to Peter Tozzi, 147 West 147th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,250

THOMPSON ST, 89, w s, 25x100; 89 Thompson St, Inc., to E. M. Bullowa et al., 500 8th St, et al., Sept. 26, 1916; attorneys, Bullowa & B., 35 Broadway.....$1

5D ST, 134 West, n s, 25.3x90; Minetta Land Co., n e s, 81.8x72x62.7; Rachel Realty Co. to Raymond H. Kutner, 2,503 Hughes Av, P. M., mtg $6,000, all liens, March 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Raymond H. Kutner to Ely Bernays, 151 Riverside Drive, mtg $9,000, all liens, March 27; attorney same.$1

7TH Av, n w corner of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100; Herman Wook to Arrow Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $240,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp. to Leah Realty Co., 215 4th Av, mtg $240,000, all liens, March 27; attorney, same.....$100

16TH ST, 435 West, n s, 94.11x83; Abr. Hirshfield to Hensler Realty Co., 343 West 28th St, confirms and replaces former deed, which was lost, mtg $10,000 all liens, Nov. 7, 1918; attorney, Hy Harz, 41 Park Row.....$1

71ST ST, 149 East, s s, 15.6x100.5; Camille M. Bullowa et al. to E. M. Bullowa, 1 East 59th St, et al., h. and s., c. s. f. June 10, 1916; attorneys, Bullowa & B., 35 Broadway.....$1

85TH ST, 332 West, s s, 16.8x102.2, partition sale Feb. 11; B. J. Dunn, referee, to Nellie W. Buchan, Hawley, Penn., March 27; attorney, Henry M. Stevenson, 36 Liberty St.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50.10 ft n of 160th St, 25.8x100; Max Mosenthal, 385; Caroline Mayne to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Gerald H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$3,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 740, e s, at c. l. 147th St, (closed,) 20x100, prior mtg, March 27; Peter Tozzi to Wm. C. Beck, 147 West 147th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,250

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, 22x84.2, March 27; Victoria Realty to Alfred Meyers, 62 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

1ST AV, 447-51, w s, 94.9 ft s of 26th St, 100x74xirregular, March 27; Bay Realty Corp. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, prior mtg $165,000; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham, & Taft, 49 Wall St.....$12,000

8D ST, 134 West, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 25.8x80; Minetta St, 22, n e s, 21.5x70x22.7x 70.1; March 27; Raymond H. Kutner to Richelieu Realty Co., 220 Broadway, 21 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

97TH AV, n w corner of 104th St, 24.11x100, prior mtg $40,000; Amsterdam Av, 1,780, w s, 24.9 ft s of 184th St, 27x100, prior mtg $27,000; 4th St, 334 West, s s, 20x86.9, prior mtg $25,000; Macomb's Dam Road, 33, beging 99.11 ft s of 151st St and 580.4 ft w of 7th Av, runs s 40.11x w 108.11 to s s, thence e 40.11 to w s of Macomb's Dam Road, thence n to beginning, prior mtg $36,750; Madison Av, 1,023-25, e s, 49.11x72.6, prior mtg $44,000; 98th St, 257-9 West, n s, 33.3x98.9, prior mtg $35,-500; 41st St, 539-41½ West, n s, 50x98.9, prior mtg $30,000; 160th St, 265 East, n e corner of Morris Av, 137.5x80.10, prior mtg $88,000, March 1; Millalanche Realty Co. to George D. Gregory, 638 East 234 St, Brooklyn, 10 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. D. Gregory, 26 Broad St, gold bonds.$30,000

8TH AV, 384-388, w s, 99.6x100, March 26; Lillie G. Field to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int, as per bond.....$35,000

103D ST, n s, 149 ft e of West End Av, 17.6x 100.4, March 1; Maud and Belmont de Forest Begart to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co., 2,789 Broadway, 1 year; attorney, T. C. Emlaver, 133 Nassau St.....$1,500

144TH ST, 246 West, s s, 50x99.11, P. M., May 29, H. J. and M. I. Realty Co. to Sarah Eydenberg, 324 East 9th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $39,500.....$4,000

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 1,831, w s, 18.8x100; Allen Titus to Township Realty Mortgage Corporation, 116 Nassau St, prior mtg $4,000, March 24, 1 year, 6 p c; attorney, Moses Kodner, 116 Nassau St.....$1

FREEMAN ST, s e c Southern Boulevard, 100x50; Denwood Realty Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

LONGWOOD AV, s w corner of Wetter Av, 100x100; Wilson Realty Co. to John W. Goff, 319 West 108th St, 3 years, March 27, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$12,000

LOTS 67 and 68, map Paul estate; Patrick Judge to Frank A. Stinson, 36 Liberty Av, March 28 due Sept. 21, 1921, 6 p c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

MANIDA ST, 170, s s, 233.10 ft e of Boston Road, 24.11x100; Mary A. Lowe to minister, Northern Baptist Church, 28 West 40th St; attorney same.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, 2,059; Southern Boulevard, 1,551, and Prospect Av, 1,101; Alfred F. Hess and others to Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, trustee, 2 assignments; attorneys, Elkus, V., G. & P., 111 Broadway.....

WOODY CREST AV, s s, 125 ft e of Ogden St, 62.2x90 to Anderson Av; E. Dudley Barlow to Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

127TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Unionport, 84x108; Frank Gass to Martin Stepper, 3,249 Powell Av; attorney, C. H. Beebler, 1,182 East Tremont Av.....$250

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Stepper to Joseph Placek, 1,730 Taylor Av; attorney same.....$250

187TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Tiebout Av, 100x 100; Max Berkwitz to Montgomery M. Folsom, 218 East 180th St; attorney, M. W. Folsom, 218 East 180th St.....$400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, n e cor, West Broadway, 25.1x100.1; Joseph Heger against Samuel H. Burr et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, J. F. Clarke.

623D ST, 244 East; Frederick Cause against Hannah Wallach, (amended foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

1ST AV, 561, North River Insurance Co. against Green Holding Co., Inc., et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

415T, 144-148 East; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Thomas J. McCahill et al, (foreclosure of two mortgages); attorney, F. L. Allen.

60TH ST, n s, 80.2 ft w of 3d Av, 24.10x 100.5; Irvington Equitable Savings Bank against Matthew W. Byrnes et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 183; William Kovalsky against Equitable Trust Co. of New York et al, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien); attorney, J. W. Ehrich.

Bronx.

PERRY AV, e s, 50 ft s of Ogark St, 25x 100; Louise Schmidt against Cora Bachmann Upp et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Frese & Davis.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,059; Maria Louise Siefert against Lois A. Bolt et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Frese & Davis.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 187th St, 26.4 x100.4; Emil Frick against John Rendall et al, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, J. C. Hoenninger.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

Subway property of Broadway and 4th Av line in New York County and other subway property in Kings and Queens Counties; John Thatcher & Son against New York Consolidated R. R. Co., City of New York, Consolidated Railway Corp., and Lindley M. Garrison, receiver, owners and contractors.....$52,732.90

Two Exceptional Hotel Sites

BROADWAY
40th & 41st Streets
31,600 Square Feet

BROADWAY
6th Ave. & 36th St.
23,000 Square Feet

Horace S. Ely & Company, 21 Liberty Street. Telephone John 223

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Mortgage Money
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Wood, Dolson Co., Inc.
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BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR RENT FREE
AND STEADY INCOME
as occupying owner. Income from the two other families more than pays owner's rent, with handsome surplus or profit besides.
21 HOUSES FOR SALE
Each house, 25x100, arranged for 3 families of 6 & 7 rooms each; all modern improvements.
Located 839 to 883 Whitlock (excluding 873 & 875) Av., Bronx, at Longwood Av. Subway Station.
Very moderate terms.
Liberty Bonds taken in payment.
APPLY
M. L. & C. ERNST
or agents office, 845 Whitlock Av. 56 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 5446 Rector.

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MAPLETON PARK
ON THE SEA BEACH SUBWAY,
82nd Ave. Station.
Most desirable section of moderate priced private houses in Greater New York. Top-notch transportation for single fare to Business and Beaches. Seven room, semi-detached brick houses, modern in every way, with and without garages; possession at once. Terms.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway, New York.
(Barclay 4585.)

BAY RIDGE
Exceptionally fine location; high ground, splendid view; corner plot, 100x116; house has 12 rooms, two baths, shower, &c.; two blocks from subway station; owner leaving city will sell at very low figure; land alone worth more than price asked. Walter L. Johnson, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

GEM HOME, $7,000.
10 rooms, H. B., parquet floors, hardwood trim, electric light, dining room on parlor floor; good block. Bedford Section; 25 minutes to Park Row.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY
600 Nostrand Ave., adj. cor. Gates Ave., Bkln

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
Long Island,
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Kew Gardens Construction Co. is
Now Building Houses
for sale or on order
from plans of distinction
Edgeworth Smith, 1 W. 34th St.
Sales Manager. Greeley 6258.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attention Investors
For Sale—Mount Vernon corner, 100x 105; 4 story apartments and stores. Rents for over $3,500 a year. First mortgage (Title Co.) $45,000. Owners must sell. Price $90,000. Half cash and balance of equity on second mortgage. Benjamin Weiss, Attorney for Owners, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone Barclay 6290.

FOR SALE
ON BROADWAY, WHITE PLAINS.
An elegant, up-to-date stone and frame 14 room house, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; hot water heat; every known improvement. Shade and shrubbery; stable, garage; nearly one acre. Apply to
L. & A. G. WRIGHT,
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SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER, NEARBY
CONNECTICUT AND NORTH
SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

WE HAVE IT
A Home: In Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Edwin W. Fiske Realty Co.,
24 DEPOT PLACE, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Freeport—Price $4,800. Cash $500
Balance as rent; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom, hot water heating system; ready for occupancy May 1; plot 44x150.
Gillies & Campbell, 100 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JAMAICA HOUSE FOR SALE
Eight rooms, tile bath, electric light, gas, hardwood floors, good heater; north Long Island Railroad; convenient to new station; also trolley to 59th St., Manhattan and Jamaica Av elevated; room for garage and poultry; small cash payment; reasonable terms. J. & T. Adikes, owners, Fulton St., Jamaica, or your own brokers.

FOR SALE
AT JAMAICA, N. Y.
Five modern houses, 9 rooms, all improvements; plots 40x100; easy terms; near trolley and new depot. Write P. O. Box 149, Jamaica, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Country home, 7 rooms and outhouses, on 3 acres of ground, situated near Sayville, Long Island. Ideal location. $2,800. For full particulars write F. J. Skienka, 2 Acorn Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Strap Hang?
WHY TRAVEL twice daily in crowded subways or tubes when a pleasant boat and comfortable train in TWENTY MINUTES brings you to a splendid suburban home? EXTRAORDINARY RESIDENCE in the suburban section of Jersey City? House (built for present owner) is MODERN in every respect, has fourteen large, airy rooms and a beautiful square hall with stained glass windows.
SPECIAL FEATURES, such as Italian marble mantels, open fireplaces, large round plazza, special trim and artistic decorations, two bathrooms, &c., all go to make an exceptional dwelling which is a HOME in every sense of the word.
Stands on plot 85x100 feet, facing wide asphalted avenue in RESTRICTED locality, reds and in QUICK hour. $20,

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

REAL "FLATBUSH" OPPORTUNITY.
Fine Colonial house; architectural show place; choice corner; finest Flatbush section; 2 minutes to express station new Brighton subway; 9 rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet, laundry, 2 open fireplaces; large garage; white and green exterior; elaborate trim; occupied a few months; owner moving to country; can be seen by appointment. Phone 2653 Flatbush. Rae K 698 Times Downtown.

TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE.
2-story and basement; separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 84th St., near 5th Av.; close to trolley and subway station.
PRICE $7,500.
BEAVER & CO., 6,306 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE.
ROOM FOR GARAGE.
13 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; separate porches and entrances; lot 40x100. Price $8,000.
BEAVER & CO., 6,306 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Queens.

Widow must sell at once beautiful 8-room Queen Anne house, all modern improvements; good section, excellent transit; trolley, elevated, and trains; 15 minutes from centre of city; here is a real chance to procure a fine house at a great sacrifice; lady needs $1,500 cash, balance terms to suit. Call or write at once. Open Sundays and evenings. Bond, 199 East 58th St.

Long Island.

Broadway, Flushing.—Owner moving to South America will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house; hot water heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $2,500; cash required $1,500. H. D. Lewis, 1 West 34th St. Greeley 6396.

Floral Park.—Modern stucco and shingle 2-family house; 5 rooms, bath, parquet floors; all improvements; near station and trolley; 35 minutes New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; $8,250; come today. Arthur Goldsmith, Floral Park, L. I.

For sale, attractive new 9-room house, 40 minutes on electrified from Pennsylvania; has steam heat, garage, 2 baths, beautiful yard; bargain; owner leaving city. 53 Pine, Manhasset, Long Island. Telephone Cole, Garden City 1487.

For Sale—Partially furnished house; 17 rooms, 4 baths; every modern convenience; combined garage-stable; garden, fruit trees; 20 miles from N. Y.; photos; terms cash. Address X 312 Times Annex.

Twelve-room Colonial cottage at Cedarhurst, L. I., all modern improvements, furnished; large grounds, shade trees and beautiful shrubbery; $1,000. Phone Cedarhurst 6367.

Four-room bungalow; garage, garden; 50x100; improvements: heating, bathing, flushing; 40 minutes; easy terms. Kerr, 161 West 34th.

At Belle Harbor, (Rockaway Coast.)—Modern 13-room furnished stucco house; $1,400. Phone Prospect 4103, Owner, 237 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Port Washington, L. I.

Westchester County.

For Sale.—Choice residence, Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; 11 rooms, 2 baths, garage, large plot near station, schools, churches, golf links; price $20,000; satisfactory terms. Address Atwater, 103 Lafayette St., New York.

For Sale.—8-room frame house; good condition; lot 50x100; hot and cold water; furnace heat; near stores and trolley. Owner, 229 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon.

For Sale.—Modern Colonial house; 6 chambers, 3 baths; parquet floors; garage; fine order; close Scarsdale Station; price $17,000. Phone Owner, 249 W Scarsdale.

New Jersey.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
$500 down, balance as rent, will purchase detached house in Ridgefield Park, N. J., six rooms and bath, large living room, beam ceiling, built-in bookcases, panelled dining room, parquet floors, open fireplace; large front porch, glassed and screened; electricity and gas, steam heat; rector for garage; near schools and station, 70 trains daily, commutation $4.95. Telephone Mr. P., Canal 1070.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.—Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
R. WALSCHUM-GODDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

South Orange, N. J.—Owner will sell his home in best residential section, 9-room modern house, living room 14x29, with three fireplaces, stairs, hall, dining room, large shade and fruit trees, roses; six minutes' walk Lackawanna Station, five minutes to golf and tennis club; fine mountain view; pure artesian water supply; good public and private schools; $10,500. Telephone owner, 5365 John.

Beautiful 10-room house, bath, garage, steam heat, hardwood floors, electric light, city water; at Ramsey, 45 minutes on express train from Jersey City; 25 minutes to school; commuting distance, 16 minutes to station; $600 down, balance like rent. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

For Sale.—Big, new, beautiful, 9-room stone and frame country home, Bergen Co., 17 miles from City Hall, N. Y., 2 miles from Paterson, N. J.; every improvement, parquet floors; 1½ acres, near trolley and R. R.; worth $12,000; price $9,000; terms. John Karl, 129 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

Westfield, N. J.—For sale, a rare opportunity to secure a home in heart of Westfield's choice residential section at price far below present one block to school, two to station; $7,000. Herbert R. Welch, 214 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Fourteen-room house, with 110-acre farm complete; one hour from Manhattan; excellent train service; for sale or will rent at $35 with purchase option. W. B. Pitkin, Columbia University, Manhattan.

Two duplicate houses, near Lackawanna station, East Orange, eight rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights; reasonable; liberal 5 per cent. mortgage. Owner, R 705 Times Downtown.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful modern home; 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; every city convenience; large grounds. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—House, 8 rooms; two-story garage; 5 lots; Heights section; fruit trees, shrubs; 20 minutes downtown; $4,250; mortgage. 6 Grand Av., Arlington, N. J.

New York State.

For Sale.—Modern 8-room bungalow, 3 acres land, in growing community; ¼ mile from depot; good train service. W. O. Polhemus, Nyack, N. Y.

Connecticut.

WATER FRONT—SALE OR RENT.
Strictly modern house, on Sound, hour out; 12 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; fully furnished; $18,500; exceptional bargain; private beach. R. J. Walsh, 25 West 42d St.

Pennsylvania.

For Rent.—On Market St., Philadelphia, centrally located, very desirable five-story brick building with modern improvements, including elevator, steam heating plant, gas, and electricity; especially adaptable for department store, retail or wholesale business; possession July 1. Apply The Penna. Co., &c., 517 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Long Beach, West.—Five-room cottage, plumbing, electricity; $1,500; $500 cash; live here ten months, save rent. Call weekdays or Thos. A. Walsh. Take taxi from Long Beach Station.

Most completely furnished house of its size on Long Island; eight rooms, two baths; electric lighted; screened porch; June to October $600. S 776 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

May 1 to Oct. 1.—Large 8-room stucco; well furnished; large grounds; high; modern conveniences; $400 for season. Can be seen Saturday and Sunday. W. A. Jackson, Phone Tuckahoe 72R, Barclay 5060.

New York State.

SCARSDALE, June 20 to Oct. 1, ten-room house, large garden, garage, near station. Telephone Scarsdale 101.

Connecticut.

Furnished 18-room country residence; improvements; two-acre garden, fruit, shade, elevation; $1,000 six months. Plans, Stamford, Conn.

Maine.

Camden, Me.—Seashore and mountains; for rent, fully furnished cottages; unusual in location; $450 to $2,000; photos, plans, detailed description. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown.—Desirable furnished house to let for Summer in excellent location; stable. S. G. Tenney, agent, Williamstown, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $800. P. H. Wood, Easton, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, CONSISTING OF BASEMENT, STORE AND THREE LOFTS, APPROXIMATELY 22,000 SQUARE FEET; 100% SPRINKLER; BETWEEN UNION SQUARE AND MADISON SQUARE; BROADWAY FRONTAGE; SIDE STREET SHIPPING FACILITIES; ELEVATOR; EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE LOCATION; POSSESSION MAY 1 OR EARLIER IF REQUIRED. C 84 TIMES.

Office space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Building, showrooms, excellent thoroughfare, the location for sales or show room for manufacturers' representative; space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Fourth Sts.

Will build 1 or 2-story commercial garage, with runways, in excellent downtown west side business section; 21 year lease; gross rent 35c per square foot; year's rent as estimate; fine chance to get in right. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

FACTORY LOFTS—BRONX.
Modern fireproof building, 17,860 feet on floors; elevator service; good light; near railroads. X 373 Times Annex.

Will sublet for office or showroom, entire third floor, or part, at this address, at exceptionally attractive price to desirable tenant. No manufacturing.
BENNETT MFG. CO., 175 Broadway.

To sublet, well-lighted working studio; heat, electricity, service. Call between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., Room 1106, Hartford Bldg., 41 Union Square.

Parlor floor, basement, beautifully decorated, excellent location, in the middle Forties, between 5th and 6th Avs.; ideal for room or physician's office. Y 383 Times Annex.

Light, desirable office for rent. Room 308, basement of 1,834 Broadway.

Will privileges for excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—By firm of attorneys, to rent from May 1, about 1,500 feet light space either in financial district or 42d St.; would consider purchasing lease. Address G 434 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Offices three or four rooms; financial district; give full particulars. G. C., Box 821 Times Downtown.

Wanted—5,000 to 10,000 square feet ground floor for manufacturing. B. Hinck, 47 West 34th. Greeley 6458.

Space 1,000, square feet with manufacturing concern; preferably 34th-39th. Stuy. 7668.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH, 41 EAST.—Seven rooms, from April 15 to October; inspection 10 to 2. Phone Stuyvesant 272.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6190.

58TH, (Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment, 2 baths; sublet until Oct. 1 at the reduced rental of $250. Apply 74 East 36th St.

60TH, 20 EAST.—Large, well furnished room with bath; also single room. Telephone Murray Hill 2363 or superintendent on premises.

80TH, 56 EAST.—2 desirable rooms, bath, kitchenette.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, south, light, choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1460.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS, kitchenette, bath, artistically furnished; all conveniences; valet on premises; 52d St., near 5th Av. Write for appointment, D. Burg, Hotel Netherland.

MADISON AV., (62d.)—Five rooms, housekeeping, modern, attractively furnished, sublet; best references necessary. Seen by appointment. Plaza 4776.

MADISON AV., 121.—Sublet furnished 8-room duplex apartment; possession at once. Superintendent.

PARK AV., 940.—Sublet, April-October, less, 7 rooms. Lenox 9757.

Furnished—West Side.

27TH ST., 28 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; $60.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, complete; references; roof garden; lease. Supt.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

43D STREET, 28 WEST.—Two rooms and bath. Telephone Madison Square 4976, or Madison Square 1131.

46TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 2-3 rooms, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6235.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartments, three rooms and bath, $95 to $110; modern elevator building. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

50TH, 17 WEST.—One or two months; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, immediate possession; $150. Barney. Circle 2645.

72D ST., 116 WEST, (Apt. 2-C.)—Room and bath, from June 1 to Oct. 1.

58TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

87TH, 200 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath, real kitchen pantry with ice refrigeration; service elevator; 1st floor; outside; in one of the finest and newest apartment houses in New York; the beautiful apartment occupied all Winter by Mr. Leo Hirschstein; immediate possession. 3500 Circle.

58TH ST., 152 WEST.—Attractively furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath, top floor, light on three sides; from April 15 to Oct. 1; rental $175 monthly. Apt. B.

68TH ST., 245 WEST.—The New West End 2-3 room apartments, $65 to $90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

105.—3 rooms, 2 baths apt. newly furnished; restaurant in building; 6 months or longer; $200, including maid service. Phone Kuba, Col. 1277 Monday.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Sublet room with bath, $80 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; complete hotel service. Japanese dining room on premises. M. Gerard, Thelma Apartment Hotel, Columbus 9780.

72D ST.—One furnished room and bath, facing 72d St., with hotel service, to rent from April 1. Apply Superintendent, 116 West 72d St.

72D, 48 WEST.—Modern apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; handsomely furnished; 6 months, $160 a month. Phone Col. 5333, Power.

72D ST., 48 WEST.—Modern apartment, 4 two rooms, bath, kitchen, handsomely furnished, $150 month. Tilley.

73D ST., 170 WEST.—Seven rooms, elevator apartment; all outside, nicely furnished; rent $275 per month. Hayward.

73D, 128 WEST.—Nobleton Hotel; several beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; weekly, monthly; moderate price.

74TH ST., (Broadway.)—Nicely furnished 7 rooms; occupancy immediately. Phone 1174 Columbus.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two, 3 sunny room suite, bath, kitchenette; conveniences.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, private baths, electricity; references. Mrs. R. C. Nib.

79TH, 202 WEST, (Lucerne Hotel.)—Two handsomely furnished rooms and ba.h; immediate possession; six months' lease; rent $125 per month. Apply at office.

86TH ST., 257 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment building, studio 17x19; bedroom, kitchenette, bath, with services, $130 per month. April 30 or longer.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

86TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; beautiful parlor floor, bath, kitchenette; $125. Suite 55.

90TH, (near Riverside.)—Sublet 7-room; southern exposure; high-class; immediate possession; piano; $150. Phone Riverside 6768.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence floors, 3 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking Riverside; service, electricity; $150-$200; or unfurnished. Colette.

108TH, 200 WEST, (corner Amsterdam.)—Elevator apartment 5 rooms, outside; beautifully furnished; until Oct. 1. Phone 1319 Academy.

111TH ST., 328 WEST, (Apt. 86.)—6-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished; April 1 to Oct. 1; $150 per month. Telephone 6340 Cathedral.

111TH, 611 WEST.—6 room, attractively furnished apartment; sublease April 1 for 6 months. $125. Apply Superintendent.

113TH ST., 806 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; elevator apartment; grand piano; April to October.

113TH, 535 WEST.—4-room, kitchen apartment; lease October, $150 month; couple only.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class apartment, 2 rooms and dining room, in building; rent $70. Telephone Cathedral 7715.

116TH ST., 620 WEST, (Apartment 62.)—Five-room apartment, furnished completely; light rooms; subject for two or three months or longer; reasonable rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cent.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

123D ST., 320 WEST.—Five-room apartment; all conveniences. Superintendent on premises.

123D ST., 585 WEST.—Six beautifully furnished rooms; library; Oriental rugs; new Knabe piano; elevator. Apartment 20.

1218T, 562 WEST.—Three rooms and bath furnished; $60. Peter's. Apt. 1; janitor will show.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickcliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 72d St., Columbus 8974.

A DESIRABLE, well furnished four-room apartment to Oct. 1, Washington Heights, $75 monthly; references. Telephone Audubon 8041, Apartment 56, before 10 A. M.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished five room apartment, on seventh floor; couple; in every detail; will sublet till Oct. 1, longer lease if desired; rent $150 per month. Telephone Cathedral 9350.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 89th. (Apt. 1.)—Facing Park; seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; May 1 to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 4733.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 158 W. 73d. Col. 1077

CLAREMONT AV., 21, (Broadway, 116.)—Four rooms, bath; nicely furnished, April 1-Oct. 1; reference. Apt. 54.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 47.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, $135. Phone Audubon 7760. Apply to Supt.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 8 rooms, corner, elevator, elaborately furnished, piano; Victrola; Washington Heights; rent $150. Apply Nehring Bros., 1,278 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 174th.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Attractive 7 room apartment, facing drive, large rooms; moderate rental; lease to Oct. 1. Call or 'phone Apartment 42A, Audubon 1600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 187, (cor. 91st St.)—Sublet 3 or 4 months, 3 rooms and bath, alcove, with open fireplace, overlooking river. Apply premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (Apt. 8G.)—To be sublet, furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, facing river. Call in afternoon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Spacious, beautiful living room, bath, kitchen; enchanting view. Academy 3113.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362.—Ten rooms, attractively furnished, $250. Apt. 3A.

SEVEN elegantly furnished rooms, all improvements, to rent from June 1 to Oct. 1; responsible party desirous more than money consideration. Phone Columbus 3567.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

Three bright rooms, kitchenette, elevator, $65; lease until October. Phone Morningside 7565.

WEST END AV., 749, Near 96th St.—Five rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; immediate possession; $140. Kent or Superintendent.

WEST END AV., 645, Near 91st St.—Apartment 6D, six rooms, three baths; attractively furnished; immediate possession; $100. Superintendent.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Six-room furnished apartment; two-family house in choice residential section South Yonkers; convenient to N. Y. C. R. R. and trolleys; rent $75 per month. 578 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers. Tel 5831.

Furnished—New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Housekeeping apartment, centrally located on Boardwalk; eight large rooms, all outside exposure; two baths; completely furnished, linens and silver included; $6,000 for one year from May 1. George Rogers, 835 Boardwalk.

Unfurnished—East Side.

62D ST., 122 EAST.—Exceptional housekeeping apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; unfurnished, $105; furnished, $155; references required; May 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Supt.

PARK AV., (Near 57th.)—Entire floor, 2 rooms, bath, small kitchenette; $1,200. For appointment, Plaza 6145. No agents.

PARK AV. (80th St.)—4 large rooms; sunny; exclusive; elevator house. Plaza 6585.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 3, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Sublet single flat; 6 rooms; $72.50. Lewez.

Unfurnished—West Side.

27TH ST., 26 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; $50.

40TH ST., 36 WEST.—Apartment 3 large rooms with kitchenette and bath; suitable for business or living quarters.

49TH ST., 21 WEST.—2 rooms and kitchenette, $1,200 and upward; handsome parlor floor for physician; agent on premises 12 to 2 daily. Dwight, Archibald & Perry, Inc., 137 West 23d St.

50TH, 3 WEST.—Elevator apartment; two exceptionally attractive rooms; bath, kitchenette.

55TH, 53 WEST.—Immediate possession; very desirable parlor floor and one-room apartment.

56TH, 116 WEST (Overlooking Park.)—Sublet charming apartment 2 beautiful rooms, kitchenette.

73D ST., 240 WEST, (opposite Ansonia.)—High-class 3-room apartment; kitchenette; $100.

86TH, 330 WEST.—High-class apartment, 3 rooms and bath, including maid service; gas, electricity; all improvements; $135.

93D, 270 WEST.—Remodeled parlor floor; 33 feet front; two large rooms, bath; service; telephone; furnished, unfurnished.

Bachelor—Exceptionally large 1-room apartment, overlooking Central Park, $50 month. Apartment 4, or Superintendent, 5 Columbus Circle.

FOUR rooms, bath; steam; lower New York; $65; lease; adults; immediate. Spring 3257.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 538.—Six rooms, two baths, front apartment, southern exposure; $110 monthly; beautiful view, one year lease. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, APT. 5-C.—Facing river; suite for rent, 9 rooms, 3 baths. Call in afternoon.

SIX rooms, facing Riverside Drive, 2 baths; rent $115. Inquire Hudson View Gens. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4697.

WEST END AV., 749, (Strauss Park)—High-class 5-room elevator apartment; $1,600; possession April 15. Apt. 6C.

WEST END AV., (72d.)—Entrance floor, non-housekeeping; suitable physician; 4 rooms; $110; also 2d floor, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $95. Columbus 6145.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—Two or three room apartment with kitchenette and bath, in Washington Heights district; reasonable rent; for occupancy about April 15. Write, giving particulars, to J. L. Johnson, Universal Film Co., 1,600 Broadway.

Widow, middle aged, moderate income, desires to share small apartment with another similarly situated; references exchanged. Address Congenial, A 539 Times Downtown.

Washington Square location.—Gentleman wants a small furnished apartment for about six months. W 122 Times.

Wanted by April 1, housekeeping apartment, four rooms or less, not more than $75. Phone 3827 Morningside, Apt. 32.

From 72d to 106th St., three-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; young couple; foreign Government attache. Y 812 Times Annex.

3 or 4 room apartment, ground floor; convenient to Broadway subway. Mrs. John Burkhardt, 110 Front St.

VELOUR Wanted.—High shades. Chelsea 3356.

Unfurnished.

Physician wants to share office with another physician, located between 50th and 55th Sts., 2d and Park Av.; state conditions and terms. Dr. Palma, 681 Lexington Av., city.

Select two-room, unfurnished apartment, with kitchenette; west side, between 59th and 110th Sts. Write, N 116 Times.

4 or 5 room apartment, Fordham section; by April 15. Phone Ford, 664-J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

25TH ST., (northeast cor. 25th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly, with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Two exceptionally large connecting rooms; bath; telephone; suite, divided.

62D, 151 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Attractive suite of rooms; sitting room, bedroom, bathroom and toilet; electric light, gas, hot water, heat, telephone; private house; references.

60TH, 22 EAST.—Comfortable room and bath in private house; gentleman only.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

47RD ST., 308 EAST.—Sitting room, bedroom and bath; $45 monthly; gentlemen only.

50TH EAST.—Large, handsome room; two or three gentlemen. Telephone Lenox 9241.

93D ST. (Corner Madison Av.)—Two single rooms, running water, $7, $8; double room $15; complete hotel service. Hotel Ashton. Telephone Lenox 2172.

LEXINGTON AV., 781, (Bet. 61st and 62d Sts.)—Large front room with own bath, in private house; $15 weekly.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor suite, two rooms, bath; electricity; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 174.—Two garret studios, furnished $20, unfurnished $12; basement, furnished, $40; lease. Apply only 12 to 2.

West Side.

47TH, 135 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable one or to gentlemen.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large room, bath, kitchen privileges; electricity, hot water; references.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Most desirable room; gentlemen; $10. Apartment 6G. Circle 2131.

57TH, WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, beautiful room, elegantly furnished, adjoining bath; private apartment; young couple; all conveniences; unusual opportunity for gentleman with references. Circle 388.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Modern private house; large rooms; steam; $7.50, $5.50, $3.50.

66TH, 127 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room attached; every convenience.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Beautiful large 3d floor front room; private bath; electricity; gentleman preferred; $16.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; 3 windows; electricity; parquet floors.

71ST, 10 WEST.—TWO LARGE, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; BATH; OPEN FIREPLACES; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; MAID SERVICE.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large attractive room; twin beds; adjoining bath; electricity. Bernat.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; $10, $12, $15.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, beautifully furnished, homelike surroundings; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large double room, with private bath; steam, electricity; exclusive.

73D, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; bath; electricity; phone; $3.50 $10, $15.

73D, 107 WEST.—Well-kept double room for two; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen preferred.

73D, 124 WEST.—Large and small room; gentlemen; April 1; private family.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, near bath; suitable for two; references.

74TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM; PERFECTLY APPOINTED PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Single; southern exposure; continuous hot water; absolutely first class.

75TH, 327 WEST, (at Drive.)—Exceptionally furnished room; single, en suite; electricity; select.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Nicely furnished large sunny room, private bath; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Sunny front room; bath, electricity; small room; hot water.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large rooms, continuous hot water; $10-$12.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large comfortably furnished room, with private bath.

77TH ST., 123 WEST.—Two large, light rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; electricity; $25 per week. 3840 Schuyler.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath, kitchenette privilege; ground floor; phone.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, separate or suite; twin beds; electricity; private bath. Schuyler 8543.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Pleasant large room, bath furnished, linens and silver included; $6,000 for one year from May 1. George Rogers, 835 Boardwalk.

Unfurnished—East Side.

82D ST., 122 EAST.—Exceptional housekeeping apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; unfurnished, $105; furnished, $155; references required; May 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Supt.

PARK AV. (Near 57th.)—Entire floor, 2 rooms, bath, small kitchenette; $1,200. For appointment, Plaza 6145. No agents.

PARK AV. (80th St.)—4 large rooms; sunny; exclusive; elevator house. Plaza 6585.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 3, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Sublet single flat; 6 rooms; $72.50. Lewez.

Unfurnished—West Side.

27TH ST., 26 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; $50.

40TH ST., 36 WEST.—Apartment 3 large rooms with kitchenette and bath; suitable for business or living quarters.

49TH ST., 21 WEST.—2 rooms and kitchenette, $1,200 and upward; handsome parlor floor for physician; agent on premises 12 to 2 daily. Dwight, Archibald & Perry, Inc., 137 West 23d St.

50TH, 3 WEST.—Elevator apartment; two exceptionally attractive rooms; bath, kitchenette.

55TH, 53 WEST.—Immediate possession; very desirable parlor floor and one-room apartment.

56TH, 116 WEST (Overlooking Park.)—Sublet charming apartment 2 beautiful rooms, kitchenette.

73D ST., 240 WEST, (opposite Ansonia.)—High-class 3-room apartment; kitchenette; $100.

86TH, 330 WEST.—High-class apartment, 3 rooms and bath, including maid service; gas, electricity; all improvements; $135.

93D, 270 WEST.—Remodeled parlor floor; 33 feet front; two large rooms, bath; service; telephone; furnished, unfurnished.

Bachelor—Exceptionally large 1-room apartment, overlooking Central Park, $50 month. Apartment 4, or Superintendent, 5 Columbus Circle.

FOUR rooms, bath; steam; lower New York; $65; lease; adults; immediate. Spring 3257.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 538.—Six rooms, two baths, front apartment, southern exposure; $110 monthly; beautiful view, one year lease. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, APT. 5-C.—Facing river; suite for rent, 9 rooms, 3 baths. Call in afternoon.

SIX rooms, facing Riverside Drive, 2 baths; rent $115. Inquire Hudson View Gens. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4697.

WEST END AV., 749, Near 96th St.—Five rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; immediate possession; $140. Kent or Superintendent.

WEST END AV., 645, Near 91st St.—Apartment 6D, six rooms, three baths; attractively furnished; immediate possession; $100. Superintendent.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Six-room furnished apartment; two-family house in choice residential section South Yonkers; convenient to N. Y. C. R. R. and trolleys; rent $75 per month. 578 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers. Tel 5831.

Furnished—New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Housekeeping apartment, centrally located on Boardwalk; eight large rooms, all outside exposure; two baths; completely furnished, linens and silver included; $6,000 for one year from May 1. George Rogers, 835 Boardwalk.

Unfurnished—East Side.

62D ST., 122 EAST.—Exceptional housekeeping apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; unfurnished, $105; furnished, $155; references required; May 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Supt.

PARK AV. (Near 57th.)—Entire floor, 2 rooms, bath, small kitchenette; $1,200. For appointment, Plaza 6145. No agents.

PARK AV. (80th St.)—4 large rooms; sunny; exclusive; elevator house. Plaza 6585.

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 3, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Sublet single flat; 6 rooms; $72.50. Lewez.

Unfurnished—West Side.

27TH ST., 26 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; $50.

40TH ST., 36 WEST.—Apartment 3 large rooms with kitchenette and bath; suitable for business or living quarters.

49TH ST., 21 WEST.—2 rooms and kitchenette, $1,200 and upward; handsome parlor floor for physician; agent on premises 12 to 2 daily. Dwight, Archibald & Perry, Inc., 137 West 23d St.

50TH, 3 WEST.—Elevator apartment; two exceptionally attractive rooms; bath, kitchenette.

55TH, 53 WEST.—Immediate possession; very desirable parlor floor and one-room apartment.

56TH, 116 WEST (Overlooking Park.)—Sublet charming apartment 2 beautiful rooms, kitchenette.

73D ST., 240 WEST, (opposite Ansonia.)—High-class 3-room apartment; kitchenette; $100.

86TH, 330 WEST.—High-class apartment, 3 rooms and bath, including maid service; gas, electricity; all improvements; $135.

93D, 270 WEST.—Remodeled parlor floor; 33 feet front; two large rooms, bath; service; telephone; furnished, unfurnished.

Bachelor—Exceptionally large 1-room apartment, overlooking Central Park, $50 month. Apartment 4, or Superintendent, 5 Columbus Circle.

FOUR rooms, bath; steam; lower New York; $65; lease; adults; immediate. Spring 3257.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 538.—Six rooms, two baths, front apartment, southern exposure; $110 monthly; beautiful view, one year lease. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, APT. 5-C.—Facing river; suite for rent, 9 rooms, 3 baths. Call in afternoon.

SIX rooms, facing Riverside Drive, 2 baths; rent $115. Inquire Hudson View Gens. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4697.

WEST END AV., 749, Near 96th St.—Five rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; immediate possession; $140. Kent or Superintendent.

WEST END AV., 645, Near 91st St.—Apartment 6D, six rooms, three baths; attractively furnished; immediate possession; $100. Superintendent.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

72D ST., 315 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

72D ST., 259 WEST.—Double rooms, with and without bath; prices reasonable; table board.

72D, 124 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, single or, together; home cooking; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (White, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors, tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

83D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private bath; French cuisine; homelike; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath adjoining; excellent meals; references required.

87TH, 353 WEST.—Lady wishing handsome home, 3 baths, desires few paying guests.

88D, (676 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, with breakfast; married couple or gentlemen.

107TH, 323 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite, furnished, unfurnished, overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

120TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large double room; first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Select Social Parties; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several exceptionally bright boys; graduates of high school; genuine; permanent work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. G 441 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, about 16 years old, to go on errands and make himself useful in retail suite and builder's office; salary $7 per week; state experience, references; etc. B 85 Times.

BOYS—Large American fire insurance company has openings for bright boys with high school educations; salary $15 per week. Write, stating age, R 713 Times Downtown.

BOY—Wanted, bright, intelligent boy; law office; steady position for right boy; state salary expected. K 612 Times Downtown.

BOY—Page boy for hotel work, afternoons 3-8 P. M. meal now with good English. Apply Hotel Hinsdale, West 73d.

BOY—An active large importing, manufacturing concern has good opportunity for advancement. O 635 Times Downtown.

BOYS over 16, useful around shipping department importing house. O 635 Times Downtown.

BOYS over 16, helpers, house department, who can errands. O 334 Times Downtown.

BUYERS.

Thoroughly progressive store in Philadelphia has openings for three energetic and competent buyers in their coat, suit and dress departments. This store caters to popular and higher priced trade, and the applicants who have real experience and knowledge to qualify for these positions will find them an opportunity of interest. Write, giving full particulars regarding ability, former employment and salary expected. Y 292 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR—Want married man, no children, to go to Lawrence, L. I.; must be good mechanic, careful driver; must have had 3 years previous position; right place for good man, foreigner only; state salary. Write Chauffeur, 200 East 23d; don't call.

CHAUFFEUR and wife for housework; good references; phone Forest Hills 6370-W. Mrs. Holch, 74 Aston Av., Forest Hills, L. I.

CHEMIST thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of starch and starch derivatives; only highest grade need apply; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 290 Times Annex.

CUTTER AND MARKER on children's coats. Y 296 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.
Licensed day man, for Brooklyn factory; 12 hours per day, steady work; state experience, references, wages. B. T., 617 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

ESTIMATOR, folding box. Write or call Natcona Folding Box Co., James, Alton, and Main Sts., New Haven, Conn.

FILING CLERK in busy law office; at least three to five years' experience as file clerk in law offices preferred; salary $25 a week to start; increase according to efficiency. Answer, stating age, experience, nationality, or place where last employed, giving references. O 538 Times Downtown.

HEAD WAITER with experience and ability; best references required. Apply after 10 A. M. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

HIGHEST GRADE SALESMEN.

High class, dignified New York corporation (8,000,000) 25 years in world-wide business, will offer attractive issue perfected shares to investors; commission basis.

Brokers or stock salesmen, with established standing or references, address Financial, C 97 Times.

INK GRINDER.
Experienced; mill hand. B. N., 514 Times Annex.

INVOICE CLERK; thorough knowledge of Portuguese essential; export and import house; salary $30 up; state age, nationality and positions held. K 631 Times Downtown.

KNITTER WANTED.
COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF CIRCULAR KNITTING DEPARTMENT, SPRING BEARD AND LATCH NEEDLES; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN MAKING WORSTED, SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK JERSEY STOCKINETTE. PERMANENT AND SALARY DESIRED. Y 252 TIMES ANNEX.

LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL DESIGNER.
Litho designer or engraver who can work with brush and pen, with knowledge of requirements for designing of bonds, stocks, and commercial work, etc.; steady position; state experience, age, references, also salary expected. Write American Bank Note Co., Hunts Point, Bronx, N. Y.

MAN wanted, thoroughly understanding the manufacture of printing inks, must have mechanical and chemical experience; an exceptional opportunity for the right man; reply fully and state salary expected. Y 250 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, capable to take charge of work and of refining and manufacturing plant for dealing gold and silver; confidential with H. Lardner, Commodore Hotel, Monday and Tuesday.

MAN—Middle-aged, with valet experience, to take charge of large locker room in a country club for the year; $90 per month and board; best of references required. W 219 Times.

MAN familiar with stamping on steel and can read blue prints; smart man, to work at counter; genuine steady work; good opportunity for advancement. Manhattan Dial Co., 40 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

MEN'S NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
All territories open; old established firm making popular line of goods; men who have sold men's neckwear and have following among the better trade; good proposition to live wire men on commission basis. Call Polo Shirt Co., 504 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, good appearance; references; $10 weekly. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., 2 West 42d St., room 1405.

OFFICE BOY, insurance office; state age, qualifications and salary expected. O 526 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, young, wanted, preferably familiar with electrical trade and with ability to use typewriter. Y 123 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER for home portrait work in Baltimore and some traveling; must be first class. Phone Murray Hill 2385 for appointment.

PHOTOGRAPHER experienced in developing amateur work. Herbert & Huesgen Co., 1 East 42d St.

PIECE GOODS BUYER WANTED.
Young man, age 26-35, capable buying and selling piece goods; one acquainted with domestic and Mexican business; must have thorough experience and executive ability; good connection with El Paso wholesale house; call or write with full details. Robert L. Keller, 295 Broadway.

PORTER (colored) wanted by large American fire insurance company; salary $70 per month. Write stating age and experience R 714 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN AND FEEDER for Scott flat-bed press; also one feeder for Harris offset press; steady employment; satisfactory working conditions. Apply David A. Chapman, The Dangel Litho. Co., Boston, Mass. Expenses paid to Boston.

PRODUCTION CLERK.
For mechanical department of a metal manufacturing company in Brooklyn. Job is a combination of desk and floor work, keeping track of progress on different orders and making reports on same; give full details, including salary desired. Y 288 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, WESTCHESTER SUBURBAN.
We do not pay drawing account until we know your worth; commission only; we have leads that are dying for lack of attention; misrepresentation, exaggeration and intoxication have no place in our business; young men of slight experience will be considered for training, but experienced men preferred. B. D. 72 Times.

REPORTER: Must have trade-paper and financial-reporting experience; excellent position for responsible party. Apply 9 to 10 A. M. Room 501, 6 Church St.

SALES EXECUTIVE wanted by a large manufacturing concern; must have a man of executive sales experience, for a position offering unusual opportunities for advancement in a capacity equaling that of assistant general sales manager; full information required in letter of application as to past experience, references, both business and personal present position connections, age and salary expected to start; all replies confidential. Address P. O. Box 462, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN.

High-class man to sell advertising thermometers and other specialties; experience not necessary required. For appointment phone J. S. Bornstein, Herald Square Hotel, today or tomorrow, between 1 and 6 P. M.

SALESMAN
Wanted for New York - Pennsylvania for handkerchiefs, laces, curtain draperies, and white goods; liberal arrangements on commission basis will be made with man familiar with the line and good following with retail trade, or can be carried as a side line. Address, with full particulars as to territory covered and references, Salesman, Room 1069, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMAN, cotton and woolen piece goods; resident agents; all markets except Chicago and St. Louis; commission basis. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av.

SALESMAN with good connections to place stock in going industrial corporation showing large earnings; salary or commission. Address L 439 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, wanted on hosiery that have a following in this city or towns near by; commission basis. B 541 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Heavyweight only; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider application; high-class coat salesman, with established trade and strongest retail following for State of Texas; location for any other coat salesman up present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. B. Sax, 381 Times.

SALESMAN.—Prominent cloak and suit house in search of average salesman; must positively be $10,000 a year man; useless to apply unless you can submit convincing evidence of having produced over $150,000 annual sales in New York State and Pennsylvania State; commission basis. T. P., 216 Times.

SALESMAN FOR HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY MACHINE FOR NEW YORK CITY; GENEROUS COMMISSION; NO DRAWING ACCOUNT. REPLY MUST GIVE COMPLETE INFORMATION CONCERNING EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, SALARY, &C. Y 253 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—To a man who has sold merchandise an excellent chance is offered to learn the selling of securities; with our cooperation an industrious man can earn over $5,000 a year commissions; only those seeking a permanent position need apply. H 378 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Prominent ladies' coat house, specializing on pile fabrics, wants experienced coat salesman with entire and strongest following and established trade for N. Y. City; big line only considered; write fullest details personal letter; commission and drawing account. B 312 Times.

SALESMEN for an established paint and color house, competent and active men to call on the paint, hardware, and drug dealers in the East and South; state experience, age, and, positively, salary expected, and if employed. Address "London," 503 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—The Navy Knitting Mills, 230 5th Av., manufacturers of fashion sweaters, are now ready for high grade salesmen established territory, exclusive or in conjunction with other lines; commission basis. Phone for appointment, Madison Square 4619.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Adults, age 25 to 70, to book orders for trees, shrubs, vines, roses; full or spare time; commission paid weekly; experience unnecessary. Western New York Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced with specialty advertising line, to sell advertising leather novelties in N. Y. C., preferably one acquainted with large buyers; commission basis; write, giving full particulars. Address Novelties, 200-427 Marcy Bldg., Rochester.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic man, well educated and of refinement, to sell our famous phonograph language courses to business people on salary and commission. Call between 10:30 and 12:30, 12 East 46th St., seventh floor.

SALESMAN for photographic chemicals; we want a man who is now selling this line and who desires to better himself; must have clean record and be willing to travel; salary and commission. Warren Products Co., 296 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—No selling experience necessary; investment firm wants man of good character who, with assistance, can make large income in commissions; this permanent position means later becoming a manager. H 378 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to call on out-of-town jobbers with line of unbreakable character dolls; very good proposition for man that travels with line of toys; commission. Regal Doll Manufacturing Co., 153 Greene St.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 1000, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN.—Experienced shirtwaist salesman with detail and office trade, to handle up-to-date line of cotton waists on a commission basis. Maxwell & Wooding Waist Co., Inc., 1,001 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

SALESMAN, experienced in snap fastener or similar line; must be thoroughly notion and dry goods jobbers, East and Middle West; salary and commission. Address "Manufacturer," 801 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to carry music rolls for leading manufacturer as a side line; small samples, quick sales, and good commission. Write or call Standard Music Roll Co., 39 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN, acquainted with factory, plumbing, and heating trade, to sell wrought pipe valves, fittings, &c., on commission; address territory desired, experience, &c. L 402 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Engineering experience, wanted by large firm manufacturing elevating, conveying and transmission machinery; salary Jersey or New York territory. G 429 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for men's belts; we have an offer for a good man who is acquainted with the leading trade; will sell on jobbing prices; commission basis only. Y 291 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Long established thread manufacturer wants a salesman; one having experience preferred; salary or commission. A 546 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN WITH STENOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE AS SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE; WE ARE NOT LOOKING FOR AN EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, BUT A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN TAKE DICTATION AND WHO CAN USE HIS BRAINS IN TAKING CARE OF THE DETAILS IN CONNECTION WITH AN EXECUTIVE POSITION; HE MUST BE WILLING TO START AT A REASONABLE SALARY AND PROVE BY HIS ABILITY HIS RIGHT TO A LARGER ONE; HE MUST BE AN AMERICAN, 21 TO 24 YEARS OLD. SEND FULL DETAILS, AGE, RELIGION, AND PHOTOGRAPH TO BOX 136, MADISON SQUARE POST OFFICE.

SHIPPING CLERK; must have thorough export experience and be able to operate typewriter rapidly; state age, salary, and experience. A 556 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, junior, in large export house; one that has had experience preferred; state salary. G 438 Times Downtown.

SHIPWORKERS. — APPLY AT ONCE; WE NEED BOLTERS-UP, LINERMEN, REAMERS, LINERMEN HELPERS, SHIPPERS AND PACKERS, CAULKERS, PACKERS, LABORERS, FIRST-CLASS SHIPFITTERS, SHIPFITTERS' HELPERS, FIRST-CLASS REGULATORS, SECOND-CLASS REGULATORS' HELPERS, ERECTORS, ERECTOR LEADERS, PAINTERS, MARINE MACHINISTS. APPLY SUBMARINE BOAT CORP., NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD, PORT NEWARK, N. J., OR SEE OUR REPRESENTATIVE, MR. LAWRENCE, ROOM 617, HALL OF RECORDS, NEW YORK CITY.

SHOES.

YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR AND EXPERIENCED IN PRODUCTION AND ORDER DEPARTMENT OF SHOE FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. WICHERT & GARDINER, 62 SCHENECTADY AV., BROOKLYN.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING TELEGRAMS. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 33 PARK PLACE.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.

Young man for superintendent's office in metal working plant; must be neat and rapid on both stenography and typing; Christian firm; Brooklyn resident preferred; write full particulars. Y 287 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, English and French, for foreign banking service; state experience and salary expected. O 513 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOYS wanted for white goods and handkerchiefs. N 128 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Connecticut corporation, located in Connecticut, all Connecticut men, a permanent future for right man; have small amount of securities to place; salary and commission. Address W. L. Cunningham, Room 4, South Norwalk Trust Co., South Norwalk, Conn.

TEACHER and supervisor to take charge of boys' dept. in Jewish orphanage in Philadelphia; must be high school graduate; good salary, including full maintenance. Call in person at Fellowship House, 32 West 115th St., New York, on Saturday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Ask for Mr. Faber.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright, intelligent, for information desk; chance of advancement for right party. Apply Room 907, 10 East 45d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $25 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 or 20 years; position as salesman in photo supply, &c.; salary and commission basis; state education, references, and experience, if any. A 555 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN TO SELL AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; COMMISSION BASIS. WORLD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., 22 WASHINGTON PLACE.

YOUNG MAN.—One thoroughly familiar with settlement clubs and movement, to supervise boys' and young men's clubs in large neighborhood house. G 430 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable and experienced, to take charge carburetor department; none other need apply. Address B 322 Times.

YOUTHS over 16, as stock clerk, learn importing business. G 533 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

OFFICERS wanted for the new Merchant Marine. Native or naturalized Americans can enter the United States Shipping Board Schools for Teaching Navigation and get an Officer's License. Two years' previous experience in the Deck Department as a seaman is necessary in order to get a Third Officer's License and instruction is entirely free. No enlistment is required. Course from four to eight weeks. Day and night classes so you can support yourself while at school. Here is a chance to help your country and better your condition at the same time.

Apply to Capt. Bond, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, or 1st Capt. Wilson, Dickinson High School, Jersey City.

Lewis, Chief of Section 2, 108 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Men wanted to become Mechanical Specialists. Practice from start. Individual instruction in laboratory by competent expert mechanics under graduate dental surgeons. Fully equipped laboratories. Day or evening. Text books and coating included in the course. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. M, 25 West 45th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into position for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for free booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Page & Page, 30 Church St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AMESBURY Suburban Cadillac, like new, late model; $3,400. E. Calder, 2,444 Broadway.

BRONX AUTOMOBILE CO.
1917 MERCER 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 LEXINGTON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 WILLYS COUPE.
1918-19 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 OVERLAND TOURING.
1918 OVERLAND TOURING.
1916 DORT TOURING.
1918 CHALMERS 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 OVERLAND DELIVERY.
1917 MITCHELL 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 MARMON TOURING.
1916 PAIGE TOURING.
1917 OAKLAND TOURING.
ALL CARS MECHANICALLY PERFECT.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
BRONX AUTOMOBILE CO.
440 East 149th, near 3d Av.

BUICK 1918—7-Passenger Touring.
BUICK 1917—Roadster.
CADILLAC 1917—7-Passenger Touring.
CADILLAC 1917—7-Passenger Touring.
CADILLAC, 1917—Victoria; practically new.
CADILLAC 1917—Roadster.
CADILLAC 1917—4-Pass. Chummy.
HUDSON 1917—7-Pass. Sport.
LOCOMOBILE 1917—7-Pass. Touring.
LANCIA 1918—4-Pass. Sport.
MERCER 1917—4-Pass. Touring.
MERCER 1917—7-Pass. Touring.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood; 5-pass. Phaeton.
STUTZ 1917—Bearcat, Speedster.
STUTZ 1917—4-Pass. Touring.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER 1918—7-Pass. Touring.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC. Est. 1902.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 62. Open evenings.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
roadsters. Cars, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1918 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
LANCIA 4-PASS. SPECIAL. Brand new.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
MARMON 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD SPECIAL.
KISSELL 1918 SPECIAL COUPE.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL 4 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ROAMER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
RUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1915 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT CABRIOLET, LATEST Importation.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
D. C. BURELLE.
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 153.

CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1918 4-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
COLE 1918 ROADSTER.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
HUPMOBILE 1918 TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 TOWN CAR.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
MERCER 1918 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1917 4-Pass. Touring.
MURRAY 1918 ROADSTER.
McFARLAN 1918 4-Pass. Sport.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Runabout.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, ALL TYPES.
PEERLESS 1918 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 TOURING, 3-35.
MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
NATIONAL 1917 CHUMMY.
CHALMERS 1918, ALL TYPES.
McFARLANE 1917 TOURING.
CHALMERS 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL, ABORN, 239 WEST 57TH ST.

CADILLACS.
1917 4-passenger Sport Touring.
1917 7-passenger Touring.
1916 7-passenger Touring.
1916 Suburban Sedan.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

CADILLAC "8" TOURING, LATE 1917.
Almost new, guaranteed perfect; fine tires; must sell; sacrifice. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC Sedan 1917, motor just overhauled, perfect condition; $2,200. Calder, 2,444 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, 1916 touring, exceptionally reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC Sedan 1917; in very fine condition. Phone Bushwick 7511.

CADILLAC 1917, 4-passenger sport touring; excellent. Oberweger, 138 West 52d.

CHALMERS 1917 model, 5 passenger; good condition; reasonable. Gotham, 50 W. 53d.

CHEVROLET 1918 model Chummy roadster, 8-cylinder; like new; fully equipped; private garage. Call evenings and Sunday. F. H. Mitchell, 33 Leighton Av., Yonkers. Phone 5071, Yonkers.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, duplex drive car; battery in good condition, having been used very little; paint practically new. Also A-1 car; owner, leaving town, will sacrifice at $1,750. Telephone Columbus 8725.

DETROIT ELECTRIC demonstrating car; 1918 model; 12-276 car; new battery, new paint; car as good as new; real bargain at $2,250. Detroit Electric Car Co., 20 Central Park West, N. Y.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918, duplex drive; new battery; new paint. Dr. L.'s car; $1,750. See this car at 20 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC 1918, duplex drive; new battery; new paint; Dr. B.'s car; $1,900. Car can be seen at 20 Central Park West, New York.

DETROIT ELECTRIC, 1916, duplex-drive; recently repainted; battery in good condition; big bargain at $1,250; Mrs. F.'s car. 20 Central Park West, New York.

DODGE SEDAN, 1917; special paint job, five wire wheels, extra new tire; looks like new. Ireland, Audubon 900.

ELECTRIC BAKER, doctor's coupe, sell reasonable; payments to suit. Whitmore, Plaza 1470.

FIAT 1917 touring; almost new. Gothic Garage, 228 East 58th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FORD 1919 SEDAN "SPECIAL."
Practically a brand new; nickel-plated radiator, shock absorbers, speedometer, demountable rims, over-size tires, extra, new tire, lumber holder, many extras; exceptional opportunity.
CHILD MOTOR CAR DEPT.
236 West 56th St., (elevator 4th floor.)

FORD.—We have 20 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also ½, 1, and 1½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on cars; easy terms and trades if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,980-2,052 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8300.

FORD, practically new; fully equipped; Gray & Davis starter; many extras; car cost $900; guaranteed first-class condition. Ask for Mr. Sidney's car, at garage, 228 East 20th St. Phone Gramercy 3070.

FORDS 1918, new, all models; small payment down, balance easy, monthly; no extra charge; immediate deliveries. O 1230 Times Bronx.

FORD for sale, 1919, excellent condition, new tires, extras. Castle, 1324 St. and Northern Av. St. Nicholas 2930.

FRANKLIN SEDAN, Series 9, excellent condition; 4 new cord tires; sell reasonable. A. E. Williams, 23 24 Av., Newark, N. J.

HAYNES 1916 Sedan; wire wheels, extra touring top; in A-1 condition; all first class; price $950. Phone Col. 3163.

HUDSON CABRIOLET, 1917; a beautiful car; almost new; bargain. R. S. Ireland, 260 St. Nicholas Av.

HUDSON 1918, 6-passenger sport touring; 9,000 miles; original paint, mileage 2,700. Oberweger, 138 West 52d.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

MUDSON SPORT MODEL LATE 1918.
Almost new, barg. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUPMOBILE ROADSTER, LATE 1917.
Gray, red wheels, slip covers; guaranteed; $1,650. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, late model; $2850. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

LOCOMOBILE; LATEST MODEL 6-48, 6-PASSENGER TOURING CAR; RUN 3,000 MILES; IN PERFECT CONDITION; LIST PRICE WITH EXTRAS, $7,000; WILL SACRIFICE FOR $4,500 CASH; NO TRADES. Y 295 TIMES ANNEX.

MARMON 1917 four-passenger, like a new car; $2,250. Harvey, Flatbush 8921.

MERCEDES Limousine, 1914, shaft drive; cost $10,000. 2999 Vanderbilt.

MERCER 1917 roadster. Mr. Davis, 2899 Vanderbilt.

NATIONAL Sedan 6-cylinder; absolutely perfect condition; many extras; special body; one of the snappiest looking cars in N. Y.; price $2,200; will consider an exchange. Cadillac or Packard 4-passenger roadster. Address C. E., 246 Times Downtown.

OAKLAND 1918, 5 passenger; perfect condition, run less 2,000 miles; private owner. Phone Bushwick 7511.

OVERLANDS, TWO, 1917 RUNABOUT AND 5-PASSENGER; LAST WORD IN EQUIPMENT; NO 1918 LICENSE; $425 EA. H. CARETAKER, 124 EAST 19TH ST. (IRVING PLACE) GARAGE.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS, Reconditioned and guaranteed; exceptional offerings. WILLYS OVERLAND INC., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD TWIN SIX—Late 1916 model touring; perfect condition; slip cover; extra tires; for sale by private party; will demonstrate. Phone Connell, 77 Madison Av. Madison Square 3589.

PACKARD 1918 touring, 3-35, 7-passenger; run 4,000 miles; practically new; no dealers. Phone Circle 2956, Apartment 1-E.

PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 5-pass. phaeton; practically new; beautifully equipped; new tires. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 B'way.

PACKARD, 1917, 7-passenger touring; like new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

PACKARD, 1917, touring; excellent condition; 1,003 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PAIGE, 1918, late model, 7 passenger, driven 5,000 miles; will sacrifice for $1,100. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open evenings.

RENAULT small town car, exceptionally smart; bargain. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 6th Av.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car, $1,500. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

ROLLS-ROYCE Touring sport type; latest importation; absolutely perfect. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2957.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 REO 7-PASSENGER.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
1916 MERCER 4-PASS. TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE;
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1806.

STUDEBAKER, 1917 SEDAN, 7-PASS.
OVERHAULED, GUARANTEED.
CLOSED AND OPEN MODELS, 4 AND 8 CYL.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7600.

STUDEBAKER, '17 series, 7-pass. touring; perfect condition; $600. 1,118 East 22d St., Flatbush. Phone 7344 J Midwood.

STUTZ TOURING, LATE 1918.
Almost new; maroon, brown, Spanish upholstery; wire wheels, two extra cord tires, bumper, spotlight, &c.); immediate delivery; will sacrifice; unusual opportunity. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ, sport, late 1918 model, 4 passenger; a beautiful car. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open evenings.

STUTZ 1916 speedster; 1915 4-passenger. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) Circle 1417.

BRAND NEW
1919
CADILLAC TOURING CAR
EQUIPPED WITH FIVE
GOODYEAR CORD TIRES
AND OTHER EXTRAS.
SACRIFICE PRICE.
MARMON-OLDSMOBILE COMPANY,
BROAD ST. AT CENTRAL AV.,
PHONE 1047 MARKET. NEWARK, N. J.

Before deciding—it will pay you to look over our stock of Used Oldsmobiles and other makes. Oldsmobile Co. of New York, Used Car Department, 221 West 58th St. Phone Columbus 9680.

Are you buying a new or used car? Let us help you select it; our expert advice has saved clients $50 to $300; inspection and appraisal for small fee; no connection with dealers. Motor Consulting Service, 2,111 Fuller Bldg. Gram. 5568.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS AT SACRIFICE.
MACK 1915 3½-ton; Mack 1314 5-ton.
ACME 1917 3-ton, dump, steel rack body.
SALLY WIESBADER, INC.,
827 West 49th St. Tel. Columbus 4366.

PACKARD TRUCK, 1918—3½-ton chassis; sacrifice. 411 East 151st. Melrose 4630.

Automobiles for Hire.

Automobile busses for hire; capacity twelve to sixteen passengers; also Packard twin six limousines; inquiries solicited. Naughton Motorcar, 1,565 Boston Road, Bronx. 4100.

CADILLAC, classy seven passenger limousine, $3 hour, day, week, month. Col. 5879.

LANDAULET, handsome limousine, by day, week or month; owner drives. 868 Rhinelander.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 304 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

BUICK coupe, with Summer top, attractive for doctor, salesman. 868 Rhinelander.

Automobiles Wanted.

Best obtainable used car, Hudson, Cadillac, Buick or similar well known make; must be mechanically perfect and stand rigid inspection and test; give full particulars as to equipment, condition, price, terms, &c. G 408 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.
Wanted, 50 cars in good condition, $400 to $8,000. If you can show bill of sale, will buy or exchange for cash. Lincoln Square Auto Exchange, 1,960 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT A SMART LANDAULET, MONTHLY; TELEPHONE BONZON, 2075 PLAZA.

WESTCOTT Arrow Line wanted; must be in perfect condition; cash. Bryant 5482. Meehan, Room 2108, 110 West 40th.

Wanted—Light mechanically good coupe or sedan Dodge, Buick or Scripps-Booth; no dealers. Phone Smith, Main 8697.

SMALL commercial car; closed body; good condition; moderate price. B 396 Times.

MARMON, Stutz, Cadillac, four passenger; similar car; no dealers. J. F., 193 Tiemann.

CADILLAC, Pierce, Marcer, or Stutz. Room 301, 527 5th Av.

Automobile Bodies.

AUTOMOBILE BODIES.—A few landaulet, limousine, and touring bodies left; no reasonable offer refused. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 6th Av.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Murray, Col. A., to Camp Kearney.
Carter, Lt. Col. H. S., will report to Comdg. Gen. at Camp Kearney.
Barrett, Lt. Col. F. J., and Beeler, 1st Lt. R. H., will report to Surg. Gen.
Mixter, Capt. S. J., will report to Comdg. Gen. at Camp Johnston for discharge.
Suggs, Maj. F., and Reyn, 1st Lt. H. A., to Hosp. No. 36, at Detroit.
Yale, Maj. A. W., and Marr, Maj. K. A., detailed as members of board to examine officers for ratings as mfl, aviators and junior mfl, aviators, vice Maj. M. F. Bartholomew, and Capt. L. C. Hill (Air Service).
Kayser, Maj. R., and McPherson, Maj. G. E., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Sheridan.
Allen, Maj. A. W., Camp Dix.
Ross, Maj. D. L., to Hosp. No. 34, at East Norfolk, Mass.
Kinsella, Maj. R. A., and Tripler, 1st Lt. S., to Hosp. No. 44, at St. Louis.
Barnes, Maj. J. S., Camp Dix, then to Bellevue Hosp., New York.
Truehart, Capt. M., to Ft. Riley.
Dickinson, Capt. C. G., to Hosp. No. 36, at Plattsburg Barracks.
Bay, Capt. H. E., to Hosp. No. 5, at Otisville, N. Y.
Loewe, Capt. L. S., to Camp Upton.
Blankinship, Capt. C. O., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Eastern Dept., Governors Is.
Browne, Capt. C., to Camp Dix for discharge.
Smithan, Capt. A. M., to Ft. Washington.
Wigmore, Capt. E. B., to Camp Meade.
Shegta, 1st Lt. O. S., hon. discharged.
Morrison, 1st Lt. J. E., to Hosp. No. 5, at Ft. McPherson.
Reifschneider, Capt. L. C. A., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
Sturgis, 1st Lt. C. C., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Green, 1st Lt. W. L., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May.
Beckel, 1st Lt. F., to 634 Inf., at East Potomac Park.
Fegley, Capt. R. C., to Hoboken.
Davidson, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Dix.
Turman, 1st Lt. G. F., to Hosp. No. 41, at Staten Island.

Infantry.

Rogers, Lt. Col. T. J., to Aberdeen, S. D.
Johnson, Lt. Col. H. F., to Ft. Russell.
Bullard, Maj. R. L., Jr., to Eagle Pass, Texas, with 3d.
Kowalski, Maj. M. B., to Camp Funston, with 20th.
Glaha, Maj. F. H., to Camp Lee.
Dudley, Maj. J. H. M., hon. discharged.
Maverick, Capt. L., to Newport News.

Following to Camp Dix:
CAPTAINS.
Gregg, E. B. | Justice, H. R.
Ackers, C. F. | Reno, H. L.
Landburg, B. | Vail, M. T.
Glenn, R. C. | Minter, E. W.
Loman, W. P. | Cunningham, J. W.

Rogers,

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday, about 4 o'clock, March 22, navy discharge, army discharge, passport, $200 postal savings certificate. Finder please bring to W. C. F. S., 55 West 17th St., or telephone Murray Hill 3955 and ask for Miss Lewis. Lost by William Prialer.

LOST—On 156th St., Wednesday night, green silk handbag containing silver purse, with Swananker and Gimbel coins; also green purse with new nickery and pearl pencil; liberal reward, if returned. Wild, 625 West 156th, or phone 862 Audubon.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company certificate of stock No. NY06819 for four shares, registered in the name of John J. Gill, bearing date March 8th, 1915. Ample reward paid if returned to W. P. Cooper, Attorney, Shelbyville, Tennessee.

LOST—Friday, March 28, from auto, 124th St. and Park Av. to 79th St., black leather bag containing instruments. Reward returned to Dr. N. E. Lancaster, 130 West 123d St.

LOST—Will the young lady who took beaded bag from lounge at Claridge Hotel Monday evening return to 103 West 70th St. and receive liberal reward?

LOST—Large Alaska sable collar, 5 tails on back, at Olympia Theatre, 107th and Broadway, Thursday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock; reward. Mrs. Westcott, 9 West 8th, City. Telephone 3919 Stuyvesant.

LOST—In taxicab, between Waldorf-Astoria and Grand Central Station, about 4:30 P. M., a lady's black suitcase; $50 reward and no questions asked. Return to headquarters, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Liberal reward for return platinum lorgnette, with handle studded with square diamonds, during parade on official stand at 52d St. E. de B., 300 West 59th St. Circle 3064.

LOST—On 85th St., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, black silk shopping bag, containing papers of value to owner and to no one else. Suitable reward if returned to Shipley, 212 West 85th St.

LOST—Silver cigarette case, gold-lined monogram "Jane," in taxi between 53th St. and Broadway to 40th St.; liberal reward. J. K. Brennan, 321 West 35th St. Columbus 7211.

LOST—Friday, a valuable diamond pin, oval shaped, with an Oriental pearl at each end; liberal reward. Return to Biltmore Hotel, Mrs. N. E. Gage.

LOST—Cameo ring set, Thursday, 7th Av. subway, between Christopher and Pennsylvania Station; valued as heirloom. W 277 Times.

LOST—Black shopping bag in taxi, between Hotel Astor-Grand Central Station; liberal reward. Hughes, 14 Washington Square North.

LOST—Friday morning, in subway, Pacific Street to Times Square, package containing income tax memoranda. Goffe. Bryant 4227.

LOST—Red fox fur, Tuesday, at 5th Av. and 91st; gift of dead parent; liberal reward. 148 West 23d, care of George Jabour Co., Room 301.

LOST—On 55th St., near Broadway, a pair of Rhinestone buckles and pair black jet buckles; reward. Laurelton Hotel, 147 West 55th St.

LOST—String Italian coral, March 17, between Hotel Hargrave and Metropolitan or Astor tea room or taxi; liberal reward. Return Hargrave Hotel. Apt. 523.

LOST—Smoked pearl opera glasses, detachable extension handle, in crochet bag, between Gramercy Park-41st; reward. Hawes, Gramercy 6016.

LOST—Sapphire bracelet, on Wednesday, March 26, on 5th Av., or near Ritz-Carlton; liberal reward. Ca. Broad 1345, Room 1204, 25 Broad St., Kennett Cowan.

LOST—Circle of amethyst set in silver, belonged to face of watch, March 22, between Plymouth Theatre and Hotel Majestic. Return Hotel Majestic. Reward.

LOST—A flexible diamond bracelet, 38 stones, on March 28, vicinity of Vanderbilt Av. and 49th St., or Sherry's; suitable reward. Plaza 684.

LOST—Bar pin, with three diamonds; reward. Communicate with Mrs. Chas. E. Church, 9 Brush St., Norwalk, Conn.

LOST—Roll of bills, two checks, Tuesday night, between the Garden Restaurant and 79th St.; liberal reward. Columbus 2425.

LOST.—Diamond watch, oblong, three large diamonds, line of rubies; very liberal reward. Mrs. Harris, 104 East 58th.

LOST—Lady's squirrel cape, Wednesday night; liberal reward. Return to May Eisle, Princess Theatre.

LOST—Friday, on Amsterdam Av., handbag containing glasses, purse, keys; reward. Apt. 2, 414 West 121st St.

LOST—Gray-beaded bag, containing eyeglasses and other articles; reward. Meinhold, 5 West 91st St.

LOST—Mole neckpiece, left in taxi evening March 27; return to Apartment 9D, 2 West 67th St.; reward.

LOST—Brooch, circle of pearls; heirloom; reward. Ethel M. Bailey, Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Graduated string pearl beads, Sunday, between 39th-170th; reward. Rector 8230.

LOST—Broadway, near 84th St., pair of rimmed eyeglasses; reward. Apt. 1, south, 327 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Star sapphire and diamond ring; liberal reward. Marion C. Taylor, 905 5th Av.

LOST—Black wallet on Friday afternoon, near southeast subway entrance at 28th St. Reward if returned to Apt. 29, 142 E. 27th.

LOST—Diamond and platinum bow knot pin, Sunday; reward. Telephone Schuyler 6270.

LOST—Beaded mesh bag, taxicab, Thursday night; reward. Riverside 3700, Apt. 2A.

LOST—In taxi, small black traveling bag, initialed A. L.; reward. 133 East 60th St.

REWARD $25.

Enamel and diamond flag pin. T. Walter Lawrence, Inc., 527 Fifth Av.

WILL lady who found purse at 33d St. tube station kindly communicate with Champeau, 42 Prospect St., Jersey City?

$100 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarfpin, lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. P. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.

$150 REWARD.

Return platinum barpin containing numerous small diamonds, with sapphire in centre and one at each end, lost March 25, vicinity of Madison Av. and 35th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 96 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest, size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$150 REWARD.

No questions asked; return platinum wristwatch with diamonds around face, lost March 18, vicinity of Fifth Av. and 38th St. Marcus & Co., Fifth Av. & 45th St.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of diamond bar pin, containing about 14 to 16 diamonds, lost in the vicinity of the Ritz Carlton or 5th Av., 34th to 53d Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 reward, pair of platinum hoop earrings, 54 diamonds, Far Rockaway train, 5th Av. bus. Rhea Brummer, 44 West 57th St. 3912 Circle.

$500 REWARD for solitaire diamond ring, set in platinum with diamond-mounted shanks, lost about March 12th. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold ring in Grand Central Station. Call, with description, Rockefeller Institute.

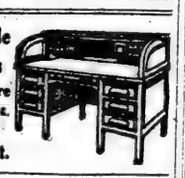
Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Tan Pekinese, female, in vicinity 55th St. and 7th Av.; answers to name of Muffy. Return to Mrs. Olney B. Mairs, Hotel Gotham; reward.

LOST—Dark, shaggy terrier dog, male; coat full of oil. Apply at 128 West 53d St. Circle 486.

LOST—An Angora cat, identification tag marked "Rookie." 34 Park Av. Reward.

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.



We Will Loan You
MORE MONEY
on Your Diamonds and Jewelry than any other loan concern.
ONLY 1% PER MONTH.
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street

HYLAN LEARNS OF MAN WHO GIBED

Mocking Megaphone Remarks, Justice Callaghan Writes, Reflect Much Brooklyn Sentiment

LIEUT. SIMPSON OWNS UP

Justifies His Derision When Mayor Was Late in Welcoming Ship Bringing Troops.

After a fortnight of anxiety Mayor Hylan yesterday learned who it was that ruffled his dignity when the artillery brigade of the Twenty-Seventh Division came home on March 13 by remarks shouted at him through a megaphone from the deck of the Natalie Mae. When the artillerymen of the Twenty-seventh on board the transport America steamed in to the Lower Bay on the morning of March 13, they could not behold the Mayor or anything like his official committee of welcome afloat to greet them at the gateway to the port. All that the soldiers saw was a tiny craft with flags flying and a cheering group on her deck. It was the Natalie Mae, which had put out at dawn upon the Bush terminal with relatives and friends of the home-coming soldiers.

Under the escort of the Natalie Mae the America came up the harbor. While the transport was somewhere in the general vicinity of her pier the boat, aboard of which were the Mayor and his Welcoming Committee, appeared. A band played, cheers were given, and then the brief silence which followed was suddenly broken by these remarks, shouted with clearness through a megaphone from the deck of the Natalie Mae:

Oh, how I hate to get up in the morning!
Back to Palm Beach! You are four hours late.
Has the Mayor his silk bathing suit this morning?

Within a few hours after this occurrence the Mayor, through his secretary, Grover Whalen, started an inquiry to learn the identity of the person who had assailed his official dignity. Mr. Whalen found a clew which led straight to Brooklyn, to Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan. In fact. So Mr. Whalen wrote to Justice Stephen Callaghan as "Mr. S. J. Callaghan, 584 Fourth Street, Brooklyn." Here is the letter:

City of New York.
Office of the Mayor, March 20, 1919.

Mr. S. J. Callaghan, 584 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I am advised that on the day the New Amsterdam arrived you were one of a party from the congregation of All Saints' Church on board the Natalie Mae. You may recollect that on that occasion there was a man with a megaphone on board the Natalie Mae who made a very insulting remark about the Chief Magistrate of the city. I thought possibly you might give me the name of the individual who expressed himself in such an unchristianlike spirit.

It is to be regretted that there are those who would attempt to mar a sacred and glorious occasion with words of a malicious character. Very truly yours,

GROVER WHALEN,
Secretary to the Mayor.

Justice Callaghan's Reply.

Mr. Whalen's, or Mayor Hylan's, request was answered quickly. "Mr. S. J. Callaghan," or Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, as he is known in Brooklyn, wrote yesterday to the Mayor owning up that he knew the culprit and the guilty one himself, Lieutenant William T. Simpson, formerly of the United States Aviation Corps, came forward with a full confession.

Justice Callaghan's reply was as follows:

Brooklyn, March 28, 1919.

Mr. Grover A. Whalen,
City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir: I have your letter which bears date March 20. You are correctly informed. I was one of a party on board the Natalie Mae, which went down the bay almost to Sandy Hook and met the America, with about 7,000 returning soldiers of the 27th Division. The party on board this little boat was the only delegation that met the returning soldiers on that occasion. The Mayor and his committee did not get under headway in time to see the incoming troops until the America was about to dock.

You state in your letter that some one on board the Natalie Mae "expressed himself" about the Mayor in an "unchristianlike spirit." You request the name of the "individual" who made these remarks. He is Lieutenant William T. Simpson, formerly of the United States Aviation Corps. The remarks were undoubtedly addressed to the Mayor. As I recall them, they were as follows: Oh, how I hate to get up in the morning." "Has the Mayor his silk bathing suit this morning?" "Back to Palm Beach, you are four hours late."

You say that "it is to be regretted that there are those who would attempt to mar a sacred and glorious occasion." Let me say to you that the marring of this occasion was by the Mayor himself. He kept three city-owned craft, heavily ladened with friends of the returning soldiers, waiting to suit his pleasure and convenience for over two hours. The people on board these boats were deprived of meeting their relatives and friends, and the troops on this occasion were not welcomed except by the little party, of which I had the honor to be one.

You will recall that when these remarks were made they seemed to meet with the approbation of the people on board the city-owned vessels and on board the other vessels in the harbor. No doubt these remarks correctly reflect the sentiment of most of the people in Brooklyn, and show in a measure the utter contempt and disregard which they have for the Chief Magistrate of the city, and their disapproval of his signal failure to properly provide a welcome for the returning soldiers of this borough.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN CALLAGHAN.

Simpson's Letter to the Mayor.

Lieutenant William T. Simpson last evening made the following clean breast of it all, writing in answer to a similar letter of inquiry from the Mayor:

Brooklyn, March 28, 1919.

Hon. John F. Hylan,
Mayor, City of New York,
City Hall, New York City.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., stating that I was one of a party on board the Natalie Mae on the day the New Amsterdam arrived, and requesting the name of the person who expressed himself in an "un-Christian-like spirit" on that occasion. You also state that "it is to be regretted that there are those who would attempt to mar a sacred and glorious occasion with words of a malicious character."

I made the remarks on the occasion mentioned, although it was on the arrival of the America and not the New Amsterdam, as stated in your letter. I said on that occasion, "Oh, how I hate to get up in the morning." "Back to Palm Beach, you're four hours late." "Have you your silk bathing suit with you this morning?" These remarks certainly were not unChristianlike, but most pertinent and flitting.

A party, of which I was a member, went down to meet the America on March 13, and from the time the boat came into view in Ambrose Channel, near Sandy Hook, until she had arrived opposite her dock at Hoboken, no boat representing the City of New York welcomed the returning soldiers aboard. The only boat to meet the America was the Natalie Mae. As the America was steaming past the Battery, although she had been at Quarantine for three-quarters of an hour, the City of New York boats, assigned to the Committee to Receive the Returning Soldiers, were seen to leave their docks.

I had been informed that the artillery of the 106th Field Artillery was to be on board one of the boats, and was to go down the bay and meet the husbands, sons and sweethearts arriving from France that morning. The arrival of the vessel at Sandy Hook was known. It had been in touch with Quarantine continuously, and arrived at Sandy Hook exactly at the hour expected. Therefore, the marring of a "sacred and glorious occasion" referred to in your letter, was solely because of your inability to arrive at the dock on time to meet the returning soldiers.

You know you were several hours late on that occasion. When I said "Back to Palm Beach; you're four hours late," the truth is that you were several hours late and were keeping several hundred men, women, and children from receiving their friends. Apparently the very truth of the remarks made is what prompts you to be so solicitous about marring a "sacred and glorious" occasion and to endeavor to evade your own responsibility.

People generally give you the palm for marring a "sacred and glorious" occasion. Your appointment of William Randolph Hearst as a member of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome has absolutely marred the sacred occasions of the soldiers' homecoming. As a Lieutenant in the Air Service, I can with truth say that the sentiment of officers and men alike was unanimous in condemnation of your action in appointing Mr. Hearst. A Lieutenant in France recently wrote me, stating: "As much as I want to get home, I hate to think of our being met by Hearst." No, Mr. Mayor, if any one has been responsible for marring sacred occasions, that person is yourself.

Palm Beach has figured before in your public career. As I recall, when your libel suits against The New York World were about to be brought to trial before Judge Cropsey you gave as your excuse for not being prepared to go to trial that you had been too busy in looking out for the people's interests. The counsel for The New York World, however, showed that you had spent several weeks at Palm Beach, where you were far away from the affairs of New York City and its people. You might have used this time to good advantage in preparing for the libel suits which were never brought to trial. A great majority of the people of this city would like to know why you could afford to allow a great New York daily to publish so-called defamatory articles with no answer from you. I believe you paid something like $2,000 as costs of court on the dismissal of your suits for the privilege of bluffing the people that these certain articles were untrue. Why not stop bluffing the people?

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WM. THORN SIMPSON.

Lieutenant Simpson formerly represented the Twelfth District of Brooklyn in the Assembly. He is a lawyer, with offices at 44 Court treet, Brooklyn.

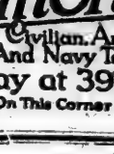
TYLER STICKS TO ALIBI.

Lewis Has Man in the West Checking Up Prisoner's Story.

Roy Tyler, who was brought from St. Louis in connection with the robbery at the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, and the murder of two of its officials, submitted yesterday to a continuation of his examination by District Attorney Harry E. Lewis. At the conclusion of the questioning, the District Attorney said that the prisoner holds to the story he told on Wednesday night and Thursday of being in the western part of the country on the day of the crime at the bank.

"There is not a wealth of identification in this case," said Mr. Lewis yesterday, "so we have to go very slowly. Within a few days everybody who saw the bank robbers will have a chance to see Tyler. We have a man out West at the present time checking up his alibi, and that is no easy job. It would have been easy for Tyler to manufacture an alibi, supposing he had been one of the actors in this tragedy. It would not have been difficult for him to make a round of some of the hotels and copy the names of those registered there—transients—on certain dates."

Religious Notices on Page Fourteen.



BUCKWOOD
It's the new
E&W EARL & WILSON
COLLAR
Coming soon!

MORGAN & CO. AIDS EMPLOYMENT WORK

Firm Advances $100,000 for Continuance of Government Service in This State.

ANNOUNCED AT RALLY HERE

Kirchway Reviews Task of Federal Agencies in Finding Jobs for Returning Soldiers.

Continuation of the work of the United States Employment service in this State, doomed to curtailment through failure of Congress to appropriate funds, has been assured by J. P. Morgan & Co., who agree to advance $100,000 for this purpose. Announcement was made last night by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Acting Director of the service, at an employment rally held in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the United War Work organizations, co-operating with the Federal agency.

Martin Conboy, Chairman of the Selective Draft Boards in this city, presided and employment problems were discussed by Mayor John F. Hylan, John B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service; George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Community Councils of New York City; Abraham I. Elkus, Chairman of the Reconstruction Commission of the State of New York; I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, and Dr. Kirchwey.

Before reading the letter he had received from the banking firm, Dr. Kirchwey briefly reviewed the work of the service in the city and told of the value the local bureaus had been to the employers and the returning soldiers and sailors. He then read the following letter:

New York, March 21, 1919.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Acting Federal Director of State of New York, United States Employment Service, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Referring to the various conversations with you, we are impressed with the importance of the United States Employment Service, and quite agree with you that it would be most unfortunate if that service should now be cut down owing to the failure of the Deficiency bill in the last Congress.

You have informed us that it must be cut down unless you can obtain up to $100,000 between now and the 1st of July of this year. In order to avoid this we will pay you, at such times as you call upon us between now and July 1, such amounts as you may need to continue the service, up to $100,000.

It is understood with you that, if, as, and when Congress may pass the Deficiency bill including the appropriation of money for this service you will use your best efforts to have these advances repaid to us, although we understand that you yourself cannot undertake any obligation in this connection, nor can you pledge the Secretary of Labor. Yours very truly,

(Signed.) J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Mayor Hylan said that there was a moral obligation on the part of the citizens that the sacrifice made by the soldiers, sailors, and marines should not go unrewarded. Parades, celebrations, and the bestowing of medals with the accompanying cheers of the crowds all had their proper place, he said, but it should be remembered that these tributes did not aid the soldier in buying food and clothing.

"Let the Government take the four or five billion dollars, the actual amount needed had the war lasted several months longer, and start Federal improvements with it," Mayor Hylan said. "In addition to this, every State, city, and village in the United States should push forward their public improvements so as to give work to thousands of those seeking employment."

Mr. Densmore analyzed the labor situation in the United States, and said that when one considered the fact that there were still more than a million men in the army and half a million in the navy, coupled with the fact that this was the richest nation on the globe, there was no reason for unemployment.

"I think by the middle of summer the industrial readjustment will have taken place," Mr. Densmore said. "I confidently expect that we will see a shortage of labor in the near future. There is a command in the army of 'as you were,' which means you resume your former position. I suggest that every employer familiarize himself with that command and he will help to clarify the unemployment situation."

Abram Elkus said that the returning soldier was not looking for philanthropy, but for a job to which he was by right entitled. He said that although the State Legislature had found time to pass a resolution appropriating money to not cure Bolshevism but to investigate it, that body had failed to provide funds for the Reconstruction Comission which he said was trying to aid in solving the problems of industrial readjustment.

The U. S. S. Recruit Band played at the rally and Miss Margaret Romaine of the Metropolitan Opera House sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Planned Advertising—Le Page's Glue

GLUE is a somewhat ordinary product, of which no one home uses a great deal. It would seem like an almost hopeless task to brand, trademark and make of it a piece of "selected merchandise." The owners of Le Page's Glue asked us, four years ago, to build a plan and to give our opinion as to the advisability of magazine advertising.

At the same time, they told us of a new product called Signet Ink, to which they wished us to also give our attention.

We spent months investigating the market for glue and ink. Then we submitted our plan. The glue advertising was started immediately. Today, beyond any question, Le Page's Glue is the leader. There are only two kinds of glue known to the American public—Le Page's, and all the others; new uses for Le Page's Glue are being discovered every day.

We waited two years before starting the ink advertising. Many things had to be made ready. In January 1918 the salesmen were called into Gloucester to be told of the Signet Ink campaign. They were furnished with impressive exhibits of the advertising. They started calling on the trade, and results came immediately. Large orders were taken from the start.

It is not easy for a manufacturer to break into an old established industry and to secure "consumer consciousness" in competition with established brands. But the owners of Signet Ink have already established a real business and the volume is growing every day. In *The Saturday Evening Post* for March 29th is a page advertisement which is an example of the advertising that has helped to secure this business.

There are great opportunities open, right now, to manufacturers who wish to build up a trade-mark goodwill on branded merchandise. We should be pleased to confer with interested executives.

Hoyt's Service, Inc.
PLANNED ADVERTISING
116 West 32nd Street, New York.
80 Boylston, Cor. Tremont Street, Boston
Leader-News Building, Cleveland

Welch's
Grapelade
The best pie you ever ate

Write for new Grapelade recipes, specially prepared by cooking experts.

PICK your own jury—make it twelve hungry small boys—set forth the best mince, apple, peach or berry pie you bake and a pie made with Welch's Grapelade.

The unanimous verdict will be that "Grapelade pie is the greatest hit in piedom."

There's daintiness and delicacy to Grapelade. Also there's the charm of variety, for a toothsome grape conserve is uncommon.

In Grapelade Welch has produced an uncommonly good uncommonness. It isn't grape jam, or grape jelly, or grape butter. It is really honey-of-grapes—all the grape but the skins, seeds and tartaric acid crystals—cooked with pure sugar to the consistency of marmalade. Smooth? Delicious? The right word hasn't been invented.

Order a jar from your grocer to-day and try Grapelade on bread, or biscuit, or toast. Then you will make a Grapelade pie, 15-oz. Glass Jar, 35c.; 25-oz. Enamel-lined Tin, 50c.

The Welch Grape Juice Company
Westfield, N.Y.

Ask the fountain man for a Grapelade Sundae

Quantity clothing bears the stamp, and it's a canceled stamp. I select each pattern by the handful, not by the truckful. Richly rare designs! I cut to individual measure. A tailor's fit! I give you the reigning fashions of Springtime 1919, not the dried-up fashions of 1918. $30 to $55, the same as quantity clothing.

Instead of perfunctory service, controlled from a push-button, you get the personal service of a Practical Merchant Tailor, who meets and greets every customer. There is no comparison except in prices, and they are identical.

Army And
Navy Uniforms
Of Slashing Swank

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
30 Years On This Corner

Wallach Hats
$3.50

New York expects Wallach Hats to have plenty of style and snap—to hold their color and shape, and give satisfactory wear.

And as usual New York will not be disappointed. The surprising thing is that such a stylish, fine-quality hat as that pictured above is purchasable for $3.50.

Wallach Hats, $2.50, $3.50 and $5

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Who Cares?

A NOVEL OF REBELLIOUS YOUTH
By
COSMO HAMILTON
Author of
"THE SINS OF THE CHILDREN" and "SCANDAL"

"This is the most artistic novel that Cosmo Hamilton has written."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"It is true to life and pervaded with the charm of youth. .....It has dramatic power of stress and action that holds the reader with a masterful grip from first to last."—*New York Tribune.*

"Mr. Hamilton intrigues us with his story and his heroine. We finish the book with a sense of having taken a dizzy joy-ride in a veritable roundabout of dazzling romance."—*New York World.*

$1.50 net. At All Booksellers.

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston.

Who Cares?

The Time
To Save Your Hair
IS NOW
The Thing
That Helps Save It
IS
Newbro's Herpicide

Herpicide Thing
Buy A Trial
Size Bottle Today
Sold Everywhere
Applications AT Barber Shops

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, not so cold Sunday; Monday, fair; diminishing northwest gales.
Full weather report see Page 20.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 22,345. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1919. 124 PAGES. In Nine Parts. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York and Vicinity. FIVE CENTS Elsewhere.

EX-KAISER SAYS HE WOULD KILL HIMSELF RATHER THAN BE TRIED AS ALLIES INTEND; 'A KING TOO YOUNG, I MADE MISTAKES'

"NOTHING BUT A PUPPET"

Laughs at Idea that He Ever Exercised Autocratic Power.

BLAMES RUSSIA FOR WAR

Says It Was Not the Monarchs, but the Diplomatists, Who Caused the Disaster.

NOT A BROKEN OLD MAN

His Body Still Electric with Nervous Energy, but His Spirit Somewhat Subdued.

By HAROLD BEGBIE.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Copyright in Great Britain by The London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, March 29.—What I am now about to write of the former German Kaiser's opinions I should have been able to write in the form of a conversation but for the ex-Emperor's determination to remain a private person and to do nothing which might give him a moment's appearance of wishing to interfere with the present Government in Germany.

I am writing at an open window of my sitting room in the Dranjstein Hotel. Spring has come suddenly, the sun shines with warmth and radiance, the air enters through the open window with softness and sweetness, the lime trees below me are full of noisy sparrows. At a stone's throw from this open window a village policeman is yawning as he lounges up and down in front of the entrance to Amerongen Castle. No one comes there now. There is no reason why he should not be planting potatoes in his garden. The policeman, who is evidently a good gardener, kicks up a dust with his boot and curses either his luck or William of Germany.

I am conscious above, everything else of Amerongen's indifference to the notorious man whose presence here has conferred upon it worldwide fame. This little village is like the sparrows in its lime trees. It is too happy to bother its head about fallen Kings and outlawed Emperors. It has its domestic business to attend to, and clearly it is better to be free and cheerful, however poor, than a Kaiser who now never puts his nose out of doors, and must surely have something on his conscience which a man who believes in God would rather be without.

Amerongen Castle is a castle only in name. In reality it is an unimpressive, rather sombre, red brick house standing in so thick a companionship of trees that it looks expressly made for a ghost story by Edgar Allan Poe. The piece of land on which it stands is so small that there is no room for a garden. It is a house in a wood, surrounded by shrubbery. The outbuildings are quite close to the castle, just as the castle is quite close to the village houses. Most of the space belonging to the castle is occupied by water. There is a moat around its walls, and at a few paces through the trees there is another moat which separates it on the north from the village, and on the south from water meadows stretching to the Rhine, a bright, curving reach of which river, where have recently passed many transports containing British troops on the way home from Germany, the former Kaiser can see when he looks out of his windows.

When the Kaiser Arrived.

On Sunday, Nov. 10, 1918, Count Godard Bentinck in his castle at Amerongen was confronted by a domestic crisis. Half of his servants were down with influenza, the other half were recovering from the same malady, and a shooting party was expected at the castle in a few days. What should he do? He had been to church, eaten his Sunday luncheon, and was in a reflective mood. He thought things out and decided to put off his party.

As he reached this decision the telephone rang. This was at 2 o'clock. He went to the telephone and found himself addressed by the Governor of the province, who lives at Utrecht. The Governor informed him that the Kaiser had fled from Germany, had crossed into Dutch territory, had been held up by a Sergeant and a private soldier, and that the Dutch Government, suddenly confronted with this critical affair, would be exceedingly obliged if Count Godard received the Kaiser for a few days while they turned about and considered what should be done with him.

Count Godard replied that it was impossible for him to receive the Kaiser, and explained his domestic crisis. The Governor brushed the influenza aside as a thing not worthy to be mentioned in such a situation. Count Godard weakened, and said he would consult his children. The children thought the matter might be managed. The end of it was that next day the Kaiser and his suite were received into Amerongen Castle, and Count Godard provided dinner for forty-five persons.

The two days have now lengthened into twice as many months, and the problem of the ex-Kaiser's domicile is still unsettled. It is thought by a number of people that Count Godard offered the Kaiser the hospitality of his house and that he is an old and intimate friend of the Emperor. This is not true. Count Godard had seen the former Emperor but once, and this in the days when the Kaiser was Prince William, not even Crown Prince.

Didn't Know His Jailer.

The Emperor, on hearing that he was to be received at Amerongen Castle, looked up Count Godard in the Almanach de Gotha to discover his relation with the house of Bentinck. The two men, host and guest, met as absolute strangers on Nov. 11. I invite you to think of the ludicrous element in this historic event—the great and powerful German Emperor held up by a Sergeant and a private soldier of the Dutch Army, looking up Count Godard Bentinck in the Almanach de Gotha to discover the quality of his jailer.

Count Godard tells me he was actuated by two motives in receiving the Kaiser. As a good citizen, he felt he ought to obey the Dutch Government, and as one who humbly endeavors to be a faithful Christian he felt he ought not to turn his back on a homeless stranger. Let me say I believe him and honor him. The ex-Kaiser had been a week at Amerongen when the Empress arrived from Germany, and Count Godard Bentinck found himself called upon to provide dinner for sixty-two persons. It was necessary for him to commandeer two hotels in the village.

Not a Broken Old Man.

Since those November days the story of the fallen Emperor has diminished almost to the point of vanishment. His staff consists of three gentlemen, a General, an adjutant, and a doctor; the suite of the delicate Empress is reduced to one lady. There are other changes. In those early days of his quasi internment the ex-Kaiser walked freely about the little piece of wooded land on which the castle is built, paid visits to the village, and made excursions to different points of the surrounding country. Today he seldom goes out of doors, and when he does leave the house it is only for a brief walk around the inner moat, but it is quite untrue that he is a bowed and broken old man.

You may see him on one of his occasional after-breakfast walks round the moat dressed in plain clothes with a cloak thrown over his shoulders, striding forward, his head up, his arms swinging, the whole body of the man still electric with that nervous energy which made him something of a whirlwind in former days. His eye keeps its fire, his lips their firmness, his voice its ring, but there are changes. His hair is white, the pointed beard which he has grown adds ten years to his appearance. He has lost all that boisterous hilarity which sometimes made his friendliness a little difficult to bear, and the spirit of the man, while it is still cheerful in company, is more subdued, perhaps even more gentle and considerate.

The Ex-Kaiser Impenitent.

I propose now to furnish the reader with an account of the ex-Kaiser's opinions. It must be understood that in this dispatch, which is an authentic account of the ex-Kaiser's opinions concerning the events which precipitated the war, I am attempting to write simply, as a secretary, of his state of mind. I am neither attacker nor defender, neither protagonist nor historian. I set myself no other task than most faithfully to present the reader with the thoughts of William Hohenzollern, myself nothing more important than the pen in his hand.

The former Kaiser is entirely impenitent. He is not only convinced of his innocence, he sees himself as one who strove harder than any man in the world to avert war. As for being put on his trial, he laughs at such an idea. There is no power on earth that can try him. If he thought he was to be arraigned before an international tribunal he would destroy himself, not out of any fear of the result of such a trial, but because he would regard such an ordeal as insufferably undignified. He says:

"I am answerable for my conduct only to God, and God knows how I strove, to my own peril, the peril of my throne, to avert the calamity of war.

* * *

"I have made mistakes. I see now where I might have done better, but consider my difficulties. I came to the throne too young. I really succeeded my grandfather; the hundred days of my father's reign do not count. I succeeded my grandfather and I found myself surrounded by his statesmen. They were all old men. They regarded me as a boy. They treated me with amused tolerance which the old men in those days employed toward their youngers. It was really insufferable. I determined to assert my power. * * * The opposition I encountered made me headstrong. I can see now how bad it was for me. I became impatient, intemperate, but in spite of my faults I did help Germany to grow to a great power, and I kept the peace for many years, and if Russia had not betrayed the world there would be peace now. I have made mistakes, but no man is more innocent of this war than I."

* * *

"I did not want war. Nicholas did not want war. George did not want war. No ruler wanted war. We were all dead against war. War was made by the diplomatists. The whole guilt of the war rests on the Russian Government, and there were secret forces at work in the Russian Government."

Allies Propose to Put Ex-Kaiser on Trial; Suicide Rather Than That, He Declares

PARIS, March 30, (Associated Press.)—The Commission on Responsibility for the War has decided:

First, solemnly to condemn the violation of neutrality and all the crimes committed by the Central Empires.

Second, to urge the appointment of an international tribunal to judge all these responsible, including the former German Emperor.

From Harold Begbie's Report of His Talk with the ex-Kaiser.

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Ukrainians Shell Lemberg; Scores of Civilians Killed

PARIS, March 29.—Lemberg was heavily shelled by the Ukrainians from Monday until Thursday morning, according to a Havas dispatch from Warsaw. Scores of civilians were killed and hundreds wounded. St. George's Cathedral and the Archbishop's palace were badly damaged.

TELEGRAPH RATES RAISED A FIFTH

Advance, Burleson Announces, Affects Both Commercial and Government Messages.

DUE TO INCREASED WAGES

"Barely Sufficient" to Cover Those—Press Rates and Wires Not Involved.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—An increase of 20 per cent. in domestic telegraph rates, effective April 1, was announced today by Postmaster General Burleson. The increase was agreed upon at a meeting of the Federal Wire Board and was made necessary, Mr. Burleson's announcement said, to meet "the increased cost of operation, occasioned by wage increases, now in effect, made during the last year." Mr. Burleson added that the advance would be "barely sufficient" for this purpose.

The order affects both Government and commercial messages, but it was announced that there would be no increase in special press rates for newspapers or in charges for special wires leased by press associations and newspapers. Under the order, however, commercial and Government leased wires will be charged for at an advance of 20 per cent. over existing rates, whether such wires be furnished by a telegraph or a telephone system under Government control.

Mr. Burleson's order follows:

"The following schedule of domestic commercial telegraph rates shall be effective from April 1, 1919, and continue until otherwise ordered:

PRESENT RATE.	NEW RATE.
20c.	25c.
30c.	35c.
40c.	45c.
50c.	60c.
60c.	70c.
70c.	80c.
80c.	95c.
90c.	110c.
100c.	120c.

*For each additional word.

"Day letters and night letters shall be computed as at present, but charged for on the basis of the above rates. Night messages will be charged for at an increase of 20 per centum over existing night message rates.

"Commercial and Government leased wires shall be charged for at an advance of 20 percentum over existing leased wire rates, whether such wires be furnished by a telegraph or a telephone system under Government control.

"The Telegraph rates for domestic United States Government telegrams are increased 20 percentum over the present Government rate.

"The rate increases herein ordered are made necessary by the increased cost of operation occasioned by wage increases now in effect made during the last year, and are barely sufficient for the purpose."

Mr. Burleson's order was issued by the department without comment other than the explanation that the increase would not affect press rates and charges on wires leased by newspapers and press associations.

Increased wages for employes of all departments of telegraph systems under Federal control, except employes at "nonfunctional" offices and messengers, became effective Dec. 1 last. Employes in service more than a year and a half received an increase of 10 per cent., and those employed less than a year and a half, 5 per cent.

Postal Holds Increase Unnecessary.

Commenting upon Postmaster General Burleson's new rates, William J. Deegan, Secretary of the Mackay Companies, the holding corporation of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company said last night:

"We now understand why a week ago today Mr. Burleson turned out the officials of the Postal Telegraph System. He knew that we had refused to increase telegraph rates when the suggestion was made to us in January by his Operating Board of Western Union and Bell Telephone officials, and his only way of increasing them was first actually to seize our lines. It was impossible for the Western Union to increase its telegraph rates unless we did likewise, because otherwise all the business would come to us at the lower rate.

"Now, there was no real need of increasing the telegraph rates. If the Western Union was administered carefully and economically, the rates were high enough. For years that company has wasted money in commissions, improvident contracts, a horde of solicitors who created no telegraph business and merely tried to get the business away from us, and other wasteful expenditures.

"The Western Union is evidently a favorite of Mr. Burleson, because he gave it a very large compensation, and he is undoubtedly losing money on that deal, while he gave us $1,680,000, although in the year previous to his seizing our lines we earned $4,200,000. In addition to the enormous sums he claims from us, under this confiscatory award, he now wishes more by increasing the telegraph rates.

"Today, he turned out our General Manager from the latter's office in our own building. That room has been used by our General Manager since the building was built, twenty-five years ago. It is now taken from us by force by the Postmaster General. If we had assented to the increase in telegraph rates when the proposition was made to us in January last by Mr. Burleson's Operating Board, our officials would not have been removed last week. We refused, and now the increase is made over our protest."

HOW DID "THE WIDE WIDE WORLD" AFFECT THE PROFESSORS?
Answered in the April Bookman.—Advt.

Continued on Page Three.

TERRACE GARDEN Dance Palace. Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12. Saturdays and Sundays, 3 to 12.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES For the Discriminating—Plain Ends.—Advt.

ALLIES ORDER THE HUNGARIAN REDS TO QUIT AND HOLD AN ELECTION UNDER THEIR CONTROL; MARSHAL FOCH GETS ORDERS TO ACT ON DANZIG

ACTION TAKEN FOR POLAND

Big Four Issues Instructions After Germans Refuse to Allow Landing.

SITUATION IS DELICATE

Germans Are Reported to be Mounting Guns Along the Coast Near Danzig.

RESENT NUDANT'S WAY

But Paris Inclines to Belief That Matter Will Be Settled Without a Break.

PARIS, March 29, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson and the Premiers, constituting the Council of Four, gave Marshal Foch instructions today regarding the situation at Danzig, where the Germans have refused to permit the landing of Polish troops.

The nature of the instructions will probably not be revealed until they are made known in Germany.

The military situation at Danzig, where negotiations are under way for the passage through Germany of three Polish legions, intended for service with the Polish Army, is explained by military experts, attached to the Peace Commission, in a different manner from the explanation given in dispatches from Berlin.

It is said that the German purpose appears to be to direct the movement of these troops so as to avoid unnecessary chance of friction or hostile collisions with the German populace in the region to be traversed. Therefore, while Danzig was named in the armistice as the port of debarkation best adapted for the purpose, it is regarded by the military authorities as only proper that the Entente commanders should not regard any proposition by the German authorities, looking to the use of other German ports, as a violation of the armistice.

So far as is known nothing in the nature of an ultimatum has been delivered, and it is believed that the issue will be settled satisfactorily without a breach.

One source of delay has been found in the failure to obtain quickly the shipping necessary to convey the Polish legions to the German port of debarkation. It will require thirty ships of 5,000 tons each and two months' time to complete the movement, and negotiations have not been completed for furnishing this large amount of transport.

A rumor was in circulation here last night that the allied mission at Danzig had been interned. The morning's newspapers, however, say that no confirmation of the rumor had been received in French official quarters.

According to the Paris edition of The London Daily Mail, a telegram received at the French Foreign Office reported that serious disorders occurred at Danzig, instigated by the Pan Germans. The demonstrations were said to have been directed at the interallied mission. Although no hostile action was taken against it, the mission was reported to have been virtually estopped from functioning, its work being hampered and it being isolated from the Poles.

All the newspapers agreed that if it were established that violence had been employed against the mission a critical situation would be created.

Mounting Guns on Coast.

LONDON, March 29.—In addition to reinforcing the garrison at Danzig, the Germans, according to advices received here, are said to be mounting guns along the Prussian Coast near that port.

According to a Copenhagen dispatch, the text of the German reply to the Allies concerning the landing of Polish troops at Danzig shows that Germany made a point that it did not undertake to give free access to the Polish Army to West Prussia in the armistice agreement with the Entente Powers. The reply says:

"Since the conclusion of the armistice, the entire situation in Posen, West Prussia, and Danzig has entirely changed."

Offering the ports of Stettin, Koenigsberg, Memel, or Libau, the German Government says that "all necessary facilities for the speediest possible landing and transit of General Haller's army to Poland will be provided."

"From the standpoint of railroad facilities," the reply adds, "the routes from these cities lead more speedily to the goal, without involving interruption of importations of foodstuffs to Poland."

According to the Berlin Tageblatt all parties in the Weimar Assembly ap-

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Big Four Will Decide on the Monroe Amendment; New League Draft May Be Made Public Friday

PARIS, March 29, (Associated Press.)—The American Monroe Doctrine amendment to the covenant of the League of Nations, it is understood, has been submitted to the Council of Four for final determination as to the course to be adopted concerning it.

When the amendment came up at the last meeting of the League of Nations Commission, an unexpected obstacle arose which caused action on it to be deferred. This was not against the Monroe Doctrine itself, but against the form of the amendment, which is so general in its terms that it might include other doctrines to which strong objections prevailed among some of the British dominions.

As a conference failed to disclose means of removing the obstacle, the amendment was finally referred to the Premiers and President Wilson as the court of last resort.

The Commission on a League of Nations will probably hold its final session on Friday, it was indicated today. At that meeting the foundations of the League will be definitely announced.

Geneva for Headquarters of the League.

It is understood that the committee having in charge the selection of the official seat of the League of Nations has reached a definite decision in favor of Geneva. Brussels, The Hague, Rome, and Constantinople were considered by the committee. The Hague, although it has the advantage of possessing a building for Peace Conferences that would be available, is objected to by several countries, especially some of the Latin world, which oppose settling the future League of Nations in Holland. Another group opposes Brussels. Rome, although the cradle of international law, must be discarded, the conference having almost unanimously decided that no great power shall have the seat of the League. Constantinople is opposed because it is not convenient of access. Geneva is generally favored on account of Switzerland's neutral position.

SEES BOLSHEVIST FAILURE IN RUSSIA

C. E. Hughes, Speaking at Lotos Club Dinner to Gov. Smith, Predicts Its Doom.

SLIGHT FEAR OF GAIN HERE

Gov. Smith Says Most Legislators Personally Were Against Prohibition Amendment.

Charles E. Hughes, in an address last night at a dinner given for Governor Alfred E. Smith by the Lotos Club, predicted the failure of Bolshevism in Russia, and although not apprehensive of it gaining a foothold in this country, declared that the affairs of government here should be so conducted that there could be no justification for any debate on the advantages of class rule.

Mr. Hughes and the other speakers united in praising Governor Smith and honoring his achievements and character. The other speakers were Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of the State Reconstruction Committee; Frank L. Cobb, Frederic C. Penfield, former United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary; Supreme Court Justice Robert E. Wagner, and Martin Saxe. Chester S. Lord, President of the club, was Chairman.

Mr. Hughes's address was a portrayal of the advantages of individual liberty and the relation of the local community to the greater Government.

He argued against the superimposition on one locality of the opinions of others with respect to questions of local concern, and when he said that at present there was perhaps only a temporary forgetfulness of this fundamental principle, some of the 300 diners took his argument to be an attack on the prohibition amendment although he did not mention it by name.

Continuing, he said that the Government would break down if it were attempted to run all New York's affairs from Washington as no Parliament could give local government as much attention as the local unit could. However, he said the principle of local government must be preserved at all hazards and insistence on its application must be made.

After pointing out the necessity for democracy being thrifty and the fact that economical administration must not be a luxury but an absolute necessity if we are to avoid bankruptcy, Mr. Hughes said that one of the things being held up to our gaze is the spectre of Bolshevism.

"Bolshevism is a system," he declared, "It is not a hazy thing, indefinite in shape, without outline. It is a very definite, concrete proposal, with a thoroughgoing constitution containing many articles of faith. We have got to understand what it is. It is simply the enthronement of one class at the expense of all the others. It is the antithesis of our kind of Government. It does not deserve to be counted even as socialism. It is the violation of every principle of group action and of democracy itself, the rule of class."

In considering the status of a business government, he said, it is necessary to guard affairs so that there will be no just ground for complaint, no evidence of the abuse of government that will hearten anyone in a given instance to have reason in a debate regarding the justification of the enthronement of one class at the expense of the other classes.

"I do not share the fear of some other people regarding Bolshevism," he continued. "We will have a serious period in the future, but in that system of government failure is inherent because its economic fallacy is going to be demonstrated. We are going to have a

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Hotel Neville, 5th Av. and 29th St.—Rooms with private bath, $2.50; suites at moderate rates. Restaurant and grill.—Advt.

DEMAND ON HUNGARIANS

Material and Equipment May Be Sent to Aid Rumania.

NO CHANGE IN OUR POLICY

March Says Troops Are Being Brought Home in Accordance with Schedule.

SOVIET PROTECTS ENVOYS

Foreign Minister Guarantees Safety, but They Can't Communicate with Governments.

LONDON, March 29.—The Allies have demanded the resignation of the Hungarian Soviet Government, according to dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company arriving by way of Berlin and Copenhagen. They demand the election of a National Assembly under the supervision of allied troops.

PARIS, March 29.—Le Temps says today that military measures which it is reported will be taken to counteract the danger arising from the establishment of a Soviet Government at Budapest are still under discussion by the allied Governments. It seems sure, the newspaper adds, that a certain quantity of material and equipment will be sent to Rumania.

The Havas Agency believes it certain that General Mangin will direct operations against Hungary, with headquarters in Rumania, and that General Henrys will command the Polish troops.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Recent events in Hungary, General March announced today, had resulted in no change in the military policy of the United States so far as the War Department had been advised. The return of troops from France was proceeding even faster than scheduled originally, he said, and nothing had occurred to interfere with this movement.

Troop movements homeward during the month of March, General March said, aggregated 244,186, against an estimate previously made for this month of 200,000.

BOLSHEVIKI LOSE TOWNS TO LETTS

Driven from Kemmern and Kalnzem, on Riga Front, in Hard Fighting.

OUR TROOPS REINFORCED

Detachment of 148 Arrives on Murmansk to Repair Roads for Their Retreat.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—After a violent battle along the Mitau-Turkkum Railway, Lettish forces have defeated the Bolsheviki and occupied the towns of Kemmern and Kalnzem, a dispatch from Libau says. Kalnzem is about twenty miles southwest of Riga.

ARCHANGEL, March 28, (Associated Press.)—Allied artillery was active today in the vicinity of the village of Bolshois Ozera, but the cloudy weather hindered the work of the aviators who were observing the effects of the cannonade. In the meantime, the allied forces holding the road on both sides of the town were engaged in strengthening their positions.

A small infantry attack was made on the allied positions on the Vega front on Wednesday. In spite of a bombardment which preceded the attack, the Bolsheviki were repulsed and lost heavily. The Allies suffered only two casualties.

Conditions elsewhere along the front are unchanged, according to a headquarters report.

For his efforts in organizing and assisting Russian anti-Bolshevist forces in the Pinega district, Captain Joel R. Moore of Battle Creek, Mich., has received the St. Ann Medal at the hands of the Russian Commander in Northern Russia. Captain Moore is the first American in Northern Russia to wid this decoration. A number of British officers, including General Ironside, the allied commander, have been decorated by the Russians.

Ernest Rand, an American Y. M. C. A. worker of Middlebury, Vt., has received the Russian Cross of St. George for his coolness and courage under heavy fire in the recent fighting in the Pinega sector.

No further word has been received at headquarters concerning M. V. Arnold, a Y. M. C. A. worker of Lincoln, Neb., who disappeared during the fighting at Bolshoia Oserk.

PARIS, March 29.—The situation for the Allies at Odessa is still critical, according to the latest advices from that region. The Russian Soviet communiqué of March 25 declared that the vanguards of the Bolshevist forces were close upon the suburbs of the city.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The arrival of the 168th engineering company at Murmansk (Archangel front) on March 25 was announced today by the War Department. It consists of fifteen officers and 153 men. The 168th engineering company, also ordered to that sector, is en route.

The engineers were ordered to Northern Russia to aid the little American force now there co-operating with loyal Russians and their allies. Their special task will be to improve the lines of communication to the coast and pave the way for ultimate safe withdrawal.

Four Republics Fighting Reds.

For the last few weeks the principal scene of conflict between the Russian Bolsheviki and the Letts has been in the region of the Tirul Marsh, which from November, 1915, until the demobilization of the Russian Army two years later, presented a formidable bulwark for Riga against repeated offensives of the German Army directed from Shavli, seventy-five miles southwest of Riga. The region is in the old Russian Government of Courland, which is now a

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Pavlist Choristers—Final season. Concert Hall, Grand Central Palace, April 7th.—Advt.

MAGYARS NOT HOSTILE TO ALLIES, SAYS KUN

But They Will Defend Themselves, of Course, Against Unfriendly Acts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily News correspondent at Budapest telegraphs an interview which he has had with Bela Kun, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

"So far as we are concerned," the Minister said, "there is no reason why our relations with the Entente Governments should not be of a friendly character. It all depends upon the attitude adopted by the Entente. If that attitude is hostile, naturally we shall have to defend our interests.

"So far as occupied Hungarian territory is concerned, we are prepared to allow the population there to decide its own fate. Personally, I am sure those territories desire to be continued in the union with Hungary. I do not insist too much on this point, as we take our stand upon a platform of universal brotherhood and do not attach great importance to frontier questions.

"The continued refusal to send food and raw materials on the part of the Entente since the armistice was signed did more to cause the ruin and bankruptcy of the capitalist system in Hungary than the war itself. I agree that had food and raw materials been promptly sent, and had peace been made, our task would have been made more difficult and the establishment of the Soviet Republic here would have been possibly, even probably, delayed. But it had to come eventually because the war had convinced the people that far-reaching and revolutionary changes were necessary."

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 27.—The new Hungarian Government has lost no time in choosing Ambassadors for those countries which will have them, and the first of those Communist missionaries has already taken up his duties. He is Alexis Bolgar, a member of the Hungarian Communist Party and editor of one of its chief papers. He reached Vienna yesterday, and was received today by the President of the German Austrian National Assembly, Herr Seitz. Regular relations, therefore, may exist between

Add IMPERIAL GRANUM to condensed milk to supply the nourishment necessary for baby's best growth.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Traffic.—Advt.

Hungary's new rulers and those of Austria.

In an interview Bolgar said that the Hungarian revolution had been carried out everywhere without the slightest disturbance, and he was convinced that the new Government was strong enough to complete the work to which it had set its hand.

When asked if the revolution was a national movement for defence of the right of self-determination or a revolt to set aside the rules of capitalism, Bolgar replied:

"I admit that the immediate cause for the proclamation of the Soviet Republic may give rise to the first mentioned impression, and that the general support of the bourgeoisie may compromise the social character of our revolution, but the movement was one to free the Hungarian proletariat and landless peasants. We are filled with the same ideals as those of the Russian Soviets, and if the bourgeoisie are with us that is simply because they have no other course. Militarily and politically we are closely allied to the Russian Government. That alliance is defensive, but we are determined to put down by force every effort to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"I doubt if the Entente will seriously attempt to embark on the adventure of war against such a world movement as Bolshevism, for the revolution in Hungary is only a step on the way to world revolution."

MAGYAR PRESS SOVIETIZED.

Staffs Have Representatives in Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

BUDAPEST, March 28, (Associated Press.)—Since the establishment of a Communist Government in Hungary the newspapers of Budapest have dispensed with the formerly obligatory publication of the names of the owners, publishers, and responsible writers.

The editorial staffs of each paper have elected new managers, who will also represent the members in deliberations of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council. Concession to the newspaper men of the same prerogatives as the workmen in other trades and professions is conceded by the Government in respect to the improvement of salaries, the apportionment of food, clothing, and other necessities.

The theatres, vaudeville houses and motion picture places have been taken over by the Minister of Education, who will supervise the editing of theatre programs, which also will be made to serve as organs of political enlightenment. Classical dramas and modern plays of the higher type make up the bulk of the offerings in the theatres under the new régime.

Religious instruction has been eliminated from the courses in the public schools, and political and social topics have been substituted.

COPENHAGEN, March 29.—With a factory official, his wife, and two other women in the former King's box at the National Opera House in Budapest, proletarian control of the theatres, with reduced prices for the workers, was entered upon Friday, according to a dispatch from the Hungarian capital.

Short introductory addresses were delivered before the performance, the Commissary of Agriculture speaking on the relationship between art and the proletariat.

MISSIONS IN BUDAPEST SAFE.

The Soviet Government Has Promised Them Protection.

LONDON, March 29.—Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, has issued a decree extending the protection of the "Hungarian Soviet Republic" to the foreign military missions in Budapest, a Hungarian wireless dispatch received here today says. The missions will be permitted to fly the flags of their respective countries over their headquarters.

Reuter's Paris correspondent sends a report received from Pressburg to the effect that the Allied Mission at Budapest has started for Belgrade.

PARIS, March 29, (Associated Press.)—The American Commission received indirectly tonight a dispatch from Budapest reporting serious disorders there, with the looting of shops, the confiscation of personal property, and the seizure of much silver plate belonging to the wealthier classes.

All work in Budapest has been stopped and the Government is taking an inventory of the shops, banks, and factories. All property, real and personal, has been sequestrated. Houses have been seized by the State, arms requisitioned, and numerous prominent persons arrested.

In addition to the Italian and British representatives, Professor Philip Brown of Princeton University, representing the United States, remains in Budapest. It is announced that he will be treated with courtesy and allowed to send messages to Vienna.

A dispatch from Rome asserts that the missions have been neither interned nor expelled, but have simply been requested to abstain from communicating with their Governments until the new Hungarian Government has been fairly established.

According to the Paris edition of The Daily Mail, Colonel Vix, the chief of the French Mission, has telegraphed that he has been released and is proceeding to Paris.

Premier Lenine of the Russian Soviet Government has sent to the Hungarian Constitutional Commission a draft of a proposed Constitution for Hungary, according to a Vienna dispatch transmitted by the Zurich correspondent of L'Information.

BERNE, March 29.—The Hungarian Government has released members of the Ukrainian mission, arrested at Budapest, restored property belonging to the mission valued at 1,000,000 crowns (200,000) and made an apology to the Ukraine, according to the Ukrainian Press Bureau here. The Ukrainian Government entered a protest after the arrest of its mission.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The State Department learned today that Professor Philip Brown of Princeton was still in Budapest. Several days ago he was reported to have escaped when the Bolsheviki took over the Hungarian capital. He is acting in a private capacity as an observer, but has made a number of reports to the department on conditions in Austria and Hungary. Information reaching here does not indicate that Professor Brown is in custody or is in any way detained by the authorities.

WOULD DESTROY HUNGARY.

Rumanian Spokesman Says It Is "a Discordant Note" in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Dr. Lucaciu, Chairman of the Rumanian National Committee in the United States, asserted today that the Rumanians detect in the Hungarian situation proof of their contention that the Magyars are "a discordant note among the civilized nations of Europe."

"The Magyars," he said, "gave themselves as tools to the German Prussians in order to secure themselves the supremacy over other nationalities in Middle Europe. More than a year ago the head of the Rumanian National Mission to this country informed the public that the crime of Sarajevo was a prearrangement between the Magyars and the Prussian Junkers.

"This information was proved true by the spiritual adviser of the murdered Archduke Ferdinand. The Magyars thought when starting the war with Germany they would win the war and become masters of Middle Europe, even though they should be servants of Prussian Junkerdom. They lost the war, but they have never given up their aspiration to dominate in Middle Europe, and seeing that they could not achieve such a Utopia with the help of the Allies, they have turned to the Soviets of Russia, thinking that what they cannot have with the Germans or through the Allies they will get through the Russian Soviets.

"Our one aim is not to leave a single Rumanian to be tyrannized over by the Magyars. We ask that Rumania shall go as far as the ethnographic boundaries go, and they are the same as those established between England, Italy, France, and Rumania by a treaty before Rumania entered the war.

"The Rumanians give all nationalities equal rights because they know what it means to be oppressed. The Germans, Saxons, and other nationalities willingly join the Rumanians, but the Magyars, who are in an absolute minority, scattered among the other nationalities, do not want to lose their grip, and for a time trouble is to be expected from them, but in time, seeing the result of civilized government, they will be only too glad to be under Rumanian rule, as the few who are in Rumania are very glad to be under the Rumanian Government."

Asked if he favored the destruction of Hungary, Dr. Lucaciu said:

"Certainly. I am soul and body for the Allies' program, and so I never will approve of the program of the Magyars. The treaties signed between the leading powers outline the boundaries of the different nationalities. It would be the very worst thing to break promises and not to respect the signed treaties. To lose faith in the Allies would mean the beginning of desperation."

PLAN OUTLETS FOR CZECHS.

Hamburg and Stettin May Be Assigned for River Traffic.

PARIS, March 28, (Associated Press.)—Hamburg and Stettin are considered the natural commercial outlets to the sea for Czechoslovakia, according to a decision reached today by the Commission on the International Régime of Waterways, Ports and Railways. This action, which grants the demands of the Czechoslovak delegates to the Peace Conference, would provide, if finally approved, that the new republic should enjoy every privilege as to foreign commerce at the two ports as if they actually belonged to it.

Czechoslovak trade would reach Hamburg and Stettin through the Elbe and Oder Rivers on boats flying the Czechoslovak colors. In addition to these craft, the republic would be allowed to possess a merchant sea fleet.

The same privileges would be extended to Switzerland regarding navigation of the Rhine and the operation of merchant vessels.

FOOD MORE THAN PEACE IN MIND OF GERMANS

Intense Interest Taken in Arrival of Allied Ships—Mark Is Worth Only What Food It Buys.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—Food is now the unit of value in Germany and the mark is worth only what food it will buy. Therefore the arrival of ships with foodstuffs is followed with even more interest than the actual peace terms by the large proportion of Germans.

The Vossische Zeitung reports the arrival of several ships with foodstuffs at Hamburg, the American vessel, West Carnifax, being the first to come. The paper is full of admiration of the ship, which, it says, was built according to the American pattern, with fresh white decks, but says that the crew is very reserved. The crew was getting ready to unload the ship, but nothing could begin until Captain Robinson, the Foodstuffs Commissioner, had inspected the ship.

That paper also speaks of a cargo of herrings—preserved fish from Norway, some destined for Breslau and some for Dresden. It adds that Hamburg is beginning to wear an aspect of energetic activity.

It is evident from this and other reports that the arrival of these cargoes of foodstuffs will put fresh hope into the despairing Germans, although at the same time they will cause disappointment as these first shipments will hardly be felt by the majority of the population.

Complaints have been made that Berlin is to buy in the open market and import 370,000 tons of the foodstuffs which the Entente allows each month. The authorities in Berlin do not realize that the complicated co-operation of five or six official bureaus hampers commercial traffic between Holland and Germany.

The Tageblatt complains of the bureaucratic import export methods as a legacy of four years of war, which hamper the Government. It adds that the Government has even not prepared a financing scheme, so that much delay has already been caused. It adds that the Government has already missed several chances to buy potatoes, butter, and other foodstuffs from Holland.

The Dutch are apparently looking once more to their pocketbooks and see a splendid chance of doing a good business with the famished Germans. They are charging tremendous prices for everything.

The Berlin Local Anzieger reports that since the Entente freed the fisheries the Spartacides have been obstructing the fishing in several small harbors and are endeavoring to socialise the fisheries. This is another instance where the Spartacides are working against the interest of Bolshevism.

MELT CANNON FOR PEACE.

Germans Sell to Foundry Guns Rejected by American Commission.

COBLENZ, March 21, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Eighty big-calibre German guns refused by the United States Receiving Commission because they did not meet certain modern standards, have been sold to a Coblenz foundry and are soon to be made into farm implements and other peace time machinery. While some of these cannon were cast as long ago as 1870, all had been used at some time or another in the recent war, several of them having done duty against the Americans in the Argonne drive in November.

After the guns had been refused by the Americans, members of the German Delivery Commission requested that they be permitted to dispose of the war material to a foundry. The request was granted with the understanding that the cannon would be quickly melted into "pigs" and that none of this in any way would be used for the manufacture of any kind of firearms.

Virtually all of the material which the Germans were to turn over to the Americans according to the terms of the armistice has been delivered.

SOLUTION NEAR ON SAAR VALLEY

May Give France Economic Control of District Until Reparation Claims Are Met.

DELAYS IRK AMERICANS

Big Four's Frequent Shifts Criticised—Whole Week Wasted, It Is Held.

PARIS, March 29, (Associated Press.)—After spending most of the day in conference with the three Premiers, President Wilson late this afternoon was engaged for some time in discussion with Thomas W. Lamont and Norman Davis, members of the Supreme Economic Council and the financial advisers of the American delegation, regarding reparations.

Several formulas are under consideration, and such progress has been made as to justify the expectation that this subject will be finally disposed of on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Council of Four has given fresh consideration to the question of the Saar Valley, and it is believed that the council has virtually settled on a plan to permit Germany to retain political sovereignty, while France will have economic control of the mineral resources in that section for a limited time, supposedly based on a time allowance for the settlement of indemnity.

The feeling is growing among members of the American delegation to the Peace Conference that proper progress is not being made by the Council of Four toward a settlement of the great questions upon which the peace treaty must be founded.

All of the past week was virtually lost, or rather marked by such a series of advances and retreats as only served to irritate those members who are earnestly seeking a solution of the various problems.

Last evening, when it was thought that an agreement had been reached on the question of reparations, a backward step was taken through the sudden introduction by one of the parties interested of an entirely new basis of adjustment. It is said that the proceedings have been marked throughout by just such abandonments of positions, when it had been supposed that an agreement was in prospect. In the matter of reparations the question was brought back to original demands, which had already been found excessive or impracticable by a majority of the council.

There are indications of a sharp issue impending on this method of procedure. Among the American delegation it is felt, it is also indicated, that better progress should be insisted upon, even if it requires the adoption of something like a closure rule.

What France Asked For.

PARIS, March 28, (Havas.)—In laying her claims before the Council of Four today, France asked, first of all, that her boundaries, as fixed by the treaty of Paris on May 30, 1814, be restored to her, together with the Saar Basin. In the Rhine Province, on the left bank of the Rhine, it was stipulated, the Germans should have political autonomy, but should not be permitted to establish fortifications, occupy the territory with armed forces, nor control the railways. Thus the Rhine would serve France as a natural frontier.

Paul Dutasta, the General Secretary of the Peace Conference, went to Versailles today to arrange details for the signing of the preliminary treaty.

As soon as the text of the preliminaries is adopted by the great powers the German plenipotentiaries will be instructed to proceed to Versailles, where they will be housed in a hotel commandeered by the city. Preparations for their accommodation will take three weeks, and it is not believed that the meeting of the Germans and the representatives of the Allied and associated powers can be held before the day after Easter. [This would put the meeting on April 21.]

The treaty of Paris in 1814 provided that France should renounce her claims on Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine and return to the boundaries as they existed in 1792 before the Revolution. This compelled France to confine herself to the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, west of the Rhine, those territories having been under French control since 1680. It was erroneously reported from Paris last night that France had demanded her 1814 frontiers, which would have excluded Alsace and Lorraine from her claims before the Peace Conference.

AWAITS GERMAN INDEMNITY.

PARIS, March 29.—In discussing the fall in French exchange, the Economiste Française says:

"This latest phase in the crisis which has been brought about by the double liberation of French and British exchange from all official intervention will continue until the German indemnities begin coming in, by which time the general condition of the money market will be modified, it is to be hoped."

WILSON DEFERS ACTION ON ARMENIAN MANDATE

Said to Plan Laying the Proposition Before Congress for Its Sanction.

BY CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—There is good authority for believing that President Wilson, for the present at least, is inclined to make no move toward committing America to accept the mandate for Armenia before laying the matter formally before Congress, which would have to sanction such an action before it could be undertaken.

Doubt on this question is disquieting to England and France, both countries being eager for the United States actively to participate in the administration of Asia Minor territory contiguous to that for which they seek mandates themselves. Furthermore, they believe that President Wilson personally favors such a mandate for America, basing their belief chiefly on his specific reference to Armenia in his Boston speech.

But there is much opposition to the project here from Americans who are enthusiastic supporters of all the other projects of the President, backing his every move with reference to the peace treaty and the League of Nations. These men feel sure that if America found herself committed to the task of policing and administering Armenia by any provisions in the general treaty the Senate would surely refuse to ratify it.

On the other hand, there are Americans in Paris who believe that the United States has already committed itself to assuming such tasks of helping the world because of its participation in the war, and more particularly because of the fact that the mandate plan is an American solution of the problem of administering nations that still need help without resort to the old, pernicious system of military and political control which virtually amounted to annexation. Cleveland H. Dodge, who has supported President Wilson in every phase of his career, beginning with the Princeton University controversy, is said to be the chief advocate of America's taking the mandate for Asia Minor. Mr. Dodge is also credited with having had more than anyone else to do with preventing the United States from declaring war on Turkey. His activity in the matter of our affairs with Turkey is due to his interest in Christian schools and missionaries in that country.

SPEAK FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Two Delegates from Here Want Clause in Peace Treaty.

PARIS, March 29.—Miss Rosa Schneiderman of New York and Miss Mary Anderson of Chicago, representing the National Women's Trade Union League of the United States, applied at American headquarters today for an audience with Col. E. M. House of the American delegation.

They wish to discuss the inclusion of a clause in the peace treaty insuring the recognition of the rights of women workers.

NAVAL CHIEFS TALK OF FLEET.

Disposition of the German Warships Is Not Yet Settled.

PARIS, March 29.—Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson, and Admiral Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, held an extended conference today, and it is understood that the question of the disposal of the German warships was under discussion. No decision as to the ships was reached, however. Several matters concerning naval policy were discussed.

Premier Clemenceau today received Secretary Daniels at his office.

Army Transport Is Disabled.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Radio dispatches to the Navy Department today said the army transport Scranton, eastbound without troops, was disabled about 500 miles east of New York as the result of damage to her rudder. The steamer El Sol was reported as standing by. Assistance was asked by the Scranton's Captain. An ocean-going navy tug was sent to the aid of the Scranton.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT MAY TAKE UP CLAIMS

Talk of Assuring Clemenceau of Support in Making Their Demands.

FRENCH OPINION STRONG

Papers Complain They Are Muzzled for Displeasing Wilson and Lloyd George.

BY WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 29.—According to L'Echo de Paris, there is a possibility that the French claims against Germany may be ventilated in Parliament. The editorial writer says in what appears to be an "inspired" phrase:

"Yesterday we expressed the hope that the Premier would have the representatives of the country authenticate the claims he is formulating. We trust this hope will be realized at the session of the Chamber of Deputies."

In recent dispatches I have emphasized the anxiety, evident in the French press, lest France's interests suffer in the secret conclave of the Big Four. So marked has been this feeling that it is scarcely necessary to read between the lines to understand what the leaders of French opinion are thinking, namely that Great Britain and America are more concerned with making as quickly as possible a peace that Germany will accept than with doing what they regard as full justice to France, not only in respect to her losses and sufferings during the war, but as regards her future security.

I pointed out that the latter fear was at the bottom of the French criticisms of the League of Nations proposal, which displeased President Wilson. It was equally the reason for the recent press comment that offended Premier Lloyd George. No, say the French writers, we are muzzled in consequence of this double displeasure. Their sentiment is unanimously expressed in the editorials of the principal newspapers today.

"The situation was never more critical," runs Le Figaro, "yet an impenetrable cloud envelopes the Big Four's deliberations." "The supreme interests of France are at stake," says L'Echo de Paris.

The Journal comments: "There are vital problems in the solution of which France is so anxiously awaiting. The mystery continues to hover over the reunions of the Allied Chiefs." The Matin gives the measure of general tension by an impassioned recapitulation of extracts from Lloyd George's speeches on behalf of France, first on "France's Day," last July, and second before the British Parliament on Aug. 9, in which he referred to "our obligation of honor to France for both peace and war, which has more weight with the British people than any formal contract."

The Matin briefly outlines France's desires: First, neutralization of the Rhine territory as detailed in the Tardieu report to insure that it will be impossible for Germany to use this region as a "jumping off place" for a new attack on France, or, as the Echo puts it more bluntly, "so that if Germany does attack us, despite all precautions, this region, rather than French soil, may be the battleground."

As a pendant to this claim, the Matin adds:

"For the Saar Basin, an essential

ACTION TAKEN FOR POLAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

proved the Government's reply to the Entente note. The German newspapers generally support the Government's position. The Vorwärts says that Hungary's reception of the note, recently sent to her by the Entente, should have taught the Entente Powers that it is "not only inhuman but foolish to treat defeated opponents as slaves upon whom any humiliation can be imposed."

The Berlin Tages Zeitung says that the spirit of the note shows the desire of the Entente to crush Germany absolutely, while the Tageblatt likens the demand to "the methods by which every arrogant mailed-fist policy inaugurates the realisation of its predatory plans."

Nuant Nudant's Manner.

BERLIN, March 28, (Associated Press.)—The allied note regarding the landing of General Haller's troops at Dansig has created a grave situation in foreign relations, the effects of which cannot yet be estimated, says a dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Weimar.

Before dispatching its reply, the message adds, the Government consulted all the party leaders who are said to have given the German answer unqualified approval.

As regards the Government's attitude on the note, it is learned that General Nudant handed the document to Herr Hammerstein at Spa on Thursday with the expression of the hope that the question would be settled without a quarrel. Herr Hammerstein replied that the note placed Germany in the most difficult situation she had occupied since the beginning of the armistice.

The Government is said to feel that General Nudant did not try to settle the matter in an amicable, reasonable way; that, on the contrary, he appeared to be attempting to emphasize the severity of the Entente's demands in asking the unequivocal surrender of Germany to dictation, particularly that of France, and by undertaking to make Poland simultaneously the opponent of Bolshevism and the northeastern outpost in what is characterized as the Entente's encircling policy against Germany.

The situation is regarded as serious in responsible circles, with a rupture of the armistice within the bounds of possibility.

POLES IN QUAINT GARB COME TO SEE WILSON

PARIS, March 29, (Associated Press.)—A quaint petition reached Paris today through the medium of a party of Polish peasants from the Crowa and Spisz districts in Northern Hungary, who object to the proposed plan of annexing them to Czechoslovakia and are seeking an audience with President Wilson in the hope of having 120,000 isolated Poles incorporated into new Poland.

The delegation, wearing suits of thick white wool and felt, gayly decorated with red embroidery, and high Cossack caps of black smiggy fur, attracted much attention when they arrived at Hôtel de Crillon and sought an audience with the President. Two members of the party, Pierre Borowy and Adalbert Haboxyn, lived in the United States years ago and remember enough of the language to make their desires known. Borowy, who lived in Pittsburgh twenty-five years ago, said:

"I read President Wilson's speeches and told my friends that I was sure he will not let us be annexed to Czechoslovakia if we can tell him how loyal our Polish colonists are to Poland. We have the same religion as Poland, and our priest came with us to help save us from being swallowed up by a people of different blood and religion."

Haboxyn, who once lived in Ironton, Mich., and has forgotten most of his English, said:

"We go on foot two days, then two weeks train, to see your President. Tell him I got boy thirty years old United States. I like America. I think she help us, if she only know."

The peasants say that they have only small mountain farms, and their districts have no big factories and no wealth which can attract the Czechs. Some members of the party visited the allied commission when it was at Lemberg and presented their claims, but received no definite answer, so now they are anxious to make President Wilson the referee.

QUEEN MARIE ASKS AID.

Says Her Country Must Be Fortress of Entente Against Bolshevism.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—The Queen of Rumania, prior to her departure from England today, received English newspaper representatives at the Rumanian Legation, where she delivered a short address appealing for Britain's help on behalf of Rumania. The Queen proved a most effective ambassador in the cause of her nation and admitted that her husband said she would serve better than he to establish a lasting link between the two nations.

Her opinion is that "Rumania must be a fortress of the Entente against Bolshevism." The news of the alleged advance of Rumanian troops into Galicia caused her to remark:

"I hope now that these poor fellows have arms enough. The Allies have promised them munitions and the King told me today that they would be sent. We are your hope in the East—your bulwark against the enemy."

Asked if there was Bolshevism in Rumania and if Rumanians could resist the pressure from the outside, the Queen replied:

"Ah, that's the trouble. There is no Bolshevism among us, but we are exposed to danger from without—from Transylvania and Bessarabia and the rest."

LONDON, March 28.—"I hope to visit America after the war," Queen Marie of Rumania said to The Associated Press at a reception in the Rumanian Legation today in reply to a suggestion that it was understood the Queen was contemplating such a visit.

"I must return to Rumania as soon as I can," she added, "because my work is there until peace is settled. I have great admiration for American women because of the important part they take in every walk of life in their country. Perhaps they would be interested in me because I have tried to do something for my country."

Queen Marie will return to Paris Saturday after her visit with the British Royal Family at Buckingham Palace with her daughters. The main purpose of her visit to England was to see the Rumanian Crown Prince, who is a student at Eton.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Ambassador Davis advised the State Department today that the Queen of Rumania had asked that he express to the women of America her gratitude for their services to the Rumanian people during the war. The Queen expressed her appreciation of many invitations received to visit America, and said she hoped to do so in the near future.

GARIBALDI'S LEAGUE PLAN.

He Proposed It to Pantaleo After the French Surrender at Sedan.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 29.—On Sept. 7, 1870, after the battle of Sedan, Giuseppe Garibaldi, in a letter written to his friend, Giovanni Pantaleo, speaks of a project for a League of Nations and says:

"No doubt you know of the great project for the world nation. I think the present circumstances are propitious for making propaganda in its favor.

"Russia, England, Germany, France, Scandinavia, and Switzerland, to which would be joined all the small powers, would be a magnificent foundation for a world union, while Deputies of all nations, whether Republicans or monarchists, united in an areopagus, in Nice, a free city, could establish as primary articles in a universal Constitution: First, that war between nations is impossible; second, that any differences between themselves be judged by the areopagus. Propagate this idea and tell our German friends that it is up to them to initiate it."

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VI. Rotogravure Picture Section, Second Part.
VII. Rotogravure Magazine Section.
VIII. Review of Books Section.
IX. Real Estate and Want Section.

EX-KAISER ON CAUSES OF THE WAR AND FUTURE OF THE WORLD

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

mobilized in secret without the consent of the Czar, and pressed forward to the German frontier. Germany, he declares, was the last power on the mainland of Europe to mobilize.

"I did not want, as Nicholas did not want, war. George did not want war," he says with energy. "No ruler wanted war. We were all dead against war. The war was made by the diplomatists. The whole guilt of the war rests on the Russian Government, and there were secret forces at work in the Russian Government."

His argument is that the rivalry in the Balkans between Russia and Austria led to the conflict of 1914. Russia was beginning to get upon her feet, Austria was falling more and more into decay, France was financing Russia, England had assured Russia of her friendship. The finances of Russia and her army organization were in a comparatively sound condition, and the Russian Government, feeling itself thus powerfully buttressed, decided that the hour was ripe for a definitive contest with the worm-eaten empire of Austria. Germany was drawn into the war because she was pledged to defend Austria against Russian aggression, and because she herself could not be insensible to the increasing menace of Russian activity.

He denies with a kind of fierce ridicule the charge that there was any war party in the German Empire. He quotes with fiery energy the statement of Lloyd George that Germany was just as much entitled to her large army as England to her strong navy. He says he was surrounded by enemies. He asks what England would have done in Germany's geographical position, with France financing Russia in order that she should build strategic railways to the German frontier.

Bernhardi, he declares, was scarcely heard of in Germany before English translations of his works had made him a kind of military Shakespeare. The people of Germany desired peace, the Jingoes were a small party among the serious statesmen of the Fatherland. There was fear of Russian aggression, but no movement toward a war of defense.

Victoria Warned Him Against Edward?

Asked why he did nothing to enter the Entente, he replies that he could not trust Russia. The Entente seemed to him an organization of tremendous power, aimed directly at the German Empire and inspired by fear of German industry and envy of German prosperity. He was governed in some measure, in this respect, by his feelings toward Edward VII. He says Queen Victoria warned him again and again against the influence of Edward. "Don't have anything to do with him," she would say. "He will do you no good intellectually, morally, nd socially."

He was antipathetic to Edward VII., nd the antipathy overflowed into heir political relations. He protests his love of England, and is never tired of talking about his English friends. He said the famous Krüger telegram, which made him so many enemies in England, was sent against his wishes. He declares that Prince Hohenlohe insisted upon the dispatch of this telegram, telling him the Reichstag strongly desired that Germany should express sympathy with the attacked Boers. He is emphatic in his declaration that he did not wish to send that telegram, and sent it eventually with deep misgiving and sharp regret.

He is given to laughing in mordant fashion at those who insist upon treating him as an autocrat. He says he never knew what it was to exercise autocratic power, and during the war was made to feel himself nothing but a puppet. The Generals did what they would with his Imperial Majesty. A journalist was attached to him and he was sent hither and thither into unsuitable places to posture and gesticulate and hold forth for the benefit of the home population. When he was allowed to be at headquarters, if a telephone bell rang, he was asked to go, and almost hustled out of the room, pushed by the shoulder to the door, and then led out of hearing. He was never allowed to know the strategy of his Generals or the true course of the hostilities.

I think he is affectionately disposed toward Hindenburg, but very bitterly disposed toward Ludendorff."

Regrets Lusitania and Cavell Cases.

As to the character of the war, he hotly resents the charge of organized atrocities and steadfastly refuses to believe that any evidence worthy of the name exists for such monstrous wickedness.

He says of the sinking of the Lusitania that it was a great blunder, and one that he will never cease to regret, but he says England's policy of attempting to starve the women and children of Germany had driven his people out of all patience and quite maddened them against England.

Of the shooting of Miss Cavell he declares that the order was given by a General who was the worse for drink, and that directly he heard of the execution he sent orders to headquarters that henceforth no woman was to be shot without his own personal sanction. He deplores that execution.

He says the German armies fought with incredible courage and absolute devotion to duty, and he fires up and becomes furious with indignation when they are pictured as brutal Huns.

The question of Belgium is so clear in his eyes that he cannot understand how honest men can doubt the right of Germany to go through that neutral territory. He says that under Lord Haldane's administration of the British War Office he regarded Lord Haldane as England's cleverest spy. Plans were laid with the consent of King Albert's Government for attacking Germany through Belgium. He possesses a British overcoat found, as he says, at Maubeuge, with immense quantities of British stores. He says that with Russia threatening Germany on one front, it was absolutely essential that Germany should take no risks on the other front. The violence of German methods in Belgium he defends on the score that Belgian francs-tireurs were attempting to unnerve the German armies and break their discipline. He declares that no harm would have befallen a city or village of Belgium if the Germans had not been exposed on all sides to secret attacks of Belgian citizens.

Thinks England Was Deceived.

His full blame for the catastrophe of war is laid on Russia. His attitude toward England is curiously sympathetic. He does not now think, as he was once minded to do, that England's Machiavellian statesmen deliberately brought about the war. He now says England was deceived by Russia and that she had nothing to do when the war came but to keep faith with her allies. He deplores her entrance into the conflict which sealed Germany's fate, but he is not at all bitterly disposed toward England, although his hatred of British journalists, of whom he says that they have deliberately perjured their souls in a most iniquitous determination to blacken the German character at all costs, is strong, vigorous, and unforgiving. No English newspaper is now read by the Kaiser. He says he finds their uncritical abuse and libelous vilification beyond the power of his tolerance.

Russia's War Minister is for the fallen German Emperor the Judas Iscariot of the world. He has no language too strong for his condemnation of this "dishonest and treacherous" man. The doom which has befallen Russia seems to him like the judgment of God.

As for Germany he is convinced that she will rise in righteousness and power from the ashes of inescapable defeats incurred in defending her freedom from a world in arms.

He feels that England has never realized the justice of Germany's dread of Russia. England at one time feared Russia, at another time vilified and scorned her, and at another time fell upon her neck and kissed her, but for Germany Russia has always been a world menace, inscrutable and treacherous, a mass of black ignorance, savage ferocity and almost soulless animalism, which moving westward will one day flood the world with anarch and death. Always for Germany Russia has been Bolshevist.

Denounces Free Masonry.

As to the future of the world the Kaiser entertains the conviction that everything precious in human life is now menaced with destruction by the organized forces of evil. He has found a new peril. Bolshevism for him is only a criminal alias for Free Masonry. He is convinced that atheistical and socialistic Free Masonry, as it exists on the Continent, is a power comparable, in its organization and its international ramifications, with the Latin Church. He sees in the destruction of German unity and German discipline not so much the physical victory of the Entente as the spiritual victory of this atheistical secret society. He reads a number of books on the subject and his eloquence about Free Masonry is as earnest and didactic as in former days, was his denunciation of the Yellow Peril, Socialism, and Slavism.

He sees in front of humanity a fearful abyss of agony and ruin toward which the hidden hand of Free Masonry is fast driving the unconscious masses of the world. He says that two great powers still stand in the midst of the world's ruin, the Church of Rome and the Free Masons.

"The Church of Rome at least stands for law and order," he says, "but as for me, I am true to the church of my forefathers and the Bible is all I need for my guidance. My grandmother, Queen Victoria, used to say, too, 'in the Bible you will find all that is necessary; do not seek elsewhere.'"

He is convinced that atheism has fastened political tentacles round the body of civilization and is preparing to destroy its existence. Free Masonry for him is satanism.

This anxiety, which chiefly concerns Germany, is the first and principal preoccupation of the fallen Emperor. He prays daily, almost hourly, that his people may be saved from the fate of Russia.

Second to this prepossession is his eagerness to know what educated people in England think about him and say about him at their dinner tables. Does Lord So-and-So, does Lady Blank, does Mr. Blank—all former friends who knew him intimately—do these people really believe that he is a monster?

His love of the country life of England still exists. He likes to talk to his host about practices in England they both know and people there who were once their friends. He is continually exclaiming: "But can they really believe all these outrageous things that are said about me?" Then he will cry, almost with a moan: "Those wonderfully happy days in England! Gone! Gone! Gone!"

Mistakes of His Past.

He never dreams that the happiness of the past can be restored. Everything has fallen, everything lies broken at his feet. He has failed, and his doom is lifelong. When he is in these moods he speaks with freedom and compassion of his past.

"I have made mistakes," he will say. "I see now where I might have done better. But consider my difficulties. I came to the throne too young. I really succeeded my grandfather, the hundred days of my father's reign do not count. I succeeded my grandfather, and I found myself surrounded by his statesmen. They were all old men. They regarded me as a boy, they treated me with the amused tolerance which old men in those days employed toward their youngers. It was really insufferable. I determined to assert my power. I determined to be the leader of young Germany, the true King of a great people destined to be a mighty nation and the strong rock of law, order, and culture in the centre of Europe; the opposition I encountered made me headstrong. I can see now how bad it was for me. I became impatient, intemperate, but in spite of my faults I did help Germany to grow to great power, and I kept the peace for many years, and if Russia had not betrayed the world there would be peace now. I have made mistakes, but no man is more innocent of this war than I."

In Touch with Loyalists.

There is a strong loyalist party in Germany, and the former Kaiser is interested in its progress. He maintains certain relations with it and is in frequent communication with his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, who supplies him with all new German literature of any significance. But I think that no hope exists in his heart of a return to his throne, and that he is quite impersonally interested in the future destiny of his country. He and the former Empress would like to buy a place in Guelderland and there end the evening of their days in peace and seclusion. The ex-Emperor is conscious that he has failed to save his country from ruin, and that his reign has culminated in a disaster fatal to his fortunes.

The end of that reign, as one feels it here in this Dutch village, is certainly tragic enough. The once pursuant and mediaeval Emperor, who made himself the mouthpiece of God and whose sword would flash from its sheath on occasion like a terrible lightning that threatened thrones and nations with destruction, sits on one side of a hearth in Holland, talking of Freemasons and shaking his white head over the world's lapse into atheism. And on the other side of the hearth, often struggling for breath, sits the former Empress, whose one task is to comfort and sustain her fallen lord in his broken fortunes, while her own heart is crying out in secret for the presence of her children and grandchildren, from whom she now feels herself eternally parted.

These two human beings, paying the penalty of failure, discuss the world across their fireside and are more remote from the great world than the village policeman lounging in front of the castle gate. They are prisoners and the jailer who turned the key on their liberty is the world they discuss in their prison cell. Whatever the ex-Kaiser may think will be history's verdict on his part in the war, no one knows better than he that for the rest of his human existence he must live the threatened life of an outlaw. The strong tide in the affairs of men has borne him out of the ocean of great trafficking and cast him up as a piece of broken wreckage on the shore of unvisited monotony.

The Ex-Ruler's Day.

Somewhat to the disturbance of Count Godard's household, the former Kaiser rises every morning at 7:30. By 9 he is downstairs with a list of hymns which he wishes sung at morning prayers. It is one of the pleasures of his present life to choose the hymns and to join heartily in the service of family worship. He says very often how greatly the burden of his imprisonment is lightened by the religious atmosphere of the castle.

"I have stayed in many houses," he says, "which professed to be religious, but in which it was impossible to feel the spirit of Christianity. Here, on the other hand, one breathes the very air of religion."

After prayers, if the weather is fine and he is in the mood, William II. throws a cloak over his shoulders and takes a swift walk around the inner moat, this walk never extending beyond a half hour. He then retires to his own room, and is not seen by the Bentinck family till dinner, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The days are over when his doctor considers it necessary for his health that the former Emperor should saw wood. The little outhouse in which he performed this useful work is in the courtyard of the castle, close up against the house, and the former Emperor was often seen there by the tradesmen who had business to transact at the kitchen door. But now, after half an hour's peregrination at the utmost, the ex-Kaiser goes to his apartments, and there remains, with the exception of one curious interval in the afternoon, until nightfall.

Closer Domestic Ties.

Suffering and sorrow have brought the ex-Emperor and ex-Empress into an intimacy which before the war was perhaps impossible. They are now seldom apart. The ex-Empress is not more anxious and devoted in her ministrations to the ex-Emperor than he is anxious and devoted in nursing her through her frequent and often very painful heart attacks. They have become thoroughly bourgeois in their affection, sharing the same room, sitting by day at the same fireside, and manifesting toward each other all those little gestures and phrases of endearment which we associate with middle-class domestic happiness. The ex-Empress on one side of the hearth will sit with a piece of needlework in her hands, while the ex-Emperor, on the other side, reads aloud to her from a book which has reached him either from Germany or England. Perhaps I may be allowed to say he is now reading my book, "The Vindication of Great Britain," in which I have traced back to its source the stream of causes which ended in the niagara of war.

After luncheon, which is served in their own rooms, the ex-Emperor takes a form of exercise so curious and so suggestive of imprisonment that it is difficult to imagine what pleasure he can find in it or how a man of such nervous excitability can endure its monotony. He walks for an hour and a half around the gallery which looks down upon the hall of the castle. The gallery is dark and rather cheerless. Moreover, it is not visited by much freshness from the outer air. Nevertheless, for as long as an hour and a half the white-haired man, dressed now in Prussian uniform, will here walk rapidly, and for the most part in silence, every afternoon of his life, listening to the conversation of his Adjutant, a young Captain, whose bright and cheerful disposition is greatly appreciated by the former Emperor and whose loyalty to the fallen Kaiser involves the sacrifice of his own youth.

After his walk around the gallery the ex-Emperor returns to his wife and sits with her till dinner time. Sometimes he sleeps, sometimes he writes, but as a rule that part of the day is spent in reading and conversation.

What He Is Writing.

It may be interesting for the reader to know that the former Kaiser has not written, and does not contemplate writing, any defense of his policy. What he is writing very few people know, and certainly it is most unlikely that this document will see the light of day until after the ex-Kaiser's death. It is perhaps something in the nature of an autobiography. He is determined, as I said, to appear no more on the world's stage.

Thousands of letters and telegrams reach him from Germany. He replies to none of them. His wish is to retire as soon as possible to a country place in Germany, and nothing that is likely to interfere with this yearning, this last ambition, of William Hohenzollern is suffered to suggest itself to his mind for a single moment.

If the health of his wife permits, both the ex-Emperor and ex-Empress join the Bentinck family at dinner, and when the health of the ex-Empress is not too bad for anxiety, but not well enough for ceremony, the ex-Emperor comes down to dinner alone.

The former Kaiser takes obvious pleasure in the society of Count Godard's children. He is kindly, bright, anecdotal, and sometimes playful. He appears at the table in uniform and is the centre of the party, always agreeable and amusing, never morose or sullen, but no longer disposed toward those bouts of horseplay for which he was noted in the days of his glory. When the ladies have retired the exiled Kaiser smokes a cigar with his host, and on these occasions speaks with absolute freedom of mind.

I like to think of this once passionate and easily excitable Emperor, whose power the other day was so prodigious and who so nearly came in 1914 to domination of the world, seated in quiet and reflective conversation with the Dutch country squire, who has ever kept himself out of public life, and followed the path of simplicities with a quiet sense of responsibility to God and his fellow-men. These two men have an English bond of sympathy. The ex-Kaiser had an English mother and adored Queen Victoria, who died in his arms. The father of Count Godard was wounded in the peninsular war and served on Wellington's staff at Waterloo. Their conversation often takes them to England and is frequently conducted in English. His first words on entering the castle on Nov. 11 were in English: "And now," he said, clapping his hands, "give me a cup of real good English tea."

BOLSHEVIKI LOSE TWO TOWNS TO LETTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

struggling Lettish republic extending from the Dvina westward to the Baltic, being bounded on the north by the Gulf of Riga and the Republic of Livonia, and on the south by the Republic of Lithuania, which has a claim to 33,430 square miles of territory and a population of 6,000,000.

These Republics, together with that of Esthonia, which lies between Livonia and the Gulf of Finland, have been doing their best to keep out Bolshevist columns sent against them—from Petrograd in the northeast and from Moscow in the southeast.

The detachments of troops engaged on all sides are far from approaching in numbers the mighty armies which maintained trench warfare in the great war, and reports of their movements are confused and contradictory. For example, Libau, on the Baltic Coast, whence comes the advices published in the Stockholm dispatch, was said to have been taken by the Bolsheviki on Jan. 24, according to a Moscow dispatch, while the report from Libau itself was that the Reds had been defeated by German volunteers and forced back from the port. Libau is now known to be occupied by the Letts, reinforced by Finnish and Swedish volunteers, who are also to be found in measurable numbers in the Esthonian and Livonian armies.

The Mitau-Tukkum Railway is the Lettish line of defense against Libau. Tukkum is forty miles due east of Riga and thirty miles northeast of Mitau, which with Riga was reported to be in the hands of the Bolsheviki as late as the middle of March. It will thus be seen that the Bolsheviki are attempting to separate the Letts from Livonia on the north and from Lithuania on the south, and to reach Libau.

LITHUANIANS ASK FOR AID.

Say They and Neighbors Can't Repel Bolshevist Attacks Indefinitely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Lithuanian National Council in the United States, in a statement authorized today, asserted that the aim of Lithuania was to hold Bolshevism back in Russia until it died or become harmless, but that Lithuania unaided could not hold the Bolsheviki back indefinitely.

The statement indicates that Lithuanian, Lettish, and Esthonian military forces may soon be united under a single command to combat Bolshevism. Bolshevist troops on the Lithuanian front, the statement asserted, are being driven back two or three miles daily.

"Lithuania has a fully equipped volunteer army of 12,000," asserts the statement. "She has more volunteers than she can equip and could have an army of 250,000 if equipment were available. No one can join the army without a certificate of good morals. The uniforms are like the American in color, with caps like the Japanese.

"The front against the Bolsheviki held by these troops is from Libau to the north of Shavli and north of Ponevez. English troops have landed at Libau, and a greater force has been concentrated against Vilna. The front runs southeast through Lida and thence south to the Ukrainian boundary. The Bolsheviki are being pushed back two or three miles a day on most of the front.

"There is a proposal to unify the command of the Lithuanian Lettish and Esthonian armies. Lithuania not only favors it, but has taken steps to do it as soon as possible. Even the Finns and the Swedes in the armies favor the proposal.

"Our people fight the Bolsheviki enthusiastically, despite the fact that the Soviet Government recognises Lithuania's independence. It is possible, however, that had the blockade not been modified by the entrance of the British troops, the Lithuanians might have had to join the Bolsheviki. The Lithuanians do not want the Bolsheviki to reach Germany and join the Spartacides. Lithuanian opinion is that if Bolshevism can be confined to Russia for five or ten years, it will be so modified as to be harmless. Should Bolsheviki and Spartacides combine now, Bolshevism would spread over the world like wildfire and destroy everything. The aim of Lithuanian is to hold Bolshevism back in Russia until it either dies or becomes harmless. Lithuania, unaided, cannot hold them off indefinitely."

CALLS BOLSHEVISM DISEASE.

Middle Europe Like Man with a Fever, Says Bakhmeteff.

PARIS, March 29.—(Associated Press.)—"Bolshevism is not a political movement, it is a social disease, and must be treated as such," said Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, today in discussing the efforts to check Bolshevism.

"All Middle Europe is like a man with a fever," he continued. "Before the disease can be treated the temperature must be reduced, and the only way to do that is by supplying food, clothing, medicines, and other things necessary to make life normal, and in my opinion, German Bolshevism should be fought before that in other countries by such treatment.

"The world is threatened with a lapse into barbarism comparable with that in the fourth century, when Greek and Roman civilizations were submerged. In Russia today practically the entire population is mad. Bolsheviki and non-Bolsheviki alike are unbalanced by the struggle and hardships and are incapable of sound judgment. Hunger and suffering have rendered the Russians forgetful of the old standards and they are indifferent to fate. The hopelessness can be overcome only by food and manufactured articles necessary for bodily comfort."

465

The New York Times today publishes 465 columns of advertisements, a greater volume than in any previous issue.

Now You Can Stop Making Bread at Home

If you have made bread at home for economy's sake, for quality's sake or because of a wish for cleanliness, there's now no need to continue this always laborious and frequently expensive task.

WARD'S PEACE-TIME BREAD

is the new and better family loaf which is as clean as if made by your own hands in your own kitchen. When you slice it the firm, smooth, creamy white texture instantly proclaims its quality and first taste proves it.

The new shape of Peace-Time makes for ECONOMY. 12 inches long—width and height just right for a family service slice. More slices to the loaf. Buy it for quality, purity, cleanliness and economy.

Patronize Your Neighborhood Dealer
Buy From Him Regularly and Avoid Waste and Disappointment

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS: TIP-TOP, MOTHER HUBBARD, DAINTY-MAID, WHEATHEART, ROMANY RYE, YANKEE RYE, LONG IDEAL, FAMILY LOAF

Mind: "The Ward Way" is more than a phrase. It is descriptive of a method which enables us to guarantee every Ward loaf to be the best bread made anywhere.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES: SILVER QUEEN, SUNKIST GOLD, FAIRY SPONGE, DEVILS DREAM, KUKUNO, GOLDEN NUGGET, CREAMY SPICE, SOUTHERN TRIDE

We put the name WARD in all our products.
Forward — Onward — Upward — Toward
Keeping the Quality UP

WARD

Hickson INC.

Pour le printemps et l'été 1919

FIRST EXHIBITION IN AMERICA

Model Gowns

from Les Maisons Callot Soeurs, and Chemuit

Just received on the S.S. Touraine. Display will continue through the entire week.

This collection completes a display of Paris Models that is unequalled anywhere in the world comprising as it does every model of interest shown in Paris at the February openings. At the same time there will be shown the collection of

Gowns - Tailored Suits Wraps - Furs - Hats - etc.

created by themselves for the fashion fete held Thursday last, a feature of which is a new silhouette exploiting

A Full Long Skirt

the very antithesis of what Paris is showing at the moment.

This will be found an extremely interesting exposition of the merit of American creations for the Smart American gentlewoman.

The Avenue at Fifty Second Street New York

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Owing to delay in the clearing of Callot Models through the Customs they will not be shown until Tuesday.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS
2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

First Long Trouser Suits
and all et ceteras!
for BOYS

We believe in initiating your boy into the advantages of fine hand-workmanship at the time he graduates into man's estate, so that he may early form the habit of demanding genuine hand-tailoring and avoiding substitutes. We are showing a splendid collection of these long trouser suits in a fine range of all wool cheviots, tweeds, cassimeres and blue serges. And the prices are exceptionally low. Come in with him, Madam, and we will hold a three-cornered conference on the situation.

FIRST LONG TROUSER SUITS $28 TO $35
HAND-TAILORED AND READY

Here are the Long Trouser et ceteras!

Sox (not stockings)	$ .50 to $4.25
Garters (not home made)	.25 to .60
Neckwear (not Father's)	1.00 to 4.00
Shoes (real men's lasts)	7.50 to 12.00
Shirts (not blouses)	2.00 to 10.00

et cetera

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

AUSTRIA IS SHAKEN BY HUNGARY'S ACTION

Starving and Facing Political Chaos, the People Ask, Can Bolshevism Be Worse?

PROPAGANDA GAINS GROUND

But Hope Is Still Put in Wilson, and All Realize that Only America Can Supply Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 28.—Under normal conditions no doctrine could be considered more unlikely to appeal to Austria than Bolshevism. The composition of the Austrian population is of such a character as to exclude practical application. About 60 per cent. are small landholders and there are few great landed estates. Thus the Bolshevist scheme of partition could not form any inducement for the Austrian peasants who besides belong to the Clerical, or Christian Socialist Party, and therefore are decidedly conservative.

The remaining 40 per cent. of the population are in cities, largely composed of the burgher classes, which are habitually averse to communist ideals.

The propaganda by two small factions—which are extreme radical wings of the Socialist Party, the International Social Revolutionaries with anarchist tendencies and the International Communist Party, which adopted the Bolshevist platform and tried to propagate doctrines among the people—has so far been without success, because the regular Social Democratic Party is strongly opposing the extremists' actions.

The present coalition Government is firmly determined to continue the policy of pacification, supported by most of the papers, Liberal, Clerical, and Socialist, and the middle classes, as well as an overwhelming part of the laboring people, who realize the fact that the stock of foods in the country is practically exhausted and that American help is the only resource against utter destruction by famine.

This state of fact, however, has been suddenly disturbed by the latest Hungarian revolution, which has produced a great impression on the Vienna population and has visibly enhanced the chances of the extremists, who are constantly arranging meetings and inciting the masses to overturn the present social order. These meetings are attended by great multitudes and their influence is already felt everywhere among all classes of the people, who have visibly changed their attitude toward the Bolsheviki, arguing that conditions are so bad that they cannot well be worse, no matter what happens.

The starvation of the common people and the middle classes is nearly unendurable. The official rations are insufficient to support bare existence. The markets are all bare. There is no meat, or eggs, or fat.

Vienna restaurants formerly famous for their exquisite cuisine will soon be compelled to close their doors, which will be a catastrophe for hundreds of thousands.

The unrest of the people is further enhanced by the political conditions. The people think themselves outraged by the adjoining new States, which have closed their frontiers, and violate national feelings by claiming and occupying vast districts inhabited by millions of Germans. This, if sanctioned by the Peace Conference, in the opinion of all Austrians, is bound to make a lasting peace impossible, because the Austrians could not submit to Slav domination and assimilation.

The question of German Bohemia and the German Tyrol is constantly the subject of heated discussions in mass meetings and the press without difference of political creed. The people are urging that Wilson's principles should be applied to Austrian, Slav, and Italian alike, and that the Austrians should not be subjected to the imperialist ambitions of other nations. The Austrians still hope that Wilson's ideals, as they interpret them, will gain the ascendency at the decisive stage of the Peace Conference.

Otherwise a feeling of injustice, caused by the sanctioning of the encroachments committed, might have disastrous consequences, for even the ordinarily reasonable people, if weakened by privations and imbued with a sense of wrong, are likely to become less amenable to the dictates of prudence, especially if the constellations favor extreme tendencies. In Hungary, too, nationalism has engendered Bolshevism in an ordinary traditionally conservative nation, and this example is near enough to fill Vienna with concern.

"Send Them Clothes"

Red Cross Clothing Drive

Ends Monday, March 31st

SEND your *other* coat. Your fellow man is shivering for the want of it in Europe. Every practical garment desperately needed. A list of Red Cross receiving stations is advertised in the New York papers.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Streets

NEW BUSINESS HOURS- 9.00 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

The Aristocrat of Fashion

Women's Polo Cloth Coats

Their exclusiveness is secure as they cannot be imitated in inferior fabrics

POLO CLOTH well deserves to be called the "Aristocrat of Fashion," for not only can it not be imitated in inferior fabrics, but it has always been favored by the most fastidious.

This is not to be wondered at when the many delightful characteristics of Polo Cloth are considered. It is warm but not weighty, and does not easily crush or crease. The shade is just light enough to be becoming, just dark enough to be practical.

The distinctly new models which are developed in Polo Cloth are ideal for motoring, country club, or steamer wear, or for wear over a riding habit.

59.00 to 79.00

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP
Fourth Floor

(Illustrated)
Polo Cloth Coat
59.00

THE ADDITIONS AND ENLARGEMENTS IN THE FRANKLIN SIMON INDIVIDUAL SHOPS

Mean Greater Opportunities for Culling the Surpassing Moments from the Passing Minutes of Fashion.

FOR months past we have been so honeycombed with improvements that we have often thought of what the Chinese Minister said about New York: *It will be a great town when it is finished.* Of course, New York will never be finished, nor will the Individual Shops. There can be no end to progress and its changes.

BUT for the time being we are going to give our architects and decorators a rest, until we think of something new! Meanwhile, we have added three new shops to the family and graduated three other shops to grown-up quarters. With widened areas and added channels of appeal, the Individual Shops again present a solid front

Then there are other changes which you do not see.

THE visible changes are not all. There are many other important changes in the INDIVIDUAL SHOPS, which you do not see. Enlarged workrooms for making Suits, Gowns, Waists, Coats, Sport Apparel, Underwear, Negligees, Furs, French Millinery, Infants' Apparel and Novelties, and a new workroom for making Glove-silk Underwear. These changes may not be visible in themselves, but they are as broad as daylight in the profound influence they exert in the clothes we make for you.

THE STORE OF THIRTY-SIX INDIVIDUAL SHOPS HAS GROWN TO A STORE OF THIRTY-NINE — AND STILL GROWING.

New

The Shoe Shop
FOR THE JUNIOR MISS

We have always felt that the Junior Miss should be given special attention in the matter of shoes, and not just left at the mercy of a size range. So we have dedicated a complete Shop to the problem. Third Floor.

New

Women's French Gown Shop
THIRD FLOOR

There has always been an insistent demand, a growing demand, a not to be denied demand for original models and adaptations created by our own designers. The Gown Shop is the answer. Its creations are ready, or to order, as you may. Its workmanship is exclusively our own. And its isolation from the other shops frees you from the distraction of other apparel.

New

Hair Cutting Shop
FOR CHILDREN

Because children are the oldest, the newest, and the dearest of all fashions! In charge of experts to advise how the child's hair should be cut, and who can be depended upon to follow instructions. Fifth Floor.

Enlarged

The Mourning Shop
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Mourning Apparel is, by its very nature, popularly supposed to afford very limited opportunities for creative work. How erroneous this is. It stimulates the Mourning Shop to its creative best in producing tailored suits, waists, gowns, millinery and accessories. Fifth Floor.

Enlarged

The Fitting Rooms
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

The importance of the Fitting Rooms was not overlooked when the Individual Shops were expanded. For it is the fitting which makes or mars correct apparel

So there are new Fitting Rooms, too! Spacious, light and airy, in a secluded but very accessible location — Fifth Floor.

Enlarged

The Shoe Shop
FOR BOYS

Three times the size it used to be. Means bigger stocks, greater latitude in leathers, more variety in lasts. In fact, its range of shoe sizes runs all the way from spring-heel shoes for five-year olds, to man-heeled models for young men in first long trousers. Fifth Floor.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

ROYALISTS AGAIN ACTIVE IN GERMANY

German Propaganda Disseminated by Open and Covert Agencies.

SPARTACIDES WATCHFUL

Soviet Government Unlikely to Survive the Odium of Concluding a Dictated Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 29.—As the hour approaches when, according to the Socialists, peace terms will be ready for presentation to Germany, it is important to consider the position of the German Government at the present moment and of the forces working against it. Perhaps this Government will remain in office long enough to sign the peace terms, especially as no one is anxious to bear the odium of accepting a dictated peace, but competent observers agree that it will not last long after.

It has obtained no hold on the people. It appeals neither to their sense of order, as the old bureaucratic state did, nor to their imaginations, as a revolutionary Government might be expected to. Nobody cares for it; nobody is really interested in its somnolent discussions at Weimar, and interest largely centres in the question how long it will maintain itself against the forces steadily undermining it.

The fall of the present well-intentioned, if rather dull, Administration may have serious consequences for the Allies, as what will replace it will be either royalist reaction or Spartacism.

There can be no doubt of the intense propaganda being carried on on behalf of a royalist restoration. Sometimes it is carried on openly, sometimes veiled. We read daily in all sections of the press about how Germany's pride will be hurt if Germany loses this or that piece of territory; of how the Fatherland must be left inviolate, and of appeals for the strictest application of the "fourteen points." Nobody joins in this sort of talk more zealously than the old Pan German crowd, and the Liberal press, while quite sincere in its appeals for, say, Danzig, is simply bringing grist to the Pan German mills.

It is the recrudescence of the movement which Ludendorff and his like tried to effect in the days immediately preceding the armistice, when it was thought that by a last national rally the evil day might be postponed and something saved of the old imperial Germany by appealing to the sanctity of the Fatherland, by talk of refusal to sign a peace treaty which violated it, and by constantly contrasting the order and prosperity of the old State with the disorder and ruin of the new. It is the Pan German intention to proceed by easy stages to the restoration of the old State and eventually to Hohenzollernism. Demonstrations against the breaking up of Prussia, such as were held in Berlin last Sunday, are also very acceptable to the Pan Germans. They keep alive the national idea and can usually be diverted, as Sunday's demonstrations were, to other objects, and this propaganda is telling.

Monarchism is not nearly strong enough yet to attempt a coup, but it is growing. Its nucleus is the old officers' corps, and it can enlist old sympathies and sentiments, while the excesses of the Spartacides have given it many adherents.

That it is strong may be gathered from the fact that both the Berlin Tageblatt and Vorwärts consider the Royalist demonstrations on Sunday a fit occasion for getting into a very bad temper.

Spartacism, although quiescent at the moment, is by no means exorcised from Germany. It, too, may gather strength from the reawakened Nationalism we have just seen in Hungary, whose people followed the revolutionary leaders into an alliance with the Bolsheviki rather than have their country occupied by foreign troops. The Spartacide leaders are quite ready to play the same card and promise freedom under Bolshevism as against the loss of territory which every German has been brought up to regard as German. Hungary itself is a trump card for them.

Spartacism has also scored a big victory in having obtained the promised incorporation of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils as an integral part of the Constitution. Radek is again at large in Berlin. Eastern Europe is in a worse ferment than ever, and the Spartacides are certain to have another bid for the high stakes at issue.

With the raising of the blockade food must come eventually, and it is of the utmost importance for the Allies to know what sort of German Government it is in whose hands is to be placed this tremendous influence on German public opinion.

The point was well put to me by a man who had just returned from Germany. After saying that the Allies would have to choose between the present Liberal Government and a future Monarchist or Spartacide Government, he went on:

"No Government in Germany can do anything so long as food and raw materials are withheld. That party is going to capture support in Germany which can promise most, and the Government in power can never do that. If Germany obtains peace and raw materials now, the Democrats and Moderate Socialists will gain the day. If it delayed for some time, it will be too late, and anything may happen except the survival of the Liberals."

DICKMAN ARRESTS GERMAN STRIKERS

Laborers for American Army Who Listened to Spartacides Summarily Dealt With.

FINED, PUT BACK AT WORK

Army Notifies Germans It Will Not Permit Idling While Work Remains to be Done.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 29.—General Dickman, commanding the American Army of Occupation, gave evidence today of how he intends to act toward Germans who interfere with our military affairs when he signed orders fee 100 laborers who struck yesterday on an army job to be put back to work under guard and heavily fined as well.

As I told in a previous dispatch, the Germans in our territory have been getting very assertive lately. This seems to be due in part at least to the efforts of Spartacist agitators who got into our region on false passes. These agitators got some recruits and started out to have everyone strike. I saw a column of them marched out of our military posts today on their way back into the interior of Germany with the warning to stay there.

It seems that one of these gentlemen from Berlin arrived at Andernach, down the river from Coblenz, about three days ago and found squads of German laborers unloading hay for the American Army. This hay had been brought up to the Rhine on barges and was being transferred to railroad cars under contract with a German labor contractor. The agitator got himself a job among them and forthwith began arguing for a strike. He argued that the Americans had much money, that the contractor was making too much profit, that all the profit belonged by rights to labor and that the Germans should strike.

The Germans did. At 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon they walked off the job, interrupting a supply of badly needed food for American horses. Word was sent to General Dickman by telephone. He replied by ordering the local commander to round up and arrest every man who had struck. This was done. This morning they were tried, and fines were imposed ranging from 100 marks to 1,000 marks. This afternoon they were set back at work unloading that hay, doughboys with fixed bayonets being on hand to see that there was no lagging. The man who started the trouble was fined 1,000 marks and was kept at work to earn his fine.

It was stated at army headquarters that the men were acquainted with the nature of the work before they started it and agreed to work for the pay proposed by the contractor.

Some Germans have been fit to protest against the action of General Dickman in arresting the leaders of the clothing strike this week and notifying them that if they and their followers weren't back at work by April 1 they would be shipped away from here. They allege the Americans went too far in interfering with German civilian matters. I give the following official American statement on the matter:

"The tailors' claims were being arbitrated when they struck at the instance of troublemakers. While they were on strike the arbitrators awarded them a 115 per cent. increase. The strike leaders were told that if they did not go back to work we would send them out of the territory and import tailors who would be glad to get their pay.

"The American Army of Occupation will not be a party to any unfairness in dealings between employers and employes, but the American army is not going to allow idleness in its territory when there is work for idlers to do. The sooner the Germans realize that the better it will be for them."

A. E. F. WANTS TO READ.

Gen. Pershing Cables for Publications—Appeal from Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—General Pershing has cabled a call for more reading matter for the soldiers overseas. He says it is needed now more than ever.

Transmitting the call today to its divisions and chapters, the American Red Cross called attention to the fact that a "one-cent stamp pasted upon the cover still will take a magazine to a member of the expeditionary force, although some publishers recently have dropped the notice to that effect carried by most periodicals in the upper right hand corner of their first pages.

PLAN NAVAL WELCOME HERE

Reorganized Atlantic Fleet is to Spend Two Weeks in New York.

The reorganized Atlantic fleet, which now includes fourteen superdreadnoughts and sixty destroyers, is expected to arrive in New York April 15 for a two weeks' visit, during which time the great armada will ride at anchor in the Hudson, forming a column of warships that will extend from about Seventy-second Street to a point near Spuyten Duyvil.

Preparations are now being made to provide a proper welcome for the 27,000 officers and men of the fleet, nearly all of whom saw a year's service in European waters. Six of the dreadnoughts are those which served with the British Grand Fleet in the North Sea from Dec. 7, 1917, until Dec. 14, 1918, and most of the destroyers saw service in the North Sea or acted as convoys to troopships. One of the destroyers is the Parker, which trapped a German submarine and towed it into port.

The fleet will remain in Cuban waters until April 10. While in the battle zones the various units of the fleet were scattered, it being the policy of the navy to do the job that came to hand whether it meant maintaining its unit or not. Now for the first time since the United States entered the war the fleet will be seen as a unit, and will be the greatest collection of fighting ships ever seen under the Stars and Stripes.

During its stay in Cuban waters the fleet has been completely reorganized under Admiral Henry T. Mayo. In addition to the reorganization, the crews have had strenuous training, gunnery practice, and manoeuvres.

BRITAIN BARS RUBLE NOTES

Except Those of the North Russian Provisional Government.

LONDON, March 29.—A proclamation was issued tonight prohibiting, except under license issued by the Treasury, the importation into the United Kingdom of all ruble notes other than those issued by the financial department of the Provisional Government of North Russia at Archangel.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Exceptional Values Monday
SILVERIZED FRAME
MOIRE SILK HAND BAGS
Specially Priced at
15.00

A variety of distinctively designed silverized frames with silverized chain handles. The bags of moire are pleated and done in one piece.

Colors: taupe, navy, black and striped patterns. All silk moire linings with dainty finishes. Fitted with mirror and coin purse.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Superlative Quality All Silk Hose 3.50
Very sheer hose in plain or openwork clox, in black only.

Medium Weight Silk Hose 1.65
Durable quality, reinforced mercerized garter welt, in black, white, cordovan, African brown, mahogany, beaver and grey.
Three Pairs 4.85

Women's Pure Silk Hose .95
Full fashioned, reinforced lisle garter welt, in black only.
Three Pairs 2.75

HANDSEWN PUMPS & OXFORDS
For Women and Misses

Long slenderized vamps, high arches, hand turned soles and Louis XVI. heels.

PUMPS in dark brown and white kidskin, patent and dull leather. *11.00*

OXFORDS in black and dark brown kidskin, brown suede and patent leather. *12.00*

You Cannot Be Too Careful

A PROMINENT jewelry buyer recently told us that all pearl business—artificial and real—is stimulated by Técla advertising, and in one way we regret this, because we wonder how many women have bought ordinary artificial pearls under the delusion that they were genuine Técla creations.

Either you want Oriental Pearls or Técla Pearls, but you don't want anything else.

TÉCLA
398 Fifth Avenue, New York
10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

TAILORMADE SUITS
for WOMEN
35.00 to 265.00

Almost every variant of the mode in tailormades features the straightline silhouette. Strictly tailored models, waistcoated suits and elaborately embroidered types. All, however, bear the earmarks of fine custom tailoring.

FROCKS and GOWNS
for WOMEN
39.50 to 265.00

In twill fabrics smart, simple tailormade frocks. Satin frocks of grace and charm. Handsomely beaded and embroidered Georgette crepe gowns. And soft-tone printed chiffons. Dinner and decolletage gowns in lace, metallic tissues, sequins, jet, paillettes and vari-colored crystal.

DUVETYN in CAPES and COATS

This most rare and aristocratic of fabrics is developed in many diversified expressions of the mode—capes, dolmans and coats take form in silhouettes and treatments that establish numerous original fashion-themes.

Introducing
PAILLETTE MANTLES
of Brilliant Beauty

The last word from the Bonwit Teller & Co. office at 19 Rue d'Antin is—"Paillette Mantles for Evening Wear." They are shown here in shimmering black and also in exquisite irridescent colorings.

The Glorious Glow of
GOLDEN and SILVER EVENING WRAPS

Exquisite tissues of gold and silver shot in a decorative manner with black and other beautiful colorings. Combinings of fur enhance their glowing beauty. Other evening wraps of supple velvet, satin and metallic embroidered Georgette crepe.

The Elegancies of Dress for Women and the Jeune Fille—and the Etiquette Thereof

Social obligations imply and carry with them a punctiliousness in Dress that is almost a code. The "faux pas" in attire is as much a breach of etiquette as the lack of gentle manners.

Inappropriateness, inelegancies, commonplaces and obtrusive gaucheries are often committed in the Name of and under the Cloak of Fashion. The delicate sense of style-culture is one to be strictly regarded.

Ability is the Measure of Responsibility in Women's Dress

Were it not that the shop of Bonwit Teller & Co. is the source of Fashion Making; were it not that this many-talented organization creates originations which set the fashion; were it not that it has the instinct of discernment to make fine and subtle distinctions between the "altogether-correct-thing"—and the "not-quite-right-thing"—women of refinement and good taste would not place upon this shop the responsibility of providing their apparel.

This responsibility is measured only by the ability of Bonwit Teller & Co. to provide women of high distinction in the World of Fashion with individualized and distinguished types of Dress.

On the Matter of Appropriateness in Women's & Misses' Dress

The tailormade suit or the tailormade frock for the morning hours or the shopping tour should have the trig, graceful, well groomed appearance.

An afternoon frock must carry the wearer with an eclat and manner born to the luncheon, the matinee, the restaurant tea.

The Five-o'clock At Home Tea requires the proper robe d'interieur for the hostess.

The dinner frock, the evening gown, the evening mantle should have the cosmopolitanism of world affairs, the "savoir faire" of social ethics.

Attire for the college miss should breathe the freedom of the campus.

The "Coming-out-Gown" for the debutante and her afternoon frocks are to be simple, debonnaire, chic.

For the sportswoman—pink coat and breeches for the Hunt Breakfast, leather coats for a motor journey, golf and tennis jackets, sweaters and skirts. And other appropriate garments for various sport activities.

And the millinery, the neckwear, the footwear, the gloves, the hosiery—all the accessories of dress must be complementary in the ensemble.

"JEUNE FILLE" FASHIONS

Misses' Suits.....29.50 to 150.00
Misses' Frocks.....25.00 to 250.00
Misses' Capes.....29.75 to 165.00

For misses' tailormade suits, frocks, gowns, capes, dolmans and coats. Individualized types interpreted in terms that instantly convey the debonnaire chic and youthful spirit of the younger set from the ages of fourteen to twenty.

The Fashion of the
SMALL FUR SCARF
Russian Sable
Hudson Bay Sable
Fisher and Stone Marten

A superb collection of rare pelts—carefully assembled—perfectly matched—developed in various novelty styles of one to six skin scarfs.

Stone Marten....(one skin)....35.00 upwards
Fox.....(animal effect)....55.00
Stone Marten....(two skin)....59.50
Fisher..(large animal effect)....95.00
Natural Blue Fox.....110.00
Hudson Bay Sable (two skin)...125.00
Russian Sable..(two skin)....225.00

New Style-Notes in
MILLINERY
Exclusive Sports, Trotteur and Formal Types

Introduced are chic sailor types with coque feathers, picturesque hats with full-flue ostrich plumes and diversified treatments of glycerin ostrich. Dinner hats of black lace and tulle in graceful proportions. And an infinite variety of originations in sport and semi-dress hats.

From Paris—Dainty
HANDMADE THINGS
in Frocks and Blouses

An assemblage of exquisite and deftly needleworked frocks and blouses expressly made for and in styles exclusive with this Shop. Made of dainty thin tissue materials and fine linen.

Exclusive Originations in
NECKWEAR, GUIMPES and GILETS

Entirely new ideas that add to tailormade suit or frock a decidedly fresh and crisp complement. These neckfixings, guimpes and gilets are developed in a great variety of materials.

RADICAL ATTACKS GERMAN LEADERS

Noske and Scheidemann Linked by Haase in Allegations of Imperialistic Leanings.

FOR TREATY WITH RUSSIA

National Assembly Theatre of Violent Criticism — Plan for National Senate Completed.

WEIMAR, March 28. (Associated Press.)—In the National Assembly today Hugo Haase, the Independent Socialist leader, made a violent attack upon Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defense, for his methods in suppressing the recent strikes, the shooting of Spartacans and other alleged abuses of power, contending that the Defense Minister's course constituted a return to imperialism.

Herr Haase also attacked Chancellor Scheidemann, accusing him of underestimating Sunday's demonstration in Berlin in favor of General Ludendorff, and declaring that this showed that the present leaders of the nation were standing solidly behind Ludendorff, supported by the Conservatives and other parties of the right, as well as a portion of the bourgeoisie.

The speaker, who was frequently interrupted during his attack, declared in favor of entering into immediate relations with Russia, saying that the Ukraine would soon be able to supply Germany with raw material and later with food. He said, however, that the Independent Socialists would not consider a treaty with Russia as one militating against England or the Entente in general. They merely desired the end of the war to come, he declared.

Herr Haase asserted that Mathias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, falsified when he told the Cabinet meeting held on Dec. 12, at which Independent Socialist nonmembers of the Government who were present agreed to a decision to send a note to the Entente urging the necessity for a common fight against Bolshevism by Germany and the Entente. Herr Erzberger, in reply to this, insisted that his statements were true.

Herr Noske, in his reply to Herr Haase, charged the Independents with being the originators of the Spartacan machinations and said the Government would place before the Assembly all the facts in connection with the "murderous acts" of the Spartacans.

The committee on a German constitution of the National Assembly agreed today, after long debate, upon the makeup of the National Council, or Senate. It will be composed of one member for each 1,000,000 of population, with districts having a surplus of more than 600,000 receiving an additional member.

If, by this arrangement, the representation of Prussia falls below twenty-four members a new plan will be worked out to give Prussia at least twenty-four. States with less than 300,000 population will have a representative only if it is recognized that they have special economic rights.

These conditions will remain in force for two years, when each State will be given at least one representative, with one representative for each 1,000,000 of population in the larger States. No State may have more than two-fifths of the total vote.

"JUST PEACE" CERTAIN, SAYS WRITER IN PARIS

Will Violate No Territorial Rights, Although Germany May Think It Stern.

LONDON, March 29.—The efforts which the British delegation at the Peace Conference is making to procure for the world the clearest possible peace will bear fruit in the peace treaty, soon to be made public, says the Paris correspondent of The Westminster Gazette. He states on the authority of "a highly placed personage" that the conference does not mean to violate territorial rights, and that the fears on this point felt by interested peoples in Europe are quite unfounded.

The correspondent says that points of the treaty drawn up by Premier Lloyd George, which will serve as the basis for discussion, have been deliberately framed in a spirit of great moderation, because it is felt that the treaty must be something acceptable and desirable.

"Certainly the peace will be a stern one for Germany," the correspondent continues, "but the greatest care is being taken that it shall be just to the eyes of moderate and well-informed Germans. The principle of self-determination will be rigorously kept in mind with regard to the allocation of territories."

The correspondent quotes his informant as remarking:

"There must be no casus belli left to Germany. Otherwise you will have blocks of people clamoring for an alliance with the Fatherland."

The correspondent points out, however, that Germany had deliberately created a German populated wedge on essentially Polish territory, and that Germany will have only herself to blame if she finds her nationals under Polish administration. British influence, the correspondence asserts, is nevertheless definitely arrayed "against inflated pretentions."

TELLS OF RHEIMS HOSPITAL

Mrs. Lathrop Describes Plan of American Memorial.

Mrs. Benjamin Lathrop, who since the outbreak of the war has been directing the work of the American Fund for French Wounded in France, described yesterday the plan of the hospital at Rheims, which the organization is to give fully equipped to France. It will be known as the American Memorial Hospital. This hospital she said, has already been accepted by the French Government.

"It will be devoted principally, at least at first, to women and children," she said. "It is impossible as yet to know just how large the hospital will be, but at first it will contain 100 beds at least. While the hospital is being built an infirmary will be established in Rheims.

"For the hospital the city is donating the land—16,000 acres—and we are giving the hospital, which we estimate will cost $100,000. The building of the hospital will be done by American contractors. We expect the hospital will be ready within a year.

"Now we are asking parents who lost sons in the war to endow beds in the hospital in memory of those sons. What more fitting form could a memorial take than the means of helping some unfortunate who needs hospital aid? In choosing Rheims as the site for the hospital our idea was that it would be right in the heart of the district where are buried the American men who lost their lives in the fighting. The size of the hospital will depend upon the number of beds endowed. The endowment will cost $4,000 for each bed, which will endow them for all time."

BERLIN IDLENESS MENACING

Support of Unemployed Costing Municipality 1,000,000 Marks a Day.

BERLIN, March 28. (Associated Press.)—The support of the unemployed is costing the municipality of Greater Berlin 1,000,000 marks a day. A clerical force of 2,300, with a weekly payroll of 300,000 marks, is required to keep track of the army of workless people.

The City Council has voted an appropriation of 160,000,000 marks for public improvements for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the unemployed, which is rapidly becoming an economic and social menace.

Stanley & MacGibbons

5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

Second Floor Take Elevator

Pure gold has a standard of value that is recognized everywhere.

Fabrics, such as Evora, Silver Tip Bolivia and Tricotine, have similar standard values which are greatly enhanced by our tailoring of the highest degree of excellence.

We sell Capes, Dolmans and Suits of these materials at $35.

Your inspection is invited.

Suits Dresses Coats

One Price Only **$35** *No More or Less*

Women's & Misses' Suits

In the New Narrow Silhouette

At Our Only Price of **$35.**

Values Out of All Proportion.

Tricotine *Poiret Twill*

Mannish Serge

The newest of suit styles are shown in this wonderful collection. The tailoring is of an unusual high character, equal in every way to the finest custom made.

New Afternoon Frocks

At Our Only Price of **$35.**

Values Out of All Proportion.

Beaded Georgette *Embroidered Tricotine*

Beaded and Embroidered Satin

New frocks in later modes, exclusive in design, featuring beading and embroidery in lavish profusion.

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

No Charges No Exchanges — *All Sales Final*

WILL CLOSE OUT

Monday, at Half Price and Less

910 Smart Street Frocks

IN ALL THE FINEST MATERIALS, BEADED GEORGETTES, WOOL JERSEY, EMBROIDERED GEORGETTES, FOULARDS, CREPE DE CHINE, TAFFETAS COMBINED WITH GEORGETTE, BRAIDED SERGES, BEADED SERGES, TAILORED SERGES, CHIFFON TAFFETAS AND FINE SATINS—ALL SIZES—MOST SUITABLE COLORS, MOSTLY NAVY.

(Formerly priced from 19.75 to 45)

at **10.00 15.00 17.50**

ALL THE ACCEPTED NEW MODELS ARE OFFERED AT THESE ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS. IN FACT, THE VALUES ARE MOST EXTRAORDINARY!

High-Class Serge Suits at 18.95

In Every Smart New Model

Strictly tailored models (always smart), plain, braid bound or button trimmed. All the new box coats, semi-box, full flare and plain tailored, long line models, with Pongee, Tricolette or Shantung vestees with narrow shoulders and snug fitting sleeves. Superior tailoring a noticeable feature. All sizes for Women and Misses. All lined with fine Peau de Cygne. An extremely advantageous cash purchase enables us to offer them at less than the cost to manufacture.

Beginning Monday, March 31st, Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

A Forecast of Spring Footwear

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Footwear carries its own assurance of distinction. The prevailing Spring mode—graceful, slender vamps and shapely high arches—is emphasized in our comprehensive collection of new models now on display.

Oxfords, Pumps and Boots

Developed in Black and Brown Kidskin, Patent Leather, Brown Calfskin, Black Satin, White Buckskin and Suede.

6.50 to 12.50

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Have Arranged an Unusually Attractive Display of

Women's and Misses' Fashionable Suits

Tailored Suits portray the slender silhouette so favored this Spring, with delightful variations in short Box Coats, Waist Coats and blouse effects.

35.00 48.00 55.00 68.00 and up

On Special Sale Monday

Women's and Misses' Suits

Tuxedo and Blouse models of Navy and Black Serge, with smart vestees of embroidered Tricolette and Silk Pongee. Also tailored models, braid and button trimmed, with silk cord and string belts.

Exceptional and Unusual Values

39.75

Women's and Misses' Attractive Dresses

Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine and silk Tricolette in demi-tailored styles and Georgette, Taffeta and Charmeuse, elaborately beaded and embroidered for afternoon wear.

29.75 39.75 55.00 78.00 and up

On Special Sale Monday

Women's and Misses' Dresses

Smart tailored, tunic, surplice and draped models in Georgette, Figured Chiffon, Foulard, Taffeta and Satin; some effectively trimmed with Oriental beads, others braided and embroidered.

Regular Values up to 50.00

35.00

Women's and Misses' Capes and Wrap Coats

A charming assemblage of Capes and Wrap Coats in exclusive designs—developed in soft luxurious Bolivia Cloth, Evora, Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Tricolette.

37.50 45.00 58.00 75.00 and up

On Special Sale Monday

Women's and Misses' Capes

Ultra Smart Cape developed in Men's Wear Serge, unique mannish coat front, deep yoke back. An added feature is the charming new Monk collar. Fancy silk lined throughout.

Specially Priced

39.75

SEES LEAGUE SURE, IF CHANGED OR NOT

Hitchcock, Back from Middle West, Says People and Senate Will Accept Draft.

HAS PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Identified as Senator in Touch with Wilson—Another Suggests Resolution of Reservations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who, it develops, is the Senator mentioned in cable dispatches from Paris as keeping in intimate touch with the American Peace delegates with suggestions as to amendments to the League of Nations covenant, declared in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that, whether amended or not, the League covenant would be adopted by the Senate when it came up for ratification as an integral part of the Treaty of Peace.

The Nebraskan, just back from a speaking trip in the Middle West, said he found an overwhelming sentiment everywhere for the League. The American people, he declared, have implicit confidence that the League Constitution will, as finally drawn, be in such shape that it will safeguard American integrity. The amendments now being considered, he said, may be accepted in part, or in whole, but in his opinion the Senate will take it as it comes from Paris.

"The American people, I believe, will accept the League of Nations, even with the Monroe Doctrine undefined, without the dotting of an 'i' or the crossing of a 't,'" said Senator Hitchcock. "And I am convinced that the Senate will likewise accept it."

Senator Hitchcock revealed that he wrote a letter to President Wilson on March 4, before the President sailed to return to Europe, outlining amendments which Mr. Hitchcock felt might be made to the League Constitution so as to make it acceptable to its opponents. But these, he was particular to say, he did not urge as essential to the acceptance of the League project by the Senate.

"My letter of March 4 to the President was written with a view to giving him information as to sentiment in the Senate," he said. "I expressed the conviction that the Senate would ratify the peace treaty if it contained the League of Nations as an integral part, whether amended or not, but thought that a few amendments would greatly facilitate its ratification.

"Among those I mentioned were a reservation to each nation of its exclusive control over domestic subjects, a specific provision that each nation might withdraw from membership on giving reasonable notice, a definite statement that the acceptance of the burdens of a mandatary by each nation should be entirely optional, and a specific reservation of the Monroe Doctrine. I did not recommend or urge these amendments, or any of them. In fact, I thought some of them were already covered in the constitution."

Premier Hughes's Objection.

Senator Hitchcock explained that, while he had suggested that there be some definite assurance as to the Monroe Doctrine in the League of Nations covenant, he felt that the clause against armed aggression of any member of the League against another amply protected the Doctrine. Asked how he regarded the argument of Premier Hughes of Australia that, if the United States insisted upon the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine being asserted through the amendment now before the Peace Conference, Japan would insist that the same principle be applied to her claim to control over China and the Orient, Senator Hitchcock replied that Japan might so construe it, but that he did not think it would work out in actuality that way.

"Japan cannot apply the principle of the Monroe Doctrine to her claim of preponderance in China and the Orient," said Mr. Hitchcock. "The Executive Council of the League of Nations could not put such a construction upon the covenant if it embraced a clause on the Monroe Doctrine."

Speaking of the amendments suggested by President Wilson at Paris since his return, Mr. Hitchcock said that, at the White House dinner conference just before Mr. Wilson returned to Europe, the President explained that he was not against amendments being made to the original draft, but that he had felt that the United States ought not to press too many of them or strike too deep into fundamental matters involving different nations. The President, he said, argued that, if the United States insisted on many amendments of its own, other nations might hold out for others and that this might bring about delay in the ultimate agreement upon the peace treaty. This, the President felt, might put the whole League of Nations project in jeopardy, as well as the treaty of peace.

The Nebraska Senator expressed himself as opposed to the proposal of ex-President Taft for limiting membership in the League to ten years, with the privilege of any nation at that time to withdraw. While he favored the withdrawal privilege, Mr. Hitchcock thought it unwise to fix a period of time in which it might be employed.

"My idea as to the withdrawal," said Mr. Hitchcock, "is that any nation might do so, provided it had no dispute with any other nation at the time it wished to invoke the withdrawal privilege. Under no other circumstances would I favor it. The crux of the whole situation with respect to a practicable League of Nations is that the United States and Great Britain must stand together, no matter what the other nations may do. It would be fatal for those two nations to withdraw from the League. They would have to remain in it to make it an agency of force."

Senator Hitchcock felt that such international matters as tariff and immigration were fully covered in the League clause providing for safeguarding of domestic affairs. This, he said, had been thrashed out with the American delegates at Paris as reflecting the opinion of advocates of the League in this country.

The Nebraskan scouted the idea that there would be any sweeping changes in the League covenant as a result of the suggested amendments. What the delegates are now doing, he said, is to smooth out the rough spots in the constitution, so as to make it a more perfect instrument, rather than load it down with amendments made by this and other nations.

Resolution as a Buffer.

One way in which the Senate might emphasize its disapproval of any specific provisions of the League of Nations covenant and at the same time reserve the right of the United States to decline to be bound by features regarded as inimical to the interests of this country, in the event of the League being accepted as part of the Treaty of Peace, was suggested today by a Senator who, while favoring the League, feels that the sovereignty of America ought to be fully protected. His idea is for the Senate to adopt a resolution setting forth the features to which the United States would not be bound and to have this act as a bulwark against enforcing the League covenant where it would run counter to the interests of America. Somewhat such a resolution, offered by Senator Knox, was adopted by the Senate a year ago when it passed the bill to force aliens into the draft. Under Mr. Knox's resolution the treaty obligations with England as to the conscription of the nationals were reaffirmed.

George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, Chairman of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, organized a few days ago by Senators Reed and Poindexter and Colonel Henry Watterson, in an interview here today said that the amendments to the League contemplated at Paris would not deter the campaign of the organization to defeat the League project. To be acceptable, he said, the League scheme must be submitted to the thought of the American people, who would be able to say, after being made acquainted with its vital features, whether it would be practicable from the American viewpoint.

"Eleventh-hour amendments to an important document," said Mr. Pepper, "need to be scrutinized with even greater care than the original provisions. The danger is that amendments made to meet adverse criticism, and made by those who do not really sympathize with the point of view of the critic, will merely make the constitution more of a patchwork than it was originally. The advisory function of the Senate of the United States thus becomes more important than ever.

"There are three great safeguards against war. The most potent is the memory of what has happened. The second is a prompt settlement of the questions which are today convulsing Europe. The third is a League of Nations deliberately considered by the Senate and the people and so planned as to include all the provisions in the pending constitution that tend to obstruct war and to exclude all those provisions that tend to make war certain.

"The constitution of the League of Nations in its present form binds the United States to submit to the Council of Nine all disputes not regarded by us as suitable for arbitration. The first time such a dispute arises and our one vote is buried by eight European votes, if we are convinced that we cannot yield to a hostile European opinion, we shall not only find ourselves at war with our adversary, but, as covenant breakers, we shall be at war with the world. Cases under the Monroe Doctrine are only a few of the cases which may thus arise. To let the vicious system stand and make a Monroe Doctrine amendment is like disinfecting one neighboring swamp and leaving ten to breed disease."

BRYCE URGENT FOR LEAGUE

Failure, He Says, Would Be Most Dismal Surrender of Human Hopes.

MANCHESTER, March 29.—Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, in the special edition today of The Manchester Guardian on the question of a League of Nations, says:

"To leave things where they were before the outbreak of the war would be the most deplorable confession of human weakness and the most dismal surrender of human hopes that has ever yet been seen. We must therefore earnestly desire that the American people, who have begun to realise that they cannot stand aloof from the dangers and trials of the Old Word, will support President Wilson by giving their adhesion, perhaps subject to certain amendments in details, to the scheme which has been framed in the interest of all mankind, and which can hardly succeed without the co-operation of their own great free and powerful republic."

Baron Buckmaster, formerly Lord High Chancellor, comments on the speed with which the League has been generally accepted. He says:

"Few of those who took part in this movement in its earlier stages could ever have believed that in so short a space of time so great a transformation of opinion would have been obtained. The stern logic of events is going to drive those who are reluctant along with those who are willing."

"Humanity is faced not merely with the prospect of physical annihilation if militarism is to continue to be the guiding principle of life, but, even in the near future, with the spectacle of impending bankruptcy. And on the heels of bankruptcy revolution always presses with hot and impatient feet."

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen writes:

"Without a League of Nations the outlook for the small nations is very dark and doubtful. Preparations for the next war, owing to the elaboration of destructive invention, would be so costly that an impossible burden would be placed on the small nations, whose whole energies would be absorbed in preparing armaments. The nation which was caught insufficiently prepared would simply be swept out of existence, which was nearly the case with one or two nations in the last war.

"If the piling up of armaments continues, it means that the life of the nations will be concentrated chiefly on two purposes—paying for the last war and preparing for the next."

ATTACKS FROM TWO SIDES.

Both Radicals and Conservatives Opposing It, Says Manchester Guardian

LONDON, March 29.—Commenting on the opposition to the League of Nations, The Manchester Guardian says that it is perhaps not realized by opponents of the project that the most formidable opposition to it, the fundamental opposition of principle, comes precisely from the quarter and the party to which they themselves are most irreconcilably opposed.

"A League of Nations," The Guardian continues, "based on national fellowship and co-operation, may appear to them an unattainable ideal which, therefore, is to be attacked and derided as standing in the way of the more practical arrangements of frankly self-regarding nationalism resting on force. But the extremists of the other camp object to the League not because it allows too little to the conception of national interests or rights, but because it recognises the nation at all.

"To the Bolshevist the nation is nothing. He has no interest in it or regard for it. He would abolish national boundaries altogether and find his millennium not in the co-operation of nations, but in the destruction of nationality; not in the prevention of war, but in making class war; not in the freedom of separate peoples, but in their subjection to a particular social order.

"That is perhaps the logical alternative to a League of Nations such as is now our purpose to establish. But it is a disastrous alternative. Let us see that the true ideal suffers nothing through our default."

Charge purchases made tomorrow will appear on bills rendered May 1st.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Est. 1879

BOYS' NORFOLKS

For boys 7 to 16 years

Made in Our Own Shops.

VACATION is here. Social activities at home call for clothes that will be needed at school next term.

Boys 7 to 16 require either Sacks or Norfolks. The fact that we, ourselves, tailor and sell more fine suits than any house in America is proof enough of our QUALITY. The Reason: for 40 years, all-wool fadeless fabrics and the most exacting standard of workmanship.

DISTINCTIVE NORFOLKS for Boys up to 18 years, now

17.50 19.50 20.50

Monday Specials

WASH SUITS of America's finest reproduction of Belgian Blue linen, in smart middy models. Military suits in U. S. A. and English models, finest wash Khaki. *Sizes 5 to 10 years. Regular 5.50 & 8.00 grades.* **4.25**

ALL WOOL MILITARY SUITS. *Sizes 4 to 10 years. Regular 13.50 to 16.50 grades.* **7.50**

ALL WOOL MILITARY SUITS. *Sizes 4 to 10 years. Regular 18.50 & 22.50 grades.* **10.00**

ALL WOOL KNICKER SUITS. *Sizes 7 to 18 years.* Made from *19.50 & 22.50 fabrics* of medium weight. Sizes are broken, but splendid assortments. **15.50**

You Never Pay More at Best's

A WOMAN'S PROFESSION

The demand for trained filing executives and clerks steadily increases. Filing not being a man's vocation, you are not interfering with the placing of returned soldiers.

Our intensive course of instruction prepares you in a month for a position.

Investigate our equipment and instruction.

Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses.

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24 West 39th St.

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Maternity Apparel

Expressing simplicity, fashioned on graceful and fashionable lines, and presenting exclusive models.

Dresses, Gowns, Skirts, Blouses, Negligees, Corsets, Brassieres.

The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal.

The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.

New Spring Models

At Very Special Prices

Simple Dresses of Serge or Satin. *From* **29.50**

Afternoon Dresses of Georgettes, Beaded or Flowered, soft Satin or Crepe de Chine. *From* **32.50**

Separate Skirts New novelty materials. **10.50**

Mme. Leonard in personal attendance

Fashionable Models for All Occasions Ready-to-Wear or Made to Order

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Est. 1879

New Style Features in

FURS

for Spring Wear

SHIEF among the new fur scarfs for Early Spring wear are the trim, double furred pieces.

These are displayed in fox and wolf, all shades of brown and grey, kolinsky, marten, Hudson Bay and Russian sables.

Wolf Scarfs	*from*	37.50
Fox Scarfs	*from*	45.00
Marten Scarfs	*from*	50.00
Kolinsky Scarfs	*from*	40.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs	*from*	75.00
Russian Sable Scarfs	*from*	150.00

You Never Pay More at Best's

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR ADVERTISEMENT OF WOMEN'S EASTER DRESSES, AT SPECIAL PRICES, WHICH APPEARS ON PAGE 7 OF THE ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Greeley 1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

announce

The Most Complete Display of EASTER FASHIONS
that they have ever assembled
at Prices That Are an Added Inducement

WIDE AND CHARMING CHOICE
in Misses' Newest Styles of Best Design

Blouse Suits Have Made a Secure Place for Themselves

without pushing out any of the other modes. Straight-line jackets, tailored suits and belted suits are seasonable and in fashion. Serge, Poiret twill and tricotine share first place.

Monday and Tuesday we are featuring a tailored blouse suit of serge. Special **39.50**

Variety Is the Spice of Style in Misses' Wraps

Dolmans — capes both long and short—tailored coats—cape coats—there is widest choosing here. Dolmans are closer of line at the bottom, but still very full at the top.

Monday and Tuesday we are featuring the smart wrap that is sketched. It is of navy tricotine and tricolette. Special **59.00**

59.00

Misses' Frocks Appear Wide—But 'Tis Only the Overskirt

—underneath, in the skirt, narrowness prevails. Silk in all its lovely forms holds carnival in Easter modes. Printed Georgette, taffeta, tricolette, satin and plain-color Georgette appear at their best in Best's original models for misses.

Monday and Tuesday we are featuring a moire silk dress in navy, black or brown. Special **39.50**

Charge purchases made tomorrow will appear on bills rendered May 1st

PLAIN, LONG VAMPS MARK SMART FOOTWEAR *for Milady's Feet*

High-heeled Oxfords with long narrow vamps are most popular. Satin, patent leather and calfskin are all smart and attractive on the new lasts.

Our Best & Co. all-leather, well-made Oxfords on the newest lasts are **8.50 to 10.00 a pair**

A WOMAN'S EASTER NEEDS—
White Gloves and Violets

Doeskin, suede, kid—all are gleaming white for the Easter festival.

Our well-finished, perfectly fitting short white gloves	2.00 a pair
Six-button-length, slip-on gloves	2.75 a pair
Long 12-button length gloves	3.00 a pair

BEST & CO. WOMEN'S EASTER TAILLEURS *the Last Fashion Notes*

The Latest in Braid Trimming—used to emphasize the lines of fashionable new coats; in dainty labyrinths about the hem of new box tailleurs; upon new colored linen gilets.

Tinted Brocades—furnish exquisite color for vests in navy trico tailleurs—salmon pink, canary yellow with tinsel are new—straw used as trimming is a rival to braid—there is no disputing its style worth.

Monday as a special introduction to our new Easter suits we shall feature a group of gilet suits, dressy effects, and new long line plan tailleurs and many different styles, only a few of each. Special **48.00**

Tomorrow is the last day of the Red Cross Clothing Drive. Bundle up your Bundle now and send it to 9 Union Square or any Red Cross Receiving Station.

GEORGETTE AND FILMY CHIFFONS
Share Popularity in Women's Gowns

Straight line and side drape feminine styles—beaded if you like or quite as correct to depend for a part of their trimming on the beauty of the allover pattern of the fabric.

Monday and Tuesday we offer a plain color Georgette dress—wide tucks forming the skirt, in flesh, white, navy, black or Copenhagen. Special **37.50**

Also Tricolette skirts—a choice of two models. Navy, taupe, gray or black. Special **13.75**

THE BEST POSSIBLE FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN'S EASTER COSTUMES
Besco Custom Corsets

The slim silhouette below the waist calls for unusual corseting, yet there must be freedom above the waist—which is an exceptional combination. Besco Custom Corsets show the new lines admirably and, at the same time, give you comfort and protect your carriage and health. Ask to have our own system of measuring explained to you.

Besco Custom Corsets are particularly helpful to large women. **12.00 to 50.00**

GAY FLOWERS—MUCH OSTRICH
—These Make Women's Easter Hats

Flat flowers, full-blown flowers, large flowers, small flowers—the Easter garden is blooming gaily on women's hats, both large and small. Spring breezes curl and uncurl enchanting bits of ostrich on the most popular hats of the season.

Our collection of individual and exclusive hats displays all the newest, smartest and most becoming of the prevailing modes. These hats are made in our own Fifth Avenue workrooms, and many are copies of expensive French models. **15.00**

LOOKING TOWARD EASTER FOR GIRLS AND JUNIORS

The Easter Hat Is Dear to Girlish Hearts

A bit of Georgette Crepe, a few folds of fancy straw, a twist of ribbon—and lo! a charming hat that will delight the junior girl! It looks as if it came from France, but it is only one of the numerous individual creations of our own workrooms. Flowers, wings and fruit all play their parts in the newest hats. Beginning at **10.00**

Tailored Hats

are especially good for smaller girls this year, and they embody the Best & Co. distinction that has made them known all over the world. Beginning at **2.95**

Suits Are Straight of Line for Girls

Either tailored straight jackets or belted effects is best this Spring. The belted suits are youthful and tasteful, and the straight suits are quite attractive—especially when they display the colorful vests of silk featured at Best's.

Graceful Capes of Serge for Girls

—and of tricotine and crystal cord. Plain, circular capes vie with the capes that have vests; both are equally attractive.

Monday and Tuesday we are featuring a Best & Co. navy serge cape for girls of 8 years to 16. Special **25.00**

Frocks Are Light and Bewitching

It was in a peace-time Spring of flowers and rejoicing that Paris gave to the world frocks of light-hearted printed fabrics that seem to float away for sheer joy of being. Girls will find their dresses every bit as charming as those for older sister when planned and exhibited in Best's Girls' and Juniors' Department. Taffeta, satin and Georgette frocks are in light colors interspersed with navy blue.

Our beautiful, individual, hand-made white dresses will interest every mother who likes exclusive frocks for her children.

Monday and Tuesday we are featuring a Best & Co. junior dress of taffeta in various colors. Sizes 13 years to 17. Special **35.00**

BEGINNING TOMORROW, STORE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5.30 P. M.

You Never Pay More at Best's

BELIEVES LEAGUE WILL WIN.

Assistant Navy Secretary Thinks All Nations Want It.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—In an address on the League of Nations at the City Club today, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, declared his belief that the League furnished an opportunity for putting forward one of the greatest progressive strides the world had ever undertaken.

"I have faith," he exclaimed, "that the League of Nations will go through in the end with the support of the great majority of our nation to the unutterable delight of millions of the downtrodden in Europe. I have faith that it will work out and that we and the other nations will use an unselfish effort to make it the best thing in the world, so that under it our relations with mankind will go from better to better."

Mr. Roosevelt added that it would be "very nice" if there were added amendments to the covenant, notably one supplying recognition of the Monroe Doctrine and another granting assurance that the United States would not be called upon to interfere with European questions unless there was absolute need to prevent a repetition of the world war.

"I have read the draft of the League three times," he said, "and always find something to object to in it, and that is the way with everybody. It is impossible to draw up such a League that would satisfy two people. But there is no doubt that, generally speaking, the people here, as in Europe, are in favor of some sort of agreement stronger than The Hague conventions—an agreement with teeth. And if we are willing for this we must be willing to give up something, even if it be a sovereign right of our nation.

"I have faith in the common sense of the statesmen at the peace table, and believe under the present form of the League, even without amendments, that if there were trouble in the Balkans that could be settled in Europe the United States will not be called upon and also that the United States would be left to settle its difficulties on this continent.

"Personally, I am willing to make a try on the present instrument. It does not fulfill something greater than what we would like to see done individually. Among all the peoples of the Allies, and I believe Germany, too, there is a demand that out of this war we shall get more than a mere treaty of peace—something nobler and higher. If this demand is not fulfilled many of those people will throw up their hands and say, 'Well, if the forms of government existing today cannot give us the answer, some kind of an answer, why not try some other form?'"

Mr. Roosevelt declared there was nothing to support the truth of the statement that the League of Nations was delaying the signing of the treaty of peace. "If the question of the League had never been raised," he added, "the treaty of peace would be in exactly to the position it is today."

Lee-Morris Co.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Knowing How

to present the zenith of fashion and the finest of workmanship at intensively popular prices gives this shop its prominent position in the realm of style

Refined Suits

Latest models, distinguished by superior tailoring

35.00 45.00 57.50

Suit Special Tomorrow

Scalloped Box-Coat model, with fashionable narrow shoulders, tight sleeves and fancy vestee braid bound, button trimmed, long, narrow girdle belt . . . 29.75

Classic Capes

Masterful portrayal of fascinating models

25.00 35.00 50.00

Cape Special Tomorrow

A smart Coat Cape falling in graceful folds from narrow shoulders; full in sweep, yet following the straight lines of fashions coat is silk lined . . 29.75

Ideal Dresses

Stunning silhouette in a wealth of new fabrics

22.50 35.00 47.50

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 Fifth Ave.

EXHIBITIONS OPEN SUNDAYS 1-5 P. M.

EXHIBITIONS & SALES AT THE

ANDERSON GALLERIES

PARK AVENUE & 59TH STREET, NEW YORK

¶ *To be sold Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, March 31, April 10 at 2:30*

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS

COLLECTED BY THE LATE

JAMES CARLTON YOUNG

¶ The original draft of Tolstoi's letter to the Czar of Russia on the massacre of the Jews at Kishinef, eleven letters of Woodrow Wilson, and letters of J. M. Barrie, Lord Byron, Carlyle, Mark Twain, Stephen Crane, Dickens, Emerson, Gladstone, Hardy, Irving, Verlaine, Wordsworth, and innumerable other authors, will be found in this fascinating collection.

¶ *To be sold Thursday afternoon and evening, and Friday afternoon, April 3, 4, at 2:30 and 8:15*

FINE AND RARE BOOKS AND SETS

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Thirty-fourth Street — MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Special Value

will be offered to-morrow in a Sale of

Girls' Spring Capes

made of all-wool navy serge (sizes 10 to 16 years)

at $18.50

There will be a choice of two models in these capes—both captivatingly smart, and both reproductions of much costlier originals. One introduces a gilet of velour, in henna, tan or old blue; the other, a gilet of serge and a back of novel shaping.

(Second Floor)

A Spring Sale of Sun-or-Rain Umbrellas

specially priced at $4.50

will be a Monday event of seasonable interest on the First Floor.

Made of superior-quality silk taffeta, in navy blue, purple, green, tete-de-negre, red, taupe and black, with handles of bakelite colored to match and finished with silk cord wrist-loop, these smart umbrellas represent a buying opportunity that no one can afford to miss.

New Importations of Dainty Garments

for Infants and Little Children

have just arrived from Paris and are now being shown on the Second Floor.

So many new and adorable prettinesses have the clever French designers evolved for the babies—and for the tiny folk who are just emerging from babyhood into the wonderland of life—that no one pen, however facile, could do them justice.

Among them are exquisite little frocks of cobwebby-fine materials, many of them delicately hand-embroidered, others ornamented with lovely hand-made laces. Others, again, introduce novel effects in color and trimming; and most of these are provided with dainty little hats en suite. And of course there are Christening Robes (with petticoats to match), Cloaks and Bonnets—all of them beautiful, and French.

Layettes and Nursery Furnishings supplied to order.

An Extraordinary Sale of Afternoon and Evening Gowns

will take place to-morrow (Monday) in the Department for Women's Ready-to-wear.

It will offer

Gowns of quite unusual attractiveness, modeled in satins, taffetas, figured chiffons, and beaded and embroidered Georgettes, presenting a remarkable variety of charming styles,

at the phenomenally low price of

$48.00

(Women's Ready-to-wear, Third Floor)

A Large Special Purchase

of

Imported Hand-made Filet Laces

comprising

Edgings and Insertings (all fine meshes) of superior quality, ranging in width from ¾-inch to 5½ inches,

will be on sale to-morrow and Tuesday exceptionally priced (according to width)

at 48c., $1.25, 1.60, 1.95, 2.50 & 3.25 per yard

In view of the present scarcity of and unprecedented demand for imported hand-made filet laces, this Sale offers a purchasing opportunity that is distinctly out of the ordinary.

(First Floor)

A Monday Sale of Dress Silks

to be held on the Sixth Floor

will offer

25,000 Yards of Black Silks, White Silks and Colored Silks,

in eminently desirable weaves and qualities (arranged in Lengths suitable for practically all purposes) at prices ranging from

95c. to $3.90 per yard

At these figures the values offered are very remarkable

The Ultimate Word of Style

in Clothes for Men, Women and the Younger Set

finds eloquent expression in the Spring displays now being featured in the Store's various Departments.

Interesting Values

will be obtainable in a Monday Sale of

Imported Lingerie Articles

(all hand-embroidered, and of most desirable qualities) comprising

Chaise-longue Covers
in several dainty and beautiful designs,
at $20.00, $25.00 & $30.00

Pillow Slips
in a variety of designs and sizes
at 75c., 95c., $1.45 to 3.25

Boudoir Table Squares
(size 18x18 inches) at $2.75 & 4.50

Dresser Scarfs
Size 20x36 inches, at $3.75 & 5.75
Size 20x45 inches, at 4.50 & 7.50
Size 20x54 inches, at 7.50 & 9.50

Fancy Needlework Department (Fourth Floor)

A Quantity of White Cotton Fabrics

to be offered to-morrow at very special prices, will consist of

4,000 Yards of Fancy Woven White Voiles and Swisses (36 inches wide)
at 48c. per yard

And Fancy Woven White Skirtings (36 inches wide)
at 25c. per yard
this being one-half the original price

(First Floor)

The Latest Modes in Capes and Coats

for Women, Misses and the Younger Set

are interestingly featured in their respective Departments.

Practically everything that is new and fashionable is represented in the great number of attractive outergarments assembled. The variety of styles, fabrics and color effects affords the widest possible scope for individual choice, and the range of prices is sufficiently extensive to make an universal appeal.

Women's Coats, $35.00 to 225.00
Women's Capes and Wraps at $45.00 to 675.00
Misses' Coats at $35.00 to 175.00
Misses' Capes and Wraps at $29.50 to 215.00

AGAIN SHIFT CLOCKS TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

Timepieces of the Nation Advanced 1 Hour at 2 o'Clock This Morning.

SOME OPPOSITION TO PLAN

Senator Calder Calls Efforts to Kill the Law an Attempt to Legislate in the Dark.

Standard time in the United States was advanced one hour at 2 o'clock this morning when the Day Light Saving Law became operative for the second Summer. Most New Yorkers set their clocks ahead before they went to bed last night, and so they did not notice the change. The city simply got up to its breakfast when the alarm rang out the new hour to rise. Night workers, however, noticed the putting ahead of the clock, for they gain an hour that they will have to make up when the clock is put back an hour in the early morning of the last Sunday in October. Clocks in Great Britain and Ireland were advanced one hour at 2 A. M., Greenwich time.

The law went into effect without much attempt to celebrate. Daylight saving came as a war measure, but those who favor it are now rejoicing because they believe it has become the settled policy of the country. Railroad schedules were made with an eye to the change in time.

It is probable that statistics experts will never be able to accurately estimate the exact value to the country of daylight saving. The only marked opposition to the plan was said to have come from the farmers, but officers of the Daylight Saving Association said that this opposition was not really from the farmers who work by the sun and not by the clock, but rather was it the camouflaged efforts of the interests who gain materially by having the clocks "as they were."

The coming of daylight saving again, and the defeat of the anti-daylight saving rider to the Agricultural Appropriation bill were celebrated by the Executive Committee of the National Daylight Saving Association at a luncheon held in the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Former Borough President Marcus M. Marks, President of the association, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, was the toastmaster, and the principal speaker was United States Senator William M. Calder, who has been a persistent champion of daylight saving.

He called the attempt to kill the law by the agricultural bill amendment an attempt to legislate in the dark. He said the efforts to kill the bill was a bit of subterfuge and that inasmuch as the daylight saving measure did not require an appropriation of money the rider had no relation to the bill to which it was attached.

The Senator said that he never had the slightest doubt as to the wishes of the people in regard to the benefits they had derived from the conservation of light. He became convinced of all this, he said, when he received more than 4,000 letters and telegrams from persons all over the State unanimously demanding that the law be allowed to stand. Other Senators received thousands of similar letters. There was some well intended opposition to the measure, he said, from men engaged in agricultural pursuits, but, he pointed out, the farmer lost no time under the law because he usually arose at sun-up and worked as long as daylight lasted without consulting the clock.

Another year, the Senator was sure, would bring unanimous sentiment that the benefits of the measure were great and they must not be lost.

The Daylight Saving Association, Mr. Marks said, was to organize as a permanent body to fight any future attempts to have the law repealed. To attempt to change it he characterized as an insidious and undemocratic move. Other speakers were Sidney Colgate, who said the Colgate plants had tried daylight saving two years before it was made a law and had found it beneficial; Don Seitz, and Dr. Albert Shaw. The last two speakers, with Edward M. C. Tower, A. C. Knoth, Hugh Frayne, and Thomas Rock, were added to the Executive Committee of the permanent organization.

OFFICIAL TIME CHANGED.

Government Clocks Moved Forward at 2 o'Clock This Morning.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Official time in every section of the country will move forward an hour at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, thus ushering in a second Summer of daylight saving. The new time will remain in force until the last Sunday in October, when clocks will be moved back an hour.

The change of time is made necessary by the daylight-saving law passed by Congress during the war and which is still in effect. Vigorous protests against it were made during the last Congress by farmers' organizations and the Senate Agricultural Committee added a "rider" to the Agricultural Appropriation bill repealing the law, but the supply measure was not acted upon.

As was the case last March, the change is expected to be made before retiring, with little or no inconvenience to any one. The average person before retiring will set his watch or clock ahead an hour. Official clocks, however, will not be advanced until 2 o'clock. There will be no change in railroad schedules and working hours.

Conservation experts say that a greater saving of time will be effected this year than last, because individual experience has shown many ways of taking the best advantage of the extra hour. Estimates made last year by the Fuel Administration placed the total savings of coal through the operation of the law at a million and a quarter tons.

Save Daylight the Year Around.

DETROIT, March 29.—Detroit and a number of other Michigan cities, including Flint, Pontiac, and Alpena, will not be affected by the advance of an hour in local time throughout the country tonight. Moving the clocks ahead last year met with such favor among workers in these cities that they adopted Eastern Standard time permanently in October, although located in the central time zone.

Change Clocks in England.

LONDON, March 29.—Summer time in the United Kingdom will begin Sunday. The clocks will be advanced one hour at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MERCHANT MARINE DEMAND.

Farmers' Council Wants Government Instead of Private Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—George P. Hampton, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council, today sent a letter to Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, in which he opposes Mr. Hurley's plan for the establishment of a permanent American Merchant Marine, and advocates instead Government ownership.

"On behalf of the Farmers' National Council," says the letter, "which is, as you know, a special union of the leading farm organizations of the country, with a membership of about 750,000, to assist in carrying into effect the farmers' program of national and international reconstruction adopted at the Farmers' National Reconstruction Conference held here last January, I beg to submit to you some of our reasons for opposing your plan to turn over to private interests the ships constructed by the Government during the war, which now belong and should of right always belong, to the people of America.

"The Standards Statistics Company, Incorporated, reports that the International Mercantile Marine Company, of which J. P. Morgan & Co. are the transfer agents, had in 1917 an outstanding capitalization in preferred stock of $51,125,500, in common stock of $49,872,000. Their surplus for 1916 was $21,777,162; in 1915 their preferred stock earned 26.26 per cent.; in 1916, 42.10 per cent., and in 1917, 22.72 per cent. The common stock earned for the same years 21.01 per cent., 37.45 per cent., and 17.35 per cent. Their accumulated dividends on preferred stock amounted, in August, 1918, to 67 per cent. As you are well aware, many other large shipping concerns have been and are making similar profits. Ship owners are making fortunes. Have you forgotten the rebuke administered to these profiteers during the war? If not, why do you propose to write down the cost of constructing these ships, so that these companies may make such enormous profits out of the people? Is it not true that at the present rates a good ship under good management can pay for itself in three or four months? Is it not equally true that the current world market price at which you say the ships should be sold will be fixed by the shipping combine?

"The Farmers' National Council believes the Government can be trusted to operate the ships while your plan is an insidious form of subsidy to the big shipping combine. A holding company could certainly be devised which could operate these ships and not chiefly afford, as your plan does, an opportunity for shipping profiteers to be given cheap credit at the expense of the American people, and then permitted to make enormous profits out of the credit given them."

CHECK UP ROY TYLER'S ALIBI

Arizona Authorities Find Assumed Name on Hotel Register.

In checking up the assertion of Roy Tyler that he and his wife were registered at a hotel in Seligman, Ariz., under the name of F. H. McGann when two men were killed in the robbery of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank last December, District Attorney H. E. Lewis of Kings County received information from Arizona yesterday indicating that Tyler's alibi probably was well-founded.

The names F. H. McGann and wife, and that of Melvin Rose and wife, were found on the register of the hotel in Seligman. Tyler said that he and his wife and the Roses registered there on Dec. 13, the day of the Brooklyn robbery, and that they were on their way to the Pacific Coast on an automobile tour. District Attorney Lewis took Tyler's signature, as well as his writing of the name on the hotel register, and forwarded them to the Arizona authorities for comparison with the handwriting on the hotel register.

Tyler was photographed at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday in the raincoat and cap worn by the tall man who aided in the robbery and some of the bank officials and detectives who tried to prevent the robbery looked him over in the hope of establishing positive identification. Albert Doody, the detective who was wounded by a bullet, said the resemblance of Tyler to the tall man in the robbery was close. Other officials will view him in a few days.

In discussing the Cleveland bank robbery with the District Attorney, Tyler said that he was sure he would be acquitted if he were put on trial in this case. In that robbery a tall man, said to have resembled Tyler, stood on a counter and held the employes at bay while four other men robbed the till of $17,000.

FILMS FOR VICTORY LOAN.

Over 2,000,000 Feet of War Scenes to Aid Drive.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The resources of the moving picture industry have been mobilized for the Victory Liberty Loan drive, beginning April 21. The Treasury announced today that appeals which would be conveyed to bond buyers through the silent drama would form the most extensive propaganda campaign ever conducted by means of the screen.

More than 2,000,000 feet of film will be employed in explaining the necessity for buying bonds and more "bonds." All of the film has been supplied by producers at the cost of manufacture and the film will be exhibited by theatres without charge to the Government.

Chief among the productions will be a 5,000-foot reel, "The Price of Peace," which virtually is a photographic record of how the country's billions were spent. It contains thrilling battle scenes, many of which heretofore have been under the ban of the censor and shown only to military authorities. Among the incidents are the first American attack on Chateau Thierry, a German plane being destroyed in the air, a field piece with its crew being wiped out by a shell, and American soldiers keeping watch on the Rhine.

This film was made by army Signal Corps photographers. It will not be shown at theatres, but will be exhibited in public halls with admission free. To assure wide distribution, 150 copies of the film have been made.

Films made by twenty-seven motion picture stars for the Fourth Loan, which could not be shown in many cities because of the influenza epidemic, have been altered and retitled to suit the present loan. Among the actors who have made new films are Douglas Fairbanks and Julian Eltinge.

Chile and Britain to Arbitrate.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 29.—The British Minister to Chile and the Chilean Foreign Minister today signed an arbitration treaty. It provides for the establishment of a Peace Commission to solve difficulties which may arise between Chile and Great Britain and which cannot be adjusted through diplomatic channels.

TO PUSH LAWS FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Whitehouse Starts Work at Albany Tomorrow.

The Woman's Joint Legislative Conference, 303 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse recently returned from governmental work abroad, had joined the organization and would go to Albany tomorrow to work for the passage of measures in the interest of women workers.

"The women's program," said Mrs. Whitehouse yesterday, in confirming her appointment, "is in line with the reconstruction measures which are being adopted the world over. European countries have had such progressive measures as health insurance for many years. England extended the provisions of its Health Insurance act during the war. France and Holland and Switzerland have modified forms of it.

"The minimum wage for women workers is a matter of justice and a necessity for women in the industrial field if they are to maintain their health. The eight-hour day has come to be a universally recognized principle. Six States in the Union have adopted it for their women workers and New York State should not lag behind. Through the eight-hour day given to States and Federal employes and through bargains driven by the men's strong labor unions, men workers have now more protection as to hours of labor than women have.

"Women transportation workers need the protection of the present labor laws of the State just as much as do the women workers in factories and mercantile establishments. And the conditions of office workers who are without any kind of legislative protection as to limitation of hours and sanitary regulations should be remedied at once. The entire program is, to my mind, a conservative one and should be adopted without fail."

Miss Mary E. Dreier of the Women's Trade Union League is Chairman of the legislative conference.

FARMERS WANT LEAGUE.

National Grange Official Believes They Will Accept Paris Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Thomas C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, today stated that the fundamental idea of the League of Nations—which he declared is the prevention of war—has won the united support of the farmers of the country.

"Until the opponents of the League can offer a workable scheme that has this same purpose," said he, "they cannot hope to swerve the farmer from this stand."

The National Grange, which has organizations in thirty-three States, last November in a convention at Syracuse, N. Y., unanimously adopted resolutions favoring "a League of Nations to conserve peace," and on March 3, when President Wilson received a delegation from the National Grange, Mr. Atkeson assured the President that the American farmers had faith in the ability and patriotism of the American Peace Commission.

"I believe the farmers are in sympathy with the criticism that would point out defects in the covenant which President Wilson submitted," said Mr. Atkeson, "and that they want to see it amended to meet American ideals. I believe also that they realize that the work of drafting a constitution to which all nations can subscribe is a very difficult one and that it cannot be a strictly American-made covenant.

"When the final draft is brought back and is made a part of the peace treaty, I feel certain that at least 75 per cent. of the farmers of America will give it their support, because they will feel that it will be the best constitution that could be drafted under the difficult conditions that have arisen."

UPRISING IN ARGENTINA.

Formosa Indians Reported to Have Killed Fort Defenders.

BUENOS AIRES, March 29.—A general Indian uprising in Formosa Province is reported, and it is said that one tribe has sacked the fort at Yunki, killing the garrison of two noncommissioned officers and fifteen soldiers. The Indians escaped, taking horses, munitions, and supplies from the fort, according to the report.

National troops are being hurried to the province, where many settlements are said to have been attacked by the outlaws.

The Province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo, and Bermejo Rivers. Little is known of it except that it is a great forest-covered plain. It is sparsely settled, having a population of 9,000 in 1900.

New British Fleet Stations.

LONDON, March 29.—Reuter's is authoritatively informed that the post-war distribution of the British Navy will be a home fleet and seven foreign squadrons stationed in the Atlantic, West Atlantic, China, South Africa, South America, East Indies, and the Mediterranean.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. Jewelers
Our Remounting Specialists are prepared to transform Old Jewelry into Modern Gattle Creations
Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

KAHLER SHOES
Est. 1853
STYLE COMFORT QUALITY
Our Shoes are made over lasts scientifically constructed to rest the arch, thereby effectually relieving the aching foot.
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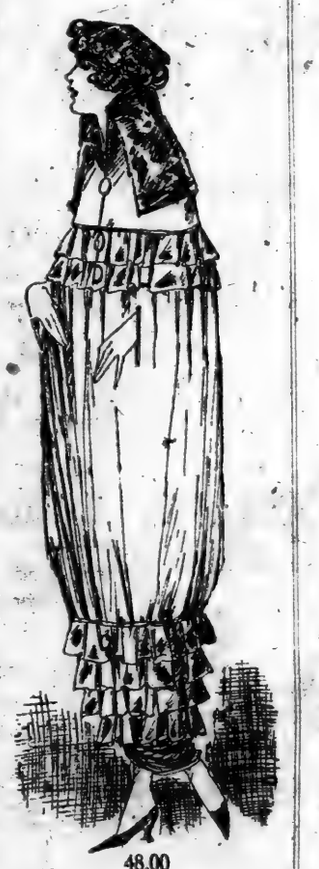
Telephone Greeley 2400
Stewart & Co.
5th Ave. At 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

An Important Special Sale of
Spring Capes & Wraps
For Women and Misses
Specially priced for tomorrow only
48.00
These capes and wraps were not made expressly for sales purposes, but for our regular stock and have been priced extraordinarily low for Monday only. Skilfully developed in fabrics of quality and fashion, including, among others:
Kashmir Bolivia, Wool Tricotine,
Cheroy Twill, and Silk Tricolette.
Comprising seven of the season's most distinctive creations. Replicas and modified reproductions of models by the most distinguished Couturieres of Paris, together with exquisite American originations.



48.00
Colors embrace Navy, Black, Taupe, Beaver, Santiago, Bison, Hay, Cinnamon, Copen, Brown and Cocoa. All beautifully lined with Pussy Willow and other rich Silks.
The values here offered are absolutely without a peer in the Greater City.

OTHER ITEMS OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE

Cherry Twill Suit
Specially Priced Tomorrow
79.50
Exhibiting blouse back, now so much in demand, and three tier girdle that ties in back and ends in heavy Silk corded fringe. The collar is in soft, rolling front pointed effect. A unique panel vest in contrasting color material of soft luxuriousness expresses fine taste. Clever trimmings of Silk braid applied in a very effective manner.

Tricotine Waistcoat Suit
Specially Priced Tomorrow
59.50
In smart blouse coat effect, with girdle of braided heavy Silk cords. The tuxedo collar reaches the waistline and a simulated cuff is eminent at the bottom of coat. Overlay of Self material, in pointed effect, forms pockets in front. The exquisitely embroidered waistcoat is lustrous Satin.

Tricotine Blouse Suit
Specially Priced Tomorrow
39.50
Trig new blouse coat Suit of fine Wool Tricotine, featuring the popular String sash and double inset pockets. The Collar is in tuxedo effect, and is accentuated with Smart overlay of Silk Faille Taffeta. Tastefully trimmed with smart stitching and hand-embroidered silk arrow heads.

Beaded Georgette Dress
Specially Priced Tomorrow
49.50
Picturesque gown of diaphanous Georgette Crepe, displaying charming tunic and Smart V-shaped neck. Underbodice has deep band of contrasting Color self material. Handsome beading and deft touches of embroidery enhance this unusually Clever dress. The novelty angle sleeves and broad girdle of Satin, are also interesting details.

Exquisite Tricolette Gowns
Specially Priced Tomorrow
98.50
Two distinct and unusually attractive models. One leans toward the straight line silhouette and is lavishly self embroidered. The other is in the much desired Mandarin effect, and is embellished with Gold Metallic embroidery. Both models are collarless.

Embroidered Taffeta Frock
Specially Priced Tomorrow.
39.50
One of fashion's most exquisite conceits for Spring—Fascinating new dress of fine, lustrous Taffeta, in unique tunic model, with snug-fitting bodice and smart sash that ends in Silk ornament. The loose ending sleeves and tunic are adorned with luxurious embroidery in the new and desirable cut-out effect.

Spring Fur Capes & Throw Scarfs 29.50 to 425.00
A rare ensemble of the most luxurious peltries obtainable. Sable, Fisher and Stone Marten in one, two or three skin effects. Handsome Mink Stoles. Natural Squirrel Stoles, Capes and Coatees. Handsome Fox Scarfs in Poiret, Kamchatka, Taupe, Georgette, Silver and Cross.

Telephone Greeley 2400
Stewart & Co.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5th Ave., at 37th St.
Special Offerings Tomorrow in
Dress Requisites
Vestees, Neckwear and Bags
No fashionable women can possibly afford to be without these essentials to correct dress.

Embroidered Vestees, 12.95
Combination of Silk Poplin and Satin, exquisitely silk and metallic embroidered in effective Oriental design.

Moire Silk Vestees, 2.95
In smart button front effect. Obtainable in all Suit shades.

Metallic Embroidered Vestees, 7.95
Beautifully made of soft, lustrous Satin, elaborated with Silver metallic embroidery.

Tricolette Vestees, 4.95
Fancy Tricolette vestees, trimmed with wide triple row of val. lace and wee pearl buttons. Colors: Pink, Tan, Lavender, Copen.

Plaited Georgette Ruffs, .95
With Smart scalloped or straight edges. Round and Tuxedo models. Shown in Copen, Tan, Rose, Red, and White.

Filet Mesh Lace Sets, 1.50
Beautiful collar and cuffs Sets of fine Filet Mesh lace edged with Venise lace. Tuxedo models.

Dainty Lace Sets, .95
Exquisite collar and cuffs Sets of Dainty lace in elaborate floral design. Charming Square back model.

Moire Silk Bags, 5.95
8-inch frame Black Silk Moire Bags, trimmed with handsome silk tassel. Sumptuously lined with Silk Taffeta, and fitted with purse and mirror.

Metal Frame Moire Silk Bags
3.95
Fitted with Mirror and Purse. Lined with Silk Taffeta.

ESTELLE

A LITTLE FROCK OF STRAIGHT LINES AND DEMURE ASPECT IS ONE OF THE MANY LATE TASTEFUL AND INTERESTING CONCEITS OF AVEDON. THE SKIRT DRAPES SNUGLY BUT WITH MARKED GRACE. THE NECK HAS BEEN ARTFULLY HANDLED. THE FABRIC IS A SPLENDID TRICOTINE.

$35

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.
A Pleasant Place to Know About

MAJ. GEN. MAURICE URGES EARLY PEACE

Declares That Settlement with Germany Should Have Been Made Before This.

DELAY CAUSE OF DISCONTENT

Believes Peace Will Help End Germany's Unrest and Bring Full Understanding.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, former Director of Military Operations of the British Army, in a lecture on the League of Nations at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night declared that the Plenary Council at Paris should proceed at once to an early settlement with Germany. The delay which had been incident to the drafting of the League of Nations, he said, had kept Germany in a state of suspense without a stable government. With the League of Nations' principles approved by the Peace Conference, it had been a mistake, said General Maurice, not to have settled with Germany at once.

"The conference at the outset gave its blessing to the League of Nations," added General Maurice, "but, having established its principles by the promulgation of the resolutions adopted during the week of Jan. 18 to 25, I think the conference should have gone straight away to a settlement with Germany. Instead of coming to terms with Germany, the conference immediately proceeded to draft the Constitution of the League of Nations. This meant that the armistice would have to be renewed from time to time. These repeated renewals of the armistice were particularly objectionable and dangerous, because they kept Germany in a state of uncertainty.

"Germany had just gone through the experience of trying to arrive at some form of stable Government, but she cannot get it until she knows where she stands. She now faces the world in the position of a condemned criminal awaiting sentence.

Agitation Cause of Unrest.

"We also remember the tremors of nervous excitement which ran through Great Britain at the rumor of 'the freedom of the seas.' There was considerable agitation in the press on the subject of publicity, then as a great concession the press was given more latitude.

"All these various causes of turmoil and protest and agitation were not promising. But when the delegates began to know each other the whole tone of the Peace Conference changed. This was well demonstrated by your President, who in one of his speeches referred to Charles Lamb's story about the man he hated. It will be remembered that Lamb, when asked whether he knew the man for whom he had announced his hatred, replied that if he knew him he would not hate him. The scene again was changed when the President arrived in France. The effect of his visit to the various capitals was tremendous. It was unprecedented, and there seemed again all if there was a hope of a new era dawning.

"That popular movement on the part of the people of Europe in welcoming President Wilson reacted upon the dispositaries at the Peace Conference and was reflected in their later attitude.

"I am convinced that it is our interest to have a settled government in Germany. Unless we have some settled and definite authority with which to deal we will not get satisfactory terms. We will find it hard to get a weak country in the position to pay. It is very much in our interest, and in the interest of France and the other nations of the Allies, that definite terms should be imposed upon Germany at the earliest possible date."

When he commenced his address, General Maurice declared that he would consider it an impertinence to discuss the political problems which are vexing the United States with regard to the League of Nations at present.

"It would be an impertinence on my part should I force myself to a discussion of the various political aspects of the League of Nations which are troubling you, an impertinence which you would readily resent, he said. I was in Paris during the first six weeks of the Peace Conference, leaving there on March 2. It has occurred to me that in giving my views it might assist you in forming your judgment as to what is going on over there. I have been encouraged in that view by finding that there is a great perplexity as to what is happening in Paris.

"The events which preceded the conference were not of the best order. In the first place the French Prime Minister made a speech in which he said that he saw no solution of the problems before us, but foresaw only a return to the old balance of power. He also referred to the League of Nations as a vague idea which would not provide France with the security she wanted.

"The opponents of the League started out upon a campaign of criticism of the conference. Now I am certain that the majority of the people in France and England are in favor of a League of Nations.

"But if, as it has been taught by experience that wars have their beginnings in the proceedings of the peace conference which settled the last ones, I am in favor of a settlement with Germany at once. The world has lost confidence in the old methods of diplomacy. If the settlement with Germany is to be on the old lines, if it is to be a peace bringing with it confiscation and dismemberment, the seeds of another war will be sown and the whole work of the League of Nations will be neutralized at the outset.

"Germany is guilty of a nameless crime and must be punished for that crime, but it ought to be with a judicial punishment and not a punishment actuated by revenge. The settlement must be based upon the new ideals which the whole world is hoping today to see realized."

Needlework Shop's Easter Sale.

An Easter sale of the work of the Needlework Shop, Central Branch, Y. W. C. A., will be held in the Plaza Rose Room from 10 until 6 o'clock on Wednesday. The proceeds go toward aiding self-supporting women in their work. Tea will be served from 3 until 6. Mrs. William Hamilton Harris is Chairman of the needlework branch. Mrs. R. M. Jessup, Mrs. John Harper, Mrs. N. H. Slee, and Mrs. Albert W. Johnson are in charge of the sale.

HUGHES DEFINES BOLSHEVIST IDEA

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

practical demonstration of its futility and the hope of the world to the resistance of Bolshevism lies in Russia, where I am sure the whole scheme will collapse.

"We cannot have production go on under that system. We cannot have rubles printed very much longer on the Czar's old printing presses. The attempt to enthrone those who are called workers, regardless of the necessities of the others in the community, will fail.

"How shall we guard against it? By incessantly proclaiming what is our idea of a democracy, fair and equal opportunity for all, no abuse of the weak by the strong, and no unjust crippling of the strong by the weak. There is one thing that will disarm the agitator, and that is the application of these principles and the bringing of every one to the meaning of the flag and the demonstration that democracy is not only a name but a way of life.

"I call your attention to the fact that force of arms can only preserve the opportunity of democracy. The salvation of a democracy is not on the battlefield, but it is in the courts of justice, in the legislative halls and wherever there is fairness and justice and not a prating of fairness and justice."

As Mr. Hughes finished speaking he was applauded warmly.

Former Governor Whitman and the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Tivnan of Fordham University, who spoke after Mr. Hughes, took opposite sides on the prohibition amendment. Dr. Tivnan said the amendment was one of the most shameful ever written and was a disgrace and a blot on the Constitution. But the damage had been done, and while the people sat idly by and saw it enacted they should have been busy acting, he said.

Mr. Whitman did not think the amendment was what Dr. Tivnan called it. In his opinion it was one of the greatest things ever done in the progress of the nation. Out of the forty-eight States, forty-five have adopted it, he said, adding that in one great State, Ohio, where it was submitted to a referendum, it was overwhelmingly carried.

Mr. Elkus, who introduced Governor Smith, said the Governor epitomized the spirit of America. Speaking of Americanization, Mr. Elkus said it was not alone the foreigner who needed to be Americanized, but those who did not have the spirit of America in them.

Most Members Against Amendment.

The Governor was greeted warmly when he arose to speak. He took up the discussion of the prohibition amendment and called attention to his first message, in which he suggested that the people of he State vote on the amendment. The fundamental principle of democracy, he said, was the will of the people. Had each member of the State Legislature been left to express his own views, the Governor said, the majority would not have voted in favor of the amendment. He characterized the amendment as an exercise of the police power by the Federal Government, a power which properly was vested in the State.

Speaking of the system in the State prisons, Governor Smith said it was out of date. He said that while a man is housed and fed in prison, frequently his family is destitute. He told of the appointment of a commission to study this situation and hoped that its recommendations would better this condition.

Concerning the State budget of $90,000,000 and the deficit of $20,000,000, Mr. Smith said that a means of taxation must be devised that will be fair and will equitably tax the people for the additional services being rendered to them, which they did not receive formerly. In closing he said he was a candidate for no office, but that it was his desire to demonstrate that an ordinary every-day man, from the sidewalks of New York could be a real Governor in the interest of all the people of the State.

MASTER Shoe Builders
SHOE CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK
Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

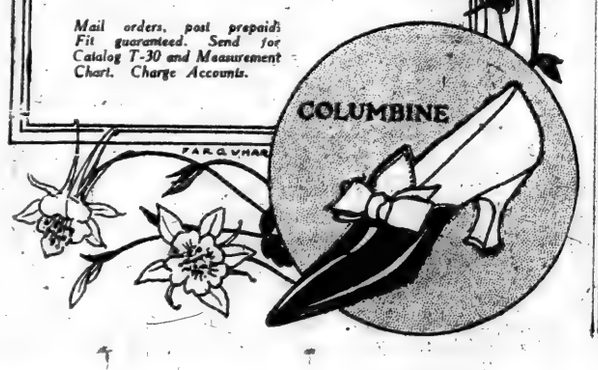
Shoes of Personality

NO "soulless affair of the cobbler" is a ShoeCraft Shoe, but a creation imbued with spirit and personality. Its air of assured savoir faire, its coquetry of line and its distinctive bit of ornamentation, give it never-failing charm and individuality.

COLUMBINE, for instance, sets one to humming "La Donna e Mobile," for who but the capricious "eternal feminine" would adorn footery so piquant and dashing with bows so demure? Of course you may substitute buckles, if you prefer.

This charming new model appears at its best in white calf with patent vamp or in the fashionable all-black suede. The price is only $12.

Mail orders, post prepaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-30 and Measurement Chart. Charge Accounts.



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West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Announcing for Tomorrow, an extensive showing of entirely new models in

WOMEN'S SUITS, DRESSES & SEPARATE SKIRTS

MOSTLY copies of the later imports, designed for the various functions of the Spring and Summer season. The styles are particularly notable for their smartness of line, quality of fabric and an almost indefinable refinement of detail---always much appreciated by discriminating women. An unusual selection is provided at the following prices:

Tailored Suits, ranging from $29.50 to 295.00 | Street Dresses, ranging from $16.50 to 125.00
Afternoon Dresses, " " $23.50 to 165.00 | Evening Gowns, " " $35.00 to 195.00

IN THE BLOUSE DEPT.

An interesting special sale will feature these attractive values:

Novelty Georgette Crepes — Collarless model, with yoke front and back; buttoned on side; all new Spring colors, **at $4.85**

New Organdie Blouses — Tucked front, new collar and turned back cuffs; hemstitched and embroidered; flesh or white, **at $6.50**

Georgette Crepe Blouses, - $12.75

Trimmed with Filet lace collar and front; in bisque, flesh or white.

GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR

Three distinctive values available Monday, on the Main Floor:

Glove Silk Vests — Made with French band tops and silk shoulder straps; pink only, **at $1.95** *Regularly sold for $2.50*

Glove Silk Vests — Trimmed with lace and ribbon, also embroidered fronts; pink only, **at $2.95** *Regularly sold for $4.50 and 5.00*

Glove Silk Bloomers, - $2.45

Heavy quality, well reinforced; pink only; *Regularly sold for $2.95*

Women's High Class Capes and Dolman Wraps

A sale of timely interest

at $48.00 & 65.00

MADE of the much favored tricotine, featuring braid trimmed styles, also models in Poiret twill and Bolivia cloth; some elaborately embroidered; new collars and trimmings and plain and fancy silk linings.

Other Models up to $265.00

MILLINERY

EVERY caprice of fashion in Untrimmed and Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and novelty trimmings evolved for the ensuing season

Is shown on the Third Floor in a new and greatly enlarged department

TRIMMED HATS

Special for Monday

at $12.00

Include Sailors, Turbans, Watteaus and Directoires, trimmed with flowers, ostrich and fruits.

Specially Arranged Sale Misses' Modish Spring Suits

At the most attractive prices of

$34.75 & 45.00

BLOUSE, box coat and straight-line styles, featuring braid-trimmed models, embodying high-class workmanship and finish. The materials are tricotine, Poiret twills, velour checks, coverts and fine serges.

Other Models up to $195.00

The Last Day To-morrow of the March Sale

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

Will provide rare opportunities for substantial savings, as follows:

English Porcelain Dinner Sets — 107 pieces; colored border and allover designs; *value $65.00,* **47.95**

Imported China Dinner Sets — 100 pieces; in conventional and floral border designs; *regular values $37.50 & $50.00 ..... at* **24.95, 35.00**

American Porcelain Dinner Sets — 107 pieces; in plain gold bands; floral and conventional border designs; *vals. $20.00 to $30.00 ..... at* **15.75, 22.50**

English Porcelain Dinner Sets — 107 pieces; rich conventional border design; *value $45.00, at* **32.50**

American Porcelain Dinner Sets — 52 pieces; conventional and medallion border designs; *values $15.00 to $22.50 ..... at* **10.95 to 15.95**

Glass Table Service, 60 pcs. — rich cut garland and floral designs; plain and optic effects; *values $25.00 to 35.00,* **16.00 to 25.00**

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Very serviceable qualities at much less than regular prices

All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths at $4.75 each

All Linen Irish Satin Damask Napkins, $5.75 per doz.

Irish Union Napkins, . dozen $3.75
Irish Union Damask, . yard 95c
Crochet Bedspreads, ... at $1.95
Satin Finish Bedspreads, . at $2.95
Dimity Bedspreads, ... at $2.25

Huck Towels, Hemst'd ends; doz. **$2.95** | **Dish Towels—** Hemmed; ..... doz. **$2.95**
Huck Towels, Hemmed ends; doz. **$1.95** | **Bath Towels—** Hemmed; ..... doz. **$2.95**

All Linen Pillow Cases, hemst'd, pair $2.95

GIVE THREE ANGLES ON IRISH SITUATION

Speakers at League of Free Nations Luncheon Discuss Self-Determination Issue.

PART IN WAR REVIEWED

Englishman, Ulsterman, and Sinn Feiners Give Sides on Relations to Britain.

The Irish question, from the standpoint of Sinn Fein, Ulster, and England, was the topic of discussion yesterday at the luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association at the Hotel Commodore. The speakers were Dr. Alexander Irvine, for Ulster; P. W. Wilson of The London Daily News, who gave the British view, and Francis Hackett of the New Republic, and Padraic Colum, for Sinn Fein. The Chairman was Dr. Stephen Duggan.

Mr. Colum said that the Sinn Fein movement was purely a bourgeois movement, and not in any way akin to Bolshevism, as had been alleged. It has the support of two great conservative factors, he said, the Catholic Church and the peasants. He thought that when this was understood the name Sinn Fein would lose its terror.

The demands of Sinn Fein, said Mr. Colum, were extremely moderate. It had no desire to break up the British Empire, but desired to achieve independence in Great Britain, "as a republic in the empire, and perhaps federation afterward." He declared that if Great Britain desired federation she would have to begin by recognizing the political equality of Ireland. He added that the Sinn Fein party stood with President Wilson regarding the principle of self-determination of nations. The majority of the Irish people, he asserted, desire self-determination and a place in the League of Nations.

Mr. Wilson discussed the agrarian, political, and religious questions involved in the subject. British farmers, he said, were still waiting for the emancipation that Irish farmers now possess. The English farmer, he said, could not put his land back into arable, for he accepted conscription and was fighting on the plains of France, while the Irish were cultivating their fields.

Questions Exchanged.

He declared that in 1914 Ireland paid nothing for imperial purposes and received a large grant from Britain for education. "If Ireland is independent is she prepared to relieve us of our burden?" he asked. "Yes," replied Mr. Colum. "Is that being said in Ireland?" he asked. "Surely," was the reply from one of the Irishmen at the table.

"No scheme for self-determination suggested for Ireland has not been accompanied by the offer of financial assistance," he added. "Not only are we ready that Ireland should have self-determination, but we will pay her to take it. We in England are comparatively indifferent if you call it Home Rule, Federation, or an inter-dependent Republic."

The whole difficulty, he said, was in the resistance of Ulster. He pointed out that Mr. Colum said the relation between England and Ireland had to be a voluntary one and urged that the relation between one part of Ireland and the other would also have to be a voluntary relation. He said England had hesitated to coerce Ulster. In this connection, he said that the favor shown by the British Government to Sir Edward Carson and Sir Frederick E. Smith was something "of a mystery and a disgrace to the British nation."

When Mr. Hackett arose he took up the last statement and asserted that the elevation of Ulster men was "the last stand of the Tories in the crucible of Ireland." He differed with Mr. Wilson in the economic argument and quoted figures which, he said, indicated that Ireland was able to support itself. As for Englishmen fighting in Flanders while conscription was fought in Ireland, he declared that Ireland did not want conscription unless she had a Yote in it. "Nobody flings it in the face of Australia and South Africa because they have not had conscription, but it is flung in the face of Ireland," he added. He quoted from the New Statesman of London an article stating that Ireland contributed 250,000 men to the army and navy and this, in addition to the number of Irishmen fighting from Canada and other places gave, he said, what was estimated to be 500,000 Irishmen to the Allied couse.

Conscription, he asserted, would have been the ruin of any chance of co-operation between England and Ireland. In point of furnishing food to the Allies, Irelad, he said, was only second to the United States.

"Mr. Wilson sees Ireland as a liability of England that cant best be met by sweeping it under the door mat," said Mr. Hackett to the plea of the previous speaker who urged that by-gones be by-gones. He made a plea for permitting Ireland a chance to work out its own program in a real convention, and he thought this might give rise to an agreement that would enable Great Britain and the United States to work together freely for the betterment of the world. He argued that self-determination for Ireland was one of the best methods to secure a real understanding between Britain and Ireland.

Discuss Casement's Death.

"Why did the Sinn Fein clasp hands with Germany?" asked a young woman after Mr. Hackett spoke. He replied that it was a question of fact as to how long the handclasp had lasted, and said that Sir Roger Casement had been executed because he had clasped German hands. Casement, he declared, was the only Irishman whom he knew who had clasped German hands, adding that Casement hated Great Britain, looked on Ireland as a neutral and was hanged for treason. Sinn Fein, "as a whole was neutral in the war, perforce, because the principles for which England stood did not apply to Ireland," he replied.

Dr. Irvine gave as his view that "the Irishman does not know what he wants and when he gets it it is not what he wants and then he becomes intellectually muddled." Ireland, he asserted, never was a nation, never had a king or one governing head. Every one in Ireland wants to be king, he said, adding that if self-determination for Ireland were asked for these would have to be four phases of self-determination "for the natural boundaries of Ireland are four provinces."

The Irish people, he continued, were not agreed among themselves whether they wanted self-determination. Speaking as an American born in Ulster, he opposed the idea of American statesmen demanding that Ireland have a part in the Peace Conference for the reason that the Monroe Doctrine "cuts both ways." If America says "hands off the Western Hemisphere," nations in the Eastern Hemisphere had a right to give the same dictum. Because there has been a religious question in Ireland it has been difficult to discover the relation of the Irish to national affairs, he added. To those who desired President Wilson to support Ireland's claim for self-determination at Paris, the speaker said, that the President was not "advocate general of a religious party." Nobody was interested whether the Irish question was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant question, he went on to say, but all were interested in whether Ireland was a democracy, "and theer is as much democracy in Ireland as there is on Long Island."

"If Ireland wants self-determination in government let it have self-government in religion," he declared a moment later. "I plead for the little group in Ireland that will not be submerged by the three-fourths."

Drop Missing Marine Corps Officer.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Three months' search having failed to develop any clue as to the whereabouts of Captain Charlie Hansen, Marine Corps Headquarters announced today that the name of this officer had been dropped from the rolls. Captain Hansen was last seen in January in the City of New York. His friends here still have hopes that his disappearance will be explained.

FEARS COMMITTING SANE.

Court Questions Expert Before Sending Seven Persons to Asylum.

Fearing that sane persons might have been adjudged weak mentally in the observation ward of Kings County Hospital, County Judge McMahon, in Brooklyn yesterday, postponed for several hours the signing of commitments to send seven persons to an asylum. Judge McMahon signed the commitments after a conference with Dr. Mortimer Sherman, Superintendent of the Observation Ward.

"I was worried over this situation, and that is why I asked Dr. Sherman to explain the matter to me," said the Judge. "It would be a desperate pity if one who is really sane were sent to an insane asylum, where he would surely lose his reason. However, I am satisfied that in the case of these seven persons commitment to an insane asylum is absolutely necessary."

Judge McMahon questioned two women week before last after they had been declared mentally deficient by the experts in the observation ward and freed them when he had become satisfied that their memories were good, that they had no delusions and were able to support themselves. The two women were suffering merely from shattered nerves, according to information obtained in court. It is said a number of persons have been freed in court each month after they have been declared mentally incompetent in the observation ward.

Dr. Sherman explained in court yesterday that it would be necessary to use straitjackets to bring the seven persons under discussion there. He asserted that of 10,000 persons committed in the last three years only three were found later to be sane.

BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW OPEN

Forty-four Makers Have Nearly 200 Cars on Exhibition.

Brooklyn's annual automobile show opened last night at the 23d Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, with a display of nearly 200 passenger cars representing forty-four makes. All the popular models and types are shown, including a few cars which were not exhibited in the New York show. Among them are some new models and others showing improvements in design and mechanism which have been put out since the New York show early in February.

The complete list of makes of cars exhibited is:

Auburn, Baker, Buick, Cadillac, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cole, Davis, Dodge Brothers, Dort, Elgin, Essex, Ford, Franklin, Haynes, Hudson, Hupmobile, King, Lexington, Liberty, Locomobile, Marmon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Nash, National, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Overland, Packard, Paige, Peerless, Reo, S. G. V., Saxon, Scripps-Booth, Standard, Stephens, Studebaker, Stutz, Velie, Willys-Knight, and Winton.

Beginning tomorrow the show will be open every day and evening during the week. Following the passenger car exhibition will come the commercial cars next week, from April 5 to 12, for which all the space in the armory has been taken.

The exhibition is held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association. The Show Committee includes A. E. Randall, Chairman; I. C. Kirkham, W. H. Kouwenhoven, C. J. Maxson, W. A. Sellon, and A. D. Corwin.

Says Baptists Must Meet Test.

Declaring that the Baptist denomination today is on trial, Dr. Fred P. Haggard, Director of the National Committee of Northern Baptist Laymen, issued an appeal to 1,250,000 members of the faith on this side of the Mason and Dixon line to meet the challenge of the anonymous giver, who says he will contribute $200,000 to the Morehouse Memorial Fund for aged ministers and missionaries if the drive for $750,000 is a success by March 31. The Baptist laymen are conducting a victory campaign of $6,000,000, which is to end April 30.

Vocational Guide for Soldiers.

The vocational and educational guide for soldiers and sailors, compiled for the seven war work agencies by the New York War Camp Community Service, was issued yesterday and can now be obtained by men in uniform at 9 East Fortieth Street. In addition to vocational advice, the booklet contains a long list of colleges and universities in which the men may receive education to fit themselves for civil life.

TO HELP POOR WHO ARE TUBERCULAR

Senator Miller Will Introduce Bill to Provide State and County Aid.

$1,000,000 TO BEGIN WORK

Health Statistics Cited by Senator to Show Number of Cases That Are Neglected.

Senator Julius Miller, who represents the Seventeenth Senate District at Albany, announced yesterday that he would introduce a bill at the session tomorrow night providing for State and county aid in the private treatment of poor persons suffering from tuberculosis. The bill carries an initial appropriation of $1,000,000 with which to begin the work.

Senator Miller said that, according to Health Department statistics, there were 32,048 tuberculosis cases in this city on Jan. 1, this year, with hospital or institutional accommodation for only approximately 5,000. About 2,700 sought treatment in private boarding houses or sanatoria up-State. All the others, Senator Miller said, were neglected as far as treatment was concerned.

"Every person afflicted with tuberculosis is logically entitled to an opportunity to be restored to health, and the State owes it to itself not less than to the sufferer that he should be placed in a position where he can become of service rather than be a handicap to the community," said the Senator. "The trouble in the past has been that we have thought it necessary to erect costly hospitals for the care of tubercular patients where the overhead expense necessarily has been too large to make expansion or extension of their benefits to any except a comparatively small number possible. Now, in my opinion, such institutions should be established only for advanced cases, which cannot be treated in any other way. My bill provides for a plan which has been tried and proved successful in the case of the orphans who are public charges and which would be less costly, and for that reason would enable us to do a great deal of good with comparatively little money."

The Miller bill provides that the State should pay one-third, the county one-third, and the patient either himself or through funds supplied from other private soufces one-third of the cost of care and treatment.

Under the terms of the Miller bill, local health authorities are required to make a survey of their districts and report to the State Health Department a list of private institutions, boarding houses or dwellings in their districts suitable to receive and care for tubercular persons. The State Health Department after investigation is required to certify a list of such places in different parts of the State as meeting sanitary and hygienic requirements for the treatment of tubercular patients and to maintain a system of inspection after these have begun to operate under the Health Department license.

Poor patients applying for treatment are required, under the terms of the bill, to satisfy the local health authorities that they are in need of treatment and the local overseers of the poor that they have not the means to defray the whole cost; the local authorities in turn report to the State Health Department and the State Charities Department, which certify the applicant as a patient entitled to State and county aid.

The State and county aid would continue as long as the local authorities deem treatment necessary, but in no event more than a year. The plan provides only for patients who are not bed-ridden or in need of bedside care and nursing. The State Health Department is authorized to fix uniform rates for board and lodging in licensed places. A person must be a citizen of the United States and a resident for one year of the State of New York to come in under the benefits of the plan.

ASKS ABOUT SOLDIER MAD.

Nebraska Wants to Arrange for Them if Uncle Sam Doesn't.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—To learn if it is necessary for Nebraska to make special provision for caring for discharged soldiers who have become mentally deranged while in the service, Governor Samuel R. McKelvie today sent a communication to Secretary of War Baker asking for immediate information on the subject.

Governor McKelvie's communication stated that while he was in Washington recently he received the impression that mentally deranged soldiers would be cared for at hospitals especially designed by military authorities. He added that he was now advised "of some very humiliating and deplorable circumstances that have developed through the release of insane soldiers who are now in hospitals for the insane in this State for care and attention."

The Governor said that it was not too late for him to ask the State Legislature to make special provision for mentally deranged soldiers. He asked that the Secretary of War send a reply by telegraph.

The Governor's communication was in the form of a letter which said in part:

"It seems to me a very great mistake, to say nothing of the humiliation to the relatives of these insane patients, to have them returned to the hospitals that contain ordinary insane. These soldiers are entitled to special attention and should be taken care of apart from those who have become insane from ordinary causes."

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Baker received a telegram today from Governor McKelvie of Nebraska in which the Governor asked that immediate attention be given to a letter he was forwarding by special delievery dealing with the subject of caring for insane discharged soldiers. Mr. Baker said he would not discuss the subject until the letter arrived.

NEWS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

New Rio Janeiro Papers to Get Associated Press Service.

Two new morning daily papers in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, are today added to the newspapers throughout South America which receive an extended telegraphic news report on world happenings from The Associated Press. They are the Jornal do Brazil and the Correio da Manha. The service to them is relayed by telegraph from the office of The Associated Press at Buenos Aires, where it is received throughout the twenty-four hours of the day from New York, transmission being over the linss of the Central and South American Cable Company, the "All America Cables."

These two additions give The Associated Press a total of twenty-four papers in Central and South America, the full list today including two publications at Panama, two at Guayaquil, Ecuador; six at Lima, Peru; three at Santiago, Chile; two at Valparaiso, Chile; one at Antofagasta, Chile; six at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and two at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

To Resume River Service to Albany.

The Hudson Navigation Company, operating steamers between New York, Albany, and Troy, announced yesterday that service would be resumed on Tuesday, April 1. On that date the steamer Trojan will leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Thereafter sailings will be daily, the steamer Rensselaer alternating with the Trojan. The steamr C. W. Morse, having been returned to its owners by the Government, is being prepared for service, and is expected to be placed in commission together with the Berkshire about May 15.

To Continue Macy Board Award.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Charles Piez, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced today that the Macy Board award relating to wages, hours, and other conditions, which expires Monday night, will be continued and guaranteed by the corporation until the employes and employers of all shipyards in the country where the award applies, have reached a new agreement. The guarantee, Mr. Piez said, would expire Oct. 1 if an agreement has not been reached by that time.

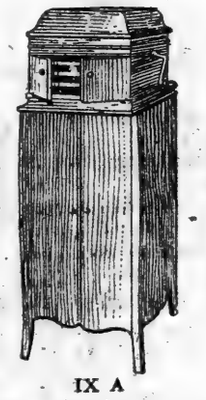
James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 31st *34th Street*

ANNUAL WEEK of SALES

Victrola Offerings

OUTFIT 83.95

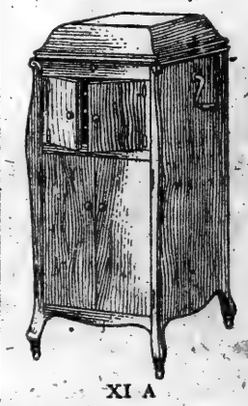


IX A

Victrola & Cabinet	79.00
2 McCreery Record Holders (each 85c)	1.70
2 10-inch Double Face Records (each 85c)	1.70
1 12-inch Double Face Record	1.35
200 Needles	.20
	83.95

With a Purchase of $5 in Records we will place The Above Outfit in your home on the payment of $1 Down Balance $5 per month

OUTFIT 119.95,

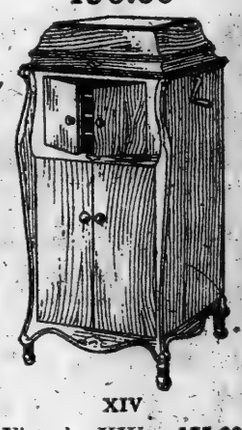


XI A

Victrola XI A	115.00
2 McCreery Record Holders (each 85c)	1.70
2 10-inch Double Face Records (each 85c)	1.70
1 12-inch Double Face Record	1.35
200 Needles	.20
	119.95

With a Purchase of $5 in Records we will place The Above Outfit in your home on the payment of $1 Down Balance $6 per month

OUTFIT 190.00



XIV

Victrola XIV	175.00
Your own selection of Records to the amount of	15.00
	190.00

We will place The Above Outfit in your home on the payment of $8.50 Down Balance $8.50 per month

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 31ST *34th Street*

ANNUAL WEEK of SALES

For months our Buyers have been searching the markets for merchandise up to the McCreery standard at prices decidedly lower than those now prevailing.

Every department will be represented, and the watchword will be "ECONOMY"

5,600 "McCREERY SILK SHIRTS"

$5.65

6 for $33.50

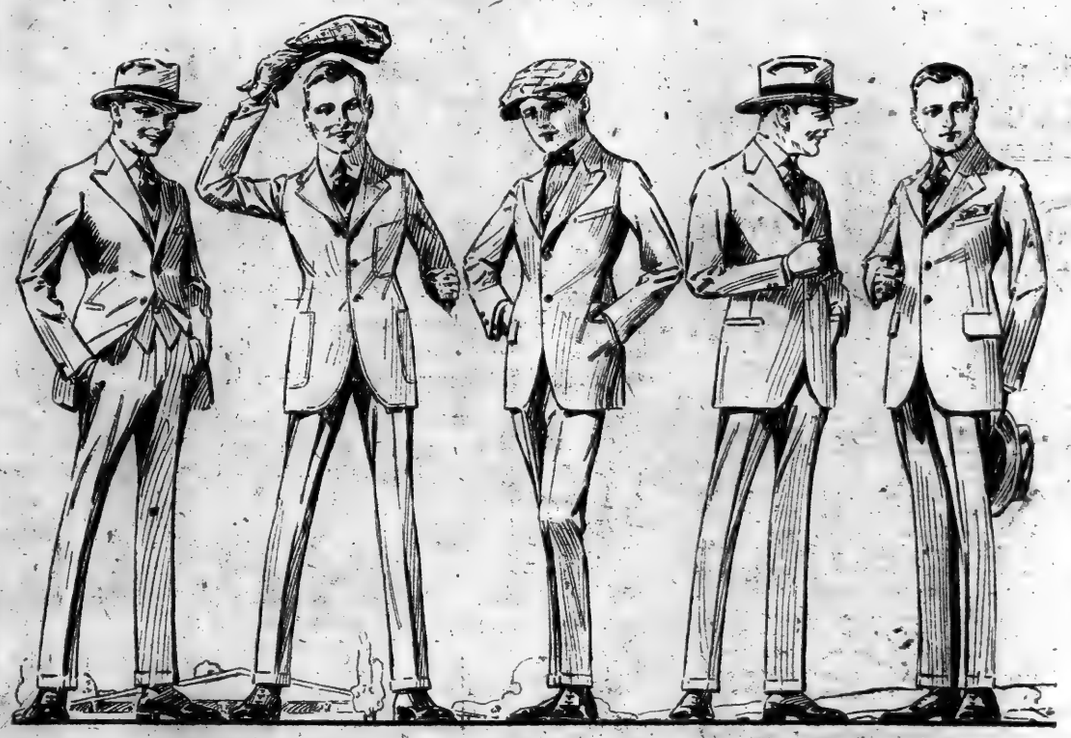
Men's "McCreery Model Shirts" comprising a large range of staple and novelty stripes; made of heavy quality Broad cloth Silk; sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEP'T.—MAIN FLOOR

500 SMART SPRING SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$33.00



Through special transactions these Suits were purchased from one of the most prominent manufacturing Tailors at price concessions that enable us to offer them, at the beginning of the Spring season, below present market price.

These Spring Suits embody all the new style features; tailored of excellent quality all wool fabrics, including Plain Blue Serge, Flannel, Unfinished Worsted and Cassimere in a variety of neat patterns; smart single and double-breasted models; the lines and proportions conform gracefully to the figure; quarter, half or full-lined; size 34 to 42.

"GRAMPION" KNIT TOP-COATS

An initial offering of a limited quantity of new "Grampion" Knit Top-Coats for Spring wear; in a variety of neat dark effects; quarter silk-lined with silk sleeves. These Knit Top-Coats give unusual satisfaction for style and durability; size 34 to 44. $38.00

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—5TH FLOOR

WOMEN FAIL TO BUY HOSPITAL PROPERTY

Trustees Bid $500 More at Foreclosure Sale of Medical Institution.

MANAGEMENT IN DISPUTE

Alumnae Association Proves Unsuccessful in Its Efforts to Gain Control.

Th women physicians, belonging to the Alumnae Association of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, who have been seeking for more than a year to obtain control of that institution, failed in their object on Thursday when their bid for the purchase of the property at a foreclosure sale was raised by the bid on behalf of members of the Board of Trustees.

The sale took place at 14 Vesey Street on foreclosure proceedings by the holders of a second mortgage of $36,889.92. The last bid made by the Alumnae Association was $43,000. The successful bid was one for $43,500 made by Asa Cassidy, acting in the interests of the Trustees.

The Alumnae Association has taken the side of a number of women physicians who resigned in a body from the institution during the controversy over its management. Members of the association protested when the Trustees put an end several months ago to medical instruction at the institution, stating that this feature was causing a loss of $15,000 a year, which could not be sustained by the hospital in view of the tremendous cost of supplies at present.

The members of the association, in bidding for the property yesterday, were not aiming to re-establish the school, it was stated, because of the fact that many of the large schools have opened their doors for women, but sought to keep the hospital under the management of women. It was asserted that the surgical and medical work, which had been done originally by women doctors exclusively, was now being done by men. In a statement issued by members of the Alumnae Association yesterday, it was asserted that the controversy was practically between women graduates who wanted a staff made up of women physicians and the Board of Trustees, who desired to have the hospital carried on by men.

H. R. Squier, a lawyer of 206 Broadway, and a Trustee of the institution, denied that the Trustees were against women physicians.

"The hospital has always been controlled by a Board of Directors, of whom the majority was women," he said. "Because of the death of one of the women the Trustees are now evenly divided, but the new Trustee will be a woman. The doctors and internes at the hospital are now women. The women on the Board of Trustees have approved the methods of the present management, which have been highly successful, putting the institution on a sound basis, whereas a short time ago it was in a serious condition. There is no issue between men and women involved in the matter at all."

HYLAN ATTACKS CALLAGHAN

Finds That Brooklyn Justice Granted Venue Change to B. R. T.

Mayor Hylan had little comment to make yesterday on the letter from Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan of Brooklyn to the Mayor's Secretary, Grover Whalen, in which he said that the megaphoned remarks of Lieutenant William T. Simpson to the Mayor on the occasion of the arrival of the transport America showed "the utter contempt and disregard which the people of Brooklyn have for the Chief Magistrate of the city." When the Mayor arrived at the City Hall he told reporters that he would have a statement to make in fifteen minutes. This is what was given out:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Mayor,
March 29, 1919.

I have no comment to make on Mr. Justice Stephen Callaghan's recent letter. I understand this is the same Mr. Justice Callaghan before whom the motion was made for a change of place of trial from Brooklyn to Nassau County in the Malbone Street disaster, where 95 were killed and 200 were injured.

The Mayor also paid attention to the attack made upon him and Police Commissioner Enright by Alderman William Quinn because of the demotion of Inspector Frank J. Morris, one-time friend of Police Commissioner Woods, to a captaincy. The Mayor sent this letter to the Police Commissioner:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Mayor.
March 29, 1919.

Richard E. Enright, Esq., Police Commissioner, City of New York:

Dear Commissioner—I note that Alderman Quinn is very much put out that another Inspector has been reduced.

I wonder if Alderman Quinn knows anything about the gambling raid and arrests that were made in this Inspector's district recently? Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

WOMEN AGAINST PACKERS.

Suffragists Urge Remedial Legislation Affecting the Industry.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The jubilee convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association adjourned here shortly after noon today, after indorsing action taken by the League of Women Voters, composed of suffrage members from franchise States, looking toward remedial legislation affecting the meat packing industry and adopting principles of an Americanization program which provides the following:

"Compulsory education for all children between the ages of six and sixteen, with school attendance provided for nine months of each year; education of illiterate adults; stricter provisions of naturalization; votes for women to be given only to those who are naturalized in their own person or through naturalization of their father or mother or husband after a residence of five years; naturalization laws to be so changed as to permit a married woman to be naturalized on her own qualifications; English to be the language of all public and private schools; oath of allegiance to the United States as qualification of the vote of all citizens; establishment of schools of citizenship in all school districts and an educational qualification for every voter.

Mrs. C. H. Brooks of Wichita, Kan., was elected permanent Chairman of the League of Women Voters to serve until the next national convention of the Suffrage Association, which will be held in February, 1920, as a centennial celebration of Susan B. Anthony's birthday. By that time it is expected that the federal Suffrage amendment will have been passed and the National Suffrage Association will take the name of League of Women Voters.

ALLENBY WARNS EGYPTIANS.

Tells Them He Will Use Active Repression to Restore Order.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 28.—General E. H. Allenby, the new Commander in Chief in Egypt, told a gathering of Egyptian notables today that he would be forced to employ active repression to restore order in Egypt. He said that it had been found impossible to restore order by defensive measures.

The policy of repression, the General admitted, would bring great suffering to the people, and he asked the Egyptians to devise measures to achieve the desired results with a minimum of suffering. He concluded with this emphatic warning:

"I intend to do my duty. It is for you to do yours."

Commencing Tomorrow This Store Will Open at 9 A. M. and Close at 5:30 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 31st *34th Street*

ANNUAL WEEK of SALES

For Months our Buyers have been searching the markets for merchandise up to the McCreery standard at prices decidedly lower than those now prevailing.

Every department will be represented, and the watchword will be "ECONOMY."

Royal Wilton Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft. A large assortment of artistic patterns and rich colorings; the quality is the best in Rugs of this type.
57.50 regularly 82.50

Seamless Velvet Rugs

Size 9 x 12 ft. Soft rich colorings and attractive designs; woven of highgrade woolen yarns—give splendid service.
37.50 regularly 52.50

Dinner Services

American Porcelain Set,—dainty blue bird decoration with blue edge and tracing; 107 pieces. regularly 25.00
19.50

English Porcelain Sets,—dainty border design with Pink rosebud decorations; gold edge and gold traced handles.
27.50 regularly 35.00

American Porcelain Sets with conventional blue border pattern and blue edge; all handles traced in blue; 101 pieces; open stock. **29.50** regularly 35.00

Electric Lamps

Reading Lamps with base made of Solid Mahogany, fitted with artistic leaded glass shade; 21½ inches high.
8.50 regularly 12.95

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or Black and Gold Enamel; fluted column; 22-inch Empire shade; 4-inch silk fringe; wide silk braid.
10.50 regularly 12.50

Chair Reading Lamps made of Solid Mahogany or finished Burnished Gold, Gold and Black or Antique Ivory; complete with 24-inch flat silk shade, moss trimming and deep chenille fringe; 55 inches high. **16.75** regularly 20.00

Solid Mahogany Candle Sticks,—Colonial shapes; 9½ inches high. pr. **95c** regularly 1.50

Bed Coverings

White Wool Blankets,—pink or blue borders; full double bed size. pair **7.50** regularly 10.50

White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders,—double bed size. pair **6.75** regularly 9.00

Summer Weight Blankets,—all White; cut single; full size..... pair **4.50** regularly 5.75

Novelty Silk Mull Top Comfortables,—floral center with plain border, cotton filled. **4.75** regularly 6.50

Satin-finished Marseilles Bed Spreads,—hemmed..... **2.95** regularly 4.00

White Crinkled Dimity Bed Spreads,—scalloped and with cut corners; bolster to match; full size. regularly 6.00
4.65

Beds & Bedding

Enameled Iron Beds with 2-inch square posts and cross rods; in Ivory or White Enamel finish. regularly 21.00
16.50

Brass Beds with 1-inch filler rods; bright or satin finish..... **24.50** regularly 30.00

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts and 1-inch filler rods..... **27.50** regularly 35.00

Layer Felt Mattresses..... **14.75** ..... regularly 18.00

Upholstered Box Springs..... **18.75** ..... regularly 25.00

Black Horse Hair Mattresses,—45-pound weight..... **39.50** regularly 45.00

Lace Curtains

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains; White or Ecru..... pair **3.75** regularly 4.75 and 5.00

Fine Net Curtains with lace edges; White or Ivory..... pair **4.75** regularly 6.50

Curtain Fabrics

Curtain Swiss in a splendid variety of pretty patterns..... yd. **28c** regularly 38c and 45c

Curtain Scrims in drawn blocks, large and small designs..... yd. **42c** regularly 65c

Glassware

Cut Glass Night Sets consisting of Bottle and Glass..... Set **70c** regularly 1.00

Cut Glass Footed Sherbert Glasses; attractively cut..... each **18c** regularly 25c

Housefurnishings

1. Nickel-plated Coffee Machine with Alcohol burner; ebonized wood handles; 6-cup capacity. regularly 12.00
7.50

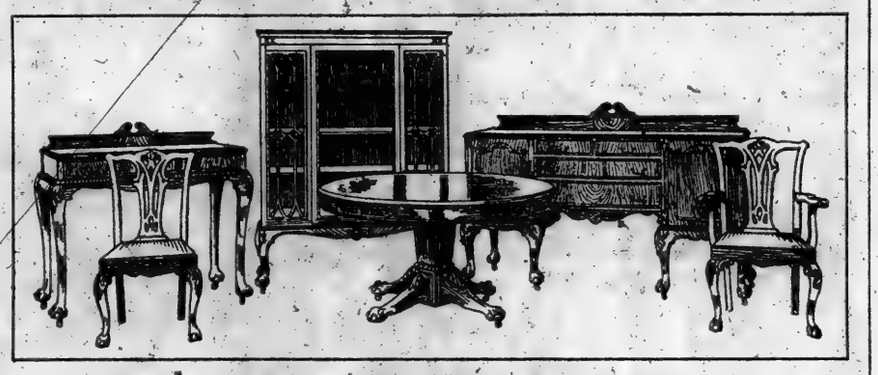
2. Brass Serving Tray,—heavily nickel-plated; 12 inches in diameter. **1.75** regularly 2.95

3. Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Rice or Cereal Boiler; 1¾-quart capacity. **1.85** regularly 2.25

4. Double Rice or Cereal Boiler,—highly polished Aluminum; 2-quart capacity. **1.25** regularly 2.25

5. Vollrath Triple-Coated White Enamel Covered Saucepan; 5-quart capacity. **1.40** regularly 1.75

Prices have been lowered on all grades of merchandise, making every item cheaper than a year ago, but not being satisfied with even these prices we have been able to make enormous special purchases of absolutely new goods at unusual price concessions. To be able to accumulate large quantities of high-grade merchandise at such low prices is an extraordinary achievement.



McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated; made of Solid Mahogany; hand-carved with finest crotched Mahogany veneer on front. Suite includes Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. **695.00** regularly 1,250.00

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Windsor Model Suites in Brown Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair **249.50**
regularly 337.50

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites including 78-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension Table, Linen Cabinet, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. **795.00**
regularly 995.00

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites finished in American Walnut or Mahogany, including 72-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 495.00, **395.00**

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in Mahogany, Walnut, Ivory or Gray Enamel finish; including Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and Bed. regularly 395.00, **325.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in Walnut, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and Bed. **335.00**
regularly 425.00

Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suites, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. regularly 475.00, **350.00**

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Colonial Model Suites upholstered in Tapestry; same material used on outside backs; all spring edges; pillow arms.

Sofa.....regularly 179.50, **110.00**
Arm Chair.....regularly 89.50, **57.50**
Arm Rocker....regularly 89.50, **57.50**
Table.....regularly 85.00, **27.50**
Bookcase.....regularly 65.00, **49.50**

Louis XVI. Model Suites,—frames of Solid Mahogany; upholstered in Damask.

Sofa.....regularly 150.00, **98.50**
Arm Chair.....regularly 75.00, **47.50**
Rocker.....regularly 65.00, **39.50**
Sofa Table.....regularly 45.00, **35.00**
Bookcase.....regularly 69.50, **55.00**

SEPARATE PIECES

Sofa-end Table of Solid Mahogany..... regularly 12.00, **8.75**

Boudoir Chairs in various coverings..... regularly 27.50, **19.75**

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagons..... regularly 25.00, **15.00**

Solid Mahogany Windsor Chairs or Rockers.. regularly 14.50, **11.50**

Solid Mahogany Wing Chairs or Rockers upholstered in Tapestry...regularly 37.50, **25.00**

"McCreery Linens"

Irish Union Linen Damask Table Cloths; heavy weight; circular designs; size 72 x 72 inches. regularly 5.75, **3.75**

All Linen Irish Huck Towels; hemmed or hemstitched. regularly 7.50, doz. **5.50**

Mosaic Tea Napkins, hemstitched; hand-embroidered corners.
regularly 7.50, doz. **5.50**

Real Madeira Linen Luncheon Sets,—hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered; 13 pieces. regularly 5.00, set **3.50**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets, size 54 x 90 inches. regularly 1.25, each **85c**

Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases; size 45 x 36 inches. regularly 38c, each **25c**

Heavy All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths; size 70 x 70 inches.
regularly 8.50, each **6.50**

Heavy All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Napkins,—size 24 x 24 inches.
regularly 10.00, doz. **7.50**

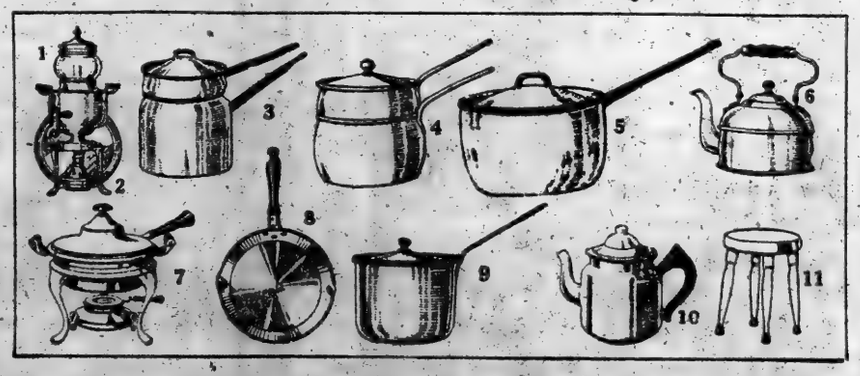
Union Linen Huck Towels; heavy and absorbent; hemstitched. reg. 6.00, doz. **3.95**

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels; bleached; large size. regularly 7.50, doz. **5.00**

Irish Linen Tea Napkins,—hand-hemstitched. regularly 6.00, doz. **4.65**

Real Madeira Linen Tea Napkins,—hand scalloped and hand-embroidered corner effects. regularly 7.50, doz. **5.00**

Hand-Crochet Luncheon Sets,—Irish design; 13 pieces.....regularly 6.00, set **4.75**



Women's Fitted Motor Cases

Suit Case style; made of long Grain Patent Leatherette; nine Ivory-finished fittings and folding easel-back Mirror.
7.85 regularly 12.75

Women's Hand Bags

Women's Envelope Purses and Bags made of Silk Moire, Suede, Vachette, Morocco and Real Seal Leathers in Black and colors. **1.95** regularly 2.95 and 3.95

Men's Wrist Watches

Guaranteed Wrist Watches with Sterling Silver or Nickel case; fitted with guaranteed lever movements; unbreakable crystal; radium dial and hands; leather strap handle.
5.00 regularly 7.75 to 8.95

Women's Bracelet Watches

Twenty-year Gold-filled Plain polished cases, fitted with guaranteed lever movement and convertible extension bracelet.
9.75 regularly 14.75

Whist Playing Cards

U. S. Playing Card Co.'s "Lenox" Whist Playing Cards—air-cushion finish, double enameled linen stock; special heavy-faced indexes, quadra back in red or blue; standard size; packed in telescope cases. pack **29c** regularly 50c

Boys' Norfolk Suits

All wool Norfolk Suits with two pairs of Knickerbocker trousers—full cut and lined throughout; coats alpaca lined; slash pockets; size 8 to 18 years. regularly 20.00
16.50

Boys' Blue Serge Reefers

All wool Plain Blue Serge Reefers; alpaca or serge lined; brass buttons; emblem on sleeve; size 2½ to 10 years.
10.50 regularly 12.75

Boys' Blouses

Blouses with or without collar; made of fine Percale and Woven Madras; neat stripe effects; turn-back cuffs; size 7 to 14 years. **1.35** regularly 1.65

Boys' Golf Caps

Golf Caps in neat fancy Tweeds, Plain Blue Cheviot and Serge; size 6½ to 7 years. **1.45** regularly 1.95

Silverware

Sterling Silver Salt and Pepper Shakers,—in case.....
5.50 regularly 7.00

Marmalade Jars with Sterling silver top and spoon.....
2.25 regularly 3.00

Sterling Silver Picture Frames,—regular photograph size.
3.75 regularly 4.50

Sheffield Plated Bon Bon or Wafer Baskets.....
2.25 regularly 3.50

Sheffield Plated Crackers and Cheese Dishes.....
5.00 regularly 7.00

Draperies & Hangings

Damask and Armures; varied assortment, ...
yd. **2.25** regularly 3.25 and 4.25

Silk Velours; pretty stripes and figures...regularly 12.75 & 14.50
yd, **6.50** and **8.25**

Cretonnes in an unusual assortment of rare designs:
36 inches wide.....yd. **50c**.....regularly 75c to 1.25
50 inches wide.....yd. **1.45**.....regularly 2.25 to 3.00

Willow Furniture

Natural Willow Arm Chairs; three designs.....
each **7.75** regularly 10.25

Natural Willow Tables,each **5.25**.....regularly 7.75

Housefurnishings

6. Highly polished Aluminum Tea Kettle with wood handle; capacity 3¾ quarts. **1.95** regularly 2.75

7. Nickel-plated Chafing Dish with alcohol burner; Colonial shape; ebonized wood handles; aluminum food pan.
6.95 regularly 11.00

8. Two lipped Pure Aluminum Frying Pan with renewable wood handle; 8¾ inches diameter at top. regularly 1.65
1.00

9. Highly Polished Aluminum Covered Saucepan; 3-quart capacity; heavy gauge metal. regularly 1.95
1.25

10. Aluminum Percolator,—highly polished; 6-cup capacity. **1.75** regularly 2.75

11. White Enameled Bath Room Stool with rubber tipped legs. **1.55** regularly 2.25

NAVY TO TRY IN MAY TO FLY TO EUROPE

Aircraft Association Says Attempt Will Be Made on First Clear Day in Month.

EXPERTS SURE OF THE N C 1

Would Forego Mother Ships, Though Department Is Expected to Insist Upon Their Use.

The navy's attempt to fly across the Atlantic will be made on the first clear day in the first week of May, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association in which the history of the navy's preparations are made public. So confident are the navy's experts of the performances of the N C 1 flying boat, according to the statement, that they are willing to undertake the trip without the assistance of mother ships. It is understood hat the department is insisting that mother ships be employed as a safeguard against possible disaster.

Other details of the proposed flight, as outlined by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, are as follows:

"During trials at Rockaway last week one of the flying boats of the N C 1 type left the water with 26,000 pounds gross load, as against 22,000 believed at one time to be the limit of carrying capacity. This means that the craft can, and probably will, carry sufficient gasoline to cross from Newfoundland to the Irish coast without alighting for fuel.

"It is definitely known that none of the flying boats to undertake the trip will carry correspondents. The crews of five men to each boat will consist of pilots, mechanics, and aerographers. One of the crew will also be a wireless operator. Very little food will be carried. The necessity for this will be removed by mother ships. The naval aviation service has developed a special type of seagoing vessel adapted to the care and repair of flying boats. It is this type which probably will be spread across the Atlantic. Destroyers such as those dispatched a few days ago to Newfoundland with supplies for the flight will form links in the safety line.

"Unlike individual aspirants, the navy is placing no great dependence on favoring winds. It is true that the prevailing current is from east to west, but with a flying boat of the N C 1 type, according to naval aviators, it is unwise to count on more than occasional assistance from the wind. Available data show that for only eight days in the month in which the flight is expected to be made is there a strong wind bearing to the east up to an altitude of 2,000 feet. This altitude, it is stated, is probably the one at which the navy flight will be averaged. Naval airplanes have not been developed to fly at the high altitudes of land aircraft.

"The navy's interest in a flight across the Atlantic dates back to 1914, when Glenn Curtiss, brought Commander, (then Lieutenant,) John C. Porte to the United States to pilot Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat America across the ocean. This attempt was not successful. The navy kept abreast of developments in flying boats with a view to crossing the Atlantic, but made no definite plans until last year."

In relating the later history of the navy's project, the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association says, in its statement:

"In October, 1918, after our early experiences in the conflict had demonstrated that aircraft would become a major means of transportation, a naval officer, on his own initiative, prepared a comprehensive review of all attempts at long distance flying over the water. This report was laid before Secretary Daniels and was approved. It stated positively the author's belief that the Atlantic flight could be accomplished the following year (1919) with the material already developed. The preparation of this report coincides with the first successful flights of the N C 1.

"The review, which set forth that the flight would be justified, even while we were at war, and which gave detailed recommendations, had the effect of committing the United States definitely to the undertaking.

"The result of this review was apparent on Feb. 6, this year, when Commander Towers was detailed to a new work classified as the Transatlantic Section of the Navy. A few days later details which are now being carried out were approved. Then followed the expansion of personnel, with the detail to the section of the following: Lieut. Commander N. L. Bellinger, former commandant of the air station at Hampton Roads; Commander H. C. Richardson of the construction corps, Major B. L. Smith of the Marine Corps, Lieut. Commander G. de'C. Chevalier, Lieut. Commander R. E. Byrd, and Lieutenant (junior grade) R. F. Barrett. All are pilots except Barrett, who is an aerographer or meteorologist."

The experiments in testing the various types of flying boats for adaptability to long distance flying range are set forth in the statement. As a result of the experiments, the N C type, designed by Glenn H. Curtis, was found to be the most suited for the purpose. Orders were placed for several machines of the N C model, which, when delivered were taken to Rockaway for further testing. These tests have been proceeding daily for several weeks.

START TRANS-OCEAN FLIGHT APRIL 15

Sopwith Team Reaches St. John's, Avoiding Delay—Machines Will Arrive Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., March 29.—The Sopwith transatlantic flight team, Lieutenant Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant Commander MacKenzie Grieve, arrived here today. Two Sopwith biplanes will arrive tomorrow and the date for the start of the transatlantic flight has been set for April 15 if weather conditions are favorable.

When the steamer Digby, carrying the fliers and the biplanes was unable to reach this port because of an ice blockade it was thought that the start over the ocean would be delayed for ten days, the captain of the Digby having determined to proceed to Halifax. On the way to that port the Digby met the steamship Portia and the aviators prevailed on the Digby's captain to transfer them and their machines to the Portia, which landed the officers and machines at Placentia.

The officers came here immediately by rail and the machines will follow tomorrow. The Sopwith agents here say they can assemble the machines, one of which is for trial purposes only, within a week. Then, after a series of short flights to determine air conditions, the Atlantic flight will be attempted, with the full moon, on April 15, provided the weather conditions are favorable. Otherwise the journey will be delayed until suitable conditions prevail.

Lieutenant Hawker and Lieut. Commander Grieve on their arrival expressed themselves as confident of winning the prize. They were accompanied by a moving picture camera operator.

Student Aviator Killed at Miami.

MIAMI, Fla., March 29.—G. M. Gendreau of Chicago, a student officer at the Naval Air Station here, was killed today when his airplane fell from a height of 3,000 feet in a spinning nose dive into Biscayne Bay.

Commencing Tomorrow This Store Will Open at 9 A. M. and Close at 5:30 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 31ST *34th Street*

ANNUAL WEEK of SALES

For months our buyers have been searching the markets for merchandise up to the McCreery standard at prices decidedly lower than those now prevailing.

Every department will be represented, and the watchword will be "ECONOMY."

Women's Gloves

Two-clasp French Glace Kid Gloves in White or Black: pair 1.15 regularly 2.25

Women's Shoes

Patent Leather or Dull Kid "Spat Pumps," with long vamps and Louis XVI heels. 7.50 regularly 9.00

Spring Millinery

Dress and Semi-Dress Hats,—large Sailors, Mushrooms, Modified Pokes and Rolling Brim shapes in jaunty and becoming styles; principally trimmed with burnt or glycerine ostrich, ostrich plumes and quills; taffeta or silk-faced. Also large Dress Hats in Black, Navy Blue, Purple, Brown or Dust. 7.00 regularly 10.00 to 13.50

Women's Dress Hats,—copy of Paris model; individual and becoming; made of Lisere; front roll brim of medium size; trimmed with elongated wing; Black, Navy Blue or Brown. 13.75 regularly 22.50

Women's and Misses' Skirts

Tricolette Skirts,—attractive shirred model; smart pockets and belt; most popular colors including Navy and Copenhagen Blue, Beige, Brown, White and Black. 12.50 regularly 16.50

Women's Corsets

"McCreery Special" Corsets made of superior Flesh Color Satin; very low elastic top; suitable for slender or medium figures. 2.95 regularly 5.00

"La Vida" Corsets made of handsome Pink Broche for medium or full figures; medium top; long skirt and back; three pairs of hose supporters; lace-trimmed. 3.95 regularly 7.50

Women's Silk Underwear

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns in Flesh Color; elaborately trimmed with Filet lace and ribbon. 3.75 regularly 4.50

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises,—tailored model with ribbon shoulder straps. 1.85 regularly 2.25

Silk Petticoats

Satin Petticoats in White or Flesh Color; washable; elaborately lace-trimmed. 4.50 regularly 5.50

Taffeta Silk or Satin Petticoats,—entirely new Spring models and colorings; straight line or flounced. 3.65 regularly 4.50

Wool Dress Goods

Handsome all Wool Plaid Skirtings in the choicest designs and colors; 54 inches wide. yard 5.25 regularly 6.50

Cotton Dress Goods

Novelty Printed Dress Voile in sheer crisp finish; a wonderful variety of handsome designs and latest color combinations; 38 inches wide. yard 25c to 95c regularly 40c to 1.25

White Lingerie Nainsook,—fine sheer soft quality; 40 inches wide; 10 yards in a box. box 2.85 regularly 3.85

Linings & Flannels

Novelty Printed Linings,—Silk Mixture; very fine durable quality; in a great variety of smart styles and colors; 36 inches wide. yard 90c regularly 1.25

White Silk Warp Flannel,—best grade; soft quality; 35 inches wide. yard 1.85 regularly 2.25

Ribbons

A beautiful assortment of Ribbons including dainty Plaid, Moire Taffeta and Moire Taffeta with satin edge; attractive solid colors; suitable for millinery and children's sashes and hair bows; 5 inches wide. yard 35c regularly 45c

Satin Taffeta Ribbons in a large range of colors suitable for millinery, sashes and girdles; 7 inches wide. yard 49c regularly 69c

Feather Neckwear

Marabout Capes,—with or without tails; silk lined 7.50 regularly 9.75

Marabout Capes,—extra large; with tails; silk lined 12.50 regularly 15.00

Notions

"McCreery Special" Dress Forms,—sixteen sections; adjustable and telescopic. 10.50 regularly 13.50

Dress Shields,—"Special"; White nainsook; covered; sizes 2, 3 and 4. doz. 1.35 regularly 2.00

Bags & Suit Cases

Men's Genuine Walrus Bags,—all hand-sewn; three pockets; good lock and catches; size 16, 18 and 20 inches. 13.75 regularly 20.00

Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases built on steel frames; corners and edges well protected; sizes 24 and 26 inches. 11.75 regularly 15.75

Prices have been lowered on all grades of merchandise, making every item cheaper than a year ago, but not being satisfied with even these prices, we have been able to make enormous special purchases of absolutely new goods at unusual price concessions. To be able to accumulate large quantities of high-grade merchandise at such low prices is an extraordinary achievement.

Women's Blouses

3.95

regularly 5.00

A large and attractive assortment of high-grade Blouses in smart models, six of which are illustrated. Numbers 1 and 6 are made of Crepe de Chine in White or Flesh color, and Numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 are made of Georgette Crepe in White, Flesh Color, Bisque, French Blue, Sunset and Tea Rose.

"McCreery Silks"

Famous Over Half a Century

The finest Silks the World Produces in Complete Color Assortments.

10,000 Yards Novelty Silks

In Striped and Printed designs; 36 inches wide; suitable for Easter and Summer wear. yard 1.75 regularly 2.50

Women's Dresses, Coats & Suits

Afternoon and Street Dresses,—developed in the latest fashionable Materials including Plain or Figured Georgette Crepe, Tricolette, Crepe Meteor and Tricotine; tailored, tunic and draped styles; beaded or embroidered; in all the wanted Spring colors; all sizes. regularly 52.00 — 42.00

Capes and Cape-Coats,—made of finest Men's Wear Serge, all-lined with Plain or Fancy Silks; new collars and tying effects; very full ripple model; plain tailored or braid-trimmed. regularly 37.50 — 28.00

Smart Spring Suits,—representing the latest style features—copies of high-grade models; developed in dependable Fabrics including fine Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Check Velour, Tweed and Stripe Material; Plain Tailored, Semi-Tailored and Fancy Tailored—some with vests; straight-line or belted effects; button or braid-trimmed; narrow or medium width skirts. regularly 49.50 — 38.00

Misses' Suits & Capes

Misses' Suits,—the season's smartest models; made of fine Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Gabardine or Tricotine; size 14 to 18 years. 39.50 regularly 45.00

Misses' Capes,—six of the season's most fashionable models developed in fine quality Navy Blue Serge; all lined throughout with Plain or Fancy Silks; size 14 to 18 years. regularly 42.50 35.00

Girls' Coats & Dresses

Girls' Coats,—an excellent assortment of practical and dressy models are assembled for this special event, comprising the newest Fabrics and colors; size 6 to 16 years. regularly 29.50 24.50

Girls' Dresses,—beautiful new styles in Party or Afternoon Dresses, made of Chiffon, Georgette Crepe, Satin, Taffeta, fancy Georgette Crepe and Check or Plaid Silks; size 8 to 16 years. 22.50 regularly 29.50

House Dresses & Uniforms

House Dresses,—Dix make; in Striped Percale in light colors; short sleeves; deep pockets; organdie collar; sizes for small women included in the lot; size 36 to 42. 2.50 regularly 3.00

Maids' Dresses,—Dix make; in Blue Chambray; low neck and short sleeves; two pockets and wide belt; size 36 to 42. 2.50 regularly 3.00

Infants' Wear

Girls' Bloomer Dresses made of Chambray; two models—one tailored, the other hand-smocked; all with white collar and cuffs; various colors; size 2 to 6 years. 2.50 regularly 3.00

Small Boys' Washable Suits,—Oliver Twist models; white waists and colored trousers; sizes 2, 3 and 4 years. 2.50 regularly 3.00

Women's Negligees

Crepe de Chine Negligees,—Slip-Over model; hand-embroidered; various colors. 9.95 regularly 12.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees,—Empire model; collar, sleeves and pockets finished with silk lace. 9.95 regularly 12.95

Fur Neckpieces

Mink Neckpieces, made of two natural skins; animal shape. 37.50 regularly 45.00

Women's Glove Silk Underwear

Glove Silk Vests,—regular and bodice styles. 1.95 regularly 2.75

Glove Silk Bloomers,—Pink only. 2.95 regularly 3.50

Women's Sweaters

"Slip-on" Model Worsted Sweaters with sleeves 3.95 regularly 5.00

Worsted Sweaters in Shetland Weave; desirable models in attractive colors. 7.50 regularly 8.90 to 16.50

Women's Hosiery

Superior quality Thread Silk Hosiery in Black or White. pair 1.85 regularly 2.25

Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles; Black or White. pair 1.10 regularly 1.50

Ivory-Finished Toilet Sets

Louis XVI Three-piece Sets, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb and Mirror. set 7.50 regularly 10.00

Monogram Engraved FREE

Art Goods

Round Pillows covered with Silk; shirred to center and finished with silk apples; Rose, Blue, Black or Gold. 1.75 regularly 2.75

Lingerie Pillows,—Madeira embroidered Linen Slip over pink or blue sateen-covered pillow; down filled. 2.50 regularly 3.45

Hair Goods

Wavy Hair Switches and Transformations in all shades, including Gray; made from carefully selected hair. 4.85 and 6.85 regularly 7.50 to 9.95

Women's Neckwear

The Drecoll Cup Collar and Cuff Sets,—the most decided novelty shown in the Spring openings in Paris. On sale here for the first time Set 1.95 regularly 2.50

Women's Veils

Imported Novelty Shetland Veils in Black, Brown, Taupe, Navy Blue, Tan, Purple and White. each 1.75 regularly 2.00

Attractive Veils in fancy meshes, scrolls, chenille spots, Shetland and Russian effects. yard 35c regularly 75c to 95c

Laces

Black Embroidered Silk Net Flouncings,—36 inches wide. The present vogue of Black Evening and Afternoon Gowns makes this sale particularly important. yard 1.75 regularly 2.75 to 4.25

Brassiere Laces,—all pure Linen Cluny Insertion; 3 to 6 inches wide. Also 5-inch Edges. yard 29c regularly 40c and 50c

Handkerchiefs

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—soft finish. doz. 5.00 regularly 7.20

Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with narrow hems. doz. 2.45 regularly 2.75

ASSAILS WIGMORE ON COURTS-MARTIAL

Secretary of Association of Ex-Judge Advocates Says Defense Is Inadequate.

UPHOLDS GENERAL ANSELL

Alleges Wigmore Wrote Both Baker's Letter Asking for Full Facts and Crowder's Reply.

Major Roscoe Stewart, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the new association of former officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department, replied yesterday to the statement of Colonel J. A. Wigmore of the Judge Advocate General's Department, in which statement Colonel Wigmore defended the present court-martial system and ridiculed the charge that military justice, so far as the American Army is concerned, is antiquated and unfair to the soldiers of the service. Major Stewart alleges that the letter signed by Secretary Baker, under date of March 1, which was a request to Major General Crowder for information regarding the court-martial situation, was written by Colonel Wigmore and signed by the Secretary. Colonel Wigmore, when asked about this last night, said that it was quite true that he had drafted the letter in question. The drafting of official letters for busy superiors, he added, is a common practice in all the departments of the Government.

Major Stewart's statement follows:

"Colonel Wigmore's statement, like those of his military superiors, Secretary Baker and General Crowder, appears to be a contribution to a controversy of personalities. As are his superiors, he is weak in his defense of the present court-martial system. The public is interested in the latter, and is not, in my opinion, interested in personalities.

"For this reason our association of former Judge Advocates do not care to make any reply to his statement, except to state that we were interested when we learned that Colonel Wigmore is the author of the 1916 revision of the Military Code, a revision which has been the subject of widespread criticism, because it revised 'upward' rather than 'downward.' Up to this time its author had not disclosed his identity.

"Colonel Wigmore is also the author of the letter written by Secretary Baker, dated March 1 and made public March 10, which was directed to Judge Advocate General Crowder, and in which he has the Secretary state: 'I have not been made to believe by a perusal of these complaints that justice is not done today under the military law, or has not been done during the war period, and my own acquaintance with the course of military courts convinces me that the condition implied by these recent complaints do not exist. My own personal knowledge makes me absolutely confident that the public apprehensions which have been created are groundless,' and in which he has the Secretary invite General Crowder to 'furnish the main facts in a form which will permit ready perusal by the intelligent men and women who are so deeply interested in this subject.'

"To this letter of the Secretary General Crowder replied in a letter dated March 8 and made public on March 10. The similarity of style and language of the two letters may excuse us if we should suspect that it was Colonel Wigmore's undue modesty which restrained him from revealing the authorship of the 'Crowder' letter, in which General Crowder states that 'I agree heartily with you that there has been no opportunity for people to hear through the press more than reports of fragmentary and inflamed criticisms based on sensationalized allegations, and that they are entitled to a statement of the case as it is reported in and believed by the department.'

"He then proceeds to 'furnish the facts which will contain the most ample reassurance' by offering generalities in defense of the court-martial system, and by attacking the official integrity of General Ansell, the Acting Judge Advocate General during the war, who was in a position to know the evils arising under the system, who strove within the War Department to get the evils corrected by departmental action, and who later publicly exposed the evil when called as a witness before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

"General Ansell has filed with Secretary Baker a reply to General Crowder's letter, which the Secretary refuses to make public although Colonel Wigmore had him state to General Crowder that 'it is both right and necessary that the facts should be furnished to the people.'

"Colonel Wigmore is also the author of various other interesting documents concerning military justice. These documents may later be given publicity."

The new association will have a meeting this week when the names of other former officers, who have been elected to the Executive Committee, will be made public.

DEFENDS COURTS OF ARMY.

Major Copp, Jr., Says It Is More Perfect Than Civil Justice.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Major Andrew J. Copp, Jr., of the Judge Advocate General's office, declared in a statement today before the American Bar Association's committee investigating army courts-martial, that military justice as now administered operated more swiftly, had more checks against miscarriage, and came nearer being perfect than did civil justice. He submitted records of the courts-martial at Camp Sheridan while he was Judge Advocate there.

Major Copp in civil life is a Los Angeles (Cal.) lawyer, and before the war was a California National Guard officer.

ARMY TO JOIN JOB HUNTERS.

Special Corps Organized to Aid in Employing Discharged Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The organization of a Special Field Corps in connection with the Emergency Employment Committee for Soldiers and Sailors of the Council of National Defense was announced today by Colonel Arthur Woods of the War Department. This corps is made up of thirty-five army officers selected and assigned to the work by the department and will be under the direct supervision of Colonel Woods.

"It has been organized," said Colonel Woods, "for carrying out in the field the plans of the department and of the committee for the re-employment of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their readjustment and absorption into civil life and peace-time conditions.

"The work will consist largely of gathering information concerning present existing Government employment agencies, as well as agencies established and maintained by private organizations and individuals, and of finding out just how the War Department and the committee can by co-operation fulfill the nation's obligations to the men now returning to civil life.

"They have been instructed to inform each community which they visit that the Government and all its departments represented on the Emergency Employment Committee are ready to co-operate to the fullest extent with any and all local efforts associated with re-employment or welfare of men discharged from the service."

The corps has been divided into three divisions. Major E. C. Church will be in charge of the Eastern and Northeastern Division, which includes the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland. Major J. B. Reynolds will be in charge of the Central Division which will include the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Captain R. C. Wemple will be in charge of the Western Division, which will include the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.

During the last week the officers comprising the corps have received a course of instructions at the headquarters of the Emergency Employment Committee in the Council of National Defense Building. In this course they have been addressed by officials of the United States Employment Service, the Department of Labor, the Council of National Defense, army officers, experts on employment matters, and men prominent in industrial affairs.

"It is not any part of the work of this special corps to attempt to create or suggest the creation of any substitute employment machinery where such machinery exists," said Colonel Woods. "Its function is to find out how the Government and the Emergency Employment Committee can best supplement and support the work of the United States Employment Service and to encourage cities and towns, through public and private contributions, to carry on the bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors, and to establish bureaus where they do not exist. These bureaus are operated under the supervision of the Federal Employment Service."

Austrian Railway Strike Settled.

COPENHAGEN, March 29.—The railway strike in German Austria has been settled, a report from Vienna says.

A strike of railway workers in German Austria was called late Wednesday. A dispatch from Vienna Friday indicated that the strike was partly in sympathy with the Hungarian revolution. The men on the Southern Railroad walked out Wednesday and the cessation of traffic threatened a serious food situation in Vienna.

CITY GRANTS PART OF STRIKE DEMAND

Harbor Workers Return to Work to Move Accumulated Garbage.

COPELAND ASSAILS OWNERS

Says They Refused to Charter Boats to City to be Manned by Union Crews.

The Street Cleaning Department yesterday made terms with the striking boatmen in order to overcome difficulties which the city has faced in disposing of garbage during the strike. Paul A. Vaccarelli, Business Agent of the Scowmen's Union, said yesterday that the city had discharged 126 "emergency" workers, who had been in the service of the city moving garbage while the regular city employes were on strike.

Shortly after the beginning of the strike President Delahunty of the Marine Affiliation agreed to allow strikers to return to work for the purpose of protecting health by handling the city's garbage. This agreement, however, was recently cancelled by the strike leaders, who asserted that the success of the strike had been interfered with by "exemptions." Since this time garbage has been accumulating again until yesterday Commissioner of Health Copeland pronounced it a menace to health, and the strikers were brought back to work by conceding their demands. Many of the garbage handlers had been on strike for several weeks before the present harbor strike began.

After receiving the concessions from the city and returning to work again the strikers threatened a gulf between the city's garbage boats if these were towed by tugs with nonunion crews, but finally assured the city officials last night that they would handle garbage even if the towing were done by nonunion crews on private boats.

Health Commissioner Copeland issued a statement last night commending the strikers for agreeing to work with nonunion towboats and scoring the towboat owners for what he described as their stiffness in refusing to furnish union charter boats to the city to be provided with union crews in order to satisfy the returning strikers.

Joseph H. Moran, Chairman of the Towboat Exchange, denied last night that the boat owners had refused to charter boats to the city.

"I have not heard from Dr. Copeland on this subject at all," he said, "and I do not know any boat owners who have. The city officials have been conferring and dealing with the strikers right along, but have not consulted us or made any requests of us that I know of. I learned today that Dr. Copeland had made a request that I should see him on Monday, which I will be glad to do, but he is quite premature if he says we have refused to co-operate with the city. The union leaders violated their original agreement not to interfere with the towing of garbage, and apparently, after making a new agreement with the city, threatened to violate it again. We have sought to aid the city in every way, have not refused any request to aid it, and will abide by any agreement we make. Dr. Copeland has evidently interested himself in this situation only in the last forty-eight hours, and somebody has misled him very badly as to the facts."

The army authorities at this port are using railroad tugs to supply transports and other vessels in place of the chartered tugs, whose crews struck several days ago when they found that they were not beneficiaries of the Government's agreement with the harbor workers, because the boats on which they worked, though chartered to the Government, were operated by private boat owners.

T. V. O'Conner, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, who has been attacked by the strike leaders and was jeered at in the meeting of striking lighter Captains in Brooklyn when he presented a proposal for a compromise, said yesterday that the lighter Captains had voted to extend apologies to him because one of their number had said, "Throw him out!"

CLEARS GAMBLING REPORT.

Magistrate McAdoo Denies Disagreement Over Suspected House.

For two months Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo had a growing suspicion that gambling was in operation at intervals in a house in West Forty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, not far from his own home in the Hotel Patterson, at 50 West Forty-seventh Street, and he reported the ground for his suspicion to Chief Inspector John Daly. On Friday the Magistrate had a conference at his office with Third Deputy Commissioner Augustus D. Porter, James E. Smith, head of the District Attorney's gambling raiding squad; Deputy Commissioner of Correction Dalton, and Inspector Daly, concerning the abolishment of the Women's Night Court and the substitution of day sessions, at which he again mentioned the gambling incident to Daly.

Because of the presence of these officials at the conference the report started yesterday that the Magistrate was arranging to begin a Joe Doe investigation of gambling. In a statement denying this report and the impression that friction existed between himself and the police over this gambling incident, the Magistrate said:

"My statement to Inspector Daly was not intended for publicity, as has resulted. It is essential to the public interests that there be entire harmony between the police and the Magistrates, and that applies most decidedly to the occupant of this office.

"I have resided for more than twelve years at 58 West Forty-seventh Street. On the opposite side of the street is a very fine residential house. About two months ago, for reasons which I pointed out to the Chief Inspector, I had every reason to believe that this house was run as a gambling place. Later on, in the middle of this month, I called his attention again to other circumstances in connection with that. After that I wrote to him with reference to the case, and received a reply. I also asked him to note certain facts, which I thought were significant, and asked that they be explained to me.

"In his reply Inspector Daly wrote that there had been a raid on the place on March 6. Three men had been arrested for selling liquor to soldiers. At the same time three women were also arrested as keepers of disorderly houses.

"Inspector Morris said that when he spoke of the matter to Daly at the conference the Inspector told him that the complaint had been referred to Inspector Underhill, who had succeeded Inspector Frank V. Morris. The Magistrate said he was now taking the case up with Underhill.

The raid on the place was made by Inspector Morris, or men of his staff, it was said. A few days ago Morris was demoted and assigned to a precinct on Staten Island. Police Commissioner Enright has not made public the reason for the demotion of Morris.

OWNS SEVENTY BEARDSLEYS

H. S. Nichols to Exhibit His Collection of Original Drawings.

An exhibition will be held this week on a day to be announced later of a collection of seventy original drawings by Aubrey Beardsley, owned by H. S. Nichols. The pictures will be shown in the bookstore of Mr. Nichols at 17 East Thirty-third Street.

The exhibit should come as something of a surprise to art collectors who were given to understand that the collection which was auctioned off last week at the Anderson Galleries was the only one in existence. The highest price paid during that sale was $630 for a small drawing of the Morte d'Arthur group.

Among the pictures in the Nichols collection are illustrations for the Poe stories that average 20 to 15 inches in size. Portraits of Balzac, Whistler, Wilde, and Poe are included, and there are three self portraits. Several of the works, the publisher said, should cast an entirely different light on Beardsley as an artist to those who know him only as a creator of the grotesque, notably a large drawing entitled "Virgin and the Lilies."

Mr. Nichols spent twenty years in business in London and was personally acquainted with the biggest literary men of that period. He supplied Beardsley with funds during the latter's periods of stress, and took what drawings the artist had to offer.

The fact that he owned so many Beardsley pictures, Mr. Nichols said, was known only to a few friends, and he did not make known their existence because he did not consider the public sufficiently interested in the artist.

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The Home of Fashions for Stout Women

JUST two years ago we moved into our new 18-story building.

This marked an epoch in the growth of a business which from the first has been amazing.

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A few years ago we were a little one-room specialty shop. Now our business amounts to millions of dollars annually. We have branches in Chicago, Detroit, Washington and San Francisco and a mail order business of international proportions.

We take this means of thanking our friends, old and new, for the part they played in helping us to achieve this success.

And we are glad, too, to express our deep appreciation to our faithful and efficient employees, whose enthusiastic and courteous co-operation alone has enabled us to serve our old friends and our new and increased patronage so satisfactorily.

It was no easy task which Lane Bryant faced when this business was launched. We were pioneers and had to blaze our own trail.

No one had ever made correctly designed clothes for stout women. No one had studied the needs of expectant mothers. We had to create our own designs. Devise our own system of measurements. Establish our own factories.

But we have overcome all obstacles. Hundreds of thousands of stout women have found undreamed of style and becomingness in Lane Bryant stout apparel. Over a million mothers have worn Lane Bryant specially designed maternity clothes.

If you are not already a Lane Bryant customer, we urge you to give yourself and us the pleasure of a visit. You will be delighted with our individualized styles and with our service.

And you will find our prices very low because we manufacture in our own workrooms practically everything we sell.

Anniversary Offerings on Various Floors

Outer Apparel for Stout Women
Main Floor

Here the stout woman will find at all times as large and comprehensive assortment of smart styles as most stores offer only for the slender. All specially designed to fit and to become the stout figure. We fit hundreds of stout women daily, practically without alterations.

$35.00

Coats
37.50 to 125.00
Suits
39.75 to 150.00
Dresses
29.75 to 150.00
Skirts
9.85 to 39.75
Blouses
2.65 to 22.50

Anniversary Sale Specials

Suits—Two styles at this special price. Both of all wool Men's Wear Serge. One belted model, braid trimmed, silk lined. Other model as pictured. Fancy long over-collar of novelty pique. Braid trimmed... 35.00

Coats Very smart new style. Made of fine quality All-Wool Gabardine. Silk lining. Navy and black. Extraordinary value.... 35.00

Capes Fashionable cut cape. Serge trimmed, with bands and collar of taffeta ..... French 29.50

Dresses Two very newest models Men's Wear Serge. One tailored style. Other handsomely embroidered. Both excellent quality and very special values..... 29.75

Waists Two specials. One Silk Crepe de Chine tailored model. One Georgette, beaded and hand embroidered. Both are bargains.. 6.95

Skirts New model in fine quality Novelty Check Silk. Full pleated style, finished with wide belt. Very becoming. Specially priced. 12.50

Week Beginning Monday, March 31

Mezzanine Floor

Stout women will find here the largest and most complete showing in New York of Corsets, Brassieres, Negligees, Cotton and Silk Underwear and Hosiery—all specially designed to meet their requirements.

Corsets	3.95 to 12.50
Brassieres	69c to 5.45
Underwear	1.15 to 14.95
Negligees	3.45 to 54.75
Hosiery	65c to 2.95

Anniversary Specials

Corsets
Made of fine white coutil. Specially designed on lines that make the stout figure look slender. Sizes up to 42 inches waist measure. Special price.. 3.95

Nightgowns
Good quality Nainsook. Very dainty. Some embroidery trimmed, some lace trimmed, others with hemstitched finish. Specially designed for stout figures. Sizes 39 to 56 bust. Special Anniversary Sale Price 1.50

Second Mezzanine

The Loveliest Baby Shop is the name our customers have given to our infants' department. It occupies our entire second floor balcony, and is directed by a mother and experienced outfitter, who will gladly advise with selections.

Everything Baby Needs
From the simplest slip to the most elaborate complete layette.

Anniversary Specials

Baby's Dress
Sheer White Lawn. Entirely hand-made. Yoke of hand-made pin tucks and hand embroidery. Dainty lace trims neck and sleeves. Hemstitched hem.. 2.45

Baby's Sweaters
All wool Sweater. Very firmly knitted. Some belted and some plain models. White with pink or blue trimming. 1.95

Baby's Dress
Good quality Nainsook. Machine-made. Yoke of fine Swiss embroidery. Bottom trimmed with tucks. Special..... 95c

Stylish Apparel for Maternity Wear
Second Floor

Our entire second floor is devoted to the needs of expectant mothers. Private fitting and rest rooms permit the prospective mother to shop with privacy and comfort. Stylish Maternity apparel in as large assortment as offered elsewhere for normal wear. Up to the minute in style and effectively concealing the condition.

$24.95

Coats and Capes
19.85 to 145.00
Suits
17.95 to 115.00
Dresses
16.95 to 99.50
Skirts
6.95 to 34.75
Corsets
3.95 to 12.50

Anniversary Sale Specials

Dresses—Made of fine quality Crepe de Chine, in Black or Navy. White Satin roll collar, vestee and cuffs. Very smart and stylish. Self-adjusting waistband. Sale price 24.95

Dolmans The ideal wrap for maternity wear. Fine All-Wool Serge. Silk lined. Button trimmed. Very fashionable. Specially priced. 34.50

Suits All-Wool Men's Wear Serge. Coat lined with novelty silk. Taffeta trimmed. Lane Bryant patented self-adjusting skirt..... 34.75

Skirts Fine All-Wool Serge. Very newest style. Adjustable waistband. Silk braid trimming. Excellent quality. Very special value..... 10.95

Mandarins Wool Crepe of exquisite quality. Novelty Organdie collar. With separate skirt it makes a beautiful costume..... 9.75

Corsets Lane Bryant Maternity Corset. Fine White Coutil. Patented adjustments. Gives healthful, comfortable support. Very special price 3.95

The Lower Store a Bargain Basement

An *inexpensive store* specializing in smart clothes for the stout woman and for the expectant mother.

Here the woman of even the most moderate means may procure clothes of Lane Bryant high standard of quality at genuine money-saving prices.

For *Lower Store Anniversary Sale Specials* see our advertisement in today's World and American.

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Spring and Summer FURS

Exceptional Opportunity to Purchase Fine Furs for Spring and Summer Wear at Moderate Prices

FUR SCARFS.

Taupe Fox Scarfs	$35—	$50—	$65
Kamchatka Fox Scarfs	$40—	$65—	$80
Lucille Fox Scarfs	$50—	$75—	$100
Pointed Fox Scarfs	$65—	$85—	$125
Fisher Scarfs	$85—	$145—	$195
Mole Scarfs	$45—	$59—	$70
Squirrel Scarfs	$32—	$45—	$55

Hudson Bay Sable, One Skin, $70; Two Skins, $135
Stone Marten, Ex. Dark, One Skin, $45; Two Skins, $75
Blended Jap Sable, One Skin, $45; Two Skins, $90
Dark Mink Scarfs, One Skin, $35; Two Skins, $70

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Coatees, Capelettes and Neckwear

of unusual elegance and character in Sable, Mole, Squirrel, Hudson Seal, etc.

at Moderate Prices

Orders for Repairs and Remodelling taken now at Summer Prices.
The most scrupulous care given to Furs stored with us.

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Forsythe Riding Shirt—*Typifies Forsythe style, quality and workmanship. Collar attached. Link cuffs. Heavy Habutai* $8.50

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Catalogue on request.

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Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-Nine Years

Spring Furs

Unique and Original Designs in COATEES, CAPES, SCARFS AND NECKPIECES

Orders for REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS Taken at Special Prices

Winter Furs
Accepted for Dry Cold Air Storage
AT MODERATE CHARGES

PAPER TELLS TALES OF ARMY ON RHINE

Copy of Weekly Published by Third Division in Germany Gets to America.

UPHOLDS WILSON'S POLICY

Editorial in The Watch on the Rhine Calls It Duty to Support League.

A copy of the second issue of The Watch on the Rhine, the official newspaper of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, has just reached this country and is the first sample to get to America. The copy which has reached here is dated March 7. Next to The Stars and Stripes it is the most pretentious organ published by our men overseas.

The Watch on the Rhine, like The Stars and Stripes, is a weekly news sheet, and like The Stars and Stripes it deals with situations from the point of view of the Yankee doughboy. It is printed at Andernach, a little German town ten miles from Coblenz, by the men of the Third Division. It comprises eight pages, including news items, editorials, pictures and poems.

One of the most interesting features of the copy of The Watch on the Rhine which has come to America is the leading editorial backing up President Wilson in his stand for a League of Nations. The editorial, after pointing out that America, coming to the Peace Conference "a visitor unhampered by old quarrels and ambitions," must be signatory power to the covenant if the idea is to succeed, says:

> It is therefore clearly the duty of the American people to support the efforts that Mr. Wilson is making toward the insurance of world peace. He has succeeded in winning over the representatives of the great nations. He has succeeded in getting the outlines of his plans for a League of Nations accepted. He is well on the way toward the accomplishment of that which has never before been accomplished in the history of the world.
>
> To say that the idea of a League of Nations conflicts with the Monroe Doctrine is a poor excuse, because it is the principle of just such documents as this that the League of Nations will corroborate. And to fight the League of Nations just because such an organization will place upon America certain responsibilities is a shameful excuse, because it is only through the accepting of responsibility that we can expect the accomplishment of anything worth while. Furthermore, responsibility is a small price to pay for the insurance of peace.
>
> Americans, then, will do well to make the way as easy as possible for the growth of the League; for, as President Wilson says: "The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation, unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world."

Since the paper is edited by men of the 3d Division, one of the divisions cited by General Pershing after the battle at Château-Thierry, there is quite naturally much comment and many articles dealing with that conflict. Standing at the top of the front page is a quotation from the general order of Pershing's praising the division. It reads: "Your resolution and fortitude are worthy of the best traditions of the American Army." On the front page the story occupying the feature position is a description of the part played by the 7th Machine Gun Battalion, a unit of the division which fought at Château-Thierry in May, 1918, side by side with a French brigade. The article in question quotes from French general orders, giving General Marchan's citation of the battalion for its courage.

In his praise for the Americans under his command, the French General writes of the Seventh in the orders for the day:

> They will be relieved at the same time as the French troops, at the side of whom they fought (this evening.) The French command, knowing their just pride, feared they would have humiliated these valiant troops if they had offered them rest sooner than their French companions in the fight.
>
> The episode of Château-Thierry will remain one of the very fine deeds of this war. It is a pleasure for all of us to certify that our valiant allies with us participated in this event—our bonds of affection and of confidence will be strengthened by the same pride which we share in common.

On the editorial page which announces in one corner that the subscription price of The Watch on the Rhine is 3 marks for three months or 50 pfennigs for a single copy, there is an interesting comment on the situation in this country created by the argument over the wearing of the gold service chevron. The editorial reads:

> We read with a great deal of amusement and disgust of the hubbub and discussion in Congress over the gold chevron question. At least a million marks, or its equivalent in money, was spent on a bit of gilt cloth; then it looked as if that money was to be wasted. Every howl, every squeal of those unfortunates that were not allowed to come across are anxiously listened to by the vote getters and "goat grabbers."
>
> Why are not our claims listened to? Nobody asked us whether we wanted to keep our stripes or not. That question is easily answered. We are too independent to ask for petty things, too used to obeying orders to go about long-distance wire-pulling to have them revoked, and those "busybodies" who had much argument over nothing knew that we were too big, and too busy on matters of real importance to make a kick.
>
> It is deplorable that with numerous economic, political, social, international and other difficult problems to solve, and solve quickly, one man can throw Congress into an argument caused by jealous "stay-at-homes." We recognized from the beginning that home service was important, were thankful that some one else had the job, but our admiration for their work nicely done has been dulled by their apparent jealousy. The idea of so much waste of time causes one to think, "Can women do any worse?" The idea of Women Congressmen causes laughter, but they can't do any worse than argue over the styles, and that is more important than chevrons.
>
> The A. E. F. and especially the Army of Occupation has gained a certain prestige, and after reaching such heights it is naturally expected that one remains there. We have learned aggressiveness in a very expensive school, and after cleaning up Europe's house, it is time we are sweeping our own front stoops. After we get home (most welcome sound, dwell on it), it will not be such a hard matter to keep such "goat grabbers" from grabbing our votes.

To show that the doughboy can write verse as well as discuss battles and politics, there are several poems of more or less merit in the paper, one of them on the theme dear to the soldier's heart, the girl I left behind me, reads:

A Warning.

Be nice to the daughters of England,
And polite to the belles of France;
Be good to the frauleins of Germany,
Give the signoritas a glance,
But remember you're out on business,
And wherever your sympathies stray,
Keep your heart tied up in your old kit bag
For the girls of the U. S. A.

There is an interesting column of farewell to a "Y" secretary well known as "Dad," to the men of the Third, who was leaving Andernach for home. Another story told an incident of the great war which described an ingenious method evolved by an American Indian serving with an outfit in the Third to catch Germans while on listening post in No Man's Land. The wily redskin, according to the story, caught his men with a huge bear trap, setting it every night as he went on guard out in advance.

There is a page of sports, mostly about boxing bouts and football championships of the A. E. F. in which various teams of the Third Division had competed, or were about to compete with other teams from other American units.

The Third Division, which went over to France just a year ago, was commanded at Château-Thierry by General Joseph Dickman, now in command of the army of occupation.

MOTOR CORPS TO PARADE.

Women Workers to Demonstrate Work for Wounded.

More than 400 women stretcher bearers, with sixty ambulances, of the Red Cross Motor Corps of the Metropolitan District, which has been engaged in transporting wounded to the local debarkation hospitals, will march down Fifth Avenue on Tuesday morning. The parade will start at Central Park and proceed to Washington Square, and will be led by one of the 27th Division's regimental bands. According to plans announced yesterday the demonstration of the Motor Corp's activity, now at its height, will be reviewed by a party of Red Cross and army officers from Washington.

The parade, it is announced, will follow a conference of all the Motor Corps members in the Atlantic Division called to discuss plans for the organization under peace conditions. Until all the wounded have returned from overseas, the work of transporting them in this city will be discontinued, Mr. Dorothy C. Smyley, the head of the Motor Corps, said yesterday, but there is need for a definite program for the smaller units outside the metropolitan district.

Colonel G. G. Woodward of the British Mission and Colonel De Witt C. Wold of the 105th Field Artillery will be among the speakers at the conferance, which will be held at the Waldorf on Monday night. It is epected that more than 1,0000 members o fthe Motor Corps will lattend the meeting.

GERMANS LOST RIGA TO BOLSHEVIST LURE

Soviet Officers Disregarded Promises Not to Attack Evacuating Troops.

TEUTON MORALE WAS POOR

Ebert's Commissioner Gives Details of How His Men Were Deceived.

Writing in a recent issue of Die Glocke, a German Majority Socialist organ, August Winnig, the head of the German Building Trades Union, who was made a special Commissioner to the Baltic provinces by the new German Government, gives a detailed account of how the German occupying troops in Courland were gradually forced back by the advancing Bolchevist forces and compelled to evacuate Riga and other cities. Herr Winnig's narrative, as quoted in The London Times, reads as follows:

"From the middle of November the pressure of the Soviet troops on the German Guards of the east frontier of the Baltic provinces began to increase in strength. Since, in addition, the removal of the German Eighth Army was already in progress and the old tired Landstrum soldiers were pressing homeward, a serious resistance was neither possible nor advisable. Our troops retired slowly and as they evacuated their positions these were occupied by parties of the Soviet Army. We lost thereby much war material. Gradually the advance of the Soviet troops attained a speed which appeared dangerous for our retirement. In the direction of Pskof the Russians pressed forward through Verro toward Valk. All the detachments of the Eighth Army to the north of this place saw their retreat threatened. In these circumstances the Soldiers' Councils began to negotiate with the Soviet troops.

"At their desire I took over the negotiations and sent two commissions to the points especially threatened. An agreement was reached whereby the Soviet troops were not to continue their attacks, but were to follow our retiring parties in such a way as to leave a neutral zone of ten kilometers between them. The Russian leaders were never tired of declaring their loyalty—the Germans must not believe that they had hostile intentions; our material left behind the Russians would send after them in their own transport; the sick and wounded would be cared for and sent home when they recovered; the German authorities in riga need not fear they would be able to complete the winding-up of their affairs and would be under Russian protection.

Soldiers Believed Bolsheviki.

"Our soldiers unfortunately committed themselves only too deeply with the Soviet people. The result was that at especially important points—for example, the essential railway junction Valk—they found themselves surrounded one morning, and had to save themselves by the hastiest retreat, losing not only weapons but provisions and raw material. In some cases the effrontery of the Bolsheviki reached the pitch of demanding that we should lay down our arms. Not in all cases did our soldiers reject this demand; where they did so and it came to a fight the Bolsheviki got bloody heads.

"With the capture of Valk, our troops lying to the north were cut off from railway communication with Riga. The remains of the 60th Army Corps, which was near Dorpat, had to march to Riga in the hard frost. This march is a ray of light in the otherwise gloomy picture of the retreat of the German Army from the Baltic. Though repeatedly held up, the 3,500 men pushed stoutly through, and only lost one man, who accidentally killed himself with a hand grenade.

"For the most part, the conditions of our soldiers did not admit of a serious resistance. The delirium of defeat drove out all other ideas than those of home and safety. The attempt to form a rearguard—an Iron Division—failed, so that there was hardly a check in the advance of the Soviet troops. Their strength was estimated at about 15,000 men. They were well-equipped and strictly disciplined. The system of Soldiers' Council had ceased to exist among them, and instead Government commissaries accompanied the troops, armed with discretionary powers. Against this force were opposed at no time more than 1,000 men with eight field guns.

"After describing the critical situation produced by the defection of two Lettish companies of Baltic Landwehr, Herr Winnig continues:

"The English had been lying for about a week with three ships in the harbor. They had ultimately found their way to us and were informed as to the seriousness of the situation. They required from us that not only Riga, but a wide circle around must in all circumstances be defended. We declared that it was impossible. The conditions of the armistice had completely demoralized the weary soldiers, and nothing more could be expected from them."

Bolsheviki Killed German Envoys.

The English therefore reduced the munitous Letts by bombarding their barracks. German interests in Riga, both in life and property, could be saved if a fortnight or even ten days could be gained. Winnig goes on as follows:

"Accordingly, I sent an officer and two members of the Central Soldiers' Council of the English Army, with an interpreter, to the front. They were instructed to open negotiations with the General of the Bolshevist army for an armistice till Jan. 16. The mission never returned. I followed after, but soon lost the trail. On Jan. 8 I received a telegram to say that three of the party had been shot; two survivors escaped, and we have still to await their report. On New Year's Day our troops abandoned their last defensive positions in the town. But the Bolsheviki, fearing a plot, did not enter the town until Jan. 3. The sack of the town, however, began the day before, and when the last German troops left the plundering was in full swing. Since then only vague reports of atrocities have reached our ears.

"I have only revealed facts; their application is obvious. The Bolsheviki are no belligerent power, in the sense of international law. Their contempt for all the usages and rules of international law and their manner of waging war banish them from the circle which civilization itself still maintains in war. Bolshevism in practice is no political system, it is politically organized crime. To ward it off is just as obvious a duty of self-preservation as protection against robbers, incendiaries, and murderers. It has ruined Russia; it is now engaged in making the Baltic provinces a miserable waste and it would ruin Germany if she fell into its hands. We have much to do in our country, but the warding off of Bolshevism is the most urgent and greatest duty."

During the last few weeks volunteer German troops have been reported as gradually advancing in Courland and as having recaptured two towns to the northeast of Libau. A Berlin dispatch of March 11 denied a previous report that Riga had been retaken and said that the German forces were still a considerable distance from that city.

SAVE AMERICAN FREIGHTER.

Hog Island Steamer Had to Jettison Cargo in Hurricane.

LONDON, March 29.—The American steamer Sapinero was towed into Plymouth on Friday evening after being disabled at sea in a hurricane. A part of her cargo was jettisoned to save her from foundering.

The Sapinero is a United States Shipping Board steamer, completed at Hog Island this year. She is a vessel of 5,697 tons gross. She sailed from Philadelphia on March 14 for Falmouth.

SOUTH AMERICA FOR LEAGUE

Hops It Ends Monroe Doctrine, Says Bishop Oldham.

South America is for the League of Nations because it means the end of seeming subservience to the United States. So declares Bishop William F. Oldham, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of South America, who has arrived in New York from Buenos Aires.

"The people of South America believe the League of Nations will free the South American countries from the restraints of the Monroe Doctrine," said Bishop Oldham. "South Americans look to the League of Nations to expand the Monroe Doctrine to a worldwide policy and supplant its operation in the Western Hemisphere by true Pan Americanism," said the Bishop. "They feel that the Monroe Doctrine has made them seem subservient to this country before the rest of the world. From the League of Nations they anticipate the opportunity to stand beside their sister nations on the basis of their unshadowed independence."

So vital to South America is the League and the Peace Conference that is shaping it, according to Bishop Oldham, that those countries which did not range themselves with the Allies and thereby win the right to participate in the League's formation are deeply regretting their failure to act.

"With the knowledge that nine nations of Central and South America are directly represented at the Peace Conference," said the Bishop, "the masses of Chile and Argentina—especially of the latter country—are sick with dissatisfaction that their Governments did not give each nation its place in the war."

To Keep Queen Mary's Corps.

LONDON, March 28.—It was officially announced tonight that the Army Council had decided that Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, which did such splendid work during the war, should be maintained as part of the after-the-war army organization.

COLUMBIA OUSTS GERMANIA.

American Figure to Supplant Teuton in Downing Street Decorations.

LONDON, March 29, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An allegorical figure of Columbia, representing America, is to supplant that of Germania and clasp the hand of Britannia in the decorations of the British Foreign Office in Downing Street.

Before the war an English painter had been engaged to decorate the cheerless corridors of the Foreign Office with frescoes of Britain's glories in war and peace. He had arranged to paint a figure of Germania clasping the hand of Britannia as part of the decorations. Columbia, it is now announced, will hold the coveted position, while the goddess of Germany will be shown as "fallen and disgraced," as the artist says she now is.

The first of a series of five paintings already has been placed in position and it is planned to hasten the work of decoration.

TRIES TO BREAK STRIKE.

Buenos Aires Government Nationalizes Coastwise Port Service.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 29.—The Government has issued a decree nationalizing the port service here of coastwise vessels in an effort to solve the port strike situation as it affects coastwise trade. It is said that the February wages of the port workmen will be paid by the Government.

On March 15 the Argentine Government issued a decree nationalizing the port and ordering the workmen to load and unload all vessels. The transatlantic agents accepted the decree, but the workers refused to load or unload the coastwise vessels. This refusal on the part of the workmen left to the German-owned Hamburg-South American Line control of the heavy coastwise traffic into Buenos Aires, the German vessels not having been affected by the strike.

Tomorrow Is the Last Day of the Red Cross Clothing Drive

Bundle up your Bundle now and send it to 9 Union Square or any Red Cross Receiving Station.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

New York Jobs for New York Soldiers

We are taking back every man of the 27th Division who left our employ to go to War, and are co-operating with the U. S. Employment Service and co-operating agencies in placing other members of the Division who are not returning to their former positions.

A Special Bureau for Men of the 27th has been opened at the Hall of Records—

Telephone—Worth 1647.

A Special Purchase of 250
Silk Petticoats
An Entire Sample Line
At Manufacturer's Original Prices
$3.50 to $8.95

New Spring models in fine qualities of
Taffeta, Satin, Silk Jersey,
Tub Silk and Crepe de Chine

Tailored and lace trimmed styles in street and evening shades.

Second Floor

A Sale of Corsets
New Models of Leading Makes

To assure the Spring Silhouette, the correct foundation for fashionable Suits or Gowns, the Corset must be designed on new lines. The models featured, embodying the latest dictates of the Mode are priced below the usual for this timely offering.

Two Lord & Taylor Special Corsets, $1.95
Batiste of light weight, in a model with elastic inserts at top; also pink Broche, in low bust and medium length effects.

Two Lord & Taylor Special Corsets, $2.95
Pink satin, in lightly boned elastic girdle top model; also novelty pink Broche, well but lightly boned, in medium bust effect.

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets, $3.45
Pink Broche, in well boned model, with long skirt and medium bust.

Two Elente Models, $3.95
Pink satin striped Batiste, with deep elastic forming girdle top, also silk Broche, lightly boned and with elastic inserts at top.

A La Vida Model, $3.95
Pink Broche, of beautiful pattern, in well boned model; medium bust effects.

Second Floor

Presenting Authoritative Spring Fashions
Women's Suits and Capes

Tailormades
of the latest types introducing ultra style notes (*as illustrated*), the new long waisted Blouse Suit with gay vestee, the Belted, the Russian, the strictly tailored Suit. Many braid strapped or braid bound; others braided or hand embroidered. In Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Covert, Duvetyn, Tricolette or novelty silks.

Tailored Suits
$29.50 to $285.00

Smart Capes
in a collection of rare charm and completeness. The Serge Cape now in such demand, on swinging, dashing lines, or with belted waistcoat fronts. Many braid strapped models; lined with foulards or contrasting silks. Graceful Capes of Silk Duvetyn, *one of which is illustrated;* Satin, Taffeta, Tricolette in lovely new shades.

Capes and Dolmans,
$25.00 to $195.00

Tailored Suits
Featured Tomorrow
$35.00
New models in Serges and Tweeds. Smart straight line or belted styles.

Serge Capes
Featured Tomorrow
$35.00
Ripple back model with strapped yoke and waistcoat front. Lined with satin foulard throughout.

A Limited Number Tricolette Dresses, $49.50
Navy blue Tricolette Dresses of superior and serviceable quality, in a paneled blouse model, sash girdled and effectively embroidered to emphasize its new lines. An unusually smart dress.

In the New Silks Afternoon Gowns, $59.50
Satin Meteor, navy or brown; a short sleeved model, hand embroidered and side draped. Moire Crepe de Chine in blue, taupe or white, combined with Georgette crepe; double side pleated tunic.

Third Floor

Spring Blouses
Reflect the Season's Charm
The Blouse asserts its importance, for when Fashion smiles upon the Tailored Suit, the Blouse shares her favor. New and refreshing, the style notes introduced in these latest models featured for tomorrow at most attractive prices.

Georgette Crepe Blouses
$12.75
In beige, grey, French blue or navy, a hand embroidered and beaded model, with finely tucked yoke of novel design.

Georgette Crepe Blouses
$9.75
In white or bisque, a high collared Blouse, the fronts tucked to form a panelled vestee, filet lace edged.

Georgette Crepe Blouses
$7.95
In bisque, flesh or French blue, a dainty model with round collar and cuffs of Valenciennes lace.

Plaid Georgette Blouses
$6.95
Pastel toned plaids in overblouse model combining tea rose or blue Georgette crepe with the novelty fabric; extremely smart.

Third Floor

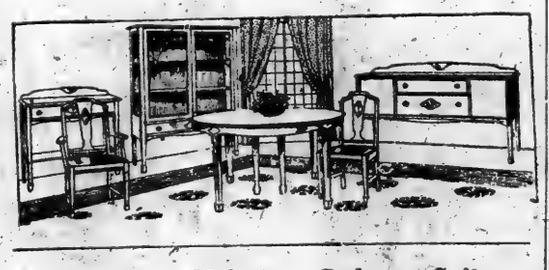
Ground Floor Specials
Blouses, $5.00
Crepe de Chine in bisque, flesh or white; tailored model, convertible collar.
Georgette Crepe in bisque, flesh or league blue, in collarless model with fluted frills at neck and wrists.

"Seven Furniture Days"

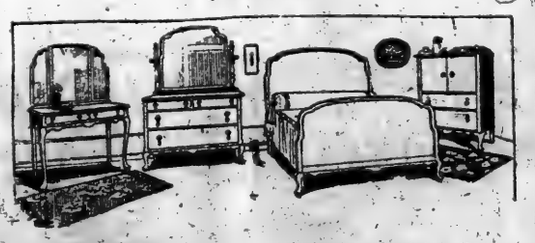
Presenting an assemblage of Furniture that affords a broad selection of Suites and separate pieces, all built to meet the Lord & Taylor high standard of quality.

Commencing Tomorrow and continuing until Monday, April 7th inclusive, the prices are much lower than Furniture of this character usually commands.

Ten-Piece Mahogany Dining Room Suite
Sheraton Model: chairs covered in blue hair cloth
$295.00

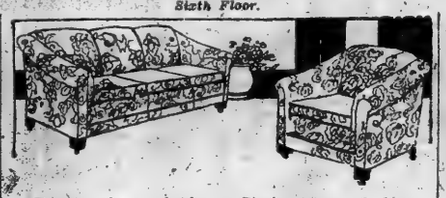


Four-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite
$195.00



Custom-Made Upholstered Furniture
Made in the Lord & Taylor Workshops.
Furniture that combines elegance and refinement with comfort and quality.
Prices unusually low during this twice-a-year event.
Sixth Floor.

Boudoir Chair, in various patterns of damask.... $29.75



Davenport and Arm Chair, covered in a pleasing tapestry; two pieces.....$168.00

Arm Chair, covered in denim....$31.50

Fireside Chair, in tapestry coverings, $39.75

Davenport and Arm Chair, covered in fine quality tapestry.
Davenport..$139.75 Arm Chair...$68.75

Reading Chair, in tapestry coverings, $39.75

Ten-Piece Mahogany Dining Room Suite
Hepplewhite Period; chairs covered in blue hair cloth
$335.00

Four-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite
$295.00
With Twin Beds.....$355.00

COLD ABATES AS GALE PASSES TO SEA

Second Day of Storm Is Marked by Continued Discomfort and Accidents.

MAN KILLED AS WALL FALLS

Ships Driven Ashore in Harbor, but Damages, It Is Said, Are Not Serious.

A diminution in the force of the wind and a tendency to warmer temperature marked the passing out to sea yesterday of the heaviest storm of the year. Yesterday the wind, which swept out of the northwest with the force of a gale, carried down signs, broke windows, and in one case blew over a brick wall causing the death of one man. Also it caused damage to shipping. The velocity of the wind at 8 o'clock in the morning was 40 miles; at 11 o'clock it was 50, and at noon had gone down to 44 miles. Reports from Staten Island and other outlying parts of the city show that wires were blown down, a few trees uprooted, and chimneys and fences blown over.

The weather for the next two days will be fair and warmer with diminishing gales. The highest velocity of the wind yesterday was 70 miles, attained about 1 o'clock. The highest temperature was 31 degrees, at 10:30 A. M., and the lowest recorded at 8 P. M., when it was 24 degrees.

It was shipping that really felt the effects of yesterday's gale, and the steamships that came into port had each a story of the storm that they had encountered off the coast. Storm warnings were flying yesterday from Nantucket to the Delaware Breakwater.

The morning report showed that the lowest temperature recorded was at Canton, N. Y., 14 degrees, and the highest at Key West, where the mercury stood at 66 degrees.

The northwest gale that swept over the harbor caused many craft to drag their anchors and when many of these ran on shore they were damaged by the high sea kicked up by the gale. This combination of wind and sea caused difficulty in harbor navigation.

The Staten Island ferryboats caught the fury of the gale, and they rolled and at times shipped water while on their trips. Along the South Brooklyn shore the sea was dashed high above the sea wall along Shore Road, and boats off shore had to carry port and starboard anchors for safety.

The Shipping Board's steamship Wahkiokyum, of Tacoma, went ashore off Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and two hours above, at Sixty-ninth Street, the steamship Itanca smashed into a pier, but fortunately her crew were able to make her fast. She was not badly damaged. The Wahkiokyum got here from San Francisco a few days ago. She began to drift early in the morning and as soon as her skipper discovered she was dragging her anchor he tried to extricate her from a difficult position by going ahead. Before he could get headway against the gale his keel struck bottom. Her position, it was said, was not dangerous.

The Standard Oil bark Socony, which was driven from her anchorage at Nineteenth Street on Friday, was pulled off yesterday. She was not badly damaged. The Norwegian bark Yola is still on shore at Ninety-sixth Street, South Brooklyn.

Other happenings were thus reported to Police Headquarters yesterday by radio from the police boat Patrol: Steamship Phoenix dragged anchor off Red Hook; four-masted schooner James L. Elwell of Portland had rigging wrecked while at anchor off Sixty-fifth Street; steamship Tanda of Aberdeen, anchored off South Brooklyn, dragged her anchor to the foot of Bay Ridge Avenue; British bark Saxon dragged anchor to Ninety-seventh Street.

At the height of its fury yesterday afternoon the wind battered down a brick wall sixty-five feet long at Tenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and buried Cornelius O'Brien, 46 years old, a checker of 443 West Seventeenth Street, who was passing on the sidewalk beneath a pile of fallen bricks. O'Brien died later in Bellevue Hospital, after he had been transferred from New York Hospital in a dying condition.

The wall was twelve feet high and fenced in on one side of a lot owned by Armour & Co. and used for a dump for scrap iron by Thomas Blake & Co. The wall was built more than twenty years ago, it was stated. O'Brien had just crossed Fifteenth Street, headed south on the east side of Tenth Avenue, when the crash came. The injured man was extricated with difficulty by a policeman from the West Twentieth Street Station, aided by persons who had witnessed the accident.

Reports from other places within the storm area tell of damage done yesterday by the wind. In Philadelphia two persons were killed, a woman was blown from her back porch, and a man was blown off a ladder. Watertown, N. Y., reported that the storm, after having moderated, again attacked the city yesterday. Trains on the St. Lawrence & Ontario Division of the New York Central Railroad were reported running behind their schedules.

From Springfield, Mass., came a report of uneasiness because of the sudden rise of the Connecticut River. In twenty-four hours the water rose 4½ feet, and is now nearly 15 feet above normal. Telegraph and telephone service south of the city is still disorganized, though gangs have gone out to repair the damage.

At Washington, N. J., the 100-foot spire of the Washington Presbyterian Church, containing a thousand-pound bell, was blown down yesterday. A house opposite the church was damaged.

Reports from other places within the storm area tell of damage done yesterday by the wind.

Crop experts at Riverhead, L. I., expressed yesterday the belief that the storm had not materially damaged potatoes and early vegetables.

But little property damage was done at Asbury Park, though the gale attained a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour. E. A. Sexton, member of the State Board of Agriculture, said that he had talked with fruit growers in Monmouth, and that, although the temperature had dropped 25 degrees, the growers did not believe the trees had been damaged. The damage was slight and mostly confined to early vegetables.

Three persons in Newark were injured in the storm. Two were hurt by falling and the other was struck by an automobile.

STORM DELAYS TRANSPORTS.

Santa Anna Here with 1,446 Artillerymen and Casuals.

The northwest gale was the cause of delaying the transports from arriving yesterday with their big complements of American soldiers anxious to set foot once more on their native soil. Only one vessel, the Santa Anna, came in from Bordeaux, with 1,446 officers and men, composing the 72d Coast Artillery and a number of casual companies.

The 72d trained at Fort William, Me., and was ready to go into action in France when the armistice was signed. The health of the coast artillerymen was good, and only one officer and one man had died up to Jan. 15. While they were waiting for a transport to sail for home an epidemic of bronchial pneumonia broke out and caused the death of four of the soldiers.

The voyage was very rough, but in spite of this fact Surgeon J. I. Gallanan, senior medical officer of the ship, performed a successful operation for appendicitis last Sunday night on Lieutenant Clyde A. Benson of Portland, Maine, of Battery A, on board. The troops on the Santa Anna were commanded by Colonel Sidney Guthrie of Kansas City, a regular army officer.

Lieutenant Edgar F. Anderson of New Brighton, Staten Island, was through all the hard fighting from Belleu Wood, Chateau-Thierry, and the Argonne, and finished up with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz. He was twice wounded in the Argonne sector on Sept. 20 and Oct. 5. For rescuing two soldiers, who had been attacked by a raiding party at Mount Kemmel, he was cited by the British Commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. L. Watts.

Another officer who returned among the casuals on the Santa Anna was Lieutenant Clarence L. Salamon of San Antonio, Texas, who went to France fourteen months ago. He was told at Bordeaux that he had been reported dead and his affairs had all been settled.

The transport ran into a storm on Tuesday morning which increased until Friday, when the wind blew from the northwest with a velocity of ninety-five miles an hour and raised a very heavy sea. The wireless apparatus was carried away, and last night the searchlight lashed down on top of the chartroom was carried away and the canvas covers torn off the lifeboats. Attempts were made to rig an emergency wireless apparatus, but nothing could be done in face of the wind, which was accompanied by blinding snow. The troops were kept below decks.

The transport Minnekahda arrived late yesterday from Liverpool via Halifax, where she landed 4,500 troops. She suffered a severe battering coming down the coast, but stood it comfortably, the officers said. Captain Thomas Gates, who is the commodore of the Atlantic Transport Line, said it was one of the hardest blows he had ever experienced in the Atlantic.

According to a wireless message received last night from the Captain, the Cunarder Aquitania will arrive at her pier, 54, North River, foot of West Thirteenth Street, at 10 o'clock today. She has on board 5,388 troops, including a vanguard of the 26th Division headed by Brig. Gen. Charles Cole, and a large number of civilians, including Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., who is coming over to see what condition his yacht is in and to confer with American yachtsmen on the prospects for another cup race in 1920. Other transports due today at Hoboken are the Maui, Pearl Shell, Alaskan, and Santa Olivia.

High-Powered Planes Make Flights.

WASHINGTON, March 29. — Mail planes equipped with 400 horse power Liberty motors were able to make flights today from New York to Washington and Philadelphia to New York despite the gale sweeping the North Atlantic seaboard. A plane equipped with a 150 horse power engine, however, was unable to get under way from Washington, and on its third attempt fell in a pond near the city. The pilot was not seriously hurt.

DEMANDS BY B. R. T. MEN.

Newly Organized Union Presents Proposed Agreement to Company.

The newly unionized employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday presented for the consideration of Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the corporation, a proposed agreement, embodying their demands for a wage increase, shorter hours of labor, and other changes in working conditions. Mr. Garrison was not in his office yesterday and, in his absence, no one in authority there would say what action the company would take as to the demands of the workers.

The agreement submitted to the company yesterday was drawn up at a meeting on Friday night at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum of the Executive Committee of the temporary organization of the employees. P. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, presided. It is understood that the demands of the employees, as submitted to the company yesterday, are as follows:

Motormen and conductors on the surface lines to have a "substantial" increase in pay per working hour, with an allowance for overtime consumed in "swings," and pay at the rate of time and a half for overtime in actual work; shop workers to receive 45 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, and structural workers 53 cents an hour for a nine-hour day, with extra wage provisions for all as to overtime.

None of the union leaders would commit himself as to the probability of a strike in the event that the company rejected their demands, but among the workers there was much talk that such a step would be taken. At the offices of the company yesterday it was said that hundreds of returned and discharged Brooklyn soldiers were seeking employment on the system.

2,000 MOURN JOHN DIEMER.

Flags Halfmasted on Homes During Aldeman's Funeral.

Alderman John Diemer, who had represented the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn in the Board of Aldermen for a number of years, was buried yesterday afternoon in Evergreen Cemetery, in the Prospect Hill Section. A crowd of 2,000 men, women, and children gathered around the home at 43 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, to witness the funeral procession. The simple Lutheran service was read by the Rev. Peter A. Heischman, who officiated at the wedding of Alderman Dimer and his wife.

The body was on view in the large hall beneath the apartments of the family. A room adjoining was filled to overflowing with floral offerings. A handsome wreath of white flowers bore the inscription: "To Uncle John from the Children of Ellery Street."

All Ellery Street was in mourning. Flags weer at half mast on all homes, the fire station and the public school building. Many Aldermen attended the services and there were delegations from the Foresters of America and other organizations.

Active pallbearers were John Henigan, Jr., Richard Jackson, Edward E. Wilson, and Richard E. Weber. Honorary pallbearers were Borough President Frank L. Dowling, City Magistrate Charles J. Dodd, Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen; Aldermen William P. Kennealy, John F. Gaynor, Frank Cunningham, John O'Rourke, and Michael J. Hogan.

OPPOSES NEW PLAZA.

Controller Craig Declares Private Interests Want Memorial.

Controller Charles L. Craig issued a statement yesterday in which he declared that private interests were behind the plan to have the city use the site of the old Grand Union Hotel, at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, as a public park or plaza in memory of the American troops who fought in France. The Controller said that the interests that would be most specially benefited by the project are the Commodore, the Belmont, and the Murray Hill Hotels, operated by a hotel syndicate.

The Controller said that a new hotel on the site is greatly needed to accommodate the thousands of persons now unable to find a place to lodge in New York. The city, he said, is obligated to sell the property, under the subway contracts, and the additional moneys that would be produced by the sale are very urgently needed to provide for unfinished subway construction, particularly in Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

"The city," said the Controller, "contemplates a permanent monument as a tribute to the unfaltering valor and heroism of its self-sacrificing heroes, living and dead. Neither the location nor the precise character of this memorial has yet been determined. A sacred purpose of this character should not be prostituted or perverted for the private gain of special interests. Any attempt to raise $1,000,000 or any other sum, by private subscription, to provide a tribute to General Pershing and the city's heroes should not be tainted.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Mason Valley Company Produced 947,336 Pounds Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—Copper output of the Mason Valley Copper Company in February totaled 947,336 pounds, compared with 1,114,000 pounds in January and with 1,253,000 pounds produced in February a year ago.

Net profits of $1,003,690 were made last year by the Mohawk Mining Company, against $1,971,601 in 1917. Production amounted to 10,781,041 pounds of refined copper, which was sold at an average price of 24.73 cents per pound.

Copper range mines are continuing to open new copper ground. Champion is showing a grade of rock better than the average, particularly in the southerly openings.

The 1918 annual report of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company shows net profits of $4,349,196 after reserving $600,000 for Federal taxes. This is equivalent to $42.49 a share on the 100,000 shares, compared with $83.67 a share reported the preceding year. The company paid $55 a share in dividends in 1918.

SUIT OVER MRS. GAY'S WILL.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Ask Supreme Court Decision.

J. P. Morgan & Co. filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday asking for a judicial determination as to who is entitled to the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Tennels Rice Gay, who died in Nice, France, Nov. 2, 1917, leaving what is known under the laws of France as a "mystic" will, which is deposited with a notary in the presence of six witnesses. This will made Benjamin E. Harwood, a cousin once removed of Mrs. Gay, the executor and chief legatee. Harwood offered the will for probate in France four days after Mrs. Gay died, but proceedings were brought to break it by heirs at law of Mrs. Gay on the ground of undue influence by Harwood and his wife and lack of testamentary capacity by Mrs. Gay. The case is still undetermined.

The complaint of J. P. Morgan & Co. states that although the will has not yet been declared valid Harwood filed an application here for letters of administration, and Surrogate Fowler appointed him but directed him to file a bond of $400,000. The Morgan firm states that it does not feel justified in turning over to Harwood the property of Mrs. Gay in its care without a Supreme Court order, because Mrs. Gay, who was born in New York but married a British subject, has on deposit with the bankers securities having a par value of $1,600,000 and a market value of $1,500,000.

VICTIM OF ASSAULT DIES.

Leo Rubin Attacked in His Store—Assailant Escapes.

The victim of an apparently unprovoked assault, Leo Rubin, a storekeeper, of 310 East Seventieth Street, died last night in Reception Hospital about the time detectives arrived to question him as to the assault. Rubin's store was at 313 East Seventieth Street. He was alone and engaged in filling bags with crackers, when a man, afterward described as about 40 years old, with a checkered cap low over his eyes and wearing a dark-blue overcoat, entered.

From what the police have been able to patch together, the groceryman was stooping over the cracker bag when his assailant, with few, if any, preliminary remarks, jumped on his back and grasped him by the throat with one hand, while with the other he pressed a revolver against his body. As Rubin struggled to rise the man in the gray cap fired two shots into the grocer's body. Then, leaping to his feet, he fled the place.

Some of those on the street had watched the struggle through the shop window and there was a small crowd about the door when the assailant ran out. He threatened these with his revolver, and ran down First Avenue. Somewhere in Sixty-ninth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, he eluded pursuit and disappeared. A police search of the district brought no results.

Mrs. Rubin told detectives she did not know of an enemy her husband had.

INVENTS NEW WAR WEAPON.

Armistice Prevented Use of Dr. Goddard's Rocket.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 29.—Dr. Robert H. Goddard, Professor of Physics at Clark College, acting under the patronage of the United States War Department, the Smithsonian Institution, Clark University, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has invented a new rocket that is reported to be a terrible engine of war, with an altitude range of 70 miles straight up into the air and a distance range of at least 200 miles.

The rocket, in the opinion of the scientists who have investigated its workings, is the most efficient rocket ever developed. It is claimed that the best known rocket in use today has an efficiency of less than 3 per cent., while the Goddard rocket has an efficiency of 63 per cent.

The rocket has been developed in a special laboratory here, and the signing of the armistice prevented its being put to actual use in warfare against the Germans, as all the local tests had been completed. These tests, made by models, showed that a rocket weighing thirty pounds, equipped with the Goddard system of propulsion, could be sent into the air far above the earth's atmosphere.

The Goddard rocket is propelled by a perfected gas engine installed in the lower part of the shell, the explosions that generate the power coming from cartridges that are fed into the chamber by a clock-like time device. The range of the rocket is limited only by the amount of propelling cartridges it could be fitted to carry. The rocket does not require a cannon to start it on its flight, the journey being started from any point where a man can get. The weapon feature of the rocket is in the head, where a chamber is fitted to contain either high explosives or gas. Men who have followed the development of Dr. Goddard's rocket claim it can be made as efficient in naval warfare as in land battles.

Fresh Pastry for Paris.

PARIS, March 29.—A decree issued by the Government today permits the baking of fresh pastry. The use of bread flour in baking biscuits and pastry will be permitted hereafter.

OPENING FOR COAL EXPORT.

America Shown to Have More Than Half the World's Supply.

Great Britain's coal situation, which has resulted in proposals in Parliament for an investigation by a commission to be appointed by the King, has attracted wide interest. In this connection figures on the production of coal in Great Britain and the United States, which have been prepared by the National City Bank, are of significance in that they show the United States leaping from a production of 33,000,000 tons in 1870 to 685,000,000 tons in 1918, while in 1870 the British production was 126,000,000, and in 1918 only 253,000,000 tons.

According to the bank's figures the United States produced about 14 per cent. of the world's coal in 1870, 20 per cent. in 1890, 28 per cent. in 1900, 32 per cent. in 1910, 39 per cent. in 1914, and 48 per cent. in 1918. Although we have been turning out about two and one-half times as much coal as Great Britain it was not until the war opened the way that we really became exporters of coal. Our exportation of coal had never reached 20,000,000 tons before 1913, and in 1918 it was 24,000,000 tons. In 1913 Great Britain exported 72,000,000 tons of coal, or about four times as much as the United States.

Growth of production in recent years has been much more rapid in this country than in Great Britain, or Germany, or in any other part of the world. The production in the United States grew from 270,000,000 tons in 1900 to 685,000,000 tons in 1918, while that of Great Britain was 252,000,000 tons in 1900 and 255,000,000 tons in 1918, and that of Germany 165,000,000 tons in 1900 and 244,000,000 in 1918, the last year for which figures are available. In the remainder of the world the output in 1900 was only 150,000,000 tons and in 1918 230,000,000 tons.

The possibility of this country developing a large coal export trade is realized when the known coal supply of the earth is blocked out. The total available supply is 7,397,553,000,000 metric tons, of which the United States has 3,838,657,000,000 or 52 per cent. of the total. Canada comes next with 1,234,260,000,000. China 995,547,000,000, Germany 422,868,000,000, and Great Britain 189,112,000,000 tons.

No connection with any other store in the U. S.

MAYS

134 West 34th St. Opposite Macy's

A Rare Offering Monday and Tuesday

Sprightly Spring Suits

Maintaining the High Standard of Tailoring, Fashion and Quality which makes MAY'S productions notable. You cannot approach their equal at

Our Special Price of $34.50

So varied is the selection that the young miss and the woman of more mature years will find her individual ideas anticipated. Every fabric in vogue—every authentic model is represented—hand tailored—faultless in execution.

A City-Wide Search

Will Not Reveal Any Values Comparable with

May's Suits at $25 to $49.50

The recognition accorded this shop by distinctively dressed women well attests the advantage of shopping "out of the high rent district"—for real economy.

The Smart Seamless Cape

Unusual Sale Monday Only

—a strikingly smart cape in this season of smart cape styles! Of high quality, guaranteed all-wool men's wear serge, bound with silk braid on all edges — full cut in seamless effect, with extra wide sweep, yet falling in slender, lovely lines!

$16.50

Modish Capes & Dolmans, $24.50 to $49.50

OLIVER A. OLSON COMPANY

"The Store of Service"

BROADWAY AT 79TH ST.

"Nanette"

(The Hat Illustrated)

is a typically modish model, selected from our

Special showing of Street and Semi-dress Hats

which we feature at

$16.50 to $28

This group of Hats has been greatly augmented to create unusual interest this week.

The collection is remarkable for the individuality of its designs—of which there are no two alike

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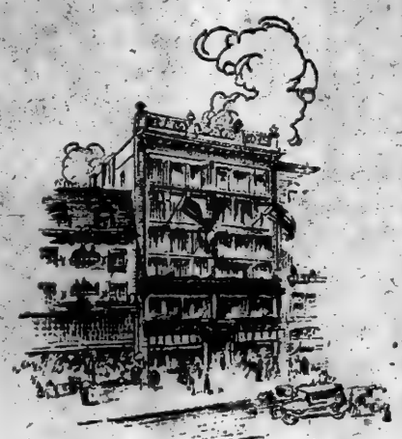

Specialists in

BEAUTIFUL AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHES for Women

DANCE FROCKS GOWNS AND WRAPS
DINNER DRESSES STREET DRESSES
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The theatre, bridge and any of the informal fundions of the day

LATEST PARIS HATS

From every modiste of note.

STRICTLY TAILORED SUITS AND HANDSOME TAILLEUR COSTUMES

Of rich materials, embroidered and braided.

CHARMING COATS AND WRAPS

For Street, Motor, Afternoon and Informal Wear.

RICH AND FASHIONABLE NECKPIECES

Of Silver Fox—Blue Fox—Sable—Stone Marten and Fisher To Be worn with Spring Tailleur.

EXQUISITE BLOUSES
SMART SPORTS COATS AND SWEATERS
FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR
BAGS AND NOVELTIES

All are to be found in this

"PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

RUSSEK'S

FIFTH AVENUE

NUMBER THREE SIXTY TWO

Between 34th and 35th Streets

Sale

NEW TRICOTINE DRESSES

$49.50

Formerly Sold Up to $115.00

These dresses include tailored and semi-tailored afternoon and street frocks, both plain and ornamented, with braid or embroidery. The large majority of them reflect in their design the latest Parisian tendencies. Others are our originations.

An opportunity in keeping with the desires of a truly smart woman whose wish is to dress in advance but at the same time with an outlay which will accord with present reconstruction endeavors.

POSITIVELY No Alterations Nor Approvals

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Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.

Special Offerings

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

25 Spring Capes and Dolmans made in all the prevailing fabrics.

Afternoon Frocks in Satin Charmeuse, French Serge, Chiffon-Taffeta, Georgette, etc.

All these are discontinued models from our regular stock, formerly priced up to $100

all at $35

100 Spring Hats, reproductions of Trotteur and Dressy French models. Regular prices $18 to $25.

$10

Spring Furs

A wonderful collection, featuring Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Silver Foxes and Fishers

at prices much below the present market quotations

Slightly Used GRANDS

$350 to $600

HERE is an opportunity to satisfy your ambition for a beautiful little grand at a specially low price.

These pianos are in excellent condition and are all real bargains at prices from $350 to $600.

They include

3 Steinways 2 Knabes
2 Webers Kranich & Bach
2 Opera Grands Hazelton

Also 50 New Grands to choose from

Smallest Grand Only 4 ft. 8 in. long

Payments Arranged

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NEW ARMY HONORS BATTLE DIVISIONS

Names of Fourteen Retained as Designations in Peace-Time Organization Planned.

27TH FOR NEW YORKERS

Headquarters at Camp Upton —Other National Guard and National Army Selections.

MARCH ANNOUNCES PLANS

Also Explains Assurances to Volunteers Seeking Immediate Service Overseas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—General March, as Chief of Staff, today made a detailed announcement of the plans of the War Department for the formation of the projected new peace-time permanent regular army of 500,000 men to consist of five army corps, comprising twenty-one divisions, to be raised by volunteer recruiting.

General March's statement covered the complete organization of the proposed new army. The scheme adopted involves the organization of five army corps, each containing four divisions, and one cavalry division. One of the new divisions will be named the 27th, and its permanent headquarters will be established at Camp Upton, N. Y., where it will be formed and trained. General March said the organization of the new 27th Division, intended to cover recruits from New York State, would be as follows:

27th Headquarters Troops—104th Machine Gun Battalion, (two companies.)

53d Infantry Brigade—52d Regiment of Infantry, 105th Regiment of Infantry, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, (four companies.)

54th Infantry Brigade—42d Regiment of Infantry, 307th Regiment of Infantry, 108th Machine Gun Battalion, (four companies.)

102d Artillery Brigade—304th Regiment of Field Artillery, 105th Regiment of Field Artillery, 106th Regiment of Field Artillery.

102d Train Headquarters and Military Police—102d Regiment of Engineers and Train, 102d Field Signal Battalion, 302d Supply Train, 102d Ammunition Train, 302d Sanitary Train, 77th Regiment of Cavalry.

Fourteen Divisions Honored.

In forming the new army the names of fourteen of the National Guard and National Army divisions which have established fine battle records in France will be retained, the idea being to preserve their traditions in the new permanent army.

With regard to the absence of the designations of a number of famous divisions, including the 77th and the 80th, from thde proposed reorganization list, it was said at the War Department that the plan was based upon regional representation and therefore it was necessary to abandon one of the two divisions representing each section, even though in some instances both might have brilliant records.

"The numerical designations of the seven regular army divisions now in France will be retained," General March explained, "and the remaining divisions after the 7th, running up to 21, will have the numerical designations corresponding to certain divisions originally raised from the National Guard and National Army, and will not be numbered consecutively. They will begin with the 26th. The 26th represents the entire district of New England. The 27th will represent New York, and we have selected divisions which have had fine battle records abroad, with the idea of making their war records a permanent part of the history of the United States Army.

"I have had prepared a statement of the entire new organization, which gives each separate organization which is included in the divisions and the place in the United States which will be its permanent headquarters, from which the men of such divisions will be drawn in the future. As a summary of it, I give the divisions and their permanent quarters. These camps have been purchased or are in process of being purchased. The divisions and their headquarters will be:

First—Camp Pike, Arkansas.
Second—Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Third—Camp Lee, Virginia.
Fourth—Camp Kearny, California.
Fifth—Panama.
Sixth—Honolulu.
Seventh—Philippine Islands, Alaska, and Mexican border.
Twenty-sixth—Camp Devens, Mass.
Twenty-seventh—Camp Upton, N. Y.
Twenty-eighth—Camp Dix, New Jersey.
Twenty-ninth—Camp Meade, Maryland.
Thirtieth—Camp Jackson, South Carolina.
Thirty-second—Camp Custer, Michigan.
Thirty-third—Camp Grant, Illinois.
Thirty-sixth—Camp Travis, Texas.
Thirty-seventh—Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Eighty-first—Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
Eighty-second—Camp Gordon, Georgia.
Eighty-ninth—Camp Funston, Kansas.
Ninety-first—Camp Lewis, Washington.

The 42d Division will be designated as the Cavalry Division and will be organized in the Southern Department. It will be drawn from all the States of the United States.

"Will not the new 500,000 army program require new legislation?" General March was asked.

New Legislation Ultimately.

"At present, of course, we have the 500,000 men," he said, "and they are authorized under the laws which were passed for the emergency. The organizations which we are now announcing will be subject to future legislation by Congress. When Congress gets through with passing a final plan for the army that plan will be conformed to by the War Department. In the meantime we are having a going concern, we have a definite organization, and the divisions have a definite status.

"It may be of interest to you to know that the men who have been enlisted are quite evenly divided between the one-year and three-year men. It was a matter of speculation that the introduction of one-year periods would practically cut out enlistments for the three-year period. This isn't so. Out of the number of men we have got now it is about half and half.

"These men will be assembled and sent over to France in lots of about 1,000 from time to time, and will be turned over to divisions over there. Camp Meade has been selected for the concentration of these people as we get them in from all over the country."

"Does the plan of naming the divisions mean that any of the framework of these divisions now abroad or here will be used?" General March was asked.

"The organization of these divisions," he replied, "allowing them to retain the numerical designations of divisions which had been raised from National Army and National Guard men, does not interfere with the discharge of any officer or enlisted man who wants to get out. It simply keeps the military history of these units, which is always an inspiration. We are going to keep these records as a part of our military history, and the location of the division in the section in which it was raised will give the people of the section a natural pride in that organization which is going to stay right with them."

General March told of the origin of the plan for the immediate formation of a volunteer replacement force of 50,000 men to supplant drafted men now in France who want to come back to this country.

"I found," he said, "in inspecting the recruiting establishments on my trip West with Secretary Baker that the number of men obtained was very small. A point came up as to whether it would be possible to promise men who really wanted to enlist service in France. Very many young men who had not been able to get across said they would be glad and wanted to enlist, with a chance of getting overseas. On the spot I promised definitely to each man that he would get foreign service, and on my return I approved an order, promising definitely that we would give that character of service to say 50,000 men of the 175,000 authorized by the last Congress to be enlisted."

"Does your service abroad order mean," General March was asked, "that every man who enlists will see service in France?"

"Yes," he replied, "but if men enlist and want to go to Siberia with the expeditionary force out there under General Graves, we will allow them to go there. We are appealing to the feeling that I found to exist quite generally throughout the country on the part of men who had been taken into the army and into the camps, but had no foreign service. Some of these men have a desire to go to France to see where our men fought, and become familiar with the country, and all that, and if they want to go to France, or to Siberia, we will, so far as possible, adjust their enlistments in order to let them do it."

DISCHARGES HURRIED IN HOME CAMPS

March Orders Demobilization in Two Days Where Records Are Complete.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—General March, Chief of Staff, today announced that he had given orders on his return from an inspection tour that soldiers arriving at the various camps with their records in proper shape should be demobilized in forty-eight hours if possible.

"I gave orders at each camp," said General March, "that the demobilization of an individual soldier who arrived there with his records in proper shape should not take more than forty-eight hours. These orders are now in effect, and since I have arrived in Washington, from two camps where it required from five to six days for demobilization I have received advices that they are now down to forty-eight hours.

"I found that the men objected strongly to being held in the camps for parading," said General March. "They wanted to get back to their people and their homes, and the War Department is in entire sympathy with that idea. To hold some men in the camps until a whole division arrives sometimes requires two or three weeks, and it is wholly unfair not to demobilize the men at once upon arrival."

"Will your demobilization policy mean that there will be no more parades?" General March was asked.

"If any organization," he replied, "which comes from a particular locality and has arrived for demobilization wants to parade, it is the policy of the War Department to authorize the parade and help them all it can, but where organizations are retained in the service for weeks awaiting the arrival of other organizations, that must be voluntary. We are offering the men a chance to be demobilized in forty-eight hours. That is the policy.

"The shipments from abroad during the month of March so far have exceeded our estimates by a considerable number of men. When we made our original figures we expected to transport about 203,000 men, but there have actually sailed or are on the high seas 244,186. We are approaching rapidly the 250,000 mark and expect to pass that this coming month.

"In this connection, we have noticed several times in the papers comments on the rates charged for the transportation of American troops in British or British-controlled vessels. The general sentiment has been that the rates charged are excessive. As a matter of fact, the rate established between the two Governments is a flat rate for the transportation of American troops, which rate will not, in the opinion of those who have carefully investigated the matter, cover all costs to the British Government.

"Of course, everybody knows that in the transportation of our troops to France, Great Britain transported something like a million men for us. In order to do this it was necessary for the British Government to divert vessels from all trades and from all parts of the globe, and the costs involved in this diversion by the loss of cargo space, which was urgently needed at that time; the cost of fitting, refitting and damages sustained, runs into millions, and in deciding upon the rate to be charged the American Government, indirect costs were not included. The scheme is really a partnership proposition, America having the troops and Great Britain the ships, and the equitable arrangement which has been reached is very fair to both parties.

"The number of enlisted men discharged is 1,460,641, and officers, 38,649, a total of 1,549,290. The number of officers, men, nurses, including marines, navy, and miscellaneous men, we have transported back from Europe since the signing of the armistice nearly reaches the 600,000 mark—599,558. The enlistments reported to date from the camps in the United States amount to 2,707. I found in going along the Mexican border that the regular cavalry regiments which had been stationed down there on active service are having a surprising number of enlistments in the regiments from the men who came in for the period of the emergency. The average, I was told, was about 200 men to the regiment down there, and the number is increasing. The men apparently like the service, and with the month's furlough and the bonus pay which they get, are re-enlisting in large numbers."

General March stated that so far commissions to officers in the Reserve Corps had been granted to 29,310 men. The commissions so far granted include those given to 20 Colonels, 29 Lieutenant Colonels, 722 Majors, 2,775 Captains, 5,446 First Lieutenants, and 20,312 Second Lieutenants. There are now also applications from 15,310 of those officers for appointment to the Regular Army.

Arrested for Youth's Death.

Louis Cornelinshem, an Erie Railroad detective, was arrested by the police in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of murder, after the death of Charles Falkenhauser, 19 years old, of 715 First Street, Jersey City. Falkenhauser, according to a statement he made before he died, was wounded with buckshot yesterday in the Erie Railroad yards in Jersey City.

LIST SECURITIES FOR FOOD.

Must Be Surrendered and German Owners Paid According to Indemnity.

BERLIN, March 28. (Associated Press.)—A list of the securities which the Government has decreed shall be surrendered in order to help pay for food delivered to Germany is published by the Norcutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and includes the bonds of thirty-three foreign railroads. The railroad bonds are all to be purchased at par or above, except the Louisville & Nashville second mortgage bonds.

The list also includes nineteen Argentine issues of securities and five Brazilian, six Chilean, six Chinese, two British, two French, three Japanese, Four Italian, five Portuguese, and one Siamese.

Foreigners resident in Germany and owning securities need not surrender or register them. They may export their securities if it is proved that they were purchased before March 4, 1919.

The Government is taking precautions to prevent the illicit transfer of securities from German to foreign ownership to avoid confiscation. The owners of securities will be paid in proportion to the size of the indemnity demanded by the Allies.

A STUNNING DOLMAN

—exclusive one-of-a-kind model in luxurious Bolivia cloth—the color, a superb tone of "rouge venitien"—for contrast, great collar and sleeve-bands of golden-hued Bolivia—for picturesqueness, gloriously big silken tassels weighting the sleeve draperies. A wrap of multitudinous possibilities. Maxon-marked at $69—practically half the prevailing price elsewhere.

—merely a suggestion of remarkable Maxon values in other Dolmans—$40 to $90—superb Sample Creations from foremost designers—surely two alike.

Sample Gowns Wraps Suits Sport Toilettes

One Flight up—Take elevator

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Between 35th and 36th Sts
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The Artistry of Paris Invokes Enthusiasm for Every Hat
in the
Gimbel-Paris Millinery Salons

ON one side a creation from Germaine, and near it an exquisite hat created in our own workrooms and interpreting another thought of Paris.

Each is a masterpiece. Each is the work of a genius—for genius—it has been said—is the art of taking infinite pains.

From the hands of the Gimbel artists are swathed turbans of chestnut brown tulle.

Hats thatched or banked or wreathed in flowers. Roses, orchids, poppies, marguerites, peonies, field flowers and their foliage.

Hats with fruit in beds of foliage.

Hats in dripping luxuriance of cired ostrich.

The Collection Is One Unduplicated in America
$15 to $75

Gimbel-Paris Salon—Third Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Gimbel-Paris Salon—Third Floor

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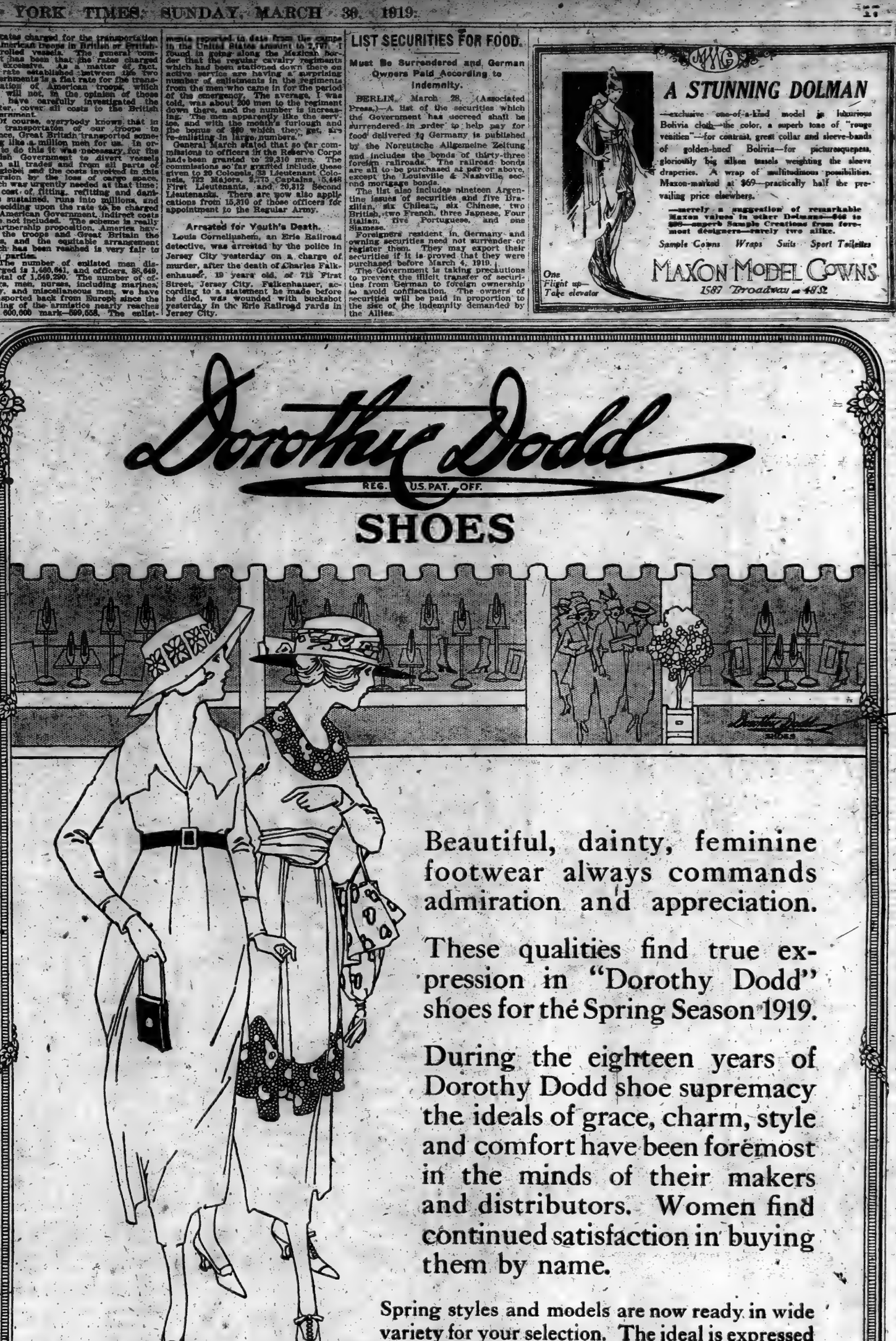
SHOES



Beautiful, dainty, feminine footwear always commands admiration and appreciation.

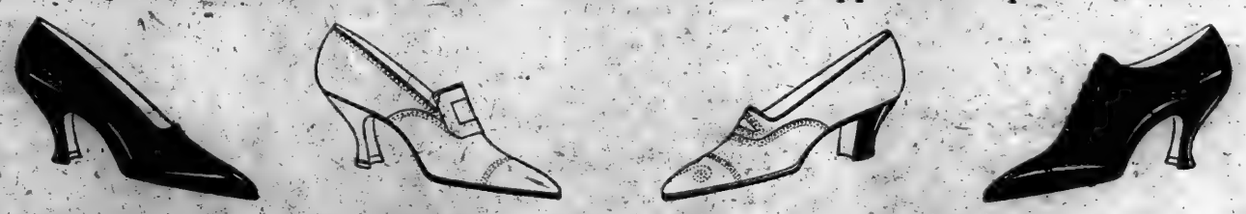
These qualities find true expression in "Dorothy Dodd" shoes for the Spring Season 1919.

During the eighteen years of Dorothy Dodd shoe supremacy the ideals of grace, charm, style and comfort have been foremost in the minds of their makers and distributors. Women find continued satisfaction in buying them by name.

Spring styles and models are now ready in wide variety for your selection. The ideal is expressed in hundreds of dainty touches. Designers and distributors excel all previous efforts to please you.

You will buy and wear the new Dorothy Dodd shoes for Spring with the knowledge that your footwear will lend distinction to your dress.

The dainty, delightful, different shoes are ready. Look forward to a real treat. Your pleasure with them will add to the Nation's happiness in peace restored.



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SERVICE GUARANTEE
FREE FOR FIVE YEARS
LUGGAGE SHOPS
Exceptional Values

Leather Bags
Regular $11.00 Special $7.50
Genuine leather covered. Sewn corners. New flat snap catches and "Indo" lock, as illustrated.

Brief Cases
Regular $7.00 Special $4.45
Black, Brown and Russet GENUINE COWHIDE "Two-Strap" Brief Cases, with excellent quality Snap Lock, 14x10 inches.

Regular $42.50 Special $27.50
Combination Ladies' and Men's Model, contains every feature of the highest priced models and many not found in any other make. Two hangers complete with laundry bag, shoe pockets, removable hat box, &c., crestonne lined.

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Smart Spring Neckwear made from your OLD feathers and discarded pieces.
Feather Ornaments for Evening Wear dyed to match your costume.
Exquisite Fans constructed from your cast aside feathers and daintily mounted.
Your Reconstructed Aigrette, Coura, Paradise and Ostrich Feathers cannot be told from NEW.
H. METHOT
French Feather Dresser and Dyer
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FASHIONABLE FURS
To Complete Your Easter Costume.
Made of selected skins in popular animal scarfs, in Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Dark Fishers, Silver, Cross and all other foxes—Capes, Contees and Stoles.
A Few of Our Best Values
Martin Scarfs, $35; Sables, $40.
Taupe, Kamchatka, Blue and Felvet Fox Scarfs at $35, $45 & $50.
Cross Foxes, $50.
Visit us if interested in Furs.
J. O. TEPPER
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SPECIAL PROPOSITION NOW.

FERRO ENGINES—The 10-14 H. P. FOUR-CYLINDER, FOUR-CYCLE Engine, equipped with built-in magneto reverse gear—in fact, complete unit plant at $320 is the biggest value on the market at $335. We have a limited number in stock for quick shipment. We also have in stock the two-cycle engines and parts for same, marine engines 2 to 200 H. P. STATE YOUR BOAT SIZE in writing.
FERRO MARINE ENG. MFG. CO.,
202 Fulton St., New York City.

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Hair and Its Preservation—3rd reprint
Loss of Hair and the Quartz-Lamp Treatment (translation)
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$2.00 each (postage extra) All booksellers
E.P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

'SOBBING SICKNESS' ONE RESULT OF WAR

People of Central Europe Afflicted with All Kinds of Nervous Diseases.

JUVENILE CRIME RAMPANT

General Demoralization Caused by Physical Weakness Combined with Overwrought Nerves.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, Feb. 27.—During the war I have been several times in England, France, and Italy, but since the armistice I have been obliged to remain here, in the heart of Europe. Consequently I cannot say how the war seems to have affected the people either in my own country or in those of our allies or in the United States. If, however, I were asked how it has affected people on the Continent generally, I should say that it has made them more nervous, and some of them even nervous wrecks.

Perhaps nowhere was this more noticeable than at the meetings of the International Socialist Labor Congress, attended by delegates from twenty-seven countries. I have spoken to delegates from most of these lands, and there was not a single one who did not show signs of extreme nervousness. Either he was constantly clasping and unclasping his fingers, or he was fidgeting in his chair, or constantly blinking his eyes. Moreover, if I asked one or other to jot down something for me on paper, I noticed that his hand positively trembled as he wrote; and when a delegate addressed the Congress he usually exhibited still more marked signs of overstrained nerves. Several delegates to whom I spoke volunteered the information that they slept very badly at night, and this testimony was quite independent, for not one knew what the others had been saying to me. To some I suggested that perhaps they were doing too much mental work. "No," was the reply, "even the laboring classes in our country are not sleeping well just now."

In Austria, for instance, the people are suffering from what may be called a subsidiary distance, which is the result primarily of nervousness. Both men and women suddenly begin to sob, and very often continue sobbing even in their sleep. Some doctors seem to think this malady is due to diseased food, which causes stomach distention; others attribute it to nervousness alone. In some cases this nervousness has become so acute that people have attacks in the night not unlike an epileptic fit. The sufferer begins by feeling a choking sensation, then cries out, and finally becomes quite unconscious, very often remaining so for twenty minutes or even half an hour, after which he falls into a deep sleep. Afterward he remembers nothing whatever about what has happened to him. The result of this sobbing sickness and these attacks is, of course, still further to weaken a people already very greatly enfeebled.

Another effect of the prevailing nervousness is naturally to make people far more irritable than usual; and the physical weakness combined with the overwrought state of their nerves also makes them disinclined for effort or exertion. Religion, it is significant, seems to have lost all influence over them. Not only have adults become careless and indifferent as regard morality, as is proved by the grave increases of certain diseases, with which the medical authorities no longer know how to cope, but the condition of the children in the cities and towns, particularly of Austria, is distressing beyond words. For example, the number of offenses against the law committed by children and young persons under 18 in Vienna alone was in 1918, 7,885, but in 1917 14,029—a nearly 79 per cent. increase. And now it is scarcely possible to keep count of the number of thefts and other misdemeanors of which even young children are guilty.

Again, the children often cannot be made to attend school, and the youths cannot be induced to do any work. The children play truant for days and weeks together, and the youths leave their work for any trivial reason or none.

Children and young people are constantly quarreling until they come to blows; they have no respect for their teachers, parents, or elders; they insult and abuse older persons and even spit at them sometimes and threaten them with violence. Thieving, however, is the commonest offense. Some children no doubt steal because they are hungry, but this is not always the motive, and at present in Vienna there is an epidemic of thieving as well as of nervousness, and there are even organized gangs of child thieves in the Austrian capital.

The other day Dr. Waitz, Roman Catholic Bishop of Innsbrück, (who, by the way, used to be the spiritual adviser of the former Austrian Emperor,) told me that the English and Americans ought to send troops to Vienna, but in my view it is rather medical missionaries who are needed, and owing to the present extreme prevalence of disease in the Austrian capital I should be very sorry indeed for any of our troops to be sent thither.

In Poland nervousness and nervous prostration have become so appalling that very few mothers give birth to children capable of surviving. Thus, at the maternity hospital of Lemberg in two months only one infant survived out of ninety-one born, and people are daily perishing from hunger. This interesting old city with its cathedrals and university has now become forlorn and desolate, and what is true of it is true of the rest of Poland and Austria.

To add to the scourges of nervousness and sobbing sickness, infantile scurvy, caused by bad milk, is greatly increasing among young children in Austria. Even those who are supposed to be free from any specific disease have as a result of nervous strain, sobbing sickness and underfeeding, lost weight. Adults, for instance, have lost from 15 to 25 pounds; occasionally as much as 35 pounds. Children of one year admitted to one of the leading Viennese children's hospitals in 1918 weighed on an average 5½ pounds too little in the case of boys and over 6¾ pounds too little in the case of girls. What the future generation will be no one dares to think.

The unprofitableness of war, which is one of the main contentions of Professor Nicolai's "Biology of War"—that war does not pay—is assuredly appearing with only too painful clearness to every dweller in the heart of Europe today. Most painful of all, however, is the way in which his contention that war is morally deteriorating is being borne out, and its truth proved over and over again. "War, in short, has ceased to be a paying concern," he says. "War has not beneficial effects on national wellbeing. It neither raises a nation's standard of civilization nor uplifts national sentiment. In other words, as the Psalmist puts it, 'He hath scattered the people that delight in war.'"

EPIDEMIC IN MONASTERY.

Twenty-five Priests Seriously Ill with Influenza.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 29.—Twenty-five priests and friars in St. Bonaventure's Franciscan Monastery at Paterson are victims of an influenza epidemic that has prevailed in the monastery for the past two weeks. Since the first case was discovered all but four of the forty-eight theologists at the monastery have been ill. The Rev. Richard Flanigan, who was ill for about a week, died on Friday of pneumonia, and yesterday four more priests were stricken with the disease.

They are all in a serious condition. Two are now in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson; one has been removed to St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark, and another is still at the monastery. An interne and two nurses are in constant attendance at the monastery, while physicians from St. Joseph's Hospital make daily visits there.

GOV. SMITH AT CITY HALL.

To Invite Expressions on Vehicular Tunnel—Discusses O'Ryan's Status.

Governor Alfred E. Smith received callers in the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday. Regarding the projected vehicular traffic tunnel under the Hudson River he said his mind was entirely open. If the interests of the city want the bill to become a law he probably will sign it, and if they do not want it, he will veto it.

He will invite representatives of every real estate, civic, and other organization in the city to call on him next Saturday in the City Hall and express their views on the matter. He would not express himself regarding the proposed New York-New Jersey port treaty.

Regarding a report that Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who leaves the Federal service on Tuesday, will resume his duties as Commander of the National Guard of New York, the Governor said: "I met Major Gen. O'Ryan after the parade last Tuesday and we talked the matter of the State Guard over. He has made no request to me to be restored to active duty, and, of course, I am saying nothing. There are two opinions regarding his status. One is from the Judge Advocate General of the army, who holds that when he is discharged he reverts to the status of a private citizen and that if he is named to the rank of Major General to command the New York Guard his nomination must be confirmed by the Senate.

"The Attorney General of New York has held that officers of the New York National Guard, taken into the National Army, automatically went on the reserve list. Therefore, upon being discharged from the army they may be restored to active duty by the Commander in Chief of the State forces. I, of course, shall follow in any action I may take the opinion of the Attorney General and pay no heed to the Senate. If General O'Ryan should make an application to be restored immediately to active duty and I should accept him in accordance to his request, he would have to serve without pay until July 1.

RUHR STRIKES EXTENDING.

Demands Made at Meeting for Relations with Soviet Russia.

COPENHAGEN, March 29. — The strikes in the Ruhr industrial region are extending, according to dispatches from Essen today. Thirty thousand men are reported out.

At a meeting of the strikers at Langendreer, near Dortmund, on Thursday, demands were formulated including the formation of a revolutionary workmen's guard, the establishment of political and economic relations with the Russian Soviet Government and the disarmament of the police throughout Germany.

RAKE STATE FOR BOLSHEVIKI

Gov. Bartlett Announces Plans Under New Hampshire Legislation.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 29.—Governor John H. Bartlett gave out the following statement today after signing an anti-revolution bill passed by the Legislature this week:

"We have enacted in the closing days of the New Hampshire Legislature the most drastic anti-Bolsheviki law in the United States, and I have requested our Law Department to rake the State with a fine-tooth comb to find evidences of their work, which are rumored to be here in two or three centres. No coat will be spared to suppress the social viper."

ADMITS LENINE'S FAILURE.

His Colleague, Lunacharsky, Says Allied Blockade Will Complete It.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.—A frank avowal that the position of the Bolshevist Government had become absolutely intolerable was made at the recent international Bolshevist conference by M. Lunacharsky, Minister of Education in the Soviet Government, according to a Petrograd dispatch. The Minister is said to have confessed that the "Socialist conscience of the very circles on which Bolshevism is based is shaken at present."

Lunacharsky also admitted that the worst enemy of Bolshevism was the allied economic blockade, and he even went so far as to predict the end of the Bolshevist régime if the blockade continued. He said that owing to physical privations from lack of bread, fuel, and raw materials it was natural that wrath should be provoked against the Government, and that it should also be accused of inefficiency.

BONFIRES TO MARK PEACE.

Boy Scouts Arrange Celebration on Signing of Treaty.

At the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America it was announced yesterday that bonfires would be lighted in many cities of the United States on the night following signing of the peace treaty. The plan has been sponsored by Lieutenant General Baden-Powell, the head of the British Boy Scouts, who has suggested that Boy Scouts throughout the world celebrate the signing of peace with appropriate ceremonies and by the burning of enormous fires.

"This world-round chain of bonfires will mark the cleansing of the nations of war and the light of new hope which shines from land to land and sea to sea today because of the great victory which has just been won in the name of liberty and democracy," says the announcement issued by the Boy Scout organization. "Fire will be taken from a flame to be placed at the Statue of Liberty and will be carried as far as possible to start the Liberty beacons.

"The Boy Scouts of America, who are dedicated to the ideals for which the war was fought and won, and no less dedicated to peace, good-will, and human brotherhood, welcome the opportunity to fitly memorialize the great moment when peace again shall rule the world and when the new democracy, with its clearer vision and greater freedom for all peoples, is ushered in. It is planned that every one of the 16,858 troops of the Boy Scouts in America shall join in the celebration, which will take place on the evening of the day on which the treaty of peace is signed.

SHIP TRANSFER GOES ON.

Two German Steamers Leave and Two Reach Cowes.

COWES, England, March 29.—The German steamers Graf Waldersee of 13,000 tons and the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria of 24,500 tons left here for Brest today with American crews.

The Zeppelin of 15,000 tons and the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm of 17,000 tons arrived here today to be transferred to American hands.

BULGARS ARE MOBILIZING.

Serbian Chief of Staff Is Called from Paris to Belgrade.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 29.—The Serbian delegates to the Peace Conference have received information that the Bulgars are mobilizing on the Serbian frontier. General Pechitch, Assistant Chief of Staff, has been recalled and is leaving Paris tonight for Belgrade.

Bolshevism Spreading in Posen.

COPENHAGEN, March 29.—The Berlin Tageszeitung reports that Bolshevism is spreading in the city of Posen, especially among the troops. Three hundred soldiers, the dispatch adds, have been arrested and some of them have been shot.

BERLIN DISTRACTED BY AGITATORS' PLEAS

People, Demoralized by Defeat, Turn Eagerly to Political Wrangling.

INDUSTRY IS DISORGANIZED

Scenes in City Like Those Imagined for London If Germany Had Won.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, Jan. 30.—Information which I have received from Berlin indicates that those who have been placed at the head of the present German Government mean well, and are sincerely republican in spirit, but the material upon which they have to work in the construction of their republic is as yet much too raw and non-republican.

Berlin is now overcrowded with all manner of deserters, intriguers, and adventurers, people who could nowhere be a desirable element, and of whom at a time of crisis such as the present the fewer there are the better. They have nothing to lose, and their heads are full of ideas which they have never thought out to any logical conclusion.

One who was well acquainted with Berlin before the war and who has just been revisiting it, describes that once neat, clean, and orderly city, with its faultlessly regulated traffic, as a scene of utter disorder, dirt, and confusion. The streets apparently are not even properly lighted. Despite the wretchedness in the suburbs, he says, and despite the appeals to workmen and soldiers to go to the country, where there is work awaiting them, the population of Berlin is incessantly augmenting.

This is confirmed by a German writer, von Gerlach, who, in Die Welt am Montag (the World on Monday) the other day bitterly complained of the demoralization resulting from the war. To this demoralization, he says, is due the fact that the workers seem to have no desire to work, or else demand very high wages for very little output. Unemployment is increasing alarmingly. The industries of war have ceased work, and of those of peace very few can as yet begin work. Many factories have no coal or raw materials, and others can find no workers, or not enough.

Despite the growing and enormous unemployment, when the Berlin tramways recently advertised for 1,000 employes only 350 persons applied. Some of the large sugar factories cannot keep going because they have no workers, and one sugar factory near Dessig is obliged to see its beet roots rotting in the ground for want of labor to dig them up.

Left Spiritless by the War.

Underfeeding, insufficient clothing, lack of proper shoes, and frequently low pay, help to deter many workers from going to factories, but equally undoubtedly the effect of the war has been to demoralize the German working classes, and to make a once industrious, hard-working people both lazy and work-shy.

When the German soldier returns home now and wants to go back to his work in his home decays, his wife and children in rags, with little or no food, no coal, or next to none, to heat the home, and everything in the house needing either repairing or renewing. Hence he feels discouraged. He does not know where to begin. And this, of course, is true not merely of workmen in the cities, but to a great extent of those in the country districts.

It is only necessary to look at Berlin to realise what a pitch matters have reached. The crowds of returning soldiers, with whom no one knows how to deal, seem to hope to be able to do something there—to join the Republican Guard or the Spartacus Party, or at all events to do some demonstrating.

What trains are still running toward Berlin are literally crammed with these soldiers, carriages and corridors alike, and even the platforms. At the stations, if they cannot get in by the doors, they get in through the windows. So packed are the trains that soldiers may be seen leaning against one another, standing up, asleep.

Those who cannot find places in the Government Guard or the Spartacus organisations often become street sellers and may be seen, unkempt, down-at-heel, but in uniform, hawking cigarettes, caramels, bootlaces, and even satirical postcards, usually about the flight of the Kaiser and Crown Prince. Some are taking to playing hurdy-gurdies or begging, while the seriously wounded and maimed lie on the pavements or sit on camp stools describing their wounds and begging for alms.

Like London's Imagined Fall.

The sights and scenes in Berlin at present are similar to those which a German novelist, writing in 1915, described as those which were to accompany the entrance of Hindenburg and his triumphant troops into London. In a long article which I wrote in November, 1918, I summarised this 280-page book, published in Leipsic.

The writer described London as it looked at the time of Hindenburg's imaginary invasion, with wounded, ragged soldiers begging and turning barrel organs and Scottish Highlanders playing bagpipes, all in the hope of earning a few pence from a compassionate public—in short, a general disarray exactly such as at present prevails in Berlin.

A neutral gives this account of conditions in Berlin:

"In the morning the 'Red Flag' puts out enormous placards as follows: 'Workers, up for the general strike! Leave your workshops!' All the morning long the Spartacus people go to the factories, harangue the workers and oblige them, often by violence, to lay down their tools.

"In the afternoon processions are organised, headed by a handful of agitators with strange fanatical countenances showing traces of boldness and of energy. They are followed by men carrying banners with inscriptions such as 'Down with the National Assembly!' 'Let the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils have the power!' 'Down with Scheidemann!' 'Eight hours to work, eight hours to rest, eight hours to sleep!'

"These men are in turn followed by a passive, wretched, listless crowd, whose physical exhaustion and moral apathy are distressing to behold. Workmen and workwomen, young men and maidens, ill clad, with emaciated and sallow faces, march past in order, carried away by the contagion, but incapable of understanding the object of their demonstration."

Frequent Street Wrangles.

As the Berlin correspondent of the Journal de Genève says, the frequent public discussions and street wranglings throw a curious light on Berlin mentality. Disciplined as the German is and imbued with the spirit of material solidarity, he becomes a finished anarchist the moment he is no longer under moral constraint.

Never before have so many manifestoes been distributed in Berlin. Every party is publishing leaflets setting forth its own conception of the duties incumbent upon the citizens of the new-born republic—leaflets which are alike grandiloquent and vague, appeals in which it is vain to seek a sensible idea or a principle of conduct.

Two men, for instance, begin a street discussion, talking loudly and gesticulating vehemently. A crowd collects, and we see the citizens looking upward at the speakers, apparently absorbed in listening to their noisy dialogue, interspersed with socialistic catchwords and phrases from philosophic writings. The Spartacus man, for instance, will be found advocating the seizure of all private property, while Ebert's follower will show that this impossible.

And so the argument goes on a long time, interrupted only by cries of "quite right" and "just so" from the attentive audience.

In the meantime the rest of Germany, after at first leaving Berlin to settle her own disputes, and looking on at her, has itself become infected with the virus of unrest, disorder, and revolt. As for the professors and intellectuals, so conspicuous at the outbreak of the war and for some time afterwards, they are either writing books quietly on securing the publication of books held up during the war by the censor, or sometimes issuing appeals, or like Richard Dehmel, warnings to the Entente.

It now remains to be seen whether the National Assembly can set matters to rights.

REVERSES RULING ON LOSS.

Court of Appeals Decision Favors Stock Exchange Firm.

The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision reversing a ruling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and holding that the Stock Exchange firm of C. I. Hudson & Co. is not responsible to a Binghamton law firm headed by Israel T. Deyo for losses of more than $50,000 in stock speculation by William E. Carver, a member of the law firm, after the manager of the Stock Exchange firm's local office at Binghamton had assured Mr. Deyo that Carver had stopped speculating and that he would advise the lawyers if their associate tried to do any more trading.

The facts in the case showed that Carver was permitted by the defendant's local manager to continue speculating after the alleged promise to notify his associates was given, and with securities owned by clients of the firm and with cash received for clients Carver appropriated more than $50,000 and used it to buy and sell $10,000,000 of stocks on margin, $1,000,000 of cotton, and $500,000 of grain, for which the brokers got $11,000 in commissions.

The trial court found for the brokers, but the Appellate Division directed a judgment of $67,462 for the lawyers as the amount of the losses, with interest. The Court of Appeals in reversing the judgment and dismissing the complaint holds that the brokers were not chargeable with the false representations by their Binghamton manager that he would advise the lawyers if their associate started speculating, and that as attorneys the lawyers were bound to know the rule that in dealing with an agent they must ascertain the limits of his authority.

The judgment against the brokers is also reversed, on the ground that the lawyers permitted Carver to remain in the firm in a position of trust after they knew that he lost all his own funds and those of his wife, upon his promise to reform. The court says that Carver could not have used the money he subsequently lost if the plaintiffs had not kept him for two years in the firm with unrestricted opportunities to indulge his weakness. The court holds further that the lawyers' conduct was commendable in the consideration they showed to an erring partner, but that by they subjected themselves to a serious risk. They may be regarded charitably as unfortunate rather than morally delinquent, but Carver's acts were not abnormal, as they well knew, and their trust in him was the final decisive cause of their loss."

THREATEN ACTOR STRIKE.

London Thespians Advised to Insist on Union Recognition.

LONDON, March 29.—An actors' strike is threatened in the United Kingdom. The Executive Committee of the Actors' Association, with which the theatrical employes, musicians, and vaudeville performers are co-operating, today decided to recommend to a general meeting to be held Sunday that no member of the association appear in a cast not entirely composed of members of the association.

This action was taken after the announcement yesterday by C. B. Cochran, a leading London manager, that he is determined to employ in his companies in the future no actor who is a member of the association.

The Actors' Association has been agitating better conditions and has demanded especially that salaries be paid during rehearsals.

Leaders of various labor organizations are urging on the Government the desirability of establishing an Internal Employment Exchange system. The moving spirit is Miss Wilkman, who took a prominent part in the institution of national labor exchanges in Canada. The proposal includes linking up all existing national employment exchanges, the elimination of all commercial exploitation and the stimulation of facilities in the United Kingdom to provide emigrants with a preliminary manual training to fit them for life overseas.

ANDREWS WILL FILED.

Estate of Nearly $1,000,000 Is Left to Charitable Institutions.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 29.—The will of Constant A. Andrews of New York and this place was filed here today for probate. The estate is valued at close to $1,000,000. By the terms of the will White Plains and New York City charitable institutions are beneficiaries. Among the latter are the Board of Foreign Missions of 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the Bible Teachers' Training School of 541 Lexington Avenue, New York City, to each of which is willed the sum of $5,000.

The New York City Missions get 200 shares, the White Plains Presbyterian Church 83 shares, and the White Plains Nursing Association 33 shares of the Elkhorn Valley Land Company of West Virginia.

The residuary estate is to be converted into a memorial fund for Lorring and Beaudina B. Andrews, parents of the decedent. This fund is to be divided equally between the New York City Missions and Tract Society of New York and the White Plains Presbyterian Church.

JURY RECOMMENDS MERCY.

Sympathizes with Chauffeur Who Killed His Wife's Admirer.

John Molyneaux, a chauffeur, who several weeks ago shot Joseph Gannon of 33 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, to death in the saloon in which he was employed as barkeeper, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree yesterday and recommended for mercy by a jury before Justice Callaghan in the Supreme Court. In his defense Molyneaux said how, through picking up Gannon as a fare, he found out that his own wife was the object of the bartender's attentions. Molyneaux will be sentenced on Tuesday.

At the close of the trial Michael Reiburn, an attorney engaged by Molyneaux's father to defend his son, who questioned by Justice Callaghan, who said he had been informed that Reiburn had been recommended to Molyneaux by Probation Officer List, on duty at the Bridge Plaza Court, and that the lawyer, after receiving $500 as a retainer, had asked the Court to assign an attorney for the defendant. The Court assigned Francis Jeffrey.

Justice Callaghan said he had found that Reiburn had performed only very minor duties and he gave the lawyer until next Tuesday to return the retainer. It was recommended that the conduct of List be investigated.

SAILORS MAY GET 30 YEARS.

Hovey and Lee Convicted of Holding Up Brooklyn Student.

Arthur Hovey, gunner's mate, and John J. Lee, boatswain's mate, both of the navy, were found guilty of robbery, assault, and grand larceny, each in the first degree, yesterday before County Judge Nash in Brooklyn. The sailors will be sentenced tomorrow, and each can be sent to jail for thirty years.

The men were convicted of holding up Jerome C. McDonough, 1 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, a student at St. Francis College, at midnight on Dec. 23 when the student was returning from a Christmas shopping tour. McDonough feigned unconsciousness after a severe beating, but when the men started to run he jumped up and his shouts caused the arrest of the sailors. They admitted they had beaten the student, but asserted they had done so because McDonough had been out the night before with Hovey's wife. It was proven that Hovey was unmarried.

CHICAGO ELECTION PUZZLING

Thousands on Fence, Speculating on How to Beat Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Never, on the eve of a Chicago mayoralty election, was there more uncertainty than tonight. With five candidates in the field, there are really only two camps. The city is divided between the Thompson and anti-Thompson forces.

Mayor William Hale Thompson is fighting desperately for re-election. His principal opponents are Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat, and Maclay Hoyne, Independent. John Fitzgerald is the candidate of the newly organized Labor Party and John Collins of the Socialists.

More voters are on the fence than ever before. Thousands of these will not decide on which side they will topple off until they go to the polls Tuesday morning. With this great element there is but one issue in the campaign—Thompson. They want to know which of the other candidates has the best chance to beat the Mayor. For that candidate they want to vote.

The campaign had a whirlwind finish tonight. At midnight four candidates were claiming victory. Hoyne's manager said the State's Attorney would sweep in with a plurality of 75,000. The Sweitzer people placed their plurality at 150,000. The Thompson headquarters looked for anywhere from 100,000 to 200,000. The Labor prognosticators give Fitzpatrick a total vote of 225,000, which they believe will be about 50,000 more than they need.

AN OLD-TIME ARMISTICE.

Striking Resemblance Between It and the One Foch Made.

We think we are making history. Maybe we are. But not all of it is as new as some of us imagine.

Taking a slant through "Plutarch's Lives," we find that about 2,000 years ago there was a great war on between Sparta and Athens. Lysander was the Marshal Foch of the Spartans, and he handed the Athenians an armistice to sign. It read:

"You shall put down the long walls, quit all the cities you are possessed of, and keep within the bounds of Attica. On these conditions you shall have peace, provided you pay what is reasonable, and restore the exiles. As for the number of ships you are to keep, you must comply with the orders we shall give you."

A few weeks went by. And it seems they had the same trouble about armistices those days that we have now. Lysander sent the Athenians a message warning them "that they had violated the terms of their capitulation; for their walls were still standing after the time fixed for demolishing them was passed; and that, since they had broken the first articles, they must expect new ones from the War Council."

Which shows that armistices then as now require amendments. A good reliable armistice is like a clock and needs winding.—Toledo News-Bee.

20 SINN FEINERS ESCAPE.

Overpower Warders and Scale Wall of Irish Prison.

DUBLIN, March 29. (Associated Press.)—Twenty Sinn Fein prisoners, including J. J. Walsh, member of the British House of Commons, escaped today from Mountjoy Prison. The men used a rope to clamber over the walls.

The prisoners were exercising at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when some of them turned on the warders and held them down while the others were arranging a rope ladder over the thirty-foot wall.

The first thing the outside public noticed was the man sliding down a rope from the jail wall to the canal bank. People quickly collected and helped the fugitives by holding the rope down which they were sliding. As the military guard came to the aid of the warders, the escaped prisoners dashed in various directions.

TWO SHOT IN CABARET FIGHT

Girl and Her Escort Wounded—Their Assailant Escapes.

Lillian Heckler, 19 years old, of 196 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, and Thomas Biglow, whose address could not be learned, were shot by an unidentified man as they sat at a table in a cabaret at Bridge and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, last night. Biglow was wounded in the left arm and the neck and the girl in the ankle. Both were removed to the Brooklyn Hospital.

The shooting occurred following an argument between Biglow and the man who did the shooting. The latter escaped. The place was crowded at the time, and a panic ensued.

Lease Taken by Collings & Collings.

A correction of the terms of the transfer of a dwelling at 973 Madison Avenue was made yesterday by Collings & Collings, interior decorators. The property, situated at Seventy-sixth Street, was reported sold by Esther H. Tuckerman, but Collings & Collings announced that they had merely taken the property on lease for a term of years, without transfer of title.

Lieut. Donald S. Mackay Marries.

Lieutenant Donald Sage Mackay, son of the late Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, who was pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, was married to Miss Helen Thorndike, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alden A. Thorndike, yesterday in Boston. Lieutenant Mackay served a year in France.

Big Cotton Loss in Fire.

SUMTER, S. C., March 29.—More than 4,000 bales of cotton, together with ten or twelve freight cars on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, were destroyed in a fire at the Sumter Cotton Warehouse Company plant here today. The loss is estimated at between $600,000 and $700,000. The cause of the blaze was undetermined.

Red Revolt Gains in Bessarabia.

PARIS, March 29.—According to news from a German source, says La Tempa, the Bolshevist revolt recently reported in Bessarabia has made progress as far as the Danube.

Dr. Doyle Questions Evidence.

Dr. William F. Doyle, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the Fire Department, who was indicted with three others on charges of alleged conspiracy and acceptance of unlawful fees from managers of moving picture theatres, served notice on the District Attorney yesterday that he questioned the legality of some of the evidence presented to the Grand Jury. Abraham Levy, attorney for Dr. Doyle, said application would be made tomorrow for an order permitting inspection of the testimony upon which the indictments were based.

Adam Forepaugh, Jr., Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—Adam Forepaugh, Jr., son of Adam Forepaugh, the old-time circus owner, died tonight at his home of paralysis. He had been in ill health a number of years. Mr. Forepaugh was in the fifties. He was interested in theatrical affairs the greater part of his life. In distinction to his father, the son was often called "Adam the Younger," and in his younger days won fame as a lion tamer in the senior Forepaugh's circus.

Crucial Soccer Game Today.

Paterson and Morse Dry Dock will furnish the chief attraction for soccer followers this afternoon when the Federal League Baseball Park at Harrison, N. J., will stage the Eastern semi-final of the United States Football Association's annual cup tie for the National Challenge Trophy, the victor in which will meet the winners of the Western semi-final for the cup.

APPROVES FEARON BILL.

Magistrate Backs Measure Dealing with Assault by Auto Drivers.

Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, at the Traffic Court, yesterday indorsed the Fearon bill amending the penal law dealing with assault in order to cover assaults committed by careless drivers of automobiles. Magistrate Cobb said:

"The experience of Judge House and myself in the Traffic Court indicates that the principal gap in the law is the case where a person is injured by culpable negligence of the operator of an automobile. These offenders are customarily arrested by the police on a charge of felonious assault, and a hearing had in a Magistrates' Court, apparently under Section 241, Subdivision 3, which states: 'One who willfully and wrongfully wounds or inflicts grievous bodily harm upon another, either with or without weapon.'

"These prosecutions almost invariably fail by reason of the fact that it is impossible to prove the element of intent, he added, and then, discussing the bill of Assemblyman Fearon, he said he thought the measure would check this.

JAURES SLAYER ACQUITTED.

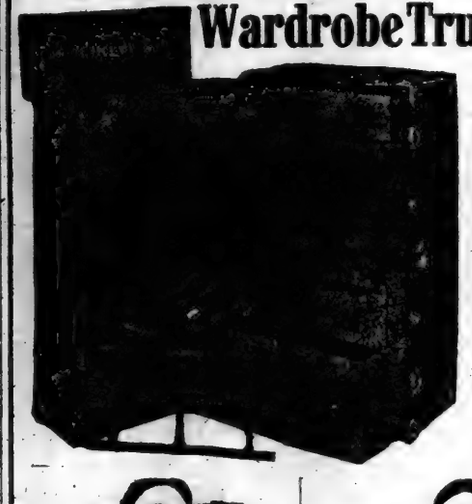
Counsel Says Villain Killed Socialist in Patriotic Passion.

PARIS, March 29, (Associated Press.)—Raoul Villain, on trial before a court-martial charged with the murder of Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, on July 31, 1914, was acquitted this evening.

Alphonse Zevaes, attorney for Villain, declared that the motive for the crime was misguided ardent patriotism. He appealed to the court for the acquittal of Villain "in the name of victory, which is now filling our hearts with joy."

Declaring that he did not ask for the death penalty, but only that the accused should be imprisoned, Judge Advocate Beguin opened the last day of the trial. He reminded the court that the fifty-six months which Villain had spent in prison since his arrest would be deducted from his sentence. M. Beguin explained that the trial was not started sooner because it could not have been held sooner with that dignity and calm which justice demanded.

FOR ONE MORE WEEK
A Special and Unusual Sale of Wardrobe Trunks at $29.75



Full size, three-ply Veneer Box, open top, covering good weight fibre, heavy fibre binding, durable hardware, most pleasing patterned, durable cloth lining, shoe bag. Capacity 10 to 12 suits or gowns. Size, 41 inches high, 21½ in. wide, 20 inches deep. $29.75

CLUB BAGS
Black, All Leather; Values $7.50
Special, $5.00

OXFORD BAGS
Actual Value $17.50
In this Special Sale..... $10.00

Brief Cases of Cowhide
200 at this price. Smooth brown or black grain. Both heavy stock. 2 pockets. Extension lock. 2 sizes—18x10. $4.75

WEEK-END CASES
Made of Black Enameled Duck, with Cowhide corners, Straps, reinforced sewn Handles. Contains deep tray and full length Pocket on top. Crestonne lined. Choice of 24, 26 or 28 inches. Regular $7.50. Special $5.00

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One Quality
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By One Quality
We mean that each Pease Player-Piano—in its price class—expresses perfection of tone and resonance, lifetime durability and irreproachable artistry of finish and design.
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We mean that each Pease Player-Piano is for sale at a fixed and unchangeable price—set on the basis of most carefully determined quality values.
One Quality Is the Buyer's Assurance of Artistic Satisfaction
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Consider also our seventy-five years' experience in the manufacturing of Pianos and you have the secret of our hold on the good esteem of the most critical tastes.
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SAYS 77TH DIVISION WILL PARADE ALONE

Lieut Col. Campbell Denies Rumors of Joint Celebration with Old 69th.

PLANS MARCH EARLY IN MAY

Declares Men Are Kept Fit Physically and Morally by Vigorous Training.

Despite rumors to the contrary, Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, who commands the advance party of the 77th Division, asserted yesterday that the Metropolitan Division will parade as a unit, as that is the desire of the commanding General. He paid high tribute to the old 69th Regiment, and said that it would probably arrange a parade of its own. After stating that the division would probably sail from Brest on April 15 and that the parade would probably take place early in May, Lieut. Col. Campbell continued:

"New York may well feel proud of the 77th, and, from what I know of New York, it will express that pride in unmeasured terms.

"Having just returned from France, I can say that the 77th Division is now in superb condition, physically and morally. It is billeted in villages adjoining Sabié. The men are kept active, mentally and physically. They are eager to get back home and see their loved ones, of course; but they are healthy and happy in their present surroundings. I say this because many inquiries have been received as to the health of soldiers in the division. Their health was never better. During the epidemic of influenza we suffered a bit, but the suffering was less than one-fourth of what it was in civil life. For instance, in the period from Jan. 10, when the division left Châteaau Villain, to the 27th of March, when it reached Sabié, there were only sixteen deaths. I attribute this fine record to the vigorous course of training which is being carried out under the personal supervision of Major Gen. Robert Alexander. Reveille is sounded at 6:15 and breakfast is served at 7. At 8:30 a drill lasting three hours takes place. After dinner the men have athletic exercises and games, such as football, basket ball, and track athletics. In the evening the men study for two hours. Taps is sounded at 10. There are plenty of entertainments after study hours. What impressed me about this course of training was not only the superb physical condition of the men, but their mental development. General Alexander personally inspects the units while the drills, games, and studies are taking place.

"On Feb. 27 General Pershing reviewed the division. He praised the appearance of the men, their soldierly bearing, and their physical fitness, and added:

"'It is the cleanest division of any in the American Expeditionary Force.'"

Tells of Captain's Bravery.

As an example of the spirit of his division, Captain Lindley, a member of the advance party, told yesterday of an incident which he said he considered one of the bravest he had ever seen.

"Up at Plattsburg," said the Captain, "I met a man who was a professor at Princeton. He was about 45 years old, married, and had four children. The boys used to laugh and joke about Wardlow L. Miles. They didn't think much of him as a fighter, although they loved him as a man. Well, Miles was commissioned a First Lieutenant and his first chance in action was in a quiet sector at Baccarat. Quiet, is it was supposed to be, still the Germans put up a show on us one night. They brought up their guns and flame throwers and played them on us for two hours. This was the famous traveling circus, of which no trace could ever be found the morning after. Miles, who had become a Captain by this time, thought his men would get nervous, so he jumped up on top of the embankment and ran up and down along the trench encouraging his men. It was a fool thing to do, but Miles was not thinking of himself.

"He came out safely, although two platoons were destroyed. We then went up to the Vesle, where you couldn't stick your head above the mud without being sniped. Miles was extremely sick with dysentery and had to go to the hospital, but when the Germans began to put up another show, he wouldn't remain in bed. He told the nurses that there was nobody to take care of his company, and despite all they could do he left and took command. He led the attack and had his leg shot off. But even this did not deter him, for he had two stretcher bearers carry him up and down the line, and he kept urging the men on until the position was won and the line consolidated. He is now in a hospital in New Jersey, where they say he never complains despite the loss of a leg and of the use of one hand, and where they did not learn that he had done a brave deed until somebody else told of it. He commanded Company B, 308th Infantry, and what he did with it was typical of the whole division."

The boys of the 77th Division are impatient to get home, according to a cable received from Paris by the National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A. To combat the longing for the sight of the Statue of Liberty, which is their divisional emblem, and for the little old home in any one of the five boroughs is the immediate aim of the Y. M. C. A. workers.

Orges, the billet of the 308th Infantry, a very small village, is typical of the towns where the division is stationed. Here these Manhattan boys, accustomed to city bustle, find two or three chateaus, one café, a very old church, a few stores and a handful of friendly inhabitants. Now, in this village, which had never seen a motion picture, movie shows are given nightly in the "Y" hut. Vaudeville shows, concerts and wrestling or boxing matches are held in the afternoon. The men have all been deloused and the cable tells of a private who received three days' leave and passed it all in a "real bed" in one of the huts.

8,000 OF 27TH NEED JOBS.

Dr. Kirchwey Appeals to Empolyers for Men Soon to Leave Army.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Director of the United States Employment Service in this State, announced yesterday that official information reaching his office was that about 8,000 members of the 27th Division would be looking for jobs within the next few days, after they have been mustered out of the army. An appeal has been sent to all employers to report their labor needs immediately to the Employment Service at 400 Fifth Avenue or to the special 27th Division agency in the Hall of Records, so that none of the soldiers will be left without work.

Records of all the men who will be seeking jobs are being taken at Camp Upton by employment experts and all the data will be on file at the office in the Hall of Records. The number who may be without work includes men with training in all trades, crafts and professions, and a guarantee of the integrity of each man recommended for a place is to be given by his company commander. Any opportunities for these men may be sent by mail to the Hall of Records, to the Employment Service, or telephoned to Worth 1647.

"It is admittedly the duty of this great community to provide employment for every one of these men," wrote Dr. Kirchwey in his letter to employers, "and for this reason all employers in New York City are urged to convey at once complete information regarding all opportunities they can offer for employment for these discharged soldiers.

"As an employer you are urged to watch the daily press for statements as to qualifications and positions desired by soldiers discharged at specific dates. The office of the United States Employment Service at Camp Upton, together with the Personnel Department of the Army engaged in the demobilization of the 27th Division, will supply this information daily for the guidance of employers. The United States Government cannot provide employment for those discharged New York City soldiers unless the employers of this community deliver at once information regarding opportunities available."

Information recently received by the Employment Service is that the New York Telephone Company and the telegraph companies will take back all their men in the 102d Engineers, probably with some additional men, but among those to be placed are many expert linemen, photographers, telephone, telegraph and radio experts.

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th, said last week that he believed there would be no trouble in finding jobs for the discharged soldiers and that the loyal employers here would take back all their old men. So little interest in the special employment agency established at the 7th Regiment Armory by the 27th Division advance party was manifested by the men that no more than thirty requests for jobs were made in the first week.

It is believed by officers of the division that many of the 8,000 men reported as being without promises of jobs will walk right back to their old places, leaving only a small number to be placed.

TO HELP 77TH WITH JOBS.

Jewish Welfare Board Will Continue Employment Service.

The Jewish Welfare Board, which has worked in co-operation with the United States Employment Service in finding jobs for soldiers, announced yesterday that it would continue to perform the same service for the boys of the 77th Division, regardless of sect or creed. All men are invited to apply at any one of the following offices:

Main Office, 114 Fifth Avenue; East Side Branch, East Broadway and Essex Street; Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Attorney Street; Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant Square; I. O. B. House, Broadway and Eighty-third Street; Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue; Y. M. H. A., Bronx Branch, Cauldwell and Franklin Avenues; Y. M. H. A., Pronxville Branch, 348A Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Y. M. H. A., Borough Park Branch, 4,910 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn; Y. M. H. A., Williamsburg Branch, 194 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

WETS HOLD BACK PROTEST.

Postponement Due to Holy Week and Victory Loan Drive.

In order not to conflict with the Victory Loan campaign, the nationwide protest organized by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, has been postponed until the drive of three weeks, beginning April 21, is ended. Another reason for the delaying the date of the protest, according to the association's officials, is that Holy Saturday will be observed on April 19, the original date for the protest.

"Since the sole aim and purpose of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition is to preserve the rights of free men in a free country," said J. A. Seavey, Managing Director, "this association could do nothing else, either in logic or consistency, than to yield to the protests of many of its members all over the United States against the holding of antiprohibition demonstrations on the last day of Holy Week.

"The association could only wish that the prohibitionists might be equally as tolerant of the rights and faiths of those who happen to be so unfortunate as to be outside the charmed circle of their membership and association.

"Because of lack of time, it was utterly impossible to carry out the program of protest on an earlier date, and when it came to fixing a later date it was seen at once that the meetings and parades might seriously interfere with the preparations already made by the Treasury Department and Liberty Loan Committees all over the country for the opening of the Victory Loan Drive. All the resources and agencies of this association will be placed at the service of the Treasury Department and we shall all do everything in our power to put the loan 'over the top.'"

The decision to put off the protest was made by the Board of Directors, which includes Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company; Arthur Coppell of Maitland, Coppell & Co.; Joseph W. Harriman, President of the Harriman National Bank; Cornelius J. Sullivan of Nicholl, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, Laurence McGuire, President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, and Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co. None of those concerned in the movement is directly or indirectly concerned in brewing interests.

BRITISH AIRMAN TESTIFIES.

Says Chamberlain Might Have Made Unofficial Flight in France.

LONDON, March 29.—In the court-martial proceedings today of Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas, arising from his claims to aerial feats with British air forces last Summer, cross-examination by the defense of the famous British airman, Major R. S. Maxwell, commanding Squadron 54 at Touquin at the time of Chamberlain's visit, indicated that an attempt would be made to show that Chamberlain had made an unofficial flight with the connivance of some British pilot friend, disguising himself in the latter's flying clothes.

Major Maxwell, who testified yesterday that Chamberlain flew no machine of his squadron and that he did not know any of the British officers named in the reports of Chamberlain's exploits, admitted today that it was possible for a visitor to get away on such a flight but said he had such confidence in his pilots that he was certain he would be advised of any such incident, and, furthermore, would be able to check up any falsification in a pilot's report.

The defense brought out that the witness had said to Captain Chamberlain at Lille, where he had met him at the officers' mess in January last:

"Aren't you the fellow that stole a camel, (the name of a machine,) from us at Touquin?" And also that he had told Lieut. Com. F. B. Allan, United States Navy, who had investigated the Chamberlain case, that no squadron commander would admit having let a visitor fly unofficially, as that would mean the loss of his majority and reduction to the ranks.

Captains G. H. Healwill and V. S. Bennett of the Royal Air Forces, testified that certain parts of the report of Chamberlain's flight were highly improbable.

SAYS HIS LOOT WAS STOLEN.

Messenger Accused of $5,000 Theft Declares He Was Robbed.

A man of 34 years, who described himself as Arthur Tourbillon of 606 West Eighty-sixth Street, was charged yesterday before United States Commissioner Hitchcock with having falsely represented himself to be an officer of the Internal Revenue Department. With his arrest, the police made public the circumstances surrounding the theft of $5,150 from the safe of an American Railway Express Company car on Jan. 8, while it was running between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and the theft, later, of the same money, together with about $400 worth of jewelry.

Frederick C. Robb, a messenger employed by the express company, was arrested on Feb. 17 and, when taken to Philadelphia and charged with grand larceny, he told the story that brought about the arrest of Tourbillon. Robb said he came to New York and took a room at 27 West 67th Street. He said that on Jan. 29 two men called and declared that they were Government detectives searching for narcotic drugs. They accused the messenger with having drugs and forthwith proceeded to search his rooms. In the course of their search, Robb said, they came across the stolen money and some jewelry. After showing shields they declared that they would have to hold the money and jewelry pending an investigation. Then they left the apartment.

Robb's story led to investigation and the arrest of Tourbillon. The latter denied all knowledge of the robbery.

SAY SOLDIERS SEE WORLD IN NEW LIGHT

Col. Roosevelt and Arthur Woods Discuss Job Finding with Brooklyn Employers.

EXPECT MEN TO BE RESTIVE

Have Become Accustomed to Doing Worth-While Things—War Has Made Nationalists.

A plea to employers and civic organizations throughout the country to cooperate with the Government in finding employment for soldiers returning from Europe after they are discharged from army service, was made yesterday afternoon by Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Arthur Woods, assistant to Secretary of War Baker, at the forum luncheon of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn.

Both speakers talked on "The American Soldier and the Labor Problem." Mr. Woods, who represents the War Department in working with the Labor Department, through its employment agencies, urged the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce to organize a strong committee to look after the interests of Brooklyn soldiers. He suggested that this committee obtain information from the U. S. Employment Service about the needs of the borough's soldiers who have registered with that employment bureau, in an effort to have the men placed in their old jobs or obtain better ones for them.

"The soldiers today," Mr. Woods said, "are not staying unemployed as a body. Figures are hard to get, but I am convinced that the large majority of the soldiers who are discharged find jobs quickly and go to them promptly. It's a minority of men who don't seem to be able to place themselves."

Commenting on the attitude of returning soldiers toward the opportunities for employment offered them, Mr. Woods said that the experience in the army had produced a permanent effect upon them and that they looked at life differently now from the view they held before they went into the service. "They have a new spirit or feeling," he said, "that the only thing that is worth while in this world is to do some great thing for others, is to back up some big cause, is to do things that are worth while.

"Now these men coming into civil life with that feeling, it is no wonder that they don't know just how to hitch on. Push the pen for so many dollars a week seems to them not to meet the requirements of a man's job in the world as they have seen it during the past few months. We must be patient with these men. They don't want to be patronized; they don't want charity, they want a chance somewhere to fit themselves into the scheme of life so that they can count on doing something worth while."

Lieut. Col. Roosevelt reviewed the life and some experiences of the soldier while billeted in the rest area and his conduct in battle, all of which he declared has made the army which comes back from Europe, or the army which served over here, absolutely American.

"A man coming back has the feeling of having done something for his country," he said. "Therefore he has a much keener interest in the country. They are in the position of having put something in; they are like the people with a savings bank account. People are not interested in the bank until they have put something into it. Then they are interested. We will find that attitude of mind in the returning soldiers. We will find, furthermore, that the faults of their virtues will appear. They have done all this; they have had all this excitement; they are going to be restless. After the civil war we still had a frontier. We absorbed a great many of the restless people on the frontier. We have no frontier now. We must absorb these men into our daily life. It is, gentlemen, such as you who have got to absorb these men.

MANY VETERANS ARE JOINING PEACE ARMY

Also Youths Who Did Not Get to France Now Volunteering for Foreign Service.

EXPECT RUSH OF RECRUITS

One-Year Enlistment Privilege an Attraction to Numerous Soldiers Recently Mustered Out.

Army officers at the headquarters of the district recruiting office, 461 Eighth Avenue, were preparing yesterday to receive large numbers of recruits for the regular army as a result of the War Department's announcement that 50,000 volunteers would be called for immediate service in France, although no official War Department orders had been received at the local recruiting offices.

The War Department's announcement, which was contained in news dispatches, prompted many ex-soldiers, both of the regular army and drafted men, to telephone the recruiting office yesterday for confirmation of the report. It was explained that the news dispatches were undoubtedly accurate, and the men were told to get in touch with the recruiting officers within a few days after the orders had been promulgated.

Major William Burr Cochran, in charge of the office, said many young men anxious to enter the service had been in communication with the Eighth Avenue office, which was opened a week ago, and that when the location of the office became known generally he expected that about 600 recruits would be received at this one point every month as long as needed.

The one-year enlistment privilege has proved an attraction to many discharged soldiers now out of employment, he said, though the majority of men admitted from the Eighth Avenue office in its brief existence had been between 18 and 22 years old, many of them eager for foreign service.

The following bulletin was issued at the recruiting headquarters yesterday:

"Men who saw service in the world war are evidently finding that army life has its fascinations. Veterans of Chateau-Thierry, Champagne, the Lorraine front and the Argonne, who only a few weeks ago accepted their discharge from the army, vowing mentally that they had had 'enough' are daily re-enlisting in increasing numbers, obviously glad to get back into uniform.

"That the army has been eager to retain the better class of men who have seen service, as a nucleus of its peace organization, and that appeals to such men to stay in service had heretofore fallen on deaf ears, is no secret. Therefore local recruiting officers have been frankly curious as to the reasons for such re-enlistments.

"Questioning reveals the following curious assortment of reasons for their change of mind:"

	P.C.
1. Desire to return to France and the one-year enlistment offer	40
2. Desire to learn a trade	32
3. "The army makes a man of you"	16
4. "Like the life"	8
5. "Can't get a job"	2
6. Miscellaneous	2
	100

Few 27th Officers Would Stay.

Few officers of the Twenty-seventh Division would accept commissions in the regular army, under the reorganization plan announced by General March, Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, Divisional Judge Advocate, asserted last night.

"I cannot speak for General O'Ryan," Colonel Kincaid said, "but I can say for nearly every officer in the division that he would not desire a commission in the regular army. This sentiment was expressed both in France and in the United States since our return, in response to questionnaires issued by the War Department inquiring whether the officers preferred to become members of the regular army, or members of the reserve, or to retire altogether. Most of them stated that they did not desire regular army berths."

General O'Ryan could not be reached last night.

LEARN OF VOLUNTEER PLAN.

Calculated to Allay Unrest Among Soldiers Anxious to Return.

COBLENZ, March 28. (Associated Press.)—The announcement by the War Department of its intention to send from the United States volunteers enlisted for use in replacing members of the "Permanent Army of Occupation" who desire to leave the service reached Third Army Headquarters today. The announcement was made by the department to allay unrest among the regular army divisions which are due for replacements and which contain a large percentage of men who volunteered for the duration of the war, and among National Guardsmen who are eager to return home as soon as possible.

A plan is also being worked out for the segregation into the regular army divisions of the Army of Occupation of regular army officers and such other officers as desire to remain in the regular army service. The department by this means contemplates relieving as soon as feasible those reserve and National Guard officers who desire to return to the United States.

HALT RARITAN DISCHARGES.

Washington Order Stops Demobilization of Ordnance Men.

Orders directing that demobilization be halted and no further discharges granted were received yesterday at the Raritan Arsenal, Raritan, N. J. All but several hundred men had been mustered out when Lieut. Col. Andrews received his instructions. The force of ordnance and skilled mechanics at the arsenal at one time ran into the thousands.

Colonel Andrews refused yesterday to discuss a report that the order indicated renewed activity by the War Department. It was ascertained, however, that no special significance was attached to the instructions, it being thought that the men were being held in service merely to finish a job for the Government somewhere.

Camps Mills, Merritt, and Upton reported that no such orders had been received there.

COLUMBIA PRAISED BY NAVY.

Roosevelt Calls Gas Engine School One of War's Big Achievements.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, in a communication received yesterday at Columbia University, warmly praised the university for its co-operation in fitting men for the navy, and declared that the work of Columbia's Gas Engine School was regarded by the Navy Department as "one of the great achievements of the war." After outlining the steps that led up to the selection of Columbia as the site for the gas engine course, Secretary Roosevelt referred to the prompt "Yes" he had received from President Nicholas Murray Butler when the plan was put up to him, and continued:

"I cannot close without referring to the spirit which appeared to animate those who were responsible for the success of the work. They accepted commissions in the Naval Reserve Force at a considerable financial sacrifice and perhaps, because of the comparatively low rank which was necessarily accorded them, with a feeling of loss and dignity.

Club for Illinois Soldiers.

Illinois organizations in New York yesterday opened at 107 East Thirty-fourth Street a club for Illinois soldiers and sailors. The Kansas Committee is arranging a reception for today for Adjutant General Charles I. Martin, who is coming here to make final arrangements for the use of a $35,000 fund for the welcoming of Kansas soldiers. Kansas has sent two secretaries here to dispense her hospitality, Miss Helen Ostertag and Mrs. Dora Lewis.

OLD 69TH STARTS HOME FROM BREST

Colonel Phelan Receives Cablegram That Rainbow Division Unit Sails.

EXPECTED IN TEN DAYS

Preparations Immediately Begun for Reception to 165th Infantry Upon Arrival.

The 165th Infantry, formerly the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," sailed from Brest yesterday for this country, according to a cablegram received by Colonel John J. Phelan, formerly the commander of the regiment and now commander of the 69th Regiment of the New York State Guard. The cablegram, made public by Colonel Phelan, was as follows:

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry, first contingent of the Rainbow Division returning home, sails from France on March 29.

The date of the regiment's arrival is not definitely known, but it is expected to be due in about ten days. Preparations were started at once to give the famous regiment a fitting reception on its arrival and later on its parade through the city. The 165th Regiment was the first Regiment of New York troops to go to France, training at Camp Mills with the Rainbow Division.

The Mayor's Committee also began making plans for the regiment. Major Thomas Reilly of the 165th, who is recuperating from wounds, sent out word to wounded members of the organization, whose health permits, to report at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory next Tuesday evening, in order to prepare to march with the regiment on its parade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The War Department had not received official advices up to late tonight concerning the date on which the 165th Infantry would return to this country. It is stated, however, that the 165th has been on the preference list for some time and was scheduled to sail on the homeward trip between March 28 and April 10. It is believed therefore that the information contained in the message made public by Colonel Phelan is accurate.

Plans for the landing of the returning soldiers of the 165th have not been completed. It was stated, however, that as the old 69th was composed of New York men, it probably would disembark at New York. This would be in accord with the general program to have the men of various regiments who come from localities near the seaboard, land in the vicinity of their homes. As soon as confirmation is received of the message given out by Colonel Phelan, it is probable that arrangements will be made for landing the soldiers so as to facilitate plans for a welcome home parade.

New England Division Troops Start Home.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The homeward movement of the 26th (New England National Guard) Division is under way. The War Department announced tonight that the transport Mount Vernon sailed from Brest on Thursday, and was due at Boston on April 4 with Major Gen. Hale, the commander, and 202 officers and 5,518 men of this, the first National Guard division to go to France, training at Camp Mills with the Rainbow Division. Other units of the organization will follow within a short time.

Church to Bear Roosevelt's Name.

The first permanent memorial to the late Colonel Roosevelt on Long Island was made possible yesterday by an order signed by Justice Aspinall in the Queens County Supreme Court incorporating the Church in Kew Gardens as the Roosevelt Church. The church is Protestant, but undenominational, but it is expressly stipulated in the incorporation papers that Colonel Roosevelt's favorite hymn, "Onward Christian Soldier," shall be sung at all services.

DRUG MAKER ARRESTED IN ASPIRIN CASE

Analysis Shows Talcum Powder Chief Ingredients of Tablets of Which 394,000 Were Seized.

Blank Diplomas for Dentists Discovered in Brooklyn Raid—J. M. G. Kukay Held in $1,000 Bail.

More than 394,000 alleged aspirin tablets were seized yesterday in Brooklyn. The manufacturer was arrested. He gave his name as Joseph M. G. Kukay. He said he was head of the Verandah Chemical Company, No. 28 Verandah place, Brooklyn.

The arrest followed the analysis of the tablets. They were found to be devoid of aspirin. Talcum powder was the principal ingredient of the tablets. It was found to consist of seventy per cent "innate material." Sugar, water and salicylic acid were also used.

Health Commissioner Copeland said that thousands attacked by influenza or pneumonia had recourse to aspirin tablets. He said:

"There is no doubt but that many thousands of persons rushed to aspirin as soon as they had a little cold. It certainly did not help those people if they happened to get talcum powder into their systems, and it appears that many thousands of these tablets were sold throughout the country."

Inspector W. F. Cummings, of the Brooklyn Food and Drug Division, with his chief, Walter B. Drennan, made the raid on the Verandah Chemical Company.

Chief Drennan said:

"We seized 394,000 tablets, on the strength of the diagnosis made, and believe the whole lot consists of talcum powder. The manufacturer seems to have done a great out-of-town business, and I estimate his monthly shipments were no less than 500,000 tablets. He declares he is a Spaniard and has been doing business for several months in Verandah place. Just how many millions of these tablets he has sold as aspirin tablets I cannot state."

An interesting phase of the seizure of the drug was the discovery of a printing press and blank diplomas for dentists. Dr. Copeland intimated there would be an investigation of this also.

Kukay was held in $1,000 bail, charged with violating the Health laws.

Now you know why you must Look for the Bayer Cross

BAYER

Genuine

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the unexcelled value of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Chase The Ghost From Your Car

Many a motoring party touring through the country, is haunted by an unseen passenger—FEAR—DREAD that a tire will blow out, like the blast of a gun shot.

And land the motor car at the roadside, a helpless thing.

But if you have faith in the tires on your car, *Contented Security* is the invisible passenger riding with you.

And if you have ridden on Goodrich Tires, you have faith in their big husky bodies, and tough thick SAFETY TREADS, *extra wide*, fortifying the sidewall against rut grinding.

You have faith in their dependability everywhere, and the durability which rounds out the SERVICE VALUE of all Goodrich Tires.

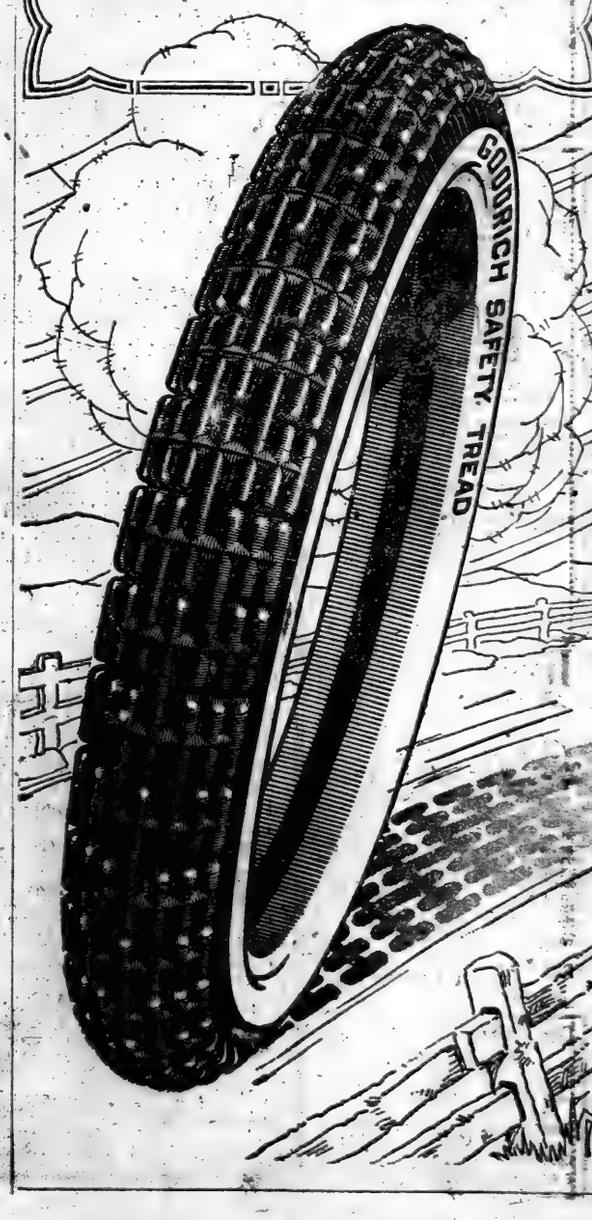
Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

GOODRICH TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

TRADE MARK

The City of GOODRICH Akron, Ohio



NEW PRICES BRING ORDERS FOR STEEL

Some Producers Report Business as Heaviest Since the Armistice Was Signed.

FEW FEDERAL CONTRACTS

Expected Activities Have Not Materialized Yet—Tin Plate Mills Get New Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—The volume of steel orders placed in the last week is the largest for several weeks, and a few producers report their business as being the heaviest since the armistice was signed. The reduced prices arranged last week between the Industrial Board and a committee representing the iron and steel producers have been adopted by all producers, but a few merchant furnace interests have not accepted them, possibly because they felt that to do so would encourage their customers to seek adjustments on old contracts.

The furnaces are practically a unit in refusing to make such adjustments, the trade practice in pig iron being to regard a contract as not subject to revision. In the case of finished steel products adjustments are frequently made, and when they are made in this case the adjustment dates from the morning of March 21. At a meeting of the Associated Producers of Merchant Pig Iron, held in Pittsburgh last Wednesday, communication was established with the Industrial Board at Washington, developing a statement that the Industrial Board does not consider itself in any sense a price-fixing body, so that the price recommendations made to it or by it do not come within the provisions of pig iron contracts calling for "Government price" at the time of shipment.

The buying of steel products thus far is of much the same character as occurred in January and February. A larger volume of business is brought out by the price reductions, rather than buying in new quarters. The reductions have been in force far too short a time, however, for new buying to appear, against construction jobs. Whatever buying may be given for new construction will hardly be felt for a few weeks at least.

Steel Down $11 a Ton.

Taking the general run of important finished steel products, apart from rails, last week's price reductions averaged $8.70 a net ton, while the reductions in December averaged $4.25, so that there has been a total reduction of about $11 a net ton from the wartime prices. While there are those who do not think such a reduction is sufficient to meet the situation, it must be considered an important reduction, seeing that it is not far below the average total profits of the United States Steel Corporation during the ten years preceding the war. Present prices are much above pre-war average of quotations, but they are not materially as much above in point of percentage, as are the present wage rates as compared with the average before the war.

Steel mill operations average not more than about 75 per cent. of capacity, while operations in February were at about 68 per cent. of capacity. The increase in buying that has occurred since the reduced prices were announced will probably arrest the decline in mill operations, though there is no immediate prospect that production will increase from the present level. This is regarded as a fair rate of operation, particularly when it is considered that in 1908, when steel prices were maintained, awaiting the development of a general demand, operations averaged no more than 60 per cent. In the last two or three months of 1914 production was at about 50 per cent. of capacity, while the present capacity, on which the 75 per cent. is figured, is about 40 per cent. greater.

Nothing definite has developed as to the orders that were expected to be placed by various governmental activities as a result of price deflation. As to rails, there are only rumors that orders for 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons will be placed in the near future. It is hardly expected that there will be much buying of cars and locomotives, as the railroads have idle cars and locomotives now, and it is thought that any comprehensive program of railroad rehabilitation and improvement will run more to the providing of more track and better terminal facilities rather than to any large increase in rolling stock.

The Connellsville coke trade is feeling the effects of the steadying influence. The region as a whole is continuing its somewhat difficult task of regulating oven capacity to a more or less steadily declining demand on both contract and spot requirements. Last week's production was 187,890 tons, a falling off of 14,502 tons.

Sheet mills have been receiving heavy orders this week, more than usual, but most of them appear to have been ready for some time and held back until the reduced prices were announced. Operations last week were around 60 per cent. of capacity, but owing to the changes in rate of operations a precise figure cannot be given. There was no material increase in the rate this week. The improved buying ought to be a basis for heavier operations, but sheet bars have to be ordered, and even though deliveries are prompt they involve some interval. Next week, however, the sheet mills will probably run at a better rate than during the past two weeks.

More Orders for Tin Plate.

The volume of orders for tin plate has increased this week, the ending of the price controversy having released a moderate amount of business, previously held back on that account. Report has it here that one tin plate maker, in the discussions at Washington, announced a production cost for tin plate in excess of the price eventually agreed upon, $7 a base box. This was a remarkable showing, and the only explanation offered in extenuation of the claim is that the sheet bars must have been charged at a high cost rather than at the agreed market price, $42, Pittsburgh.

As a rule there is considerable spread between the new prices for sheet bars and for tin plate, and the situation will be still more favorable to the tin plate mills when they are able to use pig tin bought at open market price. At present they are using the tin allotted to them at the Government figure of 32½ cents. When the Government has worked off all its tin there will be an open market, and presumably lower, prices. Some tin plate consumers are surprised that no greater reduction was made on so finely finished a steel product as tin plate than was made on the heavy rolled products, like bars, shapes, and plates. All these products were reduced precisely $7 a net ton. Terne plate prices, which do not always move precisely in accordance with the basis price of coke tin plate, have in this instance maintained their relations, being reduced 35 cents per base box, or 70 cents per case, 20x28, from the prices in effect for some time past.

One class of men that was disappointed at the smallness of last week's reductions in finished steel products were the scrap dealers. They feel that if there had been sizable reductions the demand for steel would be stimulated, mills would operate at higher rates, and there would be more demand for scrap. They are, however, pleased that pig iron was not cut more than it was, and if it is true that the furnaces are going to hold contract prices, and not readjust like they did in the case of the $3 reduction three months ago, there is additional cause for satisfaction, since open-hearth furnaces will have an incentive to use more scrap and less pig iron.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has adopted the radical departure of offering its scrap for sale, the new system beginning with the offering dated March 26, and received by dealers yesterday. Instead of listing scrap at the various points of origin, as formerly, all offerings are lumped, and there is merely a printed form with one line for each description of steel. There is about 12,000 tons on the present offering, bids to be in by April 8. The local scrap market presents a slightly better tone, on the whole, with a little stocking by consumers and considerable stocking by dealers.

Little Activity in Pig Iron.

The pig iron market reports very little activity this week, even with the price reductions. In the case of basic iron, there was a clearout reduction of $4.25 from the previous market, even though the market had been a nominal one, but in the case of foundry iron there was but little decline from what it had been known for some time could be done. The new price on foundry iron is $32.75, valley, while since March 6 the valley market has been quoted at $36, it having been known by that time that furnace iron could be bought at that price or less. Malleable iron can be had at 50 cents over the price of basic, this figure being quoted as representing approximately the former trade practice.

Under war control malleable iron had somehow been established at 50 cents over No. 2 foundry iron, equal to $1.50 over basic. The disappearance of the abnormal spread on malleable has no bearing on Bessemer iron, but doubts are naturally entertained whether Bessemer will long continue its spread of $2 above basic iron. Bessemer rarely sells above basic, but the average spread before the war was less than $1, and there has always been more or less doubt whether the actual cost of production was materially higher. While Bessemer ores are $1 more per ton, basis of iron content is higher, and the coke consumption is correspondingly less. The market is thus quotable as follows: Bessemer, $37.95; Basic, $32.75; No. 2 foundry, $32.75; Malleable, $34.25; Forge, $32.75.

FIND WILKINS TYPEWRITER.

Police Say They Know Where Dead Woman's Will Was Written.

Outstanding developments in the case of Dr. Walter E. Wilkins, charged with the murder of his wife at Long Beach, the police said yesterday, were the discovery of the typewriter on which the second will of Mrs. Wilkins was printed and evidence that the $71 which the doctor said he found in the Long Beach home was really the money which he declared was taken from him by the robbers who he said killed his wife. The so-called second will of Mrs. Wilkins leaves to Dr. Wilkins the bulk of her property. No information was given out about the typewriter or the circumstances which led to its discovery.

Dr. Wilkins said he found the bills on March 7 under a dog mattress in the Long Beach house. This was more than a week after the murder. A Burns operative said yesterday that he and other detectives searched the Wilkins house on March 5 and that every inch of the room and the dog's bed had been gone over without the discovery of the money. A skilled dollar hunt, one of those in question, is now in the hands of Dr. Charles Morris, who went to the Wilkins home on Friday to examine objects there, and said he believed the stains on the note were blood, though he would not say it was human blood. Dr. Mohhis also examined the strand of wire found in the Wilkins kitchen, said to be like that wound around the murder hammer.

Finger-print experts decided yesterday that it would not be necessary to take impressions of Mrs. Wilkins's fingers, as all the marks on the lead pipe found in the yard were made by Dr. Wilkins. The latter said he had handled the pipe in removing it from a spot near his wife's body.

Army Ships $5,000,000 to France.

Five cases, each containing $1,000,000 in gold currency, were transferred yesterday from the United States Subtreasury to the United States naval transport Von Steuben for shipment to France, where it will be used in exchanging French francs into American dollars for the soldiers prior to their departure for home. The $5,000,000 shipment was in charge of Captain A. F. Cronhardt, representing Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of Finance of the United StatesArmy.

KOREANS APPEAL FOR AMERICAN AID

Present to American Minister in China a Letter Setting Forth Their Nation's Wrongs.

CHARGE TYRANNY BY JAPAN

Ask That Liberty Formerly Enjoyed for 4,000 Years Be Restored to Kingdom.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Feb. 19.—The following is a translation of a letter which has been presented to the American Minister by Chao Yu Fu, Chi Tien Fu, and other members of the Korean Independence Committee who represent the Korean people living in China:

"Your Excellency: We Koreans who are exiles in China respectfully, with tears of blood, present our case to the American Minister in China and ask his aid in our behalf.

"Following the violent seizure of Korea by Japan the Korean people were nearly exterminated. Now, by the grace of God, the European war has been ended and the powerful monster has been destroyed. The great President of your country, upholding human rights, has declared that people have the right of self-determination. From the depths of their bitterness the Korean people look up to him with sincere gratitude and beg your Excellency to convey to your Government our prayer that the Peace Conference take up the problem of bettering the condition of our voiceless nation which contains 2,000,000 oppressed people."

Accompanying the petition is a document setting forth the Korean claims. It is as follows:

"For four thousand years following its foundation Korea was an independent nation. This statement is borne out by history.

"The Kingdom of Korea, during the last few hundred years of its existence, paid tribute in native produce to China, but China did not interfere in the internal administration of the country, which had its own administration and was entirely independent.

Used Korea as Pretext.

"On the pretext of the independence of Korea, Japan went to war with China in 1894 and 1895. The treaty of Shimonoseki admitted the independence of Korea, which was also recognised by the various foreign powers. Japan's assistance to Korea was only a pretext for the purpose of robbing Korea of her sovereignty, and was actually a fulfillment of Japan's real purpose to injure Korean administration.

"Again, in 1904, when Japan went to war with Russia, she declared that the war was being fought to maintain the independence of Korea.

"Japan suddenly annexed Korea in 1910, abandoning all national honor and in violation of treaty obligations. The act was a total defiance of all moral principles. That was in the age when might made right and no nation offered any objection or extended any pity to Korea.

"Under pressure from Japan the insane Emperor of Korea gave up the sovereignty of the country.

"Only one man, the traitor Li Wan-yung, knew anything about this act. How can one man privately give away a nation to another nation? Is it a thing to be pawned? This is not the action of a nation but of a thief.

"Japan threw around the Korean Emperor's palace the troops of her model army and numberless spies were placed everywhere to terrorize the Koreans. If a Korean said he did not approve of the annexation he was beaten and cursed by the soldiers. Some were put to death because they dared to speak their indignation, and Japan defamed their memory by saying that they had been executed as robbers. What a tragedy!

"Paying well for them, Japan bought the traitors of Korea, but many refused to accept the filthy money, and those who could not be bought were imprisoned.

"Korean Christians have been singled out for persecution. They have been oppressed, falsely accused, and put to death, while the Christian religion itself has been attacked. Men of great learning have been among the Christians thus persecuted. Every kind of punishment has been used to force Koreans to abandon their religion. Christians have been compelled to register themselves as such and secure special certificates permitting them to practice their religion. Permission had to be secured to open Christian chapels, and in countless other ways have the followers of Christianity been oppressed.

"The lands belonging to the imperial estates of Korea were worked by the small farmers. But after annexation these lands were taken over by a Japanese colonization society, the Korean farmers were dispossessed and Japanese settled in their places. Their means, of livelihood gone, the Korean farmers were compelled to emigrate from their old homes to Manchuria, a land of heavy snows and bitter frosts, where hundreds died from starvation and cold. This, the punishment of slaves, may be our fate, but we cry out to Heaven against the bitterness of our distress.

"The Japanese have encouraged Korean sons to dissipate family fortunes, have instigated litigation between fathers and sons so that family fortunes may be wiped out and all Koreans reduced to poverty.

"The Japanese have encouraged immorality by removing the Korean marriage restrictions and allowing marriage without formality and without regard for age. There have been marriages at as early an age as 12. Since the annexation there have been 80,000 divorce cases in Korea. The Japanese encourage, as a source of revenue, the sale of Korean prostitutes in Chinese towns. Most of these unfortunates are only 14 or 15 years of age. It is a part of the Japanese policy of race extermination by which they hope to destroy all Koreans. May God regard these facts!

Opium Evil Encouraged.

"The Japanese Government has established a bureau for the sale of opium and under the pretext that opium was to be used for medicinal purposes has caused Koreans and Formosans to engage in poppy cultivation. The opium is secretly shipped into China. Because of the Japanese encouragement of this traffic many Koreans have become users of the drug.

"The Japanese forbid any school courses for Koreans higher than the middle school, and the higher schools established by missionary organizations are severely regulated. The civilization of the Far East originated in China, and was brought first to Korea and thence to Japan. The ancient books were more numerous in Korea than in Japan, but after annexation the Japanese set about destroying these books, so that Koreans should not be able to learn them. This burning of the books and murder of the literati was for the purpose of debasing the Koreans and robbing them of their ancient culture.

"The countless other forms of oppression and maladministration which have distinguished Japan's rule in Korea are fully known to all foreign Consular officials and to the missionaries who live in Korea.

"How can our race avoid extermination? Even if the Government of Japan were benevolent, how could the Japanese understand the aches and pains of another race of people? With her evil Government can there be anything but racial extermination for us?

"In divine pity Heaven has ordained the end of the European war and his Excellency President Wilson in support of the principle ordained by Heaven has declared that races of people have the right to self-determination. Hence we Koreans appeal to you to place our present miserable condition before the Peace Conference that we may be able to enjoy the blessings of liberty and national sovereignty."

MAGYAR SOCIALISTS BLAMED THE ALLIES

Appeal Addressed to World's Proletariat Told of Alleged Hardships.

SENT OUT BY MODERATES

Said Entente Occupation Had Brought Stagnation and Rise of Reaction.

Several weeks ago cable dispatches told how the regular Social Democratic Party of Hungary had denounced the Bolshevist activities of the Communists, under the leadership of Bela Kun and other agitators prominent in the Budapest riots late in February and, at about the same time, had issued an appeal to the proletariat of the world to help save democracy in Hungary through inducing the Allies to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the Karolyi Government. Since this appeal was issued it appears that the masses of the old social democracy have gone over to the Communist group, which is now trying to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat and an alliance with Bolshevist Russia. The text of the appeal, copies of which recently reached this country, was as follows:

"The Workers' Congress has taken a grave decision. The Hungarian workers address themselves to the workers of the world and urge them not to permit the rights of liberty now acquired by the conquests of the Hungarian Peoples' Republic to be destroyed under the pretext of occupation.

"Our delegates are going to all parts of the world. We shall utilise every method and all mediums in order that the proletariat or Europe especially may understand the situation which menaces democratic Hungary. Hungarian socialism, and the Hungarian labor movement, and to obtain its effective assistance in this crisis.

"What is happening in Hungary now?

"The revolution, almost without the shedding of blood, overthrew the reign system of terror. The Hungarian People's Republic was born. The People's Republic—which is rapidly wiping out the last vestige of feudalism, which is creating in Hungary the most complete democracy and foundations for the development of socialism.

"The territory of the vanished monarchy is now inundated by the troops of occupation.

Complaints of Allied Troops.

"The liberty of the small nations and the safety of democracy were written upon the banners of the Entente as long as actual fighting continued and before the war was terminated victoriously for them. Victorious, the Entente floods Hungary with the troops of occupation. But the troops of occupation cannot carry liberty. The Hungarian People's Republic alone effectively created liberty here. But the Entente, which promised to liberate the world from the yoke of German militarism, has subjected Hungary to the greedy clutch of Rumanian, Serbian, and Czechoslovak imperialisms.

"These imperialisms represent a degree of development inferior to that of the Hungarian democracy. The People's Republic is suffering the most complete liberty of the press, of association, and of assemblage. The troops of occupation suppress the right of association and of assemblage and impose a censorship of the press. The People's Republic has a social policy—the liberty of association and freedom of labor. The troops of occupation destroy our social policy, shackle our private associations and, in the place of liberty of labor establish a system of serfdom.

"But the occupation of Hungary signifies more than the suppression of the rights gained by the proletarian party, than the strangling of the developed labor movement. The occupation signifies the suppression of the possibility of world peace.

"Where there is no coal there is no work. It appears that the troops of occupation consider seriously the ironical remark of the French General, who said that if our mills cannot operate by steam power operate them with windmills. The lack of coal means the destruction of our large industries, the bankruptcy of our trade, our villagers in rags, famine in our cities.

"And all this is taking place because the former monarchial rulers, today driven from the country, declared war against the Entente in 1914—a war which the conscious proletariat of Hungary, abominated from the very depths of its heart, was which we opposed bitterly to the last moment, a war into which we were driven simply because the monarchial rulers menaced the Hungarians with other nationalities. In fact, the Czecho-Slovak, Rumanian and Serbian regiments did manage to overthrow by force of arms the rule of the monarchy drove the Hungarian workers to battle against those who now occupy Hungary as victors and who now trample down the first fruits of the revolution.

"We ask the proletariat of the world this question: Will the workers of France consent, will the workers of England consent, will the workers of Italy consent, will the proletariat of the world consent that in Hungary the Entente policy of occupation continue, under the pretext of establishing order, which in fact is equivalent to the counter-revolution!

"We are not pleading for integrity of territory. What we demand is the integrity of democracy. We do not say that we will refuse to cede a morsel of Hungarian territory; but we do say that they cannot cut Hungary up into pieces against the will of the people and without a referendum to secure an expression of the people's will.

Oppose Reign of Violence.

"We know very well that, in the interests of a State kept together in the past by violence, we cannot contend before the democracies of the world that in the future violence shall not dominate in this State. We demand the right of right against all forms of violence and not the reign of violence against the rights of the peoples.

"The counter-revolutionary elements of Hungary, who were stunned at first, have regained consciousness. The reactionary press maintains openly or covertly the new régime. It attacks principally the national policy of the People's Government. It condemns not only the right of self-determination but exhibits extreme bitterness because the non-Hungarian nations living in Hungary receive autonomy.

"What do these reactionaries mean? Is it possible that they imagine that vanquished Hungary shall maintain against the non-Hungarian nations the brutal domination which it has exercised in the past? The chiefs of the Hungarian reaction, the leaders of the Hungarian counter-revolutionaries, know very well that that is not possible. They well know that they demand an impossible thing. They well know that they are directly injuring the interests of Hungary because they give proof of Hungarian oppression and of its savage chauvinism. These men, who now oppose the national policy of the Government, are conscious traitors to the country.

"But what does this treason matter to them? They intend, in fact, by this method to save their dead domination. By their treasonable actions they wish to excite chauvinistic passions, and they believe that in resurrecting chauvinism they will be able to smother the Socialist movement, now strongly developed.

"But the Hungarian Socialist movement cannot be vanquished by such methods. Why? Because in Hungary now the Socialists alone represent the idea of social progress. Only through socialism; only through the mutual understanding of the peoples, only with the assistance of the proletariat of the world, is it possible to establish here a régime of concord and of productive labor instead of a war of races and slaughter of the peoples.

"The Hungarian people should understand that it is necessary to live in peace with the nations whose home is in Hungary unless they wish to prolong the world war.

"And the people of Europe should understand that unless they wish that Hungary shall be a centre of European conflagration, unless they wish that in the future, as in the past, it shall be the scene of the tempest which menaces the tranquillity of Europe, then they should not protect the greedy nationalistic and usurping elements here, which are building up their power shamefully with the troops of occupation. They should, on the contrary, assure the reign of democracy in Hungary and the realisation of the veritable rights of nations to dispose of themselves.

"The nations of Hungary can live in peace with one another. Not however, under the régime of absolutism and oppression, but only in the most complete liberty and the most complete democracy."

NO PARTY TO AID GERMANS.

Affair to Raise Funds for Interned Aliens Called Off.

A card party which was to have been held in the Germania Club, 312 Union Street, Brooklyn, on April 8, to raise funds for the aid of "destitute" interned Germans in this country was called off yesterday because of what was considered to be a popular prejudice against such affairs. Women having the right to use the clubhouse had arranged to hold the card party there. Complaints, however, reached the officers of the club to cancel the affair.

"In view of the feeling that seems to exist now," said Adolph Muller, President of the club, yesterday, "the party has been called off. However, I cannot see why a movement to raise funds to aid suffering interned Germans in this country would not be entirely in order just now. The war is over, and we are all trying to settle the troubled affairs of the world as well as we can. But we have always tried to avoid friction of any kind, and there will be no card party."

TO INCREASE NURSE CORPS.

Red Cross to Supply Them for Public Health Service.

Because the number of patients to be cared for in the hospitals of the Public Health Service will be increased from about 80,000 to 75,000 a year under a recent act of Congress designed to meet the growing hospital needs of the enlarged merchant marine, the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross, it was announced yesterday, has entered into an agreement with the Public Health Service under which graduate enrolled nurses will be furnished to the service as Red Cross nurses are supplied to the army and navy.

There are now only ninety nurses in the United States Public Health Service, but through the co-operation of the Red Cross it is planned to develop the corps in the near future to at least 750. Upon the recommendation of the Department of Nursing of the Red Cross, Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service has appointed Miss Lucy Minnegerode of Fairfax, Va., to be Superintendent of the United States Public Health Nurse Corps. She is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses. She was selected to be Chief Nurse of an American Red Cross unit which was sent to Kief, Russia, in 1915, and following her European experience, was appointed Superintendent of Nurses of Columbia Hospital, Washington. When the United States entered the war she was called by the Red Cross to take charge of the preparation of Red Cross nurses for assignment overseas.

Actress Charges Breach of Promise.

Mabel Phyllis A. de Novemberre, an actress under the name of Phyllis Irving, has filed suit in the Supreme Court against Benjamin A. Scott for $250,000 damages for breach of a promise to marry her, which is alleged to have been made in 1914. The plaintiff, who served the papers on the defendant at the Waldorf-Astoria, alleges that Scott is already married. Scott denies that the promise of marriage was ever made.

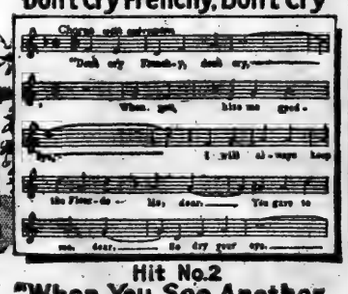
THREE GREAT SONGS THAT EVERYBODY IS SINGING

THE House of Songs has never offered a finer collection of delightful "hits" than right now. You know the string of sensational successes that came from the House of Waterson, Berlin & Snyder last year. Well, here are three brand new ones for 1919 that are sweeping riotously across the country—bringing joy into the homes of thousands, delighting audiences everywhere—brightening life and making smiles grow broader.

Hear this one just once—that's all!

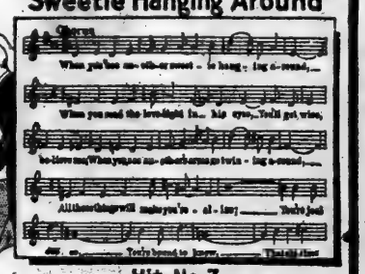
Hit No. 1
"Don't Cry Frenchy, Don't Cry"

A DELIGHTFUL melodic tale of the good-bye of the lad in khaki to the wistful, star-eyed maiden of France. Dainty and so rhythmic and flowing and harmonious that your memory will catch it the first time you hear it—and you'll be singing it for the sake of the sheer beauty of the music and the lilt and lift of the lyrics.



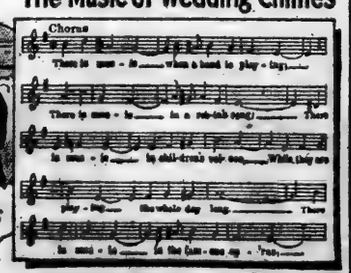
Here's another that you'll say "give me"!

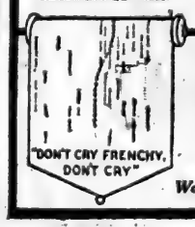
Hit No. 2
"When You See Another Sweetie Hanging Around"

ANOTHER "Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder" in its appeal and charm. In this deftly delightful sentimental "hit," with its brilliant melody, you'll get a real peep into the springtime of love, with its little quarrels and pouts and heart-burnings. You'll keep this song right on top of your pile of best-liked music.

A song for the millions—and then some!

Hit No. 3
"The Music of Wedding Chimes"

IT is music like this harmony-hit that keeps this old world turning 'round and 'round. It is the recollection of the singer that of all the music in the world, after all is said and done, there is no music to the ears like the merry tinkle of the wedding chimes. You can sing it and you will sing it—and you'll get new joy every time you hear this melodious "hit."





And here's another batch of "hits" your customers will be calling for

MICKEY
COME ON PAPA
MY BARNEY LIES OVER THE OCEAN
JANE BABY
THAT TUMBLE-DOWN SHACK IN ATHLONE
NOW 'YA GONNA KEEP 'EM DOWN ON THE FARM
GOODBYE FRANCE
DOWN THE LANE AND HOME AGAIN
BRIGHT OF HUMANITY
FALLEN ANGINS
WHAT'LL WE DO ON SATURDAY NIGHT WHEN THE TOWN GOES DRY

For sale at Music Stores and all 5c and 10c stores, including Woolworth, Kresge, Grant, McCrory, Kress, Metropolitan and Kraft

Lamberts Low Prices for DIAMONDS

Long ago we figured out how to save our customers money every time we sell a diamond. As that diamond is directly imported, our price does not cover middleman's profit. As we are far from "fashionable" shops, we do not pay a high rent. And all our diamonds are mounted in our own factory, on the same premises with our plainly fitted store.

Soldiers, sailors, marines and civilians, please bear these facts in mind when you think of

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

$75 $100 $200 $250 $300 $400 $500 $600

Lambert prices for Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings vary from $19.00 to $1500.00, and every diamond is guaranteed to be as represented.

We remount diamond jewelry and rings and refashion old gold and platinum jewelry, giving it, if desired, forms that would make it appropriate as birthday or Easter Gifts. Factory charges. Factory in the same building with the store.

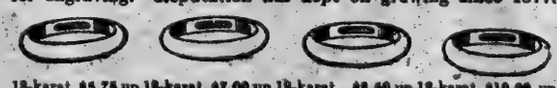
"He is put together like a Waltham Watch," said a great American philosopher, of a man no less distinguished than himself. You will realize the force of this praise when a salesman at Lamberts shows you a Waltham watch, and explains to you the fine mechanism by which it keeps accurate time, and so promotes the interest and comfort of its owner. But any factory may send out imperfect watches sometimes. Therefore, all watches at Lamberts are inspected in the Lambert factory, and only those that stand a hard test by experts are put on sale.

Men's solid 14-karat gold, plain polished, open-face case, newest model, with 17-jewel Waltham movement, $60.00.

LAMBERTS WATCH BULLETIN

Men's Solid 14Kt. Gold Watches	$37.50 up	Ladies' Solid 14 Kt. Watches	$27.50 up
Men's Gold Filled Watches	$20.00 up	Ladies' Gold Filled Watches	$17.50 up
Men's Sterling Silver Watches	$16.75 up	Ladies' Sterling Silver Watches	$17.00 up
Men's Wrist Watches	$12.00 up	Ladies' Solid Gold Wrist Watches	$28 up

Lambert Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings are built with more care and more pains than you would dream of. Ask the salesman for details. All styles, no solder, no charge for engraving. Reputation has kept on growing since 1877.



18-karat, $5.75 up 18-karat, $7.00 up 18-karat, $8.50 up 18-karat, $10.00 up
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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST AND IMPORT IN WORLD OF SPORTS

TILDEN, RICHARDS, AND VOSHELL WIN

Tennis Stars Advance by Easy Victories in National Indoor Title Tourney.

ONLY A SCORE UNDEFEATED

Thirty-eight Players Weeded Out by Defaults and in Match Play in Single Day.

Things were a little slow in starting yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, but as soon the twentieth annual indoor national championship was well under way, and by nightfall the entire first round had been completed, with a number of second round matches also disposed of, the field of fifty-eight entries being thus reduced to twenty. Among those who advanced to the third round were W. T. Tilden, Jr., Leonard Beekman, Ingo Harthan, C. Carlton Shafer, Vincent Richards, and Fred Anderson, Jr.

Defaults were more plentiful than usual, and such strong contenders as Craig Biddle, C. B. Herd, A. S. Cragin, and Abraham Bassford, Jr., were eliminated by their inability to appear on time.

The only real upset of the opening day's play was the defeat of Dr. William Rosenbaum by Gerald Emerson, the Jersey schoolboy winning in three sets, 8—10, 6—2, 6—4. Rosenbaum was somewhat short of practice, but the auburn-haired youngster won on his merits, hitting hard and at the same time showing more steadiness than in the past. He nearly pulled the first set out of the fire after the doctor had it 5—3 and 30—0, and the ease with which he brought the games up to deuce gave him the confidence that resulted in ultimate victory. Emerson's fast service bothered Rosenbaum, who stood far back and often misjudged the bound of the ball, whereas the winner crowded the service line as much as possible, keeping his opponent away from the net by quick returns.

A long and desperate struggle marred the first-round meeting of Fred Anderson, Jr., and S. R. McAllister, recently runner-up in the Seventh Regiment Club tourney. Anderson's errors gave the veteran the opening he was after, and the tall Brooklyn boy got his net game working properly he smothered Mac Allister's crafty drives, and took two successive sets by a 6—3 score.

G. Carlton Shafer, one of the most experienced of indoor tennis players, and a member of the present championship doubles team, won two matches without the loss of a set, first disposing of Alex Ilse of the Navy, and then eliminating young Abraham Bassford, 3d, in a somewhat closer struggle, 6—4, 6—4. The Westchester youngster drove beautifully down the lines, but could not track up This attack with volleying eventually bowed to superior steadiness.

W. T. Tilden, Jr., ranked as the second best player in America today, and the logical favorite for the indoor title, first got a default from his former doubles partner, Cecil Donaldson, and then romped through a one-sided match to a 6—2, 6—1 victory over Augustin Healy. The brilliant Philadelphian experimented with a variety of shots, and seemed able to make nearly everything work. His service and forehand drive had terrific speed and he often inserted an accurate chop. Volleying was seldom necessary as he scored consistently from the back of the court.

R. Norris Williams, the present indoor champion, also had a fairly easy time, winning from J. D. Keyes, 6—3, 6—2. His left-handed service was thoroughly effective, and with a little more practice he should be close to top form before he encounters dangerous opposition.

Vincent Richards, a probable finalist in the lower half, played no better than was necessary to defeat his junior rival, Teddy Le Gros, both sets going at 6—3. The remarkable volleying of Richards made up for a weakness in ground strokes, and he was content to win on his opponent's errors.

The youngest and smallest player in the tournament, Jerry Lange, aged fourteen, flashed a double surprise, first beating W. F. Hardcastle, Jr., in straight sets, 6—4, 7—5, and then putting up a splendid fight against Leonard Beekman before losing at 8—6, 6—4. This boy looks like a comer, with a fine, free forehand drive and an instinct for court-covering ability. The former champion had to use all his experience to win, for on strokes alone he was scarcely superior to his short-legged opponent.

Other winners of the day were George B. Grosbeck, I. B. Dailey, H. S. Parker, Frank Anderson, E. H. Hendrickson, W. J. Toussaint, C. J. Post, and Ingo Hartman. With darkness already descending, Harvey O'Boyle and Fred Anderson, Jr., went at each other for the coveted third-round bracket. It was a good match, with Anderson on the winning end of two hard deuce sets, 9—7, 7—5. W. J. Toussaint had almost as much difficulty in defeating young Percy Kynaston, the lights being turned on before he won at 7—5, 6—4.

The summaries:

National indoor tennis championship—Singles, first round: R. J. Sommer, bye; Abraham Bassford, Jr., bye; Charles Hall, bye; A. B. Dailey defeated A. S. Cragin by default; Frank Anderson defeated G. H. Coster, 6—0, 6—2; H. S. Parker defeated Dr. Willard Travell, 6—4, 7—5; G. S. Brosbeck defeated J. L. Anderson, 6—0, 6—2; S. H. Hurton defeated C. H. Herd by default; W. D. Tilden, Jr., defeated Cecil Donaldson by default; Augustin Healy defeated R. J. Davis by default; Leonard Beekman defeated W. F. Carlson, 6—4, 6—1; Jerry Lange defeated W. F. Hardcastle, Jr., 6—4, 7—5; C. M. Amerman defeated Gerald Donaldson by default; Howard Voshell defeated J. D. Keyes, 6—3, 6—3; E. H. Hendrickson defeated Harry Sachs, 6—4, 7—5; Gerald Emerson defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; C. C. Shafer defeated Alex Ilse, 6—2, 6—2; Abraham Bassford, 3d, defeated Willard Bottsford by default; Peter Ball defeated W. H. Pritchard, 6—3, 6—2; Frank Laughman defeated Craig Biddle by default; P. L. Kynaston defeated C. B. Stewart, 6—0, 6—4; W. J. Toussaint defeated B. Symonds, Jr., 6—2, 6—3; Alan A. Mackenzie defeated Lieutenant J. Addison, 6—0, 6—3; Ingo Hartman defeated P. W. Whitehall, 6—2, 6—1; John McLaughlin defeated C. T. A. Miller by default; C. J. Post defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—0, 6—1; H. O'Boyle defeated S. E. Palmer, 6—3, 6—2; Fred Anderson, Jr., defeated S. R. McAllister, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; T. La Gro, defeated H. G. Snow, 6—3, 6—1; Vincent Richards, bye; H. Brandt, bye; G. O'Wagner, bye.

Second round: R. J. Sommer defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., by default; L. B. Dailey defeated Charles Hall, 6—4, 6—2; G. S. Grosebeck defeated W. H. Hurton, 6—3, 6—3; W. T. Tilden, Jr., defeated Augustin Healy, 6—3, 6—1; Leonard Beekman defeated Jerry Lange, 6—3, 6—4; C. Shafer defeated Abraham Bassford, 3d, 6—4, 6—4; W. J. Toussaint defeated P. L. Kynaston, 7—5, 6—4; Ingo Hartman defeated M. A. Mackenzie, 6—2, 6—1; C. J. Post defeated John McLaughlin, 6—1, 6—3; Fred Anderson, Jr., defeated H. B. O'Boyle, 6—3, 6—3; Vincent Richards defeated T. La Gro, 6—2, 6—3; C. A. Wagner defeated H. Brandt, 6—3, 6—2.

BARNES IS GOLF WINNER.

Takes North and South Open Title at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30.—James M. Barnes of Sunset Hills Club, St. Louis, won the North and South open golf championship here today, leading the field by a margin of two strokes with a total of 294 for the 72 holes. Michael J. Brady of the Oakley Club, Boston, finished second, with 296. Barnes and Brady tied for the lead at 222 at the end of the first 54 holes, but Barnes finished the last 18 in 73 to Brady's 77.

Barnes, 151-141-230; Brady, 148-148-222; P. J. Doyle, Dunn, 148-156-301; R. G. McDonald, New Evanston, 147-157-302; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 158-152-305.

STUYVESANT WINS IN TANK.

Assumes Lead in Swimming Tourney by Defeating Clinton.

Standing of the Schools.

	Won.	Lost.	Pts.
Stuyvesant	4	0	8
De Witt Clinton	3	1	6
Manual Training	2	2	4
Townsend Harris Hall	1	3	2
Commerce	1	3	2
Erasmus Hall	1	3	2
Boys'	0	4	0

Stuyvesant High School's swimming team continued its unbroken string of victories yesterday in the Public Schools Athletic League junior high schools swimming championship tournament in the Columbia University pool. The Stuyvesant swimmers trounced the De Witt Clinton High School team to the tune of 41 points to 30, and took the lead in the chase for the aquatic title.

In the other meet conducted the High School of Commerce aquatic stars downed Townsend Harris Hall High School by 37 to 34, creating a tie for fourth place, between the two schools. Each team has gained 4 points.

Stuyvesant's comparatively easy victory over De Witt Clinton came as a surprise. The latter team had been expected to make a determined fight for the leadership. When the test came, however, De Witt Clinton's swimmers were totally outclassed. Stuyvesant swimmers accounted for five first places in a program of seven events, including the two relay swims which were captured rather easily by Stuyvesant's quartets. De Witt Clinton victories came only in the 220-yard swim and 100-foot breast stroke event, which were won, respectively, by Middleton and Blumner. Both victories were keenly contested.

The summaries:

STUYVESANT H. S. VS. DE WITT CLINTON.

Won by Stuyvesant H. S.: De Witt Clinton H. S., second. Time—3:16 3-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Thompson, Stuyvesant, with 46.5 points; Kloh, De Witt Clinton, 42 points, second; Cassidy, Stuyvesant, 39 points, third; Kirsch, De Witt Clinton, 36.8 points, fourth.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Landau, Stuyvesant; Travell, Stuyvesant, second; McNulty, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:32 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Middleton, De Witt Clinton; White, Stuyvesant, second; Farley, Stuyvesant, third. Time—3:01.

100-Foot Breast Stroke Swim.—Won by Klauner, De Witt Clinton; Morgan, Stuyvesant, second; Casiel, De Witt Clinton, third; Garfunkel, Stuyvesant, fourth. Time—0:62 4-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Guay, Commerce; Dedrick, Commerce, second; Goodstein, Townsend Harris Hall, third. Time—0:33 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Kaplan, Commerce; Ginberg, Townsend Harris Hall, second; Pilak, Townsend Harris Hall, third; Baskoff, Commerce, fourth. Time—3:00 3-5.

200-Foot Breast Stroke Swim.—Won by Baldwin, Townsend Harris Hall H. S. of Commerce; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., second. Time—1:00 1-5.

Point Score.—H. S. of Commerce, 37 points; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., 34.

LAGONIA WINS 3 TITLES.

Bronxdale A. C. Boxer Performs Unusual Feat at Garden.

The unusual feat of winning three amateur boxing titles in the same night was accomplished last night by Sam Lagonia of the Bronxdale A. C., in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, where the finals of the Metropolitan A. A. U. championship tournament were conducted. Lagonia took titles at 108 and 175 pounds, and heavyweight class.

Only once before in local amateur boxing has this performance been equalled. John Gaddi, then of St. Bartholomew's A. C., gained titles at similar weights back in 1918.

Lagonia scored his victories in convincing style. In the 158-pound division he defeated J. F. Bradley, unattached. In the 175-pound class Lagonia outclassed J. J. Tomesnes, New West Side A. C. in three rounds, and in the heavyweight division the Bronxdale boxer disposed of C. Okum, Clark House A. A., in two rounds, with a right smash on the jaw.

A surprise was recorded in the 115-pound class when the National champion, James Tomasulo, was defeated by Sam Nable, Clark House A. A.

Principally through the efforts of Lagonia, the Bronxville A. C. carried off the team championship with the comparatively total of 23 points. Clark House A. A. was second with 10 and Rutgers Place Gymnasium was third with 8. The other clubs scored as follows: New West Side A. C., 6; Oxanam Association, 5; Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., 3; Pastime A. C., 3.

The summaries:

108-Pound Class, Semi-Final Round—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated H. Silman, Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; J. F. Bradley, unattached, defeated F. Spratz, Bronxdale A. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

Final Bout—Lagonia defeated Bradley, three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class, Semi-Final Round—Sam Nable, Clark House A. A., defeated F. Minichile, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; James Tomasulo, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., defeated William Pomerantz, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Nable defeated Tomasulo, four rounds, referee's decision. (Judges disagreed.)

125-Pound Class, Final Bout.—Archie Walker, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated Sam Siegel, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class, Semi-Final Round—S. Crozier, Bronxdale A. C., defeated J. Sullivan, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision; Frank Passaley, Oxanam Association, defeated H. Robinango, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Passaley defeated Crozier, three rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class, Semi-Final Round—S. Rokema, Pastime A. C., defeated H. Epstein, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, four rounds, judges' decision; Andy O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., defeated J. A. Herron, Pauliat A. C., one round, referee's decision.

Final Bout—O'Boyle defeated Rokema, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Dave Hamins, Clark House A. A., defeated Fred Elsen, Manhattan A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

175-Pound Class, Final Bout—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated J. J. Tomesnek, New West Side A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Heavyweight Class, Final Bout—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated C. Okun, Clark House A. A., two rounds, referee's decision.

BENNY LEONARD IS HOME.

Lightweight Manager Back After Two Months' Trip Through West.

Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, accompanied by his manager, Billy Gibson, returned to this city yesterday after a two months' tour of Western States. Leonard and Gibson left this city for California Jan. 21 last. Boxer and manager were highly pleased with their journey and will probably make a similar trip within a short time. Gibson hurried home after receiving a telegram that his mother was dying in her home in the Bronx. Leonard was anxious to get home again in order to celebrate his birthday, April 7, with his relatives.

Gibson declared that he will not seek a return match with Willie Ritchie for the lightweight championship. The Bronx promoter stated that if there is to be a return meeting between Leonard and Ritchie, the latter must weigh in under 141 pounds.

DODGERS WIN FIRST GAME WITH YANKEES

Schneider Is Hit Hard in Last Three Innings and Brooklyn Is Victor, 8 to 6.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 29.—The first big league game of the season was played here today when the Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers met in the first of their series of exhibition contests. The Dodgers pulled out a victory by a rally in the last three innings after trailing far behind in the early part of the game, and finally won by a score of 8 to 6.

It was the first time either club had attempted to play a full nine-inning game, but despite the short training period both teams played fast and the game was a good one to watch. It was marked by considerable free hitting and some loose fielding, but it provided plenty of action and, what the managers were most concerned about, plenty of good practice both clubs lined up pretty much as they will when they open the regular season, the only regular missing from the Yankees being Frank Baker. Ward played third in his place.

It was demonstrated that the pitchers are not as far advanced as the other players, though Jack Quinn gave a very good exhibition in the three frames he worked for the Yankees. Pfeffer and Schneider were hit hardest.

In fact, for their defeat the Yankees will have to blame Pete Schneider, late of the Cincinnati Reds. Up to the time he took up the task of pitching for the Yankees in the seventh inning the American Leaguers were leading by a comfortable margin of 5 to 2. Quinn and Brady, who preceded him, had allowed but four hits in six innings.

The Dodgers opened fire on Schneider as soon as he came to the mound. Hits by O'Mara, Olsen and Malone started the rally which Brooklyn carried on to the finish. Two runs were made off Schneider in the seventh, and three more were scored in the eighth, which put the Dodgers in the lead. The final count in the ninth. Olsen, O'Mara, and Malone were the only players on either club to get more than one hit, but every player on the New York Club except Ruel and the pitchers made a safe hit.

Burleigh Grimes, who was the star of the Brooklyn hurling staff last season when he once got started, lacked control. When he did get the ball over, he was effective. He struck out three Yankees. But it was while Grimes was in the box that the Yankees made most of their runs. In the fifth inning they got after him and counted four runs, after having scored one off him in the previous frame. Pfeffer, like Schneider, allowed six hits and the Yankees bunched most of them in their big inning.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Johnson, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Adams, lb	4	0	0	11	0	0
Schmandt, 2b	3	1	0	1	3	0
Griffith, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Olson, ss	5	2	2	5	3	0
O'Mara, 3b	5	1	2	0	1	0
Krueger, c	3	0	1	4	3	0
Grimes, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pfeffer, p	1	0	0	0	3	0
Cadore, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
a-Ruel	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	10	27	15	0

NEW YORK (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hains, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Kipp, ch.ss	4	1	1	0	1	0
Pratt, ss	0	0	0	1	2	0
Vick, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0
Smith, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Ward, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	0
Hannah, c	2	1	1	6	0	0
Ruel, c	1	0	0	3	0	0
Quinn, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Piercy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schneider, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
b-O'Neil	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	7	15	9	0

Errors—Schmandt, Malone, Krueger, Peckinpaugh, Pratt, Ward.

a Batted for Pfeffer in seventh inning.

b Batted for Brady in sixth inning.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0—8
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0—6

Two-base hits—Johnson, O'Mara, (2,) Hannah, O'Doul. Three-base hit—Krueger. Stolen bases—Hodle, Peck, Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Adams, Peck, Ward. Double plays—Krueger and Olson; Olson, Schmandt and Adams; Peck, Pratt, and Pipp. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; New York, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2. Bases on Balls—Off Quinn, 1; Grimes, 1; Pfeffer, 1; Schneider, 2; Cadore, 1. Hits—Off Quinn, 1 in 5 innings; Brady, 3 in 4; Schneider, 6 in 3; Grimes, 5 in 2; Pfeffer, 5 in 3; Cadore, 2 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Krueger.) Struck out—By Quinn, 2; Grimes, 3; Pfeffer, 1; Schneider, 1. Wild pitch—Cadore. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Griffin. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

MIDDIES WIN WITH FOILS.

Navy Defeats Harvard, Six Bouts to Three.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—Fencing for the last time for the season at home, the Naval Academy foilsmen this afternoon won from Harvard by six bouts to three. Gay of the visitors did excellent work, defeating the Naval Academy Captain, Calnan, by a point and making honorably work through an extra period to each a decision. The midshipmen will have a team in the intercollegiate tournament at New York on April 4 and 5.

The summary:

Smellie, Naval Academy, defeated Ordway, Harvard, 9—8; Donnelly, Naval Academy, defeated Snow, Harvard, 5—2; Gay, Harvard, defeated Calnan, Naval Academy, 7—6; Caldan, Naval Academy, defeated Ordway, Harvard, 10—4; Donnelly, Naval Academy, defeated Gay, Harvard, 10—10; Snow, Harvard, defeated Smellie, Naval Academy, 6—5; Gay, Harvard, defeated Barger, Naval Academy, 5—4; Vanclave, Naval Academy, defeated Snow, Harvard, 8—4; Donnelly, Naval Academy, defeated Ordway, Harvard, 5—2.

ROESLER VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Wins Handicap Prize in Annual Shoot of Stock Exchange.

W. Roesler won the annual Stock Exchange shoot over the traps of the Westchester Country Club on the shores of Pelham Bay yesterday. He took the high handicap prize with a card of 97—99. The high scratch prize was taken by Howard Boulton with a total of 70 out of a possible 100 targets. Stuart Scott finished second for the scratch prize with a card of 75.

The scores:

Stock Exchange Handicap—100 Targets.

Name.	Hit.	Handicap.	Total.
W. Roesler	97	99	196
A. De Cordova	92	94	186
H. D. McGraw	92	94	186
F. L. Solomon	68	16	84
Howard Whitney	70	14	84
C. Lyon	84	90	84
G. Steinbert	80	80	80
F. R. Richards	80	80	80
H. Boulton	70	0	70
W. S. Jones	96	23	79
A. Corliss	76	3	79
R. Scott	76	3	79
D. Peart	80	18	78
G. La Branche	46	30	76
H. Roesler	68	8	76
L. Crawford	62	12	74
A. Pillot	67	5	72
M. W. Lowy	54	18	72
W. Kimball	44	28	72
R. Lambert	42	28	70
G. Peltner	45	24	69
C. C. Pinney	47	18	65
R. Chauncey	40	14	54

PLAY SERVICE GAME HERE.

Army and Navy Football Teams to Meet at Polo Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—It is settled that the naval and military academies will meet in both baseball and football this year, the Navy and War Departments having approved the games, as was announced officially here today.

The baseball game will be played at West Point on May 31, and the football game on the New York Polo Grounds on Nov. 29.

Maisel Sold to Orioles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—Fritz Maisel, third baseman, has been sold outright by the St. Louis American League Club to the Baltimore Club of the International League, it was announced here today.

Other News of Sports Section Two, Page Six.

WIND ENEMY OF GUNNERS.

Shores Keeps Scores Low at Travers Island Traps of N. Y. A. C.

Under the most trying weather conditions that the gunners of the New York Athletic Club have been called upon to face this year, the final Saturday shoot for March was decided at the Travers Island traps of the organization yesterday. The wind was so strong that at times the marksmen were almost blown off the shooting platform. Naturally, the scores were low. Tracy H. Lewis took the scratch shoot with 87 out of a possible 100 targets. It was the lowest total that has won the event all season.

The high handicap prize was taken by J. F. Conners, who took the event after a shoot-off. L. F. Curtis won the special scratch shoot, and also was the winner of the shoot trophy for March. E. D. Anderson was the winner of the special handicap event. C. A. Brown took the Travers Island trophy after a shoot-off.

The scores:

Name.	Class.	Class Targets.	Club Targets.	Ave. Club.	Ave. Class.	Duration Hdcp.
E. R. DeWolfe	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
W. O. Allen	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
C. L. Kidd	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
C. Curtis	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
C. A. Brown	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
W. G. Ogden	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
W. S. Kilby	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
E. M. Moore	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
J. F. Stephens	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
J. F. Conners	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
Nida	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
L. A. Spotts	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
C. Brown	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
T. H. Lewis	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
H. G. Fogel	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
E. McVoy	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
J. Van Ryn	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
F. P. Bennett	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
W. Grote	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
E. S. Anderson	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
A. S. Alger	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
B. R. Eldred	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
J. H. D. Peters	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
J. C. Taylor	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
W. J. Smith	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
R. K. Spotts	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
Dr.	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
G. W. Mitchell	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
A. Blossert	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
N. Webb	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
P. Tekoa	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
T. H. Lewis	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
Jones	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
R. R. Debaun	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
R. A. Smith	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
H. J.	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
Worth	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
F. Plum	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
J. S. Plum	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
J. P. Donovan	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
J. W. Finch	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
H. K. Curtis	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
D. McLinn	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
A. S. Pyenson	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
W. S. Brown	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
E. M. Lonie	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
A. Rowland	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
H. Kennedy	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22
W. Bauer	A	100	100	1.000	1.000	22

WINNERS.

High Scratch Gunner—T. H. Lewis.
High Handicap Gunner—J. F. Conners.
Travers Island Cup—C. A. Brown.
Special Scratch Cup—L. F. Curtis.
Special Handicap Cup—E. D. Anderson.

MONTHLY WINNERS.

Ghort Trophy—L. F. Curtis.
Hamlin Cup—C. L. King.
Club Cup—Dr. de Wolfe.

89TH ELEVEN WINS TITLE.

Pershing Sees Army Championship Football Game.

PARIS, March 29.—The team of the 89th Division of the Third Army won the football championship of the American Expeditionary Forces this afternoon at Auteuil by defeating the team of the 88th Division of the First Army by a score of 12 to 6.

The game was witnessed by General Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces; Rear Admiral Grayson, personal physician to President Wilson; Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Commander of the First Army Corps; Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, in charge of civilian affairs in the occupied area of Germany, and Brig. Gen. E. L. Winn, Commander of the 89th Division.

Norman Ross Wins in Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—Norman Ross, swimming unattached, but of Chicago, won the national 220 yards free style and the 150 yards national back stroke race at the Detroit Athletic Club tonight. Thelma Payne, representing the Multnomah Club, Portland, Ore., won the national fancy diving from Vonnie Malcomson of the Detroit A. C.

Charlotte Boyle Wins Swim Title.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Charlotte Boyle of New York won the woman's national 100-yard indoor swimming championship here tonight. Her time was one minute and three-fifths seconds. Bessie Ryan, Philadelphia, was second; Mabel Arkilie, Philadelphia, third, and Eleanor Uhl, Philadelphia, fourth.

Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia, who held the championship, did not compete.

De Oro Retains Cue Title.

DETROIT, March 29.—Alfredo De Oro, three-cushion billiard champion, easily defeated Gus Copulos, Michigan champion, in the final block of their title match tonight, 50 to 38, and took the match by a score of 150 to 94.

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The John David Shop has always been a stickler for basic quality and intrinsic value—pure woolens, pure silk thread, pure-dye linings, staunch trimmings, the best of everything, whether concealed or revealed. Careless man takes those things on say-so or pray-so; careful woman, taking nothing for granted, takes a peek.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday morning, at corner Thirty-fourth and Grand Central Station, light leather shopping bag containing $60, amethyst rosary ring, eyeglasses, 20 trip ticket between New York and Port Chester in name of Mrs. Dorothy Schilling. Liberal reward if returned to Hughes, 10 Washington Square North.

LOST—On 125th St., Wednesday night, green silk handbag containing silver purse, with Wanamaker and Gimbel coins; also green purse with new money and pearl pencil; liberal reward. Mrs. Ferguson Wyld, 625 West 125th st. or phone 558 Audubon.

LOST—At Gimbel Riviera Theatre, Broadway and 97th St., black moire handbag containing Liberty Bond coupon book, small sum money and miscellaneous articles; reward. Matt. care French, Edye & Co., 10 Bridge St., Brown Bread 6250.

LOST—Liberal reward for return platinum lorgnette, with initials inscribed with square diamonds, during parade on official stand at 23d St., E. 64 St., 100 West 59th St. Circle 3094.

LOST,—Near Broadway and 30th St., March 20, wallet containing checks, personal papers, hotel bills; also army identification disk; reward, and no questions asked, if returned to F. 25 Times.

LOST—A lady's black suitcase in taxicab, between Waldorf-Astoria and Grand Central Station, about 4:30 P. M. Friday; $30 reward and no questions asked. Return to head porter, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—400 shares Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., common stock; Certificates Nos. 4284, 4285, 4822, for 100 shares each. Liberal reward offered for return to Halle & Stieglitz, 30 Broad St.

LOST.—Ten (10) shares Pierce Oil Corporation stock, Certificate No. 019653, in name of Mrs. Ida M. Carey. Transfer stopped. Notify Jno. C. Wrisley & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Bond affidavit.

LOST—Left on train, arriving at Freeport 6:08 P. M., March 25, package containing rug; liberal reward. D. MacDonald, Ossiow Place, Freeport, L. I. Telephone 818-W, Freeport.

LOST—Traveling bag containing order books, photo books, price list, and other papers worthless to finder; reward if returned to owner, Mrs. Johnson, 1,306 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LOST—March 3, pink cameo pin, on Pacific St., Nostrand Av., Bedford Av., or Ocean Av. car. Liberal reward if returned to owner, Mrs. Johnson, 1,306 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Black wallet containing $300 in cash and important papers, between 42d and 46th Sts. on Broadway; liberal reward; no questions asked. John P. Siemo, 170 5th Av.

LOST—DIAMOND SCREW EARRING, Saturday afternoon, on Broadway-7th Av. subway or in department store; liberal reward. Return to Finch, 1,358 Broadway.

LOST—In 42d St. vicinity, Saturday morning, a string of coral beads; reward; prized as a keepsake. Mrs. E. S. Gile, Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City.

LOST—Gray-headed bag, containing eyeglasses and other articles; reward. Main-held, 70 West 91st St.

LOST—March 8, 34th or 33d St., subway, gray enameled watch, gold chain; keepsake; reward. Dwight, Murray Hill 4000.

LOST—Brooch, circle of pearls; heirloom; reward. Ethel M. Bailey, Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Malacca cane, crook handle, black and yellow amber band; reward $10. Telephone Riverside 2375 or Bry. 5334.

LOST—Broadway, near 84th St., pair of rimmed eyeglasses; reward. Apt. 1, south, 27 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Ribbon bag, Saturday, 161, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Dembrow, 309 West 91st St.

LOST—March 25, black fur neckpiece, lined, 96th St. and 8th Av.; reward. Riverside 2168, or Allis, 15 West 88th St.

LOST — Diamond ring, Japanese signet, initials "H. S." vicinity 8th Av. 28th subway; reward $50. J. Lipman, 2 W. 28th.

LOST—Dark blue silk muffler on New Haven train, 9:30 Saturday morning; liberal reward. Schenck, 51 East 42d St.

LOST—Black wallet on Friday afternoon, near southeast subway entrance at 28th St. Reward if returned to Apt. 2F, 142 E. 27th.

LOST—At Churchill's, signet ring of great personal value. Liberal reward if returned to cashier.

LOST — Wednesday, Riggs Restaurant, soldier's kodak. Please phone Academy 1070, Ex. 511.

LOST—Gold match safe, initialed "F. E." Liberal reward. Friedlander, Greeley 2122.

LOST—Brooch, circle of pearls; heirloom; reward. Ethel M. Bailey, Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Bre...way Theatre, Saturday, taupe fox scarf; reward. Room 307, 135 Broadway.

LOST at the Fakir's Ball, Hotel Commodore, diamond horseshoe brooch; liberal reward. Phone Hauser, 3830 Plaza.

LOST.—Coral rosary beads, marked "Annie Jenkins, 1905." Liberal reward if returned to J. Markham Marshall, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Tuesday, on subway train, skunk scarf; reward. Phone George Rector 8317.

LOST — Liberty bond, eyeglasses; reward. Return Nodek Court, 110th St., West.

LOST—Tortoise shell glasses, Macy case, 42d and Broadway. 426.

LARGE REWARD for return of pigskin gilt edged hand case; lost March 14; Army Hospital, 177th St. Return Yale Club; liberal reward, contents of case.

Will party that found gold purse and telephoned 5897 Circle please call at 15 West 55th St; get reward, no questions asked. Cosdley.

$100 REWARD for return of sapphire and diamond cluster scarfpin, lost or taken while I was sitting in barber's chair in the Terminal Barber Shop in the Equitable Building Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1919; no questions asked. E. E. B., Room 1704, care H. L. Schaefer, 35 Liberty St.

$200 REWARD for information and return of a gray Stutz car, 1919 model, black wire wheels. Connecticut license 1919. Lost at Hippodrome Theatre, in 45d St., Monday night, March 24, between 8 and 10 P. M. Address Lewis Rachael, New Britain, Conn.

$150 REWARD

Return platinum bar pin containing numerous small diamonds, with sapphire in centre and one at each end, lost March 25, vicinity of Madison Av. and 99th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

$150 REWARD.

No questions asked; return platinum wristwatch with diamonds around face, lost March 18, vicinity of Fifth Av. and 38th St. Marcus & Co., Fifth Av. & 45th St.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked for the return of rectangular shaped platinum diamond watch on pearl bracelet; lost Saturday morning. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

$50 reward, pair of platinum hoop earrings, 54 diamonds, Far Rockaway train, 5th Av. bus. Miss Brummer, 44 West 57th St. 3513 Circle.

$900 REWARD for solitaire diamond ring, set in platinum with diamond-mounted shanks, lost about March 13th. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold ring in Grand Central Station. Call, with description, Rockefeller (entrance).

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

STRAYED or stolen from Flatbush section of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, a full-grown male collie, black and white, with tan marking; liberal reward. Please communicate with owner, Rev. J. W. Crowell, 725 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Near Ridgewood, N. J., young dog; short brown hair, bobbed tail, white breast. F 295 Times Annex.

LOST—An Angora cat, identification tag marked "Scotia." 3 Park Av. Reward.

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AUGUST BELMONT JR. BANKER, DIES AT 36

Member of Father's Firm Succumbs in Hospital After an Operation.

PROMINENT AS FINANCIER

President of Cape Cod Construction Co. Was a Sportsman and Member of Many Clubs.

August Belmont, Jr., son of Major August Belmont, the banker, who was a member of his father's firm and connected with other important enterprises, died early yesterday morning at the General Memorial Hospital, 106th Street and Central Park West, following an operation last Monday afternoon for intestinal trouble. The operation was a serious one, but he rallied and members of his family who were constantly at his bedside had hoped for his early recovery.

August Belmont, Jr., was born in New York City, Nov. 20, 1882, son of Major August and Elizabeth H. Morgan Belmont, and grandson of August Belmont the first, who was the well-known American financier and founder of the banking firm of August Belmont & Co., has been for many years the accredited representative of the Rothschilds in America. The father of August Belmont, Jr., succeeded to the head of the business in 1890, and the son was in line to take complete charge of the reins of administration of the affairs of the firm when his father should decide to lay aside the leadership. In fact, he had already assumed considerable of the active direction of the affairs of the organization, as well as taking an important part in other concerns in which he was an officer.

Mr. Belmont was educated at St. Mark's School at Southborough, Mass., and at Harvard University, being graduated from the latter in 1904. While at college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Porcellian Club and the Institute of 1770. After leaving college he, accompanied by some companions, started around the world, with a view of broadening his mind. A year after leaving college he began his business career as a clerk in the banking firm of his father. Here he mastered all the intricacies of the banking business, and on Jan. 1, 1910, was admitted as a member of the firm, which consisted formerly of his father and Walter Cutting.

Other firms with which he was identified at the time of his death were the Cape Cod Construction Company, of which he was President; Treasurer of the Park Row Realty Company and a Director in the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company. Degnon Terminal Railroad Corporation and the Interborough Consolidated Corporation.

Mr. Belmont was an enthusiastic sportsman, and was especially interested in polo and yachting. He was a member of the Knickerbocker, New York Athletic, Down Town, Meadow Brook, City Midday, Racquet and Tennis, Turf and Field, New York Yacht, Harvard Club, Hasty Pudding, Porcellian and Pallachucola Clubs. He was also a member of the American Kennel Club. In playing polo a few years ago he suffered a broken collar bone. Mr. Belmont was prominent in social affairs of New York City and Long Island.

On Jan. 25, 1906, Mr. Belmont married Miss Alice W. de Goicouria, daughter of Albert B. and Cecilia de Goicouria of this city, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. David H. Greer, and Mrs. Belmont and five children survive—Bessie Morgan, August 3d, Alice Goicouria, Cecilia, and Barbara Carolina.

The funeral will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the time to be announced later.

ART MUSEUM CONCERTS END

Great Audience Hears Mannes's Orchestra—Duncan Dancers.

David Mannes conducted a fourth and final concert in the Metropolitan Museum of Art last evening, the orchestra repeating by request Tschaikowsky's "Overture 1812," while at the close a great audience joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Duncan Dancers appeared in Carnegie Hall last night before a popular assembly of the Van Hugo Musical Society. The young women gave many favorite and familiar dances to classic and modern music, assisted at the piano by George Copeland.

Rosalie Miller, Francis Rogers, Lisbet Hoffmann, and Edward Rechlin appeared at Aeolian Hall last evening in a benefit concert for the Colored Men's Improvement Club, which is raising funds to continue its work along the lines adopted before the war.

'Boheme' and 'Boris Godunoff' Sung

Paris of the Latin quarter and Russia of the old historic Czars furnished the scenes of two operas witnessed by more than 7,000 persons at the Metropolitan yesterday. In the afternoon, Puccini's "Da Boheme" was sung, the Bohemians of Murger's story including Mmes. Muzio and Romaine, Messrs. Lazaro, Scotti, de Segurola, d'Angelo, Malatesta and others, with Mr. Papi conducting. Last evening's popular audience received with rapt attention Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff," a work unique on the lyric stage, sung again by Destur, Matzenauer, Althouse, Delaunois, Mardones and many more, while Papi completed a double day at the baton.

Aurore La Croix Plays Again.

Aurore La Croix, an Australian pianist, gave her third recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, playing Schumann's sonata, Op. 22, in a manner to win appreciation for the interpreter. It has been said that Schumann in his symphonies treated the orchestra as a piano, but it is no less true that in this sonata his pianoforte suggests orchestral effect, as Miss La Croix showed brilliantly in the scherzo. She gave ten waltzes of Brahms, a Schubert impromptu, Moszkowski's "Rondo Capriccioso," some Chopin and two numbers from Liszt's "Years of Pilgrimage."

Meet Sir Charles and Lady Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Vogel gave a reception yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton for Mrs. Vogel's sister, Lady Henry, and her husband, Sir Charles Henry, who arrived last week from London and who will be at the Ritz-Carlton, where Mr. and Mrs. Vogel make their home, until they sail. Sir Charles is a member of Parliament and has served on several British Commissions in France and Italy. Their only child, Captain Cyril Henry, was killed in 1914 while leading his men at Loos. Lady Henry turned her home at Henley into a hospital for wounded soldiers.

Concert in Aid of Frenchwomen.

To equip a White Mountain camp for agricultural training of thirty-two young Frenchwomen who have been sent to this country by their Government to study American business, factory, and farm methods, a benefit concert is announced at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier next Wednesday afternoon. Among those on the program are Raymonde Delaunois of the Metropolitan, assisted in songs by Raoul Laparra, the composer; Louis Wins and Edouard Gendron, Henri Casadesus, and Miss A. M. Soffray in chamber music, and Lorraine Wyman and Howard Brockway in folksongs. The concert is under influential patronage.

MAJOR ROOSEVELT BURIED.

Simple Services, with Military Honors, in Trinity Church.

Funeral services which were marked by extreme simplicity were held in Trinity Church at noon yesterday for Major James A. Roosevelt, who died at sea on board the steamship Great Northern Borne in upon the shoulders of eight of the sixteen honorary pallbearers, the body lay before the chancel during the reading of the burial service by Dr. William T. Manning, rector of the church. The Rev. Spence Burton of Boston read the lesson, and the Rev. Joseph F. McComas assisted in the ceremonies. After the service, while the body was being carried from the church, the 3d Battalion of the 23d Infantry from Governors Island, under the command of Major Collins, stood at attention before the doors of the church, and a military band played Chopin's Funeral March. The interment took place in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

The services opened with the playing of Chopin's Funeral March by the organist, Dr. Victor Baier, after which the funeral train passed up the centre aisle, headed by Dr. Manning, who recited the sentences beginning: "I know that my redeemer liveth." The honorary pallbearers followed, headed by Major Philip Roosevelt and Captain Archie Roosevelt. The other pallbearers were Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Major Francis M. Wells, Major Archibald Thacher, Captain Allen L. Lindley, Major S. Fullerton Weaver, Captain Russell Auchincloss, Lieutenant James Barney, Captain Kermit Roosevelt, Major Kenneth Budd, Major De Lancey K. Jay, Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, Major John Prentice, Lieut. Col. Charles Whittlesey, Captain O'Donnell Iselin, and Captain Francis S. Greene.

When the body had been placed before the chancel rail the choir chanted, "Lord, let me know my end," and "Lord, thou hast been our refuge," and sang Dykes's "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," "Man That Is Born of Woman," by Croft, and Gilbert's "Hear'd Ye Voices from Heaven." The recessional was Barnby's "For All Saints."

A firing squad and a bugler accompanied the body to Greenwood Cemetery. Chaplain Smith of Governors Island was in charge of the funeral details of the funeral. The military setting was maintained throughout. The American flag was draped over the right side of the chancel and the British over the left, while further over on each side were grouped, on standards, the flags of the Allies. Among many floral tributes was a huge bouquet of Easter lilies from the 306th Infantry Association, with which Major Roosevelt served before he became a member of the 302d Ammunition Train of the 77th Division. The many friends and relatives of Major Roosevelt and the detachment of troops filled the church.

WED AFTER WAR SERVICE.

Dr. B. J. Lee Marries Miss Freeman —Bridal Party Also Overseas.

The wedding of Miss Louise Freeman, daughter of Mrs. William F. Fotterall, and Dr. Burton James Lee of this city took place at noon yesterday in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Bishop Burch officiating. The entire bridal party, including the bride and bridegroom, have seen service overseas. The bride recently returned from France where she engaged in Red Cross work, and Dr. Lee also arrived a short time ago from France, where he served as Lieutenant Colonel with the Surgeon in Chief of the 2d Division of the United States Army.

The bride, who wore a gown of corded silk and rose point lace, which had been worn by her mother and sister at their nuptials, had as her attendant Miss Helen C. Frick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick. Miss Frick was in blue and mauve.

Arthur Gordon of Savannah, Ga., acted as best man. The ushers were Captain B. Tappen Falconbridge brother in law of the bride; Colonel Harvey Cushing, who was at the head of the Harvard Hospital Unit; Major Joseph Yoakum, and Major J. Bayard Clark.

A small reception followed at the Gotham, the couple leaving later for the South. They will reside on their return at 123 East Seventy-third Street. The bride is the daughter of the late Frank Morgan Freeman of New York.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Haskell of New Rochelle announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adele Haskell, to Lieutenant Samuel J. Orr, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus J. Orr of Savannah, Ga. Miss Haskell has been active in Red Cross work. Her fiancé, who was formerly a student at Columbia, recently returned from France.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Phelps Jackson of 360 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeline Jackson, to James Lewis Quackenbush, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Quackenbush of 362 Riverside Drive, who has just returned from overseas service with Base Hospital Unit No. 8.

The engagement of Miss Pauline Carmichael, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Carmichael of Springfield, Mass., to Lieutenant John Walcott Calder of Utica, N. Y., is announced. Lieutenant Calder has just returned from service with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence D. Frank of 166 West Eighty-seventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Rose Frank, to Cyril Henry Haas, son of Mrs. Haas and the late Louis Haas.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Esther M. Hurwitz of this city to Lieutenant Charles A. Turtz, Medical Department, U. S. A. Miss Hurwitz has been active in Red Cross work.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Porter Hopkins of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Hopkins, to Emory Leyden Ford of Detroit, Mich. The wedding is to take place on April 5.

Mrs. David Morrison of 214 Riverside Drive announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Isabel Drummond Morrison, to Ensign Hazen Kimball Stevens, U. S. N., a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stevens, who has just returned from France, where he received a citation for bravery. Miss Morrison is a granddaughter of the late General David Morrison and was graduated from Barnard College.

April Dances.

A Bal de l'Opera, as held yearly in Paris, is to be given on Friday night, April 6, at the Hotel Des Artistes, under the auspices of Mme. Marie Barrientos, Miss Anna Fitziu, Miss Rosa Ponselle, Miss Sophie Braslau, Mrs. Kathleen Howard, Andres De Segurola, Gulio Crimi, Antanio Scotti, and Leon Rothier. Part of the proceeds will go to the New York Foundling Hospital. There will be a midnight revue by the Vestoff-Serova Russian ballet.

The eleventh annual benefit for the New York Association for the Blind is to be held at the Hotel Commodore Thursday evening, April 24. It will be a military and naval ball.

War Workers' Conference Luncheon

A conference luncheon is to be held at the Biltmore on Monday, April 2, to bring before women who have been doing war work the present needs of hospital and educational work. Among the hostesses already enrolled, and who will as far as possible have war workers among their guests, are Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Miss Maud A. Leland, Mrs. Henry Mason Day, and Mrs. L. E. La Fetra.

Lieut. Commander Stewart Weds.

The marriage of Lieut. Commander Laurence Stewart, a son of Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., retired, of South Orange, N. J., and Miss Dorothy Foster, a daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph Foster, U. S. N., retired, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Cambridge, Mass., took place at noon yesterday in Cambridge at Miss Foster's home. Lieut. Commander Stewart is the Executive Officer of the U. S. S. Troy. Donald Stewart was his brother's best man.

PROFESSOR PUPIN SAILS.

Departs on Baltic to Advise at Peace Conference.

Among the 650 passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic was Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, who is on his way to the Peace Conference in Paris. He described his aim as lending what assistance he can and expects to remain abroad until June, unless the treaty is signed before that date. Professor Pupin was Royal Serbian Consul General for Serbia in the United States until a few months ago, when another representative was sent over from Europe. Professor Pupin is regarded as an authority on the Slav races.

"Serbia," said Professor Pupin, "will not have Bolshevism because the land was parcelled out among the people 100 years ago and every man has his small plot of ground. Serbia will have to fight to protect herself. Hungary is ready for Bolshevism because her land is owned by about forty people and I am afraid that Rumania is in danger, too, because of her feudal system governing the land."

Another passenger on the Baltic was the Earl of Dunmore, who has been here for two months on private business. In speaking of conditions in England he said that the English workingmen are reasonable, if they are met half way and properly treated, and added that he did not expect a big strike.

The Right Rev. John N. McCormick, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan, also sailed on his way to France, via England, where he will supervise the activities of the church's War Commission during the reconstruction period. His headquarters will be at the office of the War Commission of the Episcopal Church in Paris. Captain O. M. Makins of the British Navy, who has been in charge of the Naval Intelligence Bureau for his Government during the past year, sailed with his staff. He said that the office had been practically abolished and only one officer remained behind.

Cyrus H. McCormick of the International Harvester Company sailed for England and France to ascertain the business conditions after peace is settled and also find out, if possible, what the prospects are for trade in Russia, where the company did a very big business for many years before the war.

George William Chester sailed for Vigo, Spain, via Liverpool, with his wife and family to take up his post there as Brazilian Consul. Another passenger was Lieut. Col. Hugh Knox Niven of the British Army. Henry L. Roosenfeld, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, sailed on a business trip to Europe.

Engaged to Lieut. Casimir de Rham.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson of 8 East Seventy-seventh Street and Southampton, L. I., announced last evening the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Lathrop Patterson, to Lieutenant Casimir de Rham, U. S. A., a son of Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham of 960 Park Avenue, this city and Newport. Lieutenant de Rham is a Yale-Harvard graduate who saw service overseas, returning here to be an instructor at Camp Kearny, Cal., and is now at the Harvard business school, having been graduated from Harvard. He has several younger brothers and a sister. Miss Patterson has been active in war work.

Arcadia of Rome Elects Flaherty.

James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, has been appointed a member of the Arcadia of Rome. This is a literary society founded in the seventeenth century by Queen Christine of Sweden. Several Popes have been members, and President Wilson was made a member on his recent visit to Rome. Only five Americans belong to the society. Among these are Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Mundelein of Chicago.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT SAYER, the oldest Mason in Connecticut, died suddenly at his home in Danbury yesterday at the age of 94.

JAMES A. CONLIN, an inspector in the Street Cleaning Department, died at his home, 780 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

HARRY HOLLOWAY, a contractor, of Tarrytown, N. Y., died Friday night on the steamer League while on his way South for his health.

THOMAS B. SKINNER, merchant, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died Friday at the Mount Vernon Hospital. Mr. Skinner was 61 years old.

EUGENE STAUBSANDT, a retired contractor and builder, died yesterday at his home, 123 East Forty-first Street. He was 61 years old.

ALGERNON T. PEALE, 68 years old, wholesale lumber dealer of this city, died Friday night at his home in Montclair, N. J., of pneumonia.

EDWARD W. COLEMAN, an inspector in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, is dead at his home in Flushing, L. I., aged 73 years.

JOSEPH B. ERWIN, 68 years old, a native of Potsdam, N. Y., where at one time he was Principal of the high school, died Friday in Plainfield, N. J.

FRANK STEERS, marine surveyor for the insurance firm of Lethbridge & Cornwell, died Tuesday at his home in East Orange, N. J., at the age of 54 years.

Dr. PAUL H. TRACY, a ship surgeon, died suddenly Friday night of heart disease while waiting for a ride in the Seventy-sixth Street. He was 53 years old.

Mrs. CAROLINE BRAUN, 62 years old, wife of John Braun, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, died on Friday at her home, 199 Arnold Street, Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN SCHAFER, 84 years old, a retired hatter, died on Friday at his home, 2,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been a resident of Flatbush for more than fifty years.

Mrs. MATILDA DICKINSON BUFFETT, widow of Joseph Buffett, a farmer of Huntington, L. I., is dead at the home of her daughter, 480 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

Captain JOHN UPSHUR MOORHEAD of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Moorhead & Elmore, of Washington, D. C., died in that city Wednesday of pneumonia. He was 34 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET WATSON PETERSON, wife of Captain John Peterson, a retired shipmaster, died Thursday at her home, 823 Rockaway Park, aged 70 years. She was a native of England.

AUGUST H. STOECKLEIN, a wine and liquor dealer, for thirty years in business in the Bushwick section, died on Thursday at his home, 1,248 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year.

HENRY NAGEL, owner of the mineral water business of Dieckmann & Sons, in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 62 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, in his thirtieth year.

JOHN S. BURKE, 49 years old, recently a reporter for the New York City News Association, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. His home was at 314 West Thirty-ninth Street. He had also worked on The Tribune and The World.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK AVERELL, widow of George W. Averell, died on Friday at her home, 217 Brooklyn Avenue, of influenza. She was 70 years old, and left three daughters and two sons, Dr. George W. and Stephen Clark Averell.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, a bookkeeper in the Nassau branch of the Mechanics Bank and formerly active in Republican politics in the Eastern District, died of apoplexy on Thursday at his home, 1,018 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year.

HENRY C. DINGMAN of the advertising department of The Evening Mail and formerly, at different times, on The New York Times, The Herald, and other New York newspapers, died yesterday morning in the New York Hospital at the age of 46 years.

Mrs. BLANCHE ROUSSEAU NILES, wife of Rear Admiral Nathan Eric Niles, U. S. N., retired, died suddenly of heart disease at Montetx, Switzerland, Wednesday. Since Admiral Niles' retirement in 1909 they had lived abroad most of the time. They were married in Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 12, 1876.

The Rev. Father EDMOND KILLIAN of Livingston Manor, N. Y., died last night of pneumonia at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J. He was 37 years old. His was the second death this week among the Franciscan monks at St. Bonaventure's Monastery. Twenty-six monks there are ill of influenza.

Miss ADELE G. D. LOCKE, widow of the Rev. Clinton Locke, a prominent Episcopal clergyman, died in Chicago yesterday. She was nearly 80 years old, and had been presented at the courts of both England and Spain. Mrs. Locke was the mother of Mrs. Fanny Locke Hatton, who, with her husband, Frederick Hatton, is playwright and critic.

Captain GEORGE E. HENDERSON, a Brooklyn physician who was serving with the 350th Field Artillery, died in France on Feb. 12, according to information received from the War Department. He was appointed a Captain in August, 1917. Captain Henderson was born in Far Rockaway thirty-five years ago, and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1907. He served on the staff of the Williamsburg Hospital, and was a member of Commonwealth Lodge, 600, F. and A. M.; Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Clinton Commandery, 14, Knights Templar.

WARNS OF ASIA QUESTION.

Robert E. Scott Guest of the Foreign Correspondents.

Robert E. Scott, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, was the guest of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States at a dinner held last night in the City Club.

"It is a queer thing," said Mr. Scott, "that Americans who are only a fortnight away from Japan and own a bit of Asia themselves should be thinking so little about what is going to happen in Asia. As Viscount Ishii's speech hinted, and the two official visits which the United States Ambassador at Tokio has paid to Siberia demonstrate, the question of Asia is pressing on the United States more closely indeed than the question of South America. The American public will get its surprises in China some time morning it does not inform themselves more soundly. As to relations with Japan, attempts to build politically or commercially on a foundation of mutual distrust are largely a waste of time and money."

Mr. Scott said most Americans think they have used up the Japanese well enough for all practical purposes, but the Japanese know a great deal more about America than America knows about Japan.

Frank Dilnot, President of the association, presided at the dinner and presented a testimonial from the members to Percy S. Bullen, the Secretary, as a token of their appreciation. Lord Reading will be the guest of the association next month prior to his sailing for England.

Police Lieut. Aiken Dies in Theatre.

Police Lieutenant Samuel Aiken of the Charles Street Station was stricken with acute indigestion while attending a performance in the Audubon Theatre at 165th Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon and died in the theatre manager's office before the arrival of a physician. Lieutenant Aiken, whose home was at 3,056 Albany Crescent, the Bronx, was born in this city fifty-nine years ago and for a time was a member of the New York Police Department for more than thirty-five years.

Warden John Hayes.

John Hayes, 73 years old, connected with the Department of Corrections for the last twenty-five years and since 1914 warden of the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, died suddenly last night at his home there of hardening of the arteries. Mr. Hayes was born in Gold Street, Brooklyn, and never moved out of that Assembly District. For a number of years he was keeper of the old Cross Hill Penitentiary, in Rogers Street, which was abandoned ten years ago. Mr. Hayes was a member of Seawanhaka Democratic Club, Elks, and the G. A. R.

Lord Mayor of Manchester Dead.

MANCHESTER, March 29. — John Makeague, the Lord Mayor of Manchester, who entertained President Wilson during his visit to Manchester and presided at the conferring of the freedom of the city on the President, died suddenly at the Town Hall today.

Married.

FELDMAN—SMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Feldman announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Lawrence Smith, on Thursday, March 13.

FLEMING—THOMAS.—The marriage of Miss J. Hubert Fleming, formerly of Grand Canyon, Ariz., and later of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Hubert Fleming, to Mr. Thomas, took place in Cape Town, South Africa, on Feb. 15. Mr. Thomas is a C. M. G., and Lady Newton of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. R. H. C. Thomas, 10th Royal Hussars (ret.), were present.

GUTMAN—WERNER.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Steinberg announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence Werner of Newark, to Manuel J. Gutman. No cards.

HACKMAN—ABRAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Abrams announce the marriage of their daughter Beatrice to Alfred N. Hackman March 23, 1919, by Rev. Eli Solomon.

HERMAN—EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Epstein, No. 560 56th St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Rose Ester, to Mr. Frank Wagner Herman, March 16, 1919.

LEE—FREEMAN.—On Saturday, March 29, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, by the Right Rev. Bishop Burch, Dr. Burton James Lee to Miss Louise Freeman.

MEYER—LINDENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Lindenstein of 816 West 100th St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Fannie, to Bernard Meyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Meyer, March 27.

NIEDENBERG—GREENFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Greenfield of 389 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter Beatrice to Samuel T. Niedenberg of Manhattan on Sunday, March 23.

PFEFFERBLUM — GOLDGRABEN. — Goldgraben brothers of 2,115 5th Av. announce the marriage of their sister, Jean, to Mr. Maurice J. Pfefferblum of 136 West 120th St., on Sunday, March 23, at 4:30 P. M., at Temple Ansche Chesed, 7th Av. and 114th St. Dinner took place after the ceremony at the bride's home.

POLK—FINKELSTEIN.—Pauline A. Finkelstein to Rudolph Polk on March 16.

RAND—PALAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Joseph Palay announce the marriage of their daughter, Minnie L., to Mr. Sidney S. Rand, Tuesday evening, March 25, at the Elsmere. Rabbi Silverman of Temple Emanu-El officiated.

REISS—BREIT.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Breit of Brooklyn announce the marriage of their daughter Estelle to Mr. Max Reiss of Brooklyn.

SOKOLOFF—LEVEY.—Mrs. Abraham Levey announces the marriage of her daughter Rosella to Mr. Lee Sokoloff on Sunday, March 20, 1919, at her home, 965 Aldus St., New York City, by the Rev. Dr. B. A. Tintner.

Card of Thanks.

HARLEM.—The family of the late Isaac Harlem and his sister, Mrs. Jeannetta Schwartz, gratefully acknowledge the kind expressions of sympathy extended to them during their recent bereavement.

Died.

AVERELL.—On Friday, March 28, 1919, Elizabeth C. Averell, widow of George W. Averell. Funeral services at her late home, 217 Brooklyn Av., on Sunday, March 30, at 2:30 P. M.

ALLEN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 29, Martha Allen, aged 78 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 94 Beechwood Av., Monday, 2 o'clock.

BARRY.—After a brief illness, James L., beloved brother of Babel V., Sister M. Placidus, and Francis E. Barry. Funeral from his late residence, 1,316 College Av., on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Av. Solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

BLUMENFELD.—Francis Lucille, 20 years old, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Blumenfeld and sister of Sadi, Helen, Ruth, Violet, and Lawrence, after a short illness, at her home, 540 Riverside Drive. Funeral Sunday, 1:45 P. M.

BOUBICEK.—Ludwig A., father of Berthold, Camilla, and Mathilde, in his 80th year. Funeral March 29, 1919, from funeral parlors, 688 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, Monday, March 31, 1:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BROWN.—On March 28, 1919, Jennie Brown, in her 76th year, widow of late Abraham and beloved mother of Charles, Isaac, Dora Haas, Hilda Hirsch, Martha Schultz, Lena Cohen, Fannie Barrett. Funeral services Sunday, March 30, 1 P. M., at her late residence, 154 Howes St., Brooklyn. Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco papers please copy.

BURKE.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 2d Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

BURNHAM.—At Port Chester, N. Y., March 27, 1919, Captain William Dixon Burnham, in his 72d year. Funeral private. Interment at Sharon, Conn.

CAMERON.—Richard Bradley, at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, March 28, 1919, aged 50.

CAPEN.—Lulu L., wife of Walter H. Capen. Funeral services All Angels Church, 251 West 80th St., on Monday, March 31, at 10 A. M. Interment at Wilmington, N. C.

DEADY.—Suddenly, on March 28, Joshua Deady. Funeral services at his late residence, 339 East 58th St., Sunday evening at 7:30. Interment Greenwood.

DE YOANNA.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, at her residence, 111 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, Theresa de Yoanna. Funeral service private. Kindly omit flowers.

DINGMAN.—At New York Hospital, on March 28, 1919, Henry Chase, husband of Mary Dingman. Services THIS AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., on Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

DOYLE.—At 223 St. Nicholas Av., March 29, 1919, Mary B. Doyle, beloved mother of Mrs. Florence D. Mathews. Solemn requiem mass on Tuesday at 10 A. M. at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 143d St., near 5th Av.

DOYLE.—Georte, on March 27. Funeral services at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., at 10 A. M. Sunday, March 30. Memorial services 6:30 P. M., same place.

DUNNE.—Friday, March 28, 1919, at the residence of her son-in-law, 919 Pyatt Avenue, Ellen, widow of John Dunne of County Cork,

LESS FEDERAL FUNDS IN RESERVE BANKS

Deposits Show $117,600,000 Decline in Last Week—Members' Reserve Deposits Up.

MORE NOTES CIRCULATED

Increase for the Week $11,600,000 —Also Report $5,400,000 Gain in Discount Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Large reductions in Government deposits accompanied by substantial gains in members' reserve deposits and in Federal Reserve note circulation are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at the close of business on March 21.

No appreciable change is shown in the amount of war paper on hand, while holdings of other discounts increased about $5,000,000. Notwithstanding considerable gains reported by the Boston and New York banks, the total holdings of acceptances show a decline of $12,000,000. Treasury Certificates on hand went up $1,300,000, while total earning assets declined $7,900,000.

Government deposits declined $117,600,000, all the reserve banks outside of New York reporting substantial withdrawals of Government funds. Members' reserve deposits went up $26,400,000, while net deposits declined $27,200,000. Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased over $11,000,000, all the Eastern banks and Cleveland reporting larger totals than the week before.

These banks show a further gain of $1,900,000 in cash reserves. This together with the reduction in deposit liabilities accounts for a rise in their reserve ratio from 51.6 to 51.9 per cent.

Reserve Board's Weekly Statement On Banking Conditions of the Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve banks by about 150 of the country's most important Clearing Houses. Transactions cover the weekly period ended Wednesday, March 19, and Wednesday, March 26.

The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by Reserve Districts for all centres reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting clearing houses by Federal Reserve districts are as follows:

	Debits to Individual Account.		Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account.	
	March 19.	March 26.	March 19.	March 26.
New York	$4,325,634,000	$4,469,070,000	$1,063,714,000	$1,089,130,000
Albany	16,016,000	15,754,000	8,157,000	11,600,000
Binghamton	2,940,000	2,458,000		
Buffalo	36,613,000	47,444,000	8,422,000	8,960,000
Passaic	3,182,000	3,548,000	711,000	747,000
Rochester	27,911,000	30,830,000	836,000	849,000
Syracuse	15,265,000	17,750,000	676,000	813,000
RECAPITULATION				
New York	$4,447,131,000	$4,589,029,000	$1,083,894,000	$1,122,845,000
Boston	394,958,000	344,497,000	189,852,000	182,562,000
Philadelphia	497,158,000	491,758,000	317,049,000	344,460,000
Cleveland	463,451,000	469,367,000	171,616,000	173,134,000
Richmond	145,490,000	151,564,000	139,778,000	134,174,000
Atlanta	198,801,000	199,238,000	129,420,000	133,890,000
Chicago	922,208,000	947,778,000	805,580,000	740,125,000
St. Louis	228,926,000	237,785,000	107,777,000	105,584,000
Minneapolis	122,297,000	121,899,000	151,296,000	131,714,000
Kansas City	204,855,000	203,458,000	123,187,000	127,023,000
Dallas	102,902,000	99,179,000	111,242,000	106,943,000
San Francisco	419,576,000	428,194,000	190,314,000	240,068,000
Total	$8,105,709,000	$8,310,787,000	$4,958,900,000	$4,684,584,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in the week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$116,574,000	$108,245,000	$362,508,000	$160,820,000	$165,674,000
2—New York	735,292,000	132,818,000	1,764,820,000	956,138,000	722,160,000
3—Philadelphia	125,369,000	187,589,000	401,776,000	94,356,000	205,086,000
4—Cleveland	229,911,000	114,259,000	448,277,000	127,516,000	252,843,000
5—Richmond	74,696,000	107,600,000	195,826,000	134,186,000	93,230,000
6—Atlanta	67,035,000	55,800,000	206,980,000	45,064,000	116,975,000
7—Chicago	408,540,000	258,859,000	764,510,000	340,015,000	417,546,000
8—St. Louis	72,925,000	91,500,000	232,404,000	93,709,000	109,015,000
9—Minneapolis	75,923,000	50,150,000	140,525,000	67,964,000	60,107,000
10—Kansas City	68,737,000	90,195,000	240,352,000	73,018,000	99,615,000
11—Dallas	38,041,000	52,094,000	121,459,000	57,972,000	60,107,000
12—San Francisco	136,394,000	137,085,000	313,089,000	78,806,000	185,000,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Yearago.
Gold coin and certificates	$2,036,791,000	$2,039,741,000	$480,948,000
Gold settlement fund (F. R. Board)	443,377,000	389,954,000	399,563,000
Gold with foreign agencies	5,829,000	5,829,000	82,500,000
Total gold held by banks	$2,485,997,000	$2,902,434,000	$942,914,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,113,070,000	1,112,638,000	853,192,000
Gold redemption fund	133,080,000	126,470,000	21,494,000
Total gold reserve	$3,142,305,000	$3,140,842,000	$1,815,704,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	66,218,000	67,736,000	58,359,000
Total reserves	$2,210,524,000	$2,208,578,000	$1,874,063,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,691,010,000	1,691,678,000	301,451,000
All other	195,230,000	189,861,000	251,777,000
Bills bought in open market	248,107,050	251,924,000	304,005,000
Total bills on hand	$2,134,347,000	$2,143,463,000	$857,293,000
United States long-term securities	27,138,000	27,222,000	58,189,000
United States short-term securities	173,797,000	172,471,000	262,579,000
All other earning assets	2,000	4,000	3,533,000
Total earning assets	$2,335,285,000	$2,343,160,000	$1,201,595,000
Bank premises	9,212,000	9,711,000	5,000,000
Uncollected items deduct from gross dep	660,066,000	797,393,000	566,078,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	7,067,000	6,904,000	837,000
All other resources	7,772,000	7,772,000	5,196,000
Total resources	$3,220,922,000	$3,375,425,000	$3,446,984,000
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	$81,641,000	$81,612,000	$74,222,000
Surplus	49,486,000	49,484,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	168,147,000	285,745,000	104,086,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,631,107,000	1,604,719,000	1,490,400,000
Deferred availability items	564,936,000	583,010,000	516,897,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	117,571,000	120,420,000	81,559,000
Total gross deposits	$2,481,491,000	$2,565,949,000	$1,901,442,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,531,776,000	2,510,687,000	1,462,838,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation net liability	145,540,000	142,442,000	7,978,000
All other liabilities	30,014,000	22,209,000	8,369,000
Total liabilities	$5,220,928,000	$5,373,428,000	$3,648,984,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	51.9%	51.6%	62.7%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	63.5%	63.8%	.....

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Mar.	1.54¾	1.55	1.56¾	.....	.....
May	1.47¾	1.43¾	1.47¾	1.45¾	1.25¾
July	1.34¾	1.32¾	1.37¼	1.34¾	.....
Dec.	1.31¾	1.27¾	1.30¾	1.29¾	.....

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Mar.	62	61	62	.....	58¾
May	63¾	61¾	62¾	62¾	55¼
July	63¼	60¾	62	61¾	.....
Sept.	60	58	60	58¾	.....

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 1.45@1.46; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 3 white, 74c; No. 4 white, 73@74½c; ordinary clipped, 72½@74½c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	27.85	27.60	27.85	27.60	26.25
July	27.43	27.20	27.42	27.12	25.90
Pork—					
May	25.15	24.77	25.15	24.68	24.50
July	24.00	23.72	24.00	23.62	24.92
Pork—					
May	46.80	44.68	45.80	44.50	47.85
July	42.65	41.90	42.15	41.65	.....

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
January	14.45	14.43	14.50	14.57
September	14.18	14.10	14.14	14.11
December	13.90	13.89	13.88	13.85

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.65	$1.60¾	$1.64¼
July	.....	.....	1.40

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 7,837 packages. A higher and somewhat excited market, especially on the desirable grades of creamery. Some call for export and very much fresher buying on the part of local operators. Creamery, higher than extras, 1c lb., specials, 92 score, 65½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 64@65c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 60@63c; lower grades, 58@58c; unsalted, highest than extras, 65@65½c; extras, 93 score, 65@67c; seconds, 60@64c. State dairy tubs, finest, 62@64c; good to prime, 58@60c; seconds to fair, 49@57c; renovated, extras, specials, 62@63c; lower grades, 49@49c; imitation creamery, firsts, 49@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47@48c; seconds, 46@46½c; lower grades, 42@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 44@44c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@41c.

EGGS—28,441 cases. The tone of the market is steady to firm, trading is not very active, but there is a generally confident feeling on the part of holders due to the continued strength shown in Western markets. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 44½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 44c; firsts, 43@43½c; firsts, northerly sections, 43@43½c; seconds, 41@42c; dirties, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2 and checks, 37@38c; checks, good to choice, 37c. Fresh gathered, fine to fancy, 47@48c; state, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to fine, 44@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 44@46c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 46c; ordinary to fine, 43@45c; Western and southern gathered whites, 43@46c; state, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 44@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@44c; fancy eggs, nearby Indian runner, fancy, 44@46c; Baltimore, best Western and Virginia Southern, 43@43c, deutsern, common to prime, 42@43c.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Fifty cents an agate line.

JEWISH COTTAGE MOTHER, for 14 boys in modern institution; state experience, (if any,) age, and salary expected. Jewish Orphan Home, 1,170 Genesee St., Rochester, N. Y.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 29.—Following are today's quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co	90	.....	.....
Arkwright Mills	170	.....	.....
Barnard Mfg. Co	112½	.....	.....
Bourne Mills	118	.....	.....
Border City Mfg. Co	108	.....	.....
Chace Mills	135	.....	.....
Charlton Mills	120	.....	.....
Cornell Mills	190	.....	.....
Conanicut Mills	87	.....	.....
Davol Mills	97½	.....	.....
Flint Mills	185	.....	.....
Granite Mills	.....	118	115
Hargraves Mills	.....	66	.....
King Philip Mills	.....	165	.....
Laurel Lake Mills	110	115	.....
Lincoln Mfg. Co	110	115	.....
Merchants Mfg. Co	.....	148	.....
Narragansett Mills	183	.....	.....
Osborne Mills	.....	125	.....
Parker Mills	.....	69	.....
Pocasset Mfg. Co	90	92½	.....
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	.....	162½	156
Sagamore Mfg. Co	250	.....	.....
Seaconnet Mills	90	.....	.....
Shove Mills	.....	102½	100
Stafford Mills	110	.....	.....
Stevens Mfg. Co	110	.....	.....
Tecumseh Mills	160	.....	.....
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	600	650	.....
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	.....	240	.....
Wampanoag Mills	.....	110	.....
Westamoor Mills	120	.....	.....

Boston Stock Report.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

Sales.		Price.
26	American Mfg. Co., ex div	130
4	American Mfg. Co. pf., ex div	90
5	American Glue Co	205
9	Bates Mfg. Co	30½
2	Bay State Hardware Co	98½
3	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co	83½
51	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co. pf	96½
1	Dwight Mfg. Co	100
3	Greenwich Leatherboard Corp	90
13	Lawton Mills	125½
10	Merrimac Mfg. Co	63½
5	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	105
25	Pacific Mills	111½
2	Pepperell Mfg. Co	190
5	Richard Borden Mfg. Co	156
23	Sullivan Machinery Co	143
5	Waltham Watch Co. pf	85½
5	Woodward Iron Co	60

Estates Appraised.

SANGER, ISAAC, of Sanger Brothers, wholesale and retail dry goods merchants in New York and Waco and Dallas, Texas. (Jan. 16, 1918.) Total estate in New York, $1,980,989. Assets: Interest in Sanger Brothers, $2,560,000; house, its contents, and other assets of same at Oss Cliff, $16,000. The chief assets of both of the dead and Waco and Dallas ends of the business have nearly $500,000 in Liberty bonds. Among the large number of beneficiaries are the following: His brother, Alexander Sanger of Dallas, Texas, $350,000; sister, Edna Newberger of 200 West 106th St.; brother, Samuel Sanger of Waco, and nephew Isaac Sanger of 965 West End Ave., $90,024. He left $10,000 to a sister, Sophie Emanuel of Broadway and 118th St.; nephews, Elihu, Charles, Alexander, Jr., and Asher Sanger of Dallas, Texas, and to his granddaughter, Josephine Rosenwaldt of 220 5th Ave., $24,750 to Joseph Rosenwaldt of 220 5th Ave. and Nicholas, Seema Rosenwaldt of 200 5th Ave. and Josephine Davidson of 126 West 49th St.; $30,000 to grandnieces, Jeannette Rosenwaldt and Eleanor Davidson; $10,000 to nephews, Isadore Newberger and Eli Newberger, and to grandniece, Mathilda Kohn, $5,000; to brother, Lehman Sanger of Waco; nieces, Dora Kohn of Dallas, Sadie Steinhardt of Dyra Kohn of Dallas, Sadie Steinhardt of Ora Kohn of Dallas, Sadie Steinhardt of Ora Kohn of Dallas, Sadie Steinhardt of Ora

Tomorrow is the last day of the
Red Cross Bundle Drive
Bundle up your Bundle now and send it to 9 Union Square or any Red Cross Receiving Station.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Gimbel Fur Storage Vaults on the Premises
Modern, scientific equipment. Dry cold air protection. Furs guaranteed against moths, fire, theft, dust, moisture.
Phone Call (Knickerbocker 8100 / Watkins 84) or a Postal Brings Our Auto
"Furriers since 1842"

A NEW Purchase of BLOUSES Worth Forty Thousand Dollars

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, March 31st, at 9 A. M.

To Be Sold at Twenty-Six Thousand Dollars

All Sales Must Be Final
No Blouses C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged

Blouses Presented on Sale in the Blouse Salon Third Floor

Colored Batistes, pique trimmed; sizes 34 to 46 ..... $1.85
Novelty Striped Voiles; sizes 36 to 42 ..... $1.85
Novelty and Plain Voiles, with organdy collar, color-embroidered; also lace-trimmed styles; sizes 36 to 52 ..... $1.85
Extra Size Voiles, lace-trimmed; sizes 40 to 52 ..... $1.85
Voile Slipover Blouses, lace and organdy trimmed; sizes 36 to 52 ..... $2.45
Imported Organdies or Voiles, Venise trimmed; sizes 36 to 52 ..... $3.45
Georgette Crepes, heavily embroidered in beads and silk; some hand embroidered; pastel shades and combinations $4.95
White Wonderlin Smocks, collar and pleated pockets hand-embroidered in pastel shades $1.85

Sample Blouses at $1.45 to $6.95
Voiles, Georgettes, crepe de chines, satins; pastel and suit shades

Blouses Presented On Sale on the Main Floor. An Entire Block of Blouses, the Rear Aisle Extending from 32nd to 33rd Street

Georgette Crepes, silk soutache, bead and chain-stitch embroidered. Nine pastel shades and combinations; sizes 36 to 46 ..... $3.65
Lingerie Blouses, tailored and lacey; sizes 38 to 46 ..... $1.85
Novelty and plain voiles, shawl and Peter Pan collars, self and pique; sizes 34 to 46 ..... $1.25

Odd Blouses at $1.25 to $1.95
Voiles trimmed with smart novelty materials or dainty laces; also tailored styles.
Lingerie blouses, in a dainty lacey model; sizes 40 to 52 only; extra sizes $1.65

A Purchase of the **Famous "Royal" Blouses**
Navy blue Satins; Georgettes in white, flesh, coral, navy; checked taffetas; satin-plaided taffetas, plaid taffetas; block plaid Louisines; satin-striped men's wear shirtings; crepe de chines; Liberty satin shirt blouses; sizes 36 to 46. Also white Habutai silk middy blouses; sizes 14 to 16.... $3.95

Regulation service blouses of linene. The majority of the blouses show a machine oil stain or signs of workroom handling; will be perfect after the tubbing $1.25
Organdy-finished lawn, two-in-one model with crocheted buttons $1.65
Colored Batiste Blouses with pique collar and cuffs; sizes 34 to 46 ..... $1.85

Blouses From Well-Known Makers in France, America and the Philippines

A Price-Range From

65c to $8.95

Thousands of Georgette Blouses
Thousands of Lingerie Blouses
Thousands of Silk Blouses
Thousands of Novelty Cotton Blouses
Thousands of Georgine Blouses
Including Eight Hundred Sample Blouses in Silks and Lingeries

IN the workrooms of one blouse maker after another, not a machine has been running for weeks, pending further developments.

At the first intimation of this, Gimbel initiative asserted itself. We bought the cream of the makers' "on hand" merchandise, in such quantities as to merit extraordinary discounts.

The Paris visit of the Gimbel Blouse Chief produced an additional collection at extraordinary savings.

Blouses that have just arrived from the Philippines have been marked to make them values to be remembered.

This is an event of supreme importance to all who are planning blouses for their Easter suit and for the entire Summer. Of especial interest to visitors now in the city.

Please Note Particularly
LOCATION OF BLOUSES ON SALE
In order to facilitate buying and render more perfect service, the blouses have been distributed as stated.

Additional Blouses Presented on Sale in the Blouse Salon, Third Floor

200 Philippine Blouses, $8.95

Hand-Embroidered and Hand-Made

Many trimmed with genuine filet laces; sizes 34 to 44 ..... $8.95
This price is less than half the price many of these would be ordinarily.

Paris Sample Blouses at $6.95 From Several Makers

Voiles, batistes, printed cottons and Rodier novelty prints. All hand-made. Many with genuine filet laces, thread and hand-run laces.
The exquisite features of these blouses include English eyelet work, solid embroideries, net footings, fine frills, hand chain-stitch work, hand hemstitchings, hairline tuckings, etc. White and delicate pastel colors $6.95

Blouses Presented on Sale in the Subway Balcony—32nd Street Side

"Royal" make Tailored Blouses of White Linene. Regulation service styles; sizes 34 to 46 ..... 85c
"Royal" make white batiste blouses with dainty tucking for trimming. Sizes 38 to 46 ..... 95c
Silk Crepe de Chines in white, flesh, maize, tea rose, China blue, navy, brown. Sizes 34 to 46 ..... $1.95
Colored Striped Voile Blouses, with scalloped organdy vestee and collar. Sizes 34 to 42 ..... 65c
Smocks of Linene, Wonderlin Lonsdale Jean, Voile, $1.55. All Sizes.
Georgine Blouses, hand and hand-machine embroidered in beads and silk. Eight pastel shades and combinations. Sizes 38 to 46 ... $2.65
Lingerie blouses, tailored and lacey. Sizes 38 to 46 ..... $1.15 to $1.65
Black and white striped taffeta blouses in tailored styles; sizes 38 to 44 ..... $2.95
Georgette Crepe Blouses, braided, and hand-embroidered; flesh, white, bisque, tea rose; sizes 36 to 46 ..... $3.95

200 Extra Salespeople Will Be In Attendance To Insure Immediate Service

SILKS

Paris lays down the Law about Foulards. She says no more chic fabric exists, and no more practical silk woven than Foulard.

Gimbel Foulards $1.95 to $4.50

Every thread Silk; and in such attractive designs.

New !!! Embroidered Georgette Crepes, $6.50 yd.

In all of the latest colorings and designs.

Please see the Gimbel Silks priced under $2.00 a yd. A wonderful collection.

GIMBELS SILK SECTION—Second Floor

Embroidered Serge, $4.75 Yd.

Seldom do you see anything more lovely or more distinctly elegant than this fine soft all wool serge embroidered very heavily in silk, border only, black and navy only.

All Wool Gabardine, $4.50 Yd.

54 in. wide and the correct weight for Tailored Suits, Skirts, Dolmans and other wraps.

COLORS Brown, Taupe, Green, Plum, Beetroot, Navy Blue, Cream and Black.

GIMBELS DRESS GOOD SECTION—Second Floor

Springtime Brings So Many Lovely Things for Kiddies to the Gimbel Baby Shop

SIZES 2 TO 6 YEARS

Cosy Little Sweaters, $2.95—$3.95—$4.95
Slip-Over Models, with or without sleeves, made of fine yarns. One Model with white collar, cuffs and belt. Two Models with fish-tail bottom, border and briar stitched trimming.
A Button-down Front Model has a belt and crocheted buttons.

Cunning Colored Dresses, $2.95—$3.95
In Chambray and Gingham—plain, checked, plaid or striped.
Dear Little Peasant and Empire Models, trimmed with self or contrasting color collar, cuffs, belts and pockets. With or without Bloomers.

Smart Little Capes, $9.00—$10.50—$14.50—$16.50
Of Navy Serge, sateen and silk lined. With or without vests. Little sweaters listed above are excellent to wear under these capes.

"Madge Evans" Hats, $4.00—$5.50—$8.50 to $13.50
Jack Tar, Polk and Sailor styles, all with wide bands and streamers of grosgrain ribbon.

These are just a few of the attractions in the Gimbel Baby Shop. Bring the Kiddies on Monday!

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

KNITTED

Underwear

FOR WOMEN

Gimbels knitted underwear sections are ready for Easter and Spring shoppers.

Cotton Vests, 50c
Knitted sleeveless vests of exceptional high-grade quality.

Lisle Thread
Union Suits, $1.50, $2.00
Fine quality pure lisle thread union suits in low-neck, sleeveless, knee-length styles. Reinforced at crotch. Regular sizes, $1.50. Extra sizes, $2.00.

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Women's Milanese Silk

Gloves $1.19 Pair

Heavy quality silk. Double finger tipped. Some have tucked wrists with contrasting embroideries, others 2-clasp gloves with heavy embroidered backs. Colors, mastic, pongee, gray and white. Black in 2 clasp glove only.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Tomorrow—the Last Day of the Great March China Sale

A new surprise for you. Richly Cut Glass at small prices

—Handled Bon-bon baskets $2.95
—Tall Footed Comports $3.95
—Sugar and Cream Sets $3.95
—Salad Bowls $5.00
—Tall Flower Vases $5.75

Dinner Sets in French China, $39.50

100 pieces—one set illustrated below. Choice of several designs.

English Sets, $32.50 up

Others $50.00 to $75.00

American Semi-Porcelain $16.95 to $35.00 (100 pieces to 106 pieces.)
Enough for 6 persons ..... $7.95 to $17.50

GIMBELS CHINA AND GLASSWARE SECTION—Fifth Floor

Bead Necklaces

Thousands of them, in every possible style, color and color combination! Barbaric Necklaces, Egyptian, Japanese and other Oriental effects. Dainty Necklaces for the Debutante, Victory Necklaces for the School Girl, Cunning Wee Necklaces for Baby,—a Necklace for everybody—from one's most sedate Maiden Auntie to the wildest Greenwich Villager imaginable. You'll find all these Necklaces at Gimbels.

Cherry Red Necklaces, all solid colors. Graduated or alternating bead and fancy metal chain. 50c to $7.00
French Blue, Pekin Blue, Lapis Blue, all solid colors or combinations; some with pendant. $1.50 to $4.95
Cut Stone Effects in Sapphire, Topaz or Amethyst; some with metal shot tassel of light green Gold ..... $2.50 to $4.50
Other Necklaces, with or without pendant, in every conceivable color ..... 50c to $4.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

New York Never Saw Such a Lamp Sale

100 Lamps { Floor, Table, Boudoir.

Fully Equipped for Electricity (Except Bulb)

$1.00 to $35.00
Specially Priced

Scarcely two alike. Mahogany, metal, painted. Some finished to simulate lacquer, others enameled.
Most of these lamps have shades.
These lamps have been specially selected for this sale, to go quickly so as to readjust department.

Lamp Shades, $10.00 Down
Dozens. Every sort of an odd shade that could be desired. Some were made in famous studios in Paris.

GIMBELS LAMP SECTION—Fifth Floor

All Box Springs and Mattresses

For One Day Only

Reduced 10%

A New Purchase!

Day Bed Frames, $19.00 Each

Solid Walnut. Ivory enamel. Also Mahogany finished. Choice of several designs. All are beautifully built, according to the famous Gimbel standard.

GIMBELS MATTRESS SECTION—Eighth Floor

Last Days of the March Housewares Sale

Bring your farming problems to our expert farmer

High grade Corn Broom, No. 6 size; special, 64c
No. 7 size, 74c

O'Cedar Polishing Mops, sale, 64c
O'Cedar Battleship Mops, sale, 84c

Fancy Serving Trays, 95c

Electric Irons, special $2.95
Priscilla Brand. All nickel finish. 6 lbs.

SEEDS

Landreth's Famously Good Vegetable and Flower Seeds. A superior Brand.

Vegetable Seeds

Bean Seeds—Bountiful, Improved Golden Wax, Early Refugee, Stringless Green Pod, ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 48c.
Pea Seeds—American Wonder, Extra Early, Champion of England, Improved Telephone, ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 48c.
Bush Lima Beans—Burpees, Fordhook, Large Green Seeded, ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 48c.
Sweet Corn Seeds—Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen, ¼ lb., 12c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 38c.
All popular vegetable seeds, except those noted above, including beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, cucumber, lettuce, onion, parsley, radish, tomato, turnip, in liberal size packets, 7c each.

Flower Seeds

Sweet Peas—2 oz. packages, 40c
Tall and Dwarf Nasturtium, 2 oz. pk., 28c
Pansy, Aster, Sweet Alyssum, Cosmos, Phlox, etc., etc. Liberal sized packets, 7c

Rose Bushes

One of America's greatest nurseries sends us these hardy domestic grown plants—and this is the best planting time.

Alfred Dolcomb (red), Anna Diesback (pink), Baby Rambler (pink), Baltimore Belle (white), Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins (pink), Empress of China (pink), Excelsa (red), Madame Plantier (white), Queen of Prairie (pink), American Beauty (pink), General Jack (red), Killarney (pink or white) La France (pink), Marshall P. Wilder, Magna Charta (pink), Paul Neyron (pink), Richmond (red), Ulrich Brunner (red).

18c Each
$1.95 Dozen

28c Each
$3.10 Dozen

Rhododendrons

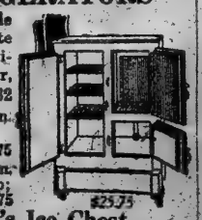
First quality domestic grown bushes—15-inch, $1.05; 18 inch, $1.55; 24 inch, $2.65; 30 inch, $3.00; 36 inch, $4.20; 48 inch, $5.65. None sent C. O. D.

Parko Hand Cleanser

Used after gardening, it cleanses the skin and leaves it smooth and refreshed. May be used without water—1 lb., 25c; 5 lb., $1.10; 9 lb., $1.50.

REFRIGERATORS

Three Door Side Icer, with white enameled provision chamber, 46½ in. high, 32 in. wide, 18½ in. deep; special, $25.75



48 in. high, 34 in. wide, 20 in. deep; special $31.75

Grocer's Ice Chest

56 in. wide, 30 in. deep, 38 in. high; ice capacity, 275 lbs. ..... Special, $38.50

Exclusively at Gimbels

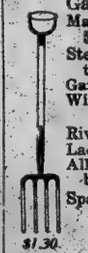
Eclipse Cabinet Gas Range

A high grade, 4-burner gas range, having extra fine features. Burners, cooking top and oven bottom of cast iron, insuring long service. 18 in. oven and broiler. White porcelain doors. Patent oven lighter, explosion proof. Body of heavy rust-resisting blued sheet steel ..... Special $42.00

Farm and Garden Implements

Everything for the Amateur and Professional Gardener at Gimbels Usual Attractive prices. Great variety of stock.

Garden Set, 4 pieces, $2.50
Malleable Rakes—12 tooth, 50c; 14 tooth, 55c; 16 tooth, 58c
Steel Rakes—12 tooth, 85c; 14 tooth, 95c; 16 tooth, $1.05
Garden Spades—D-handle, $1.25
Wire Lawn Rakes—24 tooth, 65c
Riveted Steel Garden Hoes, 40c
Ladies' Steel Garden Hoes, 70c
All Steel Garden Hoes, 6½-inch blade, 95c
Spading Forks—4 tines, $1.30



Poultry Wire

	2-Inch Mesh. 75 ft.	2-Inch Mesh. 150 ft.	1-Inch Mesh. 75 ft.	1-Inch Mesh. 150 ft.
24 in. wide	$2.10	$3.75	$4.60	$8.75
30 in. wide	$2.40	$4.50	$5.40	$10.50
36 in. wide	$2.75	$5.15	$6.15	$11.95
48 in. wide	$3.60	$6.90	$8.10	$15.90
72 in. wide	$5.35	$10.30	$12.00	$23.85

Exclusively at Gimbels

Famous Detroit Vapor Cooking Stoves

Burns kerosene, gasoline or distillate. Wickless and odorless.

The most serviceable cook stove for bungalow and country home. Burns 18 to 20 hours at full flame for each gallon fuel.

$23.50 to $60.00

Aluminum Percolators, attractive pattern, 6 cup size, special, $1.40; 8 cup size, special, $1.54
Aluminum Double Boiler; 1½ qt. size, $1.05

Wash Boilers, Copper Bottoms, Specially Priced, Damaged in Transit, $1.40, $1.70, $2.15

Hardwood Step Ladder; special 5 ft., $1.30
Superior Butter Mergers, 3 qt., 3 qt., and 4 qt. sizes; special, $1.70

GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor

Spring Sale

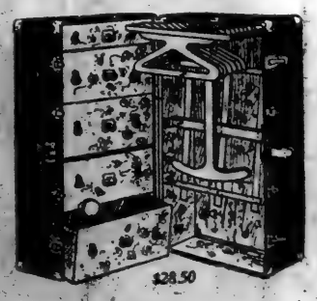
HARTMANN and EVERWEAR

TRUNKS

Two internationally known brands. Those who are familiar with them will require no further inducement to buy than these specially low sale prices.

Hartmann Steamer Wardrobe Trunks, $33.50
Hartmann Dress and Steamer Trunks, $22.50 to $32.50

Everwear Wardrobe Trunks, $22.50 to $35



Everwear Fibre Dress Trunks, $15.50

GIMBELS TRUNK SECTION—Fifth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS

The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS Section 2

E SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1919. E

SAYS PUBLIC MUST PAY HIGHER FARES

Impossible for Transit Companies to Give Out More Than They Receive, Declares Sisson.

CITY CREDIT ENDANGERED

Banker Sees Other Activities Curtailed Should Taxpayers Make Up Deficiencies.

QUOTES HIGH COURT OPINION

Points to Menace Arising from Lack of Intelligence in Legislation and Administration.

The critical status of the electric railway companies of the country cannot wait for the future to provide a solution, according to Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who said yesterday that the situation demanded immediate betterment and that the only remedy was an increase of income. He said that transportation could not continue to be given at less than cost, unless taxpayers or security holders were willing to make up the deficits, and he pointed out that it was only just to expect the users of transportation to pay for the accommodations they received.

"If municipal authorities maintain the position they have held," said Mr. Sisson, "and unwarranted additions are continuously made to the tax burdens of our communities, the bonds of our municipalities will not be attractive to bankers or investors, and the growth and prosperity of cities will be seriously threatened. The validity of a huge structure of investment and credit is involved in the situation, the undermining of which cannot fail to have far-reaching effects upon general credit and business prosperity, for the credit of our transportation lines cannot be placed in jeopardy and the effects localized or even restricted to these utility companies. Cities cannot be prosperous without efficient utilities, and utilities cannot be efficient without prosperity. Public regulation involves public protection of credit.

"There can be no possible justification for imposing such burdens as are being inflicted upon security holders and taxpayers today in a quixotic attempt to give something for nothing by allowing the users of transportation lines to enjoy the conveniences provided for them at less than cost. Fares must be raised to an equitable basis, for they constitute the only source of income for the electric railway companies."

Mr. Sisson presented the following opinion from the Superior Court of Pennsylvania on the question of rates, and characterized it as one of the fairest and surest views he had ever read on the subject:

On a Basis of Fairness.

"'A rate that is too low may deprive the members of the corporation of property that cannot be returned; and if too high, the public is unjustly deprived of property. Rates should not be speculative, or put in operation for the purpose of determining whether too low or too high. Before that question can be answered a loss of property might result. The business of rate-making should not be an effort to impose on either the public or the corporation, and while it may be true that some corporations in the past have acted unfairly to the public, that would not justify a confiscatory valuation by the commission or a lowering of rates causing a confiscation. Rate-making contemplates fair dealing between the company and the public.

"'The public is entitled to be served at reasonable rates on the value of the property used in the public service. The company is entitled to a rate that will allow it a fair return. To induce investment and the continuance of capital, there must be some gain commensurate with that of any other business. The mere assurance that the investment will not be confiscated will not suffice.'"

Mr. Sisson then called attention to the recent decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals upholding the legality of the increase in street car fares to seven cents in that State, and said that decision was not only significant but promising, but that more encouraging by far had been the admission by the citizens of New Jersey that the companies needed the extra revenue if the quality and quantity of service was to be maintained.

"The average person," Mr. Sisson continued, "seemingly thinks that simply because he owns no public utility securities he is not concerned with the financial condition of these corporations. That is a serious mistake, for the ramifications of the fiscal problems of the public utilities affect, directly or indirectly, every phase of the economic life of the communities they serve.

"In June, 1918, substantially all the banks of the country, except private banks, owned $355,000,000 of public utility bonds. Insurance companies also are large holders of such bonds. In New York State alone the public generally owns securities of electric railways to the amount of $1,282,500,000, and more than $6,000,000,000 is invested in the electric railways of the United States. These figures should be sufficient proof of the fact that direct interest in the welfare of public utility companies is not limited to those who are stockholders in these companies.

Points to Public Ignorance.

"Surely the war has taught us that, collectively, the public utilities are national in scope and of incalculable importance to national defense, as well as to national welfare and comfort. Yet the electric railways, representing an investment of $6,000,000,000, are rapidly going upon the rocks—largely because of public ignorance of and indifference to the true conditions of this great industry. During 1918 twenty-nine companies, with 2,107 miles of tracks, went into the hands of receivers; there were foreclosure sales of twenty-three roads, with 534 miles of trackage, and 498 miles of tracks were abandoned, while fewer miles of new tracks were laid down than ever before. The mileage and capitalization of companies taken over by receivers in 1918 far exceeded those of 1915, the record year theretofore.

"Statistics show that the gross income of the 1,340 electric railway companies in the United States in 1916, totaled $873,000,000, whereas their net income was only $70,000,000. In 1917 the net income was only $80,000,000. Yet the electric roads must make provision for their share, aggregating more than one-half, of the $255,600,000 public utility securities which mature in 1919—notwithstanding fixed schedules of rates for service and the fact that the purchasing power of the street car fare is 40 per cent. less than it was two years ago."

Mr. Sisson warned that a new degree of political intelligence was also necessary to meet the public utility problem.

"Business opportunity means nothing," he said, "unless we have coupled with it political intelligence which makes it possible of full realization. We look into our own city here, and we discuss the cost of transportation and the economic problems that are involved in public utility affairs generally, but what good is the understanding of the economic problems if we have sitting in legislative and administrative halls a degree of intelligence that absolutely nullifies it, which defies economic law, which refuses to recognize cost of production and cost of service as a basis of price?"

OPPOSES SOLDIER FAVORS.

Sees Danger to Civil Service in War-Won Promotions.

Being a policeman in New York is more hazardous than being a soldier or sailor in wartime, according to figures compiled by the Civil Service Reform Association and cited yesterday in opposition to the Martin-Baumes bill, which would give war veterans preference in promotion in the civil departments of the city. Of the 766 policemen who entered the army and navy in the war just ended, 9 were killed and 13 wounded, while only 76 in all saw actual combat service. During the same period 12 policemen in this city were killed in the discharge of duty and 53 died during the influenza epidemic, many of them because of exposure incident to aiding in fighting the epidemic. During the same period 1,358 were injured in the discharge of police duties.

In using these figures to show what he believed to be one injustice of the bill, George T. Keyes, Secretary of the association, said his object was merely to show that the measure if passed would draw a distinction which has no basis in justice or fact, particularly as a majority of those who remained at their posts at home would have preferred to go to war. Thus, he said, the men would be penalized "for having worn the blue uniform of our home defense instead of the khaki of the army."

Mr. Keyes also pointed out that the bill was so drawn as to give preference to Spanish war veterans over those of the world war, since no veteran of the latter class could be promoted so long as a rival of the former status remained unpromoted. Thus, he said, 214 Spanish war veterans would be railroaded to the top of the force, then 786 veterans of the world war would receive similar treatment, and the 9,000 non-veterans could resign themselves to the realization that they had no chance for promotion.

"The obvious effect on the service will be demoralization," he went on. "Without the incentive provided by equal opportunity for promotion on merit, no member of the force can be expected to exert himself to excel his fellows. Wholesale resignations may be looked for. The splendid police force that has been built up after twenty-five years' persistent application of the merit rule will disappear to make way for the return of the slipshod and incompetent organization that older residents of the city well remember."

O'CONNOR SUES FOR $50,000

Charges Brooklyn Men Caused His Arrest at Welcome Meeting.

An order issued by Supreme Court Justice Manning in Brooklyn yesterday disclosed that a suit for $50,000 damages had been started several days ago by Edward O'Connor, Commissioner of Records of Brooooklyn, against Nathan S. Jonas, James H. Post, and Borough Inspector Thomas E. Murphy for alleged assault and false arrest at the mass meeting under the auspices of the Victory Committee of Soldiers' Welcome, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Jan. 29. When it was announced that James M. Beck was to speak at that meeting some of the Independence League members, it is said, sought to exclude Beck from the meeting by inducing Borough President Riegelmann to interfere. Chairman Jonas insisted on Beck making his address as scheduled, with the result that some of the objectors at the meeting created a disturbance.

Commissioner O'Connor sets forth in his complaint that when he arose from his seat in the audience in an orderly manner and for a proper purpose Chairman Jonas and Mr. Post ordered the police to compel him to resume his seat or be ejected. O'Connor asserts that the Borough Inspector took him out of the hall and placed him in the custody of policemen in another room, where he was detained for two hours without attempting to complete the arrest by taking him before a Magistrate.

Mr. O'Connor is a leader of the Independence League in Brooklyn. The order made by Justice Manning requires him to give to the defendants more specific details on which his general charges are based.

To Observe Ferrer Centenary.

The fifth centenary of St. Vincent Ferrer will be celebrated in the Church of the Dominican Fathers, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Friday, April 4, and the two following days. There will be a pontifical mass at 10 o'clock on Friday and Saturday mornings and at 11 o'clock on Sunday. The note of the celebration will be a comparison of the problems of modern times with social problems that developed in Europe during the time of St. Vincent Ferrer, in whose solution he played no inconsiderable part. On Friday the preacher will be the Right Rev. Mgr. Chadwick, D. D., former Chaplain of the U. S. S. Maine, and now President of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie. He will deal with the American problems and the returning soldier and sailor. On Saturday the Right Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn., will speak on social problems and the Church. The preacher for Sunday will be the Right Rev. John T. McNicholas, Bishop of Duluth, Minn. He was in Europe during the war.

ASSAILS SENATE FOR LEAGUE CRITICISM

Hamilton Holt Declares Covenant or Bolshevism Is the Issue.

SAYS EUROPE NEEDS IT

Editor Asserts Present Draft Is Largely American—Sees Danger of Refolutions.

The issue before the world today is Bolshevism or the League of Nations, said Hamilton Holt yesterday in relating his impressions of the Peace Conference to members of the League for Political Education at the organization's regular meeting in Carnegie Hall. The editor interjected a few sharp hits at "the reactionaries, especially in the Senate," who have, he said, tried to delay the adoption of the covenant.

"There are men in the Senate who are trying to see how much we can get out of the League," said Mr. Holt, "instead of trying to put something into it. I went over the battlefields of Seicheprey, Cantigny, Belleau Woods, and Chateau-Thierry, and I saw many American uniforms and American skeletons and I knew that our young men had given their all—and now we have the old men in America telling the country to play safe.

"The American people do not seem to realize that Europe is on the verge of a volcano. No one, I think, could have toured the countries over there as I have and not know this. The war has been won, but even with the peace delegates still engaged the Bolshevist cloud grows big and black on the horizon. There is danger in Italy, in France, and even in England. These days are darker than any of the fateful days of the war.

"Everywhere I went men asked me if it were possible that we would refuse to be a party to the covenant. This was inspired by the reports of opposition to the President. I did not meet a single man in Europe who thought a League could succeed if America was not included. Many representative men informed me that revolutions were inevitable if we did not join in the League.

"It has been suggested in the Senate that the covenant is a British document. This is not correct. I read in advance the draft brought to Paris by Lord Robert Cecil. It was the most admirably worked out document of any presented by the delegations. I am familiar with the original draft presented by our delegation and I know that the covenant as finally adopted is overwhelmingly American. The preamble to the constitution is word for word as Wilson wrote it."

Mr. Holt met the criticisms that have been directed against the League's constitution on the ground of vagueness of style by saying that the copy brought to this country by the President was hastily written, and that the final adoption would find the instrument clear and precise in language. Mr. Holt said that he had found this vagueness perplexing himself and had been able to find fifty places where rephrasing would make an improvement.

Says Draft Needs Amendments.

"I think the covenant without a single amendment is the greatest document since the Declaration of Independence," he continued, "but at the same time I think that amendments should be made for the purpose of clarity. What dumfounded me since my return from abroad is that a number of great men in this country, especially in the Senate, are greatly exercised over what we can get out of the League of Nations, instead of looking to what we can put in it.

"Just a year ago today I landed in England when the bank holidays were being celebrated and which, like the afternoon teas, could not be disturbed. The days were indeed very dark, things were going wrong, but I did not hear a single Englishman whimper. Shortly afterward I went to Paris and from there I went to see the American Army, which had just then made such a splendid showing and had demonstrated to the world that we could fight as well as lend money.

"I then made a trip to Italy at a time when a German onslaught seemed imminent. This was in the darkest period of the night before the dawn. Let us not forget right here that our brave American fighters would never have gotten to the battlefields but for England. It may fairly me said that America never lost a single foot of French soil which she had once taken possession of.

"I paid my second visit to France the first of the year, and the first thing that impressed me was the fact that the whole psychological situation had been changed. There seemed to be a great letdown. Our boys were anxious to get back home and so were the English soldiers, while the French fighters were sick and tired and full of gloom. A well-known General said to me on this occasion that if we had tried to get volunteers to go to the Balkans we would have failed to enlist a single Frenchman for Bridsher.

"It may surprise you to know that we are not as popular abroad as we were a year ago. During my first visit to England I visited a moving picture theatre, and when pictures of the British statesmen and officers were thrown on the screen the likenesses of Sims, Pershing, and Wilson got the most applause. I saw the same picture when I was over there in January and then our officers got no more than the ordinary run of the applause being semi-perfunctory."

In discussing the "Dawn of a New Era" Bainbridge Colby, late of the United States Shipping Board, said he did not believe the Monroe Doctrine would ever be menaced by the League of Nations, and that a new era was coming which would do away with old time-worn systems.

"As to the idea of a League of Nations," he said, "no proposition was ever put before the American public when the same degree of unanimity was so manifest. The opposition that was so marked is fast disappearing. We hear a great deal of argumentation and we have suffered for many years from oratorical explosions and denunciations that almost consumed the critics who uttered them. This is all going to break with greater intensity when the revised draft is offered. Mighty bad reasoning is responsible for all these outbreaks, but calm, deliberate, forceful, and logical discussion is going to open the way to a clear understanding of the principles set forth in the League of Nations."

Buenos Aires-Montevideo Cable.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company, the "All-American Cables," 66 Broadway, announced yesterday that it planned to connect Buenos Aires and Montevideo by cable by about July 1. The necessary cable has already been bought, the officials said. It was said that the efficiency of the present system had been increased 70 per cent. through the installation of new instruments and automatic devices.

War's End Brings No Relief From Outrage To Armenians and Syrians in Persia

The American Committee for Relief in the Near East announced yesterday that advices from Persia received within the week indicated that there had been no cessation of the persecution of Christians by fanatical Moslems. The committee has received a message from the Azerbaijan Relief Committee at Teheran, forwarded by the American Legation at Teheran, through the State Department, to the national headquarters of the Near East relief organization here, which says:

"'Three hundred Armenian and 300 Syrian women at Khoi have been forced to accept Mohammedanism. One hundred and seventy-one absolutely destitute Christians in most abject misery are at Salmas. One thousand Christians, remnant of Uramia, furnished relief without personal supervision. A great many Christian women and girls are captives in Persian Kurdistan. Over 300 villages in the Uramia-Salmas district are deserted, and a great many have been demolished by the Mohammedans, who are continuing devastation.

"'Over 25,000 receive daily relief allowance at Tabriz, and thousands more are imploring help. Relief of Christian remnants, repatriation of scattered refugees, return of captives, and reopening of Uramia as a relief centre must depend upon assurance of safety, life, and property, which Persia seems unable to give. Rehabilitation needs enormous sums, but any expenditures for this purpose under the circumstances would be most probably lost because of constant disorders and impotent Government.'"

In a statement the American committee explains that the districts mentioned are the Armenian districts in Northwestern Persia. The attitude and behavior of the Persian Kurds is not considered surprising by those in close touch with the relief work here.

"Dr. Stanley White, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions," the statement adds, "declared before his departure for Asia Minor that this same element had tried unsuccessfully to bring Persia into war on the side of the Central Powers. This was prevented, in Dr. White's opinion, only by the efforts of the American missionaries and relief workers in that country."

The committee announced the following contributions: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thorne, $2,000; Mrs. William L. Moore, $1,000; Mrs. Jeremiah Thorne, $800; W., V. S. Thorne, $500; Schwetr Relief Committee, $500; Riverdale Country School, $500; Anonymous, $500.

OPPOSES MAYOR'S INCINERATOR PLAN

Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce Sends Protest to Board of Estimate.

CALLS METHOD WASTEFUL

Report Sees Project of Burning Fertilizer in Garbage and Waste as "a Crime."

Mayor Hylan's suggestion that incinerators be built at various points in the city to dispose of garbage and rubbish has met with the disapproval of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, which in a twenty-four page report sent to the Board of Estimate, urges the board to consider the comparative cost of reduction of garbage and rubbish and the incinerator method before it commits the city to the policy of burning its waste.

According to the report prepared by the Health and Sanitation Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor's plan will cost the city at least $2,000,000 more than the reduction method. The initial outlay for equipment would be from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, while a reduction plant could be built for $2,500,000.

"When all the cost elements of the handling of the city's waste are considered," says the report, "including collection and disposal, the most economical method as shown by experience is the separate collection and the reduction method of disposal. The total waste of these by-products by burning in incinerators is wholly unjustifiable. The burning of 45,000 tons of fertilizer latent in the garbage when the soil is in so much need of these elements, is a crime against the next generation. It is a direct and unwarranted violation of the principle of thrift, which the world war and its accompanying economical pressure have taught us."

"It is estimated that the city annually produces about 500,000 tons of garbage, 200,000 tons of rubbish, and 2,500,000 tons of ashes. The Mayor's proposal would have the garbage and rubbish collected and taken to incinerator plants in different districts and burned.

"This 500,000 tons of garbage collected annually, if properly treated, would produce not less than 35,000,000 pounds of grease and not less than 5,000 tons of fertilizer," continues the report. "This represents in actual money value more than $3,000,000. These are values which should not be destroyed if it can be shown that these by-products can be extracted from the garbage without a loss to the city." In favor of the reduction method the report cites the failure of the incinerator method in other cities, and continues:

"The difference in cost to the city between the two methods of disposal will amount to more than $2,000,000 annually. In other words, while the reduction method will more than pay for itself and leave a margin of profit amounting to $400,000, the incinerator method of disposal will cost the city not less than $1,600,000 annually.

"No homeowner or owner of industry wants a refuse incinerator near his home or place of business. The attempt of the city to locate these plants on any particular sites will, in nearly every instance, lead to lawsuits and injunction proceedings by irate property owners. This will mean needless delays and unnecessary expenditures by the city.

"This vigorous antagonism on the part of a neighborhood is especially just and reasonable in a closely built-up city like New York. In scattered and loosely built cities these community objections would have less force. There is no place for incinerator plants in the densely populated portions of the city."

The report gives it as the opinion of the Health and Sanitation Committee that the site on Staten Island, the Kill von Kull, or Arthur Kill is the logical place for a reduction plant. It is within the guide waters of the port, transportation will be unimpeded, and it is further removed from the residential districts of the city, and finally, is located in a district of odor-producing plants. An expert who inspected the plant on Staten Island has reported that a few changes in the plant would eliminate obnoxious odors. The changes, he reported, would cost between $150,000 and $175,000, and when made would give the plant a daily output of approximately 1,000 tons.

Consider Moyer for Leavenworth.

OSSINING, March 29.—Warden William Moyer, who leaves Sing Sing Prison on April 15, is being considered, it is said, for the post of Warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. While Mr. Moyer says he has not sought the job, a former associate in authority for the statement that Mr. Moyer's friends have submitted his name for the Leavenworth vacancy to replace Warden Thomas Morgan, resigned. Mr. Moyer was Warden of the Atlanta Federal Prison for twelve years.

CONSTITUTION DAY TO STIR LOYALTY

Security League Says Proposal to Observe It Has Nation-Wide Support.

WANTS PRINCIPLES STUDIED

Seeks to Inform People on Foundations of Our Government as Antidote to Bolshevism.

The National Security League, which is planning a campaign to popularize the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, announced yesterday that the organization's program for a nation-wide celebration of the birthday of the Constitution, on Sept. 17 next, had received pledges of co-operation from the National Association for Constitutional Government, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Rights League, and the National Defense Society. The Rapid Jayne Hill, President of the National Association for Constitutional Government, is the Chairman of the National Security League's committee for the celebration.

Discussing the objects of the celebration and the preliminary campaign, Dr. Robert M. McElroy, head of the department of history and politics of Princeton University and Educational Director of the National Security League, pointed out yesterday that the termination of hostilities in Europe abruptly changed the aspect of the patriotic work of the societies whose mission was the creation of an intelligent enthusiasm during the war.

"During the last four years," he added, "we have all been intent upon the problem of unifying public opinion regarding the great issues involved in the winning of the war. Our people today understand the meaning of what we have destroyed, but if our nation is to play the part of leadership in a free world, she must understand her own institutions better than she understands them today. Representative government is now face to face with the crucial test of worldwide experimentation. It is therefore imperative that the people of this country, to which so many nations are looking for light and leadership, should be put into intensive training for that leadership.

"The reactionary movements labeled 'progressive' now challenging the attention of the world, are menacing in exact proportion to the ignorance of our people. If we can bring home to them by intensive and instructive campaigns the vital principles of our Government as embodied in the documents which real Americans justly reverence, we shall furnish a specific antidote to Bolshevism and kindred reactionary political heresies. 'Education,' declared Mme. Breskovskaya, 'will put an end to Bolshevism.' If this is true in Russia, it is vastly more true here, where we have not felt the ruthless force which drives men to despair."

PLEA FOR SERBIA'S ORPHANS

Overcoats at $1,000 and Thread at $10 a Spool Emphasize the Need.

Cecil O. Dunaway was elected Permanent Secretary of the Serbian Relief Committee of America yesterday at the home of Mrs. George A. Plimpton, 61 Park Avenue. It was also decided to conduct a national campaign for funds next Fall, but meanwhile it will be Mr. Dunaway's duty to raise funds for 40,000 Serbian orphans. The committee announced that Miss Helen Losanitch had been sent to Serbia with eight workers, to take charge of the first orphanage established at Belgrade.

Dr. William Jay Schieffiin, Chairman of the committee, who has been receiving reports from Serbia, said that no provision for the care of the orphans, none of whom has blood relatives, had been made, and that many were without food and clothing. According to a letter received from Miss Losanitch, an overcoat costs 1,000 in Belgrade, and thread which is sold by the yard, is valued at $10 a spool. To make the work of Serbian relief more effective, plans were under way to consolidate four other committees working in the interest of stricken Serbia with Dr. Schieffiin's committee, which was recently reorganized through the efforts of the late Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, who died on Mriday.

Berlin Has Intervention Tale.

On Feb. 14 the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag printed a report from Kovno to the effect that an Italian Army Captain had just come from Vienna en route to Moscow, via Salsburg and Bartenstein, for the announced purpose of telling the Bolshevist Government that, unless the Bolshevjki stopped the forward movement of their troops in the west, the Entente would see itself forced to join with the Germans in holding them back. The story went on to say that it was planned to send a regiment of Senegalese to Kovno and a division of British troops to Libau.

SUPER CIRCUS DRAWS CROWDS TO GARDEN

Combined Ringling and Barnum & Bailey Shows Open Season Here.

ACTS STIR THE SPECTATORS

Thrills Abound in Performance Which Has Best Troupes of Two Old Organizations.

The circus began a four weeks' season in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. This year it is a two-in-one show, the two great tent organizations known as the Ringling Brothers' Circus and the Barnum & Bailey Show having been combined, retaining the best features of both. In number and variety of acts, in the size of the menagerie, and even in the case of the freaks the circus, as it is now showing in the Garden, is the biggest thing of the kind New York has ever seen. The circus people themselves call it the "world's first super-circus."

As is the practice of the circus from time immemorial, the show opens with a pageant. Heretofore this has proved a rather long-drawn-out specialty. This year, however, the opening spectacle takes the form of the old-time circus, and is nothing more or less than a parade of the performers around the arena, with enough gaudy raiment and trappings to make the picture colorful.

With this disposed of, the real performance begins. The elephants lead off, five troupes of them, the combined herds of the two old circuses. The giant animals perform all the tricks of elephantine repertoire, with some new ones added, all of them interesting.

After the elephants comes one of the most pleasing acts of the whole show, an act in which seven troupes of aerial performers take part. Among them are three troupes of women aerialists who are hoisted to the top of the Garden, where, suspended by their teeth, and garbed in butterfly raiment, they are whirled at dizzy speeds, the result being, in so far as color is concerned, the most gorgeous picture of the whole performance. But the stars of this act are the Cromwells and a little woman who is down on the program as Miss Tiny Kline. The act of the Cromwells is a double-trapeze feature, in which the woman member of the team is swung half way across the Garden suspended by her feet from the feet of the man. Miss Kline performs at the very top of the Garden. She uses a metal swinging trapeze, and brings the act to a close with a series of giant swings in which the trapeze itself revolves around the bar, while she stands rigid within it.

Miss Wirth Returns.

The first of the numbers in which the whole Garden is used is the equestrian act of Miss May Wirth, the Australian girl rider. Six years ago Miss Wirth was the star of the Barnum & Bailey Show, and was seriously injured during the first performance under canvas that year, the place being Brooklyn. For a long time it was thought that her riding days were over, but she is back, and her act is as thrilling and as pleasing to look upon as it was in 1913. She uses two horses in the act, one of them a frisky spotted animal, upon whose back she executes a series of back somersaults through rings, ending her performance by a leap from the ground to the back of the fast-going animal, her feet encased in baskets.

Following Miss Wirth are the trained bears that ride bicycles, walk tight-ropes, and speed around the stage on roller skates, and after the bears comes a display including five troupes of acrobats, contortionists, and balancers. Next is the second act, in which a performer has the Garden all to herself. In this instance the performer is Miss Bird Milliman, the wire rope dancer, whose act has been a feature of the Barnum & Bailey organization for several years past.

Hilary Long is the name of a young man who performs what is perhaps the most dangerous feat of this year's circus. He wears a tin hat with a groove in it. He climbs to a high perch in the western end of the Garden from which a slender solid steel wire is stretched a fourth of the way across the Garden. On this wire he stands on his head and in that position, while the audience gasps, he slides to the ground.

Scotch Riders Perform.

Display No. 9 is th ebig riding act. In this appear the entire Wirth family, Miss May included; the Macpherson Clan of Scotch riders, and the Davenports. The Scotchmen have adopted as one of their team members the midget rider, Signor Bagenghi, who is so small they have to tie a rope to his back to keep him from falling off. The Wild West act comes next, then five troupes of high perch and head balancing performers.

The trained animal act, which is the fourteenth feature of the program, is one of the best things in the circus, Chiquita, the clown dog, and his partner, Toque, who double somersaults from a high perch to the arena, and a boxing pony are the top-liners among the animal actors.

The Hanneford Troupe, of which Richard Hanneford is the star, have the Garden near the end of the show. This is another old-time feature of the Barnum & Bailey aggregation. After the Hannefords comes another acrobatic feature in which five troupes take part, the three big aerial teams following. These are the Siegrist-Silbon troupe, the Neapolitans and the Clarkonians. The first two troupes are former features of the Barnum & Bailey Show, while the Clarkopian brothers were the premier performers of last year's Ringling Brothers aerialists.

It may be mentioned that "Zip," better known as Barnum's "What Is It?" is still with the circus department of the show. According to Major Jay Rial "Zip" will be 86 years old next Saturday.

The circus will give two performances daily, Sundays excepted, the afternoon show beginning at 1:15 and the night show at 8:15.

B.R.T. INTEREST POSTPONED

Payment of $7,000,000 Due April 1 to be Made on July 1.

An order by Federal Judge Mayer yesterday deferred the payment of about $7,000,000 interest on the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, due on April 1, until July 1. A report by E. Henry Lacombe, Special Master, recommended the postponement and explained that the failure did not put the mortgagor in final default nor did it give the trustees power to sell the securities.

Counsel were present representing the Equitable Trust Company, the trustee; the committees of bond and note holders; Lindley M. Garrison, the receiver of the company; the Central Union Trust Company, the War Finance Board, and the committees appointed by the stock and note holders. Another hearing on the matter will be held on May 6.

During the discussion C. M. Owen, representing Receiver Garrison, said that $650,000 of the Government's award of $1,300,000 for dock property at Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, should go to the B. R. T. Company. Charles P. Howland, for the Equitable Trust Company, suggested that the money be used to pay the interest on bonds, while Henry V. Poor, for the Central Union Trust Company, claimed the money as trustee of the mortgage of the New York Consolidated Railway Company, a subsidiary.

Judge Mayer gave the lawyers until 4 o'clock next Friday to file briefs and extended until May 1 the time for the filing of claims against the B. R. T.

SPEED LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Statistician's Report Shows Variance in Action by Magistrates.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo makes public a report of the chief statistician, Charles W. Strong, on the enforcement of the speed ordinance in the various boroughs in February.

The figures show that Magistrates in the Bronx and Queens have the highest percentage of suspended sentences for speeding, with Brooklyn a close third. In Manhattan and Richmond, according to the report, there were two suspended sentences of a total of 32 violations, and in Richmond 36 suspended sentences in 755 cases. There were 17 prison sentences without the alternative of fines in Manhattan. There were 2 prison sentences in the other boroughs. There were 267 violations of the law in Queens and in 92 cases there were suspended sentences. In the Bronx sentences were suspended in 53 of 175 cases. Of the total number of 296 speed violations in Brooklyn 87 persons received suspended sentences. Two of the 32 violators received suspended sentences in Richmond.

OHIO ANTI-BOLSHEVIST BILL.

It Proposes Ten-Year Sentence for Attempts at Industrial Terrorism.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28.—A bill designed to keep Bolshevism and kindred lawlessness from gaining a foothold in Ohio was introduced in the Legislature today by Representative Freeman of Hardin County. It is entitled "A Bill to Define the Crime of Criminal Syndicalism," and prescribes punishment therefor.

The measure terms criminal syndicalism a doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform, and makes advocacy of it a felony punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.

The owner, agent, superintendent, janitor, caretaker, or occupant of any place or building who permits on such premises any assemblage of persons advocating criminal syndicalism, under the terms of the bill, is guilty of a misdemeanor, for which the penalty is a fine of $500, and imprisonment in the county jail for one year.

The bill is said to be one of the most drastic ever proposed to curb activities of the Industrial Workers of the World and other such organizations.

UNDELIVERED MAIL LIST.

Red Cross Casualty Bureau Gives Out List of Names.

The American Red Cross Casualty Bureau, 20 East Thirty-eighth Street, issued yesterday the following list of undelivered mail:

Adronja, Mark G., New York City—Mrs. Dumica Zrucevic Zelanika, Dalmatia, Gulf of Cattaro.
Arkin, Mrs. Sarah, 661 Second Street, Brooklyn, New York City—Private Leon Arkin, Co. L, 305th Inf.
Bakanowsky, Simon, 540 East Fourteenth Street, New York City—Stanley Bakanowsky.
Cappal, Mrs. Gertruda, P. O. Box 77, Hoboken, N. J.—Private Joseph Trone, Co. D, 111th Engineers.
Gordon, Miss Stella, 6 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City—Alfonso Maddeo.
Gray, Mrs. Mabel, 501 West 130th Street, New York City—Corporal Carl Gray, Co. E, 166th Inf.
Hynes, Mrs. Katherine, 105 West 104th Street, New York City—Michael Boney.
Katalas, Tsaeos, 343 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City—Private George Katalas, Co. L, 23d Inf.
Klines, Alex., New York City—William Klines, Co. F, 109th Inf.
Kryaw, Mrs. Mae, care Vollnets, 86 Madison Street, New York City—Michael Kryaw, Reserve Hospital No. 16, K. K. Seciercko (District) 13, Vienna.
Liebler, Mrs. Lillie, 661 East Forty-sixth Street, New York City—Joseph Liebler.
Margolies, Mrs. Lavina, 681 East Eightieth Street, New York City—Rex P. Rice.
Munson, Martin, 556 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City—Private C. Collins.
Ross, Miss Edna, 200 Nagle Avenue, New York City—Private Joseph J. Murphy, Co. E, 58th Inf.
Salkeson, Mrs. Rebecca, 161 East 180th Street, New York City—Private Samuel Salkeson, First or Second Co., 161st Depot Brigade.
Sellers, Rose, 66 East 120th Street, New York City—Max Seller.
Sharity, Edward W., 18-31 Park Row, New York City—Private Charles Hoffman.
Veyre, John—Private John Roccardi.
Wagner, Mrs. Katie, 1,323 Simpson Street, New York City—Private Rudolph Wagner, Battery D, 76th F. A.
Wallach, Mrs. Samuel, 2 Park Street, New York City—Private Samuel Shatz.

The above should call at the Casualty Bureau of the American Red Cross, New York County Chapter, 20 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, giving their present addresses, so that these may be forwarded to Washington.

The Casualty Bureau also issued the following request for information as to the present address of Mrs. Wilma Meyer:

"Mrs. Wilma Meyer, formerly residing at 247 West Forty-fifth Street, should send her present address to Miss N. Hendrick, Room 1,000, Communication, American Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Should Mrs. Meyer no longer be alive, will any relatives of hers please interest themselves in the fate of her two children who are at school abroad. These children are without funds and the school has notified the American Red Cross that the children can be kept there no longer unless money for board and education is paid shortly. Mrs. Wilma Meyer's maiden name is Fisch."

HOW LEAVENWORTH GOT ITS OBJECTORS

Path of the Conscientious Avoiders of Military Duty to the Penitentiary.

TOLD IN OFFICIAL PAPERS

Modifications of Military Practice Ordered by Baker on President's Ruling.

OVER ANSELL'S OBJECTION

Result, with Observations on Conduct of His Charges, Reported by Sergt. Alexander.

Sergeant Merrill Alexander, one of the non-commissioned officers who were in charge of the conscientious objectors first at Fort Leavenworth, and later at Fort Riley, wrote in the form of an official communication just before he was discharged from the army his own personal observations and experiences with these men, most of whom were subsequently released from duty with honorable discharges and back pay for the time during which they were not in the fighting service. The communication was addressed to an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and was filed with the department records. In his narrative Sergeant Alexander tells the defiant attitude of the objectors and of their efforts to convert their guards to socialism, the objectors going so far as to name their quarters in honor of Trotsky and Lenine and the internationalist movement.

That not all of these objectors were so adjudged because of religious scruples is one statement made by Sergeant Alexander. Among them, Sergeant Alexander states, were men who objected to fighting for the United States for political reasons, agnostics, free thinkers, I. W. W.'s, and atheists. Some, of course, were sincere religious objectors as contemplated under the objector sections of the draft law as it passed Congress and was approved by the President.

In connection with the report of Sergeant Alexander two letters, one from the then acting Judge Advocate General, Samuel T. Ansell, to Secretary of War Baker, and the other from Secretary Baker to General Peyton C. March the Chief of Staff, are of interest. Under the draft law conscientious objectors were defined as members "of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing, whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein."

In his memorandum to General March, Secretary Baker noted the fact that Congress had refused to grant exemption to any objectors beyond those whose objection was based on religious grounds. He called General March's attention to the fact that "the whole class of conscientious objection based upon ethical considerations and not directly associated with formal religious beliefs was unprovided for," and followed this observation with the statement that the President had laid down a "definite policy" for the administration of the conscientious objector sections of the draft law, the ruling including those classes of objectors "not specifically included within the limits of the statute."

In his letter to Secretary Baker, General Ansell made it very plain that he did not approve the report submitted by Judge Julian Mack of Chicago and Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Board of Inquiry on Conscientious Objectors, who, with Major Walter G. Kellogg of the army, were appointed by Secretary Baker to investigate the conscientious objector situation. Major Kellogg, General Ansell pointed out, did not sign the report.

Ansell's Letter of Disapproval.

Here is a copy of the letter sent to the Secretary of War by General Ansell: 327.36 Conscientious Objectors.

Nov. 21, 1918.

The Acting Judge Advocate General.
The Chief of Staff.

Report to the Secretary of War of Judge Julian W. Mack and Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Board of Inquiry on Conscientious Objectors as to the result of their examination of the records of trial by G. C. M. of sundry conscientious objectors reviewed in this office.

1. These papers were handed to me for my consideration.

2. The letter of Oct. 31, 1918, to the Secretary of War, transmitting this report, shows a misunderstanding of the proper functions of the office of the Judge Advocate General in its review of records of General Courts-Martial. Its sweeping statement of disapproval of what is termed the "recommendations" of this office requires some comment. The letter contains the following:

> We appreciate fully the weight to be attached to the deliberate conclusions of the reviewing authorities in the Judge Advocate department, and we have most carefully considered their reports. But, in many, if not most, of the cases, we are unable to concur in their recommendations.

This courteously worded but ill-advised statement, when taken in connection with the detailed report, very apparently overlooks the patent fact that this office in its review of records of courts-martial, does not "recommend" either changes in the established law, or in the announced policies of the War Department, but, on the other hand, is concerned solely with the question of the legality of the findings and sentence in each case and, in its determination of this legality, is confined to the law as of the date of the offense, and that its power

time, in matters of policy, is only to ascertain as to whether the defined policies of the War Department, as they have been promulgated and announced, have been complied with.

Justice and Safety at Stake.

I think it my duty to ask the department to consider this report of the Board of Inquiry on Conscientious Objectors in the light of first principles which lie at the base of military justice, the discipline of the army and its integrity, and to that extent involving the safety of this country. Viewed in such a light, that report should neither influence nor as acting head of the Bureau of Military Justice, nor, in my judgment, the action of the department. The inquiry of this board, in so far as it differs with courts-martial upon matters falling within their jurisdiction, passes beyond the scope of all functions which properly could have been assigned it. The views, extra legal reviews of the board, differ with the constituted military tribunals upon matters of law which by law have been placed within the judgment of those tribunals for decision, which have been decided by them, and which have been reviewed by the only authorities lawfully competent to review them. Those decisions are as a matter of law final and are entitled to as much respect as the decisions of any court in the land (Grafton v. U. S., 206, U. S. 333) both as a matter of law and as a matter of fair regard for honestly administered institutions. It is entirely clear to me that the reviews by the board are not governed by legal considerations. I fully appreciate the administrative difficulties in dealing with the problems of conscientious objectors, but if such persons are to be excused, surely it ought to be done in an orderly way, by withholding them from trial or by extending to them the pardoning power, and not through manipulation of tribunals of justice to that end.

Strikes at Root of Justice.

This report of the board is regrettable. It strikes at the foundations of justice, for it must not be forgotten that courts-martial are courts of justice in every sense of that term. As said by the Supreme Court of the United States in Runkle v. U. S., 122 U. S. 553:

> The whole proceeding (of a court-martial) from its inception is judicial. The trial, findings, and sentence are the solemn acts of a court organized and conducted under the authority and according to the prescribed forms of law. It sits to pass upon the most sacred questions of human rights that are ever placed on trial in a court of justice; rights which, in the very nature of things, can neither be exposed to danger nor subjected to the uncontrolled will of any man, but which must be judged according to law.

The Board of Inquiry on Conscientious Objectors consists of three members, Major Walter Guest Kellog of this office, Chairman; Judge Julian W. Mack, and Dean Harlan F. Stone. The reports in question and the letter accompanying them addressed to the Secretary of War are signed by Judge Mack and Dean Stone only. I am advised by Major Kellog that, being an officer of this department and having reviewed some of the cases involved and many similar cases while in this office, before becoming a member of the board, he declined to take part either in the examination of the records or in the report rendered thereon.

S. T. ANSELL,
Acting Judge Advocate General.

Baker Enforces a Policy.

Two weeks after he received the Ansell memorandum Secretary Baker addressed to General March the memorandum already referred to, in which he discussed the conscientious-objector situation, referring to the fact that Congress had not provided for men who objected to fighting on grounds other than those of religious beliefs. The memorandum was as follows:

Dec. 8, 1918.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

I have examined the attached papers and am entirely in accord with the views expressed by the Acting Judge Advocate General and the War Plans Division so far as these views assert the integrity of action by courts-martial and the necessity of maintaining confidence in courts-martial both on the part of the military establishment and the public. Indeed, my whole experience in reviewing the action of courts-martial persuades me that they are singularly disinterested, and their judgments conscientiously expressed. The question presented, however, is entirely different from the arguments which are advanced, and the disposition of the matter does not necessitate any contravention of these wise and salutary views.

Rules Outside Congress Provision.

The so-called conscientious objectors present a novel problem in military administration. To some extent the novelty and difficulty of this problem was recognized by the Congress, which made express provision for a part of the general class. However, when the law came to be administered it was found that only certain varieties of religious experience had been adequately provided for, and that other varieties of religious obligation and the whole class of conscientious objection based upon ethical considerations and not directly associated with formal religious beliefs was unprovided for. The President, as Commander in Chief of the Army, thereupon laid down a definite policy for the administration of the law, and the discipline of those called to the service who were affected by any of these forms of conscientious objection not specifically included within the limits of the statute.

Because of the novelty of the question and the difficulty of conveying explicitly the directions of the President to the widespread and scattered military organization, a number of cases have arisen in which that direction has not been complied with. Moreover the order of the Commander in Chief on this subject came after a number of cases had been disposed of upon an entirely different theory. In addition to this it not unnaturally happened that as the administration of this principle proceeded, larger experience led to modifications of the practice.

The net result of the whole situation is that we have among this group of people some who have been subjected to one theory of discipline, another large group who have had the benefit of the principle as modified by the fullest experience, and between these two groups, persons who have been caught by the principle in process of modification, and instead of having military discipline administered in a uniform and consistent way, for which the Judge Advocate General so properly pleads, we have a variegated and spasmodic ad personam application of that phase of the principle either uppermost at the time, or believed to be uppermost by the particular tribunal which undertook to apply it.

Secretarial Discretion.

To permit such a result to continue would, of course, be discreditable to the entire system of military justice, as well as at variance with the positively expressed wishes of the President as Commander in Chief. Fortunately, we are not obliged to continue the results of such a system. The Secretary of War, acting for the President, has the final power of review and of clemency. Therefore, all the power necessary to correct any inequality in the application of the law and the executive order is in the Secretary of War.

If the Secretary of War had time he would personally interview each of the persons in this class, or assemble all the records in the cases would attempt personally to see that uniformity of procedure and principle obtained. To aid him in this task he has secured the co-operation of Dean Stone and Judge Mack, whose peculiar qualifications for the task are obvious. The results of their inquiries are laid before the Secretary for the information of his judgment, and are in no sense an extra-judicial review of any action of the constituted military authorities.

I desire, therefore, to have Judge Mack and Dean Stone continue the inquiry, as suggested, by their seeing all records of courts-martial in these cases, and being permitted to have access to all persons in this class whom they may elect to see in order that their work may be comprehensive, and that I may have a complete survey of the entire case. Needless to say this course implies no sort of desire on my part to underestimate the solid ability and high-mindedness with which the several courts-martial have acted, or the various members of the military establishment who reviewed the action of the several cases.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Issue instructions accordingly.

MARCH, C. of S.

[Written in pencil on original.]

Sergeant Alexander's Report.

Three weeks after Secretary Baker addressed his memorandum to General March, Sergeant Alexander made his report to the officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department. The report follows:

On or about June 15, 1918, I, together with fourteen other non-commissioned officers and one private, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. We had been sent on detached service from the 5th Battalion, United States Guards, from Fort Robinson, Nebraska. We were attached to Company A, 1st Casual Battalion, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and given barracks immediately adjoining Post Headquarters. Before any conscientious objectors were ever sent to this new organization, Colonel Shunk, commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, called all of us before him and personally warned us of the necessity of using extreme caution in handling the conscientious objectors. He handed us all at that time a copy of the Adjutant General's letter of June 1, 1918, (322.2 Disposition Misc. Div.) addressed to all division and department commanders in the United States. This communication contained instructions regarding conscientious objectors.

The commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was very careful to impress upon us the dire results that were bound to befall us in the event of our having any trouble with the conscientious objectors. We were forbidden to use force in any way, shape or manner with them, under any circumstances, no matter what the conscientious objectors' conduct was. He informed us that he would very much regret to see any of us soldiers suffer, or be imprisoned on account of the conscientious objectors. We were even cautioned not to allow them to cause us to lose our temper, or to use harsh language toward them.

From then on as the conscientious objectors came in, not one of the non-commissioned officers ever forcibly attempted to secure obedience from them. If there was work to be done, the conscientious objectors were always politely requested to perform such work; they were never ordered to do so. As each conscientious objector joined the company his own statement was taken as to whether he would, or would not, accept noncombatant service, or a farm furlough. All of the conscientious objectors who were later segregated in a tent colony at Fort Riley, Kan., refused to accept noncombatant service on their own statements, made when joining the company.

Objectors Disliked Work.

Things went from bad to worse. Few, if any, of them would perform kitchen police duty. When they were requested to prepare their own food, in accordance with Paragraph 3 of the Adjutant General's letter of June 1, 1918, they stubbornly refused. They were supposed to be held segregated, but at the same time not under guard. This proved to be quite a difficult feat to accomplish, as the conscientious objectors came and went as they pleased, having free run of the post, as well as to the City of Leavenworth, Kan. When a noncommissioned officer was sent to accompany them on a hike for exercise, they objected, claiming that it was imposing military supervision upon them that amounted to being kept under guard. However, it is interesting to note at this point, that not one of us was ever allowed to carry or possess a firearm or weapon of any description while with this organization.

When taking these conscientious objectors out for a hike for exercise, they would purposely split up and scatter, some going in one direction, others in an entirely different direction. They only laughed at courteous requests to refrain from this practice. Many refused to cut weeds or grass around the post, claiming it violated their conscience and was a work of a distinctly military nature.

Their Interrogation.

On July 20, 1918, the official Board of Inquiry visited Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the purpose of examining all conscientious objectors then in the post. This board was composed of Major Stoddard, Dean Stone, and Judge Julian Mack. The writer, together with one Corporal, J. C. Parmeter, (Burlington, Iowa,) was present at the hearing, or rather, the examination of the conscientious objectors. Personal and political objectors, atheists, free thinkers, I. W. W.'s, Socialists, and agnostics were all given about the same examination as the professed religious objectors.

As fast as the board, through its Chairman and spokesman, Judge Julian Mack, (who did most of the interrogating,) was convinced of a conscientious objector's sincerity as an objector against combatant service, noncombatant service was then explained and offered to him. When in turn the conscientious objector had refused to consider this, the farm furlough proposition was taken up, explained, and offered to him. When in turn the conscientious objector had refused to consider this, the work of the Friends' Reconstruction Unit was explained and offered to him. When all these kind offers were exhausted, the Chairman usually became quite severe with the conscientious objector, and asked him if he realized the consequences of his refusal to accept some of the forms of service just explained and offered. When the conscientious objector remained indifferent or defiant, the last and only thing the Chairman would remark, would be:

"Well, you prefer to be a martyr, then, do you?"

Some replied that they did not wish to be martyrs—that they preferred to go back to civil life, pay their taxes, follow their civilian pursuits, and be citizens, (as they called it)—but if they had to be martyrs, so be it!

No Work, Full Pay.

On July 25, 1918, the entire company was transferred by special train to Fort Riley, Kansas. More conscientious objectors were constantly joining the company. While at Fort Riley, Kansas, all the conscientious objectors who refused to perform the necessary duties of kitchen police and room orderly for themselves and the non-commissioned officers were segregated in a temporary tent colony about one-half mile from the barracks occupied by the conscientious objectors who were willing and who did perform [duty as] kitchen police and room orderly.

While at this tent colony the conscientious objectors became more and more defiant. They even refused on the start, to assist in erecting their own tents, until the non-commissioned officers pitched in and started to do this work for them. In the next few days they all refused to assist in erecting their own mess hall or bath house.

* * *

Major Joe C. Platt, Post Quartermaster, Fort Riley, Kan., on or about Aug. 1, 1918, personally offered to let the tent colony conscientious objectors select their own foreman from among their number, to co-operate with the civilian carpenters in leading them in the erection of their bath house and mess hall, thus eliminating any military supervision whatsoever. The Major explained to them all that the knocked-down wooden structure had been occupied only by civilian laborers in the past would be used only by themselves and the noncommissioned officers for the present, and would be dismantled when the camp was broken up, and would never be used by any soldiers in the future. The tent colony conscientious objectors still defiantly and stubbornly refused to assist in the erection of the said mess hall or bath house.

Particular About Food.

Then came complaints upon complaints about their food. Some so-called, would-be, and inconsistent vegetarians, as well as the others, suddenly developed violent objections to their rations. Having refused to perform all or any duties, the tent colony conscientious objectors had been from the date of the establishment of the tent colony requested to prepare their own food and to select their own cooks from among their own number.

The rations were issued in bulk to the conscientious objectors at the tent colony. Rather than starve, they at first impressed some of their own number at the tent colony into cooking for all the conscientious objectors at the tent colony. When the time came, however, for others to take their turn at cooking and tent colony kitchen police they refused and disagreed among themselves. They would eat the Government-issued rations if in a prepared form, but would not touch the issued bulk rations if in the raw state. Matters went from bad to worse, and the conscientious objectors who had been doing all the cooking refused further to cook for all the tent colony.

Finally these conditions culminated in a hunger strike on or about Sept. 18, 1918, in which every one of these conscientious objectors participated. The strike lasted until about Sept. 23, 1918. Some of the ringleaders, troublemakers, and agitators at the camp who led this strike and who had been moving spirits in the friction and grief at the tent colony were: Conscientious Objectors Henry Mendel, Evan W. Thomas, Samuel Sobritzky, Julius Katz, Jacob Worsman, Mershan Bloch, David Richet, Erling Lunde, Emanuel Silver, Ulysses G. Klass, Jesse Downey, Joseph Brandon, Francis Steiner, Frank J. Burke, Morris Franklin, Max Sandin, Jacob Haugen, and Lester G. Sit.

Wrote Disloyalty and Untruths.

During the period from July 26, 1918, until Sept. 15, 1918, Corporal Leslie A. Jellison, (Chicago, Ill.,) censored the inbound and the outbound mail of these conscientious objectors. He states that many instances of false reports on alleged mistreatment, disparaging remarks against the Army and the Government, and of downright disloyalty were encountered by him in reading the conscientious objectors' outbound letters, many of which were addressed to the National Civil Liberties Bureau—N. Y. Mayor, Civilian Commissioner; the Hon. Frederic Paul Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War, and even to Secretary of War Baker and President Wilson themselves. The censor states that he transmitted over such communications to the Post Intelligence Officer, Fort Riley, Kansas, who could only take copies of the objectionable matter, (owing to the secret rules and limitations imposed upon him by higher authorities,) and then forward the originals to their destination.

One of the leading topics of discussion among the tent colony objectors was the pending trial of Eugene Debs, Socialist, and the now famous Upton Sinclair correspondence. These tent colony conscientious objectors would lie around all day in their tents, endeavoring to talk Socialistic propaganda to the noncommissioned officers on duty there, and failing to interest them, have lengthy discussions among themselves on socialism, personal liberties, &c.

Bolshevist as Far as Possible.

They slept as late in the morning as the medical authorities would allow—namely, 8 o'clock. They left the tent colony to go for walks or to the city of Junction City, Kan., as often as they wished, having as much freedom and pass liberty as soldiers. The noncommissioned officers were informed that they were not stationed on duty at this tent colony for any person event remotely resembling guard duty, or for restraint of any conscientious objector, but that they were solely for the purpose of protecting and attending these same tent colony conscientious objectors in case loyal soldiers stationed in the post should attempt to attack any of them. In the front of various tents were posted significant signs, such as "Bolshevists' Tent," "Lenine and Trotzky Tent," "International Socialist Tent," and such things.

More to Obtain Obedience.

Finally, on Sept. 16, 1918, the new commanding officer of Fort Riley, Kan., Colonel Waterman, cavalry, U. S. A., had a roll call taken of all the conscientious objectors at the tent colony, (at which time, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all conscientious objectors were present; something like seventy-five or seventy-six in number,) and then explained and read to the tent colony conscientious objectors, both individually and collectively, the provisions of the President's executive order known as G. O. No. 78, of March 21, 1918. The three branches of the noncommissioned service were explained and then the question was asked if any did not understand. No one signified that he failed to understand.

On the first day the Colonel advised them all to think it over for a day or so. On the 17th day of September, 1918, the Colonel, J. C. Waterman, read the same order again to them, after a full and complete roll call had been taken, and then asked any conscientious objectors who wished to accept noncombatant service to step forward—and none stepped. There were no tent colony conscientious objectors who would accept noncombatant service. Within the next few days the Colonel ordered all the conscientious objectors of the tent colony to perform certain sanitary work on their camp grounds. Practically all refused, and were then confined and charges preferred against them under the 64th Article of War.

Second Appeal to Conscience.

On Sept. 26-27, 1918, Major Kellog, Chairman of another official board of inquiry, visited Fort Riley, Kan., and examined all the conscientious objectors then at the Post of Fort Riley, Kan. Before beginning his regular examination, however, the Major gave an address to all conscientious objectors (both those in confinement and those not in confinement) and explained both noncombatant service and the furloughs to them again. Only fifteen conscientious objectors signified their willingness to accept noncombatant service at this time; and the rest signified their refusal by their silence.

When Major Kellog concluded his examination, (which resembled closely the process followed by the other board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,) he then made another and final address to the conscientious objectors, in which he stated that he had been sent out by the Secretary of War and the War Department to explain to the best of his ability just what the Government was doing for the conscientious objectors.

He further stated that it was not the intention of the War Department to have a narrow and restricted interpretation placed upon the term "surroundings" as contained in Section A, Paragraph 12, Adjutant General's letter of July 30, 1918; that properly that term meant to the limits or bounds of the military reservation upon which the conscientious objectors were quartered, and not just the few feet immediately around their bunks or tents.

Within the next week or so the rest of the conscientious objectors not in confinement were ordered to assist in cleaning up the grounds in the vicinity of their quarters after full explanation had been made that some was solely sanitary work, and would not assist in carrying on the war in any way, shape or manner. Many stubbornly refused to work even after such explanations, and were confined and charges preferred against them under the 64th Article of War.

Penitentiary at Last.

This was the class of individuals that were tried by general court-martial at Camp Funston, Kan., and who drew long sentences of confinement in the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., political and personal objectors mostly, men who had persistently objected, agitated, made disloyal utterances against the army, the Government, and the people; in fact, men who did all in their power to hinder and delay this nation in the prosecution of the war to a successful close; men who, if allowed to, would have spread their dangerous propaganda to all parts of the army, thus crippling our effectiveness in representing a solid and united and unified front to the common enemy; men who justly deserved much more severe sentences than they received; men who had ceased to be of any value to the nation in which they lived; men who would have lost no opportunity to have caused this nation and all it stands for to go down to ignominious defeat; men who by their obstructionist stand were just as much aiding and giving comfort to the enemy as a soldier who would commit an act of treason and sell out his country.

So passed the tent colony the greatest gathering, no doubt, of the scum of the great army draft, (as no great project can be put through to a successful fruition without its percentage of waste,) that was ever collected together in any one place at any one time. May they serve their justly merited sentences to the very end, and no amount of efforts on their parts ever succeed in securing release and pardon, via the route of Executive clemency.

MERRILL ALEXANDER,
Sergeant, Company A, 1st Cas. Bn.

Why Alexander Reported.

Sergeant Alexander's memorandum is dated Dec. 28, 1918. In the official note accompanying the report, Sergeant Alexander wrote that he volunteered "his statement, simply in a spirit of helpfulness and with a sincere desire to prevent, if possible, any trouble coming to soldiers who have had the difficult task of dealing with conscientious objectors."

GERMANY'S PLIGHT IN AMERICAN EYES

An Official Observer in Berlin Found the Situation "All but Irremediable."

INSTABILITY THE WORST ILL

Only Solution Is to Get the Nation Going Economically—Factors That Work Against It.

The economic situation in Germany is extremely serious and apparently all but irremediable, according to an American observer who has lately been in Berlin on an official mission. This man, whose position gave him access to all available information, thinks that the Ebert Government is, on the whole, the most reliable group in Germany, despite the fact that the trustworthy men in it are weak, and the able men untrustworthy. Bad as it is, however, he thinks that the present Government is the only bulwark against the complete domination of Bolshevism, which would undoubtedly have a profound effect in stirring up labor unrest in other countries of Central and Western Europe.

"The immediate situation in connection with the food supply is most critical," he said, but this has been remedied as well as possible by the agreement which provides that Germany shall have 370,000 tons of foodstuffs a month until the next harvest. This is as much as can be supplied in view of the available shipping, and also of the available food; for while Germany is on very short rations the situation is as bad, if not worse, in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The food supplies stipulated in the agreement just concluded are undoubtedly all that we can spare for Germany at the moment, and all that we could ship even if we could spare more. That will suffice for about two-thirds of a normal food ration for the German people until the next harvest.

"There can be no doubt that this computation is accurate, for all data furnished by the Germans were checked by Vernon Kellogg, who held a high position in the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Dr. Alonzo Taylor, formerly attached to the Berlin Embassy. It does not depend on the German figures alone, for the Germans, while they are actually in need of food in most parts of the country—despite the reports that enough can be bought by men who are willing to pay high prices for it—are undoubtedly trying to hold up the Allies. They are talking about the danger of Bolshevism, hoping to scare the Allies into giving them more favorable terms; and they are talking about the food shortage as a promoter of Bolshevism in order to get more food. Nevertheless, with all discount made for the inveterate German propensity to get all that they can out of their enemies, the danger is there.

"The food supply promised by the new agreement, if properly distributed, will give a two-thirds ration till the next harvest. But the difficulty will by no means be past when that harvest comes, for as far as can be learned at present it will be only about one-half the average of pre-war times, and Germany will still be short of food.

Paying and Earning.

"A still more serious situation, however, lies beyond. Germany must pay as much as possible for the damage she has done in the war. But how is Germany going to pay, and how is Germany going to live while she pays? If Germany were confined to herself alone, agriculturally and industrially, she could hardly support more than forty million people on a peace time basis. She did more during the war, on short rations and the plunder of the occupied districts; but on a peace basis it may be said that twenty-five or thirty millions of Germans are supported by what Germany gets out of her foreign trade. Unless we are prepared to see a wholly unwanted German emigration to other countries on an unprecedented scale, those people must be taken care of. If Germany is to pay what she owes to the world she stated, she must be able to earn the money with which to pay it.

"Three factors come into this—production, distribution, finance. German industrial plants are very much run down, owing to the strain of war, the inability to replace machinery, the lack of lubricants, and other war conditions. Beyond doubt the machinery that was stolen from France, Belgium, and other countries will be returned and will further reduce the productive power of German factories.

"But when Germany has produced her goods she must sell them. Where will she sell them? Good will is as important a factor in sales, and Germany has lost her good-will the world over. Resumption of her trade with Western Europe and the United States will be exceedingly difficult on account of the universal bitterness against Germany. In Asia and South America she has had great markets which were lost in the war, and which have been supplied to a considerable extent by allied merchants. Will British, French, and American business men be willing to sit back and give Germany a chance to regain her trade in South America and Asia? The feeling aroused in France by the proposals to allow Germany to resume her foreign commerce before the devastated districts of France were restored gives some indication of how little opportunity there is in this direction.

Russia Can't Trade and Pay.

"There remains another great German market before the war—Russia. But Russia in its present chaos is unable to absorb manufactured goods, unable to pay for them, unable even to guarantee the ordinary conditions of safe distribution. Where is Germany going to sell the goods by the profit on which she will pay her indemnity and enable her people to live while they produce them? She cannot pay anything back at all unless we put a good deal of money into Germany, and it is a question what she can do then.

"There remains the question of finance. The mark is worth, generally speaking, something like 12 cents just now—about 50 per cent. of its normal value. You can get marks for 10 cents. Add this to the blockade conditions, when German economic life was for the most part restricted to Germany. With the imminent lifting of the blockade the mark will fall still further. Foreign countries will demand some evidence of the value behind German exchange. The gold reserve will have to go on the indemnity. What else can Germany offer just now? The Government printing presses are working overtime turning out paper money, but the more turned out the less it is worth.

"Of course, the Germans are dwelling on all these considerations in the hope of getting better terms, and in any consideration of them it is necessary to discount the arguments of Germans whose ideas are the same as always, and who want to get as much as they can out of their enemies. Nevertheless, the considerations have some weight apart from what the Germans say. When the German factories are reopened it will be necessary to get men to work in them. At present there are some 825,000 unemployed in Berlin alone, receiving unemployment allowance from the Government to keep them from joining the revolutionists. A man unemployed gets six marks a day; if he has a wife he gets four marks more, and another mark for each child. The father of a family of six would thus get sixteen marks a day for doing nothing. It is not an incentive to industry,

and the fact that the mark is worth less every week does not stimulate the desire to work, but only to get more marks.

If Germany Goes Bolshevist.

"If Germany goes Bolshevist, Bolshevism will not stop in Germany. It will mean that east means Germany is acting with Russia, and in view of the bad economic conditions in Western Europe there will be grave danger in Bolshevism, France, and Italy. America is no doubt better off than any other nation, but we could hardly go through the period without grave disturbances, at the very least; scarce a country that goes Bolshevist escapes that much worst weight behind the revolutionary elements in every other country.

"The present German Government is composed of very divergent elements. The strongest party is the Majority Socialist, and the leaders of this party for the most part seem to be intent chiefly on internal reforms and less obsessed by the insistence on the maintenance of Germany's external power and glory. They have had to cooperate with the German Democratic Party. This group contains some men whose ideas are more or less in consonance with those of liberals in the allied countries, such as Theodore Wolff of the Berliner Tageblatt, but the leaders are far less reliable. I can sum it up by saying that the strongest man in the German Democratic Party appears to be Count von Bernstorff. Some of the others who are powerful are Dr. Gothein and Dr. Friedrich Naumann of Central European fame.

Bernstorff in Power.

"Bernstorff is really the German Foreign Office just now. He holds no formal position, but he has a suite of rooms in the Foreign Office building. The Foreign Minister, Brockdorff-Rantzau, is his cousin; he is credited with being a sort of Liberal. Apparently he tries to be as Liberal as he can, but he has spent his life in the German diplomatic service, which means that he doesn't know how to be very much of a Liberal. His reputation is good, because he was at Copenhagen, as the capital of a small neutral country, during the war, but he appears to be dominated by Bernstorff. His secretary, while I was in Berlin, left him to become Bernstorff's secretary, and all the Germans regarded it as a promotion.

"It was natural that the new Government had to turn to these old diplomats, for the Ebert administration was composed of men who had had no experience outside of Germany, and who, when they wanted experts in foreign relations, had to go back to the servants of the old Government. But the result has been very unfortunate. The Foreign Office today exercises much of the influence that used to belong to the General Staff. It seems to have a pretty good information service at the Peace Conference and in allied countries, and its influence is all in favor of what the Germans call a 'just peace,' that is to say, a peace which will leave Germany as nearly as possible as she was before the war.

"It is largely from this group, from the Foreign Office, the Democratic leaders, and the elements which they represent that you hear the clamor against giving up Alsace-Lorraine and German Poland and the colonies and against the payment of indemnities. To the bulk of Germans such questions are secondary to the resumption of economic life. Nevertheless, the outcry over them is having much effect.

"In the case of Alsace-Lorraine, for instance, there has lately been a great demand in Germany for a plebiscite. It is not because the Germans think that a plebiscite would show any other result than the desire of the inhabitants to return to France, but because they think that the Allies will refuse it, and that they can hold this up by some future generation of Germans as an instance of the refusal of self-determination in favor of an annexation by force.

Newspapers Keeping Up Discontent.

"The effect of all this agitation is increased by the newspapers. None of them has betrayed much indication of realizing the real state of affairs in Germany and the serious difficulties which confront the people. They are for the most part occupied with attacks upon the Allies and vituperation over questions of the armistice and peace; such foreign news as they contain—and it is not much—is unreliable. In general the newspapers are far from being so good as they were before the war, and they are contributing a good deal toward keeping up the general unreasonableness of the German mind.

"Bavaria is running almost as a separate government; its Minister in Switzerland issues passports for travelers entering into Bavaria when the German Minister will not, and once they are in Bavaria they can easily go through the rest of Germany.

"The men who seemed to be reliable, from the allied point of view, were Auer, the Minister who was assassinated in Bavaria; Ebert, and Noske, the present Minister of Defense. Scheidemann appears to be thoroughly untrustworthy, affected by the old German psychology; Ebert means well, but is rather weak.

"The Ebert Government is being held up today principally by Noske, who has had charge of the suppression of the Spartacide revolts. Noske came into prominence first in last November in connection with the naval mutiny. He is a hard-headed, two-fisted person, who knows practically nothing of affairs outside of Germany, but is a man of force and well informed on conditions inside the empire.

Will the Army Stand Firm.

"Noske, however, must depend on his soldiers. The chief commander of these in Berlin is General von Lettwitz, who used to be Military Attaché in London and has an American wife. He was Military Governor of Brussels early in the war, and was recalled, according to report, because he was too lenient with the Belgians. Lettwitz takes orders from Noske; but it is not altogether certain what would happen if he refused to obey them. On the other hand, Lettwitz is not in direct control of the troops; he is in general command, but the soldiers who can be relied on are such as the Gerstenberg and Reinhardt troops, who may perhaps be more loyal to their individual commanders.

"Each of these bodies was originally a unit commanded by Gerstenberg or Reinhardt or some other officer who persuaded his men to hold together and remain loyal, and who built up around them a larger force. With the original regiment as a nucleus, there were added great numbers of volunteers, many of whom had been officers under the old régime. These troops receive very high pay—I have heard 30 marks a day—and are given privileges; it is a question how long Noske and Ebert could rely on them if the value of the mark fell too far. Already it has been necessary to disarm some marines and sailors who were included in these forces.

"Bands of personal volunteers which have suppressed Spartacist risings in Berlin and elsewhere is quite different from the remains of the old army, the so-called corps troops, who are still under the remains of the old General Staff headed by Hindenburg. Most of these troops are in Eastern Germany, but their value is very doubtful. They have been much infected by Bolshevist propaganda, and they could probably not stand up against a well-led and disciplined, patriotic army. Their number is apparently about 250,000.

The Nationalities Involved.

"I found very little sympathy for the Hohenzollerns, such a feeling naturally exists, particularly among officers of the Junker class, and among pastors and professors who made their living from the State before the revolution, but I do not think it is very widespread. Much more general is the sentiment in favor of a constitutional monarchy on the English model, who would be the monarch in that case no one knows, perhaps Prince Louis of Battenberg, perhaps some one else. But in any case this is a secondary question; the main issue is Bolshevism against democracy.

"The mass of the people, despite the attitude of many of the political leaders, are comparatively devoid of interest in questions of boundaries and colonies. So far as they have a feeling it is of course in favor of the 'just peace,' the status quo ante; and the sentiment in favor of the union of German Austria with Germany is practically universal.

"But the great question is how Germany can be set to going economically; and, given the best will in the world on the part of the Allies, and a far better spirit on the part of the Germans than they have yet manifested, the solution is going to be extremely difficult."

McADOO PRODS THE POLICE.

Calls on Chief Inspector to Close Alleged Gambling House.

Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo, who lives at the Hotel Paterson at 58 West Forty-seventh Street, called on Chief Inspector Daly of the Police Department yesterday to close a resort which was running with a large patronage in that neighborhood. Magistrate McAdoo asserted that the place was a gambling house, and demanded that it should be closed at once. Chief Inspector Daly said that he would refer the case to Inspector Thomas V. Underhill in charge of the district.

"Well, if you don't have it closed, I'll close it myself," Magistrate McAdoo is reported to have said. When he was asked about this conversation at his home last night the Magistrate said that he did not wish to talk for publication on the subject.

Persons in the neighborhood said last night that the place had been raided and closed several weeks ago, but that it had reopened recently and often had a line of automobiles in front of it.

BEWAILS BERLIN'S FILTH.

German Writer Says Capital Now Resembles a Pigsty.

Writing in a copy of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, recently received in London, a correspondent of that organ of the old régime said:

"Berlin, the capital of the empire, becomes more degraded every day. Formerly a model of order and cleanliness, it is now slovenly and dirty. Some of the best streets now recall nothing but the slums of a Polish manufacturing town. Hawkers have taken possession and have made a pigsty of our great and beautiful city. From early morning to late night all kinds of rubbish are exposed on booths or offered by peddlers. The booty of thieves and the stocks of receivers of stolen goods are shamelessly offered.

"Importunate beggars throng the entrances to the underground stations and vendors of indecent leaflets and picture post cards corrupt youth with their poisonous wares. Nobody cares, and the police do not interfere. Under cover of freedom of the press any kind of printed matter is allowed circulation. One of the worst features is that most of the hawkers are in uniform, although it is evident that they have never seen military service."

COMMUNISTS IN SARAJEVO.

Demonstrants in Street Shout "Hurrah for Bolshevism!"

Under the heading "Bolshevist Street Demonstration in Sarajevo" the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna of Feb. 22 printed the following dispatch from the Bosnian city where were fired the shots that gave the signal for the world war:

"There was a Socialist protest meeting yesterday, in which some 4,000 persons took part. Because of the meeting there was no work done in the factories and shops from 10 o'clock to 4. The Social Democrats were protesting against the South Slavic Democratic Party, whose Minister, Pribicevic, had given the Social Democrats three mandates in the provisional popular Government, whereas they had demanded four. Following the meeting, the participants marched in solid ranks through the streets to shouts of 'Down with imperialism! Hurrah for the revolution! Hurrah for Bolshevism! Hurrah for Communism!'"

Epidemic Baldness.

Baldheaded men and women are becoming a common sight in Portland. They are as hairless as a Mexican dog. This is the result of influenza. People who had a touch for a few days and then recovered are now discovering that their hair is falling out rapidly and many are completely bald. Specialists are doing a rushing business trying to restore or save the departing hair and there promises to be a brisk demand in the wig market. As a by-product of influenza, epidemic baldness is just becoming popularly known.—Oregonian.

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Give your discarded Clothing, Bedding and Shoes to the BROOKLYN CHAPTER
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PLEASE DO NOT SEND

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COLLARS	HIGH HATS	NECKTIES
STRAW HATS	SHOE TREES	DERBY HATS
CRUTCHES	TRIMMING FOR HATS	CANES
FEATHERS	PARASOLS	UMBRELLAS
PILLOWS	MATTRESSES	CROCKERY
CLOCKS	RUGS	GLASSWARE
CARPETS		

But nearly every other article of clothing, bedding and shoes outside of these will be of inestimable help to the suffering refugees.
Clothing Drive Ends Wednesday
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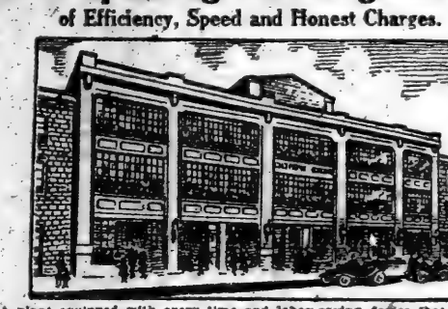

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Down out of sight in the transmission and differential of your car, metal is constantly moving on metal.
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And that's where friction makes serious trouble unless properly guarded against.
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Ask them why they don't use plain oil and grease. They will tell you, that oil and grease in themselves are not enough, that they are all right as far as they go, but they don't go far enough.
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CITES 14 SOLDIERS OF 306TH INFANTRY

Gen. Alexander of 77th Division Praises Deeds of Men in New York Regiment.

TWO WERE KILLED IN ACTION

Died in Carrying Out Their Exploits —Another Was Seen Last in Attack on St. Juvin.

Lieutenant Joseph E. O'Hara and thirteen members of the 306th Infantry are cited for valor and conspicuous service in a general order of the 77th Division just received by the 306th Infantry Association here from the regimental headquarters at Sable, France. The order was promulgated by Major General Robert Alexander, commanding officer of the National Army division from this city.

In the first paragraph of his order General Alexander writes that he desires to "record in the general orders of this division a tribute to the valorous conduct" of the officers and men "who have distinguished themselves by their splendid courage, service, and sacrifice." Two o fthe soldiers cited are dead, having been killed in the carrying out the exploit recorded in the orders. The citation follow:

Sergeant Abraham Grossman, Company L.—On Sept. 9, 1918, north of Vauxcere, this soldier, then a Corporal, established with three other soldiers, an advanced outpost on the Aisne Canal, and remained there under heavy artillery and machine gun fire for twenty-four hours. During this time, without having been ordered to do so, he left the outpost and made a personal reconnaissance at a great risk to himself and succeeded in obtaining valuable information as to the location of enemy machine gun nests. (Next of kin: Mrs. Mary Grossman, mother, 1 West 117th Street.)

Edward J. Maguiness, Company L.—On Sept. 6, 1918, near Vauxcere, France, when one platoon of his company had been forced by a heavy enemy barrage to take shelter, Private Maguiness voluntarily walked through this barrage and succeeded in taking to the separated platoon information which enabled it to rejoin the company at an advanced position. On Sept. 9, 1918, near the Aisne Canal to the north of Vauxcere, where his company was holding position in the front line, he volunteered to cross the open fields in daylight, in full view of the enemy, and under heavy artillery fire he succeeded in filling, at a spring which was under heavy machine gun fire, a number of canteens with water, and returned in safety to his company, delivering t ohis command the water which was sorely needed. Private Maguiness was seriously wounded on St. Juvin on Oct. 18, 1918, and no word, officially or otherwise, has since been received of him. (Next of kin: Mrs. E. Maguiness, Ballyhamuck, Cross Lina, County Mayo, Ireland.)

Sergeant Chalmers Ward, Company M, (deceased.)—On the night of Nov. 1-2, 1918, while leading a detachment through a heavily shelled area between Thenorgues and Hauterwart, the soldier showed an utter disregard for his own safety in directing and helping the men under him to find shelter, and then walked over 100 yards through shell fire to the rescue of a soldier of the 304th Machine Gun Battalion, who had been severely wounded, bringing him to a place of safety. (Next of kin: H. G. Ward, father, 1,015 Madison Avenue.)

Sergeant Chesley Wartzney, Company K.—On Sept. 27, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, in the face of a counterattack and danger of capture, this soldier personally organized scattered elements of his company, placing the men in position to best meet the assault, urging them to fight to a finish and setting them such an example of extreme coolness and great courage that the attack was broken up. (Next of kin: William Wartzney, brother, 1,486 Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee.)

Edward Mernah, Company K.—On Sept. 27, 1918, while his company was delayed by machine gun and hand grenade fire, and losing contact on the right and left flanks, this soldier showed utter disregard for his personal safety by going out three times under fire to establish contact on the right flank. On reporting back the third time he detected one of the enemy in the act of throwing a grenade, and, bringing his rifle quickly into play, he shot and killed the enemy. He continued his duties until wounded and forced to retire. (Next of kin: Mrs. Mary Mernah, aunt, 102 Front Street, Brooklyn.)

Edward Sittner, Company K. (deceased.)—On Sept. 27, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, after a check on account of superior numbers that threatened the capture of the entire company, this soldier fought not only with calm determination, but constantly aided the wounded. He volunteered for two patrols to ascertain the movements of the enemy, thereby saving his company from surprise flank attacks. Later on the same day he was killed during an enemy counter-attack. (Next of kin: Mrs. Ray Sittner, wife, 500 West 150th Street.)

Sergeant Peter Finucane, Company F.—On Aug. 14, 1918, at Bazoches, on the Vesle River, this soldier volunteered to go out and rescue the Captain of the company, who was lying between the lines and near a German machine-gun post, apparently wounded. With four others he crawled through the grass, and, failing to find the Captain, approached to within 20 yards of the enemy post. With the greatest dash and gallantry he and the four others attacked this machine-gun post and by the use of hand grenades wiped it out, inflicting at least twelve casualties. Though under heavy fire of hand grenades and machine guns from other posts, he regained our lines with important information.

Corporal Patrick Joseph Carroll, Company F.—On Aug. 14, 1918, at Bazoches, on the Vesle River, this soldier voluntarily went on patrol with the Captain of the company in broad daylight and without cover penetrated the German line and attacked two machine-gun posts from the rear, inflicting casualties in each post. Though under heavy fire, he succeeded in regaining our lines. He then volunteered to go back again and rescue the Captain, who had fallen near the second machine-gun nest, apparently wounded. Leading four others, he crawled through the grass, and, failing to find the Captain, crept up to within 20 yards of the enemy post. With the greatest dash and gallantry he and the four others attacked this post and by the use of hand grenades wiped it out, inflicting at least twelve casualties. He was severely wounded in nine places on his body by hand grenades, but managed to crawl back to our lines. On both occasions this soldier displayed the greatest bravery, coolness, and disregard of personal safety. (Next of kin: John Carroll, father, Aparcrost, County Galway, Ireland.)

Private (First Class) John Duffy, Company F.—On Aug. 14, 1918, at Bazoches, on the Vesle River, this soldier volunteered to go out and rescue the Captain of the company, who had fallen near a German machine-gun nest, apparently wounded. He crawled through the grass, and, failing to find the Captain, crept close to the machine-gun post. With the greatest dash and gallantry he and four others attacked the post, and by the use of hand grenades wiped it out, inflicting at least twelve casualties. Though under heavy fire of hand grenades and machine guns from other posts he regained our lines with important information. This act was performed in broad daylight, without cover, and called for the highest degree of courage. (Next of kin: Edward Duffy, brother, 331 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.)

Private (First Class) Richard Fay, Company F.—(Citation same as preceding.) (Next of kin: Mrs. Ada Fay, 695 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.)

Albert A. Faucett, Company E.—During the campaign on the Argonne Forest, as runner for company headquarters, with utter disregard for his personal safety, this soldier repeatedly and untiringly carried messages back and forth, both day and night, under machine-gun and artillery fire, displaying extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty. During the attack on St. Juvin, Oct. 14, 1918, on three different occasions, this soldier volunteered to deliver messages to the front line and actually did deliver them over an area swept by machine-gun barrage, although at the time of volunteering he knew that three men had already been killed in attempting the mission. (Next of kin: John M. Faucett, father, Rexburg, Idaho.)

Corporal Edward J. McIntyre, Company B, (deceased.)—On Sept. 27, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, this soldier showed extraordinary heroism and devotion to his duty. His company was heavily engaged with the enemy over a fraction of trench which the enemy was seeking, by repeated assaults, to recover. During the last and most severe of attacks this soldier rushed forward with his gang from the support platoon, set up a Chauchat rifle, and maintained a very effective and damaging fire until he himself was killed by a machine-gun bullet. Next of kin, Miss Margaret McIntyre, sister, 486 Lafayette St., Brooklyn.

Private (First Class) Russell Sauter, Company B.—On Sept. 6, 1918, during the advance on the Aisne River, this soldier, acting as a guide for the company, led it through heavy shelling into the front-line position, returned through the same area for a portion of the company that had been cut off by shell fire, and guided it in turn to its proper position. He was painfully wounded by a shell fragment, which passed completely through his body, but, nevertheless, he volunteered to carry a message to battalion headquarters, succeeded in delivering same, and later at the dressing station gave up his turn for treatment and evacuation. Next of kin, Mrs. Alice Sauter, mother, 80 Clinton St., Whitestoro, N. Y.

First Lieutenant Joseph E. O'Hara.—During the attack on Sept. 27, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, while commanding two platoons, this officer, then a Second Lieutenant, displayed extraordinary bravery and leadership. Although greatly outnumbered by the enemy, who were strongly entrenched behind barbed wire, this officer forced an entrance through the wire and actually occupied part of the trenches. During a severe counterattack, although painfully wounded, he remained at his post, directing and encouraging his men until the enemy was driven off. Next of kin, John O'Hara, father, 15 Northboro Street, Worcester, Mass.

Copies of the individual citations have been sent to the soldiers' next of kin by the 306th Infantry Association through the Secretary, Miss Florence C. White.

SEEKS TO REGULATE STREET CAR STOCKS

Burr Wants Law Amended to Prevent Holding Companies for Traction Lines.

FEARS FUTURE ACTION HERE

Says Reorganizers Under Present Law Will Be Tempted to Again Water Stocks.

There will be a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Tuesday on a bill introduced at the request of Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, to amend the stock corporation law so as to prevent railroad corporations from forming holding companies. The bill is one of the direct results of the appointment of receivers for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the New York Railways Companies.

A memorandum prepared by Mr. Burr for presentation to the committee explains that the B. R. T. Company is the holding company for both the surface and rapid transit lines of the company's system, and that the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, also in the hands of a receiver, is the holding concern of the New York Railways Company's system of surface lines and of the rapid transit lines operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The memorandum contains a brief history of the Interborough-Metropolitan consolidation and then explains that the section of the law which the bill seeks to amend was adopted in 1912, that it was considered a refrom, but that results have shown that if the proposed amendment is not adopted the entire law can be "evaded and frustrated."

"In the same year, viz., 1907, that the Public Service Commisions law was enacted, and only a few months after its passage, the leading street surface railroad companies of the city, the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railway Companies, went into the hands of receivers appointed by the Federal Court," says Mr. Burr's memorandum. "It was confidently expected on the part of those representing the interests of the public that the enactment of the Public Service Commissions law, permitting the issue of stocks or bonds only on the amount of the actual value of the property, as approved before the commission, would prevent the continuation of watered stock and swollen capitalization when these insolvent companies came to be reorganized. The Court of Appeals, however, decided otherwise."

The decision of the court was to the effect that under sections nine and ten of the stock corporation law, which Mr. Burr seeks to amend, the companies had the right to issue new securities upon reorganization up to the full amount of the old securities of the insolvent company, "no matter how watered those old securities may have been, and that the Public Service Commission would have simply to place its rubber stamp approval on the issue of the securities."

Reference is then made in the memorandum to an amendment to the law which provided that the Public Service Commission should have supervision and control of all reorganizations of common carriers and that stocks and bonds should not be issued in excess of a fair value of the property involved, and that the amount, whatever it was, should require the authority of the commission. Then Mr. Burr's memorandum says:

"Why is not this statute effective to squeeze the water out of the railroad companies that have now gone into insolvency or may hereafter do so? The answer is, it is not operative in the case of these so-called, holding companies, which include the B. R. T., for instance, and the International Traction Company of Buffalo, both of which have already confessed their insolvency, for the reason that the section applies only by its terms to railroad corporations, street railroad corporations, and common carriers. It therefore will be argued that business corporations are not within its provisions, even though they hold and actively control street railroad corporations."

Mr. Burr argues that if the proposed amendment is adopted the holding company method of controlling railroads will be eradicated, that companies controlling railroads must be railroad corporations and not business corporations within the meaning of the statute. He also contends that the amendment will guarantee that the issue of securities is safeguarded by an equal amount of property.

"But if the amendment is not adopted," the memorandum says, "the bankers, committees and syndicates who will reorganize these insolvent railroad properties, will yield to the temptation of again issuing watered stock. It is only by an enactment of the Legislature preventing them from doing so that this evil will be stopped in the future."

Another part of the memorandum reads:

"The other evil, equally manifest, which the enactment of this bill will prevent, is the existence of business corporations, which in substance and reality control the affairs of the railroad companies, whose stock they own, though these business corporations themselves and their Directors are not under the supervision or jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

"That this is a real evil which calls for correction is well illustrated by the position taken by both the city and the Public Service Commission of the First District, before the United States District Court, when that court continued Lindley M. Garrison on Jan. 15, 1919, as receiver of the B. R. T."

117 ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

Reported Total Now Up To 281,656; 81 Dead and 4 Missing in Latest Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Two army casualty lists, containing 117 names, were issued by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 275,712, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 5,944. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 281,656.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 30 died of accident, 51 died of disease, 17 wounded slightly, 15 wounded severely, and 4 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 29.	Total.
Killed in action	31,596	..	31,596
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,386	..	13,386
Died of accident	3,745	30	3,775
Died of disease	22,018	51	22,069
Total	71,477	81	71,558
Wounded	194,167	33	194,199
Missing	5,417	4	5,421
Total	271,061	117	271,178

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BERNSTEIN, MEYER, 30 W. 110th St. (WL)
CARROLL, L., 133 Division St. (DD)
HASTINGS, T. W., 114 W. 84th St.—Capt. (DA)
HUGHES, C. M., 130 3d Av., L. I. City. (DA)
McINERNEY, T. P., 891 Pacific St., Brooklyn (DA)
ROBERTSON, G. H., 181 Gurney St., Brooklyn—Corp. (WS)
SCHWERDTLE, G., 164 Amsterdam Av. (MA)
SPRINGER, DALIAS, Haven Av. and 160th St.—Corp. (DA)
STERN, MILTON, 526 W. 51st St. (DA)
WARRIN, G. H., 478 Marion St., Bklyn. (WS)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

ALGER, RUSSELL M., Mooers. (DA)
BROWN, ROBERT, Yonkers. (WS)
JOHNSON, CARL H., Jamestown. (DA)
MURRAY, E. D., Johnstown. (DD)
PORTLEY, DANIEL, Fonda (DD)

ARKANSAS.

GRAY, THOMAS, Lester. (DD)
RUSSELL, HENRY B., Green Forest. (DA)

CALIFORNIA.

SCOTT, F. R., Oakland—Wagn. (DD)

CONNECTICUT.

STYGAR, WILLIAM, Willimantic. (DA)

GEORGIA.

GRAGG, BERT, Acworth (DD)
HILLIARD, CUYLER A., Odum—Lt. (DD)
LESTER, JESSE, Smithville. (DD)
SLACK, WILLIAM, Rome. (DD)

ILLINOIS.

BUCHANAN, HAROLD C., Urbana. (DD)
GRYGO, JOHN, Chicago. (DD)
HOFFMAN, PAUL C., McHenry. (DD)
WILLIAMS, L. E., Chicago. (DA)

INDIANA.

HUNT, PAUL, Centerville. (DA)
SHIELDS, T. A., Bloomington. (DD)
SWANSON, J. W., New Carlisle—Wagn. (DD)

KANSAS.

BUDDE, FRANK H., Weir City—Sgt. (DD)
DOOLEY, R. H., Asherville. (DA)
PARSONS, CHARLES C., Fredonia. (DA)

LOUISIANA.

KEEL, ALLEN, Pinewood. (DA)

MARYLAND.

THOMPSON, H. A., Baltimore—Lt. (DP)

MASSACHUSETTS.

CLOUATRE, WILLIAM H., Lowell. (DD)
SMEATON, WILLIAM, Fall River. (DA)

MICHIGAN

CAMPUS, G. A., Lansing—Cook. (DD)
KARL, FRANK J., Saginaw. (DD)
McCART, NORMAN J., Detroit—Wagn. (DA)
POORT, PETER H., Muskegon. (DA)

MINNESOTA.

HAUGEN, OSCAR O., Badger. (DD)
STRAUCH, GEORGE L., St. Peter. (DD)
THOMPSON, D. A., Red Lake Falls—Lt. (DA)

MISSOURI.

DOWELL, LORANZY B., Van. (DD)
PRELLI, JOSEPH, St. Louis. (DD)
YATES, ELMER L., Kahoka. (DA)

MONTANA.

WRAALSTAD, GEORGE E., Lorado. (DD)

NEW JERSEY.

CONNOLLY, E. J., Paterson—Sgt. (DD)
COX, B. F., Mount Freedom—Corp. (DD)
McGUINNESS, A. P., Jersey City. (DD)
McDERMOTT, J. R., Allendale—Lt. (DA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

FOSTER, MANN, Louisburg. (DD)
VICKERS, J. W., Rutherfordton—Wagn. (DD)

OHIO.

COOK, ED L., Waus on—Sgt. (DA)
MENTZER, PEARL J., Kenton. (DD)

OKLAHOMA.

STEPHENS, E. M., Oklahoma City—Lt. (DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHRISTOFF, M. J., Mahanoy City. (DA)
CLANCY, HARRY M., Meadville. (DD)
FANNING, W. C., Altoona—Lt. (DD)
HENNESSEY, W. J., Philadelphia—Corp. (DD)
HERCHONRIDER, C. H., Philadelphia. (DD)
SIECHRIST, C. E., Banning—Corp. (DA)
SKILTON, E. M., Lafayette Hill—Corp. (DD)
WISE, WILBUR, Bentleyville—Sgt. (DA)
YOUNG, EDWARD L., Moosic—Sgt. (DA)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BUNCH, IVAN M., Okebeje. (DD)

TENNESSEE.

McCATHRION, J. H., Lebanon. (DD)
WARREN, ROBERT, Nashville—Sgt. (DD)

TEXAS.

BAGLEY, MARVIN, Cherokee. (DD)
CHRISTIAN, W., Maybank. (DD)
HAVENS, GEORGE L., Harrold. (DP)
STEVES, A. R., Comfort—Wagn. (DD)

VERMONT.

PERKINS, Walter P., Rutland. (DD)

VIRGINIA.

CHEEK, MORGAN, Ewing—Corp. (DD)
GILLIAM, ISAAC, Blackwater. (DA)
HERRICK, VERNON M., Suffolk. (DD)
McDOWELL, GUY, Brookneal—Wagn. (DD)
BROWN, A. P., Wytheville—Sgt. (DD)

WASHINGTON.

UHRICH, JOHN, Waterville. (DD)

WISCONSIN.

DONNER, ARNO G., Merrill. (DA)
FISHER, JOHN P., Grand Rapids. (DD)
JOHNSON, GEORGE M., Dopero. (DD)
VAUGHN, LEO J., Madison—Sgt. (DD)

WYOMING.

BRIGGS, MILROY G., Worland—Corp. (DA)

ITALY.

CREMA, Angelo, Musano, Treviso. (DA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

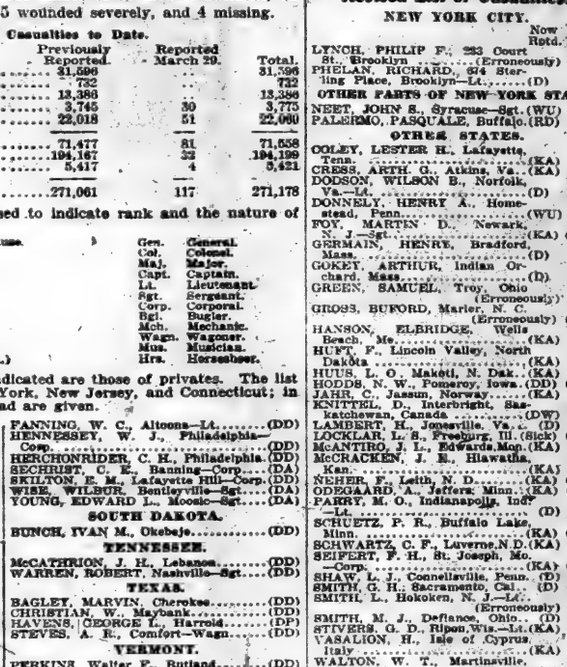
	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
LYNCH, PHILIP F., 223 Court St., Brooklyn (Erroneously)	(WS)	
PHELAN, RICHARD, 314 Sterling Place, Brooklyn—Lt.	(D)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

NEET, JOHN S., Syracuse—Sgt. (WU) (MA)
PALERMO, PASQUALE, Buffalo. (RD) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

COLEY, LESTER H., Lafayette, Tenn. (KA) (D)
CRESS, ARTH. G., Atkins, Va. (KA) (D)
DODSON, WILSON B., Norfolk, Va.—Lt. (D) (MA)
DONNELY, HENRY A., Homestead, Penn. (WU) (KA)
FOY, MARTEN D., Newark, N. J.—Sgt. (KA) (WU)
GERMAIN, HENRY, Bradford, Mass. (D) (MA)
GOKEY, ARTHUR, Indian Orchard, Mass. (D) (MA)
GREEN, SAMUEL, Troy, Ohio (Erroneously) (KA)
GROSS, BUFORD, Marier, N. C. (Erroneously) (DW)
HANSON, ELBRIDGE, Wells Beach, Me. (KA) (MA)
HUFT, P., Lincoln Valley, North Dakota (KA) (MA)
HUUS, L. O., Maketi, N. Dak. (KA) (MA)
HODDS, N. W., Pomeroy, Iowa. (DD) (DW)
JAHR, C. Jasun, Norway (KA) (MA)
KNITTEL, D., Interbright, Sas. Katchewan, Canada (DW) (MA)
LAMBERT, H., Jonesville, Va. (D) (MA)
LOCKLAR, L. S., Freeburg, Ill. (Sick) (DW)
McANTIRO, J. L., Edwards, Mon. (KA) (MA)
McCRACKEN, J. E., Hiawatha, Kan. (KA) (MA)
NEHER, F. Leith, N. D. (KA) (WU)
ODEGAARD, A., Jeffers, Minn. (KA) (WL)
PARRY, M. O., Indianapolis, Ind.—Lt. (D) (MA)
SCHUETZ, P. R., Buffalo Lake, Minn. (KA) (WU)
SCHWARTZ, C. F., Luverne, N. D. (KA) (MA)
SEIPERT, F. H., St. Joseph, Mo.—Corp. (KA) (WU)
SHAW, L. J., Connellsville, Penn. (D) (MA)
SMITH, G. H., Sacramento, Cal. (D) (WL)
SMITH, L., Hokoken, N. J.—Lt. (Erroneously) (WL)
SMITH, M. J., Defiance, Ohio. (D) (MA)
STIVERS, G. D., Ripon, Wis.—Lt. (KA) (MA)
VASALION, H., Isle of Cyprus, Italy (KA) (MA)
WALTON, W. T., Martinsville, Va. (Erroneously) (DW)
WOLLNER, P. G., Cedarburg, Wis. (KA) (WL)



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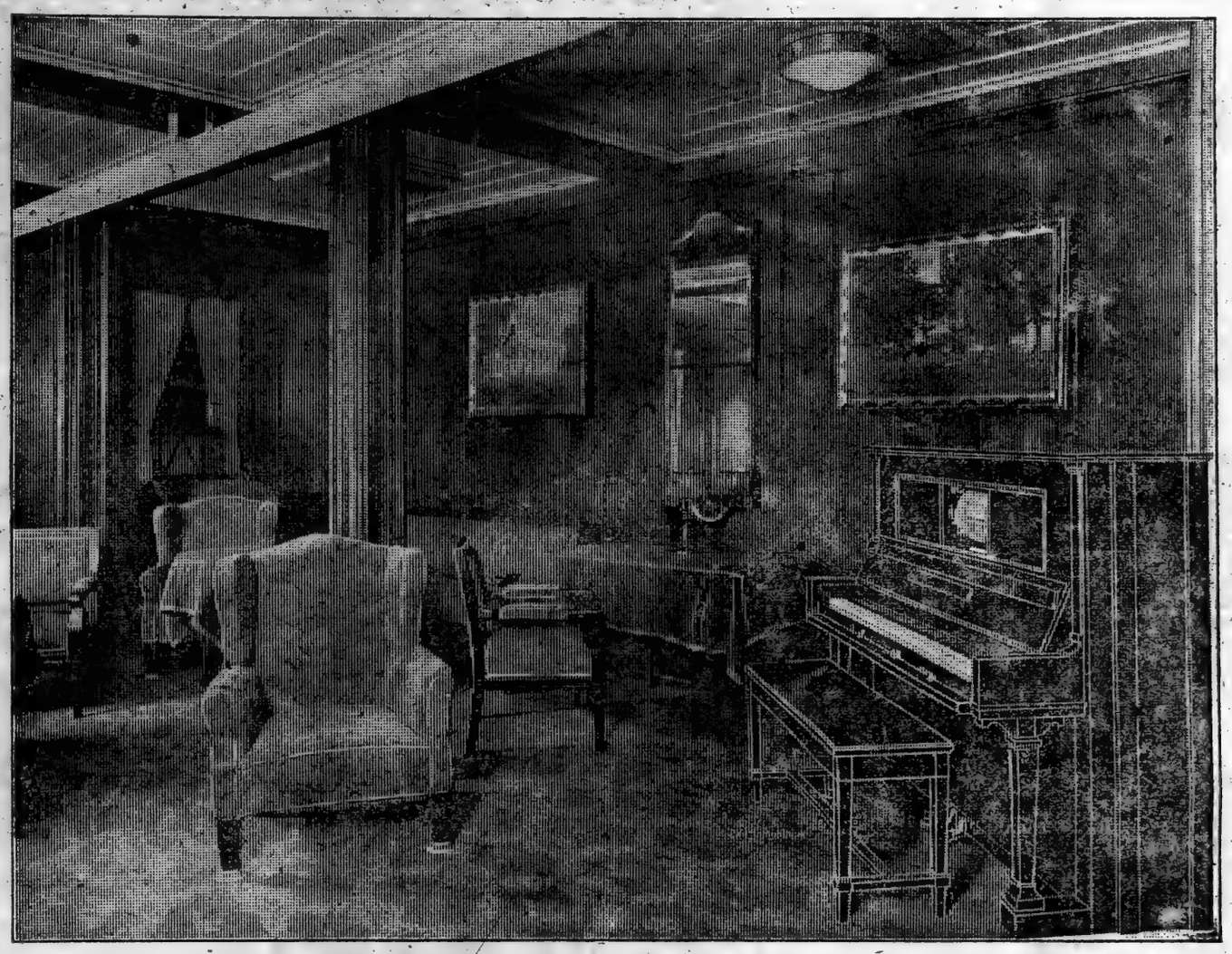

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Furthermore, there is incased in this upright piano a Pianola—the great Aeolian player-piano that brought piano playing within the reach of all music-lovers a quarter of a century ago. In its present modern and perfected form the Pianola is so simple to operate, yet so subtle in its musical effects, that any one may sit down, and, with the aid of the Pianola Music-Rolls, play to his heart's content — a complete piano technique, as well as a library of the finest piano music awaiting his musical mood.

And in addition to these, this Duo-Art Piano possesses the almost unbelievable power to entertain them with a wonderful repertoire of exquisite piano music—that is, with *the playing of the greatest piano-masters of our day.*

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Reprinted from
"THE HATCHET"
Daily paper published on the
"GEORGE WASHINGTON"
March 11, 1919

TREAT FOR MUSIC LOVERS

THE evening concerts in the after lounging room are becoming one of the chief pleasurable features of the trip for many of the presidential party and the officers. Through the interest of The Aeolian Company of New York, in the ship and its present duty in returning the President to France, an instrument of really wonderful expression, an Aeolian Duo-Art Steinway Piano, was placed in the after lounging room. It has been the source of enjoyment to many. The records are reproductions of the masters; Hofmann, Bauer, Gabrilowitsch and others. There is quite a coterie of music lovers on board, and their presence in numbers from day to day is sufficient indication of their appreciation.

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30x4	19.75	20.00
31x4	19.75	21.50
32x4	20.00	21.90
33x4	21.00	22.50
34x4	21.25	22.75
35x4	21.50	23.00
36x4	25.00	26.00
32x4½	24.00	27.50
33x4½	27.50	28.75
34x4½	27.75	29.25
35x4½	29.00	31.00
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1918 HUPMOBILE, Touring.
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WATER A FACTOR IN COST OF MILK

Reconstructed Fluid Made from Powder May Solve Part of the Problem.

MUNICIPALIZED SUPPLY PLAN

Miss Laura Cauble, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets, Explains the Situation.

By ALBERT NANDT.

The milk you drink contains eighty-eight pounds of water in every hundred pounds. This is perfectly good Grade A certified milk. There are three to four and a half pounds of butter fat; and the other constituents are lactose, casein, albumen, and mineral salts. Remove the butter fat and you have the skimmed milk of commerce, a substance rich in protaine, which contains all the essential elements of a perfect food except fat. These essential elements then constitute less than 10 per cent. of the whole volume of the product which you purchase under the name of milk.

Time was when one could purchase pure, rich milk right here in New York for 6 cents a quart and less. At least it was probably pure, but it wasn't certified or bottled or designated as any particular grade. Sanitary conditions of production and marketing have considerably improved, and milk has ceased to be a prolific medium for the dissemination of disease; but even these facts do not seem to justify an increase of from 100 to 200 per cent. in price. At least that's the opinion of Miss Laura A. Cauble, recently appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets.

Miss Cauble is an expert on the milk question and a believer in the municipalization of the milk supply. She considers it just as essential that milk should be furnished by some governmental agency as that there should be public control of the water system. And she is an enthusiastic advocate of public markets, which, she believes, will be the only salvation of the city and the true solution of the high cost of eating. She is convinced that these markets are coming sooner than anticipated. But she does not purpose waiting for the establishment of these markets.

During 1917 and part of 1918 the normal consumption of milk in New York was about 2,000,000 quarts a day. On Jan. 31, 1919, the Department of Health figures show receipts of 1,794,058 quarts, and this is approximately the daily average at the present time. The region contiguous to the city can furnish an ample supply of milk. The price problem is economic, not physical.

Station in Second Avenue.

Now the Department of Markets is without authority to traffic in foodstuffs. Miss Cauble, however, was not to be deterred by a technicality. The Mayor's War Board, created as an emergency measure with broad powers, is still in existence. Acting through this board, a station for the manufacture and sale of "reconstructed" milk, at first in conjunction with the Lenox Hill Settlement and subsequently as an independent agency, was established. This station is now at 1,132 Second Avenue, near Sixty-second Street, and another probably will be opened in the near future. These were the first steps taken in an attempt to solve the city's milk problem.

But what, you inquire, is reconstructed milk? It is an article produced by taking advantage of the fact that 88 per cent. of the product as it comes from the cow is water. It was first publicly shown at the milk show in New York in the Spring of 1918. Its base is a powder which is nothing but skim milk with all the water removed. Water and the butter fat (derived from fresh butter selling at 65 cents a pound in the open market) are restored, and you have a product equal to fresh dairy milk.

You and I cannot make this milk in our homes. It requires in its manufacture a machine which is priced at several hundred dollars and the cost of equipping a small plant is about $2,500. In taste reconstructed milk, properly prepared, can scarcely be distinguished from dairy milk. In most other respects it is superior. During the strike early in January last at least one large distributor supplied its customers with reconstructed milk, which, it is believed, was made from a cheap drum-dried powder much inferior to that sold at the Second Avenue station. The amount of bacteria in reconstructed milk is reduced to a minimum. It does not spoil readily and is far more economical.

During the war, large quantities of milk powder were used in army camps and hospitals and at the present time the milk sent to France and Belgium is shipped in powdered form. The exported powder, it is stated, requires only to be dissolved in water, and, while it affords an excellent substitute for the dairy produce, it is not expected to equal reconstructed milk.

Skim milk always has been held in low repute. Some has been used for feeding hogs and other animals, but tremendous quantities were thrown away. According to the Connecticut State Department of Agriculture, 30,000,000,000 pounds go annually into the discard throughout the country. This amount would be sufficient to make good the deficit in the quantity of milk used for human consumption several times over. If this milk were utilised a source of great waste would be eliminated and dairy farming would show an increased margin of profit.

Under favorable conditions, milk powder may be manufactured at a cost of about a quarter of a cent a pound, which does not include the price of the raw material, nor does it take into account the royalty required to be paid under the license agreement between the manufacturer and the patentee. A pound of powder will produce between four and five quarts of milk. The powder made from skim milk will remain good for years, if kept from air and moisture. If the farmer knows that his product will not spoil in his hands, but can be converted into a form which will not deteriorate with age, milk production will be materially stimulated, and the cost will be reduced. This is one of the objects sought to be attained by the Bureau of Farms and Markets. As a matter of fact, statistics, based on a survey made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, show that the average production of milk per cow throughout New England increased from 4,055 pounds in 1910 to 5,605 pounds in 1917. But increased production is of no avail to the consumer without a material decrease in costs.

Present System Costly.

The present system of milk supply involves sterilizing containers, pasteurizing, icing, preferred shipping, bottling, and delivery. Each of these processes adds to the cost. With reconstructed milk most of these factors are eliminated. When reconstructed milk is sold on the cash-and-carry basis two other elements of expense disappear. It has for years been contended that the modern method of delivery is economically unsound. Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the milk bottle, which cost approximately 5½ cents, (more at the present time,) lasts an average of twenty-two and a half trips. The loss of these is attributable primarily to the driver, abetted by the consumer. The records of a milk exchange in one city show that 1,800,000 bottles were recovered from the dumps in a period of three years. No satisfactory paper container is yet on the market. Furthermore, any remedial measure to be of real value cannot stop at the container. There must be an entire discarding of the old system in favor of one of almost revolutionary character.

There are two known ways in which this might be accomplished. One is by the establishment of public open-for-all markets with independent shipping facilities for the producer; the other is by the substitution of reconstructed milk for the natural product.

The milk station established by Miss Cauble is, according to her own statement, to be regarded as an experiment, for purposes of demonstration, perhaps, rather than as a commercial enterprise. At the present time the milk, which is the equivalent of the Grade A dairy product, costs about 11 cents a quart; with an annual contract for milk powder the cost, she says, can readily be reduced to 10 cents, or perhaps a little less. The market price is 17 cents. The plant has a capacity of 140 gallons a day, and produces fresh milk according to the daily demand, it being possible to turn out twenty gallons each hour. The station is open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night, making it unnecessary for the housekeeper to purchase ice.

Demand for this milk is increasing. A little black-eyed Italian girl called at the station not long ago and purchased a pint of milk. Presently her purchasing capacity increased to a quart, then as the days went by she habitually bought three pints, and now she takes two quarts.

"Dad drinks milk now, too," she stated in explanation.

There come women with babies in their arms, there come toddlers with 2 cents—their candy money—in their hands which they lay upon the counter in payment for a glass of milk. The parochial schools send their older pupils to bring milk for the scholars. This is the record of a few months.

It is not the purpose of Miss Cauble to compete with the large milk distributers; these have their own field, which involves bottling, delivery, and credit. It is her purpose to make pure, rich milk available for the masses on the cash-and-carry system, to establish milk stations in or near the public schools, and perhaps to point the direction in which we must travel in order to arrive at a solution of the city's milk problem.

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WORK OF THE SHIPWORM.

From time to time wooden ships put into port in great distress. They are being consumed in the same way the cancer germs destroys the human frame. The cause of this, according to the Sisco Periscope, is what scientists choose to call an animal, of worm appearance, known as the teredo, more commonly referred to as the shipworm.

At the time the teredo attaches itself to the side of a ship it is of diminutive proportions. The hole left by its entrance is so small that a casual inspection of the hull may fail to reveal its presence. But their growth is rapid, assuming at maturity lengths of from a few inches to three feet, according to the species to which it belongs. They live in long holes, which they burrow in the wood.

So great is the number of these worms in a small area that the wood so infested has often a spongelike appearance. A flimsy sheathing of wood divides their tunnels. They generally work in the direction of the grain, and when the burrow of a neighbor is reached the course is altered. A bisecting burrow is never found.

The animal throws off a substance with which it lines its burrow. The head is somewhat larger than the rest of the body and bears a pair of shell-like valves. Through the aperture between these it protrudes a long auger called a foot. Whether the teredo works its destruction by this or by other means the scientists have been unable to discover. One Olsen argued in the year 1896 that it bored by means of its shells, fixing itself by the surface of the foot, which it uses as a sucker, and then rasping the wood with the rough front edges of the shell valves. Since then many theories have been advanced, but none has been generally accepted.

The animal was known to the ancients and is mentioned by Theophrastus, Pliny, and Ovid. In 1773 it was discovered that the wooden dikes of Holland were being destroyed by the ship worm, and that the country was in danger of a flood.

The teredo does not exist in New York waters, owing to the sewage and acid deposits in the rivers, but infests waters from Seattle, Wash., to Cape Fair Weather, North Carolina.

Copper sheathing is the best protection. In lieu of this a coat of copper paint every six months is effective. Another preventive is soaking the wood with creosote, while coal tar and silicate of lime are also used. A method of destroying the pest is to allow the boat to stay in dry dock for a few weeks. When the teredo exhausts its supply of water it dies. In New York waters boats are often anchored near factories that discharge sulphuric acids into the stream. This method has proved successful.

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12,000 Miles With a $1.90 Repair Bill

A. S. BOWERS,
GENERAL MACHINE WORK AND OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING
CORNER BANK AND CHURCH STREETS,
EASTON, PA.

March 18, 1919.

Garland Automobile Company,
1888 Broadway, at 62d St., New York.

Dear Sirs: I saw by your advertisement in the New York papers that you have the agency for the Briscoe automobile. I have a 1915 model which I purchased in Newark, N. J. I have driven over 12,000 miles with a $1.90 repair bill and an average of 25 to 30 miles per gallon of gasolene. The paint on this car is still perfect. There is nothing worn on the car at present except the left hand rear, hub which I wish you would send me C. O. D. at once.

There is no agent in Easton, Pa., at present. I have several friends who admire the performance of my car. Am also in the market for a later model myself. Please send me your agent's proposition and circulars.

Yours truly,
A. S. Bowers.

Briscoe Touring Car $885

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THAT will be your verdict on Brunswick Tires. You will become acquainted with what superlative tires really are. And they will lead you to adopt new standards.

Buy one Brunswick. Keep its record. Make comparisons. Then decide if you ever knew its equal.

BRUNSWICK TIRES

Every man expects more than the average from a product bearing the famous name of The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. And The Brunswick Tire lives up to Brunswick super-standards. That we assure you.

May we have an opportunity today to point out Brunswick betterments to you? Then we shall let you be the judge.

Dealers Everywhere.
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
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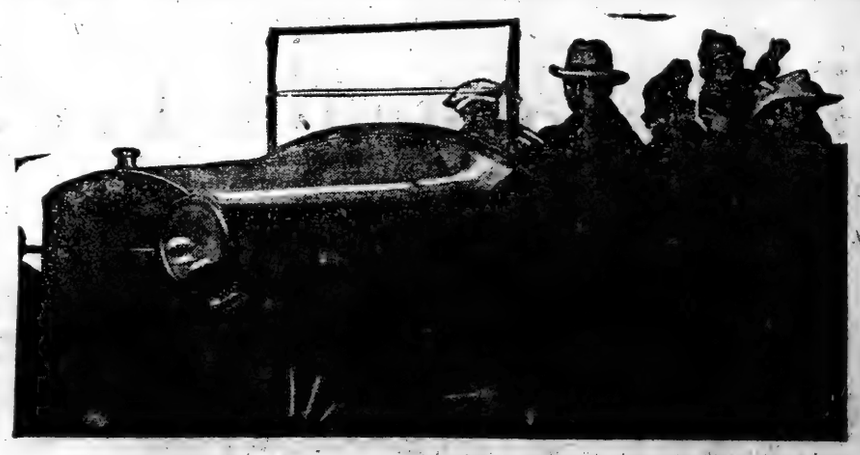

THE difference in the way it rides and drives is perfectly amazing to anyone who has never driven a Liberty.

The reasons for this difference are distinct and definite.

Scientific balance without excess weight; power in abundance, but always under perfect ease of control are the basis of Liberty difference.

But the net of the reasons is that Liberty Engineers set themselves to build just such a car as would arouse appreciation and admiration of this very difference.

And the proof of their achievement and the quality of their product is the way Liberty owners stand by their choice.

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QUALITY—ECONOMY—SERVICE
We carry one of the largest stocks of new and factory surplus tires in the city, comprising more than 20 different makes. If we haven't got your size in stock we will get it on short notice. You save money on any standard make.
OUR ONE BEST BET!
5,000-Mile Guarantee on Batavia Tires
(Non-Skid)

Size.	List Price.	Our Price.	Size.	List Price.	Our Price.
30x3	$18.50	$12.95	33x4	$39.25	$27.50
32x3½	28.50	16.45	34x4	40.10	27.95
32x3½	27.45	19.25	34x4½	53.25	37.25
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32x4	37.40	26.20	35x5	60.35	42.75

(Other Batavia Sizes at Proportionate Reductions.)
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Our Accessory Department is complete, and the prices are worth your attention.
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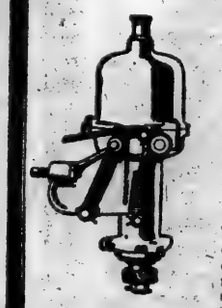
Haulage Costs on a Dollars and Sense Basis



THE CLYDESDALE CONTROLLER
"The Driver Under the Hood"

Hauling should be bought on the same basis as raw material of any kind—on comparative tests to determine where the utmost in quality and quantity can be secured.

It is well to recognize this fact as there is a tendency on the part of some buyers to select their hauling equipment in the same way they might buy a passenger car—on external appearance, on some novel feature, or on personal preference or prejudice.

In advocating the use of Clydesdale haulage equipment, we base our claims for Clydesdale superiority strictly on a "dollars and sense" basis—that is on positive proof that the Clydesdale Truck coupled with the service which we render will enable you to haul more goods in less time and at less cost than by any other method.

This proof doesn't consist of claims but of tangible evidence—things you can see—the Clydesdale controller, for example. This is a device which automatically controls the motor at all speeds just as the most experienced driver would do it. This controller eliminates trouble with inexperienced, careless drivers.

Other features offer just as definite proof of Clydesdale superiority. The quick service Clydesdale Motor Truck Co. organization renders in serving routine and handling problems to keep the Clydesdale moving, and best of all, the service records of Clydesdale users.

Isn't it worth your business judgment to allow us to submit this proof before closing on your truck requirements?

Arlington Motors Corporation
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MASTER TRUCKS

In the following Ideal Sizes mean maximum loads at minimum cost:

1½-ton Internal Drive...	$1990	2 -ton Worm Drive....	$2590
1½-ton Worm Drive....	2090	3½-ton Worm Drive....	3890
2 -ton Internal Drive...	2390	5 -ton Worm Drive....	4890

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EQUIPPED WITH BUDA MOTORS, BROWN-LIPE TRANSMISSION, TIMKEN OR TORBENSEN DRIVE.

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DEALERS WANTED.

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Latest touring models now on exhibition
Also
Phianna Limousines and Landaulets
Immediate Delivery.

TREATY FRAMING IS SLOW PROCESS

Negotiation of Modern Covenants That Ended Wars Has Often Taken Weeks or Months.

INTRIGUE COMMON FEATURE

Great Issues Involved in the Settlements of the Last Three Centuries.

The making of treaties has always been a time-consuming process since the days when the feudal lord or monarch could say to his beaten foe, accept these terms or die. Then the limits of personal force and ambition were the only curb on the victor's demands, with some or daughters or other relatives to be pawns in the game, execution or marriage sealing the hateful bargain.

But with the development of States into something more than the individual property of Kings and Emperors, and the broadening of international relations, the resulting clashes of arms, often lasting for years, were rarely brought to a close except after negotiations that lasted for weeks or months. Over the documents that settled the religious, political, or territorial questions at issue, the keenest minds of Church and State fought for advantage. Intrigues and secret deals were a normal incident of the battle of wits, when more than two countries were involved in the difficulty.

Many of the peace treaties of the last three centuries are the landmarks of their period, ending or beginning an era in which the future development of peoples or nations was definitely determined. In respect to the range of interests affected, some of these agreements even bear comparison with the present Peace Conference at Paris, since they dealt with virtually the entire civilized world of their time.

Such a history-making event was the Peace of Westphalia, (1648,) which ended the Thirty Years' War—the last of the great conflicts between Catholicism and Protestantism. Beginning as a strife between German States, divided on religious lines, it finally involved France, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and many Italian States.

In 1641 preliminaries of peace were agreed upon at Hamburg by the already wearied contestants, but it was three years before a congress to settle terms was opened and four years after that when first treaties were signed at Osnabrueck and Munster, towns of Westphalia. A general and complete peace was finally signed at Münster on Oct. 24, 1648.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, on May 2, 1668, was signed the first treaty known by the name of that town. This was the climax of the struggle between France and Spain for the possession of the Spanish Netherlands. On the death of Philip IV. of Spain, Louis XIV. claimed a large part of the Netherlands in the name of his wife, a daughter of Philip. The Dutch, alarmed by the French pretensions, which were backed by aggressive military action, summoned England and Sweden to her aid and halted the French advance. Under the treaty Louis kept portions of Flanders which his forces had overrun.

The Peace of Ryswick, which was signed at the Dutch village on the outskirts of The Hague in 1697, ended a struggle of nine years between France and the Grand Alliance, a term which ultimately included England, Holland, Savoy, the Holy Roman Empire, Brandenburg, Sweden, Spain, Saxony, and the Palatinate. A congress of envoys held sessions during most of the Summer of 1697 and finally signed a treaty of peace on Sept. 20. This virtually restored all territorial matters to the status quo ante, but the chief result was to check the ambitions of Louis, under whose rule France had become the first power on the Continent, supplanting Spain.

Utrecht's Epoch-Making Agreement.

The Peace of Utrecht was the next great agreement between the quarrelsome powers of Europe. It was, in fact, a series of agreements between the years 1713 and 1715 that brought to a close the war of the Spanish succession (known in American history in its later aspect as Queen Anne's war.) To prevent the union of Spain and France under Bourbon rule, William III. of England formed another Grand Alliance, which included Austria and several German States, including Prussia. An armistice was concluded between France and England in 1712, but it was not until April 13, 1713, that peace was signed at Utrecht between France on the one side and England, Holland, Prussia, Savoy, and Portugal on the other. Spain settled with her enemies in the next two years.

A second treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed Oct. 18, 1748, marked the conclusion of the war of the Austrian succession, notable for the long and successful effort of Maria Theresa to keep her throne against a host of claimants.

First of the treaties that vitally affected the future of North America was that of Paris, which ended the Seven Years' War. Beginning with a struggle between Prussia and Austria, the war spread to the German States, Russia, France, Sweden, England, and Portugal. Preliminaries of peace were signed on Nov. 3, 1762, but the definitive treaty was not consummated till Feb. 10, 1763. In the settlement, which was of a far-reaching character, France lost Canada and much of her India possessions to England. The latter also established her supremacy on the seas.

Just twenty years later it was England's fate to sign a treaty acknowledging the independence of her former American Colonies, and simultaneously to make peace with France and Spain. The negotiations which ended the American Revolution were under way for months. Franklin, Jay, and John Adams, as America's plenipotentiaries, signed the preliminaries of peace on Aug. 20, 1782, but it was more than a year later (Sept. 3, 1783) that the definitive treaty was formally agreed to at Versailles.

At Amiens, on March 27, 1802, England signed a treaty with Spain, France, and the Batavian Republic, (Netherlands,) wherein the first Napoleonic successes were recognized and accepted. Peace preliminaries had been arranged at London nearly six months before.

The Treaty of Ghent, which closed the second war of the United States with England, required more than four months for negotiation. The American commissioners, who included John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, met the British envoys on Aug. 7, 1814, but it was not until Dec. 24 that the final agreement was reached.

Another Treaty of Paris had only a few months before, (May 30, 1814,) been signed by France with all the Allies, who had been fighting Bonaparte. By it all the territorial advantages won by Napoleon, were given back. At the same time provision was made for the calling at Vienna of a conference to settle the general affairs of Europe, disorganized and distracted by the long years of war.

The Congress of Vienna thus summoned, was the most remarkable assemblage of its kind the world had ever seen. All of Europe, except Turkey, was represented by delegates, the number of those who assisted at the gathering being more than five hundred. Opening on Sept. 30, 1814, it lasted until June 9, 1815, or more than eight months. Crowned heads, including three Emperors, were in attendance at various times. An extraordinary round of festivities was provided, and while all the master diplomats of the epoch (Talleyrand, Metternich, and Castlereagh) played their games of intrigue. The unprecedented decisions of this congress dominated the course of European statesmen for forty years.

The Crimean war (1854-6) was concluded by another Treaty of Paris, which admitted the Porte to the European concert and guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The document was signed March 30, 1856, after nearly five weeks of negotiations.

The Settlement of 1871.

The Franco-Prussian war was brought to an end when preliminaries of a peace treaty were agreed to by Thiers on Feb. 25, 1871. The formal treaty was taken up by a conference at Brussels on March 26. Signature of the compact was accomplished at Frankfort on May 10, the negotiations thus lasting six weeks.

After Russia's overwhelming successes in her war against Turkey in 1877-8, she enforced severe terms by the Treaty of San Stefano, (March 3, 1878.) Thereupon a congress of the powers was called at Berlin to settle questions involved in what Austria and Great Britain regarded as the undue aggrandizement of the Petrograd Government. This gathering, which included among its delegates Salisbury, Bescopafield, Bismarck, and Andrassy, met on June 13, and closed its labors just one month later. The treaty which was signed stripped Russia of a large share of the fruits of her victory.

Settlement of the Spanish-American war in 1898 required negotiations that lasted two months and nine days. The first session of the envoys took place in Paris on Oct. 1. In late November there seemed to be danger of a breaking off of the parley, but the difficulty was smoothed out and the treaty was signed on Dec. 10.

It took seventy-seven days for the Russian and Japanese delegates to reach an agreement at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905, thus ending their comparatively brief but sanguinary war. They held their first meeting on Aug. 9, and peace was signed on Sept. 5.

It was in this same year that the first Peace Conference was held at The Hague. At the instance of the Czar of Russia twenty-one European countries and the United States, Mexico, China, Japan, Persia, and Siam sent representatives to confer with regard to concerted action to maintain general peace. The first meeting of this conclave, which was hailed at the time as a highly promising effort for the banishment of war, was held on May 18, 1899. Conclusions were reached and a final act signed on July 29, the conference having thus lasted two months and eleven days.

Even more impressive in the character of the personnel and the seriousness of the deliberations was the Second Hague Conference, held in 1907 at the call of President Roosevelt. Forty-six nations sent diplomats, international experts, and political leaders to this gathering, and the conclusions, accepted or rejected by the various powers in the discussion of the broad range of proposals, aiming for peace or at least a mitigation of war's evils, have an almost cynical interest in the light of the great war. The conference was in session for four months and three days, opening on June 15 and adopting a statement of principles on Oct. 18.

The present assemblage in Paris is in effect a Hague Conference and a treaty-making body rolled into one. Twenty-six countries are formally represented in the plenary gatherings, and thirteen neutrals sent delegates to the recent informal meeting, held to discuss possible changes in the League of Nations covenant. In addition, a dozen or more fragments of nationalities and racial groups have representatives in Paris hoping to gain from the conference formal recognition or a better political status.

The first session of the conference was held Jan. 12, having been delayed by the necessary absence of the British delegates, owing to the general elections. It has thus been in session up to this day (the 30th) two months and eighteen days. As compared with some of the more recent peace gatherings the session has lasted one week longer than the first Hague Conference, and fifteen days longer than the negotiations over our treaty with Spain. It has one month and eighteen days to go to equal the duration of the second Hague Conference.

RAISED $15,707,787 FOR WAR SUFFERERS

Joint Distribution Committee Reviews Relief Work in Europe and Near East.

TRY TO AID JEWS IN SIBERIA

Tells of Efforts to Reach 500,000 Starving Refugees That Fled Over Ural Mountains.

A report just made public by the Joint Distribution Committee, which is the general organization that handles and distributes the funds collected by the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Committee for Jews Suffering through War, and the People's Relief Committee, shows that since its organization, shortly after the outbreak of the war, the committee has sent to war sufferers abroad $15,707,787.

The countries to which the relief funds were sent, and the amount allotted to each, up to March 1, last, are as follows:

Russia	$2,612,500.00
Palestine	2,084,455.50
Kurland	5,675,524.50
Lithuania	1,439,634.04
Austria-Hungary	1,666,700.00
Turkey and Syria	831,861.80
Poland	485,000.00
Rumania	150,000.00
Siberia	21,580.24
Greece	25,000.00
Serbia	25,000.00
Alexandria	50,304.84
Japan, refugees	70,000.00
Persia	25,100.00
Interned Jews	10,500.00
Switzerland and Denmark	11,200.00
Spain	18,000.00
Bulgaria	18,500.00
Palestine refugees	11,828.12
Serbian Jews in Switzerland	5,000.00
Bagdad	7,785.50
Tunis, Algiers, &c	9,000.00
France	5,000.00
Total	$15,407,787.09
To American Committee for Relief in the Near East	300,000.00
Total	$15,707,787.09

"The Joint Distribution Committee," reads the latest bulletin of the committee, "since the last issue of the bulletin has engaged in notable measures for the relief of the populations of Poland and the Near East. Aside from sending money, the committee has been enabled, for the first time since the entrance of the United States into the war, to send both to Poland and to the Near East shipments of food, clothing, and medical supplies.

"Representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee are arriving in the countries covered by the work of the committee, or are shortly to sail, to give personal supervision and assistance in the distribution of the supplies which have been forwarded with the help of the Food Administration and the State, War, and Navy Departments.

"The sending of a cargo of food, clothing, and medical supplies, valued at $2,000,000, to Poland was accomplished in conjunction with the Polish National Department Relief Section, and the cost was defrayed in equal parts by the Joint Distribution Committee and the Polish Committee. In the same way three shiploads of food, clothing, and medicines have been sent to the Near East in cooperation with the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, the Joint Distribution Committee contributing a part of the expense, it being understood that the relief will be administered without distinction among Jews and non-Jews in the territory to be succored.

"In arranging the details of the several shipments to the Near East the Joint Distribution Committee had the aid of former Ambassadors to Turkey Henry Morgenthau and Abram I. Elkus, who are members both of the Joint Distribution Committee and of the Committee for Relief in the Near East, which latter is a nonsectarian committee, and the arrangements effected are such that there is no possibility of discrimination in the distribution of supplies among the various peoples for whom intended.

"To make absolutely certain that the Jewish populations of Armenia, Syria and Turkey shall have their requirements met to the limit of the supplies that have been and are to be sent to the Near East, the Joint Distribution Committee sent as its special representative to act with the Commission of the Committee for Relief in the Near East, that is now in the city of Petrograd, Rabbi Aaron Teitelbaum, a member of the Joint Distribution Committee and a native of Jerusalem.

"In addition to these relief measures special effort is being made to relieve the indescribable hardships and distresses of the Jewish people who fled across the Ural Mountains at the beginning of the war into Siberia, and of whom there are at least 500,000 occupying the region along the line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Omsk to Vladivostok. These people, from the reports received by the Joint Distribution Committee from Herman Bernstein, who only recently returned to America from this territory, are very largely living in temporary dugouts and are starving because they have not sufficient clothing with which to venture forth for food, even though food were obtainable, without risking almost certain death from freezing."

The following subscriptions of $200 or more were acknowledged last week by these relief organizations:

NEW YORK COUNTY RED CROSS.

R. C. Auxiliary No. 446	$306
Various gifts	150

FATHERLESS OF FRANCE FUND.

Miscellaneous gifts	$1,576
Through Miss L. Leland	730
Junior Committee	504
Clubs and patriotic associations	393
Anonymous Y. N. S.	305
Washington Irving High School	288
Ridgewood Committee	282
Schools	265
Roanoke Committee & C. A. R.	232
D. A. R., Junior Red Cross & C. F. Girls	225
Boys' High School, Brooklyn, and Captain Dickinson	219
Sunday schools and church organizations	217
Miss Brooks & P. S. 109	209
Volunteer Committee, City Club	207
Army, Navy & G. A. R. Chapter	205
Miss White and Romance Language Club	200

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF.

Mechanicsville War Chest	$200
Racine County W. R. Fund	1,000

FREE MILK FOR FRANCE.

War Chest, N. Y. public schools	$5,000
Headquarters donations	1,510
Wichita (Kansas) Sub-committee	254
Various gifts	548

CHRISTIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Reformed Church in United States	$5,000
Various gifts	116

FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED.

Fergus Falls Committee	$300
New England Committee	533
Charles M. Chapin	300
Miscellaneous gifts	904

TRAINING FRANCE'S MAIMED.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander	$500
Various gifts	363

DEVASTATED FRANCE COMMITTEE.

New England Division	$40,000
Cleveland War Council	10,000
Mahoning County (Ohio) War Chest	2,500
Beaver County (Penn.) War Chest	1,000
National League for W. S., Youngstown, Ohio	1,025
Trumbull (Ohio) War Chest	1,000
Rosa County (Ohio) War Chest	1,000
Cincinnati Branch	503
Portage County War Chest	395
Lake County War Chest	300
Various gifts	750

POLISH VICTIMS' RELIEF.

Cincinnati War Chest	$1,500
The Gospel Advocate	500
Various	1,095

AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Aux. Board Am. Women's Hospitals	$380

SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

New Bedford W. F. Assoc.	$1,700
U. S. Def. League of Va.	1,000

Relief for Devastated France.

The American Committee for Devastated France, Inc., of which former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick is the President, has received the following letter from one of its workers in Vic-sur-Aisne, France:

Families are returning like homing pigeons now that partial demobilization brings back the breadwinner, and all our work shows the effect. The demand for food is so great that in order to be just we have followed the example of Solesmes and issued passebouts for purchases—one to each family.

As for general news of the village, the most important items are, first, that Thanksgiving was celebrated for the first time since the Spring evacuation, Sunday, Feb. 16. The officiating priest, M. le Doyen Petard, is, like ourselves, the guest of our Miss. Bonnel in this house with us. Second, that school grows day by day. There is much considering in Vic households of ways and means to cover small tuitions and fees and yet feed, and the American Committee finds itself of service. Fathers and mothers appreciate how much the children have lost—we find boys and girls of nine who have never been at school, and also children of thirteen and 14 whom the parents are allowing to go back into school instead of going to work.

Relief for Italy's Sufferers.

The following statement has been issued by Robert Underwood Johnson, President of the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America:

"Robert Underwood Johnson, President of the New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America, announces that the committee's receipts since its organization last June, including $1,000 promised, have amounted to $88,593.33. Of this amount $9,493.21 is a sustaining fund for the administration of the various activities of the committee, so that every cent of contributions made to the general fund is cabled to Italy or invested in dry milk for this side, $10,000 of this commodity having already been shipped to the devastated regions of Italy.

"The committee's activities have heretofore included relief to the blinded soldiers of Italy; to tubercular children of soldiers; to the families of Piave heroes; to the families of gondoliers in Venice; for the purchase of forty-five bacteriological miscroscopes which were sent during the war to the Italian Red Cross; for an ambulance for the American Hospital at Siena, and for a radiograph apparatus for the hospital at Sale.

"At the present time the activities of the committee are centred upon aid for the War Orphans of Italy, for whom a new appeal is now made. Signor Giolitti, son of the ex-Premier of Italy and himself a manufacturer of steel in the neighborhood of Turin, is authority for stating that but three-tenths of the cattle owned by Italy at the beginning of the war still exist, most of them having been slaughtered during the conflict. A news item on the 3d of March stated that an epidemic had overtaken the cattle of Italy. These two circumstances have made meat and milk exceedingly scarce and high, so that, according to repeated advices from Italy, there is much suffering, particularly among children. According to one authority 500 children have died in one neighborhood of the province of the Basilicata within two days, although this doubtless cannot be taken as an average.

"The New York Committee is sending its funds to Italy promptly, in the hope of alleviating this distressing situation, and it puts no limit to the amount desired to meet this colossal need.

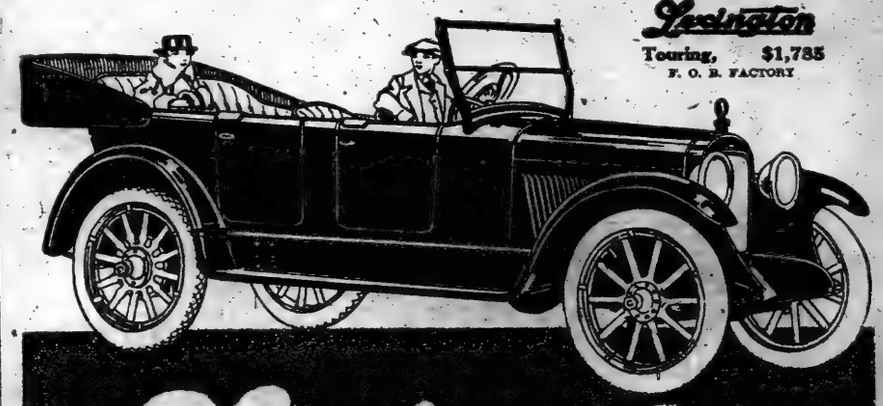
"Checks should be drawn to the order of S. Reading Bertron, Treasurer, and sent to Robert Underwood Johnson, President of the New York Committee, Italian War Relief Fund of America, 347 Madison Avenue, Room 2,011. Mr. Bertron was the financial member of the Root Commission to Russia. Mr. Johnson is well known as the former editor of the Century Magazine, and as Chairman of the "American Poets' Ambulances in Italy," which placed 112 ambulances and thirty-seven field hospitals on the Piave line very soon after the stand was made by the Italian forces in November, 1917. The Honorary President of the committee is former Justice Charles E. Hughes. Nelson Gay, who did such efficient work in connection with the "Poets' Ambulances," is the representative of this committee in Rome at the present time. Mr. Gay was in charge of the distribution of the American Red Cross funds at the time of the Messina disaster. The Italian War Relief Fund of America is on the approved list of the National Investigation Bureau."

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions Last Week.	Amount of Contributions Total to Date.
American Committee for Devastated France	16 East 39th St.	Dr. A. C. Humphreys	$60,174	$642,771
Am. Fund for French Wounded, Inc.	6 East 61st St.	Mrs. W. P. Bliss	2,329	450,588
American Com. for Training French Maimed	Biltmore Hotel	Mrs. E. L. Baylies	563	442,063
American Students' Committee	107 East 37th St.	H. R. Sedgwick	150	132,589
American Women's Hospitals	637 Madison Av.	Sue Radcliffe, M. D.	386	314,944
Christian Relief in France and Belgium	105 East 22d St.	Alfred R. Kimball	5,161	173,062
Fatherless Children of France	11 West 46th St.	A. J. Hemphill	5,974	803,392
Food for France	10 East 58th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	290	156,282
Free Milk for France	675 Fifth Av.	Henry E. Cooper	7,312	125,119
Italian War Relief Fund	247 Madison Av.	S. R. Bertron	1,270	80,073
Lafayette Fund	Vanderbilt Hotel	Francis Roche	502	508,062
Polish Victims' Relief Fund	33 West 42d St.	F. A. Vanderlip	8,406	1,176,632
Rumanian Relief Committee of America	43 Cedar St.	Henry Clews	1,125	24,050
Secours National Committee	16 East 47th St.	Mrs. Whitney Warren	751	567,433
Serbian Aid Fund	1 Madison Av.	O. T. Bannard	20,100	215,581
Serbian Relief Committee	70 Fifth Av.	M. H. Cogeshall	2,700	494,139

Foreign Representative

Energetic young man, discharged from the army, with good experience and references, wishes to represent a progressive cotton piece goods and hosiery manufacturer in the London wholesale and shipping markets. Address L. G. Fisher, care J. E. Billingham & Son, 26 Aldersgate St., London, E. C.



Lexington
Touring, $1,785
F. O. B. FACTORY

Lexington
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EXCLUSIVE FEATURE THREE

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For Other Gimbel News See Page 7.

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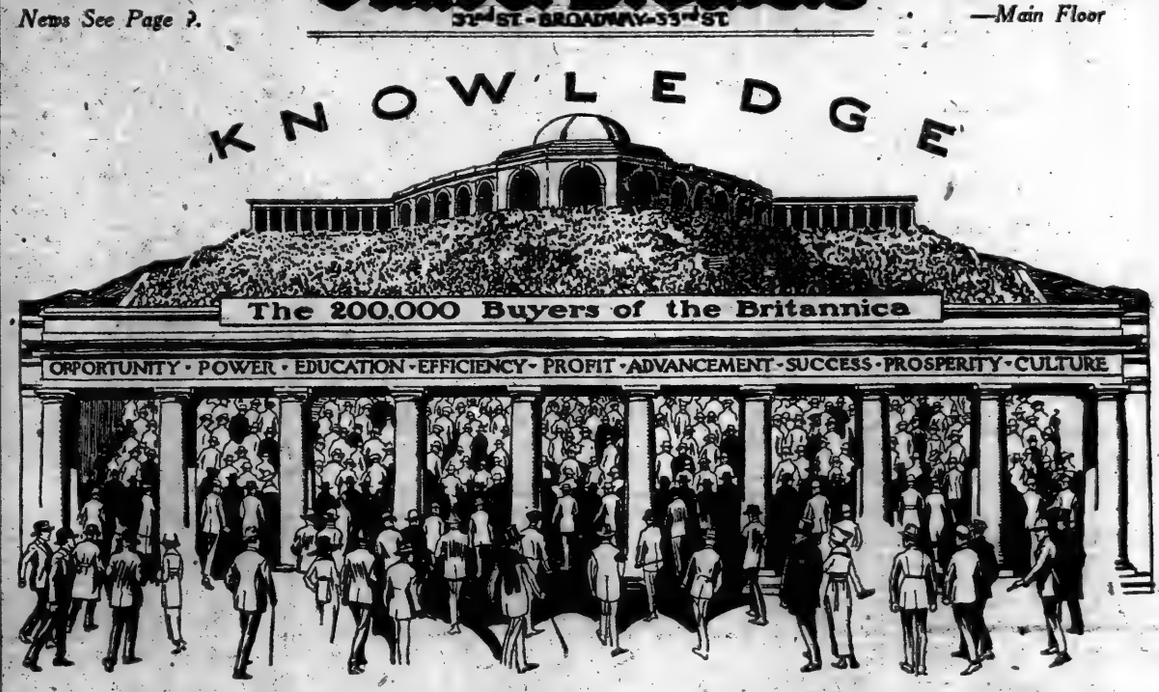

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KINSELLA WINS PROFESSIONAL HANDICAP TOURNEY AT SQUASH CLUB, BEATING REID IN FINA

KINSELLA IS VICTOR IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Professional Champion Easily Defeats Reid, Crescent Pro, in Final Match.

NEW MOON PLAYER RALLIES

Gives Titleholder a Hard but Futile Fight in Second Game—Scores Are 15—7, 15—14, 15—4.

Walter Kinsella, world's champion squash tennis champion, won the professional tournament on the Squash Club courts yesterday by defeating James T. Reid, the Crescent A. C. professional, in straight games, at 15—7, 15—14, 15—4. Although Kinsella won with ease, the Brooklyn player nevertheless gave him a hard battle in the second game, and made a one-sided match exceedingly interesting. Kinsella was handicapped at minus 9 aces, while Reid played with an advantage of plus 9 aces.

In the winning match Kinsella scored 75 aces in the three games against 19 aces by Reid. There was not a moment in the game when Kinsella was not able to set his ace when the occasion demanded. His attack arled from easy strokes around the walls to straight smashes up and down the court which traveled so fast that time and again Reid was caught flat-footed out of position. These placement shots of Kinsella were so surprising that they brought forth frequent applause from the gallery.

Reid's best work was done in the second game, when he got a hard smashing stroke working smoothly and for a short while forced the champion to extend himself. In this game Reid had Kinsella, 11—6 and later 12—7 and put up such a game fight that it looked as if he was going to capture a game. Kinsella overtook the Brooklyn player at 13 all and had to bring the best of his squash tricks into play to win at 16—13. When Kinsella had erased his handicap in the first game Reid was 4 and the champion overtook the Brooklyn youngster at 5 all. Later they were deadlocked at 7 all, but then with terrific smashes straight up and down the court, the champion piled up aces in quick succession and took the game at 15—7.

Reid was not able to score a single ace in the second game up to the time that Kinsella had wiped out his handicap of minus 9. After the champion had caught the Brooklyn player at 5 all and later tied him at 6 all, Reid flashed a rally which sent him ahead of the champion. With a commanding lead, Reid was traveling along at a fast pace, tallying by placements and tell tales in such startling manner that the gallery was pulling hard for him to keep it up.

Kinsella's coolness never escaped him, however, and he went after the Brooklyn player at a terrific gait overwhelming him at 14. The champion, in this game, played with all the marvelous skill of which he is capable. The third game was a runaway for Kinsella, and early in the game he reeled off aces at such a swift pace that Reid was lost in the procession. From up to the end, however, Reid was game and aggressive despite of the hopelessness of the task he was undertaking.

The scores and summaries:

FIRST GAME.

Reid—0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—7.
Kinsella—1 3 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 3 4 1 2—24. Minus 9-15.

SECOND GAME.

Kinsella—1 3 1 0 2 4 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 6 0 0 1—14. Plus 2-14.
Reid—0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—7.

THIRD GAME.

Kinsella—3 3 2 3 4 0 2 3 1 2—24. Minus 9-15.
Reid—0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2. Plus 2-4.

RECAPITULATION.

Kinsella—Outs, 9; placements, 29; tell-tales, 16; misses, 16; service, 6. Total, 75.
Reid—Outs, 4; placements, 7; tell-tales, 7; misses, 1; service, 0. Totals, 19.

BASKET BALL LEAGUE MEETS

College Fives Will Play for Title Next Season.

Intercollegiate basket ball will be resumed on a pre-war basis next season, and all six colleges in the Intercollegiate League will be represented in the championship tournament, according to a decision reached at the annual Spring meeting of the league which was held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor. Dartmouth, which did not have a "Varsity five on the floor during the last year, announced that it would be ready to go forward with the game in 1920, and would play a full series of matches with all other teams in the league.

It was decided after a short discussion that the decision made by the league at its Fall meeting, that there should be no championship award for the season of 1919, should stand, although Pennsylvania, which won seven out of eight games played with league teams, put forth the suggestion that inasmuch as all the teams in the league except Dartmouth had been represented it would be a fair thing to rescind the Fall ruling and adopt another providing for the naming of Pennsylvania as champion.

Because of the efact that Cornell, Dartmouth, Yale, and Princeton have not yet decided whether they will return to the old two-term academic year system or whether they will adopt a new plan calling for three academic terms in the course of the college year, work on the schedule for 1920 was abandoned and will not b etaken up until the league meets again in a special session at Philadelphia on April 26.

SWIM FOR WOMEN AWARDED.

500-Yard Title to be Contested For at Brighton Pool.

The 500-yard national championship for women swimmers has been announced by the A. A. U., under the auspices of the Women's Life Saving League, for April 19. It will be held at the Brighton Beach Winter Pool.

While the entries are as yet incomplete, three stars have been named, which make the contest one of the best of the season. Bessie Rita Ryan, Thelma Darby, and Olga Dorfner have signified their intention of competing in the race. There are certain to be others.

Many favor Miss Ryan as the victor. She is only 17 years of age, and has been in active competition for more than two years. In her first race she swam the century in 1:21, and shortly afterward followed this performance by annexing the fifty-yard championship of South Jersey in 0:33. Out of thirty-seven competitions she has been placed in forty-four, and at present is the holder of the Middle Atlantic indoor title at 220 yards.

About three weeks ago Miss Ryan won the century for the Middle Atlantic championship, and in 1917 and 1918 was the victor for the all-around title. Miss Darby is the Central District champion, and is the only girl swimmer who has defeated Claire Galligan in a middle-distance contest. Miss Dorfner is a Quaker City mermaid, and Miss Ryan was the first New York girl to win from her.

The occasion will mark the reopening of the Winter Pool at Brighton Beach. This has been closed for some months for [illegible]

INTERCITY TENNIS JUNE 14.

New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to Play for Church Cup.

Team matches will be an unusually attractive feature of this season's lawn tennis play, as many clubs are arranging these events. In the Northwest section international matches with British Columbia play have already been considered in scheduling the events for Oregon and Washington. Another move in the same direction has been made at Minneapolis, in the proposal to form the Central International Tennis Association. This was suggested by Ward O. Burton, member of the Executive Committee of the U. S. N. L. T. A., and Trafford Jayne, who has been active in tennis affairs there. The proposed association includes at the start St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Winnipeg. It will promote intercity matches.

Aside from the East-West match at Cincinnati, the most important team matches in the East will be played for the Church Cup at Boston on June 14 and 15. Boston, Philadelphia, and New York are the cities specified in the articles of agreement as competitors for this trophy, given by George M. Church. It was played last year, for the first time, at Philadelphia, the New York team won. The matches are scheduled in rotation among these three cities and are to be played the second Friday and Saturday in June. Already the clubs are making plans for the event and keen competition is anticipated.

An intercity league is being revived on the coast, where matches between San Francisco and Sacramento have long been a feature of the tennis season. The North Jersey Tennis Association has resumed its activities and plans are being discussed for the amalgamation of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association and the Westchester County Lawn Tennis Association.

The National Municipal Athletic Federation, formed three years ago to promote intercity matches for users of public courts on lines similar to the Davis Cup contests, plans to hold these again this Summer. St. Louis is the present holder of the tennis trophy. The Federation's officers intend to have a convention next month to which all cities interested in municipal tennis and other sports will be invited to send representatives. At that time a schedule will be prepared for the season's play and every effort exerted to put this branch of the game at the point where it was when stopped by the war.

Organization of a National Umpires' Association, interrupted by the war, is being resumed by a committee of which Edward C. Conlin is Chairman. Their recommendations to the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association were received with such favor that the plan was amplified and presented to the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

The scheme of organization includes a committee to direct activities until officers can be elected at the first annual meeting at the end of the season. This committee is getting in touch with men active in the various tennis centres of the country, who are being appointed Chairmen of the local chapters of the association. They also will recommend the men in each centre whom they know to be competent officials. Upon the local chapters thus created rests the responsibility of seeing that the playing rules are adhered to in all tournaments in their vicinity.

To assist this development the National Association informs its member clubs in each centre as to the personnel of the local chapter, and requests the clubs to use these men as officials. A handbook of advice, explaining the application of various rules, and keying the cases and decisions for quick reference, is being prepared for distribution to all members of the National Umpires' Association. This plan enables officials throughout the United States to keep track of any new interpretations of the rules, so that all may be working along the same lines. It promises to be a popular innovation with players, who will thus avoid the handicap of playing under varying interpretations of the rules in different localities.

FORDHAM TENNIS SCHEDULE

Nine Matches Are Arranged for Season.

The Fordham tennis team will engage in nine matches this year, according to the schedule announced last night by the manager, Cornelius Godley. Six of the contests will be played on the home courts. Among the Maroon racquet wielders' opponents are Yale, Columbia, C. C. N. Y., and New York University.

Rutgers, Cooper Union, and Tufts appear on the list for the first time. The annual home-and-home contests with Georgetown, Catholic University, and Holy Cross will not be played this season.

Despite the loss by graduation of Elliott Binzen, the former junior national indoor champion, who has been Fordham's mainstay on the courts for the last four years, the prospects for a strong team are very encouraging. The three veterans of the 1918 combination who remain are Captain Taylor, McLoughlin, and Martin.

The complete schedule follows:

April 12, Cooper Union at Fordham; 17, Columbia at Fordham; 19, C. C. N. Y. at Fordham; 24, New York University at Fordham; 26, Stevens at Hoboken, N. J.; May 2, Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 10, Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.; 21, Stevens at Fordham; 31, Tufts (pending) at Fordham.

WHEELING TO COACH NINE.

Will Handle Penn State Team During Bezdek's Absence.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., March 29.—With the close of the wrestling season Penn State has turned attention to the outdoor sports, such as baseball, track, soccer, and lacrosse. The fine weather of the last week has proved a wonderful incentive to all of the players.

With the departure of Coach Bezdek, who has taken charge of the Pittsburgh Pirates, the coaching of the Penn State nine has fallen upon the shoulders of "Doc" Wheeling, last year's Captain. The first Varsity game will be played April 17 with Maryland State College, and it will mark the opening of the annual Southern trip.

The team has been considerably strengthened during the last week by the return of Mearkle, a member of last year's team and former West Philadelphia High star. He has been recently released from service. He will no doubt hold down the second base position.

Coach Lewis is working his track men hard in preparation for the Penn relays on April 25 and 26. Men will be entered in the special events in addition to the various relay races, and Coach Lewis is gradually getting a line on the ability of the large squad of candidates. Nearly all of the stars of last year's Freshman team are now in college and they are showing the advantage of the additional coaching they are receiving. The champion one-mile Freshman relay team of Hile, Grimes, Parent, and Deming is intact, and Coach Lewis is counting on them to come through in the relay carnival.

The season will officially open next Saturday, when an intercollege cross-country run will be held. This will be followed on April 12 by an interfraternity track meet, while additional interclass and interfraternity meets are being arranged for later dates. The Penn State intercholastics will be held on May 17.

Rockaway Hunting Club Elects.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Rockaway Hunting Club held at Cedarhurst, L. I., officers of the club were elected as follows: William A. Hazard, President; H. Hobart Porter, Vice President; Origen S. Seymour, Secretary; Arthur W. Pearce, Treasurer.

Other news of sports in Main News Section.

NAVY MAY AVENGE DEFEATS BY ARMY

Middies Have Strong Pitching Staff for Their Service Game with Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—One purpose animates every member of Billy Lush's baseball squad at the Naval Academy this year—the determination to break the eight-linked chain of Army victories when the service teams meet at West Point on May 29. Certainly, with a strong string of pitchers and seven of the other positions held down by tried veterans of last year, this is the best chance the Naval Academy has had in years to turn the trick or is likely to have again for a long time.

The staff of pitchers, numbering over thirty at the beginning of the season, has been reduced to about a dozen. Of these R. Baker and Bolton of last year's nine and L. N. Baker, a new man, are the best at present. R. Baker will probably start against the Baltimore nine. He has speed and good curves and control. Bolton is a speedy and clever pitcher, while L. N. Baker is a powerful fellow, a left-hander, from the new class, and is improving rapidly under Lush's coaching.

These positions are filled by their occupants of last season: First base, Doyle; second base, Pino; third base, Wheichel; shortstop, Milner; left field, Stubbs; centre field, Blakeslee, Captain. Rawlings is playing right field. He came from the University of Cincinnati and played on the football team, at half back, in a number of games last Fall. In Clougher, the regular catcher last season, and Hogan and Hartman, new men, the team has three excellent catchers.

The good showing with the bat made by most of the members of the squad particularly pleasing to Coach Lush. The team batted above the average of college teams last season, and improvement is to be reasonably expected. The big string of pitchers gave the opportunity for much batting practice, both in the cage and when the squad got out of doors, while the fine weather of this season made it possible to get in the open earlier and make use of more days than ever before during this period.

24 MEN ON LEHIGH SQUAD.

Donovan and Kopf Lost to Baseball Team.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 29.—Coach Tom Keady of Lehigh's baseball team made his first cut in the large squad this week. There survive twenty-four men, five catchers, five pitchers, nine infielders and five outfielders. From these men will be picked the team that will face New York University in the opening game on April 5. Two of the Brown and White's best men, infielders, Donovan and Kopf, are on probation, and it will be hard to fill their places.

As now constituted the squad consists of: Catchers, Harrington, Kline, Schneider, Scott, Parker; pitchers, Johnson, D. Pfeifer, Fowels, Gildersleeve, Webb; infielders, Coffin, Dorkin, Savaria, Thompson, Donovan, Boynton, Saxman, Glen; outfielders, Mathes, Maginnes, Beck, Mattson, Kosiskiewicz. The men were able to be out on the diamond practically every day this week.

Five letter men of last year are out for the track team together with a large squad of Freshmen. The letter men are Gardy, high jump; Captain Dean, quarter mile; Carr, two mile; Harrington, high jump; McGrath, one mile. Other candidates are Weber, Thompson, Boyd, Sperna, Wilson, Hunt, Locke, Meykel, Riebe, Stella, Schults, Harvey, and Rengelly.

WILLIAMS SQUAD IS CUT.

Coach Thomas Begins Outdoor Baseball Practice.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 29.—Outdoor practice for the Williams baseball nine is now under way, the candidates leaving the cage at the earliest date in recent years. Coach Ira Thomas's first step has been to reduce the Varsity squad to fifteen men.

Present indications point to Finn, last year's catcher, again being behind the bat. Patten and Burrows are leading the candidates for the mound. Both enjoyed Varsity experience a year ago. Card, who was a likely aspirant for slab honors up to the time he left college last Spring to join the colors, has returned.

Captain Manning will cover first, with Mason at second. Both men are veterans, as is Callahan at short. McLean seems to have the call for third base with Papin, Roth, and Boyden, all former regulars, in the outfield.

The Williams freshmen candidates have also started practice. Their schedule this Spring will consist of three games with prep schools.

The list is as follows:

May 10, Taft School at Williamstown; 17, Pawling School at Williamstown; 24, Hotchkise School at Lakeville.

PRINCETON CUB NINE BUSY.

Baseball Schedule Calls for Long Season.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 29.—Eleven games have been scheduled for the Princeton Preparatory School baseball team, and if the open dates of April 26 and May 31 are filled, the schedule will guarantee the busiest season a prep team has had in many years. There is one local game arranged with Brooklyn Poly Prep. It will be played at Brooklyn on May 17. Without doubt the week of May 3, which includes the games with the Princeton freshmen, High School, and with Blair, will be the hardest of the whole campaign.

The schedule follows:

April 19, Central High School at Princeton; April 23, Lawrenceville at Princeton; April 26, open; April 30, Haverford at Haverford; May 3, Princeton Freshmen at Princeton; May 7, High School at Scottstown; May 10, Blair Academy at Blairstown; May 14, Rutgers Prep. at Princeton; May 17, Brooklyn Poly Prep. at Brooklyn; May 21, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; May 24, Chestnut Hill Academy at Princeton; May 28, open; May 31, Frankford High School at Princeton.

TOME HAS PROMISING NINE.

Fifty Candidates Try for Positions on Team.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 29.—With the basket ball season concluded the Tome School is turning attention to baseball. The basket ball team was undoubtedly the best developed in many years, and the school hopes for similar success in baseball. Judging from the turnout by fifty candidates this result can be expected, for after several weeks in the cage and outdoors they are performing in fine style.

This year more experienced players from previous years are on hand than for many seasons, and they should make an excellent foundation for the team. Two pitchers who were mainstays of the 1918 nine are among these men, namely Schaff and Foster.

Those trying for first base are Griffin, Stiner, and Gearre. For the balance of the field, Manning on second, Romeyn at short, and Buckley at third seems to be the present plan.

The schedule follows:

April 5, Cheltenham High School; April 12, Episcopal High School; April 19, Haverford School; April 22, Baltimore City College; April 26, Wilmington High School; April 30, Brown Prep. School; May 3, Lawrenceville School; May 7, Washington Central School; May 10, Hill School; May 14, Mount St. Joseph's; May 17, Penn Charter Prep.; May 24, Gilman Country School; May 31, Loyola High School, and June 7, [illegible]

FOXHALL KEENE IN SADDLE.

Noted Polo Player Takes Up Game in California.

DEL MONTE, CAL., March 29.—Foxhall Keene, handicapped at ten goals and rated as one of the greatest polo players in the world, has returned to the saddle and is using the mallet in driving the ball around. For two years the world-famous star has been in retirement, and it was rumored in polo circles, that Foxhall Keene was on the ground for good. He suffered a serious fall, which had much to do with the announcement that he was through with his favorite pastime.

For the last week, however, he has been one of a number of polo-ists who have been knocking the ball around in preparation for the Del Monte tournament, which starts Saturday and lasts until April 12. He is not figuring on getting in the competition himself, but he has surprised the polo followers by the good form he is showing. The eagle eye and strong swinging of the mallet still distinguish his playing, and his horsemanship always was well nigh perfect.

"Foxy," as his friends are wont to call him, declares that it is a pleasure to be back in the game. He is enthusiastic over the revival of interest in polo, and offers the prediction the California, with Del Monte an important point, will be the real Winter polo centre of the country. He is especially pleased to see so many young players taking up the sport.

DATES FOR HORSE SHOW.

Spring Exhibit to be Held at Durland's April 29.

The Horse Show season of 1919 now begins to take form. A few days ago the first announcement was made of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club inaugurating the Horse Show year on the evening of Wednesday, April 23, with its twenty-seventh annual show. Now the calendar is further added to with the announcement of the second show of the Spring, the New York Spring Horse Show (Durland's.) This will be held the week following the Brooklyn show, at the Durland ring on West Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, April 29, 30, and May 1, (Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.) Many of the most noted of the Brooklyn entries are to appear in it, and the two shows will practically make up a continuous horse show program for eight days, only omitting Sunday and Monday.

This year's New York Spring Horse Show will be for the benefit of the Motor Corps of America, and it promises to have a very brilliant program. Last year it was given for the benefit of the Red Star for the relief of horses. This is the twenty-third annual show.

Miss Julia Chanler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the show this year, as a year ago, and W. S. Blitz, his Secretary. Their associates comprise precisely the same committee as last year: Samuel G. Allen, John McE. Bowman, James Cox Brady, William Durland, John Gerken, Samuel Keller Jacobs, Edmond P. O'Brien, Samuel Walter Taylor, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

BIG PURSES FOR TROTTERS.

Stakes Are Being Increased for Harness Racing.

A few years ago some one coined the slogan "The carrying capacity of the trotter must be increased." It soon dropped into the discard, as there were only two ways to do it, one being to give the horses more opportunities to race, and the other to increase the purses. The latter was adopted. A number of associations, following the lead of Buffalo, offered a series of early-closing events for large amounts. None of them, however, with the exception of the two handicaps at Readville, the Kentucky Futurity in 1894, and the four-year-old race which Silicon won at Terre Haute, were above the $20,000 standard fixed by the "mother of the Grand Circuit."

These big events at Buffalo did light-harness racing a world of good. They are still recalled, scarcely a month going by without some one referring to the one Harry Harlee won in 1870 and the unexpected victory in 1873 of Sensation over Camors, after the Knox gelding had won two heats, with Judge Fullerton, Glester, and Jim Irving struggling behind him. Between them there was $14,000 frozen in the pool. Buffalo in 1872, when Hickok had to go and the win with Lucy after it was apparent that Goldsmith Maid could not defeat American Girl.

Races for large amounts are the bright spots in the history of the turf. The $10,000 Transylvania at Lexington since 1880? The prestige of the Kentucky Futurity does not rest solely on it being one of the big three-year-old events of the year, but on what it is worth to the man who can win it, and the fact that up to date $552,930 has been paid to winners.

No owner of race horses has ever complained that the purses were too large. While every up-to-date manager knows that a big figure has a sentimental value that cannot be duplicated by any special feature. Sentiment and the memory of the contests for such events keep them constantly before the public until it becomes a habit with many people to see them raced. The managers of the half-mile tracks are getting busy in this field. They are increasing their purses all along the line, while a few big associations are showing a disposition to lower them. If this state of affairs continues, it will not be long before the owners who race on both will confine their operations to the two-in courses, while many of those who are now getting by on the larger ovals will also join them.

BEGIN FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Harvard Eleven to Take Field This Week.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29.—Spring football practice will start at Harvard next Tuesday afternoon and continue for three weeks. The preceding evening the candidates for the team will meet in the trophy room of the Howard Athletic Association, and among the speakers are expected to be former Coach Percy Haughton, Bill Snow, and Eddie Casey of the 1916 team.

Haughton and the H. A. A. have not come to terms as yet. The veteran coach is thinking of accepting a business offer, and many followers of Harvard football believe that he is out of the game for this year at least. Whether Haughton and the Harvard folks can't get together on the question of salary is not being made known here, but while the great record the Harvard football impresario in normal times should have had little trouble in getting his own figure.

Lieutenant Lothrop Withington, who is on his way home from overseas, will probably be the first choice if Haughton decides to quit active coaching. Withington was centre on the 1916 team. The next choice is believed to be Walter Trumbull, '18, a lineman on Charley Brickley's eleven. Derric Parmentor and Leo Leary are also mentioned among the possibilities.

Haughton may be making a good business move by quitting Harvard football. In nine years he lost only seven games, but of this number four were scored in his last two years at Cambridge. Three of these in 1918. Harvard's opponents appear to have lost the fear of the Haughton bugaboo, and the coach's knowledge of this fact, with his own views on the strength and weakness of the famous system which he has installed at Cambridge, may have something to do with his retirement, if rum[illegible]

YALE 'VARSITY CREW RECEIVES SHAKE-UP

Coach Abbott Makes Three Changes in First Boat to Increase Smooth Rowing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Yale's Varsity eight has been shaken up by head coach Mather Abbott because smooth rowing and speed have not been secured and the date for the opening races of the season is only three weeks distant. Three changes in the first eight have been ordered, Hemingway having been placed at stroke, Ewing at No. 6, and Moulton at No. 2. Hemingway has displaced Sodeston, who has stroked the first eight since the rowing squad reported for practice in January. Hemingway is lighter, but has been able to keep the pace higher for a short race, such as Yale will row against the University of Pennsylvania April 19, in the opening brush of the season. Sodeston appears better adapted to stroking the crew in a four-mile race and is likely to be chosen for this distance in the Harvard regatta, which closes Yale's rowing season in June. Sodeston has also been tried at stroke, but has just been given a place in the second boat at No. 6. He has rowed at No. 4 in the first eight for two or three weeks, but Ewing, who has just displaced him, has shown exceptional promise and strength. Moulton, who has never been given No. 2 in the Varsity eight, was promoted from the third boat with Ewing. He replaced Patterson, who is ill with bronchitis. Carson, coxswain of the third eight, has been promoted to the rudder of the first shell, displacing Hadley. Carson is the heaviest coxswain to be given a seat in the Varsity shell in recent years, weighing 121 pounds.

The second eight is by no means fixed in membership. The oarsmen have practically no racing and are not being coached on the fundamentals of the stroke. The order in this shell is as follows:

Stroke, Sodeston; No. 7, Payson; No. 6, Schieffelin; No. 5, Benson; No. 4, Hord; No. 3, Pucbois; No. 2, Lawrence; bow, Mail; coxswain, Lasher. Of this crew Lawrence is an old Varsity oarsman who has just returned to the university after two years of military service.

The order of the first eight is as follows:

Stroke, Hemingway; No. 7, Mead, (captain); No. 6, Allen; No. 5, Brownell; No. 4, Ewing; No. 3, Adams; No. 2, Moulton; bow, Enders; coxswain, Carson.

The statistics of the Varsity eight follow:

Position.	Wt.	Ht.	Age.
Stroke—Hemingway	160	5:11	19
No. 7—Mead, (captain)	179	5:10	21
No. 6—Allen	170	5:10	22
No. 5—Brownell	164	6:02	21
No. 4—Ewing	175	6:00	19
No. 3—Adams	174	5:10	21
No. 2—Moulton	172	6:01	20
Bow—Enders	160	5:10	22
Average	171	5:11½	21
Coxswain—Carson	121	5:08	20

DOUBLE DUTY FOR HAINES.

Harvard Crew Coach Also Aiding Boat Club.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29.—William Haines, coach of the Harvard crews, has been appointed to serve in a similar capacity with the Union Boat Club. When his labors with the Crimson crafts is completed daily, he takes charge of the development of the local club crews, the chief one of which is captained by Charles B. Lund, who stroked the Harvard crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup in the English Hanley in 1914.

Lund is in his old position, and as the eight is now seated, the only non-Harvard man is Hart, a former Cornellian. Williams, a Brown graduate, is also a candidate for the crew. The man is Leverett Saltonstall, who captained the Henley victors, and Bartley Harwood, who rowed 4 for two seasons at Harvard is at 5. Francis Parkman of last year's Harvard Varsity has been seated at 4, and Hart is at 3. Augustus Thorndike, bow on the 1919 freshman eight, is rowing 2, and Jimmy White, a '19 man on Harvard's 1916 Varsity craft, is at 2. Charles Higginson, bow on the Harvard second crew in 1916, is serving in the same capacity for the Union.

Lieutenant Lothrop Withington, Jr., Tudor Gardiner, Thomas Fisher, and Henry Gabot, are other Harvard men expected to report within a short time. The only race arranged for so far is at the American Henley, Philadelphia, May 31.

W. AND J. AFTER BIG GAME.

Coach Murdoch Seeks Contest with Eastern College.

WASHINGTON, Penn., March 29.—Graduate Manager John H. Murdoch, Jr., of the Washington and Jefferson football team is now in the East on a "still hunt" for a big Eastern game for the Presidents next Fall. Mail and wire correspondence having failed to land an Eastern date, Murdoch has determined that he will see a number of the Eastern college managers, in the hope of getting at least one important title in the East. He has made tentative arrangements with several colleges already booked to change their dates should he be able to fill any one of several with an Eastern booking, and he says he is confident he will come back with a game.

W. and J. will revive tennis this year on a scale more extensive than before the war. Work on a schedule is now being done, and an ambitious card is to be arranged. University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, and Westminster have asked for dual engagements, and will likely be accommodated. Pitt has been assured that the Presidents want to play two matches, one in Washington and one in Pittsburgh, while a similar arrangement may be made with Carnegie Tech.

LETTERS FOR SWIMMERS.

Mercersburg Academy Awards Insignia to Natators.

MERCERSBURG, Penn., March 29.—The Mercersburg Academy awards of swimming insignia have been announced as follows:

To J. A. Reid, Jr., the school "M" for winning both the University of Pennsylvania and the Princeton Inter-scholastic fancy diving championships. To C. S. Monroe, the school "M" for winning the University of Pennsylvania Interscholastic plunge for distance championship. To C. W. Kelly, the school "M" for establishing a Mercersburg record in the plunge with a distance of 70 feet, displacing the old mark of 64 feet held by Monroe, '21. He also finished second in both the Pennsylvania and Princeton Interscholastic championships. To L. Anderson, '20; H. P. Pigott, '21; W. W. Cummins, '21; G. Scattergood, '20; S. W. Webb, '19; J. H. Follansbee, '21; E. P. Watson, '20; T. E. McFarland, '21; R. F. Delgado, '19, and Rachel Card, '22, the school swimming insignia. The "M" for scoring points in dual meets and in the interscholastic championships.

Letters for Penn State Men.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., March 29.—The following men on Penn State's star basket ball team have received their letters: Captain Wilson, Killinger, Wolfe, Mullen, Ritts, Replogle, McKillip, and Manager Hart and Buttle. The team won seven games and lost two during the past season. Wolfe, the star forward, has been elected Captain for the coming season. Killinger, Captain [illegible]

BOXERS' FUND PROPOSED.

Corley Suggests Plan to Aid Unfortunates of Ring.

The long-foreseen eugenics of biting and wrestling will in future be provided with the necessaries of life through the medium of a benevolent fund if science attends the plans of Jack Curley, wrestling promoter. Curley has started a campaign to create a sport fund which will be conducted under the supervision of a carefully selected Board of Governors, for the purpose of eliminating the pathetic chapters which invariably close the careers of those who fail in their efforts to attain the top ranks in pugilism and wrestling.

The idea, now in its infancy, is evolved after the manner of the Actors' Fund of America, which performs similar duties for the theatrical folk to those contemplated for the proposed boxing and wrestling fund. The finances of the fund would be expended for emergencies, such as sickness expenses, temporarily down and out sport characters, funeral bills, and financial provisions for the widows and children.

Tex Rickard, promoter of the proposed heavyweight championship battle between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey, is expected back in this city probably tomorrow or Tuesday. Rickard is expected to arrive prepared to give some intimation of his plans concerning a location for the big scrap.

Charles J. Harvey, manager of Ted (Kid) Lewis, former welterweight champion, is confident Lewis will regain his crown when the English boxer is restored to health. Lewis, according to Harvey, would still be in no condition to box up to his best form when he was knocked out by Jack Britton in Canton, Ohio.

Jimmy Sullivan, former local amateur welterweight champion, who has had considerable success since turning professional, will appear in the stellar eight-round bout against Johnny Hayes of Weehawken Tuesday night at the Spring A. C. of Hoboken, N. J.

Ralph Brady of Syracuse and Jes Welling of Chicago, two aspirants for the lightweight championship, have been matched for a ten-round bout to be conducted at Syracuse April 14.

The Armory A. A. of Jersey City, where open air boxing shows are conducted under the Hurley law, will probably open late in April, according to the plans of John Jennings, manager.

Billy Miske of St. Paul will oppose Bill Brennan of Chicago in a twelve-round bout at Tulsa, Okla., April 12.

Frank Carbone, Brooklyn middleweight, and Tommy Robson of Malden, Mass., will be opponents in a ten-round bout at Portland, Me., tomorrow night.

Jim Coffey, popular Irish heavyweight, and Jack Clifford of Brooklyn will clash in a ten-round bout at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., April 7.

Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, featherweight champion, and Johnny Mealey of Philadelphia will furnish the principal six-round attraction tomorrow night at the Olympia A. A. of Philadelphia.

BOSTON AFTER TOURNEY.

Class A Billiard Championship May Be Played at Hub.

The next Class A amateur balkline billiard championship tournament will probably be decided in Boston. Officials of the Boston A. A. have applied for the title fixture for 1920, and it is expected that the event will be awarded to the Hub. Distribution of this tournament, with other annual fixtures of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, will be made tomorrow night at a meeting to be held at the Lieder-krans Club.

The fact that Nathan Hall has already signified a willingness to compete in the tournament is taken as indicating that the N. A. A. B. P. officials have practically decided in favor of Boston. Hall won the title in the tournament conducted in Boston in 1917, and had informed the committee in charge of the event that he is prepared again to enter the competition provided it is decided in Boston. George F. De Great of Syracuse is also expected to enter for the title. De Great recently ran out a run of 182 points in a match game of 300 points, which he completed in ten innings.

Clubs in the West are expected to apply for the national three-cushion and national pocket billiard title tournaments. Another tournament which is expected to stimulate interest in the sport, is being planned for representative Class A players of this city and Chicago. State and sectional tournaments are also planned in a manner which promises increased interest in billiards for next year.

WEEK OF TRAPSHOOTING.

Plans Made for National Amateur and State Tourneys.

The fourteenth annual national amateur trapshooting tournament, which will be held at the Travers Island traps of the New York A. C. May 2 and 3, will be one of the most successful tournaments of its kind in history, according to the plans mapped out by the officials of the Mercury Foot organization. This event will be a climax to a pretentious trapshooting program which will be spread out over the period of one week. On April 28, 29, and 30, and May 1, the New York State championship will be decided at the Travers Island trapp. The latter tournament is open to all nimrods and carries a value of $5,000 in trophies and money prizes.

In the amateur title shoot the preliminary and final rounds will be at 200 targets each. For the opening round, May 2, ten high scratch gun prizes will be distributed to the amount of $500. In the final round a similar number of high scratch gun prizes will be awarded, but their value will be increased, amounting to $1,000. In addition to these prizes fifteen consolation prizes will be distributed among the nimrods who fail to get into the first select ten. The value of these tokens will be $350, making a total for the championship prizes of $1,850.

The State tournament will open with practice rounds at 100 targets each, April 26 and 27, and a similar number of targets will be shot the following day. April 28 and 30 the competition will be at 175 targets, and on May 1 morning and afternoon rounds of 100 targets each will be conducted.

PENN FOOTBALL STAR BACK.

Bell Will Again Captain Red and Blue Eleven.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Bert Bell, University of Pennsylvania's football Captain, will return to the Red and Blue university after his discharge from the army, it became known today. Bell, with the rank of Top Sergeant, arrived yesterday from France on the George Washington and was greeted upon his arrival by Bob Folwell, Penn gridiron coach, and John C. Bell, the star's father. When he resumes his studies at the university, Sergeant Bell will retain his leadership at the head of the gridiron eleven. Last season the members of the team did not elect a Captain out of compliment to Bell.

Bell went to France with the Pennsylvania Hospital unit. His work soon earned him promotion to the rank of Top Sergeant, after which he was detached from the hospital unit and assigned to special duty at the front. He remained on this assignment for [illegible]

ARRANGE HANDICAPS FOR LOCAL GOLFERS

Metropolitan Association Places 530 Names on List of Ratings This Year.

Approximately 530 names have been placed on the 1919 Metropolitan Golf Association handicap list. Only those from scratch to 9 inclusive are rated by the "Met" body, which in 1917, the last time handicaps were announced, handled 625 names. The falling off this time is due largely to the fact that a number of the clubs for one cause or another failed to make their returns to the handicapper.

All told, blanks were issued to 98 clubs, of which 73 made returns. That does not mean, however, that golfers belonging to 20 clubs are necessarily omitted, as, take, for instance, the National Links and the Lido organizations. While neither made returns, a majority of members of both clubs belong to other organizations on Long Island, such as Garden City, Nassau, and Piping Rock. Furthermore, some of the smaller clubs which failed to return lists have no players that would get in at 9 or better.

Practically only one more meeting of the Handicap Committee will be held prior to sending the list to the printer. In that final review the low-markers will be placed. Up to the present time the work of the committee has been confined to those handicapped at 5 or more. It is agreed that little change will be found necessary in the placing of the leaders, although there was some uncertainty as to the proper course to pursue regarding those who entered the service and are not now in this country.

In some instances the impression prevailed that they had dropped out of their clubs altogether, though the intent of the clubs which waived the dues of those in service was to have the membership continue. Wherever it can be ascertained positively that an absent golfer is still identified with a club in the district, the idea of the committee will be to, if possible, give him his old rating.

No less than 700 names had to be eliminated from the handicap roster of the Massachusetts Golf Association this year, being golfers who had resigned from the different clubs in the State body. As there were 1,250 new names to go on, however, the latest list contains 500 more names than last year. Ratings of 36 golfers have been changed. Only two changes have been made in the list of those with handicaps up to four strokes, Paul Tewksbury having gone to Philadelphia to live, while H. Sullivan, reinstated as an amateur, is back-tracked at 4.

Francis Quimet is back at his old place at plus 3, Jesse Guilford at scratch, while Rodney W. Brown, W. C. Child, Ray Corton, and P. W. Whittemore are in the one bracket, R. W. Estabrook and Fred J. Wright, Jr., are at 2, while L. B. Paton and R. de E. Pierce are handicapped at 3, and T. M. Claflin, Percival Gilbert, Hamilton K. Kerr, F. C. Newton, J. H. Sullivan, Jr., and Henry Vidler are at 4. Kerry is given a place on the Massachusetts list by virtue of his being a member of the Wyantenuck Golf Club, although he does most of his playing from the Greenwich Country Club.

Frank Bellwood, the Garden City Golf Club "pro," has been discharged from the British Army and expects to be back in this country in about a month. His old job is waiting for him; in fact, the club kept his account open so that much of the profits from the shop, ever since his absence, has been going to his credit.

Those who saw Charles Evans, Jr., at P

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction Results from Profit-Taking Near the Close—Bank Loans Recede.

Many traders sought to convert paper profits into cash in yesterday's short session of the stock market, and as they tried to do most of it in the last half hour prices left off in the midst of a fairly sharp reaction. Previous to the increase of realizing sales there had been evidenced an active demand, resulting in the establishment of several new high records for the current movement. Corn Products was worthy of special mention in this respect because its advance reached a figure never touched before. Viewing the business of the week, it was not surprising that considerable selling occurred at the end. After a short period of wabbling during the first two days, the market moved forward with a fair amount of vigor until Friday, when prices of various issues gained in a spurt. A quick rise is frequently followed by a quick reaction, and yesterday's dealings followed precedent. The character of trading indicated the presence of professional participants who were able to record good profits for the week.

Sentiment in regard to securities appeared much confused, that is, confused over prospects for the immediate future. Emphasis has been laid in recent days on the probability that bank loans for stock market purposes would show, if a thorough canvass were made, little increase during the last two months. This expectation is based on data acquired from a number of banks, and also, it must be said, on general comment in banking circles. If loans have not been increased to any great extent it would seem as though prices have been lifted chiefly by the in-and-out trading of professionals, comparatively little stock being taken and financed for the "long pull." No account is made in this, however, of the possibility of extensive purchases for cash nor of speculative commitments, which are so heavily margined as to relieve brokers of recourse to the loan market on the scale of other periods. Observers of the market who feel that the professionals have supplied most of the business of late naturally have doubts of the permanence of the upward movement. Their skepticism so far has had little weight in commission houses, however, for the fact that the market was continually forward-looking has overshadowed all suppositions of an adverse order. Domestic influences have been most potent in shaping the course of quotations, but it would be strange if foreign events could proceed much further without reflection in securities. Yesterday's news of additional subjects to cause difference at the Peace Conference received attention in Wall Street, together with evidence of increased unsettlement in Germany. The relative indifference of the market to developments overseas has seemed to be the result, in part, of the feeling that greater progress has been made on the peace treaty and the League of Nations than the cables have told about.

The Clearing House banks reported a decline of $47,519,000 in the loan account, the evident result of the Treasury's announcement that no more certificates of indebtedness would be offered before the Victory Loan appears. An offering was due this week. A decline of $14,866,000 in surplus reserve was almost identical with the recession of reserve credits at the Federal Reserve Bank. The amount of rediscount at the Reserve Bank, based on Government obligations and commercial paper, declined more than $17,000,000 in the week. The net increase of Federal Reserve notes was $7,600,000, somewhat larger than the week before.

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MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High	High 6%
Low 6	Low 6%
Renewals 6	Renewals 6%
Last 6	Last 6%

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 6%

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days 5½	Sixty days 5½
Ninety days 5½	Ninety days 5½
Four months 5½	Four months 5½
Five months 5½	Five months 5½
Six months 5½	Six months 5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 90 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@5

Commercial Paper.

90 to 90 days 4¾@5
4 to 6 months 4¾@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.57⅝	$4.57⅛	$4.57⅝	—.01⅛
Cables	4.58⅝	4.58⅛	4.58⅝	—.01⅛
France—				
Demand	6.03	6.03	6.03	—.01½
Cables	6.01	6.01	6.01	—.01½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.57⅝	$4.58⅝
5.1813	Paris	6.01	6.01
5.1913	Belgium	6.23	6.20
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.10
	Peking	118.00	118.25
	Shanghai	159.50	160.75
40.20	Holland	40.00	40.25
19.30	Greece	18.25	18.50
52.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.42	35.73
	Calcutta	35.42	35.73
5.1913	Italy	7.85	7.30
	Japan—		
	Yokohama	51.50	52.625
	Yokohama	51.50	49.25
19.30	Straits	50.18	50.38
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	26.80	27.00
	Copenhagen	21.80	21.90
	Christiania	21.80	21.90
	South America—		
42.84	Buenos Aires	43.725	44.00
44.42	Rio	45.625	45.75
5.1813	Switzerland	5.84	5.90
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Buy.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.00	14.10
	50 rubles	13.96	14.00
	TIME BILLS ON LONDON.		

Bankers	Commercial.
60 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
Nominal.	$4.53⅞ $4.52

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $607,616,443; balances, $66,019,911; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $11,716,; Federal Reserve debit balance, $44,693,624.

Domestic Exchange.

Rates on New York at domestic cities (per $1,000 buying; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@125 discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.5175 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 50d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@78c.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred—Monroe R. Rothschild, deceased, to Charles H. Marshall, at Butler, Herrick & Kipp, Wall Street.

Memberships Posted for Transfer—Herbert S. Smithers to Kenneth S. Adams; sponsors, Charles T. Lovering, William J. K. Vanston. W. B. Kendall to Thomas M. Frothingham; sponsors, Charles T. Lovering, Henri Fuller Potter. Richard Wisnacz, Henri C. Vertheim, Jean Meukleon to Maurice W. Newton; sponsors, Casimir I. Stralem, Mortimer L. Schiff.

Changes in Firms—Winslow, Lanier & Co., Stacy C. Richmond, deceased. Interest ceased; Winslow, Lanier & Co., Reginald Bishop Lanier, admitted.

Branch Offices—Logan & Bryan, (new,) Omaha, Neb., Grain Exchange Building; John H. McDonough, manager; Edmund C. Converse & Co., (new,) Newport, R. I., Charles Randolph, (new,) Newport, R. I., George C. Cushing, manager; Secor, Wall & Co., (new,) Baltimore, Md., Clarence E. Wall, manager; Winslow & Co., (new,) 16 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York; Charles Winslow.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. H. McKINNEY, Cashier.

Plant City, Fla., March 25th, 1919.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	566,835	103,000	379,655
Year to date	44,121,934	9,[illegible]	49,470,214

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
82½	84	300	Adams Express	82	82	82	82	
27½	27⅝	400	Advance Rumely	27	27	27	27	
60	62½	300	Advance Rumely pf	60½	60½	60	60	
		200	Ajax Rubber	77	77	77½	77½	
3½	3⅝	700	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	
5⅞	5¾	100	Alaska Juneau	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
45	55	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	45	45	45	45	
81	82	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81	81	81	81	
103½	104½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	104	104½	103½	104	+½
75½	76½	400	Am. Beet Sugar	76	76½	75½	76	
50¾	50¾	14,300	Am. Can	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	
99½	99¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry	99½	99½	99½	99½	
49¾	49¾	10,100	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
13⅞	13¾	4,100	Am. Druggists	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
18½	19	3,000	Am. H. & Leather	18½	19	18½	19	
97½	98¼	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	
45½	46	400	Am. Ice	45½	45½	45½	45½	
62	63	200	Am. Ice pf	62	62	62	62	
70¾	70¾	12,400	Am. International	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	
49⅞	50¼	14,800	Am. Linseed	49⅞	50¼	49⅞	50¼	
89	90	600	Am. Linseed pf	89	89	89	89	
66	66¾	800	Am. Locomotive	66	66¾	66	66¾	
1½	1⅝	200	Am. Malting	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
50	51	300	Am. M.lst pf.c.of d.	50	50	50	50	
69¼	69¾	3,100	Am. Smelt. Ref.	70¾	70¾	69¼	69¼	
81	82¼	300	Am. Steel Fdries	82	82	82	82	
124½	125½	700	Am. Sugar Ref.	125½	125	125	125	
111½	112	400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	112	113	111½	111½	
103¾	104	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104½	104½	104½	104½	
208	208	200	Am. Tobacco	208	208	208	208	
54¼	55	400	Am. Woolen	55	55	54½	54½	
38½	39	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	
13	13¾	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	13½	13½	13½	
60¾	61	1,200	Anaconda Copper	61¼	61½	60¾	60¾	
75¾	76¼	100	Associated Oil	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	
91½	91½	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91½	91½	91½	91½	
112½	113	3,100	At., Gulf & West I.	113⅜	113⅜	112½	113	
66	67	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	66	66	66	66	
87½	88	7,700	Baldwin Loco.	88½	88½	87½	88¼	
47½	47⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio	47½	47½	47½	47⅝	
53¾	54½	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	54	54	54	54	
120½	121	100	Barrett Co.	121	121	121	121	
15½	15⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
68¼	68½	12,000	Beth. Steel, class B	68½	69	68	68½	
104½	105	200	Beth. Steel, class A	105	105	105	105	
21¾	21¾	600	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
21¾	22	1,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	21¾	22	21¾	22	
21⅛	22	400	Do. ctfs. of dep.	21⅛	22	21⅛	22	
140½	141½	200	Burns Brothers	141	141	141	141	
6½	7	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	7	7	7	7	
21½	22¼	1,700	Butte & Superior	21¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	
60	60¾	4,700	California Packing	59	60¾	59	60¾	
25¾	26	800	California Petrol.	25¾	26¾	26	26	
69	70	100	California Pet. pf.	70	70	70	70	
134½	135¼	300	Canadian Pacific	135	135	134¾	135¼	
94¾	95	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
74¾	74¾	13,400	Central Leather Co.	74	74½	73¾	74¼	
36	36⅝	2,300	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	
		200	Chi. Great Western	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
37¼	37½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	37½	37½	37½	37½	
60	60	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	60	60	60	60	
88	88	500	Chi. & Northwest'n	88	88	88	88	
23¾	24	3,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24	24	23¾	24	
65¾	66	400	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	
23⅝	23¾	16,600	Chile Copper	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
35	35½	1,100	Chino Copper	35½	35½	35	35	
62	63¾		Cluett, Peabody	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	
42¾	43½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	43	43	43	43	
44¾	44¾	100	Columbia Gas & El.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
41	41	500	Commonwealth Tr. Rec.	41	41	41	41	
77½	77¾	900	Continental Can	77½	77¾	77½	77¾	
58½	58¾	71,000	Corn Prod. Refin.	57½	59¾	57	58¾	
103½	103¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	
65¾	66¾	4,100	Crucible Steel	67	67¾	66	66	-1½
24	24	100	Cuba, Cane Sugar	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
74½	74¾	200	Cuba, Cane Sug. pf.	74	74½	74	74¼	
176	178	100	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	176½	176½	176½	
4	5	100	Denver & Rio G.	4½	4½	4½	4½	
64	64½	2,400	Distillers Securities	64	64½	64	64	
13½	13¾	300	Dome Mines	13	13¾	13	13½	
104	104	400	Erie	104	104	104	104	
28¼	28¾	500	Erie 1st pf.	28¼	28¾	28	28¼	
89	89	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	89	89	89	89	
57	58	1,800	Fisher Body	57½	59¼	57½	59¼	
31	31½	1,200	Gaston, Wm. & W.	31	31½	31	31½	
54½	55	1,500	General Cigar	55¼	55¾	54¾	55¼	
169¼	169½	17,800	General Motors	170	171½	169	171½	
90½	90½	100	General Motors pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	
90¼	90¾	1,100	General Motors deb.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	
67	68	800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	67	67	66¾	67	
93	94	800	Great Northern pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	
41¾	41¾	800	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
43½	43¾	600	Greene-Can. Cop.	43½	44	43¾	43¾	
85	85	900	Gulf States Steel	85	85	85	85	
63	64	100	Hartman Corp.	63	63	63	63	
44	44¼	900	Haskell & Barker	44	44¼	44	44¼	
98½	100	200	Illinois Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	
48¾	48¾	2,700	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
35	35½	1,500	Int. Consolidated	35	35½	35	35½	
11¼	11½	2,700	Int. Concol. pf.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	
67	67½	200	Int. Agricult. pf.	67	67	67	67	
123½	124	800	Int. Harvester, new	124½	124½	123	123½	
26¾	26¾	1,100	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27	26½	26½	-1
111½	111½	7,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	113¾	113¾	112¾	113¾	
4	4	4,000	Int. Nickel	4	4	4	4	
72	72	9,000	Int. Paper	72	72	72	72	
		100	Int. Paper pf., std.	73	73	73	73	
59¾	60	1,500	Jewel Tea	59¾	60	59¾	60	
18	19	100	Kansas City South.	19	19	19	19	
118½	119	2,800	Kelly Springf. Tire	119¼	119¼	118½	119	
82	82¼	4,900	Kennecott Copper	82¼	82¼	82	82¼	
70¾	70¾	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	
25¼	25½	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	24½	25½	24½	25½	
54¼	54¾	700	Lehigh Valley	54½	54¾	54½	54¾	
47¾	48¼	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48	48	47¾	48	
87	88½	1,200	Maxwell Motors	89	89¾	87½	87½	-1½
87	87	500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88	88	87	87	
91¾	92	1,700	Max. Motors 2d pf.	92	92	91¾	91¾	
		2,000	May Dept. Stores	73½	75	73½	75	+2
182	183	21,900	Mexican Petroleum	182½	184½	181½	183½	
		400	Miami Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
46	46¼	6,700	Midvale Steel	45½	47¼	46	46	-1
		100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10	11	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	
23¾	23¾	1,000	Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
		100	Missouri Pacific pf.	51	51	51	51	
141	141½	1,200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	140½	142	140½	141½	
92	92	1,100	Nat. Enam. & St.	92½	92½	92	92	
104½	104½		N. Y. Rys. of pf. 2d pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	
75½	76	400	N. Y. Central	75½	76	75½	76	
21½	21¾	100	N. Y. Dock	21½	21½	21½	21½	
31	31½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31	31½	31	31½	
104	104½	200	Norfolk & Western	104	104½	104	104½	
88	88		Northern Pacific	88	88	88	88	
92¾	93	1,400	Ohio Cities Gas	92¾	93	92¾	93	
38½	38¾	3,100	Ohio Fuel Supply	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	
46½	47	100	Ontario Mining	46½	46½	46½	46½	
6¾	6¾	200	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8½	8½	3,000	Do., rights	8½	8½	8½	8½	
		3,800	Owens Bottle Mach.	48	48	48	48	
92¾	93	100	Pan-Am. T. & T.	92¾	93¾	92¾	93	
44¼	45	1,400	Panhandle Prod.	44¼	45	44¼	45	
35¾	36	800	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	
45	45½	2,100	Pierce-Arrow	45½	45½	45	45	
18¾	18¾	6,000	Pierce Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
37	37	400	Pittsburgh Coal	37	37	37	37	
37	37	300	Pitts. & West Va.	37	37	36¾	36¾	
70	70	200	Pressed Steel Car	70	70	69¾	69¾	
119½	120	100	Pullman Co.	119½	119½	119½	119½	
73¾	100	100	Railway Steel Sp.	74	74	74	74	
20	20¼	1,300	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20¼	20	20	
83¾	83¾	4,000	Reading	83¾	84¼	83¾	83¾	
37	37¾	100	Reading 2d pf.	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	
82	82¼	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	83	83	82½	82½	
92¾	92¾	3,000	Royal Dutch r Am	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	
89¾	89¾	7,300	Do., tem. ctf., N.Y.	90¼	90¼	89¾	89¾	
12	12½		St. Louis-San Fran.	12	12	12	12	
7¾	8	400	Saxon Motor	8	8	8	8	
8	8	100	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11¼	11¾	2,700	Shattuck-Arizona	11	12	11	11¾	
46¾	48¾	17,200	Sinclair Oil Refin.	46¾	47	46¾	47	
54	55	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	54½	54½	54½	54½	
100¾	101	3,500	Southern Pacific	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	
28¾	29	900	Southern Railway	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	
57¾	58	100	Southern Ry. pf.	57¾	58	57¾	57¾	
31¾	32	400	Standard Milling	32	32	31¾	31¾	
88	90	100	Standard Milling pf.	89	89	88	88	
64¾	64½	14,700	Studebaker Co.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	
95	97	1,000	Studebaker Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	
37¾	38	500	Superior Steel	38¼	38¼	38	38	
86	88½	100	Super. Steel 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	
12¾	13	100	Tenn. C. & C.	13	13	13	13	
311	312	2,800	Texas Co.	312	312	311	312	
32¼	32¾	1,700	Texas & Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¾	
91¾	92	6,000	Tobacco Products	92¼	92¼	91¾	92	
145	200	200	Underwood Typew.	144	144	144	144	
128	128½	800	Union Pacific	128½	128½	128½	128½	
42¾	43	1,000	United Alloy Steel	42¾	43¼	42¾	43	
133¾	134½	4,400	United Cigar Stores	136¾	136¾	133¾	134	
115	120	200	United Drug	114	115	114	115	
103¼	104	100	United Drug 2d pf.	105	105	105	105	
111½	111½	100	United Ry. Invest.	111½	111½	111½	111½	
25¼	25¾	2,000	United Ry. Inv. pf.	25¼	26	25	25¾	
19	19½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19	19	19	19	
55	56	200	U.S.C.I.P.&F.pf.	55½	55½	54	54	
144	144½	18,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	144¾	144	144	144	
106	108	100	U. S. Rub. Reclaim. pf.	106	106	106	106	
35¾	36	100	U. S. S. R. & Imp.	35½	35½	35½	35½	
83	83½	2,500	U. S. Rubber	83	83½	83	83½	
49	49¾	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
98½	99	11,700	U. S. Steel	98½	99	98½	98½	
114¾	114¾	300	U. S. Steel pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	
72	73	100	Utah Copper	72½	73	72½	73	
14	14	100	Utah Securities	14	14	14	14	
57¾	58	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	57¾	58	57¾	58	
112¾	114	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	
33	33½	800	Wabash pf. A	33	33½	33	33½	
67¾	67¾	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	
49¾	49¾	100	Western Pacific	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
84¾	85	100	Western Pacific pf.	84	84	84	84	
35¾	35¾	100	Western Union	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	
46¾	47	100	Westinghouse	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
39¾	39¾	100	White Motors	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
21	21	11,000	Willys-Overland	21	21	20¾	20¾	
29¾	29¾	2,000	Worthington Pump	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
71	72	400	Worth. Pump pf.	71	71	71	71	

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Royal Bank of Canada has announced the opening of a branch at Pointe-a-Pitre in Guadeloupe, French West Indies.

The First National Bank of Brooklyn has declared a quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent, free of tax, payable April 1, to shareholders of record March 26.

Farson, Son & Co. announce that the Globe Oil Company will pay dividends of six per cent quarterly during 1919, or 1½ per cent monthly dividends paid hereafter. The initial payment at the new rate will be made June 15.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the first mortgage sinking fund bonds of the American Writing Paper Company have been notified that the readjustment plan under which the deposits were made has been accepted and that they may deposit on or before April 15 without penalty.

The New York agency of the Standard Bank of South Africa has removed from 68 William Street to 67 Wall Street.

BOSTON CURB

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	3	3½	Im. Reco	3	3½
Amer. Oil	6	8	Iron Blossom	2	3
Am. S. Coal	6	8	Iron Cap	10	10½
Best Am.	1	1½	Jer Verde	1	1½
Best Elk	14		Majestic	1	1½
Best Mont.	2	3	Mex. Metals	1	1½
Belmont	1	1½	Mex. Oil	1	1½
Bonds	35		New Baltic	1	1½
Butte & Lon.	11	12	Nat. L. & S.	1	1½
Calaveras	1	1½	Nat. Zinc	1	1½
Cent. Gold	1	1½	New Dome	1	1½
Chief Cons.	1	1½	Onecs	1	1½
Cons. Ariz.	1	1½	Onondaga	1	1½
Cons. Cop.	1	1½	Pierce	1	1½
Crystal	1	1½	Rex Oil	1	1½
Crown Res.	1	1½	Rochester	1	1½
Curtis	1	1½	Rockwell	1	1½
Davis	1	1½	Salt Creek	1	1½
Eagle	1	1½	Sec. Mex.	1	1½
Federal	1	1½	Sec. Nat.	1	1½
Gold Coin	1	1½	Stewart	1	1½
Gold Zone	1	1½	Tonopah Ext.	1	1½
Hecla	1	1½	Tonopah Min.	1	1½
Howe Sound	1	1½	Trinity	1	1½
Hull Copper	1	1½	Utah Apex	1	1½
Hum. Oil	1	1½	Utah Metals	1	1½
Ida. Cent.	1	1½	Wenden	1	1½
Ida. Oil	1	1½	Wolverine	1	1½
Ida. Rex	1	1½	Yukon Gold	1	1½

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20 Railroads	81.66	81.73	81.74	+.14
20 Industrials	91.49

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Renewed activity in the market for these shares would seem to foreshadow important developments in its affairs. Also up-to-the-minute information on the following:

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COTTON HAS SLOW MARKET.

Liverpool Closed and Wires Down to the South and West.

Yesterday's cotton market had to fall back to a very great extent upon itself. In other words, the local traders had to make what market there was, for Liverpool was closed and the storm had interfered with the wire service to the South and West sufficiently to hold up telegrams and spoil whatever chance there might have been for trading in the short session. Speedy wire service is needed more on Saturdays than on any other days, and the failure to enjoy such service cuts into the volume of trade surprisingly. That was the case yesterday, and as a result the market was dull and uninteresting, with profit-taking sales by some of the fortunate and a good deal of evening up for over Sunday by the professionals.

Sentiment was rather bearish and the local trade interests and many of the Wall Street houses sold a little cotton after the opening, taking the market down some 15 to 25 points below the previous day's closing figures. The selling was not considerable in volume, nor was it aggressive in character, and as soon as it came to an end the market displayed a disposition to rally, coming back to about where it started from. After that and just before the close the market turned heavy again, and by the end of the day stood at losses ranging down to 15 or 20 points. A few options, old July, for instance, closed the day 41 net gains, but they were exceptions hard to explain.

The following table shows the statistical position of cotton, figured up to yesterday by the Financial Chronicle:

	This wk. Bales.	Last wk. Bales.	Last yr. Bales.
Port receipts	87,657	73,891	76,630
Since Aug. 1	4,067,984	3,980,007	4,895,783
Port stocks	1,327,944	1,301,426	1,351,718
Inter. receipts	92,917	86,309	97,288
Since Aug. 1	5,094,903	5,007,987	6,793,060
Inter. shipments	98,148	86,188	120,641
Inter. stocks	1,521,143	1,522,374	1,283,596
Amount brought into sight	196,805	178,651	187,631
Since Aug. 1	8,694,566	8,487,983	9,855,380
Northern spinners' takings	23,330	33,344	27,516
Since Aug. 1	1,513,234	1,469,304	1,756,231
Southern consumption	80,000	80,000	82,000
Since Aug. 1	2,463,000	2,395,000	2,818,000
Exports to Great Britain	18,265	44,364	17,761
Since Aug. 1	1,551,612	1,532,347	1,909,854
Exports to France	25,733		28,697
Since Aug. 1	569,249	543,534	453,029
Exports to Continent	41,883	40,125	31,089
Since Aug. 1	1,247,707	1,205,824	979,411
Total week's exports	85,983	84,848	77,547
To'l expts. since Aug. 1	3,368,588	3,282,606	3,842,294
World's visible supply	5,468,948	5,492,077	4,702,514
Of which American	3,820,948	3,817,077	3,446,514
Liverpool stocks	471,000	486,000	468,000
Contin't stocks	846,000	896,000	835,000
N. Y. stocks	91,444	83,962	141,933
New Orl. stocks	434,258	434,297	462,280
On shipboard wait'g clearance	156,150	117,748	84,116

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.01	24.50	24.01	24.20@24.30	24.25
July	22.05	22.20	22.00	22.20@	22.00
Sept.		20.35	20.35	20.40@	20.40
Oct.		20.50	20.50	20.15@	20.25
Dec.		19.01	19.85	19.75@19.80	19.80
Jan.				19.65@19.75	19.80

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.65	24.83	24.32	24.77@24.80	24.74
July	22.50	22.56	22.32	22.46@22.49	22.60
Oct.	20.65	20.75	20.53	20.58@20.60	20.75
Dec.	20.28	20.37	20.20	20.20@20.24	20.33
Jan.	20.18	20.30	20.06	20.06@20.08	20.20

The local market for spot cotton was unchanged at 23.25c. for middling uplands; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.25c.; New Orleans, 26.25c.; Savannah, 27c.; Augusta, 25.75c.; Memphis, 26.75c.; Houston, 26.75c.; Little Rock, 26.75c.

UNITED FRUIT EARNINGS.

Report for 1918 Shows $28.01 Per Share, Against $26.72 in 1917.

The pamphlet report of the United Fruit Company for the year ended with Sept. 30, 1918, shows a surplus for dividends amounting to $14,094,046, equal to $28.01 on the stock, compared with $26.72 earned in the preceding year. The surplus for dividends was after $839,509 had been deducted for interest charges. Taxes were set down at $9,896,450, compared with $3,636,869 in 1917.

Before the deduction of interest and taxes the total income in 1918 was $24,830,006, compared with $17,592,391 in 1917, and slightly more than $14,082,000 in 1916. The total surplus at the end of 1918 was $35,040,153, compared with $25,198,060 in 1917. The release of the 1917-18 annual report was held up until the company ascertained what the taxes would be.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99	99¼	6.80
Denm. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅞	5.25
Norway Gov.	8	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	63	64	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	121	126	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	56	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¼	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mak.	C.7	Jan.-'20-'22	99¼	101¼	6.45
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	98½	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅛	101¼	4.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	103¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103	103½	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1933	104	104¾	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	99¼	99½	5.90
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	100⅛	100⅝	5.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101¾	101¾	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '21	101¾	102¼	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '22	101¾	101¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15, '23	101¾	101¾	6.40
Can. Fed. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅝	100⅞	5.85
Can. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	87	88½	7.95
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99¼	6.20
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	95¼	95¾	5.85
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¾	6.55
Chi. Am. Bldg.	6	Jan., 1930	100⅝	100¾	5.40
Chi. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100⅜	5.80
Sud'by P. Co.	7	July15, '23	101½	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98¾	99¼	6.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99¼	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100⅝	100¾	5.25
Gulf Oil Corp.	5	July, 1922	101	101¾	4.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98¼	99¼	6.25
St. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99¾	99	6.00
Hocking Val.		Mar., 1924	97¼	98	6.50
Ill. Cent.	6	Sep., 1920	97	98¼	7.50
L. G. & E.	7	Aug., 1922	96	97¼	7.20
M. V. C. & E.	5	May, 1922	86	87½	9.25
Mat. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Edison	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.15
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Or. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	96	99	8.00
Or. Ry. & L.					
Pac. R. reg.	6	June, 1924	90	91	...
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97½	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96½	7.30
P. S. C. of N. J.	7	Mar., 1922	97½	98½	7.25
Pitts. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1922	99½	100¾	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¾	101¾	5.95
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¾	5.95
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103¾	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.90
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1923	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W. &	6	Dec., 1919	103¾	103¾	...
St. G. & E.	7	Sec., 1921	98	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	96¼	96¾	6.15
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	6.00
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	98½	97¾	7.25
United L. & Ry.	6	May, 1920	97	98	7.25
U. L. & Ry.	6	Apr., 1923	97	98	7.20
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90	91	10.30
W. E. & M.	8	Feb. 19, '20	99¾	100¾	8.50

DIVIDENDS.

The Public National Bank of New York.
New York, March 27, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Public National Bank of New York has this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, for the quarter ending March 31, 1919, payable March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record on March 27, 1919.

Charles H. Baldwin, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK of the City of New York.
March 11, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of 4% on the capital stock was declared payable on and after April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record March 21, 1919.

FRANK HAMMOND, V. Pres., Cashier.

FREE PORTS IN SPAIN.

Advantages of These to American Interests Pointed Out.

The establishment of free customs zones in Spain, writes Consul Carlton Bailey Hurst from Barcelona, marks an epoch-making innovation in Spanish commerce. After many years of discussion by Spanish economists, commercial men, and others interested, the royal decree of Sept. 22, 1914, accorded to the Port of Cadiz the right to establish a free customs zone. At the close of 1917 all necessary official formalities for the free Port of Barcelona had been complied with, and work on the actual utilization of the privilege was being pushed rapidly.

These free ports or free depots are of far-reaching importance, the Consul points out, particularly when the geographical location of Spain is considered. Barcelona has invited American interests, through the American Chamber of Commerce for Spain, to rent a part of the zone for their especial use, put up buildings, and install all the apparatus needed. The question of credits in Spain does not for the moment require the same liberality as heretofore, and cash against documents is now generally given. It would doubtless be a great advantage to American trade expansion in Spain if a number of large American firms would unite in leasing a section of the space allotted to the Free Port of Barcelona. Enemy interests are reported to be negotiating already for a large share of the zone with a view to post-bellum expansion.

Operations permitted in the free depot cover change of packing of merchandise, division of merchandise for retail sale, preparation and roasting of coffee and cocoa, adulteration, preparation of foods, treating of wool and extraction of oil from copra, and cleansing wool. In fact, all operations are allowed that increase the value of the goods entered without essentially changing their character. Any operation will not be permitted to remain more than four years and the Government does not guarantee the continued existence of the free depots, but it places the goods stored there under the safeguard of the Spanish law and gives special assurance that the commodities so stored shall be subject to no reprisals, not even in the event of war with the countries of owners.

BOLIVIA SENDS MISSION.

Party of Financiers Arrive on Ship with Excursion of Congressmen.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from the Canal Zone on the steamship Panama were United States Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona and twenty-three members of Congress and their wives, who had spent a week inspecting the fortifications at Panama and Colon and the working of the canal. They also took a trip in an observation balloon and in hydroplanes, besides following the course of the canal in automobiles from Colon to Panama.

Congressman Edward Taylor of Colorado said the visit to the Isthmus had been made for recreation, but that the members had gleaned a good deal of first-hand information during their stay.

Also on board the Panama was a Bolivian financial mission headed by Julio Zamora, a special Minister Plenipotentiary, which is here to offer proposals to business men in the hope of attracting American capital to Bolivia, and to develop trade between that country and the United States.

HARD TO GET CARGOES.

80 Vessels from London Have Been Coming Here in Ballast.

Writing from London to the Department of Commerce, Consul General Skinner calls attention to the difficulty of obtaining return cargoes from there destined to this country. He says:

"The quantity of cargo obtainable from London to the United States is extremely small, and consists of varied commodities, depending upon the temporary market conditions. The lines at present serving the transatlantic trade are dependent for ballast outward chiefly on transshipped cargo from Continental and eastern ports, and this is only obtainable by companies which guarantee a regular and frequent service.

In the opinion of an experienced ship broker of good standing, and also an American citizen, an occasional steamer with full cargo from America to London would be able to obtain little, if any, outward cargo and certainly not enough for ballast. Cargoes of china clay could, however, be usually arranged if vessels care to put into Fowey, Cornwall. The rates for this commodity vary greatly, being at the present time about 17s. 6d. ($4.25) per ton, while six months ago they were about 32s. 6d. ($7.90) per ton.

By referring to the records of bills of health, issued by this office, I find that of the last fourteen vessels clearing from London for the United States, eight went in ballast while six carried general cargo. Those carrying cargo belonged to the Cunard, Atlantic Transport, and Harrison lines.

Bunkering and loading facilities in London are excellent.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100¼	100⅜	100⅜
4½s June, 1965	100¼	100⅜	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1965	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100¼	100⅜	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1957	100¼	100⅜	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95⅝	95⅞	95¾
4s Mar., 1964	96	96¼	96
4s Mar., 1963	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s Apr., 1958	95¾	96¼	95¾
4½s Sept., 1960	95¾	96⅛	95¾
4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
4s Nov., 1958	90¾	91¼	90¾
4s Nov., 1957	90¾	91¼	90¾
4s Nov., 1954	90¼	91	90¼
4s Nov., 1955	90¼	91	90¼
4s Nov., 1938	91¼	92	91½
4s May, 1919	99½		99¾

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s Nov., 1913	81¼		81½
4½s Nov., 1914	81¾	82¾	81½
4½s May, 1934	81¼		81½

The following are quoted on a investment basis:

4½s 1924-1941	4.70	"	4.70
4½s 1921-1933	4.70	"	4.70
4½s 1919-1920	4.70	"	4.70
4½s 1916-1938	4.70	4.80	4.70
4½s 1923-1925	4.70	4.75	4.70
4½s 1940-1945	4.60	4.80	4.65
4½s 1925-1939	4.65	4.70	4.65
4½s 1922-1938	4.65	4.70	4.65
4½s 1919-1921	4.65	4.70	4.65
4½s 1940-1963	4.65	4.70	4.65
4½s 1919-1923	4.70	4.75	4.70
4½s 1926-1936	4.70	4.80	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
680	Cities Service	354	352	353	356
970	Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¼	79¼	79¾
$41,500	Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	131	
60,300	Cities Service deb C 7s	101½	100¾	100¾	101

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	14
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	122	123
Am Gas & Electric pf.	44	45
Am Light & Traction	238	242
Am Light & Trac. pf.	96½	100
Am Power & Light	86	90
Am Power & Light pf.	76	79
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	82	87
Am W W & Electric	8½	8¾
Am W W & El 1st pf.	85	87
Am W W & E partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & L.	31	33
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbus Electric pf.	72	78
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	20½	23
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	43	45
Conn Power pf.	75	78
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	78
El Paso Electric	84	90
Electric B & S pf.	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	9	11
Federal Light & T pf.	44	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	29	33
Galveston-Hous El pf.	87	90

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	66	68½
Appalach Power 1st 5s	69	72
Arizona Power 6s, 1953	84	88
Central Ky. L. 5s	90	93
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '50	91	95
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	99½
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80
Col Power 5s, 1953	88	90
Conn Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Consumers' Pow 5s, '36	87½	89
Dallas Electric 6s, '22	90	93
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec 1st 7s, '31	90	93
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90
Empire Gas & F 6s	97½	98½
Empire Refining 6s	94	97
Gt. West Power 5s, '46	84½	86¼
Gt West Power 6s, '25	87	92
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	97
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	78½	80
Nor Ont L & Power 5s	75	81
Nor States Power 5s, '34	95½	96½
Nor States Pow 6s, '41	87½	88
Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80	85
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1941	98	99
Puget Sd Tr, L & P 5s	68	70
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	88	92
S W Power 5s, 1943	81	86
Twin S G & E 5s, '23	80	88
Un L & R 1st 5s, '52	89	92
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	87	93
Un Util cv 5s, '43	80	88
U S Pub Srv 6s, 1921	94	96
Utah Securities 5s, 1922	90	92
Wash-Idaho W, L&P 6s	90	94

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Atlantic Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾
18	Con Power	105	105	105
65	Cosden	7¾	7¾	7¾
115	Cosden pf	4½	4¼	4¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Cosden 6s	80¾	80¾	80¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
66	Merch Bank	29	29	29
20	Penn Water	79½	79½	79½
280	United Rys	16½	16¼	16½

$3,000	Con Pow 7s	100%	100%	100%

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Zinc	12¾	12¾	12¾
40	Allouez	37½	37	37½
105	Anaconda	61½	61¼	61¼
200	Ariz. Com'l	11¾	11¾	11¾
46	Cal & Ariz	56	56	56
1	Cal & Hecla	414	414	414
20	Chile	24	24	24
300	Chino	35¼	35¼	35¼
10	Cop Range	41½	41	41½
615	Inspiration	49	48¾	49
105	Isle Royale	25	24¼	24¼
100	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Lake Copper	2¾	2	2¾
770	May-Old C	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	Boston Elev.	66	66	66
31	Boston & Me	30¾	30	30¾
225	Mass Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼

Miscellaneous.

73	Am Ag Ch	104¾	104¼	104¾
31	Do pf	96¾	96¼	96¾
1,120	Am Boech	67	66	67
10	Am Sug pf	116	116	116
162	Am T. & T.	103	102¾	103¾
15	Am Wool	55¾	55¼	55¾
11	Do pf	97	97	97
200	Booth	21¾	21¾	21¾
225	Cent Steel	14¾	14¾	14¾
800	Fairbanks	57¾	57	57¼
50	Gorton	29	29	29
480	Int Prod	39	37	38
3,340	Island Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾

Bonds.

$7,000	G. R. & Q 4s			95¾
1,000	New River 5s			79

				95¾
				79

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
180	Armour pf	101	100¾	100¾
605	Booth	22	21	21¾
300	Chi C & G pf	66¾	66¼	66¼
370	Pogs Teel	64	64	64
110	Cudahy	113	113	113
100	Hartman	62	62	62
3,310	Libby	30¾	30	30¾
310	Lindsay La.	16	15¾	15¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Pub Service	95	95	95
300	Stewart-W	62	61¾	62
15,200	Swift Int'l	83	82¾	83
6,100	Swift & Co	143	137¾	142
2,700	Carbide	66¾	66¼	66¾
200	Wilson	35	35¼	35
10	Do pf	90	90	90

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Baldwin pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Corn Ex Bk	370	370	370
715	Elec Storage	70¾	69¾	70
100	Gen Asphalt	64	64	64
125	Do pf	97	97	97
100	Lake Super	19¾	19¾	19¾
8	Lehigh Nav	69¼	69¼	69¼
5	Lehigh Val	54¾	54¾	54¾
50	Penn Salt	83	83	83

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	PhiCo cons pf	35	34¾	35
367	Phila Elec	25¾	25¼	25¾
80	P R T	25	25	25
200	Tono Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾
19	U G I	71	71	71
50	Warwick	8¾	8¾	8¾
120	Wm Cramp	93¼	90	93¼
100	York Rys	7¼	7¼	7¼

Bonds.

$1,000	EquitGas 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	PhilEl 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

$1,000	Read gen 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼
6,000	U Rys inv 5s	72	71	72

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am Sewer P	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Am W G M	85¾	85¾	85¾
230	Ind Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Do pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	LaBelle Iron	100	100	100
30	Lone St Gas	210¾	210	210

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Mfrs L & H	50¾	50¾	50¾
140	Nat Fireproo	3	2¾	3
10	Do pf	15	15	15
310	Ohio Fuel Sup	47¾	47¼	47¾
40	Ohio Gas	21¾	21¼	21¾
1,575	Pitts C & G	11	10¾	10¾

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Cigar	120	135	130
Do pf	82	84	84
Conley Foil	200	250	200
Geo W Helme Co.	161	168	161
Do pf	100¼	111	106½
J S Young	125	145	125
Do pf	95	105	95
MacA & Forbes	200	215	205

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Do pf	90	100	90
P. Ro-Am Tobacco	128	134	128
R. J. Reynolds, A	430	450	430
Do B	370	385	370
Do pf	110	113	110
Weyman-Bruton	170	175	170
Do pf	108	110	110

*ex. dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Brass	206	208	208
Atlas Powder	140	148	148
Do pf	82½	91	85½
Babcock & Wilcox	111	114	105
Bliss	850	860	860
Do pf	90	93	90
Colt's Arms	47	50	47
Du Pont	344	346	345
Do debs pf	90	96	95
Hercules	113	116	116
Do pf	100	103	103
Ingersoll-Rand Co	168	172	168
Do pf	100	103	103
Nitro-Nat'l Pond	104	108	104
Do pf	90	93	90
Sewell Mfg	245	250	250
Standard Sewing	175	180	180
Submarine Boat	110	112	110
Unis Oil	140	145	145

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ajax Rubber	72¾	72¾	72¾
120	Allis-Chal	35¾	34¾	35
10	Am S Sugar	75¾	75¾	75¾
960	Am Can	50¾	49¾	50¾
200	Am Road M	34	33	33
800	Am Ferry	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Brit-Am Tob, coupon	23¾	22¾	23¾
200	Bucyrus Co	13½	13	13¾
9,000	Cit Service, B-T shares	36¾	35¾	36½
400	Dicto Prod	9¾	8¾	9¼
300	Fairbanks	57½	57¼	57½
100	Fam Play-Lasky	52	52	52
800	Gen Asph	64½	64¼	64¼
4,000	Hupp Mot C	8¾	8¼	8¾
400	Inter Prod	40	38¾	40
1,000	Inter Rub	17¾	17	17
100	Jones Bros Tea	24¾	24¾	24¾
$2,100	Kay T & R	86	84	84½
1,500	Lack Dy C	31½	29	30
26,000	Lib.McN&L	31	30¼	30¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Met Petrol	8¾	3¾	8¾
3,300	M P of Me. w i	2¾	2	2¼
3,000	Mid-west Oil	53	51	52
1,000	Ok & Tex O	4¾	4½	4½
50,000	Omar O & G

MAY MAKE GERMANY PAY IN COMMODITIES

Bankers Here Expect Allies to Exact Indemnity in Machinery and Animals.

DOUBT ABILITY TO PAY CASH

Suggest Taking Over of Industries Such as Potash, Iron, and Coal.

When the report of the Peace Conference's committee on indemnity is submitted many bankers and other financial experts believe the document will have more to do with commodities and services than with money. This is because of the widespread belief that Germany cannot continue to carry the enormous burden of her war debt, which is owed mainly at home, and at the same time give bonds to her enemies. The French are talking of "indemnity in kind," by which is meant a replacement indemnity: German machinery and goods and animals for French and Belgian machinery, goods and animals destroyed. The French argument is that they must have the means for conducting business at once, not at some future date, and to this end they must have goods and machinery now. It is also contended that if any nation should wait until money can be turned into goods, that nation should be Germany and not her victims.

Quite aside from the French claim for consideration, there is the belief that Germany simply cannot pay in money the debts the allied nations are presenting. Some bankers and economists go even further than this; they say it is a mistake to assess Germany's debt in terms of money, for money values may fluctuate so tremendously as to make the obligation, if set at a definite sum now, either too much or too little later, when the money is translated into goods and services for the benefit of the nations which have been harmed. These critics think Germany might be required to pay a certain definite percentage of her national produce each year to an international commission, which would be charged with distributing it to the benefitting nations.

The suggestion has been made that Germany and Austria turn over to the Allies certain basic industries, like the potash industry and that of coal and iron. The allied commission, it is pointed out, could administer these industries and use the profits for whatever purposes were decided upon. It would not be necessary to collect all of the profits from these trades—a portion would be needed for renewals and extensions, and a certain amount of German enterprise would be necessary in order to continue the economic effort which must be made if any indemnity is to be paid.

The idea of customs administration of Germany and Austria by the Allies, similar to the way in which the Turkish debt was administer in the past, is not finding many advocates, as it is felt that customs are likely to be greatly reduced if not eliminated altogether under the League of Nations. The extreme idea of requiring a certain amount of "man effort," as it has been called—the forced labor of Germans and Austrian men in other countries—is not considered at all by leading authorities here.

In all of the suggestions for exacting an economic indemnity from the Central Powers, there is a certain amount of police work by the Allies presupposed. However, some of the bankers who have studied this phase of the problem believe that within a very short time after the return of peace, the policing necessary would amount to practically nothing. Certainly, they contend, no huge army of occupation would be required for it. In fact, the work required military forces at all. Supervision of the indemnity administration, it is believed, would be entirely civil within a short time.

Col. Burrell Heads Island Refining.

George A. Burrell, recently a Colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service, has been elected President of the Island Refining Corporation. Colonel Burrell was elected for his army place by the Bureau of Mines, and commanded an experimental station, where he organized a force of about 2,000 chemists, engineers, and other technical men. Prior to the war he was in charge of the gasoline and petroleum work in the United States Bureau of Mines. He invented and developed Helium, the non-inflammable gas used for observation balloons. It is stated that the new financing plan of the Island Refining Corporation will be announced early this week.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

Company.	Rate.	Pay.	Record.	Books Close.
STEAM RAILROADS.				
Balt R.R. & S.				
Y., Ind.	3	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Boston & Prov.	3%	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
B., R. & L.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Del., L. & W.	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 21
Gt. Northern	1½	Q	May 1	*Apr. 4
Maine Central	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
Mead., C.L. & L.	2	—	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
N. London Nor.	2½	—	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
N. West. pf.	3	Q	May 15	*Apr. 30
Nor. Pacific	1½	Q	May 1	*Apr. 10
N.R.R. of N.H.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 10
Nor. & Wor. pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
Old Colony	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
Phil. & Trent.	2½	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Bangor R. & E. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Col., N. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Conestoga T. pf.	1½	—	Mar. 31	*Mar. 21
Honolulu R. T. & L.	3	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Lancaster (Pa.) Ry. & L.	2½	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 21
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 21
Pine Bluff	1	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 15
BANK STOCKS.				
Fifth Nat.	3	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Garfield Nat.	3	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 26
Gotham Nat.	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Liberty Nat.	4½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 25
Nas. Nat. Bkn.	5%	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 25
N. Netherland.	4	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 31
Wash. Heights.	3	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 31
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Franklin, Bkn.	3	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 29
Hudson	2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 28
U. S. M. & T.	6	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 26
FIRE INSURANCE.				
Hanover	3½	Q	Apr. 1	May. 21
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. Beet Sug.	2	Q	Apr. 30	*Apr. 12
Am. Glue	5	—	May 1	Apr. 15
Am. Glue	15	Ex.	May 1	Apr. 15
Am. Hardware	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Am. Piano pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Am. Pub. U. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 21
Am. Roll. Mill.	50c	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Am. Screw	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 24
Am. Seed. Mch.	1	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Am. Shipbdg.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Am. Shipbdg.	2½	Ex.	May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Amoskeag Mfg.	$1	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 25
Anac. Copper	$1	Q	May 26	Apr. 19
Arkansas L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 28
Atlantic Steel	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Bell Tel. Pa.	1½	Q	Apr. 15	*Apr. 5
B.-Am. Tob. pf.	2½	—	Mar. 31	Coup. 31
Bush T. B. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 31
Cent. Bd. & M. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Cent. Leather	1¼	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
C. & S.A. Tel.	1½	Q	Apr. 11	*Apr. 5
Citis. G. & F. (T. Haute) pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Con. Power (N. W.) pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 8
Con. Motors pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Curn P. Ref. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Crock.-Wheeler.	2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Del. L. & W.	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	*Apr. 1
Det. Iron & S.	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Do pf.	17½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Edison E., Lancaster, Pa.	3	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 21
Gen. Motors	3	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do deb.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
G. Tire & R. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Gt. W. Sugar	1¼	Q	Apr. 2	*Mar. 15
Gt. W. Sugar	1½	Sp.	Apr. 2	*Mar. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	*Mar. 15
Harrisb'g (Pa.) L. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 31	*Mar. 19
Hartford C.G.L. com. & pf.	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Howe Sound	5c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ind. Coke & G.	1¼	—	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Int. Paper pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Insp. Copper	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Int. Paper pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Isl. Creek Coal	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Do pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Kelsey Co.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Lancaster Mill. H. & P.	1½	—	Mar. 31	*Mar. 21
Lancaster Gas L. & P.	1½	—	Mar. 31	*Mar. 21
Lukens Steel	1	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Mfrs. L. & H.	$1	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Maple L. Mill.	2½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Maple L. Mill.	1	Ex.	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Mar.-Rockwell	1	Q	Apr. 11	Apr. 4
Mason Tire & Rub. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 10
Mass. Gas	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Merch. P. U. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 20
Mexican Tel.	2½	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 29
M. D. Forge pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Mohawk Min.	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Montreal Teleg.	2	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Mountain States T. & T.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Nat. Aniline & Ch. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Nat. Tool	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Ohio Fuel S.	62½	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Pac. T. & T. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Penn. Salt Mfg.	75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Pierce-Arrow	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Pond Cr. Coal	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Prov. Teleph.	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Reardon Pulp & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
Russell M.C. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 12
Seaman's Oil	5	Q	May 31	Mar. 30
Sharon St. H.	$1	Q	Apr. 10	Apr. 2
St. Und. Cable	3	Q	Apr. 10	Apr. 5
Superior Steel	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 1st & 2d pf.	2	Q	May 15	May 1
Tenn. M. of N.	15c	Q	Apr. 21	*Mar. 31
Tran. & Wms.	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Union N. Gas	2½	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
U.G. & E., N.J.	1	—	Mar. 31	*Mar. 31
U. S. Pt. Card.	3	—	Apr. 1	*Mar. 21
United Util. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 21
Utah G. & C. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Va.-Car. Chem.	1	Q	May 1	*Apr. 15
Do pf.	2	Q	Apr. 15	*Apr. 7
Warren (Chas.) Co.	1	Q	Apr. 17	*Mar. 31
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
Do 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	*Mar. 31
West. E. & M.	87½	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 4
Do pf.	87½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Wheel. M. & F.	1	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Wheel. M. & F.	3	Ex.	May 1	Apr. 21
Do pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Youngstown S. & Tube	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

*Holders of record; books do not close. †Payable in Liberty bonds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, March 29, 1919.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Disct. Invest.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Deposits.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$6,729,000	$40,253,000	$468,000	$4,575,000	$41,297,000	$1,329,000	$771,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,500,000	7,319,000	56,252,000	1,537,000	4,845,000	59,495,000	.....	.....
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,836,000	22,954,000	468,000	2,536,000	24,257,000	2,716,000	1,787,000
Mechanics' & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,643,000	158,923,000	10,991,000	25,736,000	160,302,000	8,504,000	5,745,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	4,789,000	31,958,000	1,254,000	3,129,000	34,242,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	34,123,000	284,265,000	14,870,000	34,167,000	(a)295,882,000	25,106,000	1,419,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,978,700	57,925,000	1,995,000	7,778,000	57,256,000	6,066,000	685,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	958,800	16,444,000	617,000	1,994,000	13,944,000	567,000	147,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	100,000	3,029,000	118,000	337,000	3,336,000	.....	298,000
Am. Exchange National	5,000,000	6,167,200	116,027,000	1,993,000	13,553,000	91,965,000	8,660,000	4,932,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	25,651,800	295,938,000	3,428,000	35,900,000	273,986,000	5,011,000	.....
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,134,100	18,050,000	1,340,000	2,611,000	14,400,000	75,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix National	2,500,000	2,822,400	104,396,000	4,983,000	11,822,000	94,826,000	9,118,000	2,250,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,363,900	126,253,000	5,778,000	14,300,000	118,263,000	.....	150,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,236,300	30,595,000	931,000	4,619,000	28,659,000	238,000	925,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,404,800	27,415,000	1,961,000	3,566,000	25,503,000	45,000	.....
Corn Exchange	3,200,000	6,850,700	112,024,000	6,236,000	15,378,000	124,002,000	2,225,000	.....
Import. & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	5,168,800	34,944,000	1,239,000	4,239,000	33,301,000	50,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,439,300	201,815,000	1,941,000	20,936,000	160,603,000	8,156,000	4,943,000
East River National	1,000,000	626,000	6,007,000	255,000	861,000	6,470,000	161,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,066,500	20,027,000	871,000	2,342,000	16,165,000	.....	640,000
First National	10,000,000	21,297,700	242,470,000	3,417,000	20,784,000	153,868,000	2,301,000	8,182,000
Irving National	4,500,000	6,211,000	106,277,000	3,884,000	14,754,000	109,296,000	618,000	1,330,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	1,421,800	12,308,000	339,000	1,539,000	11,816,000	718,000	199,000
Continental	1,000,000	642,200	7,144,000	154,000	709,000	5,229,000	.....	.....
Chase National	10,000,000	16,879,700	243,100,000	4,912,000	26,143,000	275,057,000	21,363,000	3,200,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,301,400	20,307,000	1,195,000	3,292,000	17,986,000	.....	.....
Commercial Exchange	200,000	536,100	5,494,000	370,000	998,000	6,778,000	.....	.....
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	762,000	7,464,000	372,000	894,000	7,686,000	.....	.....
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,067,000	16,172,000	1,013,000	2,301,000	15,257,000	47,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,942,000	13,101,000	280,000	1,995,000	11,884,000	34,000	898,000
Fifth National	250,000	397,600	7,024,000	280,000	975,000	7,324,000	496,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,782,400	60,800,000	961,000	6,113,000	42,906,000	240,000	70,000
Liberty National	2,000,000	4,704,200	39,871,000	1,404,000	5,331,000	41,332,000	1,328,000	980,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	1,122,900	19,144,000	754,000	1,691,000	21,359,000	415,000	415,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,271,200	15,382,000	555,000	1,959,000	14,665,000	385,000	366,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,289,800	40,452,000	749,000	4,002,000	27,471,000	6,412,000	.....
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	17,361,200	264,210,000	1,094,000	31,382,000	234,363,000	3,858,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,561,000	54,166,000	569,000	5,621,000	51,140,000	1,016,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	25,255,700	301,119,000	3,351,000	31,042,000	(a)344,103,000	23,145,000	.....
Fidelity Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,284,800	11,848,000	1,077,000	2,450,000	8,522,000	1,076,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,904,700	94,284,000	1,019,000	9,885,000	72,046,000	6,473,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,412,900	28,311,000	941,000	2,854,000	25,660,000	1,766,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	10,677,100	105,738,000	387,000	9,296,000	61,709,000	3,087,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,305,700	20,727,000	897,000	2,046,000	15,238,000	1,842,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	663,400	12,671,000	990,000	2,534,000	19,317,000	1,853,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,402,700	46,744,000	354,000	4,085,000	30,710,000	1,115,000	.....
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,220,500	10,522,000	453,000	1,053,000	10,191,000	863,000	30,000
Irving Trust	1,500,000	1,189,500	41,048,000	2,406,000	5,344,000	42,306,000	1,084,000	.....
Farmers' Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,006,600	130,510,000	4,157,000	14,977,000	(c)140,989,000	8,943,000	.....
Total	$190,100,000	$366,158,000	$4,681,930,000	$96,169,000	$517,458,000	$3,775,149,000	$150,254,000	$37,322,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Greenwich	$200,000	$1,659,700	$14,785,000	$2,423,000	$1,125,000	$16,893,000	$25,000	.....
Bowery	250,000	512,200	5,967,000	606,000	332,000	5,584,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	1,242,700	24,196,000	2,607,000	1,960,000	25,981,000	.....	.....
State	2,000,000	607,100	44,068,000	4,531,000	3,296,000	42,945,000	60,000	.....
Total	$2,750,000	$4,221,800	$91,015,000	$10,248,000	$6,713,000	$90,945,000	$85,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Title Guarantee & Trust	$5,000,000	$12,033,400	$40,865,000	$930,000	$2,803,000	$34,744,000	$790,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust	4,000,000	5,304,300	23,947,000	860,000	1,468,000	15,050,000	530,000	.....
Total	$9,000,000	$17,297,700	$64,802,000	$1,790,000	$4,272,000	$39,794,000	$1,320,000	.....
Grand total	$210,850,000	$387,672,500	$4,837,167,000	$108,213,000	$528,443,000	$3,905,788,000	$151,662,000	$37,322,000
Change	.....	.....	-45,062,000	+1,456,000	-56,451,000	-86,988,000	+1,587,000	+719,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $26,439,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $27,306,000.
(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $38,947,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $16,106,000.
(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $27,731,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $9,709,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	$4,661,555,000	$96,268,000	$327,653,000	$23,801,555,000	$151,332,000	$37,609,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	91,228,000	10,234,000	6,840,000	92,711,000	85,000	.....
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	63,955,000	1,739,000	4,282,000	40,009,000	1,329,000	.....
Grand total	$4,817,458,000	$108,242,000	$338,775,000	$23,934,275,000	$152,746,000	$37,609,000
Change	-47,619,000	+1,698,000	-15,126,000	-6,504,000	+2,456,000	-4,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks March 4, 1919; 13 State banks and 15 trust companies Feb. 21, 1919.
Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $759,088,000 in average statement; $747,896,000 in actual statement.
†United States deposits deducted, $254,834,000 in average statement and $227,200,000 in actual statement.
‡Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R'q'rd in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R'q'rd in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$517,458,000	*$495,278,000	$522,181,010	-$48,002,890	-$2,181,010	$527,653,000	†$488,742,110	$526,910,860	-$38,338,110	-$2,181,010
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$10,246,000	$4,713,000	14,252,100	906,900	+ 192,340	$10,234,000	$4,647,000	14,057,980	886,020	- 225,020
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,790,000	4,272,000	5,969,100	101,900	+ 19,300	1,730,000	4,282,000	4,001,850	10,650	- 800,850
Total	$12,045,000	$528,443,000	$547,598,190	$22,689,810	-$43,335,930	$11,964,000	$538,775,000	$521,481,440	$29,307,560	-$14,338,980

*$490,709,370 on net demand deposits and $4,507,620 on net time deposits.
†$494,202,150 on net demand deposits and $4,539,960 on net time deposits.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the close of business March 28, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
In vaults and system gf fund	$440,291,815.30	
With Federal Reserve Agent and in redemption fund—Federal Reserve Notes	292,889,160.00	
With foreign agencies	2,010,961.70	
Total gold reserve		$735,291,942.28
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and sub. coin		53,089,808.00
Total reserves		$788,481,750.28
Bills discounted and bought:		
Rediscounts and advances—commercial paper	$29,620,874.86	
Rediscounts and advances—U. S. obligations	661,796,920.10	
Acceptances bought	41,328,674.72	
Total		732,816,069.73
Investments:		
U. S. bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness	85,395,250.00	
Due from foreign banks	2,666,906.88	
All other resources	4,186,324.62	
Total resources		$1,594,554,503.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$20,927,200.00
Surplus	21,117,254.87
U. S. Government deposits	51,969,229.70
Foreign Government deposits	94,725,384.18
Member banks deposits (net)	831,597,721.51
Non-member banks deposits	5,807,499.32
Due to War Finance Corporation	2,434,078.35
Due to Other Federal Reserve Banks	15,235,063.94
Federal Reserve Bank notes (net)	23,626,900.00
Federal Reserve notes (net)	723,150,780.00
Total liabilities	$1,804,554,503.50
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$794,189,085.00
Against which there are deposited with Federal Reserve agent:	
Gold and lawful money	268,320,165.00
Commercial paper	782,816,069.73

BANK DEPARTMENT SUMMARY.

STATE BANKS.

Loans and investments	$577,789,100	— $4,353,500
Gold	8,827,500	— 20,100
Currency and bank notes	17,777,900	+ 2,297,000
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	40,448,000	— 10,172,700
Deposits	$46,020,300	— $7,715,500
Reserve on deposits	$8,930,000	— 10,395,300
Percentage of reserve, 19.4 per cent.		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans and investments	$2,130,555,900	—$36,675,000
Gold	11,538,100	+ 58,900
Currency and bank bills	24,142,900	+ 617,000
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	197,080,900	+ 1,026,100
Deposits	$1,600,000,000	— 48,688,800
Reserve on deposits	325,971,300	+ 7,688,600
Percentage of reserve, 17.7 per cent.		

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans and investments	$190,648,000	—$19,258,800
Gold	8,300,000	+ 151,000
Currency and banknotes	17,840,000	+ 1,636,400
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	54,471,300	+ 3,567,000
Total deposits	$17,870,700	— 12,900,600
Net deposits	712,241,500	— 31,696,800
Reserve on deposits	134,982,900	+ 9,790,000
Percentage of reserve, 18.5 per cent.		

RESERVE.

	State B'ks.	P.C.	Trust Cos.	P.C.
Cash	$17,996,000	18.63	$64,507,300	12.14
Deposits in banks and trust companies	11,528,500	26.54	30,055,700	23.77
Total	$29,730,500	20.97	$96,162,400	17.91

*Deposits eliminating amounts due from Reserve Depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City, exchanges and deposits by United States Government proceeds of sale of bonds.

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

	Books Close.	Books Reopen.	Date of Meeting.
Advance-Rumely Co.	Mar. 17	Apr. 19	Apr. 19
Alaska Gold M. Co.	Mar. 31	.....	Apr. 16
Alaska Juneau Gold	.....	.....	Apr. 16
Mining Co.	Mar. 26	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Am. Internat'l Corp.	Apr. 1	.....	Apr. 9
Am. Sm. & Ref.	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Apr. 8
Am. Steel Fdys.	Apr. 3	Apr. 22	Apr. 22
American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.	Apr. 2	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Anaconda Co.	Mar. 31	May 15	May 14
Ann Arbor R. R.	Apr. 8	Apr. 21	Apr. 18
Associated Oil Co.	Mar. 21	.....	Apr. 1
Atl., G. & W. I. SS. Ry.	Mar. 20	Aft. mtg.	Apr. 2
Batopilas Min. Co.	Mar. 28	.....	Apr. 15
Beth. Steel, comm. & pf.	Mar. 12	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
Booth Fisheries Co.	Mar. 16	.....	Apr. 7
Bush Terminal Co.	Mar. 24	.....	Apr. 7
Butte & S. Min. Co.	Mar. 31	.....	Apr. 18
Butterick Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 9
California Packing Corp.	May 3	May 17	May 20
Cal. & Ariz. Min.	Mar. 31	.....	Apr. 14
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Apr. 15	May 8	May 7
Chase Nat. Bk. Trust Co.	.....	.....	Apr. 8
Machine Co. pf.	Mar. 22	Apr. 8	Apr. 8
Central Fdy. Co.	Mar. 21	.....	Apr. 10
Ches. & Ohio	Mar. 28	Apr. 22	Apr. 23
Chi. & Alton R. R.	Mar. 20	.....	Apr. 21
Chi., R. I. & P. Ry.	May 1	May 8	May 7
Chi. & Nor. Ry. Co.	Mar. 31	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Chi. G. W. R. R.	Mar. 20	Apr. 8	Apr. 8
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry. Co.	Apr. 10	May 8	May 7
Chi. Pneu. Tool Co.	Mar. 7	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Cin., Ga. & Ports. R. R. & C.	Mar. 7	.....	Apr. 8
Chile Copper Co.	Mar. 26	.....	Apr. 15
Col. Gas. & E. Co.	.....	.....	Mar. 25
Com. Gas, Elec. Li & P. Co. pf.	Apr. 15	.....	Apr. 16
Diamond M. Co.	Apr. 17	Apr. 25	Apr. 24
Del. & H. & All.	Apr. 1	Apr. 9	Apr. 17
Erie R. R. Co.	Mar. 14	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Eastman Kodak	Mar. 25	.....	Apr. 14
Fed. M. & S. Co.	Mar. 24	.....	Apr. 14
General Electric Co.	Apr. 15	May 14	May 13
Gen. Motors Corp.	Apr. 9	.....	Apr. 30
Hartman Corp.	Mar. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
Hendee Mfg. Co.	Apr. 8	.....	Apr. 9
Hook Valley Ry.	Mar. 24	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Illinois Ce. R. R. Co.	Apr. 3	Apr. 17	Apr. 16
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	Apr. 1	.....	Apr. 22
Interna. Paper Co.	Mar. 31	.....	Apr. 21
Isle Creek Coal Co.	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Jewel Tea Co., Inc.	Mar. 31	.....	Apr. 14
Joliet & Chi. R. R.	Mar. 24	.....	Apr. 7
Kan. & Mich. Ry. Co.	Mar. 19	.....	Apr. 19
Kelly-Springfield Tire	Mar. 17	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Kelsey Wheel, Inc.	Mar. 17	Apr. 1	.....

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty-five cents per agate line.

RARE MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITY.

A private corporation controls and has developed to a high state of perfection at a cost of over $500,000 a very superior type of gasoline motor for passenger and heavy duty vehicles; this motor has been privately demonstrated under the severest tests to various American and European engineers who indorse it as the greatest motor ever developed; it is now desired to enter into an equitable producing contract with some high-class manufacturing and sales organization that will push the business aggressively through national advertising and otherwise; permanent control could be obtained by the right man; a very wide market for this motor is definitely assured, with immense earning potentialities; further information will be furnished in confidence to those who will state their business connections. B 870 Times Annex.

A LARGE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY HAS AN OFFICE WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES OF NEW YORK CITY FOR TWO HIGH-GRADE TRAINED SPECIALTY SALESMEN FROM 25 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE, TO OBTAIN THE SALES AGENCY FOR THE BEST SELLING ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY. WE WANT MEN WHO HAVE THE AMBITION TO BETTER THEMSELVES IN A YOUNG AND GROWING BUSINESS. WE WILL HELP YOU ACQUIRE AN INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL POSITION. ANY APPLICANT MUST HAVE A SMALL CAR AND $1,000. AGENCY RIGHTS ARE ON A COMMISSION BASIS AND OPEN ONLY TO MEN WHO CAN SECURE A FIDELITY BOND. THE AVERAGE NET EARNINGS LAST YEAR FOR OUR PRESENT CLASS RANGED FROM EXCEEDED $5,000. GIVE DETAILED PARTICULARS OF PREVIOUS SELLING EXPERIENCE. A 626 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED
REAL ESTATE MAN
WANTED
AS
A PARTNER
VERY ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION; ESSENTIAL PART EXPERIENCE, NOT MONEY.
APPLY ROOM 1102,
WORLD BUILDING,
63 PARK ROW, N. Y.

SALES ORGANIZER.

Want a big man for a big job; character, executive ability, and the means with which to identify his own interests with that of the company and prepared to take hold of the work at once are the necessary qualifications. Address Manufacturer, 415 Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

AVON SWIMMING POOL FOR LEASE.

For a term of five years the swimming pool and bathing privileges at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Pool contains 300 bathhouses, sliding and diving boards and all modern requirements for conducting same. Specifications for bidding may be obtained from A. T. Clark, Chairman Beach Committee. Bids must be sealed and accompanied with a certified check for $200, and will be received up and until April 14.

ESTABLISHED

export house is desirous of expanding its business and obtaining the services of a young man with capital to take an active part in the business; wonderful opportunity for the right person; only principals need apply; references essential. A 595 Times Downtown.

Woman engaged in profitable and interesting business on 5th Av. would like partner, silent or active, man or woman, with capital and an open mind; unusual opportunity for right party; highest references asked, given. C 168 Times.

Substantial manufacturing corporation wants capable men to establish branch and manage salesmen; $300 to $1,000 necessary; you handle own money; will allow expenses to Baltimore if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Restaurant and hotel privileges to rent, or will take interest with good party; best above dinner and ambulic business on Long Island Sound; right on the water; always cool; the famous Edwards Hill at Rye Beach, N. Y.; established over 40 years. Apply to Fred H. Ponty, Fort Chester, N. Y.

Investment broker to handle the sale of $200,000 of capital stock of a large industrial proposition of national importance. Excellent proposition for the proper man. Apply at once, giving full particulars of past experience. "Broker," 224 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING BUSINESS—PARTNER WANTED.

No money required; rating $50,000 or more required, solely to establish credit with publications. Wilson, O 669 Times Downtown.

Garage lease for sale, three-story building, between Pennsylvania Station and Broadway; ground floor, 24x80, available immediately, with more space later. E. G. Woolfolk & Co., Inc., 15 West 38th St.

Will build 2 or 3 story commercial garage, with runways, in excellent downtown west side business section; 21-year lease; gross rent 55c per square foot; year's rent as security; plans ready. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 57th St.

Will lease machine shop having about 8,000 feet space, with some woodworking pattern machinery, would continue and finance any responsible party on profit-sharing basis. O 824 Times Downtown.

Consulting chemical engineer can help solve your manufacturing problems, advise on new projects, or lay out your plant; intelligent and complete reports. A 903 Times Harlem.

Garages.—We have several new garage buildings for rent; some already established; capacity 50 to 300 cars; moderate cash security required; pay no goodwill. Peterkempf, Inc., 1,457 Broadway. 3,457

Partner wanted with $400; must be honest young man familiar with automobile; divide profits equally, which will assure $30 weekly. S 619 Times Downtown.

PATENT EXPERT.

Inventions developed, electrical and mechanical; let me advise you how to take out broad patents; fees reasonable. G 455 Times Downtown.

Chemist, established, holding manufacturing processes important new dyestuffs, desires to communicate party with capital; interest in business if desired. S 69 Times.

Exceptional opportunity, part store to let, any one having suitable line to go with high class established millinery; upper Broadway; subway. B 77 Times.

Exceptional 5th Av. corner for sale; $100,000 cash; balance left on purchase money mortgage at 5% for 3 years. Bee Wolfson, 705 Lexington Av., (42d St.)

Brass and bronze foundry and machine shop open for contracts, specialties or staple articles of merit; capacity one ton daily. A 1006 Times Harlem.

Furnished house, 18 rooms, electricity, parquet floors, West End Av., convenient subway; rent $110, income $390; long lease; $2,000 required. Winters, 47 West 42d.

Wanted.—Proprietary, medical or similar business, preferably one that is established and could be developed. M. D., 196 Times.

LUNCHROOMS, RESTAURANTS.

All sections; receipts $100 to $800 daily; particulars. Crowe, Times Building.

Chemist wants to rent laboratory for light manufacturing; will handle chemical business. A 1020 Times Harlem.

Restaurant to Lease.—Far Rockaway seashore; must furnish kitchen utensils. O 564 Times Downtown.

Responsible brokers will underwrite a good proposition where possibilities for big returns are assured. A 727 Times Annex.

GARAGES, LEASES.

Capacity 25 to 250 cars; sound propositions; all sections. Crowe, Times Building.

Have machine shop, fully equipped; will manufacture complete or finish articles of merit. Write particulars W 244 Times.

Rooming house, private baths throughout, centrally located. Exchange. Gentleman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

Moving picture theatre, long established, income $50,000, long lease, low rent. Barnett, 11 East 125th St.

Promoter wanted, building line; first-class details in 1st letter. Box 40, 516 23 Av.

Wanted small manufacturing business; full details in 1st letter. Box 40, 516 23 Av.

Will finance good industrial of merit. Address Box 77, 3,132 84 Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty-five cents per agate line.

ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION SERVICE.

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY EXECUTED LARGE AND IMPORTANT U. S. ORDINANCE CONTRACTS AND ABOUT TO COMPLETE SAME, OUR STAFF OF DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERS AND THE MODERN MACHINE EQUIPMENT OF OUR PLANT IS NOW AVAILABLE TO UNDERTAKE YOUR PROBLEM OF DEVELOPMENT OR MANUFACTURE, IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGES OF YOUR ENTERPRISES OR IN THE ACTUAL PRODUCTION PERIOD YOU MUST PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY WITH AN ORGANIZATION WHICH "KNOWS HOW."

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO ENTRUST YOUR UNDERTAKING WITH AN OBSCURE ORGANIZATION, WHICH CANNOT SUCCESFULLY CARRY THE ENTERPRISE BEYOND THE INITIAL DEVELOPMENT STAGE. WRITE US NOW, Y 275 TIMES ANNEX.

MANUFACTURERS, READ!

Do you need cheap fuel, or associate capital, to put your plant in position to compete in coming world's markets? Only well-managed industries, contemplating building or branch plants, considered. Government now building big steel plants here; cheap gas, coal, coke, electric power; rail and river transportation to all principal markets. West Virginia is future great manufacturing State. Address Paul S. Bigger, Charleston, W. Va.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

for increased sales awaits the company equipped to handle foreign trade.

The official or the junior executive realizing this fact would do well to investigate the downtown group now forming to follow the well-known course in foreign trade.

This course, prepared under the direction of Edward Ewing Pratt, former Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, provides a brief authoritative training in foreign trade procedure.

The booklet, "Foreign Trade, Today's Opportunity," gives full details. Your business address, please.

BUSINESS TRAINING CORPORATION, Dept. 141, 185 Madison Av., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 3855.

PARTNER WANTED.

Automobile tire company now operating a chain of branch stores is ready to make full partnership proposition to party who can join with local young man who is ambitious, honest, and has good past record. You must be able to make equal investment with us in local company, you to own one-half interest. $3,000 to $5,000 necessary.

We have a new and unique tire-selling plan which is proving highly successful. We will mail you details upon application. This is an unusual opportunity for you to get into business for yourself and build for the future. Address B 59 Times.

FINE PROPERTY
FOR HOTEL OPENING.

For rent, building at New Haven, Conn., suitable for hotel purposes. Owner will remodel for responsible tenant to long lease, to install 350 rooms. Large natatorium, suitable for Turkish bath, in connection with building. Rent separately or jointly to suit tenant. Full particulars in personal interview by appointment with principals only. Samuel Howard, 1,024 Main St., Connecticut National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

An established and organized export and import house with offices in the Far East and South America requires additional capital or banking facilities to finance their increased volume of business; one of the members will shortly make an extensive trip through South America, opening new offices and securing additional lines of business which they control exclusively for these markets active service optional; this proposition will bear closest investigation and for further particulars address Box 464 Times, 2 Rector St.

An unusual opportunity for a furrier, corsetiere, or milliner to share space in one of the best-located shops on 5th Av.; present lessee, with women's specialty line, established 2 years, has doubled first year's business. For further particulars and interview address B 345 Times.

SHORE PROPERTY OFFERS BIG OPPORTUNITY.

For sale or rent on long term lease, 350 feet of waterfront, with building thereon suitable for all sorts of amusements; bathing beach with drawing power of 2,000,000 people; full particulars by personal interview by appointment with principals only. Samuel Howard, 1,024 Main St., Connecticut National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

Foreign trade market offers wonderful money-making opportunities to those with knowledge of export and import business; a corporation requires the services of an experienced man who can meet these new after-war conditions with original methods and give personal attention; savings of years of foreign trade and small investment required; state qualifications and experience. Address T. J., 207 Times.

GREY IRON CASTINGS.

If you are interested in buying castings in large quantities that can be made on molding machines at the lowest cost, write me immediately; 1-have a plant near New York City which I may sell or lease; 2-machines only and I know how to get production; only have room left to take on work from one or two good buyers; act quickly. Y 238 Times Annex.

Am the inventor of a rubber device that fills a well-defined surgical need. Because of low cost, can be sold to every physician, hospital, shop, factory, first-aid station, and many private homes. Valuable patent outright for royalty basis. Promoters, brokers, and triflers will waste their time answering this. Address Y 333 Times Annex.

Rare chance for stock salesman having acquaintance with investors and traders to acquire interest in an established brokerage organization specializing in oil securities; must be experienced man, favorably known, and possess managing ability. G 420 Times Downtown.

A concern with large list of investors is open for a proposition to sell stocks, bonds. Rotary for concerns or those in need of capital, or would represent underwriters in disposing of their securities. Only legitimate, honest proposition considered. Letter only, with full details. Suite 806, 1,457 Broadway.

Fully-equipped rubber footwear factory within 50 miles of New York; has three power boilers and engines; with little additional machinery, a fully equipped tire factory, able to turn out 100 tires and tubes per day; for sale or for rent, or can purchase an interest in the company. Northport Realty Corporation, Northport, N. Y.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES.

A live organization with sales offices in New York City wants to meet manufacturer who has substantial proposition for representation in the East. K 689 Times Downtown.

Advertiser controls large cement manufacturing plant, capable making $1,000 daily profit, wants timber capitalist who will invest, finance, and expand; capital required about $300,000, secured by bonds. "Established," 132 Times.

A live, progressive concern is looking for a good sized order proposition, both high and low priced articles; articles must be meritorious and stand test; cash terms. Box S. G. L., 229 Times.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE.

Seating capacity 1,800; profits $500 weekly; $20,000 cash necessary; would consider partner with $10,000; investigation invited; trl 1 granted.

STEINGUT, 47 WEST 42D. Vanderbilt 4371.

Printer with large business desires connection with paper ruler and bookbinder who will rent; plant in space provided in building. Write, stating particulars, K 616 Times Harlem.

Men, ambitious of starting business of their own, wanted, to supply customers, dealers, and agents with auto necessity; full co-operation by manufacturers. M. rvello Mfg. Co., 1,459 L 1 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Woman, 35; culture, personality, capable arranging menus and general management, tea room or cafeteria; would connect established firm; salary or share profits; give terms; experienced. Y 345 Times Annex.

DEPARTMENT STORE PARTNER WANTED; experience essential; old-established, successful business; excellent location. L 469 Times Downtown.

Have $25,000 worth of cash lumber orders; want manager with $2,000; best of references given and required; good salary and profits. S 64 Times.

Wanted, gentlemen to invest; good paying established metal manufacturing business; rare opportunity; state capital in command. S 612 Times Downtown.

Engineer will furnish plans and estimate of model of inventions at reasonable charge; successful. A 579 Times Downtown.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high class family house; best suburb; for lease; all year business. B. O., 420 Times Downtown.

Hotel, boarding house, bungalows, farm; lease separately; fine Summer proposition. N 136 Times.

Would like to become active partner in established printing business. Y 385 Times Annex.

SUCCESSFUL STOCK SALESMAN SEEKS SELLING GENIUS. 204 TIMES ANNEX.

Two million feet 2in. thin lumber and beaverboard for sale. S 65 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty-five cents per agate line.

CAPITAL WANTED.

The oldest concern of its line in the United States which has recently received new blood and an aggressive investment management, requires $50,000, for increased working capital. This addition to present resources will enable a great increase of earnings. A new Federal law recently passed wipes out a tremendous element of competition and multiplies many times its sales opportunities. It is to take advantage of the unprecedented opportunity created by these new conditions, its product has enjoyed a steady and slowly growing use for over twenty-five years and its merits therefore continuously proven. The investment of $50,000 will be secured by superior assets and the return is enormous to the investor above every likelihood of being far greater than usual from an investment of capital secured by unquestionable values in excess of the investment. Principals only; agents or brokers will not be dealt with. Address B 88 Times.

Wanted—A gentleman of good character, wide awake and capable of merchandising a patented automobile accessory which is now being profitably marketed; he must be able to invest $25,000, to take over the executive selling in the United States and foreign countries; save the manufacturers and patentees, but not in a position to devote ourselves to marketing it justifiably; we shall offer this proposition to a sincere and reliable person, with honest intentions, who can meet the above requirements; this is an unusual opportunity and should not a permanent income of $25,000 per year; if responding kindly complete information about yourself and your experience, as we do not care to deal with brokers, or even present our proposition to any one not well situated to handle it, and we will co-operate and assist the right man to an unqualified success. N 142 Times.

$25,000, preferably with services, for financing introduction of family of products of universal daily consumption, to be manufactured and distributed by some 150 branch stores; products possess most unique feature that puts them in a class to themselves and makes their appeal to the brewer especially strong; investment would be an ideal one for a brewery no brokers need answer and no details will be given except in personal interview, and then only after satisfactory proofs of personal integrity and financial responsibility have been supplied; investor can have his money safeguarded and will receive a substantial interest in the business, which should be productive of unusual profits. For interview address B 78 Times.

A NEW JERSEY CORPORATION

owns a number of valuable patents effecting important economies in house heating, power, and gas generation; can secure others of value; additional capital for that purpose and for business extension is required for working capital. This addition to present resources will enable a great increase of earnings. A new Federal law recently passed wipes out a tremendous element of competition and multiplies many times its sales opportunities. It is to take advantage of the unprecedented opportunity created by these new conditions. Its product has enjoyed a steady and slowly growing use for over twenty-five years and its merits therefore continuously proven. The investment of $50,000 will be secured by superior assets and the return is enormous to the investor above every likelihood of being far greater than usual from an investment of capital secured by unquestionable values in excess of the investment. Principals only; agents or brokers will not be dealt with. Address B 88 Times.

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$25,000, preferably with services, for financing introduction of family of products of universal daily consumption, to be manufactured and distributed by some 150 branch stores; products possess most unique feature that puts them in a class to themselves and makes their appeal to the brewer especially strong; investment would be an ideal one for a brewery no brokers need answer and no details will be given except in personal interview, and then only after satisfactory proofs of personal integrity and financial responsibility have been supplied; investor can have his money safeguarded and will receive a substantial interest in the business, which should be productive of unusual profits. For interview address B 78 Times.

A NEW JERSEY CORPORATION.

The Merchant's Point of View

DISILLUSION reigns a prevailing sentiment in many business circles as the time drawn nigh for the signing of a definitive treaty of peace. This feeling is in marked contrast with the one around a few months ago when the armistice was declared. Then was struck a high note of optimism as well as jubilation. The tumult and the shouting and the other forms of rejoicing in the streets and public places were re-echoed in the counting rooms, the mills and factories, the farms and mines. Along with the joyful feeling that bloodshed had stopped and that the drum on the main power of the country had ceased came the notion—vague but insistent—that a new era of prosperity of a different kind was about to be ushered in almost instanter. No longer were the restraints to be kept up about the eating of certain kinds and quantities of food or was the skimping to continue in the use of materials for making things to wear. Prices of foodstuffs and other articles were expected to drop quickly, and foreign trade was to be expanded enormously and almost at once to meet the needs of peoples overseas who had been on short commons for years. It was a roseate anticipation, the apotheosis of hope, whose deferring has been the source of more pessimism than the circumstances warrant.

Slow Process of Readjustment.

After the initial jubilations were over, it did not take long for people to discover that time was required for readjustment. Even the war restrictions could not be removed suddenly without danger of producing business chaos. Changing industries from a war basis to one of peace also called for the exercise of much patience as well as judgment. Prices, too, would not recede with abruptness. In the case of foodstuffs it was discovered that the ending of the war created a larger rather than a smaller demand, because of the need of supplying more of them to neutrals as well as belligerents. Last month, for example, the exports of wheat were nearly 6,000,000 bushels, as against about 1,000,000 bushels in February, 1918, and those of bacon were 114,842,525 pounds, as against 50,903,829 in the same month last year. As a result of these conditions, food prices here have been very slow in coming down. In regard to other commodities, it has taken several months and much prodding by buyers as well as official co-operation to bring down the levels. The vast export trade in manufactured goods which many expected to develop at once has failed to materialize. This is partly because the European countries cannot pay for them, and also because they wish to curtail imports so that they may give employment to their own labor. They have to take food, and will take needed raw materials sparingly, but do not care to go beyond that. As to clothing, several of the countries are eager to get cast-off garments, but are not able to buy new ones. So far as the Central Powers are concerned, they are as yet an unknown quantity, except as to food requirements. Even how much of raw materials they may take beyond those stored up in foreign countries awaiting the chance of shipment is also still a matter of conjecture.

Wages High But Costs Are Low.

Aside from the inmates of psychopathic wards, there are said to be still some persons who reckon labor costs in terms of wages merely. Such persons are, however, mainly confined to this country, and the bulk of them are professional advocates of high tariffs. Abroad, the manufacturers in countries like Great Britain, France, and Germany are fixing their attention nowadays on productiveness or quantity of output. They have been studying American ways of doing things in order to square themselves with the new conditions brought about by the war, among them being higher wages and shorter hours for workpeople. Shipbuilding, curiously enough, is one of the industries to which attention has been directed. J. W. Isherwood, one of the leading marine architects and engineers of the world, recently returned to Liverpool after making a study of American shipyards. In an article which he wrote for The Liverpool Journal of Commerce, he says he was greatly "impressed not only with the magnitude but with the astonishing standard of efficiency which has been attained for turning out tonnage with rapidity, and eventually, beyond all doubt, with cheapness." His conclusion is that America will become the "greatest and keenest competitor" of Great Britain in the industry. While the workers here get higher wages, he says, these are based on "a high level of production and efficiency, which is an immense economic factor." He adds: "Those who predict that America will not win in the race for turning out in the next three years the tonnage that is required because she is paying higher wages are, in my opinion, mistaken. Those higher wages are being paid on a basis of results not only in ordinary manual labor, but in the handling of labor-saving devices, and in this respect higher wages will mean cheapness." This is sane talk from an expert.

Providing for Foreign Credits.

Before the war, one of the great bugaboos in the export trade was the ability, as well as the disposition, of the Germans to grant long credits to their foreign customers. It was not so generally known that, in these transactions, British capital was availed of. When German overseas trade was cut off by the blockade, exporters here began to sell goods in quantity to those in neutral countries who used to get their supplies from Germany. But these customers did not relish the new terms of payment, which were "cash against documents," and it was freely predicted that the return of peace would find them inclined to prefer doing business again with German sellers. This particular reason for protest will no longer be valid in view of the action about to be taken by the War Finance Corporation. In brief, this concern has a fund of one billion dollars which it proposes handing to armorers up to fifty million dollars to a firm, corporation, or export association, for a maximum of five years. Adequate collateral will be required, at least equal to 125 per cent. of the loan, and probably trade acceptances or other paper representing merchandise will be acceptable. Such loans may only be made if they cannot be obtained on reasonable terms through regular banking channels. The need for giving long credits to European nations especially is shown in the fact that none of the belligerents is in a position to pay for its needs either in cash or commodities, nor would it be advisable for them to do so in the present unsettled condition of exchange.

Canada's Foreign Trade Figures.

Some of the official figures of Canada's foreign trade prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have just been made public and have considerable interest here because of the important position this country has in that trade. In 1918 the total imports of Canada were $900,954,900 in value, as compared with $1,005,071,718 in 1917 and $766,501,512 in 1916. The experts for 1918 showed a larger drop, being in that year of the value of $1,229,708,244, while they were $1,547,340,855 in 1917 and $1,091,708,403 in 1916. Of the exports the largest single group last year was that of manufactures, which totaled $352,683,602 in value, or nearly one-half. Next in order came agricultural products, of the value of $320,524,859, and "animal produce," put down at $176,407,332. The two principal countries traded with were the United States and the United Kingdom, but the positions of these two were reversed as regards imports and exports. This country furnished 48 per cent. of the imports and took 35 per cent. of the exports, while the United Kingdom supplied 8 per cent. of the imports and took 40 per cent. of the exports. The drop in imports for 1918 is accounted for by the decrease in "articles for the army and navy." The loss in exports of over $360,000,000 is in great measure explained by a drop of $158,000,000 in the value of cartridges, one of $218,000,000 in value of wheat, and another of about $6,500,000 in that of vegetables, which are offset partly by a gain of $29,000,000 in wheat flour, and certain other small increases. All the figures, however, show the effect of higher price levels, and are valueless for comparison with prewar statistics.

Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

Prices zigzagged back and forth in the Cotton Exchanges during the last week for reasons apparently sufficient in the estimation of operators. No material change in basic conditions was evident beyond the fact that exports are a little more promising and that domestic mill activity is increasing somewhat. A pretty large supply of cotton is in sight, however. At the end of February there were on hand at mills and in public storage and compresses 6,080,390 bales. How much more there is in other places is not known. The drop in exchange is likely to curtail exports for a while at least, and the hopes of those who expected large shipments to Germany are apt to remain unfulfilled until after the next crop is in. Planting for that crop has been delayed over much of the growing district because of continued wet weather, and no reliable indications are as yet afforded of what, if any, curtailment of area will take place. The goods market, after a short spell of marked activity, has simmered down to more selling by second hands at lower prices. Up to the present nothing has been determined as to cotton goods in coming in on the plan for co-operating in reducing prices. The general impression among mill men is that they have done all they ought in this direction. Exports of cotton goods have shown up very well. In February they were in value $23,610,072, as compared with $10,939,824 in the corresponding month of 1918. Imports of cotton goods in February were valued at $2,459,872, a slight decline from those of Fearsary, 1918.

Wool Supplies and Woolens.

A very good demand for wool was shown at the Government's auction sales of the article in Boston during the week just closed. Bidding was quite active for desirable kinds, and little heed was paid to the fact that the minimum, or upset, prices had been shaded to correspond to the similar reductions made in the British issue prices. The wools bought are needed by the mills, which are preparing for quite a large output of fabrics. They are justified in this by the orders they have taken from the larger cutters-up. On Wednesday in London will begin the first of the trade sales of wool to other than American bidders. The occurrence is one likely to attract much attention here as well as there, because it is the first attempt at an open sale in Great Britain since the war began. It does not look at present as though the prices will be much, if any, lower than those prevailing here. Growers in this country are trying to prevent their interests in the direction of keeping up prices. Their latest attempt is to the appeal by Senator King of Utah to Bernard M. Baruch to take up with the British the question of temporarily "stabilizing" wool prices among the allied Governments. This suggestion is not likely of adoption. The goods market is without special features for the time being. In men's wear the manufacturers have placed their orders for Fall in great measure. Dress goods are being offered more freely, and the indications are for a good season.

PLANS TO SATISFY THE SALESPEOPLE

Efforts of Stores to Do So and Yet Keep the Selling Costs Within Bounds.

One of the most difficult problems which the executives of retail stores have to face is that of keeping their salespeople satisfied with their earnings without forcing the selling costs of the various departments beyond the "danger line" that has been set as a result of years of experience. Many plans have been worked out to accomplish this purpose, but not many of them have done it. Some of them have failed because they were actually favoring the store while apparently benefiting the employee. Others had to be put into the discard because of the suspicious attitude adopted by the salespeople. Still others were abandoned because, while they looked fine on paper, they would not actually work out.

These plans have varied all the way from straight commission payment to salary, commission, and bonuses, the last named being offered in the form of prizes. In one of the most workable plans that has yet come to light the bonus or prize not only increases the reward of the winners, but works to the general good of the employer. This plan was worked out by Albert Malsin, head of Lane, Bryant, Inc., and is now in practice in the establishment of that firm. It was outlined yesterday to a TIMES reporter by Mr. Malsin.

"One of the things we do," he said, "is to give a monthly cash prize to the girl who has waited on the largest number of customers during that period—that is, the girl who has made the largest number of actual sales. The sales totals for the month do not count in the awarding of this prize, and it frequently happens that the winner's 'book' is smaller than several of the others.

"The reason for making the prize dependent on the actual number of sales, instead of the sales total, is to remove any temptation there might be for a girl to neglect one class of customers for another. In other words, if the prize were awarded on the basis of total sales, a girl might be inclined to rush her service of a customer who is not going to spend much money in order to get one who is apparently more prosperous. This, naturally, is a thing that will not do the business any good and must be avoided.

"We give a second monthly prize to the girl who has the smallest percentage of returns. Every merchant knows what it means to have a high percentage of returns and also that returns are not always due solely to a customer's change of mind. He knows that often the saleslady is too aggressive in her selling, and in this way forces on a customer something that the latter really does not want and should not have been sold. While we do not want underselling, we do not want overselling either, and the prize is offered for the purpose of producing the happy medium.

"There is also a monthly award to the girl who has lost the fewest number of customers. This prize also is awarded without regard to total sales. Each girl is debited daily with the number of customers turned over to her, and must turn in a written report on each. This report, if it says that the customer was lost, must tell the reason why. A record of the debited customers is kept by the floor man. Losing customers is a serious thing for any business, so there is a penalty attached to this as well as a prize. While the girl who loses the fewest gets the $10 prize, the girl who loses the most gets another job, if she can. No girl is discharged, however, for being at the bottom of the list for any one month. It is only when she demonstrates her unfitness for the work by being at or near the bottom several times that she is let out.

"It sometimes happens that the girl with the biggest 'book' for the month shows up poorly on the lost customer record. That lets her in for a word of warning, for with us lost customers offset big sales. Just as a satisfied customer is an excellent advertisement for a store, a dissatisfied one hurts the business. Therefore we are constantly striving to reduce the number of the latter to a minimum.

"Because of our efforts along that line, I believe that we have fewer lost customers than any establishment of equal size in the country. Our records show that we sell 90 out of every 100 women who come to the store. While this may be due in part to the fact that much of the merchandise we sell is of a special character, I am confident that it is due principally to the campaign we are waging against lost sales. When we take on a new girl she is not allowed to come in contact with a customer until she has spent a week learning the stock, sizes, and other important things from the sales point of view. None of our customers is told by a girl that she thinks we have or haven't got what is wanted. She knows. Contrast this with the method of many of the department stores, and specialty shops, where a 'green' girl is allowed at once to come in contact with the shopping public. That is one reason why some stores lose around 75 per cent. of their prospective sales.

"As for the remuneration of our salespeople, we have a salary and commission bonus system that is working out very well. As in other systems, each girl is assigned a quota based on her salary, and when she exceeds it she is paid a bonus based on a given percentage. These bonuses are paid monthly, and generally range from $1.50 up, depending on the efforts of the girls. In January, for instance, four of the girls drew bonuses of $30 each.

"One feature of our plan is that the quotas and bonus percentage are constant, and do not change from month to month, as in other schemes. In addition to this a fresh start is made each month. In other words, if a girl fails to reach her quota in one month she does not have to make it up the next before she is in line for a bonus. On the first of each month we forget what has happened in the past one.

"The results of the plan are satisfactory to all of us. The salesgirls are enabled to make more money, and the selling costs of the various departments have been reduced. In the department handling coats, suits, and dresses, for instance, the selling cost has been brought down from 5¼ to 2½ per cent. The average selling cost in all our departments, ranging from infants' wear to corsets, has been reduced through the plan to 3¼ per cent. I am confident that very few stores can duplicate that figure."

Wheat Flour to Asia.

The War Trade Board has announced that applications will now be considered for the exportation of wheat flour to the east coast of Asia, namely, Siberia, Manchuria, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, French Indo-China, the Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, and the East Indies. Applications should be filed with the War Trade Board in Washington or any of its branch offices.

India's Indigo Crop Forecast.

The Indian Department of Statistics has issued its final report on the 1918-19 indigo yield. It places the total area under this crop at 300,700 acres, or 58 per cent. below the finally revised acreage for 1917-18, and the total output at 88,900 hundredweight. (of 112 pounds.) or only half that of last year.

FOR HARMONY IN SHADES.

Co-operation of Departments in Search of Ivy Produced.

Following its campaign to standardize colors among manufacturers and retailers, the Textile Color Card Association of the United States will take up in the near future the fostering of co-operation among the various departments in the big retail stores. This plan, embracing the buying and planning of harmonious shades in the various branches of women's ready-to-wear articles.

According to a representative of the association the present system of buying of women's wear is on an individual basis that there is scarcely any incentive for the woman customer to purchase more than one article from one store.

"In the women's departments as now run in the majority of instances," he said, "the matter of selecting styles and colors, as well as featuring them, is left entirely to the individual predecessors of the buyer for that department. The result is that you will find some of the brightest colors featured in a certain department and only the soberest shades in another. This has a confusing effect on the customer. By the time she has made the rounds of the various departments she has a decidedly mixed-up idea about what colors are the fashion. The millinery buyer, inclined to the more brilliant and warmer tones, has featured them, the waist buyer has less pronounced tastes and her range of styles consists of some ordinary shades, and the suit and dress buyers are of the conservative type that does not believe in featuring anything but the soberest hues.

"Now, suppose the store heads get these buyers together for conference and worked out a plan whereby one shade in various modifications or several shades were carried throughout the lines, the customer would have a clear-cut idea of what was good in colors. She would see henna featured in the millinery department and shades of it prominently displayed in the other departments.

"There is the argument of course, that to destroy individuality would mean a loss of sales, but I think the contrary result would be obtained. By the adoption of a fixed color policy for the store in its different departments, I believe the customer would be more apt to purchase since she would make her purchases right through the store rather than scatter them among several stores.

"Then, too, there has to be taken into consideration the important saving effected through the adoption of a color policy. The buyer inclined to extremes in color would have to tone them down, and the ultra conservative buyer would have to infuse a little life into the line. At the end of the season I am sure there would be smaller stocks of novelties and staples to be carried over or sold at a sacrifice, due to the fixed color policy and harmony among the departments."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Those of the Far East Show More Activity and Higher Prices.

An excited and advancing market for raw silk is reported in the late cables from Yokohama. Prices are now quoted there on the basis of 1,490 yen for Shinshu No. 1, and the visible stocks are estimated at 16,500 bales.

Reports received from Canton by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc., of this city, say that quite some buying is being done there. Most of it is on the new silks, as stocks of the old have practically disappeared. Under the stimulus of the demand, the market has moved up fully 10 cents a pound on both old and new stock. From Shanghai comes word that the market there is active for steam filatures, most of the buying being for American account. Tsatlees also are doing well, but tussahs continue neglected and dull. Save for the last-named, the price tone of the market is firmer.

Practically no change has taken place in the Italian silk market at Milan in the last week. The demand for silks continues good, and for certain varieties, particularly double extras and the coarse sizes, manufacturers are obliged to pay premiums for prompt shipments. There is very little silk in this market at the present time, either in the hands of the importers or the mills, and the outlook for future business is very bright.

HARDWARE BUSINESS WAITS.

Retailers Are Not Now Disposed to Buy Very Far Ahead.

Sales of futures in the hardware line through the country still continues very light, even in hand farming implements and tools, which are usually bought very heavily at this season of the year. The retail trade are taking chances of being out of seasonable goods rather than anticipate their wants save in a cautious fashion.

The motive appears to be an expectation of lower prices in most lines, notwithstanding the fact that the prices of most seasonable goods are fixed for the season and are not likely to change. The attitude of the retail buyer is well illustrated in the case of steel trade, whose sale hung fire until about Dec. 1, when the season was fast waning, and then the orders for them came in all at once.

A light demand for builders' hardware is noted, due to the limiting of construction because of its high cost. What demand there is seems to be confined practically to the medium and low priced articles of a staple nature. The more expensive styles and designs are practically not selling at all.

STYLES IN MILLINERY.

Features of Some of the Hats Displayed During the Week.

A preponderance of large black hats, trimmed with drenched ostrich, was shown in the millinery models displayed here last week, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Fine Neapolitan braid, plain hair braid, and fisere effects, it says, were most effective in large dress models with this trimming. No touch of color was used to soften the sombre effect.

Another outstanding feature of the local displays, the bulletin says, was the number of models shown in the American Beauty shade. Most of these have made use of flower or ostrich trims. A large rough straw model with a facing of tulle to match had the crown plentifully sprinkled with large American Beauty roses. Straight ostrich plumes were gracefully arranged on the upper brim of a large, floppy Neapolitan straw model of this shade.

Gray Goods Business Dull.

Sales were few and far between in the local gray goods market yesterday, and about the only thing the day produced was the variance of prices at which the same cloths are held in different quarters of the trade. In the case of 36½-inch 64-60s, for instance, it was said that first hands are asking 9½ cents for spots and some April goods. For April-June deliveries of the same construction some houses will submit bids of 9¾ cents, while others will not seriously regard offers below 9¾ cents. Eastern goods for this position are held at 10 cents. For spot and some April lots of 39-inch 68-72s, 10¼ cents is asked by the mills, with 10¾ cents wanted for futures. Second hands offered spots of 39-inch 72-76s at 12 cents. Shortage prices were well sustained.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shedgeed, Auct'r, 338 B'way
Will buy large pieces. Nothing under $1,000.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures
Van Praag & Co., 367 Broadway. Spring 7040.

SAMUEL MARX,
Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St.
Tel. Farragut 0000-0001.

SMITH SAPPE,

TO KEEP TRADE INFORMED.

What Men to Find Out Kinds of Fabrics to Be Produced.

With a view to ascertaining just what materials they contemplate producing for the coming Fall and Winter seasons, a questionnaire will be sent tomorrow to all manufacturers of silks and cotton goods by the United Waist Leagues of America. This information, after it has been compiled, will be sent to makers of waists all over the country, to be of aid in buying their materials for the period in question. The gathering and compiling of these data form a new step in trade organization work in the garment industries.

Commenting on the subject yesterday, Executive Director M. Mosessohn said that it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that information of this kind is a great help to the waist manufacturers, whose purchases total millions of dollars a season and who up to this time have lacked a guide of this character. "The league has just completed an extensive investigation into the manufacturing field," he continued, "and has on record a complete census of the kinds of garments that are made by the manufacturers connected with the organization. This information is available to the buyers, and is made use of quite frequently. It has served as a valuable link in the chain of co-operation between the wholesaler and the retailer. We now contemplate doing the same thing, so far as the manufacturer of waists and the mill men are concerned, and expect good returns as a result of this undertaking."

Selling Cotton Goods to China.

Investigations of the field for cotton goods in China, reports Consul General Thomas Sammons at Shanghai, have shown that great care must be taken in meeting the desires of Chinese dealers in widths, lengths, labels, &c. Furthermore, Americans are at a disadvantage unless they can meet Japanese competition more satisfactorily. There are exceptional opportunities for the favorable establishment of manufacturing plants in China, based on cheap land, available building materials, and abundant cheap labor. All investigators, the Consul adds, have concluded that the greatest need is a stable Government in China, coupled with a standard currency.

Belgians Take Off Restrictions.

The Belgian Government has now abolished the requirement of licenses for the importation of malt and hops. Consul Nasmith adds in his cable dispatch from Brussels that there is a good market for American malt in Belgium. With the removal of these articles from the list of restricted imports, the following are the only commodities for the importation of which licenses are now required in Belgium: Cereals from which bread may be made, including barley and oats; potato flour, sugar, spirits, and coal.

Will Study Brazilian Market.

The British Bureau of Foreign Commerce and the Association of Civil Engineers have combined, according to a report from Rio de Janeiro, to send a special agent to Brazil to study the market in that country for English construction machinery. This mission will investigate market conditions, inquire into industries that may prove channels for the sale of English engineering materials, and the markets in iron, steel, and other metals.

Dress Body After New Members.

Following the successful membership campaign carried on by the Associated Dress Industries of America in Baltimore last week, which resulted in bringing into this national body every representative manufacturer in that market, plans are now under way for a membership drive in Chicago. This will be followed by similar drives in Philadelphia, Boston, and Cleveland, according to Executive Director David N. Mosessohn.

Trade Between Japan and Mexico.

Three Japanese commissions arrived in Mexico recently, two of which purchased quantities of raw materials and the other conferred with Government officials relative to the establishment of a steamship line to carry these materials to Japan and return with products manufactured in that country. The materials bought included rubber, henequen, lead, tungsten, slate, silver, iron, copper, and crude oil.

French Remove Seed Embargo.

A Ministerial notice to exporters, published March 13, cables American Consul General Thackara from Paris, permits the exportation from France of seeds, except sugar beet seed, without special authorization, when destined to England, Belgium, Italy, and the United States.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Authority [illegible] may register in this column by telephoning Beekman 3000.

ALEXANDRIA CITY, Ind.—C. M. Devlin, women's millinery, children's [illegible]; H. W. and Theodore.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Fulton Co.: J. E. Mahaffa, linens; Brenlin.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A. Klein, D. G. Co.; L. Platz, gen. mdse., 37 W. 26th.

BOSTON—Lincoln-Morse Co.: C. E. Morse, furs, raincoats, children's, boys' clothing; Breslin.

CHICAGO—E. E. King, mdse. women's, children's hats; Latham.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.: E. C. Manchester, woolen suits, shawls, fabrics; 1,197 Broadway.

CHICAGO—E. F. Platt; J. E. Rosenberg, silk waists; Room 404, 1,133 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—May Dry Goods Co.: A. Stoltenberg and J. Smith, clothing, men's goods; Broadway Central.

HAMILTON, Ohio—Mathes, Spangen Co.; J. A. Hayes, carpets, upholstery; 1,370 Broadway, Metropolitan.

INDIANAPOLIS—Tragnott Bros.: Louis Tragnott, women's coats, capes, suits; Arnsen; Leo Tragnott, men's boys' clothing, furs, goods; 220 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Joyce & Co.; J. Hirsch, silks, ribbons, velvets; A. Jones, hats; 878 Broadway.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock-Lubin & Co.: C. W. Foster, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear, leather goods, umbrellas; H. Ten Bosch, teas, clothing; W. Clark, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—S. J. O'Connor, carpets, rugs; Commodore.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; A. Steiger, gen. mdse.; 406 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—H. Harris & Co.; H. Harris, furs; Penn.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. W. Deimel, North, Deimel goods; Breslin; 28 E. 20th.

SALE OF CUTLERY WARES.

Dearth of Certain Kinds and the Disuse of Others Noted.

Business in cutlery continues in good volume, and the difficulty in getting adequate supplies in some lines—notably shears, scissors, and pocket knives—continues much the same as during the last four months.

There is a dearth of these three lines of goods in this country today, as the American manufacturers have never yet been able to fill the gap caused by the cutting off of importations from abroad. It takes some time to secure and teach the requisite skilled labor for making these goods.

Safety razors are not difficult to obtain, but there is a veritable famine in blades. The sales of each safety razor means the demand, largely permanent, for blades that after a time tests to the utmost the capacity of the factories.

Carvers are no longer in fashion, and their sale falls off rapidly. The old-fashioned dirks and bowie knives are practically out of date. There is an increasing sale of butcher's knives, especially in the South, because of the increase in the last three years of the number of live stock, especially hogs, in that section.

Britain Now Takes Diamonds.

The War Trade Board has announced that unset diamonds may now be exported to the United Kingdom. Their importation was prohibited by a proclamation made July 28, 1915.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SATINS, Printed, Wanted. — Gramercy 6894.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6894.

Allied Industries.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

SHOES.—Edmond's army, world's best, for immediate delivery; AA to EE, 5 to 12; stock in New York. 110 Duane St.

Help Wanted.

MEN'S NECKWEAR SALESMEN.—All territories open, old established firm making popular line is open for men who have sold men's neckwear and have knowledge among the better trade; good propositions to live wire men on commission basis. Nat. Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

SHOKERS and high-grade stock salesmen of unquestionable standing and references to handle issue of preferred with bonus of common stock of industrial New York City corporation of unusual merit; commission basis. Write A 624 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, full of pep, desires to connect with a live concern; exceptional credentials; honorable discharge U. S. Army, eighteen months' service. K 13 Times.

SALESMAN.—Six years' mill experience, piece goods; annual sales over $400,000; thorough acquaintance jobbing, cutting-up trade; ready for reliable line. K 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced with hosiery, desires position of any kind. K 14 Times.

Nearlinen British Manufacture THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

Henry Glass & Co. 44-46-48 White St.

Getting Quick Response From Buyers

WHEN a manufacturer is loaded down with a surplus stock of certain merchandise, there is one quick, certain way to dispose of it. He can go direct, almost overnight, and tell the leading buyers in over 5,000 towns and cities of the goods he has to offer. He can do it through the Business Page of The New York Times.

The result is usually far beyond expectation—like that of a manufacturer of undergarments who recently said: "We have already taken on more business than we can possibly turn out, as a result of our advertisement on the Business Page." Many have told of similar experiences.

Exceptional results are natural to Business Page Advertisers. For buyers depend upon this page to give them definite market information—to show which way the "trade winds" blow and to give them a line on special bargains—jobs, or novelties.

Tell your story to these buyers. Give them prices, terms, and full information where they will be sure to see it—in the "Offerings to Buyers" column or in a display advertisement—on

THE BUSINESS PAGE OF
The New York Times.

—Nearly Three Million Dollars
OF ACCOUNTS SOLD US BY ONE CONCERN IN ONE YEAR

Your profit is in your turnover, and reduction of overhead—not in carrying Accounts.

Ours is the Largest Company of its kind in the United States.

The above concern came our service to care for its excess needs during its two heavy seasons, Spring and Fall. During part of the Summer and Winter it did not have a dollar of our money.

Without this extra resource its creditors would have had to wait for their money until the debtors paid their Accounts—or the concern would have had to run the risk of straining its credit in order to handle the volume which it did.

By exchanging its Open Account Assets for Cash it kept its indebtedness down by discounting its purchase bills, or buying, for cash—and owed no more money than usual. In addition to the extra selling profits on its increased volume, it made its discounts—TWO EXTRA PROFITS.

WOULD YOUR CREDITORS PREFER THAT YOU SELL YOUR ACCOUNTS AND IMMEDIATELY PAY THEM, OR KEEP YOUR ACCOUNTS AND NOT PAY THEM UNTIL YOUR CUSTOMERS PAY YOU—SOME DAY?

Commercial Credit Company
Cash Capital $2,250,000 Surplus $450,000
BALTIMORE
Representing at NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON CINCINNATI
Affiliated with
Commercial Acceptance Trust, Chicago
Cash Capital $1,150,000.

Quick Payment

for the shipment without urging of customer to remit is assured the shipper who finances through our C. O. S. service.

Instead of waiting thirty days, or even ten days, he has cash on day of shipment—within an hour of presentation of invoice if his office is in New York.

The business growth and increased credit ratings of manufacturers and wholesalers using our *cash-on-shipment* service and the constantly growing number of our clients are evidence of its great value.

The cost on thirty-day invoices is half or less than half of the usual cost of a ten-day discount to the customer. No notes, non-notification where capital is $35,000 or over.

Interesting booklets on application.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
CAPITAL $2,000,000
347 Madison Avenue, at Forty-fifth Street, N.Y.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1125

Private Loans from Private Funds
A. U. SURPRENANT
COMMERCIAL LOANS
10 Wall Street, New York

Takes pleasure in announcing his incorporation and change of address as follows:
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Have you tried it? Learn the peace of mind and buying privileges that accompany the possession of ready money. Bring me your accounts collectible and I'll convert them into ready cash. Reasonable terms and quit when you please. Tel. Chelsea 827.
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Brokers Wanted
To Secure Accounts
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Inquire about our low rates.
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AS LOW AS ONE PER CENT.
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FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise
WORMSER & CO.
25 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 3300.

BAUMANN & CO.,
ACCOUNTS FINANCED

IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the consecration of the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East Twenty-ninth Street, will be observed by a special service at 10:30 A. M.

Samuel Untermyer will speak on "The League of Nations" before the Institutional Synagogue at the Mount Morris Theatre, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, at 10:45 A. M.

Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer will talk about the community work of the Ethical Culture Society at the Woodstock Branch of the Public Library, 760 East 160th Street, at 11 A. M.

The exhibition of plants and flowers under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York at the Museum of Natural History will be open for its last day from 1 to 5 P. M.

Bernard Sexton will lecture on "Plays, Stories, and Poetry" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, at 3 P. M.

Harry Weinberger and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, for the affirmative, and Joseph Cashman, for the negative, will debate "Shall a General Amnesty for Prisoners Convicted Under the Espionage Act Be Granted" at the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, Marcy and Division Avenues, at 3 P. M.

The Fiume-Dalmatian question will be discussed at an Italian mass meeting at Kismet Temple, 92 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

El. Pertelevitch Raud will speak on "The Book of Revelation" at the National Bible Institute, 214 West Thirty-fifth Street, at 3:45 P. M.

Mary Lois Kissell will lecture on "Processes of Weaving" at the Metropolitan Museum at 4 P. M.

Charles Coburn, Miss Catherine Dupont, and Montrose J. Moses will discuss "The Theatre" at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, at 4 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning will be the preacher in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, at 4 P. M.

Dr. William H. Ball will speak on "The President in London" at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th Street, at 4 P. M.

Samuel A. Baldwin will give a free organ recital in the Great Hall of City College at 4 P. M., and another at the same place and time on Wednesday.

Health Commissioner Copeland will speak on "The Gospel of Health" at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-second Street, at 4 P. M.

Miss Ann Wiggin of the Spring Street Settlement will speak on "A Challenge and a Responsibility" at the Central Branch Y. W. C. A., Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, at 4:30 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Dostoevski, the Man," at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 5 P. M.

The Young People's Socialist League, Circle 2, will meet at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, in the evening.

There will be a soirée interessante for the benefit of St. Joseph's Maronite Mission at the Hotel Plaza in the evening.

The Rev. Dr. Bryant G. Preston, Director of the Y. M. C. A. work in Genoa during the war, will speak at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, at 8 P. M.

Professor Harry F. Ward will speak on "Labor and the Peace Conference" under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Evans Clark will speak on "The City and Its Transit Companies" at the forum of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, 121st Street and Lenox Avenue, at 8 P. M.

There will be a discussion of "The Present International Situation" by several speakers under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Forum at Public School 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues, at 8 P. M.

Professor Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin will speak on "The Psychology of Daily Life" at the forum of P. S. 161, in 233d Street, west of Lexington Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Jerome Davis will speak on "Experiences Under the Tsar, Kerensky, and the Bolsheviki" at the Messiah Forum, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

There will be a Drama League supper and entertainment at the Hotel Commodore, beginning at 8:30 P. M.

Tomorrow.

A sale of articles made by the blind will be opened under the auspices of the Exchange and Training School for the Blind at the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 10:30 A. M. and continues through the week.

The Minerva Club will celebrate "the twenty-second President's Day" at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria.

James Harvey Robinson will speak on "The Experimental Scientific Mind" under the auspices of the New York School of Philanthropy at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, at 5 P. M.

Frank P. Walsh will speak on "Self-Determination" at the Washington Heights Catholic Club, 555 West 161st Street, in the evening.

There will be a welcome-home reception in honor of the Royal Arcanumites who have been in military and naval service at Terrace Garden in the evening.

The Reconstruction Commission of the State of New York will attend a dinner at the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce in Long Island City in the evening.

Judge Julius M. Mayer will speak on "Obedience to the Law in Times of Peace and War," under the auspices of the National Security League, at the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Werner Marchand will lecture on "The Mechanism of Life" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

Samuel W. Grafflin will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Ben Hur" before the Marquette Club at the Hotel Plaza at 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

There will be a sale for the benefit of La Mission Populaire in France in the parlors of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church.

The annual meeting of the Cranford Village Improvement Association will be held at the Presbyterian Chapel in Cranford, N. J., at 2 P. M.

John Drew will speak at a meeting called by the Americanization Division of the National League for Woman's Service at the Ritz-Carlton at 3 P. M.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker will talk of his experiences in the war under the auspices of the American Fund for French Wounded at the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening.

There will be a concert of the Baltic Province and Wandering Folk Songs under the auspices of the People's Music League at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

The first battalion meeting of the 306th Infantry Association will be held at the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, in the evening.

Dr. W. J. Spillman will speak on "The Cost of Producing Farm Products" in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, at 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

Dr. John Osborn Polak will lecture on "The Advantage of Being Well-Born and Who Should Marry" under the auspices of the Long Island College Hospital at the Hoagland Laboratory in Brooklyn in the evening.

The Twelfth Street Band will give its twelfth annual concert and reception at Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, in the evening.

"The Jewish Community's Hospital Needs" will be discussed at a conference under the auspices of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, in the evening.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Civilization in America" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

There will be a conference of Boyce's Tigers in Room 108, Old City College, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8 P. M.

George Hiram Mann and James F. Morton, Jr., will talk on "Americanism" at the forum of the Humanitarian League at 286 West End Avenue at 8:15 P. M.

Arthur Guiterman, Annette Wynne, and James Weldon Johnson will read from their poems at the Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

James Harvey Robinson will speak on "Necessity for Freeing Social Speculation from Popular Prejudice," under the auspices of the New York School of Philanthropy at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, at 5 P. M.

There will be a military ball of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in the evening.

Dr. William L. Estabrooke of City Colleges will lecture on "Modern Chemistry" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Andre Tridon will lecture on "Ellen Key, Europe's Maiden Aunt" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "What Shall We Socialize?" under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Saturday.

The first of the Spring lectures of the New York Botanical Garden, "The Advent of Spring," by Dr. N. L. Britton, will be delivered in the Garden's museum building at 4 P. M.

BERLIN INDEPENDENTS GAIN.

Details of the recent municipal election in Berlin found in the Berliner Volks-Zeitung of Feb. 24, show that the Independent Socialists, as was briefly stated in the cabled account of the election, had made material gains over the regular Social Democratic Party since the national elections of Jan. 19, presumably as the result of the liberal use of the iron hand by the Majority Socialist Government.

The Independents polled 234,067 votes in the greater city, against 229,627 for the Majority Socialists' 105,281 for the Democrats, 96,993 for the Junker German National People's Party, 40,067 for the Semi-Conservative German People's Party, and 32,808 for the Catholic Christian People's Party. The total vote was about 25 per cent. less than that cast in the elections for the State and National Assemblies.

The new Board of Aldermen is composed of 47 Social Democrats, 47 Independent Socialists, 20 Democrats, 14 Nationalists, 9 Semi-Conservatives, and 7 Clericals.

3,000,000 Voted in Austria.

Of the total vote of about 3,000,000 cast on Feb. 16 for the delegates to the Austrian Constituent Assembly, 1,210,000 went to the Socialist Party, 1,039,309 to the Christian Socialist Party, 593,000 to the various groups of German Nationalists, while the balance was divided among the pro-Bavarian, Czechoslovak, and Jewish National groups, according to data printed in the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung of Feb. 23. In the Reichsrat elections of 1911 the Socialists received 507,156, the Christian Socialists (Clericals and anti-Semites) 538,635, and the other parties about 165,000 votes.

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ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

STERLING
PIANOS

It is too often supposed that buying cheap merchandise is one way to keep down the expense of living. In case of the necessities which cost little, experience may correct the mistake without much permanent harm.

But when it comes to the purchase of a piano it means the expenditure of considerable money and an investment probably once in a life time.

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A piano must do more than satisfy your first uncultivated love of music, because use will very soon make you aware of defects.

If you are a competent expert you will know the artistic piano when you hear it, but if not you must depend on the manufacturer whose reputation and honesty are your protection.

The Sterling Piano satisfies the highest attainments of the cultivated musician; it has always filled a permanent place in the home, and while sold at a moderate price, it is a standard in its class and has always lived up to the requirements for an honestly built and honestly sold instrument.

Our prices are plainly marked and are absolutely the same to every one.

We allow no commission of any kind and protect you with the broadest guarantee and most practical service.

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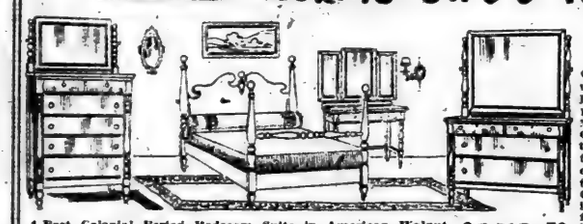

4-Post Colonial Period Bedroom Suite in American Walnut, Consisting of Dresser, 48 inches wide; Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Bed; four pieces; as illustrated, at $159.50

Complete with Imperial Roll-edge Mattress. One motion of the hand converts the Couch into a full-size bed for two adults. $24.75

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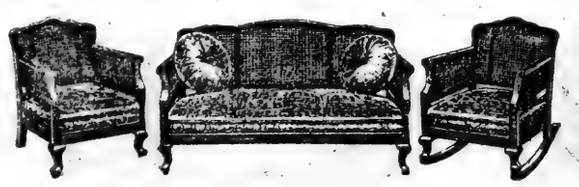
Foreign Language Records for April on Sale. Write for Catalog. Mailed Free.



THREE-PIECE LIVING ROOM OR PARLOR SUITE. Adam Period, Mahogany finished, Carved Frames, with Cane Panels; upholstered in Blue Velour, only one. Pillows to match. $87.50

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Brass Bed. $21.50

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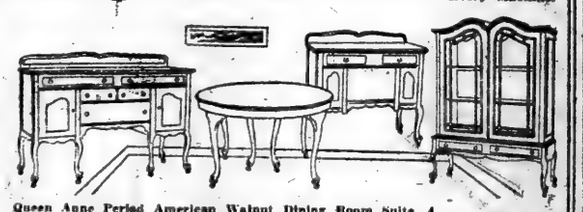

Queen Anne Period American Walnut Dining Room Suite, 4 Pieces, consisting of Buffet, 66 inches wide; China Closet, Serving Table, Dining Table, 48 inches, 6 feet extension; as illustrated, at $198.50

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Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth St.

BLOOMINGDALES

Lexington to Third Ave.

Did You Dig?

Did you go through all your closets and take out every single practical piece of wearing apparel?

Tomorrow is the last day of the Red Cross Clothing Drive.

Come along! Do it now!

Mesh Bags

Do Their Part Toward Making Your Easter Costume What You Would Like to Have It.

* * *

GREEN, GOLD FINISH Bags with the new Chapel tops are very slender and smart—they seem particularly well suited to current dress modes.

They are three inches wide and seven deep. Exceptional at $6.95.

* * *

PICCADILLY BAGS WITH a tiny powder box right in the frame. These are Sterling Silver finished and are exact reproductions of very expensive bags. They are priced $15.95. Others range up to $50.

Main Floor

Tailormades—New Ones

Specially Priced: $36.50

OXFORD HAS AN air that no other fabric manages to acquire. And this particular Oxford suit has contrived to make itself unusually dapper and chic. Double-decker pockets are just one of its original features.

TWO LITTLE BELTS are more than twice as smart as one big one—this navy serge suit proves that. And if one adds very tiny tucks and funny flat buttons that overlap theres no more to be done.

DIMINUTIVE BUTtons huddled together in rows and placed advantageously give this blue Poiret Twill suit its touch of distinction. The pockets in the shirt have their share of buttons, too.

BLACK AND WHITE check is always smart for Springtime wear and especially so when it is bound in black silk braid. Did you notice the clever pockets and the slim little belt?

Every one of these suits is lined with silk of excellent quality, finished with touches of hand tailoring and cut on the most carefully correct lines. No one would guess how reasonable they are.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Time is Money—

Would You Throw Away a Weeks Income?

The question sounds foolish. But wait.

You have two absolutely indispensable incomes. One is your *money* income. The other is your *time* income. You cannot live without either.

* * *

The first varies a great deal, according to success or failure, or the ups and downs of health. The second never varies. You always get twenty-four hours a day to spend—wisely or foolishly. Now, be frank with yourself. How much time do you spend

—waiting for change
—waiting for deliveries

* * *

If you value your time—and the proper valuation of time is the real basis of thrift—you will find the *charge account privileges* which we offer to responsible patrons a real aid to economy.

* * *

This economy of time, however, is not effected at the expense of your pocket-book.

* * *

Not one penny is added to the cost of what you buy from us for the special accommodations a charge account offers.

* * *

Nor is the opening of a charge account attended with any bother. Next time you are in the store let us show you how easy it is. Just take the center elevators to the sixth floor and ask for—

Department of Accounts

Blouses of Net

Have an Alluring Softness of Appearance and a Remarkably Staunch Wearing Quality

$6.95

NEW MODELS ARE ARRIVING DAILY and we dont suppose theres a woman who wouldnt have a difficult time deciding which is the most charming—

* * *

THE ROUND COLLAR OF THE BLOUSE sketched with its scalloped ruffles of dainty Valenciennes lace appeals to you. And the dainty ribbons that tie the cuffs so snugly to ones wrist.

* * *

BUT ANOTHER BLOUSE HAS A FLESH GEORgette lining that shimmers through the creaminess of the net with telling effect. Its ruffled collar is bound to be flattering. Its cuffs turn back and tie themselves flat with fetching little bows. Come and let us help you choose.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Dress Hats for Easter

AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION ASSEMBLED TO SELL AT $12.75

The hat sketched carries two messages of importance to the woman in search of a hat. Indicative of the vogue, newly budding, for chapeaux of picturesque proportions, it points the way to an assemblage here of equally beautiful developments of that newer mode, each refreshingly different, all effectively priced at the same modest figure—

* * *

Prominent in the Display Are

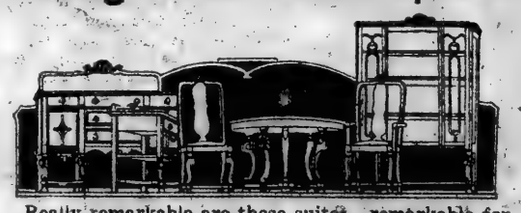
hair lace and other transparencies embellished with ostrich or flowers, leghorn and lace and velvet ribbon in bewitchingly piquant effects, lisere, lace and jet in stunning combinations.

Stylish; black except for a flattering facing of jay blue Georgette, this hat has every claim to smartness that drooping lines, hair lace, glycerine ostrich and cire ribbon can give. $12.75

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Just Arrived—Too Late for Our Sale But Not Too Late to be Sold at Sale Prices

Dining Room Suites: $250



Really remarkable are these suites—remarkable for their grace of line, their quality-workmanship, and their very low pricing. They come in either walnut or mahogany wood and look equally well in either.

10 pieces (illustrated), 5-ft. Buffet, 48-in. China Closet, 40-in. Serving Table, 42-in. Dining Table, 5 Side Chairs, 1 Arm Chair. Chair seats of blue or brown leather.

Other values worthy of attention:

10 PIECE DINING ROOM SUITE REDUCED TO

$198.00

American walnut in a design that claims notice by reason of its attractive simplicity. Pieces sold separately—Buffet, $55; China Closet, $44.75; Chairs, $6 each; Serving Table, $20; Dining Table, $39; Arm Chair, $9.25.

DINING ROOM SUITES REDUCED TO

$226.50

10 pieces. Queen Anne design, in American walnut or quartered oak veneer, golden or Jacobean finish. Sold separately, each piece is priced as follows: 5 ft. Buffet, $64.00; China Closet, $46.00; Serving Table, $25.00; Dining Table, $46.00; Arm Chair, $11.75; five Straight Chairs, each, $6.75.

* * *

DINING ROOM SUITES REDUCED TO

$149.75

10 pieces. William and Mary design, finished in American Walnut. 54-inch Buffet. Six Chairs, covered in genuine Spanish leather, in brown.

DINING ROOM SUITES REDUCED TO

$137.25

10 pieces. In rich Jacobean or golden finish. Buffet is 54 inches long. China Closet is 42 inches long. Serving Table is 34 inches long. Dining Table has 48-inch top. Five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, covered with brown Spanish leather.

* * *

DINING ROOM SUITES REDUCED TO

$395.00

10 pieces. Our own design made according to our specifications in American Walnut or genuine Mahogany. 6-ft. Buffet, beautiful China Closet, enclosed Serving Table, six Chairs in either Spanish leather or tapestry.

Bloomingdales—Third and Fourth Floors

Garden Folk

will be interested in the throb of renewed life that is surging through our Greenhouses on the roof.

* * *

Garden needs of all kinds—flower and vegetable seeds, flowering bulbs, flowering shrubs of hardy varieties, rose bushes, fruit trees, California privets, lawn grass seed, etc. And, of course, fertilizers.

* * *

And Poultry

—yes, live poultry as well as the food upon which it thrives.

Roof

Transformations

Are Almost Essential to Cover the Ravages of Last Winters Illnesses.

* * *

Clever transformations these—for they can successfully hide every trace of thinned hair. They enable any woman to have a fluffy, becoming coiffure.

* * *

"Yvette" Transformations in expansive but not expensive varieties. Also expert Hair Dressing, Facial Treatment, Shampooing, Henna and Scalp Treatments.

Second Floor

A Very Special Selling of

Japanese Kimonos

$7.98

A new idea in Kimonos—softly floating sleeves of sheerest shimmering China Silk the same color as the lining—a delightfully contrasting effect.

* * *

The embroidery is a connecting link between the two and is carried out in colors that harmonize with both.

* * *

The price is a very low one for these very feminine bits of finery that have their very practical side, too.

* * *

The color combinations include rose with pink, Copenhagen with gold, pink with white, gold with ciel blue. Every one of them lovely.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Just the Low Shoes That You Need Right Now

$6.50 and $7.00

These brisk Spring days do tempt one to go a-walking. And, of course, the finer the day the more important the footwear. These are splendid suggestions—

* * *

Walking Oxfords and Pumps with welted soles and military or Cuban heels. Many models in

Patent Leather
Tan Russia
White Nu-Buck
Black Vici Kid
Brown Vici Kid
Gun Metal Calf

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1919.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1919.

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THE OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

"I will say that if this Bolshevist Government remains in control of Russia peace in Europe is, in my opinion, impossible," said Ambassador DAVID R. FRANCIS in his testimony before the Senate committee. "Germany will exploit "Russia if this disorder continues, and "instead of having lost the war Germany "will win, and in ten years she will be "stronger than she was in August, 1914." Ambassador FRANCIS speaks with authority, with fullness of knowledge. He knows the ways and purposes of the Bolsheviki from intimate observation. He was in Petrograd until the Bolsheviki made the Russian capital uninhabitable. Then he went to Vologda. The Soviet Government tried to induce him to go to Moscow. He was too wise to fall into that trap; he knew very well that there it was their intention to make him a prisoner. If he had gone to Moscow it is not likely that he would have been able to leave Russia at all. He told the Senate committee of the ruin the Bolsheviki have wrought throughout Russia. The industries have been destroyed, workmen are idle; about the only employment they can find is in the Red Army. More than half the population of Petrograd has been slain or forced into exile. Bolshevism has reduced Russia to ruin.

This is the testimony of the best-informed witness of conditions in Russia. It was inevitable that Mr. FRANCIS should be opposed to any recognition of the Bolsheviki. "I have been constant and persistent in my attitude of non-recognition," he told the Senate committee; "they are against all government; their "policies are such that they will lead us "back into barbarism." It is, therefore, disquieting to hear the reports from Paris that representatives there of the allied nations and of the United States are still in doubt whether to treat with the Bolsheviki, to confer with them—in short, to recognize them—or whether some other measures shall be adopted. It is still more disquieting to hear of the going and coming between Paris and Russia of personal envoys or commissioners sent to inquire and report upon Russian conditions. The President had ample opportunity to obtain from the lips of Ambassador FRANCIS full information as to the character, the deeds, and the purposes of the Bolsheviki. Why is it necessary, then, to send among them persons who are not only already discredited as impartial witnesses by an open record of extreme radicalism, of sympathy with Bolshevist aims, but who are so devoid of knowledge, understanding, and capacity as to make the choice of them for such a mission a cause of amazement to reasonable men? An empty, callow college Socialist, ignorant of the history of labor movements and socialistic movements in Europe, is certainly not a man upon whose report of present conditions in Russia a policy can be safely founded which involves the relations, not only of the United States, but of the whole western world to this terribly difficult, unsolved problem.

There can be no secure peace so long as the Bolsheviki control Russia; while that control continues, Ambassador FRANCIS believes peace in Europe to be "impossible." The Pan-German plan embraced not alone the Berlin-Bagdad undertaking; the whole East lay within the scope of the design. "Any man in "America or anywhere else that sup- "poses the free industry and enterprise "of the world can continue if the Pan- "German plan is achieved and German "power is fastened upon the world is as "fatuous as the dreamers in Russia," said President WILSON in his address to the Federation of Labor at Buffalo in November, 1917. Had her arms been victorious, Germany would have controlled the East by making Russian autocracy an instrument of her will. If the western Powers are weak enough to permit it, she may yet control the whole of the East by making Bolshevism her instrument. We do not yet know what is the real power behind the present unstable Government in Germany. It is not the power of the people, at least not yet. German Bolshevism in Berlin was put down because LIEBKNECHT and his kind were not persons with whom the power behind the Government could work. But the genuine Bolsheviki of Russia continue their labors in Germany, and the curious "revolution" in Hungary is a warning that the representatives of the nations at Paris must be vigilant against plots and intrigues that might rob their Treaty of its hoped-for benefits. The Treaty might end the war and yet might not bring assured peace.

The great opportunity to bring peace to Russia, to destroy Bolshevism and remove the menace which is now the world's chief cause of anxiety, was missed a year ago through the allied policy of indecision in Siberia. The obstacle to determined action presented by the behavior of the Japanese war party was one certainly that could have been overcome through the joint influence of England, France, and the United States. The consequences of that error are now all too evident. It is not merely opportunity now that knocks at the door of the western Powers, it is an imperative summons to decide and act, to act at once and with energy. The conflagration that is destroying Russia will not burn itself out until it has spread no one knows how far beyond the confines of that afflicted land. The incendiaries are at work in every European capital, not a few of them are at work here. A conflagration is not extinguished by helplessly gazing at it, nor can its progress be stayed by parleyings with the incendiaries.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

It is difficult to imagine anything more obnoxious than restraint of trade just now, when the world needs assistance in fostering trade as the only means of making good the losses of war. Nor is it easy to imagine anything better adapted to restrain the activities of the world's richest and most enterprising nation than obscurity in the law about restraint of trade. The continuance of that obscurity is too great an offense against public interest to be pardoned to those who are seeking thus to escape from the dilemma in which pride of personal opinion has involved them. Since the case calls for plain speaking, it is necessary to say that the pending cases under the Sherman law should be pressed to a decision incapable of being misunderstood, and that it should be done at the earliest practicable moment. The obstruction comes from the Department of Justice, which repeatedly has asked adjournments, and which now is considering discontinuance of cases that are embarrassing it. According to Washington dispatches, "there is a strong probability" that the Government will abandon the attempt to dissolve the Steel Trust, because the Government itself is now a party to price-fixing agreements such as it has often prosecuted.

Laws cannot be repealed because officials break them. There is no other apparent object in delay than to keep big business in the fog into which it has been thrown, in order to save the face of obstinate officials. Higher interests than that require that the seven leading cases now ripe for decision shall be decided, and that the defendants be not compromised in any degree. All business is involved in the merits of their prosecution. Either the prosecution or the defense is wrong, and should be shown to be wrong so clearly that there can be no doubt about it. If a scintilla of doubt is left, the present deadlock will be preserved for more years ahead than lie behind the prosecution of reputable men of business for acts upon which the vitality of trade depends. That would be a calamity, arrived at for an unworthy reason.

There are "malefactors of great wealth," and nobody defends them. Bad trusts have been detected and punished, and in the process the law has been pressed to the point of distress for multitudes undeserving it. The time has arrived for the administrators of the law to be put on their defense against the savagery of the virtue which they assume.

After the earlier decisions the Supreme Court changed its mind. The present trouble is that the Department of Justice did not change with the court, and that the policy pursued has aroused suspicions which it is not possible to dispel. Labor believes that big business is corrupt, and that profits are derived from exploitation of labor. Consumers believe that products are dearer than they should be. To a reign of terror there has succeeded a reign of suspicion which defies proof that satisfies juries of innocence, and which has led Judges in the lower courts to praise defendants singled out for prosecution by Attorneys General who refused to take the opinions of the highest court on the principles of the law. That is the present position. That is why there is doubt about the meaning of the rule of reason.

The Supreme Court itself has said in Chief Justice WHITE's decisions that reasonable restraints of trade are not forbidden by the law, and that the rule of reason does not give immunity for practices which the law condemns. If that was ever the law it always was the law, for the law itself has not altered any more than Chief Justice WHITE's decisions, years apart. But the Department of Justice has persisted in misunderstanding the highest court, and has brought cases which seem designed either to bother good business or to embarrass the court.

The law is better clarified by the decisions under it than by any amendment which could be made to it. The rule of reason is the rule of good business. It is not possible to repeal it, and it is not possible to enforce a rule of unreason. If the rule of reason were enforced against all who break it, and nothing else were done, there would remain only the application of undisputed law to facts, and the trust problem would be solved.

IT HAPPENED BEFORE.

When the Roman Emperor HERACLIUS returned to Constantinople in triumph in the year 629, bringing with him the true cross recovered from the Persians as the visible symbol of the reconquest of the wealthiest provinces of the empire, it might have seemed to almost any one that the peril of the State which at that time comprised almost all of European civilization was at an end. For four centuries the Persians had been the inveterate enemy, a continuing and powerful menace more serious than the recurring inroads of barbarians in the Balkan Peninsula. Within the last few years the menace had been at its height; Persia had overrun and occupied Syria, Palestine, and Egypt; her army had for years been encamped within sight of the capital itself; more than once it had seemed that the Roman power must inevitably go down. And yet, thanks to an unprecedented outburst of patriotism, to the loyal co-operation of a whole people, and above all to the military genius of a brilliant Emperor, the menace had been put aside forever. The Persian armies had been not only beaten but annihilated; the Persian King was now little more than a vassal of the Roman Emperor; the war was over, and complete victory had been won. The world breathed freely again, just as it did last November.

Yet within seven years—those were days when Time and armies moved more slowly—Roman armies were going down before a new and unexpected enemy, who presently had occupied all that the Persians had ever held and more, too. The provinces that had been rescued from Persia were lost forever to the Saracens, and once more Rome was fighting for its life against a still more terrible foe, who had swallowed up what was left of Persia, who came very near overwhelming the victor of the earlier struggle along with the defeated.

The new enemy was of a different sort. He fought a Holy war; he had a new and seductive religion which knew no compromise; he regarded the lives and property of unbelievers as forfeit to the devotees of the true faith, to be won by them if they had the power. The war against Persia had been a sort of crusade, for the Persians had a national religion bitterly antagonistic to Christianity; but it was only a national religion, appealing to few but Persians. The new religion that came out of the deserts of Arabia called to every one; it offered obscure spiritual benefits to those dissatisfied with the compromises and partial successes of their own faith; it held out an abundance of gross material promises to the less spiritually minded. It regarded infidels as the natural slaves of the true believers, toward whom no faith need be kept and no mercy shown. But an infidel could become a believer and share in the benefits by professing faith, fighting in the armies of the new religion, and according unquestioning obedience to its autocratic head.

HERACLIUS, the conqueror of the Persians, did next to nothing against this new menace. His army of occupation on the frontier fought bravely, but was overwhelmed, and neither Emperor nor people made a very serious effort to recover what had been lost. The provinces which had remained Roman in sentiment even during the Persian occupation embraced the new religion and presently became loyal to the new ruler; for they had their own dissatisfactions with the Government at Constantinople, their people resented the predominance there of other races and of the ideas of alien minds; they had resisted a national conquest, but accepted the new militant creed of internationalism. The rest of the empire which had united so gallantly against the long terror of the Persian invasion had returned to its ancient internal bickerings and jealousies with the moment of the return of peace, and there was not the energy to get together once more and forget the minor issues in the presence of overwhelming danger. Economically and physically the empire was exhausted by the Persian campaigns, and it required too much moral effort to go back to the beginning and make the old sacrifices and the old exertions against a new foe who threatened what had apparently been securely won. And so a race of inferior culture—for the Arab civilization of later years drew much of its nourishment from a Greek subsoil—defeated and despoiled the greatest empire of the world on the morrow of that empire's most brilliant triumph. Constantinople and the home provinces were saved later on by an outburst of desperate energy, but much was lost to Europe and Christendom which remained lost for thirteen hundred years.

We may be once again facing a test of the capacity of a people which has just put forth all its strength in a struggle for life, and which has relaxed when that struggle was won, to repeat its efforts when its life is once more at stake. It is to be hoped that our leaders will be more enduring than HERACLIUS, that our peoples will recover their powers of resistance before half their possessions are lost.

A CAPITAL FOR THE LEAGUE.

The League of Nations will need a home and seat of administration for the permanent secretariat and any other bureaus or statistical bodies which may in time gather around it. Already the smaller European countries are competing for the honor, on the theory, which may or may not be sound, that to establish the seat of the League in the city which is recognized as the spiritual and intellectual capital of the world might lead to an undue predominance of French influence. So we have bids from The Hague, where the cobwebs can soon be swept out of the Peace Palace, where peace is a recognized form of occupation, and where jurists from many lands have assembled in the past. There is also a suggestion of Geneva, already distinguished by its international connection and its brilliant cultural history. And there is Brussels.

The whole theory of putting the capital in a neutral State rests on the old idea of a moral equilibrium between Germany and the nations allied against her. If the capital were in any allied country it would look too much, it is said, as if this were an anti-German League—an argument which might have been well enough in case of moral parity between the opposing alliances, but hardly when one of them was fighting for the restoration of law and the other for a rule of simple force. The Hague has been too full of German agents to command instant confidence as the headquarters of a League founded by the nations which defeated Germany, and based on the resolve that no other nation will hereafter be able to defy the world as Germany tried to do.

Geneva has somewhat better standing in allied opinion than The Hague just now, but the argument in its favor is not much stronger. On the other hand, the German invasion of Belgium presented a test case whose nature could not be obscured by any German fiction, in the strife between law and lawlessness. The German occupation of Brussels was the symbol of the momentary triumph of ruthless anti-interest, the return of King ALBERT was the vindication of moral law. To establish the headquarters of the League in Brussels would be a perpetual reminder of the circumstances under which the League was set up, of the type of lawlessness which it will repress. Perhaps that is the reason why the Germans and their friends do not favor Brussels as the capital of the League; it is an excellent reason for the rest of the world to fix upon it.

SEDITION, EAST AND WEST.

It is our boast that our laws are of equal pressure upon all our citizens, and give them all equal rights. It is a question whether that boast can be taken altogether literally. Local conditions vary in different parts of the Union, and a law which may appear to be exactly equitable is sometimes quite the reverse because of the play of these local conditions. A familiar instance is that of the income tax, which on its face is highly equitable, since it exacts the same rate of payment from all. It, however, takes no account of expenditure, which is higher in one part of the country than in another. For example, a man in South Carolina and a man in New York, each receiving $5,000 a year, pay the same proportion. It seems just; but in fact the man in New York may be living in a cramped little flat and having a hard job to make ends meet on his $5,000, while the man in South Carolina may have at least a two-story house surrounded by enough grass to be called "grounds," and be a member of the Country Club, and possibly of the Legislature.

In the same way our sedition laws have worked out one way in this part of the country and another way in that. In the West and South they have a sturdier way, or, if you prefer, a less tolerant way, of looking at such crimes than we have here in the East. Greatly did the East mistake the West before we entered the war, believing that it had grown soft. It is the same old West, as honorably hard as ever. Once aroused, it became stern with a sternness equaling anything here. There was no vindictiveness in the attitude of the West, but there was no mawkishness either, and the blunt common sense of that country was proof against all pretenses.

Therefore the sedition law has worked out unequally. Offenders against it in the West have been dealt with according to the law. In the East men who have committed precisely the same offenses have gone free. It has become almost impossible to convict a seditionary in New York. Precisely the same degree of evidence that serves to convict one in the West is enough at most to hang a jury in New York. Now, the injustice of this is manifest. Either the men convicted in the West were unjustly convicted or the men acquitted in the East were unjustly acquitted. Either the prisoners or the Government was defrauded.

It is quite true that on occasion prisoners were convicted in the East or acquitted in the West. These exceptions do not change the rule. The first notable case was that of ROSE PASTOR STOKES, who was convicted in Kansas City. The I. W. W. conspirators were convicted in a Western court, in Chicago. VICTOR L. BERGER and his co-defendants were convicted there. EUGENE V. DEBS was made to feel the sternness of a Western jury. Here in New York we tried the editors of The Masses twice without result. JEREMIAH O'LEARY hung a jury. SCOTT NEARING escaped similarly. The only important convictions obtained in New York were those of the anarchists arraigned before Judge HENRY D. CLAYTON of the Federal court, and Judge CLAYTON is a Southerner, a man from Alabama, who manifested during the trials a perfect unwillingness to be a chairman or moderator, and confined the defense to its rights under the law, without permitting it to sway the sympathies of the jury by stump speeches. We do not regard the case of EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN as a real exception, for they were convicted at the beginning of the war for offenses that would have insured their punishment even in time of peace and even if there were no sedition or espionage laws. Judge MAYER, however, deserves the credit he received for not permitting the course of justice to be swerved in this case by side issues and matters having no relation to the law.

The evidence on which these people were convicted in the West or acquitted in the East is practically the same. There were differences, of course, in each case, but only differences of detail. They prosecuted the same war against the Government and people and army and navy of the United States, and prosecuted it in almost identical language—except, indeed, that some of those acquitted in the East prosecuted it in a more underhand manner than some of those convicted in the West.

THE DADAS.

Much noise has been made by Vorticism, Futurism, Cubism, Vertiginism. Let us now be happy in "Dadaism," about which Mr. FRANCOIS PONCETTON writes ironically and tolerantly in the Paris Eclair. What is Dadaism? Its official organ, published at Zurich, tells us, mystifyingly at first, that "Dada" doesn't mean anything. It means a good deal. It means everything. "Dada" is "the symbol of abstraction." It was born of "a need for independence and of "suspicion toward the community." What are the Dadaists? Mr. TRISTAN TZARA, a magnifico of the movement, tells us in these beautiful and instructive words:

Here we cast anchor in the rich earth. Here we have the right to proclaim, for we have known shivers and awakening. Ghosts, drunk with energy, * * * we are tricklings of maledictions in tropical abundance of dizzy vegetations, gum and rain is our sweat; we bleed and burn thirst, our blood is strength.

This is as clear as gum and dizzy vegetation to the darkened Philistine common mind. It is not meant for profane ears. Some specimens of applied Dadaism may give us light. Here is a distich by Mr. BIROT, translated literally:

'Tis fair weather in my heart,
Pan-pan-pan-pan-pan-pan-pan.

Of what abstraction are these noble lines the symbol? Is some Signal Service man writing a poem to his beloved, and playing on the trombone between thoughts? But there is one more formula of Dadaism. Let us inquire of that. The Dadaists have set to work "to "sharpen wings in order to conquer and "disseminate little and big a, b, c." If this seems a trifle arcane and mystical, study the principle in a concrete specimen. Mr. VINCENT HUIDOBRO has written a little poem which, Mr. PONCETTON tells us, will enchant every soul that has a bit of music in it. Again we translate reverently and literally, line by line, and with the original want of punctuation:

In the Far West
Where there is but one moon
The Cow Boy sings
To split the night
And his cigar is a shooting star
His pony shod with wings
Has never been stalled
And he
His head between his knees
Dances a Cake Walk
New York
Some kilometers
Up in the sky-scrapers
The elevators climb like thermometers
And near Niagara
Which put out my pipe
I gaze at the splattered stars
The Cow Boy
On a violin string
Crosses the Ohio.

Here more is meant than meets the ear. Possibly in twenty or fifty years the Cow Boy crossing the Ohio on a violin string will be regarded as a masterpiece. The Dadaists describe themselves as "fierce, bounding, and riders of hobbies." At any rate, they seem no more eccentric or unintelligible than many other contemporary coteries of literature and art. "Let us praise," says Mr. PONCETTON amiably and philosophically, "Dadaism and its faithful. "It isn't a bad thing to have your Dada. "And it is fine that the young Dadas "are always at the head of the caravan. "There are always old fellows enough "at the rear. Remember the solemn "asses who laughed so heartily at the "precursors of the Symbolists and Impressionists. Excess is the thing to "be fond of; a sign of health. We too "have ridden hobbies. We too have "crossed the Ohio on a violin string. "Often enough and too long ago. The "main thing is not to tumble in. And "the time comes quickly when every- "body gives up the illusions which were "never stalled to come back to his Dadas, "to the good old Dadas." That is the right spirit. The old must indulge the young, since the young will not indulge the old, and every generation loves to kick its predecessor. Anyway, Eliza of the ice cakes is a faded figure. The Cow Boy on the catgut bridge is more engaging to the imagination. Soaring transcendences that he symbolizes or dadaizes may be left to the vigilance of the Huidoboro Society, sure to be formed, if not here, then in Boston.

DEFENSE BY PATENTS.

Seizure of 4,500 German dye and chemical patents by the Alien Property Custodian has given to the new dyestuffs industry defense more effective than could be found even in very high tariff duties. These patents have been sold to a new company, the Chemical Foundation, controlled by the Custodian's Advisory Sales Committee, which grants licenses to American manufacturers for the use of them. The Custodian now gives notice that he will sue importers for infringement of the patents if German products made in accordance with their formulas and other provisions are brought into this country.

As the patents cover all the dyes which were formerly imported from Germany, as well as other chemicals and drugs, the menace of prosecution for infringement is enough to keep all of them out. In addition there is the War Trade Board's new order that imports of dyes must be accompanied by statements giving specific details as to shipments and original sources of supply. This is to prevent the admission of German dyes disguised as Swiss products. In suits for infringement it may be difficult, even by analysis, to prove that an imported dye has been made by the patented process, and it is known that in some of the German patents there is intentionally misleading inclusion of discordant or unnecessary materials or methods, but importers on this side or exporting manufacturers in Germany will not seek the test of legal proceedings. The new investment here of $400,000,000 in the production of "drugs, dyes, and chemicals" will be defended against "dumping" attack from Germany while the Custodian and War Trade Board retain their power. Eventually, of course, actions concerning the interests involved will be taken by Congress.

LANGUAGE IN NEW MEXICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to a letter signed "A New Mexican," published in THE TIMES under date of Feb. 23, I am constrained to say that the gentleman's letter shows that he has a very considerable knowledge of New Mexico, her people, and her affairs.

As a native American, and one that came to New Mexico over thirty years ago, I think I am qualified to measure our own people. New Mexico is among the number of States that have the smallest percentage of foreign-born citizens, and, on the other hand, paradoxical as it may seem, she has the largest percentage of non-English-speaking people of any State in the Union. This is accounted for by the distinctination of the people of Spanish and Mexican descent to learn English, and the neglect of the Federal Government to nationalize the American language.

Lying at the threshold of a foreign power, whose people of this neighboring country are akin to tens of thousands of our own people by blood, language, habit, and thought, is it strange that we should become Mexicanised rather than Americanised if left to ourselves?

I have no objection to the teaching of Spanish in the high schools; in fact, I would not object to the making of it compulsory in the high schools, but I want every child first to be taught the official language of the United States. Freedom of speech is guaranteed by both State and Federal Constitutions, but this is not a guarantee of the right to use a language other than that of the American people, nor should any language be put on an equality with the official tongue of the nation.

AMERICAN.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 18, 1919.

A MAJOR AT 23.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Early in December several, perhaps all, of the newspapers contained accounts of the entry of the American forces into Coblenz. I quote from one of them:

"A rosy-cheeked, clean-shaven New York boy, a Major of the regular army, led his battalion through the ancient streets of the fortress city of Coblenz this afternoon. * * * He was Major Fred W. Hackett of Champlain, N. Y., and his battalion, which has the honor of being the first to reach Germany's storied river, was a unit of the 39th Infantry Regiment."

In view of the fact that much has been said of the youth of some of our officers, and that it has been noted in your columns that a Major of 25 years is probably the youngest in the service, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know that Major Hackett will not be 23 years old until June. Having led his class throughout his course, he was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1917 into the regular army as a Second Lieutenant. He took the training at the Officers' School at Plattsburg and was at once commissioned a First Lieutenant. Last Summer he was promoted to a Captaincy and in October or early November he received his commission as Major. I wonder if he is the youngest Major in the American Army.

WILLIAM H. A. HALL.

New York, March 27, 1919.

THOSE WHO STOOD AND WAITED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before we have done with celebrating the heroism of our returning troops we ought to make some handsome recognition of the sacrifice and service of our men who could not get over. I fear there is a widespread soreness among them over the general tendency to forget that they are the same potential heroes as those we have been acclaiming, and I feel that in these critical days we cannot afford to send them home with any such feeling.

JOHN SIMMONS MORGAN.

New York, March 26, 1919.

AFTER-THE-WAR JOBS.

Women in Men's Work While Needed Elsewhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The problem of finding employment for the returning troops is, without doubt, a very big one, and unless every possible effort is made to solve it the situation promises to become quite serious. Many steps have been taken already, but there seems to be one measure which has been largely neglected, and yet it is of the most vital importance. I refer to the numerous positions now held by women which were formerly filled by men. In not a few instances the women are retained because they work for something less.

I see hundreds of girls holding jobs on the street railways, in apartment houses, and stores, running elevators, in hotels and restaurants as waitresses, and in various mercantile establishments doing clerical work. A great many of these women are married and their husbands work also. On the other hand there is a tremendous shortage of female help for household services, and I venture to claim that a tremendously large percentage of these women are better qualified for domestic positions than for the situations they now hold. Therefore, as a matter of patriotism, employers should be urged to give men, particularly discharged soldiers, the preference.

LOUIS H. SCHWARTZ.

New York, March 27, 1919.

AMERICAN WAR PAINTINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES, Mr. James M. Rosenberg mentions the fact that the French Government has invited a hundred American artists to exhibit their work at Paris, and he suggests that the American Government should have a permanent exhibition of the war paintings of at least its own great painters, and he says that if the step is not taken by the Government it ought to be taken by private persons.

The suggestion is excellent, although I think it would be more fitting and more according to custom in this country for the funds for such a memorial to be supplied by private persons rather than by the Government. But we should have such a memorial.

I was rather surprised not to see in the list of artists selected to contribute to the Paris exhibit the name of the American artist who has painted the most notable war pictures, and who painted them hot, right in the fighting area, while the fighting was actually going on. I refer to S. J. Woolf, whose war paintings were recently exhibited in New York. This seems to me a very strange omission.

If any other American artists have painted, actually on the fighting ground, pictures of the great war equal to those of Mr. Woolf, I should like very much to know who they are, and where their paintings can be seen.

HUDSON MAXIM.

Brooklyn, March 24, 1919.

THE IRISH BANNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter appearing in your issue of today the writer asks:

"Does your correspondent demand that "man who served their adopted country in the "war should confine their sympathies to Jugo-slavs, Czechoslavs, and the various other "small peoples and withhold any support for "the cause of liberty where its establishment "would interfere with British imperialism?"

In reply I would say that what I and all real Americans demand is that there shall be no divided allegiance on the part of our citizens, no matter what their birth or blood, and that those who claim Ireland as their country have no right to the privileges of American citizenship, nor to abuse our hospitality, no matter what mental reservation they may have regarding an "adopted country."

EMERSON SMALLEY.

New York, March 21, 1919.

TEMPERANCE THROUGH WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the evil of drink is observed chiefly among the leisure classes, the millionaires, and the proletariat, why not invoke the law against the cause instead of the effect and compel all persons to engage in useful occupation a sufficient number of hours daily to insure immunity from the snare of the fowler—drink? If there are no jobs they can be induced to work without pay like physicians, reformers, and press agents.

One-tenth of the money that has been devoted to publicity for and against prohibition might have been sufficient for propaganda to render intoxication and steady drinking a genuine public disgrace. Assuredly it is not difficult to inaugurate custom where all new ideas take hold so powerfully.

GEORGE CHITTENDEN TURNER.

New York, March 27, 1919.

EARLIER TACTICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following quotation from Laurence Oliphant, "Episodes in a Life of Adventure," Blackwood & Sons, 1896, may be found interesting at the present time:

"I have often thought that if the German armies (in the war of 1870) had found themselves confronted with the comparatively raw and untrained levies of the American rebellion, they would have discovered that there is another art of war altogether from that in which they have perfected themselves, of which they have had as yet no experience, and which consists in an invincible determination to get at close quarters with the enemy as quickly as possible, and if necessary to die there rather than come away."

W.

San Antonio, Texas, March 21, 1919.

TO AN AVIATOR FLYING ABOVE THE CITY.

Across the sky's unclouded, pallid blue,
Like 'some great dragon-fly in startled flight'
He gleamed and glanced and sparkled in the light,
His wings of fire and gold and silver hue.
My prayers went with him.—Strange he never knew
That there was one who watched him out of sight
And thanked God there were no more Huns to fight
This splendid thing, as on and on he flew.
What does he see up there so near the stars?
Do they lean down to him across the bars
Of Heaven, our loved ones, calling gayly out
For news of us? Ah, if his answering shout
Can pierce the awful silence of the grave,
How glad they'll be to hear we are so brave!

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

LETTERS ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND OTHER SUBJECTS

READERS' VIEWS ON THE COVENANT

Basis for International Arbitration and Other Points Discussed

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of Sunday entitled "League Facts and Fiction" rests the justification of the judicial functions of the proposed League of Nations upon the familiar and elementary principle of law expressed in the maxim: Nemo debet esse judex in propria causa.—No one should be a judge in his own cause. The maxim has been held to include not only cases in which the judge appears directly as a party, but also those in which he has an interest. It may be said, however, that even this salutary principle, like all other human contrivances and formulas of justice, has its limitations, and must of necessity yield when it comes in direct conflict with nature's first and most imperative law, the law of self-preservation.

If a man's existence is at stake he will not voluntarily submit his right to live to arbitration. He will decide that question for himself, and he is justified in so doing; for such a decision is involuntary, and is made in accordance with the law of his being. And this same would be the case if he was asked to submit the question whether his wife or his daughter should be debauched. And what is true of the individual is true of the nation, which is a mere congregation of individuals. Hence the international conception of nonarbitral questions.

Persuasive as your article is, there would seem to be a surer ground upon which to base the demand of an arbitral tribunal to decide international disputes, and that is, the universal recognition of the now undeniable fact demonstrated by the great world war, that the members of the family of nations are now so closely related in their use and occupancy of the world, and especially of its common highways of sea and air, that in every dispute between any two of them which may result in disturbances of the business or safety of the world every other nation is necessarily a party. And when parties have rights they are entitled to protect them, and to take part in any discussion affecting them.

An illustration may be drawn from the law of divorce. The husband and wife are not permitted to try out the questions of their right to a divorce by themselves as exclusive parties: the interests of society are involved in the matter, and the State accordingly intervenes as a virtual third party; and its interests, in common with the rights of the two opposing parties, are carefully guarded by the court. In England a special officer as Proctor appears separately to represent the Crown in such a suit.

Such also is the basis of municipal police law. No man has the right to disturb the public peace by an encounter with another, and for that reason criminal prosecutions are brought in the name of the offended Commonwealth, and not in the name of the individual suffering immediate injury: and such should be the international law.

If this reasoning is sound, then all the nations are parties in interest to any disturbance of the world's peace, and there is no escape from the conclusion that those who submit their cause, and those who constitute the arbitral court, are alike judges in their own case.

We would seem, therefore, to stand upon firm ground in demanding an international tribunal when we affirm, first, the peace of the world is by rights—not by concessions—the affair of all the parties in interest, and, therefore, no just decision can be reached by any number less than all in interest.

Out of this situation which the world's progress has developed, and particularly out of modern inventions which have brought nations into close and intimate relations never dreamed of in the past, and created the frightfully destructive implements now employed in warfare, including submarines, machine and long-range guns, torpedoes, airplanes and chargeable gas bombs, liquid fire, and all the infernal paraphernalia of modern warfare. Out of this hellish situation, emphasizing the national community of interest in the world's peace, has arisen the necessity for some kind of an international tribunal. And that God may speed its establishment upon earth upon the best and most lasting foundation, consistent with national sovereignty and development, no one can doubt is the fervent prayer of the American people.

And, after all, must it not be that the lasting peace which we look for reposes in the intellectual and moral development of the great world mind, which has resulted from its recent terrible experience, and of which any constitution which may be framed will be the mere expression and formula. What we want now is an immediate peace treaty ending the present war. J. NOBLE HAYES.

New York, March 27, 1919.

Latin American Territory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry W. Taft's illuminating articles on the League of Nations suggest to me the following comment:

One argument of the opponents of the League which is not considered by Mr. Taft is the case frequently cited of a Latin-American Republic ceding or selling to a European or Asiatic power a strip of their territory. Those who imagine such a possibility overlook the fact, conclusively proved by history, that these countries have defended their territorial integrity as anxiously and zealously as any other sovereign nation. What else can have produced that feeling of distrust which is felt in Mexico toward this country, but the loss of a great portion of their land, part of which, it is true, was paid for, though it cannot be denied that the bargain was accomplished in the persuasive presence of a completely victorious army. Why is it that in Venezuela there is still a lingering feeling of resentment for the invasion of her soil by England during the Guiana controversy between the two countries? What is the cause of that feeling of animosity which is still felt in Colombia against this country for the ruthless manner in which she was deprived of her Panamanian possessions? These isolated instances only prove that it is absurd to imagine any Latin Republic deliberately ceding or selling a part of its soil as for the United States to negotiate with Japan a lease of the State of California to accommodate the overflow of the latter's yellow race.

The modification suggested by Mr. Taft that the prevention of external aggression against small nations [illegible] first principally upon the power or powers which, on account of geographical situation, &c., are most directly concerned, has the objectionable feature in the case of Latin America that no external attack can be expected from any nation outside of those now framing the covenant of the League, the only external power which could have attempted it, Germany, being today, and for many years to come, utterly incapacitated to take any drastic measure against the Monroe Doctrine; and in case of any aggression on the part of the United States against her neighbors or of Japan against China, the whole League would be placed at a disadvantage with the guardian powers in a very favorable position from a military point of view.

What is needed more than the discussion of the League is for each of its prospective members to have a little more confidence in the honor of the others. Some American statesmen seem to be laboring under the delusion that, with the exception of themselves, the natural bent of humanity is toward crookedness, this notwithstanding the heroic sacrifices which a considerable part of it made of late so that Justice would rule supreme upon our planet.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.

New York, March 26, 1919.

Roosevelt's Views in 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In recent discussions as to the wisdom of America's taking part in a League of Nations the utterances of Theodore Roosevelt have been frequently quoted. Roosevelt's opinion deservedly carries great weight in the counsels of the nation, yet to thoroughly comprehend his thought upon this subject it is necessary that we go further back than the period of the world war. The following words were spoken by Roosevelt at Christiania, Norway, on May 5, 1910:

"Something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. No one power could or should act by itself, for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of peace and righteousness, that a power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no belief and no intention of acting on it.

"But, granted sincerity of purpose, the great powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditures on naval armaments. An agreement merely to limit the size of ships would have been very useful a few years ago, and would still be of use; but the agreement should go much further.

"Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others.

"The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the court rests upon actual or potential force, on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect.

"In new and wild communities where there is violence an honest man must protect himself, and until other means of securing his safety are devised it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community remain there. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence.

"So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now such powers to command peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions, but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind."

DANIEL HENDERSON.

New York, March 25, 1919.

The Economic Weapon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In referring to the defective method in which the proposed covenant for a League of Nations was drafted, President Lowell said during his debate with Senator Lodge:

> To give a single example of what must be defective drafting, Article XVI provides that if any country resorts to war, in disregard of its covenant, the members of the League shall immediately prevent all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse between the nationals (that is, the citizens,) of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not. It is not difficult for members of the League to prevent their own citizens from trading with the citizens of the offending country, but how about the citizens of other countries not members of the League? No doubt the framers of this clause had in mind a blockade; but what if the offender's land frontiers border upon countries not members of the League? Suppose, for example, that the new State of Poland should, contrary to her covenant, attack Czechoslovakia. How are the leagued nations to prevent the Poles from trading with the Russians and Germans on the east and west? Apparently something here is wrong.

—But is it clear that the particular provision mentioned could not have been advisedly intended for accomplishment according to its terms? With regard to States non-members of the League and contiguous to the covenant-breaking State, it would seem that a financial and economic boycott by the League of such of those States as permitted intercourse with the nationals of the covenant-breaking State would be an effective supplement to the other provisions for isolating the offender. Wherein the prohibition of intercourse between nationals of League members and nationals of the covenant-breaking States, and even a blockade, are ineffective, the boycott of contiguous States which did not co-operate with the League would be a vital means in striking at the State which has set the covenant at naught.

The clear purpose of the covenant is to direct an economic ban about any offending State. Should it occupy an inland position bordering upon the territory of non-member States the ring might have to be enlarged to accomplish the complete severance of intercourse with the outside world, but the scope of the covenant would plainly admit of such action.

Once suppose the League to be inaugurated by the adherence of the nations representing a preponderance of the world's resources and the accomplishment of the specific terms set forth in Article XVI. is not an idle thought, not even as applied to the particular case posited by President Lowell. The knowledge that this course would be reported to by the League might well deter the bordering non-member States from allowing intercourse with the nationals of the covenant-breaking State.

JAMES L. NESBITT.

New York, March 27, 1919.

From a Private in the A. E. F.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pharisees of our country have watched men come over here and give their blood and their lives for a cause, for America, for justice, and now they say it shall have been spent in vain; that only selfishness shall result; that America shall think of herself alone; that again the world shall be a place where at any time war will be rampant and mothers' hearts break as their sons go forth and they live daily in their minds' imaginations the tortures of the lives of their soldiers.

At a station where I was for a few days was a doughboy, his company being in the line a few hundred yards forward, and he was assisting the chaplain with the dead. His was one of the fine type of American youth cheerfully doing his duty. He wrote a letter home and in five minutes the shell of a Hun had smashed his life, youth, cheerfulness and all. Do you not suppose that he gave his life for a cause, for America; that every other doughboy who endured hunger, cold, pain, and kept his determination to down the Hun was fighting, enduring for a cause; that he knew that America had ever defended right and justice, and never more than in those hard days?

It would seem fitting that, like the ghosts of Richard III., the spirits of the dead should haunt those little men who have set themselves up to deny the yearnings of the peoples of the world for peace, who care for naught but a little temporary settlement of the world's affairs, and cannot grasp the great opportunity for righteousness in the world.

A man wearing the uniform of a soldier said to me a few minutes ago that most of the American people are against the League of Nations and that he didn't think much of it. He became sick when our company got to where the shells were falling and rejoined us when the war was over. I wonder if his type has any significance.

It seems that the little ones who have been in the presence of the great have now allowed the rancor, born of their inability to comprehend, to vent itself. Pray God that if they cannot see the vision, it will blind them, and they become helpless to impede the coming of a wonderful peace. A PRIVATE, A. E. F.

Semur, France, March 4, 1919.

Enemies of the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wilson went abroad as the Chief Magistrate and as the representative of this great country. He returned, having garnered a rich harvest of honors, both for his country and for himself.

Immediately on his return he is set upon and abused by many of his countrymen, as though he had been a fugitive from justice. Even before he reached these shores they damned him the most reasonable request—that they await his coming for a few days before entering on the discussion of the League of Nations. Some people even thought it mighty smart to slight his invitation to dinner. As on another occasion the invited guests found excuses for refusal, but mere valid ones. The trouble was that in neither case were the excuses honestly pleaded. In both cases the host had no difficulty in discerning the true reason for the slight—bitter and sullen hatred.

Reactionaries, who harken back to an old world for their arguments against the League and who, as Mr. Wilson says, will remain lost and stranded, set to work, without offering a substitute, to wreck the patient toil of months. For the sake of a few phrases of political wisdom which served well for their time, they would condemn this new order of things, where men think they see a gleam of hope, to the antiquated balance of power with all the secret diplomacy, intrigue, and the buying and selling of weak peoples, which went with the custom.

Have these men, in these perilous times, stopped to think of the effect of their conduct on the multitude? If they would only reflect for a moment they would see that the contempt which they are trying to heap upon the Chief Magistrate and upon his office, and the contempt which they are bringing, without any doubt, upon themselves and upon the grave and dignified Senate of which they are a part is a long step toward the frightful evil which has utterly ruined one great country and which threatens to spread throughout the world. It is a significant fact that the Soviets and Spartacides, who bid fair to control Germany, hate the league, too. Is there any possible link between the two? If so, it will not be the first time that good and learned men have been victims of secret and malign influences of which they themselves were utterly ignorant, and it is admitted that both good and learned men are to be found in the opposition.

I predict that—and it is not a prediction, it is what any intelligent man can see if he will open his eyes and look—if the nations go on fiddling a little longer and keep their eyes shut, Germany will get possession of European Russia by infiltration.

The best-informed men on Russian matters tell us that Germans are rapidly getting control of all the bankrupt concerns in Western Russia which they can lay their hands on. We know that what plants in that country have not been made bankrupt by the war the regicides have wrecked by mismanagement. All these are fast coming into German hands.

G. HARE MORTON.

New York, March 4, 1919.

The Monroe Doctrine Clause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his interesting article in THE TIMES of March 26 on "The League of Nations Covenant" Henry W. Taft touches upon a very dangerous point.

In order to make sure of the Monroe Doctrine, of which Mr. Taft is sure anyway, the right to interfere with arms in any country should go to the "State who, by reason of geographical proximity and national interest, is best fitted to undertake the task." Well enough for Mexico, for Haiti, for the other Caribbean countries; but is not Europe nearer geographically, and England in particular, with her great fleet and great investments therein, better fitted to interfere and more interested in Southern Brazil and Argentina than we are? Therefore, the Monroe Doctrine certainly does not seem to be guaranteed by the formula suggested unless it is restricted, as perhaps it may well be, to the Caribbean.

More serious, however, is the result of the application of the expression suggested to China. Japan is certainly the "State who, by reason of geographical proximity and national interest," should be asked to supply the military force of the League in China or Siberia. Trading our influence and our rights in China for the influence and rights of Japan in Mexico has been not infrequently hinted at recently, but it is hard to see how the United States can excuse over its share of such a bargain, or, in a broad way, on the probability of its insuring the peace of the world. Far better to let the Monroe Doctrine stand on the power of the United States, and other American countries to withdraw from the League of Nations if they feel that the decisions of the Executive Council are inimical to their vital interests, than to adopt a phrase so fraught with dangerous possibilities in the wide field of the world.

Above everything, let us not at this critical juncture be affected by a dangerous case of geographical and political myopia, and let those who, like Henry Taft and the writer, believe in a League of Nations be critical of any extensions of the powers of the League which may carry in themselves the seeds of its dissolution.

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN.

Columbia University, March 26, 1919.

Senatorial Faces Saved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though I would not on its merits approve of the plan of combining the League of Nations covenant with the treaty of peace, I cannot refrain from admiration of the delicate and tactful consideration of these responsible for the proposal for the thirty-nine Republican Senators who so precipitately signed the pledge not to ratify the covenant. Some unusual dexterity was needed to extricate the Senators, for the public good, from the hole into which they had thrust themselves by solemnly pledging themselves to a certain verdict before the case had even been officially submitted to them. Never before was such a momentous subject summarily sealed to the influence of reason and argument to which it was at the proper time to be subjected.

These Senators hotly rejected the President's offer to consider the plan to circulate among the people, and to utilize every opportunity for private as well as public deliberation before committing themselves. Since they have taken the unprecedented steps of pledging their votes before the opening of the discussion virtually, something must be done to save their faces. They can grumblingly vote to ratify peace and League together, cursing the latter as a hateful rider, but still maintaining that jewel of the politician, consistency.

D. D. WALLACE.

Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., March 24, 1919.

Senator Lodge's Grievance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who for a year has had an opportunity to see the swirl and turmoil of that agony across the sea, and who has hoped that an organization would come out of it rendering a recurrence unlikely, I listened to the debate between Senator Lodge and President Lowell of Harvard with the greatest interest.

Senator Lodge placed most emphasis upon President Wilson's refusal to consult the Senate concerning the League. The ordinary soldier does not know very much about current politics; he has been too much concerned with another job "over there." Possibly Senator Lodge is right in his criticism.

But really, is this a sound argument against the League as proposed? Retaliation is a human trait. It takes a real statesman to put personal and political grievances aside and to consider only the common good. Is the principle for which we fought to be lost in order that President Wilson may be rebuked? Few men are strong enough to turn the other cheek. But this is what we ask of Senator Lodge. We ask it in the name of 40,000 of our American comrades who now lie sleeping in lonely graves in the far-off fields of France, and who went forth to fight in the faith that they were making a better world.

THOMAS G. CHAMBERLAIN,
Captain, United States Army.

Boston, March 26, 1919.

Mr. Taft's Analysis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading the two articles you published on the League of Nations covenant by Henry W. Taft, and feel greatly benefited by having read them.

My observation has been that of the persons interested in this all-important subject there are three separate and distinct classes. First and last, one finds the two partisan extremes—those for and those against. Then there is the middle class, who are slow to form an opinion until the matter has been thoroughly discussed pro et contra. Unquestionably, this middle class form the majority, and it is they who are very much indebted to Mr. Taft for his splendid analysis and to you for its publication. MALTBY S. FOWLER.

New Haven, March 26, 1919.

Colonel Harvey's Furnace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Colonel George Harvey and Senator Borah might perhaps, with benefit, renew their acquaintance with Shakespeare's historical dramas. When the Duke of Buckingham waxes too tempestuous in his wrath against Cardinal Wolsey, the more tolerant Norfolk thus wisely advises him:

> "Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
> That it do singe yourself: we may outrun,
> By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
> And lose by overrunning."

MRS. A. J. GEORGE.

Brookline, Mass., March 24, 1919.

WAR MEMORIALS

The Purely Beautiful and the Useful Both Have Their Advocates

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been recently a good deal of talk in the press concerning the nature of the memorials to be erected to our fine fellows who have come back to us from overseas, and our honored dead, who also can only be with us in spirit and in happy, though sober, memory.

That there will be memorials is sure. That these memorials will be of an unfortunate character is probable, unless we immediately awake to our responsibilities in the matter. Instead of leaving it purely in the hands of the artistic professions, who have (naturally) selfish motives, and who cannot collaborate, but want each of them, to have the whole thing turned over to them. It is not for them to say how our heroes are to be honored. It is for us—the laymen—the one hundred and twenty million souls who together make the greatest nation—it is for us to say—it is for us to decide this really momentous question—we have no prejudice. We only want to honor our fine men.

In the first place, what is a memorial? Physically, spiritually, what is it? What elements must it contain? Is it utilitarian? Is it pure architecture, or is it pure sculpture. Is it both or neither? The secret is here—it may be anything but utilitarian. It may take any shape, but it may serve no purpose but that for which it was built. It must be purely a memorial, and a memorial is something dedicated to greatness and perpetuating the memory of that greatness. The mountain is a memorial to the greatness of the Creator's hand, and the flake of snow a memorial to that hand's delicacy. But that is in a larger sense. We speak now of the structure erected by man to perpetuate man's deeds or ideals. The finest way I know of defining a memorial of this nature is to say that the Nike of Samothrace (more commonly known as the Winged Victory) is a memorial. In it we may find every quality a monument and a memorial should possess. Let us strive after such heights. Do not let us sink again into the horrible slough of Artistic despond that gave birth of such monuments (God save the mark,) as followed our civil war. When our art commissions so loosely and carelessly allowed gravestone cutters and sheet metal workers to erect war sculpture and portrait statues of statesmen and soldiers, little did they think that they were sowing the dragons' teeth which would grow and grow and be a stark living monument to the shabby way in which we treated both the memory of and the men themselves who served us so well in that great emergency. If we err again we will not be forgiven, for we have the talent, money, and incentive wherewith to erect the greatest thing the world has seen. Let us not err again.

I have noticed a number of letters and editorials in the press to the effect that the most fitting and proper way to handle this matter is to erect a public building, a hospital, build a playground, a community house, and call it a memorial. Well enough, if the intention is to merely perpetuate the name of an individual, the donor or a public-spirited citizen, but never, never, never, if the intention is to perpetuate an ideal. A hospital will always be a hospital and a community house can serve no other purpose than that suggested by its name. A playground can never be other than a romping place, and so on ad infinitum. No man can serve two masters, and likewise no structure can serve two purposes without being unfit for both. Its very utilitarian character would dwarf the fact of its being, as well, a memorial, and in the course of time the latter would be entirely forgotten. The very purpose for which it was erected would be defeated. The Custom House is truly a monument to our commerce, but who has ever thought of it in that light? The Aquarium is now merely a museum and not one of a hundred visitors considers for a moment that it once formed an important link in New York's defensive chain. I will not point out further such examples. They will present themselves in myriads if the matter is given even very little thought.

The moral I draw from these facts is that a building used for any other purpose than that of a memorial cannot be a memorial. A memorial must be a memorial in the true sense of the word. It must perpetuate the memory of the glorious thing that caused its erection.

What would I, as a layman, suggest? It is not easy to answer such a direct question, and in doing so I lay myself open to not only the charge of partisan feeling, but also to the charge that I possess much ego. I risk both. What better suggests itself than a great figure representative of America's Idealism, Strength, and Virtue, this figure to be erected away from any softening or distracting exposure; for instance, on the Palisades. Just close your eyes and see it in our own mind. "America," forty or a hundred feet even. In height, and set upon one of America's most characteristic places.

HARRISON MESEROLE.

New York, March 26, 1919.

The Useful and Beautiful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you not pressing the grapes so hard as to injure the wine of your argument when you say that a "community house" cannot make a suitable war memorial, because a thing which is useful cannot be a memorial even though it be called one? Your proposition seems to be that a thing which will meet the social needs of a community cannot in the nature of things constitute a memorial. Not even if it be created with a special grace out of the ordinary?

Obviously a beautiful shaft or fountain erected at a suitable spot would be an appropriate type, and the creation of a fine square or park around it would make it a finer one. But why, if this open space is not only beautiful in itself but also makes for public hygiene, relieves congestion, and contributes to a better traffic distribution, is it not so much the better?

Are not the Alexander Bridge in Paris, the big auditorium near Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, the nave of Memorial Hall at Harvard, and a thousand libraries, dormitories, and other buildings all over the country, memorials? The people who erected them thought so. And the people who use them are glad of them and have a grateful sentiment toward the persons and events memorialized.

Moreover, is not the thing of more beauty a memorial because of its usefulness, in a sense, to the community? In this sense municipal beauty is a social service of a high sort, but still useful because of the enjoyment it brings. Surely your argument is not that a thing cannot be a memorial unless it has no quality which makes it of service to the community. If so, only something ugly could be a memorial.

Let us take two opposite types to illustrate my point—the memorial shaft and the community house. Is not the difference merely one of emphasis? The shaft is useful to the community through its beauty. The community house may be useful to the community (1) through contemplation of its own beauty, (2) through the opportunity it affords for the enjoyment of beauty indoors through its facilities for art exhibitions, concerts, and drama, and (3) through the opportunity it gives the community to train itself in civic spirit and community feeling. You may think one kind of benefit greater than another, but you can hardly deny that a memorial quality may be attached to each of them.

ALBERT S. BARD.

New York, March 28, 1919.

Utilitarian Memorials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 19 there appeared two editorials on the subject of war memorials. The thought conveyed and the conclusions drawn seem so at variance with the spirit of the day and with the opinion of many representative citizens that I feel a protest should be registered.

Such a protest is all the more necessary for the reason that THE TIMES is so sympathetic to all good causes and so liberal in its policies that an expression of opinion in its editorial columns adverse to a proposed patriotic enterprise will, unless controverted, carry very great weight.

After decrying the erection of such buildings as hospitals, and particularly community houses, as war memorials, your editorial article remarks, "But the plea that such 'memorials' as these would be 'useful' is the perfectly adequate reason for rejecting them all, as the one purpose of a memorial is to be a memorial and the effort to make it serve two purposes will always be a failure and an absurdity."

As to the feasibility of a hospital serving as a memorial, permit me to quote from a letter written to Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis by Theodore Roosevelt: "My dear Dr. Curtis: I wish to back you up as strongly as I know how in your effort to build a 'memorial hospital for good works' as a protest against the erection of meaningless mausoleums and monuments to the dead."

In your issue of Feb. 23 you publish an interesting article, by Rupert Hughes, on the Washington Memorial Temple, to be dedicated to the men of 1776 and the men of 1917. In this article we read: "No memorial will be appropriate which has not a lasting value and a dignity of usefulness, as well as beauty and splendor * * * The right memorial must be a temple, a temple of architectural grandeur, * * * a place of daily resort and a hall where meetings can be held." This article also contains a letter from President Woodrow Wilson which expresses his approval of the project and says: "It is entirely to be desired."

As to the memorial community house, characterized by your editorial article of Feb. 23 as the "least hopeful of all these 'useful' undertakings," permit me to call your attention to the resolution adopted at the conference of the Governors and Mayors at the White House, March 3 to 5, 1919: "We regard with special favor the practice which has been adopted in many parts of the country in establishing living and suitable memorials to the heroic deeds of war. The modern conception of working out the composite result of perpetuity of sentiment and improved community utilities, educational and otherwise, has made such a strong appeal to the conference that we recommend it as a helpful public policy."

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has written a letter, which has been sent to the Mayors and commercial organizations of some 5,000 cities, strongly indorsing these community houses as memorials. The Bureau of Education has published a pamphlet, "Community Buildings as Soldiers' Memorials."

Joseph Lee, President of War Camp Community Service, after putting the question: "Would not a community building of some kind, which should serve as a centre of community service and expression, be a fitting memorial for the soldiers in this present war?" remarks: "Such a memorial would fitly commemorate our soldiers by serving as an instrument for the continuance of that enhanced spirit of public service which has been to us the one great compensating gift of the war."

Irvin S. Cobb, in referring to useful community buildings as war memorials, writes: "I have been for more than a year a persistent and open opponent to the suggestion that monuments, shafts or arches should be set up in memory of our dead soldiers when the money which would be thus expended might better be employed in the construction of edifices which would serve a useful purpose and at the same time commemorate the valorous deeds of American soldiers and sailors."

James R. Garfield states: "It will be a great change for the better if we can make our war memorials of real use to our community."

But lest it be charged that these advocates of living tributes fail to represent views of artists qualified to pass upon the subject of war memorials, you will note that the National Commission of Fine Arts, in its bulletin on war memorials, published Jan. 2, 1919, heads the list of desirable forms as follows: "A memorial building, preferably for the use of the community, to be used as a gathering place for community service or entertainment. Such a building would commemorate and keep alive the spirit so strikingly manifested throughout the war, of an entire community uniting in a common service for a common good."

The American Federation of Arts, in its circular "War Memorials," also gives prominence to memorial buildings "devoted to high purposes, educational or humanitarian."

It is significant that 96 per cent. of our soldiers and sailors who served abroad are returning to us alive. It seems to me entirely fitting that our war memorials, while commemorating those who fell, shall, by service, part a lasting and grateful tribute to all who served; that they shall engender and perpetuate the spirit of freedom and brotherhood.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE.

New York, March 21, 1919.

BULGARIAN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication issued by the official Information Bureau of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes at Washington, and published in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES, March 23, extracts are given "from reports of the International Commission of Inquiry, which has been investigating crimes and atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Bulgars upon the Serbian population during the war." Nothing is said about the persons of whom this "International" Commission was composed, or of the manner in which it was constituted; and yet it is of great importance to know these things in order to determine the character of the commission.

La Serbie of Jan. 27, an avowed organ of Serbian propaganda, not to say Government, speaks of "the commission appointed to ascertain the Bulgarian crimes, composed of professors of the Belgrade University." The special correspondent of The London Times at Belgrade, in a dispatch published in the issue of Feb. 5, and referring to the same commission, says that it "consists of seven members, of whom four are Serbians, one British member, Colonel Mayne, one French, Lieutenant Connasseanx, and one American, Mr. Drayon, at present serving with the Serbian Army, who, of course, cannot be considered to represent the American Government." Whether the British and French members were appointed by their respective Governments to represent them on the commission is an open question. At any rate, this commission was composed of four Serbians, an English Colonel, and a French Lieutenant of undetermined status, and an American, serving in the Serbian Army, appointed by himself or by the Serbian Government. No Italians, Belgians, neutrals, Bulgarians, or even Greeks on it. And this is dignified with the name of an "International" Commission, whose report people are asked to believe as unbiased and impartial! According to The London Times correspondent the report of the commission was drafted in Serbian, a language of which most probably the foreign members of the commission are profoundly ignorant or have an imperfect knowledge.

The London Times correspondent ends his dispatch with the following paragraph:

> "America declined to appoint a delegate to take part in this inquiry, on the ground that she was not at war with Bulgaria. Her truly regrettable decision is attributed to the influence of the Bulgarian Minister at Washington, M. Panaretoff. It is remarked here that had he really disbelieved the charges brought against Bulgaria, he would have urged and welcomed, rather than deprecated, such an opportunity of having them disproved by an impartial American investigator."

This is, I confess, very flattering to my personal pride; but, flattering though it be, truth compels me to pocket my pride and declare it absolutely false from beginning to end.

But there is a tail to this story with a peculiar Serbian twist to it. La Serbie of Feb. 24, pretending to paraphrase the above statement of The London Times correspondent, gives it as follows: "It is proper to remark here that America at first was not to be represented in this commission, because she was not at war with Bulgaria. A circumstance which well betrays the Bulgarian mentality determined, nevertheless, America to take part in it. Mr. Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister at Washington, pretended to insist strongly upon America accepting to have a delegate in the commission, discounting a categorical refusal on the part of America. Unfortunately for Bulgaria, Mr. Panaretoff has reckoned badly. America had herself represented by Mr. Drayon, and was thus able to make known her conviction through the intermediary of her own representative."

A comparison between the statement in The London Times and that in La Serbie is a sad comment on the beast, found on another page of the Serbian paper, that, "with us, as Serbians, politics does not mean lying and trickery."

S. PANARETOFF.

Washington, March 26, 1919.

WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?

By CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY.

New York, March 26, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing in the world is so old as that which is now called "Bolshevism." The history of every more or less civilized people testifies that there has not been a theory, a religion, or a philosophy that has not been disfigured, misinterpreted, or even abused, betrayed in its deepest meaning and ideal.

Christianity, as a teaching and religion existing for twenty centuries, has undergone many distortions and mutilations, has been transformed to the very antithesis. One has only to recall the "Christianity" of such a ruler as Philip II. of Spain, with his Inquisition, when whole nations were doomed to be burned and murdered in the name of Christ's love for humanity. We cannot forget, too, the Russian Czar, Ivan the Terrible, who himself tortured innocent people, holding a cross in one hand and nails and a hammer in the other, the whole time saying prayers addressed to the almighty, gracious Christ. Was that not Bolshevism in the sphere of religion, and have we not seen that all the perpetrators of those criminal deeds were themselves monsters as moral and mental characters? What would have become of the world if their "religion" had triumphed over all the others?

We see how that the harmonious, humane, well-shaped theory of socialism, founded on science, the theory that teaches us what reforms and changes can be successfully made at this or that moment of history, endeavoring to make these changes with as little distress as possible, and conserving all that is good from the culture of the past—we see this theory, the theory of socialism, perverted into an appeal for defiance, vengeance, robbery, destruction, and the immediate murder of any one resisting these atrocities. Is this Bolshevism not like that of Philip II. of Spain or that of Ivan the Terrible of Russia? And at what a time! It came at the moment when the true Socialists, the real workers for the people, were so near their aim, when all the desired reforms would have been easily realized, as the people were prepared for them.

Two years ago we had in Russia, through the legislation of our Provisional Government, the best laws insuring political freedom: freedom of conscience, of speech, of press, of assembly. We had equality of political rights for both sexes, and autonomy for all the nationalities inhabiting Russia. If the Constituent Assembly had not been dispersed by the Bolshevist baronets the land would have been in the possession of those who till it, on the basis of socialization. The workingmen of Russia would be living under the protection of the most progressive social legislation, safeguarding their lives and health and giving them the possibility, as far as practicable, to participate in the management of the industrial life. The majority in the Constituent Assembly was held by the party of Socialists-Revolutionists, and under the leadership of this party the Constituent Assembly would have realized the sacred hope of the Russian people.

But there was a plot against this program, and as it would have been impossible to overthrow it by arguments, the Bolsheviki made use of a ruse. By double-dealing they insinuated to our ignorant and so-many-times disappointed masses that again they would be deceived, and that the only means to assure the success of the revolution was to act at once, "Rob the robbers" was the way Lenine put it.

It was a match to the dry fuel accumulated during many centuries of despotism and suffering, of servitude and desolation. For sixteen months Russia has been devoured by the fire of inquisition, and Lenine flaunts it as a triumph of socialism just as Philip of Spain, in the name of Christ, rejoiced in the burning of his victims as they cried and writhed on the live coals of their funeral-piles. Philip of Spain and Lenine of Russia—both of them without any feeling for humanity, without any sense of justice or responsibility toward God or mankind.

Such beings cannot be convinced by any one or anything, since their fanaticism is based on selfishness and obstinacy and they consider themselves above all the laws of God and man. Even the results testifying to their mistakes and errors do not change the course of their activities, if the passion for destruction and murder can be so called. Did we not see—in Rome—Nero, Caligula, and their successors taking pleasure in ruling people with iron, fire, and blood? They were mad, perhaps. But who knows about Lenine? His policy is not that of a sane man, and, girding himself in these policies of incessant terror and violence, it cannot be that he enjoys a moral state of mind and spirit.

The absurdity and criminality of the Bolshevist terrorism are so evident that some sincere elements, most of them very young people, who joined the Bolsheviki at the beginning, attracted by the boldness of their theory and by their demagogic promises, have left them long ago. Lenine's tyranny, just like the Czar's tyranny, is the rule of a very small minority over a great people through armed force. But Lenine's tyranny is even worse and more destructive than that of the Czar, and therefore the longer Lenine stays in power the more possible becomes the return of Russia to Czaristic reaction. The monarchists of Russia, although they are a very negligible minority, are becoming bolder day by day, and we old Russian democrats must now fight on two fronts—against Lenine, and the Bolsheviki of Czarism. It is a very hard task, and probably some years will be spent before we see our people realize their ideal of freedom and justice, of education and federation into a whole and strong State, happy in their own life and friendly to all other nations.

There is one hope for Russia, and a very strong one—that is our peasantry. This class cannot long endure the chaos brought about by Bolshevism. The existence of their families, of their husbandry, is at stake. Traditionally they are religious, and they ask for justice and truth. And there is no doubt that under the general depression and anarchy which is ravaging Russia there is a stratum of strong characters and honest souls that will finally tear off the crust of vice and depravity from the body of Russia and prove their ability to be good citizens of their country and true friends to their countrymen.

Russia will exist and prosper—of that there is no doubt. But at this hour she is racked by the sufferings her people are subjected to, through the sins of the past and present despotism, supported by the evil will of selfish individuals who, anxious as they are to retain in their hands the power to rule, trample under their feet all that is cherished by humanity: the dignity of a people's body and soul.

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY.

FOR A BISHOP OF BRAZIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Brazil in the testing time has proved herself worthy. She joined the Allies against great obstacles, for she had a large and strong German population. She maintained a hospital in France. Many of her men were in the service. Among them the two sons of Lucien Lee Kinsolving, the Bishop of Brazil. They have both been decorated for special bravery.

But what of their father, who gave up his country and his kin, and for twenty years has given his life unselfishly to the work of a diocese appallingly large, means of communication uncertain, funds very meagre? He has laid a splendid foundation for a future church and established a standard of high Christian citizenship. He is recognized not only in Brazil but in the other countries of South America as a Christian man of force and influence.

In recognition of these twenty years of self-sacrifice, wise, and courageous work, the Brazil committee propose to send Bishop Kinsolving a fund to be used by him in his diocese as he prefers. They believe it will reach a sum equal to $1,000 for each year of his bishopric. Many will be glad in this way to express their appreciation and to help teach others the Christian interpretation of our Constitution.

There are men and women everywhere who will want to recognize the services of this brave soldier of the Cross by sharing in this anniversary fund. There must be those whose sons have come back from the great war in perfect safety or with only scars of honor who will like to give $2.00 as a thank offering. Large sums are needed, but smaller and very small amounts will be received with pleasure by the committee who will gladly forward them.

Checks may be made payable and sent to Mrs. Joseph N. Blanchard, Chairman, 1,100 Madison Avenue.

LOUISE M. BLANCHARD.

New York, March 19, 1919.

For a Free Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your item "New Russian Organ Here," devoted to our new weekly magazine, Struggling Russia, which appeared in your issue of March 23, 1919.

At the same time, I would appreciate it greatly if you would permit me to say that although the prominent names mentioned in this item constitute the Board of

GENERAL DUCKBOARDS OF BREST

Personal Observations of an Officer Who Has Recently Passed Through the Much-Abused Pontanezen Camp and Finds It Not as Bad as It Has Been Painted

By First Lieut. L. B. BAILEY.

PROBABLY a busier person was never found than "any one" individual in the A. E. F. During the war he was busy killing boches. Since the signing of the armistice he has been faithfully trying to keep up his interest in his work as a soldier, while at the same time catching and snatching at faint glimmers of hope that may be the basis of a good rumor about going home. That to him is the all-important thing of the immediate future. He reads a good many papers, naturally books and periodicals, and receives mail from home including clippings.

Finally, after a series of rigid inspections, his division or unit receives orders to proceed to Brest, St. Nazaire, or Bordeaux for transportation to the United States. If it is Brest, memories of what he has read in his leisure hours and the clippings he has received from home return to him. Although he is happy to distraction at the idea of really going home, he wonders if all he has read is really true; if he will have to wade through mud ankle deep in search of food; if he will have to work day and night on fatigue details; if there is a chance to get cleaned up decently; if his uniform will be in any shape when he reaches home; if he will finally get paid, and whether or not he will contract the virulent flu, which may eventually lead into pneumonia and head off his heart's desire and the topmost pinacle of his dreams.

After reading article after article published against Brest and its commanding General, I searched in vain for ten days, from March 2 to 12, for evidence of what I had read, and for the enlightenment of those who have read the same articles I offer the following results of my personal investigations:

The First Milepost.

To begin with, Brest stands at the extreme westernmost point of France in the Province or Department of Finisterre. The city itself is the terminus of the broad-gauge railroad lines, and the much-scourged Camp Pontanezen is about three miles northeast of the railroad station and detraining points for arriving troops. The site of the camp is historical in that the old Pontanezen Barracks were used by Napoleon's troops in the past.

To the soldiers of the A. E. F., Brest and Camp Pontanezen, being the largest debarkation camp, is the first milepost toward home. The troop trains are brought in over French lines, and if the detraining happens during the night or after a prolonged trip, hot coffee and sandwiches are served at the station. Guides meet the organizations there, and, after forming up, the march to camp is started. At the entrance to camp is an illuminated sign: "Hot Coffee Free."

The booth is run by the Quartermaster Corps of the camp and serves hundreds of gallons of coffee daily.

Guides from the billeting office meet the units and conduct them to their billeting area, which at this stage of the "process" (and there is a definite channel that all troops go through) is in the tented area. Not the "pup" tents with mud floors that we have all read about so often, but wall tents with board floors, cots, and stove in each tent.

Do we wade through mud to get to them? No; instead, we walk on duckboards and keep our feet dry. A duckboard closely resembles a home-made ladder, except that the rungs are made of board 3 to 4 inches wide and so placed that a space of 1 to 3 inches intervenes between them. These duckboards are made in sections from 5 to 8 feet long and laid end to end. Over every route between tents there are two rows of duckboards, so that when two persons meet neither has to step off into the mud in order to pass. To be sure, there is mud all around, but the soldier has probably seen, eaten in, slept in, and fought in all the French mud his heart desired by this time.

During my ten-day stay we had three days of sunshine, with perhaps three showers during each of them. The other seven days were cloudy and rainy. It wasn't a hard rain, but the mist was heavy. The only way in the world to change the weather of Brest is to get a new weather man.

Feeding the Men.

At the same time the troops are taken to their tents, a schedule governing their actions in camp is issued. A certain hour and minute is designated for their arrival to mess at the troop kitchens for each meal. There are sixteen of these troop kitchens so arranged throughout the camp that no units will have to march more than a quarter of a mile to reach them. These kitchens give the men well-prepared food and beaucoup of it—all they want or are capable of holding. I stepped into line at troop kitchen Number Seven, with mess kit and cup, and had the three meals covered in the following menu, coming back for seconds with the men:

Breakfast: Sweetened cornmeal mush with milk, fried bacon, stewed prunes, bread and coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef and gravy, mashed potatoes, combination salad, bread pudding, bread and coffee.

Supper: Boiled beans and bacon, boiled cabbage, coffee, cornbread, and butter.

At all troop kitchens huge signs are so placed as to be readily seen by all, reading, "This Way for Seconds," "Seconds for All," &c. (Seconds means another helping.) The food is well cooked and scientifically prepared with the proper proportions of nutritious ingredients to prove of the utmost value to the system.

After eating, each man washes his own mess gear, first in hot soap and water, and then in boiling water. And when I say boiling I mean it. Big Napoleon pots, made of iron, with fires burning underneath, are the dish pans Camp Pontanesen uses. These enormous pots were purchased from the French.

That day this particular kitchen actually fed an average of 7,432 men at each meal in an average time of forty-three minutes to the meal. The men were not hurried—it is all in the systematized way of handling large numbers of men.

Immediately after the first meal, or the arrival of the troops at night, a detail is sent to the billeting office, where heavy blankets at the rate of three per man are drawn for each man in the command. The men are already equipped with three light blankets.

The purpose of the camp is to form a reservoir of homeward bound troops to fill the ships. After troops come from some of the interior billeting areas, where living conditions are not all that could be desired, it is no small job to get every man clean and free from body lice, commonly known as "cooties," and get him fully equipped with the necessary Quartermaster and Ordnance materials, so that when he appears at his home or on parade in God's country he will look the soldier he really is, well equipped, clean, strong, and healthy.

Orders to incoming organizations are all embodied in one pamphlet—G. O. 12, with an accompanying sketch of the camp, showing locations of all information bureaus, kitchens, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Salvation Army, and American Library Association buildings, all warehouses, and, in fact, any places that the soldier has to deal with. This one pamphlet gives in sequence all details and information necessary before an organization is ready to embark.

There are passenger lists to be made out along with baggage lists, both of which are checked and rechecked to make sure that no person authorized to go home will be left out, and vice versa; requisitions for Quartermaster and Ordnance property must be made up and filled and issued; guards must be placed over organization areas and property; liaison agents must be sent to camp headquarters to keep in touch with all activities and orders; instructions given governing the use of water, wood, and fuel; passes issued for men to go to Brest; regulations governing the restricted districts in the city; locations of hospitals and many other details; considerable criticism has resulted from Paragraph 49: "As all labor in this camp and at the base is performed by soldier labor, each organization may be called upon to furnish many working parties. It is highly important that these details be reported promptly at the places designated. Officers and noncommissioned officers in charge of details will march their details in a military manner to the place designated; there they will be held in ranks and reported to the proper official."

The complaint is that organizations have been heavily called on for working details and that such work has ruined their uniforms.

Consider this: Brig. Gen. S. D. Butler of the Marine Corps took command of the camp Oct. 10, 1918. At that time General Butler received a chart showing the camp area—rolling French countryside; with a main road running through it. There were eight barracks of the present camp standing. These were old French buildings with no windows, and the roofs of some had caved in. The area had been used as a temporary stopping place for troops arriving from the States en route to the training areas. Outfits had never been held here any longer than it was necessary; rail transportation was the problem that met the new arrivals in France.

At this time General Butler's staff consisted of one Second Lieutenant as camp Quartermaster, four medical officers under a Captain, and two officers at headquarters. Actual construction of the present camp started on Oct. 24, 1918, under the supervision of the 310th Engineers. The camp engineer who supervised the entire construction was Major Wells. The iron and lumber were ordered from America and the Scandinavian Peninsula and came by ship. All other material had to be picked up from the various engineer material dumps in France, causing a long delay at the very outset.

Then out of a clear sky came the cessation of hostilities and the cry to get the troops home "Toot Suite." On Nov. 18 orders were received to push the work on as fast as possible, so that troops would be moved to the States immediately. This meant that the camp was actually built with an average daily population of 40,000 men all ready to move into buildings the minute they were completed. Hence, the working details. They are absolutely essential in any branch of work and especially so where the need of accommodations, well built and weather-proof, was so pressing.

As soon as the armistice was signed, construction troops were sent to Brest, the 319th Engineers and parts of the 126th, 110th, 106th, 25th, and 550th, (colored.) In addition to these specialized troops a machine-gun battalion of U. S. Marines and the 8th Infantry just landed prior to the signing of the armistice were assigned as permanent troops. Practically all the permanent troops are technical, i. e., trained engineers. It would, however, be extravagant and cause congestion if certain troops were to be detailed as labor troops to do all the heavy and uncomfortable work of which there is always a plenty wherever there is a camp. In consequence, details are taken from the transients. It interferes very little with their work and improves conditions at the camp.

When the actual work of construction started only fifty motor trucks were available for transportation. This being totally insufficient, it was often necessary to move much of the material by hand. Details of men must be used, and so, to ascertain whether or not the work was to be too hard for the men, General Butler, dressed as an enlisted man, carried duckboards and material out to camp from Brest and mingled with the "rest of the detail" en route. This is the man who has been so severely criticised as being a "martinet ruler." Here is what the camp paper has to say:

"'Heads up. Detail halt!' shouted the M. P. as the head of the 2,000-man column carrying duckboards came to the crossroads. 'Get t'ell out of the way while that car goes by! can't you see they is a General's star on that Cadillac?'

"'Just a minute,' said the tall, stooping figure leading the column with an eighty-pound duckboard on his shoulder, 'that is my car.'

"'Who in the devil are you, and how do you get that way?' said the doughty M. P. 'If yer don't back off and give that car gangway, I'll show you who you are.'

"General Butler then laid down his duckboard, showed the guardian of the soldier world the star on his shoulder and complimented him for doing his duty.

"Thus did General Smedley D. Butler earn the sobriquet of 'General Duckboard,' and the eternal admiration and respect of every man in Pontanezen. During a time when no transportation was available and the boards an absolute necessity the General carried the first duckboard every step of the three miles himself. No soldier who has ever been in Pontanezen will ever forget the story and the M. P.'s query of 'How do you get that way?'"

Gradually material came faster and easier, and at the present, with a sixty-centimeter line from the railhead and docks to the camp, and with 800 additional trucks sent down from the front after the armistice, the transportation problem is solved.

A complaint that some critics love to fight about is that troops are used in coaling ships. Only in instances where a vessel has been fog bound and compelled to lie outside the harbor for a time is it necessary. The Government does not want to coal away from the States unless it is absolutely necessary. If it has to be done, the troops that do the job are equipped throughout with rubber clothing.

An order comes to the organization commander to have his men ready for medical inspection at a certain time and place. Each and every man is carefully looked over, and if found to be sick or infected with any disease he is detached from his organization, sent to a hospital for care and treatment until well and ready to return to the United States, when he is assigned to some casual company and returned. In the same manner every man passing through Brest is examined for body lice.

About the third day after an organization's records and paperwork have been approved orders are received that move it from the tent area through the bathing and delousing plant to the barrack area, or "Clean Camp," as it is commonly called. Packs are made up and the unit moves in toto. The tent area that they are leaving comprises 5,600 tents, each one floored, stoved, and equipped with six cots, giving total accommodations for 33,600 men. Every tent is connected with Brest Road, the main thoroughfare of camp by boardwalks and duckboards. There are more than fifty-five miles of duckboards and sidewalks in the camp.

Bathing and Delousing.

One of the most interesting and at the same time vitally essential institutions at Camp Pontanezen is the bathing and delousing plant, carefully organized and operated under the direction of Lieut. Col. Frew of the Medical Corps. This institution bathes 6,000 men in an eight-hour day and at the same time, to obviate any chance of returning to the States with cooties, their clothes deloused.

Every move of the men is made in units of thirty. For example, we will take Section A. In this section, as in all others, seats are numbered from 1 to 30. Thirty men file into the section, noting mentally the number of the seat and the letter of the section they occupy. A rack emerges from the delousing section in the centre of the building, running on a track. This rack, when stopped, bears numbers corresponding to the seat numbers that the men are occupying. The men undress, turn their clothes wrong side out, (for cooties have a habit of laying their eggs in the seams,) and utilize the fifteen hooks that appear under their respective numbers. All underwear and socks are placed in large G. I. cans and taken to the laundry that operates in conjunction with the rest of the plant, while the men march to the shower room. There are ninety shower heads, accommodating three sections at a time.

Here the following procedure is carried out under the orders of a noncommissioned officer: Each man stands under a shower head and gets, first, one-half minute of hot water, then the water is turned off for one minute, during which time the soap troughs are opened and the men lather themselves with cleansing and anti-cootie soap. Warm water is again turned on for two minutes, followed by fifteen seconds of cold. The soldier is told the program before he enters his bath so that he can make the best of his time. There is no shouting or unnecessary noise at this time, the blast of the N. C. O.'s whistle being the controlling note that changes the water from hot to cold, turns it on and off.

The unit of thirty then proceeds to the clean side of the building, receiving sandals, towels, new clean sox, and underwear for the soiled that they turned in. Here they take the corresponding seat in the corresponding section to the one in which they undressed. The wall opens and the clothes rack emerges, stopping with each man's clothes hanging in front of him.

For the delousing a dry heat at 190 degrees Fahrenheit is used, the clothes remaining in the delouser about fifteen minutes, which is more than sufficient time. Rather extensive experiments have been conducted to assure the results.

From the delouser the organization moves into barracks. No unit is placed in these barracks until every man has been bathed and deloused. In this clean camp there are at the time of writing about three hundred buildings, with a total capacity of about 33,000 men. More are being built daily in order to have sufficient storage for troops as increased shipping becomes available. It is in this area that all final checks of records and equipment are made. After passing these inspections all French money belonging to the troops is collected and exchanged for American money. A certificate is made by the unit's commanding officer that every man has been paid up to and including the last regular pay day, and then the organization is ready to move as the transportation arrives in port.

After these final inspections the troop movement is entirely dependent on the amount of available transport facilities. To quote General Butler: "The capacity of the camp in the movement of troops is entirely dependent on the amount of tonnage we can get. But we must have a reserve supply of troops on hand ready to go, for when ships such as the Leviathan, Aquitania, Olympic, and Von Steuben come in, they take close to 30,000 men."

Eventually the organization receives orders to march to the docks at a certain time. Trucks come for the troop property and baggage, guides conduct the unit to the proper pier. On arrival at the docks, each individual is checked on board the lighter from the gangway pipe lines. In spite of the difficulty in getting good water, the following paragraph from G. O. 12 is the only restriction governing its use: "Only water obtained from the camp water system (stand pipes of water carts) will be used for either drinking or washing purposes."

As to the "terrific toll in deaths from disease due to conditions at Brest," figures to March 12, 1919, show actually 1,400 deaths in over a million and a half population, less than .0001 per cent. Colonel Sawyer, the Chief Surgeon, has installed, besides the numerous camp infirmaries, Base Hospital No. 33 with 2,500 beds. This does not include the isolation hospitals for venereal cases. The medical staff consists of a hundred and ten physicians and surgeons besides the medical staffs of organizations going through. The Dental Department under Major Taylor comprises thirty-four dentists who treat an average of 450 cases per day.

Combined efforts of the Government, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Red Cross, Salvation Army, and A. L. A. are centred on providing amusement and diversion for both transient and permanent troops. The results of their efforts show boxing matches, moving-picture shows, band concerts, large reading and writing rooms, canteens, sales commissaries, organization shows, schools taking up studies in agriculture, languages, short business courses, and anything and everything a man desires help in. Baseball diamonds are being built in the hopes of more pleasant weather. Last, but not least, the camp itself produces something of its own, the camp paper, humorously and yet characteristically named the "Pontanezen Duckboard." It gives the news as a regular newspaper does and has its fun and jokes as well. A very creditable piece of work to the founders and eagerly sought for by all troops the three times a week that it appears.

In the preparation of food for the month of February, during which the daily average number of transients alone was 1,234 officers and 40,646 men, it took an average of 210 tons of food per day and 280 tons of wood and fuel per day to run the more than 10,000 stoves and ranges employed in the preparation of the food and the comfort of the men.

This briefly is the truth about the conditions at Camp Pontanezen, Brest, as they now prevail and as they have prevailed ever since the military authorities in charge were able, at the earliest possible moment, to make the necessary readjustments for reversing the tremendous traffic in troops from eastward to westward.

NEW BOTTLES FOR OLD

Corner Saloon Becomes a Nursing Centre of District Service Activities of the Henry Street Settlement

WHAT will become of all the corner saloons? is an obvious and recurring question in the face of approaching prohibition. One by one the electric signs become dimmed and the keepers of the corner bars fold up their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away. Suggestions for rehabilitation are many, but a one-time saloon actually transformed and born to live again is now carrying on operations at the corner of 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Behind the plate glass, cut glass, carving corner windows is a public health centre. A uniformed nurse sits at the central desk ready to give orders, to take messages and generally to carry on the business of relieving the sick of the neighborhood.

Behind those starry cut glass windows hang dull gold curtains letting in the sunshine and tempering it at the same time. Upon the green-tiled window ledge is a long box filled with growing ferns, in the rounded corner stands an improvised arbor arrangement where green ivy grows over the lattice work, and about this bit of garden spot are grouped comfortable, cushioned wicker chairs. The whole of the big room has been painted a light, clean cream color, and the place has been furnished with long working tables and chairs where the district nurses sit to make out their various data and reports. Against one wall is placed a comfortable couch.

It is running to extremes, to be sure. One might have imagined something less startling as a substitute for the convivial poor man's club, and yet this nursing centre seems a reasonable activity to be housed so conspicuously and so centrally in the neighborhood. If saloons once, as a part at least of their widespread influence, bred distress, this one turns a complete somersault and becomes a station for the relief of distress.

For the benefit of those less familiar with the interior economy of the saloon it may be said that, besides the big room already described, there are also certain cozy little rooms with tempting-looking cubbyholes and cabinets arranged around about. These rooms in the saloon's reincarnation have taken on white, washable paint and accommodate severally the maternity centre, the diet kitchen, and the storerooms for surgical dressings.

Public health nursing as dispensed from this saloon—might we call it a nursing saloon?—is only one branch, of course, of the big district nursing service which is carried on by the Henry Street Settlement with Miss Lillian Wald as its moving factor, though Mrs. Paul Warburg heads the committee which carries on the work at 125th Street. It is a visiting nursing service which sends trained nurses into the homes of the community to do those things which only a trained nurse can do properly. They stay only to do their work and then they pass on to other, waiting cases. When the sick ones can afford to pay for the service a certain nominal sum is charged to cover the actual expenses, but if it is a case where payment is impossible then the attention is given free of charge as a community service.

During the war Columbia University established a special and intensive course in public health nursing designed to turn out trained nurses fully educated in a short space of time. Part of the curriculum consisted of a course in student nursing under the direction of the Henry Street District Nursing Service, and it was from these nursing centres that the students were sent out and given their training. Now it has been decided to continue the course so that each year more and more trained nurses will be graduated, equipped to handle that all-important work of district nursing.

The idea has taken root and is growing with astonishing rapidity. Not only in New York, but all over the country district nursing services are being established, for it has been realised that it is only by teaching the members of the community the principles of keeping well can we hope, eventually to produce a reasonably healthy community. And this is what a visiting nurse can do in all calmness and quietness. Each time she calls she sows a little seed of sanitation, of dietetics or of preventive measures, and before long that seed has grown and sprouted.

The Red Cross has appropriated $75,000 to teach public health nursing to those nurses who are returning from France and who wish to obtain this additional information for the pursuit of their profession. Many of these nurses will go through the Columbia course and, in their four months of study there they will take the training that the Henry Street District Nursing Service affords.

A necessary part of the late saloon nursing centre is the special department for maternity cases. At a clinic in this department pre-natal care and information is given the mothers of the neighborhood. By lectures and demonstrations of one sort or another, the best and most modern caretaking methods are made known to those who need the advice and information. There is an obliging and life-sized doll which consents to being interminably turned about, put to bed, taken up again, and, in general, to go through all the machinations to which a very young baby must be subjected. There is displayed in that maternity room a baby basket with all its fittings, said to cost, complete, something less than a dollar, and here the useful doll baby reposes until its turn comes to demonstrate.

The New York Diet Kitchen rents one of the saloon's back rooms from the District Nursing Centre, and there its branch force of workers carry on their beneficial activities. Experts are there to distribute prepared milk for the babies in the various stages of their physical development. After they have been taken to the clinic, weighed, and their exact status in life found out to a nicety, they are provided with the food the doctor thinks will best develop their strength. After that, the mothers call each morning for their babies' daily milk supply. Until the children are 2 years old this work of watching their growth goes on, and the diet kitchen does its part.

Should the children, for any reason, be taken ill and have to stay at home, then the nursing service—that other cog in this well-working wheel—steps in and sends a nurse at once to the bedside to look after the case.

When a baby has reached the age of 2 it has, as a rule, outgrown the necessity for the constant care of the community nursing bureau, and then it is supposed to toddle off on its own two legs to take, as it were, care of itself through the rest of its long life. The supposition is that it has had a good start, and that progress after that is usually a simple enough matter for the mother to handle with, perhaps, occasional help and advice from the community centre.

However, there are some children, who, even after the age of 2, need special medical care and attention if they are to be turned out well-developed and happy citizens. In cases of this sort those of the clinic to whom such duties are assigned follow the child on through these following years of his young life. Until the time that he reaches school age, if that should be necessary, he receives constant aid from the nursing clinic. It is an ideal that no child shall be allowed to enter the activities of its life without having had, at least, the proper start in the way of normal good health. The argument goes that the least the community can do for its inhabitants and for itself is to see that the young children have a proper start in life.

After the time when school begins, should the child still need watching and care, there are other ways and other agencies through which he receives them. At that age the duties of the nursing centre toward these their youngest members cease automatically, and they go on with giving care and attention to the newer and younger members growing up around them.

This, then, is a rough sketch of the very latest development in the way of a saloon. When the old-time New Yorker returns to look about for his once familiar haunts this, perhaps, is the thing that he will find. Next week the proprietors of this corner saloon plan to give a celebration—no beer and skittles, no free lunch—just a reception and a meeting of interested ones to hear about the plans for public health nursing which is to be enlarged and developed until it covers the ground that its leaders plan it shall cover. This will be a formal opening of the saloon in its newest and most fashionable dress—something in the nature of a fashion show in saloons.

At this meeting Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University, an authority on public health nursing, will speak, and so will Dean Russell of Teachers College, besides some others who have special things to say on this subject.

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NOTES ON CURRENT ART

THE Independents this year have gone up ahead and secured the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria for their third annual exhibition. Whether it is the sophisticated environment—there is nothing of the Bohemian garret in the Waldorf-Astoria roof—or whether the war has provided a sufficient outlet for all the perversity and folly and uncouth ambitions of artists and others, thus diminishing the output of extravagant "modernism," or whether the first and second exhibitions instructed the members of the society as to how a picture should behave in public—for one reason or another the third exhibition looks much more disciplined and friendly than its predecessors.

It is arranged on the same plan, alphabetically—certainly the most unpromising method of giving each picture a fair show that possibly could be conceived. Nevertheless, the plan is working out a kind of salvation for itself. For one thing, the artists this year were invited to come down and supervise the hanging of their own pictures in the alcoves dedicated to their initial. Everything seemed to be going very smoothly on the day before press day and the lions and the lambs were lying down or hanging up together with no apparent friction. And the pictures, so far as they were visible at all, were looking very well. When we get the new calendar probably press days will be arranged with a happier relation to the exigencies of the press room. As it is now the itinerant critic can speak only of what comes within the range of his violently foreshortened vision and leave the rest to take its chance with a later page.

One of the objects that immediately captured the attention was a kind of go-cart or child's crib on wheels, decorated by Alfred J. Frueh. It was in the highest degree modern in the type of its decoration—all sorts of intersecting planes and sections of this and that wandering over the surface in a manner rather exciting for a young child's sensibilities, perhaps, but endlessly amusing. It put the adult spectator at once in the wondering and curious mood of the infant. So many things are begun and not finished in the decoration, and you can wonder to your child-heart's content how it all is going to turn out. You are not once tortured by knowing exactly what is going to happen to the cow and dog and clown, what ghastly end is coming to them, what tame conclusion will follow their adventurous beginnings. It is a lovely go-cart—a trifle ugly and vicious in spots where Nature obviously got the best of kindly art, but in the main quite lovely.

A canvas signed Stettinger, leaning against the wall in the S alcove, carries on this childish mood rather more gracefully and innocently. It shows West Point, and has a label painted into the picture to say so. A variety of episodes, bringing in everything associated with the place, are worked into the composition. It is a play with a big cast. And it is done with true naïveté and a nice skillfulness of handling—the kind of picture to amuse a tired gallery visitor with unexpectedness and pretty playfulness.

A very different type of art in the same alcove is Mr. Starkweather's fine "Portrait of Mrs. Taylor," breathing distinction from the ruchings of the stately little cap to the delicate wrinkled aristocratic hands. Everything in the portrait is so true both to type and to the individual that it turns the gallery visitor almost too sharply in a direction other than that pointed by the go-cart and the West Point. It does not do to put away childish things too suddenly, and the great beauty of this controlled and powerful and exquisite old age is saddening. John Sloan, with his excellent picture of a Czechoslovak, is on the adjoining wall. He paints the blunt type bluntly, with a feeling for the third dimension such as he shows in most of his studies of feminine types, the thickest, best nurtured, most substantial types in the field of art at the present moment. Of his skill in depicting the character of his subject it is foolish to speak, so often has it spoken for itself.

The F alcove was well along with its hanging. Hamilton Easter Field's two subjects, each an interior, are as frank and pleasant and interesting as the "Washington's Andirons," shown in Brooklyn. One shows a mantelpiece scene also, but with different accessories as old-fashioned and engrossing as need be. The other is a table with a dish of fruit and a couple of chairs on either side of the table. This, Mr. Field says, is the way he always has looked at things, from a central position and seeing everything perfectly balanced and in order. It gives a decorous formality to his compositions that makes them not only decorous, but decorative without the decorative label. They show themselves to be the work of a man who likes things well rooted in the past, old wine, old friends and the rest of it—rather especially old furniture. This conservative Tory taste, combining with a distinctly modernist breadth of view in the pictures he fancies, makes for piquancy and for something better. It really is almost the best kind of art there is, only not quite the best of its kind and somewhat slow in developing. One has the satisfaction of knowing that wherever it stops it will last and not disintegrate with a change of fashion.

In the N alcove is a picture by Carl Newman that is interesting as contrasted with Mr. Field's kind of picture. It shows a toppling crucifix and other things shifting and falling or tottering in space—a quite dreadful picture that might be taken as a pessimistic view of the world at war. It embodies the worst characteristics of modern independence—the freedom from authority in both practical and spiritual affairs, the eagerness to move and change without a sense of direction. Here in these oblique restless lines is no doubt that movement without which life cannot be, but what of law—the law of gravitation, for example?

From such reflections, brought on by the group of N canvases, it is a pleasure to turn to L and find Isabel Le Boutillier's "Sunny Window"—a corner filled with flowers, as apparently accidental in arrangement as Mr. Field is regular. The color is both tonic and sweet—the rosy stems of begonias bathed in light, pure greens, golden yellows—a beautiful picture and full of wholesome cheer and honest thought and of feeling for what is loveliest in the visible world. The other picture by this artist, a yellow-haired child, seen through a screen of yellow hollyhocks, also is beautiful, but not quite so spontaneous in treatment.

Mr. Pach's two modest little paintings are decidedly the feature of his section. His "Mazzantinita" is a much simplified version of the dancer in a green gown that looks like a lily. His "Waterfall," on the other hand, is a complication of colors and planes that looks not quite like anything in nature and is so beautifully made that you are tempted to twist Turner's famous phrase and wish that nature would look that way.

There are two Maurers, father and son. The son shows characteristic work such as the private galleries have made known to us. The father, who is 87 and probably the oldest exhibitor, shows a picture of foxes and crows and a snowy landscape, painted in 1901, but repainted and developed this year. It is a piece of work done in a past fashion, but not ill done. Each detail has its character and is scrupulously studied. Mr. Glackens is reported to have said in the presence of this picture: "I couldn't draw a fat fox like that!"

Other features of the exhibition emphasize its independent character. A couple of cubist performances by the Japanese painter, T. K. Gado, "Rush Hour in the Subway," a perfectly recognizable mental state; and "An Accident," in which a little more guidance is given by realistic forms, and which very well communicates the sense of sensation in the over-eager curious crowd; "White Pearls," by George B. Lothrop, whose novelty is sealed by this time, and whose application of shells and buttons and rhinestones to his pictures is, of course, not in itself amusing; Joseph Fisher's gilded cup with its band of sculptured ivory cut from a single tusk; a park scene by Tsuni Shimesu who would give Jerome Myers pause with the remorselessness of his comment upon our people in their moments of relaxation, and a portrait of Mr. Field by one of his pupils, Richard Ederheimer, who has turned from art as a matter of trade to art as a profession, and from the gathering of masterpieces in black and white by the great draughtsmen of the past to the making of a conscientious record of what he himself sees in his fellow man. It is amazing that eyes so long accustomed to seeing things as others see them should look with so unsophisticated a vision. Of course, the result is a startling likeness, and it has also a certain primitive power that promises something.

There are other things that one notes in passing, Marjorie Organ's echoes of Lautrec in her satires upon society with the smallest possible s; Alice M. Newton's clever treatment of "The Zoo" and "The Hat Shop;" Helene Lungerich's "Head," the very beautiful decoration by Mr. Walkowitz with its modern note and its classic feeling, and the statue "Spring," by Romaina Soskice, who studied with Bourdelle and shows it only in the modelling of the head. These and several more of the thousand exhibits must await more adequate recognition. They make a visit to the Independents anything but a dull form of entertainment and still less a cheap sensation.

Novel Exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum.

The Brooklyn Museum announces a novel combination exhibition to open to the public on Wednesday, April 2, preceded by a first view reception for members and friends of the Museum on Tuesday, April 1, and to continue through the month until the 1st of May. This exhibition is to combine the interests of the Natural History Department with those of the Art Department and will be partly devoted to wild life in art, partly to camouflage, and partly to the now out-of-date relics, implements, and memorabilia of the whaling industry, with special reference to its former activities on Long Island.

Under the general designation of "wild life in art" the Museum has undertaken to assemble works of contemporary American artists in sculpture, painting, and black and white, dealing with animal life. This exhibition will be representative partly of the artists who have been employed for illustrative purposes from a scientific point of view in natural history museums, among whom there are many men of real distinction, and in part will represent the painters and sculptors whose point of view has been decorative and artistic and who have drawn their subject matter from animals and plants.

It should not be forgotten that the earliest art works of primitive man, namely, those of the cave men of the paleolithic period, were devoted to animal life. Although this was probably a phase of a belief in magic which considered that success in the chase, and power over animals were obtained by pictorial reproductions, the vigor and the fidelity to nature in the broad sense of the art in question are widely recognized. Thus, the oldest art of man was devoted to the representations of animals. In later times, and especially in the seventeenth century, Rubens, Snyders, and many other painters, especially of the Flemish school, are noted for their interest in this kind of art, and in our own times and in our own country the number of sculptors who have devoted themselves to animals is very large. The success of American artists at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 is not less striking than the continued interest in this field which has since developed. In the field of animal sculpture of small dimension the success of recent American artists is notorious, and as regards the collections of the Brooklyn Museum, the important collection of Barye's work leads us to think of European success in this direction. The exhibition is for an eclectic and comprehensive character as regards the schools of art represented, and the most recent and most advanced school has not been neglected. Among the artists represented are the following: James Earl Fraser, Anna V. Hyatt, Eugenie F. Schonard, Paul Herzel, Eli Harvey, Mrs. Converse, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, Robert H. Rockwell, Antonio Miranda, Dwight Franklin, Gaston Lachaise, Eli Nadelmann, Carton Moorepark, Henri Caro-Delvaille, F. W. Benson, Charles R. Knight, Charles Livingston Bull, Gerald Thayer, Z. H. Pritchard, H. B. Tschudy, Carl Rungius, and Julius Rolshoven.

Another feature and phase of this combination exhibition relates to marine camouflage. It will be the first public exhibition of the kind ever made in this country, and represents the original studio and planning material, including both models and diagrams, which had been used by the United States Shipping Board and the United States Naval Department. The exhibition is thus a loan of United States Government material of an extremely interesting, important, and novel character. The fact that the system of military and army camouflage is derived from the theory and principles of protective coloration in animals, especially as explained by the notable authority of the American painter, Abbott H. Thayer, and other artists, again offers a point of contact and relation between art and science. It is true that marine camouflage was obliged to depart widely from the principles at stake in military camouflage, but its inception was wholly derived from it. Marine camouflage was, of course, actually designed and executed by men who were artists and decorators.

The drawings on ivory and bone made by the American Eskimo in the Northwest American arctic territory may have very probably suggested this class of work to the whaling sailors. Aside from this artistic, or semi-artistic, interest, the special relations of the Brooklyn Museum Department of Natural History to Long Island, the relations of the whaling industry of Long Island to natural history studies of marine life in general, and the relations of the whaling industry to the general commercial relations of the early days of American history, are all points to be considered. Inasmuch as the implements of the old whaling industry are now out of date, they properly become relics and reminders of the life of older days, and have remarkable interest from the standpoint of early American history and industry, as well as from the standpoint of the scientific study of the whales themselves. The relics in the Brooklyn Museum exhibition are of a remarkably varied and comprehensive character.

Monotypes.

At the Ehrich Gallery is an interesting exhibition of monotypes by artists of high accomplishment in other mediums. The monotype is printed in oils or printers' ink directly on a copper or glass plate, and then transferred to moist paper by means of an etching press or a burnisher. There can be but one print hence the name "monotype." Maurice Prendergast, with his vivid spotting in pure color, achieves great success, and so do Randall Davey and Walter Pach. Dorothea Litzinger works on a scale that calls for complication to escape the grievous peril of emptiness. Albert Sterner has worked simply and with tact in "The Tired Model" and "The Gray Vase," and John Sloan loses nothing of characteristic crispness in "Drying Her Hair" and "Hanging Clothes."

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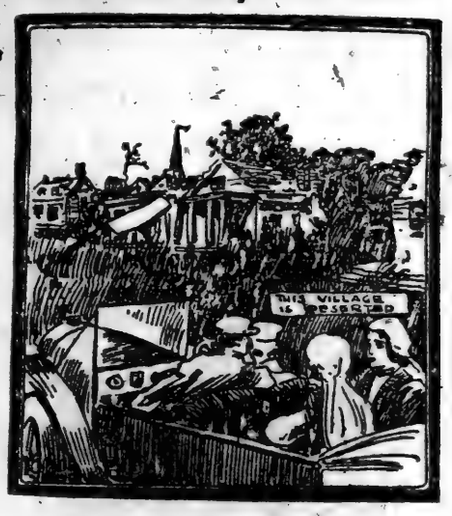

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BARNARD WOMEN'S SHARE IN HELPING TO WIN WAR

Work of the College Cited by Mrs. Meyer as Typical of What Was Done by the Sex Throughout the Country

WERE college women able, through their training, to make definite contributions to the winning of the war, not only along strictly academic lines, but in fields of work not usually associated with college education? This question was put recently to a number of men and women in a position to give authoritative answers to it, and the replies offer illuminating summaries of the value of American college women's work.

The Secretary of War pointed out in his reply the wide field of activities "manned" by college women, and added: "The impression that I have received from my own observations, supplemented by reports from many other sources, is that the quality of the work performed by these women was exceptionally high, and was a very important factor in filling the gaps caused by the presence in France of so many thousands of our young men in military service. The whole country certainly owes them a debt of gratitude for the spirit in which the women entered upon so many new tasks, and for their accomplishments in these tasks."

Miss Elizabeth K. Adams, Chief of Section, United States Department of Labor, United States Employment Service, said: "College women have worked shoulder to shoulder with expert men, and have gained a mastery of new fields and techniques of worldwide importance. * * * They have learned to think and act quickly in emergencies, to marshal and utilize all their equipment. Of the many thousands here in Washington in positions of all sorts, from routing clerkships to positions of large responsibility, on the whole I agree with you that college women have responded magnificently to the country's call."

The President of Smith College commented on the whole situation of the college woman as a war worker: "College training, however much it may be capable of improvement, has in fact been turning out women more adaptable than the average, more capable of organizing and being organized, and quicker at picking up the technique of a new activity. * * * It is clear that the country, as a whole, has been led by the experience of the war to a higher appreciation of the value of college training."

To such general statements as these the record of any one woman's college—its students, faculty and alumnae—would doubtless add the elucidation of specific detail as typical of what college women have done in the war. Such a record has been compiled for Barnard College, and is presented in pamphlet form by Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer as not only a "brief historical record of Barnard's part," but as a concrete example of "how college women met the national emergency and college education stood the test of war."

Barnard's organization for war work began with the General Assembly of Columbia University, called on Feb. 6, 1917. The Dean of the College was appointed Chairman of the university's Committee on Women's War Work. This body at once appointed two active committees, one to investigate various fields of work and ascertain where women's services would probably be needed, and what training they would require; the other to conduct an information bureau at which Columbia University women should be enrolled, catalogued and directed to war work. This information bureau, of which a Barnard graduate was Chairman, kept the college informed of all the plans and needs of the official war work of New York City, and throughout the war Barnard and Barnard's daughters kept in constant touch with the city's war activities.

Meanwhile, in March, the undergraduates organized a War Relief Council, which raised money to feed the children of a Belgian village, opened a Red Cross workroom, contributed money to buy an ambulance for the Columbia Unit, and sent out clerical workers for the New York State census, sellers of Liberty Bonds, Red Cross speakers, and other workers, as needed. Unlike most women's colleges, Barnard did not organize emergency training courses, as there were opportunities for these near at hand. But it did a very special work for agriculture. Mrs. Meyer tells of this activity:

"As the Summer of 1917 approached, a special Committee on Agriculture of the University Committee on Women's War Work, one of whom was our Associate Professor of Geology, began to consider the possibility of placing groups of college women in the country for farm work. Through the Committee on Agriculture of Mayor Mitchel's Committee of Women on National Defense, of which the Dean of Barnard was Chairman, this group was brought in touch with other organizations and individuals interested in such a movement.

"In this way we learned of the project being formed for the Women's Agricultural Camp at Bedford N. Y. During the first Summer, out of a registration of 150, half were Barnard students and graduates, with our Associate Professor of Geology as director of the camp. Barnard also provided a bookkeeper and several chauffeurs. Three students from the Department of Household Arts at Teachers College, Columbia University, served as dietitians, catering and cooking for the household. This unit plan solved many a problem which seemed at first almost insuperable.

"As a result of the first year's work a conference was held in New York City by representatives of various women's organizations, out of which arose the Woman's Land Army of America. Six Barnard women were actively engaged in organizing the work. During the Spring of 1918 much propaganda had to be done and a speakers' bureau was formed, largely of Barnard undergraduates, who carried the message into thirteen States, building up the nation-wide organization which placed 15,000 workers throughout the country during the season of 1918. One Barnard graduate and one member of the Faculty are members of the National Board. One member of the class of 1911 is now the National Field Secretary, and one member of the class of 1918 is the National Publicity Secretary. One member of the class of 1904 was the expert agriculturist during the second season at Bedford and is at present studying agriculture at Amherst, with a view to making it her profession. Members of the classes of 1904, 1910, 1916, 1917, and 1918 have been supervisors of units in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire * * *.

"In the Fall of 1918, in recognition of the work that the Woman's Land Army of America accomplished, the Department of Labor took over the organization as a part of the U. S. Employment Service, with our Associate Professor of Geology as the Federal Director of Recruiting. During the Winter of 1918-19 leave of absence has been granted to enable her to do this important work. Beginning as a war emergency effort, it has grown to be recognized as a sound economic proposition with a definite peace-time program."

An outstanding activity of the college itself was its war-time registration, "which virtually amounted to conscription," Mrs. Meyer says, and which resulted in enlisting nearly 90 per cent. of the student body in war work, with a minimum of two hours each week. Barnard was the first woman's college to put through its registration in this way. The college also assisted in the labors of local Exemption Boards, established a flourishing canteen for American and allied sailors in the University boathouse, did a great deal of entertaining in connection with the S. A. T. C. at Columbia, and took part, of course, in Red Cross work and in raising money for many war activities. The Boathouse Canteen is now helping to entertain wounded men. The Alumnae War Service Committee pledged itself to organize and finance two units for foreign service—one with the Y. M. C. A., the other with the Red Cross, and after doing this was raising money for a second Red Cross unit when the armistice was signed. More than $100,000 was raised by the committee for these units, and twenty-five Barnard graduates were sent abroad as members. The college also gave buildings and instructors for the courses of training for women workers for the Y. M. C. A. overseas, which graduated 1,998 women between June 26, 1918, and Feb. 19, 1919. Many Barnard officers were engaged in teaching in the S. A. T. C.

Records of the war work of individuals, in the Faculty and among the graduates, both here and in Europe, offer a mass of significant information about the value of college women in the war. As a climax to the long list of important work done by college officers, Mrs. Meyer mentions the fact that Dean Gildersleeve was not only Chairman of the Columbia University Committee on Women's War Work, but in Mayor Mitchel's Committee of Women on National Defense for New York City was a member of various sub-committees. The dean also had a part in many other wartime organizations.

Sixty-four Barnard graduates have been doing active work overseas, twenty-five in the special Barnard units mentioned above, and the others working as doctors, nurses, and aids, bacteriologists, repatriation and canteen workers, members of the Signal Corps, telephone units, executives, and office secretaries; two have been awarded the Croix de Guerre, and one has been cited. Four, including a physician, were assigned to a comprehensive health investigation in Bordeaux; they also did general relief work and established a workroom there; after the armistice they were transferred to the French Government, and two theme were given to them to reconstruct. Another member of the unit was for two months assistant delegate of the American Red Cross in La Vendée, having charge of all the case work in one town and the surrounding villages. Other Red Cross positions filled by Barnard women include that of secretary to the Acting Chief of the Balkan Commission, assistant district manager of the warehouse at Chalons-sur-Marne, and hospital representative of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Barnard women with the Y. M. C. A. have had complete charge of huts, and done all the many complex things included as "canteen work," and those with the "Y. W." have been equally busy and responsible. One of the class of 1915 who enlisted in the United States Signal Corps went over in charge of the first unit of signal girls attached to General Pershing's army. During the first five months she was chief operator in charge of the telephone lines at General Headquarters. A member of the class of 1895 is Vice Chairman of the American Zionists' Medical Unit for Palestinian Civilian Non-sectarian Relief, Java, Asia Minor. A physician, who went to France in February, 1918, as a member of the first Women's Overseas Hospital, has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the French Army and has won the Croix de Guerre.

At home Barnard graduates have done equally important work. Mrs. Meyer continues in her records:

"A graduate of the class of 1917 who had majored in chemistry did research work on a new explosive, which was later manufactured by the Hercules Powder Company and used in depth bombs. As she also worked on mustard gas in its first stages in this country. Chemical research in another line, the synthesis of drugs for use in the treatment of diseases of bacterial origin, was carried on by one of the class of 1916.

"An interesting use of her business training has been made by a member of the class of 1907 who had been Vice President and Treasurer of a statistical company and went to Washington to start a section in the Division of Planning and Statistics of the U. S. Shipping Board. Her work was to discover sources and organize a department of information on the foreign tonnage of the world. She prepared data for a confidential book on the Japanese commercial situation, and wrote the chapter on Japanese Shipping. This report resulted in a readjustment of the shipping in the Pacific, and contributed many thousand tons to the Atlantic needs.

"An example, not of the use of special training, but of general intelligence applied to new problems, is given by a member of the class of 1903 who had been for some years assistant principal of a large New York high school. At the outset of the war she further prepared herself by an intensive study of scientific management and, the day school closed, became employment manager in the Military Intelligence Department in Washington. In this connection she had charge of 800 women employes, compiled a handbook for clerks, edited a weekly bulletin and conducted an evening business school to improve the efficiency of the employes of the division. This same energetic graduate also conferred with the Civil Service Commission, arranging for the examination of clerks, co-operated with the collegiate division of the Department of Labor, kept in close touch with the employment secretaries of all the women's colleges throughout the country, conferred with the Third Assistant Secretary of War as to enlisting and commissioning women in war work, held conferences with the Federal Commissioner of Education on enlarging the recreational opportunities of the large transient population of women and girls in Washington, and co-operated with the U. S. Housing Corporation."

COAL MAN'S DICTIONARY

AT a dinner of the New York State Coal Merchants' Association, held a few days ago at the Hotel Pennsylvania, the point of view of the dealer in a highly important commodity was reflected in the following questions and answers read by Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association of New York City:

Q. What is an anthracite coal tax? A. It is a penalty imposed upon any man who does not vote in the State of Pennsylvania.

Q. What is a railroad tariff? A. It is the law of gravity reversed; it always goes up and never comes down.

Q. What is an individual operator? A. A safe breaker is usually an individual operator, but there are other kinds.

Q. Why is an individual operator sometimes called an independent operator? A. Because he is not responsible to either God or man for what he does.

Q. What is a Fuel Administrator? A. He is an otherwise estimable gentleman—usually a college President, a banker, or a lawyer—who does not know anything about the coal business to start with and who resigns as soon as he has learned it.

Q. What is a labor arbitration? A. It is a case where the employe gives up half that he demands and the employer gives up half that he has.

Q. What is a gentleman's agreement? A. It is like a fence to a school boy—something to jump over.

Q. What is a railroad adjustment of a coal shortage? A. There isn't any such thing. The last one on record occurred in 1850.

Q. What is a coal miner? A. He has always been defined as a man who works in the coal mines, but that is no longer correct. He is now a man who buys bonds, talking machines, and pianos. Who spends most of his time above ground, and if he loafs more than twenty-four hours a day refuses to let it count on the next day. He is very carefully looked after by the Washington Administration, because if anything happens to him it means the loss of a Democratic vote. His idea is, "Strike until the last nonunion man expires," and his idea of a style of wages is that the less a man works the more he should get, and he seems to be getting it.

Q. What is a retail coal dealer? A. "An abomination in the sight of the Lord," but "a very present help in the time of trouble."

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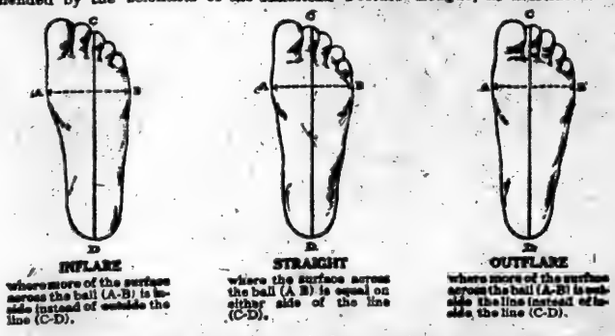

INFLARE where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is inside (instead of outside the line (C-D).

STRAIGHT where the surface across the ball (A B) is equal on either side of the line (C-D).

OUTFLARE where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is outside the line instead of inside, the line (C-D).

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T. 3-30.

40-YARD SPAN SEAPLANE FOR ATLANTIC CROSSING

Colonel Porte, R. A. F., and the Big Flying Boat Which Is to Attempt the Eastward Passage

FLIGHT across the Atlantic is, of course, a feat the accomplishment of which cannot long be delayed. When it is actually accomplished the sensation produced by it will not be nearly as great as when the English Channel was first crossed by airplane and the significance of the achievement will be much inferior to Blériot's historic performance. Nevertheless the first trans-Atlantic flight will be an event of some note and rivalry for the honor of making it is keen. As a matter of mere history the British Royal Air Force more than a year ago had all arrangements practically completed for undertaking the crossing by airplane. The attempt was abandoned mainly out of courtesy to the United States, as Great Britain's ally. It was felt that hard feeling might, perhaps, be engendered by a first British flight across the Atlantic in wartime.

Now that the war is over, however, the race is on between British and American Air Services—between the R. A. F. and the United States Naval Aviation Section, since it seems to have been agreed to make the trial on both sides with a seaplane rather than with a mere airplane, as was the original British plan.

Elsewhere in THE SUNDAY TIMES today is printed a picture of the triplane flying-boat which is the British entry and which, according to present arrangements, will try the Atlantic crossing eastward from Newfoundland some time in April.

This boat was constructed recently at Felixstowe, England, under the direct supervision of its designer, Colonel J. C. Porte, R. A. F. The boat was completed some months ago, having taken six months to build, and the preliminary tests were very satisfactory. It was designed for the transatlantic flight, and its construction throughout is with this specific object in view.

Colonel Porte will be remembered by followers of aeronautics as Lieutenant Porte of the Royal Navy. He first came into prominence as the designer and pilot of the flying boat America, which was built by Rodman Wanamaker for the transatlantic flight in 1914. The war interrupted the earlier experiment. But since 1914 Colonel Porte has been engaged in the development of this type of machine. The F-2A and F-3 types of machines, used successfully by the British in anti-submarine work in the North Sea and the Mediterranean, are designs of his, and are direct offsprings of the original America.

Along with Major Partridge and other officers of the Royal Air Force, Porte spent several months in this country last Summer superintending the construction of the N. C. 1 at the Navy Construction Station in Philadelphia. This boat also is one of Colonel Porte's designs and is practically identical with the British F3. The N. C. 1 is the boat in which the United States Naval Air Service is going to attempt the Atlantic flight. Major Partridge incidentally, although an Englishman by birth, is well known in this country, having been the editor of a Rochester newspaper for many years. While in the service Major Partridge has been acting as an assistant to Colonel Porte. He is now in this country and has been appointed by the Royal Aero Club to watch the start of all transatlantic flights in competition for The Daily Mail Prize of $50 000.

The R. A. F. entry is known as the "Felixstowe Fury," or as the F. S. B., which stands for "Porte's Super Baby." It has been taken down and is now being shipped across to Newfoundland, where it will be reassembled.

The start for the 1,800-mile journey will be made from Newfoundland, in order to take advantage of favorable winds. It has not been announced whether any stops for fuel are contemplated or not. The machine has a maximum speed of 92 knots, or 105 miles per hour. At this rate she could make the trip in seventeen or so hours. Her fuel capacity is ample for this length of time, but it is thought that by traveling at a slower speed and carrying less fuel there would be reduced chance of engine trouble. The boat is entirely seaworthy and would be quite capable of landing in midocean to obtain fuel, and of leaving the water again except in a very rough sea. The boat itself can stand almost any sea without breaking up, but the difficulty would be in taking off, which is impossible in a very rough sea.

In itself the machine is enormous, being a triplane with a wing span of 120 feet. The body is a boat stoutly constructed of three-ply wood and about 100 feet long. The fuel tanks, instruments, and crew are carried in the boat, while the five 360 horse power Rolls Royce engine, which furnish the power plant, are mounted on the middle plane. Four of the engines are in pairs, each pair mounted on the same axis. The forward engine of the pair operates a tractor propellor, while the rear engine operates a pusher propeller. The fifth engine is a pusher and is placed between the two pairs on the middle plane. This is the type of engine mounting that was used successfully by the Germans on their Gotha machines.

In the tests held Nov. 13-15, 1918, the machine took off from the water, utilizing only the two pairs of engines, at a speed of thirty-five knots, carrying a dead weight of 112,000 pounds. She has a maximum speed of about ninety-two knots, and can fly at about eighty to eighty-five knots with four engines.

A crew of six or seven men will probably be carried in the transatlantic flight. Colonel Porte and Major Cooper will be the pilots. The engineer will be an expert from the Rolls-Royce factory. The navigator and wireless operators will be officers of the Royal Navy. The identity of the third pilot is not yet known.

The machine has dual controls, which are balanced, and are similar in operation to a ship's steering mechanism, so that the physical strain of the long flight will be minimized, and with three pilots the actual flying of the machine will not be very difficult even for such a long trip. The course will be kept by the use of "directional wireless."

The starting point and the objective, whether the other side or a boat in mid-Atlantic, will each be equipped with wireless stations sending out continuous waves. The machine itself will be equipped with a wireless set by which it can tell whether it is keeping its course, or if it gets off the course can recover it again. In this way difficulties of calculating windage and of navigation by compass will be eliminated.

Obviously, no matter which boat, American or British, first makes the successful crossing, a large share of credit will be due to Colonel Porte, as a pioneer who has devoted years of research to the study of the transatlantic flight.

BURLESON AS WRECKER OF PARTY MACHINERY

MANY charges and complaints have been aimed at Postmaster General Burleson—probably no predecessor in the office has been the centre of so much controversy of one kind and another—but it is safe to say that no one would have thought there would ever be added to the list the charge that the conduct of his office was working an injury to the Democratic Party machinery. That is what has happened, and it is counted in Washington the most unkindest cut of all. To be sure, no one of the insiders, the men who know about the situation, will go so far as to say that Mr. Burleson was knowingly guilty of interfering with the plans of Democrats for the campaign of 1920.

The complaint in a nutshell is that Mr. Burleson's order of more than a year and a half ago, placing the Post Offices of the country under civil service domination, has had the result of rooting out many Democrats, and that their successors, instead of being fairly evenly divided between the two parties, have been preponderatingly Republican. A canvass in one part of the country showed that out of 350 Post Office vacancies filled but 100 of the appointed were Democrats.

Thus, the complaint goes on, the fabric of the Democratic political machine has been much injured, and the Democratic National Committee and Democratic Senators and Congressmen who are just beginning to find out the havoc wrought by their Postmaster General are planning to make the matter a sharp issue with the President when he returns from abroad.

According to the statement of some of the well-informed party workers the effect of taking the Post Offices out of politics has only come to a head during the past four or five months. In that time numerous offices have been declared vacant through the alleged "machinations" of Post Office Inspectors who, appointed under Republican Administrations, have, the complainants say, been influenced by Republican affiliation and sympathy. Moreover, where deaths and resignations have caused Post office vacancies, the contests for appointment have been open to the rank and file of all parties, and the astute Republicans have been able to manoeuvre things in such a way in many of the towns as to capture the positions.

This is the way Republicans have circumvented Democrats, according to a prominent member of the Democratic organization at Washington: The Secretaries of district Civil Service Commissions and Post Office Inspectors act as a joint committee in filling the vacancies. In the competitive examinations 70 per cent. of the possible 100 points are credited to business experience. The method chosen for determining the business experience of the candidates is to ask the opinion of prominent business men in the given city. The Mayor of the city usually is asked to name a list of representative business men. In most of the Northern cities the Mayor is Republican, also generally a partisan. Scheming Republican politicians—so the dark plot unfolds—have made the Mayor "wise," and he names a list composed wholly, or mostly, of stalwart Republicans, with the result that the Democratic candidates get low marks on business experience, and, losing in the main test, fail to win certification.

The exposure of the scheme, as it is called, was brought to Washington by a faithful official, who told how an outspoken former Republican Congressman, whose home is in a Northern city, exclaimed when he ran his eye over the selected list of business men shown to him:

"Why, there isn't a single Democrat on this list! There ought to be at least one."

One party worker who discoursed at length on the matter is here in the city waiting to see President Wilson personally about the matter. He appeared to have got no consolation whatever from Mr. Burleson. The latter, so this worker says, is the worst autocrat he happens to have made the acquaintance of in official life here.

"No use talking to Burleson," said he. "He thinks he has pulled off something here that will redound to the eternal glory of himself and the Administration and the Democratic Party. The fact is, we have ruined our machinery, and it will take a long time in some of the towns of the country to overcome the ill-will that has resulted from this order."

Then the worker went on to say that no better results have been attained in a business way by the shelving of the old political method of naming Postmasters.

"Men chosen now by the civil service have no one locally to whom they are responsible, no one they are under obligations to for having obtained the job," he said. "The result is they run things in a more high-handed fashion than hitherto—and then there is no effort on the part of the non-political officer to make a record in the office, so that his party may be benefited locally. The step, I get it from Mr. Burleson, was intended to bring more efficiency into the Post Office Department; but, strange as it may seem, efficiency seems to be a bird that has flown far away from the Burleson administration of affairs.

"It would be better to have the selection of Postmasters entirely under the civil service than this mixed affair between the Civil Service Commission and the Post Office, in which there is nearly as much politics as there ever was. The plan in use is lacking in the old strength of representative politics, because the party that happens to be out manages to get the most men in by political trickery. When Burleson went into office about 80 per cent. of the Post Office Inspectors, I understand, were Republicans. He tried to reduce it to 50-50, but more than 60 per cent. are still Republicans. The Inspectors, you see, are under no obligations to civil service, and the Secretaries of the district Civil Service Commissions are, I am told, 90 per cent. Republicans.

"What can you expect of such a combination but that a majority of those certified for appointment will be Republicans? It is wrong in the sight of the civil service and it is wrong in the sight of the politician who sees politics rampant where it was promised politics would be kept out."

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HOW ALLIED PATROLS LISTENED TO THE U-BOAT

Detector Invented by Americans Helped in Waging War on German Craft—Some Successful Hunts

It is possible, now that the censorship is lifted, to tell how an American device aided the war against the U-boats. It was a listening device, capable of detecting the presence of the undersea craft.

These detectors were designed to fasten to the ship's side and extended below the water line, the sound channels leading into the hold of the ship to an observer who signaled the direction of the sound to the bridge. It was found this apparatus, under ideal conditions, could pick up the sound of a submarine at a distance of fifteen miles. In most circumstances it could be relied upon for a range of two to seven miles. The results were superior to anything in use before the United States entered the war.

The instrument was the work of the research laboratory experts of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., under the direction of Dr. W. R. Whitney, chief of those laboratories and a member of Secretary Daniels' Naval Advisory Board. They were assisted by the Submarine Signal Company, the Victor Talking Machine Company, the Western Electric Company, the Naffens Research Council, and such scientists as Dr. W. D. Coolidge, Dr. Irving Langmuir, Professor R. A. Millikan, Professor Max Mason, and others.

Before the General Electric Company could turn the devices out in quantity submarine sinkings had multiplied at an alarming rate and in April, 1917, 874,000 tons of shipping was destroyed. It was apparent that something must be done at once. The Navy Department organized a special service party under the command of Captain R. H. Leigh, U. S. N., and dispatched ten tons of the listening apparatus to be tried out in European waters. The party consisted of C. E. Eveleth and C. F. Scott of the General Electric Company, six enlisted men, and three other naval officers. The listening device was now put to the acid test and the submarine hunt was on.

Mr. Scott recently described some interesting incidents characteristic of the practical application of the submarine detector.

Submarine Bases.

"The principal bases from which American destroyers operated," he said, "were Queenstown, Ireland; Brest, France, and Gibraltar, the first named being the largest base of the three.

"The submarine chaser bases were at Queenstown, Ireland; Plymouth, England, and Corfu, France.

"The American submarines were based at Berchaven, Ireland, and the Azores. All the navigating charts of the waters around the British Isles, like the English Channel, North Sea, and Irish Sea, where the submarine warfare was most active, were divided into squares, lettered and numbered for quick reference as to positions of torpedoed ships or enemy submarines sighted by surface craft or airplanes.

"The party under Captain Leigh had also worked out the tactics necessary for the detection, pursuit, and destruction of U-boats, and used three fishing trawlers of nine to ten knots speed. On Dec. 30, 1917, we steamed out of the harbor for our first patrol in English waters. The Channel lived up to its reputation of being the roughest body of water for its size in the world.

"A 'P' boat, a small type of high-speed destroyer developed for the war, accompanied us as an escort.

"The day after New Year's we received a wireless from an airship that a submarine had been sighted. We steamed over, got out our devices, but couldn't hear a thing. Another message from the airship changed the sub's position, so we altered our course and obtained a clear indication, from the listening device. The U-boat was moving slowly up the Channel submerged.

"We gave the 'P' boat a 'fix' (cross bearing) on the spot where our indication showed the submarine to be. She ran over the place, dropping a 'pattern' of depth charges and soon we began to see tremendous amounts of oil rising to the surface.

"A trawling device had been developed which indicated whether contact with a submarine was made.

"After the oil came up we got out our trawling device and ran over the area for about an hour and finally got an indication. We threw over a buoy to mark the spot and anchored for the night. Next morning we trawled again and got another contact within 100 yards of the buoy. We had destroyed a submarine in our first test.

"The British Admiralty thought well of the devices and many were ordered from the United States. We had taken over detailed drawings of all the apparatus and allowed them to build it themselves from our drawings.

What "Y" Guns Are.

"About May, 1918, our own ships began to come over with all these devices installed. They were also equipped with radio telephones, depth charges, and "Y" guns. A "Y" gun is a casting with two arms forming a Y. Each arm holds a depth bomb, which can be shot out by means of an auxiliary powder charge to a distance of 100 feet.

"When the American submarine chasers began to arrive they were assigned to the Channel where the German submarine activities were greatest, and we did a good deal of patrolling in the early Spring with these chasers. The second lot of chasers was ordered to Corfu in the Adriatic in June.

"We had thirty-six chasers based in a little bay on the island, and the barrage of boats extended across the Otranto Strait, a distance of about forty miles. The chasers were operated in units of three, which kept about one mile apart on patrol. A distance of five miles was kept between units. The conditions in the Adriatic were ideal for hunting submarines. The water was very deep around Otranto Strait, ranging from 400 to 600 fathoms, which meant that the submarines when hard pressed could not seek shallow water, as was their custom in the English Channel and the North Sea.

"The main Austrian submarine base was at Pola, which is at the head of the Adriatic. Cattaro, further down the coast, was also used as a base.

"The German submarines leaving Pola were obliged to go through Otranto Straits to get to the Mediterranean. Then got contact. Distinct sound of submarine making a noise as if shafts were badly bent. Also giving out squeaking sound. Submarine sounded as if having great difficulty in keeping propeller going. She stopped frequently. We followed * * * Heard submarine hammering, squeaking, straining, running intermittently, apparently with great difficulty and for short periods.

"The second depth charge of this attack threw into the air a cylindrical black object fifty to sixty feet about the size of a depth charge * * *. Another depth charge attack was carried out. Submarine had gradually been making shorter turns for some time * * * From this point on believe submarine bottomed and was never able to move except to start and scrape along the bottom a short distance. Noises indicated this."

Word was then sent to Penzance for additional depth charges and a radio dispatched to the base for a destroyer.

"Subsequent events," says this account, "showed that submarine never moved from the spot. Noises indicated repair. Occasional unsuccessful attempts were made to start motor. Sounds rapidly became less frequent."

When morning came the submarine chasers and the destroyer which had been sent to their assistance gathered near the spot, where the crippled submarine was resting on the bottom. "Taking into consideration all circumstances and events," it was "concluded that the submarine had been damaged externally and was unable to start motor after repeated attempts. It was at least unable to rise to the surface and remained on the bottom in the vicinity. Reports of listeners substantiated this conclusion."

SELECTING GARDEN CROPS.

THE home garden campaign for 1919 should be planned, says War Gardening, the official publication of the National War Garden Commission, with a view to the production of the largest possible amount of food with the smallest possible outlay of seed and fertilizer. Authorities agree that the seed shortage is the worst the country has ever seen. The supply of fertilizers and natural manures is far below the normal. The demand for these materials is exceedingly great and wartime efficiency makes it vital that wartime conservation be practised in the use of them. To this end gardens should be devoted as far as possible to those crops which are most useful for food and in which the chances of failure are least to be feared.

In the selection of vegetables for the home garden preference should be given to the staple crops such as potatoes, beans, tomatoes, corn, onions, and cabbage. Crops of next importance, such as peas, carrots, parsnips, beets, squash, greens, turnips, cauliflower, radishes, and celery, should be grown if space in the garden permits.

Cauliflower, muskmelons, watermelons, onions from seed, asparagus, and cucumbers are some of the plants that are most difficult to raise and these are not recommended to the amateur gardener.

Soils vary so much that serious attention should be given to the crops suited to the individual gardens. This is a local question. Consult your local war garden committee's expert as to the best crops for your particular soil. Expert advice will prevent mistakes.

In many communities last year witnessed an over-production of some vegetables that had to be used during the growing season. Many gardeners had larger crops of these than they could possibly use. Much waste resulted. To prevent this loss in seed, fertilizer, garden space, labor, and foodstuffs every gardener should give especial attention to the selection of crops. Plant sparingly of those things which must be used as they mature and plant liberally of those things which may be saved for winter use by canning, drying, or storing.

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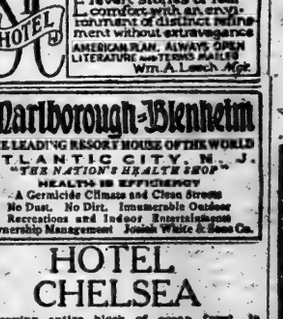

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RELIEF OF SUFFERING IN FRANCE A PEACE DUTY

Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith Brings Story of Women's and Children's Plight in Territory Germans Overran

THE war is won; but so long as there are civilians—especially children—still suffering from the German invasion, we have not yet won the peace. That is more difficult, and much more complex, than winning the war. And it is America's responsibility."

Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, who returned about a week ago from France and Belgium, has brought a poignant message back to the people of America. She is Field Secretary of the Comité Franco-Américain pour la Protection des Enfants de la Frontière, which we know in this country as Children of the Frontier, and, after spending many months during the last three years in traveling about in the devastated regions and along the western front, she was in Paris when the armistice was signed. When the first moment of joy and relief was over Mrs. Smith went up into Northern France and Belgium to investigate the conditions that the war had left.

As she says, "Every one suddenly began to ask, 'What after the armistice?'" It is the answer to that question that Mrs. Smith has brought back to America. She has come from the towns and villages of the German occupation and retreat, and her message is of what the war has left there for the peace to do. But, though her work has been with one committee in France and Belgium, she does not urge the needs of those countries only or the work of one association alone.

"We must help the civilians of all allied countries," she said; "I speak especially of what I have seen, but the help must go everywhere, where it is needed. We must undo what the Germans have done.

"The suffering they caused, and the conditions they left, didn't 'just happen.' It was all a part of a deliberate German policy. They set out to do a specific thing, and in large measure they succeeded. Unless we undo it we cannot win the peace.

"It is America's responsibility, not only because America has suffered less than other countries, and has been left with the greatest resources, but because the others' suffering did so much for us. Our own losses were very low; they were low because of the sacrifices and endurance of these other peoples before we came into the war.

"We must save these children now. France—every allied country—needs all its children. If the next generation is weak it will be unbearable. And every one of these children that has suffered so is worth fighting for."

There are about 2,000,000 people in Northern France who have known the horrors of invasion. Mrs. Smith went on to tell of what she had seen in the occupied districts, and first she talked in more detail of the German policy there.

Germans and Bolshevism.

"The organized German plan was to make the people troublesome to their own country. Keeping the people idle was a part of that policy. Factories were shut down or destroyed, raw materials were taken away, transportation was brought to a standstill so that more raw materials could not be brought in, and able-bodied men and women were put on the breadline, deprived of work. The purpose of the Germans was to give these people the habit of leisure, of utter idleness.

"That is the habit of mind that breeds Bolshevism and mischief of various kinds. 'Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do'—that is the principle on which the invaders worked. Where they didn't succeed in making the people positively troublesome, they did generally succeed in destroying their initiative. This was the case in Alsace, too—always the same thing, the setting up of habits of idleness in these industrious, thrifty people, as part of the German scheme.

"The Germans had made up their minds that they would put Northern France out of commission for all time, and that they would hit the population so thoroughly that they never could get on their feet again.

"We went down to the town of Lille, which is one of the few industrial centres remaining standing. It was congested before the war, and you can imagine the conditions since. The Germans acted unusually brutally there, even for them, because the Kaiser and the Crown Prince were there a good deal. One of the most pathetic things I saw was a notice from the mothers of Lille asking the French Government to get their boys and girls back from Germany as soon as possible. Eight thousand girls and boys between 15 and 18 years old had been taken from Lille; some of them came back, but in terrible condition physically—many were victims of tuberculosis. You felt that unless very drastic methods were used the population was doomed.

"Dr. Calmette, head of the Institut Pasteur, was doing all he could to relieve the situation. But what people didn't realize here—and don't realize in Paris, either—is that after four years of the enemy's presence the inhabitants themselves must have lost their initiative. They were so badly treated that even in the Summer afternoons they had to go in their houses—little houses on dark courts, many of them—at 5 o'clock, so as not to have the benefit of the last bit of daylight. Imagine the effect of living under a rule like that for four years! And, of course, such things helped the spread of tuberculosis," Mrs. Smith added, parenthetically.

"Dr. Calmette's wife had been taken off as a hostage, and badly treated," she went on. "I met her, and she showed the traces of what she had been through, and will show them until her death. And when Dr. Calmette was talking of the need of hard work, he would interrupt himself and tell something that had been done to his wife, and then would look at his son, who had been a prisoner in Germany—and you felt that he had lost his power of initiative, too.

"There must be some outside assistance to get these French people back into a state of action.

"Even in their retreat the Germans hit at the civilians," Mrs. Smith continued. "All through that region where they were retreating they flooded everything, they tried to put everything out of commission, to get the hospitals absolutely out of condition, and they would ruin their sanitation by taking away everything in the way of installation that could be moved. Wherever you went you found that they had taken all the tools and implements away. And what they couldn't remove they destroyed. All railroad bridges were taken up, and the roads to Belgium were in a dreadful condition, and you couldn't see to travel much in the afternoon because it gets dark early in the Winter, and after dark—the bridges being up—you would be likely to fall into a canal, which was just what the Germans wanted you to do. It was extraordinary to see what a beaten enemy could do in his retreat. If he didn't have time to do much as he left the individual soldier would manage to ruin the stove and make living conditions impossible in the house he left.

Left People in Want.

"You remember that under the arrangements by which the Commission for Relief in Belgium worked the Germans were to assist in transportation. When they withdrew from the occupied regions last Fall, they destroyed the transportation facilities, so that the people would be left in want. Then they would have this argument: 'When we were here we brought you food. Now we are going, and your own people have deserted you. They are doing nothing for you, and you are starving. It would be better for you if we stayed.'

"That is an example of their method.

"The Germans did succeed, too, in what they deliberately tried to do—in striking at the integrity of the French home. We must not for an instant think that because the Germans have gone everything is all right now. We must not forget the German method of warfare!"

These French children will have to be helped, Mrs. Smith said, for at least a year. And she explained that the work of wiping out the effects of German invasion was a much more difficult thing than simply supplying children with food.

"Individual attention must be given to every child that has suffered," she said, "and we must help them until their own Government can do it.

"These children have wonderfully strong constitutions. They come up so quickly. And of about 3,500 children in the care of our committee—all in serious physical condition when we got them—less than forty have died. If they weren't good fighters they would never have been able to go through all that they have. And their very suffering has made their spirits all the finer and stronger. But if they are to be saved, they must be helped now. I always remember a significant thing that Mr. Hoover said, 'If you don't help a child that's been hit by the war at the first chance, you may never have another.'

"At Lille the man at the head of the Department of Hygiene had a census showing the condition of all the children in the town, with the exact age of each, how much it ought to weigh, how much it did weigh, and other details about its physical condition. He had a plan showing just what children should be helped at home, and which ones would have to be sent away to be given another chance if they were ever to be of any economic use to their country. He had a list of 800 children that he said must be taken away within the next few weeks or it would be too late. All the organizations are working together," Mrs. Smith added, "and all those 800 were sent away within six weeks.

"The work is all being organized and everything is being done that can possibly be done, but it is still an appalling situation. Work must be constant for the next year if the population of Northern France is to be saved."

One of the objects of Mrs. Smith's trip through the occupied regions after the signing of the armistice was to see the homes from which her committee had taken children to care for, to find out whether they were in a condition to take the children back. Everywhere she went she found refugees returning, looking for the homes they had left. She had a list of villages from which the committee's children had come. But sometimes her list was of little use.

"I went 100 miles through villages from which we had taken children and did not find one human being alive," she said.

Plight of Children.

But she found children in the devastated lands as she found them at Lille.

"One saw children standing around with no stockings or shoes, with chilblains, and their clothing so thin, and looking half starved," she went on. "In four or five days we were able to send to Central 400 pairs of children's shoes and 400 dresses and a great deal of underclothing. Those children had had absolutely no change of linen. Their skins were in shocking condition. And sometimes in the British hospitals we would find children, who had been injured by mines that the Germans had left in their retreat, timed to go off in a month or six weeks.

"In the street of one village I noticed a little boy with no stockings. We had stockings to give the children; but this little boy needed more than that. Most of the children would always come up to speak to us—they had learned that Americans always had chocolate for them—but this boy just looked at us blankly. Then a neighbor told us about him: a shell had exploded and killed his mother before his eyes. We took him away, and in time his mind began to come back. But there are many children whose minds are not coming back unless they are taken away and helped at once, with the right kind of individual care."

For it is the greatest tragedy of these children's situation, Mrs. Smith explains, that it is not only their bodies that are stunted and diseased. There are so many children whose minds must "come back," whose nerves must recover from horrible shocks. There are other children who are simply dulled, unresponsive, children who have been living for years under German rule and who are crushed into utter spiritlessness. But, of course, the crushing of the children's spirit is not all the Germans have done. Soon after Mrs. Smith's trip to the invaded regions 200 children who had been living in an occupied town arrived at the committee's headquarters to be nursed back to health.

"They came with the most horrible skin diseases and various troubles, from the conditions in which they had been living," she said. "They were the most pitiable little waifs. And worse than their physical condition was their moral condition. The Germans had deteriorated them. They were bold and rough when they arrived, but in a few weeks they were just as nice as those who had been with us a longer time."

Work of Committee.

During the last year the Committee of the Children of the Frontier has cared for and clothed about 8,000 children and supplied clothing to about 10,000 more. It expects to be responsible now for the care of from 500 to 700 other children from the invaded villages.

Efforts are being made to prevent the return of the refugees to their ruined villages, but Mrs. Smith explains that there is no keeping the people back. "The strength of France is in her people's feeling for their homes, their own soil," she said. "You can't down that.

"So they come back wherever there is a bit of wall standing to shelter them. It is better, really, where the villages have been entirely razed, for then one knows that the people are not trying to find shelter in this desolation.

"After the triumph of the battles fought it is impossible to imagine the domestic tragedy that the fighting has left in its train," she said, going on to speak of bits of the life she found in the villages after the armistice was signed. "I found outside one day in the sleet, a soldier just returned from a prison in Germany. He was looking at a churned-up piece of ground; then his eye met mine. 'This was my house,' he said. 'There is no news of my wife and my two children. What do you advise me to do?' Where shall I go?'

"Then a woman spoke. 'My husband is killed. I came back here, but my house is gone. I am with a neighbor with my four children, and she has five. But it is victory, and I do not complain.'

"I talked to two boys of about 8 or 10 years, perhaps, and asked them their names. They smiled foolishly and did not speak. Some one explained, 'half-witted from what they have suffered.'

"I handed a red sweater to a woman who was holding a little girl by the hand. She looked at it, and asked, 'Isn't there a darker-colored one?' One didn't have to guess the reason for her question. A neighbor told me a particularly tragic story of this sad-faced woman who could not see a bright sweater on her child.

"There was a boy of about 14 standing behind a wall in an alleyway. He had no shoes, and his feet were bleeding. I drew near to him, but he shrunk away from me. His father had not been heard from, some one explained, and his mother was killed by the bomb that wrecked their home. He stayed always near the wall of the ruined house. A neighbor took care of him, but his mind was not right. We gave him shoes and stockings, but that poor lad needed much more from us than that.

"Some of the women cried when they talked to me, but the courage that they all displayed was amazing. One doesn't wonder at the French soldier's heroism and endurance when one meets the women of France. In one house in this same village a woman told me that her husband and her two brothers had been killed, and that her oldest boy, about 12, was very ill, and her second son, who was 10, had just had his arm maimed by handling a grenade. She had a lovely little girl of about 3, whom she was holding in her arms. 'My life is finished,' she said. 'It is too hard to face. My house is gone, too. My mother is ill. But I wish to live, because France needs all her people here in the north.'

"I could stand no more of this village. There is no doctor, no hospital. How could human aid be given here and courage sustain these poor people to the reconstructing of this worse than destroyed town? This is only one of many hundreds of villages in this part of France.

"We got into the motor and went down a road that once connected villages, but now seems purposeless—it is so churned up and there is so little left of the villages through which it once ran. In a fearful-looking field of mud we saw a brick building, such as is used for the American Army and Navy.

"'How did it get there?' I asked in astonishment.

"Two hundred and fifty men of the United States Navy, from the bombing squad, had volunteered for six months service to instruct the French in putting these buildings up. When they finished here they would go on to another district and do the same thing. This was indeed a ray of hopefulness in this pathetic scene.

"Our boys were wonderful, everywhere," Mrs. Smith added. "And it seems as if we ought to take care of these children if for no other reasons than what the French child meant to the American soldier, and the firm friendship that always existed between our doughboys and the little French youngsters.

"I went into Germany, to Coblenz, Cologne, and other places," she continued. "And when I saw German children looking rosy and plump my heart ached for the children I had left behind in France. Well, we have no war with the German children, of course. But it will not be a real victory until all these broken child lives in all the allied countries are built up again."

WILL GIVE "NIGHT VIGIL."

The Schola Cantorum, of which Kurt Schindler is conductor, has announced for its concert in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, April 9, a first performance in this country of parts of a new monumental work by Sergei Rachmaninoff, the setting of the "All-Night Vigil." This is the great composer's latest work of its kind, finished in 1915, and never yet performed outside of Russia. The original Slavic text will be used by Mr. Schindler's chorus.

Russian church music, which has been a source of inspiration to the foremost composers of that land down to the present day, seemed to have reached its highest development in the years just preceding the war. The Moscow composer Gretchaninoff's setting of the Liturgy, and especially his "Credo" and "Cherubic Hymn," combine spiritual appeal with almost the simplicity of folksong.

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BELIEVE ME, you will
NOT BE 5,000 miles
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WHEN SHE opens your bundle
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BEHIND SCENES OF WAR IN THE DARKEST DAYS OF ALL

True Causes of British Retreat Before German Onslaught That Began a Year Ago—Lengthening of Haig's Line Preceded Increase of German Host on West Front—Sufferings on the Way Back Toward Amiens

By PHILIP GIBBS

During the war Mr. Gibbs was unable to tell some things which may now be made known. The Germans would have liked to know these things. They wanted to know the extent of their slaughter. They wanted to know the places and the periods of greatest weakness in the British armies and the reason of that weakness, the effect of their poison gas, the extent of the exhaustion of British reserves, the difficulties and mistakes of British Generals. Above all they wanted to know where and when to strike with the best chance of destroying the British soldiers. If they had known all that, they might have won. So the correspondents had to keep the secrets.

In the series of articles beginning today Mr. Gibbs tells the hidden meaning of many important episodes in the war.

I.

NOW that victory is ours, we may look back with steady eyes at bad times when it was hard to know the truth and still keep faith and courage. For the British armies in France and Belgium, and for those who counted upon their strength, the darkest days of all began in March of last year, when the Germans launched their offensive against the British lines and drove us back in hard retreat over a great stretch of country which our men had gained by enormous sacrifice of life through years of fighting. I saw the scenes of that retreat and I confess now that when I saw our men coming back over the old Somme battlefields, when I saw remnants of our fine divisions so exhausted that they could hardly stand and so weak in numbers that they had no chance of resisting the enemy's onslaught outside towns like Albert and Amiens which had been ours since the early days of the war, I was haunted by the thought that perhaps after all our enormous efforts and losses, victory might not be ours.

It was very a month afterward when the group of armies under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, in Flanders, started their northern attack [illegible] through our lines between Fe[illegible] and Givenchy, forced [illegible] pa[illegible] of the River Lys, struck northward [illegible] captured Bailleul, swept back over Passchendaele and all the ridges around Ypres which had cost England the lives of thousands of her sons to take, and took Kemmel Hill from the French who had come up to support us. Then, indeed, it looked as though the worst might happen. Kemmel Hill was the key of all our northern defense and the very key of the coast and the channel ports. With Amiens menaced, the road to Abbeville thinly guarded by spent and broken divisions, and Kemmel Hill in the hands of the enemy, we who were on the ground knew that our fate hung on a thin thread of fortune, a thread depending for its strength on the thin lines of British soldiers, tired, fighting in small groups against great odds, but with no surrender in their souls.

England did not know what touch-and-go it was on the edge of irreparable disaster. I don't think England knows now, nor how hard pressed her men were in those days, nor how great their losses. For though I and other war correspondents described the retreat day by day in great detail, we could not tell our people, nor the world, the full measure of our peril, nor the extremity of our weakness; and in any case the spirit of England was so strong in belief of final victory that the gravest disasters did not shock her faith. Those of us in the field then thought that this sublime confidence was almost callous, and it irritated us to anger, knowing the frightful danger and the awful losses; but looking back to that time, I see that England was right and her faith justified.

300,000 British Casualties in 1917.

What were the causes of the greatest disaster that has ever befallen British arms? The answer to that question is not easy because it involves many factors and events in the past history of the war. It is linked up with the battles of Flanders, fought between July and December of 1917, followed by the adventure in the Cambrai salient which began with a brilliant victory and ended with an unfortunate reverse at the close of the year. The battles of Flanders had been designed to capture the ridges around Ypres and gain the Belgian coast at Ostend and Zeebrugge at a time when a great part of the German Army should be engaged by an important and continuous series of battles by the French in the Champagne district under the supreme command of General Nivelle. By the greatest bad luck, partly owing to the success of Hindenburg's new system of "elastic defense," the French attack did not make progress and came to a dead halt after heavy losses. The British battles of Flanders began late and British troops, instead of encountering an enemy who should have been heavily engaged at the same time opposite the French lines, had to attack the strongest German divisions, which could be replaced on the orders of the German General Staff by fresh divisions from other parts of the line whenever they were shattered by the British assault. For nearly five months this happened, our troops attacking and capturing the ridges in the foulest conditions of rain and mud, and although we inflicted enormous losses upon the finest troops of the German Army—I saw their dead in heaps about the "pillboxes" (or concrete block houses) on the way to Passchendaele—our own casualties reached terrible figures and we failed to gain the Belgian coast.

Lord Northcliffe's estimate was 800,000 casualties to the British armies in 1917, and seventy-five per cent. of those were on the western front. The adventure in the Cambrai salient in November of that year, when our surprise attack with tanks broke the Hindenburg line and when our gallant troops after all that fighting in Flanders took 90,000 prisoners and much ground, cost us numbers of valuable lives a week later owing to the counter surprise by General von Marwitz, when our men had to fight desperate rear guard actions. So at the end of 1917, after all these bloody battles, the British armies were terribly weakened in numbers, the gaps in their ranks not being replaced in many divisions by new drafts, and their strength was still further decreased by the loss of three of their finest divisions, who were rushed off to Italy under the command of General Plumer to turn the tide of the Italian disaster which had then happened.

French Doubts Hurt British.

It was at that time, when the British armies on the western front were weakest, that Sir Douglas Haig was called upon to take over a longer line of front south of St. Quentin, and it was at that time, in the beginning of last year, that the Germans transferred many of their divisions from Russia to France and Belgium with the menace of an overwhelming attack upon the British and French lines.

The pressure upon Sir Douglas Haig to take over a longer front was insistent. The French believed that England was not "pulling her weight"—poor old England who was straining every muscle to keep her [illegible] to provide not only [illegible] her own [illegible] but for the factories [illegible] France, Italy, and to turn out [illegible] quantities of ammunition and [illegible] and maintain a [illegible] of [illegible] fleet, and to fill up the gaps in an army which had suffered 800,000 casualties in a single year. She was pulling some weight and panting in the process. But the French people, sincerely and without malice, did not think so, and they started a campaign in the press and in political circles, pointing out the length of the line they held, (forgetting that length of line does not count so much as the number of enemy divisions engaged on any front,) and the greatness of their own sacrifices. Articles of a bitter tone found their way into the English press—and hurt us pretty badly. There was pressure at Versailles. It came over to the Prime Minister and his advisers in Downing Street, and it was transferred with urgent requests to Sir Douglas Haig. He knew the weakness of his strength with that German menace growing against him, but to satisfy France he yielded to the demand and our troops "side-slipped" and took over the line of battle north and south of St. Quentin down to La Fère on the Oise, where I met our London troops who started over to the German lines, so silent there, and said: "When is this blinking battle going to begin?"

"Disaster If We Lose Amiens."

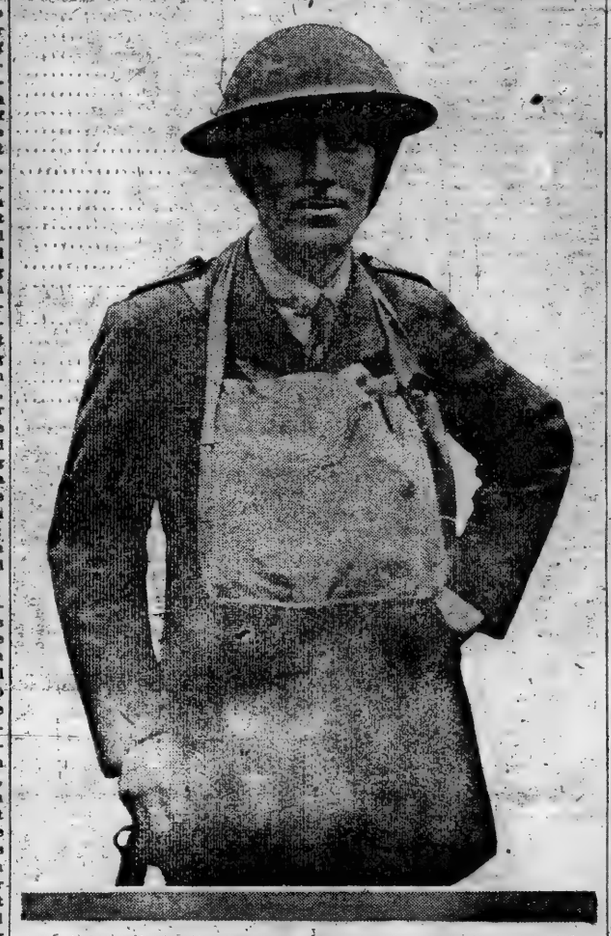
Meanwhile the German menace was creeping nearer to us and increasing in its frightful possibilities. In January there were 183 German divisions on the western front, about equal to the allied strength. By the beginning of March these were 207 German divisions. Our Intelligence officers did wonderful work at this time and no German unit moved without their knowledge within a week or two of its departure. By espionage in German territory, by aerial reconnoissances, and information obtained from prisoners, they learned every detail of the German decision to concentrate their full military weight in a last effort to smash their way to victory. They mapped out the enormous increase in the number of ammunition dumps, batteries, aero dromes, light railways, and field hospitals behind the German lines, and they gained knowledge of the intensive training which was being practiced by German storm troops for a new method of attack. As one of our intelligence officers said to me in February of last year: "England ought to be saying her prayers because in another month her fate, and the fate of the world, will be at stake." The evidence for this was overwhelming. Yet in spite of thousands of small facts collected by our Intelligence officers, all bearing out the same deduction, there was a strange unbelief in the reality of the peril that threatened us among men of responsibility. Mr. Bonar Law said: "I am skeptical of the great German offensive," and the army itself shared his skepticism."

During the weeks preceding the German onslaught on March 21 I was about the lines from Arras to the south of St. Quentin, against which the enemy's assault was delivered, and had the opportunity of talking to many Generals and officers about the probability of a huge German offensive. Out of thirteen of these Generals commanding divisions upon which the attack would fall if it came, there were only two who believed in its likelihood. The other said: "It is all bluff," or "G. H. Q. has the wind up." Some of them standing as we talked in sight of the German lines, where there seemed to be utter solitude, and "nothing doing" except the usual harassing fire from isolated batteries, were dogmatic in explaining to me why the Germans would not risk their remaining man power in such a gamble which was bound to fail. * * * A few days later the tide of the German Army had rolled over the positions which these Generals had held. The British troops were just as optimistic as their leaders. "What will happen," I asked one of them, "if Fritz tries to come across?" "He will catch a cold in the head," said the man, and this answer was typical of all those I received.

A week or so before the opening of the German offensive I had an interview with General Gough, commanding the Fifth Army, on the right of our line, through which the enemy afterward broke. He was not one of those who disbelieved in the impending attack and he was very frank in facing its possibilities. He showed me maps of his Fifth Army front, pointed out how he had adopted a system of defense, by a series of machine gun redoubts in advance of the main battle positions and how behind that main battle line were three other lines upon which our men could fall back if hard pressed. Then he said: "If the enemy attacks in great strength we shall have to give ground, and the public must be prepared for this. But the giving up of ground will not matter very much so long as we fall back to other good positions and keep our line intact. It will be in no sense of the word a disaster. After all, our natural line of defense is the River Somme. If we had to lose that, the situation would certainly be serious, but not even then a great disaster. * * * It would be a disaster only if we lost our hold on Amiens."

I am bound to say that these words made me feel rather cold. The mere possibility of losing the Somme crossings so far behind our front at that time was an awful thought, and the mention of Amiens, forty miles back from the line, sent a shiver through one's body. * * * We waited with a dreadful apprehension for the rolling up of the curtain which hid the mystery behind the German lines, and we did not have long to wait.

The French on our right were as fully aware of the monstrous concentration behind the enemy's front as our own intelligence officers, but they were convinced that at least half this weight would fall against themselves in the opening stage of the battle. It was a miscalculation. The full weight of the German blow was hurled against the British lines on a forty-five-mile front, between Bullecourt, north of Bapaume, and La Fère, south of St. Quentin. That ground was held on the north by the Third British Army under General Sir Julian Byng and by the Fifth Army on the south under General Sir Hubert Gough; and forty-eight British divisions were attacked in the course of this offensive by 114 German divisions of picked and specially trained storm troops. They were overwhelming odds and the luck of war was on their side at the beginning of the battles. Our new system of defense on the Fifth Army front by which our front line was held by a series of machine gun redoubts in advance of the main battle positions, played into the hands of the Germans' new method of attack, owing to the foggy weather in which the offensive opened.



PHILIP GIBBS.

The enemy's new form of assault, which they had first tried against the Italians with startling success, was by what is now known as "infiltration." That is to say, while they were attacking frontally under the cover of storms of high explosives and gas shells and feeling for weaknesses in their enemy's line, they widened any gap they might make and dribbled through machine gunners of high skill and courage, with orders to penetrate as deeply as they could and with the assurance that they would be followed and supported by a continuous chain of men also relying exclusively on machine gun fire. So it happened that, although the greater part of our Third Army front held on to their trenches against the German frontal attacks, which they met with a withering fire, causing immense slaughter in the enemy's ranks, they found themselves under deadly machine gun fire from their left and right flanks by bodies of men who were driving wedges between them in ever increasing numbers which threatened to cut in behind them and bar any way of escape. On our Fifth Army front our system of redoubts and the fog which enveloped them so that our machine gunners could not see twenty yards ahead made this method of attack easy. The German machine gun sections pushed in between the redoubts, surrounded them, and then drove arrow heads into our main battle positions and continued their policy of "infiltration" while overwhelming masses of men followed up every advantage gained in this way. The British troops fought with enormous heroism and the German dead lay in heaps before their lines, but this new method of attack surprised and confused them and divisional staffs were amazed when they received reports of the enemy having broken through to places behind our battle lines, or, as happened several times, gained their first knowledge of this danger by hearing the rattle of German machine gun fire outside their huts.

Germans Swarm Like Wolves.

The garrisons of the forward redoubts had been quickly overwhelmed, but many of them fought to the death as we now know. All telephone wires had been destroyed at once by German fire, but by means of a buried cable there came several messages from the Manchester Hill redoubt near St. Quentin. It was the Colonel of the 16th Manchesters who spoke and he said: "We are entirely surrounded, but we are putting up a good fight." Later he said: "Nearly all my men are wounded, and the Germans are swarming around like wolves. They have got into the redoubt." The last message came at 3:30 in the afternoon, eight hours after the beginning of the battle, when the enemy had broken into our main positions and the forward redoubts were far behind the German lines. The Colonel's last words were heroic: "The 16th Manchester," he said, "will defend the redoubt to the last moment."

By the end of that first day many British divisions had been forced to give ground and fall back to prevent themselves being cut off. In the north the enemy had forced a wedge between the 6th and 51st Divisions on the Third Army front and was driving toward Bapaume. On the right of our line the Germans had broken through in several places between the 30th and the 36th (Ulster) Divisions and between the 14th and 58th (London) Divisions, near St. Quentin, and were advancing on to Ham toward the crossings of the Somme.

A general retreat was decided, with orders to hold the line of the Somme at all costs. It was a difficult and tragic situation for Generals and staffs, as well as for battalion officers and men. All our well-ordered machinery of war was suddenly thrown into disorder, like a watch which has lost its mainspring. The headquarters of armies, corps, and divisions were on the move like nomads who pitched their camps at night and retreated hurriedly at dawn because a horde of barbarians was bearing down upon them. So I met our staffs day by day, in the midst of this retreat, with maps outspread on wooden boxes, surrounded by the litter of their kit and furniture, while down the road came a slowly surging tide of traffic like a world on the move, as heavy guns, ambulances, wagons laden with hospital gear, aerodromes packed up like traveling circuses, thousands of refugees with their handcarts, and long transport columns of motor lorries drew back from the advancing German lines. Owing to the destruction of telephone wires and this general confusion of retreat, it was difficult for the staff to keep communication with the fighting units, and responsibility for action was thrown largely on Brigadiers and battalion officers. They did glorious work, and their courage never failed throughout those days.

"Will Hold On to the Last."

"I am writing this report with one hand and firing a rifle with the other," was a message received from General Griffiths of the Ulster Division, when his headquarters were almost surrounded by Germans. English, Irish, and Scottish battalions fought heroic rear-guard actions until they were overwhelmed. A Colonel of the 6th Division reported: "Situation impossible without reinforcements, but will hold on till the last." And he was seen leading twenty survivors against a mass of German troops. That 6th Division lost 80 per cent. of its infantry in forty-eight hours by desperate fighting against hopeless odds, and other divisions lost heavily. When the Ulstermen were relieved by the French 166th Division after five days of rearguard fighting, the French General was unable to detrain his men quickly owing to heavy fire on the railway, and asked the Irishmen to go on fighting until he could get to their position. General Nugent, commanding the Ulster Division, sent a tragic message: "Do impress on the French General," he said, "that I can give him only 800 sound men."

By this time the worst had happened. In spite of the help of French cavalry and the French 56th Division, which had come up to our aid at Guiscard, we could not stem the German tide, which was now in full spate across our old battlefields, and our 19th Corps, with the 66th and 24th Divisions, with the 50th, 18th, and 8th supporting them, were, after fearful losses in rearguard actions, unable to hold the crossings of the Somme, and the enemy passed over the bridges at St. Christ and Brie, which had not been blown up in time. * * * And, as General Gough had said: "If we lose the line of the Somme the situation will be serious."

"Still Sticking It! Cheery-O!"

The way was open to Amiens, and the only force that barred the way was a miscellaneous crowd of stragglers collected under a Brigadier named Carey, from all those divisions which had lost most of their men in a fighting retreat, supplemented by clerks, orderlies, and signalers from headquarters, and a gallant section of Canadian armored cars. It was "Carey's force" which saved Amiens in the days of greatest peril until the Australians came down from Flanders to strengthen our line and the French rushed up to defend its southern approaches.

I saw many scenes of that retreat from St. Quentin to Amiens and from Bapaume to Albert and the Ancre and was in the midst of its turmoil and tragedy. They were terrible days, when all that we had gained seemed lost. But even then the courage of our men and the heroic sacrifice of the rearguards, who fought to the death so that the German onslaught should be checked, made one feel that England could not be defeated, whatever happened. It would be absurd to pretend that our men retreated always in good order, and that none of them were panicky when there were gaps in our line and Germans on each side of them. Panic there was here and there among certain bodies of men who fell back too soon from positions they might have held for longer time. Contradictory orders were issued, mistakes were made by Generals and staff officers, the crossings of the Somme were lost too easily—though God knows many men died to hold them—and if there had been more forethought in digging trench systems and switch lines behind our battle positions the Germans, with all their weight of men, might never have driven us back so far.

The British Army was a human machine, and as such had its weaknesses. But these English, Scottish, and Irish troops fought for the most part with high, grim courage, often in isolated groups standing amid their dead and dying and selling their own lives dearly unless surrounded and captured. "My men are glorious," said a General of Yorkshire troops, "but so tired that being attacked is the only thing that keeps them awake." The Germans themselves paid a tribute to the Scottish troops of the 51st Division. In a message sent over in a small balloon they wrote: "Good old 51st! Still sticking it! Cheery-O!" All our troops kept "sticking it," with few exceptions, and for many days and nights fell back fighting against overwhelming numbers, weary, dazed, spent, for lack of sleep or rest.

Many of them were in the same divisions which went to Flanders horribly weakened by all their losses, and encountered the northern offensive under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, which broke through the Portuguese at Neuve Chapelle and drove through to Merville while other forces swarmed back across the ridges around Ypres. Sir Douglas Haig had no reserves to fall back on. Those poor divisions of ours had to fight day after day until almost exterminated, and it was but a thin, weak line which barred the way to the coast until Marshal Foch in the very nick of time sent up masses of men to make a blue line behind our brown, and at the same time, with a song of thanksgiving in our hearts, we saw American troops pouring into France and knew that if we could hold on a few months all would be well.

300,000 Boys Fill Gaps.

During those eight weeks of the German offensive against the British lines the losses of the British armies were more than 60 per cent. of their fighting strength. But those great gaps torn in their ranks were filled up by drafts of 300,000 boys whom Lloyd George had "held up his sleeve," as we say, as England's last reserves. They were but lads, mostly untrained, but mixed with the older men, they showed wonderful spirit, and it was they who in a great degree, only a few months later, fighting alongside Canadians and Australians who had been spared the sufferings of the retreat, while American troops were fighting and winning the desperate struggle in the Argonne, helped to inflict the last hammer blows which broke the body and spirit of the German Army.

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DEMAND FOR AN END OF DISORDERS IN MEXICO

Settlement of Chronic Troubles Between the Restless Carranza Republic and Other Nations May Be the First Task of the League of Nations

A STRANGER recently entered a bank in Mexico City, knowing that the institution was not under native management. In introducing himself to the cashier, a Hollander, he said:

"I am an American, representing an American firm."

"That," the cashier replied, "is a combination of misfortunes that you will do well to conceal while you are in Mexico."

This story, going the rounds in Washington, may not be true, but it is a companion piece to the one that had a lively vogue in the last year of the Taft Administration, the point of it turning on an American's introducing himself as a Britishar in Mexico City because he thought it would assure him better treatment.

Times have not changed for the better, so far as Americans in Mexico are concerned. During the war period, when a friendly attitude by the Carranza element would have won the permanent good-will of the people of this country, the Mexican Government gave many signs of strong sympathy and co-operation with Germany. The United States, busy with war overseas, was not in a position to force issues with her neighbor at the south, and less respect was shown for American lives and property in Mexico than at any previous time. Protests were made from time to time by the State Department over the killing of Americans and the destruction or seizure of property owned by Americans. Answers containing promises were made by the Carranza Government, but there was no tangible result. The issues were passed along. The claims remain unsatisfied.

The consequence is that one of the first questions to be taken up after the peace treaty is signed will be a settlement with the Carranza Government, or its successor, that will provide for the reparation for loss of American lives and property damage and will guarantee protection in the future.

Should the League of Nations be formed as now planned, the problem as to Mexico will doubtless be the first one to be brought before that body. At present Mexico is not in a position to become a member of the League on the footing of nations which recognize the obligations due to citizens of other countries. Great Britain, France, and Italy also have large claims against Mexico; property interests of great value owned by citizens of these countries have been the subject of the same confiscatory legislation as that aimed at American holdings.

There is not so much difference, it is contended, in the methods used by the Bolshevist Government in Russia in seizing private property and that provided for in Carranza's new Constitution of 1917. British and American capital invested in Mexican oil fields is estimated at $500,000,000. Two-thirds of this is American. Article 27 of the new Constitution, which was made effective soon after we entered the war, forbids any but Mexican companies to acquire directly or to operate directly petroleum lands in Mexico. A report issued by the Executive Department of the Mexican Government stated that Article 27 was a resumption by the State of the ancient rights of "eminent domain" of subsoil rights, and that the existence of contracts anterior to the new Constitution were to be considered null and void. "Nor," the report said, "is there reason in this case for an indemnity."

Were this section enforced as written and as interpreted the owners would be deprived of oil property without recompense. According to a report of the Department of Commerce of 1912, foreign investments in Mexico were as follows: American, $1,057,770,000; English, $321,202,800; French, $143,446,000; various other countries, $118,585,380. Under the principle followed in the raid on the oil lands, the whole of this immense foreign investment is at stake, and the first question to be settled with the present Government of Mexico, after the more important one of protection to life, is whether Mexico under its new Constitution will obligate itself to recognize the property rights of foreigners. Much of the property has been seized or damaged in one way or another, and no American who has a dollar invested in Mexico in any form knows whether he will get it back. Until this question is settled and settled affirmatively, it is contended, Mexico will not be a member of any League of Nations on an equal footing with others, for international relations entail international investments, and the mutual protection of these is necessary for the friendly dealing of one people with another.

It is one of the tenets of Bolshevism that a Government that can, without any compensation, take property from those who have acquired it under due process of law. The defense offered for the act is that Mexico should own her own resources, that the greater part of those known are now in the hands of foreigners, and that they will work these resources to exhaustion without respect to the interests of Mexico and the Mexicans. The answer made to this is that there is a way to acquire them, if a policy to nationalize such resources should be determined upon, without confiscating the holdings of foreigners.

While our fighting in Europe was still in progress, members of Congress did not pay much attention to the flood of protests about Mexico. Winning the war was uppermost; oil was seen to be a prime need, and there was little interference with the policy of the State Department toward Mexico, on the ground that important underlying reasons, which could not safely be made public, might be responsible for the course pursued toward Carranza's Government. But no sooner was the armistice signed than the attitude of Congress began to change. It was evident before adjournment that a settlement with Mexico was to be demanded and that it could not much longer be postponed; there was no note of belligerency in this, but an insistence that reparation be made and the rights of our citizens respected. In the last days of Congress the following resolution, introduced by Senator William H. King of Utah, was passed by the Senate:

Whereas, Claims aggregating millions of dollars in compensation for damages to property and for personal outrages and destruction of life, suffered by American citizens in the Republic of Mexico, have been filed with the Department of State for presentation to the Government of Mexico; and

Whereas, Some years have intervened between the commission of such damages and outrages and no progress is apparently being made toward the liquidation, settlement, and payment of such claims: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate whether or not said claims have been presented to the Government of Mexico, and what steps and measures are being taken to prosecute such claims and to liquidate and settle the same, and if said claims have not been presented, then to report to the Senate what steps and measures are contemplated to be taken with respect thereto and when the Department will proceed with the same.

In the House of Representatives, on the day before Congress adjourned, Norman J. Gould gave notice that it was his purpose at the next Congress to urge the passage of resolutions calling on the State Department to furnish all the facts: First, as to the degree of protection afforded by the present Government of Mexico to American lives and property; second, in relation to the conduct of troops of the Government of Mexico in giving, or failing to give, protection to American citizens and property, and, third, in relation to the reported attempt of the Government of Mexico to confiscate lands legally acquired by American citizens, firms, or corporations.

Since the passage of the King resolution the State Department has been preparing to answer it, for there is no doubt that it will be quickly passed by the Senate when Congress is called in extra session by the President. Senator Fall of New Mexico, who as a Republican will be one of the influential members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, may be depended upon to be as aggressive as Senator King, Democrat, for a program of settlement with Mexico without further delay. There is good authority for the statement that the State Department is actively pushing forward to completion a plan of settlement which provides for the appointment of a joint commission, composed of citizens of the United States and Mexico, to determine the damages to be awarded on the claims. This commission probably will, if the plan is adopted, also have charge of the adjudication of the claims of Great Britain, France, Italy, and other European countries. Mexico a year ago appointed a commission to hear claims of damages growing out of the war, according to foreigners the right to appeal to a joint commission of the nations concerned in the event of dissatisfaction, and has sought to press this as the medium for settlement, but it was evident from the first that the other countries would reject such a method. Should the joint American-Mexican Commission be unable to reach an agreement, the case would go before the League of Nations. A Democratic Senator, who is a strong supporter of the League plan and whose standing as a constitutional lawyer antedates his entrance into the Senate, was asked a few days ago about the procedure in the event the Mexican problem should be presented to the League.

"That," said he, "would be an illustration at once of the advantage of a League of Nations. Suppose we have peace without a League and the United States and Mexico fail to come to an agreement as to the claims of citizens of this country against Mexico. These, it must be remembered, are claims of the first importance, involving the loss of lives of our citizens and the damage or destruction of property of great value. Therefore we see the possibility of such differences arising, in the failure of Mexico to meet what we deem a just settlement, that might lead to action on our part against Mexico. But with the League to appeal to, that danager is avoided."

"But with the League, might the case still eventuate in war with Mexico?"

"It might," was the answer, "but how much less likely than under the old order—that sovereignty to go to war when you please, which some Senators are advocating! We can hardly conceive of Mexico's going to war with the League, with all outside economic resources cut off, with no place to buy shells or the other munitions of war, and with no means of her own to manufacture them. But as to the procedure, in the event Mexico refused what we considered a just settlement: We would lodge protest with the League. Thereupon Mexico, under Article 17, would receive an invitation to become a member of the League on equal terms for the purpose of the dispute. Under Article 12 each country would have a reasonable time for the presentation of its side of the case to the Executive Council. Say the decision went against Mexico—the next step, under Article 13 would be to enforce the decision against

(Continued on Page 14.)

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THE NEW YORK THEATRES

SERAPHIM AND CATS

By JOHN CORBIN.

TO begin with cats, which are more numerous in these parts and on the whole more interesting:

Will a cat eat meat at night?

Lionel Atwill raises the question, and his long experience as the tomcat hero of "Tiger! Tiger!" should have made him an authority on back-fence nocturnambulations. The cat in question, however, is his confrere of "Penny Wise," in the Little Art Theatre, in the interpretation of which (both play and cat) Mr. Atwill served as producer. This Little Art cat spiritualised his, and Mr. Atwill's, little art by absolutely refusing to come on and eat his dinner.

Will a cat eat meat at night? Profiting by the humorous example of Messrs. Lodge and Lowell, Mr. Atwill challenges me to a forensic duel on the subject and proposes as referee Heywood Broun of The Tribune, "who also has resented the off-stage presence of the cat in 'Penny Wise,' and who, being like yourself, primarily a sporting writer, may desire to open the debate with a dissertation on whether a catflight belongs properly to the functions of a dramatic critic." As chief witnesses Mr. Atwill nominates the pink Persian already called in evidence in these columns, whose testimony is to be rebutted by his own old-fashioned tabby. To these witnesses I agree, though I should have greatly preferred to have Mr. Atwill speak in his own person as hero of "Tiger! Tiger!"

"Will a cat eat meat at night?" I address the question to the pink Persian, who lies at my feet curled up in the sunlight. He blinks and closes his eyes. He is a personage of few words. Of all the traits for which he despises the human race, in fact, the most despicable, is that they will sit about for hours uttering sounds which mean nothing at all—even at dinner, when there is meat on the table. So I shall have to introduce his evidence on my own deposition, supplemented by that of the green parrot who lives out in the kitchen.

Will a cat eat meat at night? Before the war, the pink Persian, though gorged on liver at breakfast and luncheon, rejoiced in such an appetite that he had to be fed again before dinner time to keep him off the table. When the clock struck seven he paraded from the fireside to the icebox, terrible as an army and gloriously waving his banner. The green parrot observed this. When he could escape from his cage he would perch on the woodbox in the dark pantry and, as the pink Persian paraded by, would nab the soaring tail by the sensitive crook at the end of it. Then the pink Persian would yowl and do a spiked-shoe sprint back to the fireside, while the green parrot shrieked and gibbered with delight, concluding satirically with his entire repertory of catcalls. Not an inch from the fireside would the pink Persian budge, until the green parrot was behind the bars of his cage. If he despised the green parrot less deeply than humans, it was because he understood better what he said—and, furthermore, was mortally afraid of him. But that was before the war.

When the war came, the pink Persian was obliged to win it with food. Instead of meat at night, he was given skim milk. If, as we are told, war transforms our natures like a catalyst, who should be more deeply altered than the cat? The green parrot observed the change, and, though he could scarcely be a wiser bird, he became an obviously sadder one. He did not need to be told that his life was in danger. It no longer availed that he was a hardened sinner, sneering, leering, jeering—with no fibre of tenderness in heart or breast. Before the war, the pink Persian would have as soon thought of eating the andirons. Now the green parrot had become just one thing to him—meat at night. The poor bird took on a hunted, haunted look, as of one who knows that each morsel of sunflower seed, each sop of orange pulp, may be the last. One morning I was awakened by the crash of a wire cage tumbling from the laundry tub to the kitchen floor. There followed the whir of an airplane. The green parrot, swinging through my door, lighted on the foot of the bed. His hardened heart was beating like a triphammer; but he still commanded craft enough to employ the *argumentum ad hominem*. "Give that cat meat at night," he said, sepulchrally, "or we'll both be dead."

As for "Penny Wise," its demise has been twice announced and its resurrection twice heralded. Like its hero, it seems to live in a farcical borderland, between alcoholic dope dreams and the grave. At present, it appears to have succumbed to the uncle-undertaker. This assumption is supported by the fact that Mr. Atwill signs his challenge in blood-red ink—the significance of which is known to all who have recorded the fate of theatrical ventures in income-tax returns. If, indeed, the final result of "Penny Wise" is a red-ink balance, there are two possible reasons. One is that Mr. Atwill introduced into the production his Little Art cat. The other is that he asked a public more familiar with cats than with art of any calibre to believe that a tabby will not eat meat at night. This, then, is the question, if any, to be referred to Heywood Broun. For myself, I have an even higher authority, which never fails in the most abstruse problems of dramaturgy. The green parrot is a bird of few words, but they are to the point. "I know the finish of that play," said the wise bird, the shadow of mortal terror dimming his beady, golden eyes. "One dark night, the cat ate it."

"The Burgomaster of Belgium."

UPON M. Maeterlinck, certainly, the war has acted as a catalyst. It is not merely that he has turned realist, dealing with quite modern characters. He has departed wholly from his theory of the static drama. Hitherto, the play of elemental passions in conflict has been abhorrent to him. He has declared that the most inevitable of Greek tragedies would have had a happy ending if the dramatis personae had admitted to their counsels one truly wise and philosophic man. Even Shakespeare, whom he appreciates and loves, at least in the gentler plays, seemed to him unpleasantly bent on hailing us back to the world of our most barbarous ancestors. What interested him was the drama of soul states, an interpretation of "the majestic life of day to day." But the present play is based on a characteristically brutal and bloody incident in the Belgian White Book. A German commanding officer causes a wise and most lovable old Burgomaster to be shot by a firing squad because some unknown person has killed a German soldier. And, furthermore, he orders the victim's son-in-law, who is a young officer in the German Army, to lead the firing squad. In its main outlines the play is a war drama of the familiar kind—unfamiliar only in being most ably written and constructed, and in producing a truly stupendous effect of the Prussian horror by a method of scrupulous reticence and understatement. More than ever, as it seems, propaganda is needed, and nothing could be more powerful than this little play.

Yet the catalysis is only partial; in Maeterlinck's case there is a limit to the carnivorous rage inspired by the process of winning the war. When the drama has heightened and kindled to a climax, the characters stop and talk about their predicament, quite in the manner of his static drama of old. The Philosopher intervenes; and though nothing can stay the bloodlust of the German nemesis, Wisdom has its part in the drama as well as Destiny. Old Claus, the gardener, offers to take upon himself the Burgomaster's fate, and the German son-in-law is willing to connive. But the Burgomaster refuses, choosing to die in stainless honor rather than admit any plea of casuistry, however plausible and worldly wise. His decision has been called quixotic. I cannot see it so. The same reasoning that would have persuaded the Burgomaster to sophisticate his duty would have led his little fatherland to let the German hordes pass through, unopposed, on their way to Paris. There is a story of King Albert, coming upon a wretched squad of his army, weary and bedraggled, eating a few crusts by the wayside. "There are worse things in the world, my lads," he said, "than dry bread eaten with honor." There never was anything better, in the world or for it, than the fact that, rather than evade the decision of the Prussian, certain Belgian men preferred death to the least failure in their proud duty to mankind. Thus far the wisdom of the little play seems quite seraphic.

A similar passage of soul-searching in the last act, though less dramatically compelling, is still sound and structurally necessary. In an emotional revolt at being ordered to lead the firing squad, the German son-in-law declares that he will die for disobeying orders, and his young wife is resolved to die with him. The Burgomaster dissuades them. In a point of honor he is firm as the rock, but none knows better than he the unwisdom of a martyrdom, that springs from an emotional and unreasonable impulse. The scene is admirable as defining and limiting the motives for the Burgomaster's choice. The seraphim decide. Don Quixote has no part in the play.

He has no part, at least, in the published text. In the play as acted at the Belmont a wounded Belgian, whom M. Maeterlinck has used in the first act as expositor, re-enters in the third act and declares that it was he who fired the shot, and that he is willing to die in the Burgomaster's place. He is mortally stricken, and declares very plausibly that he prefers immediate death. But a pettifogging secretary, blundering grossly, shows that his testimony is false. Such stupidity is utterly incredible. Moreover, the discovery is by no means decisive against the wounded soldier's plan. As the German commanding officer is not present, the project is still a possible one. But it is abandoned, as if impossible. The whole incident is inconclusive, absurd. At best it would be superfluous, redundant—a mere repetition of what has already been more powerfully shown. As it stands it serves only to confirm those who regard the Burgomaster's original decision as quixotic. Numerous other details in the play, similarly absurd and out of key, are clearly additions by an English adapter. If the production fails to make its due mark among us, it will be owing to the ineptitude with which it has been "written up." The version published by Dodd, Mead & Co. is a finely conceived artistic whole. Though it scarcely deserves to rank among the best of Maeterlinck's plays, it is of great interest as showing him in a new phase of development.

When "Penny Wise" left the Belmont to make way for "The Burgomaster," what happened to Mr. Atwill's cat? It would be a fortunate encounter if, some dark night, he could meet that English adaptor.

Susan Glaspell's "Inheritors."

THE Provincetown Players have produced a three-act play by Susan Glaspell in which also the seraphim are protagonists. Bernice is dead, her body lying in the next room. By little and little one comes to know the woman she was, in the talk of those nearest her—her father, her aged nurse, her closest woman friend, her husband. All loved and honored her, even the husband—though when called to her deathbed he was absent on an affair with another woman. A superlatively profound and beautiful nature, it seems. But at the end of the first act it appears that she killed herself. Why? Her husband concludes at once that it was out of love for his faithless self. He has that sort of vanity. But at the end of the second act we find that in point of fact her death was natural; it was her last command to the old nurse that the lie be told to her husband. Again, why? At the end of the third act the whole truth transpires. And it is not until then that one knows in full measure the wisdom and beauty of her character.

And the reason for the deathbed lie? The play does not explicitly tell us. "There are things that cannot be said in words—as the birds that throb and sing elude the hands." Yet we all of us knew—all of us, that is, who know masculine vanity and how the vain male can sometimes be strengthened, rendered loyal and even fine, by a pleasing idea that is not quite true. And many of us knew or felt that though medically the end of Bernice was natural, one part of her at least had long ago ceased to be.

The little play is quite beautifully simple and deft, perfect in each of its several characterizations as in the great central personality of Bernice. It is a play after Maeterlinck's own heart, and (though it bears no trace of its author's abundant humor) it is tender and heart-wise as Barrie at his best. Its technique is somewhat primitive, perhaps, but it is doubtless intentionally so. Some themes are best developed in a pre-Raphaelite manner. If the Provincetown players had done nothing more than to give us the delicately humorous and sensitive plays of Susan Glaspell, they would have amply justified their existence. They have given us much more—not least among their contributions being the curtain raiser to the three-act play, "The Peace That Passeth Understanding," by John Reed, which shows the true modus operandi of the world's pacificators at Paris, and especially of their master. "May I not" be excused from saying who he is, and from detailing Mr. Reed's characterization of his methods?

The Penny Turns Up Again.

As these lines go to press, it is announced that "Penny Wise" is to be revived, this time at the Punch and Judy. If this is so, there is reason for congratulation; for the little play is full of delicious characterizations, is abundantly amusing, and is incomparably acted. Doubtless also Mr. Atwill has succeeded in pitching the performance to the key of farce and has speeded it up. I hope for the best. But the green parrot holds stoutly to his original verdict.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Three Faces East	Longacre	Aug. 15
Everything	Hippodrome	Aug. 22
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
Daddies	Lyceum	Sept. 5
Forever After	Playhouse	Sept. 9
The Unknown Purple	Lyric	Sept. 14
Tea for Three	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 19
Redemption	Plymouth	Oct. 3
Some Time	Casino	Oct. 4
The Better 'Ole	Cort	Oct. 19
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Tiger! Tiger!	Belasco	Nov. 12
The Crowded Hour	Manhattan	Nov. 22
Oh, My Dear!	Princess	Nov. 27
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Dear Brutus	Empire	Dec. 23
Somebody's Sweetheart	Central	Dec. 23
Listen, Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
A Prince There Was	George M. Cohan	Dec. 24
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
The Invisible Foe	Harris	Dec. 30
Keep It to Yourself	39th St.	Dec. 30
Cappy Ricks	Morosco	Jan. 13
The Woman in Room 13	Booth	Jan. 14
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
The Velvet Lady	New Amsterdam	Feb. 3
Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans	Henry Miller's	Feb. 4
Good Morning, Judge	Shubert	Feb. 6
Hobohemia	Greenwich Village	Feb. 8
Toby's Bow	Comedy	Feb. 10
Please Get Married	Fulton	Feb. 12
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan and Harris	Feb. 17
A Sleepless Night	Bijou	Feb. 18
The Fortune Teller	Republic	Feb. 24
Molière	Liberty	Mar. 17
The Honor of the Family (revival)	Globe	Mar. 17
The Kiss Burglar	Nora Bayes	Mar. 17
A Burgomaster of Belgium	Belmont	Mar. 24
Luck in Pawn	48th Street	Mar. 24
Tumble In	Selwyn	Mar. 24
Let's Beat It	Century	Mar. 24

GEORGE ARLISS' PLAN

ALTHOUGH there have been in the past so many announcements of "permanent" theatrical companies that a somewhat hardened public may possibly be pardoned for an attitude of polite disbelief, the plans of George Arliss for the organization of such a company must be listened to with renewed hope. The plan of Mr. Arliss is based upon a somewhat sounder realisation of the theatrical exigencies than has been a majority of recently announced (and in some cases tested) repertory companies. It includes, also, the Theatre Annex idea, concerning which something was printed on this page when Mr. Arliss first put forward the suggestion a year ago.

Mr. Arliss recently outlined his plan in detail to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Boston, where he is now playing. The plan concerns New York, however, far more than it does Boston, and it is because of its importance to the New York playgoer that much of the interview is here reprinted:

"My plan is very simple in theory, though it may not prove altogether simple in practice. However, I think it will work. The starting point," said Mr. Arliss, "is to be the actor. By that I mean we shall count on the interest that is always aroused by an actor of ability and strongly marked individuality. Suppose six players, each above the ordinary, I to be one of the group, undertake to act together for three years. Unquestionably our home theatre shall be in New York city. To these six players are to be added the players required for the piece that is chosen as the first production. This play is to be presented, it should be noted, evenings and at the regular matinées, just as are the offerings of other companies.

"If our first play fail, we shall produce another and still another until we strike a success. But just to give the idea a good send-off, let us suppose that the play with which we start the season proves a success. By a success, I mean a play that will draw profitable audiences for sixteen weeks at least in New York. Immediately we find that we have a success—and we shall probably know before the first week is over—the company will begin rehearsals of, let us say, 'The School for Scandal.' This is to be acted at not more than four or five special matinées, these matinées to fall upon Tuesdays or Fridays. Having seen the company in the success—I am presuming, you see, that our regular offering is running blithely on—a considerable number of persons in each audience will remark that this group of players is above the ordinary, and be interested enough in the announcement of a special matinée to go to see what they can do in other parts.

"I am counting on public interest, you see; in the quality of the company as a group of artists. There are many plays, now neglected, that deserve to be kept in occasional performance, not only because they are good theatre and good literature, but because they offer great opportunities for the actor to develop his art. Consider how interesting it would be to see this proposed group of players in Sheridan's comedies, in Holcroft's 'The Road to Ruin,' in Bulwer-Lytton's 'Money,' and other pieces of the early Victorian period. These plays, I believe, have not been given a fair presentation in the revivals of the past few decades, for these revivals have usually been for the purpose of putting forward women stars. The men's parts in these plays are the strongest, and must be well acted if these pieces are to be given with vigor and color; if they were well acted I believe it would become plain why the repute of such men as Kean, Macready, Phelps, Booth, and Irving rested not merely upon their acting of Shakespearean parts, great as those parts are.

"I should plan, of course, to present a Shakespeare play or two at these groups of special matinées. Such a venture would make it possible for me to take a shot at several Shakespearean rôles that I've long had my eye on, but which I cannot hope to act under present conditions of regular theatre production.

"During our sixteen weeks in New York we shall give, say, four groups of special matinées of as many plays. Three of these plays will be revivals; one may be a new piece which can thus be tested as to its possibility of developing into something strong enough to go into the regular bill.

"Well, the sixteen weeks have passed. Possibly it has been necessary to draw upon our reserve fund; for such a venture must have backing to insure it against being smashed by its first failure. Again, the special matinées cannot be expected always to pay for themselves; remember, though, that the pieces given at the special matinées of the first season can be repeated at almost no expense the second season.

"But we were still considering the first season. Leaving New York, we go to Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago for engagements of the usual length for those cities, still giving our success for the regular evening and matinée performances, and reserving the extra productions for special matinées, as in New York. Possibly one of the matinée pieces will prove strong enough to share the final week of regular performances with the success. Let us presume, then, that the first season is finished substantially according to program.

"The second season would be simply a repetition of the first year's policy—the pitching upon a new play which has promise of running the desired sixteen weeks, and producing or reviving three or four additional pieces at the special matinées. Besides, the success of the first season would be good for a number of performances.

"Toward the end of the second season, we may presume, our theatre, and especially our company, will have become so well known that it will be possible to present our whole round of plays during the final fortnight, our two successes and our special matinée bills. Again we will go on tour and again repeat, on a broader basis, the program of the first season.

"The third season in New York and on tour would be carried through on the same ever-broadening plan, until at the end of the third year, with our original company essentially intact, we shall have won recognition as a theatre of definite program and purpose. By that time such a theatre could do as it pleased. By that time, too, if the idea proves workable, and I believe it will, other companies would be started, not only in New York, but in other cities.

"In this way, and only in this way, I believe, will finally come our national theatre. For such a theatre must be a growth if it is really to exist at all. In order to build a national theatre, it is my conviction that we must first build a national company of actors and actresses. A number of companies such as I describe would themselves constitute a national theatre, and a national theatre that has developed in a logical way in harmony with the theatre as it is now organized.

"That is the sort of company I hope to institute next season. Some one may say that George Arliss is being rather thoughtfully considered in all this. Well, there's something in that, too. Naturally I shall take advantage of whatever reputation I have built up in America during the past seventeen years. Naturally I am not prepared to sink my identity at present, so I shall make what use I can of my name as a sort of label guaranteeing the playgoer something, as good at least, as he has had from me in the past.

"With this sort of theatre could be worked out the 'theatre annex' plan which I outlined a few months ago in an article in Vanity Fair. Briefly, the theatre annex would offer the managers an opportunity to satisfy their curiosity as to the value of a play about which they are doubtful in manuscript. These doubtful plays interest me greatly. Again, the theatre annex would enable young players of talent to bring themselves to the attention of the managers. I know from my own experience and that of others that it takes ten years for a youngster to make the managers aware of his existence. This is too long. For five years the experience of roughing it is valuable, but after that much valuable time may be wasted, simply because the managers have insufficient opportunity to judge of the quality of new talent. In these theatre annex productions there would be three established players of the first quality. The other parts would be filled by young players who have yet to win recognition. The third value of such a theatre annex, of course, would be the discovery, frequently, of manuscripts worthy of regular production. The theatre annex would be a semi-private playhouse, supported by 100 subscribers, let us say, each of whom would pay $50. Each subscriber would be given ten tickets.

"It will all mean hard work, and probably a smaller financial return than is to be expected under the system of presenting a single play until it is worn out; but I believe that the artistic results will justify all the needed sacrifices."

NEWS OF SCHUYLER LADD

SCHUYLER LADD, probably best remembered in these parts for his performance as The Daffodil in "The Yellow Jacket," has sent a morsel of dramatic news from France, where he has been serving in a hospital corps since America entered the war. His letter was sent to the Coburns, with whom he played in the revival of "The Yellow Jacket," and that brief portion which is not strictly of a theatrical nature is reprinted along with the rest, on the theory that the friends and admirers of Mr. Ladd will be interested in any news of him. The letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Coburn: I've been over here nineteen months, and it seems years. So much has happened that I feel as if I had lived an eternity in that time. I've been at this hospital centre part of the time, and away on detail, doing everything imaginable, from bringing madmen back from the front to helping build and run the theatre here, which is the biggest in the A. E. F.

"I felt so far away from the theatre that it seemed strange to mix up in anything that was connected with it, but there was such dire need of amusement here, as there was in all the other places, that something had to be done in a big way. The Red Cross came to the rescue and built a large, dome-shaped place, seating about 2,000, with a platform for a stage. It looked so forlorn that the Colonel commanding this base asked me to help out. It was a terribly hopeless job, but finally I developed a place that all the American artists who came over here, including the President's own Margaret, said gave cards and spades to any Liberty Theatre in the States.

"You would have laughed to see the stuff I had to use, but the effect was perfect. The tin from the lining of cigarette boxes made wonderful reflectors for my footlights. The scenery was made from beaver board and stencilled with bits of cut-out wall paper purchased in different towns that I happened to pass through. I got remarkable effects with trellis work made with bits of laths and painted cubist colors. Shrubbery banked up made any outdoor scene as real as the real thing.

"I did several shows myself. One was a colored minstrel show with twenty men from an infantry company billeted near here in an old monastery. The second part was a 'down South' farm scene, and Miss Wilson, who was here that day, raved about it. There was a darky cottage in the moonlight with a candle burning in the window and a service flag over the door. There was the back porch down left of the master's house and the barn and shed down right. Much green shrubbery and wheelbarrows and rakes, live chickens, &c., gave it atmosphere, and a moon—a work of marvelous construction—rose slowly during the scene. Anyway, it was so effective and the poor patients were so lavish in their applause that I felt to see if I wasn't growing a shock of hair like David Belasco. The theatre now has four performances daily. On the days that we cannot obtain A. E. F. entertainers we have movie shows.

"It has been a life of terrible extremes over here—one night resting in luxury in Paris in a fine bed in a first-class hotel, and the night after being bombed in Nancy and sleeping in a cold, damp place in some old advance station, waiting for patients and wondering if a Jerry was going to get you—then back here where everything was so dead that you wished a Jerry would get you.

"It seems as if the bottom had dropped out of everything here now. We lived so long in such constant excitement that things now appear very dead. There were times when I thought I would go off my nut if I saw any more mangled humanity. And the boys were all so brave! You will never know the bravery and glory of the American boy unless you saw him in France. It was distinctly an enlisted man's war. Foch said that.

"When the war was nearly over and all the hard work had been done, two friends and myself were offered commissions. I had the pleasure of refusing mine and tearing up 'the papers' dramatically in front of Mary Boland, who came here with that overseas stock company.

"It will be interesting to go over the devastated area soon to see how it looks now that the show is over. Alexander Woollcott told me in Paris the other day that he is going over all the battleground very shortly for The Stars and Stripes, and will write articles for that publication based on his observations. By the way, do you people see The Stars and Stripes? It has surely done a great work for the A. E. F.

"Here I've been rambling along, telling you a lot of stuff, and perhaps you will never receive this letter after all, but I did have a few moments to spare and the spirit moved me."

THE TALIAFERROS RETURN

THE two Taliaferro sisters, Mabel and Edith, are at present playing simultaneously in New York for the first time since their joint appearance in a play called "Young Wisdom," some four or five years ago at the Criterion Theatre. Mabel Taliaferro is at present playing the leading rôle in "Luck in Pawn," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, and her sister Edith is the heroine of "Please Get Married," at the Fulton.

In the interim Mabel Taliaferro acted on the road in the all-star cast of "The New Henrietta"—with William H. Crane, Maclyn Arbuckle, Amelia Bingham, and Thomas W. Ross—and then went unreservedly into the movies. She was starred in no less than thirteen films before she retired for a time to private life, from which she is now emerging for the first time.

Mabel Taliaferro was one of the most famous child actresses of her time, and played children's parts in support of numerous stars. Her early notable successes were registered in William B. Yeats's "The Land of Hearts' Desire," Browning's "In a Balcony," with Otis Skinner and the late Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, as the child in Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," and as Lovey Mary in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

Her first stellar part was in Frederic Thompson's production of "Polly of the Circus," in which she played for several seasons. She was then starred in Booth Tarkington's "Springtime," during the engagement of which at the Liberty Theatre she made a notable success at a special testimonial performance for the Lincoln Memorial as Parthenia to the "Ingomar" of William Farnum.

Edith Taliaferro, on the contrary, has been playing in New York more or less regularly in recent seasons. Last season she was the leading spirit of "Mother Carey's Chickens," and during the previous season she played here in "Buried Treasure."

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Marie Dressler, Jack Norworth, "Three's a Crowd" (musical comedy), Frankiyn Ardall in "The Wife Saver," Toney and Norman, Winston's Water Lions, Lou Holtz, Phina and Picks.

COLONIAL—"Intelligence," played by 27th Division men; Herman Timberg, Cochran and Moore, Whiting and Burt, and others.

RIVERSIDE—Bert Williams, Van and Schenck, Chilson-Ohrman, Lillian Shaw, Ford Sisters, and others.

ALHAMBRA—George White, Stuart Barnes, Frances Nordstrom, and William Pinkham in "The Memory Book," Mellette Sisters, and others.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

AN illuminating, but by no means unusual, instance of the inflation of theatrical values in London is contained in an announcement that A. H. Woods has just leased the Savoy Theatre in that city and that he will pay to Gilbert Miller, the present lessee of the house, 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, with a guarantee of $3,500. The guarantee, of course, is purely nominal, since an attraction drawing less than $5,000 weekly could not long exist. In the present state of the London theatre a play is more likely to draw twice that sum, and in these circumstances Mr. Miller would receive $5,000 weekly as rental.

The interesting point in connection with this fact is that Miller is paying to the previous lessee, H. B. Irving, a rental of only $500 a week—the lease was made only about a year ago—and that Mr. Irving, in turn, leased the house from the owner a few years before for $450 a week! The nearest approach to a similar state of affairs in this city is to be found in the Astor Theatre, the lease of which, held by Wagenhals and Kemper, was sold to Cohan and Harris at a profit of $35,000 annually, and resold by that firm to the Shuberts at another profit of about the same amount.

Mr. Woods, incidentally, is about to branch out in earnest as an English producer. As was to have been expected, it is now announced that he will build a London theatre which will house only American plays.

Mr. Belasco's production of "Dark Rosaleen," as intimated in these columns upon a prior occasion, will be exposed to the metropolitan view during the present season. The present plan calls for the presentation of the play at the Belasco Theatre on or about April 21. Eileen Huban will have the leading rôle.

If any further harbingers of Spring—aye, even of Summer—are needed, there is the news that "The Follies of 1919" is now in process of being got together, and will open in Atlantic City on May 21. Bert Williams, after a year's absence from the troupe, will positively rejoin the organization this season, and the holdovers from the present show will include Marilyn Miller and Eddie Cantor. A variety of writers are now engaged on the show—among them Irving Berlin, Rennold Wolf, Blanche Merrill, and Gene Buck.

The Theatre Guild, which will begin a Spring season at the Garrick in two weeks, desires to point out that it is not the Washington Square Players renascent, despite the presence of the names of Philip Moeller, Helen Westley, Rollo Peters, and Lawrence Langner on its roster. The new enterprise will be of a co-operative nature, and it will concern itself with long plays, when it can find them, rather than short ones. The first play, "The Bonds of Interest," will be offered for about four weeks, and will be followed by St. John Ervine's play, "John Ferguson," which has never before been produced. If the venture meets with success it will be continued next season.

Eugene Walter's newest play is yclept "The Challenge," and will presently be given a preliminary whirl by the Selwyns. Margaret Lawrence, borrowed for a week from "Tea For Three," will head the cast, and Alan Dinehart, who will be remembered here for his performance as the singing waiter in "A Very Good Young Man" early in the season, will also be in the cast.

Margaret Illington, who has not acted hereabouts since "Our Little Wife" was briefly seen, will play here again next week in William Anthony McGuire's play, "The Good Bad Woman" (formerly "Everyman's Castle"). In the interim Miss Illington appeared briefly on the road as the many-sided heroine of "Eyes of Youth."

Dispatches from London confirm the fact that "Aphrodite," a Parisian success of pre-war days, will be next season's principal production at the Century Theatre. Morris Guest, as a matter of fact, reached this decision some months ago, but for some reason chose to mention it publicly for the first time on the other side of the ocean. Costumes and other accessories are being obtained in Paris.

Henry Blossom, at the time of his death, had not quite finished the musicalisation of Roi Cooper Megrue's "Seven Chances," and the work will be completed—without royalties, it might be added—by George M. Cohan, John L. Golden, Glen MacDonough, and Mr. Megrue. The piece probably will be a Summer attraction in these parts.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden disposed of the English rights to "Three Wise Fools" during the past week, but it is probable that they themselves will figure as the London producers of "Turn to the Right!" and "Lightnin'" when the time comes for their presentation abroad. Both are properties of too great value to be idly sold. Frank Bacon, according to the present plan, will go to London to play "Lightnin'," which doubtless means that the English production of that play is several seasons distant.

"Montmartre," which the Woods office has announced as a coming production, is a French drama made over by Cyril Harcourt, and the gossip has it that it was once given a trial production in this country in its original form. The "well-known picture star" referred to in the announcement as the prospective leading member of the cast is said to be Elsie Ferguson.

"Claudia," by Edith Ellis, has been placed in rehearsal by John Cort with Josephine Victor in the leading rôle. It is destined for next season. Also intended for the season ahead is the Grace George play, "She Would and She Did," which, it was thought for a time, would be brought into New York immediately. It has been playing in the Middle West.

The new De Koven operetta, "Yesterday," recently tried out on the road, has come to a halt—temporarily, at least.

"Redemption" will enter on its last week tomorrow, and this despite the indisputable, and in no way connected with the press agent, fact that the takings of the week past have been in excess of $10,000, and promise to be as great during the week to come. The succeeding play will be "The Jest," from the Italian of Benelli, a work which John Barrymore has long had concealed, and just as long wanted to play.

"A New Girl" will be the name of the next musical comedy to bear the Dillingham label. Anne Caldwell and Jerome Kern, as previously announced, are the authors.

THE NEW PLAYS

A PAIR of new productions will be revealed in the New York theatres this week—a goodly number for the season of the year. One will be a comedy, the other of a musical nature.

39 EAST—*Tomorrow night at the Broadhurst Theatre.*

Rachel Crothers, who already is represented in these parts by "A Little Journey," is the author of "39 East." The title has reference to the address of a boarding house, and the play, or so relates the announcement, "tells in photographic realism the adventures of a young girl who comes from a Far Western town to New York in search of fame." The action of the play takes place in a single evening.

Henry Hull, previously identified hereabout with melodrama, (in particular as the hero of "The Man Who Came Back,") will be the youth in the case, and the girl will be Constance Binney, whose dramatic experience in the past has been mainly in musical comedy. Still others in the cast will be Alison Skipworth, Lucia Moore, Gertrude Clemens, Blanche Frederici, Edith Gresham, Mildred Arden, Jessie Graham, Victor Sutherland, John Kirkpatrick, Albert Carroll, and John Morris.

TAKE IT FROM ME—*Tomorrow night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.*

This is a musical comedy which has been faring prosperously on the road these many months, but which circumstances have hitherto denied a New York opening. The book and lyrics are the work of Will B. Johnstone, a cartoonist of The Evening World, and the tunes are Will R. Anderson's.

The company will include Vera Michelena, Alice Hills, Georgia Manatt, Jack McGowan, Fred Hillebrand, A. Douglas Leavitt, Helen Raftery, Dorothy Betts, William Balfour, Harry Burnham, Charles Welch Homer, Harold Vizard, and the Gardiner Trio.

"Penny Wise," which closed a short engagement at the Belmont Theatre a week ago, will resume its New York run to-morrow night at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Molly Pearson will continue to head the company.

There will be a benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night, April 8, in aid of the Vacation Association. The program will include Geraldine Farrar, Sergei Rachmaninoff, and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The week ahead will bring the current season of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier to a close. For the final week M. Copeau's players will continue their revival of "Le Marriage de Figaro."

"The Kiss Burglar," driven from the Broadhurst, will continue its run at the Nora Bayes Theatre, which is the Forty-fourth Street Roof under another title.

Beatrice Herford will give another of her monologue matinées tomorrow at 3:30 o'clock at the Booth Theatre.

A GREEK THEATRE PLAY

THE University of California's Greek Theatre in Berkeley, Cal., which has been the scene of numerous interesting productions in the past, will witness this Summer the first presentation of a poetic drama entitled "Miriam, Sister of Moses." The producers will be Samuel J. Hume, widely known as a producer; Ruth St. Denis, the dancer; Ted Shawn, her husband, and Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Armfield, (Constance Smedley.) The Armfields are the authors. Miss St. Denis will appear in the play as actress as well as dancer.

"The play," writes one who is interested in it from Berkeley, "is to be put on during the Summer session of the university, during which time many serious and mature students come here from all parts of the West. In her previous engagements during the Summer school, Ruth St. Denis has had such gratifying approval that nothing but confidence in a greater success is entertained by the parties concerned in the work.

"The play has for its setting the desert by the Red Sea at the time that it was traversed by the emancipated Israelites. The thesis is the demonstration of how the first conception of democracy came into being to an oppressed people, through the lawgiving and governing genius of Moses. It is, rather than a sensational novelty in social theory, a rational aesthetic persuasion to constructive equality, whose basis is law among peoples. It opposes the autarchistic ideas of destructive democracy. The characters speak in the simplicity of the Biblical English, so that the dramatic moments attain an unhampered intensity. It is written in three acts and four scenes and in blank verse.

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(Founded on Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's famous farce, "The Magistrate.") Now in its second year in London under the name "The Boy." George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King, and 80 others, mostly girls.

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WITH THE BEST CAST OF SEASON

Percy Hopkins, Ernest Glendinning, Josephine Drake, Donald Gallaher, William Morris, Carlotta Montesy, and others.

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Gilbert & Sullivan's Greatest Comic Opera

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVGS., 8:15.

PATIENCE

WED., THURS., FRI. & SAT. EVGS., 8:15

IOLANTHE

SATURDAY MATINEE, 2:15.

MIKADO

ALL THE STARS

PRINCESS 6th MONTH

"Oh, My Dear"

Pop. Wed. Mat. All Seats $1 & $1.50

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IF You Could Make Yourself Invisible, What Would You Do?

Roi Roland-West's Thriller of Thrillers, With RICHARD BENNETT. THE 7TH BIG MONTH

UNKNOWN PURPLE

By Roland West and Carlyle Moore

WM. A. BRADY'S 48th St. Thea., n't B'way. Phone Bryant 174. Evenings 8:30.

Matinee Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

MABEL TALIAFERRO IN 'LUCK IN PAWN'

WITH Roland Young and Robert Fischer

"Will live in the memory of theatregoers." —Eve. Telegram.

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MOROSCO THEATRE, West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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In the Season's Greatest Laughing Success

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LEO CARRILLO

in FREDERIC & FANNY HATTON'S Famous Fun & Fashion Success

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—WITH— GRACE VALENTINE

and the original Morosco Cast and Production

Week April 7th: WALKER WHITESIDE in "THE LITTLE BROTHER." Sale of Seats Begins Tom'w.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Tues., Thurs. (50c) & Sat.

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In The Dramatic Sensation of the Season.

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Entire Original Broadway Cast, including A. E. ANSON, Crystal Herne, Lee Baker

Week of April 7 ..... MATINEE Today—Sunday Concerts—1:30 to 11:30.

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Night 25c to $1 | Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25c. AND 50c. | Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c

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BAYARD VEILLER'S Thrilling Mystery Drama

The 13th Chair

As Presented for one year at the 48th Street Theatre.

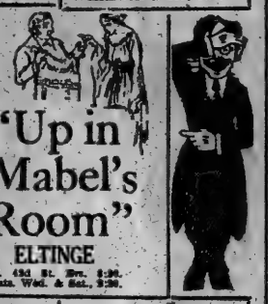
April 7, Bertha Kalich, "The Riddle: Woman."

A. H. WOODS

UNPARALLELED TRIUMPHS

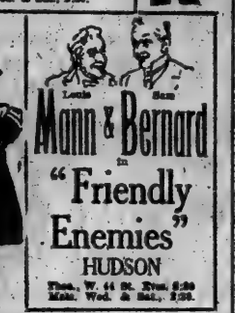
The Woman in Room 13

BOOTH Thea. W. 45 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.



"Up in Mabel's Room"

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.



Louis Mann & Sam Bernard in "Friendly Enemies"

HUDSON Thea., W. 44 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

REPUBLIC THEATRE W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU

(by arrangement with A. H. Woods)

in "The Fortune Teller"

A New Play by Leighton Graves Osmun

Arthur Hopkins Presents the Dramatic Masterpiece of the Season.

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LAST EIGHT TIMES

Beginning Wed., April 9

JOHN and LIONEL

Barrymore

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From the Italian of Sem Benelli

Seats Thursday

Plymouth THEATRE SPECIAL Last 2 Times

Saturday Morning, April 5th, at 10:30

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"Any one who has missed this performance has missed a great experience."—*Vogue.*

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39TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR B'WAY. Phone Bryant 413. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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George Broadhurst Presents THE PLAY OF A 1000 LAUGHS

KEEP IT TO YOURSELF

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HANNEFORD FAMILY In New and Novel Feats of Equestrianism Featuring RICHARD HANNEFORD Most Sensational of All Riders.

FUNNIEST AND MOST FAMOUS CLOWNS FROM EVERYWHERE

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HILLARY LONG Skating Upon His Head, in Midair.

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JAMES B. POND Presents

By Arrangement with Charles L. Wagner

CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER

Commander of America's Crack Air Squadron, The 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron, Author of "Fighting the Flying Circus."

America's Greatest Ace

Telling His Own Story of Combats and Adventures in

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Slides and Motion Pictures of "Rick" in Action.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE Presiding

"Captain Rickenbacker has written some of the brightest pages in the history of the American Air Service. I am proud to bear witness to our admiration for the air service and for him."—*GENERAL PERSHING.*

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Tickets 60c to $2.50 (a few at $5) at Box Office, Agencies, American Fund for French Wounded, 66 West 39th or 6 East 61st, and at the managers.

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Positively Farewell Appearance of

CAPTAIN ALFRED F. B. CARPENTER

OF H. M. S. "VENDICTIVE"

Sailing for England on April 5th.

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Limited Number of Seats Still Available. BOX OFFICE OPENS AT NOON TODAY. Adm. 50c & $1. on Sale Tonight 7:30. Chas. L. Wagner & D. F. McSweeny.

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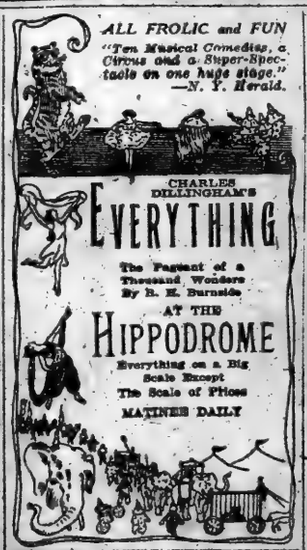
Tickets 75c to $2.00. Mail Orders to Van Hugo Mus. Society, 128 West 63d St.



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Everything on a Big Scale Except The Scale of Prices

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CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Concert for the Benefit of Destroyed Church Properties, Italian Front

Soloists—ALESSANDRO DOLCI, Tenor; ALYS LAREYNE, Soprano; VIRGILIO LAZZARI, Basso; LEVATELLI, Cellist; MARY MELLISH, Soprano; GIACOMO SPADONI, Piano. JOHN FRESCHI, Lecturer. PRICES 50c. TO $1, AT BOX OFFICE

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY At 96 St.

Concerts Sunday, 2.15 & 8.15. Week of March 31.

Mat.	ALL-STAR BILL	Eve.
2:00	Overture	8:00
2:08	Riverside Pictorial	8:06
2:18	De Witt, Burns & Torrence	8:18
2:34	Masters & Kraft	8:34
2:34	CHILSON-OHRMAN	8:34
2:34	BERT WILLIAMS	8:34
3:18	FORD. SISTERS & CO	9:18
3:27	Julius Lenzberg's Harmonists	9:27
3:37	LILLIAN SHAW	9:37
4:09	EDMUND HAYES & CO.	10:09
4:22	VAN & SCHENCK	10:22
4:37	Margaret Edwards	10:37
4:57	Exit March	10:57

Aeolian Hall, April 8, Aft.

WINIFRED BYRD Pianist

SEATS NOW ON SALE, Steinway Piano.

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Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 38th St. TELS. GREELEY 4100, 4101, 4100, 6442

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BEGINNING TO-MORROW (Mon.) EV Chas. Chaplin in "The Bank." All Seats "Love & Kisses." Ward & Col—Rooney Sis., Lane & Plank, 9 other acts. 25, 35, 50

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th ST. AND 7th AVENUE PHONE SPRING 6000

7th Ave. Subway to Christopher St.

EVS. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:30.

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A SPARKLING SCINTILLATING SATIRE ON "VILLAGE" LIFE

8th SUCCESSFUL WEEK

DANCE RECITAL Michio Itow, Paul Thevenaz, Tulle Lindahl, Jessmin Howarth TONIGHT at 9 o'clock

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NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK

It is always the same—Extraordinary Gompany or just ordinary times—The Columbia is Crowded Every Afternoon and Night. Three Cents Limit. Beautifully Furnished Retiring Rooms for Ladies.

5 Big Concerts TO-DAY at 2:15, 3:55 & 8:30. At 2:15, 25c to $1.

Bowery Burlesquers

with Billy Foster & Frank Harcourt

In a new and sensational funny satire called "THE HEALTH HUNTERS." All Laughter, with generous dashes of Vaudeville Melody, Dancing, Pretty Girls and Potential Beauty.

Twice Daily | Matinees Prices | Seats 2 Weeks in Advance | Smoking Permitted

Week April 7 | SPORTING WIDOWS With Harry Cooper.

Scores Instantaneous Success

W. R. MACDONALD Presents

MAETERLINCK'S "A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM"

"Exceedingly Skillful." —*Tribune.*

"Gripped and Thrilled the Audience." —*Tribune.*

BELMONT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

F. F. PROCTOR'S

BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.

125th St. Park & Lex. Av. | JIMMY HUSSEY & CO. AND OTHERS. CONT. 1 TO 11.

58th St. 2d Av. | Smith & Austin, Jimmy Save & Co., Sinclair & Gasnor, Bert Howard, Field Sisters, Brent & Aubrey, and "Maid in Full," others. Cont. 1-11.

23d St. Near 6th Av. | Good Night Teacher, Quinlan Four, "Nertsel" Dancers & Pianis, Paul Fatching & Co., Eddie Healy, 12 Ko. Houdini, others. Cont. 1 to 11 P.M.

5th Ave. B'way, 28th St. | Crosby's Corner, Hoey & Lee, Howard Langford & Frederick, Henri Cherry Winston, Carroll Taylor & Co., Jolly Kay, Mabie Burke, others

---

E. F. KEITH'S PALACE Broadway and 47th Street.

Every Night at 8. Mat. Daily at 2. 25, 50, 75c. $1, $1.50. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

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TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. | Beginning Monday, March 31.

A Great-Hearted Countrywoman—Queen of Humor. The Idol of Our Soldiers Whom She Left the Stage to Entertain

MARIE DRESSLER

In a New Act Filled With Song, Comedy and Her Own Delightful Brand of Humor & Tremors. Marie Dressler Has Been a Prodigious War Worker From Coast to Coast, Giving Benefits and Entertainments, Selling Liberty Bonds and Collecting Millions for Every Great Relief Fund.

SHEILA TERRY & CO. A musical Nonsense in Three Scenes, with Ben Bard and Gustinus Johns, by Wm. B. Friedlander. —Tribune.

FRANKLYN ARDELL & CO. in an Up-to-the-Minute Comedy Playlet, "The Wife Saver"

TONEY & NORMAN —Sun. In "You Know What I Mean."

WINSTON'S WATER LIONS and Diving Nymphs

PRINA & CO. Dances and Songs.

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Our Jolliest Juvenile and Most Original Humorist

JACK NORWORTH

In a New Act, Using His Own Inimitable Material and Putting It Over the Footlights and Breaking the Hindenburg Line of the Gloom.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., April 10, at 2

Louis Edward WINS-GENDRON

MODERN FRENCH PROGRAM

Sonatas by Lekeu, Faure, Leonard.

Management Daniel Mayer. Steff Piano.

Princess Theatre, Tues. Aft., April 8 at 3

PIANO RECITAL CAROLYN WILLARD

Mgt. Haensel & Jones Steinway Piano

MOVING PICTURE NEWS.

THE National Board of Review has been requested by President George A. Strayer of the National Education Association, to arrange a series of exhibits on visual education for the national conference to be held by the Association in Milwaukee the first week in July.

The board reports that it has noted a great increase in the interest of churches in the use of motion pictures. The ministers recognize the social value of films, it is said, and are planning to introduce them, not only for community evening services, but for general neighborhood entertainment throughout the week. Requests for assistance have come in from States as widely scattered as Maine, Arkansas, and Montana.

The board has also received a number of inquiries regarding films available for use by municipalities, conferences of city officials, and social organizations.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation will soon break ground in Long Island City for a studio and laboratory. The studio will be erected on the block bounded by Graham, Pierce, Seventh, and Sixth Avenues and will include two large stages, one glass-covered, the other open. The laboratory will be across the street on the Pierce and Sixth Avenue corner. The plans for the plant were drawn under the direction of Frank Meyer and Ralph Kohn has charge of executing them.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, whose notable "Cannibals of the South Sea Islands" had its first showing in this part of the country at the Rivoli in July of last year and was recently exhibited in Washington before members of the National Geographical Society and the Smithsonian Institution, are on their way back to the South Sea to get more cannibal pictures. They expect to remain away about three years. In addition to full equipment for making pictures, they are taking with them prints of the pictures made on their first trip, a projection machine and a portable screen. They hope to entertain the savages with moving pictures of themselves and by this means explain their mission among them.

Mr. Johnson is also taking cameras especially fitted for microscopic long-distance and under-sea work. The films will be developed and printed in South Sea ports and shipped from time to time to the Robertson Cole Company in New York for distribution.

The cast of S. L. Rothapfel's first feature photoplay will include Grace Darling, Hugh Thompson, Ida Darling, Florence Billings, Hattie Delaro, Alfred Hickman, and Harry Mestayer. Wally Van is directing the production, assisted by Ed James, under the supervision of Mr. Rothapfel. Arthur Bowers is the casting director, and E. Lloyd Sheldon wrote the story.

One of the Burton Holmes Paramount Travelogues recently issued deals with Japan and shows a women's orchestra at work (or play?). According to Mr. Holmes, the orchestra is better seen than heard.

Eugenie Forde is coming back to the screen in support of H. B. Warner in "The Man Who Turned White," and Alma Rubens will return to pictures at the head of her own company, whose products will be distributed by Exhibitors Mutual.

Joseph L. Plunkett, managing director of the Strand, is planning to make the week beginning April 20 a gala occasion for his theatre in celebration of its fifth anniversary. One of the features will be a special production now being made under Mr. Plunkett's direction.

"Instead of presenting souvenirs to our patrons," Mr. Plunkett said last week, "I am going to use the anniversary appropriation on the stage and screen, and if the Strand show during the week of April 20 is not proclaimed the most pretentious ever offered in any motion-picture theatre in the world, I miss my guess."

"Modern Husbands" is the title of Henry B. Walthall's next picture, to follow "The Long Lane's Turning," according to an announcement by the National Film Corporation, which releases through the Exhibitors' Mutual. The author of the work is Lee Royal and the cast includes Ethel Fleming, Neil Hardin, Melbourne McDowell, Claire De Brey, and Olga Grey.

The Plaza Theatre announces the installation of an apparatus by which suitable pictures are tinted as they are thrown on the screen. It is claimed for the tinting that it not only enhances the beauty of the pictures but relieves eye strain.

Thomas H. Ince promises "one of the most novel mechanical sets ever built" in a forthcoming Paramount picture featuring Enid Bennett. The scene is the interior of an old chapel. At one end of the room is a massive organ. When a certain combination of keys is struck the organ swings on a pivot and discloses a secret stairway leading to a corridor connecting with a tomb. The construction of the set is said to have been the result of much labor and skill on the part of carpenters and mechanics.

"Thunderbolts of Fate," an Edward Warren production, will be released by the W. W. Hodkinson Corporation on April 6. House Peters and Anna Lehr have the leading rôles. They are supported by Corinne Uzzell, Henry Sedley, Wilfred Lytell, Ned Burton, and Ben Lewin. The story is by Winifred Dunn.

The screen rights to "Told in the Hills," by Marah Ellis Ryan, have been obtained by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation for a Paramount-Artcraft special.

Charles Ray's next Paramount picture, "The Busher," which, it may be inferred, deals largely with baseball, will be released the last week in May.

D. W. Griffith intends to petition Congress, through Representative Julius Kahn of California, to pass a law protecting producers and stars against moving picture pirates.

A great moving picture theatre that is to be part of a public institution including the present Institute of Musical Art and the city's Symphony Orchestra will be presented to the people of Rochester, N. Y., by George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, according to The Moving Picture World. Mr. Eastman expects the theater to be completed within the next two years, it is said.

"When A Woman Strikes," a Western melodrama, is announced as the sixth release of the 10-20-30 specials of Independent Sales Corporation. Ben Wilson, Neva Gerber, Rosemary Theby, and Robert Brower are in the principal rôles.

Select Pictures announces that it will soon be ready to distribute "Bolshevism on Trial," which was produced by Mayflower Photoplay Corporation from a scenario based on Thomas Dixon's novel, "Comrades." Among those in the cast are Robert Fraser, Leslie Stowe, Howard Truesdell, Valda Valkyrien, and Ethel Wright. The production, it is said, is "not propaganda, but drama," and deals with what it describes as Bolshevism in America.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

The Letz Quartet will give a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 8 for the Welcome Home Fund of the 304th Field Artillery Association, which is part of the 77th Division, "New York's Own."

A Victory Commemoration Festival is to be held at Columbia University in May, when Walter H. Hall will conduct three concerts, opening with Verdi's "Manioni Requiem."

Wallace Goodrich trained the bands of the Naval Radio School, Cambridge, and the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship, in Boston, which appeared at the recent reception to President Wilson.

The Women's Philharmonic Society at its latest musicale had a program by Harriet Pratt, piano, and Grace Waldron, violin.

The Workmen's Circle Musical Society has started a symphony orchestra, meeting at 163 East Third Street on Friday evenings.

Frances Sonin will give a costume recital of songs for children next Sunday afternoon at the Princess Theatre.

Paul Swan, just out of the army, will give a dance matinee on April 10 at the Selwyn Theatre.

Thomas Egan, who served as director of war camp entertainments, will return to the concert stage on April 13 at the Playhouse.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Ten artists are announced by the Irish Musical and Dramatic Club in its festival of melodies of Ireland tonight at the Brooklyn Academy. They are Marie Narelle, Lily Meagher, Cora Tracy, John Finnegan, Vernon Stiles, Herbert Waterbus, all well-known singers; Anna Gray, harp; Kathleen Nerelle, piano; Valentina Crespi, violin, and Hans Kronold, 'cello.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Dvorak's "Requiem" will have its third annual hearing tonight at the Cathedral of St. John, in memory of soldiers and sailors fallen in the war. Assisting Miles Farrow's choir are Grace Kerns, Pearl B. Jones, William Wheeler, Edgar Schofield, and an orchestra of fifty from the Symphony Society.

MacDowell's "Wild Rose," "Water Lily," and "Deserted Farm" are on Samuel Baldwin's program for his free organ recital at the City College this afternoon.

Michio Itow, Jessmin Howarth and others will give the second of three Greenwich Village Theatre.

The Clef Club has a "Cartoonists' Night" in its series of "jazz" concerts tonight at the Selwyn.

Esther Steinberg, a child violinist, is to appear this evening in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.

H. T. Fleck announces "La Boheme" for the seventh of his free opera nights at Hunter College on Thursday.

Why Are Two-Piano Recitals?

Why the Presselle sisters, who will appear at Aeolian Hall this week, both chose to be pianists instead of one being a violinist or 'cellist, was a mystery to many until explained by Marie Kieckhofer of the Music League. "The fact is," said she, "that the Misses Presselle are twins, and there exists between them an extraordinary sympathy.

"Amusing incidents have occurred owing to their frequently mistaken identity. Charlotte was once soloist at a concert in her home city, and on a wager she played half the program and Rose the other half, yet the audience was none the wiser. They usually dress alike. Their own mother cannot tell their voices apart on the telephone.

"In their specialty of two-piano concerts, the harmony in thought, feeling and musical understanding which they possess is illustrated by an experiment which was made by a musical friend. A screen was placed between the girls to see if their ensemble work would be affected when they could not see each other play. At all times the pianists came in and blended exactly together. This aptitude of theirs accounts for the sisters' choice of the art of two-piano playing as their profession."

Carnegie Hall, Friday Eve., April 4, at 8:30
STRAIGHT FROM THE PARIS CONFERENCE
Major General Sir F. B. Maurice
K. C. M. G., C. B.
Director Military Operations
British General Staff 1915 to 1918
HEAR HIM LECTURE ON
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
Discusses This Great Vital Question from All Its Angles.
First Great Military Authority to Speak in America on What the League Means from the Standpoint of a General.
"Maj.-Gen. Maurice told an audience that filled Carnegie Hall the story of Marshal Foch's strategy.....held the complete attention of his audience of some 3,000 men and women."
—New York Times, March 24, '19.

Seats $2.50 to 50c, Now on Sale at Box Office, and at Office of Management.
General Maurice's American Tour is under the exclusive management
LEE KEEDICK, 437 Fifth Avenue, Manager World's Most Celebrated Lecturers.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Mon. at 8:15. Double Bill: L'Oracolo. Easoto: Althouse, Scotti, Didur, Paglucci. Music: Caruso, Chalmers, Werrenrath, Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, Scotti, Bada, D'Angelo. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs., Sa'l Mat. at 2. ($1 to $5) Verdi Festival. Act IV. Trovatore; Acts II. and III. Forza del Destino; Act III. Aida. Rappold, Ponselle, Music; Caruso, Marthenlli, Whitehill, Chalmers, Mardones. Cd'tra, Moranzoni and Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15. Barber of Seville. Barrientos, Matfield; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier, Malatesta. Cd., Papi
Fri. at 8. Triple Bill: Legend, Temple Dancer, Shanewis. Ponselle, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers, Bada. Cond.; Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2. Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Chalmers, Mardones, Reiss. Cond., Monteux.
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CHOPIN OR THE CIRCUS?

By James Gibbons Huneker

RATHER flotly I argued the question with my editor: "After all, music-critics are men and brethren," I said. "Except when they are sisters," he ironically interposed. I sternly resisted a temptation to blush and continued: "Because I love Chopin must I forever write of his music—Toujours perdrix! It's an indigestion of strawberries, clotted cream, and green-eyes. I'm suffering from Spring-fever. Let me write a story about the circus." "Why not Ibsen?" interposed my editor, who is subtle or nothing. "He was a grand man," I assented, "but in the present case he is only red-herring across the trail. Suppose I mix up Chopin with sawdust merely for the sake of the mélange?" My chief assented, wearily. There are more important problems on the carpet than Chopin. Jim Beck vs. Pop Hylan in a catch-as-catch-can for the welter-weight championship. Or the celebrated Mrs. J. and the Beethoven-Hamburger steak controversy. Why not Chopin and sawdust? I retired with a thoughtful mien.

Had I ever been to the circus? What a singular question. Yet, yet—! No, I confessed to myself, I had not been to the circus for at least three decades. Critics are tame cats away from their regular guests. In the concert room or at the play, armed with our little hammers, we are as brave as plumbers; but on a roof garden, in church, at a circus, or innocently slumbering, we are the mildest gang of pirates that ever scuttled an American sonata or forced ambitious leading ladies to walk the plank. We may go alone to the theatre with impunity and another fellow's girl, but at the circus we need a nurse to show us the ropes and keep us from falling under the elephants' hoofs. I know, because I went one Sunday night to the Hippodrome and liked John McCormack's singing immensely; so much indeed that I forgot to criticise and nearly fell over the edge of the box, so uncritically did I applaud. A private nurse—not necessarily old—say I is the only safety for a critic out of his element; otherwise a sense of the dignity of our calling is not maintained.

Therefore, I swallowed my Chopin scheme without undue fervor and went to the circus. No matter which one. All circuses are in an attractive key to me. Thackeray said the same thing about the play, and said it better. Any circus will serve as a peg for my sawdust symbolism. Any Garden will do so that it has a capitalized initial letter. (No allusion to Magical Mary.) The circus! What a corrective for the astringent Ibsen or the morbidezza of Sarmatia's sweet singer, Chopin! The circus! It is a revelation. One thing I regretted—that I could not be a boy again, with dirty hands, a shining brow, and a heart brimming over with joy. Peter Pan! Oh! to recapture that first careless rapture, as Browning or some other writing Johnny said; surely he must have meant the circus, which is the one spot on our muddy planet where rapture rhymes with the sawdust ring.

"Have you ever seen Hedda Gabler?" I asked of the Finland giantess. We were wedged in front of the long platform at the Garden, upon which were the Missing Link, the Snake-Enchantress, the Lion-Faced Boy, the English Fat Girl—so fat—the Human Skeleton, the Welsh Giant, the Lilliputians, tattooed men, a man with an iron skull, dancers, jugglers, gun-spinners, "lady" musicians, and the three-legged boy. Eternal types at the circus. The noise was terrific, the air dense with the aura of unwashed humanity. This aura was twin to the aura in a monkey house. But I enjoyed my "bath of multitude," as Charles Baudelaire names it, and I should not have bothered the tall creature with such an inept question. She coldly regarded me:

"No, I haven't seen Hedda today, but I remember George Tesman always teased her with one question, 'What do you know about that, Hed?' Shoo! Sardou for mine."

"Do you read George Blarney Shaw?" I persisted. "He ought to be in a cage here. He would draw some crowds. But I'm told he lives in Germany now on account of the beer." I backed away quickly as an East Side family consisting of a baker's dozen would allow. Why had I asked such a question of a perfect stranger? This giantess. I mused before the rhinoceros with the double prongs, is Finnish. That's why she knew the name of Hedda Gabler. Why didn't I speak of Rosmersholm? Rebecca West had Finnish blood in her veins. Careful, careful—this Ibsen obsession must be surmounted, else I shall be inquiring of the giraffe if neck or nothing is the symbol of Brand. All or Nothing! of course. How stupid of me. Among the animals I regained my equilibrium. Their odors evoked memories. Yes, I recalled the old-time circus, with its compact pitched canvas tent on North Broad Street, Philadelphia; the pink lemonade, the hoarse voice of the man who entreated us to buy tickets—there were no megaphones in those days—the crisp crackling of the roasting peanuts, the ovens revolved by the man from Ravenna, the man from Ascoli, and the man from Milan. They followed the circus all the way from Point Breeze, and I swear they were to me far more human than the policemen who gently whacked us with their clubs when we crawled under the tent.

The sense of smell is first aid to memory. As I passed the cages saluting our pre-Adamic relatives, bidding the time of day to the zebu, nodding in a debonair fashion to the yak, I could not help longing for my first circus. Again I saw myself sitting in peaceful agony on a splintery plank; again I felt the slaps and pinches of my tender-hearted Aunt Sue—now in Paradise, I hope; again my heart tripped like a balloon at its moorings as the clowns jumped into the ring, grimacing, chortling, and fascinating us with their ludicrous inhumanity. Again we sat, a lot of noisy rapscallions, on the stoop of Edwin Forrest's home—the old Forrest mansion is still on the west side of Broad Street—and how we tumbled to the sidewalk when that terrific tragedian opened the door and transfixed us with his glittering glance. I can still see his leonine hand with its shock of iron-gray curls, his exposed bull-neck, and hear his angry roar: "Get to blank out of here, you blankety-blanks!" It was the giant's voice of Metamora, Coriolanus, Lear that we heard, an echo from the grand period in the history of the American theatre; but we didn't know that. We were mischievous boys, and made mock of the mighty Edwin, no doubt adding insult to injury by twiddling derisive thumbs at our noses.

Other days, other ways. I sighed as I tore myself loose from the prehensile trunk of a too friendly baby elephant and passed into the huge auditorium where Gilmore had played. Ah! the sad, bad, glad, dear, dead, tiresome, poverty-stricken, beautiful days when we were young imbeciles and held hands with a fresh "ideal" every week, (sometimes two.) Ah! the sentimental "jag" induced by peanut eating, and the chaste, odoriferous apes.

It is time. We seat ourselves. I look about me. Two resplendent gentlemen wearing evening clothes at high noon, after the daring manner of our Gallic cousins, toll a bell. I became excited. Why those three and thirty strokes? What the symbolism! Chopin, or Ibsen; again, I groaned, and turned my attention to my neighbors, one of whom I could feel, though did not see. I raised my voice, employing certain vocables hardly fit to print. The effect was magical. "Johnny, take your feet out of the gentleman's collar. That's a good boy." It was the soothing voice of a mother. Bless her clairvoyance! I sat comfortably back in my seat. Johnny howled at the interference with his pleasure. I felt sorry for him. Childhood is ever individualistic, even pragmatic. But I only had one collar with me, and it was well the matter thus ended.

Hurrah! Here they come! A goodly band. The clowns! the clowns! Some hieratic owl of wisdom has called the clown the epitome of mankind. He certainly stands for something, this "full-fledged fool," as good old Tody Hamilton used to write, and "surcharged with the Roe of Fun," which phrase beats Delaware shad. Odds fish! There was only one Hamilton. What a Rabelaisian list of names boast these merry clowns! If the years have passed over the skulls of these lively rascals, jolly boys do not show them. The same squeaks, the identical yodling, the funny yet sinister expression of the eyes, the cruel, red-slitted mouths—not a day older than ten did I seem as they came tumbling in and began their horse-play, punctuated with yelling, yahoo gestures, ribald ejaculations, and knockabout diversions. It must all mean something, this hooting, in the economy of the universe, else "life is a suck and a sell," as Walt Whitman puts it. As in a dream-mirror I saw Solness slowly mount the fatal tower when Hilda Wangel cries to him: "My—my Masterbuilder!" She sings "The Maiden's Wish," and he hears the harps of Chopin hum in the air. I rub my ears. It is not Hilda who is crying, but a pet pig in a baby carriage, wheeled by a chalk-faced variet. How difficult it is to escape the hallucinations of the critical profession. I couldn't forget Chopin or Ibsen even at the circus.

It was with relief, after more bellmanship from the man with the shiny silk hat and spiked coat, as the elephants majestically entered. Followed the horses. Tumblers and wire-walkers, women who stood on their heads and smiled—as they do in life, something like the "inverted pyramid," as James Hinton called modern civilisation—plastic poseurs, Oriental jugglers, the show was let loose at last. Human projectiles were launched through midair to the tap of a drum. My nerves forbade me to look at them, so I read a program advertisement of wallpaper for bathrooms. Some people like such horrible sights. I do not. They dare not precisely formulate to themselves the wish that "something" would happen, and when it does they shudder with sadistic joy. I close my eyes when the Whirl of Death or any other sensational act is staged. "Something" might happen.

The mad dancers delight our rhythmic sense as they make marvelous arabesques. The chariot races stir the blood. The crash around curves, the patters of gleaming metal excite so that you stand up, and, brushing the feet of inevitable Johnny from your neck, (notwithstanding his remonstrances,) you shout with woolly mouth and husky voice. Instinctively you turn down your thumbs: "Pollice verso," which Bayard Taylor translated "the perverse police." You remember the Gérôme painting?

"This beats Ibsen," I hilariously exclaimed to Johnny's mother. (She was a comely matron.) "His name is John, and when he gets home his father will beat him," she tartly replied. With the prevoyance of boyhood Johnny burst into despairing howls. I at once folded up my mind. A million things were happening in the haze of the many rings. The New Circus is polyphonic, or nothing.

Enough! Filled to the eyes with the distracting spectacle, ear-drums fatigued by the blare and bang of the monster brass-band, my collar quite wilted by Johnny's shoemaker, my temper in rags because of the panting, struggling army of fellow-beings, I reached the avenue in safety, perspiring, thirsty, unhappy. Like Stendhal, after his first and eagerly longed-for battle of love, I exclaimed: "Is that all?" In sooth, it had been too much. The human sensorium is savagely assaulted at the twentieth century circus. I was in pessimistic enough humor to regret the single ring, the antique japes of a solitary clown, and the bewitching horsemanship of Mlle. Leonie, with her gauze skirts and perpetual rictus. As a matter of fact, we wouldn't endure for five minutes the old-fashioned circus and its tepid lemonade. Where are the mullygrubs of yesteryear? But the human heart is perverse. It always longs for the penny and the cake in company, while ineluctable destiny ever separates them. Perhaps my editor was right. Render unto Chopin the things that are Chopin's; send Ibsen back to his Land of the Midnight Whiskers. Smell the sawdust at the Garden, not forgetting that the chilly, dry days are at hand when even Panem et Circenses shall be taboo; when pipe and prog and grog will be banned; when these United States shall have been renamed Puritania; when a fanatically selfish minority shall take all the joy from life. Ergo, carpe diem! I thank you.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

TSCHAIKOVSKY'S "Overture 1812" will be the last music played by the Philharmonic Society in a final request program this afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony opens the matinée, and in the second part Eddy Brown will play Bruch's violin concerto in G minor, preceded by Rachmaninoff's tone-poem, "The Isle of the Dead."

Serge Prokofieff at his third recital today in Aeolian Hall will play his own Sonata No. 1, three gavottes, two "Grandmother's Tales," a toccata, and five "Sarcasms" with the title "Tempestoso," "Allegro Rubato," "Allegro Precipitato," "Smanioso," and "Precipitosissimo." There are also "Pictures" by Moussorgsky, and the "Poème Satanique" by Scriabine.

Galli-Curci's dozen songs and-airs at the Hippodrome tonight include Pergolese's "Nina," Brown's "She heard, Thy Demeanor Vary," Rossini's "Sombre Fôret" from "William Tell," Benedict's "Carnival of Venice" variations, Liszt's "Oh, in My Dreams," others of Aubert, Stussman, Chapi, three French folksongs, and Donizetti's mad scene from "Lucia."

Alessandro Doici of the Chicago Opera will sing tenor airs from "Tosca" and "Elisir d'Amore," and with Virgilio Lazzari a duet from Rossini's "Moses," at a benefit in Carnegie Hall tonight for the ruined churches of Northern Italy. Others are Alys Larrayne, soprano; Silvio Levatelli, cellist, and Mary Mellish, a soprano of the Metropolitan.

Hipolito Lazaro heads tonight's Metropolitan concert in Massenet's dream from "Manon," Valverde's "Clavellitos," Sibella's "Bocca Dolorosa," and Cadman's "At Dawning". Margaret Namara will give an air from "Traviata," and Paula Pardee will play Grieg's pianoforte concerto and a Liszt polonaise.

Mrs. Riccardo Martin (Ruano Bogislav) will repeat at the Princess this afternoon an "hour of music," including Gaelic folksongs and others of Debussy, Alin, Sgambati, Sinigaglia, and Ivor Novello.

Berta Rivière at the Princess tonight has soprano airs from Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie," Tschaikovsky's "Jeanne d'Arc," Bishop's "Gentle Lyre," and others of Wachtmeister, Liza Lehmann, and Hadley.

Fanny Dillon, and Hadley.

Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata completes a third and last program of the Bauer-Thibaud series at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening, with the similar works in A major, Op. 12, and F major, Op. 24.

Harry Cumpson, who was in the army, will appear as pianist on Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, playing Beethoven's sonata, Op. 27, No. 1; the prelude and fugue of Franck, and variations by Tschaikovsky.

Elias Breeskin, at a postponed recital in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, will play Bach's violin sonata No. 1, a Largo by Friedman-Bach, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and a new "Witches' Sabbath" of Goldmark.

Mana Zucca will give a recital of her compositions, assisted by other artists, on Tuesday evening in Aeolian Hall.

Caruso, Mary Garden, Mischa Elman, and Arthur Rubinstein are announced on Wednesday evening in the first of the Pershing Square musicales at the Hotel Commodore.

Rose and Charlotte Presselle in a two-piano recital on Wednesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall will play rarely heard works of Saint-Saëns, Liszt, Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy, Albeniz, and Arensky.

Edward Morris has a second Aeolian recital on Thursday afternoon, when he will play a Bach-Tausig fugue, some Chopin, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 31, No. 3, and an "American Humoresque," by Felix Deyo.

Rachel Morton Harris will make her début on Friday afternoon at Aeolian Hall in soprano airs of Handel, Bononcini, Brahms, Vidal, Joncieres, Saint-Saëns, Luckstone, Manney, and Jaffrey Harris.

Leo Ornstein's sonata, Op. 52, will be produced by Michel Penha, 'cello, and Augusta Tollefsen, piano, on Friday evening at Aeolian Hall, with sonatas of Beethoven, Op. 102, No. 1, and Op. 90 of Brahms.

Gabrilowitsch will give a two-composer program on Saturday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, including the C major "Phantasia" and G minor sonata of Schumann, seven studies, a nocturne, waltz, and B minor scherzo of Chopin.

The Berkshire String Quartet will give the sixth and last of the People's Symphony Society's chamber concerts on Saturday evening in the hall of the Washington Irving High School.

Jascha Heifetz will make his last appearance of the local season next Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, playing Brahms's violin sonata in B minor and a suite by Sinding.

Rafaelo Dias has announced a recital next Sunday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, the first by this young tenor since his Metropolitan success in "Coq d'Or."

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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

RIALTO—"The Sheriff's Son," with Charles Ray, a Paramount picture, directed by Victor L. Shertzinger, based on a story by William McLeod Raine, with a cast including Seena Owen, John P. Lockney, Clyde Benson, and Lamar Johnstone; the Rialto Magazine; "Just Dropped In," a Pathe comedy, with Harold Lloyd; Liszt's "Les Preludes," by the orchestra; "La Paloma," the Mexican national air, by the orchestra, with a trumpet solo by Joseph Lubalin, and with Frank Cork and Frank Wolf at the marimbaphone; the duet from "La Forza del Destino," by Martin Brefel and Edoardo Albano; "Il est Doux," from "Herodiade," by Annie Roemer, soprano.

RIVOLI—"Good Gracious Annabelle," with Billie Burke, a Paramount picture, based on the play by Klare Kummer, with a cast including Herbert Rawlinson, Gilbert Douglas, Crauford Kent, Frank Losee, Leslie Casey, Gordon Dane, Delle Duncan, Olga Downs, Thomas Braiden, and Billie Wilson; "El Kantara, Algiers," a scenic; "Turns and Twists," an analysis of motion picture; Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars's "Polar Bears"; the Strand Topical Review; songs by Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; organ solos by Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson; Liszt's "Rhapsodie No. 2" by the orchestra, Carl Edouardo conducting.

RIVOLI—"Three Men and a Girl," with Marguerite Clark, a Paramount picture, based on Edward Child Carpenter's "The Three Bears," directed by Marshall Neilan, scenario by Eve Unsell; "His Prehistoric Past," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival;) the Rivoli Pictorial; Otto Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," by the orchestra; "Bedouin Love Song," by Emmanuel List, basso; a solo by Gladys Rice, soprano.

BROADWAY—"Raggedy Ann," with Priscilla Dean, and other musical and pictorial features.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, "The World to Live In," with Alice Brady; Tuesday, "Her Code of Honor," with Florence Reed; Wednesday, "Toton," with Olive Thomas; Thursday, "The Silver Girl," with Frank Keenan; Friday, "Partners Three," with Enid Bennett, and "The Rebellious Bride," with Peggy Hyland; Saturday, "The Little Intruder," with Louise Huff; Sunday, "The Island Intrigue," with May Allison.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "Persuasive Peggy," with Peggy Hyland; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, "Her Code of Honor," with Florence Reed.

PLAZA—Today, through Thursday, "The Heart of Humanity"; Friday and Saturday, "Life's a Funny Proposition," with William Desmond, and "Behind the Screen," with Charlie Chaplin.

A SWEDISH PHOTOPLAY.

THE GIRL FROM THE MARSH CROFT," a photoplay based on a story by Selma Lagerlöf and produced in Dalecarlia, Sweden, was shown every evening last week at the Brooklyn Baptist Temple. Previously it had been exhibited at Wurlitzer Hall on March 4 at a special entertainment arranged by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. It is to be hoped that the picture will not now disappear from New York. Aside from the interest it arouses as a foreign film, its intrinsic merit should win a place for it on Broadway.

Inevitably, one compares "The Girl from the Marsh Croft" with American productions, and the first characteristic of the Swedish photoplay emphasized by the comparison is the strength and unity of its plot structure. Its story holds together; all of its elements are dramatically related; its development is climactic and consistent. When the main crisis comes suspense is at its height, and the solution that follows is "an organic element of the play," to borrow the words of Dr. Freeburg. No deus ex machina comes lumbering in to straighten out the tangle; no miracle is called upon to set things right. The ending is "happy," yet logical. The disclosure which makes it possible is a distinct surprise, yet the way for it had been so well prepared that an especially keen observer might have foreseen it.

A solution so logical that it could be foreseen, and at the same time so concealed that no one foresees it, is the final triumph of a well-wrought dramatic work. "The Girl from the Marsh Croft" strongly built throughout achieves this triumph.

The photoplay has other virtues. Its producer and cast were not ignorant of the technique of picture-making. A number of the scenes, in setting and action, are dramatic purely by their pictorial power. As might be expected, many of the pictures showing Swedish life in its native environment are of interest to Americans and Swedes away from their homeland. And these views are introduced as integral parts of the story, and not as decorative nonessentials. The acting is adequate. Most of the time the players express themselves in the universal language of pantomime rather than the local language of Sweden.

While the director of "The Girl From the Marsh Croft" had the ability to give his pictures dramatic meaning, it must be added that he did not on all occasions show an equal ability in composing them as complete units. For example, the tops of the heads of persons making exits and entrances are frequently cut off by the frame and once in a while the actors, because of having been too close to the camera, crowd out part of the setting of a scene. Also, as with so many American productions, "The Girl from the Marsh Croft" is weakened by its dependence upon subtitles in important moments.

To tell the story of the photoplay and do it justice would demand more than the available space, and discussion of many interesting details of the production is also prohibited by the necessity for brevity.

"THE TURN IN THE ROAD."

KING W. VIDOR, who is said to be not quite 25 years old, has written and directed the production of a photoplay entitled "The Turn in the Road," which was shown at the Eighty-first Street Theatre on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week.

In what it attempts and in what it actually accomplishes it is worthy of note.

The most serious fault to be found in the photoplay is emphasized by its most prominent virtue. Mr. Vidor shows that he has a grasp upon the fundamentals of pictorial composition and the technique of making pictures dramatic and meaningful. Yet he does not depend upon pictures to tell his story. He relies upon uninspired subtitles at points where the full force of moving pictures is essential for strength. Because he sometimes uses pictures so effectively one is disappointed when he leans on the broken crutch of words.

An illustration may serve to suggest Mr. Vidor's power with pictures. One of the characters in the story is a little boy who is the personification of confident love. Another is a man chiefly distinguished by his money and his meanness. They are in their separate homes when a furious storm breaks. The child is shown in his bed, half sitting, looking out of a window on the storm. He is interested, and, apparently, it does not occur to him to be afraid. Each flash of lightning illuminates his radiant, innocent face. The man is shown sitting in his luxurious library. At each flash of lightning and instinctively imagined crash of thunder, he winces, shies, as it were, in fear of forces which his money and power cannot overcome. This is a simple contrast. But it is effective.

Other excellent pictures reveal more about all of the characters in the photoplay and advance plot between interruptions of text.

The delineation of the characters does not depend entirely upon the composition and arrangement of the pictures, however. All of the players put meaning into their parts. Little Ben Alexander, who was the fascinating Littlest Brother of "Hearts of the World," is one of the few real child stars of the screen. He is a skilful actor and a charming child at the same time—a rare combination. George Nichols is the wealthy tyrant, and he imparts reality to the character. Helen Jerome Eddy is attractive and convincing as the heroine, and Lloyd Hughes, who, according to report, makes his screen debut in the photoplay, gives a consistently excellent performance. Pauline Curley and Winter Hall complete the main cast in acting as well as in name.

Discussion of the theme of "The Turn in the Road" would be lengthy and involved. The production is frankly a preachment, but, lest the wary be frightened away by this, let it be added that the plot has dramatic appeal that, so far as most people are concerned, is not likely to be destroyed by the sermonizing.

Apparently, Mr. Vidor was anxious to make "The Turn in the Road" proclaim his belief that God is Love and Light and his production brings something of this message, but it cannot be denied that it also has something of the shortcomings common to most photoplays with a purpose. How much of the message is brought, how much of it is lost and the effect upon the story of its moral burden, will depend, in the case of each spectator, upon individual reactions.

COMING PHOTOPLAYS.

METRO'S program of releases next month is as follows:

On the 7th, "The Island of Intrigue," with May Allison, based on the novel of the same name by Isabel Ostrander, adapted by A. S. Le Vino and directed by Henry Otto; June Mathis, directed by Henry Otto; 14th, "Blackie's Redemption," with Bert Lytell, based on one of Jack Boyle's "Boston Blackie" stories, directed by John Ince, under the supervision of Maxwell Karger; 21st, "Madelon of the Redwoods," with Viola Dana, based on "Madelon," a novel by Mary E. Wilkins (Freeman,) directed by Edwin Carewe; 28th, "An Amateur Adventuress," with Emmy Wehlen, adapted from a novelette by Thomas Edgelow, directed by Henry Otto.

Metro will also release in April the last photoplay starring Harold Lockwood, who died of influenza on Oct. 19, 1918. It is a Screen Classics feature entitled "A Man of Honor," and was made by the Yorke Film Corporation. Fred J. Balshofer directed the production and also made the adaptation of the novel by Henry Kitchell Webster, on which it is based.

Another special April release announced by Metro is "The Red Lantern," with Mme. Naximova. This is said to be one of the most elaborate productions in which Naximova has appeared. The actress plays a double rôle in it, that of Mahlee, a Eurasian girl, and that of Blanche Sackville, a half-English girl. Most of the scenes have Chinese settings. The photoplay was based on a novel by Edith Wherry, June Mathis and Albert Capellani making the adaptation. Mr. Capellani was the director.

April releases announced by William Fox are:

"Wolves of the Night," with William Farnum; "Pitfalls of a Big City," with Gladys Brockwell; "Help! Help! Police!" with George Walsh; "Married in Haste," with Albert Ray and Elinor Fair; "The Love That Dares," with Madlaine Traverse.

"Khavah," the first Sholom Aleichem picture to be produced by the Zion Films, Inc., under the direction of Charles E. Davenport, was finished last week. A private showing is being arranged to take place at a Broadway theatre on April 15. Alice Hastings is the star of the photoplay.

"Oh, You Women!" a John Emerson-Anita Loos special, will be released by Paramount in May. Ernest Truex and Louise Huff have the leading rôles.

Rhea Mitchell has been engaged to support Monroe Salisbury in his latest Universal play, "The Open Road," now being produced under the direction of Rupert Julian.

WHEN NEVADA SANG.

Heard at the Academy as Gounod's Heroine in "Mireille."

Quaintly headed "Italian Opera," the report of a night at the old Academy a generation ago is of interest in view of "a recent revival at the Metropolitan Gounod's "Mireille" as produced "in its Italian garb by Mr. Mapleson's company last Fall," said THE TIMES of April 24, 1886, "was brought forth once more at the Academy of Music yesterday evening with the familiar artists in the principal rôles." Mention had already been made "of the excellencies and defects of the opera." The writer said:

"Much of the music is tuneful and harmonious, while not a few portions are decidedly trivial; if the work, however, does not hold a permanent place in Mr. Mapleson's répertoire, it will be largely on account of the undramatic and tedious libretto.

"Mlle. Nevada personated Mireille with feeling, skill, and occasional brilliancy, her art as a vocalist making amends for the very distinct limitations of her talent as an actress. Her rendering of a gracefully written and ornate air from 'La Perle du Bresil,' by Felicien David, which she introduced into the first act of Gounod's achievement, was facile and correct, and a brief but sparkling cadenza quite carried away the listeners.

"The same effect was wrought by means of the waltz song at the close of the opera, in which some runs, staccatos, and high tones, which were capitally brought out, elicited an enthusiastic demonstration of approval. The sentimental measures in 'Mireille' were interpreted by Mlle. Nevada with taste and a mild suggestion of pathos, but the pyrothechnic passages of the score gave rise, after all, to the soprano's happiest efforts.

"Mme. Scalchi, in her quaint and telling verses commencing 'La stagione arriva,' was as successful as usual, and the number had to be repeated. Signor Vicini was a respectable Vincenzo, though he was not in particularly good voice, and Signor de Anna an appropriately brusque and vigorous Urrias. Signor Cherubini and Mlle. Steinbach were as efficient as heretofore, and Mme. Cavallazzi delighted the eye of the connoisseur in 'La Farandola.' The audience was surprisingly numerous."

OPERA FAREWELLS NEAR

THREE weeks from today the Metropolitan stars will be on their way to Atlanta, where the Easter holidays will end their season. The twenty-first week on Broadway brings a matinée benefit for the Emergency Fund next Thursday. A Verdi Festival includes the fourth act of "Trovatore," with Rappold, Braslau, Martinelli, and Chalmers; the second and part of the third act of "Forza del Destino," with Ponselle, Delaunois, Mardones, and Malatesta, and the third act of "Aida," with Caruso, Music, Howard, and Whitehill. The conductors are Papi and Moranzoni.

Operas of the week are "L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci" tomorrow, the one with Easton, Scotti, Althouse, and Didur, the other with Caruso, Music, Werrenrath, and Chalmers for the first time as Tonio; Wednesday, "Madame Butterfly," Farrar, Lazaro, Scotti; Thursday evening, "Barber of Seville," Barrientos, Hackett, De Luca; Friday, "The Legend," "Temple Dancer," and "Shanewis," Ponselle, Easton, Braslau, and others; Saturday matinée, "Samson et Dalila," Caruso, Matzenauer, Chalmers, Mardones, and Saturday night, "Thais," Farrar, Diaz, Whitehill.

Prima Donnas to Reappear.

The Hippodrome has arranged concert dates next season for two distinguished prima donnas who were prevented through illness from appearing recently in New York. Mme. Melba, who sailed for England a fortnight since, has reserved dates for two recitals, her only appearances now planned here, and possibly her last, as it is said that after these the singer intends to retire and return to Australia. Rosa Raisa plans to leave America in April to sing in Italy, and she notified Charles Dillingham that she would like, if possible, to make one appearance before her departure, but in any event requested her usual concert dates at the big playhouse for the season of 1919-20.

Miss Raisa, just arrived from the West, is again in excellent health, but an operation for appendicitis, kept her out of the Chicago Opera Association's season at the Lexington last Winter. Here she was to have appeared in revivals of "Norma," "L'Africaine," and "La Juive." She has been missed. "What has become of a baker's dozen of operas so eloquently promised last October by Mr. Campanini?" asks a patron writing to THE TIMES. Well, Raisa could not be replaced, for one, in other cases, if "Aphrodite" was not forthcoming, "Cleopatra" was; and if not "Le Cadeau de Noel," there was the exquisite "Cheminean." With a final hasty "cavalleria," in addition to those listed on Feb. 28, the Chicagoans gave twenty-eight different operas in New York in thirty-five days. Campanini's friends say it is a world's record. The Metropolitan approached these figures two years ago, when Gatti's artists gave twenty-two different operas in twenty-five performances during three weeks in Boston. Oscar Hammerstein in 1909 gave twelve distinct productions during a fortnight in the same town.

Musical Art to Resume.

The musical public will be glad to learn that the Musical Art Society will resume its activities during the season 1919-1920. The concerts of this choir were omitted during the current season owing to the appointment of Frank Damrosch, its director, to Government service. Preparations are now making to resume and to maintain the high standard which the society has set for itself in the last twenty-four years. The choir of seventy professional soloists will be carefully selected and will perform some of the classic examples of unaccompanied choral singing. The concert will be held in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, 1919, and on Saturday afternoon, April 3, 1920.

Walter Damrosch Sailing.

Postponing a performance of the Greek tragedy, "Iphigenia in Aulis," which Margaret Anglin was to give with the Symphony Society at this time, Walter Damrosch is again sailing for France at the beginning of April to conduct several symphony concerts there and to look after the affairs of the American Army School of Bandmasters and Band Musicians. This school was founded at the General Headquarters at Chaumont for the American Expeditionary Forces, at the request of General Pershing during his stay over there last Summer, and it has been in active operation ever since.

PAULIST CHOIR TO SING.

THE Paulist Choristers and their famous conductor, Father Finn, who will sing at the Hippodrome next Sunday, have had many experiences on their recent travels among all sorts of communities, differing one from another, but all responsive to the charm of choral singing. Never have they assisted at so imposing and thrilling a function as that which lately marked the home-coming of New York's first soldiers. As the men of the 27th Division passed the Public Library, the popular acclaim was quieted for a special ceremony of honoring the dead, and it was here that this choir sang two numbers, the Latin "Emitte Spiritum Tuum" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The singing evoked enthusiastic applause from throngs on the Library terrace and in the Avenue.

The Choir's concert at the Hippodrome next Sunday evening is under the auspices of the Catholic Unity League, and will be its last before it goes on tour again. Father Finn brought most of the sixty-one boys and men with him from Chicago, and since they have made their headquarters in New York, the expense of maintaining such an organization has grown largely. Charles M. Schwab and others have promised aid later on. Meanwhile the Choristers find eager hearers in all the cities where they sang on their original tour for the fund for restoration of France.

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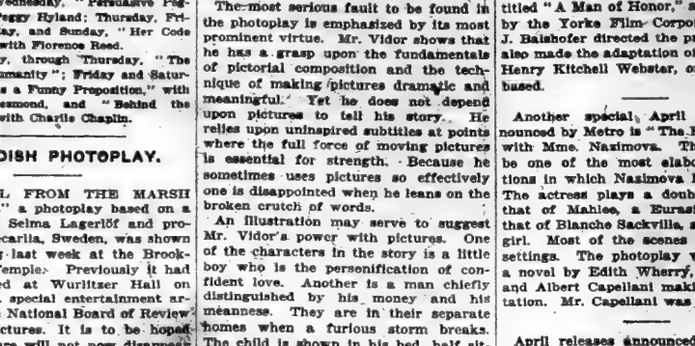

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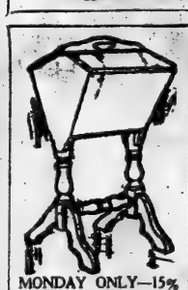

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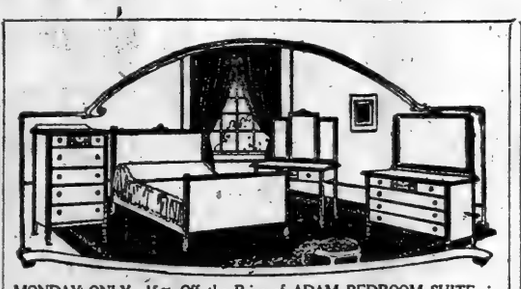

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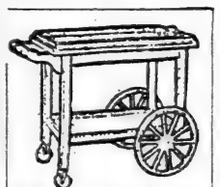

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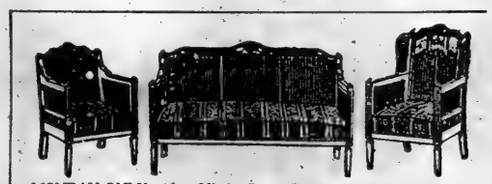

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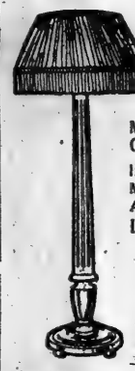

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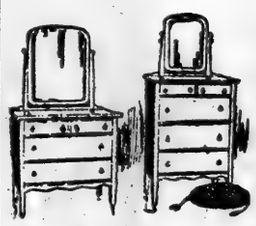

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HORSEBACK AT THE CIRCUS

Showman's Seventh Sense Says Public Once More Prefers the Bareback Rider to Loop-the-Loops and Pageants

ONE of the Ringling brothers, heads of the Ringling-Barnum & Bailey Circus, remarked to an associate last season in California:

"'Poodles' is making a big hit. Suppose we feature him strong in Los Angeles. How about it?"

Poodles is an equestrian performer. The man whom the circus magnate had addressed shook his head.

"I wouldn't do that," he objected.

"Why not? Poodles gets a big hand with his act."

"I know. But it isn't Poodles they're applauding. It isn't his act. It's the fact that he's an equestrian performer. Horses are coming back."

That started a train of thought in the circus man's head. He consulted with his brothers and the rest of his associates. From that moment they watched audiences narrowly. They held conferences. At last they came to the decision that one of the inexplicable changes that come over circus audiences was in process of crystallization. They had caught the trend, felt the breath of change.

There is no explaining these changes. A veteran circus man tried to tell how he and others gauged them the other day, finally threw out his hands in a gesture of despair, and exclaimed:

"It's simply a seventh sense! If we circus people didn't have that seventh sense, why somebody else would come in and take the circus business away from us!"

It isn't that the audiences change. They, said this same veteran, are perennial. They consist of the same multitude of delighted children and their elders, made young again by the children's delight and the return to the circus sights and smells and sounds that were the delight of their own far-away childhood. But, amid this immutability, there is a change going on of which the audiences are quite unconscious; a change that shows in their cool reception of some acts, their rapturous enthusiasm at others. And, all the time, the ringmaster in the ring, the performers seemingly concerned solely with their "stunts," the clowns cutting their capers, the trainers of the wild animals, and, above all, the owners and managers of the show, are carefully weighing the looks on the faces of the audience, measuring the applause, putting a thermometer, so to speak, to laughs and smiles and gasps of wonder and handclappings! And then they get together, the change in the trend of public taste receives official circus recognition, and—well, that is why the biggest circus posters this year show white horses and daring bareback performers. The horse has come back.

A few seasons ago the great feature of the circus was the "thriller"—the act in which a performer plunged from the roof or thereabout in some death-defying dive or bicycle ride or automobile dash. One of the earliest of these was Diabolo, who looped the loop on a bicycle, while young and old in the audience felt their hearts in their mouths as the performer flashed through the air before their eyes. "Leaping the gap," also performed by a cyclist, was another leading thriller, followed in its turn by a woman who looped the loop in an automobile, and, later, by another woman performer who actually turned a double somersault in an automobile. Then Diabolo reappeared with his "Dive of Death." And, all through this period, huge posters showed these daredevils in their hair-raising "stunts," and nothing could rob them of first place in the estimation of the thousands who flocked to the circus.

By 1911, however, the craze for the thriller began to wane. The psychologists of the circus began to watch the audiences closely. Their "seventh sense" had rung a warning—a change was coming.

A small beginning had been made in those days with spectacular features—in which costuming and pageantry and processions of gayly caparisoned animals circled the arena. The response of the audiences to these became more and more noticeable. When the season came to an end six or seven years ago the circus magnates put their heads together again and the result of their deliberations was that "thrillers" were thrown into the circus scrap heap and "spectacles" were enthroned in their place as the great circus feature.

So we had "Cinderella," brilliant in gold and silver and ermine, and "Lalla Rookh," a dream of Oriental magnificence, and "Cleopatra," the most gorgeous of all, in which more than 400 persons, including 300 dancing girls, hundreds of horses in splendid trappings, and dozens of elephants took part. No matter what other acts the circus might have in the Age of Spectacle, no matter how daring might be its aerobats, how wonderful its equestrians, how splitting the antics of its clowns, the spectacle was the thing. The whole performance was built up around the central pageant, and circus men groan to this day when they think of the huge sum of money that, each of these triumphal processions of gorgeousness used to cost.

And then some one suddenly said: "Spectacles don't go any more."

Trappings and gilt and ermine, crowns and gewgaws and tinsel, vanished as if they had been part of Cinderella's dream. The seventh sense had spoken again to its possessors, but instead of telling them that something thrilling was wanted, or calling up visions of royal splendor and Oriental glamour, it had whispered into their ears the coldly businesslike and prosaic words:

"General excellence."

That marked the inception of a third phase of circus development, due to the peculiar psychological changes in audiences. For some seasons afterward the circus had practically no overshadowing features. Instead, every effort was bent to making the performance a model of general excellence. Nothing eclipsed anything else; there was no attempt to build up around a central feature. The aim was to have the spectator leave with a sense of having seen something uniformly perfect; everything was nicely balanced and adjusted toward this end.

But "general excellence," too, was not proof against change in taste. Up to the opening of last season it reigned supreme. But, as the circus toured the country it became increasingly apparent that something else was wanted, and that something else, the psychologists of the circus averred, was the horse. So, during the Winter months at the circus Winter quarters in Bridgeport, equestrian and equestrienne have gone through a course of the severest training, their ranks have been swelled to unprecedented size, and the stock of performing horses of the circus augmented to record proportions. Audiences this season will see the greatest number of equestrian acts ever assembled.

There is an element of paradox in this latest change of public taste. The charm of the "thrillers" of bygone seasons was due to the feeling among spectators that the performers were defying death, that the slightest misstep, be it so insignificant as to be measured by the breadth of a hair, would blot out the life of the daredevil star diver or cyclist or motorist in the wink of an eye. There is no denying, circus men say, that these acts were indeed perilous; but they add that the dangers to which equestrian performers expose themselves constantly are greater than those of "thriller" acts, even the most sensational.

"I don't know anything more dangerous than the forward somersault on horseback," said a man who has been with the circus for a score of years. "When the performer turns a somersault backward the danger is much less, because the horse doesn't see him or her. But in the forward somersault the horse, seeing the flash of the performer's body over its head, is very likely to shy, and the performer is apt to land on the ground and suffer serious or mortal injury. Only the most careful training will teach a horse not to shy under such circumstances."

Another thing about a season in which equestrian acts are featured is the great expense. Enormous as was the cost of the "spectacles" of yesteryear, circus men say that equestrian acts are more costly still.

"You see, good performers and good horses both come high," explained one of them. "The big cost of the spectacles was at the start—after they were once got up they were comparatively cheap. Though we had hundreds of ballet girls in 'Cleopatra,' they got small pay. But equestrians and horses are expensive to start with and continue expensive all the time. The performers get higher pay than ever before—100 or 200 per cent. more than in the early days of the circus—and the upkeep of the horses is a big item."

To the query whether audiences have changed most circus men answer in the negative. The children and grown-ups who saw P. T. Barnum's first offerings, they insist, are exactly like those of our present day, which we think so much more sophisticated. But progress during the last half century, even if it has not changed the basic character of audiences, has at least changed their method of going to the circus.

"I remember," said a circus veteran, "when we used to put up our tents on the plains of Kansas, the farmers for miles roundabout would come in their carriages, unharness the horses, tie them to the feed bags at the back of the carriages, and take the whole family into the tent. I have seen as many as five or six hundred of these farm carriages lined up at the place where we were giving our performance. People used to bring their lunches and make a whole day of it.

"But now farmers come in automobiles, and whereas in the old days they came in from, say, as far as ten or fifteen miles away, they now come from thirty miles or more. One place in Kansas where we give our performance has a population of about 5,000, yet we get an audience of over 30,000. The automobiles stand around the tent as thick as flies.

"Circus day is a big event in these small towns. The bankers are tickled to death when the farmers drive in to see the circus, because they take advantage of the trip to pay up their debts. And it's the greatest shopping day of the year for the women."

While on the subject of circus changes it is well to advert to the matter of expense. In the early days a pretty good show could be given for about $300 a day. Before the outbreak of the war, what with the introduction of three rings and the huge growth of everything connected with the circus, this figure had swelled to $7,500 per day. Last season the daily cost of the circus was in the neighborhood of $12,000, or forty times what it was forty years ago.

An interesting point about the circus is that despite the increased cost of everything the price of admission does not go up in proportion. Another pole is added to the "big top," another section of seats is provided, more people troop into the bigger tent, and the increased expense is thus counteracted for a while.

As to the next change that will come over the taste of audiences circus men are not worrying yet. They are content, for a while, to stick to horses and equestrians. The seventh sense is quiet just now.

$60,000,000 SAVED IN SHODDY

Record of Salvage Operations of U. S. Army Base Sorting Plant Between April 1, 1917, and February 1, 1919

As soon as hostilities ceased the problem of salving the vast stores of material in the hands of the Government came to the fore, but the extent of Government salvage operations while the war was actually in progress was very little known, and only during the last week have the officials released the exact information. The figures show that between April 1, 1917, and Feb. 1, 1919, a total of $53,953,947.42 was saved to the people of the United States by the recovery of the clippings remaining after uniforms were cut from the whole cloth and the conversion of these clippings into shoddy. If the base sorting plant at which the work was done had not been established, this material would have been entirely lost, and not only would the value not have been recovered, but an actual shortage in cloth might have resulted.

The total saving direct and indirect was even greater because the clippings after being sorted and baled at the base sorting plant were sold back to the contractors for a figure which left a profit of $6,250,000.

The shoddy thus manufactured was sold again to the cloth manufacturers

FLAWS IN LEAGUE COVENANT AS SEEN BY HUGHES

Complete Text of the ex-Justice's Address in Which He Suggested Seven Amendments, Including Specific Recognition of the Monroe Doctrine—Forecast of International Troubles Unless Changes Are Made

Charles E. Hughes to the Union League Club of New York, March 26, 1919:

I SPEAK from the standpoint of one who is earnestly desirous that institutions of international justice shall be established and that, without the sacrifice of our essential national interests, we shall co-operate in a Society of Nations to promote lasting peace under the reign of law.

We are not dealing with an aspiration, but with a document. The question is not whether an aspiration needs a document, but whether the document will give effect to the aspiration. We are asked not to voice an emotion, but to approve a plan.

The question is one of vital importance to the American people. It is a great American question, and should be discussed without partisan bias. If the plan is a good one it ought to be approved regardless of its origin. If the plan is seriously defective or dangerous its source should not save it. The question is presented in advance of the formulation of party platforms and should be considered upon its merits. Republican opposers who believe they are right should welcome Democratic support.

This counsel, of course, is for Democrats as well as for Republicans. If the latter are not to oppose because they are Republicans it should equally be expected that the former will not support because they are Democrats. The test is not in profession, but in the candor with which the subject is treated.

I shall not attempt to review matters of mere form. It seems to be conceded that the covenant is poorly drafted, and its most earnest supporters have severely criticised it. When Mr. Taft says that "its meaning has to be dug out and the language is ponderous and in diplomatic patois," and President Lowell says that "in places it is so obscure that the meaning is often inaccurately expressed and sometimes doubtful," that "it is easily misunderstood and has in fact been widely misunderstood," it is unnecessary to say more. The American people were entitled to a better piece of work, and at least it was a mistake to have given the impression that the document was a finished product with a good reason for its choice of expressions, when later it was necessary to excuse it as a hasty draft which required revision. Much would have been gained if at the outset a part of the time expended in its praise had been devoted to its correction.

However, we are here to deal with matters of substance and not of form, except as substance may inhere in form. While much that I have to say is necessarily a restatement of that with which you are familiar, it is only by a review of the covenant that I am able to state the views to which my study of it has led me.

Parties to the Agreement.

The parties are the States who are signatories to the covenant, called the "high contracting parties," and those States who later adhere to the covenant. It appears that in addition to the signatories, certain States which are named in the protocol (which has not been published) are to be invited to give their adherence. These States, it is implied, will be chosen by the signatories. Later, other States may be invited to adhere to the covenant, with the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the Body of Delegates. Admission is limited to "fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies," and no State is to be admitted "unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments." (Article VII.) The body thus entitled to admit will, of course, be entitled to pass upon the qualifications of admission. I should see no objection to this arrangement provided the commitments contained in the covenant were unobjectionable. But if the provision of Article X. as to the guarantee of the territorial integrity and existing political independence of every member of the League were to remain in the covenant, I should say that no new member ought to be introduced without the consent of every other member or that a nonassenting member should be relieved from the extension of its guarantee.

While provisions as to membership might have been more clearly expressed, I find no serious question as to the effect of adherence. As Secretary Bayard said in one of his official notes in 1886:

> The effect of adhesion to a treaty is to make the adhering power as much a party to all its provisions and responsibilities as though like treaty had been concluded ad hoc between it and the other signatory. For example, were the United States to "adhere" to the proposed treaty between Great Britain and Zanzibar and effect such an "adhesion" in such a way as to internationally bind themselves and Zanzibar, each and every provision would necessarily be enforcible as between the United States and Zanzibar, including the assumption on the part of the United States of control over certain subjects of future arrangement between Zanzibar and any third power.

Adherents will become parties with the same effect as though they had been signatories.

Organization and Votes.

The fundamental necessity of a Society of Nations is the organized opportunity for conference and provision for the peaceful settlement of disputes. Sporadic international conferences are better than none, but it is important that the machinery of conference should be provided and that there should be continuity of organization between meetings through a smaller body of council and an appropriate secretarial staff. To meet this need the proposed plan provides for meetings of a "Body of Delegates," for an "Executive Council" and a permanent secretariat. The Body of Delegates consists of representatives of the members of the League, and at meetings of this body each member is to have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

The Executive Council is to consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with representatives of four other States, members of the League. The selection of the four States is to be made by the Body of Delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending this appointment, the covenant is to name the States which are to be represented on the Executive Council; these names have not yet been furnished.

Meetings of the Body of Delegates are to be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require. Meetings of the Executive Council are to be held from time to time and at least once a year. A permanent secretariat is established at a place to be designated by the covenant as the seat of the League. It is to comprise secretaries and staff under the general direction and control of the Secretary General of the League, who is to be chosen by the Executive Council, and his appointees are subject to confirmation by the Executive Council. (Article II., III., and V.)

It is to be noted that the covenant contains no plan for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, but it is provided that the Executive Council shall formulate plans to this end. (Article XIV.) But this provision contemplates a court to which parties shall submit only such matters as they recognise as suitable for submission to arbitration under covenant.

It is extraordinary that clear and specific provision should not have been made as to the vote by which the Body of Delegates and the Executive Council, respectively, shall act. This ought not to be left to inference, and the omission of an explicit statement has given rise to much criticism which could easily have been averted.

I am satisfied, however, that except as otherwise provided in the covenant a unanimous vote would be required to make action effective. I understand that Lord Robert Cecil so stated, speaking at the Peace Conference immediately after the presentation of the covenant by President Wilson, and I believe that his statement has not been challenged by any one concerned in the drafting of the covenant. Certainly, no dissenting power can ever be held to be unmindful of its obligations in case it asserts the rule of unanimity. This is the ordinary rule governing international action which rests upon the assumed equality of States, and a departure therefrom is not to be implied. Moreover, the covenant affords internal evidence of the intention to abide by this rule, for it provides in Article IV. that "all matters of procedure at meetings of the Body of Delegates or the Executive Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Body of Delegates or the Executive Council, and may be decided by a majority of the States represented at the meeting." This express provision, and its limitation to matters of "procedure," including the appointment of committees of investigation, implies that in other matters a different rule obtains, which, of course, would mean the ordinary international rule requiring unanimity. While the point should be covered by an appropriate amendment, I think it fair to assume that this is the meaning of the covenant.

Assuming unanimity, a question might be raised, as it is provided that the action of the parties shall be effected "through the instrumentality of a meeting," (Article I.,) whether the unanimity is not simply that of those present at the meeting, either of the Executive Council or of the Body of Delegates. The intent should be made clear. But if the unanimity only of those present at the meeting were required, any State could readily protect itself by being represented.

Exceptions to Unanimous Consent.

In short, I conclude that no action can be taken in the meeting of the Body of Delegates or in the Executive Council save by unanimous consent unless the contrary is expressed or necessarily implied in the covenant. The exceptions where less than a unanimous vote is required are these:

(1) In the admission by the Body of Delegates of new members, requiring the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in that body (Article VII.), a matter to which I have already referred.

(2) In the amendment of the covenant, which requires ratification by three-fourths of the represented States in the Body of Delegates (Article XXVI.) This might be regarded as prejudicial to a dissenting member of the League not directly represented in the Executive Council, but as all amendments to the covenant must also be ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council, there can be no amendment without the consent of the United States of America.

(3) Where a State is itself a party to a dispute, which is referred under Article XII. and is examined either by the Executive Council or the Body of Delegates, that State is not to take part in the recommendations relating to the disposition of the dispute. Unanimity in such cases is the unanimity of others besides the disputants (Article XV.)

It may be added that aside from proceedings upon the reference of a dispute to which a State is a party, the mere fact of interest would not disqualify a State from voting either in the Body of Delegates or in the Executive Council. There is no provision for any such disqualification except as it is involved in the provision relating to disputes, and it may be supposed that States will vote in accordance with, and in order to protect, what they conceive to be their interests.

(4) Matters of procedure, including the appointment of committees of investigation, in both the Body of Delegates and the Executive Council, may be determined by a majority vote. If there should be serious dispute as to what is merely procedural, each State will doubtless take its own view and will resist majority action against its wishes in what it conceives to be a matter of substance.

Matters of procedure, however, are frequently highly important, and the control of the personnel of committees of investigation may be of grave consequence. But it is also important that mere matters of procedure should not be unnecessarily fettered, and, even though in such matters each State is subject to the risk of being outvoted, it will have its normal influence in suitable proportion to the weight of its opinion and the value of its friendship.

In the limited field in which unanimity is not necessary, there is a manifest lack of proportion in voting power, when the States which are members of the League are considered with respect to area, population, and wealth. For example, in the Body of Delegates, such States as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Chile, if members of the League, would each have one vote, and the United States would have one vote. The point has also been made that Article VII. states that the "fully self-governing countries" which may be admitted to the League may include "dominions and colonies," and that thus the great self-governing dominions and colonies of Great Britain would, on admission to membership, each have one vote. The subject is one of great practical difficulty because on the one hand of the principle of equality of States, and, on the other hand, of the reasons for the recognition of such dominions and colonies as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The importance of the narrow limitation of the field in which action can be taken by a majority vote becomes apparent.

The requirement of unanimity in other matters than those which I have specified above deprives many of the provisions of the covenant either of promise of benefit or menace of harm from any definite action where unanimity cannot be had, and reduces the covenant in large measure to a plan for conference.

Matters Reserved for Future Decision.

It is most important to distinguish between the matters that are left to future consideration and decision and the commitments contained in the covenant that are immediately operative. As to the former, the covenant is nothing more than a general declaration of intention which will depend for the fruition of the hopes and wishes it embodies upon the subsequent unanimous action of the member powers.

Thus it is provided that the parties agree that "the League shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest," (Article XVIII.) What shall be done is of course a matter for future decision and will depend upon consent. Again, it is provided that the parties "will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent Bureau of Labor," (Article XX.) This will be effective, like the provision of Article IX. for a permanent commission to advise the League on disarmament and military and naval questions generally, so far as the establishment of the described bureau is concerned. These bureaus or commissions will serve as repositories of information, and will act in an advisory capacity. Action by the League upon any recommendation will depend upon unanimous consent. Again, the parties agree "that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the League to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the War of 1914-1918," (Article XXI.) What is meant by "freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States" must be left to conjecture. But, whatever the clause means, it will require unanimous consent of the members of the League to translate it into anything effective.

Disarmament.

The carrying out of the provision for disarmament (Article VIII.) will depend entirely upon consent. It is agreed that the Executive Council shall formulate plans for the reduction of national armaments "to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State," (id.) The formulation of this plan is obviously a matter of substance and not a matter of mere procedure, and hence unanimous action of the States represented in the Executive Council would be required; that is, the assent of the United States would be needed. Moreover, the Executive Council merely recommends and its recommendation would not be effective unless adopted, which means in the case of the United States that its effectiveness would depend upon the action of Congress.

It is also provided that the Executive Council shall "determine for the consideration and action of the several Governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council," (Article VIII.)

This paragraph distinctly provides that the determination of the Executive Council is "for the consideration and action of the several Governments." It also contemplates a "scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament"; that is, it looks to action by the States with reference to an established proportion. The clear inference is that no State is to be tied down by its own action if the other States do not take corresponding action. In substance, then, the article means that if the States which are members of the League actually adopt a plan for reduction of national armaments it shall remain effective until the Executive Council otherwise permits. The Executive Council cannot otherwise permit without the assent of the United States, and so far as the plan is concerned no member of the League is bound unless all the members are bound.

I am unable to see either severity or hardship in this provision, and its promise lies in whatever prospect there may be of obtaining a unanimous agreement.

In the same Article (Article VIII.) the parties agree that the Executive Committee shall advise how the evil attendant upon the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety. Here again the Executive Council, which acts upon unanimous vote, merely advises, and it is optional with the members of the League to accept or reject their advice.

Among these the one of first importance in relation to the raison d'être of the League is the provision for the determination and adjustment of controversies.

For Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

The parties agree that "should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators, or a recommendation by the Executive Council, and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council." The award of the arbitrators is to be made within a reasonable time and the recommendation of the Executive Council within six months after the submission of the dispute (Article XII.).

So far as arbitration is concerned, the submission is optional and does not go beyond existing practice. The parties agree to submit to arbitration only when they recognize the dispute or difficulty to be suitable for such submission, and the court of arbitration is to be agreed upon by the parties or to be as stipulated in any convention existing between them (Article XIII.). In short, either party to the dispute may block arbitration if it considers the dispute not suitable for submission. If this nation consents to arbitration, as an honorable nation it will, of course, abide by the award. Should another party to the controversy fail to carry out the award, the Executive Council "shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto." This, of course, contemplates only a proposal, and action is dependent upon the approval of those to whom the proposal is made.

If there arises between States which are members of the League any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration, the parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council (Article XV.) Notice of the existence of the dispute may be given to the Secretary General, who is to make the necessary arrangements for full investigation and consideration. The parties agree promptly to communicate to the Secretary General statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Executive Council may forthwith direct the publication of these. If the effort of the council leads to the settlement of the dispute, a statement is to be published indicating the nature of the dispute and of the settlement, together with appropriate explanations (id.) On the request of either party to the dispute, within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute, it must be referred to the Body of Delegates, or the Executive Council may so refer it at its own option. The disputants must await the recommendation of the Executive Council, or of the Body of Delegates, as the case may be, which, as already stated, must be made within six months and must refrain from going to war for a further period of three months.

There is no further obligation upon either disputant unless (1) the report of the Executive Council or of the Body of Delegates, as the case may be, is unanimous, (the disputants, of course, not voting,) and unless (2) the other disputant complies with this unanimous recommendation. In short, either disputant may cause the reference of the dispute to the Body of Delegates, consisting of all the States which are members of the League, and there is no obligation assumed with respect to any recommendation that may be made unless all the States which are represented in the Body of Delegates (other than the disputants) agree to the recommendation.

There is no agreement to comply with a unanimous recommendation, the agreement being simply not to go to war against a disputant who does comply with it. If the inquiry does not result in a unanimous recommendation, or if there is a unanimous recommendation and the other party to the dispute does not comply with it, the covenant itself implies that the disputants may go to war if they so desire without breach of their obligation. In such case the obligation under Article XII. is fulfilled in the submission to the inquiry. If there is a unanimous recommendation and if the party refuses to comply with it, the Executive Council is to propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation. Here again is a proposal that requires the assent, in order to be effective, of those to whom the proposal is made.

What Article XVI. Provides.

Article XVI. provides the sanction for Article XII. It provides that should any of the parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII. (relating to arbitration and inquiry,) it "shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not."

This sanction must be examined in the light of the obligation to which it relates. It only applies in case the covenants contained in Article XII. are broken. Those covenants will not be broken in case the dispute is submitted either to arbitration or to inquiry as above stated, and the parties wait the prescribed time, unless there is either an award of the arbitrators or a unanimous recommendation by the Executive Council or Body of Delegates, as the case may be, and a resort to war by a party despite the compliance by its opponent with the award or recommendation. A case of a breach of an award will rarely arise, as arbitration lies wholly in consent, and will relate to controversies deemed to be justiciable, and awards are likely to be carried out. In other cases, it is probable that the sanction of Article XVI. will rarely, if ever, be operative, as a unanimous recommendation of all the States represented in the Body of Delegates, (to which the dispute must be referred upon request,) as against the wishes of any influential State, is a most unlikely event. Moreover, if there should be a unanimous recommendation of the Executive Council or of the Body of Delegates which is unsatisfactory to both disputants, and hence neither complies with it, there is no breach of Article XII., and hence the sanction of Article XVI. does not apply, provided the parties wait for three months after the recommendation is made before going to war.

In the event that there is a breach of Article XII., so as to make Article XVI. applicable, it is a mistake to suppose that Article XVI. would be self-executing. It is provided that the breach of Article XII. shall ipso facto be deemed to be "an act of war against all the other members of the League." But an "act of war" is different from a state of war. It will remain for the powers to decide whether or not they will go to war. The parties do undertake immediately to sever all trade and financial relations with the covenant-breaking State, but legislation would be necessary to carry out this provision, as, for example, in the imposition of an embargo, &c. And in the case of the United States, so far as the practical enforcement on our part of the provisions of Article XVI. is concerned, the passing of the necessary legislation would depend upon the attitude of Congress.

It is apparent that the value of Article XII., and of the sanction of Article XVI., lies in the agreement to submit disputes to inquiry and to await the time required for the inquiry. Whether the time allowed for the inquiry, and the facts developed and published preliminary to or in the course of the inquiry, will lead to a "cooling off," or whether the controversy will become more bitter and finally end in war, is beyond the range of prophecy. The value of an opportunity for "cooling off," and of the requirement to submit to an inquiry and the publication of facts and papers, should not be underestimated, but it is manifest that these provisions fall far short of any positive assurance against war.

It is not necessary to review separately the provisions of Article XVII. with respect to disputes between one State member of the League and another State which is not a member of the League, or between States not members of the League, as these provisions are assimilated to those applicable to disputes between members. States not members of the League are to be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of the dispute. They come under no heavier obligations. If both parties to the dispute refuse to accept the obligations of membership for the purpose stated "the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute." This contemplates unanimous action on the part of the Executive Council, and, so far as its recommendations are concerned, they will come to nothing without the assent of the members of the League to which the recommendations are submitted.

Scope of Inquiries by the League.

In connection with these provisions for the peaceful settlement of disputes should be read the sweeping description of matters with which the League may concern itself, as provided in Article XI., as follows:

> Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstance affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

This, properly understood and confined to the proper sphere of international conference, is flexible and practicable. It gives voice to the lesson of the great war. It provides the machinery for consultation, mediation, and conciliation. It commits to no action, leaves the door open for the only co-operation that can properly be contemplated; that is, the co-operation which at the time of the exigency is deemed to be advisable.

Immigration and Tariff Laws, &c.

The breadth, however, of the provisions to which I have referred raises a caution, and the need of it is emphasized by the provision of Article III. that at the meetings of the Executive Council "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with." Important as it is that there should be broad opportunity for consultation, mediation, and conciliation, it is equally important that this opportunity should not be made the occasion of intrusive inquiries into internal concerns. Attempts to make such concerns the subjects of inquiry by the League would tend to its disruption, and would be likely to breed troubles rather than to cure them. It has been said that the general words I have quoted will have appropriate limitation according to the principles of international law. But the covenant is a new departure, and it contains provisions as, for example, with respect to labor conditions, manufacture of munitions by private enterprise, &c., which indicate that the field of inquiry is not to be limited by previous conceptions of what affects international intercourse. While the authority does not extend beyond the domain of recommendation, the jurisdiction should be properly defined, else that which is intended to heal difficulties may create them. If the United States proposes to regard her immigration laws, her tariff laws, and her laws relating to the regulation of commerce, including her coastwise traffic, as matters of her exclusive concern, then there should be appropriate qualifications to the general words of the covenant, both with respect to the field of the League's inquiries and as to the submission of disputes. Unnecessary ambiguities are not the friends of peace. The suggestion that it is unwise to refer particularly to such matters as immigration and the tariff shows conclusively that it would be the height of unwisdom not to refer to them. The very fact that even now, when any reasonable request should not go unheeded, we are told that, although such matters are of internal concern, reference should not be expressly made to them as belonging in that category, shows conclusively that it is not safe to trust this matter to the future. We do not wish inquiries stimulated along these lines, even though they are only for the purpose of securing recommendations, unless we propose to recognise such inquiries as appropriate. On this matter there should be candid and explicit provision in order that the nation may be properly advised of what it is proposed to do. I must assume until the contrary is established that those who are in charge of our interests at Paris will see to it that the covenant is suitably amended in this respect.

It has been said, I understand, that the covenant extends the Monroe Doctrine to the world. This is a singularly infelicitous and inaccurate description of the effect of the covenant upon a doctrine which is nothing if not a distinctively national policy. The reported statement is based upon the guarantee contained in Article X. with respect to territorial integrity and political independence. The provision of Article X. is in itself, in my judgment, highly objectionable. But in any event such a guarantee cannot be regarded as an adequate substitute for the Monroe Doctrine. It is of the essence of the Monroe Doctrine that it declares the right of self-protection. It does not undertake to interfere with, or impair, the sovereignty of any other State, but it does seek to maintain our own security.

The best statement of it, I think, has been made by Senator Root in his address on "The Real Monroe Doctrine," and I can make no better contribution to the current discussion than to quote his words:

> The doctrine is not international law, but it rests upon the right of self-protection, and that right is recognised by international law. The right is a necessary corollary of independent sovereignty. It is well understood that the exercise of the right of self-protection may and frequently does extend in its effect beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the State exercising it. * * * The most common exercise of the right of self-protection outside of a State's own territory, and in time of peace, is the interposition of objection to the occupation of territory, of points of strategic military or maritime advantage, or to indirect accomplishment of this effect by dynastic arrangement. * * * Of course, each State must judge for itself when a threatened act will create such a situation. If any State objects to a threatened act and the reasonableness of its objection is not assented to, the efficacy of the objection will depend upon the power behind it.

It is doubtless true that in the adherence of the American people to the original declaration there was a great element of sentiment and of sympathy for the people of South America who were struggling for freedom, and it has been a source of great satisfaction to the United States that the course which it took in 1823 concurrently with action of Great Britain played so great a part in assuring the right of self-government to the countries of South America. Yet is it to be observed that in reference to the South American Governments, as in other respects, the international right upon which the declaration expressly rests is not sentiment or sympathy or a claim to dictate what kind of government any other country shall have, but the safety of the United States.

Senator Root also addressed himself to the suggestion that the doctrine has been changed or enlarged. This, as he said, is a mistake. He continued:

> One apparent extension of the statement of Monroe was made by President Polk in his messages of 1845 and 1848, when he included the acquisition of territory by a European power through cession as dangerous to the safety of the United States. It was really but stating a corollary to the doctrine of 1823 and asserting the same right of self-protection against the other American States as well as against Europe.
>
> The corollary has been so long and uniformly agreed to by the Government and the people of the United States that it may fairly be regarded as being now a part of the doctrine.
>
> But, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, there has been no other change or enlargement of the Monroe Doctrine since it was first promulgated. * * * It is the substance of the thing to which the nation holds, and that is and always has been that the safety of the United States demands that American territory shall remain American.

Senator Root said further:

> Since the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration based upon this nation's right of self-preservation, it cannot be transmuted into a joint or common declaration by American States or any number of them. * * *
>
> It is plain that the building of the Panama Canal greatly accentuates the practical necessity of the Monroe Doctrine as it applies to all the territory surrounding the Caribbean or near the Bay of Panama. The plainest lessons of history and the universal judgment of all responsible students of the subject concur in teaching that the potential dominion of the waters to and from the Canal must rest with the United States, and that the vital interests of the nation forbid that such command shall pass into other hands. Certainly no nation which has acquiesced in the British occupation of Egypt will dispute this proposition. Undoubtedly as one passes to the south and the distance from the Caribbean increases, the necessity of maintaining the rule of Monroe becomes less immediate and apparent. But who is competent to draw the line? Who will say, "To this point the rule of Monroe should apply; beyond this point it should not"? Who will say that a new national force created beyond any line that he can draw will stay beyond it and will not in the long course of time extend itself indefinitely?
>
> The danger to be apprehended from the immediate proximity of hostile forces was not the sole consideration leading to the declaration. The need to separate the influences determining the development and relation of States in the New World from the influences operating in Europe played an even greater part. * * * The problem of national protection in the distant future is one not to be solved by the first impressions of the casual observer, but only by profound study of the forces which, in the long life of nations, work out results. In this case the results of such a study by the best men of the formative period of the United States are supported by the instincts of the American democracy holding steadily in one direction for almost a century. The problem has not changed essentially.

I believe that these words, spoken in 1914, should be heeded now.

It is idle to say that the covenant in its present form adequately safeguards our traditional policy. In this vital matter there is no reason why we should trust to equivocal clauses or vague assurances. If our policy is not respected, now is the time to know this important fact. If it is respected, let it be safeguarded appropriately. There is no use in contending that the present covenant is adequate when so strong a supporter as President Lowell has this to say:

> The United States would be justified in asking, and in my opinion ought to ask, for a clause in the covenant that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, or in any other way, any possession on the American Continent or the islands adjacent thereto. Nor do I believe that the European members of the League would object to such a clause, because they do not want another nation to acquire military posts or naval stations in the neighborhood of their own coasts, canals, or coaling stations.

Such an amendment is essential. I regard it as vital to our just interests.

Again, in order to safeguard interests that are distinctively American, I agree with Mr. Taft that there should be a further provision that "the settlement of purely American questions should be remitted primarily to the American nations, with machinery like that of the present League, and that European nations should not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations.

The Guarantee in Article X.

This is as follows:

> The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in any case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

This contemplates an immediate undertaking, that is, the present assumption of the obligation as defined. The guarantee relates to the territorial integrity and political independence of every State that is a member of the League; the agreement is to preserve that integrity and independence as against external aggression. If this preservation, as may be expected, requires the force of arms, then we must supply the force of arms or be regarded as defaulting in our engagement.

It has been said that this guarantee should be given for the protection of the new States to be erected in Europe. But there appears to be no reason, in any event, why a guarantee of this sort should be given to all the States in the world which may become members of the League.

I regard this gurantee as a trouble-breeder and not a peacemaker. I believe it to be unnecessary and unwise; there is little ground for supposing that it will prevent war; on the contrary, it is likely to prove illusory and to create disappointment and a sense of injury and injustice on the part of those who are led to place confidence in it.

Primarily, apart from other considerations, its inflexibility should condemn it. The covenant is intended to be a permanent arrangement. Even if a State could withdraw from the League, the undertaking would remain as long as membership continued, and the covenant can be amended only if all the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council, and three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the Body of Delegates, ratify the amendment. Unless the League is disrupted, the guarantee may be regarded as a permanent one. The guarantee makes no allowance for changes which may be advisable. It ascribes a prescience and soundness of judgment to the present Peace Conference in erecting States and defining boundaries which nobody in the history of the world has ever possessed. Even as to the new States, it attempts to make permanent existing conditions, or conditions as arranged at this conference, in a world of dynamic forces to which no one can set bounds. It gives no fair opportunity for adjustments. It is in the teeth of experience. The limitation of the words "as against external aggression" is a frail reliance; no one can foresee what the merits of particular cases may be. Nor does Article XII. afford security. Even if jurisdiction could be deemed to attach under Article XII. to a matter within the guarantee of Article X., there might not be, indeed it may be said that there probably would not be, a unanimous recommendation. What good reason is there for this guarantee to apply to unknown and unforeseeable contingencies? Why not leave the future to conference and decision in the light of events?

When Guarantee May Be Illusory.

The guarantee would be unwise even if it could accomplish its apparent purpose. But I also think that it will prove to be illusory. Should there be occasion to make the promise good, not improbably it will be insisted that it is a collective guarantee. Already, it is urged in support of the guarantee that its obligation apparently rests not upon any nation individually, but depends upon united action, both as to the occasion and manner of enforcement. The general tenor of the covenant, as well as the last clause of Article X., will be appealed to in support of this view.

Certainly, each power will be the judge of what in good faith it should do. In the case of the United States, the guarantee will not be made good except by the action of Congress, and it will be for Congress to decide whether we are bound and what we should undertake. The course of recent debates has sufficiently indicated what the attitude of Congress is likely to be, if the resort to war pursuant to Article X. is opposed to the opinion of the country. Congress not improbably will consider that it has not been put under any proper obligation to assume the unwelcome task. In such a case, the guarantee would merely serve the purpose of permitting the charge that we had defaulted in our obligation. On the other hand, if in our conception of duty, clarified by our experience in the great war, we should conclude that we should go to war to preserve the territorial integrity of another State, or in defense of liberty and civilisation, we should respond with heartiness to that call of duty in the absence of Article X.

I am not unmindful of the importance of making response to the importunate demand of stricken and suffering peoples that an organized endeavor should be made to prevent the recurrence of strife. I deeply sympathise with the purpose to provide international arrangements for conference, for the judicial settlement of disputes, for conciliation, and for co-operation to the fullest extent practicable and consistent with a proper regard for our national safety. But time passes rapidly, and it is not the part of wisdom to create expectations on the part of the peoples of the world which the covenant cannot satisfy. I think that it is a fallacy to suppose that helpful co-operation in the future will be assured by the attempted compulsion of an inflexible rule. Rather will such co-operation depend upon the fostering of firm friendships springing from an appreciation of community of ideals, interests, and purposes, and such friendships are more likely to be promoted by freedom of conference than by effort to create hard-and-fast engagements.

Constitutional Questions.

To avoid confusion of thought, it is absolutely necessary to bear in mind an established distinction. Treaties may be considered in two aspects. (1) With respect to the municipal law of the United States, that is, as a part of the supreme law of the land, and (2) as contracts with foreign nations. When a treaty is self-executing, that is, when it may be put into effect without the aid of legislation by Congress, it becomes a part of the law of the land and as such is subject to construction and enforcement by the courts. In this aspect, the Supreme Court resorts to the treaty for a rule of decision for the case before it, as it would to a statute, and, like a statute, the treaty is subject to repeal or modification by a subsequent act of Congress. (Headmoney cases, 112 U. S. 580, 599.)

In its aspect as a contract with a foreign nation, the question is one for the political department of the Government. Where the treaty by its terms requires legislation to carry it out, there is no judicial question presented until the necessary legislation has been passed. The principle was thus declared by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in Foster v. Neilson (2 Pet. 253, 314):

> Our Constitution declares a treaty to be the law of the land. It is, consequently, to be regarded in courts of justice as equivalent to an act of the Legislature, whenever it operates of itself without the aid of any legislative provision. But when the terms of the stipulation import a contract—when either of the parties engages to perform a particular act—the treaty addresses itself to the political, not the judicial, department; and the Legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule for the court.

In the present case, the provisions of the Covenant contemplate legislation. Thus, the provision of Article XVI. with respect to the severance of trade or financial relations with a State breaking its agreement under Article XII. to submit disputes to arbitration or to inquiry, is a provision which would require legislative action to carry out. If Congress passed legislation for the described purpose and it was legislation of a character which Congress was otherwise competent to enact, no question would arise as to the constitutionality of the treaty; and if Congress refused to pass the legislation, the question of breach of the provision of the Covenant would be an international one and addressed to the political department of the Government. So, also, if by reason of the guaranty in Article X., Congress should decide to declare war, no question would arise as to the validity of the guaranty, and if Congress refused to declare war, there would be no question for the courts. It is manifest, therefore, that in the event of the ratification of the Covenant, the question whether an obligation had been created by the proper exercise of the treaty-making power would be one which Congress would determine in deciding whether it should enact legislation under Article XVI. or declare war in pursuance to Article X.

The extent to which Congress would regard itself as bound as a matter of good faith to enact legislation for the purpose of carrying out treaties has been the subject of debate from time to time since the days of Washington. Despite these debates, and notwithstanding its power to frustrate the carrying out of treaties, Congress in a host of instances has passed the necessary legislation to give them effect, and the disposition has frequently been manifested to avoid any basis for the charge of bad faith through a disregard of treaty stipulations. The Supreme Court has broadly defined the treaty power as being "unlimited except by those restraints which are found" in the Constitution, "against the action of the Government or of its departments arising from the nature of the Government itself and of that of the States. It would not be contended that it extends so far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids or a change in the character of the Government or of that of one of the States or a cession of any portion of the territory of the latter without its consent. * * * But with these exceptions it is not perceived that there is any limit to the questions which can be adjusted touching any matter which is properly the subject of negotiation with a foreign country." (De Geofroy v. Riggs, 133 U. S. 258, 267.)

Congress and Appropriations.

With respect to appropriations of money and to the enactment of legislation for the carrying out of such provisions as are within the manifest scope of the treaty-making power, there would seem to be no doubt of the recognition of the moral obligation of Congress. (1 Kent's Com. 185; Dana's Wheaton, Sec. 543.) But it is apparent to a student of our history that Congress has not recognised an authority of treaty-making power to place upon Congress the moral duty to carry out any sort of stipulation, and there have been notable remonstrances in the House of Representatives against commitments even with respect to legislation as to commercial regulations.

Congressional precedents in cases where Congress has been in accord with the policy of treaties are of slight value as a guide to the attitude of Congress in a future controversy with respect to the provisions of this Covenant. There is nothing in our history to give assurance that Congress would recognize the authority of the treaty power to bind Congress to declare war in a cause that it did not approve. The decision as to the policy, as to existence of the duty, and as to the power to create the duty, would rest with Congress. Whether or not Congress would feel itself bound to respond, or would take the position that, in so vital a matter as a resort to war, it could not be pledged in advance without its consent, is a question which must be left to the event. The discussions which have repeatedly taken place in the House of Representatives show that the question involved is a mooted one.

It is in this sense that the covenant to resort to war under Article X., or to sever all trade and financial relations under Article XVI., presents constitutional questions. There is no such question in the sense that action by Congress can be dispensed with. The point is that Congress would be the judge of its obligation and would determine to its own satisfaction the question whether the treaty power could impose and had imposed upon Congress the duty to act under the provision of the covenant, although Congress believed that such action would be contrary to the interests of the country.

Foreign nations, however, might be expected to take the view that they were not concerned with our internal arrangements and that it was the obligation of the United States to see that the action claimed to have been agreed upon was taken. If that action was not taken, although Congress refused to act because it believed it was entitled to refuse, we should still be regarded as guilty of a breach of faith. It is a very serious matter for the treaty-making power to enter into an engagement calling for action by Congress unless there is every reason to believe that Congress will act accordingly. Assuming that this could be expected with respect to the

(Continued on Page 14.)

BUYING OF MOTOR CARS AT HIGH SALES RECORD

Impossible to Get Deliveries of Certain Makes Before Four to Eight Weeks—Closed Car Demand

If any one doubts the statement frequently made that every automobile manufactured this year will be sold, let him visit the agency in this city of one or more of the popular makes of cars and try to buy a car for delivery within twenty-four hours. Perhaps a more considerate buyer might consent to forego delivery until a week.

In the slang of the street, the sales manager would politely say: "Nothing doing." Further inquiry would elicit the fact that every car coming into the shop was booked for delivery to others anywhere from four to eight weeks ahead. This situation is not restricted to one or two dealers. It is the actual condition prevailing today in a number of the local agencies selling the generally popular types of cars at medium prices, ranging all the way from $1,500 to $3,000.

One prominent dealer just above Columbus Circle said that in his long years of automobile business he had never seen anything like the volume of motor car buying as is the case at present. The buying activity set in soon after the big New York show, and it has been gathering momentum ever since. The factory manufacturing the cars which he sells was not taken by the Government for war work, and had a quantity of material on hand which, during the latter months of the war, was not allowed to be made up into passenger motor vehicles. For peace production this factory is more favorably placed than some others and he has been able to make fairly early deliveries.

"Business at this time is 100 per cent. ahead of the corresponding period at any former time, and the sales seem to be doubling every day."

That is his version of the New York motor trade in passenger cars, and it is not highly exaggerated.

Another Broadway dealer not given to boosting his product because it has earned a reputation that excess publicity can hardly improve, says that he could not deliver any type of car ordered today until after the middle of May, and for some models a longer time would be required. His only difficulty is that the cars are not coming in fast enough from the factory, due to the fact that the factory is not yet back into normal peace time production.

"It is hard to say that any particular model is more popular than another," he added. "The closed cars are being bought just as readily as the open touring types. In this respect there has been no appreciable slackening of the demand for closed cars, despite the approach of warm weather, when it might seem that the open car would appeal to most of the buyers. The closed cars, especially the sedans, made so comfortably and so readily adapted to what becomes virtually an open car, are increasing in popularity all the time. They have the advantage of a permanent top, affording shelter from wind and rain at all times. For the younger element the open type will always have a peculiar vogue, but the older motorists are taking the closed model for all-year use, and this is particularly true where the influence of the women prevails."

In this connection it is interesting to note the statement of the manager of an agency which has made a specialty of a very attractive and reliable sedan.

"We are selling today, and have been for many weeks," he said, "three closed cars to one of the open type. Never before at this season of the year has there been such a heavy demand for them."

There are, of course, many makes of cars that can be bought for quick delivery. They are good cars, but have not attained the widespread popularity of certain other makes. While their business is not going forward at such a high rate as that of some more favored competitors, they are certain to get the overflow trade in the near future. Hundreds of buyers who cannot get what they want at first, rather than wait until early or late in the Summer for their automobile, will turn to another make. This overflow business or forced substitution is already in evidence, and the ultimate result will be that the second choices will soon be sold out to the limit of their production.

The expression has been often made this season by those both in and out of the trade that the sale of automobiles this year will only be limited by their production, and it is absolutely true. Reports on production from many of the western factories for February showed that considerable improvement had been made toward normal production, but the maximum has by no means been reached. Daily production figures of thirty-seven factories gave a total of 4,871 cars for February as against a daily production of 2,833 in January. Among the largest daily producers in February were: Ford, 2,000; Buick, 400; Overland, 400; Dodge, 375; Chevrolet, 300; Oakland, 160; Studebaker, 150; Maxwell, 150; Oldsmobile, 110; Reo, 100.

NEW ITALIAN TOURING CAR.

Post-war model of the small 12-16 horse power Fiat car, which was first shown in the Lyons exhibition early in March. Wheelbase 105 inches, four cylinders, detachable heads and valves on one side, electric starter. Total weight of car, as shown, 1,800 pounds. Deliveries will be made from the Turin factory in May.

The World's Rubber Area.

The total cultivated rubber producing acreage of the world is now about 2,000,000, of which 1,600,000, or 80 per cent. is controlled by Great Britain. The United States uses three-fourths of the world's output of crude rubber.

MILLIONS IN AUTO FEES.

Motorists Paid $44,000,000 for Licenses to Various States in 1918.

Automobile owners in the United States paid into the various State treasuries the sum of $44,496,232.33 in license fees during the year 1918. New York, the largest State in the Union in motor car use, naturally contributed the heaviest amount toward State revenue, exceeding $4,200,000, while California came next with more than $3,500,000. The license fees by States, which also provide an object lesson of the number of cars in use, is:

State.	1918 License Fees.
Alabama	$250,361.00
Arizona	142,827.70
Arkansas	414,380.70
California	3,536,073.88
Colorado	340,090.00
Connecticut	930,530.41
Delaware	272,161.00
Florida	225,000.10
Georgia	549,000.00
Idaho	575,242.21
Illinois	2,763,385.03
Indiana	1,293,128.50
Iowa	2,547,586.80
Kansas	97,363.00
Kentucky	402,234.28
Louisiana	240,000.00
Maine	370,119.50
Maryland	845,499.13
Massachusetts	2,156,845.37
Michigan	2,875,266.52
Minnesota	1,018,635.00
Mississippi	23,584.60
Missouri	1,303,528.19
Montana	350,015.50
Nebraska	525,000.00
Nevada	31,302.75
New Hampshire	438,756.73
New Jersey	2,415,039.60
New Mexico	105,681.35
New York	4,207,228.50
North Carolina	394,728.67
North Dakota	452,587.67
Ohio	1,990,427.50
Oklahoma	1,360,000.00
Oregon	461,422.00
Pennsylvania	731,027.00
Rhode Island	58,793.00
South Carolina	306,216.72
South Dakota	282,742.67
Tennessee	409,000.00
Texas	2,036,588.00
Utah	229,203.32
Vermont	308,753.79
Virginia	681,636.35
Washington	875,391.25
West Virginia	380,750.00
Wisconsin	2,002,745.50
Wyoming	76,384.00
Total	$44,496,232.33

A large part of this motor car revenue is converted into State road building funds, thereby benefiting not only the operators of motor vehicles, but all users of the highway.

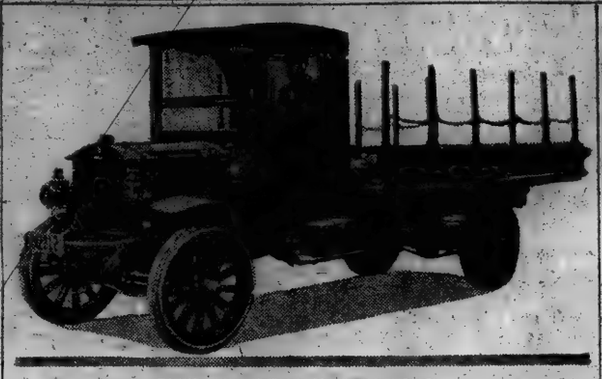
FORD PLANT AT KEARNY.

Huge Factories Going Up to Produce 800 Cars a Day.

Few persons outside of the automobile trade have any conception of the magnitude of the new factory which Henry Ford is building on a section of what was formerly waste meadows at Kearny, N. J. The tract includes 128 acres on the Passaic River where it enters Newark Bay. The river there was deepened to twenty-seven feet, over 1,500 feet of bulkhead is completed, and from the docks the cars will be transported on lighters to Communipaw for shipment to foreign countries.

The main assembly building, recently finished, is 900 feet long. A larger building is now nearing completion, 900 feet long, 350 feet wide and four stories in height. Ultimately 800 Ford cars will be turned out from the Kearny plant every day. The present production is 175 a day, and 1,800 men are employed.

The stock carried is valued at $3,250,000. The investment at present in site and buildings represents $2,500,000, and when completed will run to the huge sum of $7,500,000. There are twenty-five miles of railroad track on the site.



TYPICALLY BUSINESS.

Two-ton Velie model, standard wheelbase 150 inches, tires 36 by 4 on front wheels, 36 by 7 on rear wheels.

SELF-STARTERS ABROAD.

Poor Fuel Makes Them Essential for Post-War English Cars.

It is interesting to note that one of the results of the war in foreign motor conditions has been the very general adoption of the self-starter for the post-war models. Apart from the great convenience thus provided for the driver, the improvement, now regarded as a necessity in America, has been due in no small degree to poorer quality of fuel which English motorists have had to use for some time. Discussing this phase of the subject, in connection with its influence upon the self-starter and other mechanical changes, the motor column of The London Times said recently:

"In the best of conditions we are faced with a prospect of poor quality motor fuel for a long time to come—a palpable but unpleasant truth which must lead to changes. The National Benzole Association may help toward providing better fuel, but this at best is a matter for the future. The outstanding feature is that there must be changes in engine design, because good petrol is required for the average unit now in use. Nowadays the engines more readily foul because of the poor fuel, and it is obvious that greater accessibility is needed when more frequent cleaning is called for. Low grade petrol needs better combustion conditions; lubricating systems must be improved because the properties of the oil are more rapidly lost; further, the cooling system must be readily adjustable for work under varying climatic conditions. Opinions will differ as to the best means of meeting these requirements, but in the new cars it is essential that some trustworthy engine starter be fitted—no difference of opinion exists here. There is one possible exception to this broad ruling; in the cheapest and lightest class of car the cost of an electric starting set might be prohibitive, but the little engines can easily be swung, while owners cannot reasonably expect every luxury and convenience in the cheapest cars."

Dyckman Street Ferry Open.

Motorists will be glad to hear that the Dyckman Street Ferry was opened yesterday for the season for passengers and automobiles. The ferry is the direct route to Interstate Park, Camp Merritt, Bear Mountain and other points in New Jersey. The boats will run daily from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 6 A. M. to midnight.

WEST INDIAN IMPORTS.

Motor Car Restrictions in Jamaica and Trinidad Removed.

Automobile import prohibitions to many parts of the West Indies have been removed. In Jamaica, by a proclamation of Jan. 16, restrictions against importing motor cars and accessories were annulled. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has just removed the restriction against the import of motor vehicles, which was imposed Aug. 1, 1918, to help conserve shipping space for necessary foodstuffs. There are no new motor cars at present for sale in the colony. Second-hand motor cars are the only ones available for purchase there, and they cost as much as, or even more than, the machines originally did when new.

The Ceylon import duty on passenger automobiles has been reduced from 100 per cent. to 7½ per cent. ad valorem.

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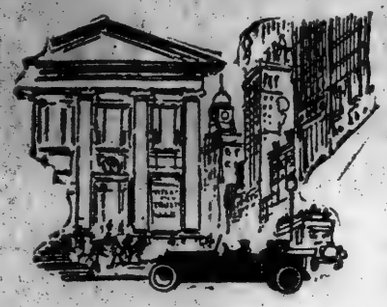

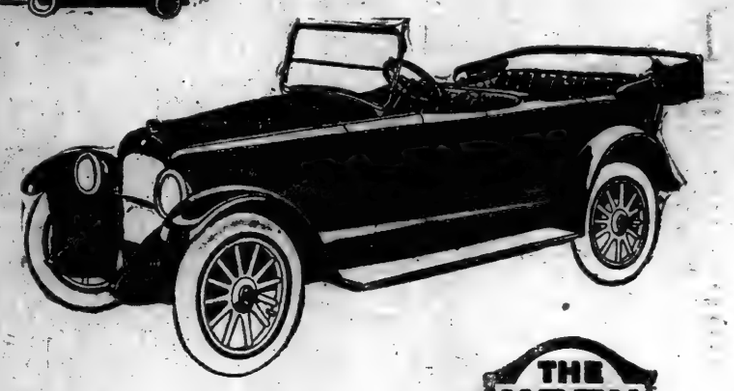

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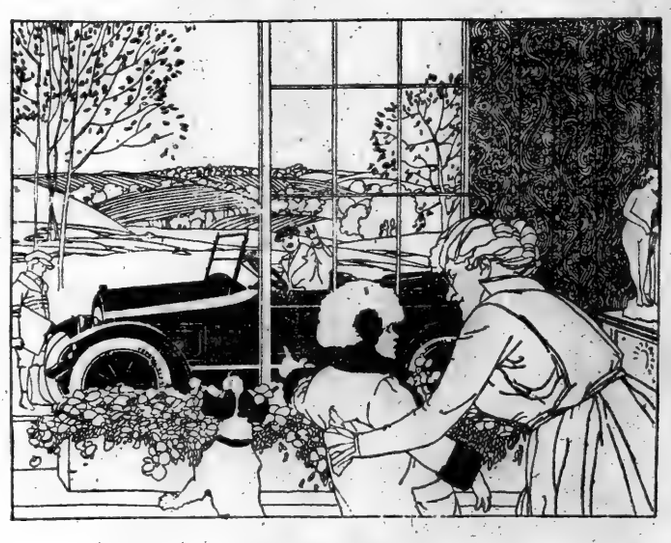

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Overland Model Ninety Five Passenger Touring Car $985; Sedan $1495; f. o. b. Toledo

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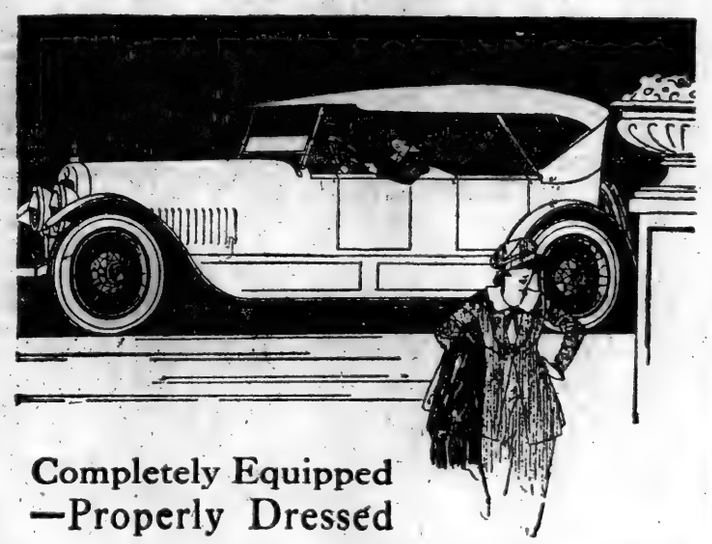

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ORDER SIX AIRPLANES TO CARRY MINED ORE

Western Wheat Grower Buys Plane to Survey His Crops—Progress in Commercial Aviation

The gratifying aftermath of the recent aeronautical exposition manufacturers of aircraft have received orders from individuals and companies for airplanes of pleasure and commercial construction far beyond their expectations. At the office of the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, 501 Fifth Avenue, an organization composed of the leading firms, it was said yesterday that the members were greatly heartened by the spurt the business had taken.

The cancellation of contracts by the Government following the signing of the armistice caused a disastrous slump in the aircraft industry. This country had not adopted a "bread and butter" policy of awarding enough contracts to aircraft builders to enable them to keep their organizations intact as had Great Britain. Since Nov. 11 a number of firms have been compelled to go out of business because of the lack of sufficient orders.

Manufacturers interviewed yesterday were of the opinion that the aeronautical exposition not only aroused the business man and sportsman to the possibilities of adapting the airplane, but that it also stimulated the interest of members of Congress in the peace time development of aviation. Governmental aid in fostering aviation will be forthcoming if Senators and Representatives who visited the exhibit in Madison Square Garden and the 69th Regiment Armory live up to their promises.

As an experiment, one of the largest automobile companies in the country which had been engaged during the war in manufacturing engines and aircraft accessories constructed an airplane and exhibited it at the exposition. The interest evoked in the machine, according to a representative of the concern, has convinced them that there will be a demand for aircraft by the public. Announcement of their plans for entering the aircraft field would be made in a few days, it was learned.

A delegation of mine owners came to New York last week for the purpose of obtaining a type of aircraft suitable to their needs. As a result of consultations with the representatives of several firms they purchased six machines to be used in transporting ore from their mines. The President of the company manufacturing the planes was unwilling to allow his name to be used until the orders were completed.

The Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation, exhibitors of a scout machine which made a record in the war, have received many inquiries from sportsmen who contemplate entering this new field. They have received an order from a young woman in New England whose enthusiasm to fly was so great that she started the construction of a hangar long before she had picked out the type of machine she wanted.

Another prominent manufacturer has just completed for delivery a plane to be used by the owner of a Western wheat ranch to carry him about his large properties. This same manufacturer had sold several planes to sportsmen in various parts of the country. He indicated that he expected to offer to the public an airplane which would cost no more to the buyer than the average passenger automobile.

The withdrawal of a large company in this country, which was backed by Japanese capital, has led to the belief that Japan will enter into competition with American and European manufacturers. Japanese governmental officials have recently taken a lively interest in the peace-time possibilities of the airplane, and there is reason to believe they will extend aid to the industry until it has outgrown the infant stage and is able to sustain itself.

LUXURY IN AIR FLYING.

Armchairs and Gilded Mirrors In Aerobus Exhibited in London.

The possibilities of luxury and comfort in future passenger flights by airplane have been illustrated in a striking manner recently in London. In one of the largest department stores a Handley-Page passenger airplane has been on exhibition, of the regular two-engine type as successfully used prior to the armistice as a night bomber over the German lines. The fuselage, or body, including the fore and rear cabins, originally used by the gunners, mechanics, and observer, and the centre section, where the bombs were carried, was readily converted into a pleasant passengers' saloon.

The compartment extends the full width and about one-third the length of the fuselage, and is 6 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling. Armchairs were provided for seventeen passengers. They were placed along both sides of the fuselage, all facing forward, with an unobstructed view through the windows, which extend along the sides. Entrance to the saloon was from below through two trapdoors in the floor, giving access to the gangway between the seats. An additional seat for an outside passenger was provided in a cockpit—formerly occupied by the forward machine gunner—in front of the pilot. The main compartment was fitted with electric lamps of the candle pattern and gilded mirrors.

The machine, though only half the size of the giant Handley-Pages, is 62 feet 6 inches long, the span from tip to tip of the wings is 100 feet, the height 23 feet, and the fully loaded weight will be 6½ tons. The "aerobus," as it has been called, will be driven by two Rolls-Royce engines of 350 horse power each, and the speed obtainable is estimated at nearly 100 miles an hour.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

W. Morris Stevens, export manager of the International Motor Company, makers of the Mack trucks, in discussing the export business, said that the company is extending its operations in the Dutch East Indies, Japan, and other parts of the Far East.

E. S. Miltenberger has resigned from the Presidency and active management of the Manhattan Motors Corporation, an affiliation of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc. The company handles the Selden truck. It is understood that he will soon identify himself with a new combination of New York capitalists.

Ernest R. Lee, for eight years one of the leading men in the development of the Ford Motor Company, has severed his connection with that company and Henry Ford.

The Willys-Overland Company has opened a new branch at 2,456 Grand Concourse, in charge of J. J. McCracken.

Five-ton Pierce-Arrow trucks, with trailer attachments, have been used for some time by the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, Mass., in its heavy haulage work.

A new five-passenger model, to be known as the King 8 Speedabout," has been added to the line of King cars. The date for delivery will be about May 1.

The Kaufmann-Stowers Company, distributers of Nash cars and trucks, Premier cars, Mack trucks, &c., have provided positions for all the former employes who went to war.

The F. B. Stearns Company has moved to the corner store at 12 Central Park West, where the latest models are presented.

The tractor bearings division of the Hyatt Roller Bearings Company has issued from its headquarters in Chicago a service handbook on Hyatt-equipped tractors. A feature of the book is the emphasis laid on the fact that service on Hyatt bearings can be obtained by individuals and garages from the twenty-two branches and 750 distributers of the company in the United States and Canada.

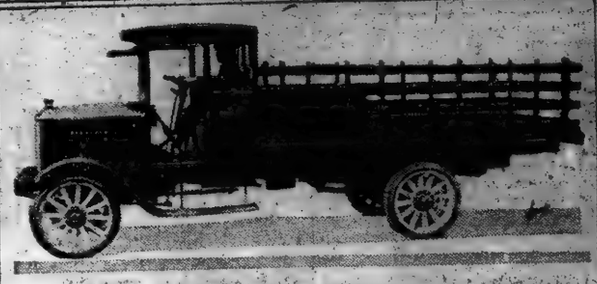
The Master Motor Truck Corporation of New York has been formed, with sales offices at 1,777-1,779 Broadway, for the sale of Master trucks. The officers are: Charles J. Hughes, President; G. A. Schnell, Vice President and Secretary, and Ras B. Hall, Treasurer.

The new Victory model Mitchell six is being shown by George Howe, President of the Mitchell Motor Car Company of New York, at the Columbus Circle salesrooms. It is one of the few new models of the season, and shows many improvements over former Mitchell models.

The contract for the manufacture of the new Cleveland car, for which a special company has been organized, under the auspices of the Chandler Motor Car Company, has been let. The factory will be erected in Cleveland, on a nineteen-acre tract and will cost $450,000.

Russell L. Eggs, Inc., metropolitan distributer for the Cole Aero 8, has moved from 12 Central Park West to 1,804 Broadway, at Columbus Circle. W. J. Ahlstrom, until recently a flier in the United States Air Service, has been appointed sales manager for Mr. Eggs.

The Coit-Stratton Company, metropolitan distributers of the Dodge Brothers motor cars and the Day-Elder motor trucks, in collaboration with the Day-Elder Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., are building a number of Day-Elder tractors to be used in combination with semi-trailers. They are especially adapted to lumber work and other materials requiring length of body.



SENSIBLE TWO-TON MODEL

The Paige-Detroit truck showing standard stake body equipment and comfortable driver's cab. One of the newcomers in the motor trade field.

ROAD WORK IN CANADA.

New Route from New York State Into Ontario Provided.

Road building in Canada has taken a long step forward since the close of the war, due chiefly to the plan of the Dominion to give all returning soldiers who desire it an opportunity of working on roads and thus avoiding an oversupply of labor. Ontario has adopted a program of building 5,000 miles of improved highways, one of which will provide a new motor road for tourists from New York into the Province. The Ottawa-Prescott road, running seventy miles from Ottawa to the St Lawrence River, has been declared a main highway and will link up with the trunk road from Windsor to the Ottawa River, furnishing a pleasant route for New York motorists into those districts.

This road from Windsor to the Ottawa River will be 600 miles long, passing through London, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston. Another trunk route will lead from Hamilton to Niagara Falls, giving Detroit motorists almost a direct road to Buffalo.

Practically every county in Ontario has indorsed the new road plan, and Ontario Province has guaranteed to pay approximately half of the road-building expense.

BEARINGS SERVICE

TIMKEN HYATT NEW DEPARTURE

22 BRANCHES 750 DISTRIBUTORS

BEARINGS SERVICE COMPANY
New York Branch
239 W. 56th St.
Phone Circle 3526

BEARINGS SERVICE COMPANY

ELECTRIC VEHICLE STATIONS.

Electric vehicle routes from New York to Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Easton, Penn., Ellenville, in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains, Pittsfield, Mass., and to New Haven, are described in the 1919 automobile handbook just issued by the New York Electric Vehicle Association. Included is a list of charging stations in and near New York, with particulars as to capacity and rates.

It will be sent free upon request to the Association, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street.

ENGLISH ROAD WORK.

Grants amounting to $50,000,000 will be distributed by the British Road Board for the reconstruction of roads and bridges in England in 1919. Demobilized army units will be used to do the labor. Local highway authorities will be required to match this appropriation by at least as large a program of road work as they carried out in the year before the war. Areas taken into consideration, England's program is far in excess of that of the United States, including both Federal aid and State funds.

ENORMOUS RUBBER SHIPMENT.

One of the greatest shipments of rubber ever received in America in a single lot was recently sent from San Francisco to Detroit in a special train of twenty-six cars. The weight of the shipment was 2,340,000 pounds.

The rubber was consigned to the Morgan & Wright tire plant of the United States Rubber Company. It arrived in San Francisco from Singapore on March 1, being part of the large accumulations of crude rubber held back by the war embargo on importations.

BONUS FOR TRUCK DRIVERS.

A building supply company rewards its truck driver for two things; first, his activity, that is, the miles of useful work which he has covered, and second, his economy in using oil and gasoline in performing that work. The two results are expressed in an average percentage which expresses the driver's efficiency. Before he can collect a bonus he must show at least 80 per cent. efficiency. Between 80 and 90 per cent., the driver receives a premium of $2 per week, and between 90 and 100 an additional dollar, and for 100 per cent. he receives $4.

ARMY AND NAVY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION "WITH THE COLORS"

Somewhere in France, November 24, 1918.

Dear Mr. Walton:-

It was exactly two months from the day that I entered the Service that our Company was reviewed by General Pershing in France.

That was the first day that I had seen any STERLING CARS.

His car had a new STERLING on the rear as a spare, and one or two of the other big closed cars of his staff of officers were completely equipped with STERLING HIGH BAR.

I can assure you that that made me swell up with pride.

The following day we were equipped with Mack Quad trucks with steel bodies and started on our overland trip to the front.

From the first day near the front up to the present time STERLING TIRES have been present wherever I went.

They are used extensively on ambulances as well as heavy closed cars, touring cars, motorcycles, etc.

I think that there are as many if not more STERLINGS in use here than any one other make.

The road conditions here are very good considering the extremely heavy traffic.

The roads are made of crushed stone covered with a light dusting of dirt, which forms a cement after being wet and once dried.

That covering soon wears off leaving the road in a condition that is very good to drive on but is terrible on tires as the stone edges, which are cemented solid, cut the tires quickly.

This makes it very hard on the trail of the casing as well as on the fabric.

Of course the ambulances are rushed to death so consequently they often carry double the number of men that they are intended to carry.

Also the drivers are always busy, often driving nineteen or twenty hours at a time, so you see if a tire goes soft, they are apt to let it run so 'till they reach their destination.

They are not extremely careful of the pressure they keep in the casings at any time.

By this you can readily realize that with all these things to contend with as well as the speed and using of chains a good share of the time that no tire can possibly give the same service that they would give on our roads at home under ordinary conditions.

Never-the-less a number of drivers have told me that they got very good mileage from our tires.

I have found only one who kept a record of the actual number of miles obtained.

He told me that he had a pair of tires on the rear of his car which at that time had run 5208 miles without ever being removed from the wheels.

The treads of these tires were still in very good condition, not yet worn down to the breaker strip.

They looked as if they would easily go that distance again before finally giving out.

That car was a G.M.C. ambulance on a three-quarter chassis.

The tires were 35 x 5 HIGH-BAR.

The driver also told me that since he had been in the Service here in France he had been issued four other makes of tires and that he got better service from STERLINGS than from any of the others.

Believe me if tires will give such service here and under these conditions they will sure make good at home.

Sincerely yours,
Glenn E. Grover.

Truck Company 3,
Second Corps Artillery Park,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
A.P.O. No 775.

For practical purposes our guarantee is that the user shall be satisfied. We say 5,000 miles (6,000 on 30x3½ and 31x4) just to have a basis for adjustment. But we expect, and our customers rightly expect, the tires to average very much greater mileage. If there were any way of barring accidents and under-inflation, we would as cheerfully guarantee 10,000 miles, because we know how STERLINGS are made and what they will do when they are properly treated. STERLING Super-Size Cord Tires give exceptional service on trucks using 35x5—36x6—38x7—40x8.

Order through your dealer. Write or 'phone our nearest branch for price list.

FACTORY—RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

Direct Factory Branches

NEW YORK: 234 West 55th Street
BROOKLYN: 53 Rogers Avenue
NEWARK: 38 William Street
JERSEY CITY: 2982 Hudson Boulevard

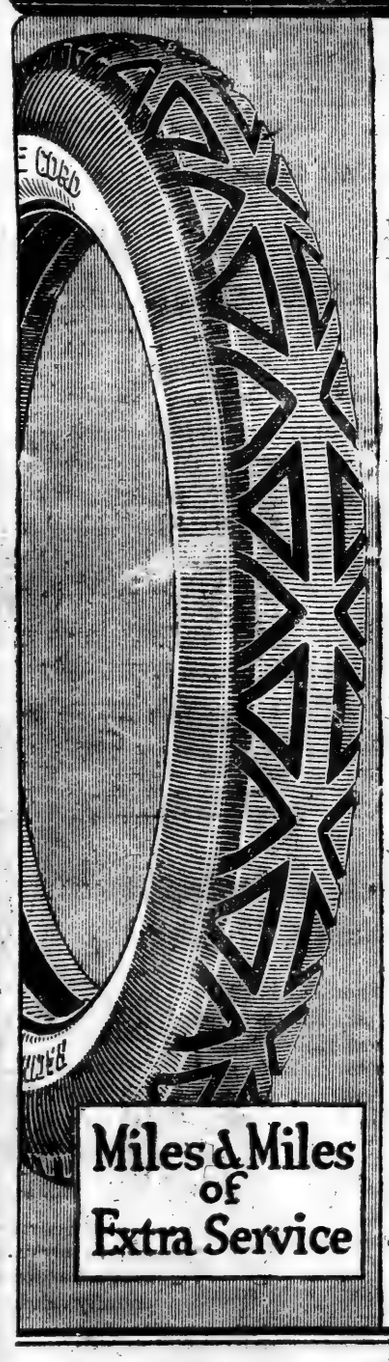
Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Detroit, Hartford, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Haven, Paterson, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, Reading, Rochester, Springfield, Mass., St. Louis, Syracuse, Toledo, Washington, Worcester

Export Dept.: 44 Whitehall Street, New York

Sterling Tires

TRADE MARK

RACINE MULTI-MILE CORD TIRES



Racine's Exclusive Feature

Thanks to the skill of Racine chemists, Racine Rubber Company brings to tire users a notable manufacturing achievement.

Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires, the only tires with the scientifically developed Racine Absorbing Shock Strip, have won a reputation for superior mileage—all 'round superior service.

Racine Absorbing Shock Strip is the most talked of advance in tire construction. It is an extra strip of blended rubber which welds the cord carcass and rubber tread into a firm, wear-resisting and inseparable whole. The rubber is of graduated resiliency and thus it neutralizes and absorbs the shocks of the road.

Racine Absorbing Shock Strip assures every Racine Multi-Mile Cord user

Big Extra Mileage Dividends

Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires are Extra Tested. The many Racine Extra Tests insure top quality, always.

Real "Non-Skid"

Danger of skidding is eliminated by Racine Multi-Mile Cords. The bevelled edges of the scientifically designed tread hold the road under most unfavorable conditions. Use Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires and know real cord quality.

For Your Own Protection Be Certain
Every Racine Tire You Buy Bears the Name

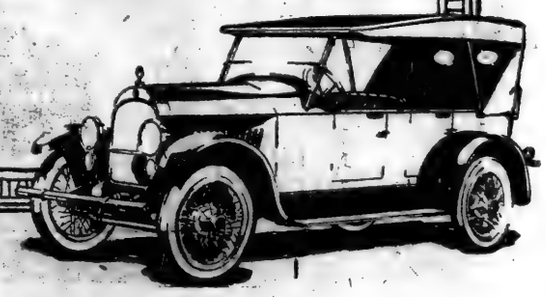
Racine Rubber Company, Racine, Wisc.

Racine Rubber Tire Co. of N.Y., Inc.
EDGAR STORMS, Jr., President
New York Salesroom—10 Central Park West
Brooklyn Branch—37 Grant Square (at Bergen St.)

Time left to ride in it! If you've owned several cars, you've had one along the line that took so much tinkering, you seldom had a chance to *ride* in it. Well, that was a car built to a price and not to an ideal. Even if you no longer do your own repairing, you'll like the Westcott because there are so few tinkering bills. There are many Westcotts that have been on the streets of this city for long periods without *once* coming in for "service." Westcott is not only the car with a longer life, but the car with less trouble and more honest-to-John comfort during *every year* of that long life!

WESTCOTT MOTOR COMPANY
OTTO W. HECK, General Manager
1338 Broadway Phone, Columbus 8643

WESTCOTT
The Car with a Longer Life



BY HOSPITAL TRAIN ACROSS THE CONTINENT

How Convalescent Wounded Soldiers Are Transported in Comfort From the Atlantic Seaboard to the Pacific

GEE, this is nothing like France! Au revoir toot sweet to our old friends, the cattle cars, and how-de-do to the palace Pullman!"

This from your wounded or sick doughboy who is on his way home. Not that he loves France less, but that he loves the good old U. S. A. and its creature comforts more. There may have been times when the Government was preparing that human avalanche which it was to let loose upon Europe to sweep before it the German hordes and all their works; there may have been times when troops bound for France had nothing on the w. k. sardine. But now there is at least one kind of soldier who knows luxury as he may never have known it before. He is the wounded and the sick man whose home is far from New York and who has so far recovered that he may travel in comfort. Indeed, he would have to be sick unto death who could not find comfort in the hospital cars of the Medical Corps, especially when they are speeding toward home. And over a dozen routes radiating from New York these cars are carrying back to the folks at home the hero of the family—carrying him back in style, the style of the sovereign American citizen.

This is the story of the first transcontinental hospital train, but the train is the last in the line of development. It is necessary to tell how it grew from a tramp trailer to a full grown train, and from a suburban local to a coast to coast express. By force of necessity or otherwise, the European hospital train did not often very closely approach the standardized hospital practice. Transporting men in box cars while they lay on letters of straw was not the worst of the evils. The medical officers testify that among the Germans it had happened that men who died in transit were simply pitched out into the darkness of night by whomsoever had the double misfortune of finding them and of possessing compassion. What we aimed at in hospital transportation practice was efficiency plus humanitarian thoughtfulness.

The wounded and the sick have been returning from France, and although there were over 14,000 beds available in the New York district the point would soon have been reached where necessity required the moving of severe cases to other parts of the country. Highly important, too, was the problem of morale. A physically sick boy, miles and miles from home, soon becomes mentally sick, homesick. High up in the tallest of the buildings of Hoboken—and they come as high as eight stories there—in a small bare office at a bare, flat-topped desk, sits a powerfully built, weather-tanned and grizzled man in khaki with silver eagles on his shoulders. Colonel J. M. Kennedy, Surgeon of the Port of Embarkation—and the term "Port" in this case has a special and wide significance, for it covers every port on our Eastern seaboard and that of Canada from Baltimore to the north pole. His was the first move which led to the organization of the train that left New York City last Monday and arrived at Camp Kearny in Southern California yesterday morning. Under Colonel Kennedy Major H. M. Kerns, Evacuation Officer of the Medical Corps, organized the entire movement, designed the cars, and on Dec. 2 of last year dispatched the first train of convalescent wounded men to the interior of the country.

Types of Cars.

The first problem was to design a type of car to meet the situation, and the preliminary answer was, of course, that no single type would do. Instead of moving the sick or wounded soldiers from the hospital, the ideal methods would have been to put wheels under the hospital itself. The next best solution was to equip a train of cars so as to simulate as closely as possible the ideal hospital. There must be wards of comfortable beds. There must be private rooms for special cases. There must be an operating room, and there must be a kitchen to tempt the palates of the man who is just getting well." And these are just what one finds in the hospital train. The simplest unit (and, technically, the cars are known as unit cars) is the ordinary Pullman sleeper. That is the ward for the ambulatory cases. They haven't fully recovered, but they dress up during the day and look fairly healthy.

Another type of unit for severer cases is that of the converted day coach. The seats have been replaced by double-decked iron beds, whose height can be adjusted to suit the convenience of the patient. During the day the upper bed can be swung down over the lower so as to form the back of what becomes a sofa. This is the Glennon Bunk Car, the newest and most generally serviceable of all. However, for patients requiring even greater comfort, there are the standard hospital spring beds. These are lined up, end to end, along each side of a regular day coach or Pullman sleeper, from which the seats have been removed. And finally for special cases, such as those mentally affected by shell shock, those who have unexpectedly developed contagious diseases or those who through severe injuries require individual attention, there are as in a well equipped hospital private rooms, a private car with its compartments. Incidentally, the private car Mayflower which the late Colonel Roosevelt used while President, is now Government owned, doing valiant service for the wounded soldier. There must also be quarters for the personnel and a pantry compartment car provides them. Each of these unit types may or may not be fitted with a kitchen. Finally comes the distinctive mark of the hospital, the operating room, fully equipped for major operations.

A Glennon type unit has a kitchen fitted out to feed 300 men, and that in a brief time. The patients eat at their bedsides. If the kitchen is in the same car, the food is brought to them served on a tray which fits into a rigid bracket on the framework of the bed. If their berths are at a distance from the kitchen the food is brought to them in portable fireless cookers, and it is served at the bedside steaming hot. In the regular Pullman sleepers, when the men are sitting up, a table is placed between the seats and the car is transformed into a diner. Sanitary paper dishes and cups are used. This is what the men bound for Camp Kearny got on their first twenty-four hours out: Supper, salmon croquettes, fried potatoes, macaroni and tomatoes, bread, butter, and cocoa; breakfast, oatmeal and milk, hot cakes, fried eggs, coffee, fresh fruit; dinner, roast veal with brown gravy, lyonnaise potatoes, stewed corn, tapioca pudding, bread and butter, and coffee.

Not the Work of a Day.

Naturally this hospital train was not the creation of a day. It was evolved from experience. Before the first transcontinental hospital train was organized single units had been making their way to various points of the compass, but this completely organized hospital was to cover the 3,500 miles from New York to Camp Kearny, carrying 137 patients to the hospital nearest their homes. The schedule was planned with reference to the location of American Red Cross canteen stations, and the train was held for an hour at these points in order that representatives of local or city governments, newspaper men, canteen workers and any others interested in hospital service, might make a visit of inspection and help spread the news as to the manner in which Uncle Sam was taking care of his sick boys.

The demonstration train, known officially as Hospital Train No. 4, was commanded by Captain W. E. Chilton, with Lieutenant W. S. Kautz and Lieutenant William H. Sharp directing the hospital work. The remainder of the personnel consisted of twenty-two enlisted men of the medical corps, as clean-cut a set of boys as one could wish for. One more word about the operating room. The layman is privileged to suggest a doubt about the feasibility of operating while the train is in motion, but Captain Chilton tells you it has been done. Here the very severe wounds are redressed and necessary thorough examination made.

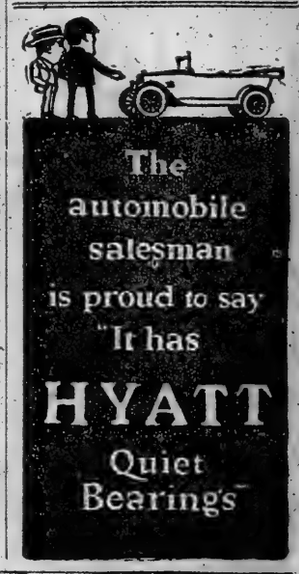
Each hospital train has Red Cross "escorts." The "escort" is a woman, whose mission is to create an atmosphere of cheer. Wherever there seems to be the slightest need, two of these women travel during the daylight hours with the men, rendering whatever assistance they can to both medical officers on the trains and to the patients. For the Transcontinental, Mrs. George C. Watson, who is in charge of the 250 women doing this work in New York, selected Miss Eulalie Van Lennup and Mrs. W. C. Dickey.

The phrase "rendering whatever assistance they can" is in the official instructions. The women are volunteer workers, giving up their time and energy for the love of service. John Doughboy loves to talk—about himself usually. In a year he has lived more intensely than he would have lived in a whole lifetime had the war not occurred. He wants to tell about it. So Miss Van Lennup and Mrs. Dickey are exceptionally good listeners. Or John wants to telegraph home. He forgot to tell the folks he was coming. The escort will take his message and have it wired from the next station stop. The chap in the opposite bed finds his position uncomfortable. The escort knows how to overcome that difficulty. Tucking a little flower comfort pillow under his wounded arm, shifting the pillow under his head, and giving it the indispensable feminine pat, she has him happy again. Then there is the boy who doesn't care to talk or to have himself roadjusted, but just wants to read. The Red Cross girl is there with the desired magazine. In passing, it may be noted, for whatever it is worth to the social psychologist, that the favorite magazines are the Police Gazette and Popular Mechanics, in the order named.

But there are those who could not enjoy these material delights were it not for the help of the women who supply them. The armless and the blind cannot eat without help, and the man whose hands have been incapacitated cannot smoke. So, even to the extent of putting his food into his mouth and holding his cigarette do the Red Cross escorts fulfill their mission. In severe cases the patient is accompanied by a special escort selected from among the enlisted men, so that at times a wounded man has a special attendant clear across the continent.

So every few days the men who are ready to travel are hurried in ambulances from the hospitals at Fox Hills, Greenhut's, and Grand Central Palace and Camp Merritt to the Grand Central Station or the Pennsylvania Station, and are sent speeding on their way toward home. Between Jan. 1 and March 1 35,000 made the trip in that way.

The outstanding fact is that they made it in comfort, for the luxury of yesterday has become the necessity of today. White men and black men lie next to each other and respect each other for their comradeship in arms. The way they feel about it was expressed by one young engineer as the train was making its way up the Hudson. He looked out over the panorama that spread itself out above the sunlit water, and then he showed how they had to sit on the floor of the box cars in France, knees drawn up under the chin and no room to stretch. "If you tried to straighten out your legs," he said, "you jammed your feet into six or eight others, and the first thing you knew somebody had poked his fist into your jaw or your stomach. The joints of the rails are set opposite each other on the French roads, and the little four-wheeled cars, the famous 'chevaux 8, hommes 40,' went bump, bump, bump the whole distance. But this is the life, this is great." He had come back home, he was being treated like a son of the house, and he was satisfied. This was America.



STORAGE BATTERY
Willard
SERVICE STATION
Copyright registered, 1918.

The Long and the Short of It

Any battery will be short lived unless it is properly cared for.

Willard Bone-Dry Batteries are unusually *long-lived* where the few simple rules of battery care that apply to *all* batteries, are followed.

Rule 1—Add distilled water every week or two to each cell, so that level of solution is always ½ inch above plates.

Rule 2—Keep battery fully charged.

Rule 3—Don't overheat your battery.

Of course there are other rules, too, that will help you to get the most out of your battery. Drive around this way and let us tell you about them in detail.

We test, repair and recharge storage batteries, and always carry a full supply of battery parts, new batteries and rental batteries.

Willard Storage Battery Company
418-420 West 125th St.

F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.
EAST STATION
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9270 Plaza
WEST STATION
106-110 West 63d Street
6236 Columbus
INSIDE SERVICE

DELMI CO., Inc.
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Atlantic and Classon Aves.
9310 Prospect
FLATBUSH
Caton Ave. and East 2d St.
7671 Flat.
JAMAICA
60-62 Twombly Pl.
2470 Jam.
FLUSHING
109 B'way
Flushing 3861.

FEDERAL
DOUBLE CABLE BASE
TIRES
Re-enforced
To insure longer wear
Safety—economy

Ask the Federal Dealer to show you this Rugged Tread (Extra Ply Fabric), the Traffic Tread, or the Federal Cord Tire.

IT is obvious why engineers reinforce a bridge.

Car owners could save money and trouble if they realized that tires should be re-enforced at their base.

The durability of the whole tire structure is dependent upon its base.

Study this illustration. Those four twisted steel cables are there for scientific reasons, like steel cables in a bridge.

This Double-Cable-Base construction is an exclusive Federal improvement. It holds the tire firmly on the rim; keeps it from shifting, rocking, blowing off or the toe bead pinching the tube and prevents rim-cuts or blow outs just above the rim.

Buy Federal tires and make your tire money go farthest in service on the road.

The Federal Rubber Co. of Illinois, Factories, Cudahy, Wis.
New York Warehouse:
38-40 West 62nd St., N. Y.

Light Weight

The well informed automobile buyer these days demands light weight. He knows that weight is not essential to easy riding, because it is universally admitted that the best riding car in the world is one of the lightest.

Every pound of unnecessary weight in a car means money spent for upkeep—money which might just as well be saved.

The Oakland Sensible Six is the lightest weight six in the world. It is also lighter than most fours—and is equipped with over-size tires in the bargain.

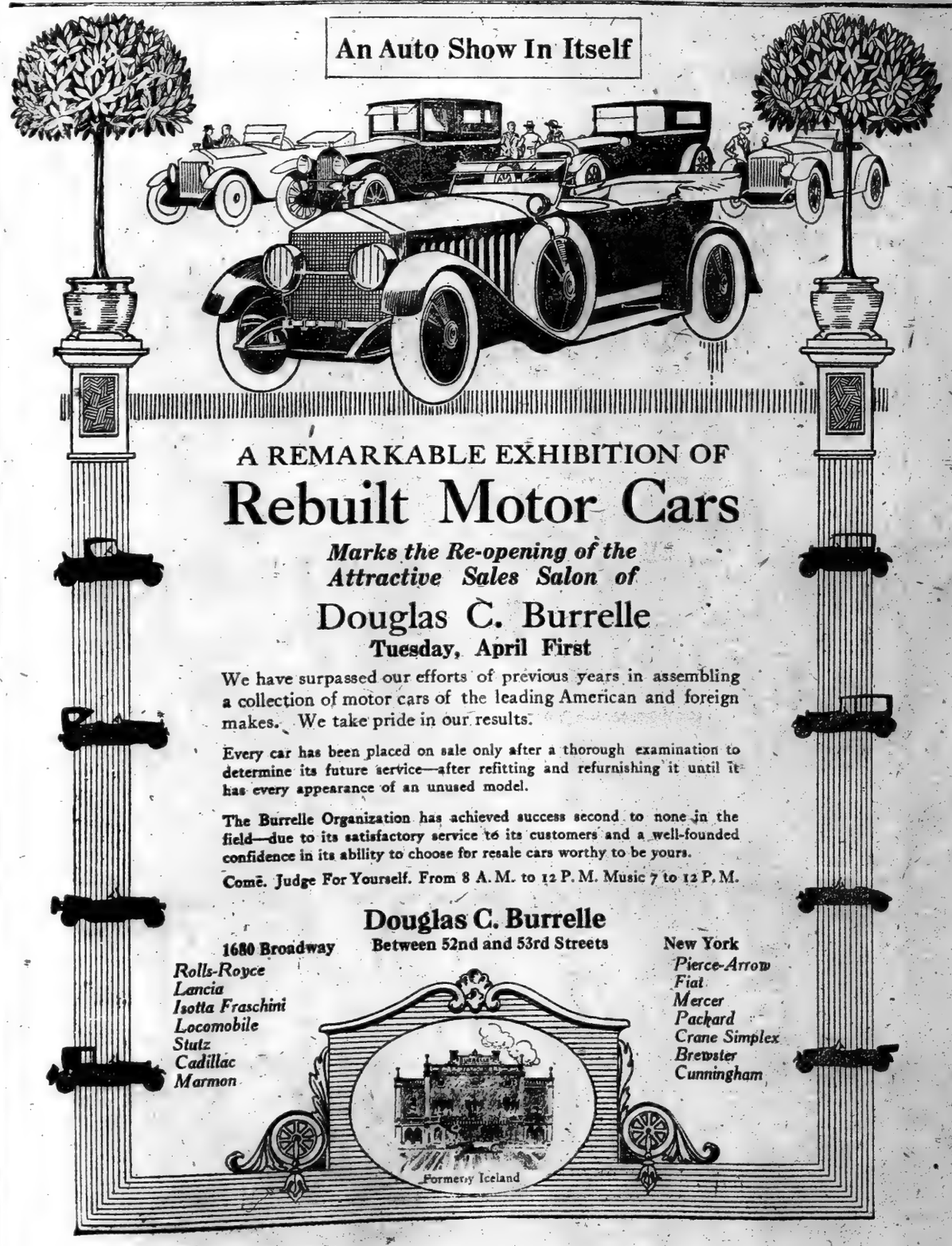
Oakland owners report from 10,000 to 12,000 miles on tires.

Sedan, $1,766 *Touring Car, $1,177*
Coupe, $1,766 *Roadster, $1,177*
Additional for Wire Wheel Equipment, $75.00

All prices delivered in New York

Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co.
Broadway at 52nd Street
Telephone: Circle 261-2
Service: 225-231 W. 49th St.

An Auto Show In Itself



A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION OF
Rebuilt Motor Cars
Marks the Re-opening of the Attractive Sales Salon of
Douglas C. Burrelle
Tuesday, April First

We have surpassed our efforts of previous years in assembling a collection of motor cars of the leading American and foreign makes. We take pride in our results.

Every car has been placed on sale only after a thorough examination to determine its future service—after refitting and refurnishing it until it has every appearance of an unused model.

The Burrelle Organization has achieved success second to none in the field—due to its satisfactory service to its customers and a well-founded confidence in its ability to choose for resale cars worthy to be yours.

Come. Judge For Yourself. From 8 A.M. to 12 P.M. Music 7 to 12 P.M.

Douglas C. Burrelle
1680 Broadway Between 52nd and 53rd Streets New York

Rolls-Royce
Lancia
Isotta Fraschini
Locomobile
Stutz
Cadillac
Marmon

Pierce-Arrow
Fiat
Mercer
Packard
Crane Simplex
Brewster
Cunningham

MERCER MOTOR CARS

ITS low weight-distribution, yet ample road clearance, the design of its motor, chassis and parts, have all been conceived, proportioned and skilfully executed into a completely harmonized unit. In dignity of appearance as well as in performance the Mercer fulfils the desires of the car owner who enjoys being a master of the road. Its clean cut, beautifully dignified lines distinguish the Mercer at first glance as a "Thoroughbred."

Four cylinders, 3¾-inch bore, 6¼-inch stroke, develops 73 horse-power at 2,800 revolutions per minute.

Whiting Motor Company
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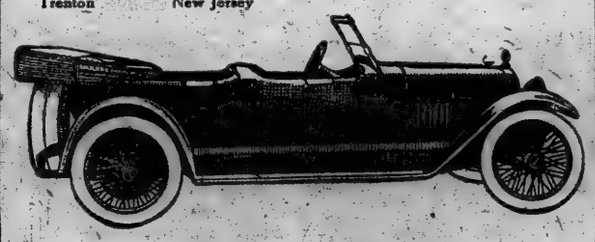

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DUAL SUBWAY NEARLY FINISHED

Construction Project Bigger Than Panama Canal —Excavation Equal to Three-and-a-Half-Foot Well Through the Earth

By D. L. TURNER,
Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission.

In the six years since the signing of the dual contracts, the transit system to be constructed and operated thereunder has been nearly completed.

In terms of total cost for labor and material on city-owned lines (excluding car storage yards) it is approximately 86 per cent. complete.

In terms of excavation on city-owned lines, the largest single item of expense in subway construction, it is 97½ per cent. complete.

In terms of steel, the largest single item of material entering into the construction, it is 90 per cent. complete.

In terms of mileage 93 per cent. is under contract and 70 per cent. of the total track mileage to be constructed or reconstructed is now in operation. Approximately as much newly constructed track has already been put in operation as was being operated in 1913 in the subway and on all elevated lines in New York and Brooklyn combined.

Under the most favorable conditions this would be a noteworthy accomplishment. When it is remembered that one year and four months after the dual contracts were signed the world war began, and that for one-third of the six-year period this country has been a participant in the world's greatest war, involving as it did the almost immediate and complete diversion of all kinds of material and man power to war work, the achievement is nothing short of remarkable.

The dual contracts were signed on March 19, 1913. The city entered into a partnership with the rapid transit companies by which the city and the companies joined in the construction of new subways and elevated lines, and in the third tracking, reconstruction and extension of the existing elevated lines, with provision for pooling receipts and expenses and sharing net returns on the entire unified systems (excepting only the old tracks of the Manhattan elevated lines). To protect the city's interests in this partnership arrangement the Public Service Commission was charged with the direct and full supervision of the construction of all city-owned lines and a general supervision of all company work, which included reconstructing, third tracking, and extending the company-owned lines, and equipping the entire system.

On March 19, 1913, there were in operation about 273 miles of track on all the rapid transit lines (exclusive of storage yards, sidings, &c.), divided as follows:

	Miles of Single Track.
City-owned subways and elevated extensions operated by Interborough Rapid Transit Company	74
Manhattan elevated lines	93
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. lines	106
Total all rapid transit lines	273

Under the dual contracts and related certificates provision was made for construction or reconstruction and operation of about 393 miles of track, (exclusive of yards, sidings, &c.,) divided as follows:

Company-owned lines.

	Miles of Single Track.
Manhattan elevated lines, third tracking and extensions	24
Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines, reconstruction, third tracking, and extensions	74
Total company-owned lines	98

City-owned lines.

	Miles of Single Track.
For Interborough Rapid Transit Company operation	146
For New York Municipal Railway Corporation (B. R. T.) operation	119
Total city-owned lines	265
Grand total under dual contracts and related certificates	363

The total track mileage on the entire Rapid Transit system, when completed as provided for in the dual contracts and related certificates, will be approximately 416 miles of single track, (exclusive of storage yards, sidings, &c.)

To illustrate by a comparison with familiar distances, the subway and elevated lines being constructed under the dual contracts and related certificates are about equivalent to a two-track subway and elevated line from New York to Baltimore, or more than a similar four-track line from New York to Philadelphia. The total system, (including old and new lines,) when complete, would form approximately a four-track line from New York to Philadelphia and a two-track line from Philadelphia to Washington.

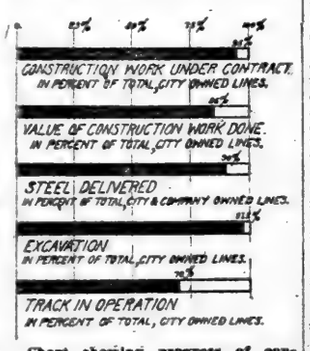

Chart showing progress of construction and operation under dual contracts to March 19, 1919.

Heretofore, by the majority of Americans, the Panama Canal has been considered our largest construction undertaking. As a matter of fact, the dual subway project, while not as romantic as the joining together of two oceans, surpasses it in size and intricacy. It will cost more than the canal, and the engineering difficulties in connection therewith have been infinitely greater and more complex. One of the great difficulties in the Panama Canal construction was the sliding of earth into the canal after the excavation had been nearly completed. To picture the relative difficulties of the two projects, imagine, first, the effect on adjacent buildings and the resulting catastrophe of a relatively small slide of earth into a partially completed subway cut, and remember that foundations of many buildings twenty or more stories in height have been rebuilt. Then add the fact that the subway construction has been carried on under the streets practically without interference with their use, so that few of New York's population passing daily over these streets have had a glimpse beneath the surface at the gas and water pipes, electric conduits, and other structures which had to be maintained in constant use in order that the life of the city might go on unaffected by the gigantic work progressing rapidly under its feet.

The construction of city-owned lines (excluding car storage yards) was divided into eighty-seven major sections, of which eighty-three or 95 per cent. have been contracted for. Of the four remaining, the two sections of the Nassau Street line have been temporarily postponed on account of war conditions; one section extending the Queensboro Subway to Times Square could not be undertaken until after the opening of the main east side and west side interborough trunk lines, and its beginning was then deferred because of the war, and on the fourth, the elevated extension of the Fourteenth Street Eastern Line, bids were received and rejected for lack of sufficient engineering force to supervise the work properly. Contracts for station finish and track have been let and the installation of equipment by the companies has proceeded as rapidly as the progress of the work under the construction contracts permitted.

Expenditures to Dec. 31, 1918, by the city and companies for construction of city-owned lines and by the companies for additions to and extensions of existing company-owned lines and for equipment for all lines (including interest and sinking fund charges, superintendence, &c.) total about $375,000,000, which is between 80 and 90 per cent. of the total present estimated cost of all construction and equipment required for full operation under the dual contracts. On city-owned lines (excluding car storage yards) the expenditures for labor and material, which is the truest measure of progress of actual construction, total 86 per cent. of the entire estimated cost. Eighty-four per cent. of all expenditures for construction on city-owned lines, including car storage yards, have been made.

A further idea of the actual progress on the construction may be gained from the progress which has been made on two of the main items, excavation and steel. Excavation is by far the largest single item of expense in subway construction, and steel is by far the largest item of material entering therein. In elevated construction the cost of steel is several times greater than the cost of all other items combined.

Although one elevated and three subway sections have not yet been contracted for, the total excavation required for the city-owned lines (exclusive of storage yards) is 97½ per cent. completed. The total excavation will be approximately 15,100,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, excavated partly in tunnels under the river, partly in rock tunnels far below the city streets, but chiefly immediately under the temporary street surfaces, the supports for which have been carried down stage by stage as the excavation has proceeded. This excavation is equivalent to a circular hole three and one-half feet in diameter 8,000 miles long, or a distance equal to the diameter of the earth, and the material excavated, if uniformly spread out over Manhattan Island, would form a layer nearly a foot deep.

The dual project, including city and company owned lines, when completed, will have required the use of approximately 675,000 tons of steel, of which over 600,000 tons, or a little less than 90 per cent., has already been delivered in New York. The steel would construct twenty-one buildings similar to the Equitable Building (the largest in the world) and to transport it would require approximately 30,000 cars, which would form a continuous train from New York to Washington.

The accompanying table indicates progress in placing lines in operation, in terms of miles of single track, miles of new route, and the percentage of each as compared to the total. It should be noted in this connection that additional miles of track placed in operation indicate in a general way additional service, while additional route mileage indicates in a general way additional territory served.

Of all the track to be constructed under the dual contracts and related certificates, as is seen in the tables, 70 per cent. is now in operation. In 1913, 1914, and the first half of 1915 nineteen miles of track, for which construction contracts were let prior to March 19, 1913, were put in operation, and on June 22, 1915, two years and three months after the dual contracts were signed, nearly five miles of track, for which construction contracts were let during this period, were also put in operation. From that date to the present time additional tracks have been put in operation at a fairly uniform rate, as shown in the diagrama.

Perhaps the progress which has been made in six years in constructing and equipping the new rapid transit lines under the terms of the dual contract and related certificates may best be illustrated by a comparison with the city's previous municipally constructed rapid transit project. The construction of the seventy-three miles of track in the first subway system, only one-fifth as large as the dual project, extended over a period of more than eight years, although at the formal opening, Oct. 27, 1904, four and two-thirds years after the contracts were signed, 40 per cent. of the total trackage was put in operation, and at the end of the two succeeding months fifty miles of track, or 68 per cent of the total, had been put in operation and doubt the inauguration of the "H" operation under normal conditions could have been advanced at least six months. As a measure of relative progress it is therefore fair to compare the progress under Contracts 1 and 2 for the 5 1-3-year period between the signing of Contract 1 and the formal opening on Oct. 27, 1904, with the progress for the 5 1-3-year period between the signing of the dual contracts and the inauguration of the "H" operation on Aug. 1, 1918.

On Oct. 27, 1904, thirty-four miles of track were put in operation—approximately 46 per cent. of the entire project. On Aug. 1, 1918, 135 miles of track on city-owned lines alone (excluding the trackage of the East River bridges and the portions of the Fourth Avenue Subway and Centre Street loop which had been contracted for prior to the signing of the dual contracts) and about 71 miles of company-owned lines, or a total of 206 miles of track, had been put in operation. In percentages of total 58 per cent. of city-owned lines, 72 per cent. of company-owned lines, or 62 per cent. on all lines, was in operation. As a large section of track on Contract 1 was put in operation soon after the opening it might be fairer to compare these dual contract figures with the track in operation on Contracts 1 and 2 two months after the formal opening, when 56 miles of track had been put in operation, or 68 per cent. of the total. In other words, more than four times as much track under the dual contracts was in operation as on Contracts 1 and 2 for a corresponding period, (although the percentage of the total was slightly less.)

On Contracts 1 and 2, no part of the system was put in operation until four and two-third years after the contracts were signed. As the work constructed under the dual contracts was in fact an extension of existing systems, it was possible to place track in operation more or less as completed. On city-owned lines the first track was put in operation within five months after the signing of the contracts, and within two and one-quarter years after the signing of the contracts nineteen miles of track on the East River bridges and on sections under construction when the contracts were signed and nearly five miles of track on sections contracted for after the signing of the contracts were in operation. From June, 1915, to Aug. 1, 1918, various lines were put in operation as completed, thus increasing the total trackage on city-owned lines at a nearly uniform rate, so that there was only a small trackage to be put in operation for the first time on the date of the inauguration of the "H" operation, Aug. 1, 1918, when through service on the west side and east side lines of the Interborough Company was begun.

If the effect of the war on progress is ignored, the comparison of progress made under the dual contracts for the six-year period since the signing thereof with a similar period of construction under Contracts 1 and 2 is as follows:

Track mileage in operation in six-year period:
Contracts 1 and 2, 55 miles of track, 75 per cent. of the total.
Dual contracts, city-owned lines, 134 miles of track, 70 per cent. of the total.
Company-owned lines, 74 miles of track, 75 per cent. of the total.
Total under the dual contracts, 258 miles of track, 71 per cent. of the total.

Expenditures for labor and materials, six-year period.—As a further measure of the relative progress and magnitude of the two projects, the expenditures give probably the most accurate results. On Dec. 31, 1918, approximately $185,000,000 had been expended for labor and materials on city-owned lines, under the dual contracts, or approximately 86 per cent. of the total cost. These expenditures under Contracts 1 and 2, however, had been only 25 per cent. of the expenditures in the corresponding period under the dual contracts and 35 per cent. of the total.

A general impression has been current that the work under the dual contracts has lagged. From whatever angle it is viewed, it is evident from the data herein given that this has not been the case; that, in fact, extraordinary progress has been made. The progress on Contracts 1 and 2, constructed in normal times and with wide open street excavations, was then considered eminently satisfactory, and the initial opening in 1904 was hailed as the accomplishment of a wonderful achievement. Five times as much has been completed on the dual project in an equal period in war times, and with all excavations carried on under street decking, thereby greatly increasing the difficulty of the work and retarding progress. The dual system, although five times as large, has advanced at practically the same rate in percentage of the whole as the earlier project, and today it is 95 per cent. under contract, 86 per cent. completed, and 70 per cent. actually in operation. New York should feel pride in what has already been accomplished in so nearly completing its immense new rapid transit system, the largest construction project and the most difficult engineering problem of this generation, and may be assured that the remaining work is being carried on with the same fidelity that has made the present progress possible.

Total miles of route and track to be constructed under the Dual Contracts and Related Certificates and the portion in operation March 19, 1919, (exclusive of car storage yards, sidings, &c.)

	Total		In Operation March 19, 1919.			
	Track. Miles.	New Route. Miles.	Track. Miles.	P. C.	New Route. Miles.	P. C.
City-owned lines to be operated by—						
Interborough Rapid Transit Company	146	48	104	71	34	71
New York Municipal Railway Corp.	119	42	80	67	25	60
Total city-owned lines	265	90	184	70	59	66
Company-owned lines operated by—						
Interborough Rapid Transit Company	24	4	21	87	3.5	88
New York Municipal Railway Corp.	74	32	53	72	22	69
Total company-owned lines	98	36	74	75	24.5	68
Total all lines	363	126	258	71	83.5	66

The city-owned lines operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation include the mileage across the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges and also the mileage in the Centre Street Loop and portions of the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn, which were under contract for construction when the dual contracts were signed. If these mileages are eliminated the totals and corresponding percentages, including only the mileage of route and track in which the date of beginning of operation was not advanced by letting construction contracts prior to March 19, 1913, the date of signing the dual contracts, are as follows:

Miles of track and route to be constructed under the Dual Contracts and Related Certificates, excluding Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges, Loop Lines, and Fourth Avenue Subway, (Brooklyn,) contracted for prior to March 19, 1913, and the portions thereof in operation March 19, 1919, (exclusive of car storage yards, sidings, &c.)

	Total		In Operation March 19, 1919.			
	Track. Miles.	New Route. Miles.	Track. Miles.	P. C.	New Route. Miles.	P. C.
City-owned lines to be operated by—						
Interborough Rapid Transit Company	146	48	104	71	34	71
New York Municipal Railway Corp.	89	34	50	57	17	50
Total city-owned lines	234	82	154	66	51	62
Company-owned lines operated by—						
Interborough Rapid Transit Company	24	4	21	87	2.5	60
New York Municipal Railway Corp.	74	32	53	72	22	69
Total company-owned lines	98	36	74	75	24.5	68
Total all lines	332	118	228	69	75.5	64

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COLDS

DRIVE IN BROOKLYN FOR THREE HOMES

BROOKLYN is on the eve of a Three-in-One campaign to procure $100,000 for the Riddles. It is to start next week with a borough-wide canvass lasting twelve days, opening with a dinner for the workers and trustees of the three institutions involved on the evening of April 3 at the Chamber of Commerce Club. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton will deliver the principal address.

The beneficiaries of the drive are the Orphan Asylum Society, at Atlantic and Kingston Avenues; the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, in Sterling Place, and the Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, whose home is in South Third Street, not far from the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. The first named has a record of eighty-five years, and the others are in their sixty-fifth year.

The great secret of the success of the homes has been that long ago they discarded old-style institutional ways and began treating the children on an individual basis. There are no uniforms or uniformity in dress; there are no bobbed or shaven heads, no lock-step marching. The only thing to regret about the homes is that more children cannot be accommodated. It is to supplement the ordinary income and to make it possible to do more that Mrs. J. H. Schumann, first directress of the Williamsburg home, makes this appeal for all three:

"The greater part of this work necessarily, as in almost all associated enterprises, falls on comparatively a few persons. The condition in which many of the children are brought to us and the deplorable circumstances in which they have lived make the task of teaching and training them into living and acting like respectable children not a light one.

"To one not interested in the work of an institution like ours it might seem that our records present few features novel or interesting. To those engaged in it the interest grows in proportion to the time and labor given to the work. Figures generally are considered dry reading—so many children supported, so many taught, so much given, so many dollars expended—these mean little to the casual reader. To those who administer the service, who gather the gifts and apply them, collect the money and expend it and who see the lives reclaimed from poverty and vice to comfort and usefulness, the sole regret is that time, energy and resources sometimes fail to keep pace with the demands which are ever increasing.

"The special object of these three institutions is to rescue, reclaim, and fit for useful citizenship the destitute little ones about us. To this end the homes aim not alone to provide shelter, clothing, and food to its little ones, but through patience, perseverence, and prayer, through the kindly personal interest of the workers to gain the love and confidence of these children, believing that herein lies the surest hope of awakening and stimulating to daily growth those latent inherent qualities which make for right and righteousness."

Announce Return of Kreisler.

The Philharmonic's seventy-eighth season is announced to include four series of forty-four concerts in all for 1919-1920. Among the artists to appear with the orchestra next season are Fritz Kreisler, Rachmaninoff, Heifetz, Hofmann, and Metzenauer. Applications for seats are now being received by Felix Leifels.

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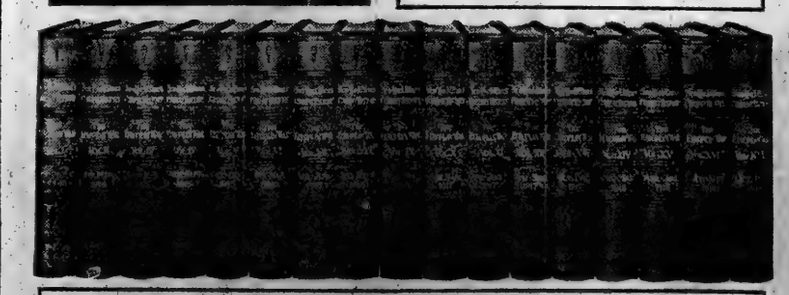

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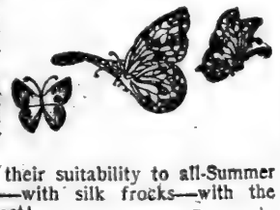

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Of the 600,000 children in the public schools of New York City, 200,000 speak with a foreign accent, and 30,000 have some speech defect.

And returning soldiers who have been victims of shell shock find it necessary in many cases to be taught to use their voices again; some of them are unable to speak at all for weeks.

These are some of the circumstances that make the work of "speech improvement" in the public schools here a work of Americanization and rehabilitation as well as of needed betterment for the average citizen. For the activities of which this public school bureau is the nucleus include not only the training of school children in New York, but the establishment of a free clinic in the city, a clinic for soldiers at Cape May, and teaching clinics in the Summer for representatives of schools in other cities, and an interest in "speech improvement" that is spreading from New York all over the country, and expressing itself in a constant stream of letters asking how the work may be begun.

Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement under the New York Board of Education and President of the National Round Table for Speech Improvement, opened a free "speech clinic" of his own a few years ago, and through it interested the Board of Education so much that it was incorporated in the public schools program, and the reason that Dr. Martin was moved to take up the work was that he himself had been for years a stammerer and when he overcame his defect wanted to help others, especially children, to overcome it too. However, in the two years since the Board of Education first inaugurated the new work another phase has assumed pressing importance, so that now, though the cure and prevention of stammering are by no means neglected, the place of speech improvement in the Americanization of school children is more conspicuous.

Dr. Martin spent last Summer lecturing on articulation in the different army camps, and the work for the victims of shell shock has a present importance. But these are matters of war emergency; the Americanization of foreign children is permanent, especially in a city where 22 per cent. of the public school pupils speak broken English if they speak English at all.

When Dr. Martin first set to work on the accent problem a search through libraries brought to light just one treatise on foreign accents—a book in which a German made suggestions for dealing with the matters of "broken German" in the Fatherland. There was no book or article that approached the problem of foreign accents in English. Dr. Martin had literally to get his material by first-hand study of "English as she is spoke" by foreigners here. It took a year to gather enough for a twelve-page pamphlet.

"The State authorities are very much interested, Federal officials as well," Dr. Martin said. "Dr. Edward Claxton, National Commissioner of Education, and Dr. W. S. Small, school hygiene expert with the Federal Government, have been here to see me recently. Meanwhile our free clinic at the City College last Summer was crowded with teachers, and it looks as if we should have even more registrants this coming season. In our Bureau of Speech Improvement of the Board of Education here we do not ourselves teach the pupils to speak English better or to conquer their speech defects—we teach their teachers how to teach them.

"Yes, it is possible entirely to rid a foreign-born child of a foreign accent," Dr. Martin said. "It doesn't, as a rule, take very long; just how long depends on the child, and the point at which he starts.

"The teacher should lay emphasis, in correcting a foreign accent, not so much on a polished form of speech as on the correction of the commonplace mistakes met with every day—mistakes in the fundamentals of pronunciation. For example, pore for poor, Tooesday for Tuesday, Inkliesh for English, horspital for hospital, kewpon for coupon, wus for was, Amurriker for America, horse for hoarse, git for get, gittin' or gettin' for getting, ellum for elm, earl for oil—I might mention many more such errors, of course.

"The foreign-born child, or child of foreign parents, has in most cases picked up the language incorrectly, and speaks a jargon with a foreign accent. He must dispense with what has already become a habit and learn an entirely new one.

"The teacher must remember, too, that all spoken language is the result of imitation. She must not only correct mispronunciations, but must make herself a model of correct enunciation, because that is the only way in which the pupil can be expected to master the thing.

"The Russian and French children have a nasal habit of speech, because so many sounds in both those languages demand a distinct nasal utterance. Russians show a general tendency to keep the teeth closed or nearly so, and for that reason vocal gymnastics are very helpful for them. Germans move the tongue when producing a vowel sound; so do Scandinavians. They are apt to say 'aout' for out. Children of Teutonic, Jewish, or Slavic origin are especially likely to substitute 'v' for an initial 'w' or 'wh' for a final 'w.'

"The teacher finds, too, that one of the first errors noted in the correction of a foreign language is the tendency to put in a 'gliding vowel' between two consonants that occur as the beginning and end of syllables, as 'athaletic' for 'athletic' and 'gymnasium' for 'gymnasium.'

"In correcting the accent it is also necessary to pay careful attention to the intonation. Our language, although it is not technically a tonal speech, possesses some peculiar intonations that the foreigner must acquire. This is especially true of Jewish children, who show a tendency either to sink to a guttural monotone or to pronounce words with an acute rising inflection by way of emphasizing them. The proper variations of pitch can only be learned by intensive imitation of correct models."

Dr. Martin had spoken of a few characteristic errors of foreign accent, and the work of vocal gymnastics—drills with both vowel and consonant sounds—in correcting them.

"You see, we do not want to train elocutionists, but to give these children a speech which will be of economic value to them in the 'outside world,' and will not mark them out among their fellows," he said, and went on to tell some of the special mispronunciations of different races, which the Bureau of Speech Improvement is correcting in school children.

"The greatest burden of our work here is among the children of Russian Jewish origin," he said. "I have already pointed out that their speech is guttural, nasal, and prone to rising inflections in the wrong places. They find a great deal of difficulty with English vowels, being apt to give them the wrong value and to shorten them unduly—saying 'epple' for 'apple,' for example, and 'gaw' for 'go.' In pronouncing consonants they commonly substitute 'p' for 'b,' and either 'd' or 't' for 'th,' and transpose 'w' and 'v.' They pronounce a final 'ing' as if it were spelled 'ink.' And they have a tendency to speak in disconnected phrases instead of sentences and to use the 'historical present' instead of the past tense. All these errors must be corrected in removing the 'foreign accent.'

"Italians and Greeks, in the matter of vowel sounds, have the opposite tendency to that of the Russian Jewish children; they lengthen the vowels. They say 'eet' for 'it' and 'baid' for 'bed,' and talk about the 'po-o-oieeceman.'

"We ourselves are likely to be slovenly in our vowel sounds," said Dr. Martin. And if every child in our schools is taught to bring out his vowels with a full, rotund delivery, we shall be able to get rid of 'wus' and 'Amurrica.'"

Among the errors listed in Dr. Martin's syllabus, to be corrected in the courses in speech improvement in the public schools, are the following common carelessnesses in vowel sounds: "Multuply, motuve, victum, buhcome, buhgin, dubbats, uhbout, uhver, uhfraid, p'lice, curi'n, charicter, hesatate, uv for of, usuil for usual, pasafist for pacifist," and various perversions of "and." Then, too, there are such positive mispronunciations as "idear" for idea, goiri for girl, tot for taught, and gnawed for nod," and the burring or complete elimination of the sound of "r."

The work in the public schools includes a four years' high school course in "oral English." There are twenty-six supervisors of speech improvement under Dr. Martin in the New York Board of Education, and seventy-eight classes are now being conducted in training teachers to prevent and correct defects of speech.

Three of Dr. Martin's assistants here are at present overseeing the work in Unit No. 11, the Government Hospital at Cape May, where men who are recovering from shell shock are being treated, if necessary, for speech defects. Many of these soldiers are suffering from nervous trouble that makes them stammer or stutter, or, for no organic reasons, robs a man completely of his voice. These are curable matters. The speech improvement service here, whose free clinic is the only one in the country, is co-operating with the Government's Rehabilitation Bureau to cure them.

Although Dr. Martin's work in speech improvement under the Board of Education is primarily intended for children, grown people go to his clinic too. He has had 475 applications for speech correction recently from adults whose stammering interfered with their work.

"As you see," he said, "what we call by the one term, 'speech improvement,' covers a great deal of ground."

BEER AND LIBERTY

WHAT personal liberty really means in connection with prohibition, temperance, and the much-mooted question of 2.75 per cent. beer is demonstrated practically in Denmark, for while America has been talking about these things Denmark has been practicing them. Dr. Max Henius, a food and chemical expert, a man who has been a citizen of this country from his youth, but who was born in Denmark and has made eighteen visits to that country, returned from his last trip the other day, and reports that the little country has been all astir since the United States went bone-dry. A group of the radically-minded conceived the notion that if America, the land of liberty, had completely eliminated liquor, then Denmark, which is jealous of its democratic institutions, might well follow its example. And there lies the story.

"For many years," said Dr. Henius, "the Danes have been tending toward temperance, real temperance, not prohibition. Twenty years ago you could buy a quart of strong brandy, 'aqua vit,' as they called it, for 15 cents retail. There was hardly any tax. When it was proposed to raise the tax there arose the old cry, 'Will you deprive the poor of their schnapps?' However, they compromised by putting a high tax upon aqua vit, and removing the tax altogether from those brands containing less than 2.75 per cent. of alcohol. The result has been that just before the war, for the 3,000,000 inhabitants of the country 1,000,000 barrels of so-called strong beer were brewed and the same amount of weak beer. And Denmark has become a sober nation. Never, in all the time I have spent there, have I seen a case of drunkenness resulting from the use of light beer.

"And I have taken the trouble to study the question at first hand in both the cities and the rural districts. Whereas, formerly the valor of a man was judged by the amount of strong drink he could consume, the standard now is soberness. Especially is this true in the small homes. Moreover, there is no saloon. Beer is sold only in bona fide eating places, where you will see the whole family enjoying themselves. The few so-called American bars that sprang up were abominations, and were soon driven out.

"Places where only the light beer is sold are called 'Afhold Hjem,' which translated literally, means 'abstinence home.' In other words, that kind of drink is accepted as nonintoxicating. Every encouragement is given to the establishment of restaurants of this kind. The charge for licenses is graded according to the strength of the drinks sold, and is also dependent upon the amount sold. If a man wants a license he must get the approval in writing of the best people in the neighborhood, and after he has it, it can be revoked summarily by the local authorities if he is detected selling to minors or violating his contract in any other way.

"The keynote is evolution and not coercion. There is an utter belief in the doctrine of personal liberty, and it is not confined to the opportunity to get a drink, but to speech, the press, the church, and all the other institutions concerned with human conduct. Anything is tolerated that does not interfere with the machinery of the Government. So it is applied here. Now, when a group of fanatics conceived the idea of following the United States in the adoption of prohibition, they immediately gave rise to a tremendous protest from the most intelligent and enlightened kind of people, university professors, leading physicians, and prominent women, who in no way were connected with the liquor interest. Among them are Professor R. Rovesing of the University of Copenhagen, perhaps the best-known surgeon in the country, and the Rev. Olaf Madsen, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of Copenhagen. These people have supported the temperance movement heart and soul, but in prohibition they see no hope. So they have organized a society already numbering 100,000 members, and possessing the significant name of the 'Bulwark of Personal Liberty.'

"IOLANTHE" AT THE PARK

"IOLANTHE" is the next attraction, as it is also the last, to be offered by the Society of American Singers in its series of Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Park Theatre. Beginning on Wednesday evening of this week President Hinshaw has provided an all-star cast that includes William Danforth as the Lord Chancellor, Bertram Peacock as the Earl of Mountararat, John Phillips as the Earl of Tolloller, Herbert Waterous as Private Willis, Craig Campbell as Strephon, Kate Condon as Queen of the Fairies, Cora Tracy as Iolanthe, and Gladys Caldwell as Phyllis.

"Patience" will open the week with two performances on Monday and Tuesday evenings; "Iolanthe" will be sung Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings and "The Mikado" at the Saturday matinée. The following Saturday, April 12, is to end the society's year, and already plans are making for the season. The record to date is about 200 performances.

"Iolanthe," the one fairy opera in the Savoy cycle, is a reminder that W. S. Gilbert, before he met Sullivan, had already written such delicate drolleries as "The Princess" and "Pygmalion and Galatea," following his first Gaiety pieces. "Iolanthe," too, was perhaps the first production in which electrical effects were used on any stage. Though this gay satire on legislative lords and lovers was one of the most successful of the Savoy operas, produced simultaneously in London and New York after the success of "Patience," it has seldom been revived in America.

With what Mrs. Mary Worswick describes as a "dazzling contingent of winged and witching feminine fairies and the entire male chorus bursting forth in robes and coronets, gilt strawberry leaves of high-born Dukes, white satin rosettes of belted Earls," while mere Marquises, Viscounts and Barons are included in profusion, "Iolanthe" affords some picturesque ensembles. Charles Jones will be stage director, and the augmented opera comique orchestra will be directed by John McGhie.

Mr. Hinshaw announces that his season of opera comique at the Park will be brought to a close with a gala performance of "Robin Hood" on Saturday night, April 12, while "Iolanthe," "Patience" and "The Mikado" will also be repeated during that farewell week. The American Singers are planning a season of light opera to begin early next Fall, when each opera will be sung for a single week only, a new bill to be presented every Monday evening.

For the large circle of regular patrons whom the society has attracted during its seven months at the Park Theatre, a permanent subscription plan will be arranged. The repertory will embrace thirty or forty light operas selected from the works of De Koven, Herbert, Edwards, and others; a cycle of twelve Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and a number of popular works of the French and Italian schools of opera comique, all in English, for which adequate translations are to be made.

Trains New Singing Army.

Robert Lawrence, who trained a lion's share of the military song leaders for the American Expeditionary Forces, will reopen his free class at the Y. W. C. A., Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue, tomorrow morning. Applications for training may be made there in person, or through the Music Bureau of the Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison Avenue. Women, as well as men, are eligible to the class.

The immediate object of the renewed teaching of song leading is to develop assistants for the work of directing the "sidewalk community sings" and neighborhood music clubs planned by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. for the coming Summer in New York.

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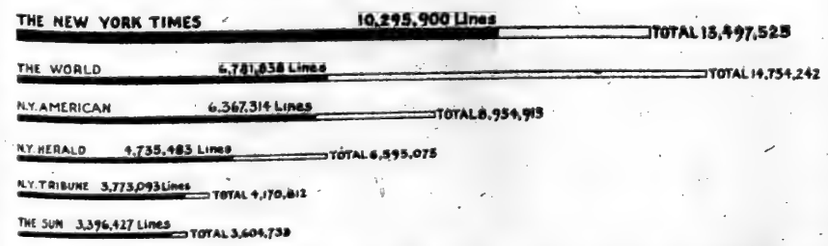

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LIST OF OFFENSES BY GERMAN LEADERS

French Author Compiles a "Who's Who" of International Crime, Specifying Cases for Attention of Allies

Under the title, "Hanging the Kaiser," The World's Work says in its March issue:

SEVERAL respectable authorities in England have declared that there is no tribunal before which the Kaiser and his associates can be called to answer for their crimes; despite this, the Peace Conference has made an excellent beginning by appointing a committee to determine among other things, "the degree of responsibility for these offenses attaching to particular members of the enemy's forces, including members of the General Staffs and other individuals, however highly placed." Probably there is no sentiment more generally prevailing in the world today than the demand for the punishment of those who have fought the most atrocious war in history in the most atrocious way. If no tribunal exists for bringing these arch-criminals to book, it is simply because the crimes of which they stand accused have been hitherto unknown.

What specifically are these crimes? An industrious Frenchman, M. Tancrède Martel, has done the world a service by assembling in concrete form the particular offenses charged to particular individuals in his recent book, "What Will Be the End of William II. and His Accomplices?" M. Martel has compiled a list, a kind of "Who's Who in International Crime," containing 572 high-placed Germans who may with propriety be haled before the bar of justice. Most of the German leaders who have figured in the war news of the last four years figure in M. Martel's list. Inevitably the Kaiser stands at the head, and then the Crown Prince, Bethmann Hollweg, Hindenburg, Mackensen, and all the rest follow in all their hideous eminence. The following are a few of the specific offenses which, according to M. Martel, demand the consideration of the Allies:

Von Hindenburg: As Commander in Chief in East Prussia, ordered that bread which had been found soaked in paraffin should be given as food to the Russian prisoners. Being at Roisel (Somme) on the 10th of March, 1917, gave the order that everything should be destroyed, burned, and pillaged in the regions which the barbarians were about to evacuate. Was responsible for the violation of tombs at Carlepont, Candor, and Roigtise in March, 1917.

Von Mackensen: Responsible for thefts, incendiarism, and the execution of notables and peasants in Rumania. Ordered about 1,000 Rumanian children, from 10 to 17 years of age, to be shot on the ground that they had conspired against him. Stole 10,000,000 lei in the occupied parts of Rumania.

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: Massacred and hanged civilians in Russian Poland in 1915. Is responsible for the deportations of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, accomplished with the help of Von Gravenstein, Military Governor of Lille. Connived at the theft of money from the deportees.

Von Schubert: Shelled a number of old men, women, and children whom he had collected in the hospital at Brouagne, on the ground that they were "useless mouths." Caused thirty-one girls to be carried off and placed at the disposal of his officers.

Von Bülow: Posted the following notice at Andennes on the 22d of August, 1914: "It is with my consent that the whole place has been burned and about 100 people have been shot." Posted the following notice at Namur on the 25th of August, 1914: "Ten hostages will be taken in each street. If there is any disturbance in the street all the hostages will be shot."

Klawes: Responsible for massacres at Gerbéviller and Fraimbois. At Gerbéviller alone 60 civilians were assassinated. One of them, engaged in Red Cross work, was soaked in petroleum and burned alive.

Stenger: Author of the following order of the day: "All prisoners, even if taken in large numbers, are to be put to death. No living man is to be left behind us."

Von Gravenstein: Military Governor of Lille. Carried 30,000 civilians, including many women and children, into slavery, and told the Bishop, who protested, to hold his tongue.

Von Dreicht: At Arlon, being drunk, ordered the execution of 117 hostages. Laughed when he was told, on recovering sobriety, that the order had been carried out.

Biegen: Responsible for the destruction of Dinant and the massacre of more than 600 persons, including 34 old men, 71 women, and 17 children under 9 years of age.

Von Manteuffel: Ordered the burning of Louvain and the expulsion of 10,000 civilians from the town.

Von Rodeiski: Gave a formal order that all Cossacks who surrendered should be shot or hanged.

Major von Bülow: Author of the destruction of Aerschot. Ordered 150 civilians to be shot. Compelled the women of the town to stand by, with their arms in the air, for six hours, witnessing the conflagration.

Eberline: Boasted, in an article printed in the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten, that he had compelled civilians to march in front of his men as a screen against the enemy's fire.

Von Tirpitz: Responsible for the earlier submarine outrages.

Von Capelle: Responsible for the later submarine outrages. Gave strict sent orders that hospital ships were not to be spared.

After reading such specifications as these, the learned disquisitions of international lawyers that the machinery exists for bringing the perpetrators to punishment make little impression. The world is not so much interested now in legalistic complexities as in the exact apportionment of justice. There is a well-known principle that wrong which is not punished is a wrong which is condoned, and, should the civilized Powers now assembled at Versailles ignore such depredations as these, they would admit that they were justifiable practices in civilized warfare. Unless Von Tirpitz and Von Capelle are punished for murdering women and children on the high seas, then this kind of warfare would be practically regularized in the future. If Mackensen is permitted to shoot a thousand Rumanian children and suffer no penalty, if Von Schubert is permitted to shell old women on the ground that they are "useless mouths," if Klaus is permitted to sink a Red Cross worker in petroleum and burn him alive, if Von Gravenstein is permitted to carry 30,000 civilians into slavery, what complaints can the world make if things like this happen in another war? If these men did not commit these crimes, of course they should not suffer for them, but the only way to determine that is by an orderly judicial proceeding. Such a proceeding will accomplish more than merely bringing the accused to trial. It would place eternally upon the records the precise facts regarding the German atrocities and forever remove the subject from the field of controversy. All the first-hand witnesses could go upon the stand, state exactly what their own eyes have seen, and thus in coming generations there would be little field for argument or discussion. Certainly the Peace Conference owes it to history to make this record as complete as possible. If the facts coincide with the charges made by M. Martel and countless other investigators and observers, then the common sense of mankind will have little difficulty in fixing the punishment.

DEMAND FOR END OF MEXICAN DISORDERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mexico, first by cutting off all economic relations with her, then by the use of military power. We must remember that the aim sought all through is justice, and not the mere affirmation of our contentions. Mexico has a side as well as we, and no fair-minded person will deny that the desire of that country to recover mineral and other resources which have to a large extent passed into outsiders' hands is a wholesome one, though an effort to do so by confiscation is to be condemned. All this would be threshed out in the appeal to the League, and if Mexico thought that the Executive Council had failed to render justice, there would be, as a last resort, appeal to the League as a whole.

"A thinking man can hardly conceive of Mexico's going against such a verdict, for—and it is necessary to keep this always in mind—the decision would not be made in any sense as a triumph over Mexico but in the spirit of fairness to that country. But, for the sake of illustration, suppose Mexico should still refuse to comply with the terms of the decision—then it would be necessary to enforce it by the resort to military strength, and that would to a large extent devolve on the United States, and in the end we, in following up the illustration, may conceive of the United States' receiving a mandate for Mexico during the reconstruction period, when a Mexican Government would be set up that would truly reflect the needs and native genius of that people. Among such needs, purely from the standpoint of the future welfare of Mexico, is the recognition of international obligations."

Since the armistice, and especially since the formation of a League of Nations seemed likely, reports reaching Washington are to the effect that Carranza has showed an increasing interest in not permitting the issues between the two countries to reach an acute stage. Article XXVII. of the Constitution has not been enforced, though recently a new decree was issued by Carranza that "royalty" taxes on oil produced in the first two months of this year should be paid without delay, which would involve a presumptive recognition of the ownership of the oil rights by the State. Recently, however, has come the announcement that the Mexican Congress is called to meet in May, and it is reported that at this session some action will be taken to except from the State's assertion of eminent domain over oil deposits those held prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, though these holdings would still be subject to heavy taxes, and there would still remain for adjudication the question of how heavy these taxes could be without touching the borderland of confiscation.

According to the reports made by the oil companies, in the Tampico district alone nine Americans have been killed and eleven wounded and $117,610 taken from paymasters of the companies who were on the way to pay off employes. These robberies were committed by bandits and most of the Americans killed lost their lives because they resisted giving up the money. The charge has been made that the bandits were Carranza soldiers in disguise who, from information in possession of the Mexican authorities, knew when to look for the pay launches and the amount of money being carried. The following is taken from the report of the manager of one of the oil companies:

"The bandits knew exactly how much money the island paymaster should have and were satisfied after that was passed over to them. They apparently did not know that Paymaster House (who had resisted an attempted hold-up the week before) was on board the same boat, but they chanced to see the end of his shotgun and demanded that the same be turned over to them. On account of his previous experience Paymaster House was afraid to surrender the gun and prepared to defend himself. He was killed in the fusillade which followed. Paymaster Minnet was wounded in three places; Dr. Brisbane was seriously wounded. There were about forty men in the party, all well armed. Total casualties: Mr. House, killed; Mr. Minnet, Dr. Brisbane, and Mr. Prather, wounded; Mexican launch boy, wounded. * * * About 14,000 pesos were taken by the bandits. None of these was caught or punished."

Here is another case, as described by Representative Gould:

"On June 20, 1918, a party of five armed Mexicans, believed to be Carranza soldiers acting with or without orders, entered the Prieto terminal of the Mexican Gulf Oil Company, about four miles from Tampico. Within thirty or forty minutes they had killed four Americans and one native foreman, wounded another native employe and escaped with $5,562 in United States currency. No resistance was made by any of the men in the terminal and no cause was apparent for the brutal assault and death of the men."

As in other cases, the State Department called upon the Mexican Government to apprehend and punish the murderers but so far as is known the murderers are still at large.

LEAGUE-COVENANT'S FLAWS

(Continued from Page 8.)

legislation required by Article XVI., it is manifest that when the covenant calls for the making of war, there can be no such assurance. And this does not mean that Congress will repudiate an admitted obligation, but that Congress may conclude that the obligation does not exist because in such a matter it could not be imposed. From such a decision there would be no appeal.

Registration of Treaties.

The provision of Article XXIII., that no treaty shall be binding unless registered, as provided in the article, presents little difficulty. The parties may observe it if they choose by registering their treaties, and it may be assumed that they would observe it. If, however, a treaty were subsequently made without registration, it is difficult to see upon what ground it could be deemed to be invalid as between the parties who entered into it.

Mandatories.

I shall not review the provisions as to mandatories. The plan has decided merit. It does not follow, however, that the United States should assume the obligation of a mandatory in the Eastern Hemisphere. Such an undertaking would present the most serious questions. It is clear that we ought not to be put in a position where we would be bound, even morally, to accept such a designation. The right to refuse to be a mandatory should be distinctly reserved.

Withdrawal.

It should also be made clear that any member of the League may withdraw at its pleasure on a specified notice.

Suggested Amendments.

Aside from formal improvements, I think the covenant should be amended as follows:

(1) By explicit provision as to the requirement of unanimity in decision.

(2) By suitable limitation as to the field of the League's inquiries and action, so as to leave no doubt that the internal concerns of States, such as immigration and tariff laws, are not embraced.

(3) By providing that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, or in any other way, any possession on the American continent or the islands adjacent thereto.

(4) By providing that the settlement of purely American questions shall be remitted primarily to the American nations, and that European nations shall not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations.

(5) By omitting the guaranty of Article X.

(6) By providing that no member of the League shall be constituted a mandatory without its consent, and no European or Asiatic power shall be constituted a mandatory of any American people.

(7) By providing that any member of the League may withdraw at its pleasure on a specific notice.

While this is being written, there are reports that amendments are being made. This is as it should be, and it may be hoped that the amendments will go far enough to meet serious objections. The important changes that are desired are not antagonistic to a sound international order, rather will they tend to make it practicable and lasting. We can readily arrange for desirable conferences without disadvantageous commitments. And it should be remembered that the great protection against war for a considerable period of years will be found not in any forms of words that may now be adopted, however desirable these may be, but in economic conditions which are an assurance that for a considerable time at least we shall not have a recurrence of world strife. The danger now lies, not in the menace of force employed to further imperial designs, but in the disorder due to the break-up and the removal of traditional restraints and the tendency to revolution within States. In making commitments it should be remembered

Phone: Murray Hill 4155. Store Hours: 9 to 5:30

THE THONET-WANNER CO.
INCORPORATED
47th Street MADISON AVENUE 48th Street
Entrance at 47th Street.

An Unusual Store An Unusual Sale

Two spacious floors, extending from 47th to 48th Street, filled with furniture of highest character and construction; suitable for every kind of a home.

A sale of unquestionable qualities and of economies that mean great savings.

Reductions 25 to 33 1-3% from Former Prices

Sale Begins Tomorrow, Monday, and Continues Entire Week

Living Room Suite, upholstered in excellent quality of Velour; loose cushion spring seats.

Davenport, former price, $255.00 Reduced to $165.00
Arm Chair, former price, 137.00 Reduced to 85.00
Wing Chair, former price, 160.00 Reduced to 95.00

72 Dining Room Suites, *Formerly* $267.00 to $2200.00 *Now* $195.00 to $1585.00

385 Pieces Living Room Furniture, *All Reduced* 33 1-3%

86 Bedroom Suites, *Formerly* $242.50 to $2425.00 *Now* $175.00 to $1645.00

Beds and Bedding A New Department

Four-post Mahogany Beds, Brass and Enameled Beds, Day-Beds; mattresses, springs, etc.

AT SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICES

Every Station on the West Side and East Side Subway Lines is an Entrance to the A. & S. Private Subway Entrance for a 5c Fare.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M.

Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats

3,000 to be Sold Monday at **$1.98** *For Models Usually Priced $2.98 to $4.00*

All these Hats are fresh and new—just out of their packing cases. They were specially purchased from a well-known maker for this Sale and are really wonderful values.

The Ready-to-Wear Hats

Rough Pineapple Straw. In mannish and roll crown sailors. Lisere and Pineapple straw. Pokes and turbans. Lisere combinations. In a great variety of seasonable colors, plain and two-tone. All banded with grosgrain ribbons.

The Untrimmed Hats

Shiny straw in all the most desirable shapes—mushrooms, pokes, sailors with straight or roll brims, medium and large Watteaus, tricornes, plain and collar turbans. In black, navy, sand and gray.

Imported French Flowers in a Special Sale

Hats are easily trimmed with these lovely flowers, all of which are shown in the loveliest of Spring and Summer colorings.

At 29c.—ROSES in clusters of three, with foliage.
At 39c.—APPLIQUE ROSES, in the new flat style.
At 59c.—WHEAT, in different colors.
At 79c.—BURNT FEATHERS, in black only.

Street and Mezzanine floors, East Building.

Sale of Wm. Rogers Silver-plated Ware

The Lovely Carrollton Pattern at ¼ to ½ Less

Here is a Silverware Sale of stirring importance. The Wm. Rogers' Eagle Brand (which this is) is finely finished sectional silver plate on heavy blanks and is enduring as well as handsome.

The entire offering of pieces is in the simple but charming Carrollton pattern, which is being discontinued to simplify the maker's stock. The Sale prices will be from 25 to 50% less than we have been asking up to now for this same quality.

Complete services of table silver can be chosen from the Sale, because all the fancy and serving pieces are included, as well as the knives, forks and spoons. The Sale is

Of Especial Interest to Hotels, Boarding Houses and Summer Homes

Flatware—Sets of Six

	At	Regularly
Tea Spoons	$ .85	$1.95
Dessert Spoons	1.85	3.45
Table Spoons	1.85	3.75
Soup Spoons	1.85	3.75
Bouillon Spoons	1.85	3.65
Orange Spoons	$1.35	$2.55
Dessert Forks	1.85	3.45
Medium Forks	1.85	3.75
Oyster Forks	1.35	2.65

Hollow Handles.

	At	Regularly
Medium Knives	$4.65	$6.60
Dessert Knives	4.65	6.25
Fruit Knives	4.65	5.85
Dessert Forks	4.65	6.25

Flat Handles.

	At	Regularly
Medium Knives	$1.85	$2.65
Dessert Knives	1.85	2.45
Fruit Knives	1.85	2.45
Medium Forks	1.85	2.65

Serving Pieces

35c. Each, Regularly 47c. to 74c.

Consisting of Iced Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Carved Handle Baby Spoons, Pickle Forks, Food Pushers, Butter Knives.

45c., Regularly 89c. and 97c.
Small Cold Meat Forks.

65c., Regularly $1.09 to $1.28.
Large Cold Meat Forks, Gravy Ladles, Sugar Tongs.

85c., Regularly $1.69 and $2.34.
Salad Fork, Child's Set (Knife, Fork, Spoon)
Oyster Ladles, $1.35. Regularly $2.68.
Pie Servers, Hollow Handle, each $1.35. Regularly $2.28.

Salad Sets, (two-piece,) Olive Wood, $1.95. Regularly $4.20.
Carving Sets, (three-piece,) Hollow Handle, 6.85. Regularly $9.85.
Moreen Covered Chests of 26 Pieces $7.95, Regularly $14.85.
Consisting of Six Tea Spoons, Six Table Spoons, Six Dinner Forks, One Sugar Spoon, One Butter Knife.

Main floor, Central Building.

None Sent C. O. D.—Engraving Not Included in the Price.

Special Table—Street floor, center, Central Building. Subway floor, Central Building.

Women's Suits in 18 Models

All Smart, New and Authentic

$19.75 and $24.75

$19.75 $24.75

The two Suits sketched are representative of the faultless style found in these desirable new Suits—Suits that in spite of their very low price are worn by women of unquestionably good taste.

Both these models are trimmed with black braid and one has an overcollar of soft silk.

Men's Wear Serge—the Spring fabric fashionable—is used for all eighteen of the models.

BLACK AND NAVY BLUE

Other of the suits have modish vestees in the bib, some of plain colored fancy tricolette.

ALL TYPES OF FIGURES can be becomingly fitted in these different suits, for there are models designed to give long lines and models to fill out too slender outlines, to give height and to give fullness.

The linings are soft peau de cygne or fancy silks.

Second floor, Central Building.

Wool Plaid Skirts $7.75 to $15.50

Fine Values — And Wonderfully Smart in Coloring and Style

Medium and light patterns in plaids predominate in the assortment of new skirts in this particular lot. The very newest ideas in pleating, in pockets, in belts and in hem and trimming features find effective expression.

Plain Color and Fancy Plaid Silk Skirts, Notable at $12.75 to $19.75

No Summer wardrobe will be complete without one or more of these lovely silk skirts. TRICOLETTE, TAFFETA, FAILLE, PLAIN SATIN, BARONET SATIN and WASHABLE SATIN.

Special Group of Washable Satin Skirts; Unusually Good at $14.75.

Second floor, Central Building.

Sale of Our Regular $1.75 Silk Georgette Crepe at $1.25 Yard

The demand for this sheer, lovely material seems to increase with each season. As most women know, it can be used with equal appropriateness for blouses, evening gowns, afternoon frocks and graduation dresses.

We Have Silk Georgette Crepe in a Color Range That Cannot Be Duplicated in Brooklyn.

White, Cream, Black, Flesh, Pink, Apricot, Ecru, Maize, Tan, American Blue, Sapphire, Marine, Midnight, King, Saxe, Taupe, Nickel, Light Grey, Purple, Lavender, Prune, Myrtle, Scarlet, Havana, Golden Brown.

Street floor, Central Building.

Thousands of Table Tumblers

Extraordinary at 3½c to 15c Each

In order to establish such low prices on ever-needed table glassware, we bought great quantities at less than their usual cost. There are five lots each remarkable at its price and affording a good choice in style.

At 3½c. Heavy Colonial Table Tumblers.
At 4½c. Large thin blown Table Tumblers.
At 10c. Tumblers, in needle etched and light cut floral and foliage designs.
At 12c. Large Tumblers, cut in pretty star design.
At 15c. Light cut crystal Tumblers, in rose design.

Subway floor, Central Building.

A Small Group of Unusually Good Bargains

Women's Serge Capes, Unusual at $12.95.
Second floor, Central Building.

Dainty Cotton Blouses, Special at 98c., $1.98, $2.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's Silk Dresses, $15.50 and $23.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Girls' Serge Capes, $8.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

Misses' Serge Suits, $19.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

Wool and Fiber Rugs, 6x9 ft., $9.50, Regularly $11.50.
Third floor, East Building.

Men's Spring Suits, Splendid at $22.50.
Second floor, East Building.

Leather Hand Bags, 89c., for $1.18 and $1.28 Grades.
Street floor, Central Building.

Men's Fine New $1.98 Shirts, $1.39.
Street floor, East Building.

35-Inch Chiffon Taffeta, $1.24 Yard, Regular $1.75 Grade.
Street fl., Livingston St., East Building.

Ribbons for All Purposes at "Below Wholesale" Prices.
Street floor, center, East Building.

Framed Pictures at Half Price, $4.47 to $17.25.
Art Galleries, Fifth floor, Central Bldg.

Cotton Table Damask, 70 in. Wide, 89c. Yard, Regularly $1.25.
Street fl., Livingston St., East Building.

Men's Silk Gloves at 69c. Pair, little more than half price.
Street floor, East Building

Women's Dress Boots, $6.95 Pair, instead of $9.00.
Second floor, West Building.

Fine Values in Stockings and Underwear for all the family.
Women's—Street floor, Central Building. Men's—Street floor, East Building.

Women's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 17c., Usually 25c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Lingerie, 59c. to $2.98, Formerly 94c. to $4.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Dressing Sacques, 69c.
Negligee Balcony, Central Building.

Colored Figured Madras and Marquisette, 39c. Yard, from 59c.
Third floor, Central Building.

Men's Suits to Measure, $32.50.
Third floor, East Building.

A. & S. Mineral Oil, 49c., from 59c.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Building.

Men's Low Pumps, $2.95, from $4.00.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Fast Black Mercerized Sateen, 33c. Yard, Regularly 49c.
Lining Store, street floor, Central Bldg.

"Amronlite" Lamps, $5.49, Regularly $11.98.
Third floor, Central Building.

White Voile, 23c. Yard—one yard wide.
Street floor, Central Building.

French Lawn Writing Paper, 15c. Quire.
Street floor, Central Building.

Full Size Part Wool Blankets, $8.50 Pair.
Subway floor, West Building.

Boys' Spring Reefers, $7.95.
Second floor, West Building.

Muslin Sheets, 2¼ x 2½ Yards, $1.49.
Subway floor, West Building.

66,000 Bars "Clean-Easy" Soap

In a Great Introductory Sale

6 Bars for 20c

Regularly 7c Cake.

"Clean-Easy" Soap is not widely known in the East. Through the West it is a household word in thousands of families. It is made from vegetable oils and will soften the hardest water. It will do away with tubbing and the use of a wash board, and does not injure the clothes.

To introduce it to Brooklyn housewives, for Monday only, we offer it at the extraordinarily low price of 6 bars for 20c., which is LESS THAN HALF PRICE. Sells regularly at 7c. a cake.

Counter Deliveries Only.
Limit of 6 Bars to a Customer.
Subway floor East Building.

Groceries— 4 Very Special Items

"Priscilla" quality—from our own pure-food plant. Priced exceptionally low, to help to bring down the family grocery bill on needed articles.

Priscilla Mixed Tea—1 lb. cartons; delicious quality; very fragrant.
59c. a lb. Regularly 74c.

California Prunes—2 lb. cartons, large and meaty; 30 to 40 to the pound.
39c. for 2 lbs. Regularly 54c.

Unpolished Head Rice—2 lb. cartons; extra quality; delicious and nutritious.
22c. for 2 lb. Regularly 25c.

Priscilla Breakfast Cocoa—½ lb. cans; absolutely pure; made from selected cocoa beans.
15c. for ½ lb. Regularly 19c.

Counter Deliveries Only.
United States Food Administration Number G08078.
Third floor, West Building.

COMPLETE PICTORIAL RECORD OF NEW YORK'S GREAT WELCOME TO HER OWN

Sunday, March 30, 1919

The New York Times

Rotogravure Picture Section 5 In Two Parts

VIEW OF THE PARADE PASSING UNDER THE ARCH OF VICTORY AT MADISON SQUARE, THE LINE KEEPING TO FIFTH AVENUE, WITH A STRETCH OF BROADWAY AS FAR AS TIMES SQUARE APPEARING AT THE LEFT.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

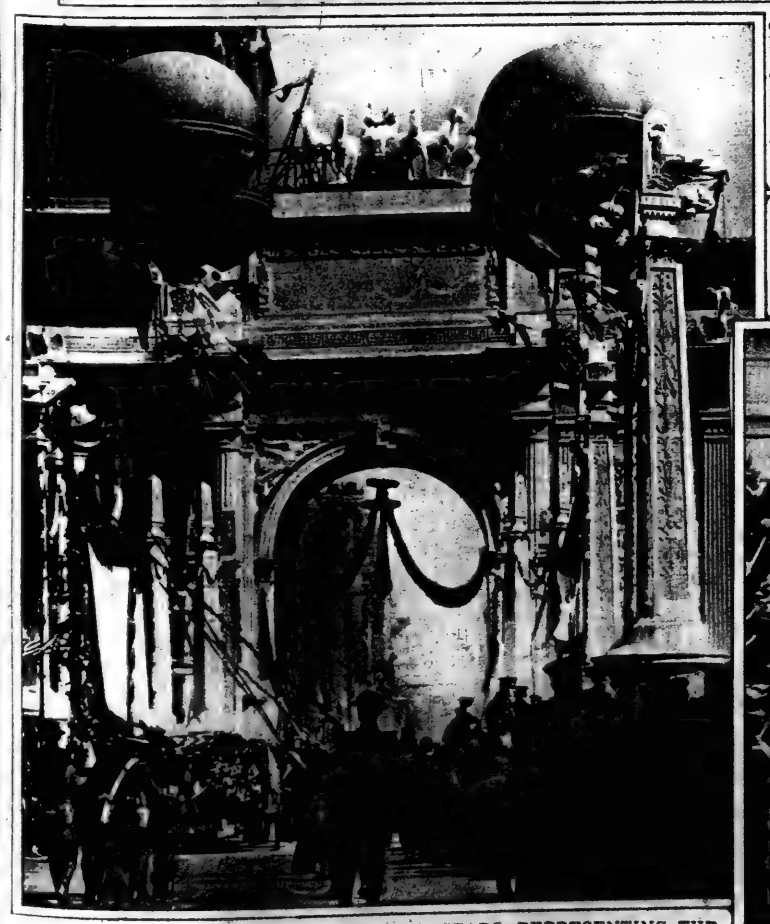
Millions Cheer Victorious 27th In Homecoming Parade Up Fifth Avenue

(Edwin Levick.)

GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN,
Commander of the 27th, Leading His Men Past the Victory Arch.

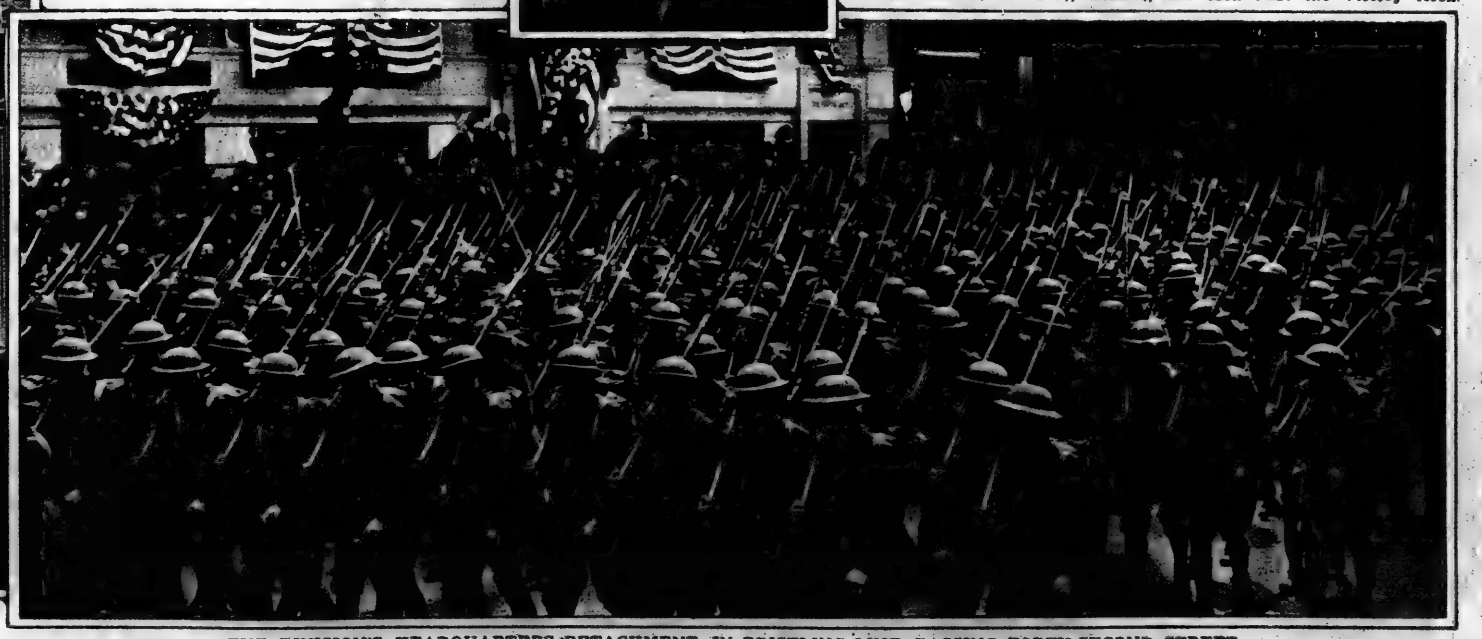
OFFICIAL REVIEWERS WHO SAW THE PARADE FROM FIFTH AVENUE AND EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET.

They Are, Left to Right: Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, W. R. Hearst, Deputy Police Commissioner Wallis, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Governor Edge of New Jersey. Behind Are Representatives of Foreign Governments.
(Times Photo Service.)



THE FLAG, BEARING NEARLY 8,000 GOLD STARS, REPRESENTING THE CASUALTIES OF THE DIVISION IN BATTLE, APPROACHING THE ARCH OF VICTORY. (Paul Thompson.)

GIRL, KEEPING OUT OF THE CRUSH, SEES THE PARADE PERFECTLY THROUGH A HOME-MADE PERISCOPE.
(Times Photo Service.)



THE DIVISION'S HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, IN BRISTLING LINE, PASSING FORTY-SECOND STREET.
(Paul Thompson.)

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE 27TH'S TRIUMPHANT PARADE UP FIFTH AVENUE APPEAR ON PAGES FOUR AND FIVE

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN, COMMANDING OFFICER, DECORATING THE HEROES OF THE 27TH DIVISION IN CENTRAL PARK, Thirty-one War Crosses Being Bestowed at the First Ceremony of the Kind to be Held in This City.
General O'Ryan Is Shown Pinning the American Distinguished Service Cross on the Breast of Major Paul Daly, Awarded for Extraordinary Heroism in Action Near Soissons, France. (Times Photo Service.)

27th Division's Heroes Decorated in Central Park, Fifty Thousand Spectators Applauding

SERGEANT FRANK E. DEE, Company I, 107th Infantry, Homeward Bound After His Decoration in Central Park, Escorted by a Girl Friend. (Times Photo Service.)

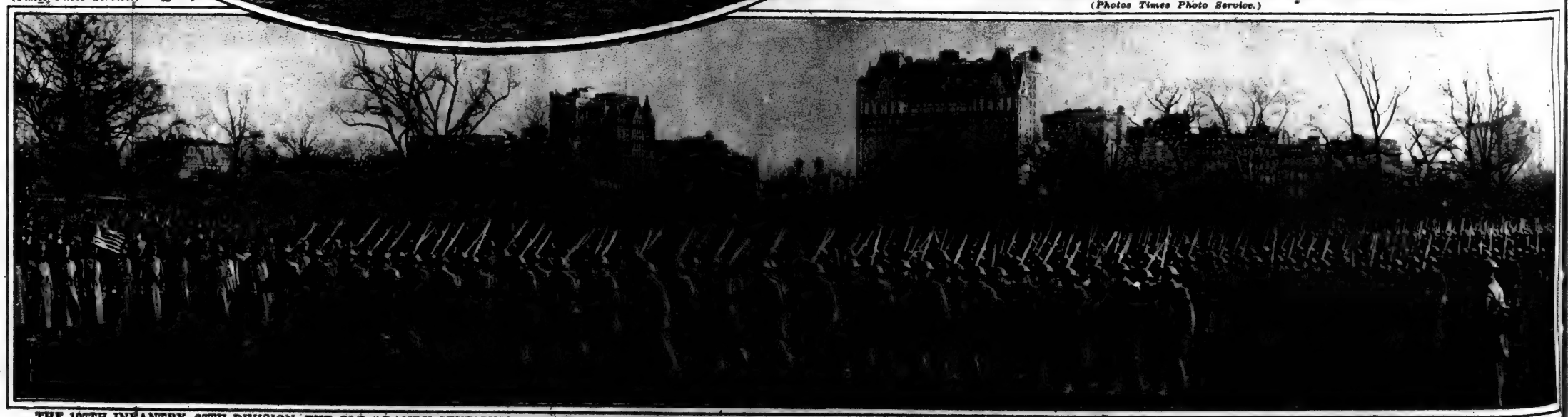
MAJOR GEN. THOMAS H. BARRY, Commander of the Department of the East, Addressing the Medal Winners of the 27th Immediately Before the Award of the Decorations. At the Right Stand Major Gen. O'Ryan and His Staff, and the French Army Officers Who Conferred the Croix de Guerre.

MAJOR CEFFAUD OF THE 369TH INFANTRY, FRENCH ARMY, Shaking Hands with Joseph Ressner of New York, Immediately After Having Delivered to Him the French War Cross, Posthumously Awarded to His Brother, Michael J. Ressner, Battery F, 105th Artillery, the Usual Kiss on Each Cheek Being Omitted from the French Ceremony. (Times Photo Service.)

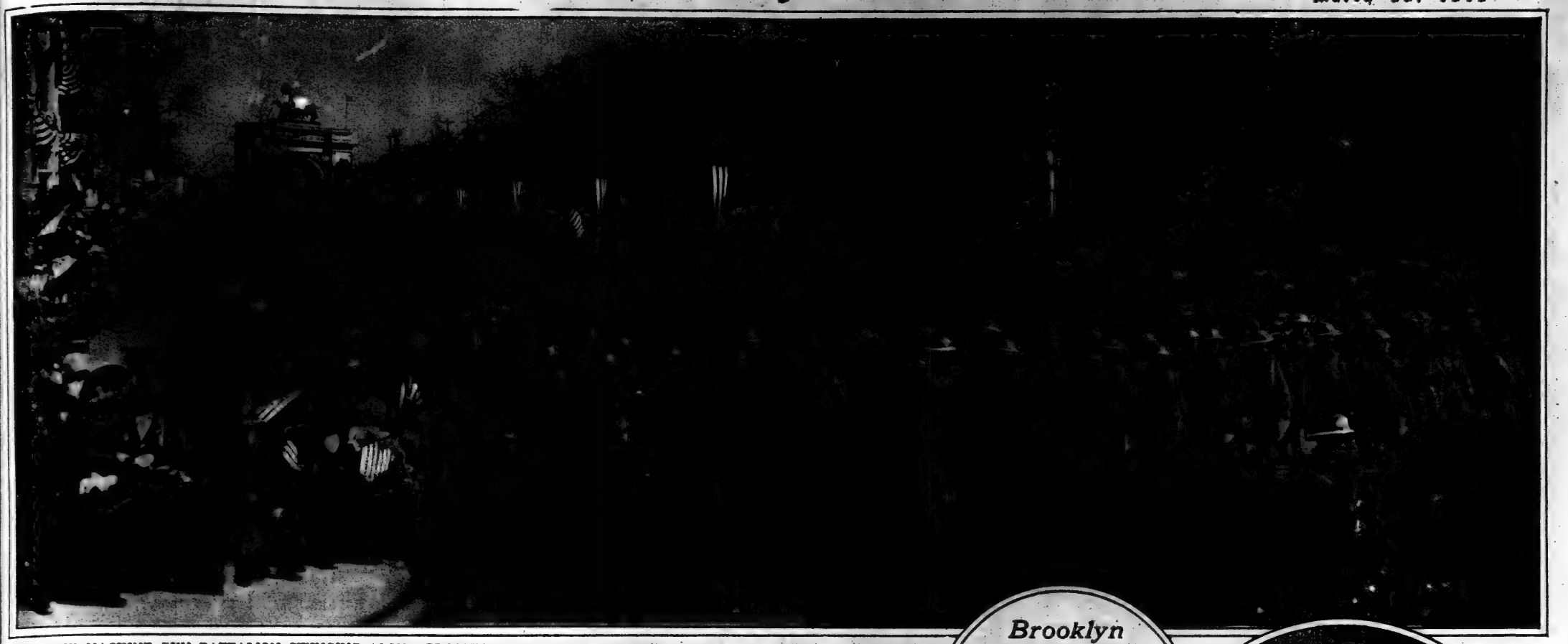
THE 27TH DIVISION'S HONORED MEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER HAVING RECEIVED THEIR DECORATIONS. At the Right, in Civilian Dress, Is Joseph Ressner of New York, Who Received the French War Cross on Behalf of His Brother, Michael J. Ressner, Killed in the San Mihiel Offensive. (Times Photo Service.)

DECORATED MEN OF THE 27TH DIVISION LEAVING THE FIELD AFTER THE CEREMONIES. (Times Photo Service.)

THE GUARD OF HONOR, THE 107TH INFANTRY, LEAVING THE FIELD IN CENTRAL PARK FOLLOWING THE DECORATION OF THE MEN OF THE 27TH DIVISION. (Photos Times Photo Service.)



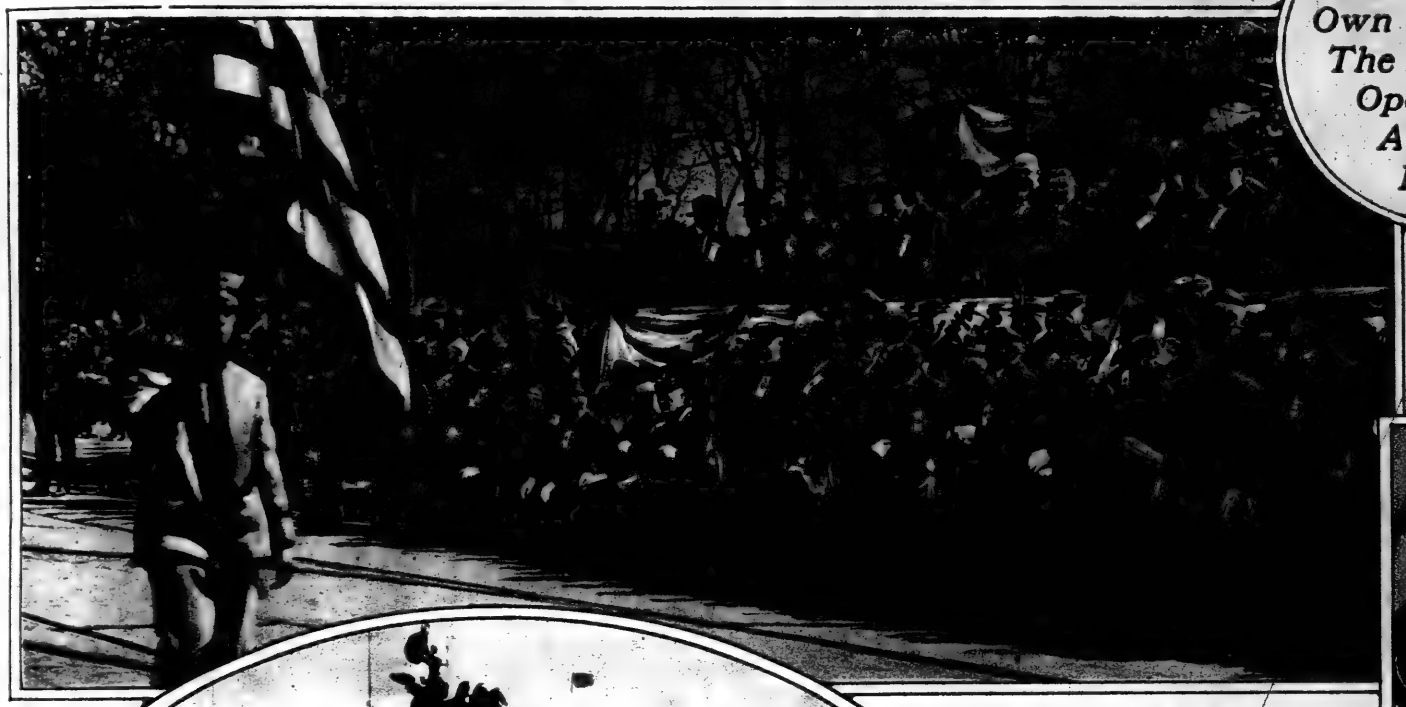
THE 107TH INFANTRY, 27TH DIVISION, THE OLD "DANDY SEVENTH" OF NEW YORK, MARCHING PAST MAJOR GENERALS O'RYAN, BARRY, AND DANIEL APPLETON, AND THE 27TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS STAFF, A CORNER OF THE GREAT HOLLOW SQUARE OF SPECTATORS APPEARING IN THE BACKGROUND. (Times Photo Service.)



THE 104TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION SWINGING ALONG PROSPECT PARK WEST BETWEEN LANES OF CHEERING THOUSANDS, BROOKLYN'S ARCH TO HEROES OF 1861-65 APPEARING IN THE BACKGROUND. (Times Photo Service.)

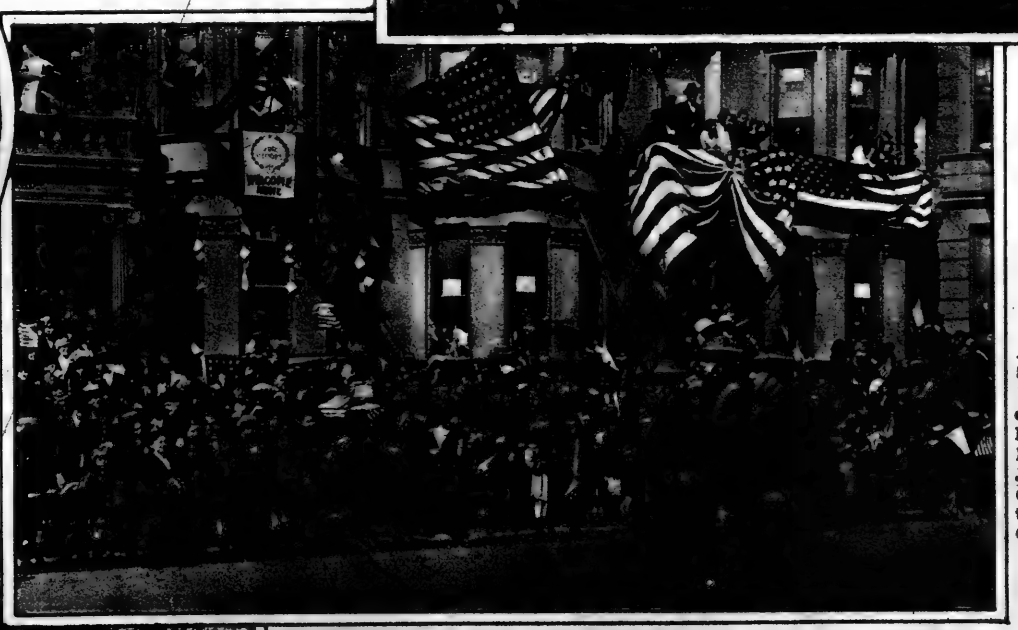
Brooklyn Welcomes Her Own Heroes of The 27th With Open Arms And Full Hearts

MRS. JOHN F. HYLAN, Wife of the Mayor, and Their Daughter, Miss Virginia Hylan, Welcoming Brooklyn's Contingent of the 27th. (© Western Newspaper Union.)

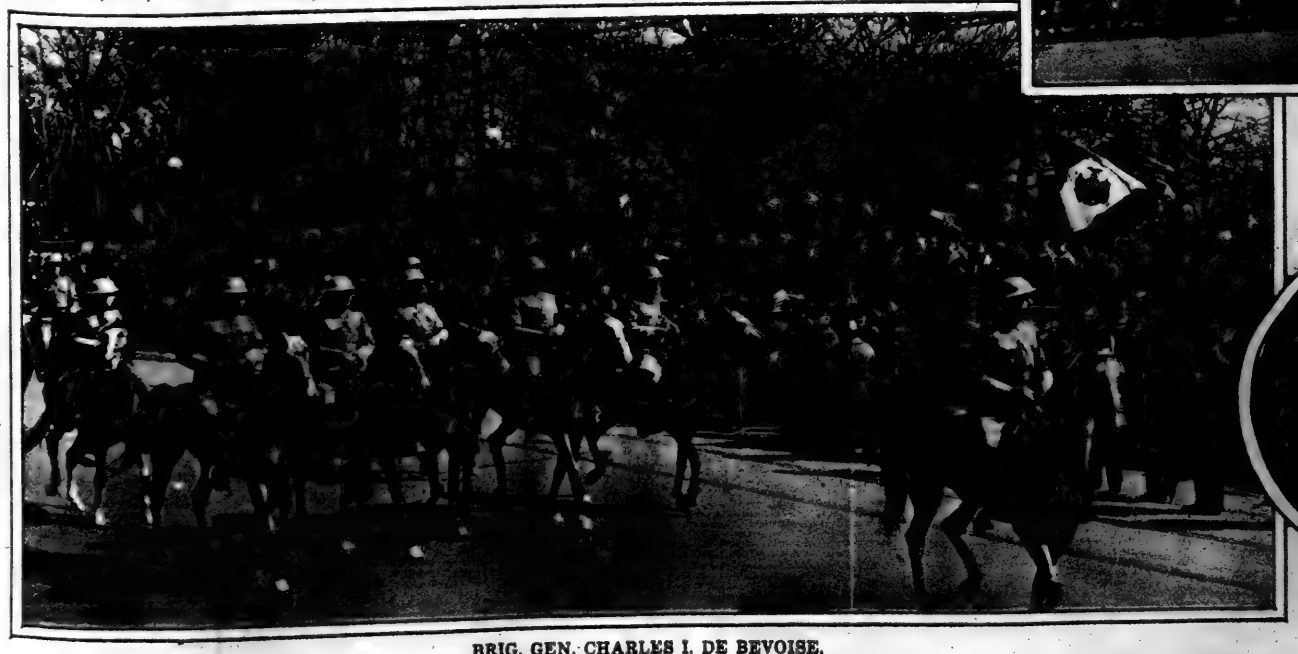


BROOKLYN'S THIN LINE OF G. A. R. VETERANS SALUTING THE FLAG AT THE HEAD OF THE HOMECOMING VICTORS OF THE 27TH. (Times Photo Service.)

A SECTION OF THE 106TH INFANTRY, FORMERLY THE 14TH, 23D, AND 47TH BROOKLYN REGIMENTS, PASSING BROOKLYN'S VICTORY ARCH OF '61-'65. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

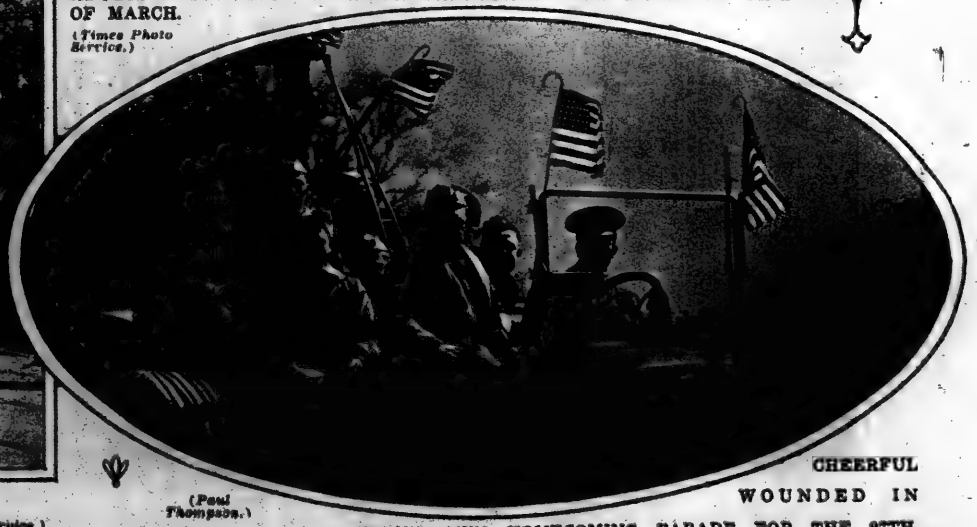


CHEERING THE RETURNING VICTORS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE REVIEWING STAND IN PROSPECT PARK. Left to Right Are: Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn, and J. J. Delaney, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome. (© Western Newspaper Union.)



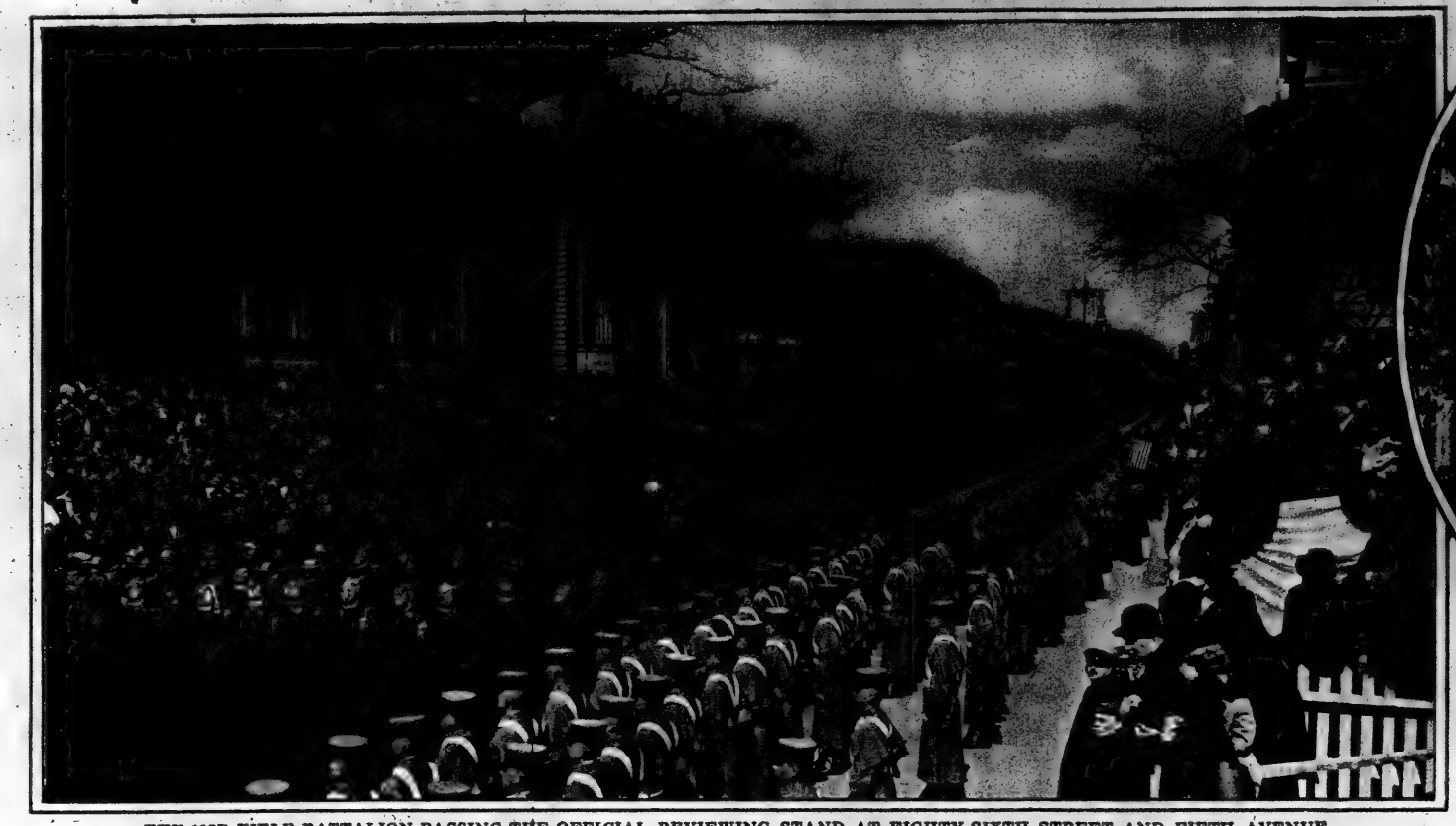
BRIG. GEN. CHARLES I. DE BEVOISE, Commander of the 53d Infantry Brigade, and Staff, Passing the Official Reviewing Stand in Prospect Park. (Times Photo Service.)

BATTLE FLAG OF THE 104TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION CHEERED BY ADULTS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE BROOKLYN LINE OF MARCH. (Times Photo Service.)



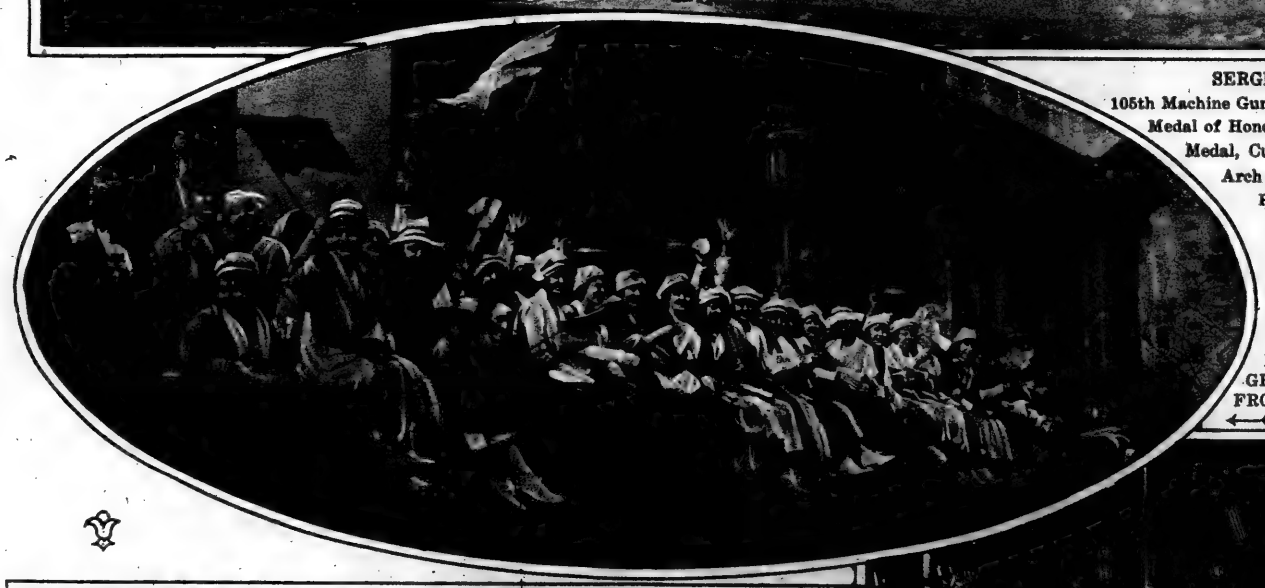
CHEERFUL WOUNDED IN BROOKLYN'S OWN HOMECOMING PARADE FOR THE 27TH. (Paul Thompson.)

The 27th, State and ... and Victorious, M... Lanes of Unn...



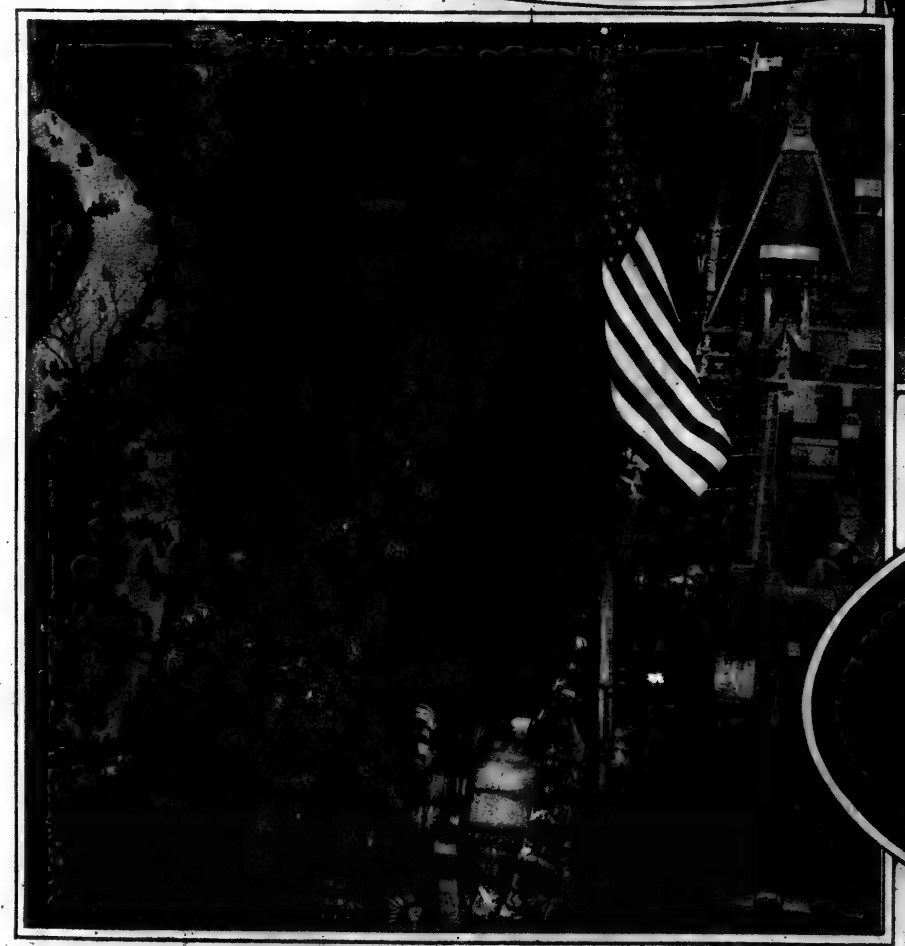
THE 102D FIELD BATTALION PASSING THE OFFICIAL REVIEWING STAND AT EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, with, in the Foreground, the West Point Corps of Cadets Acting as a Guard of Honor for the Reviewers. *(Times Photo Service.)*

HUNDREDS OF SPECTATORS Saw the Parade from Treetops Along Fifth Avenue. *(Edwin Levick.)*



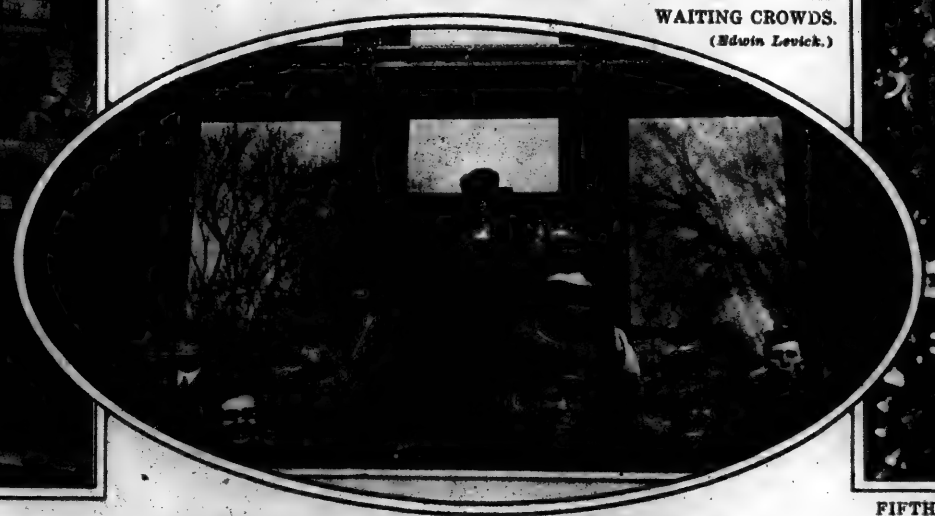
SERGEANT REIDAR WALLER, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, Winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor and the British Distinguished Service Medal, Cutting the Silken Rope in Front of the Arch of Victory to Permit the Passage of the Parade. Immediately Behind Can Be Seen General O'Ryan and His Staff. *(International Film Service.)*

CANTEEN WORKERS OF THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE OF WELCOME GREETING THE HOMECOMING VICTORS FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY RAILING. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*

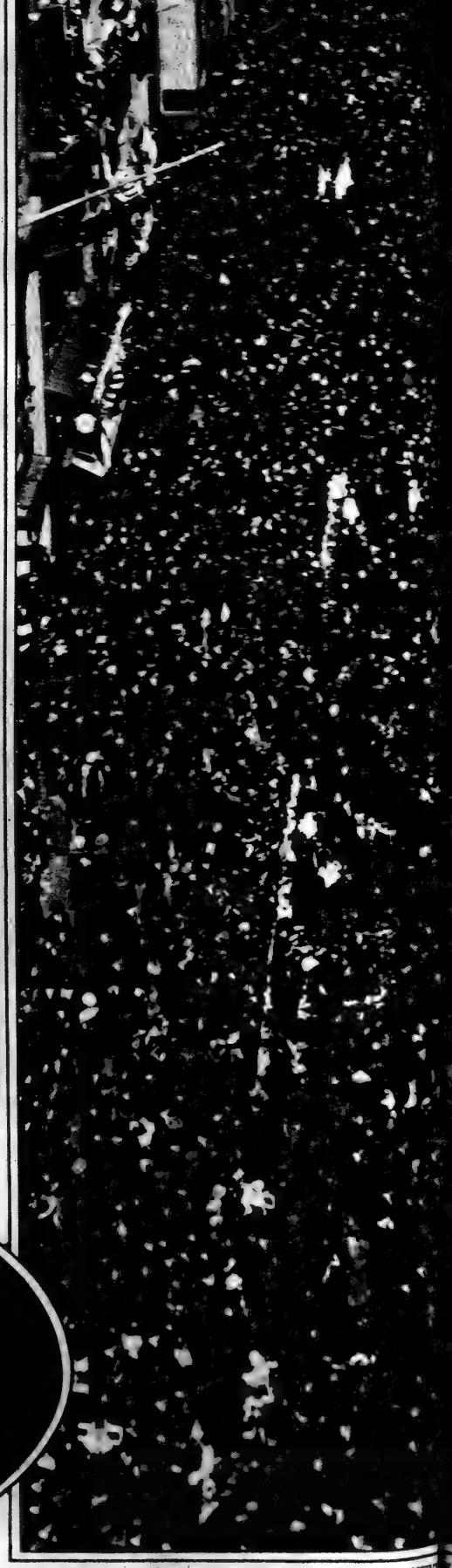


A SECTION OF THE CROWDED GRAND STAND, Extending in Unbroken Line from Sixtieth to 110th Streets, a Distance of Two and a Half Miles. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS NOT IN THE PARADE DIVING INTO THE AVENUE FOR TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, AND COINS THROWN TO THEM BY THE WAITING CROWDS. *(Edwin Levick.)*



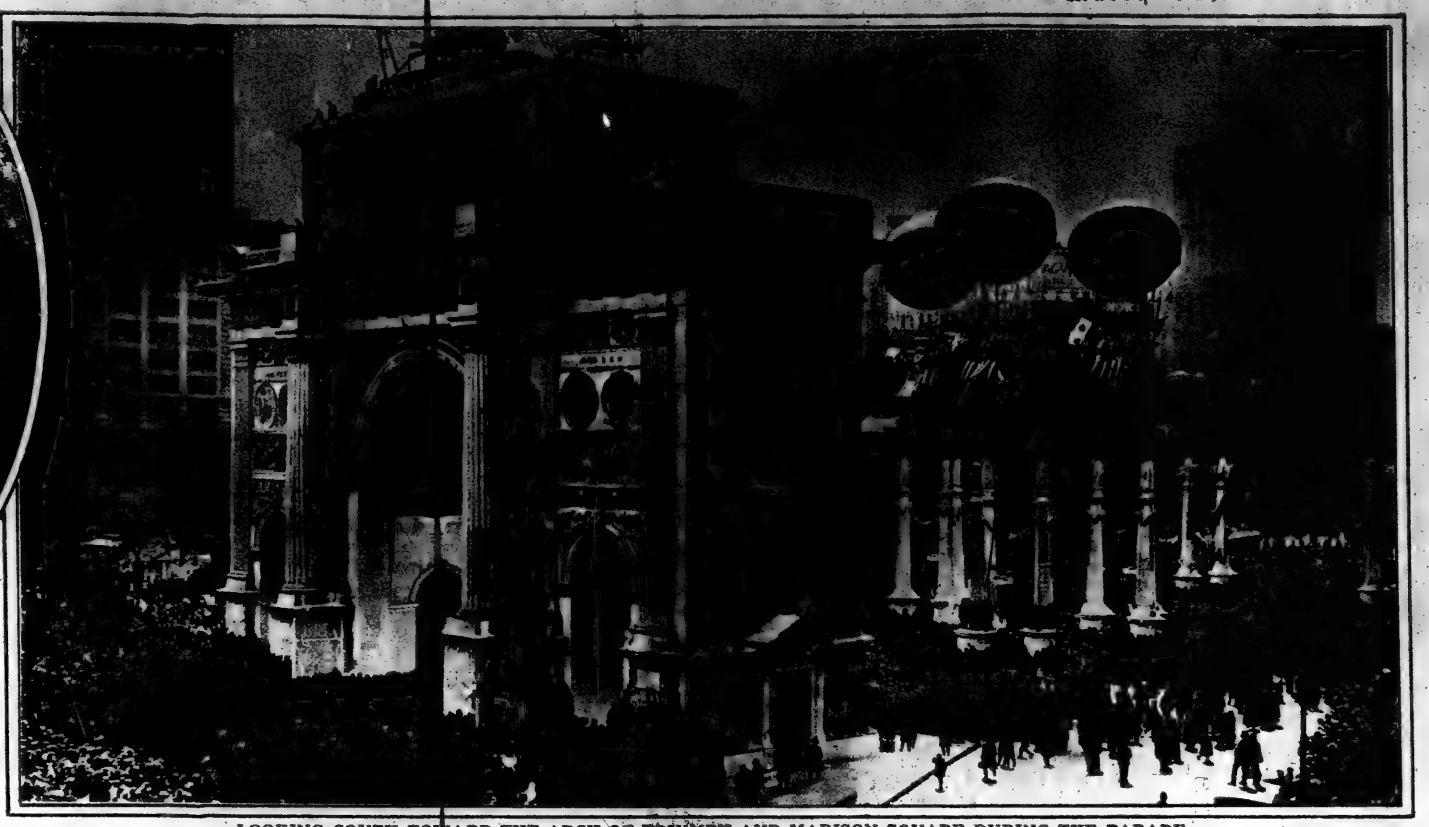
GUESTS OF MRS. VINCENT ASTOR VIEWING THE PARADE from a Stand Erected in Front of Her House on Upper Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Astor Can Be Seen Entering the Stand. *(International Film Service.)*



FIFTH AVENUE, CHOKED WITH PEOPLE AS NEV... SMASHED... A View of the Avenue When the Parade Wa... *(©...*

...and's Volunteers, Home ...s, M... Between Cheering ...Unn...red Thousands

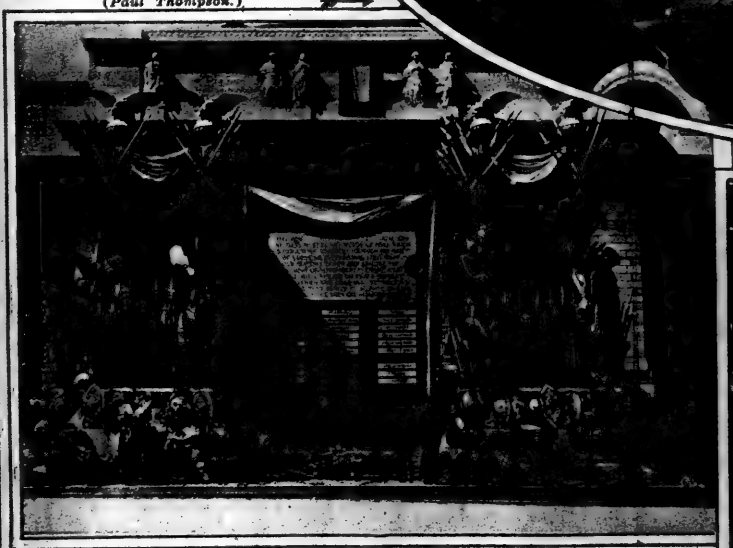
HOME-MADE PERISCOPES Were Brought Into Use to View the Procession.
(*Paul Thompson.*)



LOOKING SOUTH TOWARD THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH AND MADISON SQUARE DURING THE PARADE.
(*Times Photo Service.*)

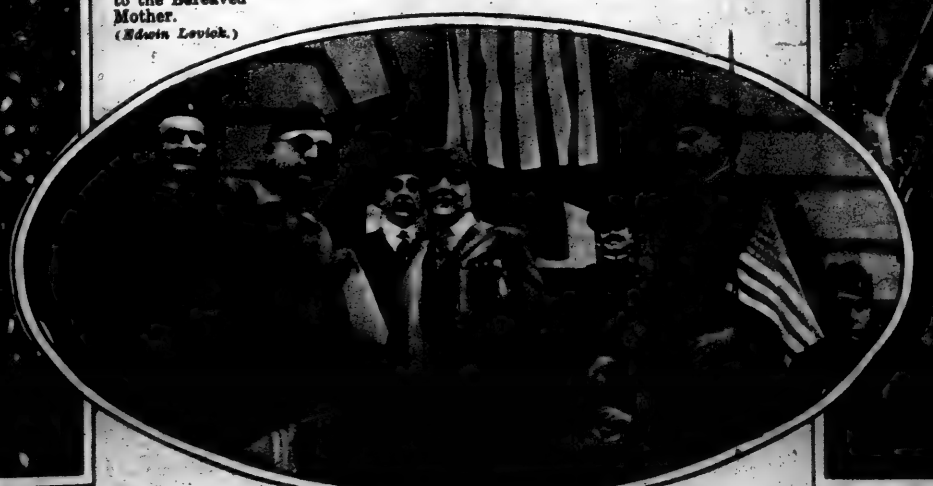
WOUNDED VETERANS OF THE WAR FROM OTHER COMMANDS THAN THE 27TH, NOW CONVALESCENT IN THIS CITY, SAW THE PARADE FROM THE CURBING AT FORTY-FIRST STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.
(*Paul Thompson.*)

WOUNDED OF THE 27TH PASSING UP THE AVENUE IN MOTOR CARS DRIVEN BY NEW YORK MOTOR CORPS GIRLS.
(*Paul Thompson.*)



VIEW OF THE COURT OF THE VICTORIOUS DEAD,
Showing the Memorial Wreaths and the Famous Letter from Abraham Lincoln to the Bereaved Mother.
(*Edwin Levick.*)

THE PARADE ON UPPER FIFTH AVENUE,
Showing the Giant Grand Stand on One Side and the Packed Sidewalk on the Other, as Seen from an Airplane a Thousand Feet Above.
From a Photograph Taken Especially for The New York Times.



MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD
in Her Private Stand with Wounded Soldiers as Her Guests.
(© *International Film Service.*)

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Seen from Twenty-third Street Looking North.

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Size of canvas 30"x25"

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Consequently always absolutely comfortable. Fashioned after latest Paris models. Consequently always smart. An ideal combination for comfort

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1 pkt. each.	1 pkt. each.
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CELERY, Winter Queen (1,000 seeds)	**PARSNIPS**, hollow crown (350 seeds)
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These 21 packets contain about 10,000 seeds new crop and of tested germination! They will supply a good-sized household with

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But, Grandpa, says Little Kathryn, everything tastes much better with some flowers on the table. I think the child is right, and to have flowers on the table we allow you to select

Four Packets of Flower Seeds from the following list:

Calendula (Marigold); Cosmos, giant flowering early, mixed; Larkspur, mixed; Mignonette; Strawflowers; Scabiosa (Egyptian Rose), mixed; French Marigold, dwarf, mixed; African Marigold, tall, mixed; Dwarf Nasturtium, mixed; Tall Nasturtium, mixed; Pansies, giant, mixed; Baby Breath, new large flowering; Nigella (love-in-a-mist), blue; Salpiglosris, trumpet flower, mixed; Japanese Morning-glory, giant, mixed; Sweet Peas, Giant Spencer, mixed. Take as many of a kind as you want, but no more than four in all. If you pick out more, add 5c. for each.

Call or order at once! Cash, check or stamps with order.

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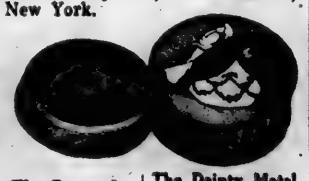
Have Lots of Thick, Glossy, Wavy Hair.

Costs Only 35c. a Bottle, and Is One of the Largest Selling Hair Preparations Known.

If you value your hair and its beauty, just once try Danderine. All drug stores and toilet counters sell Danderine. Full directions on each bottle. You just try it!

The Best Way to Use Rouge

A specialist has invented a new kind of rouge. The rouge is inside the puff. All you do is to rub the puff on your face. It comes through the puff just as you need it. It goes on wonderfully well and stays on the face until you wash it off. The puff is put up in a dainty metal box. The box cannot break and the rouge will not crumble like the old-fashioned kind. This newly invented rouge is called La-may (French, Rouge L'Amé). It gives a beautiful color that looks natural under the strongest light. There are two colors—medium and dark. The fifty-cent package will last for months, yet the package is small enough to fit the purse. Because La-may Rouge is such a new invention, your druggist may not have it yet, but he can easily get it. Tell him to order a package for you. When you use this new Rouge and see how much more convenient it is and how much better it stays on, you will understand why thousands of women say it is the best they have ever used. Out-of-town readers may order by mail from Herbert Roystone, 16 E. 18th St., New York.



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Reduce Your Flesh

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Dr. Walter's Reducing Rubber Garments

For Men & Women

Cover entire body or any part. Send for Illustrated Booklet.

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"Bobbie"

(small pads worn under the hair at the ears)

are a Youthful Accessory to Modish Hair-Dressing

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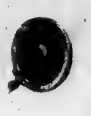

removes the last trace of the mechanical from the tone of your phonograph. The "Bliss" brings out the tones and shadings lost by even the best of the other reproducers.

EDISON OWNERS will be surprised at the improvement affected by the "Bliss," and it plays all records.

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Successors to
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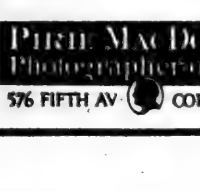

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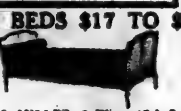

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In medium and light weight foreign leathers, including washable capes, glace and doeskin.

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Our method perfected thru 40 years of successful treatments.
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We guarantee to keep your hair wavy for 6 mos. or refund money.
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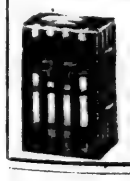

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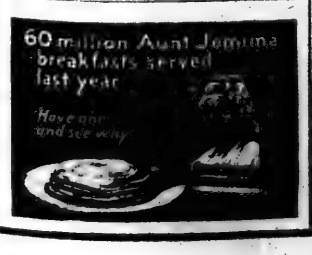
One 50c. pound package makes five quarts.
Sold by Grocers.



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(Mail orders filled anywhere)

Our Great Offer

We will deliver right into your hands your choice of the six best makes of Electric vacuum cleaners and let you try the cleaner thoroughly before you pay a cent.

Only $2.50 Down
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

If you decide to buy after the trial you can pay down as your first payment only $2.50 and pay the balance in small easy payments.
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ALSO THE "IMPERIAL" AND THE "VICTOR"

Our "rating sheet" tells you which, in our estimation, are the six best cleaners referred to above. Also which we consider first choice, second choice, etc. It also contains other very valuable information. A copy will be sent anywhere on receipt of coupon. At the same time we tell you about our easy payment terms on all other cleaners besides the six best. Any further advice is also free.

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You are hereby invited to visit our PERMANENT VACUUM CLEANER EXPOSITION any time and see every kind of Vacuum Cleaner on the market. Try them, handle them—compare them to your heart's content.

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MAIN OFFICES AND SALESROOMS
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Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co., Inc.
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Send me complete price list and easy payment plan, also "rating sheet," which you say contains information of great value.
Name .....
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DOWN TOWN BRANCH
BOOTH 20 CONCOURSE HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG., 30 CHURCH ST.

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Do your shoes wrinkle and crack, look shabby, lose their lustre? Perhaps they are not protected from dirt and water, that ruin the leather and wreck your shoes.
The oils, waxes and other special materials in

GRIFFIN
Dressings Polishes & Creams

are selected scientifically because they help to protect and preserve the leather, and give to shoes that "dressy" appearance of well-cared-for leather.

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More cups to the pound helped make it renowned.

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1¼ LBS. NET WEIGHT
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STERILIZED
Health Bran

Delicious—Corrective

DELICIOUS, golden brown bran muffins, bread, cookies, etc., made according to the special recipes on the Pillsbury's Health Bran package, instantly appeal to all appetites. Their rich, nutlike flavor and natural, laxative effect commend them to a place in the daily diet of every American home.
Pillsbury's Health Bran is milled especially for human consumption. Its extra large, clean, sterilized flakes supply the roughage necessary to promote normal digestive action. Physicians recommend it.

Insist upon Pillsbury's—the Health Bran made by the millers of Pillsbury's Best Flour. Packed in sanitary, airtight cartons.

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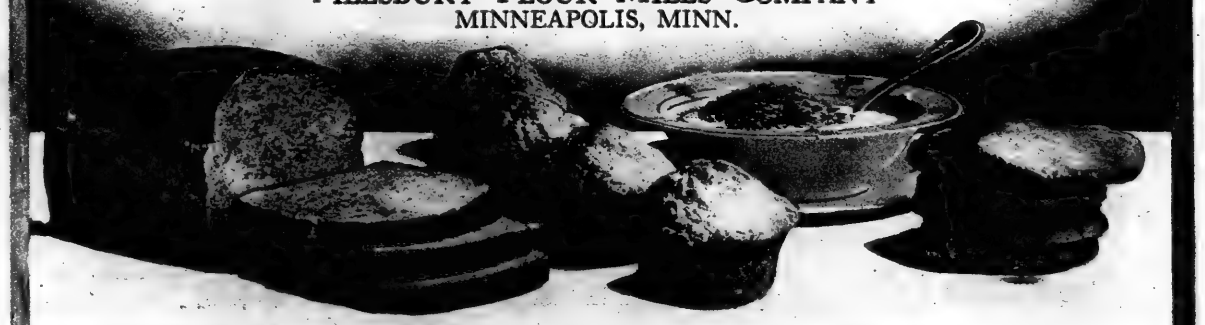

Skin Blemishes

How to get rid of them

Skin specialists are tracing fewer and fewer troubles to the blood. They say more often skin blemishes can be traced to the bacteria and parasites that are carried into the pores of the skin with dust, soot and grime. To clear your skin of blemishes caused by this insidious and persistent enemy, use regularly the following special treatment.

Just before retiring, wash in your usual way with warm water and Woodbury's Facial Soap; then dry your face. Now dip the tips of your fingers in warm water and rub them on the cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy cream-like lather. Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this soap cream and leave it on for ten minutes. Rinse very carefully with clear, hot water; then with cold.

In addition to this special treatment, use Woodbury's regularly in your daily toilet. This will help to make your skin firm and active. It will help the new skin to resist the frequent cause of blemishes. Before long your complexion will take on a new clearness and freshness.

Get a cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap and begin tonight the treatment your skin needs. You will find Woodbury's on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. A 25 cent cake will last a month or six weeks.

Write today for a week's size cake

For 6c we will send you a trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, large enough to last for a week of any Woodbury treatment, together with the booklet "A Skin You Love to Touch," giving the famous Woodbury skin treatments. Or, for 15c, we will send, in addition, samples of Woodbury's Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream.

Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 35 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 35 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.

The HARDMAN FIVE-FOOT GRAND

Price $875
Convenient Terms if Desired

CARUSO Says:
"THE HARDMAN IS MY FAVORITE PIANO"
The greatest of tenors endorses the HARDMAN because of its lovely singing tone.
His choice should be yours. A delight to the eye as well as the ear, it will be
"A JOY FOREVER"
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It's a decidedly worth while investment—and the terms of payment are reasonable.

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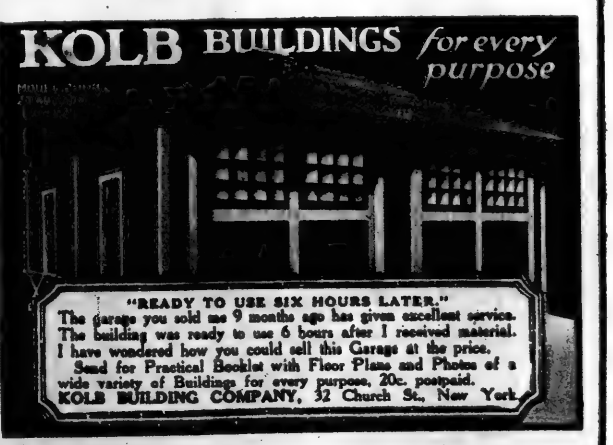
KOLB BUILDINGS *for every purpose*



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The garage you sold me 9 months ago has given excellent service. The building was ready to use 6 hours after I received material. I have wondered how you could sell this Garage at the price.
Send for Practical Booklet with Floor Plans and Photos of a wide variety of Buildings for every purpose, 20c. postpaid.
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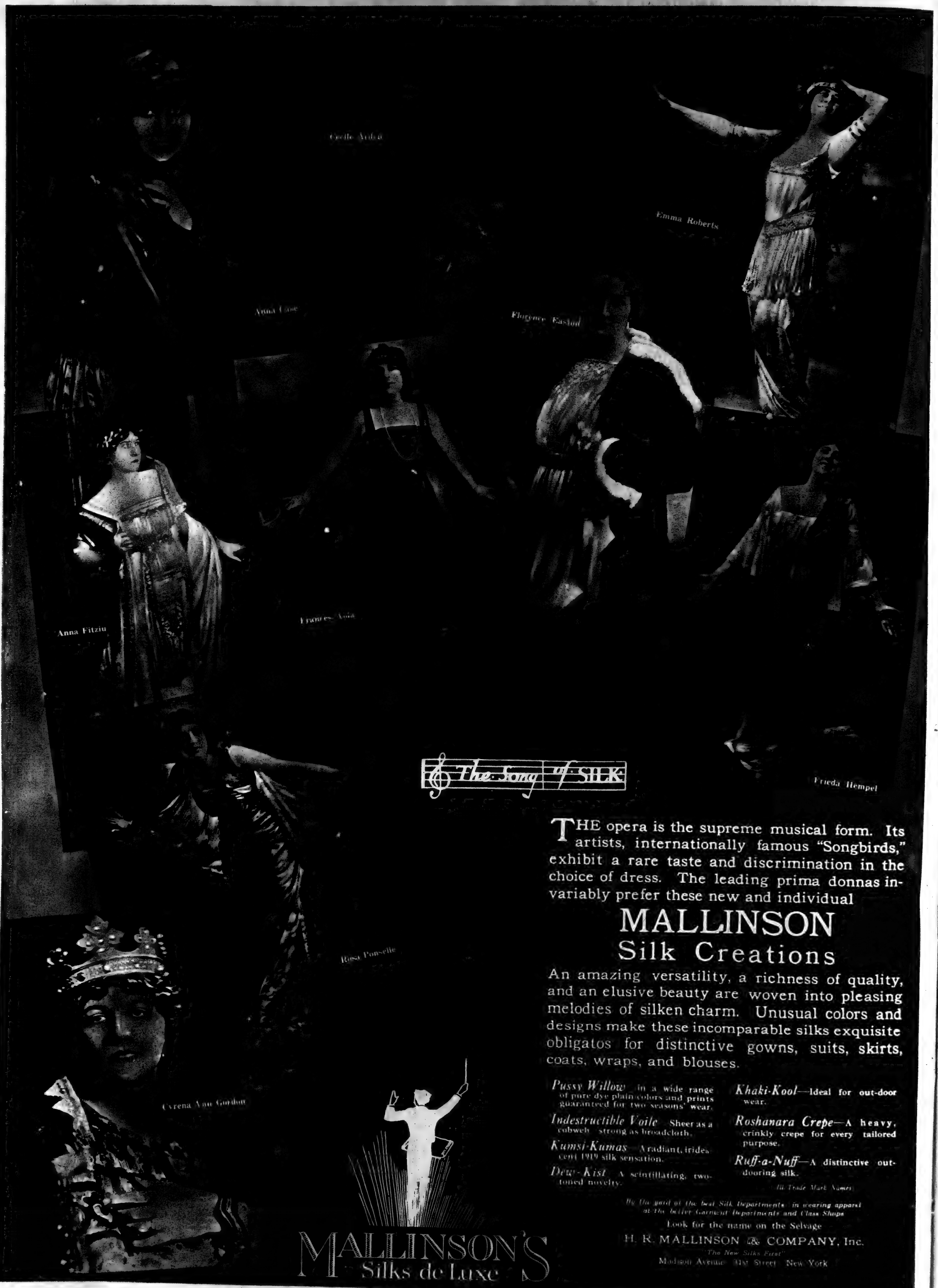

THE opera is the supreme musical form. Its artists, internationally famous "Songbirds," exhibit a rare taste and discrimination in the choice of dress. The leading prima donnas invariably prefer these new and individual

MALLINSON
Silk Creations

An amazing versatility, a richness of quality, and an elusive beauty are woven into pleasing melodies of silken charm. Unusual colors and designs make these incomparable silks exquisite obligatos for distinctive gowns, suits, skirts, coats, wraps, and blouses.

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Indestructible Voile Sheer as a cobweb strong as broadcloth.

Kumsi-Kumas A radiant, iridescent 1919 silk sensation.

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Ruff-a-Nuff—A distinctive out-dooring silk.

(All Trade Mark Names)

By the guid of the best Silk Departments in wearing apparel at the better Garment Departments and Class Shops

Look for the name on the Selvage

H. R. MALLINSON & COMPANY, Inc.

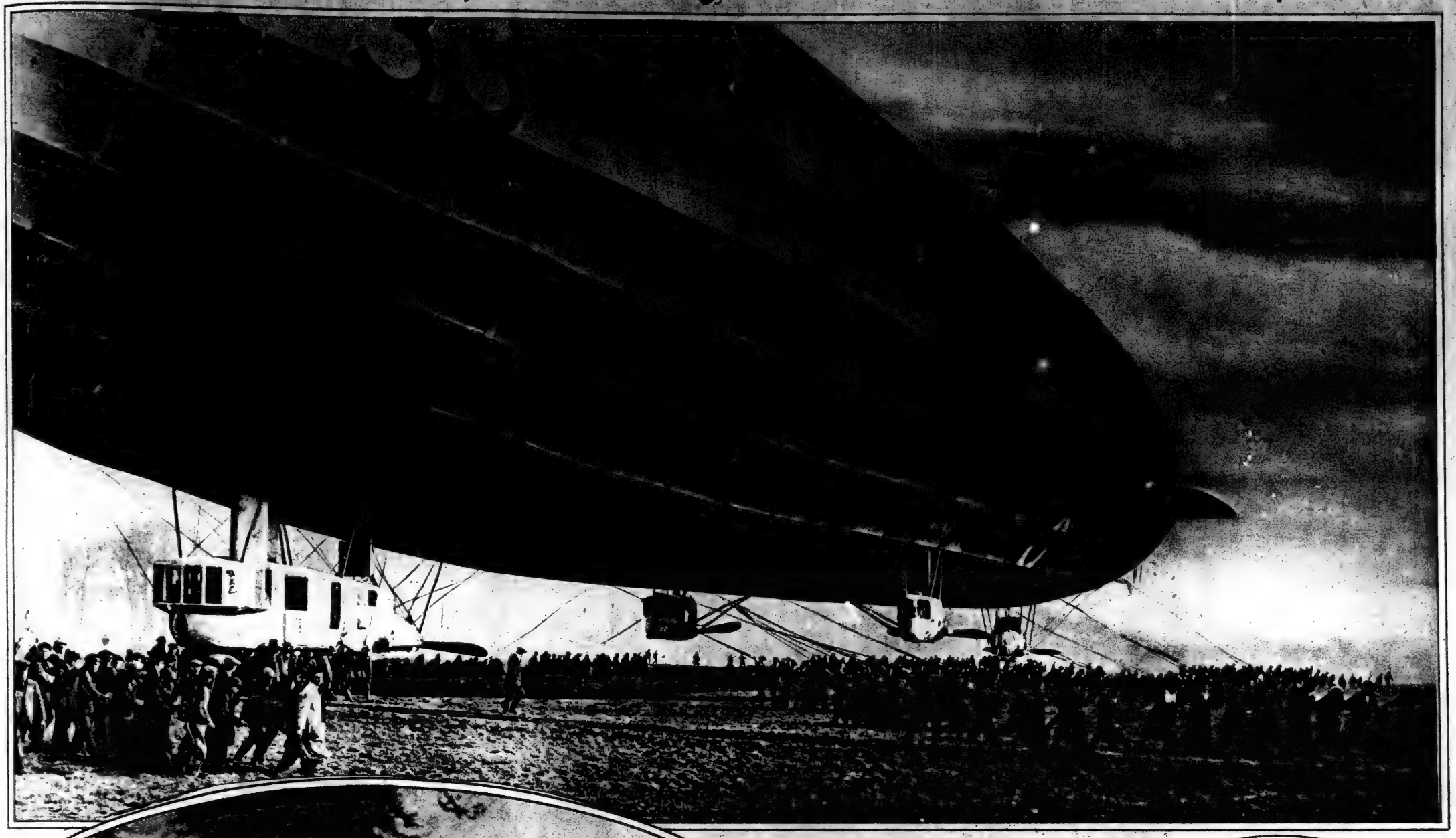
"The New Silks First"

Madison Avenue 31st Street New York

Sunday, March 30, 1919

The New York Times

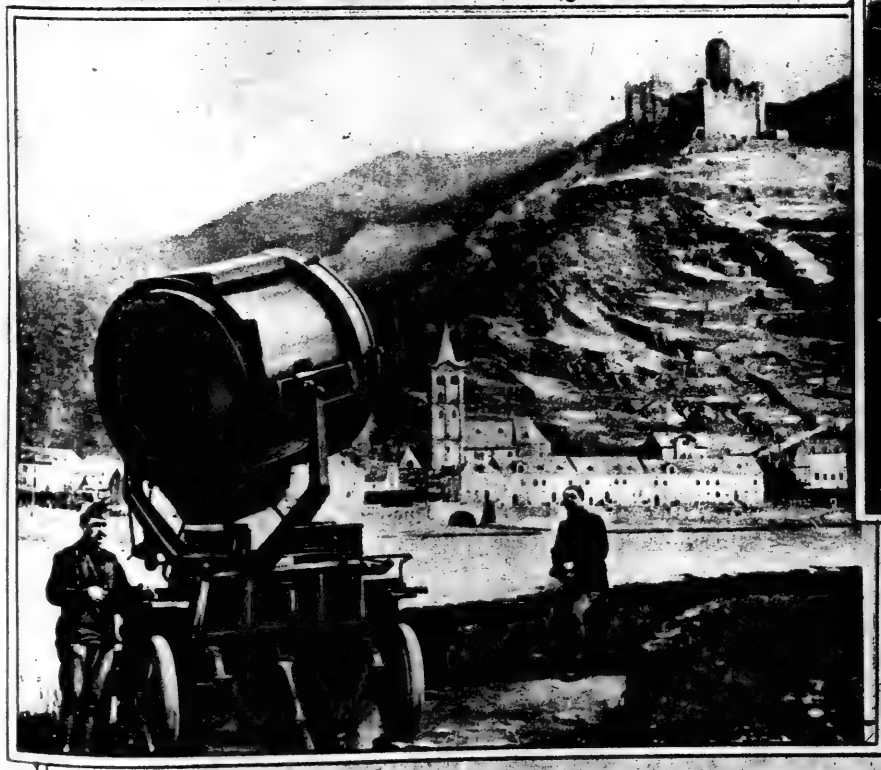
Rotogravure Picture Section, 6 In Two Parts



THE R 33, THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRSHIP, WITH WHICH THE BRITISH EXPECT TO ATTEMPT THE TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT IN MAY OR JUNE OF THIS YEAR,
Leaving the Hangar for Her Maiden Flight at Selby, Yorkshire, England, Held to the Earth by Hundreds of Men and Women Employes of the Builders. The R 33 Was in the Air Three Hours on the Trial Flight, Reaching a Maximum Height of 2,000 Feet.
(© International Film Service.)

PRESIDENT FRIEDRICH EBERT OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, AND MRS EBERT,
Taking a Walk at Weimar, During a Recess of the German National Assembly.
This Is, So Far as Known, the First Photograph of Mrs. Ebert to Reach This Country Since the Election of Her Husband as the Head of the German Nation. (© International Film Service.)

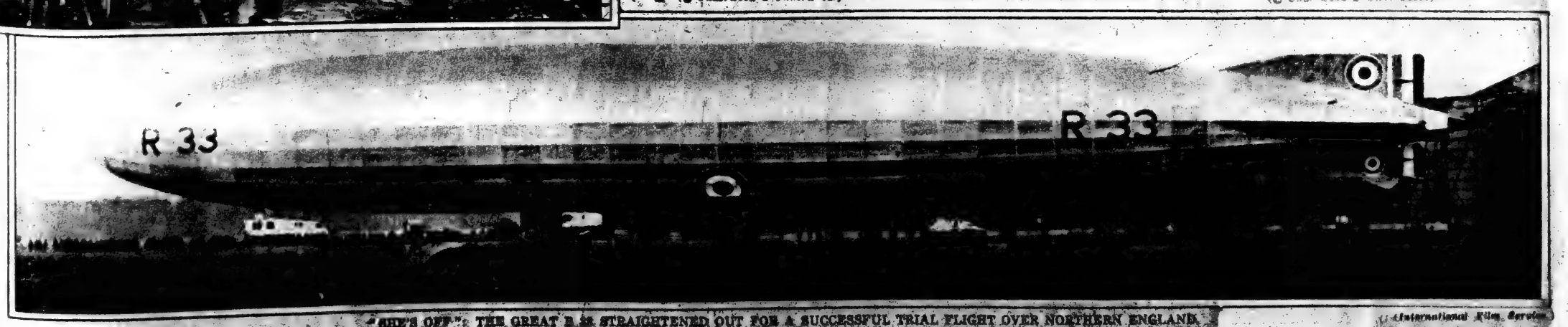
GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,
French Premier, Taking His First Walk on the Seventh Day After the Attempt on His Life, Having Motored Out to Versailles from Paris. His Companion Is His Physician, Dr. Laubrey.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



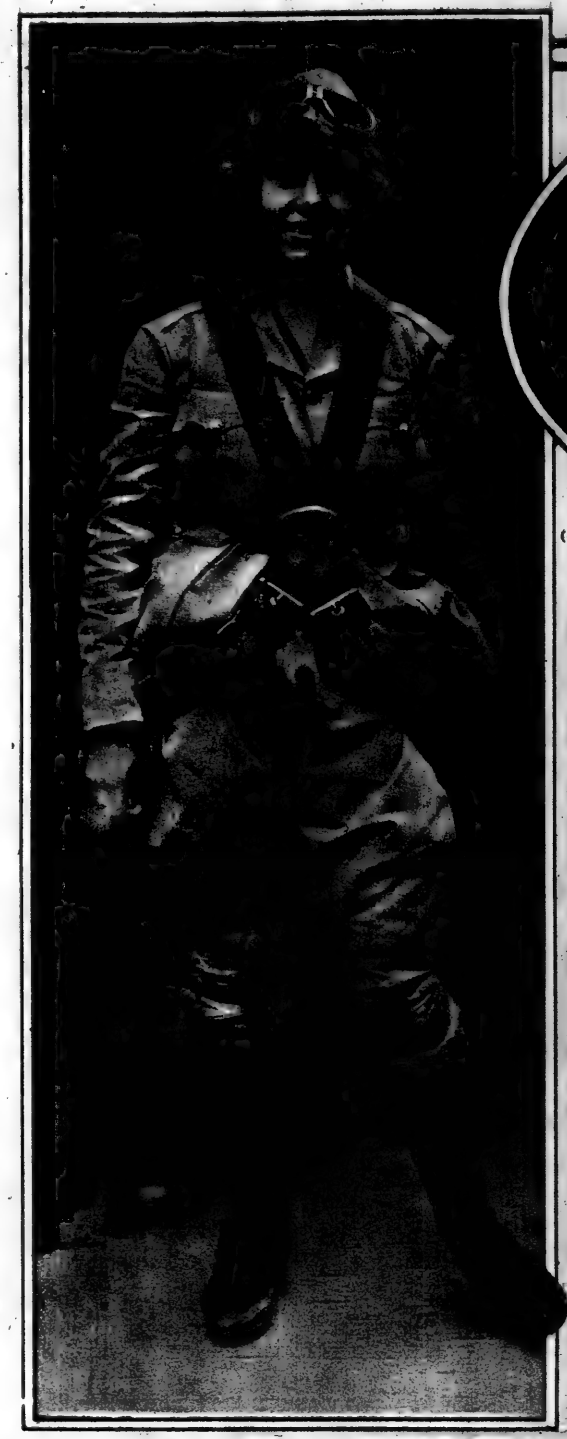
THE FRENCH SUPER-WATCH ON THE RHINE: A HUGE MILITARY SEARCHLIGHT,
Mounted on the River Bank, North of St. Goar, and Facing the Village of Wellmich, and the Mouse Castle.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

NO RUNNING FOR COVER THIS TIME: PEOPLE OF SELBY, ENGLAND, Many Times Victims of Air Raids During the War, View with Interest the Flight Over High Street, Their City, of the R 33, Greater Than Any Airship Built by the Germans.

A FRENCH PRISONER
at the German Concentration Camp at Zwickau, Germany, Lashed to a Telegraph Pole as a Means of Punishment, Receiving a "Cup of Cold Water" from a Rumanian Comrade, His Companion in Misery.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



"SHE'S OFF": THE GREAT R 33 STRAIGHTENED OUT FOR A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL FLIGHT OVER NORTHERN ENGLAND. (International Film Service.)

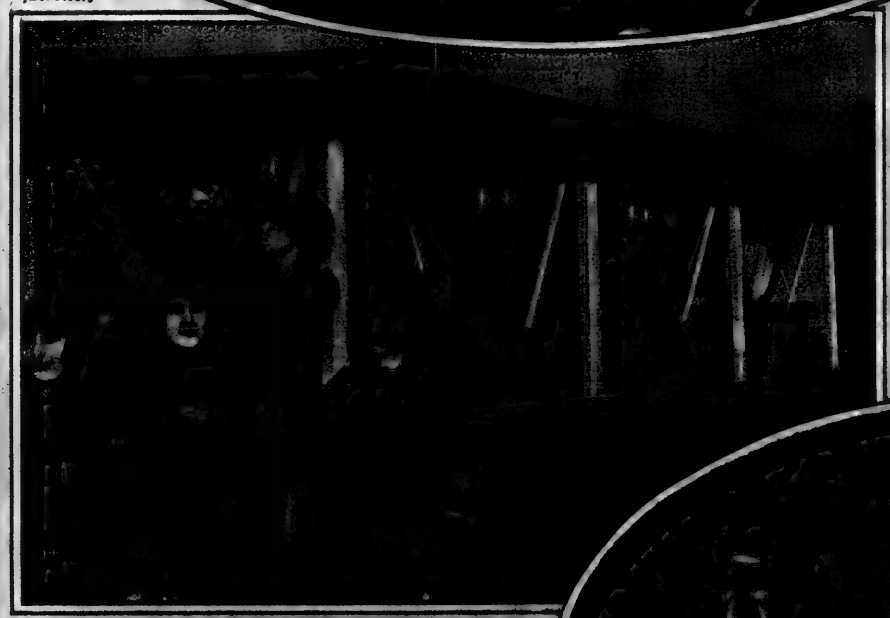


MISS SYLVIA BOYDEN, 19 Years Old, First English Girl to Make a Parachute Leap from a Balloon, Immediately on Landing After Her Drop of Nearly Half a Mile Through the Sky.

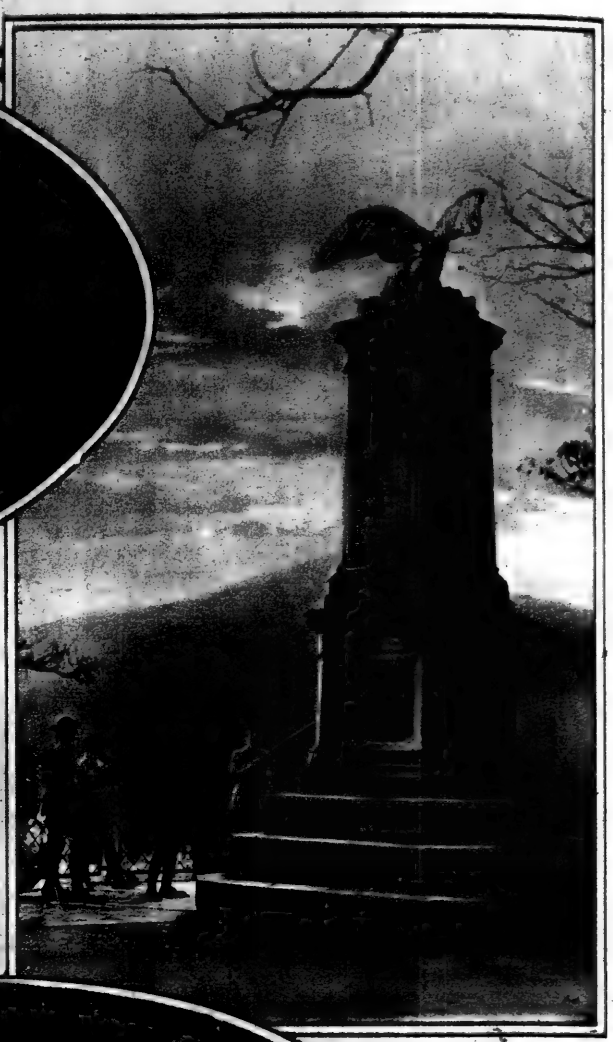
(International Film Service.)

(© International Film Service.)

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, Formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, Among the Voters of Her District on Election Day, When She Was Recently Chosen a Member of the London County Council, Defeating an Extreme Socialist.



THE LUXURIOUSLY UPHOLSTERED CAR OF THE HANDLEY-PAGE PASSENGER AIRPLANE, WITH A SEATING CAPACITY FOR SEVENTEEN PERSONS, AND SOME OF ITS PASSENGERS IN FLIGHT COSTUME.



GENERAL FAYOLLE at the Base of the Ems Monument Erected by the Germans in Celebration of Their Victory Over France in 1870.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

GENERALS MANGIN AND FAYOLLE, Commanders of French Armies of Occupation in the Rhineland, Viewing the Stone Marker at Ems, Germany, Where William I. and the French Ambassador Benedetti Stood on July 13, 1870, During Their Historic Interview, the Truth Regarding Which Bismarck Camouflaged, Resulting in the Franco-Prussian War.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

KING GEORGE V., THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, and Other Notables Reviewing 10,000 "Young Guards" in Hyde Park, London, Immediately Before Their Departure to Join the British Armies on the Rhine.

(© Central News.)

RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE UFA RIVER, RUSSIA, BLOWN UP BY BOLSHEVIST FORCES.

(International Film Service.)

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN AND WINSTON CHURCHILL, British Minister of War, Among the Official Reviewers of the English Young Guards in Hyde Park Before They Left for the Rhineland.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FORMER EMPEROR CHARLES AND EMPRESS-ZITA of Austria-Hungary Arriving at Budapest on Their Last Visit to the Hungarian Capital Before Going Into Exile.

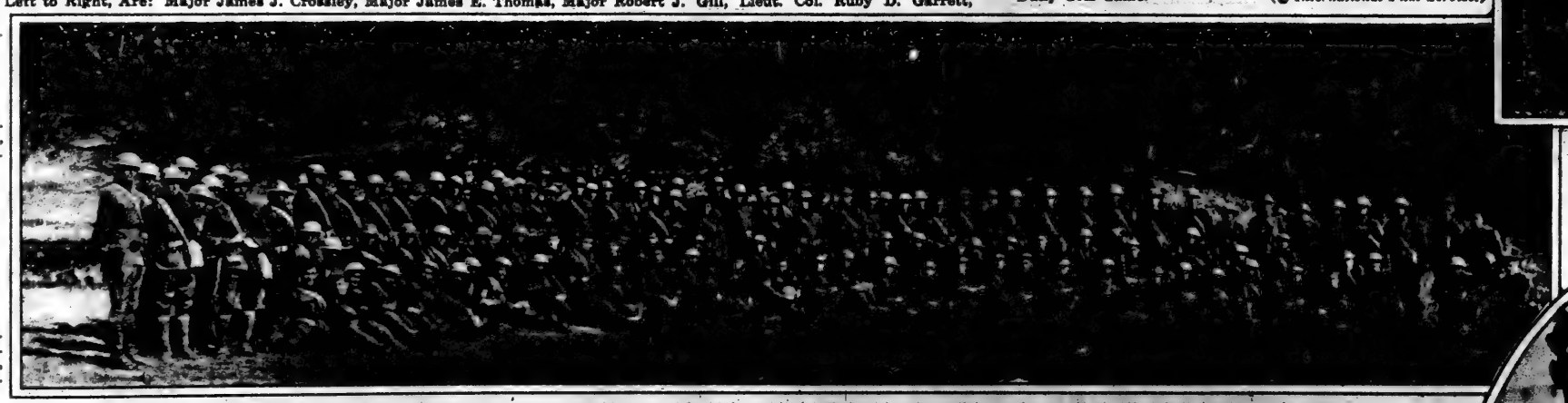
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

COMMANDER ALEXANDER R. M. RAMSAY, BRITISH NAVY, AND HIS BRIDE, FORMERLY THE PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT, LEAVING LONDON AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. (Paul Thompson.)

MAJOR GEN. C. A. F. FLAGLER AND THE ENTIRE HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE 42D, OR RAINBOW DIVISION, IN FRONT OF THE DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION ON THE RHINE.
First Row, Left to Right, Are: Major James J. Crossley, Major James E. Thomas, Major Robert J. Gill, Lieut. Col. Ruby D. Garrett, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dravo, Colonel John M. Johnson, Colonel William N. Hughes, Jr., Major Gen. C. A. F. Flagler, Colonel L. J. Fleming, Colonel David S. Fairchild, Lieut. Col. George F. Graham, Lieut. Col. Stanley M. Rumbough, Major E. H. Bertram, Major Albert D. Fetterman, Major John A. Wheeler.

COMMANDER RAMSAY AND LADY PATRICIA, on Their Honeymoon in the Country, Starting Out for the Daily Golf Game. (© International Film Service.)

LADY PATRICIA, "CARRYING THROUGH" IN GOOD STYLE. (© International Film Service.)



MAJOR CHARLES WHITTESLEY AND THE FAMOUS "LOST BATTALION" OF THE 77TH DIVISION, COMPOSED ALTOGETHER OF NEW YORK CITY MEN, TRAINED AT CAMP UPTON.
From a Photograph Taken Near Apremont, in the Argonne Forest. (U. S. Signal Corps, from Paul Thompson.)

JO DAVIDSON, AMERICAN SCULPTOR,
Putting the Finishing Touches on the Official War Bust of General John J. Pershing, for Which He Posed in Paris. (U. S. Signal Corps, from Paul Thompson.)

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH WAR BRIDES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
Who Were Stationed in and Around the British Isles, Arriving on the American Auxiliary Cruiser Louisville to Joins Their Husbands Here. (Times Photo Service.)

PRIVATE JOHN N. LATHAM, 135TH INFANTRY,
Who Returns Home with Three Bullet Wounds and a Pretty French Bride Who Nursed Him Back to Health in Her Father's Home in the Vosges Mountains. (Times Photo Service.)

Of course you weigh your baby. But are you using the right kind of scale for this important purpose?

Mothers are advised by national authorities that a child must gain ¼, ½ or ¾ ounce, each day, for specified periods.

The "Perfection" Scale meets all Government requirements for highest accuracy. Registers every ¼ oz. up to 37 lbs. or up to 52 lbs. if desired. No springs, no complicated parts.

In addition to weighing baby, the "Perfection" may also be used for weighing all kinds of household commodities. Furnished with handsome wicker basket and strong metal scoop which are interchangeable.

A five year guarantee with each scale. Approved by Good Housekeeping and by Tribune Institutes. Sold at good stores or write us.

Price (37 lb. capacity) $10.00. With either basket or scoop $18.00. 52 lb. capacity, $1.00 extra. *Baby Book free.*

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71 Warren St., New York.

JACOBS PERFECTION INFANT and HOUSEHOLD SCALE

A Garden Full of Gladioli for $1.00

The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown, and there is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower—it is as easy to grow as the potato.

Bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only ONE DOLLAR we will send 50 bulbs of our Grand Prize Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Each year we sell thousands of these bulbs and have received numerous testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions in package.

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, Dollar Bill or stamps, and secure this splendid collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. For points West and Canada add 25c—($1.25).

Our 1919 Spring Catalogue sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co
30 & 32 Barclay Street — New York City

Watch for Signals

At the first sign of the slightest flaw in your complexion—your chief charm—be careful, and for safety's sake use

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM
The Kind That Keeps

The daily and nightly use of D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream is the beauty secret that thousands of women have learned to their lasting satisfaction. Its emollient properties keep the skin smooth, soft, clear and at its best. It refreshes, cleanses and purifies. Be sure to use it before and after motoring, as protection against the ill-effects of dust and wind. Tubes and Jars, 10c. to $1.50.

Poudre Amourette: The face powder of the fastidious. Delicately perfumed. Looks natural, stays on. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c. Of your dealer or by mail of us.

TWO SAMPLES FREE
Send for generous samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette.

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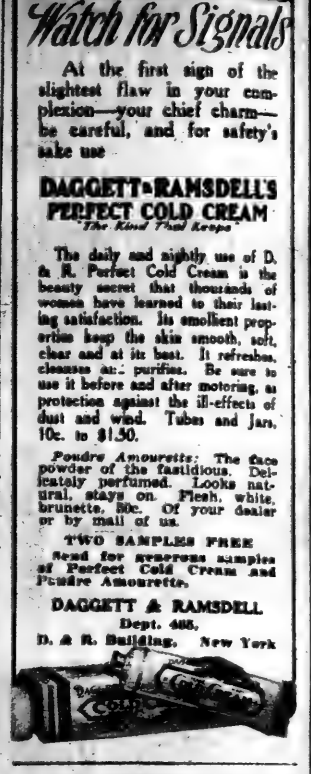
Dept. 48S,
D. & R. Building, New York



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Shifting from Uncle Sam's needs to your needs took time. The Mills are doing their best—Are you co-operating?

Spring Demand Tremendous—Supply May Be Inadequate

FOSTER & STEWART AWNING FABRICS

Must be ordered at once to secure delivery

QUALITY FABRICS—Made in Our Own Factories

under a new process—sun and rain proof, any color scheme—to harmonize with building—in solid or striped effects—absolutely color fast—cannot run—guaranteed. Our material withstands the hardest wear. Classy inside—classy outside.

F. & S. STANDARD Awning Fabrics are used on many of the most prominent apartment houses, homes and hotels in America. *Order through the trade.*

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Used by prominent coach hardware manufacturers.

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Main Office and Factory, Brooklyn, New York, 373 Pacific St. — Western Office, Chicago, Illinois, 327 South La Salle St.
Mills at Willimantic, Conn.
None Genuine Without This Label

A Garden Full of Vegetables for $1.00

In again offering our Home Garden Collection of Vegetable Seeds, we have given critical attention to the varieties, selecting only those which have been tried and proven of excellent merit under widely different conditions of soil and climate. This Collection, if purchased separately from our catalogue, would cost $1.65.

One Packet Each of the Following for $1.00

Beans—*Beautiful*
Beans—*New Hardy Wax*
Beans—*Pureback Bush Lima*
Beet—*Detroit Dark Red*
Carrot—*Selected Chantenay*
Corn—*Golden Bantam*
Cucumber—*White Spine*
Lettuce—*Black Seeded Simpson*
Lettuce—*May King*
Onion—*White Portugal*
Parsley—*Double Curled*
Peas—*McLean's Little Gem*
Radish—*Scarlet Globe*
Radish—*Long White Icicle*
Spinach—*New Zealand*
Swiss Chard—*Giant Lucullus*
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Turnip—*White Globe*

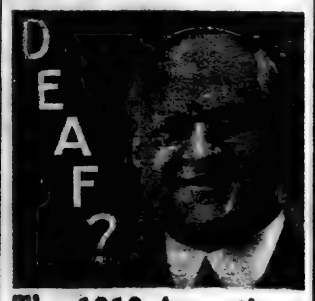
NOTE—With each collection we will include a copy of our interesting and instructive booklet, 16 pages and cover, devoted exclusively to vegetables and their culture.

ORDER YOUR COLLECTION NOW

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, dollar bill, or stamps, and secure this excellent collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. For Points West and Canada add 25c—($1.25).

Our 1919 Spring Catalogue sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co — 30-32 Barclay St., New York City



The 1919 Acousticon Must Sell Itself—

For eighteen years the Acousticon has been making friends and enthusiastic well-wishers all over the world.

Constant improvements each year have steadily increased its reputation, and now, with the new small earpiece, it is better, stronger and less conspicuous than ever.

There is no longer any need for you to hear imperfectly, for straining to hear or being conspicuous in any way.

Thousands of enthusiastic Acousticon users wear the same happy smile as does Mr. Garrett Brown, whose photo appears above, and we feel safe in urging every person who is hard of hearing to accept without a penny of expense and entirely at our risk the

1919 Acousticon

For 10 Days' FREE TRIAL

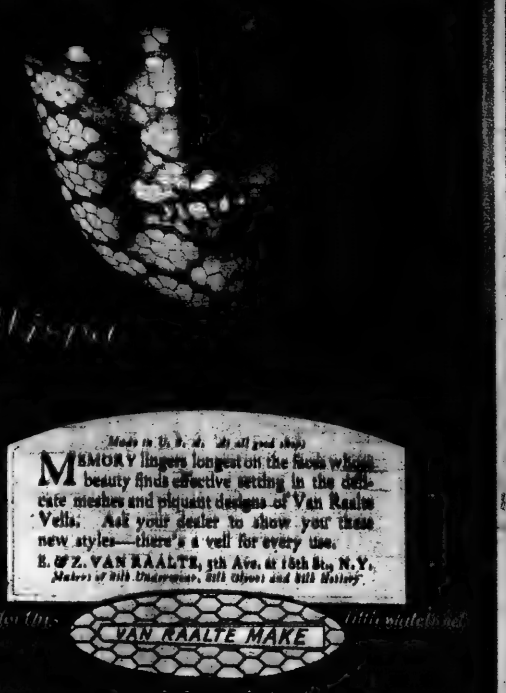
NO DEPOSIT—NO EXPENSE

All we ask is that you give it a fair trial in your own home amid familiar surroundings.

If it does not make you hear, we want it back without a cent of expense to you for the trial, because we know it is good business policy to have none but satisfied and enthusiastic customers—That's the only kind we now have. Write for your FREE TRIAL today.

Dictograph Products Corporation
1349 Candler Bldg., 220 W. 42d St., N. Y.
Successors to the General Acoustic Co.

VAN RAALTE Veils.



Made in U. S. A. — at all good shops

MEMORY lingers longest on the faces whose beauty finds effective setting in the delicate meshes and piquant designs of Van Raalte Veils. Ask your dealer to show you these new styles—there's a veil for every use.

B. & Z. VAN RAALTE, 5th Ave. at 18th St., N. Y.
Makers of Silk Underwear, Silk Gloves and Silk Hosiery

Look for the — Silk Interlock Seal

VAN RAALTE MAKE

Chauffeurs' Outfits Special now at $67.50

Suit, Overcoat and Cap to Match

With good fabrics scarcer than ever, there is now but one Royal road to Economy in Motor Apparel, and that is Quality. In this Chauffeur's outfit, consisting of suit, overcoat and cap of fine dark grey, all wool whipcord, we offer, considering conditions, an outfit which is remarkable for both quality and value. The outfit complete $67.50, or as follows:

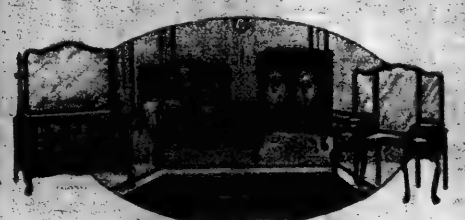
Suit $29.50 — Cap $3 — Overcoat $35

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

KELLNER BROS.

Twenty-nine years selling Good Furniture

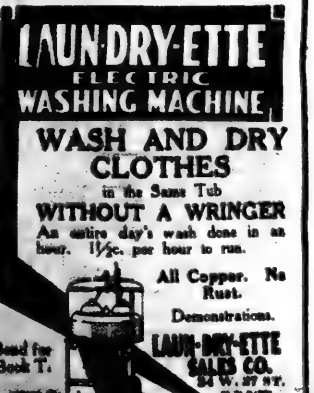
Southeast Corner 15th Street and 6th Avenue



Louis XV. "Newby" Walnut Bedroom Suite—4 pieces. $375
Dresser 52 inches.

KELLNER furniture assures the purchaser of two essentials: the highest pitch in quality—the lowest notch in price. Every Kellner piece is sincere—in design, beauty, service and cost. Our reputation is your protection.

You are cordially invited to see the "Twenty-Five Rooms"—entire floors arranged artistically for your guidance.



ARTCRAFT HOMES

High after-the-war costs of day-labor and lumber need not prevent your building this Spring.

ARTCRAFT homes—charming, distinctive, substantial—designed by the best architects for beauty and convenience, can be built for much less than you would pay for a commonplace house put up in the ordinary way.

They are planned for real living, with rooms laid out on modern lines and plenty of closet and storage space.

Investigate this new way of building better homes at a tremendous saving in cost.

The many exclusive features—time, cost, and labor saving—which make ARTCRAFT construction superior to any other, are all explained in the ARTCRAFT CATALOG of houses, bungalows and garages. Send 10c for your copy.

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EMPRESS instantaneous NAIL GLOSS

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Enough for four applications.
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The Oriental Store

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On sale in our Perfumery Dept., or send $1, (money order, check or registered currency,) and by return mail we will forward, prepaid, the set illustrated, which includes burner, package of incense incense and complete instructions for using. Specify T 1062.

(Overseas only, medium size, 50c; large size, 90c.)

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Fifth Avenue and 59th Street, New York
Importers of "Things Oriental" for 50 years.

BRIGHTEN your car this Spring. Have that old shabby top freshly covered with

Genuine **Pantasote**
Top Material

which has the clear-through quality not found in the short-lived skin-deep finish of the cheaper substitute

Look for this Pantasote label inside the top. It protects you against substitution which is not economical.

These are some of the cars using Pantasote as standard equipment. This list includes high priced cars equipped with the best that money can buy.

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Upon request we will furnish the names of top makers in your vicinity.

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Ladies' Cloth
Double-tipped SILK GLOVES

Now you know the secret—

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"There are colors and designs to suit every sort of costume and I feel the comfortable assurance that their pure silk fabric will launder and wear to my utmost satisfaction.

"All Van Raalte Silk Gloves are double-tipped for double wear with a guarantee in every pair." For sale at all good shops.

Niagara Silk Mills, 5th Avenue at 16th Street, N. Y. C.
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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
(Direct from the Factory)

Colonial Chest
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Mahogany
Size
37 inches wide
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Special
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DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
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Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Hepplewhite, Chippendale, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $185 to $800, regularly $300 to $1,200. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $90 to $650, regularly $150 to $1,300. Assortment of living room & upholstered furniture.

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A Wide Variety of Pumps and Oxfords

are being shown at moderate prices in the Eleven Big Blyn Stores.

Shoes that are well made, of the very best materials and modeled on the attractive, right-fitting, fashionable lines of Spring.

Style 3015
Patent Colt Opera Pump. Covered Louis Heel, Turned Sole
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Same in Dull Calf.

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Gun Metal Oxford military heels..... **5.50**
Same style in *Tan Russia Calf*... **6.00**

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SPIRABONE gives perfect support with utmost comfort. LA RESISTA corsets establish the trend of fashion and are adaptable to all figures.

BACK LACE—FRONT LACE $4, $5, $7.50 and Up.

SPIRABONE is obtainable only in LA RESISTA. Look for the trade mark on every pair.

Personal Service

Fitted personally without charge by expert Corsetieres, at our private Salon, No. 451 5th Ave., opp. Lord & Taylor. (Take elevator.) Also sold by Quality stores everywhere.

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Opposite Lord & Taylor Take Elevator

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SATIN DE LUXE
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LADY FAIR RIBBONS

makes Marjorie Rambeau as irresistible and charming as her inimitable acting. "J. C." Ribbons are unusual in variety, distinctive in pattern and impressive in quality. Buy them by name.

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A new double-faced satin ribbon. There is only one genuine Lady Fair Ribbon—"J. C." LADY FAIR. Be sure the name appears on every bolt you buy.

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Ideal lingerie ribbon in pink, blue and white.

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A grosgrain ribbon "For the People."

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GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOES

MATT BLACK KID is favored for every day and social dress.

This Oxford has the Style in material and Parisian Round Toe model. Trimmed with Patent Kid eyelet stay.

Regularly $10

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The "Nestle" is the original of all permanent waves on the human head. Large waving establishment at 657 and 659 Fifth Avenue (Corner 52d Street.)

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A space-saving Queen Anne Dining Room Set in walnut or brown mahogany. Nine pieces: China Closet, combining with gate-leg Serving Table (a most attractive and useful piece); Buffet with drop leaves; oval Dining Table, 32x60 inch, extending to 6 ft.; 3 straight Chairs and one Arm Chair, with leather seats. Special **$260**

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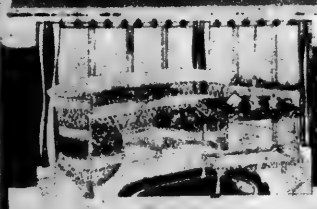
DEMAREST & DEMAREST, Inc.
151 West 125th St., New York
Fifth Ave. Furniture at Uptown Prices



minnet willow

the modern touch

Minnet Willow is a modern wicker furniture for the modern interior. Many new and luxurious pieces for the 1919 Summer home. Selection recommended now. Shipment immediately, or deferred, at your convenience. Illustrated catalogue on request.

TRIX-A-TETE (Illustrated). Exclusive Minnet creation, complete, finished with poplin or cretonne cushions, $47.50. Tea Wagon, $22.00. Express pd. 100 mi. freight 500.

Let us estimate on your draperies and re-upholstering.

MINNET & CO., Makers of Fine Willow Furniture
Showrooms: Lexington Ave., bet. 40th and 41st Sts.

Compare, at the counter, the straight narrow lines of the ordinary vest with the full cut of Kayser vests. Kayser is cut to the natural lines of the figure.

These features have made it the most popular vest

ADVANTAGES that are plain at a glance cause more women to buy Kayser than buy any other silk vest.

Five more inches of fabric around the hips! Three more inches added to the length! What comfort! The carefully fitted back with the fullness thrown well forward over the bust.

The seams are so flat and smooth. Shoulder straps that do not slip because they are accurately placed. The Kayser silk vest has a style, a trimness, that is delightful.

Thousands of women know that Kayser "Italian" Silk Underwear holds its shape and its finish—its comfort, throughout repeated tubbings. Ask at your favorite store for these beautiful silk garments with the Kayser label.

JULIUS KAYSER & COMPANY, NEW YORK

Kayser
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR
Trademark registered
Marvelfit
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Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

These Spring Gowns for Women

Are excellent examples of the distinction of Best's Fashions

NEW MODELS at SPECIAL PRICES

1: This drop-stitch tricolette dress comes in all colors—navy blue, tan, taupe, flesh, Copenhagen, black and white. Large women will find it particularly becoming.
Special 52.00

2: White designs on navy blue or black foulard are always neat and pretty, especially when, as in this frock, there is no excess of trimming to detract.
Special 39.75

3: Light and airy printed chiffon floats along in this dress for Easter. The designs are fawn color on a navy blue or black ground. The drapery is unusual.
Special 55.00

Women's Sizes — *Third Floor*

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE ANYWHERE IN THE U. S.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Maternity

Lane Bryant specially designed apparel for maternity wear is so fashionable in cut and so effective in concealing the condition that it allows the prospective mother to appear in public without the slightest embarrassment. Automatic adjustment.

Spring Modes

Coats 17.85 to 150.00
Dresses 17.95 to 97.50
Suits 22.75 to 115.00
Skirts 6.95 to 34.50
Corsets 3.95 to 12.50

FREE *If impossible to visit our store, write to Dept. L-14 for free Style Book.*

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St., New York

REWASHED
GOLF BALLS
$4.95 Doz.

These Golf Balls are not repainted, but simply WASHED and as good as new in every way.

Cost originally $10 to $12 doz., include all well known makes — Silver King, Colonel, Radio, Dunlap, Spalding.

Mail Orders Filled at 831 Broadway

Clubs, Bags and Golf Supplies at all four stores

S B DAVEGA CO

831 Broadway, Near 13th St. — 125 West 125th St., Near Lenox Av.
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DEAF?

Hear clearly and distinctly with a
Little Gem Ear Phone
Simplest and smallest hearing device

The absolute superiority of the Little Gem was recognized at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it received the Gold Medal, highest award for ear phones, in competition with the world.

Try our—Auto Ear Massage; used to stop head noises and improve hearing. Call at our office for a *free, private demonstration.* Expert advice without charge. *Ask or write for booklet.*

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MASTER MECHANIC FOR FLAT FEET & DEFORMITIES
Also for Maimed

Well known for His Technical Skill and Experience. Workshop on premises; each case handled individually. No sufferer should fail to get acquainted with and get particulars from MAX ENGLER, 2134 3d Av., N. Y. City near 117th St., Sub. and "L" Station

INTRICATE CASES A SPECIALTY
Besides the individual efficacy of my Arch Supports, my special Light Maxim Metal cannot be surpassed.

New York Women

noted for beautiful and *natural* appearance of their hair use Watkins
Mulsified Cocoanut Oil
for Shampooing

Clear, pure, greaseless. Leaves scalp soft and hair fine, silky, bright, fresh looking, fluffy and wavy, and easy to do up.

ALICE BRADY says: "Watkins Mulsified Cocoanut Oil is an ideal shampoo. Keeps my hair in wonderful condition."

Mme Lyra CORSETS
"The Corset Without a Peer"

The Authoritative Spring Fashions

Fashions were never so individual, and never so dependent upon the individual figure as are the Spring modes.

No matter how varied the design of outer apparel may be, the silhouette, the general lines of the figure, are so important that your surest aid to a fashionable appearance is your corset.

Mme Lyra Corsets show the authoritative Spring fashions for every type of figure. You may be tall or short, large or small, or of medium size—you will find Mme Lyra models which possess that individuality of design so necessary for your particular figure.

Put your expectations high—then ask for Mme Lyra Corsets. At the better stores and shops.

$3.50, $4, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10 and up to $30

The Models Illustrated

Left to Right

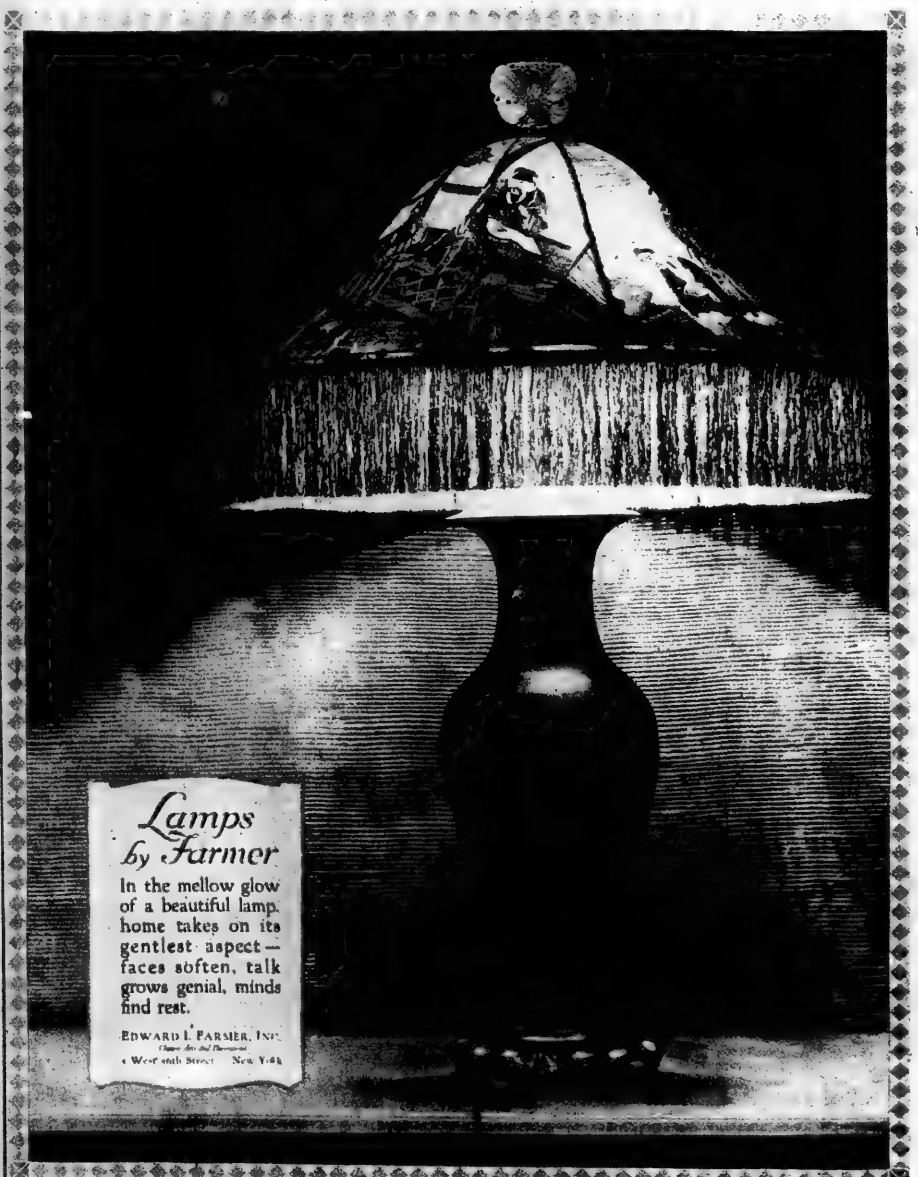
Model 2415—Serviceable, stylishly designed corset for slender and medium figures. Has low bust, long skirt, light stays. Pink coutil. **$3.50.**

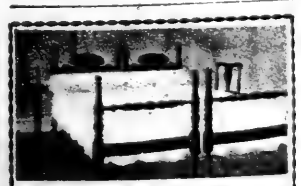
Model 6649—Ultra fashionable model in pink or white silk brocade. Low bust, long skirt with elastic inserts. For well developed figure. **$10.00**

Model 3627—Stylish in every line, ideal for medium figure. A splendid fitting model. In pink or white coutil. **$5.00.**
Same model, pink brocade. **$6.50.**

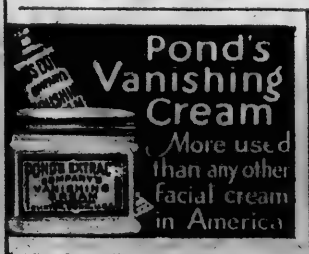
Model 3681—A model that assures youthful lines to heavy figure. Its designing eliminates excess weight. Pink or white coutil. **$5.00.**

LYRA CORSET MAKERS
Manufacturers
New York
Detroit
Chicago
San Francisco





HATHAWAY'S FOUR-POSTER COLONIAL BEDS, $23.50 EACH
Of Solid Mahogany
Mail Orders Filled
W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 West 45th Street, New York



Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women and Misses
5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

An extraordinary showing of

Distinctive New

Spring Capes

Very Modestly Priced

562

562—Smart braid-trimmed Cape, in distinctive new silhouette model, featuring coat front and unique throw scarf ending in silk tassels. Cape skillfully fashioned of fine Serge, beautified with small buttons and silk braid trimmings. Navy Blue and Black. All sizes.

Very Specially Priced

29.50

Mail or phone orders given prompt and careful attention.

Send for illustrated style book 20A

Put On Like Rubbers!

Just think of the *convenience*—on and off as you desire.

"U-Put-On"

Detachable
RUBBER HEELS

lengthen the life of your shoe by keeping the heel level, thus saving wear.

They save *nerves* and lessen fatigue by putting a cushion of soft rubber between hard heel and sidewalk.

Made in black, tan, gray and white, to fit all sizes French, Louis and Cuban Heels, at 50c. per pair. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name with remittance for number of pairs desired. For size required mark outline of your heel.

ROBERT E. MILLER, Incorporated, 11 Broadway, New York.

J. GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE

In all shades—Suede, Satin, Patent, Glaze or Dull Kid—Pumps, Oxfords & Boots.

A shoe that combines gracefulness of line and supreme comfort.

Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.

811 6th Ave., near 31st St.
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Exceptional Value Silk Blouses

Georgette Crepe de Chine

Newest Models Large Selection Always in Stock

Style 17A
Heavy Georgette, White & Flesh

BLOUSE
One $3.50 Price
SHOP

Mail orders filled. Send for Catalogue T.
500 Fifth Av., Cor. 42d St., 2d floor

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE at 38th STREET NEW YORK

FOLIA

The Fascination of Simplicity is Charmingly Expressed in These

WOMEN'S FROCKS

Distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co.

"FOLIA"

A Frock of Georgette Crepe

59.50

The bodice has a plaited frill, repeated at the cuffs. The girdle is emphasized by picot-edged ribbon and Georgette crepe with bow at side. Tucked tunic skirt. In apricot, flesh, white and navy.

"CULIN"

A Frock of Foulard & Georgette Crepe

49.50

A square-necked bodice and the top of skirt are veiled with Georgette over foulard. Collar of embroidered organdie. In navy, Copen. and black tones.

The HATS illustrated are from the Bonwit Teller & Co. Millinery Department.

CULIN

CORRECT LIVERIES

PARLOR MAID (left)—Imported English mohair uniform, in gray or black, $15; in navy or brown, $18. Same uniform in imported Irish poplin, all colors, $7; black French sateen, $5. Headpiece of broad ribbon and organdy, $7. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.25.

PERSONAL MAID (centre)—English mohair uniform, black or gray, $15. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.

NURSE (right)—Coat of English serge; navy, gray or black, $45. Bonnet, $13.50; without veil, $10.50. Collar and cuffs, 70c.

Send for Catalog T-30.

Joseph
CAPE-APRONS-UNIFORMS
129 East 24th St., New York
Specializing Exclusively in Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms.

Remember the Parade? Get a Photograph.

We have a number of photographs taken during the parade in which can be seen distinctly nearly every soldier that participated in the wonderful celebration. Twenty years from now you will wish that you had a photograph of that great demonstration. Come to our office and see if we can show you a picture of yourself while on parade. It will be a remembrance worth while having, of the wonderful welcome given to the Victorious 27th Division.

Upon receipt of one dollar we will send you a good general view of the parade. Size 8x10 inches; suitable for framing.

KADEL & HERBERT,
47 West 42d St., New York City

QUALITY. SERVICE. PRICE. DALE

Buy Direct from Factory and SAVE MONEY

DON'T select fixtures from catalogs or pamphlets

Come and SEE the samples connected.

Customers own vase or other ornaments mounted for electric light. Beautiful assortment of silk shades.

108 West 13th St., New York
ONE DOOR WEST OF 5th AVE.
DALE Lighting Fixture Co

HAMILTON'S

SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Fine Serge Suit, $30.00

New Satin Dress, $22.50

ESPECIALLY do we appeal to the woman who has been paying $35 to $50 for a suit. She will find her style here at a great saving. Over 100 different styles in Suits from $19.95 to $50. Be Curious.

A wonderful variety of Dresses featuring Satins, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Jerseys, Etc.

from $14.95 to $35.00

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
307 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 31ST ST.
Our New Spring Catalog will be mailed upon request.

Herschmann

Period FURNITURE

SPINET DESK

of Brown Dull Mahogany, 31 inches high, 24 inches wide, 15 inches deep.

$24.00

Catalogue mailed on request.

JOSEPH L. HERSCHMANN
Oak Hall Bldg.
Herald Square

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

The Specialist Shoe

For CHILDREN—1 to 9 years of age.

Pat. Applied for

A Protective— Not a Corrective Shoe

DESIGNED BY AN ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON. SOLD ONLY BY FRANKLIN SIMON & CO. FOR THE NINETY-EIGHT IN EVERY HUNDRED BABIES BORN WITH NORMAL FEET.

NATURE makes few mistakes. Very few babies are born with feet that need correction. ALL babies are born with feet that need protection.

STEVENSON, IN HIS SONGS OF CHILDHOOD, WROTE:—

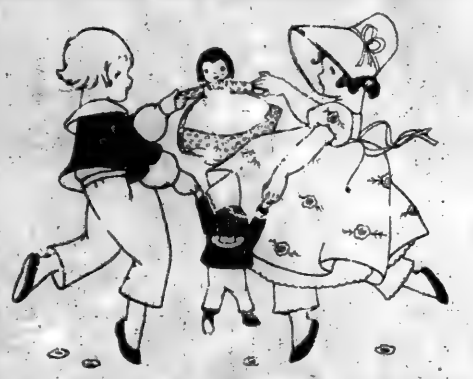
"Children, you are very little
And your bones are very brittle;
If you would grow great and stately,
You must learn to walk sedately."

We agree and disagree with the poet—*agree* that little children's bones are very brittle—but *disagree* that little children *must* learn to walk sedately.

We consulted a specialist who is the recognized head of the orthopedic profession and he designed the Specialist Shoe—a scientific shoe which allows the foot to develop normally and naturally.

The greatest endorsement for this shoe is that *ninety per cent* of all the mothers who buy their children's shoes in the Franklin Simon Shoe Shop, *invariably* select the Specialist Shoe.

ONLY THE FINEST LEATHERS AND THE MOST SKILLED WORKMANSHIP ENTER INTO THEIR CONSTRUCTION.



Baby's First Shoes
1 to 2 years—Sizes 2 to 5
3.50

Baby's Walking Shoes
2 to 4 years—Sizes 5 to 8
4.00

Children's Laced Shoes
4 to 6 years—Sizes 7 to 10½
5.50

Girl's Laced Shoes
6 to 9 years—Sizes 11 to 2
6.50

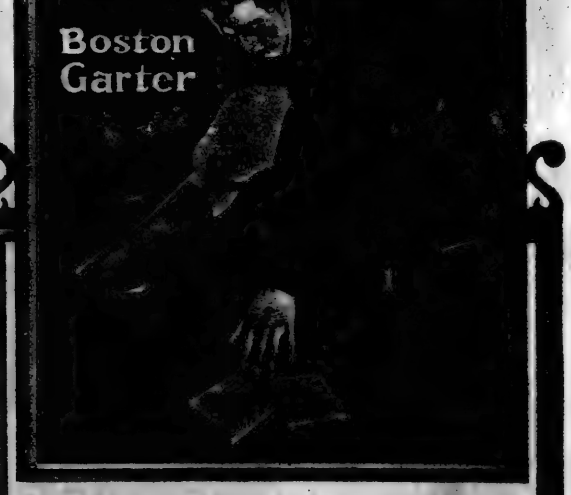
CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

KISSEL'S

FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

"Tailleur"
of Navy Trico with Fan Waistcoat
$67.50

Mail Orders are as satisfactory as Personal Transactions.



Men enjoy the greatest garter satisfaction by wearing the Boston. It fits perfectly—is easily and quickly adjusted—stays in place until released and holds the sock smooth without binding.

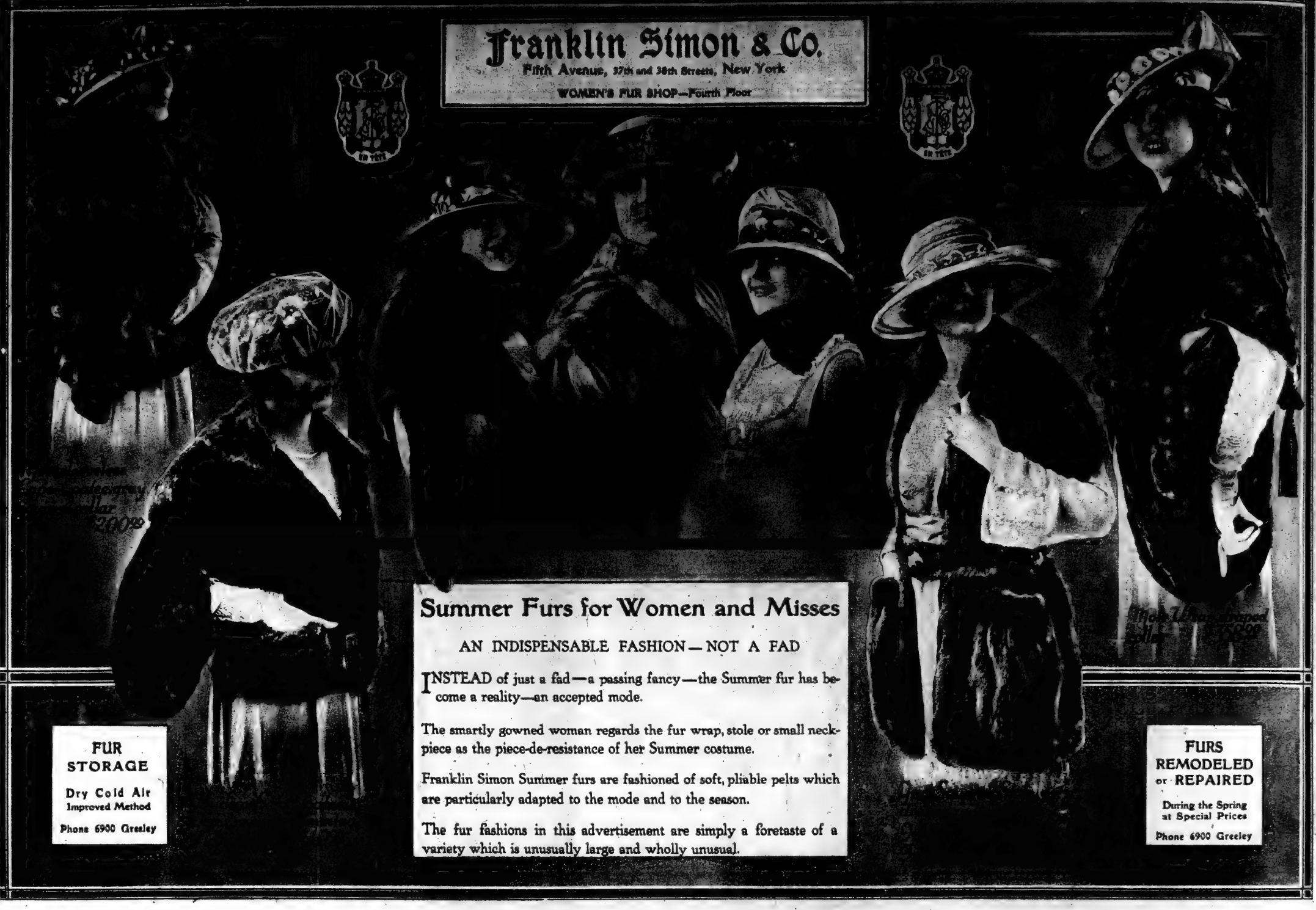
Boston Garter

Sold Everywhere — Kleinert's — GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York

WOMEN'S FUR SHOP—Fourth Floor



Summer Furs for Women and Misses

AN INDISPENSABLE FASHION—NOT A FAD

INSTEAD of just a fad—a passing fancy—the Summer fur has become a reality—an accepted mode.

The smartly gowned woman regards the fur wrap, stole or small neck-piece as the piece-de-resistance of her Summer costume.

Franklin Simon Summer furs are fashioned of soft, pliable pelts which are particularly adapted to the mode and to the season.

The fur fashions in this advertisement are simply a foretaste of a variety which is unusually large and wholly unusual.

FUR STORAGE
Dry Cold Air
Improved Method
Phone 6900 Greeley

FURS REMODELED or REPAIRED
During the Spring at Special Prices
Phone 6900 Greeley

Look for this card —orange colored— for everywhere

WILSNAP

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Fashion's Fastener

Hold Fast!

WITH a smart little "snap, snap, snap," your Wilsnaps spring to duty—the duty of *holding fast.*

Then when you wish to undo your gown, your Wilsnaps need no "finger-nail urging" to spring quickly apart.

For the sake of snap fastener comfort and security, always keep a supply of rust-proof Wilsnaps on hand with your sewing things.

Wilsnaps in all sizes. Wilsnaps for all weights of material.

Wilsnaps—always Wilsnaps—wherever snap fasteners are used.

Always will snap

THE WILSON FASTENER CO.
213 East St. Clair Avenue Cleveland, O.

W. F. CO. 1913

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

STRAIGHTLINE MODELS

Women's "Binner" Corsets

LIGHTLY boned Binner Corset of pink coutil (*illustrated at left*) adaptable to the medium or well developed form. A comfortable low bust model designed with extra gores for diaphragm and extension top with fullness for shoulder blades. Front is reinforced to give flat lines over abdomen; free hip section.
Sizes 23 to 30.

6.00

LOW bust Binner Corset of fancy pink broche (*illustrated at right*) designed especially for stout figures. Noteworthy features are the elastic lacings over thighs which firmly hold fullness of figure and expand when one is seated. The woman whose corset often breaks at waistline will appreciate the advantages of reinforced side steel.
Sizes 24 to 30.

10.00

CORSET SHOP—Balcony Floor

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States—Phone 6900 Greeley

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Ability to Become a Convincing Talker

By GEORGE RAYMOND

"HAVE you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

This question quickly brought me to the little group which had gathered in the center of the office. Jordan and I had started with the Great Eastern Machinery Co. within a month of each other, four years ago. A year ago, Jordan was taken into the accounting division and I was sent out as salesman. Neither of us was blessed with an unusual amount of brilliancy, but we "got by" in our new jobs well enough to hold them.

Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard:

"Jordan just been made Treasurer of the Company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the bulletin board, telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now, I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet and unassuming, but I never would have picked him for any such sudden rise. I knew, too, that the Treasurer of the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan landed the place.

The first chance I got I walked into Jordan's new office and after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to let me "in" on the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember.

FREDERICK HOUK LAW

An educator, lecturer, executive, traveler, and author few men are so well equipped by experience and training as Dr. Law to teach the art of effective speaking. His "Mastery of Speech" is the fruit of 20 years' active lecturing and instruction in Eastern schools and colleges preceded by an education at Oxford Academy, Amherst College, Columbia University, The Theodore Collage, Brown University, and New York University. He holds the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D.

Dr. Law is the author of two novels, two books of poetry, and editor of six school text-books. At present he is Lecturer in English in New York University, Lecturer in Pedagogy in the Extension Work of the College of the City of New York, Head of the Dept. of English in the Stuyvesant H. S. and writer of the Weekly Lesson Plans for The Independent.

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a pointer or two that will help you.

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I put my foot into it, meaning, of course, that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the Western office and I was asked to present him with the loving cup the boys gave him, how flustered I was and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people? I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"The first thing I did was to buy a number of books on public speaking, but they seemed to be meant for those who wanted to become orators, whereas what I wanted to learn was not only how to speak in public, but how to speak to individuals under various conditions in business and social life.

"A few weeks later, just as I was about to give up hope of ever learning how to talk interestingly, I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Houk Law of New York University had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons, I sent for them and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the principles of effective speaking were clear to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talking had always seemed something to be dreaded, whereas it is really not a difficult thing to 'get up and talk.' I learned how to secure attention to what I was saying and how to make what I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humor with telling effect.

"But perhaps the most wonderful thing about the lessons were the actual examples of what things to say and when to say them to meet varying conditions. I found that there was a knack in making oral reports to my superiors. I found that there was a right way and a wrong way to present complaints, to give estimates, and to issue orders.

"I picked up some wonderful pointers about how to give my opinions, about how to answer complaints, about how to ask the bank for a loan, about how to ask for extensions. Another thing that struck me forcibly was that, instead of antagonizing people when I didn't agree with them, it is best to bring them around to my way of thinking in the most pleasant sort of way. Then, of course, along with those lessons there were chapters on speaking before large audiences, how to find material for talking and speaking, how to talk to friends, how to talk to servants, and how to talk to children.

"Why, I got the idea the very first evening, and it was only a short time before I was able to apply the principles and found that my words were beginning to be effective upon those to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done quickly, where formerly, as you know, what I said 'went in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering complaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Camp, I was made Treasurer. Between you and me, George, my salary is now $7500 a year and I expect it will be more from the first of the year.

"And I want to tell you sincerely, that I attribute much of my success to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

When Jordan finished, I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's Course and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record breaking sales during the dullest season of the year, I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the home office. We had quite a long talk in which I explained how I was able to break sales records—and I was appointed Sales Manager at almost twice my former salary. I know that there was nothing in me that had changed except that I had acquired the ability to talk well where formerly I simply used "words without reason." I can never thank Jordan enough for telling me about Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking. Jordan and I are both spending all our spare time making public speeches on war subjects and Jordan is being talked about now as Mayor of our little Town.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the idea of speaking and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete Course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the Course, send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation

Publishers of The Independent Weekly.

Dept. 73-X, 119 West 40th Street, New York.

Please send me Dr. Frederick Houk Law's "Mastery of Speech," a Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking in eight lessons. I will either remail the Course to you within five days after its receipt, or send you $5.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Times Mag. 3-30-19.

The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

Signal Corps Photo

Between Periods of Hard Fighting: Men of the 77th Division in a Deserted French House at Corney, Between Chatel Chehery and Eleville, Ardennes, a Week Before the Armistice

NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1919. SECTION 7
SIXTEEN PAGES

(Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.)

THE 77TH'S HOMECOMING

New York City Will Soon Welcome Its "Metropolitan Division" Which Broke Through the Argonne Forest

By the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM T. MANNING, Chairman of the Home Auxiliary Association of the Division.

THE 77th Division shares with the 27th the unmeasured appreciation, pride, and affection of the people of New York. New York's feeling is not limited to any one part of our army, which has done its part so gloriously, but these two divisions are in a special sense her own and her heart goes out to them accordingly.

The 27th Division was formed from the regiments of the National Guard of New York City and State and its noble record at the front is known to all. No honor that we can pay to this splendid division is too great. It was right and proper for the whole city to receive and welcome the 27th as a unit last Tuesday in its great parade which stirred all our souls and was one of the most memorable events in the city's history. It will be equally right and proper for the 77th to parade as a unit when it returns. Nothing less than this would be just to the brave officers and men of the 77th.

Nothing less than this will for one moment satisfy the people of New York. There can be no thought of any discrimination between our two magnificent home divisions. While the 27th represents the entire State, the 77th which received its training at Camp Upton, belongs to the city itself. It was formed as part of our new National Army, called to the colors when we entered the war. It was made up of the men drafted from New York and its vicinity, and, in spite of drafts and replacements bringing in a certain proportion of men from elsewhere, it still retains its character and its identity with the life of the city. The officers assigned to the division were largely New York men, most of them from professional and business life, many of them trained at Plattsburg. To see these officers, not far from 2,000 of them, assembled from time to time in some great auditorium at the camp was in itself a most moving sight. No finer, keener, more inspiring exhibit of young manhood could have been found in America or in all the world. It gave one a thrill simply to scan the faces of those who sat there listening to the lecture on discipline or on machine guns, preparing for the test that was soon to come.

The men of the 77th Division included every element of our population in New York. There were not a few of them who could speak no English. More than fifty nationalities were represented at Camp Upton. It was a question at first as to what could be done with so polyglot a group. That question quickly disappeared. Under the firm but considerate handling of General Bell, whose name is held in honor by all Camp Upton men, the division found itself at once. In a marvelously short time one common spirit pervaded and united the whole camp. The enemy within our gates made well organized and clever efforts to spread disloyal propaganda among the men, especially among those of Russian birth. But these efforts met with little success. The atmosphere was one in which the pacifist or pro-German or Bolshevist microbe did not thrive.

Whatever were the racial affiliations of the men; whatever language they knew best; whatever religion they professed, all soon came to feel that they were Americans. The fine spirit, so quickly created, was of course due in large measure to the intelligence, ability and high character of the officers, but it was no less creditable to the men. It could not have been produced without their right perception and readiness to respond. It was a most striking and reassuring instance of what can be done in the field of Americanization. Some people had been talking about the brutalizing effects of military training. The civilizing effects of this training were everywhere evident at Camp Upton. The 50,000 men in that camp as a body were improved in health, in appearance, in mind, in morals, and in spirit. One could see in them the growth of all that goes to the making of a man.

Few, I think, could have watched that development without desiring to see some wise system of universal military training adopted for the young men of our land. That camp was a training school in discipline, in efficiency, and in character. The democratic fellowship, the realization of human brotherhood developed in that life of order and discipline was such as to set one thinking. It opened up new possibilities. It gave one new confidence for the future of our own country and of the race. No one could be with those boys without loving them and feeling an immense respect for them. And no one could doubt as to how they would acquit themselves when put to the test. An army with such a spirit might meet reverses. It might suffer great losses. But nothing less than the ultimate victory was conceivable.

The record of the 77th Division is now history. We all know what that record is. It is one of which New York and America will forever be proud. And among the many nationalities in this division none gave a better account of themselves than the boys with German names. To the 77th fell the honor of leading the first division of the National Army to go across. It was taken quickly to the front and was given one of the most formidable tasks on all the fighting line. Nowhere was there a more difficult piece of work than that in the Argonne Forest. The fighting in that forest was done wholly by the 77th. It was not supposed that any troops could do much in the forest, with its unending wire entanglements and its nests or nests of machine guns. All that was expected was that the division assigned to this task would advance as the divisions on either side of it, in the open, beyond the forest, drove the enemy back. The 77th ignored these expectations. It went right through the forest, constantly ahead of the divisions on its right and left, drove the Germans out, and pushed on to the gates of Sedan. One episode in that Argonne fighting, that of "The Lost Battalion," will stand out as classic in our history. That incident was typical of all the rest. For four years the Kaiser's trained troops had held the forest, and

considered it impregnable. They were ejected from it without ceremony by the men from New York, some of whom had scarcely seen a forest before in their lives.

And New York will show those men what she thinks of them when they come home. The 77th stands seventh among all the divisions of our army in the number of Distinguished Service Crosses received, and ninth among the divisions having the heaviest casualty lists. When the division left for France the families and friends of each regiment belonging to it formed a Home Association, organized by companies for the purpose of meeting any need of the men abroad, or of their families at home. The aim of these Home Associations was that no family of any man connected with the regiment should be left without help, or should be without sympathetic fellowship if help were needed.

These regimental associations have been deeply valued and appreciated by the officers and men of the division. It was a great moral support to the men to feel that there were these strong, sympathetic behind them, and that whatever happened, their families would not be without friends. As these associations have carried on their work they have proved most invaluable agencies, not only for meeting practical and specific needs, but also for the promotion of human fellowship and good citizenship. They have drawn together people of every kind in the strong, common bond of relation to the regiment.

The division itself in France has now formed an organization known as the 77th Division Association, and at the request of its officers the regimental associations consisting of the families and friends at home have also united to form a corresponding Home Auxiliary Association for the division as a whole. The work of these associations and the bonds of fellowship which they promote among officers and men, and also among their families, should most certainly be maintained and continued. There could be no better influence in the life of our city than such an association of people of all sorts, regardless of racial or religious affiliation on the common basis of their relation to the 77th Division. Not less than 30,000 men have passed through and are therefore connected with, the division. Add to this the great number represented by the families and friends of the officers and men, and the far-reaching influence of this wholesome association can be imagined. If, however, this fellowship which has been so strikingly developed is to be continued it must have some visible basis, some common center of which it can meet and find expression.

It is therefore suggested that a great clubhouse shall now be provided for the 77th Division. This would seem to be the most appropriate, and by far the most practical and beneficial form which a just recognition of the record and achievements of the division, and of the honor due to it, could possibly take. The division itself, through its association, has expressed the hope that a clubhouse may be secured, and has sent Major E. Fullerton Weaver home as its advance representative to see what can be done about this, as well as to do everything in his power to secure employment for the men. What better expression could there be of welcome to the men of the 77th and of thankfulness for the victory which they helped to win and for their safe return?

The division itself wants this and asks for it. I believe that the idea of such a permanent common center for the division will appeal powerfully to the people of our city who realize what we owe to those men now returning to us, and that the funds for it will be readily forthcoming. It is reported that the City of Houston, Texas, is to erect a clubhouse at a cost of $3,000,000 for its soldiers who fought in France.

The clubhouse would be not only a benefit to the living but also a most appropriate memorial to those members of the division who have fallen. In it should be placed beautiful memorial tablets bearing, and preserving before the eyes of their comrades, the names of those who have given their lives in the great cause. The building would serve as a place for both physical and mental development. It would contain a gymnasium, a swimming pool, and shower baths, as well as an auditorium, recreation rooms, and rooms for various meetings.

The various regimental associations which include the families and friends of the men should have their offices and facilities for their work in the building, thus bringing everything connected with the life of the division to one centre and under one roof. Politics should, of course, have no place in the life and work of the club, nor anything which would introduce any dividing line. It should exist solely for the purpose of keeping alive the spirit of the men of New York who fought in France, and of utilizing that spirit to build up and strengthen the life of our city. The old Astor Library, a four-story building covering a plot 249 by 125 feet, on Lafayette Street just south of Astor Place, has been leased as a temporary clubhouse. The Home Association is putting this building in order and hopes to have it in readiness for the division on its return. It will serve the purpose temporarily until a suitable and permanent clubhouse can be secured.

The regiments of the 27th, New York's other division, have their fine armories to which they will return. The 77th Division needs a building in which to continue its life. New York has the opportunity to provide this.

With New York's Fighters in the Argonne

Letters from Captain Bradford Ellsworth Tell of the 77th Division's Drive Through the Forest, With Never a Step Backward

CAPTAIN BRADFORD ELLSWORTH, D. S. C., Intelligence and Operations Officer of the [illegible] Infantry, 77th Division, has written home some letters about the work of his regiment during the operations in the Argonne Forest and the advance which began on the 26th of September and ended with the armistice of Nov. 11. Captain Ellsworth is a graduate of Hotchkiss School and Yale, and before the war was a member of Speculum A.

"It seems strange," he wrote under date of Nov. 13, from Le Morthomme, near St. Menehould, "to start a letter by putting in the real name of a town, and strange, too, are still the gentle, clear days, for it is here that we started the great drive through the Argonne Forest, at the Meuse, and we had just crossed it when the battle cry. We began here on the 26th of September. I had just started in on a visit at Givry, at that rest hotel one afternoon. At 6 o'clock in the evening came our warning order, and preparation for the big push following right on. Next day, the regiment had slept under the open sky, and we did that night up to the 11th of November. Aug. 30 was our date with the Vesle River, and we occupied there and on to the Aisne. We came here in trucks and then began what I suppose is the greatest forest fighting in history.

"The division has made a name for itself; my brigade has been cited, and the 308th has done more bobbing and ducking than any other regiment in the brigade. The regiment's officers and men, every individual one of them, have covered themselves with glory. Of the 77th Division, General Pershing has said: 'There is none better in the army, and none that can be banked on to accomplish its task as well as the 77th.' That's praise enough for us.

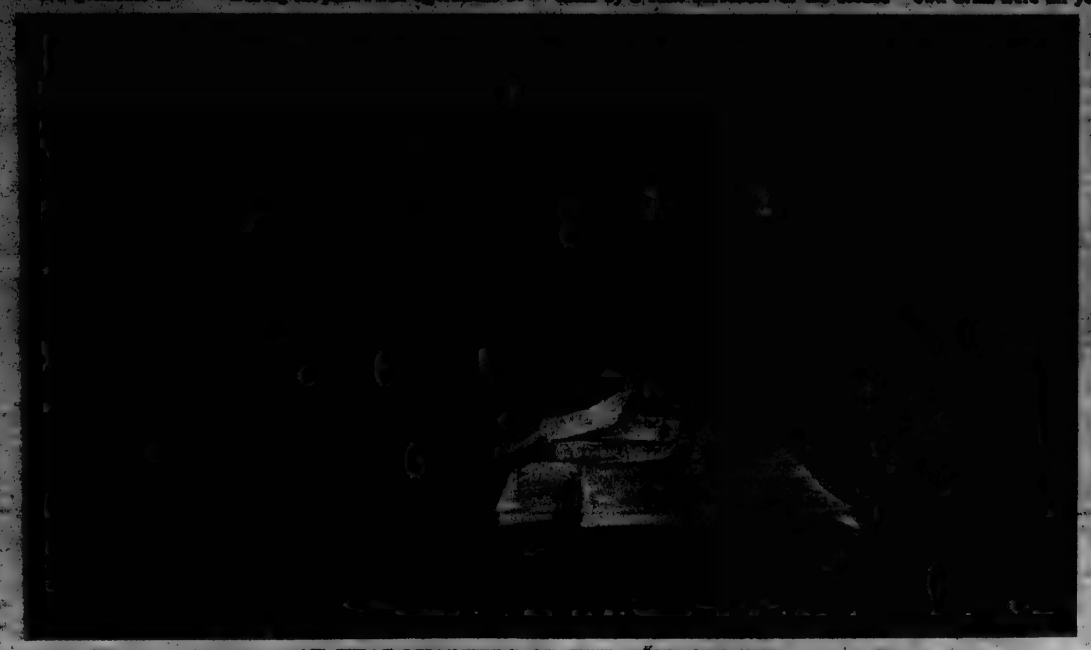
"During the push I was Operations Officer of the regiment. On Sept. 26 at 5 A. M. was the start of the attack with artillery. Lordy! How the big guns did roar! Some days we would nibble off a kilometer, other days not a foot, but never would the Jackie force us to give way an inch. The Argonne is an ideal place if woods as any one could imagine, full of steep ravines covered with thick underbrush, and it was ably defended by the 120th Division of Landwehr troops, and they had been in these woods for eighteen months. They were a first-class division, made up of woodsmen who knew every path and thicket; they were big men, too, for boches, and courageous when cornered, but as evil as they make 'em. In fact, they are all the same, but in their own haunts their tricks. Two of our companies learned something of them by a false surrender in the second day's fighting, and after that very few prisoners were taken.

"I shall never go into woods again or into underbrush without having my heart come up into my throat. The only way to discover a machine-gun nest was by the sudden dropping of yourself or your neighbor. The second says that machine-gun nests shall be destroyed 'by flank attacks and by the use of hand and rifle grenades and the 37-millimeter gun.' I wonder if the man who wrote that ever tried to throw a ball in the underbrush or fire a rifle grenade which would be stopped by a tree ten feet away, or pull the lanyard of a 37-millimeter gun knowing that the shell would explode as soon as it left the muzzle. He didn't know his Argonne. And we were instructed to 'use your auxiliary arms,' but your own arms were all you could use there.

"We had twenty-two days of hand-to-hand fighting, and ended up with the brilliant but expensive taking of St. Juvin and Hill 182. That was in the open—the wide open—and it was only that fact that carried men forward who were so worn and weary that when halted they would sleep under the heaviest kind of shellfire. It was the life that was put into us by the relief after being stifled by underbrush and woods that made us take the hill and carried two battalions and a part of another against three regiments of Germans—youngsters this time—and we licked them to a standstill.

"Two of their regiments counter-attacked and were literally beaten to death—those that didn't get by as prisoners. I'll never forget the days of Oct. 10 and 14. The afternoon of the 14th took twelve of my best friends, but they died the most glorious death, and we mourn them not. We speak of them as 'good old Grandall' or 'good old Sweeney—he did something.' Of course,

(Continued on Page 14)



AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE 77TH DIVISION. (Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.)
Major Gen. Robert Alexander, With His Chief of Staff and Aids, Studying Photographs Made by Observation Planes in the Argonne Sector, Near Abri de Crochet, Two Weeks Before the Armistice Was Signed.

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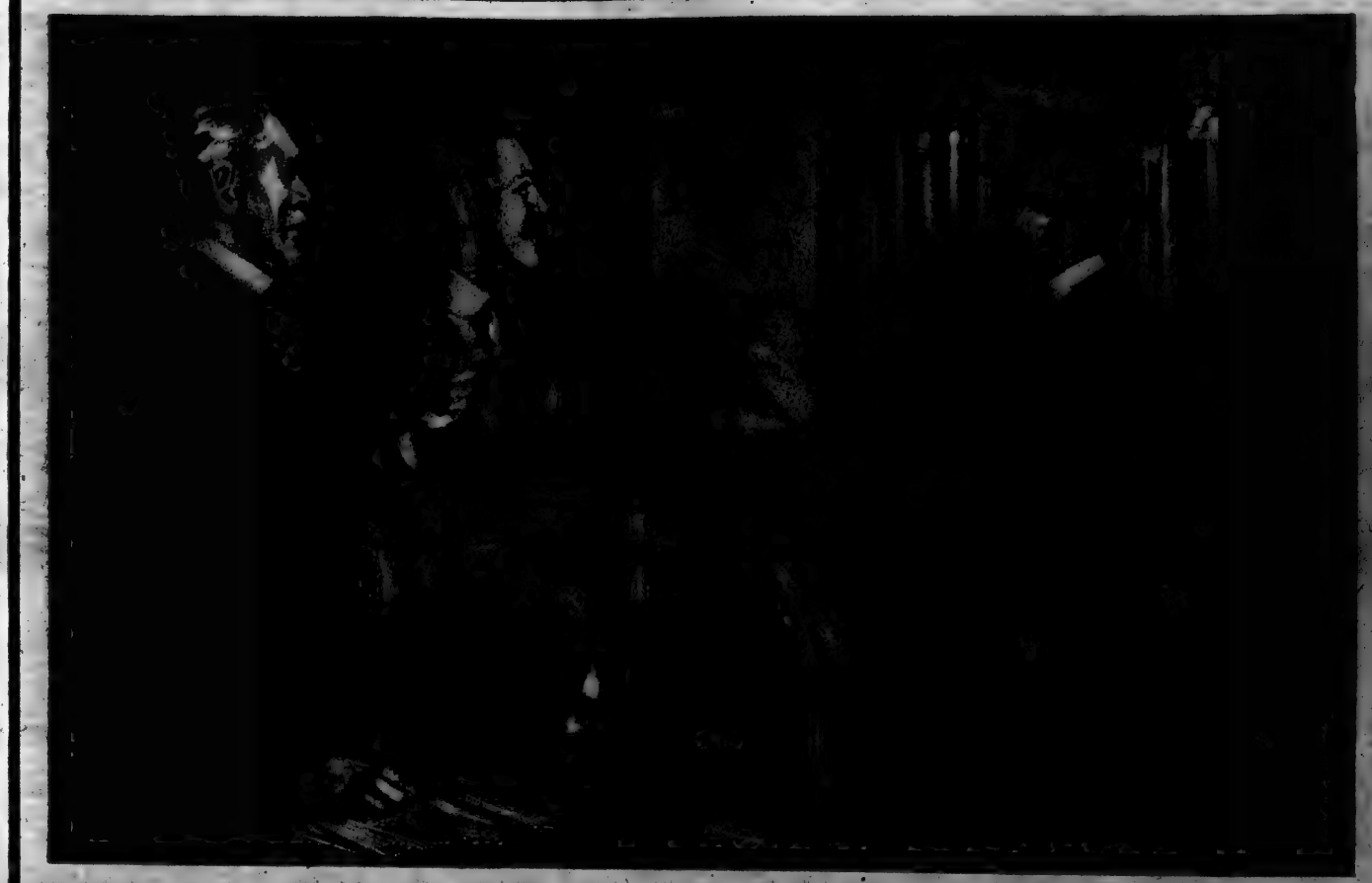

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"See that man at the Receiving Teller's window? That's Billy King, Sales Manager for the Browning Company. First of every month he comes in and deposits $500. I've been watching Billy for a long time—take almost as much interest in him as I do in my own boy.

"Three years ago he started in at Browning's as a clerk at $15 a week. Married, had one child, couldn't save a cent. One day he came in here desperate—wanted to borrow $100—wife was sick.

"I said, 'Billy, I'm going to give you something worth more than a loan—some good advice—and if you'll follow it I'll let you have the hundred, too. You don't want to be a $15 clerk all your life, do you?' Of course he didn't. 'Well,' I said, 'there's a way to climb out of your job to something better. Take up a course with the International Correspondence Schools in the work you like best and want to advance in, and put in some of your evenings getting special training. The Schools will do wonders for you—I know, we've got several I. C. S. boys right here in the bank.'

"That night Billy wrote to Scranton and a few days later he had started a course in Salesmanship. It had a fascination for him and in a little while he got his chance on the city sales force. Why, in three months he had doubled his salary! Next thing I knew he was put in charge of a branch office up state.

"Then he took the I. C. S. Advertising course. Well, he made such a record up there that a few months ago they brought him back and made him Sales Manager—on salary and commission. He's making real money now. Owns his own home, has bought some good securities, and he's a regular at that window every month. It just shows what a man can do in a little spare time."

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Is there any reason why *you* should stand still and let others climb over you when you have the same chance they have? Surely the least you can do is to find out just what there is in this proposition for you. Here is all we ask: Without cost, without obligating yourself in any way, simply mark and mail this coupon.

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With New York's Fighters in the Argonne

(Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. A.)

Detachment of the 77th Division's Headquarters Troops Riding Along the Dummy German Railway Tracks Previously Wrecked by Our Artillery, Near Abri de Cruchet, in the Argonne Forest, Oct. 28, 1918.

(Continued from Page 2)

those men and officers who died during the taking of St. Juvin and Hill 182 did as much than any others to win the war, but through their deaths we crossed the Aire River, and the boche was obliged to fall back to the Meuse. It was then that we knew we would be in Germany before Christmas—it was there that the break came.

"After St. Juvin we were relieved for fourteen days, staying just behind the lines for replacements and equipment, preparing for the push to the Meuse. We started almost exactly where we had left off. We crossed the Meuse on the night of the 6th, and held that position, under the boche's nose, until the armistice went into effect. No fear about his not being licked—but the disappointment of not getting to Berlin!

"Personally, the war has brought me a knowledge of men and things, and of what men think without their saying anything. It has brought me a greater love for my country and the satisfaction of doing my job well. I am going to stop before I spoil it. No, I don't want to stay in the army. I'm through."

In another letter Captain Ellsworth said:

"The 77th Division was the first to attack and the only division that went through the forest, to say nothing of completing the job from the Aire to the Meuse. Naturally, we think a good deal of ourselves, and we wear a gold Statue of Liberty on the left shoulder—the Metropolitan Division—that's us, and I'm here to tell the world or any one else who cares to listen that it is some division. We are proud of the little shield on our letter paper, the charging soldier and the motto 'Suivez Moi!' It was made for us at Camp Upton, but I never would use it until now. Now it means something. Several other divisions have chased us, but none of them got nearer than the tail end of our ammunition columns.

"You good people over there can now devote yourselves to getting us home as a division, and let it be soon, please. What I want most is a little of the old U. S. A., but I would rather wait here six months than to go back without the 306th.

"The war is over, and neither bullets nor cooties finished me, and both had good chances. The cooties did an especially fine job—but all that is in the past, and now I have a nice billet, a hot bath in my rubber tub when I want it, pajamas, bed and all the comforts. The nicest kind of a woman, a widowed peasant, is my hostess, and she really makes me feel like her guest. She sees that my fire is always going and never tires of looking after the comforts of 'mon Capitaine.'"

Captain Bradford Ellsworth, Intelligence Officer, 306th Infantry.

They Bought the Prisoner

THIS is one of the stories told by Philip Gibbs, war correspondent, about the irrepressible Australian soldier:

Major Gen. Monash, it happened, was anxious to get hold of a German prisoner in a hurry, in order to identify the enemy divisions across No Man's Land. He offered a reward in cash to any Australian who would bring in a German. In a few hours there appeared at headquarters two husky Australians, leading a diminutive Teuton. The captive, a dried-up sort of a man, wore big horn spectacles and was so small that he looked like a child beside his captors.

"What a very little prisoner!" remarked the A. D. C., but he commented no further the trio into the General's presence.

"That's a very little prisoner," said the General. "Where did you get him?"

One of the Australians, after shuffling from one foot to the other, said:

"To tell the truth, General, we bought him off the British for a shilling."

To Educate Foreign Colonies Out of Existence

(Continued from Page 7)

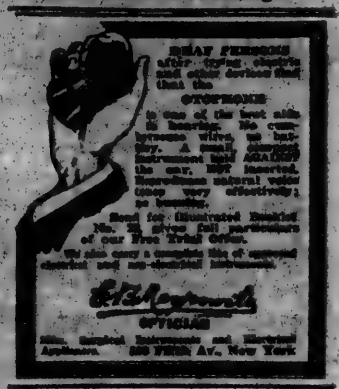
taking out citizenship papers, and, on the other, that the immigrant is not to be Americanized by having him listen to speeches. Necessity, it is said, is the first teacher. When it comes to Americanization, necessity is the only teacher. If Americans are genuinely concerned about converting into Americans the great masses of aliens who come to their shores, and if they conceive under the word "naturalization" a radical transformation of outlook and manner of life, they must take steps to place the immigrant in such an environment that he will have no choice but to adopt the manner and the mode of thought, and live the life, of America.

At this point let me say as emphatically as I know how that there is nothing that the immigrant desires more profoundly than to become like the people he finds here. Whether or not Americans really deserve this homage from him, it remains an indisputable fact that the vast mass of foreigners who come to America entertain an admiration which amounts almost to worship for the appearance, the manners, and the standards of life of the older stocks. Just as a boy wishes nothing more devoutly than to become a man, so the average immigrant thinks of nothing more hopefully than of the day when he, too, will be an American. But to leave the immigrant, on the superiority of Americanism to his Old World inheritance, and to censure him about his slowness in readjusting himself, is puerile and futile.

Americans who have read my story flatter me by saying that Missouri has made me into the kind of an American they want all young newcomers to become. If there is something more in this than pleasant personal compliment, it is in the power of the country to multiply my experience by the thousands each year. What I have in mind is not in the least revolutionary. There are at least two precedents for my suggestion. It is only a few months ago that the Congress of the United States appropriated an enormous sum of money for the training of young men in the colleges of the country to be officers in our army and navy. And it is only half a year ago that the United States Government invited several scores of French young women to come to America and be educated at American colleges, at our expense, in the interest of lasting friendship and mutual understanding between the two republics. Both of these undertakings show splendid vision, but I cannot escape the feeling that it is of vastly greater importance for the future safety of the country and its institutions that the young men and women who are going to remain with us and share the privileges of our citizenship all their lives, both in war and in peace, should receive the same kind of training in those colleges where Americanism remains genuine and untouched by foreign influences.

Congress is, at this moment, considering a long and complex program of legislation in the interest of Americanization. I suggest, not as a panacea, but as a definite step toward the solution of the problem, that Congress begin by appropriating an adequate and sufficient amount of money to enable young men and women of foreign birth to duplicate my own experience in becoming an American. I say "Congress" because I have a strong feeling that it is the business of the country to deal with fundamental problems of this sort and not the business of private benevolence. Let Congress in making this appropriation specify a list of colleges and institutions, none of which should be located in a town of more than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and let them establish a system of examination and requirements by which prospective beneficiaries of these scholarships shall be tested as to their eligibility. And let Congress, above all, make certain that the number of students sent to any given institution each year shall be below a stated maximum number, (say, half a dozen,) lest they succeed in establishing petty foreign colonies in the very places where it is the object of the plan to eradicate the foreign colony.

It would be, in my estimation, particularly fitting at this time that the plan which I am suggesting be associated with the name of the late Theodore Roosevelt. I can conceive of no memorial to his services to the country which would have been more acceptable to him than a plan for the genuine and lasting Americanization of the sons and daughters of our newer populations.



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Bobbed Hair and Maiden Names for Wives!

That Might Be Adopted as the Slogan of the New Freedom for Women, if a Recent Meeting in New York Is to be a Criterion

By HELEN B. WAYNE.

I WAS a little flustered the other day to find myself at a meeting of the Women's Freedom Congress, but curiosity held me there.

As I looked at my program I observed that there had been a morning session at which Henrietta Rodman, Helen Marot, Juliette Poyntz, Rose Schneiderman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Therese Malkiel, Jessie W. Hughan and other Greenwich Village notables had spoken, and I was sorry to have missed the fun. Still, knowing as I did that each speaker was either an avowed Socialist or anarchist, I could be sure that each one had used her particular hobby or grievance—as the case might be—the urge Socialist measures of improvement. I therefore huddled regretfully and settled down to the enjoyment of the moment.

Surely hall I ever made a large gathering of the faithful as on that day. Mixed in with the usual bobbed-hair types (oh, but the ugly ones are more ugly for the bobbing!) and the aforementioned spliff-ers were some clear cut, gentle faces—women with that air of fine breeding and breadth which rarely if ever is found in the militant type. Charming are the agitators as a rule, and the sincere ones among them courageous and fine in their way; but gentle—never! What then were these gentlewomen doing in this assembly?

Apart from there were a little left, during which I conducted a conversation, between two women immediately ahead of me. The middle-aged one with the bobbed hair was saying to the middle-aged one with long hair:

"You know the old Dickinson Jewett, as painter here brilliant she is, often falls

"The middle-aged one with bobbed hair was saying to the middle-aged one with long hair ——"

decidedly in love with her husband, spends her entire life taking care of him and his children, and never accomplishes a single thing."

There was a little pause, after which the other woman said quietly:

"Perhaps that's why the man has survived."

"Heavens!" remarked Short Hair eccentrically; "you talk like a conservative."

"Well," the long-haired lady rejoined, "maybe so! But I tell you it takes a pretty radical pejunt to be even a little conservative in these wild days."

Bobbed Hair had the grace to smile at this and would, I know, have said something cutting and clever, but just then a lady two rows ahead called out very loudly:

"I want to hear the speaker and they're jabbering back of me."

Evidently time had been called on the platform while the two ladies had been engrossed in their little controversy. Now they tried to look unconscious and listened closely, this time to an impassioned plea by Fola La Follette that all women retain their maiden names after marriage. Miss La Follette, who has retained her individuality by refusing to be known by the name of her husband, George Middleton, doesn't seem to have much use for men anyway. She explained with pathetic earnestness that if as a spinster you had made a name for yourself in, say professions, that name, being an asset in the economic world, should surely be retained after marriage.

There were other eloquent arguments for this important cause, the last one being that, even if you did consent to take your husband's name ("thus merging your business standing in his, so to speak) and then get divorced and then married once more, you would have to change your name—and perhaps business interests—all over again! This vital after-the-war problem was debated pro and con, another champion of the "maiden name school" being one Margaret Lane, who also admitted to have a real grouch against men in general. I never did know how she finally decided the question, for before the smoke of battle had cleared up another pretty woman had mounted the platform and was hurling at us her views on birth control.

As I looked around I saw a few more men standing sheepishly about, and that fact startled me. Not that the ladies minded them in the least! They said whatever they liked and, indeed, left very little unsaid with the greatest apparent enjoyment. There were, however, some sane and balanced things spoken as opposed to some that were both hysterical and ill advised. For instance, the clear ringing voice of Laura Garrett—brother of sex hygiene—rose like a bell, warning some of the extremists that young people would better be taught some of the old-fashioned virtues and some sex hygiene even at the expense of birth control. Evidently here was another woman radical enough to be conservative in topsy-turvy times!

There now followed little talks on such topics as marriage and divorce and the rights of married women by Sique Tokaty, wedded wife of Francis Hackett, and Anna Strunsky Walling, wedded wife of William English Walling. Whatever their beliefs before marriage, it is certain that they now believed firmly in the rights of the married woman, though they differed a little as to technicalities. Just what these were I missed, but Mrs. Walling seemed to think we should surely understand when she announced herself as a "semantic monogamist!"

After this came Margaret Naumberg, director of an all day modern school for very young children, who urged that all such children would be better away from

She announced herself as a "romantic monogamist."

their mothers, (she said she could prove this by psycho analysis!) and brought up in a sort of big broader house. At this two or three of the despised conservatives protested with some eloquence and received the greatest applause of the day, but a boyish looking and clear voiced young woman from Australia finally settled the matter in a Solomon-like way:

"If some women prefer to make the bringing up of their children their profession," she said tolerantly, "we won't criticise them. But if you don't care for the mothering job and still have brought children into the world, then send 'em to one of the all day schools."

After so much more was settled we had two little talks on community kitchens, but the consensus here was that domestic activities didn't somehow draw women nowadays, and certainly didn't stimulate women's minds. Each speaker reported definitely that her experiment along the community kitchen line was a flat failure.

This was a genuine disappointment to me. (I may as well admit my great interest in all questions of good and cheap food.) Unfortunately, I couldn't wait to hear Agnes Warbasse talk on "The Co-operative Movement" or Louise Bryant, wife of John Reed, who has lately been championing the Bolsheviki before the Senate committee, on "Soviet Russia." But though I felt sure that each speaker would whoop up her subject in great form and feared the effect on their fellowers in the audience, I took some comfort in the thought of that new-born "conservative-radical" voice which had been heard several times already.

As I tipped out, Timmins, a mere man, emerged from the shadows at the back of the room.

"What does it mean?" I asked. "Are they all being Bolshevized?"

"Cheer up," he said. "Don't you know they must have something to speed up now the war's about over?"

"But they're stirring up a lot of trouble and mostly for nothing. Don't you think there's German stuff back of it all?—The more discord and foul ideas over here all the better for Germany!"

"Nonsense!" said Timmins. "Let 'em have their fun. They adored being anarchistic. And couldn't you see there were some level heads among 'em?"

"Not many," I insisted. "And just you look at the whole bunch of speakers. With hardly an exception they were pro-German, pacifist, Socialist, or I. W. W. during the war. What was that Lenine said about getting the women sympathetic to Bolshevism?"

"Nonsense!" said Timmins again. But he looked a little thoughtful.

Racy Vocabulary of the Airman

A FEW nights ago during a theatre intermission a group of aviators was swapping stories. One of the fliers, a chap apparently of not more than 20, who wore on his sleeve the markings of an instructor, told this story to the edification of his fellow-aviators and the mystification of bystanders:

"One day a strapping big kiwee climbed into my bus, just when I wanted to take a joy ride by myself. 'Have you taken out a $10,000 policy?' I asked sort of casually as I took my place in the front seat. The kiwee smiled a sickly kind of a smile and I turned on the juice.

"We taxied off, and when the ship had reached the ceiling I turned off the engine and started spiraling down in easy stages. Suddenly the joystick refused to work and the bus commenced doing all kinds of stunts which I couldn't stop. Finally I looked over my shoulder, and what do you think had happened? The kiwee had grabbed hold of the other joystick and was sholding on to it with grim terror written all over his face. I frantically motioned to him to release the stick. I guess he realized something was up, for he let go and I managed to flatten out. When we landed they had to take the kiwee away in hungry Liz, the ride had scared him so."

To the uninitiated the disregard of the young instructor-flier for the King's English was all the more amazing because he had the appearance of being well bred and well educated. They did not know that most of the slang words he had used were terms recognized by the Division of Military Aeronautics of the War Department. The nomenclature books of balloon and airplane branches might be taken for dictionaries of slang were there not technical aeronautical terms among them.

Aeronautical slang is more easily understood when one considers the nature and personnel of the air service. Both in the United States and Canada the men who responded to the call for aviators were predominantly college students or men recently out of college.

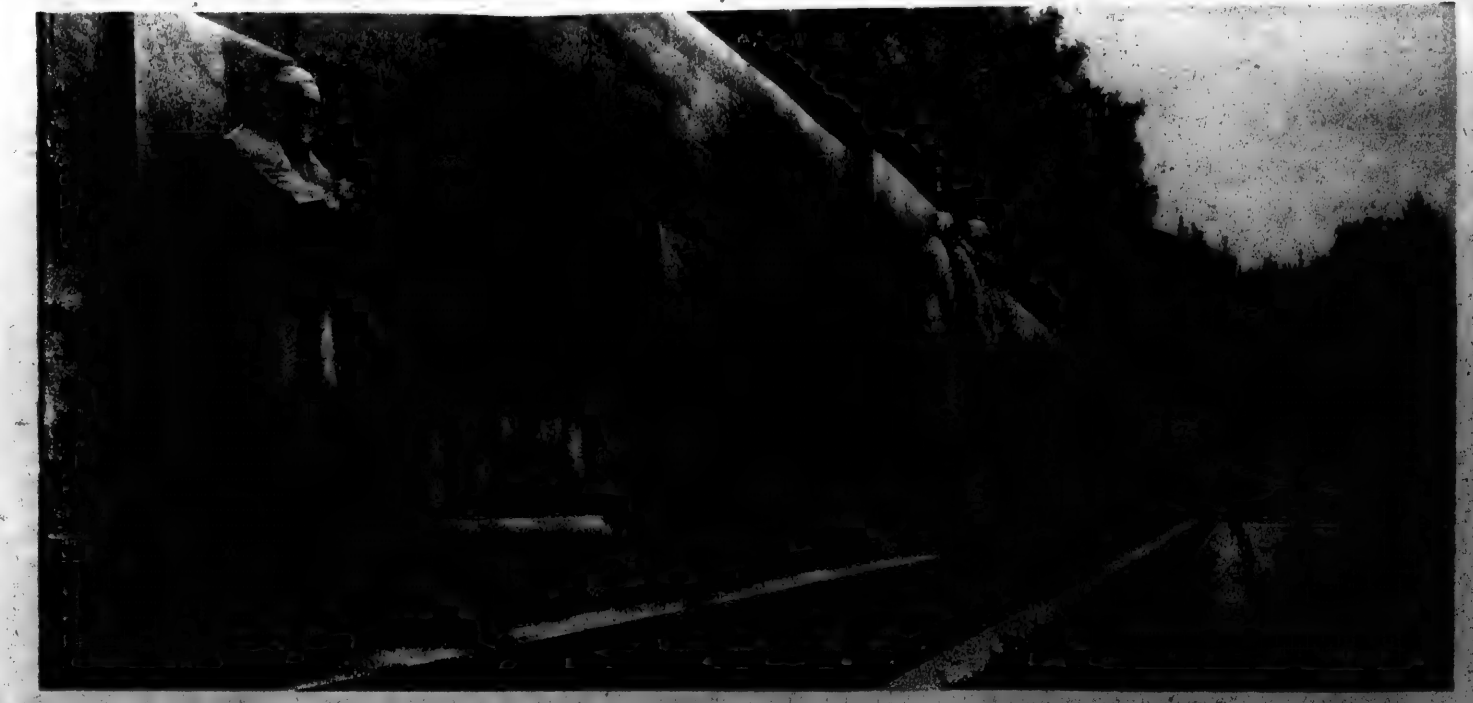
What the instructor-flier meant when he told of taking a kiwee for a ride was that he had had a ground or nonflying officer with him on the trip. The application of this term to the ground officer was the result of an evident belief on the part of the cadet who first used it that the kiwee, a worthy member of the bird family, was a nonflier. Bird lovers and naturalists who wrote to Texas newspapers in defense of the kiwee showed that quite the contrary was true. Nevertheless the nickname stuck.

An airplane was rarely called by its rightful name; it was usually a boat, ship, bus, or taxi. The wings of an airplane were frequently referred to as the "decks." When a flier spoke of the "ceiling" he meant the maximum altitude attainable by his ship. A "jazz ride," in automobile parlance, is a joy-ride.

Some of the terms at the flying fields had elastic meanings. An example was the term "crash." A layman would suppose an airplane which had met with a "crash" was fit only for the junk heap. But such was not always the case. Any bad landing, in which the plane was damaged the least bit, was a "crash." It included everything from a slight breakage to complete destruction.

"To pancake" was to land flat like a pancake. It resulted from leveling the ship too far above ground. "To zoom" was to climb at an extreme angle for a short distance and resume a level course before the machine stalled. When an airplane was driven along the ground to gain sufficient speed before going up it was spoken of as "taxiing." "Turning off the juice" meant shutting off the engine.

A flier who presumed to call the control lever of an airplane by any other terms than joystick or stick would soon be corrected by his fellows.



History of the Reformation Written in Stone

Geneva, Switzerland, Completes a Memorial Sculpture Showing the Chief Figures and Events of the Spiritual and Political Renaissance

By WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

THE Swiss city by the lake of Geneva and within sight of Mont Blanc maintains its record as a schools of the nations. At the foot of the old ramparts of 1543 there has just been completed the subject of all the memorials of the Reformation yet upreared. In the form of a series of mural sculptures, it stretches along the Promenade de les Bastions, fronting one of Geneva's famous parks.

In itself it is a book of history in stone. It portrays, in figures of heroic size, the leading personages and the chief events of that mighty movement of the human mind out of which grew the public school system, modern democracy, and the age of science. Through the dispersion of the Greek scholars from Constantinople, bearing the original documents of the Christian faith, the Renaissance was quickened and culture brought to the masses. The logic of events elevated England to the status of a world power, and the voyage of the Mayflower and the growth of the United States thus were made possible.

Geneva, which sprang into worldwide fame as the citadel of the solid scholarship of the Reformation, became under Calvin a theocratic municipal republic. It is now a cosmopolitan city, living up to its motto, *Post tenebras lux*. The successors of Calvin still hold tenaciously to the ethical core and the philosophy of St. Augustine's intellectual successor, who harnessed anew the doctrine of the sovereignty of God to a reborn Christianity founded upon primitive records. But the very men who reared this splendid work of art have placed a monument over the ashes of Servetus. In likewise honoring Calvin they have chiseled in stone their regret that he and other men, in the name of God, once thought it necessary to burn each other because of differences in speculative opinions. On a beautiful island in the lake rises a monument also to Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Naturally it is that line of development in the Reformation which centres in Calvin as the leading spirit, and in Geneva as the citadel, that this contemporaneous memorial has been laid; for Luther has his mighty monument at Worms in Germany. Yet the new memorial is not merely of local interest or import. It is of international significance, because it shows the influence and outworking, in many countries, of the recovery, in the sixteenth century, of ancient truths.

Following the spirit of conciliation characteristic of the Genevans, all subjects of a polemic or controversial nature have been avoided, all disputes, conflicts, battles, and persecutions. The emphasis is laid on actual history and upon memorable facts, upon the growth of religious peace and of social progress and of freedom of conscience.

The American tourist, reader, or student apprehends fully this provision of the projectors, when he notices the motive in the particular case of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England. It is not their sufferings or ill-treatment but the constructive work done by them that is shown.

In the cabin of the Mayflower, by expanding their church covenant into a civil compact, they created a State.

Despite the great cost of the memorial, so rich in statues, busts, inscriptions, and symbols, it is hoped that the names or effigies of Wycliffe, Huss, and Valdo, forerunners of Calvin and his fellow-workers, Luther, Zwingli, Cranmer, &c., may yet find representation there. The total cost approaches $250,000, of which Geneva contributed nearly one-half. When the project was first set forth in 1909, a large committee in the United States, headed by Theodore Roosevelt, promised aid; but, owing to the death of many of the active workers, the oncoming of the great world war, and perhaps the large size of the committee—as we view it from Cleopatcon's recent utterance—the American contribution has been only $1,500. The work, artistically, is the result of the zealous co-operation of Swiss and French artists, sculptors, and architects.

To the varied attractions of the city of Calvin and Rousseau, in which were born or nourished so many great ideas, including the Red Cross Society, is now added a unique magnet to the passing tourist and to the thoughtful student, whether his predominant interest to history, religion, philosophy, or art. Even those who like to ignore the past, or are hostile to it, will view with interest these tablets in stone, forming a procession of history, with Geneva as the starting point.

In the central group stand Farel, Calvin, Beza, and Knox. The first was a popular orator and man of action. He taught ethics, but cared little for dogma; the second gave logical precision to the Reformation doctrines and laid the foundations of modern democracy, in teaching that all men are equal before God and that human salvation rests on a divine purpose of love older than Kings, thrones, or earthly institutions; Beza, the scholar and translator, carried on Calvin's work; John Knox, father of the public schools, transformed feudal Scotland into a church republic.

Flanking these grouped and cappid men of the pen, who were the builders of the Church, are the makers of governments—Coligny, William the Silent, Oliver Cromwell, Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, the Elector, Frederick William of Brandenburg, and Roger Williams. The historical bas-reliefs, which are spirited and artistic, represent the scenes associated with modern liberty, in which the men commemorated in statues were actors, and in the elucidation of which they were exemplars.

With each of these is a notable text or representation in bas-relief. There are, on the right, the Edict of Nantes, in France; the Declaration of Independence by the United States; of the Netherlands forming the Dutch Republic, in 1651; the Great Elector, in 1685, offering refuge to the Huguenot refugees; and the engistered stone, in commemoration of the Reformation in Geneva, in 1536. On the left are the Mayflower Compact, in 1620; the Declaration of Rights in England, in 1689; the Hungarian Diet of 1606, receiving notice of the Peace of Vienna, which granted religious liberty in the realm. A smaller inscribed stone tells of the deliverance of Geneva in 1602.

All these, with a generous bibliography illustrating the celebration, in 1909, of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Calvin, are duly set forth in handbooks easily accessible to the tourist. Happily, in this age of critical appraisal and recognition of our spiritual forebears, the American, without accepting the subjective opinions of leaders of the race or imitating them in the faults of their age, can admire their greatness and pay tribute to their noble traits.

A TABLET GIVEN BY GRATEFUL SOLDIERS

More Than Ten Thousand Enlisting Men Who Quartered from the Fort Stevens Camp and Were Sheltered by Citizens of New Rochelle Have Left a Fund for This Memorial Bronze to be Placed in the Town's Public Library.
The Designer is Frank Tobin Chamberlin.

Prize Winners at the Academy

Art at Home and Abroad

"Kashan," by Hobart Nichols. (Winner of the Saltus Gold Medal for Merit.)

MOST of the pictures receiving prizes in this year's exhibition of the National Academy probably will receive the approval of the public, and many the painters certainly exhibits for the public, however unconsciously he may paint for himself, this is an apparent not to be entered if it is an honest statement and not inspired by particulars. The public, finding itself in the presence of Mr. Nichols's landscape "The Old Mill," upon which was bestowed the thousand-dollar Altman Prize, will dwell upon those features in the picture that speak a familiar language. It will seek a road that runs into a woodland distance and loses itself, unmistakably blocked, at something to discover beyond the hospital bounds. On one side of the road, in the foreground, a graphic white building stands, very bare and ugly in shape, but this light that rests on its stone and plaster walls and the stolen rubbed look given by the weather make a pleasant variety of tone, and seems if by scent a part of its surroundings, having been there a long time and having now almost as much right in the landscape as the trees and earth. On the other side of the road is a similar building, but this one, in spreading by a weaving of tree branches. Without the introduction of figures it still would be essentially a human picture, as clearly does everything in it express the interest and labor of human beings, but there are figures, women in bright hoods and wraps moving along the road.

It is quite clear to the public that there is plenty of room in the picture to move about, that the road leads somewhere, that the buildings are built to stand firmly on their foundations, that the tree is Winter, but that promises of Spring are conveyed by the buds of yellow herbage and the warmth of the sunshine. A painter could say all that without making a definite triumph of his picture, but Mr. Nichols's must is so well said with such a manly accent that the ignorant and the initiated alike are glad to listen to him. And that is sufficient to deserve a prize, since prizes, apparently, must be given.

The picture by Gardner Symons that wins the second Altman Prize bears the title "Shadowing Tree Shadows," an admirably descriptive one it is public. The flicker of the shadows on the snow under a pale night sky in the picture—is the reason for choosing that spot and that moment to commemorate. But the richness of the subject and its vitality and vigor are the outgrowth of a genuine and deep emotion for that nature whose name is mud as giddy. Many a landscape painter of the present time would have been content to show an interesting tree shadows and to let it go at that. Mr. Symons has made a landscape that is not merely a background for his shadows, but an individuality. He has shown us the pervading loneliness of a place peopled with human habitations, but keeping its reticence and quietness unbroken. He has shown us the poignant loveliness of a warm light from a window falling upon cold whiteness and silent world. He has taken us over an undulating country rising into hills and caught us the conformation of its varied surface; you climb with him over the ridges and believe toward the liquefied skylines, you pass small dwelling places and clumps of trees, you realize that the sky, brooding over you in vastness and blueness in its strange, far color than the earth beneath it—especially you realize the independence of nature in its relation to man, the vast complexity of its moods and secret life. It is a long time since a landscape has been shown in the Academy so powerful to convey this sense of the fullness and richness of nature. It hardly seems fitting to bestow a prize upon such a picture.

Hobart Nichols's picture, the Saltus Medal for Merit with the Academy Purchase Fund, is a picture of a different kind. It is a picture that the public in this case will ask why. There are many nice paintings on the walls of ladies who have pleasanter expressions than Louise and look as though they would be much more comfortable companions in the house. Why not choose for a prize a lady who is both agreeable and well painted instead of choosing one who has a personality so perplexing and unpromising? But consider the picture as a picture, not in cryptic terms, but from the point of view dear to us all, from the moral point of view which we have always with us. Its most striking characteristic is its truth-telling quality. It tells the truth generally and in particular. There is not a woman among the gallery visitors who does not perceive the extreme veracity of the gown that looks as though it came from the Liberty Shops in London. The way it fits at the shoulder follows as the night the day from a sleeve of that pattern. And it is not necessary to look with a draftsman's eye to see how well its loose folds adapt themselves to the strong young figure with its long limbs and efficient muscles, or to see how beautifully the pattern creeps into the hollows made by these folds and again to resume its rotating course over the smooth planes; or to see how the strength and grace of the large-fingered hand complete the expression of the figure, supple and rhythmic; with a harmony of relations predicating co-ordinated existence and the harmony unity of gesture that belongs to grand acting and noble to mankind nudged.

It must be assumed that a painter who can tell truth to this degree will not always be decisive in the matter of character, and Mr. Purcell has had a common problem in the physiognomy of his model, and he has had the just instinct to treat it as a part of his whole problem. The head belongs to the figure as a flower belongs to the plant from which it springs. But R is a head that one recognizes as belonging to a type oddly distorted by its accidental environment. One finds one's self wondering what would happen if the superb coiffure had been removed and the hair brushed back from the broad forehead. There is something in the appearance of the jaw and width of the mouth and flatness of the nose that contradicts the feline eyes. All of which has nothing whatever to do with the excellence of the painting, but proves that Mr. Purcell has awakened interest in the character of his subject and justified his choice of type by his power to realize it, a justification we long ago accepted in literature but still shy away from in art.

In matters of design the Baltusrol background, with its dim pattern of landscape, the fine and highly original disposition of the figure in the space of the artist's disposal, the ingenious relief of detail playing through the masses of dark and light and making them entertaining and various without diminishing their dignity, the unusual and distinguished palette, the picture appealed, no doubt, to the judgment of Mr. Purcell's fellow-painters. It is easy to think of them as having bestowed this Saltus Medal with the heightening and generous enthusiasm felt by good workers for good work.

The Clarke Prize for the best figure composition by an American citizen goes to Jerome Myers for his "Evening"—a wreath of cozy city citizens in colors eloquent of a still more Eastern world. A row of women, flushed with their backs to the observer, with shawls and handkerchiefs and throats, a woman holding a child, seated on a Queen Anne chair, upon an architectural fragment that juts out from some unseen structure; beyond, in a lighted space, other figures and children; buildings and perilous dim in the distance; evidently some city pleasure ground with the cozy delights of sky and air enhanced by strange lights. It is a picture characteristic of the artist, who has kept to his city friends and city people and to the regions closest to the European source of our cosmopolitan population. He never has changed his point of view or lost his interest, but has added little by little to the vivacity of his color and the richness of his surface. There is something of Diaz in his temperament, nothing of Millet. His colors are hung like strung jewels across a neutral space. They make his compositions, based as they are upon poverty and toil, hint at the wealth of the Indies. The piquancy of the contrast is a part of his peculiar charm.

The first Hallgarten Prize is won by Robert Strong Woodward's "Between Setting Sun and Rising Moon," a landscape that hardly will escape comparison with those of Blakelock and that carries on the Blakelock tradition of foliage silhouetted against a sky rich in color. It bears plentiful evidence, however, of original observation in the treatment of the foreground and the drawing of the foliage and lighter branches, and especially in the feeling of depth. Probably if it were a smaller picture it would be still more beautiful and satisfying, the monotonous pieces if it would be less obvious, there would be less suggestion of a mind keeping rather perilously from the earth to the top branches and having the intervening forms insufficiently considered. Nothing but praise belongs to the exquisitely considered foreground, with its delicate shadows leading into the distance, and to the sky as it appears to rest on the horizon and to pass in a wonderfully true value beyond the interlace of the tree crowns. Even the monotony of the darker masses is worn of color than of tone. An intimacy of knowledge shows that the elaborate weaving of the detail within the mass was appreciated.

The second Hallgarten Prize picture is Hinda Cornish's "Portrait of Miss Marion Ryder," a portrait that opens the door through which we go back to fifteenth century Florence with its firmness of outline, its clarity of style, its unity of form, its precision of craftsmanship, its careful representation, its serene fervor of mood. It is a very handsome portrait, but it flatly contradicts the extravagant assumption of Copernicus that the world does move.

"The Jade Bowl," by Diana Carlton, to which the third Hallgarten Prize is given, is one of those remarkable pieces of still life for which the sun manifests the influence of his distinguished father. Nothing could be more unlike the asymmetry and fluctuating line of the more modern Chinese and those others who successfully follow him in his effort to make his work dynamic. This bowl of jade and plaques of brass might be introduced into the same composition with Mr. Carlton's beautiful portrait without the slightest sense of incongruity. Both pictures are stopping hostilities in the vessel, in that dark silence through which we keep pushing on without ever coming quite to the real battle.

The Isaac N. Maynard Prize for portraiture is given to "The Little Green Hat," by Irving R. Wiles, a pretty but very slight piece of painting with an eighteenth century daintiness to the color, but less solid than Fragonard and less simple than Boucher were, despite their fantastic frivolity. Another prize should be added to those offered in the annual exhibitions of the National Academy—a prize for a design for industrial ware to be made by an artist exhibiting either painting or sculpture in the galleries. There are painters in New York whose work is found in the more important private and public collections who have made designs for pottery, for fabrics, and for furniture—designs so beautiful in their appropriateness and freedom and lively invention that a school-trained designer would have great difficulty in competing with them. But these designs never get into the exhibitions. Until our artists are encouraged to make our art we shall have inferior decoration all over the place.

Paris Fashions Are Not Always Comfortable.

Room-Baiting Not Ended in Washington

ROOM-BAITING continues to be the favorite entertainment, or, more accurately, the duty necessity of Washington residents. The armistice with Germany was expected to bring in its train an epidemic in that deadliest of struggles, landlord versus roomer, waging most bloodily in our capital city. But no real cessation of hostilities has occurred.

Roomers still continue their frantic appeals for shelter and succor. Landlords still countenance to favor or stupendous rent with accommodations suited to prisoners of war a few of the choicest specimens, those without parasites and boarding house broken. The process of selection in Washington is swiftly and surely breeding a remarkable and humble type of dweller, fitted by his epidermic superiority in the exactions of the rulers class to survive.

The persons of the struggle and its episodes are clearly reflected in the "classified ad" section of Washington papers. I once had a teacher who asked us in an examination to describe the habits and customs of the people of a State from a perusal of the time tables of the trains passing through that State. She held that social conditions are most clearly reflected when they are unconsciously uttered, as in time tables, billboards and advertisements. The "rooms wanted" and "for rent" columns in Washington are an illustration of the truth of her thesis.

These show that, before the signing of the armistice in that minor trouble with Germany, hosts of foreigners were descending upon Washington, unaware of the frenzy of the enemy, any of spirit and confident of triumph. The columns of the papers were filled with firm, cool statements of what people of all trades and callings, from "war worker" to "quiet Christian gentleman," must have by way of house and home—"large, sunny rooms required," "at least eight rooms and three baths necessary," and "rooms in the exclusive Northwest residential district, convenient to clubs . . . are used to an atmosphere of refinement."

Soon, however, a strange silence fell on the invading hosts, a silence echoed in the "to let columns," hinting of a dreadful completion of impending calamity and measured by the absence of reply from the besieged in the neighboring "rooms for rent" columns.

Then there timidly the newcomers ventured out, this time with their best foot forward, temptingly. The unconditional surrender method was abandoned for seductive argument, and "widower" and "single man" played to their respective advantages, sometimes enlisted by "settled, refined women," "college graduates of refinement," or "four educated young persons."

"Will not some one do their bit by renting a lady war worker a small, comfortable room—at $2.50 a week?" pleaded one of the strugglers, hoping to substitute the still small call of patriotism for a tribute of cold, hard cash.

Any one with two small rooms and a bath "can open their doors to this war worker without fear that he will intrude in any way on their privacy. All but home is a place to rest after putting in all day at the office," modestly appealed another.

Others, chameleonlike attempted to make a virtue of their handicaps and baldly mentioned babies, trusting to melt the heart of some wrinkling foe. "Attractive apartment will be appreciated most by the baby," loudly urged an "offer," the while, deaf their ears-old daughter."

Necessity as ever brought ingenuity, and wit took play as the struggle grew more intense and the reward of the victor more alluring though more uncertain. Positively the plea was put:

I need a place, a little space,
To keep my cares and woes;
A bed, a chair, a bureau, and
Some place to wash my nose.

Then the war entered a third phase, just before the trumpeting of the German armistice, when the fortunes of the fighting allowed war reflected in home. Classified became unbearable and the four members of the attacking forces yet unsatisfied rushed again. This time the advertisements were longer and more detailed. They described the virtues obtained upon the most luckless of the warriors and demanded rations.

Victims of the "purified rice" department were among the first to rebel. "Extremely desired," cry five young women in one voice, "a bustling home which does not serve purified bread and sometimes has fried eggs for breakfast for five extremely well-raised Southern girls. They guarantee no soldier attachés. Answer immediately, for purified rice is unthinkable!"

"Help! help! help!" cried "four, war workers," who rounded up apartment luckily, to use their own words, which, it may be feared, politely veiled a truly dreadful state of affairs. "An answer!" cried more eloquently "two bright college girls"—in their own words also—and proceeded to use a little "camouflage": "We loathe laundering and light housekeeping. Knowing no one, we cannot

The digging of the armistice was signed with relief by the Washington landlords, for it was popularly interpreted as a promising hope for the future of the landlords. What the disappointment was merely the visible of the wrath for it had proved true when that date. As a matter of fact the struggle still goes on.

There is a difference, however, already reflected in the faithful "classified" columns. The attackers have left and in new and spotlighted. They are tired and number of four, more ladies and more subdued. They—those is left of them—appreciate now their true places.

Rooms are now wanted for VERY light housekeeping, which must show much quietude of the "purified" variety mentioned above. "One room, kitchenette, and bath or equivalent, (Any cleaning?—author's note) for 1, 2, 3, by quiet couple of war workers who can't pay a fortune but must live; have a home," beseech two supplicants.

Making Over Old City Houses

Solution of Problem of the Modest Apartment Hunters, With Figures, Downtown and on the Upper East Side

APARTMENTS are scarce and expensive—why not make over an old house? That is a question which many people are now asking themselves, from various points of view. And they are answering it in such a way that for apartment houses, like private houses, and for two-family dwellings the remodeling of old houses has become a very popular activity on Manhattan Island.

But a good many people who know that old houses are being made over, who are vaguely and perhaps wistfully interested, are baffled by the question of practical details. How is it done? Above all, what does it cost?

The converted houses in East Sixty-third Street are large and handsome private dwellings. For the most part the old houses in quiet Chelsea are being made into small apartments. In the Washington Square section one finds remodelings of various kinds, most of it for apartments, but with the remodeling sometimes for one and two family houses in mind.

It was Mr. Grosvenor Pope, who first began the remodeling of old houses down-town, who, as a real estate agent, made this form of service to live in a house of character attractive to the renting of the apartment in Washington Square to Sixth. He has had hundreds of applications lately for houses and houses made over.

The question of method and cost was first discussed with Frederick Sterner, the architect who started the "block beautiful" on East Nineteenth Street, and has more recently had famous results in remodeling houses in Sixty-third Street. Mr. Sterner has remodeled, inside over, and added a number of houses there, on the block between Third and Lexington Avenues.

"The main thing to do in making over such houses as these is to simplify," Mr. Sterner said. "The entrance—great, pompous things that would suit houses 100 feet wide—must be so altered as to be in scale with the size of the house. These buildings are 15 and 20 feet wide. The material also is too pompous, therefore the fronts must be changed. I was often an rough brick—never finished right. The fabric inside is left the same, but the windows are brought to the face of the building. Inside the partitions must be taken out, and by putting the entrance on the ground floor the upper floor is made much more roomy; it is usually necessary, too, to alter the height of the ceilings. The interior improvements, of course, include putting in steam heat, electric light, and modern plumbing."

"And how much does all that work cost?" Mr. Sterner was asked.

"Roughly, from $10,000 to $25,000—and as much more as one may want to pay," he replied.

"For about $10,000 one can do the essential things, without extravagance, and make an artistic house of one of these sixteen-foot dwellings. To do it really well, if the house is twenty feet wide, as many of them are, I should place the cost at from $15,000 to $20,000. Even for $15,000, on a twenty-foot house, not much extension or rebuilding is possible, but the house itself can be made generally artistic with a new front and a new and artistic plan for the interior, including the removal of all the old partitions."

"And how much do these houses cost in the first place?"

"From $25,000 to $40,000. The twenty-foot lots begin at about $24,000. The sixteen-foot and sixteen-foot eight-inch houses—several are of the latter size—go as low as $25,000.

"And these narrower houses can be quite very beautiful, you know. I have in mind one in which the owner tore out the whole interior, and, though he spent rather more than the average in rebuilding, made a most interesting house of it, practically a William and Mary house. Several other houses on the block are made with private court-yards and an added building in the rear, which is connected with the front house by cloisters on each side of the court."

"How about the older houses down-town?" Mr. Sterner was asked. "Say, Charlton Street?"

"That is a very different matter," he replied. "Those houses are really old. When you go back 100 or 150 years you get a good house. It is not necessary to do so much to a house like that."

So the inquirer went to Greenwich Village—not to the gift shops and the tea rooms and the strivings after something "bohemian," but to the region of beautiful old doorways and wrought-iron newel posts, and ancient, quiet houses—Colonial and post-Colonial—in which a very new New York has not its "Bohemia," but which remains old, and lovely, and individual still. Here a residence section that had fallen upon evil days has been restored in the last few years, and here one can now find almost any kind of a dwelling, live in any one of a variety of charming places—from a whole house to a single studio—and pay much or little, according to choice.

Mr. Pope's start in remodeling was about four years ago, when he made over the house owned by Cleveland Moffett at 43 West Ninth Street into apartments of three rooms and bath. The house had brought in about $2,700 a year in rent, but it had stood vacant for six months when Mr. Pope took charge of it. He spent $8,000 in remodeling and "restoring" it, put in steam heat, new floors, new plumbing, and took out some partitions, but was able to leave much of the old woodwork in—and rented the apartments to total $4,800 a year. They bring in almost twice that now.

124 Waverley Place Before Remodeling.

Not long after that, some people who were interested in the possibility of "saving" and "rehabilitating" this old-est residence district in the city asked Mr. Pope to make an estimate of the entire cost and rents after remodeling of three houses that had fallen into bad condition but were capable of restoration. The idea at that time was altogether one of apartments—it was long before people took little houses on Charlton and Van Dam Streets. The estimates were as follows:

1.—50 West Twelfth Street; can be bought for $10,000; will cost $6,000 to remodel; can rent as apartments for $2,200.

2.—124 Waverley Place; can be bought for $10,000; remodeled for $8,000, rented as apartments for $3,500.

3.—108 Washington Place; can be bought for $12,000, remodeled for $4,000, rented as apartments for $2,000.

All these houses were, of course, renting for much lower figures, but when the people who had asked for the estimates saw them, the risk seemed too great for the initial expenditure, and the plan fell through. But the idea was so alluring that at last the real estate agent got together $7,000, and, with this as a starter, bought 50 West Twelfth Street himself.

It was an old brownstone house, used as a rooming house, and bringing in about $1,500 a year. It needed a tremendous deal of cleaning, but the wood-work was good, and it was well built, worth, as a matter of fact, $22,000 in all its apparent decay, if it hadn't been for a slump in real estate. The old partitions were taken out, French windows with little gratings put in on the "parlor floor," new plumbing, steam heat, and electricity installed; but the beautiful old doorway was only painted, the front merely cleaned, the good lines of the old window frames left unchanged. Some of the apartments were rented before the remodeling was finished, the others as soon as they were placed "on the market." The first year's rents were $3,500; they are between $4,500 and $4,800 now.

With 124 Waverley Place it was necessary to do more work. It was a brick house, shabby-looking at best. A pale stucco front was put on, a new tiled doorway, a studio top floor with a sloping tiled roof, and wide new windows, with balconies for plants. But, with all the interior alterations and modernizations, it came within the estimate, and, with the addition of a story-and-a-half studio building put up in the yard at an extra cost of $2,500, brought in $4,300 in rents.

Waverley Place as It is Today.

Both these houses were on the "good" side—the Fifth Avenue side—of Sixth Avenue. When, emboldened by the success of these renovations, the agent suggested that the same thing be done with the house he had investigated at 108 Washington Place, he could find no buyer who would run the risk of the Sixth Avenue "dead line." And that was less than three years ago! He bought the house himself, restored the old brick front, kept the iron newel post, followed somewhat the plan of façade of the Waverley Place house, except that brick was used instead of stucco, and made the old dwelling look "Colonial" and beautiful at his original estimate.

It was about two years ago that William Sloane Coffin, who knew Charlton Street and believed it to be worth saving, bought fourteen old houses on the "picturesque" block there and had them made over—less "remodeled" than "restored." Charlton Street, between Macdougal and Varick, boomed, too. Charlton Street, which lies south of Houston, became a positive fad.

They cost, these Charlton Street houses, about $11,000 or $12,000 apiece. They are about 125 years old, and they are so well built, with so much in them that is really good, that, although most of them are destitute of all but the most primitive plumbing and they are in generally bad repair, they can be made over into satisfactory dwellings for $4,000 or $5,000 apiece. But, as they are being remodeled now, their quality of inexpensiveness goes further still; they are three-story houses; and the top floors are made into kitchenette apartments which rent for about $50 a month.

The latest "new neighborhood" is in the vicinity of Hudson Park, northwest of the Charlton Street section. Here two old houses that used to rent for $1,000 each have been "fixed up" in the last few months to bring in $2,800. The alterations in each case cost in the neighborhood of $9,000; but that is abnormally high. Such work costs 50 or 60 per cent. more now than it did three or four years ago.

Over against this item may be set the fact that a disreputable-looking old house

An Old Twelfth Street House "Restored."

in Twelfth Street, which was bought for $10,000 and remodeled for $8,000, rents for $3,500 a year.

Copenhagen a Contender for Baltic Supremacy

Danish Capital Hopes to Supplant Hamburg, Shipping Centre of German Commercial Domination in That Region—Free Port Expanded and Improved

By ALBERT E. HAASE.

COPENHAGEN, with a commercial history of 900 years, for ages the leader of Scandinavian trading cities, has thrown a challenge to Hamburg for supremacy in Baltic trade; a territory which includes Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia, and part of Northern Germany.

Although the geographical position of Copenhagen should have made it the receiving and distributing point for the Baltic regions many years before the world war, it was unable effectively to assert itself. This was true despite the fact that Denmark's capital possessed one of the chief requisites of a world-trading centre, a free port. Hamburg was then a world crossroad, possessing a free port, too, and offering excellent banking facilities. It was German financial domination and Copenhagen's lack of banking conveniences which prevented real competition and caused the commercial world to forget the existence of a free port in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen's ability to express its aspiration to be a world-trading centre may be ascribed to good fortune, which is good luck combined with good sense. In this case the good luck was the war; and the good sense the initiative and ability displayed by the business men of Denmark.

The war made Copenhagen a clearing house for Europe. As the capital of one of the most important neutral European countries it became a political centre of great significance. Changed conditions brought prosperity, and a new class of business men assert d control. The financier supplanted the producer.

Denmark's financial system was, even before the war, sound. Her methods for mobilising her credits had long been accepted by the financial world. Old banks expanded, and new banks came into existence. It is reported that deposits grew to almost four times their pre-war amount. Insurance records of old Denmark were shattered in a manner that never had been thought possible; for Copenhagen became the place in which American and European insurance companies placed their reinsurance, a business which had once gone to the Central Powers.

On the heels of this increased financial power came a positive assertion of initiative on the t of the Danish business man. Worldwide trading organizations came into being, and Copenhagen became the home of these organizations, the branches of which were chiefly in the countries at war with Germany. Among these organizations is the Transatlantic Company, which was started in 1916 to compile information regarding foreign trade and to invest capital in firms engaged in foreign trade. This organization has, so far, succeeded in associating itself with seventeen importing and exporting companies. Another important organization is the General Commercial Company, Ltd., started in 1917, which differs from the Transatlantic Company only in that it is concerned chiefly with Russia and South America.

Though increased financial power and strong commercial organizations free from German influence are sources of strong assurance to the Danish trader, yet the free port has been the foundation of the confidence upon which they have placed their hopes. Their confidence in Copenhagen's free port has not been lessened by the constant warnings that Sweden and Norway will not stand with folded arms while Denmark attempts to gain supremacy in the Baltic trade. Again and again the warning is made that Malmö and Gothenburg in Sweden, and Bergen and Christiania in Norway, are planning free harbors. The Dane knows that more cities of Scandinavia will be needed to handle the enormous resulting traffic, yet he is well aware of the fact that the geographical position of either Malmö or Gothenburg is not as favorable as that of Copenhagen.

Norway's claims do not loom large, for Bergen and Christiania cannot be placed in the same category with Gothenburg or Malmö. Bergen is fairly disconnected from the rest of the world. Situated among the mountains, its only connection with an important point in Norway is a single track railway to Christiania. Christiania's free harbor, because of its foggy and winding entrance, would be of service only a few months of the Winter season.

The port of Copenhagen has been free for more than twenty-five years. For a period of years it was not improved, but during the war changes have been made and a real development has taken place. It has been estimated that more than $10,000,000 has been spent thus. Its tonnage capacity, reported to be 1,600,000, has been pronounced as inadequate for the traffic which Copenhagen may expect. This condition, however, may be easily overcome, since the free port, being north of the city, is at a point where it may be enlarged to twice its present capacity. The opportunity for development is not limited to the northern neighborhood of the city; for recently all of the unused land at the southern end of Copenhagen was purchased by two Danish companies, who intend to erect factories, assembling plants, and warehouses at that point. It is interesting to recall rumors printed in Danish papers that this move was made in order to counteract the efforts of German capitalists, who planned to purchase this land.

Shipping at Copenhagen.

Copenhagen Stock Exchange.

The free port is a semi-official institution, and is in close connection with the Danish Customs Department. In fact, it is an agency of that department. Like all other free ports, it offers certain advantages to the foreign manufacturer. Goods may be stored in its buildings free of duty for any length of time. Thus the privilege is afforded to the Baltic distributor of having a convenient storehouse for his goods, which may accumulate during a slack season. When the demand becomes heavy, the Baltic trader is in a position to meet the wants of his customers immediately. The cargoes of oceangoing vessels may be unloaded at Copenhagen and distributed in the Baltic regions by the smaller steamers which call at the less important Baltic ports. These steamers would return to Copenhagen with the exports of the Baltic regions, which would form the return cargo of the oceangoing vessels.

The convenience which the Copenhagen free port affords the foreign manufacturer is not confined to the Baltic territory alone; for Copenhagen may well take Hamburg's place for all Europe. As Hamburg was at one time so Copenhagen is now a terminus for many ships calling at all ports of the world, and chiefly at European ports. Hence it offers the same service that Hamburg did in former years, that is, quick and cheap transshipment of goods, when the demand is heavy, to all important European ports.

If Copenhagen should score this latter victory over Hamburg, there are some who believe that its free port would not be sufficient to enable it to realize permanently the fruits of the victory. But the entire island of Sjaelland can be used as a storehouse and as a harbor. A foreign manufacturer interested in the free port of Copenhagen will find numerous points on this island where he may establish a warehouse, factory, or assembling plant. That the Danish Government would willingly make such establishments part of the free port, if the business involved were on a sufficient scale, is the opinion of one well informed on questions of the Copenhagen port.

While the Danes believe that an official economic boycott of Germany by the Allies would aid Copenhagen in its struggle with Hamburg, yet they do not wish Copenhagen to be chosen because, after Hamburg, it is the next best choice, but because it is logically the best choice. They show that support of Hamburg and neglect of Copenhagen by the Allies means a gradual drifting back to the days before the war, when, with the aid of ports such as Hamburg, Germany was slowly creating a vast contiguous economic empire composed of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. They believe that the commercial future of the Allies, particularly of America and England, in the Baltic territory depends upon the choice between Copenhagen and Hamburg. Copenhagen is prepared.

Rat Hunting in Guam

FROM September, 1916, up to and including Oct. 12, 1918, 1,406,690 rats and 47,730 iguanas were destroyed on the Island of Guam at a total cost to the Island Government of $35,329.85, according to The Guam News Letter.

The Governor says in his annual report for 1918:

"The number of rat hunters is continually on the increase, but the average weekly catch keeps about the same, indicating that the quarry is harder and harder to catch. The bounty has been 2 cents a head most of the time. When the number slackens, it is increased temporarily to 3 cents, to add a small stimulus, which brings the number up again. When it is once possible to increase the bounty, and keep increasing it, the campaign will be won. There is no intention of abandoning it."

It is a picturesque sight to watch the native children turn in their rat heads for coupons. The children file into the jail up to a native and spread their quarry on the cement floor. The old native in a droning voice counts the heads as he segregates them: "Uno, dos, tres, cuatro," then scoops them into a barrel to be taken to the incinerator. The authorities have found that they have to burn the heads to prevent the natives from visiting the dump and turning in the heads for a second bounty.

The Third Sex in Industry

American Observer's View of a Movement Well Defined in England, in Which Women Seek Special Conditions and Favors

NOW comes the third sex in industry, formed of women workers who, like the militant suffragists, regard their interests as distinct from those of men workers, and requiring an organization or union separate from the men's.

In England this movement is already well defined, and is represented by the Women's Industrial Union under the leadership of Lady Rhondda. The members are referred to as the third sex, though they, like the militant suffragists, repudiate any such designation. In England much bitterness and strife have been caused by the new organization, but its appearance there at this time is considered to have some extenuating circumstances.

The war drew many women into the industries. It was their hearty co-operation during this period that was the main factor, it is asserted, in winning for them the suffrage. This is a point made by those who contend that extreme militant methods have never advanced women toward the attainment of their aims. But the counsel of continued co-operation with men workers in the trying period of readjustment following the war was not followed by the body of women who are now making a fight in England through the Women's Industrial Union. Unusual conditions, it is fair to say, surrounded some of the women who joined this movement. By the loss of their husbands in the war they had become the heads of families, and the fight for continued employment at the highest possible wages was seen to be a first necessity, with what they considered to be a first call over men upon whom no one was dependent.

What in Great Britain to called the third sex in industry made its American appearance in the dispute over the rights of women street car conductors in Cleveland, Ohio. Several suffrage associations, notably in Ohio and Massachusetts, have been holding protest meetings in favor of the women conductors, and it is asserted that the same exclusive appeal of women for women which was made in England is now being presented in this country. Unions checked in the beginning, much bitterness among men and women workers is expected to ensue, with much loss to the general cause of labor. Women had not been employed on Cleveland street cars prior to the war. The Cleveland street car company advertised for women conductors in August, 1918. Bad feeling resulted among the men employes, who feared the effect this move would have on trade union policies and standards. Later this feeling was aggravated by what was said to be discriminations in favor of the women conductors. The company stated that women were being sought because there were not enough men available to run the cars with efficiency. This the union asserted to be untrue.

The Federal Department of Labor sent two investigators of the Investigation Service to Cleveland to determine whether or not sufficient men were available for conductors. The result of the investigation was against the company; according to its own books, the investigators reported, the company's employment agency had hired 1,142 men and had lost 1,273 men, of which 906 quit, 191 were discharged, 13 died, 2 were promoted, and but 150 joined the United States forces. Later the War Labor Board made a decision that women conductors were not necessary in Cleveland because men were returning from the front, but an extension of time was allowed the company to hold its women conductors on duty.

Later the War Labor Board granted a rehearing of the case. Soon after the controversy reached an acute stage women suffrage associations stepped in with protests over what they termed the great injustice threatened the women conductors. On the other hand, labor representatives assert that if the position taken by the women conductors and their supporters is sustained a great injustice will be done them, and a blow struck at the strength of their organization.

Miss Gertrude Barnum, Assistant Chief of the Investigation Service of the Department of Labor, which sent the two inspectors to Cleveland, said in Washington the other day:

"The course of the women's suffrage associations in making protests before they knew what they were protesting about—for no hearing had then been held on the women's case and facts were not known—is to be condemned, for the effect of the protests is to stir up strife between men and women workers.

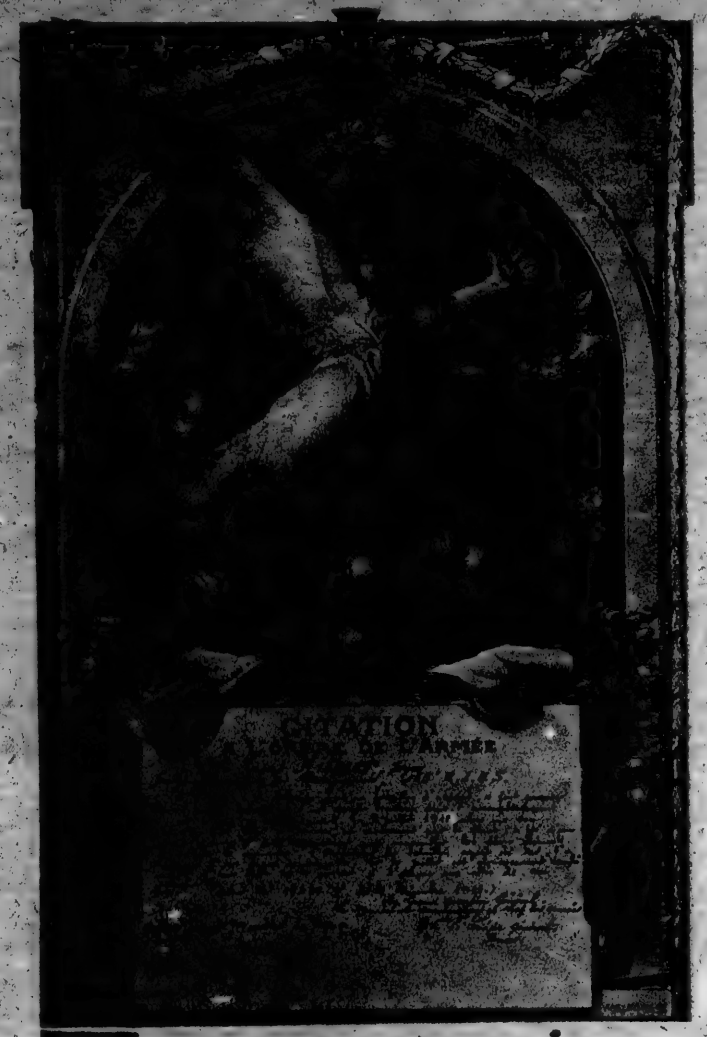
"If the movement succeeded and a separate organization for women workers were formed in this country, it would mean another division in the ranks of labor, with men and women arrayed against each other for the benefit of the employers, who could play one off against the other. From that would come a lowering of standards and a weakening in other ways of the unions, which have required years and years to build up. The men conductors in Cleveland asserted that the real reason the company desired woman conductors was that they were not well versed in trade union law and would prove more tractable.

"In a word, the men conductors saw in the move an effort to weaken their union; before the women conductors were taken on the men employes wanted to thrash out the consequences with the company, but this was refused.

"If the women were successful as a separate body of workers, they would not only harm the unions as they exist today, but also, ultimately, their own cause. There is but one fair and constructive viewpoint, but one way for the worker to proceed—neither as a woman nor as a man, but as a worker. Women in entering new industries, where the workers are highly organized, should remember that the 'rights' which are spoken of are not natural ones, but that they have been won by twenty-five years or more of protracted effort on the part of the members of the unions, and as a result of many sacrifices. They should be willing to assume the responsibilities that belong to a fellow-worker and be willing to share not only the advantages, but also the disadvantages.

"Take the Cleveland street car conductors. They have been a long time in raising their standards, in shortening hours, and in increasing wages. When a man desires a job as conductor he applies for membership in the union and then seeks employment with the company through the union. That is what is called the 'front door,' and women should know that if they try to enter an industry in any other way than by the 'front door' they will be certain to arouse the antagonism of the organized workers.

"I think women workers generally realize the wisdom and fairness of this. That is why the untimely interference in the Cleveland case by woman suffrage associations is to be deplored.



CITATION OF SERGEANT JOYCE KILMER, KILLED IN ACTION.

© Bachrach.

Miss Gertrude Barnum.

"Some might blame the Cleveland men conductors. But there are many questions that need to be thrashed out first; first, as to whether this is a suitable employment for women; that touches the men conductors in a practical way which outsiders could not realize. The men out of their earnings, not large, have created a sick benefit fund and strike funds, to which any member of the union shares. But if such work as closing the heavy doors of the large cars in use today should turn out to be too heavy for women, or long hours on their feet in the crowded cars on night runs prove too much of a strain, then they frequently would be incapacitated and would draw on the sick fund much oftener than the men. Even if the men desired to extend this privilege in greater degree to the women they cannot afford it at present wages. The men conductors have thought, too, that women serving as street car conductors was more or less a war fad, only temporary, and that if received in the unions they would only 'mess things up' and then get out.

"When I say that men and women workers should be on the same footing, without any distinction as to sex, I do not mean that where there are health risks peculiar to women they should not be taken into consideration. They should. Before a woman is taken into a new industry her permanent fitness should be thoroughly investigated and determined. After that co-education and co-operation should be the rule for men and women workers. We have many illustrations of that kind of co-operation, where men and women join hands for the advancement of the general cause of labor. One is the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, an international organization. This association made a fight for the right of the women employes of the companies, used as ticket choppers, to organize, and since then have made other fights for the improvement of the conditions of the women workers."

"What do you understand as the third sex in industry?" was asked.

"In general," answered Miss Barnum, "it is a group, divorced from the women of the home, who believe that women's sphere is the home, and from the co-educationalists in labor who believe that women should receive labor education with men and should co-operate with men in raising the working standards of both men and women. This third group, the so-called third sex in industry, has lost faith in a chance to improve the conditions of the members by working with men, and believes that it should work primarily for women and against men. Most of these active in this group, I understand, are unmarried women."

at 145 West Fourth Street was bought in 1917 for $10,000, and remodeled for $6,000, in spite of the fact that it was in appallingly bad condition throughout. On the "parlor floor" of that house is an old marble mantel that must have cost from $700 to $1,000; this was a very rich mansion something over a century ago.

The top floor of that house offers an interesting example of remodeling. In the studio the owner saved from $400 to $500 by finishing the walls in rough plaster and building the immense fireplace of common brick. "Pressed brick" and smooth walls would have cost twice as much and been neither so suitable nor so charming. In remodeling an old house the owner is obliged to spend about $300 to put in a bathroom—but a plain brick fireplace at $40 is better than a "finished" brick at $75.

It may also be suggested that one can put green shutters on an old brick house for about $75, and that a bay window, big enough to give something of the advantage of a sun parlor, can be "built on" for about $150.

In many parts of the city one can buy property now for considerably less than it cost a few years ago. Colin M. Ender, a real estate dealer in Chelsea, explains the depreciation as the result of inflation and the heavy mortgaging of property.

"People have taken on too heavy obligations," he said. "In the city in general I should say that real estate values have depreciated about 15 per cent. in the last ten years. It follows that this is a good time to buy old properties. Even with the high cost of alterations, it is possible to pick up many an old property for a few thousand dollars, spend a few thousands in remodeling it and putting it in good condition, and make from 15 to 20 per cent. on one's investment."

This depreciation has not taken place, real estate people explain, in Chelsea, where property values have remained fairly stable for the last decade, or in

An Attractive and Inexpensive Fireplace.

the Washington Square section, where prices have increased from 20 to 30 per cent. in the last three or four years.

In Chelsea the remodeling of old houses is proceeding apace. But it is chiefly for two and three room studio apartments, which are in great demand in that quiet and remote neighborhood. It has been three years since the making over of old Chelsea houses first began, and the seekers after studios and small apartments took their search across Eighth Avenue. Now, in Chelsea as elsewhere, the demand is greater than the supply.

Said Mr. Ender: "Suppose you took a three-story house, made it over with all modern improvements, and rented the top floor. You could get the house for $12,000, do it over for $6,000, and rent two two-room-and-bath apartments for $50 each. At that rate, the property would just about carry itself, and you would simply have the expense of heating the house."

Fifty dollars, however, is, as Mr. Ender points out, rather a high rent for a small apartment in Chelsea. But it

From The American Architect.

An Old Doorway on Charlton Street.

should be easy enough, with such a $17,000 investment, to rent a floor for $600 a year.

The larger houses in Chelsea range in price from $12,000 to $20,000. There are several houses on West Twenty-first Street, on the north side of Chelsea Square, that are valued at $12,000, and several more at $20,000. These houses can be made into small apartments, or divided by floors with the owner living in most of the house. Alterations, which may include rearrangements in the plan, and improvement of the exterior, new floors, new plumbing, steam heat, and electric light, cost from $5,000 to $10,000. Some of the houses are as much as eighty years old, and not a few have good woodwork inside. A Chelsea Square house that was remodeled recently at a cost of $6,000 rents as apartments now for $2,700, as against $1,200 heretofore.

A mode of remodeling a house found in Chelsea and other parts of the city where there is a demand for studios or "bachelor apartments" with no cooking facilities, is to fit up two floors as a duplex apartment, with all housekeeping conveniences, and either make the rest of the house into housekeeping apartments with a resident janitor in the basement, or arrange one housekeeping and one or more kitchenless apartments and employ only a "visiting janitor." As a reference to the city tenement law will quickly recall, two families, and only two, may cook in a house that is not fitted up according to the technical—and fire protection—definition of the term "tenement." Of course, the same easy compliance with the law is provided, if there is sufficient demand for studios, by putting in the cooking apparatus at all. And one may explain here that a "studio" is not necessarily the workshop of an artist, or "artist" or "studio apartment," in home parlance, is a suite of rooms that has no kitchen—though it may be supplied with a kitchenette.

To Educate Foreign Colonies Out of Existence

An Americanized Writer Suggests the College in a Small Town as the Best Medium for Assimilating Aliens and Would Make National Fund a Roosevelt Memorial

By M. E. RAVAGE,
Author of "An American in the Making."

MOST Americans approach the problem of the immigrant with a deep and curious conviction that there is some royal road to its solution. Because I once told the story of how a newcomer was turned into an American I have been asked over and over again to offer my experience as some sure and guaranteed way of dealing with other newcomers. And yet the most obvious deduction from my story and my experience—since the two are the same thing—is that there is no magic and infallible path to the desired goal.

Well-intentioned speeches, libraries, even social settlements and a generous distribution of citizens' papers, will not make Americans, as, I presume, our experiences in the last four years may in part demonstrate. We are accustomed to speak jocosely of the foreigner "in our midst." But if we are to make our efforts at assimilation to any degree fruitful, we must endeavor to bring the immigrant little by little and in real fact into our midst. We must bring him into the environment which is genuinely and unmistakably American. My experience leaves me no doubt that he will at first find that environment alien and distasteful; but my experience also tells me that he will not be very long in coming around to it and making it his own. The elderly and the middle-aged will, perhaps, never adjust themselves. The pain of rooting themselves up out of their traditions and mode of life will be too great. But for the young, whom it should be our primary business to win for America, it is, in my judgment, the only way, and it is a way which they will, in the end, be grateful for having found.

Right here the reader no doubt will say: "Well, there is no objection to anybody's doing exactly what you did. There is no law against any east sider going to some small-town college in the Middle West."

No, there is no law against it except the law of human inertia and economic necessity. The fact is that the east side and all our other foreign colonies send, year after year, thousands of their young men and women to college. But most of these, I find, go to the institutions in their own cities, where they spend a few hours a day and then return to the evening to their own particular foreign quarters and foreign environment. And the result is that, while they may be better educated when their training is over, in nine cases out of ten they remain almost as alien in their outlook as when they entered. America has failed to make them her own.

As long as Americans remain unaware of the benefit to America that is to be gained by the conversion of these young newcomers by full-fledged Americanization, the question will be unsolved and our difficulties will increase rather than diminish. It is not that the Americans of yesterday owe a duty to the Americans of tomorrow, but it is that America must recruit the younger blood of the newer populations in order to carry out the traditions or face the alternative of raising a multitude of alien and conflicting civilizations within her borders.

I feel, therefore, that it is the duty of America to herself to see that these thousands of young men and women who annually throng the colleges of our large cities shall not be lost, to America my taking a hand in their education instead of leaving it to haphazard chance.

In a few words, the story of "An American in the Making" relates how an immigrant (that immigrant being myself) dropped into the turmoil and the disillusions of America represented by New York's east side. For half a dozen years my huge task was to adjust myself not to America, but to that half-world which is neither the Old World nor the New, and which always must remain the bridge for the alien between his old life and his new. I had educational ambitions, and I confess that the desire to become one of America's own never entered into my thoughts. I longed for a freer life, for a higher economic plane, perhaps even for a deeper understanding of the world around me. But America herself, in the broadest sense of the terms, hardly concerned me, because I was unaware of her.

It was, in a measure, the shortest accident that instead of going, to any one of the numerous colleges in New York, I resolved to take my training in a Middle Western institution. I went to the University of Missouri, not because I had any intimation that I would there make a better American of myself, but purely out of economic necessity. I was not there very long, however, before I came to realize that my academic studies were, by far, the smallest part of my business in college. As long as I had been on the east side I had thought myself pretty thoroughly Americanized; and if I had gone to Columbia or to the City College in all likelihood I would have returned daily to my own racial group and associations, and, at the end of my academic career, settled down among my fellow-aliens, confirmed in my belief that I was as much an American as the next one. Missouri, however, permitted no such conceit.

Arriving in Columbia, Mo., from Brigden Street was like landing on a distant planet. I could speak English, to be sure, of a kind, but I noticed that my fellow-students seldom failed to pick up their ears when I opened my mouth. Missouri had a language, a manner, an air, all of its own. There was a particular and quite definite Missouri way of greeting your neighbor on the street; of opening a conversation with him at table; of handling the dishes and sundry eating implements. One might know that conversation about literature, foreign affairs, economics, and all the other things that were the business of the classroom were "shop talk," "highbrow stuff," and, therefore, taboo in social circles. One must leave that the only subjects proper for a gentleman to discuss at the dinner table, or when taking a girl to church, are college and professional athletics.

And by the end of a year or so, one discovered that he had got something altogether different from what he had started out to do. It took me exactly one academic year (a year crammed with untold disappointments and misery) to find out that the education I had come to get was but a detail in the vastly bigger and more significant education that I was getting; and that this broader education was coming not at all from college, but from the American small town. It years't, as my fellow-students repeatedly took delight in pointing out, my slow intelligence, the professors who were teaching me the things that I needed most badly to learn, but my fellow-freshmen.

Now the moral of this story, which lies right on the surface and can be got by anybody who cares to get it, is that Americanization is, on the one hand, something more fundamental than the external details of learning English and

(Continued on Page 14)

Karolyi, Democrat, Not Bolshevist

Friends of the Hungarian Leader Do Not Believe He Has Any Real Sympathy With the Reds of Russia

[illegible] was [illegible] Karolyi [illegible], the distribution to him of an appeal to "the proletariat of the world" for [illegible] [illegible] "to support the Peace Conference" was not received in [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Section 8

NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1919 SIXTEEN PAGES

THE WAR AND AFTER IN FICTION

A Great Historical Period Seriously and Humorously Described in J. C. Snaith's "The Undefeated"—Latest Works of Fiction by Anatole France, Marjorie Bowen, E. M. Delafield, and Others

THE UNDEFEATED. By J. C. Snaith. D. Appleton & Co. $1.60 net.

IN the course of a twelvemonth or so there usually appear a number of novels which are more or less enjoyable, and a few that are decidedly admirable, but only very, very occasionally does one come across a book for which one feels inclined to give devout and humble and hearty thanks. Such a book as this is J. C. Snaith's new novel "The Undefeated." It is a novel, not of war but of wartime, showing the effects of the war, from the early fateful days of August, 1914, to that solemnly joyful Sunday in November, 1918, when a service of Thanksgiving was held in the little parish church at Dabney, in which a certain small group of people, old and young and middle-aged, participated. First and foremost in this group stand two strongly contrasted men; Josiah Munt, successful man of business, and his son-in-law, William Hollis, a failure, and as people in general—his wife and father-in-law included—then thought, a good-for-nothing. There seemed ample warrant, too, for this opinion; in the early Summer of 1914 Bill Hollis was 41; his little fruit and groceries shop was tottering on the verge of bankruptcy, and he was scarcely on speaking terms with his wife Melia, eldest daughter of Josiah Munt, who had so angered her father by her marriage with his barman that he had absolutely ignored her for no less than sixteen years. During these sixteen years the father, who at the time of her marriage was proprietor of an old-established public house, had made more and more money, until in this same Summer of 1914 he signalized the fact that he had "arrived" by building a house "of nondescript design, half suburban villa and half mediaeval castle," on The Rise, this being the prosperous and desirable section of the ancient city of Blackhampton, "sacred to the city magnates." An energetic, hard-headed, domineering man, who "deferred only to his own will and generally took the shortest way to enforce it," he was far from popular among his fellow-townsmen, though respected for his scrupulous honesty and sense of justice, while William Hollis, the dreamer, quite without Josiah's talent for getting things done, was neither popular nor respected. How the war changed and developed these two, the one into the honored, thrice-chosen Mayor of Blackhampton, universally acknowledged as the right man in the right place, and the other into Sergeant William Hollis, an humble hero "who died a soldier and a gentleman that his friends, and his faith might live," the novel tells.

It is by no sudden miracle that these changes are wrought, but by a gradual, thoroughly natural evolution. The material, as we see on looking back, was there from the very beginning; the war but brought it out and made it visible. Responsibility, contact with men bigger, wiser, and more successful than himself, the need for his especial "plain, practical, and ruthless" type of genius, mellows the one, bringing forward all that is best in him; the stern discipline of the army, life in the trenches, where a man who had been more than a little given to whimpering and complaining learned to say cheerfully, "It's no use growling here," strengthened and steadied the other, while the friendship of that fellow-private, who in civil life was the great Stanning, R. A., developed and disciplined his imagination and inherent sense of beauty. It would seem impossible to praise too highly the way in which the changes and alterations in the very different characters of these two men are shown so deftly, so gradually, with such an appealing and wonderful combination of humor and sympathy and charm is it done. The pathos and comedy of the scenes in which the inarticulate Melia and the scarcely more articulate Bill find romance and each other once again, the perfect truth and humanness of them, the skilful and simple and wholly admirable and delightful style in which they are written, places them among those few which we like to read very many times. Since the war began tales of the Christmas homecoming of a soldier have been very numerous, but if one has yet been written which can surpass Mr. Snaith's picture of Bill's Christmas Eve and Christmas Day that one has escaped our knowledge. It is deeply moving, and yet, oh, so deliciously funny.

For, though this is a wartime book, and the solemnity and tragedy of the period are never overlooked or forgotten, from the moment when the inhabitants of Blackhampton gather in the Great Market Place on an August evening, when "there were no demonstrations; on the contrary, a quietude so intense as to seem unnatural gave the measure and the depth of Blackhampton's feeling upon the subject," until the very last, when, in the little church at Dabney, the old clergyman read a letter "from the sacred and recovered soil of France," it is not a sad story. There are sad moments in it, and no reader will quickly forget young, blinded Nixey; and there are heroic ones, for the author does full justice to the wonderful manner in which "the curious anachronism, miscalled the British Empire, rose at once to a moral height without a precedent in the history of the world"; but the prevailing tone is one of quiet humor. Josiah Munt himself is a most entertaining person, especially when confronted with his rebellious younger daughter Sally, who began by going to jail for window breaking in a suffragette raid, and later became a heroine honored by more than one nation. Yet if Sally "symbolized the glorious spirit of the youth of the empire," her father, with his "titanic grappling power when faced with difficulty," was himself "an expression of the genius of the race." They are both, in their different ways, big people, but because they are real people, they are often funny, too. And this comedy element is further enriched by Josiah's wife, poor bewildered Maria, who found it a terrible trial to live up to the requirements of her position as Mayoress, and by the tactful sister-in-law he called "Gert."

There are some very beautiful descriptions of the river "Sharrow," love for which first drew together Stanning, R. A., and Private William Hollis, and these descriptions have the further advantage of being integral parts of a novel of which it is possible to give only a very faint and poor and imperfect idea within the space of a review. An absorbingly interesting book, it is one which will bear rereading. It is distinctly a big novel—a book of vision and of understanding, of truth and beauty, realism at its best and finest, embellished throughout with the added charm of a humor never bitter and never forced, but always sweet and whimsical and sympathetic and sane. Mr. Snaith has written several worthwhile novels, but never one to equal this tale of "The Undefeated."

THE AMETHYST RING

THE AMETHYST RING. By Anatole France. John Lane Company.

THE amethyst ring which appears as the title of M. Anatole France's novel, just published in the English edition edited by Mr. Frederic Chapman, is the ring worn by a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. And it is with the elevation of one Abbé Guitrel to the vacant See of Turcoing that the story is principally concerned. The scene is laid in and about a French provincial city, moving once or twice to Paris in the company of some one

(Continued on Following Page)

DEVELOPING THE AMERICAN FROM THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE. A Preliminary Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States. By H. L. Mencken. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1919. $4.

HIDDEN in the second volume of Mark Twain's miscellaneous sketches and essays there is a paper entitled "Concerning the American Language." A footnote informs us that it was part of a chapter crowded out of "A Tramp Abroad." It purports to record a conversation supposed to have taken place between Mark and an Englishman in the same railway compartment. With captivating tactfulness the Englishman complimented Mark on his English, adding that Americans in general did not speak the English language as correctly as Mark did.

"I said I was obliged to him for his compliment—since I knew that he meant it for one—but that I was not fairly entitled to it, for I did not speak English at all—I only spoke American."

The Englishmen laughed and said that this was a distinction without a difference; and Mark admitted that the difference was not prodigious, but still it was considerable. "The languages were identical several generations ago," Mark went on, "but our changed conditions and the spread of our people far to the south and far to the west have made many alterations in our pronunciation and have introduced new words among us and changed the meanings of many old ones."

Mark then proceeded to point out certain of the differences of pronunciation; but here I need not quote him, since this subdivision of the subject has recently been considered comprehensively and skillfully in Professor George Philip Krapp's illuminating little book on "The Pronunciation of Standard English in America," (Oxford University Press.) Nor need I copy here the ample collection of divergences of vocabulary and of usage with which Mark maintained his whimsical contention. I may note, however, that his ear was unusually acute, and that he was always keenly interested in linguistic peculiarities. I recall that once, when I asked him about his collaboration with Bret Harte in a play called "Ah Sin," Mark told me that the two partners had talked out the plot and that he had then played billiards, while Harte drafted the dialogue. "Of course, I had to go over his manuscript very carefully to get the dialect right. Bret never did know anything about dialect!"

In his discussion with the Englishman in the railway compartment Mark adduced a serried catalogue of the differences he had noted between the English spoken by Americans and the English spoken by the British, and then he closed the debate by saying: "However, I won't tire you, but if I wanted to I could pile up differences here until I not only convinced you that English and American are separate languages, but that when I speak my native tongue in its utmost purity an Englishman can't understand me at all!"

To this the Englishman retorted: "I don't wish to flatter you, but it is about all I can do to understand you now."

The contention which Mark playfully put forward in this conversation has recently been seriously maintained by a leading American critic in an address before the American Academy of Arts and Letters. This scholar declared that he was shocked and grieved and saddened by the many evidences he had noticed that our speech in America was no longer conforming to the conventions of our kin across the sea. In the little island where English spoken had come to its maturity. He even went so far as to suggest that our English here in America was deteriorating and degenerating, as Greek had declined after it had entered on its decadence in the Hellenistic period, when the centre of Greek civilization was migrated across the "tideless, dolorous, inland sea" from Athens to Alexandria.

And now comes H. L. Mencken, armed at all points, to maintain the same contention, not whimsically, like the American humorist, and not dolefully, like the American critic, but unhesitatingly and joyfully. He holds that the tongue which we speak on this side of the Western Ocean is no longer English, but is now American. He quotes George Ade in support of Mark Twain:

> The American must go to England in order to learn for a dead certainty that he does not speak the English language. * * * This pitiful fact comes home to every American when he arrives in London—that there are two languages, the English and the American.

Mr. Mencken does not consider the fact pitiful; he regards it as inevitable and satisfactory. He brings forward testimony to the same effect from the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

> It is not uncommon to meet with [American] newspaper articles of which an untraveled Englishman would hardly be able to understand a sentence.

Before considering the evidence that Mr. Mencken advances in support of his thesis it may be well to say that his book is interesting and useful; it is a book to be taken seriously; it is a book well planned, well proportioned, well documented, and well written. As I read its pages with both pleasure and profit I was reminded of an anecdote. Emerson once lent a translation of Plato to one of his rustic neighbors at Concord; and when the Yankee farmer returned it he did this with this characteristic remark: "I see Plato has a good many of my ideas!" As I lingered over Mr. Mencken's successive and suggestive chapters I discovered that he had a good many of my ideas, and that I had a good many of his ideas. I suppose that the foundation of my assertion that Mr. Mencken's book is useful and interesting is to be found in the fact that I agree with many of his opinions. We are all of us the slaves of our personal equation, however much we may struggle to step off our own shadows.

Mr. Mencken would see nothing objectionable in the placard said to have been displayed in the window of a Swiss shop: "English Spoken and American Understood." He would accept this as a plain statement of an obvious fact. Everybody knows that there are a host of divergences between the English language as it is now spoken in the British Isles and as it is now spoken in the United States, differences of intonation, of pronunciation, of vocabulary, and even of grammar; but nobody has ever marshaled this host as amply, as logically, or as impressively as Mr. Mencken has done. There are half a dozen dictionaries of Americanisms, all of them more of less heterogenous. Any helpful survey of the subject must begin by a classification of these so-called Americanisms to ascertain if they are rightly so called.

First of all there are the words which Americans gave to things unknown to the British—canoe, wigwam and moccasin, chowder and barbecue, caucus and gerrymander, telephone and phonograph. These are all American contributions to the English language; they are words in good standing because they are the only words to describe the things they designate. Then there are the good old words which have dropped out of use in Great Britain and which have survived in the United States: Fall, (Autumn;) wilt, (wither;) deck, (pack of cards.) These have never ceased to be good English, even if the British themselves do not know this. These survivals are so many that they supplied Sir

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

or other of its very numerous characters, and the time is that of the Dreyfus affair and the Spanish-American war. Near this provincial city, with which all or nearly all the people who appear in the book were connected, were the domains of the Duke of Bréoé, a Royalist and strict Catholic, whose ancestors had for generations been the rulers of the district. He owned two forests, those of Bréoé and La Guerche, in which Francis I. had hunted, that of Bréoé being also famous for its sanctuary of Notre Dame des Belles Feuilles with the miracle-working statue of the Virgin. At the time of which the story tells the Bréoé Hunt was an extensive and highly aristocratic institution, membership in which was greatly coveted as a social cachet. One young man especially, the Baron Ernest de Rosmont, was extremely anxious to possess the Hunt badge, but as his father had been a German Jew named Gutenberg, who died just in time to avert a financial scandal, and the Duke was a strong anti-Semite, it was by no means an easy thing for him to procure. But that dead father was a millionaire and his whole fortune had descended to his only son. So the Baron was very far from being without influence, and it was his desire for the Hunt badge which enabled the astute ecclesiastic to make a tacit bargain with him, and presently set in motion the machinery that finally placed the Abbé Guitrel in the Bishop's palace at Turcoing.

A number of people, all of them brilliantly characterized, play their parts in the satirical comedy of the Abbé's elevation. Indeed, the dramatis personæ are so numerous that it is not always a simple matter to keep track of them, which is perhaps the reason why the Gustave Doléon of one chapter appears in another as Philippe. Women as well as men have their share in the work of turning the Abbé into a Bishop, most of them being married women who influence their lovers, or who are instigated by one lover so to influence another. For this comedy of the Bishopric is a sharply satirical one, with pitiless dissection of motives and emotions, done by a mastery of irony and of analysis. The society of the provincial city, the men who have risen to power, the good and stupid and sincere Duke who holds his influence as an aristocrat, though after making a hopeless muddle of his votes he was defeated at the Bréoé elections by one Dr. Cotard, the kindly and placid Madame de Beamont, each and every one of these is portrayed with cold and clever strokes. Yet the volume is not without touches of tenderness, and the descriptions of Monsieur Bergeret and his little dog Riquet of the loving brown eyes are both humorous and charming.

This Monsieur Bergeret, a philosopher and student, is apparently the author's other self, and his dissections of human nature, his own included, are performed with a sure and skilful and unsparing hand. He is one of the very few who believe in the innocence of the condemned officer, for though "L'Affaire Dreyfus" is seldom mentioned by name, it pervades the book. The various characters nearly all discuss it, and the bitterness of feeling engendered by it appears in a manner that is fairly startling to me of a later day. Monsieur Bergeret is not of those who trust to the judgment of posterity, which, in his opinion, is but "a mob, as blind, wonder-stricken, miserable, and violent as any other"; rather does he believe in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice, declaring that men are governed not by facts but by mythologies. And the close of the book, with its final crowning irony of the Bishop's letter, contains nothing to contradict his beliefs. Of course, the exquisitely polished style in which the book is written suffers more or less from its translation into another tongue, but the wit, the satire, the deft and brilliant characterization, are to be found here in the English version as well as in the original French. "The Amethyst Ring" is not a novel which will please those who like the "uplift" and so-called "glad" types of fiction, but the sophisticated and the intelligent will surely delight in it.

KINGS-AT-ARMS

KINGS-AT-ARMS. By Marjorie Bowen. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75 net.

IN her new historical novel, which she calls "Kings-at-Arms," Miss Bowen tells the story of the long struggle between Karl of Sweden and Peter the Great of Russia, which ended in the triumph of the latter. The book is strictly historical in that it does not introduce any imaginary persons to become the confidants of Kings and Generals and provide the usual love story. Peter and Karl are themselves the two principal characters; the treacherous and weak Elector of Saxony, Augustus, also has an important rôle, while the women who play prominent parts are, first and foremost, the beautiful and high spirited Aurora von Königsmarck, Augustus' mistress; Katherine, the camp follower who became first the mistress and later the wife of Peter, and Viktoria von Falkenburg, who once might have charmed Karl. The book begins at the time when Karl is still an obstinate, ill-mannered, unruly boy of 18, devoting himself to bear hunting, while Saxony, Denmark, and Russia are waiting to wrest from him his Baltic provinces, after having deprived his brother-in-law of his duchy of Holstein-Gottorp. Karl, roused at last to his danger, and that by the first and only woman who ever attracted him, Viktoria von Falkenburg, defeats Denmark and then turns on Saxony and Russia, thus opening the long series of brilliant victories which made him for a while the arbiter of Europe. But, because his obstinacy and his mad pride and love of war would not permit him to be satisfied so long as the Czar remained on the Russian throne, his victories all proved fruitless; he attempted the impossible and so was brought at last to ruin, captivity and death.

The contrasting figures of the two sovereigns, Karl austere, inflexible, honorable, and just, a self-conqueror, but without patriotism, fighting always for his own glory and without thought for his country's good, and the passionate Czar, stained with vices to which Karl was a stranger, yet capable of love and anxious always for the welfare of Russia, who wished to construct where Karl cared only to destroy, and built St. Petersburg while his rival laid other cities waste, is well handled and very interesting. The book is full of movement, color, and variety, passing as it does from Peter's rude cottage to the luxurious court of the faithless Augustus of Saxony and thence to the forests of the Ukraine, and many other places. It is, in short, a vivid account of a very important and very dramatic period of history.

LADY LARKSPUR

LADY LARKSPUR. By Meredith Nicholson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

ONE invariably falls in love with Mr. Nicholson's girls—even when they're widows, or supposed to be. And these are not facile affections, either, fading easily from memory. After several years one still remembers the adorable Phyllis, Phyllis the "otherwise." The present reviewer has a clear picture of her, wearing her "coming out" dress and knotting her old uncle Amzi's tie, or "mussing him up," or both. And perhaps the reason Lady Larkspur made off so completely with his affections is because she is Phyllis all over again—only more so.

Suppose you had an uncle whose only passions were for "Japanese art and turtle soup," who went to Japan at 60, married an unknown woman, died there and left you the garage on his country place. If you were also a novelist and had shell-shock—and Bob Singleton was so doubly afflicted—you would go to the garage to recuperate and finish your novel. Singleton's uncle had lived for a great many years in an incurably respectable hotel in New York—the Tyringham—and had peopled his estate with the superannuated servants, from chef to bellhop, who had served him for so many years. When Singleton arrives at the farm there is a general state of unrest among this motley crew; mysterious strangers have been visible asking for Mrs. Bashford, the widow of the deceased uncle, and there are rumpicions of pro-German treachery, directed chiefly against an old bellhop, "Dutch," and one or two others of Teutonic origin. "Dutch" voices his lament at the world's injustice to Singleton.

"What's your trouble, Dutch? You're not expecting burglars, are you?"

"Well, no, Sir; but things on the place ain't what they was. It's my name, which ain't my name, not reglar, that's caused feelin'. They've drove me out, an' I'm campin' in the toolhouse. An' me born right there in New York, not American clean through. My grandpap came across when he was a kid, but it ain't my fault he was Golman. I'd a made 'im a Frenchy or a Dago or somethin' else if I could a' done it. Mr. Singleton, I don't know no Golman except pretzel, sauerkraut, wienerwurst, and them kind o' words."

"Those belong to the universal language, Dutch," I answered consolingly. "What is your name, anybow?"

"Augustus Schortemeier, an' I say it ain't no worse'n Longfellow," he protested.

The point was delicate and not one that I felt myself qualified to discuss. To cover my confusion I suggested that poets enjoy a certain license, but I was honestly sorry for Dutch. * * *

But that is all before the "widow" arrives. And from the moment of her arrival she keeps you guessing. In one of the most charming scenes in the story Singleton overhears the "widow" reading some

(Continued on Following Page)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

C. S. A.—Will you tell me who wrote the Southern war song, "Maryland, My Maryland," and under what circumstances was it written?

This war song was written during April, 1861, by James Ryder Randall soon after the attack upon the Massachusetts troops passing through Baltimore on their way to Washington in answer to President Lincoln's first call for an army to defend the Union. Randall was a native of Maryland and at the time the poem was written was but 22 years old and a Professor of English Literature at Paydras College at Pointe Canpee, La. The circumstances under which the poem was written were related subsequently by Randall as follows:

In April, 1861, I read in The New Orleans Delta news of the attack on the Massachusetts troops as they passed through Baltimore. This account greatly excited me. I had long been absent from my native city, and the startling event there influenced my mind. That night I could not dismiss from my mind what I had read in the paper. About midnight I arose, lit a candle, and went to my desk. Some powerful influence seemed to possess me, and almost involuntarily I proceeded to write the song "My Maryland."

Randall died on Jan. 15, 1908, at Augusta, Ga. A collection of his poems, including "My Maryland," has been published by the John Murphy Company, Baltimore, and another collection was published by the Tandy-Thomas Company of this city.

Mutiny of the Bounty

INQUIRER.—Where can I get a history of the mutiny of the crew of the British ship Bounty, and of Pitcairn's Island, in book form?

"Pitcairn's Island, and Its Inhabitants, with Account of the Mutiny of the Bounty," by Sir John Barrow, was published by Harper & Bros., and the price was 75 cents. The same firm also published "Some Account of the Mutineers of the Bounty, and Their Descendants in Pitcairn's and Norfolk Islands." Both these editions appear to be out of print. "The Story of Pitcairn's Island," by R. Young, was published by the Pacific Press, Mountainview, Cal., from which firm a copy may be obtained.

"Mrs. Lofty and I"

MRS. J. W.—Will you kindly tell me where I can find the poem or song "Mrs. Lofty has her treasures, so have I"?

The poem for which our correspondent inquires is "Mrs. Lofty and I." It is anonymous and is printed in Harper's School Speaker, No. 3, which can be obtained from the American Book Company, New York, and in Cummock's School Speaker, published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"Eralia"

ARTHUR H. JUDGE.—The other day I picked up at a second-hand book store a copy of one of the Tauchnitz Edition of British Authors. There were two volumes bound in one, the title being "Eralia," by the author of "My Little Lady," with no further explanation or name of author upon the title page. Will you kindly give me some information about the author?

The author is Miss Eleanor Francis Poynter, a British writer. "My Little Lady" was published in London in 1870 and "Eralia" appeared in 1876. She is the author also of "Among the Hills," 1881; "Madame de Presnel," 1885, and "The Wooing of Catherine," 1886.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

G. R. A.—The lines quoted by "E. G. H." in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 16 are from a poem, "Christ in Flanders," which was published anonymously in The London Spectator some time in 1916, with the appended initials "L. W." It was also printed in The London Illustrated Times, but the name of the author was not given. It was said at the time of its first appearance in print that it had been found among the effects of a British soldier lying dead on a battlefield in Flanders. It is printed in this country in a book of war poems entitled "War Verse," by Frank Foxcroft, published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

We have received a number of answers to the appeal for this poem. L. S. McCleary, Windsor, Vt., writes that the autnor is Lorenzo Wells, "a soldier in the trenches." Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass., informs us that according to Irving G. Rouillard, curate of Bethesda Parish House, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the author is Mrs. C. T. Whitmell of Hyde Park, Leeds, England.

Information about this poem was also received from Berenice C. Smalley, New York; Gertrude Reilly, Newburg, N. Y.; Edith C. Putnam, Brooklyn; George B. Miller, Wilmington, Del.; Dorothy Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jessie M. Shaw, Charlottesville, Va.; Gertrude M. Bunker, Utica, N. Y.; D. L. Hazzard, New York, and Josephine Rice Cruchman, Auburn, N. Y.

I Have a Son

A. G. D.—In your issue of March 2, "L. H. P." asked for a poem, each verse of which ends with the line:

My son sails for France today!

I think that "L. H. P." may possibly have in mind the poem:

I have a son who leaves for France tomorrow.

It was written by Emery Pottle and published in The Literary Digest in November or December, 1918.

"Life's Leaves."

WASHINGTON H. RANSOM.—In your issue of Jan. 19 "J. I. M." inquired for the name of the author of "Life Leaves," and I take pleasure in aiding him. That poem was written by Gaylord J. Clarke of Lockport, N. Y., in 1865. Mr. Clarke was editor of The Lockport Advertiser from 1860 to 1863. He was Inspector of State Prisons 1863-4-5. Read law, and removed to Plattsmouth, Neb., and was appointed by President Johnson Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, and was shot dead by a desperado whom he was aiding to arrest in or about 1870.

Happiness

LLOYD G. BROWN.—In reply to the inquiry of J. W. Hannon as to the author of the quotation, "Get your happiness out of your work or you will never know what happiness is," I beg to state that it is credited to the late Elbert Hubbard, founder of the Roycrofters of East Aurora, N. Y. It appeared, I believe, in a copy of The Philistine, published by him.

Elbert Hubbard and his wife, Alice Hubbard, were drowned in the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Harmosm"

MARY HAMILTON HADLEY.—In reply to the appeal of J. K. Moffitt in your issue of Feb. 16, would say that the poem quoted is "Harmosan," by Richard Chenevix Trench, and may be found in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," and in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song."

This appeal was also answered by Olivia T. Classon, Washington, D. C.; Stanley L. Marran, Yonkers, N. Y., and William Sturgis, N. Y.

APPEALS TO READERS

F. J. H.—Will some reader furnish the whole of the poem, "Grandmother's Garden"? The first stanza is as lows:

Grandmother's garden was edged with box,
And quaint were the flowers that grew:
Foxglove, and fennel, and lady-locks,
Marjoram, mint and rue.
Fragrant it was with mullen pink,
And lilies of white and gold;
Never was sweeter a spot I think—
Grandmother's garden old.

Little Jim

HELEN LYMAN.—Can some of your readers help me find the words of the poem from which the following lines are quoted:

'Twas Christmas Eve, and no wonder my eyes grow dim
When I think while all the world is glad,
There is nothing for Little Jim;
And the year before how glad he was
When he set out his little shoe.

Build Up This Life

Miss H. P. DOUGLAS.—I wonder if any reader could give the source and author of the following lines, and, if possible, the whole poem:

If you will take this life and build it up,
Fill to the brim my happiness dear cup,
With your sweet self I will the nobler be,
And some of your dear wealth infuse in me.

The Open Road

ELIZABETH E. CLARK.—Can any reader tell the author of the following lines, which I have quoted as well as I remember them? They were used at the beginning of a moving picture, "Go West, Young Man!" but no title or author was given:

Happy is he who takes the open road,
From rosy sunburst till the stars ascend.
Light in his heart, though heavy be his load,
If love but waits him at his journey's end.

Sebastopol

M. C.—Can any reader tell me where I can find the complete words to the following song:

Cheer, boys, cheer, Sebastopol is taken
And the men stand within its battered walls;
Cheer, boys, cheer, for Russia's power is shaken.

"To You—My Friend."

H. B. W.—I am very anxious to discover the author of the poem, "To You—My Friend," and to obtain the entire poem, the first two lines of which are:

"Fallen from a gold paved way
And scathed by Fate's yesterday.

Can some reader help me?

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

RUDYARD KIPLING'S new book of poems, "The Years Between," will be ready for publication by Doubleday, Page & Co. on April 12. It will contain all of the recent poems by Mr. Kipling which have not hitherto had book publication. On the same date this house will bring out Joseph Conrad's new novel, "The Arrow of Gold."

Two novels with blind heroes are among the Spring publications. One is Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter's "Dawn," which the Houghton Mifflin Company is bringing out, whose central figure is a boy who becomes blind at the doorway of success and who afterward triumphs over his disability and himself. The publishers have had to print a third edition of the book before publication in order to meet the advance demand. The other novel is "Claire," by Leslie Burton Blades, said to be himself totally blind, promised for early publication by the George H. Doran Company.

A British edition of Professor Charles Hall Grandgent's "The Power of Dante," published in the United States by the Marshall Jones Company, is to be brought out by George G. Harrap & Co. of London.

"Dear Folks at Home," the story published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, of the United States Marines in France told by themselves in letters to their home people, has been placed upon the list for crews' libraries by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish next month Alfred Noyes's new volumes of poems, "The New Morning," which will contain all the poems he has written since 1914, and Captain Eddie Rickenbacker's story of his experiences in the air, "Fighting the Flying Circus."

Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, writing in The Bookman for April on "French Literature of Today," says that a great effort is before made by his friends to induce Anatole France to write the same kind of a novel about wartime Paris that he did about the French Revolution. But she thinks it unlikely he will consent, because, she says, "It is the past that has always attracted him, and now, at the age of 75, after having deliberately set aside for five years the work in which his soul delights, he is far more likely to return to his first love, mediæval France."

"Bourru, Soldier of France," by Jean des Vignes Rouges, translated by Ernest Hunter Wright, announced for publication next week by E. P. Dutton & Co., which endeavors to make an intimate and faithful study of the "poilu," was selected for translation from a number of French novels dealing with the war because of the permanent value of the picture it makes of the private soldier of the French Army.

Some of the recent publications of The Sunwise Turn, Inc., which is located at 2 East Thirty-first Street, New York, include "The Dance of Siva," by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, Oriental Curator of the Boston Museum, Lord Dunsany's "Night at an Inn," and a Bible bound with such regard for beauty of design and color as to make it look unlike "a hearse or a coffin," as was the direction of the person who instigated the venture. The Sunwise Turn, in addition to its adventures in publication, endeavors to do book selling in a creative way that will make the bookshop a stimulating and productive source of ideas, inspiration, wider outlook, and increased efficiency. It is based on the plan of regarding books as ideas, and these as equipment, and, working upon that line, its managers provide and send small selected libraries of the greatest variety to near or distant places designed to meet any specified need or line of work and to furnish the newest and best thought and the latest developments of science, art, and industry that have general interest.

Cecil Chesterton's last book, "A History of the United States," the proofs of which he had read only a few days before his death in a hospital in France last Fall, will be published by the George H. Doran Company in May. It will have an introduction by his brother, Gilbert K. Chesterton.

A. Frederick Collins will this Spring have two books published by the Appletons, "The Amateur Chemist" and "Gas, Gasoline, and Oil Engines," and two by the Stokes Company, "Jack Benton, Wireless Operator," and "The Boys' Book of Airplanes."

This week Scribners will have ready Dr. Arthur Judson Brown's "The Mastery of the Far East," which will have a special timeliness because of the news of the passive revolution in Korea that, it now appears, has been going on for years. Dr. Brown shows that a new alignment of races is taking place in the Far East, with Korea as the strategic point in the movement. He discusses also the effect of the war upon Japan's position and the complications concerning Japan, China, and Siberia that are constantly growing more difficult.

Mary Heaton Vorse has written a love story of Greenwich Village called "I've Come to Stay," which the Century Company will publish in April.

Thomas F. Millard, an American who has lived for some years in the Far East and is editor of a Shanghai periodical, has written "Democracy and the Eastern Question," which the Century Company has in train for early publication.

DEVELOPING THE AMERICAN FROM THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(Continued from Page 164)

tempting and ever-widening American vocabulary," Mr. Mencken asserts; and "what is more, some of these loan-words take root, and are presently accepted as sound English, even by the most watchful." (Page 134.) And the exacerbated protests of a Frederic Harrison are significant admissions as to the ever-increasing penetration of American words and phrases into current British speech.

Mr. Mencken really gives up his case for the future development of a separate American language when he tells us that "the American dialect of English . . . because it is already spoken by a far larger and more rapidly multiplying body of people" than the British dialect, will, very likely, "determine the final form of the language." (Page 317.) If the current speech of the United States is not to differ still more widely from that of the British Isles, it must be—and it will be—because the British will accept the best of the American contributions and modifications.

There is a significant remark, credited to Mark Twain and characteristic of his common sense, which I have never been able to find in his writings and which is to the effect that the King's English is the King's English no longer, "since it has gone into the hands of a stock company—and we Americans hold a majority of the stock." That is to say, the English of the future will be colored by the American of the present. In linguistic matters we shall pay little deference to contemporary British conventions, although we shall always be staunchly loyal to the traditions of our forefathers.

It has seemed best in this review to deal with Mr. Mencken's fundamental thesis and to resist the temptation to follow him into the alluring bypaths of linguistic inquiry. Yet there is one excursus I must permit myself. Mr. Mencken asks what effect upon the future of our speech is to be produced by the unassimilated folk of variegated ancestry who have been poured into the melting pot. I wish that he would give me an answer for one linguistic peculiarity which puzzles me. When a Scotsman says, "dinna ye fash yersel'," we see that this is the French "ne vous faches pas"; and we may explain this as due to the intimate relations of France and Scotland in the days of Mary, Queen of Scots. But when an Irishman says of a portrait that it is "the very spit of him," we recognize the French "c'est son portrait tout craché"; and we wonder how the men of Dublin and the men of Paris happened to hit on the same strange figure of speech. How is it that there are similar parallelisms between American colloquialisms and French? Our "that's the limit" is their "c'est un comble." Ludovic Halévy describes his heroine as "pas coquette pour un liard," and this runs in double harness with "she doesn't flirt for a cent." We call the ballyhoo man outside a show a "barker," and the same functionary in the Parisian faire of the eighteenth century was known as the "aboyeur." And how is it that a common American affirmative is "sure!" and a corresponding Italian affirmative is "sicure"?

I find I cannot quit Mr. Mencken without a little faultfinding. He avoids the violent vituperation which used to characterize linguistic debate; but he is not always as courteous as he might be toward the predecessors with whom he does not agree. He mentions the American Academy of Arts and Letters only to sneer at "the gifted philologs of that mahedrim." He speaks slightingly of the late Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, who deserved well of all linguistic inquirers; and he adds injury to insult by calling him Thomas S. Lounsbury. And he terms the writer of this review "a pundit." What have I ever done to deserve this stigma?

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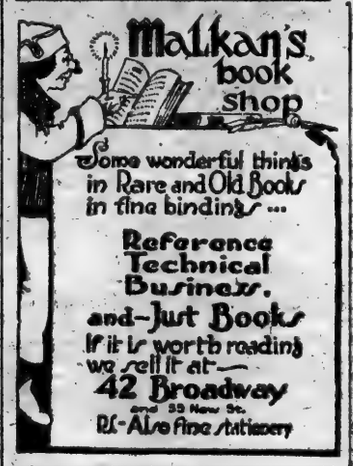

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

lines from a play which it is to be hoped Mr. Nicholson will some day write. "Yesterday," recites Lady Larkspur, "I was Helen, who launched a thousand ships and shook the topless towers of Ilium. Today I am Rosalind in the forest of Arden, and tomorrow I may be Antigone, or Ariel, or Viola, or what you will." This is the spirit of "Lady Larkspur." It is gay and unflagging, unburdened by the sombre "psychology" of those who cannot tell a real story.

THE PELICANS

THE PELICANS. By E. M. Delafield. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.75 net.

THIS new novel by E. M. Delafield is a very disappointing one. In the beginning there is sufficient cleverness alike of characterization and of comment to lead one to expect an interesting book; but the novel shows so little feeling on the author's part for form or proportion, and such an astonishingly small sense of values, that it soon becomes rather irritating, while the theory and the love story with which it closes are obviously dragged in to provide the story—if it can be called a story—with some sort of logical ending. For the real climax has already been reached when Frances Grantham, the 18-year-old novice, dies in the little convent cell to which her despairing elder sister has been denied admittance.

These two sisters, Rosamund and Frances Grantham, are orphans, girls of 10 and 14 when the book opens, who go to live with a kindly, practical, and energetic cousin, Bertha Tregaskis, a woman resolutely jovial and in some ways singularly obtuse. She has a charming daughter of her own, and she does her best to bring up the three girls well and wisely. But the daughter, Hazel, falls in love with a divorced man some fifteen years older than herself and marries him in defiance of her parents' wishes, while Frances Grantham, docile, weak, and selfish, with strong veins of self-righteousness and of obstinacy in her nature, is converted to Catholicism and decides that she wants to be a nun. Although she is only 15, she enters the convent, and one of the best things in the book is the description of the suffering this act of hers brings to the generous elder sister, who adores her and has been more like a mother than a sister to "little Francie." Rosamund herself, the emotional and rebellious, is the only one of the three who makes any return for all that she has received from Mrs. Tregaskis.

In its characterization the book is often very clever, but the author dwells at such great length upon unimportant scenes and incidents that what begins by being amusing or intriguing presently becomes tiresome. Mrs. Mutholland, the garrulous convent boarder, is entertaining when she first makes her appearance, but after a while she bores the reader almost as much as she did Nina Severing, while this same Nina Severing and her son Morris, well done at first in their posings to themselves and to each other, have scene after scene together, all of them so much alike that the reader wonders whether a mistake has not been made and pages transposed or reinserted.

It is a great pity that this should be so, for Miss Delafield has gifts which, were a sense of values and proportion but added to them, might enable her to produce a really worthwhile book.

SANDS OF GOLD

SANDS OF GOLD. By Kaliyra Rhodes. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.35.

THE golden sands, it should be said at the outset, are golden in name only; they are the sands of the Egyptian desert, on the edge of which a few miles from Cairo, was a huge building intended for a hotel, but doing service as a hospital for the insane. A lunatic asylum is not a very cheerful location for a novel, but the author has spared us the horrendous details; even when one or two patients become violent the telling of it is not offensive, and the general atmosphere is hardly more depressing than that of any other hospital.

For the story itself, however, hardly as much can be said. Dr. Phillimore is the Superintendent, with a daughter Celia, whose bitter manner masks an aching heart, the reason for which is duly disclosed long after it becomes evident to the reader. The author has a liking for unprofitable reserve, which appears notably in the affairs of Dr. Keith Preston, "a very clean and personable specimen of the British race," but cursed by a secret sorrow, who, it may be surmised, was no other than our hero. Not until page 8 did he "find time for a glance at his opposite neighbor," discovering that she was "a very pretty girl." Something is the

(Continued on Page 167)

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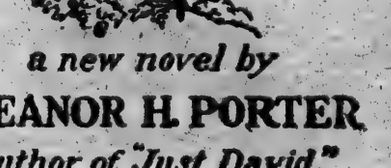

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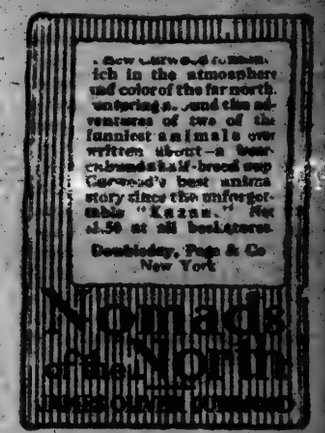

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NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1919.

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AMERICAN LETTERS

WHAT is the matter with literature in the United States? The question is asked—and answered—in an article appearing in the current number of the Sewanee Review, by W. C. Bunker, who finds that in the century and a half of our national existence we have produced little or nothing that is worth while in literature, "beyond the names of Emerson, Hawthorne, Poe, Whitman, and Longfellow." Even with these five names, we are told, there is some doubt as to the relative greatness of our literary achievement. For, Mr. Bunker declares, "it would not be wide of the mark to hint that Poe is a matter and Whitman lacks art, that Longfellow comes uncomfortably close to that dubious middle ground of neither hot nor cold referred to by Horace." Thus, there would seem to be only Emerson and Hawthorne of whom Bunker can feel reasonably sure. Compared with some other national literatures the list of great American writers would doubtless prove a short one. But, when one considers that the total of our contribution to literature thus far has been made during the first 150 years of the nation's existence, the comparison is decidedly in favor of American achievement. In the same parallel formative period, what other nation has produced as much unquestionable literature as the United States? Let us take England as an instance: Centuries of British national existence went by before the first great singer came; and after Chaucer another long sequence of sterile years must be reckoned before the days of English literature again put forth their worthy blossom. There is danger, of course, in being too complacent over what this country has done so far in the world of letters. But, subjecting Mr. Bunker's suggestion to the kind of comparison suggested by what has taken place among other nationalities during the period of their first youth, the result, as giving the measure of actual achievement, is surprisingly favorable for the past and future of American literature.

THIS tendency to take a depreciatory view of what we have done, as a nation, in literature has ever been an American characteristic. As Brooks Adams puts it, in the April Yale Review, "we never appreciate our own literary men unless they first make a reputation abroad and that reputation comes back to us." This was true, certainly, of Whitman and Poe. Both were "discovered" in England and France and, even with this requisite label of approval on their work, the grudging appreciation of their own countrymen took many long years in coming. Conversely, American critics are apt to hail with unbounded enthusiasm the literature or the writer, that reaches them with the unmistakable mark of foreign origin. Some of the national vagaries in this respect seem curious, incomprehensible enough when we look back at them. Mr. Adams recalls one of these infatuations that at this particular time brings a wholesome corrective, if corrective is needed, to whatever national vanity we may have:

> With Germany the infection was very bad. If a young man wished to be accepted as an instructor in an American university, his best, and perhaps his only sure way, was to take a German degree. Our medical students were sent to Germany to finish their education. Otherwise they were held to be wanting. Germans were imported to teach us philosophy, and to care for our digestions. We even went so far (God save the mark!) as to read German literature as a model and to send young artists to Munich to acquire taste. All appreciation of style, or form, seemed about to be engulfed in German barbarisms.

It has needed a world war to dispel this particular aberration of the national taste—and very effectually it has been dispelled, at least for the time. But this craving for foreign books and art, accompanied by the inevitable tendency to exalt the imported at the expense of our native literature, is not apt to leave us until we are much further along in our intellectual, or aesthetic development. Mr. Bunker, in the article just quoted, suggests another instance of this self-depreciatory attitude when he assures us that, while we are lacking in great literature, we "are only just becoming conscious of the existence and growth of a splendid native literature in the countries of South America." A generous recognition of the admirable best that there may be in our neighbors is all very well. A careful study, also, of other literatures than our own is an effective method for the deepening and liberalising of a distinctively American culture. But there is nothing gained by the pessimism that inclines to see futility or failure in our own efforts at building up a literature, and that greets, either with silent indifference or a depressing niggardliness of praise, writers whose work would win, in other lands, the needed encouragement of hearty appreciation.

THAT standing problem of the relative position occupied by or to be accorded to genius in the world of morals and the ordinary affairs of mankind is entertainingly discussed by Mr. Brian Hooker in the number of the Yale Review to which we have already referred. Mr. Hooker, by the way, does not hold the brief for idiosyncratic genius to which we have become accustomed through ages of tolerance. On the contrary, he inclines to view some of the typical "aberrations" of genius as infractions merely of laws that all of us—the geniuses among the rest—are bound to observe. It was the satirical Thackeray who declared that the only difference between a man of genius and a man of ordinary intellectual ability was just the difference in length between two worms. By implication, that gave a certain degree of preference—and, possibly, of moral liberty—to the genius. But Mr. Hooker sees the same law holding good for Thackeray's comparatively "long or short worm" of genius, and he sees, also, a detriment to genius in the effort to smooth its way along the rugged paths of ordinary life and morals:

> What is practically worse than any detriment to art is the tendency to exempt the artist in some sort from ordinary convention and ordinary morals. A few masterpieces more or less will not much matter: we can keep those we have. But every epicene is a dead loss, and every fool a living nuisance to the world in which we all must live. And for this also there is little need. It is not yet established that Bernard Shaw derives his wit from vegetables, or that Padrewski makes music with his hair; and to ape the celebrity in such accidents is to emulate the deafness of Beethoven or hope with blinded eyes to see the dreams of Milton or Homer. Of course, while some are licensed there will be others prancing in the lion's skin. But the real harm lies beyond mere mannerism, in the idea that art somehow may ride hobby or desire unbridled, that genius is a chartered libertine. Now, we do tolerate in all men the defects of their qualities and of their class; but this in pity, not in praise. Like the artist, the teacher leads a nervous and irritating life; but he does not indulge in gusts of unashamed hysteria. Like the artist, the priest is properly a sensitive enthusiast; but he does not absolve himself from convention and express his free soul in every impulse. Like the artist, the nurse must labor for more than money alone; but she does not repudiate her engagements nor call her temper temperament. And so throughout the rest. The coal heaver holds a strict etiquette of his own, the tailor may be as brave as you or I. Each prides himself upon humanity, and would be insulted by any less demand than common honesty and common sense. Whereas the artist, in our somewhat self-conscious and uncivilized society, does now and then accept the irresponsibilities which are thrust upon him or pose upon the appointed pedestal. He does feel sometimes that successful devotion to his ideal justifies wantonness in all else. And that idea deserves one answer, whether in Greenwich Village or in Wall Street or in Berlin.

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A study of the evil effects of alcohol on the individual and the nation.

WORLD POWER AND EVOLUTION. By Ellsworth Huntington. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.
A theory as to the influence of climate upon human affairs as applied to the prob-

(Continued on Page 162)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 167)

book professes to relate the personal experiences of Major Edward Craven of the British Army during the closing years of the Revolutionary War. At the moment when the story begins Major Craven is fighting with Colonel Ferguson at King's Mountain in "the Carolinas." There he is wounded and taken prisoner because, while endeavoring to escape after Ferguson's defeat, he stopped to help his orderly. After several adventures he reaches the comfortable plantation of his captor, Captain Wilmer, of the Revolutionary forces. The "Madam Constantia" of the book is Wilmer's brave and devoted daughter, herself the fieriest of all the "rebels," but whose apparently heartless conduct is almost as much a puzzle to the reader as it was to that very gallant gentleman, Major Craven—until the clue is discovered.

The tale moves from the picturesque plantation to Lord Rawdon's camp at Winnsboro. General Marion, the "Swamp Fox," plays an important part in the story and befriends the hero at a decidedly critical moment. There is an intricate plot, with plenty of twists and many incidents, which carries the reader along with it. Moreover, the novel presents a well-balanced picture of the time, with no attempt to minimize either the faults or the gallantry common to both sides. The hero, himself a loyal Englishman, declares that "the most worthless Government that ever held power in England" was the one which, with the German King George, ruled throughout the war, and parts in most friendly fashion from the sympathetically drawn General Marion, whose exploits were "a theme of generous interest and admiration" among many even of those they most annoyed. Constantia herself is a thoroughly patriotic daughter of the Colonies, with spirit and determination enough for a dozen young women. The book is well written and contains a pretty love story as well as a touch of mystery.

THE DIAMOND PIN

THE DIAMOND PIN. By Carolyn Wells. With frontispiece. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.35 net.

ALTHOUG Carolyn Wells's latest mystery story, "The Diamond Pin," is so very far-fetched in plot and incident that it strains the reader's credulity beyond the breaking point, it is not without interest and ingenuity. The pivot of the plot is a rich old lady's fondness for practical joking. Mrs. Ursula Pell was a kindly old soul at bottom, but she could not restrain her love for playing tricks on those around her, thereby making their lives a burden. As a result of this weakness her husband's nephew, Winston Bannard, was partly alienated from her, after trying for years to live peaceably with her, and her own niece, Iris Clyde, finally had her already overtried patience completely exhausted by an especially exasperating prank. Iris was fond of the old lady and had done her best to stay with her, but now she resolved to go to New York, and would probably have done so, had it not been that on the very day aunt and niece had their final quarrel, screams and cries for help were heard coming from the sitting room into which Mrs. Pell had locked herself. At first the servants thought she was merely playing a trick on them. Presently, however, they broke down the door, and found her lying dead. Her dress was torn open at the throat and the body bore other marks of violence, while the room had evidently been ransacked. The desk was rifled, and the door of a cupboard safe, built in the wall swung open, showing the safe to be empty. But no living person was in the room; the windows were covered with steel gratings, and the one door was locked.

So the problem was, who killed Mrs. Pell, and how, having killed her, did the murderer escape from the room? And where, moreover, was the magnificent collection of jewels which formed the greater part of her fortune, and which the reading of her will proved to have been bequeathed to Iris Clyde and Winston Bannard? Of course the local detectives were unable to find answers to these riddles, so Fleming Stone was called in and the mystery promptly solved.

WHY JOAN?

WHY JOAN? By Eleanor Mercein Kelly. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

WHY JOAN, indeed? For Mrs. Kelly's new novel has really neither hero nor heroine, though it is the story of crucial periods in Joan Darcy's life. It is a story very realistically handled, with no undue "pointing" of character or incident—yet a notably interesting tale withal. There is no attempt to show young Joan Darcy as flawless, or the people about her as either all good or all bad, heroes or villians. They are all very human folk who do fine and wise things, and things that are wrong and foolish, too, and who surprise us, as human folk do.

"Why Joan?" breaks from conventional story-telling in its background, too. It is a story of the South, but without the "Southern types" of personality or circumstance that one has been taught to look for in "Southern" tales. One has the sense of its reality instead.

Joan Darcy is 18 when the novel opens, and she has just been "graduated" from a convent school. Not beautiful, rather shy, very young and unsophisticated, she is from the very beginning plainly a clever girl—a girl of quick observation, original thinking, abrupt little aptnesses of speech; she is interesting, this Joan. And, though one of her hard-learned maxims is that "it does not pay to be too unselfish," she is a sweet child.

Joan's lovely mother—a Northern woman, clever and keen-thinking like her daughter, but finer and more unselfish, than Joan will ever be—has died within two years, and the girl's handsome, helpless father, a promoter with beautiful manners, no business ability, and not much strength of any kind, is pathetically alone in the city where he spent his childhood, but which has forgotten him now. Joan comes home from school to find that he has married a rich and vulgar woman, lately come to Louisville. Then she finds that he has speculated with the money her dead mother left her, and lost it all. She finds personal sorrow and disillusionment in her homecoming. Yet, somehow, though she dislikes all her stepmother's qualities and suggestions, she never quite dislikes the woman herself. Though she fights a grim battle with herself in the effort to do justice to her father, not to despise him utterly, though she is sick and ashamed, she somehow does forgive him. There is so much that is good, or kind, or well-meaning, in them both. And, as the reader sees Joan becoming a little hard while she is still very young and in many ways childlike, he sees, too, the human complexity of this world where people and things are neither black nor white, but only shades of gray.

The story of Joan is, to repeat, very interesting, and it offers more than once a challenge to thought. The characters are interesting, too—Archibald Blair, "failure in all that the world finds important," but so fine a hero through it all; Stefan Nicolai, wise man and wanderer; Effie May, who, whatever else she did or left undone, never failed to be kind; those and the others. Even Eduard Desmond, a despicable person, is interesting. The pictures of Louisville are worth having, too, and so are the glimpses of the gay country life in the suburbs of Philadelphia, where Joan makes a memorable visit. "Why Joan?" is a serious novel—and a thoroughly readable one.

UNTAMED

THE UNTAMED. By Max Brand. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

The ill-repute of "pink-eye" is a matter of common knowledge. But now we learn that it is a gentle and a pleasant thing compared with what we may be permitted to call "yellow-eye." This latter was the especial attribute of an individual known as "Whistling Dan." Barry, whose eyes in moments of danger or when a fight threatened gleamed yellow, thereby paralyzing with fear all who looked upon him. Animals or men, the effect was the same. A wolf followed Whistling Dan like a dog; and he rode a black stallion called Satan which no one else dared approach. Being the hero of a "Wild West" story, he was of course a marvelous shot, and of extraordinary courage. Riding into the midst of a town where a hostile mob of cowboys had gathered to lynch a "lone rider," defeating them all and departing with the lone rider was mere child's play to Dan, who shot up his fellow-mortals with neatness and dispatch. Indeed, one might fill a good-sized cemetery with the defunct strewn through this book.

Of course, there is a girl of matchless beauty, an outlaw who was almost as marvelous a shot as Whistling Dan himself, and all the other characters usually found in "wild and woolly" fiction. And this is certainly fiction of the wildest and woolliest kind. The publishers call it a tale about "Whistling Dan of the untamed soul, within whose mild eyes there lurks the baleful yellow glare of beast anger"—which quite sufficiently describes the book.

Unfair Competition

A second edition has been issued of "The Law of Unfair Competition and Trade-Marks," a work by Harry D. Nims of the New York bar, which had its first publication in 1909. In preparing his treatise for the new edition, the author has made a considerable improvement through rewriting and rearrangement. (Baker, Voorhis & Co. $10.)

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HOW VOLTAIRE REVEALED HIMSELF IN HIS LETTERS

VOLTAIRE IN HIS LETTERS. Being a Selection from His Correspondence Translated, with a Preface and Foreword, by S. G. Tallentyre. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.

ACCEPTING as a truism that there is no better index to the soul of a person of culture than the letters he writes to friends more or less intimate, on the spur of momentary interest, we find in this volume the actual personality of "one of the most cunning minds in the most artificial age in the history of the world." When it is considered that Voltaire's correspondence—or that part of it which has been preserved—fills eighteen large volumes of 500 to 600 pages of close print in each, it will be recognized that in selecting only eighty-four the translator has been called on to exercise most discriminating judgment. None of these documents is long and some are very short, but in them we are brought into the real presence of this indomitable free-thinker, who never hesitated to write what he believed—for the public prints, as well as in private correspondence—even when he knew that way led surely to the Bastile. Voltaire was contemporaneous with almost the whole of one of the most remarkable centuries of history, for he lived from 1694 to 1778, and was sensitive to everything in that century which made it equally shameful and glorious. He was the personal friend of Frederick the Great of Prussia throughout most of his life, and never was afraid to speak the truth to that monarch, even when it was not always palatable to his Majesty. This book was compiled before the armistice, and the translator, speaking of those of Voltaire's letters which deal with Frederick the Great, says that in them the resemblance, often insisted on, between the "present Emperor of Germany" and his greater ancestor is strikingly set forth. He goes on:

> In them [the letters] we have reincarnate a Prince who, like his successor, was forever courting the limelight; who had what, for want of a better phrase, may be called the religious pose—only, while Frederick sat for the portrait of the daring free-thinker, William "has God forever on his tongue." In the great Frederick of Voltaire's correspondence may be seen clearly that strain of madness inherited from his madder sire, and bequeathed, together with an exceeding cleverness, to the present representative of the house. The Frederick Voltaire portrays had, like his descendant, "omnisciences as his folbie," "fiddled and fought as well as any man in Christendom, posed as flute player, French poet, and litterateur, as well as King and conqueror," and, where William "dropped the pilot" in politics, Voltaire's correspondence unfolds the cynic story of William's forebear who, in literature and friendship, made of us guest and friend till he was weary of him, and, having squeezed the orange, threw away the pest. * * * It was Frederick who stanchly advocated peace—until he was perfectly ready for war, when he tore up the scraps of paper called treaties, broke faith with Maria Theresa, invaded Silesia, and plunged Europe into one of the bloodiest conflicts in history.

The fear is expressed in the preface that the "perfectly supple, simple and luminous" French of the original letters may suffer in the translation. It argues that "the irony is so very delicate that there is real danger of its being in translation entirely obscure; the points of the keen little arrows of malicious wit with which Voltaire pierced his foes are always and necessarily somewhat blunted by their rendering in a clumsier tongue." It must be said that the trenchant language of the letters, as a whole, in this book do not warrant that apprehension. They may have been better in French; certainly they are effective in English. It may not be generally remembered that Voltaire's real name was Francois Marie Arouet, and that he changed it when, at the age of 21, he was imprisoned in the Bastile, charged with being responsible for two stinging satires respectively on the evil state of France and the evil life of the Regent Orleans. The irony of this punishment was that Voltaire had not written the screeds. Since the religious views of Voltaire are often the occasion of dispute, the following, from one of his letters to Frederick the Great, may help to clear up some uncertainty in that respect:

> I have honestly sought, with all the attention of which I am capable, to gain some definite idea of the human soul, and I own that the result of all my researches is ignorance. I find a principle—thinking, free, active—almost like God Himself; my reason tells me that God exists; but it also tells me that I cannot know what He is. It is, indeed, likely that we should know what our soul is, when we can form no idea of light if we have had the misfortune to be born blind? I see then, with regret, that all that has been written about the soul teaches us nothing at all. * * * It seems clear to me that God designed us to live in society—just as He has given the bees the instincts and the powers to make honey; and as our social system could not subsist without the sense of justice and injustice, He has given us the power to acquire that sense. It is true that varying customs make us adopt the idea of justice to different things. What is a crime in Europe will be a virtue in Asia. * * * But two and two, on the globe, and they will only call good, right, just, what will be good for them both. Put four and they will only consider virtuous what suits them all. * * * And what is true of these four men is true of the universe.

The preface, as well as the foreword to each letter, is illuminating in a most interesting way, so that one knows under what conditions each letter was written, with collateral facts gathered by the author to further a complete understanding. There are several portraits of Voltaire and some of his contemporaries, all reproductions of old and authoritative engravings.

PRUSSIAN POLITICS

PRUSSIAN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY: ITS PRINCIPLES AND IMPLICATIONS. By Westel W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

IF there could be any doubt as to the responsibility of the Prussian State, as represented by the Kaiser, for the late war, it would be removed in the minds of most persons by a reading of this clear, unbiased exposition of the principles upon which the Teutonic Government was founded. The author arrives at his conclusions in an orderly and deliberate way, firmly establishing the pillars upon which they rest chapter by chapter, and thereby rendering them incontrovertible. After a brief but comprehensive review of American political ideals, as founded on the Constitution, he turns to the Prussian theory of monarchy and, having shown by testimony of German writers of authority, as well as by the repeated assertions of monarchs themselves, including the All-Highest, known formerly as Kaiser Wilhelm II., that the dogma of divine right was insisted on by the rulers and their immediate advisers, he shows that the débâcle in Germany was the logical outcome thereof. That this theory was not generally accepted, however, he sets forth in the declaration that it is replaced now by the divine right of the State, and that, as the State is transcendentally supreme, no limits may be set to its authority—no resistance to its commands in reason justified. That the individual has no rights conflicting with the interests of the State is a Prussian axiom, and the author refers to it many times in the course of the volume.

His conclusion, which he gives as that of the average American, is that "despite the increase of political power the Prussian State has obtained, despite the material prosperity its people may have secured, theirs is a political system which is false in its premises and maleficent in its operation." Speaking of the personal responsibility of the Hohenzollern ruler for the war, Professor Willoughby has this to say:

> All the evidence which we now have goes to show that, since 1911 at least, the Kaiser has been personally convinced that it would be necessary for Germany to figure for the increased political power which he believed it to be her right to obtain, and that the most favorable moment should be seized for employing this means. It may be that before 1911 he had hoped that the mere threat of the armed force possessed by the empire would be sufficient to enable Germany to realize her aggressive aims; but, after the outcome of the Agadir incident, he apparently decided that this could not be done.

This book was written before the signing of the armistice, but its author's prevision, founded on the military indications at hand, as well as upon his conviction that the right must prevail in the end, enabled him practically, if not in so many words, to prophesy the victory of justice and civilization which was completed in the presence of Marshal Foch on the 11th of November last.

Doughboy Dope

A book by Corporal M. J. Kopsco and Sergeant D. G. Rowse, entitled "Doughboy Dope, from A. to Z," contains a series of humorous drawings by the Corporal and an accompaniment of bright explanatory text written by the Sergeant. The book is very amusing; and at the same time it presents graphic pictures of soldier life here and in France. (New York: Frank K. Kane Company. 75 cents.)

History of France

B. Van Vorst presents a brief account of the origin and development of the French nation in a small illustrated volume entitled "A Popular History of France." The survey runs from the time of the First Battle of the Marne—fought against the Huns in 451—down to the opening of the great war that has just been brought to a close. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

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RUNNING EAGLE. By James Willard Schultz. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.
An Indian story for young readers. The author belongs to the Black Foot Tribe.

New Editions

OUR MANY-SIDED NAVY. By Robert Wilden Neeser. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.
A new edition.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK FOR 1918. Edited by Francis G. Wickware. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.
The ninth annual edition, giving a record of events and progress last year.

MODERN LIBRARY. 12mo. New York: Boni & Liveright. FAIRY TALES AND POEMS IN PROSE. By Oscar Wilde. McTEAGUE. By Frank Norris. DAISY MILLER AND AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.
There is an introduction to the Henry James volume by William Dean Howells. Henry S. Pancoast writes an introduction to "McTeague."

Miscellaneous

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION. By Harris Hawthorne Wilder and Bert Wentworth. 8vo. Boston: Richard Badger. $5.
Illustrated description of various methods used for the identification of individuals living and dead.

THE BOOK OF THE HOME GARDEN. By Edith Loring Fullerton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 159)

matter with everybody in the book but Denise. Preston eventually tells his life's tragedy to Dr. Phillimore and the reader, something that he might have done much sooner but for the necessity of keeping up suspense somehow; he had a secret sorrow, Celia had a secret sorrow, other characters were insane or had public sorrows, and even the harmless walkers-on pass through typhoid and such misfortunes. But nothing ever happens to Denise—she is the Good, Pure Woman of Victorian fiction. For the story, the characters, and the sentiment are of the sort beloved in the eighties; only, in the eighties they usually wrote better. There is a tremendous amount of quite pointless narration and flat dialogue, which makes the story seem much longer than it really is.

Preston very nearly becomes un-Victorian at one point; when he sees that a useless promise given ten years ago, and held over him by a vengeful woman, is about to wreck his life and Denise's, he thinks of withdrawing it; but he is spared this infamy by Celia's kindly intercession with the woman herself. Whereupon, " with a shuddering sigh Helen Delamotte dropped into the chair beside her and hid her face, while the hand of this girl, who was also a prisoner in love's kingdom, struck the chains off her soul and lifted it from the dungeon of cruelty and selfishness in which it had languished so long into the purer, holier region of sacrifice and atonement." Celia herself has no hope for ultimate happiness; somebody has to be miserable to heighten the contrast; but the author obligingly gives her momentary happiness by what is accurately described as a miracle. After all, what are miracles between friends? So long as they are going to be used at all, why not go all the way and give Celia a satisfactory future? But it is not to be.

The reader is apt to think that most of the characters are slightly tinged with the insanity which serves as a background. An exception, however, must be made in favor of a most admirable blue cat, which is sentimental enough to refuse food for two days while his master was critically ill, and practical enough to celebrate a return for the better by eating a large fish that had been prepared for the master's refreshment. The cat also has the faculty, not shared by some of the human characters, of recognizing an insane person at sight; and this gift of his, coming into play when the time has arrived for the miracle, starts things moving toward what may appropriately be termed the catastrophe.

THE HIGHFLYERS

THE HIGHFLYERS. By Clarence Budington Kelland. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THIS is a story of the awakening of Detroit to the war for freedom. Mr. Kelland describes how slowly the awakening came throughout the country, and Detroit, fabulously rich with its automobile industry, makes an excellent background to illustrate this lethargy. The hero of the novel, Potter Waite, the son of an American Senator and millionaire automobile manufacturer, awoke sobner than most of the other young men in the book to the false part America was playing:

He studied and weighed the manifestations of public consciousness in Detroit, smug, wealthy, inaccessible Detroit. Detroit was on no exposed coast; Detroit was safe from invasion; Detroit did not share the fears and the excitement of the seaboard, but went on its way manufacturing motor cars and munitions, stoves and varnish, and piling up its wealth fantastically, spending its wealth but never able to exhaust its income. Submarine sinkings were academic affairs in Detroit; bomb plots, the incitement of labor to violent unrest, the torch of the plotter, were matters that affected her more nearly. There were those in high places who knew that the stealthy eye of Germany's army of moles was on the city; that they tunneled underneath the city's feet, sinister, frightful. • • • But Detroit did not cry for war. She demanded protection in her activities. Her German-Americans were loud in their talk. The hyphen had its definite place among them. Potter watched and saw. Like the East, the Middle West was moving, glacier-like, toward a distant point. The moment would come when glacier movement became avalanche rush.

It cannot be said that the mechanics of Mr. Kelland's tale are entirely new; we are familiar by now, thanks to innumerable war plays and novels, with the patriotic young American in love with the daughter of a pro-German who is secretly plotting against the Government. Nevertheless Mr. Kelland has given his story many new twists, and his picture of the careless, spendthrift life of the young Detroit millionaires, who until the automobile industry had poured a flood of gold into their fathers' laps had been quite poor, makes interesting reading. There are many exciting incidents; young Potter takes his sweetheart for airplane rides, and the presence of German spies around Detroit's manufacturing plants keeps the reader wondering how we ever managed to produce any munitions or airplanes at all.

PLAYGROUND OF SATAN

THE PLAYGROUND OF SATAN. By Beatrice Baskerville. W. J. Watt & Co. $1.50 net.

TORN and wrecked and despoiled by advancing and retreating armies, suffering from the wounds inflicted by both friend and foe, Poland during the war was in very truth "The Playground of Satan." As yet her woes have been depicted by few fiction writers, but here in this new story by Beatrice Baskerville we have a vivid picture of a part at least of what the war meant to Poland. The novel centres about a noble Polish family, whose great house of Ruvno was no less than 800 years old, the oldest portion having been built by a returned Crusader. It was near the highroad to Warsaw, and so close to the paths of the conflicting armies. But in the early Summer of 1914, when the tale begins, there was no thought of armies or of war. Ian, Lord of Ruvno, his stately, courageous mother, the Countess Natalie, his orphan cousin Vanda, and an English girl visitor, Minnie Burton, were all living quietly and comfortably at Ruvno. Presently two cousins of Ian's, Roman and Joseph Skarbek, came to Ruvno, and were there when the mobilization orders were issued. Now the Skarbeks lived in Prussian Poland, and were therefore German subjects. But while Joseph obeyed the order requiring him to join the German Army, Roman, clearer sighted and with more initiative, smarting, too, under "the Prussian methods of persecution • • • tried on us Poles for the past century," enlisted with the Cossacks. And so brother was to fight against brother to a tragic end.

The first actual, concrete knowledge of the war came to Ruvno when word arrived that the sister of one of the servants there, a woman living in a town near the border, had been murdered in cold blood by the advancing Prussians. But they soon became accustomed to such shocks at Ruvno. There are moments of hope, a glimpse or two of that fine man and great General, the Grand Duke Nicolai Nicolaevitch. But the Russian Army, cheated and starved by the traitors at home, without guns, without ammunition, without transport, without supplies, was forced to evacuate Poland. The family at Ruvno refused to leave; they had lived in the great cellars during bombardment, they had fed the starving and nursed the wounded, and they were resolved to remain. But they discovered that the Germans planned to lock them all within the house, men and women alike, and then blow it up. They escaped; and from the highroad looked back to see their beloved home destroyed in "a volcano of smoke, flame and rubbish." All the treasures it contained were lost; in three hours the Huns had destroyed what it had taken centuries to make. Then come the terrors and hardships of the flight; and though the love story which runs through the book reaches a happy ending, there can as yet be no happy ending to a veracious tale of Poland.

The book indeed concludes with a vision of horrors still to come; for after a time the Ruvno people meet and are befriended by the old Princess Ostrov, better known as Vera Petrovna, a great lady who had herself equipped and managed a hospital and a hospital train, both of them renowned for their comfort and good nursing. And no one then foresaw her dreadful end, or dreamed that the day was to come when her palace in Petrograd—the palace she had turned into a hospital—would be "broken into by Lenine's mob, looted, and burned; that her old body would be thrown into the nearest canal after the life had been strangled out of it."

The book gives an impressive account of some few of the terrible things which happened to Poland, as well as an interesting glimpse of life there before the war. A likable American, doing relief work, a shrewd, kindly old priest, several typically vile and brutal Germans, and a number of Cossacks, peasants, Jews, &c., play their various parts in an interesting novel.

MADAM CONSTANTIA

MADAM CONSTANTIA. By Jefferson Carter. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

ALTHOUGH the period of the American Revolution, like that of the French, has always been popular with historical novelists, comparatively few of them have used the special aspects of it chosen by Jefferson Carter for his charming and very entertaining romance, "Madam Constantia." Told in the first person, the

(Continued on Page 169)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 163)

and other great men of Philadelphia, of great historic matters, some of which are half forgotten today. Who remembers, for example, that independence was discussed in Carpenters' Hall, at a tentative meeting of the First Continental Congress in 1874, many months before, as Mr. Shackleton points out, "Concord and Bunker Hill carried its deliberations into action"? To many Americans Capenters' Hall and Independence Hall are hopelessly confused. And that is on two counts a pity, for Carpenters' Hall is not only of great significance in the history of American independence: it is the hall of an ancient guild, a very ancient guild indeed, that links our country picturesquely with an older world.

Philadelphia keeps more of the really old in her buildings than does any other American city. But one must look for these old things. It is one of the chief merits of Mr. Shackleton's book that it helps us so charmingly in the search, whether it is for hidden old churches or beautiful houses of Colonial days. To the reader who knows Philadelphia well there comes the inevitable wish that the author had written even more about these old buildings, had mentioned other churches, for example, that the Philadelphian knows and loves. But this is not only a book of old buildings; it is a "Book of Philadelphia." It has chapters on "Art and Artists," "Actors and Authors," "A College Town Within a City," and "Some Distinguishing Traits." It has a chapter on "The Old York Road," and another on that famous chain of suburbs which is formally known as "The Main Line," which Philadelphians are apt to call simply "The Line," or even more familiarly "The Road," but which Mr. Shackleton significantly dubs "The Wayne Line." It has another chapter on classic architecture—of which there is much—in Philadelphia. And of course it makes reference to the terrible distinction between north and south of Market Street.

The illustrations are many and excellent. This is indeed a book to be welcomed.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

IN FLANDERS FIELDS AND OTHER POEMS. By Lieut. Col. John McCrae, M. D., with An Essay in Character by Sir Andrew Macphail. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

COLONEL McCRAE'S beautiful poem has been reprinted so often and become so familiar to us all since its first appearance in Punch, Dec. 8, 1915, that its publication in book form is something both to be welcomed and to cause a bit of surprise that it has not been done before. However that may be, here it is in a book with other poems of war and of peace by the author and with a fine and significant "essay" that is biography as well.

John McCrae died of pneumonia on Jan. 28, 1918, just as negotiations were being completed for his appointment as consulting physician to the British armies in France. He was 45 years old. The two short poems that close the collection in his book are memorable. The first is "The Night Cometh":

Cometh the night. The wind falls low,
The trees swing slowly to and fro:
Around the church the headstones gray
Cluster, like children strayed away
But found again, and folded so.

No chiding look doth she bestow:
If she is glad, they cannot know;
If ill or well they spend their day,
Cometh the night.

Singing or sad, intent they go;
They do not see the shadows grow;
"There yet is time," they lightly say,
"Before our work aside we lay";
Their task is but half done, and lo!
Cometh the night.

The last poem in the book is called "In Due Season." It is very short:

If night should come and find me at my toil,
When all Life's day I had, though faintly wrought,
And shallow furrows, cleft in stony soil
Were all my labor. Shall I count it naught

If only one poor gleaner, weak of hand,
Shall pick a scanty sheaf where I have sown?
"Nay, for of thee the Master doth demand
Thy work: the harvest rests with Him alone."

The death of John McCrea, in the prime of his life and at the height of his usefulness, is one of the war's tragedies. The story of his life, as Sir Andrew Macphail tells it, is indeed a story of "character," of devotion, of hard work, kindness, the love of children and horses and dogs, of courage and endurance always. He was in the South African war, as well as at the front in this one. And yet the main concern of his life, through most of the working years, was the study and practice of medicine. He had, as we all know, made a mark in his profession before he enlisted as surgeon with the Canadians; in July, 1914, he was at work on the second edition of "The Textbook of Pathology," by Adami and McCrae.

Only one poem in this book, besides "In Flanders Fields," was written during this war. It, too, is short. It was written in 1917:

O guns, fall silent till the dead men hear
Above their heads the legions pressing on:
(These fought their fight in time of bitter fear,
And died not knowing how the day had gone.)

O flashing muzzles, pause, and let them see
The coming dawn that streaks the sky afar;
Then let your mighty chorus witness be
To them, and Caesar, that we still make war.

Tell them, O guns, that we have heard their call,
That we have sworn, and will not turn aside,
That we will onward till we win or fall,
That we will keep the faith for which they died.

Bid them be patient, and some day, anon,
They shall feel earth enwrapt in silence deep;
Shall greet, in wonderment, the quiet dawn,
And in content may turn them to their sleep.

That is a good poem for us to read today.

POLAND

THE WHITE EAGLE OF POLAND. By E. F. Benson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

THIS highly informing book was written before the utter collapse of the Central Powers. When it was finished the possibility of the accomplishment of the German "Middle Europe" scheme was still a not unlikely eventuality. That scheme is now one of the fantastic wraiths of history, merely part of the record of Prussian megalomania. The chief purpose then for which Mr. Benson wrote, namely, to warn his readers of the necessity for guarding against Germany's exploitation of Poland as part of her Middle Europe scheme, is now a superfluous caution. Still this volume tells in a clear and vivid style much that will be new to a great many people who were not surprised, for instance, when the newspapers told that General Pilsudski and M. Dmowski had both joined Mr. Paderewski's Cabinet. It was a striking coalition between two men who had for years represented different strands in the tangled web of Poland's political life; Mr. Benson's book tells you what both these men represent and why. He tells you why Lithuania must not be forcibly annexed to Poland, why the Jews in Poland are pro-German and why a liberal policy toward them is absolutely necessary if a stable Government is to be established, and many other things which are of vital interest now that we are part of the European polity in a sense that we have never been before.

Speaking of the two main parties in Poland before the German collapse, Mr. Benson says:

After the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1909, when Austria was preparing for war against Russia, there began (also among patriotic Poles) a propaganda against Russia, as being a chief enemy to Polish independence, and General Pilsudski, whose patriotism and honesty have never been questioned even by those who most disagree with his policy, organized the Polish legions on behalf of Austria against Russia. This had the unfortunate effect of splitting up into opposed camps the most fervent Polish patriots, Pilsudski believing that Russia was the chiefest of Poland's enemies, while the National Democrats under the lead of M. Dmowski had decided to adopt the orientation of the Entente Powers as against Austria and Germany, and thus when the war broke out, we find one party of Polish patriots in the military service of Austria against Russia, while the other, by the mouth of M. Jaronski, a Polish member of the Duma, declared in that assembly, on behalf of the Polish nation, that the Poles would support Russia against the Central Empires, and expected that the war would effect the realization of their dream of national unity and independence.

This explains one of the most puzzling anomalies in the Polish situation at the beginning of the war. Mr. Benson's book explains a great deal more; he makes clear, for instance, exactly what lay behind the German declaration of Polish independence and why the Kaiser was willing to grant liberties to the Jews of Poland while he did everything he could to oppress the Jews of Lithuania. As well as the struggles and aspirations of a brave people this book reveals the cynicism and ruthlessness of the policy of the exile of Amerongen.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

CHRISTOPHER. By Sir Oliver Lodge. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $2 net.

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S new volume, which he subtitles "A Study in Human Personality" is quite unlike his "Raymond," in "that it contains little or nothing of that which, for want of a better word, we call the supernatural. It is, in short, a Memoir, the subject of it being one Christopher Tennant, a nephew of Lady Stanley and cousin of F. W. H. Myers, who was killed at the front on Sept. 3, 1917, just as he was about to start off on his first leave. He had graduated from Sandhurst, and been in actual service only about a month when he died, at the age of 19 years and 10 months.

It is, of course, merely a truism to say that among the tragic consequences of the great war there is none worse than this; that so many young lives have been ended before ever they had time to do more than give hints, a faint, yet distinct promise of what their maturity might have been. The subject of this "Memoir" was one of these; patrician by birth, intelligent, sensitive, considerate of others, he seems from his letters to have been a serious-minded youth, who, had he lived, would have fulfilled his duties with the utmost conscientiousness, as he did indeed fulfill his duties in the army, where all reports speak of him as a thoroughly capable young officer, much beloved by his men.

The book gives a detailed account of his family, of his beautiful home in Wales, and of his education, first at a "prep" school, then at Winchester, one of the most famous of English public schools, and later at Sandhurst. For the war ended his plans for Cambridge. There is also a brief "Memoir" written by his mother, a tiny fragment of autobiography, and many letters, most of them written by Christopher himself, and a very few by his mother, the remainder being those received by his family after his death. The whole gives a well rounded picture of the life of a boy of the English upper class, and belonging to an exceptionally intelligent family, people, all of them of more or less distinction, to whom music and poetry and art were matters of very great importance. It was of course inevitable that a boy of this kind should be more or less out of his element in any large school, where the majority of his companions were more interested in cricket than they were in poetry or Plato. But in his regiment, the Welsh Guards, Christopher seems to have been perfectly at home, and the days passed among his fellow-officers were among the happiest of his short life.

We cannot but feel, however, that to the majority of readers the most interesting part of the book will be the short chapter called "The Compact"—this compact being one made between Christopher and his mother just before he left for the front and that Ypres salient which "will ever be hallowed ground to Britain," since her many "brave sons who lie buried there have made it 'forever England's.'" This agreement of theirs was not one of those fairly usual ones, that whichever of the two should die first would endeavor to communicate with the other, for neither Christopher nor his mother had any doubt whatever that the spirit would survive the death of the body. But what they did believe most firmly was that those who had passed across could be helped and strengthened by the telepathic influence of those still here. And so we find his mother writing, the day after she learned of his death: "He will soon get his bearings there, and whether he does it happily and easily depends on what telepathic impression he gets from us—but especially from me." The bond uniting these two was of the strongest and closest, and they felt that neither life nor death could really part them. This "compact" they made is one which Sir Oliver Lodge, after describing it in detail, recommends to all, for it is his opinion that: "Those on the other side are grateful for our help. We may long for them to help us, but let us see to it that we help them. He assured that they feel our attitude . . . and amid the shock of surprise, the suddenness of untimely death, let us not fail them in all high endeavor to the utmost of our power."

The tiny glimpse of the front afforded by Christopher's letters and certain of those of his friends is also interesting. Most of the latter are given over to the details of his death, a death all the more pathetic because he seems to have accepted his part in the war simply as "an irksome task." There is indeed a quite extraordinary lack of any interest in the conflict or any indignation at the crimes of Germany shown in the letters from 1914 onward, and it is this absence of any expression of generous indignation or of feeling that he was doing other than assuming an unavoidable obligation which so chills and depresses the reader. His dear friend Lady Betty Balfour writes of him that he had "no quarrel and no foe"; and to be able to say this of any boy or man who lived during the war years is to say that his character was seriously defective. Apart from this, however, the book reveals a gentle and thoughtful nature, an impression confirmed by the photographs with which the volume is illustrated.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

THE PEOPLE'S PART IN PEACE. By Ordway Tead. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.10.

THE covenant arranged at Versailles contemplates the inclusion of all sympathetic and trustworthy nations, and the regulation of economic topics. As regards the covenant between nations it is unusual only in its theoretical inclusion of all qualified nations, thereby becoming ultimately a World League. But in its economic provisions it is unique, and in them it concerns peoples as intimately as other similar documents have concerned nations or dynasties. International politics have only remote interest for individuals. Citizens' international relations are chiefly concerned with such matters as production, distribution, and consumption of goods bought and sold in trade normally between individuals, but just now to some degree between nations.

Sooner or later nations will disappear as traders, and then when the people's part in peace displaces the political part in importance, it will become apparent that the Versailles conference is not organized with reference to this function. Producers and consumers, workers and capitalists, are not represented at Versailles. But these classes must be represented if their interests are to be safeguarded, or, what is almost as important, if these classes are to be convinced that the questions in which they are most interested have been considered to their satisfaction. Just now the nations individually are deeply concerned with the processes of reconstruction, but no nation can arrange its own return to normal economic conditions without knowing how international economic relations will be regulated. This is the people's part in peace, and it vitally concerns multitudes, who are comparatively indifferent toward the politics of the settlement. This is the patriotism of the pocket nerve, something distinct from the patriotism of race, or boundary, or country. Yet the two sentiments are closely related. Germany's motive in the world war was to enlarge its supply of raw materials under its political control. The war decided that raw materials would be controlled by economics, not by politics. Little has been heard as yet of this phase of the Versailles settlement. Thus far military considerations have monopolized interest.

From now on more will be heard of the people's part in peace. It follows that there should be a national reorganization for this purpose in order to facilitate international organization, and benefit from it. Mr. Tead's discussion leads to the conclusion that the overthrow of the German notion of the State is to be followed by the substitution of another theory of the functions and organization of both nations and the world society of nations. The utility of his own contributions is reinforced by free quotations from original documents which may be expected to play a more important part in the negotiations when President Wilson returns to Versailles.

PHILADELPHIA

THE BOOK OF PHILADELPHIA. By Robert Shackleton. Illustrated with photographs and with drawings by R. I. Royer and Herbert Pullinger. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

READERS of "The Book of New York" and "The Book of Boston" know what to expect of Mr. Shackleton's new volume: something charming, to wit. "The Book of Philadelphia" is delightful reading, and a collection of delightful pictures as well. It is more or less light reading, to be sure: Mr. Shackleton chats pleasantly of little Philadelphia mannerisms, pronunciations, idiosyncrasies, all in the gayest and easiest fashion imaginable. He has his eyes open always for the bright little incident, the interesting oddity, and where he points out something that might be ground for criticism he does it in a manner from which censoriousness is totally absent—replaced by a light and chatty friendliness.

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(Continued on Page 166)

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DEVELOPING THE AMERICAN FROM THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(Continued from Page 157)

thor Lodge with abundant material for an illuminating essay on "Shakespeare's Americanisms." Thirdly, there are the slang terms and phrases of indigenous origin and of ephemeral existence, springing up overnight, carried across the continent on the wings of the morning, and fading into contemptuous oblivion the day after tomorrow: Skiddoo, let her go, Gallagher, twenty-three for you. These inept expressions do not rise to the dignity of Americanisms. And finally there are the true Americanisms to be set over against the corresponding Britticisms: Elevator, (lift.) drugstore, (chemist's shop;) spool of thread, (reel of cotton.)

It is upon these that Mr. Mencken focuses our attention. He shows that American speech began to differentiate itself from British speech in the eighteenth century. He quotes from Thomas Jefferson (writing in 1813) an assertion that "the new circumstances under which we are placed call for new words, new phrases, and for the transfer of old words to new objects: an American dialect will therefore be formed." And Mr. Mencken has found, in a dedicatory letter written to Benjamin Franklin, in 1789, a similar assertion by Noah Webster:

> Numerous local causes, such as a new country, new combinations of ideas in arts and sciences, and some intercourse with tribes wholly unknown in Europe, will introduce new words into the American tongue. These causes will produce, in a course of time, a language in North America as different from the future language of England as the modern Dutch, Danish, and Swedish are from the German, or from one another.

This prediction of a hundred and thirty years ago has now been fulfilled, so Mr. Mencken maintains. Mark Twain and George Ade were justified in asserting that there are now two languages, English and American, the latter differentiated by "its impatient disdain of rule and precedent, and hence its large capacity (distinctly greater than that of the English of England) for taking in new words and phrases and for manufacturing new locutions out of its own materials." (Page 19.) The American is restless, impetuous, and swift to take short cuts. He is not, however, lacking in a capacity for discipline; he has it highly developed; he submits to leadership readily, and even to tyranny. But, by a curious twist, it is not the leadership that is old and decorous that fetches him, but the leadership that is new and extravagant. "A new fallacy in politics spreads faster in the United States than anywhere else on earth, and so does a new fashion in hats, or a new revelation of God, or a new means of killing time, or a new metaphor or piece of slang. (Page 22.)

As a result of the widening difference of our American speech from British speech is "not merely a difference in vocabulary," but "above all a difference in pronunciation, in intonation, in conjugation and declension, in metaphor and idiom, in the whole fashion of using words." (Page 34.)

These things may be admitted, all of them, and in fact they must be admitted, but this admission does not carry with it any acknowledgment that there are now two languages, or that there ever will be. Mr. Mencken is rejoiced by the vitality, the vigor, the freshness of the American language, and he looks forward to a time when the foremost American authors will cast off all allegiance to the traditions of the language as these came into being in England. Yet he has to regret that he can see no sign of any new departure in the writings of these foremost authors. Walt Whitman and Mark Twain and Mr. Howells are devoid of any colonial subservience to British standards, but what they wrote is still English and English of an indisputable purity. Even Mr. Mencken's own book is written in what he would call English and not in what he would call American.

The fact is that we Americans are all of us the children of Chaucer, the subjects of King Shakespeare, the coheirs of Milton and of Dryden; and we are proud of that ancient and honorable descent. There is really no probability that we shall ever renounce that inestimable heritage, however frankly we may free ourselves from outworn shackles and however bold and willful we may be in verbal innovation. What is probable and increasingly probable, as Mr. Mencken himself is too shrewd not to see clearly, is that the British will prevent the gap between our speech and theirs from becoming wider than it is at present by accepting the best of our linguistic novelties. In a footnote (written in 1790) to the latest edition of the "Biglow Papers" Lowell declared that he could not take up a British journal without finding Americanisms. "The majority of Englishmen continue to make borrowings from the

(Continued on Page 171)

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REMINISCENCES OF A FAMOUS DARWINIAN

LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, O. M., G. C. S. I. Based on Materials Collected and Arranged by Lady Hooker. By Leonard Huxley. Portraits and Illustrations. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $12.

SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, who for several decades before his death occupied a position "unique among living botanists," was the associate and close personal friend of Charles Darwin. He was, as a botanist, "born to the purple," for his father, Sir William Hooker, was one of the foremost botanists of Great Britain, and his maternal grandfather, Dawson Turner, was a great botanist, too. From his early youth he had, of course, the great advantage of his father's fine herbarium and the botanic garden which he had made one of the scientific glories of Glasgow University, and later he was his father's assistant and coworker at Kew Gardens. Leonard Huxley, writing his life and editing his letters, sums up his career by saying that he "began with unrivaled opportunities, and made unrivaled use of them." Of his place in the great structure of modern science his biographer says:

> "In every province of physics and astronomy, in medicine and its fellow sciences, the nineteenth century saw great and memorable figures stand out; but most memorable the central group, who, touching most nearly upon life and its place in the universe, awoke the loudest opposition and achieved the greatest triumph."

Charles Lyell pointed the way to Darwin: after the appearance of the "Origin of Species," Thomas Henry Huxley was chief champion in the support and spread of evolution on the one hand, and, on the other, of freedom of scientific thought and speech. It was Hooker's privilege to be Darwin's sole confidant for nearly fifteen years, his generous friend, his unstinting helper, his keen critic, and ultimate convert in the light of his own work and the material he could so abundantly furnish.

The story of Joseph Hooker's life work is, in one aspect, the history of the share taken by botany in establishing the theory of evolution and the effect produced upon it by acceptance of that theory.

This is the aspect in which "The Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker" first arouses the reader's interest. Throughout the book the association with Darwin, and with the other men who, working in other sciences than botany, were producing great and arresting work, stands out. Hooker met Darwin in 1839, when the former was 22 years old. The correspondence between them began in 1843, when Hooker was already recognized as an important botanist. At that time Darwin wrote to congratulate him on his return from his botanizing voyage to the antarctic, and made certain suggestions, with the offer of his own collections for assistance, for new scientific work. Hooker writes:

> This led me to sending him an outline of the conclusions I had formed regarding the distribution of plants in the southern regions, and the necessity of assuming the destruction of considerable areas of land to account for the relations of the flora of the so-called Antarctic Islands. I do not suppose that any of these ideas were new to him, but they led to an animated and lengthy correspondence full of instruction.

The scientific acquaintance thus begun quickly ripened into warm personal friendship. In 1845 Darwin wrote that, in consequence of the community of tastes between them, he felt as if he had known Hooker for twenty years. And after forty years the bond between them was as strong as ever. A letter from Darwin in 1881 shows his constant appreciation of Hooker's friendship, and in 1858 he wrote to the botanist:

> You are the one living soul from whom I have constantly received sympathy. Believe that I never forget even for a minute how much assistance I have received from you.

A typical example of the assistance he gave Darwin is made plain in a letter from India in 1848, in which he answers many scientific questions, not connected with botany, from his observations there. It may be noted, too, that Hooker's father, grandfather, and other older botanists were prone to look askance upon the commingling of botany with other sciences, and that Joseph Hooker's broader interests were not in accordance with existing conventions of scientific work. On the other hand, it is plain that in asking his aid Darwin constantly stimulated Hooker's own work. And there was no lack of independence in the botanist's attitude toward Darwin and Darwinism—nor, we may add, toward anything else. He was very critical of Darwin's speculations, and refused to accept his theory until he found convincing proof that satisfied his judicial mind; Darwin never tired of telling his friend, as a matter of fact, how he valued his criticism, which always did "much good." But once converted to Darwinism, Hooker was its stanch and unfailing advocate, doing battle for his beliefs on every occasion.

Huxley was another close friend. The "Life and Letters" bristles with the great names of nineteenth century science in Great Britain, and to some extent in other countries as well.

In 1855 Hooker became assistant to his father, who was Director at Kew Gardens, and till Sir William's death ten years later father and son worked together at "the Mecca of botany they had created." When Sir William Hooker died, his son succeeded him at Kew. It was there that he did his greatest work in botany, but his published record as a botanist covers three-quarters of a century—from 1837 to 1911—and Professor F. O. Bower has pointed out that, though he lived to be 94, he "never really grew old." When he died he had long been recognized as the leading botanist of the British Empire, and the list of distinctions awarded to him shows the appreciation meted to him in other countries. Naturally, the story of his life is a story of the great achievements of his time in botany. It has other points of interest, however, that are not for the scientist alone.

For this scientist was a prolific and delightful letter writer, a man of happy descriptive powers, charming individual twists of expression, a man obviously of wide-open eyes, who never became the dry-as-dust type of scientist. His letters are full of interesting things from his world-wide travels, rich in comments on books, things, people, frank and simple in the wealth of affection that he bears for his family and friends. There are scores of phrases that might be quoted most happily.

An interesting point for the American reader is to be found in his discussion of American democracy and the possibility of American friendship with England, in his letters to his good friend Asa Grey. This scholar had not too great faith in "the people"—nor, for that matter, in any but the most elementary "public education"—and he did not, writing during the civil war, think that America and England were ever likely to be real friends: they were, he explained, far too much alike. But when he came to this country in the seventies he found Americans delightful people, though he uttered frank and amusing criticisms of some things in America, and thought our fruit "contemptible."

MUSICAL ESSAYS

MUSICAL ESSAYS. By Hector Berlioz. Translated by Edwin Evans from the French. "A Travers Chants." Volume III. "Mozart, Weber, and Wagner." Frontispiece and four portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Hector Berlioz, like Schumann, Liszt, and Wagner, not only wrote music but wrote about it, which the witty Frenchman did indeed most entertainingly of the four. From previous volumes of Mr. Evans's translation, "Beethoven's Nine Symphonies," "Gluck and His Operas," the present selection refers at random to Mozart's "Seraglio," to Weber's "Freischütz" and "Oberon," to Wagner's concerts in Paris, and, in passing, also to the "Romeos" of Bellini, Steibelt, Dalayrac, and Zingarelli, to Stephen Heller's piano works, to Reber's symphonies. Few better than Berlioz could speak his serious word on "The Addition of Modern Instruments to Ancient Scores."

Under cover of "Chinese Musical Manners" he touches some abuses of international art, such as "the precaution, so much admired, of an artist of German origin who, fearing to find his native cognomen replaced by one not to his liking, prepared his visiting card as 'Schneitzoeffer, (please pronounce Bertram.)'" Of this sort of camouflage there is an echo in the rush to Americanize certain artists' names in New York since the present war.

In a chapter on "Pitch," the Minister of State, uneasy respecting the future—more and more alarming—of musical execution in lyric theatres, astonished at the shortness of duration of the singer's career, and rightly persuaded that the progressive elevation of pitch was a cause of the ruin of the best voices, appointed a commission to examine the question. The wise men's verdict is amusingly anticipated by Berlioz.

The "Little Dog" school, to which a final word is devoted, is that of singers whose voices are possessed of an extraordinary extension of the upper portion of their scale, and who, in consequence, are enabled to wind up every cadence with a high E or F or even a superhigh G. The pleasure which this performance causes is similar in the Frenchman's opinion to that afforded by a little dog when one treads upon its paw and listens to the timbre of its howl.

"I heard coming closer and closer the triumphant notes of the Marseillaise"

These are the closing words of THE SECRET CITY, Hugh Walpole's new novel of Petrograd

Who are they that come closer? Whose voices swell that chorus?

Beside me lies a copy of THE SECRET CITY, which I have just read. My mind is still steeped in its marvellous pages. Beyond my window the familiar outlines of New York are blurred by the dusk and against its shadows Petrograd—The Secret City—rears itself.

How fascinating is this Walpole weaving of spells—this surprinting of a world that one has never beheld upon the fading surface of the one before our eyes!

Vera, Nina, young Bohun and Jerry Lawrence; Semyonov and The Rat—their forms people my room, their voices fill my ears. I see the Nevsky with its hushed crowds and silent Cossacks on that fateful day; the Neva sheathed in glittering ice that seems to imprison beneath its surface a monster that would rise from the ooze and filth of the river bed.

"Closer and closer the triumphant notes of the Marseillaise"

Who are they that come singing? Is not the song alike upon the lips of Vera and Nina and upon those of Semyonov and The Rat? Beauty, tenderness, and glorified passion on the one hand; malice, evil, craft and darkness on the other.

Is it Hope or Menace? What is this enigma of a people struck free of its chains and still enslaved?

Perhaps my interpretation is wrong, but in Nina I find Walpole's mystical figure of Russia, proud and humble, self-reliant and dependent, courageous and weak, passionate and calm, rising above the evil, the despair and the terror with face to the sky and outstretched arms to which the broken shackles still cling.

THE SECRET CITY

By HUGH WALPOLE

At All Book Shops. Net, $1.60

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY *Publishers* New York

The New York Times.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS — Circulation exceeding 525,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory. — Section 9

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

PROMINENT, WEALTHY NEW YORK family, of highest standing, with palatial home, would like to adopt pretty dark-haired girl of 5 years, who would receive every advantage, care, and love. Write full particulars, Knickerbocker, Box 46 Times.

IN AUGUST, 1918, COMPANY OF F. D. Asserty, Jr., and Co., Inc.—Then at 512 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.: voluntarily liquidated; closed; vacated premises. Incorporated in 1915. Notice sent Albany to this date.

STRONG MAN, DISCHARGED SOLDIER, with good habits and has good position, would like to make home with refined family; take place of some soldier who gave his life for his country. C 196 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

Millinery,
Millinery Trimmings,
Misses' Suits,
Shirt Waists,
Ribbons,
Corsets,
Gloves.

Apply at office of Superintendent, Mezzanine Floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ALSO

Require women in various departments as saleswomen to serve several days a week, or if more convenient, from 12:30 to 5:30 P. M.; experience not necessary; beginners will be instructed; salary will be paid while learning; this presents an excellent opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

ADJUSTER.

LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES AN ADJUSTER TO MEET CUSTOMERS AND HANDLE COMPLAINTS IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGE ACCOUNTS.

MUST HAVE SOME BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE AND HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF ADJUSTMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDRESS "ADJUSTER," BOX TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADDRESSERS, piece work; $1.50 per 1,000. Carl Fischer, 46 Cooper Square, N. Y.

ARTISTS—LETTERERS.—Those in an immediate opening in the art department of a large publishing house for a good letterer working on advertising layouts; art students will find this an excellent opportunity to secure a practical training; ample chances offered for advancement and to graduate into handling higher classes of work; state experience and salary expected in your letter. C 176 Times.

ART STUDENTS.
SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES WITH BRUSH EXPERIENCE.
Profitable employment; high-class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 501 5th Av.

ARTIST—Young man or lady (student) to do some commercial sketching at home evenings, must be able to do good lettering; an opportunity to secure permanent connection. Address D. H., Box 44 Times.

ARTIST wanted for stencil and air-brush painting on pictures. Apply Art Department, Ullman Mfg. Co., 238 East 59th St., New York City.

ARTIST for high-class dressmaking house. Apply at or 10, 12 East 58th.

ARTIST for lettering charts and signs; state experience and salary. C 199 Times.

ASSISTANT.

We want a young lady who is capable of taking charge of showroom and who can be of general assistance in office of dress manufacturers; a liberal salary to start and splendid opportunity for advancement are offered to one who has had experience and gives references.

CHARLES KAFKA & CO.,
34 WEST 27TH ST.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Young lady, good personality, dramatic and moving picture experience; position as assistant manager in dramatic department; state salary required and give full particulars in first letter. B 361 Times.

ASSISTANT to Sales Manager; some experience in advertising detail work, as well as good stenographer; write only; detail experience and salary desired. Standard Music Roll Co., 29 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with insurance experience preferred, but not essential; must be accurate at figures; state experience and salary expected. A 582 Times Downtown.

ASSOCIATION MANAGER.
Executive-secretary of a national association of employers will be free May 1 to make engagement where capable and successful association organizer is required; exceptional references; full particulars at interview. Y 20 Times Annex.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE COMPETENT
SALESWOMEN
IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:
COTTON DRESSES,
INFANTS' APPAREL,
CHILDREN'S,
SWEATERS AND SHAWLS,
BLOUSES,
UNDERWEAR,
SHOES,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY,
FANCY NEEDLEWORK.
ALSO IN SEVERAL OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
GOOD POSITIONS ASSURED, WITH EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPT. M.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Madison Av.-Fifth Av.,
34th and 35th Sts.,
New York,
Have vacancies for
Thoroughly Competent
SALESWOMEN
in their
MISSES' APPAREL
SECTIONS.
Good positions assured, with excellent prospects for advancement to those experienced in selling:
COATS,
SUITS,
AND
DRESSES.
Apply at 35th St., Employes' Entrance, or by letter, addressing Department A.

BEST & CO.
REQUIRE

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.
Steady positions; excellent salaries with commissions.
WOMEN'S COATS
MILLINERY
SHOES
GLOVES
SHIRTWAISTS
NEGLIGEES
INFANTS' WEAR AND CAPS
also
STENOGRAPHERS & CLERICAL HELP.
Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., also 12 to 1 P. M.

BILLING CLERK,
familiar with Oliver machine, wanted by manufacturing concern; experienced in making out orders and invoices and experienced in office routine; knowledge of stenography an advantage; state age, religion, salary required, and details of past experience. O 577 Times Downtown.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK
for wholesale concern; good penman and accurate figurer; permanent position with advancement; state experience, references, salary. B. T., 276 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott Fisher billing machine; address in own handwriting, stating experience, references and salary. A 612 Times Downtown.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV., AT 35TH ST.,
Require the services of
CORSET SALESWOMEN.
Excellent salaries will be paid to those who are accustomed to serving the very highest class of trade.
Employment Department,
5 East 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper wanted by progressive advertising concern with offices near 34th St. and 5th Av.; bright, quick young lady who writes legible hand, and can use typewriter, adding machine, &c.; permanent position with opportunity to advance to right person. Address, giving age, experience in detail, and salary desired. S 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Double entry; monthly trial balance; $17 to start; advancement and permanent; excellent opportunity for ambitious women who appreciate good surroundings and is capable of developing with fast growing organization of small publishing house; one who is accurate, willing, and enjoys responsibility. B 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
We want a competent, refined young woman to keep perpetual inventory stock records in stock office of large Brooklyn manufacturing company; must be quiet, intelligent, and accurate. Please call or write at once,
J. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
152 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.
Fine, permanent position open for bright girl, with bookkeeping experience; large establishment; pleasant surroundings; one understanding stenography and typewriting preferred; moderate salary to begin with; good prospect for advancement. Write full particulars and salary desired to P. L., Box 84, 1,358 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position open to competent, experienced bookkeeper; one accustomed to handling considerable detail, and preferably one who can use typewriter. Reply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, salary wanted. O 428 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER
EXPERIENCED ORDER CLERK.
Good penmanship and accuracy essential; state salary, experience, and references; permanent position.
ADDRESS BOX 100,
457 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, male or female, by Christian house, about 30 preferred, to take complete charge of simple set of books, attend to collections, filing and do general office work; must be able to operate typewriter and stenography will be an advantage. Location 200 Fifth Av. C 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady with thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and who can operate typewriter; knowledge of electric light accounts desired, but not essential; in reply give references and state salary desired. L. G., 52 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY TO ASSIST IN OFFICE OF SKIRT MANUFACTURING HOUSE. REPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 311 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, 24-25 years of age; a desirable position for a competent, conscientious worker; apply Monday morning. Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., 3 West 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, capable of taking full charge of office; cloak and suit experience preferred; must have good references. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 22 West 32d St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED STENOMED HALF TIME PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. APPLY H. J. SIMMONDS & CO., 28 WEST 38TH.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Competent to take charge of a ledger, draw trial balances, &c. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, married or single, experience, and salary expected. O 598 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer wanted; advancement assured. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, references, and salary expected. O 555 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; must be accurate and good penman, willing to assist at office details; state age, salary. S. C., 402 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 839 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in men's clothing line, to take complete charge; excellent opportunity for a neat young lady. B 344 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in wholesale notions; must be competent and good mercantile experience; state former employment and salary. S 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent to take full charge of set of double entry books. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary desired. A 585 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, to take complete charge of office; an excellent opportunity. B 372 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for handling all incoming checks, making up bank deposits, checking customers' accounts, &c.; Christian firm. B 392 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady who has had advertising agency experience preferred; write, giving full particulars as to education, experience and salary desired. B 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in prominent real estate office near 5th Av. and 42d. Reply, stating experience and salary desired. "A. R.," 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy downtown law office; state age, education, religion, references, and salary expected. L 433 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced double entry; write in detail, stating experience and salary expected. A 591 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in double entry, trial balance, and controlling accounts; accurate interest calculator. Apply 10 to 12, Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, lady; one familiar with sewing-machine work preferred. Ask for Mr. Griffin, New Home Sewing Machine Co., 46 East 17th St., City.

BOOKKEEPER and general office assistant; one with printing office experience preferred; state experience, salary. G 514 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR. (Burroughs;) permanent position; desirable working conditions; liberal salary; Christian firm. O 552 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Must have experience. Limpert Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Double entry; competent, active, experienced correspondence. A 609 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experience not necessary, but preferable. Wilson Steam Laundry, 806-810 10th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER familiar foreign exchange; state age, salary, nationality. A 863 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; must know stenography and typewriting; salary $20. Lichtenstein, 128 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate. C. S., 677 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Real estate firm; between 30 and 40. Call Room 824 Marbridge Building.

BOOKKEEPER (competent) and stenographer; good opportunity; state particulars. B 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; clothing experience preferable. Apply Furman & Co., 822 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman under 25; stenographer preferred. Call afternoon, Stonebridge Manufacturing Co., 21 Warren St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, for manufacturing business; excellent opportunity for advancement. M. K., 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for general office work. Write experience, qualifications and salary expected to Drugs, 48 West 4th.

BOOKKEEPER, garage, in the West Eighties; requires double entry bookkeeper; salary $18. A 1004 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be thoroughly experienced, to take full charge. Abrams & Hammer, 270 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER experienced on double entry; give full references. B 377 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AT ICE SKATING PALACE, 550 WEST 181.

BOOKKEEPER.—State education and experience; $18 start. M. F., 219 Times.

BOXER AND EXAMINER.
Experienced on men's fine knit neckwear; good position for able girl; salary secondary consideration, willing to pay liberally for ability. Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
offer
exceptional opportunities
to a number of
BRIGHT GIRLS
as
STOCK CLERKS.
Highest salaries to start, with rapid advancement.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 35th St.,
9th Floor.

BUYER.
Thoroughly progressive store in Philadelphia has an opening for an energetic and competent buyer for their fur department; this store caters to popular and higher priced trade, and the applicant who has real experience and knowledge to qualify for this position will find it an opportunity of interest. Write, giving full particulars regarding ability, former employment, and salary expected. Address Y 293 Times Annex.

BUYER FOR SOCIAL STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.
Are you fully familiar with the social stationery and engraving line?
Can you buy for and manage a busy department? If so, we have a vacancy for you with wonderful opportunities for advancement and a good salary; state experience. A 587 Times Downtown.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT for cloak and suit department large Southern department store; permanent position; excellent prospects for right party. Apply by mail, Kirby, Block & Fischer, 1,150 Broadway, or 8 Greenblatt, Claridge Hotel, after 6 P. M., until Wednesday.

CABLE CLERK WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH AND WITH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF MAKING UP CABLES IN CIPHER CODES AND THE VARIOUS STANDARD CODES; KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH AND STENOGRAPHY DESIRABLE; GIVE REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS L 461 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CASHIER and typist in tea room, 10 to 4. A. H. Wilkinson, Inc., 31 Maiden Lane.

CHAMBERMAID-LAUNDRESS wanted for a home of 2. Applicants may call at 171 East 80th St. on Monday, March 31, between 11:30 and 1. Excellent references required.

CHINA PAINTERS.
Several young ladies with brush experience; comfortable employment; high class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 501 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wages $32 and room, $35 and room out; hours, 8-4; Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3d St.

CHECKERS.—Food checkers, experienced with Whitney checking system, for out-of-town high-class hotels; excellent conditions; good pay; transportation paid. Apply Monday morning, Whitney, 250 West 54th.

CHIEF COUNSELLOR for Summer camp for Jewish girls; must have camp experience; state age, particulars, and salary expected. A 587 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.
A publishing house has opening for five girls over 18 in clerical positions; those who have had some high school training preferred; permanent position; working under ideal conditions; half day Saturday. Write, stating age, schooling, and experience. Clerical, B 40 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young lady, 18-20, wanted in office of large corporation; must be neat, good penman, good at figures. Address, giving references, education, salary, K 650 Times Downtown.

CLERK IN PUBLISHING HOUSE;
WITH FINE CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; SOME ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE; SALARY $14 TO $18, DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND PRESENT SALARY, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, 225 WEST 39TH ST.

CLERKS, 16 to 20 years of age, in a large office; experience unnecessary; some high-school training desirable, but not essential; salary $10 per week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; write stating age, education, and experience, if any. B 448 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
AGES 18 TO 25.
Stencil filers and H. S. graduates for general clerical work, experienced, $12.
Good, experienced in filing and handling details accurately, $15.
Good typist, used to obtaining quotations by phone, quick figurer, $15.
Advancement, pleasant surroundings, good hours, time bonuses.
McCALL, 236 WEST 37th.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT in statistical work; 2 years high school essential; salary $10 to start; opportunity for advancement; hours 9-5, Saturdays 12:30; luncheon served on premises at nominal cost; congenial surroundings, pleasant working conditions. Write or call, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York.

CLERICAL.—Young lady wanted to do clerical work in purchasing office of large concern; one with knowledge of stenography preferred. Apply all day Monday, March 31, and ask for Mr. Hutner, 5th floor, American Ever Ready Works, Long Island City, N. Y. Take Queensborough Subway to 11th St. Station.

CLERK.—Christian manufacturing company desires the services of a young lady to assist in payroll department, capable of operating comptometer; must be accurate and rapid at figures; good opportunity for bright young lady; state age, qualifications, experience, and salary desired. B 36 Times.

CLERK with employment agency experience for receiving ladies and placing girls; only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply; 35 hours' work a week; good salary. Address P. B., 300 Times Downtown.

CLERK, age 20 to 25, to work on payroll; must be good typist; temporary position lasting about two months; hours, 9 to 5; Saturday 1. Apply Room 315, 195 Broadway.

CLERK,
familiar with Burrough's adding machine; $14 week. B 76 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

3 P. M.

Classified advertisements for the daily edition of The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 7:30 P. M. on day before publication. If ordered for Sunday, advertisements cannot be accepted after 3 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CLERK.—Bright, intelligent young woman as correspondent in 5th Av. concern, above 42d St. Apply in own handwriting, stating education, experience, if any, nationality, and salary expected. T 30 Times.

CLERK in stock book in dry goods commission house; give full particulars, age; describe fully experience, salary expected, &c. B 8 Times.

CLERK.—Rapid, legible handwriting, quick at figures, give experience, references, age, and salary expected. K 614 Times Harlem.

CLERK.—Good at figures; state age, salary expected, and whether or not employed. L 448 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, age 22 to 35, for perfectly healthy, refined lady, of age 61, gentle disposition; requires amusement and assistance; rides twice a day with one companion; have two companions—one awaits arrival husband from France soon, then leaves, thus requires her substitute; salary $20 a week; will pay more for right one; college education preferred; within two weeks go to Rhode Island seashore, my estate, for touring auto, to remain seven months; applicant must be gracious and willing; no prejudice any religion; each companion ample leisure every other day; separate room. Call Sunday up to 2 o'clock. William P. Earle, 122 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 752.

COMPANION wanted; practical, refined, tactful, intelligent, agreeable woman or young girl as useful companion to lady; sleep out. Raynolds, T 38 Times.

COMPANION.—Capable, reliable, woman to care for child 7; references. Mrs. E. Haynes, 342 West 71st. Columbus 9184.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. — Experienced only need apply. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

COOK AND BUTLER.—Want couple, white; no objection to young child; good wages; must have good references and desire permanent positions; 20 miles from New York. Write E. C. Brower, Roslyn, L. I., or make appointment to see him in town. Telephone 944 Main.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted; also want a working housekeeper or some one willing to do second work; will make unusual arrangements for capable, intelligent women; would take two friends or sisters; refined home; every consideration. B 516 Times Annex.

COOK AND WAITRESS wanted for the country, (Westchester County,) from early April; go Florida in Winter; 45 minutes out; family 3 adults, 2 children; upstairs maid kept. Address L., Box 98 Times.

COOK.—Is there a person under 30 years of any nationality who will do some plain cooking and little light housework under an up-to-date and sympathetic housewife? Box 487, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

COOK AND WAITRESS Wanted.—First class cook and good waitress who will work together, to go to Rye, N. Y.; two in family; 5 minutes from station; good wages. Telephone Bayne, Rector 6070, New York.

COOK for small family; no entertaining; must be willing to care for living room; excellent references; call mornings between 11 and 1. Apthorp Apartments, Broadway and 79th, Apartment 6B.

COOK.—Girl to go to country April 1; must be good plain cook for 2 in family and wash on table. Call any time Sunday or Monday, 131 Riverside Drive, Apartment 12E.

COOK.—Good plain cook; 4 in family; forty minutes from New York; write, stating wages and references. Mrs. Henry Dewes, Englewood, N. J.

COOK, WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—2 of 3; city references required. Call Monday, 10 to 12 or 3:30 to 5, 320 West 87th, Apt. 2W.

COOK wanted; willing to do occasional waitress work; to go to country for Summer. B 8 Times.

COOK.—Competent cook, first-class reference, early 10 A. M. to 12, Monday. Apt. 11D, 350 Park Av.

COOK who will do small wash; all year position; private house, 238 West 74th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—ONLY EXPERIENCED DICTATOR CONSIDERED; HIGH-CLASS TOILET PREPARATIONS. CALL ROOM 508, 665 5TH AV.

CORSET DESIGNER.
Designer high-grade corsets and brassieres; state experience, salary, and full particulars first letter. Y 232 Times Annex.

DANCING INSTRUCTOR in exclusive studio; refined young lady wanted. Phone Bryant 3025.

DICTAPHONE.
Opportunity for operators with some experience; permanent connections, appreciative firm, congenial surroundings; luncheon; state age, experience, salary expected. Address "Dictaphone," P. O. Box 290, City Hall Station, City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST.
A Christian corporation has an opening for an experienced dictaphone operator who has knowledge of stenography and tabulating work; pleasant working conditions in light, airy offices; state religious denomination, experience, and salary expected to Neat and Accurate, B 318 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.
Intelligent young woman, about 22, with some experience, required in large office; Underwood machine; excellent chance for advancement; state full particulars and salary desired. G 524 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, must be experienced; also rapid typist; none but thoroughly efficient and of good education will be considered; state age, experience, nationality and last employment. B 19 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted in office of large corporation; must be neat and accurate. Address, giving education, experience, age, and salary, K 651 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for large business house on west side of N. Y. C. near Jersey ferries; salary $65 to $75 per month. A 620 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATORS, TOILET PREPARATIONS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; STEADY WORK; GOOD SALARY. APPLY ROELLY CHEMICAL CO., 24 EAST 23D.

DESIGNER PETTICOATS.
Rare opportunity offered to woman experienced in designing petticoats by large, well-known firm; communications strictly confidential. Eagle Skirt, 44 West 38th.

DESIGNER wanted on children's wash and woolen dresses. H. Linak & Co., Philadelphia. Call Monday, New York office, 1,182 Broadway.

DESIGNER.
Experienced on cotton waists; excellent opportunity for capable party. S. L. G., 24 West 25th St.

DESIGNER, experienced on silk and serge dresses; must be reliable for large out of town concern; give reference and state salary expected. C 156 Times.

DESIGNER on muslin and silk underwear; good opportunity. Cohen Paulson & Tannenbaum, 109 Greene St.

DRAPERS.
HARRY COLLINS'
REQUIRES
WAIST DRAPERS.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 37TH STREET.

DRESSMAKERS, EXPERIENCED WAIST HANDS; STEADY WORK. S. R. KERNER, 7 EAST 46TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRAPERS
AND
FINISHERS
ON
WOMEN'S DRESSES.
GOOD SALARY AND STEADY POSITIONS. APPLY TO
MISS LESLIE,
417 5TH A.V.,
ROOM 1106.

DRESSMAKING,
DRAPERS,
AND
FINISHERS
ON
WAISTS AND SKIRTS;
GOOD WAGES, STEADY POSITION; HALF DAY SATURDAY.
BERGDORF & GOODMAN,
616 5TH AV.

DRESSMAKING.
WAIST FINISHERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS,
LINING HANDS.
HALF DAY SATURDAYS.
Light and sanitary workrooms; long seasons; good salaries.
LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY CO.,
534-536 FIFTH AV.

DRESSMAKERS.
Highest wages paid.
HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 West 37th St.,
Require experienced hands
IN ALL BRANCHES OF
DRESSMAKING.
Also,
PLAIN SEWERS.
Half day Saturday, all year.

DRESSMAKERS.
THURN,
15 EAST 33D ST.,
REQUIRE
WAIST FINISHERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS,
SLEEVE FINISHERS,
LINING HANDS.
HALF DAY ON SATURDAY.

DRESSMAKERS, waist and skirt drapers, waist finishers, sleeve makers; also good hand sewers. H. Odhner, 124 East 57th.

DRESSMAKING, waist finisher and improver wanted. N. West, 129 West 72d.

DRILLING CLERK on Remington-Weil machine; must be quick and accurate; one with experience preferred; steady position. Call O. Weisbecker, 308 West 125th St.

ERRAND GIRLS.
Dressmaking dept. See Miss Haasn, 5th floor.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,
6TH AV AT 46TH ST.

EXECUTIVE WANTED.
Capable, experienced business woman of unusual executive ability to organize and take entire office management in important N. Y. toilet goods house; must be able to plan mail order and follow up letters, and to inaugurate sound office system; unusual opportunity for a really efficient executive; please do not apply unless well qualified; give full details of your business career and qualifications (confidence will be respected) and appointment will then be arranged. B 72 Times.

EXECUTIVE WANTED.
Competent business man, wide experience in production, sales, and office management, in Government work during war, desires connection with substantial manufacturing or merchandising house; 45 years old, university education, exceptional references. Y 231 Times Annex.

EXAMINERS.—WOMEN for examining women's and children's wearing apparel; experience not required. Apply mornings, Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., corner Washington St.

FILE CLERK.—Competent, experienced file clerk wanted in long-established law office; state experience, salary expected. K 611 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED WAIST
and SKIRT FINISHERS;
also
rapid hand sewers, accustomed to fine work, for their
SPECIAL ORDER
WORKROOM.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

FINISHERS.
HARRY COLLINS'
requires
FINISHERS, waist, sleeve, skirt.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 37TH STREET.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FINISHERS AND HELPERS.—WAISTS, SKIRTS. LA VELLE, 383 5TH AV., CORNER 3RD ST.

FITTERS.
REQUIRED FOR READY TO WEAR APPAREL; GOOD PAYING PERMANENT POSITION.
SAKS & COMPANY
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
Require
First Class
CLEANER and PRESSER
for their
Alteration Workroom.
Experienced on fine gowns and dresses.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

FITTER.—RESPONSIBLE, EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN AS WAIST FITTER; CAPABLE OF MANAGING AND DIRECTING WORKROOM; MUST HAVE HIGHEST REFERENCES. MOLLIE O'HARA, 21 EAST 49TH ST.

FORELADY,
experienced in candy packing; fine opening for ambitious young woman; good pay; rapid advancement. Write or apply personally, SCHRAFFT S, 60 WEST 23D ST.

FOR CHEERFUL home surroundings, educated woman, exceptional address, will give part time, conscientious effort; preferably country hotel or house; bright, capable, versatile pen; also typewriter; excellent references. B 49 Times.

FOX,
10 East 57th St.,
REQUIRES
WAIST DRAPERS AND FINISHERS.
SKIRT DRAPERS AND FINISHERS.
SLEEVE DRAPERS AND FINISHERS.
ERRAND GIRLS.
SPLENDID WORKING CONDITIONS.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED. — A New York lady wishes to take a French lesson every morning, from 9:15 to 9:45, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, for six weeks; the teacher should be a woman of refinement and cultivation. Address, giving the usual references and terms, Mrs. E. W. Chase, 146 East 49th Street, New York.

GENERAL FILING CLERK.
Young lady, experienced in filing and general office routine, to file orders and correspondence; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. O 570 Times Downtown.

GENERAL CLERK.—A large manufacturing concern has an opening for young woman clerk for general office work; one capable of acting as relief operator on telephone switchboard. In replying kindly state age and salary desired. B 27 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Girl to assist with general housework; two adults and child in family; comfortable home, small apartment; $30; call Sunday 9-1. Apt. 5 G, 607 West 161st St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER to go to Cedarhurst, L. I.; 2 adults, 2 children; references required; good wages. Call Apt. 2, 34 Gramercy Park, Monday, before 11 A. M.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, experienced, good cook; three adults. Apartment 6A, Strauss, 846 West End Av., Sunday and Monday, 9-2.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, sleep in, $25 month; 3 in family, washing; good place for right girl. 9B, 542 West 112th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, small apartment; sleep home. Apt. 8F, 125 West 12th.

GIRLS
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-6TH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK.
A NUMBER OF VACANCIES ARE OPEN IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT FOR GIRLS, ABOUT 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE; THESE POSITIONS OFFER EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO GIRLS WHO ARE BRIGHT, NEAT, AND AMBITIOUS.
APPLY AT 35TH ST.,
EMPLOYEES' ENTRANCE,
OR BY LETTER,
ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT G.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
require
GIRLS,
14 Years of Age and Over,
as
MESSENGERS
Throughout the Store.
Liberal salaries and opportunities for advancement.
Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

GIRLS GIRLS
WANTED
for stamping, folding and mailing.
854 4th Av., 15th Floor. Bens.

GIRLS.
ages over 16 years, for office work; will receive careful instructions in business methods; liberal pay while learning; advancement assured. Apply mornings.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., corner Christopher St.

GIRLS,
over 16 years of age, for stock, shipping and packing. Apply mornings.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
95 Morton St., cor. Washington St.

GIRL—15 to 17, to assist in care of twin babies, excellent home surroundings; near sea shore; private residence. Address S. J. Graham, No. 2,003 Bayswater Av., Far Rockaway, L. I. Telephone 2580 Far Rockaway or 1250 John.

GIRL for housework; country; plain cook; no washing; three adults; active, elderly woman wanting good, permanent country home might do; $35. W. T. Laing, 501 5th Av., New York City.

GIRL PACKERS WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; GOOD SALARY AND WORKING CONDITIONS. APPLY ALL WEEK, BEST & CO., EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7 WEST 35TH ST., 8:30 TO 10:30 A. M., 12 TO 1 P. M.

GIRL FOR OFFICE WORK
In publishing house; start at addressing; promotion if capable; $8 to start. T 19 Times.

GIRL as dental assistant and attendant, Monday, 10-12, Room 1214, Aeolian Hall.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GIRLS, bright, active, H. S. graduates with working papers, for general clerical work; inexperienced $6 while learning; good hours and conditions; time bonuses. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRLS, 16 or older, for light, clean work; steady positions; good pay. Apply Monday, Kronekniit Mills, Elder Av. and East 143d St., near 3d Av.

GIRLS.
Several bright, 16-17 years; light work; $6 start; splendid opportunity for advancement. B Brown Co., 220 West 28th.

GIRLS wanted packing goods, mail orders; experience not necessary; advancement for ability shown. Apply Vaughan's, 43 Barclay St.

GIRLS to learn hand coloring on pictures; $9 to start, with good advancement. Rotegraph Co., 312 West 41st St.

GIRL, refined, experienced with children, as attendant in kindergarten. Brightside Day Nursery, 39 Cannon St., N. Y.

GOVERNESS, between 25 and 35, wanted for girl of 7 and boy of 11; country position; May 1; good music and perfect French absolutely necessary. Call between 10 and 12 Monday, March 31, on M. H., Biltmore Hotel.

GOVERNESS, tutor, to the entire charge of three children under 12 years and teach elementary school work; prefer one who can teach French and music. O 62 Times.

GOVERNESS, speaking perfect French and English, very best references necessary. Rosenfield, 814 West End Av. Tel. River 2012.

GOVERNESS, competent for 2 girls, 5 and 9 years; French speaking preferred; call Monday 11-1, 219 West 81st St. Apartment 7K.

GOVERNESS.—French nursery governess for young child; apply all week, between 10 and 11 A. M. Mrs. Deedley, 171 West 71st St. Columbus 8161.

HAIR DRESSER.—EXPERIENCED MARCEL WAVER.
Splendid position for a thorough, experienced marcel waver; liberal salary to the right person. Apply Room 526, 47 West 42d. N. C., after 10 A. M.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Experienced at marcel waving; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist, expert at facial massaging. A. Simonson, 306 5th Av., between 32d and 33d Sts.

HAIRDRESSER.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a hairdresser competent to do permanent and marcel waving. Apply to Superintendent, mezzanine floor, East Building.

HARPIST, must be a brunette, for vaudeville act, at once. Call Miss Manning, Morningside 1776.

HEAD WAITRESS for small first-class hotel; woman about 40, who is painstaking worker and tactful manager; state age, qualifications, references. R 710 Times Downtown.

HOTEL BOOKKEEPER.
Lady general bookkeeper, with broad experience, preferably hotel; must be capable rendering monthly statements of operating expense and income, assets and liabilities; this position offers great opportunities, with an initial salary of $130 a month; do not apply unless you have several years' experience handling full set of books. Reply W 222 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman to take care studio apartment for woman living alone; good salary, live on premises; New York position. Apply between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or Monday, 7-9 P. M. 430 43d St., Brooklyn, upstairs.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, for small dining club near settlement; woman with daughter, take full charge; good cook, economical manager; references. Apply Monday, 10 to 3, Hudson Guild, 436 West 27th St.

HOUSEWORKER. — GENERAL, SMALL HOUSE, NO LAUNDRY; 4 IN FAMILY. WRITE G. W. HOLDEN, 79 MAGNOLIA, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, refined working housekeeper by small adult family, in country, 2 hours out; treated as one of the family; superior home; moderate salary. Address Mountains, B 360 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, general, (white); 3 in family; no washing; $50; references required. Call Monday, 10-1, Apartment 92, 230 West 79th

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
29 Church Street.
Established 1868.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER—Downtown export-import house; take dictation both languages; $25.
STENOGRAPHER — Want rapid, accurate girl for products concern; $23.
FACTORY COST ACCOUNTANT—Thoroughly experienced modern cost systems; $25.
STENOGRAPHER — Downtown oil company; want girl of good education; $22.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Secretarial position; rapid operator; $23.
BOOKKEEPER—Take charge collecting accounts, salesmen's accounts, &c., automobile house, uptown; $20.
LAW STENOGRAPHER — Down town legal firm; good surroundings; advancement; $18.
STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER —Manufacturing office in Jersey; excellent opportunity; $20.
STENOGRAPHER, E.—Experienced tabulating statistical work, separate long carriage Underwood; $20.
BOOKKEEPER — Downtown selling firm; experienced; double entry, trial balance; excellent opportunity; $23.
TRANSLATOR—Italian-French export work; Italian girl preferred; good opportunity; $20.
STENOGRAPHER — Uptown position; girl of refinement and good appearance; $120 month.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY (to engineer); must have good technical experience, fine education; not over 30 years; $30.
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; well educated, for new concern; downtown; write own letters; $1,040 year.
STENOGRAPHER — Rapid, for downtown bank; excellent opportunity; $1,040 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown steel concern; splendid environment; must have three years' experience; $1,000 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Accurate, neat in work and appearance, for commercial house in Fifth Avenue; $1,040 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Import experience desirable, but not essential; $900-$1,000 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Also to act as reception clerk; excellent appearance and manners essential; $1,000 year.
STENOGRAPHER - CLERK — For billing, filing, &c.; executive office of downtown coal concern; $900-$1,000 year.
STENOGRAPHER — Bright, ambitious, for uptown advertising house; $1,000 year.
BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER with executive system; must be alert and good typist; downtown machinery house; $900-$1,000 year.
CLERK—File and mail; for downtown insurance company, $1,000 year.
CLERK-TYPIST—Good at figures, for downtown insurance house; $900-$1,000 year.
TYPIST—High school graduate, also to act as reception clerk; $900 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Uptown; hospital, good hours; little experience necessary; $720 year.
STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner considered; must also do clerical work; $600-$660 year.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for uptown glass concern; desire young woman familiar with books and some stenographic experience; $720-$780 year.
TYPIST.—Touch system preferred, excellent opportunity with Wall Street firm; $720-$780 year.
TYPIST.—Some high school training and quiet manner for downtown English concern; $720-$780 year.
BOOKKEEPER.—Brooklyn house. Take full charge small set of books; knowledge of typewriting essential; $780 year.
FILE CLERK.—Downtown engineering office. Willing to teach intelligent, well-educated young woman who has had no business experience, but will develop rapidly; $780 year.
STOCK and MAIL CLERK for downtown steel concern. Refined young girl familiar with this work. Knowledge of typewriting desirable, but not essential. Rapid advancement. $624 year.

Call 9 to 1,
Room 725.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO REGISTER.

CALL! I CAN PLACE YOU AT ONCE.

STENOGRAPHER, SECY, CORRESPONDENT, mfg. line, uptown; $30.
STENOGRAPHER, real estate office; prefer college woman; take entire charge; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, construction line, downtown; $25.
STENOGRAPHER - SECY, charge small office uptown; $100 monthly.
STENOGRAPHER, advertising, $20.
STENO., BOOKKEEPER, chemical line, uptown; $25.
STENOGRAPHER-DETAIL CLERK; take charge small dept.; $12.
STENOGRAPHER, with mercantile experience, uptown, $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, numerous positions for young women with one to three years' experience; salaries, $22, $20, $18.
STENOGRAPHERS, high school graduates, beginners; $15-$12.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $25.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, mfg. concern, Brooklyn; good opportunity; $22.
BOOKKEEPERS, numerous positions open; $20-$18.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Typist; $22-$20.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, TYPIST, General office assistant, uptown, $18.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, TYPIST, downtown concern $12; advancem't.
TEL. OPERATOR; FILE CLERK, $12.
FILE CLERK, woman to take charge of department; $22.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, $15.
ADDRESSOGRAPHER, $15.
TYPIST, Tabulator, Steno., $20.
TYPIST, good at figures, $20.
TYPIST, copyists, $15-$12.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, good penmanship, knowledge typewriting, $15.
OFFICE FILE CLERKS, $12.
BEGINNERS, $8.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., BUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Bookkeeper, double entry, trial balance, also knowledge of stenography; $25.
Bookkeeper, double entry, trial balance, also knowledge of stenography; $18-$20.
Bookkeeper, record work, statement work; expert typist; $25 a week.
Ledger clerks, (2,) experienced; $17-$18.
Bookkeeper, good penman; $18-$20.
Clerical Worker in institution in Jersey City, good personality, rapid typist; $40 a month and maintenance.
General Clerical, (4,) experience in filing and typing; $16-$18.
Proofreader, college graduate, experience not necessary; $15.
Typists; $15-$18 a week.
Experienced Dictaphone Operator; $25.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Secretary with knowledge of industrial engineering terms; $1,200.
Secretary to busy executive; $30.
Legal Stenographer, not over 25 years; $25.
Spanish-French Stenographer; $25.
Rapid, accurate Stenographer with good general experience; $25.
Italian-French Stenographer; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) with knowledge of Bookkeeping; $22.
Stenographer, quiets at figures, office detail; $90 to $95 a month.
Stenographers, (2,) good general experience; $20-$22.
Stenographer in law office, good general experience; $20.
Stenographers, (30,) $15-$20 a week.

Experienced women with clean-cut records find it worth while to have their applications on file with us.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—Uptown, $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; start, $25.
STENOGRAPHER.—French, English dictation, $22.
STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown, $20-$18.
STENOGRAPHER.—Packers, $20 start.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY
140 Broadway. Singer Building.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
44 Broadway.
Librarian, $1,200. Highest salaried positions in New York for stenos., typists, switchboard, file clerks, &c. Register free.

ACME AGENCY, 145 Nassau. Room 620.—Stenographers, $12 to $20; French stenographer, $22; typists, $10 to $15; clerical, $10-$15; Christian firms; registration free.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.
200-206 Broadway.
Corner Fulton Street.

STANDARD SERVICE.

We believe that there are hundreds, one perhaps thousands of young ladies in New York City and the vicinity who are, as yet, unacquainted with the use of a medium for the purpose of procuring employment.

STANDARD SERVICE maintains a department for Women, where each and every applicant, from the Office Girl to the Department Head, receives a courteous and dignified interview in an environment of refinement. Many employers are now seeking the services of intelligent girls of good character; if you are desirous of bettering your present employment, it will pay you to call and register with us. The following positions are available at once for qualified applicants:

STENOGRAPHERS: (10) 2 French dictation or translation work; $15-$35.
5—Insurance exp.; $15-$22.
6—Commercial and Engr. exp.; $15-$25.
7—Temporary Commercial; $15-$25.
SPANISH-ITALIAN DICTATION, (Steno's); Exp. intelligent girls, $30.
DICT.-OPRS.: (10.) 4—Bank, $18-$22, including lunches.
2—General Commercial, $16-$22.
TYPISTS (10) Mercantile and Genl. Commercial, $12-$15.
BOOKKEEPERS: Asst., with knowledge of stenography and typing; $15-$20.
LEDGER CLERK: Commercial, $20.
STENO. & PAY ROLL WORK: $20.
GENL. CLERKS: (25.) Real opportunities for intelligent beginners, $8-$10. Experienced, $12-$15.

NO REGISTRATION FEE REQUIRED.

Open Monday evenings until 8 P. M.

BARKER & MACOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Secretary stenographer, club work; legal secretary; many excellent stenographic positions open; experienced subscription clerks, insurance experience; several expert typists; also billing clerks; Elliott-Fisher ledger operator; multigraph operator; expert addressograph operator; many junior clerks.

JONES I. RICHARDS
ROOM 804, 32 WALL ST.
Excellent positions for refined American applicants between ages of 17-35 years.
13 STENOGRAPHERS, $25-18.
10 STENOGRAPHERS, (Beginners,) $12-10.
ELLIOTT-FISHER, DICTAPHONE TYP.
1878. CLERKS; no registration charge. Call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clericals, $10-$25; many high-class positions received daily. Ross Webber Agency, 1606 Tribune Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.

Require experienced salesmen for our silk and dress goods department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANTS.

LARGE CORPORATION OF VARIED INTERESTS WISHES TO EMPLOY TWO ACCOUNTANTS; ONE CAPABLE OF PREPARING BALANCE SHEET, MUST HAVE ANALYTICAL MIND; ANOTHER ABLE TO PREPARE STATISTICS FOR APPROVAL BY EXECUTIVES; SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY; NO ROUTINE MEN NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL DETAILS. A 596 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation building three large refineries wants to secure the services of a thoroughly experienced cost accountant to install and take charge of the maintenance of the necessary systems; one with oil refinery and construction experience preferred; this is a permanent position with the best chances of advancement for a conscientious and ambitious accountant; a knowledge of Spanish will also help, but is not essential; in order to secure a personal interview, give a complete record of past experience, salary desired, &c. L 470 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.

AN OWNER DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, WITH NOT LESS THAN 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $5,000; APPLICANT MUST HAVE GOOD PERSONNEL AND UNDERSTAND APPROVED MODERN SYSTEM USED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANTS; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY AND INTEGRITY. REPLY TO BOX 470 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.—Rapidly growing business desired to secure an alert, intelligent, and versatile man to head the accounting department; right man has very unusual opportunity and big future; information furnished by applicant should be detailed; will be kept absolutely confidential. C 31 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS with public experience required by certified public accounting firm located in Hartford, Conn.; familiarity with Federal tax laws desired, but not essential; will be interviewed in New York City; full particulars as to age, experience, salary required must be stated. Address Accountant, Box 66, Hartford Courant Co., Hartford, Conn.

ACCOUNTANT, expert on income and excess profits tax laws, fifteen years' experience general and cost accounting, machinery manufacturing, Federal Trade Commission, technical accountant Revenue Bureau, executive ability, married, desires permanent position with manufacturers or public accountants; available short notice. K 854 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—An opportunity for bright, ambitious junior accountant with several years' experience in office of public accountant, to become identified in the export business; must have grades; export experience preferred but not essential; state age, experience, references and salary expected. A 847 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, (some with auditing experience,) bookkeepers, and clerks for permanent positions with reliable concern; replies confidential, and, to receive consideration, must give age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Address A. A., Box 239 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS' ASSISTANT.—MUST WRITE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD HAND; STATE AGE, SALARY AND FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE OF LAST FIVE YEARS. T 24 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANTS, juniors, semi-seniors, seniors, on permanent staff of certified public accountant; state age, education, experience, references, salary; no application considered unless these qualifications are stated. G 805 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT Wanted.—One who can take charge of controlling accounts, make up detailed departmental, financial, and miscellaneous reports, and have general supervision of all accounting of a corporation and its subsidiaries; state age, experience, references and salary. G 486 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man to take charge of payroll department; must be thoroughly familiar with office routine and have executive ability; state age, experience, education, and salary expected. B 880 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced senior accountants, capable of taking full charge large audits and preparing reports; give full particulars as to age, experience, education, religion, salary, &c. Address Suite 723, 55 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced railroad general bookkeeper or chief clerk; man holding similar position preferred; excellent opportunity for the right party; give age, experience, present position, and salary in first letter. W 880 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by firm of certified public accountants; a good opportunity for capable juniors and seniors; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 475 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced and capable of organizing his own department and managing office force; splendid opportunity; give experience, references, and salary expected. Address K 605 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man having had previous experience with public accountant. State age, experience, and salary. B 33 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, clerk, wanted; salary according to ability and experience. Address letter only, Alexander Hunter & Co., 55 Liberty St., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT, capable taking charge of small audits and to assist; give age, state experience and salary. Box A. P. R., 848 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER.

LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES AN ADJUSTER TO MEET CUSTOMERS AND HANDLE COMPLAINTS IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGE ACCOUNTS.

MUST HAVE SOME BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE AND HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF ADJUSTMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDRESS "ADJUSTER," 848 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MANAGER WANTED.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN DESIRES A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

THE POSITION REQUIRES FAMILIARITY WITH THE TECHNIQUE OF PHOTOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, ART WORK, AND PRINTING.

STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED.

Y 874 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING COPY MAN.

Copy writer wanted by large organization preparing advertising for many lines of business; merchandising sense essential; must be clever adapter, able to turn out a large volume of copy, and capable of creating strong headlines; agency or trade journal experience essential; no position here in New York City offers better opportunity for broadening advertising experience; all communications held in strict confidence. Write fully, stating salary expected, to P. R., P. O. Box 19, Madison Square Station.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.

Men of experience in obtaining advertising wanted for the leading Danish daily newspaper for their American section; we pay good commission; opportunity to make $500 or more weekly. W 288 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN Wanted.—Full time only, to write and lay-out attractive ads; must have samples of past work; salary $25; apply by letter or call with written application. A Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR Wanted, first-class, for permanent position on monthly magazine; preference to one who is familiar export and mailing trade; salary or commission; state age, experience and give references in first letter. Y 222 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, for apparel trade journal; excellent opportunity for men of experience and determination to produce results; commission. Call Monday or Tuesday, Mr. Copeland, Room 406, 200 5th Av.

ADVERTISING-STENOGRAPHER.—A young man who wishes to learn the advertising business and who is competent and willing to start as a stenographer; state age, references, and salary. C 105 Times.

ADVERTISING MEN.—Real, live advertising men, on a new proposition; no competition; commission only; will advance on qualifications. Room 617, Longacre Building.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experienced, New England, Western States, metropolitan district; trade publication; liberal commission. L 472 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR, special export number; commission 20% cash, 5% publication; state experience, references. N 205 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for new medium distributed by Chamber of Commerce among members; commission. Write Special, 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL SALESMEN TO EARN BIG MONEY.

Our business is established; numbers among its customers some of the largest industries, besides the United States Government; has an immense profit-earning ability; and is paying dividends; there is an opportunity here for two alert, healthy, hustling men with the ability to present a sales talk of compelling interest, to earn with our help substantial commissions by explaining our profit-sharing offer to interested persons; this can be done without camouflage or apologies or at the risk of one's self respect or reputation; ours is not the ordinary, or so-called scientific stock selling campaign, but is a simon pure, direct sales proposition unlike anything else. Men of the right calibre, with or without stock-selling experience, may obtain an interview by addressing EXCEPTIONAL, INDUSTRIAL, L 499 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be first-class; apply by letter only, giving experience and references; strictly confidential. Albert Kahn, Architect, Marquette Building, Detroit, Michigan.

ARTISTS—LETTERERS.

There is an immediate opening in the art department of a large publishing house for a rapid letterer working on advertising layouts; art students will find this an excellent opportunity to secure practical training; ample chances offered for advancement and to graduate into handling higher classes of work; state experience and salary expected in your letter. C 175 Times.

ARTISTS.—Retouchers, designers, and letters on high-grade work; permanent position, unusual opportunity for right men; out of town. Y 858 Times Annex.

ARTIST for lettering charts and signs; state experience and salary. C 99 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—LATIN AMERICA. Large export house requires the services of an experienced man, thoroughly familiar with the Latin-American markets and understanding financing of shipments, credits, consular invoices, &c., to assist in the South American section of purchasing department; knowledge of imports also desirable but less essential. Give full particulars as to past experience, age, references, and salary expected. L 488 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO OFFICE MANAGER.—Manufacturing company of national reputation desires to employ an active, energetic man, about 25 to 30, with a view to training him to assume entire charge of office at one of their smaller branches; must be thoroughly posted on bookkeeping, office details, and have a general knowledge of business affairs; position permanent for the right man; apply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary desired, married or single. G 490 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Young man with some knowledge of printing and advertising; he must have plenty of enthusiasm and be a real assistant; position is with one of the best known firms in the country; write full particulars regarding experience, education, salary wanted, &c.

B 209 TIMES.

ASSISTANT MANAGER MEN'S RETAIL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT; EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF FLOOR AND ASSIST GENERALLY; PERMANENT POSITION; NEW YORK CITY REFERENCES REQUIRED. B 200 TIMES.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—A large manufacturing concern wishes to employ an active, energetic man, between 25 and 35 years of age, to assist in credit department; should have several years' experience in this line of work; in applying kindly state age, education and salary desired. B 88 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER WORK AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 57TH ST. AND 3D AV.

ASSISTANT TEACHER of commercial subjects (no shorthand or typewriting) in a private commercial school; give age, experience, and salary desired. Address, G 478 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.

With a large appliance New Jersey corporation that has a reputation of treating its employés well.

Applicants must thoroughly know all kinds of advertising and be capable of taking charge of same. Address, giving full personal information, W 219 Times.

ASSISTANT TO PUBLISHER WANTED.

A position may be had that offers an excellent future to a bright young man. Established publication and permanent position. Experience along the following general lines will be considered good qualifications:

Ordering cuts and plates, and making estimates and checking printing bills.

Familiarity with accounts relating to advertising or printing.

Advertising and circulation experience.

General business training.

Applications must be made in writing, and applicants from 23 to 35 will be given preference. State education, domestic responsibilities, if any, and experience fully.

Box T 17 Times.

ASSISTANT.—An assistant to chief of Federal Tax Department of large corporation; a man about 30 years of age, mentally and morally qualified; good appearance and manners; must know stenography and typewriting, have a fair knowledge of accounting and some experience in Federal tax matters, although this is not essential; position offers excellent prospects for the right man; write under O 856 Times Downtown, giving references of former employers and full details as to education, age, married or single, nationality and salary expected; references will be thoroughly investigated.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in large export house; must be experienced and good penman; state salary. G 489 Times Downtown.

ASSOCIATE—SELLING AGENCY. REPRESENTATIVE OF LARGE WEAVERS DESIRES AN ASSOCIATE ON A PROFIT SHARING BASIS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE TEXTILE TRADE AND HAVE EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF FINE WASH FABRICS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PROPER PARTY; ALL CORRESPONDENCE TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. Y 279 TIMES.

AUDITOR Wanted.—A young man of executive ability, experience, and strength as auditor of a large corporation; a good salary to the right party. Address in confidence, W 224 Times.

AUDITOR.—One with experience qualifying for position with national bank. Apply by mail, stating education, experience, Box 418 Times, 2 Rector St.

AUTO BODY BUILDERS and sheet metal workers wanted for high-class work; if you can do this work and wish to come West, there is a job waiting for you at top wages. Superintendent, Earl Auto Works, Los Angeles, Cal.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV. TO FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR GENERAL COMPETENT
SALESMEN
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN
MEN'S
AND
BOYS' CLOTHING.
MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST PATRONAGE; GOOD POSITIONS, WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT B.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED
SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
COTTON FABRIC SECTIONS.
APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING
DEPARTMENT C.

BANK MEN.—Several experienced bank men wanted by large downtown bank; experience in foreign exchange correspondence or documentary work especially desirable. Write, giving age, experience, and special qualifications, W 685 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK WANTED.
Experienced bank man for receiving teller's department in growing bank, vicinity 34th St.; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. B 64 Times.

BERNHEIMER BROS., BALTIMORE,
WANT TWO BUYERS.
One for
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
and the other for
LINENS, DOMESTICS, WINNINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, AND WASH GOODS.
None but thoroughly experienced men need apply. There are two big jobs awaiting the right kind of hustlers. Ours is an "on-the-job-every-minute" department store doing a cash business only and catering to the masses, so must have efficient, quick, snappy, live wire men. Good drawing account, and besides bonuses on increase sales; also interest in profits to the right men. Communicate immediately with leaders I. Wolf.

BILL CLERK.—Elliot Fisher operator; permanent position; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; B 300 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Elliot-Fisher billing machine; address in own handwriting, stating experience, reference, and salary. A 614 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK; must have initiative and be ambitious; splendid opportunity; in large publishing house. B 71 Times.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th Sts.,
require several experienced
SALESMEN
for their Men's Clothing Dept.; must be capable of catering to best trade.

To those who possess these qualifications will be given steady positions and exceptionally good salaries.

Apply Supt's Office, 9 A. M., or by mail.

BOND SALESMEN.
Three or four high-grade stock or bond men have an opportunity to become associated with a New York Stock Exchange house in the sale of an attractive stock issue; only high caliber, energetic, well recommended men will be considered.
Applications should be made by mail, giving address and phone number. B 50 Times.

BOND SALES MANAGER.
A man thoroughly familiar with the organizing of a selling force to handle first mortgage bonds; salary and commission; must travel. "Bonds," A 625 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER familiar foreign exchange; state age, salary, nationality. A 844 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, full fledged, familiar steamship accounting; state age, salary, nationality. A 843 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A live man with business ability; great opportunity. Liberman Bros., 180 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER, single entry; must be accurate and experienced. Permanent position. G. Nachman, 113-115 East 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.
IRON AND STEEL.

Exceptional opportunity with large corporation for matured accountant, with about ten years' experience in accounts relating to iron and steel business; must be generally capable, rapid, accurate, and well recommended; state age, nationality, and salary expected, together with the names of positions previously held and other useful personal information. W 219 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, D. E., NOT OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE, BY WHOLESALE CUTLERS; UPTOWN; MUST BE WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS, QUICK, ACCURATE, AND HAVE HAD FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING LINES; REFERENCES REQUIRED; GOOD HANDWRITING ESSENTIAL; $25 PER WEEK TO START, WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT IF PROFICIENT. Q 466 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.
An opening for a man between 25 and 35 years of age, who has had several years' experience in handling general books in a manufacturing concern, some checking and auditing; for a man with these qualifications there is a good future; give full past experience and salary desired. O 576 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by international banking house; must be thoroughly familiar with stock and bond business and understand foreign exchanges; to the right man this position affords an excellent opportunity for the future; write, giving full salary to start; applications which will be considered strictly confidential, must give full details as to experience, salary expected, &c. Address P. R., P. O. Box 833, City Hall Station, New York and Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER.—Old established stock brokerage firm wants live cashier with executive ability; state in own handwriting experience, last employer, salary expected; preference might be given one with knowledge of stenography. Room 724, 61 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY, EXPERIENCED MAN WITH BEST REFERENCES FOR RETAIL SALE WINES AND CIGAR DEPARTMENT; WRITTEN APPLICATION ONLY. R. M. HAAN, 2 EAST 55TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian manufacturing concern desires the services of a thoroughly accurate and rapid bookkeeper; must have excellent qualifications; steady advancement to right party; state age, experience and salary desired. B 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER WORK AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 57TH ST. AND 3D AV.

BOOKKEEPER to take complete charge of all accounting, billing, and auditing in country club; also handle the office; experience in hotel or club necessary. Phone Morningside 4300, Apt. 61.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in real estate and insurance; competent accountant capable of taking full charge. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, and experience. Y 385 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on stock and mill accounts wanted in dry goods commission house; give full particulars, age, describing fully experience, salary expected, &c. B 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, with experience in insurance line preferred; state reference, experience, salary expected, in own handwriting. T. K., 1,507 Times, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, able stenographer and typist; Christian firm; must come well recommended; excellent opportunity for advancement; state full details in first letter. S. D., 200 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man capable of taking full charge of books, make trial balances monthly; must have had at least 5 years' experience. Write or call, William J. Boehner, 161 West 25th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, Age 25 to 30, by large corporation; permanent position for one who has had accounting experience in assisting on general ledgers or vouchers payable and sales analysis. C 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, with knowledge of up-to-date system; state age, references, and salary wanted. B 266 Times.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR, (Burroughs;) permanent position; desirable working conditions; liberal salary; Christian firm. O 861 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, understands typewriting; state reference, experience and salary. Apply by letter, R. D. B., 1,269 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Unusual opportunity for youth, 18, having preliminary knowledge, to obtain situation, where up-to-date system is in force. A. T. 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant,) experienced general ledger work, with experience, qualifications, and salary expected. Seventh floor, 45 West 44th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced, well qualified, willing worker; hours 7:30 to 6; pay $20 to $25; state qualifications, reference. Y 341 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, for manufacturing business; excellent opportunity for advancement. M. R., 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough knowledge double entry; state age, experience, and salary wanted. K 448 Times Downtown.

BOTTLER.—Experienced foreman wanted in soft-drink plant; must know automatic machinery thoroughly; experience and salary expected; references required. Address "Bottler," 819 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

BOYS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT; LIBERAL SALARY AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT B.

BOYS.

A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS, 14 TO 16 YEARS; SALARY $50 PER MONTH; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLICANTS MUST GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. P. O. BOX 2, WALL ST. STATION.

BOYS.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th Sts.,
require several experienced
SALESMEN
for their Men's Clothing Dept.; must be capable of catering to best trade.

To those who possess these qualifications will be given steady positions and exceptionally good salaries.

Apply Supt's Office, 9 A. M., or by mail.

BOYS.
16 to 18 years of age, for stock packing and shipping; good opportunities. Apply mornings, E. BELLAS, Rhine & Co., 88 Morton St., corner Washington St.

BOY WANTED
in large corporation in Bronx; $7 to start; chance for advancement. T. N., 1306 Times Bronx.

BOY.
We offer a permanent position with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright, industrious lad of about 15 years; experience unnecessary; must be of good address and come well recommended. Call Monday A. M., Chas. Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Av., 3d floor.

BOY.—Bright American boy, 18 years of age, wanted in office to run errands and be generally useful; must be neat, punctual, and willing. Address in own handwriting with full particulars as to experience, references, &c., Manufacturer, 250 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright young man to make himself useful in office. Apply, with reference, 4th floor, 42 West 30th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOYS, 15-19! important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary of high school graduates; confidential work; short hours, excellent vacations; state salary desired; applicant qualified. Q 747 Times Downtown.

BOY.—An intelligent and ambitious boy, for mailing department, where hesitancy is absolutely essential; good wages, with prospect of advancement; state age, references, experience. Post Office Box 329, Madison Square Branch.

BOY.
Christian firm wants bright, clean-cut and ambitious boy for downtown office; splendid opportunity for advancement; in replying state age, experience if any, and references. K. D., 234 Times.

BOYS.—Bright, alert youths wanted as office boys and messengers by large bank; good chance for advancement for boys of energy and determination. Write, stating age and salary expected, W 663 Times Downtown.

Boy wanted in claim department of prominent casualty insurance company to assist in filing department and to make himself generally useful; in reply state age, nationality, education, and business experience, L 462 Times Downtown.

BOY, by large advertising agency; opportunity to learn advertising business; unusual chance for advancement. Call or write Room 712, 381 4th Av.

BOYS.—We have openings for several bright boys, 14 to 18, in accounting department of a large corporation; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write Mr. Hardy, 447 West 14th St., 8th floor.

BOY, well educated, for office of large manufacturing firm; good chance for advancement; $45 monthly; write or apply between 9 and 10 mornings. Automatic Electric Co., 21 EAST 40TH ST.

BOY, bright, about 16 years old, to go on errands and make himself useful in real estate and builder's office; salary $7 per week; state experience, references, etc. B 358 Times.

BOY wanted in resident buying office to run errands and make himself generally useful. Call Monday, between 4 and 5, or apply by letter, Wm. M. Van Buren, 1,240 Broadway, New York City.

BOYS, from 14 to 15, wanted to run errands and make themselves generally useful in large Wall Street office; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 858 Times Downtown.

BOY for clerical work in large office in 125th St.; hours 9 to 5; 1 P. M. Saturdays; opportunity for bright boy for quick advancement; address, stating age, religion, and salary wanted. A 1019 Times Harlem.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, intelligent boy; law office; steady position for right boy; state age, salary expected. M. 612 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office and salesroom, shoe machinery; good chance for advancement; salary $10; call 8:30. R. J. Lees, 33 Warren St.

BOYS wanted to run errands and make themselves generally useful, by A wholesale fancy goods house; good opportunity for advancement. 7 P. Cahen & Brother, Inc.

BOY wanted, to assist in shipping department of millinery manufacturer; good opportunity. Apply Vernon Hat Co., 19 West 24th St.

BOYS, age about 16, for filing and general office work. Call 9 to 10 A. M. Monday, Room 410, 361 Broadway.

BOY WANTED
in a banking house; must come well recommended; good opportunity for bright young man. P. O. Box 1015, New York City.

BOYS, 14-16 years, by an established wholesale firm; splendid opportunities for advancement. Apply G. D., P. O. Box 105, Station "F".

BOY wanted by wholesale jeweler for office work; $10 a week to start; good opportunity; Christian firm. O 930 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for office of large lithographic corporation; public school graduate; preferably living in Brooklyn; excellent opportunity. W 284 Times.

BOY, 16 or 17, as beginner in high-class national bank; opportunity for good permanent position. B 31 Times.

BOY, office large importing, manufacturing company; good opportunity for advancement. G 435 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by insurance company for general office duties; give full particulars. L 483 Times Downtown.

BOY to learn the wholesale silk business; must have the best references. Bettinson & Cade, Inc., 417 6th Av., New York.

BOY wanted; must have had office experience and be bright. Apply Monday, 9:30 A. M., Room 214, 384 5th Av.

BOY, bright, energetic, clean cut, for office and errands; excellent future in advertising office. Room 1201, 116 West 32d St.

BOYS over 16, useful around shipping department importing house. O 525 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. K 603 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, wanted by

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOREMAN
FURNACE FITTING DEPARTMENT
very large, well-known general manufacturing organization in N. Y. HIGH-GRADE CONNECTION IN PERMANENT PLANT AND SUITABLE LOCATION.

To make good in work and prospect applicant must have knowledge of blanking and forming dies, proper clearance for his dies for different metals and proper shearing angles. Know alignment of dies and depth machine should be set to punch.

Should have been punch press operator in blanking and forming of steel, brass and copper; a die setter for at least one year and have experience as foreman in a large manufacturing machine shop.

Special consideration will be given one who in addition has had experience in straightening metals or in making dies or in manufacturing models.

MENTION EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, RELIGION, and SALARY DESIRED TO START FOR.

THIS IS AN UNUSUALLY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WHO HAS SOME ORGANIZING ABILITY OF A HIGH ORDER, AND IS ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS.

H. F., Box 268 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN metal and hardware specialties, experienced on dies and presses; unusual opportunity to grow with department; references required; state experience, age, salary. E. S., 200 Times Downtown.

FOX,
20 East 27th St.,
REQUIRES REPAIRD HOTE.

FUR SALESMAN
AND ESTIMATOR.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRES A HIGH-CLASS
FUR SALESMAN
WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST PATRONAGE AND THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO MAKE ESTIMATES FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING FINE FUR GARMENTS.

APPLY AT 35TH STREET, EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT F.

GARAGE MANAGER.
for large garage in Manhattan; entire charge; full knowledge of business required; state age, experience, salary, references. Box 167, 3,013 Sd Av.

GARDENER, &c.—Young or elderly man with some farming experience for handy man and gardener; work not hard; good country home for right man; state wages. W. T. Laing, 501 6th Av., New York City.

GARDENER.—Must be able to drive car and willing to be generally useful; married man preferred; living quarters. Address with references. G 408 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, willing to assist in other work; single. N. F., 267 Times.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MAN,
capable of selling and directing the sales of various lines merchandise including dry goods, dry goods, crockery, &c. This is a big opportunity for an experienced salvage man possessing real executive ability and knowledge of N. Y. markets and market conditions; only live wires who are confident they can produce results need apply. State experience and references. Address Box E, 1819 St. James Bldg.

GRAFONOLAS.
MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF GRAFONOLA DEPARTMENT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. LEO HECHT BROS., 53 WEST 14TH ST.

HEAD HOUSEMAN, with year or more experience in good trade. Apply Monday, Housekeeper, Hotel Cumberland, 54th St. and Broadway.

HIGHEST GRADE SALESMEN.
High class, dignified New York corporation ($,000,000,) 35 years in world-wide business, will offer attractive issue preferred shares to investors; commission basis.
Brokers or stock salesmen, with established standing or references, address Financial, C 32 Times.

IMPORT—EXPORT.
Want young, energetic man, thoroughly familiar with all kinds of imported and domestic foodstuffs, edible oils, as
MANAGER FOR OUR
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT,
having also general experience in import and export; he must know where to buy goods to be exported, and to sell in the United States those commodities imported; have our branch offices in many European countries; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for HARDWORKING and AMBITIOUS young man. Answer in detail to L 467 Times Downtown.

IMPORTER. — To enlarge business, established house wants experienced man who has specialized in importing food products, raw materials, or manufactured articles and can bring us new trade. We want a man with personal or business acquaintance at the sources of supply, who is versed and experience with buyers in this country. Address, stating age, experience, references, and compensation desired, S 19 Times.

INK GRINDER.
Experienced mill hand. B. N., 514 Times Harlem.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Man with six or more years of experience in instrument making and tool making should apply, in person or by mail, to the Board of Examiners, 500 Park Av., for positions in the city high schools to teach the trade; candidates must be citizens under the age of 41 years; maximum salary, $2,660; annual increment, $150.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS wanted by a local concern; small, accurate electrical instrument work of the highest quality, where there are permanent positions with good prospects for advancement; state age, experience, and rate wanted. Address T. W., Box 223 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKER wanted, all round, for physical laboratory instrument shop of educational institution near Boston; $100 per month. Y 323 Times Annex.

INSURANCE LOSS CLERK.—Well-established brokerage office requires services of competent loss clerk, capable of handling all classes of losses; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 611 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of personal injury claims wanted by prominent casualty insurance company. Reply, stating age, education, business experience, and languages spoken. L 486 Times Downtown.

JANITOR.
Steady, sober, industrious man can locate in permanent position; must have previous experience in janitor work and be mechanically inclined; state in application age, nationality, and church affiliations, previous experience and wages. O 570 Times Downtown.

LAWYER WANTED, WHO CAN WRITE LAW.
The publishers of the leading and standard work on American and English law and procedure have openings in the editorial department for men who not only know law, but have experience in writing it.
All successful lawyers are not good law writers; many good law writers have not been successful practitioners; so each has his place.
The opening in this Company are for men who have written or perhaps taught law, and the compensation will be commensurate with the work injured.
In applying give full particulars as to education and experience. O 438 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LARGE DRESS HOUSE
has splendid opportunity for right man to take charge of large out-of-town factory manufacturing children's dresses; only those thoroughly experienced need answer. K. H., 200 Times Downtown.

LINEMEN. — Electric light linemen, meterules, out-of-town work. Address N 207 Times.

LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL DESIGNER.
Litho designer or engraver who can work with brush and pen, with knowledge of requirements for designing of bonds, stocks, and commercial work, etc.; steady position; state experience age, references, also salary expected. Write American Bank Note Co., Shuts Point, Bronx, N. Y.

LITERARY ASSISTANT.—Local editor who has considerable private work in placing worthy MSS. desires literary critic who has made particular study of literary markets, who is thoroughly familiar with the policies, literary style, &c., of popular magazines, to aid in placing meritorious MSS. on commission; responsible salary for few hours each day, besides share in commission. Address, giving list of MSS. published and where, S 360 Times Annex.

LOCKER MAN, experienced, and valet for country club. Phone Morningside 4000, Apt. 21.

MACHINIST
INSTRUCTOR.
Man experienced as general machinist, especially on all grades of lathe work, including engine lathes, screwcutting steel, brass, aluminium, &c., is wanted for position outside of the ordinary factory routine; required, good bearing, appearance, and eyesight. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; INTERESTING AND PERMANENT POSITION; $40 PER WEEK; large organization. Write short letter, giving height and weight, nativity, experience as machinist, (particularly on lathe work,) and telephone number.
M. L., 200 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, understanding making of dies, tools, and jigs, and work on experimenting work; with inventive ability; must have years of experience. B 200 Times.

MACHINE MAN to operate tabled machines in drug house. Call 7th floor, 46 West 4th.

MANAGER FOR EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY BLOUSE AND UNDERWEAR STORE; SPLENDID OPENING FOR A PROGRESSIVE AND EFFICIENT MAN WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE HIS ABILITY; KNOWLEDGE OF WINDOW DISPLAY ESSENTIAL. REPLY, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. B 46 TIMES.

MANAGER to manage a printing department and give out work, to engage and direct salesmen; if you can fill this position and have good records as a old-line stationery house offers you a permanent position with large opportunities; state age, salary expected, where employed; confidential. G 486 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for subscription department of a growing class magazine; one who is capable by past experience to take full charge; good salary; in replying give particulars of experience and references. B 50 Times.

MANAGER for an established patent medicine concern; one experienced in advertising and compounding preferred. M. Spiegel & Sons, Inc., Albany, N. Y.

MANAGER for Eastern credit clothing store; splendid opportunity for experienced, conscientious worker. H 31 Times.

MANUFACTURING
EXECUTIVE,
to
Lead a large force of men and women in such a way as to get the best service from them.
THERE ARE FEW JOBS IN AMERICA THAT PARALLEL THIS ONE IN DIFFICULTIES TO BE ENCOUNTERED IN OBTAINING QUALITY AND QUANTITY PRODUCTION.
Manufacturing experience of a very high order, unusually strong personality, and keen knowledge of human nature obtained from successful business experience, will obtain for a man between 35 and 40 years of age coo dollars. For a position of responsibility and certain expansion.
FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS PER YEAR WILL BE PAID—BUT UNLESS YOU KNOW AND HAVE DEMONSTRATED YOUR ABILITY TO EARN MORE, DO NOT REPLY TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT. WE EXPECT TO PAY MUCH MORE, AND WILL, TO THE MAN WHO FILLS THIS POSITION SATISFACTORILY.
ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND PRESTIGE; ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.
Please mention business experience in full, your education, religion, height, weight, and WHATEVER YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU WERE FILLING A POSITION OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE.
M. E., BOX 249 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN OF HIGH CLASS AND UNUSUAL ABILITY, WHO ABSOLUTELY KNOWS THE WHOLESALE MARKET AND HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE RETAIL MARKET OF MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; WRITE US, OUTLINING FULLY THE EXPERIENCE YOU HAVE HAD. O 94 TIMES.

MAN wanted, thoroughly familiar with the sale of investment securities; one capable of organizing, managing, and directing national sales organization for investment security house in Buffalo; position will pay not less than $25,000 per year for right man —salary basis and bonus; applicant must have unusual executive ability, be thoroughly experienced, and capable of producing on a large scale; the advertisers invite thorough investigation of their offer. Address F. O. Box 502, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAN, CAPABLE EARNING $50 WEEK OR MORE, MUST BE ALL-AROUND MAN, KNOW CLOTHING, SHOE BUSINESS; WINDOW TRIMMING; PREFER ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH SETTLED HABITS; BUSINESS GROWING RAPIDLY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO CAN MAKE GOOD; MUST BE WILLING TO GO TO TEXAS. TELEPHONE 740 FORDHAM FOR INTERVIEW.

MAN, acquainted with retail store service systems and equipment therefor, who can study and describe in writing the methods employed by different stores; pleasant and permanent position for such man with the Dry Goods Economist. Apply Equipment Department, by mail only, stating qualifications fully.

MAN, Spanish-speaking, to act as correspondent and assistant to export manager of firm in Rochester, N. Y., manufacturing and exporting stationery specialties; must be able to conduct correspondence in Spanish and English; state age, experience, qualifications, salary wanted, &c. G 420 Times Downtown.

MAN, middle aged, to assist in connection with safe deposit vaults in uptown bank; must be high-class, good penman, and willing to accept moderate salary; state age, religion, and salary expected. Address "J. R." P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

MAN wanted, capable as buyer and manager of poultry department, by large hotel supply company; state age, experience and salary wanted and other qualifications; all replies will be kept strictly confidential. Address B 343 Times.

MAN wanted, thoroughly understanding the manufacture of printing inks; must have knowledge of chemistry; an exceptional opportunity for the right man; reply fully and state salary expected. T 350 Times Annex.

MAN.—Middle-aged, with valet experience, to take charge of large locker room in a country club near city; $50 per month and board; best of references required. W 219 Times.

MAN.—Experienced embroidery man by embroidery manufacturing firm; one who is fully capable and acquainted with the cutting-up trade and their wants. Address Embroidery, 217 Times Downtown.

MAN familiar with enameling on steel and cast iron; also burner man, to work at enamel furnace; steady work; good opportunity for advancement. Manhattan Dial Co., 40 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

MAN under 40; rapid, good penman; office experience; $18 weekly to start; permanent position. B. H., 500 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MAN AND WIFE (white) wanted to work at country home, one mile from Wilmington, Del.; man to take care of lawn and garden, woman to cook. Address T 311 Times Annex.

MAN, under 35, with initiative and having automobile truck experience; delivery, routing, care, costs; state previous employment, salary desired. K 43 Times.

MAN.—Middle-aged man, having knowledge of automobile parts, to work in steam room; steady position; apply for reliable man. Hayward Co., 200 West 54th.

MAN Wanted.—Experienced; fire and sprinkler insurance; give references and phone. N 204 Times.

MARRIED COUPLE, neat, for small family; modern two-room house; an hour and three minutes' walk from station, and twenty-three minutes' ride to Pennsylvania Station, New York City; no laundry; no additional help; good cook; butler and furnace man; wages $150 per month; state age and religion and how long employed in last position; references. Address Laboratory, P. O. Box 985, New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN Wanted.—High grade men experienced in automobile factory work. Apply in person or send full details to General Efficiency Department Chevrolet Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

MECHANICIAN wanted for automobile work; good wages, steady employment. Apply Superintendent's office, 218 West 57th St., or 1 A. M. Haynes Automobile Company.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN with thorough shop experience on small work; good pay; mention details. A 618 Times Downtown.

MEN'S NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
All territories open. Old established firm making popular line is open for men who have sold men's neckwear and have following among the better trade; first propositions to live wire men on commission basis. Nat. Polar & Co., 294 Broadway.

MEN in uniform, splendid opportunity to realize quick daily profits selling America first seals; dignified work on uplifting propaganda; easily sold, to corporations as well as individuals; commission basis. Suite 604, Times Building, New York.

MEN wanted for detective work. Write J. Ganey, Former U. S. Govt. Detective, Danville, Ill.

MESSENGER in a downtown stationery store. Reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. L 429 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, 3 years' experience, automatic feed. Apply between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., Liberty Loan Committee, Room 2518, 120 Broadway.

NECKWEAR.
Strong side line for road on commission. Seidman & Co., 467 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
wanted by importing house. Must be accurate at figures and capable of taking charge of stock records. One with short experience preferred. Permanent position. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary desired.
DERRYVALE LINEN CO., INC.,
32 East 21st St.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large mercantile establishment to run errands and make himself generally useful; good opportunity for bright boy. Address, stating salary and full particulars, G 515 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Energetic boy for office and errands; good opportunity. Apply 9 A. M. Monday, Wallace & Tiernan Co., 157 Centre St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, for Christian firm; high school graduate, with knowledge of stenography preferred. Address in own handwriting, S 371 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be neat, ambitious, and bright; experience not essential. Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in auditing department, to run errands and do office work; good chance for advancement; salary $6; Christian firm. Y 335 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—PERMANENT POSITION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. SEARS ROEBUCK & CO., 115 5th Av.

OFFICE MANAGER IN INSTALLMENT FURNITURE HOUSE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. B 57 TIMES.

OFFICE BOYS wanted in large insurance brokerage office; excellent opportunities. G 503 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, by banking concern; must be bright and industrious; $7 to start. Coleman & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH STREET,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
SHOE SALESMEN.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE WILL BE CONSIDERED.
GOOD SALARIES AND COMMISSION.
STORE HOURS 9 TO 5:30 P. M.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ORDER CLERK, young, wanted, preferably familiar with electrical trade and with ability to use typewriter. N 123 Times.

PACKER wanted by silk house; must have previous experience and best of references. Apply N 188 Times.

PAPER STOCK MAN.—Experienced man to take charge of stock department of large paper house; must have had similar position to be considered; good opportunity for right man; state age, salary, and previous experience. T. B., R 605 Times Downtown.

PATTERN MAKER to go to copper mines, Peru, South America; altitude 15,000 feet; living conditions good; two-year contract; transportation furnished; give character references, if desired, and experience first letter. A 608 Times Downtown.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
One half-tone and one zinc etcher, experienced. Apply Robert Gair Co., Washington St., Brooklyn.

PHOTOGRAPHER for home portrait work in Baltimore and some traveling; must be first class. Phone Murray Hill 1385 for appointment.

PHOTOGRAPHER experienced in developing amateur work. Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d St.

PIECE GOODS BUYER WANTED.
Young man, age 30-35, capable buying and selling piece goods; one acquainted with domestic and Mexican business; must have thorough experience and executive ability; good connection with El Paso wholesale house; call or write with full details. Robert A. Keller, 395 Broadway.

PORTUGUESE TECHNICAL TRANSLATOR, WITH AN ENGINEERING EDUCATION. D. G., 200 TIMES.

PRESSMAN AND FEEDER for Scott flatbed press; also one feeder for Harris offset press; union shop; satisfactory working conditions. Reply David A. Chapman, The Dangel Litho. Co., Boston, Mass. Expenses paid to Boston.

PRINTING OFFICE MAN, experienced in the business, to handle retail work, make out jobs and check up stock tickets, look after dummies, &c.; state experience, salary. B 15 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK.
For mechanical department of a metal manufacturing company in Brooklyn; job is a combination of desk and floor work, keeping track of progress on different orders and making reports on same; give full details, including salary desired. Y 326 Times Annex.

RAILROAD CLERK.—Unless you are experienced freight rate clerk and familiar with New York Harbor lighterage and export requirements, do not answer; good position and salary to capable man. O 607 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN to run down leads in New York and show New Jersey properties; salary and commission; state age, experience, &c. Address Suburbs, 244 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, middle aged, of good appearance, to interview men of affairs on excellent educational propositions; commissions; advancement; permanent position; write for interview. B 60 Times.

RETAIL STORE MANAGER.
Unusual opportunity for man not over 30 years of age, to learn our business with the purpose of later becoming a manager in one of our stores in another city; must have had experience in a department or dry goods store, have good health, ambition, clean past record and a determination to work hard for self-development; in application state age, whether married or single, name of concerns employed by, with length of service and salary; also church preference; application confidential. G 470 Times Downtown.

RUG BUYER.
Wanted, an experienced, aggressive man, thoroughly competent.
Apply by mail or in person to the
Merchandise Office.
THE GOERKE COMPANY,
BROAD AND CEDAR STS.,
NEWARK, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
AND SALES MANAGERS.
LISTEN!
We can supply the BIG POSITIONS today in any national sales organization are the men who connected with that organization at the right time.
This is the RIGHT TIME to make a connection with this Corporation—destined to be one of the largest office appliance corporations in the United States.
Our products, which are fully protected by patents, are manufactured for us under contract by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Colt's contract for delivering during 1915 and 1920 aggregates nearly $6,000,000 of merchandise. In order to finance this merchandise we are selling a limited amount of our Preferred Stock, accompanied by a substantial bonus of Common Stock.
We believe you can make more money this year selling this stock than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you can step into a permanent position as District Manager in our Merchandising Department, which will pay you from $10,000 to $30,000 annually the remainder of your active business life.
Stock selling experience helpful, but unnecessary. We instruct you. Many of our representatives, working through cards of introduction which we furnish, are earning over $500 a week in commissions.
If you think you can qualify, call Monday only, before 3:30 P. M., Suite 414, 50 East 42d St.

SALESMAN
PREFERABLY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE, TO GO TO CLEVELAND, OHIO (THE ADMITTED MOST PROSPEROUS CITY IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY) TO SELL THE HIGHEST TYPE IMPROVED ALL LOTMENT PROPERTY ON THE NEW CLEVELAND RAPID TRANSIT 15 MINUTES' RUNNING TIME FROM THE SQUARE; PROPERTY NOW BUILT UP WITH MILLIONS EXPENDED IN IMPROVEMENTS; RESIDENCES IS VIRTUALLY SELLING ITSELF TO INTERESTED BUYERS; EVERY SUPPORT GIVEN SALESMEN; HIGH CASH COMMISSION PAID; MAN WHO CANNOT MAKING ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS COMMISSION DURING MAY, JUNE, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER AND $500 PER MONTH THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR WE DO NOT INTERESTED IN; GENUINE OPPORTUNITY WITH GOOD FUTURE FOR COMPETENT MAN; OUT-OF-SERVICE MEN ELIGIBLE; NO HIGH-PRESSURE OR HOT AIR METHOD MEN WANTED; EXPENSE MONEY ADVANCED IF NECESSARY; MUST HAVE SATISFACTORY REFERENCE WRITE OR PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT, GEORGE RANDEL, HOTEL BILTMORE.

SALESMEN
ATTENTION NECKWEAR SALESMEN, EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. H. G. COHN & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., REORGANIZING SALES FORCE ARE OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED MAN NECKWEAR MAN WITH PERSONAL AQUAINTANCE AND FOLLOWING IN TERRITORIES OF NEW YORK STATE, PENNSLYVANIA, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE AND NEW ENGLAND STATES; MEN HAVING SUCCESSFULLY COVERED THESE TERRITORIES WILL BE CONSIDERED; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION BASIS; ADDRESS SALES MANAGER, H. G. COHN & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.
I have refrained from making any promises because I could not keep them. Things are different now. I have had my territory enlarged and can assure rapid promotion to those who make good. Our office device is absolutely the only one of its kind that does all it purports to do, as is attested to by many thousands of satisfied users. I will pay an exceptionally high rate of commission in order to surround ourselves with such gentlemen as we want with us. Regardless of what you are now selling it will positively pay you to look into this "ONCE-IN-A-LIFE-TIME" opportunity.
SAFEGUARD CHECK WRITER CO.,
5 Beekman Street.

SALESMAN.—Returned British or American officer, possessing maximum amount of personality, aggressive, argumentative, convincing manner, experienced in meeting and dealing with prominent business men, to handle the British-American Press Service that will pay the right man $150 to $175 weekly commissions; this is not a stock proposition but a genuine opportunity for one with natural qualifications and ability to accomplish big things; give present status and availability for right connection; also phone number. Address A 573 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, one for city and one for State of Connecticut; only experienced men need apply, who have previous connections with high-class liquor and hotel trade; must be live wires; good salary to the right parties. Call Monday at 9 A. M., with references, Nozall Wine Co., 767 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, 2 West 45th St., has an opening for two salesmen to sell THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE and BOOK OF HISTORY; no previous book experience essential, but applicants must be willing to work; commission basis. Inquire for Mr. Obellita after 10 A. M.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell direct; those who have been selling to the retail trade or to professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection that offers an excellent future; $50 a week if they can qualify. Phone 7287 Rector for appointment or write A 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced with specialty advertising line, to sell advertising leather novelties in N. Y. C., preferably one acquainted with large buyers; commission basis; write, giving full particulars. Address Novelties, 500-437 Marbridge Bldg.

SALESMAN.—Traveling, covering large territory, can secure good commission paying side line; well advertised and introduced advertising tape; can be sold in any line of business; pocket line samples. Interlined Tying Tape Co., 73 Grand St., New York.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic man, well educated and of refinement, to sell our famous phonograph language courses to business people on salary and commission. Can net between 10:30 and 12:30, 12 East 46th St., seventh floor.

SALESMAN for photographic chemicals; we want a man who is now selling this line and who desires to better himself; must have clean record and be willing to travel; salary and commission. Warren Products Co., 296 Broadway.

SALESMEN, YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED, with selling ability; have attractive opportunity for right man to qualify for important executive position with financial security house paying high income on commission basis. Radon French & Co., 26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.
We want three real high-grade salesmen with grit and a punch, accustomed to earning $5,000 or more annually in commissions, to sell our securities; good leads. Apply 905 Columbia Bank Bldg., 507 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN to carry music rolls for leading manufacturer as a side line; small sample case; good proposition for commission. Write or call Standard Music Roll Co., 29 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Engineering experience, wanted by large firm manufacturing elevating, conveying and transmission machinery; state age, Jersey or New York territory. G 429 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Several young men to sell pictures and become managers; rare opportunity; salary, commission, or both; experience unnecessary; discharged men preferred. 508 5th Av., Suite 508, entrance 424 St.

SALESMAN wanted, by leading commission house; must be acquainted with toys, woodenware or housefurnishing specialties; apply in confidence with full details of experience, references and salary expected, to N 176 Times.

SALESMAN for bronze honor rolls and memorials; hustler can make good money on commission; small drawing account and expenses. Phone Barclay 1076 for appointment.

SALESMAN for men's belts; we have an offer for a good man who is acquainted with the city and nearby trade; will sell at bobbing prices; commission basis only. Y 391 Times Annex.

SALESMAN calling on shoe departments of stores, shoe findings houses, dry goods and notions jobbers, to carry strong line of slumber slippers as side line; straight commission basis; state experience, territory, full particulars, &c. R. E., 143 Times.

SALESMAN wanted who has established trade and hard substitutes; state experience, references, and salary expected in first letter; replies will be confidential. Address Y 370 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, paints and varnishes; following in city trade necessary; give full particulars; salary and commission. O 532 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Long established thread manufacturers wants a salesman; one having experience preferred; salary or commission. Y 344 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
FOR THE
CONFECTIONERY.
Fall & Tarrant Mfg. Company have several openings in their Sales Organization for men 25 to 35 years old, who can qualify to sell Confectionery.
Bookkeeping, clerical, or accounting experience should help.
We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman with ability, but also the reliable, energetic, forceful man who wants a chance to get on the sales end.
We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory and pay a salary during training period.
Salary and commission proposition after training period.
Answer by letter only for appointment.
M. H. O'BRIEN,
261 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN WANTED
for
SILKS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c.,
and kindred goods to cover all cities and towns in eastern and central
NEW YORK STATE.
A first-class line for a live, energetic man; one familiar with the territory, the trade, and the goods; commission. Address, giving full particulars,
KOHN, ADLER & CO.,
780 Market St.,
Philadelphia.

SALESMEN.
Old-established security organization offers most exceptional opportunity — commission basis — for men with wide experience, large following, or exceptional salesmanship ability. The proposition offered at this time will satisfy the highest-priced salesman in America. Texel, L 467 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Large and well-financed automobile factory established ten years wants services of dependable salesman of proven sales ability in selling automobiles; factory experience preferred; possessing clean record; territory to include New England States, Eastern New York, excepting metropolitan district, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; compensation 7 per cent. commission; no money advanced for traveling expenses or drawing account; unless you can furnish bond and are experienced don't reply; your opportunity to make $10,000 to $15,000 yearly providing you meet above requirements. Answer F. H. Rogers, 4,000 North Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN.
Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of Salesmen for
DRESS GOODS
AND SILKS.
Also
STOCKKEEPER,
experienced in glassware.
Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

SALESMEN—STOCK AND BOND.
We have openings for several experienced salesmen who can command prosperity and keep everlastingly on the job. Our men are making big money as a result of live leads, convincing literature, and strong office cooperation. If you are confident enough of your ability to work on a commission basis on an exceedingly attractive proposition, it will pay you to get in touch with us. Tell us what you have sold and everything else we ought to know. This opportunity is an unparalleled one for real salesmen. Save time by writing fully. P. O. Box 74, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.
The Eastern sales office of the only standardized bookkeeping system for retailers and small commercial enterprises has room on its staff for a number of live, energetic salesmen who seek an opportunity for a permanent, exceptionally profitable connection with an established, financially responsible concern; salary or commission; only applicants stating full particulars will be granted interviews. C 144 Times.

SALESMAN who has been successful in specialty line can make a profitable connection with a first-class motor truck concern; drawing account hunters will not be interviewed; remuneration will depend upon ability; give your sales history in your application. Advertiser, Room 1304, 347 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, under 25, to learn to sell livestock in old-established business; must know stenography and typewriting; good opportunity for right party; salary; write for appointment. R 731 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 880, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN, security; French or Italian army officer wanted by American house selling securities; strong personality, selling ability essential; must speak English; good opportunity; salary, commission. Address "Army," Room 702, World Bldg.

SALESMEN and agents wanted to handle well established high-class automobile part throughout the States of New York and New Jersey; this is an excellent opportunity and is worth looking into; exclusive limited territory rights will be sublet to responsible parties; liberal commission. C 101 Times.

SALESMEN.—Harper & Brothers have several new and attractive combination offers; experienced book and magazine salesmen now earning $100 a week and more commissions. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Mr. Simmons, Harper & Brothers, 327 Pearl St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Experienced shirtwaist salesman with detail and office trade, to handle up-to-date line of cotton waists on a commission basis. Maxwell & Woodring Waist Co., Inc., 1,001 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

SALESMEN.—Live wires making small towns throughout the country, to sell full line of household linens, side line to stores, hotels, institutions, &c.; commission basis; excellent opportunity. Household, O 541 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted in the hollow line; must have trade; only experienced should apply; very good opportunity for the right man. Joseph H. Binder, 54 Orchard St. Tel. Orchard 2071.

SALESMAN.—A self-reliant, honest, energetic man to sell paint; experience in selling direct to large users necessary; commission basis and opportunity to grow as business develops. Write full details, Y 273 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman on special exclusive proposition; big commission; liberal bonus. If you work your own leads or have a clientele; no advance, but splendid co-operation. Answer by letter only. H. C. Hall, Room 811, 27 Wall St.

SALESMAN, umbrella experience, wanted; if you are a live wire we want you for New York City and vicinity; salary and commission. B 367 Times.

SALESMAN, woolens for tailoring trade Greater New York; large medium priced line; state last or present employer; strictly confidential; commission. A 561 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN
with large rubber company, capable of making territory produce; state former experience; rubber experience not essential; salary. B 378 Times.

SALESMEN calling on garages specializing in repairing can sell our proposition as a side line; liberal commission. Service System, American Nat. Bank Bldg., Springfield and Belmont Aves., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN for city trade by an import house; preferably one who has handled Jap goods and knows the trade thoroughly; good sales. Write, giving full particulars, to 130 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced envelope salesman with active trade, locally or out of town; salary basis; Newark manufacturer. Y 318 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—We need a high-class salesman with flavoring extract experience; give full particulars in first letter, whether salary or commission; last two positions, &c. O 546 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for shirt trade; jobbing and retail; salary or commission. Call 36 Leonard St., 1st floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
AND KIND OF CHARACTER WHO WOULD LIKE TO BECOME SALESMEN.
We require neat red-blooded "No" salesmen; we are one of the largest securities sales organizations in America; we are regular fellows; our business is national in scope, and is in the most important phase of big affairs; we are expanding, and enlarging to meet demands that are compelling us into greater activities; if you are over 26 years of age, and can guarantee up to our requirements, there is an assured opportunity open for you; commission basis; we need executives; those are chosen from among our salesmen; promotions are rapid—sure—to the man of ability who applies himself to our work; if you are in earnest and are seriously looking for the place where you can have the fullest self-expression and development—where co-operation will add largely to your effectiveness—write for appointment; give telephone number; highest references required. Address L 455 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.
DOES A MINIMUM EARNING OF $150 WEEKLY APPEAL TO YOU? BANKING HOUSE PAYING DIVIDENDS REGULARLY WITH HANDSOME SURPLUS, NO DEBTS AND MORE BUSINESS OFFERED TO IT THAN CAN HANDLE, IS OFFERING PORTION OF ITS STOCK FOR SALE, COMMISSION BASIS; PROMOTION TO PERMANENT POSITION PAYING $10,000 IF YOU MAKE GOOD. PHONE BARCLAY 2633 BETWEEN 9:30 AND 1 FOR APPOINTMENT.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We want a "pep" man. If you have had extensive and exclusive specialty selling experience and can appoint and train high powered specialty salesmen who work on a commission basis, and if you are willing to travel extensively, we could fit you into our rapidly growing organization as a field manager on a commensurate salary and expense basis after you have demonstrated your ability over a short period to sell our product—a high-class office device, nationally and very favorably known; only applicants with successful records will be considered. Those who can show a decade of your past experience, will be treated with the strictest confidence. L 420 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—For two or three progressive men of high type who are anxious to increase their income and who travel the Maine, Vermont and Southwest, we have a wonderful side line proposition; the article is a combination tobacco, paper, and matchpouch; it is small and fits in side pocket, and sells readily for 10 cents; permanent, staple, and drug stores and all shops patronized by men; the Eastern territory is well covered; the commission is large and repeat orders are quick; the article has had national advertising; write full details what territory you cover and kind of merchandise you sell, to Mr. Victor, 503 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN—BOOK—INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE MEN.
If you can deal with clubs, fraternal organizations, and firms that wish to perpetuate the records of associates who have moved in the world war, we have the article they will certainly want for the purpose; our salesmen take orders every time; will show you how to clean up big orders of $20 to $100 without argument or high money; big commission. Write immediately, Banks Howard & Co., 96 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN.
"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Here is the chance you have been waiting for. We have the big industrial proposition that was ever put on the market. We want a few real salesmen to sell shares. If you are in that class come and find the opportunity you have been looking for; commission basis only. Room 410, 120 Liberty St.

SALESMEN (3) to travel for high-grade brush and sanitary product factory; those experienced in selling institutions preferred; write for interview, giving full name of call, age, weight, height, physical condition, selling experiences, past earning capacity, &c.; references; only big producers need apply; salary and commission. Imperial Brush Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS.
New York branch of an old-established and prominent motor truck company has opening in its organization for three exceptionally high-class salesmen. They must be in vigorous health, possess sound judgment, tact, and the ability to earn not less than $5,000 per year. To such men we offer an unusual opportunity. Salary and commission. Write giving your complete record, which will be treated in confidence. Sales Manager, Box C 48 Times.

SALESMEN.
L. E. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J.,
require salesmen for their linen and silk departments; applicants for these positions must understand textiles and salesmanship; department store experience is necessary. Apply

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN.—A MANUFACTURER WITH NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION WILL ENLARGE AND CREATE SEVERAL NEW SALES DISTRICTS TO COVER TERRITORY NOW OPEN. OUR LINE IS CARPETS AND RUGS, BUT EXPERIENCE IN THE LINE IS NOT SO ESSENTIAL AS HARD WORK, AMBITION, ENERGY, AND UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED. SUCCESSFUL MEN IN OUR LINE ARE EARNING UPWARD OF $300 PER WEEK. COMMISSIONS PAYABLE WEEKLY. EXPENSES ADVANCED. AGE 28-40. ACCUSTOMED TO MAKING SMALL TOWNS PREFERRED, AS WE COVER EVERYTHING FROM THE COUNTRY DISTRICT TO THE METROPOLITAN CENTERS. HARVEY PERRY CARPET CORP., OUT OF PHILADELPHIA. APPLY MONDAY AT OUR NEW YORK OFFICE, 369 5TH AV. ASK FOR MR. WEBER.

MEN.—I am now engaged in extending the sales organization, which deals in high-grade securities; I am looking for a number of clean men who can measure up to the highest standards as to character, honesty, and probity; here is an opportunity for a few such men to affiliate themselves with a proposition that should give them desirable associates and satisfactory commissions; there are certain towns in practically every New York where I am not represented, at which I am considering establishing offices with representatives; all answers will be treated in strictest confidence, and no interviews will be made until I have talked with you face to face. G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

A young, wealthy, nationally advertised corporation manufacturing an edible specialty of unusual merit needs several Salesmen for the city.

If you are a high-grade Salesman capable of interviewing heads of large corporations and banks, We Need You.

To those who qualify we offer a very liberal commission, a steady position with an assured future.

See Mr. Sloan, 9th floor, 450 Fourth Av.

SALESMAN, STOCK.

Established house of known standing requires seasoned high-grade man with proven record, competent to present our offering to buyers, bankers, &c.; security is stock of strong, dividend-paying, industrial, protecting certain excellent selling points; strictly commission basis, but office cooperation and brisk advertising produce income in addition to your own clientele. 9-11 Sales Manager at 12 A. M., 271 William St., Room 1314, New York City. Phone Broad 3065.

SALESMAN to sell stock by telephone; experienced man is preferred, but an inexperienced man having a pleasing voice with the smile, and a brain that works logically and convincingly, will be given a chance to earn a salary and liberal bonus. The offering combines compelling attractive selling points and great possibilities. We want a companionable man, high calibred, of high principles. Please furnish sufficient particulars about yourself to make us want to interview you. Address, Industrial, Box L 500 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Successful salesman by electrical corporation, to sell to architects, contractors, and owners of buildings, for lamp department now being organized; unequaled opportunity for advancement to executive position; liberal salary and commission; write details as to age, height, and weight, nothing like it has ever before been on the market; there is no competition; the selling field is virgin; every business office is a prospect; from 1 to 100 can be sold to a customer, depending on his needs; we can use the services of 4-5 salesmen; reasonable advance against commission. Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 31 East 10th St.

SALESMAN.—New York investment house desires local representatives in certain cities of 25,000 and over, within a radius of 300 miles of New York; experience in securities helpful but not essential; applicants must stand rigid investigation; their character must be above reproach; we will train these representatives so it should be possible for them to earn $10,000 a year in commissions, all answers confidential. G 526 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Securities; we require the services on a commission basis of two experienced preferred stock salesmen; men of good appearance, write knowledge and thoroughly familiar with all possibilities; leads furnished. Call between 10 and 1. Ask for Mr. Fomhaf, Inter-Ocean Export Corporation, Room 1,001, 42 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN. — UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR 2 EXCEPTIONAL SALESMEN TO SELL SPECIALTIES; EXPERT SALESMEN KNACK OF SELLING INSTEAD OF TAKING ORDERS; RECORD THAT WILL STAND INVESTIGATION; COMMISSIONS; TERRITORY, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA. BOX BC 5, 1915 SUN-JAMES BLDG.

SALESMAN — Experience not necessary; character essential; men needing an opportunity to make $5,000 or more commission with chance for advancement as manager; investment is in seeing men who want to learn the selling of securities; our assistance and co-operation assures success. G 527 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF PETTICOATS IN SOUTHERN AND GULF STATES; FOR LARGE, WELL-KNOWN HOUSE; OTHER SECTIONS OPEN. COMMISSION EAGLE SKIRT, 44 WEST 28TH.

SALESMAN.—Quick selling security; concern manufacturing patented device, which is making the market far beyond our ability to supply with present equipment; samples sent salesman on commission. Jas. A. Watt, 11 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED IN SELLING NOTE, SOUTHERN TERRITORY; ONLY THOSE WITH SUCCESSFUL RECORD CONSIDERED. COMMISSION. REPLY ROOM 304, 110 WEST 40TH ST.

SALESMAN wanted to sell pile fabrics for a mill to the upholstery and jobbing trade; only those with previous experience in this line need apply, by letter, giving full particulars; commission. Box F., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN, lamp; excellent opportunity and good pay to hustler who can show results, give personal information and brief history of past and present business connections; salary and commission. B 85 Times.

SALESMEN to carry a good line of veils and veilings; city and nearby territory; strictly commission basis. "Veils," 270 Canal St.

SALESMAN—Piece goods, expert, for waist trade; give details of experience in confidence; commission basis. Address X. M., 134 Times.

SALESMAN—Am selling electric fixtures, have profitable side line proposition, need one agency to cover city; commission. L 48 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced handling food products, wanted by established import house; salary and commission. K 664 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell pile fabrics to cloak and suit trade exclusively; only capable man with previous experience in this line apply by letter, giving full particulars; commission. Box G 514, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN living in Newark, N. J., to call on automobile owners; live leads, liberal commission; chance for advancement. G 464 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell stock of industrial corporation; plenty leads, liberal commission; opportunity for position as manager. G 466 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, retail men's furnishings; salary $3 daily and commission; steady position for experienced, high-class man. Milton Rees, Inc., 7 Wall St.

SALESMAN, traveling, for Spanish books; all subjects; side line; commission only. Import Importers, 156 West 14th St., New York City.

SALESMAN in retail dress goods and trimming store; good salary. Geo. T. Shapiro, 1,267 M Av., 154th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, by a cotton converter for the export trade; drawing account and commission. B 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced clothing salesman for Men's dept. Apply Tompkins Dept. Store, West New Brighton, S. I.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hosiery, underwear, and knit goods; jobbers; salary or commission. B 93 Times.

SALESMAN, Englishman, with biographical or newspaper experience; commission basis. A 822 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Carry line silk bags for out of town and side line on commission basis. B 47 Times.

SALESMAN calling on automobile trades have good, profitable side line; commission basis. G 486 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.

CAPABLE OF HIRING SALESMEN. WE ARE UNDERWRITERS AND FURNISH CAPITAL TO LARGE CORPORATIONS; MAKE $10,000 COMMISSIONS AS PREMIUM PAID ANNUM. WALL STREET, P. O. BOX 27.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a clean cut position; liberal immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1618, 239 West 42d St.

SALESMEN for large electrical manufacturer, electric specialty salesmen; splendid proposition for right men; liberal commission with drawing account. Write or call Monday. See Mr. Burch, Federal Electric, 949 West 43d St.

SALESMAN; ONE TO REPRESENT PROMINENT ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING CORPORATION, WITH EXPERIENCE IN SELLING ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS TO INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS, ARCHITECTS AND OFFICE BUILDINGS; MUST HAVE ESTABLISHED LIST OF CUSTOMERS; GOOD SALARY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. W 813 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,

require the services of experienced salesmen for

LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
WASH GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
MUSLINS.

GOLF DEPARTMENT,
SPORTING GOODS.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN.

SALESMAN.—Business developer, about 30 years old, who has had selling experience by personal contact and by mail, to sell to house furnishing, hardware, and drug store trade; modern selling methods with excellent possibilities for man of marked energy and determination; location, Ohio. Write detailed experience, age, salary requirements, and telephone number, today sure. All information treated confidentially. B 93 Times.

SALESMAN for an established paint and color house, competent and active men to call on paint, hardware, and drug dealers in the East and South; state experience, age, and, positively, salary expected; and if employed. Address "London," 805 Times-Downtown.

SALESMAN for high-class specialty, exclusive territory, city or country, can make big money; commission basis. Call in person mornings. Jewell Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN knowing Western department store buyers of sheets and pillow cases, handle well-known line; no objection to handling kindred line; commission and drawing account. E. H., 607 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Position open with prominent supply house for salesman with experience in selling hospital supplies and sundries; give full particulars as to experience and references, salary and commission. K 83 Times.

SALESMEN.—A few high-class salesmen to sell high-grade securities of a large financial corporation in Wall St. district; leads will be furnished; state previous connections; strictly commission basis. A 631 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN

for New England, to sell high-grade pharmaceuticals to physicians; established trade; well-known house; salary and commission. M. F., 377 Times

SALESMAN to sell silks to the cutting-up trade in city; must know the trade and have complete knowledge of silks; no other need to apply; salary or commission. Bettinson & Cade, Inc., 417 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN.—Bookselling experience; new proposition; commission; $25 daily; don't apply unless you have had successful canvassing experience; New York leads. Apply Mr. Smith, Room 504, 1,416 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—A large sign manufacturer has an opening for man who knows how to sell electric signs; only man experienced in this line need apply; liberal commission, with drawing account. B 34 Times.

SALESMAN.—By manufacturer of toilet preparations, young man acquainted with department and drug trade, for New York City and State of New Jersey; salary and commission. T. Z. L., 127 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by machine shop; one with large acquaintance in machinery lines; good compensation to one who can land us the business; salary or commission. Y 339 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—If you value yourself a real salesman from the neck up, placing no limit on your earning capacity, write for appointment; legitimate stock proposition; commission basis. A 802 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, familiar with housefurnishing business, as inside salesman in hotel furnishing department in wholesale china and glass house. Address, stating experience and salary expected, K 663 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, live-wire, for novelty cotton goods; acquainted with cutting up trade; for old established and well introduced house; salary. B 395 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade salesmen; splendid opportunity for competent men to sell art reproductions; commission basis. K 74 Times.

SALESMEN wanted familiar with selling accessories to dealers, on commission basis. Apply Wilson & Co., 973 Brook Av., Bronx. Monday morning at 8:30.

SALESMAN.—Successful man to sell soap to the automobile and textile trade; commission only. A 580 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to take out knee pants and children's clothing; all territories; salary or commission. B 84 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile gasoline-saving device; liberal commission offered right man. T 39 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry line of ladies' kid gloves as side line on commission basis in New Jersey. Address G 189 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN WITH STENOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE AS SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE; WE ARE NOT LOOKING FOR AN EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, BUT A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN TAKE DICTATION AND WHO CAN USE HIS BRAINS IN TAKING CARE OF THE DETAILS IN CONNECTION WITH AN EXECUTIVE POSITION; HIS MUST BE WILLING TO START AT A REASONABLE SALARY AND PROVE BY HIS ABILITY HIS RIGHT TO A LARGER ONE; HE MUST BE AN AMERICAN, 21 TO 24 YEARS OLD. SEND FULL DETAILS, AGE, RELIGION, AND PHOTOGRAPH TO BOX 136, MADISON SQUARE POST OFFICE.

SCANDINAVIAN EXPORTS.

Energetic, enterprising man wanted, preferably American with fluent knowledge of Scandinavian languages, to go to Copenhagen as Assistant Manager for large, well connected American export firm; must be a young man of initiative and good business experience, for whom the position will offer excellent prospects in the near future; give full particulars and salary expected in first letter. A 576 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, (Warner & Swasey Hand,) thoroughly experienced and capable of doing accurate work; large manufacturing concern. Call Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15 and Garden Sts., Hoboken.

SHOES.

YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR AND EXPERIENCED IN PRODUCTION AND ORDER DEPARTMENT OF SHOE FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. WICHERT & GARDINER, 62 SCHENECTADY AV., BROOKLYN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Large jobbing house downtown requires services of an experienced shipping clerk in the steam pipe and fittings trade; must be fully informed in respect to domestic and export shipping requirements; American; state salary expected. O 508 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK; must have thorough export experience and be able to operate typewriter rapidly; state age, salary, and experience. A 858 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, junior, in large export house; one that has had experience preferred; state salary. G 438 Times Downtown.

SHOW CARD LETTERER wanted; good opportunity for a bright young man; bring samples. Mr. Warner, 920 Broadway.

SOLICITOR.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN TO SOLICIT TEXTILE MILL ACCOUNTS FOR A FACTORING AND COMMISSION HOUSE; LIBERAL SALARY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS WITH FULL DETAILS, B 331 TIMES.

SOLICITOR.—Book solicitor for high-class proposition; practical would suit ex-soldier; commission. B 349 Times.

SOLDIER or sailor, discharged, to assist insurance salesman; must have large acquaintance; one connected with several clubs or societies preferred; salary and commission; state age, experience, and references. A 606 Times Harlem.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING TELEGRAMS. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 32 PARK PLACE.

SILVERSMITH.—$100 a month, 8 hours' work. Apply Chief Engineer's office, Plaza Hotel, 5th Av. and 59th St.

SPANISH TECHNICAL TRANSLATOR, WITH AN ENGINEERING EDUCATION, R. S., 247 TIMES.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

AFFORDED TO THOSE DESIROUS OF LEARNING THE LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE BUSINESS WITH THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST INSURANCE COMPANY. MATERIAL FINANCIAL HELP WILL BE GIVEN THOSE WHO WILL PROVE ADAPTABLE TO THE BUSINESS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. L 498 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STAFF MANAGER.—Certified public accounting firm, Hartford, Conn., requires the services of a competent staff manager; must have executive ability, be fully qualified to handle assignments of staff and preparation of reports for final inspection of partners; successful demonstration possible of recognition by partnership interest. Address, stating particulars as to age, experience, &c., Accountant, Box 66, Hartford Courant Co., Hartford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS FOR INTELLIGENT, EFFICIENT AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING ESSENTIAL. B 70 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young man, able to write his own letters, to develop as sales correspondent; experience in printing or advertising desirable; knowledge of bookkeeping an asset; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. O 578 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST of proven ability; must be well educated, rapid, accurate, and correct in spelling and punctuation, not afraid of work; able to assist sales manager in a busy Christian organization; good chance for advancement; state nationality, experience, and salary desired to start. Address Sales Manager, L 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Motion picture producers near Woodhaven, L. I., require intelligent and thoroughly competent stenographer; must be well educated; ability to write good English absolutely essential. Write, stating references, salary required, and other particulars. C 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern has excellent opening for stenographer; immediate advancement will be given to one possessing initiative and showing executive ability; initial salary $30; state age, experience, and educational qualifications. B 583 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.

Young man for superintendent's office in metal working plant, must be neat and rapid on both stenography and typing; Christian firm; Brooklyn resident preferred; write full particulars. Y 287 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, English-Spanish, by old-established importers and exporters; good opportunity and permanent position for capable correspondent and hard worker; state age, nationality, references, experience, salary desired. B 359 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Alert, clean cut young man; age around 21; accurate stenographer with initiative; excellent opportunity; salary $20; write only fully personal experience, salary. United Motors Section, 33 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, speedy, accurate, intelligent, who can operate switchboard; must be experienced and have good education; wonderful opportunity for live wire. A 586 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Young man to act as private secretary to executive of large wholesale house; good opportunity to right party; state references and salary expected. K. C., 804 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant to sales manager; excellent opportunity for young man; one who reads, writes Spanish preferred; write full particulars, with salary expected. B 372 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, 18-25, with knowledge of bookkeeping, for carpenter and builder's office; opportunity for advancement; give experience and references. B 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. Spanish - English, capable of typing business Spanish from English dictations. Apply by letter or in person, The Mannes Company, 42 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, English and French, for foreign banking service; state experience and salary expected. O 515 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Efficient stenographer, large export house; age 18-30 years; state experience, salary expected. A 615 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in drug line preferred; opportunity for bright, alert young man; $18-$20. Call 7th floor, 46 West 4th St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Former Sargent & Harmon men wanted; a very unusual offer, $30 a week and over commission for those who can qualify. Phone Boston 2260 for appointment. A 590 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Plate steel corporation 8 per cent. preferred stock with bonus; common estimated earnings very large; similar steel company organized by same people earned large percentage last year; common sold at great premium; good commission; unusual opportunity for a live man; investigate today. Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Steel Corporation, Room 811, 170 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK.—We have an opening in our handkerchief department for a young man as stock clerk; preference given to one who has had experience in this or similar lines; the position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement; salary to start $12. Reply, giving particulars, to R 733 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN of ability can secure small block of stock of going manufacturing concern for distribution small lots to selected list of clients; will bear the strictest investigation; liberal commission. X 86 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN who have a record in selling securities wanted by established financial house; leads furnished; proposition appeals to every one who has a correctly presented; liberal salary and commission; give particulars as to what you have sold and your earning capacity. G 469 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Connecticut corporation, located in Connecticut, all Connecticut men, a permanent future for right man; have small amount of securities to place; salary and commission. Address W. L. Cunningham, Room 4, South Norwalk Trust Co., South Norwalk, Conn.

STOCK CLERK.

IN WHOLESALE IMPORTING HOUSE; YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18, HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE IN NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. D. R., 227 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted to sell 7% preferred stock of long established Victrola and piano business; money needed for expansion; highest credentials given and required of salesman; commission basis. N 196 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, or broker seeking meritorious proposition, can secure on liberal terms sale of stock in established growing concern; commission only; no advances; references required; will stand investigation. C 59 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, resident in Syracuse, Schenectady, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, Boston, Portland, Trenton; excellent proposition and an unusual money maker; commission basis. Write A 513 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Wonderful opportunity for two experienced salesmen with reputable brokerage house on a dividend paying oil issue; live leads and supervision; commission basis only. Reply Suite 537 50 Broad St., New York City.

STOCK SALES MANAGER with A1 experience, who can take full charge of stock sales for large corporation and get large force of salesmen; commission basis only. Apply or write, R. F. Crawford, Hotel Navarre, New York City.

STOCK SALESMAN, high-grade security paying quarterly dividends; enormously profitable; direct leads; strong introductions; liberal commission; no advances. Box 466 Times 2 Rector St.

STOCK CLERK.

Large wholesale house, must have cutlery experience; references. Griffen Cutlery Works, 74 5th Av.

STOCK CLERK and buyer, automobile body business; salary, experience, and references required. Brooks Carruk, 255 West 46th St.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell block of stock in approved food co. manufacturing a concentrated famine relief food for Europe; commission only. N 163 Times.

STOCKMAN.—INTELLIGENT AND BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WANTED IN OUR BUTTON DEPARTMENT; REFERENCE REQUIRED. Z. HORIKOSHI & CO., 71 MADISON AV.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell stock of an established high-class investment house; strong co-operation; leads; liberal commission; no advances. Box 467 Times, 2 Rector St.

STOCK BOY, wholesale hosiery; good opportunity, rapid advancement; references required. 303 5th Av., Room 501.

STOCK CLERKS in wholesale ribbon house; splendid opportunity for advancement; do not apply unless you have had previous experience. Telgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT for insulated wire and cable factory; must understand rubber compounds and all processes of manufacture; must be a good organizer. Reply, stating experience, salary expected in confidence to Room 907, 10 East 43d St.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Leading all-year resort hotel wants high-class superintendent of service; must be fully capable, beyond any doubt. Address, with complete details as to age, experience, ability, references, (confidential,) Box 639, The Dorland Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and general office assistant; state age, experience, and salary desired. S. P. K., 194 Times.

TANNING OIL SALESMAN

wanted by well-established manufacturer to cover New Jersey; one having knowledge of application of Hydrocarbon Oils, Sulphonates, Fat Liquors, &c.; man known in the trade preferred; unusual opportunity for the right man; state age, experience, and salary; reference required. Address Oil, 210 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS, grades and high school subjects; immediate appointment. Apply at once. Address Sheldon School for Boys, R. D. No. 1, Morristown, N. J.

TEACHER, college graduate; head secretarial course; Pennsylvania; salary good. K 61 Times.

TEACHER of English to foreigners to make afternoons and evenings pay. Write, giving age, experience, and education, B 56 Times.

TECHNICAL SALESMAN, ONE WHO HAS HAD GOOD SUCCESS IN SELLING ELECTRIC WELDING APPARATUS; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION; MUST BE PRODUCER; DO NOT CALL UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE. MONDAY, P. M., THE ARCWELL CORP., 42 BROADWAY.

TELEPHONE SALESMEN.

We want a man who is familiar with the telephone system of selling stocks; this is a big opportunity for an experienced salesman; right man will be given an uncommonly good chance to establish himself in a valuable connection; liberal salary and commission. G 458 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR in newspaper office; must be familiar with stock and cotton quotations; $28 a week; give references and experience. O 397 Times Downtown.

TEMPLATE MAKER for structural steel work. Maxwell, 119 14th St., Brooklyn.

THINKER.—We believe there are, some place in this big city, men who have an ambition that extends beyond a desire for a soft job. We believe some of the old pioneer fighting spirit still exists. We are looking for a man who has this spirit, who knows something about the present labor problems, and believes that if he does good work the monetary consideration will take care of itself. In answer state definitely what you have done and why you think you are qualified to handle a big labor project in its entirety. We will not consider any application that does not go into the fullest details. Address P. O. Box 74, Grand Central Station, New York City.

TRANSLATOR, competent Italian, French, Spanish war work by large export company; good position; state salary expected and business experience; references must accompany application. A 597 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR (Portuguese) Wanted.—Experienced translator; must have good knowledge of English; state salary. L 445 Times Downtown.

TREASURER for high-class vaudeville two-a-day house; experienced at window; state salary, references. B 6 Times.

TRUNK MAKERS for San Francisco; must be good workers; able to furnish reference; please state experience. Y 343 Times Annex.

USHER.

Mercantile concern occupying several floors in a large office building has vacancy for active, middle-aged man, not over 50, to act as usher; must have intelligence, tact, and a neat appearance; will not consider man who is addicted to intoxicants; past record will be investigated thoroughly by bonding company; state previous experience, with wages, also religious preference. O 569 Times Downtown.

VALETS.—Two thoroughly experienced, for a high-class country club; references unquestionable. S. Coutlee, Scarborough, N. Y.

VIOLIN PLAYER wanted to learn how to teach school children in class work; steady work, good opportunity; Connecticut city. Apply for interview Wednesday, April 2, Baumann, 516 West 134th St., from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANAGER

RETAIL TIRE STORE.

Do you know of a retail end of automobile (pneumatic) tire selling? Not simply selling in the store, but going out after the business? Have you had actual experience in a retail tire store and in what capacity? Are you big enough to successfully manage one or more retail tire stores and become a permanent fixture in our organization? To the man who can measure up to our standard we offer a lifetime opportunity and a liberal salary that will increase with results. We are big-growing fast and too busy to talk to any but men who can qualify and then deliver in a big way. Write and tell us all about yourself and your experience selling tires at retail. Your letter will be treated in strict confidence, of course. Address X 98 Times.

WALL PAPER MEN, experienced in stock and shipping department; good wages; good chance for advancement. Robert Griffin Co., 151 West 23d Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT MANAGER.

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, HAVING AN ESTABLISHED WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT, CATERING TO RETAIL AND CUTTING-UP TRADE, HAS AN OPENING FOR A MANAGER OF THIS DEPARTMENT. MUST BE AN EXECUTIVE, HAVING A THOROUGH TEXTILE KNOWLEDGE, LARGE BUYING AND SELLING EXPERIENCE. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ENERGETIC WORKER ABLE TO PRODUCE RESULTS. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND COMPENSATION EXPECTED. ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. K 34 TIMES.

WE WANT A MAN WITH MORE THAN THE AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN OUR FACTORY. LOCATION MIDDLE WEST.

HE SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURE OF SHEET METAL SPECIALTIES, NOVELTIES, SMALL AUTOMOBILE PARTS OR SIMILAR LINES WHERE COMPETITION IS KEEN, POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND A KNOWLEDGE OF SHOP EFFICIENCY METHODS, TOGETHER WITH A PERSONALITY AND MANNER THAT WILL GET RESULTS WITHOUT ANTAGONISM.

ADDRESS Y 361 TIME ANNEX.

WINDOW TRIMMER AND CARD WRITER WANTED

FOR DEPARTMENT STORE; STATE IN FIRST LETTER WHERE PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED.
THE HUNTER, TUPPER CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WINDOW DRESSER'S ASSISTANT.

Abraham Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, has an opening for young man as window dresser's assistant; only those who have had experience with first-class establishment need apply, in person or by mail, to Superintendent.

YOUNG MAN, 20-25, GOOD EDUCATION, ALERT, ABILITY TO HANDLE LARGE QUANTITIES OF WORK QUICKLY, TO FIGURE COSTS AND PRICE GOODS; WE WANT A MAN WILLING TO WORK TO PREPARE HIMSELF FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION; ONE WHOSE MIND IS NOT ON THE IMMEDIATE PRESENT, BUT ON A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL FUTURE; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, AND SALARY EXPECTED; BROOKLYN MANUFACTURER. WRITE J. T., 416 ARBUCKLE BUILDING, BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN

take charge of Superintendent's office; must be an able stock clerk, receiving, and typist; accuracy and quickness must be an essential factor to fill position; married man preferred; first-class references required. Box A 622 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in lamp-testing work; good education essential; knowledge of electricity desirable; opportunity for advancement for right man; write, stating in detail education, experience, age. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced, with knowledge of chemical business, to take charge of Far Eastern department of manufacturing and exporting firm; state experience, salary, &c. O 574 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN FOR CLERICAL WORK. APPLY, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. B 340 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state age, schooling, and experience. O 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, for general offices and sales assistant, with wholesale electrical supply jobber, Christian firm, splendid chance for advancement; only those with such training need apply; give experience and salary expected. G 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, office export shipping department large manufacturer; must be active, good penman, public school graduate, unquestionable character; good opportunity. Call Export Dept., 118 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist manager of vegetable oil department who knows general office work and has some knowledge of vegetable oils; state experience, salary, &c. O 573 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted; a large real estate organization has an opening for a young man of good education; excellent opportunity for advancement; give references, age, and experience. A 600 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) WITH SOME EXPERIENCE GENERAL OFFICE WORK; WHOLESALE FIRM; $10. CALL MONDAY, JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, 241 WEST 37TH ST.

YOUNG MAN

to take care of stock records and catalogue work of automobile accessories manufacturing firm; state age, experience, salary. R. L. W., 183 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 or 20 years; position as salesman in photo supply, &c.; salary and commission basis; state education, references, and experience, if any. A 556 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, office assistant, good penman, correct at figures, honest and reliable; some experience necessary; references required. Address "Old Established," K 691 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN TO SELL AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT COVERS; COMMISSION BASIS. WORLD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., 23 WASHINGTON PLACE.

YOUNG MAN, serious minded, good manners, good at figures, and desirous of making good rather than wasting time, wanted in statistics department insurance company; $40 month to start. K 711 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT, 18-20, TO ASSIST IN OFFICE OF EXPORT HOUSE; KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH DESIRABLE. RAMSTAG & HILDER BROS., 1,200 BROADWAY, 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

YOUNG MAN wanted in large mercantile corporation store as clerk in parts department; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary wanted. G 496 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, bookkeeper, able stenographer, and typist; Christian firm; must come well recommended; excellent opportunity for advancement; state full details in first letter. R. K., 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—One thoroughly familiar with settlement clubs and movement, to supervise boys' and young men's clubs in large neighborhood house. G 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, good personality, selling experience, traveling and promoting sales product of nationally known manufacturer; state age, salary, and past experience. B 373 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, about 20 years old, to learn business in office of selling agents for knit goods manufacturers; opportunity for advancement. P. O. Box 344.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a large cotton converting house to take entire charge of mail order department; state salary, experience, and references. B 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, in stock department of large cotton converting house; experience not essential; advancement; state salary. K. G., 507 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with bookkeeping and office experience, to take charge of office in manufacturing plant; opportunity to become partner. K 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted; steno.-typist and light bookkeeping; opportunity to learn mechanical drawing. Apply 208 Greenwich St.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, office steel company; state age, experience, if any, and salary desired. A 582 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in insurance broker's office, with some loss experience; state age and experience. O 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in parcel post packing; $12. Call 7th floor, 48 West 4th St.

YOUNG MEN wanted in telephone sales work; salary and commission. Apply Room 304, 1,545 Broadway.

YOUTHS over 16, as stock clerk, learn importing business. O 532 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

SPANISH, ENGLISH taught by cultured young woman graduate Boston University; simplified method of elimination insures immediate results. Room 416, 500 5th Av. (at 42d St.). Phone Murray Hill 2083.

GOOD jobs for good letter writers; convincing letters help secure them; complete information in "How to Write Letters That Get Jobs." K 618 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS NEEDED,
MEN AND WOMEN.

I want to hear from bookkeepers, cashiers, school teachers, office workers, stenographers and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience, who are ambitious to get into higher accounting positions paying

$2,400 TO $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.

The readjustment of commerce and industry to a peace basis, the reconstruction and reorganization of American business along more efficient lines, the more scientific analysis of costs to meet domestic and world competition, and the necessity for accurate income and excess profits tax reports to the Government have created thousands of new and attractive opportunities for prominent positions in the higher accounting field.

At present we can supply only in a very limited way students and members to fill the numerous requests being received for cost accountants, auditors, junior and senior accountants, comptrollers, &c., &c. Government and business demands have exhausted the available supply of trained men and women.

So, our organization, having the largest staff of accounting and business efficiency experts in the world, is making every possible effort to help meet this unusual situation, and to that end I will interview men or women who desire to qualify for these positions by taking individual home training. This can be done without interfering with their present employment.

APPLICANTS WHO ARE ACCEPTED

will be placed under the direct personal supervision of one of our staff of certified public accountants and thoroughly trained in the special knowledge and practical procedure necessary to qualify for important accounting work.

Address for interview, giving age, position, education and telephone number, A. C. S., Post Office Box 63, Times Square Station.

TRAINED EXPORTERS WANTED.
CAN YOU QUALIFY?

Professional export houses, manufacturing exporters, want trained executives, department heads, clerks, with initiative and ability.

And with a thorough knowledge of foreign trade procedure.

If you have sound business ability you may acquire a working knowledge of the fundamentals and principles of foreign trade through the Course in Foreign Trade, prepared under the direction of Edward Ewing Pratt, former Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Send for booklet "Foreign Trade, Today's Opportunity." It contains a complete description of the course and of the Down-town Group now for

The New York Times.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Circulation exceeding 325,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory.
Section 9

3 P. M.

Classified advertisements for the daily edition of The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 7:30 P. M. on day before publication. If ordered for Sunday, advertisements cannot be accepted after 3 P. M. Saturday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

PROMINENT, WEALTHY NEW YORK family, of highest standing, with palatial residence, would like to adopt pretty dark-haired girl of 5 years, who would receive every advantage, care, and love. Write full particulars. Knickerbocker, Box 88 Times.

AUGUST, 1918, COMPANY OF F. D. Emery, Jr., and Co., Inc.—Then at 512 Emery, Jr., and Co., Inc.—Then at 512 Madison Av., N. Y. C.; voluntarily liquidated, closed; vacated premises. Incorporated in 1915. Notice sent Albany to this effect.

YOUNG MAN, DISCHARGED SOLDIER, with good habits and has good position, would like to make home with refined family; take place of some soldier who gave his life for his country. C 136 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for salespersons:

Millinery,
Millinery Trimmings,
Misses' Suits,
Shirt Waists,
Ribbons,
Corsets,
Gloves.

Apply at office of Superintendent, Mezzanine Floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ALSO

Require women in various departments as saleswomen to serve several days a week, if more convenient, from 12:30 until 5:30 P. M. All experience not necessary; beginners will be instructed; and will be paid while learning; this presents an early opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.
require

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.

Steady positions; excellent salaries with commissions.

WOMEN'S COATS
MILLINERY
SHOES
GLOVES
SHIRTWAISTS
NEGLIGEES
INFANTS' WEAR AND CAPS
also
STENOGRAPHERS & CLERICAL HELP.

Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., also 12 to 1 P. M.

BILLING CLERK,
familiar with Oliver machine, wanted by manufacturing concern; experienced in making out orders and invoices and experienced in office routine; knowledge of stenography an advantage; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. O 317 Times Downtown.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK
for wholesale exporters; good penman and accurate figurer; permanent position with advancement; state experience, references, salary. B 97, 374 Times.

BILL CLERK, Felt or Fisher Hilling machine; addition in own handwriting; stating experience, references; book binding. A 681 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CLERK & CO.,
[illegible] AV. [illegible] ST.,
Require the services of
EXPERT SALESWOMEN
Thoroughly versed [illegible] to call to [illegible] who are experienced in handling [illegible] class of [illegible]
Employment Office,
[illegible] floor, [illegible]

[illegible]
Thoroughly experienced [illegible] to [illegible] Apply by letter, stating [illegible] Address [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER wanted; also want a working housekeeper or some one willing to learn; will make it convenient; arrangements for capable, intelligent woman; could take two friends or sisters, refined home every consideration. Y 316 Times Annex.

CLERK AND WAITRESS wanted for the month of September (country home near Westchester County); from party going South and Florida in Winter; 55 miles from New York; 3 adults, 2 children; upstairs maid kept; references. B 389 Times.

[illegible] to those a person under 20 years of age [illegible] who will do some plain sewing and [illegible] with housework under an [illegible] housewife; [illegible]

WAITRESS Wanted—First class; must be good and attentive; one who will stay at least for a few months; [illegible] Apply to Superintendent, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 67th St.

WAITRESS wanted for [illegible] Apply [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

WAITRESS Wanted—First class; must be good and attentive; one who will stay at least for a few months; [illegible] Apply to Superintendent, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 67th St.

WAITRESS wanted for [illegible] Apply [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

The New York Times
SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1919.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG WOMAN NOT OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAS HAD PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN GENERAL OFFICE WORK. ESSENTIAL THAT APPLICANT BE GOOD AT FIGURING, NEAT IN WRITING, AND REGULAR IN ATTENDANCE. POSITION PERMANENT. IN APPLICATION LIST PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, WITH WAGES RECEIVED, ALSO STATE AGE AND RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE. G 413 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT by dealer; must understand first aid and typewriter; state salary and experience. B 266 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by a wholesale clothing house; must be experienced; state preference and salary expected. J 39 Times.

OFFICE.—Young lady, accurate at figures, assist in office. Reporti, 514 West 36th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, quick, correct at figures; must typewrite bills; $12. T 37 Times.

OPERATOR.

Telephone operator for three-positioned board; steady; half day Saturday. Write, stating age, experience, &c., Operator, B 61 Times.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
SUITS,
GOWNS,
WAISTS,
UNDERWEAR,
AND
MISSES' DEPARTMENTS.
PERMANENT POSITIONS
AT GOOD SALARIES,
WITH COMMISSION.
STORE HOURS 9 TO 5:30 P. M.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

PACKERS.

Woman to pack and wrap parcel post and express shipments. Apply mornings.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
36 Morton St., corner Christopher St.

PATTERN CUTTERS.

Experienced cutting original paper patterns of ladies' outer garments from illustration in fashion magazine; good opportunity; steady employment for experienced and willing workers. Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

PHOTOGRAPHER SEEKS EXPERIENCED SALESLADY FOR STUDIO RECEPTION ROOM; STATE WHERE PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. E. R., 249 TIMES.

PROOFREADER.

WE HAVE AN OPENING IN OUR PROOF-READING DEPARTMENT FOR A YOUNG WOMAN BETWEEN 22 AND 25 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAS HAD A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IS NOT NECESSARY.

KINDLY CALL AT ONCE FOR AN INTERVIEW.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
13 ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK CITY.

RENARD,
47-49-51 WEST 42D ST.,
requires experienced
SALESWOMEN,
STOCK GIRLS,
TAILORS,
ALTERATION HANDS.
Good salaries, steady positions.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED BY LARGE PAPER PATTERN CONCERN TO TRAVEL IN CANADA FROM TORONTO EAST; ABILITY TO SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY ESSENTIAL. LAST WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. PICTORIAL REVIEW CO., 216 WEST 39TH. PATTERN SALES DEPT.

RUSSEK'S, 362 5TH AV.
SALESWOMEN,
ALSO EXPERIENCED FITTERS.
High-class gowns; steady; good salary.

SAKS & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.,
OFFER LIBERAL SALARY AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTION TO
SALESWOMEN
FOR FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S DRESSES,
MISSES' APPAREL,
WOMEN'S COATS.

ALSO, SALESPEOPLE FOR EXTRA DAYS.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
Require
SALESWOMEN
for
WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S GOWNS,
WOMEN'S COATS,
WOMEN'S SKIRTS,
MISSES' SUITS,
MISSES' DRESSES.

An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class merchandise; the most liberal salaries, permanent positions, and splendid future possibilities.

Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
8th floor,
or by letter.

SALESWOMAN,
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN WOMEN'S COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES; GOOD SALARY. APPLY HECHT BROS., 63 WEST 14TH ST.

SALESLADY to sell toilet preparations in our store; no outside work or demonstrating; would prefer a tall young lady of good appearance; salary $12 to begin on. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
Require
SALESWOMEN
for
WOMEN'S SUITS.

An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable saleswomen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class merchandise; the most liberal salaries, permanent positions, and splendid future possibilities.

Apply
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
8th Floor,
or by Letter.

SALESWOMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
REQUIRE SALESWOMEN FOR
GLOVES,
VEILINGS,
JEWELRY,
HOSIERY,
LEATHER GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
ART EMBROIDERY,
WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES,
MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES,
WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS,
WASH GOODS.

The above positions present exceptional opportunities for bright, ambitious women with department store experience.

Apply Employment Office, 8th Floor.

SALESWOMEN.

Steady positions, excellent salaries, with commissions.

WOMEN'S SUITS
WOMEN'S COATS
WOMEN'S DRESSES
MILLINERY
MISSES' SUITS
MISSES' COATS
MISSES' DRESSES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
WOMEN'S SHOES

Apply all week. Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 34th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.

SALESWOMEN.
PART TIME.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

WISH TO ENGAGE 100 EXTRA SALESWOMEN WHO CAN WORK 2, 3 OR 4 DAYS EACH WEEK FROM 9 TO 6 P. M.
ALSO
EXTRA SALESWOMEN, TO WORK ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SELLING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of Saleswomen for permanent positions in the following departments:

Aprons,
Boys' Furnishings,
Cloaks and Suits,
Jewelry,
Laces,
Millinery,
Neckwear,
Oriental Goods,
Ribbons,
Veilings,
Waists.

Apply Superintendent, fourth floor, any hour of the day.

SALESWOMEN.

The Eastern sales office of the only standardized bookkeeping system for retailers and small enterprises has room on its sales force for a number of ladies who can call upon retailers. This is an opportunity for a profitable connection with an established, financially responsible concern, where the work and surroundings are congenial. Salary or commission. Only applicants stating full references will be granted interviews. C 143 Times.

SALESLADIES.

We can use several salesladies in our various stores for permanent positions; good salary, pleasant surroundings, and excellent chance for advancement; we prefer the taller girls as our counters are too high for the short ones. Apply nearest Loft Candy Store or

LOFT EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
400 BROOME ST., N. Y.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—A woman, well educated, possessing initiative, energy, and good judgment, for a special edition of the Bible for the young; six volumes, hundreds of beautiful illustrations, and many splendid new features; indorsed by the leaders of all Protestant denominations; successful selling experience desirable; liberal salary and commission; representatives earning regularly $50 per week and upward. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

SALESWOMAN WANTED.

College man or teacher, between 25 and 35 years of age, who is free to accept an attractive traveling position immediately. Position in sales field along school lines, and pays a good salary and an opportunity to start. Give full details concerning age and experience in first letter. A few openings for teachers who want to work during their vacations. Address C. C. Smith, Room 1516, 56 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMAN.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FOR WOMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARY. STEADY POSITION. HECHT BROS., 63 WEST 14TH ST.

SALESWOMAN.—THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, 2 West 45th Street, has an opening for two saleswomen to sell THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE and BOOK OF HISTORY; no previous book experience essential but applicants must be willing to work; commission basis. Inquire for Mr. Obellis, after 10 A. M.

SALESWOMEN.

We want three real high-grade saleswomen to sell our securities; those accustomed to earning $3,500 or more annually in commissions apply 905 Columbia Bank Bldg., 307 5th Av.

SALESLADIES for suit and coat department; must have experience; steady position and good salary. Apply 8:45, Paul Bernard, 22 East 34th St., opposite Altman's.

SALESLADIES, 18, experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear; salary $18-$25; for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADIES.—Energetic, tactful, neat appearance, sales ability essential, to call on our patrons; short hours; salary and commission. Jam Shop, 934 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 398 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.—Cloak and suit department, only those thoroughly experienced; salary $18 and 1 per cent. commission on all sales. Foster's, 478 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, for exclusive dress shop; good salary. Harrison, 3,678 Broadway, at 153d St. Telephone Audubon 8564.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.—Wanted, a capable woman to take charge of a high-class boarding and day school for girls in New York City; one who has the qualifications necessary to care for 200 pupils; good salary and a steady position to one with first-class references. B 37 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE CORRESPONDENCE BUSY EXECUTIVE; COLLEGE EDUCATION PREFERRED; EXCELLENT CHANCE ADVANCEMENT; TO ONE OF MORE THAN ORDINARY ABILITY IN CHRISTIAN OFFICE; WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY EXPECTED. W 293 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Perfect English, Spanish, and French stenographer for two years, and still secretary export manager and Vice President New York firm, wants similar position; $55 week. F. N., 373 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY in advertising agency; must be rapid and expert stenographer and typewriter; permanent position, secretarial; mention salary expected and full particulars; confidential. B 48 Times.

SECRETARY to buyer man, rapid stenographer; must be experienced, accurate, intelligent, refined, possess executive ability; none others need apply; state salary. B 9 Times.

SHIPPER WANTED, MEN'S FINE NEAR-WEAR.—Shipper, able woman to get out shipments; one who has filled similar position satisfactorily preferred; must have good judgment and initiative; $18 to start for the right party. Blanchard & Price, 148 5th Av.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER.—Wanted, by an organization doing work among Jewish girls, experienced social service worker who can also do field work. Write Experience, 708 Columbus Av.

SPANISH GIRL

wanted for translation work, who is capable of translating from English into Spanish; need not know English thoroughly; must know her own language well and operate typewriter. Call on
MR. BOUVEY,
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

STENCIL CUTTER, experienced; must be accurate; salary $15; permanent. Call Room 619, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS
AND
TYPISTS.

THIS ORGANIZATION HAS SOME VERY DESIRABLE POSITIONS OPEN FOR BOTH STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS. PAY ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE AND A FEW BEGINNERS WILL BE CONSIDERED.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
80 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Three good positions open for young women with (1) high school education, (2) stenographic training, (3) stenographic experience of at least 18 months, (4) real ability. The salaries range from $80 to $100 a month to start, depending upon your own ability and adaptability. We have everything to offer you in way of surroundings and good pay, but we want only A1 stenographers. Write us (1) your age, (2) religion, (3) education, (4) business experience, (5) present or last salary. C 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—A large downtown office has openings for a few bright young ladies in stenographers' positions; position will be permanent, with pleasant surroundings and a good chance for advancement; hours from 9 to 5 and 9 to 1 Saturdays; experience not necessary if high school graduate. Write, giving age, religion, and salary expected, L 479 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

This is an unusual opportunity for a thoroughly experienced stenographer who is capable of taking rapid and difficult dictation, to act as private secretary to a busy executive; you must be refined, accurate, able to assume charge of details, possess initiative, and present a good appearance to receive attention; state, in confidence, your experience, age, and salary desired; if you do not measure up to this standard please do not answer. A 575 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator.—Position in sales and advertising department of tire company open for experienced dictaphone operator and stenographer; must be good in English, neat and thorough; in replying with full particulars, state education, salary expected, experience with dictaphone, and give references. B 343 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(Beginners and experienced;) high-class positions; excellent salaries; typists, dictaphone operators; Oliver machine; if you are not an Oliver operator a demonstration will enable you to become one; substitutes needed for Spring and Summer work at good salaries; no fee. Call 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

STENOGRAPHER IN DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE AND SPEEDY; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; "ACCURAT," 127 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, of good appearance, to handle executive's correspondence and operate small switchboard; knowledge of switchboard can be learned in a few days; must be rapid and competent; references required; salary to start $18; permanent position in large manufacturing concern; advancement. K. F., 806 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS,
for leading downtown bank; under 26 years and of good appearance; must be able to take rapid, accurate dictation; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; good salary and lunches; state age, experience, education, and salary desired. K 657 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be efficient in dictation, with at least several years' experience; if not, do not apply; good opportunity for advancement. Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange, Lafayette and Prince Sts.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern has excellent opening for stenographer; immediate advancement will be given to one possessing initiative and showing executive ability; initial salary $21; state age, experience, and educational qualifications. B 354 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted immediately; must be perfect speller, good grammarian, accurate and quick in taking dictation; good salary to proper party; beginners need not apply; state full particulars in writing, including age, previous experience, and salary expected. Address G 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young woman, between age of 20 and 30; must be bright, ambitious; exceptional opportunity awaits such a one with small importation opening; offices on 5th Av. April 1; knowledge of bookkeeping necessary; answer in own handwriting; state salary. A 895 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Motion picture producers require intelligent and thoroughly competent stenographer; must be well educated; ability to write good English absolutely essential. Write, stating references, salary required, and other particulars, C 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Young lady, high school graduate, with 3 years' stenographic experience; competent to assist executive, do general office work, and to record proceedings of Directors' meetings; good knowledge of English is a prerequisite. G 513 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, export concern offers permanent position to refined, well educated young lady, who is thoroughly experienced in their line and can furnish unquestionable references as to ability and personal integrity; salary commensurate; state qualifications briefly. K 682 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with good, level head, competent in every detail office work, trained in the promotional brain-using school, wants a job at $22 weekly and can prove she is worth more; no agencies. Phone Miss N. Rose, 4,235 Audubon, or write same to 974 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Trade paper has good opening for rapid, accurate stenographer who can take dictation over long distance telephone; position also involves secretarial and editorial duties; give experience, education, and salary. Williams, Box 30, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER.—In high-class law office well-educated young lady (American) stenographer; experienced in law work; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary expected. Attorney, W 670 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with at least one year's mercantile experience; must be refined, able to take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately on Underwood; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply, giving full details, to N 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; young woman of neat appearance, first-class references and good education; salary $90 monthly. Apply by mail only, Room 1504, 2 Rector St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY who can transcribe notes correctly and write neat and correct letters; one capable and willing to attend to details in a busy executive's office; state age, experience, and salary desired. W. C., 395 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

A bright young lady of good education and having had first-class experience in public stenography or commercial work is offered an excellent opening in public accountant's office. O 515 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, energetic young woman at subscription manager's assistant; one with ideas and initiative who can handle correspondence and collections. Write particulars, age, religion, experience, also salary. G 473 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced and competent; reply by letter only, giving full details as to experience and salary expected. National Casket Co., accounting Department, Webster Av. and 8th Av., Long Island City, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young woman for permanent position; hours 8:30 to 5:30, 1 o'clock Saturdays; salary $15-$18 to start; do not call unless you are capable of taking notes rapidly and transcribing accurately. W. H. Hills Home Pattern Co., 55 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, Austrian, capable of typing business Spanish from English dictation. Apply by letter or in person, The Mennen Company, 41 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate and capable of typing neat and nice-appearing work; an opportunity for a conscientious and loyal worker in a long-established, high-class house. C 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate the dictaphone; instruction on dictaphone given if necessary free of charge; excellent positions; $16-$25 weekly. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 225.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — High school; bright, neat, and thorough; will train right girl if inexperienced; prefer experienced; some knowledge of bookkeeping; state particulars. W 317 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted by an old established realty office, young woman; must be American, neat, bright, and accurate; long experience not necessary; salary $10 to start. A 537 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young girl, secretarial position; must be accurate in taking care of sales records; promotion for right party; state qualifications and salary. A 583 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert who will use dictaphone part time; permanent position; salary $20 to $25 at start. Apply Room 108, 542 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, for builder's office; salary $15 per week to start; opportunity for advancement for the right person; state experience, references, &c. B 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted for buying office, export business; one with knowledge of dry goods preferred; good, capable applicants only, 9 to 11 A. M., on Monday. Farmer & Company, Limited, 586 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brokerage office wants young lady with some experience in stenography and general office work; state experience and salary expected. Address L. B., 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, not a beginner, for a publishing concern; dictaphone, publishing or advertising experience essential; state experience, education, age, salary desired, &c. R 723 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady; good penman, good education; experience answering correspondence; neat, accurate, and good personality; small, private office; fine environment; $20 to start. B 288 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady in general office of wholesale dry goods house; must be capable and experienced; state fully qualifications and salary desired. W 598 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in sales department of Brooklyn manufacturer; interesting, varied work for capable, willing worker; state age, salary, experience. K. K., 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with about one year's experience; must be punctual and accommodating; state references and salary expected. A 984 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid, accurate; advancement depends upon ability; state age, education, and salary desired. Address "L. C." Box 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk, experienced, accurate, neat; one who can bill on a Remington typewriter; steady position; moderate salary. Call, H. Rosenthal & Co., 75 Worth St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be thoroughly capable and experienced in operating NOISELESS typewriter; exceptional references required. Apply 242 4th Av., top floor.

STENOGRAPHER with good business education; sales department experience desirable; good opportunity for advancement; moderate salary to start; Christian firm. Apply 10th floor, 71 Murray St.

STENOGRAPHER, aged 20 to 23, high school graduate, experienced, wanted by large corporation; hours 9 to 4:30; good surroundings and advancement. J. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, familiar with card systems; permanent; in office of manufacturing company; $18 per week to start; state experience, reference, and religion. O 597 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner or one with a year's experience; high school graduate preferred; good English education essential. Address, stating age, salary, &c., L 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant by a real estate office; must be neat and accurate; chance for advancement; apply in handwriting only. Mathews, 181 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, by Christian firm, for sales office and show room in architect building; state particulars as to experience and salary expected. B 36 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience, or intelligent beginner; must be accurate, neat; state age, education; salary $12. O 536 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Well-educated, rapid touch operator, mercantile experience essential; salary $20; permanent. D., 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, refined, permanent position to competent worker; $18 per week. Apply Orineka Mills, 318 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator wanted by automobile accessory house; state experience, salary expected, &c. Address B 397 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, experienced, competent, unusually good position for good worker; state fully experience and salary, &c. B 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced; good at figures, with knowledge of bookkeeping; give particulars and religion. L. G., 284 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position with advancement; state age, salary desired, previous experience, if any. Address S. T., 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant, in office of silk fringe manufacturer; good salary to start. Address, stating age and experience, H 337 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with at least six months' experience for position in advertising agency; state experience and salary expected. C 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with some experience real estate office; salary to start $1,000 per annum; excellent chance for advancement. Address S 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, speedy, with thorough business experience, willing to assist at clerical work; salary $22. Apply, after 10 A. M., 6th floor, 47 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate; salary $18 to start with; please do not apply unless qualified to fill position. G 462 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, (Underwood;) experienced, refined, well educated, quick, accurate; knowledge of general office duties; $15. T 36 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for downtown insurance office; good opportunity for advancement; state qualifications and salary to begin. K 644 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady; bright beginner acceptable, or with some experience; state salary expected, and give full particulars. K 612 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, by Christian firm, must be well educated and thoroughly experienced; write, stating age, experience and salary desired. L 465 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Bright beginner in branch office of publishing house; hours 9 to 5, half day Saturday; state religion, age, salary, and reference. B 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in office of large manufacturers; exceptional opportunity for bright girl; state age, experience, salary expected. K 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A corporation of national standing desires experienced stenographer. In reply, give experience, nationality, and salary desired. Address ABC, P. O. Box 902, Madison Square.

STENOGRAPHER, capable woman, not under 28; thorough knowledge business English; must have years of experience and capable of composition. Call, with references, between 11-1, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, general office work; hours 8:15 to 5:30; apply by letter; state salary, experience. Krueger, 305 4th Av., corner 28th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, neat; some record and follow-up work; Christian house; state salary and full details; permanent. B 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good; must be able to take dictation and transcribe accurately and neatly; state salary, experience. K 88 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; one living on east side preferred; wages about $25 per week; state particulars in letter. Box 56, 1,500 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, age 25 to 30, high school graduate preferred, good position in large corporation; hours 9 to 5; Saturday 1; salary $15 to $20. A. Jones Thornton, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of large corporation; must be neat and accurate. Address, giving education, references, age, and salary, K 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for a bright, quick, accurate stenographer with initiative; good chance for advancement; salary $15 to start; Christian firm. B 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Railway supplies; $25 month; state phone. G 462 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER to assist in office; $15; chance for advancement. Strauss & Co., 350 West 52d St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, who transcribes notes correctly; start $14. Reply fully, K 710 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office worker; smart beginner; some business experience; $10-$15. K 704 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be competent and experienced; state full particulars and salary wanted. B 266 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm offers good opportunity to accurate stenographer and typist; salary to start $18. C 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in drug line preferred; opportunity for right party; state age, salary. Box 1, 1,600 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, by wholesale house; state references and salary expected. K 694 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in real estate office near 8th Av.—$24; state experience and salary expected. "Prompt," 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for part time; $10; Christian firm; give telephone. Address Brokers, 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for evening work with business writer; near Fordham and Jerome. K 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; accuracy required; state salary and references. Write G. C., Box 173, Room 1301, 280 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, bright, experienced; state salary desired. B 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, well educated; salary to start about $14. Call Monday, Alexander Herz Co., 160 W. 14th.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Wanted young lady as stenographer and office assistant in export house; salary $18. O 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; $15 to start; splendid opportunity advancement. Call or write Room 404, 500 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; American. Abbott Laboratories, 21 East 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by wholesale clothing house; must be experienced; state reference and salary expected. B 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER as assistant in office, Brand, 3 East 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, and general office assistant. G. B., 97 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-5TH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE FOR STOCK WORK IN THEIR VARIOUS READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT S.

STOCK GIRLS
AND
JUNIORS.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.

GOOD WAGES AND A COURSE OF TRAINING TO DEVELOP THEM FOR ADVANCEMENT.

PARENTS INVITED TO CALL WITH DAUGHTERS.

APPLY DAILY, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7 WEST 36TH ST., 8:30 TO 10:30 A. M., 12 TO 1 P. M.

STUDENT, willing to pay $5 a week and part-time services for room and board in home for women. Y 832 Times Annex.

SWIMMING counsellor for girls' Summer camp in Maine; preferably college graduate; trained leader of girls. Y 851 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Experienced, well recommended; must use typewriter and be familiar with general office detail. Nathan, 55 5th Av., 17th floor.

SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER wants executive assistant capable taking charge office, handling help and all details; substantial business woman with successful experience such work. Write full particulars, also salary. G 474 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Unusual opening for normal school or colleges; trained woman, to sell juvenile classics and teach mothers how to use them; must be between 28 and 40 years of age, have good personality and knowledge of principles of pedagogy; salary. K 50 Times.

TEACHER, experienced, English, wanted; terms; answer to
ORIENT,
Yokohama Specie Bank, Equitable Bldg.

TEACHERS, grades and high school subjects; immediate appointment; apply at once. Address Schelden School for Boys, R. F. D. No. 1, Hackensack, N. J.

TEACHER to give lessons in English conversation to Japanese student 1 hour 5 times a week, evenings only. B 347 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, STENOGRAPHER

Bright, young woman to act as switchboard operator and assistant stenographer in motor truck plant; must be experienced. Rainier Motor Corp., Bayside Av., Flushing, L. I.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — High - class Christian firm requires a refined, well educated young woman with some experience, as relief operator and general clerk; salary $15 per week to start. L 424 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Capable of handling busy switchboard in large real estate office; state age, experience, salary. M. F., 91 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for hotel office; with a fair knowledge of typewriting; salary $30 per month and meals. A 613 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, young lady living in Harlem preferred, punctual and courteous; state references and salary expected. A 988 Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; state age, experience, salary; steady position. T. O., 240 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Competent Italian, French, Spanish, wanted by large export company; good position; state salary expected and business experience; references must accompany application. A 598 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Montessori primary teacher desires to tutor as pianist in afternoon. B 53 Times.

TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER

A large mercantile concern offers to young women about 23 years of age, who are experienced either as stenographers or typists, splendid opportunity for advancement. Prefer young women who have had experience in mercantile offices. In letter of application, which will be confidential, state age, experience, wages earned and church affiliations. G 471 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS,
CLERICAL WORKERS,
STOCK GIRLS,
PACKERS,
YOUNG BRUNETTES.

Young women over 16 years of age may find satisfactory employment in our large mail order house; excellent opportunities furnish the means of rapid advancement, according to ability. Apply mornings.

BELLAS HESS & CO.,
36 Morton St., corner Washington St.

TYPIST and Dictaphone or dictaphone operator; must be speedy, accurate, and neat; reply stating salary expected, giving references. K 856 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TYPIST.—Large insurance company requires the services of young woman who is a neat and accurate typist; must have had experience, but not necessarily in insurance line; high school graduate preferred; position permanent; salary to start, $16; reply, stating age, experience, &c. D 684 Times.

TYPIST.

Competent young lady, about 21, is required by large company; must have experience and ability to figure correctly, and operate Underwood rapidly; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $744; state qualifications. G 522 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted for work in bank; good salaries, pleasant surroundings and excellent possibilities for the future; write, stating age and experience. Box W, 623 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid, and good education; permanent position to those qualifying; hours, 9 to 5; Saturdays, 12:30; state age, experience, nationality, and last employment. B 17 Times.

TYPIST.—Permanent position with advancement; state age, salary desired and previous experience. Address T. L., 160 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, rapid, experienced on Underwood, knowledge of switchboard necessary; state salary, religion, and salary. Address "Typist," 118 Times.

TYPIST; advertising; good opportunity for bright girl; accuracy essential; salary $15 with chance for advancement; apply in own handwriting. C 527 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Oliver operator; accurate and rapid; none other need apply; salary to start $13. Industrial Extension Institute, 18 West 34th.

TYPIST.—Experienced, rapid, accurate worker; permanent position; pleasant surroundings. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 223 East 84th.

TYPISTS Wanted, for addressing; call at once. Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 23d St., New York City.

TYPISTS, experienced and rapid, in office of large firm. See Mr. Ball, 34 floor front, 346 Broadway.

TYPIST; very experienced worker only, rapid in addressing and filling-in; permanent; advancement. Room 1488, 180 Nassau St.

TYPIST wanted. Room 800, 15 East 40th St.

WAIST FINISHERS.

WORK SUITABLE FOR WOMEN ACCUSTOMED TO GO OUT BY THE DAY. APPLY MISS HAASN, 5TH FLOOR.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,
5TH AV AT 46TH ST.

WAITRESS for two months; reference necessary; two in family. Apply before 10:30 morning, 640 Park Av., 7th floor.

WAITRESS, private house; wages $45; references. Telephone Monday morning Rhinelander 9840.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
Require
the services of
EXPERIENCED
WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS
for
ALTERATION
WORKROOMS.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

WAIST, Skirt and Sleeve Hands wanted; also good sewers. A. Meier, 209 Washington Park, Brooklyn, near De Kalb Av.

WAIST and skirt finishers wanted. Watts, 209 West 78th.

WOMEN (three) to solicit appointments for salesmen; must possess pleasing personality and be of good appearance and address; hours 9:30 to 3:30; good salary; experience not necessary. Phone for appointment, Salesmanager, Retail Dept., Bryant 8295.

WOMAN wanted of character and education (under 40) to assist in taking care of girls; salary $60 per month, with room and board. Apply, stating references, to Superintendent, Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio.

WOMAN.—Middle-aged woman who desires a splendid home and wages for the care of two children, ages 3 and 4½; may spend evenings at home if desired. Call at Hallman Costume, 5 West 31st St.

WOMEN,
middle-aged; for light, clean employment; assorting tissue paper patterns; $9 start; chance for advancement. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39 h. 6th floor.

WOMAN, experienced, to take full charge of sample department in veiling house; state particulars and salary. B 351 Times.

WOMAN about 30, neat appearance, to assist in showroom veiling house; very good opportunity. B 91 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or mother's helper, resident or non-resident, intelligent, neat, experienced, for whom every consideration will be made in private family of superior surroundings; in reply state nationality, wages, telephone number. Y 342 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of girls' lunch room in large corporation; should have domestic science training or practical experience, and be a resident of New York City or Brooklyn; salary $16 to start. K 671 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY

For auditing office; must be good at figures. Apply Main Office, 4th floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and Lexington Av.

YOUNG GIRL

for a steady all-year round position; one who understands perforating embroidery designs and simple mechanical drawings; apply by letter only stating age and qualifications to
N. G. McDONALD,
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
Established 1890.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER—Downtown export-import house; take dictation both languages; $20.
STENOGRAPHER — Want rapid, accurate girl for products concern; $15.
FACTORY COST ACCOUNTANT—Thoroughly experienced modern cost system; $25.
STENOGRAPHER — Downtown oil company; want girl of good education for; $15.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Secretarial position; rapid operator; $15.
BOOKKEEPER—Take charge collecting accounts, salesmen's accounts, &c., automobile house, uptown; $30.
LAW STENOGRAPHER — Downtown legal firm; good surroundings; advancement; $15.
STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER —Manufacturing office in Jersey; excellent opportunity; $20.
STENOGRAPHER — Experienced tabulating statistical work, operate long carriage Underwood; $25.
BOOKKEEPER — Downtown shipping firm; experienced double entry, trial balance; excellent opportunity; $25.
TRANSLATOR—Italian-French, assist work; Italian girl preferred; excellent opportunity; $20.
STENOGRAPHER — Uptown position; girl of refinement and good appearance; $100 month.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY to engineer; must have good technical experience, fine education; not over 30 years; $30.
STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, well educated, for new concern, downtown; write own letters; $1,040 year.
STENOGRAPHER — Rapid, for downtown bank; excellent opportunity; $1,040 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Downtown steel concern; splendid environment; must have three years' experience; $1,040 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Accurate, neat in work and appearance, for commercial house in Fifth Avenue; $1,040 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Import experience desirable, but not essential; $900-$1,000 year.
STENOGRAPHER—Also to act as reception clerk; excellent appearance and manners essential; $15.
STENOGRAPHER - CLERK — For billing, filing, &c.; executive office of downtown coal concern; $600-$720 year.
STENOGRAPHER — Bright, ambitious, for uptown advertising house; $900-$1,000 year.
BOOKKEEPER — Simple system; must be alert and good typist; downtown machinery house; $900-$1,000 year.
CLERK—File and mail, for downtown insurance company, $1,000 year.
CLERK-TYPIST—Good at figures, for downtown insurance house; $840 $1,000 year.
TYPIST — High school graduate, also to act as reception clerk; $900 year.
STENOGRAPHER.—Uptown hospital, good hours; little experience necessary; $720 year.
STENOGRAPHER - BRIGHT, beginner considered; must also do clerical work; $600-$660 year.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for uptown glass concern; desire young woman familiar with books and some stenographic experience; $780-$852 year.
TYPIST — Touch system preferred, excellent opportunity with Wall Street firm; $720-$780 year.
TYPIST — Some high school training and quiet manner for downtown English concern; $720-$780 year.
BOOKKEEPER.—Brooklyn house. Take full charge; small set of books; knowledge of typewriting essential; $780 year.
FILE CLERK.—Downtown engineering office. Willing to teach intelligent, well-educated young woman who has had no business experience, but will develop rapidly; $780 year.
STOCK and MAIL CLERK for downtown steel concern. Refined young girl familiar with this work. Knowledge of typewriting desirable, but not essential. Rapid advancement. $624 year.

Call 9 to 1,
Room 725.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO REGISTER.

CALL, I CAN PLACE YOU AT ONCE.

STENOGRAPHER, SEC'Y, CORRESPONDENT, mfg. line, uptown; $30.
STENOGRAPHER, real estate office; prefer college woman; take entire charge; $25.
STENOGRAPHER, construction line, downtown; $25.
STENOGRAPHER - SEC'Y, charge small office uptown; $100 monthly.
STENOGRAPHER, advertising, $20.
STENO. - BOOKKEEPER, chemical line, uptown; $25.
STENOGRAPHER-DETAIL CLERK; take charge small dept.; $12.
STENOGRAPHER, with mercantile experience, uptown; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, numerous positions for young women with one to three years' experience; salaries, $22, $25, $18.
STENOGRAPHERS, high school graduates, beginners; $15-$12.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $25.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, mfg. concern, Brooklyn; good opportunity; $22.
BOOKKEEPERS, numerous positions open, $20-$15.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Typist; $22 $20.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, TYPIST, general office assistant, uptown, $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, TYPIST, commercial concern $12; advancement.
TEL. OPERATOR, FILE CLERK, $12.
FILE CLERK, woman to take charge of department; $22.
ELLIOT-FISHER OPERATOR, $12.
PROGRESSOGRAPHER, $15.
TYPIST, Taylor or Stenotype, $20.
TYPIST, good at figures; $20.
TYPIST, copyists, $15-$12.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, good penman, figures, knowledge typewriting, $15.
OFFICE FILE CLERKS, $12.
BEGINNERS, $8.

NICE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., BULSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Bookkeeper, double entry, trial balances, also knowledge of stenography; $25.
Bookkeeper, double entry, trial balance, also knowledge of stenography; $18-$20.
Bookkeeper, record work, statement work; Dictaphone typist; $25 a week.
Ledger Clerks, (2,) experienced; $17-$18.
Bookkeeper, good penman; $18-$20.
Clerical Worker in institution in Jersey City, neat personality, rapid typist; $40 a month and maintenance.
General Clerical, (4,) experience in filing and typing; $15-$18.
Proofreader, college graduate, experience not necessary; $15.
Typists; $15-$18 a week.
Experienced Dictaphone Operator; $25.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Secretary with knowledge of industrial engineering terms; $1,200.
Secretary to busy executive; $20.
Legal Stenographer, not over 25 years; $25.
Spanish-French Stenographer; $25.
Rapid, accurate Stenographer, with good general experience; $25.
Italian-French Stenographer; $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) with knowledge of Bookkeeping; $22.
Stenographer, quick at figures, office details; $90 to $25 a month.
Stenographers, (2,) good general experience; $20-$22.
Stenographer in law office, good general experience; $20.
Stenographers, (30,) $15-$20 a week.

Experienced women with clean-cut records find it worth while to have their applications on file with us.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—Uptown, $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHER.—Export; start $25.
STENOGRAPHER.—French, English dictation, $25.
STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown, $20-$18.
STENOGRAPHER.—Packers, $20 start.

OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
148 Broadway. Singer Building.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 Broadway.

Librarian, $1,800. Highest salaried positions in New York for women, typists, switchboard, file clerks, &c. Register free.

ACME AGENCIX, 145 Nassau, Room 620.—Stenographers, $12 to $25; French stenographer, $25; typists, $10 to $15; clerical, $10-$12; Caribbean firms; registration free.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.,
209-209 Broadway,
Corner Fulton Street.

STANDARD SERVICE.

We believe that there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of young ladies in New York City and the vicinity who are, as yet, unacquainted with the use of a medium for the purpose of procuring employment. STANDARD SERVICE maintains a department for Women, where each and every applicant, from the Office Girl to the Department Head, receives a courteous and dignified interview in an environment of refinement. Many employers are seeking the services of intelligent girls of good character. If you are desirous of bettering your present employment, it will pay you to call and register with us. The following positions are available at once for qualified applicants:

STENOGRAPHERS: (10) 2 French dictation or translation work; $15-$25.
4—Insurance exp.; $18-$25.
3—Commercial and Engr. exp.; $15-$25.
3—Temporary Commercial; $25.

SPANISH-ITALIAN DICTATION, (Steno's): Exp. intelligent girls, $30.
DICT.-OPRS., (10,) 4—Bank, $18-$22, including lunches.
6—General Commercial, $16-$22.
TYPISTS: (10) Bank and genl. Commercial, $12-$15.
BOOKKEEPERS: Asst., with knowledge of stenography and typing, $15-$20.
LEDGER CLERK: Commercial, $20.
STENO. & PAY ROLL WORK: $20.
GENL. CLERKS: (25,) Real opportunities for intelligent beginners, $8-$10. Experienced, $12-$15.

NO REGISTRATION FEE REQUIRED.

Open Monday evenings until 8 P. M.

BARKER & MACOOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS,
74 B'WAY.

Secretary stenographer, club work; legal secretary; many excellent stenographic positions open; experienced subscription clerks; clerks, insurance experience; several expert typists; also billing clerks; Elliot-Fisher ledger operates; multigraph operator; expert addressograph operator; many junior clerks.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
ROOM 808A. 52 WALL ST.

Excellent positions for refined American applicants between ages of 17-25 years.
12 STENOGRAPHERS, $25-18.
10 STENOGRAPHERS, (Beginners,) $12-10.
ELLIOT-FISHER, DICTAPHONE, TYPE-1878, CLERKS; no registration charge. Call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clericals, $10-$25; many high-class positions received daily. Ross Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.

Require experienced salesmen for our silk and dress goods department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ACCOUNTANTS.

LARGE CORPORATION OF VARIED INTERESTS WISHES TO EMPLOY TWO ACCOUNTANTS; ONE CAPABLE OF PREPARING BALANCE SHEET, MUST HAVE ANALYTICAL MIND; ANOTHER ABLE TO PREPARE STATISTICS FOR APPROVAL BY EXECUTIVES; SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY; NO ROUTINE MEN NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL DETAILS. A 596 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Corporation building three large refineries wants to secure the services of a thoroughly experienced cost accountant to install and take charge of the maintenance of the necessary systems; one with oil refinery and construction experience preferred; this is a permanent position with the best chances of advancement for a conscientious and ambitious accountant; a knowledge of Spanish will also help but is not essential; in order to secure a personal interview, give a complete record of past experience, salary desired, &c. L 470 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.

AN OWNER DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, WITH NOT LESS THAN 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $5,000; APPLICANTS MUST HAVE GOOD PERSONNEL AND UNDERSTAND APPROVED MODERN SYSTEM USED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANTS; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY AND INTEGRITY. REPLY TO BOX 470 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.—Rapidly growing business desires to secure an alert, intelligent, and well-trained man to head its accounting department; right man has very unusual opportunity and big future; information furnished by applicant should be detailed and will be kept absolutely confidential. C 81 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS with public experience required by certified public accounting firm located in Hartford, Conn.; familiarity with Federal tax laws desired, but not essential; will be interviewed in New York City; full particulars as to age, experience, salary required must be stated. Address Accountant, Box 66, Hartford Courant Co., Hartford, Conn.

ACCOUNTANT, expert on income and excess profits tax laws, fifteen years' experience general and cost accounting, machinery manufacturing, Federal Trade Commission, technical accountant Revenue Bureau, executive ability, married, desires permanent position with manufacturers or public accountants; available short notice. K 654 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—An opportunity for bright, ambitious junior accountant with several years' experience in office of public accountant, to become identified in the export business; must have grains; export experience preferred but not essential; state age, experience, references and salary expected. A 547 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, (some with auditing experience,) bookkeepers, and clerks for permanent positions with reliable concern; replies confidential, and, to receive consideration, must give age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Address A. A., Box 239 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS' ASSISTANT.—MUST WRITE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD HAND; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE OF LAST FIVE YEARS. T 24 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANTS, juniors, semi-seniors, seniors, on permanent staff of certified public accountant; state age, education, experience, references, salary; no application considered unless these qualifications are stated. G 505 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT Wanted.—One who can take charge of controlling accounts, make up detailed departmental, financial, and miscellaneous reports, and have general supervision of all accounting of a corporation and its subsidiaries; state age, experience, references and salary. G 486 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man to take charge of payroll department; must be thoroughly familiar with office routine and have executive ability; state age, experience, education, and salary expected. B 889 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced senior accountants, capable of taking full charge large audits and preparing reports; give full particulars as to age, experience, education, religion, salary, &c. Address Suite 723, 52 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced railroad general bookkeeper or chief clerk; man holding similar position preferred; excellent opportunity for the right party; give age, experience, present position, and salary in first letter. W 580 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by firm of certified public accountants; a good opportunity for capable juniors and seniors; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 475 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced and capable of organizing his own department and managing office force; splendid opportunity; give experience, references, and salary expected. Address K 605 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man having had previous experience with public accountant. State age, experience, and salary. B 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, wanted; salary according to ability and experience. Address, letter only, Alexander Hunter & Co., 63 Liberty St., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT, capable taking charge of small audits and to assist in same; state experience and salary. Box A. P. R., 293 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER.

LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES AN ADJUSTER TO MEET CUSTOMERS AND MAKE ADJUSTMENTS OF COMPLAINTS IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGE ACCOUNTS.

MUST HAVE SOME BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE AND HAVE HOME KNOWLEDGE OF ADJUSTMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDRESS "ADJUSTER," 800 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MANAGER WANTED.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN DESIRES A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

THE POSITION REQUIRES FAMILIARITY WITH THE TECHNIQUE OF PHOTOGRAVING, ART WORK, AND PRINTING.

STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED.

Y 274 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING COPY MAN WANTED.

A thoroughly capable copy man, with a good general knowledge of business and command of language to plan and write convincing mail sales circulars, ads., &c., for high-grade business books; college man preferred; salary, $1,500 to start. G 429 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING COPY MAN.

Copy writer wanted by large organization preparing advertising for many lines of business; merchandising sense essential; must be clever adapter, able to turn out a large volume of copy, and capable of creating strong headlines; agency or trade journal experience essential; no position here in New York City offers better opportunity for broadening advertising experience; all communications held in strict confidence. Write fully, stating salary expected, to P. K., P. O. Box 19, Madison Square Station.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.

Men of experience in obtaining advertising wanted for the leading Danish daily newspaper in the American section; men of good commission; opportunity to make $300 or more weekly. W 286 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN Wanted.—Full time only, to write and lay-out attractive ads, must have samples of past work; salary $25; apply by letter or call with written application. A Simonson, 806 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR Wanted, first-class, for permanent position on monthly magazine; preference to one who is familiar export and shipping trade; straight salary or commission; state age, experience, and give references in first letter. Y 223 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, for apparel trade journal;—excellent opportunity for men of experience and determination to produce results; commission. Call Monday or Tuesday, Mr. Copeland, Room 406, 200 5th Av.

ADVERTISING-STENOGRAPHER.—A young man who wishes to learn the advertising business and who is competent and willing to start as a stenographer; state age, references, and salary. C 105 Times.

ADVERTISING MEN.—Real, live advertising men, on a new proposition; no compensation basis only; well advanced on qualifications. Room 617, Longacre Building.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experienced, New England, Western States, metropolitan district; trade publication; liberal commission. L 477 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR, special export number; commission 20% cash, 5% publication; state experience, references. N 296 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for new medium distributed by Chamber of Commerce among members; commission. Write Special, 1,408 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL SALESMEN TO EARN BIG MONEY.

Our business is established; numbers among its customers some of the largest industries, besides the United States Government; has an immense profit-earning ability; and is paying dividends; there is an opportunity here for two alert, healthy, hustling men with ambition, push, persuasive talk of compelling interest, to earn with our help substantial commissions, by explaining our profit-sharing offer to interested persons; this can be done without embarrassing, apologies or at the risk of one's self respect or reputation; ours is not the ordinary, or so-called scientific stock selling campaign, but is without pure, direct sales proposition unlike anything else. Men of the right calibre, with or without stock-selling experience, may obtain an interview by addressing EXCEPTIONAL INDUSTRIAL, L 499 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be first-class; apply by letter only, giving experience and references; strictly confidential. Albert Kahn, Architect, Marquette Building, Detroit, Michigan.

ARTISTS—LETTERERS.

There is an immediate opening in the art department of a large publishing house for a rapid letterer working on advertising layouts; art students will find this an excellent opportunity to secure a practical training; ample chances offered for advancement and to graduate into handling higher classes of work; state experience and salary expected in your letter. C 175 Times.

ARTISTS.—Retouchers, designers, and letters on high-grade work; permanent position, unusual opportunity for right men; out of town. Y 805 Times Annex.

ARTIST for lettering charts and signs; state experience and salary. C 99 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—LATIN AMERICA. Large export house requires the services of an experienced man, thoroughly familiar with the Latin-American markets and understanding financing of shipments, credits, consular invoices, &c., to assist in the South American section of purchasing department; knowledge of imports also desirable but less essential. Give full particulars as to past experience, age, references, and salary expected. L 488 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO OFFICE MANAGER. Manufacturing company of national reputation desires to employ an active, energetic man, about 25 to 30, with a view to training him to assume entire charge of office at one of their smaller branches; must be thoroughly posted on bookkeeping, office details, and have a general knowledge of business affairs; position permanent for the right man; apply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary desired, married or single. G 490 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Young man with some knowledge of printing and advertising; he must have plenty of enthusiasm and be a real assistant; position is with one of the best known firms in the country; write full particulars regarding experience, education, salary wanted, &c.

B 200 TIMES.

ASSISTANT MANAGER MEN'S RETAIL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF FLOOR AND ASSIST GENERALLY; PERMANENT POSITION; NEW YORK CITY; REFERENCES REQUIRED. B 250 TIMES.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—A large manufacturing concern wishes to employ an active, energetic man, between 25 and 35 years of age, to assist in credit department; should have several years' experience in this line of work; in applying kindly state age, education and salary desired. B 83 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER WORK AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 37TH ST. AND 3D AV.

ASSISTANT TEACHER of commercial subjects (no shorthand or typewriting) in a private commercial school; give age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address G 416 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.

With a large progressive New Jersey corporation that has a reputation of treating its employes well.

Aggressive and thorough man, with knowledge of sketches and photographs, familiar with printing, engraving, &c.

Good correspondent as proof-reader. Should be experienced in copy writing.

Mention your special knowledge outside of above; it may secure special consideration for you.

Kindly state your age, education, experience and religion.

This position will pay $36 per week to start, and will appeal in its broad possibilities to an ambitious and capable man. A. G., Box 288 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO PUBLISHER WANTED.

A position may be had that offers an excellent future to a bright young man. Established publication and permanent position. Experience along the following general lines will be considered good qualifications:

Ordering cuts and plates, and securing estimates and checking printing bills.

Familiarity with accounts relating to advertising or printing.

Advertising, circulation experience.

General business training.

Applications must be made in writing, and applicants from 28 to 35 will be given preference. State education, domestic responsibilities, if any, and experience fully.

Box T 17 Times.

ASSISTANT.—An assistant to chief of Federal Tax Department of large corporation; a man about 30 years of age, mentally and morally qualified, of good appearance and manners; must know stenography and typewriting, have a fair knowledge of accountancy and some experience in Federal tax matters, although this is not essential; position offers excellent prospects for the right man; write under G 600 Times Downtown, giving references of former employers and full details as to education, age, married or single, nationality and salary expected; references will be thoroughly investigated.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in large export house; must be experienced and competent man; state salary. D 429 Times Downtown.

ASSOCIATE—SELLING AGENCY, REPRESENTING LARGE ENGLISH WEAVERS, DESIRES ASSOCIATE ON PROFIT SHARING BASIS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE TEXTILE TRADE AND HAVE EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF FINE WASH FABRICS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PROPER PARTY; ALL CORRESPONDENCE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. W 259 TIMES.

AUDITOR Wanted.—A young man of executive ability, experience, and strength as auditor of a large corporation; a good salary to right party. Address in confidence, W 79 Times.

AUDITOR.—One with experience qualifying for position with national bank. Apply by mail, stating education, experience, Box 473 Times, 2 Rector St.

AUTO BODY BUILDERS and sheet metal workers wanted for high-class work; if you can do this work and wish to come West, there is a job waiting for you at top wages. Superintendent, Earl Auto Works, Los Angeles, Cal.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV. TO FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR SEVERAL COMPETENT SALESMEN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST PATRONAGE; GOOD POSITIONS, WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT B.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR COTTON FABRIC SECTIONS.
APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT C.

BANK MEN.—Several experienced bank men wanted by large downtown bank; experience in foreign exchange correspondence or documentary work especially desirable. Write, giving age, experience, and special qualifications. W 665 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK WANTED.

Experienced bank man for receiving teller's department in growing bank, vicinity 34th St.; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. B 34 Times.

BERNHEIMER BROS., BALTIMORE, WANT TWO BUYERS:
One for
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
and the other for
LINENS, DOMESTICS, LININGS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
WHITE GOODS, AND WASH GOODS.

None but thoroughly experienced men need apply. There are two big jobs awaiting the right kind of hustlers. Ours is an "on-the-job-every-minute" department store doing a cash business only and catering to the masses, so must have efficient, quick, snappy, live wire men. Good drawing account, and besides bonuses on increase sales; also interest in profits to the right men. Communicate immediately with Isadore I. Wolf.

BILL CLERK.—Elliot Fisher operator; permanent position; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. B 300 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Elliot-Fisher billing machine; address in own handwriting, stating experience, reference, and salary. A 114 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, must have initiative and be ambitious; splendid opportunity; in large publishing house. B 71 Times.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th Sts.,
require several experienced
SALESMEN
for their Men's Clothing Dept.; must be capable of catering to best trade.

To those who possess these qualifications will be given steady positions and exceptionally good salaries.

Apply Supt's Office, 9 A. M., or by mail.

BOND SALESMEN.

Three or four high-grade stock or bond men have an opportunity to become associated with a New York Stock Exchange house in the sale of an attractive stock issue; only high caliber, energetic, well recommended men will be considered. Apply by letter. Applications should be made by mail, giving address and phone number. B 20 Times.

BOND SALES MANAGER.

A man thoroughly familiar with the organizing of a selling force to market first mortgage bonds; salary and commission; must travel. "Bonds," A 525 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER familiar foreign exchange; state age, salary, nationality. A 544 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, full fledged, familiar steamship accounting; state age, salary, nationality. A 803 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A live man with business ability; great opportunity, Liberman Bros., 180 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER, single entry; must be accurate and experienced; permanent position. G. Nachman, 613-615 East 136th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.

IRON AND STEEL.

Exceptional opportunity with large corporation for matured accountant, with about ten years' experience in accounts relating to iron and steel products; must be generally capable, rapid, accurate, and well recommended; state age, nationality, and salary expected, together with full record of positions previously held and other useful personal information. W 270 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, D. E., NOT OVER 35 YEARS OF AGE, BY WHOLESALE JEWELERS, UPTOWN; MUST BE WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS, QUICK, ACCURATE, AND HAVE HAD FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MERCANTILE LINES; REFERENCES REQUIRED; GOOD HANDWRITING ESSENTIAL; $15 PER WEEK TO START, WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT IF PROFICIENT. G 168 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.

An opening for a man between 25 and 35 years of age, who has had several years' experience in handling general books in a manufacturing concern. Since checking and auditing, for a man with these qualifications there is a good future; give full past experience and salary desired. O 576 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by international banking house; must be thoroughly familiar with stock and bond business and understand foreign exchange; to the right man this position affords an excellent opportunity for the future with a fair salary to start; applications, which will be considered strictly confidential, must give full details as to experience, salary expected, &c. Address "B. K.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER.—Old-established stock brokerage firm wants live cashier with executive ability; state in own handwriting experience, last employer, salary expected; preference might be given one with knowledge of stenography. Room 724, 31 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY, EXPERIENCED MAN WITH BEST REFERENCES FOR WHOLESALE WINE AND CIGAR DEPARTMENT; WRITTEN APPLICATION ONLY. R. M. HAAN, 2 EAST 55TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian manufacturing concern desires the services of a thoroughly accurate and rapid bookkeeper; must have executive qualifications; salary commensurate to right party; state age, experience and salary desired. B 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER WORK AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 37TH ST. AND 3D AV.

BOOKKEEPER to take complete charge of all accounting, bookkeeping and auditing in country club; also handle the office; experience in hotel or club necessary. Phone Morningside 4866, Apt. 61.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in real estate and insurance; competent, accurate, capable of taking full charge. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, and experience. Y 268 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on stock and mill accounts wanted in dry goods commission house; give full particulars, age, describing fully experience, salary expected, &c. B 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry, trial-balance, with experience in insurance line preferred; state references, experience, salary expected, in own handwriting. T. K., 1,307 Times, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, able stenographer and typist; Christian firm; must come well recommended; excellent opportunity for advancement; state full details in first letter. S. D., 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man capable of taking full charge of books, trial balance monthly; must have had at least 5 years' experience. Write or call, William J. Boehner, 161 West 25th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, Age 25 to 30, by large corporation, desirable opportunity for one who has had accounting experience in auditing or general ledgers or vouchers payable and sales analysis. C 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, with knowledge of up-to-date system; state age, references, and salary wanted. B 286 Times.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR. (Burroughs;) permanent position; desirable working conditions; liberal salary; Christian firm. O 601 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, understands typewriting; state reference, experience and salary. Apply by letter. R. D. B., 1,269 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Unusual opportunity for young man, having preliminary knowledge, to obtain situation where up-to-date system is in vogue. A. T., 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant,) experienced general ledger work, with experience, qualifications, and salary expected. Seventh floor, 48 West 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced; well qualified, willing worker; hours 7:30 to 6; pay $20 to $25; state qualifications, reference. Y 841 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, for manufacturing business; excellent opportunity for advancement. M. K., 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough knowledge double entry; state age, experience, and salary wanted. K 648 Times Downtown.

BOTTLER.—Experienced foreman wanted in soft-drink plant; must know automatic machinery thoroughly; state experience and salary expected; reference required. Address "Bottler," 819 Reed Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

BOYS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT; LIBERAL SALARY AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT B.

BOYS.

A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS, 16 TO 18 YEARS; SALARY $50 PER MONTH; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLICANTS MUST GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. P. O. BOX 20, WALL ST. STATION.

BOY,
ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, BY A LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE BRIGHT, WELL EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS, AND OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND ADDRESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT LAD. WRITE BOX A. K., 104 EAST 14TH ST.

BOYS,
16 to 18 years of age, for stock packing and shipping; good opportunities. Apply mornings.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
86 Morton St., corner Washington St.

BOY WANTED
in large corporation in Bronx; 87 to start; chance for advancement. T. N., 1308 Times Bronx.

BOY.

We offer a permanent position with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright, industrious lad of about 15 years; experience unnecessary; must be of good address and come well recommended. Call Monday A. M., Chas. Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Av., 9d floor.

BOY.—Bright American boy, 18 years of age, wanted in office to run errands and be generally useful; must be neat, punctual, and willing. Address in own handwriting, with full particulars as to experience, references, &c., Manufacturer, 280 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright young man to make himself useful in office. Apply, with reference, 4th floor, 43 West 38th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; confidential work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. G 441 Times Downtown.

BOY: An intelligent and ambitious boy, for mailing department, where accuracy is absolutely essential; good wages, with prospect of advancement; state age, references, experience. Post Office Box 330, Madison Square Branch.

BOY.

Christian firm wants bright, clean-cut and ambitious boy for downtown office; splendid opportunity for advancement; in replying state age, experience if any, and references. A. D., 324 Times.

BOYS.—Bright, alert youths wanted as office boys and messengers by large bank; good chance for advancement for boys of energy and determination. Write, stating age and salary expected, W 653 Times Downtown.

Boy wanted in claim department of prominent casualty insurance company to assist in filing department and to make himself generally useful; in reply state age, nationality, education, and business experience. L 482 Times Downtown.

BOY, by large advertising agency; opportunity to learn advertising business; unusual chance for advancement. Call or write Room 713, 381 4th Av.

BOYS.—We have openings for several bright boys, 14 to 18, in accounting department of a large corporation; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write Mr. Hardy, 447 West 14th St., 8th floor.

BOY, well educated, for office of large manufacturing firm; good chance for advancement; $45 monthly; write or apply between 9 and 10 mornings. Automatic Electric Co., 21 East 40th St.

BOY, bright, about 16 years old, to go on errands and make himself useful in real estate and builder's office; salary $7 per week; state experience, references, &c. B 344 Times.

BOY wanted in resident buying office to run errands and make himself generally useful. Call Monday, between 4 and 5, or apply by letter, Wm. M. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway, New York City.

BOYS, from 14 to 15, wanted to run errands and make themselves generally useful in large Wall Street office; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 668 Times Downtown.

BOY for clerical work in large office in 125th St.; hours 9 to 5; 1 P. M. Saturdays; opportunity for bright boy for quick advancement. Address, stating age, religion, and salary wanted, A. 1049 Times Harlem.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, intelligent boy; law office; steady position for right boy; state age, salary expected. K 612 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office and salesroom, shoe machinery; good chance for advancement; salary $10; call 8:30. R. J. Leise, 52 Warren St.

BOYS wanted to run errands and make themselves generally useful, by a wholesale fancy goods house; splendid opportunity for advancement. J. F. Cahen & Brother, Inc.

BOY wanted, to assist in shipping department of millinery manufacturer; good opportunity. Apply Venus Hat Co., 19 West 34th St.

BOYS, age about 16, for filing and general office work. Call 9 to 10 A. M. Monday, Room 610, 261 Broadway.

BOY WANTED
in a banking house; must come well recommended; good opportunity for bright young man. P. O. Box 1015, New York City.

BOYS, 14-16 years, by an established wholesale firm; splendid opportunities for advancement. Apply G. D., P. O. Box 105, Station "F."

BOY wanted by wholesale jeweler for office work; $10 a week to start; good opportunity; Christian firm. G 530 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for office of large lithographic corporation; public school graduate; preferably living in Brooklyn; excellent opportunity. W 324 Times.

BOY, 16 or 17, as beginner in high-class national bank; opportunity for good permanent position. B 81 Times.

BOY, office large importing, manufacturing company; good opportunity for advancement. G 435 Times Downtown.

BO

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOREMAN
PORTER PIPELESS DEPARTMENT
for
very large, well-known general manufacturing organization in N. J. HIGH-GRADE CONNECTION IN PLEASANT PLANT AND HOME LOCATION.

To make good in work and prospect, applicant must have knowledge of blanking and forming dies, proper clearance for his dies for different metals and proper shearing angles. Know alignment of dies and depth machine should be set to punch.

Should have been punch press operator in blanking and forming of sheet metal, and capable of die setter for at least one year and have experience as foreman in a large manufacturing machine shop.

Special consideration will be given man who in addition has had experience in straightening metals or in mating dies or in manufacturing medals.

MENTION EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, RELIGION, and SALARY DESIRED TO START FOR.

THIS IS AN UNUSUALLY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO HAS SOME ORGANIZING ABILITY OF A HIGH ORDER, AND IS ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS.

P. P., Box 252 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN metal and hardware specialties, experienced on dies and presses; unusual opportunity to grow with department; established firm. Write experience, age, salary. P. R., 320 Times Downtown.

FOX,
29 East 57th St.,
REQUIRES ERRAND BOYS.

FUR SALESMAN
AND ESTIMATOR.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRES A HIGH-CLASS
FUR SALESMAN
WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST PATRONAGE AND THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO MAKE ESTIMATES FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING FINE FUR GARMENTS.
APPLY AT 35TH STREET, EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT F.

GARAGE MANAGER.
Experienced and thoroughly capable man for large garage in Manhattan; entire charge; full knowledge of business required; state age, experience, salary, references. Box 162, 304th Av., Astoria.

GARDENER, &c.—Young or elderly man with some farming experience for handy man and gardener; work not hard; good country home for right man; state wages. W. T. Laing, 30 54th Av., New York City, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Must be able to drive car and willing to be generally useful; married man preferred, living quarters. Address with references. G 468 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, willing to assist in other work; single. N. F., 367 Times.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MAN,
capable of selling and directing the sales of various lines merchandise consisting of groceries, dry goods, crockery, &c. This is a big opportunity for an experienced man, possessing real executive ability and knowledge of N. Y. markets and marketing conditions. New life, live wire who are confident they can produce results need apply. State experience and references. Address Box R, 1619 St. James Bldg.

GRAFONOLAS.
MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF GRAFONOLA DEPARTMENT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION.
HECHT BROS., 93 WEST 14TH ST.

HEAD HOUSEMAN, with year or more experience; good wages. Apply Monday, Lexington Hotel Cumberland, 54th St. and Broadway.

HIGHEST GRADE SALESMEN.
High class, dignified New York corporation ($5,000,000), 35 years in responsible business, will offer attractive issue preferred shares to investors; commission basis.
Brokers or stock salesmen, with established standing or references, address Financial, C 92 Times.

IMPORT—EXPORT.
Want young, energetic man, thoroughly familiar with all kinds of imported and domestic foodstuffs, edible oils &c.
MANAGER FOR OUR
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT,
having also general experience in import and export; he must know where best buys are to be reported, and to sell in the United States those commodities imported; have our branch offices in many European countries; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR HARDWORKING and AMBITIOUS young man. Answer in detail to L 467 Times Downtown.

IMPORTER. — To enlarge business, established house wants experienced man who has specialized in importing food products, raw materials, or manufactured articles and can bring us new trade. We want a man with personal or business acquaintance at the sources of supply abroad and selling experience with buyers in this country. Address, stating experience, references, and compensation desired, S 19 Times.

INK GRINDER.
Experienced mill hand. B. N., 514 Times Harlem.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS—Men with six or more years of experience in instrument making and tool making should apply, in person or by mail, to the Board of Examiners, 500 Park Av., city, for positions in the city high schools to teach the trade; candidates must be citizens under the age of 41 years; maximum salary, $2,050; annual increment, $150.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS wanted by a local concern on small, accurate electrical instrument work of the highest quality, where there are permanent positions with good prospects for advancement; state age, experience, and rate wanted. Address T. W., Box 253 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKER wanted, all round, for laboratory instrument shop of educational institution near Boston. $100 per month. Y 223 Times Annex.

INSURANCE LOSS CLERK.—Well-established brokerage office requires services of competent loss clerk, capable of handling all classes of losses; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 611 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of personal injury claims wanted by prominent casualty insurance company. Reply, stating age, education, business experience, and languages spoken. L 405 Times Downtown.

JANITOR.
Steady, sober, industrious man can locate for permanent position; must have previous experience in janitor work and be mechanically inclined; state in application age, sobriety, and church affiliations, previous experience and wages. O 670 Times Downtown.

LAWYER WANTED, WHO CAN WRITE LAW.
The publishers of the leading and standard work on American and English law and procedure have openings for their editorial department for men who not only know law, but have experience in writing it.
All successful lawyers are not good law writers; many good law writers have not been successful practitioners; so each has his place.
The opening in this Company are for men either having written or perhaps taught law, and the compensation will be commensurate with the work imposed.
In applying give full particulars as to education and experience. S 189 Times.

MAN OF HIGH CLASS AND UNUSUAL ABILITY, WHO ABSOLUTELY KNOWS THE WHOLESALE MARKET AND HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE RETAIL MARKET OF MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; WRITE US, OUTLINING FULLY THE EXPERIENCE YOU HAVE HAD. C 64 TIMES.

MAN wanted, thoroughly familiar with the sale of investment securities; one capable of organizing, managing, and directing national sales organization for investment security house in Buffalo; position will pay not less than $25,000 per year for right man—salary basis and bonus; applicant must have unusual executive ability, be thoroughly experienced, and capable of producing on a large scale; the advertisers invite thorough investigation of their offer. Address P. O. Box 802, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAN, CAPABLE EARNING $50 WEEK OR MORE; MUST BE ALL-AROUND MAN. KNOW CLOTHING, SHOE BUSINESS, WINDOW TRIMMING; PREFER ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH SETTLED HABITS. BUSINESS GROWING RAPIDLY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO CAN MAKE GOOD. MUST BE WILLING TO GO TO TEXAS. TELEPHONE 740 FORDHAM FOR INTERVIEW.

MAN, acquainted with retail store service systems and equipment therefor, who can study and describe in writing the methods employed by different stores; paying and permanent position for such man with the Dry Goods Economist. Apply Equipment Department, by mail only, stating qualifications fully.

MAN, Spanish-speaking, to act as correspondent and assistant to export manager of firm in Rochester, N. Y., manufacturing and exporting stationery specialties; must be able to conduct correspondence in Spanish and English; state age, experience, qualifications, salary wanted, &c. G 439 Times Downtown.

MAN, riddle aged, to assist in connection with safe deposit vaults in uptown bank; must be high-class, good penman, and willing to accept moderate salary; state age, religion, and salary expected. Address "J. R.," P. O. Box 852, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

MAN wanted, capable as buyer and manager of poultry department, by large hotel supply company; state age, experience and salary wanted; all replies will be kept strictly confidential. Address B 343 Times.

MAN wanted, thoroughly understanding the manufacture of printing inks; must have knowledge of chemistry; an exceptional opportunity for the right man; reply fully and state salary expected. 250 Times Annex.

MAN.—Middle-aged, with valet experience, to take charge of large locker room in a country club near city; $50 per month and board; best of references required. W 219 Times.

MAN.—Experienced embroidery man by embroidery and lace firm; one who is fully capable and acquainted with the cutting-up trade and their wants. Address Embroidery, 217 Times Downtown.

MAN familiar with enameling on steel and cast iron; also burner man, to work at enamel furnaces; steady work; good opportunity for advancement. Manhattan Dial Co., 40 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

MAN under 40; rapid, good penman; office experience; $18 weekly to start; permanent position. R. H., 500 Times.

MAN AND WIFE (white) wanted to work at country home, one mile from Wilmington, Del.; man to take care of lawn and garden, woman to cook. Address Y 571 Times Annex.

MAN, under 35, with initiative and having automobile truck experience delivery, routing, care, costs; state previous employment, salary desired. K 43 Times.

MAN.—Middle-aged man, having knowledge of automobile parts, to work in stock room; steady position for reliable man. L. F. Hayward Co., 260 West 54th.

MAN Wanted.—Experienced fire and marine insurance; give references and phone. N 204 Times.

MARRIED COUPLE, neat, for small family; modern ten-room house on Long Island, three minutes' walk from station, and twenty-three minutes' ride to Pennsylvania Station, New York City; no laundry; no additional help; good cook; butler and furnace man; wages $120 per month; state age and religion and how long employed in last position; references. Address Laboratory, P. O. Box 985, New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN Wanted.—High grade men experienced in automobile factory work. Apply in person or send full details to General Efficiency Department Chevrolet Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

MECHANICS wanted for automobile work; good wages, steady employment. Apply Superintendent's office, 418 West 57th St., 9 A. M. Haynes Automobile Company.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN with thorough shop experience on small work; good pay; mention details. A 618 Times Downtown.

MEN'S NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
All territories open, old established firm making popular line is open for men who have sold men's neckwear and have following among the better trade; good propositions to live wire men on commission basis. Nat. Potar & Co., 594 Broadway.

MEN in uniform, splendid opportunity to realize quick daily profits selling America first seals; dignified work on uplifting propaganda; easily sold to corporations as well as individuals; commission basis. Suite 604, Times Building, New York.

MEN wanted for detective work. Write Ganor, Former U. S. Govt. Detective, Danville, Ill.

MESSENGER, in a downtown stationery store. Reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. L 429 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, 3 years' experience, automatic feed. Apply between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., Liberty Loan Committee, Room 2518, 120 Broadway.

NECKWEAR.
Strong side line for road on commission. Seidman & Co., 467 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
wanted by importing house. Must be accurate at figures and capable of taking charge of stock records. One with import experience preferred. Permanent position. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary desired.
DERRYVALE LINEN CO., INC.,
32 East 23d St.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large mercantile establishment to run errands and make himself generally useful; good opportunity for bright boy. Address, stating salary and full particulars, G 515 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Energetic boy for office and errands; good opportunity. Apply 9 A. M. Monday, Wallace & Tiernan Co., 167 Centre St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; for Christian firm; high school graduate, with knowledge of stenography, preferred. Address in own handwriting. B 371 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be neat, ambitious, and bright; experience not essential. Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in auditing department, to run errands and do office work; good chance for advancement; salary $8. Christian firm. 325 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—PERMANENT POSITION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. SEARS ROEBUCK & CO., 115 5th Av.

OFFICE MANAGER IN INSTALLMENT FURNITURE HOUSE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. B 87 TIMES.

OFFICE BOYS wanted in large insurance brokerage office; excellent opportunities. G 503 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, by banking concern; must be bright and industrious; $7 to start. Coleman & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

OFFENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH STREET,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
SHOE SALESMEN.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE WILL BE CONSIDERED.
GOOD SALARIES AND COMMISSION.
STORE HOURS 9 TO 5:30 P. M.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ORDER CLERK, young, wanted, preferably familiar with electrical trade and with ability to use typewriter. N 123 Times.

PACKER wanted by silk house; must have previous experience and best of references. Apply N 188 Times.

PAPER STOCK MAN.—Experienced man to take charge of stock department of large paper house; must have had similar position to be considered; good opportunity for right man; state age, salary, and previous experience. T. B., R 805 Times Downtown.

PATTERN MAKER to go to copper mines, Peru, South America; altitude 15,000 feet; living conditions good; two-year contract; transportation furnish-d; give character references, salary desired, and experience first letter. A 608 Times Downtown.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
One half-tone and one zinc etcher, experienced. Apply Robert Gair Co., Washington St., Brooklyn.

PHOTOGRAPHER for home portrait work in Baltimore and some traveling; must be first class. Phone Murray Hill 3585 for appointment.

PHOTOGRAPHER experienced in developing and printing work. Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d St.

PIECE GOODS BUYER WANTED.
Young man, age 30-35, capable buying and selling piece goods; one acquainted with domestic and Mexican business; must have thorough experience and executive ability; good connection with El Paso wholesale house; call or write with full details. Robert A. Keller, 395 Broadway.

PORTUGUESE TECHNICAL TRANSLATOR WITH AN ENGINEERING EDUCATION. G. G., 200 TIMES.

PRESSMAN AND FEEDER for Scott flat-bed press; also one feeder for Harris offset press; union; satisfactory working conditions. Reply David A. Chapman, The Dangal Litho. Co., Boston, Mass. Expenses paid to Boston.

PRINTING OFFICE MAN, experienced in the business, to handle retail work, make out jobs and check up stock tickets, look after distribution, &c.; state experience, salary. B 15 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK.
For mechanical department of a metal manufacturing company in Brooklyn; job is a combination of desk and floor work, keeping track of progress on different orders and making reports on same; give full details, including salary desired. Y 386 Times Annex.

RAILROAD CLERK.—Unless you are experienced freight rate clerk and familiar with New York Harbor lighterage and export requirements, do not answer; good position and salary to capable man. O 607 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN to run down leads in New York and show New Jersey properties; salary and commission; state age, experience, &c. Address Suburbs, 266 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, middle aged, of good appearance, to interview men of affairs on excellent educational propositions; commissions; advancement; permanent position; write for interview. B 60 Times.

RETAIL STORE MANAGER.
Unusual opportunity for man not over 30 years of age, to learn our business with the purpose of later becoming a manager in one of our stores in another city; must have had experience in a department or dry goods store, have good health, ambition, clean past record and a determination to work hard for self-development; in application state age, whether married or single, name of concern employed by, with length of service and salary, also church preference; application confidential. G 470 Times Downtown.

RUG BUYER.
Wanted, an experienced, aggressive man, thoroughly competent.
Apply by mail or in person to the Merchandise Office.
THE GOERKE COMPANY,
BROAD AND CEDAR STS.,
NEWARK, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
AND SALES MANAGERS.
LISTEN.

The man occupying the 2000 POSITIONS today in any national sales organization are the men who connected with that organization at the right time.

This is the RIGHT TIME to make a connection with this Corporation—destined to be one of the largest office appliance corporations in the United States.

Our products, which are fully protected by patents, are manufactured for us under contract by The Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Colt's contract for delivering during 1919 and 1920 aggregates nearly $5,000,000 worth of merchandise. In order to finance this merchandise we are selling a limited amount of our Preferred Stock, accompanied by a substantial bonus of Common Stock.

We believe you can make more money this year selling this stock than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you can step into a permanent position as District Manager in our Merchandising Department, which will pay you from $10,000 to $30,000 annually the remainder of your active business life.

Stock selling experience helpful, but unnecessary. We instruct you. Many of our representatives are working through cards of introduction which we furnish, are earning over $500 a week in commissions.

If you think you can qualify, call Monday only, before 2:30 P. M., Suite 414, 50 East 42d St.

SALESMAN
PREFERABLY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE TO GO TO CLEVELAND, OHIO (THE ADMITTED MOST PROSPEROUS CITY IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY) TO SELL THE HIGHEST TYPE IMPROVED ALLOTMENT PROPERTY ON THE NEW CLEVELAND RAPID TRANSIT; 15 MINUTES' RUNNING TIME FROM THE SQUARE; PROPERTY NOW BUILT UP WITH MILLIONS EXPENDED IN EXPENSIVE RESIDENCES; IS VIRTUALLY SELLING ITSELF TO INTERESTED BUYERS; EVERY SUPPORT GIVEN SALESMEN; HIGH CASH COMMISSION PAID; MAN WHO CANNOT MAKE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS COMMISSION DURING MAY, JUNE, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER AND $500 PER MONTH THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN; GENUINE OPPORTUNITY WITH GOOD FUTURE FOR COMPETENT MAN; OUT-OF-SERVICE MEN ELIGIBLE; NO PEDDLERS NEED APPLY. HOME AIR MINDED MEN WANTED; EXPENSE TO CLEVELAND ADVANCED IF NECESSARY; MUST HAVE SATISFACTORY REFERENCE. WRITE OR PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT. GEORGE RANDEL, HOTEL BILTMORE.

SALESMEN.
ATTENTION NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. H. G. COLE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., RE-ORGANIZING SALES FORCE, ARE OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED NECKWEAR MEN WITH PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE AMONG FOLLOWING TERRITORIES OF NEW YORK STATE, PENNSLYVANIA, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, AND NEW ENGLAND; ONLY MEN HAVING SUCCESSFULLY COVERED THESE TERRITORIES WILL BE CONSIDERED; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION BASES. ADDRESS SALES MANAGER, H. C. COHN & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.
I have refrained from making any promises because I could not keep them. Things are different now. I have had my territory enlarged and can assure promotion to those who make good. Our office device is absolutely the only one of its kind that does all it purports to do, as is attested to by many thousands of satisfied users. We will pay an exceptionally high rate of commission in order to surround ourselves with such gentlemen as we want with us. Regardless of what you are now selling, I can positively pay you to look into this "ONCE-IN-A-LIFE-TIME" opportunity.
SAFEGUARD LEDGER WRITER CO.,
3 Beekman Street.

SALESMAN.—Returned British or American officer, possessing maximum amount of personality, aggressive, argumentative, convincing manner, experienced in meeting and dealing with prominent men, to handle the British-American Press Service that will pay the right man $150 to $175 weekly commissions; this is not a stock proposition but a genuine opportunity for one with the qualifications and ability to accomplish big things; give present status and availability for right connection; also phone number. Address A 573 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, one for city and one for State of Connecticut; only experienced men need apply, who have had previous connections with high-class liquor and hotel trade; must be live wires; good salary to the right parties. Call Monday at 9 A. M., with references, Nozall Wine Co., 767 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, 2 West 45th St., has an opening for two salesmen to sell THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE and BOOK OF HISTORY; no previous book experience essential, but applicants must be willing to work on commission basis. Inquire for Mr. Obelits after 10 A. M.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell stock; those who have been selling to the retail trade or are professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection that offers an excellent future; $60 a week if they can qualify. Phone 7247 Rector for appointment or write A 614 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced with specialty advertising line, to sell advertising leather novelties in N. Y. C.; preferably one acquainted with large buyers; commission basis; write, giving full particulars. Address Novelties, 500-437 Marbridge Bldg.

SALESMAN.—Traveling, covering large territory, can secure good commission paying side line; well advertised and introduced advertising tape; can be sold in any line of business; pocket size samples. Printed Tying Tape Co., 75 Grand St., New York.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic man, well educated and of refinement, to sell our famous phonograph language courses to business people on salary and commission. Call between 10:30 and 12:30, 12 East 46th St., seventh floor.

SALESMAN for photographic chemicals; we want a man who is now selling this line and who desires to better himself; must have clean record and be willing to travel; salary and commission. Warren Products Co., 296 Broadway.

SALESMEN, YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED, with selling ability; have attractive opportunity for right men to qualify for important executive position with financial security house paying high income on commission basis. Radio French & Co., 38 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.
We want three real high-grade salesmen with grit and a punch, accustomed to earning $5,000 or more annually in commissions, to sell our securities; good leads. Apply 905 Colombia Bank Bldg., 507 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN to carry music rolls for leading manufacturer as a side line; small samples, quick sales, and good commission. Write or call Standard Music Roll Co., 29 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Engineering experience, wanted by large firm manufacturing elevating, conveying and transmission machinery; salary. Jersey or New York territory. G 428 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Several young men to sell pictures and become managers; rare opportunity; salary, commission, or both; experience unnecessary; discharged men preferred. 508 5th Av., Suite 503, entrance 424 St.

SALESMAN wanted, by leading commission house; must be acquainted with toys, woodenware or homefurnishing specialties; apply in confidence with full details of experience, references and salary expected, to N 176 Times.

SALESMAN for bronze honor rolls and memorials; hustler can make good money on commission; small drawing account and expenses. Phone Barclay 1076 for appointment.

SALESMAN for men's belts; we have an offer for a good man; must be acquainted with the city and nearby trade; will sell at jobbing prices; commission basis only. Y 291 Times Annex.

SALESMAN calling on shoe departments of stores, shoe findings houses, dry goods and notion jobbers, to carry strong line of aluminum slippers as side line; straight commission basis; state experience, territory, full particulars, &c. R. E., 112 Times.

SALESMAN wanted who has established trade on lard substitutes; state experience, references, and salary expected in first letter; replies will be confidential. Address Y 270 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, paints and varnishes; following in city trade necessary; give full particulars; salary and commission. O 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Long established thread manufacturer wants a salesman; one having good following; salary or commission. A 618 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
FOR THE
COMPTOMETER.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Company have several openings in their Sales Organization for men 25 to 35 years old, who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

Bookkeeping, clerical, or accounting experience should help.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable salesman with ability, but also the reliable, energetic, forceful man who wants a chance to get on the sales end.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory and pay a salary during training period.

Salary and commission proposition after training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

M. E. O'BRIEN,
261 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN WANTED
for
SILKS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c.,
and kindred goods to cover all cities and towns in eastern and central
NEW YORK STATE.
A first-class line for a live, energetic man; one familiar with the territory, the trade, and the goods; commission. Address, giving full particulars,
KOHN, ADLER & CO.,
730 Market St.,
Philadelphia.

SALESMEN.
Old-established security organization offers most exceptional opportunity—commission basis—for men with wide experience, large following, or exceptional salesmanship ability. The proposition offered at this time will satisfy the highest-priced salesman in America. Texol, L 427 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Large and well-financed automobile factory established ten years wants services of dependable salesmen of proven ability to sell automobiles; factory experience preferred and possessing clean record; territory to include New England States, Eastern New York, excepting metropolitan district, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; compensation 5 per cent. commission; no money advanced for traveling expenses or drawing account; unless you can furnish bond and are experienced don't reply; your opportunity to make $10,000 to $15,000 yearly providing you can meet above requirements. Answer to Rangers, 4,600 North Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN.
Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of Salesmen for
DRESS GOODS
AND SILKS.
Also,
STOCKKEEPER,
experienced in glassware.
Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

SALESMEN—STOCK AND BOND.
We have openings for several experienced salesmen who can stand prosperity and keep everlastingly on the job. Our men are making big money as a result of live leads, convincing literature, and strong office cooperation. If you are confident enough of your ability to work on a commission basis on an exceedingly attractive proposition, it will pay you to get in touch with us. Tell us what you have sold and everything else we ought to know. This opportunity is an unparalleled one for real salesmen. Save time by writing fully. P. O. Box 74, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.
The Eastern sales office of the only standardized bookkeeping system for retailers and small commercial enterprises has room on its sales force for a number of live, energetic salesmen who seek an opportunity for permanent, exceptionally profitable connection with an established, financially responsible concern; salary or commission; only applicants stating full particulars will be granted interviews. C 144 Times.

SALESMAN who has been successful in specialty line can make a profitable connection with a firm manufacturer truck concern; drawing account. Hunister Co. will be interviewed; remuneration will depend upon ability; give us your sales history in your application. Advertiser, Room 1304, 347 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, under 25, to learn to sell investment established business; must know stenography and typewriting; good opportunity for right party; salary; write for appointment. R 781 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 1000, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN, security French or Italian army officer wanted by American house selling securities; strong personality, selling ability essential; must speak English; good opportunity; salary, commission. Address "Army," Room 702, 49 Wall St.

SALESMEN and agents wanted to handle well-established, high-class automobile part throughout the States of New York and New Jersey; this is a special sales opportunity and is worth looking into; exclusive limited territory rights will be sublet to responsible parties; liberal commission. C 101 Times.

SALESMEN.—Harper & Brothers have several new and attractive combination offers; experienced book and magazine salesmen now earning $100 a week or more commissions. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Mr. Simmons, Harper & Brothers, 327 Pearl St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Experienced shirtwaist salesman with dress and office trade, to handle up-to-date line of cotton goods; commission basis. Maxwell & Woodring Waist Co., Inc., 1,001 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

SALESMEN.—Live wires making small towns throughout the country, to sell full line of household linens, side line to stores, hotels, institutions, &c.; commission basis; excellent opportunity. Household, O 841 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted in the notion line; must have trade; only experienced should apply; very good opportunity for the right man. Joseph H. Binder, 54 Orchard St. Tel. Orchard 3071.

SALESMAN, — self-reliant, honest, energetic man to sell paint; experience in selling direct to large users necessary; commission basis and opportunity to grow as business develops. Write full details, Y 373 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman on special real estate proposition; big commission; liberal bonus, if you work your own leads or have a clientele; no advance, but splendid co-operation. Answer by letter only, H. K. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St.

SALESMAN, umbrella experience, wanted; if you are a live wire we want you for New York City and vicinity; salary and commission. B 867 Times.

SALESMAN, woolens for tailoring trade Greater New York; large medium priced line; state last or present employer; strictly confidential; commission. A 561 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN
with large rubber company, capable of making territory profits; state former experience; rubber experience not essential; salary. B 378 Times.

SALESMEN calling on garages specializing in repairs can sell our proposition as a side line; liberal commissions. Service System, American Nat. Bank Bldg., Springfield and Belmont Aves., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN for city trade by an import house; preferably one who has handled jap goods and knows the trade thoroughly; good salary. Write, giving full particulars, B 30 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced envelope salesman with active trade, locally or out of town; salary basis; Newark manufacturer. Y 316 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—We need a high-class salesman with flavoring extract experience; give full particulars in first letter, whether salary or commission, last two positions, &c. G 642 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for shirt trade; pushing our retail; salary or commission. Call Monday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 1133 Broadway, Room 1405.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN
AND MEN OF CHARACTER, WHO WOULD LIKE TO BECOME SALESMEN,
We require real red-blooded "Do" salesmen; we are one of the largest securities sales organizations in America; we are regular fellows; our business is national in scope, and is in the most important phase of big affairs; we are expanding and enlarging to meet demands that are crowding us into greater activities; if you are over 25 years of age, and can measure up to our requirements, there is an unusual opportunity open for you; commission basis; we need executives; those are chosen from among our salesmen; promotions are rapid—sure—to the man of ability who applies himself in our work; if you are in earnest and are seriously looking for the place where you can have the fullest self-expression and development—where co-operation will add largely to your effectiveness—write for appointment; give telephone number; highest references required. Address L 455 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.
DOES A MINIMUM EARNING OF $130 WEEKLY APPEAL TO YOU? BANKING HOUSE PAYING DIVIDENDS REGULARLY WITH HANDSOME SURPLUS, NO DEBTS AND MORE BUSINESS OFFERED TO IT THAN CAN HANDLE, IS OFFERING PORTION OF ITS STOCK FOR SALE, COMMISSION BASIS; PROMOTION TO PERMANENT POSITION PAYING $10,000 IF YOU MAKE GOOD. PHONE BARCLAY 2633 BETWEEN 9:30 AND 1 FOR APPOINTMENT.

SALESMEN WANTED.
We want a "pep" man. If you have had extensive and exclusive specialty selling experience and can appoint and train high powered specialty salesmen who work on a commission basis, and if you are willing to travel extensively, we could fit you into our rapidly growing organization as a field manager on a commission basis and expense basis after you have demonstrated your ability over a short period to sell our product—a high-class office device, nationally and very favorably known; only applicants with successful records will be considered. Your reply, with full details of your past experience, will be treated with the strictest confidence. L 420 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—For two or three progressive men of high grade who are anxious to increase their income and who travel the Middle, Extreme, and Southwest, we have a wonderful side line proposition; the article is a combination tobacco, paper, and match pouch; it is small and fits in side pocket, and sells readily to department, tobacco, and drug stores, and all shops patronized by men; the Eastern territory is well covered; the commission is large and repeat orders are quick; the article has had national advertising. Write full details, what territory you cover and kind of merchandise you sell, to Mr. Victor, 540 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN—BOOK—INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE MEN.
If you can deal with clubs, fraternal organizations, and firms that wish to perpetuate the records of associates who have served in the world war, we have the article that will exactly meet your needs; our salesmen take orders every time; will show you how to clean up big orders of $25 to $100 without argument or loss of money; big commissions. Write immediately, Lessis Howard & Co., 96 5th Av. New York.

SALESMEN.
"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Here is the chance you have been waiting for. We have the best industrial proposition that was ever put on the market. We want a few real salesmen to sell shares. If you are in that class come and let the opportunity you have been looking for; commission basis only. Room 410, 120 Liberty St.

SALESMEN (3) to travel for high-grade brush and sanitary product factory; those experienced in selling institutions preferred; write for interview, giving full history of self, age, weight, height, physical condition, selling experiences, past earning capacity, &c.; references; only big producers need apply; salary and commission. Imperial Brush Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS.
New York branch of an old-established and prominent motor truck company has opening in its organization for three exceptionally high-class salesmen. They must be in vigorous health, possess sound judgment, tact, and the ability to earn not less than $5,000 per year. To such men we offer an unusual opportunity. Salary and commission. Write giving your complete record, which will be held in confidence. Sales Manager, Box C 46 Times.

SALESMEN.
L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J.,
require salesmen for their linen and silk departments; applicants for these positions must understand textiles and salesmanship; department store experience is necessary. Apply by letter or in person. Employment office, second floor, between 9:30 A. M. and 12 M.

SALESMEN.
ATTENTION, COMMISSIONED OFFICERS!
Salesman Proof offers valuable selling rights and general agency contracts; will interview three returned officers who can and will demonstrate productive ability; no capital required except gentlemanly qualifications and a genuine eagerness to succeed in a large way and pay the price of consistent efforts; commission only. Call after 10 Sunday and Monday, Room 612, Manhattan Hotel.

SALESMEN to travel over Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, or Indiana, appointing county distributors for lubricants without competition; our unique sales plan-sure winner; commission basis, but big money from start, while establishing repeat business that should pay independent income for years; we don't want an order taker, but a closer with unquestionable references. Closer, B 847 Times Annex.

SALES AGENT
WANTED,
stationed at New York or Philadelphia, to sell drop forgings, also heavy forgings, steel bars and billets, in New York, Philadelphia, and surrounding territory; commission basis; state age, sales and forging or steel experience in detail. Address "Sales Agent," X 866 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, very high class, accustomed to making $5,000 and upward, investigate the exciting possibilities of practical mathods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 to $200 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 755 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Here's your opportunity to make big money—superior line advertising signs, novelties; exclusive territory; expenses advanced, salary and liberal commissions; apply immediately, giving age, height, weight, road or business experience, and three late business references. Stanford-Crowell Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

SALESMAN FOR HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY MACHINE FOR NEW YORK CITY; GENEROUS COMMISSION; NO DRAWING ACCOUNT. REPLY MUST GIVE COMPLETE INFORMATION CONCERNING EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, SALARY, &C. Y 231 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—The Navy Knitting Mills, 258 6th Av., manufacturers of fashion sweaters, can use a few high grade experienced men in established territory, exclusive or in conjunction with other lines; commission basis. Phone for appointment. Madison Square 4049.

SALESMAN, experienced men's furnishings, wanted; one who understands the business thoroughly. Apply Sunday and Monday, Hotel Majestic, 72d and 73d St. and Central Park West.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
Sth Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
Require
SALESMEN
for
MEN'S SHOES.

An exceptional opportunity is offered a number of capable salesmen whose experience has been with the best retail trade and who are accustomed to handling high-class merchandise; the most liberal salaries, permanent positions, and splendid future possibilities.

All Replies Held Strictly Confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

SALESMEN.
I am convinced from my own personal experience that there are in this city men who have ambition, courage, and vision which extends beyond the desire of just a soft job, or a drawing account. I also know that many of them, just like me, have spent considerable time investigating some of the most alluring advertisements, only to get disappointed and discouraged. Now suppose that you have above qualifications in addition to good credentials, forget your disappointments and call me up to arrange for an interview, in which I can present to you probably the biggest opportunity you ever had, on commission basis. We are just entering an extensive program of expansion, opening offices in all principal cities. We need managers, which we develop from our selling force, even more than salesmen. Space is too valuable to add more, but use your own judgment. Ask for Manager.
H. O. FETTE & COMPANY, Underwriters,
116 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone 7834-35 Beekman.

SALESMEN.
We have places in our sales organization for two men to secure contracts from executives of large concerns. Strong personality and the highest degree of salesmanship are required. These positions offer to the right men permanency and opportunity of earning from $10,000 to $15,000 in commissions yearly, selling an exceptionally successful efficiency service to big interests only.
If you believe you can fit in with others doing the same work, state age, experience, and other

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.—A MANUFACTURER, WITH NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION WILL EMPLOY AND TRAIN SEVERAL PROVEN PRODUCERS TO COVER TERRITORY NOW OPEN. OUR LINE IS CARPETS AND RUGS, BUT EXPERIENCE IN THESE LINES IS NOT SO ESSENTIAL AS HARD WORK, AMBITION, ENERGY, AND UNQUESTIONABLE DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED. SUCCESSFUL MEN IN OUR LINE ARE EARNING UPWARD OF $3000 PER YEAR. COMMISSIONS PAYABLE WEEKLY. EXPENSES ADVANCED. AGE 30-40. MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO MAKING SMALL TOWNS PREFERRED, AS WE COVER EVERYTHING FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECT TO THE METROPOLITAN CENTERS. HARVEY FIBRE CARPET COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. APPLY MONDAY AT OUR NEW YORK OFFICE, 200 5TH AV. ASK FOR MR. WEBER.

SALESMEN.—I am now engaged in expanding my sales organization, which deals in wholesale properties; I am looking for a class of clean men who can measure up to the highest standards as to character, energy, and probity; here is an opportunity for a live soul to connect affiliate themselves with a proposition that should give them endless associates and satisfactory commissions; there are certain towns in proximity to New York where I am not represented, in which I am considering establishing local representatives; all answers will be treated in strictest confidence, and no interviews will be made until I have talked matters face to face. G 825 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

A young, wealthy, nationally advertised corporation manufacturing an article of unquestionable appliance of unusual merit needs more. Salesmen for the city.

If you are a high-grade Salesman capable of interviewing heads of large corporations and banks, We Need You.

To Man who qualify we offer a very liberal commission, a steady position with an assured future.

See Mr. Sloan, 9th floor, 450 Fourth Av.

SALESMAN, STOCK.

Established house of known standing requires seasoned high-grade man with proven record, competent to present our offering to buyers, bankers for security in block of strictly dividend-paying, industrial, preferred offering, excellent talking points; strictly commission basis, but office cooperation and broad advertising produces interesting addition to your own clientele. Mr. Sales Manager, 9 to 12 A. M., 27 William St., Room 1314, New York City. Phone Broad 3085.

SALESMAN to sell stock by telephone; experienced man is preferred, but an inexperienced man having a voice with the smile, and a brain that works logically and convincingly, will be given a chance to earn a salary and liberal bonus. The offering comprises compelling attractive selling points and profit possibilities. We want a companionable man, high calibred, of high principles. Please furnish sufficient particulars about yourself to make us want to interview you. Address, Industrial, Box L 500 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN; ONE TO REPRESENT PROMINENT ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING CORPORATION WITH EXPERIENCE IN SELLING ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS TO INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS, ARCHITECTS AND OFFICE BUILDINGS; MUST HAVE ESTABLISHED LIST OF CUSTOMERS; GOOD SALARY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. W 812 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
8TH ST. AND BROADWAY,

require the services of experienced salesmen for

LINENS,
DRESS GOODS,
WASH GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
MUSLINS.

GOLF DEPARTMENT,
SPORTING GOODS.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR.

SALESMAN.

Successful salesman by electrical corporation, to sell to engineers, architects, and owners of buildings, for lamp department now being organized; unequaled opportunity for advancement to executive position; liberal salary and commission; write details as to age, height, weight, parentage, education, and business experience; mention also in life; send photograph if convenient. B 86 Times.

SALESMEN.—This company manufactures a special spacing device which sells for $10; it is a most remarkable invention and offers utility of the first order, nothing like it has ever before been on the market; there is no competition; the selling field is virgin; every business man in every town from 1 to 100 can be sold to a customer, depending on his needs; we can use the services of A-1 salesmen; reasonable advance against commission. Beverly Sales Co., Inc., 31 East 10th St.

SALESMAN.—New York investment house desires local representative in certain cities of 25,000 and over, within a radius of 100 miles of New York; experience in securities helpful but not essential; applicants must submit rigid investigation; their character must be above reproach; we will train these representatives so it should be possible for them to earn $10,000 a year in commissions; all answers confidential. G 536 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Securities; we require the services on a commission basis of two experienced preferred stock salesmen; men of good appearance, wide knowledge and thoroughly familiar with export possibilities; leads furnished; permanent connection. Address for Mr. Fomhaf, Inter-Ocean Export Corporation, Room 1,001, 42 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR 3 EXCEPTIONAL SALESMEN TO SELL QUICK SERVICE BUSINESS; NO KNACK OF SELLING INSTEAD OF TAKING ORDERS; RECORD THAT WILL STAND INVESTIGATION; COMMISSIONS; TERRITORY: NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA. BOX Bc 8, 1916 ST. JAMES BLD.

SALESMAN — Experience not necessary; character essential; men seeking an opportunity to make $5,000 or more commission with chance for advancement as manager; investment firm is seeking men who want to learn the selling of securities; our assistance and co-operation assures success. G 527 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF PETTICOATS IN SOUTHERN AND GULF STATES FOR LARGE, WELL-KNOWN HOUSE; OTHER SECTIONS OPEN; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS, 44 MYRTLE ST., EAGLE SKIFF.

SALESMAN.—Quick selling security; concern manufacturing patented device, which is taking the market far beyond our ability to supply with present equipment; samples sent salesman on consignment. Jas. A. Watt, 11 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED IN SELLING TOYS, SOUTHERN TERRITORY, ONLY THOSE WITH SUCCESSFUL RECORD CONSIDERED. COMMISSION. REPLY ROOM 304, 116 WEST 40TH ST.

SALESMAN wanted to sell pile fabrics for a mill to the upholstery and jobbing trade; one to come with previous experience in this line need apply by letter, giving full particulars; commission. Box P., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN, lamp, excellent opportunity and good pay to hustler who can show results, give personal information and brief history of past and present business connections; salary and commission B 85 Times.

SALESMEN to carry a good line of veils and veilings; city and nearby territory; offer commission basis. "Veils," 270 Times.

SALESMAN.—Piece goods, expert, for waist trade; give details of experience in confidence. Commission basis. Address X. M., 184 Times.

SALESMAN to call on electrical contractors; have profitable side line proposition, need assistance to cover city; commission. L 60 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced handling food products, wanted by established import house; salary and commission. K 684 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell pile fabrics to cloak and suit trade exclusively; only capable men with previous experience in this line apply by letter, giving full particulars; commission. Box C 54, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN living in Newark, N. J., to call on automobile owners, live leads, liberal commission; chance for advancement. G 486 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell stock of industrial corporation; plenty leads, liberal commission; opportunity for position as manager. G 488 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, retail men's furnishings; salary $5 daily and commission; steady position for experienced, high class men. Milton Myers, Inc., 2 Wall St.

SALESMAN, traveling, for Spanish books; all subjects; side line; commission only. Book Importers, 150 West 14th St., New York City.

SALESMAN in retail dress goods and trimming store; good salary. Geo. T. Shapiro, 207 West 34 Av., 134th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, by a cotton converter for the export trade; drawing account and commission. B 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced clothing salesman for men's dept. Apply Tompkins Dept. Store, West New Brighton, S. I.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hosiery, underwear and knit goods; jobbers; salary or commission. B 88 Times.

SALESMAN, Englishman, with biographical stenographer experience; commission basis. A 422 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Carry line silk bags for out of town and side line on commission basis. B 47 Times.

SALESMAN calling on automobile trades; have good, profitable side line; commission basis. G 486 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED ENGLISH FIRM ABOUT TO INTRODUCE ITS PRODUCTS INTO THE UNITED STATES REQUIRES A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SALES MANAGER. HE SHOULD BE UNDER 40, AGGRESSIVE, RESOURCEFUL, AND WITH A GOOD MERCHANDISING RECORD. PREFERENCE WOULD BE GIVEN TO ONE WHO HAS HANDLED SUCH ARTICLES AS LEATHER GOODS, OFFICE SUPPLIES OR OTHER MERCHANDISE USUALLY SOLD THROUGH STATIONERS, ALTHOUGH THAT SHOULD NOT DETER OTHERS FROM ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT. REFERENCES WILL NOT BE INVESTIGATED UNTIL THE FINAL STAGE OF THE DISCUSSION. SALARY IS AMPLY LARGE AT THE START TO SATISFY THE MOST CAPABLE AND AMBITIOUS SALES EXECUTIVE AND THE FUTURE REMUNERATION WILL BE COMMENSURATE WITH RESULTS. THIS IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. BUSH ADVERTISING SERVICE, 130 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 280 West 42d St.

SALESMEN for large electrical manufacturer, electric specialty salesmen; splendid proposition for right men; liberal commission with drawing account. Write or call Monday. See Mr. Burch, Federal Electric, 649 West 43d St.

SALESMAN.—Business developer, about 30 years old, who has had selling experience by personal contact and by mail, to sell to house furnishing, hardware, and drug store trade; moderate beginning with excellent possibilities for man of marked energy and determination; location, Ohio. Write detailed experience, age, salary requirements, and telephone number today sure. All information treated confidentially. B 93 Times.

SALESMEN for an established paint and color house, competent and active men to call on paint, hardware, and drug dealers in the East and South; state experience, age, and, positively, salary expected, and if employed. Address "London," 803, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for high-class specialty, exclusive territory; city or country, can make big money; quality basis. Call in person, mornings. American Slicing Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN knowing Western department store buyers of sheets and pillow cases, handle well-known line; no objection to handling kindred line; commission and drawing account. R. H., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Position open with prominent supply house for salesman with experience in selling hospital supplies and sundries; give full particulars as to experience and references, salary and commission. K 82 Times.

SALESMEN.—A few high-class salesmen to sell high-grade securities of a large financial corporation in Wall St. district; leads will be furnished; state previous connections; strictly commission basis. A 631 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
for New England, to sell high-grade pharmaceuticals to physicians; established trade; well-known house; salary and commission. M. F., 377 Times.

SALESMAN to sell silks to the cutting-up trade in city; must know the trade and have complete knowledge of silks; no other need to apply; salary or commission. Bettinson & Cade, Inc., 417 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN.—Bookselling experience; new proposition; commission; $25 daily; don't apply unless you have had successful canvassing experience; New York leads. Apply M., Smith, Room 504, 1,416 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—A large sign manufacturer has an opening for man who knows how to sell electric signs; only men experienced in this line need apply; liberal commission, with drawing account. B 34 Times.

SALESMAN.—By manufacturer of toilet preparations, young man acquainted with department and drug trade for New York and State of New Jersey; salary and commission. T. Z. L., 127 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by machine shop; one with large acquaintance in machinery line; good compensation to one who can land us the business; salary or commission. Y 339 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—If you value yourself a real salesman from the neck up, placing no limit on your earning capacity, write for appointment; legitimate stock proposition; commission basis. A 602 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, familiar with housefurnishing business, as inside salesman in hotel furnishing department in wholesale china and glass house. Address, stating experience and salary expected, K 665 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, livewire, for novelty cotton goods; acquainted with cutting up trade; for old established and well introduced house; salary. B 380 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several high-grade salesmen; splendid opportunity for competent men to sell art reproductions; commission basis. K 74 Times.

SALESMEN wanted familiar with selling groceries to dealers, on commission basis. Apply Wyman & Co., 974 Brook Av., Bronx, Monday morning at 8:30.

SALESMAN.—Successful man to sell soap to the automobile and textile trade; commission only. A 580 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to take out knee pants and children's clothing; all territories; salary or commission. B 84 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile gasoline-saving device; liberal commission offered right man. T 39 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry line of ladies' kid gloves as side line on commission basis in New Jersey. Address G 180 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE.
AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN WITH STENOGRAPHIC EXPERIENCE AS SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE; WE ARE NOT LOOKING FOR AN EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, BUT A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN TAKE DICTATION AND WHO CAN USE HIS BRAINS IN TAKING CARE OF THE DETAILS IN CONNECTION WITH AN EXECUTIVE POSITION; HE MUST BE WILLING TO START AT A REASONABLE SALARY AND PROVE BY HIS ABILITY HIS RIGHT TO A LARGER ONE; HE MUST BE AN AMERICAN, 21 TO 24 YEARS OLD. SEND FULL DETAILS, AGE, RELIGION, AND PHOTOGRAPH TO BOX 136, MADISON SQUARE POST OFFICE.

SCANDINAVIAN EXPORTS.
Energetic, enterprising man wanted, preferably American with fluent knowledge of Scandinavian languages, to go to Copenhagen as Assistant Manager for large, well connected American export firm; must be a young man of initiative and considerable experience, for whom the position will offer excellent prospects in the near future; give full particulars and salary expected in first letter. A 576 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, (Warner & Swasey Hand), thoroughly experienced and capable of doing accurate work; large manufacturing concern. Call Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15 and Garden Sts., Hoboken.

SHOES.
YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR AND EXPERIENCED IN PRODUCTION AND ORDER DEPARTMENT OF SHOE FACTORY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. WICHERT & GARDINER, 62 SCHENECTADY AV., BROOKLYN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Large jobbing house downtown requires services of an experienced shipping clerk in the stock, tops and fittings trade; must be fully informed in respect to domestic and export shipping requirements; American; state salary expected. G 568 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK; must have thorough export experience and be able to operate typewriter rapidly; state age, salary, and experience. A 506 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, junior, in large export house; one that has had experience preferred; state salary. G 428 Times Downtown.

SHOW CARD LETTERER wanted; good opportunity for bright young man; bring samples. Mr. Warner, 920 Broadway.

SOLICITOR.
EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN TO SOLICIT TEXTILE MILL ACCOUNTS FOR A FACTORING AND COMMISSION HOUSE; LIBERAL SALARY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS WITH FULL DETAILS, B 521 TIMES.

SOLICITOR.—Book solicitor for high-class proposition; medical; would suit ex-soldier; commission. B 849 Times.

SOLDIER or sailor, discharged, to assist insurance salesman; must have large acquaintance; one connected with several clubs or societies preferred; salary and commission; state age, previous experience, and references. A 906 Times Harlem.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING TELEGRAMS. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 58 PARK PLACE.

SILVERSMITH.—$100 a month, 8 hours' work. Apply Chief Engineer's office, Plaza Hotel, 5th Av. and 59th St.

SPANISH TECHNICAL TRANSLATOR, WITH AN ENGINEERING EDUCATION. R. S., 247 TIMES.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
AFFORDED TO THOSE DESIROUS OF LEARNING THE LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE BUSINESS WITH THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST INSURANCE COMPANY. MATERIAL FINANCIAL HELP WILL BE GIVEN THOSE WHO WILL PROVE ADAPTABLE TO THE BUSINESS. SALARY OR COMMISSION. L 495 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STAFF MANAGER.—Certified public accounting firm, Hartford, Conn., requires the services of a competent staff manager; must have executive ability, be fully qualified to handle assignments of staff and preparation of reports for final inspection of partners; successful demonstration possible of recognition by partnership interest. Address, stating particulars as to age, experience, &c., Accountant, Box 86, Hartford Courant Co., Hartford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS FOR INTELLIGENT, EFFICIENT AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING ESSENTIAL. B 70 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young man, able to write his own letters, to develop as sales correspondent; experience in printing or advertising desirable; knowledge of bookkeeping an asset; state age, religion; salary desired, and details of past experience. O 578 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST of proven ability; must be well educated, rapid, accurate, and painstaking, correct in spelling and punctuation, not afraid of work; able to assist sales manager in a busy Christian organization; good chance for advancement; state nationality, experience, and salary desired to start. Address Sales Manager, L 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Motion picture producers near Woodhaven, L. I., require intelligent and thoroughly competent stenographer; must be well educated; ability to write good English absolutely essential. Write, stating references, salary required, and other particulars, C 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern has excellent opening for stenographer; immediate advancement will be given to one possessing initiative and showing executive ability; initial salary $20; state age, experience, and educational qualifications. B 553 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.
Young man for superintendent's office in metal working plant, must be neat and rapid on both stenography and typing; Christian firm; Brooklyn resident preferred; write full particulars. Y 287 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, English-Spanish, by old-established importers and exporters; good opportunity and permanent position for capable correspondent and hard worker; state age, nationality, references, experience, salary desired. B 859 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Alert, clean cut young man; age around 21; accurate stenographer with initiative; excellent opportunity sales office; write only fully personal experience, salary. United Motors Section, 33 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, speedy, accurate, intelligent, who can operate switchboard; must be experienced and have good education; wonderful opportunity for live wire. A 586 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Young man for private secretary to executive of large wholesale house; good opportunity to right party; state references and salary expected. K. C., 804 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant to sales manager; excellent opportunity for young man; one who reads, writes Spanish preferred; write full particulars, with salary expected. B 872 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, 18-20, with knowledge of bookkeeping, for carpenter and builder's office; opportunity for advancement; give experience and references. B 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. Spanish - English, capable of typing business Spanish from English dictation. Apply by letter or in person. The Mennen Company, 42 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, English and French, for foreign banking service; state experience and salary expected. O 818 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Efficient stenographer, large export house; age 18-20 years; state experience, salary expected. A 616 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in drug line preferred; opportunity for bright, alert young man; $18-$20. Call 7th floor, 48 West 4th St.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Former Shepard & Harmon men wanted; a very unusual offer, $60 a week and over commission for those who can qualify. Phone Rector 8266 for appointment. A 886 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Finest steel corporation 8 per cent. preferred stock with bonus; common estimated earnings very large; similar steel company organized by same people earned large percentages last year; common sold at great premium; good commission; unusual opportunity for a live man; investigate today. Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Steel Corporation, Room 811, 170 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK.—We have an opening in our handkerchief department for a young man as stock clerk; preference given to one who has had experience in this or similar lines; the position offers excellent opportunities for future advancement; salary to start $15. Reply, giving particulars, to R 733 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN of ability can secure small block of stock of going manufacturing concern for distribution small lots to selected list of clients; will bear the strictest investigation; liberal commission. K 66, Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN who have a record in selling securities wanted by established financial house; leads furnished; proposition appeals to every one who has it correctly presented; liberal salary and commission; give particulars as to what you have sold and your earning capacity. G 459 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Connecticut corporation, located in Connecticut, all Connecticut men, a permanent future for right man; have small amount of securities to place; salary and commission. Address W. L. Cunningham, Room 4, South Norwalk Trust Co., South Norwalk, Conn.

STOCK CLERK.
IN WHOLESALE IMPORTING HOUSE; YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18, HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE IN NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. D. R., 237 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted to sell 7% preferred stock of long established Victrola and piano business; money needed for expansion; highest credentials given and required of salesman; commission basis. N 166 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, or broker seeking meritorious proposition, can secure on liberal terms sale of stock in established growing concern; commission only; no advances; references required; will stand investigation. C 59 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, resident in Syracuse, Schenectady, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, Boston, Portland, Trenton; excellent proposition and an unusual money maker; commission basis. Write A 518 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Wonderful opportunity for two experienced salesmen with reputable brokerage house on a dividend paying oil issue; unusual leads and co-operation; commission basis only. Reply Suite 537 50 Broad St., New York City.

STOCK SALES MANAGER with A1 experience, who can take full charge of stock sales for large corporation and get large force of salesmen; commission basis only. Apply or write, R. W. Crawford, Hotel Navarre, New York City.

STOCK SALESMAN, high-grade security paying quarterly dividends; enormously profitable; direct leads; strong introductions; liberal commission; no advances. Box 406 Times 2 Rector St.

STOCK CLERK.
Large wholesale house, must have cutlery experience; references. Griffen Cutlery Works, 74 5th Av.

STOCK CLERK and buyer, automobile body business; salary, experience, and references required. Brooks Ostruk, 255 West 56th St.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell block of stock in going food co. manufacturing a concentrated famine relief food for Europe; commission only. N 163 Times.

STOCKMAN.—INTELLIGENT AND BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WANTED IN OUR BUTTON DEPARTMENT; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Z. HORIKOSHI & CO., 71 MADISON AV.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell stock of an established high-class investment house; strong co-operation; leads; liberal commission; no advances. Box 467 Times, 2 Rector St.

STOCK BOY, wholesale hosiery; good opportunity, rapid advancement; references required. 303 5th Av., Room 501.

STOCK CLERKS in wholesale ribbon house; splendid opportunity for advancement; do not apply unless you have had previous experience. Pelgram & Meyer, 380 4th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT for insulated wire and cable factory; must understand rubber compounds and all processes of manufacture; must be a good organizer. Reply, stating experience, salary expected in confidence to Room 907, 10 East 43d St.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Leading all-year resort hotel wants high-class superintendent of service; must be fully capable, beyond any doubt, of handling help; write details as to age, experience, ability, references, (confidential,) Box 639, The Dorland Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and general office assistant; state age, experience, and salary desired. S. F. K., 194 Times.

TANNING OIL SALESMAN
wanted by well-established manufacturer to cover New Jersey; one having knowledge of application of Sulphonated Oils, Moellons, Fat Liquors, &c.; man known in the trade preferred; unusual opportunity for the right man; state age, experience, and salary; references required. Address Oil, 210 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS, grades and high school subjects; immediate appointment. Apply at once. Address Sheldon School for Boys, R. F. D. No. 1, Hackensack, N. J.

TEACHER, college graduate; head secretarial course; Pennsylvania; salary good. K 61 Times.

TEACHER of English to foreigners to make afternoons and evenings pay. Write, giving age, experience, and education. B 586 Times.

TECHNICAL SALESMAN ONE WHO HAS MADE GOOD IN SELLING ELECTRIC WELDING APPARATUS; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION; MUST BE A PRODUCER; DO NOT CALL UNLESS YOU HAVE HIGH SPECIALTY EXPERIENCE. MONDAY, P. M. THE ARCWELD CORP., 42 BROADWAY.

TELEPHONE SALESMEN.
We want a man who is familiar with the telephone system of selling stocks; this is a big opportunity for an experienced salesman; right man will be given an uncommonly good chance to establish himself in a valuable position with liberal salary and commission. G 458 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR in newspaper office; must be familiar with stock and cotton quotations; $28 a week; give references and experience. O 507 Times Downtown.

TEMPLATE MAKER for structural steel work. Maxwell, 119 14th St., Brooklyn.

THINKER.—We believe there are some place in this big city, men who have an ambition that extends beyond a desire for a soft job. We believe some of the old pioneer fighting spirit still exists. We are looking for a man who has this spirit, who knows something about the present day problems, and who believes that if he does good work the monetary consideration will take care of itself. In answer, state definitely what you have done and why you think you are qualified to handle a big labor project in its entirety. We will not consider any application that does not go into the fullest details. Address P. O. Box 74, Grand Central Station, New York City.

TRANSLATOR, competent Italian, French, Spanish wanted, by large export company; good position; state salary expected and business experience; references must accompany application. A 597 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR (Portuguese) Wanted.—Experienced Portuguese translator; must have good knowledge of English; state salary. L 445 Times Downtown.

TREASURER for high-class vaudeville two-a-day house; experienced at window; state salary, references. B 8 Times.

TRUNK MAKERS for San Francisco; must be good workers; able to furnish reference; please state experience. Y 343 Times Annex.

USHER.
Mercantile concern occupying several floors in a large office building has vacancy for active, middle-aged man, not over 50, to act as usher; must have intelligence, tact, and a neat appearance; will not consider man who is addicted to intoxicants; past record will be investigated thoroughly by bonding company; state previous experience, with wages; also religious preference. O 869 Times Downtown.

VALETS.—Two thoroughly experienced, for a high-class country club; references unquestionable. S. Coulter, Scarborough, N. Y.

VIOLIN PLAYER wanted to learn how to teach school children in class work; steady work, good opportunity; Connecticut city. Apply for interview Wednesday, April 2, Baumann, 816 West 136th St., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MANAGER
RETAIL TIRE STORE.
Do you know the retail end of automobile (pneumatic) tire selling? Not simply selling in the store, but going out after the business? Have you had actual experience in a retail tire store and in what capacity? Are you big enough to successfully manage one or more retail tire stores and become a permanent fixture in our organization? To the man who can measure up to our standard we offer a lifetime opportunity and a liberal salary that will increase with results. We are big—growing fast and too busy to talk to any but men who can qualify and then deliver in a big way. Write and tell us all about yourself and your experience selling tires at retail. Your letter will be treated in strict confidence, of course. Address Z 66 Times.

WALL PAPER MEN experienced in stock and shipping department; good wages; good chance for advancement. Robert Griffin Co., 157 West 83d Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT MANAGER.
LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, HAVING AN ESTABLISHED WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT, CATERING TO RETAIL AND CUTTING-UP TRADE, HAS AN OPENING FOR A MANAGER OF THIS DEPARTMENT. MUST BE AN EXECUTIVE, HAVING A THOROUGH TEXTILE KNOWLEDGE, LARGE BUYING AND SELLING EXPERIENCE. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ENERGETIC WORKER, ABLE TO PRODUCE RESULTS. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND COMPENSATION EXPECTED. ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. K 82 TIMES.

WE WANT A MAN WITH MORE THAN THE AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION IN OUR FACTORY, LOCATION MIDDLE WEST.

HE SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURE OF SHEET METAL SPECIALTIES, NOVELTIES, SMALL AUTOMOBILE PARTS OR SIMILAR LINES WHERE COMPETITION IS KEEN. POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND A KNOWLEDGE OF SHOP EFFICIENCY METHODS, TOGETHER WITH A PERSONALITY AND MANNER THAT WILL GET RESULTS WITHOUT ANTAGONISM.

ADDRESS Y 361 TIME ANNEX.

WINDOW TRIMMER AND CARD WRITER WANTED
FOR DEPARTMENT STORE; STATE IN FIRST LETTER WHERE PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED.
THE HUNTER, TUPPER CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WINDOW DRESSER'S ASSISTANT.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, has an opening for a young man as window dresser's assistant; only those who have had experience with first-class establishment need apply, in person or by mail, to Superintendent.

YOUNG MAN, 20-25, GOOD EDUCATION, ALERT, ABILITY TO HANDLE LARGE QUANTITIES OF WORK QUICKLY, TO FIGURE COSTS AND PRICE GOODS; WE WANT A MAN WILLING TO WORK TO PREPARE HIMSELF FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITION; ONE WHOSE MIND IS NOT ON THE IMMEDIATE PRESENT, BUT ON GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL FUTURE; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, AND SALARY EXPECTED; BROOKLYN MANUFACTURER. WRITE J. T., 416 ARBUCKLE BUILDING, BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN
take charge of Superintendent's office; must be an able stock clerk, receiving, and typist; accuracy and quickness must be an essential factor to fill position; married man preferred; first-class references required. Box A 622 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in lamp-testing work; good education essential; knowledge of electricity desirable; opportunity for advancement for right man; write, stating in detail education, experience, age. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced, with knowledge of chemical business, to take charge of Far Eastern department of manufacturing and exporting firm; state experience, salary, &c. O 574 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN FOR CLERICAL WORK. APPLY, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. B 340 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state age, schooling, and experience. 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, for general office and sales assistant, with wholesale electrical supply jobber, Christian firm, splendid chance for advancement; only those with such training need apply; give experience and salary expected. C 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $18 to start, with opportunity for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, office export shipping department large manufacturer; must be active, good penman, public school graduate, unquestionable character; good opportunity. Call Export Dept., 118 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist manager of vegetable oil department who knows general office routine work and has some knowledge of vegetable oils; state experience, salary, &c. O 575 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted; a large real estate organization has an opening for a young man of good education; excellent opportunity for advancement; give references, age, and experience. A 600 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) WITH SOME EXPERIENCE GENERAL OFFICE WORK; WHOLESALE FIRM; $10. CALL MONDAY, JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, 241 WEST 37TH.

YOUNG MAN
to take care of stock records and catalogue work of automobile accessories manufacturing firm; state age, experience, salary. R. W., 183 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 or 20 years; position as salesman in photo supply, &c.; salary and commission basis; state education, references, and experience, if any. A 556 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, office assistant, good penman, correct at figures, honest and reliable; some experience necessary; references required. Address "Old Established," K 691 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN TO SELL AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT COVERS; COMMISSION BASIS. WORLD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., 23 WASHINGTON PLACE.

YOUNG MAN, serious minded, good manners, good at figures, and desirous of making good rather than wasting time, wanted in statistics department insurance company; $40 month to start. K 711 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN BRIGHT, 18-20, TO ASSIST IN OFFICE OF EXPORT HOUSE; KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH DESIRABLE. SAMSTAG & HILDER BROS., 1,200 BROADWAY, 29TH ST. ENTRANCE.

YOUNG MAN wanted in large mercantile and commission store as clerk in parcel department; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary wanted. G 498 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, bookkeeper, able stenographer, and typist; Christian firm; must come well recommended; excellent opportunity for advancement; state full details in first letter. R. K., 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—One thoroughly familiar with settlement clubs and movement, to supervise boys' and young men's clubs in large neighborhood house. G 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, good personality, selling experience, traveling and promoting sales product of nationally known manufacturer; state age, salary, and past experience. B 378 Times.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, about 20 years old, to learn business in office of selling agents for knit goods manufacturers; opportunity for advancement. P. O. Box 344.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a large cotton converting house to take entire charge of mail order department; state salary, experience, and references. B 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, in stock department of large cotton converting house; experience not essential; advancement; state salary. K. G., 807 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with bookkeeping and office experience, to take charge of office in manufacturing plant; opportunity to become partner. K 886 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted; steno.-typist and light bookkeeping; opportunity to learn mechanical drawing. Apply 208 Greenwich St.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, office steel company; state age, experience, if any, and salary desired. A 582 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in insurance broker's office, with some loss experience; state age and experience. O 608 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in parcel post packing; $12. Call 7th floor, 48 West 4th St.

YOUNG MEN wanted in telephone sales work; salary and commission. Apply Room 304, 1,545 Broadway.

YOUTHS over 16, as stock clerk, learn importing business. O 523 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

SPANISH, ENGLISH taught by cultured young woman graduate Boston University; simplified method of elimination insures immediate results. Room 415, 500 5th Av., (at 42d St.) Phone Murray Hill 2585.

GOOD JOBS for good letter writers; convincing letters help secure them; complete information in "How to Write Letters

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
Established 1909.

THE WORLD'S FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

Bear in mind that THE NATIONAL is an employment agency in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Its work begins where that of the ordinary agency ends. Only the better grade of positions is listed, and the service is restricted to individuals of proven ability and integrity.

We require for immediate consideration experienced men for the following positions, which represent only a few of the thousands being constantly listed by this representative concern in all lines of business endeavor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BROKERAGE and OFFICE MANAGER; must command large clientele, have executive ability and Wall St. experience, $10,000.
OFFICE MANAGER; South America, able to take charge of large office, speak Spanish fluently, $3,500.
OFFICE MANAGER and CORRESPONDENT; export, Chile; experience in sugar machinery essential, $2,000-$3,500.
PURCHASING and SELLING AGENT; import and export; thoroughly experienced in vegetable oils and fats, $3,500.
BUYER, export; Far East, general merchandise; must speak language, $2,000-$3,000.
BUYER, export; Brazil, general merchandise; must speak Portuguese, $2,000-$3,000.
BUYER, export; South America, general merchandise; must speak Spanish, $2,000-$3,000.
COST ACCOUNTANT (2); New Hampshire; experienced steel mill work, $2,400-$3,600.
ADVERTISING COPY WRITER; experienced; automobile advertising, $2,000-$4,000.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, city; $4,000; $3,000; to superintend laboratory, 200 hands, manufacturing pharmaceuticals.
PRODUCTION ENGINEERS; $6,000-$6,000; experienced in working up, to start production new automobile plants.
DRAFTSMAN; $25; $2,000; Boston; thoroughly experienced steel cargo ships; permanent.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN; city; $2,100; practical shop experience, to design and supervise operation of heavy machinery.

SALES DEPARTMENT.

SALESMANAGER; Maryland; experienced in handling acetylene gas apparatus, $3,500-$5,000.
SALESMAN; experienced selling valves and fixtures for gas, water and steam work, $1,800-$3,000 and expenses.
SALESMAN; drugs; Georgia territory, $25 week and commission.
SALESMAN; South America; must be experienced in automotive equipment and accessories, $2,400 and commission.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOOKKEEPER; must be good accountant, preferably having Wall St. experience; Christian house, $30-$35 at start.
MAIL ORDER CORRESPONDENT; first-class sales promotion man, able to produce; prefer department store experience, $30-$35.
CASUALTY INSURANCE MANAGER to take charge of casualty insurance for mercantile concern having several branches; must know New York and New Jersey compensation laws, $50-$65 for right man.
BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER; take charge of purchase ledger and cashiering, Brooklyn office, $25.
BOOKKEEPER; manufacturing concern out on Long Island where good schools cheap; permanent, $25 to start.
CLERK; auto dealer wants man with follow-up and publicity experience, $25.
ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT; must be stenographer and have knowledge of purchasing drugs, $30.
BANK CLERK; exceptional opportunity; experience in receiving cage of New York bank, $1,800-$1,800.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Personal opportunities are presenting themselves now for young men, who know of excellence to be accorded full stenographers, to connect with Christian firms that are interested more in the ability of a young man than in long experience.
The openings given below are with reputable firms only and advancement is assured to those who can prove that they are competent.
STENOGRAPHERS (4); Lower Manhattan, (2) mid-town, (2) Jersey City, $1,000-$1,100; (5) downtown, Brooklyn, (2) Jersey City, (2) mid-town, $900-$1,000.

CLERKS.

SPANISH INVOICE CLERKS ($), export house, $900-$1,000.
ASSISTANT EDITOR, house journal, mail order firm, $1,000.
CLERK (2 years), 21 years in fire insurance; with personality and punch, $1,100.
ORDER CLERK and STENOGRAPHER; manufacturers American toys, $1,000.
STOREKEEPER, familiar refined equipment locate in Port Chester, $1,000.
ASSISTANT STEWARD thoroughly acquainted with food and able to handle help; institutional or hotel experience preferred, $1,000.

CALL 9-1,
ROOMS 715-716.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
30 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$30.
TYPIST, $20; exper. $20-$25; numerous positions, $20-$18.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, brokerage, downtown, $20.
TYPISTS, $12-$15.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, Junior Clerks, $15-$14.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
76 BROADWAY.

Typ. seely, $100 and exp.; Asst. Credit man, $30-$35; Span. stenos., $30; Bookkeeper, $30; stenos., $25-$30; bkprs., $25; order clerks, $20; office mgr., $2,500; customer's man, $20; big. clerks, $18; others. Register free.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, $18-$30; accountants, (seniors;) numerous clerical; boys. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, experienced difficult medical dictation; $30. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

SUPP AGENCY, 37 NASSAU.—Free registration; stenographers, Spanish, Santo Domingo other vacancies.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

A large corporation desires a representative for negotiations of a difficult nature; one who has been successful as salesman and understands dealing with men; drawing account against commissions. Call on J. H. Huntington, 108 West 40th St., city.

Take orders for men's clothes. Agents wanted for "Safety First" $12.50 and $15.00 suits and overcoats; experienced in measuring; good commission; references required.
MEYERS BROS., INC., Dept. G,
204-206 Market Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

AGENTS make $40 weekly selling Goodyear guaranteed raincoats; we deliver and collect profit in advance; sample coat free; write today for agency. Goodyear Mfg. Co., 335 Lillie Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, expert bookkeeper, 15 years' experience, thorough business woman, can spare one day week; terms reasonable. C 114 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced; familiar office routine. O 713 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in dining room, refined and obliging, wishes position, hotel or hospital. R. S., 157 East 41st St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, qualified to assume full responsibility; conversant controlling accounts, statistical data, balance sheets, financial statements; capable executive, able correspondent; start $60. W 668 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY.
Thorough knowledge controlling, cost accounting; executive ability; full charge; self-possessed, courteous, and neat; stenographer; 23 years one firm; age 30; American. Jones; salary $35. S 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office executive, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, financial statements; able to assume responsibility and manage office; salary $35-$40. J 443 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; conscientious; 7 years' experience; take complete charge; trial balance, control accounts, voucher system; $35. O 548 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, EXECUTIVE.—High school graduate, thorough knowledge double entry and controlling accounts; excellent references; 6 years' experience; $35. R. O. W., 809A 18th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, conscientious, competent; desires firm that'll close Saturdays; employed at present, contemplates changing; $25. W 251 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, knowledge typewriting, desires position; young, thoroughly capable. L. 441 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER in advertising agency; good opportunity for girl with initiative; state experience and salary expected. B 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY.—Double entry; competent, reliable; seven years' experience; references; good executive ability; typist; salary $30. L 412 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography; Christian, high school graduate; good address; experienced financial and technical; $25; excellent references. W 827 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, stenographer, typist; accurate and responsible; takes entire charge; trial balance, &c.; salary $25. O 432 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, capable taking full charge, desires position with reliable firm; reference; salary $18. K 686 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, beginner; neat, accurate; good penman; business school graduate. Stella Schlanger, 37 East 28th St. Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ten years' experience; double entry; trial balance, controlling accounts; executive ability; best references; salary $25. J 776 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 2½ years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts, &c.; $15. O 565 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, desires connection reliable concern; salary, $18. K 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; 3 years' experience; thoroughly competent; $15. W 506 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, trial balances, &c.; reliable. W 663 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 4 years' experience; expert selling ability; salary $18. O 587 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; high school education; $12. Miller, 441 West 124th St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, typist, 23 years, double entry, can take complete charge; 6 years' experience; $25. T 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. T thorough experience; capable taking charge; $35. Harlem 8699.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; eight years' experience; excellent references; $25. G 426 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced; balances, controlling accounts, typing; highest credentials; $35. A 1017 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, high school graduate, 3 years' experience; $18. O 545 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 5 years with present firm; capable of taking full charge; $25. K 687 Times.

BOOKKEEPER desires position Summer hotel for board. Box 81, 2,121 3d Av.

CARETAKER.—Family 3 adults wishes to take charge of house while owner is away; references. S 17 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, sewing; no waiting; country; write all week. Lorimer, 242 E. 25th.

CLERICAL position wanted, by young lady; good knowledge of Spanish and English, experienced with exporting firm, uses typewriter, but not a stenographer; no preference as to work. O 487 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young woman, 10 years' excellent experience, age and supervision of correspondent, publishing and pattern house. K 50 Times.

CLERICAL WORK, statistics; high school graduate; experienced, accurate at figures; salary, Box No. 3,121 3d Av.

CLERK.—Good penman and figurer, office detail; neat American. K 25 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE,
secretarial and publicity experience; ability to write; initiative, adaptable; position with future; at present employed. O 153 Times.

COMPANION-CHAPERONE. — Lady offers services to convalescent lady or girls for nominal salary and passage to Pacific Coast via Panama; not return; speaks Spanish. W 7 Times.

COMPANION Woman of refinement and education desires position as companion to elderly lady of means; good practical nurse; no objection to travel; references. Miss Edwards, 1,459 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION.—Young gentlewoman wishes resident or visiting position to lady; willing to write letters, shop, superintend, mend, manicure, and pleased credentials given. C 164 Times.

COMPANIONABLE, intelligent American, desires resident position as useful companion to lady; excellent needle woman; capable H. 1,642 Amsterdam Av.

COMPANION Mother's Helper, or Supervising Housekeeper. — Refined, middle-aged American gentlewoman; references. S., 340 Corona Av., Pelham, N. Y.

COMPANION.—Lady going to California will act as companion to lady or children for fare; experienced traveler. K 50 Times.

COMPANION to lady; educated American lady in the country; experienced in housekeeping, gardens, pets. S 11 Times.

COMPANION to lady, executive ability; physical care; would travel; institutional work. Write Miss Bethe, 154 East 89th.

COMPANION.—Young girl wants position as lady's companion. Phone Columbus 4204 or call 1 West 67th. Evelyn.

COMPANION to lady of refinement; applicant accomplished and competent; references. N 180 Times.

COUPLE, competent; man, chauffeur; wife, as housekeeper or housework; references. Block, 118 West 105d St.

DAY'S WORK, washing, ironing; $3 a day. 336 East 61st St. Mrs. Zakhar.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish Spring, Summer dresses; references; prices reasonable; in or out. Miss Adolfo, 619 W. 185th St.; tel. Washington Hts. 7581-W.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic French gowns. Mme. Mariette, formerly with Thurn, 52 West 48th St., N. Y. City; private, no sign.

DRESSMAKER. — Remodeling, alterations; also children's clothes; $3.10 a day. Box 228, 852 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER, high class; day work; families; references; letter only. 471 West 147th.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS, visiting, wanted; answer by letter. Box C 108 Times.

DRESSMAKER, also seamstress; out by day, $2, will alter. T 22 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — First-class, by day or week; city-country. W 507 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Evening gowns, sport suits; home, out; remodels. Ryan, 76 West 50th.

EDITORIAL.
Position as editor or assistant desired by young woman now employed as magazine editor; clever writer, unusual education, keen sense of literary values; rapid worker. C 23 Times.

EXECUTIVE—UNUSUAL.
Young lady, attorney, college graduate, stenographer, secretary, knowledge of bookkeeping, ten years' thorough practical business training, seeks new connections; possesses personality, tact, initiative, executive ability; fully capable assuming responsibility exercising sound business judgment, common sense. B. G., Hotel Martha Washington, Room 918.

EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY, college woman, 33, assistant to President Western college seven years, involving high type executive work, salary increased $1,400 to $2,100 in that time, has indefinite tenure present position, but seeks opening in business, executive-secretaryship, office management or similar. W 806 Times.

EXECUTIVE, Organizer, Systemiser.—College education; several years' business experience; for past two years executive secretary of a large County Chapter War Relief Organization; capable of handling big position after insight into work. Y 240 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Experienced woman to supervise small office, handle correspondence, &c.; $25. W 664 Times Downtown.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER wishes secretarial or other high-class position, requiring her services few hours daily, or whatever days convenient to employer; transcription at home, if so desired. B. M., 304 West 116th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

EXPERIENCED TRAINED NURSE.—CULTURED LADY, GOING TO CALIFORNIA, WOULD ARRANGE TO CHAPERON ONE OR MORE YOUNG LADIES OR CHILDREN; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. K 16 TIMES.

FILE CLERK AND TYPIST.—Experienced; Library Bureau; automatic, etc.; Christian; salary $18. D, 640 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FILE CLERK.—10 years' experience, capable of installing systems; references. C 414 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Educated; experienced; knowledge of different systems; $30. R 730 Times Downtown.

FINISHERS on dresses. Miss Mann, 154 West 56th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Young woman, expert in buying and furnishing will undertake outfit of apartments for owner; greatly increase rental; highest references; salary or commission reasonable; estimates furnished. C 154 Times.

GOVERNESS.—German, wishes position as nursery governess; thoroughly experienced in physical care; references. Governess, 167 East 90th St.

GOVERNESS, French, excellent references, seeks position in nice family to one child, age 3-6, male only. Mlle. J. Billet, care of Mrs. Washburn, 13 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS, visiting, kindergarten teacher to children not under 5 years; long experience; best references. Governess, 515 West 151st.

GOVERNESS, visiting, excellent French; music, English; has vacancies. Francaise, 559 West 143d.

GOVERNESS.—French, one, two children; $30. Call Monday, 2,694 Broadway, care Tompkins.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced French governess desires position in good family; $60. Trohet, 124 West 16th St.

GOVERNESS - TEACHER. — Experienced Swiss teacher wants position; family or school. W 217 Times.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, excellent French, German, English; piano, (conservatory;) highly recommended. C 136 Times.

GOVERNESS, visiting, young Parisienne; French, conversational; German, English; kindergarten; pianist. 2,629 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged gentlewoman wants position as supervising housekeeper in home where servants are employed; a thorough housewife of the old-fashioned type; prefers home where there are young boys, and where her fondness for lads and ability to make a real home for them would be valued; unquestionable references given as well as ability. Address Gentlewoman, Y 800 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined, middle-aged widow wants position with business couple; speaks only German and Hungarian. 113 Hyde St., W. Orange, N. J.; tel. Orange 4183-M.

HOUSEKEEPER, MANAGER.—Woman of education and refinement, capable, experienced, desires immediate engagement for family, preferably adults; city or country; references exchanged. A 886 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged woman, plain cook; no laundry; elderly or business couple preferred; suburb preferred. P 1,351 Times, Bronx.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable American woman with 10-year-old daughter wishes position as housekeeper with small family of adults. Address Housekeeper, P. O. Box 171 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. Refined widow, middle-aged, desires permanent position; good plain cook; moderate salary; reference. K 75 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady, efficient, trustworthy, would like take care of two or three small apartments daily; reference. D 428 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Good cook; daughter 13; trustworthy, competent; no laundry; $40. C 171 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, managing, institutions; competent, experienced; highest reference. A. Hirsch, 513 West 188th St.

HOUSEWORKER, general; $15 weekly; no laundry; sleep home. Answer Swedish, N 209 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER and manager in small, refined family; country preferred. Address Mrs. E. Perry, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, visiting, experienced, desires position; references. Advertiser, 653 Lexington Av. Plaza 4453.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced; best city references; part time preferred. A. S., 205 Columbus Av.

LADY of gentle birth, sunny disposition, great sense of humor, excellent health, common sense, tactful, reader of human nature; capable of filling any position of trust; post monials. S 3 Times.

LADY with knowledge of nursing and six years' experience managing motherless household desires similar position. N. F., 3,823 Broadway.

LADY of culture and refinement to take charge children out of doors afternoons. Kearn, 471 West 145th St.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes place for Thursday. Carroll, 47 West 69th St.

MAID.—Young lady wishes position as lady's maid; willing to travel; can furnish reference. H. H., 241 Lenox Av.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional lady patients; references. Brook, 211 West 80th, Riverside 8329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Hoffman, 2 Cathedral Plaza, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 208.

MILLINERY DESIGNER. — Expert; years with largest high-grade hat manufacturer of trimmed hats; wholesale only; offer must be attractive. C 161 Times.

NURSE.—Reliable trained infants' nurse; understands all formulas and feedings; entire charge from birth; excellent references; delicate; also twins; city, country. Telephone Lenox 5184. "Nurse," care Grasta, 1,026 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—Responsible young woman of refinement best references, will care for child 12 to 5 P. M.; $6; carfare. Write, or call afternoons, 24 West 48th, basement.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Danish, intelligent, refined, cheerful disposition, 7 years' experience wishes charge of child 2 to 7 years. Write Danish, 443 Columbus Av.

NURSE, trained undergraduate, young, refined, British, desires chronic case. Phone Bryant 7, Room 501.

NURSE.—Settled, capable undergraduate wishes care of invalid; interview; references. A 1025 Times Harlem.

NURSE MAID for children over 4; willing to teach French. B 65 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Young woman, experienced, personal executive, office manager, sales and purchasing agent, (not an accountant,) qualified for administration of large force of stenographers, dictaphone operators, statisticians, file clerk, and office boys; master of detail; experience covers export, commercial, and advertising fields. Executive, L 490 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER,
expert bookkeeper, auditor, mail order correspondent, stenographer; 9 years' practical business experience; capable of taking entire charge; could manage office for large New York office or out-of-town manufacturer; excellent references; age 26; Christian. B 42 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT-CLERK; experienced; knowledge typewriting; with chance of advancement. G 415 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, two years' experience, Addis, 619 W. 185th St.; tel. Washington Hts. 7581-W.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR.—Physical training and recreation director, college trained, is open for engagements afternoons and evenings. W 269 Times.

POSITION in country; experience in poultry, dogs, and live stock. W 73 Times.

PRACTICAL NURSE or companion by a cultured, educated, philosophical woman; permanent care of invalid preferred; best of references. Hotel Wellington, Room 828.

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
stenographer, correspondent, expert bookkeeper, auditor, financial reports rendered; 9 years' experience; capable of handling private matters carefully; age 26; excellent references; Christian. B 41 Times.

REFINED GIRL, educated, 20, wants position as secretary-companion to cultured lady; knowledge of French; drives electric and motor car. Y 870 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Christian young woman, 27 years of age, high school graduate, college training, with nine years' experience, wishes position as secretary; accurate, rapid stenographer; can attend to correspondence and office details; has had considerable experience in reporting committee and Directors' meetings. R 736 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (Literary.)—Young English lady, 3 years' experience as literary assistant, seeks connection with writer or magazine. T 20 Times.

SECRETARIAL POSITION desired by young lady, trained in first-class secretarial school; willing to demonstrate ability; pleasing personality. W. F., 37 East 28th St. Plaza 2993.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER, —— and office experience, commercial and legal; executive ability; office manager; correspondent; stenographer; $30-$35. H. L., Room 613, 317 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, experienced, at present employed, would like afternoon or evening work; personal employers will give highest references. A 874 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, EXECUTIVE, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER; 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; ABILITY ORGANIZER AND SYSTEMATIZE; PLEASING PERSONALITY; $30. 6 and 7 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

SECRETARY wants responsible position, small, well-equipped office uptown; educated American; accurate, systematic; expert correspondent, stenographer. K 40 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, excellent stenographer, thorough training office details, capable handling correspondence, long experience, references, desires position. S 53 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, correspondent; thoroughly experienced and competent; possessing initiative and executive ability; salary $30. N 163 Times.

SECRETARY.—College education; knowledge of different systems; $30. R 730 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, correspondent; thoroughly experienced and competent; possessing initiative and executive ability; salary $30. N 163 Times.

SECRETARY.—College education; knowledge of different systems; $30. R 730 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, with excellent stenographic training, possessing initiative and tact, seeks permanent position; excellent references; $30. G 307 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—College graduate, two years' legal experience, desires to go to France as secretary; knowledge French, Spanish, German. K 21 Times.

SECRETARY.—Well-bred college graduate with literary training, rapid stenographer, can take entire charge of correspondence; possesses executive and initiative; $30. T 3 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young lady, best of references, accurate, experienced, desires position; $25. W 231 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Executive; refined; varied experience; efficient; all routine; references. S 26 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 15 years' experience; assistant bookkeeper; references; $25. N 178 Times.

SECRETARY.—Exceptional experience and references; salary $25 to start. Miss Jane Dougherty, 989 6th Av.

SECRETARY.—Publishing experience; university graduate; stenography, typewriting; salary $25. K 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT,
3 years' experience in above capacity, engineering, mercantile work; well bred, educated American, Christian, (K.,) sensible, capable, loyal to interests of employer; bookkeeping knowledge, legible penman; neat appearance and worker; $20; no agencies. K 658 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who can take dictation accurately and transcribe it accurately, who can write a letter without dictation, who can use judgment, good sense, and business knowledge, as private secretary or for responsible job; experienced $25 and worth it. Write Steno, 1602 World Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 19; one who also has a working knowledge of bookkeeping and has had a year's experience along these lines, prefers to be in situation where steadiness and conscientious application will be appreciated; high school graduate. L 440 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, M., good personality; above average intellect, thinks fast, acts quick; college graduate; 7 years' engineering, mercantile, export experience; accustomed fast dictation; accurate, noiseless operator; $35. S 775 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, five years in exporting and commercial houses, in charge of office details; operate all standard machines rapidly, accurately; $30 start, more when ability proved. M. D., 1,911A Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' varied experience, good penman, neat, accurate; good personality; small exclusive office; fine environment; $20 to start. R. H., 261 Wadsworth Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, young lady of refinement, well educated; 2 years' experience; thorough knowledge of office routine; fluent correspondent; Christian; $25. K 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, long experience import, export, familiar with office routine, conscientious, reliable worker, seeks immediate position. L 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Protestant, wishes temporary position; several years' advertising and manufacturing experience; competent; best references; salary $25. S 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Correspondent.—Independent worker; eight years' experience; thoroughly trained assistant for busy executive; salary $35. S 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary; Christian; College graduate; good address; experienced financial and technical; $25; excellent references. W 528 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper, experienced; high school graduate; willing worker, accommodating; reference. Wolf, 278 3d Av. Telephone Gramercy 3018.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — College; experienced; banking, stocks, bonds; Christian; credentials; $25. K 714 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, conscientious, executive ability, general business reference; small office; uptown; $30. H. Gilman, 425 East 166th.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, one year experience, high school graduate, desires position, reliable concern. 517 West 164th. L. Steiner.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; experienced; commercial, legal; permanent; moderate salary. K 709 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, payroll clerk, several years' manufacturing experience; excellent reference; salary $20. S 580 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires position; 20 years' experience; assist on books; best of Western references; $30-$35. C 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; neat, willing worker; business school graduate, desires position; salary $15. G 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, bright beginner; $10 to start. R. H., 118 East Houston St. Telephone Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; neat, accurate. Miss Davis, Pa., 1,026 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' technical experience, rapid, accurate; references; salary $23. O 572 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Several years' experience last position; initiative; $25. K 668 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, conscientious; now employed; familiar with detail work; $22. T 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally well versed in English; 3 years' experience; competent. C 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' thorough office details; reliable, ambitious, $23. Telephone Harlem 3753-J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; familiar bookkeeping; excellent references; salary $20. L 431 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' commercial, legal experience; knowledge bookkeeping; references; $16. K 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, export, stocks, commission, wants position after 3; $10. Telephone Franklin 2328.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; reference former employer; salary $18. K 683 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, thoroughly experienced legal work; excellent references; salary moderate. K 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced engineering, legal, electrical work; salary $23 week. 842 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; well educated; $15. Underwood machine. G 511 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $9. G 473 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; 4 years' experience; not afraid of hard work. N 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2½ years' experience; good education; Christian; $16. W 857 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; accurate, efficient; $15 with good chance for advancement. G 219 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, not afraid of hard work; excellent qualifications. Marie Young, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, seven years' experience; conscientious; has initiative; $25. K 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; office assistant; references; American; $15. O 568 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, of personality, exceptional ability, desires position in country. S 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (17,) 8 months' experience, desires position; salary $10. G 424 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—3 years' experience; metal brokers, engineers, exporters; $23. K 715 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; four years' experience, one year export, switchboard; $18. G 490 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Academic high school graduate; references; $15. Jeanette Weitzen, 54 West 116th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; can also operate dictaphone; salary $25. L 483 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, insurance, real estate office desired; downtown; $22. G 448 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, desires permanent position, good future. N 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; experienced; reliable firm; advancement; $15. A. 1953 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; can operate dictaphone; salary $25. L 403 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 21; short experience but quick, intelligent; well trained; ambitious; also Wooten Desk 124, and 600 do.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; four years' experience; familiar office details; $25-$30. O 548 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; bright; $20. T 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; intelligent, efficient; $20. L. I., 50 W. 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires to substitute; $25. Tel. 4174 Riverside, Apt. 2B.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wishes work number of evenings week. 49 975 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; Christian; high school; central office; private board experience; handle busy board; assist clerical; $18. K 713 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST.—High school graduate; Christian; quick, courteous, apt; $15; excellent references furnished. W 333 Times.

WAITRESS, colored, for tea room, club or good boarding house. 220 West 144th St., Apt. 2.

WAITRESS, PARLORMAID.—Long reference; wages $25. 293 3d Av., 2d floor.

WOMAN wants day's work, washing, cleaning. 228 East 80th St. Apt. 3.

WOMAN, colored; day's work; laundry; take home. Huger, 453 Lenox Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, new with Packard Motor Co., desires change; best of references as to ability, courtesy, experience. Call Telephone Newtown 1465.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 2 years' experience, knowledge of clerical work; would appreciate steady position with large firm; best reference. B. Blume, 1,519 First Av.

TYPIST with knowledge of stenography or capable of being assistant stenographer. Helen Klein, 1,204 1st Av.

TYPIST desires work home; thoroughly experienced; manuscripts, plays, legal. S. O., 2,226 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Three years' experience; full knowledge of office work. K 614 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, knowledge stenography, office assistant; experienced, competent, high school graduate. K 680 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and assistant bookkeeper; 2 years' experience; best references. O 467 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATIONS, Spanish, French, English; secretarial work, evenings. N 15 Times.

TYPIST, former teacher, desires home work. 42, 2,060 Grand Av., Bronx.

TYPIST.—College student, 8 years' experience, desires typing at home. W 220 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, wants half day's work. Maria Calzada, 210 West 109th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, American, college education, financial, technical, steel, real estate training; executive ability; expert stenographer; desires first-class position; $35 week; competent. C 97 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Southern widow, 34 years old, of good family, and fair education, wants position as secretary or confidential clerk. Lucile Slade, 2,183 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone 2782 Schuyler.

YOUNG LADY, 8 years high school, 2 years' business experience, desires position general office work; neat penman; accurate at figures, filling office routine. S 574 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Capable stenographer, grasp of managerial problems, served as office manager for war activity, seeks connection understudy to busy executive. K 88 Times.

YOUNG LADY, practicing law for 2 years, N. J., desires opening with large legal concern, or charge entire legal office; knowledge of typing. 1,004 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LADY, Seattle; six years' experience as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting, switchboard. [illegible] R 726 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, knowledge of French and English, in dentist's or doctor's office; experienced. Address M. J., 852 Columbus Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent cook; best references; by mail, Y W., 742 3d Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, will take children walking out-of-doors. W 327 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 39th. Phone Columbus 9062. Established 1890.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class accounts, 2,413 Broadway, (93d.) Riverside 9462.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6914.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 462 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR—Expert on costs and systematizing; 13 years' experience accounting, office management and systematizing; wide range experience; excellent education along technical lines; lately in charge of cost department in one of largest machine shops and foundries in East; excellent credentials; American, age 36, married; willing to travel. W 249 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Office Executive.—Thoroughly qualified business man with progressive methods and adaptability, understanding of credits, collections; excellent correspondent and practical organizer; my experience, training, ideas, and executive ability are immediate results; salary $5,000. S 27 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AUDITOR seeks a position as traveling auditor with some commercial banking house, manufacturer, or distributer who has branch offices throughout United States; have had 18 years' experience and can furnish the best of credentials. A 1,037 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER; systematizer, executive ability, thoroughly acquainted with all office duties, willing to assist in any capacity, handling government contracts, solving complex problems, and making investigations. A 1023 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS.—American, Christian, 34, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; six years with last connection; good systematizer, office manager, executive ability; $3,000; A1 credentials. L 431 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Graduate engineer, long experience analyzing contracts, reports, costs, office management, also studied and practiced accounting, systematizing, wishes responsible position, business connection; salary no object, opportunity is. W 816 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, office executive, 39; very familiar with modern office details, credits and collections, good systematizer, with initiative and sound judgment; presently employed; desires to change; salary $3,000. K 726 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT
wants temporary work from merchants or manufacturers who do not employ permanent bookkeeper; will take off monthly trial balance, close books for the year and make out tax reports at reasonable rates. B 875 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—General and cost systems devised, installed; long executive experience; thoroughly familiar modern business office requirements; accustomed to managing large office and payroll; salary $5,000. G 423 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost accountant; capable man,

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

(37,) honorably discharged; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, payroll; 10 years office experience; A1 references. N 1 Times.

CLERK (25,) willing and ambitious, desires with advancement; reference. L Times Downtown.

MAN—Single; middle age; thoroughly experienced horses; careful driver; country or town; flowers, generally useful; superior references. K 99 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE,

with experience as welfare worker (a man also personnel work; General Staff Officer desires position employment and permanent basis of establishment. N 118 Times.

MAN, engineering and business experience, discharged soldier, desires position; salary secondary to future. N 134 Times.

AND WAITER—Couple, colored, wish positions as first-class cook and waiter in private club or small hotel; capable of taking entire charge with other help, of kitchen and dining room; six years' reference; $150 per mo. Write Peter, W. N., 1,356 Broadway.

Japanese, thoroughly experienced, wishes position for gentleman's home or small family; best references. 161 East 34th St.

RESPONDENT, assistant sales manager, expert stenographer, bookkeeper; experienced; qualified; references. G 417 Times Downtown.

RESPONDENT.—Service man, 24, experienced sales promotion; knowledge of advertising. 1,053 Times Building.

CLERK.—Energetic, ambitious, experienced in figuring manufacturing costs, also knowledge of bookkeeping. L 490 Times Downtown.

Bookkeeper, ex-service man; manufacturing experience; Burden applicant. 75 West 183d St.

man butler, driver car; wife cook and housework, have 6-year-old boy; country; references. T 4 Times.

PLE—Man chauffeur, wife plain cook (no laundress); references. Chas. Carlson, 2,462 Av., care of auditor.

MAN, discharged soldier; college and four years' experience; thoroughly familiar with handling credits and collections. 8 Times.

MAN or investigator, married, mercantile experience, position; excellent references. 1,053 Times Building.

ER, interior decorations, furniture; 18 months service; fifteen years' experience; desires to connect with good house; superintendent, draughtsman. N 136 Times.

MAN, MECHANICAL.—Machine, motor engineer; practical mechanic; technical graduate and former technician; reference; salary $25 week. K 876 Times Downtown.

MAN, engineer, technical education, proficient and qualified to carry out investigations relative to efficient management of industrial plants, their construction and maintenance. T 15 Times.

MAN—Electrical, mechanical apparatus; six years' experience; technical college graduate, honorably discharged officer. Phone Millis, 458 East 161st St.

MAN-ENGINEER, wide experience, all mechanical lines, also patents, ideas, models, tools, desires work by the hour or week. Engineer, 32 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

MAN, designer special machines, tools, jigs, etc., desires position as designing or mechanical engineer. G 489 Times Downtown.

MAN, architectural, 8 years' experience, residences, apartments; well acquainted with woods, reinforced concrete and steel designing. C 116 Times.

MAN and engineer prepared to do all engineering and construction required for certain size manufacturing company. 76 Times.

MAN, mechanical engineer; 5 years' shop, 9 years' designing experience on automatic machinery and apparatus. N 60 Times.

MAN, accustomed to special automatic machinery, and also industrial plant work. O 537 Times Downtown.

MAN, architectural, experienced estate and tenement work; moderate salary. C 65 Times Downtown.

MAN, mechanical; designing, detailing and tracing; steel worker; wants part at home. L 501 Times Downtown.

MAN, with architect or builder; supervision and Building Department experience. P 126 Times Bronx.

MAN, structural, college education, experienced, desires civil engineering position; moderate salary. B 339 Times.

TRADE JOURNAL.—Whole or part time; timely article for special numbers; also or take full charge large or small paper. 1,178 Times.

EXPERT, seeks position with publisher of text books or works of reference; employed. L 3 Times.

ENGINEER, technical graduate, executive ability, ten years' construction and manufacturing experience, desires opportunity for advancement; not particular as to location. Box 98, Y. M. C. A., Fairfield, Conn.

ELECTRO-MECHANICAL ENGINEER, ten years' exceptional experience, desires responsible position. K 852 Times Downtown.

FOLKSMAN seeks appointment as courier, secretary, companion, or head chauffeur; world traveled; expert mechanic; good horseman; public school; army, wounded; references; no salary; moderate wage. C 216 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, experienced electrical, mechanical, desires position with exporter; will consider moderate salary start if prospects justify. O 524 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, licensed, colored, wishes position as assistant in city. A 1032 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER desires position, American, first class license, reliable in every respect. Apt. 10 1st St., Woodside, L. I.

EXECUTIVE

SPECIALIZING IN OFFICE ORGANIZATION AN HANDLE CLERICAL FORCE ANYWHERE FROM 1,000 OR MORE DOWN; QUALIFIED TO ORGANIZE OR REORGANIZE OR STANDARDIZE BRANCH OFFICES IN ANY KIND OF BUSINESS; CAN CONSIDER ONLY LARGE CONCERN, OR BRANCH THEREOF WHERE THERE IS A CALL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHEST KIND; INCIDENT TO WHICH THERE WILL BE CONSTANT APPEARANCE OF SUCH PROBLEMS AS MUST BE GIVEN TO AN EXCEPTIONAL EXECUTIVE FOR THEIR SATISFACTORY SOLUTION; PREFER LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY; SALARY $2,500 PER ANNUM; HIGHER FIGURE NECESSARY OUTSIDE OF CITY N 143 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE

A Western man of 40 years of age is looking for a connection in executive capacity. Experience extends over twenty-five years of part of which is practical work in many lines of business; accounting, auditing, systematizing managing offices, clerical forces, handling help and getting the most from them. Has for four years past acted as present office manager for department store; broad enough and has had sufficient experience to adapt self to any conditions, locality, business or surroundings provided opportunity exists for favorable future; a proposition which would pay not less than $6,000 would not be considered; record and reference strong in any one would desire. K 827 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE

and salesman, (37,) with unusual general knowledge of business conditions, experienced in office detail and with successful selling record, desires retail or jobbing business connection; has raised naval officer; highest references. A 1,033 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE, (35,)

Full knowledge export business, would desire connections with export or mercantile firm; has seven years' executive experience; sales manager, export accountant; can furnish A1 reference. Box S. S., 1123 Tribune Building.

EXECUTIVE.

Motor trucking business; systematized, supervised operation 60 motor trucks; maintain and operate trucks least possible cost, supervise repairs, handle help; desires connection transportation system; compensation secondary to possibilities; highest references. K 86 Times.

EXECUTIVE, PURCHASING, TRAFFIC. Discharged army officer desires business connection, seven years assistant to President and General Manager large corporation; strong executive and organizer; experienced handling big propositions, shops, men; highest references. C 127 Times.

EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE OFFICE Manager, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position; highest credentials. Executive, 628 Woolworth Building.

EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY; mature man, broad banking and real estate experience; corporation officer; accustomed to meeting and handling tactfully all kinds people; unusually equipped to relieve a busy man of details either business or personal. C 119 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

American, age 32, twelve years' experience in factory management, managing superintending, purchasing and production work, desires responsible position. J. Henry Muller, 1,144 Vyse Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

EXECUTIVE.—Thorough groundwork of accounting, credits, collections; South American, automobile, and rubber experience; salesman of proved ability. K 664 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN STEEL AND IRON, 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, PURCHASING, SELLING, SUB-CONTRACTING, NOW EMPLOYED, WANTS BROADER FIELD. K 666 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE, high-class practical automobile man, wishes position as foreman or head tester; references. Messmer, 534 East 84th St.

EXPORT HOUSES OR MANUFACTURERS.—Are you looking for a competent man to head or assist your machinery department, a good mechanical engineer with practical experience here and Russia in cotton, textile, mining machinery; good general knowledge of other lines; Russian, Slavic languages; would like to hear from you. Y 308 Times Annex.

EXPORT TO GERMANY after peace; salesman, with selling experience in 18 countries, now in New York, wishes to represent first-class firms in raw material and reliable merchandise on commission. O 448 Times Downtown.

EXPORT EXECUTIVE.

12 years' business experience, age 34, traveled in England and Continent; high education, speaking five languages, excellent references, seeks engagement; would travel. W 284 Times.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, with thorough knowledge of export shipping for over 5 years, East, Central and South America, wishes position with progressive concern; also stenographer and typewriter. T 8 Times.

EXPORT.—Latin American, thoroughly familiar with export, perfect English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, wants management position; now holding similar position $5,000. G. L., 275 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN.—Thorough knowledge all shipping details; capable correspondent; seven years' traffic experience; familiar with lighterage, warehouse, trucking, and dock conditions. A 1034 Times Harlem.

EXPORT.—Ambitious young man, (25,) familiar with details export documents, bookkeeping, stenography; capable assuming responsibility; $25. G 464 Times Downtown.

EXPORT-IMPORT.—Evening college student, (20,) executive ability, wishes position with house offering opportunity for advancement. O 585 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER.

A man of mature experience, either as Superintendent, manager, or assistant to general manager, wishes to connect with live manufacturing concern; has executive ability, judgment and broadmindedness to get and keep the respect of employers and employes and get maximum results; expansion and opportunities sought rather than immediate gain; have a ten-year producing experience is evidence. G 449 Times Downtown.

FACTORY PRODUCTION.

Experienced time and motion study, rates planning, routing, installation, cost systems; will locate anywhere; moderate salary. S 43 Times.

FARM MANAGER, single man, 30 years, life-long practical experience; agricultural college graduate, all branches of farming; not afraid to work himself, references from last employer, seeks engagement. L 447 Times Downtown.

FARM MANAGER or working foreman; energetic and progressive young man; Cornell Winter course; life experience on farm and private estate; familiar with tractors and all other modern machinery. K 620 Times.

FARMER, gardener, or working foreman; life experience all branches of farming; married, small family; best references. Care J. W. Potchtar, 938 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

FOREMAN CARPENTER or superintendent on concrete construction; one who can produce work with speed and economy; salary moderate; references. Nestor Westerberg, 768 48th St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, Superintendent, on gentleman's estate; where taste and refinement are desired; life experience in greenhouses, landscape, farming, forestry, &c.; Englishman, middle-aged; systematic organizer of help; temperate, trustworthy. T 295 Times Annex.

GARDENER, life-long experience; desires to handle new property under development; expert on orchids, greenhouses, scale, tree moving, grading, sunken gardens; best references. Power, 238 West 142d St., N. Y. C.

GARDENER, married, wife Superintendent, Swedish, married, wife gentleman's estate; also farming, landscape gardening, grading and laying out grounds; A1 personal references; Swedish. W 124 Times.

GARDENER, Italian, vicinity New Rochelle, 29 Mechanic St. Phone New Rochelle 2203.

GARDENER; references; New England States preferred. Hansson, 9 East 89th St.

HOTEL MANAGER of long experience, managing commercial, apartment, and resort hotels, is open for engagement anywhere. Address William Concin, General Delivery, New Rochelle, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, 55, long experience in graphite production control, cost calculation, cost reducing; open for engagement April 1; best references. A 619 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR, experienced in commercial and legal investigations, desires position with concern who appreciate a good worker; references and commendations excellent. W 264 Times.

JAPANESE COUPLE want positions, small family, city, country; man first-class cook, wife waitress; 4 years last place; best reference. H., 445 East 57th.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT — Polytechnic evening student wishes position as assistant laboratorian; knowledge, qualitative analysis and inorganic chemistry. L 409 Times Downtown.

MANAGEMENT ENGINEER.

earning about $20,000 a year, will accept executive position at $12,000 the year if it affords opportunity to rise as ability is demonstrated; desires to avoid living conditions involved in out-of-town work; was in charge of Organization and Methods for one of the larger units of the war organization; started as Chief of Section, was twice promoted, and ended on the staff of the head of the entire unit. C 77 Times.

MANAGER.—Reliable married man, 55 years of age, would like position as manager of an estate; formerly secretary of a savings bank, President of State bank, and treasurer of a large church; can furnish bond and excellent references. N 113 Times.

MANAGER'S AID OR SALESMAN.

Have been chauffeur, demonstrator, foreman, and salesman; age 31, married; one year in France and speak fair grade French. Can you use me? L. W., 45 West 98th St.

MANAGER of real estate seeks a position with an estate, trust company or real estate company; thoroughly understands the management of properties, cost of repairs, &c. N 135 Times.

MAN of 30, with extensive business and legal experience, desires to connect with a business house seeking a man of undoubted JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT, broad education, ability as correspondent, common sense, tact and personality, for executive position; give particulars. Y 321 Times Annex.

MAN.—Successful, Western man, thoroughly familiar with land, mortgages and farm loans, desires connection; no objection to trips West, with New York headquarters; very familiar with Kansas City and parts of Texas, where he has extensive land interests; will accept moderate salary or commission; seeks employment—not a job. B 327 Times.

MAN, 27, 10 years' experience all branches of steel business, scrap iron and steel; accept anything that offers future; compensation secondary consideration. K 67 Times.

MAN, age 32, honorable discharge U. S. Army, desires position, familiar with general office work; thorough bookkeeper; references. Y 344 Times Annex.

Man, married; on farm in exchange for maintenance; can care for horses, grounds, and do general handiwork; references; state particulars. Bayonne, N. J.

MAN, 35, unusual broad business and executive experience in real estate, building and architecture, available April 1. T 10 Times.

MAN, aged 45, with artificial leg, desires bench work or seated work; held one position nineteen years; excellent references. Phone Columbus 9759.

MAN, Christian, 43, recovering from acute indigestion, wants outdoor work on farm or resort; references. J. F. L., 488 State St., Brooklyn. Phone 8773 Main.

MAN, married, gardener and handy man, wishes position. D. D., 2,013 3d Av.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 32, competent production and successful sales manager, three years' experience in South America, is open for engagement. G 457 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Has considerable experience factory management, developing new inventions and machinery for contemplated quantity production. O 556 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER MAN, with pep and experience, desires part-time publicity work; the kind that gets results. W 268 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER OR EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.

Young man with exceptional business training, experience, knowledge of and ability to institute modern successful ideas, desires a connection with progressive organization that offers opportunity for constructive planning and analysis; unquestionable references. C 115 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND TYPIST.—High school graduate, experienced. D. Reichard, 1,708 Grand Av., Bushwick 3053-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

OFFICE MANAGER, CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER, STATISTICIAN, MODERN METHODS; 7 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGE TEXTILE CONCERN; TAKE FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. A 1003 TIMES HARLEM.

PAYMASTER, PAYROLL CLERK, TIME KEEPER, AMERICAN, AGE 30; REFERENCE. J 1243 TIMES, BRONX.

PAWNBROKER CLERK, (30,) intelligent, conscientious, reliable; 7 years' general experience. O 511 Times Downtown.

PLENTY OF EXPERIENCE AND A GOOD APPEARANCE

A likable personality,
Any locality,
I can get out and get trade,
I can outshine a sales force,
I'd be a popular manager of your Summer resort.
Willing to do anything to keep busy.
Highest references; many years with world-renowned distillery; had charge of all the trade in New Jersey.
Now in my prime.
BOX 129 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

POULTRYMAN, single, excellent character and pleasant disposition; expert incubator and brooder; responsible man, offers his expert services; highly recommended; references. W 278 Times.

PRINTING.—Assistant executive, practical young man, 30, knows cost finding, estimating, layouts, type, presswork, binding, paper, inks, &c., can keep stock and purchase records, also knows purchasing details, would like to connect with a good house at moderate salary. C 68 Times.

PRINTERS—LITHOGRAPHERS. — Position desired as estimator and purchasing agent; familiar with all kinds of paper stock; many years' experience with local lithographic house. Active, 46 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, seeks connections with high-class Printing, Engraving concern; salary or drawing account. G 461 Times Downtown.

PUBLICITY EXPERT.—Any line; will consider part time; reasonable compensation. L 464 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Position wanted as purchasing agent, have had twenty years' experience in purchasing materials for the complete construction and repair of steel and wooden vessels, general stores of all shops for shipyard use, and supplies for the engine, deck and steward's departments; am thoroughly familiar with organizing a complete purchasing department, having full charge of store house traffic, receiving and shipping departments, keeping the steel and general ledgers; perpetual inventory, am an able buyer, understand the market and am accustomed to great volumes of work; highest references. Y 358 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, having nine years' experience in buying materials, machinery, and equipment for electrical and automobile manufacturing concerns, desires position where knowledge and conservation is appreciated. S 479 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Stationery, printing, shipping utensils, building supplies and office material; young man, 23, desires position in above capacity; army discharge. N 140 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Have had 8 years' real estate experience, understand leasing, selling, and management; I would like to secure position with a good concern, where future is in sight; am energetic and ambitious; have a college education; single, 27 years old, live at home, do not smoke or drink; can furnish excellent references. Address Real Estate, 115 Times.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR, middle-aged man, desires permanent position where faithful services will be substantially appreciated; with present employer 18 years, in charge of his personal and property interests; carrying strictly confidential property; first-class references furnished. F. O. Box 92, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, experienced in apartments, business properties, and tenements; successful collector and economical repairs; wants position or will work on commission. Henry Feddern, Room 503, 37 West 39th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Apartment and business building management; man desires position; rentals, collections, repairs, decorations. Stead, 315 West 179th.

RELEASED NAVAL OFFICER, college graduate, 6 years' experience as partner retail business, Christian, best references, desires position with reliable firm, preferably financial. N 194 Times.

RECORDS SUPERVISOR.

Installation and operation of systems; statistical and cost reports. L 423 Times Downtown.

SALES EXECUTIVE.
Eight years' experience.
20 years old.
Christian.
Married.
Have
had actual selling experience.
Hired, trained, and directed force fifty women.
Inaugurated and maintained direct mail solicitation of plans.
Edited house organ for salesmen.

With the largest concern in its line in the country, and still on the job for them.

Want to change May 1 or later. Salary, minimum, $400 per month. O 596 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OPEN FOR REPRESENTATIVE LINE, EXCLUSIVE OR SIDE, FOR THE PACIFIC TERRITORY; 8½ LENDID FOLLOWING, PREFERABLY READY-TO-WEAR OR TEXTILES. S 88 TIMES.

SALESMAN, CORRESPONDENT, EXECUTIVE, (36;) RESOURCEFUL AND ENERGETIC; SEVEN YEARS SOUTH AMERICA, FOUR FRANCE; PERFECT FRENCH, SPANISH; OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION. G 468 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, middle-aged, experienced specialty man, now employed, seeks opportunity as representative in Spanish country; knowledge of said country and language; expense and commission proposition preferred; bonded reference. Y 227 Times.

SALESMAN.

PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY.

Experienced young man, thoroughly acquainted in Oregon, Washington, and California; now here; open to offer. A 1011 Times Harlem.

SALES EXECUTIVE. THOROUGHLY TRAINED IN EVERY DETAIL OF UP-TO-THE-MINUTE AND INTENSIFIED SELLING METHODS; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. K 2 TIMES.

SALESMAN selling grocers, markets, bakers and hotels; same firm past 15 years; desires an article or line of goods, part or whole time; staple article only; exceptional references; bond. K 5 Times.

SALESMAN, representing ladies' wearing apparel, waists, underwear, &c., in Washington, D. C., knows the trade; experienced. Address G. E. Feeney, 37 Le Droit Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN.—Can you offer a man of worldly experience, who has traveled extensively in theatrical business, a position offering real future? Willing worker, possessing tact and initiative. Theatrical, W 262 Times.

SALESMAN.—Graduate mechanical engineer; 12 years' experience manufacturing and selling; fine reference; pleasant personality, and can prove ability; moderate salary to begin. W 326 Times.

SALESMAN, educated, good appearance, intelligent, persistent worker; willing to learn every phase any staple line; can "carry message to Garcia;" excellent references. Y 285 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, WITH AUTOMOBILE, WOULD CONSIDER SOME GOOD SPECIALTY LINE; NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO, OR NEW ENGLAND. K 23 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—I can increase your sales and cut your sales cost down to less than half; I sell through careful correspondence, booklets, &c.; I work on commission basis, part or whole time. W. H. 66 Times.

SALESMAN and executive, splendid record, wants opportunity offering prospect earning $10,000 a year on commissions; advertising preferred; no financial securities; local territory. C 125 Times.

SALES ORGANIZATION.—Staff of capable salesmen and canvassers now ready to handle a few more Greats' New York campaigns for high-class commodities, including advertising; straight commission. C 133 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man, having sold exclusively to banks throughout United States for 8 years and now connected with big downtown bank desires change; earnest, persistent, loyal. Address K 33 Times.

SALESMAN.—Commercial traveling salesman open for immediate engagement; 10 years' acquaintance with New England druggists. Glenn, phone Stuyvesant 2340. Apt. 35.

SALESMAN.—Six years' mill experience, piece goods; annual sales over $400,000; thorough acquaintance Jobbing and Cutting-up trade; ready for reliable line. K 51 Times.

SALESMAN, with large following in Chicago and vicinity, wants to represent some reliable Eastern manufacturing concern. Y 306 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, aged 32, possessing proved selling ability and highest credentials, seeks connection with reliable firm; experienced in stationery and kindred lines. W 265 Times.

SALESMAN, (27,) navy discharge, desires connection with progressive ready-to-wear concern, inside or outside; references. N 14th Times.

SALESMAN, specialty, desires side line for [illegible] Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN—Piece goods or ready-to-wear; seven years' experience city and road; personal following; desires connection with legitimate firm. 187 Times.

SALESMAN, (23,) with proven ability, desires connection on percentable sales staff; road and city experience. A 1008 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN—Side line for city grocers, commission basis; reliability, energy and success will pay to investigate. A 1004 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 32, retail tea years' selling experience to retail trade, desires to connect with progressive house in same city; salary or commission. A 1009 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN—Seven years' experience, road and city, import training, wishes connection with export house; moderate salary to begin; future is assured. N 184 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) desires to connect at once with a reputable concern, staple line; travel anywhere; thoroughly experienced and a producer. O 994 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS among experts, desires representation of reliable manufacturer; commission basis. O 946 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, machinist, American, 37, wants to get into the selling game; over 16 years' experience as foreman. Foreman, 781 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN with large established trade in territory would like good specialty to carry as a side line; grocery preferred. Address M., care Times-Press, Middletown, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Executive man, age 34, five years' experience, capable, desires connection with progressive concern; A1 reference. W 271 Times.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive young man desires connection with established house; staple line, city road; previous experience; references. K 58 Times.

SALESMAN, 40, with established trade among largest wholesalers in South America desires representation of American manufacturers. Y 250 Times Annex.

SALESMAN would like to connect with food product concern; four years selling jobbers and retailers New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. A 1,010 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN full of pep, desires to connect with a "live" concern; exceptional credentials; honorable discharge U. S. Army, eighteen months' service. K 15 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, wishes connection with reliable automobile accessory concern; released naval officer; highest references. A 1019 Times Harlem.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER.

(40,) experienced staple, specialty lines; A1 record. L 462 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, two years iron working machinery; Alexander Hamilton graduate. K 661 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, capable, experienced hustler, wants connection with progressive mercantile house. L 471 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Sold to department stores, grocery trade, druggists, and medical profession. O 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Italian, highly educated, speaking Italian, French, Spanish; wants position. K 89 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on city button and notion jobbers, wants to change. What have you to offer? W 281 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, desires good position; 15 years with present concern. W. F. Times 200.

SALESMAN, 24, wishes to connect with manufacturer, drugs or sundries preferred. C 129 Times.

SALESMAN, married, experienced, desires line for city with mercantile house. S 44 Times.

SALESMAN.—Shoes or accessories; 9 years' retail experience; wholesale preferred. C 140 Times.

SALESMAN, wide experience, 36; open to carry any side line; commission basis. Box 698, 278 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, stenographer, salesman, expert office man; 13 years' experience; age 33; married; wants position; salary $40. O 529 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.—Executive man, 26; college education; large business experience; highest credentials, character, and ability. 327 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, stenographer, (26;) six years' business experience; reliable, capable taking charge; highest credentials; $25. G 466 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive; high-grade ability; excellent credentials; A 1 compensation. K 648 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, EXECUTIVE.

I am now filling position in large manufacturing concern. I am receiving a salary of $30 per week; am fully competent, can handle correspondence on my own initiative and can meet a considerable amount of emergency work that will arise. I can see no future advancement in my present position; am therefore prepared to consider a new position where further advancement is possible. 147 Times.

SHIPPING AND STOCK MANAGER. — Ten years' mercantile experience; thoroughly capable to handle important details; references. S 30 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 37, married, experience (concerning, part shipping, traffic regulations, take charge department, desires permanent position. K 662 Times Downtown.

SPANIARD, young, (23,) desires position with reliable concern in stock; future main consideration; references. Llana, 96 Henry St., Brooklyn.

STATISTICIAN.—New Yorker, 26 years old, having 12 years' varied office experience as secretary, correspondent, statistician, and manager of time, orders, expediting, and purchasing departments, capable executive, possessing energy, tact, and initiative, is desirous of making permanent connection affording opportunity for advancement; starting salary of $1,500. Phone Hunters Point 888, or address L 451 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, bookkeeper; clean cut, wide awake; secretarial training; assume responsibility; five years' experience; touch operator; age 25; Christian; $25; highest credentials. K 707 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, (21;) secretary five years' experience; also employment manager, traveling salesman; high school graduate; ex-Sergeant; Christian; $25-$30. Burke, 910 West 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER, 29, Protestant, college graduate, excellent experience, desires position where exceptional English training is essential; $40. W 316 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Expert; 5 years' experience; discharged army; salary $25. K 676 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) rapid, accurate, long experience, speaks Spanish, wishes position. W 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish and English, competent and experienced, desires position. O 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; understands bookkeeping; brainy, dependable, hard worker; American; $25. O 804 Times Downtown.

STOCK AND BOND SALESMAN, highest references, is open for engagement. O 559 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICAN, 21, knowing typewriting, some English, willing, hard worker, desires position; moderate expectations. K 700 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRODUCTION. Products made of sheet metal; handle large force of men. Y 306 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Graduate mechanical engineer; 12 years' experience manufacturing and selling; fine reference; pleasant personality, and can prove ability; moderate salary to begin. W 326 Times.

SALESMAN, educated, good appearance, intelligent, persistent worker; willing to learn every phase any staple line; can "carry message to Garcia;" excellent references. Y 285 Times Annex.

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SALESMAN, (27,) navy discharge, desires connection with progressive ready-to-wear concern, inside or outside; references. N 14th Times.

SALESMAN, specialty, desires side line for [illegible] Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERER, first-class, wants private [illegible] Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese young man wants position as valet, plain cooking, gentleman's place; best references. T. K., care of Arts Co., 107 East 59th St.

WATCHMAN, single, American, wishes position, private or public; lately employed war plant; personal reference. Lauriston, K 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE IN THE FALL OF AGE, HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM ARMY AT PRESENT DATE, HAVING EXPERIENCE AS INSPECTION, STATISTICAL CLERK, SPONDENT, INVESTIGATOR, DESIRES TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH REPUTABLE COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT HANDLING CONCERN; REPORT CONSIDERED, WHERE PERSONALITY, CHARACTER AND BUSINESS ABILITY COUNT; POSITION MUST HAVE FUTURE AND POSSIBILITY FOR PROMOTION; ONLY HIGH GRADE CONCERNS CONSIDERED. ADDRESS Y. E., ROOM 503, 25 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

YOUNG MAN (21,) SCANDINAVIAN, well educated, conscientious, reliable, languages, banking, clerical, manager, English, familiar with dry goods, hosiery, silks, machinery, linens, desires; will start with wholesale house; will sacrifice salary to future. A 994 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 26, college education, excellent appearance, just released from service, would like to connect with a live organization where integrity, perseverance, and aggressiveness will be recognized and rewarded by advancement; finest references; remuneration secondary to future possibilities. R 675 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 34, JUST OUT OF SERVICE, twenty months in charge of Subsistence Dept. for post of 10,000 men, trained in handling men in executive work, knowledge of clerical work and bookkeeping; seeks position where above experience will count. N 138 Times.

YOUNG man, 25, good education, all-round experience, possessing tact, initiative, desires position with advertising firm to learn business; experienced aviation, automobile, motor, mail order, and sales methods; moderate salary. C 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years, university graduate, expects discharge from army May 1, desires position where there is opportunity for advancement; two years' business training; knows Spanish. Address O 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, office experience, high school education, good penmanship, typewriting knowledge, desires position with wholesale concern to learn business; moderate salary. L 457 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, now employed, making maximum of $80 weekly, wants position where $50 is the minimum and $100 or more may be made weekly. Worker, W 267 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ABLE, (37,) ten years' all-around business experience, advertising solicitor, salesman, executive desires real opportunity; highest recommendations. W 304 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, seeks clerical position, with prospects for one of merit, ambition, ability, education, refinement. K 701 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, been in theatrical business for six years, seeks connection with concern offering real future to willing worker of hustling, live, and worldly experience. Ambitious, W 263 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, commercial and industrial experience, executive ability, mechanically inclined, desires connection with reliable concern, offering fair salary with opportunity for advancement. Geisel, 544 East 80th

YOUNG MAN, two years' high school education, two years' business experience, wishes position with future. William J. Scully, 832 Union Av., Bronx, New York; telephone Melrose 548.

YOUNG MAN of Spanish-English speaking, with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position; good references. G 427 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, with executive ability, wide experience, and able correspondent, desires position; unquestionable references. T 32 Times.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires position with manufacturing establishment; city or out of town; practical knowledge of purchasing, correspondence, production, expediting, shipping, &c. O 962 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, refined, educated, seeks position as assistant to busy executive; best references and bond. K 702 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) good standing and ability, released from service, wishes to connect with an established concern. N 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position, anything where ability will bring advancement, future main consideration. Benjamin Sternin, 18 East 107th St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 19, alert, prompt, efficient, high school graduate, desires connection with progressive firm; traffic experience. O 937 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) wants position, stenographer and general office work; exporting preferred. Neatness, 40 2d Av., Pelham, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) dry goods commission experience, seeks position offering future possibilities; alert and conceptive; highest references; bond. L. G., 611 West 152. St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, several years' office experience, willing, accurate, desires clerical position; advancement. K 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, experienced in importing line, capable of handling shipping and correspondence, desires position. N 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with reliable concern; salary secondary if right connections can be made. O 540 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, ex-soldier, desires position; high school education; six years' business training; excellent credentials. A 968 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, bookkeeper, stenographer and typist, ample experience, desires position with good future; salary least essential. K 706 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, student accountancy, three years' experience as assistant bookkeeper, billing, sales clerk, &c., desires position. A 1024 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, technical graduate, wishes five years' position with electrical concern; experienced electricity, drafting. F. Straus, 103 West 164th.

YOUNG MAN, college education and selling experience, have initiative and personality, would appreciate opportunity; splendid references. W 212 Times.

YOUNG MAN, seven years' business experience, year Government service as chief file clerk, desires office position. K 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position will advancement; business school graduate. Jarson, 495 East 136th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate; dress house connection desired. S 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, neat appearance, desires position in any capacity; best references; army discharge. N 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires clerical position; accurate, reliable; excellent references. A 980 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with excellent bus ness experience, seeks promising connection. K 703 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Honorably discharged, desires position where honest and faithful work will bring good future. S 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 18, desires clerical position; $12, with advancement. L 474 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate; general clerk; $18. O 479 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years age, technically trained; experienced chemical plants; can do analytical work. W 246 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, seeks connection silk house handling georgettes; experienced. N 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, aggressive, assistant to executive; typist; well recommended. K 678 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, neat appearance, desires position either as clerical or junior salesman; army discharge. W 809 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires connection with reliable firm

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC OR PIERCE-ARROW.
This car last year's model, used season, suburban, or any type with inside drive; good condition mechanically and otherwise; describe fully and state regarding upholstery and equipment; give wheel base, price and lowest price. Address Private Family, Box 161 Times.

Will exchange two beautiful statues, imported from Italy, reproduction from the National Museum of Naples, representing "Il Narciso" and "Venere Gallipria," 28 inches high, of solid bronze, for light car, fine condition. M. Vecoli, 31 Liberty St., New York City.

Best obtainable used car, Hudson, Cadillac, Buick or similar well known make; must be mechanically perfect and stand right inspection and test; give full particulars as to equipment, condition, price, terms, &c. O 608 Times Downtown.

1917-1918 Packard, Pierce-Arrow, or Locomobile touring or landaulet; must be in good condition; satisfactory demonstration essential; no dealers. Eddy, Phone Hanover 3765.

WANTED—Four-passenger high-class car; small mileage; preferably Pierce-Arrow or Locomobile; give full particulars and how car can be seen. Times Downtown.

CADILLAC wanted, '17, '18 or '19 Model Touring, seven passenger; will pay cash; must be in perfect condition; dealers, do not apply. L 450 Times Downtown.

COUPE or cabriolet seating four; must be mechanically perfect and good condition; state price; no dealers. W 501 Times Downtown.

ROADSTER, BEST VALUE, ABOUT $1,000 CASH; FULL DETAILS; NO DEALERS. O 608 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WESTCOTT Arrow Line wanted; must be in perfect condition; cash. Bryant 5482. Meehan, Room 2103, 110 West 40th.

Franklins wanted, any model; preferably 9-A or 9-B. E. A. Ackerman, 225 West 34th.

SMALL commercial car; closed body; good condition; moderate price. H 826 Times.

MARMON, Stutz, Cadillac, four passenger; similar car; no dealers. J. F., 198 Times.

CADILLAC, Pierce, Mercer, or Stutz. Room 801, 527 5th Av.

Automobile Bodies.

AUTOMOBILE BODIES.—A few handsome limousine, and touring bodies left; at reasonable offer refused. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $45, with driving $60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. 1. Phone Circle 5276.
THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving; short time; private ladies' driving and mechanical course. American Auto School, 736 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4016.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7930. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TO TAILORS.
FOR SALE.
PRESSING MACHINES.
SUITABLE FOR
OVERCOATS AND TROUSERS.
R. O. BURTON,
311 6TH AV., N. Y., 3D FLOOR.

Hosiery, darnproof; 12 pairs gents' or ladies', assorted intense black, guaranteed; $1.50, parcel post, to introduce our high-grade hosiery. Dixie Hosiery Mills, Kernersville, N. C.

Complete plant, in excellent condition, including 8 motors, 3 bench lathes, 4 drill presses, 1 baby automatic refrigerating apparatus and a lot of miscellaneous tools. Write M. D., 3 Greenwich Av.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 20 West 32d St., near Broadway.

Nagel Corliss engines, 125 H. P.; first-class condition, with or without boiler. Brock-saw-Pilsbury Sewer, Inc., Decatur St. and Irving Av., Brooklyn.

Opera tickets, (3,) for season 1919-1920, for Wednesday nights, for sale at small premium. Address C., Box O 596 Times Downtown.

Imported gorgeous hand beaded black and gold evening scarf, extra long, never worn; cost $150, sell $50. Madison Square 7894.

For Sale.—Envelope and two side curtains for 1914 Cadillac; in good condition. Y 286 Times Annex.

Billiard parlor, high-class, centrally located, elegant uptown neighborhood; must sell at once for cash, only. W 246 Times.

One Singer sewing machine, practically new; latest model, on stand. C 126 Times.

Dictaphone, practically new, for sale at a bargain. Mr. Hunter, Rector 7525.

Furniture.

FOR SALE.—UNIQUE ANTIQUE BOOK CASE, ROLL TOP SECRETARY AND SIDEBOARD COMBINED, 8 FEET HIGH; SOLID BLACK WALNUT; AN EXCEPTIONAL PIECE OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE; BEST OFFER. P. O. BOX 856, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Pianos and Organs.

For Sale—Hardman & Peck parlor grand piano; mahogany finish; perfect; $150. Mrs. Gordon Ritchie, Bayside, L. I.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 3 months for $6.
Visible, 3 months, for $7.50 up.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS
Other makes, $25 to $85.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year
Call, telephone or write
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
20 E. 23d St., opp Madison Av. Tel. 1493
339 Broadway, at Worth St. (Franklin

Purchase and Exchange.

DENTAL EQUIPMENT WANTED.

Second hand, complete, including chair, cuspidor, engine, table, brackets, light, sterilizer, instruments. Only a thoroughly modern and up-to-date equipment will be considered. A wonderful opportunity for a man desiring to dispose of his entire equipment to obtain a good price. All cash. Address George Waterford, 378 5th Av., Phone Greeley 1234.

WANTED—FIFTEEN LATHES, FIVE SURFACE GRINDERS WITH MAGNETIC CHUCKS AND ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR PISTON RING FACTORY. B 822 TIMES.

Furniture wanted; pay full value, consists apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 129 University Place. Stuyv. 3798.

Embroidered luncheon cloths, hand-made lace for bed spread, gowns and underwear, hand lace; bargain. K 81 Times.

Wanted.—Machinery, entire plants, any description. Write Wagner, 1,782 Washington Av., Bronx.

Wanted — Duo-Art piano, grand preferred; state price for cash. Y 278 Times Annex.

Billiard table, practically new, for sale; cost $150; sell $50. Madison Square 7894.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

97TH, 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable double room, private bath; electricity.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av. (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; references, table board.

64TH, 54 WEST.—Large double rooms, private baths; table guests.

66TH, 48 WEST.—Desirable room, running water; references.

70TH ST., 44 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled.

72D, 113 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large handsome front room overlooking river; private bathroom; excellent table.

72D ST., 315 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6448.

72D, 324 WEST.—Rooms and board; excellent table board, elevator. Phone Columbus 1048.

72D, 302 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, single or together; home cooking; references.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone, table board.

78TH, 114-116 WEST, (Wide, Paired Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80D, 124 WEST, (Grayecurt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

81D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Beautiful rooms, delicious home table; references.

82D ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms and board, table guests; excellent table.

86TH, 128 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; with bath; French cuisine; homelike; references.

86TH, 503 WEST.—Attractive room in exclusive boarding house; suitable for couple. Stern, Schuyler 9867.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath adjoining; excellent meals; references required.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, 4 baths, desires few paying guests.

94TH, (603 West End Av.)—Large room, suitable two or three; private bath; references.

100TH, 221 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite; furnished, unfurnished; overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

105TH, 339 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; cuisine service unexcelled; elevator; private phone; all latest improvements; refined surroundings; only permanent guest considered.

111TH, 530 WEST.—Sunny front room; board optional; high class. Apt. 26.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Private family will rent one handsome room; table service unexcellent board; $30; gentleman preferred; seen Sunday-Monday, 3 to 6. Apt. 61.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Large double room; first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 8135.

140TH, 422 WEST.—Large, front room; running water; also single room; homelike; electricity; near subway. 4365 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223, (cor. 94th St.)—Beautiful large room, private bath; delicious food. Apt. 94, Jandorf. Tel. 9441 Riverside.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
30 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLIAM HENRY.

279 West End Av., (corner 73d.) exclusive family hotel, overlooking river, Schwab mansion; rooms with private baths; excellent table.

I TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN
during the day. Terms by day or week. Lunch served. 202 West 86th St., Apt. 3-W.

Brooklyn.

Quiet house with home comforts, for your aged parents and convalescent patients. 250 Stuyvesant Av. Phone Bedford 2580.

Westchester County.

Small family can accommodate three refined business men who would appreciate ideal home surroundings in suburban section, with all comforts and conveniences of city; large, airy, beautifully furnished rooms, with wonderful view of Hudson; large screened porch; excellent home cooking; 40 minutes from Grand Central Station; garage privileges; use of other boarders; references exchanged. R 702 Times Downtown.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BUREAU OF BOARDING HOUSES
FOR GIRLS,
11 West 37th Street,
keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Women with rooms to rent make personal application at the Bureau. References.

Two rooms and bath, with board, for husband, wife, and two children, girls 4 and 6 years, with private family, having comfortable suburban home, including partial care and supervision of children; permanent; adequate compensation. Box 465 Times, 1 Rector St.

Married couple desire nicely furnished room with board in first-class home within radius of Broadway and Central Park West and 60th to 75th Sts. Write, giving full particulars, A. Fernandez, 2 West 67th St.

Spanish, Portuguese or French. — Refined American wishes room and board with family where one of these languages is spoken; references; state terms. W 76 Times.

Wanted, by young married couple, board and room (with private bath, if possible,) in private family; reasonable distance to uptown; price no object for right place. K 58 Times.

Widow, middle-aged, moderate income, desires to share small apartment with another similarly situated; references exchanged. Address Congenial, A 538 Times Downtown.

Young Jewish business couple (kosher) desire accommodations or share apartment with family or couple; references. K 63 Times.

Jewish couple, two children, desire room and board for Summer season in Edgemere or Far Rockaway; private family or small boarding house. B 73 Times.

Board, room by Christian girl with small private family, on Heights, 116th to 158th Sts. O 600 Times Downtown.

Young man wants accommodations; private home, near Columbia University; meals. O 599 Times Downtown.

Three ladies desire two rooms, board; refined home; commuting distance. A 1005 Times Harlem.

Young lady requires small room, partial board, between 12th-70th Sts., West; private family. W 242 Times.

Christian Science gentleman desires board and room with private family. O 114 Times.

Gentleman desires board and room above 60th St. T 4 Times.

Gentleman wishes room and board with private family. T 5 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Richmond.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Accessible; 2 minutes to train; country, seashore combined; good table. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
42-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.,
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $26 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 and $45.
Suites for two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.

2,552 MARION AV.—Large, cheerful room in private family; terms reasonable; references.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS.
Special facilities for treating and curing such cases; also for
AGED PEOPLE, CHRONIC INVALIDS, requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium; large, modern, warm house, spacious grounds; automobiles, wheel chairs, attentive nurses, experienced physicians; Winter rates moderate.
LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

A private family having beautiful country home, Orange section, New Jersey, will accommodate refined couple or two gentlemen; attractive grounds and garden; good train service; garage accommodation. W 71 Times Downtown.

Rest Haven Farm for boys; high elevation; ideally located; every convenience; schools, churches near; personal attention; references. Phone Englewood 153W.

Single gentleman can be accommodated in private home in Montclair, convenient to trains; references required. G 506 Times Downtown.

BERTRAM COTTAGE,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Refined atmosphere; delicious Southern cooking; booklet. C. F. Johnson.

South Orange, N. J.—Beautiful home and location; large room, private bath, and board; couple; references. 117 Scotland Road.

Morristown, N. J.—Christian private family with comfortable modern home, excellent neighborhood, will board few refined guests. Y 336 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain Home, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished. Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; table and service unexcelled.

Long Island.

REFINED COUNTRY HOME.
30-mile view of Long Island Sound.
Two rooms, with private bath and private porch, with board; also two other rooms in section we believe will convince you there is nothing better.
MRS. RUBY T. SNEDEKER,
Phone 179 Glen Cove. Summit Av., Sea Cliff, L. I.

New York State.

Caswell Hall, Beacon, N. Y., accommodates invalids, convalescents and elderly people; nurses in attendance, modern house, large grounds.

Connecticut.

A private family, (Christian,) having a charming country house and large farm, offers accommodations to a few refined people who desire a quiet, restful home for week-ends or longer; appointments first class; terms $30 to $35 per week. Phone 1884, Devonshire Farm, Norwalk, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME for two children or elderly people; terms reasonable; references exchanged. K 3 Times.

Country Board Wanted.

Summer board for three families and small children on farm within easy commuting distance; location near water preferred; must have modern conveniences; send full description and terms. Apartment 31, 532 West 112th St.

Wanted—May 1 to Sept. 30, 6 or 8 rooms for 4 adults, 7 juniors, on farm, high location and within 2½ hours of N. Y.; Christians. Quote particulars and rates to Room 1012, 320 5th Av.

Couple with 8-year girl, Christian, wish accommodations; commuting distance; Seagate ocean front preferred; strictly confidential; give full particulars; excellent references. K 79 Times.

Refined young couple desire room with board, April till October; use private bath; private family preferred; not more than 45 minutes from New York; near station; references. K 49 Times.

Two pleasant rooms with first class board from June, for the Summer, for gentleman, wife, two-year-old child, and maid; Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, or Hewlett. R. D. M., 257 Times Downtown.

Wanted, at Far Rockaway or vicinity, room, with board, for two adults and child 7 years, from July 1 to Sept. 15; references exchanged. 16 701 Times Downtown.

Couple with accommodations for Summer with refined private family within easy commuting distance; near seashore. H 941 Times Harlem.

Young couple with child desire good board, May to October; commuting distance. Write particulars. C 167 Times.

Business couple, married, wishes to engage room for the season in the vicinity of Far Rockaway, with private family. Spitzer, 63 Nassau St., New York.

Board for couple commuting distance from N. Y. Peabody, 3,116 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn.

Young couple; room, kitchenette, or board; commuting distance, Long Island. A 1036 Times Harlem.

Young couple want room and board for the Summer at Long Beach, L. I.; preferably with private family. Y 347 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

25TH ST., (northeast cor. 25th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern conveniences; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

27TH ST., EAST.—Comfortably furnished, southern exposure room in modern elevator apartment; independent entrance; two women or couple only; $10 weekly, with use of bath and a real kitchen. Phone Mad. Sq. 4490. Apt. 23.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Two exceptionally large connecting rooms; bath; telephone; suite, divided.

36TH, 119 EAST.—Small room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

47TH, 157 EAST.—In the 40's; medium-sized room; kitchen and sitting room privileges; attractive; moderate price; references. Address Box 24.

62D, 151 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Attractive suite of rooms; sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, and toilet; electric light, gas, hot water, heat, telephone; private house; references.

66TH, 22 EAST.—Comfortable room and bath in private house; gentlemen only.

71ST, 122 EAST.—One or two large, handsome rooms, private home, together or separately; bath; owner's refined home.

72D ST, 203 EAST.—Sitting room, bedroom and bath; $45 monthly; gentlemen only.

76TH ST., 117 EAST.—Two large, light, attractive rooms; modern conveniences; $10 weekly. Phone Lenox 3721. Missassian.

84TH, 4 EAST.—1st-floor suite of rooms or single; private entrance; telephone; no other roomers; references required.

93D ST, (Corner Madison Av.)—Two single rooms, running water, $7, $8; double room $15; complete hotel service. Hotel Ashton. Telephone Lenox 272.

95TH, (Madison Av.)—Large outside corner bedroom, elegantly furnished, private bath, electricity, elevator; gentleman. Lenox 1836.

LEXINGTON AV., near 87th St.—Complete, comfortable 6 rooms and bath, first floor, corner apartment; all light; reasonable terms; references. Telephone Lenox 2544.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (Bet. 61st and 62d Sts.)—Large front room with own bath, in private house; $15 weekly.

LARGE corner room, private bath; also large sunny room, near bath. Phone Mad. Sq. 839.

MADISON AV.—Artists with spacious apartment will let 1 or 2 rooms to very desirable tenant at reasonable monthly rental. Phone us, 873 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 118, (corner 30th.)—Large, comfortable rooms, single or en suite; newly furnished or unfurnished; kitchenette privileges.

MADISON AV., 765, (67th.)—Parlor floor suite, two rooms, bath; electricity; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 174.—Two garret studios, furnished $20, unfurnished $25; basement, furnished, $30; lease. Apply only 12 to 2.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,878.—Large, light room in elevator apartment; reference. Lacy, 5 South. Phone Cathedral 8945.

21ST, 231 WEST.—Comfortable room; bath, steam heat; apartment; one flight; no other roomers; homelike; reasonable. McNeilly.

24TH, 454 WEST.—Live in Chelsea cottage; interesting neighborhood; English basement; one room; private entrance; private bath; steam, electricity, fireplace, artistic, freshly appointed; your comfort studied; garden front; elevated one block; subway two; private family; executive, writer; opportunity person discriminating habits. Chelsea 9945.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large room, bath, kitchen privileges; electricity; hot water; reference.

52D, 54 WEST.—Front parlor; running water; electric; $40 monthly; gentlemen only.

56TH, 324 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with, without bath; (telephone; references.

57TH, WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, beautiful room, elegantly furnished, adjoining bath; private apartment; two couple; all conveniences; unusual opportunity for gentleman with references. Circle 388.

57TH, 20 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, attractively furnished room, with private bath; all conveniences.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive room; lady preferred; open fire; use kitchenette; $75 month. Call after 2. Stark.

62D, 59 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath, $2.50 per week up; just west of Broadway.

63D, 31 WEST.—Two large front rooms, all conveniences; one or two gentlemen; French private family; $15 weekly. Breason.

67TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; electricity; phone; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 225 WEST.—Elegant, extremely large room, with dressing room, electric light, running water, near bath.

70TH, 200 WEST, Apt. 7.—Front suite, lavatory, private bath; southern exposure.

71ST, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Elegantly appointed, large room, private bath, dressing room, $16 weekly; similar room, bath adjacent, $13; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—TWO LARGE, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; BATH; OPEN FIREPLACE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; MAID SERVICE.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large attractive room; twin beds; adjoining bath; electricity; Hernat.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, cheerfully, beautifully furnished room; home comforts; references.

72D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

72D, 108 WEST.—Apartment three room consisting of, bedroom, living room, kitchenette with gas range, bath, phone and refrigeration, $475 until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to Manager, on premises, Telephone Columbus 7540.

72D, 128 WEST.—April 15th or May 1st to Oct. 1st; three large, exceptionally attractive rooms; bath, kitchenette; southwestern exposure; two open fireplaces; $135 month. Phone 9944 Columbus. Apt. No. 6

72D ST.—One furnished room and bath facing 72d St., with hotel service to rent from April 1. Apply Superintendent, 16 West 72d St.

72D, 48 WEST.—Modern apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; handsomely furnished; 6 months, $160 a month. Phone Col. 6353, Power.

72D ST., 42 WEST.—Sublet, two rooms and bath, from April to October; Apt. 4, Royalton Apts. Apply management.

72D ST., 48 WEST.—Modern apartment of 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, handsomely furnished; $180 month.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Two-room, kitchenette apartment, third floor. Young

72D ST., 116 WEST, (Apt. 4-C.)—Room and bath, furnished; to Oct. 1.

72D, BROADWAY.—Sublet, beautifully furnished two rooms, bath. Columbus 2

72D.—Subway; 5 rooms, 2 baths, elegantly furnished; 7th floor. Columbus 3964.

73D, 136 WEST.—Nobleton Hotel: several beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; weekly, monthly; moderate rates.

73D, 108 WEST.—House-party for three, one extra, large combination living and sleeping room, private bath.

73D, 170 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment; $300. Col. 4288.

73D ST., WEST.—Six-room corner apartment, attractively furnished. Column 3868

74TH ST., (Broadway.)—Nicely furnished rooms, occupancy immediately. Phone 178 Columbus.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two, 3 sunny room suites, bath, kitchenettes; conveniences

75TH ST., 57 WEST.—Sublease April 1, six months or longer, beautifully furnished or unfurnished suite; two large, sunny rooms, bath; maid service included in rent. Superintendent.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Two large rooms bath, and kitchen, beautifully furnished, for April or longer; $125 per month, seen from 4 to 6 today.

79TH ST., WEST (near Riverside Drive).—High class furnished apartment of 6 rooms, 2 baths, to rent to desirable small family; no children; references must be A1. Peabody Ellman, 165 West 72d St. Tel. 6580 Columbus.

80TH, 157 WEST.—Handsome front suite, parlor, bedroom, and kitchenette; Independent southern exposure; electricity; telephone; maid service; select neighborhood; rent $18; references Johnson.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Exceptionally fine corner apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 4 exposures, ninth floor, overlooking Hudson.

81ST, 173 WEST.—Attractively furnished 1 room apartment, 8 or 4 months; modern conveniences; references. Phone Schuyler 8482, Buntin.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, kitchenette; ground floor; separate stone entrance. Apply basement, 11 to 3.

83D ST., 2 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 2 floor west, 7 rooms and bath, to Oct. 1, $130 month; seen mornings, 10 to 12.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Outside apartment, 3 rooms; Oriental rug, grand piano, mahogany furniture; special price to October.

86TH, 325 WEST.—Two large rooms, with kitchenette; modern, high-class; lease October.

86TH ST., 257 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, building, studio 17x19; bedroom, kitchenette, bath, with services, $125 per month to April 30 or longer.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8306.

86TH, 287 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment, 2 floors, furnished attractively; May to October; spacious; 8 rooms; also small apartment, large living room, bedroom, bath. Apply Supt., or phone 6179 Schuyler.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Entire floor, 4 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; private dwelling; kitchenette; maid service; sunny room.

86TH ST., 309 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two-room housekeeping apartment, light and cool; twin beds; maid service; fine cafe; sublet to responsible party.

87TH ST., 251 WEST.—Handsomely, newly furnished apartment, 6 rooms, newly decorated; possession immediately; rent reasonable. Apt. 31. Telephone Schuyler 8794.

87TH, 166 WEST.—Well furnished, 5-room apartment; 2 large bedrooms; southern exposure; Steinway grand piano; $150. Apt. 1B.

87TH, WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment. For information call 3108 Schuyler.

88TH ST., 2 WEST.—Sumptuously furnished duplex with Venetian roof garden; salon, $250 per month; seen by appointment. Phone River. 8045.

91ST, 210 WEST, (Broadway.) Apt. 7-E.—Beautifully appointed six rooms, two baths; high, cool, outside rooms; facing Hudson; silver, linen; short, long term. Call 2 to 4 or Superintendent, Murray Hill 422.

97TH, (Broadway.)—Five rooms, bath, newly decorated, June to October; references required. P. D., 803 Times Downtown.

98th RIVERSIDE.—Six rooms, two baths, corner; bargain; elegantly furnished. Column 3074.

99TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Seven rooms, maid and exposure; immediate possession; $135. Riverside 6708.

100TH ST., 67 WEST.—Bachelor suite, consisting of handsome bedroom, elegant bathroom.

91ST ST., 342 WEST.—Large, light room, private family; bright, attractive, well-furnished room; elevator; business person preferred; $10 weekly.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

91ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; $12, $15, $18.

91ST, 124 WEST.—Handsome furnished large rooms, private bath; finely appointed house; $2.50 up. Cap. 1262. Booklet. Phone 1116 W. Rhinelander.

Long Island.

REFINED COUNTRY HOME.
30-mile view of Long Island Sound.
Two rooms, with private bath and private porch, with board; also two other rooms in section we believe will convince you there is nothing better.
MRS. RUBY T. SNEDEKER,
Phone 179 Glen Cove. Summit Av., Sea Cliff, L. I.

New York State.

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Business couple, married, wishes to engage room for the season in the vicinity of Far Rockaway, with private family. Spitzer, 63 Nassau St., New York.

Board for couple commuting distance from N. Y. Peabody, 3,116 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn.

Young couple; room, kitchenette, or board; commuting distance, Long Island. A 1036 Times Harlem.

Young couple want room and board for the Summer at Long Beach, L. I.; preferably with private family. Y 347 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

125TH, 3,126, (corner Broadway.)—Large, southern exposure, well-furnished room; running water; every comfort; refined; gentleman. Dudley.

126TH ST., 250 WEST.—Sublet 5 nicely furnished rooms and bath, in first-class apartment hotel. Call Sunday after 2 P. M. or Monday evening. Kasten, Asapt. 14.

126TH, 231 WEST.—Large, sunny, elegantly furnished front rooms; piano; telephone; one flight; gentlemen only; references required. Baldwin.

126TH, 535 WEST.—Bright room; southern exposure; gentleman. Tuesday. Phone Academy 8483.

129TH, 238 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large living room, bedroom, bath; kitchen privilege; couple or two business women; references. Cathedral 7870. Apt. 31.

129TH, 348 West, Apt. 1-W.—Kosher—Desirable front room, refined family; gentleman.

131ST, 500 WEST.—Attractive front room, small private family; all conveniences. Apt. 6D.

131ST, 511 WEST.—Executive two-room suite; independent; southern exposure. Apt. 44.

132ND, 542 WEST, (Apartment 2R.)—Bright, attractively furnished; twin beds; gentlemen. Cathedral 8794.

132ND, 611 WEST.—High-class furnished single room, $8. Apt. 5, 2 R. B.

132ND, 619 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room overlooking Hudson River. Apart. 10.

132ND, 507 WEST.—Charmingly furnished outside room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; exclusive; convenient all transportation; business woman only; $10. Apt. 52.

132ND ST., 463 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, private bath; also rooms with running water; all conveniences; moderate terms; references.

134TH ST., 501 WEST.—Beautiful large, front sunny room, plenty heat; phone, electricity, elevator; $12. Apt. 41.

134TH ST., (3,004 Broadway.) — Newly furnished, immaculate room; light, airy, comfortable; for lady or gentleman; private family. Rogers.

135TH, 534 WEST.—Well-furnished; southern exposure; private; phone; steam; $4.50. Keller.

136TH, 429 WEST.—Newly furnished room, suitable 1-2; conveniences; ideal location.

136TH, 615 WEST.—Large, outside room, all conveniences; moderate. Apt. 43.

136TH, 470 WEST.—Light, airy, outside room, adjoining bath and telephone, in modern elevator apartment house, near all transportation lines; no other roomers. Jacobsen.

138TH ST., (Fort Washington Av.)—Furnished outside room, adjoining bath; telephone; elevator apartment; no other roomers. Phone St. Nicholas 9711. Apt. 4-G.

138TH, 454, foot Washington Av. Elegant room adjoining bath; large, cheerful, comfortable; seen to appreciate. Apartment 8.

138TH, 570 WEST.—Sunny room, newly furnished, adjoining bath, telephone, private entrance; subway convenience. Tarnis.

An exceptionally beautiful room, in high-class apartment, overlooking Hudson; gentleman seeking refined, comfortable home. 5463 Audubon. (Mornings.)

APARTMENT FOR BACHELOR.—One handsomely furnished front room; new and modern; also 20x20, open fireplace; private white tile bath; select neighborhood; below 80th St., west side. Phone 6279 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,783. (107th.)—Large, light, airy room adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; modern elevator apartment; handy to near all transportation lines; no other roomers; $10 weekly; references. Apt. 6 South.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d St.)—Attractive large, sunny front room; $12; per week; shower bath; gentleman preferred; references. Apt. 11.

BROADWAY, 3,557, (at 151st St.)—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished room, high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen only. Apply Richmond.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—To let 2 rooms and private bath, or 2 single rooms, to gentlemen. Apt. 80.

BROADWAY, 2245, (85th St.)—Handsome room, private bath, kitchen privileges. Brosnan. Apartment 11.

BROADWAY, (216 West 109th.)—Large, handsome room, fronting on Broadway; large closet; gentleman. Smith.

COLUMBUS AV., 357.—Fine furnished corner parlor, adjoining bedroom; gentlemen, couple. Wilhelmy.

LARGE, bright room for couple; seven Sunday and evenings. Phone Riverside 861.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 80.—Front, parlor and two connecting rooms, facing park; light and airy; suitable for three or four; telephone; independent entrance. Miller.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 451, (115th St., Apt. 9.)—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; business gentleman; references; ideal home; $18 weekly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 38.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite, with private baths, showers, electric lights, steam heat; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.) Apartment 73.—Overlooking Hudson; private bath; gentleman. Riverside 9043.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 116, (84th St.)—Beautiful, large room, bath; one or two gentlemen or couple. Apt. 3 East.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th St.)—Handsomely furnished corner suite; five windows facing Hudson. Phone River 9581. Apartment 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 123.
Apartment 10 North; exceptionally attractive rooms.

RIVERSIDE, 223, (94th.)—Warm, single room, facing Drive, for refined young lady; use of kitchen; $30 month. Parker.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71.—Large front room overlooking Hudson; for bachelor.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 180, (cor. 119th. The Vallamont, Apt. 3L.)—Large front room; elevator; reference; Christians. Telephone Morningside 8231.

WADSWORTH AV., 180, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive two-room suite, telephone, elevator. Apartment 56. Telephone St. Nicholas 8000.

WAVERLY PL., 242, between 11th and Bank Sts.—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; references.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 836, (cor. 106th St.)—Large outside room, overlooking Broadway, high-class elevator apts., 5th floor. Pupont.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

BECK, 319 WEST.—Comfortably furnished apartment, with every requisite for housekeeping; 3 rooms and bath, from May 1 to Oct. 1; $100 per month; to be seen by appointment only. Phone Riverside 9264, Main.

BECK ST., 310 WEST, (Apt. 12.)—Handsomely furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences; only 7 min. from subway; unusual opportunity.

BECK, 435 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment; large light rooms and bath; May to Sept. 15; rent $120; near by Hudson. Telephone Riverside 9411.

BOYLE ST., (Near Central Park.)—Superior apartment, newly furnished, 3rooms and bath. Phone Riverside 4164, evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock.

BYRNE, 318 WEST.—Much clean apartment, 2 light rooms, next to Drive; $12; immediate possession. 4780 Riverside.

CATH 1748 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, kitchenette; overlooking Hudson; $35.

CATH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Salmagundi Annex).—Subway to 59th, two blocks up and 1 block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five and six rooms, from $18 a month; with or without kitchenette and maid service; gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; suites of quality.

CATH, 317 WEST, (one door from Riverside.)—Exquisite 4-room apartment; music room, new grand piano; genuine Chinese rugs throughout; living room; bedrooms, kitchen; price $130. Phone Riverside 1406 for appointment only.

CATH, 326 WEST.—Completely furnished 5-room apartment, bright, airy; references; $90 a month. May 1 to Oct. 1. Phone 8156 Riverside. F. W. Frotmeyer.

CATH, 348 WEST.—Will sublet from May 1 to Sept. or Oct. 1, comfortably furnished apartment of 7 rooms, 2 baths, 3 lavatories; all modern conveniences; large rooms, mostly with fireplaces; reasonable rent; two adult people. W. H. Wheeler.

CATH, 438 WEST.—6-room apartment, modern, completely furnished. Cathedral 9320. Apt. 31.

CATH, 210 WEST.—Charming five-room elevator apartment; top floor; airy, sunny; newly, daintily furnished; piano; immediate possession; $125; October or longer; references. Apt. 34.

CATH, 323 WEST.—Handsome residence with 3 spacious rooms, bath, overlooking Riverside; service; electricity; $150-$200; or unfurnished. Telephone Cathedral 9320.

CATH, 240 WEST.—Six rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished front apartment; southern exposure; rent reasonable; April or October. Sichel, Apt. 3 B. Phone Academy 4096.

CATH.—Subway; seven rooms, 1 baths; new building, handsomely furnished. Columbus 1.

CATH 347 WEST, (Broadway.)—Private apartments; various terms; consult MYERS, Cathedral 8774.

CATH ST., 335 WEST.—Will sublet well furnished 6-room front apartment until Sept. or Oct.; select neighborhood; electricity, elev.; linen, references necessary; $110 month. Phone Cathedral 6320, Apt. 11.

CATH 602 WEST.—Modern 5-room apartment, complete for housekeeping, $100 month; present reference, which must bear investigation. Fernando.

CATH ST., 326 WEST, (Apt. 56.)—6-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished; April 1 to Oct. 1; $150 per month. Telephone Cathedral.

CATH 332 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room, kitchenette apt.; exceptional opportunity; Oct. 1; immediate possession.

CATH 606 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, seen after 11; references.

CATH (at Riverside.)—Furnished, attractive 3-room apt. to rent June to October. 2476 Broadway.

CATH 337 WEST.—5-room apartment for rent; Cathedral 7408. Inquire Janitor, 1 to 2 P. M. today.

CATH 606 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath completely furnished; elevator apartment; grand piano; April to October.

CATH 317 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment, completely furnished, linen, silver, $135 per month. Inquire apartment 1, or Cathedral 9350 (Cathedral).

CATH 327 WEST.—Six rooms, front; high-class; elevator apt.; October to May; $150 per month. Apply Janitor, Apt. 1, or Broadway, room 1001, 1 Broadway.

CATH 325 WEST.—Sublet, handsomely furnished 6-room elevator apt., between Broadway and Riverside; seen by appointment only. Cathedral 8370.

CATH ST., 337 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside).—Express station; eight rooms, 2 baths; Steinway piano, rent reasonable; Mr. Blood. Telephone Morningside 4600, Superintendent.

CATH 336 WEST, Apt. 6B.—Furnished, three rooms, bath; $100 a month.

CATH 336 WEST, Apt. 9B.—Will sublet attractive three-room front apartment, furnished, overlooking Riverside Park; clock from subway; must be of the highest type and be appreciated. Phone Morningside 4600.

CATH 125 Claremont Av., just north of 116th St.—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment with 2 baths; $135 per month for 6 months or 1 year; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 70th. Telephone 8116 Columbus.

CATH 438 WEST.—Furnished apartment, $150; sublet May to October; references required; seen Sunday.

CATH 620 WEST.—Six comfortably furnished light rooms and bath; rent reasonable. Call or phone 3506 Morning. Apt. 33.

CATH 5-ROOM furnished apartment, with kitchenette and three bathrooms, near Plaza Hotel, overlooking Central Park, for rent until Oct. 1, $475 per month. Inquire sixth floor, 36 West 59th St. Telephone Plaza 7786.

CATH FOR RENT, from May 1, furnished 5-room apartment on Riverside Drive; all of outdoors; reasonable. Call Audubon 1910, Apt. 2B, for appointment.

CATH FOR SALE.—A handsome furnished 6-room apartment, complete in every detail; with or without lease; price $6,000. Apt. 3C, 160 West 87th. Apply in evening.

CATH FORT WASHINGTON AV., 461, (cor. 181st St.)—To let until Oct. 1, nicely furnished 5-room apartment, modern elevator house. Apply Apartment 21. Phone St. Nicholas 9988 or John 1900.

CATH FORT WASHINGTON AV., 47.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, $125. Phone Audubon 7750. Apply to Supt.

CATH For rent, from June to October, elegant 5 room furnished apartment, upper west side. Y 229 Times Annex.

CATH FURNISHED APARTMENT, 8 rooms, corner, elevator, elaborately furnished, piano, Victrola; Washington Heights; rent $150. Apply Chatring Bros., 3,276 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 174th.

CATH Furnished apartment from April to October, 5 large rooms

The New York Times
SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For sale at sacrifice, brick and cement house at Hollis, L. I.; 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; owner living out of town; house must be seen to be appreciated; sacrifice price $6,000; house in splendid condition. For particulars phone M. Richmond, Hollis 6926W, or call.

For Sale.—Home beautiful; garage adjoining; situated at Catskill St., Hollis, L. I., two blocks from railroad station; plot 85x100; stucco finish; beautiful Summer sleeping porch, 10 rooms, modern improvements; house in excellent condition; price attractive. Further information phone M. Richmond, Hollis 6926W, or call.

THE LAST OCEAN BEACH

within easy commuting distance of New York; West End, Long Beach, a quiet Summer resort, free from the noisy crowds, near famous boardwalk; attractive cottages, renting $300 to $700 season; lots $479 to $1,800. K 628 Times Downtown.

Near Farmingdale, 140 acres with wonderful views to Great South Bay; fine natural site, woods and fields; flowing spring; borders motor parkway; 33 miles from New York; price attractive. Arthur H. Goldsmith, Floral Park, L. I.

FOR SALE, LONG ISLAND.

To close estate, 116 acres ¼ mile east of Farmingdale Station, L. I.; railroad and trolley frontage; ripe for development, manufacturing, homes, &c.; whole or part. H. J. Uderitz, Attorney, 30 Broad St., N. Y.

SOUTH HUNTINGTON, L. I.

30 or 40 acres, highly cultivated, 1,100 ft. fronting on Jericho Turnpike; high elevation, fine scenery; fruit trees; residential site or gentleman's farm. Conrad Busse, 13 rooms. E. Kollmer, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

24 acres, all cleared ready to cultivate, 10-room house, windmill, running water, bath; barns and outbuildings, directly at Holtsville depot, 64 feet on R. R. and 2,100 feet on trolley; terms. S. E. Terry, owner, Holtsville, L. I.

FOREST HILLS.

For Sale—Attractive brick Colonial residence, almost new; eight rooms, sun parlor, brick garage; lot 75x100; $15,000; suitable terms. Call W. D. Stay, Jr., 142 Lexington St., Forest Hills, L. I.

Douglaston.—Fine bungalow, exceptionally well situated and equipped for outdoor sleeping, three porches; large plot; two-car garage; a bargain at $15,000. Miss Hughes, Douglaston. Phone 2710 Bayside.

MUST BE SOLD.

At Rockville Centre, Nassau County, 14 lots, good 8-room house, garage, and outbuildings; shrubs and shade; good condition. Arthur Weeks, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BALDWIN, L. I.

Seven-room and bath cottage, electric light, gas, water, heat; lot 60x100; Grand Av.; price $4,500; easy terms. Address G. P. H., P. O. Box 2500, City Hall Sta., Manhattan.

FURNISHED COTTAGES AND ESTATES; BAYSHORE SECTION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 45TH ST.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.—For sale, very choice 100x110, choicest location, best development on Long Island. Beatrice O. Jackson, 40 East Newell Av., Rutherford, N. J. Telephone 53R.

For sale or to lease, six-acre picnic ground, with large dance hall, in Maspeth. Inquire J. Friedland, 293 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

North Shore waterfront, gentleman's estate; best Sound view and neighborhood; might sell part or lease furnished. Owner, 199 Broadway, 20th floor, room 18.

Special Bargain. Forest Hills Gardens.—Corner plot, 54 feet front, 74 feet rear; facing park and street; three minutes' walk; minutes from station. S 594 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE, FOREST HILLS, SMALL BRICK-STUCCO HOUSE, GARAGE, NEAR STATION. APPLY OWNER, 75 HARVEST ST. PHONE 2710 BAYSIDE.

For rent, gentleman's small estate, 15 acres, North Shore Hills; 40 miles; water accessible; fine buildings; improvements; $50 monthly. Bowen, 340 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

45 Miles out South Shore, 2 choice acres, price of one; terms to suit buyer. Owner, P. O. Box 372 City Hall Station.

Four-room bungalow for sale; garage, garden; 50x100; building, flashing; 40 minutes; easy terms. Kerr, 161 West 34th.

Great opportunity; sound investments; Harlem and dreary apartment houses requiring $5,000 to $10,000. Barnett, 11 E. 125th.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Mansion, cost $40,000, besides 8 acres fruit, lawn, park; best built home Central N. Y.; 40 rooms, 8 baths, 9 grates; 2 sectional boilers and hot air furnace circulating fresh air; 2 stories, with tile roof; 3 porches, enclosed verandas, garden, garage, barn, poultry; city water, spring, rain; gas, electricity; unencumbered; old couple (71,) would join soon South and sell part; rent 2 families and make sanatorium, club, or society resort. Get facts, photos, or visit Carl Myers, Franklin, N. Y.

100 ACRES, $4,800; ONLY $1,000 CASH. CAMPING AND HUNTING LAND.

Six-Room Rustic Camp.

Short Walk to Lake.

Located 55 miles from 42d St., in lower Berkshire Hills, one hour by auto or about two hours by automobile; wonderful views; 1,000 feet above sea level; some grazing and garden land, springs and small brook; mortgage now for three years $3,500. S 470 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—House and 20 acres of land on lake front, within one and one-half hours of New York; 7 master's and 4 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; sleeping porch, wide doors and piazzas screened; city water, electric lights, fireplaces; box stalls, hair mattresses. Garage and garden; elevation 900 feet; rent for season $2,000. Y 298 Times Annex.

For rent or sale, my house and farm in the Catskill Mountains. House has nine rooms and bath, hot and cold water; about six-teen acres of land in cultivation, besides fruits and flowers; situated close to country club; good roads for motoring; attractive combination for Summer vacation and farming. Apply to A. M. Deane, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

For sale, 80 acres, new house, 14 rooms, conveniences light throughout, and water from artesian well, outbuildings and farming implements, for $7,000; at W. Saugerties, N. Y.; house worth price; photos submitted. Address W. H. Cavanaugh, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.

Richfield Springs House.—28 rooms, 4 baths, 18 acres beautiful grounds, woodland, orchard, lawns, flowers, shrubs, 1 acre vegetable garden; convenient golf links, hotels, sulphur baths; greatest health resort; open fireplaces. Fitzgerald, 366 5th Av. Greeley 5244.

$25,000 cash will buy 60-family, finely located apartment house. 10 years 5½ mortgage at 4½%, int. mortgage; rent $35,000; value $340,000. Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 176th St. Audubon 9080.

At Northport—3½ acres, under cultivation; house, modern, with water in kitchen, ideal for florist or commuter; only $4,250; short property, furnished houses. Harry J. Mott, Northport, L. I.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—Brickyard on Rockaway River, fully equipped; operated last season; abundance clay and sand; present capacity eleven million; can be increased. X 874 Times Annex.

In the Ramapo Hills, commuting distance, 55 acres in orchard, woodland, and gardens; complete small home of unusual attractiveness, garage, farm barns, and hennery; tenant; price $20,000. N 132 Times.

WATERFRONT, 4¾ ACRES, house, garage, stable, cottage; shade, sea wall; owner going abroad, anxious to sell. Archibald C. Rose, 31 East 42d St. N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.

28 acres; fine 10-room house, beautiful grounds, river view, greenhouse; all fruits. Apply James Barrow, 97 Clark St., Brooklyn.

To close estate: nice cottage, modern improvements; extended water view; 10 acres, variety of fruit, near Summer community. Distance. F. H. Selleck, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Long Beach.—Block 142, lots 8, 9, 10; cheap. W 292 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Near Ridgewood, N. J., 67 acres, 10 rooms, every modern improvement, all kinds fruit, near school, station; $20,000; photographs. Hover, 225 5th Av. N. Y.

Half acre plot, with running stream, $300; village water, electricity; money loaned to build. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison Square 9860.

Watchung Mountains, near Somerville, 8 acres; $2,000, $1,000 mortgage, $1,000 cash; charming views. Paul Franke, 1,085 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Ridgewood, N. J., 2 acres splendid house, improvements, garage, fruit, shade trees; $7,000; photographs. Hover 225 5th Av. N. Y.

Charming residence, beautiful "heights" section, nine rooms, all improvements, fine condition, steam heat, cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

Pretty home, short commuting West Shore; 8 rooms; all improvements; acre or more; outbuildings; fruit; view $7,500. Owner, Room 1705, 90 West St.

At Whitehouse—Two acres; good house; $3,800. Six acres, equipped, chickens; $4,500. 90 acres stocked, $22,000; exchange. Happy Home Finch, Elizabeth.

HACKENSACK.—ELEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, SIX CORNER LOTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; BARGAIN. CASH, 76 CATALPA AV., HACKENSACK.

Brick building, concrete floors, steam heat, elevator, railroad siding, loading platform; possession May 1. Inquire Charles Fall, 1400 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

Two large parcels of ground, with modern residences, Oradell, Bergen County. Martin, real estate, 462 Washington St., Hoboken.

Hotel, 70 rooms, high class family house; best suburb; for lease; all year business. R. O. 415 Times Downtown.

Farm for lease, 45 acres, near Pompton Lakes, N. J.; no improvements; rent $60 monthly. Address, 19 West 34d St.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Five-class residence of character and quality, finest part of Passaic; large corner plot, ornamental hedge, trees, shrubbery, flowers; cement garage, two cars, with chauffeur's quarters; house of stone, fancy brick and shingles; 11 rooms; cement cellar, laundry, steam heat, baths, lavatories, toilets; floors of hardwood; quartered oak doors and stairs; faultless tulip trim second floor; open fireplace in reception hall and library, gas, electricity; near parks, theatres and schools; 40 minutes from New York City; moderate terms arranged to suit purchaser. Geo. T. Welch, 110 Passaic Av., Passaic, N. J.

FOR SALE

IDEAL COLONIAL HOUSE.

Situated in the most picturesque section of Wyoming, N. J., Lackawanna Railroad, fifty minutes from New York; high elevation; convenient to railroad station, schools and churches; house contains nine rooms, three open fireplaces; modern improvements and delivery attached; lot 150x150 feet; shade trees. Price $10,500. Address P. O. Box 442, Maplewood, N. J., or phone South Orange 1288-M.

NUTLEY.—One of the finest residences, best location, high elevation, ideal view, grounds and house; finest assortment of shrubs and flowers; garage 18x18; stucco house of 10 rooms, 2 baths; every known improvement; perfect condition; built by owner 5 years ago; cost $18,000; will sell for $15,000; most liberal terms if desired. 40 Edgewood Ave., Nutley, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—Ten rooms and bath, hardwood floors, open fireplace, Thatcher heater; modern plumbing, gas and electric light; artistically decorated; completely equipped; large plot, 100x196; fine shade trees, grape arbor, fruit and garden; chicken house; near station; $12,500; easy terms. Send for photo. Owner, Room 1728 Woolworth Building, New York, or 11 High St., Nutley, N. J.

Come see my lovely new 7-room house; positively every modern improvement; 9 cents computation fare; $350 down; low price; easy terms, like rent to quick buyer; with or without garage; West Shore or Susquehanna R. R.; don't hesitate, do it now. HENSCHEL, 80 6th St. Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 143J J Hackensack, 1606 Cortland, N. Y.; no agent.

For Sale.—Gentleman's residence on plot 200x300 ft., facing on three streets; healthy; high elevation, overlooking city; house 11 large, sunny rooms, shrubs, fruit, large garden; ideal for home or sanitarium; 2-story carriage house for 3 cars, stable, hennery. Apply on premises, 29 North 4th St., Paterson, N. J.

$8,500.—Eight rooms and bath, steam heat, electricity, parquet floors, 2-car garage; screens and storm windows; lot 150x125; fruit trees; at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; 32 minutes out. William Rigoulot, 36 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or 154 Division Av., Hasbrouck Heights.

Beautiful country home, Englewood, N. J.; 30 rooms, 4 baths, gas, electricity, steam heat, large verandas, all modern improvements; 8 acres fertile land; fruit and shade trees, grapery, chicken house, tennis court, garage; no reasonable offer refused. Kaplan, 112 East 17th St., N. Y. City.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.—Upward of 25 acres wooded land in thriving town; easy access to New York; will sell or make terms for development with thoroughly responsible and experienced man. For details write to C. L. Cleveland, 197 Madison Av., New York City.

MADISON, N. J.

18 FERNDALE ROAD.

Modern 9-room dwelling, 2 baths. Plot 150x158; beautiful oaks. Price $10,500; worth $12,000. WALTER MORROW, Owner, 28 Nassau St. Telephone John 1000.

For Sale or Lease.—One of the most attractive estates within an hour of New York, complete in every respect, consisting of several hundred acres; golf, tennis, conservatory, gardens, boating, private lake, swimming, number miles private drive; fishing; furnished complete; possession given at once. A 588 Times Downtown.

WESTWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful bungalow and attractive cottage, 9 and 8 rooms, bath; hot water and steam heating; gas, electricity; garage; each plot 100x150; reasonable terms. W. A. Hengstenberg, Owner, Westwood, or 30 Church St., New York.

For Sale.—17-room Colonial residence; all improvements; good water supply. 80 acres, wood, lot, large barn, other outbuildings; all kinds of fruit, 2 farm houses; 24 miles from New York; 1 mile from station. Park Ridge, N. J., Box 67.

Comfortable Jersey home, 15 minutes from New York; large house; commanding location; garage, stable and poultry run; all improvements. For particulars write or phone Robert W. Doyle, 117 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A $500 payment secures small village farm, balance like rent; apple trees in full bearing; 10-room modern farm house in perfect condition; village water, electricity. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

HOMES FOR RENT, $50 UP; FOR SALE, $6,000 TO $20,000; FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $500 UP. PHONE BOONTON 2733 OR WRITE BOX 374, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

One of Short Hills' choicest places, with modern house, garage, and about three acres of ground, has been unexpectedly put on the market; an opportunity for one looking for a home. For particulars address box 216, Short Hills, N. J.

Excellent corner store, for shoe or dry goods; surrounding population 6,000; no competition; long lease or purchase; good investment; four-story brick building. Mr. Raphael Capsouto, 1400 Hippodrome Av., near Summit car, West Hoboken, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Moving to California, owner will sell residence built for own use. A rare opportunity. Other, $7,500 to $20,000.

J. G. TRUSDELL MOORE,

Opp. Brick Church Sta., Erie Granges, N. J.

Boonton, N. J., park section, elegant 11-room house, best condition; all modern improvements; beautifully cultivated fruit, etc.; must sell to settle estate; bargain to quick buyer Bellmer, 98 Warren St., New York City.

Farm for sale or rent, about fifty acres, in New Jersey, 23 miles from New York; convenient to station; new ten-room house, barn, and other buildings; all fruit trees and berries. Tel. 2467 Franklin. S 671 Times Downtown.

For sale, at Tenafly, N. J., modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; porches, lot location, high ground, 2¼ acres lawn, shade trees, garden. H. S. Mott, 233 Broadway, Barclay 7800.

A home in "The Park," ten rooms; all improvements, two baths, porches front and rear; perfect condition; large plot; fine trees, garage. "Owner," 402 Morris Av., Boonton, N. J.

Fine residence, spacious grounds, garage, chicken house, fruit and garden, 13 rooms, 2 baths, billiard, porches, conservatory, driveways; 30 minutes from 34th St.; photos. J. H. Van Hoven, 42 East 9th St., N. Y.

Cresskill, N. J., Near Camp Merritt.—Well located modern house, 7 rooms and bath, improvements, garage, $33 monthly, or will sell on easy terms. Write or call Messina Drive or phone Greeley 2961.

Gentleman has several small farms on which he will build model farmhouses for families who will make permanent homes; plans sent to approved prospects. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

Rutherford.—Choice small modern house, best residential street, all conveniences; chestnut trim; 75 foot front, flowering shrubs, trees; very attractive; best condition. L 406 Times Downtown.

Modern 9-room house, garage, 3-room bungalow, 20 acres of land; fine fruit and vegetable garden; price and terms very attractive. FRANK L. FISHER, CO., 60 EAST 42D ST.

Montclair, N. J.—For sale or rent, furnished, during Summer, modern 10-room house; all improvements, two baths, garage; convenient two railroads. J. W. McSpadden, 137 Grove.

Gentleman's place, 14 acres, 9 and 2 room houses, 2 bathrooms, all improvements; about 200 bearing fruit trees; fine location; price $8,000. Carl Westzien, Lakewood, N. J.

At Lackawanna Station.—Two houses from Broadway; 7-room house, barn; location; elevation; two acres; all kinds fruits, flowers, shade; worth $5,000, for $3,000 cash. Henderson, owner, Ironia, N. J.

Edgewater, N. J.—Modern four-family brick house; steam heat; A1 investment. Schall, at the Junction, Palisade, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—Corner plot, (4 lots,) beautifully situated; restricted section. O 539 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."

All About the "Ideal Home Town."

Secretary, Box 14, Nutley, N. J.

Montclair.—Gentleman's estate, perfect condition; best location; sale $45,000; rental $300 per month. Owner, Y 273 Times Annex.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere.

ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH,

20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Short Hills, N. J.—Sacrifice modern country home, 1¼-acre plot; steam heat, electricity, furnace. N 592 Times Downtown.

Central R. R. dep. cor., with avenue and street, rear entrances, large plot. Y 311 Times Annex.

Rutherford. — Bargains; $4,500-$5,000; new, high-class six-room houses; all improvements; best location. Goss, 92 Jackson Av.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere.

ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH,

30-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Grantwood, N. J.—Modern seven-room steam heated semi-bungalow; price reasonable. Schall, at the Junction, Palisade, N. J.

Westwood.—$15,000, 14 rooms, 3 acres; cost $30,000. 31 Vesey St., New York.

Send for Free List Commuting Farms. RATCLIFF FARM AGENCY, 489 6th Ave., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Old farmhouse of 8 rooms, built about 1690; large fireplace, with crane; outbuildings in bad condition; 25 acres, part wood and part woodland; brook on property. Station two miles Wilton station on State road; price $3,700; terms. Norwalk Agency, Inc., Phone 186, Norwalk, Conn.

Shippan Point.

For sale, one of the most desirable shore front; six master's bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch, all improvements; verandas; gardens, beautiful shade trees; garage.

William H. Mills, 7 East 42d St.

Ideal for commuter: beautiful 7-room new semi-bungalow; exclusive section of Norwalk; golf, country club, water sports; plot 100x250; all modern appointments; garage, fruit trees, vegetable garden. For particulars address J. B. Garden, Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fine residential building lot, with sidewalks, curbs, sewers, above grade, 85x154, corner Bedford and 8th Sts.; price reasonable. Address P. W. Dart, P. O. Box 880, New London, Conn.

For Sale—An island just off Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 28-ft. motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. Ross Clark, 18 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. Owner.

Up in the Connecticut Hills, about 30 acres of productive land; barns, fruit, spring water; desirable surroundings; substantial old homestead; eight rooms; large fireplaces; $7,500. H. B. Dann, Norwalk, Conn.

Two Rivers and 35 acres, a good old New England farm house, surrounded by majestic hemlock trees; commuting distance; only $10,500. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

For sale, a charming old house, remodeled, 9 rooms; garage; studio; 1½ acres; beautiful location; price $10,000. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

Niantic, Conn.—Model chicken farm, 37 acres, 10-room house, improvements, barn, 23 chicken houses, stock, implements; $6,500; photographs. Hover, 225 5th Av., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT SHORE COTTAGE, one hour out; sale $17,000, rent $800; fine location, beach. Another cottage, $350. Shepard Co., Bethel, Conn. Telephones.

37,500, part cash, buys commuter's home; eight acres, lots fruit; six-room cottage, barn, garage, henneries. G 418 Times Downtown.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Store Properties on Lexington, Charles, and Howard Sts., for Sale and Rent.

A special bargain in Charles St. near Lexington St. For sale, will pay 10 per cent. CHAS. N. BOULDEN, 535 Title Bldg. Baltimore, Md.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Orange grove, Pinellas County, Florida; close to fine schools; hotel; highway; beautiful highly developed region; three golf courses; one 18 holes; finest in South; fine brick roads to St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Dunedin, Largo, &c.; stress condition; bearing; will yield now $7,000 to $10,000 yearly; crop extra heavy for 1919; estimated at least $12,000 to $15,000; included if purchased promptly; $22,500; terms given. For very interesting details write Box 3, Dunedin, Fla.

Texas—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2,000 ACRES OF LAND IN EDWARDS COUNTY TEXAS. B 62 TIMES.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Property managed; houses taken on lease; references; security. B 394 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Seashore bungalow, Baldwin Harbor; six rooms, bath, extra toilet, tubs and garage in cellar; 120x200; trees, shrubs, &c., water, gas, electricity; near station; minutes express to 33d st.; sell $6,000 or exchange for larger house in Flushing or Jamaica. L. E. Box 178 Times.

QUICK EXCHANGE—Four 2-family duplex houses; best neighborhood Englewood, N. J.; lot 50x160 each; rented; exchange equity $12,000 and add cash for improved N. Y. property. Peter Axelrod, 503 5th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1541.

BRONXVILLE.

GRANITE-BUILT COUNTRY HOME; 18 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; WILL EXCHANGE FOR LOFT BUILDING. P. O. BOX 362, CITY HALL.

Will arrange for small farm or unfurnished shore cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements, situated between Milford and Woodmont, Conn. Address Miss Cornelia Allen, 1 Livingston Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

160 acres of land in most productive part of Florida for a modern farm in Westchester or Dutchess Counties. Address Cornelia Allen, 1 Livingston Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

What is offered for my $80,000 equity in 4-story mercantile building in Herald Sq. section; 7 years' leased; long bank mortgage. Yuel, 55 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Real estate man, experienced, to head selling department in centrally located, active office; must know sale and rental values and be able to direct brokers under him; profit-sharing basis; excellent opportunity for the right man; only those with experience need apply. Central, Box 94 Times.

Wanted—25 to 50 small portable bungalows. Send full particulars to Murray & Walker, Kingsburg, N. J.

Will invest $10,000 cash in best suburban home offered; half hour communication city; near schools and stores; several acres ground; modern house, with all conveniences essential; Westchester or Long Island; all details and photos requested. B 526 Times.

Wanted to purchase or rent, one, two, or three story building, from 50 to 100 feet front, east or west side, 14th to 59th St. Eugene Walsh, 81 East 125th St. Harlem 9086.

Wanted, high class apartment house in exchange for country estate at Lawrence, Far Rockaway; value $125,000; also one at Northport, value $25,000; will exchange for private house, Manhattan. E. A. Strong Co., 544 West 113th St., Cathedral 7715.

6 to 8-room bungalow or cottage wanted; all improvements; with garage or space; $5,000 to $8,000 or will lease with privilege to buy. Send with particulars, Thomson, Room 606, 277 Broadway.

Family of adults will rent 7-room house or bungalow, option buying, all improvements, 30 to 40 minutes out Northern New Jersey; rent $60 to $80 monthly. M., 5,525 Broadway.

I have buyers for one and two family houses in the Bronx and Westchester County; owners write me full particulars. Irving, 1607 Nassau St., New York City.

We have unusual buyers for high-class fireproof investment properties; quick action; submit your property.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 60 EAST 42D ST.

Gentleman has several small farms on which he will build model farmhouses for families who will make permanent homes; plans sent to approved prospects. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

Rutherford.—Choice small modern house, best residential street, all conveniences; chestnut trim; 75 foot front, flowering shrubs, trees; very attractive; best condition. L 406 Times Downtown.

Country place, near New York, with garage, for my equity in 4-story business building, fully leased; 5th Av. shopping district; bank mortgage, four years. Owner, 44 Times.

Let us know what you have for sale or what you want to buy; we have many clients to purchase and many bargains to offer. Sealy & Cortelyou, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Will purchase bargain in apartment or loft building showing highest rentals; location increasing values. Full particulars. K 69 Times.

Small house with large plot wanted within 20 miles; must be bargain and small cash payment; state full particulars first letter. Peter T. Kamm, 386 Central Av., Jersey City.

Have you a good location for moving picture theatre? Would you build if secured? T 34 Times.

Anywhere, one, two, three-family houses wanted at cash bargain prices. Commonwealth Sisco & Palladino, 446 East 116th.

Tenement property, situated near Herald Square, to exchange for two-family brick in West Bronx. N 210 Times.

ATTENTION, BROKERS.

Wanted for improvement, plot on 7th Av., below 34th St. Henry Hellman Co.

Wanted, apartment houses or private houses, suitable for alteration, on long lease; improves your property. "Lessee," 148 Times.

Wanted—One or two family houses west Bronx, with, without, or space for garage. Alexander Selkin, 862 Prospect Av.

Manhattan and Bronx properties to sell and lease. Kehoe & Canero, 328 East 116th St.

Wanted—Country place for city income. 100 Broadway, 20th floor, Room 18.

Dwelling wanted, east side, between 80th St. and 86th St. L 486 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Westchester County, estate of 178 acres; modern residence; sanitary barns; profitable orchard; land high and fertile. Apply J. M. Read, Granite Springs, N. Y.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Quick.—130-acre farm; large house, barn, greenhouse, other buildings; high, healthful location (one of finest in valley); trade readily. Address [illegible]

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Income-producing farm for sale; four miles north of Newburg, N. Y., in Hudson Valley; 12 acres, well fruited; never-failing water supply; place is 1 mile from railroad; state-roofed house of 11 rooms and bath, running water, hot-air furnace; gated driveway; very salubrious; within reach of machine, 3 miles from trolley, 1 mile from railroad; price $7,250 to quick buyer, $2,500 to remain on bond and mortgage. Barnard, Box 12, Middle Hope, N. Y.

MODERNIZED 14-ROOM FARMHOUSE with hot and cold water, steam heat, 3 baths, laundry, gas; overlooking beautiful river bordering farm; barn, wagon house, poultry house; 151 acres with valuable woods; 1½ miles from creamery and station near Goshen. It is one of the safest purchases of the year at $8,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Ninety-acre farm, forty-five tillable, balance woodland and pasture; good small house; large barn; between Middletown and Port Jervis; fine location; 1¼ miles to station; present mortgage $2,000; two years to run; cash price $1,800; a bargain. J. B. Morris, 261 Broadway.

GREAT WALLKILL VALLEY FARM.

285 acres; fine main house, 2 help houses; extensive barns; rare land; $25,000 includes cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, complete farm machinery; 2 other buildings; complete details. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

HUDSON VALLEY FRUIT FARM.

Seven-room house, all conveniences; 20 acres in choicest fruit, including 1,000 pear, 400 apple, 2,500 grape, 3,000 currants; $8,000. Picture and accurate details. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

VERY BEAUTIFUL FARM.

30 acres, handsome dwelling, 11 rooms, every conceivable modern improvement; numerous outbuildings; everything new and in perfect condition; large stream; $6,000 above mortgage; send for photos. H. J. McGinley, Nyack, N. Y.

104 acres, splendid location; running brook, fruit; colonial stone house, 14 rooms; large fireplaces; barn, outbuildings; bargain, quick sale. Erie Station, Nanuet, 29 miles out. Mail address New City, N. Y. Mrs. Davies.

Summer Home, Ulster Park, N. Y.—3½ acres, one mile from depot, eight from Kingston; seven-room house; barn, hen house; large garden; fruit trees; excellent for chicken farm. Owner W. B. Worsell, 918 South 48th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

186-acre farm; near town and trolley; dwelling, cottage and barns; 30 acres bearing fruit; price $15,000. Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

For Sale in Southern Ulster.—Fruit and dairy farms, stores and village property. D. A. Hasbrouck, New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y. Box 653.

A pleasant home and farm of 102 acres, near Poughkeepsie, for $7,500, with steak and tools. Send for pictures and accurate details. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

GOOD 56-ACRE FARM, STOCK AND TOOLS.

Land is fertile and rolling; 6-room house; water in kitchen; large barns, &c.; buildings good; well-painted; good pasture, with brook; within 10 minutes' walk of station; Hunterdon County, 2 hours out; 100 young apple trees; plenty peaches, pears, plums, cherries, &c., bearing; price $7,000; half cash; include 2 good horses, 2 cows, 1 calf, 10 pigs, 30 chickens, wagon, manure spreader, cutaway harrow, disc harrow, gasoline power silage cutter, engine, hay fork and farm tools; immediate possession. GEIST, 116 Oraton St., Newark.

Poultry and fruit farm for sale, 5 acres; 500 peach trees, 25 pear; located on main State road from Philadelphia to Atlantic City; 1 hour from Camden; 5 minutes' walk to school; 8 large rooms, bath attic and 3 porches; all city conveniences; outbuildings, barn, garage, freedroom, pigeon house and 700 fowl houses; electric house for 2,000 hens; running water and cement floor throughout; good reason for selling; no agent. L. Oppenheim, 537 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

ONLY $1,900.

Forty-four acres; eight-room house, barn, wagon shed, and tool house; good school near.

Would make excellent fruit farm; in centre of grape region; plenty of pasture for cattle. Wood and timber; plenty of fish in lake near by; fishing; fine view of Hudson; ideal for bungalow sites.

Telephone Rector 8400. Room 2701, 14 Wall St.

For Sale.—Woodcliff Lake, 1 hour from New York, ¾ mile from depot; 10-acre farm, 1,200 ft. frontage, high location, productive soil, fruit; large, modern house, barn, chicken house, &c.; all in first class condition; price $7,500. Owner, P. O. Box 142, River Edge, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity to buy beautiful farm and cottage on famous Rumson Road at half price; new cottage and outbuildings; other improvements; two minutes from Rumson Country Club. Particulars, John Naughton, Rumson, N. J.

Very Cheap Farms.—71 acres with buildings, $1,400; 30 acres, 6-room house, barn, outbuildings, fruit, chickens, &c., $1,500; commuter's farm, good house, barn, outbuilding, fruit, immediate sale, $3,000. C. M. Kellogg, 101 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 4567.

For Sale or Rent.—14 acres truck and poultry farm; 6-room house, hot and cold water; large barn, outbuildings; running water; first-class condition; $3,800, $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Charles Baker, owner, Lakewood, N. J., R. D. 2.

Well-kept 110-acre farm and 14-room house, 40 miles from Manhattan, in Jersey hills; soil and location excellent; half timber, half tillable; trout brook; fine views; city deliveries; $16,000, third cash; will rent with purchase option to approved parties; shown any time. B 396 Times.

107 acres, stock and grain farm, 7 acres meadow, 15 acres alsyke, 8 and 9 room houses, gas, heat, running water; necessary buildings; fine condition; 16 head stock, 400 hens, improved machinery, crops; $14,000. E. S. Mahoney, 50 Bonnell St., Flemington, N. J.

$9,000 INCLUDES EVERYTHING.

9-room house with super-power; good outbuildings; finest soil; 21 acres of grain, horses, cows, fowls, geese, pigs, all farm machinery. Send for pictures and accurate details. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM NEAR SOMERVILLE.

Delightful home with every convenience; pretty grounds, garage, house and farm buildings; 97 acres; $6,000. Send for pictures and details. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

On State road overlooking Hackettstown, 147-acre farm; 10-room house, 3 baths. How about Summer boarders and farming combined? Price $5,000. Send for picture and details. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

All sizes farms for potatoes, grain, dairy, poultry; large houses and small buildings; good locations; some with stock and tools; possession at once, on easy terms. Clifford G. Brown, Cranbury Station, N. J.

Harrington Park, commuting, 9 acres, buildings; waterfront Hackensack River; rent, $35; price, $6,000; little cash. Marshall, 21 East 127th St.

46-acre farm at Washington Crossing, N. J., stock, crops, tools; good building; good stone road; ten minutes to station. Address 161 Lamberton St., Trenton, N. J.

In good cultivation; fine dwelling house and outbuildings; $6,000. Thomson, 606, 277 Broadway.

170-acre farm to let; 12-room house, fine outbuildings; $900 year on lease. Paul F. Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM.

One of the biggest poultry farms of Connecticut; 120 acres of land, a beautiful 10-room house, and bath, steam heat, and hot water; electric lights, adjoining house for keeper; barns, garage, laying house for 5,000 hens, brooder incubator houses, fully equipped with the latest modern improvements; all farm implements and tools. W 233 Times.

An 18-acre farm, with beautiful Sound view, picturesque gorge, woodland; 9 acres tillable; 8 miles out; State road and automobile service; fine residential section; small cottage, barn, fruit, hennery; owner must move; $3,250. Free lists of other farms, country seats; shore cottage. Fairfield, $3,000; 60-acre farm to rent, $420. C. H. Crandall, Stamford, Conn.

STOCKED FARM, LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

25 acres, near station and State road; bedders beautiful river; 8-room house, bath, furnace; ample outbuildings; $6,000 includes 10 head stock, poultry, implements, and furniture. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

BUY TREES FROM US and the land to plant an orange grove in Florida's finest lake jeweled highland section will send you nothing. This offer is not for job hunters, people with no money, or those who expect something for nothing. For those with brains, capital to buy first-class trees, and develop a first-class grove, we offer choice lands which won't cost you a dollar. First-class orange and grapefruit trees, two-year buds only, four or five years' roots, cost you $1.50 each. You plant 50 trees per acre. Pay us $750 cash for trees for 10 acres, $1,440 for trees for 20 acres; or $2,880 for trees for 40 acres, and this and to plant them on won't cost you a dollar. Can you equal this offer? No! Why? Because we are not land men or agents; we are interested in this section and its development. We want the right people to own groves here. Our trees and our land are of the finest quality. We want red-blooded men and women with reasonable capital or savings so they can successively develop groves. We invite those who mean business to write for "The Fruit-land Park Idea" and "Why Orange Land Will Cost You Nothing." Address today. LAKE COUNTY LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, 180 Lincoln Avenue Building, Orlando, Fla.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Queens.

Widow must sell at once beautiful 9-room Queen Anne house, all modern improvements; good section, excellent transit, trolley, elevated, and trains; 18 minutes from centre of city; here is a real chance to procure a fine house at a great sacrifice; lady needs $1,500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Call or write at once. Open Sundays and evenings. Bend, 199 East 58th St.

Cozy 7-room house, $5,000; parquet floors, steam heat, latest plumbing, open fireplace, large porch, screens, storm sash; 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, New York or Brooklyn; restricted neighborhood; 60-foot macadam street;

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

House; all conveniences; lot, 80 x 175; convenient to trolley and steam cars; 25 miles out; $1,800. Morris Av., N. J. Write owner all PM'd, 148 M.

Make your home in Leonia, N. J. For sale, fine 7-room house, modern, with garage; 115 Ames Av.

...rook, N. J.—Stone bungalow, fine condition, ash; $7,500; will sacrifice. W. L. ...ewyer, 15 Park Row, N. Y.

...ark, N. J.—Perfect seven-room residence; ...ce $10,000; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, ...5 Park Row, N. Y.

...Hills, N. J.—Sacrifice modern country ...me; 1½ acre plot, steam heat, electricity. ...ly 1 A 305 Times Downtown.

...ntfield home, Fanwood; big plot; $10,... ...ll possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., ...ld Bldg.

Connecticut.

WATER FRONT—SALE OR RENT. Artistic modern house, on Sound, hour out; ...rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; fully ...ished; $18,500, exceptional bargain; ...ivate beach. R. J. Walsh, 25 Old St.

...autiful country home, improvements, three ...res, fruit, poultry houses; Post Road; 1½ ...les Bathgate; price, $8,000. Southey, Tel. ...9 Bathgate; Conn.

...r sale—Modern shore home, ten rooms, ...ront on Jay St., New London, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

...r Rent.—On Market St., Philadelphia, con... ...ly located, very desirable five-story ...ick building with modern improvements, ...ding elevator; steam heating plant, fine ...ail corner; especially adaptable for de... ...t store, retail or wholesale business; ...mediate July 1. Apply The Penna. Co., ...1 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

...UBURBAN home for sale; 7-room house; ...ern improvements; private; no dealer. Tel. ...

Houses Wanted.

...ted family adults want small, mod... ...ished house from Oct. 1; rent $2,200, loca... ...t 42d, 49th to 86th, or Washington ...ights district; reference furnished; no ...ents. Write, giving full particulars, N 184 ...

...ungalow or small house, furnished, for sum... ...n modern, good elevation; commuting ...tance of city. M. A. C., 97 Union Av., ...utherford, N. J.

...anted to Rent.—House 9 or 10 rooms, 2 ...hs; garage. Glen Ridge or Montclair; ...ht distrct; give full particulars. ...0 Times Downtown.

...urnished residence with 3 bedrooms; ...dern conveniences, garage; near station ...schools; easy commuting distance. K ...4 Times Downtown.

...anted—On yearly lease by small adult fam... ...y modern house, about 10 rooms; Yonk... ...r vicinity preferred; give location, also ...ntal. A 1005 Times Harlem.

...anted, small house, $4,000; commuting dis... ...ce; all particulars, construction, plan, ...ation, terms, &c., or no reply. O ...0 Times Downtown.

WANTED, SMALL SUBURBAN HOUSE, ...r two-family, near of City Hall; give de... ...ailed information. O 800 Times Downtown.

...anted to rent, Westchester or L. I., mod... ...n house, 6, 9 rooms. Buck, 448 Greene ...e, Brooklyn. 2948 Bedford.

...ew-room house, with acre; have $2,000 ...sh and equity. Upper Montclair, 8-room ...dern house. S 35 Times.

...anted to buy, new 8-room house; give lo... ...tion, price, best terms, and all other de... ...ils. C 79 Times.

...erson wants six-fifl modern furnished house ...r 6 the year, in Summit, Montclair, or the ...ange, N. J. A 589 Times Downtown.

...ttractive 3-story house, below 96th; near ...ver; bargain unusual. B 870 Times.

...o let-October, New Rochelle, small house; ...amily three. M. S. F., 8,764 Broadway.

...or private dwelling, 734 to 116th St. Doo... ...r 8th Times Harlem.

...w-room apartment or house within com... ...ting distance of city. K 58 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

...only minutes from Grand Central, fur... ...shed, modern, seven-room cottage, at ...ble Hill; May-October. Phone Marble ...W.

Westchester County.

WESTCHESTER SUMMER HOME ...t, furnished; one hour from city; 3 ...s on hilltop, extensive view; recently ... First floor—Large living room, kitch... 1 bedroom, 2 bathrooms. Second floor ...4 maids' rooms and bath, library and play... Porches, garage two cars; garden; ...m and cow if desired. Also adjoining ...galow, 6 rooms, modern improvements, ...l rent with above or separately. Photo... ...hs on request. Owner, S. Boyd Darling, ...ssaville, N. Y.

...Room cottage, acre of ground, beside 3 ...es, 11 miles from 5 railroads; 2 blocks ...m trolley; on State road; will rent fur... ...ed $500 for season; will move out and ...ow, per year. White Plains, P. O. ...ox 96. Telephone 574J.

...OR SUMMER, FURNISHED—PELHAM. ...irty minutes from Grand Central, 12-... ...m house, 3 baths; over acre of grounds, ...th fruit trees, vegetable and flower gar... ...n; garage for two cars, and gardener's ...ttage. 75 Times.

...ttractively furnished modern house, West... ...hester; 9 rooms, 2 baths, showers, garage, ...rden. May to October; 35 minutes to ...and Central. Phone Tuckahoe 96-J.

...ARSDALE, for rent, June 20-Oct. 1, ten-...om furnished house; garden, garage, ...w station. Telephone Scarsdale 101.

...carsdale.—Furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths; ...rage, paved garden; from June 28 to ...pt. 1 $350. Phone 153-J, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island.

SOUTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND. ...or rent, furnished, or for sale. Summer ...ouse, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' ...oms and bathroom. Modern conveni... ...ences; restricted community; 5 miles ...om East Hampton; frontage on Lake ...agon and ocean; fresh and salt water ...athing, golf and tennis. Owner, Mrs. S. ...ord Darling, Pleasantville, N. Y. Tele... ...one 60 Pleasantville.

...or rent by 5-room furnished bungalow for ...ummer season, situated at Lake Ronkon... ...ma, L. I., within commuting distance of ...ity; all modern improvements; bathing, ...shing, Kirk, Lock Box No. 6, Ronkon... ...a, L. I.

...ummer cottage, Fanwood; big plot; $10,... ...; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., ...ld Bldg.

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...Room cottage, acre of ground, beside 3 ...es, 11 miles from 5 railroads; 2 blocks ...m trolley; on State road; will rent fur... ...ed $500 for season; will move out and ...ow, per year. White Plains, P. O. ...ox 96. Telephone 574J.

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...ummer cottage, Fanwood; big plot; $10,... ...; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., ...ld Bldg.

Connecticut.

...Gentleman's home, recently constructed and ...charmingly designed, overlooking Sound ...d; appointments and furnishings in the best ...taste, five master's bedrooms with three ...ths, two servants' rooms with bath, two ...ms in staterooms, living and sleeping porches; ...rage for two cars; beautiful gardens; ap... ...roach through private road; for rent for ...ason or for $12,500.

...ake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.—Fine ...ummer residence house 30x200; five sleep... ...g rooms and bath; 200 feet lake front; ...lly furnished; rent for season $800. Daniel ...ley, 261 Broadway, City. Phone Canal ...

...Berkshires.—For rent, furnished, 8-room bun... ...alow, near quiet village in lovely valley; ...rame, fireplace, artesian well; rent ...75 for all summer. M. Bacon, Kent, Conn. ...-room house, nicely furnished; fished lo... ...ities in Cranford, N. J., ideal commuting ...e or four months or all the year. Phone ...

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Connecticut.

We have a few first-class places to rent for the Summer in the country and on the shore, from $1,000 to $5,000 for the season; send for particulars. Norwalk Agency, Inc., Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

Cottages on the shore, in the village, and farm houses. Mrs. R. W. Fuller, Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

New Jersey.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER, HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.; CONVENIENT TO STATION; 8 FAMILY BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, SLEEPING PORCH, ENCLOSED VERANDA, LAWNS, TREES, SMALL GARDEN PLANTED; GARAGE. TERMS $200 PER MONTH; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. ADDRESS Y 251 TIMES ANNEX.

40 minutes New York, 5 minutes station; desirable bungalow (furnished;) living room 20x20; 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, shower, tennis court, extensive grounds; abundant shade. S. D. Oppenheim, 250 West 43d St. Phone Bryant 1041.

A charming house, 7 rooms and bath, in beautiful, healthful Caldwell, N. J., for rent furnished for Summer $400. Address Small Family, Room 602, 31 East 28th St., New York City. Phone Madison Square 6756.

Blue Mt. Lake, Adirondacks—Two bungalows furnished, five rooms each, bath, running water, hot and cold, ice, wood, garage; season each $250. Morrison, Apt. 12, 909 West 110th.

Lake Mohegan, N. Y.—House suitable two families; modern improvements; garden, new chicken, 3 acres; automobile accommodations; May to November $800 furnished. Telephone 2030 St. Nicholas, or 6116 Barclay.

8-room rustic cottage, furnished, on fine estate; boating, bathing, fishing; week, month, season; ¾ hour Manhattan. Y 341 Times Annex.

COUNTRY HOME, NORTHERN HILLS OF NEW JERSEY; 5 MASTER'S BEDROOMS; $700. B 681 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Montclair.—Conveniently located, furnished, nine rooms, two baths; garden. 148 Montclair Av.

South Orange.—8 rooms, garage, garden; June 1 to Sept. 15. K 676 Times Downtown.

Maine.

Camden, Me.—Seashore and mountains; for rent, fully furnished cottages; unusual in location; $450 to $2,000; photos, plans, detailed description. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

New Hampshire.

Colonial large house, facing lake, New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; large acreage; fine old trees; big porches; well furnished; seven fireplaces; 3 baths; high altitude; garage; $700. Telephone 9117 Cathedral; or write Y 814 Times Annex.

Completely furnished modern ten-room Colonial brick house, at Newfound Lake, N. H.; full particulars W. S. Dunbar, 96 Carlton Av., Fort Washington, L. I.

At Beautiful Spofford Lake, N. H.—Cottages furnished; improvements; 14 rooms, baths, $600; 6 rooms, bath, $200 season. Hawkins, 7 West 50th. Phone Riverside 5300.

New England.

Summer Rentals in the Berkshires; list sent. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

Vermont.

CEDARCROFT.—Summer residence on Lake Champlain, (near Burlington, Vt.,) 10 acres natural park; magnificent views of Adirondacks and Green Mountains; house has large living room, fireplace, bedrooms, opening on gallery; eight sleeping rooms, two baths, four lavatories, piazzas completely surrounding house, and observatory; private dock, boats, garage, icehouse filled; supplies brought to door; lake steamers land nearby, morning and night; photographs may be seen by appointment. Mrs. Van Patten, 112 East 17th St., N. Y. City.

Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME FOR Sale — Plot 350x150; eleven-room house, steam heat, electricity, 2 baths, 3 toilets, running hot and cold water in 4 bedrooms, four masters' rooms, 3 servants' bedrooms; will sell furnished or unfurnished; finest private summer home in restricted section of beautiful Delaware Water Gap; five minutes from R. R. Station; two hours from New York; obtain details and photo at 2 Rector St., Room 1223-A, New York, or call upon or write to Owner up to April 14. Address H. R. Nicholas, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Modern country home, Ridgefield; artistically furnished; excellent condition; beautiful views; entrance hall, parlor (piano), library (open fireplace), dining room, kitchen, pantry; 4 bedrooms, bath; electric light; hot water heat; half acre lawn; kitchen garden; chickens; garage. Owner, P. O. 438 Ridgefield, Conn.

Will sell my Summer cottage at a sacrifice; nine rooms, all furnished; ready to occupy; open fireplace; garage; plenty shade; located in Pocono Mountains, Penna., near Buck Hill Falls; will rent for season. Apply for particulars and photo, J. W. Price, 353 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

MT. POCONO, PA.

For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements. E. E. MERWIN, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE. Adirondacks, Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; Lake George, Champlain. Adirondacks Co., Box 492, City Hall Station, Manhattan. Tel. Bedford 1315.

Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 46th St. Murray Hill 8486. Country Houses.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

A Gentile family, 3 adults, 3 children and maid, desire first-class accommodations for two or three months, preferably on a farm within 100 miles from Manhattan; will need four rooms and bath; either with or without meals; locality must be healthful and attractive; are willing to pay well for exceptional accommodations. Send full details. G 447 Times Downtown.

Small modern bungalow wanted for rent for two or three months, by couple with small child; must be within 45 minutes from city, Jersey preferred; all improvements; write giving particulars. Bangert, P. O. Box 9036, N. Y. City.

Wanted, for Summer season, furnished house, four master bedrooms, bath, two servants' rooms and bath; within easy commuting distance of New York; prefer water frontage, but will go inland; must have garage, fair-sized grounds. K 76 Times.

Wanted—Small house, six or seven rooms, with modern improvements; yard and trees at least acre ground; be near trolley and within an hour's ride of New York, and terms reasonable. Answer K 16 Times.

Wanted — Small, well-furnished Summer home; May-October; easy commuting; hills Northern Jersey or seashore; four adults; reasonable; state rental, particulars; photograph. N 170 Times.

Private family of adults wants furnished cottage within 25 miles of city for Summer; require 5 master's, two maids' rooms. Address H. Smith, 86 Broadway, Room 33.

Want to rent four or five room house, furnished, from April 21, near seashore, within commuting distance of New York. Moderate. L 415 Times Downtown.

Desirable 16-room house with acreage, all modern improvements, near station of Central Valley, Orange County. Sturtevant, 148 West 60th. Phone Columbus 9016.

Wanted—In Westchester County for Summer months, furnished house, not less than 8 rooms, with garage. Address A. W., 200 East 22d St.

Wanted—Small furnished cottage on beach about May 1; commuting distance; reasonable; send description and terms. B 18 Times.

Wanted, 8-room furnished house, with garage and vegetable garden, from June to Sept.; easy commuting distance; no mosquitoes. Address Box 90, 1,236 3d Av.

Summer home wanted, June to Oct., Sound or ocean; 4 to 6 bedrooms, bath; about $500. Write R. G. Gould, 119 Nassau St., New York.

Business man, Christian, (no children,) desires small furnished cottage, near beach; commuting distance, L. I.; about $900 season. W 90 Times.

Wanted.—Furnished cottage; Summer season; commuting distance; reasonable. J. A., 72 West 89th.

Wanted to lease or sublease May to October, small apartment or cottage; suburban; reasonable. K 260 Times.

Furnished seven-room cottage season $125. Berkshires. Box 33, Cornwall, Conn.

Adults desire small, attractive cottage, near ... house, four months. Write, B 181 Times ...

THE WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

Offerings Scheduled for the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, March 31.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

...St, 249 East, s e, 125 ft w of Av C, 25x 66.4x23.1x66.8, 5-story brick tenement and stores; Fanny Ellinger against Rubin Stillman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; George B. Francis, referee; due, $18,016.36; taxes, &c., $361.28.

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By Joseph P. Day.

...th St, 308 East, n e, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2, 4-story stone tenement; Samuel Levy, exr., &c., against Lena Hill et al.; Samuel B. Hamburger, attorney; Walter A. Hirsch, referee; due, $16,527.41; taxes, &c., $500.60.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

...Riverside Drive, 638, e s, 452.5 ft s of 137th St, runs s 58x s 51x s 9x s 57x w 95x n 80 to beginning, 8-story brick tenement; Elizabeth P. Jenks et al., exrs., &c., against Hurlra Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Clarence L. Westcott, attorney; Lawrence S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $140,397; taxes, &c., $2,124.

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...Rutgers Place, 18, n s, 524.6 ft w of Clinton St, 25x110, six-story brick tenement and stores; Mary Rexburghe against Barnett Hamburger et al.; Dr. Will. L. & De W. attorneys; Abraham D. Kiwe, referee; due, $36,710.51; taxes, &c., $3,007.40.

...2d St, 514 West, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story brick tenement; Union Dime Savings Bank against West Side Construction Co. et al.; Butcher, & F., attorneys; Abram Oberstein, referee; due, $66,484.15; taxes, &c., $1,869.96.

Wednesday, April 2.

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...8th St, 128 East, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x74, four-story dwelling; May C. Dillon against Chelsea Exchange Bank et al.; Dean, T. & S., attorneys; Emanuel B. Cohen, referee; due, $30,713.30; taxes, &c., $413.68.

By Henry Brady.

...109th St, 411 East, n s, 211.5 ft e of 1st Av, 37.11x100.11, six-story brick tenement stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Loretta Corp. et al.; William L. O'Connor, referee; due, $26,682.89; taxes, &c., $1,297.40.

By Joseph P. Day.

...141st St, n s, 62.5 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 4.7x100x25.7x100, vacant; William M. Berrien against Helen P. Greer et al.; Mitchell & Mitchell, attorneys; Charles Weiser, referee; due, $1,166.96.

Broadway, 2,128-2,134, s e corner of 75th St. (Nos. 200-214,) runs s 104.6x x 196.9 to Amsterdam Av, (Nos. 806-816,) x n 100x w 212 to beginning, three five-story stone tenements and stores and one-story brick store; Cecilia Einstein et al. against Frank Bradley et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Cambridge Livingston, referee; due, $566,-135; taxes, &c., $16,000.

Thursday, April 3.

By Joseph P. Day.

...336 St, 148 to 151 East, n s, 96.6 ft of Lexington Av, 96x irregular, four five-story brick tenements and stores; County Holding Co. against United Assets Corp. et al.; Merrell, R. & T., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $94,814.91; taxes, &c., $165.

...1st Av, 2,394 and 2,396, e s, 75.7 ft s of 118th St, 50x94, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also,

...26th St, 308 West, n s, 60 ft w of 8th Av, 20x54.9, three-story brick tenement and stores; Karl Fink against Rocco D'Ancrie et al.; Leo Oppenheimer, attorney; James C. Brady, referee; due, $29,801.71; taxes, &c., $4,194.54.

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BRONX SALESROOM.

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...Harrison Av, e s, 90 ft s of 180th St, 125x 100, vacant; also Grand Av, e s, 70 ft s of 180th St, 105x81, vacant; also Burnside Av, s s, whole front between Old Croton Aqueduct and Harrison Av, 104.7x162.7x141.8x 90.2, vacant; also 180th St, n e corner of Aqueduct Av, 71.11x253.6x55.2x127.6, vacant; also Davidson Av, e s, 369.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 200x90, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Moses Crystal et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, attorney; C. Bertram Plante, referee; due, $40,256.17; taxes, &c., $5,250.99.

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...Sherman Av, w s, 106.3 ft n of 165th St, 75x100, vacant; same against same; action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $5,-642.65; taxes, &c., $249.84.

...Sherman Av, s w corner of 165th St, 105.8x 100x103x100.1, vacant; same against same; action 4; same attorneys; same; referee; due, $9,112.07; taxes, &c., $398.87.

Friday, April 4.

By James J. Donovan.

...Webster Av, 2,754-2,767, w s, 51.2 ft n of 197th St, 47.1x126.7x62x116.3, one-story brick theatre; Benjamin Knobel et al against Jacob H. Koch et al; Hyman Dominitz, attorney; J. George Metz, referee; due, $4,-783.33; taxes, &c., $405.80; subject to a prior mtg. aggregating $26,500.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, May to October, by careful, responsible adults, furnished house near lake, about 8 rooms, modern improvements; large garden, garage, and ice house; hills Northern New Jersey preferred. N 187 Times.

Two miles Bedford Village, 7 to Bedford Hills, large stone and shingle house, 5 master's and 3 servants' bedrooms; dining room 30x30; attractive appointments; season, $1,800. Owner, Box 5, Bedford, N. Y.

From June—Furnished cottage or board in private home near beach, within commuting distance; four in family; garage accommodation. L 403 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Long Island.

Charming old country residence, made over new; all village improvements; nearly two acres, corner, fine shade and fruit trees; two story garage-barn; everything that makes a real home; South Shore, one hour out, excellent train service; price low and terms arranged. Address owner, Mrs. M. S. Hinkle, 307 West 25th St., New York.

Baldwin Harbor, 1½ block from water, semi-bungalow combination coal and gas range, electric light, nice large garden; adults, small family; $60. F 311 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PLACE ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER near Monmouth Beach; five acres of old trees, lawns, gardens; six masters' bedrooms, four baths, and garage-stable; every modern improvement. Everett M. Seizas, 307 Fifth Av., New York City.

Pennington, $18,000; beautiful gentleman's home, 8 rooms, bath; modern in every detail; 10 acres land; many up-to-date outbuildings. Hills, 996 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Montclair.—Nine rooms, 3 baths, modern, for months of June, July, August. 111 Elm St. Phone Montclair 1218J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $600. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Summer bungalow or cottage on the seashore; prefer place located near hotel where meals can be obtained; give number rooms and baths, rent for season and how far bungalow is away from nearest inn or hotel; desirable to have picture of property mentioned with reply. A 46 Times Downtown.

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CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR RENT FREE

AND STEADY INCOME

as occupying owner. Income from the two other families more than pays owner's rent, with handsome surplus or profit besides.

21 HOUSES FOR SALE

Each house, 25x100, arranged for 3 families of 6 & 7 rooms each; all modern improvements.

Located 839 to 883 Whitlock (excluding 873 & 875) Av., Bronx, at Longwood Av. Subway Station.

Very moderate terms.

Liberty Bonds taken in payment.

APPLY

M. L. & C. ERNST

or agents office, 883 Whitlock Av. 56 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 3446 Rector.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

200 Lots

Ripe for Building

2-Family Houses

Adjoining

Subway Station

AT

WOODSIDE

15 minutes from Manhattan via Queensboro Subway

FOR SALE

at Reasonable Price

Builders' Terms.

Call, Write or Phone for complete details.

THE

Queensboro Corporation

50 East 42d St., N. Y.

Telephone Murray Hill 7057.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.

BRICK HOUSE

7 Rooms, 2 Baths; Garage.

$14,500

Almost new House, Built by Card Meyer Development Co.

IN BEST LOCATION.

THOMAS F. SWAIN,

Continental Ave., Forest Hills, L. I.

Tel. 6324 Forest Hills.

New Gardens

Long Island.

18 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Kew Gardens Construction Co. is

Now Building Houses

for sale or on order

from plans of distinction

Edgeworth Smith, *Sales Manager.* 1 W. 34th St. Greeley 5266.

2-Family House Bargains, Jamaica

$4,500—Brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, two extra improvements; good condition; near station.

$5,500—Block from Morris Park Station; brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 steam plants; excellent condition; rent of one floor pays interest, taxes, insurance.

$6,500—Extra attractive detached, all light, outside rooms, two story piazza, all improvements. Plot 35x100. Easy terms.

F. W. Scutt & Co.,

686 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

ONLY $3,000 CASH

Balance first mortgage 5 years, buys four-story eight-family flat; all improvements, 35 x 105. Rent $3,408. Price $22,500.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,

149th St. and Third Avenue.

BAYSIDE

21 minutes from Penn. Station.

Homes Ranging in Price from

$7,000 for a cozy cottage to $50,000 for a magnificent estate.

J. WILSON DAYTON,

BAYSIDE, L. I.

Phones Bayside 2641-2699.

For Sale At Hollis Court.

The most desirable Tract of Land in New York City for immediate development or investment, surrounded by improved property, with constant unsatisfied demand for home. Wonderful transit facilities, being located on main line of L. I. R. R.; 26 minutes to Pennsylvania Station or Brooklyn, with over 40 trains each way daily and within four minutes' walk of two stations; eight minutes to Jamaica terminal of Brooklyn elevated by any of the three trolley lines passing property. Address OWNER, 874 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT ELMHURST

NEW HOUSE WITH GARAGE,

NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

7 large rooms, tiled bath, electricity, gas, steam heat, parquet floors, natural trim, glass-front porch; restricted neighborhood; brick paved street, sewers, &c.; $10,300, cash $2,500. Have another house and garage over $10,000, cash $2,000, and one for $7,000, cash $1,000. One and two family brick houses, $9,300 up, cash $500. Open Sunday. Builder, George C. Johnston, 76 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penna. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

JAMAICA

Way below cost to build. Charming living room, sunny dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms, bath, sun parlor; steam, electricity, parquet floors. Choicely situated. $7,500, reasonable terms. Want bargain, investigate quickly. KING, 8 Islington Place. Phones Jamaica 297, Main 2209.

Kew Gardens

Hollow tile house, 11 rooms, 2 baths. Open fireplaces. Parquet floors.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

CONCRETE GARAGE. LOT 60x100.

105 Onslow Place. Phone Richmond Hill 426.

HOLLIS HOME BARGAIN

$7,250; 6 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, steam, gas, electricity, white enamel trim, beautiful decoration, excellent neighborhood, near station; 40x100.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,

686 FULTON STREET, JAMAICA, N. Y.

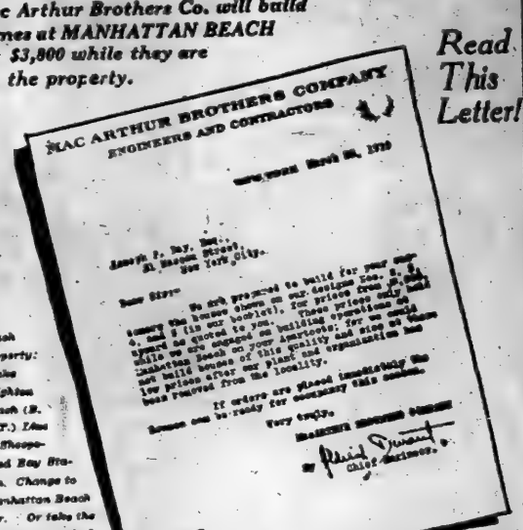
SMALL FARM BARGAIN.

At Huntington, L. I., Jericho Turnpike, full ½-acre; 8 minutes of trolley; semi-bungalow; all improvements; living room, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bath, garage. This is one of the cheapest homes on the North Shore. Price $3,250. Apply M. L. Field, Huntington, N. Y.

Note This Fact:

Mac Arthur Brothers Co. will build homes at MANHATTAN BEACH for $3,800 while they are on the property.

Read This Letter!



MAC ARTHUR BROTHERS COMPANY
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

New York, March 26, 1919

Joseph P. Day, Esq.,
31 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We are prepared to build for your company the houses shown on our designs Nos. 2, 3, and 4 (in our booklet). The prices you have agreed to quote us on your building operations at Manhattan Beach on this quality of work and with the low prices after our plant and organization has been removed from the locality, are most interesting.

If orders are placed immediately the houses can be ready for occupancy this summer.

Very truly yours,
MACARTHUR BROTHERS COMPANY
By Philip Dumont
Chief Engineer.

To reach property: Take Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) Line to Sheepshead Bay Station. Change to Manhattan Beach car. Or take the Ocean Avenue trolley to Sheepshead Bay and walk over Bridge.

Come down to-day. Examine the plans they mention and pick out the lots. We have a few choice locations left. We also have available a limited fund for loans to private parties building these houses for their own use.

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Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City
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HALFWAY BETWEEN RYE & WHITE PLAINS

On A Hill Top

Concrete dwelling; 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, garage with accommodations. Gardener's cottage. Eight acres, wall laid out, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. For sale to settle an estate.

PEASE & ELLIMAN

Town Dwellings and Country Estates

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Telephone 6200 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE 10-ROOM COTTAGE

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Ten minutes' walk to Briarcliff Station. Also reached via Pleasantville on Harlem Division and Scarborough-on-Hudson Drive, about one hour out from Grand Central Terminal. High elevation, overlooking Pocantico Valley; 10 rooms, 2 baths; village water, steam heat, electricity, gas, open fireplaces; ½ acre of land; wooded glen at rear of grounds with running brook. Additional adjoining land available; ¾ of mile to Briarcliff Golf Links. One-car garage. Possession May 1st. Photograph and plans.

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WYKAGYL

On the Ridge at New Rochelle

Adjoining Country Club. One of the unusually picturesque sections of Westchester County. Fine large plots and acreage at prices which will more than offset any increase in building; close to two stations; near trolley, churches, schools and markets; ten minutes' drive to Long Island Sound. The company is prepared to give financial help if desired in the building of homes. Write for booklet and particulars.

North Avenue Land Co.,

North and Paine Aves., New Rochelle, or 505 5th Ave., New York City.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE EXECUTOR

Offers the Following Honeset in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Two houses, 10 rooms each, with 2 baths. One two-family house, lot 40x100. One double house, on lot 60x100. Two seven-room houses, lots 40x100. One corner house, 8 rooms with bath; lot 40x100. Possession of any or all May 1, 1919. Reasonable mortgage arrangements can be made.

J. S. SPENCER, 26 Liberty St., N. Y.
or any Broker in New Rochelle.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Large stucco residence, exceptionally well built, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Plot 160x160, on highest knoll in Pelham Manor; 2 car garage with chauffeur's quarters. PRICE $20,000.

For further particulars apply S-8518.

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WHITE PLAINS

PROSPECT PARK

Stone and stucco House, best location, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, steam heat; sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished by year; telephone or call.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley,

18 East 41st St., N. Y. City.

BRONXVILLE

8 ROOMS & BATH

Attractive Stucco Residence

in LAWRENCE PARK, Corner Plot, 60x115. Gas, Electricity, Garage.

Burke Stone Inc. *Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 142.*

Pelham—Furnished Cottage FOR RENT,

May 15 to Nov. 15, $100 per month, 7 rooms; 2 baths, shower; beautifully furnished, good location; others up to $200 per month. Also up-to-date houses for sale. Open Sundays.

J. N. Amundsen 115 Wolf's Lane, Tel. 1138, Pelham, N. Y.

PELHAM—OPPORTUNITY

Exceptionally well planned interior; attractive exterior, stone and stucco; ten rooms, three baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; screens and awnings; sun and sleeping porches; large plot; four minutes to station; $17,500; reasonable allowance for decorating.

Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Av., N. Y. White Plains, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

11 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat; garage; plot 70x118. Price actually reduced from $13,500 to $10,500; easy terms. Inspection invited.

J. C. Gleason & Son Phone 221 Huguenot 104

WE HAVE IT

A Home: In Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Edwin W. Fiske Realty Co.,

14 DEPOT PLACE, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester Estates, Farms and Residences

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN ESTATE

LAWRENCE PARK WEST, BRONXVILLE

Modern stone residence, considered one of the handsomest homes in Westchester County, situated on a beautiful knoll containing two and one-third acres of land, commanding excellent views in all directions. House contains central hall, living room, dining room, library, reception room, pantry, kitchen, etc., 6 master bedrooms, 5 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath, large billiard room, sleeping porch, sun parlor, 5 open fireplaces. Every modern convenience and comfort. Grounds beautifully laid out, large gardens, fine old shade trees. Fine large stone garage with chauffeur's quarters. This is a rare opportunity for a quick buyer.

MAGNIFICENT QUAKER RIDGE ESTATE

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN

Between Larchmont and Scarsdale in a most beautiful and high-class environment. Fine modern Georgian Colonial Brick Residence, containing 18 rooms and 9 baths, finished and decorated with exquisite taste. Large fireproof garage, gardener's cottage. Splendid water supply. Wonderful gardens. Beautiful lane of trees on entrance driveway. From 10 to 75 acres of land as desired. For sale at a great bargain to settle an estate.

WHITE PLAINS BARGAIN—BEAUTIFUL MODERN STONE AND SHINGLE RESIDENCE.

This attractive house is situated in an excellent location on a large plot. Contains 11 rooms and 8 baths. Is attractively designed and laid out with every modern convenience and comfort; steam heat, two open fireplaces. Owner forced to move to another city, will sell at great bargain.

CHAPPAQUA BARGAIN

Beautiful modern home containing eight rooms and bath, on one acre of land. Garage, chicken house and tool house. Property in excellent condition. Steam heat, electric light, city water. Within easy walking distance of station, on high ground. Price $6,000.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

GENTLEMAN'S FARM NEAR OSSINING

One of the finest farms in this section, containing 100 acres of land, on main State Road north of Briarcliff. Seven apple orchards, large farm house, farm buildings; very fertile fields. Fruit crop alone would show great profit. To settle an estate, this remarkably desirable farm is offered to an immediate purchaser for $22,000.

COUNTRY ESTATE AND FARM in the BERKSHIRES

Beautiful farm estate containing 537 acres of land. Fine new master's residence, numerous outbuildings; 50 acres in apple orchards. A practical and profitable gentleman's farm. Exceptional opportunity.

REMARKABLE FARM BARGAIN

COLD SPRING-ON-THE-HUDSON

This beautiful farm, within easy commuting distance of Grand Central Station, contains 85 acres. Excellent farm house, 6 rooms and bath, hot and cold water, and heat. Good outbuildings. Fenced and apple orchards. For immediate sale, $5,500.

BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL RESIDENCE

PARK HILL-ON-THE-HUDSON

This beautiful modern stucco Colonial residence, situated on a large plot in this exclusive and highly desirable suburban park; contains 11 rooms and 3 baths; fine garage, large garden; every modern convenience, including vacuum cleaning system. Unforeseen circumstances have decided the owner to sell immediately at great sacrifice. Price $16,500.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

Charming modern stucco residence, containing 7 rooms and bath, situated in River View Manor, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River and Palisades. Fine garage; large plot. A very unusual bargain, $7,500.

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE AT HASTINGS

Situated on commanding hilltop on more than an acre of land; fine modern hollow tile and stucco residence containing 11 rooms and 3 baths, sun parlor; large garage for 3 cars; magnificent views. Owner moving to another city. Will sell at exceptional sacrifice.

SCARSDALE BARGAIN

Beautiful modern stucco tile roof Italian Renaissance residence, situated on a charmingly wooded plot; three-quarters of an acre of land. Fine views, near station. House contains 9 rooms, sun parlor, and every modern convenience and comfort. Fine garage. A great opportunity for a quick purchaser.

MAMARONECK BARGAIN

Beautiful hollow tile and stucco house, containing 6 rooms and bath. On three-quarter acre of land. Hot water heat; large garage. A remarkable bargain, $6,750.

AT LARCHMONT MANOR

BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE

Situated near the bathing beaches. A most attractive residence containing 14 rooms and 3 baths. Large plot, fine garage and stable buildings; beautiful garden. A property of exceptional merits; a real bargain; price $17,000.

GeorgeHowe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

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FURNISHED HOUSES

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,

11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6461.

NEW HOLLOW TILE, $10,500

Built by owner; perfect; 8 rooms, hot-water heat; 8 minutes depot; gas; garage; very large plot; don't delay; way below cost; terms.

Maxwell Smith, Hartsdale, N. Y.

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Owners of $8,000,000 of Brooklyn Real Estate

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Now Offer For Sale

Private Houses — Apartments
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Suitable for One and Two Family Houses, Stores, Apartments and Business Buildings.

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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHOICE HOMES IN WESTCHESTER

YONKERS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS, PURCHASE, ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON RIVER.

For particular people. Designed to provide all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries possible. Can be purchased on terms to suit purchaser.

$15,000 Modern stucco good style house. Hall, living, conservatory, porch, dining, pantry, kitchen, laundry. 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' rooms. Every convenience. Large plot. Good view over golf course.

$21,000 New house, beautifully designed inside and out. First floor opens up fine. 5 master's bedrooms and 2 baths on second floor. 2 servants' rooms with bath. Large corner plot. Southern exposure, good view.

$30,000 Charming new house on very high knoll. 5 large rooms on first floor and 2 sun porches. 5 master's bedrooms with 3 baths. 2 servants' rooms with bath. 3 car garage. Large plot of land, trees, shrubs, good view.

$55,000 Desirable country estate of several acres in choice neighborhood, and within 40 minutes of Grand Central Station. New tile residence beautifully designed. First floor opens up nicely. 5 master's bedrooms and 3 baths on second floor. 2 servants' rooms and 2 baths.

$80,000 Worth $100,000. New stone residence, wonderfully designed inside and out. A model country gentleman's home, on 2 acres of high ground, with fine trees and view, in highly restricted section. First floor very attractive. 6 master's bedrooms and 3 baths on second. Also 2 servants' rooms with bath in wing, and 3 master's bedrooms on third floor. Large garage with housekeeping apartment.

Have many other choice places in Westchester for sale, ranging in price from $13,000 to $75,000 and upwards.

Let me know exactly what you want and amount you want to invest and I will locate you satisfactorily.

DAVID STEWART,

1 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 1180
Phone Bronxville 188.

On A Wooded Point

Gentleman's Estate, twelve acres, beautiful shore front, with private bathing beach. House has eight master bedrooms, eight tiled bathrooms, eight servants' bedrooms, with two baths. Old trees, lawns, and gardens. Select, quiet, neighborhood. Easy commuting distance.

Chas. Field Griffin & Co.,

11 East 42d St.

BARGAINS

AT PELHAM MANOR

Beautiful stucco home, 10 large rooms, 2 tiled baths, sun parlor, right up-to-date improvements; 4 fireplaces; plot 122x150; 2-car garage high, choice location. Sell $16,500—Rent $150 per month.

VERY attractive home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, gas, electricity; plot 75x150; garage. Price $18,500—Rent $1,800 per year. 75% may remain on mortgage.

These places are convenient to Sound, Golf and Athletic Clubs and Stations.

N. E. Vail & Co., Inc., Tel. 1864
1st Nat'l B'k B'ld'g—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

RYE-on-Sound

Directly on the water, a wonderful location; three acres; modern house, nine bedrooms and three baths; garage four cars, apartment for chauffeur. To rent for season.

Chas. Field Griffin & Co.,

11 East 42d St.

SHORE FRONT

45 minutes from Grand Central.

5 acres, stately shade trees and sandy bathing beach. Stone and stucco house, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 8 servants' rooms, bath, all improvements. Garage. For sale at an exceptionally low price. For further particulars apply S-1864.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave. New York.

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ON BROADWAY, WHITE PLAINS,

An elegant, up-to-date stone and frame 14 room house, 6 baths, 3 open fireplaces; hot water heat; every known improvement. Shade and shrubbery; stable, garage; nearly one acre. Apply to

I. & A. G. WRIGHT,

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Buy or Build at

Fieldston

Riverdale-on-Hudson

New York's most accessible picturesque residential section. The cost of building is not as high as generally believed.

THE following charming residences occupying exceptional sites are for sale at attractive prices:

Beautiful remodeled Colonial farmhouse, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; attractive setting.

Charming Elizabethan English Villa. Designed by one of New York's most famous architects; 14 rooms, 5 baths; garage.

Attractive stone and stucco residence, conveniently located on main highway; 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage.

A short run (20 minutes) via Spuyten Duyvil Parkway will bring you to Fieldston Road and the office of the Delafield Estate, where our representative will be glad to take you to the above houses.

A ride through the spacious park-like streets of the estate will show you the handsome homes, picturesque scenery, secluded and restricted character, and the many other advantages of FIELDSTON.

Send for Attractive Booklet.

GEO. HOWE, 527 Fifth Ave.

A Wonderful Summer House for $2,800 Cash

For Sale, Cheap, at Pownal, Vermont, 14-Room Country House, on half-acre plot; stable and carriage house for 3 horses; running water, two porches, fine trees and shrubbery; on main road, three minutes from train, trolley and school.

1st mortgage $1,200; can be bought for $4,000; act quick.

R. E. POTTER,
42 So. B'way,
White Plains, N. Y.

Shore Fron.t

The finest piece of shore front on Long Island Sound, for thirty years the country seat of the late Henry M. Flagler. Twenty-nine acres. A mile of shore front. Deep water. Less than one hour by motor from New York City. Three splendid bathing beaches on the property and century old trees. This property can be purchased today for about one-third of the actual value of the land.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,

11 East 42d Street.

NEAR MT. KISCO

There are 56 acres, with large road frontage, located on a ridge. The farmhouse and outbuildings are in good repair, and this tract is ideal for a gentleman's country estate, being surrounded by the homes of well-known New Yorkers. For sale at a great sacrifice.

PEASE & ELLIMAN

Town Dwellings and Country Estates

340 Madison Avenue

Telephone 6200 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE AT MONTROSE

7½ acres, 11-room house, wired throughout; heater; excellent water supply; 50 bearing apple trees, other fruit trees; trolley from Peekskill to Hudson River passes property; good train service on N. Y. C. I almost forgot to add the shade trees are worth the money. All for $4,750.

3 acres, fine 8-room house, and nice large barn; abundance of apples, cherries, and other fruit trees; good water supply; short distance from Peekskill trolley and station. Don't loose time asking questions, make appointment and have a look at my expense. Both properties short distance from Hudson River. I say $3,500. What will you say?

Ayles Real Estate Exchange,

Ossining, N. Y.

For Sale at Colonial Heights

Attractively decorated almost new Dutch Colonial house; 9 rooms, 2 baths and garage; 30 minutes from Grand Central; too many features to enumerate; must be seen to be appreciated. Write or phone Beekman 4500.

Tasker Halsted Realty Co., 154 Nassau St.

NEW ROCHELLE—100x215

ROCHELLE PARK, 3 BEAUFORT PLACE.

12-room residence, 3 baths.

Bear Broker or Boltsman, (Vanderbilt 4029) 302 East 42d St., New York.

Apartment House Ownership For the Small Investor

*Portional Purchase Plan

A New Idea

THE Harmon plan for placing home ownership within the reach of the apartment house occupant is, we believe, a scientific solution of the problem of rising rents for those who do not care to assume the responsibility of a house. We confidently expect its general adoption, and if conducted along lines of equity, we will welcome its use among other builders as a forward step in social economy.

The Portional Purchase Plan provides for the sale of apartment houses on the instalment plan at a very moderate price based on the gross annual rental, multiplied by seven. The fractional interests are sold in units of $1,000 and multiples thereof, payments covering a period of nine years, if desired. 6% interest is paid on the instalments from the first net earnings, the balance of the net earnings of the buildings being applied to the reduction of the mortgage indebtedness. The control and management of the property is held in trust by Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc., until the shares are paid for, when it is to be turned over to the shareholders, if the majority of them so desire. This provides for control by the shareholders, or, at their option, by the management which for nine previous years has proven its capacity to give satisfactory service. It is believed that on current rentals, 6% cash dividends can be paid, and about 4% applied to surplus, or the liquidation of the mortgage, and at the end of the instalment period 12% will be earned, with mortgage obligations so low as to be free from danger of further reduction calls.

Rising rents are not a menace—they are a certainty. The demand of labor for a higher scale of living permeates and affects the cost of all material entering into housing. This process has gone on for twenty years, and there is no reason to expect any radical change. All intelligent tenants view the situation with a full recognition of the facts.

The Harmon Portional Purchase Plan automatically checks the tendency to increasing rental demands on the family income. If you have purchased an interest in the apartment house you occupy, rising rents are instantly reflected in increased earnings. If living elsewhere, then the rise in the rent of the house you occupy is offset by a corresponding increase in the property you own, for rental increases are general rather than local.

We have begun the construction of seven high-class and thoroughly well-built apartment houses in the choicest locations in Flatbush on sites held for twenty years for this very purpose. The rents of these will range from $12 to $15 per room. It is estimated that the income from a $2,000 investment will save about $4 per room per month on a five-room apartment, or $5 per room on a four-room apartment. As the total number of suites now under construction are only a little over 100, it will be necessary to act quickly to be assured of space the coming Fall, or an unusual investment opportunity.

We do not care to sell shares in any given apartment house to those who cannot afford to live on the scale of its prices, although ownership of shares imposes no obligation of occupancy. Nor will we sell to any one who we believe would be an undesirable occupant. We will use the same discriminating care in selecting shareholders we exercise in selecting tenants.

Detailed literature will be mailed on application.

Address Construction Department "T."

WM. E. HARMON & CO., Inc.

Phone 6500 Barclay — 261 BROADWAY, N. Y.

"Portional" is a coined word.—"Portional Purchase Plan" is a trade name. Copyright on both have been applied for.

These words, however, may be used by reliable operators with our written consent.

It is our intention to make this phrase the hall-mark of reputability.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARCHMONT GARDENS

We offer many exceptional bargains in modern houses ranging from $6,500 upward.

Why not build your home now?

Many homeseekers are now buying plots in desirable districts and planning the construction of their homes before prices increase. Larchmont Gardens is one of the most attractive residential parks near New York City in the exclusive residential zone near Larchmont.

Branch office at the property.

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Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

Rye, N. Y.

Near Apawamis Club; eight acres high land, select neighborhood; modern all-year residence, five family bedrooms, three baths; garage. For sale, or might be rented unfurnished.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.

11 East 42d St.

Fine Water Front Estate

Near Larchmont, directly on Sound; excellent bathing beach; good anchorage; long wide covered pier. Spacious, elegant, appealing house. Eleven master's rooms with 6 baths. Ample servants' quarters; some bedrooms are 24x30. Elegant furniture included. Everything in prime maintenance. Cottage. Greenhouses. City water. This is a property of the first class, without a flaw, at right price. Allabough & Son, 65 Wall. Phone 6396 Hanover.

SCARSDALE

New attractive dwelling, 15 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage, chauffeur's quarters and bath; four acres, beautifully landscaped; large lawn, trees, and garden; extensive Sound views; offered at low price.

FOX REALTY CO.,

31 EAST 42D ST.

A SCARSDALE BARGAIN

Superb site near station; 9 rooms; hot-water heat; many porches; well built and arranged; many shade trees and fine view; reduced to $16,000; terms.

Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A NEW HOUSE

ABOUT COMPLETED

NEAR

RYE & PORT CHESTER,

1¼ acres of ground, planted with many trees, shrubs and fruit. Garage for 2 cars and man's quarters.

HOUSE ATTRACTIVE, Colonial Type

4 master rooms and 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath. Three open fireplaces. Ready for occupancy May 1st.

Asking price $30,000.

Terms to suit.

BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER

50 East 42d St., N. Y.

Tele. 2465—Murray Hill and 528—Rye.

FOR SALE

818 Acres of Fine Farm Land

At Cross River in Northern Westchester County, N. Y.

Located four miles from Katonah on State (macadam) road, and within forty miles of New York. Cross River runs through this farm for a distance of one mile. In addition there are several brooks and springs. Has six well located dwellings, with barns, and 1¼ miles of road frontage. An ideal location for a stock farm or a big institution. High ground with an extensive view of the surrounding hills and valleys. For further information apply to

BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY,

19 East 43rd St. Tel. Vanderbilt 7318.
Or Your Own Broker.

Larchmont Centre ON-THE-SOUND

Sound side of R.R., with sewers, water, gas, &c. Fine trees, restricted section, short walk station, Sound, school, &c. The time to purchase a plot is now. Let us build a house according to your ideas, which can be paid like rent; $340 cash will put you in your home.

LARCHMONT

CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & Co.
11 E. 42d St. Tel. 6461—Murray Hill.

Attention Investors

For Sale—Mount Vernon corner, 100x105; 4 story apartments and stores. Rents for over $12,000 a year. First mortgage (Title Co.) $45,000. Owners must sell. Price $80,000. Half cash and balance of equity on second mortgage. Benjamin Weiss, Attorney for Owners, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone Barclay 6280.

BRAND NEW

A nine-room frame semi-bungalow, three baths, all improvements. Price $16,500. Attractive terms to a responsible purchaser. R. S., 97 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COMPLETE five-acre country home to be sold; modern English type residence in perfect order; six master's bedrooms, four baths; steam heat, electricity; stable and garages with quarters; beautiful grounds comprising gardens, flowering shrubs, trees, and brook; near Ardsley Golf Club, schools, and station; 40 minutes from Grand Central; can be bought at great bargain.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,

7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6697.

For Sale at PELHAM

6 minutes' walk from station, ¼ acre beautifully landscaped, large shade trees. Large stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor; 2 car garage with chauffeur's quarters.

For further particulars apply S-8866.

Pelham, N. Y. Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York.

BRONXVILLE $24,500

NEW TAPESTRY BRICK, of

10 Rooms & 3 Baths

High elevation; large plot; vapor heat, fireplaces; slate roof, copper leaders, &c.

Burke Stone Inc. *Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 142*

HOUSE, ½-ACRE, GARAGE

On the Hudson, 30 minutes from 42d St., attractive 11-room house; electricity, hard wood floors, fireplaces, piazza, balcony; pleasant; ½ acre grounds; fine trees, garden; 2-car garage, room for man; $20,000 reduced on plea; decided to clean out holdings much below cost; terms $5,000 cash, balance mortgage. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

LAKE MAHOPAC FARM

Nice farm, 80 acres, all fine land; 100 apple trees, other fruit, and berries; finely located; gorgeous view; house 9 rooms and bath; good outbuildings; ¾ mile from Lake Mahopac, 1 mile from station; right of way to lake; one of the best near Lake Mahopac; a property that can be divided to good advantage; $26,000. Edward Joyce, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

THIS IS GOOD FULL VALUE

Charming house, hollow tile stucco; eight rooms; artistically finished and decorated; solarium; garage; large plot prettily planted; desirable location and surroundings; 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; $10,500; liberal terms.

Personal Suite 432, 51 42d, New York.

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

Speculative Investments
A WEST END AVE. CORNER.
Rentals $85,000.
Exceptionally well built, a good sound investment

A RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER
One of the finest corners on the Drive. Rentals $72,000. Will increase in October to $80,000. Owner exceedingly anxious to sell.

A SIX STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
NEAR BROADWAY AND 79TH STREET
Rental from October $18,000.
Estimated expenses $12,000.
Will sell for $80,000 in cash.

WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY, INC.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Phone 8800 Schuyler

Two Exceptional Hotel Sites

BROADWAY
40th & 41st Streets
31,600 Square Feet

BROADWAY
6th Ave. & 36th St.
23,000 Square Feet

Horace S. Ely & Company, 31 Liberty Street. Telephone John 222

New York will soon be in dire need of more high-class hotels, centrally situated.

FLUSHING

FOR $5,000 CASH and a mortgage for $10,000, we will build for you a nine-room Dutch Colonial cottage and garage, on a plot 100 feet frontage, within a few minutes' walk of the Broadway Station, Flushing.

The house will be thoroughly modern, and first-class in every respect, with large reception hall, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, lavatory, 4 bedrooms and 2 baths. Parquet or plain hardwood floors, white or hardwood trim; electric light, gas, steam heat, glass enclosed steam-heated verandah, big open fireplace; basement under entire house; connection with city sewer system; cement walks and driveway.

The house alone, if built singly, would cost nearly as much as the price of the house and land, but we want to build 100 houses on our land in the Broadway section this year, and we will give purchasers the full benefit of wholesale buying and building for cash. Smaller houses, but with the same conveniences, will also be built for from $10,000 to $13,000, including the land. Write, call, or telephone for particulars.

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.
Tel. 1190 Murray Hill 52 VANDERBILT AVE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
SUBURBAN COUNTRY HOME BARGAIN
ALONG ONE VERY EAST THIRTIES AUTO LINES

Fine House; remaining mortgage $6,000.
Beautiful plot, 100x100 feet.

TOTAL PRICE ONLY $7,500

Ten large rooms, two tiled baths; big open fireplace; wide verandas, outdoor sleeping balcony; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, oak, white enamel and mahogany finished trim; fine tree covered grounds and lawns; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to trolley lines and two express railroad stations; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lakes, and near golf and country club; schools, churches and markets. White House CURTIS SMITH, 443 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. N. Y. Tel. 9687—Prospect.

Street View

Water View

Water Front Home Twenty Minutes By Motor to Heart of New York

Salt Water Bathing and Boating

Overlooking Long Island Sound

Looking down from its rocky heights, shaded by fine old trees, this handsome house with its spacious grounds, rugged scenery, and sleeping sandy beach is one of the most attractive residences on the North Shore of Long Island. Situated on a 100-ft. boulevard, it makes an ideal year-round home in the heart of the real country, yet convenient to trolley and elevated subway and only 17 minutes by rail to Pennsylvania Station. $75,000.

Spacious Eleven-Room House

Stucco on hollow tile, roof of green polished tile, one-inch oak floors, large porch and sleeping porch, hot water heat, electric light, open sanitary plumbing, sewer in street, two baths and four toilets, billiard and gymnasium room, large closets, open fireplaces. Two car garage, summer house and rustic bridge, arbor, fountain, Roman garden, boat house with 100-ft. pier, ice house, fruit trees, grape vines, CEMENT TENNIS COURT DRY THE YEAR AROUND.

JOHN N. GOLDING, *Real Estate*
9 PINE STREET, New York 5th AVENUE, Corner 45th STREET

Charming Old Country Residence

FOR SALE
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Five minutes' walk to Briarcliff Station. Also reached via Pleasantville on Harlem Division and Scarborough on Hudson Division—about one hour out from Grand Central Terminal. Ideal home surroundings. Briarcliff Golf Links, 1 mile. 15 rooms, 2 baths, spacious porches on three sides. House just repaired, including new steam heating. Village water, electricity, four open fireplaces; gas available. One acre of fine lawn with beautiful old shade trees. Additional adjoining land available. Possession May 1st. First time ever offered. Photograph and plans.

BRIARCLIFF REALTY CO.,
10 E. 43rd St.
Tel. Vanderbilt 7213.
Or Your Own Broker.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW ROCHELLE
FOR SALE

Gentleman's fine home, twelve rooms, three tiled baths, hot water heat, gas and electricity, white and mahogany trim, parquet floors throughout, spacious piazzas, ½ acre plot, garden, shade trees, two car garage, boat water and Travis Island Club. Unexcelled location. Asking $30,000. Open to offers. Terms can be made.

Furnished & Unfurnished Houses
Properties for Sale from
$7,000 to $350,000

T. J. SULLIVAN
No. 1 North Ave. Tel. 2790-3756
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Riverside, Greenwich, Conn.

On water; new house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, gardens; fully furnished.

English brick and stucco, 16 rooms, 4 baths; garage; beautiful gardens; additional cottage available; fully furnished.

Adjoining yacht club, stone and stucco semi-bungalow, five bedrooms, 1 bath, private bathing beach.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 East 42d St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A client just out of the service must dispose of a unique piece of

WATER FRONT PROPERTY

About ¼ acre, beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, with good beach and near New York. Foundation for the house has already been started and the plans are ready to carry house to completion.

$12,000 Will Buy

this wonderful piece of property and I will be glad to submit any reasonable offer, as quick action is necessary.

BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
30 East 42d St., N. Y.
Tel. 3466—Murray Hill and 838—Rye.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Between Rye & White Plains.

30 acres high land. House new and modern; 5 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 servants' rooms; garage and gardener's cottage.

SALE OR RENT.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d Street, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

On the Hudson

Sooner or Later the Right Man Will Read This Advertisement.

One who knows a bargain when he sees it; he must be a lover of old trees and well-kept lawns, flowers and shrubbery; Colonial house with 4 master bedrooms, 3 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; garage and stable, with 4 rooms for housekeeping; acre of ground; conservative appraisal puts value at $40,000, but it can be bought for much less; send for photos.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
18 East 41st Street.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Lake Mahopac Island

Beautiful Petra Island; splendid forests; rugged, picturesque shore; few minutes from two railroad stations; only 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; 600 feet above tidewater; 12.98 acres.

Bathing, boating, fishing, riding, golf, tennis, etc. Ideal for one or several camps.

"The Adirondacks within commuting distance."

Robert E. Farley, Owner,
18 EAST 44TH ST.,
New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
At Yorktown Heights,
Westchester County, N. Y.

An excellent farm, consisting of 220 acres, with two dwellings and four barns. One mile from Yorktown Heights on State (macadam) and Pines Bridge-Yorktown Roads. Distance from New York 35 miles. Highways enter farm on three sides. Railroad runs through edge of property for a distance of ½ mile. Most of land is tillable, with exception of 30 acres of woodland on Turkey Mountain. Fine 10 acre apple orchard on place. Farm well watered. Elevation, ranging from 400 to 700 feet, with view of Croton Lakes. Further particulars upon application.

Briarcliff Realty Company,
10 E. 43 St. Tel. Vanderbilt 7213.
Or Your Own Broker.

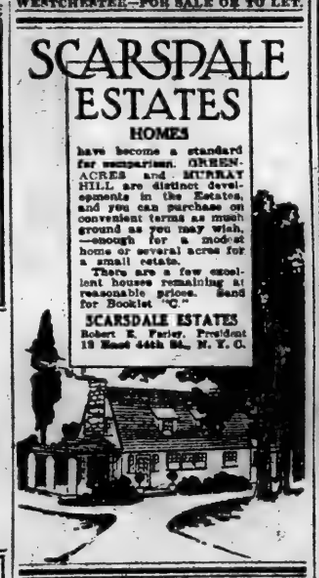
WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE ESTATES
HOMES

have become a standard for suburbanism. GREENACRES and MURRAY HILL are distinct developments in the Estates, and you can purchase on convenient terms as much ground as you may wish, —enough for a modest home or several acres for a small estate.

There are a few excellent houses remaining at reasonable prices. Send for Booklet "C."

SCARSDALE ESTATES
Robert E. Farley, President
18 East 44th St., N. Y. C.



WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Field-Stone and Shingle Residence, with one acre in the Hills of Westchester County.

Comparatively new house, in thoroughly up-to-date condition throughout, on plot 100 feet front and 400 feet deep. On first floor large living room entire depth of house, with open fireplace and large living porch at side; entrance hall, dining room, pantry, and kitchen. On second floor 4 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. On third floor large attic with one room sealed.

House sets 100 feet back from street. Garage or barn has large carriage room, 2 stalls and 1 box stall; 1 room upstairs. Chicken house, enclosed chicken yard. Large vegetable garden. Price $16,000. Act quickly!

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
18 East 41st St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE THAT Jack Jones Built

Is the title of a story of a young couple who acquired an attractive suburban home which was built for them with a small cash payment, the balance on a monthly basis. The method is made very clear.

There is many a Jack Jones in New York City this Sunday morning who would like to be freed from a position of jailer to his private penitentiary and from the landlord, who says: "30% more rent or move."

Send for the pamphlet containing this story. If you like the idea and will establish your sincerity and integrity we will help you to do what Jack did.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
18 East 44th St.

REAL INSPIRATION
AFFORDED BY THESE SURROUNDINGS.

One of Yonkers's finest North Broadway residence properties, commanding a broad and unobstructed view of the HUDSON RIVER AND PALISADES. Not a bargain for a speculator, but a rare opportunity to obtain a home whose beauty of location and atmosphere of refinement completely satisfy the particular. Price $65,000; terms satisfactory.

BUTLER-HEALD COMPANY
Exhibitors of High-Class Residences,
Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.
Telephone Yonkers 3063.

FOR FAVE VAUE OF MORTGAGE

Place of 14 rooms and 3 baths. You reduce the mortgage $5,000 and assume the balance. Large corner piece of land; house well painted and decorated; first class plumbing, hot water heating plant; excellent community; occupancy May 1. A complete home in the pink of condition; trustees forced to sell this way simply to liquidate. COUNSEL FOR TRUSTEES, 32 Times.

QUAKER RIDGE, LARCHMONT.
English Estate for Sale.

Large stone and shingle house. 22 rooms, 5 baths. Perfect condition. Stable, garage, greenhouse, and complete outbuildings. 30 acres fine land. Flower and vegetable gardens and abundance of lawn, shade and fruit trees.

EDW. C. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS,
BANK BUILDING. LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Exceptional Bargain
AT PELHAM MANOR
10 minutes' walk from station.

Plot 75x195, with large shade trees; stucco house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements. PRICE $9,750.

For further particulars apply S-8077.

Pelham. Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave. N. Y. New York.

I AM OFFERING TO SELL MY
New Tapestry Brick House

located at Greenacres, Scarsdale; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; brick garage; hot water heat; slate roof; complete with fixtures, screens, planting, &c.

L. W. PRINCE, Owner, 9 South Broadway, White Plains. Telephone 3027 White Plains for Sunday appointment.

17-Acre Place At Bargain

On Westchester's highest hill, in the centre of a 17-acre tract; unobstructed and unsurpassed view; handsome residence, 4 baths; garage, chauffeur's quarters; greenhouses, &c. This is one of the finest propositions now being offered. Must be sold, and owner will sell at one-half value. E. A., 99 Times.

Price $50,000. Income $6,060.
YOU WANT this Investment?
AT MT. VERNON—Block from R. R.
New 3-story brick fireproof Factory building, size 40x100—10 ft. in rear.
Get in quick.

N. E. VAIL & CO., Inc. Tel. 1064.
1st National Bank Bldg., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

RESIDENCE BARGAINS—ALL PRICES.

Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SALE OR RENT—Twelve-room stone and stucco dwelling, with slate roof, all city improvements, four open fireplaces, billiard room, three baths, steam-heated; two acres lawn and garden; high ground and extensive views; large living room; good water; also garage and stable, tenancy; apples and small fruit, flower garden; macadam drives.

CHARLES H. BANKS, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

AT NEW ROCHELLE
A NEW HOUSE

with nine rooms, two baths, electric lights, hot water heat. Plot 50x130. Choice location. Convenient to station. Price only $12,500. Terms to suit.

H. E. COLWELL, 304 Main St. Tel. 900 New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

FOR SALE OR RENT, Modern house, 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, electricity, five minutes to bathing beach. Price $9,000. Rental $90 per month.

H. B. Downey, 211 Huguenot St.

A FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

FIVE-STORY COLD WATER TENEMENT, 56th St., near 10th Ave.; small cash payment above bank mortgage; will exchange for private dwelling or vacant lots.

Robert M. Fulton, 1 East 42d St., New York Vanderbilt—8821.

An Opportunity to Purchase a Beautiful
Country Place at Rye, N. Y.
8 Acres, with Fine Large Dwelling; All Improvements.
Frederick Zittel & Sons
70th St. and Broadway. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

Beautiful White Plains property, 56 acres; 4,500 feet frontage on three roads; old oak frame house, restricted and developed. To be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to owner, H. M. Olcott, 18 East 42d St., New York.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

Beautiful 25-acre country place is to be sold at low figure; handsome modern stone residence; eight master's bedrooms, six baths, music room with pipe organ, specially designed furnishings, and other features; stable and garage with apartments; flower and vegetable gardens; woods, lake, and brook; high elevation with extensive outlook over water and rolling country; near golf club and station; 40 minutes from Grand Central; can be rented for Summer season.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6087.

Larchmont Manor
Every Inch a House.

If you want comfort, beauty, convenience, and individuality of design, you want this home; modern, tapestry brick and white shingles, with copper gutters and leaders; corner plot, 100x160, beautifully landscaped; five minutes to water; 11 rooms, 3 tiled baths, shower, hot-water heat, storm windows, copper screens; fireproof heated garage; house complete in every detail; built for a home; not a sacrifice, but real value for your money; if you want a perfect home in an ideal community—

For information on Sunday, Telephone Larchmont 500.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
18 East 41st Street.

SCARSDALE

located in finest section; one mile east of Hartsdale station; 1¾ acres, fine old shade trees; 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath; 2-car garage with man's quarters; more land if needed; price $37,000; send for photographs and description of six country estate bargains like this.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
18 East 41st Street.

ATTRACTIVE FARM.

A fine old place, 100 acres; plenty fruit; gravity water from spring; fine old shade trees; high elevation, fine view; rustling brook; 7 acres woodland; boating and fishing nearby; old rambling house 100 years old, in fine order; 9 rooms; open fireplace, steam heat, telephone; barn, carriage house, garage, hennery, icehouse, cornerib, smokehouse; 6-room tenant house; 2 miles from beautiful Lake Mahopac, in the hills of lower Putnam, 50 miles from New York City; $12,000 to quick buyer. Edward Joyce, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

LARCHMONT
Finest of modern homes.

New half brick Colonial, 10 rooms, 3 baths. See this Sunday, Beach Avenue and Lincoln Street. Any other time by appointment. Details from M. S. Keller, owner, 131 W. 86th St. 'Phone 1251 Bryant.

RYE—ESTATE
SURROUNDED BY FINEST HOMES AND CLUBS.

135 Acres beautiful land.
½ Quick sale for about what buildings alone would cost to duplicate, what adjoining land brought without any buildings.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., 17 West 44th St. Vanderbilt 5618.

Model Stucco Home $7,300
Tapestry Brick Home $8,200
including large, high plots.

7 rooms, sun parlor, tiled bath, built-in tubs, porches; fine restricted property; 2 minutes station, 53 Grand Central.

Three Homes ready in Spring.
GREAT BARGAINS—EASY TERMS.
W. S. Moore 285 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y., Room 1718. Tel. 9885 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE ON HILLS OF WESTCHESTER

A Bargain.—Near Elmsford, on State Road. House 9 rooms, electric lights; garage; fine shade trees, lawn; good garden on 3 acres; 7 minutes to depot, 30 to White Plains by trolley and 40 to N. Y. by train. $10,000; terms to suit.

ALLEN, 2,667 Webster Av., Bronx. Phone 1076 Fordham for appointment.

WILL RENT FURNISHED
IN MT. VERNON.

Cosy 8-room house, all improvements. Room for garden; lot 50x100 ft.
Corner 1st Av. and 3d St.
Few minutes' walk from N. H. depot.
$1,000 YEARLY.
See Allen, 2,667 Webster Av., Bronx.
Or phone 1076 Fordham.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

MODERN cosy home, stucco, 8 rooms and 3 baths, steam heat, electric lights; exceptionally well built; in restricted section; near fine school and trolley. Possession May 1st. PRICE $16,000. MARY TERRY.

F. J. Thill, Agt. 37 Prospect Ave. Tel. 881. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

AT LARCHMONT

on high, woody plot, 60x210 feet, fronting on two streets, with an extensive view of the Sound, a stucco and hollow tile house, with garage, large rooms and very well built, at the low price, $15,500.

H. M. Olcott 18 East 42d St., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PHILIPSE MANOR
ON THE HUDSON

is the only community on the east bank that has its own water front and beach.

There are attractive houses that may be purchased at a bargain and very choice plots upon which to build.

Convenient Sunday trains leave Grand Central Terminal at 10:48, 12:20, 1:14, 2:10 and 3:08.

Estates of Tappan Zee, Inc.
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
18 East 44th St., N. Y. C.

TUXEDO

Section, Orange County, N. Y. A gentleman's beautiful estate of one hundred and twenty-five acres; every modern improvement. Garage, gardener's cottage, etc. Commands wonderful views for seventy-five miles. Hunting, golfing, boating and bathing. All kinds of fruits, vegetables, shrubbery and trees. Seventy-two minutes from New York. Can now be bought at a great bargain.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d Street.

We would be pleased to hear from owners who are desirous of selling their New York City property. We have numerous buyers for all classes of properties; quick action assured.

NEHRING BROTHERS,
St. Nicholas Av., Corner 174th St.
Telephone 9080 Audubon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Handsome dwelling, 10 acres of beautifully cultivated land; good stable and garage; near Apawamis Club and Rye station. Price reasonable. Rent $5,000, unfurnished.

Beautiful site between Rye and Port Chester, back on the hills; about 60 acres, with dwelling and outbuildings. Might divide. No reasonable offer refused.

135 acres; best location in Purchase; 3 beautiful sites; 2 dwellings, barns, stable, greenhouse, cow barn, &c.; could be divided. A bargain.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 Broadway, New York. Tel. 1347 Cort.

SCARSDALE
GREENACRES SECTION.

A bargain, stucco finish, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; highest point, wonderful view; 5 minutes walk from station; big lawn and garden; immediate possession. Other houses $14,000 up.

SEND FOR LIST TODAY.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
18 East 41st St., N. Y. City.

WHITE PLAINS
Prospect Park Section

A perfect home of 13 rooms, 2 tiled baths, electric light, gas, open fireplaces, sleeping porch; slate roof, copper leaders; two-car garage; large grounds; beautiful view. Ideal surroundings and complete in every detail. Quick action necessary to secure this gem, which must be sold at once. Must be seen to be appreciated. Worth $30,000; asking $26,000.

GEORGE E. DOOLAN,
White Plains, N. Y. 'Phone 880.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES
OF THE BETTER CLASS FOR RENT.
$500 to $5,000

CONSULT ADGLEY SERVICE On the Water
BAY SHORE, L. I.
'Phone Bay Shore—302.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
Doctor's Corner.

Elegant residence; 12 rooms, two baths, latest improvements, three large verandas; garage; beautiful grounds; 40 minutes out; plot 125x200 feet; must be seen to be appreciated; price low; suitable terms. A. B. McCord, 53 N. Long Beach Ave., Freeport, L. I.

GREAT NECK

Six acres; residence, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 maids' rooms; nicely situated; to rent, furnished, for the season, $2,400. Large estate, nicely located, can be rented for a term of years, unfurnished, $4,000 a year. Other rentals, $300 per month and up. Baker Crowell, Inc., 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Greeley 23. Great Neck 174.

JAMAICA HOUSE FOR SALE

Eight rooms, tile bath, electric light, gas, hardwood floors, good heater; north Long Island Railroad; convenient to new station; also trolley to 59th St., Manhattan and Jamaica Av. elevated; room for garage and poultry; small cash payment; reasonable terms. J. & T. Adikes, owners, Fulton St., Jamaica, or your own brokers.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
One of the Most Attractive Waterfront Homes
On South Shore of L. I.
100 ACRES

HIGH GROUND WITH A FINE BOLD SHORE, SLOPING SANDY BEACH; PRIVATE YACHT HARBOR.

House of unusual type of architecture; stands very close to the Bay and commands a wonderful view for miles; has billiard room, sun parlor, 3 sunrooms open fireplaces, five baths, hot water heat, electric light, refrigerating system.

A remarkably bright all the year residence, with no objectionable features near it, and within a short distance of the Golf Club and a fine suburban colony.

Property has outbuildings of every kind; two cottages, model dairy barn, farm barn, chicken houses, garage, fine stable with quarters, greenhouses, grapery, long rows of various kinds of berry bushes, currants, &c.; a large vegetable garden and flower gardens; tennis court, very attractive woods and a small lake.

Can be purchased at a price which represents an unusual value. Apply

Jeremiah Robbins, BABYLON, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT

75 LOTS, fronting on the East River, in Long Island City, within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station; 15 minutes from Grand Central subway station.

Ideal place for an institution, building operation or moving picture studio. Brokers protected.

Rickert Realty Co.
53 Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 1100.

Rockville Centre, L. I.

Splendid 12-room house, constructed by days' work; premises 150x180 ft., enclosed with attractive hedge and ornamental brick columns; located on corner of principal avenue, 14 minutes from Long Beach; private driveway and garage; modern plumbing and electrical equipment; hardwood floors throughout; large foyer hall with terra cotta brick fireplace; sleeping porch, sun parlors, billiard room, library, laundry, two baths, servants' toilet, dumb waiter; 25 minutes from Penn. Station; an inspection will impress those interested in high-class property. Inquire Robbins, 6 Rockaway Av., Rockville Centre. Telephone 665.

Near Long Beach
Oceanside, L. I., 169 School St.
Modern 8-Room House.
All improvements.
Garage three cars
Chicken houses for 5,000.
Must be sold at once.
Apply
M. E. SCOTT,
169 School St., Ocean Side, L. I.

Bayshore and Brightwaters

Furnished cottages, $800 to $2,000. Illustrated Catalogue showing photos of Cottages.

W. A. Schwab, Bayshore, L. I.
Phone 209.

SUMMER RENTALS
FURNISHED $600 TO $4,500 SEASON
Bay Shore, Brightwaters, Islip
John J. Gibson, Bay Shore, L. I.
Phone Bay Shore 70.

QUOGUE, L. I. AND VICINITY.
FURNISHED COTTAGES,
FOR SALE OR RENT
Estates Shorefronts Acreage
A. A. TUTHILL, Quogue, N. Y. Tel. 1 Quogue.

For Rent With Option to Buy.

Charming Colonial house at Huntington Bay, 10 rooms, 3 baths, exceptionally well furnished, will be rented to desirable family for Summer at low figure, with option to purchase. Large plot, shade trees, garden, flowers, 2-car garage, everything new and in perfect order; wonderful bathing, golf, tennis. For particulars and photos of this unusual offering apply

Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St. N. Y.

FOR SALE:

Country home, 7 rooms and outhouses, on 3 acres of ground, situated near Sayville, Long Island. Ideal location. $2,800. For full particulars write F. J. Sidenka, 2 Acorn Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

Kew Gardens House

Twelve rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; corner plot; price $27,000. Horace G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Great Neck House

Overlooking Manhasset Bay.
Five bedrooms, two bathrooms; garage; large plot. Price $13,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

PORT WASHINGTON.

For real bargains, country houses, estates, water fronts, cottages.

FRANK B. SMITH.

---

138 HEMPSTEAD LOTS
MUST BE SOLD.
On Fulton Street, in best section.
BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY.
Horace G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Broadway Flushing, House
Five bedrooms, garage, near station.
A Real Bargain.
Horace G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Richmond Hill—2 Family

Detached 2-family house on plot 40 ft. front, 10 large, light, cheerful rooms, 2 baths, separate furnaces; good condition; ½ block from Morris Park station; requires $2,000 cash. Inquire OWNER, BEDELL, 39 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill.

Kew Gardens House

Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000.

Broadway Flushing—Bargain
TEN LOTS

Must be sold, taken under foreclosure; near station; will divide.

Horace G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Garden City Bargain

Three beautiful lots on Kilborn Road, near station.

Horace G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Port Washington Estates
On Manhasset Bay.
All improvements; final three; water front. Plot 100x150. Price $3,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

MONTCLAIR, N. J

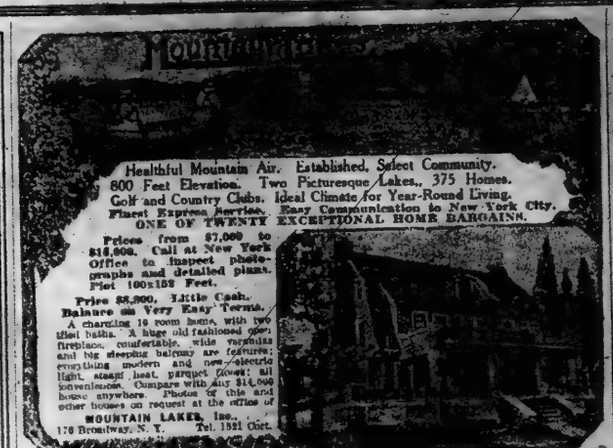
This artistic, comfortable home is on South Mountain Avenue; one of the choicest residential Avenues of the East, noted for its natural beauty. Where each property has an abundance of well kept lawns, beautiful trees and shrubs.

The house is exceptionally well appointed throughout. Has an unusually attractive hall, living room, music room, dining room, sun porch, pantries and kitchen, 6 family bedrooms, 3 baths, quarters for help comprised of 2 rooms and bath.

Over 1¼ acres of lawn, embellished with ornamental shrubs and trees. A formal garden, mostly perennials, with rustic bridge and summer house. Garage, accommodations for 3 cars.

The price is $35,000. The value $50,000.

H. S. CONNOLLY & CO.,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.



MONTCLAIR

The Leading Suburb of New York City

FOR SALE.

$30,000 Handsome Colonial residence on the Hillside. Well constructed and in choice neighborhood. Contains 13 rooms, 4 baths. Large solarium.

$45,000 Brick and frame residence, on the mountainside, 14 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room; solarium; Mott fixtures in bathrooms; artistically finished interior; house telephone system; garage; plot of 200 ft. frontage.

FOR RENTAL UNFURNISHED.

	Ann.
Modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths	$1,400
Central residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage; large plot	1,800
Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; garage	2,500
Mountainside residence, 14 rooms, 4 baths; large grounds; garage; garden	3,000
Brick residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage	3,600

FOR RENTAL FURNISHED.

Handsome residence, 15 rooms, 4 baths; several acres land; garage.....$5,000

NOTICE: Properties offered as "BARGAINS" or "GREAT SACRIFICES" are good things to avoid. OUR ADVICE to STRANGERS is to RENT for a year or so BEFORE BUYING. Learn all about VALUES and LOCATIONS before investing your money. *For reliable information about Montclair properties, consult*

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Offices opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

Laurence Timmons

SPECIALIST IN
GREENWICH
REAL ESTATE

Consult Me About Greenwich Properties.

I know Greenwich, for I have studied it for many years. With its country clubs, golf links, yacht club, casino, bathing beach, fine motor roads, Greenwich offers the best in country living on the Atlantic coast. The following properties are in the best section of Greenwich, Belle Haven, and Rock Ridge.

1.—6 master bedrooms, 4 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $2,800.
2.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $1,200.
3.—5 master bedrooms, 3 master baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $1,200.
4.—5 master bedrooms, 1 master bath, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Sound view. Summer season, furnished, $1,000.
5.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $900.
6.—4 master bedrooms, 1 master bath, 1 servant room, furnished for Summer season, $600.
7.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $2,000.
8.—6 master bedrooms, 4 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $4,500.
9.—5 master bedrooms, 3 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Furnished for Summer season, $2,000 per month.
10.—Unfurnished by the year, 5 master bedrooms, 3 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath, $3,000.
11.—4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. $1,200. Located at Riverside, Conn.
12.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, $2,500.

In writing, specify property by Key-number.
Complete List of Residences, Estates and Farms on request.

Laurence Timmons, OPPOSITE R. R. STA. Greenwich, Conn.
TELEPHONE 456.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This New Colonial Home now ready for occupancy, at

Kensington

GREAT NECK.

26 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station.

Half acre plot fronting on 2 streets. The house contains large living room, dining room, loggia, den, lavatory, veranda and 2 maids' rooms, bath and servants' dining room on first floor. 6 master's chambers, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches on second and third floors. House artistically decorated; copper weather stripping throughout. Garage, laundry and storage room in basement. Kitchen tiled floor and walls. Finest material and workmanship throughout.

Ownership includes use of Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts and Water Front. Price $37,500.

Finlay Realty Company
Phone 3921 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

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A SHOW PLACE

Shore front, 400 feet on Great South Bay, 1,100 feet on inlet on one side; private roadway on the other, giving permanent privacy. Perfect Dutch Colonial architecture, constructed under the personal supervision of present owner, with the highest type materials, fixtures, &c. Living room 20 by 34, dining room 20 by 20, and sun parlor all across the front of house. Seven master bedrooms, three baths, six servants' rooms and bath; garage same construction as house, five-car capacity and chauffeur's accommodations. Tennis court, orchard of apple and plum trees, many maple and other large trees. Artistically laid out lawn and paths with flowers, shrubbery; pergolas and sun dial garden. A gentleman's place of nine acres that has been kept up to the minute, one mile from railroad station, has cost $75,000, which will show by inspection, a price somewhat less considered. Photographs of this palatial domicile shown.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway and 190th Street.

FOR SALE
HANDSOME RESIDENCE
On North Shore of Long Island

New English design residence on acre plot hilltop; exceptional view, overlooking surrounding country; 11 rooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, solarium, sleeping porch; screened throughout; all modern improvements; completely decorated and ready for occupancy; close to station; near golf and boat clubs, and only 30 minutes express train service to Herald Square, terms to right party.

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(Sunday) Phone 36 Great Neck.

SPECIAL $14,500

In the Near-in North Shore Hills.

Elizabethan stucco and half timbered house, six bedrooms, 3 baths, on large corner plot. 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Long Island Station by electric trains.

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Little Neck Office, Jackson Ave. and Little Neck Rd. Bayside 2886.

FOR SALE IN
Kensington
GREAT NECK, L. I.

High class brick Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths; corner plot, 200x125; southern exposure; wonderful shade trees and shrubbery, handsomely landscaped. Two-car brick garage; near beach and station. Terms to suit. Photos and full particulars.

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Tel. Mad. Sq. 6285.
Sunday: Call 36 Great Neck.

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Small-and large Plots and Acreage

30 minutes from Pennsylvania Long Island Station. Electric train service, New York City public school, churches and trolley adjacent to property.

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Kew Gardens; two-story California bungalow, an artistic home, not just a house and lot; 10 rooms; steam heat, electric light, gas; two big open fireplaces; plot 50x170, with frontage on two streets; 5 minutes from Kew Gardens station; worth $15,; will consider offer. G. T. Nason, 151 Lee ave., Brooklyn. Or Corner F. W. Scott, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I. Phone Jamaica 79.

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In order to quickly settle an estate, modern 10-room house, newly decorated, ready for immediate occupancy; plot 60x100 ft.; splendidly located in the choicest residential section of Bayside, L. I., Lawrence Boulevard and Woodland Av., a few minutes' walk from Long Island station; will sell on easy terms to a responsible party for much less than present valuation. ESTATE OF H. W. MEYER, 2,631 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Evergreen 678. Representative on property from 2 to 5 every day this week.

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YOU CAN SAVE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Having bought 80 acres 12 years ago, and by buying all building material in car load lots at wholesale prices, I can sell houses with profit at prices below actual cost to builders who buy lots and material at retail prices.

Restricted neighborhood, near high and public schools and parks, 7, 8 & 9 rooms, Colonial style, all modern improvements; easy terms; more than 200 purchasers are my best advertisers. Buy direct, or ask your broker to show you Ferguson's houses.

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Exclusive offerings; large water front estates with commodious houses, spacious grounds. Furnished or unfurnished houses for sale or season or year.

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At Huntington, L. I., 10 minutes' walk of station; 1 acre of fine land., 6-room house with improvements; artesian well, barn, chicken house, fruit, shade, &c., a great buy; price $3,000. Apply A. L. Field, Huntington, N. Y.

FOR A LIMITED TIME

will send on request a specially prepared map of the North Shore, giving owners' names, elevations, roads and other information of interest to prospective buyers.

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FOR SALE
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English Manor House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage; acre of ground; near water. Immediate possession. $24,000.

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Beautiful home, nearly new; Aymar Embury, architect; ten rooms, three baths, garage, attractive grounds, for sale; bargain.

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Beautiful corner property, 120 by 100; large house, 18 rooms, 4 baths; garage, 2 cars. Address Box 11, Forest Hills.

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4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, equal to twenty city block fronts, FREE AND CLEAR, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue subway stations.

ALSO, 1,250 LOTS, between Ditmars Avenue express station and new East River waterfront park, 15 minutes from Grand Central subway station. Will subordinate FUEL PURCHASE PRICE to responsible builders.

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At Southampton, L. I.
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Buildings in Fair Condition.

Price $23,000; Value $60,000.

Situated in the best section on the main highway.

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Near the station and the water; one-half hour electric service; water, gas, electricity; exclusive clubs and neighbors. This artistic house

On a Large Corner Plot
at $2,000 less than cost.
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THREE CORNER PLOTS, 100 to 900 feet frontage, in Kensington, just inside the main entrance gates; only unimproved corners in that section.

Will subordinate one-half of purchase price and furnish BUILDING and PERMANENT LOANS to responsible purchasers.

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English Colonial house, designed by well-known architect, containing four family bedrooms, with two dressing rooms and three baths, three servants' bedrooms, one servant's bath.

Garage for two cars, chauffeur's room, shower, and toilet.

This place is well adapted for all-year-round residence and is located on the west side of Split Rock Road, about half a mile north of Syosset depot; house is placed well back from the road, in centre of lawns and well planted grounds of about seven acres; gardener on premises. For price and terms address HENRY W. WARNER, 15 Wall St., N. Y.

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If you have thought of a country house after the war, but have hesitated on account of the high cost of building, we can offer you a property of 150 acres near Babylon, extending from the main road to the railroad, with attractive lake, fine old trees and woods, at a price more than offsetting the increased cost of building.

THE PRICE, $250 AN ACRE, IS LESS THAN ASKED FOR ROUGH OR INLAND FARMED PROPERTY. Apply

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To offset the present high cost of building we offer a plot of 150 acres, extending from the main road to the railroad, with attractive lake, nice old trees, surrounded by fine estates. Price $200 an acre. This is the best proposition for a high-class improvement on Long Island today. Apply

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Colonial house, frame, brick filled; large grounds, fruit and shade trees; restricted neighborhood, near water; house 8 extra large, sunny rooms, bath, laundry, and toilet in cellar; excellent hot-water heating system, gas, electricity; 2-car garage; will redecorate and furnish new electric fixtures, everything in first-class order; owner changing business; a snap for some one, $12,000. Ed Hassels, Bell Av., near Bradish, Bayside, L. I. Can be seen any time. Apply on premises.

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Estate of the late Senator John Fox for sale or will rent furnished for season. 29 acres. Mansion 12 rooms, 3 baths. Big trees, etc.

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All the Oranges

Healthiest Suburb in America

$50,000 Gentleman's Estate; one acre, on one of our finest avenues, 16 rooms, 5 baths; servants' apartments, 2 baths; large garage, 6 cars. Cost owner $125,000.

$26,000 English Type Home, 10 rooms, 4 baths, servants' apartments, bath. All modern appointments. Wonderful valuation.

$20,000 Exceptional Brick, tiled roof, 9 rooms, 3 baths; servants' quarters; garage, 2 cars. Beautiful environment.

Houses for sale—all prices—investigate.

Frank H. Taylor
Note First Name
Over 32 years opp. Brick Church Sta.
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Client Is Willing to Lose $2,500

on a $25,000 property and sell for $22,500. House is fairly modern, has 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, large palm room, with tiled floor; double sleeping porch, 2 bedrooms; ground comprises an acre, beautifully planted with roses, gardens, shrubbery, &c.; two-car garage, with chauffeur's quarters. A home no purchaser will regret buying.

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Modern five story and basement; mill construction; 28,000 square feet; two freight elevators. Also three-story and basement storehouse, 10,400 square feet, with freight elevator. Power house, garage, sheds, &c. Plot extends entirely through block. Freight yard and passenger station opposite plant. In heart of Newark. Address American Oil and Supply Co., 53 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., or any broker.

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Two cottages, one two-story frame, fully furnished, fifteen rooms and bath, rental $500. One three-and-a-half frame, fully furnished, fifteen rooms and two baths, rental $700. Both cottages have 1½ acres of land, including garden, 2¼ miles from Atlantic Highlands or Highland Station, ¼ mile from trolley running from Atlantic Highlands to Highland Station.

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Furnished Cottages
FOR SALE OR RENT.

Illustrated booklet H on request.
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Somerset County; richest soil; 400 acres tillable, level, dark loam; 60 acres river meadow; station at property; abundance fruit; best spring water; large dwelling, 14 rooms, bath, parquet floors, hot water heat; four tenant houses; large modern barns; will keep 200 head of cattle. Valued $100,000; will sacrifice for $55,000; no exchanger. Owner, C 103 Times.

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is one with uninsured title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Bergen and Rockland Counties Real Estate Titles. Write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe.

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For rent, option purchase, high-class all-year country gentleman's residence; 45 minutes New York, 5 minutes station; acre lawn; abundant shrubs, shade and fruit trees; tennis court; garage, chicken house, horse and cow stables; separate cottage containing billiard room, shower, Summer kitchen, servants' quarters, dairy. Reasonable to responsible party. Brokers protected. S. D. Oppenheim, 220 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 1942.

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All sizes and prices. Send for Booklet "T."
Several exceptional bargains for sale.

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Six-Room House, All Improvements. Best Street in Town.
$5,000.
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Prices and terms to suit.
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Several beautiful homes in best section of town on satisfactory terms to buyer. A. B. Broescher, 362 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J., or 19 Warren St., N. Y.

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Why Strap Hang?

WHY TRAVEL twice daily in crowded subways or tubes when a pleasant boat and comfortable train in TWENTY MINUTES brings you to a splendid out-of-the-ordinary COLONIAL RESIDENCE in the suburban section of Jersey City? Home (built for present owner) is MODERN in every respect, has fourteen large, airy rooms and a beautiful square hall with stained glass windows.

SPECIAL FEATURES, such as Italian marble mantels, open fireplaces, large round plates, special trim and artistic decorations, two bathrooms, &c., all go to make an exceptional dwelling which is a HOME in every sense of the word.

Stands on plot 65x100 feet, facing wide asphalted avenue in RESTRICTED locality. Price to QUICK buyer, $20,000. Inspection by appointment.

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The Beach House
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BARGAIN FIGURE

Right on the beach, with riparian rights, adjoining park; ideal location. Hotel fully furnished. 120 bedrooms. Two cottages.

Ten acres in lawn.

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Compels owner to dispose of his attractive home in the choicest section of the Oranges; 19 delightful rooms, four baths, 3 car garage; lot 100x200. Architecture and surroundings artistic beyond written description. This house would cost $45,000 to duplicate today. Can be purchased for $29,000—terms to suit. Immediate action necessary.

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Best residential section.
Abington & Clifton Aves.
(Near Branch Brook Park)
One block from Trolley.
20 minutes to Hudson Tubes.
Exceptionally fine piece of property.
Plot 125x350.
Address:
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Transfer of business forces sacrifice; 8 rooms, bath; 25 minutes to Broadway and Manhattan St.; 40 minutes to Hudson Terminal. All modern improvements; perfect condition; steam; open fireplace; parquet floors; all gas kitchen; instantaneous hot water; thermostat; gas; electricity; sewer; 40-mile view from front piazza. Price $7,300; reasonable terms. Write for circular and photo, or phone for appointment. Owner, B. G. Teel, Harriet Av., Morsemere, second house from Broad Av.

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Near Murray Hill, unfurnished, everything in first class condition; running water, fine bathroom and kitchen, large rooms, beautiful hilltop, open country; accommodation for auto. One mile from D., L. & W. station. Rent $300. E. LORD, 156 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 53 Cortlandt. Fanwood 1424 R-2.

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$18,500 Tapestry brick residence; excellent location; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen and pantry, 5 bedrooms, 3 tile baths, large sleeping porch. All interior woodwork old ivory. Every appointment, double garage, (chauffeur's quarters.) Choice plot; large shade, fine shrubbery. Very convenient. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, 4616 Mtc.

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On Spring St., Rutherford, N. J., Seven room brick house, steam heat, concrete basement. Price $4,000. Mortgage $2,000. Also six lots, about 54x200, on Woodland Ave., through to Mountain Way. Price $2,000. Apply to O. O. Lauckner, 64-76 Hudson St., Hoboken.

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$12,500 Delightful South Side Residence; Convenient to Lackawanna.

Large living room, dining room, butlery, kitchen; immense sunporch, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; all latest appointments; excellent condition. Murdock, op. Lackawanna. (4616 Mtc.)

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Fine suburban residence, most select and central locality; 15 rooms, including living room, library, 5 masters' bedrooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, hardwood floors; two-car garage with man's rooms; large lot. HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 101 North Av., Opp. depot, Plainfield, N. J.

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Private residence—six master's bedrooms, four open fireplaces, four baths, three servants' rooms, beautiful library 30x17, an interior of unusual charm, 218 East 7th Street, within walking distance of railroad depot, schools and churches. Garage for three or four cars

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SPECIAL Gentleman's Home A1 condition.
Best section. 11 rooms, 2 baths. Lot 100x300. Fine trees, shrubs. $25,000.

Charming Opportunity Here

10-acre estate near Summit. Beautiful land on mountain slope. Spacious modern house, Italian villa style; beautiful living porch 30x40; sun parlor. 12 spacious rooms, 5 masters' rooms, sleeping porch, 3 baths; Artistic garage, 3 cars, man's quarters. Artistic garage, 3 cars, man's quarters, barn, hennery all to match. Large quantities finest fruit; Italian garden; 2 acres lawn. Seven auto minutes Summit, seven minutes' walk local station. Beautiful property, well maintained; sacrifice price, $20,000; terms. Allabough & Son, 63 Wall St. Phone 6895 Hanover.

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Owner's beautiful residence, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 7 sleeping rooms, 31 ing room 36x22 feet, palm room and sleeping porch; ground 155x400 feet; many shade trees and flowers; garage; near Lackawanna Terminal.

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Unique and Beautiful Home

Charmingly planned brick semi-bungalow; built day's work prior rise in materials; labor; quality parquet floors, hardwood trim, fixtures, heat; all gas kitchen; many extras; huge fireplace; corner plot, 100x150, (or larger;) superb location; living room 16x22; library, 5 bedrooms, (one for billiard room,) 2 bathrooms; beautiful decorations; immense porches; quantities sarubbery; garage; at Madison; excellent express service; finest town (6,000 population) Lackawanna Railroad; owner sacrifices $10,500; possession. Allabough & Son, 63 Wall St.

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At Hillsdale, N. J.

40 minutes out, attractive modern two-story, cellar, stucco cottage; high ground; 73x100. Will lease $40 monthly; sell $5,000. Easy terms.

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New home, owner going abroad, 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electricity, large living room, open fireplace; flower garden planted; high ground; fifty-mile view river and hills; 45 minutes to Times Square; convenient trolley or train; delightful community. Telephone Leonia 690 or address Y 301 Times Annex.

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25 Hackett Place, Rutherford, N. J. House has six rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and all improvements; dining room beamed ceiling, with electric lights on beams as well as regular fixture; living room white enamel; three bedrooms on second floor; attic unfinished; plot 43x100.

$750 down—Balance $40.00 per month.
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Excellent residence, select convenient locality, 9 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, five open fireplaces, attractive fixtures and decorations, large piazza, lot 60x180, shady lawns, shrubbery.

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Stucco exterior, ten rooms, two sanitary baths, steam heat, open fires, laundry, pantry; gas, electricity; garage.
PRICE $16,000.
EUGENE JORS-BECK CO.
Office in Lackawanna Station, Summit.

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Steam, heat, screens, awnings, garage. Near station; price $5,300, easy terms.

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Jamaica, Hill Crest House

Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every convenience; nicely situated.

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$3,000 ON EASY TERMS, LESS THAN YOUR PRESENT RENT, AND ON FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS READY TO LIVE IN

An 11-room, stucco home of beauty, comfort and convenience, 2½ tiled baths, expert electric wired, glassed lined and water softened throughout, entrance hall 10½ x 20, pantry, dining room 20 feet 6 inches, immense sleeping room on same floor, two tiled baths and sleeping porch. Second floor, four large rooms, sun room, third floor, four rooms and bath. Hardwood floors, mahogany doors, electric light fixtures, parquet floors, wide verandas, a fireplace, enclosed sleeping porch, three tiled baths; wide verandas, fine sleeping porch, in select established residential neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches, school; easy commutation; express service; high, in the beautiful Jersey hills and ready for occupancy now. GEORGE C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 71st St., New York City. Tel. 8400 Columbus.

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Price Only $13,000

Very complete, attractive stucco residence containing 9 rooms, 3 baths, large sun parlor and living room; choice location; excellent purchase; very easy terms; near athletic and trolley.

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AT MONTCLAIR

Handsome Colonial residence in the Lackawanna district, convenient to station. Contains drawing rooms, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and sleeping porch. Several open fireplaces. Fine large verandas. Residence is surrounded by beautiful lawns with handsome shade trees; garage; built for and now occupied by owner. FOR SALE AT $50,000. Easy terms. For particulars consult

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116 Woodland Avenue.

Must be sold to close estate.

3-story frame house, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry; 2 block from beach, 5 minutes from station. Apply

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SEABRIGHT, RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, Highlands, Long Branch, Elberon, Deal, and Allenhurst. N. J.

EDWARD PANNACI, Real Estate,
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RENTING PRICE, FROM $400 TO $7,500.
HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, ESTATES and GENTLEMEN'S FARMS A SPECIALTY.

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The most beautiful residence in Nutley Park, Nutley, N. J. A corner lot, 100x170 with all latest improvements, including a garage for two cars. Cost price for house and lot, $25,000 when material was cheap. Will sell at considerable sacrifice. Inquire for details.

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JUST ACROSS 42d ST. FERRY

30 minutes from Times Square, on the very tip of the Palisades, commanding unmatched night and day views of river and city; house of light brick, tiled roof, 16 rooms, two baths, extra lavatory, garage, on about 13,750 square feet of land; a beautiful suburban home, within the reflected light of Manhattan. For price, &c., see WOOD-DOLSON COMPANY, INC., 2,280 Broadway, corner 80th St.

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Modern Cottages for Rent and Sale.

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Nine rooms and bath, electric light, hardwood floors, all improvements. Lot 57x300. Garage. Fine lawn and gardens. Price $10,000.

BUXTON & STEWART, Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

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COUNTRY HOME
Westfield, New Jersey

MODERN AND IN FINE CONDITION
11 Rooms and Bath.
Lot 106 x 150

Steam heat, electric lights, gas, gas range, Rudd water heater, screens, storm windows, big porches, porch screened, window and porch awnings, fine lawn, garden of perennials; hundreds of bulbs planted; 7 minutes' walk from C. R. R. of N. J. Station; near main line trolley.

PRICE $12,000

Completely furnished at small additional price. Apply Owner, Room 2819, 120 Broadway, New York City, or any broker in Westfield.

Montclair

$10,500. Attractive stucco and shingle residence on acre of large trees. Large living room, (fireplace,) large dining room, kitchen, pantry; 3 large bedrooms and 2 tiled baths on 2d floor; maid's room and attic on 3d floor; every modern appointment; garage.

$15,500 Residence containing large living-room, (fireplace,) reception hall, (fireplace,) sun porch, dining room, pantries, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, gas, electricity, garage, stable, tennis court; plot 145x275; beautiful shade trees.

FOR RENT, $1,400 per annum. Modern shingle residence containing large living room, (fireplace,) sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, gas and electricity; garage.

H. S. Connolly & Co.,
Opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair, N. J.

Home For Sale—Bargain

Eight-room house, modern improvements, garage. Beautiful hillside location. Price $4,250, attractively laid out with shrubs, lawn and garden plot. Convenient to Mountain Station, 14 miles from New York City on D., L. & W. Price $4,000, terms reasonable. Address Owner, Y 207 Times Annex.

VERY SPECIAL OFFERING

MADISON—Lackawanna Railroad; fine elevation; 6,000 population; select community. Beautiful new model 8-room house, built by day's work; very best improvements; large corner plot; fruit, garden garage. $7,500. Opportunity. Allabough & Son, 63 Wall St. Phone 6895 Hanover. Have two other unusually good bargains

ORANGE 14 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch. All exterior decorated, parquet floors, electricity, open fireplaces, plot 100x200, beautiful shade trees; high-class residential section; convenient D. L. & W. price $16,000, on easy terms, or will rent at $1,500 per year. O'Donoghue, 340 Main St., East Orange.

SHORT HILLS

Modern suburban residence, open fireplace in five rooms, tiled baths, large garage. Also places to lease furnished for the summer. For particulars address ADAM 5[illegible] Telephone 382 Short Hills.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LE[illegible]

Shore front country home and farm on Hudson, 2 hours from New York; brick residence, 16 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; garage, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and complete farm buildings, all in perfect order; gravity water system; 300 acres fertile farm land, orchard, 25 acres; magnificent forest of hemlocks and other hardwoods, lake and trout stream; frontage on main State highway; 1 mile from station; superb mountain and river scenery; will be sold at less than half of cost; great opportunity.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

FOR SALE
A First-class Residence

High altitude, pure air; fine view of Ramapo Mountains; over 70 acres in crops, and implements; fine buildings, room dwelling, all improvements, furnace desired; lawn well shaded; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place accessible to three railroad stations in auto distance of New York and H. E. F. Monsey, Rockland County.

Stock Farm

In the beautiful Millbrook country, attractive old farmhouse; over 150 acres well fertilized and under cultivation; plenty of water; orchards; five acres woodland; brook and ice pond, suitable farm or gentleman's estate.

George B. Corsa,
10 East Forty-third St. New York

NEWBURGH ON HUDSON'S Orange County.

Commodious residence, comfortably furnished, to rent; large verandas, shade trees, garage, &c.; all city conveniences, country advantages; convenient to boat trains, schools, churches; two hours from motor from New York; attractive proposition to responsible parties; no agents. Address "Country Home," P. O. Box 304, Newburgh, N. Y.

ARTISTIC BUNGALOW

9 rooms, two baths, beam ceiling,

REAL ESTATE AND APARTMENTS

"ON THE SOUND"

STAMFORD

Recognized as the leading suburban city.
50 minutes by rail from New York.

$18,000 Red brick house Colonial type, 10 rooms, 3 baths garage, lot 100x170, restricted neighborhood.

$17,500 Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, restricted neighborhood; garage; lot 100x150.

$35,000 Handsome hillside residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths. 6 acres of ground, excellent views, outbuildings, garage, with chauffeur's quarters. 1½ miles from railroad station, restricted neighborhood.

$35,000 Right on the Sound; residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, beach, garage, with chauffeur's rooms, 1½ acres, beautiful trees.

Furnished and Unfurnished Rentals.

Others from $7,500 up.
Arthur W. Bell, 135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

A Modern, Well-Kept
FARM
AT
NYACK, N. Y.

Twenty-five miles from New York City. Reached by two railroads and State automobile road. Situate in one of the choicest spots of Rockland County. The farm is up to date in every respect. It has been well cared for and is in excellent condition.

It consists of twelve acres. The main building is a beautiful private residence of 14 rooms and baths. Running water is furnished from an artesian well. Acetylene gas plant on the premises. Electricity and a modern heating plant are among the conveniences. The grounds are laid out in beautiful lawns, hedges and shade trees.

The outbuildings are in excellent repair and consist of stable, wagon shed, two automobile garages, hen houses, carriage house and poultry sheds. There is a good-sized greenhouse and grape arbor. There is an apple orchard of two acres and over one hundred peach trees.

The house has a commanding view and faces on one of the main roads. It could easily be adapted to a country club. The property is within walking distance of the West Nyack Station of the West Shore R. R., and may also be reached from the Nyack Station of the Erie. The property is well worth $30,000, but will be disposed of to a quick buyer for $16,000. Write for folder with photograph of residence.

WILLIAM H. HALPIN,
945 B'way, Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N.J.
Telephone 1609 Union.

INCOME AT ONCE!

FOR SALE—Apple and peach orchard, young and thrifty, four hundred trees, 3 to 5 years old, in full-bearing, recently owned by the late Charles N. Harcourt, who was President of the New Paltz Savings Bank. This orchard contains 30 acres, cuts 20 tons of hay, has a tenement house, and is within 2 miles of the New Paltz State Normal School, in centre of village; trolley cars, banks, Post Office, church near by, good concrete walks to all parts of village. The Sunset, Pan and Apple Blossom trees, 3 to 5 years old, for sale at $20.00 per tree, or $90.00 per hundred in 1918. This locality is in the State prize-winning apple belt. Investigate. See for yourself, it will be satisfied. Five hundred dollars per acre bare this choice orchard. Trees cut off and planted is worth $100 per acre on account of location. This is the first time property has been offered for sale and it is a snap. No offers! No exchanges. Look the property over and its surroundings, determine for yourself. This advertisement will not appear again. Call, act and get right after it. D. C. Storr, New Paltz, N. Y., P. O. Box No. 603.

"Open Hearth"

Sparkill, Rockland County, N. Y.
FOR PROMPT SALE

Year round home in real country, one hr. to N. Y. Secluded, accessible. Artistic, comfortable. Small shingled house on sandy knoll, built round big fireplace. Burns your own logs. 7 rooms, glass porches, den, bath, laundry, fine cellar, garage, 2 acres. Garden, fruit, timber, rocks, fine view. 100-acre wood abutting, golf club ¼ mile, station ¼ mile. Running water, wired but no fire. Owner's home A-1 shape. Built 9 years; 7 years ago. Going West, will sacrifice for $5,500; mortgage if desired. Possession while occupied. Write A. H. Adams, Sparkill, N. Y., or phone Piermont 233.

A Beautiful Place, Highland, N. Y.

An unsurpassed view of the Hudson and surrounding country for many miles; a delightful old Dutch Colonial dwelling, modern, open plumbing, bathroom and lavatories; hot air heating system; beautiful ceilings; plate glass observatory windows; open fireplaces of stone; five large and cheerful master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms; caretaker's cottage, garage, chicken houses, brick icehouse; abundance of fruit; about 80 acres for crops; a gentleman's place or farm; 10 acres; price reasonable; easy terms.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 190th St.

FOR SALE

Delightful home, situated on Trunk Line State road, New York to Albany, 80 miles from N. Y. Small new Colonial on the Hudson River on east. Between nine and ten acres fertile, productive land. Eleven rooms, two story brick house, hot water system. Ample barn rooms, large chicken house; abundance of fruit. Situated just outside village of Saugerties limits, convenient to R. R. and steamboats. Must be sold; sacrifice to quick buyer. Photo and all details on request. W. D. EDWARDS, Saugerties, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE, ESTATE, 76 MILES FROM N. Y.

Nine miles east of Danbury. Birthplace and early home of well-known artist. About 100 acres, farm, pasture, woodland; brooks through place; 14-room homestead and beautifully laid out grounds; 7 bedrooms, 3 baths; furnace, &c.; garage for 4 cars; complete machine shop; gardener's cottage; barns, with adjoining quarters for men and pigs, unfailing spring water; price $9,000. Address Owner, Y 283 Times Annex.

At North Stamford,
3 Miles from New Canaan,

Modern 8-room bungalow, 3 baths, open fireplaces, garage with stabling for 4 horses, cow barn, building in perfect condition; artesian well, wind mill and gas engine; new tenants' cottage, 6 rooms and bath; 27 acres, part woodland with a beautiful stream as one of the boundary lines. Immediate possession; asking $30,000, no reasonable offer refused.

C. BISHOP, 173 Atlantic St. Tel. 1801 Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, AT UNUSUAL BARGAIN, PICTURESQUE MODERN COTTAGE on Strawberry Hill, finest residential section, ½ mile from centre; 52 minutes from Grand Central; best express service; nine rooms, wide verandas, large living room, open fireplace, four master bedrooms; hardwood floors; lot 75x210; shade trees, garden; room for two cars; $12,500. Address W. N. WHITE, owner, Stamford, Conn.

A BIG ROUGH FARM

200 acres of high land, grand view, 2 miles station, 30 tillable, 30 pasture, balance woods, trout brooks, springs, fruit, fine 8-room house, like new, big barn, new, old hay barn, orchard, for $7,000, terms. A beautiful summer home, or sheep or cattle farm.

LAWRENCE AGENCY,
So. Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD To let, unfurnished, option of purchase, commodious 9-room house, Colonial style; 10 minutes by trolley to station or Sound; delightful all-the-year home; four master's bedrooms, three baths, garage, gas and electricity; beautiful garden, ample grounds; shade trees. 607 Times Downtown.

SHORE FRONT, STAMFORD.

Five acres, level, productive; sandy beach; beautifully planted lawns; modern residence; large salon; beamed ceiling; fireplace; dining room similar; seven bedrooms, four baths; porches; large garage, rooms above; secluded, shore bargain; $30,000. RICHARDS, Darien, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSES GREENWICH

& other Conn. Towns.

W. E. DAY 200 5th Ave. N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

14 MINUTES

leisure walk, or 10 minutes a la Weston from station on a beautiful paved country road under magnificent maples and sturdy oaks, at the second bend, is an EMINENCE overlooking a prancing brook, verdant valleys, lovely landscapes, long lanes with stone fences and cows in pasture. Country—yes, but city water and electric light already installed. No building restrictions, but will sell only to such people as desire artistic home, something in keeping with surroundings supplied by nature, and the pretty countryside homes already built, they are not expensive but artistic. Will divide in ¼-acre to 3-acre plots. JUST THINK OF IT—and only 50 minutes from Grand Central Depot. This beautiful place has been named—DOROTHEA'S KNOLL—applicants not measured by mere dollars, unquestionable references will be given and required. Fill plot, plant and work your garden if you buy right quick, and you'll have fresh vegetables and berries from your own place this summer. Will also supply and set out your fruit trees if we like each other. Address OWNER, Box 325, Darien, Conn., or H. E. Dann, Regent Theatre Building, Norwalk, Conn.

Fine Country Estate

A REAL BARGAIN

In the Exclusive Strawberry Hill Section of Stamford, Conn.

Corner plot of nearly 9 acres overlooking surrounding country; beautiful lawns and shade trees. Splendid house of 22 rooms and 6 baths, suitable for one or two families, or fine school or sanitarium; every modern improvement. Gardener's cottage, large garage and barn, chauffeur's apartment, tennis court, greenhouses, gardens, etc. Would cost $150,000 to duplicate; asking price, $90,000.

JOHN A. BALDWIN, INC.,
30 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. C.

For Sale—New Canaan, Conn., on Ponus Ridge.

17 acres; many shade trees; main dwelling 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms with bath, kitchen, servants' dining room, panelled living room, entrance hall, 3 fireplaces; 2 water systems, artesian well and pond both fitted with Kewanee electric pump and tanks; spring of purest water, ice house (filled), wood shed, tool house, 2 greenhouses, 6 rooms with bath, 2 garages, 2 cars each; stable, 4 box stalls; coach house, saddle room and sleeping room; steam heat main house; hot air furnaces in cottages; also

15 acres unimproved hilltop property. Excellent land being cleared of stone and wood, wide view in all directions. Building with 2 sets of rooms for servants and small families, garage for 4 cars, stalls for 4 horses, saddle room. Apply A. C. Clarkson, Owner, 55 Water St., New York City.

"ISN'T IT LOVELY"

is what ninety out of every hundred say when they pass this property. There are three fields—one of 3 acres, one 3½ acres and one 4 acres, with two additional acres for lake if desired, fed by never-failing spring. Beautiful for situation, highest point in neighborhood; environs all that could be desired. Less than one hour out, in very aristocratic town. Desirable person can purchase whole or part reasonable. Owner wants to sell.

H. E. DANN,
Regent Theatre Bldg., Norwalk, Conn.

GREENWICH, CONN.
FURNISHED HOUSES
FOR SUMMER RENTING.

$4,000	11-12	chambers,	4-6 baths
3,500	9-10	"	3-5 "
2,500	10-14	"	3-5 "
2,000	7-12	"	2-4 "
1,800	9-10	"	2-4 "
1,600	6- 9	"	2-4 "
1,200	7-10	"	2-4 "
1,000		"	2-3 "
800	6- 7	"	1-2 "
600	5- 6	"	1-2 "
500	5	"	1 bath
400		"	1 "

Geo. E. Bebrn, 325 Greenwich Av.

RIGHT ON THE SOUND

On Private Beach, and surrounded by grassy lawn, specially designed and very well built house, large living room, entire width of house, opening on wide porch which faces the Sound; dining room, kitchen, pantries, four bedrooms, bath, garage; splendid heating plant; electricity; town water; restricted neighborhood; convenient to station; $10,000.

Within two minutes of the village, on a green field, five-room cottage, surrounded by shade trees; three bedrooms, bath, large living room with fireplace, big kitchen; not very near other houses; $3,000.

Mrs. M. Waller, Real Estate, Westport, Conn. Telephone 226.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Furnished Bungalows to Rent.

Several attractive two-story 6 room bungalows, at sea shore, country or lake; all improvements; open fireplaces; one has sleeping porch; two have private garages; beautiful locations; ideal surroundings. $400 to $550 the season.

Harvey B. Titus,
318 Main Street
Stamford, Connecticut.
P. O. Box 871. Telephone 658.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PLACE WITH

All City Conveniences.

15 ACRES, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—Wide view of Sound, Brook, ponds, large shade trees, fruit, berries. Unusually fine water supply from never-failing spring; electricity. Two houses, large rooms, baths, fireplaces, sleeping porches; garages and laundry; $30,000. Telephone M. H., 6636 Gramercy, or write for descriptive folder, Room 281, 1 Madison Av., New York.

Ridgefield

On the Danbury Road. 300-acre farm or estate, about 100 acres under cultivation, balance valuable woodland. Two old homesteads. Necessary outbuildings. One mile from station. Owner will sell at very great sacrifice.

George B. Corsa,
10 East Forty-third Street, New York.

Near the Water

Stone and stucco house, tile roof, 21 rooms, 5 baths; rooms large; fine views of Sound and country; garage, greenhouse, two cottages, five acres artistically laid out; tennis court; for sale at a price greatly below cost.

George B. Corsa,
10 East Forty-third Street, New York.

Beautiful Log Bungalow

in the woods, 1 mile from village, for rent, furnished, all improvements, four bedrooms, two baths; brook, river, with boating and fishing. Fine beach; golf and tennis.

Mrs. Stanley Watts,
Real Estate. WESTPORT, CONN.

A Peerless Building Site

75 (or more) acres; about 700 ft. elevation; 3 miles Stamford. Good views of Sound; finest all around views in Stamford. Near New Canaan. Excellent farm land; stream; lake. Adjacent property (not as well located) sold $1,000 per acre. Quick buyer can buy this at $440—which is less than half value. Allabaugh & Son, 49 Wall St. Phone 6805 Hanover.

At New London, Conn.

For sale or to rent, furnished, for season, 16 rooms, large grounds, all improvements; water front; very desirable. For photos and particulars add res. Executor, Room 1823, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City. Rent $2,000.

Thomas J. O'Reilly

Downtown Office — *51 Chambers St. Tel. Worth 640*

New Building
Fronting on 5th Av. and B'way (Bet. 25th & 26th Sts.) Ready for occupancy Sept. 1. 15,000 sq. feet. Will divide.

Plot 82x100
Cor. Washington and Bethune Sts.
Bargain. Taken under foreclosure. Ideal for warehouse or garage.

Plot 49x100
Near 23d St. & 1st Av.
Will sell; terms to suit. Ideal building site for factory or garage.

WANTED
High Class Walk Ups.
Buyer with extensive cash funds will pay good price for large or small house.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTPORT, CONN.

FOR SALE, an improved estate of over 100 acres, situated on Saugatuck and Duck Pond Roads, with over a mile of frontage on Westport Harbor. Three-quarters of a mile from Westport Station and two and one-half miles by new concrete road to South Norwalk.

Main dwelling containing 6 family bedrooms, 6 servants' bedrooms and 4 bath rooms. Stable. Modern Garage. Farmer's House and other outbuildings.

For descriptive circular, apply

Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., Agts.
9 East 44th, N.Y. Tel. Murray Hill 8300

STAMFORD, CONN.

Edgewood

Estate of the late Lowell M. Palmer on Hubbard Hill for sale, or will rent furnished for season. 55 acres. Magnificent trees; wonderful gardens; mansion 18 rooms; garage, stables, greenhouses, &c.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
37 Wall Street, New York City.

GREENWICH, CONN.

FOR SALE or FOR RENT UNFURNISHED
Colonial house, containing 6 master bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths; good view of water; 2¾ acres of ground, with tennis court; garage, with living quarters for a man. For rent unfurnished, $5,000 per year, or for sale at $75,000.

W. S. Meany, Meany Bldg., Greenwich, Conn. Telephone 105.

FOR ACCOUNT OF FORMER PURCHASER

16 room dwelling with 3 baths. Modern improvements. COVE ROAD, SOUND BEACH, CONN. Size of plot 160x190. Sound View, private beach privileges. Price reasonable.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Sole Agent,
156 Broadway, N. Y. C.

VERMONT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

110 acre farm in Southern Vermont; 185 fruit trees, 500 maple trees with full equipment for making maple syrup; ¾ acre cultivated raspberries; estimated 100,000 ft. timber and 1500 cords wood; 8 barns, silo, hen house and outbuildings; story and half 10 room house in excellent condition, slate roof; plenty of water. Property located in Guilford, Vermont, five miles from Brattleboro on stage road.

Brattleboro Trust Company, Agent
Brattleboro, Vermont.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

For Rent for Season 1919

Wilton, New Hampshire

County Estate, spacious Colonial mansion, 14 rooms, completely furnished with antique furniture, bath, 4 large fireplaces, sleeping porch, set tubs, hot and cold water, electric lights, furnace heat, natural flow of excellent water. Situated on southwest corner of a plateau in the heart of Temple Mountains. Altitude nearly 1,000 feet. Garage with 2 sleeping rooms. Gardener's cottage, 5 rooms, all conveniences. Large barn with farming tools. Icehouse filled with ice. Plenty of wood fuel. Farm consists of 100 acres. Large pine grove, plenty of tillage and pasture land, also trout brook. Extensive views of surrounding country. Most attractive lawns and gardens. 45 miles from Boston; no State Road. 4 miles from nearest railroad station.

H. C. MERRILL, Agt.,
468 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN HOME

LAKE SUNAPEE REGION NEW HAMPSHIRE
A PROPERTY OF CALIBRE

HOUSE with 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms, large stone fireplaces, electricity, all modern conveniences, enclosed verandas, and substantially furnished. Stable accommodating horses and automobiles; smaller buildings; 85 acres of land; choice lawns, garden, shrubbery and young fruit orchard. AN UP-TO-DATE GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, situate in midst of other refined properties, commanding superb scenery, having superior climatic conditions and favored with surroundings and associations of distinction. FOR SALE, with agreeable terms of payment.

Sargent & Co., New London, New Hampshire
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Region Realty

FARMS OF ALL KINDS

COUNTRY HOMES, VILLAGE HOMES, SUMMER HOMES

There will appear in THE WORCESTER TELEGRAM, Sunday, APRIL 6th, 1919, the greatest advertisement of farms and all kinds of country property ever printed in any newspaper in the United States.

FOUR PAGES

of valuable information that every prospective buyer should know, and a list of over

300 PLACES

to choose from.

If you are going to buy a farm or country home, you should have a copy of this advertisement. Drop us a card. I will see that you get a copy.

BYRON CLARK,
Room 618, State Mutual Bldg.,
Worcester, Mass.

For Farms Near Brockton South Shore

—AND—

New England Farms

come to our Boston office and see photos of many excellent bargains we have. Don't fail to get our new Spring farm catalog. Chas. G. Clapp Company, Room 738, Old South Building, 294 Washington St.

MT. DESERT

North East Harbor, Me.—Furnished house for rent, up to August first; seven family and 2 servant bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large piazzas, out door dining room; bungalow on place. Address Mrs. Samuel A. Eliot, 25 Beaver St., Cambridge, Mass.

BERKSHIRE PROPERTIES.

Spring is here; the gardens should be planted. Estates, acreage, waterfront. Let know your requirements.

85 acres; 7-room house; large barn; $6,000.
63 acres; complete gentleman's estate; $9,500. Archer, 10 East 43d.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOTEL

Must sell owing to ill-health of owner; most beautifully situated and right up to the minute. Box K, Station R, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLORIDA

Buy a Commercial Grapefruit Grove
AT
LAKELAND HIGHLANDS

A 10-acre grapefruit grove will provide an income equivalent to $4,000 ON $30,000. The cost of a grove is only ONE-EIGHTH OF THIS SUM. Our Company conservatively estimated the net profits on a basis of only $5 PER TREE, or $800 PER ACRE, which is only one-fourth of the maximum returns on good groves. Even $5 per tree will NET 40% on the investment. The income on a grapefruit grove begins after the fifth year.

Our illustrated booklet answers all questions. Write for a copy and read it. Then, if you are in a position to finance a grove, visit the property and spend a week at the Country Club as our guest.

W. T. Hallam & Co., 285 4th Av., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

BAY SHORE, BRIGHTWATERS AND ISLIP.

Furnished Cottage, 14 rooms, 8 baths; modern improvements; garage; shade and fruit trees; large grounds; best location; rent $800; boat landing free.

Other Cottages, $300 to $7,000.

Phone 88-J—Bay Shore.
R. K. CORNELLE CO.

Exceptionally Attractive Cottages

(Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping)
TO RENT FOR SEASON OF
MAPLEWOOD, WHITE MTS.

Full Service. Meals at Hotel.
6,000 yd. Golf Course.
For particulars apply
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL COMPANY,
New York Office 1,180 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, Mgr. Tel. Madison Sq.—4748

AT BAYSHORE

Two modern cottages overlooking the Great South Bay. Within two blocks of bathing beach and within walking distance of station. Address Owner,

L. H. MANSBACH,
903 West 74th St., New York.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

PRIVATE HOUSE OWNERS

List your houses with us immediately. We have first-class tenants for private houses in Harlem.

SHAW & CO., 1 WEST 125TH

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

Farms, Estates, and Country Houses. All sizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details.

G. W. Zucker, Graduate Agriculturist, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N.J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

80 Acres, Up the Hudson, Near New York, $2,000.

Convenient village, 2¼ miles RR. town, about 40 acres level tillage, balance brook-watered pasture; valuable wood, timber; 2-story house, 2 barns, &c.; to settle estate now low price $2,000, part down; including several cows, hot poultry, &c. Details page 39 Spring Catalogue Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2026 G. Sun Building, New York.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

$1,200 Down Secures 159 Acres Pr. Horses, 10 Cows and

Wagons, harness, long list implements, hay, straw, seed grain, potatoes, &c.; 80 acres loam fields, clay subsoil, spring, creek-watered 80-cow pasture; valuable wood, timber; great amount fruit; large 2-story house; big basement stock barn, silo, 3 hay barns, granaries, tenant house, hog, poultry houses; all good repair; only 1¼ miles creamery and town; to settle now, $4,000 takes all; easy terms. Details page 38 Spring Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2026 BD, Sun Bldg., New York.

Aged Owner Must Sell 193 Acres $2,800, including

four cows, bull, team horses, wagons, harness, long list implements, hay, grain, potatoes; near railroad town; 150 acres productive loamy fields; wire-fenced pasture; home-use wood; apples, pears, plums, grapes, &c.; 7-room house, 3 basement stock barns. Lots 2,800 grain. Only $2,800 gets all; easy terms. Details Page 43, Spring Catalogue Bargains 19 States; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2026 G, Sun Bldg., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT BUILDING FOR SALE

Six stories and basement, 80x100. Fully rented until 1934.

Small Amount of Cash.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St.

FIRST FLOOR ABOVE STORE.

THIRD AVE. COR.

NORTHWEST CORNER 58TH ST.
About 50 feet of show window, suitable for dentist or business requiring display. 1 Union Square, Room 808. Tel. Stuyvesant 1848. Wm. Mitchell.

TIMES SQUARE SECTION

WILL BUILD GARAGE FOR RELIABLE TENANT ON PLOT 80X90, RUNNING THROUGH FROM STREET TO STREET. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. For particulars apply
ALFRED M. RAU, 505 FIFTH AVENUE.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS,

All light, high ceilings, suit anything. 25x100—50x90—23x200, with offset—40x40, ideal stable, 40x100—50x200; one location; your choice; immediate possession. HARLEM ROOFING, 17 E. 127th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

GARAGES

Several new commercial garages in midtown section for rent. We specialize in garage propositions. Communicate with us.

A. & S. WOLFSON,
405 Lexington Av., (42d St.)

Fine Lofts to Rent.

RAILROAD SIDING; SPRINKLERED; GOOD LIGHT; MODERN STEAM POWER. APPLY 13 MORRIS STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Offices to Rent

in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

34th St., Near Broadway,

4-story building, suitable for any high-class business. Rent $6,500 net. Long lease. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 37th.

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers a few desirable Suites of 9 and 10 Rooms

EARLY POSSESSION IF DESIRED CAN BE ARRANGED
ALSO PHYSICIAN'S 4 ROOM SUITE
Representative on Premises, or

L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
148 West 73d St. Telephone Columbus 2750

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

395-7-9 BROADWAY

Southwest Corner Walker St.
ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR
ABOUT 6000 SQ. FT.
Desirable Seventh Floor Space
Other Offices $360 and $1000
LIGHT—6 ELEVATORS—HEAT
Superintendent on Premises.
JOHN J. HALLERON,
111 WEST 188TH STREET.
1998 Phone Audubon 199

SOME DESIRABLE OFFICES TO RENT IN THE Mohawk Building 5th Ave. & 21st St.

Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

MOST DESIRABLE

Fifth Ave. Lofts

SECOND and part of FIFTH FLOORS

Office & Sales Rooms.
Every Modern Improvement.
Very Light. Rent Reasonable.
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"L" SHAPED STORE
AND BASEMENT
SURROUNDING S. E. CORNER
3rd AVE.—23d ST.
5000 SQ. FEET.
Your Own Broker, or
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66,000 Square Feet

5 STORY AND BASEMENT } BUILDING
At 130-132 East 13th St.
Through from Street to Street. Suitable for storage or light manufacturing, etc. Conveniently located.
LARGE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT } ELEVATORS
LONG OR SHORT TERM LEASE. APPLY ON PREMISES.

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Two Electric Elevators—Steam Heat — Good Light—66 x 92
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MODERN SPRINKLERED BUILDING
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Parlor Floor and Basement
SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR, DENTIST OR LIGHT BUSINESS.
Caretaker on Premises.
Dwight, Archibold & Perry,
137 WEST 23D STREET.

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200 West 57th, Cor. 7th Av.

TWO HIGH CLASS
STORES for RENT
Together or Separate.
Exceptional location in Rodin Studio Building. Suitable for high class suite accessories or any high class business.
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Resident Manager on Prem.

Two Stores, W. 40th St.

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Building below Spring Street, 50x100; about 35,000 Sq. Ft.; 3-ton electric elevator, 5x9 Ft. Principals only. W 658 Times Downtown

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36,000 square feet in fire-proof sprinklered building, accessible for shipping and labor. Can be leased from May 1.

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WILL BUILD FOR TENANT

on plot with 163 feet frontage on two streets, about 200,000 square feet of floor space; floor capacity 250 pounds; fireproof, with sprinkler system and elevator service. N 147 Times.

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4-Story—Size 80x160
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Heavy Floor Capacity
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Possession
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Telephone Murray Hill—7100.

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41 West 35th Street,
to lease for a term of 21 years. Low rental.
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67 West 36th Street.

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Water Front 70,000 Square Feet

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160 Ft. of Bulkhead
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SALE OR RENT WHOLE OR IN PART
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Will build modern factory to suit your needs on New York harbor; water front property; long lease or sale.

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Want choice locations suitable for their business—New York, Brooklyn, Coney Island and vicinity.

Will lease entire properties
Brokers Protected.
Executive offices,
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'Phone 488 Farragut.

WANTED

4,000 to 6,000 square feet office space, preferably in financial district.

Blandy, Mooney & Shipman,
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Factory space required for light manufacturing, about 3,000 to 5,000 feet; must be good light and modern building, either Brooklyn, New Jersey or New York. Particulars to Ford Mica Co., 50 Church St., New York.

Wanted to Rent
Space in Building for Light Manufacturing.

Would prefer near railroad, and if possible within steam zone; or would consider building within 30 miles from New York City.

SEACOAST PRODUCTS CORP.,
151 West 42d St. Room 602.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WHY PAY CITY PRICES?

You can get apartments in the beautiful Pelhams, close to station and 30 minutes from Grand Central, amidst big lawns, fine old trees, with private porch, excellent restaurant, boating and golf at $600 TO $1,500. TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS WITH BATHS. Most excellent neighborhood. References required.

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137 WEST 23RD ST.

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312-14 West 99th St.
Newly Completed Alterations.
Apartment 4 Rooms & Bath
To rent from April 1st, $1,000 per annum. Apply

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.,
140 CHURCH ST.,
Or Superintendent, on Premises.

BEAUTIFUL SUITES

Opposite Schwab Mansion
2 and 3 Rooms $1,400 and up
Newly Altered House
Apply 306 West 73d

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Sublet 4 Rooms and Bath.
Immediate possession.
New Fireproof Building.
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Sub-lease, unfurnished, for 2 years
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rental $3,000—Ready for Occupancy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 365, s e corner of 101st St, 75.6x87.4, foreclosure March 17, 1919; Max J. Kohler, referee, to Marcus Daly, Hamilton, Mon., March 27; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St.....$10,000

DOWNING ST, 65 and 67, n s, 91.9 ft e of Varick St, old line prior to 1913, runs n 89.3 and 51.6x s 22.11x s 90 to street x w 37.7 to beginning; Emily H. Wilkins to Bartholomey Sbarboro, 614 Bement Av, West New Brighton, S. I.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

ELDRIDGE ST, 173, w s, 25x100, foreclosure March 17; Middleton S. Borland, referee, to William P. Douglas, 12 West 70th St, executor, March 27; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St.....$17,000

PEARL ST, 166, e s, at n w corner of 164 Pearl St, runs s 0 — to point 77.4 n 0 e of Pearl St and 42.1 ft s w of Pine St x n e 42.1 to Pine St, 79x n w 30.4x s w 30.6x n w 47.3 to Pearl St x s w 20.1 to beginning; John De Witt Sterry and another, executors, to Millard M. Maneon, 1,047 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, 2-3 part, mtg $25,000, all liens, all title, March 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

SAME PROPERTY; John De Witt Sterry, individually, to same, 1-3 part, mtg $25,000, all title, all liens, March 27; attorney, same.....$17,500

8TH ST, 124 West, 23.8x80; Minetta Lane, 22, n e s, 22.7x70; Ely Bernays to Cesare Marcucci, 125 West 8d St; mtg $6,000, all liens, Mar. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

71ST ST, 204 West, s s, 17.2x84.5; Dorothy A. Jacobsen to Walter C. Camp, 349 West End Av; mtg $15,000, all liens, 5 and s. Con. e; Feb. 28; attorney, Albert Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$1

109TH ST, 245 East, n s, 16.9x91.8; Louisa Pepe to Meyer Goldberg, 226 West 112th St, and another; mtg $8,250, Mar. 10; attorney, Adolph E. Gaggeri, 15 Park Row.....$100

123D ST, 176-78 East, s s, 161.1 ft w of 3d Av at centre line of old Eastern Post Road, (closed;) runs w 25x 50x e 18.8 to centre line old road x n w-ly centre line block 84.1x 24.1x n 100.11 to street x w 16.6 to beginning; McConihe Realty Co. to Lawmor Realty Co., 42 Broadway, mtg $39,000, all liens, Feb. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Lawmor Realty Co. to Jacob Marks, 180 East 123d St; mtg $39,000, all liens, Mar. 23; attorney same.....$100

145TH ST, 450 West, s s, 150x99.11, James M. Pratt and Henry Z. Pratt, jr., to Jennie Lamb, 408 West 145th St; prior mtg $9,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 203.9 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x125; Samuel Blutsky to Rebecca Blutsky, 2,054 Arthur Av, March 1; attorney, S. S. Rosen, 42 Broadway.....$1

ALEXANDER AV, 295, w s, 16.8x70; Louis O. Van Doren to Isabel Y. Van Doren, 299 Alexander Av, mtg $4,250, March 15; attorney, Louis O. Van Doren, 31 Nassau St.....$6,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,654, e s, 20.2x125.6x 33.8x125.5; Nora P. Darcy to Dora Schoengold, 785 Hewitt Place, mtg $7,000, March 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, 894, e s, 27.6x111.5x35.11x102.11; Bankers Trust Co., trustee, to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, mtg $6,500, March 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Laura E. Walker to Leonard Weill, 155 West 108d St, mtg $6,500, March 28; same attorney.....$1

BATHGATE AV, 2,027-9, n w corner of 179th St, 65.5x94; Isaac Realty Corp. to South Jersey Land Co., 220 Broadway, mtg $60,000, March 27; attorneys, Kramer & B., 220 Broadway.....$100

CANNON PLACE, e s, 157.6 ft s of 238th St, 18.9x100; McGill Real Estate Co. of New York to August F. Karsten, 203 West 82d St, mtg $4,500, Feb. 26; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

CALDWELL AV, n w corner of 186th St, runs n 200x w 100x s 150x w 17.6x s 50 to street x e 117.6; Ar.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REALTY WORLD

RENEWED INVESTMENT ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT LONG ISLAND

Demand for Small Homes in the Commuting Zone Far Greater Than the Supply—New Transit Lines Aid Development

The arrival of Spring brought with it renewed activity of the Long Island real estate market. Since the country entered the European war, two years ago, suburban real estate activity had been deadened, as a result of the Governmental ban on building material and general financial conditions that accompany war periods.

On every hand now there are many inquiries regarding suburban Long Island real estate, and sales are sufficiently numerous to demonstrate a strong undertone to market conditions. There is an acute shortage of dwellings for sale or rent, and in Nassau and Suffolk Counties especially. Every important community within the commuting zone on all divisions of the Long Island Railroad cannot satisfy the demand for homes.

This situation is due in part to the cessation of suburban house construction for a year or more past and to a renewed interest in suburban living by thousand of families who have resided in apartments throughout the greater city. When conditions are improving, suburban growth is fed by the exodus from the big centres. Besides, there are thousands of new families coming to New York every year who have been accustomed to living in detached houses and who desire suburban environment within commuting distance of Manhattan.

Woodhaven, in the southern part of Queens Borough, is fast losing its suburban character. Situated between the Brooklyn Borough line and Richmond Hill, it is being built solid with rows of two-story one and two family houses, especially the part of it between Jamaica and Atlantic Avenues. A municipal rapid transit route is now in operation along Jamaica Avenue from Cypress Hills Cemetery east to Grand Street, Jamaica, with numerous stations along the way; and Woodhaven has responded more rapidly to its influence than other sections of Queens that it penetrates. Jamaica Avenue, in Woodhaven, is now built solid with three-story flats and stores.

It is a logical thoroughfare and shopping centre, and is traffic fed besides by the rapid-transit route and trolley road.

The old residential centre of Jamaica—between Fulton Street and Hillside Avenue—is changing rapidly in structural appearance. Detached dwellings on spacious grounds are being superseded by rows of four and five story apartment houses and two-story one and two family houses.

The evidence of metropolitan expansion abounds throughout this part of Queens Borough. One can now travel between Park Row and Jamaica—ten miles for 5 cents—in less than an hour. Two years ago only the Long Island Railroad was the rapid-transit route, and the fare was 10 cents on a way train.

Elmhurst, Astoria, and Corona, important centres of Queens Borough, are now also served by municipal rapid transit for a five-cent fare. It is not so long ago that one bound for Astoria had to depend on the East Ninety-sixth Street Ferry as a route to and from Astoria, and Corona and Elmhurst were served by trolley from Long Island City and the Long Island Railroad.

There are striking contrasts in Queens nowadays. As the passenger rides along the new transit routes, that pass to a degree through expansive open sections, he will be reminded, if he is old enough, of similar situations when the Manhattan Elevated Railway first served Harlem and the upper west side, and when the original subway route through the Bronx looked out on old country estates being subdivided into city lots and streets being built through them.

The major part of Queens that is served by rapid transit is nearer to the heart of Manhattan than is Washington Heights and the Bronx.

The extensive real estate and building movement now in the bud will cause a complete transformation of all of Queens within the next decade as surely as elevated railroads changed structural and residential conditions and caused steady real estate activity in Harlem in the eighties and the upper west side in the nineties. Grant's Tomb was surrounded by rocks surmounted by itinerant goats when it was built.

Think of the centre of Harlem now and Riverside Drive, with its structural density! The five-cent fare and rapid transit is doing the same for Queens Borough, but the latter is five times as big as Manhattan in area.

The enormous modern factory district in Long Island City is creating a steady demand for apartment houses near by. Some of the large industries of America have settled there in recent years, and their thousands of employes must necessarily reside near their work.

Flushing, long conservative, staid, and beautiful, has not felt the urban impulse as strongly as other large centres of Queens, but its isolation in this respect cannot last for long. Urban contact is becoming too close.

Necessarily, the parts of Queens served by rapid transit will respond the more rapidly to building operations. Generally speaking, Queens is no longer a suburban borough. There are parts of it, such as Douglaston, Bayside, and the Rockaways, that will probably long be immune from urban conditions, but conditions are being created that will transform most of Queens into a great urban home centre in most of its parts and in much quicker time than the outlying sections of Brooklyn sprung to residential life in the early nineties.

The pending problem for Queens Borough is the building of streets through the hilly sections and the reduction of hills to grade. But her problem in this regard is not as complex as the one the Bronx had to solve. The northern borough had to cut streets through hills of rock and lay sewers and excavate for building foundations amid solid rock, whereas Queens is composed of sand and loam, and the cost of reducing hills and making municipal improvements is much less.

A general street system in Queens must contend with the Long Island Railroad, which has many branches running through it; and the circumstance means the elimination of thousands of grade crossings in sections that will be built upon within a few years. New rapid-transit routes have made an irresistible urban trend of population to Queens Borough; and real estate men assert that Queens will solve its street system problems as thoroughly as Manhattan and the Bronx have settled theirs.

Nassau County—directly east of Queens—is destined to be in its southern half a district of suburban homes on plots ranging in size from 50 by 100 to a quarter acre. The smallest county in the State in area, Nassau has in Freeport the largest incorporated village in the State, containing as it does more than 10,000 persons. Rockville Centre, near by, is a keen competitor of Freeport, while Baldwin Harbor, lying between them, is growing toward each. The shore front of Freeport and of Baldwin Harbor, both on Hempstead Bay, has witnessed many structural and physical improvements in recent years, and a steady real estate movement during the next five years will cause the complete upbuilding of their shore line with all-year suburban homes.

Home sites in the part of Freeport easy of access to the railroad are worth from $20 to $30 a front foot, except corner plots, which run higher in price. The same prices apply to similar parts of Rockville Centre.

A striking feature of home building in Southern Nassau County was the erection of hundreds of moderate-priced houses on plots 50 by 100 feet or larger at Bellmore and at Smithville South, the latter place being a mile or more from a railroad station. Every house is sold and occupied. They are occupied primarily by young married couples, the heads of each family commuting to and from the city daily. New building movements are about to be begun in these communities.

Lynbrook is another Southern Nassau County village that is in the throes of real estate demand at this time; and in its central part it gives indications of becoming urban in character. Situated at the junction of the Montauk and Long Beach Divisions of the railroad, it has excellent train service. The busy business centre of Lynbrook demonstrates the steady growth of the entire place. Although thrice burned down, the business section has risen phoenix-like to more substantial proportions after each conflagration. Lynbrook is the shopping centre for East Rockaway two miles to the south.

Mineola—the seat of Nassau County—progresses steadily along substantial lines. It has become a strong financial centre of Long Island. It is the hub of numerous trolley lines radiating through the county and into Queens County adjoining. Numerous substantial suburban homes have been built in the part of Mineola adjacent to Jericho turnpike and close to the trolley road leading to and from Roslyn and other north shore points. All signs at this time point to a strong revival of real estate activity throughout Mineola. The village has the distinction of being the only place so named in the world.

What Mineola needs more than anything else to make a good impression on the outside world is a new and modern railroad station. The one it has is ante-diluvian in appearance; and the residents of Mineola concede the fact. It is hoped that the growing importance of Mineola will impel the building of an attractive station there.

Floral Park, just inside Nassau County from Greater New York, is witnessing a revival of home building. A few days ago eight new detached dwellings were begun, and they will be ready for early Autumn occupancy. Floral Park is on the electrified part of the main line of the railroad and is linked to both the north and south sides of Nassau County, as well as Brooklyn and Jamaica, by a trolley road. So are Mineola, Hempstead, Freeport, Baldwin Harbor, Rockville Centre, Roosevelt, and Lynbrook.

One of the oldest communities in the State, Hempstead, has a conservative growth and a steady expansion in all directions, with Garden City as an adjunct. Now that suburban real estate is coming into its own, Hempstead will be in the forefront of market activity in Nassau County. It forms, too, the shopping and financial centre of the Wheatley Hills region a few miles away that abounds in landed estates of wealthy men. Some of them are Directors and officials in Hempstead's banks, as some of them are also in the banks and trust companies of Mineola.

The residential accessions to the Wheatley Hills region represent captains of industry, finance, and the law from all parts of the land. With the gradual adjustment of business conditions, a heavy movement of high-class acreage there is anticipated. Prices range from $1,000 to $4,000 an acre, according to particular location; none of it is shorefront property.

Western Suffolk County is becoming more suburban yearly. From the Nassau County line, just west of Amityville, easterly to Patchogue, the demand grows stronger for suburban homes on acreage plots as distinguished from Southern Nassau County, where houses on plots of less than an acre predominate. Nassau County is now supplanting Queens County as a territory of suburban homes on small plots; and the semi-rural area is being pushed into Western Suffolk. This is well illustrated in Amityville, Babylon, and Brightwaters.

The easterly trend year on year in Long Island would seem to prove what the late President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad once said, that the western half of the island would eventually be for all practical purposes a residential part of New York. Practically all of the shorefront of Brightwaters has been sold and the real estate movement there now is in the oaks and pines section, north of the railroad. The casino, bathing facilities, and club features of Brightwaters were recently placed in the hands of a holding corporation for the purpose of insuring the tone of this shorefront home colony. The harbor facilities are now being improved.

Amityville yet awaits a big building movement in the vicinity of Grand Central Avenue, east of the creek and between South Country Road and Great South Bay. The demand for houses in this village exceeds the supply. Plans are being prepared for the building of numerous dwellings this Spring. House rentals have increased notably.

A serious menace to the sale and improvement of property in Western Suffolk County is presented by the threat of the Long Island Railroad Company to discontinue the operation of the cross-island trolley road from Amityville to Huntington, which has been running since 1909. Several important land developments have been made along the line of the road. It is asserted that the trolley road does not pay expenses and that there is no immediate prospects of its doing so. The final action of the company officials is eagerly awaited. The road is still being operated as usual. A petition was made to the Public Service Commission to allow an increase of the fare to 7 cents in each fare zone, but the request was denied. The fare now is 5 cents.

There is a new force of activity in the woodlands of Central Suffolk County or the middle of Long Island. Men of wealth who are interested in game breeding are considering the purchase of large tracts of land there for the purpose. In fact, some sales have already been made. This innovation, if it grows extensively enough, will solve the problem of what to do with the vast stretches of woodland wilderness along the main line of the railroad.

It will be recalled that an effort was made a decade or more ago to have the State acquire a large area in Central Suffolk County and create a game preserve there; but it did not succeed.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY DEMAND ALMOST EQUALS BOOM OF 1906

Many Private Dwellings for Sale, But Few for Rent—Tenants in Many Cases Forced to Move by Sale of Property

Brooklyn real estate men are of the opinion that the biggest realty boom of many years has begun in their borough and that by early Fall the market will equal that of the memorable years of 1906 and 1907. Already the demand for houses is so great that many tenants are becoming owners of the premises they occupy in order not to be forced out by other buyers. The sale of vacant plots for immediate improvement has also begun in spite of the fact that building materials are still quoted at prices that are almost prohibitive.

Thomas Hovenden of the Chauncey Real Estate Co., Ltd., believes that the greatest realty market in the history of Brooklyn is at hand. In commenting on conditions he said: "We have been busier for the past few months than at any time for several years. I look for a lull in the present activity during the coming Victory Loan but I believe that by September we will see the biggest market Brooklyn has known. Already investors are beginning to enter the lists of purchasers, for they know that there is no better investment than realty. There is a marked shortage of dwellings in Brooklyn and the result is that before long builders will begin extensive developments on vacant properties. Everything points to a market of great proportions."

John F. James & Sons, Inc., concur with Mr. Hovenden in his prediction of a strong and steady market. Their business increased almost simultaneously with the signing of the armistice and has kept steadily active ever since. Their field covers all of Brooklyn and they report that in every section of the city the realty market is equally active.

A marked indication of the coming building boom is the large number of plans filed for new work during the month of March. To date the plans approved by the Brooklyn Bureau of Public Buildings for that period show construction totaling about $4,000,000 to be under way. Among the more important items are the following:

The St. Mark's Amusement Company has filed plans for a 2,400-seat theatre to replace the Carlton Theatre and Airdrome at Flatbush and Seventh Avenues. It will cost $250,000. The officers of the St. Mark's Amusement Company are: Thomas A. Duffey, President, and William Brandt, General Manager.

Louis Halperin, two four-story brick twenty-eight family apartments 60 by 88 feet, to cost $90,000, on the north side of Saratoga Avenue, 180 feet north of Livonia Avenue.

Katherin Building Company, four two-story frame dwellings, 24 by 48 feet, to cost $40,000, northwest corner of Twenty-first Avenue and Eightieth Street.

Max Robinson, one one-story garage, 100 by 150 feet, to cost $35,000, southwest corner of Pitkin Avenue and Hinsdale Avenue.

Oscar Falmloat, one four-story brick twenty-family apartment, 98 by 60 feet, to cost $80,000, and one cottage, 20 by 22 feet, to cost $2,000, northwest corner of Ridge Boulevard and Eighty-second Street.

H. J. Wolf Construction Company, fifteen two-story brick one-family dwellings, 18 by 45 feet, north side of Eighty-first Street, 179 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Samuel Ageloff, one one-story brick garage, 81 by 115 feet, to cost $20,000, on the south side of De Kalb Avenue, 201 feet east of Tompkins Avenue.

Senator Holding Company, four two-story brick two-family dwellings, 20 by 62 feet, to cost $40,000, southwest corner Seventy-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Realty Supply Corporation, one one-story private garage, 125 by 100 feet, to cost $35,000, northwest corner of Franklin Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

Joseph Spielberg, one two-story brick extension to theatre, stores, and offices, to cost $75,000, east side of Stone Avenue, 140 feet south of Pitkin Avenue.

Nicholas Rubenstein, ten three-story brick two-family dwellings to cost $70,000, west side of West Thirty-seventh Street, entire block between Neptune and Lyme avenues; two corner buildings, 20 by 80 feet, and eight inside buildings, 20 by 35 feet.

Walter Kralaar, five two-story brick one-family dwellings, 18 by 44 feet, to cost $35,000, west side of Stratford Road, 18 feet north of Church Avenue.

Wayne County Produce Company, one two-story brick extension to office and storage building, to cost $18,000, west side of Newell Street, 95 feet north of Calyer Street.

In the Flatbush section the demand for houses has been without precedent. J. D. O'Connell, Jr., a broker operating in that district, decides that the growth of Brooklyn's population, while quiet, has been enormous. "The congestion has been greatly increased," said Mr. O'Connell, "by the cessation in private building during the past two or three years of the war period, in a portion of which the Government monopolized all the building material of the country, and labor."

The demand is especially marked along the line of the new subway extensions now approaching completion. One of the greatest beneficiaries, Mr. O'Connell says, is the Flatbush section, where the demand for high-class one-family dwelling property, much of which has been begging for customers for three or four years past, is unprecedented.

Among the important Brooklyn transactions of last week are the following:

The Realty Trust sold for the Lorraine Realty Company the one-family stucco and frame dwellings, 1,919 and 1,939 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, to Israel N. Shapiro and Ethel Shapiro, respectively.

Samuel Galitzka sold for I. Charles Zimmerman to a client for occupancy the two-story one-family house, with garage, on a plot 25 by 100, 936 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush.

I. Salsberg sold for M. Wolsk to Dr. Posner the two-family cottage, on a plot 40 by 100, known as 1,466 Forty-sixth Street.

The Meister Builders, Inc., resold to the Notas Realty Company two six-story tenements, 269 to 273 South First Street, on a plot 80 by 100. This property was held at $90,000 and is a part of the property lately purchased from the H. Batterman estate.

Sarah M. Young sold the two-story two-family house on plot 40 by 100 at 1,040 East Twelfth Street to a client of Samuel Galitzka.

Eliza S. Faber sold the one-family brick house at 439 Eighty-first Street to a client of Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger, who will occupy the premises.

The John B. Bradley Company sold 7,906 Ridge Boulevard, one of its detached duplex houses which occupy the block front between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets.

Samuel Galitzka sold for the Miller Bergs Construction Company, to a client for occupancy, the two-story one-family house with garage, on a plot 30 by 100, at 1,400 East Eighteenth Street.

Cahn & Pittman sold the two and one-half-story frame dwelling on lot 35 by 100 at 1,754 East Fourteenth Street to Bernard Carneol through James Thorndike.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the two-family brick house at 1,645 Eighty-fourth Street to N. Grippo for occupancy.

Mary A. Sullivan sold the three-story brick single flat at 229 Seventh Street to Christian L. Meyer through F. C. Sauter.

Rufus T. Griggs sold the plot 60 by 100 on the north side of Seventy-first Street, 220 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, to Palermo Brothers, who will immediately improve the property with three two-family brick houses. B. J. Sforza negotiated the sale.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the four two-family brick houses at 1,646 to 1,652 Eighty-third Street to E. Killmenson, operator.

Walter Schmidt bought the three-story brick three-family house at 586 Tenth Street from Hannah Rose through F. C. Sauter.

Realty Estates bought two apartment houses, held at $70,000, at 824 to 828 Eastern Parkway, from the Kellner Construction Company.

C. L. Jacobs bought a plot 80 by 120 on the east side of East Seventh Street, 200 feet south of Avenue I, from William E. Harmon & Co., through Samuel Galitzka. The buyer will immediately improve the property with two one-family houses to cost $30,000.

The R. & H. Building Corporation sold a plot at the southwest corner of Avenue P and East Fourteenth Street to a client of William Liss, Inc.

Florence Fields sold the business building at 7,503 Third Avenue to an investing Client of Walter S. Ross and Charles C. Gretsinger.

The Land Estates, Inc., sold to the Avondale Building Corporation, through William Liss, Inc., the northeast corner of Avenue R and East Fourteenth Street, a plot 160 by 100.

The United States Trust Company sold the two-story and basement high-stoop frame dwelling on lot 20 by 100, at 1,004 Lafayette Avenue, to a client of Horace S. Ely & Co.

The majority of Brooklyn brokers have nothing in the way of a one-family dwelling to rent, but many for sale. Tenants of private dwellings whose leases expire this May will be obliged to move in many cases, for the properties have been sold. Just where these people are going to find new houses is a problem, for apartments, both large and small, are as scarce as private dwellings, and the majority of brokers' offices have long waiting lists of prospective tenants.

TWO HUNDRED PROPERTIES IN OLD MIDTOWN LOFT ZONE SOLD

Many Commercial Structures Between Canal and Thirty-Fourth Streets Carried for Years at a Loss Bought by Operators at Bargain Prices

Nearly two hundred pieces of commercial property changed hands in the district between Canal and Thirty-fourth Streets in the twelve months ended March 1, 1919. Many of these sales, from a real estate standpoint, are very interesting.

In numerous instances they have been made by institutions which became the possessors under foreclosure and are now grasping at the first opportunity to dispose of their holdings.

It is a curious fact that, except for a few buildings which were bought for occupancy, most of the sales were made to professional operators who have been out of the buying market for many years.

It is also interesting to see that loft property was the first to which these speculators and operators responded. The reason is quite apparent. Buildings of great value had been foreclosed on because of the low rentals which prevailed. But the demand for space sent the renting value soaring upward, and with increased rentals came an enlarged earning power.

Buildings that for years were carried at a loss by various owners, banks, and institutions were turned for the first time from a loss to a profit account. Institutions have sold, taking back long-term mortgages often on an amortization basis, in this way removing the dread of expiring mortgages with large payments.

The inference from this activity in loft buildings is that investors will follow the operators. For speculators do not buy without some degree of assurance that they can sell at profit.

It is indeed difficult to understand why some of the property has been sold at abnormally low prices after it has gone through such distressing periods during which mortgages were reduced, losses on carrying charges taken, and the throes of panics suffered. Despite all this, the moment there was evidence that the property was being stabilized it was sold at what must have been discouraging prices.

Of the two hundred interesting sales made during the year, the following stand out most prominently: Nos. 476, 478, 491, 543, and 580 Broadway; 228, 232, and 255 Fifth Avenue; 91 and 99 Mercer Street, 40 and 56 University Place, 8 Washington Place, 46, 50, 73, 75, 179 and 183 Wooster Place; 68 and 68½ Greene Street, 37 and 39 East Eleventh Street, 16 East Eighteenth Street, 106 East Nineteenth Street, 155 and 159 East Twenty-third Street, 43 and 47 West Sixteenth Street, 17, 19, 26, 32, 21, 27, 123, and 131 West Seventeenth Street; 139 and 139 West Twentieth Street, 56 and 62 West Twenty-first Street, 150 and 156 West Twenty-second Street, 40, 42, 23, and 32 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Discussing the buying movement, A. Rabinowitz of Spear & Co. said yesterday: "The great surprise in this movement is the sale by the Adams Express Company of four pieces of choice property at unreasonably low prices.

"I refer to property at 476 and 478 Broadway, 491 Broadway, 580 to 586 Broadway, and 121 to 123 West Seventeenth Street.

"If the sale of these numerous holdings, many of them equal to the finest loft buildings in the city, indicates anything, it is a noteworthy return of confidence. It was only two or three years ago that a large percentage of lofts contained vacant space and that foreclosures were a common occurrence and owners were averse to making simple repairs to attract tenants.

"But this return of prosperity in so short a time seems to be an assurance that loft property and particularly the better structures are sound purchases and sound investments; provided, of course, they are purchased with care and forethought and under proper advice.

"The market has not yet reached the highest rental values nor the highest sales price. There is an infinitesimal amount of space vacant and a correspondingly small number of leases expiring in 1920. In the competition for manufacturing space rents will unquestionably be increased. With these increased rentals there should be a corresponding increase in value, for the stabilizing effect of this movement is very marked."

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

The Remlu Realty Company, H. U. Singhi President, sold to Z. Van Raalte, as an investment, the Singhi building, occupying the block front on the north side of Fordham Road, between Jerome and Morris Avenues.

The property, which is located in one of the busiest sections of the Bronx, consists of a one and two story taxpayer at the Jerome Avenue end, and on Morris Avenue there is a three-story apartment house. The property was valued at $500,000 and has a frontage of 240 feet on Fordham Road, 91 feet on Jerome Avenue and 165 feet on Morris Avenue.

In part payment Mr. Van Raalte gave his residence at 4 West Seventy-fifth Street and the six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, known as the Carlisle Dwellings. The structure occupies a site fronting 102.2 feet on West End Avenue and 101.8 feet on Eighty-second Street. The Seventy-fifth Street house is four stories and basement and occupies a lot 22 by 102.2, located just west of Central Park West. L. J. Phillips & Co. and Brooks & Momand negotiated the transaction.

The Avondale Sold.

L. & A. Pincus and M. L. Goldstone bought the Avondale, a six-story elevator apartment house, 50 by 100, held at $120,000, at 288 and 290 West Ninety-second Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, from Enoch G. McGrue. The transaction was for cash above the first mortgage. Burton Thompson & Co. represented the sellers and Charles Meyers the buyers.

Lebertan Corporation Buys Two Apartments.

The Lebertan Corporation bought Arlington Court, a six-story 75-foot elevator apartment, held at $150,000 and renting for over $19,000, at 540 West 157th Street, from William Carpenter. The sale, which was for cash above a mortgage for $102,500, was negotiated by James Boyd & Co.

Another purchase by the same company was the St. Bierra, a six-story elevator apartment house, 62 by 100, renting for $18,000 annually, acquired from the Mercantile Holding Company. The property was bought for all cash over an $80,000 mortgage, through M. H. Gaillard & Co. Jacob A. Wolf, attorney, represented the seller.

Sadivian Arms Resold.

The Jules Realty Company, Samad Wacht, Jr., President, resold the Sadivian Arms, a six-story elevator apartment house, held at $235,000 and renting for $30,000, at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 145th Street, to an investing client of William S. Baker.

Bay on 135th Street.

Amy F. and Anna A. Paterson, represented by Wilmore Anway, attorney, sold to the Picker Brothers' Realty and Improvement Company, Frederick Picker, President, 305 West 123th Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 30 by 99.11, four-story stores and flats. The property had been in the sellers' family since 1868. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers. The buyers own and occupy the building at 313 and 315 West 135th Street.

Private Dwellings.

Sarah McKenna has sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 217 West Seventeenth Street, on lot 17.2 by irregular, to a local builder and contractor, who will alter it for his business occupancy. H. E. O'Reilly was the broker in the sale. This is the first change of ownership in the property for thirty years.

The estate of Olga Russell sold the three-story and basement dwelling on plot 16 by 100 at 145 West Seventy-seventh Street to a client of Pease & Elliman, who will occupy the premises.

The Bronx Market.

Pauline A. Comfort sold the two-family brick dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.6, at 2,390 Bailey Avenue to Cahn & Pittman through Richard Dickson.

The Guarantee Mortgage Company sold the two-story brick dwelling, on plot 17 by 80, at 2,475 De Voe Terrace, to J. Accles for occupancy. E. H. Weisker negotiated the sale.

Frederick Brown sold the Belnord, an eight-story apartment house, 76 by 115, held at $275,000 and renting for $54,000, at southwest corner of Hoe Avenue and 165th Street, to the 627 Fox Street Corporation. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz were the brokers in the transaction.

Dr. John Riegelman sold the six-story apartment with seven stores, on plot 50 by 100, held at $100,000, at the southwest corner of Hoe Avenue and Freeman Street, through James J. Donovan, Inc.

Mrs. C. W. Moessmer resold the three-story detached three-family house at 959 Tinton Avenue, to J. Bessinger through Nicholas Lopard. The same broker sold for Rose Lopard the four-story four-family brick house at 1,444 Bryant Avenue to John Cirincion.

Max Hirsch sold the three four-story apartment houses with stores at 854 to 860 Fox Street, and the adjoining four-story apartment at 854 Intervale Avenue to Elizabeth K. Carey, through James J. Donovan, Inc. The properties occupy a combined plot fronting 133 feet on Fox Avenue and 114 feet on Intervale Avenue, and were held at $150,000, with an annual rent return of $20,000. The same brokers resold the property for Mrs. Carey to an investor.

Lydia Bates Paterson sold the two four-story apartment houses, 189 to 193, at 234 and 236 East 178th Street to Emmanuel Kanarvogel through Albert D. Pleips and Charles J. Bradley.

New Hotel for Newark.

Work was started yesterday on a seven story $500,000 hotel at 34 Nail Park Street, Newark, N. J. The structure will have 200 rooms and will be constructed so that if desired an addition containing 200 more rooms can be built. The building will be of brick. The owners are Joseph and Harry Krivant of 21 Walnut Street. It will be known as the "Military Plaza." Only last week it was announced that an addition doubling the present accommodations of the Robert Treat Hotel would be started soon, giving that hotel 800 rooms.

$11,000,000 IN QUEENS MORTGAGES

Over $11,000,000 was invested in mortgages in the Borough of Queens during the year 1918.

This sum is about 60 per cent. of the total loaned in the most active year in building and real estate transactions. Viewed from the standpoint of the real estate operator and the investor and those who are promoting the advancement of Queens, it is a more than satisfactory situation.

Coupled with this is the report from the County Clerk's office that during the year there were canceled permanently mortgages on Queens property to the amount of more than $1,345,000.

These are indications that real estate in Queens is upon a satisfactory basis and worthy of as much attention as that of any other borough of the city.

A most important consideration is that more than $5,000,000 of the sum invested in mortgages was by others than title and trust companies and banks. Almost all of this sum was taken by investors who acknowledge the firm basis upon which loans are placed in Queens and the intrinsic value of the borough's real estate.

These investors have been influenced by the rate of 6 per cent. which now prevails for mortgages. Inquiry among the institutions who have mortgages for sale to investors brought forth the statement that neither private individuals nor institutions could supply the demand that is made for high-class mortgages for investment.

The monthly record of mortgages shows a gradual increase in the loans taken from the first of the year. This is due, according to the experts, to the fact that individuals, as they accumulated savings from increased income during the war activities of industrial and other enterprises, invested in real estate.

The leading title companies have been the most active leaders, although the building and loan associations and the savings banks have put out large sums. There were no great amounts put out as trust mortgages.

The amounts loaned by the several companies were:

Name.	Amount.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	$1,354,475.00
Bond Mortgage & Surety Co.	186,897.50
Nassau-Suffolk B. & M. Co.	96,620.80
U. S. Title Guaranty Co.	504,450.00
Lawyers Title & Trust Co.	132,900.00
L. I. Bond & Mortgage Co.	65,700.00
Home Title & Trust Co.	164,400.00
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.	97,350.00
The Thrift	162,540.00
Realty Construction & Investing Co.	449,034.70
Life Insurance Co.	8,500.00
All other banks, trust companies, building and loan associations (except title companies and savings banks)	552,053.60
Miscellaneous companies.	154,205.75
Trust mortgages	5,235,988.31
Individual investors	796,799.71
Savings banks	1,267,775.00
	$11,400,139.76

Property at Auction.

A diversified list of investment and speculative properties in Manhattan and the Bronx, consisting of private dwellings, tenements, and vacant plots, comprise the special sales day which Joseph P. Day is to conduct Tuesday, April 8, in the Vesey Street salesroom.

A parcel possessing some little historic interest worthy of mention are the buildings 285, 287, 287½, and 289 Bowery, near East Houston Street. On the same site, in 1849, John T. Fischer established the Fischer Marble Works, which was one of the largest concerns in the city carrying on a business of interior decorating of marble and stone.

Other parcels included in the sale are as follows:

Three hundred and seventy-six Bleecker Street, near Perry Street, a four-story brick tenement, size 21.3 by 70; southeast corner Jane and West Fourth Street, three-story brick store and dwelling, size 22 by 55; 211 Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-second Street, four-story tenement and store, size 16.5 by 60; 3,073 to 3,077 Webster Avenue, near 204th Street, three three-story frame private dwellings, size of plot 50 by 120; northeast corner Stebbins Avenue and 170th Street, vacant, size 100 by 103; a lot on west side of Brook Avenue, near 168th Street, size 25 by 35; a plot on west side of Jerome Avenue, 100 feet north of 163d Street, size 50 by 100.

Electricity Used Last Year.

Consumers of electric current in New York City took 937,118,423 kilowatts during the last fiscal year, costing $40,502,469, an increase of $2,100,000 over 1917.

TENANTS DEMAND ACTION

The case of the tenants of the Langhorne apartment house, at 860 Riverside Drive, who protested against an increase of $7.50 a room, will be presented to the April Grand Jury. The tenants' committee, headed by L. W. Willis, has made a request to District Attorney Swann for an investigation to determine whether or not a criminal offense has been committed, and John T. Dooling and J. H. Banton, Assistant District Attorneys, have been placed in charge of the investigation.

The tenants' committee has also decided to appeal to the Board of Aldermen and the State Legislature for protection not only on their own account, but for the benefit of all rent-payers in the city. "We are seeking a thorough official investigation," said a member of the committee yesterday, "and hope to make this a test case. Upon the outcome rests the question of whether landlords will be allowed, by transferring their apartment house property, to repudiate all leases and increase the rent to any extent that they may see fit."

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, when asked on what basis a criminal charge could be brought against an owner, said:

"Section 580 of the Penal Law, subdivision No. 6, says: 'If two or more persons conspire to commit any act for the perversion or obstruction of justice or of the due administration of the law they are guilty of a misdemeanor under this section.'

"In this case we find that, according to the records on file in the County Clerk's Office, an action was started to foreclose a mortgage for the non-payment of taxes. In that action a receiver was appointed for the collection of the rents of the premises. The receiver thereupon appointed the President of the plaintiff mortgage company as his agent to collect the rents and manage the property.

"Shortly thereafter the receiver was discharged, but the same President of the plaintiff mortgage company continued to collect the rents.

"We are informed that the tenants in the house were told that the foreclosure action would in no way affect their leases and that they would be permitted to remain undisturbed until the termination of the leases. Moreover, some of them claimed that they were not properly served with the notice of the foreclosure suit, although one of the tenants appeared in the action, represented by a relative, who was a lawyer.

"Then the judgment of foreclosure and sale was entered. It provided that the property should be sold and bids received subject to the leases and existing tenancies. The notice of sale was published in two newspapers, and provided that the property was to be sold subject to leases and existing tenancies. The terms of sale read by the auctioneer on the day of sale were to the same effect, and people bid on the strength of this statement.

"After the property had been knocked down an affidavit was presented to the court, claiming that the judgment originally entered had inadvertently provided that the property should be sold subject to leases, and the court was asked to amend the judgment nunc pro tunc.

"That order was consented to by the attorneys who had appeared in the action, and the judgment was amended accordingly, although the property had been sold subject to the leases. The tenants claim that these acts were for the perversion and obstruction of justice and of the due administration of the law.

"They claim that they were not consulted in the matter, and they were lulled into a state of security under the belief that their leases would in no way be affected by the suit. The District Attorney's office is still investigating the case, but has not yet completed its inquiry."

MORTGAGE ASSIGNMENTS

Manhattan.

SPRING ST, 209; Enterprise, Inc., to Emilie M. Bullowa, 1 East 55th St, et al.; attorneys, Bullowa & H., 32 Broadway....$6,000
ED AV, 1,052; Margaret L. Morris to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way....$40,000
7TH AV, s w corner of Cathedral Parkway, mtg $250,000; Max M. Warburg of Hamburg, Germany, to Jacob Schiff, 985 5th Av; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St. $100
8TH AV, 384-86, mtg $40,000, discharged March 28, 1919. Le Ray Edgar et al., executors, to Le R. Edgar and Daniel Edgar, Greenport, L. I., and another, one-third part; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St, two assignments, each.....$1
84TH ST, 425 West, mtg $10,000; Alice M. Doremus to Ethel D. Hiller, 132 Park Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorneys, Alexander & G, 120 Broadway.....$5,000
61ST ST, 26 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $30,000
98TH ST, 172 West, mtg $16,000; Bernhard Lichtenstein and another to Julius Lichtenstein, 27 East 95th St; attorney, Montefiore Levoy, 253 Broadway.....$16,500
111TH ST, 221 East; Henry L. Munter to John Ochse, 155 West 80th St; attorney, Aaron Wilner, 49 Chambers St.....$3,000
176TH ST, 574 and 580, mtgs $26,000; Ethel King and another to Max Cohen, 790 Riverside Drive; attorney, Henry J. Krinsky, 280 Broadway; three assignments, each.....$1

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,084; Theresa Wolf to Louis Loos, 842 East 53d St; attorney, S. B. Hamburger, 2 Rector St. $2,000
CLAY AV, 1,305; John Bussing, Jr., to Amanda Bussing, 206 East Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorney, J. Bussing, Jr., same address.....$1
FINLEY AV, 2,426; North Side Mortgage Corporation to Elizabeth Harts, 1,324 Clay Av; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $2,500
HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 1924 St, 100.1x78.10; Emma Dreamer to Chiaffarelli Middlebrook, 2,030 Broadway; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St....$1,262.29
PARK AV, 4,360; Richard H. Thompson and another, executors, to Harlem Savings Bank; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $23,800
PERRY AV; w s, 75 ft s of Holt Place, 25x100; William J. Tierney to Mary G. Fitzpatrick, 3,257 Perry Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way...$1,000
POWELL AV, s s, 50.2 ft from w s of lot 270, Map of Unionport, 16.8x108; Elizabeth Harts, Administratrix, to John E. Harts, 1,324 Clay Av; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $1,014.01
PUGSLEY AV, e s, extends from 177th St to Newbold Av, —x142x—x irregular; Frederick L. Haug to George Haug, 225 East 81st St.; attorneys, Reives & T., 165 Broadway $7,500
SAME PROPERTY; George Haug to John Cameron, 28 West 90th St.; attorneys, same $7,500
WILKINS AV, w s, 144 ft n of 170th St, 50x90.1; Excelsior Savings Bank to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $34,000
167TH ST, 541 East; John T. Banks to James Federici, 563 East 188th St.; attorney, Title, Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000
230TH ST, s s, e ¼ of w ¼ of lot 803, map Wakefield, 25x114; Letcha M. Clarke to Elizabeth Clocke, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; attorneys, Clocke, H. & R., 391 East 149th St. $1,000

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY TO BUILD $2,000,000 FACTORY IN L. I. CITY

One of the largest realty sales of the year in Long Island City was closed yesterday when the American Chicle Company bought through M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, from the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company, the entire block 200 by 600 on the Degnon Terminal, bounded by Tompson Avenue, Mount Street, Manly Street, and Nott Avenue.

The block which comprises about sixty city lots adjoins the American Ever Ready Works and the plot recently sold to the White Company of Cle

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; little temperature change; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,346. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

"BIG FOUR" DEADLOCKED IN PARIS; FRENCH BLAMED FOR TREATY DELAY; GERMANS UNITE TO HOLD DANZIG

ROOT SUGGESTS SIX AMENDMENTS TO LEAGUE DRAFT

Approves Covenant as Drawn in the Main, but Sees Defects Needing Correction.

WOULD PROTECT AMERICA

Reservation of Monroe Doctrine and Immigration from Control of League.

ADVOCATES TIME LIMITS

Would Include Provision for Withdrawal—Views Given at Request of Hays.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Responding to a request by Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, for a statement of his views on the League of Nations, Elihu Root, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of State, today addressed a letter to Mr. Hays in which he approved the project for a League of Nations and in the main the League covenant prepared at the Peace Conference in Paris, and in addition suggested certain amendments for the perfection of the plan. The suggested amendments, six in number, provide:

1. For limiting international arbitration to justiciable questions, excluding political questions, and defining justiciable disputes.

2. For the holding of general conferences from time to time for the codification and development of international law.

3. For reserving purely American questions, such as the Monroe Doctrine and immigration, from League control.

4. For the right of any nation to terminate at the end of five years, by giving one year's notice, its obligation to help maintain territorial and political integrity.

5. For verification of limitation of armaments.

6. For the revision of the League covenant within from five to ten years after the signing of the treaty and for the right of any nation, then or thereafter, on one year's notice, to withdraw from the League.

The correspondence was given out by the Republican National Committee at its headquarters here. Following is the letter of Mr. Hays to Mr. Root:

Washington, D. C.,
March 24, 1919.

Hon. Elihu Root,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Senator Root:

Americans are seeking earnestly for further light on the question of the so-called League of Nations.

In the same spirit in which Republicans during the recent war measured their every act by how they could contribute most to effective action, so now they are determined to meet this new phase of the war problem in that revived spirit of fervent Americanism which is the glorified result of our experience of fire and blood, moving with a full appreciation of this country's duty as a responsible factor in the world of today and tomorrow and with the earnest determination to do all that can possibly be done toward the maintenance of peace without sacrificing our own supreme nationalism, the preservation of which in its integrity is the greatest safeguard for the future not only for the citizens of this country but for all peoples everywhere.

With a seriousness commensurate with the magnitude and complexity of the problem, the people are seeking the fullest information and best judgment to enable them to reach a correct conclusion. I know that I express the feeling of great numbers of your fellow citizens when I say that they will be under real obligation to you if you will present your views upon this vital subject.

Trusting you may see your way clear to meet this obvious demand, I am, with great respect, sincerely yours,

WILL H. HAYS, Chairman.

MR. ROOT'S LETTER.

Mr. Root's reply was as follows:

New York, March 29, 1919.

Honorable Will H. Hays,
Chairman Republican National Committee.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of March 24, and I give you herewith at perhaps inordinate length my views regarding the proposed Convention for a League of Nations.

I am sure that all of us earnestly desire that there shall be an effective international organization to preserve the peace of the world, and that our country shall do its full share toward the establishment and maintenance of such an organization. I do not see much real controversy about that among the American people, either between parties or within parties, or otherwise.

There is, however, a serious question whether the particular proposed agreement which is now under discussion by the Peace Conference in Paris under the title a "Constitution—of a League of Nations" will accomplish that end in its present form, and whether it cannot be made more effective and free from objection. A careful study of the paper under the urging of intense interest in the subject has led me to the conclusion that a large part of its provisions will be of great value; but that it has very serious faults, which may lead to the ultimate failure of the whole scheme unless they are remedied, and some faults which unnecessarily and without

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Seven British Officers Killed, British Homes Looted, in Egypt

LONDON, March 30, (via Montreal.)—Official communications referring to the outbreak in the southern provinces of Egypt have been received here from Cairo. They say that a train from Luxor was attacked at Minieh March 15 and partially sacked. The bodies of seven British officers who had been murdered were found in the guard's car.

On March 15 at Beni-Souef a crowd invaded the courts during their sitting, drove out the officials, and made an attempt to seize the British Judge. Failing, they wrecked various Government offices and attacked the residence of the Governor. Eventually, on March 18, the revolutionists were driven back by a small body of Indian troops.

There was considerable looting of the homes of the British in Fayum, where the Bedouins were active for several days. A large force of Bedouins attacked the garrison at Medinet March 19, but eventually were driven off after having suffered 400 casualties.

2,600 QUIT STRIKE OF HARBOR WORKERS

Tidewater Union Compromises Its Demands, Winning an Increase in Wages.

INSURES SUPPLY OF COAL

Six Thousand Men Still Remain Idle, and Leader Predicts That They Will Win.

The Tidewater Boatmen's Union, whose members number more than one-quarter of the harbor workers on strike, voted yesterday to break away from the Marine Workers' Affiliation and accept compromise terms offered by the private boatowners. About 2,600 members of this union have been on strike. Originally 16,000 harbor workers struck, but nearly half of the number went back to work for Government departments, which granted the strikers' terms. For the past two weeks the strikers have numbered about 6,500 and, with the return of the tidewater boatmen today, those still on strike number about 3,600.

The tidewater boatmen were getting $90 a month when they struck. The Railroad Administration insisted for two days that the harbor workers should abide by the Government award rendered by V. Everit Macy, but then conceded the strikers' demands, raising wages from $90 to $125 and adding $1.50 a night to the compensation of the boatmen when they remained overnight on their craft.

The private boatowners asserted that to grant such increases was to add to the cost of freight handling in New York Harbor so as to create a differential against it and divert commerce to other ports. They refused the repeated pleas of Government agents who succeeded V. Everit Macy, the Government's mediator, to make terms on this basis. Last week they offered the tidewater boatmen the flat rate of $110 a month, with no change in hours or additional payment for night [illegible] aboard the boats. The boatmen decided yesterday to accept this flat increase of $20 a month in wages and abandon all demands for reduction of hours and "extras."

In making terms independently the tidewater boatmen rejected the control of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, composed of seven large harbor organizations, thus striking the first heavy blow at the authority of the Affiliation, which has carried on the strike from the beginning. Leaders of the strike asserted last night that the other six organizations would stand fast and that the strike would be won, in spite of the defection of the tidewater boatmen, but the private boatowners were convinced that other unions would follow the example of the tidewater boatmen.

Ends Coal Difficulties.

The return to work of these 2,600 men is especially important to the City of New York, for the reason that they are in charge of the coal boats. The difficulty in coaling public utilities, factories, and large buildings in the city will be at an end. There should be no repetition of the difficulty over coaling steamships, which has caused the loss of many days by ships bringing soldiers home, and which has diverted a number of ships to other ports.

Private boat owners believed yesterday that a collapse of the strike would be hastened by the withdrawal of support by the longshoremen. The Tidewater Boatmen hold their charter as a union from the International Longshoremen's Association. The lighter Captains also hold a charter from the Longshoremen's Association. The private boat owners have offered considerable increases in wages to the lighter Captains and engineers, and believe that their terms may be accepted this week.

Officials of the Longshoremen's Association and of the Marine Affiliation came to an open break last week. T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Association, took the position that the eight-hour day was an impossibility in occupations depending on the hours of tide and sought to induce the strikers to reach a compromise, which should put aside the demand for the eight-hour day. He was denounced by President Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, who attacked his loyalty to the strikers. President O'Connor asserted that he was justified in trying to end the strike in the interest of 20,000 longshoremen who had been thrown out of work. Officials of the Marine Affiliation asserted that, if it came to open warfare between the two sets of labor leaders, President O'Connor would be repudiated by his

Continued on Page Five.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES, Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

JAPANESE OBTAIN LOWER CALIFORNIA LAND CONCESSIONS

Carranza Official Declares They Do Not Violate the Monroe Doctrine.

GOVERNMENT OWNS LANDS

Asserts They Are Situated Too Far in Interior to Cause Controversy.

WASHINGTON NOT INFORMED

Property Apparently Is Not That Whose Sale Was Protested by Senator Phelan.

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—That Japanese corporations have received concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California was the statement made late today by General Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Development and Agriculture, although the Japanese Legation here denies having official knowledge of a proposal to purchase Mexican lands.

The affirmation was made, however, that the concessions were fully authorized by the provisions of the Mexican Constitution regarding the area and position of the territory in relation to the ocean shore and the frontier line.

There was nothing in the concessions, it was asserted by the Under Secretary, that might possibly lead to difficulties so far as the Monroe Doctrine was concerned.

In an earlier statement reports that there was a possibility of international controversy over the attempted acquisition of land in Lower California by Japanese were said to be absurd by General Aguirre.

"It is absurd to give credit to or take seriously the news published today that there is imminent an international conflict because of the fact that Japanese subjects or companies are arranging to acquire lands in Lower California, said to belong to the California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles," said General Aguirre in his first statement.

"In the first place, the lands, which were given by a concession in 1888 to the Mexican Land Company, were declared the property of the pre-Constitutional Government on April 7, 1917, which action renders void the concession granted to the Mexican Land Company. Since then the Government has appointed a commission to divide these lands and sell them to Mexicans in small lots.

"Moreover, even though Japanese companies do propose to acquire, as is alleged, huge tracts of land in Lower California, they cannot be aided by our Government, since the Mexican Constitution, in Article XXVII., expressly states that no foreigner can acquire land in a zone fifty kilometers wide from a foreign frontier [illegible] 50 kilometers wide along the shores of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. Even though the Japanese subjects secure Mexican citizenship, they could not acquire 800,000 acres of land, as it is declared they seek to buy. This equals nearly 400,000 hectares, which is far above the legal limit placed on the purchase of lands, which restricts all persons and companies to a maximum of 2,800 hectares."

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Officials tonight were greatly interested in the announcement yesterday in Mexico City by General Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Development and Agriculture in the Mexican Cabinet, that concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California had been granted to Japanese corporations. It was stated that no advices had reached the department since the recent communication to the California and Mexican Land Company, and in the absence of such advices high officials declined to comment on the Aguirre announcement.

It was presumed, however, that requests for information would be made to the American Embassy in Mexico City, pending the receipt of which no further steps would be taken. Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, is in Washington, and it was pointed out that the Government would have the direct advantage of his knowledge should the occasion arise for further action by the State Department.

The attention of the State Department was called about two weeks ago to the reported proposal of Japanese interests to acquire a large tract of land in Lower California from the California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles, in telegrams forwarded to the Department by Senator Phelan of California.

The attitude of the United States Government toward any such move by foreign interests was set forth in a communication sent at that time by the Department to the Los Angeles Company. The company was referred specifically to two documents, the Lodge resolution in the Sixty-second Congress and a message by President Taft, both in 1912, and each of which was inspired by the proposal of Japanese fishing interests to establish a base on Magdalena Bay.

The Lodge resolution declared that sales of property by Americans to any nation which might use the tract as a base to threaten the United States could not be viewed without grave concern by this Government. The message of President Taft transmitted a report by Secretary Knox, in response to a Senate resolution. The message and report were similar to the Lodge resolution in content.

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Pianist Clavierists—Final Season Concert Hippodrome Sunday evening, April 6th.—Advt.

Allies Declare Fiume in a State of Siege

FIUME, March 30.—The commander of the allied troops has declared Fiume, Austria's big port on the Adriatic, to be in a state of siege, according to the South Slav Press Bureau.

SENATORS DISCUSS FATE OF EX-KAISER

Borah and Watson See in Suicide the Easiest Way Out for Him.

OTHERS IN FAVOR OF TRIAL

Hitchcock Hopes Decision of Commission on Responsibility for the War Will Prevail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Divergent views were expressed by Senators at the Capitol today over the decision of the Paris Commission on Responsibility for the war to urge the establishment of a tribunal to try the ex-Kaiser for the outrages perpetrated by the Germanic Powers during the war. Some Senators thought nothing would be gained by a trial of the ex-Kaiser, as Prussianism, and not an individual, was responsible for the crimes of the Germanic régimes. Others regarded the move of the commission as a distinct step toward fixing responsibility upon individuals for misdeeds that would throw a world into strife.

Keen interest was manifested in the interview with the former Kaiser published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning, in which the deposed ruler of Germany declared that, rather than endure the indignity of a trial, he would commit suicide. Senators Borah of Idaho and Watson of Indiana voiced the opinion that the Kaiser, by taking his own life, might find the easiest way out.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he felt that the Paris commission had come to a wise decision in urging that a tribunal be created to put the ex-Kaiser on trial.

"I hope the decision of the commission will be ratified by the council," said Senator Hitchcock. "The moral of a trial of the ex-Kaiser would go a long way toward establishing the principle of international justice and law. The fact that the former German Emperor was put on trial would not mean, of course, that he would be convicted. But to allow him or others responsible for the crimes of the world war to escape punishment would be to condone them.

"To establish a tribunal to try the ex-Kaiser would mean that men in responsible places would, in future, know that they would be held accountable for their misdeeds against humanity. There might be difficulty in establishing the necessary jurisdiction for such a trial, but I think it could finally be determined and that the trial would proceed to its end.

"At least, it would be a start in international law."

Senator Hitchcock said he preferred not to discuss the threat of the ex-Kaiser to commit suicide rather than to submit to trial.

"I feel that the trial is the natural process to establish responsibility, whether it be the Prussian system or individuals that were at fault," said Mr. Hitchcock. "The ex-Kaiser's threats do not concern me."

Senator Borah never had believed, he said, that a trial of the former Kaiser would establish adequately the responsibility for the war.

"It would not be a trial at all," he said. "Judgment would be made up in advance, and before the trial was ended the verdict would be known. The trial would be a mockery.

"If they want to go out and get the ex-Kaiser and shoot him, that's one thing, but don't call it a trial. To execute the German Emperor would not execute the thing that was responsible for the war with its hideous cruelties. The Kaiser was a mere cog, and by no means the most important one, in the armed system with which we were at war.

"The Kaiser was the figurehead of Prussianism, but not Prussianism itself. If we are building for the good of the human race and for the future, we will address ourselves to the most practicable way to rid ourselves and the world of the system that was at fault, and we cannot do that by executing individuals.

"If the Peace Conference will devote itself entirely to a quick completion of a peace treaty that will be effective, so that Germany will not undertake another war of the character we have passed through, it will bestow a greater benefit than through anything else it could do.

"I am more interested with dealing with principles and clearing up the situation that the Germanic powers have brought about than I am in dealing with individuals.

"If as the ex-Kaiser indicates in THE NEW YORK TIMES interview, he wants to relieve the world of his presence without our taking any part in it, let him do so. Indeed, I think that, in all probability, the severest punishment that could be inflicted upon him would be to leave him to a settlement with himself."

Senator Watson spoke of the "Germanic philosophy of world superiority" as the animating motive for the war, and this, he said, would have to be crushed out before Germany would be chastened.

"To understand the animus of the German people," he said, "one must go

Continued on Page Six.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

DANZIG CRISIS AT WEIMAR

Pressure of German Opinion Makes the Situation Tense.

ALLIES CALL NEW PARLEY

Delegates Are Asked to Hasten to Spa to Confer with Marshal Foch.

POWER TO GIVE GUARANTEES

German Protest on Polish Port Will Fail, Paris Paper Says.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 28.—The development of the Danzig question is regarded here as bringing about a crisis of very serious gravity. That is also the view taken of the situation created by the Entente note in Government circles at Weimar.

Just as all political parties, including the Independent Socialists, support the Government, the whole press is at one in agreeing that the answer was the only one which could have been returned. Norwärts declares that Danzig is a matter of prestige for the Poles, and that the Entente apparently wishes them to have the triumph of securing it regardless of the resultant dangers in the East and of imperiling the conclusion of peace. The Journal adds:

"The Entente threatens Germany with a termination of the armistice, but we scarcely believe that the people of the Entente countries would greet very enthusiastically the reopening of the world war just because the Poles, out of six possible routes open to them, prefer just that one which they deem politically advantageous to them to use. Hungary should have taught the Entente, just as Brest-Litovsk taught us, that it is not only inhuman but also unwise to treat defeated opponents as slaves without will, upon whom any dishonor may be thrown."

Fears "Smashing of Germany."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that the Entente note breathes a spirit which demands the smashing of Germany.

The Lokal-Anzeiger declares that the whole German people are behind the Government in its attitude, and that Paris must know that the answer is not bluff but an act by the consequences of which the country will stand or fall.

The Berliner Tageblatt denies that the Poles can be regarded as belonging to the Entente, as they are not one of the Powers with whom Germany concluded the armistice. It maintains that the Germans have every reason to believe that it is not merely the intention that the Polish army should go through Danzig, but that it should be taken possession of by them before the conclusion of peace. In support of that assertion, it quotes from a memorandum of Ernest Denis, head of the Polish Commission at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to show that in that document the march through was not spoken of but that Polish possession for a shorter or longer period was referred to.

"The Entente," adds the journal, "has experienced a Hungarian surprise. It must see that the German people are not content to subscribe to a peace which for an indeterminate time will condemn them to the work of slaves and which, in its brutal denial of the right of self-determination and of popular liberty, will deal in German land and in German people after the old manner, as if they were so much goods or so many cattle."

The Tägliche Rundschau and the Deutsche Zeitung call on the Government to stand firm. The latter characterizes the reply to the note as the first firm act of a weak Government. "A landing at Danzig, it declares, would be the signal for a Polish insurrection in West Prussia, where the Polish minority is well armed, and in the face of that the German population could not remain inactive. Other papers point to the danger of civil war on the front which is facing the Russian Bolshevists.

New Conference Called.

LONDON, March 30.—Germany has been invited to send delegates with all speed to Spa to meet Marshal Foch concerning the Danzig difficulty. This announcement is made in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News.

AMSTERDAM, March 30.—In response to Germany's note on the subject of Danzig, Marshal Foch has offered to give personally at Spa to a German plenipotentiary, fully empowered to decide within twenty-four hours, full particulars and required guarantees concerning the landing of General Haller's troops.

The German Government, according to Berlin advices, has decided to send Mi-

Continued on Page Two.

REMEMBER VENUS PENCILS Remember Venus Pencils.—Advt.

Prussia Decides to Send No Food To Districts Where Men Are on Strike

LONDON, March 30, (Associated Press.)—In the Prussian Diet on Saturday Herr Schmidt, Minister of Foreign Supplies, announcing the Government's plans for distributing food received from abroad, said, according to a Copenhagen dispatch, that the chief industrial districts would receive first consideration, except Dortmund and other places where general strikes have been proclaimed. These places, Herr Schmidt added, would be cut off from supplies as long as the strikes continued.

Additional German liners and other large German steamers, all sailing under the armistice flag, have arrived off Deal during the week-end, to be placed under Entente control. French pilots will navigate these vessels into French ports. Most of them are to be taken to Havre.

Dr. Bauer, Minister of Labor in the German Cabinet, has notified the miners who are on strike in the coal districts that their demand for a six-hour day is utterly impossible if Germany's economic welfare is to be taken into consideration. The Minister pointed out that hundreds of thousands of persons were idle because there was no coal for the industries.

Germany, Dr. Bauer said, expected to pay for food with coal. Consequently an increased production was necessary instead of a decrease, which would result from the men working fewer hours a day.

Herr Stoessel, a member of the German Majority Socialist Party, addressing the Council of Soldiers and Workmen at Bromberg, Prussia, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, threatened that if the Entente Powers enforced an oppressive peace the workers of Germany would cease work and let the Allies come and make what they wanted for themselves.

"We in the Executive Committee," Herr Stoessel is quoted as saying, "are resolved that in given circumstances we may follow the example of Hungary. We also can ally ourselves with Russia."

RED CHIEF BOASTS OF NEW HUNGARY

Bela Kun Tells Berlin Soviet That Great Overturn Has Taken Place.

SAYS MASSES WILL FIGHT

Banks Address Clients as 'Comrades,' and Socialist Mottoes Head Business Letters.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Berlin Workers' Council has received from Bela Kun a highly colored and enthusiastic communication enumerating a few of the things which the Hungarian Soviet régime has done and is doing. It expresses "boundless enthusiasm" for the work done by the Berlin Council, and goes on alluringly to say:

"The dictatorship of the proletariat in Hungary flew into our lap as the ripe fruit of our struggles and sufferings. Blow upon blow shatters one after another of the capitalistic citadels. The fetters of wage slavery have been shattered into a thousand pieces, and we have begun to build up a new world.

"The stigma of 'illegal marriages' and that on illegitimate children have been removed. Air, light, and cleanliness, former privileges of children of the bourgeoisie, can now benefit the young of the proletariat. The cinemas and theatres, which until now have mainly served for the amusement of the rich, are kept in the service of art, but are fully open to the proletariat. The press, the most important organ of capitalism for influencing proletarian minds, is in our service.

"With enthusiasm the proletarian masses rush to form Red Guards in order to defend their freedom from capitalistic slavery with their hearts' blood. The twilight of the gods descends upon capitalistic society. The hour has struck in which the expropriator is being expropriated."

Messages from Budapest also say that the banks are under complete control. All the bank Directors adhere to the new Government and receive salaries of 3,000 kronen monthly for each, with the privilege of acting as financial advisers to the Government.

The banks in their letters address their clients as "comrades" and they must conclude their communications "with proletarian greetings." Every business letter must be headed by a motto taken from the works of Marx, Lassalle or Lenine.

The Csepeler Cartridge Factory, the biggest munition factory in the country, has been renamed "the Arsenal of the Dictatorship."

The workers' councils in Munich have addressed a telegram of admiration and congratulation to the new Hungarian Government, pledging themselves to "remain true to the Russian and Hungarian examples until also in Bavaria the working people are sovereign and social justice and brotherhood unite them with Russia and Hungary."

German Reds Renew Threats.

March 28.—As far as the political situation in Berlin is concerned, the chief feature is, of course, Spartacide activity. The Spartacides admit that the last general strike did not enable them to obtain political power in the capital. In a handbill which I have before me they declare—acting on the principle that it is always well not to be associated with failure—that the recent fighting in the city was carried on by people not belonging to the Spartacides and that it had no political significance.

The manifesto adds that the moment for the Spartacides to seize power will

Continued on Page Three.

HARTHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

MANGIN'S FRONT FROM SEA TO SEA

Polish Army May Be Included in French General's Operations Against Hungary.

POLAND JOINS ENTENTE

Ukrainians Offer to Cease Fighting if Allies Will Fix Demarcation Line.

PARIS, March 30.—The extension of the authority of General Mangin, who, according to report, will be chosen to direct the allied operations against Hungary, to include the Polish army will be considered by the allied military authorities, says Le Matin, in order to establish under one command a front from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.

LONDON, March 30.—Russian Bolshevist forces have evacuated Kiev and are turning their attention to the Rumanians, according to reports from Stanislau, Galicia, transmitted to London from Vienna under date of March 28 by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

WARSAW, March 29, (via Paris, March 30.)—The Polish Chamber of Deputies today voted unanimously, amid great enthusiasm and applause, for a treaty of alliance with the Entente Powers. Members of the Inter-Allied Commission to Poland were present at the session and at its conclusion thanked the chamber for their reception.

The Inter-Allied Commission will leave Warsaw on Sunday for Paris. Premier Paderewski also is going to the French capital, according to an announcement made here today, to make arrangements for the alliance between Poland and the Entente.

BERNE, March 30.—The commander of the Ukrainian forces has sent a message by wireless telegraphy to the allied Governments stating that the Ukrainians are ready to enter into negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities with the Poles, on condition that the Allies set a line of demarkation in accordance with the present battlefront.

A high American officer and his staff, consequently, have arrived at Stanislau, seventy miles southeast of Lemberg, to negotiate jointly with the members of the Allied Military Mission to Poland and the Poles and Ukrainians at a city southwest of Lemberg.

BUDAPEST SOVIET DROPS BELLICOSE TONE

Bela Kun Insists That Relations with the Entente Allies Are "Good."

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 29.—There has evidently been some fresh development in Hungary which has caused the Soviet Government to change its bellicose tone. Bela Kun, the People's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, denies today that a state of war exists between the Entente and Hungary and makes the declaration:

"Our relations with the Entente are good. We are also on a good footing with German Austria and shall try to meet the need of its people for food. The same applies to Germany. Hungary recognizes no economic frontiers against other nations—neither against France, Germany, nor Russia."

Further, the Commissioner charged with socialization assures the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that Berlin's foreign liabilities are to be unconditionally ac-

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DISPUTE OVER REPARATIONS

French Renewal of Demands for Saar Valley Irritates Americans.

FULL CESSION CALLED FOR

American Position Is That This Would Violate Principle of Self-Determination.

HINT OF 'GREAT SENSATION'

Conference Situation Characterized as Serious, with Possibilities of Grave Happenings.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 29.—Unless conditions in the Peace Conference change for the better the world is likely to be treated to a great sensation. A considerable number of those intimately concerned in the peace negotiations feel that nothing is to be gained by concealing the true situation, but they refrain from advocating that an official statement be made, setting forth what, in their opinion, is the underlying cause for the delay in effecting a settlement.

The truth of the matter is that an impasse has been reached in the sessions of the so-called Big Four. This means President Wilson and Premiers, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando. This entire week has been wasted. The program to speed up is merely a jocular memory. The thing nearly came to a head yesterday, and the condition grows worse instead of better.

Early in the week it was thought that an agreement on the subject of reparations had been reached, which left the way clear for the satisfactory adjustment of the remaining major questions. All concerned were tremendously encouraged. The French accepted the American principle that reparation should be gauged by the amount of damage the Allies had suffered at the hands of Germany, and that the amount which Germany should be called upon to pay should be limited by her ability to pay.

These principles having been accepted, it was evident from the reports of economic and financial experts that, while such damages amounted to between $35,000,000,000 and $45,000,000,000, Germany would hardly be in condition to pay anything like that amount within a reasonable period of years. It was, therefore, equally evident that the amount of reparational damages Germany would be called upon to pay the victorious Allies would be probably between $20,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000.

Reparation a Stumbling Block.

The question of reparation has been one of the great stumbling blocks to peace. Everything that pertains to financial settlements has received the closest attention by the French representatives, who have shown a disposition to accept no adjustment that did not, in a large measure approximate their demands. So it was felt that when the French agreed to the American method of adjusting the reparation problems peace might be said to be almost in sight.

But yesterday the whole situation was changed. In some way not yet fully understood outside of the inner council, Premier Clemenceau insisted upon making the reparational agreement dependent upon the territorial question affecting the Saar Valley. The French position was that the whole Valley of the Saar should be ceded outright to France by Germany as part compensation for the French coal fields which Germany destroyed.

While there is no information of what took place, it is to be assumed that both Wilson and Lloyd George protested. The American position is that the Allies have adopted the principle that peoples are not to be parceled out and shifted from this national authority to that without their consent.

But details of what occurred are not necessary to an understanding of the true situation that confronts the Peace Conference. The big men of the world, whose decision to make an earnest effort to adjust all questions affecting peace—which they agreed had been deferred too long—caused the

greatest optimism, are in a deadlock, and their tempers are not of the best.

It is conceivable that dissatisfaction in America over the delays in making peace may influence President Wilson. It is conceivable that if there should develop in America a conviction that the settlement of non-American questions was none of America's business, and that American interests would best be served if Mr. Wilson and his associates returned home, leaving European statesmen to adjust their own affairs, the President might be greatly impressed. It is conceivable that he would give earnest attention to American sentiment of that character.

It would not be surprising if he had begun to wonder if the best interests of his country were being served by his remaining here under present conditions, with most of his time taken up in trying to overcome obstructive tactics which delay the conclusion of peace.

French Accused of Causing Delay.

Should the President or some other American authority decide to make a statement on the subject of these delays, that statement would be either directly or inferentially an indictment of the French Peace representatives. The feeling has now reached a point where it is being said openly that every important instance of delay has been due to the French.

The most exasperating feature of their attitude, it is said, is the frequency with which, after having apparently agreed to a certain mode of settlement, they propose other means inconsistent with that agreement or decline to live up to the original arrangement. This course, it is asserted, was followed on several occasions in the effort to arrange for the sending of food into Germany in exchange for German merchant ships and raw material.

The whole story of delays, due to causes of the same general character, would be very long and would not be pleasant reading for those who are anxious to have the great Powers agree upon the peace terms and let the world return to a normal state as soon as possible. Meanwhile, conditions in Eastern Europe have become so bad that many people concerned in the peace negotiations doubt the ability of the Allies to overcome them.

The truth of the matter is that the situation in the Peace Conference is serious. Unless there is a quick change for the better sensational happenings are possible.

PARIS LOOKS TO WILSON TO EXPEDITE TREATY

Hope Expressed That It May Be Considered in Plenary Session Saturday.

PARIS, March 30, (Associated Press.)—Persistent efforts, principally by the American delegates, but seconded for the most part by the British and Italians, to speed up the work of the various councils and commissions preparing the details of the peace treaty, resulted in better progress during the closing days of the last week. That most important results will be attained during the present week is predicted by those who are in a position to speak, including the disposition of the Monroe Doctrine and reparations, the two subjects which have been the main obstacles to the completion of the treaty.

It is learned that there has recently been a revival of certain propositions and arguments which has tried the patience of some of the participants in the deliberations. But apparently new ideas have been exhausted, and there are signs of the rapid approach of the end of the discussions. Therefore, it is expected that President Wilson, whom some of the French newspapers, as well as some influential British papers, have held responsible in a measure for the delays, is about to exercise the power, which goes with the responsibility, to make an end of the delays.

The most stubbornly contested subject was that of reparations, and it is suggested that the delay in this case cannot be charged up to the Americans, but rather to the pre-election promises of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau to make the Germans pay the whole cost of the war, which have led to some embarrassment because of the patent inability of the enemy to pay more than a fraction of the enormous indemnity that will be required for that purpose.

However, real progress has been made in bringing about an agreement on the total amount of indemnity and the terms of payment on the basis of painstaking studies of the exact state of German industries and resources at the present time and their prospects for the future made by the Financial Commissions of the Conference. The American representatives on these commissions have confirmed their foreign colleagues of the danger of forcing Germany to sign conditions they honestly believe beyond the ability of Germany to meet, pointing out that such a peace would surely never be permanent, but would result in repudiation at some future day. Even Germany felt she had the sympathy of the majority of the nations or was strong enough from a military point of view.

The Intransigeant prints the report that the indemnity which Germany must pay has been fixed at a figure between $30,000,000,000 and $50,000,000,000. The yearly payments will increase as Germany's economic life revives.

Although President Wilson has stated that the League of Nations covenant did not delay the progress of the treaty, because the work of the other commissions was equally essential to its completion, the covenant has been the subject of much anxiety and close study during the last week. The desire of the American delegates to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine and to insert other amendments to meet home criticism has temporarily prevented the report of the revised covenant from being submitted to a plenary meeting of the Conference. The meeting of the commission on Thursday, however, gave the finishing touches to the formula, which is now believed to be satisfactory to the Council of Four, and a plenary session will probably be held next Saturday.

It has been decided to avoid controversy over the guarantee of religious freedom by remitting the subject to special treaties, which must be made with all the new States that have arisen through the war. The Japanese delegates are expected to complete their record by calling for an expression of sentiment by the Council of Ten and perhaps the Plenary Conference on their declaration of equality before the law of all nationals in the League of Nations.

Signs that the directing forces of the Conference look for the early completion of the first peace treaty are found in the preparations now going on at Versailles for a meeting of the Peace Conference or its representatives with the German Commissioners. Telegraph and telephone lines are being installed, and accommodations have been provided for the large secretariat which must handle the details of the treaty-making.

Privately, confidence is expressed by the leading delegates that the Germans will sign the treaty, although not, of course, without strenuous objection over many details.

It is realized that, unless it is handled discreetly, out of such an incident as an attempt to land Polish troops at Danzig serious situations may arise. But it is understood that the Germans are to receive assurance that these troops will be landed in small detachments only and will be immediately transferred into Poland, and that there will be no attempt to seize the city itself under the armistice, nor at all, unless the peace treaty to which the Germans subscribe deprives them of that port.

The Chamber of Deputies remained in session far into the early morning hours today discussing the Government's policy in Russia. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Léon Abrami engaged in debate until after midnight.

Minister Pichon in the course of his speech said that he would submit the conditions of the preliminary peace treaty with Germany to the Chamber in a few days.

The violence which characterized last Wednesday's session showed itself again in intermittent protests by representatives of both parties.

CONGRESSMEN SEE WILSON.

But President Does Not Commit Himself on Conference Issues.

PARIS, March 30, (Associated Press.)—Except for an hour of conversation with the American members of Congress in Paris and a brief period for study, President Wilson rested today. The President and Mrs. Wilson attended church in the forenoon and motored about the city during the afternoon.

The representatives who called on Mr. Wilson after luncheon today were Tom Connally and Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, William A. Ashbrook of Ohio, William R. Green of Iowa, Addison T. Smith of Idaho, John E. Raker of California, Ladislas Lazaro of Louisiana, James P. Glynn of Connecticut, William W. Hastings of Oklahoma, Burton L. French of Idaho, and C. W. Ramseyer of Iowa.

The conversations were general and it is said that the representatives assured President Wilson of their belief in his ability to effect an early adjustment of the situation. The representatives are reported not to have displayed any spirit of antagonism against the attitude of President Wilson.

The war and its effects and the problems incident to arranging peace were freely discussed. But President Wilson did not commit himself on any point at issue between the United States and the Allies.

The President assured his callers that it was his intention to get the American troops home quickly. He expressed an optimistic view concerning the Peace Conference and the issues affecting the covenant of the League of Nations and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Representatives will visit the battlefronts, beginning at Chateau-Thierry, and will also go to Coblenz.

PRAISES LEAGUE COVENANT.

It Is More Specific That the Constitution, Untermyer Asserts.

In an address on the League of Nations, which was read for him yesterday before the Free Synagogue by Rabbi Herbert Goldstein because illness compelled his absence, Samuel Untermyer said the preliminary covenant was unequaled for directness and simplicity even by the Declaration of Independence and was more specific than the Constitution, and that, since the document was intended as the organic law of nations, it was not proper or practicable for it to go into detailed regulations. He favored the League, Mr. Untermyer went on, but felt it would be worse than foolhardy to ignore the criticisms of "many sincere, patriotic leaders of thought." National isolation, he said, might be desirable, but we must accept the responsibility of the greatness which had been thrust upon us.

Mr. Untermyer wrote that he believed the League offered the hope of enforcing an everlasting peace, unless we were prepared to assume that the time would come when a majority in number and power of the civilized nations would deliberately insist upon an unrighteous war. One objection, hitherto unmentioned, he thought might lie in Article XVIII., which places the general supervision of trade in arms and armament in the League, since such a provision might not lie within the treaty-making power. It might well be argued, he wrote, that it was an intrusion upon our purely domestic policies as affecting industry. Such manufacture in this country, he said, might be purely for domestic use, and yet its supervision would be vested in the League without restriction.

ELKUS SPEAKS FOR LEAGUE

War in Vain Without It, He Tells Jewish Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Unqualifiedly indorsing the proposed League of Nations as the "perpetuation of the ideals for which our boys died," Abram I. Elkus of New York, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, today won the approval of 200 members of the Jewish Publication Society at their annual meeting here. In addition, Mr. Elkus demanded that the physical deficiencies of Young America, as revealed by the draft examinations, be eradicated by giving every boy and girl the proper start in the battle of life by the installation of physical training in all the schools.

Speaking of the League of Nations plan, Mr. Elkus said: "Every life that was laid down in the war would have been offered in vain if we were to forget that the principles for which the boys fought were to be maintained. Thus when we think of the 7,000,000 dead and the untold suffering caused by this war, we instinctively turn to the means by which the causes of war may be minimized, and we turn to that conclave of distinguished men now meeting across the seas."

The following officers were elected: Simon Miller, President; Abram I. Elkus, New York, First Vice-President; Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Second Vice-President; Henry Fernberger, Philadelphia, Treasurer; George Dobsevage, Secretary. Trustees for three years: Hart Blumenthal, Philadelphia; Leo M. Brown, Mobile, Ala.; Ephraim Lederer, Philadelphia; Simon Miller, Philadelphia; Sigmund B. Sonnenborn, Baltimore; Louis James Rosenberg, Detroit; William B. Rosskam, Philadelphia. Alphonse B. Miller of this city was chosen Trustee for two years.

COHALAN CRITICISES LEAGUE

Tells Boston Audience Article X. Is Inimical to Ireland.

BOSTON, March 30.—Article X. of the covenant for a League of Nations was criticised tonight by Judge Daniel F. Cohalan of New York, as making the proposed League a "League to Preserve the British Empire." Speaking at a meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom at Faneuil Hall, Judge Cohalan said that, unless the Peace Conference recognised the Irish Republic, there could be no peace, "only a temporary truce, and the old fight will go on."

"The people of Ireland," he added, "present today a front of race solidarity such as the world previously has never known, determined that the great truth that President Wilson laid down shall not be withdrawn by any man or any nation."

Mgr. M. J. Splaine, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Boston, introduced as the representative of Cardinal O'Connell, told the meeting that "the Church and the priesthood will stand by Ireland in its fight for liberty."

Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter of Chicago, President of the woman's auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, said the Sinn Fein movement in this country had come to be as much "America for Americans" as "Ireland for the Irish," and she pledged the resources of the organization to the republic of Ireland.

The meeting adopted resolutions expressing confidence in Judge Cohalan and appreciation of his work for Irish freedom, demanding that President Wilson "keep his promise that nations be permitted to select their own forms of government" and opposing any league of nations that does not provide for the independence of Ireland.

PLAN MOBILIZATION AGAINST COVENANT

League for Preservation of American Independence Outlines Campaign.

EIGHT REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Declaration of Principles Cites Ten Reasons Why Paris Draft Should Be Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—George Wharton Pepper, a lawyer of Philadelphia, today authorized the announcement here that the newly formed League for the Preservation of American Independence, of which the organization has been completed, will make a fight throughout the country against the adoption of the League of Nations as at present drawn.

Colonel Henry Watterson is named as the head of the new League. Mr. Pepper is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Other details of the personnel of the organization were withheld, but the statement was authorized that the organization would be made "so complete that no American can fail to heed the facts the new organization plans to get before the public," and that the organization would have eight regional Vice Presidents "in charge of the mobilization of American thought in their eight sections, and the organization will reach down until every voter will have thrust upon him the necessity for thinking over the issues involved and giving consideration to the American rights which the "declaration of principles" insists are at stake and for which the country has fought more than once."

"If we succeed in getting the American people to think this matter over," asserted Mr. Pepper, "and find out for themselves what it means, we will have accomplished our purpose. Just as soon as the people realise what it is, the League of Nations, as now proposed, is doomed, so far as this country is concerned."

Mr. Pepper made public the "declaration of principles" of the new organization, as follows:

I.

"We insist that the treaty of peace should at once be concluded, that our boys should promptly be returned to their homes, and that the proposed constitution of the League of Nations should then be considered by the Senate of the United States, with due care and with reasonable opportunity for needed amendment.

II.

"No matter how wise and disinterested the diplomats may be who have framed the proposed constitution, the people of the United States must do some independent thinking on this subject or forfeit their right to call this Government a democracy.

III.

"In the interest of world peace and of any international arrangement that would tend to promote it we are opposed to the constitution of the League in its present form, because:

"First: It legalizes war in seven cases and makes it compulsory in three.

"Second: By binding us to protect distant nations from aggression it will force us, in the event of trouble between any two League members, either to default on our promise as to the price of peace, or again to send our boys to fight overseas, no matter what we may think of the merits of the quarrel.

"Third: By forcing us to abandon the Monroe Doctrine it binds us to submit ourselves to the decision of an international council in case a foreign nation were to gain a foothold on this continent by acquiring Cuba or Mexico, or were to menace our Pacific coast by securing a naval base at Magdalena Bay.

"Fourth: It contemplates such a delegation of power to an international council as is inconsistent with the independence and sovereignty of the United States. The grant of powers to the council is worded with such subtlety as to threaten us with the future claim that we have yielded our sovereignty and independence in ways additional to those in which we are now plainly required to surrender them.

"Fifth: The delegation of powers to the International Council is such as may at any time force us into a war between other nations without even the right on our part to determine on which side we shall fight.

"Sixth: It gives to the League the power to determine questions of international concern respecting American labor and to force upon the American workingman the conclusions of an international labor bureau as to the conditions under which he should do his daily work.

"Seventh: It gives to the League such undefined power over commercial intercourse between nations as may prevent us from protecting ourselves against undesirable immigration and against the importation of foreign labor.

"Eighth: It makes no definite or effective provision for such publicity in international communications as will destroy secret diplomacy and disclose international differences before they have reached the acute stage.

"Ninth: The constitution not only contains no provisions specifically recognising the right of a League member to withdraw at pleasure, but creates reciprocal obligations such that a provision for withdrawal would be repugnant to the whole theory of the organization.

"Tenth: A League based upon a constitution open to the foregoing objections is typical of the permanent and entangling foreign alliances against which Washington and Jefferson pronounced their solemn warnings.

"Eleventh: If the constitution is not intended by its framers to mean what fair interpretation finds in it then its ambiguity, vagueness, and uncertainty are such as to require its thorough reconstruction or prompt rejection."

30,000 TO SPEAK FOR LEAGUE

Volunteer Orators Being Organized by League to Enforce Peace.

More than 30,000 volunteer speakers are being organized to explain the entire League of Nations plan to the American people, according to a report made public yesterday by the Extension Department of the League to Enforce Peace, through T. J. Meek, Extension Secretary.

"Speakers are told that loyalty to the movement and to the organization does not demand their approval of every word in the Paris covenant," the report reads, "but after the covenant is amended and adopted at the Peace Conference and comes before the United States Senate they are expected to urge its ratification, even if certain minor points do not meet their personal views. They are advised to point out that the treaty is not unalterable, that if we are to have a League of Nations we must begin some time, and the sooner we start the more progress we shall make toward the perfect world organization.

"Our speakers are not encouraged to make personal attacks, although they are expected to answer the opposing arguments of Senators representing their States. It is not the business of the League to weigh or question the motives of the enemies of the movement. In our educational work with speakers we discuss the League as a practical problem in its effect upon the various activities of American life.

"The Extension Department has bureaus which deal with labor, agriculture, the churches, and women's organizations. Each of these is under a special secretary. Proof of the effectiveness of this work is the fact that the leading organizations representing these groups—for example, the American Federation of Labor, the Farmers' National Council, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the National Educational Association, and many of the well-known national women's organizations—have approved the League."

DANZIG CRISIS AT WEIMAR

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

thias Erzberger as plenipotentiary to meet Marshal Foch.

PARIS, March 30.—The Temps today says that the allied and associated Governments seem to have decided to disregard the German objections concerning Danzig and to send, by force if necessary, Polish troops at that Baltic Sea port.

This move, says The Temps, would not necessarily imply in the mind of the Allies the union of Danzig to Poland. The newspaper adds that concerning the question of the Polish frontier the allied Governments seem inclined to create about Danzig a neutral state, in order to avoid attaching that part of the coast either to Germany or Poland.

POLISH ENVOY FEARS DANGER TO CABINET

Says Danzig Question Is One of Confidence in the Paderewski Government.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 30.—"The ports of Memel, Libau, and Königsberg proposed by the Germans for the landing of Polish troops are quite impossible from a military viewpoint," said Jean de Vlodek, Polish Chargé d'Affaires to the Netherlands, speaking to The New York Times correspondent.

"Every army needs military bases for supplying food, and in this case especially munitions and clothes. If the troops arrived via a port and through a country purely German, there would be great danger that the route by which the army could be supplied would be cut off by strikers or by Spartacide riots."

The Times correspondent asked about the political significance of the refusal of Danzig.

"President Wilson's words were always understood throughout Poland," was the reply, "as meaning that Danzig would be the port of United Poland, reached through a corridor of Polish territory. This question is one of confidence of the Polish people in the present Government, which is supported by the whole bourgeois element, including the moderate Socialists. If the question of Danzig is not soon settled, Paderewski's Government may have difficulties.

"The Polish people understood that with the support of the Allies, especially of President Wilson, they would have 'free and secure access to the sea.' If the question of Danzig is settled favorably for Poland, one more pretext for Bolshevist agitation against Paderewski's Government will have been removed."

"Do you consider that there is any real danger of Bolshevism in Poland?" asked the correspondent.

"There is little danger of that," answered Mr. de Vlodek, "but there is a big exterior danger menacing Poland, not only from Russia, but from the Ukraine and Hungary, and this is one more reason why Poland should receive help for her armies. As for the danger of civil war, to which the Germans refer, that is only one more proof that Danzig's hinterland is Polish, desiring union with Poland. A third political point is that, if Poland is lacking in all raw materials, the Germans may prevent the supplying of Polish industries with the idea of propagating Bolshevism among the unemployed."

DEMAND DANZIG FOR POLES.

Speakers Declare Strong Independent State Only Hope for Peace.

Polish control of the port of Danzig was urged by speakers at the dinner of appreciation given at the McAlpin last night by the Polish Citizens' Committee of New York and the vicinity. John F. Smulski, President of the National Polish Department, struck the keynote when he asserted: "Poland without Danzig is impossible as an independent economic State, and Europe without a strong independent Poland can never be other than a war-ridden country."

"The Vistula is a Polish river; it is Poland's natural highway," said Mr. Smulski. "The offer of the ports of Königsberg, Bremen, or Stettin instead of Danzig is as stupid as it is impudent. Should the delegates at the Peace Conference agree to any territorial program which would deprive Poland of Danzig, they will have played into the hands of the cunning German leaders, and it will only be a question of time when there will be no independent State east of the Vistula. The vast eastern territory will be only a German vassal land."

Other speakers included Edward S. Witkowski, who presided; Ethan Allan, W. O. Goraki, H. J. Rogers, and Albert W. Staub.

DENIES PEACE DISSENSION.

Knecht Says France Seeks Justice for All at Conference.

Speaking last night at a benefit entertainment for St. Joseph's Maronite Mission at the Hotel Plaza, Marcel Knecht, Director of the Official Bureau of French Information in the United States and member of the French High Commission, denied that there recently had been a rift in opinion between the French Foreign Minister and the American delegates to the Peace Conference. M. Knecht said he wished to make clear the attitude of his Government toward Syria.

"Let me assure you on behalf of France," he said, "that in the Syrian question, as in the peace treaty, League of Nations, and left bank of the Rhine matters, our Government only wishes justice for all. Some have said and printed that Foreign Minister Pichon was not in harmony with the American Peace Delegates and that Prime Minister Clemenceau thought of tendering his resignation. These stories are absolutely false, and we contribute to hasten real peace in denying them. We have not naturally the same views on all matters, but our delegates and yours have always understood one another and reached until now the same conclusions.

"The marvelous response of our Mohammedan citizens of Algeria and Morocco in the war, the sympathy of Venizelos and of Greece for France, have convinced the various races of Syria that France does not only cherish her former friends, the Maronites, but also respects all Syrians."

SAYS PEOPLE WANT LEAGUE.

Aswell of Louisiana Criticises "Pin-Headed Statesmen" Who Oppose It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative J. B. Aswell of Louisiana, who has just returned from a speaking tour, said today he was convinced the people of the United States wanted a League of Nations written into the peace treaty and were behind the President.

"Certain gentlemen in both houses who hate the President because he did not let them name 'the patronage' in their States or in the interest of factional politics," he said, "may successfully convince themselves within the walls of their little offices that they are killing the League of Nations by rhetorically pointing out 'very grave and serious dangers to the Monroe Doctrine and to our liberties in freedom of action, while personally and politically they are not fighting the League of Nations. They are fighting Woodrow Wilson, the one man whom they most fear, and therefore logically hate to the fullest, because they know the country knows he is their superior.

"It is a pin-headed statesman who believes the American people can be fooled. The mothers and fathers of the men who suffered or died in France are vastly more important than any Senator or other politician. They have no patience with delays and silly bickerings for this or that amendment. They want sane action now to give hope of permanent peace.

JAPAN'S PLAN TO CURB REDS

Said to Have Offered to Invade Russia if French Ceded Indo-China.

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PARIS, March 30.—The Japanese General Staff has made an offer to Premier Clemenceau to stamp out Bolshevism throughout Russia, but has asked as the price that France give Indo-China to Japan. I learn on the best authority that when the United States refused to sanction an interallied expeditionary force against the Bolsheviki Premier Clemenceau asked Viscount Chinda what Japan could do about crushing Bolshevism.

Chinda cabled to Tokio and received a reply that the General Staff could map out operations for ending the control of Lenine and Trotzky in Russia within two months. The French then asked the Japanese if a slice of Siberia would be acceptable as payment.

The Japanese replied in the negative, saying that Japan was friendly to Russia and did not wish to incur Russian enmity by taking any Russian territory but would undertake to set up a stable Russian Government, which would repay the French loans and protect French finance, in return for France ceding Indo-China to Japan.

This proposition was not acceptable to France, so the deal fell through.

It is reported that Japan has made an offer to England to send troops to Russia and bear the expenses of the expedition alone if she receives a mandate for Indo-China. The French received the former German colonies as compensation.

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PREDICT SPARTACIDE OUTBREAK THIS WEEK

Grave Reports Received by the American Army of Occupation.

FRENCH TROOPS KEEP ORDER

Threats of Spartacides to Use Bombs Against the Present Government.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 30.—Reports have reached Coblenz in the last twenty-four hours predicting serious Spartacide troubles this week. These reports come not only to the local newspapers and authorities, but through the channels of information of the American Army of Occupation.

While there are no fears of disturbances in the area occupied by the Americans, in the last two weeks evidence has been given here of widespread work by Communist trouble makers, and there is not the slightest doubt that if the allied armies had not been in the Rhineland this rich district would be rent by Bolshevist convulsions.

From all parts of Germany come reports of Spartacide activity on an intensive scale. Telegrams from Berlin published in the Coblenzer Zeitung today tell at length of what is called a new Spartacide threat.

Strikers in many sections have the same demands—a six-hour work day, more pay, and more food. Other demands include the disarming of the police and the guards, the withdrawal of Government troops from the strike areas and the permanent installation of the Soviet system.

In Upper Silesia the Spartacides are using airplanes to distribute propaganda. From Wilhelmshaven comes a report of a new movement which is to start in May. More than 50,000 workers in the Saar mines have struck, but French troops have prevented disorder there. A dispatch tells of a threat by the Spartacides to use air bombs in the next effort against the present Government.

In many dispatches runs a strain of complaint that American food is not yet available in the great centres of population, and repeatedly attention is called to the allegation that the lack of promised food is the biggest factor in causing the disturbances.

In this district sentiment increases in favor of the Centrists' withdrawal from the Government. This does not tend to increase the Government's strength at a time when it may be seriously taxed again.

INDEPENDENTS WIN IN BERLIN.

Elect Majority of Soviet Delegates—Move to Free Ledebour.

BERLIN, March 28. (Associated Press.)—The Independent Socialists have triumphed in the elections of the Berlin Workmen's and Soldiers' Council for the Second Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Councils by winning nine seats to five for the Majority Socialists and two for the Democrats.

The council voted to take steps to secure the immediate release of Georg Ledebour, the former Social Democratic leader, who was taken into custody at the time of the recent Spartacide disorders.

WEIMAR, March 28. (Associated Press.)—Apropos of Hugo Haase's speech in the National Assembly, urging a restoration of cordial relations between Germany and Russia, the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin says that Haase secretly visited Riga late in 1918 and got in touch with the Bolshevikl there. When the Russian Soviet troops were repulsed and Haase found agents of the Lettish Government on his trail, the newspaper says, Haase disappeared.

The Bolshevist movement was then directed against the Germans, and Haase is alleged to have been helping the Russians, though he himself was a member of the German Government at that time.

AUSTRIAN STRIKE OFF.

Allied Mission's Efforts Aided Government to Avert It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 28 (via Geneva, March 29.)—The general railway strike was settled tonight, the Government agreeing to an increase in wages aggregating 275,000,000 kroner, and traffic will be resumed tomorrow morning. Thus at the last moment the situation has been saved. This success is partly due to the exertions of the Foreign Mission, and especially of the American Captain Campagnoli. The Vienna communists tried to hold a meeting at the Arsenal, but could not effect an entrance.

TO AID STRANDED SAILORS.

Navy Department Opens Office Here for That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Assistance will be given to discharged sailors who may be stranded without funds in New York by the maintenance there of an office at which applications for transportation and claims for the $60 bonus may be submitted.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt, in announcing today the establishment of the office at 1,244 Broadway, said that advices had reached the Navy Department that a few discharged sailors were in New York without funds to purchase railroad tickets to their homes, and were making personal appeals to charitable organizations for assistance.

KOREAN MOB BURNS SAMGA TOWN HALL

Crowd of 100,000 Cut Telegraph Wires and Fight Police and Troops with Scythes.

TALES OF CRUELTIES TOLD

Japanese Representative Doubts Them, but Missionaries Give Them Credence.

SEOUL, March 26. (Associated Press.)—Serious disorders have occurred at Samga, a village in Southeastern Korea, according to dispatches received here. It is said that Koreans numbering 100,000 gathered there, cut telegraph wires, and set fire to the Town Hall. Armed with scythes, the mob is reported to have attacked the Post Office and police stations. There was severe fighting, and many casualties were inflicted in the clash between the mob and the police and a small detachment of troops. Strong reinforcements have been sent to Samga. Unrest continues throughout the country.

M. Hishmidzu, chief representative here of the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs, deprecates, in a statement given out here today, rumors that foreigners have taken part in the riots, and asks Consuls to warn their nationals not to approach scenes of rioting, because of the danger of their actions being misunderstood. The recent insinuation that Ransford S. Miller, American Consul General, was implicated in disorders in this city was a gross injustice, he pointed out. Mr. Miller merely motored past a point where a demonstration was going on.

Alluding to charges of cruelty preferred by the semi-official Korean Press against Japanese troops, M. Hishmidzu said that the police and soldiers may have dealt harshly with rioters "while excited," but added he found it hard to believe that Japanese "acted like the Huns in Belgium." Some stories, he remarked, were so shocking that they could not be believed, but nevertheless many missionaries appeared to place credence in them.

"This is not surprising," he said, "because they associate constantly with the Koreans, with whom they converse freely. On the other hand, they rarely come in contact with Japanese, not knowing our language. Thus, they hear a one-sided story. It is a notorious fact that the average Korean is a great liar. It is possible the Koreans are telling their foreign friends distorted stories, painting the Japanese in the blackest colors. Thus the missionaries, pinning their faith on the people they regard as their friends, are forming an incorrect judgment."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Demonstrations throughout Korea are growing stronger, 32,000 persons having been imprisoned, 100,000 injured, including children, and Christian churches, schools and stores have been closed, according to a cablegram received today by the headquarters of the Korean National Association here from the Rev. Hyun Soon, special representative of the Korean Independent Union at Shanghai. C. H. Ahn, President of the Korean National Association, has sent from here a cablegram to President Wilson, Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, and the Chinese peace delegation at Paris submitting Korea's case.

CHARLESS LIFE SAVED BY BRITISH OFFICERS

Ex-Emperor Forced to Leave Austria to Escape Plot Hatched by Hungarian Reds.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 29.—A member of the staff of former Emperor Charles from Rorschach, Lake Constance, says that without the aid of strong measures taken by the British officers attached to the fallen Austrian monarch the latter would probably have been assassinated, as a plot not only against him, but the entire Hapsburg family, similar to that in the case of the Romanoffs, had been discovered at Budapest.

It is known that Charles left Austria for Switzerland with his family against his wishes, but the situation, inflamed by the Socialists and Bolshevikl, had become untenable.

The royal family lost half its fortune, while 100 crowns are now worth only 20 francs in Switzerland.

The report that former Kaiser Wilhelm is coming to reside in his castle, five miles away from Charles's château at Wartegg, appears to be true.

OPPOSES FOOD FOR RUSSIA.

Former Consul at Petrograd Wants Bolshevism Suppressed First.

Dr. J. E. Connor, former American Consul at Petrograd, spoke on the menace of Bolshevism in the Washington Square Methodist Church last night, and urged that it should be dealt with sternly. Before relief is extended to Russia in the form of bread, he said, law and order should be restored. While order is being restored the only people in Russia who should be fed are those who sympathize with and support the Allies. The real Bolshevik Dr. Connor denounced as an enemy of the United States, who seeks not only the control of Russia but all other countries as well.

The Bolshevist movement is not Russian but alien in inception. He said that it is true that among the Bolshevist agitators in Russia and in the Argentine are many Jews. The same is true in this country. President Wilson's plan to stop Bolshevism with food, Dr. Connor said, is the wrong theory to proceed on. Berlin stopped it and did it with bullets. As the first step toward the ending of the Bolshevist menace, Dr. Connor said that the Allies should send arms and ammunition to the loyal Russians who are ready to fight Lenine and Trotsky. These and these only should be fed. After Bolshevism is overthrown will be time to talk about feeding the enemy.

After he finished his speech Dr. Connor was questioned by several people, among them some of apparent Bolshevist sympathies.

BUDAPEST SOVIET DROPS WARLIKE TONE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

organized and that special measures have been taken for the protection of the lives and property of all foreigners in Hungary. The same official represents that so far as internal developments are concerned all Soviet ideals have been realized, and everything is taking a peaceful course.

How this "peace" was achieved is another question, but some illumination is afforded by the following telegram reaching Berlin today from Budapest via Vienna:

"The Government has decided to suppress to a great extent the bourgeois press. The principal organ of the former Government, the Pest Hirlap, is forbidden to appear, and the Government has given notice of a similar ban on other bourgeois newspapers. It gives as a reason the shortage of paper, but this is known not to be true."

So-called Socialistic measures which have already been put into effect include the bringing of all doctors under the control of the Government, from whom they receive fixed salaries and are required to render service to any citizen who demands it.

"All villas," declares the Commissioner, "have been already taken over by the Government and filled with children of the proletariat." But he refrains from stating what happened to the former inhabitants. This, too, throws light on the manner in which the Soviet ideals have been realized and on the treatment of those classes not recognized as belonging to the proletariat. All industries with materials and buildings have been declared the property of the State and each factory is controlled by a so-called Council of Laborers.

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—The Vienna Volkszeitung's Budapest correspondent says the Hungarian Government has offered to ally itself with the German Government against the Entente, according to a dispatch received here. A telegram of the Wolff Bureau says, however, that nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin concerning such an offer.

May Have Sleeping Sickness.

Sidney Rogers, a mechanic, was taken from the Mills Hotel at West 36th Street and 7th Avenue yesterday to the New York Hospital, apparently suffering from the malady known as sleeping sickness. Physicians at the hospital said that Rogers apparently had the malady but no positive diagnosis could be made for twenty-four hours.

FEAR AGRARIAN ARMY WILL RESTORE KAISER

Germans Hear Persistent Rumors of a Plot Which Food Crisis May Strengthen.

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BERLIN, March 28. (via Berne and Paris.)—There are persistent rumors of a plot to bring back the old régime and put either a Hohenzollern or a representative of some other royal house on the throne of Germany.

Some conjectures are that William II. will return, or that Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, is the hope of the Royalists. Most people say that the Royalist plotters will not choose a Hohenzollern, but dark horses are now being groomed for the great event.

In the newspapers for several days has appeared this advertisement:

"Students, ensigns, schoolboys and cadets, your country calls you. Join the Volunteer Corps for the defense of the agricultural estates and farms."

This appeal to the youth of the upper classes is declared by many well-informed persons to be an attempt to gather an army for a last ditch fight for "My Monarchy" to re-establish itself.

It is thought that the food situation must soon lead to a crisis. Then the Government will have to ask those who until now have had plenty, to distribute more food among the city dwellers. But the farmers probably will not obey this demand, which may lead to riots and the sending of expeditions to the country to obtain food.

This will be "Der Tag" for the Militarists, who then, according to those who think the Royalists have a plot on foot, will arm the country people, always supporters of the old régime, and march into the cities, disarm the workmen, overthrow the Government and bring in an Emperor.

FORESIGHT

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FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street NEW YORK

RED CHIEF BOASTS OF NEW HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

not come while Berlin, Leipsig, and other places act independently, but when the whole country strikes. Last week, it says, brought that event miles nearer, and it concludes with "Down with the Government! Down with the National Assembly!"

The Spartacides have certainly not been discouraged by their ill-success, and their propaganda in Berlin and in industrial regions is greater than ever. It is ominous that it is in the eastern parts of the country that the greatest efforts are being made. In East Prussia the Spartacide movement takes on more and more definitely the character of Russian Bolshevism. The Spartacides are endeavoring to get into and preserve touch with the Russian Reds, and hope is entertained of bringing about a movement of Russian Bolshevist troops toward and into Germany.

The recent defeats of the Red Army have perhaps postponed such a movement for a time, but the danger cannot be said to have been removed. Some sort of connection has been already effected with Russian "comrades," and it is obvious that there is considerable activity on both sides to achieve this end.

Blocking Russian Connection.

Recent events in Königsberg, for example, have not received a great deal of attention. The world heard of the occupation of the city by German Government troops and of some street fighting, &c., without attributing great importance to the matter. The Russian Bolsheviki boast of their "Close alliance with the German Spartacides," and the action in Königsberg was undoubtedly undertaken to combat the establishment of communications by way of Kovno and Königsberg between the Spartacides and Bolsheviki.

The action taken by the Government in that quarter, therefore, was timely and highly important. Otherwise the Russian Bolsheviki would have been able, if not to march eventually into German territory, at least to exercise greater influence in an important region of the country. The Independent Socialist organ, Die Freiheit, ridicules such fears, but the Socialists in that region see that the danger is real.

It must be remembered, too, that the Russian Bolsheviki lack food and it is feared in Eastern Germany that that is just what may force them to move into Poland and East Prussia. The Red Army is mainly situated at Riga, Mittau, and Vilna, and it is rapidly eating up the supplies of Courland and Lithuania.

Change in Koenigsberg Vote.

In Königsberg, too, the army of unemployed grows, and with it the army of Spartacides. In January some 60,000 electors voted on the Majority Socialist side. At the elections for the National Assembly in March and at local elections the number of votes cast for the Majority Socialist candidates fell to 10,000.

These are interesting and remarkable figures. Indeed, the whole eastern question is causing anxiety which the recent trend of events regarding Poland has greatly tended to increase.

The Polish question is much discussed in the press here. The Government attitude appears to be not to regard the breaking off of negotiations with the Entente Commission at Posen as highly serious.

But von Gerlach, lately Prussian Under Secretary for Home Affairs, has published a statement in which he says that part of the Province of Posen must go from Germany and that part includes the town of Posen. He expressed the wish that "Germans, after having accepted President Wilson's fourteen points, would look the facts in the face and not harbor the fiction that Posen is a German town."

Teutonic Union More Doubtful.

A good deal of disappointment, too, is caused by the dwindling prospects of any union between Germany and Austria. The state of other parts of the country involves questions which complicate the general situation, and over and above all there is the question of the signature of the peace treaty.

That will certainly be a serious problem for the Government. To sign may mean overthrow. Not to sign may be equally or more disastrous.

Then, on April 8, the second Congress of Soldiers and Workers' Councils will meet. The extremists are making every endeavor to extend their influence in that assembly, and the date in which it meets will certainly be highly important.

I mention all these matters in order to show how complicated the situation in Germany is at the present moment. It is of no use speculating and criticising. Indeed, I think criticism is at present quite out of place. There is surely a certain community of interest between the Entente and the present German Government. The present Government is the only stable one as far as can possibly be seen, so it is well to point out the dangers which surround it.

FOOD MOVING TO HUNGARY.

Hoover May Restore 250,000 Hogs Taken from That Country.

PARIS, March 30. (Associated Press.)—Hungary's increasing need of food, especially fats, is causing the American Relief Administration to give serious consideration to the problem of restoring the 250,000 hogs lost to the people of that country by the fixation of new boundaries. In the closing days of the war the Austro-Hungarian authorities sent these animals to the southern provinces for fattening and all of them still are in the hands of the Jugoslavs.

American officials have opened negotiations to determine whether by purchase or barter the hogs will be returned when most needed.

A greater part of the difficulties created by the blockades and threatened blockade along the Italian frontier disappeared in the last week and as a result food is moving to Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary in greater volume.

The distribution in Vienna and Budapest is progressing satisfactorily and the success of the United States Signal Corps in re-establishing widespread communication will go far in preventing any further hitch.

It is now possible to telephone between Trieste and Vienna, and there is an American operator at each end. Between Vienna and Budapest there is a direct American controlled telephone. From Vienna to Prague a commercial line is open to the Americans under an agreement giving food messages priority. Communication with Belgrade is possible with only one telegraphic relay. There has been established through the navy telegraphic communication with Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, and down the Adriatic coast.

Advices received from Captain Thomas C. Gregory of the United States Food Administration at Trieste, dated last Thursday, are to the effect that quiet prevails in Hungary, and that the receipt of food supplies might prevent further trouble. This news came through Lieutenant Smith, who arrived in Vienna from Budapest Thursday morning. When Lieutenant Smith left Budapest only the drug stores and a few cafés were open. There was a feeling of great uneasiness among the higher classes. The new Government, it is stated, will consist of a Council of Fifteen, with Bela Kun, the leader of the revolution, at its head.

Professor Brown and Lieutenant White of the American Mission are still in Budapest. The British and French Missions left for Belgrade, Serbia, Wednesday, and the Italian Mission departed the same day for Vienna. Professor Brown expressed the opinion that the prompt shipment of foodstuffs would do much to ameliorate the situation. He added that the confidence of the populace would be restored if the Entente made it known that Hungary is not to be dismembered.

EXODUS FROM HUNGARY.

Thousands of Refugees Reported to be Traveling Toward Vienna.

VIENNA, March 29. (Associated Press.)—Following the practice put into effect by the Russian Soviet Government at Moscow, bank Presidents in Budapest have become mere figureheads while Soviet clerks administer the business. Rents no longer are paid to landlords, but to the Government, which is represented by the janitors. The stores have been nationalized and the heads of factories have been replaced by those elected by the workmen.

The banking business is being handicapped under the new regulations. No one is allowed to draw out more than $100 except in the payment of salaries. A check must be signed by all the trustees before it is submitted to a bank, where it is honored on the condition that the trustees of the institution are shown to be employes.

During the period in which inventories are being taken all stores are closed except for the sale of food and drugs.

Thousands of refugees are traveling toward Vienna. All are deprived of their belongings at the frontier if they attempt to pass the border without being searched.

Members of the wealthy class have resolved to tarry in Budapest and await events. Countess Mary Karolyi, a cousin of Count Karolyi, who recently resigned as Provisional President of Hungary, is quoted as saying:

"We have been reduced to fifteen acres of land and one horse. It is better to have that than roam over the world homeless. We have got to live somewhere, so it will be here."

There are but two classes in Hungary—aristocrats and peasants. The republic seemingly is more Russian than German.

All estates have been appropriated by the Government.

American officials are being well treated by the Hungarian officials and American couriers are allowed to pass in and out of Budapest without hindrance. Telegraphic service is restricted and slow.

Count Karolyi's position has not been damaged by the new régime, according to political observers, who say he cleverly vacated his position as Provisional President by shifting responsibility for the course of events to the Allies and then urging resistance against the Entente, which resulted in a union of the Social Democrats and the Communists.

The railway strike in Hungary was followed by the engineers leaving their trains at whatever place they happened to be when the strike was called. Trains loaded with hundreds of passengers were left standing in the loneliest places.

In Czechoslovakia it is reported that uprisings have occurred. News of the Hungarian Bolshevism has spread rapidly, and the revolutionary spirit in West Ukraine and Rumania is said to be increasing.

Archduke Joseph Caught at Border.

GENEVA, March 30.—Two persons dressed as peasants who were trying to cross the Hungarian frontier into Germany were betrayed by their hands, which were not in keeping with the costumes they wore. Their fingernails were manicured and the hands generally clean and showing no signs of hard work.

The Socialist Commandant, Herr Kesztholg, sent the arrested men to Budapest, where they were identified as the former Archduke Joseph Francis and a former millionaire named Julius Ommelch. Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, ordered both men imprisoned.

German West Hungary Repels Reds.

COPENHAGEN, March 29. (Associated Press.)—Communist troops invaded German West Hungary, but were repulsed after several conflicts with the inhabitants, according to a dispatch from Berlin quoting the Vossische Zeitung as stating that a deputation from West Hungary arrived yesterday in Vienna to report to Secretary of State Bauer concerning the invasion. Many houses were plundered and burned.

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CLEAR DUTY TO ACCEPT LEAGUE IF PROPERLY AMENDED, SAYS ROOT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

any benefit whatever to the project tend to embarrass and hinder the United States in giving its full support to the scheme.

I think there should be several very important amendments to the agreement.

This seems to be the general view. Mr. Taft, who joined the President in advocating the agreement, says it ought to be amended almost as strongly as his former Secretary of State, Senator Knox, says the same thing. When Mr. Lodge and Mr. Lowell had their great debate in Boston, both said the agreement ought to be amended.

A discussion of the merits and faults of the scheme with a view to amendment is now the regular order of business. It was to give an opportunity for such discussion that the paper was reported to the Paris Conference and made public by the Committee that prepared it.

Invitation of Criticism.

At the time of the report, Lord Robert Cecil, who represented Great Britain in the Committee, said: "I rejoice very much that the course which has been taken this afternoon has been pursued. It seems to be a good omen for the great project in which we are engaged that before its final completion it should have been published to the world and laid before all its people for their service and their criticism.

Signor Orlando, who represented Italy, said: "We all expect from the discussion and development of the present act a renewal of the whole world, but, as the present debate has for its object to bring the whole scheme before the public opinion of the world, I wish to bring to that debate my personal contribution."

M. Leon Bourgeois, who represented France in the committee, said: "Lord Robert Cecil has said, 'We now present to the Conference and to the world the result of our work,' but we do not present it as something that is final, but only as a basis with the intent of effort to be discussed and to be examined not only by this Conference but the public opinion of the world."

At that very time M. Bourgeois suggested an amendment about which I shall say something presently, and he went on to say: "The observations we have made on some points will, we hope, be of some value in the further discussions, since we are at the beginning of the examination of the whole plan."

These gentlemen represented all the great Allies by whose side we have been fighting in Europe, and it is plain that they expected and wished that the scheme which they had reported should be subjected to public discussion and criticism in their own countries and in ours. It is also plain that they saw no reason why the proposed agreement should be rushed through in such haste that there was not left an opportunity for public discussion and criticism and for communicating the results to the Conference.

Under our Constitution it is the business of the Senate to take the lead in such discussions, to compare the different opinions expressed in the several States, and to draft in proper form the amendments which the public judgment seems to call for. It is unfortunate that the Senate has not been permitted to perform that duty in this case. It seems to me that the Senate ought to have been convened for that purpose immediately after the 4th of March. In addition to the regular and extra sessions of Congress the Senate has been convened specially in special session forty-two times since it was first organized, ordinarily to confirm a few appointments or pass on unimportant treaties, never for any reason more important than exists now.

Public Responsibility.

There is a special reason why the Senate should consider this proposed agreement. Ordinarily, treaties are negotiated by Ambassadors, Ministers, or delegates, and their work is supervised and corrected if need be by the President and Secretary of State at Washington, who from their different point of view frequently see things the actual negotiators overlook. In this case, since the President himself is negotiating the treaty in Paris, there is only one in Washington to supervise the negotiation, and there is no one with authority to give the negotiators the benefit of independent official judgment, unless the Senate is to perform that function.

This situation throws upon the people of the country the duty to answer the expectations of the conference by studying and discussing and expressing their opinions upon the various provisions of the proposed agreement, and to make their expressions of opinion heard the best way they can.

The avowed object of the agreement is to prevent future wars. That is what interests us. We are not trying to get anything for ourselves from the Paris conference. We are not asking any help from the other nations who are in the conference, but we would like to do our part toward preventing future wars. How does the proposed scheme undertake to do that?

To answer that question one must call to mind the conditions to which the scheme is to be applied.

All the causes of war fall in two distinct classes.

One class consists of controversies about rights under the law of nations and under treaties. In a general way these are described as justiciable or judicial questions. They are similar to the questions between individuals which courts are all the time deciding. They cover by far the greater number of questions upon which controversies between nations arise.

For more than half a century the American Government has been urging upon the world the settlement of all such questions by arbitration. Presidents Grant, Arthur, Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft strongly approved the establishment of a system of arbitration in their messages to Congress. Thirty years ago a Congress adopted a resolution requesting the President to invite negotiations with every other Government "to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means."

President McKinley in his first inaugural declared: "The adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history."

We have illustrated the benefits of this method of settling disputes by the Alabama Arbitration in 1872, the Bering Sea Arbitration in 1893, the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903, and the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration in 1910.

Obligatory Arbitration.

The two great international conferences at The Hague in 1899 and in 1907 established a permanent Court of Arbitration and rules of procedure. They also made great progress in agreeing upon and codifying the rules of international law which this court was to administer.

There was a weakness in the system devised by The Hague Conference. It was that arbitration of these justiciable questions was not made obligatory, so that no nation could bring another before the court unless the defendant was willing to come, and there was no way to enforce a judgment.

But the public opinion of the civilized world Nations began to make obligatory treaties of arbitration with one another. Hundreds of such treaties were made. The United States made some thirty such treaties with most of the principal countries in the world, agreeing absolutely to arbitrate questions arising under international law and upon the interpretation of treaties. A strong opinion arose in favor of establishing an international court composed of judges who would devote their entire time to the business of the court. The Second Hague Conference adopted a plan for such a court, and while Mr. Knox was Secretary of State he negotiated a treaty with the chief powers for its effective establishment. It became evident that the world was ready for obligatory arbitration of justiciable questions.

After the great war began, the American League to Enforce Peace, at the head of which are Mr. Taft and Mr. Lowell, made the first plank in its platform that "all justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation shall—subject to the limitation of treaties—be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment," &c.

A similar group in Great Britain, of which Lord Bryce was a leading spirit, made the first plank in its platform the following:

"The signatory powers to agree to refer to the existing Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, or to the Court of Arbitral Justice proposed at the Second Hague Conference if and when such court shall be established, or to some other arbitral tribunal, all disputes between them (including those affecting honor and vital interests) which are of a justiciable character and which the powers concerned have failed to settle by diplomatic methods."

And both of these groups proposed to provide for enforcing the judgments of the Court by economic pressure or by force.

Political Causes of War.

The other class of disputes which give rise to war consists of clashes between conflicting national policies, as distinguished from claims of legal right. They do not depend upon questions of law or treaty, but upon one nation or ruler undertaking to do something that another nation or ruler wishes to prevent. Such questions are a part of international politics. They are similar to the questions as to which courts decide.

This is a political question, not a judicial question, and we have no concern with it." The question whether Russia should help Serbia when Austria invaded Serbia in July, 1914, is an illustration. Our own Monroe Doctrine is another illustration. That is not an assertion of any legal right, but it is a declaration that certain acts will be regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States and therefore unfriendly.

Such questions are continually arising in Europe and the Near East, and the way in which the European countries have been in the habit of dealing with them has been to bring about a conference of the representatives of the different nations to discuss the subject, and find some way of reconciling the differences, or of convincing the parties to the dispute that it would not be safe for them to break the peace. For example, in 1905, when the German Emperor's dramatic challenge of the policy of France as to Morocco had brought what seem probable, the Algeciras Conference was brought about, largely by the influence of President Roosevelt, and that conference resulted in preventing war. In 1912, when the Balkan wars had brought Europe apparently to the verge of universal war, the Ambassadors of all the great powers met in London, and the result of their conference was to avert war. So, in the last week of July, 1914, Sir Edward Grey tried to bring about another conference for the purpose of averting the great war in which we have been engaged, but Germany refused to attend the conference, and she refused, because she wished to bring on the war, and knew that if she attended a conference it would become practically impossible for her to do so.

The weak point about this practice of international conferences in times of danger was that they were left solely to the initiative of the individual nations; that nobody had a right to call a conference, and nobody was bound to attend one.

Conference Compulsory.

The great and essential thing about the plan contained in this "Constitution for a League of Nations" is that it makes international conferences on political questions compulsory in times of danger; that it brings together such conferences upon the call of officers who represent all the powers, and makes it practically impossible for any nation to keep out of them. This effect is produced by the provisions of Article XV., relating to the submission of disputes to the Executive Council of the League or upon demand of either party to the body of delegates. Article XV. is the central and controlling article of the agreement. Putting out of consideration for the moment Article X., which relates to a mutual guarantee of territory, Articles VIII. and IX., which relate to the reduction of armaments, and Article XIX., which relates to mandataries, all the other important articles in the agreement are designed to make effective the conference of the powers contributing from the submission of a dispute upon a question of policy under Article XV. Especially important among these ancillary articles is Article XI., which declares war or threat of war to be a matter of concern to the whole League; Article XII., which prohibits going to war without the submission of the dispute and without allowing time for its settlement, or contrary to a unanimous recommendation of the Executive Council or an award of arbitrators, if there shall have been an arbitration, and Article XVI., which provides for enforcing the provisions of Article XII. by economic boycott, or, should the powers choose to do so, by military force. I think these provisions are well devised, and should be regarded as free from any just objection, so far as they relate to the settlement of the political questions at which they are really aimed. The provisions which taken together accomplish this result are of the highest value. They are developed naturally from the international practice of the past. They are a great step forward. They create an institution through which the public opinion of mankind, condemning unjust aggression and unnecessary war, may receive, effect and exert its power for the preservation of peace, instead of being dissipated in fruitless protest or lamentation. The effect will be to make the sort of conference which Sir Edward Grey tried in vain to get for the purpose of averting this great war obligatory, inevitable, automatic. I think everybody ought to be in favor of that.

I repeat that this scheme for the settlement of political questions such as brought about the present war is of very great practical value, and it would be a sad thing if this opportunity for the establishment of such a safeguard against future wars should be lost.

Serious Defects.

This plan of automatic conference, however, is accompanied by serious defects.

The scheme practically abandons all effort to promote or maintain anything like a system of international law, or a system of arbitration or of judicial settlement, through which a nation can assert its legal rights in lieu of war. It is true that Article XIII. mentions arbitration, and makes the parties agree that whenever a dispute arises "which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration," they will submit it to a court "agreed upon by the parties." That, however, is merely an agreement to arbitrate when the parties choose to arbitrate, and it is therefore no agreement at all. It puts the whole subject of arbitration back from where the twenty-five years ago. Instead of perfecting and putting teeth into the system of arbitration provided for by The Hague conventions, it throws those conventions upon the scrap heap. By converting the ground of arbitration and prescribing a new test of obligation, if apparently by virtue of the provisions of Article XXV. abrogates all the 300 treaties of arbitration by which the nations of the world have bound themselves with each other to submit to arbitration all questions arising under international law, or upon the interpretation of treaties.

It is to be observed that neither the Executive Council nor the body of delegates to whom disputes are to be submitted under Article XV. of the agreement is in any sense whatever a judicial body or an arbitral body. Its function is not to decide upon anybody's right. It is to investigate, to consider, and to make recommendations. It is bound to recommend what it deems to be expedient at the time. It is the States which act, and not the individuals. The honorable obligation of each member is a political obligation as the representative of a State. This is a method very admirable for dealing with political questions; but it is wholly unsuited to the determination of questions of right under the law of nations. It is true also that Article XIV. mentions a Court of International Justice, and provides that the Executive Council should formulate plans for such a court, and that this court shall when established be competent to determine matters which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it. There is no agreement or direction that such a court shall be established or that any questions shall be submitted to it.

International law is not mentioned at all except in the preamble, no method is provided, and no purpose is expressed to found upon obedience to law to develop the law, to press forward agreement upon its rules and recognition of its obligations. All questions of right are relegated to the investigation and recommendation of a political body to be determined as matters of expediency.

Law Rather Than Experience.

I confess I cannot see the judgment of three generations of the wisest and best of American statesmen concurred in by the wisest and the best of all our Allies thus held for naught. I believe with them that—necessary as may be the settlement of political questions upon grounds of expediency—it is also necessary to insist upon rules of international conduct founded upon principles, and that the true method by which public right shall be established to control the affairs of nations is by the development of law, and the enforcement of law, according to the judgments of impartial tribunals. We should have little confidence in the growth or permanence of an international organization which applied no test to the conduct of nations except the expediency of the moment.

The first change which I should make in this agreement accordingly would be to give access to the judicial settlement of international disputes upon questions of right—upon justiciable or judicial questions—by making the arbitration of such questions obligatory under the system established by The Hague Conference, or before the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice, or, if the parties prefer in any particular case, before some specially constituted tribunal; putting the whole world upon the same footing in that respect that has been created between the United States and practically every nation now represented in Paris, by means of the special treaties which we have made with them. The term "justiciable questions" should be carefully defined so as to exclude all questions of policy, and to describe the same kind of questions the Supreme Court of the United States has been deciding for more than a century.

When that is done, the reference to arbitration in Article XII. will have some force and effect instead of being as it is now a mere idle form.

The second change which I think should be made is to provide for a general conference followed by regular conferences at stated intervals to discuss, agree upon, and state in authentic form the rules of international law, so that the development of law may go on, and arbitral tribunals may have continually a more perfect system of rules of right conduct to apply in their decisions.

I send you herewith drafts of two suggested amendments designed to accomplish these results.

The distinction between the treatment of questions of legal right and questions of policy which I have drawn above has an important bearing upon the attitude of the United States toward the settlement of disputes.

Necessary Limitations.

So far as the determination of justiciable questions arising under the law of nations or under treaties is concerned, we ought to be willing to stand on precisely the same footing with all other nations. We should be willing to submit our legal rights to judicial decision, and to abide by the decision. We have shown that we are willing to do that by the numerous treaties that we have made with the greater part of the world agreeing to do that, and we should be willing to have the same thing provided for in this general agreement.

With regard to questions of policy, however, some different considerations are apparent.

In determining the extent of our participation in the political affairs of the Old World we ought to be satisfied that a sufficient affirmative reason exists for setting aside to that extent the long-established policy of the United States to keep the Old and the New World from becoming entangled in each other's affairs and embroiled in each other's quarrels. Just so far as such a reason exists, we ought to go, but no further.

We have to start in the consideration of such a subject with the words of Washington's Farewell Address—"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities." And Jefferson's advice to Monroe: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs."

Unquestionably, the Old and the New World have come into much more intimate relations since the time of Washington and Jefferson, and they have many more interests in common. Nevertheless, the basis of the expressions I have quoted remains in substance. The people of the United States have no direct interest in the distribution of territory in the Balkans or the control of Morocco, and the peoples of Europe have no direct interest in the questions between Chile and Peru, or between the United States and Colombia. Based upon this fact, the Monroe Doctrine has hitherto kept the Old World and the New in two separate fireproof compartments, so that a conflagration in one did not extend to the other. There never was a time when the wisdom of the Monroe Doctrine for the preservation of peace and safety of the United States was more evident than it is now. Some facile writers of late have pronounced the doctrine obsolete and useless, but I know of no experienced and responsible American statesman who has ever taken that view, and I cannot help feeling that such a view results from insufficient acquaintance with the subject.

Help to Preserve Peace.

There has, however, arisen in these days for the American people a powerful secondary interest in the affairs of Europe coming from the fact that war in Europe and the Near East threatens to involve the entire world, and the peaceable nations of Europe need outside help to put out the fire, and keep it from starting again. That help to preserve peace we ought to give, and that help we wish to give. In agreeing to give it the following considerations should be observed:

We are not asking, and do not need, any help from the nations of the Old World for the preservation of peace in America, nor is any American nation asking for such help. The difficulties, the disturbing conditions, the dangers that threaten, are all in the affairs of Europe and the Near East. The real reason for creating a League of Nations is to deal with those difficulties and dangers—not with American affairs. It is, therefore, wholly unnecessary for the purpose of the League that purely American affairs should be included within the scope of the agreement.

When we enter into the League of Nations, we do so not with any desire to interfere in the concerns of foreign nations, but because the peaceable nations of Europe ask us to put our power behind theirs to preserve peace in their part of the world. It is not reasonable, therefore, that such participation as we agree to in the activities of the League should be made the basis of an interference that we are trying to interfere in the Old World, and therefore should abandon our objection to having the Old World interfere in America.

With reference to the most important American questions, Europe as a whole on one side and the United States on the other occupy positions which however friendly are nevertheless in opposition. It must be remembered that the League of Nations contemplates the membership not only of our present Allies but ultimately of all the nations of Europe. Now, the Monroe Doctrine was declared against those nations of Europe. It was warning to them not to trespass on American territory, and, admitting exceptions and speaking only in the most general way, the nations of Europe are on one side of that question and the United States is on the other. To submit the policy of Monroe to a council composed chiefly of European powers is to surrender it.

I will add—without taking up space to discuss it—that I cannot escape the conclusion that to ratify this agreement as it now stands would itself be a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine, and that the agreement as it now stands gives to the United States no effective substitute for the protection which the maintenance of that doctrine affords.

The same thing is true of immigration. The nations of Europe in general are nations from which emigrants go. The United States is a nation to which immigrants come. Apart from Great Britain, which would be bound to look after the similar interests of Canada and Australia, Europe and America are bound to look at questions of emigration and immigration from different points of view, and under the influence of different interests—friendly, indeed, but opposing.

Should Not Penalize Friendship.

It hardly seems reasonable that under these circumstances the United States should be penalized for complying with the request of its friends in Europe to join them in the preservation of peace primarily for their benefit, and not for ours, by giving up our right to self-protection, when that is wholly unnecessary to accomplish the object of the agreement. I think, therefore, that these purely American questions ought to be excepted from the jurisdiction of the Executive Council and body of delegates, and I have prepared and annexed hereto a third amendment in the form of a reservation, this being the method which was followed without any objection to accomplish the same purpose at the close of both the Hague Conferences.

The fourth point upon which I think there should be an amendment is Article X., which contains the undertaking: "To respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League."

Looking at this article as a part of a perpetual League for the Preservation of Peace, my first impression was that the whole article ought to be stricken out. If perpetual, it would be an attempt to preserve for all time unchanged the distribution of power and territory made in accordance with the views and exigencies of the Allies in this present juncture of affairs. It would necessarily be futile. It would be what was attempted by the peace of Westphalia at the close of the Thirty Years' War, at the Congress of Vienna at the close of the Napoleonic Wars, by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. It would not only be futile; it would be mischievous. Change and growth are the law of life, and no generation can impose its will in regard to the growth of nations and the distribution of power upon succeeding generations.

I think, however, that this article must be considered not merely with reference to the present situation in Europe. Indeed, this whole agreement ought to be considered in that double aspect. The belligerent power of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey has been destroyed; but that will not lead to future peace without a reconstruction of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. The vast territories of the Hohensollerns, the Hapsburgs, and the Romanoffs have lost the rulers who formerly kept the population in order, and are filled with turbulent masses without stable government, unaccustomed to self-control and fighting among themselves like children of the dragon's teeth. There can be no settled peace until these masses are reduced to order. Since the Bolshevik have succeeded in consolidating the control which they established with German aid in Russia, the situation is that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium with a population of less than 130,000,000 are confronted with the disorganized but vigorous and warlike populations of Germany, German Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia, amounting approximately to 280,000,000, fast returning to barbarism and the lawless violence of barbarous races. Order must be restored. The allied nations in their Council must determine the lines of reconstruction. Their determinations must be enforced. They may make mistakes. Doubtless they will; but there must be decision, and decision must be enforced. Under these conditions the United States cannot quit. It must go on to the performance of its duty, and the immediate aspect of Article X. is an agreement to do that. I think, therefore, that Article X. should be amended, so that it shall hold a limited time, and thereafter any member may withdraw from it. I annex an amendment to that effect.

Limitation of Armaments.

The fifth amendment which I think is needed is one suggested by M. Bourgeois in his speech at the Conference which I have quoted above. It is to the provisions regarding the limitation of armaments. The success of those provisions is vital. If they are not effective the whole effort to secure future peace goes for nothing. The plan of this League is contained in Articles VIII. and IX. They provide that there shall be a reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, that the Executive Council shall formulate plans for a general agreement as to the amount of these reductions, and that when an agreement has been made by the Powers the parties will not conceal from each other, but will give full and frank information regarding their industries capable of being adapted to warlike purposes, the scale of their armaments, and their military and naval programs. Article IX. provides for a permanent commission to advise the League on the execution of these provisions. This full information is essential. Otherwise one nation will suspect another of secret preparation, and will prepare to protect itself in the same way, so that the whole scheme of limitation will be destroyed. There would be some justification for this, because there are some nations of whom it would be idle to expect this truthful and such a subject their public officers would regard it as a duty to conceal and mislead. The only way to prevent that sort of thing is by giving the permanent commission power of inspection and verification. Every country should assent to this and every trustee and treasurer is willing to have an independent audit of his accounts.

I annex such an amendment.

Enough has been said already to indicate that this constitution of a League of Peace cannot be regarded as a final and conclusive instrument. It necessarily leaves much to be determined hereafter. We do not know yet what nations are to be members of the League, what nations are to be represented in the council, what the limitations of armaments, what the regulations for the manufacture of munitions, or what the parties understand to be the scope of the provisions for freedom of transit and equitable treatment for commerce.

The provision of Article XIX., (of which I fully approve,) relating to mandatories is, add or take charge of admitting, in my opinion, that the administration in new States and old colonies necessarily leaves both the selection of the mandataries and the character of their powers and duties unsettled. All these uncertainties are not matters for criticism, but of necessity, arising from the situation. Still more important is the fact that no one knows when or upon what terms the Central and Eastern Powers are to be admitted to the League. The whole agreement is expressed throughout as if it necessarily would really be a League of Peace in operation for a number of years to come. It is now and in the immediate future must be rather an alliance of approximately one-half of the active world against the other half. Under the conditions it would be most unwise to attempt to give to this agreement finality, and make the specific obligations of its members irrevocable. There should be provision for its revision by the members, and when the world is less subject to exciting and disturbing causes. In the meantime the agreement should not be deemed irrevocable. The last amendment which I annex is directed to that end.

If the amendments which I have suggested are made, I think it will be the clear duty of the United States to enter into the agreement.

In that case, there would be the duty of Congress to establish by law the offices of representatives of the United States in the body of delegates and Executive Council, just as the offices of Ambassadors and Ministers are already provided for by law, and the new offices would be filled by appointment of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate under Article III., Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States.

Very truly yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

Mr. Root's Six Suggested Amendments To the Covenant of The League of Nations

The six amendments which Mr. Root suggests to the Constitution of the League of Nations, to which he refers in his letter, are as follows:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

Strike out Article XIII. and insert the following:

The high contracting powers agree to refer to the existing Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, or to the Court of Arbitral Justice proposed at the Second Hague Conference when established, or to some other arbitral tribunal, all disputes between them (including those affecting honor and vital interests) which are of a justiciable character, and which the powers concerned have failed to settle by diplomatic methods. The powers so referring to arbitration agree to accept and give effect to the award of the tribunal.

Disputes of a justiciable character are defined as disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for any such breach.

Any question which may arise as to whether a dispute is of a justiciable character is to be referred for decision to the Court of Arbitral Justice when constituted, or, until it is constituted, to the existing Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

Add to Article XIV. the following paragraphs:

The Executive Council shall call a general conference of the powers to meet not less than two years or more than five years after the signing of this convention, for the purpose of reviewing the condition of international law, and of agreeing upon and stating in authoritative form the principles and rules thereof.

Thereafter regular conferences for that purpose shall be called and held at stated times.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Immediately before the signature of the American Delegates, insert the following reservation:

Inasmuch as in becoming a member of the League the United States of America is moved by no interest or wish to intrude upon or interfere with the political policy or internal administration of any foreign State, and by no existing or anticipated dangers in the affairs of the American continents, but accedes to the wish of the European States that it shall join its power to theirs for the preservation of general peace, the representatives of the United States of America sign this convention with the understanding that nothing therein contained shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, or to require the submission of its policy regarding such questions (including therein the admission of immigrants) to the decision or recommendation of other powers.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

Add to Article X. the following:

After the expiration of five years from the signing of this convention any party may terminate its obligation under this article by giving one year's notice in writing to the Secretary General of the League.

FIFTH AMENDMENT.

Add to Article IX. the following:

Such commission shall have full power of inspection and verification personally and by authorized agents as to all armament, equipment, munitions, and industries referred to in Article VIII.

SIXTH AMENDMENT.

Add to Article XXIV. the following:

The Executive Council shall call a general conference of members of the League to meet not less than five or more than ten years after the signing of this convention, for the revision thereof, and at that time, or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice, any member may withdraw from the League.

CITY LEADS WORLD IN PRINTING TRADE

Industrial Education Survey Shows That New York Overtook London During War.

HAS 2,700 ESTABLISHMENTS

Recommends a Central School to Provide Extension Courses in the Industry.

New York is the world's leading centre of the printing industry, according to a volume descriptive of the industry in this city, which has just been issued by The Industrial Education Survey of the City of New York, which was organized and financed by the city in 1916 to study the needs of industrial education in the city. C. R. Richards, Director of Cooper Union, is Chairman of the committee which made the survey.

There are today 2,700 printing establishments in the city with an invested capital of more than $63,000,000. Before the war London was the greatest printing centre in the world in volume and cost of output, but during the war New York's printing business became considerably greater than that of London.

Committees of employing printers and representatives of the Master Printers' Association and the Allied Printing Trades Council met frequently with the committee while the survey was being made, discussed the educational plans suggested by the committee, made recommendations of their own, and in the end approved the printing school program which is put forward in the survey. Some of the findings are set forth as follows in a summary issued with the report:

Prominent among these are a recommendation that a central school of printing be established which shall provide trade extension courses for journeymen and apprentices and all day pre-employment courses for youths intending to enter the trade, and that such courses take the place of the instruction in printing at present carried on in the day vocational schools and evening trade schools. The chief reasons advanced for this recommendation by the conference and advisory committees are as follows:

An equipment large enough to offer both elementary and advanced shop courses would attract and hold the interest of men in the trade who under present conditions do not care to attend the schools in which the equipment is scanty and of poor quality.

The number of pupils enrolled in a specialised central school would permit grading them according to their previous school training trade experience. The large number enrolled would make it possible to offer many courses not available at the present time.

The large numbers in a specialized central school would make it possible to employ teachers with special training for various shop and related technical courses.

A central specialized school would insure the hearty support and interest of both the employers and employes. They would look upon it in a sense as their school and it would mean much more to them than a number of courses given in departments of general vocational schools.

A specialised central school backed by the interests of the trade will present a situation much more likely to attract pupils than a trade department in general vocational schools.

The higher possibilities of the trade could be emphasized in such a school by lectures on trade processes, new machinery, and allied subjects. Such a school might effectively serve both the city and the industry as an experimental trade laboratory.

The survey report indicates that the Board of Education has made very limited provisions for the day vocational schools. The buildings occupied by the industrial classes are not adapted to the needs of this type of work. Many of the shops are small, poorly lighted, and badly ventilated. The equipment is so limited in many shops that it is impossible to offer well rounded courses in the elements of the trade.

The study of the evening industrial classes shows a lack of organization that has seriously interfered with the effectiveness of the work. The supervision of the classes is left almost entirely in the hands of the Principals of the schools. Very few of the evening classes have been organized to meet the needs of special groups of workers.

The survey report emphasizes the lack of co-operation between the schools and the employers and employes. There was very little evidence to show that an attempt had been made to secure this co-operation, which is absolutely necessary in developing an industrial school program.

One of the recommendations of the committee is that the administration of industrial education in the city school system centre in a director of industrial education responsible to the City Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Superintendents.

In connection with the administration of industrial education it is recommended that an advisory committee, consisting of employers and employes, be appointed by the Board of Education, such a committee to consist of seven persons each, three of whom shall be selected from trade employes' associations, three from labor organizations, and that these six shall nominate one additional member who shall be a layman.

The initial outlay by the city to bring together the various printing classes now used is estimated to be about $150,000. The saving through centralization of effort plus the productive capacity which might be beneficially used, it is thought, will more than offset this seemingly large amount. The report is now before the Board of Education and the Board of Apportionment for definite action, and, as the plan is indorsed by both the organizations of employers and employes, it is hoped that New York will be not only the world's leading printing centre but also the only city with a municipally conducted printing trade school.

Copies of the report may be had on application to the Supervisor of the City Record.

DESIGNS RUNABOUT PLANE.

D'Annunzio Tells of New Machine Fitted for General Use.

Captain Hugo D'Annunzio, son of Italy's famous poet-aviator, announced yesterday, according to a statement given out by the Aero Club of America, that he had designed and was ready to place on the market an airplane to hold the place in aviation which the Ford automobile has in motoring.

Captain D'Annunzio's plane, according to the announcement, will have a wing spread of only twenty feet, and will be of a size and construction that will permit it to land on any country road. It will be built to carry a man of 165 pounds and will fly at less than fifty miles an hour. The price of the plane will be $1,250, according to the announcement.

When Captain D'Annunzio told of his new air craft at the Aero Club he at once received orders for twelve of them from members present, one of the buyers being a member of the Board of Governors of the club. The craft are to be delivered on May 1 at Atlantic City, where the Second Pan American Aeronautical Convention and Exhibition opens. The machine, according to its designer, will be small enough to be put right inside an ordinary garage.

Officials at the Aero Club last night could not say where Captain D'Annunzio intended to build his planes. The officer during the last year has been in charge of the work of building the Caproni planes in this country for the American Army.

SERGEANT BEATEN TO DEATH

King, 30 Years in Service, Found Dying in Fort Totten Barracks.

A Sergeant was so badly beaten in the barracks at Fort Totten at Willets' Point, Queens, on Saturday night that he died of his wounds yesterday, according to information obtained there last night. A private, whose name was not given, is under arrest.

The dead man is said to be Sergeant King, a man thirty years in the service, who was recently transferred from Fort Wright, N. Y., where he was said to have had a wife. Sergeant King was seen frequently carrying large sums of money, sometimes as much as $1,000, and he is believed to have been killed for his money. The fact that he had been attacked was discovered when other soldiers who had been asleep in the barracks with him heard his groans. His skull had been fractured by a heavy blow and his money and Sergeant's pass were missing. After his death in the hospital a soldier presenting his pass was arrested. It was said that stains were found on his clothing. The trial will be before a court-martial.

FOOD REACHES HAMBURG.

Three Shiploads Ready for Shipment to Berlin—Germans Get Milk.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 30.—Three ships of foodstuffs for Germany have already arrived at Hamburg, and will be immediately transshipped to Berlin.

Two hundred and fifty thousand cans of condensed milk have also left Rotterdam for Germany. These latter are not included in the Brussels agreement, but are part of an agreement made by the Potash and Dye Commission at Rotterdam.

DEBS SUPPORTERS RIOT IN TOLEDO

5,000 Socialists Mob Hall When Police Refuse to Open Doors.

CRY "DOWN WITH MAYOR"

Street Cars Held Up, Hotels Invaded, and Threats of Serious Outbreaks Made.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 30.—When admission to Memorial Hall, where Eugene V. Debs was scheduled to speak, was refused this afternoon by city officials, 5,000 persons stormed the place, broke windows and doors and then paraded the streets, crying, "To Hell with the Mayor." Debs was in bed in a Cleveland hotel, too ill to appear in public.

A substitute appeared later but when he attempted to make an address in public was chased away by policemen.

More than seventy-five men were arrested, including Thomas Davine, Socialist member of the City Council. Charges of inciting to riot were placed against them, but after 300 policemen had succeeded in breaking up the mob the prisoners were released without bail. Announcement that Debs would not be permitted to speak was made late Saturday night after the Socialists here had prepared to handle an overflow crowd. The announcement appeared in the morning papers and was the first notice the Socialists had that their meeting could not be held.

When the hour for Debs to speak arrived there were at least 6,000 men and women congregated about the McKinley Monument in Court House Park, across the street from Memorial Hall. A man mounted the base of the monument. "We'll use Memorial Hall this afternoon if we have to wade through blood to do it," he shouted. A policeman grabbed him and he was thrown into a patrol wagon. The man who next essayed to speak also was arrested.

As the crowd sensed what was occurring the Radicals began to hoot and boo the officers. Clubs were drawn and the crowd was got moving. Then came the parade through the streets, and cries of "Down with the Mayor," "Hang him," "To hell with the police," and others of a similar nature.

It was after 5 o'clock before the police were able to disperse the crowd. Fist fights by the dozen occurred on street corners. Hotel lobbies were invaded by the malcontents. Street cars were held up and threats of serious outbreaks were to be heard on every hand.

Mayor Cornell Schreiber, who issued the order preventing the Debs meeting, in a statement this afternoon, said that hereafter no meeting would be permitted anywhere in the city where it is suspected a man of radical tendencies will speak.

SLACKEN WARSHIP BUILDING

British Unions Concerned Protest Against Action of Admiralty.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 30.—The Chronicle learns officially that there has been a slackening of the amount of work being done in private yards for Admiralty ships nearing completion or being finished, while work on those which have only just been laid down has ceased for the time being. This action on the part of the Admiralty has caused some resentment among the skilled workers employed in the private dockyards. Strong protests have been sent from the boilermakers and other unions of skilled men on the Clyde. It is contended that this policy has had the effect of creating more unrest among the workers, and the Government is asked to proceed with the work.

It is pointed out, however, that, with peace in sight and with the navies of the enemy countries in the hands of the Allies, it would be out of the question to expect the taxpayers to consent to the maintenance of the same rate of construction as was necessary when the shores of this country had to be guarded from hostile fleets and the British mercantile marine protected from attack. Reductions of expenditure became imperative, and it has been thought best to begin this gradually and in the manner indicated above.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 14.

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CALLS WIRE REGIME FLAGRANT SCANDAL

Postal Bulletin Accuses Burleson of Exploiting Public to Benefit the Bell System.

QUOTES OFFICIAL REPORTS

Asserts Postmaster General Is Pledged to Increase Telephone Rates $30,000,000.

Closely following Postmaster General Burleson's announcement that all users of the telegraphs would be compelled to pay 20 per cent. more for the service, "Postal Telegraph," a bulletin of the company of that name, makes the charge that Mr. Burleson is pledged to a $30,000,000 increase in telephone rates by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Bell system. The indictment of the Postmaster General, as set forth in the Postal charge, is based upon the official report of the Bell system, prepared by Theodore N. Vail, and upon memoranda issued by representatives of Mr. Burleson, the entire proceeding being characterized in the charges as "of all the war scandals this is the most flagrant, because the money is taken direct from the pockets of the public."

"That the control of the telegraphs and telephones by Mr. Burleson was a job to increase the Bell Telephone rates by $30,000,000 is proven by the annual report of the Bell Telephone Company, just issued," states the Postal Telegraph article, under the heading "A Gigantic Job!" and continuing, it sets forth:

> The outstanding and sensational feature of that report for the year 1918 is the publication therein of an estimate of the net revenue to the Government from the company's properties Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918. That estimate was apparently prepared by the Bell Company, and presented to the Post Office Compensation Committee prior to the fixing of the Bell compensation. It shows that the net result of Mr. Burleson's operation of the Bell lines from the time of the taking over of those lines on Aug. 1 until Dec. 31, 1918, would result in a deficit to the Government of $3,842,300. The compensation finally arrived at would reduce this estimate to $1,844,775.
>
> Then there is an estimate presented by the Bell Company to the Compensation Committee before compensation was arrived at, showing the net revenues to the Government from the Bell telephone properties from Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919, showing an estimated profit to the Government of $12,477,200 from the operations of the Bell lines during the year 1919. This estimate for 1919, showing a profit of $12,477,200, was conditional on the Government increasing the telephone rates by $30,775,000. The Bell Company's annual report in discussing these estimates states as follows:
>
> "The extraordinary rapidity of the increase in wages and in cost of material, as noted elsewhere, could not be met by the economies in operation. To provide revenue against them a campaign of readjustment of rates had been started during 1917, which was well under way when the properties were taken over. In some cases rates had been increased and put in effect, in some authorized, and in some favorably considered, while others were under consideration—the total increase deemed necessary to meet the abnormal increase in expenses being something under 10 per cent. The necessity of continuing this campaign and its effect upon our estimates was fully set forth and included in our estimates for the last five months of 1918 and for the year 1919, of which the experts in economics made studies and analyses and submitted them to the Postmaster General."
>
> There also appears the following statement in the annual report of the Bell Company:
>
> "Study of the estimates of result of Government operation of the Bell system, prepared by representatives of Postmaster General, (handed to Bell officials Sept. 5, 1918.)
>
> "Judge Lamar—Attached hereto is an income statement of the estimated income for the Bell Telephone System, year ending Dec. 31, 1919. I have made four hypothetical income statements, which are designated by the captions at the head of each column. The income account prepared by the company shown in Column 1 is based on the following assumption:
>
> "a. That revenues will increase 8.8 per cent. as a result of the natural growth in business
>
> "b. That the company will secure rate increases amounting to $30,775,000.
>
> "c. That operating expenses will increase at the rate of 8.6 per cent."

In other words, the campaign for increased telephone rates inaugurated by the Bell Company before its lines were taken over by Mr. Burleson was to be continued by the latter in behalf of the Bell Telephone Company, the power of the Postmaster General being relied on to do what the Bell Company had difficulty in doing.

Hence, it will be seen that while Mr. Burleson was publicly declaring that he was going to decrease rates, and that while he publicly announced on Dec. 13 a new schedule of telephone rates, which he stated were a reduction, he had already committed himself to a policy of increased rates for the Bell Telephone Company which was to net during the year 1919 the sum of $30,775,000, and he was so committed before he arrived at the compensation with the Bell Telephone. Comment on an arrangement of this kind between the Bell Telephone Company and the Postmaster General is superfluous.

When the Postmaster General made his award of compensation to the Bell Company he knew from the estimate prepared by the Bell Telephone Company that he was going to conduct the lines at a loss for the five months ending Dec. 31, 1918, which would have to be borne by the United States Government through income and other taxes. He knew also that he was going to increase telephone rates in order that he might at least show some profit for the year 1919. He knew that the Bell Telephone Company could not have secured this $30,000,000 of increased rates unless supported by arbitrary orders of the United States Government. He knew that the Bell Telephone Company's increasing of rates was resented by the Public Service Commissions and the public because those increased rates were not justified. He knew while he was reducing rates, but he knew while he was talking that he was going to increase the rates.

Then Postmaster General Burleson also very generously awarded to the Bell Company, in addition to the very handsome compensation of $65,248,641 which he gave them, 4½ per cent. of the gross receipts of all the subsidiary companies throughout the United States, which amounts in the aggregate to $16,000,000. This 4½ per cent. has been taken by the Bell Company in the past ostensibly for the use of telephone instruments, engineering services, &c., but various Public Service Commissions, after analysis, have characterized this arrangement as a rake-off, in order to keep down the profits of the local companies and thus still demands for reduced rates.

The annual report of the Bell Telephone Company has the following to say about this 4½ per cent:

> "The 4½ per cent. payment was fully discussed, the necessity of continuing the service covered by it was recognized, and as that payment was already included in the expenses, and if it was to be deducted from the expense would have to be added to the compensation, it was decided to continue it in its present form."

The following, then, is what the Bell Company has gotten out of the people of the United States through its contract with Mr. Burleson:

An annual compensation of $65,248,641, which is more than the Bell Company could have earned had it kept its lines.

Sixteen million dollars' "rake-off" from the subsidiary companies, representing 4½ per cent. of the gross receipts of the latter.

All interest, expenses, depreciation, and taxes to be paid by the Government.

Telephone rates will be increased $30,000,000, all to come out of the pockets of the telephone users of this country.

This clearly shows that, despite the decision of the Postmaster General that the compensation to the Postal Telegraph Cable Company must be based on the investment in the business, he awarded compensation to the Bell Company without regard to the investment, and based its compensation on its actual revenue for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

The whole wire control arrangement has developed into a gigantic job, whereby the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been and will be enabled to exploit the public through the medium of the Post Office Department. Of all the war scandals this is the most flagrant, because the money is taken direct from the pockets of the public!

The Postal Telegraph is the organ of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company for distribution among its employes.

COMPLAIN OF CABLE DELAYS.

Merchants Ask That Old Deferred Rate Be Put in Force Again.

In an effort to obtain relief from what it called the poor cable service afforded under Government operation, the Merchants' Association yesterday announced that it had appealed to Postmaster General Burleson for the re-establishment of deferred message rates. The association took action after complaints began to pour in from all lines of business reporting long delays in the transmission of important business communications.

First Assistant Postmaster General J. C. Koons, acknowledging receipt of the request, advised the merchants that the matter "is being taken up." According to letters sent to the Merchants' Association the cable service to the Middle East is steadily deteriorating. A specimen of the experiences of business men was contained in this communication from the President of one of the city's leading foreign trade concerns:

> On Jan. 29 we sent a long cable to Greece on a very important matter relating to a transaction involving over $1,250,000 in reference to financial arrangements in connection therewith. A letter was mailed the same day with a copy of the cable. Finally, on March 3 a cable was received from our Greek correspondent that the letter of Jan. 29 just received, was now thoroughly understood, but the cable of Jan. 29 had been received mangled with less than half the words it originally contained and with no signature.
>
> In the meantime the steamer carrying the cargo had time to sail and reach Piraeus before we were able to get any answer to our cable and before our correspondents had the information necessary to enable them to arrange for the financial settlements. We find that it takes an average of five or six days to get cable transfers effected between New York and London now.

Material was being compiled, the association announced, for a formal appeal to Congress for better cable service.

PLEA FOR BRITISH NAVY.

It Must Never Again Be Unprepared for a Crisis, Says Beatty.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—England's navy must be prepared for the future, said Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander of the Grand Fleet, speaking here today on the services of the navy during the great war.

"The navy learned many lessons during the four and a half years just past," he said. "We made many mistakes, and it is our business today to see that those lessons are taken to heart, and that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis with improvised methods, working hand to mouth."

Admiral Beatty paid a tribute to the efforts of Liverpool in fitting out the famous Tenth Cruiser Squadron, which during the war maintained the rigorous blockade of Germany.

"That blockade," he added, "was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of the enemy. Its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order, with vigilant, untiring devotion to duty. Stretched across the waste of waters from west of the Hebrides to the arctic ice fields, these ships kept their watch and ward in weather that had to be experienced to be understood. Every ship sighted had to be boarded and examined. These mariners had also to contend with an enemy which appeared in many guises. Raiders masqueraded as peaceful merchantmen; blockade runners exercised every stratagem to evade detection, and the submarine was a constant menace.

"We of the Navy know full well our own defects, and it is our business to efface them and to avoid the repetition of mistakes from which we suffered in the past. The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with a full knowledge of our requirements, learned by bitter experience in the past four and a half years. It must be our endeavor to profit by that experience.

"The Navy is today what it has been for the past 200 years, the sure shield of Great Britain and the British Empire. That sure shield must be kept sure by clear thinking and concerted effort on scientific lines. In the necessary struggle for retrenchment such economies as certainly will be required must be applied with wisdom and a proper understanding of the problems before us in the light of knowledge gained during the war. Only so shall we be able to avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the Navy.

"The Navy is a shield and not a rattling sabre. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine have learned to know and respect each other as never before. It must be their care to foster and strengthen that feeling, so that in future and for all time the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine together will provide a sure shield which will enable the Empire to continue to prosper."

The Earl of Derby, British Ambassador to France, expressed sympathy with France in her anxiety for the future. He said it was the duty of Great Britain to stand by France if at any time an ambitious foe crossed her frontier.

While preserving silence on the subject of the League of Nations the Earl said: "If anything can save future generations from the horrors of the past, let us, in Heaven's name, try it."

The best foundation, the Ambassador added, was a strong alliance of Great Britain, France and the United States, supported by the British Navy.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HERE TO SEE YACHT

Well Satisfied That Cup Challenge Was Not Accepted for This Year, He Says.

TELLS OF SINKING OF ERIN

Was Fired On Four Times by U-Boats While He Was on Board Before Germans Sank Her.

Among the 250 first-cabin civilian passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool via Best on the Cunarder Aquitania was Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been trying for twenty years to win the America's Cup, and has hopes of taking it back with him in 1920.

Sir Thomas, who had not been in the United States since 1913, looked older and grayer and stooped a little more than formerly, but he was just as cheery and optimistic in his manner, and carried his 68 years very well.

He said that his old friend, Colonel Duncan L. Neill, who accompanied him on his previous visits to this country, was still in the British Army and at present was in charge of the transport service on the Rhine in Germany. Colonel Neill had been decorated by King George with the D. S. O. and with the Croix de Guerre, Sir Thomas said, for his work during the war.

Interested in American Soldiers.

John Westwood, who has been Sir Thomas's private secretary for many years, accompanied him. On the voyage from Brest, Sir Thomas took a great deal of interest in the American soldiers on board, and said they were a fine body of fellows and a credit to the country they belonged to.

On Friday night a boxing bout was staged in a ring on the main deck of the Aquitania between Eddie Shannon, champion lightweight of the A. E. F., and Larry Smith. Sir Thomas refereed the bout, and W. R. Ingersoll was the timekeeper.

"I have come over," said Sir Thomas, "to have a look at Shamrock IV., which has been stowed away during the war in South Brooklyn, and have a talk with my yachting friends over the possibilities for next year. I think it was quite right of the New York Yacht Club Committee not to accept a challenge for the Cup this year, because there are a thousand wounded soldiers to be cared for, armies to be demobilized and other more serious things to occupy the attention of the public in America and England. The delay is also to my advantage because it is very difficult to get good crews in England, as the men are earning such high wages in mine-sweeping and fishing round the coasts.

"I was never so long away from America since I was a boy as I have been this time, and I miss the cordial greetings of my old friend and fellow yachtsman, the late Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, by his death I have lost one of my best friends in the United States. He was a fine type of American and a thorough sportsman.

"I shall look into the racing situation here, of course, and probably late in the Summer will send over my twenty-three-meter Shamrock to be used as a trial horse with Shamrock IV., which, I am told, is in fine shape. I should not expect that the New York Yacht Club would build a new yacht if they accept my challenge and set the time, as they have the Resolute and the Vanilde, and I presume that they would pick the Resolute.

"I don't think there will be much racing anywhere this Summer. The King will race his yacht, the Britannia, and I expect by the first of next year I will be in shape to have the two Shamrocks out and give them a try-out together."

Sir Thomas said he had brought over a photograph of the grave of Surgeon James Donnelly, who died at Saloniki of typhus while nursing the Serbians, to present it to his widow. Donnelly's last request was that the American flag, which had been sent to him from the steam yacht Erin, should be wrapped round his body. The request was carried out.

"I sent the flag to Dr. Donnelly," Sir Thomas continued, "about three weeks before he died for him to fly over the hospital he was operating at Ghergeli, near the Bulgarian frontier, because of the raids made by bands of Bulgarian troops. Seven of the nine nurses in the hospital were ill and they were badly in need of supplies, and I let them have all we could spare from the Erin.

The Torpedoing of the Erin.

"Later, in May, 1915, the Erin was torpedoed by a German submarine, just after she had rescued all but nine of the crew of the torpedoed hospital yacht Nasturtium. Before that we had been fired on four times by German submarines while I was on board. I had returned to England and the Erin was doing special work for the British Navy when she was sent to the bottom near Malta, as my stewards were giving coffee and food to those that they rescued off the hospital yacht. Six of my crew went down with the Erin. I had equipped her with a staff of surgeons and nurses in September, 1914.

"There has been great suffering in the Balkans and the American surgeons and nurses have done great work there, especially in Serbia. The Serbians have lost 200,000 people chiefly from illness, and had it not been for the Americans they might have lost twice that number. In my trips through Serbia I obtained the effects of many of the surgeons and nurses who had died there while aiding the afflicted people.

"Nothing has pleased me more during the last five years than the growing friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and now that the peoples of these great countries are beginning to understand each other better, I feel confident that it will develop from day to day and cement the English-speaking races together for all time."

Sir Thomas said he was looking for a steam yacht to replace the Erin, but on account of the high cost of construction he would not have one built now. He said business was improving in England, and would gradually get back to normal. He expects to remain here six weeks.

Another passenger on the Aquitania was the Countess of Stafford, who before her marriage, was Miss S. G. Colgate, daughter of Samuel Colgate of New York. She has come on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Alfred Kessler of 26 West Thirty-ninth Street, and will remain about three weeks. It is her first visit to America in seven years. The Countess has established a club for American army officers in her home in Cavendish Square, London, next to the Y. M. C. A., and has done a great deal of war work in England and France since the outbreak of hostilities in 1914.

Lieutenant C. E. Duveen, only son of the late Henry Duveen, the art dealer, and head of Duveen Brothers of Fifth Avenue, returned and will shortly be released from the British Navy, where he has served four years. He was on the Tiger when that warship was blown up in the North Sea. He was accompanied by his two cousins, Captain Henry and Lieutenant Louis Duveen, who have been serving in the British Army. They were met at the pier by Joseph Duveen.

NEW TIME RUNS SMOOTHLY.

No Inconvenience Reported Because of Daylight Saving.

No inconvenience was reported yesterday as a result of setting the clocks ahead for daylight saving. If there was less ceremony attendant upon changing the clocks in New York than last year there was also less confusion among travelers, about the only persons directly affected by the change in time.

It is believed that after this year there will be no more attempts to go back to the old scheme of time. At the Grand Central Terminal it was said that probably a half dozen cases were noted during the whole day of persons whose watches had not been set to conform to the new order and who consequently missed train connections.

The Summer time schedule will continue in effect until the last Sunday in October, when the lost hour will be regained and the clocks set back.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 21.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

We have made unusual preparations for a
Sale Today and Tuesday of
Women's Handsome Tailored Suits at $33.50
—the values are certainly exceptional

Although the price is modest, the assortment of models is not by any means limited, including exquisite blouse, box and straight-line effects, strictly tailored or trimmed with silk braiding. Skilfully produced in

Men's wear serge, Poiret twills, gabardines, pencil stripings, worsted checks and tweeds with smart detachable vestees in contrasting materials. Sizes 34 to 44.
Three styles Pictured *Fourth Floor*

Fashion's Latest Conceits
are shown today in a special offering of
Women's Wraps, Capes and Coats at $29.50, 39.50 and 45.00

At each price the variety of styles is most extensive, including graceful capes in military effects, coat-cape models, and straight line street coats, displaying the most distinctive style innovations shown in much higher-cost productions.

The Materials:

Wool velour, serge, gabardine, covert cloth, silvertone, tricoline, fine mixtures, bolivia and wool Jersey.
Varying in quality according to price. Two *pictured.*

Limited to Monday Only—
Sale of Women's Smart Skirts
in Royalty satin, Baronette satin, Fan-ta-si, wash satin
At $14.75

The newest and most exclusive skirts shown for Spring, beautifully tailored, and exhibiting many original style treatments in pockets and belts. All wanted colors.

We cannot possibly duplicate these values when our present assortments are depleted.

These Naturally Wavy Switches at $5

can be braided, twisted or coiled into the very latest mode at a moment's notice. They are a first aid in perfecting the new coiffure, and at $5 are certainly excellent value. All shades, including a wide assortment in grey.

Just Arrived—A Most Exquisite
Bead-Embroidered Frock for Women
in good quality Georgette Crepe
At $29.50

This dainty and very modish frock takes its inspiration from a high-priced importation.

Its rare charm is in part due to the very tasteful manner in which the rich embroidery is applied to back and front of skirt.

The *illustration* shows its wonderful lines. Close examination will also show the needlework to be very well executed, and the quality of the Georgette Crepe Exceptional at this price. Obtainable in:

Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Taupe.
Sizes 34 to 42.

Paris Has Created Wonderful Fur Pieces for Summer

We are now showing the most individual models created, in the choicest peltries, at very reasonable prices.

Featured Specially for Monday and Tuesday

Natural Mink Scarfs, two skins	$35.00
Jap. Marten Scarfs, two skins	$52.50
Kolinsky Scarfs, four skins	$60.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, one skin	$67.50
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, two skins	$90.00
Mole Scarfs in novelty effects	$22.50
Squirrel Scarfs, in novelty effects	$27.50
Wolf Scarfs, in animal effects	$28.50
Fox Scarfs, in animal effects	$35.00

Exquisite Coatees, Capes and Stoles
are also offered today in a variety of the very newest styles shown in Paris
at $79.50 to $495

Do This To-day—

Send your old clothes to the nearest Red Cross Station. Your brother in Europe is in dire distress, and needs all the discarded clothing the Red Cross can gather.

Mme. Lyra Corsets
Regularly $8.50
Monday, Special at $5

In flexible, glove-fitting models for medium and slender figures. Developed according to the usual high standard of Lyra Corsets in fine quality flesh satin with rubber top. Expert corsetieres in attendance assure perfect fitting.

A Wonderful Collection of
New Brassieres and Bandeaux for Spring

for slender, average and large figures. The collection includes the celebrated Nemo, Bien Jolie, W. B., Ovida, A. P., Model, Albert, and De Bevois makes. Sizes range from 32 to 50.

Prices: 50c to $12

2,600 QUIT STRIKE OF HARBOR WORKERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

own men. His power, however, was apparently demonstrated yesterday when the tidewater boatmen voted overwhelmingly to return to work. The District Council of Longshoremen had previously given a vote of confidence to President O'Connor.

Delahunty Discusses the Break.

President Delahunty of the Marine Affiliation said yesterday that the action of the tidewater boatmen had not been a heavy blow to the strikers' cause.

"I am as confident as ever that we will win the strike," he said. "After being out for a month the members of the other unions have declared themselves by overwhelming votes against compromises.

"The tidewater boatmen are in a special class. Most of them live with their families on the boats on which they work. When they struck they had to get out and look for other quarters. Seventy-five per cent. of them could not find living accommodations for themselves and their families.

"It was pretty hard for any men to strike under these conditions. The influence of T. V. O'Connor is strong with this union, and between his power and their personal troubles, they decided to return to work. It has been shown during the past week that T. V. O'Connor has no influence with the other organization on strike and this occurrence today does not worry us."

Joseph A. Moran, Chairman of the Towboat Exchange, said last night:

"The private boat owners have been willing all along to grant increases of pay, and we made an offer to do so last November, but we refused absolutely to submit to the attempt to establish an eight-hour day for harbor work here, where the hours of the tide, the size of the harbor and consequent length of trips must necessarily control the hours of labor. The demand for an eight-hour day was purely a subterfuge for an increase of pay, which would have made the cost of harbor boat operation prohibitive and would have driven some classes of traffic to other harbors where the harbor rates were within reason.

"The union men have generally admitted that harbor work could not be done in eight hours. Both sides have fully realized that the demand for an eight-hour day was not a straightforward proposition. Their leaders made a mistake in insisting on this point, when the rank and file of the union knew they were not sincere about it."

TROOPS BACK FROM THE WATCH ON RHINE

Westerners Who Were in Army of Occupation Among Nearly 6,000 on Aquitania.

OLD 69TH WOUNDED ARRIVE

Seventy English Brides of American Soldiers Come to Make Homes Here.

Nearly 6,000 American soldiers returned from France on the Cunard liner Aquitania yesterday and were welcomed down the bay in the bright sunshine by the police boat Patrol with a band and number of friends, who had come to greet the men of the 85th Division Headquarters from Michigan and Wisconsin, under the command of Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, a regular army officer, who went over with the division last July.

After training at Cosne-Loire the division was sent to the Toul sector. It never went into action as a unit, but many of the troops were sent as replacements to other divisions along the American front. One regiment of the 85th Division, the 340th Infantry, went to Archangel, Russia, and is now engaged in fighting the elusive Bolsheviki.

There was also on board the 166th Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. B. F. Browne, and composed of men from California and North Pacific States, who have been abroad for nine months. They were trained at Clermont-Ferrand, and were sent to the Argonne, where they saw heavy fighting. After the armistice was signed the 166th Brigade was sent to Belgium and Luxemburg, and then to form part of the Army of Occupation south of Coblenz on the Rhine.

Coblenz Germans Too Polite.

Captain Kenneth Partlow of Olympia, Wash., one of the artillery officers, said that when the brigade first entered Germany they had to pay heavy discount for changing French francs into marks, but this was changed quickly.

"The Germans were, if anything, too polite to us," he continued, "and our soldiers were stared at everywhere as if they were strange beings. If any of the officers went to church on Sunday the congregation all turned round to look at us and the minister paused in reading the services to permit his flock to recover from their astonishment.

"At first there were several brawls in Coblenz between American soldiers and Germans who had returned from the war, but things soon quieted down. I do not know about other parts of Germany, but the inhabitants of the Rhine country certainly had plenty of good things to eat. The children looked like butterballs when we arrived at our camp near Coblenz, and there was no plump that they waddled. There might have been a shortage of one or two commodities, but nothing that caused any suffering.

"The castle of Stolzenfels, five miles from Coblenz on the banks of the Rhine, owned by the former Emperor, was used by the American troops, and all buildings in the vicinity of the town, including the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein on the other side of the river opposite Coblenz."

Major M. N. Benyas of Portland, Ore., Chief surgeon of the 166th Artillery Brigade, said that the health of the American troops in Germany was very good. There was a good deal of snow in the Rhine Valley when they were there, but no rain to speak of, which was an agreeable change from the weather conditions in Belgium. The American officers sometimes managed to get a trip by automobile to Cologne, which was held by the British, he said, but it was difficult to get into any other sectors held by the Allies.

26th Saw Much Action.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston, who was in command of the 52d Brigade of the 26th Division, made up of the New England National Guard chiefly, returned on the Aquitania, he said, to make arrangements for the reception of the division, which has already started for Boston. This division, it was said, saw more active service in the war than any other troops except the regular army divisions.

"The 26th Division," he said, "has had 30,000 casualties, of which 2,500 were killed in action, died of wounds, or were missing. The division will return with 10,000 New Englanders and 12,000 replacement troops. It has been awarded 250 American and French decorations.

"I commanded the 52d Brigade, made up of the 103d and 104th Infantry and the 103d Machine Gun Battalion, and we went over to France in 1917," said General Cole. "After training until Feb. 5, 1918, the division was sent to the Chemin des Dames with the 11th French Army, near Soissons. We remained there in the Aisne sector until March 18 and were then ordered into Lorraine, near Baccarat.

"In July the 26th was moved to Château-Thierry and relieved the marines after their gallant fighting at Belleau Wood. On July 12 the division took part in the second battle of the Marne, which lasted eight days, and we were next sent to St. Mihiel on Sept. 12, where we remained fighting steadily until Oct. 8, when the orders came to march up to the Argonne, where we were engaged in fighting the enemy until Oct. 29, and then rested, which was followed by the armistice. The 26th Division is already waiting to embark at Brest, and some of the troops have already sailed for Boston."

There were about 250 convalescent wounded from the 165th Infantry (old 69th New York) on board, who said they had left the remainder of the regiment happily awaiting the order to embark for old New York, and wished they could have sailed with them. Anyway, they intend to be on hand at the pier to assist in welcoming the regiment home.

Seventy English Brides Aboard.

There were seventy English brides on the Aquitania who were all very short in stature when they were lined up on deck by the moving picture men and photographers yesterday afternoon after the liner had been made fast. All were delighted with the sunshine and the view of the city as the Aquitania steamed up from Quarantine.

One of the brides was Mrs. Catherine Dringer of London, the wife of Private Lester Dringer of the Quartermaster's Corps. She was a first cabin passenger and he was with the other soldiers on the troop deck. As Miss Catherine Price she was interned in Germany, where she was at school when the war began. In August, 1914. After two months she was sent to England with others in exchange for German women detained there. Her future husband was taken off a German steamship and interned in the Dutch East Indies and finally got to London, where he met his bride. They were met at the pier by his sister, Mrs. J. C. Foote, of 985 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The brides were in charge of Lieutenant Irving Wolfe of 121 West Fourth Street. There were also a number of nurses on board.

ROLPH TO GREET TROOPS.

San Francisco's Mayor Will Meet California Men Down the Bay.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco arrived in New York yesterday to welcome the soldiers from his city who are expected on Thursday. Mayor Rolph, who was accompanied by Mrs. Rolph, went to the Hotel Belmont, where he will stay until he returns to the West. An advance guard of the California troops is now at Camp Merritt.

"We plan to give our boys a wonderful reception when they get back to San Francisco," he said yesterday. "I have come East to greet them in the name of our city and with the members of the California Society I expect to go down the bay when their boat comes in."

Mayor Hylan, accompanied by Grover Whalen, his Secretary, and Lt. J. O'Reilly, Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply, called on Mayor Rolph yesterday afternoon to extend the greetings of the city. The two Mayors chatted together for a half hour.

The members of the California Society will be the guests today of James Woods, managing Director of the Belmont Hotel and a former Police Commissioner of San Francisco, at a luncheon at the hotel in honor of Mayor Rolph.

RAINBOW SOON TO MOVE.

Forty-second Is Expected to be Out of Rhine Area by April 7.

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COBLENZ, March 29.—When the first of the many long lines of American box cars required to move the division from the Rhine to Brest backs in next Wednesday morning the 42d will be all ready to jump on board.

Today saw most of the regiments rid of the equipment they had to turn over before they could start on the homeward journey. The artillery had turned in its animals, guns, caissons, wagons, and harness and was back again to the condition in which it was when, like workmen without tools, it came overseas in 1917.

The infantry had delivered up its transport, the engineers their wagons and tools, and machine-gun companies and battalions their pet weapons. The "paper work," which is tremendous before an overseas movement, is nearing completion, and surgeons were today administering the last shots of anti-typhoid vaccine. The men of the regiment are wearing happy smiles.

When the Rotterdam and Antwerp project failed, it was generally feared that the division would be sent into some area to wait two or three weeks before proceeding to Brest. But, according to the present plans, the Rainbow movements will be begun out of here on April 2 and will be finished by April 7. The box cars will go directly through to Brest, the trip taking three, or possibly four, days.

As soon as the 42d is out of the way the 32d—the Michigan and Wisconsin division—will follow it in the same way.

THREE NEW YORKERS CITED.

Win War Crosses for Extraordinary Heroism in France.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Capt. ROBERT VALLOIS (French Army), Observer.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Thiaucourt, France. Capt. Vallois volunteered to fly with Major Lewis H. Bereton on an important reconnaissance mission. On account of poor visibility they were forced to fly at a very low altitude and were continually harassed by antiaircraft fire. Four enemy monoplanes (type Fokker) attacked them, and during the combat which followed Capt. Vallois's gun jammed. After withdrawing for the purpose of clearing the jam they again returned to the fight, and, despite the fact that he had been painfully wounded in the face, Capt. Vallois succeeded in dispersing three of the adversaries and fought off the other while his pilot made a landing.

First Lieut. FREDERICK WINANT, Jr., 30th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action at Mezy, France, July 15, 1918. Lieut. Winant was in command of the Stokes mortar platoon of his regiment at the beginning of the German attack of July 15, when all but two of his guns were blown out of their pits by enemy fire. Changing the location of his two remaining guns, he continued to fire on the Germans as they crossed the Marne, and when he was no longer able to do so he withdrew his men, numbering about twenty, and assisted in holding back the enemy approaching from three sides. Regardless of personal danger, he remained on duty throughout the action, refusing to accept first aid, though he had been twice wounded. Home address, Clinton Gilbert, uncle, 48 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Private (First Class) HARRY A. LUCIA, Company M, 4th Infantry (A. S. No. 2540083).—For extraordinary heroism in action near Le Charmel, France, July 27, 1918. Private Lucia volunteered to carry an important message through a heavy artillery barrage, after several other runners had reported that they could not get through. He succeeded in his mission. Home address, Mrs. Mary Lucia, 349 Lindin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private FRANK ELICKY, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery (A. S. No. 1039122.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Greves Farm, France, July 15, 1918. Responding to a call for volunteers, Private Elicky, with eight other soldiers, manned two guns of a French battery which had been deserted by the French during the unprecedented fire, after many casualties had been inflicted on their forces. For two hours he remained at his post, and poured an effective fire into the ranks of the enemy. Home address, Mrs. Teresa Elicky, 238 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Other awards are:

First Lieutenant Emery St. George, 30th Infantry, Plymouth, Mass.; First Lieutenant James H. Gay, 30th Infantry, Germantown, Penn.; First Lieutenant Harold W. Batchelder, 30th Infantry, Hardwick, Vt.; Second Lieutenant Alden C. Perrington, 30th Infantry, Haydenville, Mass.; Sergeant Frank M. Fraey, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery, Jersel, Utah; Corporal John J. Gibney, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery, Tuscon, Ariz.; Private Chauncy M. Griffith, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery, Amery, Wis.; Private La-fayette Braungardt, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery, Elnfield, Mo.; Private Elmer V. Rice, Company L, 30th Infantry, Bikton, Mich., and Private Tony Paradiso, Company D, 102d Infantry, Italy.

FAREWELL TO U. S. TROOPS.

Italian Manifesto Sends Greetings of "Glory and Good Luck."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENOA, March 30.—"The first contingent of admirable American troops which we have been proud to have as our guests, after having with our men sustained the sacrifices and divided the glories of war, are boarding ships which will take them back to their mother country," says a manifesto distributed all over Genoa on the occasion of the 332d American Infantry Regiment's departure for New York.

"Our brothers from America recross the ocean upon which they came, to us full of ardent faith in the triumph of the sublime ideal of justice. Their departure will never be able to cancel in us this wonderful remembrance. Our gratitude for America will have thought and will flower. Around the ships of the gallant boys who today leave we gather to wish them a fervent good-bye. We send them greetings of glory and good luck. Be it a link of brotherly love, be it a flame of enthusiasm which surrounds these who leave us with an aureole of glory."

TELL THE STORY OF 77TH'S FIRST FIGHT

Men Held Their Ground, Though Outnumbered Three to One, Officers Declare.

TWO MEN WON CITATIONS

Major Weaver Reports 2,000 More Jobs Available for 77th Men —Still Needs 3,600.

The story of the first engagement in which a company of the 77th Division took part was told yesterday by members of the advance staff sent here by Major Gen. Alexander to arrange for the homecoming of the division. Company G of the 308th Infantry, commanded by Captain Charles M. Bull, a broker of this city, had the honor of first actually engaging with the enemy, a unit of the famous Prussian Guards, who outnumbered our men three to one, according to members of the advance staff. The story as told by them is as follows:

In the early part of last August the 77th Division was sent near the village of Bazoches, on the Vesle River, about twelve kilometers northeast of Château-Thierry. There was a forest across in the valley from the village and behind a plateau leading to the Aisne. The 26,000 men were there but a short time when it was decided to shell Bazoches and to send out a moping party to capture as many prisoners as possible and to hunt out machine gun nests. At 4:35 o'clock on the morning of the day set, Captain Bull and 175 men went "over the top" and into the village. They engaged in hand to hand encounters with the enemy, and despite the odds against them held their ground. Only sixty out of the party survived the attack.

As a result of this attack the enemy was driven back eight miles in the four following days. They were driven so fast that they were compelled to leave valuable supplies and ammunitions behind.

Three days after the moping party had gone out two privates of the 302d Engineers, who had been separated from their commands, came straggling in. When the attack was over they found themselves some distance inside the German lines, and hid among charcoal sacks and lived during the three days on their reserve rations. They told General Wittenmyer that they had overheard the conversations of two German officers, in which the latter discussed the appearance of the American Army on the front. Both boys were of German descent and understood the language.

"By God, those Americans must be crazy the way they fight. There must be a million of them," the two privates said one of the German officers exclaimed.

The last of their reserve rations gone, the two privates decided to brave the machine guns to return to their own lines on the other side of the Vesle River. Both had hand grenades, which they used effectually on the gunners of the two machine-gun nests nearest them, and then bolted for the river. On the way they stumbled over the body of an American who had been wounded and had been lying there for three days. Although their own lives were imperiled by the machine guns two men carried their wounded comrade, and swam across the Vesle with him to their own lines.

Both Privates Win Citations.

The two privates received divisional citations, and were recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

"This first attack showed two things," said Captain J. M. Boughborough, a member of the advance staff. "First of all that the boys of the 77th Division, a draft contingent, were good fighters, and the genuine fear the Germans had of the Americans."

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell said at the headquarters of the advance party in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday that he had received cables stating that units of the field artillery of the 77th Division had already begun to arrive at Brest. He had reason to believe, he said, that the entire division would be back in the United States by April 25.

Colonel Campbell said he was pleased with the manner in which the Mayor's Committee was proceeding with the welcoming plans. Asked his views on the efforts being made to have the east side soldiers parade in their home section after the parade on Fifth Avenue, Colonel Campbell said that these boys had made a record on the other side which would be a perpetual monument itself to their valor and bravery. The question of such a parade would have to be decided by the local authorities.

"The parade of the 27th Division was a magnificent turnout, and the men received a fine ovation," Colonel Campbell said. "There is much that the 77th may learn from this parade, both in regard to the handling of crowds and the formations. We expect to profit by their experience, and the officers of the 27th Division have been kind enough to volunteer points, which will be helpful and constructive."

Every man in the 77th Division will be able to step into a job when he is mustered out of the service, says Major S. Fullerton Weaver, who was sent to the United States to further the policies of the 77th Division Association, organized in "ranches for the purpose of obtaining employment for the men, erecting a clubhouse and keeping alive the spirit of the division in peace times.

"When I came to the United States several weeks ago, I had with me a card index system showing that 5,600 men, in the division needed employment," Major Weaver said. "By obtaining the co-operation of the United States Employment Service and employers throughout the greater city we have taken care of 2,000, and assurances are coming in daily that when the proper time comes the other men will be provided for.

"A large part of our work, which was not contemplated on the other side, has been the taking care of unemployed casuals. We have placed fully 200 of these casuals in positions since the organization of the 77th Division Employment Bureau. We should particularly like to hear from employers all over the city who feel that they can furnish positions for able-bodied soldiers of the 77th. Such employers should communicate with us at the Employment Bureau at 280 Madison Avenue."

Announcement was made yesterday by the National Catholic War Council that, working through diocesan and parish organizations throughout the country, efforts would be made to obtain 400 jobs a day for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines. Employment experts are being sent out from this city to organize the Catholic forces in every locality.

READY TO DEMOBILIZE 27TH.

Muster Out Starts at Upton Today —Ends on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Long Island, March 30.—Tomorrow morning the demobilization machinery which in five days will send practically all of the 27th Division's officers and men back to civil life will be set into motion here.

Major Joseph Mapp Nicholls, Camp Personnel Adjutant, said tonight that the units will be discharged as follows:

Monday—106th Field Artillery, 108th Infantry.

Tuesday—Division Headquarters, 54th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 53d Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 27th Military Police Company, 104th Field Artillery, 105th Infantry and 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

Wednesday—102d Train Headquarters, 102d Ordnance Repair Shop, 106th Infantry, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 107th Infantry.

Thursday—102d Field Signal Battalion, 102d Ammunition Train, 102d Engineer Train, 102d Engineers, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and 105th Field Artillery.

Friday—102d Sanitary Train, 102d Supply Train.

The up-State men have been the most fortunate of all, for the 108th Infantry and the 106th Field Artillery, which are the only organizations to go out tomorrow, are made up mostly of men from Buffalo and nearby towns. The Buffalo men will leave here on three special tourist sleeper trains of eleven cars each tomorrow afternoon, and will arrive home in time for a parade and reception on Tuesday morning. The city of Buffalo has given the Government a bond of $70,000 as a surety for the return of the rifles and other equipment the men are retaining for the parade.

More than 3,000 visitors, mostly from the metropolitan district, came here today, two-thirds of them on the morning train and the remainder in automobiles. Half the division tried to get into the Buffalo Auditorium, the War Department picture house, this afternoon and tonight to see the movies of the parade in New York.

FRIARS' CLUB HONORS O'RYAN.

General at Dinner Lauds Theatre's Work in France

On the eve of his retirement from the United States Army, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the 27th Division was the guest of honor of some five hundred Friars at a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. The speakers were drawn from both the theatrical and military fields, and the part played by the theatre in the life of the fighting man was touched upon particularly in the speech of General O'Ryan.

"We feel particularly grateful to the members of the theatrical profession," the General said, "for much that it has done to make the lot of the soldiers in France easier and more pleasant. The soldier's profession borders at times on the emotional, and under the stress of deep emotion a soldier will often do great, desperate things. Emotions, properly guided, become great military assets. The emotions must be stimulated in relation to the rest period as well as to the actual period of fighting, and in this work we have drawn heavily upon the theatrical talent in the division. The theatre has played an important rôle in the development of morale. We had the theatre with us in a small way during our service on the Mexican border, and again during the training period, but it was not until we fought in France that we appreciated the value of such an organization."

Bainbridge Colby spoke of the value of the returned soldiers to the country as citizens. Colonel Walter C. Montgomery, surgeon of the 27th, spoke of "John F. O'Ryan's greatest show on earth." "And it never missed getting on the lot in time to open the show," he added.

Rennold Wolf spoke in humorous vein and George M. Cohan called for a toast to Mrs. O'Ryan, who sat in a box. John J. Gleason, Dean of the Friars, presided, and those at the speakers' table included Brig. Gen. Harry E. Wilkins, Chaplain Francis Kelly, Captain William Harrigan, Colonel W. H. Raymond, Chauncey Olcott, Joseph P. Tumulty, Maj. Gen. David E. Shanks, E. F. Albee, Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Commissioner Richard E. Enright, Brig. Gen. Charles I. De Bevoise, and Francis M. Hugo. A telegram of regret was received from Newton D. Baker.

RESENT SOLDIER SOLICITORS

Merchants Tell Crowder Much Valueless Advertising is Offered.

The Merchants' Association in a letter to Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, made public yesterday, complains of the number of requests by men in uniform to merchants to take advertising space in new publications and asks for a ruling on the subject.

"New York business men are solicited," the letter says, "from one to a dozen times daily to subscribe to publications or to buy advertising space in publications hitherto unheard of.

"In these instances representation is made that a profit is to accrue to some military unit, hospital or semi-official post-war activity. In many instances, it is true, a small portion of the money actually does find its way to such organizations, but in the majority of cases the transaction merely operates to the profit of some individual or to that of the man making the solicitation.

"In some specific cases which have lately been brought to our attention and in which subscriptions have been solicited, the publications obviously are worthless.

"New York's business men and its citizens in general are all most vulnerable to these appeals, because of their patriotism and their whole-hearted desire to be hospitable and generous to returning soldiers.

"In view of the many legitimate agencies to which contributions ought to be and must be made and because the work by these agencies will be hampered to a considerable degree if the practices above noted continue to be pursued, we take the liberty of asking if you will not write us and lay down a ruling in the premises?"

SENATORS DISCUSS FATE OF EX-KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

back to the days of Frederick the Great and take up Nietzsche, Fichte, Hegel, and Bernhardi, with their philosophy of German domination. Bernhardi, with his ideas of German militarism, captured the minds of the German people, who have, particularly in the last twenty-five years, been taught that Germany must rule the world.

"The ex-Kaiser put into practice the teachings of the Hohenzollerns for generations back. He put into effect the ideas of German teachers, publicists, orators, lecturers, and of the German military machine. All of Germany came to believe that Germany must dominate the whole world, that Germany was superior to the rest of the world. This has been a passion with the German people.

"The Kaiser believed in the divine right of kings and he impressed it upon his people; and his people believed it. He undertook merely to put that idea into practice in bringing on this world war. And so we find that the underlying cause of the war goes back 100 years and even further than that, when the thought that Germany must be supreme was incessantly impressed upon the German mind.

"Whether to try the ex-Kaiser is not of much consequence. Personally I would like to see every one who was in any sense responsible for the outrage of perpetrating this world murder punished. But the matter goes deeper than that. It goes to the inbred feeling of the German people that they must conquer the world. And so, to try the Kaiser as an individual, I think, would not strike into the heart of the iniquity.

"The whole temper of the German people must be changed if Germany is to be purged of its war spirit. To execute the Kaiser would hardly do that. The lust for supremacy would still be in the German mind, unless there has been a marked shift of sentiment in Germany, and it is not to be supposed that all the ideas of world supremacy that were hammered into the German consciousness for more than a century would disappear with the end of this war.

"The way to purge Germany is to fix such terms of indemnity that she could not think of engaging in another war. She must be made to pay as much as she can, so that the German people will learn that they cannot attempt to rule the world by the power of a wicked military force.

"If the Kaiser were put on trial he would try to show that the responsibility was upon others. He would blame the system for plunging the world into war.

"The German ex-Emperor threatens to commit suicide rather than face the indignity of a trial. I think he will commit suicide and the sooner he does it, the better for himself."

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

B. Altman & Co.
An Extraordinary Sale of
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
at the phenomenally low price of
$48.00
Will take place to-day (Monday) in
The Dep't for Women's Ready-to-wear
(Third Floor)
Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY
WHEN we first started making our own Clothing we said: "If we make the best, New York will find it out; if we don't, New York will find it out just the same." There was no choice left, so we *delivered* the goods instead of being *caught* with them.
Suits: $30 to $65
Top Coats: $25 to $45
Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

WONDER-MIST
The Sprayer Polish
Cleans and polishes your car in 15 minutes. Simply spray over the dust, mud, or grease, wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water, then polish with a dry cheesecloth. Also use in the home for furniture, woodwork, and floors.
Buy WONDER-MIST from your Auto Supply, Furniture, Drug or Hardware Dealer.
THE WONDER-MIST MFG. CO.
Boston, Mass.

We are Loaning
in Queens and Nassau on improved property. Rates and charges reasonable.
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

PECK & PECK
Men's Silk Socks from London
Pure silk Derby ribbed socks in black or white. Especially smart for evening wear. Cling snugly to the ankles.
$7.50 a pair
Plain silk socks from $1.75.
Foulard Ties
Exclusive designs especially printed in England for Peck and Peck on the finest imported Japanese silks. Quantities of new designs in the fashionable colorings; $2 and $2.50. Bat-wings, $1.25. Crochet scarfs, $3 and $3.50.
STOCKING SHOPS
586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
Also at CHICAGO, PALM BEACH and NEWPORT
FINE HOSE

AMATEUR-EXPERT IN ART,
well known in the world of Arts and among artists in that line, would accept a position as correspondent-buyer in Paris for amateurs or manufacturers of ancient and modern objects of art. Best moral and financial references given by the correspondent.
L. WEIL,
5 BOULEVARD DU PALAIS,
PARIS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX.
Published four times a year. The New York Times Index is the only work of its kind. It is of value to librarians, to business houses, schools, and colleges. A Master Key to all newspapers. Any item published in newspapers can be readily found in The Index. $12.00 a volume. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Charge purchases made to-day will appear in bills rendered May 1st
Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879
SALE TO-DAY
Women's Drop-stitch Tricolette or Poulette Dresses
50.00

The style—sketched—drop-stitch Tricolette and Poulette. Colors include: flesh, tan, gray, navy blue, Copenhagen blue and black and white.
This style is particularly good for large women. Sizes 34 to 44.
On account of weather conditions this sale is repeated today.
Third Floor.
Beginning Today—Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
You Never Pay More at Best's

When Out in the Open

A coat of jersey, either plain colors or heather mixtures—$22.50.
Real Tartan, pleated plaid skirts—$22.50 to $35.
Small sailor hat, in Lizere or Milan straws, bound brims, grosgrain and polka dot bands with tailored bow. Desirable colors for all sport wear—$12 to $15.
Shirts with collar attached in oxford, madras, China or heavy silk—$3.50 to $14.
Imported hose in all heather mixtures—$4.
Golf shoes—$11.50.
A. G. Spalding & Bros.
5th Avenue Between 43rd and 44th Sts.

Crocker
MOURNING SPECIALTIES
Hats, Gowns, Waists, Veils, Neckwear, Furs
375 Fifth Av., Boston—Copley Sq.
Black Gowns for all Occasions

IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE!
Bundle up your bundle today—The Last Day in the Red Cross Drive for used clothing to aid
The Shivering Thousands of War-torn Europe
Make up a bundle of what you can spare today and take it to any Red Cross Receiving Station listed below or to the Central Receiving Station, 9 Union Square
List of Receiving Stations:
Battery to 59th St.
29 Vesey St.
*197 E. Broadway
633 Hudson St.
234 W. 11th St.
*11th St. and 7th Ave.
80 5th Ave.
71 W. 23d St.
*346 W. 20th St.
20th St. and 4th Ave. (church)
S. E. cor. Broadway and 29th St.
30 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square
1 E. 33d St.
455 10th Ave.
*2185 W. 40th St.
*209 E. 42d St.
Grand Central Station.
340 E. 48th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
*336 E. 44th St.
*910 Lexington Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
50th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
416 W. 54th St.
200 W. 57th St.
55th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)
East Side, above 59th St.
60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
67th St. and Park Ave.
*68th St. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School).
1010 Park Ave.
157 E. 94th St.
228 E. 120th St.
122d St. and Mt. Morris Park, W.
Lenox Ave. and 125d St.
2067 5th Ave.
West Side, above 59th St.
140 W. 60th St.
65th St. and Central Park West
*82d St. and Broadway.
76 W. 68th St.
71st St. and Broadway (church)
*2263 West End Ave.
West End Ave and 77th St.
West End Ave. and 81st St.
444 Amsterdam Ave.
1 W. 83th St.
*2488 Broadway
90th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
227 W. 106th St.
234 W. 109th St.
601 W. 114th St.
666 W. 122d St.
*1224 St. and Morningside Ave.
101 W. 103d St.
15 W. 130th St.
1600 Amsterdam Ave.
401 W. 141st St.
468 W. 143d St.
1490th St. and Convent Ave.
146 St. Nicholas Ave.
500 W. 155th St.
164th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
729 W. 181st St.
189th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
496 W. 207th St.
* Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 21.

LONGWORTH RENEWS FIGHT ON REACTION

Issues Statement Urging House Republicans to Liberalize Steering Committee.

POINTS TO EFFECT ON 1920

Declares Mann Controls House Machinery and Can Shape Record of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Asserting that he and his followers in the Republican Party would renew their demand for an enlargement of the Steering Committee to include representatives of labor, the Progressive element, and the West, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio declared in a statement today that the control of the policies of the Republican Party were under domination of the Mann-controlled Committee on Committees.

The power of the Steering Committee, Mr. Longworth said, is greater than the power once held by the then Speaker Cannon, and this committee, in his opinion, will override the Speaker in the determination of legislation and decide the course of the Republican Party in the House, thereby outlining the policies for the Presidential campaign of 1920. Mr. Longworth appeals to Republicans of the House to support him and his band of Progressives in their fight to enlarge the size of the Steering Committee. This fight, he said, will be carried into the next Republican caucus, to be held a week before the new House organizes.

Mr. Longworth's statement, addressed to Republican members of the House, follows:

That the country is interested in the organization of the next Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, is apparent from the great numbers of letters and newspaper articles I have received from all parts of the country. It is highly significant that at least 95 per cent. of these are written in commendation of the course pursued by some of us in criticism of and opposition to the program of the Mann-controlled and Mann-handled Committee on Committees, and they completely justify our determination to carry our fight into the Republican caucus.

Much credit has been taken by Mr. Mann and his friends for the speed with which the five hundred and twenty-odd places on the standing committees were dispensed. There is nothing remarkable about that, under the circumstances, in view of the fact that Mr. Mann and seven other gentlemen, all his ardent supporters, could out-vote, under the ingenious system he devised, the other eighteen members of the committee and carry any point they pleased, so that, once they had determined to abide strictly by the seniority rule, the rest was simple. We were not burdened with the duty of taking into consideration the legislative record or the fitness or proved ability of any man, but only his length of service. About the only discretion exercised was in the placing of the new members, and so far as that is concerned it is only fair to say that the work of the committee was entirely commendable, in that no reprisals were made or attention paid to the votes of these new members in the Speakership contest.

Leaders Not Qualified.

The net result, however, has been to leave many of the important committees badly balanced geographically, to prevent the appointment of the strongest men from the various States upon committees which needed strengthening sadly, and to place at the head of some of the leading committees men who, judged by their legislative records both in peace and in war, and by their known ability or the lack of it, are not qualified for such high positions in times like these.

Finally, and most significant of all, while the vote in the Republican caucus on the Speakership was more than two to one against Mr. Mann, of the Chairmen of the twenty-five most important committees in the House twenty voted for him for Speaker.

For floor leader, Mr. Mondell was selected by the Mann interests, a gentleman of high character and brilliant attainments, both as an orator and as a parliamentarian, but one whose war record is dubious, to say the least, and whose record on preparedness is comparable only with those of Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Dent. It is hardly necessary to say that he is now and has been for years one of Mr. Mann's most vigorous supporters.

For the important office of Whip Mr. Knutson of Minnesota was selected, a young gentleman of agreeable personality but of little legislative experience, having served only one term. He was one of Mr. Mann's most strenuous supporters for the Speakership.

Lastly, and most important of all by far, the Steering Committee was selected, a majority of the membership being supporters of Mr. Mann. This is an entirely new piece of legislative machinery, one unprecedented in the history of the Republican Party when it was in power, and few people, I think, realize the importance of its duties or the vast powers that it will wield in the coming Congress. This particular committee will be in a sense supreme over not only the Speaker, but all the standing committees of the House, because it will determine the legislative program of the next Congress, so far as the House is concerned. It will be called upon to decide what policies are to be pressed to the front and what pushed to the rear. It will have all the powers formerly possessed by Speaker Cannon and his predecessors of advancing or retarding certain legislation. It will be the real legislative agent of the Republican Party in formulating its program for 1920, and it is no exaggeration to say that it will have the major part in the writing of the Republican platform for 1920.

It goes without saying that such a committee ought to be truly representative, not only of the spirit of the Republican Party of today, but of its hopes and aspirations for the future. It should be representative, too, of all sections of the country and of all classes of our citizenship. Is the committee as at present constituted so representative? Absolutely not. It consists of five men, Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania, Mr. Madden of Illinois, Mr. Dunn of New York, Mr. Winslow of Massachusetts, and myself.

Great Areas Unrepresented.

"A glance at the map will show that no one of the Southeastern tier of States and not a State west of the Mississippi River is represented on the committee. It is true that Mr. Mondell of Wyoming is Chairman of the committee by virtue of his office as Floor Leader, but, inasmuch as the membership was limited to five by the resolution creating it, he is not a member of the committee, but merely presides at its deliberations. Under the plural system of voting adopted in Mr. Mann's Committee on Committees, it represents only 147 Republican votes, leaving ninety votes unrepresented, and it so happens that, outside of the twenty-seven votes of Ohio and Indiana, which I may be fairly said to represent, with a gain of ten votes in the last election, these ninety votes contain the Republican gains which made our victory possible.

"Is it anything more than fair that the Southeastern tier of States, which gained four votes, the great agricultural States of the Northwest and Middle West and the great States on the Pacific Coast, which gained thirteen votes, should have a voice in determining the party policies?

"Mr. Johnson of South Dakota has offered a resolution the purpose of which is to enlarge and liberalize the Steering Committee. He advocates the increase of the membership of the Steering Committee by four, by adding a man from the Southeastern States, one from the Northwest, one from the Middle West, and one from the Pacific Coast States. He insists particularly that labor should have a voice in our deliberations. We think that the committee will be th egainer by this, not only geographically, but by the addition to it of that liberal and progressive thought which is characteristic of the rank and file of the Republican Party of today. In Mr. Nolan of California we find at once an able and level-headed man, and one affiliated with labor organizations. We believe that his advice and counsel will be of inestimable value in dealing with labor problems, which are certain to come to the fore in the next Congress.

Mann's Influence Potent.

"The sum and substance of the whole business is just this: With twenty out of twenty-five of the principal Chairmen of committees and many other committee members, the floor leader, the whip, and the majority of the Steering Committee under obligations or conceiving themselves to be under obligations to him, Mr. Mann is in a position to exercise a more potent influence over legislation in the next House than if he had been Speaker.

"The victory over reactionism and lukewarmness in support of the nation in the hour of its greatest peril is less than half won. We all want harmony, and we will go to any length to achieve it, short of the sacrifice of basic principle. The first thing to do to bring harmony, complete and lasting, is to liberalize the Steering Committee, to make it truly responsive to the demands of the age and the spirit of the times; to make it certain that in its councils labor and agriculture shall have a full and fair hearing; to make it impossible that it should be controlled by any man through recognition of favors had at his hands; to make it, in short, a truly competent and responsible legislative agent of the Republican Party of the nation.

"What possible objection can be urged against this liberal program, unless it be that the Steering Committee ought to be the servant of some clique, rather than that of the Republican Party?"

RAINEY JOINS INSURGENTS.

Favors Steering Committee for Democratic Minority in Next House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee in the late Congress, issued a statement tonight in which he fully endorsed the Democratic "insurgent" movement in the next House. At the head of this movement is a group of Democrats who have formed what is known as the Democratic Reorganization Committee, which has been opposing the selection of ex-Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri to be Democratic Floor Leader.

"The way to escape the kind of leadership we have been having in the past," said Mr. Rainey, in his statement, "is to submit the control of the Democratic minority in the next House to a Steering Committee. It is a well-known fact that throughout the war leaders of the Democratic majority of the House were not in sympathy with the Administration, and there was no attempt on their part to conceal their hostility to the Administration and the Administration plans for organization of the army and carrying to a successful conclusion our participation in the great war.

"It would be particularly unfortunate at the present time to place the Democratic Administration between two fires. We can expect all sorts of investigations to be inaugurated by the Republican majority in the House. We ought to at least have a Democratic organization and a minority leader who will defend the Administration when it ought to be defended.

"A militant minority leader, properly elected by the Steering Committee, which cannot be said to be sectional in character, acting in harmony with the Democratic Administration, may retrieve the losses of last November. The Democratic Party is not sectional. There are more Democrats in Illinois, a Northern State, than there are in several Southern States.

"A Steering Committee, such as proposed, would offset the argument often used with so much effect that the Democratic Party is merely a party of the South. I regard it as of the greatest importance that the Democratic minority in the next House of Representatives act in harmony with the Administration, and my duty, as I see it, compels me to support the plans of the Democratic Reorganization Committee."

Coincidental with the declaration by Mr. Rainey of his support of the Reorganization Committee, that body issued a statement indicating its satisfaction over the statement by Mr. Clark in favor of a League of Nations and claiming credit for having "smoked" him out on the League project.

"The committee feels greatly elated," said its authorized statement, "over being able to 'smoke' former Speaker Champ Clark out into making a statement favoring a League of Nations, when he had formerly stated that the speech of Senator Reed, against the League of Nations, was unanswerable.

"The few short sentences uttered by Mr. Clark on this important question came so late that it clearly shows his lukewarmness to the subject, and were made after fifty Senators of his own State had taken Senator Reed to task for being against the League of Nations, offering to resign their positions with him and to take the issue direct to the people of Missouri.

"Those interested in securing a Democratic minority leader are now more firmly convinced that, unless a leader can be secured who is firm, aggressive, progressive, and in full accord with the Administration and the Democrats of the country, the party has rough sledding ahead."

FEAR NO ICE SHORTAGE HERE

But Towns with No Artificial Plants May Suffer, Is Prediction.

Although there was virtually no natural ice harvested in the New York territory during the Winter, there will be no great shortage here this Summer, in the opinion of Donald H. Elder, President of the New York State Ice Manufacturers' Association. But he said that the surrounding towns and cities which have no artificial ice plants will face a serious situation. The manufacturers will first take care of the requirements in New York City, Mr. Elder said.

The association is now making a survey of the entire situation, Mr. Elder said, and will have some definite information in ten days or two weeks. Mr. Elder believed that the wholesale price would not advance beyond $5 a ton.

Natural ice can be obtained in Maine, where the harvest is understood to have been large, but the freight rates are much higher than formerly, one manufacturer said yesterday. The rate now, he said, is $2.50 to $2.75 a ton, whereas in 1913, the last year that ice was obtained from a point so far away, the freight rate was $0 to $0 cents a ton. He expressed the opinion, however, that this rate would be lowered.

Some of the manufacturers have already increased the price to $5 a ton, it was said yesterday, but others are still selling at $4.40 a ton. C. C. Small of the Knickerbocker Ice Company said his company had not advanced the price as yet and saw no reason for any increase in the immediate future. Manufacturers said that the retail price probably would remain at 40 and 50 cents a hundred pounds at present, as the small increase in the wholesale price of 60 cents a ton would hardly justify an increase on the part of the retailers.

DINNER TO EARL READING.

Great Gathering of Judges to Honor England's Chief Justice.

The New York Bar Association is to give a dinner on behalf of the American judiciary and bar at the Waldorf on Saturday evening to the Earl of Reading, who in his capacity of Lord Chief Justice of England is the head of the British judiciary system, upon the completion of his mission as British Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission and High commissioner in the United States. Lord Reading will shortly resume his judicial duties in England.

John G. Milburn, President of the Bar Association, is to preside at the dinner and addresses are to be made by Elihu Root, Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and other distinguished judges. The Federal judges and the judges of the higher courts of New York and neighboring States have been invited and it is expected that the occasion will bring together the largest gathering of judges that has assembled in this city since the celebration of the centenary of the United States Supreme Court.

GILLETT SEES NEED OF BUDGET SYSTEM

New Speaker Will Favor Adoption by the House of Modification of English Plan.

OBSTACLE IN MANN CONTROL

Steering Committee Not Expected to Take Kindly to Restriction of Its Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative F. H. Gillett, whose entry upon his duties as Speaker of the next House will mark a return of Republican sway in that body after a lapse of eight years, said today that he hoped to be able to have his administration stand out for reforms in the manner of making appropriations and controlling expenditures.

Like Representative Swager Sherley, and Representative John F. Fitzgerald before him, Mr. Gillett stands for a modified budget system, and the adoption of the English system so far as it is adaptable to the different system of Cabinet responsibility in this country.

Discussing this situation today, Mr. Gillett said that as a member of the House Appropriations Committee for many years he had seen the evils of the present system of making estimates and providing appropriations for the executive departments. The extraordinary monetary demands during the war, he said, followed by lack of proper control and supervision of expenditures, had strongly emphasized a pressing need for reforms in that direction.

Another matter greatly interesting Mr. Gillett at the threshold of his work as Speaker is the manner in which his leading opponent for the Speakership has tied the hands of the Speaker and stripped him of even the very limited power left to him in the rules which were revised to overthrow Cannonism. This is the formation of a Steering Committee of five, controlled by the Old Guard, of which Representative James R. Mann will be the directing force.

Mr. Gillett said that he agreed with Mr. Longworth that the committee should be made more representative and responsive to the sentiment reflected in the last election. He declined to say whether he would aid actively in the fight to be made in the next Republican caucus, but added:

"I will vote for enlarging this committee."

Some of those who have studied the subject with the greatest care, with due consideration of the American system of government, believe that a committee on estimates and expenditures should be created to consist of the Chairmen and three ranking members and the ranking minority members of the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees, the Chairmen and the ranking minority members of the Committees on Rules, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post Offices and Post Roads, Rivers and Harbors, and Indian Affairs. This committee would be authorized to estimate the revenues for the fiscal year and apportion to each committee the amount that could be appropriated by it. The committee would consist of sixteen majority and ten minority members. In addition to making the appropriations, it would provide for a system of auditing the accounts of each department. The auditors of the respective departments, now under the direction of the Cabinet members, would report to this committee as to how the money was expended.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLOTHING OF IMPORTED FABRICS

For our top coats for boys and girls from 4 to 14 years, we bring from England the same fabrics usually associated alone with custom tailored clothing for men and women.

The finest English navy serges and washable fabrics will be found in our regulation dresses for girls and sailor suits for boys.

This liberal use of imported fabrics accounts for the durability of our boys' and girls' clothing.

English norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years.
Eton suits for boys.
Boys' top coats and reefers.
Regulation English sailor and jumper suits for boys up to 9 years.
Boys' olive drab khaki camp suits.
Complete assortments of hats and furnishings for boys.

Tailored street suits for girls from 7 to 16 years.
Tailored top coats for girls.
Girls' regulation and middy dresses.
Washable frocks for girls from 6 to 16 years.
Girls' sweaters and separate bloomers.
Girls' tailored hats.
"Anniped" shoes for boys and girls.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Invest in a Preacher Today
Returns Guaranteed

HE is seventy-five; his wife seventy-three. Picture them; bent, grey, worn with ceaseless work, but with the tender-glad smile, He writes: "We send you five dollars we have been saving for a book I value highly."

You are a practical business man; so are we practical business men. And we tell you that old preacher, and his wife, make the finest, genuine, dollars-and-cents investment ever offered you.

Invest in a preacher, or a dozen of them, and the feeling of lasting pleasure you receive will fit you to meet the biggest business problems. This is not "talk"; it's plain, hard fact. What greater asset can you ask for than that wonderful old sensation "I feel ready to tackle anything!"

You have bought war bonds, and are going to buy more. You have paid a heavy income tax—and now you are going to invest in an old gentleman with an empty purse.

That old preacher you knew as a boy, the old fellow your father and mother thought so much of, needs your help today. You owe him for that early training that has been such a strong factor in your success.

Why, man dear, there are thousands of preachers working day and night to make your city and your employees better, who are getting less than a thousand dollars a year. Your business would be in a fine way, wouldn't it, if it were not for the stabilizing influence of the church and its preachers, who put ambition and determination and love of honest service in the hearts of your workmen.

Now then, no unbusiness-like delays, write today and get the facts about this great investment from business men. Think of the good workers who will receive no pay envelope today or tomorrow—unless you remit "for services rendered."

We are waiting to hear from you.

National Committee
NORTHERN BAPTIST LAYMEN
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Sauce for the Goose

"I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effectual as their strict construction," said General Grant in his inaugural of 1869.

There is a world of practical wisdom in this honest utterance that is particularly applicable to the prohibition legislation. Rebellion, "No Beer, No Work," is not the weapon wherewith to fight it. Opposition to the law is contrary to the true spirit of American democracy.

The Harriman National Bank would favor Grant's method, and if the Eighteenth Amendment be added to the Constitution, would have it scrupulously observed. At the same time, let the Fifteenth Amendment, for which Lincoln fought and died, be observed with like scrupulousness in every state of the Union, including those Southern states where the negro vote, even when it is cast, is not counted, and is often not permitted to be cast.

Incidentally, of 360,710 colored men inducted into the Service by draft, 239,077, or 65%, were citizens of Southern states whose total white contribution was only 370,269. Mississippi gave 24,056 colored, 19,296 white; South Carolina 25,798 colored, 18,261 white; Louisiana 28,711 colored, 27,494 white; Georgia 34,303 colored, 32,538 white; Florida 12,904 colored, 12,012 white.

While the Harriman National Bank is not directly concerned with the wisdom or justice of negro suffrage or prohibition, it is concerned, directly and deeply, with the rights and privileges of citizenship as conferred by the principles of the Constitution under which we have successfully achieved 130 years of our national life.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Bad Teeth Kept a Million Men out of the War—

THE army knows that bad teeth are as bad as a disease—in fact are the cause of many dangerous diseases.

Doctors and Dentists are tracing rheumatism, kidney trouble, insanity and hardening of the arteries to the poison lodged at the roots of bad teeth.

No—Mennen's does not cure bad teeth. Only a Dentist can do that. Mennen's does not preserve teeth—only Nature can do that.

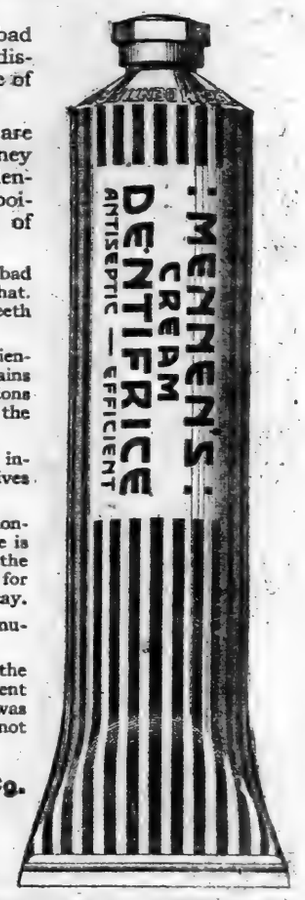
Mennen's *cleanses* teeth scientifically, removes tobacco stains and breaks down tartar formations without scouring or grinding the enamel.

A 20% content of alcohol insures an antiseptic action and gives a refreshing after-effect.

Mennen's is absolutely non-alkaline. An alkaline dentifrice is dangerous because it checks the flow of saliva—Nature's agent for destroying acids of food decay.

Fruit acid in Mennen's stimulates the flow of saliva.

Mennen's costs 35 cents and the tube is smaller than many 25 cent dentifrices—but Mennen's was made to deliver a result and not to fit a price.



G. Mennen Chemical Co.
Newark, N. J.

MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE

Don't Take Out Insurance!
(*Not on Your Life!*)
Until you have investigated
THE BRILL & SCOTT PLAN
This plan embraces new phases which best combine the advantages of saving with the needed protection of your wife and children with costs so graduated as to meet your individual requirements.
It is new and will interest you whether you have insurance or not.
Call—'phone or write TODAY.
BRILL & SCOTT
516 Fifth Avenue
'Phone Murray Hill 1149.
"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

SEES CARRIERS WEAK UNDER FRENCH PLAN

F. H. Fayant Declares "Uninterested Management" Kills Spirit of Initiative.

CALLS GUARANTEE A BLIGHT

Railroad Official Warns Against "Experimenting with New and Untried Policies" Here.

Frank H. Fayant, assistant to the Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, who was attached to General Pershing's headquarters in France for several months in 1918, has made public a summary of a report on French railways which he submitted to the association recently. In studying the French guarantee system, Mr. Fayant summarizes the salient facts as follows:

"The guarantee of income in France is not a free guarantee, like the war-control contract in the United States; it is a loan by the State to the railroad company to make up the amount needed to pay interest, minimum dividends, and amortization, and must be repaid out of future earnings.

"The guarantee plan was adopted early in the development of the railroads to attract private capital into what was considered a more or less hazardous enterprise, and to bridge the companies over the construction period to the time when they were expected to rise above the need for any help from the State.

"Government ownership of the roads comes automatically at the expiration of the concessions, from 1950 to 1960. While the guarantee plan has been in operation in France for more than half a century, the contracts now in force date from 1883. The conventions of that year provided for:

Six regional monopolies, radiating from Paris.

State participation in the first cost of a number of weak lines to be absorbed by the great companies, and in the construction of certain new lines.

State guarantee of interest and amortization of bonded debt, and guarantee of minimum dividends and amortization of share capital, funds advanced by the State under the guarantee to be loans at 4 per cent. to be repaid from future earnings or to be balanced against the rolling stock at the end of the concession, or in case of purchase by the State.

Earnings in excess of the guarantee (after payment of any debt to the State) to go to the shareholders up to a certain level; after that two-thirds of the excess to go to the State.

At the expiration of the hundred-year concessions (1950-60) the properties to revert to the State, the companies to be paid for their rolling stock and supplies.

The State (after 1958) to have the option of purchasing any system by paying for the rolling stock and supplies, and by paying the company for the remaining years of the concession an annual sum equal to the average net income of the best five out of the preceding seven years.

Calls System Disappointing.

"The results of the French guarantee system have been disappointing," Mr. Fayant writes. "There has been no profit-sharing. The Western, after forty-four years' continuous appeal to the State on account of its guarantee, became so hopelessly involved in the treasury finances that the State in 1908 was compelled to exercise its purchase option. Incidentally, it has become a greater burden to the Treasury under State operation than it was under private operation. The Midi, in the half-century prior to the war, was able, in only a dozen years, to meet its interest and dividends out of earnings. The Paris-Orleans, which at one time had hopes of becoming self-supporting, was, just before the war, making large appeals to the Treasury. The Est was self-supporting before the war. The Nord and Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée have always been prosperous and had no need of a guarantee.

"State aid in the pioneer days of railroad building in France was of great assistance in providing the capital needed for those enterprises, and in bridging the companies over the early lean years, but in later years the guarantee has only served to entangle the weaker roads in politics and public finance. It has been a handicap to progress, and has stunted private initiative. In the French railway administration there is much discussion of what they term 'régie désintéressée,' that is, an uninterested management. With earnings guaranteed, no financial penalty for inefficiency, and no hope of reward for efficiency, a company with continuously inadequate earnings inevitably drifts into a 'régie désintéressée.' The spirit of initiative is killed, and there is a lowering of efficiency."

Discusses Government Control.

In concluding, Mr. Fayant says:

"If we are to retain the advantages of private initiative and save our transportation system and all our machinery of production from the deadening blight of political meddling, we ought to consider well the dangers involved in any proposal for a financial partnership between the railroads and the Government."

Mr. Fayant then says that while before the war the American system of control had its faults, yet under it was developed the most perfect transportation machine in the world.

"The best railroads of Europe," Mr. Fayant says, in conclusion, "are many years behind ours in engineering development and operating efficiency. With this achievement before us should we not attempt to correct the recognized faults in our system of regulation and build on the sure foundation of the past rather than enter on an era of political experimenting with new and untried policies? If we are to have a more definite guarantee that capital and brains devoted to the production of transportation shall be fairly rewarded, let us find a formula that will not admit of too easy translation into Government ownership."

SAYS GERMANY BUYS FOOD.

Hoover Declares Relief Is on a Commercial Basis.

The American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover is the Director General, issued a statement yesterday to correct the impression that this country had given food to Germany and her allies. The statement says that all food furnished to the Central Powers has been furnished on a commercial basis, being paid partly by shipping released for allied use and partly by cash deposited in advance, and that the food was supplied not only for humanitarian reasons but to prevent anarchy.

"The decision to send food into Germany and Austria," the statement says, "was made by the Allied Council of Supply and Relief, and was not a decision of Mr. Hoover's alone, nor of the American Relief Administration. No part of the $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress for European relief has been used for these countries. The appropriation bill specifically prohibited the use of money for the benefit of Germany, German-Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey.

"The Supreme Council of Supply and Relief is composed of representatives of the United States, England, France, and Italy, and it is charged with the duty, under the general direction of the Supreme War Council, of determining the general policy of European relief work, first taking into account the needs of the Allies and neutral countries, and of deciding measures for its execution. Mr. Hoover, as Director General of Relief, is assisted by a permanent committee of the council, representing each of the four Governments, and has charge of the distribution of the food, but all relief and supplies, as well as all decisions, are in the name and on behalf of the four associated Governments."

Joan of Arc to be Canonized April 6.

ROME, March 30.—Pope Benedict has set April 6 as the definite date for the canonization of Joan of Arc.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 21.

ITALIANS APPEAL TO WILSON

Brooklyn Mass Meeting Demands the Dalmatian Coast.

About 1,500 Italian residents of Brooklyn attended a meeting at Kismet Temple yesterday to honor General Emilio Guglielmotti, head of the Italian Mission to Washington. While the meeting was held to honor General Guglielmotti it developed into a protest against the demands of the Jugoslavs to the Dalmatian Coast.

General Guglielmotti pleaded Italy's claims to Istria, Fiume, and the Dalmatian Coast. A cablegram to President Wilson, appealing to him to support Italy's cause was acclaimed by the meeting, as also were resolutions on the same matter.

The cablegram to the President, sent after the meeting, read:

"The Italian colony of Brooklyn, hailing you the champion of peace built on justice, earnestly urges you to weigh in your deep wisdom Italy's vital rights on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and champion Italy's just claims, and blesses you for all you are doing to make this world a better place to live in."

The resolutions, adopted unanimously at the meeting, and which were ordered to be sent to the President, read:

Whereas, Italy has lately fought and conquered with the forces of right and democracy; and

Whereas, Italy lays claim to the parts of the eastern coast of the Adriatic, which are Italian in geography, in history, and in civilization; and

Whereas, We, the Italians of Brooklyn, trust in the justice and wisdom of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Italians of Brooklyn, in meeting assembled, make an earnest appeal to the President of the United States to consider and champion the just claims of Italy to the said coast.

General Guglielmotti spoke in Italian, and according to a translated account of part of his speech, he said:

"Italy herself held the Austrians at the Piave. She won her victory alone and without allied help. It is true that there were some forces of the Allies on the Italian front, but when they came to the Italian front they did not come to the Piave, where the Italian armies made their stand. Even the German commander, General Ludendorff, said that the war for the Central Powers was lost when Italy refused to turn on France at the beginning, and Italy decided the victory through her splendid showing on the Piave when she shattered the enemy hosts.

"Now, no one has disputed the rights of France to Alsace and Lorraine. The rights of Italy on the Adriatic are the same as the rights of France to Alsace and Lorraine. The League of Nations is a very good idea, but before we want the League of Nations we want justice. And the justice we want is the recovery of what belongs to Italy and what Italy fought for. Italy insists that the Allies give her justice in accordance with President Wilson's own statement. We first want justice and we are going to get it."

FOR FIGHT ON BOLSHEVISM.

Dr. Manning Would Use Force to Wipe Out Menace.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, speaking yesterday in St. Paul's Chapel, at Columbia University, said he believed that Bolshevism ought to be put down with force, if no other way could be found to wipe it out. He said he believed this method ought to be the last to be used, but that it would be effective in freeing the world from the threat against the stability of all Governments.

In discussing the League of Nations, Dr. Manning said he believed that all "forward-looking" men believed in the principle as a means of making war less likely, and that the form in which this principle was to be put into effect was a minor question. He urged also a speedy peace so that the normal life and business of the world could be resumed as soon as possible, and he expressed the opinion that the terms should reflect "cold, firm justice" for the Germans as well as for all other nations.

After asserting his belief that the war had caused a spiritual awakening in this country, Dr. Manning said that the Christian churches had failed to take advantage of the new interest in religion, because of their differences over minor principles and customs. He spoke then in support of the plan for the unity of churches that has received wide support already.

COPELAND TO RESIGN SOON, HE INTIMATES

Says Hylan Forced Health Job on Him by Shaking Fist in His Face.

TELLS DRUG HABIT INCREASE

Every Crime of Violence Here by an Addict, He Says—One Person in Thirty a Victim.

Declaring that he had accepted the place of Commissioner of Health only after Mayor Hylan had literally held his fist before his face and demanded that he take the job as a patriotic duty, Dr. Royal S. Copeland announced yesterday that he intended to quit as soon as that patriotic duty had been fulfilled and that he hoped it would be soon.

The occasion of this statement was an address at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, in which he again predicted that there would be an increase in the number of drug addicts after prohibition became effective.

In telling of his appointment as Commissioner, Dr. Copeland said he did not know Mayor Hylan at the time, that he had not voted for him, that he did not meet him until several months after the election, and that when he was asked to become Commissioner he refused.

It was then, he said, that Mayor Hylan rose from his seat and demanded that the doctor accept, as it was "the biggest job in the country, since the majority of the boys going overseas would pass through New York, and that it was essential that their health and that of the people of New York be protected."

Dr. Copeland illustrated the effect of health upon longevity by recalling that in the sixteenth century the average duration of life for the whole world was twenty-one years, that in India today it is twenty-four years, and that in New York City it is fifty years.

After stating that prohibition would increase the number of drug addicts, Dr. Copeland pointed out that such addicts were not confined to the criminal classes.

"You will find them," he said, "among lawyers, judges, doctors, in fact, in every layer of society. In the underworld of New York you will find 10,000 drug addicts, and every crime of violence committed you may know has been perpetrated by one of them. It is safe to say that in all New York one person in thirty is a victim.

"During one month one drug store sold 500 ounces of cocaine, enough to send 2,500 people to hell. How the sales are increasing is shown by the fact that last January they were more than in all of 1918, and in February they grew to such an extent that the wholesalers had to restrict the retailers in the quantity that could be supplied.

"And worse han all is the fact that there are physicians, members of my own profession, writing from 100 to 200 prescriptions a day for 25 cents a prescription. They should be boiled in oil, and if there is a hell they should go there and sizzle for eternity. We are planning to establish clinics at which the poor devils will be treated and then the sale of the drug for any purpose but that of curing the curse will be absolutely forbidden."

Dr. Copeland closed with an account of the work being done to improve the environment of workers. He said that under present conditions a worker in a woolen factory had just twice the chance of contracting tuberculosis as anybody else and that this could be entirely eliminated by proper ventilation and the installation of corrective devices. He explained that in this, as in other occupations, the Health Department intended to work a reform by maintaining close inspection.

Mexico Sends General Abroad.

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—General Jacinto Trevino has been commissioned by the Mexican Government to visit Spain, France and Germany to study military organizations.

EFFICIENCY

Efficiency is haste without hurry, speed without strain, energy without excitement.

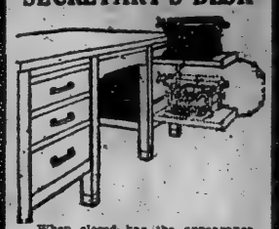
We are the fastest building organization on earth simply because we have learned how to produce a maximum of energy with a minimum of effort.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DESKS

We recommend as an economical, time-saving, space-saving, sense of efficiency, our new

SECRETARY'S DESK



When closed has the appearance of a clerical desk. A slight pull is all that is necessary to bring the typewriter out of the desk. We would be pleased to demonstrate its many superior qualities.

QUICK & McKENNA
290 Broadway. Tel. Franklin 5700

Manufacturers:

Industrial Engineer, now employed as Supervisor by firm of Production Cost, Accounting Engineers and Organization Specialists, desires to establish own clientele, or would consider position of Efficiency Engineer in large plant.

Thirteen years' experience in large manufacturing plants under direction prominent engineers has enabled me to secure satisfactory results for my firm.

If your turnover is slow, your stock unbalanced, cost figures are unreliable and hard to obtain, idle machine time excessive, and you are unable to keep up delivery promises, because of improper Planning, it would be of benefit to you to permit me to apply the successful methods I have installed for other concerns.

My terms will be considerably less than usually charged for service of this kind.

Full details and references will be submitted upon request.

ADDRESS B 318 TIMES.

OPEN MARKET FOR INVESTORS.

Dealers and brokers in United States bonds, municipal securities and public utilities offer at stated prices to buy or sell in The Annalist Open Market every Monday. The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company, on news stands 10 cents—by mail $4.—Advt.

THE NAME BEHIND THE TIRE

THE boyhood pride and joy you knew when your bike sported G & J Bicycle Tires are again yours when your *car* is equipped with G & J Tires. The same "Name Behind the Tire" is your guide and guarantee.

G & J Tires virtually lay down a road of rubber for your car to roll along on—joyously and carefree.

Their job is to carry you and your family the greatest distance at the lowest cost per mile. And they perform that job with dispatch and fidelity.

Fabric and rubber are scientifically combined to render maximum service on the road. G & J Tires stand the rough going in all weathers and climes.

Made in "G" Tread, "Stalwart" and G & J Cord. Have your dealer supply you with G & J Tires.

Dealers: We give you the closest co-operation in handling G & J Tires by keeping a very large and complete stock on hand from which you can draw at will.

GLADSTONE TYRE & SUPPLY CO.,
152 West 52nd St. Circle 1623.

To Those Who Love Logic

The following points are of vital interest to the people of this nation, and will be discussed in greater detail in separate advertisements appearing in this paper at intervals until the start of the Victory Liberty Loan:

1. This nation—your country and mine—has an unpaid balance of some billions of dollars of war debt—for a Victory that we are now enjoying.

2. The nation must pay this debt—if it is to continue to exist as a nation among the nations of the world.

3. There are only two ways that the nation can secure the money—by the sale of bonds (or notes) and by taxes.

4. Taxes are already high and yet insufficient to meet our outstanding war obligations.

5. Therefore notes (or bonds) must be sold.

6. Again, there are only two ways that several billions of dollars of notes (or bonds) can be sold—to the banks or to the people.

7. If they are placed with the banks, industry, commerce, your business will suffer. The banks would be unable to purchase several billion dollars of Liberty Bonds and continue to loan money in sufficient quantities and at a fair rate to the business man. You cannot have your pudding and eat it, too.

8. It is therefore, your business and my business to prepare for the Victory Liberty Loan that we may then invest as largely as each of us individually can—for America's welfare and for our own.

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, New York

CASUALTIES NOW 281,403

Names of Nine Men Killed in Action Appear in the List Issued Yesterday

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—One casualty list, which contained 53 names, was issued today by the War Department, bringing the total for the army up to 275,461, including 4,584 prisoners released and returned, after an official weekly recheck of casualties. In this official recheck account is taken of changes of status of the casualties and duplications have been eliminated. No Marine Corps casualty list was given out today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 5,944. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 281,405.

The army list issued today contained the names of 9 killed in action, 14 died of accident, 15 died of disease, 12 wounded severely, and 3 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 30.	Total.
Killed in action	31,657	9	31,666
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,390	..	13,390
Died of accident	3,757	14	3,771
Died of disease	22,085	15	22,100
Total	71,621	38	71,659
Wounded	194,073	12	194,085
Missing	5,182	3	5,185
Total	270,874	53	270,927

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WS) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

OLSEN, CHARLES, 737 42d St., Bklyn.(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

PATTERSON, W. R., North Elba.....(WS)
BIGHTMEIER, G. M., Saugerties.....(DD)
WATERSTRAT, N. A., Tonawanda.....(DA)

ALABAMA.

GRIGGS, LEE, Birmingham.....(DA)

CALIFORNIA.

CROWELL, T. M., Los Angeles—Lt.....(KA)

COLORADO.

MEYER, W. J. E., Denver.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

BRADTKE, HENRY C., Davis.....(DA)
DRAPER, JOHN T., McClure.....(KA)
EWELL, LEE R., Huron.....(KA)
O'MARA, JOHN, Chicago.....(DA)
SONECZ, JOSEPH, Chicago.....(KA)

INDIANA.

SULLIVAN, J. E., Gary—Corp.....(DD)

IOWA.

REINKEN, ANDREW, Wesley.....(DD)

KANSAS.

CARLSON, E. G., Alta Vista—Corp.....(KA)

LOUISIANA.

BAILEY, W. A., Alexandria.....(DA)

MARYLAND.

OMELIA, RANDOLPH, Baltimore.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

CHASE, JOHN F., Gains.....(KA)

MINNESOTA.

HATLESTAD, JOSEPH, Perth.....(DD)
PETERSON, W. J., Blooming Prairie.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

QUIMBY, H. L., South Acton.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

DAVIS, THOMAS H., St. Louis—Lt.....(DA)

NEBRASKA.

BEAM, GUY HERMAN, Hayes Center.(KA)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BROUIN, GEORGE W., Dover.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BENDER, CHARLES, Butler.....(DA)
NIXON, JOHN J., Jersey City.....(DA)

OHIO.

MATEJA, FRANK W., Cleveland—Army Field Clerk.....(DD)
OESPERICH, EMIL H., Cranberry, Oklahoma.....(KA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CALLAHAN, S. W., Greenville—Sgt.....(DA)
DORRIS, PATRICK J., Mahanoy A.....(DA)
HOUSTON, J. A., Olyphant—Sgt.....(DD)
OGILVIE, W. A., Philadelphia.....(DD)
THOMAS, EDWARD, New Castle.....(DA)
VON GOODAT, NICHOLAS, Lykens—Lt.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

BOURDEAU, F. J., Westerly.....(DA)
CASEY, P. R., Jr., Newport—Sgt.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

KIRBY, JOHN E., Boston.....(KA)

VIRGINIA.

GILLIAM, ISAAC, Fairview.....(DA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

BALL, E. B., Kyger—Corp.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

SAEGER, W., Merrill.....(DD)

SERVICE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt Talks of His Father.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, March 30.—Captain Archibald Roosevelt represented the family of the former President today at Christ Episcopal Church when a memorial service was held. Colonel Roosevelt attended the church for many years, and it was there that the funeral services were held.

Speaking of his father Captain Roosevelt said that he always lived by what he said and wrote, and always got joy out of life. He recalled how his father enjoyed himself in and about the village riding on horseback and rowing on the bay. The Captain said his father was the last to shirk duty, and often attended meetings when he could hardly stand. He said that during his illness in the hospital, when the doctors told him that he might not live two hours, his father wrote an article on what he believed to be the duty of the American people.

In the course of his talk Captain Roosevelt spoke of his brother Quentin, who was killed while battling a German plane. "The family are all proud of Quentin," said the Captain, "and I am sure that Oyster Bay is proud of him. He gave his life in turning the tide against the Hun, and his mother and sisters and brothers are proud of him." Among the several hundred persons who visited Colonel Roosevelt's grave today was B. H. Thayer of Blakesbury, Iowa, recently honorably discharged from the navy as Master at Arms. He had met the former President, and as he stood at the grave he took from his pocket a banknote which he inclosed in an envelope, to be his contribution to the Roosevelt permanent memorial.

HONORS FOR WOMAN MARINE

Mrs. Lillian May Patterson Buried with Full Military Ceremony.

Mrs. Lillian May Patterson of the United States Marine Corps was buried from her home, 748 Macon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday with full military honors. Three volleys were fired over the grave in Lutheran Cemetery by a squad of marines as the coffin was lowered and "taps" was sounded. She died on Thursday night of pneumonia.

Mrs. Patterson enlisted in the Marine Corps in October, 1918, and was assigned to recruiting service at 24 East Twenty-third Street, New York. Two weeks ago she contracted a cold which was followed by pneumonia. Her husband, Albert Edmund Patterson, arrived from France two weeks ago, where he had served with the 70th Coast Artillery.

A Charming Finale

To the evening after the theatre is offered by the delicious supper, the unfailing good service and delightful entertainment at Shanley's.

Vaudeville that sparkles and brims with merriment—7 to 1.

Enjoy a Famous Shanley Luncheon Soon Daily—12 to 2:30—Music—$1.00

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE
HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
bet. Col. Ave. and Broadway
An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons,
Room and Private Bath,
$3 to $5 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Leases Are Not Required
—BUT—
REFERENCES ARE.
Newly Furnished Suites
Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms
FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH
With or without kitchens. Maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

ALCAZAR HOTEL
32d St. at Broadway.
Quiet and refined home for families. Every room new and modern; absolutely fireproof.
Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath from $20.00 per week up. Rooms $1.50 per day.
TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 2261.
JOHN F. DOWNEY
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $1.00 a day.
Double, $2.00 to $3.00 a day.
Phone 3024 Riverside.

Judge Gary says we're OFF!

JUDGE E. H. GARY, Chairman of the Board of the U. S. Steel Corporation, said in a public interview on March 21st:

"If the other lines of industry show the same disposition as the iron and steel industry, as they undoubtedly will, we have nothing but an era of wonderful prosperity ahead of us."

Our enormous export trade for January and February, record-breaking though it is, is SURE to continue to grow by leaps and bounds. Most of our shipments to Allied nations were foodstuffs and other necessities. Our great trade increase in January and February was due to the increasing purchases of European NEUTRAL nations.

Our exports to these Neutrals will continue to enormously increase for the following reasons:

We had no ships available to send them goods during the war, nor could we spare the goods for cargoes in their ships.

Their shelves are empty and they have vastly grown in wealth and purchasing power from their profits during the war.

The American dollar is at a heavy discount in those countries; when they buy from us they get on the average nearly 10% MORE goods for their money NOW than they will two years hence.

They formerly bought from our Allies; now we are the only market which HAS the goods and CAN supply them for some years to come.

The Neutrals are buying our luxuries; the Allies are buying our necessities. Both purchases are growing EVERY DAY. Every new dollar brought here by Foreign Trade is spent FOUR TIMES by labor, in buying food, clothing and household goods, EVERY THREE MONTHS.

Uncle Sam's Billion.

The Government's billion dollar fund for financing foreign trade is about to be opened to American exporters through loans from the War Finance Corporation. Advances on bills receivable arising out of foreign shipments can be made up to fifty million dollars to any individual, firm, corporation or Export Association, for a maximum term of FIVE YEARS.

EIGHTY export associations, each consisting of GROUPS of manufacturers have notified the Federal Trade Commission of their intention to pool their selling efforts abroad under the Webb law. A few of the commodities represented in these exports are steel, copper, lumber of varied kinds, textiles, automobiles, machinery of a great variety of types, raw cotton, sugar, magnesia, paper, tanning materials, phosphate and oil.

This one item of NEW BUSINESS means an INCREASED buying ability by our HOME buyers of many billions a year.

The INCREASED home buying by our own workers during the next twelve months will unquestionably be equal to the total $24,000,000,000 product of ALL our factories for 1913.

And unless you get ready NOW for the flood of business BEFORE it hits your particular enterprise, you CAN'T handle the home orders on the low profit margin necessary through high labor costs. Your ready competitor will be dangerously likely to get the business and YOU will be left behind.

Low delivery costs and SURE delivery SERVICE will be the very life and SALVATION of your business in the coming months.

Here is a careful compilation of delivery costs by both Railroad and Motor Truck made by an expert traffic manager of one of our great Industrial Corporations.

From New York to	R. R. Freight per 100 lbs.	Motor Truck per 100 lbs.
Newark	$.91	$.15
Passaic	.91	.18
Paterson	.91	.20
Elizabeth	.91	.20
New Brunswick	.91	.40
Trenton	.98	.60
Philadelphia	1.03	.80
Chester, Penn.	1.05	1.00
Wilmington, Del.	1.45	1.20
Coatesville, Penn.	1.15	1.05
Port Chester, N. Y.	1.02	.62
Greenwich, Conn.	1.02	.65
Stamford, Conn.	1.03	.65
Norwalk, Conn.	1.06	.68
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.10	.70
New Haven, Conn.	1.13	.73
Derby, Conn.	1.13	.73
Ansonia, Conn.	1.13	.73
Shelton, Conn.	1.13	.73
Naugatuck, Conn.	1.13	.74
Waterbury, Conn.	1.16	.75
Meriden, Conn.	1.19	.75
Hartford, Conn.	1.21	.90
Springfield, Mass.	1.25	1.00
Holyoke, Mass.	1.25	1.10
Worcester, Mass.	1.31	1.50
Boston, Mass.	1.36	1.00
Providence, R. I.	1.22	1.10

For every 50 miles of Motor Truck deliveries shown you can have 20 miles FREE by using Fulton Trucks.

The figures given are for AVERAGE motor truck costs. You can reduce them FORTY PER CENT (40%) by using FULTON Trucks.

In the Freight Cost were included the first-class rate plus 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charges from the shipper's warehouse to freight house, plus 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charges from the freight house at destination to receiver's store or warehouse, plus 24 cents per hundred pounds increased cost of boxing to cover shipments made by freight against the light packing adequate for truck deliveries but inadequate for freight handling, plus 17 per cent. because of increased weight caused by increased cost of boxing for freight over trucks.

The rate giver for motor truck covers delivery from the shipper to the receiver. This rate is averaged so as to be fair in comparison with the freight-cost movement.

Now if you gave such a truck service and your competitor did not YOU would unquestionably get the business.

Fulton trucks will get you the business on LOCAL deliveries, right here in Greater New York JUST THE SAME.

Fulton Trucks are the most economical in first cost. They are priced at $1,850, and that is $475 LOWER than the AVERAGE of the Fulton carrying capacity class, and $1,000 LOWER than ANY truck of nearly equal performance value.

Save $420 a Year on GAS

Fulton Trucks run from 14 to 17 miles on one gallon of gas. Seventeen is not unusual. Most trucks run six miles on one gallon. Some makers are VERY proud of getting ten miles to the gallon. A Fulton Truck will save you $420 a year over the AVERAGE truck used for 50 miles a day.

Saving on Oil and TIRES

Fulton Trucks average over 250 miles to a gallon of oil. The average truck gets less than 110 miles to the gallon. Fulton Trucks get 7,000 to 10,000 miles on one set of tires. The AVERAGE truck of the same carrying capacity gets 15% LESS than the Fulton MINIMUM and 20% less than the Fulton average tire mileage.

Fulton Trucks cost 40% LESS in the essentials of operating cost than ANY other make of equal carrying capacity that we know of, and 60% less than SOME that we know of.

You PAY TWICE the FIRST YEAR for MOST trucks, but only ONCE—and THAT at LEAST $475 less—for Fulton Trucks.

A DANGEROUS Waste

Service records SHOW beyond any question of doubt that when you buy a 3 or 3½-ton truck at $4,000 or $4,500, you get $4,000 worth ONLY ONCE IN A WHILE. Service records SHOW that 80% of ALL cartage problems are BETTER taken care of by a 1½-ton truck than any other type.

TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks costing $1,850 each, or $3,700 for the two, will carry 4 tons 50 to 150 miles a day at a FIRST COST of $500 to $1,000 LOWER than a 3 or a 3½-ton truck at at an OPERATING cost far lower.

You can't count on the full load, every minute, all day use of your 3-ton truck. Deliveries DON'T RUN that way. Your 3-ton truck will be operating at capacity only 20% of the actual 3,000 working hours of the year. It will often be carrying 1½ tons and 2 tons. At other times the 3-ton truck will have more goods to move than it can carry in its maximum number of trips for the day.

Two Places at Once

A 3 or 3½ ton truck CAN'T be in two places at once, but TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks CAN.

When a truck is not operating it is not COSTING, except for interest and overhead. Two Fulton Trucks, one of them idle half the time, will cost you FAR less for deliveries than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck operating with PART loads ALL the time—and that's what your big trucks DO NOW.

TWO FULTON 1½-ton trucks will deliver 12,000 ton miles MORE service—more Goods—in a year than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck. The TWO Fultons will cost $500 or $1,000 LESS than your one big truck to buy—will cost you far less to operate and will deliver FAR MORE GOODS in the year.

REMEMBER Fulton Trucks are built right here in the Port of New York. The FACTORY is here, fifteen great buildings. It is an INESTIMABLE advantage to have the FACTORY where the truck OPERATES.

Efficiency in Buying

We KNOW that all we have to do is to sit tight, for perhaps two months, and then we shall be BESIEGED for Fulton Trucks—that ALL good trucks of the Fulton type will be oversold. We KNOW that we shall be CLEANED out. But THAT isn't good business—that isn't EFFICIENCY.

If you come to us THEN we shall NOT be able to get more trucks from the Fulton factory, big and productive though it is, and at THAT time we CAN'T STOP to go into the scientific paring down—the GREAT money saving of your delivery costs, as we can now and WANT to do now.

Now, let us send you the VITAL information you NEED when we can take the time to do it, and when you can take the time to STUDY it.

For, remember, when the REAL flood of business sets in—and it is starting NOW—your time will be GONE—OUR time will be gone—the Trucks will be gone—the OPPORTUNITY will be gone.

Won't you send us this coupon TO-DAY and EQUIP yourself with the information you will consider of PRICELESS value in a little while?

N. Y. FULTON TRUCK CO.,
1800 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Please mail me Service Records of the large Industrial Concerns which show the economy and efficiency of Fulton Trucks.

Name .....
Firm .....
Address .....
.....

The New York Fulton Truck Co.
1800 Broadway New York At Columbus Circle

Woods Garage & Sales Co.
1264 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fulton Truck Co. of New Jersey
124 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

FULTON TRUCKS

THE MOST ECONOMICAL MOTOR TRUCK IN THE WORLD

U. S. STEEL REPORT TELLS OF WAR WORK

Hundreds of Millions Spent to Transform Great Industry Into a Military Enterprise.

WHOLE PLANTS NOW 'SCRAP'

Wage Advances Amounting to 30 Per Cent. Granted in the Year —Summary of Finances.

The United States Steel Corporation's pamphlet report on operations during 1918 bids for a place among the important historical documents of the war period. It tells the story of how the largest single unit in the industry was converted through the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars from a peace-time organization to one whose full effort was directed to the making of materials for big guns and projectiles, for ships, armor plate, helmets, gas shells, chemicals and railroad steel for the military lines in France.

The report, which is to be issued today, notes that during the year 65 per cent. of the output of the corporation's mills went directly to the United States and the Allied Governments, while during most of the year practically all the production was used for the prosecution of the war in one form or another.

At the request of the Government, the statement shows, the corporation spent $202,661,905 for new manufacturing facilities between April 1, 1917, and Dec. 31 last year. The outlay covered shipbuilding plants on the Hackensack and Mobile Rivers, new rolling mills, housing facilities, and the development of mineral and coal properties. Between the outbreak of the war in 1914 and the close of 1918 nearly $303,000,000 was used in adding to plant and machinery for the making of things for war purposes alone. Much of the work was done under pressure and part of the extra equipment, &c., the report says, will be good for nothing except "scrap," and in consequence heavy reservations were made from earnings fast year and the year before to cover amortization of buildings and machinery. The charge-off in 1918 amounted to $52,215,000 and for the two years $82,000,000 was set aside for the purpose, a procedure which naturally had an effect in lowering net income. The influence of substantial reservations and increases of wages and general manufacturing costs was clearly displayed in the income account.

High Record for Sales.

The gross sales amounted to $1,744,312,163, an increase of $60,340,611 over the preceding year, which established a new high record up to that time. The estimated Federal war taxes amounted to $274,277,835, an expansion of more than $40,000,000 over 1918, and the aggregate of earnings after costs and depreciation had been provided for, but before allowing for Government taxes, was $473,628,514, a decline of $38,000,000 compared with the record of 1918. The balance available for dividends, as a summary of the quarterly statements disclosed some time ago, was $137,532,377, a total of $86,687,187 less than the year before. For the common stock slightly more than $22 per share was left, against approximately $38 in the preceding year.

The balance sheet disclosed a strong position in respect to working capital, particularly cash and easily negotiable securities. Current assets of $883,136,681 stood in contrast with current liabilities of $397,781,482. Holdings of United States securities and obligations of the allied nations totaled $277,745,000 at the end of the year, an increase of close to $45,000,000. The surplus on Dec. 31 amounted to $466,888,000, an increase of $35,200,000 and equal to nearly $90 per share of common stock. The salient features of the income account and balance sheet are set forth in this table:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

		Increase Over 1917.
Gross earnings	$1,744,312,163	$60,340,611
Net earnings before Federal taxes	473,628,514	*38,120,101
Federal taxes	274,277,835	40,085,653
Bal for dividends	137,532,377	*86,687,187
Repairs, maint., &c.	101,274,957	25,173,000
Divs. pf. stock	27,210,877	
Divs. com. stock	71,142,350	*20,292,100
Year's surplus	28,935,350	*23,570,087

ITEMS OF BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Property account	1,871,261,807	78,420,854
Capital expend. 1918	120,855,057	11,577,920
Cash, demand loans, time depts. Dec. 31	180,676,666	*43,846,219
U. S. bonds, Treas. ctfs., other secs.	277,745,000	44,606,547
Inventories	274,753,969	51,080,514
Current assets	883,136,681	83,138,684

LIABILITIES.

Bonded debt	582,646,168	*4,146,170
Current liabilities	397,781,482	57,429,838
Tot. surp., adjusted	466,888,421	35,227,018

*Decrease.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman, notes that the average of prices received last year was slightly higher than in 1917, due to the fact that Government-fixed maximum quotations were above those which the corporation had quoted on bookings taken early in 1917 for working up in 1918. Due to adverse weather during the Winter, and also to the shortage of labor, the output of nearly all products was less than the year before. The accompanying tabulation shows the production of major lines, with comparisons:

	Production 1918 Tons.	Dec. from 1917. Tons.
Steel ingots	19,583,493	707,766
Finished steel	13,849,463	1,103,128
Pig iron	15,100,361	1,239,935
Iron ore	28,372,059	3,448,830
Coke	17,707,636	*255,981

*Increase.

The corporation put three general wage advances into effect during the year and paid out a total of $402,068,824 on the wage account, an increase of more more than 30 per cent. The largest number of employes in any month was 283,414 compared with a maximum of 277,526 in 1917. Many of the employes were engaged in preparing for future operations of the subsidiary companies along the line of new construction and the development of ore and coal reserves. The statement shows that $129,555,038 was spent during the year for new property and extensions. When the year closed $115,000,000 remained of authorized appropriations for increasing facilities, and the report states that this sum is expected to be used this year.

Corporation's War Work.

A portion of the statement is devoted exclusively to the description of the corporation's war activities. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary, furnished nearly all the steel sheets used by the War Department to make helmets; the National Tube Company designed and delivered large quantities of gas shells; the American Bridge Company fabricated a special railway mount for naval guns, sending technical experts to France to complete the work. The corporation's lake fleet organization contracted with the Government to deliver at Montreal and Quebec the boats commandeered by the Shipping Board, some of which had to be cut in two to get through the locks.

When the Government conceived the project for a giant ordnance plant near Pittsburgh, the corporation was put in charge of the construction and operation of these works. The corporation sent a special committee of engineers to study the projectile plants of England, France, and Italy, and, besides, released sixty-four of its trained experts for the task of erecting the new plant. The armistice brought the work to an end.

"It is believed," says Judge Gary, in commenting on war work, "the efforts of the Government were never to an important extent lessened or delayed by lack of a proper supply of steel. Except for the existence of highly integrated units, with large capacity for the production and transportation of steel products, and their perfection of organization, system, improvements, and methods, together with the incidental working capital which permitted immediate extensions, additions, and diversifications whenever requested or evidently desirable, the military necessities of the United States and its associates in the war could not have been adequately provided."

MIDVALE STEEL'S YEAR.

Report Shows Drop in 1918 Earnings—Boom Not Looked For.

The pamphlet report of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows that the company had net earnings after taxes of $71,129,012, compared with $67,942,941 earned for net in 1917. In 1917 the net was arrived at after deducting $35,208,538 for taxes. In the statement for 1918 the amount deducted for taxes is not given.

After making all other deductions, there is a balance available for dividends of $39,208,538, equal to $14.80 per share on the outstanding stock, as against $35,076,860, or $17.79 a share, earned in 1917. On a percentage basis, this comparison is 29.2 per cent. earned in 1918, against 35.58 per cent. earned the previous year.

The deductions in 1918 include $9,915,776 for depreciation, against $6,826,421 in 1917, and there were two new items last year, one of $5,195,563 for amortization under the Federal Income Tax law, and another of $4,500,000 as a reserve for anticipated inventory depreciation, &c. In 1917 there were no deductions from earnings for these purposes.

The report states that the total payroll in 1918 amounted to $59,304,734, compared with $47,855,197 in 1917. The average number of employes last year was 34,454, and the average wages per man per year was $1,722. In 1917 the average number of employes was 38,375, and the average wages per man was $1,507.

The company shipped steel products to the amount of 1,378,244 gross tons in 1918, against 1,619,378 gross tons the previous year, and the wages per ton of steel products shipped figured at $39.44 last year, whereas in 1917 this average was $37.95. The inventories on Dec. 31 last, amounted to $48,099,312, compared with $36,758,371 in 1917.

The more important items in the balance sheet were as follows:

	1918.	1917.
Property account	$164,606,148	$150,609,900
Cash	8,428,486	16,833,078
Customers' accounts	21,842,942	20,807,786
Marketable securities	38,526,934	27,580,193
Inventories	48,099,311	36,758,371
Profit & loss surplus	83,736,007	41,961,560

W. H. Carey, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and A. C. Pinkey, President of the Company, in their joint report to shareholders, say, in part:

"As long as business is compelled to carry the burden of the excess profits tax, we cannot expect any material expansion in the nature of new enterprises. Men will not incur the great risks inseparable from such undertakings unless gains commensurate with the risks involved are also possible. Therefore, we do not anticipate anything in the nature of a boom; but, on the other hand, we believe that the regular every-day needs of the American people, supplemented by such export business as we are able to obtain, will be sufficient to maintain a healthy trade movement until the country is able to work out from under the abnormal tax burden imposed by the war."

TEST$ THAT INSURE

Some drugs contain natural, sometimes dangerous impurities.

To discover these, we maintain a well equipped Analytical Laboratory where drugs are tested and the unfit rejected. When we say our drugs are pure, WE KNOW THEY ARE.

THE RIGHT DRUG STORES Liggett's

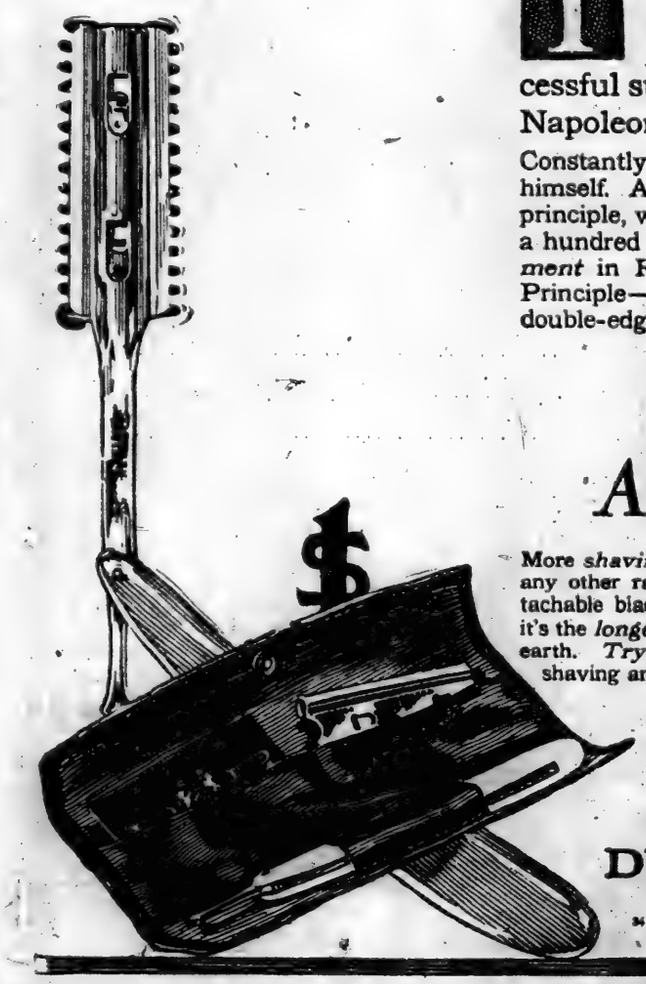
Rob't Fulton shaved —and saved

THE mechanical genius who built the first steamboat and the first Man-of-War was also first to demonstrate the Torpedo. He likewise constructed a successful submarine in which he voyaged seventy miles to show Napoleon Bonaparte what an American could do.

Constantly in need of funds, Robert Fulton shrewdly economized by shaving himself. And if the old-time razor that he used had been anything but right in principle, we can be sure he would have quickly invented his own. Since then, a hundred years and thousands of inventors have passed, yet the *only betterment* in Robert Fulton's time-tested razor is a change in neither Shape nor Principle—but simply one that brings *Safety* and *Convenience*—the guarded, double-edged, detachable blade of the

DURHAM-DUPLEX

A Real Razor—made Safe



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THE LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS ASSOCIATION

has been formed by men and women who believe:

1. that a League of Nations is absolutely indispensable to the avoidance of future warfare on a large scale;

2. that it is equally indispensable for the quick and lasting return of the world to normal conditions of orderly progress;

3. that the fourteen points of President Wilson form the basis of such a league;

4. that these points have been accepted the world over as the only safe foundation for the new order we are all hoping to build;

5. that the honor of this nation is pledged in support of the fourteen points, which were in reality part of the armistice agreement;

6. that the covenant drafted at Paris is not perfect, failing in particular to go far enough toward securing the popular control of the proposed league so often emphasized by President Wilson in his references to that body, but that it represents a beginning of such promise that its rejection cannot be held warranted under any circumstances;

7. that it is necessary to look upon the draft covenant as a compromise extracted from the conflict of political, ethnic and economic interests that will remain unreconciled unless brought together in a League of Nations under circumstances permitting the gradual discovery and development of universal communities of interest;

8. that liberal amendments to the draft should be pressed as long as any hope of their acceptance remains, and that special efforts should be made to square the peace treaty as well as the covenant with the fourteen points, but that such efforts should not take on forms or directions tending to endanger the program as a whole;

9. that as soon as the covenant has been finally drafted and accepted at Paris, all liberal-minded Americans must concentrate every faculty on working for its speedy ratification by the United States Senate;

10. that the rejection of the covenant by the Senate would turn the world toward universal anarchy.

To everybody holding the same or similar beliefs the League of Free Nations Association turns hereby with an urgent appeal for generous support in all the forms indicated on the appended application blank. Endorsement of the principles for which the association stands is valuable in itself, but it is still more helpful to join its membership ranks. Funds are needed for organization and publicity work. Writers and students are asked to contribute articles, poems, stories supporting and explaining the league idea. Posters and cartoons are needed. But money is needed first and last.

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League of Free Nations Association,
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130 West 42nd Street

The Thirteenth Luncheon Discussion under the auspices of this Association on problems before the Peace Conference will be held in the Grand Ball Room of the

HOTEL COMMODORE
42nd Street and Lexington Avenue

Saturday, April 5th, at 12:45 P. M.

SUBJECT: "The 14 Points and the League of Nations"

Speakers: Mr. Hamilton Holt, of The Independent
Mr. David Lawrence, of The Evening Post
Mr. Walter Lippman, of The New Republic

All of these men have very recently returned from Paris, where they have been in close touch with affairs.

Applications for reservations must be accompanied by check.
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MUSIC

Throng Hears Galli-Curci.

Mme. Galli-Curci made her thirteenth New York appearance this season at the Hippodrome last night—the only bad luck being that it was probably her last—with gorgeous weather and a supergorgeous house. The 6,000 auditors were a sight to see, and the Italian prima donna sang an "au revoir" to be long remembered. Her engagements for next season in the East are, so far as announced, precisely those of the last two years, which have placed her at the top pinnacle of popular admiration, shown in last night's call for "Annie Laurie."

Encores extended the longest program Galli-Curci has sung here, her principal numbers including an air from "William Tell," the Benedict "Carnival of Venice," and the mad scene from "Lucia." There were lighter songs, Pergolese's "Nina," Brown's "Shepherd," Aubert's "The Letter," Liszt's "In My Dreams," Stutzman's "Viania's Song," three old French arrangements of Weckerlin, and Chapi's "Carceleras" in Spanish.

Next Sunday a mid-Lenten program has been arranged by Father Finn and the Paulist Choristers, the seats going on sale at the Hippodrome this morning, while on Easter Day, April 20, there are gala events for Gluck and Zimbalist in the afternoon and John McCormack in the evening.

Philharmonic Ends Season.

Rainbows of Russia's historic grandeur, dark portents of a future now stirring on ruins of the past, gave thrilling climax to the last of a series of request programs with which the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall ended its seventy-seventh season. The fathers of music in New York have held eighty-three concerts in 172 days, at home or on tour, and an official summary of these performances, which boiled large in the final program book, showed a greater representation of Russian music than even before the war.

Rachmaninoff's "Isle of the Dead," after Boecklin's painting, and Tschaikovsky's "Overture 1812," with its embattled jangle of Kremlin bells and defiant "Marseillaise" echo, were the popular choice for the finale. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony began the day, a better beginning, and better played, than is often heard. Bruch's G minor concerto for violin was the solo number, and Eddy Brown, a sturdy artist of staying power, true to his way here, was applauded by an audience that taxed the limit of chairs and standing room.

Prokofieff Plays "Sarcasms."

Serge Prokofieff, the Russian pianist, played his third recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon to a good sized audience. His program was all-Russian and his own compositions were five of the seven numbers. These were his First Sonata, F minor; three gavottes, two "Grandmother's Tales," and a toccata, which was typical of what American audiences have come to expect from this talented young Russian. The same may be said of a series, called on the program "Sarcasms," which closed the program. Scribine's "Poeme Satanique" and Mousorgsky's "Pictures from an Exhibition" were also played and well received. But the toccata and "Sarcasms" were what the audience was evidently looking for and most applauded.

Valverde's Air for Lazaro.

Hipolito Lazaro headed a bill somewhat out of the ordinary at last night's Metropolitan concert, which ushered in the opera season's last three weeks. The Spanish tenor, besides an air from "Favorita" and songs by Sibella and Cadman, gave the unfamiliar "Clavelitos" by Valverde, composer of the musical play, "The Land of Joy."

Paula Pardee, a pianist new to these concerts, was heard with the orchestra under Rothmeyer in Grieg's A minor concerto, and in "Liszt's Fifth Hungarian polonaise." Margaret Namara, another added name, gave an air from "Traviata" and songs by Massenet, Leoncavallo and Kreisler.

Dolci Gets $4,000 for Italy.

Alessandro Dolci, the Chicago opera tenor, appeared at Carnegie Hall last evening in a popular benefit that earned $4,000 for the fund to restore ruined churches in Northern Italy. He was heard in airs from "Tosca" and "Elisir d'Amore," and with Vergilio Lazzari in a duet from Rossini's "Moses." The concert began late and lasted long, with other solos by Mr. Lazzari, Alys Larreyne, Mary Mellish, and Silvio Lavatelli.

Berta Riviere Makes Debut.

Berta Riviera, soprano, made a first appearance last evening at the Princess Theatre, assisted at the piano by Francis Moore. Besides many songs in French, an air by Handel in Italian, and Bishop's "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark," with flute, she gave present-day pieces by Bendel, Wachtmeister, Fanny Dillon, Ferrari, and Hadley.

SOTHERN ACTS FOR ARMY.

Julia Marlowe Back with Husband After Tour of Base Camps.

Edward H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, who is Mrs. Sothern, returned yesterday on the Aquitania from England, where they have spent four months entertaining American officers and enlisted men at various camps and billets. Mr. Sothern said he found on arriving in England last December that the soldiers were well taken care of in France by the various war workers, but that nothing was being done for them on the near side of the English Channel.

"We went to the big base camps," he continued, "with a vaudeville company in which Mrs. Sothern and myself did our turn, and the soldiers appeared to be very pleased to see some of the folks they had known on the stage at home. We went to Cardiff, Winchester, and Salisbury, and to the Officers' Club at Stratford-on-Avon.

"In Shakespeare's birthplace we appeared in a house owned by Marie Corelli, the novelist, which she lent for the purpose. It held fifty-two officers at one time."

Mr. Sothern said that she also had enjoyed the trip and felt better than she had for the last four years. She witnessed a boxing match on the liner on Friday night between two lightweights among the troops on board and said that she was quite satisfied and never wanted to see another.

Mr. and Mrs. Sothern are going to California and have no definite plans, they said.

$500,000 FOR RESEARCH.

Foundation Provides for the Study of Chemistry and Physics.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced last night that it had appropriated $500,000 to support over a five-year period research fellowship, in co-operation with the National Research Council, in the promotion of fundamental research in physics and chemistry. The funds and the details of the plan are to be administered by the council.

This action, according to President George E. Vincent of the Foundation, has resulted from a study of the best method of developing "pure research" aimed primarily at the discovery and understanding of basic principles, such as, for example, those governing light, stress being laid upon the fundamental principles and not upon the human inventions resulting therefrom.

AMERICANS RAID RED LINES.

Our Guns and Airmen Also Cause Havoc to North Russian Town.

ARCHANGEL, March 29, (Associated Press.)—An American patrol yesterday raided the Bolshevist line of communication south of Bolshoia Ozera, causing considerable confusion among an enemy relief detachment going forward into that town. Meanwhile American guns shelled the town and airplanes dropped bombs on the place.

Bolshevist artillery yesterday heavily shelled the American position at Nemiar and at Vaga.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS CALLED EXPORT BAR

Reventlow's Paper Says Their Plans Will Keep Foreign Trade Dead.

Unless the German nation rejects the plans of the Socialists of all varieties and sticks to the capitalist system of production and distribution there is absolutely no hope for the German export trade in the future, asserts the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the leading organ of the Junker Agrarians and the favorite mouthpiece of Count zu Reventlow. In an article quoted in a recent issue of The London Times, the Berlin paper, after lamenting at the driving of Germany from the markets of the world and the progress in manufacturing, especially in chemical lines, made by England and the United States during the war, says:

"It will be a heavy task for Germany to pick up the threads again, to restore and extend her broken connections, and to regain that place in the commercial world to which her merits entitle her. In the meantime, Socialism is destroying her chances. It is not, as Socialists think, the workman that improves manufactures and creates commerce. It is the skilled director and the clever merchant. These will not do their work without the stimulus of large incomes, and it is the ideal of the Socialist to rob them of the just reward of their efforts. The industries of mining and of smelting furnish good examples.

"On the one hand, it was the ability of the German magnates, on the other the reasonably low wages and full working days of the employes, that brought success to these branches of German industry. Socialists propose to stop the initiative of the directors, and to replace them by Councils of Workmen or leisurely officials. They also propose to give a maximum working day of eight hours and a minimum wage of $5 a day. Under such conditions German products will be too dear for export, and even the steamers on the Rhine may be built of foreign metal and stocked with foreign coal. England is rubbing her hands with delight, and seeing her way to cut off Holland from German trade, and the Dutch themselves are increasing their own production. In 1913 Holland received 7,000,000 tons of coal from Germany and only 2,000,000 from England. Such happy conditions will never return unless the Socialist dream is forgotten."

In a recent interview given to the German press Dr. Koch, the Minister of Demobilization in the new Cabinet, expressed his regret at the German workers' apparent determination to dig a grave for German industry in general, and then summarized the industrial situation as follows:

"The coal industry was in a very bad condition everywhere, and if the general strike in the Ruhr district lasted much longer universal damage would result, producing the most serious setback in the whole industrial situation. Marked pessimism ruled in all industrial circles. Energy was flagging everywhere, and he could find no signs of a serious effort at reconstruction. Many took the view that as complete breaking down could not be prevented the sooner it came the better. Financial strength had been much reduced, and very few orders were being given.

"In regard to particular industries he could give the following details: Agricultural machines were relatively good, locomotives good, heavy industries bad, electrical industries unfavorable, boots and shoes relatively good, mining bad, food products fair, chemicals bad, paper bad, building materials bad, wood bad, and pottery bad. The outlook for May was extremely bad. He felt bound to say that the revolution had caused great damage to Germany. And the worst times were yet to come. The numbers of persons out of work would increase; already there were about 1,000,000, of whom these were 240,000 in Berlin alone."

Dr. Koeth had a good deal to say about the difficulty of dealing with unwillingness to work. He doubted the efficacy of measures of relief, as it was almost impossible to distinguish between those who were idle of necessity and those who were unwilling to labor. The Government would have to create real authority for itself, and then it might be possible to instill some energy into those who were now shying at work.

RUSH TO AID STEAMER.

Norwegian Craft Disabled in Storm, and Cutter Starts to Rescue.

BOSTON, March 30.—The Norwegian steamship Ocean, bound from Liverpool to New York, was reported in distress today about 150 miles off Cape Cod. The coast guard cutter Ossipee was ordered to her assistance from Portland, Maine. Wireless calls for help were picked up at various stations along the New England coast.

One message received here said that the Ocean was experiencing engine trouble and had been caught in a heavy sea. A stiff gale was blowing throughout the day, accompanied by rain or snow.

It was expected that the Ossipee would reach the Ocean about daylight tomorrow. The Ocean, which registers 2,018 tons, left Liverpool on March 13.

A radio message also was picked up at New England stations from an unidentified schooner aground near the Grand Round Shoals. Before help could be sent from this port or Newport, R. I., a message came that she had cleared herself and was out of danger.

ARREST WILSON'S CRITIC.

Chicago Man, Complainant Charges, Assailed President in Restaurant.

Marshall Clark of Chicago, a guest at the Hotel Commodore, was arrested last night and arraigned in Yorkville Court on a charge of disorderly conduct for assailing President Wilson in a conversation at his table in a restaurant at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

Clyde A. Colson, an employe of the Merchants' Association, who was in the restaurant at the time, became indignant, he said, after listening to comments on President Wilson. He exchanged some heated words with Clark in the restaurant, and then summoned a policeman, who put Clark under arrest. Colson told the policeman that Clark had assailed the President for some time. Magistrate Ringel fixed bail at $100 and ordered the case heard at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

SERUM DISABLES POLICEMEN

Estimate That 1,200 Are Laid Up as Result of Inoculation.

Police Captain John Ward of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and about ten of his men are reported to have been so badly disabled by the results of inoculation of serum for the prevention of pneumonia and influenza that they have been unable to report for duty. At the station house last night it was said that Captain Ward was suffering from a swollen left arm and had been confined to his home for the last two weeks.

Similar conditions in other precincts where the patrolmen and their officers have been inoculated by surgeons of the Government are reported, and it was unofficially estimated last night that about 1,200 men of the department have reported sick since the serum was injected.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Academy of Music. Sat., April 5 Eve., 8:15.
America's Greatest Ace
CAPT. EDDIE
RICKENBACKER
of the 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron in his own story of Air Adventures in
"THE ARENA OF THE SKY"
ILLUSTRATED WITH MOTION PICTURES.
Tickets on sale on & after Tues., Apr. 1. 75c-$2.50

THE SCREEN

This is "comedy week" at the Rivoli, and, using the word in its generous Broadway sense, there is enough comedy for everyone, and a kind for every taste, from the subtle to the slap-stick.

Even with a restricted meaning, the word comedy may be applied to "Three Men and a Girl," in which Richard Bartheimes, Percy Marmont, and Jerome Patrick are the three men, and Marguerite Clark is the girl. The three men think they hate womankind until they meet the girl. She thinks she is willing to marry the animated moneybag selected for her until the time comes to say "I do" in the wedding ceremony, when she suddenly exclaims "I do not!" and runs away, her bridal veil trailing behind her. The three men rent a house on Loon Lake and go there to get away from women. They do not know that the house belongs to the girl. She does not know that it has been rented, and goes there to get away from the man she almost married. Situation! Several situations, a whole succession of them in fact—and all most excellently carried off by the three men and the girl in the cast.

Marshall Nellan directed the production and Eve Unsell made the scenario from Edward Child Carpenter's "Three Bears." These two, with the four principal players and others who contributed anonymously to the composition of the comedy, have provided material to fill an enjoyable hour for anyone who likes wit and skill in pictures, acting, and lines. And there is beauty, too, in a number of the scenes.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are at their best in "The Amateur Liar," in which one little white lie told by Henry to Polly attaches others to itself like a snowball rolling down hill until Henry is lost in a maze of mendacity.

Coming along as one of the Chaplin revivals is "His Prehistoric Past," an early Keystone product of the time when, apparently, Chaplin's mastery of pantomime had not been developed or discovered. It is purely a rough and tumble reel and those who relish Chaplin's artistry of today are glad that it belongs to his past, wishing only that it was prehistoric.

The Rivoli program cannot be dismissed without reference to the fascinating views of Bedouin Land in the "Pictorial," and the singing of the "Bedouin Love Song" by Emanuel List, in a setting by John Wenger.

Charles Ray reveals new powers in "The Sheriff's Son," a Western melodrama, at the Rialto. His character is complex, yet he makes its meaning clear by pantomime. Also, in one part of the photoplay, when his left arm is supposed to be useless from a bullet wound, his acting, under the difficulties of several strenuous scenes, is remarkably realistic.

Another "star" of the production is Otto Hoffman in the part of a crippled old man who does not leave his chair except to fall dead. His entire time on the screen is comparatively short, but he creates a character that will be remembered after the photoplay has been forgotten.

The play as a whole is too theatrical to be convincing but several of its episodes, taken by themselves, read chiefly because of Ray and Hoffman, and the settings in which they act, are intensely interesting.

Seana Owen as the harpine is satisfactory. So are the others in the cast.

"Good Gracious, Annabelle," with Billie Burke as a pleasing Annabelle, is the feature at the Strand. It is an entertainingly impossible farce, except where it takes itself too seriously and tries to become a romance. Herbert Rawlinson and Crauford Kent have the most to do in Miss Burke's support and meet all requirements.

Pictures on the Strand program that are especially interesting and entertaining are "Guided and Miss Gilded," an Outing-Chester scenic, "The Polar Bear," one of Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars's animal studies, and "Turns and Twists," another "analysis-of-motion" picture.

The comedy is "Hard Luck," a Christie production.

"Raggedy Ann," with Priscilla Dean, is the photodramatic offering at the Broadway this week.

Dance "Bolsheviki Glide."

The latest dance, known as the Bolsheviki glide, will have a public try-out at the Revel of Folly costume ball on Friday evening at the Hotel Commodore. Nicholas Macklinoff and his wife, refugees from Moscow, gave a demonstration in the ballroom of the Commodore yesterday afternoon, and those who witnessed it said the "glide" was not unlike the present Russian Government—unsettled. Among the patrons next Friday are Mrs. Enrico Caruso, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Lieutenant and Mrs. Donald F. Jenks, Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. John Barrymore, Miss Alice Brady, Mrs. Clarence Underwood, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Hamilton King, Arnold Genthe, Paul Chalfin, and Alexis Kosloff.

Address Drama League Meeting.

The New York Drama League held a meeting followed by an entertainment and supper last night at the Hotel Commodore. Rupert Hughes presided, and addresses were made by Stuart Walker, J. Howard Reber, Mrs. Charles D. Coburn, Walter Hampden, Walter Shaw, William Noonan Guthrie, Kenneth MacGowan, and Louis K. Anspacher.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Propinquity," a comedy by George D. Parker, will soon be placed in rehearsal by the producers of "Penny Wise." The cast will include Eason Kling and Harold West.

Willette Kershaw, who played in "The Crowded Hour" on tour, will have the principal part in a comedy by Owen Davis entitled "Oh, Peggy, Behave," which will be produced in Easter Week by William A. Page.

Mrs. Fiske and her company will give a special performance of "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans" on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 29, in aid of the Sisters of Mercy.

"The World Enchained" and "The World Set Free," allegories by Julius Hopp, will be played here for two weeks this Spring by a co-operative organization.

The Australian rights to "Please, Get Married" have been acquired by Hugh Ward.

De Wolf Hopper, now playing in "The Better 'Ole" in Chicago, will continue under the management of the Columbia next season, when he will be seen in a new play.

Arthur Hammerstein will go to Paris and London for the next few weeks, and while abroad will dispose of the foreign rights to the trio of musical shows which he is now presenting here.

Claude Beerbohm, a son of the late Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, who arrived from England on the Olympic, will produce here a one-act play entitled "The Boy Comes Home," the work of A. A. Milne.

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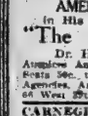
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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MR. ROOT'S AMENDMENTS.

Mindful of that wise precept of Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, "state your conclusions, never give your reasons," we are of the opinion that ex-Secretary Root's third amendment to the League of Nations Constitution should be itself amended by striking out what we may call its preamble. To allay needless apprehension it may be well that the American Commissioners, in signing the covenant, shall make reservation of our "traditional attitude toward purely American questions," meaning thereby the admission of immigrants as well as the Monroe Doctrine, but the fact that the attitude is "traditional" is itself a sufficient reason and explanation for declaring these matters to be outside the scope of League action. Sensibilities might be ruffled somewhat if we should ask to have it set forth that we joined the League not because we had need of it, but because European nations wished to join our power to theirs in order to make their League "go." And would it be quite safe to say that we were moved by "no existing or anticipated danger, in the affairs of the American continents"? Did not Congress in its declaration of war affirm that "the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America"?

Mr. ROOT's fourth amendment is intended to give elasticity to the guarantee of Article X., in which the members of the League pledge themselves to protect against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of all their fellow-members. Mr. ROOT objects to this guarantee, as does Mr. HUGHES, on the ground that it is an attempt to preserve unchanged the distribution of power and territory recognized in the peace treaty, and he would amend by giving any State the right to terminate its obligation under the article after five years, by giving one year's notice. By such withdrawal a State party to the covenant would recover its liberty not to resist acts of external aggression against another member. It would not by such withdrawal acquire the right to fall upon and raven its neighbor, for that would be an unlawful and war-breeding act contrary to the primary purpose of the League. The history of States warns us that the boundaries and distributions of this peace treaty will not be permanent, but when change becomes necessary or desirable, certainly it can be accomplished through reference of the matter by the peoples in interest to the Executive Council under Article XV. The League of Nations is not going to decree the printing of the map of the world in unchanging colors; the guarantee of Article X. is against changing them in the German manner. It is a vital part of the covenant.

The proposal of stated conferences of the Powers "for the purpose of reviewing the condition of international law, and of agreeing upon and stating in authoritative form the principles and rules thereof," embodied in Mr. ROOT's second amendment, like his reasoning, argument, and his suggestions of change throughout, springs from his great respect for the spirit of The Hague Conventions. Authoritative declarations of the principles and rules of international law would be of manifest utility, but they must come from ascertainment of the practice, usage, and agreement of nations, not through any legislative process or enactment by the League. The point is delicate, dangerous, and therefore important. The framers of the League have had their warnings against everything savoring of a super-legislature and internationalism.

Republican Senators and other assailants of the League plan who have denounced it as a contrivance for stealing away our sovereignty will read Mr. ROOT's letter to Chairman HAYS with dismay. Not only is he quite unconcerned about our sovereignty, but he would make more compelling the obligation to resort to arbitration, against which they have protested as a surrender of our sovereign rights. Like all of this distinguished jurist's comment upon the proposed Constitution, this part, its most important part, is constructive, is intended as a contribution to the bettering of the instrument. The thought which underlies the first amendment he proposes, relating to the reference of justiciable questions to an Arbitral Tribunal, that of The Hague or another to be created, will have the careful consideration of the country and of the Commission at Paris. This change is altogether in harmony with the spirit of the plan; it gives greater definiteness and certainty to the provisions relating to that subject already embodied in the draft. Mr. ROOT refers to the many treaties in the preparation of which he had a part which provide for the reference to arbitration of differences arising out of questions of law and the interpretation of treaties. There are some thirty of the Bryan treaties, not for arbitration, which embrace questions of whatever nature not settled by diplomacy. Mr. ROOT regrets that The Hague Conventions and some two hundred arbitration treaties between nations seem to be "thrown into the scrap heap" by the League Constitution. But if through the wisdom of the statesmen at Paris, aided by the counsels of knowledge and experience such as Mr. ROOT gives in this commentary, the Constitution of the League of Nations can be put in a form to unite all the nations in a covenant to do what a part of them have agreed to do in these individual treaties, it seems to us that the result will be, not a "scrapping," but the enactment of a universal code of peace and justice.

EFFICIENCY AND PROSPERITY.

The annual reports of the Steel Corporation have given such a series of amazing totals of growth and wealth that for a change comment may be better worth while if turned toward a search for the reasons why the surplus has grown from $25,000,000 paid in in 1901 to $466,888,421 now. That compares with $508,302,500 common stock, and is after deduction of $280,404,423 for capital expenditures and $900,665,802 in dividends. How has that miracle of finance been accomplished, since there is no one but the Government complaining of anything in the corporation's business record? During the year the average number of employés increased one-fifth of 1 per cent., but the payrolls increased $105,293,000, or 30.3 per cent., and at such an advancing rate that the average increase per employé per day during December was 34.6 per cent. Business done increased by $100,285,700.

The courage and generosity shown in such liberal payments to workers are emphasized by the fact that dividends had previously been reduced, and that the price cut which took effect after the year-end must have been foreseen by managers of this quality. It is impossible to say that the corporation is starving, but it is necessary to add that the earnings of the year decreased $95,880,367. Nevertheless there was added to surplus $28,935,350, or $23,570,087 less than in 1917. Balance sheet totals of $2,571,617,175, in the face of decreasing business and increasing costs, are explained partly by the price movements, and more by interior efficiency. The corporation has known how to do more business of the right sort—there being some decreases—with practically the same working force. If workers had increased in numbers as much as in wages there would have been a worse story to tell. If the corporation had not discriminated against war work there would now have been a worse outlook for it on peace work. War work is profitable, but peace work is permanent. There is less readjustment for this corporation than for others that in percentages can show greater profits, though not in total. And this is the one which was the particular butt of the finance writers who underestimated the value of the idea on which it was organized, and which made it the shining mark of prosecutors in numbers not exactly known, but of which the leader and most implacable was the United States Department of Justice.

PROPOSAL OF A PATRIOT.

A citizen writes to The Globe that New York ought to be made the capital of the League of Nations. This would remove the government of that body from Old World intrigue, but there are arguments still more cogent. One is that the administrative edifices of the League could be erected in Central Park, which at last would be put to some practical use after long years of vacuous desuetude obnoxious to hard-headed citizens. A second reason is that as the United States would presumably cede the territory of this city to the League, just as Maryland ceded what is now the District of Columbia to the Federal Government, New York would be exempt from the prohibition amendment. The statesmanlike contributor has no selfish end in view in urging this; he merely points out that this step would make New York "a Mecca for tourists" from the arid portions of this continent, thus stimulating the city's commercial life.

But the friend of commercial welfare has not taken note of the tendency of the times. Already the cohorts of prohibition are invading the more backward continents; Korea, China, and Africa are the present objects of attack, and when they and adjacent countries fall the embattled Drys of America, Korea, Baluchistan, Somaliland, and Kamerun will move on the reactionary topers of South Europe and enforce conformity at the sword's point. In which case a purified and deodorized League of Nations would make its capital, be it New York or any other city, as dry as Washington is now; and escaping refugees assert that that is pretty dry.

THE KAISER'S CONFESSIONS.

With that part of the ex-Kaiser's statement, published in THE TIMES yesterday, in which he whines and bleats about the hard treatment he got from German individuals nobody will feel any deep concern. Yet there are some interesting things about even this phase of his talk. It is comical that he should repudiate KARL ROSNER, and that too late he should realise that he had gone, or been sent, as he says, "hither and thither into "uneventful places to posture and "gesticulate and hold forth" for Mr. ROSNER'S unerring and remorseless pencil. It is even queerer that he should hold himself forth as "a puppet" and tell how Generals forced him out of the room when they were really talking business. At the same time it is lamentable and disgusting. Why cannot the man, if he is not a hero, at least assume some of the pose of a hero in his downfall? Why must he make himself ridiculous? Mr. BEOBIE, who reports the ex-Kaiser, makes him the typical German sentimentalist, the mixture of hard cruelty and melodramatic pathos:

> He is continually exclaiming: "But "can they [meaning his English "friends of ante-bellum days] really "believe all these outrageous things "that are said about me?" Then he will cry, almost with a moan: "Those "wonderfully happy days in England! "Gone! Gone! Gone!"

Here is the German of IBANEZ'S "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," who will affect himself to tears by playing CHOPIN on the piano and interrupt himself to order the murder of a schoolboy. The sentimental-terrible. If we could not quite believe before in ROSNER'S pathetic picture of the Kaiser plucking violets on a slaughterous battlefield, we can believe it now, after this. Yet the poor man thinks it is ROSNER—ROSNER!—who has made him ridiculous!

However, these things, instructive as they are, are not the main features of the ex-Kaiser's self-portraiture. It is when he begins to dislodge from his shoulders the responsibility for the war that he becomes most grotesque and most terrible. For the most part it is what the theatrical people call "old stuff." We all know about how innocent Germany was girdled about with an iron ring of enemies and had to strike to save herself and her place in the sun. It is only when the ex-Kaiser specifies that he becomes, if not novel, interesting. It is excruciatingly funny, of course, for him to place on SOUKHOMLINOFF the blame for the war. Apparently he means us to believe that that traitor misled the diplomats of Russia into bloodshed, as if we did not know already all we need to know about SOUKHOMLINOFF. He recites again the absurdities about how the French Army was about to attack Germany through Belgium, as if the whole world did not know that the French Army was far away from Belgium at the moment when he and his camarilla sent the Germans into that country in violation of their treaty obligations.

As for his pitiful plea that he was only a tool, it fixes his place in history. Can anybody imagine NAPOLEON making that plea? And it is false. We know that it was false, if we know it from no other source, from Prince LICHNOWSKY, the German Ambassador to England, and Dr. EDWARD MUEHLON, the Krupp Director. LICHNOWSKY'S charges were three: First, Germany invited Austria to attack Serbia, "although no German interest was involved. Second, when Austria agreed to accept the Serbian answer to the Austrian ultimatum, Germany rejected the British proposals of mediation. Third, when Austria still wanted to give way, Germany "replied to Russia's mere mobilization "by sending an ultimatum to St. Petersburg," and declared war on Russia in the face of the Czar's promise not to move his troops.

But this was "Germany," not the Kaiser, was it? He seeks to lay the blame on "the diplomatists," as if there had been no Potsdam conference on July 5. Well, let us call MUEHLON as a witness. Dr. HELFFERICH told him, fresh from conference with the Kaiser, that if Russia mobilized he would mobilize, "but in his case mobilization meant immediate "war." "This time," said the Kaiser magnificently to HELFFERICH, "there will be no oscillation," meaning that he had oscillated at Algeciras, but would do so no more. Then came the great KRUPP himself, confirming HELFFERICH'S statements.

> The Kaiser had told him [KRUPP VON BOEHLEN] that he would declare war immediately if Russia mobilized, and that this time people would see that he did not turn about. The Kaiser's repeated insistence that this time nobody would be able to accuse him of indecision had, he [KRUPP] said, been almost comic in its effect.

HELFFERICH told MUEHLON that the Kaiser had gone on his yachting trip "only as a blind" and was keeping in close touch with the situation. It was the horror of these revelations that led MUEHLON to exile himself in Switzerland and LICHNOWSKY to become a marked and outcast man.

Now the central figure of the Potsdam plot pleads the baby act and tries to represent himself as a "puppet," threatening to do away with himself if he is called on to answer for his crimes. He sits in Count BENTINCK'S house, imagining vast plots of the Free Masons to control the world and drawing analogies between them and the Church of Rome, which apparently he hates equally with Freemasonry. He pities himself for his youth when he was called to the throne, because the superiority of BISMARCK irritated him and led him into evil courses, such as that of having a bad temper. It is a subject for psychologists. Grotesque as it seems, there is a connection between his hatred of BISMARCK and his destruction of the Lusitania. In both cases he was the innocent victim of people who would insist on provoking him. BISMARCK provoked him by his superiority, so that he had to lose his temper and hurl BISMARCK out of office. The English provoked him by their indifference to his needs, so that he simply had to lose his temper and destroy the Lusitania. Poor devil!

THE LAST LIBERTY LOAN.

Secretary GLASS announces that the Victory Loan, the fifth and last of the Liberty series, will be issued against subscriptions payable in six installments, beginning May 10 and ending Nov. 11. That is similar to the installments on the Fourth Loan, but it will be remembered that many banks made advances for ninety days, with three renewals, which will not expire until October. The Liberty Loans and tax payments are so related that it is worth while to recall that earlier tax payments were on a single due date, but that now quarterly payments may be made. The effect is that the Treasury will be taking out of the money market either tax or loan installments continuously for near months.

Congress enacted that the Victory Loan should be issued in notes of maturities from one to five years, with tax exemptions adjusted to the wants of the several classes of taxpayers, but left to the Secretary of the Treasury the fixing of the rate of interest and other "terms and conditions." The rate of interest will make the new bonds competitive particularly with the outstanding issues, except the first. The terms of exemption will make it competitive particularly with the First Loan, which is exempt in the highest degree that can be given. The shortness of the term of the notes is relied upon to prevent the increased rate of interest on them from depressing the bonds of the issues between the first and the last. But the shortness of the term of the notes makes them more desirable than the first issue in proportion that it is valued for the exemption rather than the rate of interest. As taxes fall necessarily the higher interest issues will be preferred to the lower rate, in proportion that the exemption privilege loses its attraction. The exemption privilege is worth most in the nearest years, and is increased in attraction as it is accompanied by freedom from necessity to take a low rate of interest for a longer term than the exemption is wanted. That is to say, during the term of the notes, exemption privileges being the same, the notes ought to sell above the bonds. Thus the 3½ per cents. might be expected to fall, and the higher rate issues to rise, until they alter their present relative market position.

Senator CALDER calls attention to the defective working of the theory on which Congress has placed all the Liberty Loans, that all were worth par to original subscribers and ought to be kept so. That is so far from true that the discount on the earlier issues is the greatest obstacle to the triumphant placing of the Fifth Loan. The privilege of conversion of earlier issues into later issues of higher rates of interest has failed to maintain the market price for two reasons. First, the Liberty bonds were sold to subscribers partly on patriotic appeal, and, second, the conversion privilege was stopped. It was later renewed, but not to include the Fifth Loan. The conversion privilege was stopped because it was found too costly as the total loans increased, and because it was not necessary, so liberal was the response to the summons to patriotic lenders.

Doubt that the patriotic inducement will be as powerful as before is reflected both in the discounts on the earlier issues, at their maximum last week, and in the admitted necessity for raising the rate on the fifth issue. Senator CALDER thinks that "holders" of the discount issues should have privilege of conversion into the fifth issue, for their short term at least. It would be easier to agree with him if he had limited his proposal to original subscribers who still hold their bonds. Buyers at a discount have no claim for conversion. They made their bargains fairly in the markets. Those subscribers who sold at a discount ought not to be able to buy them back for purposes of conversion. Bonds put in the market ought to be left to find their place in the market. But Senator CALDER makes a good point when he suggests that the Treasury and Congress should keep faith with those who kept faith with them by taking bonds facing a loss, and then supported a declining market by holding the weight of their bonds from it. No better terms ought to be given to any subscribers than are given to all. The par theory ought to be abandoned for market reasons, but it ought to be available to all subscribers so long as it is offered to any. This point is strengthened by the fact that no more loans are to be issued, and that the burden of the conversion privilege may be further lightened by confining it to original subscribers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Belated, but Highly Important.

Two particularly interesting arguments against setting clocks ahead when the long days come are presented in a letter just received from an antagonist of that scheme. Much of what he writes is in passionate lamentation of Congress's failure to heed the pleas of the farmer for relief from the cruel wrongs that daylight saving imposes on him, but as this part of the letter throws no light on the mystery why the farmer cannot still do his work in field and byre just when he pleases, regardless of the clock's mutation, its presentation, even in summary, does not seem necessary.

Entirely different, and of truly remarkable cogency, are the writer's own contributions to the controversy. In the first of them he proved with all the rigor of mathematics that as the expenditures of 100,000,000 Americans in each hour of waking life amount to $14,000,000, setting the clocks ahead an hour increases the nation's annual cost of living by $3,000,000,000—which is, as he truly says, "an enormous sum." A carping critic might object to this computation that it ignores the possibility of an equally large saving at the end of the day, but figures can't lie, so those must be right, and the real clincher remains to be told. Read it:

> What is very serious indeed is the certainty that this iniquitous law will give deep displeasure to God, for when His great creation, the sun, declares in the heavens that it is 12 o'clock noon, it is blasphemy for people to declare it 1 o'clock or any other time of the day.

To that no answer is possible or even thinkable. To deny certainties would be the height of folly.

And Daylight is Still to be Saved.

When Canada, last Spring, determined to try the daylight-saving plan, its legislators, more cautious than our own, passed a twenty-worded law to cover only that one Summer. Therefore the question as presented at Ottawa this year was not whether the law should be repealed, but whether it should be re-enacted, and, as the Canadian farmers shared the dislike of the innovation that is felt by their brothers in the United States, the Dominion Parliament deemed it judicious, last week, to defeat, 103 to 51, a bill to save daylight for another season.

That was a great triumph for the farmers, of course, but their celebrations of it have been short, for practically all the rest of Canada's inhabitants have determined that, law or no law, they are going to move their clocks ahead an hour and so get again all the benefits and joys they had last summer as a result of the change. As the Canadian railways are going to exercise the same freedom of choice—their connections and relations with the American roads make it indeed unavoidable that they should take this action—the farmers have already begun to wonder if their victory was not, after all, a rather empty one.

Whatever inconvenience legal daylight saving made for them in the way of compelling early rising in order to get their garden products to market they will have to endure, just the same, under non-legal daylight saving, and their hired men will be just as desirous as before to stop work when other people do. Their only remedy is to compel the passage of a law making it a punishable offense to save daylight, and the probability that even farmers can do that is not large.

Now They Have Their Chance.

By calling for 50,000 volunteers to take the place of soldiers now serving abroad, the Government must have brought great joy and keen to the hearts of the many men who have been bemoaning the ill luck that kept them in the home camps and cruelly robbed them of an opportunity to prove on the battlefield their courage and their efficiency. Now is their chance to prove beyond question the sincerity of their eagerness for service in the foreign field, and of course thousands and thousands of them promptly will utilize the privilege that is now theirs.

To be sure, foreign service at the moment does not promise that the glories and excitements of active warfare will be theirs. As units in an army of occupation they will have many dull hours to live through, and the dangers so attractive to brave men—to real men, that is—will be lacking, at least for the present. The call to duty, however, is no less clear than it was before. Of course, that call will ring loudest in the ears of men on whose training the Government has spent much money. They will be ready for whatever work is to be done months and months before green recruits can be brought to military efficiency equaling that of the soldiers whom the armistice turned back just as they were going to board the transports. And the men whose places they will take have nobly earned the right to be relieved. There is no doubt about that.

"Principles" Are Like That.

It is impossible not to notice that Mr. DE VALERA, in justifying Ireland's demand for independence, used a qualifying word in expressing a general principle. "It is," he said, when interviewed by a TIMES correspondent in Dublin, "it is the unquestionable right of every enlightened people to govern themselves."

That is more cautious than the usual expression of the same idea, for the addition of "enlightened" tacitly admits that there are peoples to whom the right of self-determination cannot be accorded—that there are peoples who would make themselves dangerous or intolerable to their neighbors if it were accorded. But such a qualification raises some particularly difficult and delicate questions.

What people is going to admit that it is "unenlightened," and what nation can call itself "enlightened" without risking denial of its pretension by at least one other nation? There are the Germans, for instance—and the Arabs—and the Kurds! They all think very well of themselves and very ill of several peoples whose ideas and manners differ from theirs.

THE CHAOS IN EUROPE.

Formation of a League of Nations and Prompt Action by It Necessary.

By DR. FRANK BOHN.
FIRST ARTICLE.

At the Berne Socialist Conference six weeks ago the leader of the Hungarian delegation came to me and asked me for help. He said:

"We have established a republic in Hungary. So far we have maintained order. We have parceled out what food we have had with the greatest care and the working people have been satisfied with our administration. There is considerable food in the country, but our means of transporting it to the cities are totally inadequate. Furthermore, we have no goods to give in trade among the peasantry in return for such food supplies as they may have to sell. The working people of Hungary had no vote before the revolution. They lack political experience. The peasantry are entirely illiterate. Our problems are stupendous. So far we have kept out Bolshevism, but unless we get help, and get it immediately, the game is up."

I had known this man and his colleagues during my stay in Budapest in 1915. He was then as now entirely anti-German and democratic. I could only reply to him that no means of help were available, that suggestions from the commission of the Social Democratic League of which I was a member, would be listened to as little as a word from him.

"But surely, somehow, we can get help and advice from Paris?" said he.

"You must depend upon nothing from Paris," said I. "Take courage from your own strength only. How long can you hold out?"

"I repeat," he said, "with all the force I have, we cannot hold out a month. If you, personally, wish to help the working people of Hungary, help us now."

At sea, four days out from New York, a wireless informed us that the Hungarian Republic had been submerged, that this brave group of fighters in the cause of freedom, democracy, and social progress had surrendered to the Bolshevist madness. My mind went back to what a Russian in Paris said to me just after my return from Berne: "If the Paris Conference and the allied Governments think that they can let things drift in this way and escape responsibility before the civilized world, they are very much mistaken. The Czechoslovaks will go down next, and then italy."

The crucial need of the age in which we live is the establishment of a League of Nations on a democratic foundation. Without a practical administration of international affairs, wars and rumors of wars will continue without cessation. Militarism and a military servile State will be everywhere evolved. War will become a national industry of every people. Among the evolving, restless but starving peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, repeated wars and rebellions may mean the extermination of whole nations. To me, an opponent of the League of Nations is an enemy of civilisation itself. Whatever facts are presented in this series of articles are laid before the American public solely for the purpose of clearing the way for immediate practical international organisation, as outlined at Paris. My experience of Europe has made me feel certain that the mind of all its peoples, if given a chance to clarify, is fully ready for the fellowship of nations and the lasting peace of the world. If the movement fails, it will fail entirely because of specific errors of commission and omission on the part of our allied Governments, and especially of the Paris Conference. Certain fundamental changes of policy must be made, and made at once. Otherwise the wilderness that extends from the Rhine to Vladivostok will extend southward and westward.

The position of the advocates of the League of Nations at Paris today, and of their most distinguished leader, the President of the United States, would be rather ludicrous were it not so terribly tragic. Sermons in political ethics are being preached to us on the front porch while the house within is literally being gutted with flames. Among half the white peoples of the world society itself is crumbling to complete ruin. The worst stories told of the conditions in Russia can give no adequate notion of the state of starvation, anarchy, and despair which has overtaken the people. By this time, no doubt, more than half of the people of Petrograd, including practically all of the children under 10 years of age, have perished outright from starvation and public murder. The present Government of Germany is, from top to bottom, a piece of "socialist" camouflage with which the mighty German Junker class is deceiving probably nine-tenths of the Paris conferees.

Over against the despicable crew which misrules Germany stand those who will probably rule it worse tomorrow. Kurt Eisner was assassinated, in part, because he dared tell this truth at the Berne Conference—the truth that the German General Staff, under Ludendorff and Hindenburg, is still working hand in hand with Lenine and Trotsky, just as they did during the last year of the war.

The chaos extends through the Balkans and what was the Turkish Empire—through Persia and Siberia. Undoubtedly more people are dying every day from starvation within those last areas than were killed in battle during any month of the war. In the process of disintegration the last sense of order and social purpose is rapidly being lost. Wandering hordes of starving men, half armed, lay hold of cities or forcibly seize food supplies in the country and call the process "revolution." Transportation is totally breaking down in Germany and Austria, as it broke down in Russia a year ago. What starvation begins is finished by nakedness, cold, and disease. Enormous areas are totally without seed for grainfield or vegetable plot. All the evils of today will be multiplied by those of tomorrow. At Paris, one of the foremost specialists on Russia in the service of the English Government said to a friend of mine: "Unless a policy be formed and action taken at once it is the end of the world."

My friend, an old Socialist leader in the United States, said to me an hour afterward: "It may not be the end of the world, but it is perhaps the end of Europe."

Among the people of Western Europe the wave of enthusiasm for the Wilsonian principle is now in full recession. The truth about the industrial unrest in France, Italy, and the neutral countries is not printed, because the powers that be dare not permit its publication.

We could not have a United States of America if one-half of the States stood calmly by while the other half perished. The League of Nations cannot begin successfully by the mere acceptance of a number of paragraphs. Institutions do not evolve that way. The Government of the League of Nations is in fact now sitting in Paris. If that Government will abjure theory and the vanity of words and lay hold of the problem of saving two-thirds of Europe and half of Asia from complete destruction the League of Nations will be well begun.

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Care for War's Victims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You would be doing an act of justice if you would permit me, as an Australian, to point out that Canada and the United States are not, as stated in your interesting article on rehabilitation for disabled soldiers, the only Governments that have taken official cognisance of the nation's supreme duty to rehabilitate soldiers incapacitated through wounds or illness from pursuing their former means of livelihood. More than two years ago the Federal Government of Australia took up the matter, and elaborated a scheme for the careful training of the injured, which was only part of a far more comprehensive plan known as repatriation. As early as July, 1917, Senator Millen, Vice President of the Executive Council, said during a discussion on the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation bill: "I turn now to those who come back with their efficiency impaired as the result of wound or illness . . . it will be necessary to give them such training as to fit them to take up a new calling to which their disablement presents no bar, or at least presents only a modified one."

I cannot quote at length, because I know that your space is limited, but I would point out that the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation act was passed and assented to on 28th September, 1917, and that the scheme makes very careful provision for disabled men.

(MISS) M. CRAVE COLLISSON.
Lecturer in History, University of Sydney, Australia.
New York, March 24, 1919.

THE LEAGUE PACT.

Suppose it isn't perfect in its every single line!
Suppose it's only human—not a spark in it divine!
Suppose it's but a treaty full of faults for men to tell—
If it helps to stop war's murders 'twill be doing very well!

Suppose it isn't worded just as you would like to see!
Suppose its every sentence doesn't quite appeal to me!
They may not jam together all the flats that they should,
But if it stops the slaughter it will still be making good!

It may be shy on logic or it may be scant of wit,
But a few mistakes technistic will not worry me a bit.
It's the *Spirit of the Nations* that we want in that big pact,
And if it keeps us friendly for a while—it's quite an *Act!*

Suppose it isn't perfect—no such compact ever was!
It's a move in the direction of The Greatest Human Cause.
If it stops mankind from fighting, and some brother-love awakes,
I don't care a continental if there are a few mistakes!

There cannot be much error when a score of lands or more
Are bound to help each other in the settling of a score,
So if the League of Nations proves some day a Paper Scrap,
I'll feel a wee bit safer when I know it's on the map!

LURANA SHELDON.

DISCLOSES EVILS IN COMPENSATION LAW

Connor Reports to Governor That Direct Settlements Should Be Abolished.

HOW THE INJURED LOSE

Rehearings Result in Large Advances in Awards for Disability—Samples Cited.

ALBANY, March 30.—Jeremiah F. Connor, appointed by Governor Smith to investigate the affairs of the State Industrial Commission, has filed a preliminary report condemning the direct settlement system under the workmen's compensation law. He says:

"Although my investigation has not been completed I am making this special report in relation to direct settlements because the existing conditions are so shocking as to require immediate remedial legislation.

"The compensation law provides that where direct settlement is made, a joint report of the agreement shall be made to the commission, which shall examine the report and approve the same when its terms are strictly in accordance with the compensation law. I selected 1,000 reports of these agreements on direct settlements taken in chronological order from the files of the State Industrial Commission for the month of October, 1918. All of these 1,000 cases occurred in the metropolitan district. In each case the report of the agreement had been examined by the commission and approved as strictly in accordance with the compensation law. Two of the regular examiners employed by the commission selected for me from the 1,000 349 cases in which the injuries appeared to be serious. I have so far investigated 110 of these 349 cases. It was immediately apparent that many of the claimants had been treated with gross injustice. I therefore requested and secured rehearings in these cases before the Industrial Commission itself. These rehearings were held on Thursday and Saturday of last week, notice having been sent to the employer and insurance carrier in each case. More than one-half of the cases proved to be undercpaid in sums ranging from small amounts to $2,000. Some of the conditions disclosed are almost unbelievable.

Mr. Connor cites a number of cases, of which the following are samples:

"Nora Ryan, residing at 167 East 120th Street, New York City, was injured Sept. 3, 1918, while working for the Biltmore Hotel as a laundry woman. When I examined the case I found a typewritten report of an agreement prepared by the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, which insured the Biltmore Hotel against the payment of compensation. This report of the agreement was signed by the claimant and by the Secretary of the Biltmore Hotel. It described the injury as 'loss of whole of little finger' and stated that payment was to be made for fifteen weeks at the rate of $9.31 per week. This would be correct for such an injury, but when the claimant came before the Commission it was found that a considerable portion of her hand had also been amputated. She was paid under direct settlement a total of $139.65. The Industrial Commission as a result of your investigation awarded her additional compensation amounting to $617.36. When informed that she would get this additional money, the claimant broke down before the Commission and cried like a child.

"In Case No. 200675, the claimant, Theodore V. Ayres of Astoria, L. I., was injured July 11, 1918, while in the employ of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, an employer which carries its own insurance. The attending physician's report and the report of the agreement described the injury as a compound comminuted fracture of the second and third fingers of the hand. As a matter of fact, there was also a compound fracture of the first and fourth fingers and lacerations of all the fingers. Under the settlement he was paid $237.68, covering the period during which he was out of work. After surgeries to save the fingers a short time he became sick and when he recovered the employer would not give him back his job, although other employes who were sick at the same time were restored to their old positions. He has become disfigured as a result of the injuries. At the age of 71 he found himself crippled for life out of work, and receiving no compensation under a law intended to protect injured workmen. When his case was reheard by the Industrial Commission on Saturday of last week he received additional compensation for partial loss of use of the hand amounting to the sum of $2,000."

Mr. Connor concludes his report as follows:

"I have no hesitation in reporting that the amendment to the compensation law authorizing direct settlements is a total failure. In the great majority of cases it is an absolute impossibility for the commission to determine whether the report of the agreement is in accordance with the provisions of the act. I can take any twenty-five cases at random from the files of the commission and convince any one of this fact.

"I, therefore, recommend an amendment to the workmen's compensation law abolishing direct settlements and requiring the commission to pass upon all cases. A copy of a bill carrying out this recommendation is submitted herewith. It restores the act to its original form except that the awards are to be paid by the insurance carrier instead of by the commission, as before."

ROOSEVELT WORK TO GO ON

Son Theodore to Devote Himself to Politics and Public Affairs.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt admitted last night that he intended to devote himself exclusively to politics and public affairs, but said he was not considering offers of honorary political nominations just at this time, nor had he suggested the name of any one as a prospective Republican candidate for President in 1920. This was in reply to a report that he was inclined to support Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

"Of course, I indorse General Wood personally, and have said so, but I made no mention of national political affairs; the nominations are too far ahead to have any value at this time in even an academic discussion," said Colonel Roosevelt.

During the next few months he expects to give most of his time to the organizing and development of the American Legion of World War Veterans. Following a recent war talk by Colonel Roosevelt before the Republican County Committee came the suggestion of his candidacy for President of the Board of Aldermen, but he intimated last night that this suggestion did not appeal to him personally. His personal political plans are yet undefined, his purpose being chiefly concerned at this time with taking up some of the unfinished work of his father.

Although Colonel Roosevelt's residential district—East Seventy-fourth Street—is practically part of the old political section in which President Roosevelt began his career, his family home and political headquarters will continue at Oyster Bay.

"Whatever our city interests may be, I rather think I would like to live at the old home at Oyster Bay," he said. "The place has a sentimental interest to all of us. It has been the general family home of the Roosevelts for seventy years."

CARRANZA ON A TOUR.

Visits Guadalajara and Will Open Railway in That Region.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 29, (via Galveston.)—President Carranza arrived at Guadalajara today en route to open the railway from Chamela to Guadalajara. Twenty thousand people thronged the streets to cheer the President. In the afternoon a banquet was given in honor of Carranza, at which there were 1,200 guests.

The enormous popularity of Carranza was shown during the trip from Mexico City to Guadalajara, when hundreds of people thronged the stations to see the passing Presidential train. The entire area from Mexico City to Guadalajara is under cultivation. Barley crops show enormous possibilities.

Carranza is traveling with an escort of 200 men. No signs of rebels have been seen. His next trip will be to Chamela, whence he will return to Guadalajara on horseback through Michoacana, the largest agricultural State of Mexico. He will return to Mexico City within the next two weeks.

DANIELS STARTS LOAN.

Sends $5,000 Check and Urges Entire Navy to Subscribe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—More than three weeks before the Victory Liberty Loan campaign is to open, the first subscription has been received. To the navy goes the honor of "firing the first shot" in the big drive.

It was announced today that Secretary Daniels, just before he sailed for Europe, sent a check for $5,000 to Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, in charge of the navy's subscriptions, and at the same time called on the men who made the seas safe during the war to continue the splendid record of previous loans.

"I have sent an 'alnav' [all navy] message," the Secretary wrote, "and am certain that all in the naval service will respond heartily in this campaign, as in the past, and will do so well that the new Secretary of the Treasury can say, as the former Secretary said to the country, 'Match the navy.'"

The message referred to has gone to every ship, shore station, and training camp under the department for communication to every man in the service.

HONORS BISHOP SHAHAN.

Rector of Catholic University a Member of Legion of Honor.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of Catholic University, this city, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. The decoration was conferred at the university by Edouard De Billy, Deputy French High Commissioner to the United States, in the presence of a number of Bishops of the Church and French officials and army officers.

In presenting the decoration, Mr. De Billy said it was in recognition of the espousal of the French cause in the great war by Bishop Shahan and his close co-operation with the hierarchy of France.

PAY HIGH TRIBUTES TO DR. WISE'S WORK

Centennial of Noted Scholar's Birth Occasion for an Appreciation by Simon Wolf.

HAILED AS JEWISH LEADER

Man Who Knew and Studied Under Reformer Reveal His Greatness of Mind and Character.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Isaac Mayer Wise, leader in America of Reform Judaism and the founder of the Hebrew Union College and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, was observed last night at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, under the auspices of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis with the co-operation of the congregation of Temple Emanu-El.

Addresses were made by Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C., Dr. Joseph Silverman, Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the New York City Executive Committee of the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Commission, and Dr. Nathan Krass. Opening and closing prayers were proclaimed by Dr. Rudolph Grossman and Dr. Simon Cohen. The meeting began with the singing of "America" by the choir and congregation, and closed with the rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Anthems were sung by Dr. Schlager, Miss I. Barbour, and the choir. Theodore E. Burton, former U. S. Senator from Ohio, was expected to deliver an address, but was called to Illinois by the death of his brother.

Mr. Wolf, who spoke on "Recollections of Dr. Wise," said that Dr. Wise, who was a friend for many years, was ready to respond to every call and was the type of Victor Hugo's Bishop in "Les Miserables," in whom every Jean Valjean found a friend and protector.

Abraham Lincoln looked on Dr. Wise as one of the great men of the nation, he continued. "He congratulated him in my presence for his great courage. When the Union of American Hebrew Congregations met in Washington, President Grant met Dr. Wise and shook hands with him, congratulating him as the great leader of American Israel. And President Taft said that no man was placed higher among his Christian friends than was Dr. Wise.

American Reform Judaism has many eminent men on the credit side of the ledger—men whose words and actions have inspired and elevated humanity, but while some (very few) may have been greater Talmudists or technical scholars, not one surpassed, or even equaled, Dr. Wise in that wonderful touch of human nature, that magnetism which made him one of the people, one of Lincoln's men—in short, a household word in every Jewish (nay, Christian as well) home. He did not carry you to heights by eloquence, but by simple sincerity; his heart was ever on his tongue; self-abnegation his slogan. A unique figure, one of the old school; who combined wit, humor, repartee, and deep erudition. He charmed every circle, adorned every station, and has left an example and inspiration that have given vigor and impetus to his and succeeding generations.

"Chief and above all, he had a constructive mind, reinforced by a virile personality that commanded and never kept the good-will and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He was an intense, loyal, and devoted Jew, not merely as a recognition, but as a factor of national enlightened civilization. His vision was not circumscribed when others doubted and jeered. He had the o'clock in the morning courage.

"Living in the early fifties in a small town in Ohio, the Israelite and Deborah was the literature that I was constantly reading, and it was by and through this channel that I learned to know and to love the great master. In 1857 when changes, or the lack thereof, caused me to write Dr. Wise to suspend my subscription, he promptly replied, 'Never worry. Pay when you can, and if you never pay, it won't matter. Let me worry'—thoroughly characteristic of him.

"He was the father of the idea of taking Jewish boys out of the orphan homes to be educated at the Union College, and many of the present Jewish rabbis owe their standing and golden opportunity to that constructive action.

"To me he was the embodiment of spiritual generosity coupled with dominant force. My prophecy of 1876 at the Convention of the Council, held in Washington, has been fulfilled: 'Many of the opponents will have to die before Dr. Wise will be duly appreciated.' But not only on Judaism did he leave his immortal impress, but on the non-Jew as well. In his home city, and every place he graced by his presence, he was respected and revered for his sterling qualities as a man and an American. Dr. Wise's influence with President Lincoln in the famous Order No. 11 brought instant prompt action. Dr. Wise also opened the Senate and House of Representatives with prayer, and was commented by the Chaplain of the Senate, Dr. Newman, for its brevity. Dr. Wise promptly replied: 'One of our sages explained all there is in religion while standing on one foot; why should not I be able to be brief while standing on both?'

"His colleagues still living, his pupils, his family, friends, neighbors, all will bear witness that God vouchsafed us the presence of his true trusteeship on earth, but to me was not only the teacher, the preacher, the thinker, the patriotic American, but the loving friend, whose image and worth are engraven on my heart of hearts, a true knight, 'sans peur et sans reproche.'"

Dr. Kraus, a member of the last class taught by Dr. Wise in the Hebrew Union College, said that like Lincoln Dr. Wise always had a humorous word before the most serious undertaking. He told of how in class one day when some one suggested the thought that "there was nothing new under the sun," after discussion of the recent buried treasures in Palestine and Egypt Dr. Wise seriously said that "they even had wireless telegraphy in Palestine, for the telegraph wires had not been found."

And as life is a mixture of joy and sorrow, continued Dr. Krass, "Dr. Wise just then lifted his classes to put down his brow and fell lifeless in his chair. He said he would always cherish the privilege of having sat at the feet of Dr. Wise, and gathered his last words of wisdom as his soul was winging its way to immortality."

Dr. Silverman said that Dr. Wise deserved the title of "Father of American Judaism" and called him "teacher of teachers, rabbi of rabbis, leader of leaders, and champion of champions."

He was a Jewish Luther who denounced the inconsistency between faith and practice, who brooked no lip service and who did not give credence to the doctrine of infallibility in man, the Bible, or in the Talmud," he declared. Dr. Wise emancipated the Jewish religion from the antiquated forms and obsolete notions that it possessed in the United States due to the great influx of Jews from Central Europe about seventy-five years ago, continued Dr. Silverman. He said that Dr. Wise was one of the greatest of all American rabbis and praised him for achievements. He described him as of exceptional mentality and character, analytic and constructive, equipped with deep feeling and a universality of sympathy for his fellow-man, liberal in his judgment and in his deeds, never pandering to the strong or powerful in the community. Possessing a strong personality he said that Dr. Wise was winning and persuasive and scintillated wit and humor, and was not only rabbi of any congregation he presided over but was a teacher of all Israel as well.

Mr. Hays, in relating the contribution of Dr. Wise to the sons and daughters of immigrant Jews, said that the tragedy of the children of the immigrants was that when they returned to their homes from the public schools they were not able to understand the old forms and religious practices that their parents had brought from other climes. "So they go from worse to worse, not to Christianity, but they go to radicalism, anarchism, and extreme socialism, called Bolshevism," he declared. He made a plea for a revival of the ideals that Dr. Wise stood for.

In his letter, ex-Senator Burton said he regretted he would be unable to bring his tribute to the life work of Dr. Wise, on whom all agreed in the conviction that he was not only a great leader "among those of his own race but also a stalwart American as well."

Addresses on the life, character, and achievements of Dr. Wise were made yesterday in their sermons by Dr. Stephen S. Wise in the Free Synagogue and Dr. Samuel Schulman at Temple Beth-El.

TO SUPPLY MATZOTH FREE.

Jewish Charitable Organizations Will Assist the Needy.

Jewish charitable organizations, have perfected plans whereby no needy person will have to go without matzoth, or unleavened bread, during the celebration of the Feast of the Passover, beginning on the night of April 14 and extending through April 22. New York organizations will supply matzoth even to refugees in Japan, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America at 270 East Broadway.

In New York City the Maskel El Dol Society begins today the distribution of 50,000 pounds of matzoth among the needy in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"No needy person will be without matzoth," said Jacob Reit, Secretary of the society, yesterday. "We are going to give away 50,000 pounds, beginning tomorrow, and we will see that every one gets a share. Notwithstanding high prices, there will be no shortage for the holidays. We are also distributing tea and sugar and at least 3,000 pounds of meat for the occasion."

Matzoth this year, like everything else, has risen in price, costing six cents a pound more on the average than ever before. It was the rise in cost that led the charitable organizations to act.

ANGER AT VILLAIN'S ESCAPE

Paris Socialist Press Denounces Acquittal of Jaures's Murderer.

PARIS, March 30.—The Socialist press today protests against the acquittal of Raoul Villain, who shot and killed the Socialist leader, Jaurès.

"It is a challenge thrown in the face of the working classes by the blind bourgeoisie," says L'Humanité.

Le Populaire, the organ of Jean Longuet, leader of the Minority Socialists, also heads its article on the Villain trial, "A Challenge to the Workers. Let the Assassins Continue." Longuet writes that it is possible that the jury, in the absence of the real authors of the crime, were unwilling to punish one who was but a miserable tool.

W. S. S. BARGAIN DAY.

Last Chance to Invest with the Government at $4.14.

Today is W. S. S. bargain day. The cost of War Savings Stamps increases tomorrow from $4.14 to $4.15. The truly thrifty will go today to a war Savings Stamp agency and exchange their thrift stamps for War Savings Stamps, adding 14 cents.

A special campaign to organize war saving societies among residents of New York born in Greece has been successful. Lieutenant James J. Caires, who recently left active service in the United States Army, and is now a field secretary for the War Savings Committee, reported on Saturday that 75 per cent. of the Greek societies had responded to the appeal to form W. S. S. units and encourage members to invest savings in War Savings Stamps. Hearty co-operation is being accorded by the American-Hellenic Society, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is President; the Pan Hellenic Society and other associations.

Senator Knox Forced to Rest.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 30.—Senator Philander C. Knox has been suffering from eye strain and obliged to spend the last several days in a darkened room of his suite at the Breakers Hotel, where Mrs. Knox and their son, S. J. Knox, are with him. It was said there that his condition need cause no anxiety, but that he came to Palm Beach thoroughly exhausted and was still in need of rest.

Marion—White.

The marriage is announced of Guy E. Marion of New York and Miss Sarah Bingham White, a daughter of Charles E. White of Los Angeles, Cal., which took place in that city last Tuesday. Mr. Marion is with the Community Moving Picture Bureau of this city, organizing its record section, and has been identified with the organization of business libraries. He is a graduate of Tufts College, Massachusetts.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen A. Peabody of 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, this city, a daughter of the late Dr. George R. Peabody of Newport, R. I., to the Rev. Charles Russell Peck, the rector of Christ Church, South Boston, Mass. Mr. Peck was formerly assistant rector of Trinity Church, Newport. The wedding is planned for next June.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna E. Lowe of Greenwich, Conn., to Sergeant Eltinge Smith, Battery E, 56th Artillery, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, also of Greenwich. Sergeant Smith recently returned from service abroad.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Louise Barnett, a daughter of Mrs. Barnett of 309 West Ninety-ninth Street, to Alfred Black of 601 West 141st Street, a son of Mrs. William Black.

Captain Edward Carter and Mrs. Carter of Warrenton, Va., announce the engagement of their cousin, Miss Mary Lindsay Carter, to Edwin Thomas Jackman of Pittsburgh, Penn. The wedding is planned for the midsummer.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ahlgren of Terre Haute, Ind., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa Joan Ahlgren, to Lieutenant Morris Fenton Booth, F. A., U. S. A., a son of Mrs. William Thorne Morgan of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Cadwell of Glen Ridge, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Winifred La Voy Cadwell, to Henry Burleigh Snell of New Haven, Conn.

RAILROAD AT WORK ON 'CUTOFF' BRIDGE

Courts Set Aside Legislature's Objection to Hudson Crossing Near Albany.

PLACE COST AT $20,000,000

Engineers Expect Project to Relieve Congestion Here and Cut Delay on Western Freight.

Following the decision of the Supreme Court that a railroad has the right to build the type of bridge approved by the War Department even though that type is opposed by the State, the engineering forces of the New York Central Railroad, it was said yesterday, are again at work on the plans for a freight "cutoff" from Castleton, near Albany, and a classification freight yard to be located at Feura Bush, N. Y. Business interests in this city are interested in this $20,000,000 project, for it is the belief of railroad men that it will materially lessen freight congestion at this port and will stimulate business, as it is claimed the Castleton bridge will mean a saving of from two to five days on freight from Chicago and the West.

The railroad proposes to throw across the Hudson River at Castleton a bridge high enough to allow the highest masts to pass and constructed in two spans, one of 500 feet width and the other 408 feet. The plans were approved by the Secretary of War in 1917. The new proposed "cutoff" would result in loss Railroad men said that this opposition had its beginning in the fear that the proposed "cut off" would result in loss of business. "The objection which was chiefly urged," said Ira A. Place, chief counsel for the road, "was that some day transatlantic liners would be passing by New York City and going on up to Albany. All the expert opinion of the company's engineers and of those of the War Department was to the contrary.

"Notwithstanding all that had been done, these Albany objectors had sufficient influence with the Legislature to have a bill passed which repealed the original act giving permission to construct the bridge and making it obligatory to build a bridge with a span 1,130 feet in length."

The building of the freight "cut-off" bridge, two miles south of Castleton, was projected ten years ago, when it was seen that efficiency would require the widening of the "neck of the bottle," which is the two railroad draw bridges at Albany. The plans call for the building of a high bridge across the river and the construction of twenty miles of double track, connecting the main Hudson River Division of the New York Central at Stuyvesant with the Boston and Albany, near Von Hoesen, and with the East Shore Railroad at Feura Bush, eight miles southwest of Albany, where will be located modern gravity freight distributing yards.

The principal object of the proposed "cut-off" is the detour of the vast freight traffic over easier grades, particularly to avoid the steep hill encountered westbound from West Albany, which is the heaviest ascent on the system and necessitates cutting freight trains into four parts and the constant use of "pusher" engines to lift each section up this eight-mile hill. Another reason, railroad officials say, is that by the new route freight will avoid the Albany drawbridge, where in the past much passenger traffic has been interrupted from twenty-five to forty minutes in each hour, which means cutting efficiency in half.

Freight congestion, they contend, will be relieved here and in Boston. Vast tonnage is continually waiting at Albany to be moved, and with the proposed "cut-off" this delay will be done away. Mr. Place said. By removal to the southerly cut-off of the heavy freight trains, the capacity of the Albany route for passenger trains will be nearly doubled, he added, and these trains will be enabled to use both of the bridges at Albany, instead of one as is now the case.

The plans announced by the company contemplate the expansion of the car shops at West Albany, where relief from car congestion in the yards will give space for this improvement, and it is proposed to build shops where the system's passenger equipment may be rebuilt or repaired.

All of the various points involved, even the amount of fuel to be saved and the lesser hours of man-service needed for given results in transportation, through eliminating "helper engines," together with the added amount of use obtained from the whole railroad plant, have been figured out with scientific exactness by the railroad executives, it was stated yesterday.

It is computed that the average reduction in time on each car of freight bound from the west for New York or Boston will be between two and two and a half days, with a total of some 3,200 freight cars interchanged at the Albany gateway daily.

COBB URGES AUTO BILL.

Advocates Measure Requiring Examination of License Applicants.

Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, who presides at the Traffic Court, appealed to motorists, civic organizations and clubs yesterday to support the amended Knight-Wheelock bill now before the Legislature at Albany. The measure is designed to minimize street accidents by requiring a physical examination and road test for auto license applicants. The bill, Magistrate Cobb said, was drafted with the approval of the Traffic Court Conference, called by Secretary of State Hugo, to draw up suitable amendments to the motor-vehicle laws.

The appeal told in detail of cases in which it had been found in court that feeble minded persons, criminal minded with long prison records, drug addicts, and persons with defective eyesight and other physical defects, had met with accidents while operating automobiles. Men and women unexplainingly submitted to both examination and road test in New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, the appeal continued, taking up the opposition to the proposed road test and examination.

"It is highly significant," the appeal concluded, "that all the great States which bound New York compel both operators and chauffeurs to take adequate examination before being licensed. If other States have done these things and can do these things why cannot New York? In its present form every concession has been made to every reasonable demand. What are the forces that oppose this legislation?"

Greylock Dinner Friday Night.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Greylock Alumni Association will be held at the University Club on Friday evening. Franklin H. Mills is Secretary of the association, whose members include Henry P. Davison, Charles H. Sayblin, and Justice Henry De Witt Hotchkiss.

Held Belmont Funeral Today.

The funeral of August Belmont, Jr., of the banking firm of August Belmont & Co., whose death occurred Saturday morning at the General Memorial Hospital, 106th Street and Central Park West, following an operation for intestinal trouble, will be held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The body will be taken to Newport, R. I., for burial.

Actor Killed by Fall.

John H. Crist, a vaudeville actor, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling from a fourth-story window of his parent's home at 245 West Seventieth Street. He was 23 years old. An ambulance surgeon from the Knickerbocker Hospital said Crist had been instantly killed. The police believe the fall was accidental.

ICE BLOCKS NAVY'S OCEAN FLIGHT SCOUT

Destroyer Seeking Site for Seaplane Start Unable to Reach Land.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 30.—Scouting for a possible starting point in Newfoundland for the contemplated transatlantic flight of a seaplane under the direction of the United States Navy, has been delayed by the huge ice fields off the coast of the island. The United States destroyer Barney, which left Boston last Wednesday, to investigate the conditions along the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia coasts, was unable to put into St. John's and came here today.

Lieut. Commander Bellinger, who has been detailed to select a landing place for the first stage of the flight and a field for the start of the second stage, said that the ice extended in a solid mass for three miles off St. John's. The destroyer steamed along the Newfoundland coast for twenty-four hours, hoping that a favorable shift of the wind would make an opening through which some harbor might be reached, but the ice remained unbroken.

The Barney will remain here pending the receipt of instructions from the Director of Naval Aviation at Washington. When the destroyer left Boston it was announced that there was a possibility that a more suitable starting place for the flight might be found in Nova Scotia than in Newfoundland.

PLANES REACH ST. JOHN'S.

Chief Sopwith Machine 30 Feet Long —Wing Spread 41.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 30.—Two Sopwith biplanes, one of which will attempt the transatlantic flight, arrived in St. Johns early this morning by train from Placentia, where they had been landed by the steamer Portia after being transferred from the Digby. The chief machine intended for use in the flight is thirty feet in length, the wings measuring forty-one feet from tip to tip. It was packed in a big, iron-bound case.

It is reported that the machine entered by the Short brothers is on the way here.

PRINCESS COLONNA DIES.

Mrs. John W. Mackay at Daughter's Italian Home as End Came.

Evelyn Bryant Mackay, Princess Colonna-di-Stigliano a daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay and sister of Clarence H. Mackay of this city, died on Friday last of influenza at her home, the Castello Costa, at Santa Margherita Ligure, Italy, according to word received by relatives in this city yesterday. The Princess was a daughter of Mrs. Mackay by a former marriage to Dr. Bryant, a cousin of William Cullen Bryant. She received her education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Paris.

It was in that city, in the early eighties, that she married Prince Ferdinando Colonna, eighth Prince di Stigliano. Her daughter, Blanca, married Count Jules de Bonvouloir and lives in Paris. Two sons, Andrea and Maria Antonio, saw service in the Italian Army during the war.

The Princess was engaged in hospital work with the Red Cross throughout the war. Her mother and all of her children were with her when she died, the cable dispatches said. It is understood that the body will be brought to this country, where the Princess was born, for burial.

Aero Officer Dies in Canal Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, March 30.—The death of Captain Edward L. Williams, Squadron Commander of the Seventh Aero Squadron at France Field, Cocosolo, Canal Zone, occurred yesterday. Spinal meningitis was the cause. His home was Santa Cruz, California.

David Stevenson, Brewer, Dies.

David Stevenson, President of the David Stevenson Brewing Company, at 521 Tenth Avenue, died Saturday at the Hotel Plaza after a short illness. His father, the founder of the brewing company, died in the early 90's leaving an estate of $3,000,000. Mr. Stevenson's body was removed yesterday to the Campbell Funeral Church. He leaves a widow, who was summoned home from White Sulphur Springs after his illness.

S. S. Rosenstamm, Banker, Dies.

S. S. Rosenstamm, for forty years associated with Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, bankers at 61 Broadway, of late as general representative, died yesterday at his home, 345 West Eighty-fourth Street, at the age of 58 years. He was born in Germany and came to this country as a boy. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at Temple Emanu-El.

Mrs. G. F. Butterworth, Jr., Dead.

Mrs. Isabel Imlay Baird Butterworth, wife of George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., died on Saturday night at the home of Mr. Butterworth's parents, 57 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Butterworth was a daughter of the late John Stuart Baird and Alice Benet Baird of New York and Cornwall-on-Hudson, and was married to Mr. Butterworth in St. Bartholomew's Church on Oct. 4, 1916, by Bishop Greer. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at the Church of Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

Dr. Jose Penna Dies in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday, March 29.—Dr. Jose Penna, widely known in international medical circles, died suddenly here this afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY A. LYNCH of 2,726 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday afternoon. She was 56 years old and was born in Ireland.

Mrs. DELIA NORTON STURGES of 52 West 100th Street, who died of heart disease last Thursday on a Pennsylvania train for the West, will be buried here on Tuesday from the West End Presbyterian Church.

ROMAIN P. GRESSIER, owner of a garage at 946 West Thirty-ninth Street, died yesterday at his home, 76 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Dr. JAMES A. HUTCHESON, one of the best known physicians on the south side of Long Island, died at his home in Lynbrook yesterday. He had been in poor health, following hard work during the epidemic of influenza. He was an active member of the Hempstead Yacht Club.

Mrs. MARY L. I. ROBBINS, 86 years old, died yesterday at the home of her nephew, Daniel D. Van Mater, in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. GEORGIANA BUCKHAM WRIGHT of New York and Boston, wife of the late William J. Wright, died yesterday at her home, 326 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

Born.

JALKOFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Jalkoff announce the birth of a daughter, March 30, at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

Engaged.

LEVY — LEERBURGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leerburger announce the engagement of their daughter, Babette, to Leo Levy of New York. At home Sunday, April 6, between 3 and 6.

Married.

DELEHANTY—ROLAND.—Married in Paris, France, March 30, 1919, Margaret Roland of Racine, Wis., to Captain Bradley Washington Delehanty, A. E. F., of this city, son of the late Captain Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., and Mrs. Delehanty.

GOLDMAN—DRACHENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Drachenberg of 745 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter, Lily, to Dr. Aaron Goldman, Sunday, March 30, 1919, at Congregation Ohab Zedek, 118th St., 5th Av.

POLK—FINKELSTEIN.—Pauline A. Finkelstein to Rudolph Polk, on March 16.

Died.

ABBEY.—At Rome, Northport, N. Y., March 30, 1919, Senior Captain C. A. Abbey, U. S. Coast Guard, (retired,) aged 78 years. Interment private, Greenwood Cemetery.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, March 30, 1919, at his residence, 1,081 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., William Anderson, husband of the late Mary Judd Anderson, in the 86th year of his age. Services will be held in the New York Avenue M. E. Church Tuesday, April 1, at 1:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BARRY.—After a brief illness, James L., beloved brother of Babef V., Sister M. Placidus, and Francis E. Barry. Funeral from his late residence, 1,316 College Av., on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Av. Solemn requiem mass 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

BELMONT.—August Belmont, Jr., son of August Belmont and Bessie Hamilton Morgan and husband of Alice Pruyn Slocourla Belmont, at the General Memorial Hospital, midnight Friday, March 28. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, March 31, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Newport, R. I.

BROWN.—On Sunday, March 30, 1919, Robert Brown, in the 93d year of his age. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. M. Koneckc, 216 Van Buren St., on Tuesday, April 1, at 8 P. M.

BURKE.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

BURR.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, March 30, 1919, Margaret Burr. Services at her late residence, 924 Kensington Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, at 3 o'clock.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Saturday night, March 29, 1919, at 57 East 54th St., Isabel Imlay Baird, wife of George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., and daughter of the late John Stuart and Alice Benet Baird. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av. Interment private.

CAMERON.—Richard Bradley, at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, March 28, 1919, aged 50. Interment at Wilmington, N. C.

CAPEN.—Lulu L., wife of Walter H. Capen. Funeral services, All Angels Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Monday morning, March 31, at 10 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

CLEARY.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., March 28, 1919, William F. Cleary, beloved husband of Annie M. Cleary, aged 57 years. Funeral from the home, 35 Clinton Place, New Rochelle, on Tuesday at 9 A. M.; thence to the Blessed Sacrament Church, where requiem mass will be said at 10 A. M. Boston and Lowell, Mass., papers please copy.

COMERFORD.—On March 29, 1919, at her residence, 29 Willow St., Brooklyn, Annie Comerford, (nee Stanley,) beloved mother of Thomas J. and Mary E. Comerford. Funeral on Tuesday, April 1, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Assumption Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

DOYLE.—At 723 St. Nicholas Av., March 29, 1919, Mary B. Doyle, beloved mother of Mrs. Florence D. Mathews. Solemn requiem mass on Tuesday at 10 A. M. at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 143d St., near Convent Av.

DU BOIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, 814 2d Place, Plainfield, N. J., on March 27, Garret Du Bois, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Franklin, N. Y., on Monday, March 31, at 1:30 P. M.

DUNNE.—Friday, March 28, 1919, at the residence of her son-in-law, 919 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, Ellen, widow of John Dunne of County Cork, Ireland. Funeral Monday. Solemn Requiem Mass 10 A. M., at St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville Avenue, Brooklyn. Interment at Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

DWYER.—R. J., late of 21 Manhattan Av., on Sunday, March 30. Funeral from Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Av., corner 96th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

FIELD.—On March 28, 1919, in his 56th year, Maunsell Bradhurst Field, son of the late M. Augustus Field and the late Frances Pearsall Bradhurst. Funeral private.

FULTON.—Samuel T., at his residence, 210 West 90th St., after a short illness. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.), Broadway and 66th St., Monday, March 31, at 3 P. M. Topeka, Kan., and Chicago papers please copy.

GAYNOR.—Jane, on March 30, beloved daughter of Mary and the late Peter Gaynor, at her residence, 223 West 106th. Funeral Tuesday, 9:45 A. M. Requiem mass Church of Ascension, West 107th St., 10 A. M. Interment private.

HALSTED.—Funeral services of Gilbert C. Halsted, son of Gilbert C. and Annie E. Halsted, at the chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HART.—James, on March 30. Funeral services at Second R. P. Church, 306 West 122d St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HAYDEN.—March 28, Josephine Hayden. Funeral services, Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Monday, 8 P. M.

HAYES.—Michael J., March 29. Funeral Stephen Merritt's chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 12 M.

HENKEL.—Suddenly, on March 28, at his residence, 338 East 18th St., New York City, William Henkel, in his 100th year, beloved husband of Sophia Henkel, (nee Faller) and devoted father of William Henkel, Jr., Matthew A. Henkel, Lillian Michel, Maud Kreyenbuehl, Dorothy, Georgiana, Helen, and Ethel Henkel. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) Monday morning, March 31, at 11 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

HIRSCH.—Herman, formerly of 189 Lewis Av., Brooklyn, late of Montreal, Canada, Saturday, March 29. Funeral from Meyers Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., on Tuesday, April 1, at 1 P. M.

JACOBSON.—Saturday, March 29, Louis, dearly beloved husband of Emma, and father of William and Carrie Moss, suddenly, in his 71st year. Funeral from his late residence, 135 East 106d St., on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of National Lodge, F. and A. M., Civic Lodge, F. and A. M., Kurlander Bruder Verein, Queen Esther Ladies' Society, and Maternity Aid Society are requested to attend. Omit flowers.

KAY.—At 444 West 167th St., March 30, Hannah M. Kay, aged 66 years. Funeral services at her late residence, April 1, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Mary A., native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and aunt of Mary B. Andrew and Thomas Keys. Funeral from Joseph M. Everard's funeral chapel on Tuesday at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

LE FEVRE.—On Sunday, Philip Le Fevre of New Paltz, N. Y., aged 82, father of Andries P., Margaret E. Fielding, and Elsie Le F. Rhodes. Funeral services on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. at Orchard Terrace, Loyd, N. Y.

McLAUGHLIN.—Lucerne M., wife of William S., of Morris Heights, N. Y., and Newtown, Conn., suddenly, Saturday, March 29, at her residence, 1,747 Undercliff Av., in her 43d year. She is survived by her husband, nine children, and her sister, Mrs. Franklyn V. Canning. She was a daughter of the late A. Maynard Lyon. A member of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and of St. Elizabeth's College Alumnae. Her husband was officially connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral. Solemn requiem mass from Holy Spirit Church, Burnside and University Avs., Morris Heights, Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MANES.—On Sunday, March 30, at her residence, 6 West 107th St., Jeanne Pierre Manes, beloved wife of Pierre Manes. Funeral service at Eglise Notre Dame, 114th St. and Morningside Drive, on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 o'clock.

MENKEN.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, Marie M. Menken, (nee Wist,) beloved daughter of Amanda A. Wist and wife of Ernest Menken. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 2,420 Valentine Av., Bronx, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 1, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

MEYER.—Pauline, widow of the late Bernard Meyer, mother of Mark Meyer, Juliette Adler, Florence Beller, Cecile Pöpel, and Bertha Goodkind. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

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Died.

NEWMAN.—On March 30, at his residence, 46 West 100th, Patrick H., husband of the late Mary Newman, (nee Hughes.) Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

PEALE.—On Friday, March 28, 1919, Algernon T. Peale. Funeral services at his late residence, 43 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J., Monday, March 31, 2 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

PLATTER.—On March 29, 1919, Cordelia Jennie, in her 65th year, wife of Charles W. Platter, mother of Mrs. B. F. Rogers, Mrs. W. W. Biddle, Charles G. and Gordon W., now in France. Funeral services at her late residence, 214 Madison Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Tuesday, April 1, at 2:30 P. M. Buffalo and Brooklyn papers please copy.

POLLOCK.—Killed in action Nov. 1, in the Argonne Forest, France, Norman Pollock, U. S. Marine Corps, beloved son of Edward H. and Georgianna Pollock of 1,045 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

PRIEST.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday evening, March 29, 1919, Frances Walker, wife of the late Rev. Dr. J. Addison Priest, in her 90th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Seymour Crane, 39 Church St., Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Cooperstown, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

ROBBINS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 29, 1919, Lavinia L., wife of the late George Robbins, in the 86th year of her age. Services at the residence of her nephew, Daniel D. Van Mater, 832 Hillside Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday afternoon, March 31, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Bordentown, N. J., on Tuesday morning.

ROLL.—At Linden, N. J., March 30, 1919, Walter H., husband of Lulu E. and son of the late Isaac C. Roll, aged 54 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Spiffens St., Linden, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock.

ROSENBERG.—Bernard, beloved son of Philip and Jennie Rosenberg (nee Vogel) and darling brother of Leah, at 2,025 86th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Funeral announcement later.

ROSENSTAMM.—On Sunday, March 30, at his residence, 345 West 84th St., S. S. Rosenstamm, beloved brother of Mrs. Adele Vogel, Mrs. L. J. Lippmann, Ike Rose, Lew Rose, and devoted uncle, of Mortimer Vogel and Myron Rosenthal. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock.

SCOBLE.—Elsie Nicholson Scoble, daughter of the late Henry Martyn and Elsie J. Scoble, on March 28, 1919. Services at her late home, 2,770 Boulevard, Jersey City, at 2 P. M., Monday, March 31, 1919.

SEYD.—After a short illness, on Saturday, March 29, 1919, Bertha E., daughter of the late Emil and Elise Seyd. Funeral service at 396 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—March 26, 1919, Audrey W. Smith, only child of Thomas E. and Ella Smith, aged 1 year and 7 months. Funeral services at residence of her parents, 8,777 108th St., Richmond Hill, Tuesday, April 1, at 2:30 P. M.

SOMMER.—On Saturday, March 29, Gottlob Sommer, beloved husband of Elisabeth Applegate, in his 68th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 705 West 178th St., on Wednesday, April 2, at 1:30 P. M. Automobile cortege.

SPALCKHAVER.—On March 29, William Spalckhaver, aged 82 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 159 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

STARKS.—Julia H., dearly beloved wife of the late James J. Starks, March 29. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STAUBSANDT.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, Eugene Staubsandt, in his 62d year. Funeral services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, April 1, at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Hope, N. Y.

STEVENSON.—On March 29, David, son of the late David and Susanne Marion Stevenson and beloved husband of Charlotte Latrobe Stevenson. Funeral services 10 o'clock Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at St. Thomas's Ch

HALAS LOOMS UP IN YANKEES' PRACTICE AND MAY TOP SEASON'S BATTING ORDER

For poor clothes there isn't a single argument that will hold water!

They lose their shape.

Don't wear.

Waste labor.

The better they're made the longer they last; the longer they last, the longer they keep you a satisfied customer of a house that believes as you do that "the best is cheapest in the end."

Spring suits and overcoats. Our own manufacture.

A size for every build. For boys as well as men.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

HALAS STANDS HIGH IN YANKEES' RATING

Great Lakes Outfielder Is Most Promising of the Recruits in Florida Camp.

PLAYERS REST FOR DAY

Team Has Three More Exhibition Games Booked with Brooklyn for Second Week of Training.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 30.—The Yankees had their first vacation of the training period today, baseball on Sunday being under the ban here. The respite from the two-a-day practice schedule was more than welcomed by the ball tossers. Huggins had kept them very busy during the first week of exercising here. There was no rain to interfere with the training program, and the result was that twelve strenuous workouts were crowded into six days.

Tomorrow the Yankees will resume operations, this time with the team made up as it probably will be when the season opens, three weeks hence, with the lone exception of "third" base. Duffy Lewis, who indulged in field practice Saturday morning and rested while Yanks and Dodgers played in the afternoon, will take his place in the outfield, with Bodie and Halas as his fly-chasing companions. Huggins has not fully decided on how he will place Lewis and Bodie, but it is probable that Duffy will be assigned to the left patrol and Bodie to centre.

Halas has made a pronounced impression on the Yankee pilot, and it will not be surprising if he is the regular right fielder when the season gets under way. On this point Huggins declines to make any positive statement, declaring that the outfield vacancy will continue to be open for a battle by Miller, Kane, Halas, and the rest. He pledged his word, though, the former collegian makes him stand out as the leader in the race at this time.

Halas has demonstrated in a week that he can field, throw, and run bases up to major league demands, but he has some batting faults which Huggins is trying to correct. The Yankee manager believes that these shortcomings will disappear as Halas becomes more experienced at major league ball, and he believes that the newcomer is a sure find. Halas did some flashy work on the bases in the game against the Dodgers Saturday, beat out a hit, and showed none of that nervousness so common to the rookie facing a test in a real game.

If Halas wins the outfield berth he will be the Yankees' leadoff batsman in the coming campaign, taking the place which Frank Gilhooley held for the last three seasons. The newcomer is easily the fastest man on the club, and his value is increased by the fact that he knows how to use his speed to the fullest advantage. His selection likewise would give the club the best throwing outfield it has had in years, as he has a powerful arm, and both Lewis and Bodie are above the ordinary in throwing.

Three games with the Dodgers are on the schedule for this week, to be played tomorrow, Thursday, and Saturday at the Yankees' park. In the opening game of the set with the National Leaguers the pitchers predominated for five innings, or until a strong wind came up, and after that the contest was marked by poor pitching on both sides, Schneider being the least effective of the lot. Quinn and Grimes in the first three innings had the opposing hitters next to helpless.

Outfielder Tom Miller, for whose services the Yankees and Braves submitted evidence to the National Commission, is no longer with the Huggins squad. Huggins received notice from Chairman August Herrmann Saturday night to send the player on his way to the Braves' training camp at Columbus, Ga., and Miller departed yesterday morning to join the Stallings tribe.

Outfielder Wilson Fewster, who has been detained at his home in Baltimore by his mother's illness, is expected to join the squad here today. He probably will be the last player to join the club during its sojourn in Jacksonville. Neither Baker nor Jones is expected here, and Huggins is making no further overtures to bring Dutch Leonard into camp.

PATERSON WINS AT SOCCER

Defeats Morse Dry Dock in Semi-Final Round.

The soccer players of the Paterson Football Club yesterday defeated the Morse Dry Dock eleven by 4 goals to 1 in the semi-final round for the National Challenge Trophy, annually played for under the auspices of the United States Football Association, at Harrison Field, in the presence of 5,000 people. By this victory the Patersons qualified to meet Bethlehem for the big cup of the year, and which will probably be played for in New England. The Morse team led 2 to 1 at the end of the first half, but could not stand the pace set by the Jersey men in the second period.

The lineup:

Paterson, (4.)	Position.	M. D. Dock, (1.)
Bealey	G.	Albin
Fraser	R.B.	Booth
Murray	L.B.	Harris
T. Stark	R.H.	Mackie
Vandewyghe	C.H.	McCann
Majendirka	L.H.	Stone
Knowles	O.R.	Holgate
A. Stark	I.R.	Beardsworth
Bleich	C.	Bell
Hunziker	I.L.	Morgan
Brown	O.L.	McGeagey

Referee—James A. Walder, Philadelphia. Linesmen—Thomas Cunningham, Brooklyn, and William Rowley, Newark. Goals—A. Stark, (2.) Bleich, (2.) Paterson; Beardsworth, Morse Dry Dock. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

The Longfellows of Brooklyn yesterday defeated the La Sultana eleven by the score of 5 goals to 0, at Bay Ridge Oval, thereby qualifying for the third round.

After a no-scoring first period at Todd Field in Brooklyn, the Robins Dry Dock eleven, and Team A of the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation of Harrison, Penn., played a 1 to 1 drawn game in the championship series of the National Football League, yesterday.

TITTERTON WINS ROAD RUN.

Defeats Costello with Sprint Near Finish Line.

Frank Titterton of the Glencoe A. C. was forced to extend himself to capture premier prize yesterday in the Macombs A. C. invitation road race held over a course of about four and one-half miles. Titterton and J. Costello of the Paulist A. C. raced almost together practically over the entire journey. The lead alternated between them until about half a mile from the finish line, when Titterton moved into the van position and opened up in a closing effort which brought him home about thirty yards ahead of Costello. Titterton's time was 24:35. Fifteen runners started and eight finished.

Craig Richards, veteran ex-Harvard A. A. runner, and P. Benque of the Holy Cross Lyceum started in the chase, but did not attempt to keep pace with the other runners. Richards and Benque covered about fifteen miles in a practice trial for the Boston marathon.

The order of finish follows:

Frank Titterton, Pastime A. C., 24:35; J. Costello, Paulist A. C., 25:00; M. Reinfeld, Clark House A. A., 26:40; A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C., 27:40; F. Inselbuck, Clark House A. A., 28:33; E. La Duc, Macomb's A. C., 28:55; E. Whitty, Macomb's A. C., 29:05; W. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C., 29:50.

ROBINS ROUND INTO FORM.

Wheat Will Join Brooklyn Team in Course of Week.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 30.—This was a day of rest for the Dodgers, as Manager Robbie called off the Sabbath practice sessions. However, tomorrow morning another week of hard workouts will begin and they will start with the leader of the Flatbush crew in a position to place three outfielders in the outer posts for the first time since the team started training. The arrival of Hy Myers makes this possible. When the team begins work tomorrow the outfield will be composed of Tommy Griffith, Jimmy Johnston, and Hy Myers.

The good showing of young Warren Adams around first base has caused the rotund leader to shift Johnston to left field, where he will remain until Captain Zack Wheat reports for work. The champion slugger of the National League is expected here this week.

The Dodgers' pitchers are fast nearing the point when they will be able to cut loose lusty curves. Grimes and Al Mamaux have already thrown a few twisters to opposing batters. Rube Marquard is slowly getting ripe for the coming season. Pfeffer and Cadore are also coming around slowly but surely. The playing of the rookies, Brazil, Malone, and Sheridan, has greatly impressed their manager.

LEMBACH WINS BRONX RACE

Veteran Runner Leads Home Big Field.

Jacob Lembach, a veteran runner of the Mohawk A. C., scored his first road running victory in ten years yesterday when he led home a field of fifteen rival harriers in the handicap road race of the Bronx Athletic League, conducted over the Mohawk A. C. trail of about four and one-half miles. Lembach started with a handicap allowance of 2 minutes 45 seconds and after an impressive race broasted the finish line a winner in 25:30. About 100 yards behind him came C. Beagan of the St. Anselm's A. C., who started off the 3:15 mark.

Lembach's victory was a surprise. The Mohawk veteran was conceded little chance for success over his younger rivals. He upset the calculations, however, with a startling display of form and won rather handily. Lembach's running attracted attention almost from the start. He plodded along with strong stride from the time he was sent away on his journey and at about three and one-half miles the Mohawk veteran overtook the leaders of the pack. Then Lembach eased his pace until about half a mile from the finish line when he went away in a burst of speed in which he passed Beagan, who was then leading. Beagan gave chase, but could not hold to the steady pace of the veteran. Gradually the St. Anselms runner weakened, while Lembach continued on his journey to the finish line, opening up an advantage of about 100 yards.

Fred Travelena, another Mohawk A. C. veteran, accounted for the fast time prize. Travelena started from scratch and finished seventh after a hard race in 24:10. This was 57 seconds faster than the time of his nearest rival, J. McGuinness, a clubmate, who started with an allowance of 45 seconds, and followed Travelena over the line.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name & Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1—J. Lembach, Mohawk A. C.		2:45	25:30
2—C. Beagan, St. Anselm's A. C.		3:15	25:24
3—F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C.		3:15	25:24
4—J. Donahue, Mohawk A. C.		4:00	27:36
5—F. Powers, Mohawk A. C.		1:45	26:32
6—M. Russo, St. Anselm's A. C.		3:15	25:24
7—F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C.		Scratch	24:10
8—J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C.		0:45	25:07
9—C. Holl, Mohawk A. C.		0:45	25:25
10—R. Dizon, St. Anselm's A. C.		4:00	28:54
11—J. Galuba, St. Mary's C. U.		4:00	29:00
12—J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C.		3:15	28:24
13—J. Heusle, St. Mary's C. U.		4:00	30:15
14—B. Schiavone, Mohawk A. C.		2:15	31:58
15—W. Richards, St. Mary's C. U.		4:00	32:44
16—J. Foisy, St. Mary's C. U.		4:00	33:49

DRAW FOR DOUBLES TODAY.

Entries in National Indoor Tennis Tourney Close at Noon.

Owing to military interruption, today's play in the national indoor tennis tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory will be confined to the morning hours, and several matches are scheduled to start before 10 o'clock. The best of these bring together Frank Anderson and Henry S. Parker, near the top of the draw, and Gerald Emerson and his doubles partner, E. H. Hendrickson, further down the list.

S. Howard Voshell, the playing-through champion, meets C. M. Amerman at 10 A. M., the latter having advanced through the default of Gerald Donaldson. Another winner by default, Frank Loughman, plays Peter Ball at the same hour. The Tilden-Beekman and Richards-Wagner matches will be held over until tomorrow morning.

Referee A. Castle Pooley intends to make the draw for the doubles today, the entries closing at noon. A number of additional stars will figure in the team event, including F. B. Alexander, who will probably pair with Dr. Rosenbaum, with whom he won the indoor title two years ago; Harry Steinkampf, Allen Bohr, King Smith, who with G. C. Shafer holds the championship at present; Fred Letson, A. S. Cragin, and Abraham Bassford, Jr.

The outdoor national champions, Tilden and Richards, are entered and should meet stiff opposition, particularly if they run into the indoor titleholders, Shafer and Smith. These two teams played a practice match on Saturday and divided two close sets at 8—6 each.

RUNNERS IN DEAD HEAT.

Jackson and Trivoulidas Tie at Finish of Road Race.

W. Jackson, St. Christopher Club, and Peter Trivoulidas, Morningside A. C., ran a dead heat yesterday in the ten-mile invitation race conducted as one-half of a road-running double-header by the Morningside A. C. Trivoulidas and Jackson raced as a team over the greater part of the journey, although there were several occasions when one of the other would shoot out in front for a short space. Near the finish Trivoulidas tried hard to shake off his rival, but Jackson stuck and crossed the finish line with him. The time was 58:00.

In the other race, conducted over a course of about five and one-half miles, Oswald Larsen, former Chicago athlete, who is now competing for the Morningside A. C., showed his heels to a field of eleven rivals. Larsen went into the lead shortly after the start, and made the pace thereafter to suit himself. The erstwhile Chicago runner finished the distance in 33:15, and was about fifty yards ahead of Jim Plant, a clubmate. But ten runners were credited with completing the full distance. Two of the starters were disqualified for cutting the course.

LABOWITZ IS FIRST HOME.

Wins Handicap Race in Debut as Runner.

Louis Labowitz of the Pastime A. C., junior national three-mile walk champion, made his début as a runner yesterday in the Pastime A. C. members' race over a distance of four and three-quarter miles. Labowitz, starting with a handicap allowance of two minutes, won by about two city blocks from Jake Hotz, scratch starter, in 27:25. The walking champion took the lead when the field reached the four-mile mark, and thereafter Labowitz showed the way.

To Plan Outdoor Season Sports.

Plans for the final handicap road race and a campaign for the outdoor season, will be discussed Friday night at a meeting of the Harlem Athletic League officials, to be held in the Morningside A. C. Officers will also be selected at this meeting.

GIANTS ARE JOLTED ON FLORIDA ROADS

Bounce About in Autos on Trip to Silver Springs, Where They Swim and Eat Fish.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 30.—After one of the most strenuous training weeks ever put in by a New York baseball club, today was theoretically a day of rest for the Giants, but they spent the busiest day since their arrival. Today's trip called for an auto ride to Silver Springs, Fla., on the outskirts of Ocala, fifty miles from here, and the boys were hardened into condition by bouncing up and down the mid-Florida highways. However, the ride was not as rough as last Sunday's jaunt through the pine woods to Lake Lochlose, which the participants have termed the "Rocky Road to Dublin."

The stay at Silver Springs included a trip around the lake in the famous glass bottomed boats, a ten-mile ride down the Silver River, and a fish fry. Most of the players also went in bathing. Bob Steel, an all-round athlete, introduced some clever diving stunts. Chase and Sid Ross, a kid pitcher, also proved clever in the water.

McGraw did not take the trip to Silver Springs. He already has cruised around the famous lake, and besides he has been bothered a lot during the last few days by sunburn and did not want to expose his touchy cuticle to the wind and sun any more than was necessary. Matheweson was in charge of the New York party in McGraw's absence.

Discussing his team tonight, McGraw said the men had made wonderful progress in their week here, although it was, of course, necessary to push the boys hard. He said:

"Usually we were able to knock around for several weeks before getting down to real games, but this year it was a case of dispensing with the early stuff and getting right down to real baseball. I don't think we ever started interteam games so early as we did this year, but we have only a little more than two weeks to put in here, so I had to see what I had."

Discussing the young players, McGraw said it was too early for him to attempt to pass judgment on any of the new pitchers.

"You can't tell very well what a young fellow can do after such a short period," he said. "I have given the new pitchers every chance, however. Jones, the former Texas Leaguer, looks like a real smart pitcher and has a good curve ball. He may be ready this year. Winters was a fine prospect last Spring at Marlin, and the little experience he had in the American Association before he was drafted into the army should prove beneficial to him.

"Lyons, the young fellow from Washington, has a fine fast ball, but needs a year's experience. He has the stuff if he can pitch it."

McGraw thinks his pitchers will come around all right. He expects Toney to report next month, and is depending on him to pitch during the entire season. McGraw says Toney has written him that he will report in condition for work. He is depending on Benton, Barnes, Schupp, and Toney for his first string corps, with Bob Steele, the former Cardinal, and George Smith to aid them. Jones and Winters will probably complete the pitching staff.

"I think Schupp will be able to start in right where he left off in 1917," said the Giant manager. "He has looked good in practice pitching, and I think he has recovered full use of his left arm."

HANDICAP AIDS SHERMAN.

Allowance Enables Him to Win Long Island A. L. Race.

A handicap of 3 minutes 50 seconds gave J. Sherman, Kings County A. A., premier prize yesterday in the handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League. The chase was held over the Brooklyn A. A. course of about five miles. Sherman went to the front of a field of fifteen rivals after about one mile had been covered and retained the leading position thereafter to the finish. His time was 30:03.

Fast time prize was captured by Sam Herzig of the Brooklyn A. A. He started with a 45 seconds allowance and was virtually the scratch runner. Herzig finished ninth in 29:41. The team prize went to the Kings County A. A., whose athletes compiled the winning total of 25 points.

Whitman Captain of Harvard Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—Frederic B. Whitman of this city, a senior, was elected Captain of the Harvard Varsity crew today. He is stroke, and has been acting Captain for two months.

FOXHUNTERS WIN AT POLO.

Defeat Outcasts and Tie for Second Place.

The Foxhunters polo trio overcame a handicap of seven goals and easily defeated the Outcasts polo'sts yesterday in the indoor tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 14 to 9. This victory placed the Foxhunters in a tie for second prize with the White Owls. Both teams have won three matches and lost two. They will clash in the final game of the indoor season Wednesday night.

Despite their generous allowance, the Outcasts were overwhelmed with comparative ease. George Sherman and Archie Kinney led the Foxhunters in an attack which swept aside the defensive efforts of the opposition—and at the same time kept the Outcasts too busy preventing a more one-sided result to give much attention to an offensive. When the Outcasts did essay to score the attempts were easily frustrated by the Foxhunters.

Dr. E. Biers, for the Outcasts, scored two goals in the opening period. These were the only tallies registered by the defeated trio. With their handicap the Outcasts' total was brought up to nine goals. Sherman counted five times for the Foxhunters, while Kinney scored twice, ending the first period with seven goals. In the second period Kinney scored four goals and Sherman and M. J. Stern one each. A Foxhunter pony also scored a goal in this period.

The lineup:

FOXHUNTERS, (14.)	OUTCASTS, (9.)
No. 1—G. Sherman.	No. 1—M. Karminski.
No. 2—A. Kinney.	No. 2—H. Levinsky.
Back—M. J. Stern.	Back—Dr. E. Biers.

Goals—First period—Sherman, (5.) Kinney, (2.) Dr. Biers, (2.); second period—Sherman, Kinney, (4.) Stern. Foxhunters' pony for Foxhunters. Handicap—Outcasts, 7 goals. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—Sol L. Frank. Timekeeper and scorer—William Loeb.

$5,000 RACES FOR JUMPERS.

Two United Hunts Steeplechases to be Run in June.

Through the rearrangement of the dates for the United Hunts Race Association meeting by The Jockey Club, whereby the Belmont Park Terminal organization has been awarded two new Saturday dates, June 14 and 21, the way is made clear for a most successful series. These dates were agreed upon when it became a certainty that a double conflict with Pimlico and Jamaica was in sight with the May allotment.

The new arrangement of dates provides for a period which splits the Belmont Park and Aqueduct meetings, at both of which the best of the timber topping division will be seen under colors. As it will be to this class that the United Hunts events will cater, with the cream of the chasers quartered under the eaves of the Terminal course, with no conflict of dates, a banner meeting is assured.

The principal events which will engage the attention of the owners who have thoroughbreds of the quality seen at the Terminal sessions include the famous Gold cup race, the United Hunts double event, the Spring section of which will be run in June, and the great United Hunts chase, two tests which attract the best of the horses which race through the field.

Other events will include races on the flat and over the jumps for financial offerings reaching well into the thousands, which are certain to call out the very best horses of their respective divisions. It will be remembered that it was at the United Hunts meeting last Spring that Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Exterminator, the Kentucky Derby winner, met his first defeat in the East.

$160,000 OFFER FOR FIGHT.

Pocatello, Idaho, Is After Willard-Dempsey Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

POCATELLO, Idaho, March 30.—By Monday night sufficient money will be raised to send a committee of five intermountain men, headed by J. Robb Brady, son of former United States Senator Brady, to New York City to personally back the offer of Pocatello, Idaho, of $16,000 for the Willard-Dempsey fight.

The guarantee money was raised many times over in sixteen minutes Saturday. C. J. Read, Idaho Falls newspaper man, opened offices Saturday at Pocatello and will direct publicity.

ANNOUNCE TENNIS DATES.

Harvard Net Team is Scheduled for Ten Meets.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—The Harvard Varsity tennis schedule was announced today as follows:

April 26, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 29, Tufts; May 3, Springfield Tennis Club at Springfield; 8, Columbia; 9, Amherst; 10, Dartmouth; 17, Longwood Cricket Club; 19, Princeton; 24, open; 31, Yale, at New Haven.

BENNETT SHATTERS DISKS WITH EASE

Wins High Scratch Prize at Travers Island—Vanderveer and King Awarded Cups.

The gunners of the New York Athletic Club ended their March Sunday shooting yesterday. A. P. Bennett was the high scratch gunners, taking the important trophy with a score of 95 out of a possible 100 targets. He also had the satisfaction of being the only nimrod to have a straight score in any of the regular fixtures. Mr. Bennett "killed" 25 straight in the shoot for the Tournament Cup.

Regardless of his excellent shooting, the two monthly cups that came to an end yesterday were taken by other gunners. J. H. Vanderveer won the Tournament Cup with three legs and C. L. King took the Byronel Trophy with an equal number of wins. Neither had to shoot off for his prize. Also, each was a double winner. Mr. Vanderveer won the Ghost trophy for the month from a field of eight other gunners, and Mr. King won the special handicap prize. The latter gunner also was the winner of the regular handicap cup.

R. L. Spotts, the former national champion, took the special scratch prize with a straight string of 25 targets. As the accumulation cup was three months' affair, it did not come to an end yesterday. Less were scored, however, by all nimrods with full scores of 25 targets. Thirty gunners took part in the shoot.

The scores:

	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hdc. Cups.
J. I. D. Bristol	5 19	5 25	7 44	71—20— 91
R. L. Spotts	4 21	1 23	2 50	98— 8—100
W. G. Allen	2 23	3 25	5 44	86—14—100
G. W. Derrick	4 25	4 25	9 36	86—18— 98
J. H. Vanderveer	2 23	0 22	4 50	91—13—100
Paul Plum	1 24	1 23	2 47	96— 8— 96
L. F. Curtis	1 24	0 24	2 48	90— 8—100
C. L. King	5 25	5 23	9 50	89—27—100
F. A. Siebert	2 23	1 24	5 48	88—14—100
W. B. Short	0 22	1 25	2 43	87— 8— 95
W. B. Ogden	1 24	1 20	2 46	86— 8— 94
J. O'Neil	1 25	2 25	1 48	94—12—100
A. P. Bennett	1 24	2 25	3 50	96—12—100
D. T. Bradley	1 25	1 23	0 48	91— 8— 99
B. Donnelley	0 21	0 22	0 41	84— 0— 84
R. L. Spotts, Jr.	2 25	2 25	5 47	89—12—100
A. L. Forms	0 22	0 23	1 46	90— 8— 98
G. H. Martin	0 21	1 23	1 39	81— 8— 85
D. L. Culver	1 24	1 25	2 48	93— 8—100
H. J. Ellsworth	4 22	4 23	8 50	80—18— 98
J. Nida	4 23	5 24	7 46	76—20— 96
H. Parcell	8 20	10 23	18 43	40—40— 80
R. L. Smith	4 19	0 22	7 43	78—21— 99
S. N. Hodkinson	6 18	6 24	12 46	64—24— 88
R. S. Owens	3 22	3 23	6 50	96—15—100
W. R. Delehanty	1 17	0 9	1 34	66—18— 84
R. R. Debacher	5 19	4 19	9 46	94—25— 91
R. B. Cole	1 20	3 20	5 43	74—15— 89
J. Kelly, Jr.	1 20	1 21	2 40	77— 8— 85
H. B. Knight	2 21	2 24	4 50	88—10— 98

THE WINNERS.

High Scratch Gunner—A. P. Bennett.
High Handicap Gunner—C. L. King.
Special Scratch Gunner—R. L. Spotts.
Special Handicap Gunner—C. L. King.
Logs on the Accumulation Cup scored by all gunners with 25 targets.

MONTHLY WINNERS.

Tournament Cup—J. H. Vanderveer.
Byronel Cup—C. L. King.
Ghost Trophy—J. H. Vanderveer.

PAULIST TEAM WINS AGAIN.

Captures Medley Relay Race Which Was Ordered Rerun.

The handicap medley relay race run at the 12th Regiment Armory yesterday resulted in a victory for the Paulist A. C. quartet. Morningside A. C. finished second, five yards in the rear, and Fordham University was third. The New York A. C. quartet, getting off to a bad start, was fourth in a field of four, one lap behind. The time was 7:55 2-5.

This race was one of the important events on the program of the indoor meet of the Paulist A. C. Friday night. The Paulist A. C. team finished first in the original running, but was disqualified through loss of a baton. Subsequently protests on the race were entered by George A. Matthews, A. A. U. handicapper, who was one of the officials of the meet, and Bernie Wefers, Sr., coach of Fordham's track team. The race was thrown out and ordered rerun.

Max Bohland and Harry Cunningham were the principal factors in the Paulist success. Bohland ran the first relay and picked up considerable ground. On the two succeeding relays losses were sustained, but in the final quarter-mile Cunningham overhauled his rivals and finished first in a brilliant sprint. The victory gave the Paulist A. C. possession of the games point trophy with a total of 12 points. Morningside A. C., which originally led in the point score, finished second with 10 points.

The revised relay summary:

Medley Relay Race, Handicap—Won by Paulist A. C. (M. Bohland, T. Clowry, and H. Cunningham); Morningside A. C., (C. Schaefer, H. Braverman, and J. Knox) second; Fordham University, (J. Wheatly, B. Schwarz, P. Gorman, and J. White,) third. New York A. C., (A. Wilson, V. Casey, Dan Kelly, and H. Sellerna) fourth. Time—7:55 2-5.

Revised point score—Paulist, 12 points; Morningside A. C., 10 points; Columbia University, 6 points; A. C., 6.

Big Field in North and South Golf

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30. A record field of over 240 players will take part in the North and South amateur championship golf tournament, which will open here tomorrow with the playing of the first eighteen holes of the thirty-six-hole qualifying round. The field is the greatest by a half hundred or more that has ever played in this tournament.

Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed

You are probably a little more vain than you will readily admit. Taking a secret pride in the cut of your coat and the Metropolitan tone of your appearance.

You'll like our manner of serving that little vanity. With clothes so thoroughly Metropolitan, so distinctly well bred and so perfectly in tune with good taste—that there's pleasure in wearing them. Spring lines are ready. $28 to $65.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

*241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway *1185 Broadway
*44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 51 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt *50 Broad *42nd and Fifth Avenue

*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES

IT TAKES GOOD SOLES TO DO THIS

"George Wentworth, a letter carrier here, has worn a pair of shoes with Neolin Soles four months and two days. His route is twenty miles a day. This test made at our request, proves the wearing quality of Neolin Soles to our satisfaction." From Lothrops-Farnham Co., Dover, N. H.

Only Neolin Soles will stand up under a test like this. People who are hard on shoes will save money if they buy them with Neolin Soles. These shoes come in many styles for men, women and children.

Have Neolin Soles put on your worn shoes too. Any good repair shop will apply them. Remember—they are made by Science to be comfortable and waterproof, also Manufactured by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles

PLUTO eliminates poison from intestines, from the kidneys and through the blood—an ideal remedy for gout. Also beneficial in treatment of other kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
Smaller Bottle 20c

French Lick Springs Hotel Co.
French Lick, Ind. (1m)

YOUR PIPE IS PAINTED

I MAKE PIPES OF GENUINE IMPORTED BRIAR ROOT—NO PAINT OR VARNISH TO HIDE FLAWS IN WOOD. EVERY PIPE LEFT OPEN-GRAIN LIKE A MEERSCHAUM—SWEET FROM FIRST PUFF—NEVER GETS OVER HOT. MY NAME IS ON EVERY PIPE. THEY'LL MAKE GOOD OR I WILL—TELL ME YOUR PIPE TROUBLES I QUICKLY HELP YOU—SURE I REPAIR PIPES HERE

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SPALDING
OFFICIAL
TWO-PIECE
TENNIS BALL

The Official Ball of the NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS of the United States, to be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 68th Street, daily, during the present week.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
523 Fifth Ave. 126 Nassau St.

NOW OPEN
BROOKLYN
AUTO
SHOW
PASSENGER CAR WEEK
March 29 to April 5
NOON TO 10.30 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAYS—ADM. 25¢
APRIL 8 TO 12 COMMERCIAL VEHICLE WEEK
23 REGT ARMORY BEDFORD AVE. BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.

WRIGLEY'S

KEPT secret and special and personal for you is

WRIGLEY'S

in its wax-wrapped air-tight package.

A goody that is worthy your lasting regard because of its lasting quality.

Three flavors to suit all tastes. Be SURE to get WRIGLEY'S

Sealed Tight Kept Right

The Flavor Lasts

UNITED COUPONS

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Deering's 1550 and 1557 in navy and other colors; state assortment, with quantity and lowest price. J. G. Vogler, 622 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Light-weight woolens, light and heavy weight silvertones; must be cheap for cash. Spring 2274.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys, F. & H. Billiards, for cash; must be cheap. Louis Turoff, 130 West 22d. Chelsea 2338.

BROADCLOTHS and Lightweight Velours Wanted.—All shades, any make; spot cash. Stuyvesant 788

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Tan, Copen, Pekin, Botany and S. & H. Louis Greenberg, 71 West 23d St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All colors, Botany 315. Shapiro, Madison Square 3608.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Can use quantity any make. Madison Square 820.

BURELLAS Wanted.—0310, navy, green, brown. Spring 8056

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus, best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 6222.

CAPES Wanted—Also jobs of suits and coats; cash for immediate delivery. 4th floor, rear elevator. 151 West 29th St.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, Suits Wanted.—High grade, cash. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

CAPES DOLMANS Wanted.—Jobs. Rinehart, 41 West 25th.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Open for all colors, cash; width Madison 7527. Call Julius.

COATS Wanted.—Pile fabric and cloth; medium and better grades; placing orders. Phone for appointment. Gramercy 6100.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, pile fabrics and cloth coats. 42 West 18th, 3d floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Bloomfield pink and blue checks, Windsor crepe, flesh nainsook, lavender universal corded and assorted colors, staple checks, 30-inch cambrics, Lonsdale or other jeans, 32-inch Amoskeag or Letter checks. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS WANTED.—Draperies, sateens, crétonnes, Nottingham curtains, Madras & Scrim. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Lower grades, glazed colored sateen; also fancy novelties, sateen or cotton, taffeta. Manhattan Textile Co., 1123 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Sateens and cotton taffetas in black colors and fancies for petticoats. Call with samples, 87 5th Av., 4th floor.

COURTS Wanted—Deering Milliken 3301, shade 42, or similar; pay cash. J. J. Lodge & Co., 25 West 25th. Farragut 9850.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted—Hodgson-Leonard 6th tan and 1st copper; spot cash. Chel 9740.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted—H. & L., quality 91; Myrtle Worsted Co., 134 W. at 28th St.

DELHI Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711 or similar Pekin, copen and gray. Feldman & Schwartz. Farragut 9042.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large jobbing orders for wash dresses, voile dresses, and also for silk dresses, &c. M. Kraus Bros., Broadway at 7 West 23d St., New York City.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders or ginghams and voiles; call with samples any afternoon. 1107 Broadway, West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on voiles and ginghams of the better kind; bring samples. 1 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash jobs of georgettes and taffetas, snappy styles, 42d floor, Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders in staple cotton dresses. L. & H., 125 West 25th St.—11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy styles cotton voile and gingham. 12th floor, 12 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton dresses; call all week. 12th floor, 139 Madison Av.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 3128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses. Call with samples all week, 26 West 15th St., Room 220.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 silk and cotton at a price. Chelsea 1800.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted, or Botany, Panama, navy. Madison Square 8275.

FLANNELETTE Wanted.—Quantity of New Era 700 and 1000 revolution, for cash. Spring 7757.

FLANNELS Wanted — Crepes, percales, chambray, gingham, plaids, stripes; for cash; submit samples. Victor Goldman, 32 Union Square.

FLANNELS Wanted.—White 1184, 1191. Parker & Wilder, pay cash. Stuyvesant 4542.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy, any mill. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4666, navy or similar. Mad. Sq. 3628.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy only, in quantities. Moe, Greeley 940.

GABARDINES Wanted.—All shades for cash. Chelsea 1410.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—We are open to buy 200 pieces, all colors, from $1.00's to $1.10; submit samples. La Reine Waist Co., 219-221 Lloden St., Scranton, Penn.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for all colors at a price, for cash. Call all week, Feinberg Bros., Decatur.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Will buy Cheney georgette, any color or quantity. Madison Square 1984.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of Amoskeag and Treffan zephyr plaids and prints for spot cash. M. Kabat & Son, 27 Union Sq.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; all kinds, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8670.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted.—All kinds, quantity no object. Mad. Sq. 8670.

INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 42 West 13th, 3d floor.

LINENS Wanted.—All shades. Schiff & Kornbluth, 108 West 25th St.

PIQUE Wanted.—Narrow, medium, and wide wales, good quality only; Cameron plaid, gingham or similar grade. Hazel Mfg. Co., 366 Broadway.

POM POMS Wanted.—Green, brown, navy, for spot cash. Spring 3397.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy; for spot cash. Phone Farragut 4746.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 1410.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy and black; American, all-wool serge; styles 7420, 54292, or similar; navy and black. Farragut 8570.

POPLINS Wanted.—Quantity Whitman's 767, 774, Brightwoods, Joels, Americana, Goldstein & Newburger, Stuyvesant 7886.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158, P. P. L., Broadcloth serges, American velour, Wechsler. Chelsea 6549.

POPLINS Wanted.—Silk, Susquehanna No. 781, all shades; will buy quantity. Madison Square 820.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin, 06077 or Stevens black and navy; also 8158 Pekin tan. Chelsea 9053.

POPLINS Wanted, American 90610; also Frederick Lawrence mixtures 784. Chelsea 8034.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, navy, black. Frank & Frey, 141 West 28th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Black and navy, American or similar Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for high shade poplins. Schonberg & Kapner. Farragut 4586.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna, high lustre, all colors. Levine, 114 West 28th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, black, navy, cash. Chelsea 1284.

POPLIN Wanted.—American all wool, black, for cash. Louis Jacobson, 122 West 28th.

POPLIN Wanted.—774 gray and navy; also 90610 navy. Spring 6681

SATEEN Wanted.—Lucenta black open fold polisette. 40 East 21st.

SERGE, Printed, Wanted. — Gramercy 6064.

SERGE AND CHIP SILK Wanted.—At once; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—11432, 54289, 54292, 780, 1464, 1867, 0036, 104, 00, 0009, 54221, 519, 829, 7120, 0056. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4817.

SERGES Wanted.—Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co., 1,277 Broadway, Madison Square 5466.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert's 8209 or similar quantities. Hecht & Pfeuffer, 37 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 528, 54289, 11432, 774, P. P. L., M. F. L. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces 54289 for cash. Majestic, 129 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—Good serges; any make. C. B. & Mfg Co. Mad. Sq. 7080. Est. 12.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 9026 navy. Madison Square 3935.

SERGES Wanted—Men's wear, any make, in navy. Kramer, Madison Square 9684.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 and 1464 navy. Phone Knickerbocker 1102.

SERGES Wanted.—V. S. L. navy, cash; also other makes. Stuyvesant 2678.

SERGES Wanted.—All grades; also gabardines. Madison Square 8777.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds for cash; must be cheap. Mad. Square 8670.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 11433 navy; quantity. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3561.

SERGES Wanted.—9056, 54292 navy; spot cash Madison Square 6710.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 or similar, navy and black. Farragut 2479.

SERGE Wanted.—20 pieces at $1.75. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity 7120, 656, 235, 1464, poplins, broadcloths, Fall shades; also job lots. Farragut 2961.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman's 90, 519, or any mannish serge, reasonable; cash basis. Letkowitz, 43 West 27th.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—Black and navy; all kinds; must be reasonable. Mirkus Bros. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 235, 54292, 114432, 9056, 0036, 6120, 54280, 0070, 528, 519. Worth 2180, Ext. 67.

SERGES Wanted.—4632, 519, 10280, or similar, wanted. Phil Hersog & Sons. Madison Square 9656.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7301-7120-7122-7008, or similar, sponged or unsponged. Gramercy 4783.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy Amoskeag 7301-7120; also 183, Copen velours. Louis Greenberg, 71 West 23d St.

SERGES Wanted for export; 54 inch; all wool. Call with samples, Coon-Wolf Co., 220 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 6301, No. 3 and 41-1, for spot cash. Well, 216 Greene.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Deering-Milliken, all colors; any quantity; cash. Miltex, 22 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 3850, 2001, 8200; Selden, poplin, style 1060; cash. Gramercy 2352.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy French serges, navy and colors. Farragut 4080.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 519, 54289 or similar. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 54280, 11433. W. F. X., Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7614, navy. Mad. Sq. 3121.

SERGES Wanted.—8209 navy serge. Madison Square 2442.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany for cash. Call Chelsea 2557.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy crepe de chines, georgettes, crepe meteors, charmeuse and satins, &c., for cash; quantity no object. Box M 914, 1,285 Broadway.

SILKS, Poplins, Taffetas Wanted.—Any quality or quantity; also washable gabardine; spot cash. Room 1109, 44 East 23d.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy Pilgrim and Meyers or other fancies at a reasonable price. Madison Square 7145.

SILKS Wanted.—Off shades fancy or peau de cygne for linings, at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 33d.

SILKS Wanted.—Large and small lots; cash. Madison Square 687.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Dark shades; can use seconds and remnants; for cash. Spring 7350.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Max Levine, 142 West 26th St.

SOL SATIN Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SUITS Wanted.—Gimbel Brothers, 33d st. and B'way, want 5,000 women's and misses' suits for New York and Philadelphia Subway Stores; samples to be shown Tuesday, April 1, 1919, in sample room, 9th floor, 10 A. M.

SUITS, Capes and Dolmans Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity. 42 West 25th St., 4th floor. Phone Farragut 2261.

TAFFETA and Messalines Wanted.—To repay you; only concern doing it well enough to pay you. Brenner Dyeing, Madison Sq. 8699.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors, good quality; must be for immediate delivery. Hyman W. Ginsberg, 25 West 31st.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Spot cash for right price; can use quantity in 6 oz. cloth; navy, taupe, and brown. Murray Hill 4057.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—36 inches wide; all colors; cash. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—White and navy; good quality. Call Madison Square 6940.

TRICOTINE Wanted — Navy; also silvertones for spot cash. Phone Farragut 4746.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also pedret twills, pay cash. Farr. 3759

TWEEDS Wanted.—Call with samples. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Will look at glove silk underwear Monday. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 56 Worth St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lawrence 621 or 619, burgundy or green corduroy, wide wale, all colors; Stoney 27, green, 9th floor, 54 West 21st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Fall colors, Stevens, American, Parker Wilder, Brightwoods, Goldstein & Newburger. Stuyvesant 7886.

VELOURS Wanted.—632, 0660, 0356; Fall shades Broadcloth, Botany and F. & H., dark shades. Farragut 4324.

VELOUR Wanted.—Stevens, also Parker, Wilder, copen and tan. Oppenheimer 128 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—0340, color 052, Fall shades; quantity; lowest price for cash. 127 Tryon.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for Stevens's Pekin, shade 1067, Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281; all high shades. Harry J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—For cash. Nolin & Rand, 15 West 20th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Stevens or similar, high shades. Merit Co., Greeley 1126.

VELOURS Wanted.—Fall shades, all makes, for cash. Gramercy 4311.

VELOURS Wanted.—Deering, Millikins; also serges 838. Greeley 4076.

WAISTS Wanted—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgettes; quantity no object. Chelsea 1896.

Contracts Wanted.

DRESS CONTRACTOR on popular-priced dresses is open for immediate work; best reference. Tel. Chelsea 9716.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN SERGE.—896-6351, American poplin, high shades, at a right price. Gramercy 6775.

BELTING, Rubber, Canvas, second-hand, good condition, 15,000 lbs.; also drill, about 500 yards, white. W 318 Times.

BOYS' SUITS.—Mixture patterns, combination, skirt and Norfolk models; detachable belt; sizes 6-17. $4.50 each. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

BRAIDS.—10 line in stock for immediate delivery at 52½c line; black only. Esco Braid Co., 170 5th Av. Gramercy 1197.

BRAIDS. — Black colors, all lines, also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 192½ Greene St.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Juilliard's 110, 118, 2002, in navy, black, green, burgundy and plum. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTH.—Juilliard's; also velours, Fall shades, very cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

BURELLA.—Gray, Brightwoods, 2 pieces, below cost. Vanderbilt 3572.

CAPES AND SUITS.—From $6.75 up; large assortment in stock, for immediate delivery. Needleman & Hoffman, 45 West 25th.

CAPES.—High-class capes, four styles, Fully Fulland lines, exceptional values; immediate delivery. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 35th.

CAPES, 6,000, $7.50 to $25; on the racks, ready for immediate delivery. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

CAPES AND DOLMANS for immediate delivery from $10.50 to $37.50. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—High grade; immediate delivery; reasonable. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES.—Wool serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 28th.

CAPES.—Dolmans, stout coats; on the racks. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CHECKS, Serges, and Khaki Cloth.—Black and white checks, style 1060, fine cotton warp serge at a price. J. J. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th. Farragut 9050.

CHEVIOTS AND SERGES.—Lymansville; navies and blacks; also 6301's, brown only; will sacrifice at a price. Perry, Dane & Co., 142 East 32d St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS.—Several thousand straight-hanging coats in all shades; velours, poplins, serges, tweeds, $7.50 up. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

COATS, Girls' Spring: 2 to 14; serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Kommel, 27 West 20th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Horwitz, 160 West 25th.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch, white and high shades. Phone Mad. Square 9644

COTTON PLUSH. — Extra quality, 36 in. wide, black and colors; will sell at a price. Perry, Dane & Co., 142 East 32d St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Steward's, quality 2386; quick action. Madison Square 4632.

DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery; all serges to close out. Schaffman, 25 West 27th.

DOLMANS, Coats, Pushes, and Pile Fabric. —For jobbers only. Nozeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Samples, georgettes, braided, wool jerseys, georgettes, printed and plain, to close out. American Costume 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Of every description, for immediate delivery. Cohen-Fulcowan, 19 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—8,000 taffeta and satin on the racks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.50 to $8.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St. Chelsea 1984.

DRESSES.—Better grade; to close out 18 beaded georgettes, assorted sizes and colors; 20 charmeuse, navy and black, 38 to 42; 12 assorted combination taffeta and georgettes. Phone Madison Square 2269.

DRESSES.—2,250 new, snappy models; every one a business stimulator for early Summer business; taffetas, $5.75 up; georgettes, $9.75 up; greatest values in the market. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES. — Beaded georgettes, taffetas, foulards, satins, serges, and jerseys; wonderful values; for immediate delivery. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also full line of wash skirts. Fitwell Dress, 12 West 17th St. Farragut 3029.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery, beaded Georgette, taffetas, satins, $6.50-$10.50; all wool jerseys, silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Fuller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—3,000 on the rack for immediate delivery; silk poplin, jersey, taffetas, satin and beaded georgette, $4.50 up. Victory Garment Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded Indestructible georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, and satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th

DRESSES.—Taffeta beaded georgette, all wool and half wool serge, to close out cheap. Chauser, 127 West 27th.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.50, colors, sizes; immediate delivery. Loeb-Nussbaum, 110 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, taffetas, serges, jerseys; cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, assorted styles, colors; immediate; $12.50 up. Quasi, 114 West 29th.

DRESSES, Jerseys, and Taffetas to close out, very cheap. Zaretsky, 103 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Better kind; big sacrifice jerseys, serges, silks. Prime, 24 West 32d.

DRESSES.—400 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Kind Dress Co., 1,241 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Georgettes at a sacrifice. Blatstein, Leffer, Baum, 10 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Gingham and voiles, $3.50 up. Kalian & Co., 30 West 22d.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. shades, Congo, brown, rose, taupe, and tan. Madison Sq. 2196.

ETONS.—Fine cashmere Etons, $2.25 per suit. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

FLANNELETTE AND COTTON KHAKIS for manufacturing and also exporting purposes at very reasonable price. Gramercy 5466.

GABARDINE, black; good quality; sacrifice. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

GABARDINES.—Iera Mills, Pekin and Copenhagen. Mad. Sq. 2196.

GEORGETTES.—Quantities, all colors, to close at a price; cash. Madison Square 687.

GEORGETTES.—Ivory and colors; will close out cheap. Gramercy 6775.

GEORGETTES.—Great quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 2313.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES. — Wonderful assortment all kinds; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8671.

GINGHAMS and Percales.—All kinds, wonderful assortment, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8671.

GINGHAMS, Percales and stripe and plaid tissue, to close out. Madison Square 7296.

GINGHAMS.—Percales and stripe and plaid tissues; to close out. Madison Square 7296.

GLACAMAS.—SPANA, 528, in all shades. Henry Sommers, 636 Broadway, Spring 2716.

HATS.—$5.50; to close out at a sacrifice; 25 handmade tailored hats, latest models; cash. Phone 5599 Greeley.

JERSEYS.—Serges, silks, georgettes; odd pieces; dress house sacrifice. Tel. 7852 Madison Square.

PANTS.—Men's cotton; chasing $12.50 doz. up. Eden Pants Co., 135 Bleecker.

PLUSH. — Blumenthal's Tolotex, brown tipped, 10 pieces, $5.60; net 70 days. B 346 Times.

POIRET TWILLS.—8050; serges 104, 11433, 87, &c. Hydol Plush Mfg. Co., Chelsea 9032-3.

POIRET TWILLS.—Navy and black, good quality. Madison Square 8825.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—9C610, P. P. L., 774, 767, 177, B. P. N. L., N. T. A., J. W. B., 228, 230; also striped checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

POPLINS.—67064 black and navy, Saxonias, Arthur Joel's 6590, Whitman's 774, cheap. Madison Square 3823.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, American, Bright-wood, Spring shades, to close out cheap. Levis, Farragut 5856.

POPLINS.—American 0320 in tan, for immediate delivery. Henry Sanson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

POPLINS.—High shades, also Joellahs, black, or will exchange black for blue. Chelsea 9535.

POPLINS.—Navy, black, Dobson, Meyer Joelsch, Saxonia. Farragut 902.

POPLINS.—American, all high shades, Kramer, 9656 Mad. Sq.

POPLINS.—American and Amoskeag, high shades, at a price. Audubon 9657.

POPLINS.—Rookie and pekin; opening price. Farragut 3943.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 774, Dobson's 503; all navy. Spring 8676.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—"Kid-O" For immediate delivery. M. Berman, 714 Broadway

SATEENS.—All kinds, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SATIN DE CHINE.—Susquehanna, 300 yds.; to close out. Madison Square 5318.

SERGES.—U. S. 235; Botany 780, 11433; Juilliard's 54289; American 0609; Gera 7008, 10463; WFX, MFL, V8L, navy and black; Whitman's 774, 228; Selden's all wool poplin 1095; also big variety of fancy skirtings in 54-inch and 38-inch all-wool plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SERGES.—838, 7008, 7512, 7614, 8000, 8158, 11925, 812; Dunmore's 0380; V. S. L., K. S. W., W. F. X., tricotines, poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—606, 0600; V. S. L., 4040, 54288, 4061; W. F. X., F. & H., G., 3684, C. S., C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L., T. P. S., 1717, K. S., 1209, 1210; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—Blue. Have for sale quantities of following styles: American's 258, 9479, D2, D1, 0305; Gilbert's 17450, 9012; all for immediate delivery. Phone Chelsea 5306.

SERGES.—Poplins, Panamas, 519, 11433, V8L, 774, 228, BPNL; 227, other popular numbers, very cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES, 54289, 4002, 0686, 54289, V. S. L.; also poplins, navies, black, 4860, 0677; cheap. Davidoff Co. Madison Square 4622.

SERGES.—V. S. L., navy, black, gray, brown, tan, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES, 7614, 2205, 235, 8200, 349, Metcals, American, and other makes; heavyweight velours; close out. Farragut 9628.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 3850, 54280, similiar 509 serges, 032 henna velours. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6934.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours. — Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 494 4th Av., Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L., 4040, 4408; V. S. L., 774, P. P. L., American Piece Goods Co., Gramercy 7038-9.

SERGES.—Juilliards 4658; V S L 0600, 780, 54280, United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4817.

SERGES, 235, 41-103, 0684, 0809, 41-1, 0360, A. Chasaman & Son, 332 4th Av. Madison Square 4412.

SERGES, 54289, plum, Burgundy, green, A. Chasaman & Son, 332 4th Av. Madison Square 4412.

SERGES, POPLINS, 09070, 095, 0809, 4632, 54289, 09077, 4788, V. S. L. Madison Square 9647.

SERGES.—9288 Cleveland navy, also all wool navy flannels to close out. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—All kinds New York Textile Exchange, 1,482 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8671.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, navy only; immediate delivery. Madison Square 5825.

SERGES.—54280, rookie and tan, at a very low price. Phone Farragut 6325.

SHADES AND POPLINS, Job, close out. Madison 7321, also 6125.

SERGES.—7002, 41; 1461, $2.25; 104, 82.17½; also poplin. Gramercy 1462.

SERGES.—W. S. L. and M. F. L., navy. Farragut 8625.

SERGES.—Botany 780, in navy and black, $1.50 net. Murray Hill 4825.

SERGES.—1464, 104, 54221, 519, 54280, V. S. L., M. F. L., P. P. L. Gramercy 3744.

SERGES.—854 Whitmans, black, at $1.50 net. Phone Farragut 9642.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, Botany white 4347. Farragut 6254.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On capes; large orders given out; bring samples. Third floor, 129 West 27th St.

CONTRACTORS on bathing suits, call with samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

Allied Industries.

MACHINERY Wanted.—One or all of the following machines for women's hand turned shoes: Goodyear channeler, Louis splitter, plant rounder, edge setting machine. K. M. Stone, 16 East 22d St.

Machines wanted.—Double-needle hemstitching machines. Phone Mad. Sq. 631.

MME. ESTELLE, 27 5th Av., retiring April 15; complete fixtures of this high-class millinery gown shop, must be sold.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

10c or 25c household articles wanted for canvassers, direct from manufacturers. Room 203, 101 West 42d St., N. Y.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Successful salesman by electrical corporation, to sell to architects, contractors, and owners of buildings, for lamp department now being organized; unequaled opportunity for advancement to executive position; liberal salary and commission; write details as to age, height, and weight, parentage, education, and business experience; mention aim in life; send photograph if convenient. B 86 Times.

SELLING AGENTS.—A factory with capacity of thousand dungaree jeans daily wants selling agents on commission basis. Box 804, Fall River.

Situations Wanted.

CHEMIST, graduate, experienced in oils, fats, fertilizers, and acids. W 671 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, calling on jobbing trade only, Middle Western territory, about to leave for the road, is open for a good neckwear line. K 46 Times.

INVESTMENT MADE EASY.

The Annalist every Monday publishes a list of securities, not quoted elsewhere, with bid and asked prices of reputable securities. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c a copy at news stands—$4 a year by mail.—Advt.

URGE FULL SPEED AHEAD.

Credit Men Think Time Has Passed for Restraining Trade.

Predicting a shortage of labor throughout the country as business activity becomes fully renewed, J. H. Tregoe, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, last night issued a statement calling upon the 28,000 commercial houses that are members of the organization to do everything possible to accelerate the speedy return to normal conditions.

"The Council on Credit Defense is agreed that one main cause of the hesitancy that characterizes business today," says the statement, "is the fear that prices are to recede sharply. We feel that we are not to witness a great decline in prices, for high prices accompany, and largely find their reason in, the increase of the purchasing medium, while low prices follow through the deflation of the purchasing medium. The purchasing medium is likely to continue high for some time to come, and therefore sharp recessions are most unlikely. If profiteering had been the cause of high prices, then we should look for rapid price shrinkage, but we find high prices resting upon more fundamental causes.

"The Council on Credit Defense feels that the time has come to give the signal for full speed ahead in business; that hesitation will give way quickly to confidence when we get team work between workingmen and capital, each making concessions to the other, each recognising the full importance of the other, each actuated by the spirit of 'let's go,' which inspired our returning heroes on to victory overseas.

"It was the unanimous opinion of the conferees that it is of the highest importance that the Government forthwith remove the hand of control over business and confine its influence largely to that of a buyer, discouraging as much as possible reliance upon its paternal protection and control in the various phases of business; in other words, that it do all it can to unshackle industry from the restraints and limitations put upon it during the war and let it be known that artificial assistance and stimulants are no longer to be applied."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY—M. Lurie & Co.; F. Gauss, misses', juniors suits; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY—Wm. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, rugs; W. B. Taylor, upholstery goods; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, hats; Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros Co.; J. McNair, domestics; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Snow, Mecaslin & Co.; C. H. Snow, Jr., millinery; 379 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss L. Bouley, dress trimmings; 236 5th Av.; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Pulitzer, men's, women's clothing; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. Whitelaw, general mdse.; 6 W. 33d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Simson Bros. & Weldon Co.; Miss A. McNulty, laces, ribbons, trimmings; 385 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Platts; jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

BOSTON—Silvers Bros.; E. I. Rivitz, coats, suits; Imperial.

BOSTON—Pierce-Billings Co.; W. C. Billings, piece goods; Manhattan.

BOSTON—Gallpatrick & Mrs. H. Canning, coats, suits, capes; Mrs. Wilson, silk, wash dresses; Martinique.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Miss G. B. Hurtubuse, tailored sets, basement; J. A. Keough, men's clothing, basement; Miss K. T. Lagrin, toys; 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; I. Lewis, carpets; 103 Grand.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—E. C. Holt & Co.; E. C. Holt, dry goods; Collingwood.

CHICAGO—A. E. Haas, georgettes; Claridge.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; S. Mayer, men's, boy's clothing; 1,123 B'way.

CHICAGO—S. F. Pratt, J. S. Rosenberg; silk waists; Room 404; 1,182 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. E. Haynie, wool dress goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—M. Ainbinder & Co.; M. Ainbinder, juniors', misses' silk-lined skirts, ladies' coats; Room 901, 1,170 B'way.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, mdse. manager; J. B. Cohen, Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Ablett, carpets, rugs; W. E. Reidy, piece goods; Miss Lawler, silverware; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; J. C. Newhoff, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; B. H. Sheaman, millinery; 23 E. 26th; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Levine, jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; W. H. Hirst, carpets; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Baron Bros.' Millinery Co.; I. Baron, millinery, trimmed hats; 379 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Rector, coats, suits, ladies', misses' wear; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, georgette waists, women's, misses'; children's Fall coats; Room 1015, 1,150 Broadway.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—L. Parker Co.; E. Z. Shank, ready-to-wear; Brentell.

DAYTON, Ohio—Johnston & Shelton Co.; G. A. Buskey, infants' wear; McAlpin.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss L. Rasser, jewelry, leather goods; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; D. McKaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—J. Stein; ready-to-wear; Room 602, 1,182 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Rose Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; T. J. Cleary, carpets, rugs; Martinique.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. O'Malley, jobs women's Spring coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, children's wear; McAlpin.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. C. Marsh, millinery; 621 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. D. Newman, shoes; 1,270 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. Hofstadter, millinery; 621 B'way.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; Mr. Strayer, carpets

Bonds Purchased by Insurance Companies and Other Institutions

Investments for institutions are purchased by experts entirely familiar with those factors which make for strong security as to principal and prompt interest payment. Bonds of this character are especially desirable investments for those dependent upon income. They can be purchased in these exceptional times at prices to yield unusually liberal returns, as is indicated by six carefully selected issues which we are now bringing to the attention of investors. Please ask for List No. 1231.

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Price to yield 5¼%
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Great Lakes Power Co. Ltd.
First Mortgage 6s
DUE SERIALLY 1919 TO 1939 INCLUSIVE.

Net earnings over double interest charges. Surplus earnings over interest charges and preferred stock dividends are more than sufficient to retire instalments of first mortgage bonds annually as they mature, without refunding.

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Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., Specialists, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Public's Caution Over Future Economic Events Indicated in Stocks

Measuring the public attitude toward underlying business conditions and possibilities at home and abroad in terms of the market appraisal of securities, it would seem as though occurrences of the last week and more have recorded a period of equilibrium. That is, the stock market has reflected a waiting attitude on the part of the public which is quite neutral in its quality. The public appeared to be buying very few bonds and stocks, and at the same time showed a disposition to hold on to stocks and bonds previously acquired. The activity of the stock market to the accompaniment of fairly substantial advances in particular directions seemed to disprove this idea at times, but the net result of the week's operations indicated that professional traders had been much alone. The average advance of representative issues was only a fraction of 1 per cent. The underlying structure of the market was not weakened, in fact it was somewhat improved, if anything, and it was significant that on the various occasions when traders brought pressure against prices they received very moderate profits for their pains. In so far as the quality of the week's news had application to economic developments at home there was reason for owners of stocks to be satisfied. The Railroad Administration was able to announce that through the receipt of $100,000,000 from the War Department for troop transport and of $70,000,000 from the War Finance Corporation the April 1 requirements were amply covered and preparations were begun for the raising of $200,000,000 or more through the sale of emergency paper. The head of the Steel Corporation voiced an opinion on expected improvement of large calibre in the steel industry. The mercantile agencies reported a gradual and encouraging increase in the distribution of goods and an appreciable betterment in the unemployment situation. The sound condition of business finances was demonstrated in reports on failures for the third week of March, which displayed a decline from the preceding week's total and a greater decline from the total the year before. These were a few of the constructive developments, and they were made the most of by speculators who move rapidly in and out of the stock market. The fact that the occurrences mentioned did not stimulate general purchases indicated the presence of factors in the economic situation other than those which affect the transient sentiments of the market place. It seems as though the public, which was credited with extensive purchases of stocks late in February, was looking for something more concrete than generalities about business and industry. This was not at all surprising in the light of market phenomenon of the past. Broad movements both forward and downward are usually marked by distinct stages. Buyers of securities who may be classed as the really far-sighted speculators and investors are wont to acquire stocks after careful thought and with due regard to fundamental conditions. They do not overbuy and they are content to exercise a degree of patience that considers months in the same way that the professional trader considers days. While the comment of the Street has devoted relatively slight attention to events in Europe, it may well be that conservative market followers over the length and breadth of the country have been devoting a great deal of thought to them. It would be rather strange if the intricate steps toward settling the tremendous national problems involved were not the subject of much serious thought among people who direct their investment and speculative activities along lines which are shaped by permanent rather than passing occurrences.

From London comes reiterated information that manufacturing facilities are rapidly being converted from war to peace requirements and are in process of mobilization for the export trade. Travelers return from France with news that the manufacturers of that country are preparing to expand the making of goods for sale abroad. In the United States the War Finance Corporation is perfecting machinery for liberal loans to firms engaged in foreign trade. German producers are beginning to talk of reviving their foreign trade, despite the uncertainties of their financial position and the political storm clouds over the country. The stage is being set rapidly for aggressive sales campaigns, and perforce the question arises: To whom are these nations going to sell their goods? Will South America, the Far East, and the neutral countries of Europe be ready in the near future to absorb and adequately finance the goods which the former belligerents desire to distribute among them? Through the decline of sterling and franc exchange since the markets were freed of support a new barrier against purchases by England and France in the United States has been erected. Theoretically, the depreciation of sterling and francs in terms of the dollar works to stimulate exports from France and England to the United States, but the last-named country is planning to become a leading distributor of goods instead of a foremost consumer of things others want to sell. Besides the deterrent to imports supplied to the French by the decline of exchange at New York and London, there is the growing impression among manufacturers in the United States that the French people feel that much construction and replacement work should be done by themselves, using their own products even though a long period be necessary. Every one wants to sell and to buy as little as possible. The situation promises competition even more intense than was expected when fighting ceased.

The Steel Corporation presents in its statement for 1918 a comprehensive survey of what the war brought in the way of extraordinary expenditure for plant, equipment, and materials. Presumably the figures reflect the comparative extent of similar outlay on the part of contemporary concerns which filled Government orders. The corporation spent $302,775,000 between Aug. 1, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1918, on means to increase the output of war goods, and in so doing was forced to pay approximately $103,000,000 more than would have been necessary for the same purposes if costs had been at the pre-war level. While a considerable part of the expenditure was for facilities which were purely for the purpose of prosecuting the war, the extent of amortization charges made against it indicates that the major part of the new plants and additions will be of use in commercial lines. A total of $82,000,000 was reserved from the earnings of last year and the year before to cover, as the report states, the "approximate amount of expenditures made since April 1, 1917, in excess of current depreciation charged, for construction or acquirement of facilities installed for the purposes specified which no longer possess any investment value (except salvage) and also the excess cost of construction or acquirement of improvements over their estimated investment value for future use in the business." This reserve of $82,000,000 was $4,793,000 less than the excess cost over pre-war cost of the war plants and other items provided during the period when the United States was a belligerent. The complete cost of the various additions during the period was $202,661,000.

RUBBER SALES GROW DURING THE WAR

United States Company Reports an Increase of More Than $39,000,000 in 1918.

PLAN TRADE EXTENSIONS

Directors See a Greater Opportunity in the Export Field Than Ever Before.

In the calendar year 1918 the United States Rubber Company sold more than $325,398,425 worth of rubber and rubber products, surpassing its sales of the preceding year by more than $39,000,000, according to the annual report, which has just been made public. After operating expenses, taxes, and charges were deducted, in addititon to the regular dividends, there was available for the $36,000,000 common stock a surplus of $11,099,540. Adding to this the dividends paid on the stocks of subsidiary companies, the report shows that $30.86 cents was earned on the common stock, as compared with $28.83 in 1917.

The cost of manufacture, depreciation, selling, and general expenses amounted to $189,594,236, which compares with $144,916,841 in 1917. The company had to charge off $880,047 for bad debts, as compared with an allowance of $607,329 in the year before, and cash discounts allowed to customers for prepayments increased to $5,443,421, from $4,416,943 in 1917.

Samuel P. Colt, Chairman of the Board of the company, in his remarks to stockholders said:

"The financial condition of the company is strong, as indicated by the consolidated general balance sheet appended. With the continually expanding business and present high prices of materials, more working capital is required, in addition to which extensions have been planned, especially in the tire division, which will consume a large amount of money. Although the last year's earnings, considered by themselves, would warrant a dividend upon the common stock, your Directors felt that it would not be prudent to pay one, on account of the uncertainties which existed in business and the company's cash position.

"The export sales of the company outside of war orders were maintained during the year, and with the close of the war your Directors believe there is a greater opportunity offered in this field than ever before, and preparations are being made to materially extend our export business."

The following table sets forth some of the more salient items in the company's income report and balance sheet:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1918.	1917.
Net sales	$325,398,425	$176,139,824
Income from sales	30,480,923	21,743,023
Income chgs. & taxes	19,289,536	13,784,619
Net profits	16,972,043	18,340,877
Surplus	11,090,540	10,868,814

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS.

	1918.	1917.
Cash	$12,330,296	$6,462,524
Accounts receivable	35,566,177	34,513,907
Notes & loans payable	9,485,350	19,430,985
Accounts payable and accruals	14,852,945	13,797,902

Concluding his remarks, Mr. Colt said: "The volume of business of our company so far this year has been somewhat in excess of the same period of last year, and though we look for a falling off in certain lines, especially those where war orders were large, now that we are on a peace basis, the present indications are that our volume for 1919 will be satisfactory."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 29, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,616,915	44,121,984
Same period a year ago	1,791,731	33,028,884

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	76.69	74.95	78.12	69.73
Same period a year ago	67.66	65.67	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,140	ADAMS EXPRESS	34	33	33	— 1
2,000	Advance Rumely	27⅞	25½	27¼	+ ⅞
1,300	Advance Rumely pf	62¾	61¼	62¾	+ ⅞
2,300	Ajax Rubber	73¼	71⅞	71⅞	— 1⅜
3,800	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
1,700	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
10,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	36	34½	35	— 1
900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	92⅛	91	92¼	+ ⅜
5,800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	105⅛	103	*103¾	— ⅜
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	100	100	100	— 1½
9,000	Am. Beet Sugar	70⅞	74	73½	— ⅞
100	Am. Brake Shoe & F. pf.	160	160	160	— 1⅞
72,600	Am. Can	51⅞	48½	50⅝	— ⅞
100	Am. Can pf.	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
4,400	Am. Car & Foundry	91½	89¾	90½	— 1
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115	115	115	+ ½
15,800	Am. Cotton Oil	50¾	47	49¾	+ ⅞
20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	80½	80½	80½	
9,700	Am. Drug Syndicate	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
5,900	Am. Hide & Leather	19	18	19	+ ⅝
19,300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	99	95	97⅝	— 1½
2,700	Am. Ice	46¼	44¼	46	+ ¾
1,600	Am. Ice pf.	63	61½	63	+ ½
82,100	Am. International	72⅝	69½	70⅝	+ ⅝
29,800	Am. Linseed	50⅜	47⅞	50⅜	+ 1⅝
2,100	Am. Linseed pf.	90	88	90	+ 2
9,700	Am. Locomotive	67	63¾	66	— ⅞
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	105	105	105	— ⅝
1,300	Am. Malting	2¼	1¾	1¾	— ⅝
1,500	Am. Malt., pf. c. of d	51	49	51	+ 1½
27,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	70¾	68	69½	+ ⅝
1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	104½	103	104	— 1½
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	94	94	94	+ 1
2,300	Am. Steel Foundries	82¾	79½	82¼	+ ¾
17,100	Am. Sugar Refining	125	123	125	+ ¾
100	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	115⅜	116¾	116¾	+ ⅜
7,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	112⅝	109¾	111⅝	— ⅞
200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	95	95	95	— 2½
4,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104¾	103½	103⅝	— 1
300	Am. Tobacco	206¾	206	206¾	— 3
200	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ⅞
2,800	Am. Woolens	55	51⅞	54⅝	+ 1½
800	Am. Woolen pf.	98	97⅜	97⅝	— 1⅜
5,600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	40½	36⅝	38¾	+ 1⅜
500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13⅜	13	13⅛	
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	
59,100	Anaconda Copper	62⅜	59⅝	60⅝	— 1
1,400	Associated Dry Goods	24⅜	23	23	— 1
100	Associated Dry Goods pf	65	65	65	+ 4
200	Associated Oil	73¾		*73⅝	+ ⅜
1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	90¾	91⅞	+ 1
300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	86⅜	86¼	86½	+ ⅜
100	Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.	6¼	6¼	6¼	— 1¼
400	Atlantic Coast Line	96	95	96	
14,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	114¾	111¾	112¾	— 1
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	66	66	66	
101,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	89¾	83½	88⅝	— ⅜
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105	104	104	— 2¾
3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	47	47⅞	— ⅝
600	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	54½	54	54	
1,500	Barrett Co.	121¼	120	120¾	+ ¼
300	Barrett Co. pf.	115½	115½	115½	— ½
1,400	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
200	Bethlehem Steel	68½	66¾	68¾	+ 3¾
83,200	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	69	65	68¾	+ ⅝
100	Bethlehem Steel 7% pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	
960	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	105	104½	105	
3,150	Booth Fisheries	21¼	19⅝	21¼	+ 1
12,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	22	19⅝	22	+ 1
1,300	Do. cfs. of dep.	22	20	22	+ 1
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	8¾	8¼	8¼	
1,200	Burns Brothers	142⅜	139½	141	— 1⅜
100	Bush Terminal	85	85	85	+ 5
1,400	Butte Copper & Zinc	7	6¾	7	
3,400	Butte & Superior	21⅞	20¾	21¼	— ⅜
900	Butterick Co.	23⅜	22	23¼	+ 1
10,300	CAL. PACKING	60⅝	57⅜	60¼	+ 1⅝
100	Cal. Packing pf.	111	111	111	+ 2
2,700	Cal. Petroleum	26¼	25⅜	26	+ ⅜
1,100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	69⅝	68⅝	70	+ 1⅜
200	Calumet & Arizona	58¼	57¼	58¼	+ ⅝
8,300	Canadian Pacific	160	156	159½	— ¾
400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	94⅞	94	94⅞	+ 1⅛
51,700	Central Leather Co.	74½	69¾	74¾	+ 2⅝
500	Central Leather Co. pf.	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅝
10	Central & So. Am. Tel.	110	110	110	
400	Certain-Teed Products	32⅝	31½	31½	— 1⅛
12,200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	37	32¾	36½	+ 4
3,100	Chandler Motor	128	122⅝	125⅞	+ 1⅞
2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅝	57⅛	58	— ⅝
300	Chi. Great Western	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
400	Chi. Great Western pf.	24½	24	24	— 1
3,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	38¾	36⅝	37⅜	— ⅝
10,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	71	68	68½	— 1½
1,600	Chi. & Northwestern	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
100	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	131½	131½	131½	— 1½
5,400	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	24¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
400	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf.	76¾	76	76	— ⅛
1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf.	65¾	65	65¼	— ⅛
112,100	Chile Copper	24⅞	19⅝	22⅝	+ 5⅛
7,400	Chino Copper	35⅜	34	35	+ ⅝
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	34	34	34	— ⅜
600	Cluet, Peabody	63½	62⅜	63½	+ ⅝
2,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43⅜	41½	43	+ ⅝
600	Colorado Southern	24	23½	23½	— ⅝
100	Colorado Southern 1st pf	54	54	54	
7,200	Columbia Gas & Elec.	45½	44¼	44⅝	— ⅜
300	Computing Tab Record'g	44⅜	43¾	44	— 1⅜
700	Consolidated Gas	93	92	93	— ⅝
100	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	6½	6½	6¼	— ⅛
3,100	Continental Can	78⅜	76¾	77¾	— 1½
183,100	Corn Products Refining	55⅝	52	53⅝	+ 1⅝
700	Corn Products Ref. pf.	106½	105	105⅝	— ⅝
24,900	Crucible Steel	67½	65	66	— 2
300	Crucible Steel pf.	94⅜	94	94½	+ ⅛
4,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
1,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	74½	73¾	74½	
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	96	96	96	+ ½
800	Del. & Hudson	104½	104	104	— 3
200	Del., Lack. & Western	176¾	173	176½	+ 3¾
200	Denver & Rio Grande	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
700	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
50	Detroit Edison Co.	112¾	112¾	112¾	
23,700	Distillers Securities	64⅞	62	64	— ½
5,400	Dome Mines	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ⅛
300	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	71	70	71	+ 1
5,100	Erie	16½	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
3,000	Erie 1st pf.	28⅞	27½	28	— ⅛
100	Erie 2d pf.	19	19	19	— 1
300	FEDERAL M. & S.	10	10	10	
200	Federal M. & S. pf.	36½	36	36	— 1½
8,600	Fisher Body	69¼	67½	67⅞	+ 2⅛
300	Fisher Body pf.	95½	93	95	— 1½
10,240	GASTON, WM. & WIG.	31½	29	31¼	+ 1⅝
22	General Chemical pf.	103	103	103	
9,300	General Cigar	55½	52¾	54⅜	— 1⅛
500	General Electric	156⅜	156½	156½	+ ½
97,200	General Motors	171½	155½	169½	+ 7½
1,300	General Motors pf.	90¼	89½	90¼	+ ¼
5,300	General Motors deb.	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
7,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	67	64¾	67	+ ¾
400	Granby Consol.	67½	67	67	+ 2
3,600	Great Northern pf.	94	92⅝	93¼	— ⅝
9,100	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	41⅝	40½	41¼	— ⅜
2,100	Greene-Cananea Copper	44	42	43⅝	+ ⅝
800	Gulf States Steel	55	53	54	— 2½
100	Gulf, Mobile & North'n pf	32½	32½	32½	— ½
100	HARTMAN CORP.	63	63	63	+ 1⅜
2,500	Haskell & Barker	45	41	44½	+ 2⅝
500	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	90⅞	89⅝	90⅞	— ⅛
88,200	Inspiration Copper	48⅝	46¾	48⅜	+ 1⅝
19,900	Interboro Consol.	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
16,400	Interboro Consol. pf.	13⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— 2⅛
500	Inter. Agricultural	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— 1⅛
2,600	Inter. Agricultural pf.	68	64⅞	67	— 1⅜
1,200	Inter. Harvester, new	124½	121¼	*123⅜	— ⅛
15,200	Inter. Mer. Marine	27⅞	26¼	26¾	— 1
108,700	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	112⅝	109¾	111¼	— ⅛
25,000	Inter. Nickel	27	25¾	26⅝	+ 1
16,300	Inter. Paper	45⅜	42¾	45¼	+ 1½
900	Inter. Paper pf., stamped	72½	71½	72	— ½
8,000	JEWEL TEA	41⅛	37⅞	39⅝	— 1½
100	Jewel Tea pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ 1

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	19¼	18½	19	— ⅛
100	Kan. City South. pf.	55⅞	54⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
37,500	Kelly Springfield Tire	120⅝	112	118¾	+ 4¾
200	Kelly Springfield Tire pf	95⅝	93¾	95⅝	— ⅛
300	Kelsey Wheel	39½	37¾	37¾	— 2
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	94½	94½	94½	— ⅜
18,000	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	30½	32¼	+ 1⅛
100	Kreas (S. H.) Co.	64½	64½	64½	+ 1½
7,100	LACKAWANNA STEEL	71½	68¾	70⅝	— ⅜
300	Laclede Gas	69⅝	69¾	69¾	— ⅝
100	Lake Erie & Western	7¾	7¾	7¾	
1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	25⅜	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
7,800	Lehigh Valley	85⅝	84	*84½	— ⅝
2,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	49	48	49	— ⅝
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	100	100	100	
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅜
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	158	158	158	
100	MACKAY COS.	73	73	73	
300	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	— ⅜
1,000	Manhattan Elevated	78	70	70	— 10
200	Mathieson Alkali	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
6,900	Maxwell Motors	39¾	36¾	37½	+ 2⅝
7,500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	68	61¾	67½	+ 4⅝
2,800	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	32	27½	32	+ 3½
3,200	May Department Stores	75	73½	75	
100	May Dept. Stores pf.	108	106	108	
193,200	Mexican Petroleum	184½	176	181½	— ½
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	104¾	103¾	103¾	— ¾
2,700	Miami Copper	25⅜	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅜
39,300	Midvale Steel	47¼	45½	46	— 1
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 2½
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
6,100	Missouri Pacific	24¾	22¾	23⅝	— ⅝
500	Missouri Pacific pf.	51¼	51	51	— ⅜
600	Montana Power	71	69	69	— 2½
1,000	NATIONAL ACME	33⅜	32⅝	33½	+ ⅜
100	National Biscuit	120	120	120	— 4
100	National Biscuit pf.	116	116	116	— 1½
100	National Cloak & Suit	74½	74½	74½	
4,000	National Cond. & Cable	16⅝	15⅜	16½	+ ⅛
9,100	National Enam. & S.	52⅜	50⅝	52⅜	+ 1½
700	National Lead	99	99¾	99¾	+ ¾
100	National Lead pf.	108	108	108	+ 1
4,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	11⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
2,200	Nevada Consol. Copper	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
400	N. Y. Air Brake	107½	106½	107	— 2¾
4,900	N. Y. Central	75¾	74¾	75	
300	N. Y. Dock	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
100	N. Y. Dock pf.	47	45	45	— ⅜
7,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¾	28¾	29⅜	— ⅜
300	N. Y., Ontario & West'n	19¾	19½	19½	
500	Norfolk & Western	104½	103¾	104½	— ⅜
9,100	Northern Pacific	93	91⅞	92½	— ⅛
300	Nova Scotia S. & C.	51	49¼	49¼	— 1⅝
22,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	40⅝	38⅝	39	— 1
1,200	Ohio Fuel Supply	46⅝	45	46¼	+ ⅛
2,000	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18,200	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26,600	Do. rights	1¼	⅞	⅞	— ⅜
300	Owens Bottle Machine	48¾	48	48	— ⅞
100	PACIFIC COAST	40¼	40¼	40¼	— 1⅜
200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	55	55	55	
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	24¼	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
39,700	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	81	77	80⅝	+ ⅜
10,230	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅝	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
600	Penn. Seaboard Steel	36	34½	34½	— 2½
850	People's Gas, Chicago	50½	48½	50¼	+ 1⅝
200	Peoria & Eastern	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
1,500	Pere Marquette	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
600	Pere Marquette prior pf.	58	56	56	— 2
2,400	Philadelphia Co.	35⅞	34½	35⅝	+ ⅛
13,000	Pierce-Arrow	45⅝	44½	45	+ ⅝
400	Pierce-Arrow pf.	103	103	103	
14,600	Pierce Oil	18¾	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
6,500	Pitts. Coal	40⅝	47¾	48⅝	— 1¾
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	86	86	86	
18	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	134½	134½	134½	
4,000	Pitts. & West Va.	37¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
100	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	80	80	80	— 1
3,000	Pressed Steel Car	70½	68	69¼	— 1½
100	Public Service, N. J.	86	86	86	+ 1
1,400	Pullman Co.	121	119	119½	— 1½
3,000	RY. STEEL SPRING	78⅝	77¾	78	— ⅝
9,200	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
38,900	Reading	85½	82¾	83¾	— 1⅜
100	Reading 2d pf.	37½	37½	*37½	
10,000	Republic Iron & Steel	83	80¾	82¼	— ⅝
100	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	103	103	103	— 1
19,400	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	90⅝	91	92½	+ 2¼
48,700	Do. temp. certs.	93⅝	89¼	89⅝	— 3¼
1,800	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12	11¾	12	— ⅛
200	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	25	25	25	+ 1
4,500	Saxon Motor	8⅜	7	8	
500	Seaboard Air Line	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	176	176	176	
9,400	Shattuck-Arizona	12	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
141,100	Sinclair Oil Refining	47	43¾	46¾	+ 2⅝
1,000	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	84⅞	83	84¼	— 1
80	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	80	80	80	
62,000	Southern Pacific	102⅜	100⅜	100⅝	— 1⅝
100	South Porto Rico S. pf.	107	107	107	— ½
10,400	Southern Railway	29	27⅜	27⅝	— 1
800	Southern Railway pf.	68	67¾	67¾	— ½
275	Standard Milling	136	134	136	+ 3½
100	Standard Milling pf.	89	89	89	— ½
500	Stromberg Carburetor	39¼	38½	39	+ 1
53,900	Studebaker Co.	64⅝	60⅝	64½	+ 1½
400	Studebaker Co. pf.	97	96	97	+ 3½
800	Stutz Motor	52	51	51	— 1⅝
2,400	Superior Steel	39⅝	36⅝	38	+ 1
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ¾
1,200	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13¾	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
37,500	Texas Co.	213	208	211½	— 4½
13,900	Texas & Pacific	33½	31¼	32⅝	— 1½
800	Third Avenue	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
50,600	Tobacco Products	92⅜	90	92	— ⅛
300	Tobacco Products pf.	101	100	101

Our New Special Analysis on

Industrial Preferred Stocks

calls attention to a selected list of 26 Preferred Stocks of leading established industrial corporations, giving:

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Price fluctuations during past ten years and income yield at present prices.

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Write for Analysis C-109

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Merchants' Association Wants Censorship Restrictions Relaxed.

The Merchants' Association in a bulletin issued yesterday asserts that "a number of additional illustrations of the breakdown of the Post Office are given in letters received by the Merchants' Association from its members," and announced that it had made an appeal for an end to delays caused by censorship. In a letter addressed to Robert L. Maddox, Chairman of the Board of Censorship in Washington, the association said:

During the time when the war was in progress, the necessity and reasonableness of such detention was obvious and the inconvenience was therefore submitted to with good grace. The war having ceased, the reasons for continued interference with mail between the United States and Honolulu are not obvious.

We shall be obliged if you will explain to us why it is necessary to continue the inconvenience merchants by holding up their regular correspondence, especially in the case of letters passing between the United States and its Western possessions.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Forecast: N. C. and S. C.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Partly cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooler in n. Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Fair Mon., colder in s. Tues. fair, with rising temp.

Ind.—Fair Mon., colder in s. Tues. fair, warmer in n. and c.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues., rising temp. Tues.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	March. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
CORN.						
Mar. 29	1.37	1.34	1.47⅝	1.43⅝	1.35⅝	1.33
Mar. 31	Holiday.					
Mar. 26	1.36	1.30	1.51⅛	1.47⅝	1.41⅛	1.37⅝
Mar. 27	1.33⅝	1.30	1.51	1.48	1.40½	1.37
Mar. 28	..	..	1.49	1.45⅝	1.37⅝	1.34⅝
Mar. 29	1.38⅝	1.35	1.47⅝	1.43⅝	1.37⅛	1.33⅝
Week's range	1.33	1.34	1.51⅛	1.43⅝	1.41⅛	1.33⅝

	Sept. High.	Low.
Mar. 24	1.31	1.30⅝
Mar. 26	Holiday.	
Mar. 28	1.31⅝	1.31⅛
Mar. 27	1.34⅛	1.31
Mar. 28	1.31½	1.27⅝
Mar. 29	1.31⅛	1.27⅝
Week's range	1.37⅝	1.27⅝

OATS.	March. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Mar. 24	67½	66¾	66¾	66⅜	67⅛	66⅜
Mar. 25	Holiday.					
Mar. 26	66¾	65¾	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛
Mar. 27	..	..	67¼	64⅝	65	63⅝
Mar. 28	..	..	64⅝	63¼	63⅝	61⅛
Mar. 29	62	61	63⅝	61⅜	63¼	60⅝
Week's range	67½	61	67¼	61⅛	67⅛	60⅝

	Sept. High.	Low.
Mar. 24	63⅝	61⅜
Mar. 25	Holiday.	
Mar. 26	63⅝	61⅛
Mar. 27	63⅝	59⅝
Mar. 28	60¾	58½
Mar. 29	60	58
Week's range	63⅝	58

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Mar. 24	28.10	27.90	27.50	27.30
Mar. 25	Holiday.			
Mar. 26	27.90	27.85	27.60	27.15
Mar. 27	28.00	27.90	27.67	27.37
Mar. 28	27.85	27.80	27.60	27.10
Mar. 29	..	27.85	27.42	27.26
Week's range	28.10	27.85	27.67	27.10

RIBS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 24	25.07	24.90	23.90	23.77
March 25	Holiday.			
March 26	24.82	24.60	23.87	23.67
March 27	24.85	24.75	23.85	23.78
March 28	24.90	24.45	23.95	23.66
March 29	25.15	24.77	24.00	23.75
W'k's range	25.15	24.60	24.00	23.67

PORK.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 24	..	..	43.25	42.00
March 25	Holiday.			
March 26	46.00	44.15	42.95	41.65
March 27	44.90	44.47	42.15	41.80
March 28	..	..	42.60	41.65
March 29	45.30	44.05	43.05	41.80
W'k's range	45.30	44.15	43.05	41.80

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	March. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 24	25.40	24.05	24.15	23.40	22.58	21.50
March 25	Holiday.					
March 26	..	..	23.45	23.05	21.80	21.05
March 27	..	..	24.31	23.50	22.45	21.75
March 28	..	..	24.15	23.85	23.70	21.95
March 29	..	..	24.80	24.01	22.30	22.00
W'k's range			24.50	23.05	23.70	21.00

	Sept. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
March 24	21.31	21.34	20.85	19.60	20.55	19.66
March 25	Holiday.					
March 26	19.85	19.70	19.52	18.90	19.10	18.95
March 27	20.48	20.48	20.37	19.80	..	..
March 28	..	..	20.50	20.00	20.15	19.70
March 29	20.35	20.25	20.40	20.00	19.81	19.55
W'k's range	21.31	19.70	20.85	18.90	20.55	19.55

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 24	24.64	23.90	22.78	21.85
March 25	Holiday.			
March 26	23.90	23.38	21.75	21.25
March 27	24.60	24.00	23.55	21.75
March 28	24.90	24.30	23.70	23.35
March 29	24.82	24.32	22.56	22.33
Week's range	24.90	23.38	23.70	21.25

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Mar. 24	21.10	19.95	20.74	19.60	20.57	19.62
Mar. 25	Holiday.					
Mar. 26	20.60	19.45	19.76	19.10	19.50	19.05
Mar. 27	20.80	20.00	20.49	19.72	20.25	19.90
Mar. 28	20.90	20.44	20.60	20.10	20.30	20.00
Mar. 29	20.75	20.53	20.27	20.20	20.20	20.06
W'k's rg.	21.10	19.45	20.76	19.10	20.57	19.05

Record Price for Cocoanuts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, March 30.—Cocoanuts touched the highest price recorded in the local market today when San Blas sold for $58 a thousand.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 29, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$62,731,300	$762,702,650
Same period last year	53,173,000	311,609,500

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.89	76.65	79.01	76.65
Same period a year ago	75.92	75.84	77.43	75.84

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85	26¾	1	A. G. M. cv. 6s, A.	26	26	26	— 1
107¾	100	18	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	105	104½	105	— 2¾
100½	99⅝	8	Am. Hide & L. 6s.	100	100	100	..
93	90¼	27	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	90¾	89¾	90¾	+ ⅛
95	85¾	27	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	84½	83¾	84⅝	+ ⅜
104	100⅜	96	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	103½	102⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
90	85½	1	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	88½	88¼	88½	— 1½
94	90¾	61	Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	91¼	90¾	91	..
73½	72⅞	2	Am. Tobacco 4s.	73⅞	73½	73½	..
99¾	88	187	Am. Writing P. 5s.	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ 1⅜
90¼	86½	21	Am. W.P.Sa, cr.ctfs.	90¼	90	90	..
58	55	2	Ann Arbor 4s.	58	58	58	+ 3
88⅜	86	18	Armour & Co. 4½s.	87½	87¼	87½	..
85½	81¾	81½	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	82⅜	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
80¾	74½	1	A.,T.& S.F. adj. 4s.	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
79½	74⅜	5	A.,T. & S.F.adj.5s.	75	75	75	..
88	82¾	1	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
85½	82	13	Atl C. L. 1st 4s.	82¾	82	82	— 1⅛
78½	73½	10	Atl. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s.	75¼	73⅞	73⅞	— 1⅜
82½	75⅜	13	BALT. & O. g. 4s.	78¼	76½	76¾	— 1⅝
82½	78	46	Balt. & O. ref. 5s.	80¾	78	78	— 2⅞
89¼	88	19	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	88⅜	88	88	— ⅛
80	73	188	B. & O. conv. 4½s.	75¾	73	74½	— 1⅜
86¼	83	20	B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	..
78	72	6	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s.	72¾	72	72¾	..
89½	87	7	Beth. Steel ref. 5s.	89¾	89	89	— ⅛
84½	80	29	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s.	84½	83½	83½	— ⅝
96¼	95½	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	96¼	96	96¼	+ ⅛
70	65	2	B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	70	65	65	—14
96	93½	2	Braden Copper 6s.	93	93	93	— ⅛
88	75	24	B. R. T. 7s. 1921.	83½	81	82½	+ 1⅛
70	65	2	B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	70	65	65	—14
81	80¾	3	Bush Term. 4s.	81	81	81	..
83½	80	..	Bush Term. 5s.	80¾	80½	80¾	— 2¾
80	79½	10	Bush Term. Bldgs.5s	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
96½	93½	5	CAL. GAS & ELC. 5s.	93½	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
95¼	92	2	Can. South. con. 5s.	92	92	92	..
73	73	..	Carb. & Shawnee 4s.	73	73	73	—17
97	95⅞	46	Cent. Leather 5s.	96½	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅜
83	78¾	36	Central Pacific 4s.	78½	78¼	78½	— ⅛
85¾	84	1	Central Pacific 3½s.	84	84	84	— ⅛
80	77½	1	C. Pac., T. St. L. 4s.	80	80	80	+ 4⅛
73½	73½	1	C. of Ga., Ch.Div.4s.	75¾	75¼	75¾	+ 3½
93⅞	89½	6	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	90	90	90	..
103	102	7	Cent. of N.J. gen.5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
88	86	10	C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s.	88	89	89	+ 3
89	84½	107	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.	85¾	85¼	85⅝	— ⅛
81½	77¾	10	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s.	78¾	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
83¾	77	10	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	78½	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
99½	97½	5	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	98	98	98	..
78	78	2	C. & O. cv. 4½s. reg.	78	78	78	— 6½
53	50¾	1	Chi. & Alton 3s.	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
40	35¾	7	Chi. & Alton 3½s.	38¾	38	38¾	..
83½	81	10	C. & Q. gen. 4s.	81¾	81¼	81¾	+ 1
96	95¾	190	C. B. & Q. joint 4s.	95¾	95½	95½	— ⅛
75¾	73½	7	C.,B.&Q.,Ill.Div.3½s.	74	73¾	73¾	..
25	22	4	C. & E.I.ref.4s,Tr.r.	25	25	25	+ 3
62½	59½	28	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	60½	59⅝	60¾	— ⅛
73½	70¾	2	C., M. & St.P. 4s. '34	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
84	81½	20	C., M. & St.P. 4s. '25	83¼	82	83¼	+ 1⅝
74½	67¾	75	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	70	68	68	— 2½
81⅞	77¾	13	C., M. & St.P. cv. 5s.	80	78¼	79½	— 1⅛
84½	80	20	C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	80½	80	80¼	+ ⅛
82	75¾	34	C.,M. & St.P.cv.4½s.	77¾	76½	76¾	— 1⅜
98⅜	97	1	Chi., Mil. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
70	68½	1	C., M. & P. 8d. 4s.	68½	68½	68½	— 1½
73⅝	70	1	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	70	70	70	— 3⅞
82½	81	1	C. & N. W. gen. 4s.	82¾	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
100⅞	98½	41	C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	98¾	98½	98½	— ⅛
98	97	2	C.&N.W.d.&e.,21.reg.	98	98	98	+ ⅛
76½	74	70	C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	72	71	71¼	— ¾
107	105	1	C., St.P., M. & O.6s.	105	106	106	..
89	86½	6	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.	87½	86¾	86¾	— ⅜
111¾	106	187	Chile Copper 7s.	111¾	108½	110¾	+ 3
86	81½	678	Chile Cop. col.tr. 6s	86	85	85¾	+ 1¼
86¾	82¾	2274	Chile Cop. cv. 6s.	86¾	84½	86¼	+ 1⅝
80	74	4	C.,C.C. & St.L.4s.	77	76	76	+ 2
88	87	1	Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s.	87	87	87	— 2
89½	87	15	Col. & South. 1st 4s.	87¼	87	87	— ⅛
79½	77¼	20	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	77¾	77¼	77¾	..
85	85	1	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s.	85	85	85	..
93½	92	1	Col. G. & El. 5s.sta.	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
86	85¼	1	Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 1⅛
103	100⅜	62	Con. Gas cv. 6s.	101	100⅝	101	..
100	99½	4	Corn Prod. ref. 1 f. 5s. '34.	99½	99½	99½	..
94	93	3	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	..
85¾	83¾	18	DEL. & HUD. ref.4s	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ⅜
94¾	92	1	Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	92	92	92	— ⅜
76	73	7	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	73¾	73	73	— 1
73	68	6	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	69	68	68	— 1
57¼	45½	31	D.& R.G.1st & ref.5s	49	45¾	48½	— ⅛
81½	71	51	Detroit United 4½s.	81½	81	81¼	+ 1¼
96½	93¼	2	Det. Edison c. tr. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
84¾	81¾	3	Det. R. Terms. 4½s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	— 1⅛
91	89½	21	Distillers' Sec. 5s.	91	90½	91	+ 1
97	92½	10	E.T., VA.& G. con.5s	92½	92½	92½	..
100⅞	99⅜	1	Erie con. 7s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
56½	52¾	4	Erie gen. 4s.	53¾	53	53	+ ⅜
49	46½	13	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A.	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
48¾	46	1	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.	47⅛	47¼	47⅛	+ ⅛
52¾	48½	16	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	49½	49	49¾	+ ⅛
101	98½	10	Erie & Jersey 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ 1¼
100¾	97½	4	GEN. EL. deb. 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅜
89	80¾	11	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s.	86	85⅞	86	..
83	78	2	HOCKING VAL. 4½s	78	78	78	..
66½	56	68	Hud. & H. n. ref. 5s	56	55	55¾	..
18	14	74	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	15⅞	14	14⅞	— ⅛
94	94	8	H. & T. C., W. & N. W. 6s.	94	94	94	—15½
88	86	2	ILL. CENT. 4s. '51.	87	87	87	..
84¾	79¾	10	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.	80	79¾	79¾	— ⅝
85½	82¼	4	Illinois Steel 4½s.	84¾	84¼	84¾	+ ⅝
43¾	27⅞	960	Inter-Met. 4½s.	32½	27¾	27¾	— 4⅝
74½	67¼	320	Int. Rapid Tran.	70	67¼	69	+ 1
82¼	78½	12	Int. Agricultural 5s.	..	..	81½	— ⅛
98	93¾	5	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s.	..	..	93¾	— 1⅛
102	97	31	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s.	..	..	97¾	— ⅜
46¼	42	3	Iowa Central ref. 4s.	42½	42¾	43½	+ 1⅛
75½	68½	15	K.C., FT. S. & M. 4s	68	68½	68½	— 1½
85¾	83	2	Kan. City So. 5s.	83½	83	83	— ⅜
64⅜	61½	1	Kan. City So. 3s.	61½	61½	61½	— 2⅜
81	76⅝	13	Kan. City Term. 4s.	78½	77¾	78	— ⅜
97	94	1	LAC. GAS. ref. 5s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
98	96½	1	Lack. Steel 5s. '23.	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅜
90½	86	17	Lack. Steel 5s. '50.	90	90	90	+ ¾
90	89	9	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	89½	88	88	— ⅝
90	87¾	1	Lake Shore 4s. '28.	88½	88½	88½	— ⅞
88	86	1	Lake Shore 4s. '31.	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
73	72¾	6	Lake Shore 3½s.	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
90	85¾	1	Leh. Val. cons. 4½s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 4⅞
94	89	2	Leh. Val. N. Y. 4½s	89	89	89	..
102¾	101¼	37	Leh. Val. col. tr. 5s.	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
80½	80	3	L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
95¾	94	1	Lex. & Eastern 5s.	95	95	95	— ⅛
94	90	1	Liggett & Myers 5s.	90½	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
113⅞	111	3	Liggett & Myers 7s.	111⅝	111	111	— ⅛
75¾	75½	3	Long Island unif. 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
76½	76	4	Long Island ref. 4s.	76½	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
77½	75	2	Long Island deb. 5s.	76½	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
91	91	1	L. I. Nor. Sh. 5s.	91	91	91	— 9
113	106¾	4	Lorillard 7s.	111½	109¾	111	— 1
88¾	87	1	Louis. & Nash 1st 5s	87	87	87	— ⅜
88⅝	83½	2	Lou. & Nash. uni. 4s	83½	83½	83½	— 1⅝
74½	74	1	L. & N., So. Ry.1t.4s	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
74½	70	1	MAN.con. 4s. tax ex.	70	70	70	— 2
80	80	1	Mich. Cent. 5s.	80	80	80	—19½
90	86	90	Midvale Steel 5s.	89	87½	89	+ 1½
89	84	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s.	84	84	84	..
69	64	12	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	65¼	64	64	— 1
31½	29¾	4	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.	31½	31	31	..
29⅝	28¾	2	Mo., K. & T. n.f.4½s.	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ 2⅜
63½	58½	253	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	59¾	58¾	58¾	— 1
94⅞	91¼	1	Mo. Pac. 5s. 1923.	91¾	91¼	91¼	..
100	99¼	3	Mo. Pacific conv. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	..
92	88½	1	Mo. Pacific 5s. '26.	88½	88½	88½	— 1⅝
95¾	91	11	Montana Power 5s.	92	91½	91½	— ⅛
98¼	94	6	NAT. TUBE 5s.	95	95	95	+ 1
68½	66¾	2	New Or. Term. 4s.	66¾	68	68	+ 1½
56½	54	16	N. O., T. & M. 1st 5s	54	54	54	— 1
97½	95	10	N. O., T. & M. 6s.	95	95	95	— ⅛
101½	99¾	2	N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s.	101½	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
100¾	97¾	19315	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	98½	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
87½	82	4	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	84	84	84	+ 1½
86	82½	2	N. Y. Cent. d. 4s.'36	84	84	84	— 1⅜
72	71	17	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	71½	71	71	— 1
76¾	73½	6	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	74½	73¾	74½	+ 1
83	65	3	N.Y.C., L.S.col. 3½s	65½	65	65½	..
86	84	2	N. Y. Con. R. R.4½s	84	84	84	— 1½
93	90	1	N.Y.C. & St.L.1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
94	91¼	1	N.Y.G.E.L.H.& P.5s	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
90½	90¼	2	N. Y. & J. 1st 5s.	90½	90½	90½	+ 3¼
88	82	3	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	83	82	82	— 2⅞
58½	52	5	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s. '56	53	53	53	— 1
44⅛	39	27	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅝	53	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.	11¾	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅞
62	57	4	N.Y. State Rys. 4½s.	57	55	55	— 2
91½	88	40	N. Y. Tel. 4½s.	90	89	89	— 1
101	101	1	Niagara F. P.ref.6s.	101	101	101	..
44	44	14	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	44½	44	44½	— ½
69½	67	6	Norf. & W. 1st ref. 5s	68½	68½	68½	..
100⅛	108	12	Norf. & W. genl. 6s.	108	108	108	— 1
108¾	106¼	5	N. & W. cv. 6s. f. p.	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	— ⅜
86½	83¼	14	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	84½	84¼	84½	..
86	82½	35	Nor. Pacific 4s.	83¾	82½	83	— ⅛
61⅞	58⅝	13	Nor. Pacific 3s.	59¾	58¾	58¾	— 1⅛
90	88	1	Nor. Pac. ref. 4½s.	88	88	88	— 2
91¾	91¼	1	OHIO RIV. gen. 5s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ 3¼
98½	96	12	Ore. & California 5s	98½	98½	98½	+ 2½
101¼	100½	1	ORE. SH. L. 1st 6s.	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅛
98	98½	7	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	98½	98	98	..
96¾	96½	2	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	..
79½	75¾	3	Ore.-Wasp. 1st 4s.	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ 1¼
92⅝	91⅜	5	PAC.TEL. & TEL.5s	92	91⅞	91⅝	— ⅜
88	85¾	24	Pac. Gas & El. 5s.	87½	86½	86¾	— ⅛
133	129	2	P.Am.P.&T.Eq.6s,'24.	135	135	135	..
88	83¾	1	Penn. gtd. g. 4s.	86	85	85	+ 1¼
89⅝	85⅞	27	Penn. gen. 4½s.	86¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
97⅞	94¼	283	Penn. g. 5s. tem.cfs.	95	94½	94¼	— ⅜
96¾	94¼	5	Penn. con. 4½s.	95½	94½	94½	— ⅜
56	52¼	2	Peo. & East. 1st 4s.	52¾	52½	52¾	— 3⅝
77½	74¾	1	Peo. Gas, Chi.,ref.5s	77	77	77	— ⅛
85¾	84¾	4	Pere Marq. 1st 5s.	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	— ⅛
92¾	91	84	Phila. Co. cv. 5s. '22.	92¼	91½	92¼	..
104	100¾	6	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '20.	104	103½	103⅞	— ⅛
96¼	88¾	24	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24.	95	93¾	95	..
89⅝	88⅝	1	P.C.,C. & St.L.4s.G.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— 3⅝
90	88	6	Pac. Con. Coll. s.f.5s	88	88	88	— 2
80	75½	8	Public Service 5s.	78	77½	77⅝	— ⅜
84¾	83½	15	READING gen. 4s.	84½	83½	84⅝	..
81½	81½	1	Reading gen. 4s. reg.	81½	81½	81½	— 1

Selected Investment Securities

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$10,000 5%

Sac City, Iowa

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CITY CLUB FOR FOWLER BILL

Something Must Be Done to Aid Street Railways, Says Memorandum.

Asserting that some way out of the present critical state of the street railway situation must be found, the City Club yesterday went on record as favoring the passage of the Fowler-Bowe Permissive Municipal Ownership bill. A memorandum containing the organization's views was sent to the Legislature.

"In the opinion of the City Club, in view of the grave financial crisis that has been reached in the operation of the public utilities of the State, particularly the street railways, and in view of the consequent danger of the breakdown of public services essential to the general welfare, there is urgent need of the passage of this legislation at the present session," says the memorandum. "It is intolerable that the municipalities of the State should stand powerless in the presence of an emergency which threatens business paralysis, social disorder and unmeasured civic embarrassments."

After saying that higher fares must be granted, or the companies guaranteed against confiscat ion through municipal subsidies from the public funds, the latter to prevent stoppage of transit, the memorandum reads:

"The choice between these alternatives, obviously, is a question of municipal policy under the circumstances applicable to each individual city. The problem of street railway service and finance has become so acute that it is beyond the power of private corporations to solve it without more effective co-operation than the municipalities are in a position to give under existing laws. We cannot tolerate a breakdown of transit service. We cannot expect to get the adequate and efficient service essential to municipal development without paying for it, either through fares or through taxation. From the financial standpoint, the situation has become so difficult for the private companies that the expense of securing capital needed for additions and extensions is almost prohibitive.

DEMAND DEPOSITS DROP.

Treasury Certificate Holdings of Federal Reserve Banks Also Lower.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Large curtailments of the holdings of Treasury certificates and even larger reductions in the volume of demand deposits in connection with income tax payments due on March 15 are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of condition on March 21 of 773 member banks in about 100 leading cities.

A decrease of $319,200,000 is shown in the total of Treasury certificates held, nearly one-half of the total decrease being reported by the New York City members. United States bonds on hand fell off $10,700,000, while loans secured by United States war obligations increased $5,500,000. Other loans and investments show a gain for the week of $31,700,000, largely of the New York City banks.

Aggregate holdings of United States war securities and of paper supported by such securities (so-called war paper) were about $2,811,000,000, as against $4,035,000,000, on hand March 14, and constituted 26.6 per cent. of actual investments, as against 37.7 per cent. the week before. For the New York City banks a decline of this ratio from 32 to 30.4 per cent., and for the banks in the twelve Federal Reserve cities a decline from 29.1 to 27.7 per cent. may be noted.

Government deposits show an increase of $19,800,000 and time deposits an increase of $4,400,000. Net demand deposits declined $252,600,000, largely outside of New York City. This accounts for the decrease of $82,000,000 in the total of reserve balances (all with the Federal Reserve Banks) shown for all reporting member banks.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the principal resource and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as at close of business March 21:

	New York. 69	Chicago. 44	All Fed. Res. Cities. 695
Number of reporting banks			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$97,947,000	$1,169,000	$102,351,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	243,811,000	27,351,000	349,759,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	353,718,000	163,174,000	1,876,234,000
Total U. S. securities	1,114,276,000	185,494,000	1,948,343,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c.	425,337,000	65,173,000	821,403,000
All other loans and investments	2,414,230,000	876,806,000	6,767,947,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	610,178,000	104,040,000	917,783,000
Cash in vault	104,842,000	35,715,000	201,850,000
Net demand deposits	4,814,240,000	732,623,000	7,124,954,000
Time deposits	964,283,000	148,185,000	676,859,000
Government deposits	283,766,000	54,605,000	503,109,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Branch Cities. 160	All Other Report'g Banks. 357	Grand Total. 773
Number of reporting banks			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$34,121,000	$103,321,000	$236,001,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	119,156,000	176,527,000	665,441,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	353,319,000	342,405,000	2,022,018,000
Total U. S. securities	477,304,000	621,413,000	2,963,480,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c.	106,327,000	125,775,000	1,123,551,000
All other loans and investments	1,513,338,000	1,903,164,000	10,233,324,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	152,224,000	154,836,000	1,286,335,000
Cash in vault	55,085,000	91,014,000	347,755,000
Net demand deposits	1,238,671,000	1,686,117,000	10,058,842,000
Time deposits	483,087,000	500,888,000	1,660,934,000
Government deposits	80,349,000	97,587,000	890,045,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	$4,580	244,540	458,875	$390,000
Tuesday	Holiday.			
Wednesday	76,573	275,263	236,716	521,000
Thursday	84,900	266,507	250,605	227,000
Friday	104,750	262,507	201,550	443,000
Saturday	96,300	184,407	291,695	170,000
Total	397,273	1,114,725	1,639,325	$1,851,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High.	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3¼	4,600	*Astna Explosives	3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
16½	6½	680	*Am. Beech Mag	6½	6	6½	— 1
67¾	61½	4,100	*Am. Road Mach	37	33	33	— 4
38	8	2,300	*Am. Writ. Paper	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
5¼	2½	3,000	*Annapolis Ferry	3	2¾	2¾	
7⅞	7¾	1,100	B.-A. Tob., reg	23¾	22	22½	— 1⅜
24½	22	3,100	B.-Am. Tob., coup	24	23	23⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	23	1,300	*Buckeye Co	13½	13½	13⅝	— 3
17¼	12⅜	900	*Chalmers Motors	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
13	4	79,200	*Cit. "w. i." fr. st	36¾	35¾	36½	— ⅛
36⅜	33¼	3,100	*Dictograph Prod	10¾	8	9⅛	
12	8	200	Emerson Phone	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
14½	2	3,800	*Fairbanks Co	57½	55	57½	+ 1½
60¾	54¼	1,050	*Fam. Play.-Lasky	58	50	52	— 5
58	50	700	*Freeport Tex. Sul	43½	42¾	42¾	— 1⅛
45	32	5,100	*Gen. Asphalt	36¾	32	34½	— 1½
72¾	29	10	*Gen. Asphalt pf	101	101	101	
146	87	79,200	*Cit."e. S. R. w. i.	144	135	143	+10
144	109	2,052	*Cit'e S. R. w. i.				
5¼	4¼	800	*Hall Signal	5¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	500	*Havana Tob. pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	22,400	Hupp Motor Car	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	14½	1,200	Imp.Tob.of G.B.& I.	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
40	36	1,400	*Int. Products	40	36	40	— 1
21	19¾	2,800	Inter. Rubber	18	17	17	— 1
28	22	900	*Jones Bros. Tea	28	24⅝	24⅝	— 1⅛
48¼	43½	22,410	Keystone T. & R.	45½	43	44½	+ ⅛
25¼	10⅜	9,350	*Lack.County Coal	35½	29	30	— 4½
31	13½	45,000	*Libby, McN. & L.	31	26¼	30⅝	+ 3¼
5	4	6,000	Marconi of Am	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
30	24	4,100	*Nat. An. & Ch	26	24	25	— 1
67¾	47	800	*Nat. Coal & Ice	67	62	62	— 4
19	10	2,000	N. Y. Transp	19	12½	19	+ 6¼
8¼	2¾	16,400	Nor. A. P. & P	5	4	4⅛	
51½	52¼	1,700	Pac. Gas & Elec	53¾	52¼	53¼	
3⅝	1⅜	5,000	*Pearson Coal	2¼	2⅜	3	
23	18	500	Peerless T. & M	22	22	22	+ ½
1	⅛	23,000	Perfection T. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	7	84,600	*P. Morris, w. i.	12¾	9¾	12	+ 1¾
33½	34½	1,600	*Rep. Motor Tr	33½	33½	33½	+ 2¼
41	34¾	3,900	*Stewart Mfg	40¾	39	39¾	+ ⅜
16⅜	10	3,600	Submarine Boat	14	12¾	13⅜	
65¼	40⅝	57,000	*Swift Int., w. i.	65½	55½	63¼	+ 6¾
11¾	10	2,900	*Themelis Bro	11¾	11	11¾	
42⅝	33¾	900	*United Motors	45⅝	44	45⅝	+ ⅜
68	60⅝	4,250	*Union Carbide	68	62	68	+ 6
2¼	⅞	20,000	Us. Profit Shar	1¼	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	84,000	U. S. Steamship	3⅝	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
4½	3⅜	1,600	Wayne Coal	4	3¾	3⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	⅜	2,700	World. Film	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅝	3	11,400	*Wright-Mar. Air	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

100	100	10	Cumberland P. L.	100	100
104	98	10	Ind. Pipe Line	101	101
195	195	10	New York Transit	195	195
340	310	42	Ohio Oil	340	337
685	650	15	Prairie O. & G	665	660
270	264	50	Prairie Pipe Line	269	264
290	257	40	Stand. Oil of Cal	268	265
780	775	10	Stand. Oil of Ind	775	775
770	675	175	Stand. Oil of N. J	687	678
525	506	82	Stand. Oil of N. Y	510	508
437	395	90	Vacuum Oil	420	416

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

2½	⅝	36,300	*Allen Oil	2⅜	1½
¾	⅜	6,600	*Barnet Oil	⅝	⅜
5¾	3	17,058	*Boone Oil	5¾	4½
47	18	37,100	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	36	31
51½	37	4,200	*Com'wealth Oil	50	46¾
8¾	6¾	6,000	*Cosden Oil	8	7¾
3	1¼	16,900	*Crystal O. & R	2	1⅝
33	13	2,000	*Crown Oil	28	28
7	6	5,500	*Elk Basin Pet	7	6¾
8	4	37,200	*Esmeralda Oil	5¼	4½
3⅜	2	13,500	*Fuller Oil	3¾	2¾
5	3½	22,700	*Glenrock Oil	5	4¼
2⅜	⅝	18,000	*Great Plains Pet	1½	1⅛
10¾	10	2,700	*Hercules P. Cl. A	10¾	10
64	40	18,000	*Home Oil	42	40
18	10	1,800	*Home O. & R	18	16
80¾	75	900	*Houston Oil	80	79
18	16	16,500	*Hudson Oil	18	17
23	16¾	5,200	*Inter. Petrol	21¼	21¼
8¾	6⅜	75,000	*Island O. & T	8¾	7⅝
16	6¾	22,000	*Kenova Oil	8	7
42	23	10,400	*Louisiana O. & R.	40	35½
7¾	6⅝	9,300	*Maryland Pet	7	6⅝
2¾	1⅝	2,000	*McCoombs F. & R.	2	1⅝
27½	21	52,500	*Merritt Oil	32⅜	28⅝
4½	2¼	11,500	Met. Petroleum	3⅞	3½
1⅝	1½	18,500	*Midwest Oil	1⅝	1½
2¼	1¼	4,000	*Midwest Oil pf	1⅝	1⅝
191	125	600	Mint Ref	154	154
2¾	2	20,200	*Morton Pet, w. i.	2¼	2
59	46	15,700	*Northwest Oil	53	50

	High.	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
*Okla. & Texas Oil	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Omar Oil & Gas	64	59	64	+ 4
*Pennok Oil	15	14½	15	— ½
*Rockey Texas	9	8	9	
*Rock Oil	54	45	52	+ 7
*Rangeburnett Oil	71	71	71	+14
*Rickard Texas	9	8	9	
*Rock Oil	45	45	52	+ 7
*Ranger Homer O.	26	23	23	
*Salt Creek Prod.	43	38	39	
*Sanclair Gulf	47¾	40¾	46	+ 5⅝
*Sinclair O., war.	80	68	80	+11
*Southern O. & T.	5¼	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
Southwest Oil	43	41	43	+ 1
*Sou'west P. & R.	4½	4½	4½	
*Stanton	1	⅞	1	
*Texana O. & R.	40	32	37	+ 4
*Victoria Oil, new	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
*West. Pi. O. & L.	41½	31	40	+ 6

MINING STOCKS

38	38	37,000	*Adolphia M. & M.	33	33
53	33	17,100	Alaska-Br. C. M.	37	42
1	⅝	1,480	*American Mines	1	1
67	66	22,000	*Allied Gold	67	66
		2,500	*Am. Tin Tung	⅝	⅝
		3,000	Ariz. Bis. Cop	⅝	⅝
63	48	1,300	*Arts. Butte	61	62
6	5½	61,400	*Atlanta	5⅝	6
		6,700	Big Ledge Cop	⅛	⅛
30	15¼	70,800	*Booth	30	15
56	42	33,500	Boston Montana	56	51
		100	Butte-N. Y.	⅝	⅝
32	27	18,700	*Caledonia Mln	33	30
		4,000	*Calu'st & Jerome	⅛	⅛
63	58	1,300	*Arts. Butte	61	62
6	5½	61,400	*Atlanta	5⅝	6
		6,700	Big Ledge Cop	⅛	⅛
30	15¼	70,800	*Booth	30	15
56	42	33,500	Boston Montana	56	51
		100	Butte-N. Y.	⅝	⅝
32	27	18,700	*Caledonia Mln	33	30
		4,000	*Calu'st & Jerome	⅛	⅛
63	58	41,300	*Candelaria Silver	61	61
15¼	6	169,000	Cashboy	15¼	10
4½	1	7,800	*Cerbat M.M. & M.	4¼	3⅝
1	1	6,600	Con. Arts. Smelt	1¼	1
5⅞	4⅝	500	Cons. Cop. Min	5	4⅝
6¼	4¼	4,300	Cresson Gold	5	4⅝
3	1¼	4,500	El Salvador Silver	2½	2¼
1¾	1⅛	1,700	*Eureka Croe's M.	1½	1⅝
80	60	5,000	*Florence Silver	75	76
40	32	9,700	*Fortuna Cons	37	37
4¼	2	5,700	*Gadsden	4	3¾
75	35	40,000	Goldfield Florence	38	35
24	17	15,550	Goldfield Cons	20	17
4	2½	19,500	*Golden Gate Exp.	4	3⅝
7½	5	30,700	*Gold Margaret	7½	5½
6	3	5,000	*Great Bend	4½	4½
78	55	1,900	*Hamilton M. & S.	75	73
55	30	43,500	*Hattie Gold Min.	50	38
5	4½	3,700	*Jim Butler	5	4½
16	12	14,850	Jumbo Ext	16	14
8	6	25,000	*Kewanas	7	6
30	5	363,200	*Lone Star Con	13	9
		1,300	Louisiana Cons	⅝	⅝
60	54	170,000	*MacNamara Min.	63	49
		14,100	Magma Chief	⅝	⅝
29	22	2,900	Magma Copper	29	25
8	2	2,000	*Marsh Mining	4½	4
3¼	2¼	100	Mason Valley	2½	2½
4½	3⅜	9,000	*Mother Lode, new	4½	3⅜
40	28	20,700	*Mother Lode	40	34
1½	⅛	10,500	*Natl. Tin Corp	1	1
48	32	5,000	Nixon Nevada	37	34
3¾	3	1,000	*Onondaga Mine	3¼	3
3¼	1⅞	5,500	*Ray Hercules	2¼	2
23	17	17,800	Rochester Mines	20	23
40	35	44,000	*Seven Metals M.	40	35
11½	3¼	6,200	*Silver Pick	11¼	9
⅝	⅜	1,500	Stand. Sil.-Lead	⅝	⅝
17	14	16,800	Stewart	15	14
6	4	5,000	*Success Mining	¼	4
9⅝	5½	70,000	*Tonopah Divide	9⅝	7¾
2	1¾	1,770	Tonopah Ex	2⅛	2
3	2⅞	250	*Tonopah Mining	3	2⅛
1.85	.80	18,700	*Tuolumne R. Fla.	60	60
12	7	11,500	U. S. Cont. M	10	9
.87½	.12	3,600	*Un. Sulp. Mines	12	12
40	23	10,500	Ward Min. & Mil.	23	22
94	80	7,300	Wash. Gold Quar.	82	81
1¼	⅛	1,900	West End Con	1⅛	1
15½	10	38,900	White Cap Min.	14½	13
1⅝	1¼	850	*White Knob C. pf	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS

104⅜	103⅝	$3,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '22	104	104
99⅜	96⅝	100,000	*Am. Tel. & Tel. 1-year 6s, w. i.	99⅝	99⅝
98¾	97½	177,000	*Anaconda 6s, w. i.	98	97⅝
101¾	101	5,000	*Beth.S.7½,'22,w.i.	101¾	101¾
99¾	98⅜	13,000	*Can. Govt. 5s	99½	99½
100⅜	100⅜	1,000	*Cen. & E. R. 4s Pow. of Balt.	100⅜	100⅜
104½	103	20,600	*Fed. Fm. Ln. 5s.	104½	104½
101¾	100⅝	5,000	*Gen.E.6½2-y.n.'20.	101¾	101¾
97⅝	96	282,000	*Ill. Cent. 5½s,w.i.	96½	96⅜
92½	82⅜	130,000	*I. R. T. 7s, w. i.	86½	85
101	97⅝	7,000	*Int. Tea 7s, w. i.	100⅛	99⅞
101¾	99⅜	286,000	*N.Y.Tel.6s,w.i.	100	99⅝
96⅛	96½	41,000	*Phila. Elec. 5s	96⅛	96⅛
95	47	9,000	*Russ. Govt. 5½s	58	55
72	52	110,000	*Russ. Govt. 6½s	65½	63
99⅞	99	79,000	*South. Ry. 6s, w.i.	99½	99⅛
100	99¾	21,000	*Swift 6s, w.i.	100	99⅝
98	92¾	509,000	*Wilson cv. 6s, w.i.	96	94

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

166 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such Federal termination thereof, or following conditions.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH MEILL, Secretary.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1919, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1919.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For the purposes of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, April 16th, 1919, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919, and will remain closed until the morning of Thursday, April 17th, 1919.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NORTH AMERICAN COPPER COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City,
March 21, 1919.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the North American Copper Company will be held on the 14th day of April, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of such Company, at No. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from $100,000 of preferred stock of the par value of $100.00 each and $400,000 of common stock of the par value of $100.00 each, to $100,000 of preferred stock of the par value of $100.00 each and $900,000 of common stock of the par value of $100.00 each; that is to say, the purpose is to increase the common stock by $500,000 without either increasing or diminishing the authorized amount of the preferred stock.

WALTER B. MANNEY, President.
WYLIE BROWN, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE THAT, NO ELECTION OF Directors having been made at the annual meetings thereof in the year 1917 and 1918, a special meeting is hereby called for the purpose of electing Directors of Anglo American Securities Corporation, at the office of the corporation, room 437, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1919, at noon of that day, and at such meeting also there will be received the reports of the officers and Directors of the corporation, and such reports and the acts of the Directors will be passed on by the members thereof, and such other action taken as may be proper.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
H. B. LAKE, Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1919.

VICTORIA OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Victoria Oil Company, a Corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, will be held at the offices of the Company, Suite 804, Garf Building, Clarksburg, West Virginia, on Wednesday, April 9th, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business connected with the affairs of the Company as may be presented for consideration, in accordance with the by-laws of the Company. The books for the transfer of stock will close March 25, 1919, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen April 10, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M.

AMBROSE A. REILLY, Secretary.

March 18, 1919.

The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company, discusses financial problems in a way to be understood by investors. 10 cents at news stands—$4 a year by mail—Advt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, HENRY W. HEALY, and RAYMOND HEALY, desiring to continue the use of the partnership name of A. HEALY & SONS, a partnership which consisted of the undersigned, A. Augustus Healy, and of Frank Healy, now deceased, and which has transacted business in the State of New York for not less than three years, do hereby for that purpose, pursuant to Section 21 of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, sign and acknowledge this certificate, declaring that the persons intending to deal under such name, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

A. Augustus Healy, 196 Columbia Heights, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
Henry W. Healy, 576 Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, New Jersey.
Raymond Healy, 473 East 18th Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

In witness whereof we have signed and acknowledged this certificate this second day of January, 1919.

(Signed) A. AUGUSTUS HEALY,
(Signed) HENRY W. HEALY,
(Signed) RAYMOND HEALY.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 28th day of February, 1919, before me personally appeared A. Augustus Healy, Henry W. Healy, and Raymond Healy, to me personally known and known to me to be the persons described in and who signed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they had signed the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

(Signed) LUDWIG W. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 228, Reg. No. 9024; Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 51, Reg. No. 9181; Bronx Co. No. 5, Reg. No. 725 and Westchester Co. No. 2. Commission Expires March 30th, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER, Base Sorting Plant Division, 326 Pearl Street, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M., April 4th, 1919, for the sale of approximately 240,000 lbs. of Woolen Clippings, sorted and baled in the following grades: Overcoating Clips, (Melton,) Worsted Suiting, Wool Suiting, (Flannel,) Cotton Warp Worsted Shirting, Mixed Wool Clips, Mixed Cotton Warp Clips, Seams, Cotton Warp Jerkin Lining. Proposals for any class of supplies or materials mentioned will be received. All of above open to inspection daily (except Sunday) until 5:00 P. M., April 3rd, 1919. For forms and full information apply to Officer in Charge at above address.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERS FOR EIGHT married officers. Office Quartermaster, West Point, N.Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., April 28, 1919, and then opened for construction of quarters for eight married officers. Information on application.

WE INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

$1,000,000

Wilmington, Delaware

5% Gold Bonds

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45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1446.

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2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6789 Rector St.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
American Piano Com. & Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky
Fairbanks Loan & Trust Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
National Fuel Gas
Otis Elevator Com.
Singer Manufacturing
Standard Gas & Electric Com.
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Santa Cecilia Sug. Com. & Pfd.
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W. A. JACKSON & CO.
36 Pearl St. Hartford, Conn.
Joint Stock Land Bank
5% BONDS
DUE NOV. 1, 1938, OPT. 1923.
Instrumentalities of the United States Government.
Price on Application.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 29, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	73	78
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	65	70
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	88
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	69	72
Ariz. Power 1st, '35	6	May & Nov.	84	90
Ark. V. Rr. L. & P., '29	7	Jan. & July	92½	93½
Asbury P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	98
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	50	54
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	..
Do deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	103½	104
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	86
Do 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	93¼	94¼
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	93	94
Buff. & E. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	96	99½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	84
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Cent. Power & Lt., '46	6	Jan. & July	90	93
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. E.	7	Jan. & July	129	131
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	94
Colo. Power 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	86	89
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	89
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. Fed'l Lt. & Trac. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	87
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	87
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '54	4½	Jan. & July	..	88
Do. 1939	5	Jan. & July	100	100½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '23	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Cons. G. of N. Y., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st '33	5	June & Dec.	84½	86½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do deb. '20	5	Jan. & July	83	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85½	88
Econ. Lt. & Pr., '56	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Ellis. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	82
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	40	..
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84½	86½
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	95
Kudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	56	60
K. C. Long D. T., '23	5	Jan. & July	81	83
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	89½	90½
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	100
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	92	97½
Middle West Util., '23	6	Jan. & July	88	92
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	78½	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	76½	83½
Musk., O. & El. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	73
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	93
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	95
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	60	65
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	63	68
Nia. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	6	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	..	79
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	..	92
N. Ont. Lt. & Pwr., '31	6	Mar. & Oct.	75	81
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87½	88½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	73	78
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	70	80
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	73	77
Pot. El. Power 1st, '39	5	June & Dec.	97½	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	92½	92¾
Riverside T., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	82
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	60	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	..	83
Salmon Riv. Serv., '23	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '36	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '52	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	86
Stand. Gas & El., '58	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	74	77
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	84	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	86
United El. of N.J., '49	5	June & Dec.	71	73½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	84	88
Do deb., '20	6	May & Nov.	87	93
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do, '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '40	6	Mar. & Sep.	71	72
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65½	67½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	94
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	80	88
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	82
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	90	98
Wash. R. & El. con., '51	6	Jan. & July	70	71
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	..	85

*Flat.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	64
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	87	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st				
pf., '15-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '35	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr.					12	14
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan	2, 19	72	73
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Jan	2, 19	121	124
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb	1, 19	42	43
Am. Light & Trac.	15	Q	Feb	1, 19	239	242

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	Quotation Mar. 29, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	66½	109
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	70	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	78	79
Am. Public Utilities	40	Q	Jul 1, 14	..	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	36	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1	Q	Feb 15,19	6	6½
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	82	85
Do participating pf.	1			10	12
Bat. Rouge El. com. pf.	3	S	Dec 2, 18	73	77
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Dec 31,18	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	84	88
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	85	..
C. Miss. V. El. com. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	45
Cities Service	2½	M	Mar 1, 19	353	356
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 19	79½	79½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,19	23	27
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	96	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	72	74
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 18	20	21
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	43	44
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	73	75
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,19	..	62
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	86	88
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 19	73	78
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	97
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,19	84	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	1	..	..	9	11
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	48
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,19	57	60
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	18	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	85	86
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	J. & J.	..	40	44½
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	60
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	99	102
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	..	..	Jan 15,19	35	40
No. States Power	1½	Q	Jan 20,18	68	72
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 20,19	91	93
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	49	54
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 19	66	72
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	72½	73½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	88½	89½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf.	1½	Q	Jan 10,19	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	96	100
Republic Ry. & Light	1	N	Jul 15, 18	21	22
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	58½	61
Southern Cal. Edison	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	88	90
Do 1st pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	31	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	44	53
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,18	107	112
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	5	5½
Do pf.	..	..	..	21	23
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	78	82
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 19	39¼	40½
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	71	73
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 22,19	16½	17
United Utilities	..	..	..	10	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Feb 1, 19	52	54
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 19	..	51
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 19	82	85
Western Power	..	..	..	17½	18½
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,19	66	67
West. States Gas & E.	1	M	Jan 31,19	15	27
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	72	78
Wisconsin Edison	$2	..	Dec 31,18	31	36

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	17	S	Jan 2, 19	623	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	17	S	Nov 1, 18	236	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	150,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	180	185
Batty Pk. N.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	208	216
Bowery	250,000	b6	Q	Feb 1, 19	425	..
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	..	135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	148	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	100	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	140	160
Butch. & Dr. Nat.) ($25)	500,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	25	35
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	407	412
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	320	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	2	..	Apr 1, 17	100	110
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Mar 1, 19	505	520
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 19	220	230
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	450	455
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	210	220
Colonial	750,000	b6	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	165	175
Comm. Exch.	250,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	200	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	3	S	Nov 1, 18	195	205
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	211	214
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	104	110
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	317	320
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	130	..
Europe	150,000	3	S	Jan 13,17	110	150
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	1700	2200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 19	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	10	Q	Jan 2, 19	970	975
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	180	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	200	212
Greenwich	500,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 19	250	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	730	740
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 3, 19	275	..
Imp. & T. Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 19	543	565
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	††315	325
Liberty Nat.	5,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	235	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	250	275
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	208	214
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	333	343
Mer. Nat. ($20)	2,000,000	2	S	Jan 2, 19	160	160
Metropolitan	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	190
Mutual	200,000	2	S	Jan 2, 19	150	160
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 18	200	215
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	435	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	125	140
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	132	Q	Feb 1, 19	150	..
Public	1,250,000	..	Q	Dec 31,18	245	255
Park Nat.	5,000,000	12	Q	Jan 2, 19	620	640
People's ($25)	200,000	8	Q	Jan 10,19	135	140
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	175	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	425
Sherman ($20)	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	125	..
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	125	..
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	130	..
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul, 1918	150	160
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,18	168	174
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	275	..
Weetch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	155	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	200	225

‡Incl. 10% special. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. §And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 5% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	Quotation Mar. 29, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,18	490	495
Brooklyn	1,500,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 19	310	320
Cent. Union	12,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	405	415
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,18	315	317
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	95	105
Empire	2,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,18	225	300
Equitable Tr.	4,000,000	12	Q	Dec 31,18	430	435
Far. L. & Tr.	5,000,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	450	465
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,18	215	225
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	353	363
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	255	265
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	132	140
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	3	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	650	700
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 19	106	..
Lincoln	4,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	180	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,18	350	..
New York	2,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	605	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 31,18	795	815
People's Tr.	1,000,000	..	Q	Dec 31,18	290	305
Q. Co., Jamaica	200,000	..	..	..	72	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,18	360	370
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	900	915
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	415	418

*And 3% extra. †And 4% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank. §And 8% extra, payable Jan '20. a—And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,500,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	240
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	11	Q	Dec 31,18	62	65
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,18	250	260
City of N. Y.	400,000	3	S	Dec 31,18	105	130
Commonw'lth	1,500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	2½	S	Jan 8, 19	65	67
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 6, 19	430	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	10	Q	Jan 31,19	250	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	7	Q	Jan 15,19	382	387
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	21½	Q	Jan 2, 19	90	95
Home Fire	1,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	490	505
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,18	112	116
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,18	90	98
Nat. Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	145	155
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	222	227
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	96	101
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	170	180
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	35	40
Pacific ($25).	400,000	5	S	Jan 22,19	35	45
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,19	90	90
Stuyv't ($100)	750,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 17	70	90
Weste'r ($10)	1,000,000	150c	Q	Feb 1, 19	35	37

*Incl. 5% extra. †And 15c extra. ‡And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bklr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	4%	S	J. & J.	21½	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	90	110
Bn. C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15,19	12¼	13½
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	75
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,19	120	160
42d St & G.St.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 19	..	390
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 15,19	..	110
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 10,19	..	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period.	Date.	Quotation Mar. 29, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,19	208	209
American Chicle	1	..	Feb 1, 19	78½	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	75	79
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,19	41	45
Atlas Powder	3	Q	Mar 10,19	142	146
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	89	92
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 15,19	108	109½
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,19	107	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,19	98¾	102
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	103	108
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	..	80
Celluloid	14	Q	Dec 31,18	130	134
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	190	193
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	67	70
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	103½	105
Childs	..	..	Sep 10,18	52	53½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 10,19	92	93
Columbia Graphophone	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	196	198
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	92	92½
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,19	90	94
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,19	97	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	6½	Q	Jan 15,19	147	150
Eastman Kodak	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	540	..
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	97	101
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	95	97
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	97
Gillette Safety Razor	b82	Q	Mar 1, 19	140	145
Guantanamo Sugar	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	54	55½
Hercules Powder	1½	Q	Mar 25,19	213	227½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,19	107	109
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jan 1, 19	98	102
Int. Silver	..	..	..	23	45
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	88	92
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,19	85	..

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Bay State Street Railway Company

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts on March 31, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "The Archibald Mitchell & Sons Company, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 884 (and to the final order of sale made and entered by said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 23, 1919, in said consolidated cause pending in said Court as aforesaid; and to a certain ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island entered on March 17, 1919, in a consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 83"), I, Charles F. Cox, in and by said decrees of foreclosure and sale appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to (and hereinafter referred to as the "Special Master"), will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, at the main front entrance of the County Court House for Essex County, in the City of Salem, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on April 21, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions in said decrees of foreclosure and sale and in this notice of sale more particularly set forth, the property in said decrees described and therein directed to be sold, to wit:

All property of every character, nature, and description, and wheresoever situated, of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, either legal or equitable, of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property, other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property conveyed by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Atlantic Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called "Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage"), being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:—

I. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway, and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Brookline, Newton, Watertown, Belmont, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Woburn, Reading, Lynnfield, Peabody, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott, Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, Revere, Winthrop, Chelsea, Everett, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Newburyport, Peabody, Salem, Woburn, Amesbury, Andover, Billerica, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dracut, Essex, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Methuen, Middleton, North Andover, North Reading, Rowley, Salisbury, Tewksbury, Topsfield, Georgetown, Merrimac, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley, Salisbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Waltham, West Newbury, Wilmington and Winchester and elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Nashua and Hudson in the State of New Hampshire, and consisting of main lines from said Nashua and Rockport, Lowell and Lawrence, to the City of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned properties, reference may be made to the following records and documents:

(1) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex South District Deeds, Libro 1430, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a lease and indenture dated July 1, 1896, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2118, page 118, as supplemented from time to time.

(3) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex in Book 203, page 243, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1713, page 173, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3053, page 140.

(4) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 189, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 208, page 205.

(5) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1688, page 187, and also recorded in the North District Registry of Deeds, Book 203, page 243.

(6) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 1, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1880, page 566, and also on pages 569 and 576 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Libro 1641, page 324.

(7) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1658, page 216.

(8) By the Lynn, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1847, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 206, page 300, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2990, page 207, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 604, page 146.

(9) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 1, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1758, page 189.

(10) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated January 15, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1605, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2806, page 154, 155, 156.

(11) By Frank W. Atkins et al. Trustees, to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated January 15, 1901, and recorded in the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Libro 2419, page 308.

(12) By the Trustees of the Boston and Lynn Railroad Company to the Boston Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, Lessees, by grant dated June 30, 1900, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2365, page 108.

(13) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 1, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 186, page 509.

(14) By Mary E. Littlefield, Gdn., to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2911, page 140.

(15) By Mary E. Littlefield, Gdn., to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 4, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2911, page 143.

(16) By E. Franklin Saunders to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by two deeds dated April 24, 1902, and May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 1671, page 88, and Book 1676, page 10.

(17) By Gilman F. Jones to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2961, page 161.

(18) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(19) By Adella Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(20) By Howard Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 29, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1673, page 288.

(21) By the Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1678, page 214.

(22) By George Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 532.

(23) By Nellie F. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2911, page 145.

(24) By Ellen M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 30, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 218.

(25) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 220.

(26) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3052, page 576.

(27) By Nancy Furry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3068, page 478.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Bay State Street Railway Company, on July 1, 1904; including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it and all other lines or branches than located or constructed, together with all its franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all finance, book and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A., and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by said companies, and all rights and privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all leases and contracts to and with the said companies, and all rights and franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to any other street railway company to whose rights hereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, at said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, or intended so to be.

III. All the property and real estate situated in the town of Swampscott in the County of Essex conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Joseph M. Bassett and conveyed by said Company to the Adams Trust Company, as trustee, by an indenture of trust and mortgage dated August 30, 1906, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1843, page 7.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway, and other property, rights, locations, leases, operating contracts and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situated, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property or any part thereof, including, without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, lines of railway and other property situated in the cities and towns herein above referred to in this sub-division A, and also in the cities and towns of Burlington, Georgetown, Newbury and Rowley, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and including all railways and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections owned, leased or operated by said Company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all finance, book and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway or any branches or any railways leased or operated by said Company, and all rights and privileges therein and appertaining thereto, and all leases and contracts to and with the said Company or to any other street railway company to whose rights hereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, by lease, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of said Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, and all property substituted for any of the above-mentioned property after June 30, 1911, or any part thereof.

For a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned property, reference may be made to the following records and documents:

(1) By the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to American Trust Company, as trustee, dated June 30, 1911, recorded, among other places, in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3558, page 401.

(2) By the Georgetown, Rowley & Ipswich Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated September 30, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 1671, page 88, and Book 1676, page 10.

(3) By William F. Shattuck to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Northern District, Book 227, page 458.

(4) By Charles W. Lane et all. to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 12, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Southern District, Registration Book No. 1, page 286.

(5) By the Proprietors of The Locks and Canals on Merrimac River to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 19, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3147, page 443.

(6) By Joseph F. Greene to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3188, page 59.

(7) By the Boston and Maine Railroad Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 29, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1673, page 288.

(8) By the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1678, page 214.

(9) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(10) By Howard Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 29, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1673, page 288.

(11) By the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated May 31, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3301, page 96.

(12) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 20, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 229, page 444.

(13) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 3, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 229, page 446.

(14) By Charles H. Price to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 3, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Libro 1838, page 174.

(15) By Joseph M. Bassett to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 1815, page 124.

(16) By William P. Shattuck to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Northern District, Book 227, page 458.

(17) By Charles W. Lane et all. to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 12, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Southern District, Registration Book No. 1, page 286.

(18) By Herbert E. Howard to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 17, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3330, page 70.

(19) By Charles J. Cherry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 30, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1862, page 202.

(20) By Roger Sweeney to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 30, 1908, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1899, page 254.

(21) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1891, page 541.

(22) By Fred M. Page to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 17, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1907, page 317.

(23) By Bartholomew Moynahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3467, page 251.

(24) By Francis W. Brown to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 14, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1978, page 425.

(25) By Donato Macoont and Maria Donia Macoont to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 24, 1908, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3477, page 476; also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 443, page 443.

(26) By Herbert C. Barrows to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 31, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 449, page 303.

(27) By Joseph Wiggin, Trustee for Horace S. Cummings, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 3, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3423, page 153.

(27) By Annie M. Ford, Admx., by Annie M. Ford, individually, and by Horace N. Ford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by three deeds dated April 27, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3445, page 462, and 463.

(28) By William H. Kenney, Admr. Est. Timothy Kenney, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3534, page 10.

(29) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex County, Book 232, page 289.

(30) By Lawrence C. Swain to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 1, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 465, page 64.

(31) By George W. Proctor to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 8, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 3078, page 343.

V. All the property, rights of way, easements and privileges conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Francis W. Hemans, Harriet M. Hemans, Mayleon Watson and John H. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the thirty-first day of October, 1910, and recorded with the Essex Southern District Deeds, Libro 2185, folio 220, and conveyed by the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to the American Trust Company, as trustee, by a supplemental indenture dated June 30, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of the County of Essex, Libro 3230, page 123.

(1) All of the property and interests in property conveyed by the lien of the deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company prior to its merger with the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Old Colony Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called the "Old Colony Refunding First Mortgage") being the property described in Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees, to wit:—

I. All the railways, equipment, franchises and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Brookline, Newton, Watertown, Belmont, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Woburn, Reading, Lynnfield, Peabody, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott, Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, Revere, Winthrop, Chelsea, Everett, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Newburyport, Peabody, Salem, Woburn, Amesbury, Andover, Billerica, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dracut, Essex, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Methuen, Middleton, North Andover, North Reading, Rowley, Salisbury, Tewksbury, Topsfield, Georgetown, Merrimac, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley, Salisbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Waltham, West Newbury, Wilmington and Winchester and elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Nashua and Hudson in the State of New Hampshire, and consisting of main lines from said Nashua and Rockport, Lowell and Lawrence, to the City of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned properties, reference may be made to the following records and documents:

(1) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex South District Deeds, Libro 1430, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a lease and indenture dated July 1, 1896, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2118, page 118, as supplemented from time to time.

(3) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex in Book 203, page 243, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1713, page 173, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3053, page 140.

(4) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 189, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 208, page 205.

(5) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1688, page 187, and also recorded in the North District Registry of Deeds, Book 203, page 243.

(6) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 1, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1880, page 566, and also on pages 569 and 576 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Libro 1641, page 324.

(7) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1658, page 216.

(8) By the Lynn, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1847, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 206, page 300, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2990, page 207, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 604, page 146.

(9) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 1, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1758, page 189.

(10) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated January 15, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1605, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2806, page 154, 155, 156.

(11) By Frank W. Atkins et al. Trustees, to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated January 15, 1901, and recorded in the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Libro 2419, page 308.

(12) By the Trustees of the Boston and Lynn Railroad Company to the Boston Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, Lessees, by grant dated June 30, 1900, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2365, page 108.

(13) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 1, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 186, page 509.

(14) By Mary E. Littlefield, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2911, page 140.

(15) By Mary E. Littlefield, Gdn., to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 4, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2911, page 143.

(16) By E. Franklin Saunders to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by two deeds dated April 24, 1902, and May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 1671, page 88, and Book 1676, page 10.

(17) By Gilman F. Jones to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2961, page 161.

(18) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(19) By Adella Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(20) By Howard Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 29, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1673, page 288.

(21) By the Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1678, page 214.

(22) By George Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 532.

(23) By Nellie F. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2911, page 145.

(24) By Ellen M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 30, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 218.

(25) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 220.

(26) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3052, page 576.

(27) By Nancy Furry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3068, page 478.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company, on July 1, 1904; including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it and all other lines or branches than located or constructed, together with all its franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all finance, book and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A., and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by said companies, and all rights and privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all leases and contracts to and with the said companies, and all rights and franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges and franchises granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to any other street railway company to whose rights hereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company, by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation has succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

III. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railways, rights, locations, leases, operating contracts, and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature, and description, and wheresoever situate, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property that has been substituted for said property or any part thereof, and including, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, all lines of railway and branches thereof, and other property owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, lands, and all rights of way, cars, equipment, trolleys, dynamos, and all plants, electric or otherwise, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, power houses, transmission lines, cables, towers, poles, wires and other means or methods of conveying, transmitting, generating, producing, distributing and carrying electricity (such generating plants and transmission lines being situated in the towns of Abington, Berkley, Braintree, Bridgewater, Brockton, Fall River, Freetown, Holbrook, Quincy, Raynham, Rookland, Taunton, West Bridgewater, Weymouth and elsewhere in the Counties of Plymouth, Norfolk, Bristol and in the town of Cumberland in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and also in the State of Rhode Island, a more particular description of which property may be had by referring to the Registry of Deeds for the several districts in the above-named counties and States, and the records of the Land Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts), machinery, tools and all other buildings and erections owned, leased or operated by, or appertaining to, said company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property, or any part thereof, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property then used therein, or upon, or in connection with said lines of railway or any branches thereof, or any railway operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this subdivision A, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to any other street railway company to whose rights hereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company, by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation has succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Brookline, Newton, Watertown, Belmont, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Melrose, Wakefield, Stoneham, Woburn, Reading, Lynnfield, Peabody, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott, Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, Revere, Winthrop, Chelsea, Everett, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Newburyport, Peabody, Salem, Woburn, Amesbury, Andover, Billerica, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dracut, Essex, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Methuen, Middleton, North Andover, North Reading, Rowley, Salisbury, Tewksbury, Topsfield, Georgetown, Merrimac, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley, Salisbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Waltham, West Newbury, Wilmington and Winchester and elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Nashua and Hudson in the State of New Hampshire, and consisting of main lines from said Nashua and Rockport, Lowell and Lawrence, to the City of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned properties, reference may be made to the following records and documents:

(1) By the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, as trustee, dated June 30, 1911, recorded, among other places, in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3558, page 401.

(2) By the Georgetown, Rowley & Ipswich Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated September 30, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1671, page 88, and Book 1676, page 10.

(3) By William F. Shattuck to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Northern District, Book 227, page 458.

(4) By Charles W. Lane et all. to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 12, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Southern District, Registration Book No. 1, page 286.

(5) By the Proprietors of The Locks and Canals on Merrimac River to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 19, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 3147, page 443.

(6) By Joseph F. Greene to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3188, page 59.

(7) By the Boston and Maine Railroad Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 29, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1673, page 288.

(8) By the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1678, page 214.

(9) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(10) By Howard Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 29, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1673, page 288.

(11) By the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated May 31, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3301, page 96.

(12) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 20, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 229, page 444.

(13) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 3, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 229, page 446.

(14) By Charles H. Price to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 3, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 1838, page 174.

(15) By Joseph M. Bassett to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 1815, page 124.

(16) By William P. Shattuck to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Northern District, Book 227, page 458.

(17) By Charles W. Lane et all. to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 12, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Southern District, Registration Book No. 1, page 286.

(18) By Herbert E. Howard to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 17, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3330, page 70.

(19) By Charles J. Cherry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 30, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1862, page 202.

(20) By Roger Sweeney to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 30, 1908, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1899, page 254.

(21) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1891, page 541.

(22) By Fred M. Page to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 17, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1907, page 317.

(23) By Bartholomew Moynahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3467, page 251.

(24) By Francis W. Brown to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 14, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1978, page 425.

(25) By Donato Macoont and Maria Donia Macoont to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 24, 1908, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3477, page 476; also recorded in the

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...superior in equity to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage.

At the time of delivery by said Receiver of possession of Parcels A and B, said Receiver to pay to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or upon their written order, all cash in the possession or under the control of said Receiver, and will transfer and deliver to said purchaser or purchasers, or to his, its or their written order or orders, all cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver. If the amount of said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received from said Receiver by said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, is less than the amount of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of said Receiver and of the Bay State Street Railway Company mentioned in the foregoing subdivision A to C, inclusive, then said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to assert any equities which he, it or they may have if any, by reason of such excess of liabilities over receipts against the proceeds of sale of Parcel C, being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decree, on the other hand, the said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to assert against any equities which he, it or they may have if any, by reason of such excess of liabilities over receipts against the proceeds of sale of Parcel C, being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decree, on the other hand, the said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall be greater than the amount of said indebtedness, obligations and liabilities subject to which said Parcels A and B shall be sold as aforesaid, then any and all parties interested in the proceeds of the sale of said Parcel C may have the right to assert against the property covered by the Special Master's deed or deeds or other instrument of transfer and said purchaser or purchasers of said Parcels A and B, or his, its or their successors or assigns, any equities which they may have, if any, by reason of such excess.

Said Parcels A and B shall not be sold for less than Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, either for cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable in the discretion of said Special Master, and said Master shall apportion and distribute the proceeds of sale of said Parcels A and B, and their proportion of any sum, cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable or under the control of said Receiver, as aforesaid, between said Parcels A and B, and their proportion of any sum, cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable or under the control of said Receiver shall be credited on account of

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Bay State Street Railway Company

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 11, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 634" to which the final order of sale made and entered by said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 23, 1919, in said consolidated cause pending in said Court aforesaid; and to a certain ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island entered on June 17, 1918, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 53"; I, Channing H. Cox, in and by said decrees of foreclosure and sale appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to hereinafter referred to as the "Special Master"), will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, at the main front entrance of the County Court House for Essex County in the city of Salem, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on April 21, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of said decrees of foreclosure and sale and said final order of sale more particularly set forth, the property in said decrees described and therein directed to be sold, to wit:

All property of every character, nature, and description, and wheresoever situated, of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and whatsoever other kind, character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and property other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called "Old Colony Trust Company Refunding First Mortgage"), being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:—

I. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and property of the Middlesex County and Suburban Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called "Old Colony Trust Company Refunding First Mortgage"), being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:—

I. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and property of the Middlesex County and Suburban Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

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penny by a deed dated October 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 283.

(25) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District.

(26) By Robert Gardiner and Dudley B. Fay, Trustees, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 19, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1589, page 554.

(28) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1601, page 561.

(29) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 852, page 217.

(30) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 5, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 852, page 217.

(31) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 865, page 479.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situated, hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, on July 1, 1904; including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all its franchises, leases, operating contracts, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (i) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A., and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges therein, or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises granted by any state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, whether with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, as said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, or intended so to be.

III. All the property and real estate situated in the town of Swampscott in the County of Essex conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Joseph M. Bassett and others, by said Company to the Adams Trust Company, as trustee, by an indenture of trust and mortgage dated August 24, 1906, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1845, page 7.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situated, of the Northern Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and property of the Northern Street Railway Company and of its Receiver, other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

(A) All of the railways, equipment, franchises and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and property of the Middlesex County and Suburban Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

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(11) By Herbert B. Howard to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 11, 1897, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2630, page 70.

(19) By Charles J. Cherry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 19, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1802, page 307.

(20) By Roger Sweeney to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 19, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1589, page 554.

(24) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 634"; to any of the final order of sale made and entered by said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 23, 1919, in said consolidated cause pending in said Court aforesaid; and to a certain ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island entered on June 17, 1918, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 53"; I, Channing H. Cox, in and by said decrees of foreclosure and sale appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to hereinafter referred to as the "Special Master"), will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, at the main front entrance of the County Court House for Essex County in the city of Salem, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on April 21, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of said decrees of foreclosure and sale and said final order of sale more particularly set forth, the property in said decrees described and therein directed to be sold, to wit:—

(30) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 5, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 852, page 217.

(31) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 865, page 479.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situated, hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, on July 1, 1904; including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all its franchises, leases, operating contracts, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (i) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A., and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges therein, or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises granted by any state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, whether with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, as said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, or intended so to be.

III. All the property and real estate situated in the town of Swampscott in the County of Essex conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Joseph M. Bassett and others, by said Company to the Adams Trust Company, as trustee, by an indenture of trust and mortgage dated August 24, 1906, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1845, page 7.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situated, of the Northern Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and property of the Northern Street Railway Company and of its Receiver, other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company prior to its merger with the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Old Colony Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called "Old Colony Trust Company Refunding First Mortgage") being the property described in Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees, to wit.

I. The railways, equipment, franchise and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and property of the Middlesex County and Suburban Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

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the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 14, 1898, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 708, page 498.

(16) By the City of Brockton to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 14, 1898, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 712, page 120.

(17) By Harry A. Mullen to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 17, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 718, page 205.

(18) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 14, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 720, page 53.

(19) By William O. Alger to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 15, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 720, page 130, 131.

(20) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 27, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 720, page 226.

(21) By Mira M. Cowell to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 720, page 226.

(22) By Bartholomew Moynahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 31, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2467, page 351.

(23) By Francis W. Brown to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 14, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 1978, page 522.

(24) By Tomaso Macconi and Maria Donia Macconi to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 24, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2078, page 475; also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 443, page 442.

(25) By Herbert Barrows to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 449, page 202.

(26) By Joseph Wiggin, Trustee for Horace S. Cummings, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 447, page 462.

(27) By Annie A. Ford, Admx. by Annie A. Ford, individually, and by Horace N. Ford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by three deeds dated April 27, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 2445, page 462 and 463.

(28) By William H. Kenney, Admr. Est. Timothy Kenney, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2534, page 56.

(29) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 19, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex County, Book 286, page 868.

(30) By Frances G. Swain to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 449, page 54.

(31) By George W. Proctor to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 2076, page 343.

V. All the property, rights of way, easements and privileges conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Francis W. Homans, Harriet M. Homans, Maylon Watson and John H. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the thirty-first day of October, 1912, and recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 2195, folio 283, and conveyed by the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to the American Trust Company, as trustee, by a supplemental mortgage dated June 15, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of the County of Essex, Libro 2230, page 122.

(B) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company prior to its merger with the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Northern Street Railway Company, to Old Colony Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called "Old Colony Trust Company Refunding First Mortgage") being the property described in Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees, to wit.

I. The railways, equipment, franchise and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and property of the Middlesex County and Suburban Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, other than cash, assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

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to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 720, page 226.

(32) By Mary L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Libro 718, folio 318.

(33) By John F. Spinney to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 4, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 718, page 226.

(34) By Jane Bassett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 5, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 718, page 375, 376.

(35) By Job Bralley to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 718, page 375, 376.

(36) By Joseph Wiggin, Trustee for Horace S. Cummings, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 447, page 462.

(37) By the Trustees of Manet Land Associates to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 1, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1981, page 111.

(38) By Annie A. Stevens to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 12, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 76, pages 483, 484, 485.

(39) By Wm. W. Jermeze to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 15, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 884, page 223.

(40) By Amanda C. Allen to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 24, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 818, page 453.

(41) By Hannah J. Hall et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 5, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Libro 867, folio 482.

(42) By Daniel Clark et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 29, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1091, page 586.

(43) By Daniel Clark et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 913, folio 612.

(44) By Ella B. Dunham to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 840, page 580.

(45) By Chester W. Tobey to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 30, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book, 839, page 207.

(46) By Lakeside Park Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 3, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Fall River District, Book 100, pages 536, 539.

(47) By Emma R. Hinds to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 21, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 878, page 376.

(48) By Jeremiah F. Driscoll, Trustee and Ira Bursley, Trustee, to Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 29, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 889, page 543.

(49) By Minnie T. Swift to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 20, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Libro 889, folio 167.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situated, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904; including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it, and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all franchises, leases, operating contracts, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (i) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A., and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges therein, or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises granted by any state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, whether with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company, as said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

III. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railways, rights locations, leases, operating contracts, and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature, and description, and wheresoever situate, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property that has been substituted for said property, or any part thereof, and including, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, all lines of railway and branches thereof, and other property owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, lands, and all rights of way, equipment, trolleys, dynamos, and all plants, electric or otherwise, engines, engine houses, power houses, transmission lines, cables, towers, poles, wires and other means or methods of conveying, transmitting, generating, producing, distributing and carrying electricity (such generating plants and transmission lines being situated in the towns of Abington, Bridgewater, Braintree, Brockton, Fall River, Freetown, Holbrook, Quincy, Raynham, Taunton, West Bridgewater, Weymouth and Wareham in the Counties of Plymouth, Norfolk, Bristol and Barnstable; the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and also the State of Rhode Island, a more particular description of which property may be had by referring to the Registry of Deeds for the several districts in which the securities and States, and the records of the Land Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts), machinery, shops, and all other buildings and erections owned, leased or operated by it, and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, lands, and all rights of way and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections owned by or appertaining to said Company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railways or any branches thereof, or any railway operated by said Company, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock then used by said Company, and all rights and privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges and franchises granted by any state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, whether with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company, by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

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in street railway company to whose rights thereunder said Company, by lease, purchase, or consolidation, had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights and interests in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, and all property that after said date has been substituted for the above property or any part thereof.

For a more particular description of certain of the property included in the above-mentioned property, reference may be made to the following conveyances:—

(1) By the Old Colony Street Railway Company to Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee, dated June 30, 1911, recorded among other places in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3558, page 553.

(2) By E. Maria Gifford to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 30, 1911, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 447, page 462.

(3) By Isaac Bullard to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 27, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 975, page 278.

(4) By Walter Dean to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 30, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 435, page 144.

(5) By Frederick S. Hall, trustee, to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 30, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 435, page 144; also recorded in said Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 1111, page 389.

(6) By Frederick S. Hall, trustee, to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 30, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 435, page 144, and by a confirmatory deed dated September 15, 1905, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 440, Page 84, 85, 86.

(7) By Emerson W. Goff et als. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 435, Pages 468 and 464.

(7) By Isaac Bullard to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 27, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 975, Page 278.

(8) By Frederick C. Gifford et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 435, Page 468.

(9) By the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Board of Harbor & Land Commissioners to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 117, Pages 51, 52.

(10) By Walter S. Rackliffe to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1018, page 1.

(11) By Frederick S. Hall, Trustee, et als. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 16, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 409, Pages 293, 294.

(12) By Frederick M. Hathaway to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 11, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Libro 906, folios 423, 427.

(13) By John Morrissey to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 25, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1067, page 581.

(14) By Stephen Hersey to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 13, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Libro 921, folios 423 and 426.

(15) By John A. Laird to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 13, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 890, page 581.

(16) By John J. Leary to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 14, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1086, page 537.

(17) By Bangia Johnston, Admx. of the Estate of Julius Johnston to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by two deeds dated May 18, 1909, and June 18, 1909, both recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1111, folio 497, and Book 1111, page 596.

(18) By Daniel Clark to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 18, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1111, page 596.

(19) By Irving H. Bell to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 18, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1111, page 589.

(20) By Aaron Herrod to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 21, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1040, page 146.

(21) By Irving Bell to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 21, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1040, page 146.

(22) By Annie Ackerman to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by deed dated June 22, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1040, page 143.

(23) By the William L. Douglas Shoe Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1089, page 412, 413.

(24) By Samuel Carter to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 148, page 246.

(25) By the Old Colony Brick Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by deed dated March 15, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 143, pages 536, 537.

(26) By Isabel Barker et al. and Arthur P. Benson, Admr., to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by two deeds dated March 21, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1127, page 421.

(27) By Margaret J. Agnew to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 26, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1047, pages 585, 586.

(28) By Alonzo Johnson to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1047, pages 585, 586.

(29) By Patrick Kenney et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 26, 1910, and recorded with the Tiverton (Rhode Island) Town Records, Book No. 52, pages 14, 17.

(30) By Thomas Curran to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 26, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 435, page 421.

(31) By Mary J. Gallagher et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 30, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1053, page 327.

(32) By Alice M. Newhall et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 14, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1131, page 171.

(33) By Edgar M. Earle et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 2203, page 171.

(34) By Margaret Beach Steamship Company to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 7, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1112, page 467, 468, 469 and 470.

(35) By the Narragansett Beach Steamship Company to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 7, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1112, page 467, 468, 469 and 470.

(36) By the Narragansett Beach Steamship Company to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 7, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1112, page 467, 468, 469 and 470.

(37) By Frederick S. Hall, Trustee, to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 602, page 260.

(38) By Frederick S. Hall, Trustee, to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 602, page 260.

(39) By Abbott W. Brightman et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 4, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 114, page 455, 456.

(40) By the Sagamore Furnace Company to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 4, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 611, page 180.

(41) By the Inhabitants of the Town of Dighton to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 2, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 114, page 455, 456.

(42) By the Heirs of Mary W. Green to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 1, 1917, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 705, pages 4, 5, 6, 7.

(43) By David Pears et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 30, 1917, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 236, page 422.

(44) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3230, page 443.

(14) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3230, page 443.

(15) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 19, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3230, page 443.

(16) By William C. Hallowell et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 19, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3230, page 443.

(17) By Robert J. Jones to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 5, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3444, page 207.

(18) By William O. Hallowell et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 31, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3444, page 207.

(19) By Mary J. McAlister et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 21, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 2257, page 106.

(20) By Mary J. McAlister et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 21, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 2257, page 106.

(21) By Carl S. Lippold et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 13, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 2257, page 106.

(22) By Reuben W. Maker and Edith F. Maker to the Bay State Street Railway Company by two deeds dated May 24, 1913, and also by William E. Livingston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 27, 1913, all recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County North District, Book 467, page 550, 551 and 552.

(23) By Ann W. Flint to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 24, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 468, page 169.

(24) By the City Institution for Savings (Lowell) and Alvah Crocker, Trustees, to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 28, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 469, page 186.

(25) By Joanna B. Goldsmith, Clarence Goldsmith and Bessie F. Goldsmith to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 2230, page 171.

(26) By Alexander R. Parker and Phoebe B. Parker to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 24, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 469, page 48.

(10) By Francis W. Homans et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 31, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Southern District, Book 2196, page 120.

(11) By the City Institution for Savings (Lowell) et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 13, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 502, page 153.

(12) By Sanford Joyce to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 14, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3196, page 521.

(13) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3230, page 443.

(14) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3230, page 443.

(15) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 19, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3230, page 443.

(16) By William C. Hallowell et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 19, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3230, page 443.

(17) By Robert J. Jones to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 5, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3444, page 207.

(18) By William O. Hallowell et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 31, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3444, page 207.

(19) By Mary J. McAlister et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 21, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 2257, page 106.

(20) By Mary J. McAlister et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 21, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 2257, page 106.

(21) By Carl S. Lippold et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 13, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North

PUBLIC NOTICE.

...or superior in equity to the Boston and Providence Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old County Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage.

At the time of delivery by said Receiver of possession of Parcels A and B, said Receiver will pay to the purchaser or purchasers or upon their written order, all cash in the possession or under the control of said Receiver, and will transfer and deliver to said purchaser or purchasers, or, upon his, its, or their written order or orders, all cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver, if the amount of said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received from said Receiver by said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, is less than the amount of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of said Receiver and of the Bay State Street Railway Company mentioned in the foregoing subdivision A to C, inclusive, which said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to assert any equities which he, it or they may have, if any, by reason of such excess of liabilities over receipts against the purchase of Parcel C, being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decree. If, on the other hand, the said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items received by the said Receiver thus received by the said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall be greater than the amount of said indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of which said Receiver and the Bay State Street Railway Company in any city or town in which the railways of the Bay State Street Railway Company is operated, and taxes and assessments for the Bay State Street Railway Company under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to street railways. It is also one of the conditions of sale that if any such corporation or other purchaser as aforesaid shall become the owner of said property as aforesaid, it shall upon the possession of the said property pay all the said liabilities, taxes and assessments, and also assume all other existing obligations of the Bay State Street Railway Company to all cities and towns in said Commonwealth in respect of or having relation to the maintenance and operation of the railways and system of the Bay State Street Railway Company in any such city or town, whether the same be statutory, contractual or of any other nature, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of chapter 160 of the Special Acts of said Commonwealth for the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and the provisions of all other general and special laws of said Commonwealth now or hereafter in force, and subject also to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of said Commonwealth or other authority under such laws.

The Special Master will accept no bid from any one for the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company as an entirety who shall not prior to the offering by the Special Master of such property as an entirety file with the Special Master a statement whether he proposes to operate or cause to be operated, and, if so, also file a complete statement of any such scheme, or a copy of any such plan or agreement and a statement of any offers which have been made or are to be made to such creditors of the Bay State Street Railway Company under or pursuant or in connection with such scheme, plan or agreement.

X. By said decrees said Courts reserve for further adjudication all questions not disposed of by said decrees.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to said decrees of foreclosure and sale and to said final order of sale made and entered as aforesaid. The attention of intending purchasers is also called to the advisory statements to be filed with the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts prior to said sale by the Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company pursuant to Article Tenth and Article Twenty-fifth of said decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts as aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1919.

CHANNING H. COX,
Special Master.

CLEMENT R. LAMSON, 30 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitor for American Trust Company, Trustee, Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee.

CURRIER, YOUNG & PILLSBURY, 84 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitors for Receiver of Bay State Street Railway Company.

ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, 60 State St., Boston, Mass., Counsel for Bondholders Protective Committee for Boston and Northern Street Railway Company and Old Colony Street Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent Gold Bonds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORDER OF NOTICE.

SUPERIOR COURT, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, Connecticut.—MARY JANE STEEN vs. JOHN STEEN.

Upon the complaint of the said Mary Jane Steen praying, for reasons therein set forth, for a divorce and the custody of minor child, returnable to the Superior Court for said Litchfield County on the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1918, and now pending therein, it appearing by being found by this court that a former order of notice dated the 26th day of September, A. D., 1918, and signed by C. Wesley Winslow, assistant clerk of said court, has been duly complied with, but that the defendant has not had actual notice of the pendency of said action; therefore it is

Ordered that further notice of the pendency of said action be given said defendant by publishing this order of notice in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City, County and State of New York, once a week for two consecutive weeks, commencing on or before the 8th day of April, A. D. 1919, and return thereof make to this court.

Dated New Milford, Conn., this 28th day of March, A. D. 1919.

By order of the Court,
WHEATON F. DOWD, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts prior to said sale by the Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company pursuant to Article Tenth and Article Twenty-fifth of said decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts as aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1919.

CHANNING H. COX,
Special Master.

CLEMENT R. LAMSON, 30 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitor for American Trust Company, Trustee, Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee.

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Dated New Milford, Conn., this 28th day of March, A. D. 1919.

By order of the Court,
WHEATON F. DOWD, Clerk.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, owner of the lighter "Ilion," has filed its petition for limitation of liabilities for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on or about the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred eighty-two and 42-100 ($22,782.42) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Edgar Palmer, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that OWEN McCAFFREY & SONS, owners of the steaming "Bailey," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on December 19, 1918. Stipulated value, vessel $12,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry M. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—DANIEL J. KIRK against Motor Boat "MANHANSET," her engine, tackle, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing Motor Boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages and advances $1235.40. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 7th, 1919 at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—DANIEL J. KIRK against Motor Boat "MANHANSET," her engine, tackle, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing Motor Boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages and advances $1235.40. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 7th, 1919 at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.

DAVID CARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CHARLES H. MILES against Motor Boat "MANHANSET," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing Motor Boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages, $1235. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 7th, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.

DAVID CARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.—*HELP WANTED*, Male and Female—*Place of Employment*: Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. This is a Government institution established for the treatment of soldiers, sailors, and marines suffering from mental diseases incurred in the service of their country. At the present time this Hospital in caring for approximately 3,500 patients, and is performing a very important service in the restoration of the Nation's disabled fighting forces. *Nature and Advantages of Employment Offered*: There are a large number of vacancies in the Ward or Nursing Service of the Hospital. Previous experience is not necessary. All applicants accepted for this service are given the opportunity of enrolling in the Training School for Nurses maintained by the Hospital. This school presents a two years' course in connection with the regular duties of the employe, and is free of charge to those desiring to enroll. Successful completion of the course entitles the student to a diploma. *Salaries and Perquisites*: All employes of this service are furnished free of charge their board, lodging, laundry, and in case of sickness, medical attention for a reasonable period. The salaries range from $32.50 to $82.50 per month, the lower salary adjustments being based on previous experience, and the higher positions being filled by promotion from the ranks of those entering the service. Those whose services prove satisfactory are promised a salary increase effective July 1, 1919. *Requirements*: Applicants must be in sound physical condition, should have reached not less than their sixteenth birthday, and must be citizens of the United States. Application Form 1,059 should be obtained from the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the Fourth Civil Service District, Washington, D. C., and filled with either of the above-named parties at the earliest possible date.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between ORRIN BAILEY and JACOB CHAVIN, Complainants, and ROBERT TREAT MFG. CO., a corporation, Defendant.

The undersigned, Receiver in Chancery of the ROBERT TREAT MFG. CO., will sell by order of the Court, at 22 Bayden St., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 5th, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction, a large, well equipped and valuable plant for the manufacturing of the well known "ZIP" fasteners, dies, motors, engines, shafting, lathes, drill presses, a large amount of brass and finished and unfinished snap fasteners. Also the right to the use of the trade-name "ZIP." Application for confirmation of sale will be made by me before the Chancellor at Chancery Chambers, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on April 8th, 1919, at 10 A. M. Property may be inspected daily between the hours of 10 and 3 P. M.

CHARLES B. CLANCY, Receiver in Chancery of Robert Treat Mfg. Co., 760 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

S. SIDNEY SILVER, Solicitor of the Receiver, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

An Unusual Bargain in
LAWYER'S OFFICE FURNITURE
One Roll Top Desk, Quartered Oak, one Stenographer's Desk, Table, Filing Cabinet and 8 Chairs, All for
ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY DOLLARS $150
Let our representative call and help plan your office to the best advantage as to efficiency and harmony of design, not forgetting a big saving in price.
U. S. Desk Co., Inc., 119 E. 34th St.
Opposite Armory.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(†) This character means recess or appeal.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 861, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal Trials:
A. Rothman, H. Rothman, Kaufman, I. Weiser, J. Wriser, L. Aullcino, L. Frank, G. Killian, F. Killimer, J. Hickey, M. Cowgill, W. F. Keefe, M. O'Donovan, J. Devlin, A. Ames, J. A. Firnn, G. Burke, J. Loelte, G. Williams, and F. Manoini.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 15th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Aron & Co. (Luckenbach SS Co.
Lehigh & Wilkes, &c. Coal Co (Tug Agnes Moran.
Det. Fornete Dampa, &c (Midland Linseed Products Co.
Acti, &c. Tricolor (Barge Charles D. Hammond (Barge Burns Bros. No. 34.
Morris & Co (SS Nemonia.
Thames Tow Boat Co (SS Alston.
Re Owners Lighter Valvoline, (limitation, &c.)
Antwerp Naval Stores Co (Hammond & Co. Columbia, Naval Stores Co (Same.
Scaly (Hammond & Co.
O'Boyle (Tug Henry Lee.
Cent Union Stock Yds Co (Morna T & T Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—In Room 225, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharged.
Thomas P. Cooper, Amelia Hetzner, Samuel Schoen, W. A. J. McCarthy, Samuel Mantiner, Bright Star Battery Co.
Rockaway Woodworkers, United Dealers Co-op Association.
Henry Becker, John Hanna, Wilfred L. Butt, Premier Costume Co, Nathan Starr.
Under objections: Paul Jones.
Adjourned case: Nat Feather Dye Wks.

Involuntary case: Petition of George S. Triogler.
Motions: Madero Brothers, Georgette A. Cent, N. B. Hyman, Benjamin Solomon, Edgar A. Levin, Bart J. Galligan, Am. Spray Co, Maleo & Weissliter, Michaels & Admiral, William H. Pollock, Archawsky & Lam, Joseph B. Jornet, Jacob Zimmerman, Empire Wood Work Co, Ike Joseph, H. S. Chase.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 325, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Gen Baxgrits Co (Gen. Insulate Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar: Re Unitus Coal and Wood Co., (motion and trial.)
Criminal at 10:30 A. M.
Trials:
U. S. (J. Hanse and Benton Bens.
Same (H. Scrolbman and B. Walker.
Same (P. Delaney.
DISTRICT COURT—Howard, J.—In Room 332, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:45 A. M. Law calendar.
Jorgenson (Atl Stevedoring Co. (trial.)

Same (Napoli.
Same (B. and J. Kana.
Same (R. Cohen.
Sentence: U. S. T. Donnelly.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Gombiner.)
Curtis (Curtis.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Loeb.)
Re O'Donnell.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Goldenberg.)
Indelli & Conforti Co (Fish.
Carellman (Krohnberg.
Rosenstein (Holmes Elec Prot Co.
Re Snyder.
Mintz (CNY.
Last (Board of Education (2.)
Aspland (Hygenic Fibre Co.
Weisner (Weinerd.
Dukler (Simmons.
Kaufman (CNT.
Twillman (Jarvis.
Ninfo (Kelleher.
Groskopf (Telescope Cot Bed Co.
Silver, Int (Gair.
Jarrel (B'way & 39th St Co (2.)
Cutler (Shushelm.
Waas (Loeffler.
Laughlin (Laughlin.
Ames (Tar Island Prod Co (2.)
Armour (Kaufherr & Co.
Panaro (Bazzuffi.
Houlihan (Watinsky.
Molman (Baum.
Lepdon (CNY.
Decker Forsyth Station Realty Co.
Liebrass (NY Cons Rr.
Decker (Forsyth.
Stanton Rity Co.
Bonino (King & Co.
Decker (Forsyth-Stanton Realty Co.
Garcia (Trans Rev Co.
Schindler (Harding.
Schiess (United Cooperage Co.
Spencer (Topakyan.
Margolies (Rahn.
Barnett (Barnett.
Raymond (National Washington, D. C.
CNY (Scher Silk Co.
Tiernan (Well.
Mandale (Cruikshank Co.
Rosenberg (Evarts Holding Co.
CNY (Montgomery.
Rosenberg (Evarts Holding Co (2.)
Re Lazala.
Armour (Robertson & Sons.
Rosenberg (Evarts Holding Co.
McPherson (Allan.
Re Training School for Standard (Fashion Co (Cogan.
CNY (Rover.
Re Harrod.
Hurwitz (Calvin Rity.
Einstein (Einstein.
Del Guadio (Hari.
Bauer (Wertz.
Keller (Keller.
Morris (Mackenzie.
Rappaport (NY Rys.
Codfroll (Codfroll.
Re Warwick House, Ltd.
MacGregor Grant, Inc (Gurney & Co.
Mann (Vanderbilt.
Bigler (O'Rorke.
House of Mercy (Goldberg.
Hercules (Murray.
Madine (Burns Bros.
Mers (Salvin.
Gallant (Alfred Amus Co.
Feldman (Packer.
Orlando (Orlando.
Kinnsary (Leamy.
Kingan Provision Co (Booth.
Furman (Carnegie Steel Co.
David (Comby.
Re Sakanen.
Slayback (Slayback.
Re Berger (Kalbach.
Pilar (Armour.
Strier (Maria (2.)
Ludwig (Hanley.
Kelevsen (Kaplan.
Stein (Sternecker.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No carte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Mander (Curtis
Varema (Varema.
Parabinit (Barabini.
Prezansky (Prezansky.
Reisinger (Reisinger.
Small (Small.
Ruecker (Ruecker.
Fleld (Feld.
Allsworth (Allsworth.
Gaines (Gaines.
Casino (Casino.
Re Eastern Blvd.
Houghtaling (Davis Bldg Co.
Rp (Crow (Hawes.
Lesite (Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
Beyer (Beyer.
Goldinsky (Goldinsky.
Rutman (Rutman.
Edelman (Edelman.
Hunter (Hunter.
Clark (Clark.
Kennerly (Kennerly.
Re Voron & Chait, Inc.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co (Cella.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (1) case.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grubman (Deutsch.
Klainmans Cloak Co (Stein.
Lilium, Jr (Wolff Adv.
Robbins Co (Home Ins Ryan (McAvoy.
Schmaihola (Hellens House Co.
Novotny (Novotny.
Kastelowitz (Kastelowitz.
Demurrer: Dolliver Real Co (Rainey.
Preferred causes: Cimmings (470 W. 150th St. Corp.
Kandel (Goodhart.
Trowbridge (Richter.
Mutual Profit Sharing (Cook-Purday.
Fleming (Connors.
Hyman (Export Mfg Co.
General calendar: Herman (Herman.
Freeman (Rosenthal.
Jacobs (Walsh.
Guild (Rae-Purday.
Fletcher (Nicholas.
Doyling (Doyling.
Mandle (Ullman.
Brinkmann (Brinkmann.
Case on.

Ballerini (Isenberg.
Foreign Import Co (Gerald.
Same (Gerardo.
Same (Ferrara.
Weinberg (H & G Rest, Inc.
Raymond (Flood.
Flint (Commercial Cost Machinery, &c.

PART III.—Delehanty, Jr.—Williamson (Jacobs.
Rothenberg (I R T.
Shapiro (Penn RR.
Nachatowitz (Joseph.
Casper (Schlesinger Realty Co.
Roesler (Watts.
Grassoll (Woods.
Hudson Union Ry.
Gen Transatlantique.
Weissman (Solomon.
Cason (Cason.
Morris (Klein.
Burns (Corn Exchange Bank.
Klein (Lawler. (2.)
Cerrigan (Union Ry.
Brady (City of NY.
Hoyt (Lawrence Const Co.
Krumm (Heinlein & Berlin, Inc.
Badhrach (same.
Minta (NY Cons RR.
Taub (Commissary.
Dunmeyer (NY Rt Co.
Placiotta (Reich.
Smith (Mendelson.
Tessner Co. Rys.
Borrowsky (Schoenfeld Realty Co.
Ries (Rogers & Hagerty.
Aquith (Int R T Co.
Dwarsky (N Y Rys.
Clark (Variety Co.
Ganapolsky (Taylor.
Rolland (Rea.
Spector (Spencer.
Von Pustau (Von Pustau.
Schwartzmann (Nassau Ferry Co.
Fenester (Zimmerman.
Blodgett (Parsons.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Collier (Shapiro.
McLaine Co (Operative Apartment Co.
Liebross (NY Cons RR.
London Feather Nov (Aristo Hosiery Co.
Degnon Cont Co (Cons Gas Co.
Chadwin (Akron Tire.
Giannattasio Const Co (Colum Circle Const.
Lion Brew (Romano.
Barr (Mitchell.
Birdseng (Goldsmith & Co.
Heidelberg (Murphy.
Gertz (Roger William Silver Co.
Palmer (Schaftel. (2.)
Same (Ellsworth.
Uhlig (Rothschild.
De Granby (Cohen.
Regan (Urban.
Goldens (Agnew.
Thomas (Thomas.
Dunham (Am-Code Co.
Rose Waist Co (Dearman-Schwartz.
Hemelbright Co.
Smith Co (Maccabiades.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. King (Mott.

PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Estate of:
George Bond. (2.)
Wills for probate:
Olga Lepak.
Nellie Hildbrunner.
Hugh and Sedewall, Ellen Tarant.
Hy S Curtis.
Marian Bremer.
Apel Heibruner.
Sara Sedwick.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of William N. Crane.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Evans Broy (Columbia Woolen Co.
O'Neill Bros, Inc (Norwich Pharmacal Co.
Teish (Gilman.
Smilansky (Kotzen & Bruck Realty Co.
Goodman (Kean-Jones Co.
Barnard Phillips & Co (Levine.
Interstate Corrugated Box Co (Criterion Phonograph Co.
Rosenblum (Imperfield.
Cohen (Crowley Co.
Rhein (Kaufman.
Hoving (Hoovenmaster Co (The Schulman Co.
Beaty (Doris.
Beaty (Emmet City Subway Co.
Smith (Warde.
One Hundred Forty-Nine East Fortieth St (Long.
Met Public Service Garage (Fisher.
Buhring (De Wire.
Hennegan Bates Co (Mullan.
London, Inc (Siegel.
Hagla (Lavay.
Noll (Schroeder. (2.)
Holding Co.
Standard Fashion Co (Cogan.
CNY (Rover.
Re Harrod.
Hurwitz (Calvin Rity.
Einstein (Einstein.
Del Guadio (Hari.
Bauer (Wertz.
Keller (Keller.
Morris (Mackenzie.
Rappaport (NY Rys.
Codfroll (Codfroll.
Re Warwick House, Ltd.
MacGregor Grant, Inc (Gurney & Co.
Mann (Vanderbilt.
Bigler (O'Rorke.
House of Mercy (Goldberg.
Hercules (Murray.
Madine (Burns Bros.
Mers (Salvin.
Gallant (Alfred Amus Co.
Feldman (Packer.
Orlando (Orlando.
Kinnsary (Leamy.
Kingan Provision Co (Booth.
Furman (Carnegie Steel Co.
David (Comby.
Re Sakanen.
Slayback (Slayback.
Re Berger (Kalbach.
Pilar (Armour.
Strier (Maria (2.)
Ludwig (Hanley.
Kelevsen (Kaplan.
Stein (Sternecker.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No carte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Mander (Curtis
Varema (Varema.
Parabinit (Barabini.
Prezansky (Prezansky.
Reisinger (Reisinger.
Small (Small.
Ruecker (Ruecker.
Fleld (Feld.
Allsworth (Allsworth.
Gaines (Gaines.
Casino (Casino.
Re Eastern Blvd.
Houghtaling (Davis Bldg Co.
Rp (Crow (Hawes.
Lesite (Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
Beyer (Beyer.
Goldinsky (Goldinsky.
Rutman (Rutman.
Edelman (Edelman.
Hunter (Hunter.
Clark (Clark.
Kennerly (Kennerly.
Re Voron & Chait, Inc.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co (Cella.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (1) case.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grubman (Deutsch.
Klainmans Cloak Co (Stein.
Lilium, Jr (Wolff Adv.
Robbins Co (Home Ins Ryan (McAvoy.
Schmaihola (Hellens House Co.
Novotny (Novotny.
Kastelowitz (Kastelowitz.
Demurrer: Dolliver Real Co (Rainey.
Preferred causes: Cimmings (470 W. 150th St. Corp.
Kandel (Goodhart.
Trowbridge (Richter.
Mutual Profit Sharing (Cook-Purday.
Fleming (Connors.
Hyman (Export Mfg Co.
General calendar: Herman (Herman.
Freeman (Rosenthal.
Jacobs (Walsh.
Guild (Rae-Purday.
Fletcher (Nicholas.
Doyling (Doyling.
Mandle (Ullman.
Brinkmann (Brinkmann.
Case on.

Ballerini (Isenberg.
Foreign Import Co (Gerald.
Same (Gerardo.
Same (Ferrara.
Weinberg (H & G Rest, Inc.
Raymond (Flood.
Flint (Commercial Cost Machinery, &c.

PART III.—Delehanty, Jr.—Williamson (Jacobs.
Rothenberg (I R T.
Shapiro (Penn RR.
Nachatowitz (Joseph.
Casper (Schlesinger Realty Co.
Roesler (Watts.
Grassoll (Woods.
Hudson Union Ry.
Gen Transatlantique.
Weissman (Solomon.
Cason (Cason.
Morris (Klein.
Burns (Corn Exchange Bank.
Klein (Lawler. (2.)
Cerrigan (Union Ry.
Brady (City of NY.
Hoyt (Lawrence Const Co.
Krumm (Heinlein & Berlin, Inc.
Badhrach (same.
Minta (NY Cons RR.
Taub (Commissary.
Dunmeyer (NY Rt Co.
Placiotta (Reich.
Smith (Mendelson.
Tessner Co. Rys.
Borrowsky (Schoenfeld Realty Co.
Ries (Rogers & Hagerty.
Aquith (Int R T.
Dwarsky (N Y Rys.
Clark (Variety Co.
Ganapolsky (Taylor.
Rolland (Rea.
Spector (Spencer.
Von Pustau (Von Pustau.
Schwartzmann (Nassau Ferry Co.
Fenester (Zimmerman.
Blodgett (Parsons.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Collier (Shapiro.
McLaine Co (Operative Apartment Co.
Liebross (NY Cons RR.
London Feather Nov (Aristo Hosiery Co.
Degnon Cont Co (Cons Gas Co.
Chadwin (Akron Tire.
Giannattasio Const Co (Colum Circle Const.
Lion Brew (Romano.
Barr (Mitchell.
Birdseng (Goldsmith & Co.
Heidelberg (Murphy.
Gertz (Roger William Silver Co.
Palmer (Schaftel. (2.)
Same (Ellsworth.
Uhlig (Rothschild.
De Granby (Cohen.
Regan (Urban.
Goldens (Agnew.
Thomas (Thomas.
Dunham (Am-Code Co.
Rose Waist Co (Dearman-Schwartz.
Hemelbright Co.
Smith Co (Maccabiades.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. King (Mott.

PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Estate of:
George Bond. (2.)
Wills for probate:
Olga Lepak.
Nellie Hildbrunner.
Hugh and Sedewall, Ellen Tarant.
Hy S Curtis.
Marian Bremer.
Apel Heibruner.
Sara Sedwick.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of William N. Crane.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Evans Broy (Columbia Woolen Co.
O'Neill Bros, Inc (Norwich Pharmacal Co.
Teish (Gilman.
Smilansky (Kotzen & Bruck Realty Co.
Goodman (Kean-Jones Co.
Barnard Phillips & Co (Levine.
Interstate Corrugated Box Co (Criterion Phonograph Co.
Rosenblum (Imperfield.
Cohen (Crowley Co.
Rhein (Kaufman.
Hoving (Hoovenmaster Co (The Schulman Co.
Beaty (Doris.
Beaty (Emmet City Subway Co.
Smith (Warde.
One Hundred Forty-Nine East Fortieth St (Long.
Met Public Service Garage (Fisher.
Buhring (De Wire.
Hennegan Bates Co (Mullan.
London, Inc (Siegel.
Hagla (Lavay.
Noll (Schroeder. (2.)
Holding Co.
Standard Fashion Co (Cogan.
CNY (Rover.
Re Harrod.
Hurwitz (Calvin Rity.
Einstein (Einstein.
Del Guadio (Hari.
Bauer (Wertz.
Keller (Keller.
Morris (Mackenzie.
Rappaport (NY Rys.
Codfroll (Codfroll.
Re Warwick House, Ltd.
MacGregor Grant, Inc (Gurney & Co.
Mann (Vanderbilt.
Bigler (O'Rorke.
House of Mercy (Goldberg.
Hercules (Murray.
Madine (Burns Bros.
Mers (Salvin.
Gallant (Alfred Amus Co.
Feldman (Packer.
Orlando (Orlando.
Kinnsary (Leamy.
Kingan Provision Co (Booth.
Furman (Carnegie Steel Co.
David (Comby.
Re Sakanen.
Slayback (Slayback.
Re Berger (Kalbach.
Pilar (Armour.
Strier (Maria (2.)
Ludwig (Hanley.
Kelevsen (Kaplan.
Stein (Sternecker.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No carte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Mander (Curtis
Varema (Varema.
Parabinit (Barabini.
Prezansky (Prezansky.
Reisinger (Reisinger.
Small (Small.
Ruecker (Ruecker.
Fleld (Feld.
Allsworth (Allsworth.
Gaines (Gaines.
Casino (Casino.
Re Eastern Blvd.
Houghtaling (Davis Bldg Co.
Rp (Crow (Hawes.
Lesite (Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
Beyer (Beyer.
Goldinsky (Goldinsky.
Rutman (Rutman.
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Demurrer: Dolliver Real Co (Rainey.
Preferred causes: Cimmings (470 W. 150th St. Corp.
Kandel (Goodhart.
Trowbridge (Richter.
Mutual Profit Sharing (Cook-Purday.
Fleming (Connors.
Hyman (Export Mfg Co.
General calendar: Herman (Herman.
Freeman (Rosenthal.
Jacobs (Walsh.
Guild (Rae-Purday.
Fletcher (Nicholas.
Doyling (Doyling.
Mandle (Ullman.
Brinkmann (Brinkmann.
Case on.

Ballerini (Isenberg.
Foreign Import Co (Gerald.
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Grassoll (Woods.
Hudson Union Ry.
Gen Transatlantique.
Weissman (Solomon.
Cason (Cason.
Morris (Klein.
Burns (Corn Exchange Bank.
Klein (Lawler. (2.)
Cerrigan (Union Ry.
Brady (City of NY.
Hoyt (Lawrence Const Co.
Krumm (Heinlein & Berlin, Inc.
Badhrach (same.
Minta (NY Cons RR.
Taub (Commissary

LOWER-RENT ERA SET BACK A YEAR

Forty Per Cent. of Normal Construction This Year Cannot Meet Demand.

BRICK EMBARGO TOMORROW

Barge Men Threaten Tieup of Hudson River Traffic—No Cement Price Change.

Current conditions in the building industry have set back the era of lower rents at least a year. Only 40 per cent. of the normal volume of building construction is moving to contract in the metropolitan district of New York today, in the face of a 133 per cent. demand for new construction in New York City alone.

Investors may they are waiting for the price of building materials to come down, but the main reason for continued delay, expressed by those anxious to alleviate the conditions of undersupply of rentable space in this section of the country, is that they are almost totally unable to obtain temporary loans.

Adjustments in this respect are under contemplation and some progress has been made but a workable basis probably will not be arrived at until some time after the completion of the Victory Loan drive, by which time it will be too late to permit the volume of construction to proceed that will have any important effect in meeting the demand for rentable space sufficiently to check the upward movement of rents or the longevity of leases.

General conditions in the building market today are much more favorable to the big building interests than to the small ones. The constant propaganda being issued to the general public that building material prices will be forced down by the Government is encouraging delay and causing hesitation among those who would otherwise proceed to build at once, while cheap unskilled labor that represents a large factor in the production of all kinds of building materials is leaving these shores at the rate of a thousand a week from the port of New York alone.

The large investor is fully aware of these conditions and is pushing his project today with all speed, regardless of costs, while both labor and materials are cheap as compared with what they will be next year and the year after that. Active building operations in almost all parts of the country today are those representing large financial interests for the most part, rather than the individual with a moderate savings account or the modest building corporation. The latter is identified with alteration work and remodeling.

As a means of offsetting this increasing belief that the Government will immediately force a general reduction in the price of building materials, as it did in structural steel, the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce has considered the propriety of not announcing any more price changes until its work has been completed.

The hesitancy that played havoc with the general buying market owing to the expectation that there was to be a great drop in the price of steel, if encouraged in all building commodities, would possibly have the effect of paralyzing building construction for the major part of the year.

The Dow Service Daily Building Reports was advised on Saturday, however, in order to quench the general expectation of a reduction in mill price for Portland cement, that the present mill price level of $1.90 a barrel, for the zone supplying this market, was not to be changed and that the present 25 cents rebate on empty bags would not be disturbed for thirty days.

The manufacturers' new price on jute plaster sacks effective a month ago becomes operative on the general market delivered price of various plasters tomorrow, when neat wall cement in cloth bags will be $20.30 a ton, lath mortar, $15.05; brown mortar also at $15.05; finishing plaster at $34 a ton with a rebate on bags at 15 cents instead of 30 cents.

To accentuate the situation still further the entire New York building industry faces a still further delay in full construction work with possible attendant price advances of common brick. The brick barge men, operating separately from the union harbor boatmen, have insisted upon the recognition of the eight-hour work day, a new charge for trimming and watching, loading and unloading and have threatened to stop work tomorrow if their demands are not met. Brick manufacturers say that if these concessions are given to the men very sharp advances in the price of common brick will result.

There is practically no unsold brick on the wholesale market here today and the dealers have possibly eleven million brick in their yards, barely enough for ten days' supply. Incidentally the dealers of New York, owing to the harbor strike, have only about ten days' supply of cement on hand and are riding it from cars on the New Jersey side of the river. This is true also of several other basic building commodities.

The prospects of a free building movement until it is firmly established that temporary building loans can be freely obtained are decidedly remote, and without a free construction market the increasing demand is not only making for higher rents and longer leases, but also higher costs of construction and higher costs for the production of building materials.

The question of building costs is rapidly passing from that of size of the pay envelope that is handed to the skilled artisan on the building job, but rather to finding the men who will accept the pay of the departing alien laborer, whose willingness to work at low pay made it possible for the investing builder to put up his structure cheaper in New York than anywhere else in the country.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

Five-story loft building, best location in Williamsburg. Splendid proposition either for manufacturing or investment purpose. Satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. Box B 265 Times.

Woodruff Av., near Flatbush Av. Halsey St., near Troop Av.

Rents $7,776.00; price, $59,000; 2 four-story 8-family, up-to-date apartments. Owner, I. A. Boehnicke, 305 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE AT ROSEBANK, S. I.

Seven-room house; hardwood floors; all improvements; price 30x100; price $4,700.

40 lots, 25x100; sewer, water, gas, sidewalks and curb; three minutes from trolley on each; $500 each.

P. O. Box 65, Stapleton, Staten Island.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS—

Circumstances permit me to offer my private home, built three years ago, before the present high cost of construction. I am not looking for the bargain chaser, but one who can appreciate real worth and willing to pay $30,000 for a well-constructed hollow tile, stucco, slate roof dwelling. The first floor contains a large center hall with lavatory, large cloak room, large living room in mahogany with fireplace, panel dining room in white enamel, butler's pantry, kitchen; second floor, four master bedrooms, each with open fireplace, two servants' rooms, bath; cedar closet and storage rooms; improved hot water heating plant, gas, electric light, oak floors, laundry in basement, piped for vacuum cleaner, large plot. Telephone me exchange 87 White Plains or write C. R. Griffen, White Plains, N. Y.

Attention Investors

For Sale—Mount Vernon corner, 100x105; 4 story apartments and stores. Rents for over $12,000 a year. First mortgage (Title Co.) $45,000. Owners must sell. Price $90,000. Half cash and balance of equity on second mortgage. Benjamin Weiss, Attorney for Owners, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone Barclay 6280.

AT LARCHMONT

on high, woody plot, 60x210 feet, fronting on two streets, with an extensive view of the Sound, a stucco and hollow tile house, with garage, large rooms and very well built, at the low price, $12,500.

H. M. Olcott 51 East 42d St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2328.

ALONG THE SOUND FURNISHED HOUSES

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441

Store to Let at Scarsdale

Good opening for butcher's business, market, or general merchandise. Address Benj. Edwards, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 236.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

Country home, 7 rooms and outhouses, on 3 acres of ground, situated near Sayville, Long Island. Ideal location. $2,800. For full particulars write or call on P. J. Sklenka, 2 Acorn Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ridgewood, N. J.

Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, electricity. All modern improvements. Near station. Fine lawn. Restricted neighborhood. An excellent gentleman's home. Bargain to quick purchaser. Possession May 1. Particulars, D. Y. PROSKEY, Colt Building, Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Delightful home, situated on Trunk Line State road, New York to Albany, 80 miles from N. Y. City. Full view Catskills on west. Hudson River on east. Between nine and ten acres fertile, productive land. Eleven room, two story brick house, hot water heat. Ample barn room, large chicken house; abundance of fruit. Situated just outside village of Saugerties limits, conv. to R. R. and steamboats. Must be sold; sacrifice to quick buyer. Photo and all details on request. W. D. EDWARDS, Saugerties, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

For Rent for Season 1919

Wilton, New Hampshire

County Estate, spacious Colonial mansion, 14 rooms, completely furnished throughout; 4 baths, 4 large fireplaces, sleeping porch, set tubs, hot and cold water, electric lights, furnace heat, natural flow of excellent water. Situated on southwest corner of a plateau in the Heart of Temple Mountains. Altitude nearly 1,000 feet. Garage with 2 sleeping rooms. Gardener's cottage, 5 rooms, all conveniences. Large barn with farming tools. Icehouse filled with ice. Plenty of wood fuel. Farm consists of 100 acres. Large pine grove, plenty of tillage and pasture land, also front brook. Extensive views of surrounding country. Most attractive lawns and gardens. 65 miles from Boston, on State Road. 45 miles from nearest railroad station.

H. C. MERRILL, Agt.,
468 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Want to sell my private home, three-story brownstone and basement; 19x70; 423 West 145th St.; perfect condition; now arranged for two families. Herman Lubetkin, 253 Broadway, New York.

For sale or rent, 12-room house and barn, plot 80x100, on Washington Heights. W 266 Times.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE
2-story and basement; separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 34th St., near 8th Av.; close to trolleys and subway station.

PRICE $7,500.
BEAVER & CO., 6,506 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE.
7 ROOMS FOR GARAGE.
15 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; separate porches and entrances; lot 40x100. Price $9,500.
BEAVER & CO., 6,506 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Queens.

Widow must sell at once beautiful 9-room Queen Anne house, all modern improvements; good section, excellent transit; trolley, elevated; mid trains; 18 minutes from centre of city; here is a real chance to procure a fine house at a great sacrifice; lady needs $1,500 cash, balance on easy terms to suit. Call or write at once. Open Sundays and evenings. Bond, 199 East 138th St.

Westchester County.

For Sale.—8-room frame house; good condition; lot 50x100; hot and cold water; furnace heat; bath, stone and grolbon. Owner, 229 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon.

Why pay high rent when $500 down, balance monthly, buys detached cottage above Yonkers; modern, nice neighborhood, high ground. Owner, Tenes. 7 W. 45th St.; tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

Ten houses now being built at Howard Beach Estates, L. I.; 25 minutes from Penn. Station, 33d St., New York City; will be ready May 1, 1919; moderate price, easy terms; select building plots also for sale on which houses to suit may be erected; all modern improvements on premises; five minutes from station; also waterfront plots. All other particulars at 5; Chambers St., Room 1111.

Broadway, Flushing.—Owner, moving to South America, will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house; bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, harwood trim, electricity, gas, telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $2,500; cash required $1,500. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

JAMAICA HILL CREST HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every convenience; apply at studio.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

BROADWAY FLUSHING, HOUSE.
Five bedrooms, garage; near station.
A REAL BARGAIN; PRICE $9,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Port Washington, L. I.

New Jersey.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS.
Two and one-half story, frame house, very good condition, 5 and 6 rooms and 3 rooms in attic; electric light, telephone connection; price $15,000; terms.
J. KLUMPP & SON
404 HACKENSACK PLANK ROAD, Town of Union, N. J.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J. Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
A. S. WALSTUM-GOODEN & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 365.

Eight rooms and bath, two sun parlors, electric light, gas; asphalt street; has every convenience; lot 37½x100; with garage; fine neighborhood; only 30 minutes from Liberty St. $6,950, easy terms. Lawlet, 120 Broadway. Phone Rector 6173.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. T. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. T. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Magnificent house, Fanwood; big plot; $10,000; possession. H. C. Lockey & Co., Wolworth Bldg.

Houses Wanted.

Furnished rooming, boarding house wanted, twelve rooms, commuting distance N. Y., preferably Long Island. May-October. W 241 Times.

Bungalow or small house, furnished, for season; modern, good elevation; commuting distance of city. M. A. C., 57 Union Av., Rutherford, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

New, eight rooms; modern conveniences; garage, garden. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 931.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Nine or ten-room cottage in Mount Vernon or vicinity; screened porch and two baths. Write B. Leibowitz, 870 Riverside Drive, Apt. 2 G.

Wanted for the Summer, small cottage or bungalow, furnished, at Marion, Mass.; please state location and price. C 189 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

Do You Want a 42nd St. Office?

A few small and medium sized offices will be available after May 1, 1919, in the

Vanderbilt Avenue Building

on 42nd St., adjacent to Grand Central Terminal—connected at base level with all subways and trains.

In the Heart of New York

J. Clarence Davies

51 East 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 2287

GROUND FLOOR
in Financial District
2500 SQ. FEET

Suitable for
Bankers—Exporters
or
Marine Insurance
Vault and Fixtures included
Geo. R. Read & Co.,
Tel. 3670 John. (12561) 30 Nassau St.

Two Stores, W. 40th St.

Can be used separately or as one. World Tower Building, West 40th St., near Broadway. Apply Room 1208, 110 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8463.

Offices to Rent

in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

995 Madison Ave.

77th St., 8 rooms and 3 baths, from May 1st only. Supt. on premises.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $400. F. R. Wood, Easton Penn.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

All cash, over first mortgage, for bargains; immediate answers. Edward Browning, (principal.) 110 W. 40th, Bryant 7122.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Leaving town; must sell beautiful four-story brownstone dwelling, all modern improvements; block from park; terms to suit. Levy, 587 5th St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family brick, 11 rooms and bath, only $5,800, worth $8,500; need $500 cash, balance on terms to suit; near subway and trolley. Write or call at once, open Sundays and evenings, Bond, 199 East 138th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND.
Beautiful Elizabethan house, brick and timbered stucco; thoroughly up-to-date; 12 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets; maid's dining room, sleeping porch; gas and electricity; garden; bathing; tennis and golf nearby 5 minutes to Stamford station. T. J. Good, 15 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6826.

For Sale.—High class all year residence; 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage; corner plot 250 ft. front; 35 minutes Grand Central depot; situated Yonkers; unobstructed river view; 2 minutes to transient boat; golf and boat clubs; very best surroundings. Write Harrington, 38 Old Broadway, or phone Morningside 3483.

Attractive 7-room stucco dwelling, No. 45 Weks Av., Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y.; fine condition; hot water heat; lot 50x100; $6,500, easy terms. Apply W. R. Jackson, 72 Rossiter Av., Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTH HUNTINGTON, L. I.
20 or 40 acres, highly cultivated, 1,100 ft. fronting on Jericho Turnpike; high elevation, fine scenery; fruit trees; residential site or gentleman's farm; Colonial house, 12 rooms. E. Kollmer, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Kew Gardens, 10-room house, 2 baths, fine large grounds, garage; 16 minutes commutation. Phone Hess, 900 Audubon.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For rent or sale, my house and farm in the Catskill Mountains. House has nine rooms and bath; hot and cold water; about six-teen acres of land in cultivation, besides fruits and flowers; situated next to a country club; good roads for motoring; attractive combination for Summer vacation and farming. Apply to R. A. Doane, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful ten-room house; bath, garage, steam heat, hardwood floors, electric light, city water; at Ramsey, 49 minutes on express train from Jersey City; 25 acres; near school; commuting distance, 40 minutes to station; $5,000 down, balance like rent. Rose, 7 West 45th St., Tel. Bryant 2728.

Comfortable Jersey home, 35 minutes from New York; large house; commanding location; garage, stable and poultry run; all improvements. For particulars write or phone Robert W. Dove, 117 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charming residence, beautiful "heights" section, nine rooms, all improvements, fine condition, steam heat, cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

Central R. R. dep. cor., with avenue and street, rear entrance, large plot. Y 211 Times Annex.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—An island just off Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 28-ft. motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. H. Ross Clark, 35 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. Owner.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Store Properties on Lexington, Charles, and Howard Sts., for Sale and Rent.
A special bargain in Charles St., above Lexington St., for sale, will pay 10 per cent.
CHAS. N. BOULDEN, 335 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange show rooms; excellent floor space for sales or show room for manufacturers' representative; space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Prince Sts.

Will sublet for office or showroom, entire third floor or part, in this address; an exceptionally attractive price to desirable tenant. No manufacturing.
BENNETT MFG. CO., 155 Broadway.

To sublet, well-lighted working studio; heat, electricity, service. Call between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Room 1108, Hartford Bldg., 41 Union Square.

Parlor floor, basement, beautifully decorated; excellent location, in the middle Forties, between 5th and 6th Avs.; ideal tea room or physician's office. Y 265 Times Annex.

For Rent.—25x100, one-story new brick building; auto repair or machine shop; steam heat, electric light. 315 East 97th St. Stuyvesant 2811.

Madison Av., 1,005, and 78th St.—New building, large store; ideal for gown, millinery, novelties, art, or any high-class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, 963 Madison Av.

NEW 6-STORY BUILDING ON 57TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS., FOR RENT ON LONG TERM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Mail privileges $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 209 Broadway, Suite 507.

Attention.—Large 3-story brick building to let, suitable bakery, restaurant; 8th Av., centrally located. B 12 Times.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings all sizes, locations; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 113 East 129th St.

Space or desk for rent to reliable party; telephone and stenographer service. David, 3 West 29th.

Office, finely furnished, with service; high-class 5th Av. building. W 339 Times.

First floor loft to let. Standard Iron Works, 508 East 74th St.

Desk and part office. Room 1607, Clarendon Building, 216 4th Av.

Light office facing Bryant Park to sublet, $75 month. Apply Room 1112, 103 W. 40th.

Bronx.

Store with loft; light basement; steam, electricity; corner brick building; lease for business, manufacturing; 55x26. 2,320 Westchester Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want to rent on lease in Lincoln Sq. district storeroom or basement, about 6000 square feet, suitable for storing and shipping auto tires. B 382 Times.

Wanted—Offices three or four rooms; financial district; give full particulars. G. C. Hoyt, 32 Nassau, downtown.

Wanted—6,000 to 10,000 square feet ground floor for manufacturing. B. Black, 47 West 34th. Greeley 6448.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

16TH, 151 EAST.—Furnished duplex apartment from April 15-Sept. 1; letter only. Mrs. J. Davidson.

30TH ST., (165 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals; $22 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Burlidge. Telephone Madison Square 8160.

40th EAST 51ST ST.

Attractively furnished one, two or four room apartments; meals if desired.

61ST, 20 EAST.

Beautiful whole floor apartment, handsomely furnished 8 rooms, bath, and kitchen; rent $250 monthly. Apply Becker or Superintendent.

63D ST., EAST.—Immediate possession, two months, or longer, apartment; seven rooms, attractively furnished; $1,100 per month; linen and silver if required. Telephone Plaza 1845 between 9 and 5.

80TH, 58 EAST.—2 desirable rooms, bath, kitchenette.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two rooms, three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL BENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west and choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS, kitchenette, bath, artistically furnished; all conveniences; valet on premises; 324 St., near 5th Av. Write for appointment, D. Burg, Hotel Netherland.

LEXINGTON AV., (57th.)—Comfortable, complete six rooms and bath, 3d floor, corner apartment; all light; reasonable price; references. Telephone 2544 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 681.—2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, all outside; seen morning and afternoon. Phone Plaza 4778. Sublease until October 1.

MADISON AV., 721.—Sublet furnished 8-room duplex apartment; possession at once. Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 713.—Three sunny rooms and bath; immediate possession. Apply to Janitress at 713.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

143D, 800 WEST.—6 beautiful rooms, front; elevator; decorated to suit; $50.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 902.—Two beautiful rooms, with bath, facing park; apartment hotel; maid service included. Apartment 8L.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 30.—Attractive 3-room apt. to lease unfurnished. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—To sublet, 5 beautiful rooms in a strictly fireproof building 1 block from subway; $85 per month; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon 6400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 838.—Six rooms, two baths, front apartment, southern exposure; $110 monthly; beautiful view; one year lease. Apply Superintendent.

SIX rooms, facing Riverside Drive, 2 baths; rent $115. Inquire Hudson View Cons. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st. Tel. Telephone Audubon 4607.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

By retired couple, without children, a nicely furnished three or four room apartment; wish to take apartment immediately and throughout the Summer months; best care of furniture; must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address R. L. R., K 62 Times.

Four-room apartment, furnished, or board for three adults, Long Island or Jersey; state terms. D. E. E., 2012, 61 Broadway.

Wanted to rent or sublet, comfortable housekeeping apartment, two rooms, Jersey City or uptown New York. N 152 Times.

Refined couple, 3 or 4 rooms, around April 1, west side, above 90th, until October or longer. W 344 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment of six rooms in two-party house wanted in New Rochelle or nearby suburb; rental about $50. B 339 Times.

First-class 5 or 6-room apartment; not too far out; best location of West End Av. or Riverside Drive; rent not over $2,500 yearly; for May 1. W 331 Times.

Four or five rooms, west side, Manhattan, for May 1; moderate rent; two adults. Phone Spring 2474.

Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; below Fifty-ninth. Telephone Mrs. Hookes, Farragut 390.

Wanted, unfurnished 7-room apartment; $85-$75. Cowen, Intervale 2859J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

35TH ST., (northeast cor. 20th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Bramore.

37TH, 145 Lexington Av.—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; includ a elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

38TH, 119 EAST.—Small room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

62D, 151 EAST. (Near Lexington Av.)—Attractive suite of rooms; sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, and toilet; electric light, gas, hot water, heat, telephone; private house; references.

72D ST. 203 EAST.—Sitting room, bedroom and bath; $45 monthly; gentleman only.

93D, ST. (Corner Madison Av.)—Two single rooms, running water, $7, $9; double room $15; complete hotel service. Hotel Ashford, 'Phone Lenox 2736.

NEAR 83D ST.—Two connecting rooms, lavatory; southern exposure; private shower; select; no children. Phone Lenox 6858.

West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For artistic people; single room; double room, private bath; open fires, electricity; pleasant old house, in convenient location; restaurant.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—TWO LARGE, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; BATH; OPEN FIREPLACE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; MAID SERVICE.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large attractive room; twin beds; adjoining bath; electricity. Bernat.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms, baths; electricity; $5-$15.

73D, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; $3.50-$8-$15.

73D, 106 WEST.—Furnished room, lavatory, with hot and cold water.

74TH, 203 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed large front room and smaller one, southern exposure, facing Riverside mansion; absolutely first class.

76TH, 327 WEST, (At Drive.)—Exceptionally furnished room, single, en suite, electricity, select.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large room, two flights; running water; electricity; phone; gentlemen.

77TH, 168 WEST.—Large, well furnished outside, sunny room; running water; electricity.

81ST ST., 167 WEST.—Large sunny front room, with bedroom adjoining hot and cold water, both well furnished; convenient to bath; telephone. First Apartment, East.

81ST, 29 WEST, (facing Parks.—Elegant large room, four windows, southern exposure; private bath; electric, steam, maid service, breakfast; exceptional private house. Schuyler 10063.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Connecting front rooms, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman or business woman. Phone Schuyler 2484. MacGregor.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Large, small room; bath; hot, cold water; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large room for gentleman; bath connecting. Phone Schuyler 5725.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive large room; $10; private house; references.

88TH ST., 231 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Nicely furnished front room; southern exposure; two in family; absolute cleanliness. Richards.

88TH, 344 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; references.

90TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive parlor, connecting bedroom, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; gentlemen. Bernardt.

92D, 293 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom with piano; also handsome, large, sunny room; elevator apartment, near Br'dway.

92D, 50 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; clean; hot water, electricity, telephone.

97TH, (756 West End Av.)—Extra large room, facing avenue, suitable two gentlemen. Butters.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Newly, beautifully furnished suites, two or three rooms, with private bath; other rooms; handsome private house.

100TH, 803 WEST.—Unusually large room, 4 windows, private house, near Riverside.

106D, 203 WEST.—Bright room; southern exposure, wants position after 3; $10. Telephone Franklin 2026.

106TH, 60 WEST.—Comfortable room, kitchen privilege; business woman; $8. Apt. 9.

118TH, 450 WEST.—Elegant, large, bright, warm, comfortable room. Apartment 21.

141ST, (37 Hamilton Place.)—Large, sunny room; lavatory; elevator. Apartment 48.

142D ST., 462 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, private bath; also rooms with running water; all conveniences; moderate terms; references.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Large living room, bedroom connected, facing Broadway; piano. Apt. 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223, (94th.) Apartment 73.—Overlooking Hudson; private bath; gentleman. Riverside 9043.

WEST END AV., (101st St.)—Large front room and alcove, charmingly furnished; use of kitchen; $75 month. Telephone River 1943.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double room, private baths, meals; one flight; sunny, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; 3 windows; electricity; parquet floors.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG BACHELOR desires quiet room in refined surroundings, preferably a private family. W 332 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished room, 40th to 116th St., east or west, about $30 monthly; in private house preferred. (Circle 6066.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 162 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Quiet rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

39TH, 29 EAST.—One small room, near bath; meals served.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large double rooms, private baths; table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, top floor, bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newberg.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COL. 8196.

78D, 302 WEST.—Desirable suite, all conveniences, overlooking Hudson; excellent board; references.

74TH, 702 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone, table board.

70TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graysecurt.)—Attractive, modern, steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

88TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private bath; French cuisine; homelike; references.

98TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath adjoining; excellent meals; references required.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite; furnished, unfurnished; overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 849.—Large corner room, lavatory; breakfast; two people; $16. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

Quiet house with home comforts, for your aged parents and convalescent patients. 250 Stuyvesant Av. Phone Bedford 2960.

BOARD WANTED.

Business gentleman wishing comfortable private family as paying guest; references given. Reply 222 West 23d St., Box 20C.

Young Jewish business couple (kosher) desire accommodations or shared apartment with family or couple; references. K 63 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports, private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

Country Board Wanted.

Summer board for three families and small children on farm within easy commuting distance; location near water preferred; must have modern conveniences; send full description and terms. Apartment 31, 523 West 112th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT to Advertising Manager.—Worth-while work wanted by a young, gentle woman, to whose studies have educated, who has brains, initiative organizing (hunts down the last detail) to find where it best fits,) creative ability; intensely interested in doing work which promises success; to assist an advertising manager who is educated and broad-minded; one who wishes his assistant to learn to write copy based on ideas. K 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; can take full charge of office; trial balance, controlling accounts; knowledge stenography and typewriting; best references; salary $25. L 94 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; controlling accounts, trial balance; best references; $25. G 497 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; willing, reliable; salary $20. Write what you want. Box 1,

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, efficient, experienced; best references; $17. K 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; initiative; thoroughly competent; $25. "S," 592 West 178th.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, typist, 25 years, double entry, can take complete charge; 6 years' experience; $25. T 28 Times.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, experienced, competent typist, desires position. L 495 Times Downtown.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS; best references; hotel or apartment. Phone Lenox 1416.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional lady patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th. Riverside 3329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N.J.

NURSE or nursery governess wishes position, children over 2 years; mail only. D. Y., 1,039 3d Av.

NURSE, infant's, experienced; best references; country only. W. 227 East 62d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT position, beginner; experienced typist, but does not wish to do typing exclusively; commence $10. L 509 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK.—Six years' experience with large manufacturing concern. Por particulars phone Intervale 4117.

REFINED GIRL, educated, 20, wants position as secretary-companion to cultured lady; knowledge of French; drives electric and motor car. Y 270 Times Annex.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, efficient, seeks position where executive ability can be utilized. S 70 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 3 years' experience; assistant bookkeeper; references; $25. N 178 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, executive ability, quick and accurate. W 332 Times.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, capable, willing; best references; $20. S 66 Times.

SKIRT FITTER, expert, capable of taking entire charge of department, now employed, desires to make change. A 1028 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, long experience import, export, familiar with office routine, conscientious, reliable worker, seeks immediate position. L 430 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER (19) desires position as beginner in mechanical drawing room. L 34 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; conscientious worker; high school graduate; two years' experience; salary $15 to start; references. L 441 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, executive ability; efficient; not a clock watcher; high school graduate; $18 to start. Miss Nettle, Lenox 6281.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, bright beginner; $10 to start. S. Ba, 115 East Houston St. Telephone Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, export, stocks, commission, wants position after 3; $10. Telephone Franklin 2026.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; reference former employer; salary $18. K 885 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, seven years' experience; conscientious; has initiative; $25. K 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; office assistant; references; American; $15. O 883 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; of personality, exceptional ability, desires position in country. S 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — EDUCATED; ABSOLUTELY EFFICIENT; EXPERIENCED; $18. L 478 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER; competent; four years' experience, one year export, switchboard; $18. G 480 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; bright; $20. C 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 3 years' experience; $20; can work switchboard. T 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced; $13. L. Deltsch,

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, middle-aged, experienced specialty man, now employed, seeks opportunity as representative in Spanish country; knowledge of said country and language; expense and commission proposition preferred; bonded references. T 27 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, married, ten years' selling experience to retail trade, desires to connect with progressive house; travel or city; open for commission. A 1000 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive young man desires connection with established house; staple line, city; road; previous experience; references if 58 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on city button and notion jobbers, wants to change. What have you to offer? W 261 Times.

SALESMAN desires connection; familiar with auto accessories; salary or commission. L 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (21,) desires position; willing to invest a few hundred dollars if necessary. W 347 Times.

SALESMAN, selling stationery, wants additional lines; territory west of Denver. W 342 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, salesman, export office man; 15 years' experience; age 32, married; wants position; salary $40. G 228 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive; high-grade ability; excellent credentials; A 1 commercial. K 648 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, 22, educated, experienced parcel post, freight, express, local, and export shipping and packing. K 21 Times.

SPANIARD, young, (23,) desires position with reliable concern in drug store; future; best of references. Llana, 95 Henry Brooklyn.

STATISTICIAN.—New Yorker, 26 years old, having 12 years varied office experience as secretary, correspondent, statistician, and manager of time, forms, orders, expediting, and purchasing departments, capable executive, possesses energy, tact, and initiative, is desirous of making permanent connection affording opportunity for advancement. Will start at salary of $1,800. Phone Hunters Point 888, or address L 431 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Expert; 5 years' experience; discharged army; salary $35. K 679 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; knowledge bookkeeping; experienced selling, purchasing; reference; $22 $25. W 280 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; understands bookkeeping; brains; dependable; hard worker; American; $25. O 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, willing worker, desires good connection. A 999 Times Harlem.

SUPERVISOR cloak and suit factory desires a position with a progressive manufacturing concern; has practical experience and efficient; will furnish satisfactory credentials. K 82 Times.

TAILOR, Japanese young man wants position as valet, plain cooking, gentleman's home; best references. Y 431 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, (24,) college graduate, discharged from service after 2 years' business experience without an ability, desires position as assistant to executive; excellent references. I. A. Rosenwald, 818 East 166th St.

YOUNG MAN, two years high school education, two years' business experience, desires position with future. William J. Scully, 822 Union Av., Bronx, New York; telephone Melrose 548.

YOUNG MAN, (28) desires position with manufacturing establishment; city or out of town; practical knowledge of purchasing, selling, corresponding, production, receiving, shipping. K 0 662 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position as stock clerk in wholesale silk concern; is well educated and willing to do anything; best references present employer. L 511 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, student accountancy, three years' experience as assistant bookkeeper, selling, sale clerk, &c, desires position. A 1024 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, business school graduate, desires position with reliable firm with good future; knowledge of typewriting. K 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 20, desires position with a good concern; James Gibbons, 818 Woodward Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN desires position with landscape architect; willing to study anything suggested. Anthony, C 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, seven years' business experience, year Government service as chief file clerk, desires office position. K 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires responsible position, wholesale house; future essential. W 280 Times.

YOUNG MAN, expert typist, desires clerical position; 2½ years' experience. L 448 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) general clerical experience; executive ability; good penman. L 56 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, technical and liberal experience, desires position. L 453 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate; three years' office experience; knowledge typewriting. Jacob Brechner, 342 E. 82d.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position with prospect to learn selling. W 338 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with chance of learning salesmanship. W 337 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate; chance home connection desired. S 32 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ALTERATION DEPARTMENT
REQUIRES
FIRST-CLASS
SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS.
GOOD WAGES; PERMANENT POSITION.
Apply all week, Best & Co.,
Employment Office, 7 West 35th St.,
8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

ART STUDENTS.
SEVERAL VACANCIES WITH
BRUSH EXPERIENCE.
Profitable employment; high-class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 501 5th Av.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Young lady, good personality, dramatic and moving picture agency experience; act as assistant manager in dramatic department; state salary required and give full particulars in first letter. L 511 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to sales Manager; some experience in advertising detail work, as well as good stenographer; write only; only detail experience and salary desired. Standard Home Equipment Co., Central Av., Orange, N. J.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with insurance experience preferred, but not essential; must be accurate; state experience and salary expected. A 592 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; pay $35 per month; call 144 East 28th St., New York.

BABY'S NURSE, to live at nursery. Call Friday from 1 to 4. See Mrs. E. L. Roberts, Baron Day Nursery, 445 West 24th.

BOOKKEEPER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY TO ASSIST IN OFFICE OF SCHOOL MANUFACTURING HOUSE. PEOPLE WITH STATE EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 321 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for one experienced and familiar with business details; handling large number of accounts; state references, salary expected, &c. B 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, double entry, must be thoroughly capable and efficient; permanent position; state experience, age, salary expectations. A 2. 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with large wholesale drug house; must be accurate and expert typewriter; good opportunity; salary to start $25 per week. 344 West 38th St., 6th floor.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in Brooklyn 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Must be own handwriting. Give age and experience. Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced double entry; write in detail, stating experience and salary expected. A 591 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experience not necessary, but must be thoroughly experienced, to take full charge. Apply Manager, Nelson Steam Laundry, 279-5th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be thoroughly experienced, to take full charge. Apply Manager, 279 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced. 163 Richmond St., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting; permanent; Sterling, 28 West 36th St.

BUYER FOR SOCIAL STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.
Are you fully familiar with the social stationery engraving lines?
Can you buy and manage a busy department? If so, we have a vacancy for a wide awake and wonderful opportunities for advancement and a good salary; state experience. A 286 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, nurse; permanent position, near city. Apply Monday, 11 to 1, at 2 East 42nd St.

CLERKS, 16 to 20 years of age, in a large office; experience unnecessary, some high-school training desirable, but not essential; salary $10 per week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; write stating age, education, and experience, if any. R 448 Times Downtown.

COOK for private family experienced in all branches; first-class references. Apply Monday, 11 to 1, 19 West 70th St.

DESIGNERS.
WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF 2 EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS, 1 FOR LADIES' SKIRT WEAR, 1 FOR BOY'S OR CAPS; TO THE RIGHT PARTY WE OFFER A GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND VERY LIBERAL SALARY. WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT. YOUR COMMUNICATION TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. Y 62 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER PETTICOATS.
Rare opportunity offered to woman experienced in designing petticoats by large, well-known firm; communications strictly confidential. Eagle Skirt, 44 West 29th.

DESIGNER on muslin and silk underwear; good opportunity. Cohen Paulson & Tannenbaum, 169 Grand St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for large business house on west side of N. Y. C. near Jersey ferries; salary $65 to $75 per month. A 620 Times Downtown.

DRAPERS.
HARRY COLLINS
REQUIRES
WAIST DRAPERS.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

DRESSMAKERS, EXPERIENCED WAIST HANDS; STEADY WORK. S. R. KENNER, 7 EAST 48TH.

FINISHERS.
HARRY COLLINS
requires
FINISHERS, waist, sleeve, skirt.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

GIRL
TO TAKE CHARGE OF
STOCK
IN WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE. EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; YEARLY POSITION.
SMOLIN, 3 WEST 37TH.

GIRLS GIRLS
WANTED
for stamping, folding and mailing. 254 4th Av., 15th Floor. Benn.

GIRL.—Large manufacturing concern wants bright young girl as record clerk; must be accurate and capable of making neat figures; salary to start $12 week; one with knowledge of typewriting will receive preference. Answer in own handwriting. A 618 Times Downtown.

GIRL for general housework, family two adults; no washing. Graham, 54 West 94th St.

GOVERNESS, nursery, young lady, children 2½ and 4 years; pleasant home, good wages; experienced; personal references required. Call Monday, Apt. 16W, 130 W. 79th.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, for small dining club near settlement; woman with daughter, takes full charge; good cook, economical manager; references. Apply Monday, 10 to 3, Hudson Guild, 436 West 27th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, general, (white); 3 in family; no washing; $50; references required. Call Monday, 10-1, Apartment 92, 230 West 79th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable white girl for family three adults; in apartment; wages $45; no laundry. Call Monday morning, Apt. 12-A, 156 East 79th St.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, to begin April 1; four in family; no washing; city references. Y 236 Times Annex.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced. Write Box K. A., 1,515 3d Av.

KITCHEN HELPER, references, good worker; sleep out. Woman Club, 133 East 40th St.

LADY, acquainted in the best New York society, to assist portrait painter with distinguished record to obtain commissions for portraits in oil; person qualified to cooperate successfully must be pale good connoisseur; painter is highly qualified. With assurance of strict confidence, address Y 281 Times Annex.

LADY ASSISTANT in dental office; experience and good references required. Room 409, 35 East 42d St.

MAID wanted to cook and serve breakfast; private family of 5; references required. Telephone 3489 Circle.

MODEL, SIZE 18.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES.
HIGH-CLASS COSTUME HOUSE.
MACK KANNER MILIUS,
136 MADISON AV.

MODELS.—Stylish young women with ability to wait on trade in showroom of skirt house. Leavy & Friedberg, 40 West 20th St.

MODEL, size 16, cloaks and suits. Eisenberg & Sonnenfield, 23 East 21st.

MOTHER'S HELPER, assist with 2 children, over 2 years; live in; servant kept. 404 West 118th St. Apt. 32.

NURSE or mother's helper to take care of girl 4 years and help with infant; good wages; room to self; must be highly recommended. Call 10-2, Chimneys, 102 West 93d.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; good home; at Mount Vernon, N. Y. Call at Max Goldstein, 48 West 25th St.

NURSES, (2,) graduated, for floor duty, small hospital. Call Union Hospital, corner 168th St. and Valentine Av.

NURSE for baby; capable take entire charge of motherless infant. Call Halberstadt, 601 West 156th.

NURSE.—Entire charge 2-year boy, to assist with infant; salary $50-$60. Call all day, Apt. 6B, 949 West End Av.

NURSE, experienced, one child; city reference required. Call before 10:30, after 4:30, or evenings, 27 West 75th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for the country; 2 children, ages 2 and 3. Apply Rosen Bros, 20 West 38d, between 10:30 and 1 P. M., Monday.

OFFICE.—Young lady, accurate at figures, assist in office. Repetti, 514 West 36th.

SALESLADIES, 15.
Experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear; salary $18-$25; for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, Box G 526 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN
possessing ability may secure remunerative position, in petticoat department with best stores out of town. William Epstein & Bro., 1,239 Broadway.

SAMPLE MAKER-COPYIST LADIES' TAILORED WAISTS. ALBERT ISRAEL, 31 EAST 27TH.

SECRETARY, stenographer, with Christian architect; college graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping, good appearance; state age, experience, reference; salary $18, permanent position. B 96 Times.

SECRETARY to busy man, rapid stenographer; must be experienced, accurate, intelligent, refined, possess executive ability; none others need apply; state salary. B 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER IN DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE AND SPEEDY. STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. AI REFERENCES REQUIRED. "ACCURAT," 127 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, competent Spanish and English, preferably one familiar with Portuguese also; state salary desired and full particulars of experience, with references; permanent position with large exporting interest assured right party. Allied Industries Corporation, 151 Fifth Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate the dictaphone; mention dictaphone when giving if necessary free of charge; excellent positions; $19-$25 weekly. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 225.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; advancement depends upon ability; state age, education, and salary desired. "Address "L. C." Box 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk, experienced, accurate, neat; one who can bill on a Remington typewriter; steady position; moderate salary. Call, H. Rosenthal & Co., 15 Worth St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be thoroughly capable and experienced in operating NOISELESS typewriter; exceptional references required. Apply 242 4th Av., top floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is quick and accurate; good salary; experienced only need apply. L. & G. Dress Co., 136 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER,
who can assist at billing and general office work; give full details and salary. T 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, refined, permanent position to competent worker; $18 per week. Apply Orisoka Mills, 215 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; beginner, willing to make herself generally useful in office. Address, stating salary expected, Import, W 335 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, bright, experienced; state salary desired. B 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, at least six months experience; salary $12; good chance advancement. B. A., 377 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced. Address, stating salary. S 760 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, and assistant; salary, start $12. Whittemore-Sim, Co., 1,976 Broadway.

TAILORS
REQUIRED ON WOMEN'S COATS AND SUITS IN OUR ALTERATION DEPT.
GOOD WAGES; WELL-VENTILATED WORKROOM; PERMANENT POSITION.
Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

TYPISTS.
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO. REQUIRE SEVERAL CAPABLE TYPISTS; ELLIS OPERATORS PREFERRED; HOURS, 8:30 TO 5:30. APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE, EXPECTATIONS, ETC.
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST.

TYPISTS, experienced and rapid, in office of large firm. See Mr. Ball, 3d floor front, 346 Broadway.

TYPIST, accurate and willing worker; salary to start $48 per month. Apply 9 to 12, Vapor Heating Co., 697 6th Av.

WAIST, Skirt and Sleeve Hands wanted; also good sewers. Meir, 288 Washington Park, Brooklyn, near De Kalb Av.

WAITRESS, experienced, references; sleep out. Woman Club, 133 East 40th St.

WOMEN
middle-aged, for light, clean employment; assorting tissue paper patterns; $9 start; chance for advancement; Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th, 6th floor.

YOUNG American woman to learn to operate special light machine in machine shop; must be good character, settled and steady; wages $10 per week to begin, then $15 per week; steady work; no layoff. Wetter, 255 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of girls' lunch room in large corporation; should have domestic science training or practical experience, and be a resident of New York City or Brooklyn; salary $16 to start. K 671 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, of good appearance, fluent talker, for special work; very good salary to right party. Call 10 A. M., William Olsen, 1,133 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, 21 to 25, to assist dentist; experience unnecessary; salary $15. Dr. E. Lieban, 17 West 42d St.

YOUNG WOMAN, to assist in cafeteria and tea room. B. B., 300 Times.

YOUNG LADIES
FOR CANDY WRAPPING, BON-BON AND CHOCOLATE DIPPING.
also a few to assist as chocolate dippers; no experience necessary; we teach you and pay well while learning these excellent trades; good opportunity; prefer young ladies 20 years of age.
Apply
LOFT, INC.
400 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.
Subway station to Spring St. Station and Canal St Station of Bklyn trains.

YOUNG LADIES for female orchestra, for long engagements at Summer resorts; good appearance required. Apply 4-6 P. M. Suite 314, 1,482 Broadway.

Instruction.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

to learn a profession that pays well—FILING. Join our class now forming and prepare yourself in four weeks to take a position where you will earn anywhere from $12 to $30 a week. We train you filing and indexing exclusively, and train you more thoroughly than you could be trained in an office. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Only filing school in the downtown business district. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction, therefore enroll early. Call, write or phone, Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
80 Franklin Street, near Broadway.

TRAINED WOMEN
are needed in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives; lucrative positions await trained women in these fields; the nature of training will be discussed by Charles B. Couchman, C. P. A., (Mo.,) in a free lecture on "How Women Can Succeed in Business," Monday, March 31, 8 P. M. Write or telephone (Columbus 1460) for complimentary ticket of admission to the lecture and for details of training classes now forming, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 30 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
ATTEND FREE TEACHING SESSION of the new evening class in Business English on Thursday, April 3, from 6:05 to 7:55 P. M.; no obligation to enroll as a student. Write or telephone Columbus 1460 for booklet "Your English" and for details of the class now forming, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 25 West 42d St. Phone V-6030 for catalogue.

$15
Monday day or night, pays for special 6 weeks' course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 55th., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DEAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2725.

LADIES learn telephone switchboard operating; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman.

Employment Agencies.

GAHAGAN AGENCY, 286 BROADWAY.
Est. 1887.
STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$30. Worth while positions. Banking, brokerage, legal, export, automobile, insurance, technical, manufacturing, &c. French-English, $25; several beginners, $12-$15. BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $25. Bookkeeper, $22-$25. TYPISTS, $12-$18. Typist, file clerk, $15. OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $12-$18.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY, 93 Nassau St. 480 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHERS, COMMERCIAL, LEGAL, DICTAPHONE .....$15-$25
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER $25
TYPISTS, SWITCHBOARD, CLERKS.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 90 Nassau, Room 600.—No Registration Fee. Stenographers, $14 to $30; typist-bookkeeper, $18-$21; typist, bill clerk, $16-$18.

COOKS, $80-$50; kitchenmaids, waitresses, nurses. The Kernaghan Agency, 844 6th Av.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical; many excellent permanent. Call immediately.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1003 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, $20; Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $16-$25.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, experienced difficult medical dictation; $30. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced railroad general bookkeeper or chief clerk; man holding similar position preferred; excellent opportunity for the right party; give age, experience, present position and salary in first letter. W 660 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT in export house; thoroughly experienced on ledger; wide knowledge of voucher system and control accounts; steady position with advancement. S 779 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER.—Automobile tire; factory experience desirable, but branch house experience absolutely essential; must possess good education, together with unusual ability and tact; to take charge of Western territory with headquarters at Los Angeles; write, stating experience and salary expected, to Box Y 374 Times Annex.

AGENTS wanted.—Easy selling oil leases in great West Texas oil fields; big commissions, strong co-operation; energetic salesman makes up to $400 weekly. Dan Sonnenthell Company, Department 75, Dallas, Texas.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be first-class; apply by letter only, giving experience and references; strictly confidential. Albert Kahn, Architect, Marquette Building, Detroit, Michigan.

ARTIST.—FIRST CLASS LETTERER AND DESIGNER EXPERIENCED IN ADVERTISING DISPLAY WORK. VALU, FOURTH FLOOR, 48 WEST 36TH ST., AFTER 5 P. M.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER WORK, AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 57TH ST. AND 3D AV.

BOND SALESMEN.
Three or four high-grade stock or bond men have an opportunity to become associated with a New York Stock Exchange house in the sale of an attractive stock issue; only high caliber, energetic, well recommended men will be considered.
Applications should be made by mail, giving address and phone number. B 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER WORK AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 57TH ST. AND 3D AV.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant bookkeeper and cashier. Experienced double entry; large mercantile establishment; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 513 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough knowledge double entry; state age, experience, and salary wanted. K 646 Times Downtown.

BOTTLER.—Experienced foreman wanted in non-drink plant; must know automatic machinery thoroughly; state experience and salary expected; reference required. Address "Bottler," 819 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

BOYS WANTED

BY WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT WILLING BOYS TO ADVANCE; APPLY IN PERSON.
McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 Hudson St.

BOY.
We offer a permanent position with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright, industrious lad of about 18 years; experience unnecessary; must be of good address and come well recommended. Call Monday A. M. Chas. Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Av., 3d floor.

BOYS, 15-16; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. G 441 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS, IN PUBLISHING HOUSE TO GO ON ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; SALARY START $4 WEEKLY. APPLY AFTER 8:30 A. M. McCLURE PUBLICATIONS, INC., 25 WEST 44TH ST.

BOYS over 16 useful around shipping department importing house. O 555 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, to run multigraph and address envelopes; must have good reference. Apply Room 1202, Times Building.

BOYS over 16; helpers, house department, also run errands. O 554 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER for muslin underwear and negligee department; large specialty store handling medium and high-grade merchandise. E. E. Atkinson & Co., Minneapolis.

CHEMIST thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of starch and starch derivatives; only highest grade need apply. Full experience and salary expected. Address Y 209 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Nights, with knowledge of books and competent at figures. Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St.

COLLECTORS;
FURNITURE AND JANITOR EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. APPLY 8:30 TO 11 A. M., RECHT BROS., 53 WEST 14TH ST.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Export house requires services two correspondents, Spanish, French, Italian; those with experience in export, import preferred; must be good typists; state education and experience. A 629 Times Downtown.

CUSTOMERS' MAN WANTED.
PROMINENT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM WANTS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF CUSTOMERS' ROOM; MUST BE COMPETENT AND THOROUGHLY POSTED ON FINANCIAL AFFAIRS; GIVE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. L 510 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DIE SINKER, first class, wanted; must be able to estimate and design drop forge dies; in reply, give age, experience, references, and wages expected. Y 269 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—A-1 detail designer on medium size apparatus; must have had extensive shop experience; state salary particulars and salary. Box 173, 1,464 3d Av.

DIRECTOR for junior boys' club Wednesday evenings, and one for seniors Friday evenings. Box K. A., 1,515 3d Av.

EDITOR wanted on trade paper; state experience and salary expected. S 884 Times.

ELECTRICAL SALESMAN-ALL-AROUND MAN, STEADY POSITIONS NOW OPEN. CALL ROOM 202, 74 CORTLANDT ST.

EXECUTIVE.
High-class man wanted by manufacturers of advertising novelties, to take full charge of business; must be a live wire with thorough knowledge of up-to-date methods, progressive, and with original ideas; excellent opportunity for the right man; no attention will be paid to communications unless complete details are given. B 320 Times.

EXPORT MAN WANTED.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM WITH EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES DESIRES A MAN TO DEVELOP FORWARDING BUSINESS BETWEEN THE U. S. AND EUROPE, ON NEW LINES. HE MUST BE THOROUGHLY VERSED IN THE SECURING AND HANDLING OF BUSINESS IN FORWARDING, CUSTOM CLEARING, ETC., ON OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS. SUBSTANTIAL OFFER WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE TO THE RIGHT MAN. WHITE PAST EXPERIENCE AND FULL PARTICULARS TO B 58 TIMES.

EXPORT MANAGER.
EXPORT CORPORATION, DOING BUSINESS WITH THE ORIENT AND THE FAR EAST, HAS AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG PARTY COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF SAID BUSINESS, WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING IT.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PROPER MAN.
STATE FULL PARTICULARS; CORRESPONDENCE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. T 40 TIMES.

FIVE HIGH CLASS SALESMEN.
Men with building or drafting experience preferred, to sell our portable steel construction; immediate demand; liberal commission; leads furnished, local publicity; residents of Newark, Jersey City, Mount Vernon, and Long Island who believe they qualify should see our Mr. La Porte, Room 410, 261 Broadway, New York, between 3 and 5 this afternoon.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MAN.
Large essential oil house wants flavoring extract chemist; one thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of flavors and extracts, up-to-date methods; unusual opportunity; good salary. B 88 Times.

EXAMINER, silk, experienced on piece goods. Dorothy Waist, 38 West 28th.

FRENCH PROFESSORS wanted; native preferred; a wonderful opportunity is offered to men with experience and good knowledge of English; permanent positions under contract; must be willing to travel or stay in Washington, D. C. Address, with full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. G 405 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, willing to assist in other work; single. N. F., 257 Times.

HEAD WAITER of experience and ability; best references required; apply after 10 A. M. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

HOTEL CLERK, middle aged, reliable; nine hours per day; $18 week. Apply Mr. Washburn, 25 South St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Men with six or more years of experience in instrument making and tool making should apply, in person or by mail, to Board of Examiners, 500 Park Av. city, for positions in the city high schools to teach the trade; candidates must be citizens under the age of 41 years; maximum salary, $2,650; annual increase, $150.

LARGE DRESS HOUSE
has splendid opportunity for right man to take charge of large out-of-town factory manufacturing children's dresses; only those thoroughly experienced need answer. K. E., 505 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Export, import house requires services two men to supervise foreign correspondents and quotation; only accurate and experienced need apply; state education and experience. A 630 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN Wanted.—High grade men experienced in automobile factory work. Apply in person or send full details to General Efficiency Department Chevrolet Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

MECHANICS wanted for automobile work; good wages, steady employment. Apply Superintendent's office, 618 West 57th St., 9 A. M. Haynes Automobile Company.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN'S NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
All territories open, old established firm making popular line is open for men who have sold men's neckwear and have following among the better trade; good propositions to live wire men on commission basis. Ward & Co., 804 Broadway.

MEN in uniform, splendid opportunity to realize quick daily profits selling America first seals; dignified work on uplifting propaganda; easily sold to corporations as well as individuals; commission basis. Suite 606, Times Building, New York.

MILLINERY
DESIGNER.
WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
NEUMOF, 19 E. 48TH.

OFFICE-BOY, salary $50 month. Call 4 to 6 P. M., Room 422, Custom House.

PACKERS.—WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE. Only thoroughly experienced need apply. Max Tobel & Co., 198 Madison Av.

PAINTERS.—First-class brush hands on high-grade automobile work in your reply; state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

PATTERNMAKER to go to copper mines, Peru, South America; altitude fifteen thousand feet; living conditions good; two-year contract; transportation furnished; give character references, salary desired, and record first letter. A 631 Times Downtown.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS
One half-tone and one zinc etcher, experienced. Apply Robert Gair Co., Washington St., Brooklyn.

PIECE GOODS BUYER WANTED.
Young man, age 30-35, capable buying and selling piece goods; one accustomed with domestic and Mexican business; must have thorough experience and executive ability; good connection with El Paso wholesale house a sale; or write with full details. Robert A. Keller, 305 Broadway.

PORTER.—Hotel baggage porter; experienced; best references required. Apply Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 36th St.

PRINTING.—Young man, between 20-30, with experience, to follow up and assist order clerk in handling engravings, paper and bindings; good salary to right man. Address, stating experience, "Printing," 215 Times Downtown.

REPORTER, general experience, keen personality, 25-35 years. Room 503, 6 Church St.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $60 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a position which offers immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 70 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—I am now engaged in expanding my sales organization, which deals in high-grade securities; I am looking for a number of clean men who can measure up to the highest standards as to character, honesty, and probity; here is an opportunity for a few such men to affiliate themselves with a proposition that should give them congenial associates and satisfactory commissions; there are certain towns in proximity to New York where I am not represented, and to which I am considering establishing local representatives; all answers will be treated in strictest confidence, and no investigations will be made until I have talked to you face to face. G 522 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
BUTTON SALESMEN WANTED BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM TO CALL ON CLOAK AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS; ONLY THOSE WITH AN EXTENSIVE TRADE IN NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. W 851 TIMES.

SALES EXECUTIVE wanted by a large manufacturing concern; must have a man with executive sales experience, for a position offering great opportunity for advancement, in a capacity equaling that of assistant sales manager; full personal information is required in letter of application as to past experience, references, both business and personal, present or last connections, age, salary expected; to start; all replies confidential. Address P. O. Box 462, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN
Wanted for New York Pennsylvania for handkerchiefs, laces, curtain draperies, and white goods; liberal arrangements on commission basis will be made with man familiar with the line and good following with retail trade, or one calling on the jobbing line. Address, with full particulars as to territory covered and references, Salesman, Room 1009, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Heavyweight only; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider application high-class coat salesman with established trade and strongest retail following for State of Texas; useless for salesman other than coat salesman; to present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. B. S., 231 Times.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell our goods; those who have been selling to the retail trade or to professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection that offers an excellent future; $250 commission a week if you qualify. Phone 7287 Rector for appointment or write A 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Securities experience not essential; personality and integrity qualify; an extraordinary opportunity for a few men to make big money; commission basis; live leads. Call between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., J. Kelly, 15 Park Row, Suite 932, New York City.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Manchester shirts, cotton, silk stripes, silk and cotton, satin stripe, tub and crepe de chenes, on straight commission basis; state towns you have covered recently, whom with last and lately. Manchester Bros., Inc., Broad and Wallace Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—Prominent cloak and suit house is open to engage salesman; must positively be $10,000 a year man; useless to apply unless you can submit convincing evidence of having produced over $100,000 annual sales in New York State and Pennsylvania State; commission basis. T. P., 216 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Prominent ladies' coat house, specializing on pile fabrics, wants experienced coat salesman with entire and strong following and established trade for N. Y. City; big men only considered; write fullest details personal letter; commission and drawing account. B 312 Times.

SALESMEN, (6,) sell well advertised automobile specialty; over 50,000 users; knowledge automobiles an advantage, though not essential; commission. See us at Brooklyn Auto Show, or arrange for appointment, Essenkay Service Co., Inc., Buick Building, Phone 5802-J.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF PETTICOATS IN SOUTHERN AND GULF STATES FOR LARGE, WELL-KNOWN HOUSE. OTHER SECTIONS OPEN; COMMISSION. EAGLE SKIRT, 44 WEST 28TH.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL THE *CHURCH* FAIL?

"We are challenged by this war to a deep and unrelenting detestation of the little bigotries, the needless divisions, that so deeply curse our churches. We must have a great religion to meet a great need."
—Rev. HENRY EMERSON FOSDICK

"We want a League of Nations for the protection of the world's peace, and we want a League of the Churches for the protection of the world's faith." —HALL CAINE, in a letter to The Christian Herald

Next—a League of Churches!

Unity of command won the war. Will not the churches now unite to meet the even greater problems of Peace?

What is being done to gain unity

A FEW days ago a small group of Americans arrived in Europe. They were not business men seeking after-the-war markets. They were a delegation of church leaders to make definite plans for a worldwide conference of *all Christian churches in all countries.*

This effort is one of many in the direction of church unity. What will be the result?

Will the churches be merged, as has been proposed in Canada for the Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians?

Will the churches unite on certain *general principles*, without interfering in any way with the right of each man to worship as he chooses?

Will there be *community federations*, such as that in Indianapolis, where 200 churches, by combining their efforts, gained 34,000 new members in five years?

Some form of unity there must be. Yet not until we universally recognize the need, can the right plan be formed and successfully carried out.

Week by week the Christian Herald is explaining this movement, and is bringing to bear on it the thought of leaders in every walk of life.

PEACE is bringing the world its greatest problems, its greatest dangers.

Bolshevism is sweeping Central Europe.

Opposing aims of individual states, now that the war is over, are making a realization of the League of Nations, for which all have fought, difficult to attain.

Labor in every country of the old world is demanding an entire change in the present attitude toward industry, toward government, toward private property.

The world is yearning for a peace of freedom and justice. Yet not until we have settled the problems that face us today, can freedom and justice be made the *rights* of all.

These problems cannot be solved independently. They are all one problem—a problem which can be solved only by unity of action.

Unity of the Allied forces won the war. The French, British, and American armies were all individually strong. They had a common aim—to beat Germany. Yet not until they gained unity of command, unity of *action*, were they able to win.

Unity is *now* needed to make the victory of democracy secure, to make peace worth the fight.

The churches are individually strong. Minor differences they have, but all are united in a *common Christian aim.* The time has come when they must openly recognize that common purpose. The time has come when they must not merely *think* together, but *work together.*

Can we make Christianity count?

Just as Christianity counts in everyday personal morality, so must it be made to count in education, in business, in politics, in national and international life. The League of Nations has cost the world 7,354,000 lives and $200,000,000,000. To make The League of Nations an effective and permanent force for peace, our individual Christianity must take some definite concrete form.

There are in the United States 41,000,000 church members, 143,000 church buildings. Let us not waste these tremendous forces in the petty conflicts of 170 separate denominations.

Let us rather emphasize the one thing which is common to all denominations—brotherhood. Let us *unite* the denominations in a League of Churches, not for the spread of particular doctrines, in which everyone must have liberty of belief, but for *inspired public service*, in which we all *agree.*

Church unity of this sort is no longer an idle question. It is the only means of safeguarding the future. Without it, the churches cannot meet what has become a world problem. Without it, in a time of great need, they are individually so inadequate that it is a real question whether the church itself will not fall.

One great force for unity

For 300,000 homes in this country the Christian Herald is the means of transforming the *desire* for Christian brotherhood into *action.* The Christian Herald is leading in the fight for a united church. Week by week the Christian Herald shows how the new spiritual awakening that is now sweeping the world must become, and is in fact fast becoming, a worldwide spirit of Christian unity.

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"DEMOCRACY must control in religion as in every other department of organized life. In religion we have been too content to accept either autocracy or anarchy."—Dr. J. E. MCAFEE.

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